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Richard Biddle
Naperville, Ill.
March 1, 1939.

Prima. pars

Here begynneth the Segge of Thebes ful lamentably tolde by Johñ lidgate Monke of Bury annevynge it to ye tallys of Cauterbury

Sirs quod I. sith of youre Curtesye
I enterde am · in to youre Companye
And admytted · a tale for to tele
By hym that hath power to compele
I mene oure hoste governere and gyde
Of youre eiboone · rydenge here by syde
Thogh my wit. bareyne be and dulle
I wolle reherce · a storry wonderfulle
Touchenge the segge · and destruccyoñ
Of worthy Thebes · the myghty royale Toñ
Bilt and bygonne of olde antiquite
Vpon the tyme · of worthy Josue
By diligence · of kynge Amphioñ
Cheeff cause first · of this foundacyoñ

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3000 Illustrations and
An Atlas of the World

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INTRODUCTION

The reference habit. For developing breadth and accuracy of knowledge nothing is so important as the *reference habit.* The person who, when pricked by doubt of a statement as made, or stimulated with curiosity regarding a fact unknown, habitually turns to dictionary, atlas, almanac, or other appropriate authority, soon acquires mastery of an enviable store of accurate and dependable knowledge for everyday use. But many who would like to cultivate this habit are prevented from doing so by the lack of reliable and convenient works of reference. It is to supply this lack with as much fulness, accuracy, and convenience as is humanly possible within the compass of 1500 pages that the Winston Simplified Dictionary and Reference Library is offered to the public.

The Dictionary. The English Dictionary, which forms the largest single division of the Library, represents a distinct advance in the art and science of lexicography. It is neither an abridgment nor an expansion of any other work. The text has been prepared, under the general direction of the editors, by a special staff of lexicographers, who have spent more than five years in assembling their materials, writing, revising, and polishing the definitions, and correcting the proofs. In this process they have reviewed the lexicographical evidence afforded by all the available sources of information, and have continuously made use of the services of a distinguished corps of consulting experts in every field of technical or special knowledge.

Simplicity with accuracy. The first essential of a dictionary is that the definitions shall be both simple and accurate. While they must necessarily be brief, they need not, with rare exceptions, employ words which must themselves be looked up before the definition can be understood. The editors have made it their consistent aim to employ in all definitions *only words in common use.* There are a few terms, it must be granted, dealing with abstruse or involved concepts, with complicated technical processes, or with new discoveries, which cannot be defined without the use of words unfamiliar to the lay reader. Such cases, however, have been brought to the irreducible minimum by drawing upon expert knowledge of the terms defined, by patient care and skill in the phrasing of the definitions, and often by a clarifying explanation within the definition itself. Those consulting the book will find under every entry statements which they can understand and apply immediately, without the burden—which, indeed, few will assume—of reference to some distant page for further explanations.

Facility of use. A second essential of a dictionary, or of any other work of reference, is that it yield its information quickly and easily. To this end no expense or trouble has been spared. Each main entry is printed in clear, bold-faced type of unusually large size, and is strikingly easy to locate on the page. When the word is once found, the desired information is immediately at hand without the necessity of turning to another part of the book. For example, in the case of variant spellings of the same word, as *calcimine* and *kalsomine*, the definition is given under each entry, with indication of the preferred spelling, and the searcher is spared the exasperation and delay almost universally met with in other diction-

aries of finding under *kalsomine* some such expression as "variant of *calcimine* (which see)"; and similarly with alternative terms for the same concept, as *swingletree* and *whiffletree, ornithorhynchus* and *duckbill.* In the case of words naming objects or parts not illustrated with a special cut, but shown elsewhere, as *pistil* in the illustration of *flower, chassis* in the illustration of *automobile, baffle plate* in the illustration of *gas engine,* the reader is referred to the word under which the illustration is found. The charts and tables have been constructed with the utmost attention to facility of use. The volume itself is made in a size invitingly convenient to handle.

Vocabulary. The vocabulary covers exhaustively the range of words in current literary usage. In addition, obsolete, archaic, and dialectal words used by the outstanding writers of English from the Elizabethan Age to the present have been included, especially such words as occur in Shakespeare, Milton, and the Bible. Scottish words, many of which have become familiar through the border ballads and the works of Burns, Scott, Stevenson, and others, have received careful attention. Scientific and technical terms are given with unusual fulness. Colloquialisms and slang expressions, often a fertile field for the permanent enrichment of the literary vocabulary, have been included so far as warranted. Common abbreviations and the symbols for the chemical elements are listed in their regular alphabetical place. Included in the main vocabulary are Biblical and mythological proper names and the names of well-known characters of fiction, and also a careful selection of those words and brief phrases, such as *camaraderie, savoir-faire, ex post facto,* which, while not yet naturalized as English words, form a part of the working vocabulary of an educated person. The great bulk of proper names, however, and of foreign phrases and quotations likely to be met with in English writing, are listed in separate appendixes.

Pronunciation, illustrations, etc. In other particulars, which within certain limitations have come to be recognized in lexicography as almost standard requisites, the policy followed in the Dictionary has demanded accuracy, thoroughness, and general excellence surpassing anything heretofore offered at the price and within the avowed scope of the present work. The pronunciation of every main word is given in full by respelling it according to the system of letters and diacritical marks in common use in American textbooks, the key to which can be readily referred to on each page; and the etymology of each word, so far as known, is fully and accurately indicated. Eight colored plates and more than 3000 line drawings clarify the definitions, and several tables, lists, and charts have been set up to amplify and explain the definitions of such terms as lend themselves to this treatment. Quotations illustrative of the use of words, often of far more practical value than formal definitions, have been employed with unusual liberality, and with much pains to make the quotations really illuminating. Synonyms are listed, often with full paragraphs discriminating the nicer shades of meaning; and lists of antonyms are often added. Grammatical information as to the principal parts of verbs, the plural of nouns, and the comparison of adjectives, together with the preposition or other special construction required, is supplied whenever doubt or uncertainty could arise. Variant spellings and variant pronunciations are noted in their proper place. Compound words are indicated by a large, clear hyphen, easily distinguished from that used to mark the division into syllables.

Ref. L

Other divisions of the Library. A wealth of information not adapted to presentation in formal definitions or under the alphabetical arrangement of the main vocabulary is given in the introductory pages and in the appendixes.

Information about language is given, of course, under each entry of the Dictionary proper. The introductory pages contain a discussion of the *Spelling and Pronunciation of Inflectional Forms* in English, as the plural of nouns, the principal parts of verbs, the comparison of adjectives, etc., and a **History of the Development of the English Language.** The appendixes contain a concise **Outline of English Grammar,** with a full treatment of *Punctuation,* and examples of *Idioms* and of *Faulty Diction.* The **Dictionary of English Phrases** throws additional light upon the source, history, and present meaning of a multitude of words, quotations, and current turns of speech. There is also a full selection of **Foreign Words and Phrases,** pronounced and translated or explained.

The section on **Signs and Symbols** and that on **Weights, Measures, and Standards** contain reference material of much intrinsic value, never before made accessible in a general reference work.

The **Chronological Table** presents a convenient bird's-eye view of history. The large appendix of **Persons and Places** lists and pronounces the proper names of outstanding importance, with dependable information about each. The list of **Christian Names of Men and Women** includes etymologies and the corresponding forms in modern foreign languages, fully pronounced.

The **Gazetteer** and **Atlas** represent an especially important field of reference, providing information usually accessible only in a separate volume. The *Gazetteer* contains upwards of 10,000 entries with appropriate statistical information, and locates each name on the maps by means of a convenient key. The *Atlas,* comprising thirty-three pages of maps made expressly for this work, covers the entire world; the boundaries have been made to reflect accurately the latest political developments in the several continents; and the spellings of the names have been made uniform with the rulings of the United States Geographic Board.

The several additional divisions thus round out the Dictionary into an unusually complete Reference Library. Indeed, most of the questions that normally arise during the day in connection with language, literature, art, science, history, current events, or general information, can be answered accurately and conveniently from one page or another.

Using this book. In conclusion particular attention is called to pages xiv to xx, where concise directions are given for the efficient use of this volume. These pages should be carefully studied. The Winston Universal Reference Library, like a sewing machine, a slide rule, or a typewriter, is a tool, designed to be used with frequency and facility. Like these other tools, it cannot be used with complete efficiency unless the technique of using it is fully mastered. A little time spent in learning the many ways in which this book can be made to yield satisfactory and dependable information will pay for itself many times over. In its preparation, the publishers have not hesitated to devote the time, expense, patient ingenuity, and trained skill necessary to accomplish the work in the spirit in which it was conceived. There has resulted an entirely new book, a definite contribution to reference literature. The simplicity, completeness, convenience, and scholarship of this book should help thousands of its users to establish the reference habit as a means of continuous instruction and self-culture.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH

By ALBERT CROLL BAUGH, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of English, University of Pennsylvania

There are more languages in the world than the average reader has any notion of. Some are spoken by great nations and millions of people; others are found in tiny countries and remote regions of the earth. The languages in any given area have a tendency to resemble each other and fall into fairly well defined groups. When the resemblances of vocabulary and grammar within a group are sufficiently great, we call that group of languages a family. As in families of people, the resemblance is explained by assuming a common ancestry from which these languages have been derived. French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, though distinct languages, are known to be related because they have been observed within historic times to assume their present forms in developing from their common Latin source; and in the same way, other languages, widely different in many particulars, can be safely said to be related through a common ancestry, even though the source tongue may have perished without leaving any record of itself. Thus most of the languages of Europe and a few of southwestern Asia show such similarities as to justify their being grouped into one great family of smaller related groups. From the geographical situation of these languages, we call the family the Indo-European family. The chart of this family, as printed on page 499, opposite the word *Indo-European* in the text, will serve to give an idea of its scope and importance. English belongs to this family, and among its kindred are Latin and its descendants; Greek; Russian; Celtic; the principal languages of Persia and India; and, in closer kinship, German, Dutch, Danish, and the other Teutonic languages.

The languages comprising this Teutonic subfamily have developed from a common source, called Old Teutonic, or Primitive Germanic, just as French, Spanish, etc., have developed from Latin. Old Teutonic, though of slightly later development than some, was a sister tongue, so to speak, with Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Old Celtic, and the others of the same generation, and like these developed its special characteristics, many of which have been preserved in English. The most striking one was brought about by a sweeping change in many of the consonant sounds, carried out according to fairly regular rules, and serving to mark a Teutonic word at once as different from the same word in one of these sister tongues. (See *Grimm's Law* and *Verner's Law* in the main vocabulary.) The principal accent of a word, which formerly had shifted from syllable to syllable in the different forms of the word's inflection, became relatively fixed upon the root syllable in Teutonic; and in many cases the syllables which were thus deprived of the accent, especially when final, were slurred over and weakened in pronunciation until they disappeared. The peculiarity known as *ablaut* (see main vocabulary), though it had existed before, was more fully developed, and put to use as a distinguishing tense sign in many verbs, as is seen still in English *sink*, *sank*, *sunk*, or *fly*, *flew*, *flown*. Also, a *t*-suffix, seen in English as *-t*, *-d*, *-ed*, was developed into a sign of past tense in the regular verbs. The original inflection of nouns and pronouns was simplified by the loss of several cases, as the old ablative and locative; and in all modern Teutonic languages, a dual number has been lost. Such changes as these from the original Indo-European, with the addition of a host of new words to the vocabulary, served to make Teutonic as distinct a language as Latin or Greek; and it was from such a language, of which no inscriptions, literary remains, or other records whatever have been preserved, that Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, was developed.

The language now called English had its first existence as an individual tongue, differentiated from other Teutonic dialects, in the early centuries of the Christian era. Its home was among certain tribes living on the mainland of Europe, where Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and northern Germany are now shown on the map. It had a fairly elaborate grammar with many inflectional endings, as in Latin and Greek. It was probably the vehicle of a very fine oral literature of lays and epics, all of which except a few relatively late examples have unfortunately been lost.

Individual adventurers and traders, speaking English, must have made many visits to Britain during the Roman occupation. But the effective introduction of English to its present home is conveniently dated from A.D. 449, when Hengest and Horsa, leading a band of Jutes from Jutland, opened the way for a succession of marauders and settlers from the Continent. Britain at this time was peopled by a number of races, the most important of which were the Celts, and all of which were

ultimately conquered. But most of the languages of these conquered races have perished without trace of living vernacular or written record; for the invading Teutonic tribes did not mingle with the conquered natives, as did their cousins the Franks in France, the West Goths in Spain, the Lombards in Italy, etc., but drove them out or exterminated them. Certain Celtic dialects alone survived, and, indeed, are still spoken in some of the outlying districts; but in a short time after the conquest, Britain as a whole had become thoroughly English, and the English language and literature, transplanted from the lowlands of northwestern Europe, began a new stage of independent growth.

It is customary to speak of three periods in the development of the English language. In the *Anglo-Saxon*, or *Old English*, period (about 700–1100), the inflections are still relatively complete; there are no words of French origin, and only a very few of Latin origin. The form and vocabulary differ so greatly from modern English that we of today cannot read it without special study. A quite abundant Anglo-Saxon literature has been preserved, of which typical examples are the great epic poem "Beowulf," an early metrical paraphrase of "Genesis" and "Exodus," Cynewulf's poems of "Elene," "Juliana," "Crist," etc., King Alfred's translations, including that of Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," and the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle." The *Middle English* period (1100–1500) saw the steady weakening of the unaccented syllables, and a great enrichment of the vocabulary. Outstanding among its products are the "Ormulum," "Havelock the Dane" and a number of other metrical romances, the "Cursor Mundi," "Piers the Plowman," Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Wycliffe's translation of the Bible, and, toward the end, Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur." The *Modern English* period extends from 1500 on. Early examples of the literature of this period are Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, Barclay's "Ship of Fools" (translated from the German), and a number of miracle and morality plays, followed by Spenser's "Faërie Queene" and the brilliant writings of the Elizabethan Age. During this last period, though English has changed and developed, the changes have been much less striking than during the earlier periods; and even its earliest literature can be read by one acquainted with modern English.

Both in grammatical structure and in vocabulary, the basis of our present English language is still strongly Teutonic. Most of the simpler and more fundamental words, which we use hundreds of times a day, are Old English words. Such, for example, are nouns like *father, mother, son, daughter, man, child, eye, ear, mouth, heart, gold, silver, wood, stone, sand, house, barn, door, bed, bench;* adjectives like *hot, cold, good, old, young, new, hard, little;* verbs like *answer, send, buy, see, hear, sit, stand, run;* and numerous prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, and pronouns. The English language has, however, been greatly enriched by additions from a number of outside sources, which it is interesting to know about. One of the most important is Latin. Not many years after the Anglo-Saxons settled in England—in 597, to be precise—Roman missionaries came to the island and converted the people to Christianity. Churches and monasteries were established, Latin was used in the services, and through such contacts the Anglo-Saxons became familiar with many Latin words. Among those that came into the English language at this time are *altar, bishop, candle, priest, shrine,* and *fork, box, plant, mill, lily.* Some of the borrowed words were originally from the Greek, from which they had been previously borrowed by the Romans. From this date on, Latin words have been added constantly to the English vocabulary. All through the Middle Ages, Latin was known by educated men, and it was natural that they should fall back upon Latin words to express ideas which the English vocabulary had no means to express. During the Renaissance, when the influence of Latin was particularly strong, Greek also became widely known among scholars, and left many traces on English. The revival of interest in the life and literature of classical times led to the translation of many works from the great Greek and Latin authors into English. In these translations, new words were needed, or felt to be desirable, and were added to the language and became completely naturalized and indispensable. It would now be difficult, for example, to express the ideas conveyed by the words *autograph, elastic, myth, skeleton, tonic,* without using these words from the Greek.

Another important source from which the English vocabulary was enriched at an early date was the language of the Danes. The Danes were piratical sea rovers, who began a series of invasions of England in the year 787. These invasions continued more or less constantly until, as a result, shortly after the year 1000 a Danish king was placed on the throne of England. Most of the words that came in at this time are common, homely words, such as *are, sky, call, leg, loose, skin, take,* etc.

A more important source, from which the English language has derived a great many words, is the French. In the year 1066, England was conquered by the Normans. The Normans were originally Northmen—that is, Danes—like those who had invaded England. They had settled in France around the mouth of the Seine River and had adopted the ways of life and the habits of the French people, giving up their own language and learning French. Their conquest of England was the result of a claim which William, their Duke, had made to the throne of England, upon the death of Edward the Confessor. Since the English did not acknowledge William's claim, he invaded England with an army in order to enforce it by the sword. Many French followers came with him, and from among these French-speaking people a new nobility was created to replace the old English nobles who had been killed off. English, however, con-

tinued to be spoken by the lower middle classes and the peasantry; but it was not the language of learning, and no one sought to subject it to an artificial codification or to the restrictions by which grammarians often seek to preserve what they consider to be the original purity of a language. Thus it was able to develop naturally, in large measure to throw off its cumbersome inflections, and, just because it was ignored by the aristocracy, to take long strides toward its present directness and simplicity of structure.

The new nobility spoke their native French, and in a short time French had become the language of all the upper classes in England. This unnatural situation existed for some two hundred years, and then political conditions drew all the people of England together and caused a breach between England and France. The English language was spoken by a much larger number of people in England than was French; and, now that conditions were favorable, English spread rapidly among the upper classes, so that by the year 1300 it was understood once more by everyone. The extensive knowledge of French by the upper classes in the island led naturally to the introduction into the English language of a great many French words, which they had been accustomed to use and for which the English language, in many cases, had no equivalent. These words were such as the governing classes in England would have used, words having to do with the government, with the army and navy, the law courts and the church, with art, architecture, and fashion. It is impossible to say how many French words came into the English language during this period, but the number must run well into the thousands.

As we noticed that the words expressing simple, homely ideas are largely from Anglo-Saxon, so the language of learning and formal speech is from the French; for the Norman French were more highly civilized and educated than the Saxons. As the French had Latin as its foundation, a large Latin element came, in changed form, with the French into English, and it often happened that a French word was adopted with nearly the same meaning as a Saxon word already in use, the French word serving to invest the idea named with an air of learning, elegance, or culture. The following pairs of words, from native English and from Latin-French sources respectively, will help to make this clear:

home—residence	king—sovereign
show—signify	horseman—cavalier
help—relieve	break—destroy
dear—precious	keep—maintain
hard—difficult	kind—gracious
hide—conceal	buy—purchase
freeze—congeal	feeling—sentiment

It is thus to Anglo-Saxon that we look back as the source of our familiar, everyday speech; to Latin, directly or through French, as that tongue which has enriched and dignified our language with the terms of science, learning, and more formal speech.

As a result of these many additions to the English vocabulary, the language has become wonderfully rich and expressive, but it is not alone dependent upon borrowing for additions to its word stock. Quite as many words are made by uniting stems, or a stem with a prefix, or a stem with a suffix, thus making compounds of various kinds. The habit of making a new word by combining two other words was a strong one in Anglo-Saxon, as it is still in modern German. The Anglo-Saxon said *book-house* for *library*, and *tree-wright* for *carpenter*, and the English language of today is given to making similar ones, such as *boathouse*, *bathhouse*, *storehouse*, *smokehouse*, *fire house*, *greenhouse*, etc., *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, *playwright*, and many more such words, which in most cases require no explanation and are consequently called self-explaining compounds. When we say *railroad*, *trolley car*, *steamboat*, *blacksmith*, *waterworks*, *department store*, and *life-insurance company*, we are using such self-explaining compounds, whether we write the elements joined or separate.

When, as explained above, we resort to borrowing from other languages, the process of adaptation is equally interesting. Most words of more than one syllable are formed of two or more distinct parts. The most important part, or foundation, of the word—the part that really gives the *thought* of the word—is called the *root* or the *stem*. For instance, in the word *marine*, the stem is *mar-*, from the Latin word *mare* (pronounced mä′rā), meaning sea. Thus *marine* means pertaining to the sea; we have extended its meaning so that we say that marines are soldiers of the sea, and marine trade means trade on the sea. The same stem appears in the words *maritime* and *mariner*. The stem of the word *dictate* is *dict-*, meaning speak or say, a stem which we find also in such words as *predict*, to say before or foretell, *contradict*, to say against or oppose, and in *dictionary*. The stem of the Latin word for foot is *ped-*, which occurs as a stem in *pedal*, *quadruped*, and *pedestrian*.

In many words there are two parts of equal importance, or two stems. Such a word is *phonograph*. *Phon-* is a Greek stem meaning sound, found also in *telephone*, *megaphone*, and other words. *Graph-* is also a Greek stem meaning write; you will recognize it in such words as *telegraph*, *autograph*, and *paragraph*. A phonograph, then, in its literal meaning, is a contrivance that writes sounds.

The word *thermometer* is another two-stem word. *Therm-* is from a Greek word meaning heat, and *meter* is from a common stem meaning measure, so that a thermometer is an instrument that measures heat. A thermostat is a device for keeping the temperature of a room always the same; for *therm-*, as we have seen, means heat, and *stat-* is from a Greek word meaning to stand still. Many more such words of two stems you will find from a study of an unabridged dictionary.

Words of one stem, however, are much more common than those of two or more. Most words have just one important part, whose meaning is more or less changed by a less important syllable. If this syllable is put before a stem, it is called a *prefix;* if it is added after a stem, it is called a *suffix.*

A knowledge of prefixes and suffixes is a great help to a fuller understanding of English words. A prefix usually alters the fundamental meaning of the word; a suffix changes the part of speech. Thus if to the word *take* we prefix *mis-*, the meaning becomes to take wrongly, or to make an error; for *mis-* means wrongly. If, however, we add to *mistake* the suffix *-en*, the word is changed from a verb to an adjective, though the fundamental meaning of the word is not changed. Again, to prefix *trans-* to the word *plant* adds to the original meaning the idea of removal from place to place, but to add to *transplant* the suffix *-able* merely makes the word an adjective without changing the thought.

A few cases will illustrate the extent to which words may be built up from stems, prefixes, and suffixes. Though the literal meaning of such a word is by no means always the same as the meaning in common use, yet the literal meaning helps decidedly in the understanding of the word. Thus, to take a word with Latin elements, the prefix *trans-* means across, the stem *lat-* means to carry, and the suffix *-ion* means the act or state; but *translation*, literally the act of carrying across, is most commonly used of the special carrying or transference from one language to another; and similarly *bene-fact-or*, literally a well-do-er, one who does well, comes to mean one who confers a benefit. In the case of native English words, the elements sometimes merge so completely into one another as almost to lose their identity: we may not think of a *seer* as a *see-er*, or one who sees; the *s*-sound of *once* and *twice*, representing an old adverbial suffix, is not now-a-days felt as such; and the suffix in *-th* used to form abstract nouns, though easily recognized in *strength*, *width*, *height* (for older *heighth*), etc., is less obvious in *youth* (young-ness), *health* (whole-ness), *filth* (foul-ness), *birth* (a bearing), *sloth* (slow-ness), *aftermath* (after-mowing).

Some of the common prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms from Latin and Greek are included in the list given on the next page. Notice that a prefix frequently becomes changed in form for the sake of greater ease in pronunciation. Thus *ad-*, meaning *to* or *for* or *against*, becomes *ac-* when used with a stem whose first letter is *c*, as in the words *accept* (*ac-*, to; *-cept*, take: take to oneself) and *accede* (*ac-*, to; *-cede*, come, go: agree). When *ad-* is placed before a stem beginning with *f*, the *d* becomes *f*. Such a change has taken place, for instance, in the word *affix* (*af-*, to; *-fix*, fasten: attach). Again, *con-* becomes *col-* when used before a stem whose initial letter is *l*, as in the word *collect* (*col-*, together; *-lect*, gather: gather together). Though there are hybrid words, such as *auto-mobile*, *false-hood*, *book-case*, most compounds (as *wheel-wright*, *bene-factor*, *tele-phone*) and words made by joining a prefix to a stem (as *over-board*, *circum-scribe*, *syl-logism*) are composed of elements from the same language; hence the examples given on the following page with the prefixes and suffixes from Latin and Greek will be found to illustrate other Latin and Greek elements in English.

Word	Prefix	Stem	Suffix	Literal Meaning	Common Meaning
transportation	*trans-* across	*port-* carry	*-ation* act or state	act of carrying across	act, means, or system of carrying
portable		*port-* carry	*-able* able to be	capable of being carried	easily carried
pacify		*pax* (*pac-is*) peace	*-fy* to make	to make peaceful	to soothe or quiet
preferment	*pre-* before	*fer-* carry	*-ment* resulting state	result of being carried before	advancement ahead of others
expend	*ex-* out	*-pend* weigh out or pay		to weigh out, pay out	to pay, spend
supervisor	*super-* over	*vid-* (*vis-*) see	*-or* one who, that which	one who sees over	an overseer

Prefixes	Used in Words
a-, ab-, away, from	*ab*-duct, *ab*-stract, *ab*-sent, *ab*-normal
ad-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, etc., to, at	*ad*-here, *ad*-just, *af*-fix, *ac*-cept
ante-, before	*ante*-date, *ante*-cedent
anti-, ant-, against (Greek)	*anti*-slavery, *anti*-septic, *ant*-agonist
auto-, self (Greek)	*auto*-mobile, *auto*-graph, *auto*-biography
bi-, two	*bi*-sect, *bi*-cycle, *bi*-ped
circum-, around	*circum*-ference, *circum*-stance
con-, col-, com-, co-, cor-, with or together	*con*-nect, *col*-lect, *co*-operate
de-, away from, from, down	*de*-tach, *de*-scend, *de*-pend
equi-, equal	*equi*-distant, *equi*-angular
ex-, ec-, e-, out, from	*ex*-cept, *ec*-centric, *e*-volve
in-, il-, im-, ir-, en-, etc., in, on; also, not, un-	*in*-dorse, *in*-clude, *il*-legal
inter-, between	*inter*-pose, *inter*-cede
mon-, mono-, one, alone (Greek)	*mono*-tone, *mono*-log
per-, through: used also as intensive	*per*-forate, *per*-fervid
post-, after, behind	*post*-pone, *post*-script
pre-, before	*pre*-pare, *pre*-cede
pro-, before, for, forth, forward	*pro*-vide, *pro*-cession, *pro*-pose
re-, red-, back, again	*re*-gain, *re*-read, *red*-olent
sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, under	*sub*-ject, *suf*-fer, *sup*-port
trans-, across	*trans*-fer, *trans*-pose, *trans*-port
uni-, one	*uni*-form, *uni*-corn

Suffixes	Used in Words
-able, -ible, capable of being	measur-*able*, percept-*ible*
-age, amount, state	mile-*age*, cour-*age*
-ance, -ence, relation to, condition of	appear-*ance*, independ-*ence*
-ar, -ary, relating to	muscul-*ar*, pulmon-*ary*
-ate, to act, to cause	anim-*ate*
-ation, action, condition	degener-*ation*, civiliz-*ation*, vari-*ation*
-cy, quality, state	pira-*cy*, luna-*cy*
-fy, to make	satis-*fy*, horri-*fy*
-ic, -ical, pertaining to, like	class-*ical*, geometr-*ic*
-ion, action, being, condition	miss-*ion*, rebell-*ion*
-ious, full of	relig-*ious*, suspic-*ious*
-ize, -ise, to make like, affect with	pulver-*ize*, oxid-*ize*
-ive, having the character, given to	talkat-*ive*, posit-*ive*
-ment, resulting state or condition	astonish-*ment*, banish-*ment*
-ous, full of, of the nature of	peril-*ous*, wondr-*ous*
-ty, condition or character	digni-*ty*, puri-*ty*

The Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes, however, form by no means the whole of the English language. They have been spoken of first because they are the easiest to understand, as they are little changed in form and meaning from the original. The real strength of the language, the more familiar, simpler words, the words of common, everyday speech, are Teutonic in origin.

A study of the following list of Anglo-Saxon words and related words of modern English, and of Anglo-Saxon prefixes and suffixes, will give some idea of the influence of the Teutonic element in familiar speech.

Word Stems

bacan: bake, baker
bēaten: beat, beater
beran: bear, bearer, bearable
bītan: bite, bitten, bit
būgan: bow, bough
cat: cat, kitten
cēap: cheap, chapman
clīofan: cleave, cleft, cliff
cnāwan: know, knew, knowledge
cunnan: cunning
dælan: deal
dragan: draw, drag, dray
faran: far, fare, farewell
flēon: flee, fled
hlāf: loaf
licgan: lie, lay
mæg, may, might, mighty
rædan: read, riddle
tredan: tread, trot
trēow: true, truth
witan: wit, wot, witty

Prefixes

al-, all-, quite: *al*-one, *al*-most, *al*-mighty
an-, a-, on: *a*-bed, *a*-board
for-, thoroughly: *for*-give, *for*-get
fore-, before: *fore*-bode, *fore*-cast
gegn-, gēan-, back; again: *gain*-say
in-, in: *in*-come, *in*-step, *in*-land
mis-, wrong: *mis*-lead, *mis*-trust, *mis*-deed
of-, off-, from: *off*-spring, *off*-shoot
ofer-, above or over: *over*-cast, *over*-throw
twi-, two: *twi*-light
un-, not: *un*-holy, *un*-do, *un*-bind
under-, under: *under*-stand, *under*-bid
ūt-, out: *out*-come, *out*-run

Suffixes

-dōm, power, office, state: king-*dom*, prince-*dom*, free-*dom*
-ede, characterized by: dogg-*ed*, quick-witt-*ed*
-en, pertaining to; of the nature of: gold-*en*, wool-*en*

-er, one who; that which: bak-*er*, work-*er*
-feald, multiplied by; times: mani-*fold*, two-*fold*
-hād, state or rank: boy-*hood*, man-*hood*
-ing (originally son of), part of: farth-*ing* (fourth part)
-isc, of the nature of: child-*ish*, fool-*ish*
-lēas, loose from; without: hope-*less*, power-*less*
-līce, *-līc*, *lic*, like: home-*ly*, love-*ly*, lady-*like*
-ling, diminutive: duck-*ling*, gos-*ling*
-ling, *-long*, in the direction of: head-*long*
-scipe, originally, shape; form: used to make abstract nouns: king-*ship*, wor-*ship*, hard-*ship*
-sum, apt or adapted to: tooth-*some*, win-*some*
-ung, *-ing*, verbal noun suffix: sing-*ing*
-weard, in the direction of: back-*ward*
-wīse (not a suffix in Anglo-Saxon), way; manner: no-*wise*, like-*wise*

Year by year, century by century, English has grown and changed. How different from present-day English, for instance, is the language of Shakespeare! New words have come into the language from foreign tongues, and often old words have dropped out of use altogether or come gradually to have new meanings. Thus the old word *clept*, meaning named, and *an*, meaning if, are no longer used. The word *humorous* originally meant, not funny or causing laughter, but full of whims. *Straight* meant at one time immediately, and *presently* had once the same meaning: when a man said, "I will come *straight* (or *presently*)," he meant *immediately*, and not *in a short time*.

The English language is a "going concern." Its business is expanding constantly and there is continual need for new words to meet the demands made upon it. In these times of intense living and rapid progress we are daily finding new things, inventing new things, thinking new things, for which we need new words. Anything that affects a great many people or receives extensive consideration adds its quota of words to the vocabulary. Thus, the automobile has been responsible for many words now in common use. Some of these are old words given a special meaning, such as *radiator, speedometer, gear, cylinder, muffler, magneto, storage battery, jack;* others are more definitely limited in their use to the automobile, such as *windshield, chauffeur, brake bands, inner tube, spare, balloon tire, piston rings, carburetor, skid, park.* The motion picture is responsible for the common use or readaptation of words such as *photoplay, screen, animated cartoon, reel, cinema, release.* The war was fruitful in new words: *tank, camouflage, doughboy, barrage, dugout, no man's land, slacker, conscientious objector, tear gas* are examples. The development of the airplane has given us such words as *seaplane, bombing plane, airdrome, ace, air raid, nose dive, tail spin.* And most recently, the rapid development of radio transmission with its wide appeal has caused many people to talk about *rheostat, grid leak, variable condenser, radio-frequency, aërial, antenna, ground-clamp, vernier, ear phones, loud speaker, crystal detector*, to say nothing of *static, broadcast*, and *stand by.* In the colloquial speech, every year witnesses a new crop of slang expressions which come and go, generally without leaving any permanent trace on the language, but occasionally winning on their merit a right to general acceptance. Such words are *mob* (Latin *mobile vulgus*, the volatile common people), to *pit* (one person or team against another, a term originating in cockfighting), *log rolling*, etc. At the present time *sweater, skyscraper, bleachers, speak-easy, thriller, molly-coddle, hustle, stunt, moonshiner*, to mention typical examples, have either thrown off their slang character or are sanctioned through being used by persons of discriminating taste.

Though the Anglo-Saxon language forms, as has been shown, the basis of the English language, and the Latin has made a very large contribution, many words in our vocabulary have been transferred bodily from languages other than these two. In fact, the English vocabulary is made up of so many elements from different languages that it has become extremely cosmopolitan. It is favorably disposed towards taking in any new word that promises to be useful, irrespective of its source. In this respect, the English language is like America: it has remarkable powers of assimilation, and once a word is adopted, that word becomes so thoroughly a part of the language that we no longer think of it as a foreign word. Italy, Spain, India, Arabia, the West Indies, all have contributed their share. From Italy we have borrowed many terms pertaining to music and to the refinements of cultured life. Such words are *libretto, crescendo, balcony, cameo, intaglio, catacomb.* Spain has contributed many words naming commercial products, as *indigo, guava, vanilla, alligator*, as well as some others such as *matador* and *mosquito.* From Holland and Scandinavia come words pertaining to commerce and the sea, among which are *schooner, wagon, yacht, skipper, sloop.* India and Arabia with their products sent words naming them, such as *chintz, candy, orange, borax, divan, alcohol, amber, coffee, cotton.* Biblical literature brings us Hebrew terms, as *cherub, jubilee, amen, alleluia, ephod.*

America's contributions to the English language have come from the Mexicans, from the peoples of South America and the West Indies, and from the North American Indians. From Mexico come *chocolate, coyote, tomato;* from South America, *tapioca, guano, jaguar, quinine, alpaca;* from the West Indies, *hurricane, maize, potato.* The North American Indians have given us such terms as *moccasin, moose, raccoon, tobacco, squaw, papoose, succotash*—words which name things common in an Indian's daily life.

In this way has the whole world contributed and still is contributing to the language of the English-speaking peoples. What wonder, then, that the English tongue is full and rich and flexible? Its wealth of meaning, its beauty, its power are the result of centuries of growth and of the gifts bestowed by East and West, by North and South. Such a heritage may well be the pride of every Englishman and every American.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THIS BOOK

The following pages, xiv to xix, should be carefully read by every person using this Dictionary. They explain what information he may expect to find explicitly stated in the definitions and what is indirectly stated or implied in the style.

I. GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Hyphens. In the main listing, in which accent is not indicated, a light hyphen is used to mark division into syllables, and a heavy hyphen to separate the parts of a compound word; as, **self—de-ni-al.** In the pronunciation, the light hyphen is omitted under an accent, and a double hyphen, retained even under an accent, is used in compound words; as, (sĕlf″=dē-nī′ăl). In variants and derivatives, printed in bold-faced type, the heavy hyphen is used for compound words, even under an accent; the lighter hyphen is used between syllables, except under an accent.

Variant Spellings. If two or more variations of the spelling of a single word exist, as *calcimine* and *kalsomine*, *gauge* and *gage*, each is listed in its proper alphabetical place, with pronunciation, grammatical information, and definition. With the listing of the preferred form appear the etymology and full definition of all the uses of the word, followed by "Also" and the permissible, but not preferred, variant form. With the listing of the permissible variant form, there is a reference to the preferred form for the etymology, and the definition is reduced to the barest essentials, followed (1) by "Also" and the preferred variant form, marked *Pfd. S.* (preferred spelling); or (2), in case the definition under the preferred form gives additional information, by "See" and the preferred form, marked *Pfd. S.* Variants are not given separate main entry when they would naturally appear in consecutive order or nearly so. In this case, the preferred form is given main entry, the other noted at the end of the definition as a variant.

Proper Names. A special Appendix contains the names of persons and places. Included within the main vocabulary, however, are Biblical and mythological names, and the names of characters conspicuous in literature or familiar in allusion, as *King Arthur*, *Falstaff*, *Mrs. Grundy.*

Foreign Words. The bulk of foreign words or phrases likely to be heard or met with in reading are included in a special Appendix. A few, however, so frequently used as to be a part of the educated person's vocabulary, yet still felt to be foreign, are included in the main text of the Dictionary, marked with an asterisk [*]. Words that have come to be regarded as English, even though of foreign form, are included in the vocabulary with no special mark, as *abattoir*, *wigwam*, *acropolis*, *kindergarten*, *stucco*, *bonanza.*

Homographs. Words spelled alike but from different sources and, usually, of different meanings, are given separate listings, each preceded by a small numeral, as **[1]bark,** the outer covering of a tree, **[2]bark,** the cry of a dog, and **[3]bark,** a kind of boat.

Abbreviations are given in their alphabetical order in the vocabulary. In case several abbreviations fall in alphabetical order between two vocabulary words, they are in general grouped within one article, separated by colon and dash. The symbols for the chemical elements are included with the abbreviations.

Prefixes and Suffixes are given in their alphabetical order in the vocabulary, and are defined and illustrated with unusual fulness.

Pronunciation. Every main listing is followed immediately by its pronunciation in parentheses, except in the case of expressions consisting of two or more words, each of which is listed elsewhere. The pronunciation of inflectional forms and derivatives is given whenever not completely regular. After a pronunciation has been given in full, an alternative pronunciation or the pronunciation of an

inflectional form or derivative is sometimes abbreviated by omitting a part of the word which is pronounced the same way in all the forms; as, **de-ter-mine** (dē-tûr'mĭn), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mined (-mĭnd), *p.pr.* -mining].

Grammatical Information. The part of speech of each word is given by the appropriate abbreviation immediately following the pronunciation. The plurals of nouns, comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, and principal parts of verbs are given in light brackets whenever they are in any way irregular; but see page xvi for fuller details. As a concession to the necessity of economizing space, the principal parts of a verb obviously consisting of a prefix and a stem, as *unbuckle*, *reassemble*, are not given if the stem is listed elsewhere with its principal parts.

Etymology. The etymology is indicated in heavy brackets. The symbol < is used for "from" or "derived from." Source words are printed in italics. If an etymology consists of one or more italicized forms with no abbreviation indicating a language, the forms are to be understood as English. If, in a series of source words in the same article, a form occurs without a language abbreviation, the language is the same as that of the next preceding source word in the article for which this information is given; and, similarly, if no meaning follows an italicized form, its meaning is the same as that of the next following form for which a meaning is given. In general, the history of certain less important parts of a word, such as suffixes, has not been given. Cognates, though always interesting, are seldom given unless they are also source words. In a word of two or more parts, each part is traced to its source and the parts connected by the sign +; as, **phonograph** [<Gk. *phōnē*, a sound + *graphein*, to write]. In tracing the history of words which have gone through several changes, some intermediate forms have often been omitted, and reference made only to enough forms to show the connection of the word with its source.

No etymological information is given for the elements of hyphenated compound words, nor for those of phrases consisting of two or more words, if the elements are entered separately. For any other entry without etymology, the reader is referred to the next preceding entry for which an etymological note is given. For *every word listed, an etymology note is given*, either directly, or by explicit reference to some other entry, or by implied reference to an etymology given just above.

Expressions and Word Groups which have acquired a special meaning not immediately obvious, as *atomic weight*, *no man's land*, *Immaculate Conception*, are given in bold-faced type under the word in the expression which appears most likely to be looked up. In many doubtful cases such expressions are given in two or even three places, as *money of account*. Some expressions, conventionally printed as two words, are in practical use treated as one, and are listed in the vocabulary as independent words, as *sal ammoniac*, *army worm*.

Derivatives. Important derivative words frequently met with are as a rule listed in the main vocabulary with full definitions. The meanings of some derivatives, however, can be easily and directly inferred from the definition of the basic word, as *rapidly* from *rapid*, *whiteness* from *white*. Such words are given in bold-faced type, without definition, following the definition of the basic word, with syllabification, accent, and, in case of need, pronunciation. Derivatives which have developed special meanings of their own, as *contractor*, *adorable*, *suspenders*, are listed and defined separately.

II. SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION OF INFLECTIONAL FORMS

Plural of Nouns.

1. Add *-s* (pronounced *s*) if the singular ends in the sound of *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *th* as in *bath*—that is, any unvoiced sound with which the sound of *s* readily combines; as, *puffs, rakes, tops, hopes, hats, births.*

2. Add *-s* (pronounced *z*) if the singular ends:

(*a*) In a vowel sound; as, *trees, laws.*

(*b*) In the sound of *b*, *d*, *ng*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, or *th* as in *bathe*—that is, any voiced consonant sound with which the sound of *z* readily combines; as, *cabs, odes, bags, tongs, bells, plumes, tins, fires, Slavs, tithes.*

3. Add *-es* (pronounced *ĕz*, *ĭz*) if the singular ends in a sibilant, or hissing, sound, whether voiced or unvoiced—that is, in the sound of *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *z*, *zh*, or *j*—and has no final silent *-e;* as, *dresses, marshes, matches, topazes.*

4. Add *-s* if the singular ends in a sibilant sound and has a final silent *-e*, the final *e* combining with the *s* to form an additional syllable, pronounced *ĕz*, *ĭz;* as, *laces, mustaches, avalanches, breezes, garages, edges.*

Plurals formed according to the rules stated above are not given in the Dictionary unless required for some special reason.

The following classes of irregular plurals are noted for reference, but the examples are not exhaustive:

5. Nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a vowel form the plural in *-os* (pronounced *ōz*); as *cameos, folios;* nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a consonant usually form the plural in *-oes,* as *echoes, heroes, mosquitoes, mottoes, negroes, potatoes, tomatoes,* etc.; but musical terms ending in *-o* add *-s* only, whether a vowel or a consonant precedes the *o;* as, *altos, adagios.*

6. Nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant form the plural by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *-es* (the *-ies* being pronounced *ĭz*); but nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a vowel add *-s* (pronounced *z*); as, *lady, ladies; turkey, turkeys.*

7. A few nouns ending in *-f* change the *f* to *v* and add *-es* (pronounced *z*); as, *loaf, loaves; wife, wives.*

8. A few plurals are formed without the addition of *-s.* Such are *geese, mice, children, oxen, deer, sheep;* foreign plurals, as *theses, alumni, phenomena, cherubim; dice,* in which the *s* of *dies* has been changed to *c* and transposed; and other scattered cases.

Third Person Singular of Verbs.

The third person singular indicative active of all regular and most irregular verbs is formed according to rules 1–4 for the plural of nouns; as, *gets, hears, wishes, rises.*

Principal Parts of Verbs.

1. Regular verbs add *-ed* to the infinitive to form the past tense and past participle, and *-ing* to form the present participle. The *-ing* is always pronounced as an additional syllable.

2. If the infinitive ends in *-d* or *-t* not silent, the *-ed* is pronounced *ĕd;* as, *ended, heated.*

3. If the infinitive ends in the sound of *b*, *g*, *ng*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*, *z*, *zh*, or *th* as in *bathe*—that is, any voiced consonant except *d*—, or in a vowel sound, the *-ed* is pronounced *d;* as, *hurled, hurrahed;* but note rules 5 and 6.

4. If the infinitive ends in the sound of *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *th* as in *bath*—that is, any unvoiced consonant except *t*—, the *-ed* is pronounced *t;* as, *amassed, attacked, marched;* but note rules 5 and 6.

Principal parts derived according to the rules stated above are not given in the Dictionary unless required for some special reason. Following are the principal variations from these rules:

5. (*a*) Final *-e*, whether silent or not, is dropped before *-ed*, as, *agreed, judged, tumbled.*

(*b*) Final silent *-e* preceded by a consonant is dropped before *-ing;* as, *racing, judging;* but observe a few special cases, as *singeing, dyeing,* in which the omission of the *e* would cause confusion. In words where final silent *-e* is preceded by a consonant and *l*, those letters unite with *-ing* to form a single syllable; as, *tumbling, rattling.*

(*c*) Final *-y* preceded by a consonant is changed to *i* before *-ed*, but is retained before *-ing;* as, *cried; flying; replied, replying.*

(*d*) Final silent *-e* preceded by *i* is dropped and the *i* is changed to *y* before *-ing;* as, *dying, lying.*

6. Monosyllabic verbs, or polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before *-ed* or *-ing;* as, *plan, planned, planning; prefer, preferred, preferring.*

7. A considerable number of verbs have entirely irregular parts; as, *buy, bought, buying; bear*, past tense *bore*, past participle *borne*, present participle *bearing*. A few are defective, as *can* (no infinitive form), past tense *could*.

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs.

1. Adjectives of one syllable are regularly compared by adding *-er* and *-est* to the positive degree to form respectively the comparative and superlative; as, *old, older, oldest*.

2. A final silent *-e* is dropped before these endings; as, *fine, finer, finest*.

3. Adjectives of more than two syllables are regularly compared by using the words *more* and *most* with the positive; as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful*.

4. Adjectives of two syllables are compared by adding *-er, -est* (but see rule 2), if the resulting form is easily pronounced; otherwise they are compared by the use of *more* and *most*. Usage varies according to individual taste; but the table given at the foot of the page shows the general tendency.

5. Adverbs are usually compared by the use of *more* and *most*, though a few use *-er* and *-est;* as, *near, nearer, nearest; often, oftener, oftenest*. Some adverbs are not compared; as, *here, there, now, then*.

Comparatives and superlatives formed in accordance with the rules stated above are not given in the Dictionary unless required for some special reason. The following cases of irregularity are noted for the convenience of readers:

6. Monosyllabic adjectives or polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before *-er* and *-est;* as, *big, bigger, biggest*.

7. Adjectives ending in *-y* change the *y* to *i* before *-er* and *-est;* as, *happy, happier, happiest*.

8. A number of the commoner adjectives, and a few adverbs, are entirely irregular; as, *good, better, best; ill, worse, worst; far, further, farthest*.

9. Many adverbs which may function also as prepositions have an adjective function when compared, forming the comparative in *-er* and the superlative by adding *-most* to the positive or comparative; as, *in, inner, inmost* or *innermost*. Some adverbs have only a superlative comparison; as, *fore, foremost*.

Adjectives ending in unaccented	Use in Comparison	As in the following examples:
-y, -ly	usually suffixes	hardy, lovely;
-en, -ful, -some	either method; more often suffixes	rotten, wooden; helpful; handsome;
-al, -ile; -et	usually *more* and *most*	formal, facile; dulcet;
-ous, or other suffix containing a sibilant	usually *more* and *most*	gracious, peevish;
-like, -ine, or other suffix containing a long vowel	usually *more* and *most*	lifelike, bovine;
-ed, -ing, forming participial adjectives	almost always *more* and *most;* sometimes suffixes if the participial sense is lost	refined, stirring; conceited.

III. GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of every main listing, and of all forms or derivatives concerning which any doubt could arise, is given by respelling within parentheses according to a simple phonetic key, accessible throughout the Vocabulary at the foot of the page. The following notes are intended as an amplification of this key. It should be borne in mind that these notes are an explanation of the symbols used in the key rather than of English spelling. Each of the symbols stands for one, and only one, specific sound value; but in many cases the sound value is represented in ordinary English spelling by any of several letters or combinations of letters, as shown by the illustrative words.

The principal stress in a word of two or more syllables is indicated by a primary accent [′] placed after the syllable to be stressed. A secondary accent is indicated by this same mark doubled [″]. A word may have a primary accent and no more, as *sea′man;* a primary and one or more secondary accents, as *ear′mark″*, *huck′le-ber″ry*, *au″to-in-tox″i-ca′tion;* or, occasionally, two primary accents, as *back′bone′*.

Symbols for English Sounds

ā as in *a*te, p*a*le, f*a*vor, prev*ai*l, w*eigh*, pl*ay*, st*eak*, v*ei*l, th*ey*, suède (long *a*): in accented, sometimes in unaccented syllables.

ă as in foli*a*ge, sen*a*te, legisl*a*tive: usually the equivalent of a long *a* sound in an unaccented syllable.

â as in r*a*re, p*a*rent, w*ear*, th*ere*, *air*, h*eir*: usually in an accented syllable before *r*.

ă as in c*a*t, g*a*rret, c*a*nteen (short *a*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

á as in *a*sk, comm*a*nd (intermediate *a*).

ä as in c*a*lm, f*a*r, c*a*rt, f*a*ther (broad or Italian *a*).

å as in loc*a*l, *a*ffect, *a*pply: usually equivalent to short *a* in an unaccented syllable ending in a consonant.

ȧ as in b*a*n*a*n*a*, p*a*r*a*de, sof*a*, comm*a*, retali*a*tory (indeterminate *a*): usually equivalent to intermediate *a* in an unaccented syllable not ending in a consonant.

ē as in *e*ven, sc*e*ne, str*ea*m, m*ee*t, s*ei*ze, p*eo*ple, k*ey*, mach*i*ne, y*ie*ld, Cæsar, cœliac (long *e*): in accented and sometimes in unaccented syllables.

ê as in *e*vent, c*r*eate: usually the equivalent of long *e* in an unaccented syllable.

ĕ as in def*e*ct, *e*dge, *e*nded, æsthetic (short *e*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ê as in nov*e*l, rec*e*nt: usually equivalent to short *e* in an unaccented syllable.

ẽ as in writ*e*r, th*e*, conf*e*rence, elix*i*r, alt*a*r, act*o*r: frequently occurring before *r;* sometimes final; always in an unaccented syllable.

ī as in f*i*ne, del*igh*t, *i*dea, fl*y*, *ai*sle, *aye*, h*eigh*t, *eye*, *tie* (long *i*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ĭ as in s*i*t, d*i*ssect, m*y*th: used also for final *y* as in lovel*y*, scemly, and for *ie* in such forms as lad*ies*, hurr*ies*: in accented and unaccented syllables.

ō as in h*o*pe, ech*o*, f*oa*m, d*oe*, bl*ow*, s*ew*, b*eau*, th*ough*, d*oor*, y*eo*man (long *o*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ŏ as in p*o*tato, *o*bey, c*o*ronet: usually equivalent to long *o* in an unaccented syllable.

ô as in c*o*rd, *a*dorn, c*a*ll, l*aw*, c*augh*t, f*ough*t (intermediate *o*): in accented, sometimes in unaccented syllables.

ô as in d*o*g, s*o*ft, *o*blong, g*o*ne (open *o*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ŏ as in c*o*ral, h*o*t, *o*blation, wh*a*t (short *o*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ŏ as in c*o*mpare, c*o*nnect: usually equivalent to short *o* in an unaccented syllable.

ū as in c*u*re, *u*nit, *yew*, *you*, curf*ew*, f*eu*d (long *u*): in accented and sometimes in unaccented syllables.

ŭ as in *u*nite, circ*u*late, h*u*mane: usually equivalent to long *u* in an unaccented syllable.

û as in b*u*rn, occ*u*r, f*ur*, m*y*rtle, w*o*rd, refer, l*ea*rn, m*i*rth, amat*eur*: usually in an accented syllable, before an *r* in the same syllable.

ŭ as in h*u*rry, *u*pset, c*u*t, h*o*ney, en*ough* (short *u*): in accented and unaccented syllables.

ů as in foc*u*s, peril*ous*, s*u*cceed: usually equivalent to short *u* in an unaccented syllable.

o͞o as in b*oo*t, f*oo*l, d*o*, tr*ue*, r*u*le, thr*ew*, rheumatism, s*ou*p: in accented, sometimes in unaccented syllables.

o͝o as in f*oo*t, p*u*t, tearful, c*ou*ld: in accented and unaccented syllables.

ou as in *bout, how, bough, sauerkraut.*
oi as in *boil, boy.*
g as in *get, gold, ghost* (hard *g*).
j as in *joy, gentleman, edge, age, cordial* (soft *g*).
y as in *yet, year, you.*
ng as in *song, bring, tongue, uncle, finger.*
ch as in *chin, catch, question, righteous.*
sh as in *show, sure, tissue, version, session, precious, ocean, conscious, nation, chauffeur.*
th as in *thin, bath, ether* (a voiceless sound).
th as in *then, bathe, either* (a voiced sound).
hw as in *when, why, where.*
zh as in *azure, measure, provision, rouge.*
b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, z, are used with their ordinary English values.
c, q, x are not used in indicating pronunciation. C in the conventional spelling is generally equivalent to *k* or *s*; q(u) = *k*(*w*); and x = *ks* or *gz*, or, initially, *z*.

Sounds in Foreign Languages

Although it would be useless to indicate the pronunciation of foreign words and phrases with scientific accuracy and completeness, certain sounds, not found in English, occur so frequently that an attempt should be made by every educated person to pronounce them with a fair degree of correctness. The symbols representing these sounds are given below. A few notes are also given on the application to foreign languages of some of the symbols used in giving English pronunciation. For the accurate pronunciation of the sounds themselves, however, one must go to a person who speaks the language in which they are used.

kh the guttural *ch* in German *ach* (äkh) or Scottish *loch* (lokh): used also for the very similar sound in German *ich* (ĭkh).

ñ the French nasal, as in *enfant* (äñ″fäñ′), *bien* (byäñ), *nom* (nôñ). The *n* and *m* are not pronounced, but cause the preceding vowel to be nasalized.

ö used for the sound of umlauted *o* in German (written *ö* or, sometimes, *oe*), as in *schön* (shön), *Goethe* (gö′tē); also in French words for *eu* final and before *s, x, z, t,* and for *eû*, as in *feu* (fö), *danseuse* (däñ″söz′). French *eu* in other cases is pronounced û, as in *peur* (pûr), *danseur* (däñ″sûr′).

ü for the sound of umlauted *u* in German, as in *für* (für), *Lübeck* (lü′bĕk), and for *u* in French, as in *lune* (lün), *du* (dü).

The symbol ē is used for the neutral unaccented vowel, as of *writer* (rīt′ēr) or of the definite article when unstressed (*thē*); for the unstressed final *e* so common in German, as in *habe* (hä′bĕ); and for certain cases of French mute *e*. In the pronunciation of French, however, the ē should be reduced to almost nothing. Thus *tout de suite* (to͞o″ dē süēt′) and *décolleté* (dā″kô″lē-tā′) should be pronounced almost as to͞od″ süēt′, dā″kôl″tā′.

The short open *o* so common in German and French, as in German *doch, sollen*, French *homme, accorder*, is most nearly given by the key symbol *ô*, as in *dôg*; but the sound should often be more briefly pronounced in foreign languages than in English *dog, gone*, etc.

The apostrophe [′] following an *r, l, m*, or *y* in French indicates that the letter so marked is to be pronounced almost as ēr, ēl, ēm, yē, but so closely with the preceding sound as not to make an additional syllable; as *être* (âtr′: almost in two syllables, but not as in English setter); *simple* (sâñpl′); *rhumatisme* (rü″mä″-tēsm″); *Espagne* (ĕs″pány″: not ĕs″pän′ĭ).

In the phonetic respelling of French words, one should observe carefully the combinations vowel + *y* and *ü* + vowel, as in *canaille* (kå″-nây″), *suis* (süē). If the manner of printing shows that the two letters are within the same syllable, the *y* and *ü* should be pronounced somewhat like vowels, but should not be given full syllabic value. The English word *we*, for example, consists of o͝o and ē run into one syllable; and similarly å and y, as in the French pronunciation of *canaille* (kå″nây″), and ü and ē, as in the pronunciation of *suis* (süē), must be run together into one syllable.

The accent in French is so different from that in English that no system of marking devised for one language is adequate for the other. In French, all full syllables are pronounced with nearly equal stress; but there is usually a rising inflection or slight stress on the last syllable, which has somewhat the effect of the English accent. In this book, French words are shown with a primary accent on the last syllable, representing the rising inflection or slight stress, and with secondary accents on all other full syllables. The rhythm of phrases of two or more words is similarly indicated by primary and secondary accents.

IV. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

abbr.—abbreviation
A.D.—anno Domini (Lat. = in the year of our Lord)
adj.—adjective; adjectival
adv.—adverb(ial)
Aëro.—Aëronautics
A.F.—Anglo-French
Afr.—Africa(n)
Agr.—Agriculture
Alg.—Algebra
Am.—America(n)
Amer. Ind.—American Indian
Anat.—Anatomy
Angl. Ch.—Anglican Church
Anglo-Ind.—Anglo-Indian
Ant.—Antonym(s)
Anthropol.—Anthropology
Antiq.—Antiquity; Antiquities
App.—Appendix
Arab.—Arabic
Aram.—Aramaic
Arch.—Architecture
Archæol.—Archæology
Arith.—Arithmetic
A.S.—Anglo-Saxon
Assyr.—Assyrian
Astrol.—Astrology
Astron.—Astronomy
aux.—auxiliary
Bacteriol.—Bacteriology
B.C.—before Christ
Bib.—Biblical
Biol.—Biology; Biological
Bohem.—Bohemian
Bot.—Botany
Br.—British
Braz.—Brazilian
C.—centigrade
Can.—Canadian; Canada
Carib.—Caribbean
Carp.—Carpentry
Celt.—Celtic
cent.—century
cf.—confer (Lat. = compare)
Chem.—Chemistry
Ch. Hist.—Church History
Chin.—Chinese
Chron.—Chronicles
Class. Myth.—Classical Mythology
Col.—Colossians
colloq.—colloquial(ism)
Com.—Commerce
comb.—combination
comp.—comparative
conj.—conjunction
contr.—contraction
corr.—corruption; corrupted
Da.—Danish
Dan.—Daniel
dat.—dative
def.—definition
def. art.—definite article
der.—derivative; derived; derivation
Deut.—Deuteronomy
dial.—dialect(al)
dim.—diminutive
Du.—Dutch
Eccl.—Ecclesiastical
Eccles.—Ecclesiastes
Econ.—Economics
Egypt.—Egyptian
E. Ind.—East Indian
Elec.—Electricity
Embryol.—Embryology
Eng.—English; England
Engin.—Engineering
Entom.—Entomology
Esth.—Esther
etc.—et cetera (Lat. = and so forth)
Ethnol.—Ethnology
Ex.—Exodus
F.—Fahrenheit
fem.—feminine
Fin.—Finance
Flem.—Flemish
Fortif.—Fortification
Fr.—French; France
Fr. Can.—French Canadian
freq.—frequentative; frequently
Gael.—Gaelic
gen.—genitive
Gen.—Genesis
Geog.—Geography
Geol.—Geology
Geom.—Geometry
Ger.—German(y)
Gk.—Greek
Gk. Ch.—Greek Church
Gk. Myth.—Greek Mythology
Goth.—Gothic
Gram.—Grammar
Heb.—Hebrew; Hebrews
Her.—Heraldry
Hind.—Hindustani
Hist.—History; Historical
Horol.—Horology
Hort.—Horticulture
Hung.—Hungarian
i.e.—id est (Lat. = that is)
illus.—illustration
imit.—imitative; imitation
Ind.—Indian
indef. art.—indefinite article
interj.—interjection
Ir.—Irish
Isa.—Isaiah
It.—Italian; Italy
Jap.—Japanese
Jas.—James
Josh.—Joshua
Judg.—Judges
Lat.—Latin
Lev.—Leviticus
L.G.—Low German
lit.—literally
Lit.—Literature
L.L.—Late Latin
masc.—masculine
Math.—Mathematics
Matt.—Matthew
M. Du.—Middle Dutch
M.E.—Middle English
Mech.—Mechanics
Med.—Medicine
Metal.—Metallurgy
Meteor.—Meteorology
Mex.—Mexican
M.H.G.—Middle High German
Mic.—Micah
Mil.—Military
Mineral.—Mineralogy
M.L.G.—Middle Low German
Mod.—Modern
Mus.—Music
Myth.—Mythology
n.—noun
nat.—native
Naut.—Nautical
Nav.—Naval; Navigation
Neh.—Nehemiah
neut.—neuter
nom.—nominative
Norw.—Norwegian
Num.—Numbers
obs.—obsolete
O.Bulg.—Old Bulgarian
O.Celt.—Old Celtic
O.F.—Old French
O.H.G.—Old High German
O.Ir.—Old Irish
O.L.G.—Old Low German
O.N.—Old Norse
O.N.F.—Old Norman French
O.Pers.—Old Persian
orig.—origin(ally)
Ornith.—Ornithology
O.Scrb.—Old Serbian
O.Sp.—Old Spanish
O.Teut.—Old Teutonic
p.adj.—participial adjective
Pathol.—Pathology
perh.—perhaps
Pers.—Persian
Peruv.—Peruvian
Pfd. S.—Preferred Spelling
Pharm.—Pharmacy
Philol.—Philology
Philos.—Philosophy
Phœn.—Phœnician
Phon.—Phonetics
Phonol.—Phonology
Photog.—Photography
phr.—phrase
Phys.—Physics; Physical
Physiol.—Physiology
pl.—plural
Poet.—poetic
Pol.—Polish
Pol. Sci.—Political Science
pop.—popular(ly)
Port.—Portuguese
poss.—possessive
p.p.—participle, past
p.pr.—participle, present
prep.—preposition
Print.—Printing
prob.—probably
pron.—pronoun; pronominal
Pros.—Prosody
prov.—provincial
Prov'l—Provençal
Ps.—Psalms
Psych.—Psychology
Psychopathol.—Psychopathology
p.t.—past tense
q.v.—quod vide (Lat. = which see)
Rad.—Radio
R. C. Ch.—Roman Catholic Church
ref.—reference; referring
refl.—reflexive
Rev.—Revelation
Rhct.—Rhetoric(al)
Rom.—Roman
Rom. Myth.—Roman Mythology
Russ.—Russia(n)
S.Afr.—South African
Sam.—Samuel
Sans.—Sanskrit
Sc.—Scotch; Scotland
Scand.—Scandinavian
Sem.—Semitic
sing.—singular
Slav.—Slavonic
S. of Sol.—Song of Solomon
Sp.—Spanish
St.—Saint
superl.—superlative
Surg.—Surgery
Sw.—Swedish
Syn.—Synonym(s)
Teut.—Teutonic
Teut. Myth.—Teutonic Mythology
Thcat.—Theatrical
Theol.—Theology
Thess.—Thessalonians
Tim.—Timothy
transl.—translation
Trig.—Trigonometry
Turk.—Turkish
ult.—ultimate(ly)
U. S.—United States
v.—verb
var.—variation; variant
v.i.—verb, intransitive
v.t.—verb, transitive
W.—Welsh
W.Afr.—West African
W.G.—West Germanic
W.Ind.—West Indian
Zech.—Zechariah
Zeph.—Zephaniah
Zoöl.—Zoölogy

°, ′, ″, degrees, minutes, seconds.

* indicates foreign word

=, "means."

<, "from"; "derived from."

\+ in etymologies separates discussion of two word elements separately traced.

Small superior figures are used to distinguish two or more words spelled alike but of different origin.

Figures with illustrations indicate relative size; as, ½, or × 2, indicates that the cut is one half, or twice natural size.

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A

A, a (ā), [*n.pl.* A's; Aes; a's (āz)], the first letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE): **A**, *Chem.*, the symbol [A] for the element argon: *a*, *Alg.*, a symbol ordinarily used to represent a known or constant quantity:—**A**, *adj.* having the form of an A; as, an *A* tent:—**A1** (ā′ wŭn′), excellent; first-class: originally a registry mark for ships.

[2]a (*ā*; when stressed, ā), *indef.art.* [<A.S. *ān*, one], **1**, a contracted form of *[1]an*, used before an initial consonant sound or a sounded *h*; as, *a* man; *a* house; *a* hotel; *a* union; *an* egg; *an* hour; **2**, (orig. a preposition: see *[3]a*), to, for, or in each; as, once *a* year.

[3]a (*ə*), *prep.* [<A.S. *an*, on], to; into; in; on; at: often felt to be the article; sometimes joined to the following word, with or without hyphen; as, once *a* month; *a*float; *a*fire; to go *a*-Maying.

a- *prefix*, **1**, [<A.S. *an*, ou], on; at; to; toward; in; into; as, *a*foot; *a*shore; *a*side; *a*part; **2**, [<A.S. *ā-*, *ar-*], up, out: also used as an intensive: cf. Ger. *er-*], up; out; away; as, *a*rise: often used intensively; as, *a*rouse; **3**, [<A.S. *of*, *af*, off; away; of], of; as, *a*kin; **4**, [<Lat. *a*, *ab*, before *m*, *v*], away; as, *a*vert; **5**, [<O.F. *a*<Lat. *a*, *ab*, from], from; as, *a*bridge; **6**, (also, **an-**), [<Gk. *a-*, *an-*, not], not; without; as, *a*pathy, *a*narchy.

a. *abbr.* **1**, acre; **2**, active; **3**, adjective (also, **adj.**); **4**, are (metric system); **5**, anonymous (usually, **anon.**); **6**, [Lat. *ante*], before:—**A.**, **1**, Academy; **2**, adulteress; **3**, America; American (also, **Am.**); **4**, Artillery.

A. A. *abbr.* **1**, Associate of Arts; **2**, Antiaircraft Artillery:—**A. A. A. A.**, American Amateur Athletic Association:—**A. A. A. S.**, American Association for the Advancement of Science:—**A. A. C.**, [Lat. *anno ante Christum*], in the year before Christ:—**A. A. G.**, Assistant Adjutant General:—**A. A. of A.**, Automobile Association of America.

aard-vark (ärd′=värk″), *n.* [<Du. *aarde*, earth +*vark*, pig], *Zoöl.*, either of two ant-eating mammals (genus *Orycteropus*), with long snout and slimy tongue, and with forefeet fitted for burrowing: found in certain parts of Africa.

AARD-VARK (1/40)

aard-wolf (ärd′=wo͝olf″), *n.* [*pl.* -wolves (-wo͝olvz″)], [<Du. *aarde*, earth+*wolf*, wolf], *Zoöl.*, a carnivorous, or flesh-eating, mammal (*Proteles cristata*) of South Africa, akin to the dogs, hyenas, and civets.

Aar-on (ăr′ŭn), *n.* [<L.L.<Gk.<Heb. *Aharōn*, perh. <*hārōn*, a mountaineer], *Bib.*, the first high priest of the Hebrews, older brother of Moses.

Aar-on's rod *Bib.*, the rod with which Aaron performed miracles (Num.17:8); *Arch.*, a kind of molding: **Aaron's-rod**, any of various plants with blossoms on a long stem, as the goldenrod.

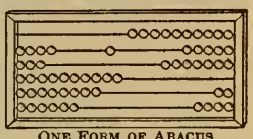
A. A. U. *abbr.* Amateur Athletic Union:—**A. A. U. P.**, American Association of University Professors:—**A. B.**, **1**, [Lat. *artium baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Arts: the first academic degree in arts (also, **B. A.**); **2**, able-bodied (also, **a. b.**): said of seamen.

ab- *prefix*, [<Lat. *ab*, from], [*a-* before *m*, *v* (*amentia*, *avert*); *abs-* before *c*, *t* (*abscond*, *abstain*)], **1**, from; away; as, *ab*duct; **2**, used intensively; as, *ab*sorb.

ab-a-ca (ăb′ə-kə; ä″bä-kä′), *n.* [native name], Manila hemp; also, the plant which produces it.

a-back (ə-băk′), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on + *bæc*, back], backward: said of sails when pressed back against a mast: **taken aback**, disconcerted.

ab-a-cus (ăb′ə-kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* abacuses (-kŭs-ĕz); abaci (-sī)], [Lat.<Gk. *abax* (*abakos*), a tablet, reckoning board], a device for counting, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame: *Arch.*, the flat layer of stone placed on top of the capital of a column or pillar, next under, and supporting, the architrave (for illus. see *architrave*).

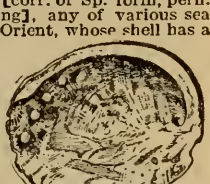


ONE FORM OF ABACUS

A-bad-don (ə-băd′ŭn), *n.* [<Heb. *abad*, he perished], **1**, hell; **2**, the Destroyer: a Hebrew name used of the Devil, meaning the same as Apollyon (Rev. 9:11).

a-baft (ə-băft′), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on + *be*, by +*æftan*, behind], *Naut.*, at, toward, or in the direction of, the stern, or back part of a ship; astern:—*prep.* *Naut.*, behind; toward the stern from.

ab-a-lo-ne (ăb″ə-lō′nē), *n.* [corr. of Sp. form, perh. <Lat. *ala*, wing], any of various sea mollusks, used for food in the Orient, whose shell has a row of perforations along one rim, takes a high polish, and is used as an ornament and for making buttons and beads: so called in southern California.



ABALONE SHELL (1/3)

[1]a-ban-don (ə-băn′dŭn), *v.t.* [<O.F. *abandoner*<*a*, to+*bandon*, power], **1**, to give up entirely; **2**, to desert or forsake; **3**, to give up all claim to; **4**, to yield (oneself) without restraint, as to an impulse: *Obs.*, **1**, to subdue; control; **2**, to banish; drive out; expel.—*n.* **a-ban-don-ment**.

Syn. leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forgo, surrender, resign, abdicate. *Abandon*, *desert*, *forsake*, and *relinquish* are alike in the idea of leaving. To *abandon* is to leave entirely, either from necessity; as, the crew *abandoned* the sinking ship; or from neglect or violation of duty; as, the mother *abandoned* her child; or by a surrender of self-control; as, he *abandoned* himself to dissipation. To *desert* is to leave by breaking the bonds of faithfulness or honor; as, he *deserted* his aged father; the soldier *deserted* his post. To *forsake* is to leave by ceasing to seek or stay with; as, he *forsook* all youthful companionship; my strength *forsakes* me in an emergency. To *relinquish* is to give up to another; as, he *relinquished* his claim to the property. *Renounce* relates especially to giving up some abstract thing, as an idea, a belief, a friendship. To *forgo* is to give up something valued, for the sake of a greater good or for the benefit of another. *Resign* and *abdicate* both have to do with the giving up of a position; but an elected officer *resigns*, while a king *abdicates* his throne. *Surrender* suggests giving up under compulsion.—*Ant.* keep, cherish, retain, hold, attain, adopt, maintain.

[2]a-ban-don (ə-băn′dŭn; ă″băn″dôn′), *n.* [<**abandon**], freedom of manner; dash; complete surrender to natural impulses.

a-ban-doned (ə-băn′dŭnd), *p.adj.* [see **abandon**], **1**, forsaken; deserted; given up entirely; **2**, unrestrained; as, *abandoned* mirth; **3**, shameless; wicked; as, an *abandoned* character.

Ab-a-ris (ăb′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a sage and priest of Apollo, who lived without food, traveled on an arrow, and stayed a pestilence.

a-base (ȧ-bās′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abased (-bāst′), *p.pr.* abasing], [< O.F. *abaissier* < Lat. *ad*, to + *bassus*, low or short], **1**, to humble; degrade; **2**, to cast down, as in rank or office; **3**, to dishonor: *Rare*, to lower; depress; bring down.—*n.* **a-base′ment.**
Syn. humble, mortify, degrade, reduce, lower.

a-bash (ȧ-băsh′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *esbaïr*, to astonish < *es* (< Lat. *ex*) out + *bahir*, to cry bah! < *bah*, cry of astonishment], to put to shame; take away the self-possession of; humiliate; disconcert; put out of countenance.—*n.* **a-bash′ment.**
Syn. discomfit, humiliate, discompose. (See embarrass.)

a-bashed (ȧ-băsht′), *p.adj.* embarrassed; made to feel inferior; cast down; mortified.

a-bate (ȧ-bāt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abated, *p.pr.* abating], [< O.F. *abatre* < *a*, to + *batre* < Lat. *batuere*, to beat], to lessen, as in number, degree, force, or value: *Law*, to put an end to, as a nuisance; annul:—*v.i.* to decrease; moderate; subside; as, the storm *abates*.—*n.* **a-bate′ment.**—*n.* **a-bat′er.**—*adj.* **a-bat′a-ble.**
Syn. lessen, moderate, mitigate. (See decrease.)

ab-a-tis (ăb′ȧ-tĭs; ȧ″bȧ″tē′), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *abateïs* < Lat. *ab*, from + *batuere*, to beat], **1**, a barricade or defense of felled trees with the branches pointing outward; **2**, in modern warfare, a barbed-wire entanglement. Also, **ab′at-tis.**

A bat-ter-y *Rad.*, a battery, of low voltage and high amperage, connected across the terminals of the filament of a vacuum tube, the purpose of which is to heat the filament and thus cause the emission of negative electrons.

a-bat-toir (ăb″ȧ-twär′; ȧ″bȧ″-), *n.* [Fr. < *abattre*, to beat down: see **abate**], a building in which animals are killed for market; a slaughterhouse.

Ab-ba (ăb′ȧ), *n.* [Aram. *abbā*, father], **1**, father: a name for God in the New Testament (Mark 14:36); **2**, title of a bishop or patriarch in some Eastern branches of the Christian Church.

ab-ba-cy (ăb′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< L.L. *abbatia* < Lat. < Gk. *abbas* < Aram. *abbā*, father], the office, term, or tenure of an abbot.

Ab-bas-side (ȧ-băs′īd; -ĭd), *adj.* [< name of ancestor], designating, or pertaining to, a line of Moslem rulers (Baghdad, A. D. 750–1258), claiming descent from Abbas, uncle of Mohammed.

ab-ba-tial (ă-bā′shăl), *adj.* [see **abbacy**], pertaining to an abbey or an abbot.

***ab-bé** (ȧ″bā′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *abbas*: see **abbacy**], **1**, an abbot; **2**, in France, the title of certain clergymen in the Roman Catholic Church.

ab-bess (ăb′ĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *abaësse* < L.L. *abbatissa*, abbess], the head of a nunnery; a mother superior in a convent.

ab-bey (ăb′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *abaïe* < L.L. *abbatia*: see **abbacy**], **1**, an institution where a group of men or women live apart from the world, as in a monastery or a nunnery, and devote themselves to a religious life; **2**, the building in which they live; **3**, their church.

ab-bot (ăb′ŭt), *n.* [< A.S. *abbod* < Lat. *abbas*: see **abbacy**], the head of a monastery of monks; a father superior.—*n.* **ab′bot-cy.**—*n.* **ab′bot-ship.**

abbr. *abbr.* abbreviation; abbreviate; abbreviated (also, **abbrev.**).

ab-bre-vi-ate (ă-brē′vĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *abbreviare* (-*atus*), to shorten < *ad*, to + *brevis*, short], to shorten, as by contraction of a word, as in *Dec.* for *December;* shorten in any way.—*n.* **ab-bre′vi-a″tor.**
Syn. reduce, contract, abridge, condense, curtail.

ab-bre-vi-a-tion (ă-brē″vĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the shortened or contracted form of a word or phrase, as *U. S.* for *United States;* **2**, the act of shortening thus or otherwise; **3**, abridgment.

A B C (ā″bē″sē′), *n.* [*pl.* A B C's (sēz′)], [< first three letters], **1**, the alphabet; the letters of the alphabet: usually *pl.;* hence, **2**, the first steps, or elements, in any subject: **A B C Powers**, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which signed a mutual treaty in 1915.

A. B. C. F. M. *abbr.* American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Ab-di-as (ăb-dī′ăs), *n.* [< Heb. = servant of God], *Bib.*, Obadiah: so called in the Douay Bible.

ab-di-cate (ăb′dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *abdicare* (-*atus*) < *ab*, from + *dicare*, to declare], to give up formally, as kingly power or right; surrender, as power or duty; renounce: *Law*, to disown or disinherit; cast off, as a father his child:—*v.i.* to give up sovereign power. *n.* **ab″di-ca′tion.**—*n.* **ab′di-ca″tor.**—*n.* **ab′di-cant.**
Syn. relinquish, surrender, renounce. (See abandon.)

Ab-di-el (ăb′dĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = servant of God], in Milton's "Paradise Lost" (V:896), a seraph who refused to join in Satan's revolt.

ab-do-men (ăb-dō′mĕn), *n.* [perh. < Lat. *abdere*, to hide], **1**, in higher vertebrates, the lower cavity of the body, behind or, in man, below the diaphragm, containing the digestive organs, etc.; **2**, in insects, crustaceans, etc., the part of the body behind the thorax.—*adj.* **ab-dom′i-nal** (-dŏm′ĭ-năl).

ab-duct (ăb-dŭkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *abducere* (-*ductus*) < *ab*, from + *ducere*, to draw], to carry off by force; kidnap: *Anat.*, to move away from the mid line of the body: opposite of *adduct*.—*n.* **ab-duc′tion.**—*n.* **ab-duc′tor.**

a-beam (ȧ-bēm′), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *bēam*, tree], *Naut.*, opposite the middle part of a ship's side; in a direction at right angles to the keel of a ship.

a-be-ce-da-ri-an (ā″bē-sē-dā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [< L.L. *abecedarius* < *a b c d*], **1**, one who is learning, or one who is teaching, the alphabet; hence, **2**, a beginner:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the alphabet; hence, **2**, elementary; rudimentary.

a-bed (ȧ-bĕd′), *adv.* [A.S. *an*, on + *bedd*, bed], in bed; as, lazy people lie *abed* late; on a bed.

A-bed-ne-go (ȧ-bĕd′nē-gō), *n.* [< Heb., prob. < Assyr. *Abed-Nebo*, servant of the god Nebo], *Bib.*, one of the three youths who came out of the fiery furnace unhurt (Dan. 3).

A-bel (ā′bĕl), *n.* [< Heb. *Hebel*, prob. < Assyr. *ablu*, son], *Bib.*, the second son of Adam and Eve, slain by his brother Cain (Gen. 4).

a-bele (ȧ-bēl′; ā′bĕl), *n.* [< Du. *abeel* < O.F. *abel*, *aubel* < L.L. *albellus*, dim. of Lat. *albus*, white], the great white, or silver, poplar of Europe (*Populus alba*), with roundish, heart-shaped leaves, cottony beneath: grown as a shade tree in America.

ab-er-rant (ăb-ĕr′ănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aberrans* (-*antis*), straying < *ab*, from + *errare*, to wander], **1**, wandering; straying from the path of righteousness; **2**, differing from the normal type, as plants or animals.—*n.* **ab-er′rance; ab-er′ran-cy.**

ab-er-ra-tion (ăb″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a wandering from the right way; error; **2**, a deviation from the normal type or natural course; **3**, partial derangement of the mind: *Optics*, deviation from a true focus, as of light rays refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror: called *chromatic aberration* if due to the unequal refractive powers of a lens for the various colors, or *spherical aberration* if due to the failure of rays striking different zones of a lens or mirror to focus at the same point; *Astron.*, a slight apparent shifting in position of a heavenly body.

a-bet (ȧ-bĕt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting], [< O.F. *abeter* < *a*, to + *beter*, to bait, cause to bite], **1**, to aid or encourage by upholding or supporting: generally used of criminal acts or persons; **2**, to instigate; incite (a person): usually to something bad.—*n.* **a-bet′ment.**—*n.* **a-bet′ter; a-bet′tor.**
Syn. assist, countenance, sanction, instigate, incite.

a-bey-ance (ȧ-bā′ăns), *n.* [< O.F. *abeance* < *a*, to + *baer*, *beer*, to expect], a holding or keeping inactive for a time; a holding over or in suspense; temporary inactivity: *Law*, a state of indeterminateness or expectancy, such as the status of an estate to which for a time no heir exists.—*adj.* **a-bey′ant.**

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ab-hor (ăb-hôr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abhorred (-hôrd′), *p.pr.* abhorring], [< Lat. *ab*, from + *horrēre*, to shrink, shudder], to shrink from with horror, dread, or disgust; hate; loathe; abominate.
Syn. despise, detest, dislike, disdain, abominate.

ab-hor-rence (ăb-hŏr′ĕns), *n.* **1**, a feeling of detestation; loathing; **2**, that which excites strong repugnance or is loathed.

ab-hor-rent (ăb-hŏr′ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, hateful; repugnant; disgusting; **2**, contrary to one's nature or principles of conduct: followed by *to*.
Syn. offensive, loathsome, detestable. (See hateful.)

A-bib (ā′bĭb), *n.* [< Heb. *ābīb*, ear of corn], the first month of the ancient Hebrew ecclesiastical year, nearly equivalent to April (Ex. 13:4): later called *Nisan* (Neh. 2:1) (see App. II, page 1118).

a-bide (ȧ-bīd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abode (-bōd′) or abided, *p.pr.* abiding], [< A.S. *ābīdan* < *ā*- (intensive) + *bīdan*, to bide], **1**, to wait for; look for; **2**, to be in store for; **3**, to submit to; tolerate; put up with:—*v.i.* **1**, to dwell or reside; stay or remain; **2**, to remain steadfast: with *by;* as, he *abided* faithfully by his promises; **3**, to continue, as in a state or condition.—*p.adj.* **a-bid′ing.**—*adv.* **a-bid′ing-ly.**
Syn. accept, live, lodge, remain, dwell.

Ab-i-gail (ăb′ĭ-gāl), *n.* [Heb. = my father's joy], **1**, *Bib.*, the wife of Nabal and of David

(1 Sam. 25); 2, a lady in waiting in Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Scornful Lady": **abigail**, a lady's maid.

a-bil-i-ty (ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abilities (-tiz)], [< O.F. *ablete* < Lat. *habilitas*, aptness < *habilis*, apt], sufficient mental or physical power, capacity, or strength to do a special thing, or the general tasks of life; skill; talent: used especially of mental equipment.

Syn. energy, force, capacity, talent, aptitude, skill, competency, efficiency, faculty, dexterity, power. *Ability* is the general term for power, either physical or mental. *Abitity* and *capacity*, when applied to persons, are alike in indicating mental power, but *capacity* signifies the native strength of the mind, developed or not; while *ability*, especially in the plural, signifies natural mental strength, plus training. Thus, *ability* includes natural *capacity*; as, at thirty his *abilities* had placed him above men of greater natural *capacity*. *Talent* (cf. genius) is exceptional mental *ability*; as, he is a man of *talent*; often it is a special mental gift, a particular power, as of play acting or performing on a musical instrument, capable of being developed through training, often expressed through perfection in technique. *Faculty* is a power of mind or body born in us; as, the *faculty* of reasoning. *Competency* is power immediately equal to the demands made upon it; *efficiency* is the power to do quickly and well; *skill* and *dexterity* refer to an easy power to do or carry out some specific work; but *skill* refers to both hand and brain, while *dexterity* refers particularly to the use of the hands; as, the *skill* of a bridge player or of a carpenter; the manual *dexterity* of a juggler.—*Ant.* incompetency, inefficiency, awkwardness, incapacity.

ab-i-o-gen-e-sis (ăb'i-ō-jĕn'ō-sis), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *bios*, life + *genesis*, a coming to birth], *Biol.*, a process by which a living substance was formerly supposed to be produced from nonliving matter, rather than by growth from a parent organism; spontaneous generation: opposite of *biogenesis*.—*adj.* **ab'i-o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ik).

ab-i-o-log-i-cal (ăb'i-ō-lŏj'i-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *bios*, life + *-logia*, science], pertaining to things without life, or to the study of inanimate matter: opposite of *biological*.

ab-i-o-sis (ăb'i-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *bios*, life], absence of life; the state characteristic of inorganic substances.—*adj.* **ab'i-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ik).

ab-ject (ăb'jĕkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *jacere* (*jactus*, *-jectus*), to throw], **1**, cast down; ignoble; cringing; mean; low; **2**, hopeless; as, *abject* poverty:—*n. Rare*, an outcast; one in a wretched condition.—*adv.* **ab'ject-ly**.—*n.* **ab'ject-ness**.—*n.* **ab-jec'tion**.

Syn. groveling, slavish, beggarly, servile, despicable.

ab-ju-ra-tion (ăb'jŏō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **abjure**], a solemn renunciation or repudiation, often under oath: **oath of abjuration**, an oath renouncing or abjuring allegiance; especially, an oath required for naturalization in the United States, abjuring allegiance to every foreign sovereignty.

ab-jure (ăb-jŏōr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abjured (-jŏōrd'), *p.pr.* abjuring], [< Lat. *ab*, from + *jurare*, to swear], **1**, to renounce or give up upon oath; recant; **2**, to repudiate, as past errors, former opinions, etc.—*adj.* **ab-ju'ra-to-ry**.—*n.* **ab-jur'er**.—*n.* **ab-jure'ment**.

Syn. repudiate, recant, retract, disavow, abandon, forswear.—*Ant.* maintain, uphold, retain, support, assert.

abl. *abbr.* ablative: used of a case of nouns in Latin grammar (also, **ablat.**).

ab-lac-ta-tion (ăb'lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *lac* (*lactis*), milk], weaning, as of a child from the mother.

ab-la-tion (ăb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *latus*, carried], removal, as by surgical operation: *Geol.*, a wearing away, as of a glacier by melting, or of land by surface water.

ab-la-tive (ăb'lă-tiv), *adj.* [< Fr. *ablatif* < Lat. *ablativus* < *ab*, from + *latus*, brought], designating, or pertaining to, one of the cases of Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation, removal, or instrumentality:—*n.* the ablative case: **ablative absolute**, *Lat. Gram.*, the ablative case used in a construction grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, to express some attendant circumstance, where in English a subordinate clause is generally employed.

ab-laut (äp'lout), *n.* [Ger. < *ab*, off + *laut*, a sound], a systematic change of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, or in different words from the same root, as in sing, *sang*, *sung*; bear, burden; cordial, cardiac: also called *gradation*.

a-blaze (ə-blāz'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *blase*, torch], **1**, on fire; well alight; **2**, in a state of excitement:—*adj.* flaming; gleaming; eager; ardent.

a-ble (ā'bl), *adj.* [*comp.* abler, *superl.* ablest], [< O.F. *hable*, *able* (now *habile*) < Lat. *habilis*, skilful], **1**, possessed of sufficient power, fitness, or means; competent; **2**, possessed of unusual mental powers; well qualified mentally; clever.—*adv.* **a'bly**.

Syn. capable, adequate, sufficient, qualified, sagacious, talented.—*Ant.* incapable, unable.

-a-ble *adj. suffix*, [< Fr. *-able* < Lat. suffix *-abilis*, -able], added to verbs, nouns, and roots of verbs, and meaning: **1**, able to; as, du*rable*; delect*able*; **2**, capable of being; as, read*able*; **3**, fit to be; as, laud*able*; print*able*; **4**, inclined to; characterized by; as, peace*able*; season*able*. Also, in certain combinations, **-i-ble** and **-ble**; as, possi*ble*; visi*ble*; no*ble*.

a-ble-bod-ied (ā'blē-bŏd'id), *adj.* healthy; physically strong and sound; robust.

ab-le-gate (ăb'lē-gāt), *n.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *legatus*, sent, commissioned], a representative sent by the Pope to a foreign country on a special mission.

a-bloom (ə-blōōm'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + M.E. *blom*, a flower < O.Teut. source], in blossom or in flower; in bloom.

a-blush (ə-blŭsh'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + M.E. *blusche* < A.S. *āblisian*, prob. < root *blus-*, to glow], in a glow or flush of color.

ab-lu-tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ablutio* (*-onis*) < *ab*, away + *luere*, to wash], **1**, a washing or cleansing of the body; any ceremonial washing done as a religious duty; **2**, the liquid used for washing.

ab-ne-gate (ăb'nē-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *ab*, from + *negare* (*-atus*), to deny], to deny; reject; give up or surrender.—*n.* **ab'ne-ga'tion**.

ab-nor-mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *adj.* [< Fr. *anormal* < L. *anōmalos*, uneven: see **anomalous**], irregular; deformed; unnatural; not conforming to rule or type.—*adv.* **ab-nor'mal-ly**.—*n.* **ab'nor-mal'i-ty**.

ab-nor-mous (ăb-nôr'mŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *norma*, a rule], abnormal; not conforming to a norm or standard.—*n.* **ab-nor'mi-ty**.

a-board (ə-bôrd'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *bord*, board], on or within a ship or railroad train:—*prep.* on board of; upon; alongside.

[1]a-bode (ə-bōd'), past tense and past participle of the verb *abide*.

[2]a-bode (ə-bōd'), *n.* [< M.E. *abood*, *abod*, a stay or delay], **1**, a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a home; **2**, stay; the act or state of abiding.

***a-bo-ga-do** (ä"vō-gä'thō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-thōs)], [Sp.], in the Philippine Islands, a lawyer.

a-bol-ish (ə-bŏl'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *abolir* < Lat. *ab*, from + *olēre*, to grow], to do away with; put an end to.—*adj.* **a-bol'ish-a-ble**.—*n.* **a-bol'ish-ment**.

Syn. (see cancel).—*Ant.* support, continue, renew.

ab-o-li-tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of destroying or doing away with; extinction; the state of being done away with; annulment, as of decrees, etc.—*adj.* **ab'o-li'tion-a-ry**.

ab-o-li-tion-ist (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who favors or advocates doing away with a custom or institution, as, formerly, Negro slavery in the United States.—*n.* **ab'o-li'tion-ism**.

ab-o-ma-sum (ăb'ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -sa (-sə)], [L.L. < Lat. *ab*, from + *omasum* paunch], the fourth, or digesting, chamber of the four-chambered stomach of the deer, the cow, and other cud-chewing animals, or ruminants (see *ruminant*, illus.).

a-bom-i-na-ble (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nə-bl), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *abominabilis* < *ab*, from + *ominari*, to regard as ill-omened], hateful; odious; revolting; unclean; vile: usually of something morally offensive.—*n.* **a-bom'i-na-ble-ness**.—*adv.* **a-bom'i-na-bly**.

Syn. infamous, detestable, disgusting, loathsome.

a-bom-i-nate (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *abominari*, to abhor < *ab*, from + *ominari*, to regard as ill-omened], to regard with disgust or hatred; abhor.

Syn. abhor, loathe, detest, dislike, hate.

a-bom-i-na-tion (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, excessive hatred or disgust; detestation, **2**, that which excites or deserves loathing; anything vile or hateful: used especially of something offensive to æsthetic, moral, or religious ideas.

Syn. nuisance, annoyance, offense, shame.

a-boon (ə-bōōn'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Sc. < M.E. *abunen*], *Poet.* or *Dial.*, above.

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *adj.* [see **aborigines**], **1**, original; first; indigenous; existing from the beginning, or from prehistoric times; **2**, pertaining to the aborigines:—*n.* an aboriginal animal or plant.—*adv.* **ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly**.

ab-o-rig-i-nes (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *ab origine*, from the beginning], **1**, the first inhabitants of a country; especially, the uncivilized inhabitants of a country invaded or settled by civilized races; **2**, the native animals or plants of a region.

a-bort (ȧ-bôrt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *oriri* (*ortus*), to be born], **1**, to fail of development; remain rudimentary; **2**, to give birth to young prematurely: *Med.*, to have a miscarriage.—*p.adj.* **a-bort'ed.**

a-bor-tion (ȧ-bôr'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of bringing forth young too soon; a premature birth; **2**, an imperfect or immature product, as in untimely birth; any fruit which fails to mature; **3**, failure to complete what has been begun.—*adj.* **a-bor'tion-al.**

a-bor-tive (ȧ-bôr'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, born too soon; **2**, imperfectly developed; **3**, fruitless; unsuccessful.—*adv.* **a-bor'tive-ly.**—*n.* **a-bor'tive-ness.**

a-bou-li-a (ȧ-bōō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gk. = thoughtlessness], *Psych.*, a weakening or loss of volition, or power to will. Also, **a-bu'li-a**, *Pfd. S.*

a-bound (ȧ-bound'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *abunder* < Lat. *ab-* (intensive) + *undare*, to flow < *unda*, a wave], **1**, to exist in plenty or abundance; **2**, to have great plenty; teem: followed by *in* or *with*.

a-bout (ȧ-bout'), *adv.* [< A.S. *abūtan*, *onbūtan* < *an*, on + *būtan* (< *be*, by + *ūtan*, out) without; hence, literally, on the without], **1**, around; on every side; **2**, nearly; near to; **3**, in a reversed position; half around; as, *about* face; **4**, intending; as, he was *about* to go; also, on the point of; **5**, in rotation; as, turn *about* is fair play; **6**, in a state of action; as, he is up and *about* again:—*prep.* **1**, concerned in; **2**, somewhere near; **3**, all around; **4**, over; throughout; **5**, beside; **6**, relating to; **7**, in connection with.

a-bove (ȧ-bŭv'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *bufan* (< *be*, by + *ufan*, up); hence, literally, on the upper side], **1**, in a higher place; overhead; **2**, before: referring to preceding or earlier matter, as in a book:—*adj.* situated, said, written, or printed above:—*prep.* **1**, over; on the top of; upon; **2**, beyond; in excess of; as, *above* measure; **3**, superior to; as, *above* deceit.

a-bove-board (ȧ-bŭv'bōrd"), *adv.* [< A.S. *an-bufan*, above + *bord*, board: hence, literally, above the board, or table; a figure taken from card playing], without concealment; openly:—*adj.* open; fair; without disguise.

Abp. *abbr.* archbishop:—**abr.**, abridged; abridgment.

ab-ra-ca-dab-ra (ăb"rȧ-kȧ-dăb'rȧ), *n.* [Lat. of 2d cent.: source uncertain, prob. mere jargon], **1**, a mystical word, the letters of which, arranged in a triangular form, were supposed to possess magic powers as a charm; **2**, a spell; **3**, jargon.

ab-rade (ăb-rād'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abraded, *p.pr.* abrading], [< Lat. *ab*, from + *radere* (*rasus*), to scrape], to wear or rub away; remove, as by friction; break or injure, as the skin, by rubbing.

A-bra-ham (ā'brȧ-hăm), *n.* [Heb. = father of a multitude], *Bib.*, the first great patriarch of the Hebrews, founder of the race (Gen. 11–25).

a-bran-chi-al (ȧ-brăng'kĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *bragkhia*, gills] *Zoöl.*, not having gills.—*adj.* **a-bran'chi-ate** (-āt).

ab-ra-sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [see **abrade**], **1**, a wearing or rubbing away, as of rocks by water; an injuring, as of the skin, by scraping; **2**, the injury caused by rubbing or scraping.

ab-ra-sive (ăb-rā'sĭv), *adj.* tending to rub, wear, or scrape away:—*n.* a material used to abrade or polish, as sandpaper or emery.

ab-re-ac-tion (ăb"rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [*ab-* + *reaction*], *Psychotherapy*, the third stage in catharsis, or a process of relieving a persistent abnormal excitement, by identifying the original emotion, recalling the experience which gave rise to it, and then eliminating it by giving it the required expression.

a-breast (ȧ-brĕst'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *brēost*, breast < O.Teut. source], **1**, side by side and facing the same way, as persons; **2**, in the line with; up to; not behind; at the same level.

***a-bri** (ȧ"brē'), *n.* [Fr. = a shelter], an underground retreat, as a cellar or dugout, used as a refuge.

a-bridge (ȧ-brĭj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abridged (-brĭjd'), *p.pr.* abridging], [< O.F. *abregier* < Lat. *abbreviare*, to shorten], to shorten, using fewer words, but retaining essential ideas; condense; curtail.

a-bridg-ment (ȧ-brĭj'ment), *n.* **1**, the act of shortening, curtailing, etc., or the state of being shortened or curtailed; **2**, something made by shortening or condensing; an abstract; a summary; an epitome: **3**, especially, a condensed form of a book.

Syn. compendium, abbreviation, digest, synopsis.—*Ant.* expansion, elaboration, amplification.

a-broach (ȧ-brōch'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + M.E. *brochc*, spit: see **broach**], on tap:—*adj.* **1**, tapped or pierced so that liquor can run off, as a cask; **2**, abroad; afoot; astir; in circulation, as a rumor.

a-broad (ȧ-brôd'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *brād*, broad], **1**, widely; broadly; far and wide; **2**, beyond the limits of house or country; out of doors; **3**, in or to foreign countries; **4**, at large, or freely in circulation; as, the report went *abroad;* **5**, wide of the mark; in error.

ab-ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *ab*, from + *rogare* (*-atus*), to propose a law], **1**, to abolish or repeal by authority, as a privilege; **2**, to do away with; abolish.—*n.* **ab'ro-ga'tion.**—*adj.* **ab'ro-ga-tive** (-gā-tĭv).

Syn. revoke, suppress, rescind, repeal. (See cancel.)

ab-rupt (ăb-rŭpt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *ab*, from + *rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], **1**, rising or dropping at a sharp angle from a certain level; ending suddenly; steep; **2**, sudden; **3**, unceremonious; **4**, disconnected.—*adv.* **ab-rupt'ly.**—*n.* **ab-rup'tion.**—*n.* **ab-rupt'ness.**

Syn. rough, sheer, steep, precipitous, perpendicular, rugged, sharp; hasty, unexpected; blunt, discourteous, brusque, curt; unconnected, broken. *Abrupt, steep,* and *precipitous* are alike in describing irregularities of surface. *Abrupt* describes a sharp irregularity of surface and applies either to a rising or descending slope; *steep* suggests a very sharp ascent; as, a *steep* hill; *precipitous* suggests a sheer, vertical drop. *Abrupt* and *rugged* are alike in expressing the idea of unevenness; the sharp drop of a canyon wall is *abrupt;* a wooded, rocky, *steep* road is *rugged. Rough* suggests an unevenness that is merely a lack of smoothness; as, a floor of *rough* boards. *Abrupt* applied to words or acts implies bluntness; *rough* words are violent.—*Ant.* level, unbroken, smooth, connected.

abs- *prefix*, [< Lat. *ab, abs*, from, away], off; away; from: a form of the prefix *ab-* which occurs in certain letter combinations, especially before *c* and *t;* as, *abs*tain; *abs*cond.

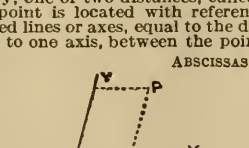
A. B. S. *abbr.* American Bible Society:—**abs.**, **1**, absolute; **2**, absent; **3**, abstract.

Ab-sa-lom (ăb'sȧ-lŏm), *n.* [Heb. = father of peace], *Bib.*, the favorite son of David, slain while in rebellion against his father (2 Sam. 18).

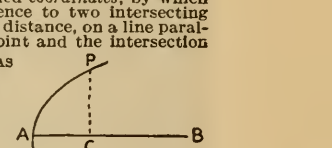
ab-scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* [< Lat. *abscessus*, a going away < *abs*, from + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], *Pathol.*, a collection of pus, of limited extent, in diseased tissues of the body; a boil.

ab-scind (ăb-sĭnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ab*, from, off + *scindere* (*scissus*), to cut], *Rare*, to cut off; cut apart; sever; rend.

ab-scis-sa (ăb-sĭs'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* abscissas (*-az*); abscissæ (-ē)], *Math.*, **1**, in plane geometry, one of two distances, called *coördinates*, by which a point is located with reference to two intersecting fixed lines or axes, equal to the distance, on a line parallel to one axis, between the point and the intersection



O, origin; OX' and X'P, (or YP and OY), abscissa and ordinate, or coördinates, of the point P:
XX, axis of abscissas;
OY, axis of ordinates.



AB, transverse axis;
A, vertex;
AC, abscissa of the point P.

of the line with the other axis: distinguished from *ordinate;* **2**, in a conic section, that portion (AC) of a transverse axis (AB) which lies between the vertex (A) and the foot of a perpendicular to the axis from a given point (P) on the conic.

ab-scis-sion (ăb-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* the act of cutting off; removal, as by surgery; sudden ending: *Rhet.*, a figure of speech obtained by an abrupt stop in the middle of a sentence for effect; aposiopesis: **abscission layer**, *Bot.*, the layer of cells formed at the place of attachment of a leaf to a stem, where the leaf separates when it falls naturally.

ab-scond (ăb-skŏnd'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *abscondere* < *abs*, from + *cum*, together + *dare*, to put], to flee secretly and in haste; disappear, as to avoid arrest: *Rare*, to lie hidden.—*n.* **ab-scond'ence.**—*n.* **ab-scond'er.**

ab-sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *abs*, from + *ens* (*entis*), being < *esse*, to be], **1**, the state or period of being away: opposite of *presence;* **2**, inattention; abstraction; mental absorption or preoccupation; **3**, want; lack.

[1]ab-sent (ăb-sĕnt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or keep (oneself) away.—*n.* **ab-sent'er.**

[2]ab-sent (ăb'sĕnt), *adj.* **1**, not present; being away; **2**, not existing; lacking; missing; **3**, lost in thought; preoccupied or abstracted.—*adv.* **ab'sent-ly.**

Syn. inattentive, listless, dreamy, musing, lost.—*Ant.* present, intent, observant, alert, heedful.

ab-sen-tee (ăb″sĕn-tē′), *n.* one who is away or keeps away purposely from home or duty; especially, a landlord who habitually remains away from his estate, or an owner of invested capital who has no personal contact with the plant in which the capital is used.—*n.* **ab″sen-tee′ism.**

ab-sent–mind-ed (ăb′sĕnt=mīnd″ĕd), *adj.* unresponsive to immediate surroundings, either through preoccupation or from habitual dreaminess; inattentive; abstracted.—*adv.* **ab″sent–mind′ed-ly.**—*n.* **ab″sent–mind′ed-ness.**

ab-sinth (ăb′sĭnth; ăp′sănt′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *absinthium* < Gk. *apsinthion*, wormwood], **1,** a green, alcoholic, aromatic liquor, containing wormwood, anise, etc.; **2,** the plant wormwood or its essence. Also, **ab′sinthe.**

ab-so-lute (ăb′sō-lūt), *adj.* [< Lat. *absolutus* < *ab,* from + *solvere* (*solutus*), to loosen], **1,** free as to condition; free from limitation or restraint; despotic; as, an *absolute* monarch; **2,** perfect; complete; **3,** free from impurity or adulteration; pure; **4,** positive; real; unquestionable: *Gram.,* **1,** standing outside the usual relations of syntax; as, in Latin, the ablative *absolute;* **2,** of a verb usually transitive, used without an object, as the word *kill* in "he shoots to kill"; **3,** of the form of a word, without inflection: **absolute music,** that kind of music which conforms strictly to the rules of theory and form: distinguished from *program music:* **absolute pitch, 1,** the ability to match, by voice, any tone named; **2,** the pitch of a tone in terms of its vibration frequency: see *pitch:* **absolute zero,** −273.1° centigrade:—*n.* **1,** that which is unrestricted and unlimited; **2,** something perfect or complete.—*adv.* **ab′so-lute-ly.**—*n.* **ab′so-lute-ness.**

Syn., adj. arbitrary, peremptory, unconditional.

ab-so-lu-tion (ăb″sō-lū′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of forgiving or freeing from the consequences of sin; **2,** the release from an obligation, charge, penalty, or guilt; **3,** forgiveness; especially, the forgiveness of sins in the sacrament of penance.

ab-so-lut-ism (ăb′sō-lūt″ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the state of being without limitation; **2,** the principles underlying despotic government; **3,** in theological doctrine, predestination; foreordination by God of one's salvation or damnation.—*n.* **ab′so-lut″ist.**

ab-solve (ăb-sŏlv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* absolved (-sŏlvd′), *p.pr.* absolving], [< Lat. *ab,* from + *solvere,* to loosen], **1,** to release or set free, as from obligation, penalty, etc.; **2,** to clear of crime, sin, or guilt; acquit.—*adj.* **ab-solv′a-ble.**—*adj.* **ab-solv′ent.**

Syn. pardon, remit, discharge, forgive, excuse, justify, exonerate.—*Ant.* accuse, condemn, bind.

ab-sorb (ăb-sôrb′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *absorber* < Lat. *ab-* (intensive) + *sorbēre* (*sorptus*), to suck in], **1,** to drink in, or suck in, as a sponge sucks in water; **2,** to engulf, swallow up, or incorporate; **3,** to engage wholly or engross, as attention: *Phys.,* to receive and transform into heat, as radiant energy.—*adj.* **ab-sorb′a-ble.**—*n.* **ab-sorb′a-bil′i-ty.**

ab-sorbed (ăb-sôrbd′), *p.adj.* **1,** taken in; soaked up; **2,** engulfed; swallowed up; **3,** deeply interested; engrossed; completely occupied.—*adv.* **ab-sorb′ed-ly.**—*n.* **ab-sorb′ed-ness.**

ab-sorb-ent (ăb-sôr′bĕnt), *n.* anything which drinks, soaks, or takes, in:—*adj.* soaking or sucking in, as cotton takes in water.

ab-sorb-er (ăb-sôrb′ĕr), *n.* one that drinks in or takes in: *Mech.,* **1,** in experiments with heat, a part which takes in heat and gives it out later; **2,** in an automobile, an attachment to the spring to diminish jars or jolts: also called *shock absorber.*

ab-sorb-ing (ăb-sôr′bĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** taking or drinking in; **2,** intensely interesting; engrossing the attention.—*adv.* **ab-sorb′ing-ly.**

ab-sorp-tion (ăb-sôrp′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the process or act of absorbing, or drinking in; **2,** the mental state of being entirely occupied or engrossed: *Phys.,* the reception and transformation into heat of radiant energy which falls upon a surface.

ab-sorp-tive (ăb-sôrp′tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, or capable of, absorbing, or sucking or drinking in.—*adv.* **ab-sorp′tive-ly.**—*n.* **ab-sorp′tive-ness.**

ab-stain (ăb-stān′), *v.i.* [< Fr. *abstenir* < Lat. *abs,* from + *tenēre,* to hold], to refrain; hold aloof voluntarily: used with *from.*

Syn. fast, desist, refrain.—*Ant.* indulge, gratify.

ab-stain-er (ăb-stān′ĕr), *n.* one who voluntarily goes without or refrains from something; especially, one who does not use intoxicants.

ab-ste-mi-ous (ăb-stē′mĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *abstemius* < *abs,* from + *temum,* strong drink], moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; temperate; not self-indulgent.—*adv.* **ab-ste′mi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ab-ste′mi-ous-ness.**

ab-sten-tion (ăb-stĕn′shŭn), *n.* [see **abstain**], the act of refraining or of keeping away from a thing or action.—*adj.* **ab-sten′tious.**

ab-sterge (ăb-stûrj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* absterged (-stûrjd′), *p.pr.* absterging], [< Lat. *abs,* from + *tergĕre* (*tersus*), to wipe], to cleanse; purge.—*n.* and *adj.* **ab-ster′gent** (-stûr′jĕnt).—*n.* **ab-ster′sion.**

ab-sti-nence (ăb′stĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **abstain**], self-denial; an abstaining or refraining, usually from the gratification of appetite, indulgence of passion, etc.; specifically, the voluntary abstaining from alcoholic liquors.—*adj.* **ab′sti-nent.**—*adv.* **ab′sti-nent-ly.**—*n.* **ab′sti-nen-cy.**

ab-stract (ăb′străkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *abs,* from + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1,** thought of as apart from the concrete; not concrete; perceptible to the mind rather than to the senses; **2,** ideal as opposed to practical; **3,** general as opposed to particular; **4,** difficult to understand, because complex; **5,** denoting an idea or quality apart from particular circumstances, objects, actions, etc., as the nouns *goodness, beauty:* —*n.* **1,** a summary which shortens yet retains the essential features of a larger work, as a book; an epitome; synopsis; brief; **2,** an idea or term denoting something as viewed apart from the concrete; **3,** the state or condition of being considered apart from concrete facts; as, in the *abstract,* the proposition seems favorable to us: *Pharm.,* a preparation made by evaporating a fluid extract to a powder and then mixing it with sugar of milk; *Law,* an abridgment; brief summary:—*v.t.* (ăb-străkt′), **1,** to take away; steal; **2,** to turn away the attention of; divert; **3,** to derive or separate a general idea of, as a quality, from the object to which it belongs; **4,** to summarize or abridge.—*adv.* **ab′stract-ly.**—*n.* **ab′stract-ness.**

Syn., v. detach, remove, separate, withdraw, divert.

ab-stract-ed (ăb-străk′tĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** absentminded; **2,** separated or removed from other things; apart; distinct.—*adv.* **ab-stract′ed-ly.**—*n.* **ab-stract′ed-ness.**

Syn. inattentive, preoccupied, musing, oblivious.

ab-strac-tion (ăb-străk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** withdrawal, as of the mind from any object, or a quality from a thing of which it is a part; **2,** a quality thus separately considered; hence, something imaginary or visionary; **3,** absence of mind; **4,** dishonest removal; theft.—*adj.* **ab-strac′tive.**—*adv.* **ab-strac′tive-ly.**

ab-struse (ăb-strōōs′), *adj.* [< Lat. *abs,* from + *trudere* (*trusus*), to push], hard to understand; deep in meaning: *Obs.,* hidden; concealed; secret.—*adv.* **ab-struse′ly.**—*n.* **ab-struse′ness.**

Syn. obscure, recondite, difficult, deep, profound.—*Ant.* shallow, manifest, obvious, plain.

ab-surd (ăb-sûrd′), *adj.* [< Fr. *absurde* < Lat. *absurdus* < *ab-* (intensive) + *surdus,* dull], contrary to reason, sense, propriety, or obvious truth; ridiculous; silly.—*adv.* **ab-surd′ly.**—*n.* **ab-surd′ness.**

Syn. foolish, incongruous, inconsistent, senseless, wild, nonsensical.—*Ant.* wise, consistent, sensible.

ab-surd-i-ty (ăb-sûr′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being ridiculous; want of common sense or reasonableness; **2,** that which is contrary to reason or sense.

a-bu-li-a (*ā*-bōō′lĭ-*ā*; *ā*-bū′-), *n.* [< Gk. *aboulia,* thoughtlessness], *Psych.,* weakening or complete loss of volition, or the power of exercising the will. Also, **a-bou′li-a.**

a-bun-dance (*ā*-bŭn′dăns), *n.* [< O.F. *abunder* < Lat. *ab-* (intensive) + *undans* (*undantis*), flowing], an overflowing quantity; profusion.

Syn. copiousness, fulness, bountifulness.

a-bun-dant (*ā*-bŭn′dănt), *adj.* ample; plentiful; sufficient.—*adv.* **a-bun′dant-ly.**

a-buse (*ā*-būz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abused (-būzd′), *p.pr.* abusing], [< Fr. *abuser,* ult. < Lat. *abuti* (*-usus*), to abuse < *ab-* (intensive) + *uti,* to use], **1,** to use improperly; misuse; **2,** to hurt; maltreat; **3,** to rail at; upbraid; use insulting language toward; **4,** to violate or ravish:—*n.* (*ā*-būs′), **1,** improper or unnatural use; mistreatment; misuse; **2,** ill treatment; physical injury; **3,** insulting language; reviling; **4,** violation; **5,** a corrupt practice or vicious habit.—*n.* **a-bus′er.**

Syn., v. vilify, reproach, revile, defame, slander, malign, traduce, ill-use.—*Ant., v.* commend, praise.

a-bu-sive (*ā*-bū′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** inclined to indulge in cruel or ill treatment; ill-natured; **2,** inclined to use harsh, vulgar, insulting, scurrilous, or vituperative language; **3,** using or characterized by such language; **4,** used amiss or improperly; misapplied. —*adv.* **a-bu′sive-ly.**—*n.* **a-bu′sive-ness.**

Syn. insolent, vituperative, hurtful, opprobrious.

a-but (*ā*-bŭt′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abutted, *p.pr.* abutting], [< O.F. *abouter* < *a,* to + *bout, but,* end], to border; touch at one end; with *on, upon, against.*

a-but-ment (ə-but′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act or state of touching or of being contiguous; **2,** that which borders upon, adjoins, or is adjacent to, something: *Arch.*, a structure or part designed to receive a thrust, or to resist the pressure of steady impacts; specifically, the supporting structure at either end of an arch or bridge, or a wedge-shaped piece on the upstream side of a bridge pier to divert the pressure of moving water or ice.

ABUTMENTS OF AN ARCHED BRIDGE
A, A, arch abutments
B, B, current abutments

a-but-tal (ə-but′ăl), *n.* a section of land which joins or touches adjacent land; abutment; boundary.

a-by (ə-bī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* abought (ə-bôt′)], [< M.E. *abyen* < A.S. *ābycgan* < *ā-*, away + *bycgan*, to buy], *Archaic*, to pay or atone for; expiate:—*v.i.* to make amends; atone. Also, **a-bye′.**

a-bysm (ə-bizm′), *n.* [< O.F. *abisme* < L.L. *abyssi-mus*, superl. formed from Lat. *abyssus*, abyss], *Poet.*, an abyss; bottomless pit, chasm, or the like.—*adj.* **a-bys′mal** (ə-biz′məl).

a-byss (ə-bis′), *n.* [< Lat. *abyssus*, abyss], **1,** the original chaos; an immeasurable depth, as of water or space; a bottomless gulf; **2,** any deep chasm, pit, or the like; **3,** figuratively, vast or unfathomable depth; as, an *abyss* of sin.—*adj.* **a-byss′al.**

Ab-ys-sin-i-an (ăb″ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Abassinia* < Arab. *Habasha*, Abyssinia, prob. < *habash*, a mixture, from mixed race of people], pertaining to Abyssinia, now officially called *Ethiopia*, a country of Africa east of the upper part of the Nile:—*n.* a native of Abyssinia.—*abbr.* **Abys.**

ac- *prefix*, a softened form of *ad-* before *c* and *q*; as, accommodate; *accede*; *acquire*. See **ad-.**

-ac *adj. suffix*, influenced or affected by; having; as, ammoni*ac*; pertaining to; as, pericardi*ac*: the adjectives being sometimes used as nouns; as, mani*ac*.

A. C. *abbr.* **1,** [Lat. *ante Christum*], before Christ; **2,** Ambulance Corps; **3,** Army Corps; **4,** Archchancellor; **5,** Alpine Club; **6,** *Elec.*, alternating current:—Ac, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ac] for the element actinium.

a-ca-cia (ə-kā′shə), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *akakia*, a thorny tree < *akē*, a sharp point], **1,** any of many species of a genus (*Acacia*) of flowering trees or shrubs, commonly thorny, growing in warm regions and producing tannin, medicines, perfumes, etc.; **2,** the dried juice of either of two trees of this genus, usually called *gum arabic*; **3,** the false acacia, or common locust tree.

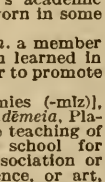
ac-a-deme (ăk″ə-dēm′; ăk′ə-dēm), *n.* [see **academy**], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, an academy.

ac-a-dem-ic (ăk″ə-dĕm′ĭk), *n.* a college student or member of a university:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to a school, college, academy, or the like, or to higher learning; **2,** pertaining to liberal education as distinguished from technical or professional education; **3,** scholarly; literary; theoretical, but not practical; **4,** conforming to set rules or tradition; conventional; formal; as, *academic* discussion.—*adj.* **ac″a-dem′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ac″a-dem′i-cal-ly.**

ac-a-dem-i-cals (ăk″ə-dĕm′ĭ-kălz), *n.pl.* costume appropriate to one's academic advancement or status, prescribed to be worn in some colleges and universities.

a-cad-e-mi-cian (ə-kăd″ĕ-mĭsh′ăn), *n.* a member of a society of men learned in literature, science, art, etc., banded together to promote the advance of their special interests.

a-cad-e-my (ə-kăd′ĕ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Fr. *académie* < Gk. *akadēmeia*, Plato's garden at Athens], **1,** a school for the teaching of the higher branches of education; **2,** a school for instruction in special subjects; **3,** an association or society of men learned in literature, science, or art, banded together to promote their special interests; **4,** a building devoted to educational purposes: **the Academy**, the garden in Athens where Plato, Greek philosopher, taught; also, his followers or his philosophical system.


ACANTHUS LEAF

A-ca-di-an (ə-kā′dĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Fr. *Acadie*, Nova Scotia], of or pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia:—*n.* a native of Acadia.

ac-a-leph (ăk′ə-lĕf), *n.* [< Gk. *akalēphē*, nettle], *Zoöl.*, any of a group (*Acalephæ*) of gelatinous, free-swimming animals, including sea nettles, jellyfish, etc. Also, **ac′a-lephe** (-lēf).

a-can-thus (ə-kăn′thŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -thuses (-thŭs-ĕz); -thi (-thī)], [< Gk. *akantha*, thorn < *akē*, point], any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of plants of the Mediterranean region, having prickly, spinous leaves, with margin deeply cleft, resembling the dandelion leaf: *Arch.*, a decoration shaped like the leaf of one of these plants (*A. spinosus*): used especially on a Corinthian capital (see ²*capital*, illus.).

***a cap-pel-la** (ä käp-pĕl′lä), [It.], *Mus.*, **1,** literally, in chapel or church style: used of choral singing without instrumental accompaniment; **2,** alla breve (which see). Also, **al′la cap-pel′la.**

***a ca-pric-cio** (ä kä-prēt′chō), [It.], *Mus.*, at (the performer's) pleasure, as to both tempo and expression.

ac-a-rid (ăk′ə-rĭd), *n.* [< Gk. *akari*, mite], *Zoöl.*, a member of the order (*Acarida*) of arachnids including the ticks and mites.

a-car-pous (ā-kär′pŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, not producing seed; unfruitful; sterile.

a-cat-a-lec-tic (ā-kăt″ə-lĕk′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *katalēktikos*, incomplete < *kata*, down + *lēgein*, to stop], *Pros.*, not incomplete: said of a verse that has the full number of syllables in the last foot:—*n.* an acatalectic verse.

ac-au-les-cent (ăk″ô-lĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *kaulos*, a stalk], *Bot.*, having no stem, or no apparent stem.—*n.* **ac″au-les′cence.**

acc. *abbr.* **1,** accusative; **2,** account; accountant (also, **acct.**); **3,** acceptance.

ac-cede (ăk-sēd′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* acceded, *p.pr.* acceding], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *cedere* (*cessus*), to come], **1,** to agree or yield; **2,** to succeed, as to a throne; enter upon an office; attain.

Syn. assent, consent, acquiesce, comply, agree, accept, conform. To *accede* is to agree or yield, as to the request or urgency of another, with thoughtfulness rather than from impulse, and moved more by persuasion than compulsion; as, Lyman *acceded* to his brother's urgency and joined the partnership. To *acquiesce* is to yield or submit without contesting the issue, either from compulsion or indifference; as, the defeated army *acquiesced* in the demands of the victor; John silently *acquiesced* when his parents refused his request. To *assent* is to express an agreement in opinion, in cases where action may or may not be called for. To *consent* is to express willingness or permission.—*Ant.* protest, deny, dissent, disagree, object, differ.

***ac-cel-er-an-do** (ăk-sĕl″ĕr-ăn′dō; ät-chā″lă-rän′dō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. = accelerating], *Mus.*, with increasing speed: a term directing the performer, in rendering, gradually to quicken the tempo.—*abbr.* **accel.**

ac-cel-er-ate (ăk-sĕl′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *celerare*, (*-atus*), to hasten < *celer*, quick], **1,** to hasten; cause to advance faster; quicken the speed of; **2,** to cause to happen sooner or earlier.—*adj.* **ac-cel′er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv).—*adj.* **ac-cel′er-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rĭ).

Syn. hurry, expedite, promote, drive, further.—*Ant.* delay, hinder, retard, impede, clog.

ac-cel-er-a-tion (ăk-sĕl″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* the act of moving faster; the state of being moved more rapidly: *Phys.*, the time rate of change in the velocity of a body.

ac-cel-er-a-tor (ăk-sĕl′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which increases speed; **2,** any mechanical device for increasing speed; **3,** in an automobile, a lever or throttle by which to regulate the amount of gasoline supplied to the motor.

ac-cent (ăk′sĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *accentus*, accent, tone < *ad*, to + *canere*, to sing], **1,** the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; **2,** any of several marks or characters used to show the syllable to be emphasized in a word [′, ″, ·, ˙], or to indicate the pronunciation of a vowel [ˊ, ˋ, ˆ, ˇ]; **3,** a varying or modulation of tone to express feeling; **4,** a peculiarity of speech distinguishing local or national methods of pronunciation: *pl.* speech; language: *Mus.*, the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music, or the mark indicating such emphasis; *Print.*, any mark on a letter:—*v.t.* (ăk-sĕnt′; ăk′sĕnt), **1,** to pronounce (a syllable or word) with special stress; also, to mark with a sign for special stress; **2,** to dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.—*adj.* **ac-cen′tu-al.**

ac-cen-tu-ate (ăk-sĕn′tū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1,** to pronounce or mark with an accent or with special stress; **2,** to emphasize, as opinions; make conspicuous or prominent.—*n.* **ac-cen″tu-a′tion.**

ac-cept (ăk-sĕpt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *accipere* (*-ceptus*), to receive < *ad*, to + *capere*, to take], **1,** to receive with approval, as a gift; **2,** to reply to affirmatively, as an invitation or offer; agree to, as terms; **3,** to recognize as true, as an excuse; **4,** to resign oneself to; as,

he *accepted* patiently his hard lot; **5**, to agree to pay, as a draft; **6**, to receive as in exchange, or as if in discharge of an obligation; as, I will *accept* $100 as damages; the offended person *accepted* an apology; **7**, in parliamentary use, to receive (a report) from a committee as a satisfactory performance of its duty; receive for further action; **8**, in the passive, to be generally understood (in a given sense or meaning), as a word or phrase; to be current or customary; as, dueling was formerly the *accepted* means of settling a quarrel.

Syn. assent, accede, bear, receive, assume, take.

ac-cept-a-ble (ăk-sĕp'tȧ-bl), *adj.* worthy of being taken; pleasing; welcome; agreeable; satisfactory.—*n.* **ac-cept"a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **ac-cept'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ac-cept'a-bly.**

ac-cept-ance (ăk-sĕp'tăns), *n.* **1**, the act of taking what is offered; a receiving with approval; the state of being so taken or received; **2**, the state of being worth taking; acceptableness; **3**, approval; **4**, the generally understood meaning, as of a word or phrase; acceptation: *Com.*, agreement to pay a bill of exchange: **trade acceptance,** *Com.*, a time draft drawn by the seller of goods on the buyer, and made the definite obligation of the buyer by his writing the word "accepted" and his signature across the face of the draft.—*n.* **ac-cept'an-cy** (-tăn-sĭ).—*adj.* **ac-cept'ant.**

ac-cep-ta-tion (ăk"sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the meaning of a word or statement as generally understood; **2**, the act of being received or acknowledged; acceptance.

ac-cep-tor (ăk-sĕp'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* one who accepts: *Com.*, the person who receives and agrees to pay a bill of exchange. Also, **ac-cept'er.**

ac-cess (ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *cedere* (*cessus*), to come], **1**, admittance or approach to a person or place; **2**, means of approach or admission; passageway; **3**, addition or increase, as of land: now usually *accession;* **4**, an attack, as of disease.

ac-ces-sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], and *adj.* accessory, which see.—*adv.* **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ).—*n.* **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness.**

ac-ces-si-ble (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, easy to reach or enter; **2**, capable of being approached; open to influence: with *to;* **3**, attainable.—*n.* **ac-ces"si-bil'i-ty.**—*adv.* **ac-ces'si-bly.**

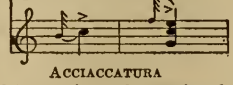
ac-ces-sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, one who or that which is added or joined; increase; **2**, a coming to a throne, office, different condition, etc.; **3**, assent: *Law*, acquirement of property which comes into possession because it is an adjunct to property already owned, as an addition made by a tenant.

Syn. augmentation, increase, addition.

ac-ces-so-ry (ăk-sĕs'ō-rĭ), *adj.* aiding a design or assisting a chief agent; contributory; additional; aiding in crime:—*n.* (ăk-sĕs'ō-rĭ; ăk'sĕs-ō"rĭ), [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, one who or that which aids a principal agent; **2**, an additional or subordinate thing; an adjunct; especially, *pl.*, small articles of trade grouped under one head, or connected with an important industry; as, toilet *accessories;* automobile *accessories: Law*, one who, though not present, aids or abets in a crime either before or after its commission; an accomplice.—*adv.* **ac-ces'so-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ).—*n.* **ac-ces'so-ri-ness.**—*adj.* **ac"ces-so'ri-al** (ăk"sĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl).

Syn., *n.* abetter, ally, confederate, helper, assistant, accomplice, auxiliary.

***ac-ciac-ca-tu-ra** (ät-chäk"kä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It. < *acciaccare*, to crush], *Mus.*, a short unaccented grace note with no definite duration value, placed in front of a main note usually on the degree above or below: written in smaller type than that of the principal note, with a light stroke across the hook.



ACCIACCATURA
W, as written; P, as played, the main note being accented: 1, with a single note; 2, with a chord.

ac-ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *cadere*, *-cidere*, to fall], **1**, the grammatical change, or inflection, as for difference in case or tense, that takes place in words; **2**, the part of grammar that treats of the inflections, or accidents, of words; rudimentary grammar; **3**, the rudiments of any subject, or a book containing them; **4**, chance; misfortune.

ac-ci-dent (ăk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1**, an unexpected or unforeseen event, generally unfortunate; **2**, a nonessential attribute; an incidental feature: *Gram.*, an inflection.—*adv. Obs.*, **ac'ci-dent-ly.**

Syn. chance, casualty, calamity, disaster, contingency, mishap, hazard.

ac-ci-den-tal (ăk"sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1**, happening by chance or unexpectedly; casual; **2**, nonessential; incidental:—*n.* a nonessential: *Mus.*, **1**, any of certain signs or symbols used to alter, from the pitch indicated by the key signature, the pitch of notes written on any degree of the staff, or to restore the normal pitch when it has been altered, the alteration being effective only within the measure where it appears: ♭, the *flat*, altering a half step down; ♭♭, the *double flat*, two half steps down; ♯, the *sharp*, a half step up; ×, the *double sharp*, two half steps up; ♮, the *natural*, or *cancel*, canceling the effect of a previous sharp or flat; **2**, the note as rendered, showing the effect of such alteration.—*adv.* **ac"ci-den'tal-ly.**—*n.* **ac"ci-den'tal-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* unexpected, fortuitous, haphazard, unpremeditated, unforeseen, unintended. (See fortuitous.)—*Ant.* planned, certain, premeditated, designed.

ac-cip-i-ter (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [*pl.* -tres (-trēz)], [Lat. = hawk], *Zoöl.*, one of a suborder (*Accipitres*) of birds of prey to which belong the sparrow hawk, the falcon, etc.—*adj.* **ac-cip'i-tral** (-trăl).—*adj.* **ac-cip'i-trine** (-trĭn).

ac-claim (ă-klām'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *clamare*, to shout], **1**, to applaud; **2**, to hail by shouting or calling; proclaim by shouting:—*v.i.* to shout applause:—*n.* a shout of joy or praise.—*n.* **ac-claim'er.**—*adj.* **ac-claim'a-ble.**

ac-cla-ma-tion (ăk"lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a shout of applause; a vocal demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy or praise; **2**, an oral vote for or against a motion or resolution.—*adj.* **ac-clam'a-to-ry.**

Syn. cheering, cheers, plaudit, approbation, approval, praise.—*Ant.* derision, scorn, denunciation.

ac-cli-mate (ă-klī'mĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + Fr. *climat*, climate < Gk. *klima*, slope; climate], to accustom (animals or plants) to new or foreign conditions of climate; acclimatize:—*v.i.* to become adapted to unaccustomed conditions.—*adj.* **ac-cli'mat-a-ble.**—*n.* **ac-cli"ma-ta'tion** (-klī"-); **ac"cli-ma'tion** (ăk"lī-mā'-shŭn; Br. -lĭ-mā'shŭn).

ac-cli-ma-tize (ă-klī'mȧ-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to accustom, as animals or plants, to new or foreign conditions of climate; to acclimate:—*v.i.* to become accustomed to new climatic conditions.—*n.* **ac-cli"ma-ti-za'tion.**—*n.* **ac-cli'ma-tiz"er.**

ac-cliv-i-ty (ă-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *clivus*, a slope], an ascent or upward slope of the earth, as the side of a hill.

ac-cli-vous (ă-klī'vŭs), *adj.* sloping upward; ascending, as the side of a hill.

ac-co-lade (ăk"ō-lād'; ăk"ō-läd'), *n.* [Fr. < It. < *accollare*, to embrace < Lat. *ad*, to + *collum*, neck], the salutation used in admitting to knighthood: formerly a kiss or embrace, now a tap on the shoulder with the flat of the sword or, as in France, when an award of honor is given, a kiss on each cheek.

ac-com-mo-date (ă-kŏm'ō-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *cum*, together + *modus*, measure], **1**, to adapt; make fit or suitable; **2**, to adjust; settle, as differences between two parties; reconcile, as two parties at odds; **3**, to supply or furnish with something needed or convenient; **4**, to do a favor for; help; render a service to; be obliging to; **5**, to find space for; lodge.

Syn. suit, compose, arrange, furnish. (See fit.)

ac-com-mo-dat-ing (ă-kŏm'ō-dāt"ĭng), *p.adj.* obliging; disposed to assist or coöperate; adapting oneself to the desires of others.—*adv.* **ac-com'mo-dat"ing-ly.**

ac-com-mo-da-tion (ă-kŏm"ō-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, adaptation; adjustment, as that of the eye for seeing at varying distances; **2**, reconciliation; adjustment of differences; **3**, the obliging spirit that makes people willing to help others; **4**, the thing that helps or obliges, or supplies a want; **5**, a loan of money; also, credit; **6**, a slow passenger train that stops at local stations: also called *accommodation train:* *pl.* lodgings: **accommodation paper,** a promissory note made or indorsed by one person for another, not in payment of a debt or as part of a business transaction, but without consideration, to enable the latter to raise money or obtain credit thereby: distinguished from a note given for value received.

ac-com-pa-ni-ment (ă-kŭm'pȧ-nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [see **accompany**], that which goes with something else; something which is added to the principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of harmony: *Mus.*, a supplementary part, vocal or instrumental, to support the principal part: usually an instrumental part to support the voice.

ac-com-pa-nist (ă-kŭm′pə-nĭst), *n. Mus.*, one who performs the supplementary part supporting the chief part, as a pianist who accompanies a vocalist or a violinist.

ac-com-pa-ny (ă-kŭm′pə-nĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nied (-nĭd), *p.pr.* -nying], [< Fr. *accompagner*, to escort < Lat. *ad*, to + *cum*, together + *panis*, bread: cf. *companion*], **1**, to go with; escort; **2**, to join with or supplement; as, she *accompanied* the words with a meaning glance: *Mus.*, to supply the instrumental or vocal background for.

Syn. attend, convoy, follow, conduct, escort.

ac-com-plice (ă-kŏm′plĭs), *n.* [< *a* (preb. indef. art.) + Fr. *complice*, accomplice, < Lat. *cum*, together + *plicare*, to fold], an associate or companion in crime: *Rare*, an associate: in a good sense.

Syn. confederate, partner, accessory. (See ally.)

ac-com-plish (ă-kŏm′plĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *acomplir* < Lat. *ad*, to + *complēre*, to complete], **1**, to fulfil; bring to pass; **2**, to finish; **3**, to make complete or perfect.—*adj.* **ac-com′plish-a-ble.**

Syn. execute, do, perform, consummate, realize, carry out, fulfil, achieve. (See effect.)

ac-com-plished (ă-kŏm′plĭsht), *p.adj.* polished; highly trained; proficient; consummate: used in bad and good senses; as, an *accomplished* villain; an *accomplished* dancer.

ac-com-plish-ment (ă-kŏm′plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, completion; fulfilment; **2**, attainment; a thing attained; skill in some art, especially in an acquired art that adds to one's social equipment; an acquired social attainment, grace, or faculty.

Syn. qualification, acquirement, attainment.

ac-cord (ă-kôrd′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *acorder* < Lat. *ad*, to + *cor* (*cordis*), heart], **1**, to bring to agree; adjust; reconcile; **2**, to grant; bestow; award; as, to *accord* due praise:—*v.i.* to agree; be in harmony or be consistent:—*n.* **1**, agreement; harmonious adjustment of sound, color, or the like; correspondence; **2**, reconciliation; **3**, voluntary impulse or act: with *own;* as, he went to you of his own *accord: Mus.*, **1**, pleasing or harmonious blending of musical tones; concord; **2**, three or more musical tones sounded simultaneously in harmony; a chord.—*adj.* **ac-cord′a-ble.**—*n.* **ac-cord′er.**

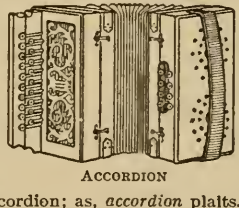
Syn., *v.* agree, harmonize, attune, assent, concede. To *agree* is the general term expressing exact sameness of mind or feelings. To *accord* implies resemblance rather than identity, and carries with it the idea of harmonious relationship; as, the sad atmosphere of the place *accorded* with my mournful feelings; his actions *accorded* with his beliefs.—*Ant.*, *v.* conflict, differ, disagree, dissent, contradict, oppose, repudiate.

ac-cord-ance (ă-kôr′dăns), *n.* agreement; concurrence; correspondence; as, his acts were in *accordance* with his professions.—*adj.* **ac-cord′ant.**—*adv.* **ac-cord′ant-ly.**

ac-cord-ing (ă-kôrd′ĭng), *p.adj.* agreeing; harmonizing:—*adv. Obs.*, in agreement: **according as**, just as; the same way as: **according to**, in agreement with; on the strength or authority of.

ac-cord-ing-ly (ă-kôrd′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* **1**, in agreement; conformably; **2**, consequently; so.

ac-cor-di-on (ă-kôr′dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [< *accord*, by analogy with *clarion*], a small keyed musical instrument which opens and shuts like a bellows, producing sound by the play of the wind upon metallic reeds:—*adj.* fluted or creased like an accordion; as, *accordion* plaits.



ACCORDION

ac-cost (ă-kôst′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *accoster* < O.F. *acoster*, to approach < Lat. *ad*, to + *costa*, a rib, a side], to speak to first; salute; greet; address.

***ac-couche-ment** (ă′kōōsh′mäN′), *n.* [Fr.], delivery in childbed; confinement; the act of giving birth to a child.

***ac-cou-cheur** (ă′kōō′shûr′), *n. masc.* [Fr.], a man who assists in delivery in childbed; a man, usually a physician, who practices obstetrics.—*n.fem.* ***ac′cou′cheuse′** (ă′kōō′shöz′).

ac-count (ă-kount′), *v.t.* [< M.E. *acounten* < O.F. *aconter* < Lat. *ad*, to + *computare*, to count], to estimate; consider; value; judge; hold:—*v.i.* **1**, to give a reckoning (*for* a thing, money, etc.; *to* a person); **2**, to answer; as, we must *account* for every idle word; **3**, to give an explanation or serve as an explanation: with *for:*—*n.* **1**, a reckoning; a calculation; **2**, a financial statement; a bill showing money debits and credits, or a summary of a business transaction; **3**, a systematized and continuous record of business dealings: often *pl.*; **4**, a record; note; notice; as, though apparently indifferent, he took *account* of all that passed; **5**, an explanatory statement; reason; cause; consideration; ground; **6**, a narrative; description; report; **7**, estimation; importance; as, an event of no *account;* **8**, worth; profit; interest or concern; as, the matter is of no *account* to me: *Fin.* and *Com.*, a record of business transactions and of the financial relations between two parties, implying a continuous business relation; as, the bank solicits your *account;* hence, the amount involved in such a record; as, we lost a large *account:* **account current**, an open or running record of business transactions, showing what is due: **money of account**, a money value or denomination used in reckoning, but not necessarily represented in the currency, as the mill in the United States.

Syn., *n.* bill, charge; recital, chronicle, story.

ac-count-a-ble (ă-koun′tə-bl), *adj.* **1**, answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account or to explain one's actions; **2**, capable of being explained; explicable.—*n.* **ac-count′a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **ac-count′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ac-count′a-bly.**

ac-count-an-cy (ă-koun′tăn-sĭ), *n.* the art or practice of keeping, auditing, and adjusting financial records.

ac-count-ant (ă-koun′tănt), *n.* one skilled in the keeping, examination, and adjustment of financial records.

ac-count-ing (ă-koun′tĭng), *n. Com.*, the act or system of recording, stating, or auditing business transactions.

ac-cou-ter (ă-kōō′tĕr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tered or -tred (-tĕrd), *p.pr.* -tering or -tring], [< Fr. *accoutrer*, to dress, perh. < O.F. *a*, to + *coustre*, sexton of church who cared for vestments, prob. < Lat. *custos*, a keeper], to dress; equip; array in military dress; outfit, as a soldier. Also, **ac-cou′tre.**

ac-cou-ter-ments (ă-kōō′tĕr-mĕnts), *n.pl.* **1**, clothing; dress; personal equipment or outfit; **2**, the equipment of a soldier exclusive of arms and clothing. Also, **ac-cou′tre-ments.**

ac-cred-it (ă-krĕd′ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + Fr. *crédit*, belief < Lat. *credere*, to believe], **1**, to sanction; create confidence in; **2**, to authorize; send with credentials, as an ambassador to a foreign country; **3**, to believe and accept as true.

ac-crete (ă-krēt′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* accreted, *p.pr.* accreting], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *crescere* (*cretus*), to grow], **1**, to grow by addition of external material; be added to by natural growth; **2**, to grow together or into one:—*adj.* grown into one.

ac-cre-tion (ă-krē′shŭn), *n.* **1**, growth by natural enlargement, by external addition, or by an accumulation; as, the channel was filled by an *accretion* of shifting sand; **2**, the increase or formation resulting from such processes; also, the matter added: *Pathol.*, an abnormal growing together of tissues.

ac-cru-al (ă-krōō′ăl), *n.* [see **accrue**], **1**, the act or process of increasing; **2**, that which increases; the amount by which anything increases or grows by natural or inherent process: **accrual basis**, in bookkeeping, a method of keeping accounts according to which the net taxable income for a given taxable year is computed from the income earned during that year, whether actually received then or later, and the expenses incurred during that year, whether actually disbursed then or later: distinguished from *cash basis.*

ac-crue (ă-krōō′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* accrued (-krōōd′), *p.pr.* accruing], [< O.F. *acreue*, *acreue*, p.p. of *acreistre*, to grow < Lat. *ad*, to + *crescere*, to grow], **1**, to grow; increase; as, his wrath *accrued* as he argued; **2**, to come naturally; accumulate; be added; as, advantage *accrues* from social position: used especially of interest on money: *Law*, to be vested; become enforceable as a right.—*n.* **ac-crue′ment; ac-cru′ment.**

ac-cum-bent (ă-kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *accumbens* (*-entis*), lying down], lying down; reclining: *Bot.*, lying against another part.

ac-cu-mu-late (ă-kū′mū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *cumulare* (*-atus*), to heap < *cumulus*, a heap], to collect or bring together by degrees; amass; heap up:—*v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity; grow by being continuously added to.

Syn. gather, aggregate, assemble, hoard, amass.—*Ant.* disperse, scatter, divide, waste.

ac-cu-mu-la-tion (ă-kū′mū-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, an amassing; a collecting together; **2**, a heap or mass; a collection.

ac-cu-mu-la-tive (ă-kū′mū-lā-tĭv), *adj.* tending to, or disposed to, collect, increase, or heap up; inclined to hoard.—*adv.* **ac-cu′mu-la-tive-ly.**—*n.* **ac-cu′mu-la-tive-ness.**

ac-cu-mu-la-tor (ă-kū′mū-lā″tĕr), *n.* one who or that which piles up, amasses, collects, etc.: *Mech.*, an apparatus for collecting and storing energy: *Elec.*, **1**, a storage battery; **2**, a condenser, or apparatus for storing electricity, such as a Leyden jar.

ac-cu-ra-cy (ăk′ū-rā-sĭ), *n.* [see **accurate**], exact conformity with truth or with some standard; exactness or precision.

ac-cu-rate (ăk′ū-rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *curare*, to take care], conforming exactly to truth or to some standard; free from error; precise.—*adv.* **ac′cu-rate-ly.**—*n.* **ac′cu-rate-ness.**

Syn. exact, true, precise. (See perfect, correct.)

ac-cursed (ă-kûrst′; ă-kûr′sĕd), *p.adj.* [< M.E. *acursien* < A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + *cursian*, to curse], **1**, lying under a curse; doomed to destruction; **2**, miserable; detestable. Also, **ac-curst′.**

ac-cu-sa-tion (ăk″ū-zā′shŭn), *n.* [see **accuse**], **1**, a charge of wrongdoing; indictment; **2**, the act of charging with wrongdoing, or the state of being so charged.—*n.* **ac-cus′al** (ă-kūz′ăl).

ac-cu-sa-tive (ă-kū′zā-tĭv), *adj. Gram.*, in inflected languages, designating, or pertaining to, the case used to indicate the direct object of the verb and of some prepositions, and, in Latin and certain other languages, the case expressing the goal toward which the action of the verb is directed: in English grammar called *objective*:—*n.* the accusative case; also, a word in this case.—*adv.* **ac-cu′sa-tive-ly.**

ac-cu-sa-to-ry (ă-kū′zā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a charge or implication of wrongdoing, blame, or fault.

ac-cuse (ă-kūz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* accused (-kūzd′), *p.pr.* accusing], [< O.F. *acuser* < Lat. *accusare* (*-atus*), to accuse < *ad*, to + *causa*, a cause], to charge, as with guilt, crime, offense, or blame; find fault with; lay the fault on; as, to *accuse* one of theft:—*v.i.* to make accusations, or charges.—*n.* **ac-cus′er.**

Syn. censure, indict, arraign, blame, reproach.

ac-cus-tom (ă-kŭs′tŭm), *v.t.* [< O.F. *acostumer* < *a*, to + *costume*, custom], to make familiar by use; habituate: **accustomed, 1**, customary; usual; habitual; **2**, wonted; used.

ace (ās), *n.* [*pl.* aces (ā′sĕz)], [< Lat. *as*, a unit], **1**, a unit; the one, or the single spot, on a card or die; also, the card or die so marked; the one in the game of dominoes; **2**, an earned point, as in some games; **3**, a very small quantity; a hair's breadth; as, within an *ace* of falling; **4**, an aviator who in war time has brought down at least five enemy planes.

a-cen-tric (ā-sĕn′trĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *kentron*, center], not about a center; without a center; off, or not in, the center.

-a-ceous *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-aceus*], belonging or pertaining to, or like; as, herb*aceous*.

a-ceph-a-lous (ā-sĕf′ā-lŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *kephalē*, head], **1**, headless; without proper beginning; **2**, recognizing no leader.

ac-er-bate (ăs′ĕr-bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< Lat. *acerbare* (*-atus*), to make bitter < *acerbus*, bitter], **1**, to sour; embitter; **2**, to anger, irritate, or exasperate.—*adj.* **a-cerb′** (ā-sûrb′).

a-cerb-i-ty (ā-sûr′bĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, sourness, as of unripe fruit; sharpness; **2**, harshness or severity of temper or expression.

ac-er-ose (ăs′ĕr-ōs), *adj.* [as if < Lat. *acus*, needle], *Bot.*, needle-shaped (see *leaf*, illus.).

a-ces-cent (ā-sĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *acescens* (*-entis*), growing sour], tending to become sour; slightly sour.—*n.* **a-ces′cence; a-ces′cen-cy.**

ac-e-tab-u-lum (ăs″ē-tăb′ū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lă)], [Lat. = vinegar cup < *acetum*, vinegar], *Rom. Antiq.*, a cup to hold vinegar; a saucer or small vessel for condiments; *Anat.*, the socket in the hip bone which receives the head of the femur, or thigh bone (see *pelvis*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, **1**, the socket in which the leg of an insect is inserted; **2**, the posterior sucker on a leech; also, a cup-shaped sucker on the end of a tentacle of a cuttlefish, octopus, or similar mollusk.—*adj.* **ac″e-tab′u-lar.**

ac-et-an-i-lide (ăs″ĕt-ăn′ĭ-līd; -lĭd), *n.* [< Lat. *acetum*, vinegar < *acēre*, to be sour + Fr. *anil* < Arab. *al*, the + Sans. *nili*, indigo plant], *Chem.*, a substance derived from aniline and acetic acid, consisting of glistening white crystalline scales: used in medicine, especially in neuralgia and rheumatism, as a drug to relieve pain and to lessen fever. Also, **ac″et-an′i-lid.**

ac-e-tate (ăs′ē-tāt), *n.* [< Lat. *acetum*, vinegar], *Chem.*, a salt of acetic acid.

a-ce-tic (ā-sē′tĭk; ā-sĕt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, vinegar; like vinegar; sour: **acetic acid**, a colorless liquid, extremely sour and of a pungent odor: the acid element in vinegar.

a-cet-i-fy (ā-sĕt′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to make into vinegar or acid; —*v.i.* to become acid or vinegar.—*n.* **a-cet″i-fi-ca′tion.**

ac-e-tim-e-ter (ăs″ē-tĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *acetum*, vinegar + Gk. *metron*, measure], an instrument for determining the amount of acetic acid in vinegar or other substance.

ac-e-tone (ăs′ē-tōn), *n.* [see **acetate**], *Chem.*, a colorless, inflammable liquid with etherlike odor, present in small quantities in blood, urine, and other secretions, obtained commercially by distillation of calcium acetate: used as a solvent and in making chloroform, iodoform, etc.—*adj.* **ac″e-ton′ic.**

a-ce-tous (ā-sē′tŭs; ăs′ē-tŭs), *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; producing vinegar; sour; acid.

a-ce-tum (ā-sē′tŭm), *n.* [Lat. = vinegar < *acēre*, to be sour], *Pharm.*, vinegar.

a-cet-y-lene (ā-sĕt′ĭ-lēn), *n.* [< Lat. *acetum*, vinegar + Gk. *hulē*, substance], a colorless gas, having a disagreeable odor, composed of equal parts, atom for atom, of carbon and hydrogen: used as an illuminant, and producing with oxygen an intensely hot flame used in cutting and welding metals.

A-chæ-an (ā-kē′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Achaia*], pertaining to Achaia, a province of ancient Greece, or to Greece in general:—*n.* a native of Achaia; hence, a Greek. Also, **A-cha′ian** (-kā′yăn).

A-cha-tes (ā-kā′tēz), *n.* [Lat.], in Vergil's "Æneid," the always faithful companion of Æneas; hence, any faithful friend.

ache (āk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ached (ākt), *p.pr.* aching (āk′ĭng)], [orig. spelled *ake* < A.S. *acan*, to ache], to suffer pain; be in prolonged pain:—*n.* [originally pronounced ăch < A.S. *æce*, pain < *acan*, to ache], constant pain. Also, *Archaic*, **ake.**—*adv.* **ach′ing-ly.**

a-chene (ā-kēn′), *n.* [< L.L. *achaenium* < Gk. *a-*, not + *khainein*, to gape], *Bot.*, a simple fruit of one seed, commonly hard and dry, as in the sunflower or daisy (see *fruit*, illus.). Also, **a-kene′; a-che′ni-um.**

Ach-er-on (ăk′ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Akherōn* < *akhos*, pain], *Gk. Myth.*, the river in Hades which must be crossed by the dead; hence, Hades itself.

a-chieve (ā-chēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* achieved (-chēvd′), *p.pr.* achieving], [< Fr. *acherer* < *à chef venir* < Lat. *ad caput venire*, to come to the head], **1**, to perform; carry out; accomplish; **2**, to bring to a successful end by an effort:—*v.i.* to bring about a desired result.—*adj.* **a-chiev′a-ble.**—*n.* **a-chiev′er.**

Syn. earn, attain, accomplish. (See get.)

a-chieve-ment (ā-chēv′mĕnt), *n.* accomplishment; completion; something achieved: *Her.*, a shield with armorial bearings.

A-chil-les (ā-kĭl′ēz), *n.* [< Gk. *Akhilleus*], the greatest Greek of the Trojan war, vulnerable only in the heel: hero of Homer's "Iliad": **Achilles' tendon**, the sinew connecting the heel and the calf.

A-chit-o-phel (ā-kĭt′ō-fĕl), *n.* [< Heb. *Ahithaphel*, brother of folly], **1**, *Bib.*, the false counselor of David (2 Sam. 15–17): usually, *Ahithophel*; **2**, hence, a character in Dryden's poetic satire, "Absalom and Achitophel," a caricature of Lord Shaftesbury.

ach-ro-mat-ic (ăk″rō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *khrōma*, color], without color: *Optics*, transmitting light without separating it into the spectral colors, as a lens; *Biol.*, not easily stained by dyes; *Mus.*, having no accidentals: said of a scale: —*n.* an achromatic lens, or an instrument with such a lens.—*adv.* **ach″ro-mat′i-cal-ly.**

a-chro-ma-tism (ā-krō′mă-tĭzm), *n. Phys.*, the property of transmitting light without breaking it up into its constituent colors.

a-cic-u-la (ā-sĭk′ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* aciculæ (-lē)], [Lat., dim. of *acus*, needle], a sharp-pointed prickle, spine, or bristle, as on an animal or plant.—*adj.* **a-cic′u-lar.**—*adj.* **a-cic′u-late.**

ac-id (ăs′ĭd), *n.* [< Lat. *acidus*, sour < *acēre*, to be sour], a sour substance, often liquid: *Chem.*, one of a class of substances compounded of hydrogen and one or more other elements, capable of uniting with a base to form a salt, and, in aqueous solution, turning blue litmus paper red:—*adj.* sour; sharp to the taste, as vinegar: *Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or yielding, acid: **acid salt**, *Chem.*, a salt in which the hydrogen of the corresponding acid is only partially replaced by a metal or base: distinguished from *normal salt*, in which the replacement is complete.—*adv.* **ac′id-ly.**—*n.* **ac′id-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* sour, tart, acetic, acidulated. (See bitter.)

a-cid-i-fy (ā-sĭd′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to make or become sour: *Chem.*, to convert, or be converted, into an acid.—*adj.* **a-cid′i-fi″a-ble.**—*n.* **a-cid′i-fi-ca′tion.**

ac-i-dim-e-ter (ăs″ĭ-dĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *acidus*, sour + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Chem.*, an instrument for finding the strength of an acid.

a-cid-i-ty (*ə*-sid′*ĭ*-tĭ), *n.* [see **acid**], acid quality; sourness; tartness: *Chem.*, the combining power (of a base or alkaline substance) shown by the number of hydrogen atoms which it replaces.

ac-i-doph-i-lus milk (ăs″*ĭ*-dŏf′*ĭ*-lŭs), [< *acid*+ Gk. *philos*, loving], milk fermented by certain bacteria (species *Lactobacillus acidophilus*), often prescribed for its therapeutic effects in the intestines.

ac-i-do-sis (ăs″*ĭ*-dō′sĭs), *n. Pathol.*, a physical condition in which there is a depletion of the alkali reserve of the body; acid intoxication.

a-cid-u-late (*ə*-sid′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to make sour or slightly acid.—*n.* **a-cid′u-la′tion.**

a-cid-u-lous (*ə*-sid′ū-lŭs), *adj.* somewhat acid; sourish.—*adj.* **a-cid′u-lent.**

ac-i-nus (ăs′*ĭ*-nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nī)], [Lat. = berry, seed], *Bot.*, 1, one of the small separate parts, or drupelets, of a multiple fruit, as the blackberry or raspberry; 2, a berry; especially, a grape; 3, a small, hard seed, as a grape seed; *Anat.*, one of the small secreting sacs in certain glands.—*adj.* **ac′i-nous; ac′i-nose.**

-a-cious *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-ax* (*-acis*) + *-ous*], meaning characterized by, abounding in, or inclined to; as, mend*acious;* fal*lacious.*

ac-knowl-edge (ăk-nŏl′ĕj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -edged (-ĕjd), *p.pr.* -edging], [< A.S. *an*, on + M.E. *knowlegen*, to confess < A.S. *cnāwan*, to know], 1, to admit or own to be true; own as a duty or responsibility; confess or admit, as a crime or fault; 2, to recognize; greet, as by a bow; 3, to admit the authority or claims of; 4, to assent in legal form to the genuineness or validity of; 5, to admit the receipt of; express thanks for.—*n.* **ac-knowl′edg-er.**

Syn. grant, allow, concede, avow, assent, accept, certify, indorse.—*Ant.* disavow, deny, disclaim.

ac-knowl-edg-ment (ăk-nŏl′ĕj-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the owning or recognition of a truth; 2, a thing done or given as a reward for service; 3, a confession; avowal; 4, a declaration made in legal form, or the paper officially certifying to such a declaration; 5, an expression of appreciation; 6, a receipt.

a-clin-ic (*ā*-klĭn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *klinein*, to lean], having no inclination: **aclinic line**, the magnetic equator: an irregular line near the earth's equator, where the magnetic needle balances horizontal.

A. C. L. S. *abbr.* American Council of Learned Societies;—**A. C. L. U.**, American College of Life Underwriters.

ac-me (ăk′mē), *n.* [< Gk. *akmē*, point], the top; the highest point; culmination; perfection.

ac-ne (ăk′nē), *n.* [prob. corr. of *acme* < Gk. *akmē*, point], *Med.*, a disease of the skin marked by an eruption of pimples, due to a clogging of oil glands.

a-cock (*ə*-kŏk′), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *cocc*, a cock], cocked defiantly; jauntily atilt: said of a hat.

a-cock-bill (*ə*-kŏk′bĭl″), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *cocc*, a cock + *bill*, a sword], *Naut.*, with the bill, or end, tilted up: used of an anchor, yards, etc.

a-cold (*ə*-kōld′), *adj.* [prob. < A.S. *ācōlian*, to grow cold], *Poet.* or *Archaic*, cool; chilly.

ac-o-lyte (ăk′*ō*-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *akolouthos*, an attendant], 1, an attendant; an assistant, as the boy who serves a priest during religious services; 2, a novice; an officer of minor rank in the church.

ac-o-nite (ăk′*ō*-nīt), *n.* [< Lat. *aconitum*, wolfsbane < Gk. *akoniton*, a poisonous plant], 1, any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of plants of the crowfoot family, with blue, white, or purple flowers: also called *monkshood* and *wolfsbane;* 2, a medicine made from the common monkshood (*A. napellus*), used to slow the pulse and to check or allay fever.—*adj.* **ac″o-nit′ic** (-nĭt′ĭk). Also, **ac′o-ni′tum.**

a-corn (ā′kōrn; ā′kĕrn), *n.* [< A.S. *æcern*, fruit of the field < *æcer*, open field: spelling influenced by *corn*], the seed of the oak, a small nut with its base held in a woody cup.

OAK LEAF AND ACORNS

a-cous-tic (*ə*-kōōs′tĭk; *ə*-kous′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *akoucin*, to hear], pertaining to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sound; as, the *acoustic* properties of a room: **acoustics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* 1, the science of sound; 2, the qualities of a room in respect to the clear transmission of sound from a stage.—*adj.* **a-cous′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **a-cous′ti-cal-ly.**

ac-quaint (ă-kwānt′), *v.t.* [M.E. *aqueynte* < O.F. *acointer* < Lat. *ad*, to + *gnoscere*, to know], 1, to make aware of or familiar with; 2, to furnish information to: with *with.*

ac-quaint-ance (ă-kwān′tăns), *n.* 1, knowledge; personal knowledge gained through contact; 2, a person whom one knows slightly.—*n.* **ac-quaint′an-cy.**—*n.* **ac-quaint′ance-ship″.**

Syn. familiarity, intimacy, fellowship. *Acquaintance* denotes a slight knowledge of another, more than recognition but less than *familiarity. Familiarity* denotes a fuller knowledge based on continued *acquaintance;* it is of an informal character, and often suggests an offensive freedom, such as taking undue liberties, treating superiors as equals, etc. *Intimacy* is a close, confidential relationship, implying mutual affection and understanding. *Fellowship* denotes a sympathetic companionableness, as in a church or lodge.

ac-qui-esce (ăk″wĭ-ĕs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -esced (-ĕst′), *p.pr.* -escing], [< Fr. *acquiescer* < Lat. *ad*, to + *quiescere*, to rest < *quies*, quiet], to agree by not objecting; yield or silently submit: used with *in.*—*adj.* **ac″qui-es′cent.**—*adv.* **ac″qui-es′cent-ly.**

Syn. accord, agree, assent, consent. (See accede.)

ac-qui-es-cence (ăk″wĭ-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* tacit consent; passive submission; patient acceptance; agreement; compliance: often with *in.*

ac-quire (ă-kwīr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* acquired (-kwīrd′), *p.pr.* acquiring], [O.F. *acquerre* < Lat. *acquirere* (*-quisitus*), to obtain], to gain or obtain possession of, usually by one's own physical or mental exertions; receive in any way whatever.—*adj.* **ac-quir′a-ble.**—*n.* **ac-quir′er.**

Syn. gain, procure, secure, obtain. (See get.)

ac-quire-ment (ă-kwīr′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of gaining for oneself, as skill, knowledge, etc.; 2, that which is gained; especially, a quality or power not native but attained through effort.

Syn. accomplishment, qualification, attainment.

ac-qui-si-tion (ăk″wĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of acquiring or gaining; 2, that which is gained, especially a material possession.

ac-quis-i-tive (ă-kwiz′*ĭ*-tĭv), *adj.* able or inclined to get or gain for oneself, especially property or money; acquiring.—*adv.* **ac-quis′i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **ac-quis′i-tive-ness.**

ac-quit (ă-kwĭt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting], [< O.F. *aquiter* < L.L. *acquitare*, to settle a claim < Lat. *quietare*, to settle < *quies*, rest], 1, to pay off, as a debt; 2, to declare not guilty; clear, as of an accusation; 3, to relieve (oneself), as of a responsibility, obligation, etc.; 4, to conduct (oneself) well or ill; behave (oneself).—*n.* **ac-quit′ter.**

ac-quit-tal (ă-kwĭt′ăl), *n.* the act of discharging a duty, obligation, etc., or the state of being released from such burden: *Law*, a legal decision freeing a person accused; exculpation; exoneration.

ac-quit-tance (ă-kwĭt′ăns), *n.* 1, a discharge or release from debt, accusation, or other liability; 2, a receipt in full; quittance.

a-cre (ā′kĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *æcer*, tilled land], 1, the measure of land containing 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet: about equivalent to the area of a field 208 feet 8½ inches square; 2, a field: *pl.* lands or landed estates: **God's acre**, a churchyard.

a-cre-age (ā′kĕr-āj), *n.* 1, the number of acres in a tract of land; the entire quantity of land in a tract; 2, a plot of land considered as a relatively large tract, rather than as an aggregate of small lots.

ac-rid (ăk′rĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *acer*, sharp], 1, sharp or bitter to the tongue; pungent or burning; irritating to the skin or tissues; 2, of sharp temper.—*adv.* **ac′rid-ly.**—*n.* **ac′rid-ness.**—*n.* **a-crid′i-ty.**

ac-ri-mo-ni-ous (ăk″rĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **acrimony**], bitter; sarcastic; caustic; said of language or temper.—*adv.* **ac″ri-mo′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ac″ri-mo′ni-ous-ness.**

ac-ri-mo-ny (ăk′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *acrimonia*, sharpness < *acer*, sharp], bitterness or biting severity of temper or speech.

Syn. sharpness, tartness, acerbity, harshness, asperity, causticity.—*Ant.* gentleness, courtesy, blandness.

ac-ro-bat (ăk′rō-băt), *n.* [< Gk. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe, or going to the top < *akros*, topmost + *bainein*, to go], one who performs daring gymnastic feats.—*adj.* **ac″ro-bat′ic.**—*adv.* **ac″ro-bat′i-cal-ly.**

a-crog-e-nous (*ə*-krŏj′ē-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *akros*, high + *-genēs*, produced], *Bot.*, growing at the top or by terminal buds, as ferns and mosses.

a-cron-y-cal (*ā*-krŏn′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *akros*, extreme, at the edge + *nux*, night], *Astron.*, occurring at sunset; as, the *acronycal* setting of a star. Also, **a-cron′y-chal; a-cron′i-cal; a-cron′i-chal.**

a-crop-e-tal (*ā*-krŏp′ē-tăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *akros*, high, topmost + Lat. *petere*, to seek], *Bot.*, developing in order from base to top, as the flower spike of the foxglove or snapdragon.—*adv.* **a-crop′e-tal-ly.**

a-crop-o-lis (ā-krŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -lises (-ĕz); -leis (-lĭs)], [< Gk. *akros*, top + *polis*, city], the highest fortified part, or citadel, of a Grecian city: **Acropolis**, the citadel of Athens.

ac-ro-spire (ăk'rō-spīr), *n.* [< Gk. *akros*, top + *speira*, a coil; spire], *Bot.*, the first leaf of sprouting grain appearing above ground; especially, the first sprout from malted grain.

a-cross (ā-krŏs'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *cruc* < Lat. *crux*, cross], from side to side; crosswise; from one side to another:—*prep.* **1**, from side to side of; from one side to another of; **2**, on the other side of: **to come across**, to meet; chance upon; find.

a-cros-tic (ā-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *akros*, top + *stikhos*, row, line < *steikhein*, to go in order], a composition in verse, or occasionally in prose, in which certain letters, as the first, middle, or final letters of each line respectively, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.—*adj.* **a-cros'ti-cal.**

act (ăkt), *n.* [< Lat. *agere* (*actus*), to do], **1**, performance; deed; that which is done; **2**, the process of doing; **3**, a decree, law, or decision; the judgment of a court; **4**, a formal writing making clear what has been done, enacted, etc.; **5**, one of the principal divisions of a drama or play: **act of God**, *Law*, an unpredictable accident due to uncontrollable natural forces:—*v.t.* to perform or play, as on the stage; personate; feign:—*v.i.* **1**, to do; perform special functions; serve; exert force; **2**, to behave; **3**, to have special effects; **4**, to perform on the stage; as, to *act* in a tragedy.—*adj.* **act'a-ble.**

Ac-tæ-on (ăk-tē'ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Aktaiōn*], *Gk. Myth.*, a hunter who, when he came upon Artemis and her nymphs bathing, was turned by her in anger into a stag, and killed by his own hounds.

act-ing (ăk'tĭng), *p.adj.* [see **act**], **1**, operating; performing on the stage; **3**, doing the duties of another; officiating; as, the *acting* chairman:—*n.* **1**, the performance of a part on, or as if on, the stage; also, the art displayed thus; **2**, hence, insincere behavior; as, his enthusiasm was mere *acting*.

ac-tin-ic (ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **actinism**], designating, or pertaining to, the property possessed by radiant energy of producing chemical effects, as in photography.

ac-tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *aktis* (*-inos*), a ray], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, the property possessed by radiant energy of producing chemical effects, as in photography.

ac-tin-i-um (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.*, a radioactive element [symbol Ac], found in pitchblende.

ac-ti-noid (ăk'tĭ-noid), *adj.* < Gk. *aktis* (*-inos*), ray], formed like an actinozoan; radiate.

ac-ti-nom-e-ter (ăk'tĭ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *aktis* (*-inos*), a ray + *metron*, measure], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring the actinic, or chemical, power of luminous rays: *Photog.*, an exposure meter.

ac-ti-non (ăk'tĭ-nŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *aktis* (*-inos*), ray], a radioactive gaseous element [symbol An], a decomposition product of actinium.

ac-ti-no-zo-an (ăk'tĭ-nō-zō'ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *aktis* (*-inos*), a ray + *zōon*, an animal], *Zoöl.*, any member of a class (*Actinozoa*, or *Anthozoa*) of sea animals, including the sea anemones and corals (for illus. see *Cœlenterata*).

ac-tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *actio* (*-onis*), action], **1**, the state of being in motion, as opposed to that of rest; **2**, the doing of something; especially, *pl.*, conscious acts, directed by the will; as, men's *actions* betray their desires; **3**, that which is done; deed; **4**, mode of acting or doing; behavior; **5**, in a literary work, especially a novel or drama, the sequence of important events on which the interest depends; **6**, a lawsuit; **7**, the effective or acting part of a mechanism, as in a piano; **8**, a battle; engagement.

Syn. motion, operation, act, achievement. (See battle.)

ac-tion-a-ble (ăk'shŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* giving ground for suit at law.—*adv.* **ac'tion-a-bly.**

ac-ti-vate (ăk'tĭ-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [see **active**], to rouse to activity; stimulate: *Chem.*, **1**, to render capable of promoting, or participating in, a chemical reaction; **2**, to bring about radioactivity in (certain substances).—*n.* **ac'ti-va'tion.**—*n.* **ac'ti-va'tor.**

ac-tive (ăk'tĭv), *adj.* [< O.F. *actif* < Lat. *activus*, active], **1**, having the power of motion or force; using energy or force; **2**, quick; lively; brisk; **3**, effective; busy; operating; not quiet or latent; as, an *active* volcano; an *active* account; **4**, causing something to be done; practical: *Gram.*, designating the voice or form of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action asserted by the verb: applied, also, to such verbs; opposite of *passive*.—*adv.* **ac'tive-ly.**—*n.* **ac'tive-ness.** (See *Syn.*, next col.)

Syn. sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, vigilant, industrious, diligent, busy. *Active* indicates quickness and perseverance in doing. *Active*, *sprightly*, *nimble*, *agile*, *brisk*, *alert*, and *vigilant* are alike in expressing quickness of motion. *Sprightly* and *brisk* add to the idea of quickness that of animation and liveliness; we speak of a *sprightly* old lady; of a *brisk* gait; *alert* and *vigilant* add keen watchfulness and readiness. *Nimble* motion is light, easy, swift, and gliding; *agile* motion is dexterous, vigorous, and easy with the ease of long practice. *Active*, *industrious*, and *diligent* share the idea of energetic faithfulness to the task in hand.

ac-tiv-i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality of doing; the exertion of power, energy, or force; **2**, brisk or lively movement; diligence; nimbleness; **3**, any active agency: *Phys.*, power.

ac-tor (ăk'tĕr), *n.* [see **act**], **1**, a doer; **2**, a theatrical or motion-picture player.

ac-tress (ăk'trĕs), *n.* [fem. of *actor*], a woman who is a theatrical or motion-picture player.

Acts (ăkts), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [see **act**], (usually, *The Acts*), a book of the New Testament: called in full *Acts of the Apostles*.

ac-tu-al (ăk'tū-ăl), *adj.* [< O.F. *actuel* < L.L. *actualis*, practical < Lat. *agere* (*actus*), to do], existing; real as opposed to merely possible; present.

Syn. positive, genuine, certain, sure, existent.

ac-tu-al-i-ty (ăk'tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, realism; fact; reality; **2**, a thing which is in full existence.

Syn. truth, fact, realism. (See reality.)

ac-tu-al-ize (ăk'tū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make real or realistic; realize in action.—*n.* **ac'tu-al-i-za'tion.**

ac-tu-al-ly (ăk'tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* really; in truth; as a matter of fact.

ac-tu-a-ry (ăk'tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *actuarius*, a clerk < *actus*, action], an expert computer of insurance risks, premiums, etc.—*adj.* **ac'tu-a'ri-al** (-ā'rĭ-ăl).

ac-tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *actus*, action], **1**, to move or incite to effort; **2**, to put into motion.—*n.* **ac'tu-a'tion.**

a-cu-le-ate (ā-kū'lē-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aculeus*, a sting], *Bot.*, having sharp prickles, as nettles; *Zoöl.*, having a sting, as a bee.—*adj.* **a-cu'le-at'ed.**

a-cu-men (ā-kū'mĕn), *n.* [< Lat. = something sharp < *acuere*, to sharpen], quickness of mental perception; penetration; keenness of insight.

Syn. penetration. (See sagacity, discrimination.)

a-cu-mi-nate (ā-kū'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to point or sharpen:—*adj.* (-nāt), tapering; pointed: *Bot.*, having a tapering point (see *leaf*, illus.).—*n.* **a-cu'mi-na'tion.**

ac-u-punc-ture (ăk'ū-pŭngk'tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *acus*, a needle + *punctura*, a pricking], a pricking with a needle, often for curative purposes.

a-cute (ā-kūt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *acutus*, sharp], **1**, sharp-pointed (see *leaf*, illus., for use in botany); **2**, mentally keen; **3**, sensitive; nervously susceptible; hence, intense; sharp; **4**, severe; coming quickly to a crisis: said of pain and disease; **5**, of sounds, high; shrill: *Geom.*, of an angle, measuring less than 90 degrees (see ¹*angle*, illus.): **acute accent**, a diacritical mark ['], used to indicate stress, or some special sound quality.—*adv.* **a-cute'ly.**—*n.* **a-cute'ness.**—*n.* **a-cu'ti-ty.**

Syn. shrewd, intelligent, astute, poignant, discerning.

-a-cy *n. suffix*, meaning quality, state, or office; as, adequa*cy*; accura*cy*; magistra*cy*.

ad- *prefix*, [< Lat. *ad*, to], meaning to, toward, in addition to, etc; sometimes merely intensifying the meaning of the word to which it is attached; remaining unchanged before a following initial vowel and *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, or *v*, as in *ad*equate, *ad*duce, *ad*here, *ad*jective, *ad*mire, *ad*vent, and elsewhere changed by assimilation of the *d* to the initial sound of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *ab*breviate, *ac*cede, *af*fect, *ag*gregate, *al*lusion, *an*notate, *ap*ply, *ac*quiesce, *ar*rogate, *as*sociate, *at*tract, or by dropping the *d* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, as in ascend, aspire, astringent.

-ad *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-as* (*-ados*)], forming: **1**, collective numerals; as, *triad*; *myriad*; **2**, names of poems; as, *Iliad*; *Dunciad*; **3**, patronymics and names of family groups with a common designation; as, *dryad*; **4**, names of some family plant groups; **5**, [see **-ade**], forms shortened from *-ade*, which see; as, *ballad*; *salad*.

A. D. *abbr.* [Lat. *Anno Domini*], in the year of our Lord: used with dates in the Christian era: —**a. d.**, **1**, [Lat. *ante diem*], before the day; **2**, after date:—**ad.**, [*pl.* ads.], advertisement (also, **adv.**; **advt.**).

ad-age (ăd'ăj), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *adagium*, adage < *ad*, to + *agi-*, root of *aio*, I say], an ancient proverb or pithy saying in current use.

Syn. saw, proverb, maxim. (See truism.)

a-da-gio (ä-dä'jō), *adj.* [< It. *ad*, at + *agio*, ease, leisure], *Mus.*, slow:—*adv.* slowly:—*n.* [*pl.* -gios (-jōz)], a piece of music in which the movement is very slow: sometimes used as equivalent to *largo*.

Ad-am (ăd'ăm), *n.* [< Heb. *ādām*, a human being], **1**, *Bib.*, in the story of the creation, the first man; **2**, figuratively, unredeemed human nature: **Adam's apple**, a projecting cartilage on the voice box, or larynx, conspicuous on the front of the human neck: **Adam's-needle-and-thread**, a commonly cultivated species (*Yucca filamentosa*) of yucca.—*adj.* **A-dam'ic.**

ad-a-mant (ăd'ä-mănt), *n.* [< Gk. *adamas* (*-antos*) <*a-*, not + *daman*, to conquer], a real or imaginary stone of great hardness; a very hard substance, as the diamond; figuratively, something unyielding; as, a will of *adamant*.—*adj.* **ad"a-man'tine** (-tīn).

Ad-am-ite (ăd'ăm-īt), *n.* [see **Adam**], **1**, a human being considered as descended from Adam; **2**, a member of the section of the human race considered to be descended from Adam, as distinguished from a supposed earlier race called *preadamites*; **3**, a member of a religious sect which originated in the second century in northern Africa, which claimed to have recovered the original sinlessness of Adam, and discarded marriage and clothing: often suppressed, but persisting sporadically into modern times.

a-dapt (ä-dăpt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *aptare*, to fit], to make suitable; cause to conform; make fit by alteration.—*adj.* **a-dap'tive.**—*adv.* **a-dap'tive-ly.**—*n.* **a-dap'tive-ness.**—*n.* **a-dap'tion.**

a-dapt-a-ble (ä-dăp'tä-bl), *adj.* **1**, easily fitted or made suitable; **2**, easily and quickly able to conform to new or strange circumstances.—*n.* **a-dapt"a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **a-dapt'a-ble-ness.**

ad-ap-ta-tion (ăd"ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of adjusting or conforming; **2**, the state of being modified or fitted; **3**, that which is modified or made to conform: *Biol.*, a permanent character or modification of the structure or life habits of a plant or animal, which enables it more advantageously to conform to a changed environment.

A-dar (ä-där'; ā'där), *n.* [< Heb.], the twelfth month of the ancient Hebrew ecclesiastical year (see App. II), nearly equivalent to March (Esth. 3:7).

A. D. C. *abbr.* aide-de-camp: title of an army officer attached as aid to the staff.

add (ăd), *v.t.* [< Lat. *addere* < *ad*, to + *dare*, to put], **1**, to join or unite into a whole; especially, to find the total of (a set of numbers); **2**, to annex or bring (additional items) so as to increase the number, quantity, size, etc.; as, to *add* stones to a pile; **3**, to affix; say further:—*v.i.* to perform the operation of finding a sum.—*adj.* **add'i-ble.**—*n.* **add'i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **1add'er.**

ad-dend (ăd'ĕnd; ä-dĕnd'), *n.* [< Lat. *addendum*, a thing to be added < *addere*, to add], a number to be added to another number, called the *augend*.

ad-den-dum (ä-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -da (-dä)], a thing to be joined to something; especially, an added note or remark; an appendix: *Mech.*, that part of a gear tooth extending beyond the pitch line, or pitch circle (see *spur wheel*, illus.).

2ad-der (ăd'ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *nædre*, a snake; *a nædre* wrongly divided in M.E. into *an addre*, as in *apron*, *aitch bone*, *auger*, *orange*, *humble pie*, *umpire*, etc.], **1**, any of several common American nonvenomous snakes of medium size, as the milk adder, or milk snake; **2**, the common viper (*Vipera berus*) of Europe.

ad-der's-tongue (ăd'ĕrz-tŭng"), *n.* *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Ophioglossum*) of ferns, the name coming from the shape of the spore-bearing branches; **2**, the dogtooth violet.

ad-dict (ä-dĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *addicere* (*-dictus*), to favor < *ad*, to + *dicere*, to say], to devote or give (oneself) up: often to a bad object:—*n.* (ăd'ĭkt), one who devotes himself constantly to a habit, pursuit, etc.; especially, a habitual user of drugs.—*n.* **ad-dic'tion.**

ad-dict-ed (ä-dĭk'tĕd), *p.adj.* inclined by habit or bent, as to a pursuit, practice, etc.

ad-di-tion (ä-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *additio* (*-onis*), an addition], **1**, the act, process, or result of combining two or more numbers or quantities into a single quantity or number called the *sum*; **2**, the act of adding, joining, or appending; **3**, the thing or amount which is added, joined, or appended; an increase.

Syn. increase, accession, enlargement, appendage.

ad-di-tion-al (ä-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* joined; extra; more.—*adv.* **ad-di'tion-al-ly.**

ad-di-tive (ăd'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *additivus* < *addere*, to increase], **1**, intended to be, or proper to be, added or joined; tending to increase; **2**, pertaining to addition.—*adv.* **ad'di-tive-ly.**

ad-dle (ăd'l), *adj.* [< A.S. *adela*, mud], **1**, rotten, as eggs; **2**, muddled; confused, as brains:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-ld), *p.pr.* -dling], to spoil.

ad-dress (ä-drĕs'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *adresser*, ult. < Lat. *ad*, to + *dirigere* (*directus*), to straighten], **1**, to speak or write to; deliver a speech to; **2**, to direct, as a letter; **3**, to apply or direct (one's energy or skill) to a duty, task, or the like; to devote (oneself); **4**, to pay court to:—*n.* **1**, a speaking, as to one or more persons; an appeal; a formal discourse; **2**, the superscription of a letter; the name of the place to which a person's letters are directed; **3**, dexterity; adroitness; **4**, manner in speaking; bearing in conversation; **5**, ardent or courteous attention; wooing: chiefly *pl.*—*n.* **ad-dress'er; ad-dress'or.**

Syn., *v.* salute, greet, accost, court; *n.* (see speech).

ad-dress-ee (ă-drĕs"ē'), *n.* one to whom something, as a letter or a package, is directed.

ad-dres-so-graph (ă-drĕs'ō-grăf), *n.* [*address* + *-graph* (< Gk. *graphein*, to write): a trade name], a machine used to print addresses upon envelopes or the like.

ad-duce (ä-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* adduced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* adducing], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], to bring forward as a reason; present or offer as proof or evidence; cite.—*adj.* **ad-duc'i-ble.**

Syn. allege, quote. (See cite.)

ad-duct (ă-dŭkt'), *v.t.* *Anat.*, to draw to an axis or common center, as the middle line of the body: used of certain muscles: opposite of *abduct*.—*n.* **ad-duc'tion.**—*adj.* **ad-duc'tive.**

ad-duc-tor (ă-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* *Anat.*, a muscle that draws to an axis or common center, as toward the central axis of the human body.

-ade *n. suffix*, [Fr. < L.L. *-ata*], denoting: **1**, something done; as, *escapade*; *enfilade*; **2**, something going on or taking place; as, *parade*; **3**, something made or created; as, *lemonade*; *masquerade*; **4**, [see **-ad**], a group formed of similar units; as, *decade*.

ad-e-noid (ăd'ē-noid), *adj.* [< Gk. *adenoeidēs*, glandular < *adēn* (*-enos*), gland + *eidos*, form], in the form of a gland: *Anat.*, *Archaic*, pertaining to glands, especially to those in the body which secrete a clear, colorless fluid called *lymph*: **adenoid tissue**, *Anat.*, a netlike tissue found in the lymphatic glands and elsewhere: formerly so called: **adenoids**, *n.pl.* *Anat.*, a swelling of such tissue in the passage leading from the nose to the throat, often causing difficulty in breathing.

a-dept (ä-dĕpt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *adeptus*, having attained < *ad*, to + *apisci*, to reach], proficient; skilled:—*n.* one who is fully proficient in an art; one fully versed or expert in anything.—*n.* **a-dept'ness.**

ad-e-qua-cy (ăd'ē-kwā-sĭ), *n.* [see **adequate**], sufficiency for what is required.

ad-e-quate (ăd'ē-kwāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *adaequare*, to make equal to < *ad*, to + *aequus*, equal], equal to the requirements; sufficient.—*adv.* **ad'e-quate-ly.**—*n.* **ad'e-quate-ness.**

ad fin. *abbr.* [Lat. *ad finem*], to the end; at the end.

ad-here (ăd-hēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -hered (-hērd'), *p.pr.* -hering], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *haerēre* (*haesus*), to stick], **1**, to stick fast; **2**, to become attached or devoted, as to a principle, person, or party.

ad-her-ence (ăd-hēr'ĕns), *n.* **1**, the act or state of sticking fast; **2**, especially, unwavering attachment, fidelity, or devotion, as to a principle.

ad-her-ent (ăd-hēr'ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, sticking; **2**, devoted; supporting:—*n.* one who supports; a follower; partisan.

Syn., *n.* ally, supporter, upholder, defender, backer.

ad-he-sion (ăd-hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the state of being stuck together; **2**, fidelity; attachment; **3**, assent; concurrence; **4**, that which adheres; accretion: *Med.*, **1**, the sticking together of parts which do not normally adhere, as often where a wound has healed; **2**, *pl.* fibers of accidental growth holding together inflamed tissues or parts; *Phys.*, molecular attraction which holds together the surfaces of bodies or substances in contact: distinguished from *cohesion*.

ad-he-sive (ăd-hē'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, holding fast: clinging; **2**, gummed; sticky:—*n.* an adhesive substance.—*adv.* **ad-he'sive-ly.**

ad-hib-it (ăd-hĭb'ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *habēre*, to hold], **1**, to admit; bring in; **2**, to apply, as a remedy; **3**, to attach, as a label.—*n.* **ad"hi-bi'tion.**

ad-i-a-bat-ic (ăd"ĭ-ä-băt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk *a-*, not + *dia*, through + *batos*, passable < *bainein*, to go], *Phys.*, designating, or pertaining to, changes of volume or pressure, as of a gas, not accompanied by any gain or loss of heat.

a-dieu (ä-dū'; ä-dyō'), *n.* [*pl.* adieus (ä-dūz'); adieux (ä-dyō')], [< Fr. *à Dieu*, to God], a farewell; good wishes at parting:—*interj.* good-by; farewell.

***ad in-fi-ni-tum** (ăd ĭn"fĭ-nī'tŭm), [Lat. = to the endless], without limit; endlessly.—*abbr.* **ad inf.**

ad init. *abbr.* [Lat. *ad initium*], at the beginning: —**ad int.**, [Lat. *ad interim*], meanwhile.

***a-dios** (ä"dyōs'), *interj.* [< Sp. *a Dios*, to God], among Spanish-speaking peoples, good-by.

ad-i-pose (ăd'ĭ-pōs), *adj.* [< Lat. *adeps* (*-ipis*), fat], pertaining to fat; fatty:—*n.* animal fat.—*n.* **ad'i-pose-ness.**—*n.* **ad"i-pos'i-ty** (-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

ad-it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *aditus*, an approach], approach; entrance: *Mining*, a nearly horizontal passage leading to a mine.

adj. *abbr.* 1, adjourned; 2, adjective; adjectival (also, **a.**; **adject.**):—**Adj.**, Adjutant (also, **Adjt.**): —**Adj. Gen.**, Adjutant General (also, **Adjt. Gen.**).

ad-ja-cen-cy (ă-jā'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **adjacent**], the state of being close; contiguity; nearness.—*n.* **ad-ja'cence.**

ad-ja-cent (ă-jā'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *adjacens* (*-entis*), lying near], lying near; close; contiguous: *Geom.*, 1, designating angles having a common vertex, and a common side between them (for illus. see *angle*); 2, in a triangle, designating an angle one side of which coincides with a given side of the triangle.

Syn. bordering, neighboring, adjoining, contiguous.

ad-jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n.* [< Lat. *adjectivus* < *adjicere* (*-jectus*), to throw to], *Gram.*, a part of speech expressing a quality, condition, or attribute, of something named or understood; a word used to describe, qualify, or limit a noun or pronoun:—*adj.* 1, *Gram.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the part of speech which describes or limits a noun or an expression used as a noun; 2, dependent.—*adj.* **ad"jec-ti'val** (ăj"ĕk-tī'văl; ăj'ĕk-tĭv-ăl). —*adv.* **ad"jec-ti'val-ly.**—*adv.* **ad'jec-tive-ly** (-tĭv-lĭ).

ad-join (ă-join'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *ajoindre* < Lat. *ad*, to + *jungere*, join], to lie close together; be contiguous, as two lots of land:—*v.t.* to join or unite to; attach; appeud.

ad-join-ing (ă-join'ĭng), *p.adj.* lying next to; joining to; contiguous.

ad-journ (ă-jûrn'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *ajorner* < L.L. *adjurnare*, to appoint a day < Lat. *ad*, to + *diurnus*, daily], to put off until another day; defer; close (a legislative session) for the day:—*v.i.* to close a session, as of the legislature, for a time.

Syn. suspend, terminate, postpone, prorogue, dissolve. To *adjourn* is to suspend, usually for a short period, the proceedings of a public body or of any meeting. To *prorogue*, used only of the British and British colonial parliaments, is to bring the entire session to a close, though the parliament still exists and is subject to the order of the sovereign to reassemble. To *dissolve* an assembly is to break it up entirely; thereafter the assembly as constituted ceases to exist, and new members must be elected.

ad-journ-ment (ă-jûrn'mĕnt), *n.* the act of postponing, or the postponement of, a meeting till another time, or indefinitely; also, the period for which a body suspends proceedings.

ad-judge (ă-jŭj'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *ajuger* < Lat. *adjudicare*, to decide], 1, to decide judicially; decree; 2, to sentence; condemn; 3, to award or assign judicially, as property to a person who has contested for it at law; 4, to consider; deem; hold.

ad-ju-di-cate (ă-jōō'dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *adjudicare* (*-atus*), to decide], to hear, or try, and decide, as a claim in court; adjudge:—*v.i.* to act as a judge.—*n.* **ad-ju'di-ca"tor.**—*n.* **ad-ju"di-ca'tion.**

ad-junct (ăj'ŭngkt), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], 1, something added to, or connected with, another thing, but as a subordinate or auxiliary part of it; 2, a person or thing subordinately joined to another; an accessory: *Gram.*, a qualifying word; a modifier.—*adj.* **ad-junc'tive.**

Syn. addition, appendage, attribute, auxiliary.

ad-ju-ra-tion (ăj"ōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **adjure**], 1, a solemn charging on oath; hence, a solemn appeal; entreaty; 2, a solemn oath.

ad-jure (ă-jōōr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* adjured (-jōōrd'), *p.pr.* adjuring], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *jurare*, to swear], to charge or command solemnly, as if under oath or pain of penalty; entreat earnestly.—*n.* **ad-jur'er; ad-ju'ror.**—*adj.* **ad-ju'ra-to-ry** (ă-jōō'rā-tō-rĭ).

ad-just (ă-jŭst'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *ajuster* < L.L. *ad*, to + *juxtare*, to bring together], 1, to settle or bring into harmony with a general plan, rule, agreement, or the like, especially with reference to minor points; as, to *adjust* accounts, business transactions, or affairs; 2, to adapt or make to correspond, as differences; 3, to make accurate; regulate, as mechanism. —*n.* **ad-just'er.**—*n.* **ad-just'ment.**—*adj.* **ad-just'a-ble.**

Syn. regulate, accommodate, suit. (See fit.)

ad-ju-tan-cy (ăj'ōō-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **adjutant**], the office of an army adjutant.

ad-ju-tant (ăj'ōō-tănt), *n.* [< Lat. *adjutans*, (*-antis*), aiding], 1, a helper; 2, a large Old World stork, the argala: *Mil.*, a staff officer, as in a regiment, who assists the commanding officer.—*n.* **ad'ju-tant-ship.**

ADJUTANT

ad-ju-tant gen-er-al [*pl.* adjutants general], *Mil.*, the chief staff officer of an army, through whom are transmitted all orders and communications issued by the commanding general.

ad-ju-vant (ăj'ōō-vănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *adjurans* (*-antis*), helping], helping; auxiliary; helpful.

***ad li-bi-tum** (ăd lĭb'ĭ-tŭm), [Lat. = at will], at will; at pleasure; to any degree, amount, or extent: *Mus.*, to be rendered according to the feeling and taste of the performer.—*abbr.* **ad lib.**

ad loc. *abbr.* [Lat. *ad locum*], at the place:—**Adm.**, Admiral, Admiralty.

ad-meas-ure (ăd-mĕzh'ûr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *amesurer* < Lat. *ad*, to + L.L. *mensurare*, to measure], to give a share to; divide among.—*n.* **ad-meas'ure-ment.**

Ad-me-tus (ăd-mē'tŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *admētos*, untamed], *Gk. Myth.*, a king of Thessaly, saved from death by his wife, Alcestis, who died in his stead, but was later brought back from Hades by Hercules: the subject of Euripides' play, "Alcestis," translated in Browning's "Balaustion's Adventure."

ad-min-i-cle (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *adminiculum*, a support < *ad*, to + *manus*, hand + dim. suffix, *-culum*], an auxiliary; help: *Law*, corroborative proof; in England or Scotland, a writing used to prove the existence of a lost deed or other document.—*adj.* **ad"mi-nic'u-lar** (-mĭ-nĭk'ū-lär).—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **ad"mi-nic'u-late.**—*n.* **ad"mi-nic"u-la'tion.**

ad-min-is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *aministrer* < Lat. *ad*, to + *ministrare*, to serve], 1, to manage or conduct, as affairs; 2, to supply; dispense, as justice, the sacraments, or relief; give or apply, as medicines; 3, to cause to take, as an oath: *Law*, to settle, as an estate:—*v.i.* 1, to tend or minister to some one or conduce to some purpose; 2, to manage affairs: *Law*, to settle an estate.—*adj.* and *n.* **ad-min'is-trant.**—*adj.* **ad-min'is-tra-ble.**

Syn. conduct, execute, regulate, inflict.

ad-min-is-tra-tion (ăd-mĭn"ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the management of business or public affairs; specifically, the government which carries out the laws, the body of men who compose the government, or the term of office held by them; 2, the dispensation of sacraments, justice, etc.; the act of giving or applying medicine, etc.; 3, the tendering of an oath; 4, the managing or settling of an estate.

Syn. execution, conduct, regulation, distribution.

ad-min-is-tra-tive (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to the management of affairs or government; executive.—*adv.* **ad-min'is-tra-tive-ly.**

ad-min-is-tra-tor (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trā"tẽr), *n.* 1, one who manages, governs, or directs affairs, or is capable of so doing; 2, one appointed legally to manage or settle an estate; an executor.—*n.* **ad-min'is-tra"tor-ship.**—*n.fem.* **ad-min"is-tra'trix** (-trĭks), [*pl.* -tratrices (-trā-trī'sēz)].

ad-mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rā-bl), *adj.* [see **admire**], worthy of wonder and approval; excellent.—*adv.* **ad'mi-ra-bly.**—*n.* **ad'mi-ra-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ad"mi-ra-bil'i-ty.**

ad-mi-ral (ăd'mĭ-răl), *n.* [< O.F. *amiral* < Arab. *amīr*, ruler + *al* (*bahr*), of the (sea): influenced by Lat. *admirari*, to wonder at], 1, a naval officer of the highest rank, as the commander in chief of a fleet; 2, the chief ship, or flagship, of a fleet.—*n.* **ad'mi-ral-ship.**

ad-mi-ral-ty (ăd'mĭ-răl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the office and authority of an admiral; 2, a department, or the officers thereof, having entire charge of naval affairs; 3, the court or law pertaining to maritime questions or offenses.

ad-mi-ra-tion (ăd"mĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **admire**], 1, wonder mingled with approval excited by beauty or excellence; 2, a thing exciting wonder or delighted surprise.

ad-mire (ăd-mīr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* admired (-mīrd'), *p.pr.* admiring], [< Lat. *ad*, at + *mirari*, to wonder], to regard with delighted approval and surprise.—*n.* **ad-mir'er.**—*adv.* **ad-mir'ing-ly.**

Syn. adore, approve, esteem, honor, respect, revere, venerate.—*Ant.* abhor, scorn, disapprove, dislike.

ad-mis-si-ble (ăd-mĭs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **admit**], 1, worthy of being allowed to enter;

2, allowable; such as may be granted or conceded, as a proof, argument, or the like.—*n.* **ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **ad-mis'si-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ad-mis'si-bly.**

ad-mis-sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the power or permission to enter; admittance; entrance; 2, reception, as into society; acceptance; 3, acknowledgment; concession; the granting of a point, as in an argument, which is not fully proved; 4, the fact or point conceded; 5, the price charged for the privilege of entrance, as to a museum.

Syn. acknowledgment, acquiescence, concession, entrance, access, initiation. (See admittance.)

ad-mis-sive (ăd-mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* granting, or implying, a concession, acknowledgment, permission, or the like.

ad-mit (ăd-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* admitted, *p.pr.* admitting], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], 1, to permit to enter; receive; let in; take; 2, to have capacity or room for; 3, to allow in argument; concede as true; acknowledge; 4, to permit (persons) to have certain privileges, etc.; as, he was *admitted* to the bar; *admitted* to bail; 5, to be capable of or allow; as, the statement *admitted* no other interpretation; suffer; as, the rule *admits* no exceptions:—*v.i.* 1, to afford room, warrant, excuse, etc.: with *of*; 2, to give entrance: with *to*.—*adj.* **ad-mit'ta-ble.**

Syn. grant, own, concede, acknowledge, confess.

ad-mit-tance (ăd-mĭt'ăns), *n.* 1, the act of letting in; 2, the power or privilege of entrance; permission to enter.

Syn. access, entrance, admission. *Entrance* indicates the passing from the outside to the inside of a place, room, etc. *Admittance* refers to the permission or opportunity to enter a place; as, *admittance* to the park; no *admittance* to children. *Admission* indicates that certain rights or privileges accompany the permission to enter; as, *admission* to the theater; *admission* to membership in a club. Merely getting into a place constitutes *admittance*; *admission* depends on the consent of those admitting, the payment of a fee, or the satisfaction of requirements, such as those demanded of immigrants. *Entrance* is also used figuratively as indicating a setting out, or a joining; as, *entrance* upon one's life work; *entrance* to college.

ad-mit-ted-ly (ăd-mĭt'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* confessedly; avowedly.

ad-mix (ăd-mĭks'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *miscēre* (*mixtus*), to mix], to mix, or combine, with something else; add as an ingredient.—*n.* **ad-mix'ture.**

ad-mix-ture (ăd-mĭks'tŭr), *n.* 1, the act of mixing; 2, that which is added by mixing.

ad-mon-ish (ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *amonester* < Lat. *ad*, to + *monēre* (*-itus*), to warn], 1, to reprove gently; warn, especially of an anticipated fault; caution; 2, to exhort; 3, to remind.—*n.* **ad-mon'ish-er.**—*n.* **ad-mon'ish-ment.**

Syn. rebuke, instruct, censure, counsel. (See advise.)

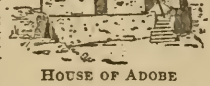
ad-mo-ni-tion (ăd"mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* gentle reproof or warning; reprimand; rebuke.

ad-mon-i-to-ry (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* giving reproof or warning; reminding.

ad-nate (ăd'nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *adnasci* (*-natus*), to grow to], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, attached or grown together from origin or birth: used of unlike parts; as, the stamens may be *adnate* to the calyx or corolla.

a-do (ă-dōō'), *n.* [< M.E. *at do*, to do; *at*, to, being the O.N. sign of infinitive], action; bustle; fuss.

a-do-be (ă-dō'bē), *n.* [Sp. = a sun-dried brick], 1, an unburned brick dried in the sun, used in the southwestern United States and Mexico; 2, the mixed earth or clay from which bricks of this kind are made; 3, a structure made of such bricks.



HOUSE OF ADOBE

ad-o-les-cence (ăd"ō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [see **adolescent**], the period of life between puberty and full physical and mental maturity; youth: generally used to denote the period, for males, from the 15th to the 26th year of age; for females, from the 13th to the 22d year.—*n.* **ad"o-les'cen-cy.**

ad-o-les-cent (ăd"ō-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *olescens* (*-entis*), continuing to grow], 1, pertaining to youth; 2, growing or passing from childhood to maturity; youthful:—*n.* a person in process of maturing; a youth.

Ad-o-na-i (ăd"ō-nā'ĭ; *ä-dō-nī*), *n.* [< Heb. *adōnāi*, my lord], *Bib.*, God; a Hebrew name, usually translated in the Old Testament by *Lord*.

A-do-nis (ă-dō'nĭs), *n.* [Gk. *Adōnis* < Phœn. *adōn*, lord], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, a beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite, or Venus: subject of poems by Byron, Shakespeare, Shelley, and E. B. Browning; 2, any beautiful youth; a dandy.—*adj.* **A-don'ic** (-dŏn'ĭk).

a-dopt (ă-dŏpt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *adoptare*, to choose < *ad*, to + *optare*, to wish], 1, to take as one's own (what is not naturally so, as a child); 2, to take or accept from someone else, as an opinion or course of action.—*adj.* **a-dopt'a-ble.**—*n.* **a-dopt'er.**

a-dop-tion (ă-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of taking as one's own, or the state of being taken as another's; 2, the act of accepting and putting into use; the act of choosing a new point of view, opinion, etc.

a-dop-tive (ă-dŏp'tĭv), *adj.* resulting from, or suited to, adoption.—*adv.* **a-dop'tive-ly.**

a-dor-a-ble (ă-dōr'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **adore**], worthy of worship or the utmost love; calling forth attachment or affectionate devotion.—*n.* **a-dor'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **a-dor'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **a-dor'a-bly.**

ad-o-ra-tion (ăd"ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* the act of worship; profound reverence; the utmost love.

a-dore (ă-dōr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* adored (-dōrd'), *p.pr.* adoring], [< Lat. *adorare*, to worship < *ad*, to + *orare*, to speak < *os* (*oris*), mouth], 1, to pay divine honors to; worship; 2, to love intensely; admire and honor greatly:—*v.i.* to offer worship.—*p.adj.* **a-dor'ing.**—*adv.* **a-dor'ing-ly.**—*n.* **a-dor'er.**

a-dorn (ă-dōrn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *ornare*, to decorate], to beautify; ornament; decorate.

Syn. decorate, embellish, bedeck, array, ornament.

a-dorn-ment (ă-dōrn'mĕnt), *n.* the act of beautifying; ornament; decoration.

a-down (ă-doun'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< A.S. *of dūne*, off the hill], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, down.

A-dras-tus (ă-drăs'tŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a king of Argos, leader and sole survivor of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

ad-re-nal (ăd-rē'năl), *adj.* [*ad-* + *renal*], *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, two small ductless glands, also called *suprarenal glands*, situated in mammals one near each kidney:—*n.* an adrenal gland.

ad-re-nal-ine (ăd-rē'năl-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [*adrenal* + *-ine*], *Med.*, a powerful drug obtained from the adrenal glands of mammals, especially sheep: used, in a weak solution of chloride salt, locally to check hemorrhage or as a hypodermic injection to raise blood pressure and stimulate the heart. Also, **ad-re'nal-in.**

a-drift (ă-drĭft'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *drīfan*, to drive], floating at random; without anchor.

a-droit (ă-droit'), *adj.* [Fr. = dexterous < *à droit*, to the right < O.F. *dreit* < Lat. *directum*, right], dexterous; quick-witted and tactfully clever; skilful.—*adv.* **a-droit'ly.**—*n.* **a-droit'ness.**

Syn. expert, ready, deft, cunning, ingenious, apt, dexterous, skilful. (See clever.)

ad-sci-ti-tious (ăd"sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *adsciscere* (*-scitus*), to receive as true < *ad*, in addition + *scire* (*scitus*), to know], additional; supplemental; adventitious; as, *adscititious* evidence.

ad-sorp-tion (ăd-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *sorbēre* (*sorptus*), to suck in], *Phys.*, the adhesion of molecules of gases or of substances in solution to the surface of a solid, as a containing vessel, resulting in greater concentration at such a surface: significant in the manufacture of gas masks, and in many industrial processes.—*adj.* **ad-sorp'tive.**—*v.t.* **ad-sorb'.**

ad-u-late (ăd'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *adulari* (*-atus*), to fawn on], to flatter with base or servile praise; praise extravagantly.—*n.* **ad'u-la'tor.**

ad-u-la-tion (ăd"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* fawning, extravagant, or hypocritical praise.

Syn. flattery, praise. (See compliment.)

ad-u-la-to-ry (ăd'ū-lă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* basely or hypocritically complimentary.

a-dult (ă-dŭlt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *adolescere* (*-ultus*), to grow], grown to full maturity, size, and strength:—*n.* one who is grown up.—*n.* **a-dult'ness.**

a-dul-ter-ant (ă-dŭl'tĕr-ănt), *n.* [see **adulterate**], a base ingredient; something of inferior quality mixed in with a substance or product apparently genuine:—*adj.* making inferior or impure; making false what is supposed to be genuine.

a-dul-ter-ate (ă-dŭl'tĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *adulterare* (*-atus*), to corrupt, prob. < *ad*, to + *alter*, another], to make inferior or impure by admixture of a poorer substance, leaving the product, however, with the appearance of genuineness; render debased or spurious:—*adj.* (-ăt), 1, tainted, either in birth or conduct, by adultery; not chaste; 2, impure.—*n.* **a-dul'ter-a'tor.**

a-dul-ter-a-tion (ă-dŭl"tĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the admixture of a base or inferior ingredient in a product; 2, any adulterated product.

a-dul-ter-er (ă-dŭl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* [prob. < obs. v. *adulter* < Lat. *adulter*, adulterer], a per-

son, especially a man, who has broken his marriage vow of faithfulness; also, an unmarried person who enters into sex relationship with one who is married. —*n.fem.* **a-dul'ter-ess.**

a-dul-ter-ine (ə-dŭl'tĕr-ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* **1,** born of adultery; unlawful; **2,** spurious.

a-dul-ter-y (ə-dŭl'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *avoutrie* < Lat. *adulterium*, adultery], the act of breaking the marriage vow of faithfulness; sex relationship between two persons either of whom is married to another; unfaithfulness; unchastity.—*adj.* **a-dul'ter-ous.**—*adv.* **a-dul'ter-ous-ly.**

ad-um-brate (ăd-ŭm'brāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], [< Lat. *adumbrare*, to cast a shadow < *ad*, to + *umbra*, shade], **1,** to sketch or outline faintly; **2,** to indicate, especially in advance; foreshadow; **3,** to overshadow.—*n.* **ad'-um-bra'tion.**—*adj.* **ad-um'bra-tive** (-brā-tĭv).

a-dust (ə-dŭst'), *adj.* [< Lat. *adurere* (*-ustus*), to burn up], **1,** scorched; dried up; parched with heat; **2,** sunburned; **3,** gloomy; sallow.

adv. *abbr.* **1,** [Lat. *ad valorem*], according to the value; **2,** [Lat. *adversus*], against; **3,** adverb; adverbially; adverbial; **4,** advertisement (also, **ad.; advt.**):—**Adv., 1,** Advent; **2,** Advocate.

***ad va-lo-rem** (ăd vă-lō'rĕm), [Lat. = to value], according to value: used of an import duty on goods, based on their price at the port of shipment; as, to tax goods *ad valorem;* an *ad-valorem* duty: distinguished from *specific (duty).*

ad-vance (ăd-văns'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* advanced (-vănst'), *p.pr.* advancing], [< O.F. *avancer*, to set forward < Lat. *ab*, away + *ante*, before], **1,** to move forward; cause to proceed; **2,** to propose, as an opinion; **3,** to aid; further, as plans; **4,** to promote; bring to a higher rank; **5,** to make happen sooner; hasten; **6,** to lend (money), as for the support of a new undertaking; furnish (credit) beforehand; **7,** to raise, as price, rate, etc.:—*v.i.* **1,** to move forward; proceed; **2,** to progress; develop; **3,** to increase; of prices, rates, etc., to rise:—*n.* **1,** a moving forward; progress; improvement; **2,** that supplied or paid beforehand; loan; prepayment; **3,** approach, as for personal favor, etc.; overture; **4,** an increase or rise in value or rate:—*adj.* occurring or being before in time, place, or the like; as, an *advance* ticket sale.—*p. adj.* **ad-vanced'.**

Syn., *v.* promote, exalt, expedite, improve, elevate.

ad-vance-ment (ăd-văns'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of moving forward; the state of being moved forward; **2,** furtherance; progress; promotion; **3,** that which is advanced, as money.

ad-van-tage (ăd-văn'tăj), *n.* [< O.F. *avantage*, a benefit < *avant*, before], **1,** any circumstance favoring an end; any opportunity that aids or assists; better position; **2,** superiority; the power resulting from being master of a situation; **3,** gain; profit; **4,** in lawn tennis, the first point won after the score is deuce: **mechanical advantage,** *Mech.*, the ratio of the force obtained from a mechanical device to the force applied to actuate it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -taged (-tăjd), *p.pr.* -taging], to favor, advance, or profit:—*v.i.* to be benefited; gain an advantage.

ad-van-ta-geous (ăd"văn-tā'jŭs), *adj.* beneficial; profitable; favorable; useful; helpful.—*adv.* **ad"van-ta'geous-ly.**—*n.* **ad"van-ta'geous-ness.**

Syn. gainful, beneficial, profitable, propitious.

ad-vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], a coming; an important arrival: **Advent, 1,** the period of the church year including the four Sundays before Christmas; **2,** the first or second coming of Jesus Christ.

Ad-vent-ism (ăd'vĕn-tĭzm), *n.* the doctrine that Christ is coming a second time, to establish a personal kingdom on earth.

Ad-vent-ist (ăd'vĕn-tĭst), *n.* one who believes in the second coming of Christ.

ad-ven-ti-tious (ăd"vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *adventicius*, coming from abroad], **1,** coming from an outside source; additional; foreign; **2,** casual; accidental: *Med.* and *Pathol.*, acquired, not inherited; *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, appearing in an unusual location, as roots above ground (see *root*, illus.); found away from its natural place or range.—*adv.* **ad"ven-ti'-tious-ly.**—*n.* **ad"ven-ti'tious-ness.**

ad-ven-ture (ăd-vĕn'tûr), *n.* [< O.F. *aventure* < L.L. *aventura* (*res*), (a thing) about to happen < Lat. *adrenire*, to happen], **1,** risk; danger; **2,** a daring feat; a bold or hazardous undertaking; **3,** an exciting or extraordinary experience; **4,** a business venture; a commercial speculation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured, *p.pr.* -turing], to risk; dare:—*v.i.* to take a risk; venture.

ad-ven-tur-er (ăd-vĕn'tûr-ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who takes part in new and dangerous enterprises; **2,** a soldier of fortune; one who, as frequently during the Middle Ages, joined his forces to any party that offered adventure or profit, or hired out his services as a fighter to any lord that offered sufficient inducement; **3,** one who seeks distinction by false show.

ad-ven-ture-some (ăd-vĕn'tûr-sŭm), *adj.* taking risks; venturesome.

ad-ven-tur-ess (ăd-vĕn'tûr ĕs), *n.* **1,** a woman adventurer; especially, **2,** a woman who seeks wealth or social position by arts and wiles or other dubious means.

ad-ven-tur-ous (ăd-vĕn'tûr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** inclined to incur danger; rash; venturesome; rashly daring; **2,** requiring courage; hazardous. —*adv.* **ad-ven'tur-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ad-ven'tur-ous-ness.**

ad-verb (ăd'vûrb), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *verbum*, a word, verb], *Gram.*, a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, by expressing circumstance, time, place, manner, or the like.

ad-ver-bi-al (ăd-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* modifying a verb, adjective, or adverb, by expressing circumstance, time, place, etc.—*adv.* **ad-ver'bi-al-ly.**

ad-ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *adversarius*, opponent], an enemy; foe; opponent; antagonist: **the Adversary,** Satan; the Devil.

Syn. rival, foe, antagonist, opponent. (See enemy.)

ad-ver-sa-tive (ăd-vûr'sə-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *adversari* (*-atus*), to oppose], expressing opposition or antithesis: said of words or ideas; as, *although* and *yet* are *adversative* conjunctions:—*n.* an antithetical word or idea.—*adv.* **ad-ver'sa-tive-ly.**

ad-verse (ăd'vĕrs), *adj.* [< Lat. *adversus*, opposite < *ad*, against + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], opposed or contrary to; hostile; unfavorable: *Archaic*, placed opposite.—*adv.* **ad'verse-ly.**—*n.* **ad'verse-ness.**

ad-ver-si-ty (ăd-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], a state or condition of affliction, misfortune, or trial; calamity; grave distress.

Syn. hardship, trouble, affliction, suffering, misery.—*Ant.* prosperity, well-being, happiness, blessing, joy.

ad-vert (ăd-vûrt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *vertere*, to turn], to turn the attention; refer casually or incidentally; allude: with *to.*

ad-vert-ence (ăd-vûr'tĕns), *n.* attention; notice; heed.—*n.* **ad-vert'en-cy.**

ad-vert-ent (ăd-vûr'tĕnt), *adj.* attentive; heedful; mindful; regardful; watchful; observant.—*adv.* **ad-vert'ent-ly.**

ad-ver-tise (ăd'vĕr-tīz", ăd'vĕr-tīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tised (-tīzd", -tīzd'), *p.pr.* -tising], [< O.F. *avertir* < Lat. *advertere*, to draw attention to], **1,** to give notice to; warn; **2,** to give public notice of; announce, especially by public printed notice; bring in any way to the notice of the public, as by printed notices, billboards, etc.:—*v.i.* to give public notice, as in a newspaper. Also, **ad'ver-tize"; ad"ver-tize'.**—*n.* **ad'ver-tis"er** (-tĭz"ĕr); **ad'ver-tiz"er.**

ad-ver-tise-ment (ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; ăd"vĕr-tīz'mĕnt), *n.* a public notice, usually by bills or placards, or in newspapers or periodicals. Also, **ad-ver'tize-ment; ad"ver-tize'ment.**

ad-vice (ăd-vīs'), *n.* [< O.F. *aris* < L.L. *adrisum*, opinion < Lat. *ad*, to + *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** opinion offered to influence another's course of action; counsel; judgment; **2,** information; notification; **3,** communication by telegraph or cable from a distance: usually in *pl.*: *Rare*, forethought; wisdom.

Syn. suggestion, instruction, counsel, caution.

ad-vis-a-ble (ăd-vīz'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **advise**], proper to be done; in accordance with good judgment; prudent; expedient.—*n.* **ad-vis'a-ble-ness.** —*adv.* **ad-vis'a-bly.**—*n.* **ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty.**

ad-vise (ăd-vīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* advised (-vīzd'), *p.pr.* advising], [< O.F. *aviser* < Lat. *ad*, to + *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** to counsel, as a change in a course of action; **2,** to notify; inform:—*v.i.* to consult; as, to *advise* with a lawyer; take counsel: *Obs.*, to ponder; reflect.—*n.* **ad-vis'er** (ăd-vīz'ĕr).

Syn. instruct, admonish, counsel. To *instruct* is to give clear and positive directions as to a future course of conduct. To *admonish* is gently to reprove errors and faults in order to prevent them in future; reproof of this nature refers to the moral conduct, and usually comes from one fitted by age or station to give it. To *advise* is to give wise suggestions as to future action, such suggestions being based on professional knowledge or wide experience, real or assumed. To *counsel* is to give a considered opinion on a serious matter from a fund of superior wisdom and knowledge of moral principles. An employer *instructs* an employee as to the nature of his duties; a mother *admonishes* her daughter as to the dangers of insincerity; a doctor *advises* his patient; a clergyman *counsels* his flock.

ad-vised (ăd-vīzd′), *p.adj.* deliberate; considered; judicious: of a plan, proposal, or the like: usually in the compounds *well-advised, ill-advised.*—*adv.* **ad-vis′ed-ly** (ăd-vīz′ĕd-lĭ).—*n.* **ad-vis′ed-ness.**

ad-vise-ment (ăd-vīz′mĕnt), *n.* consideration; deliberation; consultation.

ad-vi-so-ry (ăd-vī′zō-rĭ), *adj.* having power to suggest or to counsel; giving or containing suggestions as to future action.

ad-vo-ca-cy (ăd′vō-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [see **advocate**], **1,** the act of pleading for or supporting, as a proposal or policy; **2,** intercession; defense.

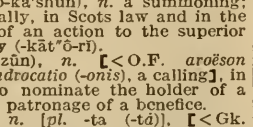
ad-vo-cate (ăd′vō-kāt), *n.* [<O.F. *arocat* <Lat. *adrocare* (*-atus*) < *ad,* to + *vocare,* to call], **1,** one who pleads the cause of another; one who warmly defends some special cause; **2,** one who professionally pleads for another in a court of law: **God's advocate,** *R. C. Ch.,* an official who urges the merits of one nominated for sainthood: **devil's advocate,** *R. C. Ch.,* one whose official duty, usually a matter of form only, is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization:—*v.t.* (ăd′vō-kāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to defend publicly, as a policy or plan; plead for.—*n.* **ad′vo-ca″tor.**

ad-vo-ca-tion (ăd″vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* a summoning; especially, in Scots law and in the papal court, the calling of an action to the superior court.—*adj.* **ad′vo-cat″o-ry** (-kāt″ō-rĭ).

ad-vow-son (ăd-vou′zŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *aroëson* <L.L. *advocatio* (*-onis*), a calling], in English law, the right to nominate the holder of a church living or benefice; patronage of a benefice.

ad-y-tum (ăd′ĭ-tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tȧ)], [<Gk. *aduton,* a shrine <*a-,* not + *duein,* to enter], **1,** the innermost or secret shrine in ancient temples; **2,** a sanctum or private chamber.

adz (ădz), *n.* [<A.S. *adesa,* ax], a cutting tool of the general shape of a grubbing hoe, having an edge across the end of a blade set in a plane at right angles to the handle: used in shaping and finishing timber. Also, **adze.**



ADZ

æ. *abbr.* [Lat. *aetatis*], of age; aged (so many years) (also, **æt.**; commonly, **ætat.**).

Æ-a-cus (ē′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Aiakos*], *Gk. Myth.,* a king of Ægina, famous for his justice, who after death became one of the judges of the spirits of the dead.

æ-dile (ē′dīl), *n.* [<Lat. *aedilis* <*aedes,* building], a Roman official who superintended public works, games, the grain supply, etc. Also, **e′dile.**

Æ-ë-tes (ē-ē′tēz), *n.* [<Gk. *Aiētēs*], *Gk. Myth.,* the father of Medea and king of Colchis, where the Golden Fleece was kept.

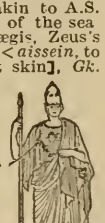
A. E. F. *abbr.* American Expeditionary Forces: used during the World War.

Æ-ge-an (ē-jē′ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Aigai,* a town in Eubœa], designating the sea, or arm of the Mediterranean, lying between Greece and Asia Minor.

Æ-geus (ē′jūs; ē′jē-ŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Aigeus*], *Gk. Myth.,* king of Athens, father of Theseus.

Æ-gir (ē′jĭr; â′gĭr), *n.* [<O.N. *ægir,* akin to A.S. *ēagor,* sea], *Teut. Myth.,* the god of the sea.

æ-gis (ē′jĭs), *n.* [Lat. <Gk. *aigis,* the ægis, Zeus's shield; also a thunder storm, prob. <*aissein,* to shoot: pop. confused with *aigis,* a goat skin], *Gk. Myth.,* **1,** the storm cloud surrounding the thunderbolt of Zeus; in later tradition, the skin of the goat which acted as Zeus's foster mother, used as armor by Zeus and later given to Athena; **2,** the breastplate or shield of Athena, often resembling a mantle or broad belt over the shoulder, bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head; **3,** hence, any protecting power or influence. Also, **e′gis.**



Athena with ægis (A)

Æ-gis-thus (ē-jĭs′thŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Aigisthos*], *Gk. Myth.,* the wicked lover of Clytemnestra, and accomplice with her in the murder of her husband Agamemnon, for which crime the two were slain by her son Orestes.

Æ-ne-as (ē-nē′ăs), *n.* [<Gk. *Aineias*], a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Aphrodite, hero of Vergil's "Æneid."

Æ-ne-id (ē-nē′ĭd), *n.* the Latin epic poem by Vergil, detailing the wanderings of Æneas and his companions from Troy to Italy after the fall of Troy.

Æ-o-li-an (ē-ō′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Æolus**], pertaining to Æolus, god of the winds, or to Æolis, in Asia Minor, or its people: **æolian,** pertaining to, affected by, or due to, the wind: **æolian harp,** an instrument of several strings tuned in unison, which gives out musical sounds when exposed to currents of air (for illus. see *eolian*). Also, **E-o′li-an; e-o′li-an.**

Æ-o-lus (ē′ō-lŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *aiolos,* rapid, nimble], *Gk. Myth.,* **1,** king and god of the winds, which he kept imprisoned in a cavern; **2,** a king of Thessaly, ancestor of the Greeks of Æolis, in Asia Minor.

æ-on (ē′ŏn), *n.* [<Gk. *aiōn,* an age], a period of time too long to measure; an age. Also, **e′on.**

æ-o-ni-an (ē-ō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* immeasurably long; eternal. Also, **e-o′ni-an.**

a-ër-ate (ā′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aërated, *p.pr.* aërating], [<Lat. *aer,* air], **1,** to charge with gas, as with air or carbon dioxide; **2,** to expose to the action of air; **3,** to treat with oxygen, as the blood: **aërated bread,** bread raised by charging the dough with carbon dioxide, instead of using yeast or baking powder.—*n.* **a″ër-a′tion.**—*n.* **a′ër-a″tor.**

a-ë-ri-al (ā-ē′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. <Gk. *aerios,* airy], **1,** relating to the air; **2,** existing or happening in the air; **3,** hence, high; lofty; **4,** of air; like air; airy; **5,** hence, lacking in substance; imaginary; as, *aërial* flights of fancy: *Bot.,* growing in the air; having no connection with the soil, as certain orchids or roots: —*n. Rad.* and *Elec.,* in radio systems, a portion of the circuit used for sending out or receiving radiated electric energy, usually one or more wires suspended in the air; an antenna.—*adv.* **a-ë′ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **a-ë′ri-al-ness.**

ae-rie (ē′rĭ; ā′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [<M.E. *eyre* <O.F. *aire,* a nest of hawks <L.L. *area,* the nest of a bird of prey, prob. <Lat. *area,* open space], **1,** the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey, on an elevation, as a lofty crag or peak; **2,** a human dwelling in a similar place; **3,** a brood of eagles, hawks, etc. Also, **ae′ry; ey′rie; ey′ry.**

a-ër-if-er-ous (ā″ĕr-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *aer,* air) +*ferre,* to carry], bearing, containing, or conveying air, as the bronchial tubes.

a-ër-i-form (ā′ĕr-ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *aer,* air +*forma,* form], **1,** having the form of air; gaseous; **2,** vaporous; unsubstantial.

a-ër-i-fy (ā′ĕr-ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *aer,* air + Fr. *-fier* <Lat. *facere,* to make], **1,** to combine with air; fill with air; **2,** to change into the form of a gas.

a-ër-o-bat-ics (ā″ĕr-ō-băt′ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*batos,* verbal adj. from *bainein,* to go], *Aëro.,* the science of stunt flying.

a-ër-o-boat (ā′ĕr-ō-bōt″), *n.* [*aëro-* (<Gk. *aēr,* air) +*boat*], a kind of hydro-aëroplane, or airplane suited for use on water or in the air.

a-ër-o-curve (ā′ĕr-ō-kûrv″), *n.* [*aëro-* (<Gk. *aēr,* air) +*curve*], *Aëro.,* a type of airplane with wings slightly arched from front to rear.

a-ër-o-do-net-ics (ā″ĕr-ō-dō-nĕt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*donein,* to drive about], *Aëro.,* that part of aëronautic science which deals with gliding and soaring.

a-ër-o-drome (ā′ĕr-ō-drōm″), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*dromos,* a running course], *Aëro.,* **1,** an aviation field or course; **2,** a building where flying machines are stored or sheltered; **3,** formerly, a flying machine. See **air′drome″.** *Pfd. S.*

a-ër-o-dy-nam-ics (ā″ĕr-ō-dī-năm′ĭks; -dĭ-). *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*dunamis,* power], the science that treats of the effects of mechanical forces upon air and other gases in motion, and of the resulting mechanical effects.

a-ër-o-foil (ā′ĕr-ō-foil″), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air+Lat. *folium,* leaf], *Aëro.,* any thin, winglike structure, flat or curved, designed to support bodies by the reaction on it of the air through which it moves.

a-ër-o-gram (ā′ĕr-ō-grăm″), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*gramma,* a thing written], a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

a-ër-o-gun (ā′ĕr-ō-gŭn″), *n.* [*aëro-* (<Gk. *aēr,* air) +*gun*], a gun for use against aircraft.

a-ër-o-ki-net-ics (ā″ĕr-ō-kĭ-nĕt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*kinein,* to move], the science of gases in motion.

a-ër-o-lite (ā′ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air + *lithos,* stone], a stone which falls to earth from outer space; a meteoric stone. Also, **a′ër-o-lith.**

a-ër-ol-o-gy (ā″ĕr-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air+*-logia,* science], **1,** the science of the air; **2,** the science of the weather as it concerns aviation. —*adj.* **a″ër-o-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **a″ër-ol′o-gist.**

a-ër-o-me-chan-ic (ā″ĕr-ō-mē-kăn′ĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air + *mēkhanikos* < *mēkhos,* device], one trained to adjust flying machines.

a-ër-o-me-chan-ics (ā″ĕr-ō-mē-kăn′ĭks). *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1,** the science that treats of air and other gases in equilibrium

and in motion, and comprising two parts, *aërostatics* and *aërodynamics;* 2, that part of physics which deals with the weight, elasticity, etc., of air and other gases. —*adj.* **a"ër-o-me-chan'ic; a"ër-o-me-chan'i-cal.**

a-ër-om-e-ter (ā"ĕr-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*metron,* measure], an instrument for weighing and measuring air and other gases, and for measuring the velocity of wind.—*n.* **a"ër-om'e-try.**—*adj.* **a"ër-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk).

a-ër-o-mo-tor (ā'ĕr-ō-mō"tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +Lat. *morēre* (*motus*), to move], *Aëro.,* 1, a motor which propels an airplane; 2, an airplane propelled by a motor.

a-ër-o-naut (ā'ĕr-ō-nôt), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air+*nautēs,* sailor], an aërial navigator; an aviator or balloonist.—*n.* **a"ër-o-naut'ism.**

a-ër-o-nau-tics (ā"ĕr-ō-nô'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* aërial navigation, as in an airplane; the science or art of traveling in the air.—*adj.* **a"ër-o-nau'tic; a"ër-o-nau'ti-cal.**

a-ër-o-phyte (ā'ĕr-ō-fīt"), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*phuton,* a plant], *Bot.,* a plant with root and leaves growing in the air, as certain orchids.

a-ër-o-plane (ā'ĕr-ō-plān"), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +Lat. *planus,* flat (surface)], 1, a flying machine kept aloft by the reaction of motor-propelled planes (see *aviation,* illus.); 2, one of the supporting planes of a flying machine. See **air'plane",** *Pfd. S.*

a-ër-o-plan-ist (ā'ĕr-ō-plān"ĭst), *n.* the operator of an airplane.

a-ër-o-scope (ā'ĕr-ō-skōp"), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air +*skopein,* to look at], an instrument for gathering microscopic objects from the air.—*adj.* **a"ër-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk).

a-ër-o-stat (ā'ĕr-ō-stăt), *n.* [<Gk. *aēr,* air+*statos,* standing], a balloon; a flying machine; also, a balloonist or aviator.

a-ër-o-stat-ics (ā"ĕr-ō-stăt'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* 1, that branch of aëromechanics that treats of the mechanical properties of gases in equilibrium, and of the equilibrium of bodies held up by them, such as balloons or lighter-than-air flying machines; 2, aërostation (which see).—*adj.* **a"ër-o-stat'ic; a"ër-o-stat'i-cal.**

a-ër-o-sta-tion (ā"ĕr-ō-stā'shŭn), *n.* [<*aërostat,* through influence of words in *-ation,* as *station*], the science that deals with lighter-than-air flying machines, as balloons or dirigibles, or with aircraft unprovided with motive power.

a-ër-o-view (ā'ĕr-ō-vū"), *n.* [*aëro* (<Gk. *aēr,* air) +*view*], a view from an airplane above the earth; a kind of bird's-eye view.

[1]ae-ry (ē'rĭ; ā'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [see **aerie**], an eagle's nest. Also, **ey'ry; ey'rie.** See **ae'rie,** *Pfd. S.*

[2]a-ë-ry (ā'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *aërius* <Gk. *aerios,* aëriad], airy; aërial; etherial; unsubstantial.

Æs-cu-la-pi-us (ĕs"kū-lā'pĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. *Aesculapius* <Gk. *Asklēpios*], the Roman god of medicine and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life: identical with the Greek god *Asclepius.*—*adj.* **Æs"cu-la'pi-an.**

Æ-sir (ē'sĭr; ā'sĭr), *n.pl.* [<O.N., pl. of *āss,* a god], *Norse Myth.,* the older or chief gods, including Odin, Thor, Tyr, Balder, Forseti, Heimdall, Loki, and others, associated with whom were eighteen goddesses: distinguished from the *Vanir.*

Æ-son (ē'sŏn), *n.* [<Gk. *Aisōn*], *Gk. Myth.,* the father of Jason, the Argonaut, restored to youth by Medea, the enchantress.

æs-the-si-a (ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; ēs-thē'zhĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *aisthēsis,* perception by the senses], 1, sensibility; capacity for feeling; 2, the state of being conscious: opposite of *anæsthesia.* Also, **es-the'si-a.**

æs-thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.* [<Gk. *aisthētēs,* one who perceives], 1, one who has, or aspires to have, a cultivated taste for the beautiful in nature or art; one sensitive to beauty; 2, a pretender to such taste or sensitiveness. Also, **es'thete.**

æs-thet-ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to beauty; 2, sensitive to the beautiful; possessing a cultivated, artistic taste:—**æsthetics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science or philosophy of the beautiful in nature or art. Also, **es-thet'ic.**—*adj.* **æs-thet'i-cal.**—*adv.* **æs-thet'i-cal-ly.**

æs-the-ti-cian (ĕs"thē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* one who professionally understands the beautiful. Also, **es"the-ti'cian.**

æs-thet-i-cism (ēs-thĕt'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, principles and teachings concerning beauty in various forms; 2, sensitiveness to beauty, as in nature or art. Also, **es-thet'i-cism.**

æs-ti-val (ēs'tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī'văl), *adj.* [see **æstivate**], of or pertaining to summer. Also, **es'ti-val.**

æs-ti-vate (ĕs'tĭ-vāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [<Lat. *aestivare* (*-atus*), to grow warm, related to *aestas,* summer], 1, to spend the summer; 2, to lie dormant, as certain animals, in summer: opposite of *hibernate.* Also, **es'ti-vate.**

æs-ti-va-tion (ĕs"tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n. Zoöl.,* a sluggish, inactive state produced by the dry heat of summer: opposite of *hibernation; Bot.,* the arrangement of the calyx or corolla in a flower bud before opening, as twisted, folded, overlapping, or the like (see *imbrication,* illus.): corresponding to *vernation* (which see for illus.) in a leaf bud. Also, **es"ti-va'tion.**

æ-ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* [see **ether**], the thin upper air.—*adj.* **æ-the're-al.** See **e'ther,** *Pfd. S.*

æ-ti-ol-o-gy (ē"tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *aitia,* cause +*-logia,* science], that part of any science that seeks for causes; any inquiry into the physical causes of phenomena: *Med.,* the science of the causes of disease. Also, **e"ti-ol'o-gy.**—*adj.* **æ"ti-o-log'i-cal.**

A. F. *abbr.* Anglo-French (also, **A. Fr.**):—**Af.,** Africa; African (also, **Afr.**):—**A. F. & A. M.,** Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (also, **A. F. A. M.**).

a-far (ă-fär'), *adv.* [<A.S. *of feor,* from far], at, to, or from, a distance.

a-feard (ă-fērd'), *adj.* [<A.S. *ā-* (intensive) +*færan,* to frighten], *Obs.* or *Colloq.,* afraid; frightened. Also, **a-feared'.**

aff, *abbr.* 1, affectionate; affectionately; 2, affirmative; affirming.

af-fa-bil-i-ty (ăf"ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **affable**], the quality of being friendly or courteous.

af-fa-ble (ăf'ă-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *affabilis,* easy to be spoken to <*ad,* to+*fari,* to speak+*abilis,* able], easy to approach; courteous in speech and manner; friendly.—*adv.* **af'fa-bly.**—*n.* **af'fa-ble-ness.**

Syn. amiable, genial, kindly, gracious, bland, benign. (See polite.)—*Ant.* brusque, curt, austere.

af-fair (ă-fâr'), *n.* [<O.F. *afaire* <*à faire,* to do <Lat. *ad,* to+*facere,* to do], that which is done, or to be done: often of a minor or subordinate character; business of any kind: *pl.* 1, one's private or personal interests; as, he is busy about his *affairs;* 2, matters of public concern, or of importance; as, a man of *affairs:* **affair of honor,** a duel.

[1]af-fect (ă-fĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *afficere* (*-fectus*), to affect <*ad,* to+*facere,* to do], to influence; touch mentally or emotionally; as, the news *affected* him:—*n.* (ăf'ĕkt), *Psych.,* the emotional aspect or accompaniment of an idea: often painful or unpleasant, sometimes pleasant.—*adj.* **af-fec'tive.**

[2]af-fect (ă-fĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Fr. *affecter* <Lat. *affectare,* to aim at, pretend to have], 1, to be fond of; love; also, to show a liking for; haunt; 2, to pretend to have or feel; do for effect; pretend; as, to *affect* pity.

af-fec-ta-tion (ăf"ĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* the assuming of a manner which is not one's own; pretense; display: *Obs.,* an aspiring.

Syn artificiality, hypocrisy. (See mannerism.)

af-fect-ed (ă-fĕk'tĕd), *p.adj.* 1, acted upon or influenced; 2, attacked, as by disease; 3, not natural; as, *affected* manners; 4, disposed or inclined. —*adv.* **af-fect'ed-ly.**—*n.* **af-fect'ed-ness.**

af-fect-ing (ă-fĕk'tĭng), *p.adj.* [see **[1]affect**], having power to excite the emotions; pathetic. —*adv.* **af-fect'ing-ly.**

af-fec-tion (ă-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *affectio* (*-onis*), feeling <*afficere,* to influence], 1, the state of having the feelings touched or excited; 2, inclination; attachment; fondness: often *pl.*; 3, disease: *Obs.,* affectation.—*adj.* **af-fec'tion-al.**

Syn. fondness, love, tenderness. (See attachment.)

af-fec-tion-ate (ă-fĕk'shŭn-ăt), *adj.* having or expressing love; kind; fond.—*adv.* **af-fec'tion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **af-fec'tion-ate-ness.**

af-fec-tioned (ă-fĕk'shŭnd), *adj. Archaic,* disposed; as, kindly *affectioned; Obs.,* conceited; passionate, obstinate.

af-fer-ent (ăf'ĕr-ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat *ad,* to + *ferens* (*-entis*), bearing], bearing inward or toward a certain point; carrying inward, as a nerve impulse to the brain or spinal cord: opposite of *efferent.*

***af-fet-tuo-so** (ăf"fĕt-twō'sō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It.], *Mus.,* tender; affecting: of a passage to be played with sentiment and feeling.

af-fi-ance (ă-fī'ăns), *n.* [<O.F. *afiancer* <*afier,* to pledge faith], 1, trust; faith; 2, a marriage contract:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -anced (-ănst), *p.pr.* -ancing], to betroth, or bind by promise of marriage.

af-fi-ant (ă-fī'ănt), *n. Law,* a person making an affidavit.

af-fi-da-vit (ăf"ĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [Lat. = he has pledged], *Law,* a statement in writing, to the truth of which an oath or affirmation is made before a properly authorized officer.

af-fil-i-ate (ă-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *affiliare* (*-atus*), to adopt < Lat. *ad*, to + *filius*, son, or *filia*, daughter], 1, to adopt; receive into a family as a son or daughter; 2, to receive into a society or club; 3, to join; as, to *affiliate* oneself with a certain set of people: *Law*, to fix or determine the paternity of:—*v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated: followed by *with*.—*n.* **af-fil"i-a'tion.**

af-fined (ă-fīnd'), *adj.* [< O.F. *afin*, a kinsman < Lat. *affinis*, related by marriage], allied; connected; related: used especially to define human relationships: *Zoöl.*, having similar structure.

af-fin-i-ty (ă-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage], 1, nearness of kin; 2, relationship by marriage, in distinction to relationship by blood; 3, a natural liking for a person; 4, one of two persons who are naturally drawn to each other; 5, physical or chemical attraction: *Bot.*, *Geol.*, and *Zoöl.*, a relationship between species or groups based on likeness of structure or composition.

Syn. kinship, relationship, likeness, similarity, resemblance, agreement, attraction.—*Ant.* dislike, repulsion, antipathy, antagonism, aversion, dissimilarity.

af-firm (ă-fûrm'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *afermer* < Lat. *affirmare*, to state as fixed < *ad*, to + *firmare*, to make firm], 1, to ratify; 2, to assert strongly: *Law*, to declare solemnly, as before a magistrate, but without taking oath:—*v.i.* to confirm a judgment, decree, order, or the like, in court; assert something confidently.—*adj.* **af-firm'a-ble.**—*adv.* **af-firm'a-bly.**—*n.* **af-firm'er.**

Syn. maintain, declare, aver, allege, assert, state.—*Ant.* contradict, deny, dispute, oppose, refute.

af-firm-ance (ă-fûr'mâns), *n.* the act of ratifying or asserting; an assertion: *Law*, the upholding, by a court of appeal, of the judgment of a lower court or official.

af-firm-ant (ă-fûr'mânt), *n.* one who makes an assertion: *Law*, one who binds himself by a solemn statement rather than by an oath.

af-fir-ma-tion (ăf"ĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* the act of asserting or declaring anything to be true: *Law*, a solemn statement, made in court or before a magistrate: used in place of a judicial oath by those opposed to taking oaths.

af-firm-a-tive (ă-fûr'mă-tĭv), *n.* 1, that which declares; a statement which asserts that something is true or so; 2, that side of a debate which defends the stated proposition: opposite of *negative*:—*adj.* 1, positive; confident; 2, answering "yes" to an inquiry; 3, in a debate, upholding the proposition as stated.—*adv.* **af-firm'a-tive-ly.**

af-fix (ă-fĭks'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *figere* (*fixus*), to fasten], to attach or add, as one's signature to a document; subjoin; append; fasten, as a stamp to a letter:—*n.* (ăf'ĭks), anything attached or added; especially, a prefix or suffix.

af-fla-tion (ă-flā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *flare* (*flatus*), to blow], the act of breathing on or into something; inspiration.

af-fla-tus (ă-flā'tŭs), *n.* 1, a state of spiritual exaltation; inspiration; 2, a blast of wind.

af-flict (ă-flĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *fligere* (*flictus*), to beat], to cause pain or grief to, as the body or mind; distress; cast down; trouble grievously: *Obs.*, to dash down; humble.

af-flic-tion (ă-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; great trouble; also, a cause of suffering or trouble.

Syn. tribulation, sorrow, calamity. (See grief.)

af-flic-tive (ă-flĭk'tĭv), *adj.* causing great trouble, pain, or distress.—*adv.* **af-flic'tive-ly.**

af-flu-ence (ăf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *fluere* (*fluxus*), to flow], 1, a plenteous supply, as of riches, words, or ideas; great wealth; 2, a flowing toward; influx.

Syn. abundance, plenty, richness, opulence.—*Ant.* scarcity, want, poverty, penury, destitution.

af-flu-ent (ăf'lōō-ĕnt), *n.* a stream or river that flows into another:—*adj.* 1, flowing freely; 2, having abundance; wealthy.—*adv.* **af'flu-ent-ly.**

af-flux (ăf'lŭks), *n.* 1, the act of flowing toward a point; 2, that which performs this act.

af-ford (ă-fôrd'), *v.t.* [< M.E. *aforthen* < A.S. *geforthian*, to advance < *forth*, forward], 1, to supply; produce; yield; as, singing *affords* him pleasure; 2, to be able to bear the expense or sacrifice of, as in money, effort, health, etc.—*adj.* **af-ford'a-ble.**

af-for-est (ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + L.L. *foresta*, a forest], 1, to change, as a section of country, into a forest; 2, to render subject to forest laws.—*n.* **af-for"est-a'tion.**

af-fran-chise (ă-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -chised (-chīzd; -chĭzd), *p.pr.* -chising], [< Fr. *affranchir*, to make free < *à*, to (< Lat. *ad*, to) + *franchir*, to set free (< O.F. *franc*, free < L.L. *Francus*, Frank)], 1, to free from servitude; 2, to grant suffrage to.

af-fray (ă-frā'), *n.* [< O.F. *affrai*, *effrei* < *esfreer* < L.L. *exfridare*, to disturb < Lat. *ex*, out of + O.H.G. *fridu*, peace], a noisy quarrel: *Law*, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place.

af-fri-cate (ăf'rĭ-kāt), *n.* [< Lat. *affricatus* < *ad*, to, against + *fricare*, to rub], *Phon.*, a combination of an explosive, as *p*, *t*, or *k*, with an immediately following fricative, or spirant, as *f*, *s*, or *h* respectively, as in German *pf* or *z* (*z* pronounced *ts*).

af-fright (ă-frīt'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *āfyrhtan*, to terrify], *Archaic*, to frighten; terrify; alarm; appall:—*n.* fear or fright.—*n.* **af-fright'ment.**

af-front (ă-frŭnt'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *afronter*, to oppose face to face < Lat. *ad frontem*, to the forehead or face], 1, to front upon; 2, to insult intentionally: *Archaic*, to confront:—*n.* a deliberate insult.

Syn., *v.* annoy, displease, irritate, offend, provoke.

af-fuse (ă-fūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fused (-fūzd'), *p.pr.* -fusing], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], *Rare*, to pour, as water.—*n.* **af-fu'sion.**

Af-ghan (ăf'găn), *adj.* [< *Afghāna*, nat. name of a legendary grandson of Saul, king of Israel], relating to Afghanistan:—*n.* a native of Afghanistan: **afghan**, a crocheted or knitted wool blanket.

a-field (ă-fēld'), *adv.* [< A.S. *on feld*, in the field], 1, to, in, or on the field; 2, astray.

a-fire (ă-fīr'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *on fȳr*, on fire], on fire; as, *adj.*, a house *afire*; *adv.*, to set *afire*.

a-flame (ă-flām'), *adj.* and *adv.* [A.S. *an*, on + O.F. *flambe*, flame], on fire; ablaze.

a-float (ă-flōt'), *adj.* [< A.S. *on flot*, on the sea], 1, borne on the water; on shipboard; 2, in circulation; current; 3, adrift; moving; 4, full of water:—*adv.* 1, adrift; on the water; 2, in circulation.

A. F. of L. *abbr.* American Federation of Labor: an association of trade-unions.

a-foot (ă-fōōt'), *adv.* [< A.S. *on fōte*, on foot], on foot; astir; about.

a-fore (ă-fōr'), *adv.*, *conj.*, and *prep.* [< A.S. *on foran*, at the front], *Archaic* or *Naut.*, before.

a-fore-said (ă-fōr'sĕd"), *adj.* [*afore* + *say*], said or spoken of before.

a-fore-thought (ă-fōr'thôt"), *adj.* [*afore* + *thought*], planned beforehand; as, malice *aforethought*:—*n.* premeditation.

a-fore-time (ă-fōr'tīm"), *adv.* [*afore* + *time*], formerly; previously.

***a for-ti-o-ri** (ā fōr"shĭ-ō'rī; fōr"-), [Lat. = from the stronger], *Logic*, with the greater force; all the more: a term used of an argument which draws a conclusion by giving a reason, less compelling than the reason known to exist and used as an argument, but admittedly effective in the case in point; as, granting that kindness to dumb animals is a duty, it is man's duty, *a fortiori*, to be kind to children.

a-foul (ă-foul'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *fūl*, dirty], in a tangled condition; in collision.

a-fraid (ă-frād'), *adj.* [< M.E. < O.F. *affrayer*, *esfreer*, to frighten: see **affray**], frightened; in fear.

Syn. timid, timorous, fearful, frightened. *Afraid* refers to a general state of fear, usually temporary and of a wide application; one may be *afraid* of anything, from missing a train to death. *Timid*, *timorous*, and *fearful* refer to a lack of courage that is constitutional and is centered about self. A *timid* person fears to face a mouse, criticism, or a decision of his own mind, lest he be hurt by the consequences. One is *timorous* or *fearful* who is so easily alarmed that his imagination will serve as well as reality to affright him: *fearful* of fraud; *fearful* of foul play. *Frightened* implies a sudden, intense, and usually temporary, attack of fear.—*Ant.* bold, brave, courageous, self-controlled.

Af-ra-mer-i-can (ăf"ră-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* [*Africa* + *America*], pertaining to Africa and America:—*n.* an American Negro.

af-reet (ăf'rēt; ă-frēt'), *n.* [< Arab. *'ifrīt*, a demon], a powerful and evil spirit, demon, or monstrous giant, in Arabian legends. Also, **af'rit**; **af'rite.**

a-fresh (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* [< A.S. *of* + *fersc*, new], again; anew; newly; over again.

Af-ri-kaans (ăf"rĭ-känz), *n.* [< Du. *Afrika*, Africa], the secondary official language (English being first), based on Dutch, of the Union of South Africa.

Af-ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Africanus* < *Afer*, an African], a native of Africa:—*adj.* relating to Africa: **African lily**, any of a genus (*Agapanthus*, or *Tulbaghia*) of tulips (see *inflorescence*, Illus.).

a-front (ă-frŭnt'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + Lat. *frons* (*frontis*), forehead], in front; face to face.

aft (ăft), *adv.* and *adj.* [< A.S. *æftan*, behind], *Naut.*, toward the stern; as, to go *aft*: the *aft* cabin.

aft-er (äf'tĕr), *adj.* [<A.S. *æftera*, later], **1**, next; subsequent; later; as, in *after* days; **2**, behind in place; as, the *after* part of a ship:—*adv.* behind; subsequently in time or place:—*prep.* **1**, in succession to; as, you come *after* me; **2**, later than; as, Monday comes *after* Sunday; **3**, in imitation of; as, do it *after* me; **4**, according to; in the manner of; as, a painting *after* Raphael; **5**, next to in rank or excellence; **6**, in pursuit of; as, to run *after* a rabbit; **7**, subsequent to and resulting from; as, anyone would be careful *after* your warning; **8**, subsequent to and in spite of; as, *after* all your help, he failed; **9**, concerning, as an aim or object; as, to look *after* the baby; **10**, by the name of; as, named *after* his father: **after all**, all things considered; on the whole:—*conj.* later than.

aft-er-birth (äf'tĕr-bûrth″), *n.* [*after*+*birth*], the placenta and membranes enveloping the fetus in the womb, expelled after birth.

aft-er-clap (äf'tĕr-klăp″), *n.* [*after*+¹*clap*], an unexpected and surprising sequel.

aft-er-damp (äf'tĕr-dămp″), *n.* [*after*+*damp*], a suffocating gas, chiefly carbon dioxide and nitrogen, found in mines after a fire-damp explosion.

aft-er-glow (äf'tĕr-glō″), *n.* [*after*+*glow*], radiance remaining after a bright light has gone.

aft-er-im-age (äf'tĕr-ĭm″ăj), *n.* [*after*+*image*], an image or sensation which persists after the stimulus has ceased.

aft-er-math (äf'tĕr-măth), *n.* [<A.S. *æftera*, later +*mæth*, a mowing], **1**, a second mowing in a season; **2**, a result; consequence.

aft-er-most (äf'tĕr-mōst), *adj. superl.* [<A.S. *æftemest*, superl. of *æf*, off], last; hindmost: *Naut.*, nearest the stern; farthest aft.

aft-er-noon (äf″tĕr-nōōn′), *n.* [*after*+*noon*], the time between noon and evening.

aft-er-thought (äf'tĕr-thôt″), *n.* [*after*+¹*thought*], reflection after an act is finished.

aft-er-time (äf'tĕr-tīm″), *n.* [*after*+*time*], time to come; the future.

aft-er-wards (äf'tĕr-wĕrdz), *adv.* [A.S. *æftera*, later +*-weard*, toward], at a later time; subsequently. Also, **aft'er-ward.**

ag. *abbr.* agriculture (also, **agr.**; **agric.**):—**Ag**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ag, < Lat. *argentum*] for the element silver:—**Ag.**, August (usually, **Aug.**):—**A. G.**, **1**, attorney general; **2**, adjutant general.

A-gag (ā'găg), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, an Amalekite king, spared from death by Saul (1 Sam. 15).

a-gain (ă-gĕn′), *Br.* -gān′), *adv.* [<A.S. *ongēan*<*on*, in + *gagn*, opposite], **1**, a second time; once more; anew; **2**, in return; **3**, further; on the other hand; besides: **again and again**, repeatedly.

a-gainst (ă-gĕnst′; *Br.* -gānst′), *prep.* [<M.E. *againes*, with superl. ending: see **again**], **1**, in contact with; near to; **2**, opposite to; **3**, in opposition to; contrary to; **4**, in preparation for; as, money laid by *against* a rainy day; **5**, facing toward; in the direction of; as, over *against* Jericho; **6**, in exchange for; as an offset to; as, payment *against* a loan.

a-gal-lo-chum (ă-găl′ō-kŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *agallokhon*, aloes wood], *Bot.*, the fragrant wood of a certain Oriental tree, used in making incense: identified with *aloes* of the Bible: also called *lign-aloes*. Also, **a-gal'loch** (ă-găl′ŏk; ăg'ă-lŏk).

ag-a-ma (ăg'ă-mă), *n.* [L.L.<Carib. source], *Zoöl.*, any of a family (*Agamidæ*) of Old World lizards, some of which are of weird appearance.

Ag-a-mem-non (ăg″ă-mĕm′nŏn), *n.* [Gk. *Agamemnōn*], *Gk. Myth.*, king of Mycenæ, son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, and commander in chief of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

a-gam-ic (ă-găm′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *a-*, without +*gamos*, marriage], *Biol.*, **1**, not characterized by sexual union; asexual; **2**, capable of developing without having been fertilized, as certain eggs.

ag-a-mo-gen-e-sis (ăg″ă-mō-jĕn′ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, without + *gamos*, marriage + *genesis*, birth], *Biol.*, reproduction without sexual union, as by budding.—*adj.* **ag"a-mo-ge-net'ic.**

ag-a-mous (ăg'ă-mŭs), *adj.* [see **agamic**], *Bot.*, cryptogamous; not producing flowers or seeds; not having sexual reproduction.

¹ag-a-pe (ăg'ă-pē), *n.* [*pl.* agapæ (-pē)], [Gk. = love], a love feast celebrated by the early Christians in connection with the Lord's Supper.

²a-gape (ă-gāp′; ă-gāp′), *adj.* [<A.S. *an*, on+O.N. *gapa*, to open], having the mouth wide open in a state of expectation, astonishment, or eager attention:—*adv.* gapingly, as with astonishment.

a-gar (ā'gär; ăg'ăr), *n.* [Malay], a jellylike substance extracted from certain East Indian seaweeds: used medicinally, as a culture in growing bacteria, and in making soaps and jellies. Also, **a'gar-a'gar.**

ag-a-ric (ăg'ă-rĭk; ă-găr'ĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *agarikon*, a kind of fungus], *Bot.*, any of a family (*Agaricaceæ*) of mushrooms, especially the common edible field and cultivated mushroom.

ONE VARIETY OF AGARIC: Common field mushroom

¹ag-ate (ăg'āt), *n.* [<O. F. *agathe*<Gk. *akhatēs*, an agate: first found near river Achates, in Sicily], **1**, a variegated chalcedony, a kind of quartz with colors in stripes, clouds, etc.; **2**, a boy's playing marble; **3**, a small size of type, running thirteen and one half lines to the inch, approximately equivalent to 5½ point (see App. I).

²a-gate (ă-gāt′), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on + O.N. *gata*, way], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, under way; in action; also, amiss; awry.

a-ga-ve (ă-gā'vē), *n.* [<Gk. *agauē*, noble], any of a genus (*Agave*) of American plants of the amaryllis family, including the century plant and some other fiber-producing plants.

a-gaze (ă-gāz′), *adj.* and *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on + *gaze*: source uncertain], gazing.

age (āj), *n.* [<O.F. *aage*<*edage*<Lat. *aetas*, age], **1**, a particular period of time; **2**, the people of a particular period; **3**, the length of time already lived: *Geol.*, a period of geologic history (see *geology*, chart): *Colloq.*, a long time: **of age**, having full legal age:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aged (ājd), *p.pr.* aging], to grow old; also, to show signs of age:—*v.t.* to make old.

-age *n. suffix*, [O.F.<Lat. *-aticum*, belonging], denoting: **1**, a collection, sum, etc.; as, foli*age*; mile*age*; **2**, the act or process; as, pass*age*; mass*age*; **3**, fees for or cost of; as, cart*age*; **4**, condition; rank.

ag-ed (ā'jĕd), *p.adj.* [see **age**], **1**, old; **2**, (ājd), having (a specified number of) years; as, a child *aged* ten.

age-less (āj'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, never growing old; **2**, having no limit in time.

a-gen-cy (ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **agent**], **1**, operation; action; **2**, the business of one who acts for another; the relation of the two thus conducting a transaction; **3**, means or instrumentality; **4**, a place where business is done for another person or firm.

a-gen-da (ă-jĕn'dă), *n.pl.* [Lat.<*agere*, to do], [*sing.* -dum (-dŭm)], things to be done; especially, the items on a program of business to be brought up for action; also, collectively, (sometimes used as *sing.*), a program of things to be done: *Eccl.*, matters of practice, as opposed to *credenda*, or things to be believed.

a-gent (ā'jĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *agens* (*-entis*), doing <*agere*, to do], **1**, one who acts, especially for another; a deputy; **2**, an active power or cause: *Com.*, a person authorized to act for another; a deputy.

Syn. doer, factor, operator, performer, instrument.

***a-gent pro-vo-ca-teur** (ä'jhäN′ prô″vô-kä″-tûr′), [Fr. = inciting agent], [pl. agents provocateurs (ä'jhäN′ prô″vô″kä″-tûr′)], a person employed as a spy, to assist or induce suspected or disliked persons to commit some act which will make them liable to arrest, dismissal, or the like.

a-ger-a-tum (ăj″ĕr-ā'tŭm; ă-jĕr'ă-tŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *agēraton*, a kind of plant <*a-*, without +*gēras*, old age], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Ageratum*) of chiefly tropical American plants of the composite family, producing small heads of blue or white flowers; especially, any of certain varieties, as the garden ageratum (*A. conyzoides*), cultivated for their blue flowers.

Ag-ge-us (ă-gē'ŭs), *n.* [Lat.<Heb.], *Bib.*, Haggai: so called in the Douay Bible.

ag-glom-er-ate (ă-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat. *ad*, to + *glomerare* (*-atus*), to wind into a ball < *glomus* (*-meris*), a ball], to gather into a cluster or heap:—*adj.* (-ăt), gathered into a heap or cluster:—*n.* a haphazard collection of things: *Geol.*, a mass of volcanic fragments of all sizes, thrown together with no trace of stratification.—*adj.* **ag-glom'er-a-tive.**—*n.* **ag-glom"er-a'tion.**

ag-glu-ti-nant (ă-glōō'tĭ-nănt), *adj.* [see **agglutinate**], fastening together, as with glue; adhesive:—*n.* anything which causes adhesion.

ag-glu-ti-nate (ă-glōō'tĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [<Lat. *ad*, to+*glutinare* (*-atus*), to paste<*gluten* (*-tinis*), paste], to unite, as by glue or adhesion: *Biol.* and *Bacteriol.*, to cause (small animal organisms, sperm, bacteria, or red blood corpuscles) to coalesce, or gather in groups or clumps:—*adj.* glued together; adhering: *Philol.*, characterized by the addition of simple words or elements to a root without loss of meaning or individuality: used

of a language, as Turkish, or of a method of word formation, as in *ne'er-do-well, help-ful-ness:* distinguished from *inflectional.—adj.* **ag-glu'ti-na-tive.**

ag-glu-ti-na-tion (ă-glōō″tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of gluing together or causing to adhere; 2, the resulting formation, or its state: *Biol.* and *Bacteriol.*, the coalescing of sperm cells, bacteria, etc., through the action of agglutinin (which see), into clumps; *Philol.*, the process by which agglutinate words are formed (see *agglutinate*).

ag-glu-ti-nin (ă-glōō'tĭ-nĭn), *n. Biol.* and *Bacteriol.*, any of a number of substances which cause agglutination; especially, in the diagnosis of typhoid fever, a substance, found in the blood serum of an animal inoculated with typhoid bacilli, which causes the typhoid bacilli present in a sample of the patient's blood, or any red blood corpuscles with which it comes into contact, to coalesce or gather into clumps.

ag-gran-dize (ăg'răn-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -dizing], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *grandire*, to increase < *grandis*, large], 1, to make greater in power, rank, or riches; enlarge; elevate; extend; 2, to exalt in one's opinion.—*n.* **ag'grandiz″er.**—*n.* **ag-gran'dize-ment** (ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt).

ag-gra-vate (ăg'rȧ-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *gravare* (-*atus*), to make heavy < *gravis*, heavy], to add to the burden of; make heavier or worse; render more offensive or less bearable; increase: *Colloq.*, to annoy.—*p.adj.* **ag'gra-vat″ing.**—*adv.* **ag'gra-vat″ing-ly.**

Syn. heighten, increase, intensify, magnify; *Colloq.*, exasperate, irritate, provoke.—*Ant.* alleviate, assuage, diminish, lessen, reduce, soften, palliate.

ag-gra-va-tion (ăg″rȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of increasing, or making heavier; 2, a circumstance that adds to or increases: often used in connection with crimes, offenses, or hardships: *Colloq.*, exasperation; irritation; provocation.

ag-gre-gate (ăg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *gregare* (-*atus*), to lead into a flock < *grex* (*gregis*), a flock], to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *Colloq.*, to amount to:—*n.* (ăg'rē-gāt), 1, the total; entire number; mass; 2, a mass formed of dissimilar particles; 3, hard material used in making concrete:—*adj.* formed into a mass or whole; total; as, the *aggregate* amount: *Geol.*, composed of mixed mineral substances, separable by mechanical means, as granite.—*adj.* **ag'gre-ga-tive.**—*adv.* **ag'gre-gate-ly.**

ag-gre-ga-tion (ăg″rē-gā'shŭn), *n.* a collection gathered into one whole or mass.

ag-gress (ă-grĕs'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *aggredi* (-*gressus*), to attack < *ad*, to + *gradi*, to walk], to begin a quarrel, attack, or hostilities:—*v.t.* to attack; set upon.

ag-gres-sion (ă-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* unprovoked attack or assault; especially, an unlawful entering upon another's rights or territory.

ag-gres-sive (ă-grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* 1, moving forward with vigor; ready to take the initiative; 2, disposed to act in espousal of a cause; quick to attack.—*adv.* **ag-gres'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ag-gres'sive-ness.**

ag-gres-sor (ă-grĕs'ẽr), *n.* one who makes the first move in a quarrel.

ag-grieve (ă-grēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aggrieved (-grēvd'), *p.pr.* aggrieving], [< O.F. *agrever* < Lat. *aggravare*, to make heavy: see **aggravate**], 1, to bear heavily upon; oppress; afflict; 2, especially, to grieve with unjust treatment.

a-ghast (ȧ-găst'), *adj.* [< A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + *gǣstan*, to terrify], struck with sudden surprise, horror, or terror.

ag-ile (ăj'ĭl; *Br.* ăj'īl), *adj.* [< Lat. *agilis*, nimble < *agere*, to do], quick-moving; brisk; active; nimble: said of the mind or the body.—*adv.* **ag'ile-ly.**

Syn. (see active).

a-gil-i-ty (ȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* nimbleness; quickness; briskness; readiness of movement.

ag-i-o (ăj'ĭ-ō; ā'jĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* agios (-ōz)], [< It. *aggio*, exchange, var. of *agio*, ease], *Com.*, 1, the premium paid when one kind of money is exchanged for another; 2, an allowance for the depreciation of coins through wear.

ag-i-o-tage (ăj'ĭ-ō-tāj), *n.* [< Fr. *agioter*, to job in stocks < *agio*, price], *Com.*, stockjobbing; buying and selling stocks in speculation; exchange business.

ag-i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *agitare* (-*atus*), to excite < *agere*, to drive], 1, to move violently; as, the propeller *agitates* the water; 2, to excite or disturb, as a person, passions, etc.; 3, to keep constantly before the public; discuss publicly so as to arouse interest; 4, to plot.

Syn. arouse, excite, kindle, provoke, disturb, quicken; ruffle, shake.—*Ant.* soothe, allay, pacify.

ag-i-ta-tion (ăj″ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of exciting, stirring, or arousing; 2, the excitement, interest, or motion so produced; especially, strong emotion; 3, earnest discussion and promotion, as of a civic or political project.

***a-gi-ta-to** (ä″jē-tä'tō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. = agitated], *Mus.*, quick; agitated: a musical direction indicating a stirring or restless manner.

ag-i-ta-tor (ăj'ĭ-tā″tẽr), *n.* [see **agitate**], 1, one who starts or keeps up political or industrial disturbance; a disturber; 2, a mixing device.

A-gla-ia (ȧ-glā'yȧ), *n.* [Gk. = brilliance], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the three Graces.

ag-let (ăg'lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *aiguillette*, a little point, dim. of *aiguille*, a needle < Lat. *acicula*, a small needle], 1, a metal sheath, tip, or tag at the end of a lace or ribbon to make it easier to put through an opening or eyelet; 2, a pendent ornament; especially, a tagged point hanging from the shoulder on some uniforms. Also, **ai'glet** (ā'glĕt).

a-gley (ȧ-glē'; ȧ-glī'), *adv.* [< *a-* (< A.S. *of*, off) + Sc. *gley*, to squint], *Sc.*, askew; wrong. Also, **a-glee'.**

a-glow (ȧ-glō'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *glōwan*, to be heated], in a glow:—*adj.* glowing; flushed.

ag-nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* [see **hangnail**], a sore at the root of the nail caused by torn skin: corrupted, because misunderstood, to *hangnail*, which see.

ag-nate (ăg'nāt), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *nasci* (*natus*), to be born], 1, a relative through male ancestry only; 2, a relative on the father's side:—*adj.* related through the father; hence, akin.—*n.* **ag-na'tion.**—*adj.* **ag-nat'ic** (-năt'ĭk).

Ag-ni (ăg'nē), *n.* [< Sans. *agni*, fire], *Hind. Myth.*, the Vedic god of fire, defender of the home.

ag-no-men (ăg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* agnomens (-mĕnz); agnomina (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ)], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *nomen*, name], an additional name or title, usually given because of exploits, as in Scipio *Africanus*, or Washington, *Father of his Country;* an epithet.

ag-nos-tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *agnōstos*, not knowing < *a-*, not + *gignōskein*, to know], one who denies that man knows the final nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of God:—*adj.* 1, denying all certain knowledge of God or of the essential nature of things; 2, expressing ignorance.

Syn., n. disbeliever, unbeliever. (See skeptic.)

ag-nos-ti-cism (ăg-nŏs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* the belief or doctrine that the existence of God and the essential nature of things are not matters of certain knowledge.

***Ag-nus De-i** (ăg'nŭs dē'ī), [Lat.], 1, the Lamb of God; a title applied to Jesus by John the Baptist (John 1:29); 2, an emblem of Christ in the form of a lamb, often represented as bearing a banner marked with a cross; 3, a triple prayer used in the celebration of Mass, beginning with these words; also, the accompanying music.

a-go (ȧ-gō'), *adj.* [< M.E. *agone*, p.p. < A.S. *āgān*, to go away], gone; past; as, many years *ago:*—*adv.* in past time; as, long *ago.* Also, *Archaic,* **a-gone'.**

a-gog (ȧ-gŏg'), *adv.* [perh. < O.F. *en gogues*, in mirth], in a state of eager desire; astir:—*adj.* highly excited by curiosity; astir; alive with interest.

a-go-ing (ȧ-gō'ĭng), *adv.* and *adj.* [[3]*a*, on + *going*], in motion; as, to set *agoing.*

a-gon-ic (ȧ-gŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *gōnia*, angle], not forming an angle: **agonic** line, *Phys.*, an imaginary line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the magnetic needle points directly north, forming no angle with the geographical meridian; the line of no declination.

ag-o-nis-tic (ăg″ō-nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *agōnistikos*, pertaining to a contestant < *agōn*, contest], 1, pertaining to athletic contests, especially those of ancient Greece; 2, strained; straining for effect.—*adj.* **ag″o-nis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **ag″o-nis'ti-cal-ly.**

ag-o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [< Gk. *agōnizesthai*, to strive < *agōn*, a game], 1, to suffer extremely; 2, to make great effort of any kind:—*v.t.* to cause to suffer greatly.

ag-o-niz-ing (ăg'ō-nīz″ĭng), *p.adj.* full of anguish; torturing.—*adv.* **ag'o-niz″ing-ly.**

ag-o-ny (ăg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *agōnia*, a contest], intense suffering; extreme mental or physical pain; death struggle.

Syn. anguish, torture, pang. (See distress.)

ag-o-ra (ăg'ō-rȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -ræ (-rē)], [Gk. = assembly, market place], *Gk. Antiq.*, 1, a public assembly; 2, the place of assembly, usually the market place, of an ancient Greek city.

ag-o-ra-pho-bi-a (ăg″ō-rȧ-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *agora*, market place + *-phobia* (< Gk. *phobos*, fear)], *Psychopathol.*, morbid fear or dread of open spaces: opposite of *claustrophobia.*

a-gou-ti (ä-gōō′tĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *agouti* and Sp. *aguti*, forms of nat. Am. name], *Zoöl.*, a voracious, slender-legged rodent, resembling a rabbit but with small ears, found in Central and South America and the West Indies. Also, **a-gou′ty.**

a-graffe (ä-gräf′), *n.* [< Fr. *agrafe*, a clasp], a clasp or hook, formerly used to fasten armor or clothing: *Arch.*, a cramp, or ⊓-shaped iron used to hold blocks of masonry together.

a-graph-i-a (ä-grāf′ĭ-ä), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *graphein*, to write], impairment or loss of ability to express ideas in writing.—*adj.* **a-graph′ic.**

a-gra-ri-an (ä-grā′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *agrarius*, of the land < *ager*, a field], relating to land, especially farm land or public land, or to its ownership; as, *agrarian* laws:—*n.* one who is in favor of an equal division of public lands.—*n.* **a-gra′ri-an-ism.**

a-gree (ä-grē′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* agreed (-grēd′), *p.pr.* agreeing], [< O.F. *agreer* < *à gre*, at pleasure < Lat. *ad*, to + *gratus*, pleasing], **1**, to harmonize; be similar; match; **2**, to yield assent; consent; accede; **3**, to accord; come to one opinion; **4**, to be suitable: as, the same food does not *agree* with everybody: *Gram.*, to have an appropriate form or inflection; be alike in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. consent, assent, concur, coincide, accord, accede comply, acquiesce, tally, harmonize, comport, fit. *Agree* is the general term expressing sameness of mind or feelings. To *consent* is to agree by act of will or through the influence of the feelings. We *consent* to what we permit, or we *consent* to do a favor. To *assent* is to agree by act of the understanding; we *assent* to what we grant to be true, as, for instance, a religious doctrine. *Agree*, *concur*, and *coincide* are alike in expressing sameness of opinion; but to *concur* is to agree in opinion and often in consequent action, while *coincide* implies agreement in every particular with the opinion of another, without reference to action. To *comply* is to come into agreement by yielding to the wishes of another. (See accede, accord.)

a-gree-a-ble (ä-grē′ä-bl), *adj.* **1**, pleasing to the mind or senses; especially, of persons, having pleasing manners; **2**, in harmony or conformity; suitable: *Colloq.*, willing; favorably inclined: **agreeable to** (or **with**), in accordance with; according to.—*n.* **a-gree′a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **a-gree′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **a-gree′a-bly.**

Syn. pleasant, pleasing, amiable, acceptable.

a-gree-ment (ä-grē′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, harmony of opinions or feelings; **2**, a compact; a contract; mutual understanding: *Gram.*, correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person, as of a verb with its subject.

Syn. accord, concurrence; bargain. (See contract.)

ag-ri-cul-ture (ăg′rĭ-kŭl″tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *ager* (*agri*), a field + *cultura* < *colere* (*cultus*), to till], the science and art of cultivating fields by use of the plow, etc.; tillage; farming.—*adj.* **ag″ri-cul′tur-al.**—*adv.* **ag″ri-cul′tur-al-ly.**

ag-ri-cul-tur-ist (ăg″rĭ-kŭl′tûr-ĭst), *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer; tiller of the soil. Also, **ag″ri-cul′tur-al-ist.**

a-grol-o-gy (ä-grŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *agros*, field + *-logia*, study], the science that deals with soils: a branch of the science of agriculture.

a-gron-o-my (ä-grŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *agronomos*, overseer of public land < *agros*, field + *nemein*, to administer], scientific crop production; rural economy.—*n.* **a-gron′o-mist.**—*n.* **ag″ro-nom′ics.**

a-ground (ä-ground′), *adv.* [A.S. *an*, on + *grund*, bottom], on the ground; in the situation of a ship whose keel is firmly on the bottom:—*adj.* stranded; on the bottom, as a vessel.

agt. *abbr.* **1**, [*pl.* agts.], agent, or one authorized to act for another; **2**, agreement.

a-gue (ā′gū), *n.* [< O.F. *agu*, sharp < Lat. *acutus*, sharp], **1**, a malarial fever recurring at regular intervals and attended by chills and sweating; **2**, a chill, or state of shaking as with cold.—*adj.* **a′gu-ish.**

ah (ä), *interj.* [natural exclamation], expressing sudden emotion, as mild wonder, contempt, or pity.

a-ha (ä-hä′), *interj.* [see **ah**], expressing triumph, surprise, or contempt.

A-hab (ā′hăb), *n.* [< Heb. *Achab*, father's brother], *Bib.*, a wicked king of Israel, husband of Jezebel, slain in battle by the Syrians (1 Kings 16–22).

A-has-u-e-rus (ä-hăz″ū-ē′rŭs; ā-hās″-), *n.* [< Heb. *Ahashverôsh*; perh. < Pers, meaning mighty + eye], *Bib.*, the name of either of two kings of the Medes and Persians (Esth. 1).

a-head (ä-hĕd′), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *hēafod*, head], to or in the front; forward; onward.

a-hem (ä-hĕm′), *interj.* [lengthened form of *²hem*], hem: a slight cough to attract attention.

A-hith-o-phel (ä-hĭth′ō-fĕl), *n.* [see **Achitophel**], *Bib.*, David's false counselor (2 Sam. 15–17). *Pfd. S.*, **A-chit′o-phel.**

a-hoy (ä-hoi′), *interj.* [natural cry], halloo there: a term used in hailing a vessel; as, ship *ahoy!*

Ah-ri-man (ä′rĭ-män), *n.* [Pers. < O.Pers. *angra mainyu*, spiritual enemy], the Persian god of darkness and evil, the opponent of Ormazd.

a-hull (ä-hŭl′), *adv.* [*a* + *²hull*], *Naut.*, with sails taken in and helm lashed, as a ship in a storm.

a-hun-gered (ä-hŭng′gĕrd), *adj.* [< p.p. of A.S. *of-hyngran*, to suffer hunger], *Archaic*, exceedingly hungry; hungry. Also, **an-hun′gered.**

a-i (ä′ē), *n.* [*pl.* ais (ä′ēz)], [< Braz. *aĩ*, ai: imit.], either of two sloths (genus *Bradypus*) of South America, having three toes to each foot.

aid (ād), *v.t.* [< O.F. *aider* < Lat. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare*, to help], to assist; support:—*n.* **1**, help; **2**, a person, thing, or action that helps; **3**, a tax; subsidy: *Mil.*, an officer acting as confidential adviser and assistant to his superior.

Syn., *v.* relieve, succor, assist. (See help.)

A-i-da (ä-ē′dä), *n.* [source uncertain], in Verdi's opera, an Ethiopian princess, enslaved in Egypt, who voluntarily dies with her entombed lover.

aid-de-camp (ād′ə-dē-kămp″; ād′ə-dē-käṅ″), *n.* [*pl.* aids-de-camp (ādz′ə-; ād′ə-)], [< Fr. *aide de camp*, camp assistant], **1**, *Mil.*, an officer who assists a general: also called *aide*; **2**, an officer appointed by the governor of a State of the United States, with the rank of colonel. Also, **aide′-de-camp′** [*pl.* aides-de-camp (ādz′ə-; ād′ə-)].

aide (ād), *n.* [Fr.: see **aid**], originally, an aid-de-camp; hence, any person who aids or assists.

ai-glet (ā′glĕt), *n.* [see **aglet**], **1**, a metal tip, as on a lace; **2**, a pendent. See **ag′let**, *Pfd. S.*

ai-grette (ā-grĕt′; ā′grĕt), *n.* [Fr. = tuft of feathers < O.H.G. *heigir*, heron], a plume or tuft, as of gems, or, especially, of feathers from certain herons called *egrets*, worn on a helmet or as an adornment in a headdress (also, *egret*): *Obs.*, any of certain herons (usually, *egret*, which see). Also, **ai′gret.**

ail (āl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *eglan*, to trouble], to give or cause pain or discomfort to; as, something *ails* the child:—*v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.

ai-lan-thus (ā-lăn′thŭs), *n.* [< Malacca name, *ailanto*, tree of heaven], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Ailanthus*) of large, rapid-growing trees of the quassia family, with long, compound leaves: imported into the United States from China. Also, **ai-lan′tus.**

ai-le-ron (ā′lē-rŏn; āl′rŏn″), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *aile*, wing], *Aëro.*, a small hinged section of an airplane wing, for controlling the horizontal balance of the machine (see *airplane*, illus.).

ail-ment (āl′mĕnt), *n.* [see **ail**], a slight disorder or disease of the body or mind; sickness.

Syn. complaint, indisposition, illness. (See disease.)

aim (ām), *v.i.* [< M.E. *aymen* < O.F. *amer*, *esmer* < Lat. *aestimare*, to estimate], **1**, to endeavor; intend; **2**, to point a weapon or the like, as at a mark: *Obs.*, to guess:—*v.t.* **1**, to point (a weapon) with the purpose of hitting; **2**, to direct (a missile or remark) against something: *Obs.*, to guess:—*n.* **1**, a purpose; endeavor; **2**, a target or goal; **3**, the pointing of a weapon.—*adj.* **aim′less.**—*adv.* **aim′less-ly.**—*n.* **aim′less-ness.**

Syn., *n.* goal, end, mark, target. (See design.)

a-in (ä′yēn), *n.* [Arab.], the 18th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), representing a rough guttural breathing: as a numerical symbol, 70.

ain't (ānt), *Vulgar*, contraction for *am not* or *are not*, sometimes for *is not*, *has not*, or *have not*.

Ai-nu (ī′nōō), *n.* [Jap. dial. = man], one of an aboriginal, now dwindling, race of Japan.

air (ār), *v.t.* [< O.F. *aire* < Gk. *aër*, air, mist], **1**, to expose to the air; dry; purify; ventilate; **2**, to display; bring into public notice; as, to *air* one's views:—*n.* **1**, the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; also, anything light and trifling; **2**, light wind; breeze; **3**, external manner; behavior; appearance; **4**, publicity: *pl.* affected manners: *Mus.*, a melody: **air base**, a station for storing aircraft and their supplies: **air castle**, a delightful, but visionary, scheme: **air conditioning**, the process of filtering air and giving it the proper temperature and humidity for health.—*adj.* **air′less.**

air blad-der 1. a sac in a fish, filled with gas, for maintaining equilibrium in the water; the sound; 2, a sac or bladder filled with air.

air brake *Mech.*, a brake operated by compressed air, as on a railroad car.

air—cool (ār′-kōōl″), *v.t.* to cool the cylinders of (a motor) solely by the circulation of a current of air.—*adj.* **air′-cooled″.**

air-craft (ār′krăft″), *n.* [*pl.* aircraft], [*air* + *craft*], any form of flyingc mahine.

air cush-ion an air-tight bag, used inflated as a pillow: *Mech.*, a device for diminishing shock by compressed air; an air spring.

air-drome (ãr'drōm″), *n.* [*air*+-*drome* (< Gk. *dromos*, running course)], 1, a ground or field used for airplane instruction and practice; a flying course; 2, a building where airplanes are stored; 3, formerly, a flying machine. Also, **a'ër-o-drome″**.

Aire-dale (ãr'dāl″), *n.* [name of valley in Yorkshire], a terrier of a large, rough-coated breed, tan, with dark gray or grizzled back and sides.

air gas an illuminating gas made from air charged with the vapor of petroleum, naphtha, etc.

air gun a gun from which the projectile is expelled by compressed air.

air hole 1, a local condition of the air, in which a flying machine has insufficient support and drops as if into a hole; a pocket; 2, an open spot in a sheet of ice, as on a lake; 3, a hole for ventilation.

air-ing (ãr'ing), *n.* [see **air**], 1, a walk or ride in the open air; 2, exposure to the air or to fire.

air lane a route favorable to aërial navigation by reason of steady winds.

air line 1, the most direct route possible between two places on the earth's surface; 2, a system of transportation by aircraft; 3, the route covered.

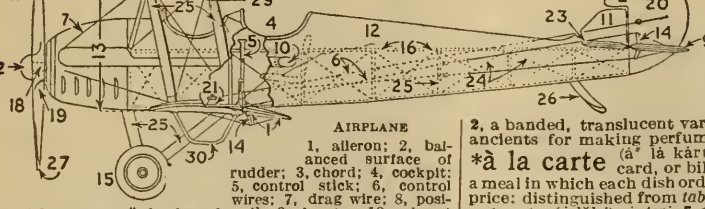
air lin-er an aircraft that belongs to a regular line, or system of passenger transport, or that travels a fixed route on a regular schedule for the conveyance of passengers, mail, etc.

air lock 1, an air-tight antechamber in a submarine caisson, for regulating the air pressure (see *caisson*, illus.); 2, in the World War, two damp blankets, with a space between, at the opening of a dugout.

air mail mail carried by aircraft; also, the system of so carrying it.

air-man (ãr'măn″; -mən), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn″; -mən)], [*air*+*man*], a man who flies in a balloon or other aircraft.—*n.fem.* **air'wom″an.**

air-plane (ãr'plān″), *n.* [*air*+²*plane*], 1, a motor-propelled aircraft or flying machine, kept aloft by the reaction of the air upon wing-



AIRPLANE

1, aileron; 2, balanced surface of rudder; 3, chord; 4, cockpit; 5, control stick; 6, control wires; 7, drag wire; 8, position of drag strut reënforcing wing rib; 9, elevator; 10, exhaust pipe; 11, fin; 12, fuselage; 13, gap; 14, horns; 15, landing gear; 16, longëron; 17, propeller blade; 18, propeller hub; 19, propeller root; 20, rudder; 21, rudder bar; 22, spinner; 23, stabilizer; 24, stays; 25, struts; 26, tail skid; 27, tipping; 28, trailing edge of wing; 29, wing rib; 30, wing skid.

like planes; 2, an aërofoil, or wing; one of the supporting surfaces of a flying machine. Also, **a'ër-o-plane″.**

air plant *Bot.*, 1, a plant which lives only upon air; 2, popularly, any of certain orchids.

air-port (ãr'pōrt″), *n.* [*air*+¹*port*], *Aëro.*, a place fitted out as the terminal of an airway.

air pump *Mech.*, a machine for exhausting, compressing, or transmitting air.

air-scape (ãr'skāp), *n.* [*air*+(*land*)*scape*], a view of a landscape from a lofty position, especially from an airship.

air-ship (ãr'ship″), *n.* [*air*+*ship*], any large, mechanically propelled aircraft that is lighter than air (see *dirigible*, illus.).

air–speed me-ter an instrument for measuring the speed of an aircraft in relation to the air through which it moves.

air spring *Mech.*, any of various devices utilizing the elasticity of compressed air.

airt (ãrt; ārt), *n.* [< Gael. *aird*, top; point of the compass], *Sc.*, a direction; point of the compass.

air–tight (ãr'tīt″), *adj.* so closed that no air can enter; not allowing air to pass.

air-way (ãr'wā″), *n.* [*air*+*way*], *Aëro.*, a main thoroughfare or highway through the air.

air-y (ãr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* airier, *superl.* airiest], [see **air**], 1, exposed to the air; breezy; 2, unsubstantial; ethereal; 3, vivacious.—*adv.* **air'i-ly.**—*n.* **air'i-ness.**

aisle (īl), *n.* [< O.F. *ele*, *ale* < Lat. *ala*, wing: the *s* introduced later through influence of *isle*], a passageway, as to the seats in a church, auditorium, etc.; an alleylike space, as in a store or car: *Arch.*, in a cathedral, a section on either side of the nave, separated from it by a row of pillars; improperly, the nave; also, any similar part of a building (see *cathedral*, *basilica*, illus.).

aitch-bone (āch'bōn″), *n.* [< O.F. *nache* < Lat. *natis*, buttock+*bone*: initial *n* lost by pronouncing *a nache* as if it were *an ache*: see ²**adder**], the buttock or rump bone of a beef, or a cut containing it. Also, **H bone.**

¹a-jar (ə-jär'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< M.E. *on char* < A.S. *on cyrr*, on the turn], slightly opened, as a door.

²a-jar (ə-jär'), *adj.* and *adv.* [ə- (< A.S. *on*, on)+¹*jar*, prob. imit.], out of harmony; discordant(ly).

A-jax (ā'jăks), *n.* [< Gk. *Aïas*], 1, in Homer's "Iliad," the son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of the Greeks: typical of brute strength without reason; 2, the son of Oïleus, King of Locris, and second only to Achilles in fleetness: also called *Ajax the Less.*

a-kene (ā-kēn'), *n.* [see **achene**], *Bot.*, a simple fruit of one seed. See **a-chene'**, *Pld.S.*

a-kim-bo (ə-kim'bō), *adj.* and *adv.* [< M.E. *in kene bowe*, on a sharp bend], with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards; as, to stand with the arms *akimbo;* to stand *akimbo.*

a-kin (ə-kin'), *adj.* [< A.S. *of*, of + *cyn*, family], of the same kin or of similar nature.

al- *prefix*, a form of *ad-*, meaning to, at, etc., changed for euphony before *l*, as in *alleviate.* See **ad-.**

al. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *alii*], other persons; 2, [Lat. *alia*], other things:—**Al**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Al] for the element aluminum:—**A. L.**, American Legion.

-al *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-alis*, of the kind of], of, like, pertaining to; as, fata*l;* natura*l:*—*n. suffix*, that which is like or pertains to; as, recita*l;* withdrawa*l.*

Ala. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of Alabama:—**A. L. A.**, 1, American Library Association; 2, Automobile Legal Association.

al-a-bam-ine (ăl″ə-băm'ēn; -in), *n.* [< *Alabama*, where first discovered+-*ine*], *Chem.*, a rare element [symbol **Ab** or **Am**], related to chlorine and the other elements of the halogen group.

al-a-bas-ter (ă l' ə bās'tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *alabastre*, alabaster < Lat. *alabaster* < Gk. *alabastros*, a box with a pointed top, to hold perfume or ointment], 1, a white, marblelike mineral, a pure gypsum found chiefly in Italy; 2, a banded, translucent variety of calcite, used by the ancients for making perfume bottles and vases.

***à la carte** (ä' lä kärt'), [Fr.], literally, by the card, or bill of fare: used to designate a meal in which each dish ordered is paid for at a specified price: distinguished from *table d'hôte.*

a-lack (ə-lăk'), *interj.* [< A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + *lak*, failure], expressing blame, sorrow, or surprise.

a-lac-ri-ty (ə-lăk'ri-ti), *n.* [< Lat. *alacritas*, liveliness], eager readiness: activity, usually joyous; briskness.—*adj.* **a-lac'ri-tous.**

A-lad-din (ə-lăd'in), *n.* [< Arab. *A'l-ad-dīn* < *a'lā*, height+*dīn*, faith], the hero of a story in the "Arabian Nights," the possessor of a magic lamp.

***a-la-me-da** (ä″lä-mā'dä), *n.* [Sp.: see **alamo**], a walk or promenade, especially when shaded with alamos, or cottonwoods.

a-la-mo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp. = poplar], [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], the cottonwood, or poplar (genus *Populus*): **the Alamo**, an old Franciscan mission in Texas, where a garrison was destroyed by Mexicans in 1836.

al-a-mode (ăl'ə-mōd″; ä'lä-mōd'), *adv.* [< Fr. *à la mode*], in the fashion:—*adj.* 1, fashionable; 2, served in some special manner:—*n.* a thin, light, glossy black silk. Also, ***à la mode** (ä' lä mód').

al-a-mort (ăl″ə-môrt'), *adv.* [< Fr. *à la mort*], to the death:—*adj. Archaic*, 1, desperately ill; 2, low in spirits. Also, ***à la mort** (ä' lä mór').

a-lar (ā'lär), *adj.* [< Lat. *ala*, wing], 1, pertaining to the wings; 2, winglike; wing-shaped: *Bot.*, axillary; growing out of an axil or fork.

a-larm (ə-lärm'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *alarme* < It. *all'arme*, to arms!], 1, to arouse to a sense of danger; 2, to strike with fear of danger:—*n.* 1, a call to arms; 2, a warning of danger; 3, the fear of danger; 4, any device, as a fire whistle, intended to give a signal or warning; 5, in fencing, a stamp on the ground made with the advancing foot: **alarm clock**, a clock with a bell which automatically rings at any time for which it is set: *Obs.*, a broil; assault. Also, *Archaic*, **a-lar'um** (-lär'-

ûm; -lär'ûm).—*adj.* **a-larm'a-ble.**—*adj.* **a-larm'ing.**—*adv.* **a-larm'ed-ly.**—*adv.* **a-larm'ing-ly.**

Syn., v. affright, frighten, appall, terrify; *n.* (see horror).—*Ant., v.* cheer, encourage, reassure; *n.* assurance, cheer, calmness, confidence, repose, security.

a-larm-ist (*ə*-lärm'ĭst), *n.* one who excites fear by exaggerating bad news or foretelling calamities.—*n.* **a-larm'ism.**

a-la-ry (ā'lə-rĭ; ăl'ə-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *ala*, wing], of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.

a-las (*ə*-lăs'), *interj.* [< O.F. *ha*, ah + *las*, wretched < Lat. *lassus*, weary], expressing unhappiness.

A-las-kan (*ə*-lăs'kăn), *adj.* [nat. Am.], of or pertaining to Alaska:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Alaska.—*abbr.* Alas.

A-las-tor (*ə*-lăs'tôr), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *lastos* < *lathein*, to forget], 1, *Gk. Myth.*, Avenger: applied as a title to Zeus as avenger, or to other deities; 2, a poem by P. B. Shelley.

ALB

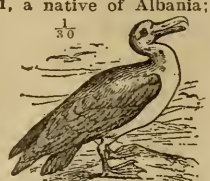
a-late (ā'lāt), *adj.* [see **alar**], winged: *Bot.*, having winglike attachments, as the seed pods of maples: opposite of *apterous*.—*adj.* **a'lat-ed.**

alb (ălb), *n.* [< Lat. *albus*, white], a kind of white linen vestment worn by priests (see *vestment*, illus.).

al-ba-core (ăl'bə-kōr), *n.* [< Fr. *albicore* < Arab. *al*, the + *bukr*, young camel], any of several species of tunny fish, especially the long-finned tunny: **great albacore**, the tuna fish, or horse mackerel.

Al-ba-ni-an (ăl-bā'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Albania*], of or pertaining to Albania, a country in southeastern Europe:—*n.* 1, a native of Albania; 2, the language of Albania.

al-ba-tross (ăl'bə-trôs), *n.* [< Port. *alcatruz*, a sea fowl: perh. < Arab. *al-qādūs*, a bucket], 1, any of several sea birds (family *Diomedeidæ*) of southern seas and the Pacific Ocean, having wings especially adapted for tireless flight; 2, a soft woolen dress material; 3, incorrectly, the man-of-war, or frigate, bird.



WANDERING ALBATROSS

al-be-do (ăl-bē'dō), *n.* [Lat. < *albus*, white], whiteness: *Astron.*, the reflecting power of a surface, as of the moon.

al-be-it (ôl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [< M.E. *al be it*, although it be (that)], even though; notwithstanding.

Al-ber-ich (ăl'bĕr-ĭkh), *n.* [Ger.], *Teut. Myth.*, the legendary king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungs; in Wagner's music drama, "Das Rheingold," keeper of the hoard.

Al-bi-gen-ses (ăl'bĭ-jĕn'sēz), *n.pl.* [L.L. < *Albi*, town in France], a heretical sect in southern France in the 12th and 13th centuries, the extermination of which destroyed the Provençal civilization.

al-bi-nism (ăl'bĭ-nĭzm), *n.* [see **albino**], *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, the quality of being without color, as in an animal without skin pigment, or a colorless branch or shoot of a plant normally green.

al-bi-no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [Port., orig. used of white negroes found by Port. seamen on coast of Africa < Lat. *albus*, white], 1, a person who, on account of a congenital lack of skin pigment, has white skin and hair, and pink eyes; 2, an animal lacking pigment in the skin, hair, and iris; 3, a colorless branch of a green plant.

Al-bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *albus*, white: in allusion to the white cliffs seen from the Channel], a poetic name for England: *Gk. Myth.*, a giant son of Poseidon, slain by Hercules.

al-bite (ăl'bīt), *n.* [< Lat. *albus*, white], *Mineral.*, a kind of feldspar, a silicate of sodium and aluminum, usually white, found in common granite.

al-bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *albus*, white: used by the Romans of a white tablet for the posting of names and notices], a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, or the like.

al-bu-men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* [< Lat. *albumen ovi*, the white(ness) of an egg], the white of an egg: *Bot.*, a nourishing substance about the embryo in a seed; the endosperm; *Chem.*, albumin (which see).

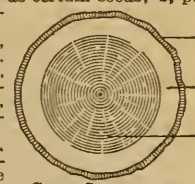
al-bu-men-ize (ăl-bū'mĕn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to change into albumen; 2, to coat, saturate, or treat with albumen, as paper for certain uses in photography.

al-bu-min (ăl-bū'mĭn), *n. Chem.*, any of a class of proteins, of complex chemical structure, occurring in blood, in muscles, milk, egg, and many animal and vegetable solids and fluids: soluble in water, and readily coagulated, as by heat, alcohol, and certain acids, and used in sugar refining, calico printing, etc.

al-bu-mi-noid (ăl-bū'mĭ-noid), *adj.* of or like albumin:—*n.* any of several substances closely related to the proteins; a substance resembling albumin, found mainly in connective tissue of animals; loosely, protein.

al-bu-mi-nous (ăl-bū'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* 1, containing albumin, as certain seeds; 2, pertaining to albumin or albumen. Also, **al-bu'mi-nose.**

al-bur-num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [Lat. = sapwood < *albus*, white], *Bot.*, the outer shell of lighter-colored wood in a tree trunk, between the bark and the heartwood: also called *sapwood*.



CROSS SECTION OF A TREE TRUNK
A, bark; B, alburnum, or sapwood; C, duramen, or heartwood.

Al-cæ-us (ăl-sē'ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], 1, a famous Greek lyric poet of the sixth century B. C.; 2, a Greek legendary hero, son of Perseus and Andromeda and father of Amphitryon.

al-ca-hest (ăl'kə-hĕst), *n.* [see **alkahest**], in medieval alchemy, the fabled universal solvent. See **al'ka-hest**, *Pfd. S.*

Al-ca-ic (ăl-kā'ĭk), *adj.* [see *Alcæus*], pertaining to the Greek poet Alcæus: *Pros.*, specifically, designating either of two meters which he invented, much used in Latin by Horace:—*n.* an Alcaic verse.

al-cal-de (ăl-kăl'dā), *n.* [Sp. < Arab. *alqādī*, the judge], in Spain and Portugal, the mayor or judge of a town.

al-cayde (ăl-kād'; ăl-kī'thə), *n.* [< Sp. *alcaide*, captain < Arab. *al*, the + *qāda*, to lead], 1, the governor or commander of a castle or fortress; 2, a warden or jailer. Also, **al-caide'.**

al-cá-zar (ăl-kä'zär; ăl-kä'thär), *n.* [Sp. = a castle < Arab. *al-qaṣr*, the fortress], 1, a fortress or castle; 2, a palace.

Al-ces-tis (ăl-sĕs'tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Alkēstis*], *Gk. Myth.*, wife of Admetus, king of Thessaly, permitted by the Fates to die in his stead, but later restored to life by Hercules.

al-che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mĭst), *n.* [see **alchemy**], in the Middle Ages, one who studied or practiced alchemy, or primitive chemistry.

al-che-my (ăl'kĕ-mĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *alquimie* < L.L. *alchimia* < Arab. *al-kīmiā* < Gk. *khēmia*, *khumeia*, a mingling or pouring together < *khumos*, juice of plants], 1, the chemistry of the Middle Ages, popularly associated with magic, and especially devoted to the search for the elixir of life, the alkahest, or universal solvent, and the means for transmuting baser metals into gold; 2, the professed art of transmuting, or changing, the common metals into gold; hence, any mysterious change of substance or nature.—*adj.* **al-chem'ic** (-kĕm'ĭk); **al-chem'i-cal.**—*adv.* **al-chem'i-cal-ly.**

Al-ci-des (ăl-sī'dēz), *n.* [< Gk. *Alkeidēs*, of the family of Alcæus], *Gk. Myth.*, Hercules, son of Alcmene and Zeus: so called because Alcæus was the father of Amphitryon, Alcmene's husband.

Al-cin-o-üs (ăl-sĭn'ō-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Alkinoos*], *Gk. Myth.*, a king of the Phæacians, father of Nausicaä, a princess in the "Odyssey."

Alc-me-ne (ălk-mē'nē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of Amphitryon, and mother by Zeus of Hercules.

al-co-hol (ăl'kə-hŏl), *n.* [L.L. = a fine black powder made from antimony < Arab. *al-koh'l*, stain for eyelids], 1, a colorless liquid, inflammable, soluble in water, and not readily congealed, obtained from the fermentation of a sugar solution or by the distilling of decomposing grains or vegetables: a powerful solvent, intoxicant, and antiseptic: the intoxicating element in all fermented or distilled liquors; 2, any liquid containing this element; 3, any of many substances having the hydroxyl group [OH] united with an organic radical, as ethyl *alcohol*, methyl *alcohol*, amyl *alcohol*, etc.

al-co-hol-ic (ăl'kə-hŏl'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to alcohol:—*n.* one addicted to the use of alcohol.—*v.t.* **al'co-hol-ize.**—*n.* **al'co-hol'i-za'tion.**

al-co-hol-ism (ăl'kə-hŏl-ĭzm), *n. Med.*, a diseased condition resulting from the too great use of fermented or distilled liquors.

Al-co-ran (ăl'kə-răn'; ăl'kə-rän), *n.* [< O.F. *alcoran* < Arab. *al-qorān*, the book], the Koran (which see). Also, **Al'co-ran'.**

al-cove (ăl'kōv; ăl-kōv'), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *al-gobbah*, the vault or dome], 1, a recess in a room, as for a bed or bookcases; 2, a retired spot, as in a garden

Al-cy-o-ne (ăl-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [< Gk. *Alkuonē*], *Gk. Myth.*, daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself for grief and was changed to a kingfisher: *Astron.*, the brightest star in the Pleiades (which see).

Al-deb-a-ran (ăl-dĕb'ə-răn), *n.* [< Arab. *al-debarān*, the follower], *Astron.*, the brightest star in the constellation Taurus.

al-de-hyde (ăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *al*(*cohol*) + *de*, without + *hyd*(*rogen*)], *Chem.*, 1, any of a series of substances, generally liquid, containing the characteristic group CHO, formed by the oxidation of an alcohol, and having a sharp, suffocating odor; 2, an organic compound intermediate between alcohol and acid.

al-der (ôl'dĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *alr*, *aler*, an alder tree], any of a certain genus (*Alnus*) of trees and shrubs, usually growing in moist lands.

al-der-man (ôl'dĕr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [< A.S. *ealdor*, older + *mann*, man], 1, in English and Irish municipalities, a magistrate next in rank to the mayor; 2, in the United States, one with varied powers and duties, representing a city ward or district; 3, in Anglo-Saxon times, a lord or earl.—*abbr.* **Ald.**; **Aldm.**—*adj.* **al'der-man'ic.**—*n.* **al'der-man-cy.**

ale (āl), *n.* [< A.S. *ealu*, ale], a beer of light color but relatively high alcoholic content, made from malt, usually with the addition of hops.

a-le-a-to-ry (ā'lē-ə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *alea*, a game with dice], depending upon chance, accident, or contingency: applied especially to such contracts as bets, insurance agreements, etc.

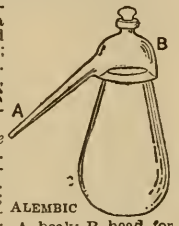
A-lec-to (ə-lĕk'tō), *n.* [< Gk. *Alēkto*, she who rests not], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the three Furies.

a-lee (ə-lē'), *adv.* [< O.N. *á*, on + *hlē*, shelter], *Naut.*, on the lee or sheltered side; on the side of a ship away from the wind.

ale-house (āl'hous"), *n.* [*ale* + *house*], a house or place where ale is sold; a saloon.

al-em (ăl'ĕm), *n.* [Turk. < Arab. *'alam*, flag], in Turkey, a flag; the imperial standard.

a-lem-bic (ə-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* [< O.F. *alambic* < L.L. *alambicus* < Arab. *al-anbīq*, the still < Gk. *ambix* (*-ikos*), a cup], formerly, the cover or lid of an apparatus used in distilling; later, the apparatus itself; a still.



ALEMBIC
A, beak; B, head, formerly called the alembic; C, matrass.

a-leph (ā'lĕf), *n.* [Heb. = ox], the first Hebrew letter [א (see App. I)], represented in transliteration by ', or not marked.

a-lert (ə-lûrt'), *adj.* [< Fr. *alerte* < *allerte* or *à l'airte* < It. *all'erta* (*alla*, to the + *erta*, watchtower), on the alert: *erta* < Lat. *erecta:* see **erect**], on the watch; active; brisk; ready; vigilant:—*n.* 1, a warning call; 2, a guarding against surprise; as, to be on the *alert*.—*adv.* **a-lert'ly.**—*n.* **a-lert'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* attentive, observant, prompt, wide-awake. (See active.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* drowsy, dull, inactive, slow.

a-leu-rone (ə-lū'rōn), *n.* [< Gk. *aleuron*, flour], *Bot.* and *Chem.*, an albuminoid or proteid substance found in the ripe seeds of some plants.

al-e-vin (ăl'ē-vĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *alever*, to rear < Lat. *ad*, to + *levare*, to raise], the young of a fish; especially, a young salmon in the larval stage.

ale-wife (āl'wīf"), *n.* [*pl.* -wives (-wīvz")], [*ale* + *wife*], 1, the mistress of an alehouse; 2, a North American fish related to the herring.

Al-ex-an-drine (ăl"ĕg-zăn'drĭn), *adj.* [< Fr. *alexandrin*, Alexandrine: from 13th-cent. Fr. poem on Alexander in which meter first appears], *Pros.*, designating a verse of six iambic feet, with a pause after the third: used especially in French epics:—*n.* an Alexandrine verse.

a-lex-i-a (ə-lĕk'sĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *lexis*, speech < *legein*, to speak, confused with Lat. *legere*, to read], *Psych.*, impairment or loss of ability to read, not involving loss of sight.

a-lex-i-phar-mic (ə-lĕk"sĭ-fär'mĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *alexein*, to ward off + *pharmakon*, poison], *Med.*, acting as an antidote; serving to ward off or counteract poison:—*n.* *Med.*, an antidote.

al-fal-fa (ăl-făl'fə), *n.* [Sp. < obs. *alfalfez* < Arab. *al façfaçah*, the best fodder], a deep-rooted plant of the pea family, having cloverlike leaves and violet flowers, growing from one to four feet in height, and producing two to six crops a year: in the western United States, the staple hay and forage plant.

***al fi-ne** (ăl fē'nā). [It.], *Mus.*, literally, to the end: used to indicate the repetition of a passage either from the beginning (*da capo*, abbr. *D. C.*) or from the sign [𝄋 or :*S*:] (*dal segno*, abbr. *D. S.*) to the word *Fine* over a double bar.

***al-fres-co** (ăl-frĕs'kō), *adv.* and *adj.* [< It. *al fresco*, in the fresh (air)], in the open air.

Alg. *abbr.* 1, Algiers; Algerian; 2, Algernon:—**alg.**, algebra; algebraic.

Al-gæ (ăl'jē), *n. pl.* [< Lat. *alga*, seaweed], *Bot.*, the group of marine and fresh-water simple plants, ranging from one-celled organisms to very long plants, as seaweed and pond scums: **alga**, (ăl'gə), [*pl.* gæ (-jē)], any member of this group (for illus. see *Thallophyta*).—*adj.* **al'gal** (ăl'gəl).

al-ge-bra (ăl'jē-brə), *n.* [It. < Arab. *al*, the + *jebr*, reunion of broken parts < *jabara*, to reunite], the branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of quantities, and which extends the field of arithmetic by using letters and various other symbols not previously employed.—*adj.* **al'ge-bra'ic** (-brā'ĭk); **al'ge-bra'i-cal** (-brā'ĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **al'ge-bra'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **al'ge-bra'ist.**

al-gid (ăl'jĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *algidus*, cold], cold; chilly.—*n.* **al-gid'i-ty.**

Al-gol (ăl'gŏl), *n.* [< Arab. *al-ghūl*, the demon], *Astron.*, a star in the constellation Perseus, which grows alternately brighter and paler; the Demon.

Al-gon-ki-an (ăl-gŏng'kĭ-ən), *adj.* [nat. Amer. Ind. *algomequin*, those on the other side of the river], designating, or pertaining to, an extensive family of Indians speaking related languages, inhabiting northeastern North America, and including Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Crees, Micmacs, Mohicans, Ojibwas, or Chippewas, Ottawas, Sacs, etc., or their languages: also, *Algonkin* (-kĭn); usually, *Algonquian* (-kĭ-ən): *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geologic era preceding the Paleozoic and following the Archæan; Proterozoic (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* an Algonquian Indian: *Geol.*, the Algonkian era or its strata.

Al-gon-quin (ăl-gŏng'kĭn), *n.* an Indian of the Algonquian tribes. Also, **Al-gon'kin.**

al-gum (ăl'gŭm), *n.* [see **almug**], a tree, yielding a valuable wood, mentioned in the Bible (2 Chron. 2:8; 9:10, 11). See **al'mug**, *Pfd. S.*

Al-ham-bra (ăl-hăm'brə), *n.* [< Arab. *al-hamra'*, the red house], the Moorish royal palace at Granada, Spain.—*adj.* **Al'ham-bresque'** (-brĕsk').

a-li-as (ā'lĭ-əs), *n.* [*pl.* aliases (-ĕz)], [Lat. = at another time < *alius*, other], an assumed name:—*adv.* otherwise called; as, Sawyer, *alias* Slippery Sam.

A-li Ba-ba (ä'lē bä'bä; ă'lē bā'bə), [Arab.], a youth in one of the stories of the "Arabian Nights," who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves.

al-i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* [*pl.* -bis (-bīz)], [Lat. = elsewhere], *Law*, the plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense was committed: *Colloq.*, an excuse.

al-i-dade (ăl'ĭ-dād), *n.* [< L.L. *alhidada*, alidade < Arab. *al'dādah*, the revolving radius < *'idad*, arm], 1, a revolving pointer on an optical instrument, for accurate reading of the arc cut off by the position of the instrument; 2, specifically, a small telescope turning on a horizontal axis, which is mounted on a base with a straight edge parallel to the plane in which the telescope turns: used in surveying with a plane table. Also, **al'i-dad** (-dăd).

al-ien (āl'yĕn), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *alienus*, belonging to another], 1, foreign; strange; 2, living in a country not one's own, without rights of citizenship; 3, different; in opposition; hostile: used with *to* or *from*:—*n.* 1, a foreigner; a person living in a country other than his own without the rights of citizenship; 2, a stranger; one estranged.

al-ien-a-ble (āl'yĕn-ə-bl), *adj.* capable of being made indifferent or hostile in feeling: *Law*, transferable, as property, by sale or gift.—*n.* **al'ien-a-bil'i-ty.**

al-ien-age (āl'yĕn-ăj), *n.* the state of being foreign or without the rights of citizenship.

al-ien-ate (āl'yĕn-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to estrange or turn away, as the affections: *Law*, to transfer to another, as property.—*n.* **al'ien-a"tor** (āl'yĕn-ā"tĕr).

al-ien-a-tion (āl"yĕn-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a withdrawing or an estrangement, as of feeling or the affections; 2, insanity: *Law*, transference.

Syn. estrangement; derangement. (See insanity.)

al-ien-ee (āl"yĕn-ē'), *n. Law*, one to whom property is transferred.

al-ien-ism (āl'yĕn-ĭzm), *n.* 1, foreignness; 2, the study and treatment of mental diseases.

al-ien-ist (āl'yĕn-ĭst), *n.* a specialist engaged in the study and treatment of mental diseases.

al-ien-or (āl'yĕn-ēr; āl'yĕn-ôr'), *n. Law*, one who transfers, or alienates, property.

a-lif (ä'lĭf), *n.* [Arab. = ox], the first letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I): as a numeral, 1.

al-i-form (ăl'ĭ-fôrm; ā'lĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *ala*, wing + *forma*, shape], wing-shaped; winglike.

[1]a-light (ə-līt'), *adj.* [p.p. of obs. *alight*, to kindle < A.S. *an*, on + *lēoht*, light], lighted; kindled: —*adv.* in a flame.

[2]a-light (ə-līt'), *v.i.* [< A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + *līhtan*, alight < *lēoht*, not heavy], **1**, to dismount; **2**, to descend and settle: *Rare*, to happen (upon).

a-lign (ə-līn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *linea*, a straight line], **1**, to place in a straight line; **2**, to adjust to a line; **3**, to form in line, as troops:—*v.i.* to fall into line. Also, **a-line'**.—*n.* **a-lign'ment**; **a-line'ment**.

a-like (ə-līk'), *adj.* [< M.E. *ilik* < A.S. *gelīc*, like; or < M.E. *anlyke* < A.S. *anlīc*, similar], resembling each other; similar:—*adv.* in the same way.

Syn. similar, identical, synonymous. *Alike* implies an actual sameness in definite respects between persons or things; as, mother and daughter were *alike* in their fear of snakes. *Similar* is used to indicate merely a general likeness, and refers to circumstances, conditions, etc. *Identical* means the very same; as, the signatures on the will and the letter were *identical*. *Synonymous* refers to words, and indicates a likeness of use in certain senses only, such as allows one word to be used for another within those senses.—*Ant.* dissimilar, different, unlike.

al-i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *alimentum*, food < *alere*, to nourish], food; nutriment; hence, that which sustains or supports.—*adj.* **al'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl).—*adv.* **al'i-men'tal-ly**.

al-i-men-ta-ry (ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tə-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to food or to nutrition; nourishing: **alimentary canal or tract**, *Anat.*, the digestive tract or tube through which food is conveyed, and in passage through which it is assimilated: including the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

al-i-men-ta-tion (ăl'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* act of nourishing; state of being nourished.

al-i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *alimonia*, nutriment < *alere*, to nourish], means of living: *Law*, an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate or income, for her maintenance after separation or divorce, or pending an action for separation or divorce.

al-i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aliquantus*, somewhat; considerable], not contained (in a given number) without remainder; as, 4 is an *aliquant* part of 15.

al-i-quot (ăl'ĭ-kwŏt), *adj.* [Lat. = some, several], contained (in a given number) an exact number of times, or without remainder; as, 4 is an *aliquot* part of 16:—*n.* an aliquot part.

a-live (ə-līv'), *adj.* [< A.S. *on life*, in life], **1**, having life; **2**, in a state of action; sprightly; attentive; sensitive; **3**, full of activity or living things.

Syn. live, living, animate, lively, active, brisk, quick.

a-liz-a-rin (ə-lĭz'ə-rĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *alizari*, madder, prob. < Arab. *al*, the + *'açarah*, extract], *Chem.*, an orange-red or turkey-red coloring matter, formerly made from madder, now manufactured synthetically from anthracene. Also, **a-liz'a-rine**.

al-ka-hest (ăl'kə-hĕst), *n.* [prob. invented by Paracelsus in imit. of Arab.], the fabled universal solvent sought by alchemists. Also, **al'ca-hest**.

al-ka-les-cent (ăl'kə-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [see **alkali**], **1**, becoming alkaline; **2**, slightly alkaline.—*n.* **al'ka-les'cence**; **al'ka-les'cen-cy**.

al-ka-li (ăl'kə-lī; -lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies; -lĭs (-lĭz; -līz)], [< Arab. *al-qaliy*, ashes of saltwort, found in soda], *Chem.*, one of a class of substances, as soda or potash, having the common properties of combining with acids to form salts, of eating away animal or vegetable tissue, of combining with fats to form soap, turning litmus paper blue, and of changing the tint of many other coloring matters; a base.—*v.t.* **al'ka-lize**.

al-ka-line (ăl'kə-lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* relating to, or having the properties of, an alkali; as, an *alkaline* reaction or substance.—*n.* **al'ka-lin'i-ty**.

al-ka-loid (ăl'kə-loid), *n. Chem.*, any of a class of basic, nitrogenous, organic compounds, usually poisonous, to which is due the active medicinal or toxic character of plants in which they occur, as morphine in the opium poppy, nicotine in tobacco, quinine in cinchona, etc.—*adj.* **al'ka-loid; al'ka-loi'dal**.

al-ka-net (ăl'kə-nĕt), *n.* [< Sp. *alcana*, henna, with dim. suffix < Arab. *al*, the + *henna*, henna], **1**, a plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*) of the borage family, cultivated in southern Europe for a red dye, called *anchusin*, extracted from its root; also, the root or the dye; **2**, the bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*), a plant with hairy leaves; **3**, the bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

Al-ko-ran (ăl'kō-răn'; ăl'kō-răn), *n.* [see **Alcoran**], the sacred book of the Mohammedans; the Koran (which see). Also, **Al'co-ran'**, *Pfd. S.*

all (ôl), *adj.* [< A.S. *all*, *eall*, all], **1**, the whole quantity, substance, duration, extent, amount, or degree of; **2**, collectively, the whole amount or number of, as of individuals or particulars, or the whole number of parts of; **3**, as much as possible; as, with *all* speed; **4**, every one of the; as, *all* kinds; **5**, any; every; as, beyond *all* doubt; **6**, nothing but; only; as, *all* work and no play:—*pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; the total or aggregate:—*n.* **1**, a whole; an entirety; **2**, one's entire possessions:—*adv.* wholly; entirely; completely: often in composition, with a hyphen; as, *all*-important; *all*-merciful: **all but**, nearly; almost: all in, *Colloq.*, exhausted: **all right**, correct(ly); fine; satisfactory.

***al-la bre-ve** (ăl'lä brā'vā), [It. = according to the breve], *Mus.*, in two-two or rapid four-two measure: equivalent to quick common measure.

***al-la cap-pel-la** (ăl'lä käp-pĕl'lä), [It.], *Mus.*, **1**, literally, in chapel style: used of unaccompanied choral singing; **2**, in two-two measure, as some solemn church music. Also, ***a cap-pel'la**.

Al-lah (ăl'ä; ăl-lä'), *n.* [Arab. < *al-ilāh*, the God], God: so called among Mohammedans.

Al-lan–a–Dale (ăl'ăn-ə-dāl'), *n.* [Allan of the Dale], one of the leaders of Robin Hood's band, and chief minstrel to the outlaw.

al-lay (ə-lā'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *ālecgan*, to lay down, cause to cease], **1**, to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; pacify; **2**, to abate or lessen; mitigate.

Syn. alleviate, lighten, moderate, mollify, reduce, relieve, soothe, still, subdue. (See mitigate.)—*Ant.* agitate, arouse, excite, kindle, provoke, quicken.

al-le-ga-tion (ăl'ĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *allegatio* (*-onis*) < *allegare*, to send a message; cite], **1**, assertion; **2**, that which is asserted or offered as a plea, excuse, or justification: *Law*, the statement, by a party to a suit, of that which he is prepared to prove.

al-lege (ə-lĕj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* alleged (-lĕjd'), *p.pr.* alleging], [< O.F. *esligier* < L.L. *exlitigare*, to clear at law; but meaning of word is as if it were < Lat. *allegare*, to cite, assert], **1**, to produce as argument, plea, or excuse; **2**, to affirm; declare; assert.

Syn. advance, adduce, affirm, assert, aver, declare.—*Ant.* contradict, deny, oppose.

al-le-giance (ə-lē'jăns), *n.* [< M.E. *ligeaunce* < O.F. *ligeance* < *lige*, *liege*, overlord: *a* added by confusion with *allege*], **1**, the tie or obligation of a person to his sovereign or government; **2**, fidelity to a cause or person; **3**, the duty of loyalty.

Syn. faithfulness, homage, obedience, subjection.—*Ant.* disaffection, disloyalty, rebellion, unfaithfulness.

al-le-gor-i-cal (ăl'ĕ-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **allegory**], consisting of, or pertaining to, allegory; figurative; describing by resemblance. Also, **al'le-gor'ic**.—*adv.* **al'le-gor'i-cal-ly**.

al-le-go-ry (ăl'ĕ-gō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Gk. *allēgoria*, description of one thing under the image of another], **1**, the presentation of an abstract subject by the use of concrete terms or circumstances; **2**, representation in a story of abstract ideas by means of concrete images; **3**, a narrative in which a teaching is conveyed symbolically, as in "Pilgrim's Progress."—*n.* **al'le-go-rist**.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **al'le-go-rize** (-rĭz).

Syn. parable, fable. The *allegory* and the *parable* both present a truth under the guise of fictitious narrative or description. In other respects they are unlike. The *allegory* is not confined exclusively to religious subjects; it is developed to some length, and is adorned by such grace and beauty of style as is suitable. The *parable* is confined to religious and moral subjects; it is short and direct; and the emphasis lies on the lesson taught, rather than upon the manner of presentation. The *fable* is always short. It resembles *allegory* and *parable* in teaching a moral lesson, and in its use of concrete images for abstract ideas; but it differs in that its story is usually unreal, as of talking animals or plants, while the *parable* and the *allegory* portray persons.

***al-le-gret-to** (ăl'lā-grĕt'tō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It., dim. of *allegro*, brisk], *Mus.*, somewhat fast or lively, between *andante* (slow) and *allegro* (fast):—*n. Mus.*, a movement played in a moderately fast and lively tempo.

***al-le-gro** (ăl-lā'grō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. = brisk < Lat. *alacer*, quick], *Mus.*, fast; lively:—*n. Mus.*, a movement played very fast, the only quicker movements being *presto* and *vivace*.

al-le-lu-ia (ăl'ĕ-lōō'yə), *interj.* [< Gk. *allēlouia* < Heb. *hallelu-jah*, praise ye Jehovah], praise ye the Lord:—*n.* a song or cry of praise and joy. Also, **al'le-lu'iah**. See **hal'le-lu'jah**, *Pfd. S.*

al-ler-gic (ă-lûr'jĭk), *adj.* [see **allergy**], **1**, pertaining to allergy; as, an *allergic* reaction; **2**, affected with an allergy: as, he is *allergic* to dust.

al-ler-gy (ăl'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *allos*, other + *ergon*, work, action], *Med.*, an unusual or ex-

treme sensitivity to certain substances, especially foreign proteins, and to the action of physical agents, as heat or cold, such sensitivity to pollens producing the symptoms of hay fever.

al-le-vi-ate (ă-lē′vĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *alleviare* (*-atus*) < *ad*, to + *levare*, to lift up; lighten], to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.—*n.* **al-le′vi-a′tion.**—*n.* **al-le′vi-a″tor.**—*adj.* **al-le′vi-a-tive.**—*adj.* **al-le′vi-a-to-ry.**

Syn. allay, soften, assuage. (See mitigate.)

[1]al-ley (ăl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (-iz)], [< O.F. *alee*, passage < *aller*, to go], 1, a narrow passage, as from one part of a building to another; 2, a long, narrow inclosure; as, a bowling *alley;* 3, a narrow street in a city.

[2]al-ley (ăl′ĭ), *n.* [contr. of *alabaster*], a large marble, often colored: originally made of alabaster.

al-ley-way (ăl′ĭ-wā″), *n.* [*alley* + *way*], a short or narrow passageway, as between houses.

All Fools' Day April 1: so called because playful tricks to "fool" or mislead are performed on that day.

all fours all four limbs of a quadruped or human being: **to be, go,** or **run, on all fours,** to be on an equal footing (with); be perfectly consistent.

all hail [*hail* < O.N. *heill*, wholesome; sound], all health: a salutation or greeting.

All-hal-lows (ôl″hăl′ōz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [*all* + *hallow* (< A.S. *hālga*, saint)], All Saints' Day, observed November 1.

al-li-a-ceous (ăl″ĭ-ā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *allium*, garlic], 1, pertaining to the genus (*Allium*) which contains the onion, garlic, and leek; 2, hence, smelling or tasting of onion or garlic.

al-li-ance (ă-lī′ăns), *n.* [see **ally**], 1, relation or connection by birth or marriage; 2, union between nations or parties; 3, a document or treaty which embodies such a union between nations or parties; 4, the nations or parties included in the union.

Syn. confederacy, league, coalition, compact.

al-li-ga-tor (ăl′ĭ-gā″tẽr), *n.* [< Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard < Lat. *lacerta*, lizard], *Zoöl.*, 1, any of a genus (*Alligator*) of reptiles of the southeastern United States and China, in the crocodile family, some-

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times growing 17 feet long, having a short, blunt snout, long teeth, and partially webbed feet, and frequenting marshes and river banks; 2, loosely, any crocodile.

al-li-ga-tor pear (ăl′ĭ-gā″tẽr), [corr. of Mex. *ahuacatl*], the avocado, a West Indian tree bearing a pearlike fruit; also, the fruit.

al-lit-er-a-tion (ă-lĭt″ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *litera*, letter], the repetition of the initial sound of a word in one or more closely following words, as in *over stock and stone.*—*adj.* **al-lit′er-a-tive.**—*adv.* **al-lit′er-a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **al-lit′er-a-tive-ness.**

al-lo-cate (ăl′ō-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< L.L. *allocare* (*-atus*), to allot < Lat. *ad*, to + *locare*, to place], to assign or allot; apportion, as shares.—*n.* **al′lo-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **al′lo-ca-ble.**

al-lo-cu-tion (ăl″ō-kū′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *loqui* (*locutus*), to speak], a formal or authoritative exhortation or address, as by the Pope.

al-lo-di-al (ă-lō′dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **alodium**], free of rent or feudal service: opposite of *feudal:*—*n.* land thus held; allodial land.—*n.* **al-lo′di-um.** See **a-lo′di-al,** *Pfd. S.*

al-log-a-my (ă-lŏg′ă-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *allos*, other + *gamos*, marriage], *Bot.*, cross-fertilization; fertilization of a flower by pollen from another plant of the same species: opposite of *autogamy.*

al-lo-path (ăl′ō-păth), *n.* [< Gk. *allos*, other, different + *pathos*, suffering, feeling], one who favors or practices allopathy (which see).—*adj.* **al″lo-path′ic.**—*adv.* **al″lo-path′i-cal-ly.**

al-lop-a-thy (ă-lŏp′ă-thĭ), *n.* a method of treating disease by administering remedies to induce conditions or symptoms different from those accompanying the disease to be cured: a term devised to name the usual or standard practice, to distinguish it from homeopathy (which see).—*n.* **al-lop′a-thist.**

al-lot (ă-lŏt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* allotted, *p.pr.* allotting], [< O.F. *aloter* < *a*, to + *loter*, to divide by lot], 1, to distribute or divide, as by lot; 2, to apportion, as shares; 3, to assign for a specific purpose.

Syn. assign, apportion, destine, give, award.

al-lot-ment (ă-lŏt′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of apportioning; distribution, as by lot; 2, that which is so divided, or any portion of it, as a piece of land; 3, an allowance; especially, money paid to a soldier's family for their support during his absence for service in war; in England, a piece of land allowed to a farm laborer for private cultivation.

al-lo-trope (ăl′ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gk. *allos*, other + *tropos*, form], *Chem.*, one of the two or more different forms in which some elements or their compounds exist without variation in chemical composition, as, for example, diamond, lampblack, and graphite, forms of carbon; as, graphite is an *allotrope* of carbon.—*adj.* **al″lo-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk); **al″lo-trop′i-cal.**—*adv.* **al″lo-trop′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **al-lot′ro-py** (ă-lŏt′rō-pĭ).

***all' ot-ta-va** (ăl′ lōt-tä′vä), [It. = at the octave], *Mus.*, the symbol [8va . . .] written above or below the staff to indicate that the notes are to be played an octave higher or lower than written.

al-low (ă-lou′), *v.t.* [in defs. 1, 2, < O.F. *allouer* < Lat. *ad*, to + *laudare*, to praise; in defs. 3, 4, < O.F. *alouer*, to approve < Lat. *allocare*, to assign, allot], 1, to permit (a person) to do something, or (a thing) to happen or occur; hence, *Archaic,* to consent to; sanction; approve; 2, to admit or accept as reasonable; acknowledge; grant; concede; 3, to take into account; hence, to add or subtract in consideration of something; 4, to grant, allot, or yield; let one have as a just share:—*v.i.* 1, to make concession or provision: followed by *for;* 2, to concede; admit: **allow of,** *Obs.,* to approve of.

Syn. allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. *Allow, permit,* and *suffer* are alike in expressing the idea of consenting to or letting. *Permit* is more positive than the others; we *permit* when we state definitely that a certain thing may be done. We often *allow* passively, by merely not objecting; *permit* and *allow,* however, are sometimes used interchangeably. *Suffer* is like *allow,* but is less often used. *Tolerate* implies letting that go which we condemn, but cannot help; as, people *tolerate* certain evils; it means in a narrower sense to endure something distasteful; as, I can hardly *tolerate* his smugness.

al-low-a-ble (ă-lou′ă-bl), *adj.* permissible; lawful; acceptable.—*adv.* **al-low′a-bly.**

al-low-ance (ă-lou′ăns), *n.* 1, admission; concession; 2, a definite sum or quantity granted; especially, a sum of money given weekly or monthly for pocket money, as to a minor: *Com.*, a sum granted as a reimbursement or repayment; a deduction from the gross weight or value of goods:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -anced (-ănst), *p.pr.* -ancing], to limit to a fixed amount: used of provisions.

al-low-ed-ly (ă-lou′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* by allowance or concession; admittedly.

al-loy (ă-loi′), *n.* [< Fr. *aloyer* < O.F. *aleier* < Lat. *alligare*, to combine], 1, any mixture of metals; a homogeneous substance made of two or more metals mixed; 2, a baser metal used in mixture with a finer one; 3, an admixture of evil with good: **alloy steel,** steel containing certain other metals, as nickel, chromium, manganese, etc., to increase its strength and toughness:—*v.t.* 1, to melt together or otherwise mix (metals) so as to make a uniform compound; 2, to reduce in quality by mixing; debase; as, to *alloy* gold or silver with copper.

all-round (ôl′round″), *adj.* extending all around; wide or comprehensive in range or scope; hence, versatile or many-sided; capable in many ways.

All Saints' Day November 1, celebrated in honor of all the saints; also, the season of this feast: also called *Allhallows.*

All Souls' Day *R. C. Ch.*, November 2, a day of commemoration, on which intercession is offered for all souls in purgatory.

all-spice (ôl′spīs″), *n.* [*all* + *spice*], the berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies, combining the flavors of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; also, a spice made from it: **wild allspice,** the spicebush.

al-lude (ă-lūd′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* alluded, *p.pr.* alluding], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *ludere* (*lusus*), to play], to refer indirectly: with *to.*

al-lure (ă-lūr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* allured (-lūrd′), *p.pr.* alluring], [< O.F. *alurer* < *a*, to + *lurer*, to lure], to tempt by offering something really or apparently good; entice.—*n.* **al-lure′ment.**—*n.* **al-lur′er.**

Syn. cajole, coax, decoy, draw, insnare, entrap, inveigle, lure, seduce, entice, attract.

al-lur-ing (ă-lūr′ĭng), *p.adj.* tempting; fascinating; charming; as, an *alluring* prospect.—*adv.* **al-lur′ing-ly.**—*n.* **al-lur′ing-ness.**

al-lu-sion (ă-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [see **allude**], 1, a casual, sometimes veiled, reference; a slight

suggestion or mention of something; 2, a comparison or reference by way of illustration.

al-lu-sive (ă-lū'sĭv), *adj.* 1, having reference to something not definitely or fully expressed; suggestive; 2, abounding in figures of speech; figurative.—*adv.* **al-lu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **al-lu'sive-ness.**

al-lu-vi-al (ă-lū'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *alluere* < *ad,* to + *luere,* to flow], relating to, or made of, clay, mud, or other material left by running water.

al-lu-vi-on (ă-lū'vĭ-ŏn), *n.* 1, the wash of water against a bank; also, a flood; 2, soil made or deposited by the action of water; alluvium.

al-lu-vi-um (ă-lū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -viums (-ŭmz); -via (-ă)], a deposit of sand, clay, or the like, made by running water; also, land so formed.

al-ly (ă-lī'; *n.* ăl'ī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* allied (-līd'), *p.pr.* allying], [< O.F. *alier* < Lat. *ad,* to + *ligare,* to bind], 1, to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; 2, to bind or associate, as by ties of friendship:—*n.* [*pl.* -lies (-līz')], one united or associated by such means.

Syn., n. partner, colleague, associate, confederate, accomplice. These agree in suggesting combination or coöperation for a common purpose. *Partner* is used of an associate in business, in dancing, or, on the same side, in a game. *Colleague* is applied to one of a body of professional, ecclesiastical, or academic persons; it is not ordinarily applied to *partners* in a business. *Associates* work together in a business, profession, office, or the like. *Ally* is used of an associated party or state; it is especially applied to *associates* in war. *Confederate* and *accomplice* name those joined for a guilty purpose; but a *confederate* merely contributes to the commission of crime, whereas an *accomplice* may be any one of the group involved, from the leader down.

al-ma-gest (ăl'mă-jĕst), *n.* [< Arab. *al-majisti* < Arab. *al,* the + Gk. *megistē,* greatest], a famous second-century work on astronomy, written by the astronomer Ptolemy of Alexandria.

Al-ma Ma-ter (ăl'mă mā'tĕr; mä'tĕr), [Lat. = fostering mother], the college or other institution in which one has been educated.

al-ma-nac (ôl'mă-năk), *n.* [< L.L. *almanach:* perh. < Arab. *al,* the + *manākh,* sundial], a yearbook, or calendar, giving the days of the week and month, facts about the heavens, tide tables, etc.

al-man-dine (ăl'măn-dĭn), *n.* [< obs. *alabandine* < Lat. *Alabanda,* city in Caria], a deep red variety of garnet, sometimes used as a gem.

al-might-y (ôl-mīt'ĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *eal,* all + *mihtig,* mighty], possessing all power; of unlimited might: **the Almighty,** God, the all-powerful.

al-mi-rah (ăl-mī'rä; -mē'rä), *n.* [< Hind. *almārī* < Port. *almario* < L.L. *armarium,* closet < Lat. *arma,* implements, tools, arms], in India, a chest, closet, wardrobe, or the like.

al-mond (ä'mŭnd; ăl'mŭnd), *n.* [< O.F. *almande* < Lat. *amygdala,* an almond], 1, the nut-like kernel of the fruit of a small tree (*Amygdalus communis*) somewhat like the peach; also, the tree; 2, anything like the almond in shape; specifically, a tonsil.

al-mon-er (ăl'mŭn-er), *n.* [< O.F. *aumoner* < L.L. *almosinarius, eleemosynarius,* a giver of alms], one who dispenses charity; also, one appointed to dispense alms for another.

al-mon-ry (ăl'mŭn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a place where alms are distributed.

al-most (ôl'mōst), *adv.* [< A.S. *eal,* all + *māst,* most], nearly; very nearly; all but.

alms (ämz), *n. pl.* often used as *sing.* [< A.S. *ælmesse* < L.L. *eleemosyna,* alms < Gk. *eleēmosunē,* pity], 1, charity; 2, a free gift to relieve the poor.

alms-deed (ämz'dēd"), *n.* [*alms* + *deed*], the act of giving for the relief of the poor.

alms-house (ämz'hous"), *n.* [*alms* + *house*], 1, a house supported by public charity, as a home for paupers; 2, in England, usually, a privately endowed home for the poor.

al-mug (ăl'mŭg), *n.* [Heb., perh. < Sans. *valguka,* sandalwood], a tree, yielding a valuable wood, mentioned in the Bible (1 Kings 10:11): probably the same as sandalwood. Also, **al'gum.**

a-lo-di-al (ă-lō'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **alodium**], free of rent or feudal service; held in unlimited ownership:—*n.* land thus held. Also, **al-lo'di-al.**

a-lo-di-um (ă lō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < O.H.G. *alōd, Law,* an estate in lands held by absolute ownership: not existent in England, where all land is held directly or indirectly of the king, but in the United States a universal condition: in modern legal use, called land held *in fee simple.* Also, **al-lo'di-um.**

al-oe (ăl'ō), *n.* [*pl.* aloes (-ōz)], [< Gk. *aloē,* the aloe], any of a genus (*Aloe*) of plants of the lily family, with thick, spiny leaves clustered at the base, native in Old World warm climates, especially South Africa: **American aloe,** the century plant, or maguey.

al-oes (ăl'ōz), *n.pl.* usually used as *sing.* 1, a bitter, cathartic drug, made from the juice of the leaves of some species of aloe; 2, (also called *agallochum*), the fragrant resin or wood of the aloe tree.

al-o-et-ic (ăl"ō-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to aloes:—*n.* a laxative drug containing aloes.

a-loft (ă-lôft'), *adv.* [< O.N. *á lopt,* to the sky], on high; far above the earth: *Naut.,* at the masthead, or on the higher yards or rigging of a ship.

a-lo-ha (ä-lō'hä), *n.* [Hawaiian], love: used also as a salutation of greeting or farewell.

a-lone (ă-lōn'), *adj.* [< A.S. *eal,* all + *āna,* one], without, or apart from, another; solitary; single; by itself: generally used after the noun, or in the predicate: *Archaic,* only:—*adv.* without, or apart from, another; by itself; singly; only; in solitude.

Syn., adj. lonesome, companionless, unaccompanied, unattended, deserted, desolate, unique. (See lonely.)

a-long (ă-lông'), *prep.* [< A.S. *andlang,* along], by the length of; lengthwise of:—*adv.* 1, in a line parallel with the length; 2, onward; as, let us walk *along:* **along with,** together with; in companionship with; as, go *along with* us: **along of,** *Obs.,* because of.

a-long-side (ă-lông'sīd"), *adv.* [*along* + *side*], by the side; side by side:—*prep.,* by the side of; side by side with: often *alongside of.*

a-loof (ă-lōōf'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *an,* on + *loof,* perh. < Du. *loef,* luff, or windward side of ship], 1, at a distance but within sight, 2, purposely apart or aside: as, to stand *aloof.*—*n.* **a-loof'ness.**

a-loud (ă-loud'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an,* on + *hlūd,* loud], with raised voice; loudly; audibly.

a-low (ă-lō'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an,* on + M.E. *lah* < O.N. *lāgr,* low], *Naut.,* below; in or to a lower part.

alp (ălp), *n.* [< Lat. *Alpes,* high mountains], a lofty mountain: **the Alps,** a mountain chain of Europe.

al-pac-a (ăl-păk'ă), *n.* [< Sp. *alpaco* < Arab. *al,* the + Peruv. *paco,* nat. name of animal], 1, a sheeplike animal, related to the llama, and native to the Andes of Chile and Peru; 2, the cloth made from the long, soft, silky wool of this animal.

al-pen-horn (ăl'pĕn-hôrn"), *n.* [< Ger. *alpen,* of the Alps + *horn*], a long wooden horn used by Alpine mountaineers. Also, **alp'horn".**

al-pen-stock (ăl'pĕn-stŏk"), *n.* [< Ger. *alpen,* of the Alps + *stock,* stick], a stout staff, tipped with a spike, used by mountain climbers.

al-pha (ăl'fă), *n.* [Gk. < Heb. *aleph,* leader], the first letter of the Greek alphabet [*a, A* (see App. I)]; hence, the beginning of anything: **alpha rays** or **alpha particles,** small, positively electrified particles, emitted by radium and other radioactive substances, less penetrating than beta rays.

al-pha-bet (ăl'fă-bĕt), *n.* [< Gk. *alpha* + *bēta,* first two letters of Gk. alphabet], 1, the letters or characters used in writing a language; usually, such characters arranged in order; 2, hence, first rudiments.

NOTE.—The alphabetic characters are used symbolically: 1, in music (the first seven), to name tones of a scale (see *music,* illus.); 2, in problems and hypothetical cases, as substitutes for names; as, A lends B $50; 3, in a series, as an arbitrary substitute for numbers; as, Class A, Class B, etc.; 4, in medieval Roman enumeration, to indicate values; as, A = 50 or 500, Ā = 5000 (see App. I); 5, in drawings to indicate points, lines, etc.; as, line AB, angle A, etc.—See App. I for several ancient and modern alphabets.

al-pha-bet-i-cal (ăl"fă-bĕt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the alphabet; 2, arranged according to the usual order of the letters of a language.—*adj.* **al"pha-bet'ic.**—*adv.* **al"pha-bet'i-cal-ly.**

al-pha-bet-ize (ăl'fă-bĕt-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to arrange in alphabetical order.

Al-phe-us (ăl-fē'ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Alpheios*], *Gk. Myth.,* a river god who loved and pursued a nymph, Arethusa, until Artemis changed her into a stream, and their waters united in the fountain of Arethusa on Ortygia, an island near Sicily.

Al-pine (ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *adj.* [see **alp**], belonging to, or of, the Alps: *Ethnol.,* designating one of the three great races of central Europe, with short, wide head, moderate stature, and rather dark complexion: **alpine,** belonging to or growing on any lofty mountain or mountain range

al-read-y (ôl-rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *ready*], by or before a particular time; beforehand.

Al-sa-tian (ăl-sā'shăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Alsatia*], 1, pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace; 2, pertaining to Alsatia, or Whitefriars, in London, once a sanctuary for criminals:—*n.* an inhabitant of Alsace, or of Alsatia.

al-sike (ăl'sīk), *n.* [<*Alsike*, a place in Sweden], a valuable, low-growing Swedish clover, bearing pinkish to white flower heads. Also, **al'syke.**

al-so (ôl'sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [*all*+*so*], in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition; too; besides.

alt (ălt), *adj.* [<Lat. *altus*, high], *Mus.*, high in pitch:—*n. Mus.*, the octave above the treble staff.

alt. *abbr.* 1, alternate; 2, altitude; 3, alto:—**Alta.**, official abbreviation for Alberta, Canada.

Al-ta-ir (ăl-tā'ĭr), *n.* [<Arab. *al-ṭāʾir*, the flying], the brightest star in the constellation Aquila.

al-tar (ôl'tẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *altare*, altar <*altus*, high], 1, a raised place or structure of earth or stone, on which to offer sacrifice or burn incense as a religious rite; 2, the table at which the communion is celebrated in ritualistic Christian churches.

ANCIENT HEBREW ALTAR

al-tar-piece (ôl'tẽr-pēs″), *n.* [*altar*+*piece*], a screen or panel behind an altar in a church, generally painted or in bas-relief, and representing a sacred subject; a reredos.

alt-az-i-muth (ălt-ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [*alt*(*itude*)+*azimuth*], *Astron.*, an instrument for measuring both altitude and azimuth of a heavenly body at the same time.

al-ter (ôl'tẽr), *v.t.* [<L.L. *alterare* (*-atus*), to change <Lat. *alter*, other], to cause to change; modify: *Colloq.*, to castrate:—*v.i.* to become different.

Syn. modify, change, qualify, shift, transform, convert.—*Ant.* retain, abide, endure, keep, persist, stay.

al-ter-a-ble (ôl'tẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being changed or modified.—*adv.* **al'ter-a-bly.**—*n.* **al'ter-a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **al'ter-a-ble-ness.**

al-ter-ant (ôl'tẽr-ănt), *adj.* changing or modifying: —*n.* that which changes or modifies.

al-ter-a-tion (ôl″tẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a change of form or state; 2, the act of changing; the effect produced by changing; modification.

al-ter-a-tive (ôl'tẽr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* changing or modifying: *Med.*, changing unhealthy bodily conditions gradually to healthy ones:—*n.* a medicine or treatment tending to make such a change.

al-ter-cate (ăl'tẽr-kāt; ôl'-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *altercari* (*-atus*), to dispute], to contend or wrangle; dispute.

al-ter-ca-tion (ăl″tẽr-kā'shŭn; ôl″-), *n.* a dispute; angry debate.

Syn. controversy, contention, wrangle. (See quarrel.)

al-ter-nate (ăl'tẽr-nāt; ôl'tẽr-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [<Lat. *alternare* (*-atus*), to do by turns], to cause to occur by turns:—*v.i.* to take place by turns, or in alternation; occur, act, or the like, turn and turn about (with something else); as, day *alternates* with night: *Elec.*, 1, to reverse periodically in direction, as a current; 2, to produce or be operated by a current that so changes: **alternating current**, a current that periodically reverses its direction: opposite of *direct current*:—*adj.* (ăl-tûr'nāt; ôl-; ăl'tẽr-nāt; ôl'-), 1, taking place by turns; 2, every other (one): *Bot.*, branching singly from a stem at different levels, as oak leaves: opposite of *opposite*:—*n.* in the United States, one who officially takes the place of another, as at an assembly or convention.—*adv.* **al-ter'nate-ly.**—*n.* **al-ter'nate-ness.**

al-ter-na-tion (ăl″tẽr-nā'shŭn; ôl″-), *n.* the act of taking turns; recurrence of two things turn and turn about; as, the *alternation* of day and night: *Alg.*, a rearrangement of the terms of a proportion such that the ratio of the first term to the third is equated with the ratio of the second to the fourth: **alternation of generations**, the alternation, in a life cycle, of unlike body forms, differing especially in being successively sexual and asexual (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

al-ter-na-tive (ăl-tûr'nȧ-tĭv; ôl-), *adj.* giving the choice of two things, or, loosely, of more than two, only one of which may be taken, done, etc.:—*n.* something that must be done, taken, etc., instead of something else if the latter is rejected; a choice of one of two or more things; also, any of the things open to choice.—*adv.* **al-ter'na-tive-ly.**

Syn., *n.* option, election, preference. (See choice.)

al-ter-na-tor (ăl'tẽr-nā″tẽr; ôl'-), *n. Elec.*, a generator of an alternating current.

Al-thæ-a (ăl-thē'ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *althaia*, wild mallow, perh. <*althainein*, to heal], *Gk. Myth.*, the mother of Meleager: **althæa**, *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Althæa*) of plants of the mallow family, including the marsh mallow and the hollyhock; 2, (also, *althea*), a garden shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*) of the same family.

al-though (ôl-thō'), *conj.* [*all*+*though*], though; even if; notwithstanding. Also, **al-tho'.**

al-tim-e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *altus*, high +Gk. *metron*, measure], an instrument for measuring altitude, as a quadrant or sextant: *Aëro.*, an aneroid barometer graduated to show altitude instead of pressure: used on aircraft to show the height above the earth's surface.—*n.* **al-tim'e-try.**

al-ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *altitudo*, height], 1, extent vertically; height; as, the *altitude* of a mountain; 2, elevation of position; as, a balloon at an *altitude* of 1,000 feet; 3, a high point or degree: *Astron.*, the angular elevation of a heavenly body above the plane of the horizon; *Math.*, 1, in plane geometry, the perpendicular distance from any vertex of a triangle to the side opposite, or between the parallel sides of a rhomboid or trapezoid; 2, in solid geometry, the perpendicular distance from the vertex of a pyramid or cone to the plane of the base, or between any two parallel plane faces of a solid.—*adj.* **al'ti-tu'di-nal.**

al-to (ăl'tō), *adj.* [It. = high], *Mus.*, pitched between soprano and tenor:—*n.* 1, [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], the lowest female singing voice; contralto (for range, see *music*); 2, a person with such a voice; also, the part sung by such a voice; 3, the tenor violin, or viola.

al-to-cu-mu-lus (ăl'tō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [*alto* (<Lat. *altus*, high)+*cumulus*, hill], a high cloud of fleecy masses (see *cloud*, illus.).

al-to-geth-er (ôl'tōō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* [*all*+*together*], wholly; completely; entirely; without exception: **in the altogether**, *Colloq.*, nude.

al-to-re-lie-vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz)], [<It. *alto*, high+*riliero*, relief], sculpture in which the figures stand out in bold relief from a background. Also, ***al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), [*pl.* alti-rilievi (ăl'tē-rē-lyā'vē)].

al-tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭzm), *n.* [<Fr. *altruisme*<It. *altrui*, for others<Lat. *alteri huic*, for this other], regard for the interests of others, coupled with unselfish benevolence: opposite of *egoism.*

al-tru-ist (ăl'trōō-ĭst), *n.* a person devoted to the welfare of others.—*adj.* **al'tru-is'tic.**

al-um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [<Lat. *alumen* (*-inis*), alum], *Chem.*, 1, any of a class of double sulphates, compounds of aluminum, iron, chromium, or manganese sulphate with sulphates of the alkali metals or ammonium: commonly, potash alum, a double potassium aluminum sulphate; 2, aluminum sulphate, soluble in water, astringent, and of a sweetish-sour taste: also called *alum cake.*

a-lu-mi-na (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nȧ), *n. Chem.*, the most abundant of all the earths and an essential part of all clays, containing two atoms of aluminum to every three of oxygen: largely used in dyeing and calico printing, and in pottery and porcelain manufacture.

a-lu-mi-num (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* a bluish white metallic element [symbol Al], light and lustrous, capable of being drawn or beaten very thin, a conductor of electricity and heat, and not subject to tarnishing or oxidizing when exposed to the air: the most plentiful of all metallic substances, but never found in a pure state. Also, in Great Britain and often among chemists, **al″u-min'i-um** (ăl″ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm).—*adj.* **a-lu'mi-nous** (-nŭs).

a-lum-nus (ȧ-lŭm'nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (-nī)], [Lat. =foster child, pupil<*alere*, to nourish], a male graduate of a school, college, or university.—*n. fem.* **a-lum'na** (-nȧ), [*pl.* -næ (-nē)].

al-um-root (ăl'ŭm-rōōt″), *n.* [*alum*+*root*], *Bot.*, any of several plants of the saxifrage family, perennials with most of the leaves clustered at the base of the flower stalk, bearing small, but often showy, green, white, red, or purplish flowers.

al-ve-o-lar (ăl-vē'ō-lẽr; ăl'vē-ō-lẽr), *adj.* [<Lat. *alveolus*, a small cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a cavity], containing hollows or cells, or pertaining to them: *Anat.*, 1, pertaining to the part of the jaw where the sockets for the teeth are located; 2, pertaining to the air cells of the lungs.

al-ve-o-late (ăl'vē-ō-lāt; ăl-vē'ō-lāt), *adj.* pitted, like honeycomb, with small cavities.

al-ve-o-lus (ăl-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], a small cavity or cell, like one of the cells of a honeycomb: *Anat.*, any small hollow or cell, as a socket for a tooth or an air cell in the lungs. Also, **al've-ole.**

al-vine (ăl'vĭn; -vīn), *adj.* [<Lat. *alvus*, belly], of or pertaining to the abdomen or intestines.

al-ways (ôl'wāz; ôl'wāz), *adv.* [*all*+*way*], at all times; constantly; ever; continually. Also, *Archaic*, **al'way.**

a-lys-sum (ȧ-lĭs'ŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *alusson*, a plant supposed to cure madness<*a-*, not +*lussa*, madness], any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of small plants bearing yellow flowers; 2, sweet alyssum.

am (ăm), *v.i.* [<A.S. *eom*, *eam*<Teut. *es-*, to be], first person singular present indicative of *be.*

A. M. *abbr.* **1,** [Lat. *Artium Magister*], Master of Arts: the second academic degree (also, M. A.); **2,** [Lat. *Anno mundi*], in the year of the world; **3,** [Lat. *ante meridiem*], before noon (also, a. m.):—**Am.,** America; American (also, **Amer.**):—**A. M. A.,** American Medical Association.

Am-a-dis (ăm'ȧ-dĭs), *n.* [Sp.], the hero of a cycle of Spanish romances of chivalry.

am-a-dou (ăm'ȧ-dōō), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *amator*, lover: from idea of kindling quickly], a spongy substance, as punk, made in Germany from certain fungi, and used as tinder and as a styptic.

a-mah (ä'mȧ; ăm'ȧ), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. < Port. *ama*, a nurse], *Oriental,* **1,** a female servant; **2,** a nurse, especially a wet nurse.

a-main (ȧ-mān'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, in + *mægn*, force], with force, violence, or speed.

Am-a-lek-ite (ăm'ȧ-lĕk-īt), *n.* [< Heb. *Amalek*, grandson of Esau and ancestor of tribe], *Bib.,* **1,** one of a tribe mentioned as descendants of Esau (Gen. 36:12); **2,** one of a tribe of Bedouin marauders living south of the Dead Sea.

a-mal-gam (ȧ-măl'găm), *n.* [< Fr. *amalgame* < L.L. *amalgama* < Gk. *malagma*, a soft mass < *malassein*, to soften], **1,** any metallic mixture of which mercury is the chief ingredient; **2,** a mixture or compound.

a-mal-ga-mate (ȧ-măl'gȧ-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], **1,** to alloy or mix (mercury) with another metal; **2,** to mix to form a compound:—*v.i.* to mix or combine so as to become one; as, one race *amalgamates* with another.

Syn. unite, blend, compound. (See combine.)

a-mal-ga-ma-tion (ȧ-măl"gȧ-mā'-shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of mixing mercury with another metal; **2,** the separation of precious metals from the mother rock by combining them with mercury; **3,** the blending or mixing of different elements or things; **4,** union or consolidation, as of businesses.

Am-a-ni-ta (ăm"ȧ-nī'tȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *amanitai*, a sort of fungus], *Bot.,* a large genus of fungi, most species of which are very poisonous, some, as the fly agaric and the deadly amanita, being often mistaken for edible mushrooms (see *agaric,* illus.): **amanita,** any fungus of this genus.

a-man-u-en-sis (ȧ-măn"ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Lat. *a,* from + *manus*, hand], one who writes for, or at the dictation of, another.

am-a-ranth (ăm'ȧ-rănth), *n.* [< Gk. *amarantos*, unfading], **1,** an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; **2,** any of several plants, including several bright-colored garden flowers, such as cockscomb and prince's feather; **3,** a color mixture in which the chief ingredient is magenta, a dark red dye.

am-a-ran-thine (ăm"ȧ-răn'thĭn), *adj.* **1,** never-fading; undying; **2,** purplish.

Am-a-ryl-lis (ăm"ȧ-rĭl'ĭs), *n.* [< Lat. and Gk. *Amarillis*, name of a shepherdess < *amarussein*, to sparkle], a shepherdess or rustic sweetheart in Theocritus' "Idyls"; hence, poetically or jocularly, a sweetheart: **amaryllis,** *Bot.,* any of a family (*Amaryllis*) of lilylike, bulbous plants, chiefly tropical: especially, one cultivated for its large, brilliantly colored blossoms, and called also *belladonna lily.*

a-mass (ȧ-măs'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *massa*, heap], to collect into a heap; gather together in quantity; accumulate:—*v.i.* to collect; accumulate.—*adj.* **a-mass'a-ble.**—*n.* **a-mass'er.**—*n.* **a-mass'ment.**

Syn. collect, gather, hoard, store up, accumulate.

am-a-teur (ăm"ȧ-tûr'; ăm'ȧ-tûr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *amator*, lover], one who practices any art, study, or sport for pleasure but not for money; hence, one whose work lacks professional finish.

Syn. dilettante. An *amateur* chooses his art or sport for love of it, and, though not ranked as a professional, he may be expert and accomplished. The *dilettante* shares the *amateur's* love for his chosen field, but not his application; hence he is a dabbler, one who toys with his subject, a mere trifler.

am-a-teur-ish (ăm"ȧ-tûr'ĭsh), *adj.* crude; lacking in finish, as in athletic performance or technique in art.—*adv.* **am"a-teur'ish-ly.**—*n.* **am"a-teur'ish-ness.**—*n.* **am"a-teur'ism.**

A-ma-ti (ä-mä'tē), *n.* [name of maker], a violin made by one of the Amati family who flourished at Cremona, Italy, from about 1550 to 1700.

am-a-tive (ăm'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *amare* (*-atus*), to love], full of love; inclined to love, especially to sexual love.—*n.* **am'a-tive-ness.**

am-a-tol (ăm'ȧ-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [*am*(*monium*) + *tol*(*uene*)], *Chem.,* a high explosive composed of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene, or TNT.

am-a-to-ry (ăm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [see **amative**], of, or expressing, love.—*adj.* **am"a-to'ri-al.**

am-au-ro-sis (ăm"ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *amaurōsis*, darkness], impairment or loss of vision without apparent defect in the eye: caused by an affected optic nerve.—*adj.* **am"au-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk).

a-maze (ȧ-māz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* amazed (-māzd'), *p.pr.* amazing], [< A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + M.E. *masen*, to confuse: source uncertain], to bewilder with fear or wonder; astonish; perplex:—*n. Archaic* or *Poet.,* amazement.—*adj.* **a-maz'ing.**—*adv.* **a-maz'ing-ly.**—*adv.* **a-maz'ed-ly.**—*n.* **a-maz'ed-ness.**

a-maze-ment (ȧ-māz'mĕnt), *n.* astonishment: perplexity or bewilderment arising from sudden surprise.

Syn. awe, wonder, surprise, confusion, admiration.

Am-a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [perh. < Gk. *a-*, without + *mazos*, a breast: from legend that right breast was removed to allow use of bow and spear], *Gk. Myth.,* one of a warlike race of women from Asia Minor, who helped the Trojans in the Trojan War: **amazon,** a big, bold, tall, strong, or masculine woman.

Am-a-zo-ni-an (ăm"ȧ-zō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to an Amazon; warlike; masculine; **2,** of or pertaining to the Amazon River:—*n.* **1,** an Amazon; **2,** a native of the Amazon region.

am-a-zon-ite (ăm'ȧ-zŏn-īt), *n.* [< *Amazon* River], *n.* a variety of green feldspar, used as a semiprecious stone: also called *Amazon stone.*

am-bage (ăm'bāj), *n.* [*pl.* ambages (ăm-bā'jēz; ăm'-bā-jēz)], [< Lat. *ambi-*, around + *agere*, to do; drive], a winding, circuitous, or roundabout way; an indirect proceeding.—*adj.* **am-ba'gious** (-bā'jŭs).—*adv.* **am-ba'gious-ly.**—*n.* **am-ba'gious-ness.**

am-bas-sa-dor (ăm-băs'ȧ-dẽr), *n.* [< L.L. *ambactiare*, to send around < Celt. *ambactus*, vassal], **1,** a government agent of highest rank representing his country's interests at a foreign capital; **2,** any representative or agent of another, charged with a special mission: **ambassador extraordinary,** a minister or agent sent on a special mission by the government of one country to that of another country: **ambassador plenipotentiary,** an agent sent by one country to another with full powers to make a treaty or an agreement.—*abbr.* **Amb.** Also, **em-bas'sa-dor.**—*n.fem.* **am-bas'sa-dress.**—*adj.* **am-bas"sa-do'ri-al.**

am-ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *ambre* < Arab. *anbar*, ambergris], a yellowish fossilized vegetable resin, translucent, capable of high polish, and readily electrified by friction: found especially on the shores of the Baltic:—*adj.* made of amber; yellowish in color.

am-ber-gris (ăm'bẽr-grēs), *n.* [< O.F. *ambre*, amber + *gris*, gray], a waxy substance obtained from sperm whales: used in perfumery.

am-bi-dex-ter (ăm"bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *ambi-*, on both sides + *dexter*, right hand], **1,** able to use both hands with equal skill; **2,** double-dealing:—*n.* **1,** one who can use both hands equally well; **2,** a double-dealer.—*n.* **am"bi-dex-ter'i-ty.**

am-bi-dex-trous (ăm"bĭ-dĕks'trŭs), *adj.* **1,** able to use both hands with equal skill; **2,** two-sided.—*adv.* **am"bi-dex'trous-ly.**—*n.* **am"bi-dex'trous-ness.**

am-bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ambiens* (*-entis*), going around < *amb-*, about + *ire*, to go], surrounding; inclosing.

am-bi-gu-i-ty (ăm"bĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **ambiguous**], **1,** vagueness; indefiniteness; uncertainty; **2,** an expression whose meaning can be taken in two or more ways.

am-big-u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ambiguus*, doubtful < *ambi-*, both ways + *agere*, to move], doubtful; not clear or definite; having two or more possible meanings.—*adv.* **am-big'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **am-big'u-ous-ness.**

Syn. indeterminate, doubtful, uncertain, vague. (See equivocal, obscure.)—*Ant.* clear, definite, explicit, specific, decisive.

am-bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *ambitus*, a going around], **1,** a precinct; encompassing space; especially, the space about a house; **2,** boundary; bounds.

am-bi-tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ambitio* (*-onis*), the going about in canvassing votes], **1,** an eager or immoderate desire to obtain some object, as wealth or power; **2,** the object of such a desire.

am-bi-tious (ăm-bĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** eager for advancement; strongly desirous; as, *ambitious* of wealth; **2,** controlled or characterized by a determination to succeed, attain, etc.; **3,** requiring great skill or effort for success; as, an *ambitious* program.—*adv.* **am-bi'tious-ly.**—*n.* **am-bi'tious-ness.**

am-biv-a-lent (ăm-bĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ambi-*, both + *valens* (*-entis*), worth < *valēre*, to be worth], *Psychol.,* combining two impulses or tendencies usually opposed to each other; as, an *ambivalent* emotion of love and hate for some one.

am-ble (ăm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ambled (-bld), *p.pr.* ambling], [< O.F. *ambler*, to go at an easy pace < Lat. *ambulare*, to walk], **1**, of people, to go at an easy pace; meander; **2**, of horses, to go at a peculiar pace in which the animal lifts the two feet on the same side together; pace:—*n.* **1**, a peculiar gait of a horse; a pace; **2**, any easy gait.—*n.* **am'bler.**—*adj.* **am'bling.**

am-bly-o-pi-a (ăm"blĭ-ō'pĭ-*a*), *n.* [< Gk. *amblus*, blunt + *ōps*, eye], *Pathol.*, impairment of vision without discoverable disease or change in the tissues of the eye.—*adj.* **am"bly-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk).

am-bo (ăm'bō), *n.* [*pl.* ambos (-bōz); ambones (-bō'nēz)], [< Gk. *ambōn*, a raised place], in early churches, a pulpit; a raised, desklike reading stand.

Am-boy-na wood (ăm-boi'nȧ), [< name of island in Malay Archipelago], a finely marked wood, mottled and curled, used for inlaying and fine cabinetwork. Also, **Am-boi'na wood.**

am-bro-si-a (ăm-brō'zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Gk. = the food of the gods < *ambrotos*, immortal], **1**, the food of the gods of classic mythology; **2**, anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; **3**, ragweed.—*adj.* **am-bro'si-al.**—*adj.* **am-bro'si-an.**

Am-bro-si-an chant [< Saint *Ambrose*, bishop of Milan, 374–397], *Mus.*, one of a number of early Christian plain songs, or psalm tones, set in order and arranged for church use by St. Ambrose, the entire collection forming the basis of a larger one made by Pope Gregory the Great in the sixth century.

am-bro-type (ăm'brō-tīp), *n.* [< Gk. *ambrotos*, immortal + *tupos*, impression], a type of photograph, following the daguerreotype, in which the dark parts of a thin negative on glass appear light against a black background, and the light parts, dark.

am-bry (ăm'brĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bries (-brĭz)], [< M.E. *ambery*, *amerie* < Lat. *armarium*, a closet or chest], a cupboard; closet; dresser: *Eccl.*, in liturgical churches, an inclosed niche near the altar in which are kept the sacred vessels.

ambs-ace (āmz'ās; ămz'-), *n.* [< Lat. *ambo*, both + *as*, ace], **1**, both aces, the lowest throw at dice; hence, **2**, nought; bad luck. Also, **ambes'ace.**

am-bu-lance (ăm'bū-lăns), *n.* [< Fr. (*hôpital*) *ambulance*, walking hospital < Lat. *ambulare*, to walk], **1**, an inclosed vehicle for carrying sick or wounded; **2**, a field hospital.

am-bu-la-to-ry (ăm'bū-*la*-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *ambulare* (*-atus*), to walk], **1**, pertaining to walking; **2**, having power to walk: *Med.*, designating a patient not confined to the sick bed:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a place for walking; a covered way.

am-bus-cade (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* [< Fr. *embuscade*, an ambush], **1**, a place where troops, or others, lie hidden to attack an enemy unexpectedly; **2**, the troops so hidden; **3**, the act of hiding for such a purpose:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -caded, *p.pr.* -cading], to lie in hiding.—*n.* **am'bus-cad'er.**

am-bush (ăm'bŏosh), *n.* [< O.F. *embuscher* < L.L. *imboscare*, to set in ambush < Lat. *in*, in + L.L. *boscus*, a wood], **1**, a concealed station where troops, or others, lie hidden to attack an enemy unexpectedly; **2**, the troops so hidden; **3**, the act of lying concealed to make such an attack:—*v.t.* to waylay:—*v.i.* to lie in wait.—*n.* **am'bush-ment.**

a-me-ba (*ȧ*-mē'bȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -bas (-bȧz); -bæ (-bē)], [see **amœba**], a microscopic animal: one of the simplest forms of animal life. See **a-mœ'ba**, *Pfd. S.*

a-meer (*ȧ*-mēr'), *n.* [< Arab. *amīr*, commander], a prince; governor; especially, the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also, **a-mir'.**

a-mel-io-rate (*ȧ*-mēl'yō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *meliorare* (*-atus*), to make better], to make better:—*v.i.* to grow better; improve.—*adj.* **a-mel'io-ra-tive.**

a-mel-io-ra-tion (*ȧ*-mēl"yō-rā'shŭn), *n.* improvement; betterment.

a-men (ā'mĕn'; ä'mĕn'), *adv.* and *interj.* [< Gk. *amēn* < Heb. *āmēn*, certainty < *āman*, to strengthen], verily; so be it: a word used at the end of a prayer, or in solemn assent, as to a declaration:—*n.* the utterance of the word *amen.*

a-me-na-ble (*ȧ*-mē'*nȧ*-bl), *adj.* [< Fr. *amener*, to lead to], **1**, liable or accountable; responsible; answerable; **2**, easy to lead; ready to accept advice; submissive.—*adv.* **a-me'na-bly.**—*n.* **a-me'na-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **a-me'na-ble-ness.**

a-mend (*ȧ*-mĕnd'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *amender* < Lat. *emendare*, to correct], **1**, to change for the better; **2**, to change or alter, formally or with authority:—*v.i.* to improve; become better in conduct or ways.

Syn. better, mend, improve, rectify, reform.

a-mend-a-to-ry (*ȧ*-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* corrective; tending to change for the better.

***a-mende ho-no-ra-ble** (ȧ"mänd'*ō*"nō"-rȧbl'"), *n.* [Fr.], a reparation publicly made to an injured or offended party.

a-mend-ment (*ȧ*-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* [see **amend**], **1**, a change for the better; an improvement; a correction; **2**, the alteration of a bill, motion, resolution, etc., while still under consideration by a deliberative body: especially, such a change in a government bill; **3**, a change in, or addition to, the constitution of a country, state, or society.

a-mends (*ȧ*-mĕndz'), *n.pl.* compensation or satisfaction for loss or injury.

Syn. reparation, satisfaction, restitution, recompense. (See redress.)

a-men-i-ty (*ȧ*-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *aménité* < Lat. *amoenitas*, pleasantness], pleasantness; geniality; a pleasing act or experience.

am-ent (ăm'ĕnt; ā'mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *amentum*, a strap], *Bot.*, a hanging, spike-shaped flower cluster, as of the willow or birch; a catkin (see *inflorescence*, illus.).—*adj.* **am"en-ta'ceous** (-ĕn-tā'shŭs).

a-men-ti-a (*ȧ*-mĕn'shĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [Lat. = madness, insanity], *Psych.*, lack of mental development; extreme mental subnormality or defectiveness; feeble-mindedness: distinguished from *dementia.*

Syn. (see insanity).

a-merce (*ȧ*-mûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* amerced (-mûrst'), *p.pr.* amercing], [< M.E. *amercien*, to fine < A.F. *estre à merci*, to be at the mercy of], to punish at discretion, by a fine or by taking away any right or privilege.—*n.* **a-merce'ment.**

A-mer-i-can (*ȧ*-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< *Americus* Vespucius, It. explorer (1451–1512)], **1**, pertaining to, or situated in, America; **2**, pertaining, or belonging, to the United States: **American plan**, a method whereby board, lodging, and service are charged for at a fixed rate per day or week: distinguished from *European plan*:—*n.* an inhabitant of America; especially, a citizen of the United States.

A-mer-i-ca-na (*ȧ*-mĕr'ĭ-kā'*nȧ*), *n.pl.* writings, records, objects, or the like, related or pertaining to America; things American.

A-mer-i-can-ism (*ȧ*-mĕr'ĭ-kăn-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, a phrase, word, trait, custom, or object peculiar to, or originating in, the United States; **2**, the spirit of loyalty to American ideals.

A-mer-i-can i-vy a North American woody vine; also called *woodbine* or, preferably, *Virginia creeper.*

A-mer-i-can-ize (*ȧ*-mĕr'ĭ-kăn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to bring into agreement or accord with the manners, customs, methods, and ideals characteristic of the United States.—*n.* **A-mer'i-can-i-za'tion.**

A-mer-i-can Le-gion an organization of United States citizens who were in military service during the World War.

Am-er-ind (ăm'ĕr-ĭnd"), *n.* [*Amer(ican)* + *Indian*], an Indian of America; also, an Eskimo.—*n.* and *adj.* **Am"er-in'di-an.**

am-e-thyst (ăm'ē-thĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *amethustos*, not drunken: the stone being considered a talisman against drinking], a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock crystal.—*adj.* **am"e-thys'tine** (-tĭn).

am-e-tro-pi-a (ăm"ē-trō'pĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [< Gk. *ametros*, irregular + *ōps*, eye], a defective condition of the eye, in which distant objects are not brought to a focus on the retina when the accommodation of the eye is relaxed.—*adj.* **am"e-trop'ic.**

Am-for-tas (ăm-fôr'tăs), *n.* [< M.H.G.], the knight of the Grail in Wagner's "Parsifal."

a-mi-a-bil-i-ty (ā"mĭ-*ȧ*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **amiable**], friendliness; good nature.

a-mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* [< O.F. < Lat. *amicabilis*, friendly], friendly; lovable.—*n.* **a'mi-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **a'mi-a-bly.**

Syn. attractive, charming, pleasant, agreeable.

am-i-an-thus (ăm"ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *amiantos*, undefiled < *a-*, not + *miainein*, to stain: in allusion to incombustibility], *Mineral.*, a fine, green, silky kind of asbestos.

am-i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-*kȧ*-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *amicabilis*, friendly], friendly; peaceable.—*adv.* **am'i-ca-bly.**—*n.* **am"i-ca-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **am'i-ca-ble-ness.**

[1]am-ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [< M.E. *amyt* < O.F. *amit* < Lat. *amictus*, a cloak], *Eccl.*, an oblong piece of white linen worn around the neck, under the alb, by priests at the celebration of the Eucharist.

[2]am-ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [< M.E. *amisse* < O.F. *aumusse* < Arab. *al*, the + Ger. *mütze*, cap], a hood or cape, usually lined with, or made of, gray fur, formerly worn by members of religious orders.

a-mid (*ȧ*-mĭd'), *prep.* [< A.S. *on middan*, in the middle], in the middle of; among; amidst.

am-ide (ăm'īd), *n.* [*ammonia*+*-ide*], a compound resulting from the replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element or radical, or of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia by univalent radicals.

am-i-din (ăm'ĭ-dĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *amidon* < Lat. *amulum*, starch], *Chem.*, a transparent, gelatinous solution of starch in hot water.

a-mid-ships (ə-mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* [*amid*+*ship*], in the middle of a ship.

a-midst (ə-mĭdst'), *prep.* [*amid*+*-s*, adv. ending +*-t*, as in superl.], in the middle of; among.

am-ine (ăm'ĭn; ə-mēn'), *n.* [< *am*(*monia*)+*-ine*], *Chem.*, any of a group of strongly basic compounds derived from ammonia by replacing hydrogen with hydrocarbon radicals. Also, **am'in.**

am-i-no (ăm'ĭ'nō; ə-mē'nō), *adj.* designating a member of the group of amines: also used as prefix.

a-mir (ə-mēr'), *n.* [see **ameer**], an Oriental prince; governor. See **a-meer'**, *Pfd. S.*

Am-ish (ăm'ĭsh), *n.pl.* [< Jacob *Ammann*, or *Amen*, Swiss Mennonite of 17th cent.], *Eccl.*, members of a sect of Mennonites, which originated in 1620: —*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, this sect.

a-miss (ə-mĭs), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on+*missan*, to miss], wrong(ly); improper(ly); faulty or faultily: **take amiss**, to take offense at.

am-i-to-sis (ăm'ĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, not+*mitosis*], *Biol.*, the process of cell division without chromosome formation, as in the lowest plants and sometimes in higher plants and animals.—*adj.* **am"i-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk).—*adv.* **am"i-tot'i-cal-ly.**

am-i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *amitie*, friendship], friendly or peaceful relations.

am-me-ter (ăm'mē"tēr), *n.* [< *am*(*pere*)+Gk. *metron*, measure], *Elec.*, an instrument that measures the amperage of a current; amperemeter.

[1]Am-mon (ăm'ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Ammōn* < Egypt. *amun*, the hidden one], *Egypt. Myth.*, one form of the Egyptian sun god, Ra, represented with the body of a man and the head of a ram, having his chief temple in Libya: called by the Romans *Jupiter Ammon*. Also, **A'mon** (ā'mŏn); **A'men** (ā'mĕn).

[2]Am-mon (ăm–ŏn), *n.* [Heb.], an ancient Semitic people, living east of the Jordan, hereditary enemies of the Israelites, and reputedly descended from Ben-ammi (Gen. 19:38).

am-mo-ni-a (ă-mō'nĭ-ə), *n.* [see **ammoniac**], *Chem.*, **1**, a clear, pungent gas readily soluble in water, used in medicine, in manufacturing ice, etc.; **2**, a solution of this gas in water for the household: called *liquid ammonia* or *spirits of hartshorn*.

am-mo-ni-ac (ă-mō'nĭ-ăk), *adj.* [< Lat. *ammoniacus*, belonging to Ammon, because said to grow near his temple], pertaining to ammonia: **gum ammoniac**, a resinous aromatic gum produced from a certain Persian shrub, and used medicinally: **sal ammoniac**, a white, acrid, crystalline salt; ammonium chloride.—*adj.* **am"mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm"ō-nĭ'ə-kăl).

Am-mon-ite (ăm'ŏn-īt), *n.* [see **[2]Ammon**], *Bib.*, a member of the people called Ammon:—*adj.* pertaining to Ammon.

am-mon-ite (ăm'ŏn-īt), *n.* [< Lat. (*cornu*) *Ammonis*, (horn) of Ammon: from likeness to a ram's horn: see **[1]Ammon**], *Zoöl.*, any of a group of extinct mollusks with flat-coiled, spiral shell, related to the pearly nautilus of the present time.

AMMONITE (1/5)

am-mo-ni-um (ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see **ammoniac**], *Chem.*, the base in a salt formed by combining ammonia with an acid; not found except in combination.

am-mu-ni-tion (ăm"ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *la munition*, corr. to *l'amunition* < Lat. *munitio* (*-onis*), fortification], formerly, military stores; now, the material used in the discharge of cannon, firearms, etc., such as powder, balls, shells, bombs, and the like:—*v.t.* to supply with ammunition.

am-ne-si-a (ăm-nē'zhĭ-ə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, not +*mnēs-*, root of *mimnēskein*, to remind], **1**, loss of memory; **2**, especially, inability to recall or understand a familiar word.—*adj.* **am-nes'tic.**

am-nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Gk. *amnēstia*, forgetfulness], a general pardon or conditional offer of pardon for political offenses: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tied (-tĭd), *p.pr.* -tying], to pardon.

am-ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -nions (-ŏnz); -nia (-ə)], [Gk. = caul, dim. of *amnos*, lamb], in reptiles, birds, and mammals, the innermost one of the membranes, enclosed by the chorion, which envelop a fetus before birth.—*adj.* **am"ni-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk).

a-mœ-ba (ə-mē'bə), *n.* [*pl.* -bas (-bəz); -bæ (-bē)], [< Gk. *amoibē*, change], a microscopic, one-celled animal, one of the simplest forms of animal life, found in stagnant fresh-water ponds and damp earth, and parasitic in animals: consisting of a mass of protoplasm constantly changing form by putting out pseudopodia, or leglike projections. Also, **a-me'ba.**—*adj.* **a-mœ'bic.**—*adj.* **a-mœ'boid.**

a-mok (ə-mŏk'), *n.* [see **amuck**], a nervous malady of the Malays, characterized by a murderous frenzy:—*adv.* (preferably, *amuck*), in a murderous frenzy; as, to run *amok*.

AMŒBA, highly magnified, pushing out pseudopodia.

a-mong (ə-mŭng'), *prep.* [< A.S. *an*, in+(*ge*)*mang*, crowd], **1**, in the midst of; surrounded by; in the group with; **2**, by the combined action of; with the joint aid of; as, *among* them all they succeeded; **3**, in the time of; as, *among* the ancient Greeks; **4**, by distribution to; as, divided *among* them. Also, **a-mongst'.**

Syn. (see between).

a-mon-til-la-do (ə-mŏn"tĭ-lä'dō), [Sp. < *Montilla*, a town], a kind of sherry.

Am-o-rite (ăm'ō-rīt), *n.* [< Heb. *amīr*, mountain top], *Bib.*, a member of an ancient people of Canaan:—*adj.* pertaining to these people.

am-o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *amor*, love], fond of the opposite sex; in love; loving; ardent.—*adv.* **am'o-rous-ly.**—*n.* **am'o-rous-ness.**

***a-mor pa-tri-æ** (ä'mŏr pä'trĭ-ē), [Lat.], love of one's country.

a-mor-phism (ə-môr'fĭzm), *n.* [see **amorphous**], **1**, the state of being formless, irregularly shaped, etc.; amorphousness; **2**, anarchy.

a-mor-phous (ə-môr'fŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without +*morphē*, form], **1**, formless; of no determinate shape; **2**, of no specified kind or character; not organized; **3**, without regular internal structure.—*adv.* **a-mor'phous-ly.**—*n.* **a-mor'phous-ness.**

a-mort (ə-môrt'), *adj.* [< Fr. *à la mort*, to the death], without life; lifeless; spiritless.

a-mor-tize (ə-môr'tīz; -tĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd; -tĭzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], [< O.F. *amortir*, to deaden < Lat. *ad*, to+*mors* (*-tis*), death], *Law*, **1**, to sell or transfer to a corporation having perpetual rights of succession; **2**, to pay off or satisfy (a debt) by means of a sinking fund.—*adj.* **a-mor'tiz-a-ble.** —*n.* **a-mor"ti-za'tion.**—*n.* **a-mor'tize-ment.**

A-mos (ā'mŏs), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, **1**, a Hebrew herdsman who became a prophet; **2**, the book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies.

a-mo-tion (ə-mō'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *amotio* (*-onis*), removal], *Rare*, removal; ousting.

a-mount (ə-mount'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *amounter*, to amount to < *amont*, uphill < Lat. *ad*, to +*mons* (*montis*), mountain], **1**, to reach; be equal: with *to*; as, your words *amount* to a denial; **2**, to add up or be equal, as to a certain sum:—*n.* a sum total; result: **amount gross**, *Com.*, the sum total or aggregate: **amount net**, *Com.*, the sum total less all proper deductions, as for expenses, discounts, or other charges.

Syn., *n.* whole, number, mass, quantity, aggregate.

a-mour (ä"mōor'), *n.* [Fr. = love], a love affair; especially, a secret affair.

***a-mour pro-pre** (ä"mōor' prôpr''), [Fr.], self-respect; self-esteem.

am-per-age (ăm-pâr'ăj; ăm'pĕr-ăj), *n.* [see **ampere**], *Elec.*, the strength of an electrical current measured in terms of amperes.

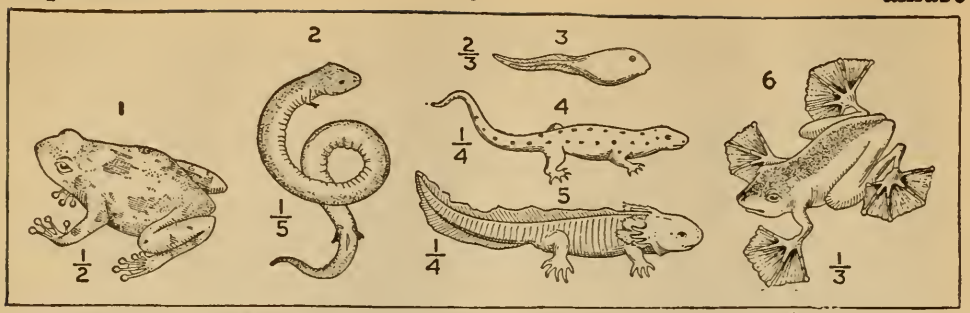
am-pere (ăm-pâr'; -pēr'), *n.* [< André Marie *Ampère* (1775–1836), Fr. electrician], *Elec.*, the practical unit of measurement of electric current, equal to the amount of current passing through a circuit whose resistance is one ohm, under an electromotive force of one volt: **ampere hour**, a unit of electrical quantity equal to the quantity of electricity conveyed by one ampere flowing for one hour. Also, ***am"père'** (äN"pâr').

am-pere-me-ter (ăm-pâr'mē"tēr; -pēr'-), *n.* [*ampere*+*[2]meter*] *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring the amperage of a current; an ammeter. Also, **am"per-om'e-ter** (ăm"pĕr-ŏm'ē-tĕr).

am-per-sand (ăm'pĕr-sănd'), *n.* [corr. of *and per se and*, "&" by itself (makes) "and"], the sign [&] for the word *and*.

Am-phib-i-a (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ə), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *amphi*, on both sides+*bios*, life], *Zoöl.*, a class of vertebrates including the frogs, toads, salamanders, etc., which pass their early life in water and their adult life, with few exceptions, on land (for illus. see next page).

am-phib-i-an (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ăn), *n.* an animal or plant living both on land and in water: *Aëro.* (also, *amphibion*), an airplane designed to take off from, or alight on, land or water:—*adj.* amphibious.



AMPHIBIA: 1, tree toad; 2, Congo snake; 3, tadpole; 4, spotted salamander; 5, axolotl; 6, flying frog.

am-phib-i-ous (ăm′fĭb′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, having the power of living both on land and in water; amphibian; hence, **2**, having two natures.—*adv.* **am-phib′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **am-phib′i-ous-ness.**

am-phi-bol-o-gy (ăm″fĭ-bŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< earlier *amphiboly*, by confusion with words in *-ology* < Lat. *amphibolia* < Gk. *amphi*, on both sides + *ballein*, to throw], a phrase or proposition capable of two interpretations; also, the ambiguity resulting from such a phrase; ambiguous wording.—*adj.* **am-phib′o-lous** (-fĭb′ō-lŭs).

am-phi-brach (ăm′fĭ-brăk), *n.* [< Gk. *amphi*, on both sides + *brakhus*, short], *Pros.*, a metrical foot represented by ⏑ – ⏑ (see *prosody*).

am-phic-ty-on (ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *amphi*, around + *ktuones*, dwellers], in ancient Greece, a delegate to an amphictyony.

am-phic-ty-on-ic (ăm-fĭk″tĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a league of peoples.

am-phic-ty-o-ny (ăm-fĭk′tĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], in ancient Greece, a league of the various states, which sent representatives to meet in council and plan for the common good.

am-phim-a-cer (ăm-fĭm′ā-sĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *amphi*, around + *makros*, long], *Pros.*, a metrical foot represented by – ⏑ – (see *prosody*).

Am-phi-on (ăm-fī′ŏn), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Zeus and Antiope, and husband of Niobe, who built the walls of Thebes by charming each stone into position with a lyre given him by Hermes.

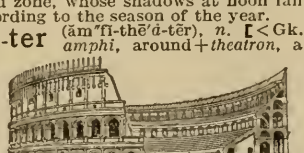
am-phi-ox-us (ăm″fĭ-ŏk′sŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *amphi*, at both ends + *oxus*, sharp], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Amphioxus*, also called *Branchiostoma*) of small, burrowing, fish-shaped animals, akin to the vertebrates; a lancelet (see *chordata*, *gastrula*, illus.).

am-phip-ro-style (ăm-fĭp′rō-stīl; ăm″fĭ-prō′stīl), *n.* [< Gk. *amphi*, on both sides + *pro*, before + *stulos*, pillar], *Class. Arch.*, a building with a columned portico at each end:—*adj.* pertaining to such an arrangement.—*adj.* **am-phip″ro-sty′lar.**

am-phis-bæ-na (ăm″fĭs-bē′nȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *amphis*, both ways + *bainein*, to go], a fabled serpent having a head at each end and able to move in either direction: *Zoöl.*, a lizard with head and tail almost indistinguishable from each other.

am-phis-ci-ans (ăm-fĭsh′ĭ-ănz), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *amphi*, both ways + *skia*, shadow], people of the torrid zone, whose shadows at noon fall north or south according to the season of the year.

am-phi-the-a-ter (ăm″fĭ-thē′ȧ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *amphi*, around + *theatron*, a place for watching], **1** an elliptical building with rows of seats sloping upward and backward around a central open space; **2**, anything resembling such a structure, as a space out of doors partly surrounded by sloping ground, or a gallery in a theater or opera house; **3**, the scene of a contest. Also, **am″phi-the′a-tre.**—*adj.* **am″phi-the-at′ric.**



AMPHITHEATER: THE COLOSSEUM

Am-phit-ri-te (ăm″fĭt-rī′tē), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Nereid, or sea nymph, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.

Am-phit-ry-on (ăm-fĭt′rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Lat. < Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, the husband of Alcmene and foster father of Hercules. Also, **Am-phit′ru-o.**

am-pho-ra (ăm′fō-rȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -ræ (-rē)], [< Gk. < *amphi*, on both sides + *phoreus*, a bearer], a tall jar of pottery, stone, or metal, with two handles, used by the Greeks and Romans to carry wine, oil, grain, etc.

AMPHORÆ 1, Greek; 2, Greek; 3, Roman.

am-ple (ăm′pl), *adj.* [< Lat. *amplus*, full], **1**, spacious; extensive; large; **2**, copious; abundant; sufficient for all needs.

Syn. wide, copious, plentiful, plenteous, bountiful, liberal, adequate, rich, generous.—*Ant.* small, scant, inadequate.

am-plex-i-caul (ăm-plĕk′sĭ-kôl), *adj.* [< Lat. *amplexus*, embracing + *caulis*, a stem], *Bot.*, encircling or embracing a stem: used of leaves which clasp the stem at their base.

am-pli-fi-ca-tion (ăm″plĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **amplify**], enlargement; extension; especially, a making fuller, as a statement, by adding details; also, an elaborated account.

am-pli-fi-er (ăm′plĭ-fī″ĕr), *n.* one who or that which makes larger: *Elec.* and *Rad.*, a device which, under control of a current or voltage of given characteristics, produces a larger current or voltage of similar characteristics: used in either transmitting or receiving apparatus: also called *booster* or *step-up*.

am-pli-fy (ăm′plĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *amplifier* < Lat. *amplificare*, to enlarge < *amplus*, large + *facere*, to make], to make larger or fuller:—*v.i.* to add to what has been said or written; speak or write at great length.

am-pli-tude (ăm′plĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *amplitudo*, largeness], **1**, extension in space, especially in breadth and range; scope; specifically, **2**, largeness of mind; breadth of thought; dignity: *Elec.*, the maximum instantaneous value of an alternating electric current or voltage; *Phys.*, the maximum value of a periodically varying quantity, as of the distance of a pendulum from the vertical.

am-ply (ăm′plĭ), *adv.* [see **ample**], liberally; abundantly; sufficiently.

am-pul-la (ăm-pŭl′ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-ē)], [Lat.], *Rom. Antiq.*, a two-handled, globular vase or flask for holding ointments or perfumes, or for serving wine; *Eccl.*, **1**, the vase in which the consecrated oil is kept; **2**, a cruet for the water or wine at Mass; *Biol.*, a dilated end of a vessel, canal, duct, or the like.

am-pu-tate (ăm′pū-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *amputare* (*-atus*), to cut off around < *am(bi-)*, around + *putare*, to prune], *Surg.*, to cut off, as a human limb.—*n.* **am′pu-ta″tor.**

am-pu-ta-tion (ăm″pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* the act of cutting off, as a human limb.

amt (ămt), *n.* [*pl.* amter (-ĕr); amts], [prob. < O.H.G. *ambaht*, servant], in Denmark and Norway, an administrative territorial division.—*n.* **amt′man.**

a-muck (ȧ-mŭk′), *adv.* [< Port. *amuco*, a frenzied Malay < Malay *amoq*, rushing in frenzy], in a murderous frenzy; as, to run *amuck*. Also, **a-mok′.**

am-u-let (ăm′ū-lĕt), *n.* [< Lat. *amuletum*, charm], a charm worn to protect against evil.

a-muse (ȧ-mūz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* amused (-mūzd′), *p.pr.* amusing], [< O.F. *amuser*, to cause to muse < *a*, to + *muser*, to stare], **1**, to entertain; divert; **2**, to excite in mirth: *Archaic*, to beguile.—*n.* **a-mus′er.**—*adj.* **a-mu′sive** (-zĭv; -sĭv).—*adj.* **a-mus′ing.**

Syn. enliven, interest, please, recreate, divert, entertain.—*Ant.* annoy, bore, distract, disturb, tire, weary.

a-muse-ment (ā-mūz′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** mental diversion; **2,** that which entertains.

Syn. diversion, recreation, entertainment, pastime. *Amusement* is the general term signifying pleasure gained from occupying the mind agreeably and lightly. *Diversion, recreation, entertainment,* and *pastime* are forms of *amusement; diversion* distracts the mind from its ordinary course and often provokes mirth; *recreation* refreshes and relaxes after hard work; *entertainment* is usually secured by some definite means, such as a play or a novel, and has commonly an intellectual as well as a social appeal; *pastime* is any agreeable mode of enjoyment that passes the leisure hour.

a-myg-da-la (ā-mĭg′dā-lā), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat. = an almond], an almond: *Anat.,* any almond-shaped formation in the body, as a tonsil or a small lobe on the under side of the cerebellum.

a-myg-da-la-ceous (ā-mĭg″dā-lā′shŭs), *adj. Bot.,* designating, or pertaining to, the family to which the almond belongs.

a-myg-da-late (ā-mĭg′dā-lāt), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or made of, almonds.

a-myg-da-line (ā-mĭg′dā-lĭn), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or made of, almonds.

a-myg-da-loid (ā-mĭg′dā-loid), *n.* [< Lat. *amygdala,* almond + Gk. *eidos,* form], an igneous rock containing almond-shaped cavities which are often filled with deposits of different minerals, as quartz:—*adj.* **1,** shaped like an almond; **2,** pertaining to, or like, the rock amygdaloid; **3,** pertaining to the tonsils.—*adj.* **a-myg″da-loi′dal.**

am-yl (ăm′ĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *amulon,* starch], *Chem.,* a hypothetical radical, C_5H_{11}, a fundamental part of many compounds, such as alcohol, fusel oil, etc., but found only in compounds: **amyl alcohol,** a colorless liquid with a strong odor, obtained by the fermentation of starchy substances.—*adj.* **a-myl′ic** (ā-mĭl′ĭk).—*adj.* and *n.* **am′y-loid.**

1an (ăn), *indef. sing. art.* or *adj.* [< A.S. *ān,* one], [used before an initial vowel sound, including silent *h,* not before the sound of *h* or *y;* as, *an* egg; *an* hour, *a* hotel, *a* ewe], **1,** a; any; one; **2,** to or for each: used distributively; as, once *an* hour: confused with earlier *an, a-,* on, as in apiece.

2an (ăn), *conj.* [reduced form of *and*], *Archaic,* and; if; as, I will go, *an* it please you.

an- *prefix,* **1,** [< A.S. *an*], on; in; as, *anon;* **2,** [< Lat. *ad*], a euphonic form of *ad;* as, *announce;* **3,** [< Lat. *amb-, ambi-*], a form of *ambi-,* both; as, *ancipital;* **4,** [< A.S *and*], against; as, *answer;* **5,** [< Gk. *an-*], not; without; as, *anarchy;* **6,** [< Gk. *ana-*], used before a vowel for *ana-,* which see.

-an *adj. suffix,* pertaining to; as, *American:*—*n. suffix,* one of; an inhabitant of; as, an *American.*

an. *abbr.* **1,** [Lat. *anno*], in the year; **2,** anonymous (commonly, **anon.**):—**A.-N.,** Anglo-Norman.

an-a- *prefix,* [Gk.], up, back, anew; again: before a vowel, *an-;* as, *anatomy; anabaptism; anode.*

-a-na *n.pl. suffix,* [Lat.], things pertaining to; sayings or anecdotes of; information upon; as, *Americana:* in some words, *-iana.*

An-a-bap-tist (ăn″ā-băp′tĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *anabaptizein,* to baptize again], one of a sect of the 16th century, opposed to infant baptism.

a-nab-a-sis (ā-năb′ā-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *ana,* up + *bainein,* to go], a military advance into a country: **Anabasis,** the account by Xenophon of the march of the 10,000 Greeks, under Cyrus, to the Euphrates, and their return.

an-ab-o-lism (ăn-ăb′ō-lĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *anabolē,* something heaped up < *ana,* up + *ballein,* to throw], *Biol.,* the process by which matter is transformed into the tissues of a living organism, as in the assimilation of food by the tissues of the body: one phase of metabolism.—*adj.* **an″a-bol′ic.**

an-ach-ro-nism (ăn-ăk′rō-nĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *ana,* against + *khronos,* time], an error in the order of time; a mistake in the date of an event; especially, the placing of something historically in a wrong time, or the use of something out of date and therefore incongruous.—*adj.* **an-ach′ro-nis′tic.**—*adj.* **an-ach′ro-nous.**—*adv.* **an-ach′ro-nous-ly.**

an-a-co-lu-thon (ăn″ā-kō-lū′thŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -thons (-thŏnz); -tha (-thā)], [Gk. *an-,* not + *akolouthos,* following < *keleuthos,* road], *Gram.,* a lack of the usual grammatical coherence in a sentence, usually for special effect, as to express strong emotion.

an-a-con-da (ăn″ā-kŏn′dā), *n.* [source uncertain, prob. orig. in Ceylon], **1,** a large tropical snake which crushes its victims, usually birds and small animals; **2,** any large snake that so kills its prey; **3,** a python or boa constrictor.

A-nac-re-on-tic (ā-năk″rē-ŏn′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Anakreōn,* Gk. poet of fifth cent. B. C.], pertaining to Anacreon, who wrote light, graceful lyrics extolling love and wine: **anacreontic,** amatory; convivial:—*n.* a poem after the manner of Anacreon; light, convivial, amatory verse.

an-a-cru-sis (ăn″ā-krōō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ana,* up + *krouein,* to strike], *Pros.,* one or two unaccented syllables at the beginning of a verse properly beginning on an accented syllable; *Mus.,* a group of unaccented, unharmonized notes, leading up to the first accented tone of a phrase or a composition.

an-a-dem (ăn′ā-dĕm), *n.* [< Gk. *anadēma,* a band about the head], *Rare* or *Poet.,* a garland for the head, a wreath; a fillet.

an-ad-ro-mous (ăn-ăd′rō-mŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *ana,* up + *dramein,* to run], *Zoöl.,* designating fish which ascend rivers in the spawning season.

a-næ-mi-a (ā-nē′mĭ-ā), *n.* [< Gk. *an-,* without + *haima,* blood], *Pathol.,* **1,** a general condition of the body, resulting from many causes, often obscure, characterized by a scant supply of blood, of red corpuscles, or of red coloring matter, called hæmoglobin, in the blood: also called *general,* or *secondary, anæmia;* **2,** a disease, generally fatal, characterized by increase of the white blood corpuscles, and marked decrease of the red corpuscles, with changes in their form and composition: also called *pernicious,* or *primary, anæmia.* Also, **a-ne′mi-a.**—*adj.* **a-næ′mic.**

an-æs-the-si-a (ăn″ĕs-thē′sĭ-ā; -zhĭ-ā), *n.* [< Gk. *an-,* not + *aisthēsis,* perception], *Med.,* a loss of bodily feeling, or power of sensation, due to disease, the inhaling of gas, hypnotism, or the like; insensibility, especially to pain; absence of sensation: opposite of *æsthesia.* Also, **an″es-the′si-a.**

an-æs-thet-ic (ăn″ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *adj. Med.,* **1,** relating to loss of sensation; **2,** taking away bodily feeling; producing insensibility:—*n.* an anæsthetic gas or drug, as ether, chloroform, or cocaine. Also, **an″es-thet′ic.**

an-æs-the-tize (ăn-ēs′thē-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], *Med.,* to render insensible of pain, as by a drug. Also, **an-es′-the-tize.**—*n.* **an-æs′the-tist.**—*n.* **an″æs-thet″i-za′tion** (ăn″ĕs-thĕt″ĭ-zā′shŭn; ăn-ēs″thē-tĭ-zā′shŭn).

an-a-glyph (ăn′ā-glĭf), *n.* [< Gk. *ana,* up + *gluphein,* to carve, engrave], an ornament or work of art in stone or metal, carved, engraved, or embossed with figures in low relief, as a cameo.—*adj.* **an″a-glyph′ic.**—*adj.* **an″a-glyp′tic** (-glĭp′tĭk).

an-a-gram (ăn′ā-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *ana,* back, again + *gramma,* a letter], **1,** a word or sentence obtained by changing the order of the letters in another word or sentence; **2,** a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards; as, *live* is an *anagram* of *evil: pl.* a game in which the players try to form words with letters printed on small cards: also called *logomachy.*—*adj.* **an″a-gram-mat′ic.**

An-a-kim (ăn′ā-kĭm), *n.pl.* [*pl.* also Anakims], [Heb. = giants], *Bib.,* the sons of Anak, a race of giants in southern Palestine (Josh. 11:21): **Anak** (ā′năk), *sing.,* **1,** the supposed progenitor of the Anakim (Num. 13:33; Deut. 9:2); **2,** the Anakim collectively.

a-nal (ā′năl), *adj.* [see **anus**], pertaining to the anus, or opening of the intestine at the lower end.

anal. *abbr.* **1,** analogous; analogy; **2,** analytic; analysis; analytical.

an-a-lects (ăn′ā-lĕkts), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *analektos,* selected], a collection of literary fragments or extracts; contents of a scrapbook.

an-al-ge-si-a (ăn″ăl-jē′sĭ-ā; -zĭ-ā), *n.* [Gk. = painlessness], insensibility to pain.

an-al-ges-ic (ăn″ăl-jēs′ĭk), *adj. Med.,* **1,** capable of dulling pain; **2,** insensible to pain:—*n. Med.,* a remedy that lessens or removes pain.

a-nal-o-gist (ā-năl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [see **analogy**], one who reasons by using analogy.

a-nal-o-gize (ā-năl′ō-jīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], **1,** to seek resemblances in things, conditions, processes, or the like; **2,** to reason, illustrate, or explain, by comparing with other things, usually more familiar; use analogies.

a-nal-o-gous (ā-năl′ō-gŭs), *adj.* having resemblance; similar; corresponding in certain ways: *Biol.,* like in organic action, but not in structure.—*adv.* **a-nal′o-gous-ly.**—*n.* **a-nal′o-gous-ness.**

an-a-logue (ăn′ā-lŏg), *n.* that which has some resemblance to, or corresponds to, something else: *Biol.,* **1,** an animal or plant which in certain ways corresponds to another in a different group or locality; **2,** an organ in a certain species which in its action is like an organ of different structure in another species, as the wings of birds and insects; *Logic,* a parallel case; an analogy. Also, **an′a-log.**

a-nal-o-gy (ȧ-năl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *ana*, according to + *logos*, ratio, proportion], partial agreement or resemblance, or the assertion of it, between things somewhat different; as, to say that food is to the body what fuel is to an engine is to draw an *analogy: Logic*, a form of reasoning which infers that things, conditions, processes, etc., which are alike in some ways are alike in other ways; *Biol.*, likeness in purpose or action without likeness in structure, as between the wing of a bird and the wing of a bee or bat, or the winglike membrane of a flying squirrel: opposite of *homology*.—*adj.* **an″a-log′i-cal** (ăn″ȧ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **an″a-log′i-cal-ly.**

Syn. similarity, relation, likeness, comparison.

a-nal-y-sis (ȧ-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *analusis*, a breaking up < *ana*, up + *luein*, to loosen], the division or separation of a thing into the parts that compose it; as, the *analysis* of a plant, problem, or sentence: *Chem.*, the resolution of a compound into its parts; *Psych.*, psychoanalysis.

an-a-lyst (ăn′ȧ-lĭst), *n.* one who analyzes: *Psych.*, a physician who practices psychoanalysis.

an-a-lyt-i-cal (ăn″ȧ-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, separating into component parts; as, *analytical* chemistry; 2, tending to resolve an object or idea into its component parts; as, an *analytical* habit of thought: **analytical balance**, a highly sensitive balance (see *balance*, illus.).—*adj.* **an″a-lyt′ic.**—*adv.* **an″a-lyt′i-cal-ly.**

an-a-lyt-ics (ăn″ȧ-lĭt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of logic which analyzes thought.

an-a-lyze (ăn′ȧ-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lyzed (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lyzing], 1, to separate into component parts; 2, to examine closely and critically. Also, **an′a-lyse.**—*n.* **an′a-lyz″er.**—*adj.* **an′a-lyz″a-ble.**

an-am-ne-sis (ăn″ăm-nē″sĭs), *n.* [Gk. = a calling to mind < *ana*, again + *mimnēskein*, to recall], recollection, especially of a previous existence: *Psych.*, the process of reproduction in memory; *Med.*, a patient's account of the past history of his own case.

an-an-drous (ăn-ăn′drŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *an-*, without + *anēr* (*andros*), man, husband], *Bot.*, without stamens, as a pistillate or female flower.

An-a-ni-as (ăn″ȧ-nī′ăs), *n.* [< Heb. *Hananiah*], *Bib.*, a follower of the Apostles, who was struck dead for lying (Acts 5:1–10); hence, a liar.

an-a-pest (ăn′ȧ-pĕst), *n.* [< Gk. *anapaistos*, struck back < *ana*, back + *paiein*, to strike], a poetic foot or measure consisting of two short or unaccented syllables followed by a long or accented syllable, with the accent on the last; as, I am mon′- | arch of all′ | I sur-vey′. Also, **an′a-pæst.**—*adj.* **an″a-pes′tic.**

an-a-phy-lax-is (ăn″ȧ-fĭ-lăk′sĭs), *n.* [*ana-*, again + (*pro*)*phylaxis*; as if opp. of *prophylaxis*], special susceptibility to inoculation, especially to a second inoculation with a protein.

an-arch (ăn′ärk), *n.* [see **anarchy**], an instigator to lawless revolt; an inciter to anarchy.

a-nar-chic (ȧ-när′kĭk), *adj.* 1, relating or pertaining to the political theory called anarchy; 2, in a state of lawlessness or disorder; without government; in confusion.—*adj.* **a-nar′chi-cal.**

an-arch-ism (ăn′ȧr-kĭzm), *n.* 1, a political doctrine that all government is unnecessary, and therefore an evil; 2, the advocacy of lawlessness, anarchy, terrorism, or nihilism.

an-arch-ist (ăn′ȧr-kĭst), *n.* 1, one who believes in anarchism; 2, one who stirs up violent revolt against established government.

an-arch-y (ăn′ȧr-kĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *an-*, without + *arkhē*, government], 1, absence or lack of government; hence, a lawless condition of society; 2, terrorism; disorder; confusion in general; 3, the theory of absolute individual liberty.

an-ar-thri-a (ăn-är′thrĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *an-*, without + *arthron*, joint], *Anat.*, absence of joints: *Psych.*, impairment or loss of ability to speak distinctly, without paralysis of the muscles of articulation; psychic mutism: a form of aphasia (which see).

an-as-tig-mat (ăn-ăs′tĭg-măt′), *n.* [< Gk. *an-*, not + *a-*, not + *stigma*, point], *Optics*, a high-grade lens system or compound lens through which rays are brought to a sharp focus; a lens free from astigmatism.—*adj.* **an-as″tig-mat′ic.**

a-nas-to-mose (ȧ-năs′tō-mōz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mosed (-mōzd), *p.pr.* -mosing], [see **anastomosis**], 1, *Anat.* and *Biol.*, to join or run into one another; form a network, as nerves or blood vessels; 2, of rivers, to meet and run together.

a-nas-to-mo-sis (ȧ-năs″tō-mō′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *anastomoein*, to discharge < *ana*, again + *stomoun*, to furnish with a mouth], a running together or union, as of streams: *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a union or cross connection, as of arteries or veins; *Bot.*, an interlacing, as of leaf veins.

a-nas-tro-phe (ȧ-năs′trō-fē), *n.* [< Gk. *ana*, back + *strophē*, a turning], *Rhet.* and *Gram.*, inversion or alteration of the natural order of words; as, "came a runner from the battle."

a-nath-e-ma (ȧ-năth′ē-mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mas (-mȧz)], [Gk. = an accursed thing], 1, a person or thing thought to be accursed or devoted to evil and destruction; 2, the solemn curse of the church in excommunication; 3, a prayer that calamity may fall upon a person, as for revenge.

a-nath-e-ma-tize (ȧ-năth′ē-mȧ-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to pronounce a curse against; curse:—*v.i.* to utter denunciations; curse.—*n.* **a-nath″e-ma-ti-za′tion.**

an-a-tom-ic (ăn″ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* [see **anatomy**], 1, relating to dissection of the body, or to the parts of the body so dissected; 2, structural or morphological rather than functional.—*adj.* **an″a-tom′i-cal.**—*adv.* **an″a-tom′i-cal-ly.**

a-nat-o-mist (ȧ-năt′ō-mĭst), *n.* one skilled in the dissection of plants and animals; one learned in the structure of plants and animals.

a-nat-o-mize (ȧ-năt′ō-mīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], 1, to dissect; study the structure of; 2, to analyze; examine critically.—*n.* **a-nat″o-mi-za′tion** (-mĭ-zā′shŭn; -mī-).

a-nat-o-my (ȧ-năt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Gk. *anatomē*, a cutting up < *ana*, up + *temnein*, to cut], 1, the art or science of dissection; 2, the science that treats of the structure of the parts of plants or animals, and the relation of these parts to one another; 3, the structure of a plant or animal; 4, a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a treatise on dissection; 5, a body to be used as a subject for dissection; 6, a skeleton.

a-nat-ta (ȧ-năt′tȧ), *n.* [see **annatto**], a yellowish red dye used to color butter, cheese, or the like. Also, **a-nat′to.** See **an-nat′to**, *Pfd. S.*

-ance *n. suffix*, [< O.F. *-ance* < Lat. *-antia*], denoting action, process, quality, or state; as, assist*ance*; hindr*ance*; brilli*ance*. Also, **-an-cy.**

an-ces-tor (ăn′sĕs-tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *ancestre* < Lat. *antecessor*, a foregoer < *ante*, before + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], a person from whom one is descended in direct line; a forefather; progenitor; forbear.—*n. fem.* **an′ces-tress.**—*adj.* **an-ces′tral.**

an-ces-try (ăn′sĕs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], 1, a line of descent traced from a period more or less remote; 2, the persons of such a line; lineage.

An-chi-ses (ăn-kĭ′sēz), *n.* [< Gk. *Agkhisēs*], *Class. Myth.*, the father of Æneas, on whose shoulders he was carried from the burning city of Troy.

an-chor (ăng′kẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *ancor* < Lat. *ancora* < Gk. *agkura*, a hook], 1, a heavy iron implement for mooring a vessel, generally having flukes and connected to the vessel by means of a chain or cable; 2, any like device for holding fast a movable object; 3, figuratively, that on which dependence is placed for security or stability: *Arch.*, a metallic plate or clamp on the outer end of a tie connecting opposite walls to prevent bulging, often having an ornamental shape, as of an X or elongated S:—*v.t.* to moor, as a vessel; hold fast:—*v.i.* to become fixed; lie secure in harbor; also, to take and hold any firm, safe position.

ANCHORS
1, common; 2, Dunn's patent; 3, mushroom.
A, ring; B, stock; C, shank; D, flukes; E, crown.

an-chor-age (ăng′kẽr-ăj), *n.* 1, a suitable or customary place for the securing of vessels to the ground under water; 2, the hold attained by an anchor; 3, harbor dues for mooring vessels.

an-cho-ret (ăng′kō-rĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *anachorete* < L.L. *anachoreta* < Gk. *anakhōrētēs*, a recluse < *ana*, back + *khōrein*, to withdraw], one who voluntarily leaves the world and lives alone, usually to devote his time to religion or philosophy; a recluse; hermit. Also, **an′cho-rite** (-rīt).—*n. fem.* **an′cho-ress.**

an-cho-vy (ăn-chō′vĭ; ăn′chō-vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -vies (-vĭz)], [< Sp. *anchova*, perh. < Basque *anchua* < *antzua*, dry], a very small fish, usually four or five inches long, of the herring family, common in the Mediterranean, noted for its peculiar flavor and used for pickling and as a sauce: **anchovy pear**, a West Indian fleshy fruit similar to the mango.

an-chu-sin (ăng′kū-sĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *anchusa* < Gk. *agkhousa*, alkanet], *Chem.*, a resinous red dye from the root of the alkanet and related plants.

an-chy-lo-sis (ăng″kĭ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [see **ankylosis**], *Pathol.*, abnormal stiffening and consolidation of a joint. See **an″ky-lo′sis**, *Pfd. S.*—*t.t.* and *v.i.* **an′chy-lose.**—*adj.* **an″chy-lot′ic** (ăng″kĭ-lŏt′ĭk).

¹an-cient (ān′shĕnt), *adj.* [< OF. *ancien* < L.L. *antianus*, former < Lat. *ante*, before], 1, pertaining to times long past or to remote ages; 2, hence, very old; of great age or antiquity: **ancient history**, usually, the period from earliest times to the fall of Rome in A. D. 476: **Ancient Mariner**, a poem by S. T. Coleridge: **Ancient of Days**, God:—*n.* one who lived in times long ago; also, an aged person.—*adv.* **an′cient-ly.**—*n.* **an′cient-ness.**—*n.* **an′cient-ry.**

Syn., *adj.* aged, antiquated, antique, immemorial, venerable, gray, time-honored, olden, hoary.—*Ant.*, *adj.* new, recent, modern, novel, fresh.

²an-cient (ān′shĕnt), *n.* [corrupt form of *ensign*], *Obs.*, 1, a standard bearer; 2, a flag.

an-cil-la-ry (ăn′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *ancilla*, a maidservant], 1, like a maidservant; 2, subservient; subordinate; auxiliary.

an-cip-i-tal (ăn-sĭp′ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *anceps* (*-cipitis*), two-headed], 1, double-faced; double in formation; 2, two-edged.—*adj.* **an-cip′i-tous.**

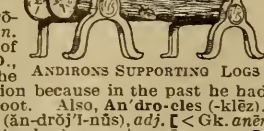
-an-cy *n. suffix*, [see **-ance**], denoting action, process, quality, or state. See **-ance.**

and (ănd), *conj.* [A.S.], a word connecting a word, phrase, clause, or sentence, with one of like kind and equal rank; a coördinate conjunction: *Obs.*, if.

***an-dan-te** (ăn-dăn′tā; ăn-dăn′tē), *adj.* [It. = walking, p.pr. of *andare*, to walk], *Mus.*, moderately slow; moving easily and smoothly:—*n.* *Mus.*, a moderately slow, smooth movement.

***an-dan-ti-no** (ăn″dăn-tē′nō), *adj.* [It., dim. of *andante*, slow], *Mus.*, moderately slow, but somewhat quicker than andante:—*n.* a composition played in this tempo.

and-i-ron (ănd′ĭ″ûrn), *n.* [< O.F. *andier*, *l'andier*, andiron: source unknown], one of two rests or supports of metal for holding logs in a fireplace; firedogs (see also *Hessian*, illus.).



ANDIRONS SUPPORTING LOGS

An-dro-clus (ăn′drō-klŭs), *n.* [Lat.], a Roman slave of the first century A. D., who, sentenced to the arena, was spared by a lion because in the past he had drawn a thorn from its foot. Also, **An′dro-cles** (-klēz).

an-drog-y-nous (ăn-drŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *anēr* (*andros*), man + *gunē*, woman], having characteristics of both male and female; hermaphroditic: *Bot.*, bearing at the same time both anthers and ovaries.—*n.* **an-drog′y-ny** (-nĭ).

an-droid (ăn′droid), *adj.* [< Gk. *anēr* (*andros*), man + *eidos*, form], 1, resembling a man; 2, like a human being:—*n.* something made like a human being, but moved mechanically.—*adj.* **an-droi′dal.**

An-drom-a-che (ăn-drŏm′ă-kē), *n.* [< Gk. *Andromachē*], in Homer's "Iliad," the loving, noble, and beloved wife of Hector.

An-drom-e-da (ăn-drŏm′ĕ-dă), *n.* [< Gk. *Andromedē*], *Gk. Myth.*, a daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, exposed to a sea monster that she might save her country from destruction, was rescued and married by Perseus: subject of a poem by Kingsley; *Astron.*, a northern constellation.

An-dva-ri (ăn′dwä-rē), *n.* [O.N.], *Teut. Myth.*, the dwarf whom Loki robbed of his treasure and of his cursed magic ring.

-ane *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-anus*, pertaining to], meaning pertaining to: sometimes used as alternative to *-an* in a similar form; as, *urban*, *urbane*; *human*, *humane*: see **-an**: *Chem.*, [formed on analogy of *-ene*, *-ine*, *-one*], used in naming saturated hydrocarbons.

an-ec-dot-age (ăn″ĕk-dōt″ăj), *n.* 1, [see **anecdote**], a collection of anecdotes; 2, [*anec*(*dote*) + *dotage*], humorously, garrulous old age.

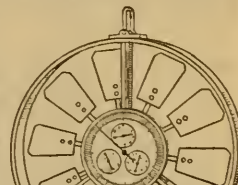
an-ec-dote (ăn′ĕk-dōt), *n.* [< Gk. *anekdota*, things unpublished < *an-*, not + *ekdotos*, given out], a brief story of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some incident, usually about a well-known person.—*adj.* **an″ec-dot″al** (-dōt″ăl).

Syn. story, tale. *Anecdote*, *story*, and *tale* are alike in using incident as the base of narrative. *Anecdote* is the relation of a detached incident, short, often characteristic, sometimes witty. The *story* weaves a series of incidents into a narrative which moves to a definite climax through a well organized plot. The *tale* is a narrative in which the incidents that form its main source of interest are loosely held together; there may be but little plot; digression and speculation are admitted into its leisurely development, and it leaves an impression as a whole, rather than through any one acute point of interest.

a-nele (ă-nēl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aneled (-nēld′), *p.pr.* aneling], [< A.S. *an*, on + *ele*, oil < Lat. *oleum*, oil], *Obs.*, to anoint; give extreme unction to.

a-ne-mi-a (ă-nē′mĭ-ă), *n.* [see **anæmia**], a condition of the body resulting from a lack of red corpuscles or the red coloring matter in the blood. See **a-næ′mi-a**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **a-ne′mic.**

a-nem-o-graph (ă-nĕm′ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *anemos*, wind + *graphein*, to write], an instrument that automatically records the velocity or direction of the wind or both.—*adj.* **a-nem″o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk).



ANEMOMETER

an-e-mom-e-ter (ăn″ĕ-mŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *anemos*, wind + *metron*, measure], a device for measuring the wind's velocity; a wind gauge.

a-nem-o-ne (ă-nĕm′ō-nē; ăn″ĕ-mō′nē), *n.* [< Gk. *anemos*, wind], any of several plants of the crowfoot family (genera *Anemone* and *Anemonella*), without petals but with white or pinkish sepals; especially, the wood anemone, or windflower: **sea anemone**, any of several sessile marine invertebrates (order *Actinaria*), with soft, tubular bodies crowned with numerous tentacles, somewhat resembling a chrysanthemum blossom in appearance (see *Cœlenterata*, illus.).

THE WOOD ANEMONE, OR WINDFLOWER

an-e-moph-i-lous (ăn″ĕ-mŏf′ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *anemos*, wind + *philos*, loving], *Bot.*, dependent on the wind for pollination: said of plants whose pollen is carried and scattered by the wind.

a-nem-o-scope (ă-nĕm′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *anemos*, wind + *skopein*, to look], an instrument devised to indicate or record the direction of the wind, or to predict changes in weather.

a-nent (ă-nĕnt′), *prep.* [< M.E. *anent*, *onefent* < A.S. *on eifen*, on a level], regarding; concerning; in relation to. Also, **a-nenst′.**

an-er-oid (ăn′ĕr-oid), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *nēros*, liquid + *eidos*, form], not containing a liquid: said of a kind of barometer or battery:—*n.* a barometer or battery containing no liquid: **aneroid barometer**, an instrument in which variation of atmospheric pressure is shown by a pointer controlled by the motion of the elastic top of a closed box from which the air has been partially exhausted: used in measuring altitudes (for illus. see *barometer*).

an-es-the-si-a (ăn″ĕs-thē′sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [see **anæsthesia**], *Med.*, a loss of bodily feeling due to disease, the inhaling of gas, or the like. See **an″æs-the′si-a**, *Pfd. S.*

an-es-thet-ic (ăn″ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *adj. Med.*, 1, relating to loss of sensation; 2, taking away bodily feeling; producing insensibility:—*n.* a gas or drug which produces insensibility. See **an″æs-thet′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

an-es-the-tize (ăn-ēs′thē-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], *Med.*, to render insensible of pain. See **an-æs′the-tize**, *Pfd. S.*

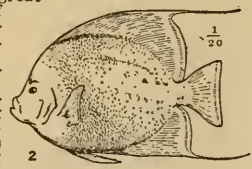
an-eu-rysm (ăn′ū-rĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *ana*, up + *eurunein*, to widen], *Med.*, a dilatation at some point in an artery, caused by the pressure of blood on weakened tissues, and resulting in a tumor. Also, **an′eu-rism.**—*adj.* **an″eu-rys′mal.**

a-new (ă-nū′), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *new*], afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

an-gel (ān′jĕl), *n.* [< Lat. *angelus*, angel < Gk. *aggelos*, a messenger], 1, *Theol.*, a messenger of God; 2, *Theol.*, one of an order of spiritual beings, having immortal life, and supposed to form a connection between the seen and the unseen worlds: usually good, but sometimes evil; as, Lucifer, the fallen *angel*; 3, an old English gold coin bearing an image of the archangel Michael; 4, a guiding, guarding, or controlling influence, as of a person; 5, a person with great spiritual loveliness of character: *Theat.*, the financial sponsor or backer of a theatrical production.

an-gel fish *Zoöl.*, **1**, a large shark (*Squatina squatina*), six to eight feet long, with winglike fins, found along the coasts of North America and Europe: also called *angel shark;* **2**, any of several beautifully colored fishes found in warm seas.

an-gel-ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, relating to the angels; divine; **2**, having great spiritual loveliness of character; saintly; adorable.—*adj.* **an-gel'i-cal.** —*adv.* **an-gel'i-cal-ly.**



an-gel-i-ca (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Angelica*) of tall, flowering herbs of the parsley family: so called in allusion to their supposed healing properties; especially, a fragrant, spicy species (*A. archangelica*), the roots and stalks of which are often candied: **angelica tree**, the Hercules'-club, a small, prickly tree (*Aralia spinosa*), with handsome foliage: **Angelica**, a sweet, white, California wine.

ANGEL FISH: 1, def. 1; 2, def. 2.

an-gel-ol-o-gy (ān"jĕl-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *angelus*, angel + Gk. *-logia*, teaching], a discourse, or body of doctrines, about angels.

An-ge-lus (ăn'jē-lŭs), *n.* [first word of the prayer], *R. C. Ch.*, **1**, a prayer or devotion, said morning, noon, and night, in memory of the annunciation by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of the forthcoming birth of Jesus; also, the church bell which is rung to announce such devotions; **2**, a painting by J. F. Millet, showing peasants stopping to pray.

an-ger (ăng'gẽr), *n.* [< O.N. *angr*, trouble], excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath:—*v.t.* to provoke to resentment; incite to wrath; enrage.

Syn., *n.* anger, indignation, resentment, rage, wrath, ire, fury; also, temper, irritation, choler, hatred, animosity, passion. The words of the first group express degrees of agitation aroused by offense and injury. *Anger* is a sudden, brief, violent displeasure. *Resentment* is a sullen, unyielding *anger* continued by brooding over the personal injury that caused it. *Wrath* is *anger* on a large scale, especially when felt by those in a superior position; as, the *wrath* of the gods. *Ire* is a poetical term for *wrath*. *Indignation* is righteous *anger*, often impersonal and unselfish. *Rage* is a violence of angry feeling that sweeps one away from moderation and control; *fury* may go beyond control and render the furious person temporarily out of his mind.

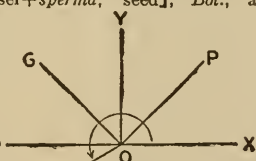
An-ge-vin (ăn'jē-vĭn), *adj.* [< Fr. *Anjou*, name of province], **1**, of or relating to the former French province of Anjou; **2**, specifically, relating to the Plantagenet kings of England (1154–1485), descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant or native of the French province of Anjou; **2**, a member of the royal house of Anjou; **3**, any of the Plantagenet kings of England. Also, **An'ge-vine** (-vĭn; -vīn).

an-gi-na (ăn'jĭ-nȧ; ăn-jī'nȧ), *n.* [Lat. = a choking], *Med.*, any disease, especially of the pharynx or throat, characterized by spasmodic, suffocative attacks: **angina pectoris** (pĕk'tō-rĭs), [Lat. *pectoris* = of the chest], a painful muscular spasm of the chest, due to a diseased condition of the heart: often fatal.

an-gi-o-sperm (ăn'jĭ-ō-spûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *aggeion*, vessel + *sperma*, seed], *Bot.*, a plant bearing seeds inclosed in a case, as the bean and most flowering plants: opposite of *gymnosperm*.—*adj.* **an"gi-o-sper'mous.**

Angl. *abbr.* Anglican.

1an-gle (ăng'gl), *n.* [< Lat. *angulus*, corner], **1**, the figure formed near the intersection of two lines or planes, or three or more planes that meet in a point; **2**, the space included in such a figure; **3**, the amount of divergence between two lines or planes that are not parallel; **4**, a corner or nook formed where two walls meet; **5**, a sharp edge or projection; **6**, a point of view; as, consider it from all *angles:* **dihedral angle**, the figure formed by two planes not parallel; in an airplane, the dihedral (which see for illus.): **solid angle**, the figure formed by three planes that meet at a point: **angle iron**, an L-shaped piece of iron, used to reënforce a corner: —*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], to turn at an angle: **angled**, *Her.*, of a line, broken by a short section at right angles (see *heraldry*, illus.).



ANGLES
O, vertex; XOP, acute angle; XOY, right angle; XOG, obtuse angle; XOD, straight angle; XOE, reflex angle; XOP and POY, complementary angles; XOP and POD, supplementary angles; POY and YOG, adjacent angles.

2an-gle (ăng'gl), *n.* [< A.S. *angel*, a fishhook], *Obs.*, a fishhook or fishing tackle:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* angled (-gld), *p.pr.* angling], **1**, to fish with hook and line; **2**, to use artifice in obtaining a favor, accomplishing a purpose, etc.; scheme.

An-gle (ăng'gl), *n.* [< A.S. *Angle*, pl. of *Angel*, a native of *Angel*, a hook-shaped district of Schleswig-Holstein > *angel*, hook], a member of a savage Germanic tribe (the Angles) which invaded Britain in the fifth century and later gave its name (Angleland = England) to the island.—*adj.* **An'gli-an.**

an-gler (ăng'glẽr), *n.* [see **2angle**], **1**, one who fishes with rod and line; **2**, a fish having a large mouth and wormlike head appendages, which it uses in preying on smaller fish: also called *fishing frog, sea devil,* and *devilfish.*

an-gle-worm (ăng'gl-wûrm"), *n.* [**2***angle* + *worm*], an earthworm: often used as bait in fishing (for illus. see *Annelida*).

An-gli-can (ăng'glĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Anglicanus*, pertaining to the Angles or to England > A.S. *Angle:* see **Angle**], **1**, English; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, the Established Church of England, or churches in other countries founded upon or in accord with it; **3**, specifically, designating, or pertaining to, the High-Church party of the Church of England:—*n.* **1**, a member of the Church of England, or of any church in accord with it; **2**, specifically, a member or adherent of the High-Church party of the Church of England.—*n.* **An'gli-can-ism.**

***An-gli-ce** (ăng'glĭ-sē), *adv.* [L.L.], in English; in the English manner or fashion.

An-gli-cism (ăng'glĭ-sĭzm), *n.* [see **Anglican**], **1**, a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to the English language; **2**, a word, phrase, or expression used in Great Britain but not in the United States; a Briticism; **3**, an English trait, principle, or usage.

An-gli-cize (ăng'glĭ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], to make English; make to agree with English manners and customs.

An-glo- (ăng"glō-), a combining form meaning England or English: **Anglo-American**, *adj.* pertaining to both England and the United States, as to commerce, population, politics, language, etc.:—*n.* an American citizen of English descent: **Anglo-French**, *adj.* **1**, pertaining to both France and England; **2**, pertaining to the French inhabitants of England after the Norman Conquest, or to their language:—*n.* the French language as introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest, and as spoken by the French inhabitants of England: **Anglo-Indian**, *adj.* pertaining to the British people in India, or to their language, customs, or government:—*n.* **1**, an Englishman resident in British India; **2**, the adaptation of the native language made by the British in India, as in *bheesty, memsahib, sepoy:* **Anglo-Norman**, *adj.* **1**, pertaining to both England and Normandy; **2**, pertaining to the Normans who conquered England in 1066, or to their language:—*n.* **1**, one of the Normans who came to England at or soon after the Norman Conquest; **2**, a form of French spoken by those Normans and their descendants; Norman-French; **Anglo-Saxon**, *adj.* pertaining to the mingled Angles and Saxons that inhabited England from the fifth century to the Norman Conquest, or to their language:—*n.* **1**, a member of those mingled tribes; **2**, their language: often called *Old English;* **3**, any member of a race descended from the Anglo-Saxons.

An-glo-ma-ni-a (ăng"glō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *mania* (< Gk. = madness)], an excessive or undue respect for, or imitation of, that which is English.—*n.* **An"glo-ma'ni-ac.**

An-glo-phile (ăng'glō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *-phile* (< Gk. *philos*, loving], one who admires the English. Also, **An'glo-phil.**

An-glo-pho-bi-a (ăng"glō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *-phobia*], an intense dislike or fear of England.—*n.* **An'glo-phobe** (-fōb).

An-go-ra (ăng-gō'rȧ), *n.* [< Lat. *Ancyra*, Gk. *Agkura*, Turk, *Anghūr*, town in Asia Minor], a light cloth made from Angora goats' hair: also, *angora; angola:* **Angora cat**, a cat prized for its long, silky hair: **Angora goat**, a goat, native to Asia Minor and celebrated for its silky hair: **Angora wool**, the fluffy, soft wool of the Angora goat; mohair.

an-gos-tu-ra bark (ăng"gŏs-tōō'rȧ), [< *Angostura*, former name of Ciudad

Bolivar, capital of Venezuela], an aromatic bark from a South American tree (*Cusparia angostura*), used as a tonic and as a remedy for fever. Also, **an″gus-tu′ra bark.**

an-gry (ăng′grĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* angrier, *superl.* angriest], [see **anger**], inflamed with wrath; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; fierce; enraged: *Collog.*, red; inflamed: said of a cut, sore, etc. —*adv.* **an′gri-ly.**—*n.* **an′gri-ness.**

Ang-ström u-nit (ōng′ström; ŏng′-), [< A. J. *Ångström*, Sw. physicist (1814–74)], *Phys.*, a unit for measuring the wave length of radiant energy, equal to the ten-millionth part of a millimeter: sometimes called *tenthmeter.*

an-guish (ăng′gwĭsh), *n.* [< O.F. *anguisse*, choking < Lat. *angustia*, narrowness], intense mental or physical suffering; acute pain or torture.

Syn. pain, misery, agony, torture. (See distress.)

an-gu-lar (ăng′gū-lər), *adj.* [see **angle**], **1**, having an outline in which straight lines or surfaces meet or intersect; **2**, sharp-cornered; pointed, or full of points; **3**, bony; awkward: *Math.*, measured by an angle; as, *angular* distance.—*adv.* **an′gu-lar-ly.**—*n.* **an″gu-lar′i-ty.**—*adj.* **an′gu-late.**

an-hy-dride (ăn-hī′drīd; -drĭd), *n.* [< Gk. *an-*, without + *hudōr*, water], *Chem.*, an oxide which may be formed by removing water from an acid, and which unites with water to form an acid, or forms salts by combining with basic oxides. Also, **an-hy′drid.**—*adj.* **an-hy′drous.**

a-ni (ä′nē), *n.* [nat. name], any of three birds of the cuckoo family (*Cuculidæ*) of tropical America.

an-il (ăn′ĭl), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *al*, the + Sans. *nili*, indigo], a West Indian plant (*Indigofera anil*) of the bean family, a source of indigo.

an-ile (ăn′īl; -ĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *anilis*, pertaining to an old woman < *anus*, old woman], like an old woman; imbecile.—*n.* **a-nil′i-ty** (*ā*-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ).

an-i-line (ăn′ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [see **anil**], *Chem.*, a colorless, oily liquid obtained by the nitration and reduction of benzol, having a winy smell and a burning taste, and capable of combining with other substances to form compounds of varied and beautiful colors: valuable commercially in making dyes, flavors, and perfumes. Also, **an′i-lin.**

an-i-mad-ver-sion (ăn″ĭ-măd-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [see **animadvert**], censure; blame; also, a criticizing or disparaging remark.

Syn. reproach, reflection, aspersion. (See criticism.)

an-i-mad-vert (ăn″ĭ-măd-vûrt′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *animus*, mind + *ad*, to + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], to pass unfavorable comment; criticize.

an-i-mal (ăn′ĭ-məl), *n.* [Lat. = a living being], **1**, any living being which has feeling and the power of voluntary motion, as an insect, bird, reptile, or man or other mammal: distinguished from *plant*; **2**, any one of the lower animals, as distinguished from man; **3**, a quadruped, as distinguished from a bird, insect, etc.; **4**, a brutish person:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a living being rather than to a plant; **2**, pertaining to those merely physiological attributes of human beings which they have in common with the lower animals; **3**, relating only to that part of a creature which is appealed to through the senses; brutish; carnal: **animal charcoal**, a black substance produced by burning bones in an air-tight furnace; bone black: **animal kingdom**, one of the three great divisions of all natural objects, the other two being the *mineral* and the *vegetable*: **animal magnetism**, *Psych.*, an occult, mysterious force, supposed by Mesmer (1733–1815) to reside in certain persons, by which they can produce trances and other phenomena of hypnotism in others, or influence their actions at will; mesmerism; hypnotism: **animal starch**, *Physiol. Chem.*, glycogen, an amorphous, sweetish, white powder, formed in the liver from carbohydrate foods and converted into sugar as the system requires it.—*n.* **an″i-mal′i-ty.**

Syn., *n.* brute, beast. *Animal* is applied to all living, moving, feeling beings; *brute* is applied to animals without the power of speech or reason, and limited in intelligence as compared to man; *beast* is applied to the larger quadrupeds, especially distinguishing them from reptiles, birds, etc. Applied to man, these are all terms of reproach, *animal* being associated in general with the lower nature, *brute* with cruelty, passion, or dulled perceptions, and *beast* with sensuality or filth.

an-i-mal-cule (ăn″ĭ-măl′kūl), *n.* [*animal* + *-cule*, dim. suffix < Lat. *-culus*], any very tiny, usually free-swimming, form of life.—*adj.* **an″i-mal′cu-lar.**—*n.* **an″i-mal′cu-lum** [*pl.* -la (-lə)].

an-i-mal-ism (ăn′ĭ-məl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **animal**], **1**, the state or activity of animals, particularly of animals lower than man; **2**, the state, in human beings, of being influenced merely by sensual instincts or appetites; **3**, the theory which regards mankind as mere animals, ruled by brutish instincts and not by spiritual impulses.—*adj.* **an″i-mal-is′tic.**

an-i-mal-ize (ăn′ĭ-məl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to endow with animal form or traits; **2**, to render brutish or sensual.

an-i-mate (ăn′ĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *animare* (*-atus*), to fill with breath], **1**, to impart life to; **2**, to inspire with energy or quicken into action; enliven; rouse:—*adj.* (-mət), **1**, endowed with natural life; moving; living; **2**, full of spirit and vigor.—*p.adj.* **an′i-mat″ed** (-māt″ĕd).—*adv.* **an′i-mat″ed-ly** (-māt″ĕd-lĭ).—*p.adj.* **an′i-mat″ing.**

Syn., *v.* exhilarate, invigorate, incite, stir, stimulate.—*Ant.*, *v.* depress, dispirit, deaden, dull, enervate.

an-i-ma-tion (ăn″ĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of giving life or spirit; **2**, the state of having life; **3**, vivacity; exhilaration; sprightliness.

***a-ni-ma-to** (ä″nē-mä′tō), *adv.* [It.], *Mus.*, in a lively, animated fashion.

an-i-mism (ăn′ĭ-mĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. *anima*, life; soul], **1**, the doctrine of the existence of a soul or spirit as distinguished from matter; **2**, the belief that spirit or soul is the essential principle of life; **3**, the belief, akin to pantheism, but common in its crudest form in certain savage superstitions, that every natural object possesses an inherent spiritual being or soul; **4**, loosely, spiritualism, as distinguished from materialism.—*n.* **an′i-mist.**—*adj.* **an″i-mis′tic.**

an-i-mos-i-ty (ăn″ĭ-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *animosité* < Lat. *animositas* (*-tatis*), spirit, vehemence], hostility; hatred; enmity.

an-i-mus (ăn′ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -mi (-mī)], [Lat. = mind; spirit], **1**, moving spirit, purpose, or impulse; mind; will; **2**, disposition; inclination; **3**, hostile intention; malicious purpose.

an-i-on (ăn′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *ana*, up + *iōn*, going], *Elec.*, a negatively charged ion, especially one set free at the positive electrode, or anode.

an-ise (ăn′ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *anis* < Lat. *anisum*, name of plant], *Bot.*, a plant of the parsley family (*Pimpinella anisum*), native in the eastern Mediterranean region, cultivated for its spicy seeds, which are used in seasoning and in medicine; also, its seed.

an-i-seed (ăn′ĭ-sēd), *n.* **1**, the aromatic seed of the anise plant; **2**, anisette (which see).

an-i-sette (ăn″ĭ-sĕt′; -zĕt′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *anis*, anise], a cordial or liqueur flavored with anise, made in southern France.

an-kle (ăng′kl), *n.* [< M.E. *ankel* < Teut. root *ank-*, to bend], **1**, the joint connecting the foot with the leg; **2**, the leg between the foot and the calf: **ankle bone**, the astragalus, a bone of the ankle (see *foot*, illus.).

an-klet (ăng′klĕt), *n.* **1**, something worn on the ankle, as an ornamental ring; **2**, a fetter or shackle; **3**, a support for the ankle; **4**, a shoe top.

an-ky-lo-sis (ăng″kĭ-lō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *agkulos*, crooked], *Pathol.*, stiffening of a joint due to abnormal union of its bones; *Zoöl.*, the union of any two bones generally separate. Also, **an″chy-lo′sis.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **an′ky-lose.**—*adj.* **an″ky-lot′ic** (-lŏt′ĭk).

an-lace (ăn′lās), *n.* [source uncertain], *Archaic*, a broad dagger or a short, two-edged sword.

an-na (ăn′ə), *n.* [Hindi *ānā*], an East Indian money of account, 1/16 rupee, worth about two cents.

an-nal-ist (ăn′əl-ĭst), *n.* [see **annals**], **1**, a compiler of annals; a chronicler; **2**, one who writes for, or publishes, annals.—*adj.* **an″nal-is′tic.**

an-nals (ăn′əlz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *annales* (*libri*), yearly (books)], **1**, a register of historical or other events, in the order of their happening, issued from year to year at stated times; **2**, historical chronicles or records; **3**, a periodical recording discoveries, inventions, the proceedings of a society, etc.

Syn. record, register, chronicle. (See history.)

an-nates (ăn′āts), *n.pl.* [< L.L. *annata*, year's income], *Eccl.*, the first year's revenue from a church benefice, or a stated proportion of it, paid by a newly appointed bishop, abbot, etc., to the Pope or into certain church funds. Also, **an′nats** (-ăts).

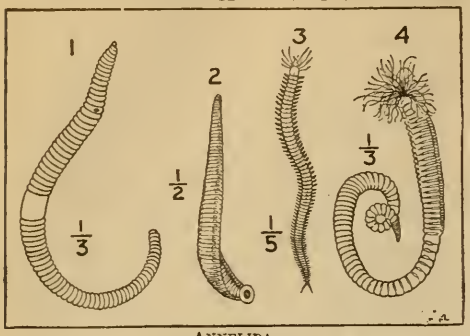
an-nat-to (ə-nä′tō), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a yellowish red dye obtained from the pulp surrounding the seeds of a tropical American tree (*Bixa orellana*): used to color butter, cheese, etc.; **2**, the tree yielding this dye. Also, **a-nat′ta; a-nat′to.**

an-neal (ə-nēl′), *v.t.* [< A.S. *anælan*, to burn], **1**, to heat, bake or fuse, as glass, earthenware, ores, etc.; **2**, to heat so as to set colors in, as glass or earthenware; **3**, to treat, as glass or metal, by heating and slow cooling, so as to soften and make less brittle; hence, to temper; toughen; make lasting.

an-neal-ing (ə-nēl′ĭng), *n.* the process of treating metals, glass, etc., by heating and cooling, so as to remove hardness and brittleness.

an-ne-lid (ăn'ē-lĭd), *n.* [see **Annelida**], one of the Annelida:—*adj.* belonging to the Annelida.

An-nel-i-da (ă-nĕl'ĭ-dȧ), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *anellus*, a little ring], *Zoöl.*, a phylum of invertebrate, wormlike animals, including the earthworm, having the body composed of a series of similar rings called *somites* or *metameres*: also called *Annulata*.



ANNELIDA
1, earthworm; 2, leech; 3, sandworm; 4, tube worm.

an-nex (ă-nĕks'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *nectere* (*nexus*), to bind], **1**, to add or attach, as a smaller or less important thing to a greater; **2**, to take possession of, as territory, property, etc.; **3**, to affix or connect; **4**, to attach as a consequence, condition, or attribute:—*n.* (ă-nĕks'; ăn'ĕks), **1**, something added or appended to something else; **2**, specifically, an auxiliary building or a section added to a document.—*adj.* **an-nex'a-ble.**

an-nex-a-tion (ăn"ĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of adding or joining; **2**, that which is joined or added, as territory.

an-nex-a-tion-ist (ăn"ĕk-sā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who believes in, or promotes, the addition of territory to his own country.

an-ni-hi-late (ă-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *annihilare* (*-atus*), to bring to nothing < *ad*, to + *nihil*, nothing], **1**, to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; **2**, to destroy utterly the character, form, or effect of; as, to *annihilate* an army.—*adj.* **an-ni'hi-la-ble.**—*adj.* **an-ni'hi-la-tive.**—*n.* **an-ni'hi-la"tor.**

an-ni-hi-la-tion (ă-nī"hĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of wiping out the existence of something; total destruction; **2**, destruction of the character or form of a thing so that it no longer exists as such: *Theol.*, utter destruction of soul and of body.

an-ni-ver-sa-ry (ăn"ĭ-vûr'sȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *annus*, year + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], **1**, the return after a year, or any number of years, of the date of an event; **2**, the commemoration of such an event; **3**, a day for the celebration of such an event:—*adj.* happening annually.

***an-no Do-mi-ni** (ăn'ō dŏm'ĭ-nī), [Lat. = in the year of the Lord], in the (stated) year of the Christian era.—*abbr.* **A. D.**

an-no-tate (ăn'ō-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *notare* (*-atus*), to put down a mark], to make notes upon or about by way of explanation or criticism, as a book; mark with notes, as the pages of a book:—*v.i.* to make comments or notes.—*n.* **an'no-ta"tor.**—*adj.* **an'no-ta-tive.**

an-no-ta-tion (ăn"ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* a note of explanation, comment, or criticism, made in connection with any text.

an-nounce (ă-nouns'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* announced (-nounst'), *p.pr.* announcing], [< O.F. *anoncer* < Lat. *annuntiare*, to make known], **1**, to proclaim or make known, formally or in a public manner; **2**, to give intelligence concerning the presence or approach of; publish.—*n.* **an-nounc'er.**

Syn. proclaim, herald, reveal, publish. (See declare.)

an-nounce-ment (ă-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of proclaiming or declaring; **2**, that which is set forth or made known; a proclamation; publication; notification.

an-noy (ă-noi'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *anoier*, to vex < *anoi*, vexation < Lat *in odio*, in hatred], to vex or trouble, as by repeated irritating acts:—*n. Archaic*, annoyance.—*adj.* **an-noy'ing.**—*adv.* **an-noy'ing-ly.**

Syn., *v.* harass, vex, displease, exasperate, provoke, irritate. To *harass* is to weary by persistent demands, requests, etc.; to *annoy* is to disturb or trouble to the point of irritation; to *vex* is to irritate and displease to the point of offense. We are *harassed* by persistent reminders, *annoyed* by troublesome attentions, and *vexed* by the intentional slight of an acquaintance. (See irritate.)—*Ant.*, *v.* ease, soothe, please, entertain.

an-noy-ance (ă-noi'ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of causing vexation; **2**, the sense of being troubled, vexed, irritated, or disturbed; **3**, the thing or act which irritates or vexes.—*n.* **an-noy'er.**

Syn. irritation, vexation, nuisance, trouble.

an-nu-al (ăn'ū-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *annus*, a year], **1**, of or pertaining to a year; yearly; **2**, happening once in twelve months; **3**, occurring or returning every year; **4**, done, computed, or reckoned by the year; as, an *annual* income; **5**, published yearly; as, an *annual* report: *Bot.*, lasting only a year or season:—*n.* a publication appearing once a year: *Bot.*, a plant living only one year or one season: distinguished from *biennial* and *perennial*.—*adv.* **an'nu-al-ly.**

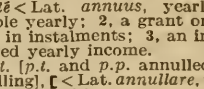
an-nu-i-tant (ă-nū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* [see **annuity**], one who receives, or is entitled to receive, a certain sum of money each year.

an-nu-i-ty (ă-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *annuité* < Lat. *annuus*, yearly], **1**, a sum of money payable yearly; **2**, a grant or gift paid yearly in one sum or in instalments; **3**, an investment which produces a fixed yearly income.

an-nul (ă-nŭl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* annulled (-nŭld'), *p.pr.* annulling], [< Lat. *annullare*, to bring to nothing], to make void; abolish or do away with, as a law, decree, or compact.—*n.* **an-nul'ment.**

Syn. nullify, revoke, expunge, invalidate. (See cancel.)

an-nu-lar (ăn'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *anulus*, a ring], pertaining to a ring or rings; ring-shaped; marked with rings: **annular ligament**, *Anat.*, the ligament which encircles the wrist or the ankle: **annular eclipse**, *Astron.*, an unusual type of solar eclipse, occurring when the moon is at its greatest distance from the earth, in which the sun appears as a circle of light surrounding the dark moon.—*adv.* **an'nu-lar-ly.**



1, annular eclipse as viewed from the earth: M, moon's dark disk; S, ring of sun appearing about it.
2, diagram of relative position of sun, moon, and earth, during an annular eclipse: S, sun; M, moon; E, earth; A, space in which moon totally eclipses sun; B, space in which eclipse of sun is annular.

An-nu-la-ta (ăn"ū-lā'tȧ), *n.pl.* a phylum of invertebrate, wormlike animals with bodies composed of a series of similar rings, as the earthworms: also called *Annelida*. (See illus. in preceding column.)

an-nu-la-tion (ăn"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making rings or ringlike formations; **2**, a ringlike formation; a ring.—*adj.* **an'nu-lat"ed.**—*adj.* **an'nu-late.**

an-nu-let (ăn'ū-lĕt), *n.* a little ring: *Arch.*, a small, projecting, circular band around the lower part of the capital of a column, especially of a Doric capital.

an-nu-lus (ăn'ū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], a ringlike body or structure: *Math.*, the ringlike space between the circumferences of two concentric circles; *Anat.*, a ringlike part; *Bot.*, a membrane or ring of cells around some part, as the sporangium of a fern; *Astron.*, the ring of light seen around the moon in an annular eclipse of the sun.—*adj.* **an'nu-loid.**—*adj.* **an'nu-lose.**

ANNULETS
1, AA, annulets as on a Doric column; 2, detail.

an-nun-ci-ate (ă-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [see **announce**], to make known officially or publicly; announce.

an-nun-ci-a-tion (ă-nŭn"sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* **1**, the act of making known, or that which is made known; a proclamation; specifically, **2**, the announcement by the angel Gabriel to Mary of the forthcoming birth of Jesus (Luke 1:28–38): **Annunciation**, *Eccl.*, March 25, the feast day, celebrated in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, commemorating this event: also called *Lady Day*.

an-nun-ci-a-tor (ă-nŭn'shĭ-ā"tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which announces; especially, **2**, a mechanical or electrical signaling device or indicator: used in hotels, elevators, etc.

an-ode (ăn′ōd), *n.* [< Gk. *anodos*, a way up < *ana*, up + *hodos*, way], *Elec.*, in an electrolytic cell, vacuum tube, or other electrical apparatus, the positive terminal, or that at which the current enters the cell: opposite of *cathode*.—*adj.* **a-nod′ic** (*ā-nŏd′ĭk*).

an-o-dyne (ăn′ō-dīn), *adj.* [< Gk. *an-*, no, without + *odunē*, pain], assuaging or relieving pain:—*n.* a drug which relieves pain; an opiate.

a-noint (*ā-noint′*), *v.t.* [< M.E. *anoynten* < O.F. *enoint*, p.p. of *enoindre* < Lat. *inunguere* (*inunctus*), to anoint], 1, to pour oil or other liquid upon; 2, to pour oil or other liquid upon by way of consecration or as a religious ceremony; consecrate, as a king.—*n.* **a-noint′er.**—*n.* **a-noint′ment.**

a-nom-a-lous (*ā-nŏm′ă-lŭs*), *adj.* [< Gk. *an-*, not + *homalos*, even], 1, different from the common order; abnormal; irregular; 2, peculiar; strange.—*adv.* **a-nom′a-lous-ly.**—*n.* **a-nom′a-lous-ness.**

a-nom-a-ly (*ā-nŏm′ă-lĭ*), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], 1, a deviation or turning from the natural order; 2, anything that deviates from the common rule and is abnormal, irregular, or peculiar: *Astron.*, the angular distance, as seen from the sun, of a planet from the point at which it is nearest the sun.—*n.* **a-nom′a-lism.**—*adj.* **a-nom″a-lis′-tic; a-nom″a-lis′ti-cal.**

a-non (*ā-nŏn′*), *adv.* [< A.S. *on ān*, in one], 1, *Archaic*, straightway; without delay; 2, in a little while; soon; 3, at another time; again.

anon. *abbr.* anonymous: used as signature, as after articles of unknown authorship (also, **an.**).

an-o-nym (ăn′ō-nĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *anōnumos*, nameless < *an-*, without + *onoma*, name], 1, a person who does not give his name, especially an author; 2, an assumed name of an author; a pseudonym.

a-non-y-mous (*ā-nŏn′ĭ-mŭs*), *adj.* 1, having no name; 2, without the author's name; 3, of unknown authorship or agency; as, an *anonymous* letter.—*adv.* **a-non′y-mous-ly.**—*n.* **a-non′-y-mous-ness.**—*n.* **an″o-nym′i-ty** (ăn″ō-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ).

A-noph-e-les (*ā-nŏf′ē-lēz*), *n.* [Gk. < *anōphelēs*, useless; harmful], *Entom.*, the only genus of mosquito whose bite may transmit malaria from one person to another (see *mosquito*, illus.).

an-oth-er (ă-nŭth′ĕr), *pron.* [< A.S. *an*, one + *ōther*, other; second], one more of the same class, kind, etc.; anyone or someone else:—*adj.* 1, in addition; 2, not the same; different; as, he has become *another* man; 3, any other; some other.

an-sate (ăn′sāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ansa*, handle], having a handle: **ansate cross**, a tau cross with a loop as handle (see *cross*, illus.). Also, **an′sat-ed.**

***An-schluss** (ăn′shlōōs), *n.* [Ger.], a joining or association, esp. of one country with another in political or economic matters.

an-ser-ine (ăn′sĕr-ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *anser*, goose], 1, pertaining to, or like, a goose; gooselike; 2, stupid; silly.—*adj.* **an′ser-ous.**

an-swer (ăn′sĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *andswaru* < *and-*, against + *swerian*, to swear], 1, a response or rejoinder to a summons, call, question, or argument; 2, a reply to a charge; defense; 3, a solution, as of a mathematical problem; a correct result; an explanation: *Mus.*, in counterpoint, a part or theme given by a voice or instrument after it has been given by another:—*v.t.* 1, to speak, write, or act in reply to, as a question, request, challenge, demand, letter, or anything said, written, or done, or the person who speaks, challenges, etc.; 2, to reply to, as a charge, accusation, etc.; 3, to correspond or conform to; as, the prisoner *answers* this description; 4, to be sufficient for; fulfil; as, this *answers* my purpose:—*v.i.* 1, to speak, write, or act in reply; 2, to suffice; serve the purpose; 3, to be accountable or responsible.—*abbr.* **ans** —*n.* **an′swer-er.**

an-swer-a-ble (ăn′sĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* 1, admitting of a reply; 2, responsible; accountable.—*n.* **an′swer-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **an′swer-a-bly.**

Syn. accountable, liable. (See responsible.)

ant (ănt), *n.* [< A.S. *æmete*, ant, akin to *ā-*, off + *maitan*, to cut], any of certain small land insects (constituting the family *Formicidæ*), living in colonies, and famed for their industry and complex social organization.

-ant *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-ans* (*-antis*), ending of p.pr.], having the same force as the present participle of the root employed; as, regn*ant*, reigning; defi*ant*, defying:—*n. suffix*, denoting doer; as, defend*ant*; claim*ant*.

an-ta (ăn′tă), *n.* [*pl.* -tæ (-tē)], [Lat.], *Arch.*, a pilaster, or pier, terminating the prolongation of a side wall, as at either end of a portico.

ant-ac-id (ănt-ăs′ĭd), *adj.* [*anti-* + *acid*], tending to neutralize or counteract an acid condition:—*n. Med.*, an alkaline remedy used to counteract acidity, as in the stomach or urine.

An-tæ-us (ăn-tē′ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Antaios*], *Gk. Myth.*, a giant, unconquerable while touching the earth, his mother: conquered by Hercules, who lifted him into the air and there throttled him.

an-tag-o-nism (ăn-tăg′ō-nĭzm), *n.* [see **antagonize**], the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility; antipathy; animosity; also, an opposing force or principle.

an-tag-o-nist (ăn-tăg′ō-nĭst), *n.* 1, one who contends with another in combat or argument; an opponent; 2, a competitor; a rival: *Med.*, a drug which neutralizes the action of another drug.

an-tag-o-nis-tic (ăn-tăg″ō-nĭs′tĭk), *adj.* 1, contending; combating; 2, in opposition; opposed, as flexor and extensor muscles; 3, hostile; unfriendly.—*adv.* **an-tag″o-nis′ti-cal-ly.**

an-tag-o-nize (ăn-tăg′ō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [< Gk. *anti*, against + *agōnizesthai*, to strive], 1, to oppose actively; contend against; compete with; 2, to neutralize or counteract, as in chemistry; offset; check; 3, to render hostile, with or without the idea of provoking argument, contention, or combat; estrange; provoke:—*v.i.* to act in opposition. Also, **an-tag′o-nise.**

ant-al-ka-li (ănt-ăl′kă-lī; -lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies; -lis (-lĭz; -lĭz)], [*anti-* + *alkali*], an agent that counteracts alkalies or a tendency to produce alkalies in the body.—*adj.* **ant-al′ka-line.**—*n.* **ant-al″ka-lin′i-ty.**

ant-arc-tic (ănt-ärk′tĭk), *adj.* [*anti-* + *arctic*], 1, opposite to the arctic, or north, pole; 2, relating to the south-polar regions; southern: **antarctic circle**, one of the earth's imaginary circles, parallel to the equator, bounding the south-polar regions and coinciding with the parallel of latitude 66° 32′ south: **Antarctic Ocean**, the south-polar ocean.

An-ta-res (ăn-tā′rēz), *n.* [< Gk. *anti*, like + *Arēs*, the planet Mars: in allusion to its color], *Astron.*, a red star of the first magnitude, the brightest in the constellation Scorpio.

ant bear any of several South American mammals that feed on ants: also called *anteater*.

an-te (ăn′tē), *n.* in poker, the initial stake put up by each player:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* anteed (ăn′tēd), *p.pr.* anteing], to put up such a stake; hence, to pay one's share: usually with *up*:—*v.t.* to stake (the ante).

an-te- *prefix*, [Lat. *ante*, before], before in time, place, or position; as, *ante*date; *ante*room: found also in form *anti-*; as, *anti*cipate; *an-*; as, *an*cestor.

ant-eat-er (ănt′ēt′ĕr), *n.* [*ant* + *eat*], any of various mammals (order *Edentata*) that feed upon ants, with long, threadlike, sticky tongue which is inserted into ants' nests, as the aardvark, ant bears, and others.

ANT BEAR

***an-te bel-lum** (ăn′tē bĕl′-ŭm), [Lat.], literally, before the war; usually, before the American Civil War.

an-te-cede (ăn″tē-sēd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceded, *p.pr.* -ceding], [< Lat. *ante*, before + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], 1, to precede or go before in time or space; 2, to excel; outdo.

an-te-ced-ence (ăn″tē-sēd′ĕns), *n.* the act or state of preceding or going before; precedence; priority.—*n.* **an″te-ced′en-cy.**

an-te-ced-ent (ăn″tē-sēd′ĕnt), *adj.* going before in place, time, or order; preceding; prior to:—*n.* some one or something which goes before or precedes in place, time, or order: *pl.* the previous events, influences, or principles in a person's life: *Gram.*, the word to which a relative or other pronoun refers; *Math.*, 1, in a ratio, the first of the two terms; 2, in a proportion, the first and third of the four terms; *Logic*, the conditional part of a proposition on which depends the final conclusion; *Mus.*, in a fugue, the first of the two balanced phrases of a period preceding the consequent; the subject: also called *thesis*.

an-te-ces-sor (ăn″tē-sĕs′ĕr; ăn′tē-sĕs″ĕr), *n.* 1, one that goes before; a predecessor; hence, a pioneer; 2, formerly, a progenitor; ancestor.

an-te-cham-ber (ăn′tē-chām″bĕr), *n.* [*ante-* + *chamber*], 1, an apartment leading into a principal room; 2, an outer room where persons wait for an interview; an anteroom.

an-te-date (ăn′tē-dāt″), *n.* [*ante-* + [1]*date*], a date earlier than a specified date:—*v.t.* 1, to give an earlier date to than the right one; 2, to occur at an earlier time than; 3, to be of or have a date earlier than (the date of something else).—*n.* **an″te-da′tion.**

an-te-di-lu-vi-an (ăn″tē-dĭ-lū′vĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *ante*, before + *diluvium*, deluge], 1, of or relating to the time before the Flood; 2, pertaining to very ancient times; antiquated; obsolete; old-fashioned:—*n.* 1, one who or that which lived before the Flood; 2, an old or old-fashioned person.

an-te-lope (ăn′tē-lōp), *n.* [<L.L. *antalopus*<Gk. *antholops*, a legendary animal], 1, any of a large variety of mammals included in several subfamilies of the ox family (*Bovidæ*), some deerlike and others oxlike in form, including the gazelles, gnus, and others (for illus. see *gazelle, gnu, eland*); 2, a mythical animal of the East, with long, sawlike horns, savage and fleet: the antelope as used in heraldry.

an-te-me-rid-i-an (ăn″tē-mē-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *ante*, before + *meridies*, noon], 1, occurring before noon; 2, relating to the forenoon, or, more properly, to the time between midnight and noon.

***an-te me-ri-di-em** (ăn′tē mē-rĭd′ĭ-ĕm), [Lat.], before noon.—*abbr.* **A. M.**

***an-te mor-tem** (ăn′tē môr′tĕm), [Lat. = before death], before death: **ante-mortem,** *adj.* before death; especially, immediately before death; as, *ante-mortem* statements.

an-te-mun-dane (ăn″tē-mŭn′dān), *adj.* [<Lat. *ante*, before + *mundus*, the world], living or occurring before the world's creation.

an-te-na-tal (ăn″tē-nā′tăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *ante*, before + *natus*, born], 1, occurring or existing before one's birth; as, *antenatal* events or influences; 2, (usually, *prenatal*), pertaining to an unborn infant; as, *antenatal* care, as of a prospective mother.

an-ten-na (ăn-tĕn′ă), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-ē); -nas (-ăz)], [Lat. = a sailyard, perh.<Gk. *ana*, up + *teinein*, to stretch], *Zoöl.*, one of the hairlike or otherwise shaped feelers upon the heads of insects and crustaceans; *Rad.*, a wire or wires supported in the air to transmit or detect electromagnetic waves.

an-te-nup-tial (ăn″tē-nŭp′shăl), *adj.* [*ante-* + *nuptial*], occurring before marriage.

an-te-pen-di-um (ăn″tē-pĕn′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dia (-ă); -iums (-ŭmz)], [<Lat. *ante*, before + *pendere*, to hang], *Eccl.*, a veil hung in front of the altar.

an-te-pe-nult (ăn″tē-pē′nŭlt; ăn″tē-pē-nŭlt′), *n.* [<Lat. *ante*, before + *paene*, almost + *ultimus*, last], the last syllable but two in a word, as *-te-* in *antepenult.* Also, **an″te-pe-nul′ti-ma.**

an-te-pe-nul-ti-mate (ăn″tē-pē-nŭl′tĭ-măt), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the last but two of a series:—*n.* 1, that which is last but two; the third from the end; 2, the antepenult.

an-te-ri-or (ăn-tē′rĭ-ēr), *adj.* [Lat., comp. adj. from *ante*, before], 1, situated before or at the front in space; 2, occurring before in time; earlier; preceding: *Zoöl.*, relatively near the head end.

an-te-room (ăn′tē-rōōm″), *n.* [*ante-* + *room*], a room before, or leading to, another.

an-te-type (ăn′tē-tīp″), *n.* [*ante-* + *type* (<Gk. *tupos*, model)], an early form from which some later form has developed; a prototype; forerunner.

ant-he-li-on (ănt-hē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -lia (-lĭ-ă)], [<Gk. *anti*, against + *hēlios*, sun], one or several colored rings sometimes appearing to surround the shadow of the observer's head projected upon the clouds or a fog bank on high mountains, in polar regions, or, especially, at high altitudes in airplanes.

an-thel-min-tic (ăn″thĕl-mĭn′tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *anti*, against + *helmins* (-*minthos*), worm], *Med.*, expelling intestinal worms:—*n.* a remedy for this purpose; a vermifuge.

an-them (ăn′thĕm), *n.* [<M.E. *antem*<A.S. *antefen*<L.L. *antifona*, an antiphon], 1, originally, in church music, a composition with parts sung alternately or responsively; 2, a musical composition generally set to words from the Bible and used in the church service; 3, a song of praise or triumph.

an-the-mi-on (ăn-thē′mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -mia (-mĭ-ă); -mions (-ŏnz)], [Gk. = flower], a conventionalized floral design common in Greek art.

an-ther (ăn′thēr), *n.* [<Gk. *anthēros*, blooming], *Bot.*, that organ of a flower which produces the pollen (see *flower, 2style*, illus.).—*adj.* **an′ther-al.**

an-ther-id-i-um (ăn″thēr-ĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ia (-ă); -iums (-ŭmz)], [L.L.<Gk., dim. of *anthos*, flower], *Bot.*, in algæ, fungi, mosses, and ferns, that part of the plant in which male reproductive cells, or sperms, are formed (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

An-thoc-er-os (ăn-thŏs′ē-rŏs), *n.* [L.L.: source uncertain], *Bot.*, a genus of higher liverworts, which bear asexual spores in slender sporophytes growing from the thallus, in which the archegonium is imbedded (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

an-tho-di-um (ăn-thō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dia (-ă); -iums (-ŭmz)], [<Gk. *anthōdēs*, like flowers], *Bot.*, the multiple inflorescence, or head, of the blossom of a composite flower, as the clover.

an-thol-o-gy (ăn-thŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *anthos*, flower + *legein*, to gather], a collection of choice literary extracts from different authors.—*n.* **an-thol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **an″tho-log′i-cal.**

An-tho-zo-a (ăn″thō-zō′ă), *n.* [<Gk. *anthos*, flower + *zōa*, animals], *Zoöl.*, a class of coelenterates including corals and sea anemones; the Actinozoa (see *Cœlenterata*, illus.).

an-thra-cene (ăn′thră-sēn), *n.* [<Gk. *anthrax*, coal], *Chem.*, a white crystalline substance obtained by the distillation of coal tar: commercially important as a source of alizarin and many other dyestuffs. Also, **an′thra-cin** (-sĭn).

an-thra-cite (ăn′thră-sīt), *n.* [<Gk. *anthrakitēs*, coal-like < *anthrax*, coal], a hard mineral coal, burning without smoke and giving intense heat:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the variety (of coal) known as anthracite.

an-thrax (ăn′thrăks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (-sēz)], [Lat. = ulcer], 1, a contagious disease of animals, especially of cattle and sheep, sometimes of man, characterized by fever and swelling of the tissues: called also *splenic fever;* 2, the bacillus which causes this disease; 3, in ancient times, a gem, probably the carbuncle: *Pathol.*, any carbuncle.—*adj.* **an′thra-coid.**

an-thro-poid (ăn′thrō-poid), *adj.* [<Gk. *anthrōpos*, man + *eidos*, form], like a man: applied especially to the large apes which most nearly resemble man, such as the chimpanzee and the gorilla:—*n.* one of the higher apes resembling man.

an-thro-pol-o-gist **anthropology],** one who studies the science and history of the human race.

an-thro-pol-o-gy (ăn″thrō-pŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *anthrōpos*, man + *-logia*, science], the science of mankind; a study of man as regards his origin, nature, races, customs, development, etc.—*adj.* **an″thro-po-log′ic; an″thro-po-log′i-cal.**—*abbr.* **anthrop.**

an-thro-pom-e-try (ăn″thrō-pŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *anthrōpos*, man + *metron*, measure], 1, the study of the measurements of the human body; 2, the art or practice of taking such measurements.—*adj.* **an″thro-po-met′ric** (-mĕt′rĭk).

an-thro-po-mor-phic (ăn″thrō-pō-môr′fĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *anthrōpos*, man + *morphē*, form], tending, or pertaining to the tendency, to ascribe human form to God, or, more generally, to ascribe human motives and conduct, and other human characteristics, to spiritual beings, animals, inanimate objects, processes of nature, etc.; hence, pertaining to a narrowly human way of viewing the world.—*n.* **an″thro-po-mor′phism.**

an-thro-poph-a-gy (ăn″thrō-pŏf′ă-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *anthrōpos*, man + *phagein*, to eat], the practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism·—**anthropophagi** (-jī), *n.pl.* cannibals.—*n.* **an″thro-poph′a-gite** (-jīt).—*adj.* **an″thro-poph′a-gous** (-gŭs).

an-ti- *prefix,* [<Gk. *anti*, against], used freely, usually without hyphen except before initial *i* or a capital, meaning against; opposed to; preventive of: as, *antis*lavery; *anti*fat: before a vowel sometimes *ant-*; as, *ant*acid:—**anti,** *n.* [*pl.* antis (-lz)], *Colloq.*, one opposed to a given policy or proposal.

an-ti-bod-y (ăn′tĭ-bŏd″ĭ), *n.* [*anti-* + *body*], *Physiol. Chem.*, a body or substance, produced within the human body or other living organism, or introduced artificially, as an antitoxin, that tends to counteract some body or substance, as certain germs or their products, which may be injurious to the organism: present in the blood and fluids of immune animals.

an-tic (ăn′tĭk), *adj.* [<Fr. *antique*, ancient < Lat. *antiquus*, ancient], grotesque; fantastic; absurd:—*n.* a grotesque caper; a funny trick or action: *Archaic,* a fool; clown; buffoon. Also, *Obs.*, **an′tick.**

an-ti-cath-ode (ăn″tĭ-kăth′ōd), *n.* [*anti-* + *cathode*], *Elec.*, a plate placed opposite the cathode in an X-ray tube, serving as a target for the discharge from the cathode and as a source of the X rays. Also, **an″ti-kath′ode.**

An-ti-christ (ăn′tĭ-krīst), *n.* [*anti-* + *Christ*], 1, an opponent of Christ; 2, especially, the great opponent expected by many, particularly in the early days, to come before the end of the world, bringing evil, but finally to be overthrown by Christ at his second coming (1 John 2:22).—*adj.* **an″ti-chris′tian.**

an-tic-i-pate (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [<Lat. *ante*, before + *capere*, to take], 1, to experience beforehand; foresee; foretaste; as to *anticipate* the pleasure of reading a book; hence, to look forward to; look for; expect; 2, to be before (another) in doing something; as, A *anticipated* B in the discovery; 3, to use in advance, as income; 4, to foresee and carry out (a command or the like) beforehand; 5, to do, consider, treat of, or deal with, before another or before the proper time; preclude (an act on the part of another);

foresee and prevent; forestall.—*n.* **an·tic′i-pa′tor.**—*adj.* **an·tic′i-pa-to-ry.**—*adj.* **an·tic′i-pa-tive.**

Syn. apprehend, expect, hope. (See prevent.)

an·tic·i-pa·tion (ăn-tĭs″ĭ-pā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of taking beforehand; **2,** a looking forward; expectation; **3,** a looking forward with pleasure; **4,** a consideration made or action done before its proper time; **5,** a prevention; preclusion: *Mus.*, one or more tones belonging to one chord, sounded with the preceding chord.

an·ti-cler-i-cal (ăn″tĭ-klĕr′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [*anti-*+*clerical*], **1,** opposed to the clergy or to their rule and influence; **2,** in European politics, opposed to the Roman Catholic clergy.

an·ti-cli-max (ăn″tĭ-klī′măks), *n.* [*anti-*+*climax*], **1,** a falling off, gradual or abrupt, in the importance or tone of ideas or statements: opposite of *climax;* **2,** a ludicrous or ridiculous drop in thought and expression.

an·ti-cli-nal (ăn″tĭ-klī′năl), *adj.* [< Gk. *anti,* opposite+*klinein,* to incline], *Geol.*, sloping in opposite directions from a central axis: used of stratified rock: opposite of *synclinal:*—*n.* **1,** an axis from which strata of rock slope in different directions; **2,** a fold of rock strata sloping from a central axis (see *synclinal,* illus.). Also, *n.* **an′ti-cline.**

an·ti-co-her-er (ăn″tĭ-kō-hē′rĕr), *n.* [*anti-*+*coherer*], a device whose resistance increases under the action of electromagnetic waves.

an·ti-cy-clone (ăn′tĭ-sī″klōn), *n.* [*anti-*+*cyclone*], **1,** an atmospheric condition in which the ordinary wind and barometric features of a cyclone are reversed, so that the air currents flow away from the region of high pressure: usually accompanied by fair weather; **2,** the area where such a condition exists.—*adj.* **an″ti-cy-clon′ic** (-klŏn′ĭk).

an·ti-dote (ăn′tĭ-dōt), *n.* [< Gk. *anti,* against +*dotos,* given], **1,** a medicine which counteracts the effects of poison; **2,** that which annuls, counteracts, or prevents evil or misfortune; **3,** a remedy.—*adj.* **an″ti-dot′al.**—*adv.* **an′ti-dot″al-ly.**

an·ti-fe-brile (ăn″tĭ-fē′brĭl), *adj.* [Gk. *anti,* against +Lat. *febris,* fever], *Med.*, tending to cure or prevent fever; febrifuge.

an·ti-gen (ăn′tĭ-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *anti,* against+*gen-* (root of *gignesthai,* to become)], *Physiol. Chem.*, any of many substances, some of them poisonous, which, when present in a living organism, have the power to cause the production of a counteracting substance or body, called an *antibody.*

An·tig-o-ne (ăn-tĭg′ō-nē), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famed for filial love and faithfulness, who guided her blind father until his death, and defied her uncle, the tyrant Creon, by performing funeral rites over the body of her brother Polynices: heroine of tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides.

an·ti-he-lix (ăn″tĭ-hē′lĭks), *n.* [*anti-*+*helix*], *Anat.*, the ridge of cartilage within, or in front of, the helix, or outside rim of the ear (see *ear,* illus.).

an·ti-log-a-rithm (ăn″tĭ-lŏg′ă-rĭthm), *n.* [*anti-* +*logarithm*], *Math.*, the number of which a given number is the logarithm; as, the *antilogarithm* of 2 is 100 (written $\log^{-1} 2 = 100$).

an·ti-ma-cas-sar (ăn″tĭ-mă-kăs′ăr), *n.* [< Gk. *anti,* against+*Macassar* (oil), an oil once used in hairdressing, from which chair backs needed protection < *Macassar,* a city of the island of Celebes], a covering to protect or decorate the back or arms of a chair, a sofa, or the like; a tidy.

an·ti-mo-nar-chic (ăn″tĭ-mō-năr′kĭk), *adj.* [*anti-* +*monarch*], opposed to government by a monarch, or sovereign.—*adj.* **an″ti-mo-nar′chi-cal.**—*n.* **an″ti-mon′arch-ist** (-mŏn′ăr-kĭst).

an·ti-mo-ny (ăn′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [< L.L. *antimonium,* antimony, prob. < Arab.: source unknown], *Chem.*, a white, lustrous, brittle, crystalline metallic element [symbol Sb, < Lat. *stibium*], used in various important alloys, as pewter, Babbitt metal, type metal, etc., and in certain medicines, as tartar emetic: also called *stibium.*—*adj.* **an″ti-mo′ni-al.**

an·ti-no-mi-an (ăn″tĭ-nō′mĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **antinomy**], **1,** holding that faith renders the Christian free from obligation to obey the moral law; **2,** pertaining to those who thus acknowledge no obligation to obey the moral law:—*n.* one who holds that faith renders the Christian free from obligation to the moral law, and is in itself sufficient for salvation.—*n.* **an″ti-no′mi-an-ism.**

an·tin-o-my (ăn-tĭn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Gk. *anti,* against+*nomos,* law], opposition of one law or principle to another; paradox.

An·tin-o-üs (ăn-tĭn′ō-ŭs), *n.* [Gk.], a beautiful Bithynian youth, favorite of Hadrian.

An·ti-o-pe (ăn-tī′ō-pē), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Theban princess, beloved by Zeus, and the mother of Amphion and Zethus, persecuted by Queen Dirce, but saved from death by her sons.

an·ti-pa-thet-ic (ăn″tĭ-pă-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **antipathy**], opposed or contrary in nature, disposition, or the like.—*adj.* **an″ti-pa-thet′i-cal.**

an·tip-a-thy (ăn-tĭp′ă-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -thies (-thĭz)], [< Gk. *anti,* against+*pathos,* a feeling], **1,** opposition in nature, disposition, or temperament; **2,** a strong aversion or dislike: followed by *to, against, between,* or *for;* **3,** that which arouses dislike or aversion; **4,** chemical incompatibility.

Syn. aversion, dislike, hatred, repugnance, disgust, malevolence. These terms express a turning away in feeling: they are opposed to sympathy and attraction. *Antipathy* is instinctive and irrational, and deeply ingrained; as, there existed a deep *antipathy* between the brothers. *Aversion* is often constitutional; as, some people are born with an *aversion* to snakes; but it is sometimes explainable; as, deaf people have an *aversion* to crowds. *Dislike* is opposed to congeniality or attachment, and is milder than *hatred; dislike* is apt to be passive, but *hatred* is so intense that it is inclined to injure. *Repugnance* is antagonism with distaste as its chief element; *repugnance* carried a step further is *disgust. Malevolence* is *hatred* fired by the definite intent to injure.—*Ant.* affinity, attachment.

an·ti-phlo-gis-tic (ăn″tĭ-flŏ-jĭs′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *anti,* against+*phlogizein,* to set on fire], relieving or reducing inflammation:—*n.* a medicine which relieves inflammation.

an·ti-phon (ăn′tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *anti,* opposite +*phōnē,* voice], **1,** a psalm, hymn, or prayer, responsively chanted or sung, generally as part of a church service; **2,** a musical composition for church use, made up of responsive singing or chanting.

an·tiph-o-nal (ăn-tĭf′ō-năl), *adj.* **1,** responsive; **2,** relating to responsive singing or chanting:—*n.* **1,** a collection of musical responses, chants, or hymns, generally used in a church service; **2,** a book of anthems.—*adv.* **an·tiph′o-nal-ly.**

an·tiph-o-na-ri-um (ăn-tĭf″ō-nā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Mus.*, the collection of Gregorian chants composed and compiled by Pope Gregory the Great, about 590.

an·tiph-o-ny (ăn-tĭf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], **1,** responsive singing by two groups which render alternate verses of a chant, hymn, or anthem; **2,** a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate chanting or singing.—*adj.* **an″ti-phon′ic.**

an·tiph-ra-sis (ăn-tĭf′rā-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *anti,* against+*phrasis,* a way of speaking], *Rhet.*, the use of a word or phrase in a sense opposite to its real meaning; irony.

an·tip-o-dal (ăn-tĭp′ō-dăl), *adj.* [see **antipodes**], **1,** relating to the opposite side or sides of the globe; **2,** diametrically opposite.

an·tip-o-des (ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *anti,* opposite+*pous* (*podos*), foot], **1,** two portions of the earth's surface which are diametrically opposite to each other; **2,** people living in opposite portions of the earth's surface: *pl.* sometimes used erroneously as a collective *sing.* a person, place, or condition which is the direct opposite of another: **antipode** (ăn′tĭ-pōd), [*pl.* -podes (-pōdz)], **1,** a region, person, condition, etc., exactly opposite to another; **2,** a person living at a point on the earth's surface diametrically opposite to a given point.—*adj.* **an·tip″o-de′an.**

an·ti-pope (ăn′tĭ-pōp″), *n.* [*anti-*+*pope*], a pope elected or holding office in opposition to the one chosen according to the laws of the church.

an·ti-py-ret-ic (ăn″tĭ-pī-rĕt′ĭk), *n.* [see **antipyrine**], a medicine used to allay fever:—*adj.* having power to allay fever.

an·ti-py-rine (ăn″tĭ-pī′rĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *anti,* against +*puretos,* fever < *pur.* fire], **1,** a white crystalline drug, obtained from coal tar, used for the relief of neuralgia, fevers, rheumatism, etc.; **2,** a drug made from this chemical. Also, **an″ti-py′rin.**

antiq. *abbr.* antiquities; antiquarian; antiquity: often modified; as, *Gk. antiq., Class. antiq.*, etc.

an·ti-qua-ri-an (ăn″tĭ-kwā′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **antiquary**], relating to ancient things or times:—*n.* a student of ancient things; an antiquary.—*n.* **an″ti-qua′ri-an-ism.**

an·ti-qua-ry (ăn′tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *antiquarius,* pertaining to antiquity], one who collects, studies, or deals in, ancient objects, for enjoyment, business, or trade.

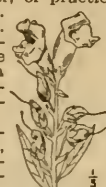
an·ti-quate (ăn′tĭ-kwāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -quated, *p.pr.* -quating], [< Lat. *antiquare* (*-atus*), to restore to ancient condition], to make old, obsolete, or out of date; render antique.

an-ti-quat-ed (ăn′tĭ-kwāt′ĕd), *p.adj.* old; old-fashioned: out of use; ancient.

an-tique (ăn-tēk′), *adj.* [< Lat. *antiquus*, ancient], of or pertaining to a former age; ancient; old:—*n.* something belonging to a former age; a relic.

an-tiq-ui-ty (ăn-tĭk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, great age; oldness; ancientness; **2**, ancient times; the early ages; **3**, a habit, belief, or practice of ancient times; **4**, a relic of ancient times.

an-tir-rhi-num (ăn″tĭ-rī′nŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *anti*, resembling + *rhis* (*rhinos*), nose: from resemblance of flowers to animal's snout], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Antirrhinum*) of plants of the figwort family, including the cultivated snapdragons, having irregular, showy flowers.



ANTIRRHINUM

an-ti-Sab-ba-ta-ri-an (ăn″tĭ-săb″ə-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* *Theol.*, one who denies the moral obligation of observing the Sabbath, or of observing it in a strict or puritanical fashion:—*adj.* opposed to, or denying the need for, strict observance of the Sabbath.

an-ti-scor-bu-tic (ăn″tĭ-skôr-bū′tĭk), *adj.* [*anti-* + *scorbutic*], *Med.*, relieving or counteracting scurvy:—*n.* a remedy for scurvy.

an-ti-Sem-ite (ăn″tĭ-sĕm′īt), *n.* one who is opposed to the Semites, especially the Jews.—*n.* **an″ti-Sem′i-tism**.—*adj.* **an″ti-Sem-it′ic**.

an-ti-sep-tic (ăn″tĭ-sĕp′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *anti*, against + *sēptikos*, decaying], preventing putrefaction or the growth of disease germs:—*n.* an antiseptic substance.—*v.t.* **an″ti-sep′ti-cize**.

an-ti-se-rum (ăn″tĭ-sē′rŭm), *n.* [*anti-* + *serum*], *Med.*, a serum, or part of an animal's blood, that contains a specific antitoxin: used for inoculation against the poisons set up by certain disease germs, as in diphtheria.

an-ti-slav-er-y (ăn″tĭ-slāv′ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* opposed to slavery, especially Negro slavery.

an-ti-so-cial (ăn″tĭ-sō′shăl), *adj.* [*anti-* + *social*], **1**, adverse or hostile to the principles on which society is based; tending to destroy society; **2**, adverse to social intercourse; not sociable.

an-tis-tro-phe (ăn-tĭs′trō-fē), *n.* [< Gk. *anti-* + *strophē*, a turning about], the part of a Greek choral ode or dance in which the participants respond to a previous movement (the *strophe*, which see) in the same meter.—*adj.* **an″ti-stroph′ic** (-strŏf′ĭk).

an-tith-e-sis (ăn-tĭth′ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *anti*, opposite + *tithenai*, to set], opposition; contrast; also, the direct opposite: *Rhet.*, the expression of contrast or opposition by the use of balance or parallelism of words or ideas; a figure of speech that shows contrast; *Mus.*, the second of the two balanced phrases in what is known as a period, following the thesis: also called *consequent*.—*adj.* **an″ti-thet′ic**; **an″ti-thet′i-cal**.—*adv.* **an″ti-thet′i-cal-ly**.

an-ti-tox-in (ăn″tĭ-tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [*anti-* + *toxin*], a substance formed in the tissues of a plant or animal by the action of a disease germ poison, and having the power to neutralize this poison; especially, a substance introduced into the blood to prevent or cure a disease by neutralizing the poison made by the germ which causes the disease.

an-ti-trade (ăn′tĭ-trād″), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily above the trade wind and in an opposite direction.

an-tit-ra-gus (ăn-tĭt′rə-gŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *anti*, opposite + *tragos*, part of the ear], *Anat.*, the lower of the two ridges at the entrance to the shell of the external ear, opposite the tragus (see *tragus*, illus.).

an-ti-type (ăn′tĭ-tīp″), *n.* [*anti-* + *type*], that which is symbolized or prefigured by a type; especially, a person, event, or the like, in the New Testament, foreshadowed by one in the Old Testament.

ant-ler (ănt′lĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *antoillier* < L.L. *antoculārem* (*ramum*), (branch) in front of the eyes < Lat. *ante*, before + *oculus*, eye], a part or the whole of a horn which is shed annually, as in the deer family.

ant li-on any of a genus (*Myrmeleon*) of insects which, in the larval stage, make a pitfall in loose sand, at the bottom of which they hide to capture live food, especially ants, in their pincerlike jaws.

an-to-nym (ăn′tō-nĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *anti*, opposite + *onuma*, name], a word which is directly opposite in meaning to another word.—*abbr.* **ant.**

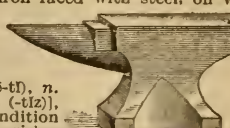
an-trum (ăn′trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* antrums (-trŭmz); antra (-trə)], [Lat. < Gk. *antron*, cave], a cavity, hole, or cavern: *Anat.*, a natural cavity or sinus.

A-nu-bis (ə-nū′bĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Anoubis*], *Egypt. Myth.*, a god with the head of a dog or a jackal, who guarded the tombs and conducted the spirits of the dead: similar to the Greek *Hermes*.

a-nu-ran (ə-nū′răn), *n.* [< Gk. *an-*, without + *oura*, a tail], *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Anura*) of amphibians which contains the frogs and toads:—*adj.* pertaining to this order.—*adj.* **a-nu′rous**.

a-nus (ā′nŭs), *n.* [Lat. = ring; anus], in animals, the posterior opening of the digestive tube.

an-vil (ăn′vĭl), *n.* [< A.S. *onfille*, anvil], a block, generally of iron faced with steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped: *Anat.*, one of the three small bones of the middle ear; the incus (see *ear*, illus.).



ANVIL

anx-i-e-ty (ăng-zī′ə-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **anxious**], **1**, a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or distress, especially concerning possible misfortune or some uncertain future event; concern; **2**, eager desire for some purpose or object, or to do something.

Syn. solicitude, concern, trouble. (See care.)

anx-ious (ăngk′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *anxius*, troubled < *angere* (*anxus*), to choke], **1**, giving or accompanied by worry over an uncertainty; **2**, deeply concerned or troubled; **3**, solicitous; desirous; as, *anxious* to please.—*adv.* **anx′ious-ly**.—*n.* **anx′ious-ness**.

an-y (ĕn′ĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *ænig*, any < *ān*, one], one (indefinite) of an indefinite number, quantity, or degree; some:—*pron.* one individual, unit, or part, out of a given number; anyone; anybody; anything; used as *sing.* and *pl.*:—*adv.* to any extent; at all.

an-y-bod-y (ĕn′ĭ-bŏd″ĭ), *pron.* [*any* + *body*], **1**, anyone; **2**, any person; someone of importance; as, everybody who was *anybody* was there.

an-y-how (ĕn′ĭ-hou), *adv.* [*any* + *how*], **1**, in any way; carelessly; **2**, in any case; nevertheless; however:—*conj.* nevertheless; at any rate.

an-y-one (ĕn′ĭ-wŭn), *pron.* [*any* + *one*], any person or thing; anybody. Also, **an′y one**.

an-y-thing (ĕn′ĭ-thĭng), *pron.* [*any* + *thing*], a thing, condition, deed, happening, or fact of any sort; something or other, no matter what.

an-y-way (ĕn′ĭ-wā), *adv.* [*any* + *way*], in any manner; anyhow:—*conj.* no matter what happens; nevertheless. Also, **an′y-ways**.

an-y-where (ĕn′ĭ-hwār), *adv.* [*any* + *where*], in any place; in any place whatever.

an-y-wise (ĕn′ĭ-wīz), *adv.* [< A.S. *on ænige wīsan*, in any manner], **1**, in any way; **2**, at all.

An-zac (ăn′zăk), *n.* [< initial letters of Australia-New Zealand Army Corps], **1**, in the World War, a soldier in the Australia and New Zealand Corps; **2**, later, a citizen of either of these countries.

A. O. *abbr.* account of (also, **a/o**):—**A. O. C.**, Army Ordnance Corps:—**A. O. D.**, Army Ordnance Department:—**A. O. F.**, Ancient Order of Foresters:—**A. O. H.**, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

A-o-ni-an (ā-ō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Aonia*, a name for Bœotia], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, pertaining to Aonia, the district of ancient Greece in which Mounts Helicon and Cithæron were situated; **2**, pertaining to the Muses, who were said to dwell in Aonia; **3**, poetical.

a-o-rist (ā′ō-rĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *horizein*, to limit], *Gram.*, a tense of the Greek verb which denotes simply past action or occurrence, with no indication of continuance, repetition, completion, or the like, suggested by some other tenses.

a-or-ta (ā-ôr′tə), *n.* [mod. Lat. < Gk. *aortē*, that which is hung < *aeirein*, to lift], *Anat.*, the large artery, starting in man from the left ventricle of the heart, which carries oxygenated blood to all parts of the body except the lungs.—*adj.* **a-or′tic**.

HEART AND LARGE BLOOD VESSELS
A, A, aorta.

Ap. *abbr.* April (also, **Apr.**):—**A. P.**, **1**, author's proof; **2**, Associated Press: often written *AP*.

a-pace (ə-pās′), *adv.* [< M.E. *a pas*, at pace < O.F. *pas* < Lat. *pandere* (*passus*), to stretch], quickly; at a quick pace; rapidly.

A-pa-che (ə-pă′chă; ə-păch′ē), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *e patch*, enemy], one of a tribe of American Indians originally inhabiting what is now part of New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico: **apache** (ə″păsh′), [*pl.* apaches (ə″păsh′)], one of a criminal class infesting the streets of Paris; gangster.

ap-a-nage (ăp′ə-nāj), *n.* [see **appanage**], **1**, maintenance assigned to the younger sons of royalty; **2**, hence, a perquisite; **3**, a dependent territory; **4**, a natural endowment. See **ap′pa-nage**, *Pfd. S.*

a-pa-ra-dor (ä-pä-rä-dōr′), *n.* [Sp.], a sideboard, cupboard, wardrobe, chest, or the like.

a-pa-re-jo (ä″pä-rā′hō), *n.* [*pl.* -jos (-hōz; -hōs)], [Sp.], a kind of packsaddle.

a-part (ä-pärt′), *adv.* [< O.F. *a part*, to the side > Lat. *ad*, to + *pars* (*partis*), part, direction], **1**, separately in place or time; aside; **2**, separately in use or purpose; **3**, asunder; in several parts.

a-part-ment (ä-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* a separate room or several connected rooms of a building, as in a hotel; a suite of two or more rooms arranged as a private residence, and usually equipped for housekeeping; a flat: *pl.* **1**, any suite of rooms used for residence: **2**, (also called *apartment house*), a building containing suites of rooms for residence.

ap-a-thet-ic (ăp″ä-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **apathy**], without feeling or emotion; passionless; stolid.—*adj.* **ap″a-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ap″a-thet′i-cal-ly.**

ap-a-thy (ăp′ä-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -thies (-thĭz)], [< Gk. *a-*, without + *pathos*, feeling], lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.

Syn. (see indifference).—*Ant.* enthusiasm, desiro.

ape (āp), *n.* [< A.S. *apa*, ape], **1**, any monkey; especially, one of the higher forms, such as the gibbon, gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang-utan, which resemble man in structure and organs, and are semierect, long-armed, and tailless (see *primate*, illus.); **2**, a mimic; a fool:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aped (āpt), *p.pr.* aping], to mimic; imitate slavishly.—*n.* **ap′er-y.**

Syn., *v.* mimic, mock. (See imitate.)

a-peak (ä-pēk′), *adv.* [< Fr. *à pic*, vertically], *Naut.*, in, or nearly in, an upright position.

a-pe-ri-ent (ä-pē′rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aperiens* (*-entis*), opening], gently laxative; opening the bowels:—*n.* an aperient medicine or food.

ap-er-ture (ăp′ĕr-tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *apertura*, an opening], an opening; gap; hole; passage: *Optics*, the working diameter (of a mirror or lens).

a-pet-al-ous (ä-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *petalon*, a leaf], *Bot.*, without petals.

a-pex (ā′pĕks), *n.* [*pl.* apexes (ā′pĕk-sĕz) or, in technical writing, sometimes apices (ăp′ĭ-sēz)], [< Lat. *apex* (*-icis*), point], the point, tip, or summit of anything: *Math.*, **1**, that vertex of a triangle which lies opposite the base side; **2**, the vertex of a cone, a pyramid, or a certain kind of conic section.

a-phær-e-sis (ä-fĕr′ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *apo*, away + *hairein*, to take], the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word, as in *scape* (for *escape*), or *adder* (*an adder* for *a nadder*).

a-pha-si-a (ä-fā′zhĭ-ä), *n.* [Gk. = speechlessness], *Psych.*, loss or impairment of the power of speech or of the proper understanding and use of certain words, occurring independently of other mental impairment and not caused by defect or injury of the speech centers of the brain: cf. *word deafness; word blindness:* **motor aphasia**, inability to speak the word intended: **sensory aphasia**, inability to understand certain words.—*adj.* and *n.* **a-pha′sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk).

a-phel-ion (ä-fēl′yŭn, ä-fē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -ia (-yä; -lĭ-ä); -ions (-yŭnz; -lĭ-ŏnz)], [< Gk. *apo*, from + *hēlios*, sun], *Astron.*, that point in the path of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun: opposite of *perihelion.*

aph-e-sis (ăf′ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gk. = letting go < *apo*, from + *hienai*, to send], the gradual loss of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *down* (for *adown*): a form of aphæresis.—*adj.* **a-phet′ic.**

a-phid (ā′fĭd; ăf′ĭd), *n.* [source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, a plant louse, or small insect, wingless in its early life, parasitic on garden and house plants.

a-phis (ā′fĭs), *n.* [*pl.* aphides (ăf′ĭ-dēz)], [source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, an aphid, or plant louse.

a-pho-ni-a (ä-fō′nĭ-ä), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *phōnē*, sound], *Pathol.*, total loss of voice.

aph-o-rism (ăf′ō-rĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *aphorismos*, a definition], a concise, brief, pithy statement of a truth or precept; a maxim.—*n.* **aph′o-rist.**—*adj.* **aph″o-ris′tic.**—*adv.* **aph″o-ris′ti-cal-ly.**

Syn. proverb, adage, saw, saying. (See truism.)

Aph-ro-di-te (ăf″rō-dī′tē), *n.* [Gk. = foam-born < *aphros*, foam], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of love and beauty: identified with Roman *Venus:* **aphrodite**, a richly colored butterfly.

aph-thæ (ăf′thē), *n.pl.* [Lat. < Gk. *aphtha*, ulcer, perh. < *haptein*, to inflame], *Pathol.*, spots or eruptions on the lips, gums, and palate, due to minute fungi, and characteristic of the disease called thrush: **aphtha** (ăf′thä), *sing.* one of these spots; also, the disease which produces them; thrush.

a-phyl-lous (ä-fĭl′ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *phullon*, leaf], *Bot.*, leafless.

a-pi-a-ceous (ā″pĭ-ā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *apium*, parsley, celery], *Bot.*, belonging to a large family (*Apiaceæ*), mostly herbs, with dry, seedlike fruit, including parsley, carrots, celery, etc.

a-pi-an (ā′pĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *apis*, a bee], of or pertaining to bees.

a-pi-a-ry (ā′pĭ-ä-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a place where bees are kept; a group of hives for bees.—*n.* **a″pi-a′ri-an.**—*n.* **a′pi-a-rist.**

ap-i-cal (ăp′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see apex], at or pertaining to an apex, tip, or summit.

ap-i-ces (ăp′ĭ-sēz), *n.pl.* points: Latin plural of *apex*, used especially in technical writings.

a-pic-u-late (ä-pĭk′ū-lāt), *adj.* [< L.L. *apiculus*, dim. of *aper*, point], *Bot.*, ending in a point.

a-pi-cul-ture (ā′pĭ-kŭl″tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *apis*, bee + *cultura*, culture], the keeping of bees.

a-piece (ä-pēs′), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, to + O.F. *pece*, piece], to or for each person or thing, as in dividing, sharing, etc.; severally.

A-pis (ā′pĭs), *n.* [Gk. < Egypt. *Hapi*, hidden], the sacred white bull of the Egyptians, supposed to embody the god Ptah, and hence treated like a god.

ap-ish (āp′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **ape**], like an ape in manners or appearance; silly; affected; imitative.

***a-plomb** (ä″plŏn′), *n.* [Fr. = self-possession], self-possession; assurance; self-confidence.

ap-o- *prefix*, [*ap-* before a vowel, *aph-* before an aspirate], [< Gk. *apo*, from], **1**, from; off; as, *apostle*; **2**, used intensively; as, *apoplexy*; **3**, used as a negative; as, *apocalypse.* Also, **ap-**; **aph-.**

Apoc. *abbr.* **1**, Apocalypse; **2**, Apocrypha; Apocryphal.

a-poc-a-lypse (ä-pŏk′ä-lĭps), *n.* [< Gk. *apokalupsis*, an uncovering < *apo*, from + *kaluptein*, to cover], revelation; discovery; disclosure: **Apocalypse**, the last book of the New Testament, called the Revelation of Saint John the Divine.—*adj.* **a-poc″a-lyp′tic.**

a-poc-o-pe (ä-pŏk′ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk. *apo*, off + *koptein*, to cut], *Gram.*, the omission or cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.

a-poc-ry-pha (ä-pŏk′rĭ-fä), *n.pl.* erroneously used as *sing.* [whence *pl.* -phas (-fäz)], [< Gk. *apo*, away + *kruptein*, to hide], **1**, writings or statements of doubtful authorship: **2**, in the early church, writings uncertain as to origin and authority: **Apocrypha**, certain writings originally included in the Old Testament, and still incorporated in the Vulgate, but now generally omitted in Protestant versions of the Bible (for list, see *Bible*, NOTE).—*adj.* **a-poc′ry-phal.**

ap-od (ăp′ŏd), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, without feet, as whales, some amphibians, and reptiles; also, without fins, as eels.

ap-o-dic-tic (ăp″ō-dĭk′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *apo* (intensive) + *deiknunai*, to show], clearly or demonstrably true; obvious. Also, **ap″o-deic′tic** (-dīk′-).

a-pod-o-sis (ä-pŏd′ō-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* apodoses (-sēz)], [Lat. < Gk. = a giving back < *apo*, from + *didonai*, to give], *Gram.*, the conclusion, or statement, in a conditional sentence: opposite of *protasis.*

ap-o-gee (ăp′ō-jē), *n.* [< Gk. *apo*, from + *gē*, earth], **1**, that point in the orbit or path of a heavenly body, properly the moon, which is most distant from the earth: opposite of *perigee*; **2**, the highest or most distant point; **3**, the climax; culmination.—*abbr.* **apog.**

A-pol-lo (ä-pŏl′ō), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Apollōn*], *Class. Myth.*, one of the greatest and most typical Greek divinities, adopted also by the Romans: god of the sun, music, poetry, elcquence, medicine, and the fine arts: son of Zeus and Leto, and twin brother of Artemis: sometimes identified with *Helios*, the sun god.

A-pol-ly-on (ä-pŏl′ĭ-ŏn; ä-pŏl′yŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *apolluōn*, destroying], Abaddon, the Destroyer, the angel of the bottomless pit (Rev. 9:11); as used by Bunyan in "Pilgrim's Progress," a fiend who is Christian's fiercest adversary.

a-pol-o-get-ic (ä-pŏl″ō-jĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **apology**], defending by words or argument; making excuse or acknowledgment:—*n.* a defense: **apologetics**, *pl.* used as *sing.*, that branch of theology which deals with the defense and proof of Christian doctrine.—*adj.* **a-pol″o-get′i-cal.**—*adv.* **a-pol″o-get′i-cal-ly.**

a-pol-o-gist (ä-pŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* one who defends a person or cause by argument.

a-pol-o-gize (ä-pŏl′ō-jīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], **1**, to make an excuse; **2**, to express regret or make amends.

ap-o-logue (ăp′ō-lŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *apologos*, a tale < *apo*, from + *logos*, speech], a fable or tale which teaches a useful lesson or a moral truth.

a-pol-o-gy (ä-pŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *apologia*, a speech in defense < *apo*, away + *logos*, a saying], **1**, something spoken, written, or offered in defense or explanation: **2**, a formal acknowledgment, as of error or incivility: an explanation or

expression of regret, offered by way of amends; 3, a temporary substitute; a makeshift.
Syn. (see excuse).—*Ant.* censure, accusation.

ap-oph-thegm (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.* [see **apothegm**], a short, pithy, instructive saying; a maxim. Also, **ap′o-thegm**, *Pfd. S*

a-poph-y-sis (ə-pŏf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [<Gr. *apophusis* < *apo*, from + *phusis*, growth], a process, or projection, on a bone.

ap-o-plec-tic (ăp″ō-plĕk′tĭk), *adj.* [see **apoplexy**], 1, relating to, or of the nature of, the physical state caused by too high blood pressure; 2, afflicted or threatened with apoplexy.

ap-o-plex-y (ăp′ō-plĕk″sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *apoplēxia*, apoplexy < *apo-* (intensive) + *plēssein*, to strike], a sudden interference with consciousness and sensation and the power of voluntary motion, resulting from a broken or obstructed blood vessel in the brain.

a-port (ə-pōrt′), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, in + *port*, left side of ship], *Naut.*, on or toward the left side.

ap-o-si-o-pe-sis (ăp″ō-sī″ō-pē′sĭs), *n.* [Gk. < *apo-* (intensive) + *siōpaein*, to be silent], *Rhet.*, a sudden stop or silence in a speech for rhetorical effect, as if the speaker were unwilling or unable to proceed.—*adj.* **ap″o-si″o-pet′ic** (-pĕt′ĭk).

a-pos-ta-sy (ə-pŏs′tə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *apo*, away from + *stasis*, a standing], the abandonment of what one has professed or believed, as faith, principles, or party.

a-pos-tate (ə-pŏs′tāt), *n.* 1, one who has forsaken his faith or party; a renegade; 2, one who abandons holy orders:—*adj.* false; traitorous.

a-pos-ta-tize (ə-pŏs′tə-tīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to desert or forsake one's faith or principles.

ap-os-teme (ăp′ŏs-tēm), *n.* [< Fr. < Lat. < Gk. *apostēma*, separation of pus into an abscess < *apo*, away + *stēnai*, to stand], *Pathol.*, an abscess; a collection of pus in a swelling. Also, **ap′os-tem.**

***a po-ste-ri-o-ri** (ā pŏs-tē″rĭ-ō′rī), [Lat. = from the later], *Logic*, from effect to cause; inductive: used of a form of argument which draws a conclusion as to the cause of a given result by noting causes of similar results: cf. *a priori*.

a-pos-tle (ə-pŏs′l), *n.* [< Gk. *apostolos*, a messenger < *apo*, away + *stellein*, to send], 1, one charged with a high mission; 2, one of the twelve persons specially selected by Christ to teach his gospel (Luke 6:13); 3, the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; hence, one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer: **Apostles' Creed**, an ancient and widely accepted statement of Christian belief, formerly attributed to the apostles.—*n.* **a-pos′tle-ate.**

ap-os-tol-ic (ăp″ŏs-tŏl′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the twelve apostles of Christ, or to their age, doctrine, or practice; 2, handed down in due succession from the apostles; 3, papal.—*adj.* **ap″os-tol′i-cal.**

a-pos-tro-phe (ə-pŏs′trō-fē), *n.* [Gk. = a turning away < *apo*, from + *strephein*, to turn], 1, a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; 2, the sign ['] used to denote the omission of one or more letters from a word, or to denote the possessive case of nouns.—*adj.* **ap″os-troph′ic.**

a-pos-tro-phize (ə-pŏs′trō-fīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phized (-fīzd), *p.pr.* -phizing], to break off in a speech to address a person or persons, present or absent, for rhetorical effect:—*v.t.* to address by an exclamatory digression for rhetorical effect.

a-poth-e-ca-ry (ə-pŏth′ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< O.F. *apotecaire* < Lat. *apotheca*, a shop; storehouse], one who prepares and sells medicines and drugs; a pharmacist; druggist: **apothecaries' weight**, the system of weights used for dispensing drugs, comprising the pound (12 ounces of 31.1028 grams each), the ounce (8 drams), the dram (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grains), and the grain (.0648 grams).

ap-o-thegm (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.* [< Gk. *apophthegma*, a terse saying], a short, pithy, instructive saying; maxim. Also, **ap′oph-thegm** (ăp′ŏ-thĕm).—*adj.* **ap″o-theg-mat′ic** (-thĕg-măt′ĭk).

ap-o-them (ăp′ō-thĕm), *n.* [< Gk. *apo*, from + *tithenai*, to place], *Geom.*, a perpendicular from the center of a regular polygon to a side.

ap-o-the-o-sis (ăp″ō-thē′ō-sĭs; ə-pŏth″ē-ō′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -oses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *apo*, from + *theos*, a god], 1, deification, or the bestowing of divine honors upon a person, as in Rome upon a deceased emperor; 2, glorification; exaltation.

ap-o-the-o-size (ăp″ō-thē′ō-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -sizing], to exalt or elevate to the rank of a god; deify; glorify.

app. *abbr.* 1, appendix; 2, appointed; appointee:—**App.**, Apostles.

ap-pall (ə-pôl′), *v.t.* [perh. < O.F. *apalir*, to grow pale], to frighten, depress, or discourage by fear; dismay; shock; terrify. Also, **ap-pal′.**

ap-pall-ing (ə-pôl′ĭng), *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay; frightful; shocking.

ap-pa-nage (ăp′ə-nāj), *n.* [< O.F. *apaner*, to give bread to < Lat. *ad*, to + *panis*, bread], 1, originally, in feudal France, land or office given by a king to his younger sons; later, public provision made by grant of land, by allowance or otherwise, for the support of the younger children of a royal family; 2, hence, anything assumed as a right by virtue of birth, office, etc.; a perquisite; 3, a dependent territory; 4, a natural accompaniment or endowment. Also, **ap′a-nage.**

ap-pa-ra-tus (ăp″ə-rā′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ratus; -ratuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = equipment < *ad*, to + *paratus*, made ready], 1, an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to, or necessary for, the accomplishment of any work, or the performance of an experiment or operation; as, surgical *apparatus;* machinery; 2, the organs collectively which are necessary to the performance of some natural process; as, the digestive *apparatus:* **apparatus criticus**, the equipment of manuscripts, commentaries, etc., necessary to the study of a text: also called *critical apparatus.*

ap-par-el (ə-păr′ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *aparailler*, to dress < Lat. *ad*, to + dim. of *par*, equal], dress; garb:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], to clothe; furnish or fit out; equip.

ap-par-ent (ə-păr′ĕnt; -păr′-), *adj.* [< Lat. *apparens* (*-entis*), coming in sight < *ad*, to + *parēre*, to appear], 1, open to view; visible; 2, capable of being easily understood; obvious; 3, seeming, rather than true or real: **heir apparent**, an heir whose rights cannot be nullified if he survive the ancestor: opposite of *heir presumptive*, whose right may be superseded by the birth of a nearer relative.—*adv.* **ap-par′ent-ly.**
Syn. evident, obvious, manifest, clear, patent.

ap-pa-ri-tion (ăp″ə-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *apparitio* (*-onis*), appearance], 1, the act of becoming visible or of appearing; 2, an appearance of something not real or tangible; 3, a ghost, phantom, or specter.—*adj.* **ap″pa-ri′tion-al.**

ap-par-i-tor (ə-păr′ĭ-tôr), *n.* [Lat. < *apparēre*, to attend], 1, an officer who serves a summons or executes an order for a church court; 2, any officer of a civil court, or his attendant.

ap-peal (ə-pēl′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *apeler* < Lat. *appellare*, to address], *Law*, to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; as, to *appeal* a case: *Archaic*, to accuse:—*v.i.* 1, to refer to another person; 2, to entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy; 3, hence, figuratively, to excite the interest; make a favorable impression; as, the building *appeals* to one's sense of beauty; 4, to refer to a higher authority for settlement: *Law*, to refer to a higher court for decision; as, Paul *appealed* to Cæsar:—*n.* 1, a call for aid or sympathy; supplication; entreaty; 2, a reference to another person or authority for proof; 3, a call to reply to a charge; 4, sympathetic interest, or the means of exciting it; as, an *appeal* to the senses: *Law*, the transfer of a case from a lower to a higher court for confirmation or reversal.—*p.adj.* **ap-peal′ing.**—*adv.* **ap-peal′ing-ly.**

ap-peal-a-ble (ə-pēl′ə-bl), *adj.* capable of being appealed, or carried to a higher court.

ap-pear (ə-pēr′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *aperer* < Lat. *apparēre*, to appear], 1, to come or be in sight; become visible; 2, to seem; as, he *appears* very ill; 3, to come before the public: *Law*, to come into court, either in person or by attorney, to invoke or submit to its authority.

ap-pear-ance (ə-pēr′ăns), *n.* 1, the act of becoming visible; 2, that which becomes visible; an apparition; 3, outward show; 4, the act of coming before the public; the coming into, or the being present in, court; 5, look, bearing, or aspect.

ap-pease (ə-pēz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -peased (-pēzd′), *p.pr.* -peasing], [< O.F. *apaisier* < *a*, to + *pais*, peace < Lat. *pax*, peace], to quiet; satisfy; pacify; placate.—*n.* **ap-pease′ment.**—*adj.* **ap-peas′a-ble.**

ap-pel-lant (ə-pĕl′ănt), *adj.* [see **appeal**], appealing:—*n.* 1, one who appeals to a higher court; 2, one who appeals in any way.

ap-pel-late (ə-pĕl′āt), *adj.* *Law*, relating to, or dealing with, appeals, as a court.

ap-pel-la-tion (ăp″ĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of naming, calling, or designating; 2, the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known: *Law*, the act of appealing from a lower to a higher court.
Syn. title, epithet, denomination. (See name.)

ap-pel-la-tive (ă-pĕl'ā-tĭv), *adj.* designating by name: *Gram.*, used to name any of a class: common: opposite of *proper*:—*n.* a title or name; an appellation: *Gram.*, a common noun.

ap-pel-lee (ăp"ĕ-lē'), *n. Law*, one against whom an appeal is made to a higher court.

ap-pel-lor (ă-pĕl'ôr; ăp"ĕ-lôr'), *n. Law*, one who makes an appeal to a higher court: *Eng. Hist.*, one who accuses another of a crime.

ap-pend (ă-pĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *pendere*, to hang], **1**, to attach or hang, as something extra or subordinate; **2**, to add; annex, as supplementary matter to a book or chapter.—*adj.* and *n.* **ap-pend'ant.**

Syn. attach, annex, adjoin, affix, add.

ap-pend-age (ă-pĕn'dĭj), *n.* **1**, something added or attached which is a proper part of a greater thing, such as an arm; **2**, something added that is not a necessary part, as a porch to a house: *Biol.*, a subordinate member, as a limb or an antenna.

Syn. accessory, adjunct, addition, attachment.

ap-pen-dec-to-my (ăp"ĕn-dĕk'tō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [*append(ix)* + Gk. *ek*, out + *-tomia*, a cutting], surgical removal of the vermiform appendix. Also, **ap"pen-di-cec'to-my** (-sĕk'tō-mĭ).

ap-pen-di-ci-tis (ă-pĕn"dĭ-sī'tĭs), *n.* [see **appendix**], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen-dix (ă-pĕn'dĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -dixes (-dĭk-sĕz); -dices (-dĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = an appendage], that which is added as supplemental, as explanatory matter at the end of a book: *Anat.*, the vermiform appendix, a slender, wormlike sac, ordinarily three or four inches in length, situated at the beginning of the large intestine in man and some animals (for illus. see *intestine*); *Aëro.*, a tube attached to a balloon or dirigible to admit the passage of the inflating gas.

ap-per-cep-tion (ăp"ĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *apercevoir* < Lat. *ad*, to + *percipere* (*-ceptus*), perceive], *Philos.*, the act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own; awareness of self as perceiving; *Psych.*, the process by which past sensory experiences, attitudes of attention and feeling, etc., modify immediate sensory experience, resulting in perception.—*adj.* **ap"per-cep'tive.**

ap-per-tain (ăp"ĕr-tān'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *apartenir* < Lat. *ad*, to + *pertinēre*, to belong], **1**, to belong by right, nature, or custom; **2**, to pertain.

ap-pe-ten-cy (ăp'ē-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Lat. *appetens* (*-entis*), seeking after], **1**, a craving; strong desire; appetite; **2**, instinct or tendency, as of ducks to swim. Also, **ap'pe-tence.**

ap-pe-tite (ăp'ē-tīt), *n.* [< O.F. *apetit* < Lat. *appetere* (*-itus*), to desire], **1**, the desire to satisfy a want or inclination; **2**, a mental longing; **3**, a physical craving for food or drink.—*adj.* **ap'pe-ti"tive.**

Syn. craving, longing, passion. (See desire.)

ap-pe-tiz-er (ăp'ē-tīz"ĕr), *n.* **1**, something that excites desire for anything; **2**, anything that gives a relish for food.—*adj.* **ap'pe-tiz"ing.**

Ap-pi-an Way (ăp'ĭ-ăn), [< *Appius*], an ancient paved road running from Rome south through Capua to Brindisi, begun by the censor Appius Claudius Cæcus about 312 B. C.

ap-plaud (ă-plôd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *plaudere* (*plausus*), to clap], to express approval or approbation of, especially by clapping the hands; commend:—*v.i.* to express applause or approval.

Syn. extol, magnify, praise, acclaim, cheer, eulogize.

ap-plause (ă-plôz'), *n.* the public expression of approval, as by clapping.—*adj.* **ap-plau'sive.**

ap-ple (ăp'l), *n.* [< A.S. *æppel*, apple < O. Teut. source], **1**, the round, fleshy, edible fruit of any of a genus (*Malus*) of trees of the rose family, almost universally cultivated in temperate regions along with the pear, quince, peach, cherry, etc.; **2**, the tree itself; **3**, any of various fruits or plants; as, the May *apple*; love *apple* (tomato), etc.: **apple of discord**, *Gk. Myth.*, an apple of gold which caused a quarrel among the goddesses because it was to be the prize of the most beautful: awarded by Paris to Aphrodite: **apple of Sodom**, a fruit said to turn to ashes when plucked; hence, anything disappointing: **apple of the eye**, the pupil; hence, anything especially loved or cherished.

ap-ple-jack (ăp'l-jăk"), *n.* [*apple* + *jack*], in the United States, apple brandy.

ap-pli-ance (ă-plī'ăns), *n.* [see **apply**], **1**, the act of putting into use; application; **2**, a thing used as a means to an end, as a mechanical device, tool, or apparatus for accomplishing certain work.

ap-pli-ca-ble (ăp'lĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* capable of being put to a certain use, or of accomplishing a certain purpose; relevant; fitting; suitable; appropriate.—*adv.* **ap'pli-ca-bly.**—*n.* **ap'pli-ca-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ap"pli-ca-bil'i-ty.**

ap-pli-cant (ăp'lĭ-kănt), *n.* one who applies; one who asks or requests; a candidate.

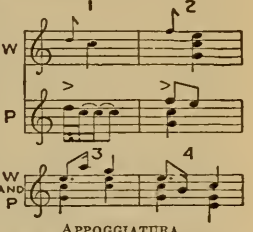
ap-pli-ca-tion (ăp"lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of applying, or putting on; as, the *application* of heat; the adaptation of a thing to a purpose; **2**, the thing put on; a thing made to serve a purpose; a remedy; **3**, the practical demonstration of a principle; **4**, the act of requesting; **5**, a request; **6**, close attention; also, the faculty of giving close attention; **7**, connection; relevancy.

ap-plied (ă-plīd'), *p. adj.* put on; made to serve; employed or used; as, *applied* mechanics.

***ap-pli-qué** (ă"plē"kā'), *adj.* [Fr. = put on], laid cut from one material and laid upon another.

ap-ply (ă-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plied (-plīd'), *p.pr.* -plying], [< O.F. *aplier* < Lat. *ad*, to + *plicare* (*-atus*), to fold together], **1**, to bring into contact with something; lay on; **2**, to put into practice; **3**, to devote to a particular purpose; fix upon something; as, to *apply* the mind to study:—*v.i.* **1**, to ask; petition; **2**, to have some relation or connection; as, that *applies* to you.

***ap-pog-gia-tu-ra** (ăp-pŏd"jă-tōō'ră), *n.* [It. < *appoggiare*, to lean < Lat. *ad*, to + *podium*, mound], *Mus.*, in vocal or instrumental music, an ornamental tone between two successive harmony tones, one step above or a half step below the second harmony tone according as this tone is higher or lower than the first; loosely, a grace note.



APPOGGIATURA

W, as written; P, as played, the ornamental note being accented: 1, with single note; 2, with chord; 3, 4, as by-tone.

ap-point (ă-point'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *apointer* < Lat. *ad*, to + *punctum*, a point], **1**, to assign; prescribe; establish by decree; fix, as the time or place of a meeting; **2**, to name or designate for an office; **3**, to furnish or equip: *Law*, to determine the disposition of (property) by naming the person who shall receive it:—*v.i.* **1**, to decree; ordain; determine; **2**, to name someone for a position.—*n.* **ap-point'er.**—*adj.* **ap-poin'tive.**

ap-point-ee (ă-poin"tē'), *n.* one who is chosen to fill an office or position.

ap-point-ment (ă-point'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of assigning to an office or position; **2**, the position or office assigned or held; **3**, an engagement; arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; *pl.* furniture or equipment.

ap-poin-tor (ă-poin"tôr'; *a*-poin'tĕr), *n. Law*, one who names another to receive an estate.

ap-por-tion (ă-pôr'shŭn), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *portio* (*-onis*), portion], to distribute or divide proportionally; allot.—*n.* **ap-por'tion-ment.**

Syn. allot, assign, appoint, divide, distribute.

ap-pose (ă-pōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* apposed (-pōzd'), *p.pr.* apposing], [< Fr. *à* (< Lat. *ad*, to) + *poser* < L.L. *pausare*, to pause; also, to place, put, by confusion with Lat. *ponere* (*positus*), to place], to put before; place opposite or near.—*adj.* **ap-pos'a-ble.**

ap-po-site (ăp'ō-zĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], appropriate; suitable; adapted.—*adv.* **ap'po-site-ly.**—*n.* **ap'po-site-ness.**

ap-po-si-tion (ăp"ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of placing side by side; **2**, the state of being so placed: *Gram.*, the relation between a noun or pronoun and a word or expression placed beside it, without a connective, and in the same grammatical construction, by way of explanation; as, we saw John Smith, the *captain*; I, *John*, saw these things.

ap-pos-i-tive (ă-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* explanatory: *Gram.*, pertaining to, or in, appositiou:—*n. Gram.*, a word or expression set beside another in apposition with it.—*adv.* **ap-pos'i-tive-ly.**

ap-prais-al (ă-prāz'ăl), *n.* [see **appraise**], **1**, the act of estimating the value, worth, or market price (of a thing); **2**, estimate; valuation.

ap-praise (ă-prāz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -praised (-prāzd'), *p.pr.* -praising], [< O.F. *apriser*, to value < Lat. *ad*, to + *pretium*, price], to set a price upon, especially officially; value; estimate the worth of.—*adj.* **ap-prais'a-ble.**

ap-praise-ment (ă-prāz'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of estimating or determining a value; **2**, an authorized estimate or valuation.

ap-prais-er (ă-prāz'ĕr), *n.* one who estimates values, especially of goods or estates.

ap-pre-ci a-ble (ă-prē′shĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **appreciate**], capable of being valued or estimated; perceptible.—*adv.* **ap-pre′ci-a-bly.**

ap-pre-ci-ate (ă-prē′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *appretiare* (*-atus*), to value at a price < *ad*, to + *pretium*, a price], 1, to estimate the worth of; recognize the worth and quality of; 2, to be sensitive to; distinguish; 3, to value or esteem highly; prize; 4, to raise the value of: —*v.i.* to rise in price or value.—*adj.* **ap-pre′ci-a-to-ry.**

ap-pre-ci-a-tion (ă-prē″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the just valuation or recognition of worth; 2, sympathetic understanding: *Com.*, a rise in market value: opposite of *depreciation.*

ap-pre-ci-a-tive (ă-prē′shĭ-ă-tĭv), *adj.* 1, showing esteem, interest, or sympathy; as, an *appreciative* audience; 2, showing grateful recognition; as, *appreciative* of help.—*adv.* **ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ness.**

ap-pre-hend (ăp″rē-hĕnd′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *appréhender* < Lat. *apprehendere*, to lay hold of], 1, to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; 2, to take mental hold of, as the meaning of a statement; 3, to anticipate with anxiety or fear:—*v.i.* 1, to surmise; suppose; 2, to catch the idea or meaning; 3, to look forward with fear.—*n.* **ap″pre-hend′er.**

Syn. anticipate, perceive, conceive, capture, catch.

ap-pre-hen-si-ble (ăp″rē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being conceived; understandable.—*n.* **ap″pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty.**

ap-pre-hen-sion (ăp″rē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of seizure or of laying hold; specifically, arrest; 2, mental grasp; perception; 3, sentiment; opinion; 4, anticipation of evil; anxiety.

Syn. perception, capture, terror. (See horror.)

ap-pre-hen-sive (ăp″rē-hĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1, fearful of evil; anxious for the future; worried; 2, capable of learning; quick to learn.—*adv.* **ap″pre-hen′sive-ly.**—*n.* **ap″pre-hen′sive-ness.**

ap-pren-tice (ă-prĕn′tĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *aprentis* < *apprendre*, to learn < Lat. *apprehendere*, to understand], 1, one bound by agreement, in return for instruction in a trade or craft and, formerly, maintenance, to serve another a certain number of years; 2, a novice, or one slightly trained:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ticed (-tĭst), *p.pr.* -ticing], to put under the care of a master for instruction in a trade or craft.

ap-pren-tice-ship (ă-prĕn′tĭs-ship), *n.* 1, the state of being bound by agreement to serve another a certain number of years in order to learn a trade or craft; 2, the term of service, or time served, while learning a trade.

ap-prise (ă-prīz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -prised (-prīzd′), *p.pr.* -prising], [< Fr. *apprise*, fem. p.p. of *apprendre* < Lat. *apprehendere* (*-hensus*) to learn, inform], to give notice to; warn; inform. Also, **ap-prize′.**

ap-prize (ă-prīz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -prized (-prīzd′), *p.pr.* -prizing], [see **appraise**], 1, to warn or advise: also, *apprise*; 2, to put a value upon; appraise.

ap-proach (ă-prōch′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *aprochier*, to approach < Lat. *ad*, to + *propius*, nearer], to draw or be near:—*v.t.* 1, to come near to in quality, character, or condition; be nearly equal to; 2, to make overtures to; sound; open tentative negotiations with: —*n.* 1, the act of drawing near; 2, access; way of drawing near; as, the *approaches* to the city; *Golf*, a shot made with the intention of placing the ball on the green. —*adj.* **ap-proach′a-ble.**—*n.* **ap-proach′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ap-proach′a-bil′i-ty.**

ap-pro-bate (ăp′rō-bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< Lat. *approbare* (*-atus*), to approve < *ad*, to + *probus*, good], to pronounce good; commend; sanction formally.—*adj.* **ap′pro-ba-tive.**—*adj.* **ap′pro-ba″to-ry.**—*n.* **ap′pro-ba-tive-ness.**

ap-pro-ba-tion (ăp″rō-bā′shŭn), *n.* the act of sanctioning or of commending; praise.

ap-proof (ă-prōōf′), *n.* [see **approve**], approbation; praise: *Archaic*, the act of proving; proof.

ap-pro-pri-a-ble (ă-prō′prĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **appropriate**], 1, capable of being claimed or used; 2, capable of being set apart or assigned to a particular use.

ap-pro-pri-ate (ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *proprius*, one's own], 1, to take for oneself; claim or use, as by an exclusive or sole right; 2, to set apart or assign to a particular use, often by legislative act, as money for good roads:—*adj.* (ă-prō′prĭ-āt), fit; suitable; proper.—*adv.* **ap-pro′pri-ate-ly.**—*adj.* **ap-pro′pri-a-tive.**—*n.* **ap-pro′pri-ate-ness.**—*n.* **ap-pro′pri-a″tor.**

Syn., adj. apt, becoming, fit, proper, suitable.

ap-pro-pri-a-tion (ă-prō″prĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of taking to oneself; 2, the act of setting apart for a particular use or person; 3, that which is set apart, as money; especially, a grant of money by the government for a specific purpose.

ap-prov-al (ă-prōōv′ăl), *n.* [see **approve**], approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

Syn. acceptance, admiration, commendation.

ap-prove (ă-prōōv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* approved (-prōōvd′), *p.pr.* approving], [< O.F. *aprover* < Lat. *approbare*, to approve], 1, to ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; 2, to be pleased or satisfied with; commend; 3, to make proof of; test or demonstrate:—*v.i.* to express satisfaction: usually followed by *of*.—*p.adj.* **ap-prov′ing.**—*adj.* **ap-prov′a-ble.**

ap-prox-i-mate (ă-prŏk′sĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *proximare* (*-atus*), to come near], 1, to come close to; 2, to cause to approach:—*v.i.* to approach closely; be nearly equal:—*adj.* (-măt), 1, near in resemblance; fairly close; 2, almost equal; 3, nearly correct; fairly accurate.—*adv.* **ap-prox′i-mate-ly.**

ap-prox-i-ma-tion (ă-prŏk″sĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of approaching closely in space, size, number, meaning, or the like; 2, the result of such approach, as a nearly correct estimate.

ap-prox-i-ma-tive (ă-prŏk′sĭ-mā-tĭv), *adj.* nearly exact, accurate, or equal.

ap-pulse (ă-pŭls′; ăp′ŭls), *n.* [< Lat. *appellere* (*-pulsus*), to drive to], an energetic approach.

ap-pur-te-nance (ă-pûr′tē-năns), *n.* [< L.L. *appertinēre*, to belong to], 1, that which belongs or relates to something else as an accessory; an adjunct or appendage; 2, that which belongs to an estate or property, as trees and shrubbery.

ap-pur-te-nant (ă-pûr′tē-nănt), *adj.* pertaining (to a more important thing); accessory; incident:—*n.* an adjunct or appendage.

Apr. *abbr.* ordinarily used for the month of April (also, **Ap.**; **Apl.**).

a-prax-i-a (*ā*-prăk′sĭ-*ă*), *n.* [Gk. = inaction < *a-*, not + *prassein*, to do], *Psych.*, loss or impairment of ability to execute purposeful movements, without paralysis of the parts involved.

a-pri-cot (ā′prĭ-kŏt; ăp′rĭ-), *n.* [< Sp. *albaricoque* < Arab *al*, the + *burquq* < Gk. *praikokion* < Lat. *praecoquum*, early ripe; ending influenced by Fr. *abricot*], 1, the round, orange-colored fruit of a tree (*Prunus armeniaca*) allied to both the plum and the peach; 2, the tree itself.

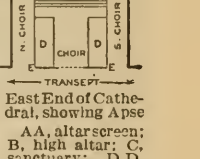
A-pril (ā′prĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *Aprilis*, April], the fourth month of the year: **April fool**, one who is tricked or deceived in sport on April 1, or All Fools' Day.

***a pri-o-ri** (ā prĭ-ō′rī; ä prĭ-ō′rē), [Lat. = from the former], *Logic*, from cause to effect: a term used of argument by deduction, which draws a conclusion from known causes or assumed principles: opposite of *a posteriori*: *Philos.*, pertaining to those attributes of the mind considered to be prior to experience, without which experience would be impossible.

a-pron (ā′prŭn; ā′pûrn), *n.* [< *an apron*, by misdividing *a napron* < O.F. *naperon*, tablecloth < dim. of Lat. *mappa*, napkin], 1, an article made of cloth, leather, or other material, worn over the clothing, usually in front, as a protection from soil or wear; 2, a leathern covering for use in an open carriage; 3, anything like an apron in form or use: *Eccl.*, an apron-shaped vestment, part of the dress of a bishop: *Aëro.*, a paved area in front of a hangar.—*adj.* **a′proned.**

ap-ro-pos (ăp″rō-pō′), *adv.* [Fr. = to the purpose], 1, appropriately; to the point; 2, seasonably; 3, with reference (to); as, *apropos* of that remark; by the way:—*adj.* 1, seasonable; 2, apt; appropriate. Also, ***à pro″pos′** (ä″ prō″pō′).

Syn., adj. (see relevant).



East End of Cathedral, showing Apse

AA, altar screen; B, high altar; C, sanctuary; D,D, choir stalls; EE, rood screen.

apse (ăps), *n.* [*pl.* apses (ăp′sĕz)], [see **apsis**] *Arch.*, 1, a semicircular recess terminating a building, covered with a half dome; 2, especially, such a recess at the altar end of the chancel of a church.—*adj.* **ap′si-dal.**

ap-sis (ăp′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -sides (-sĭ-dēz)], [Lat. = a round arch], *Astron.*, in an eccentric orbit, as that of a planet around the sun, the point at which the moving body is nearest to (lower apsis) or farthest from (higher apsis) the sun; the perihelion or aphelion of a planet, or perigee or apogee of the moon; *Arch.*, an apse.

apt (ăpt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aptus*, fitted], 1, suitable; pertinent; appropriate, as a reply; 2, likely; inclined; prone: with *to* and an infinitive; 3, ready; expert: quick of comprehension.—*adv.* **apt′ly.**—*n.* **apt′ness.** (See *Syn.* next page).

Syn. likely, liable. *Apt* expresses an inherent tendency; as, beauty without intelligence is *apt* to be vain. *Likely* suggests probability; as, a selfish child is *likely* to have few friends. *Liable* indicates exposure to disadvantageous or unpleasant contingencies, such as accident, illness, or the like; as, an insufficiently nourished child is especially *liable* to contagion.

Ap-ter-a (ăp'tĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *pteron*, wing], *Zoöl.*, formerly, an order including certain wingless insects, as the fish moth, flea, etc.; also, an order including the spiders, centipedes, crabs, and some other wingless animals formerly classed as insects.

ap-ter-al (ăp'tĕr-ăl), *adj. Zoöl.*, wingless; *Arch.*, having a portico at one end or both ends, but no rows of columns at the sides: said of a temple.

ap-ter-ous (ăp'tĕr-ŭs), *adj. Zoöl.*, wingless, as the Aptera, or any insect larva.

ap-ter-yx (ăp'tĕr-ĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *pterux*, wing], any of a genus (*Apteryx*) of birds of New Zealand, about the size of a hen, nearly extinct, with undeveloped wings concealed by the hairlike feathers: also called *kiwi*.

APTERYX (1/10)

apt-i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [see **apt**], 1, capacity for anything; 2, suitableness; 3, readiness to learn.

Syn. ability, endowment. (See gift.)

***a-qua** (ā'kwȧ), *n.* [Lat. = water], water: ***aqua ammoniæ** (ȧ-mō'nĭ-ē), aqueous solution of ammonia: also, **aqua ammonia:* ***aqua fortis** (fôr'tĭs), [Lat. = strong], nitric acid: ***aqua pura** (pū'rȧ), [Lat. = pure], pure, distilled water: ***aqua regia** (rē'jĭ-ȧ), [Lat. = royal], a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold or platinum: ***aqua vitæ** (vī'tē), [Lat. = of life], brandy or other ardent spirits of the first distillation; formerly, alcohol.—*abbr.* aq.; **Aq.**

a-qua-ma-rine (ā"kwȧ-mȧ-rēn'), *n.* [< Lat. *aqua*, water + *mare*, sea], a semiprecious, transparent variety of beryl, of bluish green color.

aq-ua-plane (ăk'wȧ-plān"), *n.* [*aqua* + *plane*], a plank attached behind a swiftly moving boat, upon which one can stand as it is pulled along.

aq-ua-relle (ăk"wȧ-rĕl'), *n.* [< It. *acquerello*, water color], a painting in water colors.

a-qua-ri-um (ȧ-kwā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ȧ)], [Lat. = a watering place for cattle], 1, a tank or globe in which living water plants, fish, etc., are kept; 2, a building for exhibiting living water plants and animals.—*n.* **a-quar'i-ist**; **a-quar'ist.**

A-qua-ri-us (ȧ-kwā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. = water bearer], *Astron.*, 1, a zodiacal constellation, the Water Bearer (see *constellation*); 2, the 11th sign of the zodiac, entered by the sun about January 21.

a-quat-ic (ȧ-kwăt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **aqua**], 1, relating to water; 2, growing or living in water; 3, performed in water; as, *aquatic* sports:—*n.* an animal or plant that lives in water: *pl.* water sports.

a-que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **aqua**], 1, of the nature of water; watery; 2, formed in, or by means of, water: **aqueous humor**, *Anat.*, a fluid which fills the anterior chamber of the eye, or the space in front of the crystalline lens (for illus. see *eye*).

Aq-ui-la (ăk'wĭ-lȧ), *n.* [Lat. = eagle], *Astron.*, the Eagle, a constellation (see *constellation*).

aq-ui-line (ăk'wĭ-līn; -lĭn), *adj.* 1, relating to, or resembling, an eagle; 2, curved or hooked like the beak of an eagle.

***A-qui-lo** (ăk'wĭ-lō), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the north wind. Also, *Obs.*, **Aq'ui-lon** (-lŏn).

ar (ăr), *n.* [see **²are**], in the metric system, a measure of area 10 meters square. See **²are**, *Pfd. S.*

-ar *adj. suffix*, [< M.E. *-er* < O.F. *-er* < Lat. *-aris*], like or pertaining to; as, familiar; similar; popular; insular:—*n. suffix*, 1, [< Lat. *-ar*, neuter of *-aris*], a thing like or pertaining to; as, altar; exemplar; 2, [var. of **¹-er**], a doer or agent; as beggar; liar.

Ar. *abbr.* Arab; Arabic; Arabia; Arabian (usually, **Arab.**):—**ar.**, 1, argent; 2, arrival; arrived (also, **arr.**); 3, aromatic:—**A. R. A.**, Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).

Ar-ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* [< Fr. *Arabe* < Gk. *Araps* (*Arabos*)], 1, a native of Arabia; 2, a desert dweller; a Bedouin; a member of one of the Semitic races peopling the African and Syrian deserts; 3, a homeless street urchin: also called *street Arab*; 4, a horse of Arabian breed:—*adj.* pertaining to Arabia or its people.

ar-a-besque (ăr"ȧ-bĕsk'), *n.* [< It. *arabesco* < *Arabo*, Arab], a fanciful ornament, perfected by the Arabs, done in color, low relief, or inlay, and consisting of fruits, flowers, foliage, etc., oddly combined or grouped:—*adj.* Arabian in style: applied especially to a form of ornament perfected by the Arabs.

ARABESQUE

A-ra-bi-an (ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Arab**], of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs: **Arabian Nights**, an ancient collection of tales of Persia, Arabia, India, etc.: also called *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, and *Thousand and One Nights*:—*n.* an Arab; a native of Arabia.

Ar-a-bic (ăr'ȧ-bĭk), *adj.* Arabian; pertaining to the Arabs or to the Arabs: **Arabic numerals**, the ten digits, 0, 1, 2, 3, etc., of Hindu origin, borrowed by the Arabs and now in common use in Europe and America:—*n.* the language of the Arabs.—*n.* **Ar'a-bist.**

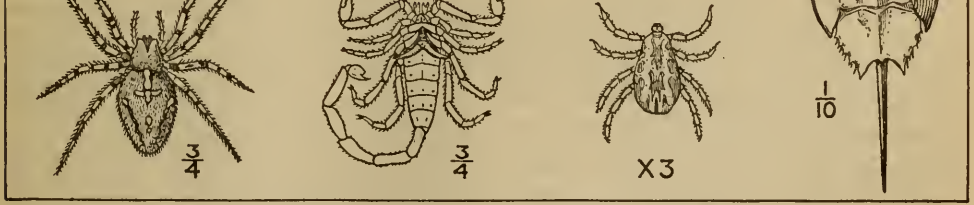
ar-a-ble (ăr'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *arare*, to plow], fit for the plow or for agricultural cultivation.

Ar-a-by (ăr'ȧ-bĭ), *n.* [see **Arab**], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, Arabia.

a-ra-ceous (ȧ-rā'shŭs), *n.* [see **arum**], belonging to a family of plants, the arum family, including the skunk cabbage, the jack-in-the-pulpit, etc.

A-rach-ne (ȧ-răk nē), *n.* [< Gk. *arakhnē*, spider], *Gk. Myth.*, a maiden of Lydia, turned into a spider for competing with Athena at weaving.

A-rach-ni-da (ȧ-răk'nĭ-dȧ), *n. Zoöl.*, a class of invertebrate animals including spiders, scorpions, and mites: **arachnid** (ȧ-răk'nĭd), an animal of this class.—*adj.* and *n.* **a-rach'ni-dan.**



ARACHNIDA: 1, spider; 2, scorpion; 3, tick; 4, king crab.

a-qua-tint (ā'kwȧ-tĭnt"), *n.* [< It. *acqua tinta*, dyed water], 1, a process of engraving in which the lines are cut by the action of nitric acid (aqua fortis), giving the effect of a sepia water color or India-ink drawing; 2, a print made by this process.

aq-ue-duct (ăk'wē-dŭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *aqua*, water + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], a conduit or artificial canal for bringing water from a distant source: *Anat.*, a canal, tube, or passage.

a-rach-noid (ȧ-răk'noid), *n. Anat.*, the middle membrane of the three (*dura mater*, *arachnoid*, *pia mater*) which envelop the brain and the spinal cord: also called *arachnoid membrane*; *Zoöl.*, an animal belonging to the Arachnida:—*adj.* delicate, lacy, and cobweblike: *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the Arachnida; *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the middle membrane of the three which envelop the brain and spinal cord; *Bot.*, composed of loose, cobwebby fibers.

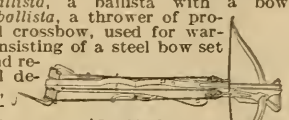
Ar-a-mæ-an (ăr″ə-mē′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Aramaios*, of Aram (Syria)], of or pertaining to ancient Syria and Mesopotamia, their peoples or their languages:—*n.* 1, an inhabitant of ancient Syria or Mesopotamia; 2, the ancient language of that region. Also, **Ar″a-me′an.**

Ar-a-ma-ic (ăr″ə-mā′ĭk), *n.* 1, the ancient language of the northern Semites, embracing Chaldee, Syriac, etc.; 2, the Syriac language spoken by the Jews in Palestine after the Babylonian captivity.

A-rap-a-hoe (ə-răp′ə-hō), *n.* [*pl.* -hoes (-hōz)], [Amer. Ind. = tattooed people], a member of a warlike Indian tribe now confined to reservations in Oklahoma and Wyoming.

Ar-ba-ci-a (ăr-bā′sĭ-ə), *n.* [*pl.* -ciæ (-sĭ-ē)], [L.L.: source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, the genus of sea urchins taken as typical (see *Echinodermata*, illus.).

ar-ba-lest (är′bə-lĕst), *n.* [< O.F. *arbaleste* < L.L. *arcuballista*, a ballista with a bow < Lat. *arcus*, bow + *ballista*, a thrower of projectiles], a medieval crossbow, used for warfare and hunting, consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, and requiring a mechanical device to bend it. Also, **ar′ba-list; ar′blast.**—*n.* **ar′ba-lest″er; ar′ba-list″er.**



ARBALEST

ar-bi-ter (är′bĭ-tĕr), *n.* [Lat. = a witness; judge], 1, one who has power to decide a dispute; an umpire, judge, or arbitrator; 2, one who controls a result or outcome.—*n.fem.* **ar′bi-tress.**

ar-bi-tra-ble (är′bĭ-trə-bl), *adj.* capable of being settled by discussion or agreement; subject to such settlement.

ar-bi-trage (är′bĭ-trāj), *n. Com.*, traffic in stocks, bonds, etc., with the purpose of deriving profit from the difference in price of the same securities in different markets at the same time.

ar-bit-ra-ment (är-bĭt′rə-mĕnt), *n.* 1, right or privilege of deciding according to judgment, as in arbitration, or the exercise of free will; 2, the act of deciding finally and authoritatively, as a contest or dispute; also, the decision of chosen judges or arbiters; an award. Also, **ar-bit′re-ment.**

ar-bi-tra-ry (är′bĭ-trā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, independent of rule; based on one's own will or caprice; 2, capricious; unreasonable; also, 3, imperious; despotic: *Law*, not fixed by statute; subject to discretion.—*adv.* **ar′bi-tra-ri-ly.**—*n.* **ar′bi-tra-ri-ness.**

Syn. dictatorial, absolute, imperious, peremptory.

ar-bi-trate (är′bĭ-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], 1, to decide as judge in a dispute; settle (a dispute) by discussion and agreement; 2, to refer (a dispute) to arbitrators; settle (a dispute) by recourse to arbitration:—*v.i.* to employ discussion and agreement as a method of settling a dispute; settle a dispute by discussion and agreement.

ar-bi-tra-tion (är″bĭ-trā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the settlement of a dispute by a group of persons chosen to represent the disputants on each side in discussion of the disputed point; 2, settlement of a question by mutual agreement.

ar-bi-tra-tor (är′bĭ-trā″tĕr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle the difference between them; one who has power to decide; an arbiter.—*n.fem.* **ar′bi-tress; ar′bi-tra″trix.**

ar-blast (är′blăst), *n.* [see **arbalest**], a medieval crossbow: for illus. see **ar′ba-lest**, *Pfd.* S.

[1]ar-bor (är′bĕr), *n.* [< M.E. *herber* < O.F. *herbier*, green lawn < Lat. *herba*, grass], a bower or leafy roof formed by trees or vines trained over a latticework; a shaded nook or walk. Also, **ar′bour.**

[2]ar-bor (är′bĕr), *n.* [Lat. = tree], *Mech.*, 1, the principal beam or support of a machine; 2, the principal axle or shaft in a machine, by which motion is communicated: **Arbor Day**, a day legally set apart in certain states for planting trees.

ar-bo-re-al (är-bō′rē-ăl), *adj.* of, like, pertaining to, or living in, a tree or trees.

ar-bo-res-cent (är″bō-rĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* 1, treelike; 2, branching like a tree; as, an *arborescent* mineral.—*n.* **ar″bo-res′cence.**

ar-bo-re-tum (är″bō-rē′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tums (-tŭmz); -ta (-tə)], a place in which trees are grown for scientific and educational purposes.

ar-bo-ri-cul-ture (är′bō-rĭ-kŭl″tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *arbor*, tree + *cultura*, cultivation], the cultivation of trees or shrubs.

ar-bo-rous (är′bō-rŭs), *adj.* [see **arbor**], 1, of or pertaining to trees; 2, wooded.

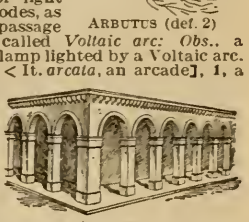
ar-bor vi-tæ (är″bŏr vī′tē), [Lat. = tree of life], any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen trees, some of them cultivated in gardens. Also, *n.* **ar″bor-vi′tæ.**

ar-bu-tus (är-bū′tŭs; är-bū′tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = wild strawberry tree], *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Arbutus*) of evergreen trees, including the strawberry tree; 2, a creeping plant (*Epigæa repens*) of the heath family, with small flowers: often called *trailing arbutus.*

ARBUTUS (def. 2)

arc (ärk), *n.* [< Lat. *arcus*, a bow], *Math.*, a curved line; any section of a curve; also, any angular measurement along the circumference of a circle, even though greater than a complete circumference; *Astron.*, the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens; *Elec.*, the curved band of light formed between two electrodes, as of carbon, caused by the passage of an electric current: called *Voltaic arc: Obs.*, a bow; an arch: **arc light**, a lamp lighted by a Voltaic arc.

ar-cade (är-kād′), *n.* [< It. *arcata*, an arcade], 1, a row of arches supported by pillars; 2, an arched and roofed gallery.



ARCADE

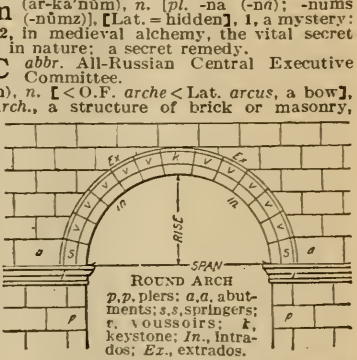
Ar-ca-di-a (är-kā′dĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *Arkadia*], 1, a mountainous region in ancient Greece, inhabited by shepherds and huntsmen, noted for their simple pleasures and contented lives; hence, 2, any place or scene of pastoral simplicity and idyllic joys. Also, **Ar′ca-dy.**

Ar-ca-di-an (är-kā′dĭ-ăn), *adj.* ideally rural or pastoral:—*n.* 1, a dweller in Arcadia; 2, one having simple pastoral tastes.

ar-ca-num (är-kā′nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -na (-nə); -nums (-nŭmz)], [Lat. = hidden], 1, a mystery: usually *pl.*; 2, in medieval alchemy, the vital secret of something in nature; a secret remedy.

ARCEC *abbr.* All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

[1]arch (ärch), *n.* [< O.F. *arche* < Lat. *arcus*, a bow], 1, *Arch.*, a structure of brick or masonry, the blocks of which follow a curved line and retain their position if supported at the two ends; 2, an opening or passage whose top is an arch or an arch-shaped roof; 3, any arch-shaped curve, as of an eyebrow:



ROUND ARCH
p,p, piers; *a,a*, abutments; *s,s*, springers; *t*, voussoirs; *k*, keystone; *In.*, intrados; *Ex.*, extrados.

Obs., part of a curved line:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with a curved structure; 2, to bend or curve:—*v.i.* to form a bent top or covering; curve.

[2]arch (ärch), *adj.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief], 1, chief; outstanding; as, an *arch* villain; 2, coyly mischievous; roguish.—*adv.* **arch′ly.**—*n.* **arch′ness.**

arch. *abbr.* 1, archaic; archaism; 2, archery; 3, architecture; architect; 4, archipelago.

Ar-chæ-an (är-kē′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *arkhaios*, ancient], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geologic era following the Azoic and preceding the Algonkian (see *geology*, chart). Also, **Ar-che′an.**

ar-chæ-ol-o-gist (är″kē-ŏl′ə-jĭst), *n.* [see **archæology**], one versed in the study of history through ancient monuments, remains, etc.; an antiquary. Also, **ar″che-ol′o-gist.**

ar-chæ-ol-o-gy (är″kē-ŏl′ə-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhaios*, ancient + *-logia*, discourse], the science of antiquities; especially, the study of the prehistoric relics of the early races of mankind. Also, **ar″che-ol′o-gy.**—*adj.* **ar″chæ-o-log′ic; ar″chæ-o-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ar″chæ-o-log′i-cal-ly.**—*abbr.* **archæol.**

ar-chæ-op-ter-yx (är″kē-ŏp′tĕr-ĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhaios*, ancient + *pterux*, wing], the oldest known bird, known through fossil remains, with teeth and tail of a reptile, and the claws and feathers of a bird (see *fossil*, illus.).

Ar-chæ-o-zo-ic (är″kē-ō-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *arkhaios*, ancient + *zōē*, life], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geologic era fol-

lowing the Azoic and preceding the Algonkian, and containing some evidences of plant life: now called *Archæan* (see *geology*, chart). Also, **Ar"che-o-zo'ic.**

ar-cha-ic (är-kā'ĭk), *adj.* [see **Archæan**], **1**, relating to a remote period; old-fashioned; antiquated; ancient; **2**, of words, no longer in common use.

ar-cha-ism (är'kā-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, an antiquated or old-fashioned word, expression, or idiom; **2**, the use of such words or expressions.—*n.* **ar'cha-ist.**—*adj.* **ar"cha-is'tic.**—*v.t.* **ar'cha-ize.**

arch-an-gel (ärk'ān'jĕl), *n.* [²*arch* + *angel*], an angel of the highest order: *Bot.*, the angelica, a garden plant.—*adj.* **arch"an-gel'ic.**

arch-bish-op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [²*arch* + *bishop*], *Angl.* and *R. C. Ch.*, the chief bishop of a church district or province.

arch-bish-op-ric (ärch"bĭsh'ŭp-rĭk), *n.* the office, district, or province of an archbishop, or over which the archbishop has authority.

arch-dea-con (ärch'dē'kn), *n.* [²*arch* + *deacon*], a church dignitary ranking next below a bishop, with authority, delegated from the bishop, in the administration of a diocese.—*n.* **arch"dea'con-ate.**—*n.* **arch"dea'con-ry.**—*n.* **arch"dea'con-ship.**

arch-di-o-cese (ärch'dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [²*arch* + *diocese*], the church province under the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch-duch-ess (ärch'dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [²*arch* + *duchess*], **1**, the wife of an archduke; **2**, a daughter of the former imperial family of Austria.

arch-duch-y (ärch'dŭch'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [²*arch* + *duchy*], the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

arch-duke (ärch'dūk'), *n.* [²*arch* + *duke*], **1**, a prince of the former imperial house of Austria; **2**, formerly, any of several sovereigns in Europe.—*adj.* **arch"du'cal.**

Ar-che-an (är-kē'ăn), *adj.* [see **Archæan**], designating, or pertaining to, one of the geologic periods (see *geology*, chart). See **Ar-chæ'an**, *Pfd. S.*

ar-che-go-ni-um (är"kē-gō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nia (-ă)], [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief, first + *gonos*, race], in mosses and ferns, that part of the plant in which female reproductive cells, or eggs, are formed (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).—*adj.* **ar"che-go'ni-al.**

arch-en-e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [²*arch* + *enemy*], a chief or principal enemy; especially, Satan.

ar-che-ol-o-gist (är"kē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [see **archæology**], one who studies antiquities. See **ar"chæ-ol'o-gist**, *Pfd. S.*

ar-che-ol-o-gy (är"kē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* the science of antiquities.—*adj.* **ar"che-o-log'ic; ar"che-o-log'i-cal.** See **ar"chæ-ol'o-gy**, *Pfd. S.*

arch-er (ärch'ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**arch**], a bowman; one skilled in using the bow and arrow: **Archer**, *Astron.*, **1**, a southern constellation; **2**, the ninth sign of the zodiac: also called *Sagittarius* (see *constellation*).

arch-er-y (ärch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, the art, practice, or skill of an archer; **2**, archers collectively.

ar-che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, first + *tupos*, a pattern], the original pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; a prototype.—*adj.* **ar"che-typ'al.**

arch-fiend (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* [²*arch* + *fiend*], the chief of demons; Satan.

ar-chi-di-ac-o-nal (är"kĭ-dī-ăk'ō-năl), *adj.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, first + *diakonos*, servant], pertaining to an archdeacon.

ar-chi-e-pis-co-pal (är"kĭ-ē-pĭs'kō-păl), *adj.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, first + *episkopos*, overseer], relating to an archbishop or his office.

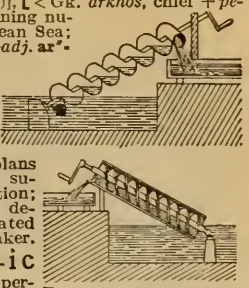
ar-chil (är'kĭl), *n.* [corr. of *orchil* < O.F. *orchel* < It. *orcello*: source uncertain], **1**, a rich purple or violet dyestuff; **2**, any of various lichens yielding this dye. Also, **or'chil**; or **chel.**

ar-chi-mage (är'kĭ-māj), *n.* [*pl.* -mages (-māj-ĕz)], [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief + Lat. *magus*, wise man, magician], **1**, a great wizard or enchanter; **2**, the chief of the Magi, or fire-worshiping priests of ancient Persia. Also, **ar"chi-ma'gus** (-mā'gŭs), [*pl.* -gi (-jī)].

ar-chi-man-drite (är"kĭ-măn'drīt), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief + *mandra*, an inclosure], *Gk. Ch.*, an abbot, or head of a monastery; also, the head of several monasteries.

Ar-chi-me-de-an (är"kĭ-mē'dē-ăn; -mē-dē'ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Arkhimēdēs*], relating to the Greek mathematician and physicist Archimedes, or to his teachings and discoveries; **Archimedean screw**, a device, attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube wound spirally about an inclined shaft in such a way that, if the lower end be immersed in water and the whole revolved, the water will flow up the tube (see illus. next column).

ar-chi-pel-a-go (är"kĭ-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes; -gos (-gōz)], [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief + *pelagos*, sea], **1**, a sea containing numerous islands, as the Ægean Sea; **2**, the island group itself.—*adj.* **ar"chi-pe-lag'ic** (-pē-lăj'ĭk).



FORMS OF ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW

ar-chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief + *tektōn*, a builder], **1**, one versed in the art of building and its various styles; **2**, one who professionally plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction; hence, **3**, one who plans, devises, or plots any complicated structure; a contriver; maker.

ar-chi-tec-ton-ic (är"kĭ-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to architects or their work; **2**, constructive; **3**, pertaining to the systematic arrangement of knowledge: **architectonics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, the science of architecture; **2**, the science of systematizing knowledge.

ar-chi-tec-tur-al (är"kĭ-tĕk'tŭr-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to architecture, or the art of building.—*adv.* **ar"chi-tec'tur-al-ly.**

ar-chi-tec-ture (är'kĭ-tĕk"tūr), *n.* **1**, the science or art of building, especially of fine or beautiful building; **2**, any special style of building, as Gothic; **3**, collectively, buildings erected by the laws of architecture; **4**, construction; workmanship.

ar-chi-trave (är'kĭ-trāv), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief + Lat. *trabs*, a beam], *Arch.*, **1**, the lowest division of an entablature, or horizontal structure supported by columns; that layer of masonry which rests immediately on the columns: also called *epistyle*; **2**, the decorative molding around the outer curve of an arch: also called *archivolt*; **3**, the group of moldings or the like above and on both sides of an opening, as a door.

ARCHITRAVE

A, architrave; B, abacus; C, capital; D, frieze; E, cornice; A + D + E, entablature.

ar-chive (är'kīv), *n.* [< Lat. *archivum*, place where records are kept], a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* **1**, the place where public or state records are kept; **2**, public documents, or records of historical value.

ar-chi-vist (är'kĭ-vĭst), *n.* one who keeps archives or valuable records.

ar-chi-volt (är'kĭ-vōlt), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhos*, chief + Lat. *volta*, vault], *Arch.*, **1**, the decorative molding on the face of an arch around the outer curve, or extrados; **2**, the masonry of the arch proper, considered as supporting the masonry resting upon it.

ar-chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *arkhōn*, a ruler], *Gk. Antiq.*, a chief magistrate, especially in Athens; in modern Greece, any of several officials.

arch-way (ärch'wā"), *n.* [²*arch* + *way*], an opening or passage beneath a curved or vaulted roof, or under an arch.

ar-ci-form (är'sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *arcus*, curve + *forma*, shape], having the shape of an arc or a bow; curved; arched.

arc-o-graph (ärk'ō-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *arcus*, curve + Gk. *graphein*, to draw], any of various instruments for drawing a curved line without a compass or other central point.

arc-tic (ärk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *arktos*, a bear], **1**, relating to the northern constellation called the Bear; hence, **2**, relating to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid: **Arctic Ocean**, the north-polar ocean: **arctic circle**, an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 2S′ from the north pole: —*n.* a warmly lined, high, waterproof overshoe.

Arc-tu-rus (ärk-tū'rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *arktos*, bear + *ouros*, keeper], *Astron.*, the brightest star in the constellation Boötes (see *constellation*, illus.).

arc-u-ate (är'kū-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *arcus*, a bow], bow-shaped; arched.—*p.adj.* **arc'u-at"ed.**

-ard *suffix*, used to form nouns denoting one with an excess of a quality: often of an adverse connotation; as, drunk*ard*; lagg*ard*; slugg*ard*; sometimes in form *-art*; as, bragg*art*.

ar-den-cy (är'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **ardent**], heat, passion, or enthusiasm; vehemence; zeal.

ar-dent (är'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ardens* (*-entis*), burning < *ardēre*, to burn], **1**, hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; **2**, passionate; eager; zealous;

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

I. EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE: Best studied in temples and royal tombs.

A. *Characteristics:* 1, massiveness, majestic size, simplicity; use of large stones; 2, broad, flat walls sloping externally to a concave cornice; profuse use of large, cylindrical columns, without base or with a very simple one (page 309, D, K), and with a variety of capitals (page 309, F, G, H); avoidance of the arch; hypostyle halls; 3, construction of pyramids (page 309, J) and rock-hewn temples (page 309, A, B, C); architectural use of colossal statues (pages 610; 309, B, C) and avenues of obelisks and sphinxes (page 309, I).

B. *Decoration:* 1, complete covering of walls and columns with pictorial narratives, incised, in very low relief, or in sunken relief, colored with brilliant primary flat colors (opposite, 12; page 309, K); 2, decorative use of hieroglyphics.

II. GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICAL ORDERS.

GREEK: Confined to temples and civic buildings.

A. *Characteristics:* 1, restraint, harmony of parts, perfection of proportion; 2, buildings rectangular, the overhanging, low-pitched, peaked roof being supported by a row, or rows, of slightly tapered, fluted pillars—typically Doric—extending completely around the building (page 683, B, C); 3, roof peaked and tiled; pediment often filled with sculptured reliefs (pages 715; 683, B); 4, no arches; 5, interiors relatively small and simply decorated; C, fixing of architectural orders: *a*, Doric: column without base, simple capital; entablature with plain architrave, frieze containing panels (often sculptured) between triglyphs, simple projecting cornice (page 683, A); *b*, Ionic: column with simple base of concave and convex moldings, capital ornamented with a volute, entablature with architrave of flat bands crowned by decorated molding, undivided frieze, simple cornice with carved moldings (page 683, F); *c*, Corinthian: base as Ionic but more elaborate, capital ornate with rows of acanthus leaves, entablature similar to Ionic, except that frieze was sometimes sculptured in relief (page 683, G).

B. *Decoration:* 1, relief carvings in pediments and on frieze; 2, color used on reliefs and elsewhere.

ROMAN: Exemplified in temples, civic buildings, baths, arenas, residences, aqueducts, etc.

A. *Characteristics:* 1, circular (page 683, H, I) as well as rectangular structures; 2, buildings more complex than Greek; 3, columns at end, or ends, of building only; 4, employment of arch, vault, and dome (page 683, I); 5, use of concrete and hard stucco; 6, adaptation, in less delicate and more ornate style, of Greek orders, especially Corinthian (page 683, J, K 2, 3 4), with some use of Tuscan (page 683, K 1), an unfluted style resembling Doric, and Composite (page 683, K 5), a combination of Corinthian and Ionic.

B. *Decoration:* 1, use of conventional ornaments in place of sculptured reliefs; 2, mural paintings of decorative character.

Modern architecture, since the 18th century, has revived the Greek and Roman types in their beauty and simplicity. Two recent examples are the Lincoln Memorial at Washington (1922), imitated from a Greek temple with the omission of the pediment (opposite, 9), and the Girard Trust Company's building in Philadelphia (1908), which shows the Roman Ionic with a dome inspired by the Pantheon (opposite, 2).

III. BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE: Developed in Byzantium (Constantinople) in the 5th century A. D. Best seen in churches, based on the basilica plan of the Roman temple, but influenced by Oriental forms.

A. *Characteristics:* 1, the development of pendentives; 2, large central dome and often several smaller domes, buttressed without and supported within by arches rather than pillars (page 633, II, I); 3, square, oblong, or octagonal plan of building, without exterior decoration.

B. *Decoration:* 1, brilliantly colored mosaics and inlays of veined marble; 2, marble columns with richly and intricately carved capitals supporting vaults and arches (page 633, F, G).

IV. MOORISH ARCHITECTURE: Developed during the centuries (10th–15th) when Moorish civilization was at its height. Its mosques show kinship to the Byzantine churches.

A. *Exterior Characteristics:* 1, central dome with smaller domes, tapering at the top, in harmony with minarets and pointed arches; 2, rich and decorative marble inlay (opposite, 1, and cf. 6 for similarity of Byzantine).

B. *Interior Decoration:* 1, stucco and tiling in complex geometric patterns (page 633, A, E); 2, lacelike traceries in molded and colored plaster and pierced marble. The best example (opposite, 10, and page 633, A, B, C, D, E) is the Alhambra Palace at Granada.

V. ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE: Almost entirely ecclesiastical, developing from the early Christian basilica (see *basilica*, illus.), and reaching its height in the churches and monasteries of the 11th and 12th centuries.

A. *Characteristics:* 1, oblong nave with one or two aisles at each side (page 848, F); 2, elevated level of chancel end of church, to give space for crypt beneath; 3, round arch (page 848, C, I) associated with groined vault (page 848, B); 4, bell tower separate from church (opposite, 7); 5, the arcade, either to separate an aisle or inclose a cloister (see *cloister*, illus.), or as a decorative wall arcade (page 848, H).

B. *Decoration:* 1, porches adorned with heavy carved moldings in deep doorways, or with figure sculpture; 2, in interiors, richly carved moldings and massive columns, free or engaged (page 848, G, D); 3, capitals imitated from Corinthian, and carved with symbolic or grotesque figures; 4, complicated interlacing of groined roof vaults.

VI. NORMAN ARCHITECTURE: More precisely called English Romanesque of the 11th and 12th centuries; exemplified by Durham Cathedral.

A. *Characteristics:* 1, larger, narrower, and lower buildings than in continental Romanesque, usually on cruciform plan; 2, western entrance less used than side entrance with porch, called galilee (see *galilee*, illus.); 3, square tower rising from above crossing of nave and transept (page 663, I); 4, heavy masonry walls (page 663, B, C); 5, clustered piers supporting the arches (page 663, D, E, F, G, H, K).

B. *Decoration:* In general, very simple: 1, zigzag moldings; 2, primitive carvings on capitals, of animals or human faces.

VII. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE: The outgrowth, in the 13th and 14th centuries, of the Romanesque. It was still chiefly ecclesiastical, though it appeared also in palaces, town halls, colleges, etc.

A. *Characteristics:* as seen in churches: 1, increase in height over the Romanesque (page 421, H); 2, ribbed vaulting (page 421, B, F, G); in England, fan vaulting; 3, development of the pointed arch (page 421, A, I); 4, buttress and flying buttress instead of heavy supporting walls and columns (page 421, A, II); 5, great stained-glass windows in wall space between buttresses; 6, two square towers at western end, sometimes completed with spires (page 421, E); often also a rood steeple over the crossing, replaced in England by the Norman tower.

B. *Decoration:* 1, ornamental stone tracery in lacelike patterns; 2, small ornamental spires on roofs and towers; 3, pointed, mullioned, and rose windows in stone tracery; 4, capitals, moldings, and doorway arches carved with symbolic, allegorical, or grotesque figures, varied by conventionalized plant and animal forms (page 421, C); 5, figures of sculptured saints and churchmen, set in niches (page 421, J).

Modern church architecture is reviving and adapting the Gothic style, as in the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York, begun in 1892 (opposite, 11).

VIII. RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE: Developed in Italy in the 14th century, under the influence of the revival of classical learning, spreading throughout Europe, and lasting in varied forms till the 18th century. It was exemplified in churches, but more completely shown in palaces, villas, public halls, and other secular buildings. It was marked by a return to classic forms adapted to current uses.

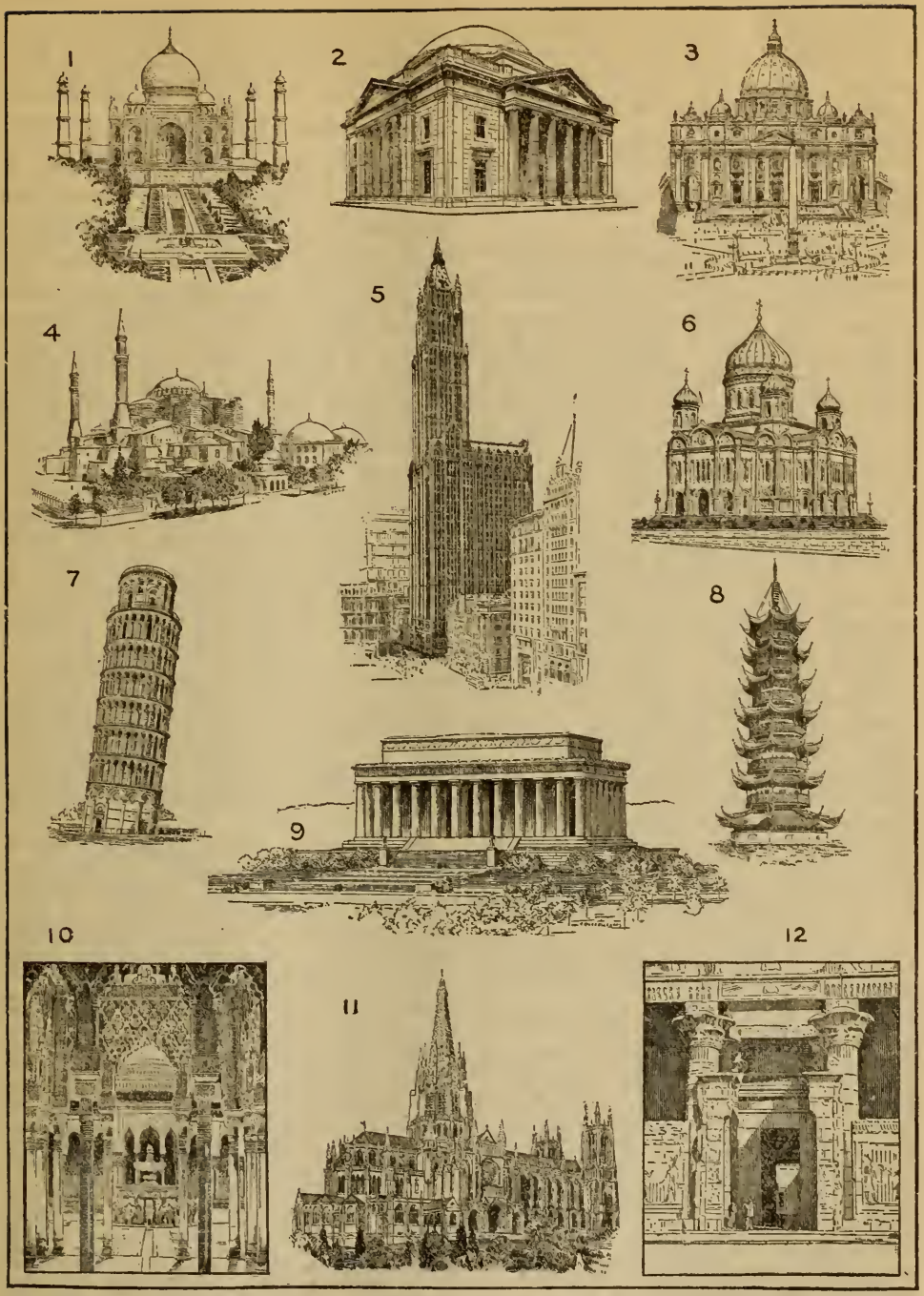
A. *Characteristics:* 1, in churches, importance of dome (opposite, 3; page 822, D, E); 2, modification of classic details: *a*, cornice (page 822, F); *b*, column or pilaster, with capital founded on Corinthian (page 822, H); *c*, open pillared portico (page 822, D); 3, severe exteriors and flat, unbroken façades; 4, ceilings rather than vaulted roofs; later, the mansard roof; 5, windows set in ornamental rectangular frames.

B. *Decoration:* Rich and extravagant, an end in itself: 1, columns used rather for decoration than support; 2, decorative wrought iron work, balustrades, balconies (page 822, B, C, G).

C. *The Rococo Phase* (see illus. page 847): Climax of extravagant decoration in declining Renaissance art, characterized by: 1, heavy, ornate scrolls and moldings; 2, avoidance of straight lines; 3, excessive gilding and florid stucco work; 4, tasteless sculpture.

Rococo forms are illustrated more in adornment than in structure, being used for doorways, mantelpieces, decorative panels, etc.

IX. ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE: The characteristic building form of China and Japan is the pagoda (opposite, 8, and page 685). It is frequently used as a temple, and is usually of wood, exquisitely or grotesquely carved, with a tiled roof of tentlike dip.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

1, Taj Mahal, Agra, India; 2, Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia; 3, St. Peter's, Rome; 4, Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople; 5, Woolworth Building, New York; 6, Church of the Savior, Moscow; 7, Bell Tower at Pisa; 8, Chinese Pagoda; 9, Lincoln Memorial, Washington; 10, Court of the Lions, Alhambra Palace, Granada; 11, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York; 12, Portico of the Temple at Edfu, Egypt.—For details of structure and decoration, see analysis, opposite, of the above cut and of part-page cuts under *Egyptian, Gothic, Moorish, Norman, Order, Oriental, Renaissance, Rococo, Romanesque.*

vehement: **ardent spirits**, alcoholic liquors, such as brandy, whisky, etc.: originally so called because inflammable, now in allusion to taste.—*adv.* **ar'dent-ly.**
Syn. fervent, spirited, passionate. (See sanguine.)

Ar-dois sys-tem (är'dwä'), [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a system of night signaling with red and white electric lamps hung from a mast (see App. I).

ar-dor (är'dẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *ardēre*, to burn], **1**, tense heat; **2**, warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal. Also, **ar'dour.**

ar-du-ous (är'dū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *arduus*, steep], **1**, steep; hard to climb; **2**, attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.—*adv.* **ar'du-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ar'du-ous-ness.**
Syn. troublesome, onerous, laborious. (See hard.)

[1]are (är), [< A.S. dial. *aron*, are], present indicative plural, in all three persons, of the verb *be*.

[2]are (är), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *area*, space], a metric measure of surface 10 meters square; 100 square meters, equal to 119.6 square yards. Also, **ar** (är).

a-re-a (ā'rē-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* areas (-ȧz); areæ (-rē-ē)], [Lat. = open field], **1**, any flat surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial; **2**, any defined extent of land surface; **3**, the space occupied by a building; especially, the sunken space at the base of a building separating it from the street and affording light to the basement; **4**, extent; range; scope: *Geom.*, the amount of surface of a plane figure.—*adj.* **a're-al.**

ar-e-ca (ăr'ē-kȧ; ȧ-rē'kȧ), *n.* [Port. < Tamil *adaikay* < *adai*, close-clustering + *kay*, nut], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Areca*) of Asiatic and Malayan palms, including the Asiatic betel palm (*A. cathecu*), which bears the betel nut (which see for illus.).

a-re-na (ȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -nas (-nȧz); -næ (-nē)], [Lat. = sand], **1**, the central inclosed space, usually strewn with saud, of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; **2**, hence, a scene or field for combat or exertion of any kind, as in a war, an athletic contest, or a debate.

ar-e-na-ceous (ăr"ē-nā'shŭs), *adj.* pertaining to sand; sandy; dry; barren.

a-re-o-la (ȧ-rē'ŏ-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -las (-lȧz); -læ (-lē)], [Lat., dim. of *area*], **1**, a small space, as between lines of network; **2**, an aureole or halo: *Bot.*, **1**, space between meshes, as between the veins of a leaf; **2**, the cell nucleus of a plant; *Anat.*, **1**, space between the fibers of tissue; **2**, the circular spot of color around a nipple; **3**, the inflamed spot about a pustule.—*adj.* **a-re'o-lar.**

ar-e-om-e-ter (ăr"ē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *araios*, not dense + *metron*, a measure], an instrument used to measure the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.—*adj.* **ar"e-o-met'ric.**

Ar-e-op-a-gite (ăr"ē-ŏp'ȧ-gīt; -jīt), *n.* [< Gk. *Areiopagitēs*], a member of the council of the Areopagus.—*n.* **Ar"e-op'a-gist.**

Ar-e-op-a-gus (ăr"ē-ŏp'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Arēs*, Mars + *pagos*, hill], **1**, a hill west of the Acropolis in ancient Athens: also called Mars' Hill; **2**, the highest court of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on Mars' Hill; **3**, hence, any tribunal whose opinion has great authority.

A-res (ā'rēz), *n.* [Gk. *Arēs*], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of war, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover of Aphrodite: called by the Romans *Mars*.

Ar-e-thu-sa (ăr"ē-thū'sȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *Arethousa*, the name of a fountain in Sicily], *Gk. Myth.*, a wood nymph whom Artemis changed into a stream, to save her from the love of the river god Alpheus.

[1]ar-gal (är'găl), *adv.* and *conj.* [corr. of Lat. *ergo*, therefore], *Archaic*, therefore; wherefore:—*n. Archaic*, a clumsy piece of reasoning.

[2]ar-gal (är'găl), *n.* [Mongolian], a wild sheep of the mountains of northeastern Asia, with large horns; also, the American bighorn. Also, **ar'ga-li.**

ar-ga-la (är'gȧ-lȧ), *n.* [< Hind. *hargila*], **1**, a large stork of India; the adjutant (for illus. see *adjutant*); **2**, a similar bird of Africa; the marabou.

Ar-gand lamp (är'gănd), [< Aimé *Argand*, Swiss inventor], a lamp with a circular burner which produces a tube-shaped flame.

ar-gent (är'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *argentum*, silver], made of, or resembling, silver; bright or silvery white:—*n. Her.*, the metal silver; also, silver color, indicated in black and white drawings by a plain white surface (see *heraldry*, illus.): *Archaic*, silver coin.—*adj.* **ar-gen'tic.**—*adj.* **ar-gen'tous.**

ar-gen-tif-er-ous (är"jĕn-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *argentum*, silver + *ferre*, to bear], producing or containing silver, as ore.

ar-gen-tine (är'jĕn-tīn; -tĭn), *n.* [see **argent**], any silverlike material:—*adj.* silvery: **Argentine** (-tēn; -tĭn), *n.* a native of Argentina: —*adj.* pertaining to the republic Argentina, in South America.—*n.* **Ar'gen-tin'e-an** (-tĭn'ē-ăn).

ar-ghan (är'găn), *n.* [source uncertain], a Malay vegetable fiber, the basis of a fine fabric.

ar-gil (är'jĭl), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *argilla*, white clay < *argos*, white], white clay; especially, potter's clay.

ar-gil-la-ceous (är"jĭ-lā'shŭs), *adj.* containing clay; clayey; like clay.

ar-gil-lif-er-ous (är"jĭ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat *argilla*, white clay + *ferre*, to bear], producing or yielding clay.

ar-gil-lite (är'jĭ-līt), *n.* a kind of argillaceous schist or slate.

Ar-give (är'jīv; är'gīv), *adj.* [< Gk. *Argos*], relating to the ancient Greek city of Argos or its surrounding country; hence, as in Homer, relating to Greece or the Greeks:—*n.* a Greek, especially one of Argos.

Ar-go (är'gō), *n.* [Gk. = swift], *Gk. Myth.*, the ship which carried Jason and the Argonauts.

ar-gol (är'gŏl), *n.* [source uncertain], a sediment deposited in casks from wine; crude tartar.

ar-gon (är'gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *argos*, inactive], *Chem.*, an odorless, colorless, inert gaseous element [symbol A], heavier than air, found in the atmosphere.

Ar-go-naut (är'gō-nôt), *n.* [< Gk. *Argō* + *nautēs*, sailor], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the band of Greek heroes who sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece; hence, one of the gold seekers in California in 1849: **argonaut**, the paper nautilus.—*adj.* **Ar"go-nau'tic.**

ar-go-sy (är'gō-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< earlier *ragusye* < It. *Ragusea*, a ship of Ragusa, a port noted for trade], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, a large merchant vessel filled with costly goods.

ar-got (är'gō; är'gŏt), *n.* [Fr.], **1**, speech current among thieves and vagabonds; **2**, conventional slang of any social group; cant; **3**, slang.—*adj.* **ar-got'ic.**
Syn. slang, jargon, lingo, cant. (See language.)

ar-gue (är'gū), *v.i.* [*p.i.* and *p.p.* argued (-gūd), *p.pr.* arguing], [< Lat. *arguere*, to prove], **1**, to offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; **2**, to reason; contend in debate:—*v.t.* **1**, to debate; **2**, to prove; **3**, to persuade by reasoning.—*adj.* **ar'gu-a-ble.**—*n.* **ar'gu-er.**
Syn. dispute, reason, contest, wrangle, debate.

ar-gu-ment (är'gū-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a presentation of proofs of, or reasons for or against, something; also, the proof or reason offered; evidence; the process of reasoning methodically or by demonstration; **2**, a discussion or debate; **3**, the subject of a discourse or writing; **4**, an abstract or summary of a book: *Obs.*, a subject of dispute: **argument ad hominem**, (ăd hŏm'ĭ-nĕm), [Lat. = to the man], an argument designed to have weight with the person addressed by reason of appealing to something personal; a home thrust, often made by means of an appeal to self-interest.—*n.* **ar"gu-men-ta'tion.**
Syn. disputation, debate, wrangling, discussion.

ar-gu-men-ta-tive (är"gū-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, consisting of, or exhibiting, a process of reasoning; **2**, fond of, or given to, discussion.

Ar-gus (är'gŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *argos*, bright], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, the hundred-eyed founder of Argos, son of Zeus and Niobe; **2**, a son of Phrixus, and builder of the ship Argo; **3**, the faithful old dog of Odysseus, who died of joy at his master's return after twenty years' absence: **argus**, a watchful, sharp-eyed person: **Argus-eyed**, watchful; vigilant; sharp-sighted.

ar-gute (är-gūt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *arguere* (*-utus*), to make clear, assert], shrewd; sharp; keen: *Obs.*, of sounds, shrill; sharp.

ar-gy-rol (är'jĭ-rŏl), *n.* [< Gk. *arguros*, silver: a trade name], *Pharm.*, an organic compound of silver used as a local antiseptic:

a-ri-a (ä'rĭ-ȧ; ā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It. < Lat. *aër*, air], *Mus.*, **1**, an air; a melody or tune for a single voice with accompaniment; **2**, an elaborate solo part in a cantata, oratorio, opera, etc.

Ar-i-ad-ne (ăr"ĭ-ăd'nē), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the daughter of King Minos of Crete, who, falling in love with Theseus, assisted the latter to kill the Minotaur and escape from the Labyrinth.

A-ri-an (ā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Arius* < Gk. *Areios*, warlike], relating to, or following the doctrines of, Arius, a theologian of the fourth century, who denied the doctrine of consubstantiality; that is, taught that Christ, although the Son of God, was not equal to or of one substance with God:—*n.* a follower of the teachings of Arius.—*n.* **A'ri-an-ism.**

-a-ri-an *adj.* and *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-arius* + Eng. *-an*], expressing: **1**, occupation; as, veterin*arian*; **2**, religious affiliation; habit of thought; as, Unit*arian*; utilit*arian*; **3**, age; as, nonage*narian*.

ar-id (ăr'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *aridus*, dry<*arēre*, to be dry], having little or no rainfall; dry; parched; barren.—*n.* **a-rid'i-ty.**—*n.* **ar'id-ness.**

A-ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [<Heb. *ari-el*, perh. = lion of God], 1, in Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy spirit serving the magician Prospero; 2, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the rebel angels.

A-ri-es (ā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [Lat. = a ram], *Astron.*, 1, a zodiacal constellation, the Ram (see *constellation*, illus.); 2, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac: **first point of Aries**, the vernal equinox; the intersection of the ecliptic and the celestial equator, through which the sun passes each year about March 21.

a-right (ā-rīt'), *adv.* [<A.S. *a*, *an*, on+*riht*, right], correctly; in a proper way or form.

ar-il (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [<L.L. *arilli*, dried grapes], *Bot.*, the outer covering of certain seeds.—*adj.* **ar'il-late.**

A-ri-on (ā-rī'ŏn), *n.* [Gk. *Arīōn*], *Gk. Myth.*, a poet and musician from Lesbos, robbed by sailors and thrown overboard, but carried to shore by a dolphin which his music had drawn to the ship.

a-rise (ā-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* arose (-rōz'), *p.p.* arisen (-rĭz'n), *p.pr.* arising], [<A.S. *ārīsan*, to arise], 1, to rise or get up; mount up or ascend; 2, to come into view, as a star, the sun, etc.; 3, to spring up; come into existence or action; proceed; originate.

Syn. flow, proceed, spring, rise, issue, originate.

a-ris-tate (ā-rĭs'tāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *arista*, beard of grain], *Bot.*, 1, bearded; having an awn, as grain; 2, having a sharp, spinelike tip (see *leaf*, illus.).

ar-is-toc-ra-cy (ăr"ĭs-tŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [<Gk. *aristos*, best+*-kratia*, rule], 1, government by persons of the highest rank in a state; 2, a state so governed; 3, the nobility or chief persons in a state; 4, those regarded as superior to the rest of their community in birth, rank, wealth, or intellect: *Pol. Sci.*, sometimes, any government by a minority.

a-ris-to-crat (ā-rĭs'tō-krăt; ăr'ĭs-tō-), *n.* 1, a personage of high rank or noble birth, or one who has traits of character suited to such rank; 2, one who upholds aristocracy or favors government by the few.—*adj.* **ar"is-to-crat'ic** (ăr"ĭs-; ā-rĭs"-).

Ar-is-to-te-li-an (ăr"ĭs-tō-tē'lĭ-ăn; -tēl'yăn), *adj.* [<proper name], pertaining to Aristotle, a Greek philosopher (384-322 B. C.), or to his philosophical system:—*n.* a follower of Aristotle.

a-rith-me-tic (ā-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *arithmētikē*, science of reckoning], the science of numbers; the art of computation or reckoning by figures.—*abbr.* **arith.**

ar-ith-met-i-cal (ăr"ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* of or relating to the science of numbers: **arithmetical progression**, a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by a constant quantity, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., or 20, 15, 10, etc.—*adv.* **ar"ith-met'i-cal-ly.**

a-rith-me-ti-cian (ā-rĭth"mē-tĭsh'ăn; ăr"ĭth-mē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* a person skilled in the science of numbers.

-a-ri-um *n. suffix*, [<Lat. suffix *-arius*], denoting place where; as, her*barium;* aq*uarium.*

Ariz. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for the state of Arizona:—**Ark.**, official abbreviation for the state of Arkansas.

ark (ärk), *n.* [<Lat. *arca*, a chest], 1, a chest; 2, the oblong box containing the Covenant, or tables of the Law, kept in the Holy of Holies in the Jewish Tabernacle, and later placed in the Temple of Solomon (Exod. 25; 1 Kings 8); 3, the ship in which Noah and his family remained during the Deluge (Gen. 6); hence, 4, a place of safety or refuge; also, a large, roomy boat.

arles (ärlz), *n.pl.* [prob.<O.F. *erle*, *arle*<dim. of Lat. *arrha*, *arrhabo*<Gk. *arrhabōn*, earnest money<Heb. *'ērābōn*, pledge], *Sc.*, money paid to bind a bargain; earnest money: also called *arles penny.*

1arm (ärm), *n.* [<A.S. *earm*, arm], 1, *Anat.*, the limb of the human body which extends from shoulder to hand; 2, the anterior or fore limb of any animal having a backbone; 3, any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the branch of a tree, the side piece of a chair, an inlet of the sea; 4, figuratively, strength or power.

2arm (ärm), *n.* [<Lat. *arma*, weapons], 1, a weapon: usually *pl.* (see *arms*); 2, a branch of the military service, as infantry, cavalry, or artillery:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish or equip with weapons or armor; 2, to fortify; prepare to resist:—*v.i.* to fit oneself with arms.

Arm. *abbr.* 1, Armenian; Armenia; 2, Armoric; Armorican:—**arm.**, armor.

ar-ma-da (är-mā'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. = navy], an armed fleet; a squadron: **Invincible Armada**, the Spanish fleet sent to attack England in 1588.

ar-ma-dil-lo (är"mȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -dillos (-ōz)], [Sp., dim of *armado*, armed], *Zoöl.*, any of several South American burrowing mammals (order *Edentata*), with an upper covering, or carapace, of bony plates or scales: now found as far north as Texas.

ARMADILLO ($\frac{1}{15}$)

ar-ma-ment (är'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [see **2arm**], 1, a body of forces prepared for war, either military, naval, or aërial; 2, the cannon and small arms of a fort or warship; 3, the number and weight of guns of a war vessel; 4, equipment or act of equipping for defense or resistance.

ar-ma-ture (är'mȧ-tûr), *n.* [<Lat. *armatura*, armor], 1, armor; that which serves as a means of defense; 2, any covering used for a purpose similar to armor, as a covering of flat wire about a cable: *Arch.*, iron bars or framework used to strengthen a building; *Magnetism*, a piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a magnet in order to preserve the magnetic strength; *Elec.*, 1, in dynamo-electric machines, the rotary iron core carrying the conductors in which the current is induced, as in a dynamo, or which are moved when traversed by a current, as in a motor (see *dynamo*, illus.); 2, the metallic coat covering a Leyden jar.

arm-chair (ärm'châr"), *n.* [*1arm+chair*], a chair with side supports for the forearms.

Ar-me-ni-an (är-mē'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Armenios*], pertaining to the mountainous country in the northeastern part of Asia Minor, or to its people:—*n.* 1, a native of this country; 2, the language of this country.

arm-ful (ärm'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* armfuls (-fo͝olz)], [*1arm+-ful*], as much as the arms can hold.

arm-hole (ärm'hōl"), *n.* [*1arm+hole*], an opening for the arm in a garment.

ar-mi-ger (är'mĭ-jĕr), *n.* [*pl.* -gers (-jĕrz); -geri (-mĭj'ĕr-ī)], [<Lat. *arma*, arms+*gerere*, to carry], 1, originally, an armor-bearer for a knight; a squire; 2, one below a knight who has a right to a coat of arms. Also, **ar-mig'e-ro.**—*adj.* **ar-mig'er-al.**—*adj.* **ar-mig'er-ous.**

ar-mil-la-ry (är'mĭ-lă-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *armilla*, bracelet], 1, pertaining to a bracelet; braceletlike; 2, consisting of circles or rings: **armillary sphere**, *Astron.*, a skeleton sphere consisting of rings which represent the principal circles of the celestial sphere, as the equator, the ecliptic, the tropics, etc.

Ar-min-i-an (är-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<*Arminius*, Lat. form of *Harmensen*], pertaining to James Harmensen, a Dutch Protestant theologian of the 16th century, who opposed the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, or to his teachings:—*n.* a believer in the teachings of Arminius; specifically, a member of the sect which he founded: originally also called *Remonstrants.*—*n.* **Ar-min'i-an-ism.**

ar-mip-o-tent (är-mĭp'ō-tĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *arma* arms, weapons+*potens* (*potentis*), powerful], powerful in arms or battle.

ar-mi-stice (är'mĭ-stĭs), *n.* [<Lat. *arma*, arms +*-stitium*, a standing], a brief pause in war by agreement of the opposing forces; a truce.

arm-let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *1arm*], 1, a small creek or inlet of the sea; 2, a metal or other band to protect or adorn the arm; 3, in dressmaking, the part of a sleeve adjoining the armhole.

ARMLETS

ar-mor (är'mẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *armeüre*<Lat. *armatura*, armor], 1, defensive weapons; protective covering for the body in battle (for colored illus. see *arms*); 2, the steel plating on a warship; 3, any protective covering, as the scales of a fish:—*v.t.* to furnish with a protective covering. Also, **ar'mour.**

ar-mor-bear-er (är'mẽr-bâr"ẽr), *n.* in ancient and medieval times, an attendant or squire who carried the armor of a warrior or knight. Also, **ar'mour-bear"er.**

ar-mor-clad (är'mẽr-klăd"), *adj.* protected by iron or steel armor:—*n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating. Also, **ar'mour-clad".**

ar-mored con-crete concrete strengthened by iron rods embedded in it: also called *ferro-concrete* or *reënforced concrete.*

ar-mor-er (är'mĕr-ẽr), *n.* [see **armor**], 1, formerly, a maker of weapons, shields, etc., or one who repaired the military outfit of another; an expert in armor; 2, a custodian of weapons. Also, **ar'mour-er.**

ar-mo-ri-al (är-mō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* relating to armor or to coats of arms:—*n.* a book of heraldic devices or coats of arms, with the names of persons entitled to use them.

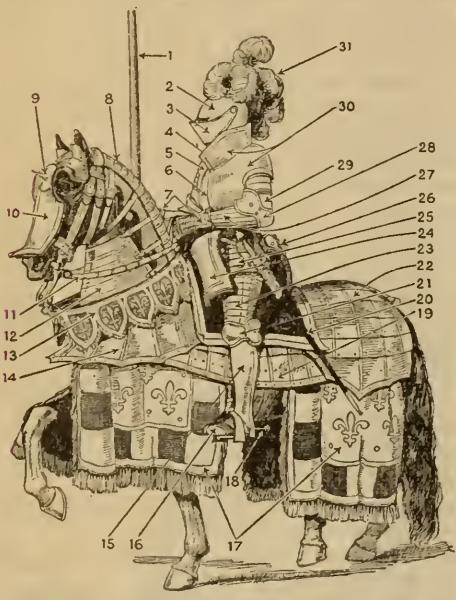
Ar-mor-i-can (är-mōr'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< Celt. *ar*, on + *mor*, the sea], relating to the northwestern part of France, now called Brittany (Bretagne), in ancient times called Armorica:—*n.* 1, a native of Armorica, or ancient Brittany; 2, the language of that country. Also, **Ar-mor'ic.**

ar-mor plate a hardened alloy of steel with which a fort or ship is covered for protection against shell fire. Also, **ar'mour plate.**

ar-mor-y (är'mĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **armor**], 1, a place for storing weapons; 2, a place for the assembling of soldiers, usually containing a drill hall, offices, etc.; 3, a factory for making arms or weapons; 4, arms or armor, collectively. Also, **ar'mour-y.**

arm-pit (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* [*arm* + *pit*], the axilla, or hollow beneath the arm at the shoulder.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *arma*, weapons], 1, weapons of offense or defense; 2, the military service; war as a profession; 3, heraldic bearings or devices; a coat of arms: **small arms**, pistols, rifles, etc.



ARMS AND ARMOR OF A MOUNTED KNIGHT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

1, lance; 2, helmet; 3, beaver; 4, gorget, or throat piece, between helmet and breastplate, in this drawing concealed; 5, right pauldron, or shoulder piece; 6, breastplate; 7, gauntlets; 8, crinière; 9, rondelle; 10, chamfron; 11, snaffle rein, armored; 12, cuello; 13, decorative hanging on curb rein; 14, poitrel; 15, greave, or jamb; 16, solleret; 17, trapper; 18, spur; 19, flanchards; 20, sword; 21, genouillère, or knee piece; 22, croupière; 23, cuisse; 24, pommel guard; 25, tassets; 26, cantle guard; 27–28–29, brassart; 27, vambrace; 28, elbow piece; 29, rerebrace; 30, tilting shoulder guard, worn over left pauldron; 31, plume.

ar-my (är'mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* armies (-mĭz)], [< Fr. *armée* < Lat. *armare* (*-atus*), to arm], 1, a body of men trained and equipped for war on land, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers; 2, an organized body of persons engaged in furthering a cause, as of reform; 3, a great number or multitude; a host; an array: **army corps** (kōr), a military unit under one command, comprising three or more divisions, each with a normal war strength of 27,000 men: **standing army**, the body of professional soldiers kept permanently in service by the government of a country, and liable to any kind of duty.

ar-my worm the larva of a moth which sometimes spreads over a region in vast numbers, stripping the land of grass and young grain.

ar-ni-ca (är'nĭ-kă), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, any of a genus (*Arnica*) of perennial herbs of the north temperate and arctic zones, one variety of which, the mountain tobacco (*A. montana*), has great medicinal value; 2, a tincture, a remedy for wounds and bruises, made from the roots or flowers of the mountain tobacco.

ar-oid (ăr'oid; ăr'-), *adj.* [< *ar(um)* + *-oid*], *Bot.*, belonging to the arum family.—*adj.* **a-roi'de-ous.**

a-roint (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* [source uncertain], *Obs.*, used only in the expression *aroint thee*, away! begone! (Macbeth 1:3:6). Also, **a-roynt'.**

a-ro-ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *arōma*, spice], 1, a pleasant, spicy odor from plants or other substances; perfume; fragrance; 2, a characteristic quality belonging to a personality as a fragrance belongs to a plant.—*v.t.* **a-ro'ma-tize.**

ar-o-mat-ic (ăr"ō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* fragrant; spicy:—*n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell, as ginger, cinnamon, etc.—*adj.* **ar"o-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ar"o-mat'i-cal-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* spicy, redolent, pungent. (See odorous.)

a-rose (ȧ-rōz'), past tense of the irregular intransitive verb *arise.*

a-round (ȧ-round'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, in + O.F. *ronde*, wheel < Lat. *rotundus*, round], 1, in a circle; 2, on every side; roundabout:—*prep.* 1, about; on all sides; encompassing; 2, throughout; from one place to another in; as, to travel *around* the country.

a-rous-al (ȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* [see **arouse**], the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

a-rouse (ȧ-rouz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aroused (-rouzd'), *p.pr.* arousing], [< *a-* (intensive) + *rouse*], 1, to excite or stir to action; 2, to put in motion; 3, to awaken from sleep or rest; 4, to stimulate; animate; make lively:—*v.i.* to waken; become active.

Syn. encourage, stir, goad, instigate, prompt.

a-row (ȧ-rō'), *adv.* [< M.E. *arewe*, in a row], in a line; in order; one after the other.

***ar-peg-gio** (är-pĕd'jō), *n.* [*pl.* -gios (-jōz)], [It. = a harping], *Mus.*, the rendering of the notes of a chord in rapid succession (see App. I).

ar-pent (är'pĕnt; är"pän'), *n.* [Fr.], an old measure of land of about an acre. Also, **ar'pen** (är'pĕn).

ar-que-bus (är'kwē-bŭs), *n.* [see **harquebus**], a kind of portable gun in use before the musket, operated by a trigger and a matchlock. Also, **har'que-bus**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **ar"que-bus-ier'** (-bŭs-ēr').

A. R. R. *abbr.* [Lat. *anno regni regis* (or *reginae*)], in the year of the king's (or queen's) reign:—**arr.**, 1, arrive; arrival; 2, arranged.

ar-rack (ăr'ăk), *n.* [< Arab. *'araq*, juice], in the East, any spirituous liquor, as that distilled from the coco palm, or from rice or molasses.

ar-raign (ȧ-rān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *aranier* < L.L. *arrationare*, to call to account], to call to account; accuse: *Law*, to summon (a prisoner) into court to answer to a charge.—*n.* **ar-raign'ment.**

Syn. accuse, charge, cite, impeach, indict, summon.—*Ant.* acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, exonerate.

ar-range (ȧ-rānj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* arranged (-rānjd'), *p.pr.* arranging], [< O.F. *arangier* < *a*, to + *rangier*, to put in a row], 1, to put in proper order or sequence; classify; 2, to adjust or settle: *Mus.*, to adapt (a composition) for rendering otherwise than as originally intended:—*v.i.* 1, to make preparations in advance: with *for*; 2, to come to an agreement.

Syn. dispose, classify, adapt, adjust.

ar-range-ment (ȧ-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of putting in proper form or order; 2, that which is ordered or disposed; 3, the method or style in which things are ordered; a system or plan; 4, preparation; 5, classification; 6, adjustment or settlement, as of a disagreement: *Mus.*, 1, the adaptation of a piece of music for rendition by other voices or instruments than those originally intended by the composer; 2, a piece of music so adapted.

Syn. preparation, disposition, adjustment, system.

ar-rant (ăr'ănt), *adj.* [var. of *errant*, q.v.: often used of a thief and therefore a term of abuse], 1, notorious; 2, thorough; downright: usually in a bad sense; as, an *arrant* knave; an *arrant* coward: *Obs.*, wandering; as, a knight *arrant.*—*adv.* **ar'rant-ly.**

ar-ras (ăr'ăs), *n.* [< Fr. *Arras*, town where tapestry was first made], tapestry: hangings, usually of rich figured material, for the walls of a room.

ar-ray (ȧ-rā'), *n.* [< O.F. *areyer* < *a*, to + *rei*, order], 1, order; 2, the grouping or arrangement of a body of men when drawn up for battle; 3, an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; 4, clothing, especially gay clothing:—*v.t.* 1, to place or dispose in order; 2, to marshal; 3, to deck or dress.

ARMS AND ARMOR OF MOUNTED KNIGHT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

(*See other side.*)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARMS AND ARMOR

THE story of the development of arms and armor is the story of changing methods of offense, requiring weapons, and of defense, requiring protective covering for the warrior. And the type of protection required has in every age depended largely upon the type of weapons used in attack. When the usual weapon was a stick or a stone, defense could be secured through a shield made by stitching the hide of an animal on a frame. At the other end of the story, only a trench, a bomb-proof shelter, or a gas mask furnishes protection from long range guns, air raids, and poison gas. But in the centuries between, such weapons as lance and spear and sword, crossbow and musket and pistol, demanded the complete outfits of armor for the body that we associate with the soldiers of ancient Assyria and Greece and Rome and with the knights of medieval and modern Europe.

Metal armor for the warrior made its appearance very early in history. An Egyptian monument of the age of the Pharaohs (1000 B. C.) shows a coat of bronze scale armor. Achilles and Hector and Homer's other warriors on the plains of "windy Troy" wore defensive armor of bronze. Chaldean and Assyrian soldiers of the seventh century B. C. wore helmets, round bucklers, and even coats of mail. Rome's metal-clad legions dreaded the attacks of metal-clad Scythians and Parthians or of panoplied Goths and Vandals; the coasts of Europe shivered at the raids of mailed Vikings; Charlemagne's paladins won their fame clad in chain mail, or in less enduring armor of leather, bone, or light metal plates. A distinct period in the history of European armor is marked by the development of chain armor, light, flexible, and very strong, used almost universally from the tenth to the fourteenth century of this era.

Chain armor, however, could not stand against the newer weapons: the crossbow, the longbow, and the first crude guns, found its vulnerable spots. From 1300 on, metal plate armor gradually appeared, forged in pieces to cover the knees, shoulders, and elbows, as well as the body proper; until, by the sixteenth century, the knight, tightly locked within his iron hide, was invisible alike to friend and foe, even his face being concealed by helmet and visor. Thus heraldic devices came to be engraved or emblazoned upon shield or surcoat, serving to identify the hidden knight—a fact often referred to in the accounts of the tournaments of Scott's heroes or King Arthur's knights.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were the golden age of the plate-armored knight, armed with lance and sword, as he appears in the colored illustration and in its key on page 54. Such a knight was in himself an impregnable fort; his armor was forged by the clever armorer as a mold of the man inside, jointed to allow full and easy play of his muscles. Greater strength was gained by flutings and ridgings. Curved surfaces were cunningly employed to turn an opponent's lance harmlessly aside. The horse's trappings, the plumes on the knight's helmet, and the banner on his lance declared his identity; for a shield was no longer necessary. In the sixteenth century the metal plates were often no longer plain, but beautifully engraved with decorative designs or pictures.

The heat within this armor, lined with heavily padded garments, was intense; and its weight was most oppressive. An enormous jousting helm, with skull plate nearly a quarter of an inch thick, weighs about 26 pounds. A suit of armor made for Henry VIII comprising 235 pieces weighed 93 pounds. The jousting armor was much heavier than the war armor; in fact, so great was the weight of the former that the wearer required assistance to gain his mount. It is reputed that at well-regulated tournaments small scaffolds, stirrup-high, were provided, to which the knight was lifted by his armorer and a helper, and then transferred to his horse alongside.

The horse, certainly, was necessary to transport this elaborate structure; and the horse, too, had to be protected. So the craft of the armorer, by the sixteenth century, had extended to the equipment of the already overburdened steed. The metal coverings of head, neck, breast, and rump appear in the picture, as well as the gaily colored trapper that must have been so much in the animal's way.

In the late sixteenth and in the seventeenth century came the decadence of armor. As firearms became more efficient the plates had to become heavier, until their weight was too great to be supported, and they were piece by piece discarded. Decoration came to be a matter of etching and gilding on the surface. Conspicuous and decorative equipment that was all very well for a tournament proved impossible to endure in view of changing military tactics, with extended campaigns, long expeditions, and forced marches. By the eighteenth century common sense had learned the uselessness of armor, and the cloth uniform, often conspicuously and vividly colored, had replaced it. It has remained for the twentieth century to discover that the truest defense for a soldier in the field lies in the art of camouflage, or concealment through protective coloring.

ar-rear (ă-rēr′), *n.* [< M.E. *(in) arere*, (in) time past < Lat. *ad*, to + *retro*, backward], usually *pl.*, that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid; as, *arrears* in rent: *Archaic*, the rear, or hinder part: in **arrears** or **in arrear**, behindhand: **in arrear of**, behind.

ar-rear-age (ă-rēr′āj), *n.* **1**, the state or condition of being behindhand; **2**, arrears.

ar-rest (ă-rĕst′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *arester* < Lat. *ad*, to + *restare*, to stay back], **1**, to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; **2**, to seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; **3**, to seize and fix, as the eye or attention: **arresting**, striking; impressive:—*n.* **1**, the act of seizing; **2**, stoppage; a holding back by force or restraint; **3**, the state of being seized or detained by legal authority; **4**, a device, or part of an instrument or machine, for stopping motion.

Syn., *v.* capture, hold, detain, secure, stop, seize.

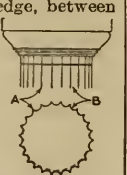
***ar-rêt** (ă″rā′; ă-rĕt′), *n.* [Fr.], **1**, sentence, decision, or decree; **2**, an arrest.

ar-ride (ă-rīd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rided, *p.pr.* riding], [< Lat. *ad*, to, at + *ridēre*, to laugh], **1**, to smile at or upon; **2**, to please; gratify.

ar-riere (ă-rēr′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *ad*, to + *retro*, backward], the rear; that which is behind.

***ar-rière-ban** (ă″ryăr″-băn″; ă-rēr′-băn″), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *ariere-ban* for *(h)ariban*, the summoning of an army < O.H.G. *hari*, army + *ban*, edict], in feudal times, the proclamation of a Frankish king, calling his vassals to military service; also, the body thus summoned.

ar-ris (ăr′is), *n.* [< Lat. *arista*, ear of corn], *Arch.*, **1**, an external angle or raised edge, between two surfaces, flat or curved; **2**, especially, the sharp edge formed between two channels of a Doric column.



ARRIS OF A DORIC COLUMN
A, ridge, or arris; B, channel, or glyph.

ar-riv-al (ă-rīv′ăl), *n.* [see **arrive**], **1**, the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; **2**, attainment of any object; **3**, the person or thing coming, or that has come, to a place.

ar-rive (ă-rīv′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* arrived (-rīvd′), *p.pr.* arriving], [< O.F. *ariver* < L.L. *adripare*, to come to shore < Lat. *ad*, to + *ripa*, shore], **1**, to come to, or reach, a destination; **2**, to reach a point or stage; **3**, to gain or accomplish an object; attain to a state or result: with *at*: *Colloq.*, to reach a stage of settled success, prosperity, or social recognition.

ar-ro-gant (ăr′ō-gănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *arrogans* (*-antis*), insolent], overestimating one's importance; overbearingly haughty or contemptuous.—*n.* **ar′ro-gance**; **ar′ro-gan-cy**.—*adv.* **ar′ro-gant-ly**.

Syn. haughty, proud, presumptuous, disdainful, insolent, assuming, supercilious. These words all describe those who claim undue importance for themselves. *Arrogant* describes one who is offensively overbearing; *haughty*, one so conscious of his high social station that he nourishes a lofty opinion of himself and a low one of others; *proud*, as here compared, one wrapped up in his own greatness, achievements, or the like; *presumptuous*, one who takes upon himself duties, privileges, or position which are not within his province; *disdainful*, one who entertains a scornful contempt for other poor mortals; *insolent*, one whose lack of consideration and whose sense of personal importance are grossly offensive; *supercilious*, one insolently superior; *assuming*, one who unobtrusively but successfully preëmpts the rights of others.

ar-ro-gate (ăr′ō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *arrogare* (*-atus*), to assume], to take, assume, or demand unduly; claim with presumptuous pride.—*n.* **ar″ro-ga′tion**.

Syn. usurp, seize, appropriate, assume, claim.

***ar-ron-disse-ment** (ă″rôn″dēs″măn′), *n.* [*pl.* -ments (-măn′)], [Fr. = a rounding], **1**, one of the largest administrative subdivisions of a French department; **2**, a district, or ward, of Paris; **3**, a marine division of France.

ar-row (ăr′ō), *n.* [< A.S. *earh*, *arwe*, arrow], **1**, a slender, pointed shaft, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow; **2**, a sign on maps, signboards, etc., to indicate direction: **Arrow**, *Astron.*, a small northern constellation: also called *Sagitta*.

ar-row-head (ăr′ō-hĕd″), *n.* [*arrow* + *head*], **1**, the head of an arrow; **2**, any of a genus (*Sagittaria*) of aquatic plants, some species of which have leaves shaped like arrowheads.

ar-row-root (ăr′ō-rōōt″), *n.* [*arrow* + *root*], a tropical American plant (*Maranta arundinacea*), or a food starch obtained from its fleshy roots.

ar-row-y (ăr′ō-i), *adj.* [see **arrow**], **1**, like an arrow; **2**, consisting of arrows; **3**, sharp; direct.

ar-roy-o (ă-roi′ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [Sp.], a small stream or its dry bed; a deep, dry channel.

ar-se-nal (ăr′sē-năl), *n.* [< It. *arzenale* < Arab. *dar-çinā'ah*, house of industry], a building for the storage or manufacture of arms and military equipment for land or naval service.

ar-se-nate (ăr′sē-nāt), *n.* [see **arsenic**], *Chem.*, a salt of arsenic acid.

ar-se-nic (ăr′sē-nĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *arsenikon*, yellow arsenic], *Chem.*, **1**, a metallic element [symbol As], grayish white, lustrous, and brittle; **2**, arsenious oxide, or white arsenic, a poisonous compound of arsenic with oxygen:—*adj.* (ăr-sēn′ĭk), *Chem.*, designating compounds in which arsenic is pentavalent.

ar-se-ni-ous (ăr-sē′nī-ŭs), *adj. Chem.*, like, or containing, arsenic: used mainly of compounds in which arsenic is trivalent. Also, **ar′se-nous**.

ar-sis (ăr′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* arses (-sēz)], [Gk. = a raising], *Pros.*, **1**, in classical and modern meters, the stressed syllable in a metrical foot: probably because the voice is raised under the accent; also, the stress; **2**, originally, and in the most careful modern usage, the unaccented part of a foot: opposite of *thesis*; *Mus.*, the unaccented part of a measure; also, the up beat.

ar-son (ăr′sŭn), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *ardēre* (*arsus*), to burn], *Law*, the malicious or intentional setting fire to, and burning of, any building.

[1]art (ärt), [< A.S. *eart*], the second person singular indicative present of *be*: used in poetic language.

[2]art (ärt), *n.* [< Lat. *ars* (*artis*), skill], **1**, the adaptation of things, by change or combination, to the accomplishment of some end; **2**, practical skill; facility; knack; **3**, application of skill to bring about a desired result; an occupation requiring such skill; as, the industrial *arts*; **4**, cunning or cleverness in contrivance; **5**, æsthetic quality; the application of skill and taste to the production of beautiful things, especially in painting, engraving, sculpture, music, literature, architecture, and dancing; any one of these forms of production, known in a group as the *fine arts*; **6**, a branch of learning; especially, *pl.*, the branches of learning included in the ordinary course of academic study, known as the *liberal arts*: **black art**, magic; necromancy.

art. *abbr.* **1**, article; **2**, artillery; **3**, artificial; **4**, artist.

ar-tel (är-tĕl′), *n.* [Russ.], a union of independent laborers, working as a group and sharing profits.

Ar-te-mis (är′tē-mĭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the daughter of Zeus and Leto, and twin sister of Apollo, goddess of the moon, of the hunt, and of maidenhood: called by the Romans *Diana*.

ar-te-ri-al (är-tē′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **artery**], pertaining to the arteries: opposite of *venous*.

ar-te-ri-al-ize (är-tē′rĭ-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to change (blood from the veins) into arterial blood by the action of oxygen in the lungs.—*n.* **ar-te″ri-al-i-za′tion**.

ar-te-ri-o-scle-ro-sis (är-tē″rĭ-ō-sklē-rō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *artēria*, artery + *sklērōsis*, hardening], *Pathol.*, the thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries.

ar-te-ri-ot-o-my (är-tē″rĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *artēria*, artery + *-tomia*, a cutting], **1**, dissection of arteries; **2**, the cutting of an artery.

ar-ter-y (är′tẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [< Gk. *artēria*, artery], **1**, *Anat.*, one of a system of tubes or vessels which carry the blood away from the heart; **2**, any great channel; as, an *artery* of trade.

ar-te-sian well (är-tē′zhăn), [< Fr. *Artois* < O.F. *Arteis*; an ancient province in France where such wells were long used], **1**, a well made by boring into the earth to water which, under certain geological conditions, rises to the surface from natural internal pressure; **2**, loosely, any deep, bored well.

art-ful (ärt′fo͝ol), *adj.* [*art* + *-ful*], **1**, cunning; crafty; **2**, skilful; practical; as, an *artful* decorator; **3**, unreal; artificial.—*adv.* **art′ful-ly**.—*n.* **art′ful-ness**.

Syn. sly, tricky, insincere, adroit, designing.

ar-thri-tis (är-thrī′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *arthron*, a joint], *Pathol.*, inflammation of a joint: also called *rheumatic gout*.—*adj.* **ar-thrit′ic** (-thrĭt′ĭk).

Ar-throp-o-da (är-thrŏp′ō-dă), *n. pl.* [< Gk. *arthron*, a joint + *pous* (*podos*), a foot], *Zoöl.*, a phylum of invertebrates with jointed appendages, including the centipedes, insects, spiders, and crustaceans (crabs, lobsters, etc.): **arthropod** (är′thrō-pŏd), *n.* an animal belonging to this phylum.—*adj.* **ar-throp′o-dal** (-thrŏp′ō-dăl); **ar-throp′o-dous**.

Ar-thur (är′thŭr), *n.* [< W. *Artur*], a Celtic chieftain of Britain in the sixth century, supposed founder of the Round Table, and later the subject of many romances: best known in English through Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."—*adj.* **Ar-thu′ri-an** (-thū′rĭ-ăn).

ar-ti-choke (är'tĭ-chōk), *n.* [< It. *articiocco* < Arab. *al-kharshuf*, the artichoke], 1, a tall, thistlelike plant (*Cynara scolymus*) of the composite family, with a flower head surrounded by leaflike bracts, fleshy at the base, which, with the fleshy receptacle, are used as food; 2, an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), called *Jerusalem artichoke*, having an edible tuber.

ar-ti-cle (är'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *articulus*, a joint; division], 1, a separate member or part of anything; 2, a single paragraph, clause, item, or particular, as in a treatise, a formal agreement or treaty, or the like; 3, one item in a series of propositions or list of particulars; as, an *article* of a creed; 4, a prose composition, complete in itself, on a particular topic, in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; 5, a material thing, as one of a class; as, an *article* of clothing: *Gram.*, any of the words *a*, *an*, or *the*, used before a noun to define or limit its application; *Zoöl.*, a part, as of an insect's leg, between joints: *Obs.*, subject; matter of business:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cled (-kld), *p.pr.* -cling], 1, to bind by written agreement, as an apprentice; 2, to state in the form of articles.

ar-tic-u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lär), *adj.* relating to the joints or to a joint.—*adv.* **ar-tic'u-lar-ly.**

ar-tic-u-late (är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *articulatus*, divided into joints], 1, jointed; formed with joints; 2, uttered with distinctness; spoken in syllables, after the fashion of human speech; 3, systematically arranged; made up of interrelated parts; as, an *articulate* account of an event:—*n. Zoöl.*, formerly, any invertebrate animal with a segmented body:—*v.t.* (är-tĭk'ū-lāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], 1, to unite by a joint; 2, to pronounce; utter in distinct syllables: *Obs.*, to set forth in the form of articles:—*v.i.* 1, to utter distinct sounds; speak with distinctness; 2, to connect: followed by *with*: *Obs.*, to make terms.—*adv.* **ar-tic'u-late-ly.**—*n.* **ar-tic'u-la"tor.**

ar-tic-u-la-tion (är-tĭk"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of forming spoken sounds; enunciation; 2, utterance as regards its distinctness; also, that which is pronounced distinctly; a sound thus formed by the vocal organs, especially a consonant; 3, the act of joining; 4, a joint, or juncture between bones: *Bot.*, the point of union between parts of a plant, as that of the leaf stalk with the stem, or at a node in a stem.

ar-ti-fice (är'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *ars* (*artis*), skill + *facere*, to make], 1, skill in contrivance; 2, a ruse, wile, trick, or stratagem: *Obs.*, 1, the art of making; 2, an ingenious piece of work.

Syn. cunning, craft, device, deceit. (See subterfuge.)

ar-tif-i-cer (är-tĭf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* 1, a skilled or artistic worker; a craftsman; 2, a clever contriver; 3, an inventor: *Obs.*, one who uses artifice.

Syn. craftsman, mechanic, deviser. (See artisan.)

ar-ti-fi-cial (är"tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* 1, made or contrived by art; 2, produced by human skill or labor; as, *artificial* heat; 3, feigned; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural: **artificial line**, in electrical transmission, a network having electrical characteristics resembling those of an actual line.—*adv.* **ar"ti-fi'cial-ly.**—*v.t.* **ar"ti-fi'cial-ize.**

Syn. fictitious, spurious, counterfeit. These words alike describe that which is not real, natural, true, or genuine. *Artificial* may mean false as opposed to real; as, *artificial* limbs, foliage, teeth; or it may mean affected as opposed to sincere; as, *artificial* ways, manners, conventions; or it may mean produced by manufacture rather than by natural growth or ordinary formation; as, *artificial* gas or flavorings. *Fictitious* describes that which is imagined or made up by the mind; as, a *fictitious* narrative, name, character. *Spurious* and *counterfeit* describe that which is, or attempts to be, deliberately deceitful; *spurious* claims are not what they seem to be; *spurious* signatures are false; *counterfeit* coins are imitations of the real ones.

ar-ti-fi-ci-al-i-ty (är"tĭ-fĭsh"ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the quality of being unreal or unnatural; 2, something that is artificial.

ar-til-ler-y (är-tĭl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *artillerie*, munitions of war], 1, mounted cannon; great guns; ordnance; 2, the officers and men handling an army's cannon: *Obs.*, ammunition.—*n.* **ar-til'ler-ist.**

ar-til-ler-y-man (är-tĭl'ĕr-ĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*artillery* + *man*], one who operates the larger guns of an army.

ar-ti-san (är'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [Fr., perh. < It. *artigiano* < Lat. *artitus*, skilled], a trained workman; a mechanic; a handicraftsman. Also, **ar'ti-zan.**

Syn. artist, artificer, mechanic, craftsman, workman, laborer. An *artist* is one who has creative ability in the field of fine art; the *artisan* is one who works in the lower plane of manual or mechanical art; the *artificer* is one who works with a measure of the artist's ability, in the field of the *artisan*. A *mechanic* is one who repairs or adjusts machinery; a *craftsman*, one highly skilled in handicraft or a trade requiring manual expertness; *workman* is a term broadly applied, and may or may not imply skill; a *laborer* is one who toils at drudgery like ditch digging or at tasks requiring muscle and endurance rather than brains or dexterity.

art-ist (är'tĭst), *n.* [see ²art], 1, a person of especial skill, talent, or ability in painting, sculpture, literature, music, dancing, or the like; 2, a worker who shows marked idealizing and creative power in his craft: *Obs.*, 1, a man of learning; 2, an artisan.

***ar-tiste** (är"tēst'), *n.* [Fr. = artist], 1, a professional singer, dancer, pianist, or the like, whose work shows especial beauty and skill; 2, any worker of such skill that his work is a fine art.

ar-tis-tic (är-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [see ²art], 1, pertaining to art or artists; 2, conceived and executed with especial skill or talent; 3, displaying perfection of design, coloring, etc.; 4, easily moved by beauty; having an appreciation of beauty.—*adj.* **ar-tis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **ar-tis'ti-cal-ly.**

art-ist-ry (är'tĭst-rĭ), *n.* 1, artistic skill, quality, or technique; 2, artistic achievement, abstract or concrete; works of art, or artistic work.

art-less (ärt'lĕs), *adj.* 1, lacking skill or training; clumsy; also, without knowledge of the arts; 2, free from guile; sincere; natural; unaffected; ingenuous.—*adv.* **art'less-ly.**—*n.* **art'less-ness.**

Syn. guileless, candid, ingenuous. (See open.)

a-rum (ā'rŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *aron*, the wake-robin], *Bot.*, any of numerous plants (genus *Arum* and related genera) with flowers crowded on a spadix, or fleshy spike, which is usually covered with a white or colored spathe, or leaflike sheath, as the skunk cabbage, jack-in-the-pulpit, green arum, calla, and sweet flag (see *spathe*, *jack-in-the-pulpit*, *skunk cabbage*, illus.).

a-rus-pex (ā-rŭs'pĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -pices (-pĭ-sēz)], [see **haruspex**], *Rom. Antiq.*, a soothsayer or diviner. Also, **a-rus'pice** (-pĭs). See **ha-rus'pex**, *Pfd. S.*

-a-ry *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-arius*], denoting persons, places, or things; as, commissar*y*; librar*y*; dictionar*y*:—*adj. suffix*, meaning pertaining to or characterized by; as, literar*y*; honorar*y*.

Ar-yan (är'yăn; är'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Sans. *ārya*, worshipers of Brahmanic gods: orig., noble; highborn], 1, strictly, designating the Asiatic members of the language family called Indo-European; also, designating any of these Asiatic languages, as Sanskrit or Persian; 2, designating any one of these Asiatic languages, or of the European languages, as Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, and their modern derivatives, belonging to this family (see *Indo-European*, chart); 3, designating a race, or a member of a race, speaking any of these languages:—*n.* 1, a language of Indo-European origin; 2, a member of a race speaking such a language.

¹as (ăz), *adv.* [< A.S. *allswā*, wholly so], equally; in like manner; similarly: used in correlation with *so* or *as*: as **yet**, till now; hitherto:—*conj.* 1, because; 2, for example; 3, in the form of; 4, while; when; 5, in the way in which: *Colloq.*, that; as, I do not know *as* I can: as is, without guarantee as to condition; as, an automobile sold *as is*:—*rel. pron.* that; which: used after *such*, *same*, etc.

²as (ăs), *n.* [*pl.* asses (ăs'ĕz)], [Lat.], 1, the Roman libra, or pound, a unit of weight equal to about $\frac{7}{8}$ pound avoirdupois; 2, a Roman bronze coin weighing, at different times, from ½ ounce to 12 ounces.

As (ăs), *n.* [*pl.* Æsir (ē'sĭr; ā'sĭr)], [< O.N. *āss* a god], *Norse Myth.*, one of the chief gods, who dwelt with Odin in Asgard. Also, Ass.

A.S. *abbr.* 1, Academy of Science; 2, Anglo-Saxon (also, **A.-S.**; **Ang.-Sax.**):—As., Asia; Asiatic:—As, *Chem.*, the symbol [As] for the element arsenic.

as-a-fet-i-da (ăs"ă-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* [< Pers. *āzā*, mastic + Lat. *foetida*, stinking], 1, a drug with an offensive odor and bitter taste, made from the roots of certain Oriental plants of the parsley family, and especially useful in treating hysteria or in quieting the nerves; 2, the plant from which the drug is made. Also, **as"a-fœt'i-da**; **as"sa-fet'i-da.**

as-bes-tos (ăs-bĕs'tŏs; ăz-bĕs'tŏs), *n.* [Gk. = inextinguishable], a fibrous, incombustible mineral used in fireproof curtains, clothing, roofing, etc.: *Chem.*, an anhydrous silicate of magnesium: *Obs.*, a fabled stone which, if kindled, was unquenchable. Also, **as-bes'tus.**—*adj.* **as-bes'tine** (-tĭn).

As-ca-ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Askanios*], *Class. Myth.*, son of Æneas, and his companion after the fall of Troy, the legendary ancestor of Julius Cæsar: also called *Iulus*.

as-cend (ă-sĕnd'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *scandere*, to climb], 1, to take an upward direction; go up; rise; 2, to rise from an inferior to a superior

position; 3, to slope upward: *Mus.*, to rise from a lower to a higher pitch:—*v.i.* 1, to mount; climb; 2, to go toward the source or upper part of (a river, sloping path, etc.).—*adj.* **as-cend'a-ble; as-cend'i-ble.**—*n.* **ascend'ance; as-cend'ence.**—*n.* **as-cend'an-cy; as-cend'ency.**

as-cend-ant (ă-sĕn'dănt), *adj.* 1, rising; 2, superior; predominant: *Astron.*, above the horizon:—*n.* 1, superiority; 2, a commanding influence; predominance; 3, ancestor: opposite of *descendant: Astrol.*, the sign of the zodiac rising at a given time, as of one's birth. Also, **as-cend'ent.**

as-cen-sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising: **right ascension,** *Astron.*, with reference to any celestial body, the arc of the celestial equator measured eastward from the vernal equinox, or the first point of Aries, to the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the body and the celestial poles: usually abbreviated to *R.A.*: **Ascension,** the ascent of Christ into heaven (Acts 1: 9): **Ascension Day,** the Thursday, 40 days after Easter, on which is celebrated Christ's Ascension: also called *Holy Thursday.*—*adj.* **as-cen'sion-al.**

as-cent (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* 1, the act of rising; 2, upward slope; 3, the way of reaching a height; 4, a hill; 5, a going back to an earlier generation.

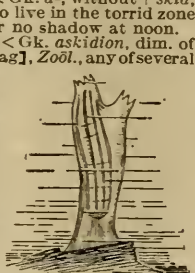
as-cer-tain (ăs'ĕr-tān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *a,* to + *certainer,* to make certain], to make certain; find out; determine definitely by test or examination.—*adj.* **as'cer-tain'a-ble.**—*adv.* **as'cer-tain'a-bly.**—*n.* **as'cer-tain'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **as'cer-tain'ment.**

as-cet-ic (ă-sĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *askētikos,* ascetic], 1, severely self-denying; 2, pertaining to those who renounce worldly affairs for self-discipline and salvation: hence, exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties:—*n.* 1, one who gives up the things of the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; 2, one who subjects himself to severe methods of living; hermit; recluse.—*adj.* **as-cet'i-cal.**—*adv.* **as-cet'i-cal-ly.**

as-cet-i-cism (ă-sĕt'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly affairs: 2, the belief or doctrine that mortification of the flesh and renunciation of all things carnal is the way to salvation: 3, severe self-denial.

as-cians (ăsh'yănz), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *a-,* without + *skia,* shadow], those who live in the torrid zone and who, therefore, cast little or no shadow at noon.

as-cid-i-an (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *askidion,* dim. of *askos,* a leather bag], *Zoöl.*, any of several small, soft-bodied sea animals, (subphylum *Tunicata*), fixed to one spot in adult life, but swimming freely in the tadpole stage: found single or in colonies.



ASCIDIAN (½)

as-cid-i-um (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ascidia (*-ă*)], *Bot.*, a pitcher-shaped growth or sac on a plant, as in the pitcher plant.

as-ci-tes (ă-sī'tēz), *n.* [< Gk. *askitēs (nosos),* bladder (disease)], abdominal dropsy.

As-cle-pi-us (ăs-klē'pĭ-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Asklēpios], Gk. Myth.*, 1, according to Homer, a mortal physician; 2, the god of medicine and son of Apollo, slain by Zeus because he had acquired the skill to raise the dead: called by the Romans *Æsculapius.* Also, **As-kle'pi-os.**

as-co-my-ce-tous (ăs'kō-mī-sē'tŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *askos,* bag + *mukēs (-ētos),* mushroom], *Bot.*, belonging to a class (*Ascomycetes*) of higher fungi, including the yeasts, molds, mildews, etc.

as-cot (ăs'kŏt), *n.* [< *Ascot* Heath, Berkshire, England, location of a race course], a tie or neck scarf with broad ends, which are folded diagonally down from the knot and pinned (see *necktie,* illus.).

as-cribe (ăs-krīb'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ascribed (-krībd'), *p.pr.* ascribing], [< Lat. *ad,* to + *scribere,* to write], 1, to attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; 2, to consider to belong; 3, to assign; set down; as, the firm *ascribed* its losses to imprudence.—*adj.* **as-crib'a-ble.**—*n.* **as-crip'tion** (-krĭp'shŭn).

-ase *n. suffix,* [prob. < (*diast*)*ase,* q. v.], meaning an enzyme, or ferment causing chemical change: added to the name of the substance decomposed.

a-sea (ă=sē'), *adv.* [*a-* or ²*a* + *sea*], at sea; on the sea; toward the sea. Also, **a-sea'.**

a-sep-sis (ă-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *a-,* without + *sēpsis,* decay], freedom from living germs of disease, decay, or fermentation.

a-sep-tic (ă-sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* free from the living germs of disease or decay; surgically clean:—*n.* a substance used in securing freedom from disease germs.—*n.* **a-sep'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭzm).—*v.t.* **a-sep'ti-cize.**

a-sex-u-al (ā-sĕk'shŭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-,* not + Lat. *sexualis,* sexual], *Biol.*, 1, having no sex; 2, pertaining to reproduction without sexual action, as by cell division: opposite of *sexual.*—*adv.* **a-sex'u-al-ly.**—*n.* **a-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-sĕks'ŭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ).

As-gard (ăs'gärd), *n.* [< O.N. *āss,* a god + *gardhr,* an inclosure], *Norse Myth.*, the residence of the gods called Æsir, situated at the zenith and reached by the rainbow bridge Bifrost.

¹ash (ăsh), *n.* [< A.S. *æsc,* the ash], 1, any of a genus (*Fraxinus*) of common timber and shade trees with coarse bark and pinnate leaves; 2, the wood of the ash, or something made of it, as a staff:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, this tree or its wood.

²ash (ăsh), *n.* [< A.S. *æsce,* ash], what remains of a body or substance after it is burned: **ashes,** *n. pl.* 1, the waste from burned substances, as wood, coal, etc.; 2, the remains of a dead human body when burned or reduced to dust by natural decay: **Ash Wednesday,** the first day of Lent: in allusion to the custom in certain churches of sprinkling penitents with ashes.

a-shamed (ă-shāmd'), *adj.* [p.p. of obs. verb *ashame* < A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + *scamian,* to shame], 1, affected by contempt or disgrace; 2, cast down or dejected by conscious guilt or by a sense of misbehavior; 3, reluctant or hesitating through fear of reproach: often with an infinitive.—*adv.* **a-sham'ed-ly.**

ash-en (ăsh'ĕn), *adj.* 1, [see ¹**ash**], relating to the ash tree; 2, [see ²**ash**], pale; ashy.

ash-lar (ăsh'lĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *aiseler, ashlar* < Lat. *axillaris* < *axilla,* dim. of *axis,* axle; board], 1, a block of building stone as it comes from the quarry; also, such stones collectively; 2, a squared or hewn block of building stone; also, such stones collectively; 3, masonry constructed of squared blocks of stone; 4, a thin block of squared or dressed stone, used in facing a wall built of rubble, or unhewn blocks; also, masonry thus built: also called, collectively, *ashlaring: Carp.*, one of the short uprights, or studs, between an attic floor and the roof rafters near the eaves: collectively called *ashlaring.* Also, **ash'ler.**

a-shore (ă-shōr'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an,* on + *score,* shore], on shore; to the shore; on land.

Ash-to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth), *n.* [*pl.* -taroth (*-tă-rōth*; -rōth)], [Heb. < Phœn.], among Phœnicians and Canaanites, the goddess of love and fertility: identified with *Astarte* and with the Assyrian *Ishtar,* and partially with the Greek *Aphrodite.*

A-shur (ă'shōor), *n.* [< Assyr.: perh. = leader, chief], *Assyr. Myth.*, the chief god of the Assyrians. Also, **As'shur; A'sur; As'sur.**

ash-y (ăsh'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ²**ash**], pertaining to, or covered with, ashes; pale.

A-sian (ā'shăn; ā'zhăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Asia,* a town in Lydia], belonging to the continent of Asia.

A-si-at-ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-), *adj.* pertaining or belonging to, or characteristic of, Asia or its natives:—*n.* a native of Asia.

a-side (ă-sīd'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an,* on + *sīde*], 1, on or to one side; out of a given direction; 2, apart; away:—*n.* 1, a speech or remark made in a lower tone than that of the rest of the conversation, and not intended to be heard generally; 2, something apart from the main issue:—*prep. Obs.* or *Rare,* 1, beside; 2, beyond.

as-i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *asinus,* ass], 1, pertaining to the ass; like an ass; 2, obstinate; stupid; silly.—*n.* **as'i-nin'i-ty** (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ).

-a-sis *n. suffix,* [< Gk. *-asis,* forming nouns of condition], used in names of diseases: as, elephant*iasis.*

ask (ăsk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *āscian,* to ask], 1, to request; seek by words to obtain; petition or beg for; 2, to claim or demand; expect or require; as, what price do you *ask?* 3, to inquire respecting; as, to *ask* the way; question; 4, to invite:—*v.i.* 1, to make a request; 2, to inquire.—*n.* **ask'er.**—*adj.* **ask'a-ble.**

Syn. beg, claim, inquire. (See question.)

Ask (ăsk), *n.* [< O.N. *Askr*], *Teut. Myth.*, the first man, created from an ash tree (see *Embla*).

a-skance (ă-skăns'), *adv.* [source uncertain], sideways; awry; from the corner of the eye; disdainfully; distrustfully. Also, **a-skant'** (-skănt').

a-skew (ă-skū'), *adv.* [*a-* + *skew* (< M.Du. *schouwen,* to avoid, related to Ger. *scheu,* shy)], awry; obliquely; out of position:—*adj.* crooked; awry.

Syn., adj. crooked, distorted, awry.

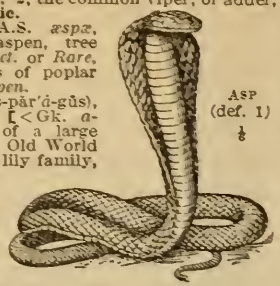
a-slant (ă-slänt'), *adv.* [²*a* + *slant* (< Norw. *slenta,* to fall aside)], not at right angles; obliquely:—*adj.* sloping; oblique; askew:—*prep.* slantwise across.

a-sleep (ă-slēp'), *adj.* [< A.S. *on slǣpe,* in sleep], 1, in a state of slumber; dormant; unconscious; 2, numbed, as a limb of the body; 3, dead:—*adv.* in a state of slumber, inactivity, numbness, etc.

a-slope (ă-slōp'), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *aslopen,* slipped away], inclined; slanting; sloping.

[1]asp (åsp), *n.* [< Gk. *aspis*, asp], 1, a small poisonous snake of Egypt; 2, the common viper, or adder, of Europe. Also, **as'pic.**

[2]asp (åsp), *n.* [< A.S. *æspe*, the asp, or aspen, tree < O.Teut. source], *Poet.* or *Rare*, one of several species of poplar tree: usually called *aspen*.



Asp (def. 1)

as-par-a-gus (ăs-păr'ă-gŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *asparagos*], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants of the lily family, having minutely branched stems flattened between the joints, and small, scalelike leaves: especially, the common garden variety (*A. officinalis*) which, when young, has tender edible stalks used as a vegetable.

as-pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* [< Lat. *aspectus*, appearance], 1, appearance, especially to the mental vision; look; view; 2, a way of looking; expression; mien; air; as, her *aspect* was stern; 3, a side or part facing in any given direction; 4, a phase; view: *Astrol.*, the relative position of the planets at any time.

asp-en (ăs'pĕn), *n.* [M.E. = relating to the aspen], any of several species of poplar tree whose leaves tremble in the slightest breeze:—*adj.* 1, relating to such a tree; 2, quivering like a leaf of such a tree; tremulous; shaking. Also, **asp.**

as-per-gil-lum (ăs'pĕr-jil'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-ă)], [L.L. < Lat. *aspergere*, to sprinkle], *R. C. Ch.*, a brush for sprinkling holy water.

as-per-i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *asper*, rough], 1, roughness of surface; unevenness; 2, roughness or harshness of sound; 3, sourness of taste or temper; crabbedness; moroseness.

as-perse (ăs-pûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aspersed (-pûrst'), *p.pr.* aspersing], [< Lat. *aspergere* (*aspersus*), to sprinkle], 1, to besprinkle; 2, to spread false reports against; slander.—*n.* **as-per'sion.**

Syn. defame, decry, libel, malign, revile, slander, vilify, traduce. (See calumniate.)—*Ant.* defend, eulogize.

as-per-so-ri-um (ăs'pĕr-sō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ă); -riums (-ŭmz)], *R. C. Ch.*, 1, a font for holy water; 2, a brush to sprinkle holy water.

as-phalt (ăs'fălt), *n.* [< Gk. *asphaltos*, asphalt], 1, a brownish black, natural mixture of complex hydrocarbons, solid or liquid; mineral pitch; bitumen; 2, a prepared bituminous substance used for paving, roofing, and cementing:—*v.t.* to pave or cover with asphalt. Also, *n.* **as-phal'tum.**—*adj.* **as-phal'tic.**

as-pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [< Gk. *asphodelos*, a kind of lily], 1, any of several European plants of the lily family; 2, in English poetry, the daffodil: *Gk. Myth.*, the flower of the dead, its pale blossoms covering the meadows of Hades.

as-phyx-i-a (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *asphuxia*, a stopping of the pulse], suspension of breathing and animation, due to failure of a supply of oxygen, as in drowning or suffocation.—*adj.* **as-phyx'i-al.**

as-phyx-i-ate (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to suffocate; cause death to, by depriving of oxygen.—*n.* **as-phyx'i-a'tion.**—*n.* **as-phyx'i-a'tor.**—*adj.* and *n.* **as-phyx'i-ant.**

[1]as-pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *aspis*, asp], a poisonous asp, or Egyptian viper. See **[1]asp**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]as-pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a clear meat jelly containing fowl, game, fish, etc.

[3]as-pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [Fr. < (*huile d'*)*aspic* < (*huile de*) *spic*, oil of spikenard < Lat. *spica*, spike], the spike lavender, yielding a volatile oil.

as-pir-ant (ăs-pīr'ănt), *adj.* [see **aspire**], ambitious:—*n.* one who seeks to attain, or is ambitious for, some high object or position; a candidate.

as-pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *aspirare* (*-atus*), to give the *h*-sound to], to pronounce with a full breathing; prefix or add the sound of the letter *h* to (a word or sound):—*adj.* (ăs'pĭ-rāt), pronounced with audible breath, or the sound of *h*:—*n.* (-rāt), *Phon.*, 1, the sound of the letter *h*; also, a consonant sound combined with *h*, as Greek *ph*, *th*, *kh*; 2, sometimes, a spirant consonant, as *f*, *th*, *z*, *s*, etc.; *Gk. Gram.*, the sign of aspiration, or rough breathing ['].—*p.adj.* **as'pi-rat'ed.**

as-pi-ra-tion (ăs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **aspire**], 1, the act of breathing; a breath; 2, the desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition: *Phon.*, a sound consisting of, or combined with, the sound of *h*; also, the pronunciation of such a sound; *Surg.*, use of the aspirator.

as-pi-ra-tor (ăs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* a mechanical device for producing a vacuum by withdrawing fluid by suction, as a suction pump: *Surg.*, an instrument for removing fluid matter from cavities of the body by means of suction.

as-pir-a-to-ry (ăs-pĭr'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* relating to breathing; fitted for inhaling air.

as-pire (ăs-pīr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* aspired (-pīrd'), *p.pr.* aspiring], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *spirare*, to breathe], 1, to seek or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; 2, to rise or ascend; soar.—*n.* **as-pir'er.**—*p.adj.* **as-pir'ing.**

as-pi-rin (ăs'pĭ-rĭn), *n.* [trade name], a drug derived from salicylic acid, used in tablet or powder form as a remedy for rheumatism, headache, etc.

a-squint (ă-skwĭnt'), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, on + *swint*, < Du. *schuinte*, slant], out of the corner of the eye; askance; furtively:—*adj.* furtive.

ass (ăs), *n.* [< A.S. *assa*, ass], 1, any of several animals (genus *Equus* of the horse family, having longer ears and a shorter mane than the horse; a donkey; 2, a dull, stupid fellow: **asses' bridge**, the fifth proposition in the first book of Euclid's geometry, that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to each other.

Ass (ăs), *n.* [*pl.* Æsir (ē'sĭr; ā'sĭr)], [see **As**], *Norse Myth.*, one of the gods of Asgard. See **As**, *Pfd. S.*

Ass. *abbr.* 1, Association (also, Assn.; Assoc.); 2, assistant (also, Asst.).

as-sa-fet-i-da (ăs'ă-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* [see **asafetida**], a bitter drug with a persistent odor. Also, **as'sa-fœt'i-da.** See **as'a-fet'i-da**, *Pfd. S.*

as-sa-gai (ăs'ă-gī), *n.* [< Fr. *azagaye* < Arab. *azzaghayah* < *al*, the + Berber *zaghayah*, assagai], a slender spear, usually tipped with iron, used by the natives of South Africa: *Bot.*, a South African tree, of the dogwood family, from which such spears are made. Also, as **se-gai** (ăs'ĕ-gī).

as-sail (ă-sāl'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *asaillir* < Lat. *ad*, to + *salire*, to leap], 1, to fall upon or attack violently; 2, to attack with argument or abuse.—*adj.* **as-sail'a-ble.**—*n.* **as-sail'ment.**—*n.* **as-sail'er.**

as-sail-ant (ă-sāl'ănt), *adj.* assaulting; attacking:—*n.* one who or that which attacks.

as-sas-sin (ă-săs'ĭn), *n.* [< Arab. *Hashshāshīn*, literally, hashish eaters, a sect of murderous Mohammedan fanatics, who acted under the intoxication of hashish], 1, originally, one who undertook, for payment agreed upon, to act as agent in a secret murder; hence, 2, one who kills, or attempts to kill, treacherously and violently; a murderer; **Assassin**, one of the Mohammedan fanatics delegated to murder Christians during the Crusades.

as-sas-si-nate (ă-săs'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to kill by secret or treacherous means; murder by sudden or treacherous violence.—*n.* **as-sas'si-na'tor.**

Syn. murder, butcher, slay. (See kill.)

as-sas-si-na-tion (ă-săs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* the act of slaying suddenly or in secret, sometimes at the bidding of others or for reward; treacherous and violent murder.

as-sault (ă-sôlt'), *n.* [< O.F. *asauter* < Lat. *ad*, to + *saltare*, to leap], 1, an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; 2, an attack by military force; 3, a violent attack by moral force, as by use of argument or hostile words; 4, the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *Law*, an unlawful attempt or offer to do bodily violence against the person of another: called *assault and battery* if the other person is actually struck:—*v.t.* 1, to attack violently; 2, to storm, as by armed force; 3, to attack by moral force: *Law*, to threaten or attempt bodily violence or injury to (another).—*n.* **as-sault'er.**

as-say (ă-sā'), *n.* [a weighing], 1, the act or process of finding the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy; especially, the process of testing gold or silver coin or bullion to see if it is of standard purity; 2, the substance or metal to be tested; 3, the result of the test: *Obs.*, 1, a trial by danger; risk; adventure; 2, trial; attempt:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* assayed (-sād'), *p.pr.* assaying], to subject to analysis; find the quantity or proportion of one or more of the elements in, as in an alloy; hence, to test the value of: *Obs.*, to try; attempt; essay.—*adj.* **as-say'a-ble.**

as-say-er (ă-sā'ẽr), *n.* one who analyzes ores or metals: an officer of the mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

as-sem-blage (ă-sĕm'blăj), *n.* [see **assemble**], 1, the act of gathering together, the state of being collected in one place; 2, a group or collection of persons or particular things; 3, the fitting together of parts and of pieces, as of machinery.

Syn. assembly, company, concourse, congregation.

as-sem-ble (ă-sĕm′bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< O.F. *assembler* < Lat. *ad*, to + *simul*, together], **1**, to collect or gather together into one place or body; congregate; **2**, to fit together, as the parts of a machine:—*v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.—*n.* **as-sem′bler.**

as-sem-bly (ă-sĕm′blĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -blies (-blĭz)], **1**, a collection or company of persons brought together in one place and for a common object, whether religious, educational, political, or social; a meeting; a congregation; **2**, a legislative body: *Mil.*, a bugle call to bring troops together; the second drumbeat before a march, at which the men strike their tents.

as-sem-bly-man (ă-sĕm′blĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*assemble* + *man*], a member of a legislative body: **Assemblyman**, in certain States, a member of the lower division of the legislature.

as-sent (ă-sĕnt′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *asenter* < Lat. *assentiri*, to consent], to admit something as true; concede; agree; consent:—*n.* the act of agreeing; consent; acquiescence; concurrence.

Syn., *v.* accede, accord, acquiesce, accept, acknowledge, approve, concur. (See accede, agree.)

as-sen-ta-tion (ăs″ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* too ready assent; obsequious or hypocritical concurrence.—*n.* **as″sen-ta′tor.**

as-sert (ă-sûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *asserere* (*-ertus*), to declare (a person to be slave or free, with laying on of hands)], **1**, to declare positively, or with assurance; **2**, to defend by words; claim, as rights: *Obs.*, to set free.—*n.* **as-sert′er; as-ser′tor.**

Syn. claim, assert, affirm, allege, maintain, defend, vindicate. To *assert* is to declare boldly, often controversially, our opinions, rights, etc. To *maintain* is to support these assertions; to *defend* is to uphold them in the face of opposition; to *affirm* is to declare their truth solemnly; to *vindicate* is to establish their merits successfully in the face of opposition or denial. To *allege* is to state without proving; an allegation is merely declarative and is open to question. To *claim* is to *assert* one's right or title to something. Thus, a man *claims* to be the owner of disputed goods, but he *asserts* or *maintains* that whatever is, is right.

as-ser-tion (ă-sûr′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of declaring positively; **2**, that which is affirmed; **3**, a positive declaration without attempt at proof; an unsupported statement: *Obs.*, the act of freeing.

as-ser-tive (ă-sûr′tĭv), *adj.* positive; confident in statement.—*n.* **as-ser′tive-ness.**

as-sess (ă-sĕs′), *v.t.* [< L.L. *assessare*, to impose a tax < *ad*, to + freq. of *sedēre*, to sit], **1**, to fix or determine, as damages; **2**, to rate or set a certain charge upon, as for taxation; as, they *assessed* the property too high; value officially for the purpose of taxation.—*adj.* **as-sess′a-ble.**

as-sess-ment (ă-sĕs′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of determining an amount to be paid; also, the amount thus determined; **2**, an official valuation of property, or income, for the purpose of taxation; **3**, the tax paid on property; **4**, any fixed tax; a share of joint expenses.

as-ses-sor (ă-sĕs′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one appointed to estimate the value of property for taxation; **2**, one who is associated with another in an office, as next in dignity or as an adviser or assistant.

as-sets (ăs′ĕts), *n.pl.* [< O.F. *asez*, enough < Lat. *ad satis*, up to enough], *Law*, all the property of a person, firm, or estate which may be used to pay his or its debts: opposite of *liabilities;* property in general: *sing.*, any item of one's property; hence, anything that is a help rather than a hindrance.

as-sev-er-ate (ă-sĕv′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *asseverare* (*-atus*), to speak earnestly < *ad*, to + *severus*, serious], to declare or aver positively or with solemnity.

Syn. maintain, assert, aver, declare, affirm.

as-sev-er-a-tion (ă-sĕv″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration.

As-shur (ă′shōōr), *n.* [see **Ashur**], *Assyr. Myth.*, the principal deity of the Assyrians. Also, **A′sur; As′sur.** See **A′shur**, *Pfd. S.*

as-si-du-i-ty (ăs″ĭ-dū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **assiduous**], close application or unremitting attention; diligence; perseverance.

as-sid-u-ous (ă-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *assiduus*, sitting down to < *ad*, to + *sedēre*, to sit], devoted; attentive; perseveringly diligent; unremitting.—*adv.* **as-sid′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **as-sid′u-ous-ness.**

Syn. sedulous, industrious, diligent. (See busy.)

as-sign (ă-sīn′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *assignare*, to mark out], to mark out; point out exactly; set apart, as for a particular person or purpose: *Law*, to transfer or make over to another, as in behalf of creditors:—*v.i.* to make a transfer, apportionment, etc.:—*n. Law*, one to whom property or interest is left or made over by will or deed; as, a deed to a man, his heirs, and *assigns.*—*adj.* **as-sign′a-ble.**—*adv.* **as-sign′a-bly.**—*n.* **as-sign″a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **as-sign′er.**

Syn., *v.* appoint, allot, specify, designate, fix, attribute, apportion, set, determine, mark.

as-sig-nat (ăs′ĭg-nät; ä″sē″nyä′), *n.* [Fr.], one of the notes or bonds issued as currency by the revolutionary French government (1789–1799).

as-sig-na-tion (ăs″ĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* [see **assign**], **1**, the act of assigning, or making out, setting apart, etc.; **2**, an apportionment; **3**, an appointment for meeting: used chiefly of unlawful love meetings: *Law*, formal transference, as of property or interest: *Obs.*, paper currency.

as-sign-ee (ăs″ĭ-nē′), *n. Law*, one to whom property is made over, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment; a trustee.

as-sign-ment (ă-sīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a setting apart for some particular person or use; an allotment; **2**, a thing marked out or designated, as a lesson: *Law*, **1**, transfer of title or interest; **2**, the deed of writing effecting such transfer; **3**, a thing transferred.

as-sign-or (ăs″ĭ-nôr′), *n. Law*, one who transfers an interest.

as-sim-i-la-ble (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lă-bl), *adj.* [see **assimilate**], capable of being absorbed or made similar.—*n.* **as-sim″i-la-bil′i-ty.**

as-sim-i-late (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating)], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *similis*, like], **1**, to bring to likeness or agreement with something else; **2**, to absorb or make into a part of itself, as the body absorbs nourishment: *Phon.*, to bring (a sound, usually a consonant) into conformity with a neighboring sound, as *sub-* to *suc-* before *c*, or *in-* to *il-* before *l*:—*v.i.* **1**, to become similar; harmonize; **2**, to be incorporated into the substance of a body, as food.

as-sim-i-la-tion (ă-sĭm″ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the process of bringing into agreement; **2**, the process of absorbing; **3**, especially, *Physiol.*, the absorbing of food in the digestive organs by the blood, and its transformation into an integral part of the tissues of the body: *Phon.*, the process by which one sound is altered under the influence of a neighboring sound.

as-sim-i-la-tive (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lā-tĭv), *adj.* tending to absorb or to make or grow like.

as-sist (ă-sĭst′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *sistere*, to stand], **1**, to act as a helper to; **2**, to aid; give support to; attend; relieve:—*v.i.* **1**, to lend help or aid; **2**, to be present: with *at*:—*n. Baseball*, an act contributory to the putting out of an opponent.

Syn., *v.* aid, succor, relieve, back, support. (See help.)

as-sist-ance (ă-sĭs′tăns), *n.* help; aid; succor; support.

as-sist-ant (ă-sĭs′tănt), *adj.* helping; auxiliary:—*n.* a helper; an auxiliary.

as-size (ă-sīz′), *n.* [< O.F. *asise*, a sitting < Lat. *ad*, to + *sedēre*, to sit], **1**, a court or session for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases, or the decree or findings of this court; **2**, an ordinance fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles of general use sold in a market: *pl.* sessions of court held at stated intervals, by royal commission in each county of England by a judge of the superior courts, for the jury trial of criminal and civil cases; also, the time or place for this court, or the court itself: **great assize**, last judgment.

Assn. *abbr.* association (also, Ass.: Asso.; Assoc.):—Assoc., association; associate.

as-so-ci-ate (ă-sō′shĭ-āt), *n.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *sociare* (*-atus*), to join], **1**, a companion; **2**, a confederate; an ally; **3**, one connected with others because of belonging to a society, institution, profession, business, or the like; a colleague; **4**, one having partial membership, as in a society, church, or the like:—*adj.* **1**, joined in interest, purpose, or sympathy; **2**, sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; **3**, admitted to partial rights and privileges:—*v.t.* (-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to unite; join; **2**, to make an ally or companion of: *Psych.*, to connect in thought:—*v.i.* to unite in action; have fellowship: *Psych.*, to cause or allow to come to the mind ideas suggested by any given idea or state.

Syn., *n.* partner, colleague, companion. (See ally.)

as-so-ci-a-tion (ă-sō″sĭ-ā′shŭn; ă-sō″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of joining together; the state of fellowship; the union of persons in a society or club; **2**, a body of persons organized for a common object; a corporation; **3**, a connection of ideas; the process of connecting ideas; **4**, soccer, a game played with a spherical football: also called *association football:* **free association**, *Psych.*, the process of allowing to come to the mind whatever ideas are suggested, with no conscious check or control; daydreaming.—*adj.* **as-so″ci-a′tion-al.**

as-so-ci-a-tive (ă-sō′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, tending to, or characterized by, union, fellowship, connection, or association.

as-soil (ă-soil′), *v.t.* [<O.F. *assoille* <*assoudre* <Lat. *absolvere*, to acquit], *Archaic* or *Obs.*, **1**, to set free from sin or penalty; **2**, to atone for.

as-so-nance (ăs′ō-năns), *n.* [<Lat. *ad*, to+*sonare*, to sound], **1**, resemblance of sound; **2**, partial similarity: *Pros.*, rime in which the last accented vowel sound, and later vowel sounds, but not the consonants, of one word correspond with those of another word, as in *foolish* and *crooning*.

as-so-nant (ăs′ō-nănt), *adj.* having resemblance of sound:—*n.* a word that rimes with another by assonance (which see).

as-sort (ă-sôrt′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *ad*, to+*sortiri*, to cast lots], **1**, to divide or separate into lots, classes, or kinds; classify; **2**, to make up, or supply with, a wide variety of things, as a store:—*v.i.* **1**, to agree; suit; be in accordance; **2**, to associate: **assorted**, picked out so as to be different; various.

as-sort-ment (ă-sôrt′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of separating and arranging; **2**, a collection of articles of a varied character.

Asst. *abbr.* Assistant (also **Ass.**; **Assist.**):—**A. S. S. U.**, American Sunday School Union.

as-suage (ă-swāj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* assuaged (-swājd′), *p.pr.* assuaging], [<O.F. *asouager* <Lat. *ad*, to+*suavis*, sweet], **1**, to soften or soothe; allay or lessen, as pain or grief; **2**, to appease or pacify, as passion:—*v.i.* to grow less; subside. Also, *Archaic*, **as-swage′**.—*n.* **as-suage′ment.**

Syn. alleviate, lessen, relieve, pacify. (See mitigate.)

as-sua-sive (ă-swā′sĭv), *adj.* tending to pacify; soothing:—*n.* a soothing remedy.

as-sume (ă-sūm′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* assumed (-sūmd′), *p.pr.* assuming], [<Lat. *ad*, to+*sumere*, to take], **1**, to take; take upon oneself, especially without warrant or authority; **2**, to suppose; take for granted; **3**, to take in or into, as into partnership; **4**, to undertake; **5**, to pretend to possess:—*v.i.* to be arrogant; presume.—*p.adj.* **as-sum′ing.**—*adj.* **as-sum′a-ble.**—*adv.* **as-sum′a-bly.**

as-sump-sit (ă-sŭmp′sĭt; ă-sŭm′slt), *n.* [Lat. = he undertook], *Law*, **1**, a promise, not under seal, which may be a cause of suit for damages if broken; **2**, a suit for damages incurred through the breach of a simple contract (not under seal).

as-sump-tion (ă-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* [see **assume**], **1**, the act of taking to or upon oneself; **2**, a taking for granted; something taken for granted; **3**, the bodily taking of a person to heaven; especially, *R.C.Ch.*, that of the Virgin Mary after death; **4**, arrogance; a disposition to claim more than is one's due: *Law*, agreement of one to whom property is transferred to pay charges incurred upon it by the transferor; *Logic*, a minor premise.—*adj.* **as-sump′tive** (-tĭv).—*adv.* **as-sump′tive-ly.**

Syn. arrogance, pretense, supposition, affectation.

as-sur-ance (ă-shŏŏr′ăns), *n.* [see **assure**], **1**, the state of being sure; **2**, the act of inspiring confidence, or of expressing confidence or certain expectation; the confidence inspired or expressed; **3**, that which produces certainty; a pledge; definite proof; **4**, self-possession; self-reliance; **5**, impudence; boldness; **6**, insurance; a contract for payment of money in case of loss, accident, death, etc.

Syn. confidence, impudence, boldness. *Assurance* is a self-possession or a self-contained quality that produces *confidence*. Proper *confidence* is an admirable self-reliance. *Assurance* that escapes the bounds of control changes to *impudence;* shameless *assurance* becomes *boldness; confidence* bred by *impudence* or *boldness* begets aggressive self-sufficiency. (See trust.)

as-sure (ă-shŏŏr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sured (-shŏŏrd′), *p.pr.* -suring], [<O.F. *aseürer* <Lat. *ad*, to+*securus*, sure], **1**, to make sure or certain; free from uncertainty; **2**, to inspire confidence in, by declaration or promise; **3**, to insure, as against loss by accident, fire, or death: *Obs.*, to contract for marriage.—*n.* **as-sur′er.**

Syn. confirm, establish, prove, settle, substantiate.

as-sured (ă-shŏŏrd′), *p.adj.* **1**, made certain; guaranteed; **2**, self-possessed; confident; encouraged; **3**, insured:—*n.* one in whose favor an insurance policy stands.—*n.* **as-sur′ed-ness.**

as-sur-ed-ly (ă-shŏŏr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* certainly; without doubt; with firmness.

As-syr-i-an (ă-sĭr′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Assurios*], relating to the ancient empire of Assyria, its people, or their language:—*n.* a native of Assyria; also, the language of Assyria.

As-syr-i-ol-o-gy (ă-sĭr″ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [<*Assyria* +Gk. *-logia*, a study], the study of ancient Assyria.—*n.* **As-syr′i-ol′o-gist** (-jĭst).

As-tar-te (ăs-tär′tē), *n.* [<Gk. *Astartē*], the Phœnician goddess of love and fertility, regarded by Greeks and Romans as a moon goddess; identified with the Assyrian *Ishtar*, and partially identified with *Aphrodite;* also called *Ashtoreth*.

a-stat-ic (ā-stăt′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *a-*, not+*statikos*, still: see **static**], *Phys.*, having no tendency to remain in one position: **astatic needle**, *Phys.*, a magnetic needle whose tendency to point to the magnetic north has been neutralized, so that it is not affected by the earth's magnetism.—*adv.* **a-stat′i-cal-ly.**

as-ter (ăs′tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *astēr*, star], *Bot.*, any plant of a large genus (*Aster*), of the composite family, widely distributed and having flowers with variously colored rays about a yellow center, blooming in summer or fall (see color plate of *flower*); *Biol.*, a star-shaped formation appearing in many cells during division.

as-ter-a-ceous (ăs″tĕr-ā′shŭs), *adj.* *Bot.*, pertaining to, or having characteristics similar to those of, the aster.

as-ter-isk (ăs′tĕr-ĭsk), *n.* the figure of a star [*] used in printing or writing as a reference mark, or to indicate letters or words omitted [* * *]:—*v.t.* to mark with such a star.

as-ter-ism (ăs′tĕr-ĭzm), *n.* *Print.*, a group of asterisks [* * * or * * *], used to call attention to a particular passage; *Mineral.*, the reflection of starlike rays from some minerals, as the sapphire; *Astron.*, **1**, a cluster of stars; **2**, a constellation.

a-stern (ă-stûrn′), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, at+O.N. *stjörn*, steering], *Naut.*, **1**, at or toward the rear end of a ship; backwards; **2**, behind a ship.

as-ter-oid (ăs′tĕr-oid), *adj.* [<Gk. *astēr*, star +*eidos*, form], starlike: *Bot.*, bearing a flower like an aster's:—*n.* *Astron.*, one of a great number of small planets between Mars and Jupiter: also called *planetoid; Zoöl.*, a starfish.—*adj.* **as″ter-oi′dal.**

As-ter-o-pe (ăs-tĕr′ō-pē), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the Pleiades (which see).

as-the-ni-a (ăs″thē-nī′ă; ăs-thē′nĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, without+*sthenos*, strength], loss of strength; weakness; debility.

asth-ma (ăz′mă; ăs′mă), *n.* [Gk. = a panting], *Med.*, a disease attended by coughing and difficulty of breathing, with frequent violent paroxysms caused by loss of breath.

asth-mat-ic (ăz-măt′ĭk; ăs-măt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected with difficulty in breathing:—*n.* a person suffering from asthma.

a-stig-ma-tism (ă-stĭg′mă-tĭzm), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, not+*stigma* (*-atos*), point], **1**, a defect of the eye whereby the rays of light from an outside point do not focus at the same point on the retina; especially, a defect whereby lines in some directions are seen blurred, although lines in other directions are seen clearly; **2**, a similar defect in a lens.—*adj.* **as″tig-mat′ic.**

a-stir (ă-stûr′), *adj.* and *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on+*styrian*, to disturb], on the move; in activity.

a-stom-a-tous (ă-stŏm′ă-tŭs; ā-stō′mă-tŭs), *adj.* [<Gk. *a-*, without+*stoma* (*-atos*), a mouth], *Zoöl.*, without a mouth: *Bot.*, without apertures or breathing pores. Also, **as-to′mous** (ăs′tō-mŭs).

as-ton-ish (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh), *v.t.* [prob.<O.F. *estoner*, to shock: see **stun**], to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.—*n.* **as-ton′ish-er.**

Syn. astound, bewilder, dumfound, perplex.

as-ton-ish-ing (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh-ĭng), *p.adj.* very wonderful; surprising.

as-ton-ish-ment (ăs-tŏn′ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, extreme surprise; amazement; **2**, that which causes great surprise or wonder.

Syn. bewilderment, confusion, perplexity, wonder.

as-tound (ăs-tound′), *v.t.* [<p.p. of obs. verb *astone*, prob.<O.F. *estoner*, to shock], to strike with amazement; shock; alarm:—*v.i.* to cause amazement.—*adj.* **as-tound′ing.**—*adv.* **as-tound′ing-ly.**—*n.* **as-tound′ment.**

a-strad-dle (ă-străd′l), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on+*straddle* (freq. of A.S. *strīdan*, to stride)], with one leg on each side of something; astride.

As-træ-a (ăs-trē′ă), *n.* [<Gk. *astraios*, starry], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of justice, living on earth during the Golden Age, but taken up to heaven because of the earth's increasing wickedness.

as-tra-gal (ăs′tră-găl), *n.* [<Gk. *astragalos*, an ankle bone; molding], the ankle bone, or huckle bone; the top bone of the tarsus or ankle (see *foot*, illus.): usually, *astragalus* (ăs-trăg′ă-lŭs): *Arch.*, **1**, a small convex molding shaped like a row of beads; **2**, a small, plain, convex molding used between the capital and the shaft of a column (see *molding*, illus.): *pl.* dice: because once made of such bones.

as-tra-khan (ăs′tră-kăn′; ăs″tră-kăn′), *n.* [<place name], **1**, the skin of young lambs,

with curly, furlike wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a city in Russia, and used as fur; **2**, an imitation of this wool or fur. Also, **as'tra-chan.**

as-tral (ăs'trăl), *adj.* [<Lat. <Gk. *astron*, star], relating to, or proceeding from, the stars: **astral body**, *Theosophy*, an immaterial counterpart of the human form: **astral lamp**, a lamp so devised that the shadow of its reservoir is not cast downward. —*adv.* **as'tral-ly.**

a-stray (ə-strā'), *adj.* and *adv.* [perh. <p.p. of O.F. *estraier*, to stray], in the path of error; out of the right way; straying; wandering; erring; lost.

as-trict (ăs-trĭkt'), *v.t.* [see **astringe**], to confine; restrict; bind up.—*n.* **as-tric'tion.**

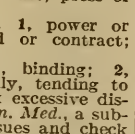
a-stride (ə-strīd'), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on+*strīdan*, to stride], with the legs wide apart; astraddle:—*prep.* with one leg on either side of.

as-tringe (ăs-trĭnj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* astringed (-trĭnjd'), *p.pr.* astringing], [<Lat. *ad*, to+*stringere* (*strictus*), to bind], to bind fast; press or draw together: *Obs.*, to constrain.

as-trin-gen-cy (ăs-trĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1**, power or tendency to bind or contract; **2**, harshness; severity.

as-trin-gent (ăs-trĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* **1**, binding; **2**, contracting; especially, tending to contract bodily tissues, so as to check excessive discharges; styptic; **3**, harsh or severe:—*n. Med.*, a substance used to contract the bodily tissues and check discharges, as of blood from a wound: opposite of *laxative*.—*adv.* **as-trin'gent-ly.**

as-tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [<Gk. *astron*, a star +*lab-*, root of *lambanein*, to take], an instrument formerly used to measure the altitude of heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant.



ASTROLABE

as-trol-o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* [see **astrology**], one who pretends to predict events by the position of the heavenly bodies, supposed to exert an occult influence on human affairs: *Obs.*, an astronomer.

as-trol-o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *astēr*, a star+*-logia*, a discourse], the practice and system of predicting events by the position and occult influence on human affairs of the sun, moon, and planets: *Obs.*, astronomy.—*abbr.* **astrol.**—*adj.* **as'tro-log'ic; as'tro-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **as'tro-log'i-cal-ly.**

astron. *abbr.* astronomy; astronomer; astronomical (also, astr.).

as-tron-o-mer (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĕr), *n.* [see **astronomy**], one who studies the stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies.

as-tro-nom-i-cal (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of the heavenly bodies: **astronomical signs**, the signs of the zodiac: **astronomical year**, the length of time between two spring or two fall equinoxes: also called *natural*, or *solar, year*.—*adv.* **as'tro-nom'i-cal-ly.**

as-tron-o-mize (ăs-trŏn'ō-mīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], to practice or study astronomy.

as-tron-o-my (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *astron*, a star+*nemein*, to arrange], the science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their constitution, their distances, their motions, and the laws which control them.—*adj.* **as'tro-nom'ic.**

as-tro-phys-ics (ăs'trō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [*astro-* (<Gk. *astron*, a star)+*physics*], that branch of astronomy which treats of the physical and chemical characteristics of the heavenly bodies.—*adj.* **as'tro-phys'i-cal.**

as-tute (ăs-tūt'), *adj.* [<Lat. *astutus*, crafty], shrewd; keen of mind; cunning; crafty; subtle. Also, *Rare*, **as-tu'cious; as-tu'tious.**—*adv.* **as-tute'ly.**—*n.* **as-tute'ness.**

As-ty-a-nax (ăs-tī'ə-năks), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the infant son of Hector, dashed by the Greeks from the walls of Troy.

a-sun-der (ə-sŭn'dĕr), *adv.* [<A.S. *on sundran*, apart], apart; separately; into parts.

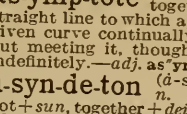
A-sur (ä'sōōr), *n.* [see **Ashur**], *Assyr. Myth.*, the principal god of the ancient Assyrians. Also, **As'sur; As'shur;** *Pfd.* S., **A'shur.**

a-sy-lum (ə-sī'lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -lums (-lŭmz); -la (-lə)], [<Gk. *asulon*, inviolable], **1**, originally, a refuge for fugitive criminals or debtors, as a shrine; **2**, any place of refuge or security; **3**, an institution for the care or relief of the aged, poor, or afflicted.

a-sym-me-try (ā-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, without +*sun*, together+*metron*, measure], lack of symmetry or proportion.—*adj.* **as'ym-met'ric; as'ym-met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **as'ym-met'ri-cal-ly.**

as-ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, not+*sun* together+*ptōtos*, falling], *Math.*, a straight line to which approaches a given curve continually, but without meeting it, though prolonged indefinitely.—*adj.* **as'ymp-tot'ic.**

a-syn-de-ton (ə-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, not+*sun*, together+*dein*, to bind], *Rhet.*, a figure consisting of a series of expressions without connectives, as in *I came, I saw, I conquered*; opposite of *polysyndeton*: *Gram.*, want of coherence.—*adj.* **as'yn-det'ic.**



ASYMPTOTES

at (ăt), *prep.* [<A.S. *æt*, at], **1**, expressing simple position in, on, near by, etc.; as, *at* the center; *at* the top; *at* home; *at* hand, etc.; **2**, expressing place, state, condition, etc.; as, *at* dinner; *at* play; *at* work, etc.; **3**, expressing relative position, degree, price, time, etc.; as, *at* the beginning; *at* the fourth house from the corner; *at* ten years of age, etc.; **4**, expressing motion or direction through, from, toward, etc.; as, to shoot *at* a target; to start *at* a task; **5**, expressing cause; as, impatient *at* the interruption: **at home**, a tea or reception during hours within which the hostess has announced that she will be at home: used as a noun.

At. *abbr.* attorney (also, Att.; commonly, **Atty.**): used as a title following a name.

at-a-bal (ăt'ə-băl), *n.* [<Arab. *al*, the+*tabl*, drum], a tabor or kettledrum used by the Moors.

at-a-ghan (ăt'ə-găn), *n.* [see **yataghan**], a Turkish sword. See **yat'a-ghan**, *Pfd. S.*

At-a-lan-ta (ăt'ə-lăn'tə), *n.* [<Gk. *Atalantē*], *Gk. Myth.*, a beautiful, fleet-footed, valiant Greek heroine, who took part in the Calydonian boar hunt and in the Argonautic Expedition, and who, though beloved of Meleager, was wedded to a youth, variously called Milanion and Hippomenes, by whom she was defeated in a foot race: subject of Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon."

at-a-man (ăt'ə-măn), *n.* [Pol. *ataman*, *hetman*, chief<Ger. *hauptmann*, captain<*haupt*, head+*mann*, man], in Russia, a headman, or leading man; a Cossack chief; hetman.

at-a-vism (ăt'ə-vĭzm), *n.* [<Lat. *atavus*, an ancestor], **1**, inheritance from a distant ancestor of a trait not possessed by nearer ancestors; intermittent heredity; also, reversion to an earlier type; **2**, the return of any disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.—*adj.* **at'a-vis'tic.**

a-tax-i-a (ə-tăk'sĭ-ə), *n.* [Gk.<*a-*, not+*taxis*, order], *Pathol.*, lack of power to coördinate voluntary muscular movements.—*adj.* **a-tax'ic.**

ate (āt), past tense of *eat*: in England often replaced by *eat* (ĕt).

A-te (ā'tē), *n.* [<Gk. *atē*, reckless impulse], *Gk. Myth.*, goddess of mischief and reckless crime: often an avenging nemesis, personifying moral destruction sent as punishment by the gods.

-ate *suffix*, [<Lat. *-atus*], **1**, occurring in adjectives derived from the Latin past participle; as, *ornate*; **2**, occurring in verbs derived from Latin verbs, most often of the first conjugation; as, *nominate*; **3**, forming nouns denoting function; as, *potentate*; **4**, forming nouns naming persons or things; as, *delegate*; *mandate*: *Chem.*, forming nouns denoting salts arising from the action of bases on acids whose names end in *-ic*; as, *nitrate*, from nitric acid.

***a-te-lier** (ä'tĕ-lyā'), *n.* [Fr. = workshop], **1**, a workshop; **2**, a studio, especially that of a painter or sculptor.

***a tem-po** (ä tĕm'pō), [It.], *Mus.*, in time: used to direct a return to the regular tempo.

ath-a-na-si-a (ăth'ə-nā'zhĭ-ə; -shĭ-ə), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, not+*thanatos*, death], immortality; deathlessness. Also, **a-than'a-sy** (ə-thăn'ə-sĭ).

Ath-a-na-sian (ăth'ə-nā'zhən; -shĭ-ən), *adj.* [<Gk. *Athanasios*, proper name: see **athanasia**], relating to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria in the reign of Constantine:—*n.* a follower of Athanasius or a believer in his teaching: **Athanasian Creed**, a statement of belief formerly attributed to Athanasius, embodied in the service of the Church of England, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, which asserts the doctrine of the Trinity, in opposition to Arianism, and the necessity, for salvation, of belief in all the articles of faith therein stated.

a-the-ism (ā'thē-ĭzm), *n.* [<Gk. *a-*, not+*theos*, god], disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God.

a-the-ist (ā'thē-ĭst), *n.* one who disbelieves in, or denies the existence of, a God.—*adj.* **a'the-is'tic; a'the-is'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **a'the-is'ti-cal-ly.**

ath-el-ing (ăth'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* [<A.S. *æthéling*, noble], an Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman.

A-the-na (ə-thē′nə), *n.* [< Gk. *Athēnē*], *Gk. Myth.*, goddess of wisdom, the industrial arts, and war, presiding deity of Athens: also called *Pallas Athena*: identified with the Roman *Minerva*. Also, **A-the′ne** (-nē).

ath-e-næ-um (ăth″ē-nē′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -næums (-ŭmz); -næa (-ə)], 1, originally, a temple or place sacred to Athena, goddess of wisdom; 2, an institution of literature and science founded by Hadrian at Rome; 3, an institution or club devoted to the study of literature and art; 4, a building used as a library or reading room. Also, **ath″e-ne′um.**

A-the-ni-an (ə-thē′nĭ-ən), *adj.* [< *Athens*, the city of *Athena*], pertaining to Athens, in Greece, or its culture:—*n.* a native or citizen of Athens.

a-thirst (ə-thûrst′), *adj.* [<A.S. *ofthyrsted*, very thirsty], 1, thirsty; 2, eagerly desirous.

ath-lete (ăth′lēt), *n.* [< Gk. *athlein*, to contend for a prize > *athlos*, contest, *athlon*, prize], one trained to contend in feats of strength or agility; hence, one of great physical power and endurance: **athlete's foot**, ringworm of the foot; dermatophytosis (which see).

ath-let-ic (ăth-lĕt′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to those trained for physical contests, or to their performances; 2, strong; robust; vigorous; muscular. —*adv.* **ath-let′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ath-let′i-cism.**

ath-let-ics (ăth-lĕt′ĭks), *n. sing* or, usually, *pl.* 1, any system of training by gymnastic exercises or athletic sports; 2, athletic sports collectively.

a-thwart (ə-thwôrt′), *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on + *thweorh*, perverse], across; from side to side; crosswise:—*prep.* 1, across the course or direction of, as of a ship; 2, from side to side of.

-at-ic *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-aticus* (< *-at-* + *-icus*), pertaining to], pertaining to; characterized by; as, *erratic*; *lymphatic*: the adjectives often becoming nouns; as, *lunatic*; *fanatic*: often confused with *-at-* (a stem ending) + *-ic*, as in *dramatic*; *dogmatic*; *chromatic*.

a-tilt (ə-tĭlt′), *adj.* and *adv.* [<A.S. *an*, on + *tealt*, unsteady], 1, in a tilted position; 2, in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust.

-a-tion *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-ation-* < *-at-* + *-io* (*-ionis*)], indicating: 1, act or process; as, *creation*; 2, condition or state; as, *starvation*; 3, a thing that is formed or made; as, *plantation*. Also, **-sion**; **-tion.**

-a-tive *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-ativus* (< *-at-* + *-ivus*), pertaining to], pertaining to; as, *decorative*: the adjectives often becoming nouns; as, *relative*.

At-lan-tic (ăt-lăn′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Atlas* (*-antos*), a giant: see **atlas**], designating, or pertaining to, the ocean which separates Europe and Africa from America:—*n.* the Atlantic ocean.—*abbr.* **Atl.**

At-lan-ti-des (ăt-lăn′tĭ-dēz), *n.pl. Gk. Myth.*, 1, the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas; 2, the inhabitants of the island called *Atlantis* (which see).

At-lan-tis (ăt-lăn′tĭs), *n.* an island or continent, which, according to ancient writers, existed west of the Pillars of Hercules, or Gibraltar, and was later submerged by an earthquake.

at-las (ăt′lăs), *n.* [*pl.* atlases (-ēz)], [Gk. < *tla-*, root of *tlēnai*, to bear], 1, a collection of maps bound in a volume; 2, a book of anatomical charts; 3, any book of large charts: *Anat.*, the highest vertebra of the neck, supporting the skull; *Arch.*, [*pl.* atlantes (ăt-lăn′tēz)], the figure of a man used as a supporting column: **Atlas**, *Gk. Myth.*, 1, a giant who bore up the heavens; 2, in Homer, a deity in charge of the pillars of heaven.

ATLAS

At-li (ăt′lē), *n.* [O.N.], in the story of the Volsungs, a Hunnish king, who slew the brothers of his wife, Gudrun, for the treasure of Sigurd, and was slain by Gudrun: *Etzel* in the "Nibelungenlied."

at-man (ăt′mən), *n.* [Sans.], *Hinduism*, the soul, self, or ego: **Atman**, the soul of the universe; the universal ego; the oversoul.

at-mos-phere (ăt′mŏs-fēr), *n.* [< Gk. *atmos*, vapor + *sphaira*, sphere], 1, the air which surrounds the earth; 2, the envelope of gas around any heavenly body; 3, a surrounding or pervading influence: *Phys.*, the pressure of the atmosphere at sea level, used as a unit of measure.

at-mos-pher-ic (ăt″mŏs-fĕr′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the air, or atmosphere: **atmospheric pressure**, pressure exerted upon a body by the air, equal at sea level to 14¾ pounds to the square inch. —*adj.* **at″mos-pher′i-cal.**—*adv.* **at″mos-pher′i-cal-ly.**

a-toll (ə-tŏl′; ăt′ŏl), *n.* [prob. < Malay *adal*, closing], a ring-shaped coral reef nearly or entirely surrounding a basin or lagoon within.

at-om (ăt′ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *atomos*, not divisible], 1, one of the infinitesimal parts into which all matter is divided, consisting of a positive nucleus, called the *proton*, surrounded by rapidly moving charges of negative electricity, called *electrons* (see *electron*, illus.); 2, a minute quantity; a particle; an iota.

a-tom-ic (ə-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to an atom; 2, extremely minute; infinitesimal: **atomic number**, *Chem.*, the number assigned to an element from its place in the series of elements arranged according to the periodic law (see chart illustrating periodic law, page 1167): supposed to be equal to the number of free negative electrons in the atom of the element, that is, to the excess of positive over negative charges in the nucleus: **atomic theory**, the theory that all matter is made up of atoms of a small number (about 92) of elements, and that each chemical compound is made up of molecules in which atoms of the constituent elements are combined in a proportion fixed for that compound: **atomic weight**, the relative weight of an atom of a chemical element on a scale in which the weight of an oxygen atom is 16: approximately, the weight of an atom in terms of that of an atom of hydrogen (see page 315).

at-om-ism (ăt′ŭm-ĭzm), *n. Philos.*, the theory that all things consist of minute, indivisible particles, or atoms.—*n.* **at′om-ist.**—*adj.* **at″om-is′tic.**

at-om-ize (ăt′ŭm-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-izd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to reduce (a liquid) to very fine particles or atoms; 2, to spray. Also, **at′om-ise.**—*n.* **at″om-i-za′tion**; **at″om-i-sa′tion.**

at-om-iz-er (ăt′ŭm-īz″ĕr), *n.* an instrument used to change a liquid to a fine spray, as for medicating, disinfecting, etc. Also, **at′om-is″er.**

[1]at-o-my (ăt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], 1, an atom; a mite; 2, a pygmy.

[2]at-o-my (ăt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< *anatomy*, *an-* being taken as article], *Humorous* or *Archaic*, 1, an emaciated person; 2, a skeleton.

a-to-nal-i-ty (ā″tō-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, *an-*, not + Lat. *tonus*, tone, accent], *Mus.*, a quality of certain modern musical compositions in which the material is arranged with no attention to key, and which, when heard, is markedly suggestive of dissonance.—*adj.* **a-ton′al.**—*n.* **a-ton′al-ism.**

a-tone (ə-tōn′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* atoned (-tōnd′), *p.pr.* atoning], [< *at one*, agreed], to make amends or reparation: with *for*:—*v.t. Archaic*, to expiate; appease.—*n.* **a-ton′er.**—*adj.* **a-ton′a-ble.**

a-tone-ment (ə-tōn′mĕnt), *n.* amends; expiation; satisfaction: used with *for*: *Theol.*, Christ's redemptive sacrifice.

at-o-ny (ăt′ō-nĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *tonos*, tone], 1, lack of tone or functional power; 2, want of stress.—*adj.* **a-ton′ic.**

at-ra-bil-ious (ăt″rə-bĭl′yŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *atra bilis*, black bile], morbidly melancholy; splenetic.—*adj.* **at″ra-bil′i-ar.**

A-treus (ā′trōōs; ā′trē-ŭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the father of Menelaus and Agamemnon.

A-tri-dæ (ə-trī′dē), *n.pl.* [Lat. < Gk. < *Atreus*, q.v.], *Gk. Myth.*, the sons of Atreus (which see).

a-tri-um (ā′trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* atria (-ə); atriums (-ŭmz)], [Lat. = a hall], the hall or principal room in an ancient Roman house: *Anat.*, any of certain cavities, especially an auricle of the heart.

a-tro-cious (ə-trō′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *atrox* (*-ocis*), cruel], extremely wicked; outrageous; horrible.—*adv.* **a-tro′cious-ly.**—*n.* **a-tro′cious-ness.**

Syn. flagrant, monstrous, odious. (See heinous.)

a-troc-i-ty (ə-trŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], an outrageous or cruel deed; vile wickedness: *Colloq.*, a bad piece of work; an ugly thing.

at-ro-phy (ăt′rō-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *atrophos*, not well fed], a wasting away of the body or a part of it, or checked growth of a part or organ, on account of lack of food or imperfect nourishment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phied (-fĭd), *p.pr.* -phying], to cause to waste:—*v.i.* to waste or wither.—*adj.* **a-troph′ic.**

at-ro-pine (ăt′rō-pĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *atropa*, deadly nightshade], a poisonous alkaloid obtained from plants of the nightshade family, used medicinally and to dilate the pupil of the eye. Also, **at′ro-pin.**

At-ro-pos (ăt′rō-pŏs), *n.* [Gk. = inflexible], *Gk. Myth.*, that one of the three Fates who cut off the thread of life (see *fate*, illus.).

Att. *abbr.* attorney (also, **At.**; commonly, **Atty.**): used as a title following a name.

at-tach (ə-tăch′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *atachier* < *a*, to + Sp. *tacha*, nail, tack], 1, to fasten or affix to or upon something; join; 2, to assign by authority, as to a military company; appoint; 3, to affix, as a signature; 4, to attribute; as, I *attach* no importance to the report; 5, to attract by affection; unite by ties of affection: *Law*, to take or seize by legal authority:—*v.i.* to adhere; be fixed or fastened; as, no responsibility *attaches* to you merely because you were present at the accident.—*adj.* **at-tach′a-ble.**

at-ta-ché (ă-tă-shā′; ăt′tă-shā′), *n.* [*pl.* -chés (-shāz′)], [Fr.], one who is attached to an embassy, legation, or staff, as an aid or assistant.

at-tach-ment (ă-tăch′mĕnt), *n.* [see attach], 1, the act of binding, fastening, or connecting; the state of being united or joined; 2, affection; fidelity; 3, that by which connection is made; the thing connected, or the point at which the thing is connected; bond; means of connection; 4, an adjunct; something added, as supplementary appliances for a vacuum cleaner, machine, etc.: *Law*, legal seizure, as of goods; also, the writ effecting it.

Syn. affection, love. *Attachment*, which can be felt for inanimate things as well as for people, indicates a strong liking. *Attachment* may be such a strong inclination that it approaches devotion, but it remains a weaker term than *affection*, which indicates a warm and tender state of the feelings, a kindly, calm, steady sentiment that is the basis of most of the tested ties between people. *Love* is far more powerful than *affection;* it is more ardent, more passionate, often less steady; it is far more selective and exclusive, though it can range from the potent feeling that exists between the sexes to that impersonal love for the race that prompts men to sacrifice their lives for its betterment and advancement.—*Ant.* antipathy, aversion, enmity, hostility, indifference.

at-tack (ă-tăk′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *attaquer*, to attack], 1, to assault; set upon; 2, to assail violently by speech or writing, in order to censure or bring to ridicule or discredit; 3, to begin, as an undertaking or piece of work; 4, to set oneself vigorously and aggressively to work upon; 5, to start to have an effect upon; begin to act injuriously or destructively upon, as do disease, acids, evil influence, etc.:—*v.i.* to make an assault or onset:—*n.* 1, the act of assaulting or assailing; onset; bitter censure or criticism; 2, the first step of an undertaking; 3, aggressive or offensive movement or operation; conflict; 4, a seizure, as of indigestion.

Syn., v. beset, besiege, encounter, set upon, combat, invade.—*Ant., v.* defend, protect, befriend, shelter.

at-tain (ă-tān′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *ataindre* < Lat. *attingere*, to touch upon], 1, to reach, as in time, space, motion, or experience; as, to *attain* maturity; 2, to gain; achieve; accomplish:—*v.i.* to arrive.—*adj.* at-tain′a-ble.—*n.* at-tain′a-bil′i-ty.

Syn. acquire. (See get.)—*Ant.* abandon, fail, lose.

at-tain-der (ă-tān′dĕr), *n.* 1, the immediate consequence of conviction and sentence to death or outlawry, consisting in taking from the sentenced person his property, his right to inherit or transmit property, and all other civil and legal rights until death or pardon; 2, the state of having one's civil and legal rights taken away under these conditions: **bill of attainder**, *Eng. Law*, a Parliamentary act passed in place of regular judicial procedure, whereby a person may be attainted, or deprived of all civil rights: formerly used in England against persons accused of serious crimes and political offenses, but abolished in 1870, and forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

at-tain-ment (ă-tān′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of arriving at; the act of reaching as the result of exertion or effort; 2, that which is reached, achieved, or accomplished; an acquirement; 3, a personal accomplishment; special ability.

Syn. accomplishment, acquisition, achievement.

at-taint (ă-tānt′), *v.t.* [see attain: influenced by *taint*], 1, to affect; infect; taint; 2, to sully or stain by disgrace: *Law*, to declare (a person) in the legal condition of one sentenced to death or outlawry for felony or treason; subject to attainder:—*n.* stain; stigma; disgrace.

at-tar (ăt′ăr), *n.* [< Pers. *'atar* < Arab. *'itr*, perfume], a fragrant essential oil from the petals of flowers, especially roses. Also, **ot′tar; ot′to.**

at-task (ă-tăsk′), *v.t.* [< A.S. *ā-* (Intensive) + *task*], *Obs.*, to take to task; blame; censure.

at-tem-per (ă-tĕm′pĕr), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *temperare*, to control], 1, to qualify or modify by mixture; moderate; reduce; 2, to soothe; appease or mollify; 3, to adapt; accommodate to; 4, to temper or harden, as metal.

at-tempt (ă-tĕmpt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *temptare*, to try], to make an effort to do, accomplish, or perform; try; endeavor to conquer, as by attack or assault:—*n.* a trial, essay, effort, or endeavor.

at-tend (ă-tĕnd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *tendere*, to stretch], 1, to wait upon; care for; look after; 2, to accompany; escort; 3, to visit or be present at, as church:—*v.i.* 1, to heed or regard; pay heed: with *to;* 2, to be present: with *at;* 3, to be in waiting: with *on* or *upon;* 4, to look after or take charge of something: with *to*.—*n.* at-tend′er.

Syn. serve, follow, visit, escort, accompany.

at-tend-ance (ă-tĕn′dăns), *n.* 1, the act of being present; the fact or record of being present; 2, the act of looking after, waiting upon, caring for, etc.; 3, the number of persons present, as in a congregation; retinue.—*n.* at-tend′an-cy.

at-tend-ant (ă-tĕn′dănt), *n.* 1, one who waits, serves, or looks after; a retainer; 2, one who is present, or habitually present, as at church; 3, that which accompanies or is consequent:—*adj.* 1, present; 2, accompanying; consequent; following upon; as, intemperance, with its *attendant* evils.

at-ten-tion (ă-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or faculty of applying the mind earnestly and with concentration; thought; 2, a mark or act of civility or courtesy; especially, *pl.*, civilities tendered by a man to a woman to whom he is paying court; 3, consideration; care for the comfort of others: *Mil.*, an attitude of motionless erectness and readiness to obey orders; as, to come to *attention*.

Syn. industry, application, study; respect.

at-ten-tive (ă-tĕn′tĭv), *adj.* 1, heedful; intent; observant; 2, polite; courteous; regardful of others; eager to offer courtesies.—*adv.* at-ten′tive-ly.—*n.* at-ten′tive-ness.

Syn. thoughtful, considerate, intent, alert.—*Ant.* abstracted, careless, negligent.

at-ten-u-ate (ă-tĕn′ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ad*, to + *tenuare* (*-atus*), to make thin], 1, to make thin or slender; 2, to thin out by dilution; 3, to weaken; reduce in force, amount, etc.: *Elec.*, to reduce in force or intensity: said of a current:—*v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen:—*adj.* (ă-tĕn′ū-ăt), thin; slender.

at-ten-u-a-tion (ă-tĕn′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of making slender, reducing, as in force or amount, or of thinning out by dilution; 2, slenderness; emaciation: *Elec.*, the act of reducing in force or intensity; especially, in telephony, the decrease in amplitude of an electric current as it passes over the transmission system; the measure of this decrease as a characteristic of the particular system described.

at-test (ă-tĕst′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad*, to + *testari*, to bear witness], 1, to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true; especially, in an official sense, to confirm by signing as a witness or by oath; 2, to give proof of; vouch for:—*n.* 1, testimony; witness; 2, a sign or proof of genuineness: put at the end of a document over the signature of one who confirms the truth of the document; attestation; 3, one who attests.

at-tes-ta-tion (ăt′ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of certifying; 2, testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; 3, the giving of the oath; the swearing in of a witness.

at-tic (ăt′ĭk), *n.* [< Fr. *attique*, attic: because seen in Attic buildings], 1, a low story above an entablature or cornice; 2, the top part of a building, directly beneath the roof; a room in this space; garret.

At-tic (ăt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Attikos*, pertaining to Attica], 1, relating to Attica, in Greece; 2, of style, pure; refined; classical.—*v.t.* At′ti-cize.

At-ti-cism (ăt′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, a peculiarity, characteristic, or idiom of Attic Greek; pure Greek; 2, unusual grace and elegance of expression.

at-tire (ă-tīr′), *n.* [< O.F. *atirer*, to put in order < *a tire*, in a row], dress; clothes; fine apparel; garb: *Her.*, antlers or horns:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* attired (-tīrd′), *p.pr.* attiring], to dress; clothe; array; adorn.

at-ti-tude (ăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [< It. *attitudine*, posture; fitness], 1, position of the body; pose or position assumed to indicate feeling, opinion, or mood; posture; 2, such a habitual or instinctive mental reaction in regard to a matter as reveals opinion; conduct as indicating opinion; as, the *attitude* of the newspapers.—*adj.* at′ti-tu′di-nal.

at-ti-tu-di-nize (ăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-nīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to pose for effect; be affected.

at-torn (ă-tûrn′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* attorned (-tûrnd′) *p.pr.* attorning], [< O.F. *atorner*, to direct < Lat. *ad*, to + *tornare*, to turn in a lathe], *Feudal Law*, 1, to transfer homage from one lord to another; 2, to render homage to a lord; *Modern Law*, to acknowledge a new landlord and agree to pay rents to him.—*n.* at-torn′ment.

at-tor-ney (ă-tûr′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -neys (-nĭz)], a legal representative; one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of business, or in the prosecution or defense of actions at law; especially, a lawyer; attorney at law: **attorney at law**, a person legally qualified to act for another: **by attorney**, through another's agency; by proxy: **power of attorney**, a written, legal authorization issued to allow a person or persons to do business for another.—*n.* at-tor′ney-ship.

at-tor-ney-gen-er-al (ă-tûr″nĭ-jĕn′ēr-ăl), *n.* [*pl.* attorney-generals or attorneys-general], **1**, the chief law officer appointed to act for a government; **2**, in the United States, the member of the Cabinet in charge of the Department of Justice; also, a similar officer in a State government.

at-tract (ă-trăkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ad,* to + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, to draw to or toward oneself; cause to approach: used especially of physical forces, as of magnetism: opposite of *repel;* **2**, to draw to oneself by personal charm, moral influence, or the like, as persons; please; also, to engage or secure for oneself, as attention or affection; invite; allure.—*adj.* **at-tract′a-ble.**—*n.* **at-tract′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **at-trac′tor.**

Syn. entice, draw, interest, charm, fascinate.

at-trac-tion (ă-trăk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act, ability, or process of drawing to or toward; **2**, that which draws; charm; fascination: *Phys.*, a force operating mutually between bodies or between particles of matter, tending to draw them together: exemplified in gravitation, magnetic attraction, adhesion, cohesion, and chemical affinity.

at-trac-tive (ă-trăk′tĭv), *adj.* charming; alluring; inviting; engaging; winning.—*adv.* **at-trac′tive-ly.**—*n.* **at-trac′tive-ness.**

attrib. *abbr.* attributive; attributively: used in grammatical senses.

at-trib-ute (ă-trĭb′ūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uted, *p.pr.* -uting], [< Lat. *ad,* to + *tribuere* (*-butus*), to allot], to ascribe as due, appropriate, or belonging; impute; assign; refer: with *to:*—*n.* (ăt′rĭ-būt), a characteristic; quality; essential property: *Gram.*, an adjective indicating quality.—*adj.* **at-trib′ut-a-ble.**

Syn., r. ascribe, assign, charge, refer; *n.* (see quality).

at-tri-bu-tion (ăt″rĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of imputing a quality to something; **2**, an ascribed quality or character; **3**, authority or function granted to a ruler or government.

at-trib-u-tive (ă-trĭb′ū-tĭv), *n. Gram.*, **1**, a word denoting a quality or characteristic; **2**, an adjective or a group of words doing the work of an adjective:—*adj.* imparting, or pertaining to, a characteristic; describing: *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, an adjective which stands immediately before its noun, and implies, without definite statement, that the quality belongs to it, as *red* in *red ink:* distinguished from *predicative*, as in *the ink is red.*—*adv.* **at-trib′u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **at-trib′u-tive-ness.**

at-trite (ă-trīt′), *adj.* [see **attrition**], *Obs.* or *Rare*, worn by rubbing, or friction: *R. C. Ch.*, having attrition, or sorrow less than contrition, for sin.

at-tri-tion (ă-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ad,* to + *terere* (*tritus*), to rub], **1**, the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; friction; **2**, the state of being worn: *R. C. Ch.*, grief for sin arising from motives less worthy than those of contrition, such as mere fear of punishment.

at-tune (ă-tūn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* attuned (-tūnd′), *p.pr.* attuning], [*at-* (< Lat. *ad,* to) + *tune*], **1**, to put in tune; **2**, to bring into accordance or harmony with another; adjust.—*n.* **at-tune′ment.**

at. wt. *abbr. Chem.*, atomic weight (for table of atomic weights, see *element*).

a-typ-i-cal (ā-tĭp′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *tupos*, a type], not showing the characteristics of its group.—*adj.* **a-typ′ic.**—*adv.* **a-typ′i-cal-ly.**

Au *Chem.*, the symbol [Au, < Lat. *aurum*] for the element gold.

***au-bade** (ō″bād′), *n.* [Fr. < *aube*, dawn < Lat. *albus*, white], *Mus.*, a musical composition for morning performance: opposite of *serenade.*

au-burn (ô′bûrn), *adj.* [< O.F. *auborne* < Lat. *alburnus*, whitish], reddish brown: said usually of the hair:—*n.* a reddish brown color.

A. U. C. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *ab urbe condita*], from the founding of the city (Rome, founded 753 B. C.): **2**, [Lat. *anno urbis conditae*], in the (specified) year of the founding of the city (Rome).

auc-tion (ôk′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *auctio* (*-onis*), an increasing], **1**, a public sale of property or goods at which the price offered is increased by the prospective buyers who bid against one another, the highest bidder becoming the purchaser; **2**, auction bridge (which see):—*v.t.* to sell to the highest bidder.

auc-tion bridge a variety of the game of bridge whist, in which the players in turn, starting with the dealer, bid for the privilege of naming the trump suit by undertaking to win a stated number of tricks, the highest bidder, called the *declarer*, playing his own cards and those of his partner, called the *dummy*, which are laid on the table face up after the first card has been played: also called *auction; bridge.*

auc-tion-eer (ôk″shŭn-ēr′), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public sale:—*v.t.* to sell to the highest bidder; to sell at auction.

au-da-cious (ô-dā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *audax* (*-acis*), bold], **1**, bold; spirited: of persons or deeds; **2**, insolent; impudent; presumptuous.—*adv.* **au-da′cious-ly.**—*n.* **au-da′cious-ness.**

Syn. unabashed, fearless, shameless, bold, daring.

au-dac-i-ty (ô-dăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, boldness; daring; spirit; **2**, presumptuousness; impudence; insolence.

Syn. fearlessness, temerity, boldness, effrontery.

au-di-ble (ô′dĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *audire*, to hear], capable of being heard; perceptible by the ear.—*adv.* **au′di-bly.**—*n.* **au″di-bil′i-ty.**

au-di-ence (ô′dĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1**, a group of persons assembled to listen or to see; **2**, admittance to a formal interview; the interview; **3**, the act of hearing; the act of listening or giving attention.

au-di-ent (ô′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* listening; attending through the organs of hearing; hearing.

au-dile (ô′dĭl), *adj. Psych.*, characterized by mental imagery of sounds, rather than of things seen or of the sensations of motion, etc.:—*n. Psych.*, a person whose mental imagery is mainly auditory; one who thinks, recalls, etc., mainly or most easily in terms of sounds: distinguished from *visual, motile,* etc.

au-di-o-fre-quen-cy (ô′dĭ-ō-frē′kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *audire*, to hear + *frequency*], *Phys.*, a rate of vibration between 40 or less per second and 10,000 per second: used of sound vibrations and electromagnetic vibrations, and so called because sound vibrations between these limits are perceptible to the human ear, as sound: distinguished from *radio-frequency.*—*adj.* **au′di-o-fre′quent.**

au-di-om-e-ter (ô″dĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *audire*, to hear + Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument used to test and record the power and acuteness of hearing, or the intensity of sounds.

au-di-om-e-try (ô″dĭ-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* the act or science of using an audiometer.

au-di-on (ô′dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [trade name < Lat. *audire*, to hear], *Elec.* and *Rad.*, a vacuum tube: a device used as a detector or amplifier, consisting of a glass bulb from which the air has been exhausted, containing three elements: a filament which when heated emits electrons, a plate for receiving the electrons, and a grid for controlling their flow: also called *electron tube; triode; thermionic valve* (see *vacuum tube, illus.*).

au-di-phone (ô′dĭ-fōn), *n.* [< Lat. *audire*, to hear + Gk. *phonē*, a sound], an instrument which, pressed against the teeth, assists hearing by carrying sound through them; a dentiphone.

au-dit (ô′dĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *auditus*, a hearing], **1**, an examination; especially, an examination and certification of claims or accounts; **2**, a settlement of accounts as rendered by a person appointed to examine and verify them, or as arrived at periodically between the persons concerned; **3**, a statement of account; balance sheet:—*v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims:—*v.i.* to act as examiner of accounts.

au-di-tion (ô-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *audire*, to hear], **1**, the sense or act of hearing; **2**, a hearing or judging, as of musicians competing for a prize.

au-di-tor (ô′dĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a hearer or listener; **2**, a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims; **3**, in some universities, a person who, through the courtesy of the professor, attends the lectures of a course without being regularly enrolled or paying fees.—*adj.* **au″di-to′ri-al.**

au-di-to-ri-um (ô″dĭ-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); -ria (*-ă*)], **1**, the space in a theater or other public building, assigned to the audience; **2**, a large building for public gatherings.

au-di-to-ry (ô′dĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* relating to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, an audience; **2**, an auditorium.

***au fait** (ō″ fā′), [Fr. = to the point], conversant; skilled; well-informed; instructed.

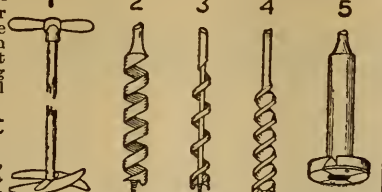
***Auf-klä-rung** (ouf′klâ-rōōng), *n.* [Ger. = explanation; enlightenment], as used in Germany, a rationalistic philosophy of the 18th century, with its chief center in France, emphasizing freedom of thought, a questioning of authority, and the empirical, or experimental, method in science, and led by Voltaire, Rousseau, Lessing, Newton, Locke, Franklin, Paine, and others; enlightenment: also called *éclaircissement.*

Aug. *abbr.* **1**, the month of August; **2**, Augustus; Augustan.

Au-ge-an (ô-jē′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Augeas*], *Class. Myth.*, pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stables, uncleaned for 30 years, Hercules cleaned in a day by turning two rivers through them; hence, filthy.

au-gend (ô′jĕnd; ô-jĕnd′), *n.* [< Lat. *augendum*, (a thing) to be increased < *augēre*, to increase], *Math.*, a number to which another number, called the *addend*, is to be added.

au-ger (ô'gĕr), *n.* [(*an*) *auger*, by misplacement of the *n*, for M.E. (*a*) *nauger* < A.S. *nafogār*, a borer], 1, a carpenter's tool for boring large holes; 2, an instrument for boring holes in soil or earth.



AUGERS

aught (ôt), *n.* [< A.S. *āwiht*, ever a whit], anything; any part: *Arith.*, 1, post-hole auger; 2, single-twist auger; 3, solid-center auger; 4, double-twist auger; 5, hollow-center auger.

hence, naught; nothing:—*adv.* in any way; at all. Also, **ought.**

aug-ment (ôg-mĕnt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *augēre*, to increase], to increase in any way; enlarge in size or extent: **augmented interval**, *Mus.*, an interval a half step greater than the corresponding major, or perfect, interval:—*v.i.* to grow larger; increase in strength:—*n.* (ôg'mĕnt), *Gram.*, a vowel or syllable prefixed to a verb, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to indicate past time, as in Sanskrit and Greek. —*adj.* **aug-men'ta-tive.**—*adj.* **aug-ment'a-ble.**

aug-men-ta-tion (ôg"mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* increase; enlargement; *Mus.*, in counterpoint, the process of enlarging or prolonging a theme by increasing the time value of each tone, or by variations of any accepted character.

***au gra-tin** (ō" grä"tăN'), [Fr.], cooked with a crust of bread or cracker crumbs and cheese and browned in an oven.

au-gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* [Lat.], 1, in ancient Rome, one who officially foretold events by signs or omens, as by the flight of birds, the appearance of the entrails of sacrificial victims, thunder and lightning, etc.; 2, a soothsayer; a prophet:—*v.i.* to infer from signs or omens:—*v.t.* 1, to predict or infer by auguring; 2, to betoken.

Syn., *v.* divine, forbode, forecast, foretell, prognosticate, portend, predict, presage, prophesy.

au-gu-ry (ô'gŭ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to signs or omens; 2, an omen; prediction; divination.

au-gust (ô-gŭst'), *adj.* [< Lat. *augustus*, venerable], 1, imposing; having grandeur and dignity; majestic; 2, of high rank; eminent; noble.—*adv.* **au-gust'ly.**—*n.* **au-gust'ness.**

Syn. awful, grand, great, kingly, venerable, eminent.

Au-gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* [< Cæsar *Augustus*, Roman emperor (63 B.C.–A.D. 14)], the eighth month of the year, having thirty-one days.

Au-gus-tan (ô-gŭs'tăn), *adj.* 1, relating to the age of Augustus Cæsar, or to any age, especially in literature, that resembles his in brilliance and classical standards; 2, classical; 3, pertaining to Augsburg in Bavaria; as, the *Augustan* Confession:—*n.* a writer of the classical period of any literature.

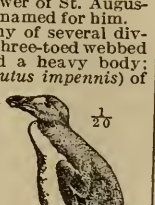
Au-gus-tin-i-an (ô'gŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Augustinus*], pertaining to St. Augustine of Hippo (A. D. 354–430), his doctrines, or the orders named for him:—*n.* a follower of St. Augustine, or a member of any of the orders named for him.

auk (ôk), *n.* [< O.N. *ālka*, auk], any of several diving birds (family *Alcidæ*), with three-toed webbed feet, small wings used as paddles, and a heavy body; especially, the extinct great auk (*Plautus impennis*) of the North Atlantic.

auk-let (ôk'lĕt), *n.* [*auk*+*-let*], any of several small auks.

auld (ôld; ăld), *adj.* [Sc. var. of *old*; see **old**], old: **auld lang syne**, long since; days gone by, especially those that in retrospect seem happy and full of sweet memories.

au-lic (ô'lĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *aulē*, a court], pertaining to a court: **Aulic Council**, the medieval German privy council; later, a council of Austria in charge of the war department.


GREAT AUK

***au na-tu-rel** (ō" nä"tü"rĕl'), [Fr.], 1, natural; like or to the life; specifically, nude; 2, in the simplest manner, especially in cookery.

aunt (ănt), *n.* [< O.F. *aunte* < Lat. *amita*, aunt], a sister of either parent; also, an uncle's wife.

au-ra (ô'rä), *n.* [Gk. = breeze, breath], 1, an influence or emanation supposedly issuing from the human body, though invisible to ordinary eyes, and surrounding it like an atmosphere; 2, a gentle breeze; 3, a sensation as of a vapor or cold air rising toward the head: *Elec.*, a current of air caused by a continuous discharge of electricity from a sharp point: *Med.*, the sensation which precedes an attack of epilepsy.

au-ral (ô'răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *auris*, ear], 1, pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; 2, perceived or received by the ear.

au-re-ate (ô'rē-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aureus*, golden], golden; of a golden color; gilded.

au-re-ole (ô'rē-ōl), *n.* [< Lat. *aureola*, golden], a halo depicted by a painter around the head of a martyr, saint, or sacred being; also, *aureola* (ô-rē'ō-lä): *R. C. Ch.*, a special crown of bliss granted to those who have won a victory over the world, the flesh, and the Devil: also, *aureola*; *Astron.*, 1, the corona of the sun (see *corona*, illus.); 2, a fringe of radiance around the image of a brilliant heavenly body as seen through the telescope or during an eclipse.

au-ri-cle (ô'rĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *auriculus*, the outer ear], *Anat.*, 1, the external ear (see *ear*, illus.); 2, one of the two upper cavities of the heart, which receive the blood from the great blood vessels and transmit it to the ventricles (see *heart*, illus.).

au-ric-u-la (ô-rĭk'ū-lä), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē); -las (-läz)], *Bot.*, a yellow primrose with woolly leaves found in the Alps: also called *bear's-ear.*

au-ric-u-lar (ô-rĭk'ū-lăr), *adj.* 1, relating to the ear or to the sense of hearing; 2, privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; 3, perceived or obtained by the ear; 4, ear-shaped; like an ear; 5, pertaining to an auricle of the heart.

au-ric-u-late (ô-rĭk'ū-lāt), *adj.* having ears or ear-shaped appendages (see *leaf*, illus.).

au-rif-er-ous (ô-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *aurum*, gold+*ferre*, to bear], gold-bearing; containing gold; as, *auriferous* quartz.

au-ri-flamme (ô'rĭ-flăm), *n.* [see **oriflamme**], 1, the ancient royal standard of France; 2, any symbol of glory: *Her.*, a blue flag bearing three golden fleurs-de-lis. See **or'i-flamme**, *Pfd. S.*

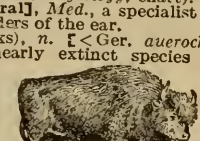
au-ri-form (ô'rĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *auris*, ear +*forma*, form], ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear; as, an *auriform* shell.

Au-ri-ga (ô-rī'gä) *n.* [Lat. = charioteer], *Astron.*, a northern constellation, containing the star Capella; the Wagoner (see *constellation*, illus.).

Au-ri-gna-cian (ô"rē-nyä'shăn), *adj.* [< *Aurignac*, in France, where remains were found], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a race of Europeans of the later old stone age, skilled in making stone tools, in carving and engraving, and in making personal adornments (see *geology*, chart).

au-rist (ô'rĭst), *n.* [see **aural**], *Med.*, a specialist in diseases and disorders of the ear.

au-rochs (ô'rŏks; ou'rŏks), *n.* [< Ger. *auerochs*, wild ox], a nearly extinct species of cattle with shaggy coat and mane, similar to the American bison: now found only in Lithuania and the Caucasus, where it is strictly protected.


AUROCHS ($\frac{1}{100}$)

Au-ro-ra (ô-rō'rä), [= dawn], the Roman goddess of dawn: called *Eos* by the Greeks: **aurora**, [*pl.* -ras (-räz)], 1, the rising light of the morning; the dawn or dayspring; 2, the aurora australis or aurora borealis: **aurora australis**, or **borealis** (ôs-trā'lĭs, bō"rē-ā'lĭs). [Lat. = dawn of the south, or of the north], the radiant night lights of the polar sky, southern or northern respectively, caused probably by electrical discharges in the upper air, the aurora borealis being also called *northern lights.*

au-rum (ô'rŭm), *n.* [Lat.], *Chem.*, gold [symbol Au]: ***aurum potabile** (pō-tăb'ĭ-lē), [Lat.], drinkable gold: a medieval medicine containing fine particles of gold in suspension.

aus-cul-ta-tion (ôs"kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *auscultare* (*-atus*), to listen], the act of listening: *Med.*, the act or art of listening to sounds in the body, as the movement of the heart, to discover the manner of functioning.—*adj.* **aus-cul'ta-tive.**

aus-pi-cate (ôs'pĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [see **auspice**], to initiate or inaugurate, especially under promising conditions.

aus-pice (ôs'pĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -pices (-pĭ-sēz)], [< Lat. *auspicium*, divination, omen < *auspex* (*-icis*), a diviner < *aris*, bird+*specere*, to look], 1, an omen divined from observing the flight and actions of birds; 2, a sign or indication; 3, patronage; guidance; as, a bazaar under the *auspices* of a club; *pl.* promising or favoring circumstances.—*adj.* **aus-pi'cial** (-pĭsh'ăl).

aus-pi-cious (ôs-pish'ŭs), *adj.* **1,** propitious; of good omen; promising; favorable; **2,** successful; prosperous; fortunate.—*adv.* **aus-pi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **aus-pi'cious-ness.**

Syn. (see propitious, happy).—*Ant.* discouraging, hopeless, unfavorable, ill-omened, unpromising.

aus-ten-ite (ôs'tĕn-it), *n.* [< Sir W. C. Roberts-*Austen*, Br. metallurgist (1843–1902)], *Metal.*, a constituent of certain steels, containing iron and carbon: notable for contributing toughness.

aus-tere (ôs-tēr'), *adj.* [< Lat. *austerus*, harsh], **1,** severe; strict; grave; rigidly stern in character or judgment; **2,** extremely simple; stripped of adornment or embellishment, as a literary style; **3,** sour; harsh; astringent.—*adv.* **aus-tere'ly.**—*n.* **aus-tere'ness.**

Syn. severe, stern, strict, rigid, rigorous, harsh. *Austere* as applied to persons describes one who is coldly aloof from the softnesses of life; as applied to things it denotes a severe formality; as, an *austere* monk; an *austere* drawing-room. *Severe* as applied to persons indicates an unduly exacting quality; as applied to things, an unadorned simplicity; as, a *severe* taskmaster; a *severe* style. *Stern* describes a person whose manner is as harsh as his exactions; it describes things or conditions as inflexibly unyielding; as, a *stern* parent: *stern* necessity. *Strict* describes one who will not abate his requirements by a jot or a tittle; it describes conditions that must be met; as, a *strict* teacher; *strict* rules. *Rigid* describes a severity that is as just as it is uncompromising; *rigorous* describes a severity that in extremes approaches cruelty; as applied to things, *rigorous* means harsh or inclement: as, *rigorous* methods; a *rigorous* climate. —*Ant.* affable, mild, gentle, soft, yielding, indulgent.

aus-ter-i-ty (ôs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** a harshness of attitude or judgment toward others, or toward soft and indulgent modes of life; rigid morality; **2,** bare simplicity or severity, as of a literary style.

aus-tral (ôs'trăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *australis*, southern], southern; characteristic of the south.

Austral. *abbr.* **1,** Australia, Australian; **2,** Australasia, Australasian.

Aus-tral-a-sian (ôs"trăl-ā'shăn), *adj.* [< *Australia* + *Asia*], pertaining to the region of Australia and the adjacent islands:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of this region.

Aus-tra-li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *australis*, southern], pertaining to Australia:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Australia.

Aus-tri-an (ôs'trĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Austria*, L.L. form of O.H.G. *Ôstarrîhhi*, literally, eastern kingdom], pertaining to Austria, a republic of central Europe, formerly united with Hungary in the empire of Austria-Hungary:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Austria.

au-tarch-y (ô'tär-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-kĭz). [< Gk. *autos*, self + *arkhē*, rule], **1,** orig., despotism; rule of an autocrat; **2,** *Econ.*, economic self-sufficiency; the supplying of economic needs through domestic production, with little or no dependence upon foreign trade.

au-then-tic (ô-thĕn'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *authentikos*, original], **1,** genuine; from an authoritative or undisputed source; real; **2,** trustworthy; certified to as true or reliable: *Law*, duly executed, as a document, before a qualified officer: *Mus.*, using the tones of an authentic mode: **authentic cadence**, *Mus.*, a cadence consisting of the dominant chord followed by the tonic chord: also called *perfect cadence*: **authentic mode**, in medieval music, a mode, or scale, beginning on the tonic, or keynote: distinguished from *plagal mode*, beginning on the dominant of the octave below.—*adj.* **au-then'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **au-then'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn. genuine, attested, authorized, sure, true.

au-then-ti-cate (ô-thĕn'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], **1,** to give validity to by legal proceedings; **2,** to prove the truth of: determine, as the authorship of a book or the genuineness of a signature.—*n.* **au-then"ti-ca'tion.**

au-then-tic-i-ty (ô"thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* correctness; genuineness; authoritativeness.

au-thor (ô'thĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *autor* < Lat. *auctor*, originator], **1,** the beginner or originator, as of a movement; **2,** one who has written a book, articles, or other literary compositions; **3,** collectively, the writings or works of an author.—*n. fem.* **au'thor-ess.**

au-thor-i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* [see **authority**], **1,** having the power to demand or command; coming from such a source as to insure belief, sanction, obedience, respect, or confidence; **2,** imperative; positive; peremptory.—*adv.* **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness.**

au-thor-i-ty (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *autorité* < Lat. *auctoritas*, authority], **1,** the power or right to act or command, or to demand obedience; dominion; **2,** power to act for another; **3,** personal power or influence commanding respect and confidence; **4,** one, as an expert or specialist, who is regarded as competent to settle doubts, solve difficulties, etc.; a quotation, opinion, or the like, which is appealed to as decisive in regard to a question: **the authorities**, those in power; government officials.

au-thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< Fr. *autoriser* < Lat. *auctor*, originator], **1,** to clothe (a person) with authority or power, as to act or command; empower; **2,** to sanction, as acts, expenditures, or the like: **Authorized Version**, the most commonly used translation of the Bible into English, issued in 1611 with the sanction of King James I (*abbr.*, **A. V.** or **Auth. Ver.**; see *Bible*, NOTE).—*n.* **au"thor-i-za'tion.**

au-thor-ship (ô'thŏr-shĭp), *n.* [see **author**], **1,** the state of being a writer; the office or responsibility of a writer; **2,** source; origin.

au-to (ô'tō), *n.* [*pl.* autos (-tōz)], [abbr. of *automobile*], *Colloq.*, an automobile.

au-to-bi-og-ra-pher (ô"tō-bī-ŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.* [see **autobiography**], one who writes the history of his own life.

au-to-bi-o-graph-ic (ô"tō-bī"ō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* relating to a self-written life history; taken, as incidents, details, etc., from one's own life history.—*adj.* **au"to-bi"o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **au"to-bi"o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

au-to-bi-og-ra-phy (ô"tō-bī-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *autos*, self + *bios*, life + *graphein*, to write], the story of one's life written by oneself; a self-written life history.

au-to-boat (ô'tō-bōt"), *n.* [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self) + *boat*], a boat driven by motor power.

au-to-bus (ô'tō-bŭs"), *n.* [*pl.* -busses; -buses (-ĕz)], [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self) + *bus*], an omnibus or vehicle for passengers, propelled by motor power.

au-to-car (ô'tō-kär"), *n.* [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self) + *car*], a carriage, truck, or wagon moved by motor power; an automobile.

au-toch-thon (ô-tŏk'thŏn; -thŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -thons (-thŏnz; -thŏnz); -thones (-thō-nēz)], [< Gk. *autos*, self + *khthōn*, earth], one sprung from the land he dwells on; a native: *pl.* aborigines: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, a plant or animal indigenous to a particular country.—*adj.* **au-toch'tho-nous.**—*adv.* **au-toch'thonous-ly.**—*n.* **au-toch'tho-ny.**—*n.* **au-toch'tho-nism.**

au-toc-ra-cy (ô-tŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *autos*, self + *-kratia*, rule], **1,** absolute supremacy in government; independent power; **2,** government by one invested with uncontrolled authority; also, the authority so vested; **3,** a government of this kind; also, a state having such a government.

au-to-crat (ô'tō-krăt), *n.* **1,** an absolute sovereign; a monarch who rules without restriction; **2,** hence, one who insists on the obedience of others to his will; a dictatorial or despotic person.

au-to-crat-ic (ô"tō-krăt'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** absolute; holding unlimited powers of government; **2,** hence, despotic; dictatorial.—*adj.* **au"to-crat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **au"to-crat'i-cal-ly.**

au-to-cy-cle (ô'tō-sī'kl), *n.* [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self) + *cycle*], a motor cycle; a bicycle propelled by motor power.

***au-to-da-fé** (ou'tō-dă-fā'; ô'-), *n.* [*pl.* autos-da-fé (ou'tōs-; ô'tōz-)], [Port. = act of faith], under the Inquisition, the public announcement and execution of a sentence, as of the burning of heretics. Also, **au'to-de-fé'** (-dā-).

au-to-dyne (ô'tō-dīn), *n.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *dunamis*, force], *Rad.*, a system of reception of signals in which the same vacuum tube serves as oscillator and detector.

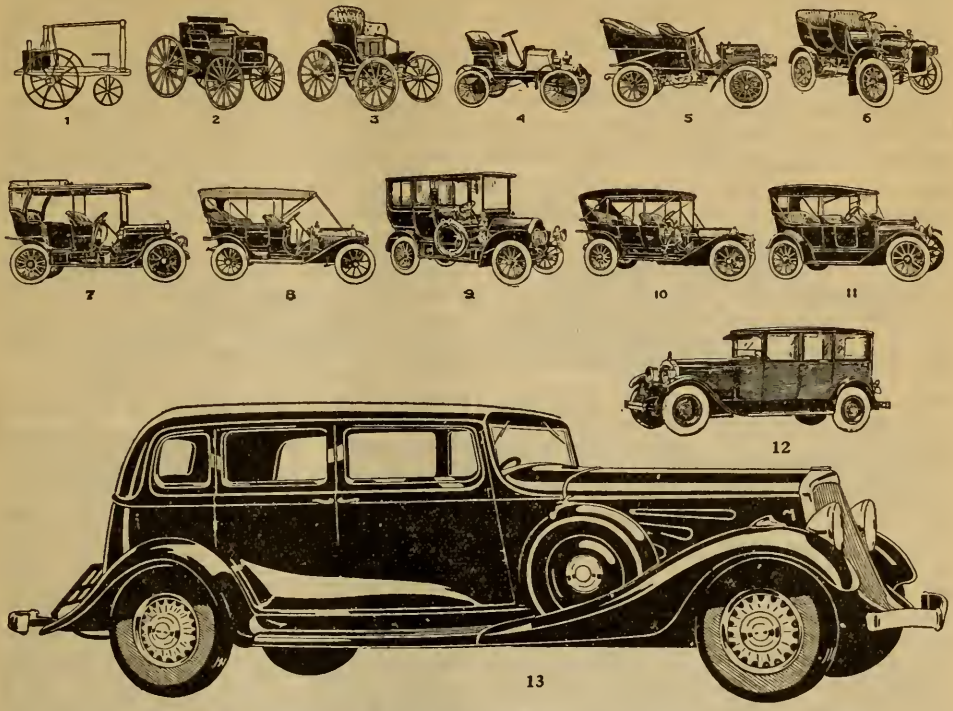
au-tœ-cious (ô-tē'shŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *oikia*, house], *Bot.*, living its entire life on the same host, as certain fungi.

au-to-e-rot-ic (ô"tō-ē-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *erōs* (*-ōtos*), love], *Psych.*, pertaining to, or tending to bring about, sexual excitement aroused from within oneself, without the presence or thought of another.—*n.* **au"to-er'o-tism** (-ĕr'ō-tĭzm); **au"to-e-rot'i-cism** (-ē-rŏt'ĭ-sĭzm).

au-tog-a-my (ô-tŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *gamos*, marriage], self-fertilization: *Bot.*, fertilization of a flower by its own pollen.—*adj.* **au-tog'a-mous.**—*adj.* **au"to-gam'ic** (-tō-găm'ĭk).

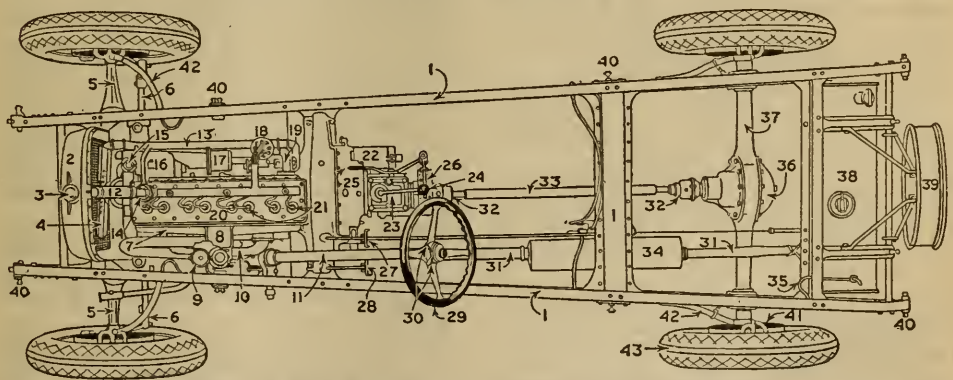
au-to-gi-ro (ô"tō-jī'rō), *n.* [< *auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self, itself) + Lat. *gyrare*, to rotate < Gk. *guros*, ring: a trade name], a type of airplane having above the fuselage a large, four-vaned, windmill-like structure, which is turned by the air pressure, in a horizontal plane, as the airplane moves.

au-to-graph (ô'tō-grăf), *adj.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *graphein*, to write], written in one's



TYPES IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE

1, 1786: Murdock steam wagon; 2, 1894; one-cylinder gasoline motor car: high wheels, engine under seat, speed 7 or 8 miles per hour: at that time called *motorcycle;* 3, 1900: more distinctive type; one-cylinder engine, smaller wheels; 4, 1902: four-cylinder, air-cooled engine in front; steering wheel, hood, mud guards, pneumatic tires; 5, 1904: touring car, two-cylinder engine; beginning of heavier type with greater power; 6, 1905, touring car with side doors; 7, 1906: touring car with permanent top and glass windshield; 8, 1907: touring car with folding top; approximation to streamline body; 9, 1908: limousine; an early glass-inclosed body; 10, 1910: touring car, typical of the general adoption of sliding-gear transmission; 11, 1913: four-door touring car.—From this time on, development was along the line of body design, operating efficiency, and special features making for comfort and convenience.—12, 1925 sedan.—13, modern eight-cylinder sedan.



CHASSIS AND WORKING PARTS OF MODERN EIGHT-CYLINDER AUTOMOBILE

1, chassis frame of steel; 2, radiator; 3, radiator cap; 4, fan; 5, front axle; 6, cross tube of steering gear; 7, exhaust manifold; 8, mixture heater; 9, carburetor; 10, intake manifold; 11, steering column; 12, water connection from engine to radiator; 13, water return from radiator; 14, thermostat controlling water circulation; 15, engine oil filling cap; 16, electric generator; 17, horn; 18, ignition distributor; 19, water pump; 20, engine; 21, spark plugs; 22, starting motor; 23, transmission housing; 24, gear-shift lever; 25, emergency-brake lever; 26, emergency brake on driving shaft; 27, service foot-brake pedal, for hydraulic brakes; 28, clutch pedal; 29, steering wheel; 30, throttle and spark controls; 31, exhaust pipe; 32, universal joint; 33, propeller shaft; 34, muffler; 35, gasoline line; 36, differential housing; 37, rear axle housing, inclosing the driving shafts; 38, gasoline tank; 39, spare tire rim and rack; 40, spring shackle grease cup; 41, brake drum and brake bands of service brake; 42, hydraulic brake line; 43, low-pressure balloon tire.

own handwriting:—*n.* **1**, one's own handwriting or signature; **2**, a manuscript written by the author himself:—*v.t.* **1**, to attach one's signature to; write one's autograph in, as a book; **2**, to write with one's own hand.—*adj.* **au″to-graph′ic.**—*n.* **au-tog′ra-phy.**

au-to-hyp-no-sis (ô″tō-hĭp-nō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *hupnos*, sleep], the state of one who induces in himself that trancelike sleep called hypnosis; also, the process of inducing such a condition of trancelike sleep in oneself.

au-to–in-fec-tion (ô″tō-ĭn-fĕk′shŭn), *n. Pathol.*, infection from bacteria previously in the body, but hitherto harmless because isolated from susceptible tissues.

au-to–in-oc-u-la-tion (ô″tō-ĭn-ŏk″ū-lā′shŭn), *n. Pathol.*, infection of healthy tissue by contact with diseased tissue in the body of the same individual.

au-to–in-tox-i-ca-tion (ô″tō-ĭn-tŏk″sĭ-kā′shŭn), *n. Med.*, a form of poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from substances produced within one's own body.

au-to-mat (ô′tō-măt), *n.* [see **automatic**], a self-adjusting or self-operating mechanism; specifically, a device attached to some camera shutters, or a restaurant in which orders of food are mechanically delivered from compartments when coins are inserted in appropriate slots.

au-to-mat-ic (ô″tō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *automatos*, self-moving], **1**, having the power of self-motion, self-regulation, or self-action; **2**, done unconsciously, mechanically, or from force of habit: **automatic writing**, *Psych.*, writing executed without the conscious direction of the writer:—*n. Mil.*, **1**, a rifle in which the recoil force is utilized to continue rapid discharge as long as the trigger is pressed; **2**, a magazine pistol which fires, ejects the shell, reloads, and cocks with each pull of the trigger (for illus. see *pistol*).

au-tom-a-tism (ô-tŏm′ȧ-tĭzm), *n.* **1**, the state of being self-moving or self-regulating; **2**, action performed without conscious exertion of will: *Physiol.*, reflex action; also, the performance of acts without conscious volition; a thought, sensation, or motor impulse not due to any act of will.

au-tom-a-ton (ô-tŏm′ȧ-tŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tȧ); -tons (-tŏnz)], **1**, a thing that moves or seems to move spontaneously; **2**, a self-acting mechanism, especially one made to imitate living beings, as a mechanical doll; **3**, a living being whose actions are unthinking and mechanical.

au-to-mo-bile (ô″tō-mō′bĭl; -mō-bēl′), *n.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + Lat. *mobilis*, movable], **1**, a vehicle for road travel moved by a source of power within itself; **2**, a motor car: often contracted to *auto* (see illus. page 67):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -biled (-bĭld; -bēld′), *p.pr.* -biling], to ride in or drive an automobile:—*adj.* self-moving; self-propelling; automotive.

au-to-mo-bil-ist (ô″tō-mō′bĭl-ĭst), *n.* one who uses a motor car for pleasure.

au-to-mo-tive (ô″tō-mō′tĭv), *adj.* [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self + *motive*], **1**, pertaining to locomotion by vehicles which contain their propelling power within themselves, or to vehicles so propelled; as, the *automotive* industries; **2**, self-propelling.

au-ton-o-mous (ô-tŏn′ō-mŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *nomos*, law], self-governing; independent in government.—*adj.* **au″to-nom′ic.**

au-ton-o-my (ô-tŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], **1**, the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence; **2**, personal independence or freedom.—*n.* **au-ton′o-mist.**

au-to-nym (ô′tō-nĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *onuma*, name], **1**, a real name: opposite of *pseudonym;* **2**, a name given by a tribe or people to itself.

au-to-plas-ty (ô′tō-plăs″tĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *autos*, self + *plassein*, to form], *Pathol.*, the repair of wounds or malformations with tissue taken from another part of the patient.

au-top-sy (ô′tŏp-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *autos*, self + *optos*, seen], **1**, a post-mortem examination, or the inspection of a dead body, to find out the cause of death; **2**, the act of seeing for oneself.

au-to-sug-ges-tion (ô″tō-sŭg-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self + *suggest*], suggestion to a person arising from his own mental states or processes, rather than from another's words or actions; specifically, such suggestion directed toward the improvement of health.

au-to-truck (ô′tō-trŭk″), *n.* [*auto-* (< Gk. *autos*, self) + [2]*truck*], a motor car for carrying or hauling goods; a motor truck.

au-tumn (ô′tŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *autumnus*, autumn], **1**, the season between summer and winter, from late August to November, or, astronomically, from about September 22 to about December 21: often called *fall;* **2**, a period of decline or decay; as, the *autumn* of life.

au-tum-nal (ô-tŭm′năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining or peculiar to the fall; produced or gathered in the fall; **2**, relating to the period of life when middle age is past: **autumnal equinox**, the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about September 22.—*adv.* **au-tum′nal-ly.**

aux-il-ia-ry (ôg-zĭl′yȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *auxilium*, help], helping; giving aid; subsidiary; assisting:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a helper or assistant; confederate; aid of any kind: *pl.* foreign troops serving a nation at war: *Gram.*, a verb, such as *be*, *have*, *can*, *might*, which helps to form the mood, voice, or tense of other verbs.—*abbr.* **aux.**; **auxil.**

Syn., *n.* aid, ally, assistant, coadjutor, confederate, helper, promoter.—*Ant.*, *n.* antagonist, hinderer.

av. *abbr.* avoirdupois (also, **avdp.**; **avoir.**):—**Av.**, Avenue (also, **Ave.**):—**a. v.**, **1**, ad valorem; **2**, [Lat. *annos vixit*], lived (so many) years:—**A. V.**, Authorized Version (of the Bible: see *Bible*, NOTE) (also, **Auth. Ver.**).

a-vail (ȧ-vāl′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *a*, to + *valoir* < Lat. *valēre*, to be of value], **1**, to be of use, value, or service; **2**, to serve for a purpose; as, wealth does not *avail* on a desert island:—*v.t.* to benefit or help: **avail oneself of**, to profit by; take advantage of:—*n.* use; means toward an end; profit.—*adj.* **a-vail′ing.**

Syn., *n.* utility, service, benefit, advantage.

a-vail-a-ble (ȧ-vāl′ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, usable; suitable for one's purpose; **2**, at hand; at one's disposal.—*n.* **a-vail″a-bil′i-ty.**

av-a-lanche (ăv′ȧ-lánch), *n.* [Fr. < *avaler*, to fall < *à val*, to the valley], **1**, the sudden sliding of a mass of snow, ice, rocks, earth, etc., down a mountain slope; **2**, anything that overwhelms by sudden and resistless force; as, an *avalanche* of woe.

Av-a-lon (ăv′ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [Fr.], in the legends of King Arthur, an island, said to be Glastonbury, the resting place of the king after his passing, from which, according to prophecy, he is some day to return: described in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" and in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." Also, **A-vil′ion** (ȧ-vĭl′yŏn).

av-a-rice (ăv′ȧ-rĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *avarus*, greedy], an insatiable desire for wealth; cupidity.

av-a-ri-cious (ăv″ȧ-rĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* eager to possess and to keep riches; greedy for gain; grasping.—*adv.* **av″a-ri′cious-ly.**—*n.* **av″a-ri′cious-ness.**

Syn. covetous, close, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, stingy. The *avaricious* man is greedy of gold and other possessions; the *miserly* man is he whose avarice has become his ruling passion. The *miserly* man is as mean with himself as he is with others; the *avaricious* man occasionally indulges himself, but it is his wont to be frugal to excess if he is *parsimonious*, small to the last watched penny in his dealings if he is *niggardly*, sordidly saving if he is *penurious*, and obviously reluctant to part with anything belonging to him, if he is *stingy*. One grudgingly *stingy* is *close*, and one who desires the possessions of others is *covetous*.—*Ant.* generous, prodigal.

a-vast (ȧ-vȧst′), *interj.* [prob. < Du. *houd vast*, hold fast], *Naut.*, stop! cease! hold!

av-a-tar (ăv″ȧ-tär′), *n.* [< Sans. *avatāra*, descent], **1**, *Hind. Myth.*, a descent, as of a deity to earth in bodily form; **2**, an embodiment; a manifestation.

a-vaunt (ȧ-vônt′; ȧ-vänt′), *interj.* [< Fr. *avant*, forward < Lat. *ab*, away + *ante*, before], away! begone! expressing contempt or abhorrence.

a-ve (ā′vē; ä′vā), *interj.* [Lat. = hail], hail! farewell!—*n.* a salutation: **Ave**, *R. C. Ch.*, a salutation or prayer to the Virgin: also called *Ave Maria; Ave Mary.*

av-e-na-ceous (ăv″ē-nā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *avena*, oats], pertaining to, or resembling, oats or kindred grasses.

a-venge (ȧ-vĕnj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* avenged (-vĕnjd′), *p.pr.* avenging], [< O.F. *avengier*, to take vengeance < Lat. *ad*, to + *vindicare*, to lay claim to; avenge], to take revenge for; inflict injury or punishment in return for (something, as an act):—*v.i.* to execute vengeance; require satisfaction for injury.—*n.* **a-veng′er.**

Syn. revenge, vindicate. To *avenge* is to exact just punishment in behalf of wrongs or oppressions, from motives free from malice, often from a sense of duty to both the wrongdoer and the wronged; to *revenge* is to exact punishment from personal malice and resentment to gain the sense of vindictive triumph peculiar to revengeful people. To *vindicate* is to defend the cause of others successfully in the face of opposition.

av-en-tail (ăv′ĕn-tāl), *n.* [< O.F. *esventail*, air hole < Lat. *ex*, out + *ventus*, wind], in medieval armor, a flap or adjustable part of a hood of mail, covering the mouth, chin, and throat; also, the adjustable front of a helmet. Also, **av′en-tayle.**

a-ven-tu-rine (ȧ-vĕn′tū-rĭn), *n.* [< It. *aventura*, chance], a brownish glass, discovered by chance, shot through with bright spangles: *Mineral.*, a kind of quartz of similar appearance.

av-e-nue (ăv′ē-nū), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *ad*, to + *venire*, to come], **1**, a way of approach to, or departure from, a place; **2**, a wide roadway or drive bordered by trees; a wide street; **3**, means of access or attainment. *Syn.* road, highway, thoroughfare. (See way.)

a-ver (ȧ-vûr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* averred (-vûrd′), *p.pr.* averring], [< Fr. *avérer* < L.L. *adverare*, to prove true], to affirm positively; assert: *Law*, to prove to be true.—*adj.* **a-ver′ra-ble** (-vûr′-).—*n.* **a-ver′ment.**

av-er-age (ăv′ĕr-ăj), *n.* [O.F., perh. < *aveir*, goods < Lat. *habēre*, to have], **1**, a generally accepted standard or rate, **2**, something thought of as being of a usual or ordinary character, midway between too much and too little, too good and too bad, or the like; a number, amount, or the like, between extremes: *Arith.*, a mean; the result obtained by dividing the total of several quantities by the number of quantities: distinguished from *median*; *Com.*, any of several charges or losses connected with marine shipping, as a fee paid by shippers to the master of a ship for the care of goods, fees paid by the master for pilotage, towage, etc., incidental losses, as of an anchor, borne by the ship's owner, etc.:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to an average, or mean; **2**, arrived at by dividing the total of several quantities by the number of quantities; **3**, ordinary; of everyday standard; medium:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* averaged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* averaging], **1**, to find the arithmetical average of (a series of numbers); **2**, to divide or distribute proportionally; **3**, to do, take, or get according to a general or prevailing rate or standard; as, the motor will *average* 200 revolutions per minute.—*adv.* **av′er-age-ly.**

A-ver-nus (ȧ-vûr′nŭs), *n.* [Lat., prob. < Gk. *aornos*, without birds], **1**, a lake in Italy, supposed by the ancient Romans to lead to the infernal regions; **2**, the infernal regions.—*adj.* **A-ver′ni-an.**

a-verse (ȧ-vûrs′), *adj.* [< Lat. *aversus*, turned away], **1**, unwilling; reluctant; **2**, having a repugnance to.—*adv.* **a-verse′ly.**—*n.* **a-verse′ness.**

a-ver-sion (ȧ-vûr′shŭn), *n.* **1**, opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; **2**, the object or cause of dislike or repugnance. *Syn.* dislike, repugnance, disgust. (See antipathy.)

a-vert (ȧ-vûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *a*, from + *vertere*, to turn], **1**, to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; **2**, to prevent.—*adj.* **a-vert′i-ble.** *Syn.* hinder, obstruct, preclude. (See prevent.)

A-ves (ā′vēz), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *avis*, bird], *Zoöl.*, the class comprising the birds.—*adj.* **a′vi-an.**

A-ves-ta (ȧ-vĕs′tȧ), *n.* [O.Pers. name of the book], the bible or sacred scriptures of Persia, part of which is attributed to Zoroaster.

A-ves-tan (ȧ-vĕs′tăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Avesta:—*n.* its language.

a-vi-a-ry (ā′vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *aris*, bird], a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds.—*n.* **a′vi a-rist.**

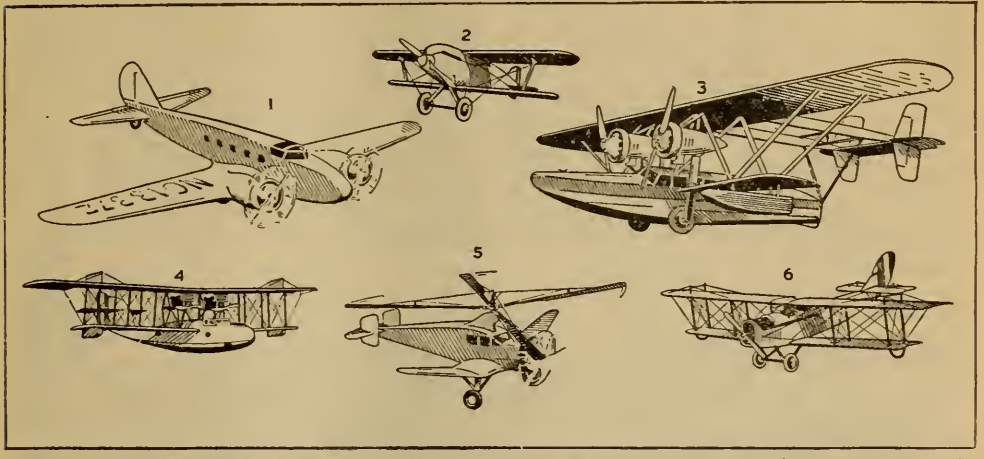
a-vi-ate (ā′vĭ-āt), *r.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to operate a flying machine.

a-vi-a-tion (ā″vĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* the art or science of flying, especially in airplanes (cf. *airplane*, *monoplane*, *dihedral*, *empennage*, *dirigible*, illus.).

a-vi-a-tor (ā′vĭ-ā″tẽr), *n.* the operator of an airplane.—*n. fem.* **a′vi-a″tress; a″vi-a′trix.**

a-vi-cul-ture (ā′vĭ-kŭl″tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *aris*, bird + *cultura*, care], rearing of birds.

av-id (ăv′ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *avidus*, greedy < *avēre*, to crave], eager; greedy.—*adv.* **av′id-ly.**



TYPES OF AIRPLANE USED IN AVIATION: 1, modern streamline low-winged Boeing transport; 2, Curtiss scout or racing plane; 3, Sikorsky amphibian; 4, flying boat, or hydro-airplane; 5, Pitcairn autogiro; 6, observation plane.

a-vid-i-ty (ȧ-vĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* greediness; strong appetite; intenseness of desire; eagerness.

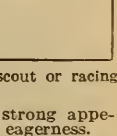
a-vi-ette (ā″vĭ-ĕt′), *n.* [*avi(ation)* + *-ette*], *Aëro.*, an airplane propelled by the aviator.

a-vi-fau-na (ā′vĭ-fô″nȧ), *n.* [< Lat. *aris*, bird + L.L. *Fauna*, goddess of woodlands], *Zoöl.*, collectively, the birds native to a given region or district.—*adj.* **a′vi-fau″nal.**

av-i-ga-tion (ăv″ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [*avi(ation)* + (*navi*)*gation*], *Aëro.*, aërial navigation.—*n.* **av′i-ga-tor.**

A-vil-ion (ȧ-vĭl′yŏn), *n.* [Fr.], in medieval romance, the isle of rest of King Arthur. See **Av′a-lon.** *Pfd. S.*

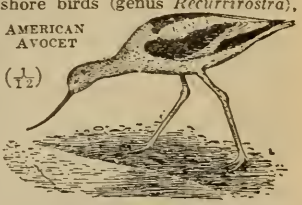
av-i-on (ăv″yŏn′), *n.* [Fr.], a heavier-than-air aircraft; airplane.


AVOCADO

av-o-ca-do (ăv″ō-kä′dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-dōz)], [corr. of Mex. *ahuacatl*], the alligator pear, a West Indian tree (*Persea persea*), or its pearlike fruit, eaten as a salad.

av-o-ca-tion (ăv″ō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *arocare* (*-atus*), to call off], **1**, an occasional occupation, secondary to one's vocation; **2**, a diversion or distraction; **3**, loosely, one's regular business or vocation.

av-o-cet (ăv′ō-sĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *arocette*], *Zoöl.*, any of several shore birds (genus *Recurvirostra*), with webbed feet and a slender, up-curved bill. Also, **av′o-set.**


AMERICAN AVOCET

a-void (ȧ-void′), *r.t.* [< O.F. *eruider*, to clear out], to keep away from; shun; abstain from: *Law*, to make void, as a contract; annul; vacate: *Obs.* to expel.—*adj.* **a-void′a-ble.**—*adv.* **a-void′a-bly.** *Syn.* shun, elude, escape, evade; void, cancel, annul.

a-void-ance (ȧ-void′ȧns), *n.* a shunning or evading, or a vacating or annulling; also, a becoming vacant, as of a benefice.

av-oir-du-pois (ăv″ĕr-dū-poiz′), *n.* [< Fr. *avoir de pois*, goods of weight], a system of weights common in the United States and Great Britain, using the pound of sixteen ounces or 7000 grains: used for weighing all commodities except precious metals, gems, and drugs: *Colloq.*, weight; mass.

a-vouch (ȧ-vouch′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *avochier*, to avow < Lat. *ad*, to + *vocare*, to call], 1, to affirm or acknowledge openly; 2, to maintain; declare positively; guarantee; admit.

a-vow (ȧ-vou′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *avouer*, to vow to < Lat. *ad*, to + *votare*, freq. of *vovēre*, to vow], to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; admit.—*p. adj.* **a-vowed′**.—*adv.* **a-vow′ed-ly** (ȧ-vou′ĕd-lĭ).

Syn. aver, admit, confess, affirm, declare.

a-vow-al (ȧ-vou′ăl), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; a confession.

a-vul-sion (ȧ-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *avulsio* (*-onis*), a plucking off], 1, a forcible tearing away; a pulling off; 2, that which is pulled off: *Law*, the bearing away of land deposit from one estate to the estate of another by the sudden action of water.

a-vun-cu-lar (ȧ-vŭng′kū-lȧr), *adj.* [< Lat. *avunculus*, uncle], of or like an uncle.

a-wait (ȧ-wāt′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *awaitier*, to await < Lat. *ad*, to + O.H.G. *wahta*, sentinel], 1, to wait or look for; expect; 2, to be ready for; be in store for.

a-wake (ȧ-wāk′), *v.* [*p.t.* awoke (-wōk′), mainly intr., or awaked (-wākt′), *p.p.* awaked or, *Archaic*, awoke, *p.pr.* awaking], [< A.S. *āwacian* and *āwæcnan*, to awake], *v.i.* 1, to cease to sleep; 2, to rouse oneself; become alert:—*v.t.* 1, to arouse from sleep or from a state like it; 2, to put into action; 3, to infuse new life into:—*adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.

a-wak-en (ȧ-wāk′n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< A.S. *āwæcnan*, to awaken], to rouse from sleep; awake.

Syn. stir, arouse, excite, call forth, stimulate.

a-wak-en-ing (ȧ-wāk′n-ĭng), *n.* the act of rousing from sleep, or of arousing to interest or action; revival:—*adj.* rousing; exciting; stirring.

a-ward (ȧ-wôrd′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *esguarder*, to adjudge < O.H.G. *wartēn*, to watch], to assign, as by judicial sentence; bestow; grant after due consideration, as between contestants:—*n.* 1, the judgment or sentence arrived at by due consideration; decision; 2, that which is given as a result of the decision; also, a document certifying the decision.

a-ware (ȧ-wâr′), *adj.* [< A.S. *gewær*, wary], 1, conscious; possessing knowledge (of acts, facts, etc.); 2, vigilant; watchful.—*n.* **a-ware′ness**.

Syn. informed, apprised. (See conscious.)

a-wash (ȧ-wŏsh′), *adj.* and *adv.* [*a-*, on + *wash*], 1, level with, or just above the surface of, the water; 2, afloat; tossed about by the waves.

a-way (ȧ-wā′), *adv.* [< A.S. *on weg*, on the way], 1, at or to a distance; off; 2, hence, aside, in another direction; as, she looked *away*; 3, out of one's possession; as, to give *away*; 4, continuously; as, he worked *away*; 5, into extinction, as, to die *away*; 6, absent; as, to stay *away*: **right away**, immediately.

awe (ô), *n.* [< O.N. *agi*, fear], solemn fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by viewing something sublime; a sense of deep admiration and respect; reverence:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* awed (ôd), *p.pr.* awing (ô′ĭng)], 1, to strike or inspire with feelings of solemn respect or fear; 2, to restrain by fear or respect.

Syn., *n.* reverence, veneration, dread. *Awe* is a strong term. It expresses a feeling of respect tinged with fear and colored by solemnity; it is aroused by contemplating the sublime or sacred, and possesses crippling force; as, *awe* held him motionless before this miracle of faith. *Reverence* is esteem, sometimes slightly mingled with fear; it is aroused by the noble and exalted, and causes us to bow before that which inspires it; it is a humbling sentiment. *Veneration* is an intensified *reverence*, chiefly with no touch of fear, often with a suggestion of personal affection or nearness; the *veneration* in which we hold a saint, for instance, is of this nature; we have *reverence* for the Scriptures. *Dread* is great and paralyzing fear, aroused by the terrible; as, *dread* of disgrace or death.

a-wea-ry (ȧ-wē′rĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *ā-* (intensive) + *wērig*, weary], *Poet.*, weary.

a-weath-er (ȧ-wĕth′ẽr), *adv.* [< A.S. *an*, in + *weder*, wind], toward the wind; on the windward side; opposite of *alee*.

awe-some (ô′sŭm), *adj.* [*awe* + *-some*], 1, appalling; causing terror; weird; 2, expressing awe.—*adv.* **awe′some-ly**.—*n.* **awe′some-ness**.

aw-ful (ô′fo͝ol), *adj.* [*awe* + *-ful*], 1, inspiring or impressing with great fear or reverence; as, the *awful* majesty of God; 2, of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn: *Colloq.*, extreme in any sense; notable of its kind.—*n.* **aw′ful-ness**.—*adv.* **aw′ful-ly**.

Syn. alarming, august, dire, dreadful, grand, imposing, majestic, portentous, solemn, terrible.—*Ant.* base, beggarly, commonplace, contemptible, despicable.

a-while (ȧ-hwīl′), *adv.* [< A.S. *āne hwīle*, a while, or *a* + *while*], during or for a short time.

awk-ward (ôk′wẽrd), *adj.* [< O.N. *afug*, turned wrong + A.S. *-weard* (< *weorthan*, to turn)], 1, wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly, as in shape, movement, or manners; bungling; clumsy; 2, difficult to deal with; dangerous; embarrassing.—*adv.* **awk′ward-ly**.—*n.* **awk′ward-ness**.

Syn. clumsy. *Awkward* implies a lack of grace in motion. The *awkward* person is neither dexterous nor adroit; he manages his body ill, and hence has an *awkward* gait; he bungles in his social contacts, and so creates *awkward* situations. *Clumsy* actions result from a body ill-balanced, ill-formed, top-heavy, or stiff to the point of defect; a hippopotamus is *clumsy* from its build; a duck is *clumsy* on land; badly designed clothes are *clumsy* when they interfere with ease of motion. Figuratively, *clumsy* describes something unskilfully, heavily managed; as, a *clumsy* lie; a *clumsy* introduction.—*Ant.* adroit, polite, skilful.

awl (ôl), *n.* [< A.S. *æl*, awl], a pointed tool for making small holes, as in leather or wood.

AWL

awn (ôn), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *ogn*, oats], *Bot.*, one of the bristlelike extensions which form the beard of a head of oats, wheat, etc.

awn-ing (ôn′ĭng), *n.* [source uncertain], a rooflike covering, as of canvas, stretched upon a frame and used above or before any place as a shelter from rain or sun.

a-woke (ȧ-wōk′), past tense of the intransitive verb *awake*.

a-wry (ȧ-rī′), *adj.* [< A.S. *an*, to + M.E. *wrien*, to twist], 1, turned or twisted toward one side; as, his face was *awry* with pain; 2, not straight; crooked; as, her cap was *awry*; 3, perverse:—*adv.* 1, out of a straight line; crookedly; 2, in a twisted, distorted fashion; 3, perversely.

ax (ăks), *n.* [< A.S. *æx*, ax < O. Teut. source], 1, a tool, consisting of a relatively heavy iron head with a cutting edge of steel, attached to a handle, used for hewing timber and chopping wood; 2, a similar implement, used as a weapon of defense. Also, **axe**.

ax-i-al (ăk′sĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **axis**], of, pertaining to, or applying to, an axis, or central line.

ax-il (ăk′sĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *axilla*, armpit], *Anat.*, the armpit; *Bot.*, the angle formed by the upper side of a leaf or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

FLOWER GROWING FROM AXIL

ax-ile (ăk′sīl; ăk′sĭl), *adj.* [see **axis**], pertaining to, or situated in, an axis.

ax-il-la (ăk-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-ē)], [Lat.], *Anat.*, the armpit; *Bot.*, an axil.

ax-il-lar (ăk′sĭ-lȧr), *adj.* *Anat.*, pertaining to the armpit; *Bot.*, rising from, or pertaining to, an axil:—*n.* *Zoöl.*, one of the relatively long, stiff feathers on the under surface of a bird's wing.

ax-il-la-ry (ăk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *adj.* *Anat.*, pertaining to the armpit; *Bot.*, rising from, or pertaining to, an axil.

ax-i-om (ăk′sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *axiōma*, truth], 1, a self-evident truth; a proposition or statement generally accepted as true; 2, one of the self-evident principles of an art or science: *Math.*, a truth so self-evident that no proof of it is needed.

Syn. principle, proverb. (See truism.)

ax-i-o-mat-ic (ăk″sĭ-ō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* 1, self-evident; proverbial; 2, of the nature of, or resembling, an accepted principle.—*adj.* **ax″i-o-mat′i-cal**.—*adv.* **ax″i-o-mat′i-cal-ly**.

ax-is (ăk′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* axes (-sēz)], [Lat.], 1, a straight line about which a body rotates or is considered as rotating; 2, a line about which all the parts of a body or thing are symmetrically placed; 3, a central column or stem in a spikelike cluster of flowers or leaves; 4, an imaginary central line, as in a drawing, for purposes of measurement or reference: *Geom.*, a fixed straight line along which distances are measured, or used for reference (see *abscissa*, illus.).

ax-le (ăk′sl), *n.* [< O.N. *öxul*, axle], a bar or spindle on which a wheel turns; in a vehicle, an axletree (see *linchpin*, illus.).—*adj.* **ax′led** (ăk′sld).

ax-le-tree (ăk′sl-trē″), *n.* [< O.N. *öxultrē*, axletree], in a vehicle, as a wagon, a crossbar on the ends of which the opposite wheels turn.

ax-o-lotl (ăk′sō-lŏtl), *n.* [Aztec = servant of water], a salamander (*Amblystoma tigrinum*) found from the northern United States to central Mexico: so called within its southern range, where it does not develop into the adult form, but lives and reproduces in its larval stage (see *Amphibia*, illus.).

a-yah (ā′yȧ), *n.* [< E.Ind. *āya* < Port. *aia*, nurse < *aio*, tutor], in the Far East, a native woman employed as child's nurse or lady's maid.

1aye (ā), *adv.* [< O.N. *ei*, always], always; forever; continually. Also, **ay.**

2aye (ī), *adv.* [source uncertain], yes; yea; even so; indeed:—*n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], a vote in the affirmative; an expression of assent. Also, **ay.**

aye-aye (ī′-ī′), *n.* [Fr. < nat. *aiay*], *Zoöl.*, a nocturnal mammal of Madagascar, about as large as a cat, squirrel-like in form, but a lower primate, belonging to the lemurs (see *Primate*, illus.).

a-yin (ä′yēn), *n.* [Heb.], the 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ע] (see App. I), representing a light guttural trill, now often silent: as a numerical symbol, 70.

Ayr-shire (ār′shēr; -shĭr), *n.* [name of county in Scotland], one of a fine breed of dairy cattle, raised in Ayrshire.

***a-yun-ta-mien-to** (ä-yōon′tä-myän′-tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōs)], [Sp.], in Spain and Spanish America, a town government or its seat; a town hall: ***Ayuntamiento**, the central government offices of the Philippine Islands, at Manila.

AZALEA ($\frac{1}{6}$)

a-za-le-a (ă-zā′lē-ă), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. fem. adj. < *azaleos*, dry], *Bot.*, any of several species of shrub of the heath family (genus *Rhododendron*), cultivated for its flowers (for colored illus. see *flower*).

az-i-muth (ăz′ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [< Arab. *as-sumūt*, the paths], *Astron.*, the arc of the horizon, measured clockwise, between the south point and the vertical plane which passes through any object, as a heavenly body, and the observer.

az-o (āz′ō), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, not + *zōein*, to live], *Chem.*, designating any of a class of compounds containing nitrogen, many of which are brightly colored: **azo dyes**, a well-defined group of azo compounds obtained from coal tar, used as dyestuffs.

A-zo-ic (ā-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *a-*, without + *zōē*, life] *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the oldest era of the earth's history, preceding the Archæan, or Archæozoic, era and containing no definite evidences of life (see *geology*, chart).

Az-ra-el (ăz′rā-ĕl), *n.* [< Arab. *'Azrā'īl*], *Heb. Myth.*, the angel of death.

Az-tec (ăz′tĕk), *adj.* [< nat. Am. *Azteca*], designating, or pertaining to, the race that founded the Mexican empire, conquered by Cortez in 1519:—*n.* **1**, a member of this race; **2**, its language.

az-ure (ăzh′ŭr; ā′zhûr), *adj.* [< O.F. *l'azur* < Arab. *al lazward*, the lapis lazuli], like the clear blue of the sky; sky-blue:—*n.* **1**, the clear blue sky; **2**, a sky-blue color or pigment· *Her.*, blue: represented by horizontal parallel lines (see *heraldry*, illus.).

az-u-rite (ăzh′ū-rīt), *n. Mineral.*, the azure-blue, basic, hydrous carbonate of copper.

az-y-gous (ăz′ĭ-gŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *azugos* < *a-*, without + *zugon*, yoke], not occurring as one of a pair; unpaired; odd, as certain muscles.

B

B, b (bē), *n.* [*pl.* B's; Bs; b's; bs (bēz)], the second letter in the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE). **B**, designating a large size of shot· *Chem.*, the symbol [B] for the element boron; *Phys.*, used to represent magnetic induction· *b*, *Alg.*, used for a known or constant quantity.

ba (bä), *n.* [Arab.], the second letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *b*: as a numerical symbol, 2.

B. A. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *baccalaureus artium*], bachelor of arts: title of a college graduate receiving the first academic degree in arts (also, **A. B.**); **2**, British America; **3**, British Association (for the Advancement of Science):—**Ba**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ba] for the element barium.

baa (bä; bă), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* baaed (bäd; băd), *p.pr.* baaing], [imit. of cry of sheep], to bleat or cry, as a sheep:—*n.* the bleat or cry of a sheep or lamb.

Ba-al (bā′ăl), *n.* [*pl.* Baals (-ălz); Baalim (bā′ă-lĭm)], [< Heb. *ba'al*, lord], **1**, the sun god, the supreme male divinity of the ancient Phœnicians and Canaanites, appearing as a local divinity in a great many places, generally as a god of fertility, but with many different characters: probably the Babylonian *Bel*; **2**, hence, an idol or false god.—*adj.* **Ba'al-ish.**

Ba-al-ism (bā′ăl-ĭzm), *n.* the worship of Baal; idolatry.—*n.* **Ba'al-ist.**—*n.* **Ba'al-ite.**

Bab (bäb), *n.* [< Pers. *Bāb*ī, Babism < *bāb*, gate], literally, the "Way" or "Gate": a title assumed by the founder of the religion called Babism.

Bab-bitt met-al (băb′ĭt), [< name of inventor, Isaac *Babbitt* (1799–1862)], an alloy of tin with small proportions of copper and antimony: use in bearings and around journals, to diminish friction.—*n.* and *v.t.* **bab'bitt.**—*n.* **bab'bitt-ing.**

bab-ble (băb′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* babbled (-ld), *p.pr.* babbling], [imit. of child's *ba*, *ba*], **1**, to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; **2**, to prattle; talk childishly or foolishly; **3**, to chatter continually; **4**, to make a continuous murmuring sound, as a brook:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter indistinctly or imperfectly; **2**, to tell, as secrets; blab:—*n.* **1**, unmeaning or foolish talk; **2**, a confused prattle; **3**, a continuous murmuring sound.—*n.* **bab'bler.**—*n.* **bab'ble-ment.**

babe (bāb), *n.* [< M.E. *babon*, prob. imit.], an infant or young child.

Ba-bel (bā′bĕl), *n.* [perh. < Assyr. *bab ilu*, gate of god], **1**, *Bib.*, the city and tower described in Gen. 11, where the confusion of languages took place; **2**, hence, a building impossibly high; figuratively, an impracticable dream: **babel**, tumult; confusion.

Bab-i (bäb′ē), *n.* [see **Bab**], a follower of the Bab; a believer in Babism (which see).

ba-bies'-breath (bā′bĭz-brĕth″), *n.* **1**, a European plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*) of the pink family, having small, fragrant flowers; **2**, any of several other flowering plants with delicate scent, as the wild madder (*Galium mollugo*).

bab-i-rous-sa (băb″ĭ-rōō′sä), *n.* [< Malay *bābī*, hog + *rūsa*, deer], the wild hog of eastern Asia, which has four upturned, hornlike tusks: sometimes domesticated and its flesh used for food.

BABIROUSSA ($\frac{1}{15}$)

Bab-ism (bäb′ĭzm), *n.* [see **Bab**], a pantheistic religion founded in Persia in 1844 by the Bab, Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820–1850), which forbids such practices as concubinage, religious begging, and mortification of the flesh.—*n.* **Bab'ist.**

ba-boo (bä′bōō), *n.* [< Hind. *bābū*, title of respect], **1**, a term of address for a Hindu gentleman: equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; **2**, a native Hindu clerk able to write English; **3**, sometimes, in contempt, a Hindu with some education in English. Also, **ba'bu.**

ba-boon (bă-bōōn′), *n.* [< O.F. *babuin*: source uncertain], any of several large, Old World, chiefly African, monkeys, usually short-tailed, with a doglike face.

BABOON ($\frac{1}{15}$)

ba-by (bā′bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* babies (-bĭz)], [< M.E. *babee*, dim. of *babe*], a child in arms; an infant; a small child: **baby act**, the act of a minor at law: **baby bond**, *Colloq.*, a bond having a face value of $100.—*adj.* **ba'by-ish.**—*n.* **ba'by-ish-ness.**—*n.* **ba'by-dom.**—*n.* **ba'by-hood.**

ba-by farm a place in which small children are nursed and boarded for pay.—**ba'by farm'er.**—**ba'by farm'ing.**

Bab-y-lon (băb′ĭ-lŏn), *n.* [see **Babel**], any rich but vicious city: in allusion to ancient Babylon.—*adj.* **Bab″y-lo′ni-an** (-lō′-).—*adj.* **Bab″y-lo′nish.**

Ba-car-di (bä-kär′dē), *n.* [family name of distiller], a kind of Cuban rum.

bac-ca-lau-re-ate (băk″ă-lô′rē-ăt), *n.* [< L.L. *baccalaureus*, corr. (by influence of *bacca*, berry + *lauri*, of laurel), from *baccalarius*, a university bachelor], the degree of bachelor, or first degree given by universities and colleges: **baccalaureate sermon**, a farewell sermon to a graduating class.

bac-ca-rat (bäk″ă-rä′), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a French gambling game of cards.

bac-cate (bäk′āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *bacca*, a berry], **1**, having a pulpy substance like that of a berry; **2**, shaped like a berry; **3**, producing berries.

bac-cha-nal (bäk′ă-năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bacchanalis* < Gk. *Bakkhos*, god of wine], pertaining to Bacchus or to a feast in his honor; riotous:—*n.* **1**, a follower, priest, or priestess of Bacchus; **2**, a

drunken reveler; 3, a dance or song to honor Bacchus: *pl.* 1, the Bacchanalia; 2, a riotous feast.

Bac-cha-na-li-a (băk″ə-nā′lĭ-ə), *n.pl.* a feast to Bacchus, god of wine: **bacchanalia**, drunken revels.—*adj.* **bac″cha-na′li-an.**

bac-chant (băk′ənt), *n.* [<Lat. *bacchans* (*-antis*), p.pr. of *bacchari* <Gk. *bakkheuein*, to perform the rites of Bacchus], a worshiper of Bacchus, god of wine; hence, a drunken reveler.—*n.fem.* **bac-chante′** (bə-kănt′; băk′ănt; bə-kăn′tē).

Bac-chic (băk′ĭk), *adj.* [see **Bacchus**], 1, pertaining to Bacchus or to a festival in his honor; hence, 2, (often, *bacchic*), resembling an orgy; riotous.

Bac-chus (băk′ŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Bakkhos*], *Rom. Myth.*, the god of wine: identified with the Greek *Dionysus*.

bac-cif-er-ous (băk-sĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *bacca*, berry+*ferre*, to bear], having or producing berries.

bac-ci-form (băk′sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *bacca*, berry+*forma*, form], berry-shaped.

bac-civ-o-rous (băk-sĭv′ō-rŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *bacca*, berry+*vorare*, to eat], berry-eating, as certain birds and animals.

bach-e-lor (băch′ē-lĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *bacheler*, a young man <L.L. *baccalarius*, a farm laborer], 1, originally, a young knight in the service of one more experienced; 2, one who has taken the first degree at a college or university; 3, an unmarried man.—*n.* **bach′e-lor-hood.**—*n.* **bach′e-lor-ship.**

bach-e-lor's-but-ton (băch′ē-lĕrz-bŭt′n), *n.* any of several flowering garden plants, especially the cornflower, or bluebottle.

ba-cil-lar (bə-sĭl′ər; băs′ĭ-lər), *adj.* [see **bacillus**], 1, pertaining to, or containing, bacilli; 2, rod-shaped. Also, **bac′il-la-ry** (băs′ĭ-lā-rĭ).

ba-cil-li-form (bə-sĭl′ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *bacillum*, rod+*forma*, shape], rod-shaped.

ba-cil-lus (bə-sĭl′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-ī)], [<Lat. *bacillum*, little rod, dim. of *baculum*, stick], a rod-shaped bacterium: distinguished from *spirillum* and *coccus* (see *bacteria*, def. and illus.).

[1]back (băk), *n.* [<A.S. *bæc*, back], 1, the hinder part of the body of man; in other animals, the surface from the neck to the end of the backbone; 2, the opposite of the front; the hinder part of anything; 3, the side or part of anything away from the beholder; 4, the part of a book where the leaves are sewed together; 5, the part of a knife, etc., opposite to the cutting edge; 6, the vertical part of a chair, sofa, etc., used to support the spine; 7, in athletic games, a position behind the front line; also, a player in such a position:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with a back; 2, to get upon the back of, or mount; 3, to second or support: often with *up*; 4, to bet on the successful outcome of; 5, to sign or indorse; 6, to cause to move backward:—*v.i.* to move backward: *Naut.*, to shift counterclockwise, as from east through northeast to north: said of the wind: opposite of *veer*:—*adj.* 1, lying or being behind as to time, situation, or direction; 2, moving backward; 3, in arrears; overdue; 4, no longer current; as, *back* numbers of a magazine: *Phon.*, spoken with the tongue drawn back or with narrowing of the back part of the mouth, as *oō* in *moon* and *g* in *goose*.

[2]back (băk), *adv.* [<A.S. *on bæc*, aback], 1, to or toward the rear; 2, to or toward a former place, state, or condition; 3, to or toward time past; 4, in withdrawal; as, to take *back* hasty words; 5, in concealment or reserve; as, to keep *back* part of the truth.

back-bite (băk′bīt″), *v.t.* [<*back*+*bite*], to slander (one who is not present).—*n.* **back′bit″er.**

back-board (băk′bōrd″), *n.* [<*back*+*board*], 1, a thin slab of wood used to strengthen the back of an object, as of a framed picture, or to put across the back of an object, as a wagon; 2, a board worn across the shoulders to cause erectness.

back-bone (băk′bōn′), *n.* [<*back*+*bone*], 1, the spine; 2, firmness; moral courage.

back-er (băk′ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**back**], one who aids or bets on another, especially in a contest.

back-gam-mon (băk′găm-ŭn), *n.* [<*back*+[2]*gammon*], a game played on a board by two persons with fifteen checkers each, the moves being determined by throwing dice.

back-ground (băk′ground″), *n.* [<*back*+[2]*ground*], 1, the distant portion of the landscape; 2, the portion of a picture farthest away from the spectator, or lying between or above the chief figures; 3, a surface upon which patterns or designs are executed, or against which anything can be viewed; 4, a place obscure or out of sight; retirement; obscurity; 5, an individual's general education or culture.

back-hand (băk′hănd″), *n.* [<*back*+*hand*], handwriting which slopes upward to the left:—*adj.* 1, made with the back of the hand, or with the hand turned backward; as, a *backhand* stroke; 2, indirect; insincere.—*adj.* **back′hand″ed.**

back-house (băk′hous″), *n.* [<*back*+*house*], an outbuilding at the rear; a privy.

back-ing (băk′ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**back**], 1, something placed behind to support or strengthen; 2, aid or support given to a person or cause.

back-log (băk′lŏg″), *n.* [<*back*+*log*], a log of wood placed near the back of a fireplace as a rear support for a fire (see *forestick*, illus.).

back-saw (băk′sô″), *n.* [<*back*+¹*saw*], a saw reënforced by a metal back (see ¹*saw*, illus.).

back-set (băk′sĕt″), *n.* [<*back*+*set*], 1, a check to progress; 2, a back current in a stream.

back-sheesh (băk′shēsh), *n.* [see **baksheesh**], in Oriental usage, a present or gratuity. Also, **back′shish; bak′shish;** *Pfd. S.*, **bak′sheesh.**

back-side (băk′sīd″), *n.* [<*back*+*side*], 1, the hind part of anything: usually, *back side*; 2, the hind part of an animal.

back-slide (băk″slīd′; băk′slīd″), *v.i.* [<*back*+*slide*], to slip back; gradually to turn away from a religion once believed in.—*n.* **back″slid′er.**

back-stairs (băk′stârz″), *adj.* [<*back*+*stair*], by or as by the back stairs; hence, intriguing; underhand; secret. Also, **back′stair″.**

back-stay (băk′stā″), *n.* [<*back*+[2]*stay*], a rear support: *Naut.*, a supporting rope from the mast backward to a ship's side (see *rigging*, illus.).

back-stick (băk′stĭk″), *n.* [<*back*+¹*stick*], in a backlog fire, a log laid along and upon the backlog (see *forestick*, illus.).

back-stitch (băk′stĭch″), *n.* [<*back*+*stitch*], a stitch in which the thread is overlapped backwards:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to sew with such stitches.

back-stroke (băk′strōk″), *n.* [<*back*+*stroke*], 1, a backward stroke; 2, a return blow.

back-sword (băk′sôrd″), *n.* [<[1]*back*+*sword*], a long, pointed sword with one keen edge.

back-ward (băk′wĕrd), *adj.* [<A.S. *on bæc*, aback+*-weard*, turned], 1, directed to the rear; 2, in a way opposite to normal; reversed; 3, reluctant; retiring; bashful; 4, behind in learning or progress; dull; 5, behindhand; late:—*adv.* 1, toward the rear; 2, with the back coming foremost; as, to tumble over *backward*; 3, from better to worse; 4, in reverse direction.—*adv.* **back′wards.**—*adv.* **back′ward-ly.**—*n.* **back′ward-ness.**

back-wash (băk′wŏsh″), *n.* [<*back*+*wash*], water thrown back, as by a paddle wheel.

back-wa-ter (băk′wô″tĕr), *n.* [<*back*+*water*], 1, water held back, as by a dam or weir; 2, an inlet from the sea, parallel with the coast.

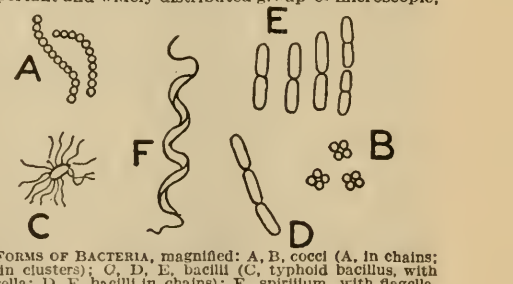
back-woods (băk′wŏodz″), *n.pl.* [<*back*+*woods*], forests or partly cleared land on the frontiers, or outskirts of settled country.

back-woods-man (băk″wŏodz′mən), [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*backwoods*+*man*], a man of the forests or of the frontiers.

ba-con (bā′kn), *n.* [O.F. <O.H.G. *bacho*, side of bacon], the salted and dried or smoked flesh of the pig, especially the back and sides.

Ba-co-ni-an (bā-kō′nĭ-ən), *adj.* [<proper name], of or pertaining to Sir Francis Bacon (1561–1626) or his philosophy:—*n.* 1, a follower of Bacon's philosophy; 2, one who holds that Bacon wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare.

bac-te-ri-a (băk-tē′rĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [*sing.* -rium (-rĭ-ŭm)], [Lat. <Gk. *baktērion*, a little stick], an important and widely distributed group of microscopic,



FORMS OF BACTERIA, magnified: A, B, cocci (A, in chains; B, in clusters); C, D, E, bacilli (C, typhoid bacillus, with flagella; D, E, bacilli in chains); F, spirillum, with flagella.

one-celled vegetable organisms (class *Schizomycetes*), distinguished in shape as spherical (*cocci*), rod-shaped (*bacilli*), or spiral (*spirilla*), living on organic

matter, dead or alive, and causing in their many forms a great variety of processes and conditions affecting animal and vegetable life, as decay, fermentation, soil enrichment, and, in some cases, disease.—*adj.* **bac-te'ri-al.**

bac-te-ri-ol-o-gy (băk-tē″rĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-ology* (< Gk. *-logia*, a study)], the science which deals with bacteria, comprising the study of their life histories, their work in nature, and the means of combating those which cause disease and of using those which are helpful to man.—*adj.* **bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **bac-te″ri-ol'o-gist.**

bac-te-ri-ol-y-sis (băk-tē″rĭ-ŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-lysis* (< Gk. *lucin*, to loose)], 1, chemical decomposition by means of bacteria; 2, a breaking up of bacterial cells.

bac-te-ri-o-phage (băk-tē′rĭ-ō-fāj), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-phage* (< Gk. *phagein*, to eat)], 1, a chemical substance or a microscopic organism, small enough to pass through a filter (its exact nature in dispute), which may appear with, and destroy, disease-producing bacteria in living animals or in cultures: often called *phage*; 2, originally, a white blood corpuscle, which destroys bacteria by eating them.

bac-te-ri-um (băk-tē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* 1, singular of *bacteria*, which see; 2, any of a large genus (*Bacterium*) of rod-shaped bacteria, including both harmless and disease-producing species.

Bac-tri-an (băk′trĭ-ăn), *adj.* [ult. < Pers. *Bakhtar*], pertaining to Bactria, an ancient province in Asia, in the region of modern Bokhara and Afghanistan:—*n.* a native, or the language, of Bactria.

bad (băd), *adj.* [*comp.* worse, *superl.* worst], [< M.E. *badde*, worthless < A.S. *bǽddel*, an effeminate person], 1, evil; morally wicked; 2, corrupting; hurtful; 3, offensive; 4, defective; legally worthless, as coin; 5, severe, as a headache; 6, unfortunate; distressing; as, *bad* news; 7, ill; sick:—*n.* that which is wrong, evil, corrupting, or the like.—*adv.* **bad'ly**—*n.* **bad'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* immoral, vicious, sinful, inferior, wrong, injurious, evil, wicked, naughty. *Bad* is the opposite of *good*, and hence often implies merely the unsatisfactory nature, poor quality, or defective condition of the thing described; as, *bad* manners; in *bad* form. When not so used, *bad* means harmful, injurious, or morally blamable; as, a *bad* accident; *bad* conduct. *Evil* usually describes that which is morally *bad*; as, *evil* thoughts or desires; but it may mean disastrous; as, an *evil* day; or baleful; as, an *evil* look. *Wicked* implies not only *evil* principles but *evil* practice. *Naughty* means perverse or disobedient; it usually describes a mischievous child.—*Ant.*, *adj.* good, beneficent, moral, right.

bade (băd), past tense of the irregular verb *bid* in senses other than offer (a price).

badge (băj), *n.* [< M.E. *bage*, perh. < L.L. *baga*, a ring], 1, a distinctive mark, sign, or token to denote the occupation, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is worn; 2, the mark or token of anything:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* badged (băjd), *p.pr.* badging], to decorate with a badge.

[1]badg-er (băj′ẽr), *n.* [perh. < *badge*, from white mark on forehead], a hairy, flesh-eating, burrowing, nocturnal mammal (genus *Meles*), short-legged and flat-bodied:—*v.t.* to tease, as the badger in the sport of badger baiting; hence, to annoy; worry.

[2]badg-er (băj′ẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Dial.*, a peddler:—*v.t.* to beat down; cheat.

***ba-di-nage** (bȧ″dē-nȧzh′; băd′ĭ-năj), *n.* [< Fr. *badiner*, to jest], light or playful jesting; genial banter:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -naged (-nȧzhd′; -năjd), *p.pr.* -naging], to tease with light raillery; banter.

Syn., *n.* chaff, raillery, irony, persiflage, banter.

bad-min-ton (băd′mĭn-tŭn), *n.* [< *Badminton*, Gloucestershire estate of Duke of Beaufort], 1, a game similar to tennis, developed from battledore and shuttlecock, in which a feathered cork, called a shuttlecock, is driven over a net with a light racket, or battledore; 2, a spiced preparation of claret.

Bae-de-ker (bä′dē-kẽr), *n.* [< proper name], any of a series of guidebooks published by Karl Baedeker (1801–59), a German publisher.

baf-fle (băf′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* baffled (băf′ld), *p.pr.* baffling], [perh. < Fr. *beffler*, to mock, and *bafouer*, to hoodwink], 1, to bring to naught the efforts of, as by placing difficulties in the way; hence, to hinder, foil, or check; 2, to lead or turn from a straight course, as ships by variable winds:—*n.* any of various devices for deflecting or checking heated gases or liquids, as in some furnaces: also called *baffle plate* (for one type, see *gas engine*, illus.).—*n.* **baf'fle-ment.**—*n.* **baf'fler.**

Syn., *v.* balk, frustrate, thwart, confound, outwit.

baff-y (băf′ĭ), *n.* [< Sc. *baff*, a blow], *Golf*, a wooden club with a sharply slanted face, used to play upward, or lofting, shots: also called *spoon*.

bag (băg), *n.* [< M.E. *bagge*, perh. < O.N. *baggi*, a bag], 1, a sack; a pouch; a flexible and portable container, which can be opened and closed at the top, such as a traveling bag; 2, the amount contained in a bag, as of grain; 3, in animal bodies, a sac containing a fluid or other secretion, as a bee's honey bag; a gland, as the udder of a cow; 4, the hanging or swelling part of anything flexible; 5, all the game secured by a sportsman in one day: *pl.*, *Br. Slang*, trousers:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bagged (băgd), *p.pr.* bagging], 1, to inclose in a bag; 2, to secure or capture, as game; 3, to cause to swell:—*v.i.* to swell like a full bag; sag loosely.

ba-gasse (bȧ″gȧs′), *n.* [Fr., perh. < *bagage*, trash], sugar cane after the juice has been crushed out: used as fuel, and as the basis of celotex.

bag-a-telle (băg″ȧ-tĕl′), *n.* [< It. *bagatella*, perh. dim. of dial. *bagatta*, trifle], 1, a trifle; 2, a game played with a billiard cue and nine balls on an oblong board containing nine holes: *Mus.*, a short, light piece for the piano.

bag-gage (băg′ăj), *n.* [< O.F. *bagage*, baggage, trash < *baguer*, to pack up < *bague*, a bundle], 1, trunks, bags, and other containers used for travel: in England called *luggage*; 2, the tents, supplies, etc., of an army; 3, a worthless woman; 4, playfully, a saucy young woman; a flirt.

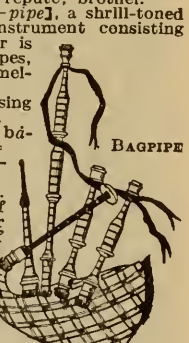
bag-ging (băg′ĭng), *n.* [see **bag**], coarse cloth or other material used for bags.

bag-gy (băg′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* baggier, *superl.* baggiest], having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled, loose, or puffed out like a bag.

bag-man (băg′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*bag* + *man*], a traveling salesman.

bagn-io (băn′yō), *n.* [*pl.* -ios (-yōz)], [< It. *bagno*, bath], 1, a public bathing house; 2, a Turkish prison; 3, a house of bad repute; brothel.

bag-pipe (băg′pīp″), *n.* [*bag* + *pipe*], a shrill-toned Scottish musical instrument consisting of a leather bag from which air is forced by the player's arm into pipes, one pipe, the *chanter*, giving the melody.—*n.* **bag'pip″er.**


BAGPIPE

bah (bä), *interj.* [Fr.], expressing scorn, disgust, or disbelief.

***ba-ha-dur** (bȧ-hȯ′do͝or; bä-hä′-), *n.* [Hind. = *gallant*], in India, a title of respect for a European officer.

Ba-ha-i (bä-hä′ē), *n.* [< Pers. *Baha'ullah*, Splendor of God, title of founder], a member of the sect which became the chief form of Babism under Mirza Husain Ali, called the Baha, successor to the Bab.—*n.* **Ba-ha'ism.**—*n.* **Ba-ha'ist.**

baht (bät), *n.* [< Pali *paht*, quarter: because equal to a quarter of a *tamlung*, former unit], the monetary unit, or a silver coin, of Siam, worth about 73 cents.

[1]bail (bāl), *v.t.* [< O.F. *bailler*, to take charge of], *Law*, 1, to deliver (a thing) under contract of bailment; to deliver (property) for return at a specified time or under specified conditions; 2, to deliver, as a prisoner, to persons who become security for his appearance when summoned; 3, to procure security for the appearance of, as a prisoner or defendant when summoned:—*n. Law*, 1, temporary freedom given a defendant or prisoner when security is entered for his appearance when summoned; 2, security so given; 3, security given to satisfy a judgment which may be entered; 4, the person giving such security.—*adj.* **bail'a-ble.**

[2]bail (bāl), *v.t.* [< M.E. *beyle* < L.L. *bacula*, dim. of *baca*, water vessel], 1, to empty of water by dipping, as a boat; 2, to dip out, as water, with a pail or other vessel:—*n.* the vessel used in dipping water out of a boat. Also, **[2]bale.**—*adj.* **bail'a-ble.**—*n.* **bail'er.**

[3]bail (bāl), *n.* [< O.F. *baille*, a bar], 1, a bar, hung in a stable without stalls, to keep the animals apart; 2, in cricket, either of two wooden crosspieces placed end to end on the wickets: *Obs.*, a line of stakes, as an outer fortification; also, the outer wall of a castle court, or the court itself.

[4]bail (bāl), *n.* [< M.E. *beyl* < O.N. *beygla*, sword guard], 1, a semicircular support, as for a wagon cover; 2, the handle of a pail, kettle, or the like.

bail bond *Law*, security given by a prisoner, and by the person who guarantees his appearance, that he will appear in court when summoned.

bail-ee (bāl″ē′), *n.* [see **[1]bail**], *Law*, a person to whom personal property is delivered under a contract of bailment; that is, to be held according to a specified purpose, until that purpose is accomplished.

bail-er (bāl'ẽr), *n.* [see ³**bail**], in cricket, a ball that hits one or both bails.

bai-ley (bā'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-lĭz)], *Obs.*, the outer wall of a castle court; also, the court itself: **Old Bailey**, in London, the Central Criminal Court.

bail-ie (bāl'ĭ), *n.* [Sc. < O.F. *baillis*, bailiff < Lat. *bajulus*, porter], in Scotland, a city officer somewhat resembling an alderman: *Obs.*, a bailiff.

bail-iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* [< O.F. *baillis*, a bailiff], **1**, in England, an agent in charge of an estate; **2**, in some English towns, a chief magistrate; **3**, a sheriff's officer or constable.

bail-i-wick (bāl'ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [< M.E. *bailie*, a bailiff + A.S. *wīc*, town], the district within which a sheriff or sheriff's officer has legal power.

bail-ment (bāl'mĕnt), *n.* [see ³**bail**], *Law*, a contract whereby personal property is delivered by one party to another, to be held for the benefit of either party or both parties, and returned when the purpose of the delivery is accomplished.

bail-or (bāl'ôr*; bāl'ẽr), *n.* one who intrusts property to another under contract of bailment.

bairn (bârn), *n.* [Sc. < A.S. *bearn*, child < *beran*, to bear], *Sc.* a child; a son or daughter of any age.

¹bait (bāt), *v.t.* [< O.N. *beita*, to feed, cause to bite < *bīta*, to bite], **1**, to harass or provoke, as an animal, by the setting on of dogs, etc., for sport; set upon; **2**, hence, to provoke, as a bull or bear is provoked by dogs; torment; annoy persistently; **3**, to prepare, as a hook, trap, or snare, by covering with food: *Obs.*, to give food or drink to upon a journey; feed (an animal):—*v.i. Obs.*, to take food or drink upon a journey; hence, to stop for rest.—*n.* **bait'er.**

²bait (bāt), *n.* [< O.N. *beita*, food], **1**, any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to catching them; **2**, temptation; **3**, refreshment taken on a journey.

baize (bāz), *n.* [< O.F. *baies*, baize < *bai*, bay-colored], a coarse woolen stuff of plain color, with a nap on one side, used for table covers, etc.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* baked (bākt) or, *Archaic*, baken (bā'kn), *p.pr.* baking], [< A.S. *bacan*, to bake], **1**, to cook, as food, in an oven; **2**, to dry and harden by dry heat, as bricks; **3**, to harden, as by frost: *Obs.*, to cake:—*v.i.* **1**, to cook food in an oven; **2**, to be cooked in an oven, as bread; **3**, to become hard by heat:—*n.* the process or result of baking.

bake-house (bāk'hous*), *n.* [< A.S. *bæchūs*, bake-house], a house or oven for baking.

ba-ke-lite (bā'kē-līt), *n.* [trade name < L. H. Baekeland (1863–), inventor], an artificial resin produced from phenol and formaldehyde, and used in place of bone, ivory, etc., in toilet and other articles, and as an insulating material.

bak-er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* [see **bake**], **1**, one whose business it is to make and sell bread, biscuits, cakes, etc.; **2**, a small movable oven: **baker's dozen**, thirteen: from the former practice of giving an extra roll to be sure of avoiding the heavy penalty for giving too few.

bak-er-y (bāk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a place where bread, cakes, etc., are made and sold.

bak-ing (bāk'ĭng), *n.* the quantity of bread or pies, etc., made at one time; a batch: **baking powder**, a white powder of which the essential element is an acid or acid salt and bicarbonate of soda: used to effect the quick rising of biscuits, cakes, etc.: distinguished from *yeast*, which takes several hours to act.

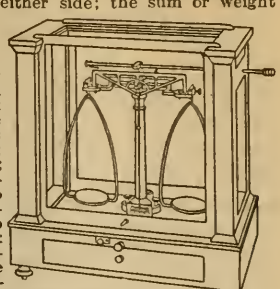
bak-sheesh (bāk'shēsh), *n.* [< Pers. *bakhshīdan*, to give], in the Orient, a gratuity; a tip. Also, **back'sheesh; back'shish; bak'shish.**

ba-ku (bä'kōō), *n.* [prob. < Visayan: cf. *baco*, palm-leaf bucket], a kind of hat woven of buri straw, made of fibers from leafstalks of the talipot palm.

Ba-laam (bā'lăm), *n.* [Heb. = the destroyer], *Bib.*, a prophet who was chidden by his ass (Num. 22:28): **balaam**, paragraphs describing something strange, kept by printers to fill space in newspaper columns.

bal-a-lai-ka (bäl'ä-lī'kä), *n.* [Russ.], an ancient Slavic musical instrument resembling a guitar: common in Russia and among the gypsies.

bal-ance (bäl'ăns), *n.* [O.F. = balance < Lat. *bilanx*, in phrase *libra bilanx*, a scale with two pans < *bi-*, twice + *lanx*, a dish], **1**, an apparatus for weighing, consisting in its simplest form of a beam pivoted near its middle, with hooks, platforms, or pans at the ends; especially, such an apparatus, called *analytical balance* or *balance of precision*, inclosed in a case, for accurate weighing, consisting of a beam resting on knife-edges, and two pans suspended from the ends of the beam (see illus., next column); **2**, any device for weighing, as a steelyard (see *steelyard*, illus.); **3**, equal poise of the two sides of a scale: hence, equal poise of any opposing forces; equilibrium or steadiness; **4**, mental poise; steadiness of mind; sanity; **5**, an equality between the totals of two sides of an account; also, the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal; **6**, the act of weighing, as by mental comparison or estimate; **7**, a certain movement in dancing: *Horol.*, in a watch, the wheel which regulates the rate of running; the balance wheel; *Phys.*, a measuring instrument in which two physical effects are compared by causing one to act against the other: *Colloq.*, an amount remaining over: **balance of power**, **1**, such a division of power among sovereign states as prevents the preponderance of any one or any group; **2**, the power held by a small party when its union with one or more other parties would give to its allies a majority control of votes: **balance of trade**, the difference between the imports and exports of a country in money value: called *favorable* or *unfavorable* according as the exports or imports are greater: **balance sheet**, a statement made to show the true condition of a business, by exhibiting its capital or assets, its liabilities or debts, and its profit and loss: **balance wheel**, a wheel, as in a watch, to regulate motion or rate of running: **Balance**, *Astron.*, the constellation Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac: also called *Scales*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* balanced (-ănst), *p.pr.* balancing], **1**, to weigh by means of a balance; **2**, to weigh in the mind; hence to compare, estimate, etc.: **3**, to set off, as one thing against another; **4**, to equal or make equal; **5**, to find out the difference between the debits and credits of (an account); also, to bring about an equality between; **6**, to cause to be steady or in equilibrium: **balanced surface**, *Aëro.* and *Naut.*, the part of a rudder, especially of an airship, which is forward of the line on which the rudder pivots (see *airplane, empennage*, illus.):—*v.i.* **1**, to be of equal weight, force, or amount; as, the accounts *balance;* **2**, to keep one's poise or equilibrium; **3**, to waver; hesitate; fluctuate; **4**, in dancing, to sway to and fro without advancing.—*n.* **bal'anc-er.**


ANALYTICAL BALANCE

Syn., *n.* equipoise, equilibrium. (See remainder.)

bal-as (bäl'ăs), *n.* [< O.F. *balais* < Pers. *Badakhshan*, place where found], a variety of pale red or orange ruby spinel, a very hard, semiprecious mineral.

bal-a-ta (bäl'ä-tä), *n.* [nat. name], the bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*), a tree of the West Indies, or its milky juice, used in electrical insulation.

bal-bo-a (bäl-bō'ä), *n.* [Sp. < proper name], a Panama money of account, worth one dollar.

bal-brig-gan (bäl-brig'ăn), *n.* [< name of place where first made, *Balbriggan*, Ireland], an unbleached, finely knitted cotton fabric for hosiery or underwear; also, a woolen material of similar weave: *pl.* clothing made of this material.

bal-co-ny (bäl'kō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (-nĭz)], [< It. *balcone*, balcony < *balco*, a scaffold], **1**, a platform or gallery built out from the wall of a building, and inclosed by a balustrade or railing; **2**, in a theater, a tier or gallery of seats above the main floor.

bald (bôld), *adj.* [< earlier *balled*, perh. < obs. *ball*, a white spot], **1**, without hair on top of the head; **2**, without natural covering, as of feathers, fur, leaves, etc., upon the head or top; **3**, bare; unadorned; **4**, without disguise; bold; as, a *bald* statement; **5**, of birds, having a white patch on the head; as, *bald* eagle (see *bird*, illus.).—*adv.* **bald'ly.**—*n.* **bald'ness.**

bal-da-chin (bäl'dä-kĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *baldaquin* < It. *baldacchino*, a canopy < *Baldacco*, Bagdad, where cloth for canopies was made], a canopy of silk carried in a procession or placed over a throne or an altar: *Arch.*, a structure in the form of a canopy, often over an altar. Also, **bal'da-quin** (-kĭn).

Bal-der (bôl'dẽr), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the sun god, son of Odin and Frigg, worshiped as the god of peace, brightness, goodness, and wisdom, and killed through Loki's malice. Also, **Bal'dr.**

bal-der-dash (bôl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* [source uncertain], nonsense; foolish talk or writing; jargon:—*v.t.* to make impure, as liquor.

bald-head (bôld'hĕd*), *n.* [*bald* + *head*], a person with a bald head.—*adj.* **bald'-head'ed.**

bald-pate (bôld'pāt*), *n.* [*bald* + *pate*], a bald-headed person:—*adj.* having the head more or less bald.—*adj.* **bald'-pat'ed.**

bal-dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* [<O.F. *baudrei*<M.H.G. *balderich*, girdle, perh.<Lat. *balteus*, belt], a broad belt, often richly ornate, worn over one shoulder and across the breast, usually to support a bugle or sword.

A, Baldric

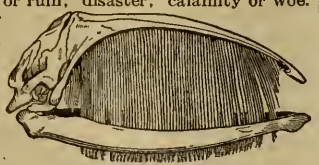
Bald-win (bôld'wĭn), *n.* [<O.F.], a certain variety of winter apple, bright red and moderately tart.

[1]bale (bāl), *n.* [<O.F. *balle*<L.L. *balla*, round bundle], a large, closely pressed, bound package of merchandise, prepared for storage or transportation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* baled (bāld), *p.pr.* baling], to make into bales.

[2]bale (bāl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* baled (bāld), *p.pr.* baling], [see [2]bail], 1, to empty of water, as a container, boat, etc.; 2, to dip out, as water. See [2]bail, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **bal'er.**

[3]bale (bāl), *n.* [<A.S. *balu*, evil], *Poet.*, evil or ruin; disaster; calamity or woe.

ba-leen (bə-lēn'), *n.* [<O.F. *baleine*<Lat. *balaena*, whale], a stiff, springy substance growing in long plates from the upper jaw of certain whales; whalebone.


Skull of Right Whale
Showing hanging plates of baleen.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr"), *n.* [<A.S. *bǣlfȳr*, a great fire], a bonfire used to signal or to give an alarm.

bale-ful (bāl'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see [3]bale], 1, of deadly intent; direful; destructive; 2, wretched; miserable.—*adv.* **bale'ful-ly.**—*n.* **bale'ful-ness.**

Syn. pernicious, baneful, noxious, bad, malign.

balk (bôk), *n.* [<A.S. *balca*, a ridge; perh. also <O.N. *bālkr*, a beam], 1, a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; 2, a thick, squared timber beam; 3, a barrier or check; disappointment: *Baseball*, a false motion made by the pitcher, to deceive other players as to the direction of the ball:—*v.t.* to hinder; thwart; disappoint:—*v.i.* 1, to stop short, as a horse, and refuse to go; 2, to swerve. Also, **baulk.**—*adj.* **balk'y.**—*n.* **balk'i-ness.**

Bal-kan (bôl'kăn), *adj.* [<Fr. *Balcan*<Slav. source], pertaining to the district in Europe between the Danube River and the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black seas: **Balkans**, the states of this district.

[1]ball (bôl), *n.* [<M.E. *balle*<O.N. *böllr*, a ball], 1, a round or roundish body or mass; a sphere; especially, such a body, solid or inflated, used in playing a game; 2, a bullet or other missile shot from firearms; 3, a game played with a ball, which is kicked, pitched, or knocked; especially, in America, baseball; 4, the globe or earth; also, any celestial body: *Baseball*, a pitched ball, not struck at, which does not pass over the home plate between the levels of the batsman's shoulders and knees:—*v.t.* to make into a round mass:—*v.i.* to form or gather into a round mass.

[2]ball (bôl), *n.* [<Fr. *baller*<L.L. *ballare*, to dance], a large, formal social gathering for dancing.

bal-lad (băl'ăd), *n.* [<O.F. *balade*<Prov'l *balada*, dancing song<L.L. *ballare*, to dance], 1, a simple song, often sentimental, usually sung with a simple accompaniment; 2, a short, popular, narrative poem, suitable for reciting or singing: **ballad monger**, a seller or writer of ballads.—*n.* **bal'lad-ry.**

bal-lade (bă-lăd'), *n.* an old French form of poem, consisting of several stanzas each ending with a refrain, and an extra stanza called the *envoy*.

bal-last (băl'ăst), *n.* [Da.: prob. ult.<*bar*, bare, mere +*last*, load], 1, heavy material carried by a ship or balloon to balance or steady it; 2, small stones on the roadbed of a railway between the ties; 3, that which strengthens the character:—*v.t.* 1, to place heavy material in or on, to steady or balance; 2, to strengthen; steady; 3, to fill in (a railroad bed) with ballast.

ball bear-ing *Mech.*, a device for reducing friction by supporting a shaft upon balls of metal running in a groove and surrounding the shaft (for illus. see *bearing*).—*adj.* **ball'-bear'ing.**

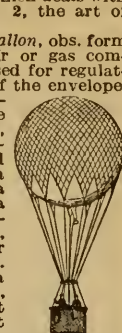
bal-let (băl'ā"; *Rare*, băl'ĕt), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *bal*, dance], 1, an artistic dance performed to music as part of a theatrical performance, often suggesting a story or idea; 2, the dancers in such a dance.

bal-lis-ta (bă-lĭs'tă), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *ballein*, to throw], an ancient engine of war for hurling heavy missiles.

bal-lis-tic (bă-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the ballista or to ballistics:—**ballistics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* 1, that branch of gunnery which deals with the motion and impact of projectiles; 2, the art of hurling missiles by the ballista.

bal-lo-net (băl"ō-nĕt'), *n.* [dim. of *ballon*, obs. form of *balloon*], a variable air or gas compartment inside a balloon or airship, used for regulating pressure and maintaining the shape of the envelope.

bal-loon (bă-lo͞on'), *n.* [<It. *ballone*, large ball], 1, a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when filled with a lighter-than-air gas such as hydrogen, or with heated air, ascends and floats in the air; 2, a large, inflated ball: **captive balloon**, a balloon attached to the ground by a cable: **balloon tire**, a low-pressure automobile tire of large diameter:—*v.i.* 1, to go up in a balloon; 2, to expand or swell out like a balloon.—*n.* **bal-loon'ist.**


Balloon

bal-lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* [<It. *ballotta*, a little ball, used for voting], 1, a ball, ticket, or paper by which a secret vote is cast; 2, the act or system of secret voting by the use of a printed form, ball, etc.; 3, the action of a group in casting votes for a candidate, usually one of a series of such actions; as, chosen on the sixth *ballot*; 4, the total number of votes cast or recorded; 5, lot drawing: **ballot box**, a box in which ballots can be deposited:—*v.i.* 1, to vote, by ballot or otherwise; 2, to draw lots.

ball-room (bôl'ro͞om"), *n.* [[2]*ball*+*room*], a large room intended for dancing.

bal-ly-hoo (băl'ĭ-ho͞o'; bal-ĭ-ho͞o'), *n.* [<*Ballyhooly*, village in Ireland once noted for noisy brawls], a noisy harangue of praise or extravagant description, as of a barker for a side show.

balm (bäm), *n.* [<O.F. *basme*<Lat. *balsamum*, balsam], 1, a resinous, fragrant substance yielded by certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; 2, any healing ointment; 3, anything that soothes pain, bodily or mental; 4, any of several aromatic plants of the mint family: **balm of Gilead**, any of several fragrant, soothing balsams, properly that of a certain evergreen tree; also, the tree:—*v.t.* to soothe or anoint with a healing balsam.

balm crick-et a European locust (*Cicada orni*) noted for its long, shrill note.

Bal-mor-al (băl-môr'ăl), *n.* [<*Balmoral* Castle in Scotland, because worn there by Queen Victoria and her family], 1, a striped woolen stuff, strong and durable, or a petticoat made of it; 2, a laced walking shoe; 3, a flat Scotch cap.

Bal-mung (bäl'mo͞ong), *n.* [<M.H.G.], in the "Nibelungenlied," Siegfried's sword.

balm-y (bäm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* balmier, *superl.* balmiest], [see **balm**], soft; mild; soothing; fragrant; refreshing.—*adv.* **balm'i-ly.**—*n.* **balm'i-ness.**

bal-ne-al (băl'nē-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *balneum*, bath], pertaining to a bath.—*n.* **bal"ne-a'tion.**

bal-sa (bôl'sä; băl'sä), *n.* [Sp. = raft], 1, a tree (*Ochroma lagopus*) of tropical America, having very light wood; 2, a raft or float, as in the Philippines; 3, a raft made of two hollow cylinders of wood or metal.

bal-sam (bôl'săm), *n.* [<Lat. *balsamum*, balsam], 1, an oily, fragrant resin, such as benzoin, storax, tolu, etc., obtained from certain trees and shrubs and used for medicine or in perfume; an oleoresin; balm; 2, anything soothing or healing; 3, any of several trees or shrubs yielding balsam, including the balsam fir; 4, the garden balsam, a flowering plant (genus *Impatiens*); the touch-me-not, or lady's-slipper.—*adj.* **bal-sam'ic.**

bal-sa-me-a-ceous (bôl'sä-mē-ā'shŭs; băl"-), *adj.* belonging to a family (*Balsameaceæ*) of tropical trees or shrubs which yield balsams, frankincense, and other gums and oils.

bal-sam fir an American cone-bearing tree of the pine family, valuable as yielding lumber and a balsamlike, oily resin.

Bal-tic (bôl'tĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *balteus*, belt], pertaining to the sea between Sweden and Germany.

Bal-ti-more o-ri-ole (bôl'tĭ-môr), a black and orange American oriole (*Icterus galbula*): so called from the colors in Lord Baltimore's coat of arms: also called *hangbird*.

Bal-to-Slav-ic (bôl"tō-slăv'ĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a subfamily of languages (see *Indo-European*, chart), including Russian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Polish, Old Prussian, Lithuanian, etc.:—*n.* a Balto-Slavic language.

bal-us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *balustre*<It. *balausta*<Gk. *balaustion*, flower of wild pomegranate: from resemblance in shape], one of a set of pillars or posts supporting a handrail, as of a staircase, and, with the handrail, forming a balustrade.

bal-us-trade (băl'ŭs-trād'), *n.* a row of balusters supporting or joined by a handrail.

BALUSTRADE

***bam-bi-no** (băm-bē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -bini (-nē)], [It. = child], a baby; especially, a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes.

bam-boo (băm-bōō'), *n.* [< Malay *bambu*, bamboo], 1, any of several tree-like or woody plants of the grass family, mainly tropical, having a hard, hollow, jointed stem, and growing from 20 to 100 feet tall; 2, the stem of this plant, used for furniture, poles, or canes: valued in its locality as a building material and, when it is young, as food.

bam-boo-zle (băm-bōō'zl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zled (-zld), *p.pr.* -zling], [18th-cent. slang], *Slang*, to mislead; deceive:—*v.i. Slang*, to deceive.

[1]ban (băn), *n.* [< L.L. *bannum*, a proclamation with penalties], 1, a public announcement or edict; 2, in feudal times, a military summons to the king's vassals; 3, in France and Germany, a part of the military reserve forces; 4, a decree of excommunication by the church; 5, a curse; 6, an authoritative prohibition; 7, condemnation, as by public opinion: *pl.* (usually, *banns*), publication of an intended marriage.

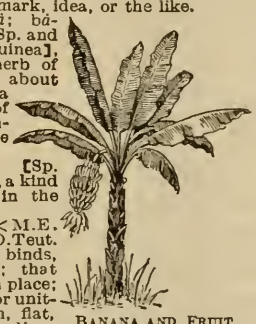
[2]ban (băn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* banned (băndˊ), *p.pr.* banning], [< A.S. *bannan*, to summon and O.N. *banna*, a curse], 1, to curse; call evil down upon; 2, to forbid; prohibit.

[3]ban (băn), *n.* [Pers. = lord], in ancient times, warden of the south marches in Hungary; later, governor of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban-al (bănˊăl; bāˊnāl), *adj.* [< M.E. *bannal*, common to all, in *bannal mill*, the feudal lord's mill which serfs were obliged to use < L.L. *bannalis*, used by serfs as ordered by proclamation < *bannum*, proclamation], commonplace; hackneyed; trite.

ba-nal-i-ty (bə-nălˊĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], a trite or trivial remark, idea, or the like.

ba-na-na (bə-năˊnə; bă-năˊnə), *n.* [Sp. and Port. < nat. name in Guinea], 1, a tropical, treelike herb of many varieties, growing about 20 feet high, and bearing a long, hanging cluster of sweet, pulpy fruit, extensively used as food; 2, the fruit of this plant.


BANANA AND FRUIT

ban-ca (băngˊkä), *n.* [Sp. < nat. *bangca*], a kind of canoe or boat used in the Philippine Islands.

[1]band (bănd), *n.* [< M.E. *band*, *bande* < O.Teut. source], 1, that which binds, fastens, or ties together; that which connects or holds in place; a bond; 2, a restraining or uniting influence; 3, a thin, flat, flexible strip used for binding; a hoop around an object for holding or supporting; a narrow strip of material used on an article of dress for trimming, as around a hat, or for finishing, as a neckband; 4, a stripe of contrasting color: *pl.* two linen strips hanging from the front of the neck, in clerical or academic dress: *Mech.*, a belt connecting wheels; driving belt:—*v.t.* to tie or mark with a band: **band saw**, an endless saw running on pulleys.

[2]band (bănd), *n.* [< Fr. *bande*, a company], 1, a company, as of soldiers, united by a common purpose; 2, a company of musicians, especially one playing on instruments that are particularly suited to the performance of military music, or music out of doors:—*v.t.* to unite into a troop, confederacy, etc.:—*v.i.* to unite; confederate: often with *together*.

band-age (bănˊdĭj), *n.* [Fr. < *bande*, a strip], 1, a strip of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds or the like; 2, a band used for binding, covering, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bandaged (-dĭjd), *p.pr.* bandaging], to dress, cover, or bind with a strip of any soft material.

ban-dan-na (băn-dănˊə), *n.* [< Port. < Hind. *bāndhnū*, a method of dyeing spotted cloth], a large, bright-colored, silk or cotton handkerchief, having a red or blue background with yellow or white dots or figures upon it. Also, **ban-danˊa**.

band-box (bănd'bŏksʺ), *n.* [[1]*band* + *box*], a light pasteboard box for holding hats.

ban-deau (bănˊdō'; bănˊdō), *n.* [*pl.* bandeaux (-dōzʹ)], [Fr. < O.F. *bandel*, dim. of *bande*, strip], a narrow band or fillet, as of ribbon, worn above the forehead or around the hair.

ban-de-role (bănˊdē-rōl), *n.* [Fr. < It. *banderola*, a little banner], 1, a small flag or streamer, as a pennant at the head of a lance or mast: also called *bannerol;* 2, a ribbonlike scroll, actual or pictured, or a carved band bearing an inscription. Also, **ban'de-rol**.

ban-di-coot (bănˊdĭ-kōōt), *n.* [< Telegu *pandikokku*, bandicoot], 1, a very large rat of India; 2, any of a family (*Peramelidæ*) of small, insectivorous and vegetarian Australian marsupials akin to the kangaroos.

ban-dit (bănˊdĭt), *n.* [*pl.* -dits (-dĭts); -ditti (-dĭtˊĭ)], [< It. *bandito*, bandit < p.p. of L.L. *bannire*, to banish], an outlaw; brigand; highwayman.

band-mas-ter (bănd'măsʹtĕr), *n.* [[2]*band* + *master*], the leader of a musical band

ban-dog (bănˊdôgʹ), *n.* [< M.E. *band dogge*, chained dog], a fierce dog, kept chained.

ban-do-leer (bănˊdō-lērʹ), *n.* [< Fr. *bandouillere* < It. *bandoliera*, a shoulder belt], a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder, with loops for holding cartridges. Also, **ban'do-lier'**.

ban-do-line (bănˊdō-lĭn), *n.* [source uncertain: prob. trade name], a perfumed ointment to make the hair glossy or to keep it in place.

ban-dore (bănˊdōrʹ; bănˊdōr), *n.* [< Sp. < L.L. *pandura* < Gk. *pandoura*, a three-stringed musical instrument], an ancient stringed musical instrument like a guitar.

[1]ban-dy (bănˊdĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -died (-dĭd), *p.pr.* -dying], [source uncertain], 1, to knock or toss to and fro, as a ball; 2, to give and take, exchange; as, to *bandy* words:—*v.i.* to give and take; contend.

[2]ban-dy (bănˊdĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [perh. < [1]**bandy**], 1, hockey; 2, a hockey stick.

[3]ban-dy (bănˊdĭ), *adj.* [perh. < Fr. *bandé*, bent], bent or bowed outward, as at the knees.

bane (bān), *n.* [< A.S. *bana*, death], 1, poison: obsolete except in ratsbane, henbane, etc.; 2, a cause of ruin or destruction; woe.—*adj.* **bane'ful.**—*adv.* **bane'ful-ly.**

bane-ber-ry (bānˊbĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-Iz)], [*bane* + *berry*], 1, any of a genus (*Actæa*) of European and North American plants with poisonous berries, black, red, or white, according to species: also called *cohosh;* 2, the berry.

[1]bang (băng), *v.t.* [orig. in 16th-cent. Eng. < O.N. *banga*, to hammer], 1, to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly; 2, to produce a loud sound by or from; as, to *bang* the door:—*v.i.* 1, to make a loud noise; 2, to thump violently:—*n.* 1, a heavy blow; whack; sound of a blow; 2, a loud, sudden noise; explosive sound:—*adv.* 1, all at once; abruptly; explosively; 2, with a violent blow.

[2]bang (băng), *v.t.* [< adv. *bang*], to cut straight across, as the hair over the forehead:—*n.*, usually *pl.*, a short fringe of hair over the forehead.

ban-gle (băngˊgl), *n.* [< Hind. *bangrī*, glass bracelet], 1, an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; 2, one of several slender bracelets worn together.

ban-ian (bănˊyən), *n.* [see **banyan**], 1, a Hindu trader belonging to a caste which eats no meat: also, *banyan;* 2, in British India, a loose undershirt: also, *banyan;* 3, one of the Indian fig trees, the branches of which send down roots that become new trunks preferably, *banyan* (which see for illus.).

ban-ish (bănˊĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *banir* < L.L. *bannire*, to banish], 1, to condemn to exile by authoritative decree; expel or drive away from a place; 2, to dispel from the mind.—*n.* **ban'ish-er.**

Syn. exile, expatriate, transport, expel, oust, ostracize. These words agree in the idea of putting out either by civil authority or by moral compulsion. To be *banished* is to be put out of a country, not necessarily one's own, by formal authority, and, sometimes, under definite directions as to where to go. Figuratively, we *banish* fears or haunting thoughts. To be *exiled* is to be driven out of one's own country, by authoritative decree, either for a definite time or forever. Figuratively, we *exile* ourselves through any long absence occasioned as by pleasure or devotion to a cause. One may be *expatriated* only from his own country; he may be forced out, or he may *expatriate* himself by renouncing the citizenship of one country to take that of another. Convicts compelled to leave their own land for a designated colony are said to be *transported*. To *expel* is to cast out by force or dismiss by compulsion; a traitor may be *expelled* from his country, or a rowdy from a club; the idea of disgrace accompanies expulsion. To *ostracize* is to put under a social ban; one *ostracized* is shunned and ignored.

ban-ish-ment (bănˊĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of banishing; 2, expulsion; 3, exile.

ban-is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [corr. of *baluster*], a baluster: *pl.* a balustrade of a staircase.

ban-jo (băn'jō), *n.* [*pl.* banjos (-jōz)], [negro form of *banjore*, corr. of *bandore*, q. v.], a stringed musical instrument somewhat like a guitar, having a long neck, and a body like a tambourine.—*n.* **ban'jo-ist.**

[1]bank (băngk), *n.* [<M.E. *banke*<O.N. *bakki*, a river bank], **1,** a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; **2,** a steep slope; **3,** the land at the edge or margin of a river or watercourse; **4,** an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river; a shoal; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland; **5,** a moundlike formation, as of snow, massed clouds, etc.:—*v.t.* **1,** to defend or fortify with a bank; **2,** to pile or heap up; **3,** to cover (a fire) with ashes or packed coal, to prevent rapid burning; **4,** to incline (an airplane) laterally, as in turning to left or right: **right bank,** to turn (an airplane) to the right, with the right wing down.

[2]bank (băngk), *n.* [<O.F. *banc*<O.Teut. source], **1,** a rowers' bench or a row of oars, as in a medieval galley; **2,** a row or rank, especially of organ keys.

[3]bank (băngk), *n.* [<Fr. *banque*<It. *banca*, a money changer's bench or table<O.Teut. source], **1,** an institution which deals in money and credit, where money may be deposited for safe-keeping; **2,** the office of a banking company; **3,** in gambling, the fund of the dealer; **4,** a reserve, as in dominoes, from which players may draw; a pool:—*v.t.* to place (money) in a bank:—*v.i.* **1,** to have an account with a bank; **2,** to conduct a banking business; **3,** in gambling, to hold the funds: *Colloq.*, to rely: with *on*.

bank-a-ble (băngk'ā-bl), *adj.* [see **[3]bank**], acceptable at a bank.

bank bill **1,** a bank note, payable on demand, used as money: chiefly in the United States; **2,** a banker's draft or bill of exchange.

bank book a depositor's pass book, in which charges and deposits are recorded.

bank dis-count a deduction from the principal of a loan, amounting to the interest charge upon it up until the time due, made in favor of one who gives value for it before it is due.

bank draft a bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another bank.

[1]bank-er (băngk'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]bank**], a ship used in cod fishing on the Newfoundland banks.

[2]bank-er (băngk'ẽr), *n.* [see **[3]bank**], **1,** a person or corporation engaged in the business of borrowing, lending, exchanging, issuing, or caring for money; **2,** in gambling, the keeper of the funds.

bank-ing (băngk'ĭng), *n.* the business of borrowing, lending, exchanging, or caring for money.

bank note a promissory note issued by a legally authorized bank, payable to bearer on demand, and current as money.

bank-rupt (băngk'rŭpt), *n.* [<It. *banca*, bank +*rotta*, broken<Lat. *rupta*, broken], **1,** one legally adjudged unable to pay his debts, and liable to, or under legal procedure for, insolvency; **2,** one unable to pay his debts; one without money or credit:—*adj.* **1,** liable to, or under legal procedure for, insolvency; unable to pay debts; **2,** depleted; exhausted; **3,** utterly deprived or bereft, as of hope:—*v.t.* **1,** to make insolvent; **2,** to impoverish.

bank-rupt-cy (băngk'rŭpt-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1,** legal insolvency; inability to pay debts; **2,** utter lack, as of pride, strength, or hope.

ban-ner (băn'ẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *baniere*<L.L. *bandum*, standard<Goth. *bandwa*, a sign], a cloth bearing a design, attached to a staff, and used as a standard by a person of rank; hence, any flag, ensign, or symbol:—*adj.* leading; foremost; hence, conspicuously good.

[1]ban-ner-et (băn"ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [dim. of *banner*], a small banner. Also, **ban"ner-ette'.**

[2]ban-ner-et (băn'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *baneret*, bannered<*baniere*, banner], **1,** a knight permitted to carry a banner when leading his vassals; **2,** one knighted for bravery on the field of battle.

ban-ner-ol (băn'ẽr-ōl), *n.* [see **banderole**], a small flag or streamer. Also, **ban'de-role.**

ban-nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* [Sc.<A.S. *bannuc*<Gael. *bannach*, a cake], a thick, usually unleavened, cake of meal, baked on a hot stone or griddle.

banns (bănz), *n.pl.* [see **[1]ban**], notice in church of a proposed marriage. Also, **bans.**

ban-quet (băng'kwĕt), *n.* [Fr.=a feast; orig. dim. of *banc*, bench], an elaborate or costly feast or sumptuous entertainment:—*v.t.* to feast or regale, as guests:—*v.i.* to feast oneself.

ban-quette (băng-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr.<It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*, bench], a level bank or platform behind a parapet or earthwork, for soldiers to fire from (for illus. see *intrenchment, rampart*).

Ban-quo (băng'kō; -kwō), *n.* [Sc.], in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave Scottish noble, who haunts his slayer, Macbeth.

ban-shee (băn'shē), *n.* [<Ir. *bean sīdhe*<O.Ir. *ben sīde*, fairy woman], in Ireland and some parts of Scotland, a spirit whose wailing was believed to foretell death. Also, **ban'shie.**

ban-tam (băn'tăm), *n.* [<*Bantam* in Java, place of probable origin], a domestic fowl of any of numerous small breeds.

ban-ter (băn'tẽr), *n.* [17th-century slang], good-natured pleasantry or teasing:—*v.t.* to attack jestingly; make fun of good-humoredly.—*n.* **ban'ter-er.**—*adv.* **ban'ter-ing-ly.**

Syn., *n.* badinage, persiflage, raillery, irony, derision.

bant-ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* [<Ger. *bänkling*, bastard (bench-begotten)<*bank*, bench; or dim. of *band*, wrapping], a young child; a brat.

Ban-tu (băn'tōō), *n.* [<nat. word=people], a member of any of a large group of native tribes of southern and central Africa: **Bantu languages,** a family of aboriginal languages of this region.

ban-yan (bă'n'yă'n), *n.* [<Port. *banian*<Arab. *banyan*<Hind. *banya*, trader], **1,** a Hindu trader: usually, *banian;* **2,** in British India, an undershirt: usually, *banian;* **3,** one of the East Indian fig-bearing trees, the branches of which send out aërial roots that grow down to the ground and form new trunks: called *banyan tree* because the space beneath one tree was used by merchants as a market place: also, *banian.*

BANYAN TREE

ban-za-i (băn'zä'ĭ), *interj.* [Jap.=10,000 years], in Japan, hurrah! live forever! a battle cry and salutation to the emperor.

ba-o-bab (bā'ō-băb; bä'ō-), *n.* [nat. name], an African tree with a very thick trunk, yielding an edible, gourdlike fruit called *monkey bread.*

BAOBAB

bap-tism (băp'tĭzm), *n.* [see **baptize**], **1,** the sacrament of immersion or sprinkling with water, symbolizing the washing away of sin, and admitting to membership in some Christian churches; **2,** an initial experience or ordeal which purifies or tests.—*adj.* **bap-tis'mal.**—*adv.* **bap-tis'mal-ly.**

Bap-tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* **1,** originally, one who administered baptism; as, John the *Baptist;* **2,** one of that denomination which believes that Christians should receive baptism only as adults, after a public declaration of faith, and by immersion rather than sprinkling:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, this denomination.—*abbr.* **Bapt.**

bap-tis-ter-y (băp'tĭs-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a building or part of a church in which baptism is performed. Also, **bap'tis-try.**

bap-tize (băp-tīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd'), *p.pr.* -tizing], [<Gk. *baptizein*, to dip in water], **1,** to sprinkle or pour water on, or immerse in water, as a religious rite, symbolic of cleansing, especially in admitting to a Christian church; **2,** to purify; **3,** to christen; name.—*n.* **bap-tiz'er.**

[1]bar (bär), *n.* [<O.F. *barre*<L.L. *barra*, bar; source uncertain], **1,** a rigid piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; **2,** a quantity contained in such a shape; as, a *bar* of chocolate; **3,** a rail; a barrier; anything which impedes or obstructs; **4,** a bank of sand, gravel, etc.

obstructing navigation; **5**, in a court of law, the division between the bench, occupied by the judge, and the rest of the court room; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial or sentence; **6**, the body of persons in a community, state, or nation authorized to appear in court to try cases; lawyers as a class, as distinct from judges, called the *bench*; **7**, any tribunal, as that of public opinion; **8**, a counter where liquor is sold as a beverage, or a room containing such a counter; **9**, a band; stripe; **10**, the open space between a horse's teeth where the bit fits: *Mus.*, **1**, one of the upright lines drawn through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time, and, when doubled (*double bar*), indicating the end of a piece or movement, or a change of key or of time signature (see page 1170); **2**, loosely, the space and notes between two such lines; a measure; *Law*, an obstacle to the enforcement of a right of action; *Her.*, a narrow strip, horizontal on the field: **bar sinister**, popularly, a mark of illegitimate birth: probably from confusion with *bend sinister* (see ²*bend*):—*prep.* but; except: mainly in the expression *bar none*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* barred (bärd), *p.pr.* barring], **1**, to fasten with a bar; **2**, to hinder; obstruct; prevent; **3**, to exclude, as from consideration; **4**, to close; prohibit; **5**, to mark with bars.

²bar (bär), *n.* [< Gk. *baros*, weight], *Phys.*, a unit of pressure, equal to one dyne (or, as sometimes used, to 1,000,000 dynes) per square centimeter.

bar. *abbr.* **1**, barometer: used with reports of atmospheric pressure; **2**, barrel (usually, **bbl.**).

Bar-ab-bas (bə-răb'ăs; bär-ăb'ăs), *n.* [Aram. = son of his father], *Bib.*, at the trial of Jesus before Pilate, a robber who, instead of Jesus, was freed at the demand of the people (Matt.27:16–21).

Ba-rac-a (bə-răk'ə), *n.* [< Heb. *berachah*, blessing], an international and interdenominational organization of young men's Bible classes.

Ba-rak (bā'răk; bär'ăk), *n.* [Heb. = lightning], *Bib.*, a Hebrew captain who, directed by Deborah, defeated Sisera (Judg. 4–5).

¹barb (bärb), *n.* [< Lat. *barba*, beard], **1**, that which resembles a beard at the mouth of animals; **2**, the sharp point extending backward on an arrow, fishhook, etc.; **3**, any similar sharp projection; **4**, a linen throat covering, as for a nun: *Bot.*, a short, stiff hair or bristle, generally bent or turned back; *Ornith.*, one of the branches from the shaft of a feather (see *feather*, illus.):—*v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

²barb (bärb), *n.* [< Fr. *barbe*, Barbary horse < *Barbarie*, Barbary], **1**, a horse of a swift and hardy breed brought originally by the Moors to Spain; **2**, one of a breed of pigeons having a short beak.

bar-ba-ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ən), *n.* [< Gk. *barbaros*, foreign], **1**, in old Greek and Roman use, a foreigner; hence, a person not of one's nation, language, or customs; **2**, a man in a rude state, but above that of the savage; **3**, an uncultured person:—*adj.* rude; uncivilized.—*n.* **bar-ba'ri-an-ism.**

bar-bar-ic (bär-băr'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, relating to, or like, barbarians; **2**, roughly gorgeous; picturesquely magnificent; as, *barbaric* splendor.

bar-ba-rism (bär'bə-rĭzm), *n.* **1**, an uncivilized condition; rudeness; ignorance of art and literature; **2**, a word or expression not in good use.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **bar'bar-ize.**—*n.* **bar"bar-i-za'tion.**

bar-bar-i-ty (bär-băr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, brutal or inhuman conduct; barbarousness; **2**, in art, a violation of good taste.

bar-ba-rous (bär'bə-rŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, an uncivilized person; rude; uncultured; **2**, cruel; inhuman; **3**, of language, unpolished; unidiomatic; harsh in sound; **4**, foreign in nationality, speech, or customs: thus especially in classical use.—*adv.* **bar'ba-rous-ly.**—*n.* **bar'ba-rous-ness.**

Syn. uncouth, brutal, savage, harsh. (See inhuman.)

bar-bate (bär'bāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *barba*, beard], bearded: *Bot.*, having hairs or hairy tufts.

bar-be-cue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* [< Sp. < Haitian *barbacoa*, a framework of posts], **1**, the carcass of an ox, pig, etc., roasted whole; **2**, an out-of-door feast at which animals are roasted whole; **3**, a platform for drying coffee beans:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cued (-kūd), *p.pr.* -cuing], **1**, to dress and roast whole, as an ox; **2**, to split open and roast, as a fowl. Also, **bar'ba-cue.**

¹barbed (bärbd), *adj.* [see **¹barb**], having a sharp point or points turned back: **barbed wire**, twisted wire with sharp, thornlike projections.

²barbed (bärbd; bär'bĕd), *adj.* [corr. of *barded*, < Sp. *albarda* < Arab. *al*, the + *barda'ah*, packsaddle], wearing defensive armor; accoutered; barded: said of a horse (see colored illus. under *arms*).

bar-bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* [< L.L. *barbellus*, dim. of Lat. *barba*, beard], *Zoöl.*, **1**, one of the thread-like, soft processes or filaments hanging from the lips or nostrils of certain fishes, as the catfish; **2**, a large, European fresh-water fish having such appendages.

bar-bel-late (bär'bĕ-lāt; bär-bĕl'āt), *adj.* *Bot.*, finely barbed; studded with bristles.

bar-ber (bär'bĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *barba*, beard], one whose business is shaving, haircutting, and hairdressing:—*v.t.* to shave; cut the hair or beard of.

bar-ber-ry (bär'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [< L.L. *berberis*, barberry], **1**, any of several prickly shrubs (genus *Berberis*) bearing berries which turn red in the fall: often used as a hedge; **2**, its fruit.

bar-bet (bär'bĕt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *barbatus*, bearded], any of certain tropical birds having large, stout bills with tufts of bristles at the base.

bar-bette (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [O.F. fem. dim. of *barbe*, beard], *Fortif.*, a platform from which to fire cannon over a parapet; *Nav.*, an armored structure protecting the bases of guns or turrets.

bar-bi-can (bär'bĭ-kăn), *n.* [< Fr. *barbacane*: source uncertain], a tower or other outpost which defends the entrance to a castle or city.

bar-bi-cel (bär'bĭ-sĕl), *n.* [< L.L. dim. of Lat. *barba*, beard], a tiny projection on a barbule.

bar-bule (bär'būl), *n.* [< Lat. *barbula*, a little beard], **1**, a tiny barb or beard; **2**, one of the fringe of tiny filaments on a barb of a feather.

bar-ca-role (bär'kə-rōl), *n.* [< It. *barcaruola*, boat song < *barca*, boat], a simple, popular song sung by Venetian gondoliers. Also, **bar'ca-rolle.**

¹bard (bärd), *n.* [Gael. = poet], **1**, an ancient poet and singer; a minstrel; **2**, any poet.—*adj.* **bard'ic.**

²bard (bärd), *n.* [< Fr. *barde*, armor of a horse], formerly, a horse's armor: *pl.* **1**, the armor and bright trappings of a horse in a medieval tournament (for colored illus. see *arms*); **2**, plate armor for a man:—*v.t.* to fit out (a horse) with bards. Also, **barde.**

¹bare (bâr), *adj.* [< A.S. *bær*, bare], **1**, uncovered; undressed; naked; **2**, having the head uncovered; **3**, unconcealed; apparent; **4**, unadorned; plain; **5**, unfurnished; scantily provided with ordinary necessities; poor; **6**, threadbare; **7**, mere; scant; as, *bare* justice:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bared (bârd), *p.pr.* baring], to lay bare; uncover; expose; reveal.—*n.* **bare'ness.**

²bare (bâr), archaic form of the past tense of ²*bear*, which see.

bare-back (bâr'băk"), *adj.* and *adv.* [¹*bare* + ¹*back*], on a horse without a saddle; as, a *bare-back* rider; to ride *bareback*.—*adj.* **bare'backed".**

bare-bone (bâr'bōn"), *n.* [¹*bare* + *bone*], a very thin person. Also, **bare'bones"** (-bōnz").

bare-faced (bâr'fāst"), *adj.* [¹*bare* + *face*], **1**, without concealment; undisguised; **2**, shameless; impudent.—*adv.* **bare'faced"ly.**—*n.* **bare'faced"ness.**

bare-foot (bâr'fo͝ot), *adj.* and *adv.* [¹*bare* + *foot*], with the feet bare.—*adj.* **bare'foot-ed.**

***ba-rége** (bà"rāzh'), *n.* [Fr. < *Barèges*, where first made], a thin, silky, dress material.

bare-head-ed (bâr'hĕd"ĕd), *adj.* [¹*bare* + *head*], having the head uncovered.

bare-leg-ged (bâr'lĕg"ĕd; -lĕgd"), *adj.* [¹*bare* + *leg*], with the legs uncovered.

bare-ly (bâr'lĭ), *adv.* [see ¹**bare**], **1**, scarcely; hardly; **2**, nakedly; **3**, openly; **4**, merely.

bare-sark (bâr'särk), *n.* [mod. form, colned from O.N. *berserkr*, as if = ¹*bare* + *sark*, shirt], **1**, a savage heathen warrior of old Scandinavia; **2**, one given to fits of wild violence. See **ber'serk**, *Pfd. S.*

bar-gain (bär'gĕn; -gĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *bargaigner* < L.L. *barcaniare*, to haggle], **1**, an agreement on the terms of a transaction; **2**, the terms agreed upon; a compact; **3**, that which is bought, sold, or offered at a low price; the result, good or bad, of buying or acquiring under these terms:—*v.i.* to make an agreement; haggle; stipulate:—*v.t.* to part with, or transfer, for a consideration.—*n.* **bar'gain-er.**

Syn., *n.* trade, deal, transaction. (See contract.)

barge (bärj), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *barque* < Lat. *barca*, boat], **1**, a capacious, flat-bottomed vessel, used in loading and unloading ships, and for carrying freight on rivers and canals; **2**, a pleasure boat: *Nav.*, a large double-banked boat of a warship, used by a flag officer: *U. S. Colloq.*, a coach or omnibus.—*n.* **barge'man.**

barge-board (bärj'bōrd"), *n.* [*barge-* (prob. < L.L. *bargus*, a kind of gallows) + *board*], a board like a wide molding, placed on a gable end along the overhang of a roof (see *frame house*, illus.).

bar-ghest (bär'gĕst), *n.* [prob. < Ger. *berg geist*, mountain spirit], in northern England, a dog-shaped goblin, supposed to bring death or ill luck.

¹bar-ic (bär'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *baros*, weight], of or pertaining to weight, especially the weight of air.

ba-ril-la (bə-rĭl'ə), *n.* [Sp. = impure soda], **1**, any of several European species of saltwort, growing near the sea, from which soda ash is obtained

by burning, 2, impure sodium carbonate produced by leaching the ashes of these plants: used in the manufacture of glass and soap; 3, impure soda obtained by burning kelp or any seashore plant

ba-rite (bā'rīt), *n.* [*bar(ium)* + *-ite*], *Chem.*, barium sulphate, a heavy, white, crystalline mineral, used in paints: also called *barytes* and *heavy spar.*

bar-i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [see **baritone**], *Mus.*, 1, a male voice between tenor and bass; 2, a person having such a voice; *Gk. Gram.*, a word not accented on the last syllable:—*adj. Mus.*, having a range between tenor and bass. See **bar'y-tone**, *Pfd. S.*

ba-ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm; băr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *barus*, heavy], *Chem.*, a soft, silver-gray, metallic element [symbol Ba], of the alkaline-earth group, the salts of which color flame green, and hence are used in fireworks: obtained by decomposing its chloride by an electric current: **barium sulphate**, *Chem.*, barite (which see).—*adj.* **²bar'ic.**

¹bark (bärk), *n.* [Scand. = rind], the outer covering of the trunk, branches, stems, etc., of trees and other woody plants (see *exogen*, illus.):—*v.t.* 1, to strip the bark or a similar covering from; especially, to girdle (a tree); 2, to scrape the skin from; 3, to inclose with or as with bark; encrust; 4, to tan by means of an infusion of bark.

²bark (bärk), *n.* [< A.S. *beorcan*, to bark], the sound or cry made by a dog, or a sound resembling it:—*v.i.* to utter a bark, as a dog.

³bark (bärk), *n.* [< Fr. *barque* < Sp. or It. *barca* < Lat. *barca*, a ship's boat], *Naut.*, a small three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore-and-aft-rigged (for illus. see *ship*); *Poet.*, any small ship. Also, **barque.**

bar-keep-er (bär'kēp'ẽr), *n.* [*bar* + *keep*], one who serves liquors sold at a bar.

bark-en-tine (bär'kĕn-tēn), *n.* [see **³bark**], *Naut.*, a three-masted vessel, with the foremast square-rigged and the mainmast and mizzenmast fore-and-aft-rigged (for illus. see *ship*) Also, **bark'an-tine; bar'quen-tine.**

bark-er (bär'kẽr), *n.* [see **²bark**], 1, one who or that which barks like a dog; 2, one who attracts patronage by crying loudly before a store or show.

bar-ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [< A.S. *bærlic*, barley], 1, a grain used as a food and in the manufacture of malt liquors; 2, the plant which yields the grain.

bar-ley-corn (bär'lĭ-kôrn'), *n.* [*barley* + **¹corn**], a grain of barley: **John Barleycorn**, a personification, often humorous, of strong drink.

bar-low (bär'lō), *n.* [name of maker], a large pocket-knife with one blade. also called *barlow knife.*

barm (bärm), *n.* [< A.S. *beorma*, yeast], the foam rising upon malt liquors when fermenting: used as leaven; yeast.—*adj.* **barm'y.**

bar-maid (bär'mād'), *n.* [*bar* + *maid*], in England, a girl or woman who serves food and drink in the liquor room of an inn or tavern.

Bar-me-cide (bär'mē-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *Barmecidae*, name of a wealthy Persian family], 1, a wealthy Persian who, in the "Arabian Nights," invited a beggar to dine with him and then served him only imaginary food; 2, hence, a giver of unreal or disappointing benefits:—*adj.* unreal; sham: **Barmecide feast**, a false appearance of plenty.

barn (bärn), *n.* [< A.S. *berern* < *bere*, barley + *ærn*, closed place], a farm building for housing produce, implements, or live stock; any similar building.

Bar-na-bas (bär'nā-bās), *n.* [Aram. = son of prophecy], *Bib.*, a Levite of Cyprus, who accompanied Paul on his first missionary journey.

bar-na-cle (bär'nā-kl), *n.* [< M.E. *bernake*: source uncertain], 1, any of several marine crustaceans (order *Cirripedia*) living in white shells and attaching themselves to rocks, logs, etc. (see *Crustacea*, illus.); 2, hence, a persistent follower or hanger-on; 3, a barnacle goose: **barnacle goose**, a large European wild goose (*Branta leucopsis*) of the far north: also called *bernicle, bernicle goose.*

bar-na-cles (bär'nā-klz), *n.pl.* [< M.E. *bernak* < O.F. *bernac*, a kind of bit], pincers placed on a horse's nose to keep him quiet while being shod: *Slang*, spectacles.

Barn-burn-er (bärn'bûr'nẽr), *n.* [*barn* + *burn*], *U. S. Hist.*, a radical reform Democrat of about 1850: opposite of *Hunker*: from the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.

barn owl any of a widely distributed family (*Aluconidæ*) of grayish brown and white owls, often living in barns (for colored illus. see *bird*).

barn-storm-er (bärn'stôr'mẽr), *n.* [*barn* + *storm*], 1, a strolling player, an actor on a country itinerary; 2, any second-rate actor: *Aëro.*, an aviator who flies independently of a fixed route.

barn-yard (bärn'yärd'), *n.* [*barn* + **²yard**], an inclosure about or before a barn.

bar-o-gram (băr'ō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *baros*, weight + *gramma*, a thing written], the record of atmospheric pressure made by a barograph.

bar-o-graph (băr'ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *baros*, weight + *graphein*, to write], an automatic instrument for recording atmospheric pressure.

ba-rom-e-ter (bă-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *baros*, weight + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, consisting in simple form either of a tube containing a column of mercury or of a metal diaphragm controlling a moving pointer: used for studying the weather, for measuring altitudes, etc.—*adj.* **bar'o-met'ric; bar'o-met'ri-cal.** —*adv.* **bar'-o-met'ri-cal-ly.**

ANEROID BAROMETER

TUBE BAROMETER

ba-rom-e-try (bă-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* the science of measuring atmospheric pressure with a barometer.

bar-on (băr'ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *barun* < L.L. *baro*, man], 1, *Eng. Hist.*, one who held an estate directly from the king; 2, in Great Britain and other countries, a noble of the lowest rank within the nobility; 3, the rank of a baron.—*n.fem.* **bar'on-ess.**

bar-on-age (băr'ŭn-āj), *n.* 1, formerly, the whole body of British peers; 2, now, the body of barons, or peers of the lowest rank; 3, the rank or title of a baron; 4, a register of the peers.

bar-on-et (băr'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* 1, a degree of honor between *baron* and *knight*: the lowest hereditary degree; 2, a person holding this degree: not of the nobility, but addressed as *Sir.*—*abbr.* **Bart.**—*n.* **bar'on-et-cy.**

bar-on-et-age (băr'ŭn-ĕt-āj), *n.* 1, the condition, title, or rank of a baronet; 2, baronets collectively; 3, an annotated register of baronets.

bar-o-ny (băr'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], the rank or domain of a baron.—*adj.* **ba-ro'ni-al.**

ba-roque (bă-rōk'), *adj.* [Fr. < Port. *barroco* and Sp. *barrueco*, a rough pearl], 1, of odd or irregular shape: used especially of a kind of pearl; 2, fantastic or grotesque; 3, specifically, designating a type of ornate and extravagant architecture of the 18th century; rococo (see *rococo*, illus.).

bar-o-scope (băr'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *baros*, weight + *skopein*, to observe], an instrument for showing changes in atmospheric pressure; a weatherglass.—*adj.* **bar'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk).

ba-rouche (bă-rōōsh'), *n.* [< Ger. *barutsche* < It. *baroccio* < Lat. *birotus* < *bis*, twice + *rota*, wheel], a carriage with a driver's seat in front and two seats facing each other behind, with a collapsible top.

barque (bärk), *n.* [see **³bark**], *Naut.*, a small three-masted vessel. See **³bark**, *Pfd. S.*

bar-quen-tine (bär'kĕn-tēn), *n.* a three-masted vessel. See **bark'en-tine**, *Pfd. S.*

bar-rack (băr'ăk), *n.* [< Fr. *baraque* < It. *baracca* or Sp. *barraca*, a soldier's tent < L.L. *barra*, bar], a large structure or a row of buildings for lodging soldiers or often any company of men, as workmen: in *pl.*, sometimes erroneously used as *sing.*

bar-ra-coon (băr"ă-kōōn'), *n.* a barrack for temporarily confining slaves or convicts.

bar-ra-cu-da (băr"ă-kōō'dă), *n.* [prob. W.Ind.], any of a genus (*Sphyræna*) of large, voracious, pikelike fishes of warm seas, one large species, the great barracuda, being as ferocious as a shark.

bar-rage (bă'răj), *n.* [Fr. < *barre*, bar], a dam or bar constructed in a stream or river, to increase its depth or to divert the water for irrigation: *Mil.*, (bă'rázh'; bär'äj), a volley of missiles, as a curtain of bursting shells, fired so as to fall in a line in front of advancing troops in order to protect them from attack.

bar-ra-try (băr'ă-trĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *baraterie* < *barat*, fraud], *Law*, 1, the commission by a ship's master or mariner of an unlawful act directly injurious to the owner of ship or cargo; 2, the act of exciting quarrels in suits at law or otherwise; 3, the practice of fomenting lawsuits.—*adj.* **bar'ra-trous.**—*n.* **bar'ra-tor; bar'ra-ter.**

bar-rel (băr'ĕl), *n.* [< Fr. *baril*, barrel], 1, a cylindrical, bulging cask or vessel, usually of wood, greater in length than in diameter, and having

flat ends or heads; **2**, the quantity which such a receiver should contain, varying with the commodity: in U. S. standard liquid measure, 31½ gallons; in dry measure, 196 pounds, as of flour, 200 pounds, as of pork, fish, etc., 350 pounds, as of sugar, etc.; **3**, anything cylindrical and bulging in shape; a drum or cylinder; **4**, the metal tube of a gun (see *gun*, ²*rifle*, illus.); **5**, the hollow shaft of a feather (see *feather*, illus.): **barrel organ**, a portable musical instrument in which a cylinder, as it turns, admits air into pipes tuned like organ pipes: **barrel roll**, *Aëro.*, a maneuver in which the airplane while moving steadily forward makes one or more complete revolutions about its longitudinal axis: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -reled or -relled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -reling or -relling], to put or pack in a barrel.

bar-ren (băr'ĕn), *adj.* [< O.F. *baraigne*, barren], **1**, not bearing, or unable to bear, children or young; sterile; **2**, not producing fruit; unproductive: said of a plant; **3**, not producing vegetation; not fertile: said of land; **4**, profitless; empty; **5**, dull in mind; stupid:—*n.*, usually *pl.*, a sandy, wooded tract. —*adv.* **bar'ren-ly.**—*n.* **bar'ren-ness.**

bar-ri-cade (băr"ĭ-kād'), *n.* [< Sp. *barricada*, barricade < *barrica*, barrel: because often made of barrels or the like], **1**, a fort made in haste of such materials as are nearest at hand, and serving to obstruct an enemy, or shield a besieged party; **2**, any bar or obstruction:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -caded, *p.pr.* -cading], to obstruct or stop up; fortify or inclose by a barrier. Also, *n.* and *v.* **bar"ri-ca'do** (-kā'dō).

Syn., *n.* bulwark, barrier, fortification, rampart.

bar-ri-er (băr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *barriere* < L.L. *barra*, a bar], **1**, any agency or obstacle that obstructs progress, approach, or attack; **2**, a fence or wall to shut out trespassers; **3**, a limit or boundary: *Mil.*, a stockade or a fortress on the frontier: **barrier beach**, a bar of sand or gravel, parallel to a coast: **barrier reef**, a coral reef skirting an island or coast.

Syn. bar, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.—*Ant.* opening, access, aid, assistance.

bar-ring (băr'ĭng), *prep.* [see ¹**bar**], excepting; leaving out; as, *barring* mishap, we shall go.

***bar-ri-o** (băr'rē-ō), *n.* [Sp.], in Spanish-speaking countries, a political ward; also, a village or district outside a city but under its jurisdiction.

bar-ris-ter (băr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* in England, a lawyer who practices in the superior courts; an attorney: distinguished from *solicitor*, who prepares, but does not argue, the case.

bar-room (băr'rōōm"), *n.* [¹*bar*+*room*], a room in which liquors are sold over a counter.

¹bar-row (băr'ō), *n.* [< M.E. *barewe* < O.Teut. source], a shallow, boxlike receptacle with carrying bars, or with a wheel at one end and shafts at the other, for wheeling or carrying goods.

²bar-row (băr'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *beorg*, a hill], **1**, a funeral mound; heap; **2**, an animal's burrow.

³bar-row (băr'ō), *n.* [< A. S. *bearh*, barrow], a male hog castrated before it reaches maturity.

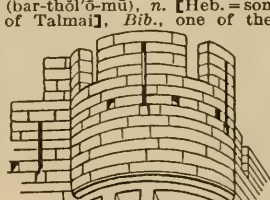
Bart. *abbr.* baronet: an English title, used following a name (also, **Bt.**).

bar-tend-er (bär'tĕn"dẽr), *n.* [¹*bar*+²*tend*], one who serves liquors over a counter or bar.

bar-ter (bär'tẽr), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *barat*, fraud], **1**, trade or exchange of a commodity for another commodity, instead of for money payment: distinguished from purchase and sale; **2**, a trade so effected:—*v.t.* to hand over, as property, in exchange (for another commodity, not money): often with *away*: —*v.i.* to engage in barter.—*n.* **bar'ter-er.**

Syn., *v.* traffic, exchange. (See trade.)

Bar-thol-o-mew (bar-thŏl'ō-mū), *n.* [Heb. = son of Talmai], *Bib.*, one of the twelve apostles, whose feast is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on August 24: **Massacre of Saint Bartholomew**, the massacre of the French Huguenots, at the instigation of Catherine de Medici, begun on August 24, 1572.



BARTIZAN

Bar-ti-mæ-us (bär"tĭ-mē'ŭs), *n.* [Heb. = son of Timæus], *Bib.*, a beggar whose sight Jesus restored (Mark 10:46–52). Also, **Bar"ti-me'us.**

bar-ti-zan (bär'tĭ-zăn; bär"tĭ-zăn'), *n.* [introduced by Sir Walter Scott, prob. < *bertisene*, corr. of *bratticing*, a wooden parapet], an overhanging turret, usually with loopholes, for lookout or defense.

Bart-lett (bärt'lĕt), *n.* [< Enoch *Bartlett*, first Am. distributor], a variety of large, juicy pear.

Ba-ruch (bā'rŭk; băr'ŭk), *n.* [Heb. = blessed], *Bib.*, **1**, the scribe and friend of Jeremiah; **2**, a book by Baruch in the Old Testament Apocrypha.

ba-ry-ta (bȧ-rī'tȧ), *n.* [see **barytes**], *Chem.*, barium monoxide, a heavy, gray, alkaline earth, combining readily with water, and uniting with acids to form poisonous salts.—*adj.* **ba-ryt'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk).

ba-ry-tes (bȧ-rī'tēz), *n.* [< Gk. *barutēs*, weight], *Chem.*, barium sulphate, a heavy, white mineral used as a filler for paints and in compounding rubber: also called *barite; heavy spar.*

bar-y-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *adj.* [< Fr. *baryton* < Gk. *barus*, heavy, deep + *tonos*, tone], *Mus.*, designating a male voice intermediate between bass and tenor (for range see *music*): *Gk. Gram.*, without accent on the final syllable:—*n. Mus.*, **1**, a barytone voice; **2**, a person with such a voice; *Gk. Gram.*, a word not accented on the last syllable. Also, **bar'i-tone.**

ba-salt (bȧ-sôlt'; bās'ôlt), *n.* [< Lat. *basaltes*, a kind of marble], any of a group of dark, heavy rocks of volcanic origin, composed chiefly of feldspar, pyroxene, and olivine, often of columnar structure: usually of hard, fine-grained texture.—*adj.* **ba-salt'ic.**

bas-cule (bās'kūl), *n.* [Fr. < *bacule*, seesaw], *Mech.*, an apparatus in which one end balances the other; a counterpoised lever: **bascule bridge**, a counterpoised drawbridge (for illus. see *bridge*).

¹base (bās), *n.* [< Gk. *basis*, standing place], **1**, the part of a thing on which it rests; **2**, a principal or fundamental ingredient of anything; **3**, figuratively, an essential element; **4**, the line or point from which an operation starts, as in surveying; **5**, in some games, a station or goal: *Chem.*, an alkali; a substance which combines with an acid to form a salt; the hydroxide of a positive or metallic element, such as sodium hydroxide; *Gram.*, a stem; a word or part of a word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added to form derivatives; *Geom.*, the line or surface upon which a plane or a solid figure is supposed to stand; *Math.*, in logarithms, the number which, when raised to the power indicated by the logarithm, will yield a given number; as, since $10^3 = 1000$, the logarithm of 1000 to the *base* 10 is 3; *Mil.* and *Nar.*, a secure or fortified location used as a starting point for operations, for storage of supplies, etc.; *Biol.*, the part of an organ at which it connects with another more central organ; *Arch.*, the lowest unit of a wall, column, pedestal, etc. (see *column*, illus.): **base hit**, in baseball, a hit by which the batsman reaches first base without error by an opponent, and without forcing a base runner: **base level**, *Geol.*, the lowest level to which a given area can be reduced by erosion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* based (bāst), *p.pr.* basing], **1**, to deduce or justify, as a statement or conclusion: with *on* or *upon*; **2**, to lay a foundation for; establish upon a foundation.—*adj.* **base'less.**—*adj.* **bas'al.**

Syn., *n.* support, basis, foundation, groundwork.

²base (bās), *adj.* [< Fr. *bas*, low], **1**, worthless; inferior; **2**, alloyed: said of coins; **3**, ignoble; morally low; **4**, deep or grave in sound: commonly, *bass;* **5**, not classical: *Archaic*, **1**, of lowly birth; **2**, not high; short; **3**, born out of wedlock; illegitimate.—*adv.* **base'ly.**—*n.* **base'ness.**

Syn. vile, mean, servile, dishonorable, despicable.

base-ball (bās'bôl'), *n.* [¹*base*+²*ball*], **1**, a ball game, popular in the United States, played with bat and ball by nine players on a side, on a field with four stations or *bases*, at the corners of a square called the *diamond;* **2**, the ball used in this game.

base-board (bās'bōrd"), *n.* [¹*base*+*board*], a wide molding on the lower part of the wall of a room, touching the floor (see *surbase*, illus.).

base-born (bās'bôrn"), *adj.* [*base*+*born*], **1**, of low parentage; plebeian; **2**, illegitimate.

base-man (bās'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [¹*base* +*man*], in baseball, a player stationed at the first, second, or third base. Also, **base man.**

base-ment (bās'mĕnt), *n.* [see ¹**base**], the lowest story of a building, beneath the main floor; sometimes, the ground floor: *Arch.*, the under structure or foundation of a building.

bash (bȧsh), *v.t.* [prob. imit.], *Dial.*, to strike forcibly; smash in:—*n.* a violent blow.

ba-shaw (bȧ-shô'), *n.* [< Turk. *bāshā* < Pers. *pāshā* < *pādshāh*, a prince or governor], a Turkish officer or grandee: an earlier form of *pasha.*

bash-ful (bāsh'fo͝ol), *adj.* [< M.E. *basshen* < *abashen*, to abash], shy; easily embarrassed; modest to excess; shrinking from attention; diffident. —*adv.* **bash'ful-ly.**—*n.* **bash'ful-ness.**

Syn. timid, shy, retiring, sheepish. (See diffident.)

bash-i–ba-zouk (băsh′ĭ-bə-zo͞ok′), *n.* [<Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, soldier not in uniform<*bashi*, dress+*bozuq*, disorderly], a mercenary in an irregular Turkish regiment: notorious for brutality.

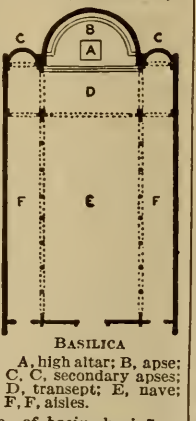
bas-ic (bās′ĭk), *adj.* [see ¹**base**], relating to a base, or essential part; fundamental: *Chem.*, 1, having the properties of a base; alkaline; 2, containing more of a base than is needed to neutralize the acid present.—*adv.* **ba′sic-al-ly**.—*n.* **ba-sic′i-ty** (-sĭs′ĭ-tĭ).

ba-si-fixed (bā′sĭ-fĭkst″), *adj.* [<Lat. *basis*, base+*fixus*, fastened], *Bot.*, joined or fixed at the base, as the stamen of a flower.

bas-il (băz′ĭl), *n.* [<O.F. *basile*<Lat. *basilisca*, basil, corr. of Gk. *basilikon* (*lakhanon*), royal (herb), perh. because thought to be an antidote for a basilisk's venom], any of several plants (especially *Ocimum basilicum*) of the mint family, grown as garden herbs.

bas-i-lar (bās′ĭ-lər), *adj.* [see ¹**base**], pertaining to, or lying at, the base; basal; fundamental: **basilar membrane**, *Anat.*, a membrane in the inner ear, perhaps used in tone perception. Also, **bas′i-la-ry**.

ba-sil-i-ca (bə-sĭl′ĭ-kə), *n.* [*pl.* -cas (-kəz)], [Lat. <Gk. *basilikē* (*oikia*), royal (house)<*basileus*, king], 1, in ancient Rome, originally, a royal palace; later, a hall of simple, oblong design, used as a court or assembly; 2, a church built on such a plan: the earliest type of Christian church.—*adj.* **ba-sil′i-can**.



BASILICA
A, high altar; B, apse; C, C, secondary apses; D, transept; E, nave; F, F, aisles.

bas-i-lisk (băz′ĭ-lĭsk; bās′-), *n.* [<Gk. *basiliskos*, little king; also, serpent], 1, a fearful creature of classic and medieval legend, like a serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath and look were fatal; 2, any of several tropical lizards.

ba-sin (bā′sn), *n.* [<O.F. *bacin*<L.L. *bachinus*, <*bacca*, a water bowl], 1, a round, shallow vessel for holding a liquid, as water; 2, the quantity it will hold; 3, a dock, or other reservoir for water; 4, all the land drained by a river and its tributaries; 5, an area surrounded by higher lands.

bas-i-net (bās′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *bacinet*, dim. of *bacin*, basin], a small, light, close-fitting steel helmet. Also, **bas′net**.

ba-sis (bā′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* bases (-sēz)], [Gk. = foundation], 1, a base or foundation; 2, a groundwork or first principle; 3, a chief ingredient.

bask (băsk), *v.i.* [<M.E. *basken*, prob.<O.N. *badhask*, to bathe oneself], 1, to lie in, or be exposed to, cheerful heat; 2, to be at ease or thrive, as under kindly influences:—*v.t.* to expose to cheerful heat.

bas-ket (băs′kĕt), *n.* [perh.<Lat. *bascauda*, a utensil], 1, a vessel or receptacle made of rushes, twigs, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; 2, the amount which such a vessel will hold.

bas-ket ball 1, a popular game, usually played indoors, by teams of five on a side, in which the ball must be thrown into elevated goals resembling baskets; 2, the inflated, spherical, leather ball used in the game. Also, *n.* **bas′ket-ball″**.

bas-ket-ry (băs′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [see **basket**], 1, the art of making baskets; 2, baskets collectively: also called *basketwork*.

bask-ing shark a large, harmless shark of the North Atlantic, attaining a length of 40 feet, which basks at the surface.

Basque (băsk), *n.* [<L.L. *Vasco*, a native of Vasconia (Gascony)], 1, one of a people, of a peculiar racial and linguistic type, living in the western Pyrenees; 2, their language:—*adj.* pertaining to the Basques or their language.

basque (băsk), *n.* [source uncertain; perh. <*Basque*], a woman's bodice with a short tunic overlapping the dress skirt; also, such a tunic.

bas-re-lief (bä″rĕ-lēf′; bäs″-), *n.* [Fr.<It.: see **basso-relievo**], *Art*, low relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out very slightly from the background: opposite of *high relief* (see *relief*, illus.).

¹bass (bās), *n.* [<M.E. corr. of *barse*<A.S. *bærs*, a perch], any of various edible and game fishes, found in both fresh and salt waters.

²bass (bās), *n.* [corr. of *bast*, q.v.], 1, the linden, or whitewood tree, or its wood: also called *basswood*; 2, (preferably, *bast*, which see), the fibrous inner bark of various plants, as the linden tree or flax.

³bass (bās), *adj.* [earlier *bas*, *base*<Fr. *bas*, low <L.L. *bassus*, short: modern spelling influenced by It. *basso*, low], deep; low-toned: *Mus.*, low in pitch:—*n.* a deep, solemn tone: *Mus.*, 1, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; 2, the lowest tones of a male voice (for range see *music*), or of an instrument; 3, the singer of the lowest male part; also, the instrument which plays the lowest part; 4, the bass viol (which see), a large orchestral stringed instrument.

Bas-sa-ni-o (bə-sä′nĭ-ō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's play, "The Merchant of Venice," Portia's lover and successful wooer.

bass clar-i-net (bās), *Mus.*, a large, deep-toned, tubelike orchestral instrument of the wood-wind group (for range see *music*).

bass drum the largest of the drums, having two heads of membrane (see *drum*, illus.).

¹bas-set (bās′ĕt; bə-sĕt′), *n.* [<It. *bassetto*, dim. of *basso*, low], *Obs.*, a game of cards, similar to faro, popular in the 18th century.

²bas-set (bās′ĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *bas*, low], a short-legged hound, used in hunting badgers.

bas-set horn *Mus.*, a tenor clarinet, between the clarinet proper and a bass clarinet in size: one of the wood-wind instruments of the modern orchestra (for range see *music*).

BASSOON

bas-si-net (bās′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Fr.: dim. of *bassin*, basin], 1, a basketlike wicker cradle with a hood at one end; 2, a child's perambulator of like shape; 3, a basket for an infant's clothes.

bas-so (bās′ō), *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-ōz), -si (-ē)], [It. = low], *Mus.*, 1, a man who sings the lowest, or bass, part; 2, the bass, or lowest male, part (for range see *music*).

bas-soon (bə-so͞on′), *n.* [<It. *bassone*, bassoon <*basso*, low; or <Fr. *basson*<*bas*, low+*son*, sound], *Mus.*, 1, a deep-toned orchestral instrument of the wood-wind group, having a long, curved, double-reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube doubled back upon itself (for range see *music*); 2, a stop in an organ, which produces a bassoonlike tone.

bas-so–re-lie-vo (bäs″ō-rĕ-lē′vō), *n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz)], [It. = low relief], *Art*, sculpture in low relief; bas-relief: distinguished from *mezzo-reliero* and *alto-reliero* (see *relief*, illus.). Also, ***bas″so-ri-lie′vo*** (bäs″-sō-rē-lyē′vō), [*pl.* bassi-rilievi (-sē-, -vē)].

bass staff (bās), *Mus.*, the five parallel lines, with the spaces between, on which the notes of the bass and often the tenor parts of a piece of music are written (see *degree* illus., and page 1170).

BASS TUBA

bass tu-ba (bās), *Mus.*, an orchestral instrument, the lowest in tone of the brass group: properly called *tuba* (for range see *music*).

bass vi-ol (bās), *Mus.*, an orchestral instrument, similar in shape to the violin, the largest and lowest in tone of the string group: also called *bass*, *double bass*, and *contrabass* (for range see *music*).

bass-wood (bās′wo͝od″), *n.* [<*bass*+*wood*], the linden tree: also called *bass*.

bast (băst), *n.* [<A.S. *bæst*, lime tree], 1, the long, thick-walled cells formed by the phloëm in the inner bark of plants; formerly, the phloëm itself; 2, the long, tough fibers made by the phloëm, especially abundant in the flax, hemp, and linden tree; 3, the inner bark, composed of these fibers, found in certain trees, especially the linden; also, rope or matting made from such bark. Also, **bass**.

bas-tard (bās′tərd), *n.* [O.F.<*bast*, packsaddle (used as bed)], 1, an illegitimate child; 2, an animal of inferior breed; 3, a kind of sweet Spanish wine; 4, an inferior brown sugar:—*adj.* 1, born out of lawful wedlock; 2, not genuine; false; 3, of special size or shape; not standard; as, *bastard* type: *Bot.*, closely resembling, but not belonging to, a given species: **bastard title**, *Print.*, an abbreviated title of a book, standing alone on a page preceding the title-page.

bas-tard-ize (bās′tər-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to assert to be, or make, illegitimate in birth; 2, to debase; cause to deteriorate:—*v.i.* to deteriorate.

bas-tar-dy (bās′tər-dĭ), *n.* 1, the condition of one born out of lawful wedlock; 2, the act of begetting an illegitimate child.

¹baste (bāst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* basted, *p.pr.* basting], [<O.F. *bastir*, to sew, perh.<L.L. *bastire*, to construct], to sew slightly, or fasten in position with long, temporary stitches, as in dressmaking.

²baste (bāst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* basted, *p.pr.* basting], [source uncertain], *Cookery*, to moisten (roasting meat) with melted fat, milk, water, or the like, to prevent burning.

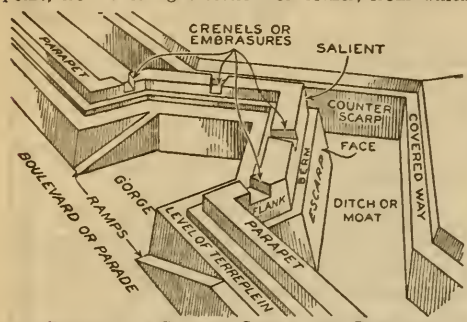
³baste (bāst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* basted, *p.pr.* basting], [source uncertain], to beat; thrash.

bas-tile (bas-tēl'; bas'til), *n.* [< Fr. < L.L. pl. *bastilia*, a fortress < *bastire*, to build], a tower or fortification: **Bastille**, a castle in Paris, used as a state prison, destroyed by the people in 1789. Also, **bas-tille'**.

bas-ti-na-do (bas"ti-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [< Sp. *bastonada*, a beating], an Oriental form of punishment, consisting of beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -doed (-dōd), *p.pr.* -doing], to inflict a bastinado upon; flog. Also, **bas"ti-nade'**.

bast-ings (bās'tingz), *n.pl.* [see **¹baste**], large temporary stitches used in dressmaking.

bas-tion (bas'chun), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *bastire*, to build], a part of a rampart, projecting, usually in a point, from a straight section or corner, from which



BASTION IN A STRAIGHT SECTION OF A RAMPART

the main rampart can be covered by a raking or enfilading fire (see also *enfilade*, Illus.).—*adj.* **bas'tioned.**

¹bat (bat), *n.* [< O.F. *batte*, club < *battre*, to strike], **1**, a heavy stick or club; especially, one used in cricket, baseball, etc.; **2**, in tennis and like games, a racket; **3**, a piece of a brick; **4**, a sheet of cotton or wool: *Colloq.*, a hard blow; *Slang*, a carefree good time; a spree:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* batted, *p.pr.* batting], to hit or strike with, or as with, a bat or club:—*v.i.* **1**, to use a bat in games; **2**, to enjoy an irresponsible good time.

²bat (bat), *n.* [< M.E. *bakke*, bat < Scand.], any of an order (*Chiroptera*) of nocturnal, insect-eating, flying mammals, with soft, furry body, and wings formed by skin stretched between the fingers, legs, and tail.

Bat. *abbr.* Battalion (also, **Batt.**; **Bn.**):—**bat.**, battery (also, **batt.**).

batch (bach), *n.* [< M.E. *bache* < A.S. *bacan*, to bake], **1**, the quantity of bread baked at one time, or the dough used for it; **2**, a quantity or group of things, especially if produced at one time.

¹bate (bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bated, *p.pr.* bating], [abbr. of *abate*, q.v.], to lessen or lower the power, degree, or amount of; abate; moderate: *Archaic*, to remove from; omit:—*v.i.* *Obs.*, to waste away: **bate of**, to abate; diminish; make smaller or less.

²bate (bāt), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *beita*, bait, that which makes to bite], an alkaline lye in which hides are dipped to render them supple:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bated, *p.pr.* bating], to soak, as a hide, in order to soften.

ba-teau (ba-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* bateaux (-tōz')], [Fr. = boat], a light, flat-bottomed river boat, used especially in Canada and Louisiana. Also, **bat-teau'**.

bat-fowl (bat'foul"), *v.i.* [*bat* + *fowl*], to catch birds at night by dazzling them with a light and striking or netting them.—*n.* **bat'fowl"ing.**

bath (bath), *n.* [*pl.* baths (bathz)], [< A.S. *bæth*, bath < O.Teut. source], **1**, the act of washing the body with water, or of exposing it to a fluid or vapor; **2**, the state of being covered with a fluid; **3**, a vessel holding water for bathing; **4**, a building or room fitted up for bathing purposes; **5**, the water or other liquid used in bathing; **6**, a vessel containing a liquid for treating an object put therein; also, the process of immersing an object in a liquid, or the liquid used: *Metal.*, the mass of molten metal in a melting furnace: —*v.t.* to subject to a bath.

bathe (bāth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bathed (bāthd), *p.pr.* bathing], [< A.S. *bathian*, to bathe], **1**, to put into water or other liquid; **2**, to wash; lave; wet; **3**, to envelop or surround, as if with liquid; as, sunlight *bathed* the landscape:—*v.i.* **1**, to take a bath; **2**, to envelop oneself as with a liquid.—*n.* **bath'er.**

bath-house (bath'hous") *n.* [*bath* + *house*], a house with dressing rooms for bathers.

ba-thos (bā'thos), *n.* [Gk. = depth], a ridiculous descent from the lofty to the commonplace in writing or speech; an anticlimax.—*adj.* **ba-thet'ic.**

Bath-she-ba (bath'shē'bā), *n.* [Heb. = daughter of an oath], *Bib.*, widow of Uriah the Hittite, whom David married after sending Uriah to death in the hottest part of the battle, mother of Solomon.

bath-y-sphere (bath'i-sfēr"), *n.* [< Gk *bathus*, deep + *sphaira*, sphere], a kind of diving sphere for deep-sea diving and observation.

ba-tik (bä'tēk), *n.* [Malay], **1**, the dyeing of fabrics in designs in several colors applied successively, by covering with wax the parts not to be dyed at each stage; **2**, a fabric so treated; **3**, a design so executed. Also, **bat'tik.**

bat-ing (bāt'ing), *prep.* [p.pr. of **¹bate**, q.v.], *Archaic*, excepting; allowing for.

ba-tiste (bä-tēst'), *n.* [Fr. < *Baptiste*, linen weaver of Cambral, in the 13th cent.. the alleged inventor], a fine, cotton lawn or muslin.

ba-ton (bä'tōn'; bat'un), *n.* [Fr. = stick], a staff used as a weapon, or as a badge of office: *Mus.*, the stick used to beat time; *Her.*, a short, narrow band, oblique on the shield (for illus. see *heraldry*).

Ba-tra-chi-a (bä-trā'ki-ä), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *batrakheios*, froglike], *Zoöl.*, the Amphibia, a phylum of vertebrates including frogs, toads, etc. (for illus. see *Amphibia*).—*adj* and *n.* **ba-tra'chi-an.**

bats-man (bāts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [**¹bat** + *man*], in cricket, baseball, etc., the player whose turn it is to strike at the ball with the bat.

Batt. *abbr.* Battalion (also, **Bat.**; **Bn.**):—**batt.**, battery (also, **bat.**).

bat-tal-ion (bä-tăl'yŭn), *n.* [< earlier Fr *battaillon* < It. *battaglia*, battle], **1**, two or more companies of foot soldiers: **2**, a strong force of troops organized for battle' *pl.* forces.

bat-tels (bat'lz), *n.pl.* [perh. < obs. verb *battle*, to fatten], at Oxford University, a student's expense account, as for board and lodging.

¹bat-ten (bat'n), *n.* [< Fr. *bâton*, stick], a narrow strip of wood used to nail across two boards, to fasten a piece of canvas to the deck, to cover a crack, etc.; a cleat:—*v.t.* to fasten with battens.

²bat-ten (bat'n), *v.t.* [< O.N. *batna*, to become better], to make fat by plenteous living.—*v.i.* **1**, to grow fat; **2**, to be prosperous at the expense of others.

¹bat-ter (bat'ĕr), *v.t.* [< obs. verb *bat* < M.E. *batten* < O.F. *batre*, to beat], to strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or destroy; injure:—*v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows:—*n. Print.*, a blemish or break in a plate; *Cookery*, a thick, liquid mixture of several materials, as of flour, eggs, and milk, beaten together.—*n.* **bat'ter-er.**

Syn., *v.* beat, pommel, pound, bruise, demolish.

²bat-ter (bat'ĕr), *n.* [see **¹bat**], one who uses a bat, as in baseball, cricket, etc.; a batsman.

³bat-ter (bat'ĕr), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *abattre*, to beat down], the backward, upward slope of the outside face of a wall'—*v.i.* to slope backward, as a wall.

bat-ter-ing-ram (bat'ĕr-ing-răm"), *n.* a large iron-headed beam, used in ancient days to beat down the walls of besieged cities.

bat-ter y (bat'ĕr-i), *n* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [< Fr. *battre*, to beat], literally, the act of beating. *Law*, unlawful physical constraint or violence used by one person against another without justification; *Mil.*, **1**, a raised earthwork where guns are mounted; **2**, a number of guns with artillerymen. officers, etc., forming a unit of operation; *Nav.*, the guns of a warship; *Elec.*, **1**, a group of cells, or, often, a single cell, producing electric current or potential by converting chemical energy into electrical energy (see *cell*, Illus.); **2**, a group of dynamos or other electrical apparatus combined so as to form one unit; *Optics*, a series of lenses or prisms, *Psych.*, a series of mental or educational tests, *Mus.*, popularly, the percussion instruments, as the drums and cymbals, of a modern orchestra; *Baseball*, the pitcher and the catcher together: **dry battery**, an open-circuit cell, in which the chemicals used are of a pasty consistency.

bat-ting (bat'ing), *n.* [see **¹bat**], **1**, the act of batting; **2**, wool or cotton prepared in sheets.

bat-tle (bat'l), *n.* [< O.F. *bataille* < It. *battaglia*, battle < L.L. *battualia*, beatings < Lat. *battuere*, to beat], a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat: a contest or struggle for mastery:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* battled (-ld), *p.pr.* battling], to fight; struggle.

Syn., *n.* conflict, fight, skirmish, engagement, action. A *battle* is a combat between large bodies of organized forces, whether on land or sea. *Conflict*, literally a

striking together, may name a long, bitter struggle which includes many *battles*, or a single sharp encounter between individuals. *Engagement*, another word for *battle*, has less force, though it may indicate an extensive operation. *Skirmish* and *action* name the minor acts of war, incident to scattered troops: scouting parties might meet in a *skirmish;* an ambush might cause an *action*. *Action* is sometimes used to name a single operation of fighting. *Fight* is a more general word, applying to a serious struggle, a short, fierce combat, or a brawl accompanied by fisticuffs.

bat-tle–ax (băt'l-ăks"), *n.* a broad-faced ax formerly used as a weapon. Also, **bat'tle-axe".**

bat-tle-dore (băt'l-dōr), *n.* [15th cent.: perh. <Port. *batedor*, a beater], a light racket used for drlving the shuttlecock in the game of battledore and shuttlecock. Also, **bat'tle-door.**

bat-tle-ment (băt'l-mĕnt), *n.* [<O.F. *batailler*, to fortify <*batailles*, turrets, confused with *bastillier*, to build], a parapet with open spaces, or embrasures, at intervals along the top line, used in ancient times for defense and later for decoration: usually *pl.* (see *loophole*, illus.).—*adj.* **bat'tle-ment-ed.**

bat-tle-plane (băt'l-plān"), *n.* [*battle*+*plane*], an airplane carrying machine guns.

bat-tle-ship (băt'l-shĭp"), *n.* [*battle*+*ship*], a strongly armored warship of the largest size, carrying heavy guns.

***bat-tue** (bă"tü'; bă-tü'), *n.* [Fr.<*battre*, to beat], 1, the driving of game from cover to sportsmen previously stationed; 2, a shooting party at which game is so driven; 3, wholesale slaughter.

bat-wing (băt'wĭng), *n.* [<*bat*+*wing*], *Haberdashery*, a sharply flaring bow tie (see *necktie*, illus.).

bau-ble (bô'bl), *n.* [<O.F. *baubel*, a child's toy; or <M.E. *bablyn*, to waver], 1, a trifling piece of finery; anything showy but valueless; 2, a child's plaything; 3, formerly, a staff carried by a court jester.

Bau-cis (bô'sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Baukis*], *Gk. Myth.*, an aged Phrygian woman visited, with her husband Philemon, by Zeus and Hermes in disguise.

bau-de-kin (bô'dē-kĭn), *n.* [O.F.< It. *baldacchino*, a canopy <*Baldacco*, Bagdad], in the Middle Ages, a handsome embroidered or brocaded silk cloth. Also, **baud'kin.**

baulk (bôk), *n.* [see **balk**], 1, a ridge of land left unplowed; 2, a heavy beam; 3, a barrier or check; 4, failure: *Baseball*, a motion made by the pitcher to deceive a batsman or base runner:—*v.t.* 1, to hinder; 2, to disappoint:—*v.i.* 1, to stop short, as a horse, and refuse to go; 2, to swerve. Also, **balk**, *Pfd.S.*

bau-son (bô'sn), *adj.* [<O.F. *baucent*, white-spotted], having the face marked with a white patch, as a horse:—*n.* a bauson badger.

baux-ite (bō'zīt), *n.* [<*Baux*, in France, where found], *Mineral.*, a claylike mineral consisting of hydrated aluminum oxide: an ore of aluminum.

Ba-va-ri-an (bə-vā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<L.L. *Boiaria*, country of the Boii], pertaining to Bavaria, a state in Germany, or to the dialect of High German spoken there:—*n.* 1, a native or citizen of Bavaria; 2, the Bavarian dialect.

baw-bee (bô"bē'), *n.* [Sc.: perh.<laird of Sillebawby, a mintmaster], 1, a small Scottish coin about equal in value to a cent; 2, any small coin.

baw-cock (bô'kŏk), *n.* [<Fr. *beau coq*, fine cock], *Archaic*, a dandy; a fine fellow.

bawd (bôd), *n.* [perh.<M.E. *bawdstrot*, a pander <O.F. *baud*, bold+O.L.G. *strotten*, to strut], 1, a keeper of a brothel, or house of prostitution; 2, a woman who secures girls for immoral purposes; a procuress.

bawd-ry (bôd'rĭ), *n.* 1, the business of obtaining girls for prostitution; 2, indecent language; obscenity; 3, unlawful sexual intercourse.

bawd-y (bôd'ĭ), *adj.* obscene; immoral; indecent; lewd.—*adv.* **bawd'i-ly.**—*n.* **bawd'i-ness.**

bawl (bôl), *v.i.* [<L.L. *baulare*, to bark], to cry out with a full and sustained sound:—*v.t.* to proclaim loudly:—*n.* a loud, prolonged cry.—*n.* **bawl'er.**

bax-ter (băk'stĕr), *n.* [M.E.<A.S. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere*, a baker], in Scotland, a baker: originally applied to a female baker.

[1]bay (bā), *n.* [<O.F. *baie*<L.L. *baia*, an inlet], 1, a curve or recess in the shore of a sea or lake; an arm of the sea; 2, a remote hollow among hills.

[2]bay (bā), *n.* [<O.F. *baée*, an opening <*baer*, to gape], 1, a principal division in the arrangement of a structure, marked off by piers or buttresses in the walls, by ribs in a vaulted roof, etc.; an alcove or recess; 2, the part of a window between two of the vertical bars of the frame; 3, a bay window; 4, a place for storage, as in a barn, for fodder.

[3]bay (bā), *n.* [<M.E. *baie*, a berry<Lat. *baca*, a berry], 1, any of several trees and shrubs, mostly unrelated, including the red, swamp, and sweet bays, and the rosebay and loblolly, in America, and the laurel of southern Europe; 2, an honorary garland or crown, formerly composed of woven laurel leaves, given to conquerors and successful poets.

[4]bay (bā), *n.* [<O.F. *bayer*, to bark], 1, the deep-toned prolonged cry of a dog; 2, the state or position of a person or animal forced by close pursuit to turn and face an enemy or a danger when no escape is possible; as, a stag at *bay;* 3, the state of being held in check:—*v.i.* to bark with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase:—*v.t.* to bark at; pursue with barking.

[5]bay (bā), *adj.* [<O.F. *bai*, reddish brown<Lat. *badius*, brown], red or reddish brown in color: applied to horses:—*n.* a horse of a reddish brown color.

ba-ya-dere (bä"yä-dēr'), *n.* [<Port. *bailadeira*, a dancer], 1, in India, a dancing girl; 2, sometimes, a dancer in an occidental ballet; 3, a kind of dress material having stripes running across it.

Bay-ard (bā'ärd), *n.* [Fr.], a brave and chivalrous gentleman: in reference to a knight of the 15th century, the Chevalier de Bayard.

bay-ber-ry (bā'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [**[3]bay**+*berry*], 1, a low-growing shrub common along the coast of eastern North America, bearing clusters of round berries which yield a wax used for candles; 2, the berry of the sweet bay, or noble laurel, a European evergreen tree.

bay-o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* [perh. <Fr. *Bayonne*, place of origin], a short swordlike instrument attached to the muzzle of a rifle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -neted (-nĕt"ĕd), *p.pr.* -neting], to stab or drive with a bayonet.

BAYONET

bay-ou (bī'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous (-ōōz)], [corr. of Fr. *boyau*, gut], in the southern United States, the slow outlet of a lake, or one of the mouths of a river.

bay rum a fragrant toilet liquid, originally distilled from bay tree leaves.

bay tree 1, a small tropical American tree (*Pimenta acris*) of the myrtle family, from the leaves of which bay rum is obtained; 2, the European sweet bay, or noble laurel (*Laurus nobilis*): so called in England; 3, in the United States, any of various trees and shrubs commonly called *bay:* see **[3]bay.**

bay win-dow *Arch.*, a window structure projecting from the outside wall of a building, with an angular floor plan, extending downward to the ground, and forming a recess in the room within: distinguished from *bow window*, *oriel window*.

ba-zaar (bə-zär'), *n.* [<Pers. *bāzār*, a market], 1, in the East, a market place or exchange; a group of native shops; 2, a hall or series of stalls for the sale of goods; 3, a sale of fancy articles, usually for charity. Also, **ba-zar'.**

B bat-ter-y *Elec.*, the battery used to produce the current from the plate to the filament in a vacuum tube, supplying the plate potential.

bbl. *abbr.* [*pl.* bbls.], a barrel, as a unit of measure:—**B. C.**, 1, before Christ: in dates before the Christian era; 2, British Columbia:—**B. C. L.**, Bachelor of Civil Law: degree of a law school graduate:—**B. D.**, Bachelor of Divinity: degree of a theological graduate.

bdel-li-um (dĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *bdellion*<Heb. *b'dōlakh*, pearl or carbuncle or crystal], a gum resin obtained from certain Oriental trees of the balsam family: *Bib.*, an unidentified substance, probably a precious stone (Gen. 2:12; Num. 11:7).

bdl. *abbr.* [*pl.* bdls.], bundle:—**bds.**, bound in boards: used of a book.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*pres.ind.* I am, thou art, he is; we, you, they are; *p.t.* was, *pl.* were; *p.p.* been; *p.pr.* being], [be<A.S. *bēon*<Teut. *beo-*, to become: related to Sans. *bhū-*, to exist; Gk. *phuein*, to grow; Lat. *fui*, I have been: the other forms<two other Teut. stems: am, is, are, art<*es-*, to be; was, were<*wes-*, to remain: all three stems<Aryan sources], 1, to exist; live; have actual place as a fact; as, whatever *is*, is right; 2, to come into existence, happen; as, such things should not *be;* 3, to stay; remain; last; as, it may *be* for years; let it *be;* 4, to befall: with *to* or *unto;* as, peace *be* unto you; 5, to mean; as, it *is* nothing to me; 6, to have place in, or experience of (a given situation or condition); as, to *be* at the play, in pain, on time; to fit (a given description); as, whatever is, *is* right; 7, to coincide in identity with: as, he *is* my son:—*v.aux.* used: 1, with present participle to make progressive forms; as, he *is* walking; 2, with past participle to form passive voice.

be- *prefix*, [<A.S. *be-*, *bi-*, about], 1, to cause to be; make: used to form transitive verbs from adjectives, nouns, and intransitive verbs; as, *be*foul; 2, all around; all over; completely; thoroughly; as, *be*spread; *be*smear; 3, to call: used to form transitive verbs from nouns; as *be*devil; *be*master; 4, to surround

with; behave toward as; affect with: used to form transitive verbs from nouns; as, *becloud*; *befriend*; *bewitch*; 5, off; away: used with privative force; as, *behead*; *bereave*; 6, adding a tone of contempt or jocularity to a participial adjective; as, *bewigged*; *bepowdered*.

b. e. *abbr.* bill of exchange:—**B. E.**, Bachelor of Engineering: an academic degree:—**Be**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Be**] for the element beryllium.

beach (bēch), *n.* [source uncertain], along the shore of the sea or of a lake, a smooth strip of sand or pebbles washed over and ground fine by the waves: —*v.t.* to run or haul up, as a vessel or boat, upon the shore:—*v.i.* to land on a beach or shore; strand: **beach comber**, 1, a long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean; 2, one who waits about wharves or along the shore on the lookout for wreckage, plunder, or beach refuse.—*adj.* **beach'y.**

bea-con (bē'kn), *n.* [<A.S. *bēacn* < O.Teut. source], 1, a fire lighted on a hill or in a high tower, as a signal; 2, a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; 3, figuratively, any guiding light:—*v.t.* to furnish with guiding lights or signals:—*v.i.* to shine or light up, as a signal light.

bead (bēd), *n.* [<M.E. *bede* < A.S. *gebed*, a prayer (because beads were used to count prayers with)], 1, a little ball of wood, glass, pearl, etc., having a perforation through the middle to admit of stringing, and used to form a rosary for the counting of prayers; 2, a similar object intended to be strung with others in a necklace or ornament, or used in embroidery, dress ornamentation, etc.; 3, any small, globe-shaped body; 4, a drop or bubble; especially, the foam formed by bubbles in liquors; 5, a small knob of metal at the end of a gun barrel, used in taking aim: *Arch.*, a narrow, rounded molding (see *molding*, illus.): **to draw a bead**, to take aim:—*v.t.* to ornament with beads:—*v.i.* 1, to form beads; 2, to foam; sparkle.—*adj.* **bead'y.**

bead-ing (bēd'Ing), *n.* 1, the act of ornamenting with, or stringing, beads; 2, bead ornaments; beads collectively; 3, froth on liquors; 4, openwork trimming through which ribbon or tape is run.

bea-dle (bē'dl), *n.* [<A.S. *bydel*, a herald < O.Teut. source], in England, 1, a messenger or crier of a court; 2, a parish officer with various small duties connected with a church or vestry; 3, a mace bearer in an ecclesiastical or university procession.

bead-roll (bēd'rōl"), *n.* [*bead*+*roll*], *Archaic*, a catalog or list: *R.C.Ch.*, a list of persons for whose souls prayers are to be offered.

beads-man (bēdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*bead*+*man*], 1, in England, an inmate of an almshouse who, as payment for his board and lodging, prays for the soul of the founder; hence, 2, an inmate of an almshouse; 3, in Scotland, one licensed to beg in the streets. Also, **bedes'man.**

bead-work (bēd'wûrk"), *n.* [*bead*+*work*], ornamentation made of, or like, beads.

bea-gle (bē'gl), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *bē-gueule*, open throat], 1, a small hound used in hunting hares; 2, a bailiff; constable; also, a spy.

beak (bēk), *n.* [<Fr. *bec* < L.L. *beccus*, beak], 1, the bill of a bird, especially of a bird of prey; the long, sharp mouth of some insects and other animals; 2, anything which is shaped like the bill of a bird; 3, the prow of a ship; the powerful projection of steel forming part of the bow of modern war vessels.

beak-er (bēk'ĕr), *n.* [<M.E. *biker*, perh. < L.L. *bicarium* < Gk. *bikos*, wine cup], 1, a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; 2, an open-mouthed, cylindrical, glass vessel with a projecting lip, used as a container in laboratories.

be-all (bē'-ôl"), *n.* the whole; all that is to be; as, "the *be-all* and the end-all" (Macbeth I: 7: 5).

beam (bēm), *n.* [<A.S. *bēam*, tree], 1, a long piece of timber or iron used to support the rafters of a building; 2, one of the principal crosswise horizontal timbers or iron supports of a building or ship; 3, the extreme breadth of a ship; 4, the bar of a balance on which the scale pans are hung (for illus. see *balance*); 5, the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; 6, one of the long quill feathers in a bird's wing; 7, an oscillating lever in an engine, transmitting power from the piston rod to the crank; a walking beam; 8, in a loom, either of two cylinders, the warp being wound on one and the fabric on the other; 9, a stream of energy given out by a radiating body, as the sun:—*v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light:—*v.i.* to shine.

beam com-pass an instrument for drawing large circles; a trammel (which see).

beam-ing (bēm'Ing), *p.adj.* 1, bright: cheerful; 2, giving forth rays.—*adv.* **beam'ing-ly.**

beam-y (bēm'I), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, radiant; joyful; 2, wide or massive, like a beam; 3, of ships, broad.

bean (bēn), *n.* [<A.S. *bēan*, a bean < O.Teut. source], 1, the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of certain leguminous plants; 2, the plant bearing such seeds in its pods; 3, popularly, any of certain other seeds or fruits resembling true beans; as, the castor *bean*.

[1]bear (bâr), *n.* [<A.S. *bera*, bear < O.Teut. source], *Zoöl.*, 1, any of an extensive family (*Ursidæ*) of large quadrupeds, having long, shaggy fur and a five-toed foot: some species feeding largely on flesh, others on flesh, roots, berries, insects, honey, etc.; 2, an animal suggestive of a bear; as, the ant *bear*; 3, a person with rough, unpolished, or surly manners: *Com.*, one who attempts to lower stock prices for his own advantage; also, a speculator who sells stocks, bonds, or other securities, for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market price: also called *short*: opposite of *bull*: **bear market**, on the stock exchange, a market in which prices are falling: **Bear**, *Astron.*, either of two groups of stars in the northern hemisphere called *Great Bear*, containing the *Great Dipper*, and *Little Bear*, containing the *Little Dipper* (see *Ursa Major*, illus.):—*v.t.* to attempt to lower the price of, as stocks; also, to attempt to lower the prices in; as, to *bear* the market.

[2]bear (bâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bore (bōr), or, *Archaic*, bare (bâr), *p.p.* borne (bōrn), or born (bôrn), (*born* is properly used only in the passive voice of sense 10 when *by* does not follow; as, a son was *born* to him; was *born* in 1800; a son *borne* by his first wife), *p.pr.* bearing], [<A.S. *beran*, to carry < O.Teut. source], 1, to sustain, support, or hold up; 2, to carry or convey; 3, to suffer or endure; 4, to be accountable or responsible for, as blame; 5, to possess, wear, or use, as a weapon; 6, to have in or on; 7, to keep, especially in the mind; 8, to admit or be capable of; as, his conduct will not *bear* examination; 9, to show or exhibit, as testimony; 10, to bring forth or produce; 11, to behave:—*v.i.* 1, to be capable of supporting; 2, to be fruitful; 3, to press or weigh: with *upon* or *against*; 4, to tend; be in, or have, a certain direction, especially in reference to a given point, as of the compass; 5, to be relevant or pertinent: with *on* or *upon*; 6, to take effect; have weight or influence.—*adj.* **bear'a-ble.**—*n.* **bear'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **bear'a-bly.**

Syn. endure, suffer, undergo, support, stand, submit. To *bear*, the general word of this group, means to hold up a load or burden that taxes the strength or endurance. *Bear* may be used in connection with the merely trying or with the serious; as, she could not *bear* a grating noise; she *bore* her misfortunes bravely. To *endure* is to *bear* by bracing oneself against pain and suffering. One who *endures* may do it grimly, with the teeth shut, or with unwilling resignation, but he always perseveres to the end. To *suffer* is to put up with by refraining from objection; one who *suffers* insolence is aware of the insolence, but abstains from voicing his resentment. To *submit* is to *bear* by yielding, as to the inevitable, or to God's will. To *stand* is to *bear* gamely; as, he *stood* his punishment well; he *stands* ridicule well. To *support* is to hold oneself up under; as, he *supports* opposition gracefully.

bear bait-ing the sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

bear-ber-ry (bâr'bĕr-i), *n.* [[1]*bear*+*berry*], a trailing plant of the heath family, having astringent red berries said to be eaten by bears.

beard (bērd), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, the hair that grows on the human face, chiefly of men; 2, anything which resembles this hairy growth; 3, the growth of bristlelike hairs on the heads of barley and other grains; 4, any of various points or projections, as the point projecting backward on an arrowhead:—*v.t.* 1, to take by the beard; 2, to oppose face to face; defy. —*adj.* **beard'ed.**—*adj.* **beard'less.**

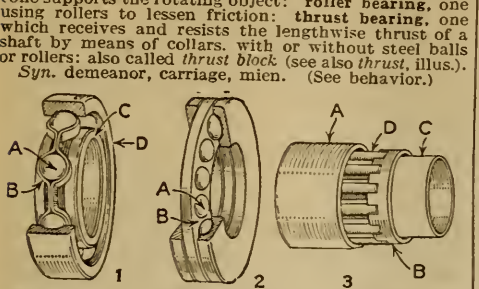
beard-ed vul-ture a large vulturelike bird of the mountains of southern Europe and Asia: also called *lammergeier*.

bear-er (bâr'ĕr), *n.* [see [2]**bear**], 1, one who or that which carries or sustains; 2, a tree or plant that yields a good crop of fruit; 3, a pallbearer: *Com.*, one who holds and presents a check or other order for the payment of money: **payable to bearer**, a phrase making notes, bills of exchange, checks, or drafts payable to holder with or without indorsement.

bear gar-den 1, a place where bears are kept for sport; 2, hence, any place where noisy confusion or disorder is permitted.

bear-ing (bâr'Ing), *n.* [see [2]**bear**], 1, the act of enduring or suffering patiently; 2, the manner of carrying the head and body; 3, behavior; 4, meaning or significance; 5, the act or power of producing; 6, the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; also, the position of one object with respect to another; 7, an emblem or charge in a coat of arms (see *heraldry*, illus.); 8, the part of a machine

upon which some other part rests, or which is itself supported; especially, a part that supports a revolving shaft, that portion actually supported by the bearing being called the *journal:* **ball bearing,** one containing balls to reduce friction: **cone bearing,** one in which a cone supports the rotating object: **roller bearing,** one using rollers to lessen friction: **thrust bearing,** one which receives and resists the lengthwise thrust of a shaft by means of collars, with or without steel balls or rollers: also called *thrust block* (see also *thrust,* illus.).
Syn. demeanor, carriage, mien. (See behavior.)



BEARINGS.—1, Annular ball bearing: A, ball; B, ball cage; C, inner race; D, outer race.—2, Ball thrust bearing: A, ball; B, cage, between two collars containing ball races.—3, Roller bearing: A, outer casing; B, cage; C, inner sleeve; D, roller.

bear-ing rein a checkrein; a strap on a horse's harness to keep the head up.

bear-ish (bâr'ĭsh), *adj.* [see ¹**bear**], rude; surly; as, *bearish* manners: *Com.*, characterized by falling prices, as the stock market.

bear pit an inclosure, usually sunken, in which bears are kept, as in a zoölogical garden.

bear's-ear (bârz'ēr"), *n. Bot.*, a species of Alpine primrose (*Primula auricula*) with yellow flowers and woolly leaves: also called *auricula.*

bear-skin (bâr'skĭn"), *n.* [¹*bear*+*skin*], **1,** the coat or skin of a bear; **2,** a robe or overcoat made of such skin; **3,** in the British army, a high black fur hat worn by the Foot Guards when in full uniform, and by drum majors; **4,** a furry woolen material used for making overcoats.

beast (bēst), *n.* [<M.E. *beeste*<O.F. *beste*<Lat. *bestia,* animal], **1,** a four-footed animal, as distinguished from a bird, insect, fish, or man; **2,** a rude or coarse person; a brute: *Obs.*, any animal.
Syn. quadruped, brute. (See animal.)

beast-ly (bēst'lĭ), *adj.* beastlike; brutal; low; vile: *Colloq.*, unpleasant.—*n.* **beast'li-ness.**

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beat or beaten (bēt'n), *p.pr.* beating], [<A.S. *bēatan,* to beat<O.Teut. source], **1,** to strike with repeated blows; **2,** to thrash or punish with blows; **3,** to flatten or spread out by blows; **4,** in hunting, to range over, as a thicket, in order to drive out game; **5,** to dash or strike against, as does water or wind; **6,** to make by repeated treading, as a path; **7,** to flutter, as wings; **8,** to excel; defeat; vanquish: *Cookery,* to mix by stirring or striking with a spoon or fork; *Mus.*, to measure (time) by strokes; *Mil.*, to sound (a signal), as by beat of drum: *Colloq.*, **1,** to be too difficult for; **2,** to trick; defraud:—*v.i.* **1,** to strike repeatedly; **2,** to throb; **3,** to fall with violence; **4,** to give forth sound when struck: *Mus.*, to have or make a regularly recurring swelling or pulsation of sound; *Mil.*, to sound a signal, as by a drum; *Naut.*, to sail against the wind by tacking: *Colloq.*, to win in a contest:—*n.* **1,** a stroke which is made again and again; **2,** a throb; **3,** a round or course which is frequently gone over; as, the policeman's *beat: Mus.*, a stroke marking a division of time; also, the division or stress so marked: *Phys.*, a periodic variation in the intensity of sound of two tones of different pitch sounded together, due to alternate reënforcement and interference of the sound waves; also, a similar variation in other wave motions (see *interference,* illus.): *Slang,* **1,** a news item or feature which one newspaper prints exclusively or before its rivals; **2,** a shiftless fellow; a sponge.—*n.* **beat'er.**
Syn., *v.* strike, pommel, smite, bang, pound, batter, bruise, maul, punish; defeat, conquer.

beat-en (bēt'n), *p.adj.* **1,** shaped or wrought by beating; **2,** worn by use, as by the tread of feet; **3,** conquered; **4,** exhausted; worn out; **5,** baffled.

be-a-tif-ic (bē"ă-tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [see **beatify**], having power to render perfectly happy; blissful: **beatific vision,** the direct vision of God, regarded as enjoyed by the angels and saints.

be-at-i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<L.L. *beatificare,* to make blessed<Lat. *beatus,* blessed+*facere,* to make], **1,** to make happy; also, to regard as making happy; **2,** *R.C. Ch.*, to declare (a dead person), by public decree, to have attained the rank of "the blessed," and the right to public religious honor.—*n.* **be-at"i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn).

beat-ing (bēt'ĭng), *n.* [see **beat**], **1,** a striking or flogging; **2,** a throbbing; **3,** a defeat.

be-at-i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *beatitudo,* blessedness], **1,** bliss of the highest kind; blessedness; **2,** any one of the nine declarations made in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. 5: 3–12) with regard to the blessedness of those who have certain special virtues.

Be-a-trice (bē'ă-trĭs), *n.* [<Lat. *beatrix,* she who blesses], **1,** the heroine of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"; **2,** (also, bā"ă-trē'chā), a high-born Florentine lady idealized by Dante in the "Vita Nuova"; **3,** the heroine of Shelley's "Cenci."

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)], [Fr.=fine, beautiful], a man who conforms strictly to the fashion; a fop: *Colloq.*, an escort; also, a lover.

beau i-de-al (bō' ī-dē'ăl), [Fr.=ideal beautiful], the highest ideal of perfection.

***beau monde** (bō' mōńd'), [Fr.=the fine world], fashionable society.

beau-sé-ant (bō"sā"ăn'), *n.* [<O.F. *bauceant,* flag, perh.<*baucent,* black-and-white spotted], **1,** the silver-and-black standard of the Knights Templars; **2,** the battle cry adopted by them.

beau-te-ous (bū'tē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **beauty**], beautiful; lovely.—*adv.* **beau'te-ous-ly.**

beau-ti-ful (bū'tĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* possessing qualities which delight the mind and senses; lovely.—*adv.* **beau'ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **beau'ti-ful-ness.**
Syn. handsome, comely, lovely, fair, pretty. *Beautiful* denotes the possession of such qualities as delight the eye, ear, mind, and soul. A *beautiful* object possesses such delicacy of outline, exquisite color, or harmony of proportion as arouses pleasurable emotions in the beholder; a *beautiful* person adds to these outer graces the charm of spiritual loveliness. A noble thought, pleasing to the intellect, is *beautiful;* a holy act, pleasing to the moral sense, is *beautiful. Handsome* describes that which is symmetrical and well-proportioned; it does not necessarily include any idea of the *beautiful;* a *handsome* man might be a scoundrel, a *hanasome* house merely impressive. That is *pretty* which is attractive to the eye, ear, or mind in a dainty and diminutive way; *pretty* lacks the spiritual dignity of *beautiful. Pretty* is used often of things not small to express merely the idea that they are pleasing to the senses; as, a *pretty* room; a *pretty* cottage. *Fair* describes attractiveness based upon complexion and feature; that face is *fair* which is bright, smooth, and unblemished; hence, *fair* describes a superficial loveliness. *Comely* indicates an attractiveness in which a wholesome character and a rather full figure unite to produce a pleasing impression.—*Ant.* ugly, repulsive, hideous, homely, unattractive, unlovely.

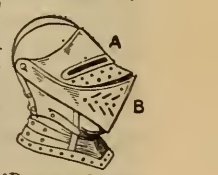
beau-ti-fy (bū'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to make charming; adorn: —*v.i.* to become lovely or full of beauty.—*n.* **beau'ti-fi"er.**
Syn. decorate, embellish, adorn, bedeck, garnish.

beau-ty (bū'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<M.E. *beaute*<O.F. *bealle*<Lat. *bellus,* pretty], **1,** that combination of qualities which is pleasing to the eye or ear, or is satisfying to the æsthetic sense in the field of morals; **2,** a particular grace or charm; **3,** a beautiful person or thing; especially, a lovely woman.

beau-ty spot a small black patch placed on the face to increase its charm.

beaux (bōz), *n.* [see **beau**], one of the plural forms of *beau.*

¹bea-ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *beofor,* beaver], **1,** any of a genus (*Castor*) of rodents, living in water and on land, having a broad, flat, powerful tail, strong teeth formed for gnawing, and webbed hind feet: remarkable for its building of dams and huts; **2,** the fur of this animal; **3,** a gentleman's high hat, formerly made of beaver fur; also, any hat made of silk, imitating beaver; **4,** a heavy woolen cloth: *Br. Slang,* a full beard.



A, visor; B, beaver.

²bea-ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *baviere,* a bib<*bave,* saliva], *Armor,* **1,** properly, a movable piece of the helmet, or a piece fastened to the breastplate, for protecting the lower part of the face when the upper part was protected by the visor: sometimes called *aventail;* **2,** later, a visor.

bea-ver tree the sweet bay, or swamp magnolia, a tree of the southeastern United States: so called because beavers eat its bark.

²BEAVER (def. 1)

be-calm (bē-käm'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*calm*], to make still; tranquilize: **becalmed,** *Naut.*, motionless or unable to move, as a ship, because of lack of wind.

be-came (bē-kām'), past tense of the irregular verb *become*.

be-cause (bē-kôz'), *adv.* [<M.E. *by cause*, used as prep.], by reason; as, you are ill *because* of your own imprudence:—*conj.* for the reason that; since; inasmuch as; as, I eat *because* I am hungry.

be-chance (bē-chans'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*chance*], to happen or occur to:—*v.i.* to befall; happen.

Bech-u-a-nas (bech″ōō-ä'näz), *n.pl.* [<nat. name], a Bantu tribe in the northern section of South Africa.

[1]beck (bek), *n.* [<O.N. *bekkr*, brook], a little brook or the valley through which it runs.

[2]beck (bek), *n.* [abbr. of *beckon*], a nod or other gesture full of meaning, as of command.

beck-et (bek'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a device, as a grommet, hook, or bracket, for holding small spars, loose ropes, etc., in position.

beck-on (bek'n), *v.i.* [<A.S. *bīecnan*, to beckon <*bēacn*, a sign], to make a signal by a motion of the head or hand:—*v.t.* to call or signal to by signs.

be-cloud (bē-kloud'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*cloud*], to darken; obscure; dim.

be-come (bē-kŭm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -came (-kām'), *p.p.* -come, *p.pr.* -coming], [<A.S. *becuman*, to arrive, happen], 1, to pass (from one state to another); 2, to come or grow to be:—*v.t.* 1, to befit; be suitable to; accord with; 2, of a person, to grace, as a place or position; 3, of clothes, to adorn.

be-com-ing (bē-kŭm'ing), *p.adj.* 1, having pleasing fitness; 2, fit; appropriate; befitting. —*adv.* **be-com'ing-ly.**—*n.* **be-com'ing-ness.**

Syn. decent, seemly, suitable, decorous. That is *becoming* in conduct or bearing which, in the circumstances, is appropriate to the age, type, or general condition of the person in question. It is not *becoming* in a dabbler to scorn the opinions of experts. *Seemly* describes conduct that is conventionally proper, even sedately so; *suitable* emphasizes the fitness of conduct in reference to the existing circumstances. *Decent* describes behavior that fitly observes the fundamental proprieties. As applied to dress, *becoming* describes the pleasing effect of apparel well suited to the complexion, style, and bearing of the wearer. *Seemly* attire is modest, in good taste, and appropriate to the occasion. *Suitable* dress is that which accords with one's age, type, financial circumstances and situation. *Decent* clothes do not offend against modesty or decorum.—*Ant.* indecent, unsuitable, awkward, ill-fitting.

bed (bed), *n.* [A.S.], 1, an article of furniture upon which one lies to rest or sleep, consisting of a supporting framework of wood or metal, together with the mattress, bedclothes, etc., as prepared for use; also, the supporting framework alone; 2, anything which serves as a resting place, or in which something lies or is imbedded; 3, a portion of a garden prepared for plants; 4, the bottom of a river or any body of water; 5, a foundation upon which a machine rests; 6, the foundation or ballast of a railroad; 7, the marriage bed; marriage: *Geol.*, a layer or seam:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bedded, *p.pr.* bedding], 1, to furnish a bed for; put up for the night; put to bed; 2, to lay flat, as in a bed; 3, to plant, as flowers, in a special place; 4, to embed; set permanently in place, as a stone:—*v.i.* 1, to go to bed; retire for the night; 2, to lie on, or as on, a bed; 3, to form a compact layer.

be-dab-ble (bē-dab'l), *v.t.* [*be-*+*dabble*], to sprinkle; splash; wet.

be-daub (bē-dôb'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*daub*], to smear over with something oily or dirty; soil; besmear.

be-daz-zle (bē-daz'l), *v.t.* [*be-*+*dazzle*], to dazzle; bewilder; confuse.

bed-bug (bed'bŭg″), *n.* [*bed*+*bug*], a bloodsucking, flat, reddish brown insect, infesting furniture, especially beds (see *Hemiptera*, illus.).

bed-cham-ber (bed'chām″bĕr), *n.* [*bed*+*chamber*], a sleeping room; bedroom.

bed-clothes (bed'klōthz″), *n.pl.* [*bed*+*clothes*], sheets, blankets, etc., for a bed.

bed-ding (bed'ing), *n.* [see **bed**], 1, the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; 2, a foundation of any kind: *Geol.*, stratification.

be-deck (bē-dek'), *v.t.* [*be-*+[2]*deck*, to adorn], to adorn; decorate; ornament; garnish.

Syn. beautify, adorn, deck, embellish.

bedes-man (bēdz'măn), *n.* [see **beadsman**], 1, in England, an inmate of an almshouse; 2, in Scotland, a licensed beggar. See **beads'man**, *Pfd. S.*

be-dev-il (bē-dev'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -iled or -illed (-ld), *p.pr.* -iling or -illing], [*be-*+*deril*], 1, to torment or abuse in a fiendish manner; 2, to bewitch; 3, to throw into confusion; worry.

be-dew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*dew*], to moisten with, or as with, dew.

bed-fel-low (bed'fel″ō), *n.* [*bed*+*fellow*], one who shares another's bed.

be-dight (bē-dīt'), *p.adj.* [p.p. of obs. verb *bedight* <A.S. *be-*, by+*dihtan*, to make ready], *Archaic*, arrayed; bedecked.

be-dim (bē-dim'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*dim*], to darken; cloud; make dark or dim.

be-diz-en (bē-dīz'n; -dĭz'n), *v.t.* [*be-*+earlier *dizen*, to dress], to deck or adorn with vulgar finery.—*n.* **be-diz'en-ment.**

Bed-lam (bed'lăm), *n.* [corr. of *Bethlehem*], the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, where lunatics were confined; **bedlam**, 1, a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics; hence, 2, any scene of uproar or confusion.

bed-lam-ite (bed'lăm-īt), *n.* 1, an inmate of Bedlam; hence, 2, a lunatic.

Bed-ou-in (bed'ōō-ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* [<Arab. *badawin*, desert dwellers], pertaining or belonging to the wandering Arabs of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa:—*n.* [*pl.* -ins (-ĭnz); -in], 1, a wandering Arab or tent dweller of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa; hence, 2, any wanderer. Also, **Bed'u-in.**

bed-pan (bed'păn″), *n.* [*bed*+*pan*], 1, a shallow chamber pot for the use of a person confined to bed; 2, a copper utensil to be filled with hot ashes for warming a bed.

bed-post (bed'pōst″), *n.* [*bed*+[1]*post*], one of the four uprights at the corners of a bedstead.

be-drab-ble (bē-drab'l), *v.t.* [*be-*+*drabble*], to make wet and dirty; bedraggle.

be-drag-gle (bē-drag'l), *v.t.* [*be-*+*draggle*], to make wet and dirty, as garments, by dragging in mud or rain.

bed-rid-den (bed'rid″n), *adj.* [<A.S. *bedrida*, a bed rider], confined to bed by age or sickness. Also, **bed'rid'.**

bed rock *Mining*, the solid rock underlying the superficial upper crust; solid bottom.

bed-room (bed'rōōm″), *n.* [*bed*+*room*], a sleeping room; a room in which a bed is placed.

bed-side (bed'sid″), *n.* [*bed*+*side*], 1, the side of a bed; 2, a place by the side of a bed.

bed-sore (bed'sōr″), *n.* [*bed*+*sore*], *Pathol.*, a sore place or ulcer on the body of an invalid, caused by continual lying in bed.

bed-spread (bed'sprĕd″), *n.* [*bed*+*spread*], the outer covering of a bed; counterpane.

bed-stead (bed'stĕd), *n.* [<M.E. *bed*+*stede*, place], the supporting framework of a bed.

bed-straw (bed'strô″), *n.* [*bed*+*straw*], any of a genus (*Galium*) of herbs of the madder family, formerly used for stuffing mattresses.

bed-tick (bed'tik″), *n.* [*bed*+[2]*tick*], a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a mattress.

bed-time (bed'tīm″), *n.* [*bed*+*time*], the hour when one should go to bed.

bed-ward (bed'wĕrd), *adv.* [*bed*+*-ward*], in the direction of bed. Also, **bed'wards.**

bee (bē), *n.* [<A.S. *bēo*, bee], 1, any of a large superfamily (*Apoidea*) of insects of the order Hymenoptera, allied to the wasps and ants, some solitary and others living in colonies, some of which store up the pollen of flowers for food, or make honey and wax; especially, the honeybee, kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax (for colored illus. see *insect*); 2, an industrious person; 3, a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or charity, or for amusement; as, a quilting *bee*; spelling *bee*.

BEE

bee bird *Ornith.*, one of the larger American flycatchers: also called *kingbird*.

bee-bread (bē'brĕd″), *n.* [*bee*+*bread*], a brown, bitter substance, consisting of the pollen of flowers, stored by bees as food.

beech (bēch), *n.* [<A.S. *bōece*, a beech <Aryan source: cf. Lat. *fagus*, oak], 1, any species of a genus (*Fagus*) of trees, having smooth, shiny gray bark, simple leaves, and triangular nuts in a prickly husk, valuable for shade and for their hard wood; typical of a family (*Fagaceæ*) of deciduous trees of subtropic and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, including this genus, as well as chestnuts and oaks.—*adj.* **beech'en.**—*adj.* **beech'y.**

beech-nut (bēch'nŭt″), *n.* [*beech*+*nut*], the edible, three-cornered nut of the beech.

bee eat-er any of several brightly colored birds of the Old World, that feed on insects.

beef (bēf), *n.* [*pl.* beeves (bēvz)], [<O.F. *boef*, beef <Lat. *bos* (*bovis*), ox], **1**, the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, prepared for food; **2**, an ox, cow, or bull when full grown: *Colloq.*, muscle; brawn.

PARTS OF A BEEF
1, neck; 2, shaking piece and brisket; 3, chuck ribs; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, plate; 7, flank; 8, loin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.

beef-eat-er (bēf'ēt'ẽr), *n.* [*beef*+*eat*], **1**, one who eats beef; hence, **2**, a big, red-faced, fleshy person; **3**, popularly, in England, one of the yeomen of the guard who attend the king on state occasions, wearing an antique uniform; also, one of the guards of the Tower of London who wear a similar uniform.

beef-steak (bēf'stāk"), *n.* [*beef*+*steak*], a slice of beef suitable for broiling or frying.

beef-y (bēf'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* beefier, *superl.* beefiest], [see **beef**], **1**, brawny; fat; hence, **2**, dull.

bee-hive (bē'hīv"), *n.* [*bee*+*hive*], a box made to house a swarm of bees and store its honey (for illus. see *hive*).

bee line **1**, the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive; hence, **2**, the most direct way from one point to another.

Be-el-ze-bub (bē-ēl'zē-būb), *n.* [<Heb. *Ba'al-z'būb*, lord of flies], **1**, *Bib.*, the prince of demons or devils; the Devil; also, a devil; **2**, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next below Satan in authority.

bee moth a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose young feed upon the wax.

been (bĭn; *Br.* bēn), [see **be**], past participle of the irregular verb *be*.

beer (bēr), *n.* [<A.S. *bēor*: source uncertain], **1**, any of various fermented liquors, including ale and porter, made generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to give a bitter flavor; **2**, a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, etc.—*adj.* **beer'y**.

beest-ings (bēs'tĭngz), *n.pl.* [<A.S. *bēost*, beestings], the first milk from a mammal, especially a cow, after bringing forth young; colostrum. Also, **blest'ings**.

bees-wax (bēz'wăks"), *n.* [*bee*+*wax*], a tough, yellowish brown substance, secreted by bees and used by them in building the honeycomb: used in making candles, etc.:—*v.t.* to rub beeswax on; wax.

bees-wing (bēz'wĭng"), *n.* [*bee*+*wing*], **1**, a scaly film in long-kept wine; **2**, old wine.

beet (bēt), *n.* [<A.S. *bēte*<Lat. *beta*, beet], a plant cultivated for its sweet, edible root, and used as a source of sugar; also, the root (see *sugar beet*, illus.).

[1]bee-tle (bē'tl), *n.* [<A.S. *bitula*, biter<*bītan*, to bite], **1**, a member of the insect order Coleoptera, having four wings, the outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny covering to the inner, membranous pair; **2**, a stupid person; one mentally blind.

BEETLE

[2]bee-tle (bē'tl), *n.* [<A.S. *bȳtel*, mallet <*bēatan*, to beat], **1**, a heavy wooden mallet; **2**, a kind of pestle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], **1**, to use a heavy wooden mallet on; **2**, to stamp, mangle, or finish, as cotton cloth, with, or as with, a heavy wooden mallet.

[3]bee-tle (bē'tl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], [<[1]*beetle*: from projecting antennæ of some beetles], to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff:—*adj.* overhanging; prominent; as, a *beetle* brow.

bee-tle-browed (bē'tl-broud"), *adj.* **1**, having projecting, overhanging brows; **2**, gloomy in appearance; sullen.

bee-tle-head (bē'tl-hĕd"), *n.* [[1]*beetle*+*head*], a numskull.—*p.adj.* **bee'tle-head"ed**.

bee tree **1**, a hollow tree inhabited by bees for a nest; **2**, the basswood, or American linden.

beet-root (bēt'rōōt"), *n.* [*beet*+*root*], the root of the beet: so called in England, but in America called simply *beet*.

beeves (bēvz), *n.* plural of the noun *beef;* beef cattle collectively.

B.E.F. *abbr.* British Expeditionary Forces: used of the British army in France, Belgium, and the Near East during the World War.

be-fall (bē-fôl'), *v.t.* [<A.S. *befeallen*, to fall], to happen to; occur to:—*v.i.* to come to pass.

be-fit (bē-fĭt'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*fit*], to be worthy of; be suitable or appropriate for.—*p.adj.* **be-fit'ting**.—*adv.* **be-fit'ting-ly**.

be-fog (bē-fŏg'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*fog*], to envelop in a fog or mist; hence, to confuse; mystify.

be-fool (bē-fōōl'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*fool*], to deceive; lead astray; delude.

be-fore (bē-fōr'), *prep.* [<A.S. *beforan*, before], **1**, in front of; **2**, preceding in space, time, rank, or preference; **3**, in the presence, jurisdiction, or sight of:—*adv.* **1**, in front; **2**, in advance; **3**, previously; formerly:—*conj.* **1**, earlier than; **2**, rather than.

be-fore-hand (bē-fōr'hănd"), *adv.* [<M.E. *beforen*, before+*hond*, hand], in advance; before the time:—*adj.* forehanded.

be-fore-time (bē-fōr'tīm"), *adv.* [<M.E. *beforen*, before+*tyme*, time], in another time; formerly; aforetime.

be-foul (bē-foul'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*foul*], to soil; dirty; pollute; foul.

be-friend (bē-frĕnd'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*friend*], to act as a friend to; aid or shield; favor; benefit.

Syn. favor, stand by, succor, help, assist.

be-fud-dle (bē-fŭd'l), *v.t.* [*be-*+*fuddle*, to confuse], to confuse; becloud, as with liquor.

beg (bĕg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* begged (bĕgd), *p.pr.* begging], [<M.E. *beggen*, perh. <Fr. *bêguin*, *beghard*, a begging friar<Lambert le *Bègue*, "the Stammerer," founder in 1180 of a Flemish sisterhood, the *Beguines*], **1**, to ask in charity, as alms; **2**, to ask (a person) earnestly; beseech; entreat with humility; **3**, to ask as a favor: **beg the question**, to take for granted, or assume, by implication, the truth of the matter in question in a dispute:—*v.i.* to ask alms; ask favors.

Syn. implore, solicit, plead. (See pray.)

be-gan (bē-găn'), past tense of the irregular verb *begin*.

be-get (bē-gĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* begot (-gŏt'), or, *Archaic*, begat (-găt'), *p.p.* begot or begotten (-gŏt'n), *p.pr.* begetting], [<A.S. *begitan*<*be-*+*gietan*, to get], **1**, to become the father of; procreate; **2**, to produce; cause to exist; as, fame *begets* envy.—*n.* **be-get'ter**.

beg-gar (bĕg'ẽr), *n.* [see **beg**], **1**, one who asks with humility; **2**, one who gets a living by asking alms; **3**, one who is reduced to extreme poverty; **4**, a rogue; scamp; fellow: often humorously:—*v.t.* **1**, to take everything away from; impoverish; **2**, to use up all the possibilities of; as, the horrors of a battlefield *beggar* description.—*n.* **beg'gar-hood.**—*n.* **beg'gar-dom.**

beg-gar-lice (bĕg'ẽr-līs"), *n.* **1**, any of several plants bearing a prickly seed which readily attaches itself to clothing; beggar-ticks; goose grass; **2**, the prickly seeds or bur of such a plant. Also, **beg'gar's-lice"**.

beg-gar-ly (bĕg'ẽr-lĭ), *adj.* like a beggar; poor; contemptible.—*n.* **beg'gar-li-ness.**

Syn. abject, mean, sordid, squalid, wretched.

beg-gar-ticks (bĕg'ẽr-tĭks"), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, any of several weeds of the composite family, which bear seeds that stick to rough objects, as coats of animals and clothing; bur marigold; **2**, any of several similar plants; beggar-lice; **3**, used as *pl.*, the seeds of such a plant. Also, **beg'gar's-ticks"**.

beg-gar-weed (bĕg'ẽr-wēd"), *n.* [*beggar*+[1]*weed*], **1**, a tall species of the tick trefoil, a leguminous plant, grown as a forage crop on dry, sandy land in the southern United States: also called *Florida beggarweed;* **2**, the knotweed or any of several small plants growing on waste lands.

beg-gar-y (bĕg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [see **beg**], the act or state of one who asks alms; extreme poverty.

Syn. poverty, destitution, indigence, need.

be-gin (bē-gĭn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* began (-găn'), *p.p.* begun (-gŭn'), *p.pr.* beginning], [<A.S. *beginnan*, to begin], **1**, to come into existence; arise; **2**, to take the first step or do the first act; start:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to originate, exist, or arise; **2**, to commence.—*n.* **be-gin'ner.**

Syn. commence. *Begin* and *commence* are identical in meaning, but *commence* is more formal than *begin*. *Commence* is often used to indicate the starting of some definite course of action; as, to *commence* a course of reading; *begin* is used to indicate the starting point or first step of anything. *Begin* is often preferable to *commence*.—*Ant.* delay, postpone, put off.

be-gin-ning (bē-gĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the first cause; the source; **2**, the act of doing, starting, or entering upon a course of action; the first stage of anything; **3**, the starting point.

be-gird (bē-gûrd'), *v.t.* [*be-*+*gird*], to surround with, or as with, a girdle; encircle.

be-gone (bē-gŏn'), *interj.* [*be*+*gone*, p.p. of *go*], go away! depart!

be-go-ni-a (bē-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Michel *Begon*, Fr. botanist (1638–1710)], *Bot.*, any of a

large genus (*Begonia*) of tropical plants, chiefly herbs, widely cultivated for their ornamental and often beautifully colored leaves and flowers.

be-got (bē-gŏt′), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *beget*.—*p.p.* **be-got′ten.**

be-grime (bē-grīm′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*grime*], to soil with dirt deeply rubbed in.

be-grudge (bē-grŭj′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*grudge*], 1, to grumble at: 2, to envy (one) the possession of (a thing); give reluctantly.—*adv.* **be-grudg′ing-ly.**

be-guile (bē-gīl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* beguiled (-gīld′), *p.pr.* beguiling], [*be-*+obs. verb *guile* < O.F. *guile*, deceit], 1, to impose upon or deceive, as by a trick; mislead; tempt; delude; 2, to cause to pass pleasantly, as the time; 3, to divert; entertain.—*n.* **be-guile′ment.**

Beg-uine (bĕg′ĭn; bā″gēn′), *n.* [< Fr. *béguine*, Beguine < Lambert le *Bègue*, "the Stammerer," founder], a member of a Flemish lay sisterhood, founded about 1180, not bound by perpetual vows.

be-gum (bē′gŭm), *n.* [< Hind. *begam* < Turk. *bigim*, fem. of *beg*, *bey*, a prince], in India, a Hindu woman of high rank; a princess or queen.

be-gun (bē-gŭn′), past participle of the irregular verb *begin*.

be-half (bē-hăf′), *n.* [< comb. of M. E. *on* (*his*) *halve* < A.S. *on* (*his*) *healfe*, on (his) side, and *bihalve* (*him*) < A.S. *be healfe* (*him*), by the side of (him)], advantage; support; stead; interest; as, on (or in) my *behalf*.

be-have (bē-hāv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* behaved (-hāvd′), *p.pr.* behaving], [*be-*+*have*: in 15th cent. in sense of to bear (oneself)], to conduct, carry or manage: used reflexively; as, he *behaved* himself well: *Obs.*, to restrain; discipline:—*v.i.* 1, to act; 2, to conduct oneself in a proper manner.

be-hav-ior (bē-hāv′yẽr), *n.* 1, conduct and manners; carriage; deportment; 2, action or manner of a machine, chemical, etc.: *Psych.*, any or all of the reactions of a person or organism to stimulation. Also, **be-hav′iour.**

Syn. demeanor, bearing, conduct, carriage, deportment, manner, manners, breeding, response, reaction. These words all denote a mode of acting. *Behavior*, the most general word, applies to our action in the presence of others and our treatment of them; it is sometimes used in reference to a particular action. *Conduct* contains the idea of outward action, but also includes the moral aspects of *behavior; conduct* names such action as proceeds from principle and one's idea of his moral responsibility for what he does. *Deportment* is *behavior* which follows set rules; it is usually applied to the action of children. *Carriage* names simply the manner of holding the body; *bearing* is such a *carriage* as displays feeling or state of mind; as, his haughty *bearing* estranged those who might have helped him. *Demeanor* makes plain through bodily poses certain traits of character; as, devout *demeanor;* demure *demeanor.*

be-hav-ior-ist (bē-hāv′yẽr-ĭst), *n. Psych.*, one whose approach to psychological study emphasizes the objective observation of behavior, including conduct, speech, and other reactions to stimulation, rather than subjective or introspective and theoretical analysis of states of consciousness.—*n.* **be-hav′ior-ism.**—*adj.* **be-hav″ior-is′tic.**

be-head (bē-hĕd′), *v.t.* [< A.S. *behēafdian* < *be-*, from+*hēafod*, head], to cut off the head of; execute by decapitation.—*n.* **be-head′al.**

be-held (bē-hĕld′), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *behold*.

be-he-moth (bē′hē-mŏth; bē-hē′mŏth), *n.* [< Heb. *b'hēmōth*, beasts, pl. of *b'hēmāh*, beast, adaptation of Egypt. *p-che-mau*, water ox], *Bib.*, an enormous animal, probably the hippopotamus (Job 40:15–24); hence, any very large animal.

be-hest (bē-hĕst′), *n.* [< A.S. *behæs*, a vow], a command; injunction; order.

be-hind (bē-hīnd′), *prep.* [< A.S. *behindan* < *be-*, by+*hindan*, behind], 1, at the back of; on the other side of; 2, remaining after; 3, inferior to; 4, in a position to promote or support:—*adv.* 1, at the back; in the rear; 2, toward the back; 3, out of sight; 4, past in point of time; 5, in arrears.

be-hind-hand (bē-hīnd′hănd″), *adj.* and *adv.* [*behind*+*hand*], 1, back in time or in progress; 2, in arrears in payment.

be-hold (bē-hōld′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* beheld (-hĕld′), *Archaic p.p.* beholden (-hōl′dn), *p.pr.* beholding], [< A.S. *behealdan*, to keep in view < *be-*, by +*healdan*, to hold or keep], to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *Obs.*, to hold:—*v.i.* 1, to look; 2, to direct or fix the mind.—*n.* **be-hold′er.**

be-hold-en (bē-hōl′dn), *p.adj.* indebted; under obligation; bound in gratitude.

be-hoof (bē-hōōf′), *n.* [< A.S. *bihōf*, use (in *bihōflīc*, useful)], a thing which benefits; advantage.

be-hoove (bē-hōōv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* behooved (-hōōvd′), *p.pr.* behooving], [< A.S. *behōfian*, to need], to be necessary or fit for, or becoming to; as, it *behooves* you to go. Also, **be-hove′** (-hōv′).

***be-ige** (bāzh), *n.* [Fr. = natural-colored], any of various fabrics made of undyed, unbleached wool:—*adj.* of a sandy or light tan color of natural wool.

be-ing (bē′ĭng), present participle of the verb *be*:—*n.* 1, mortal life; the state of existing; 2, that which exists; a person: **the Supreme Being**, God.

be-jew-el (bē-jōō′ĕl), *v.t.* [*be-*+*jewel*], to ornament, usually excessively, with gems.

Bel (bĕl), *n.* [see **Baal**], *Bib.*, an important god, probably the sun god, of the Assyrians and Babylonians: identified with Phœnician *Baal* (Is. 46:1).

be-la-bor (bē-lā′bẽr), *v.t.* [*be-*+*labor*], to beat with hard blows; thrash. Also, **be-la′bour.**

be-lat-ed (bē-lāt′ĕd), *adj.* [*be-*+*late*], 1, delayed; 2, overtaken by darkness; benighted.

be-lay (bē-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* belayed or belaid (-lād′), *p.pr.* belaying], [< A.S. *be-*, about +*lecgan*, to lay], *Naut.*, to make fast, as a rope, by winding around a pin, cleat, or the like: **belaying pin**, *Naut.*, an adjustable pin to which ropes are made fast (see *shroud*, illus.):—*interj. Colloq.*, enough! stop!

belch (bĕlch), *v.t.* [< A.S. *bealcian*, to utter], 1, to discharge (gas) from the stomach through the mouth: 2, to throw out with force or violence; as, factory chimneys *belch* forth black smoke:—*v.i.* 1, to force wind from the stomach: 2, to eject forcibly:—*n.* the act of forcing out wind from the stomach; an eructation.

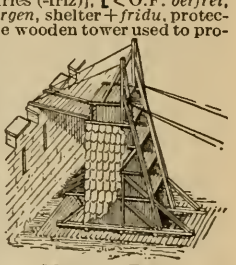
bel-dam (bĕl′dăm), *n.* [< Fr. *belle*, fine+*dame*, mother], 1, originally, a grandmother; 2, an ugly old woman; a hag. Also, **bel′dame.**

be-lea-guer (bē-lē′gẽr), *v.t.* [< Du. *belegeren*, to camp around], to besiege; surround with an army so as to make escape impossible.

bel-em-nite (bĕl′ĕm-nīt; bē-lĕm′nīt), *n.* [< Gk. *belemnon*, dart], a cone-shaped fossil shell of any of a genus (*Belemnites*) of extinct cuttlefishes; a thunderstone.—*adj.* **bel′em-noid.**

***bel-es-prit** (bĕl″ĕs″prē′), *n.* [*pl.* beaux-esprits (bō″z-ĕs″prē′)], [Fr. = fine spirit], a wit; a brilliant talker; a genius.

bel-fry (bĕl′frĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -fries (-frĭz)], [< O.F. *berfrei*, prob. < O.H.G. *bergen*, shelter+*fridu*, protection], 1, originally, a movable wooden tower used to protect soldiers attacking a fortress and to help them scale the walls; 2, a tower for a bell; 3, that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung: also called *bell tower.*



Medieval Belfry
For attacking a fortress

bel-ga (bĕl′gȧ) *n.* [< Lat. *Belgae*, Belgians], the monetary unit of Belgium, equivalent to 13.9 cents.

Bel-gi-an (bĕl′jĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Belgium: **Belgian hare**, a large variety of domestic rabbit, of reddish color, bred from stock originating in Belgium: **Belgian block**, a paving stone, usually of granite, almost cubical in shape:—*n.* a native or a subject of Belgium.—*abbr.* **Belg.; Bel.**

Be-li-al (bē′lĭ-ăl; bēl′yăl), *n.* [< Heb. *b'li-ya'al*, worthlessness < *b'li*, not+*ya'al*, use], 1, in ancient Hebrew tradition, a personification of evil and lawlessness; Satan; 2, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels.

be-lie (bē-lī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lied (-līd′), *p.pr.* -lying], [< A.S. *be-*, about+*lēogan*, to speak a lie], 1, to speak falsely about; 2, to show to be false; 3, to misrepresent; 4, to give the lie to.—*n.* **be-li′er.**

be-lief (bē-lēf′), *n.* [< M.E. *bileafe* < A.S. *be-*, about +*(ge)lēafa*, belief], 1, acceptance of something as trustworthy or true; conviction; trust in the truthfulness of another; 2, the body of doctrines considered true by any group of people; religious faith; creed; 3, opinion: **the Belief**, the Apostles' Creed.

Syn. faith, trust, conviction, persuasion, assurance, credence, credit. *Belief* is an act of the mind—the mental assent to something as true. It may be based on reasoning, but it is often the fruit of authority and, not uncommonly, of ignorance or prejudice. It is a general term, variously applicable. We may express our *belief* in an unproved theory, the truthfulness of a story, or the outcome of a new venture. We believe in things, but we extend our *trust* to people. *Trust* is an assured reliance, often instinctive, upon the truthfulness, honesty, or uprightness of another.

Faith is *belief* founded upon *trust; faith* is blindly sure of its object. It is applicable to both persons and things; we may have *faith* in the power of a physician, and in the virtue of the remedy he prescribes. *Conviction* is *belief* arrived at through reasoning confirmed by proof and evidence: consequently *conviction* is often a fixed *belief* not easily changed. Religiously, *belief* is assent to a given teaching, as, for instance, that there is a God. *Trust* goes further; *trust* not only believes, but, untroubled about the future, acts in the confidence that God will care for his children. *Faith* believes and trusts so fully that the outward conduct is governed by the inner light; the whole man is directed by his vision.—*Ant.* disbelief, distrust, doubt, unbelief.

be-liev-a-ble (bē-lēv′ə-bl), *adj.* [see **believe**], capable or worthy of being accepted as true; credible; trustworthy.

be-lieve (bē-lēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* believed (-lēvd′), *p.pr.* believing], [<M.E. *bileven* <A.S. *be-*+*(ge)lēfan*, to believe], **1**, to accept as true, especially by faith or on authority rather than from personal knowledge; **2**, to place confidence in; trust the word of; **3**, to think; hold (an opinion):—*v.i.* **1**, to have faith; **2**, to be sure of the truth of anything; **3**, to suppose; judge.—*p.adj.* **be-liev′ing.**—*adv.* **be-liev′ing-ly.**

be-liev-er (bē-lēv′ėr), *n.* **1**, one who accepts as truth something not actually seen, as a religious faith; **2**, a Christian.

be-like (bē-līk′), *adv.* [<dial. phr. *by like*, by what is likely], possibly; probably; perhaps.

be-lit-tle (bē-lit′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* belittled (-ld), *p.pr.* belittling], [*be-*+*little*], **1**, to cause to appear small or less; **2**, to speak slightingly of.

Syn. decry, dwarf, disparage, underrate, depreciate.

[1]bell (bĕl), *n.* [<A.S. *belle*, a bell], **1**, a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, which emits a clear, ringing sound when struck; **2**, anything shaped like a bell, as the corolla of a flower; **3**, the flare at the mouth of a horn, trumpet, or the like: *pl.* on shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time, measuring from 12, 4, or 8 o'clock in half-hour intervals; as, 1 bell, 12:30, 4:30, or 8:30; 7 bells, 11:30, 3:30, or 7:30; also, the time so marked:—*v.t.* to put a bell on:—*v.i.* to blossom into bell-shaped flowers.

[2]bell (bĕl), *v.i.* [<A.S. *bellan*, to roar], to bellow, as a deer:—*n.* a roar, as of a deer in mating time.

bel-la-don-na (bĕl″ə-dŏn′ə), *n.* [<It. *bella*, fair +*donna*, lady: perh. because plant produces a cosmetic used by Italian ladies], a perennial European herb of the nightshade family, yielding the poisonous alkaloid, atropine, variously used in medicine, as to relieve pain and to expand the pupils of the eyes: **belladonna lily**, a species of amaryllis bearing rose-colored, fragrant flowers; also, its flower.

bell buoy a warning buoy with a bell which is made to ring by the motion of the waves.

belle (bĕl), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *bella*, beautiful], a beautiful woman; a very popular young lady.

Bel-ler-o-phon (bĕ-lĕr′ō-fŏn), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Grecian hero who, aided by the winged horse Pegasus, killed the Chimera, a fire-breathing monster.

***belles-let-tres** (bĕl″ĕ-lĕtr′), *n.pl.* [Fr.=fine literature], **1**, finished, elegant literature; purely æsthetic writings; **2**, the study and criticism of such literature.—*adj.* **bel″le-tris′tic.**

[1]bell-flow-er (bĕl′flou″ėr), *n.* [**[1]bell**+**flower**], any of various plants (genus *Campanula*), the flowers of which resemble little bells; a campanula.

[2]bell-flow-er (bĕl′flou″ėr), *n.* [<Fr. *bellefleur*, beautiful flower], a large winter apple.

bel-li-cose (bĕl′ĭ-kōs), *adj.* [<Lat. *bellicosus*, warlike], inclined to fight; quarrelsome.—*adv.* **bel′li-cose″ly.**—*n.* **bel″li-cos′i-ty.**

bel-lig-er-ence (bĕ-lĭj′ėr-ĕns), *n.* [<Lat. *bellum*, war+*gerere*, to wage], **1**, the act or state of waging war, or of being at war; **2**, the quality of being warlike.—*n.* **bel-lig′er-en-cy.**

bel-lig-er-ent (bĕ-lĭj′ėr-ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, relating to war; **2**, waging war; **3**, pugnacious; quarrelsome; warlike:—*n.* a power, party, or person carrying on war.—*adv.* **bel-lig′er-ent-ly.**

Syn., adj. bellicose, contentious, disputatious, pugnacious.—*Ant., adj.* peace-loving, conciliating, pacific.

bell jar a bell-shaped glass vessel used in chemical and physical laboratories.

bell-man (bĕl′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [**[1]bell**+*man*], one who uses a bell to attract attention to a public announcement; a town crier.

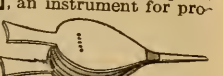
bell met-al a variety of bronze; a mixture of three or four parts of copper and one of tin, used for making large bells.

Bel-lo-na (bĕ-lō′nə), *n.* [Lat.<*bellum*, war], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of war.

bel-low (bĕl′ō), *v.i.* [<A.S. *bylgean*<*bellan*, to roar], **1**, to utter a full, roaring sound, as a bull; **2**, to roar, as the sea, cannon, etc.; **3**, to cry out noisily; bawl:—*v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice:—*n.* **1**, the roar of a bull or similar animal; **2**, a loud, resounding cry.—*n.* **bel′low-er.**

Syn., v. roar, bawl, shout, clamor, proclaim.

bel-lows (bĕl′ōz; -ŭs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [<A.S. pl. of *belg*, *belig*, a bag], an instrument for producing a current of air, used for various purposes, such as blowing fires, or filling the pipes or reeds of an organ.



HAND BELLOWS

bell-weth-er (bĕl′wĕth″ėr), *n.* [**[1]bell**+*wether*], **1**, a male sheep, or wether, wearing a bell, that leads the flock.

bell-wort (bĕl′wûrt″), *n.* [**[1]bell**+**[1]wort**], **1**, any of many plants with bell-shaped flowers; **2**, especially, a yellow-flowered plant of a genus (*Uvularia*) of the lily family (see *perfoliate*, illus.).

bel-ly (bĕl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bellies (-ĭz)], [<A.S. *belg*, *belig*, a bag], **1**, that part of the human body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen; **2**, the corresponding part of the body in the lower animals; **3**, the stomach; hence, the capacity for food; **4**, any of the visceral cavities; **5**, the part of anything that swells out into a larger size; as, the *belly* of a flask:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bellied (bĕl′ĭd), *p.pr.* bellying], to swell and extend; bulge out, as sails in the wind:—*v.t.* to cause to swell out.

bel-ly-band (bĕl′ĭ-bănd″), *n.* [**belly**+**[1]band**], **1**, a band around the belly; **2**, a strap around the body of an animal, as a horse; a girth; **3**, a band sewed across a sail to reënforce it (see *sail*, illus.).

bel-ly-ful (bĕl′ĭ-fo͝ol), *n.* [see **belly**], enough; as much as, or more than, one wants.

be-long (bē-lông′), *v.i.* [*be-*+obs. v. *long*, to pertain<A.S. *gelang*, dependent on], **1**, to be the property, concern, business, or duty: with *to*; **2**, to be a part, member, adjunct, or appurtenance: with *to*; **3**, to be suitable or proper, as a right, duty, etc.: often with *to*; **4**, to be an inhabitant or native of a place; have a fixed or customary location: with *to*, *on*, or *in*; as, the book *belongs* on this shelf.

be-long-ing (bē-lông′ĭng), *n.* that which is one's own: *pl.* property; possessions; goods.

be-lov-ed (bē-lŭv′ĕd; bē-lŭvd′), *p.adj.* [*be-*+*love*], regarded with great affection; dear to the heart:—*n.* one who is greatly loved.

be-low (bē-lō′), *prep.* [<*be-*+**[1]low**], **1**, beneath; farther down or lower than, in place, rank, excellence, value, amount, degree, price, etc.; **2**, unworthy of:—*adv.* **1**, into a lower place; **2**, lower in place, as on a page; hence, later in the book; **3**, on the earth; **4**, in hell; **5**, in a lower rank.

Bel-shaz-zar (bĕl-shăz′ər), *n.* [Heb.=Bel protect the king], *Bib.*, a king of Babylon, warned by the handwriting on the wall (Dan. 5).

belt (bĕlt), *n.* [A.S.: perh.<Lat. *balteus*, a belt], **1**, a girdle or band worn around the waist; especially, one worn as a mark of rank; **2**, any broad band, strip, or series of things resembling a band; **3**, a region characteristically producing certain vegetation; as, a timber *belt*: *Mech.*, an endless strap or band connecting two wheels, pulleys, or cylinders and transmitting motion from one to the other: **Sam Browne belt**, a military belt supported by a diagonal strap over the right shoulder (for illus. see page 865):—*v.t.* **1**, to encircle, as with a girdle; **2**, to gird on, as a sword.

belt-ed (bĕl′tĕd), *adj.* **1**, wearing a distinctive belt; as, a *belted* earl; **2**, marked or adorned with a band or circle; as, the *belted* kingfisher.

belt-ing (bĕl′tĭng), *n.* **1**, material from which belts are made; **2**, belts collectively.

be-lu-ga (bē-lōō′gə), *n.* [Russ.<*belo-*, white], **1**, a whale of the dolphin family, found in arctic seas, white when adult and attaining a length of ten feet; **2**, the great white sturgeon of Europe, from the roe of which caviar is made.

bel-ve-dere (bĕl″vē-dēr′; bĕl″vā-dā′rā), *n.* [<It. *bel*, beautiful + *vedere*, to see], *It. Arch.*, an upper story of a building, or a portion of one, built partly open so as to give a view of surrounding scenery; in France, a summerhouse on an eminence.

be-mire (bē-mīr′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*mire*], **1**, to soil, as by passing through mud; **2**, to fix in the mud.

be-moan (bē-mōn′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*moan*], to bewail; pity; grieve for:—*v.i.* to lament; grieve.

Syn. deplore, lament, mourn, bewail.

be-muse (bē-mūz′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*muse*], to confuse; daze; stupefy, as with liquor.

ben (bĕn), *adv.* and *prep.* [<A.S. *binnan*, within], *Sc. Dial.*, within; inside:—*adj. Sc. Dial.*, inner:—

n. Sc. Dial., the inner room of a two-room cottage: opposite of *but*, the outer room.

bench (bĕnch), *n.* [<A.S. *benc* < O.Teut. source], 1, a long seat; 2, a cross seat in a boat; 3, a strong table at or on which mechanics work; 4, the seat for the judges in a court; hence, 5, the office of a judge; 6, judges as a class, distinguished from attorneys, who are called the *bar;* the judiciary; the court; 7, a ledge or terrace in a rock formation; 8, level, elevated land lying along the edge of a river; 9, a shelf on which animals, as dogs, are exhibited.

bench-er (bĕn'chẽr), *n.* 1, one who sits on a bench; 2, in England, a senior member of the bar who is a governor of an Inn of Court.

bench mark a mark, as a low metal peg, fixed in the ground and used as a reference point in leveling and surveying.

bench war-rant *Law*, an order issued by a court or judge for seizing a person who has failed to appear when summoned: distinguished from a justice's warrant issued by a magistrate.

[1]bend (bĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bent (bĕnt), *p.pr.* bending], [<A.S. *bendan*, to draw tight, bend a bow], 1, to strain, or make taut, as the string of a bow; 2, to curve or make crooked; 3, to turn; incline; deflect; 4, to direct to a certain point, as one's energies; 5, to cause to yield: *Naut.*, to fasten, as a sail to a spar:—*v.i.* 1, to be, or to become, curved or crooked; 2, to be turned toward, or away from, something; 3, to bow or stoop; hence, to submit; 4, to devote one's attention to something:—*n.* 1, a curve; a turn; a crook; 2, the act of bending or bowing: **bends**, caisson disease, caused by a too sudden change to normal air pressure from the high pressure sometimes necessary when working in a caisson or tunnel.—*n.* **bend'er.**

[2]bend (bĕnd), *n.* [A.S.<O.Teut. source], *Her.*, a broad band across a shield, from the dexter chief to the sinister base; *Naut.*, a knot, as in fastening a rope (see *knot*, illus.); *Leather Trade*, half of a trimmed hide (see *hide*, illus.): **bend sinister**, *Her.*, a broad band across a shield from the sinister chief to the dexter base: a mark of illegitimacy (see *heraldry*, illus.).

Ben Day [<*Benjamin Day*, inventor], a mechanical process for producing shaded backgrounds on drawings, printing plates, and lithographic stones; also, a background so produced: **Ben-Day** (bĕn'-dā"), *adj.* designating this process, or a print produced by it. Also, *n.* and *adj.* **ben'day".**

be-neath (bē-nēth'; bē-nēth'), *prep.* [<A.S. *beneothan* < *be*, by + *neothan*, below], 1, lower in place than; under; 2, under the pressure of; 3, lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; 4, unworthy of:—*adv.* 1, in or to a lower place; below; 2, below something else; underneath; 3, lower in rank, quality, etc.

Ben-e-dic-i-te (bĕn"ē-dis'ĭ-tē; -dī'sĭ-tē), *n.* [Lat. = bless ye < *bene*, well + *dicite*, say ye], 1, in the Book of Common Prayer, the canticle beginning in English, "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord": so called from the first word of the hymn in Latin; 2, the music that accompanies this canticle: **benedicite**, *interj.* bless you!

Ben-e-dick (bĕn'ē-dĭk), *n.* [easy form of *Benedict* < Lat. *benedictus*, blessed], in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," a young lord who scoffs at marriage, but finally marries Beatrice.

ben-e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), *n.* [in allusion to Shakespeare's hero *Benedick*, q. v.], a newly married man, especially one long a bachelor.

ben-e-dic-tine (bĕn"ē-dĭk'tĭn), *adj.* [see **Benedictus**], of or pertaining to St. Benedict, or to the monks belonging to his order:—*n.* a member of the order founded by St. Benedict: **benedictine**, a sweet alcoholic drink, or liqueur, originally made by Benedictine monks.

ben-e-dic-tion (bĕn"ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *bene*, well + *dicere* (*dictus*) to say], 1, the act of blessing; 2, a blessing or solemn expression of kind wishes; 3, the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship.—*adj.* **ben"e-dic'to-ry.**

Ben-e-dic-tus (bĕn"ē-dĭk'tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = blessed < *bene*, well + *dictus*, said], 1, either of two canticles used in the services of ritualistic churches, each beginning in the original Latin text with the word *Benedictus*, "Blessed"; 2, the music that accompanies either canticle.

ben-e-fac-tion (bĕn"ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *bene*, well + *facere* (*factus*), to do], 1, the act of conferring a benefit; 2, a benefit conferred: especially, a charitable gift: *Metal.*, the preliminary treatment for concentration or refinement of an ore.

Syn. alms, charity, donation, bequest, gift, boon.

ben-e-fac-tor (bĕn"ē-făk'tẽr), *n.* one who performs an act of kindness; a friendly helper or patron.—*n.fem.* **ben"e-fac'tress.**

ben-e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* [<Lat. *bene*, well + *-ficium*, a doing], *Angl. Ch.*, 1, originally, a life interest in a landed estate, subject to the will of the donor; 2, a church living endowed with funds or property; 3, the revenue from such property.

be-nef-i-cent (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* doing or producing good; charitable; kindly.—*adv.* **be-nef'i-cent-ly.**—*n.* **be-nef'i-cence.**

Syn. magnanimous, bountiful, kind. (See generous.)

ben-e-fi-cial (bĕn"ē-fish'ăl), *adj.* [see **benefice**], useful; helpful; advantageous; profitable: *Law*, entitled to receive the income from an estate, without its title or control.—*adv.* **ben"e-fi'cial-ly.**

Syn. profitable, serviceable, advantageous, helpful.

ben-e-fi-ci-a-ry (bĕn"ē-fish'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, one who receives a benefit or a gift; specifically, 2, the person entitled to the income from a trust estate, or to the proceeds of an insurance policy: *Angl. Ch.*, one who holds a church living:—*adj.* of the nature of a charity or donation.

ben-e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* [<O.F. *bienfait* < Lat. *benefacere* (*-factus*), to do well], 1, an act of kindness; a favor conferred; 2, whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; 3, pecuniary advantage or assistance; 4, a play, concert, or the like, the proceeds of which go to a particular person or cause:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fited, *p.pr.* -fiting], to do good to; improve; profit:—*v.i.* to gain advantage; profit.

Syn., n. advantage, profit, use, avail, gain, favor.

be-nev-o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* [<Lat. *benevolens* (*-entis*) < *bene*, well + *volens*, wishing], 1, the desire to do good; charitableness; good will; 2, an act of kindness: *Eng. Hist.*, a forced loan, assessed as if a tax, formerly imposed upon the people by English kings, without the authority of Parliament.

Syn. beneficence, charity, humanity, liberality, bounty, munificence, philanthropy, almsgiving. *Benevolence*, which originally meant merely a wishing well, has come to mean both the wishing well and the doing well to others, and in this latter sense has, in ordinary usage, taken the place of *beneficence*. *Charity* is a form of *benevolence;* it now applies chiefly to almsgiving, though it may refer to tolerance or generous sympathy. *Humanity* marks us as men rather than brutes; *humanity* connotes kindness, the disposition to relieve suffering, compassion. *Philanthropy* has for its aim the betterment of mankind; it is based on *humanity*, and may include *charity*, but it usually suggests large groups for the promotion of welfare, and is frequently accomplished through organizations.

be-nev-o-lent (bē-nĕv'ō-lĕnt), *adj.* kindly; charitable; generous; philanthropic.—*adv.* **be-nev'o-lent-ly.**

Ben-ga-lese (bĕn"gă-lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* [<Hind. *Bengali*], pertaining to Bengal, India:—*n. sing.* and *pl.* a native, or natives, of Bengal.

Ben-gal-i (bĕn-gôl'ē), *n.* 1, a native of Bengal, India; 2, the language of Bengal:—*adj.* pertaining to Bengal, India, or its people.

ben-ga-line (bĕng'gă-lēn), *n.* a corded silk and wool dress material resembling poplin.

Ben-gal light a firework producing a vivid blue light: used for signaling at sea.

be-night-ed (bē-nīt'ĕd), *p.adj.* [<obs. v. *benight* < *be-* + *night*], 1, enshrouded in darkness; overtaken by night; 2, ignorant; depraved.

be-nign (bē-nīn'), *adj.* [<O.F. *benigne* < Lat. *benignus*, kind], 1, kindly; gentle; gracious; 2, favorable: *Med.*, not endangering life; as, a *benign* tumor.—*adv.* **be-nign'ly.**

be-nig-nant (bē-nig'nănt), *adj.* 1, kind; condescendingly gracious; 2, helpful; salutary.—*n.* **be-nig'nan-cy.**

be-nig-ni-ty (bē-nig'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, kindliness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness; 2, a kindly act.

Syn. kindness, propitiousness, graciousness.

ben-i-son (bĕn'ĭ-zn; -sn), *n.* [<O.F. *beneison* < L.L. *benedictio*, a blessing], a blessing.

Ben-ja-min (bĕn'jă-mĭn), *n.* [Heb. = son of the right hand], *Bib.*, 1, the youngest son of Jacob; 2, the tribe descended from him (Gen. 35:18).

[1]bent (bĕnt), [see **[1]bend**], past tense and past participle of *bend:*—*adj.* 1, curved; crooked; 2, strongly inclined; determined:—*n.* 1, a turn; mental bias; disposition; tendency; as, a *bent* for music; 2, limit of endurance; extent of capacity: now only in *to the top of one's bent.*

Syn., n. gift, inclination, prejudice, propensity, proneness.—*Ant., n.* ineptitude, aversion, disinclination.

[2]bent (bĕnt), *n.* [<A.S. *beonet*, a rush], a reedlike grass; hence, any of various stiff, wiry grasses: *Archaic*, a heath: a moor.

Ben-tham-ism (bĕn'thăm-izm), *n.* [< name of jurist], the system of ethics of Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), an English jurist and philosopher, who taught that an act's usefulness is the test of its morality, and that the highest morality is in seeking the greatest good of the greatest number.

ben-thos (bĕn'thŏs), *n.* [Gk. = bottom of sea], the bottom of the sea, especially of the deep part of the ocean; hence, the animal and plant life of the sea bottom: distinguished from *plankton* and *nekton*.

be-numb (bē-nŭm'), *r.t.* [< A.S. *benumen*, p.p. of *beniman*, to deprive: the *b* is excrescent, as in *limb*], to stupefy; deprive of feeling; deaden.

ben-zal-de-hyde (bĕn-zăl'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *benz(oic)*, of benzoin + *aldehyde*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen], *Chem.*, the oil of bitter almonds, a colorless liquid with an agreeable odor, artificially prepared and used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and perfumery, and as a flavoring.

ben-zene (bĕn'zēn; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [see **benzoin**], *Chem.*, **1**, a clear, colorless, volatile, liquid chemical compound, lighter than water, obtained by distillation from coal tar: the parent substance of the aromatic compounds of carbon, and used for dissolving resin or fat, as a motor fuel, and in manufacturing illuminating gas and aniline dyes; **2**, benzol (which see).

ben-zine (bĕn'zin; -zēn), *n. Chem.*, a mixture, less volatile than benzene, composed chiefly of saturated hydrocarbons, used as a motor fuel, solvent, etc., and in paints, cleaning fluids, etc.

ben-zo-ate (bĕn'zō-āt), *n. Chem.*, a salt or ester of benzoic acid.—*adj.* **ben'zo-at'ed**.

ben-zo-ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *adj. Chem.*, pertaining to, or obtained from, benzoin: **benzoic acid**, a white solid, crystallizing in flakes, having an irritating odor and a bitter taste: an antiseptic obtained from benzoin and similar resinous substances.

ben-zo-in (bĕn'zō-in; -zoin), *n.* [< Fr. *benjoin* < Arab. *lubān jāwī*, incense of Java], a fragrant, resinous balsam from an aromatic tree (*Styrax benzoin*) of Sumatra, Java, and the Malay Peninsula: used in toilet preparations, perfumes, and incense, and as a remedy for bronchitis. Also, **ben'zo-ine**.

ben-zol (bĕn'zōl; -zōl), *n.* [*benz(oin)* + *-ol* (< Lat. *oleum*, oil)], *Chem.*, a nearly colorless liquid, commercial benzene, obtained by distillation of coal tar, and extensively used as a motor fuel and as a solvent for resins, rubber, etc. Also, **ben'zole**.

Be-o-wulf (bā'ō-wo͝olf), *n.* [A.S.: perh. = war wolf], the warlike hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem of the seventh or eighth century, containing about 3,000 lines; also, the poem.

be-queath (bē-kwēth'), *r.t.* [< A.S. *becwethan*, to say, bequeath < *be-* + *cwethan*, to say], **1**, to give or leave by will; **2**, to hand down; transmit by inheritance.—*n.* **be-queath'al**.—*n.* **be-queath'ment**.

be-quest (bē-kwĕst'), *n.* [< M.E. *biquyste*, bequest < A.S. *be-* + *cwis*, a saying], **1**, the act of leaving by will; **2**, something left by will; a legacy.

be-rate (bē-rāt'), *v.t.* [*be-* + ²*rate*], to scold; rail at; chide harshly: rebuke severely.

Syn. rebuke, upbraid, chide, reprimand. (See scold.)

Ber-ber (bûr'bẽr), *n.* [< Arab. *barbara*, to talk confusedly; or < Gk. *barbaros*, foreign], **1**, a member of a native North African race; **2**, any Moor or native of Barbary.

***ber-ceuse** (bâr"sös'), *n.* [Fr. = a lullaby < *berceau*, cradle], *Mus.*, a cradle song.

be-reave (bē-rēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -reaved (-rēvd') in literal senses, or -reft (-rĕft') in figurative senses, *p.pr.* -reaving], [< A.S. *berēafian*, to rob], to deprive, as of something much prized or beloved; make destitute; leave desolate, rob.

be-reave-ment (bē-rēv'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the state of being deprived of something prized; **2**, the loss of a relative or friend by death.

be-reft (bē-rĕft'), past tense and past participle of the verb *bereave*: used of abstract qualities; as, *bereft* of happiness, but *bereaved* of a wife.

be-ret (bē-rā'), *n.* [< Fr. *béret*, kind of cap < It. *berretta*: see **biretta**], **1**, a soft, flat, brimless, informal cap, worn by men or, more often, by women; **2**, (*béret*, pronounced bā"rĕ'), a biretta (which see for illus.); orig., a round woolen cap worn by Basque peasants.

berg (bûrg), *n.* [abbr. of *iceberg*], a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg.

¹ber-ga-mot (bûr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* [< *Bergamo*, Italian city], **1**, a pear-shaped citrus fruit of southern Europe, the rind of which yields oil of bergamot, used in perfumery; **2**, the tree (*Citrus bergamia*) yielding this fruit; **3**, any of several plants of the mint family, especially a wild North American perennial (*Monarda fistulosa*), bearing showy flowers.

²ber-ga-mot (bûr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* [< Fr. *bergamotte* < It. *bergamotta* < Turk. *beg-armūdi*, prince's pear], a certain fine variety of pear.

Berg-son-ism (bĕrg'sŭn-izm), *n.* [< proper name], the philosophy of creative evolution, as taught by Henri Bergson, French philosopher (1859–).—*n.* **Berg-so'ni-an** (-sō'-).

ber-i-ber-i (bĕr'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [< Singhalese *beri*, weakness], a disease, occurring chiefly in the Orient, caused by an unbalanced diet, as, especially, of polished rice, deficient in essential vitamins.

ber-lin (bûr'lĭn'; bûr'lĭn), *n.* [< *Berlin*, city where first made], **1**, a kind of four-wheeled, inclosed carriage with a rear platform for footmen; **2**, hence, (also, *berline*, pronounced bûr-lēn'), an inclosed automobile with a partition setting off the driver's seat; **3**, a kind of fine worsted yarn.

berm (bûrm), *n.* [< Fr. *berme* < M.Du. and Ger. *berme*, berm], a horizontal ledge on a slope or along a bank; especially, *Fortif.*, a ledge between ditch and parapet base in a fortification (see *rampart*, illus.).

Ber-mu-da grass any of several European grasses introduced into the United States and Canada: also called *wire grass*.

Ber-nar-dine (bûr'nȧr-dĭn), *adj.* [< name of founder], pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1091–1153), or to the branch of the Cistercian order founded by him:—*n.* a Bernardine monk.

ber-ni-cle (bûr'nĭ-kl), *n.* [var. of *barnacle*], the barnacle goose (which see).

ber-ret-ta (bĕ-rĕt'ȧ), *n.* [see **biretta**], a square cap worn by priests. See **bi-ret'ta**, *Pfd. S.*

ber-ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* berries (-iz)], [< A.S. *berige*, a berry], **1**, any small, pulpy fruit, as the strawberry; **2**, the dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as of the coffee; **3**, something resembling a berry, as the egg in a fish roe: *Bot.*, a simple fruit with many seeds contained in a fleshy pulp mass, as the tomato, grape, or banana (see *fruit*, illus.):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* berrying], to bear, produce, or gather berries.

Ber-sa-glie-re (bâr"sȧl-yĕ'rā), *n.* [*pl.* -ri (-rē)], [It.], a member of a select corps of Italian infantry noted for marksmanship.

ber-serk (bûr'sûrk), *n.* [< O.N. *Berserkr*, a mythological Scand. hero < O.N. *ber-* (root of *bera*, she-bear) + *serkr*, shirt], **1**, in Norse and Icelandic folklore, a type of strong, fierce warrior, able to assume animal form, especially of the bear and the wolf, and possessed at times by a wild frenzy in battle; **2**, a bold, fierce, furious fighter; one given to fits of wild violence. Also, **bare'sark** (bâr'särk); **ber'serk-er**.

berth (bûrth), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *beran*, to bear], **1**, a bed or bunk on a ship or in a railroad car; **2**, a place; a situation or appointment: *Naut.*, **1**, enough room at sea for a vessel to get under way or to anchor; sea room; **2**, the place where a ship lies at anchor:—*r.t.* **1**, to give a bed to; **2**, to give anchorage to.

ber-tha (bûr'thȧ), *n.* [< proper name *Bertha*], a kind of cape or collar, often of lace, used as a trimming for a woman's dress.

Ber-til-lon sys-tem (bâr"tē"yŏn'), [< Alphonse *Bertillon* (1853–1914), Fr. anthropologist, inventor], a system of describing persons for identification, based upon measurements, fingerprints, scars, color of hair and eyes, and other characteristics (see *fingerprint*, illus.).

ber-yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *beril* < Lat. *beryllus* < Gk. *bērullos*, a beryl], a semiprecious or precious stone of extreme hardness and varying color, commonly green or greenish blue, chemically a mineral silicate of beryllium and aluminum, of which the aquamarine and the emerald are gem varieties.—*adj.* **ber'yl-line** (-ĭ-lĭn).

be-ryl-li-um (bē-rĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* a rare metallic element [symbol **Be**], found in the beryl, closely related to magnesium and forming salts with a sweetish taste: hence also called *glucinum* [symbol **Gl**].

be-seech (bē-sēch'), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* besought (-sôt'), *p.pr.* beseeching], [< M.E. *besechen* < *be-* + *seken*, to seek], **1**, to entreat; implore, **2**, to beg; plead for; solicit.—*p.adj* **be-seech'ing**.—*adv.* **be-seech'ing-ly**.—*n.* **be-seech'ing-ness**.

Syn. beg, ask, supplicate, importune. (See pray.)

be-seem (bē-sēm'), *v.t.* [*be-* + *seem*], to be suitable or becoming to; befit.

be-set (bē-sĕt'), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting], [< A.S. *besettan*, to surround], **1**, to set or stud, as with ornaments; **2**, to assail; harass; **3**, to besiege; hem in; surround.—*p.adj.* **be-set'ting**.

Syn. encompass, besiege, attack, invest, beleaguer

be-shrew (bē-shrōō'), *r.t.* [< M.E. *beshrewen*, to curse]. *Archaic*, to curse; plague: used in mild or mock-heroic imprecations; as, *beshrew* me.

be-side (bē-sīd'), *prep.* [< A.S. *be sīdan*, by the side], **1**, at or by the side of; near by; **2**, in

comparison with; **3**, away from; as, *beside* the point; **4**, formerly, in addition to: **beside oneself**, out of one's senses: **beside the mark**, irrelevant.

be-sides (bē-sīdz'), *adv.* moreover; more than that; in addition; also; as well:—*prep.* **1**, over and above; in addition to; **2**, other than.

be-siege (bē-sēj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* besieged (-sējd'), *p.pr.* besieging], [< M.E. *besegen*, to besiege < *be-*, about + *segen* < O.F. *asegier* < Lat. *ad*, against + *sedēre*, to sit], to surround with armed forces; lay siege to; harass in any way.—*n.* **be-sieg'er.**
Syn. invest, beleaguer, beset, attack, encompass.

be-smear (bē-smēr'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *be-* + *smierwan*, to smear], to besmirch; sully; cover with any soft or sticky substance.

be-smirch (bē-smûrch'), *v.t.* [*be-* + *smirch*], **1**, to soil; **2**, to dishonor; sully.

be-som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *besema*, a bundle of twigs; a broom], *Archaic*, a brush or bundle of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

be-sot (bē-sŏt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting], [*be-* + *sot*], to make brutish, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.—*p.adj.* **be-sot'ted.**

be-sought (bē-sôt'), past tense and past participle of the verb *beseech*.

be-span-gle (bē-spăng'gl), *v.t.* [*be-* + *spangle*], to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.

be-spat-ter (bē-spăt'ẽr), *v.t.* [*be-* + *spatter*], **1**, to scatter about; **2**, to soil or spot by splashing with wet mud or the like; **3**, to slander; sully.

be-speak (bē-spēk'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *besprecan*, to speak about], **1**, to ask for beforehand; **2**, to order or arrange in advance; **3**, to show or give evidence of, as by signs or marks: *Poet.*, to address.

be-spoke (bē-spōk'), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *bespeak*.

be-spread (bē-sprĕd'), *v.t.* [*be-* + *spread*], **1**, to cover or spread (a surface); **2**, to scatter or spread about, as water or a powder, upon a surface.

be-sprent (bē-sprĕnt'), *p.adj.* [p.p. of obs. *bespreng*, to sprinkle < A.S. *besprengan*, to sprinkle], *Poet.*, **1**, bestrewed; bespattered; **2**, sprinkled about.

be-sprin-kle (bē-spriṅg'kl), *v.t.* [*be-* + *sprinkle*], to sprinkle the entire surface of.

Bes-se-mer proc-ess (bĕs'ē-mẽr), [< Sir H. *Bessemer* (1813–98), Br. engineer, inventor], a process for making steel, in which air is blown through molten cast iron contained in a converter, removing excess carbon and other impurities: now used also for other metals, as copper.

best (bĕst), *adj.* [superl. of *good*], [< A.S. *betst*, best], **1**, having the highest degree of goodness or excellence, physically, mentally, or morally; **2**, most desirable, suitable, advantageous, etc.; **3**, largest: **best man**, the principal groomsman, or attendant of the bridegroom, at a wedding:—*n.* **1**, the highest state of excellence; **2**, the greatest endeavor; utmost; as, to do one's *best;* **3**, the people of highest standing; as, she moved among the *best;* **4**, finest or dress clothes; as, in his Sunday *best:*—*adv.* [superl. of ²*well*], **1**, in the highest degree; **2**, with most advantage or success:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to get the better of; surpass.

be-stead (bē-stĕd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bestead or bested (-stĕd'), *p.pr.* besteading], [*be-* + *stead*], **1**, to help; be of profit to; avail; **2**, (used only in *p.p.*), to situate or place: usually relating to unfortunate circumstances; as, many are worse *bestead* than he.

bes-tial (bĕs'chăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bestia*, beast], **1**, pertaining to the lower animals; **2**, having the qualities of a beast; sensual; brutal; rude; savage.—*adv.* **bes'tial-ly.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **bes'tial-ize.**

bes-tial-i-ty (bĕs-chăl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs"chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the qualities or nature attributed to a beast; stupidity; brutality; sensuality.
Syn. brutality, vileness, depravity, sensuality.

bes-ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], *Archaic*, **1**, in ancient Rome, one forced to fight with wild animals in the arena; **2**, in the Middle Ages, a treatise describing the traits, usually fanciful, of beasts.

be-stir (bē-stûr'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *be-* + *styrian*, to agitate], to put into brisk or vigorous action; rouse (oneself) to life and vigor.

be-stow (bē-stō'), *v.t.* [*be-* + *stow*, to place], **1**, to present, give, or confer: with *on* or *upon;* **2**, to use, devote to, or apply; **3**, to give in marriage; **4**, to store away; deposit; **5**, to lodge.
Syn. grant, present, impart, expend. (See give.)

be-stow-al (bē-stō'ăl), *n.* **1**, the act of giving or conferring; **2**, that which is given; a gift. Also, **be-stow'ment.**

be-strad-dle (bē-străd'l), *v.t.* [*be-* + *straddle*], to bestride; stand or sit over or upon, with one leg on each side, as a fence.

be-strew (bē-strōō'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *be-* + *strēowian*, to strew], to scatter over; besprinkle; litter. Also, **be-strow'.**—*p.adj.* **be-strewn'; be-strown'.**

be-strid-den (bē-strĭd'n), past participle of the irregular verb *bestride*.—*p.t.* **be-strode'.**

be-stride (bē-strīd'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *be-* + *strīdan*, to stride], **1**, to stand or sit on with one leg on each side of; straddle; mount, as a horse; **2**, to pass or step over, as with long strides.

bet (bĕt), *n.* [perh. < obs. n. *abet*, encouragement, backing], **1**, the act of wagering; **2**, that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest, the outcome of which is uncertain; **3**, that on which a wager is made:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bet or betted, *p.pr.* betting], to stake or wager, as on the outcome of some contingent event:—*v.i.* to lay a wager.

be-ta (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ), *n.* [< Gk.], the second letter in the Greek alphabet [β, B (see App. I)], corresponding in general to the English *b:* **beta rays**, the most important of the three kinds of ray sent forth by radioactive substances such as uranium and radium: explained as negatively charged particles or electrons, having power to penetrate many objects usually opaque, and producing beneficial physiological effects.

be-take (bē-tāk'), *v.t.* [*be-* + *take*], **1**, to take (oneself): with *to;* **2**, to turn (oneself) for recourse: with *to*.

be-tel (bē'tl), *n.* [< Malayalam *vettila*, betel], a climbing East Indian pepper (*Piper betel*), whose leaves, wrapped around nut meat from the areca palm, are chewed by the natives: also called *betel pepper*.

Bet-el-geuse (bĕt"ĕl-gûz'; *Br.* bĕt"ĕl-jō'zȧ), *n.* [< Arab. *beit-al-jauzā*, constellation of the Twins], *Astron.*, a bright, reddish star in the constellation Orion, whose diameter was ascertained in 1921 to be 200,000,000 miles, or slightly greater than that of the earth's orbit. Also, **Bet"el-geux'.**

be-tel nut the somewhat astringent seed of an East Indian palm, the areca, pellets of which, wrapped in betel pepper leaves, are chewed by natives; the areca nut.

BETEL NUT

***bête noire** (bât" nwär'), [Fr. = black beast], something especially disliked; an aversion; bugbear; object of abhorrence.

beth (bĕth; bāth), *n.* [Heb. = house, tent], the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ב (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *b:* as a numerical symbol, 2.

beth-el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [< Heb. *beth-el*, house of God: see Gen. 28: 10–19], **1**, a holy place; **2**, in England, a Methodist chapel or meeting place: so called by certain religious sects; **3**, a seamen's chapel.

Be-thes-da (bē-thĕz'dȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *beth-zatha*, house of mercy], **1**, *Bib.*, an intermittent spring at Jerusalem, believed to have miraculous healing power (John 5:2); **2**, a holy spot; a chapel.

be-think (bē-thĭngk'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *bethencan*, to think about], to call to mind; consider: used reflexively:—*v.i. Rare*, to consider; reflect.

Beth-le-hem (bĕth'lē-hĕm), *n.* [Heb. = house of bread], the town in Palestine in which Jesus was born: *Obs.*, (later form *bedlam*, which see), a lunatic asylum.

be-thought (bē-thôt'), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *bethink*.

be-tide (bē-tīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tided, *p.pr.* -tiding], [< A.S. *be-* + *tīdan*, to happen], to happen; befall; as, woe *betide* him:—*v.t.* to bode; presage.

be-times (bē-tīmz'), *adv.* [< M.E. *bitime* < *bi time*, by the time], **1**, in good season or time; before it is too late; early; **2**, soon.

be-to-ken (bē-tō'kn), *v.t.* [< M.E. *bitacnien*, to signify], to give promise of; show by signs: serve as a sign of.—*n.* **be-to'ken-er.**
Syn. indicate, foreshow, signify, portend, mark.

bet-o-ny (bĕt'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Fr. *bétoine* < L.L. *betonia*, betony < Lat. *vettonica* < name of tribe in Gaul], a European plant of the mint family, formerly used medicinally.

be-took (bē-tŏŏk'), past tense of the irregular verb *betake*.

be-tray (bē-trā'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *be-* + O.F. *traïr* < Lat. *tradere*, to give over], **1**, to give over into the hands of an enemy by treachery; **2**, to fail to be true to, as a trust; **3**, to disclose, as a secret or a confidence; **4**, to deceive; lead into evil; seduce and desert; **5**, to show; reveal, especially unintentionally, as by uneasiness, fear, etc.—*n.* **be-tray'er.**—*n.* **be-tray'al.**

be-troth (bē-trōth'; bē-trŏth'), *v.t.* [< A.S. *be-* + *trēowth*, troth, pledge], **1**, to promise to marry; **2**, to engage to give in marriage; affiance.

TWENTY-FOUR TYPICAL BIRDS

1, ruby-throated humming bird (*Trochilus colubris*); 2, shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*); 3, bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); 4, robin (*Planesticus migratorius*); 5, mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*); 6, cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*); 7, nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*); 8, English sparrow (*Passer domesticus*); 9, house wren (*Troglodytes ædon*); 10, redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*); 11, crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*); 12, great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*); 13, barn owl (*Aluco pratincola*); 14, mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottos*); 15, bald eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*); 16, herring gull (*Larus argentatus*); 17, black-capped chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*); 18, jungle fowl (*Gallus bankiva*); 19, quail, or bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*); 20, red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*); 21, mallard (*Anas boschas*); 22, penguin (*Aptenodytes fosteri*); 23, golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus*); 24, ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

(*See other side.*)

TWENTY-FOUR TYPICAL BIRDS

BIRDS have always been a source of joy and of usefulness to man. The wild music of their songs, and the bright colors of their plumage, have made his world more beautiful; and their feeding habits have always contributed to his economic welfare. Birds are the chief line of defense against the insects, man's leading competitors for the earth's food supply. Without birds, successful agriculture would in a short time become impossible; indeed, the greater part of vegetation would be destroyed. Some birds protect man against disease by eating germ-carrying insects, such as flies and mosquitoes, or by acting as scavengers. Others eat weed seeds, literally by the ton. Still others, as the hawks and owls, keep down the rodents, especially the field mice which damage the farmer's crops. From others man derives eggs, flesh, and feathers for his sustenance or adornment. No group of animals meets more of his needs.

The brain of birds is well developed. The eyes are exceptionally keen, and the senses of taste and hearing very delicate. The most striking behavior of birds is seen in the care of the young, and in their migration. The care of the young includes nest-building, sitting on the eggs to hatch them, gathering food for the nestlings, and concealing and protecting them until they are able to care for themselves. The seasonal migrations of birds are greater and more striking than in the case of any other animal. As the food supply fails with the approach of winter they fly southward and winter in Central or South America, returning to their northern residence the next season with amazing regularity. Some birds nest within the Arctic Circle, and travel a third of the way around the globe to winter far south in the southern hemisphere.

The birds of North America are classified, according to their larger structural characteristics, into seventeen orders, as the *Raptores*, *Passeres*, *Gallinæ*, etc., and the birds within each order, according to external shape, color, size, etc., into successively smaller divisions called families, genera, species, and sometimes subspecies. Eleven of these orders, and one not containing any North American species, are represented on the plate.

The water and shore birds fall into nine orders, five of which are represented. The penguin (22), in the order of the diving birds with the grebes, loons, and auks, frequents the waters of the far south, about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. When on land it waddles awkwardly, or stands upright about three feet high; but in the water its movements are easy and graceful. Its wings have become mere flippers, useful as paddles in swimming under water but too small for flight. The herring gull (16) is familiar about our harbors. It belongs in the order of the long-winged swimmers, with the jaegers and terns. Its sailing flight is conspicuously graceful; and it often follows the ocean steamers to feed on the garbage. The mallard (21) belongs with the ducks, geese, and swans in the order *Anseres*, or flat-billed swimmers. It is found on inland waters, and is the probable ancestor of the domesticated ducks. The great blue heron (12), a wading bird, is classified with the spoonbills, storks, bitterns, and ibises, all of which have long legs, and long necks and beaks for reaching down and picking their food out of the water. The golden plover (23) is in the order *Limicolæ*, or shore dwellers, smaller than the herons, with the avocets, stilts, snipes, and sandpipers. It frequents marshy shores and exposed sand flats of the waterside, or, like a land bird, ranges over sandy hills and old fields, where it runs rapidly and easily on the ground.

Among the land birds, representatives of several orders have been domesticated. In the order *Gallinæ*, or scratchers, along with the turkey, grouse, and peacock, are the jungle fowl (18) and the bobwhite (19). The former is found in the jungles of India; it is believed to be the first domesticated fowl, the ancestor of the barnyard chicken; the bobwhite is familiar mainly through its cheery, whistling spring call. The mourning dove (5) belongs in an order (*Columbæ*) having but one family, from which are derived the domesticated varieties of pigeon. The ostrich (24), familiar in zoölogical gardens here, and in the domesticated state in the Old World, belongs with the emu and the apteryx in the order of the runners, not represented by any native species in North America.

The barn owl (13) and bald eagle (15) are members of the order *Raptores*, the tigers among the birds, built for strong flight and fierce combat. The barn owl is abroad mainly at night, and its odd, monkeylike face is seldom seen. The bald eagle has remarkably strong flight; it frequents wild locations near water, feeding mainly on dead fish. Eagles hunt in pairs; and it is said that they mate for life, and even that, if one of a pair is killed, the survivor will not mate a second time. The *Pici*, or woodpeckers, represented by the red-headed woodpecker (20), show highly specialized structure: the toes are arranged two forward and two backward for climbing on tree trunks; the tail feathers are stiff and pointed, and serve as a prop; the bill is stout and chisel-like and the neck muscles strong; and the tongue is remarkably long and distensible, with a horny, spearlike tip for drawing insects out of holes. The humming bird (1) and nighthawk (7) belong with the swifts. The former is found only in the New World; it is the tiniest of birds, no larger than some dusk-flying moths. The ruby-throated humming bird, shown in the plate, is the only species of eastern North America, though about 500 species are known, mainly in Central and tropical South America, where their colors are brighter. The nighthawk roosts during the day perched lengthwise on a limb, or on the ground. At night it flies erratically about, like a bat, hunting for insects, occasionally uttering a loud, nasal call note.

All the remaining birds shown belong to the great order of the *Passeres*, or perching birds, the largest and most widely distributed of all the orders, containing 18 families and about 7000 species and subspecies, or more than one half of all existing birds. Within this order are most of our common song birds. The wise crow (11), the English sparrow (8), and the robin (4) are familiar in every countryside. The shrike (2) is known for its habit of impaling its prey—mice, harmful insects, and sometimes small birds—on a thorn or sharp twig. The friendly, bustling house wren, with its perky tail and cheerful song, is a much loved visitor in many orchards and lawns; and its near cousin, the mockingbird (14), is famous as a songster and for the ability which it sometimes shows in imitating the songs of other birds. The cliff swallow (6) has the swift flight and peculiar build of the swallows, and is recognizable among its rather drab kindred by its relatively bright colors. The bobolink (3), an accomplished songster, and the brilliant redstart (10), whose name means "redtail," are representatives of a large family of small, often brightly colored, birds, the wood warblers. The friendly chickadee (17) hops along the tree trunks and branches like a woodpecker, calling his name as he gathers the insect eggs and grubs from the crevices in the bark

be-troth-al (bē-trôth′ăl; bē-trōth′ăl), *n.* 1, an engagement to marry; the state of being engaged; 2, a contract of marriage.

[1]**bet-ter** (bĕt′ẽr), *adj.* [comp. of *good*], [<A.S. *betera*, better], 1, having good qualities in a greater degree than another; 2, preferable, as to value, rank, suitability, etc.; 3, improved in health; 4, more; larger; greater:—*adv.* [comp. of *well*], 1, in a superior or more excellent manner; 2, in a higher degree; 3, more, as to value, time, extent, etc.:—*v.t.* 1, to improve; ameliorate; 2, to improve the condition of, morally, physically, financially, etc.; 3, to surpass:—*v.i.* to grow or become better:—*n.* 1, that which is beyond something else in excellence; 2, advantage: with *the;* as, he got the *better* of his opponent; 3, a superior: usually *pl.*

Syn., *v.* ameliorate, correct, reform, amend, surpass.

[2]**bet-ter** (bĕt′ẽr), *n.* [see **bet**], one who wagers or lays bets. Also, **bet′tor.**

bet-ter-ment (bĕt′ẽr-mĕnt), *n.* [see [1]**better**], the process of making more suitable or excellent; an improvement: *Law*, such an improvement of lands or houses as increases their value.

be-tween (bē-twēn′), *prep.* [<A.S. *be tweonum*, by twain], 1, in the space or time which separates; as, *between* dark and daylight; 2, from one to another of; as, a look passed *between* them; 3, by the joint action of; as, *between* us we shall succeed; 4, in common; as, we had only one horse *between* us; 5, involving the mutual relation of; as, the contest *between* old and new; 6, by comparison of; as, a choice *between* evils:—*adv.* in, into, or across intervening space, position, line, relation, etc.; in the meantime; in the interval.

Syn., *prep.* among. *Between* is used strictly of only two objects; *among* is used of more than two. In cases where *among* does not convey the relation intended, *between* is used of more than two objects; as, an agreement *between* the three brothers.

be-twixt (bē-twĭkst′), *prep.* and *adv.* [<A.S. *be* +O.L.G. *twisc*, twofold], between.

Beu-lah (bū′lȧ), *n.* [Heb. = she who is married], 1, *Bib.*, the land of Judah: a name promised for a future time when it should enjoy God's favor as his bride (Isa. 62:4); 2, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a country which symbolizes rest, peace, and joy near the end of the journey of life.

bev-el (bĕv′ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [O.F.: cf. Fr. *biveau*, bevel], 1, to cut to an angle other than a right angle; 2, to give a sloping edge to:—*v.i.* to slant or incline:—*n.* 1, the angle that one line or surface makes with another

COMMON BEVEL UNIVERSAL BEVEL

when they are not perpendicular to each other; 2, an instrument consisting of two rules or arms, adjustable to any angle, used for setting two surfaces at a fixed angle to each other, for drawing oblique lines, etc.: **universal bevel**, a similar instrument in which the sliding arm is L-shaped (see illus.):—*adj.* aslant; oblique.

bev-er-age (bĕv′ẽr-ĭj), *n.* [<O.F. *bevrage*<*beivre* <Lat. *bibere*, to drink], 1, a drink of any description; 2, liquor for drinking.

bev-y (bĕv′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], 1, a company or group, especially of women or girls; 2, a flock of birds, especially of quails or larks.

Syn. flock, group, company. (See herd.)

be-wail (bē-wāl′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*wail*], to mourn for; lament:—*v.i.* to express grief.—*n.* **be-wail′er.**

Syn. bemoan, complain, deplore, grieve, mourn.

be-ware (bē-wâr′), *v.i.* [usually used as an imperative, but sometimes inflected: *p.t.* and *p.p.* -wared (-wârd′), *p.pr.* -waring], [<A.S. *beo wær*, to be careful], to be on one's guard; be wary: often with *of* or *lest:*—*v.t.* to look out for; be wary of.

be-weep (bē-wēp′), *v.t.* [*be-*+*weep*], 1, to lament; grieve over; 2, to wet with tears.

be-wil-der (bē-wĭl′dẽr), *v.t.* [*be-*+obs. n. *wildern*, a desert], 1, to perplex or confuse; puzzle; mystify; 2, to cause to lose one's way.

be-wil-dered (bē-wĭl′dẽrd), *p.adj.* perplexed; confused; in dazed uncertainty.—*adv.* **be-wil′dered-ly.**—*n.* **be-wil′dered-ness.**

be-wil-der-ment (bē-wĭl′dẽr-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; 2, a tangled or confused network.

Syn. perplexity, confusion, distraction, mystification.

be-witch (bē-wĭch′), *v.t.* [<A.S. *be-*+*wiccian*, to enchant], 1, to cast a spell over; affect by magic or sorcery; enchant; 2, to fascinate; charm.

be-witch-ing (bē-wĭch′ĭng), *adj.* able to charm; enchanting.—*n.* **be-witch′ment.**

be-wray (bē-rā′), *v.t.* [<M.E. *bewraien*, to betray <A.S. *be-*+*wrēgan*, to accuse], to betray.

bey (bā), *n.* [Turk. = a lord], 1, a governor of a minor province or district in Turkey; 2, a Turkish title of respect or of rank, used after a name.

bey-lic (bā′lĭk), *n.* [<Turk.], a Turkish district governed by a bey. Also, **bey′lik.**

be-yond (bē-yŏnd′), *prep.* [<A.S. *be geondan*, by the further side], 1, at or on the farther side of; as, *beyond* the hills; 2, farther than; past; as, she looked *beyond* him; 3, out of the reach of; as, *beyond* medical aid; 4, above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing; as, *beyond* his hopes; 5, outside the sphere of experience, knowledge, or comprehension of; too much for; as, algebra was *beyond* him:—*adv.* at a distance; yonder:—*n.* that which lies on the farther side; especially, existence after death: usually with *the.*

bez-ant (bĕz′ănt; bē-zănt′), *n.* [<Lat. *Byzantium* <Gk. *Buzantion*, early name of Constantinople], a gold coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople, in use in Europe from about the 6th to the 16th century; also, a silver coin: *Arch.*, a flat disk used for ornamentation. Also, **bes′ant; byz′ant** (bĭz′ănt; bĭ-zănt′).

bez-el (bĕz′ĕl), *n.* [O.F.: cf. Fr. *bizeau*, bevel], 1, the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; 2, the oblique face of a cut gem; 3, a grooved rim, or flange, into which a watch crystal is fitted; 4, the part of a ring which receives the gem; also, the rim which surrounds and fastens a gem in its setting.

be-zique (bē-zēk′), *n.* [<Fr. *besigue:* source uncertain], a card game for two, three, or four persons, similar to pinochle, played with two, three, or four packs of cards respectively, the cards of two to six spots having been removed.

be-zoar (bē′zōr), *n.* [<Arab. *bāzahr*, bezoar<Pers. *pād*, protecting+*zahr*, poison], a stonelike mass, formed around some foreign substance, in the digestive tract of certain animals, as the cow, sheep, and goat: formerly supposed to be a cure for poisoning.

bhang (băng), *n.* [Hind.<Sans. *bhangā*, hemp], 1, Indian hemp; 2, its dried leaves and seed capsules, used for smoking and to make an intoxicant.

bhees-ty (bēs′tĭ), *n.* [<Hind. *bhīstī*<Pers. *bihishtī*, a water carrier; literally, celestial], in India, a water carrier. Also, **bhees′tie.**

bi- *prefix*, [Lat. = twice, two], two; twice; doubly; as, *bi*axial; specifically, lasting two (intervals of time), or occurring every two (intervals); as, *bi*ennial; coming or occurring twice; as, *bi*weekly: in this sense preferably *semi-*, to avoid ambiguity: *Chem.*, having two parts of the substance named; as, *bi*chloride; *Biol.*, composed of similarly divided parts; as, *bi*pinnate.

B. I. *abbr.* British India:—**Bi.**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Bi] for the element bismuth.

bi-an-gu-lar (bī-ăng′gū-lȧr), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two +*angulus*, angle], having two angles.

bi-an-nu-al (bī-ăn′ū-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, twice +*annus*, a year], occurring twice a year; semiannual.—*adv.* **bi-an′nu-al-ly.**

bi-as (bī′ăs), *n.* [*pl.* biases (-ĕz)], [<Fr. *biais*, oblique], 1, an oblique or diagonal line, especially a cut, seam, or fold, made diagonally across the threads of a dress material; 2, a leaning of the mind toward a particular thing, desire, or opinion; prejudice: *Rad.*, the modification of the grid potential in a vacuum tube by an electromotive force; *Bowls*, 1, the bulging shape of a bowl which causes it to curve; 2, the curved course taken by the bowl:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* biased or biassed (bī′ăst), *p.pr.* biasing or biassing], to give a particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice: *Rad.*, to modify (the grid potential in a vacuum tube):—*adv.* in a slanting manner; diagonally.

Syn., *n.* bent, prejudice, inclination, propensity.

bi-ax-i-al (bī-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *adj.* [*bi-*+*axis*], *Optics*, having two optic axes, or directions in which there is no double refraction: said of some crystals. Also, **bi-ax′al.**—*adv.* **bi″ax′i-al-ly; bi″ax′al-ly.**

bib (bĭb), *n.* [perh.<Lat. *bibere*, to drink], 1, a cloth placed under a child's chin to protect the clothes; 2, the part of a woman's apron above the waistline; 3, (usually, *bibb*), a curved, faucetlike nozzle used to change the direction of a flowing liquid; a bibcock.

bib-ber (bĭb′ẽr), *n.* a man who drinks frequently, especially alcoholic beverages; a tippler.

bib-cock (bĭb′kŏk″), *n.* [*bib*, nozzle+[1]*cock*, a spout], a faucet having a turned-down nozzle.

***bi-be-lot** (bē″blō′; bĭb′lō), *n.* [*pl.* -lots (bē″blō′; bē″blōz′; bĭb′lōz)], [Fr. = trinket, curio], a small object of art, prized as rare or beautiful.

gold; jewel; yellow; sing; child; thin; *th*en; hw, *wh*en; zh, azure; ü, Ger. f*ü*r or Fr. l*u*ne; ö, Ger. sch*ö*n or Fr. f*eu*; ṅ, Fr. enf*an*t or n*om*; kh, Ger. a*ch* or mi*ch*, or Sc. lo*ch*. See pages xviii–xix.

Bi-ble (bī'bl), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *biblia (sacra)* < Gk. *biblia (hagia)*, (sacred) books < *biblos*, papyrus], **1**, a body of writings accepted by Christians as their sacred literature, now generally bound up and thought of as one volume, and comprising, in modern Protestant versions, the books of the Old and of the New Testaments, and in the Vulgate version, which is the basis of the Bible used by Roman Catholics, the books of the Old Testament Apocrypha in addition; the Scriptures; Holy Writ; **2**, a book of the sacred writings of any people: **bible**, any book regarded as an authority.—*abbr.* **Bib.**

NOTE.—The original language of the Old Testament was Hebrew, with a few passages in Aramaic; of the Old Testament Apocrypha, Hebrew and Greek; and of the New Testament, Greek, with perhaps some Aramaic. The books of the Bible were written by many different authors and at different times. Those of the Old Testament, with or without the Apocrypha, had come to be regarded by the Jews as a single body of sacred writings by about A. D. 200; they were accepted in the Greek version by the Christians, who, however, came to regard certain writings of their own, whose limits were fixed by about the fourth century after Christ, as a New Testament, having equal or greater authority.

Important versions are as follows: **Septuagint**, a Greek version of the Old Testament and Apocrypha, made between the third and first centuries B. C., probably in Egypt; **Vulgate**, a Latin version of the Old Testament, with the Apocrypha, and the New Testament, made by St. Jerome about A. D. 400; **Wyclife's** Bible, the first English version of the whole Bible, translated from the Vulgate, 1382; **Tyndale's** English version of the New Testament and parts of the Old Testament, based on the Vulgate, Septuagint, and texts in the original languages, 1525; **Coverdale's**, the first translation of the whole Bible to be printed in English, 1535; **Luther's** German translation, 1535; **Geneva** Bible, also called **Breeches** Bible, a revision of earlier English translations prepared by English Puritans in exile at Geneva, 1560; **Authorized** Version, or **King James** Bible, another revision based on earlier English translations, which it generally and gradually supplanted in the use of English-speaking Protestants, being still in common use, 1611; **Douay** Bible, based on the Vulgate, and the accepted English version among Roman Catholics, 1609–10; **Revised** Version, a revision of the Authorized Version, based on the original texts as restored in the light of modern scholarship, 1881–85; **American Revised** Version, prepared at the same time as the above, but departing somewhat more freely from the Authorized Version, and not published till 1901.

The books of the Bible, including the Old Testament Apocrypha, are listed below, the names as familiar to Catholics through the Douay Bible following in parentheses whenever different from those commonly used.

OLD TESTAMENT

Genesis	Ezra (1 Esdras)	Hosea (Osee)
Exodus	Nehemiah	Joel
Leviticus	(2 Esdras)	Amos
Numbers	Esther	Obadiah (Abdias)
Deuteronomy	Job	Jonah (Jonas)
Joshua (Josue)	Psalms	Micah (Micheas)
Judges	Proverbs	Nahum
Ruth	Ecclesiastes	Habakkuk
1 Samuel (1 Kings)	Song of Solomon	(Habacuc)
2 Samuel (2 Kings)	(Canticle of Canticles)	Zephaniah
1 Kings (3 Kings)		(Sophonias)
2 Kings (4 Kings)	Isaiah (Isaias)	Haggai (Aggeus)
1 Chronicles	Jeremiah	Zechariah
(1 Paralipomenon)	(Jeremias)	(Zacharias)
2 Chronicles	Lamentations	Malachi
(2 Paralipomenon)	Ezekiel (Ezechiel)	(Malachias)
	Daniel	

OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA

1 Esdras } (sometimes,	Additional parts of Daniel, including the Song of the Three Children, the Story of Susanna, and the Idol Bel and the Dragon
2 Esdras } 3 and 4 Esdras)	
Tobit	Prayer of Manasses
Judith	1 Maccabees (1 Machabees)
The rest of Esther	2 Maccabees (2 Machabees)
Wisdom of Solomon	
Ecclesiasticus	
Baruch and the Epistle of Jeremiah	

NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew	Ephesians	Hebrews
Mark	Philippians	James
Luke	Colossians	1 Peter
John	1 Thessalonians	2 Peter
The Acts	2 Thessalonians	1 John
Romans	1 Timothy	2 John
1 Corinthians	2 Timothy	3 John
2 Corinthians	Titus	Jude
Galatians	Philemon	Revelation

Bib-li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; Scriptural.—*adv.* **Bib'li-cal-ly.**

Bib-li-cist (bĭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* one who takes the Bible literally: used especially of certain medieval teachers of the Bible.

bib-li-og-ra-pher (bĭb"lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *graphein*, to write], a writer about books, who studies and presents such matters as their authorship, date, editions, etc. Also, **bib'li-o-graph** (bĭb'lĭ-ō-grăf").

bib-li-og-ra-phy (bĭb"lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], **1**, a history or description of books, their authorship, material, style of printing, dates, editions, etc.; **2**, a list of books relating to any given subject or author.—*adj.* **bib"li-o-graph'ic; bib"li-o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **bib"li-o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

bib-li-ol-a-try (bĭb"lĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *latreia*, worship], the worship of a book or books, especially the Bible; excessive regard for the letter of the Bible: *R. C. Ch.*, the setting of the Bible above the Pope or the Church.—*n.* **bib"li-ol'a-ter; bib"li-ol'a-trist.**—*adj.* **bib"li-ol'a-trous.**

bib-li-ol-o-gy (bĭb"lĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *-logia*, a discourse], **1**, a history or description of books; bibliography; **2**, the literature of the Bible.—*adj.* **bib"li-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl).

bib-li-o-man-cy (bĭb'lĭ-ō-măn"sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *manteia*, divination], the act or art of foretelling the future by means of books, especially by passages from the Bible.

bib-li-o-ma-ni-a (bĭb"lĭ-ō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *mania*, madness], a craze for collecting and owning books, especially choice or unusual ones.—*n.* **bib"li-o-ma'ni-ac.**

bib-li-o-phile (bĭb'lĭ-ō-fīl; -fĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *philos*, loving], a lover of books. Also, **bib'li-o-phil.**—*n.* **bib"li-oph'i-lism.**

bib-li-o-pole (bĭb'lĭ-ō-pōl"), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *pōlein*, to sell], one who buys and sells rare books.—*adj.* **bib'li-o-pol'ic** (-pŏl'ĭk).

bib-li-o-the-ca (bĭb"lĭ-ō-thē'kȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *biblion*, book + *thēkē*, a place for things], a library; a collection of books: *Obs.*, the Bible.

bib-u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *bibere*, to drink], **1**, readily absorbent; spongy; **2**, fond of drinking; given to tippling.—*adv.* **bib'u-lous-ly.**

bi-cam-er-al (bī-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two + *camera*, chamber], two-chambered; especially, consisting of two legislative branches.

bi-car-bon-ate (bī-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* [*bi-* + *carbonate*], *Chem.*, a salt of carbonic acid in which one of the two atoms of hydrogen has been replaced by an atom of a metal: **bicarbonate of soda**, acid sodium carbonate, a substance in the form of crystals or a white powder, commonly called *baking soda*, or, incorrectly, *saleratus:* distinguished from *sodium carbonate*, or washing soda.

bice (bīs), *n.* [< Fr. *bis*, dark < It. *bigio*, grayish], **1**, a dull blue pigment; also, its color; **2**, a green pigment made from it by the addition of yellow.

bi-cen-te-na-ry (bī-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), [*n.* [*bi-* + *centenary*], the 200th anniversary of any event, or its celebration:—*adj.* **1**, occurring once in 200 years; **2**, pertaining to a 200th anniversary.

bi-cen-ten-ni-al (bī"sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [*bi-* + *centennial*], the 200th anniversary of an event, or its celebration:—*adj.* **1**, consisting of 200 years; **2**, occurring once in 200 years.

bi-ceph-a-lous (bī-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two + Gk. *kephalē*, head], possessing two heads; two-headed.

bi-ceps (bī'sĕps), *n.* [Lat. < *bi-*, two + *caput*, head], **1**, a muscle, one end of which has two heads, or places of attachment; **2**, especially, the large flexor muscle on the front of the upper arm, opposing the triceps; **3**, loosely, muscular development; strength of arm.

bi-chlo-ride (bī-klō'rĭd; -rĭd), *n.* [*bi-* + *chloride*], *Chem.*, **1**, a compound containing twice the proportion of chlorine found in a normal chloride of the same element; particularly, **2**, bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, used as an antiseptic. Also, **bi-chlo'rid.**

bi-chro-mate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* [*bi-* + *chromate*], *Chem.*, a compound with twice the proportion of chromic acid of a normal chromate of the same base: also called *dichromate:* **bichromate cell**, *Elec.*, a voltaic cell with carbon and zinc plates to be immersed, when a current is desired, in a solution of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid.

bi-cip-i-tal (bī-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [see **biceps**], *Anat.*, **1**, having two heads or points of attachment, as a muscle; **2**, pertaining to a biceps muscle.

bick-er (bĭk'ẽr), *v.i.* [< M.E. *bikeren*, to skirmish, perh. < *biken*, to thrust], **1**, to engage in petty

quarreling; wrangle; 2, to brawl or babble, as a stream; patter, as rain; flicker, as flame:—*n.* an angry or petty dispute; an altercation; wrangle.—*n.* **bick'er-er.**

bi-col-or (bī'kŭl"ẽr), *adj.* [*bi-*+*color*], having two colors. Also, **bi'col"our.**—*adj.* **bi'col"ored.**

bi-con-cave (bī-kŏn'kāv), *adj.* [*bi-*+*concave*], concave on both sides; double concave, as a lens (see *lens*, illus.).

bi-con-vex (bī-kŏn'vĕks), *adj* [*bi-*+*convex*], convex on both sides (see *lens*, illus.).

bi-corn (bī'kôrn), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *cornu*, horn], crescent-shaped.—*adj.* **bi-corn'ous.**

bi-cus-pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two+*cuspis* (*-idis*), point], having two points:—*n.* in man, any of eight teeth, between the canines and the molars (see *dentition*, illus.).—*adj.* **bi-cus'pid-ate.**

bi-cy-cle (bī'sĭ-kl), *n.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two+Gk. *kuklos*, a circle], a light vehicle having a metal frame, two wheels, one behind the other, and a saddle for the rider, propelled by means of treadles:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cled (-kld), *p.pr.* -cling], to ride on such a vehicle.—*n.* **bi'cy-cler** (bī'sĭ-klẽr).—*n.* **bi'cy-clist** (bī'sĭ-klĭst).

bid (bĭd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (băd) or, in senses 2 and 5, bid, *p.p.* bidden (bĭd'n) or bid, *p.pr.* bidding], [<comb. of A.S. *bēodan*, to offer, command, and A.S. *biddan*, to beg], 1, to command; order or direct; 2, to make an offer of; propose as a price for something; 3, to invite; 4, to offer or express by words, as a welcome; 5, in certain card games, as auction bridge, to state (the number of tricks above six that one undertakes to win): *Archaic*, to proclaim:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* bid], to make an offer; offer a price:—*n.* 1, an offer of a price at an auction; also, the amount offered; 2, in certain card games, the number of tricks, above six, which one undertakes to win: *Colloq.*, an invitation.—*n.* **bid'der.**

Syn., *v.* direct, propose, charge, proffer, address.

bid-da-ble (bĭd'ā-bl), *adj.* readily submissive; obedient; docile.

bid-der (bĭd'ẽr), *n.* one who offers a price, as at a sale or auction; one who bids.

bid-ding (bĭd'ĭng), *n.* 1, an order; command; 2, an invitation; 3, the act or process of offering a competitive price, as at an auction.

[1]bid-dy (bĭd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [dim. of *Bridget* <Gael. *brigh*, strength], *Colloq.*, a female servant, as a caretaker of a building; charwoman.

[2]bid-dy (bĭd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* biddies (-ĭz)], [dial. imit. of sound made by a hen], a hen.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bode (bōd) or bided, *p.pr.* biding], [<A.S. *bīdan*, to wait], *Archaic*, 1, to remain; continue; wait; 2, to live; dwell:—*v.t.* 1, to endure; suffer; 2, to wait for; await.

bi-den-tal (bī-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], having two teeth, or two toothlike projections.—*adj.* **bi-den'tate.**

bi-en-ni-al (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two+*annus*, year], 1, happening once in two years; as, a *biennial* convention; 2, continuing or existing for two years, as plants:—*n.* 1, a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and flowers, fruit, and seed in the second, and then dies; 2, an event which occurs once in two years.—*adv.* **bi-en'ni-al-ly.**

bier (bēr), *n.* [<A.S. *bær*, a bier < *beran*, to bear], 1, a frame on which a corpse or coffin is placed or carried to the grave; 2, loosely, a coffin; tomb.

biest-ings (bēs'tĭngz), *n.pl.* [see **beestings**], the colostrum of a cow. See **beest'ings**, *Pfd. S.*

bi-fa-cial (bī-fā'shăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *facies*, face], having two fronts or faces: *Bot.*, having two unlike opposite surfaces, as a leaf.

bi-fa-ri-ous (bī-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two +*fari*, to speak], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, being in two opposite rows or ranks, as leaves on a stem or barbs on the shaft of a feather:—*adv.* **bi-fa'ri-ous-ly.**

biff (bĭf), *v.t.*, [prob. imit.], *Colloq.*, to strike; whack:—*n. Colloq.*, a sharp blow, as with the fist.

bif-fin (bĭf'ĭn), *n.* [<*beefin* <*beefing* <*beef*, q.v.: from color of apple], a dark red cooking apple.

bi-fid (bī'fĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *fid-*, root of *findere*, to split], forked; split or cleft into two parts: *Bot.*, divided halfway down into two parts.

bi-fi-lar (bī-fī'lăr), *adj.* [*bi-*+*filar*], of or pertaining to two threads: used to designate a method of suspension of a moving part in a physical instrument.

bi-fo-cal (bī-fō'kăl), *adj.* [*bi-*+*focal*], having two focal lengths: said of a lens:—*n.* a lens ground to form a combination of two lenses of different focal lengths: *pl.* eyeglasses having bifocal lenses, to be used one for near and the other for long-distance vision.

bi-fo-li-ate (bī-fō'lĭ-āt), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *folium*, a leaf], *Bot.*, having two leaves.

bi-fo-li-o-late (bī-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, twice+dim. of *folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, having two leaflets, as a leaf (cf. illus. under *trifoliolate*).

bi-form (bī'fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *forma*, shape], having or combining two forms.

Bif-rost (bĕf'rōst), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the rainbow bridge connecting Asgard, the abode of the gods, with Midgard, the earth.

bi-fur-cate (bī-fûr'kāt; bĭ'fûr-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *bi-*, two+*furcare* (*-atus*), to fork], to divide in two directions:—*adj.* (bī-fûr'kāt), divided into two branches; forked, as a root. Also, *p.adj.* **bi-fur'cat-ed** (bī-fûr'kāt-ĕd; bĭ'fûr-kāt"ĕd).—*n.* **bi"fur-ca'tion.**

big (bĭg), *adj.* [*comp.* bigger, *superl.* biggest], [source uncertain], 1, large; bulky; of great size or extent; grown-up; 2, full of importance; pompous; 3, full to overflowing; teeming; 4, pregnant.—*n.* **big'ness.**

Syn. great, large, massive, gross, puffed up, conceited.—*Ant.* little, small, unimportant, petty.

big-a-mist (bĭg'ā-mĭst), *n.* [<Lat. *bi-*, twice+Gk. *gamos*, marriage], a person who, while lawfully married, contracts a second marriage.

big-a-my (bĭg'ā-mĭ), *n.* the wilful contraction of a second marriage by a person already lawfully married: distinguished from *digamy* and *deuterogamy*.—*adj.* **big'a-mous.**

big-ar-reau (bĭg'ā-rō"), *n.* [Fr.<*bigarré*, variegated], a kind of large, sweet cherry, with white flesh. Also, **big"a-roon'** (-rōōn').

[1]big-gin (bĭg'ĭn), *n.* [<name of inventor, *Biggin*], a kind of coffeepot containing a filter.

[2]big-gin (bĭg'ĭn), *n.* [<O.F. *bēguin*, a child's cap <*Bēguine*, a nun who wore a similar cap: see **Beguine**], in England, any of several kinds of cap; especially, a close-fitting cap, or coif, formerly worn by a sergeant at law. Also, **big'gen.**

big-horn (bĭg'hôrn"), *n.* [*big*+*horn*], the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains, which has large, spirally curved horns.

BIGHORN ($\frac{1}{30}$)

bight (bīt), *n.* [<A.S. *byht*, a bend], 1, a bend, as in a river, a coast line, etc., forming an open bay; 2, a small bay between two headlands: *Naut.*, a loop or bend in a rope.

big-no-ni-a (bĭg-nō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Abbé *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XV], any of a genus (*Bignonia*) of woody vines of tropical America, bearing showy trumpet-shaped flowers.

big-ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* [16th-cent. Fr.; source uncertain], 1, one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; 2, one intolerant of the views of others.

big-ot-ed (bĭg'ŭt-ĕd), *adj.* 1, obstinately attached to a creed or idea; 2, intolerant.

Syn. intolerant, prejudiced, narrow-minded, biased.—*Ant.* broad-minded, liberal, tolerant, unbiased.

big-ot-ry (bĭg'ŭt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the state of mind of a prejudiced, illiberal person; obstinate devotion to a creed or belief; intolerance.

big tree a giant tree (*Sequoia washingtoniana*, or *gigantea*) of California, akin to the redwood, sometimes growing 300 feet high, with a trunk up to 35 feet thick (for *redwood*, see *tree*, illus.).

big-wig (bĭg'wĭg"), *n.* [*big*+*wig*], *Slang*, an important person, such as formerly wore a wig.

***bi-jou** (bē'zhōō'; -zhōōz'; bē'zhō; -zhōōz)], [Fr. =ring with gem], a jewel; trinket.

***bi-jou-te-rie** (bē"zhōō'tē-rē'; bē-zhōō'tē-rē), *n.* bijoux collectively. Also, **bi-jou'try.**

bi-ju-gate (bī'jōō-gāt; bī-jōō'gāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *jugare* (*-atus*), to join], *Bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf.

bike (bīk), *n.* [<Sc. *byke*, a hive], *Sc.*, 1, a nest of wild bees, wasps, etc.; 2, hence, a mob or crowd.

bi-la-bi-al (bī-lā'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two + *labium*, lip], having two lips, as the corolla of a mint flower: preferably, *bilabiate*: *Phon.*, formed by two lips, as the sounds *b*, *p*:—*n. Phon.*, a sound formed by both lips.

bi-la-bi-ate (bī-lā'bĭ-āt), *adj. Bot.*, having a corolla resembling two lips, as a mint flower.

bi-la-mel-lar (bī"lă-mĕl'ẽr;-lăm'ĕ-lẽr), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, twice + *lamella*, a thin plate], having, or pertaining to, two thin plates.—*adj.* **bi-lam'el-late** (-lăm'ĕ-lāt); **bi-lam'el-lat"ed.**

bi-lam-i-nar (bī-lăm'ĭ-nẽr), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, twice +*lamina*, a thin plate], having, or pertaining to, two thin plates, or laminæ.—*adj.* **bi-lam'i-nate** (-nāt); **bi-lam'i-nat"ed.**

bi-lat-er-al (bī-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two +*latus* (*lateris*), side], relating to, or having, two sides; two-sided.—*adv.* **bi-lat'er-al-ly.**

bil-ber-ry (bĭl′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bilberries (-ĭz)], [< dial. form of Dan. *böllebær*, bilberry: source uncertain], **1**, any of several shrubs of the heath family (genus *Vaccinium*), related to the blueberry and bearing berries similar to its fruit, some being sweet: **2**, the fruit; **3**, in Europe, the whortleberry.

bil-bo (bĭl′bō), *n.* [*pl.* bilboes (-bōz)], [< *Bilbao*, in Spain], a rapier or sword: *pl.* a bar of iron with sliding shackles, once used to fetter prisoners.

bile (bīl), *n.* [< Lat. *bilis*, bile; anger], **1**, a bitter, yellow or greenish fluid secreted from the blood by the liver; gall; **2**, figuratively, a fit of anger; ill humor; peevishness; irritability.

bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [corr. of *bulge*, q.v.], the bulging part of a cask: *Naut.*, the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: **bilge keel**, one of two lengthwise flanges projecting from a ship's hull at the curve from bottom to side, to check rolling:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bilged (bĭljd), *p.pr.* bilging (bĭl′jĭng)], *Naut.*, to spring a leak by a break in the bottom or bilge, as a ship:—*v.t. Naut.*, **1**, to stave in the bottom of (a ship); **2**, to cause to swell out.

bilge wa-ter water which gathers in the bottom of a ship, usually disagreeable in odor.

bil-i-a-ry (bĭl′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [see **bile**], pertaining to, or carrying, bile: **biliary calculus**, gallstone.

bi-lin-e-ar (bī-lĭn′ē-ər), *adj.* [*bi-* + *linear*], pertaining to, or included by, two lines.

bi-lin-gual (bī-lĭng′gwăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two + *lingua*, tongue], pertaining to two languages; speaking two languages.—*adv.* **bi-lin′gual-ly.**

bil-ious (bĭl′yŭs), *adj.* [see **bile**], **1**, having the liver deranged; having, or due to, too much bile; **2**, of or pertaining to the bile; **3**, ill-tempered; peevish.—*adv.* **bil′ious-ly.**—*n.* **bil′ious-ness.**

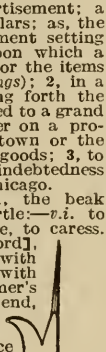
bi-lit-er-al (bī-lĭt′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two + *litera*, letter], consisting of two letters:—*n.* a word, root, or syllable of two letters.

bilk (bĭlk), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to deceive or defraud; cheat; evade:—*n.* **1**, a dishonest person; swindler; **2**, a dishonest act; trick.

[1]bill (bĭl), *n.* [< M.E. *bille* < Lat. *bulla*, edict, sealed paper], **1**, originally, a proclamation; **2**, a draft of a proposed law presented to a legislature; **3**, an account rendered of money owed for goods sold, services given, or work done; **4**, a petition; **5**, a United States bank note or government note; **6**, a bill of exchange (which see); **7**, a printed advertisement; a poster; **8**, a paper giving a list of particulars; as, the *bill* of the races: *Law*, **1**, a written statement setting forth certain particulars, as the facts upon which a complainant relies in asking for redress, or the items composing a plaintiff's claim (see *pleadings*); **2**, in a criminal case, a written accusation setting forth the charge against the accused, to be presented to a grand jury:—*v.t.* **1**, to advertise by posters; enter on a program; announce; also, to announce to (a town or the like) by posters; **2**, to make a list of, as goods; **3**, to charge (a person); send a statement of indebtedness to; **4**, to ship by freight; as, *billed* to Chicago.

[2]bill (bĭl), *n.* [< A. S. *bile*, beak], **1**, the beak of a bird; **2**, the jaw of a turtle:—*v.i.* to join bills; as, doves *bill* and coo; hence, to caress.

[3]bill (bĭl), *n.* [< A.S. *bil*, a pick or sword], **1**, in ancient times, a pike or halberd with a narrow, hook-shaped blade usually with spikes on the back and outer end; **2**, a farmer's tool consisting of a blade with a hook at the end, for cutting brush or pruning; a billhook.



*Bill

bill-board (bĭl′bōrd″), *n.* [*bill* + *board*], a vertical surface used for the outdoor display of posters.

[1]bil-let (bĭl′ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *billete*, a block of wood < L.L. *billus*, log], **1**, a small stick or log of wood used for fuel; **2**, a short bar of metal: *Arch.*, a decoration of small cylinders or blocks, used in some Norman moldings (see *molding*, illus.); *Her.*, a rectangle used as a bearing (see *heraldry*, illus.).

[2]bil-let (bĭl′ĕt), *n.* [< M.E. *billette*, dim. of *bille*, a writing], **1**, a note or short letter; **2**, a ticket directing a soldier to board and lodge at a certain house; **3**, a place where a soldier is lodged; in the World War, a rest camp; **4**, a situation; appointment:—*v.t.* to quarter or lodge:—*v.i.* to be quartered or lodged, as soldiers.

***bil-let-doux** (bĭl′ē-dōō′; bē″yā″-dōō′), *n.* [*pl.* billets-doux (bĭl′ē-dōōz′; bē″yā″-dōō′)], [Fr. = sweet note], a love letter.

bill-fish (bĭl′fĭsh″), *n.* [*bill* + *fish*], **1**, any of various fishes of the North Atlantic, having a long, beak-shaped mouth, as a garfish or saury; **2**, a spearfish or a sailfish.

bill-head (bĭl′hĕd″), *n.* [*bill* + *head*], a printed form, with a business address at the top, for the issuing of a bill or statement of account.

bill-hook (bĭl′hŏŏk″), *n.* [*bill* + *hook*], a tool with a hooked point used for pruning; a bill.

bil-liards (bĭl′yərdz), *n.* [< Fr. *billard*, cue], a game played on an oblong, cloth-covered table with a resilient edge, by propelling ivory balls, usually three in number, with a long, tapering rod, or cue.

bil-lings-gate (bĭl′ĭngz-gāt″), *n.* [< M.E. *Billinges gate*, an ancient gate of London], coarse and abusive language: from that used by fish-dealers at Billingsgate Market in London.

bil-lion (bĭl′yŭn), *n.* [Fr., < Lat. *bis*, twice (to the second power), in imitation of *million*], in the United States and France, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000): also called *milliard;* in Great Britain and Germany, a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).—*adj.* and *n.* **bil′lionth.**

bil-lion-aire (bĭl″yŭn-ār′), *n.* a person who possesses property valued at a billion francs, dollars, etc.

bill-man (bĭl′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*[3]bill* + *man*], a man armed with a kind of hooked halberd, or bill (see *[3]bill*).

bill of en-try a written account of goods entered at a customhouse.

bill of ex-change a written order from one person, the drawer, to another, the acceptor, to pay a certain sum at a fixed time; a draft.

bill of health an official certificate given to the master of a vessel at time of sailing, recording the state of health of passengers and crew.

bill of lad-ing a receipt issued by a railroad, shipping company, or other carrier, to the shipper, acknowledging responsibility for the shipment of goods and promising to make delivery to the person or place designated.

bill of sale a formal paper transferring to a buyer the title to personal property.

bil-low (bĭl′ō), *n.* [< O.N. *bylgja*, to swell < O.Teut. source], **1**, a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind; hence, **2**, anything that sweeps on with increasing force or volume; as, a *billow* of sound:—*v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves.—*adj.* **bil′low-y.**

bill-post-er (bĭl′pōs″tĕr), *n.* [*bill* + *post*], one whose trade is the sticking of placards upon billboards.

bil-ly (bĭl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)], [dim. of *William*], *Colloq.*, **1**, a bludgeon or club; **2**, a camper's tin kettle: **billy goat**, a male goat.

bil-ly-cock (bĭl′ĭ-kŏk″), *n.* [< 18th-cent. adj. *billy-cocked*, used of hat cocked like those of the bullies], in England, a soft felt hat with a low crown; also, a stiff felt hat; a bowler, or derby.

bi-lo-bate (bī-lō′bāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two + Gk. *lobos*, lobe], having two lobes, as a leaf. Also, **bi-lo′bat-ed.**—*adj.* **bi-lob′u-lar** (bī-lŏb′ū-lər).

bim-a-nous (bĭm′ă-nŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two + *manus*, hand], *Zoöl.*, having two hands, as man and the apes.

bi-man-u-al (bī-măn′ū-ăl), *adj.* [*bi-* + *manual*], done with, or pertaining to, both hands.—*adv.* **bi-man′u-al-ly.**

bi-me-tal-lic (bī″mē-tăl′ĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *bimétallique*, first used 1869 < Lat. *bi-*, two + Gk. *metallikos*, pertaining to mines, metallic < *metallon*, a mine], **1**, of or relating to two metals; especially, **2**, pertaining to bimetallism (which see).

bi-met-al-lism (bī-mĕt′ăl-ĭzm), *n.* the use of, or the policy of using, two metals, usually gold and silver, as the legal monetary standard of a country at a fixed relative value, both metals being legal tender and being subject to free and unlimited coinage.—*n.* **bi-met′al-list.**

bi-month-ly (bī-mŭnth′lĭ), *adj.* [*bi-* + *month*], occurring once every two months; also, lasting two months:—*adv.* once every two months.

bin (bĭn), *n.* [< A.S. *binn*, a manger], **1**, a box, crib, or compartment, used as a receptacle or storage place; **2**, a wicker basket used in gathering hops.

bi-na-ry (bī′nă-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *binarius* < *bini*, two together], double; consisting of two things or parts: *Astron.*, designating a star system in which two stars revolve around a common center of gravity; *Chem.*, designating a compound composed of two elements only: **binary fission**, *Biol.*, the mode of cell division producing two daughter cells equal in size.

bi-nate (bī′nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *bini*, two together], *Bot.*, growing in pairs; composed of leaflets in pairs: said of a leaf.—*adv.* **bi′nate-ly.**

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bound (bound), *p.pr.* binding], [< A.S. *bindan*, to bind], **1**, to confine or make fast with a cord or band; **2**, to confine or hold

by physical force; **3**, to unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by a moral tie; **4**, to hinder or restrain; **5**, to protect or strengthen by a band or cover; adorn, as by a band or border; **6**, to tie around, as a bandage around a limb; **7**, to cause to stick together; **8**, to oblige by a promise, law, duty, etc.; **9**, to fasten together in a cover, as a book:—*v.i.* **1**, to tie up something; as, to reap and *bind;* **2**, to have the force of a duty or necessity; **3**, to grow hard or stiff; stick; **4**, to be hindered by friction; be too tight:—*n.* **1**, anything which holds or ties; **2**, a twining stem; **3**, a stalk of hops: *Mus.*, a sign [⁀] grouping notes; a tie (see App. I).

Syn., *v.* fasten, fetter, tie, secure, restrict, compel.

bind-er (bīn′dĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which binds; **2**, an attachment on a reaping machine which ties up the sheaves; **3**, a substance used, like cement, to cause cohesion in a mass of loose pieces.

bind-er-y (bīn′dĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a place where books are fastened into covers.

bind-ing (bīn′dĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of making fast; **2**, a bandage; **3**, the cover of a book; **4**, material, as braid, sewed to the edges of cloth to prevent fraying:—*p.adj.* obligatory, as an agreement: **binding posts**, metallic fixtures to which wires are fastened on electrical apparatus (see *relay*, illus.).

bind-weed (bīnd′wēd″), *n.* [*bind*+*weed*], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a large genus (*Convolvulus*) of plants of the morning-glory family, containing chiefly vines with flowers similar to those of the cultivated morning-glory; **2**, (also called *black bindweed*), a weak, rough, trailing vine of the buckwheat family, with flowers and fruit resembling those of buckwheat.

bine (bīn), *n.* [dial. form of n. *bind*], the twining stem of a hop vine or other climbing plant.

Bi-net–Si-mon test (bē″nā′sē″môN′), [<Alfred *Binet* (1857–1911) and Théodore *Simon* (1873–), Fr. psychologists], a set of questions, problems, and tasks, of graded difficulty, designed to test the intelligence of children, and scored in terms of mental age: also called *Binet test.*

bing-le (bĭng′gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [source uncertain], *Baseball Slang*, to make a base hit:—*n.* a base hit.

bin-na-cle (bĭn′ə-kl), *n.* [corr. of *bittacle*<Sp. *bitácula*, a binnacle: earlier, an abode <Lat. *habitaculum*, a little dwelling], a case near the steering wheel of a ship, containing the ship's compass.

bin-o-cle (bĭn′ō-kl), *n.* [<Lat. *bini*, double+*oculus*, eye], a binocular (which see).

bin-oc-u-lar (bĭn-ŏk′ū-lər; bī-nŏk′ū-lər), *adj.* adapted to the use of both eyes at the same time; as, *binocular* glasses:—*n.* a binocular optical instrument: often *pl.* (for illus. see *field glass*).

bi-no-mi-al (bī-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two +*nomen*, name], *Math.*, in algebra, an expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus [+] or minus [−], as $x+a$; *Biol.*, a name composed of two words, one indicating the genus and the other the species:—*adj.* **1**, consisting of two terms; **2**, having two names: **binomial theorem**, a rule or method invented by Sir Isaac Newton for writing out any power of a binomial.

bi-nu-cle-ar (bī-nū′klē-ər), *adj.* [*bi-*+*nuclear*], having, or pertaining to, two nuclei.—*adj.* **bi-nu′cle-ate** (-āt); **bi-nu′cle-at″ed.**

bi-o-chem-is-try (bī″ō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*bio-*(<Gk. *bios*, life)+*chemistry*], *Chem.*, that branch of organic chemistry which treats of living organisms, particularly the human body, dealing with pathological as well as normal physiological processes.—*n.* **bi″o-chem′ist.**—*adj.* **bi″o-chem′i-cal.**

bi-o-dy-nam-ics (bī″ō-dī-năm′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [*bio-* (<Gk. *bios*, life)+*dynamics*], the science of the active forces at work in living organisms, or of their observed actions: opposite of *biostatics.*—*adj.* **bi″o-dy-nam′i-cal.**

bi-o-gen-e-sis (bī″ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life +*genesis*, beginning], *Biol.*, **1**, the theory that living matter arises only from living, not from lifeless, matter: opposite of *abiogenesis;* **2**, the production of living beings from their own kind; generation; **3**, the history of the evolution of organisms.

bi-o-ge-og-ra-phy (bī″ō-jē-ŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* [*bio-* (<Gk. *bios*, life)+*geography*], biology dealing with the distribution of plants and animals.—*adj.* **bi″o-ge″o-graph′ic** (-jē″ō-grăf′ĭk).—*adv.* **bi″o-ge″o-graph′i-cal-ly.**

bi-o-graph (bī′ō-grăf), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life+*graphein*, to write], a device for throwing moving pictures upon a screen; a cinematograph.

bi-og-ra-pher (bī-ŏg′rə-fər), *n.* one who writes the history of a person's life.

bi-og-ra-phy (bī-ŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], **1**, the written history of a person's life; **2**, such writings in general.—*abbr.* **biog.**—*adj.* **bi″o-graph′ic**; **bi″o-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **bi″o-graph′i-cal-ly.**

bi-ol-o-gy (bī-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life+*-logia*, study], the science which deals with the origin, structure, functions, and life history of vegetable and animal organisms: inclusive of *botany* and *zoölogy* and their divisions.—*abbr.*, **biol.**—*n.* **bi-ol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **bi″o-log′i-cal**; **bi″o-log′ic.**—*adv.* **bi″o-log′i-cal-ly.**

bi-o-mag-net-ism (bī″ō-măg′nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* [*bio-* (<Gk. *bios*, life)+*magnetism*], animal magnetism; the power by which one person can subject another to his will by inducing a trance or hypnotic sleep; mesmerism.—*adj.* **bi″o-mag-net′ic.**

bi-om-e-try (bī″ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life +*metron*, a measure], **1**, the measurement of the probable duration of human life; **2**, (also called *biometrics*), that branch of biology which makes a statistical study of the variation of those characters of living organisms which can be exactly measured or numbered, as weight, length, number of petals, etc.—*adj.* **bi″o-met′ric.**—*adv.* **bi″o-met′ri-cal-ly.**

bi-on-o-my (bī-ŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life +*nomos*, law], **1**, the science of the laws of organic life; **2**, (also called *bionomics*), that branch of biology which treats of the relations of organisms to their environment; ecology.—*adj.* **bi″o-nom′ic.**—*adv.* **bi″o-nom′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **bi-on′o-mist.**

bi-o-pho-to-phone (bī″ō-fō′tō-fōn), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life+*phōs* (*phōtos*), light +*phōnē*, a sound], an instrument by which, while the action of a motion picture is being presented on the screen, appropriate sounds, as of the words of the actors, are produced: also called *kinetophone; kinetophonograph.*

bi-o-stat-ics (bī″ō-stăt′ĭks), *n.* [*bio-* (<Gk. *bios*, life)+*statics*], that branch of physiology dealing with the relations of structure to function: opposite of *biodynamics.*—*adj.* **bi″o-stat′ic.**

bi-o-ta (bī-ō′tə), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life], the animal and plant life characteristic of a region.

bi-ot-ic (bī-ŏt′ĭk), *adj. Biol.*, pertaining to life or to living organisms; vital.

bi-ot-ics (bī-ŏt′ĭks), *n.pl.* the characteristic qualities and functions of living organisms: *pl.* used as *sing.* the science that deals with them.

bi-o-tite (bī′ō-tīt), *n.* [<J. B. *Biot*, Fr. physicist], *Mineral.*, the black or brown variety of the common micas, a complex silicate of aluminum, iron, magnesium, and potassium.—*adj.* **bi″o-tĭt′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk).

bi-o-type (bī′ō-tīp), *n.* [<Gk. *bios*, life+*tupos*, model], *Biol.*, in the Mendelian theory of heredity, a group of individuals which have the same hereditary characteristics, and which breed true to type.

bip-a-rous (bĭp′ə-rŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two+*parere*, to produce], *Zoöl.*, bringing forth two young at a birth: *Bot.*, having two branches.

bi-par-tite (bī-pär′tīt), *adj.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two+*partire*, to divide], having two parts, especially two corresponding parts, as a contract, of which each party holds a copy: *Bot.*, almost divided into two parts, as certain leaves.—*n.* **bi″par-ti′tion.**

bi-ped (bī′pĕd), *n.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two+*pes* (*pedis*), foot], an animal having two feet:—*adj.* having two feet.—*adj.* **bi′pe-dal** (bī′pē-dăl; bĭp′ē-dăl).

bi-pin-nate (bī-pĭn′āt), *adj.* [*bi-*+*pinnate*], *Bot.*, consisting of leaflets arranged on both sides of a stem, each leaflet being itself compounded of smaller leaflets; twice pinnate (see *leaf*, illus.).

bi-plane (bī′plān″), *n.* [*bi-*+*plane*], an airplane with two main supporting surfaces, usually one above the other (see *airplane, aviation*, illus.).

bi-po-lar (bī-pō′lər), *adj.* [*bi-*+²*pole*], *Biol.*, **1**, having two poles instead of one: said of cells; **2**, having two processes extending from the cell body: said of certain nerve cells, as the adult olfactory cells, and all nerve cells in the early stages of development; *Zoöl.*, designating certain marine organisms occurring in the north and south polar regions, but not found in the intervening regions.—*n.* **bi′po-lar′i-ty.**

bi-quad-rate (bī-kwŏd′rāt), *n.* [<Lat. *bi-*, two +*quadratus*, squared], *Math.*, the second power squared; the fourth power; as, 16 is the *biquadrate* of 2: now usually called *quartic.*

bi-quad-rat-ic (bī″kwŏd-răt′ĭk), *adj. Math.*, relating to, or containing, a fourth power:—*n.* a biquadratic quantity or expression.

birch (bûrch), *n.* [<A.S. *berc* and *bierce*, birch <Aryan source], **1**, any of several species of a genus (*Betula*) of northern forest trees, having close-grained wood and a smooth outer bark, which in some varieties may be removed in large sheets and separated into thin, papery layers; **2**, the wood of the birch; **3**, a rod formed of birch twigs, used for punishment; **4**, a birch-bark canoe:—*adj.* made of birch:—*v.t.* to punish with a birch rod; flog; whip.

birch bark the smooth outer bark of any of several varieties of birch, especially the white paper birch: **birch-bark**, *adj.* made of birch bark.

birch-en (bûr'chn), *adj.* relating to, consisting of, or made of, birch.

bird (bûrd), *n.* [< A.S. *brid*, bird], **1**, any of a class (*Aves*) of warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrates, generally having wings (see colored illus. facing page 92); **2**, any small bird shot by sportsmen: distinguished from *waterfowl: Slang*, a queer person: **bird of paradise**, any of several birds (family *Paradisidæ*) with brilliant plumage, found in or near New Guinea: **bird of passage**, **1**, a migratory bird; **2**, a person who wanders from place to place: **bird of prey**, any flesh-eating bird, as a hawk:—*v.t.* to shoot or catch birds.

bird bolt a blunt-headed arrow, formerly used with a bow to shoot birds.

bird-call (bûrd'kôl″), *n.* [*bird*+*call*], **1**, the note uttered by a bird when calling its mate; **2**, a whistle used to decoy birds by imitating their notes.

bird-ie (bûr'di), *n.* [see **bird**], a little bird: *Golf*, a score of one stroke less than par for a hole.

bird-lime (bûrd'līm″), *n.* [*bird*+[1]*lime*], a paste smeared on twigs to catch small birds.

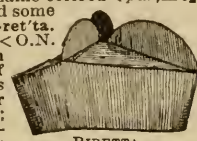
bird-man (bûrd'măn″), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn″)], [*bird*+*man*], an aviator; pilot of an airplane.

bird's-eye (bûrdz'-ī″), *adj.* **1**, seen from above, as by a flying bird; as, a *bird's-eye* view; **2**, hence, general, not detailed; **3**, marked with spots resembling a bird's eyes; as, *bird's-eye* maple.

bird's-foot (bûrdz'-fo͝ot″), *adj.* designating any of various plants having flowers or leaves resembling a bird's foot, as certain species of fern, trefoil, or violet. Also, **bird'-foot″**.

bi-reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two+*remus*, oar], formerly, a boat having two banks of oars.

bi-ret-ta (bĭ-rĕt'ȧ), *n.* [< It. *berretta* < L.L. *birretum*, cap, dim. of *birrus*, hood or cape, orig. scarlet cap, prob. < Gk. *purrhos*, flame-colored < *pur*, fire], a square cap worn by priests and some other ecclesiastics. Also, **ber-ret'ta**.


BIRETTA

birth (bûrth), *n.* [< O.N. *byrthr*, birth: akin to [2]*bear*], **1**, the passage of a child or other animal from its mother's uterus to the outer world; **2**, the fact of being born; **3**, the act of bringing forth offspring; **4**, that which is born; **5**, descent; lineage; inherited position; **6**, inherited disposition or bent; **7**, an origin; a beginning: **birth control**, the regulation of the number of births in a family or a nation by the employment of means, especially artificial means, or contraceptives, to prevent conception: **birth rate**, the rate at which births occur; usually, the number of births per year per thousand inhabitants.

birth-day (bûrth'dā″), *n.* [*birth*+*day*], the day when one is born, or any anniversary of it.

birth-mark (bûrth'märk″), *n.* [*birth*+[1]*mark*], **1**, a mark or discoloration on the skin at birth; **2**, hence, any striking abnormality or defect, whether physical or mental, dating from birth.

birth-place (bûrth'plās″), *n.* [*birth*+*place*], the place of one's birth; place of origin.

birth-right (bûrth'rīt″), *n.* [*birth*+*right*], **1**, any right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth; **2**, the right of the first-born.

birth-root (bûrth'ro͝ot″), *n.* [*birth*+*root*], *Bot.*, any of several species of trillium, possessing tonic and astringent properties and considered to have an effect upon the womb; the wake-robin.

bis (bĭs), *adv.* [Fr. and It. = twice], twice; over again: used to indicate that an item is repeated, as in accounts, or that a passage is to be repeated, as in music, or, like *encore*, as a call for repetition.

Bi-sa-yan (bē-sä'yän), *n.* [source uncertain], a native Philippine. See **Vi-sa'yan**, *Pfd. S.*

bis-cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *bescoit* < Lat. *bis*, twice + *coctus*, cooked], **1**, a flat cake of unraised bread, baked hard and dry; a cracker; **2**, in the United States, a small baked cake of raised bread dough; **3**, unglazed pottery after one baking.

bi-sect (bī-sĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two+*secare* (*sectus*), to cut], to cut or divide into two parts: *Geom.*, to divide into two equal parts, as a line, surface, angle, circle, etc.—*n.* **bi-sec'tion**.

bi-sec-tor (bī-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* that which divides an object into two equal parts: *Geom.*, a straight line which divides a geometrical figure, especially a line or an angle, into two equal parts.

bi-sex-u-al (bī-sĕk'shū-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two +*sexus*, sex], having both male and female reproductive organs; hermaphrodite, as earthworms or a flower having both stamens and pistil.

bish-op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [< A.S. *biscop* < L.L. *episcopus* < Gk. *epi*, over + *skopein*, to look], **1**, among the early Christians, a spiritual overseer; **2**, in the Roman and Greek Catholic, the Anglican, the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist, and some other Christian churches, a clergyman consecrated as head of a group of churches in a certain locality called a diocese; **3**, a certain piece used in playing chess, which moves only diagonally on the board.

bish-op-ric (bĭsh'ŭp-rĭk), *n.* **1**, the office or dignity of a bishop; **2**, a diocese, or church district presided over by a bishop.

bis-muth (bĭz'mŭth), *n.* [< Ger., 17th cent.: source uncertain], *Chem.*, a heavy, brittle, pinkish, metallic element (symbol Bi), somewhat similar in chemical and physical properties to antimony: used in alloys of low melting point, and in medicine.

bi-son (bī'sŭn), *n.* [Lat. < Teut.], **1**, a wild, ox-like animal of America (*Bison americanus*), popularly called *buffalo*, which formerly ranged over most of the United States, but is now limited to a few herds, nearly all in captivity; **2**, an animal, somewhat like the ox, still found in Lithuania; the aurochs (see *aurochs*, illus.).

BISON, OR AMERICAN BUFFALO ($\frac{1}{80}$)

[1]bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [< *biscuit*, q. v.], in ceramics, porcelain after one baking, before being glazed: also called *biscuit*.

[2]bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], **1**, a thick, rich soup made from meat, fish, or tomatoes; **2**, a kind of ice cream containing crushed macaroons. Also, **bisk**.

[3]bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], in tennis, a form of handicap: an allowance of one point per game, to be taken whenever desired.

bis-sex-tile (bĭ-sĕks'tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bis*, doubled +*sextus*, sixth: because, by the intercalation of a day, two consecutive days were counted sixth of the calends of March (February 24) in leap years], designating, or pertaining to, an extra day in leap years in the Julian calendar; as, a *bissextile* day, now generally February 29:—*n.* a bissextile year; a leap year.

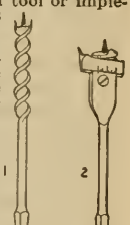
bis-ter (bĭs'tẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *bistre*: source uncertain], **1**, a brown pigment made from wood soot; **2**, the color of this pigment. Also, **bis'tre** (-tẽr).

bis-tou-ry (bĭs'to͞o-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bistouries (-rĭz)], [< Fr. *bistouri*: source uncertain], a narrow-bladed knife used in surgical operations.

bi-sul-cate (bī-sŭl'kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two+*sulcus*, a furrow], **1**, divided into two parts; cloven, as a cow's hoof; **2**, having two grooves.

bi-sul-phate (bī-sŭl'fāt), *n.* [*bi-*+*sulphate*], *Chem.*, an acid sulphate; a salt of pyrosulphuric acid: also called *disulphate*.

[1]bit (bĭt), [< A.S. *bītan*, to bite], past tense and past participle of the verb *bite*:—*n.* **1**, a tool or implement with short cutting edges across one end, made so as to bore holes when turned by a crossbar, as in an auger, or by a carpenter's brace; **2**, the cutting edge or part of a tool, as the blade in a plane; **3**, the metal mouthpiece of a bridle, having rings to which the reins are fastened (for illus. see *harness*); **4**, hence, any force which checks or restrains; **5**, the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bitted (bĭt'ĕd), [*p.pr.* bitting], **1**, to put a bridle upon; **2**, to put a bit in the mouth of; **3**, to check; restrain.


[1]BITS
1, auger bit; 2, expansion bit.

[2]bit (bĭt), *n.* [< A.S. *bita*, a piece bitten off], **1**, a small piece o fragment of anything; **2**, somewhat: a little; **3**, a little while: as, wait a *bit*: **4**, any small coin: *Colloq.*, in the southwestern United States, a money value of 12½ cents: **two bits**, 25 cents: **not a bit**, not at all; none at all.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* [< A.S. *bicce*, bitch], the female of the dog, wolf, fox, etc.: *Vulgar*, a harlot.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit (bĭt), *p.p.* bitten (bĭt'n) or bit, *p.pr.* biting], [< A.S. *bītan*, to bite], **1**, to seize, cut or crush with, or as with, the teeth or jaws; **2**, to sting, as does an insect; **3**, to cut into, as does a sword; **4**, to cause smarting pain to; pinch, as with intense cold; **5**, to grip; take fast hold of; **6**, to eat into, as an acid; corrode:—*v.i.* **1**, to seize an object with the teeth; **2**, to cause injury with the teeth; **3**, to sting or smart; be pungent; **4**, to take a bait, as a fish; seize a tempting opportunity; **5**, to take firm hold; **6**, to corrode or eat, as an acid:—*n.* **1**, the act of seizing with the

teeth; 2, a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; 3, a smarting or pungent sensation; 4, a mouthful; 5, a hold or grip, as of a toothed wheel.—*n.* **bit'er.**

bit-ing (bīt'ing), *adj.* painful; cutting; sharp; stinging; sarcastic.—*adv.* **bit'ing-ly.**

bitt (bit), *n.* [< earlier *beetes* < Sw. *beting*, bitt; orig. tethering (post)], a post of wood or iron on a ship to which cables, ropes, etc., are made fast; usually in pairs:—*v.t.* to put (a cable) round the cable posts.

bit-ten (bit'n), a form of the past participle of the irregular verb *bite*, the other form being *bit.*

bit-ter (bit'ĕr), *adj.* [< A.S. *biter* < *bītan*, to bite], 1, having a sharp or harsh taste; 2, sharp to the feeling; as, *bitter* cold; 3, painful; grievous; 4, severe; cruel; relentless; as, a *bitter* enemy; sarcastic; as, *bitter* words; 5, expressing grief or remorse; as, a *bitter* cry:—*n.* any substance that is sharp or harsh to the taste: **bitters,** liquor, often spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.—*adv.* **bit'ter-ly.**—*n.* **bit'ter-ness.**—*adj.* **bit'ter-ish.**

Syn., adj. acrid, biting, caustic, sour, sharp, stinging, acid, tart, keen. *Bitter* describes a biting, sharp taste, as that of wormwood or quinine; *sour* and *acid* describe a vinegarish taste; *tart*, a slightly stinging sharpness of taste. These words express the opposite of *sweet.* Figuratively, *bitter* describes that which afflicts both mind and body painfully; as, *bitter* grief; it also indicates that resentful, hating state of mind which sometimes results from too adverse fortune. Used of words, *bitter* means stinging and severe. *Sour* is applied to one who is crabbed, morose, or habitually ill-humored. *Acid* speech is cutting and caustic; as, *acid* criticism. *Tart* describes an asperity not always unpleasant, sometimes even tonic in its effect.

bit-ter ap-ple a plant of the gourd family native to the shores of the Mediterranean and to southern Asia; also, its bitter, orange-shaped, spongy-pulped gourd fruit, yielding a powerful purgative: also called *colocynth.*

bit-ter cas-sa-va a tropical plant (*Manihot manihot*) from the roots of which tapioca and starch products are made: also called *cassava, manioc,* and *tapioca plant.*

bit-ter–end-er (bit'ĕr-ĕn'dĕr), *n.* one who will not compromise, but holds out to the bitter end: usually a term of reproach.

[1]bit-tern (bit'ĕrn), *n.* [< O.F. *butor:* source uncertain], any of several wading birds related to the herons, noted for their peculiar booming cry.

[2]bit-tern (bit'ĕrn), *n.* [dial. form of *bittering:* see **bitter**], in salt making, brine left after the salt is extracted: once used as a source of bromine.

bit-ter-root (bit'ĕr-rōōt'), *n.* [*bitter*+*root*], a plant (*Lewisia rediviva*), akin to the portulaca, bearing handsome pink flowers (for illus. see *flower*).

bit-ter-sweet (bit'ĕr-swēt'), *adj.* [*bitter*+*sweet*], mingling sweetness and bitterness, or pleasure and pain:—*n.* 1, a herbaceous vine of the nightshade family, bearing violet or purple, yellow-centered flowers, and poisonous, bright red berries; 2, an American twining shrub with small greenish flowers and clusters of globose fruit, which on ripening in the fall display scarlet-covered seeds in widely open orange-yellow pods: also called *waxwork.*

bi-tu-men (bi-tū'mĕn; bit'ū-mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = mineral pitch], any native mixture of heavy hydrocarbons in viscid or solid form, as mineral pitch and asphalt.—*v.t.* **bi-tu'mi-nize.**

bi-tu-mi-nous (bi-tū'mi-nŭs), *adj.* having the nature of, or containing, bitumen: **bituminous coal,** coal containing a relatively large proportion of volatile hydrocarbons, and burning readily, with a smoky flame: popularly called *soft coal.*

bi-va-lent (bī'vā'lĕnt; biv'ā-), *adj.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two+*valens* (*-entis*), worth], *Chem.*, capable of combining with, or replacing, two hydrogen atoms or their equivalent; having a valence of two: said of atoms or radicals.—*n.* **bi"va'lence; bi"va'len-cy.**

bi-valve (bī'vălv), *n.* [< Lat. *bi-*, two+*valva*, a door], *Zoöl.*, a mollusk having a shell composed of two plates or valves, connected by a ligament, as the oyster or mussel; *Bot.*, a seed capsule composed of two valves:—*adj.* having two valves.—*adj.* **bi'valved.**—*adj.* **bi-val'vu-lar.**

biv-ouac (biv'wăk; biv'ōō-ăk), *n.* [Fr. < Ger. *beiwacht*, extra night guard], a camp of soldiers in the open air, without tents; hence, any temporary, improvised, camp:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bivouacked (biv'wăkt; -ōō-ăkt), *p.pr.* bivouacking], to encamp at night in the open without shelter.

bi-week-ly (bī"wēk'lī), *adj.* [*bi-*+*weekly*], occurring or appearing every two weeks, or, erroneously, twice a week:—*adv.* once every two weeks:—*n.* a periodical issued once every two weeks.

bi-zarre (bi-zär'), *adj.* [Fr. = strange], odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

bk. *abbr.* 1, book; 2, bank (also, Bk.):—**bkg.,** banking; —**bkt.,** basket.

B. L. *abbr.* [Lat. *Baccalaureus Legis*], Bachelor of Law:—**b. l.,** 1, bill of lading (also, B/L); 2, breech-loading; breechloader:—**bl.,** barrel (usually, **bbl.**).

blab (blăb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blabbed (blăbd), *p.pr.* blabbing], [source uncertain], to tell indiscreetly or thoughtlessly:—*v.i.* to talk unwisely; tell tales:—*n.* 1, a talebearer; 2, gossip.—*n.* **blab'ber.**

black (blăk), *adj.* [< A.S. *blæc*, black], 1, entirely without light; of the darkest hue: opposite of *white;* 2, dark-skinned, as a negro; swarthy; 3, wrapped in darkness; 4, dismal; gloomy or forbidding; 5, without moral light or goodness; evil; 6, threatening; clouded with anger; sullen:—*n.* 1, the darkest color: opposite of *white;* 2, a black color or dye; 3, a negro; 4, mourning:—*v.t.* 1, to make black; blacken; 2, to apply blacking to.—*n.* **black'ness.**

black-a-moor (blăk'ă-mōōr), *n.* [*black*+*Moor*], a negro, especially an African negro.

black art the magic once practiced by witches and conjurors: necromancy (which see).

black–a–vised (blăk'ə-vīst", -vīzd"), *adj.* [literally, black of face < *black*+Fr. *vis*, face], of a dark complexion; swart; scowling.

black-ball (blăk'bôl"), *v.t.* [*black*+*ball*], to reject or exclude, as a candidate, by, or as by, placing black balls in the ballot box.

black bass (băs), either of two fresh-water game fishes of eastern North America, the two species being called respectively *large-mouthed black bass* and *small-mouthed black bass.*

LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS

black-ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-iz)], [*black*+*berry*], 1, any of several species of a large genus (*Rubus*) of brambles of the rose family, having tall, long-thorned canes, the fruit composed of a fleshy core, or receptacle, covered with small, dark, juicy drupelets; 2, the fruit itself, prized as food; 3, erroneously, the black raspberry; 4, in England, the bramble.

black-bird (blăk'bûrd), *n.* [*black*+*bird*], 1, an English song bird (*Merula merula*) of the thrush family, the male of which is black; 2, any of several migratory birds of North America, akin to the bobolinks, meadow larks, and orioles, and including the red-winged and the yellow-headed blackbirds, and the purple grackle, or crow blackbird.

black-board (blăk'bōrd"), *n.* [*black*+*board*], a large slate, or a board painted black, to be written or drawn upon with chalk.

black-cap (blăk'kăp"), *n.* [*black*+*cap*], 1, any of several black-crowned birds, as the chickadee: a popular name; 2, the black raspberry.

black-cock (blăk'kŏk"), *n.* [*black*+[1]*cock*], the male bird of the black grouse.

black damp a suffocating gas, consisting chiefly of carbon dioxide, frequently found in coal mines, especially after explosions; choke damp.

black death the deadly plague which swept Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

black-en (blăk'n), *v.t.* [see **black**], to grow black or dark:—*v.t.* 1, to make black; 2, to soil; speak evil of.—*n.* **black'en-er.**

black–eyed (blăk'-īd"), *adj.* 1, having an eye with a black iris; 2, having the eye discolored, as from a bruise: **black-eyed Susan,** any of various flowers having a dark center, as some of the rudbeckias, especially the yellow daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*).

Black-feet (blăk'fēt"), *n. pl.* [*black*+*foot*], an Algonquian tribe of North American Indians, formerly living in the region between the upper Missouri River and Saskatchewan.

black-fel-low (blăk'fĕl"ō), *n.* [*black*+*fellow*], an aboriginal native of Australia.

black-fish (blăk'fĭsh"), *n.* [*pl.* -fish or -fishes (-ĕz)], [*black*+*fish*], 1, a whale of any of several small species, 20 to 25 feet long, related to the dolphins and porpoises, found in northern Atlantic and eastern Pacific waters, one of which is known as the *pilot whale;* 2, any of several dark fishes, as the tautog.

black flag the flag of a pirate, decorated with a skull and crossbones; a blackjack.

black fly 1, a small fly with black body and membranous wings, abundant in the forests of the northern United States and of Canada: very troublesome to man and beast; 2, a kind of plant louse which attacks the bean plant.

Black-foot (blăk'fo͝ot"), *adj.* [*black*+*foot*], pertaining to the Blackfeet (which see); as, a *Blackfoot* Indian:—*n.* a Blackfoot Indian.

Black Fri-ar a monk of the Dominican order: so called from the black gown worn.

black group-er any of several large, marine fishes of tropical or semitropical regions: sometimes called *black jewfish.*

black grouse a large grouse of Europe and Asia, the male of which is chiefly black.

black-guard (blăg'ärd), *n.* [<*black guard:* orig. used of menials, later of criminals or vagrants], a foul-mouthed and abusive scoundrel:—*adj.* 1, vicious; low; vile; 2, abusive:—*v.t.* to revile.—*n.* **black'guard-ism.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **black'guard-ly.**

Black Hand a secret society organized to extort money by threats of personal or other injury; especially, such a society, supposed to be of Sicilian origin, among Italians, often called *mafia.*

Black Hole a small cell in a prison at Calcutta, in which were confined, during the night of June 20, 1756, 146 English prisoners, of whom 123 were suffocated: **black hole,** any dark dungeon.

black-ing (blăk'ĭng), *n.* [see **black**], a mixture for giving a black polish to boots, stoves, etc.

black-ish (blăk'ĭsh), *adj.* rather black; quite dark —*adv.* **black'ish-ly.**

black-jack (blăk'jăk"), *n.* [*black*+[1]*jack*], 1, a small bludgeon or club with a flexible handle, used as a weapon; 2, the pirate flag; 3, *Bot.,* a medium-sized oak tree (*Quercus marilandica*), found chiefly in the eastern United States; 4, [*black*+[2]*jack*], a drinking mug or pitcher, now made of metal, formerly of shiny black leather: also called *jack.*

black-leg (blăk'lĕg"), *n.* [source of usage unknown], 1, a professional card sharp; a dishonest gambler; 2, a strike breaker; scab: used opprobriously.

black let-ter a style of type, used in early manuscripts and in the first printed books: also called *Old English* and, in England, *Gothic* (for illus. see App. I, page 1174).—*adj.* **black'-let"ter.**

black list a list of persons judged worthy of punishment, exclusion, or the like; especially, a list of persons to whom an employer, or group of employers, refuses to give employment: **blacklist,** *v.t.,* to enroll in a black list.

black-mail (blăk'māl"), *n.* [*black*+obs. *mail,* rent <A.S.<O.N. *māl,* agreement], 1, a tax anciently paid to freebooters on the Scottish border to secure safety from pillage; 2, hence, the extortion of money by threats, especially threats of exposure, as in the public press:—*v.t.* to extort money from by threats or intimidation.—*n.* **black'mail"er.**

black med-ic nonesuch, a trailing herb of the clover family, with yellow flowers: one of the plants called *shamrock* (which see for illus.).

Black Shirt a member of the Italian Fascisti: so called from the distinctive black shirt of their uniform.

black-smith (blăk'smĭth"), *n.* [*black*+*smith*], a person who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horseshoes, etc.

black-snake (blăk'snāk"), *n.* [*black*+*snake*], 1, any of several very dark-colored, swift-moving, nonpoisonous snakes; especially, the common glossy blacksnake of eastern North America, attaining a length of six feet; the black racer; 2, a heavy whip of braided cowhide. Also, **black snake.**

black-thorn (blăk'thôrn"), *n.* [*black*+*thorn*], 1, a thorny shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) of the rose family; the sloe; 2, a stick cut from its stem.

black wid-ow the female of a certain spider (*Latrodectus mactans*), feared for its deadly bite: so called because of its black body and its habit of devouring its mate.

blad-der (blăd'ẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *blǣdre,* bladder <O. Teut. source], 1, a muscular or membranous sac in animals, in which a fluid is collected; especially, the urinary bladder; 2, any sac or blister, containing fluid or air; 3, anything puffed up or inflated.

blade (blād), *n.* [<A.S. *blæd,* a broad part <O.Teut. source], 1, the cutting part of a knife or other instrument; 2, anything resembling the broad flat cutting part of a knife; as, the *blade* of an oar; 3, a swordsman; 4, a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow; *Bot.,* 1, the leaf of a grass; the young stalk of a grass; 2, the broad expanded part of a leaf, as contrasted with its petiole, or stem:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bladed, *p.pr.* blading], to put forth blades, as grass.—*adj.* **blad'ed.**

blain (blān), *n.* [<A.S. *blegen,* blain, perh. <*blāwan,* to blow], a blister; an inflamed sore or swelling.

blame (blām), *n.* [<O.F. *blamer, blasmer* < L.L. *blasphemare,* to speak ill of], 1, an expression of disapproval; censure; 2, fault; responsibility for anything wrong:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blamed (blāmd), *p.pr.* blaming], to find fault with; reproach.—*adj.* **blam'a-ble.**—*adv.* **blam'a-bly.**—*n.* **blam'a-ble-ness.**

Syn., *v.* condemn, chide, censure, reprove, reproach, rebuke, reprimand. To have an adverse judgment against is the idea common to all these words. To *blame* is to find fault with, or to fix responsibility upon; either a person or a thing may be *blamed.* To *censure* is more positive than *blame;* it is used of more serious faults, and is severe. To *reprove* is to express adverse criticism directly, often severely, and usually with some authority, to the person at fault. To *condemn,* legally, is to pronounce judicial sentence against; ordinarily, as applied to persons, it implies one's assurance of the guilt of the person in question; as applied to things, it is to render decision against: a schoolhouse or theater which has been *condemned* must be torn down.

blame-less (blām'lĕs), *adj.* free from fault or wrongdoing; guiltless.—*adv.* **blame'-less-ly.**—*n.* **blame'less-ness.**

blame-wor-thy (blām'wûr"*th*ĭ), *adj.* [*blame*+*worthy*], deserving reproof.

Syn. guilty, culpable, censurable.

***blanc fixe** (blăn" fĕks'), [Fr. = fixed white], barium sulphate artificially precipitated from a solution of a barium salt by sulphuric acid: used in coating paper and as a white pigment.

blanch (blănch), *v.t.* [<Fr. *blanchir,* to whiten], to bleach; make white: *Cookery,* to scald quickly so as to remove the skin or to whiten; *Hort.,* to prevent from becoming green, by excluding light, as lettuce leaves or celery; *Metal.,* to whiten or make lustrous by acids; also, to cover or whiten with a thin coat of tin:—*v.i.* to become white; turn pale.

blanc-mange (blə-mänzh'; -mănzh'), *n.* [<O.F. *blanc-manger,* white food < *blanc,* white+*manger,* to eat], a white, jellylike dessert composed of some gelatinous or starchy substance, such as cornstarch, combined with milk.

bland (blănd), *adj.* [<Lat. *blandus,* mild], 1, soft-spoken; suave; affable; 2, mild; smooth; soothing; balmy; gentle.—*adv.* **bland'ly.**—*n.* **bland'ness.**

Syn. gentle, tender, suave, gracious, complaisant.

blan-dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v.t.* [<O.F. *blandir,* to flatter], to flatter; fondle; coax; wheedle.

blan-dish-ment (blăn'dĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* a flattering or soothing expression; cajolery.

blank (blăngk), *n.* [<Fr. *blanc,* white], 1, any empty space; 2, a document or printed paper with empty spaces to be filled in; 3, a lottery ticket which fails to draw a prize; 4, a piece of metal, as for a coin or key, prepared for stamping; 5, the white spot in the center of a target:—*adj.* 1, free from writing or print; 2, without variety or interest; 3, confused or dismayed; 4, fruitless; empty; 5, utter; absolute; as, *blank* silence; 6, pale; colorless; 7, unbroken in surface; as, a *blank* wall: **blank verse,** unrimed verse; especially, in English literature, verse written in unrimed iambic pentameter.—*adv.* **blank'ly.**—*n.* **blank'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* unfilled, unmarked, unsigned. (See empty.)

blan-ket (blăng'kĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *blanquette,* dim. of *blanc,* white], 1, a soft, heavy, woolen cloth, used as a bed covering, a cover for a horse, etc.; 2, a covering of any material; as, a waterproof *blanket:* —*v.t.* to cover as with a blanket: *Naut.,* to deprive (a vessel) of wind by sailing on her windward side:— *adj.* covering a wide range of conditions or requirements, or a group of items; as, a *blanket* injunction.

***blan-quette** (blăn"kĕt'), *n. Cookery,* a kind of fricassee with a white sauce.

blare (blâr), *n.* [<M.E. *bleren,* prob. imit.], a harsh noise like the blast of a trumpet:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blared (blârd), *p.pr.* blaring], to give forth a loud brazen sound like that of a trumpet:—*v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth.

blar-ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* [<*Blarney,* a town and castle in Ireland], soft, cajoling speech; flattery: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -neyed (-nĭd), *p.pr.* -neying], to influence or deceive by soft, coaxing speeches; humbug with flattery; wheedle: **Blarney stone,** a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle which is said to confer a gift of cajoling speech upon those who kiss it.

bla-sé (blä"zā'), *adj.* [Fr. = cloyed], bored; indifferent; surfeited, as with pleasure.

blas-pheme (blăs-fēm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phemed (-fēmd'), *p.pr.* -pheming], [<O.F. *blasfemer* <Gk. *blasphēmos,* evil-speaking], to speak irreverently of (God); speak profanely or falsely about (God):—*v.i.* to talk irreverently or sacrilegiously; deny the being or providence of God.—*n.* **blas-phem'er.**—*adj.* **blas'phe-mous** (-fē-mŭs).—*adv.* **blas'phe-mous-ly.**

blas-phe-my (blăs'fē-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], profanity, impiety, or irreverence in speaking of God or sacred things.

blast (blăst), *n.* [< A.S. *blæst*, a gust of wind < O.Teut. source], **1**, a strong gust or current of wind; **2**, a stream of air or gas forced through an opening; **3**, a single, prolonged sound, especially if loud and sudden, from a wind instrument, as a trumpet; **4**, a sudden harmful influence upon plants or animals, as a frost upon budding trees; blight; **5**, the explosion, as of dynamite, in blowing up rocks; also, the charge so used.—*v.t.* **1**, to injure; cause to fade or wither by some evil influence; **2**, to ruin; destroy; **3**, to break open or shatter by an explosive agent.—*n.* **blast'er.**

blast-ed (blăs'tĕd), *p.adj.* blighted; shriveled: *Colloq.*, detestable; damnable.

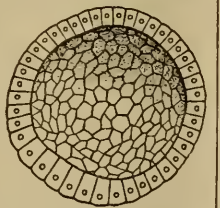
blast fur-nace a large furnace for the reduction of ores, as of iron and copper, the fuel burning by the aid of blasts of air admitted under high pressure (see *smelting furnace*, illus.).

blas-to-derm (blăs'tō-dûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *blastos*, a sprout + *derma*, skin], *Zoöl.*, the layer of cells composing a blastula.—*adj.* **blas"to-der'mic.**

blas-to-mere (blăs'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gk. *blastos*, a sprout + *meros*, a part], *Zoöl.*, any one of the cells of an animal embryo in any early stage of development up to and including the blastula.

blas-to-pore (blăs'tō-pōr), *n.* [< Gk. *blastos*, a sprout + *pore*], *Zoöl.*, in embryos in the gastrula stage, the opening into the central cavity.

blas-tu-la (blăs'tū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [L.L., dim. < Gk. *blastos*, a sprout], *Zoöl.*, an embryo of an animal in the stage in which the cells are typically in the form of a hollow sphere.



One Half of a Typical Blastula (much magnified)

blat (blăt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blatted, *p.pr.* blatting], [prob. dial. var. of *bleat*, q.v.], to bleat like a calf, kid, or lamb:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to cry out raucously or inconsiderately, as words; blurt.

bla-tant (blā'tănt), *adj.* [first found in Spenser, perh. < *blatand*, early p.pr. of *blate*, to bleat], **1**, blustering; bawling; noisy; **2**, glaringly evident; **3**, coarse; vulgarly obtrusive.—*adv.* **bla'tant-ly.**—*n.* **bla'tan-cy.**

blath-er (blăth'ĕr; blâth'ĕr), *n.* [Sc. < O.N. *bladhra*, to talk nonsense], foolish talk:—*v.i.* to talk nonsense:—*v.t.* to say foolishly. Also, **bleth'er.**

blath-er-skite (blăth'ĕr-skīt), *n.* [< Sc. *blather*, nonsense + *skite*, *skate*, one held in contempt], *Colloq.*, **1**, one who talks much and noisily but to little purpose; **2**, blustering, useless talk.

Blau-gas (blou'găs"), *n.* [< Hermann *Blau*, Ger. chemist + *gas*], a gas, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, often supplied in liquid form in cylinders, used for lighting and as a fuel.

[1]blaze (blāz), *n.* [< A.S. *blæse*, torch], **1**, a fire; a body of bright flame; **2**, intense direct light, as brilliant sunlight; **3**, a sudden bursting out of some quality or emotion; ardor; **4**, brilliant display; splendor; brightness:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blazed (blāzd), *p.pr.* blazing], **1**, to burst into flame; burn; **2**, to glow or shine brightly; **3**, to be lighted up; **4**, to show sudden emotion:—*v.t.* to cause to burn or flame.

Syn., *n.* conflagration, fire. (See light.)

[2]blaze (blāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blazed (blāzd), *p.pr.* blazing], [prob. < O.N. *blasa*, to blow], to spread abroad; proclaim news of.

[3]blaze (blāz), *n.* [17th-cent. word < O.N. *blesi*, star on horse's forehead], **1**, a white spot on the face of a horse or other animal; **2**, a mark made on a tree by chipping off a portion of the bark:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blazed (blāzd), *p.pr.* blazing], to mark, as a tree, a path, or a boundary, by chipping off bark.

blaz-er (blāz'ĕr), *n.* [see [1]blaze], **1**, a brightly colored or striped jacket, worn at tennis, etc.; **2**, a dish for use over a brazier or alcohol lamp.

bla-zon (blā'zn), *n.* [< O.F. *blason*, a shield bearing a coat of arms], **1**, a heraldic shield or banner; coat of arms; **2**, a description of a coat of arms, armorial bearings, etc., in the technical language of heraldry; **3**, showy display:—*v.t.* **1**, to describe or delineate (figures on coats of arms, banners, etc.); **2**, to decorate in color, as a shield with a coat of arms; inscribe; **3**, to proclaim.—*n.* **bla'zon-ment.**

bla-zon-ry (blā'zn-rĭ), *n.* **1**, heraldic emblems or bearings; **2**, the art of describing and explaining armorial bearings; **3**, bright display.

bldg. *abbr.* [*pl.* bldgs.], building:—**B. L. E.**, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

-ble *adj. suffix*, [see **-able**], added to verbs, nouns, and roots of verbs; as, voluble. See **-able.**

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* [< A.S. *blæcan*, to make pale < O.Teut. source], to make white or whiter by a chemical process or by exposing to the sun's rays:—*v.i.* to grow or become white:—*n.* **1**, a chemical or other substance used for whitening or removing color; **2**, the condition or degree of whiteness resulting from the process of bleaching.—*n.* **bleach'er.**

bleach-ers (blēch'ĕrz), *n.pl.* uncovered seats or space for spectators at outdoor games.

bleach-er-y (blēch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], an establishment where bleaching is done.

[1]bleak (blēk), *adj.* [< A.S. *blæc*, *blāc*, pale, bleak], **1**, exposed to wind and cold; unsheltered; **2**, cold; cutting; piercing; **3**, gray and cheerless.—*adj.* **bleak'ish.**—*adv.* **bleak'ly.**—*n.* **bleak'ness.**

Syn. waste, bare, windy, wind-swept, chill, cold, desolate.—*Ant.* warm, cheery, homelike, sunny.

[2]bleak (blēk), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *bleikja* < *bleikr*, white: from color of scales], any of various small, European river fishes.

blear (blēr), *adj.* [< M.E. *bleren*, to make dim], dull, filmy, or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes:—*v.t.* **1**, to make sore or watery, as the eyes; **2**, to dim; blur; obscure.—*adj.* **blear'y.**

blear-eyed (blēr'-īd"), *adj.* **1**, cloudy of vision; weak-sighted; **2**, dull of mind.

bleat (blēt), *n.* [< A.S. *blætan*, to bleat: prob. imit.], the cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a cry like it:—*v.i.* to make the cry of a sheep, or a similar cry:—*v.t.* to utter in a tone like a sheep's cry; babble weakly.

bleb (blĕb), *n.* [imit. < sound of bubble made with lips], a blister; a bubble; a bubble in a solid substance that has been fluid, as in glass.—*adj.* **bleb'by.**

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bled (blĕd), *p.pr.* bleeding], [< A.S. *blēdan*, to bleed], **1**, to give forth, or run with, blood; shed one's blood, as in battle or for a cause; **2**, to lose sap or juice; **3**, to be filled with sorrow or pity:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw blood from; cause to lose sap or other contained fluid; **2**, to shed; discharge drop by drop, as blood: *Colloq.*, to extort money from: *Print.*, to cut down the margin of (a printed page) so as to cut into printed text or pictures.

bleed-ing heart a garden plant (*Dicentra spectabilis*) having red or pink heart-shaped blossoms: also called *dicentra.*

bleek-bok (blēk'bŏk"), *n.* [< Du. *bleek*, pale + *bok*, a goat], *Zoöl.*, a small South African antelope of yellowish color, having straight, ringed horns; the ourebi (for illus. see *ourebi*).

blem-ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *n.* [< O.F. *blemir*, to wound < *blême*, pale], any defect or imperfection, physical or moral:—*v.t.* to mar; deface; impair.

Syn., *n.* defect, flaw, taint. A *blemish* is a disfiguring mark or impairment which mars beauty; it is superficial, but it may range in seriousness from an ugly imperfection of countenance to a scratch on a table. A *defect* strikes deeper; it spoils completeness, for it is a want or lack of something essential; as, a *defect* in the organs of speech. *Flaw* and *taint* are alike in that they name injury or fault in the very structure or tissues of an object; a bubble in glass is a *flaw*; decay in meat is *taint*. A break in a character otherwise admirable is, figuratively, a *flaw*; a streak of insanity, or of moral decay in a community, is a *taint*.

[1]blench (blĕnch), *v.i.* [< M.E. *blenchen*, to turn aside < A.S. *blencan*, to deceive], to start or shrink back; quail; flinch: *Obs.*, to turn aside; swerve.

[2]blench (blĕnch), *v.t.* [var. of *blanch*, q.v.], to make white or pale:—*v.i.* to grow pale.

blend (blĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blended or blent (blĕnt), *p.pr.* blending], [< M.E. *blenden* < O.N. *blanda*, to mix], to mix together, especially in such a way as to form one product or compound; mingle:—*v.i.* to mingle; shade imperceptibly into each other: said of colors:—*n.* **1**, the result of a thorough mixture of colors, liquids, flavors, etc.; a mingling; **2**, a shading of one color into another.

Syn., *v.* merge, fuse, commingle, combine. (See mix.)

blende (blĕnd), *n.* [< Ger. *blendende* (*erz*), deceiving (ore): because of deceptive appearance], *Mineral.*, zinc sulphide; sphalerite: also used of certain other minerals which are sulphides of metals.

blen-ny (blĕn'ĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *blennius*, blenny < Gk. *blenna*, slime], any of many fishes (family *Blenniidæ* and allied families), mostly small or of middle size, found about rocky shores, usually in salt water.

bless (blĕs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blessed or blest (blĕst: see p.adj. *blessed*), *p.pr.* blessing], [< A.S. *blētsian*, *blōedsian*, to cover with blood, hence, to make sacred by a sacrifice], **1**, to set apart for a holy purpose; **2**, to call down or confer God's favor or mercy upon; **3**, to bring happiness or well-being to; **4**, to praise; adore; as, *bless* the Lord, O my soul; **5**, to keep; guard: now only in exclamations; as, *bless* my soul!

bless-ed (blĕs'ĕd; *Poet.*, blĕst), *p.adj.* [see **bless**], **1**, holy; hallowed; worthy of reverence; **2**, favored with supreme happiness; **3**, enjoying heavenly felicity; **4**, bringing comfort or joy; **5**, cursed: used as a mild oath; as, I don't know a *blessed* thing about it: **the blessed**, *R. C. Ch.*, those of the dead who have attained rank in heaven entitling them to public religious honor on earth; the beatified. Also, **blest**. —*adv.* **bless'ed-ly.**—*n.* **bless'ed-ness.**

bless-ing (blĕs'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a bestowal or an invoking of divine favor; a benediction; **2**, a brief prayer of thanksgiving said before or after a meal; **3**, that which causes prosperity or happiness; that for which one is grateful; a mercy or boon.
Syn. benediction, favor, boon, benefit, comfort, advantage.—*Ant.* abomination, adversity, malediction.

blest (blĕst), past tense and past participle of the transitive verb *bless:*—*p.adj.* blessed.

blet (blĕt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bletted, *p.pr.* bletting], [< O.F. *blet*, *blette*, overripe], to decay internally; said of fruit:—*n.* internal decay, as of overripe fruit.

bleth-er (blĕth'ẽr), *v.i.* [see **blather**], to talk nonsense:—*n.* silly, noisy talk. Also, **blath'er.**

blew (bloo), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb ²*blow.*

blight (blīt), *n.* [17th-cent. origin: source uncertain], **1**, a withered, decayed, or diseased condition of plants or trees, resulting from insect pests, parasitic growths, atmospheric influences, etc.; **2**, any of a number of fungi which are harmful to higher plant life; also, any blight-causing insect; **3**, any evil influence which checks growth and brings to naught plans, hopes, or prospects:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause growth to cease in; nip; blast; **2**, hence, to ruin; frustrate.

Blight-y (blīt'ĭ), *n.* [< Hind. *wilāyatī* (corr. to *bilāyatī*), foreign, European, English < *wilāyat* (*bilāyat*), foreign country, especially England], *Br.Slang*, England; hence, home; as, to go to *Blighty:* **blighty**, **1**, one who has come home on furlough; **2**, a wound that causes one to be sent home:—**blighty**, *adj. Br. Slang*, **1**, English; **2**, hence, fine; excellent; **3**, severe enough to mean a furlough at home, as a wound.

blimp (blĭmp), *n.* [source uncertain], *Aëro. Slang*, a small, nonrigid dirigible balloon.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, without the sense of sight; **2**, unable or unwilling to understand; lacking in judgment; **3**, heedless; reckless; **4**, unruled; without governing purpose, will, etc.; as, *blind* instincts; **5**, hard to see; concealed; obscure; **6**, closed at one end; as, a *blind* alley; closed to light or passage; blank; as, a *blind* wall; **7**, hard to make out; illegible; unintelligible; **8**, pertaining to those who lack the sense of sight: **blind shell**, a dud: **blind staggers**, a disease of horses and cattle marked by staggering and falling: also called *staggers* or *megrims:* **blind tiger**, *U.S. Slang*, a place where intoxicants are illegally sold on the sly: also called *blind pig:*—*n.* **1**, anything which hinders or obstructs vision, or prevents the passage of light, as a window shade, a hinged shutter for windows, etc.; a screen; **2**, a means of concealment; **3**, a trick or ruse; subterfuge:—*v.t.* **1**, to deprive of sight or judgment; dazzle; **2**, to eclipse; **3**, to obscure.—*adv.* **blind'ly.**

blind-er (blīn'dẽr), *n.* **1**, that which blinds; **2**, a blinker on a bridle (see *harness*, illus.).

blind-fold (blīnd'fōld''), *adj.* [corr. of *blindfelled*, p.p. of M.E. *blindfellen*, to strike blind], **1**, having the eyes covered; **2**, hence, heedless; reckless: —*v.t.* **1**, to cover the eyes of; **2**, to mislead.

blind-man's buff [< obs. *buff*, buffet], a game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and name one of the other players.

blind-ness (blīnd'nĕs), *n.* [see **blind**], want of sight or of mental vision.

blind spot *Anat.*, a small area on the retina of the eye which is not sensitive to light.

blind-worm (blīnd'wûrm''), *n.* [*blind* + *worm*], a small, slender, limbless lizard with tiny eyes, popularly believed to be blind; the slowworm.

blink (blĭngk), *v.t.* [< M.E. *blynken*, *blenken*, to twinkle], **1**, to wink rapidly, as the eyes; **2**, to shut one's eyes to; ignore deliberately:—*v.i.* **1**, to wink quickly; see through half-shut eyes; **2**, hence, to get a quick glimpse or glance; **3**, to twinkle; glimmer; **4**, to act or look evasively:—*n.* **1**, a glimpse; **2**, the time of a wink; a twinkling; **3**, a glimmer; also, at sea, light on the horizon reflected from distant ice.

blink-ard (blĭngk'ẽrd), *n.* **1**, one who blinks, as if from weak eyesight; **2**, a stupid person.

blink-er (blĭngk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one that winks rapidly, or looks through half-closed eyes; **2**, a blinder; one of two leather flaps on a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing backward (see *harness*, illus.).

bliss (blĭs), *n.* [< A.S. *blīthe*, joyful < O.Teut. source], **1**, the highest degree of happiness; heavenly joy; **2**, gladness; **3**, a cause of joy or bliss.
Syn. (see happiness).—*Ant.* woe, misery, sorrow.

bliss-ful (blĭs'fool), *adj.* filled with, or causing, gladness, bliss, or joy; extremely happy.—*adv.* **bliss'ful-ly.**—*n.* **bliss'ful-ness.**

blis-ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *blester*, perh. < O.F. *blestre* < O.N. *blāstr*, swelling], **1**, a thin, bladderlike swelling on the skin, filled with watery matter, as from a burn, friction, etc.; **2**, a similar swelling on the surface of a leaf, on painted boards, in glass, steel, etc.; **3**, any substance used to produce such swellings:—*v.t.* to cause thin, bladderlike swellings to come upon:—*v.i.* to become covered with blisters.

blis-ter bee-tle any of a family (*Meloidæ*) of beetles, some injurious to crops; especially, a species (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), also called *cantharis* and *Spanish fly*, used, when dried and powdered, to produce blisters on the human skin.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* [< A.S. *blīthe*, joyful], gay; joyous; cheery; happy.—*adv.* **blithe'ly.**
Syn. merry, mirthful, glad, gay, joyous.

blithe-some (blīth'sŭm), *adj.* cheery; gay; merry; light-hearted; joyous; glad; mirthful.—*adv.* **blithe'some-ly.**—*n.* **blithe'some-ness.**

B. Litt. *abbr.* [Lat. *baccalaureus litterarum*], Bachelor of Letters: an academic degree.

bliz-zard (blĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [< archaic *blizz*, storm: akin to ²*blaze*, *blast:* popularized in sense **1** in severe winter of 1880–81], **1**, a furious windstorm accompanied by fine driving snow and intense cold; **2**, *Obs.*, a rattling volley of guns; also, a single effective shot.

¹**bloat** (blōt), *v.t.* [< M.E. *blote*, soft, perh. < O.N. *blautr*, soaked], to cure (herring) by smoking.

²**bloat** (blōt), *v.t.* [< M.E. *blowt*, soft; swollen], **1**, to cause to swell or distend, as with water or air; inflate; **2**, hence, to make vain:—*v.i.* to become puffed out or distended:—*adj.* swollen; puffy:—*n.* in animals, a large accumulation of gas in the abdomen.

bloat-er (blōt'ẽr), *n.* [see ¹**bloat**], a herring, salted, smoked, and half dried.

blob (blŏb), *n.* [imit.: see **bleb**], a drop, as of a sticky liquid; a small lump; a daub of color.

*__bloc__ (blŏk), *n.* [Fr. = bulk, mass], a political group which votes and acts with unanimity of purpose.

¹**block** (blŏk), *n.* [< Fr. *bloc*, mass, lump], **1**, a solid piece of wood, stone, metal, etc.; especially, a piece of stone prepared for building, or a piece of wood used in chopping, hammering, pounding for attention, mounting a horse, etc.; as, the auctioneer's *block;* **2**, a thick piece of wood supporting the neck of a person about to be beheaded; **3**, a wooden form on which hats are placed to be molded or ironed, wigs are displayed, or the like; **4**, a piece of hard wood engraved for printing; **5**, a pulley: often called *pulley block;* also, a system of pulleys in a frame or shell called, with the rope which operates it, *block and tackle;* **6**, a connected row of houses or shops; a large store or office building; **7**, a portion of a city bounded by two successive parallel streets in each direction, intersecting at right angles; a square; also, the distance along one side of a square; **8**, a mass or division of something taken as a unit; as, a *block* of stock; a *block* of theater seats; **9**, a stupid fellow; dolt:—*v.t.* **1**, to hold up or secure, as by squared wooden supports; **2**, to mold or shape on a form, as hats; place on such a form; **3**, to outline roughly; plan without details: usually with *out.*

Block and Tackle
W, weight

²**block** (blŏk), *n.* [< Fr. *bloquer*, to obstruct], **1**, an obstruction or impediment; **2**, the state of being obstructed:—*v.t.* to obstruct; impede: often with *up.*

block-ade (blŏk-ād'), *n.* the closing up of a place, wholly or in part, by hostile forces, either military or naval, to prevent communication, trading, etc., and thus force it to surrender: **blockade runner**, a ship or ship's captain that evades the enemy's blockade:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to surround (a place) with a blockade.—*n.* **block-ad'er.**

block-head (blŏk'hĕd''), *n.* [²*block* + *head*], a dolt; stupid fellow.

block-house (blŏk'hous''), *n.* [²*block* + *house*], *Mil.*, originally, a fort blocking a pass or landing; a fortress of heavy timber, with projecting upper story, having loopholes for musketry in the walls.

Blockhouse

block-ish (blŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* [see ¹**block**], **1**, like, or shaped like, a solid piece of wood, stone, etc.; **2**, hence, dull; stupid; inert; logy.—*adv.* **block'ish-ly.**—*n.* **block'ish-ness.**

block sys-tem an automatic system providing for the safe passage of railway trains, by which the line of track is divided into short sections called blocks, no train being allowed to leave a block until the next block is signaled clear.

blond (blŏnd), *adj.* [Fr. = fair: prob. < O.Teut. source], 1, having a fair complexion, light hair, and blue or gray eyes; 2, flaxen; of a fair color: —*n.* a person of fair complexion, blue or gray eyes, and light hair: opposite of *brunet.* Also, *fem.*, **blonde.**

blood (blŭd), *n.* [< A.S. *blōd*, blood], 1, the red fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries of most vertebrates, consisting of a liquid, the plasma, with red and white corpuscles suspended in it, which carries food and oxygen to all parts of the body and waste matters thence to the excretory organs; also, the corresponding fluid in the lower animals; 2, any vital fluid, such as sap, beet juice, etc.; 3, kinship; relationship through descent; 4, lineage, especially noble lineage; race; 5, slaughter; murder; 6, a man of dash and mettle; a rake; a swaggering dandy; 7, mettle; temperament; passion.

blood-ed (blŭd'ĕd), *adj.* of the best stock or breed; having a fine pedigree; thoroughbred.

blood-guilt-y (blŭd'gĭl"tĭ), *adj.* [*blood*+*guilt*], guilty of shedding blood; responsible for murder.—*n.* **blood'guilt"i-ness.**

blood heat the normal temperature of the human blood, which is 98.6° Fahrenheit.

blood-hound (blŭd'hound"), *n.* [*blood*+*hound*], 1, one of a breed of large dogs remarkable for their keen sense of smell, employed to track wounded game, fugitive criminals, and, formerly, runaway slaves; hence, 2, a spy; detective.

blood-less (blŭd'lĕs), *adj.* [see **blood**], 1, lacking sufficient blood: used of a person in a run-down physical condition; 2, without color; pale; 3, lifeless; spiritless; 4, cold-hearted; unfeeling; 5, without bloodshed.—*adv.* **blood'less-ly.**—*n.* **blood'less-ness.**

blood-let-ting (blŭd'lĕt"ĭng), *n.* [*blood*+²*let*], bleeding; surgical removal of blood.

blood mon-ey 1, money paid or received for causing another's death; 2, a reward paid for the capture of a murderer; 3, money formerly paid by the slayer to the next of kin of a slain person as penalty or to avoid a feud; wergild.

blood poi-son-ing *Pathol.*, septicæmia, a toxic condition of the blood due to uræmic poisoning, or to the presence of bacterial poisons introduced from without or absorbed from a focus of infection within the body.

blood pres-sure *Physiol.*, the pressure of the blood against the walls of the blood vessels: measured by a sphygmomanometer.

blood-red (blŭd'rĕd"), *adj.* of the color of blood; bloodstained; bloody.

blood re-la-tion one related by parentage; a kinsman by birth, not marriage.

blood-root (blŭd'rōōt"), *n.* [*blood*+*root*], a perennial North American plant of the poppy family, having a thick, red root and orange-red juice, and bearing a white flower in early spring.

blood-shed (blŭd'shĕd"), *n.* [*blood*+¹*shed*], the spilling or shedding of blood, especially of human blood; slaughter; carnage.

blood-shot (blŭd'shŏt"), *adj.* [*blood*+¹*shot*], red with suffused blood; inflamed, as eyes.

blood-stone (blŭd'stōn"), *n.* [*blood*+*stone*], 1, a dark green variety of chalcedony spotted with red: also called *heliotrope;* 2, hematite, a valuable and important iron ore with red streaks.

blood-suck-er (blŭd'sŭk"ĕr), *n.* [*blood*+*suck*], 1, an animal that sucks blood; especially, a leech; hence, 2, an extortioner.

blood-thirst-y (blŭd'thûrs"tĭ), *adj.* [*blood*+*thirsty*], murderous; eager to kill.—*adv.* **blood'thirst"i-ly.**—*n.* **blood'thirst"i-ness.**

blood ves-sel a tube in which blood circulates in the body, as an artery or vein.

blood-y (blŭd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **blood**], 1, of or pertaining to blood; 2, stained or running with blood; 3, murderous; cruel; attended by, or delighting in, bloodshed or slaughter: *Vulgar*, confounded:—*adv. Vulgar*, very; exceedingly:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* bloodying], to stain or smear with blood.—*adv.* **blood'i-ly.**—*n.* **blood'i-ness.**

¹bloom (blōōm), *n.* [< O.N. *blōm*, flower < O.Teut. source], 1, the blossom or flower borne by a plant; 2, the state of being in flower or having flowers; 3, a state or period of health or growth; prime; freshness; 4, a rosy, youthful color; 5, the delicate, waxy or powdery coating on certain fruits, as the peach or grape, or on leaves, as of the cabbage; also, any surface coating suggesting a bloom, as on a new coin; 6, a kind of raisin:—*v.i.* 1, to produce blossoms; flower; 2, to glow with youth and freshness; flourish.—*adj.* **bloom'y.**

²bloom (blōōm), *n.* [< A.S. *blōma*, mass of metal], 1, *Metal.*, a mass of wrought iron from a forge or furnace, shaped into a rough bar, and ready for forging or rolling; 2, a lump of molten glass.

bloom-er (blōōm'ĕr), *n.* [< name of inventor, Mrs. *Bloomer*], a costume for women, consisting of loose trousers gathered about the ankles, a short skirt, and a low, broad-brimmed hat: introduced in New York about 1850: *pl.* loose, wide trousers gathered near the knee, and worn, with or without an overskirt, by women in athletic sports.

bloom-er-y (blōōm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-Iz)], [see ²**bloom**], *Metal.*, a furnace in which wrought iron is made directly from the melted ore, and shaped into masses ready for forging.

bloom-ing (blōōm'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see ¹**bloom**], 1, in flower; bearing blossoms; 2, in the flush of health and strength; vigorous: *Vulgar*, confounded: a mild oath.—*adv.* **bloom'ing-ly.**

blos-som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *blōstm*, flower], 1, the flower of a plant; also, the flowers on a plant; 2, the state of flowering; bloom; 3, a flourishing or blooming stage of development:—*v.i.* 1, to put forth flowers; 2, to flourish.—*adj.* **blos'som-y.**

¹blot (blŏt), *n.* [< M.E. *blotte*, a spot: source uncertain], 1, a spot or stain, especially of ink; also, an erasure of such a spot; 2, a spot on the reputation; blemish; disgrace:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blotted, *p.pr.* blotting], 1, to spot or stain, as with ink; 2, to disgrace; dishonor; sully; 3, to impair; mar; damage; 4, to dry (ink) with absorbent paper or, formerly, sand: **blot out**, 1, to cancel; obliterate or blur, as writing in ink; 2, to destroy utterly; as, the town was *blotted out* by flood and fire; 3, to darken; obscure; as, a cloud *blots out* the moon:—*v.i.* 1, to make stains or spots of ink while writing; 2, to become blotted, as paper with ink.

Syn., *v.* expunge, efface, blur, sully, dishonor.

²blot (blŏt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, in backgammon, a single piece likely to be taken by the opponent; hence, 2, a weak point; poor strategy.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* [perh. formed from ¹*blot* and *patch*], 1, a large irregular spot, as of ink; a clumsy daub; 2, a coarse eruption on the skin:—*v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.—*adj.* **blotch'y.**

blot-ter (blŏt'ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**blot**], 1, something intended to dry or absorb wet ink; a piece of blotting paper; 2, a book for recording commercial transactions; 3, a police-office record book.

blot-ting pa-per paper specially prepared to dry or absorb wet ink.

blouse (blouz; blous; blōōz), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], 1, a light, loose overgarment, often belted at the waist, worn by French workmen; 2, a light, loose overgarment for women, sometimes belted, extending from the neck to the waist, hip, or knee; sometimes, a shirtwaist; 3, a loosely fitting waist worn by children; 4, the loose, baggy shirt worn by a sailor; also, any similar garment.

¹blow (blō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* blew (blōō), *p.p.* blown (blōn), *p.pr.* blowing], [< A.S. *blāwan*, to blossom], to cause to flower:—*v.i.* to burst into bloom; be in flower:—*n.* 1, a flower; 2, the state of being in flower.

²blow (blō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* blew (blōō), *p.p.* blown (blōn), *p.pr.* blowing], [< A.S. *blāwan*, to blow], 1, to cause to move, send forward, or impel by a current of air; 2, to inflate; fashion by inflation of material, as glass; 3, to puff up, as by vanity; 4, to cause to sound by forcing air through, as a whistle; 5, to clear by forcing air through, as a tube or nostril; 6, to cause or permit to pant for breath; 7, to lay eggs in, as flies in raw meat; 8, to spread reports of; publish abroad; 9, to scatter or shatter by explosives: usually with *up*, *open*, etc.:—*v.i.* 1, to move, as does a current of air; 2, to send forth air, as a bellows; eject steam, a spout of water, etc.; 3, to give forth sound when air is forced through, as a wind instrument; 4, to pant; breathe quickly and gaspingly: *Colloq.*, to brag; talk loudly: **blow up**, 1, to puff up; inflate; 2, to scatter by means of explosives: *Colloq.*, to berate; chide harshly: —*n.* 1, the act of causing a current of air to move; 2, a gale; puff of fresh air; 3, an egg laid by a fly: *Metal.*, a single complete refining operation in a Bessemer converter, for the production of steel from cast iron.

³blow (blō), *n.* [recorded < 15th cent.: source uncertain], 1, a sudden, hard stroke with the hand or a weapon; 2, a calamity or misfortune.

Syn. buffet, cuff, stroke, impact, shock, knock, concussion, lash, stripe. A *blow* is a sudden violent striking, as by the clenched fist or a heavy object: a *stroke* is a long-drawn *blow*, given repeatedly; as the *strokes* of a whip; or it is a sweeping, recurrent motion given with force and precision; as, the *stroke* of a swim-

mer, a piston, an oar. Figuratively, *blow* names a sudden calamity or unwelcome surprise. *Stroke* is applied to a sudden, prostrating attack; also, to any strikingly successful effort; as, a *stroke* of luck. (See trouble.)

blow-er (blō'ẽr), *n.* [see ²**blow**], **1**, one who blows; **2**, a device for producing a current of air.

blow-fly (blō'flī"), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz")], [²*blow* + ¹*fly*], any of several flies which place eggs or maggots on meat or in wounds.

blow-gun (blō'gŭn"), *n.* [²*blow* + *gun*], a tube from which missiles are driven by the breath (for one form, see *sarbacane*, illus.).

blow-hole (blō'hōl"), *n.* [²*blow* + *hole*], **1**, the nostril of a whale, or of certain other aquatic mammals; **2**, an air hole, as in the ice; a vent for air, as in a tunnel; **3**, a gas-filled hole in cast metal.

blown (blōn), past participle of the verb *blow*:—*p.adj.* **1**, winded, as from running or fatigue; **2**, tainted, as meat; **3**, infested with fly eggs.

blow–out (blō'-out"), *n.* [²*blow* + *out*], **1**, *Elec.*, the melting of a fuse under the force of excessive current: so called because the destruction of the fuse is accompanied by an explosive sound; **2**, *Elec.*, a device for extinguishing or weakening an electric arc; **3**, the explosion of an automobile tire by too strong pressure from within: *Slang*, **1**, a festive, abundant repast; **2**, a lavish and boisterous entertainment.

blow-pipe (blō'pīp"), *n.* [²*blow* + *pipe*], a tube by which a current of air is driven through a flame, increasing the heat and directing it upon a substance to be heated (see *oxyhydrogen*, illus.).

blow-torch (blō'tôrch"), *n.* [²*blow* + *torch*], a lamp with a flame directed by an air blast, which gives intense heat of constant temperature.

BLOW-TORCH
A, air pump; B, reservoir and compressed air chamber.

blow-y (blō'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* blowier, *superl.* blowiest], [see ²**blow**], **1**, windy; **2**, windswept, as a hilltop.

blowz-y (blouz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* blowzier, *superl.* blowziest], [< obs. *blowze*, beggar's wench: source uncertain], **1**, ruddy-faced; high-colored; coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather; **2**, frowzy; slovenly; disordered by wind, as the hair. Also, **blowzed** (blouzd).

blub-ber (blŭb'ẽr), *v.i.* [< M.E. *blober*, foam or bubble: prob. imit.], to weep noisily; sob and cry so as to swell and redden the face:—*v.t.* **1**, to disfigure (the face) with weeping; **2**, to utter sobbingly:—*n.* **1**, the act of weeping noisily; **2**, the fat of whales and some other sea animals, a source of oil; **3**, a kind of jellyfish:—*adj.* swollen or protruding, as lips.

blu-cher (blo͞o'chẽr; blo͞o'kẽr), *n.* [< name of Prussian field marshal, von *Blücher* (1742–1819)], **1**, a kind of strong half-boot; **2**, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are made of one piece of leather.

bludg-eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* [source unknown], a short, heavy-headed stick used as a weapon:—*v.t.* to strike with, or as if with, a bludgeon; club:—*v.i.* to strike; hit; batter.—*n.* **bludg'eon-ing.**

blue (blo͞o), *adj.* [*comp.* bluer, *superl.* bluest], [< O.F. *bleu* < O.H.G. *blāw-*, blue], **1**, of the color of the clear sky; azure; **2**, low-spirited; dismal; **3**, severely moral; morally scrupulous; as, the *blue* laws; **4**, purplish; discolored, as from a bruise, a chill, etc.; **5**, designating, or pertaining to, the south pole of a magnet, so colored for distinction from the red (north) pole; **6**, of blood, venous: opposite of *red*, or arterial: *Colloq.*, **1**, learned; overfond of things bookish: said of women; **2**, unpromising; gloomy; as, a *blue* prospect: **blue blood**, **1**, in stock breeding, blood of a pure breed; **2**, blood of a noble or aristocratic family; especially, in Spain, blood free from Moorish or Jewish mixture: **blue baby**, an infant with a bluish skin due to a malformed heart:—*n.* **1**, the color of the clear sky; azure; a certain one of the primary colors of the solar spectrum; **2**, a dye or powder that produces this color; a pigment of this color; **3**, one who wears a blue uniform, insignia, etc.: *pl. Colloq.*, melancholy; depression; low spirits:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blued (blo͞od), *p.pr.* bluing or blueing], **1**, to make or dye the color of the clear sky or any hue like it; **2**, to treat with bluing.—*adv.* **blue'ly**.—*n.* **blue'ness.**

Blue-beard (blo͞o'bẽrd"), *n.* [*blue* + *beard*], a tyrannous husband of folklore, whose wife, Fatima, enters a forbidden room and finds that her six predecessors have been murdered, Fatima herself being saved by her brothers: **bluebeard**, a wife killer.

blue-bell (blo͞o'bĕl"), *n.* [*blue* + *bell*], any of various plants bearing bell-shaped, blue flowers, as the grape hyacinth or the harebell of Scotland.

blue-ber-ry (blo͞o'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*blue* + *berry*], **1**, any of several plants (genus *Vaccinium*) of the heath family, low or high shrubs bearing round blue berries; **2**, the fruit itself.

blue-bird (blo͞o'bûrd"), *n.* [*blue* + *bird*], any of several species of song bird of the thrush family, chiefly of the New World, the males being blue above and cinnamon and white or blue and white below.

blue-bon-net (blo͞o'bŏn"ĕt), *n.* [*blue* + *bonnet*], a cap of blue wool, worn in Scotland; also, one wearing such a cap. Also, **blue bon'net.**

blue book **1**, in England, a parliamentary or government official report bound in blue paper covers; **2**, in the United States, the official list of government employees; **3**, a social register; **4**, an automobile guidebook. Also, *n.* **blue'book"**.

blue-bot-tle (blo͞o'bŏt"l), *n.* [*blue* + *bottle*], *Entom.*, any of several species of large flesh-eating flies with steel-blue body; *Bot.*, **1**, the cornflower or bachelor's-button: so called from bottle-shaped arrangement of florets; **2**, in many localities, the grape hyacinth, a bulbous plant growing wild in the eastern United States, escaped from cultivation, bearing a spike of blue spherical flowers on a stalk a few inches high.

blue-coat (blo͞o'kōt"), *n.* [*blue* + *coat*], **1**, one wearing a blue coat; especially, **2**, a policeman.

blue dev-ils depression; morbid melancholy and anxiety; the blues.

blue-fish (blo͞o'fĭsh"), *n.* [*pl.* -fish or -fishes (-ĕz)], [*blue* + *fish*], any of various fishes, especially a widespread, highly prized food fish of western Atlantic waters, from three to fifteen pounds in weight.

blue grass any of several species of grass (genus *Poa*) having bluish green stems, especially one (*P. pratensis*) which flourishes in Kentucky.

blue gum **1**, a eucalyptus tree of Australia (*Eucalyptus globulus*); **2**, a bluish line along the edges of the gums: a symptom of lead poisoning.

blue-ing (blo͞o'ĭng), *n.* [see **blue**], a pale blue dye used in laundering. See **blu'ing**, *Pfd. S.*

blue-jack-et (blo͞o'jăk"ĕt), *n.* [*blue* + *jacket*], a sailor; an enlisted man in the navy.

blue laws **1**, certain very strict laws said to have been enacted by the Puritans of New Haven, Connecticut; hence, **2**, any severe religious laws, especially in regard to Sunday amusements.

blue mass *Pharm.*, a drug prepared by rubbing mercury with certain other substances so as to form a mass: used to make medicinal pills.

blue mold a common mold, or fungous growth, appearing on bread, canned fruit, etc., when kept in a damp place.

blue pa-per paper coated with a chemical solution and sensitive to light: used for making blue-print copies of plans, charts, or drawings.

blue–pen-cil (blo͞o'-pĕn"sĭl), *v.t.* to edit or correct; especially, to abridge, condense, or expurgate (a manuscript).

blue pe-ter *Naut.*, a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal to indicate that a ship is about to sail.

blue print a copy of a writing or drawing, made in white lines on a blue ground by exposing to strong light sensitized paper placed under a tracing of the original: **blue-print machine**, a machine for the rapid making of blue prints.

blue print-ing the process by which a blue print is made.

blue rib-bon usually, the highest award in a competition; a prized honor.

blue–sky laws laws aimed to prevent the sale of fraudulent securities: perhaps so called because skilful promoters were facetiously said to be able to sell blocks of the blue sky to gullible victims.

blue-stock-ing (blo͞o'stŏk"ĭng), *n.* [*blue* + *stocking*], **1**, originally, a member of a certain literary society of the 18th century in England at the meetings of which plain, not evening, dress was the rule, some of the men wearing blue worsted instead of black silk stockings; hence, later, humorously, **2**, a scholarly woman; a woman of too bookish tastes.

blue-stone (blo͞o'stōn"), *n.* [*blue* + *stone*], **1**, a fine-grained sandstone of gray or blue color, used for buildings and pavements; **2**, blue vitriol.

blu-et (blo͞o'ĕt), *n.* [see **blue**], a low-growing meadow plant of the United States, with small bluish flowers: also called *quaker-lady* or *innocence*.

blue vit-ri-ol sulphate of copper: also called *bluestone*.

¹**bluff** (blŭf), *adj.* [of naut. origin; source uncertain], **1**, having a broad and somewhat flattened front: used originally of a ship's bow; **2**, rising steeply or boldly. said of cliffs, headlands, etc.; **3**, rough and hearty; abrupt; blunt: said of persons:—*n.* a high,

steep bank; a cliff or headland with a bold, steep face. —*adv.* **bluff'ly.**—*n.* **bluff'ness.**

Syn., adj. curt, brusque, unceremonious, rude, gruff. —*Ant., adj.* gentle, considerate, civil, polite, gracious.

²bluff (blŭf), *v.t.* [source uncertain: perh. < dial. *bluff*, blindfold], **1,** in the game of poker, to mislead (an opponent) as to the value of a hand in order to prevent his betting further; hence, **2,** to deceive, especially by manner or speech, in order to accomplish one's own ends:—*v.i.* to deceive, or attempt to deceive, by assuming an air of confidence or strength:—*n.* **1,** in poker, an attempt to mislead an opponent; hence, **2,** the act of assuming a misleading demeanor; **3,** a bold manner intended to mislead.—*n.* **bluff'er.**

blu-ing (blōō'ĭng), *n.* [see **blue**], a bluish preparation, as of indigo or aniline, used in laundering to bring out the whiteness of fabrics. Also, **blue'ing.**

blu-ish (blōō'ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat blue: shading into blue; slightly blue.—*n.* **blu'ish-ness.**

blun-der (blŭn'dẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *blondren*, to err], a stupid mistake; serious error:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a bad mistake from stupidity, ignorance, etc.; err stupidly; **2,** to move or act clumsily:—*v.t.* to do or utter stupidly or bunglingly.—*adj.* **blun'der-ing.**—*adv.* **blun'der-ing-ly.**—*n.* **blun'der-er.**

Syn., n. error, mistake, oversight, fault, omission. *Error*, the general term, is any departure from right or truth; we may commit *errors* of judgment, or make an *error* in a computation. *Mistake* and *blunder* are kinds of *error*. A *mistake* is an *error* of carelessness, inattention, or omission; it is not apt to be a grave matter, unless qualified by some such word as serious or grievous. A *blunder* is an *error* caused by stupidity, ignorance, conceit, or failure to understand. *Blunders* may be so serious as to bring punishment; sometimes they are ridiculous, and not infrequently pathetic.

blun-der-buss (blŭn'dẽr-bŭs), *n.* [< Du. *donderbus*, thunder gun], **1,** an old-fashioned, short gun with a large bore and a flaring muzzle; **2,** a stupid, clumsy person.

blun-der-head (blŭn'dẽr-hĕd″), *n.* [*blunder* + *head*], a blockhead; dolt.

blunge (blŭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blunged (blŭnjd), *p.pr.* blunging], [< *bl*(*end*) + (*pl*)*unge*], in ceramics, to mix (clay, etc.) with water.

blung-er (blŭn'jẽr), *n.* a blunt, wooden instrument used in a pottery for mixing clay.

blunt (blŭnt), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1,** having a thick or rounded edge or point; **2,** not quick-witted; dull; not sensitive; not discerning; **3,** abrupt in speech or manner; plain-spoken:—*v.t.* **1,** to dull the edge or point of; **2,** to make less keen:—*v.i.* to become dull; lose keenness.—*adv.* **blunt'ly.**—*n.* **blunt'ness.**

Syn., adj. thick, pointless, dull, stupid, obtuse. *Blunt*, as compared with *dull*, *stupid*, and *obtuse*, means slow of wit, insensitive to that which is presented to the understanding. Sometimes this condition is temporary; as, a mind *blunt* from pain. *Dull* m.nds are sluggish, slow, heavy, lacking in that sort of wit that flashes or is intensely vivid. *Stupid* people are so closed to perception that they seem numb, lethargic. They are actually unable to grasp an idea, and are surpassed in this respect only by the *obtuse*. *Blunt* as the opposite of *keen* or *sharp* compares in this sense also with *dull*. *Dull* commonly describes an edge or tool no longer sharp; *blunt* describes a tool which, even when sharp, does not have a thin, tapering edge.

blur (blûr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* blurred (blûrd), *p.pr.* blurring], [source uncertain], **1,** to make indistinct in outline; dim; **2,** to stain; blemish:—*v.i.* **1,** to become indistinct in outline; **2,** to be smeared or stained: —*n.* **1,** a smudge; smear, especially of ink; a blemish; **2,** an indistinct or confused appearance.—*adj.* **blur'ry.**

Syn., n. spot, stain, obscuration, disfigurement.

blurb (blûrb), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, **1,** a publisher's write-up concerning a book or its author, often issued as an announcement; **2,** brief editorial comment printed at the beginning of a story in a magazine, by way of summary or introduction.

blurt (blûrt), *v.t.* [imit., perh. < ²*bl*(*ow*) + (*sp*)*urt*], to speak out suddenly and thoughtlessly; utter abruptly and unwisely: usually with *out*.

blush (blŭsh), *v.i.* [< M.E. *bluschen* < A.S. *āblisian*, to glow], **1,** to redden or become rosy in the cheeks or face during some emotional reaction, as in shame or confusion; **2,** to feel shame: with *for*, or *to* and an infinitive:—*n.* **1,** the red color that rises in the cheeks or face during such emotional reactions as shame, confusion, offended modesty, etc.; **2,** a reddish color; rosy tint: **at first blush,** at the first glimpse; at first glance.—*n.* **blush'er.**—*adv.* **blush'ing-ly.**

blus-ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v.i.* [perh. imit. < ²*blow* and *blast*], **1,** to blow gustily, as the wind; be windy and boisterous, as the weather; **2,** to talk in a noisy, threatening style; rage:—*v.t.* to utter with noisy violence: with *forth* or *out*:—*n.* **1,** the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind; **2,** noisy talk; empty threatening; swagger.—*n.* **blus'ter-er.**—*adj.* **blus'ter-y.**

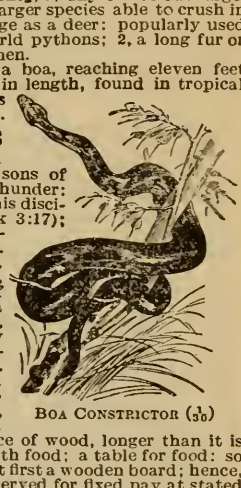
Syn., n. swaggering, commotion, hullying.

blus-ter-ing (blŭs'tẽr-ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** gusty; stormy; **2,** overbearing; swaggering; noisy. —*adv.* **blus'ter-ing-ly.**—*adj.* **blus'ter-ous; blus'trous.**

B. M. *abbr.* **1,** Bachelor of Medicine; **2,** Bachelor of Metallurgy; **3,** the Blessed Mary; **4,** bench mark:—**B. M.** or **B. Mus.,** 1, British Museum; **2,** Bachelor of Music:—**b. m.,** board measure:—**B. M. E.,** Bachelor of Mining Engineering:—**Bn., 1,** Baron; **2,** battalion:—**b. o., 1,** branch office; **2,** buyer's option.

bo-a (bō'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* boas (-ȧz)], [perh. < Lat. *boa*, *bova*, used of a large serpent], **1,** any of various large, nonpoisonous snakes, the larger species able to crush in their coils mammals as large as a deer: popularly used to include certain Old World pythons; **2,** a long fur or feather neck piece for women.

bo-a con-stric-tor a boa, reaching eleven feet in length, found in tropical America, remarkable for its power of crushing its prey.



Boa Constrictor ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Bo-a-ner-ges (bō″ȧ-nûr'jēz), *n.pl.* [Gk. < Heb. *b'nēy regesh*, sons of thunder], **1,** Sons of Thunder: name applied by Jesus to his disciples James and John (Mark 3:17); **2,** *pl.* used as *sing.* a loud-voiced, passionate preacher.

boar (bōr), *n.* [< A.S. *bār*, swine], *Zoöl.*, **1,** the uncastrated male of swine; **2,** the wild boar, a hoofed mammal of Europe, Asia, and Africa: probably the ancestor of the domestic swine.—*adj.* **boar'ish.**

board (bōrd), *n.* [< A.S. *bord*, plank or table, confused with A.S. *bord*, border: both < O.Teut. source], **1,** a thin, flat piece of wood, longer than it is broad; **2,** a table spread with food; a table for food: so called because a table was at first a wooden board; hence, **3,** the food served; meals served for fixed pay at stated times; **4,** a group of directors, councilors, officers, etc., organized to act as a body: so called because they sit around a table, or board; **5,** pasteboard, as for a book cover; **6,** a thin piece of wood or pasteboard for some specific purpose, as a chess*board*, a bulletin *board*; **7,** the deck or side of a ship; as, on *board*; **8,** edge; border; *Naut.*, **1,** the edge of a ship; **2,** a tack: *pl.* the stage of a theater: **bound in boards,** of a book, bound between pasteboard covers not covered by cloth or leather: **on board,** on a vessel, in a train, etc.: **by the board, 1,** of a ship's mast, gone or broken off; **2,** wrecked; lost: —*v.t.* **1,** to cover with boards or a board; **2,** to furnish regularly with food, or food and lodging, for pay; **3,** to put out for feed and lodging, as a horse at a stable; **4,** to come alongside of or to enter (a ship) in order to attack; also, to put oneself on (a ship, train, etc.):—*v.i.* to be regularly supplied with food, or food and lodging, at a fixed charge; as, she *boards* here.

board-er (bōr'dẽr), *n.* one who is regularly supplied with food, or food and lodging, at a fixed charge: *Naut.*, one who enters a ship; especially, one detailed to board an enemy ship.

board foot a volume equal to that of a timber one foot by one foot by one inch, or 144 cubic inches: used in measuring lumber.

board-ing (bōrd'ĭng), *n.* **1,** lumber in light, flat slabs; also, a structure of these; **2,** the act of going on a ship; **3,** the act of supplying, or the state of being supplied, with food, or food and lodging, regularly, for a stated charge: **boarding house,** a house where persons are regularly supplied with meals, and sometimes lodging, at a fixed price: **boarding school,** a school where the pupils are lodged and fed.

board meas-ure the measurement of timber or lumber in board feet.

board of trade in the United States, a chamber of commerce; that is, **1,** an association of business men, organized to protect and further their business interests; **2,** a business and civic association, or body of persons organized to further the commercial, economic, social, and civic interests of their community: **Board of Trade,** in the British government, an official committee having general supervision over British commerce and industry, the president of which is usually a member of the cabinet.

board wa-ges 1, a special allowance to a servant for his food and lodging; 2, board and lodging accepted by a servant as pay for work; 3, wages barely sufficient to pay for board and lodging.

board walk a promenade or walk made of planks, as along the beach at a seaside resort.

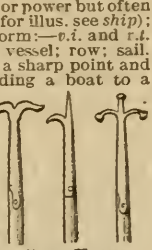
boast (bōst), *v.i.* [< M.E. *bosten*, to boast: source unknown], 1, to brag; speak of oneself or belongings in proud and vain terms; 2, to glory or exult:—*v.t.* 1, to brag of; 2, to possess as a thing to be proud of; as, he *boasted* broad acres:—*n.* 1, a proud speech; 2, a cause or occasion of pride or triumph.—*n.* **boast'er.**

Syn., *v.* swagger, crow, vaunt, brag.

boast-ful (bōst'fo͝ol), *adj.* given to bragging; vain.—*adv.* **boast'ful-ly.**—*n.* **boast'ful-ness.**

boat (bōt), *n.* [< A.S. *bāt*, boat], 1, a small open vessel, usually moved by oars or power but often by means of a sail; hence, any vessel (for illus. see *ship*); 2, an open dish resembling a boat in form:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to go, or transport, in a small open vessel; row; sail.

boat hook a pole equipped with a sharp point and a hook, used in holding a boat to a ship's side or to a wharf, or for pushing clear of a boat or wharf.



Boat Hooks

boat-ing (bōt'ing), *n.* 1, the act of sailing or rowing, particularly as a pastime; 2, transportation by boat; 3, boats collectively.

boat-man (bōt'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*boat*+*man*], a man who operates a small boat.

boat-swain (bōt'swān; *Naut.* bō'sn), *n.* [< A.S. *bātswegen*, boat's lad], an under officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who calls the crew to their duty.

[1]bob (bŏb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bobbed (bŏbd), *p.pr.* bobbing], [source uncertain], 1, to give a short, jerky motion to; 2, to cut short, as the hair:—*v.i.* 1, to move to and fro jerkily; dance; curtsy; 2, to fish with a float, or bob, on the line:—*n.* 1, a jerking movement; 2, a nod (of the head); 3, in fishing, a large bait of worms or rags; also, a float; 4, a weight, as on a pendulum or a plumb line; 5, a short curl; hence, a wig; 6, a short haircut for women; also, a specified style of haircut; 7, a horse's docked tail; 8, a cluster or bunch, as of flowers or grapes; 9, a pendant.

[2]bob (bŏb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bobbed (bŏbd), *p.pr.* bobbing], [< M.E. *bobben*, to strike], to strike; give a blow to; jog; rap:—*n.* a light blow; rap.

[3]bob (bŏb), *n.* [*pl.* bob], [early 19th-cent. origin: source uncertain], *Eng. Slang*, a shilling.

bob-bin (bŏb'ĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *bobine*, bobbin], 1, one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in making pillow lace; 2, a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread (see *spinning*, illus.); 3, a cord or braid; 4, a bit of wood on a latchstring to raise the latch.

bob-bi-net (bŏb'ĭ-nĕt'; bŏb'-), *n.* [*bobbin*+*net*], a kind of machine-made lace or netting.

bob-by (bŏb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bobbies (-ĭz)], [< Sir *Robert* Peel (1788–1850), who reorganized the London police in 1829], *Eng. Slang*, a policeman.

bob-cat (bŏb'kăt"), *n.* [*[1]bob*+*cat*], the American lynx; especially, the bay lynx (*Lynx rufus*).

bob-o-link (bŏb'ō-lĭngk), *n.* [imit. from the bird's song], a migratory American song bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), allied to the blackbirds and orioles, the male being black, white, and buff, becoming olive-buff streaked with black, like the female, in the fall: called *ricebird* or *reedbird* when migrating, and *butterbird* in Jamaica (for colored illus. see *bird*).

bob-sled (bŏb'slĕd"), *n.* [*[1]bob*+*sled*], either of two short sleds joined by a long plank; also, the vehicle thus made (see *sled*, illus.).

bob-stay (bŏb'stā"), *n.* [*[1]bob*+*stay*], *Naut.*, a stay, as a rope, from the end of the bowsprit to the stem, to hold the bowsprit down (see *bowsprit*, illus.).

bob-tail (bŏb'tāl"), *n.* [*[1]bob*+*tail*], 1, a short tail or a tail cut short; 2, an animal with such a tail; 3, a worthless fellow:—*adj.* with tail cut short; hence, abbreviated; incomplete.—*adj.* **bob'tailed".**

bob-white (bŏb'hwīt"), *n.* [imit. from the bird's song], 1, a common American game bird, called in different localities *quail* and *partridge* (for colored illus. see *bird*); 2, the cry of this bird.

***boc-cie** (bŏt'chă), *n.pl.* [It. = bowls], a variety of the game of bowls played in Italy.

Boche (bŏsh), *n.* [*pl.* Boches (bŏsh)], [< Fr. *caboche*, a square-headed nail], a savage revolutionist: *Slang*, in the World War, a German soldier.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* boded, *p.pr.* boding], [< A.S. *boda*, messenger], to portend; be a sign of, especially of evil: presage.—*n.* **bode'ment.**

bod-ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* [< (*pair of*) *bodies*, a whalebone corset], 1, the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress; 2, a wide belt or girdle, laced and tight-fitting from breast to waist, worn in certain European costumes.

bod-i-less (bŏd'ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* [see **body**], having no concrete form; not made up of matter.

bod-i-ly (bŏd'ĭ-lĭ), *adj.* having material form; pertaining to, or belonging to, the body:—*adv.* 1, in person; 2, entirely; completely.

Syn., *adj.* corporeal, material. (See [2]corporal.)

bod-ing (bōd'ing), *n.* [see **bode**], 1, an omen; 2, a belief or feeling that harm or evil is approaching:—*p.adj.* ominous.—*adv.* **bod'ing-ly.**

bod-kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a pointed instrument for piercing holes in embroidery; 2, a blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape or ribbon through a hem, eyelet, or the like; 3, a long pin to fasten up the hair; 4, an instrument for picking type from a form: *Obs.*, a stiletto.

Bod-lei-an (bŏd-lē'ăn; bŏd'lē-ăn), *adj.* [< Sir Thomas *Bodley* (1545–1613), who in 1602 founded the library], pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England. Also, **Bod'ley-an.**

bod-y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< A.S. *bodig*, body], 1, the form and substance of an animal, living or dead; 2, the trunk or main portion of an animal or thing; 3, the main part of anything, as the nave of a church, the hull of a ship, etc.; 4, a person; 5, an aggregate of persons or things; as, a legislative *body*; a *body* of facts; 6, a mass of matter; as, a heavenly *body*; 7, consistency; substance: as, china silk has little *body*; 8, that part of a garment which covers the body; bodice; 9, in metaphysics, a material thing, as opposed to one of spirit: *Theol.*, the sacramental bread used in celebrating Communion; *Geom.*, a solid; *Print.*, in a type, the main rectangular block on the end of which the raised character appears (see *type*, illus.): **body snatcher**, one who steals a body from a grave:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bodied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* bodying], 1, to furnish with a material form; embody; 2, to represent; picture mentally: usually with *forth*.

Syn., *n.* corpse, carcass, remains. *Body* refers to the whole physical organism of a man or an animal, living or dead. *Corpse* is used only to refer to dead *bodies*, and is often avoided in favor of the word *remains*. *Carcass* refers to the *body* of an animal, usually to the body of a dead animal, though it is sometimes employed to refer to the bodies of very large living animals.

bod-y-guard (bŏd'ĭ-gärd"), *n.* [*body*+*guard*], 1, a guard of one or more, to protect the person, as of a ruler; 2, a retinue; escort.

bod-y pol-i-tic 1, the people of a nation, state, or community regarded as a political unit; 2, the people collectively.

Bœ-o-tian (bē-ō'shăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Boiōtia*], of or pertaining to Bœotia, in ancient Greece, derided for its slow-witted people; hence, dull: stupid:—*n.* 1, a native of Bœotia; 2, a stupid person.

Boer (bo͝or), *n.* [Du. = farmer], a South African colonist or farmer of Dutch descent. Also, **Boor.**

bog (bŏg), *n.* [< Gael. *bogach*, swamp < *bog*, soft], a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of partially decayed vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bogged (bŏgd), *p.pr.* bogging], to sink in a marsh or quagmire:—*v.t.* to cause to bog.

bo-gey (bō'gĭ). *n.* [*pl.* bogeys (-gĭz)], [< Sc. *bogle*, a hobgoblin: see **boggle**], a hobgoblin; a bugbear: also, *bogie*; preferably, *bogy*: *Golf*, a score for each hole of a course, estimated as that of skilful but not necessarily perfect play: assumed to be the score made by an imaginary player, Colonel Bogey.

bog-gle (bŏg'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* boggled (-ld), *p.pr.* boggling], [< Sc. *bogle*, specter, at which a horse would shy or waver], 1, to hesitate; waver; especially, to shy or jump aside, as a horse; 2, to demur; dissemble; 3, to act clumsily; bungle:—*v.t.* to make a botch of:—*n.* 1, a scruple; 2, a blunder.

bog-gy (bŏg'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier *superl.* -giest], [see **bog**], full of wet, muddy places; swampy.

bo-gus (bō'gŭs), *adj.* [U. S. origin], counterfeit; not genuine; fictitious; sham.

Syn. counterfeit, sham, spurious, fictitious.

bog-wood (bŏg'wo͝od"), *n.* [*bog*+*wood*], the wood of trees preserved in peat bogs.

bo-gy (bō'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bogies (-gĭz)], [see **bogey**], a hobgoblin; a bugbear. Also, **bo'gie; bo'gey.**

bo-hea (bō-hē'), *n.* [< Chin. *Wu-i*, district where grown], the poorest grade of black tea.

Bo-he-mi-an (bō-hē'mĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Fr. *bohémien*, a Bohemian, a gypsy < Lat. *Boii*, Gauls who settled in present Bohemia], 1, a native of Bohemia; 2, the language of Bohemia; Czech; 3, one interested in art, literature, etc., who is indifferent to

the conventions of social life; 4, a gypsy:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to Bohemia; 2, characterized by artistic tastes and freedom from social conventions; unconventional; free and easy.—*n.* **Bo-he'mi-an-ism.**

[1]boil (boil), *v.i.* [< O.F. *boillir* < Lat. *bullire*, to boil], 1, to bubble through the action of heat; become so hot as to bubble and change into vapor: said of a liquid; 2, to be cooked in boiling water; 3, to seethe with an agitation like that of boiling; 4, to be excited by passion and anger:—*v.t.* 1, to heat (a liquid) to the temperature at which it is vaporized, the vapor rising to the top in bubbles; cause to bubble, or to vaporize, by heat or by the reduction of pressure; 2, to cook in, or subject to, a boiling liquid:—*n.* 1, the act or state of bubbling or vaporizing from the effect of heat; 2, a submerging in boiling water.

[2]boil (boil), *n.* [< A.S. *bȳl*, blister], an inflamed, festering sore in the skin tissues, of limited extent, inclosing a central slough or core, caused by infection through a hair follicle or an oil gland.

boil-er (boil'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**boil**], 1, one who boils; 2, a strong metal container in which steam is produced for driving engines; 3, any vessel in which a liquid is heated; 4, a tank for storing hot water.

boil-er plate steel or iron plates used for making boilers, covering ships, etc.: *Slang*, reading matter in the form of stereotype plates supplied, as by a syndicate, to fill space in newspapers.

boil-ing (boil'ing), *p.adj.* heated to the point of vaporization: **boiling point**, the temperature at which a liquid vaporizes at a given pressure, usually that of the atmosphere: of water, 212° F., or 100° C.

bois-ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [source uncertain], 1, violent; rough; stormy; 2, rude; turbulent; noisy; uproarious.—*adv.* **bois'ter-ous-ly.**—*n.* **bois'ter-ous-ness.**

bo-las (bō'läs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Sp., pl. of *bola*, a ball < Lat. *bulla*, a bubble], a weapon of the chase, consisting of balls fastened to cords which are knotted together so as to wind about the legs of the animal aimed at: used in South America.

bold (bōld), *adj.* [< A.S. *bald*, bold], 1, courageous; fearless; venturesome; 2, planned or carried out with daring and spirit; 3, steep; abrupt, as a cliff; 4, prominent; in high relief; 5, venturing beyond the commonplace; mentally vigorous; as, a *bold* mind; free; striking; as, a *bold* imagination; 6, presuming; impudent; as, a *bold* speech.—*adv.* **bold'ly.**—*n.* **bold'ness.**

Syn. audacious, spirited, daring, confident, brazen.—*Ant.* retiring, timid, faint-hearted, bashful, shy.

bold-face (bōld'fās"), *n.* [*bold* + *face*], *Print.*, a particularly heavy and conspicuous type (for illus. see App. I, page 1174).—*adj.* **bold'-faced".**

[1]bole (bōl), *n.* [< O.N. *bolr*, tree trunk], the trunk or stem of a tree.

[2]bole (bōl), *n.* [< L.L. *bolus*, clay], any of several kinds of easily crumbled clay.

bo-le-ro (bō-lā'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz)], [Sp.], 1, a lively Spanish dance in three-four measure; also, the music for it; 2, a short, outer jacket worn over a bodice by women.

bol-i-var (bŏl'ĭ-vär; bō-lē'vär), *n.* [< Simon *Bolivar* (1783–1830)], the monetary unit, and a silver coin, of Venezuela, equivalent to 19.3 cents.

Bo-liv-i-an (bō-lĭv'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Bolivia*: see **boliver**], pertaining to Bolivia, a South American republic:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Bolivia.

bo-li-via-no (bō-lē-vyä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (nōz; *Sp.* -nōs)], [Am. Sp.: see **bolivar**], the monetary unit of Bolivia, equivalent to about 36 cents.

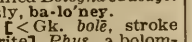
boll (bōl), *n.* [< A.S. *bolla*, bowl < O.Teut. source], the rounded or elliptical seed vessel of a plant, as of cotton or flax (see *cotton*, illus.):—*v.i.* to go to seed.

bol-lard (bŏl'ärd), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *bolr*, tree trunk], a vertical wooden or iron post, as on a wharf or ship, to which a rope may be fastened.

boll wee-vil a grayish beetle about a quarter of an inch long, the larvæ of which infest cotton bolls (for colored illus. see *insect*).

boll-worm (bōl'wŭrm"), *n.* [*boll* + *worm*], the destructive larva of a certain moth (*Heliothis armigera*), which feeds on cotton bolls, maize, and other plants: also called *corn-ear worm*; *corn worm*.

bo-lo (bō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* bolos (-lōz)], [Sp.], a large, swordlike knife used in the Philippine Islands, especially in cutting sugar cane.



BOLO

Bo-lo-gna (bō-lō'nyä), *n.* [name of city in Italy], a large sausage of mixed beef, veal, and pork, inclosed in a skin: also called *Bologna sausage*. Also, *Colloq.*, **bo-lo'ney**; erroneously, **ba-lo'ney.**

bo-lo-graph (bō'lō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *bolē*, stroke + *graphein*, to write], *Phys.*, a bolometer; also, a record of the variations which it registers.

bo-lom-e-ter (bō-lŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *bolē*, stroke + *metron*, measure], *Phys.*, an instrument used for the measurement of small intensities of radiant energy, as in the spectrum.

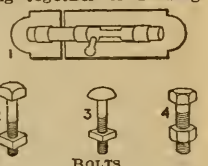
bo-lo-ney (bō-lō'nĭ), *n.* [corr. of *Bologna*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, 1, a Bologna sausage; 2, vain and useless talk; nonsense; piffle; bosh.

Bol-she-vi-ki (bōl'shĕ-vē'kē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Bolshevik], [Russ. = the majority], the followers of the political party of revolutionary socialism which established the Soviet form of government in Russia in 1917.—*adj.* **Bol'she-vik.**

Bol-she-vism (bōl'shĕ-vĭzm), *n.* the doctrines and policies of the Bolsheviki; revolutionary socialism.—*adj.* and *n.* **Bol'she-vist.**

bol-ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* [A.S. < O. Teut. source], 1, a long pillow used on a bed or couch; 2, a cushioned pad or support shaped or used like such a pillow to ease pressure, deaden noise, etc.; 3, specifically, a bar, or structure, placed over the axles of a wagon or truck to support the body:—*v.t.* 1, to support with a pillow or cushion; prop: usually with *up*; 2, to abet; countenance; support: with *up*; 3, to pad; 4, to beat or thrash with bolsters.

[1]bolt (bōlt), *n.* [source uncertain; perh. < O.Teut. source], 1, a short, thick, heavy-headed arrow; dart; 2, hence, anything coming dartingly or suddenly, as a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt; 3, a metal pin or rod for fastening together or holding in place parts of machinery, furniture, etc., threaded at one end, and sometimes at both, to hold a nut; 4, a sliding catch for a door or gate; that part of a lock which is shot or drawn back by the key; 5, a roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, usually containing about 40 yards; 6, a sudden dashing or darting away, as of a horse: *U. S. Politics*, a refusal to support a party policy or nominee:—*v.t.* 1, to shoot; expel with force; 2, to blurt out unexpectedly; 3, to fasten with a sliding catch, as a door; 4, to fasten together with metal pins, as metal plates; 5, to swallow (food) very rapidly, or without chewing: *U. S. Politics*, to refuse to support, as a candidate; break away from (one's party):—*v.i.* 1, to dash or dart away suddenly; run away, as a horse; 2, to fall swiftly and with force; shoot down: *U. S. Politics*, to refuse to support a party, candidate, or policy.



BOLTS

1, door bolt; 2, machine bolt; 3, stove bolt; 4, hexagonal head bolt.

[2]bolt (bōlt), *adv.* directly and suddenly, like a dart: **bolt upright**, erect; straight up.

[3]bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* [< O.F. *bulter*, to sift], 1, to sift, as flour from bran; 2, to examine minutely.

[1]bolt-er (bōl'tẽr), *n.* [see [1]**bolt**], a horse given to running away suddenly: *U. S. Politics*, one who refuses to support his party.

[2]bolt-er (bōl'tẽr), *n.* [see [3]**bolt**], an instrument or machine for separating flour from bran.

bo-lus (bō'lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* boluses (-ĕz)], [< Gk. *bōlos*, clod], a rounded mass, as a large, soft pill.

bomb (bŏm; bŭm), *n.* [< Fr. *bombe*, bomb < Gk. *bombos*, a deep, hollow sound], *Mil.*, 1, a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a gun or exploded by concussion or by a fuse; 2, any similar shell thrown by the hand or dropped from an airship: **incendiary bomb**, a shell that, when exploded, throws out a flaming liquid which sets fire to anything combustible within range.

bom-ba-ca-ceous (bŏm"bą-kā'shŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *bombax* (-*acis*), cotton], belonging or pertaining to a family (*Bombacaceæ*) of trees, including the baobab, bearing palmate leaves and fruit pods with silky, hairy seeds.

bom-bard (bŏm-bärd'; bŭm-bärd'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *bombarde*, a cannon], 1, to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; 2, to assail persistently with missiles, or with questions, arguments, or the like.—*n.* **bom-bard'ment.**

bom-bar-dier (bŏm"bär-dēr'; bŭm"-), *n.* 1, an artilleryman; 2, a kind of beetle.

bom-bar-don (bŏm'bär-dŏn), *n.* [< It. *bombardone*], *Mus.*, 1, a deep-toned instrument resembling the oboe or bassoon; 2, a deep-toned, brass-wind instrument resembling the tuba.

bom-bast (bŏm'băst; bŭm'-), *n.* [< L.L. *bombax* (*-acis*), cotton, padding], high-sounding words; rant; inflated discourse; conceited claptrap.

bom-bas-tic (bŏm-băs'tĭk; bŭm-), *adj.* 1, pompous; inflated; 2, given to high-sounding language.—*adj.* **bom-bas'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **bom-bas'ti-cal-ly.**

bom-ba-zine (bŏm″bə-zēn″; bŭm″-), *n.* [< Fr. *bombasin* < Lat. *bombycinus*, silken < *bombyx*, silkworm], a fine twilled fabric made of silk and wool, or silk and cotton. Also, **bom″ba-sine′.**

bomb-er (bŏm′ĕr; bŭm′ĕr), *n.* [see **bomb**], an airplane used in bombing (see *aviation*, illus.).

bomb-proof (bŏm′prōōf″; bŭm′-), *adj.* [*bomb* + *proof*], *Mil.*, so built as to resist injury from the explosive force of shells:—*n.* a chamber or structure secure against explosive missiles.

bomb-shell (bŏm′shĕl″; bŭm′-), *n.* [*bomb* + *shell*], **1**, *Mil.*, an explosive missile, or bomb; **2**, figuratively, anything sudden and surprising.

bom-byx (bŏm′biks), *n.* [Lat. = silkworm], any of a genus (*Bombyx*) of moths, including the common silkworm moth (*B. mori*).

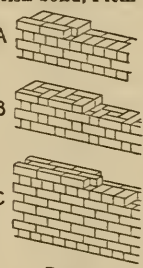
***bo-na fi-de** (bō′nə fī′dē), [Lat.], literally, in good faith; without deceit; genuine.

bo-nan-za (bō-năn′zə), *n.* [Sp. = fair weather at sea; prosperity < Lat. *bonus*, good], *U. S. Slang*, **1**, a rich vein of ore in a mine; **2**, hence, a lucky speculation; anything that yields unexpected wealth.

Bo-na-part-ist (bō′nə-pär″tist), *n.* [< family name of Napoleon], a follower of any of the Bonapartes, especially of Napoleon I.

bon-bon (bŏn′bŏn″; bôn″bôn′), *n.* [Fr. < *bon*, good], a sugarplum; sweetmeat; candy.

[1]bond (bŏnd), *n.* [M.E. form of *band* < O.N. *band*, a tie], **1**, that which fastens, ties, or confines; **2**, *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; **3**, an obligation; a duty; specifically, a moral or political obligation or duty; **4**, a binding agreement; **5**, a force or influence which unites; as, the *bond* of kinship: *Law*, **1**, security given for another; bail; **2**, an obligation in writing and under seal; particularly, one by which a person binds himself and his heirs to pay a certain sum to another or another's heirs; *Fin.*, such an obligation issued by a corporation or government, to pay a principal sum on a certain date, with interest; loosely, any interest-bearing certificate issued by a government or corporation; *Com.*, a guarantee that owners of imported goods, liable to duty and held in a warehouse pending disposal, will pay the duty before removing them for sale; also, the state of goods so held; as, goods stored in *bond*; *Psych.*, the connection between one perception, idea, concept, or mental image and another, which makes possible association and memory in mental experience; *Building*, an overlapping arrangement, as of bricks, timber, or stone, in which each joint is covered by a piece in the course above, to make a firm connection; also, the timber or stone so used: **English bond, Flemish bond, American bond**, common bonds used in building: see illustrations:—*v.t. Law*, **1**, to place under the conditions of a bond; **2**, to secure or assure, as payment or the faithful performance of duty: *Com.*, **1**, to put or hold (dutiable goods) in a warehouse, on security that the duties will be paid upon release or removal for sale; **2**, to require a pledge of property or security from, such pledge guaranteeing that the maker, a person in a position of trust, will discharge his duties properly; **3**, to mortgage; *Building*, to connect or bind together by a special arrangement, as timbers or stones; *Elec.*, to connect so as to lessen resistance to the passage of current at a particular point.



BOND
A, English bond; B, Flemish bond; C, American bond.

[2]bond (bŏnd), *adj.* [< O.N. *bōnde* < p.pr. of *būa*, to dwell], in servitude or slavery; captive.

bond-age (bŏn′dāj), *n.* [M.E. and O.F.], serfdom; physical or moral subjection.

Syn. captivity, imprisonment, slavery, servitude.

bond-ed (bŏn′dĕd), *adj.* [see **[1]bond**], **1**, held in bond, or under pledge, as goods, for payment of import duties; **2**, secured by written agreement, as a debt: **bonded warehouse**, a warehouse in which, under state or federal statute, goods are stored under bond, especially goods awaiting reëxport or the payment of duty.

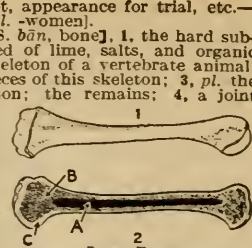
bond-hold-er (bŏnd′hōl″dĕr), *n.* [[1]*bond* + [2]*hold*], a holder or owner of a bond.

bond-maid (bŏnd′mād″), *n.* [[2]*bond* + *maid*], a girl or woman held in slavery.

bond-man (bŏnd′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[2]*bond* + *man*], a male slave; a serf. Also, **bonds′man.**—*n.fem.* **bond′wom″an** [*pl.* -women].

bonds-man (bŏndz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], **1**, [[2]*bond* + *man*], a slave or serf: also, *bondman:* **2**, [*bond* + *man*], one who becomes surety for another's debt, appearance for trial, etc.—*n.fem.* **bonds′wom″an** [*pl.* -women].

bone (bōn), *n.* [< A.S. *bān*, bone], **1**, the hard substance, composed of lime, salts, and organic material, forming the skeleton of a vertebrate animal; **2**, one of the separate pieces of this skeleton; **3**, *pl.* the body; the whole skeleton; the remains; **4**, a joint of meat; **5**, any of certain substances resembling bone, as whalebone, ivory, etc.; **6**, a thing made of bone or whalebone, as a strip for a corset stay: *pl.* **1**, dice; **2**, clappers used by minstrels; dominoes; **3**, a subject of dispute or contention: *Slang*, a dollar: **bone black**, animal charcoal, a substance produced by burning bones in an air-tight furnace, and used in sugar refining and as a pigment: also, *boneblack:* **bone dry**, *Slang*, **1**, dry as a dusty bone; **2**, wholly free from the use or sale of intoxicants: **bone dust**, bone ground fine and used for fertilizer: also called *bone meal;* **bone oil**, an ill-smelling oil, obtained by heating bones: used in denaturing alcohol, in preparing certain antiseptics, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* boned (bōnd), *p.pr.* boning], **1**, to remove the bones from, as fish; **2**, to stiffen, as a dress, with whalebone; **3**, to fertilize: *Slang*, **1**, to steal; **2**, to study; cram; as, to *bone* geometry; **3**, to beg; to get by importunate asking.—*adj.* **bone′less.**



LONG BONE
1, external view; 2, section, showing: A, marrow; B, spongy bone; C, compact layer.

bone-head (bōn′hĕd″), *n.* [*bone* + *head*], *Slang*, a stupid, unintelligent person.

bone-set (bōn′sĕt″), *n.* [*bone* + *set:* from the supposed properties of the plant], thoroughwort, a wild plant widely distributed in the United States and having medicinal properties.

bone-set-ter (bōn′sĕt″ĕr), *n.* [*bone* + *set*], **1**, a person, not a surgeon, skilful in reducing fractures; **2**, disparagingly, an unskilful or unethical surgeon.—*n.* **bone′set″ting.**

bon-fire (bŏn′fīr″), *n.* [< earlier *bonefire:* because formerly built to consume bones], any large, open-air fire, as in celebration of an event.

bon-ho-mie (bŏn″ō-mē′; bō″nō″mē′), *n.* [Fr. < *bon*, good + *homme*, man], genial good nature; a frank, easy manner. Also, **bon″hom-mie′.**

bo-ni-to (bō-nē′tō) *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [perh. Sp. = pretty good], any of several large sea fishes, especially of the mackerel family.

***bon mot** (bôn″ mō″), [*pl.* bons mots (bôn″ mō″)], [Fr. = good word], a witty saying.

***bonne** (bŏn), *n.* [Fr. < *bon*, good], a French maid, especially a nursemaid.

bon-net (bŏn′ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *bonet*, abbr. of *chapel de bonet*, cap of material called in L.L. *bonetus*, perh. < Hind. *bānāt*, broadcloth], **1**, a soft brimless cap, usually of wool, worn especially by men in Scotland; **2**, a woman's or child's outdoor head covering, usually having strings, but having no brim; **3**, anything resembling such a head covering in shape or use; **4**, the feather headdress of North American Indians; **5**, an accomplice or decoy used by gamblers or auctioneers, to entice others to bet or bid; **6**, a cover or cap over certain parts of various machines:—*v.t.* to provide with a bonnet.

bon-ny (bŏn′ĭ; *Sc.* often bŏn′ē), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [< M.E. *bonie* < O.F. *bon*, good], **1**, comely; pretty; **2**, cheerful; gay: *Obs.*, strong: healthy. Also, **bon′nie.**—*adv.* **bon′ni-ly.**—*n.* **bon′ni-ness.**

bon-ny-clab-ber (bŏn′ĭ-klăb″ĕr), *n.* [< Ir. *bainne*, milk + *clabar*, thick mud], milk that has thickened in souring.

***bon ton** (bôn″ tôn″), [Fr. = good tone], **1**, the style affected by persons in high society; **2**, the height of fashion; **3**, fashionable society.

bo-nus (bō′nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* bonuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = good], **1**, a payment in excess of what is regular or stipulated; a premium; **2**, a dividend, profit, or wage in excess of the usual or required amount.

***bon vi-vant** (bôn″ vē″vän″), [*pl.* bons vivants (bôn″ vē″vän″)], [Fr. *bon*, good + *vivant*, living < *vivre*, to live], **1**, a lover of good living; an epicure; gourmet; **2**, a boon companion.—*fem.* ***bonne′ vi′vante′** (bôn″ vē″vänt″).

***bon vo-yage** (bôn″ vwä″yäzh″), [Fr. = good journey], farewell; good luck.

bon-y (bōn′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* bonier, *superl.* boniest], [see **bone**], **1**, of, like, or full of bones; **2**, having conspicuous bones: thin.—*n.* **bon′i-ness.**

bon-zer (bŏn′zĕr), *adj.* [perh. < *bonanza*], *Australian Slang*, very fine or good: excellent.

boo (bo͞o), *interj.* [imit. of cow's lowing], expressing disapproval:—*n.* 1, an expression of dislike, aversion, or contempt; 2, an exclamation made to frighten:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* booed (bo͞od), *p.pr.* booing], to utter the sound *boo*. Also, **boh**.

boo-by (bo͞o'bi), *n.* [*pl.* boobies (-biz)], [prob. < Sp. *bobo*, fool], 1, a dunce; a dull-witted fellow; 2, in some games, the player with the lowest score: *Ornith.*, any of several swimming, fish-eating birds (family *Sulidæ*) of warm regions, classed with the gannets.

boo-dle (bo͞o'dl), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. Elizabethan slang < Du. *boedel*, goods], *U. S. Slang*, the crowd; pack; lot: usually contemptuous: also, *caboodle*: *Pol. Slang*, money paid for votes or political influence; bribe money; graft; *Thieves' Slang*, counterfeit money.—*n.* **boo'dler**.

boo-hoo (bo͞o'ho͞o'; bo͞o"ho͞o'), *interj.* [imit.], expressing the sound of loud weeping:—*n.* loud weeping or laughter:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -hooed (-ho͞od'), *p.pr.* -hooing], to weep loudly; also, to hoot.

book (bo͝ok), *n.* [< A.S. *bōc*, book], 1, a collection of sheets of paper or other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together in a pamphlet or volume, inclosed in a cover; 2, a literary, scientific, or technical composition of some length on a particular subject, printed and bound; such a composition ready for printing; 3, a main division, section, or part of a literary composition; a canto; 4, a volume of blank pages ruled for the recording of commercial transactions or official records; 5, the words of a play or opera; a libretto: *Cards*, in authors, a number of cards forming a set; in whist, six tricks taken by one side; *Horse Racing*, a list of horses entered and the bets laid on them; *Com.*, a booklike packet containing a certain commodity: **the Book**, 1, the Bible; 2, any one of the divisions of which it consists: **Book of Common Prayer**, the official service book of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church:—*v.t.* 1, to enter in a book or list; 2, to engage beforehand, as traveling accommodations:—*v.i.* to secure accommodations beforehand.

book-bind-er (bo͝ok'bīn"dẽr), *n.* [*book* + *bind*], one whose business or occupation is to bind books.—*n.* **book'bind"ing**.—*n.* **book'bind"er-y**.

book-case (bo͝ok'kās"), *n.* [*book* + [2]*case*], a set of shelves for books.

book debts debts or accounts charged on the books of a business.

book-ish (bo͝ok'ish), *adj.* [see **book**], 1, fond of study; given to reading; 2, better acquainted with books than with men; 3, pedantic; formal; precise.—*adv.* **book'ish-ly**.—*n.* **book'ish-ness**.

book-keep-er (bo͝ok'kēp"ẽr), *n.* [*book* + *keep*], one whose business or profession is to keep accounts.—*n.* **book'keep"ing**.

book-let (bo͝ok'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *book*], a small volume, usually intended either for ornament or for advertising purposes.

book-mak-er (bo͝ok'māk"ẽr), *n.* [*book* + *make*], 1, one who compiles or publishes books; 2, a professional betting man.

book-mark (bo͝ok'märk"), *n.* [*book* + [1]*mark*], something placed between the leaves of a book to mark a certain page for quick reference.

book mus-lin a fine, transparent cotton cloth, folded in the piece in book form.

book-plate (bo͝ok'plāt"), *n.* [*book* + *plate*], a label placed in a book to indicate ownership (see *ex libris*, illus.), or classification in a library.

book-sell-er (bo͝ok'sĕl"ẽr), *n.* [*book* + *sell*], one who sells books as a business.

book-store (bo͝ok'stōr"), *n.* [*book* + *store*], a store where books are the chief commodity.

book val-ue *Com.*, the value of anything as it appears on the account books of the company or person owning it, regardless of subsequent changes in its actual value, as from depreciation; especially, the value as determined by the net profits or losses shown by a company's books.

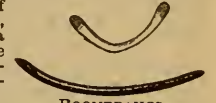
book-worm (bo͝ok'wûrm"), *n.* [*book* + *worm*], 1, any of various kinds of insect larvæ which injure books; 2, a person who is unusually devoted to reading and study.

[1]boom (bo͞om), *n.* [Du. = a beam], 1, a strong chain, cable, or line of floating timbers extended cross a river or harbor to stop traffic, or to confine saw logs; also, the area so inclosed; 2, a pole set to mark a navigable channel; 3, a long pole or spar attached either to a ship's mast to extend the sail, or to a derrick's mast to steady or guide in hoisting.

[2]boom (bo͞om), *n.* [imit.], a deep, hollow sound, as of breakers or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the bittern:—*v.i.* to make a deep, hollow sound; hum or whir resonantly:—*v.t.* to give forth with a hollow, resounding noise: usually with *out*.

[3]boom (bo͞om), *n.* [western U. S., orig. about 1878: related to [2]*boom* = to hum], 1, a sudden increase of business activity; a rapid rise in prices; also, rapid growth in development and population; 2, a vigorously pushed movement in favor of a political candidate or cause:—*v.i.* to grow with a rush; be prosperous or flourishing:—*v.t.* to cause to grow rapidly, as a town; push with vigor or spirit, as a candidate for office.—*n.* **boom'er**.

boom-er-ang (bo͞om'ẽr-ăng), *n.* [< nat. name], 1, a weapon used by the Australian natives, consisting of a piece of flat, curved, hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, returns to the thrower; hence, 2, a plot or action which recoils upon the originator to his disadvantage.



BOOMERANGS

[1]boon (bo͞on), *n.* [< O.N. *bōn*, a prayer], a benefit; blessing; gift; privilege: *Obs.*, a petition.

Syn. benefaction, bounty, bribe, bequest, gift, present, gratuity, grant, donation, largess, tip. A *boon* is an advantage or privilege craved; it may represent no more than is really the petitioner's due, but, being requested from one much higher in rank, bears the complexion of a favor; or it may be really a favor, as was the king's permission to Gareth to serve in the royal kitchen for a year ("Gareth and Lynette," in "Idylls of the King"). *Gift* denotes anything given without expectation of return; it can refer to the condescending bestowal of something by the rich on the poor, but it can also be used of a friendly token; as, a birthday *gift*. *Presents* are exchanged between equals; sometimes, also, we give *presents* to superiors with a mollifying or conciliating intent. A *gratuity* is a *present* of money to reward an inferior for services; given to a public servant, as a waiter, or to one employed by some one other than the giver, a *gratuity* is called a *tip*. *Largess* is a term denoting bounteous bestowal, as by a person of rank upon many of his attendants. A *donation* is something given for public support, as of an institution. A *grant* is something, as lands, given by public concession.

[2]boon (bo͞on), *adj.* [< O.F. *bon*, good], jovial; merry; convivial; as, a *boon* companion: *Archaic* or *Poet.*, kind; bounteous.

boor (bo͝or), *n.* [< A.S. *gebūr*, farmer, dweller; or < L.G. *būr*, farmer], 1, a peasant, especially of Holland, Germany, or Russia: 2, a coarse country fellow; 3, a rude, ill-mannered person: **Boor** (preferably, *Boer*), a South African farmer of Dutch descent.

boor-ish (bo͝or'ish), *adj.* clownish; awkward in manner; ignorant; ungainly; without culture.—*adv.* **boor'ish-ly**.—*n.* **boor'ish-ness**.

Syn. churlish, clownish, rude, ill-bred, rustic.

boost (bo͞ost), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *U. S. Colloq.*, to lift by pushing from behind or beneath; hence, to advance or promote:—*v.i. U. S. Colloq.*, to support and push up an object; hence, to show a helpful, optimistic attitude, as toward a plan:—*n. U. S. Colloq.*, a push or shove that aids one to rise or advance; a lift, literally or figuratively.

boost-er (bo͞os'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which lifts by pushing from beneath: *Elec.*, any of various devices for increasing the current in a circuit; specifically, *Rad.*, a battery connected in series with a crystal detector to magnify the current in the audio-frequency circuit and hence increase its sensitivity; an amplifier: *Slang*, an enthusiastic supporter.

[1]boot (bo͞ot), *n.* [< O.F. *bote*, a boot], 1, a leather covering for the foot and the lower part of the leg; 2, an old instrument of torture, made to squeeze or crush the lower part of the leg; 3, a compartment, usually at the back of a coach, carriage, or automobile, for holding baggage; 4, an apron, as of rubber, attached to the dashboard of an open carriage as a protection from rain: *Mus.*, in a reed pipe, the box holding the reed (see *reed*, illus.): *Obs.*, a seat for attendants at the side of a coach:—*v.t.* 1, to put boots on; 2, to kick with the boot; 3, to torture with the boot.

[2]boot (bo͞ot), *n.* [< A.S. *bōt*, amends; advantage]: *Obs.*, 1, remedy; help; 2, profit: **to boot**, in addition, as to the terms of a bargain:—*v.t.* to profit; benefit; as, it *boots* me nothing: usually used impersonally: *Obs.*, 1, to remedy; 2, to give (something) to equalize the exchange:—*v.i* to be of avail.

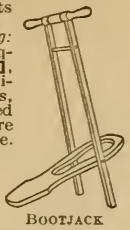
boot-black (bo͞ot'blăk"). *n.* [[1]*boot* + *black*], one whose occupation is to polish shoes.

boot-ee (bo͞o-tē"), *n.* [dim. of [1]*boot*], a little boot; a lady's or child's, light boot or half-boot.

Bo-ö-tes (bō-ō'tēz), *Astron.*, a constellation, the Herdsman, whose brightest star is Arcturus (see *constellation*).

booth (bo͞oth, bo͞oth), *n.* [< M.E. *bothe*, hut < O.N. *bōa*, to dwell], **1**, a stall or other temporary structure of boards, canvas, etc.; **2**, a stand, as at a bazaar or market, where goods are exhibited for sale.

boot-jack (bo͞ot′jăk″), *n.* [¹*boot* + *jack*], a contrivance for pulling off boots or shoes: also called *jack*.



BOOTJACK

boot-leg (bo͞ot′lĕg″), *adj.* [¹*boot* + *leg*: from custom of smuggling liquor in a flask in the leg of a high boot], pertaining to, or characterized by, acquisition by illegal or clandestine means; as, *bootleg* liquor:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -legged (-lĕgd″), *p.pr.* -legging], to secure or acquire by illegal or clandestine means; smuggle.

boot-leg-ger (bo͞ot′lĕg″ẽr), *n.* *U. S. Colloq.*, one who engages in the business of making or marketing alcoholic liquors in violation of law.—*adj.* and *n.* **boot′leg″ging.**

boot-less (bo͞ot′lĕs), *adj.* [see ²**boot**], without advantage; without avail; useless.—*adv.* **boot′less-ly.**—*n.* **boot′less-ness.**

boot-lick-er (bo͞ot′lĭk″ẽr), *n.* [¹*boot* + *lick*], *U. S. Colloq.*, a toady; sycophant: also called *bootlick*.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *U. S. Colloq.*, **boot′lick″.**

boots (bo͞ots), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [see ¹**boot**], a servant in a hotel who cleans and polishes shoes.

boot-tree (bo͞ot′-trē″), *n.* a molded block on which to stretch boots or to keep them from losing their shape; a shoe-tree.

boo-ty (bo͞o′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [perh. < Fr. *butin* < O.N. *bȳti*, barter], **1**, food, guns, and other supplies, taken from the enemy in war; plunder; **2**, that which is seized by robbery; **3**, any rich spoil.

Syn. plunder, pillage, loot, spoil.

booze (bo͞oz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* boozed (bo͞ozd), *p.pr.* boozing], [< M.E. *bousen*, perh. < M.Du. *buise*, drinking cup], to drink to excess, especially liquor; tipple:—*n.* *Colloq.*, **1**, liquor; drink; **2**, a carouse; a spree. Also, **boose.**—*n.* *Colloq.*, **booz′er.**—*adj.* *Colloq.*, **booz′y.**

bo-peep (bō-pēp′), *n.* [interj. *bo* + ²*peep*], a quick peeping out and withdrawing in a child's game, or the game: also called *peekaboo*.

bor. *abbr.* borough: a term used for certain types of towns.

bo-ra (bō′rȧ), *n.* [It. < Lat. < Gk. *boreas*, north wind], a cold, dry, winter wind that blows from the Julian Alps over the Adriatic Sea.

bo-rac-ic (bō-răs′ĭk), *adj.* [see **borax**], boric: **boracic acid**, in England, boric acid (which see).

bor-age (bŭr′ăj), *n.* [< O.F. *bourrache*, borage, perh. < L.L. *burra*, shaggy hair], *Bot.*, a rough, hairy European herb (*Borago officinalis*) with blue flowers, sometimes used in salads or, medicinally, to promote perspiration, and naturalized in America as a weed.

bo-rate (bō′rāt), *n.* [see **borax**], *Chem.*, a salt of boracic or boric acid.

bo-rat-ed (bō′rāt-ĕd), *adj.* mixed or combined with borax or boric acid; as, *borated* talc.

bo-rax (bō′răks), *n.* [< O.F. *boras* < L.L. *borax* (*-acis*) < Arab. *būraq* < Pers. *būrah*, borax], *Chem.*, a compound of boron, sodium, and oxygen, native in certain mineral springs of Asia and western North America: when refined, a white, crystalline powder, used as a flux and as an antiseptic and cleansing agent.

Bor-deaux (bôr″dō″), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *Burdigala*], any of various red or white wines made in the region of Bordeaux, France: **Bordeaux mixture**, a dilute solution of copper sulphate and lime, used as a spray, to kill fungi, insects, etc., on trees and vines.

bor-del (bôr′dĕl), *n.* [Fr. = hut, brothel < A.S. *bord*, board], a brothel. Also, *It.*, ***bor-del′lo.***

bor-der (bôr′dẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *bordure* < L.L. *bordatura*, an edging < *bordus*, edge < O.Teut. source], **1**, the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; rim; **2**, boundary; frontier; verge; **3**, an edging defining anything, as a narrow flower bed along a path, or a contrasting color along the outer edge of a rug:—*v.t.* **1**, to make a decorative or defining margin about; **2**, to be in contact with; lie next to:—*v.i.* **1**, to touch at the edge or boundary: with *on* or *upon*; **2**, to approximate; approach: **the Border**, the land lying on either side of the line dividing England and Scotland.

Syn., *n.* boundary, confine, margin, verge, edge, rim, brink, brim, coast, shore, beach, strand, bank. A *border* is that portion of a surface confined by a boundary line, or, more commonly, the limiting line itself, or the part of the surface adjacent to it. A *margin* is a definite *border*, as the blank space surrounding the printed part of a page, or a rather wide, level strip bordering a stream. A *verge* is an extreme *border*; figuratively, *verge* denotes the last possible limit of a condition; as, on the *verge* of death. A *coast* is the bordering sea line of a country or continent; *shore* is the name for land bordering any body of water; *beach* denotes a level expanse, often of sand, on the *shore* of ocean, lake, or river bend. An *edge* is more definite than a *border*; it is a line, whether that terminating line ending a narrow surface, as of a knife blade, or the line where land and water meet. *Rim*, *brim*, and *brink* name kinds of *edge*. A *rim* is the *edge* of any vessel or opening, but commonly of a curved one; a *brim* is the outer, upper *edge* of a hollow vessel, as a bowl or cup; a *brink* is the *edge* of a steep or deep place, as of a precipice or pool; figuratively, *brink* denotes the last step before something regarded as a fall; as, the *brink* of disaster. *Bank* is the usual term for the *edge* of a watercourse.

bor-der-er (bôr′dẽr-ẽr), *n.* one who dwells near a boundary or on a frontier.

bor-der-land (bôr′dẽr-lănd″), *n.* [*border* + *land*], **1**, land forming the frontier; land lying on either side of the boundary line of two adjoining countries; **2**, hence, an indecisive or indeterminate region, state, conception, etc.; as, the *borderland* of dreams.

bor-dure (bôr′dūr), *n.* [Fr. < O.F.: see **border**], *Her.*, a border or margin around the edge of an escutcheon (see *heraldry*, illus.).

¹bore (bôr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bored (bôrd), *p.pr.* boring], [< A.S. *borian*, to bore], **1**, to pierce or drill a hole in, with an auger or the like; **2**, to form (a hole) by piercing or drilling, with, or as with, an auger; **3**, to force (a passage) with effort:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a hole; pierce; **2**, to be drilled by an instrument; **3**, to push forward toward a certain point; **4**, to stretch the neck out and refuse to follow a straight course: said of saddle horses:—*n.* **1**, a hole made, or as if made, by piercing or drilling; **2**, hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, pipe, or tube; **3**, the inside diameter of a drilled hole; caliber; **4**, a hole, as one drilled into the earth or into rock; a boring.

²bore (bôr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bored (bôrd), *p.pr.* boring], [source uncertain], **1**, to weary by tiresome repetition or by dulness; inflict oneself upon; **2**, to annoy:—*n.* **1**, a tiresome person; any person or thing that causes dull weariness; **2**, an annoyance.

³bore (bôr), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *bāra*, wave], a violent inrush of a tide into a narrowing channel; eagre.

⁴bore (bôr), one of the forms of the past tense of the irregular verb ²*bear*, which see.

bo-re-al (bō′rē-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *borealis*, northern], pertaining to the north or the north wind.

Bo-re-as (bō′rē-ăs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of the north wind; later, the north wind.

bore-dom (bôr′dŭm), *n.* [see ²**bore**], mental weariness produced by monotony or by lack of interest in life and surroundings; ennui.

bor-er (bôr′ẽr), *n.* [see ¹**bore**], **1**, one who or that which pierces or drills a hole, as an auger; **2**, a horse that stretches its neck out and refuses to follow a straight course: *Zoöl.*, an insect or other animal that bores into wood, bark, other animals, or the like.

bo-ric (bō′rĭk), *adj.* [see **boron**], pertaining to boron; **boracic acid**, a colorless, crystalline compound derived from boric oxide: used in solution as an antiseptic and weak astringent; boracic acid.

bo-ride (bō′rīd; bō′rĭd), *n.* [see **boron**], *Chem.*, a compound formed by combination of boron with a metal; as, magnesium *boride*. Also, **bo′rid** (-rĭd).

bor-ing (bôr′ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**bore**], **1**, the act or process of a person or thing that bores a hole; **2**, a round hole made by boring, especially in the earth; **3**, a chipping or piece removed by boring.

born (bôrn), past participle of the verb ²*bear* when used passively, without *by*, in reference to birth:—*p.adj.* **1**, brought forth or into being, as offspring; **2**, by or from birth; as, *born* rich; destined to be; as, a *born* actor.

borne (bôrn), past participle of ²*bear* in the active and, when not used of birth, in the passive: used of birth with *by* (the mother) in the passive.

Bor-ne-o cam-phor a substance like camphor, obtained from a gigantic tree of Borneo and Sumatra: also called *camphol*.

born-ite (bôr′nīt), *n.* [< I. von *Born*, Austrian mineralogist (1742–91)], a brittle, metallic-looking, purplish ore of copper and sulphur.

bo-ron (bō′rŏn), *n.* [< *bor(ax)* + *-on*, from influence of *carbon*], *Chem.*, a nonmetallic element [symbol B], somewhat resembling carbon and silicon in its chemical behavior: prepared by heating boric oxide with metallic magnesium or aluminum.

bor-ough (bŭr′ō), *n.* [< A.S. *burg*, *burh*, town], **1**, in some States of the United States, a town organized into a self-governing body under a mayor and other officers; **2**, one of the five administrative subdivisions of the city of New York: *Eng. Law*, **1**, a

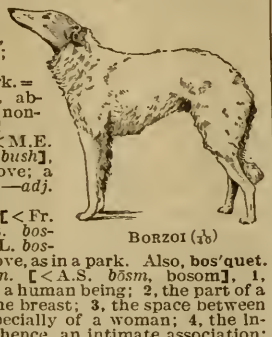
corporation, not a city, endowed with certain privileges by royal charter: called a *municipal borough;* **2**, a town which is entitled to send a member or members to Parliament: called a *parliamentary borough.*

bor-row (bŏr'ō), *v.t.* [< A.S. *borgian,* to take on pledge], **1**, to obtain the use of, with the understanding that the article obtained is to be returned; **2**, to copy; adopt; appropriate: *Math.,* in subtraction, to add (ten) to a certain figure of the minuend, at the same time diminishing the figure next before it by one:—*v.i.* **1**, to obtain something with the intention of returning it; **2**, to copy or adopt another's thought or words.—*n.* **bor'row-er.**

Bors (bôrs), *n.* [prob. Celt.], in the legends of King Arthur, **1**, a king of Gaul, uncle of Lancelot, who helped Arthur to secure his throne; **2**, a knight of the Round Table, nephew of Lancelot, rewarded for his purity by the vision of the Holy Grail.

bort (bôrt), *n.* [perh. O.F. = bastard], material made of inferior diamonds, or of cuttings of superior diamonds: useful for grinding and for the tips of rock drills. Also, **bortz** (bôrts).—*adj.* **bort'y** (bôr'tĭ).

***bor-zoi** (bŏr'zoi), *n.* [< Russ. *borzoy,* swift], a Russian wolfhound, with a silky coat.



BORZOI (1/6)

bos-cage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *boscum,* a wood], a thicket; clump of trees; copse. Also, **bos'kage.**

bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk. = empty], *Colloq.,* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense:—*interj.* nonsense!

bosk (bŏsk), *n.* [< M.E. *boske,* var. of *bush*], *Archaic* and *Poet.,* a grove; a thicket; a small wood.—*adj.* **bosk'y.**—*n.* **bos'ki-ness.**

bos-ket (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *bosquet* < It. *boschetto,* dim. of *bosco* < L.L. *boscus,* wood], a thicket; grove, as in a park. Also, **bos'quet.**

bos-om (bŏŏz'ŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *bōsm,* bosom], **1**, the breast of a human being; **2**, the part of a garment which covers the breast; **3**, the space between the human breasts, especially of a woman; **4**, the inclosure of an embrace; hence, an intimate association; as, the wife of his *bosom;* **5**, the breast as the seat of the affections, passions, emotions, or desires; the heart; **6**, anything likened to a human breast; as, the *bosom* of a lake: *Obs.,* longing; desire:—*adj.* **1**, intimate; beloved; trustcd: as, a *bosom* friend; **2**, worn on the breast:—*v.t.* **1**, to place or carry close to the heart; keep tenderly; **2**, to conceal; embosom.

[1]boss (bŏs), *n.* [< O.F. *boce,* a swelling], a knob; stud; protuberance; a circular ornament, as of metal, which stands out from a flat surface, as of a shield: *Geol.,* a hill or mountain of igneous rock:—*v.t.* to ornament with knobs or studs.—*adj.* **boss'y.**

[2]boss (bŏs), *n.* [< Du. *baas,* master], **1**, a superintendent of workmen; foreman; **2**, the manager or dictator of a political organization: *Slang,* an employer; also, a master:—*adj. Slang,* first-rate:—*v.t. Colloq.,* to hold mastery over; manage; direct:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to be master.—*adj. Colloq.,* **boss'y.**

boss-ism (bŏs'ĭzm), *n. Colloq.,* the rule, or practices, of bosses, especially in politics.

Bos-to-ni-an (bŏs-tō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [< *Boston*], a native or inhabitant of Boston, Massachusetts:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, Boston.

bot. *abbr.* **1**, botany; botanist; botanical; **2**, bought; **3**, bottle:—B. O. T., Board of Trade.

bo-tan-ic (bō-tăn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **botany**], pertaining to botany, the science which treats of plant life.—*adj.* **bo-tan'i-cal.**—*adv.* **bo-tan'i-cal-ly.**

bot-a-nize (bŏt'ă-nīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them; go into the fields to study plants as they grow.—*n.* **bot'a-niz'er.**

bot-a-ny (bŏt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *botanē,* plant], the science treating of plants, their forms, structure, classification, etc.; also, a textbook or treatise on this science.—*n.* **bot'a-nist.**

botch (bŏch), *n.* [< M.E. *bocchen,* to repair: source uncertain], **1**, bungling work; **2**, a patch clumsily applied:—*v.t.* **1**, to spoil; disfigure; **2**, to mend clumsily:—*v.i.* to do a poor piece of work.—*adj.* **botch'y.**

botch-er (bŏch'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a mender, as a tailor or cobbler who does repairing; **2**, a bungler.

botch-er-y (bŏch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], unskilful, bungling work or workmanship.

bot-fly (bŏt'flī"), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz")], [*bot* (see **bots**) + *fly*], any of various flies, the larvæ of which are parasitic on horses and other vertebrates.

both (bōth), *adj.* [< A.S. *bā* and O.N. *bāthar,* **both**], two at once or together; not one only, but two: as, *both* soldiers were killed:—*pron.* the two together: two, not one; as, angered by his children, he disinherited *both;* two acting in unison: as, *both* claimed the child:—*conj.* as well; not only: correlative with *and;* as, *both* the living and the dead:—*adv.* equally; also; too; as, cruelty spoils goodness and beauty *both.*

both-er (bŏth'ĕr), *v.t.* [18th-cent. Eng., source uncertain], to annoy; pester; worry; give trouble to:—*v.i.* **1**, to feel trouble or care; worry oneself; **2**, to be troublesome:—*n.* **1**, a source or state of worry; annoyance; perplexity; **2**, one who gives trouble.

both-er-a-tion (bŏth"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n. Colloq.,* **1**, the act of annoying; **2**, the state of being vexed or perplexed:—*interj.* confound it!

both-er-some (bŏth'ĕr-sŭm), *adj.* troublesome; annoying; causing worry.

both-y (bŏth'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [Sc. < Gael. *bothag,* cottage], *Sc.,* a cottage; hut. Also, **both'ie.**

bot-o-nee (bŏt"ō-nā'), *adj.* [< O.F. *botonner,* to bud; button], *Her.,* having the extremities ornamented with buds or buttons usually arranged in a trefoil: as, a cross *botonee* (see *heraldry,* colored illus.). Also, **bot'o-né** (-nā'); **bot'o-ny** (-nĭ); **bot'on-nee.**

bo tree (bō), [< Sans. *bōdhi,* enlightenment], a fig tree held sacred by the Buddhists in India, because the Buddha received enlightenment under it.

bot-ry-oi-dal (bŏt"rĭ-oi'dăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *botrus,* bunch of grapes + *eidos,* form], having the form of a cluster of grapes.—*adj.* **bot'ry-oid.**—*adv.* **bot"ry-oi'dal-ly.**—*adj.* **bot'ry-ose.**

bots (bŏts), *n.pl.* [*sing.* bot], [source uncertain], the larvæ of the botfly, which are parasitic on horses, oxen, sheep, etc.: **the bots,** a condition of horses when infected with these parasitic larvæ. Also, **botts.**

bot-tine (bŏ-tēn'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *botte,* boot], a small boot; a light boot worn by women.

[1]bot-tle (bŏt'l), *n.* [< O.F. *bouteille* < L.L. *buticula,* dim. of *butis,* a butt of wine], **1**, a hollow, narrow-necked vessel, without handles, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; **2**, the contents of such a vessel; **3**, intoxicating liquor: **bottle imp,** *Phys.,* a hollow figure in water in an air-tight vessel, so constructed that with varying pressure upon the lid the figure rises and sinks in the water: also called *Cartesian devil:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], **1**, to put into a hollow vessel, as of glass; **2**, to shut in or to hold back, as if in a bottle.—*n.* **bot'tler.**

[2]bot-tle (bŏt'l), *n.* [< O.F. *botel* < *botte,* bundle], *Obs.* or *Eng. Dial.,* a bundle, as of hay.

bot-tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *botm,* bottom], **1**, that part of any container which supports its contents; as, drain the glass to the *bottom;* **2**, the lowest part of anything; as, the *bottom* of a page; **3**, the base; foundation; root; **4**, the ground under any body of water; **5**, the seat of a chair; **6**, the buttocks; **7**, low land; **8**, power to endure; stamina; **9**, the part of a vessel below the water line; hence, a ship:—*adj.* lowest; undermost:—*v.t.* **1**, to found or build: with *upon* or *on;* **2**, to furnish with a bottom; **3**, to fathom; understand:—*v.i.* to be set or grounded: with *on.*—*adj.* **bot'tom-less.**

bot-tom-ry (bŏt'ŭm-rĭ), *n. Law,* a maritime contract in the nature of a mortgage, by which a shipowner borrows money for a voyage, giving the vessel as security, with the condition that if the ship be lost, the lender shall also lose his money.

bot-u-lism (bŏt'ū-lĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. *botulus,* sausage], poisoning from eating preserved or other food that has been infected with a specific bacillus (*Clostridium botulinum,* or *Bacillus botulinus*).

bou-clé (bōō"klā'), *adj.* [Fr. = buckled: see **[1]buckle**], woven, as a fabric, of a two-ply yarn, one thread of which is looser than the other, giving a knobby and roughened appearance.

bou-doir (bōō'dwär"), *n.* [Fr. = sulking place < *bouder,* to sulk], a small room, usually a lady's private sitting room.

bouffe (bōōf), *n.* [Fr. < It. *buffa,* jest], light, comic, or farcical opera: generally called *opéra bouffe.*

bou-gain-vil-læ-a (bōō"gĭn-vĭl-lē'ă; -vĭl'ē-ă), *n.* [see **buginvillæa**], an ornamental tropical shrub. See **bu'gin-vil-læ'a,** *Pfd. S.*

bough (bou), *n.* [< A.S. *bōg, bōh,* arm, shoulder; branch], a limb or branch of a tree.

bough-pot (bou'pŏt"), *n.* [*bough* + *pot*], **1**, a vase for holding boughs or cut flowers; **2**, in England, a bouquet; nosegay. Also, **bow'pot".**

bought (bôt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *buy.*

bou-gie (bōō'zhē"; bōō'jĭ), *n.* [Fr. = a wax candle < *Bougie* < Arab. *Bijiyah,* Algerian town where made], a wax candle: *Med.,* a long, thin, flexible surgical instrument for insertion into small passages.

***bou-illon** (bōō″yôṅ′; bōōl″yôṅ′; bōōl′yŏn), *n.* [Fr. < *bouillir*, to boil], a clear soup or broth made from beef or other meat.

boul-der (bōl′dẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *bulderston*, boulder < Sw. dial. *bullra*, to make a noise + *sten*, stone], **1**, a large stone worn or rounded by running water; **2**, a large weatherworn rock detached from its original bed. Also, **bowl′der.**

bou-le-vard (bōō′lē-värd), *n.* [Fr. < Ger. *bollwerk*, bulwark; orig., a walk on top of a destroyed fort], **1**, *Fortif.*, a paved way by a rampart on the original level; a parade (see *bastion*, *rampart*, illus.); **2**, formerly, a street built on the site of a rampart; **3**, a broad street, usually a fine city avenue.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bounced (bounst), *p.pr.* bouncing], [< M.E. *bunsen*, to thump; prob. imit.], **1**, to cause to rebound; **2**, to toss: *U. S. Slang*, to eject; discharge from employment:—*v.i.* **1**, to rebound; **2**, to spring suddenly; **3**, to come in or go out noisily, angrily, etc.:—*n.* **1**, an elastic motion; **2**, a sudden bound or spring; a heavy thump; a bang; **3**, in England, brag; boasting; also, an audacious lie: *U. S. Slang*, ejection; expulsion; dismissal.

bounc-er (boun′sẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which bounds or springs; **2**, a person or thing unusually big: *Colloq.*, **1**, a bold lie; **2**, a braggart; *U. S. Slang*, one employed to eject disorderly or undesirable persons, as from a place of amusement.

bounc-ing (boun′sĭng), *adj.* **1**, large; strapping; **2**, active; strong; **3**, boastful.

1bound (bound), *v.i.* [< Fr. *bondir*, to leap], **1**, to leap or spring lightly; move in springy jumps; **2**, to rebound; recoil:—*v.t.* to cause to spring back or recoil:—*n.* **1**, a light, elastic step or leap; a rebound; **2**, the space covered by such a leap.

2bound (bound), *v.t.* [< O.F. *bonde*, *bodne* < L.L. *bodena*, *butina*, a limit], **1**, to set a limit or a terminating line to; restrict; **2**, to form the limiting line to; lie adjacent to; **3**, to name the countries or waters surrounding; as, to *bound* Canada:—*n.* **1**, that which defines or confines; a limit; **2**, *pl.* extent of territory within certain limits; figuratively, range of action, thought, etc., within certain limits.

Syn., *v.* limit, circumscribe, terminate, restrict.

3bound (bound), past tense and past participle of the verb *bind*:—*p.adj.* **1**, tied; confined; closely connected with; **2**, obliged; compelled; **3**, apprenticed; **4**, made fast between covers, as a book: *U. S. Colloq.*, purposed; determined; certain.

4bound (bound), *adj.* [< M.E. *boun* < O.N. *būinn*, ready], all ready to go; on the way; having started; destined: with *for* or *to*.

bound-a-ry (boun′dȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **2bound**], **1**, a limiting line; **2**, that which marks the extent or limit of anything.

Syn. barrier, confines, landmark, frontier, termination, line. (See border.)

bound-en (boun′dn), *p.adj.* [old form of *3bound*], **1**, under obligation; **2**, binding.

bound-er (boun′dẽr), *n.* [see **1bound**], *Br. Slang*, an ill-bred, overbearing fellow; a cad.

bound-less (bound′lĕs), *adj.* [see **2bound**], without bounds, or limits; unlimited; vast; infinite.—*adv.* **bound′less-ly.**—*n.* **bound′less-ness.**

boun-te-ous (boun′tē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **bounty**], **1**, giving freely; liberal; **2**, freely bestowed.—*adv.* **boun′te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **boun′te-ous-ness.**

boun-ti-ful (boun′tĭ-fōōl), *adj.* **1**, liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous **2**, plentiful.—*adv.* **boun′ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **boun′ti-ful-ness.**

Syn. bounteous, munificent, beneficent, open-handed, abundant, ample, copious. (See generous.)—*Ant.* stingy, close, miserly, avaricious, penurious, grasping.

boun-ty (boun′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *bontet* < Lat. *bonitas*, goodness], **1**, generosity in giving gifts or favors; **2**, that which is freely given; **3**, a premium or allowance offered by a government to encourage enlistment or industry.

Syn. benevolence, boon, grant, liberality, munificence.

bou-quet (bōō-kā′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *boschetto*, a little bush], **1**, a bunch of flowers; a nosegay; **2**, an aroma, as of wine; perfume.

Bour-bon (bōōr′bŭn), *n.* [Fr.], **1**, a royal house which ruled France at two periods, 1589–1792 and 1815–48; **2**, a member of this family or of any of its Spanish or Italian branches: *U. S. Pol. Slang*, one who is opposed to changes; a reactionary: **bourbon**, a kind of whisky made from Indian corn or wheat; so called from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where first made.—*n.* **Bour′bon-ism.**—*n.* **Bour′bon-ist.**

bour-don (bōōr′dŏn), *n.* [Fr. = drone of bagpipe: cf. *2burden*], *Mus.*, **1**, an organ stop producing a tone an octave below the note played; **2**, a droning bass accompaniment, as on a bagpipe.

bour-geois (bûr-jois′), *n.* [name of Fr. printer], a size of type between long primer and brevier, equivalent to 9 point (for illus. see App. I).

***bour-geois** (bōōr″zhwȧ′), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *burgeis*, citizen < L.L. *burgensis*, townsman], **1**, a French citizen who is neither a gentleman nor a laboring peasant; a shopkeeper; **2**, in Russia, one who owns private property, and hence is suspected of capitalistic tendencies and of being antagonistic to the proletariat, or wage earners; **3**, in other countries, one of the middle class:—*adj.* belonging to the middle class; hence, slightly commonplace; lacking distinction.

***bour-geoi-sie** (bōōr″zhwȧ″zē′), *n.* the middle classes, especially in France.

bour-geon (bûr′jŭn), *v.i.* [see **burgeon**], to bud: —*n.* a bud. Also, **bur′geon**, *Pfd. S.*

1bourn (bōrn), *n.* [see **1burn**], in northern England, a brook. Also, **bourne; burn.**

2bourn (bōrn; bōōrn), *n.* [< Fr. *borne*, var. of O.F. *bodne*, a limit], **1**, a boundary; limit; **2**, a place aimed at; a goal: *Poet.*, a realm. Also, **bourne.**

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* [< O.F. *borse* < L.L. *bursa*, a purse], an exchange for the transaction of business; especially, the stock exchange of Paris.

1bouse (bōōz; bouz), *n.* [see **booze**], drink; liquor; also, a drinking bout; carouse:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* boused (bōōzd; bouzd), *p.pr.* bousing], to drink; carouse:—*v.t.* to drink. Also, **bowse.**

2bouse (bous), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* boused (boust), *p.pr.* bousing], [source uncertain], to haul with a tackle. Also, **bowse.**

bout (bout), *n.* [perh. < obs. n. *bought*, a bend < A.S. *būgan*, to bend], **1**, a going and returning, as in mowing, etc.; **2**, as much work as is performed in a single turn; **3**, a set-to, as at boxing; a contest; **4**, a spell of drunkenness or of illness; **5**, a turn or loop.

***bou-ton-nière** (bōō″tô″nyâr′), *n.* [Fr.], a man's buttonhole bouquet.

bo-vine (bō′vīn; bō′vĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *bovinus*, oxlike < *bos* (*bovis*), ox], **1**, pertaining or belonging to the genus (*Bos*) of mammals that includes wild and tame cattle; **2**, oxlike; patient; stolid.

1bow (bou), *v.t.* [< A.S. *būgan*, to bend], **1**, to cause to bend, stoop, or incline; **2**, to bend, as the head or body, in token of respect, submission, etc.; **3**, to humiliate; oppress; crush; **4**, to usher in or out; **5**, to express, as thanks, by bending the head or body:—*v.i.* **1**, to bend the head in greeting; **2**, to bend the knee or head in respect, submission, etc.:—*n.* a bending of the head or of the body, as a salute, or as a sign of reverence, respect, agreement, or submission.

2bow (bō), *n.* [< A.S. *boga*, a bow for shooting], **1**, anything curved, as a curved handle on the stem of a key, a rainbow, etc.; **2**, a weapon of elastic wood, which drives an arrow by a taut string attached to both ends; **3**, a staff of pliant wood strung with tightly stretched horsehair, for playing instruments of the violin class; **4**, one of the rims of a pair of glasses, or one of the bent pieces that support spectacles by curving around the ear; **5**, a knot with a loop or loops:—*v.t.* **1**, to bend or curve like a bow; **2**, to play (a violin) with a bow:—*v.i.* to become bent or curved.

3bow (bou), *n.* [17th-cent. Eng.: < L.G. *būg*, Du. *boeg*, shoulder, bow of ship; related to A.S. *bōg*, shoulder: see **bough**], **1**, the fore part or prow of a vessel or an airship; **2**, the foremost oarsman in a boat.

bowd-ler-ize (boud′lẽr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< Dr. Thomas *Bowdler* (1754–1825), Eng. physician and expurgator of Shakespeare], to expurgate, as a book.

bow-el (bou′ĕl), *n.* [< M.E. *buel* < O.F. *boel*, bowel < dim. of L.L. *botulus*, a sausage], an intestine: *pl.* **1**, the intestines or entrails of an animal, especially of man; **2**, the interior part of anything: *Archaic*, the seat of tenderness; hence, compassion.

1bow-er (bou′ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *būr*, dwelling], a shelter made of boughs or twining plants; an arbor: *Poet.*, a lady's private apartment; a boudoir: —*v.t.* to surround, as with foliage or boughs; embower.

2bow-er (bou′ẽr), *n.* [< Ger. *bauer*, peasant, knave], in some card games, as euchre, the knave of the trump suit (the *right bower*), or the knave of the suit of the same color as the trump suit (the *left bower*).

3bow-er (bou′ẽr), *n.* [see **3bow**], *Naut.*, an anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

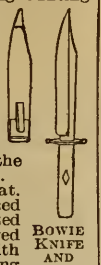
bow-er bird any of certain Australian birds that build remarkable structures of twigs, grass, etc., not as nests, but as places of resort.

1bow-er-y (bou′ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **1bower**], shaded by vines, trees, or shrubbery; arborlike.

2bow-er-y (bou′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Du. *bouwerij*, farm < *bouwer*, farmer], a farm with its accompanying buildings: so called by the early Dutch settlers in New York: **Bowery**, a street in New

York City, once famous because of the vulgarity and flashiness of its cheap amusement resorts.

bow-ie knife (bō'ĭ; bōō'ĭ), [< James *Bowie* (1790?–1836), inventor], a strong hunting knife with a cross guard and a long blade, curved at the point; loosely, any sheath knife.



BOWIE KNIFE AND SHEATH

bow-knot (bō'nŏt"), *n.* [*bow* + *knot*], a slipknot, as of ribbon, with a single or double loop, readily untied.

¹bowl (bōl), *n.* [< A.S. *bolla*, a bowl], **1**, a low, concave vessel for holding liquids; **2**, a large drinking cup, especially for wine; **3**, hence, convivial drinking; **4**, a hollow part; also, anything shaped like a bowl; as, the *bowl* of a spoon; **5**, the contents or capacity of a bowl.—*n.* **bowl'ful.**

²bowl (bōl), *n.* [< O.F. *boule*, ball < Lat. *bulla*, bubble], **1**, a ball of wood used in the games of bowls and skittles, weighted or specially shaped to make it run a curved course; **2**, *pl.* in England, a game played with such balls, the object of the game being to bring the bowls to rest close to a stationary ball called the *jack;* ninepins; tenpins; **3**, a turn at the game of bowls:—*v.i.* **1**, to play with bowls; **2**, in cricket, to serve the ball with a stiff or straight arm; **3**, to roll a bowl or ball; **4**, to move rapidly and smoothly along:—*v.t.* **1**, to roll, as a bowl or ball; **2**, in cricket, to put out (a batsman) by bowling; **3**, to knock down; disconcert; stun momentarily; as, to *bowl* anyone over.

bowl-der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* [see **boulder**], any detached and rounded or worn piece of rock, of relatively large size. See **boul'der,** *Pfd. S.*

bow-leg (bō'lĕg"), *n.* [*²bow* + *leg*], a crooked leg; a leg bowed or curved outward; a bandy leg. —*adj.* **bow'-leg"ged** (=lĕg"ĕd; =lĕgd").

¹bowl-er (bōl'ẽr), *n.* [see **bowl**], in England, a hard, round, felt hat; a derby.

²bowl-er (bōl'ẽr), *n.* [see **²bowl**], one who plays bowls, or in cricket, one who bowls.

bow-line (bō'lĭn; bō'lĭn), *n.* [*³bow* + *¹line:* because used at *bow* of ship, but pronunciation influenced by *²bow*, a looped knot], *Naut.*, **1**, a rope fastened to the weather edge of a square sail to keep the ship nearer the wind; **2**, a kind of loop knot that will not slip, and is always easily untied (see *knot*, illus.).

bowl-ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* [see **²bowl**], **1**, the sport of playing at bowls, tenpins, etc.; **2**, the game itself; **3**, in cricket, the act of delivering the ball: **bowling alley**, in the United States, a long, narrow, smooth surface made for the game of bowling, or the building inclosing it: **bowling green**, a level, smooth lawn on which the game of bowls is played.

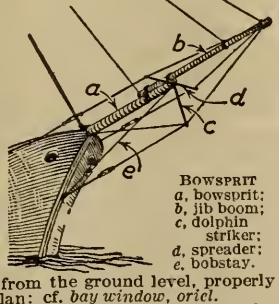
¹bow-man (bō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*²bow* + *man*], an archer; one who uses a bow.

²bow-man (bou'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*³bow* + *man*], the oarsman nearest the bow.

bow-pot (bou'pŏt"), *n.* [see **boughpot**], **1**, a vase for boughs or cut flowers; **2**, in Great Britain, a bouquet. See **bough'pot",** *Pfd. S.*

bow-shot (bō'shŏt"), *n.* [*²bow* + *²shot*], the distance to which a bow can shoot an arrow.

bow-sprit (bō'sprĭt; bou'sprĭt), *n.* [< M.E. *bouspret*, prob. < Du. *boegspriet*, bowsprit], *Naut.*, a large spar, to which the forestays are fastened, projecting at the bow of a ship.



BOWSPRIT
a, bowsprit; *b*, jib boom; *c*, dolphin striker; *d*, spreader; *e*, bobstay.

bow string (bō'strĭng"), *n.* [*²bow* + *string*], **1**, the string of a bow; **2**, among the Turks, a string for strangling criminals:—*v.t.* to kill by strangling with a bowstring.

bow win-dow (bō), *Arch.*, a window structure projecting from the outside wall of a building, forming an extension to the room inside: built up from the ground level, properly with a curved ground plan: cf. *bay window, oriel.*

bow-wow (bou'wou), *n.* [imit.], **1**, the bark of a dog; **2**, a dog:—*v.i.* (bou-wou'), to bark.

bow-yer (bō'yẽr), *n.* [see **²bow**], a maker of, or a dealer in, bows: *Rare*, an archer.

¹box (bŏks), *n.* [source uncertain], a slap on the face, or a cuff on the ear, with the fist or open hand:—*v.t.* to buffet or strike with the fist or hand:—*v.i.* to fight with the fists; spar with boxing gloves.

²box (bŏks), *n.* [< Lat. *buxus*, box tree], any of a genus (*Buxus*) of evergreen trees or shrubs, one species (*B. sempervirens*) being much used for hedges: **box elder**, any of various North American shade trees (genus *Ruloc*) with pithy stems, related to the maple.

³box (bŏks), *n.* [A.S., prob. < Lat. *buxum*, a thing made of boxwood], **1**, a case or container for solids, usually with a lid, and made of wood, metal, cardboard, etc.; **2**, the quantity that such a container holds, or can hold; **3**, the driver's seat on a coach or carriage; **4**, a separate compartment in a theater, restaurant, etc.; **5**, a shed or structure resembling a box, as the shelter for a sentry or signalman; **6**, a place railed off in a court of law, as for the jury, the prisoner, or a witness: *Mech.*, a case for inclosing or protecting a part, as a bearing; *Baseball*, the space on a baseball field in which the pitcher or the batsman stands: **box calf**, calfskin tanned with chrome salts and rolled lengthwise and crosswise: **box office**, a ticket office, especially of a theater:—*v.t.* **1**, to provide or furnish with a solid case or covering; **2**, to shut up in, or inclose in, a solid case; pack; stow: sometimes with *up:* **box the compass**, to recite in order the 32 points of the compass; hence, to veer through all opinions back to an original opinion.—*n.* **¹box'er.**

²box-er (bŏk'sẽr), *n.* [see **¹box**], a pugilist; one who boxes: **Boxer**, a member of a Chinese secret society which in 1900 tried to massacre all foreigners.

box-haul (bŏks'hôl"), *v.t.* [*³box* + *haul*], *Naut.*, to cause (a vessel) to change to the other tack by veering within very limited space.

¹box-ing (bŏk'sĭng), *n.* [see **¹box**], the art of fighting with the fists or sparring with gloves; pugilism: **boxing gloves**, gloves padded for sparring.

²box-ing (bŏk'sĭng), *n.* [see **³box**], **1**, the act of putting into a box; **2**, the material used for making boxes; **3**, an inclosure resembling a box; casing: **Boxing Day**, in England, the first week day following Christmas, on which Christmas boxes are given.

box-wood (bŏks'wŏŏd"), *n.* [*³box* + *wood*], the hard, close-grained wood of the box tree.

boy (boi), *n.* [perh. < Frisian *boi*, young gentleman: cf. Du. *boef* < M.H.G. *buobe*, boy], **1**, a male child: strictly, from birth to puberty; loosely, to about twenty; young lad; **2**, a male servant: used especially of Orientals or Negroes: *Colloq.*, son.

boy-cott (boi'kŏt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cotted, *p.pr.* -cotting], [since 1880: < name of first well-known victim of process, an Irish land agent, Captain *Boycott*], **1**, to refuse as a group to trade or associate with (a person or company); **2**, to refuse to trade in (a commodity):—*n.* a combination to prevent dealing in a commodity or with a person or a group.

boy-hood (boi'hŏŏd), *n.* [see **boy**], **1**, the state or time of being a boy; **2**, boys collectively.

boy-ish (boi'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a boy or boyhood; **2**, like a boy; youthful; immature.—*adv.* **boy'ish-ly.**—*n.* **boy'ish-ness.**

boy scout a member of Boy Scouts, an organization for training boys in character by nonmilitary methods, as in camp life and civic service.

Bp. *abbr.* Bishop:—**B. Ph.**, Bachelor of Philosophy:—**bpl.**, birthplace:—**B. P. O. E.**, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks: name of a society in the United States:—**Br.**, Britain; British (also, **Brit.**):—**Br,** *Chem.*, the symbol [Br] for the element bromine.

Bra-ban-çonne (brȧ"bäṅ"sôn"), *n.* [Fr. < *Brabant*, name of ancient Belgian duchy], the national air of Belgium.

Bra-bant-ish (brȧ-bănt'ĭsh), *n.* a modern dialect which has developed from the old form of Dutch (see *Indo-European*, chart).

brab-ble (brăb'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* brabbling], [prob. imit.], to dispute noisily; brawl:—*n.* noisy quarreling or chatter.

brace (brās), *n.* [< O.F. *brase, brache*, two arms < Lat. *brachia*, arms], **1**, that which supports anything or holds it firm, as a prop or bandage; specifically, *pl.*, suspenders; **2**, a clasp or clamp; **3**, in writing and printing, a curved line, as { or }, connecting two or more lines or words, or connecting musical staffs; **4**, a pair; couple; as a *brace* of pistols; **5**, a carpenter's tool for holding and turning bits, etc. (see *tool*, illus.); **6**, in building, a strengthening beam or timber; an iron support; **7**, a leather band clasping the cords at the side of a drum and sliding upon them: used to tune the drum by raising or lowering the tone: *Arch.* and *Engin.*, a part so placed as to turn aside, resist, or transfer pressure:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* braced (brāst), *p.pr.* bracing], **1**, to bind or tie closely; secure; strengthen; prop: often with *up;* **2**, to furnish with supports; **3**, in writing or printing, to unite or inclose by a brace; in music, to join (staffs) by such a line; **4**, to stimulate: with *up.*

brace-let (brās'lĕt). *n.* [O.F., dim. of *bracel* < Lat. *brachiale*, for the arm], an ornamental band or chain for the wrist or arm: *Colloq.*, a handcuff.

brac-er (brās'ẽr), *n.* [see **brace**], 1, that which supports, binds, or strengthens; 2, a tonic; a stimulant; 3, a wrist guard, especially that used in archery and fencing.

brach (brăch; brăk), *n.* [< O.F. *brachet*, dim. of *brac* < O.H.G. *bracco*, hound hunting by scent], a female hound. Also, **brach'et** (brăch'ĕt).

Brach-i-op-o-da (brăk"i-ŏp'ō-dă), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *brakhiōn*, arm + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, a class of soft-bodied invertebrates, with two shells hinged together, of uncertain classification, common among the very old fossils, and, in some forms, still extant: **brachiopod** (brak'i-ō-pŏd"), *n.* an animal of this class.—*adj.* **brach"i-op'o-dous.**

bra-chi-um (brā'kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -chia (-ă)], [Lat. = arm], 1, *Anat.*, the part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; 2, that which in animals represents an arm; a fore limb: *Biol.*, a process or appendage resembling an arm.—*adj.* **bra'chi-al.**

brach-y-ce-phal-ic (brăk"i-sē-făl'ik), *adj.* [< Gk. *brakhus*, short + *kephalē*, head], short-headed; having a skull of which the breadth is 80 per cent or more of the length from front to back, as the Armenians: opposite of *dolichocephalic* (see *cranium*, illus.).—*adj.* **brach"y-ceph'a-lous.**—*n.* **brach"y-ceph'a-ly.**

brac-ing (brās'ing), *p.adj.* [see **brace**], giving strength or vigor; stimulating; tonic.

brack-en (brăk'n), *n.* [< M.E. *braken*, fern, related to Sw. *bräken*, fern], any of various large ferns of temperate regions, especially the brake.

brack-et (brăk'ĕt), *n.* [< Sp. *bragueta*, a projecting molding], 1, a supporting piece, as for a shelf, projecting from a wall; 2, a single or jointed gas pipe or burner, projecting from a wall or pillar; 3, in writing or printing, one of two marks [ ], used to inclose a word, or to separate a certain part from the rest of the text:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with, connect by, or inclose within, brackets; 2, to couple together.

brack-ish (brăk'ish), *adj.* [< Du. *brak*, briny], 1, saltish; hence, 2, distasteful; sickening.

bract (brăkt), *n.* [< Lat. *bractea*, thin leaf], *Bot.*, a leaflike appendage on the side of a flower stalk or beneath the flower: usually small and green, but sometimes expanded into a spathe, or brilliantly colored, like a petal (see *involucre*, *dichotomy*, illus.).—*adj.* **brac'te-al.**—*adj.* **brac'te-ate.**—*adj.* **brac'te-o-late.**

bract-let (brăkt'lĕt), *n.* a bract situated on a flower stem, beneath the flower.

brad (brăd), *n.* [< O.N. *broddr*, spike], 1, a small, slender nail, sometimes flat, having, instead of a head, a projection on one side; 2, a small, wire nail.

brad-awl (brăd'ôl"), *n.* [*brad* + *awl*], a straight awl having a chisel edge.

brae (brā; brē), *n.* [Sc. < O.N. *brā*, eyelid, brow], *Sc.*, a hillside; sloping ground.

brag (brăg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bragged (brăgd), *p.pr.* bragging], [source uncertain], to boast; speak swaggeringly:—*v.t.* to talk boastfully of; vaunt:—*n.* 1, boasting; boastfulness; 2, a thing boasted of; 3, a boaster; 4, a card game resembling poker:—*adj.* 1, spirited; mettlesome; 2, boastful.—*n.* **brag'ger.**

brag-ga-do-ci-o (brăg"ă-dō'shĭ-ō), *n.* [< name of boastful character in Spenser's "Faërie Queene" < *brag*, with imit. It. ending], 1, a boaster; swaggerer; 2, empty, pretentious vaunting.

brag-gart (brăg'ărt), *n.* [< Fr. *bragard*, flaunting], a boaster or swaggerer:—*adj.* boastful.

Bra-gi (brä'gē), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the god of poetry, husband of Ithunn: one of the Æsir.

[1]Brah-ma (brä'mă), *n.* [abbr. of river *Brahmaputra*, India, in the vicinity of which the fowl originated], a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

[2]Brah-ma (brä'mă), *n.* [< Sans. *brāhman*, worship, prayer], in the religion of the Hindus, absolute divinity, the supreme object of philosophic contemplation: later, the Creator, or first member of the trinity: associated with Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer. Also, **Brahm.**

Brah-man (brä'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], a Hindu of the sacred, or priestly, caste. Also, **Brah'min.**—*adj.* **Brah-man'ic; Brah-min'ic.**

Brah-man-ism (brä'măn-izm), *n.* the religious and social system of the Hindus, among whom the Brahmans form the highest caste. Also, **Brah'min-ism.**

braid (brād), *v.t.* [< A.S. *bregdan*, to move to and fro], 1, to weave or intertwine; plait; 2, to arrange (the hair) by interweaving strands; bind (the hair) with a band; 3, to trim or outline with a narrow band, as of tape or ribbon:—*n.* 1, a plaited band; anything made by the interlacing of strands; as, a *braid* of hair; 2, a band for confining the hair; 3, a narrow, flat band, as of tape or ribbon, used for trimming and binding clothing.

brail (brāl), *n.* [< O.F. *brail*, a fastening, orig. for breeches < Lat. *bracae*, breeches], 1, *Naut.*, one of several ropes fastened to the lower part of a sail for use in furling; 2, a strip of leather for tying a hawk's wing:—*v.t.* 1, *Naut.*, to haul in by means of ropes fastened to the lower part of a sail; 2, to secure with a kind of leather fastening, as a hawk's wing.

Braille (brāl), *n.* [< Louis *Braille*, Fr. inventor], 1, a system of writing and printing for the blind, in which points raised above the surface are used to represent letters, punctuation, and some words; 2, the symbols themselves (for illus. see App. I).

brain (brān), *n.* [< A.S. *brægen*, brain], 1, in vertebrates, the mass of nervous tissue filling the cranial cavity of the skull: the chief center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness, intelligence, and of willed, and some reflex, actions; 2, in many invertebrates, a nerve center in the head, or a head ganglion, functioning as the chief nerve center of the whole animal:—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of; destroy; kill by a blow on the head.

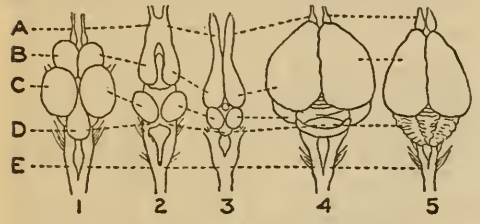
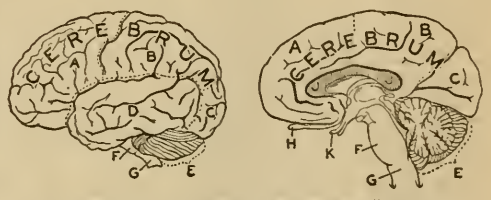


DIAGRAM OF BRAINS OF LOWER VERTEBRATES

1, sunfish; 2, toad; 3, snake; 4, sparrow; 5, mouse; A, olfactory lobe; B, cerebrum; C, optic lobe; D, cerebellum; E, medulla oblongata.



HUMAN BRAIN: LEFT SIDE VIEW AND SECTION

A, frontal lobe; B, parietal lobe; C, occipital lobe; D, temporal lobe; E, cerebellum; F, pons Varolii; G, medulla oblongata; H, olfactory lobe; J, corpus callosum; K, pituitary body.

brain-less (brān'lĕs), *adj.* without understanding; without wit; senseless.—*adv.* **brain'-less-ly.**—*n.* **brain'less-ness.**

brain-pan (brān'păn"), *n.* [*brain* + *pan*], the part of the skull inclosing the brain; cranium.

brain-sick (brān'sĭk"), *adj.* [*brain* + *sick*], mentally disordered; mad.—*n.* **brain'sick"ness.**

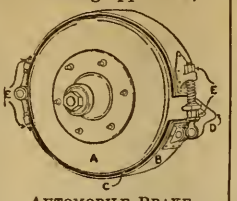
brain storm an outburst of passion or agitation so violent as temporarily to deprive one of reason.

brain-y (brān'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **brain**], *U. S. Colloq.*, clever; mentally acute.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* braised (brāzd), *p.pr.* braising], [Fr. = hot charcoal], to stew, as meat with vegetables, in a covered kettle.

[1]brake (brāk), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *bras* (*brac*), arm, as of a lever; in senses 2, 3, < M.L.G. *brake*, a flax brake, influenced by *break*], 1, a device for checking the motion of a wheel, vehicle, etc.; 2, an instrument for separating the fiber of flax, hemp, etc., from the woody stem by crushing; 3, a heavy harrow; 4, any long lever, as a pump handle; 5, a baker's kneading trough; 6, a frame for holding the foot of an unmanageable horse while it is being shod; 7, (also, *break*), a kind of wagonette:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* braked (brākt), *p.pr.* braking], 1, to stop or retard, as a wheel or vehicle, by applying a check; 2, to crush or brulse, as

flax; 3, to break up, powder, or grind with a harrow; 4, to knead:—*v.t.* to operate the checking apparatus, as on a railroad car; be employed for this purpose, or as assistant to the conductor.



AUTOMOBILE BRAKE
A, brake drum, which is fastened to the wheel and rotates with it; B, brake band, with asbestos lining, C; a bar connected with the brake pedal pulls forward the end of the contracting lever, of which the bend is shown at D, thus contracting the band upon the drum; E, E, adjusting nuts.

²brake (brāk), *n.* [see **bracken**], a large fern (*Pteris aquilina*) common in temperate latitudes on waste land or old woodland; a bracken.

³brake (brāk), *n.* [< M.E. < O.L.G. = bushes; broken ground: related to *break*], a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles; a thicket; canebrake.

brake-man (brāk′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*brake* + *man*], one who operates the brakes, as on a railroad car; also, one who acts as an assistant to the conductor. Also, especially *Br.*, **brakes′man.**

bram-ble (brăm′bl), *n.* [< A.S. *brǽmbel* < *brēme*, bramble < O. Teut. source], 1, the English blackberry; 2, any rough, prickly bush or shrub.—*adj.* **bram′bly.**

bram-bling (brăm′bling), *n.* a small, handsome European finch: also called *bramblefinch.*

bran (brăn), *n.* [< O.F. *bren*, bran], the outer coat or husks of wheat, rye, etc., separated from the flour by sifting or bolting.—*adj.* **bran′ny.**

branch (brănch), *n.* [< Fr. *branche*, branch < L.L. *branca*, paw], 1, a shoot or limb from a trunk of a tree or main bough of a shrub, plant, or the like; 2, any part or member of a body or system, as a legislature, business, etc.; a department; 3, a section, subdivision, or diverging part; especially, a division of a family descended from some particular ancestor; 4, a tributary stream:—*adj.* turning aside from the trunk or main body; diverging; tributary:—*v.i.* to divide from the main body; diverge; spread: with *out*:—*v.t.* to divide into branches.—*adj.* **branch′y.**—*n.* **branch′let.**

Syn., *n.* bough, limb, twig, offshoot; side issue, subhead.

bran-chi-a (brăng′kĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -chiæ (-kĭ-ē)], [Lat. < Gk. *bragkhia*, gills], *Zoöl.*, a gill.—*adj.* **bran′chi-al.**—*adj.* **bran′chi-ate.**

bran-chi-o-stome (brăng′kĭ-ō-stōm′), *n.* [< Gk. *bragkhia*, gills, + *stoma*, mouth], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Branchiostoma*) of small, burrowing, fish-shaped animals, the lancelets, allied to the vertebrates, with a dorsal nerve cord, but with an elastic cartilagelike rod instead of a backbone (for illus. see *Chordata*): also called *amphioxus.*

brand (brănd), *n.* [A.S. = a burning < O.Teut. source], 1, a burning or charred piece of wood; 2, a mark burned with a hot iron, as upon cattle, to show ownership; also, the hot iron; 3, a trade-mark to show quality or kind; 4, hence, any particular kind or make of goods; class; 5, a mark of disgrace; a stigma: *Poet.*, a sword:—*v.t.* 1, to mark with, or as with, a hot iron; 2, to impress deeply upon mind or memory; 3, to stigmatize.—*n.* **brand′er.**

Syn., *v.* mark, sear, stigmatize. (See burn.)

bran-died (brăn′dĭd), *adj.* [see **brandy**], blended, flavored, or preserved with brandy.

bran-dish (brăn′dĭsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *brandir*, to brandish < O.N. *brandr* or O.H.G. *brant*, sword], to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon; flourish challengingly or vauntingly.—*n.* **bran′dish-er.**

Syn. wave, parade, flaunt, flourish, shake, flutter.

brand-new (brănd′-nū′), *adj.* [new, as if just stamped with a brand], quite new; obviously new. Also, **bran′-new′.**

bran-dy (brăn′dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* brandies (-dĭz)], [< Du. *brandewijn*, burnt wine], a spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine; also, any of various liquors distilled from fruit juices.

branks (brăngks), *n.pl.* [< Gael. *brancas*, pillory], a kind of bridle with an iron bit used formerly in Great Britain to punish scolding women.

brant (brănt), *n.* [source uncertain], any of several members of a genus (*Branta*) of dark-colored wild geese, including the Canada goose (*B. canadensis*) and certain species, sometimes called *brent*, with head and neck mainly black and bill, legs and feet entirely black, as the black brant (*B. nigricans*) and barnacle goose. Also, *Br.*, **brent.**

¹brash (brăsh), *n.* [prob. coined < *br*(*eak*) + (*r*)*ash*, imit. of *crash*, etc.], 1, a passing fit of sickness; 2, heartburn, with sour belchings, due to acid dyspepsia; 3, a rash or eruption; 4, a shower of rain: *Obs.*, a bout; attack; also, a spell or turn, as at some task.

²brash (brăsh), *adj.* [prob. Celt.], *Colloq.*, hasty; saucy; quick-tempered; irascible.

³brash (brăsh), *adj.* [< O.N. *breyskr*, brittle], easily broken; brittle, as some kinds of timber.

⁴brash (brăsh), *n.* [prob. < *br*(*eak*) + (*cr*)*ash*], a mass of fragments, as of rock or ice.

¹bra-sier (brā′zhẽr), *n.* [see ¹**brazier**], a pan for burning charcoal. See, ¹**bra′zier**, *Pfd. S.*

²bra-sier (brā′zhẽr), *n.* [see ²**brazier**], a worker in brass. See, ²**bra′zier**, *Pfd. S.*

brass (brȧs), *n.* [*pl.* brasses (-ĕz)], [< A.S. *bræs*, brass], a yellow alloy of copper and zinc: *pl.* ornaments, utensils, or the like, made of brass; specifically, in a band or orchestra, those wind instruments (also called *brass-wind instruments* or *brass winds*) which are made of brass: *Slang*, 1, money; 2, effrontery; shamelessness:—*adj.* made of, or pertaining to, brass.

bras-sage (brȧs′ȧj), *n.* [< Fr. *brasser*, to stir molten metals], a fee charged by a mint to cover the expense of coinage.

bras-sard (brȧs′ȧrd; brȧ-sȧrd′), *n.* [< Fr. *bras*, arm], 1, originally, a piece of armor for the upper arm; in the 15th and 16th centuries, armor for the whole arm: usually *brassart* (for illus. see *arms, heredos*); 2, a badge worn on the arm, as to indicate mourning or military rank. Also, **bras′sart** (-ȧrt).

Bras-si-ca-ce-æ (brȧs″ĭ-kā′sē-ē), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *brassica*, cabbage], *Bot.*, a large family of plants, including the mustard, turnip, cabbage, radish, etc.; the Cruciferæ.—*adj.* **bras″si-ca′ceous.**

***bras-sière** (brä″syȧr′), *n.* [Fr. = bodice], a tight, shaped underwaist worn by women to support the breasts.

brass-y (brȧs′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **brass**], made of, covered with, or like, brass: *Slang*, impudent:—*n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], *Golf*, a wooden club with a brass plate on the bottom. Also, *n.* **brass′ie; brass′ey.**—*adv.* **brass′i-ly.**—*n.* **brass′i-ness.**

brat (brăt), *n.* [source uncertain; prob. Gael.], a child: now usually contemptuous.

brat-tle (brăt′l), *n.* [Sc., prob. imit.], a clattering noise, as of something bursting, breaking, or rushing:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], to make a clattering noise; run noisily; scamper.

bra-va-do (brȧ-vä′dō; -vā′-), *n.* [*pl.* -does, -dos (-dōz)], [< Sp. *bravada*, a boast], boastful pretense of courage; arrogant defiance; bold front.

brave (brāv), *adj.* [*comp.* braver, *superl.* bravest], [17th-cent. Eng. < Fr. *brave* < It. *bravo*, bold], 1, bold; courageous; 2, making a fine show; handsome; 3, superior; excellent:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* braved (brāvd), *p.pr.* braving], to meet or face with courage; dare; defy:—*n.* 1, a North American Indian warrior; 2, a courageous man; 3, a bully.—*adv.* **brave′ly.**—*n.* **brave′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* valiant, daring, resolute, courageous, venturesome, chivalrous, dauntless, intrepid.

brav-er-y (brāv′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], the quality of being fearless; gallantry; heroism: *Archaic*, bright show.

Syn. courage, gallantry, valor, chivalry, intrepidity, fortitude, heroism, prowess, pluck. These words agree in that they express resistance to some opposing power. *Courage*, the noblest word, names a quality that is deep-seated in the character. It acts in time of danger, but not only then; it is available always, and meets a physical attack with no less steadfastness than a spiritual struggle or a period of trying illness. *Courage* is the product of reason and a marshaled force of resistance; it is a bigger quality than *bravery*, which is more a matter of instinct. *Bravery* is fiery, perhaps even spectacular; but it is a more common trait than *courage*, is apparent at the moment of need or danger only, and follows rather than leads. *Gallantry* is *bravery* with the luster of dash upon it; it surpasses *bravery*, for it connotes the power of leadership. *Intrepidity* is fearless and undaunted; it is a cool, admirable trait. *Heroism* is passionate *courage; heroism* forgets self, whether exhibited in actual fighting or in the calm control of one facing death for a cause or a faith. *Fortitude* is akin to this last-mentioned quiet *courage; fortitude* is a steely endurance under adversity or pain; it is determined, unfaltering, patient. *Valor* combines the heat of *bravery* with the ability of *courage* to lead and endure; *valor* fights with dash, but *prowess* may defeat *valor* by adding to its characteristics that measure of skill which the valiant one either lacks, or is too impatient to exercise. *Pluck* is a spirited, confident resolution, especially against odds.

¹bra-vo (brä′vō), *interj.* [It.], well done! good!—*n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz)], a shout of applause.

²bra-vo (brä′vō; brä′-), *n.* [*pl.* -voes, -vos (-vōz)], [It. = bold], a hired assassin; a bandit.

bra-vu-ra (brä-vo͞o′rä), *n.* [It. = spirit, bravery], *Mus.*, 1, brilliant or dashing display in performance; 2, a passage requiring brilliant execution.

braw (brô), *adj.* [Sc. < Fr. *brave*, fine, gallant], *Sc. Dial.*, strong; fine; brave; handsome; as, a *braw* lassie.—*adv.* **braw'ly.**

[1]brawl (brôl), *n.* [14th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], 1, a row; a noisy quarrel; 2, the noise of a rushing brook:—*v.i.* 1, to quarrel or wrangle noisily; 2, to make a loud noise, as water rushing over a rocky bed.—*n.* **brawl'er.**—*adv.* **brawl'ing-ly.**

[2]brawl (brôl), *n.* [< O.F. *bransle*, a dance < *brandir*, to shake < O.N. *brandr*, firebrand], an old form of country dance, or the music for it.

brawn (brôn), *n.* [< O.F. *braon*, flesh < O.H.G. *brāto*, flesh for roasting < *brātan*, to roast], 1, muscle; especially, firm muscle; 2, muscular strength; 3, boar's flesh, especially when boiled, pickled, and pressed.

brawn-y (brôn′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], large and muscular; strong.—*n.* **brawn'i-ness.**

brax-y (brăk′sĭ), *n.* [Eng. and Sc. dial.: source uncertain; prob. akin to [1]*brash*], an infectious, fatal, intestinal disease of sheep; also, a sheep with this disease:—*adj.* affected with this disease. Also, **brax'ie.**

[1]bray (brā), *n.* [< O.F. *braire*, to cry], a loud, harsh sound, as the cry of the ass, or the blast of a trumpet:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud, harsh way:—*v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh sound or cry.

[2]bray (brā), *v.t.* [< O.F. *breier*, to pound], to pound or beat fine or small, especially in a mortar.

Braz. *abbr.* Brazil; Brazilian: referring to the South American republic of Brazil.

[1]braze (brāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brazed (brāzd), *p.pr.* brazing], [perh. < Fr. *braser*, to solder], 1, to join with hard solder of brass and zinc; 2, to harden.

[2]braze (brāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brazed (brāzd), *p.pr.* brazing], [< A.S. *brasian*, to make of brass], to make of, or like, brass; ornament with brass.

bra-zen (brā′zn), *adj.* 1, made of, or resembling, brass; 2, impudent; shameless; 3, sounding like brass:—*v.t.* to face with impudence: with *out* or *through*.—*adv.* **bra'zen-ly.**—*n.* **bra'zen-ness.**

[1]bra-zier (brā′zhẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *brasier*, pan for coals < *braise*, live coals], an open pan for holding burning charcoal. Also, **bra'sier.**

[2]bra-zier (brā′zhẽr), *n.* [see [2]**braze**], one who works in brass. Also, **bra'sier.**

bra-zil (brə-zĭl′), *n.* [< L.L. *brasile*, a red Oriental dyewood: Brazil so called because source of similar wood], a hard, red dyewood from various related trees of Brazil: also called *brazilwood.*

Bra-zil-ian (brə-zĭl′yăn). *adj.* pertaining to Brazil:—*n.* a resident of Brazil.

Bra-zil nut the edible seed of a tree of northern Brazil, one of 18 to 24 triangular nuts inclosed in a hard shell 5 to 6 inches in diameter.

breach (brēch), *n.* [< M.E. *breche* < Fr. *brèche*, a gap: cf. M.E. *bruche* < A.S. *bryce*, a breaking], 1, the act of making a break or separation; 2, the breaking of a law, a contract, or any other obligation; 3, an opening or gap made by breaking; 4, a rupture of friendly relations; a quarrel; 5, a breaking of high waves, as on the deck of a ship; also, the waves; surf: **breach of promise**, failure to keep one's promise, especially a promise to marry: **breach of trust**, *Law*, violation of legal duty by one holding goods or property in trust:—*v.t.* to make an opening in; break through.

bread (brĕd), *n.* [< A.S. *brēad* < O.Teut. source], 1, dough made from the flour or meal of grain, moistened, raised, kneaded, and baked; 2, food in general; hence, 3, livelihood; 4, beebread: **bread and butter**, *Colloq.*, livelihood: **bread-and-butter**, *adj.* 1, juvenile; 2, prosaic: **bread basket**, humorously, the stomach or belly:—*v.t.* to cover with bread crumbs before cooking.—*adj.* **bread'ed.**

bread-fruit (brĕd′fro͞ot″), *n.* [*bread*+*fruit*], 1, the fruit of a tree native to the South Pacific islands, which, when roasted, somewhat resembles bread; 2, the tree which bears this fruit.

bread-stuff (brĕd′stŭf″), *n.* [*bread*+*stuff*], any cereal from which bread is made.

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [< M.E. *bredthe* < A.S. *brǣdu*, breadth], 1, the measure of any surface from side to side; width; 2, freedom from narrowness; liberality; 3, a piece of fabric of uniform width; 4, spaciousness; room; extent.

breadth-wise (brĕdth′wīz″), *adv.* [*breadth*+[2]*wise*], in the direction of the breadth or width. Also, **breadth'ways″.**

bread-win-ner (brĕd′wĭn″ẽr), *n.* [*bread*+*win*], the member of a family by whose labor it is supported.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke (brōk) or, *Archaic*, brake (brāk), *p.p.* broken (brōk′n) or, *Obs.* or *Archaic*, broke, *p.pr.* breaking], [< A.S. *brecan*, to break], 1, to separate into pieces by a blow or strain; fracture, as a bone; 2, to force (a way, path, crack, hole, or the like) into or through something; 3, to interrupt; 4, to destroy the arrangement or completeness of; as, to *break* ranks; to *break* a set of books, or a dollar bill; 5, to weaken the force of, as a fall, a blow, the wind; 6, to set aside, violate, or fail to obey, as a promise or a law; 7, to degrade, as an officer to the ranks; cashier; 8, to tell cautiously; disclose, as bad news; 9, to tame or subdue, as a horse; 10, to plow or dig up, as ground; 11, to make bankrupt; 12, to discontinue: with *off*; 13, to excel (a record); 14, to destroy the health or vitality of; 15, to interrupt, or destroy the continuity of, as silence, or an electric circuit:—*v.i.* 1, to separate into pieces suddenly; burst; be interrupted or scattered; 2, to change abruptly, as a gait, tone, etc.; 3, to fail in health; weaken; collapse; 4, to become bankrupt; 5, to burst forth violently, as a storm or cry; 6, to be scattered, as clouds; 7, to come, as the dawn; 8, to occur or turn out in a specified way; as, luck *broke* against him; 9, to quarrel; rupture friendship: *Mus.*, to lose musical quality suddenly, as a voice; also, to change register, as a boy's voice at puberty:—*n.* 1, an opening; interruption; breach; a gap or rent; cessation; pause; 2, that which causes a gap, interruption, rent, etc.; 3, a first appearance or marked change; as, the *break* of day; 4, a sudden fall in prices; as, a *break* in the stock market; 5, a large wagonette: also, *brake*: *Mus.*, the point where one register, or quality, changes to another, as of a voice or the tones of an instrument: *U.S. Colloq.*, a blunder of speech or action.—*adj.* **break'a-ble.**

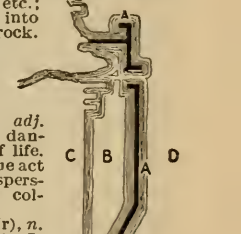
Syn., *v.* crush, rend, tear, destroy, smash, crack, split, shiver, shatter, burst. To *break* is to separate into two or more separate pieces; to *crack* is to cause a cleavage without complete separation of the parts. To *crush* is to *break* under such relatively severe external pressure that the object is destroyed. To *rack* is to injure with twisting, shaking, or other disabling violence. To *burst* is to blow to pieces from within, as a boiler, a shell, etc. To *bruise* is to injure by pressure, causing a contusion but not a break; fruits, soft parts of the body, tires on a stony road, are *bruised*. To *split* is to separate lengthwise, as wood with the grain. To *tear* or *rend* is to pull violently apart, as cloth. Figuratively, all these words can be used with a force not unlike that of their original meaning. To *break* a man by subjecting him to unbearable mental strain is not uncommon; we are *crushed* by grief, *torn* by dissension; our hearts are said to *burst* from pity, or *break* with compassion; we are *racked* by sympathies which are equally deserved by opposing parties.

break-age (brāk′ăj), *n.* 1, the act of breaking; 2, the state of being broken; 3, things broken, or compensation for things broken.

break-bone fe-ver (brāk′bōn″), an infectious, eruptive disease of the tropics: also called *dengue*; *dandy fever.*

break-down (brāk′doun″), *n.* [*break*+[3]*down*], 1, a collapse, especially of the health; 2, failure; stoppage; 3, a noisy, shuffling, negro dance.

break-er (brāk′ẽr), *n.* [see **break**], 1, one who or that which separates by force; especially, a machine to crush coal, rocks, etc.; 2, a wave which dashes itself into foam, as against the shore or a rock.



BREAKWATER
A, A, breakwater; B, protected basin or harbor; C, mainland; D, open sea.

break-fast (brĕk′făst), *n.* [*break*+*fast*], the first meal of the day:—*v.t.* to provide with, or entertain at, breakfast:—*v.i.* to eat breakfast.

break-neck (brāk′nĕk″), *adj.* [*break*+*neck*], dangerously fast; involving a risk of life.

break-up (brāk′-ŭp″), *n.* 1, the act of smashing up, dispersing, disrupting, or the like; 2, collapse; disintegration; decay.

break-wa-ter (brāk′wô″tẽr), *n.* [*break*+*water*], any structure built to withstand the force of the waves; a mole or sea wall.

[1]bream (brēm), *n.* [< O.F. *bresme* < O.Teut. source], 1, a deep-bodied, fresh-water European fish of the carp family; 2, in the United States, any of various fresh-water sunfishes.

[2]bream (brēm), *v.t.* [perh. < Du. *brem*, furze: so called from material used in process], to clear (a ship's bottom) of shells, seaweed, ooze, and the like, by singeing or heating with torches, as of furze or reeds, to soften the tar, and scraping.

breast (brĕst), *n.* [<A.S. *brēost*, breast], **1**, the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; **2**, either one of the glands, found on the chest of man and some other mammals, serving, in the female, for the secretion of milk; **3**, anything resembling or likened to the breast; **4**, the seat of the affections; the heart: *Geol.*, the face of a vein in a mine: **breast wheel**, a water wheel which receives the water at about the height of the axle (see *hydraulic*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to present the front to; face; **2**, to meet or oppose manfully or openly, as a storm or opposition.

breast-bone (brĕst′bōn″), *n.* [*breast*+*bone*], the sternum; in man, a thin, flat piece in the front of the chest, joining the ends of the upper ribs.

breast-pin (brĕst′pĭn″), *n.* [*breast*+*pin*], an ornamental pin worn at the throat; brooch.

breast-plate (brĕst′plāt″), *n.* [*breast*+*plate*], a portion of armor protecting the front of the body (see *arms*, illus.): *Bib.*, a plate, set with twelve gems, worn on the breast of the high priest.

breast-work (brĕst′wûrk″), *n.* [*breast*+*work*], in fortification, a hastily constructed defensive wall or parapet of moderate height.

breath (brĕth), *n.* [<A.S. *brǣth*, odor of burning <Aryan source], **1**, air drawn into or expelled from the lungs; **2**, a single act of drawing in, and forcing out, air from the lungs; hence, the time taken for this single respiration; an instant; a respite; a pause; **3**, the power of inhaling and exhaling air; hence, life; strength; **4**, air charged with fragrance; a whiff of something sweet-scented; **5**, something resembling the breath; a zephyr; air in gentle motion; a murmur; a whisper; rumor; gossip; **6**, the film of moisture produced upon an object, as a mirror, by the exhalation of air from the lungs; **7**, that which quickens breathing; moderate exercise: *Phon.*, **1**, an aspirate; the *h*-sound: also called *breathing*; **2**, sometimes, a sound made without voice, as in uttering *k*, *t*, *p*, *f*, *s*, etc.: also called *breath sound*: **under the** (or **one's**) **breath**, in a low or whispered tone.

breathe (brēth), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* breathed (brēthd), *p.pr.* breathing], **1**, to use the power of the lungs; respire; be alive; live; **2**, to take time to respire; pause; **3**, to blow softly: said of wind; **4**, to exhale fragrance; **5**, to take in and let out air from the lungs pantingly, from intensity of feeling, yearning, etc.: —*v.t.* **1**, to draw in and force out of the lungs, as air; respire; **2**, to utter softly; **3**, to exhibit; manifest; express; **4**, to exercise; also, to exhaust; tire; **5**, to permit to recover; let rest; **6**, to take in by inhaling, as fumes; **7**, to instil: with *into*; as, she *breathed* courage into the faltering child; **8**, to exhale; as, he *breathed* a sigh.—*n.* **breath′er**.—*adj.* **breath′a-ble**.

breath-ing (brēth′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of inhaling and exhaling; respiration; **2**, air in gentle motion; a breeze; **3**, aspiration; inspiration; eager desire; also, utterance; **4**, time to respire; pause; **5**, moderate exercise that quickens respiration: *Gram.*, in English, the sound of the letter *h*; the aspirate; in Greek, a mark, [῾], the *rough breathing*, or [᾽], the *smooth breathing*, placed over an initial vowel to indicate respectively that the *h*-sound is, or is not, to be given: —*adj.* **1**, able to breathe; living; **2**, lifelike.

breath-less (brēth′lĕs), *adj.* **1**, lifeless; dead; **2**, holding the breath; paralyzed with fear, suspense, etc.; **3**, exhausted; **4**, excited; pantingly eager; **5**, windless; motionless; unmoved by air.—*adv.* **breath′less-ly**.—*n.* **breath′less-ness**.

brec-cia (brĕch′ä), *n.* [It. = gravel, broken stone], *Geol.*, a rock consisting of angular fragments embedded in a mass of finer material.—*adj.* **brec′ci-at″ed** (brĕch′ĭ-āt″ĕd).

bred (brĕd), the past tense and past participle of the verb *breed*.

brede (brēd), *n.* [see **braid**], *Archaic*, braid; a piece of embroidery; a design.

breech (brēch), *n.* [<A.S. *brēc*, breeches], **1**, the rear part of a firearm (see *gun*, illus.); **2**, the hinder part of anything: *Archaic*, the buttocks: **breech cloth**, a cloth worn about the loins or breech:—*v.t.* (brēch; brĭch), **1**, to put into short trousers; **2**, to whip on the breech, or buttocks; **3**, to furnish with a breech, as a gun: *Naut.*, formerly, to fasten (a cannon) with a stay rope.

BREECHES BUOY

breech-es (brĭch′ĕz), *n.pl.* short trousers, covering the body from the knees to the waist: *Colloq.*, trousers or pantaloons.

breech-es buoy a life-saving device consisting of short-legged canvas trousers hung from a large cork ring, in which persons can be hauled ashore from a wrecked vessel.

breech-ing (brĭch′ĭng; brēch′-), *n.* **1**, a strap passing behind the haunches of a horse, for holding back (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, the parts that make up the breech of a gun; **3**, a flogging: *Naut.*, a rope for securing a gun to a ship's side.

breech-load-er (brēch′lōd″ẽr), *n.* [*breech*+*load*], a firearm loaded at the back instead of at the muzzle.—*adj.* **breech′-load″ing**.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bred (brĕd), *p.pr.* breeding], [<A.S. *brēdan*, to nourish <*brōd*, brood], **1**, to produce, as offspring; beget; hatch; hence, **2**, to cause; as, to *breed* trouble; **3**, to bring up; train, as to a certain profession; **4**, to propagate, as cattle, plants, etc.; **5**, to be the native place of; as, a swamp *breeds* mosquitoes:—*v.i.* **1**, to bear young; be pregnant; **2**, to be born; originate; **3**, to propagate stock, etc.:—*n.* **1**, the offspring of one stock; a race; strain; family; **2**, a sort or kind; class.—*n.* **breed′er**.

breed-ing (brēd′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the process of generating, bearing, or bringing up young; propagation; **2**, the training of young; hence, **3**, the result of training; behavior; good manners.

Syn. training, nurture, manners. (See education.)

[1]breeze (brēz), *n.* [perh. <Fr. *braise*, hot charcoal], **1**, refuse ashes and coke dust, used in burning bricks in a kiln; **2**, house sweepings; refuse.

[2]breeze (brēz), *n.* [<A.S. *briosa*, a gadfly], a gadfly; a botfly: also called *breeze fly*. Also, **breese**.

[3]breeze (brēz), *n.* [<O.Sp. *briza*, northeast wind], a fresh but gentle wind: a moderate wind: *Colloq.*, **1**, a disturbance; quarrel; display of temper; **2**, a vague rumor.

breez-y (brēz′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, pleasantly airy and fresh; airy; windy; often, **2**, vivacious; animated; brisk.—*adv.* **breez′i-ly**.

brent (brĕnt), *n.* [var. of *brant*], any of various species of a genus (*Branta*) of wild sea geese: usually, *brant*: especially, any of certain species, chiefly North American, with bill, legs, and feet entirely black, and head and neck mainly black. See **brant**.

breth-ren (brĕth′rĕn), *n.pl.* [see **brother**], brothers: used in solemn address, and of the members of certain religious orders.

Bret-on (brĕt′ŭn), *adj.* [<L.L. *Britones* <Lat. *Britanni*, Britons], pertaining to Brittany, a district in northwestern France, formerly called Armorica:—*n.* **1**, a native of this district; **2**, the native language of this district, akin to Welsh.

breve (brēv), *n.* [var. of *brief*, q.v.], **1**, a mark [˘] placed over a vowel to indicate that it is short in sound; **2**, a mandate from a sovereign or pope: *Mus.*, *Rare*, a note equal to two whole notes, or the sign for it: also, its duration (see App. I, page 1170).

bre-vet (brē-vĕt′; brĕv′ĕt), *n.* [Fr. = note: dim. of *bref*, short], **1**, a promotion advancing the rank of an army officer without change in duty or increase in pay; honorary rank; **2**, the document conferring this honor:—*adj.* held or bestowed by brevet: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vetted or -veted, *p.pr.* -vetting or -veting], to raise in rank, or confer military rank on, in such a manner.—*n.* **bre-vet′cy**.

bre-vi-a-ry (brē′vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* breviaries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *breviarium*, an abridgment: so called because the book contains the services in short form], *R. C.* and *Gk. Chs.*, a book containing the services and prayers to be daily recited by those in orders.

bre-vier (brē-vēr′), *n.* [<Fr. *brēviaire* <Lat. *breviarium*: so called because such type was used in printing breviaries], *Print.*, a size of type, about equivalent to 8 point (for illus. see App. I).

brev-i-ty (brĕv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *brevis*, short], **1**, shortness, as of time or duration; **2**, the quality of being brief; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* [<A.S. *brēowan*, to brew], **1**, to prepare by boiling and fermenting a mixture of substances and liquids; **2**, to make (ale, beer, etc.) from malt or other materials by fermentation; **3**, to make, as tea, by infusion; make, as punch, by mixing; **4**, to bring about or contrive; plot; scheme; as, to *brew* mischief or sedition:—*v.i.* **1**, to make ale, beer, tea, etc.; make a liquor, as by fermentation or infusion; **2**, to gather; grow, as in force or degree; as, a storm *brews*; rebellion *brews*:—*n.* **1**, the process of making a liquor by fermentation, infusion, etc.; **2**, the liquor so made; **3**, the quality of the liquor; hence, brand or kind of liquor; as, home *brew*.—*n.* **brew′er**.

brew-age (brōō′ĕj), *n.* **1**, the process of making ale or beer; **2**, the drink brewed; hence, **3**, a scheme or plot contrived by concoction.

brew-er-y (brōō′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a building where beer or other liquors are made; the apparatus for this purpose: also called *brewhouse*.

brew-ing (brōō′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the making of beer and other malt liquors; **2**, all the liquor

made at one time; 3, any mixture that is boiled or steeped; 4, a gathering or forming, as of rain clouds.

brew-is (brōō'is), *n.* [<O.F. *brouetz*, dim. of *bro* <O.H.G. *brod*, broth], *Archaic*, a thick broth made from oatmeal, bread, etc., soaked in beef liquor.

[1]bri-ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**brier**], 1, any thorny plant or shrub; 2, a thorn; 3, a patch of thorny bushes. Also, [1]**bri'er**. *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **bri'ar-y**.

[2]bri-ar (brī'ẽr), *n.* [see [2]**brier**], 1, the white heath; 2, a pipe made from the root of the white heath, or from wood resembling it. Also, [2]**bri'er**. *Pfd. S.*

Bri-a-re-an (brī-ā'rē-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *briaros*, strong], 1, *Gk. Myth.*, of or pertaining to Briareus, a hundred-handed giant; 2, hence, many-handed; far-reaching.

bri-ar root [see [2]**brier**], 1, the root of the white heath: also called *briarwood*; 2, a pipe made of briar root. See **bri'er root**, *Pfd. S.*

bribe (brīb), *n.* [perh. O.F. = piece of bread given to beggar], 1, a sum of money or other gift given to a person in public office or in a position of trust, to procure action, contrary to honesty or justice, in favor of the giver; 2, a thing that allures or leads astray; seduction:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bribed (brībd), *p.pr.* bribing], to influence corruptly by a gift; offer inducements to, in order to sway the action or judgment of:—*v.i.* to influence a public official or other person by offering a bribe.—*n.* **brib'er**.—*adj.* **brib'a-ble**.

Syn., *n.* emolument, gift, allurement, seduction.

brib-er-y (brīb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (-ĭz)], the act or practice of buying another's influence or action with money or other favors.

bric--a--brac (brĭk'ə-brăk"), *n.* [Fr., perh. < *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook], rare or antique objects of art: knickknacks.

brick (brĭk), *n.* [<Fr. *brique*, broken piece], 1, a molded block of clay, or of sand and lime, usually oblong, dried in the sun or baked in a kiln; 2, these blocks collectively: *Slang*, a fine fellow:—*adj.* made of brick:—*v.t.* 1, to lay or build with bricks; 2, to surround, close, or wall in, with bricks.

brick-bat (brĭk'băt"), *n.* [*brick*+[1]*bat*], a piece of a brick, especially one used as a missile.

brick-kiln (brĭk'kĭl"; -kĭln"), *n.* [*brick*+*kiln*], a furnace for baking or burning bricks.

brick-lay-er (brĭk'lā"ẽr), *n.* [*brick*+[3]*lay*], one whose occupation is the laying of bricks in buildings, walls, etc.—*n.* **brick'lay"ing**.

brick-work (brĭk'wûrk"), *n.* [*brick*+*work*], something made of bricks; bricks used decoratively; also, work done by a bricklayer.

brick-yard (brĭk'yärd"), *n.* [*brick*+[2]*yard*], a place where bricks are shaped and burned.

bri-cole (brĭ-kōl'; brĭk'ōl), *n.* [Fr.; source uncertain], 1, formerly, a kind of engine for hurling large stones; 2, harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads; 3, in court tennis, a rebound from a side wall; also, a side shot against a side wall; hence, indirect action; 4, in billiards, a shot in which the cue ball rebounds first from the cushion.

brid-al (brīd'ăl), *n.* [see **bride**], a wedding:—*adj.* pertaining to a bride or wedding; nuptial.

bride (brīd), *n.* [<A.S. *brȳd*, bride], a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride-groom (brīd'grōōm"), *n.* [<A.S. *brȳd*, bride+*guma*, man, later changed to *groom* by mistake], a man newly married, or on the point of being married.

brides-maid (brīdz'mād"), *n.* [*bride*+*maid*], a woman who acts as attendant on a bride at her wedding.

brides-man (brīdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*bride*+*man*], a groomsman or usher; an attendant of the bridegroom at his wedding.

bride-well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* [<name of former house of correction near Saint Bride's Well, London], a house of correction for disorderly persons.

bridge (brĭj), *n.* [<A.S. *brycg*, bridge], 1, a structure of iron, stone, or wood, built to carry a road or path across a river, road, valley, etc.; 2, anything resembling a bridge in form or use, as the upper part of the nose, or the arch for the strings on a violin; 3, in dentistry, a frame for holding false teeth, fastened to adjoining teeth on each side: *Naut.*, the platform above the deck of a ship, used as an observation station by the officer in charge or the pilot; *Elec.*, 1, a shunt path; 2, a device used in electrical measurements of impedance, resistance, etc.; *Cards*, bridge whist; also, auction bridge: **bridge whist**, a variety of whist in which the dealer or his partner names the trump and the dealer plays both his own hand and that of his partner, whose cards are laid, face up, on the table: **auction bridge**, a form of bridge whist in which each player in turn may bid the number of tricks he undertakes to win if the suit of his choice is trump, the highest bidder thus naming trump; also called *auction:* **contract bridge**, bridge in which only so many odd tricks may be scored as the declarer contracts to take:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bridged (brĭjd), *p.pr.* bridging], 1, to build a bridge over; span; 2, to pass; get over, as a difficulty.

bridge-head (brĭj'hĕd"), *n.* [*bridge*+*head*], a fortified position or defensive work to protect the end of a bridge nearer the enemy.

bridg-ing (brĭj'ĭng), *n.* [see **bridge**], wooden braces between two beams to keep them apart.

bri-dle (brī'dl), *n.* [<A.S. *brīdel*, bridle < *bregdan*, to twitch], 1, in a horse's harness, the headgear with the bit and reins (see *harness*, illus.); 2, a check; a restraint:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bridled (-dld), *p.pr.* bridling], 1, to put a bit and reins on; 2, to control; govern; guide:—*v.i.* to hold the head up, or toss it, as a sign of pride, scorn, anger, or contempt.—*n.* **bri'dler**.

bri-dle path a path adapted or open to horsemen or pack animals, but not to vehicles.

bri-doon (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [<Fr. *bridon* < *bride*, a bridle], *Mil.*, in a double bridle for a saddle horse, the plain, or snaffle, bit, and the rein attached to it, which may be used with, or independently of, the curb bit and its rein.

brief (brēf), *adj.* [<O.F. *bref* <Lat. *brevis*, short], 1, short; curtailed; not long in duration; 2, concise; condensed:—*n.* 1, a concise summary; 2, the outline of an argument: *Law*, a lawyer's short statement or outline of the argument for a case; *R. C. Ch.*, a document issued by the Pope concerning matters of discipline:—*v.t.* 1, to make an abstract of; shorten; 2, to make a concise statement of; 3, to employ as one's lawyer.—*adv.* **brief'ly**.—*n.* **brief'ness**.

[1]bri-er (brī'ẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *brǽr*, brier], 1, a thorny plant or shrub, as the wild rose and blackberry; 2, a thorn; a pricker; as, a blackberry *brier*; 3, a patch of thorny bushes. Also, brī'ar.—*adj.* **bri'er-y**.

[2]bri-er (brī'ẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *bruyère*, heath], 1, the white heath, a European evergreen shrub; 2, a tobacco pipe made from its root. Also, **bri'ar**.

bri-er root [see [2]**brier**], 1, the root wood of the white heath, or of some other plants, as the mountain laurel, used in making tobacco pipes; 2, a tobacco pipe made of brier root. Also, **bri'ar root**.

bri-er-wood (brī'ẽr-wōōd"), *n.* [[2]*brier*+*wood*], 1, the wood of the brier root; 2, a tobacco pipe made from this or similar wood.

[1]brig (brĭg), *n.* [abbr. of *brigantine*], *Naut.*, a two-masted, square-rigged vessel (for illus. see *suit*).

[2]brig (brĭg), *n.* [source uncertain], a place on a ship for the confinement of offenders; a ship's prison.

Brig. *abbr.* 1, Brigade; 2, Brigadier: an officer ranking between a colonel and a major general.

bri-gade (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [Fr. <It. *brigata*, company], 1, *Mil.*, a subdivision of an army, usually consisting of two or more regiments, under the command of a brigadier general; 2, an organized body acting under authority; as, a fire *brigade:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gaded, *p.pr.* -gading], to form or organize into a brigade, as troops.

brig-a-dier (brĭg'ə-dēr'), *n.* *Mil.*, an officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major general and above a colonel: in the United States, usually called *brigadier general.*

brig-and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* [O.F. = armed foot soldier <It. *brigante*, robber or pirate < *brigare*, to strive for], a bandit; robber; freebooter.

brig-and-age (brĭg'ăn-dāj), *n.* 1, the life and practices of a robber or outlaw; 2, organized robbery; 3, robbers collectively.

brig-an-dine (brĭg'ăn-dēn; -dīn), *n.* [<O.F. *brigand*, foot soldier], in medieval times, armor to protect the body, formed of small plates or scales of metal sewed so as to overlap each other on a foundation of stout fabric or of leather.

brig-an-tine (brĭg'ăn-tēn; -tīn), *n.* [<It. *brigantino*, skirmisher], *Br. Naut.*, a small, two-masted vessel, the foremast being square-rigged, the mainmast carrying a fore-and-aft rigged mainsail and, formerly, a square-rigged topsail: in the United States called *hermaphrodite brig* (see *ship*, illus.).

bright (brīt), *adj.* [<A.S. *beorht*, bright], 1, showing light; luminous; brilliant; 2, glorious; illustrious; 3, witty; mentally alert; hence, lively; gay; 4, auspicious; fortunate; 5, glowing; resplendent, as in beauty; striking, as in color; 6, relatively intelligent; not dull.—*adv.* **bright'ly**.—*n.* **bright'ness**.

Syn. shining, radiant, refulgent, lustrous, luminous, brilliant, sunny, beaming, cheerful. *Bright*, *shining*, and *radiant* are applied to bodies that are full of light. *Bright* describes that which sends forth or reflects light; as, a *bright* star; a *bright* shield: applied to colors, *bright* means striking or vivid. *Shining* is applied to

a source of steady or continuous light; as, under the *shining* sun; figuratively, it describes the beaming effect of certain emotions; as, his *shining* face betrayed his joy. *Radiant* describes a light sent forth in rays from a center; sunlight is *radiant;* figuratively, of beauty, it means dazzling; of the eyes or appearance, sending forth beams of joy or love. *Luminous* describes a body that is full of, or emits, light; the heavenly bodies are *luminous;* eyes that glisten with a soft radiance are *luminous.* *Lustrous* describes the rainbow sheen that appears on a polished surface shining with reflected light; as, *lustrous* silk; *lustrous* pottery. *Brilliant* describes objects that glitter and flash with light, as diamonds.

bright-en (brit'n), *v.i.* to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant:—*v.t.* **1,** to make light or shining; **2,** to make gay or cheerful; **3,** to render more illustrious; **4,** to improve, as an outlook.

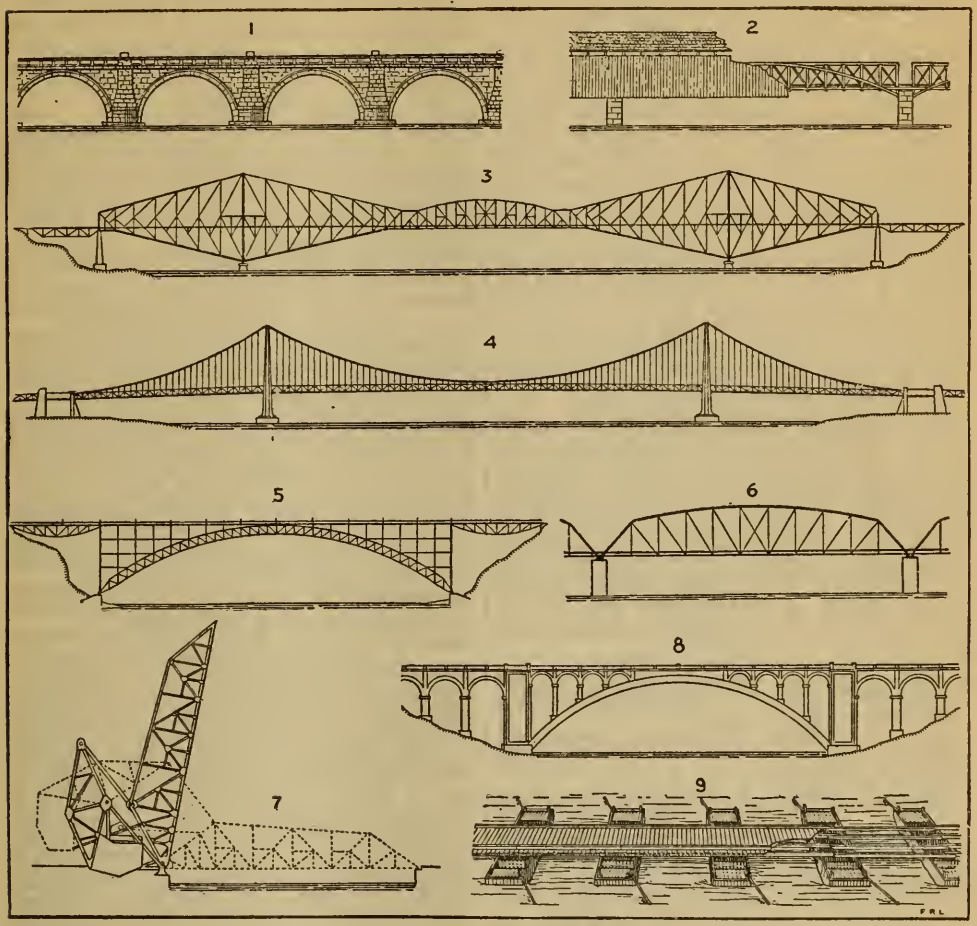
Bright's dis-ease [< Dr. Richard *Bright* (1789–1858), London physician], *Pathol.*, any of several forms of chronic or acute kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumin in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organs; nephritis.

brill (bril), *n.* [source uncertain], an edible European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*), resembling the turbot.

bril-liance (bril'yăns), *n.* [< Fr. *brillant*, shining], **1,** glitter; great brightness; splendor; **2,** excellence; distinction; **3,** outstanding intellectual ability.—*n.* **bril'lian-cy.**

bril-liant (bril'yănt), *adj.* **1,** sparkling; glittering; **2,** having exceptional talent or culture; **3,** distinguished by splendid mental ability:—*n.* **1,** a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality; **2,** the smallest size of type (for illus. see App. I); **3,** a kind of cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—*adv.* **bril'liant-ly.**—*n.* **bril'liant-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* sparkling, glorious, illustrious. (See bright.)



PRINCIPAL TYPES OF BRIDGE

1, stone arch (Roman); 2, wood covered (Colonial); 3, steel cantilever; 4, steel suspension; 5, steel arch; 6, steel truss; 7, steel bascule, a form of drawbridge; 8, concrete arch; 9, wood pontoon (military).

bril-lian-tine (bril'yăn-tēn), *n.* **1,** a liquid mixture for giving a gloss to the hair; **2,** a glossy fabric of goats' hair, etc., somewhat like alpaca.

brim (brim), *n.* [< M.E. *brimme:* source uncertain], the edge or margin, as of a river or fountain; a projecting edge, as of a hat; the rim, or top, as of a goblet, cup, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brimmed (brimd), *p.pr.* brimming], to fill to the upper edge of:—*v.i.* to be full to the very top or edge.

Syn., *n.* rim, bank, verge. (See border.)

brim-ful (brim'fool'), *adj.* [*brim*+*full*], full to the edge; completely filled.

brim-mer (brim'ẽr), *n.* [see **brim**], a cup, bowl, or goblet, filled to overflowing.

brim-stone (brĭm'stōn), *n.* [< M.E. < A.S. *brinnan*, to burn + *stān*, stone], 1, sulphur; 2, a hasty, sharp-tongued person:—*adj.* 1, made of sulphur; 2, of the yellow color of sulphur.—*adj.* **brim'ston'y.**

brin-ded (brĭn'dĕd), *adj.* [< Sc. *branded*, brindled: see **brand**], brindled; mottled.

brin-dle (brĭn'dl), *n.* [see **brindled**], an animal of a gray or dark yellowish color, with spots or streaks of black or dark brown.

brin-dled (brĭn'dld), *adj.* [prob. dim. of *brinded*], of a gray or dark yellowish color, with spots or streaks of black or dark brown.

brine (brīn), *n.* [< A.S. *brȳne*, salt liquor: source uncertain], 1, salt water; 2, tears; 3, the ocean:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brined (brīnd), *p.pr.* brining], 1, to soak in salt water; 2, to salt, as hay.—*adj.* **brin'ish.**

Bri-nell test (brĭ-nĕl'), a test for metals, in which hardness is determined by measuring the impression of a hardened steel ball forced into the metal under a standard load: **Brinell number**, the rating of a metal as determined by the Brinell test.

bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* brought (brôt), *p.pr.* bringing], [< A.S. *bringan*, to bring], 1, to convey or lead to a point where the speaker is or is supposed to be; fetch; 2, to yield; return; cause the possession of; as, sleep *brings* relief from care; 3, to persuade; influence; as, I cannot *bring* him to forgive you; 4, to procure in exchange, as a price; 5, to conduct; convey; as, the boat *brought* me to the shore: *Law*, to institute; as, to *bring* suit for libel: **bring about**, to cause to happen; accomplish: **bring down the house**, to elicit tumultuous applause: **bring forward**, 1, to introduce, as a proposal; 2, to carry forward, as a sum: **bring home**, to make vividly clear; prove conclusively: **bring round** or **over**, to cause to change opinions, sides, etc.: **bring to**, to resuscitate, as from a faint: *Naut.*, to cause (a ship) to come to a standstill: **bring to bear**, to cause to have influence: **bring to book**, to call to account: **bring up**, 1, to rear from childhood; educate; 2, to stop suddenly.

Syn. bear, convey, carry, transport, fetch. *Bring* suggests motion to the place where one is or resides; to *bring* a thing to me is to come with it to me. *Bring* also means to carry with oneself from the place where one is to the place where one is going; as, when I come to-morrow, I will *bring* my crystal radio set. *Fetching* is a kind of *bringing; fetch* is to go to a distance, get the thing designated, and *bring* it back to the speaker. To *carry* is to take away; it indicates motion from the place where a thing is to where it is supposed to go, or where it is taken; to *carry* a message is to take it to its destination; to *carry* a parcel is to bear it to its addressee; to *carry* tales is to repeat them to others.

brink (bringk), *n.* [M.E. = edge: prob. < Scand. source], the edge or margin, especially of a steep place or of a body of water; the verge, as of a dangerous situation or state.

Syn. bank, shore, edge, verge. (See border.)

brin-y (brīn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **brine**], very salty: **briny deep**, the ocean.

***bri-oche** (brē-ōsh'), *n.* [Fr. = a cake], a kind of delicate sweet roll.

bri-o-ny (brī'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [see **bryony**], any of various climbing plants, having yellow or white flowers and black or red berries. See **bry'o-ny**, *Pfd. S.*

***bri-quet** (brē'kā'), *n.* [Fr. = steel, tinder box], a steel for striking a light: used by smokers.

bri-quette (brĭ-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim of *brique*, brick], a pressed brick of coal dust, made solid by some binding material: used for fuel. Also, **bri-quet'**.

Bri-se-is (brĭ-sē'ĭs), *n.* [< Gk.], in Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful captive girl, allotted to Achilles, but seized by Agamemnon to replace his lost Chryseis, and thus the cause of the wrath of Achilles.

brisk (brĭsk), *adj.* [16th-cent. Eng. < W. *brisg*, quick-footed], 1, lively; quick or rapid of movement or occurrence; animated; active; swift; nimble; 2, burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire; 3, enlivening or keen, as air; sparkling; effervescent, as certain liquors:—*v.t.* to make lively; animate: generally with *up*:—*v.i.* to become lively or swift.—*adv.* **brisk'ly.**—*n.* **brisk'ness.**

Syn., adj. quick, sprightly, alert, spirited. (See active.)

bris-ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], the front part of the breast of a quadruped whose flesh is used as food (see *beef*, illus.).

bris-tle (brĭs'l), *n.* [< M.E. *brustel* < A.S. *byrst*, a bristle], 1, a short, stiff, coarse hair, especially one of those upon the back and sides of the hog; 2, any stiff, sharp hair, as on an animal or plant:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], 1, to cause to stand up in a stiff, prickly way; 2, to furnish with bristles, as a brush:—*v.i.* 1, to stand up in a stiff, prickly way; 2, to appear to be covered with sharp points; as, *bristling* with bayonets; 3, to raise the bristles in anger; hence, 4, to become angry or defiant.

bris-tly (brĭs'lĭ), *adj.* covered with stiff, sharp hair; rough, as with stiff hairs.

Bris-tol board (brĭs'tŭl), [< *Bristol*, Eng.], a hard cardboard with smooth finish.

brit (brĭt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, the young of the herring; 2, any of certain small species of herring; small fry upon which whales feed. Also, **britt.**

Brit. *abbr.* Britain; Britannia; British; Britannicus; Britannica (also, **Br.**).

Bri-tan-ni-a (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Lat. = land of the Britons], Great Britain; also, a woman's figure symbolizing it.—*adj.* **Bri-tan'nic.**

bri-tan-ni-a met-al an alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, and, often, zinc: used in making tableware: also called *britannia.*

Brit-i-cism (brĭt'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* [see **British**], a word, expression, or usage, peculiar to the British. Also, *Colloq.*, **Brit'ish-ism.**

Brit-ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* [< A.S. *Brettisc*, British < *Bret*, a Briton], 1, of or relating to Great Britain or its inhabitants; 2, relating to the early Britons, or Celtic inhabitants of ancient Britain: **British thermal unit**, the quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit: equivalent to 0.252 great calories: *abbr.* **B. T. U.**:—*n.* the language spoken by the early Britons: *pl.* the natives of Great Britain: with *the.*

Brit-ish-er (brĭt'ĭsh-ẽr), *n. Colloq.*, in the United States, a native of Great Britain or a British colony; a British subject.

Brit-on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *Breton*, a Briton], 1, a member of one of the Celtic tribes of ancient Britain; 2, a native or subject of Great Britain.

brit-tle (brĭt'l), *adj.* [< M.E. *britel*, brittle < A.S. *brēotan*, to break], easily broken; not resistant or tough: **brittle star**, any of a large class of echinoderms resembling starfish but having slender, flexible arms (for illus. see *Echinodermata*).—*n.* **brit'tle-ness.**

Syn. fragile, delicate, frail, breakable, frangible. *Brittle* describes substances that break easily, especially as the result of a blow, shake, or jar, as glass or ice. *Fragile* is applied to objects which, because of delicate structure, cannot withstand the effects of time, or which, because of finely adjusted parts, are broken by the merest touch. Very fine china is both *brittle* and *fragile*; an extremely *delicate*, sensitive instrument is *fragile*, though not necessarily *brittle;* a bit or fine old lace is *fragile*. *Frail* indicates an inherent weakness; figuratively, *frail* implies moral weakness; a *frail* creature is one liable to be led into sin.

britz-ka (brĭts'kȧ), *n.* [< Pol. *bryczka*, little wagon], an open, four-wheeled Russian carriage, with a folding top. Also, **brits'ka; britzs'ka.**

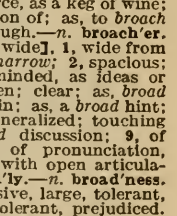
bro. *abbr.* [*pl.* bros.], brother: most often in plural as part of a firm name; as, Jones *Bros.*

broach (brōch), *n.* [< Fr. *broche*, a spit: related to Lat. *brocchus*, projecting (of teeth)], 1, a spike, skewer, spit for roasting meat, or other sharp-pointed tool; 2, specifically, a reamer; 3, a breastpin; usually, *brooch:*—*v.t.* 1, to tap or pierce, as a keg of wine; 2, to make public; begin a discussion of; as, to *broach* a subject: *Obs.*, to run a spit through.—*n.* **broach'er.**

broad (brôd), *adj.* [< A.S. *brād*, wide], 1, wide from side to side: opposite of *narrow;* 2, spacious; vast; 3, liberal; catholic; open-minded, as ideas or opinions; 4, comprehensive; 5, open; clear; as, *broad* daylight; 6, obvious; evident; plain; as, a *broad* hint; 7, indelicate; as, *broad* jokes; 8, generalized; touching only the main points; as, a *broad* discussion; 9, of speech, outspoken; unreserved; of pronunciation, strongly dialectal: *Phon.*, uttered with open articulation, as the *a* in *father*.—*adv.* **broad'ly.**—*n.* **broad'ness.**

Syn. wide, extensive, comprehensive, large, tolerant, liberal, catholic.—*Ant.* narrow, intolerant, prejudiced.

broad ar-row a sign or stamp by which the British government marks its official property.



BROAD ARROW

broad-ax (brôd'ăks'), *n.* [*broad* + *ax*], 1, a broad-edged ax for cutting timber; 2, an ancient military weapon, with a wide blade. Also, **broad'axe".**

broad-bill (brôd'bĭl"), *n.* [*broad* + *bill*], any of several birds with a wide bill, as the shoveler and the scaup duck.

broad-brim (brôd'brĭm"), *n.* [*broad* + *brim*], a hat with a wide brim, like those formerly worn by Quaker men: **Broadbrim**, *Colloq.*, a Quaker.

broad-cast (brôd'kăst"), *v.t.* [*broad* + *cast*], 1, to scatter or throw by hand in all directions, as seed; 2, to spread abroad, as news: *Rad.*, [*p.t.*

and *p.p.* -cast or -casted, *p.pr.* -casting], to radiocast; send, as a speech, by radiotelephone or radiotelegraph, from a central station to receiving points within a specific range:—*adj.* scattered far and wide; widely spread: —*adv.* so as to scatter widely:—*n.* a casting or scattering of seed far and wide: *Rad.*, anything broadcast, as an address or program of music.

broad-cloth (brôd'klôth), *n.* [*broad*+*cloth*], 1, a fine woolen cloth with a smooth surface; 2, a fine wash fabric with a silky luster.

broad-en (brôd'n), *v.i.* [see **broad**], to grow wide or wider:—*v.t.* to make wider.

broad-gauge (brôd'gāj"), *adj.* 1, of a railway, having rails more than the standard 56½ inches apart; 2, broad-minded; liberal.

broad-mind-ed (brôd'mīn"dĕd; -mīn"dĭd), *adj.* liberal in opinions; tolerant.

broad-piece (brôd'pēs"), *n.* [*broad*+*piece*], an old English coin broader than a guinea.

broad seal the public seal of a country; especially, the great seal of England.

broad-side (brôd'sīd"), *n.* [*broad*+*side*], 1, the entire side of a ship above the waterline; 2, all the guns, collectively, on one side of a warship, or a simultaneous discharge from them; 3, a large sheet printed on one side only: also called *broadsheet*; 4, the broad, unbroken extent of anything: *Colloq.*, a printed or verbal attack on some cause or person:—*adv.* with the side turned or exposed.

broad-sword (brôd'sôrd"), *n.* [*broad*+*sword*], a sword with a wide cutting blade.

Brob-ding-nag (brŏb'dĭng-năg), *n.* [name coined by Swift], in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," the fabled country peopled by giants. Also, incorrectly, **Brob'dig-nag.**

Brob-ding-nag-i-an (brŏb"dĭng-năg'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* 1, like an inhabitant of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; 2, hence, colossal; gigantic: opposite of *Lilliputian*:—*n.* a giant. Also, incorrectly, **Brob"dig-nag'i-an.**

bro-cade (brō-kād'), *n.* [< Sp. *brocado* or It. *broccato*, brocade], a rich silk or velvet material woven with gold and silver threads, or adorned with raised designs of flowers, fruits, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -caded, *p.pr.* -cading], to weave or decorate with a raised pattern.—*p.adj.* **bro-cad'ed.**

bro-ca-tel (brō'kȧ-tĕl; brŏk'ȧ-tĕl), *n.* [< It. *broccatello*, dim. of *broccato*, brocade], 1, a fabric with woven figures, coarser than brocade, made of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or pure wool; 2, a variegated marble, veined with white, gray, yellow, and red, obtained from Italy and Spain: in the yellow variety called *Siena marble*. Also, **broc'a-telle'.**

broc-co-li (brŏk'ō-lĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, cabbage top], a hardy variety of cauliflower, the green tops and stalks of which are eaten as a vegetable: **sprouting broccoli**, a variety of this plant, producing a more open, leafy head.

bro-chure (brō-shūr'), *n.* [Fr. < *brocher*, to stitch], 1, a booklet dealing with a subject of passing interest; 2, any pamphlet or stitched booklet.

brock (brŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *broc*, a badger; prob. < Celt.], 1, a bagder; 2, hence, sometimes in England, a dirty, ill-smelling fellow.

bro-gan (brō'găn), *n.* [Gael., dim. of *brog*, a shoe], a coarse, heavy boot having side flaps laced or buckled over an instep piece.

[1]brogue (brōg), *n.* formerly, in Ireland and the Scotch Highlands, a low shoe of untanned, often shaggy, hide, fastened by leather thongs.

[2]brogue (brōg), *n.* [perh. alluding to speech of people who wear *brogues*], a dialectal pronunciation of English, especially that common in Ireland.

broid-er (broid'ĕr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *broder*, to embroider, influenced by Eng. *braid*, to braid], *Archaic*, to embroider.

[1]broil (broil), *v.t.* [source uncertain; perh. related to Fr. *brûler*, to burn], to cook directly over a hot fire, as on a gridiron or a fork:—*v.i.* 1, to be exposed to great heat; 2, to be heated by excitement:—*n.* something cooked directly over a hot fire.

[2]broil (broil), *n.* [< Fr. *brouiller*: cf. It. *broglio*, confusion], a noisy quarrel; a brawl:—*v.i.* to engage in a noisy quarrel.—*n.* **broil'er.**

broil-er (broil'ĕr), *n.* [see **[1]broil**], 1, a utensil for cooking food directly over the fire; 2, a bird suitable to be so cooked.

bro-kage (brō'kăj), *n.* [see **broker**], the trade or fee of a broker, especially a marriage broker.

broke (brōk), past tense and obsolete past participle of the verb *break*: *Slang*, out of funds.

bro-ken (brō'kn), past participle of the verb *break*: —*p.adj.* 1, shattered to pieces; 2, fractured; rough; not continuous; hilly; as, *broken* country; 3, transgressed; as, a *broken* law; 4, bankrupt; 5, crushed; subdued; contrite; 6, rendered infirm; 7, imperfect; as, *broken* English; 8, interrupted; as, *broken* sleep; 9, trained to obedience: used especially of a horse; 10, disorganized; as, a *broken* army: **broken down**, separated into its several ingredients, as a mixture; also, decomposed, as a chemical compound: **broken-down**, 1, in poor health; 2, ruined; no longer fit for use.—*adv.* **bro'ken-ly.**—*n.* **bro'ken-ness.**

bro-ken-heart-ed (brō'kn-härt'ĕd), *adj.* overcome by grief and misery.

bro-ken-wind-ed (brō'kn-wīnd'ĕd), *adj.* short of breath; suffering from the disease known as heaves: said of horses.

bro-ker (brō'kĕr), *n.* [< M.E. *brocour*, retail dealer < L.L. *broccator*, one who broaches a cask of wine and sells it at retail], one who executes orders from actual buyers or sellers for the transfer of stocks or other property on commission: **marriage broker**, one who, for a fee, negotiates contracts of marriage.

bro-ker-age (brō'kĕr-āj), *n.* 1, the business of a broker; 2, the commission charged by brokers for transacting business.

bro-king (brō'kĭng), *n.* the business of a broker: usually in compounds; as, *stockbroking*.

bro-ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *brōma*, food], 1, a cocoa powder which remains after the oil has been pressed out of the seeds of the cacao tree; 2, a beverage made from this powder: *Med.*, solid food.

bro-mal (brō'măl), *n.* [*brom(ine)*+*al(cohol)*], *Chem.*, an oily, colorless fluid, resembling chloral, compounded of bromine and alcohol, having a sharp odor and a burning taste.

bro-mide (brō'mīd; brō'mĭd), *n.* [see **bromine**], *Chem.*, a binary compound, a salt of hydrobromic acid, formed of the element bromine and a metallic element; as, potassium *bromide*: used in medicine for quieting the nerves: *Colloq.*, 1, a person who thinks and talks in platitudes; 2, a platitude; a commonplace person or remark. Also, **bro'mid.**—*adj.* *Colloq.*, **bro-mid'ic.**—*n.* *Colloq.*, **bro-mid'i-om.**

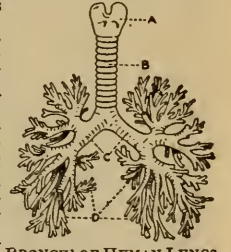
bro-mi-nate (brō'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to combine or impregnate with bromine.—*n.* **bro"mi-na'tion.**

bro-mine (brō'mīn; -mēn), *n.* [< Gk. *brōmos*, a stench], *Chem.*, an element [symbol **Br**], liquid at ordinary temperatures, related to chlorine and iodine, having a reddish brown color and a suffocating odor, and acting as a corrosive poison when touching the skin: used in making dyes and military poison gases. Also, **bro'min.**—*adj.* **bro'mic.**

bron-chi (brŏng'kī), *n.pl.* [*sing.* bronchus (-kŭs)], [Lat. < Gk. *brogkhos*, windpipe], *Anat.*, the two principal branches of the windpipe, or trachea.

bron-chi-a (brŏng'kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* *Anat.*, the group of tubes into which each of the bronchi divides, forming the larger air passages of the lungs.

bron-chi-al (brŏng'kĭ-ăl), *adj.* *Anat.*, pertaining to, or situated in, the bronchi or the bronchia: **bronchial tubes**, the tubes carrying air from the windpipe to the lungs; the bronchi and their branches.



BRONCHI OF HUMAN LUNGS
A, larynx; B, trachea; C, bronchi; D, bronchioles; the tubes intermediate between bronchi and bronchioles are bronchia.

bron-chi-ole (brŏng'kĭ-ōl), *n.* *Anat.*, one of the smallest divisions of a bronchial tube.

bron-chi-tis (brŏng-kī'tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous lining of the bronchi or bronchial tubes.—*adj.* **bron-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk).

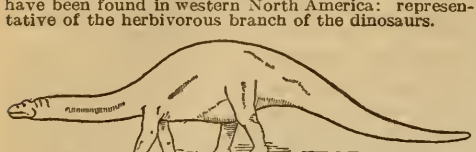
bron-cho (brŏng'kō), *n.* [*pl.* -chos (-kōz)], [< Sp. *bronco*, rough], in the western United States, any native small horse or pony; a cayuse; a mustang. Also, **bron'co.**

bron-cho-scope (brŏng'kŏ-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *brogkhos*, windpipe + *skopein*, to look], *Surg.*, an instrument used for inspecting the interior of the bronchi, or larger divisions of the windpipe, for the removal of foreign bodies therefrom, and for treatment of diseases of the lungs: consisting of a rigid tube, illuminated by electricity, which is passed through the mouth into the windpipe and bronchi.

bron-chot-o-my (brŏng-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *brogkhos*, windpipe + *-tomia*, a cutting], *Surg.*, the operation of slitting the windpipe to permit breathing when the natural passage is closed.

bron-chus (brŏng'kŭs), *n.* singular form of *bronchi* (for illus. see *bronchi*).

bron-to-sau-rus (brŏn"tō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *brontē*, thunder + *saurus*, lizard], any of a genus (*Brontosaurus*) of four-legged, prehistoric reptiles, nearly 100 feet long, fossil remains of which have been found in western North America: representative of the herbivorous branch of the dinosaurs.



A BRONTOSAURUS (RESTORED)

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* [Fr. < It. *bronzo*, bronze < Lat. (*aes*) *Brundisinum*, brass of Brindisi], **1**, an alloy of eight or nine parts of copper to one of tin; **2**, a work of art cast or wrought in this alloy; **3**, a yellowish, or reddish, brown, the color of bronze; also, a pigment or wash of this color:—*adj.* made of, or resembling, bronze:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bronzed (brŏnzd), *p.pr.* bronzing], to make of the color of bronze; brown; tan.

bronze age *Archæol.*, an early period in the development of primitive man, formerly supposed to have preceded, but now regarded as having followed, the iron age: so called because the weapons of man in this period were made of bronze.

brooch (brōch; brōōch), *n.* [< Fr. *broche*, a pin < L.L. *broca*, pointed spike], an ornamental pin with a clasp; a breastpin. Also, **broach.**

brood (brōōd), *n.* [< A.S. *brōd*, a brood], **1**, all the young birds, as chicks, hatched at one time; **2**, progeny; all the young of one mother; **3**, kind, species, or breed; **4**, the eggs and larvæ of bees when in the comb:—*v.i.* **1**, to sit on eggs, as a hen; cover young and keep them warm, as a hen; **2**, to meditate long or moodily: with *on* or *over*:—*v.t.* **1**, to sit over, cover, and cherish; as, to *brood* eggs; **2**, to cherish in the mind; ponder.

brood-er (brōōd'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a person lost in sorrowful or moody thought; **2**, a heated appliance for the raising of chicks hatched in an incubator.

brood-y (brōōd'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pondering; **2**, desirous to sit and hatch her eggs: said of a hen.

[1]brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *brōc*, a stream], a small, natural stream of water: **brook trout**, a medium-sized North American fresh-water game fish (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) with bright red spots, edged with brown, on the sides, and with delicate flesh: also called *speckled trout* (see *trout*, illus.).—*n. dim.* **brook'let.**

[2]brook (brŏŏk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *brūcan*, to use], to bear; tolerate; put up with: as, I will *brook* no delay: *Obs.*, to enjoy; make use of.

broom (brōōm), *n.* [< A.S. *brōm*, the broom plant], **1**, any of a genus (*Cytisus*) of shrubs of the pea family, with stiff, slender branches and yellow, white, or purple flowers; especially, a yellow-flowered species (*C. scoparius*), the Scotch broom; **2**, a stiff brush, generally long-handled, for sweeping, formerly made from broom twigs: **broom corn**, a cornlike grass eight to ten feet high, the slender, stiff stems of the flower clusters being used in brooms.—*adj.* **broom'y.**

broom-stick (brōōm'stĭk"), *n.* [*broom* + *stick*], the handle of a broom.

broth (brôth), *n.* [A.S. < root *bru-*, to boil], thin soup made by cooking meat slowly in water, sometimes with vegetables or cereals.

broth-el (brŏth'ĕl; brŏth'ĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *brēothan*, to go to ruin, influenced by O.F. *bordel*, hut], a house of prostitution: *Obs.*, a lewd person.

broth-er (brŭth'ĕr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers (-ĕrz); brethren (brĕth'rĕn)], [< A.S. *brōthor* < Aryan source: cf. Sans. *bhrātr*, Gk. *phratēr*, Lat. *frater*, Fr. *frère*, Ger. *bruder*, brother], **1**, a male considered in relation to a person having the same father and mother; **2**, a member of a family or race; **3**, [*pl.* often brethren], one closely united to another or others by a common interest, such as a profession or membership in a fraternal order; also, a member of a religious order: *pl.* human beings in general: **Brother Jonathan**, humorously, a citizen of New England, or of the United States:—*v.t.* to treat as a brother; address as "brother."

broth-er-hood (brŭth'ĕr-hŏŏd), *n.* **1**, the state or quality of being a brother; **2**, fellowship; community of feeling; as, the *brotherhood* of man; **3**, an association of men for any purpose; a fraternity; also, the members of such an order collectively.

broth-er-in-law (brŭth'ĕr-ĭn-lô"), *n.* [*pl.* brothers-in-law (-ĕrz)], **1**, the brother of one's husband or wife; **2**, one's sister's husband.

broth-er-ly (brŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, like, or pertaining to, a brother; as, *brotherly* love; **2**, affectionate; kind:—*adv.* in a way characteristic of, or becoming, a brother.—*n.* **broth'er-li-ness.**

brough-am (brōō'ŭm; brōōm: *Br.*, brō'ŭm), *n.* [< first Lord *Brougham* (1778–1868), Br. Lord Chancellor], a light, closed carriage with straight front; also, an automobile with similarly designed body.

BROUGHAM

brought (brôt), past tense and past participle of *bring*.

brow (brou), *n.* [< A.S. *brū*, eyebrow], **1**, the forehead; **2**, the arch of hair over the eye; **3**, the countenance as a whole; **4**, the edge of a steep place: the upper portion of a hill.

brow band a strap of the bridle which passes in front of the horse's head (see *harness*, illus.).

brow-beat (brou'bēt"), *v.t.* [*brow* + *beat*], to intimidate by stern looks or words; bully.

brown (broun), *adj.* [< A.S. *brūn*, brown], of a dusky color in varying shades between black and orange: **brown coal**, a soft, peatlike substance, containing about 50 per cent carbon; lignite: **brown shirt**, a shirt of brown color, worn by certain National Socialists in Germany; hence, a German fascist: **brown study**, deep thought; absent-mindedness; reverie, often idle or purposeless: —*n.* a dark color between black and orange; also, any coloring matter producing this color: —*v.t.* to become brown: —*v.t.* to make brown.

Brown-i-an (broun'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< John *Brown* (1735–1788), Sc. physician], pertaining to the theory of John Brown; Brunonian (which see).

Brown-i-an move-ment the rapid, irregular motion of small particles when suspended in a fluid: discovered by Robert Brown (1773–1858), British botanist, about 1827.

brown-ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* [< *brown*, with diminutive force], a good-natured elf, supposed to perform certain useful household tasks secretly by night, as churning, sweeping, etc. Also, **brown'y.**

brown-ish (broun'ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat brown in color; resembling brown.

Brown-ist (broun'ĭst), *n.* a follower of the beliefs of Robert Browne (1550–1633), a Puritan, who in 1581 separated from the Church of England, and organized the first dissenters, later known as Congregationalists.—*n.* **Brown'ism.**

brown-stone (broun'stōn"), *n.* [*brown* + *stone*], a brown sandstone, used for building.

brown-tail (broun'tāl"), *n.* [*brown* + *tail*], a European moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhea*), with a brown, tail-like tuft behind, which invaded New England in the early nineties, and which, in its larval stage, is very destructive to fruit and shade trees: also called *brown-tailed moth*.

browse (brouz), *n.* [< 16th-cent. Fr. *brouster*, to nibble], the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees, fit for the food of cattle and other animals:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* browsed (brouzd), *p.pr.* browsing], **1**, to eat; nibble off; crop; **2**, to pasture on; graze on; as, the cattle *browse* the meadow:—*v.i.* **1**, to eat or nibble off twigs or buds; **2**, to graze; **3**, to examine a book idly, selecting and reading passages at will, or to look through a collection of books, art gallery, or the like, in a leisurely way.

bruc-ine (brōōs'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [< J. *Bruce* (1841–98), Afr. traveler], *Chem.*, a white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, obtained from the seeds of nux vomica: used in medicine. Also, **bruc'in.**

bru-in (brōō'ĭn), *n.* [< Du. *bruin*, brown], the brown bear: so called in popular tales. Also, **Bru'in.**

bruise (brōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bruised (brōōzd), *p.pr.* bruising], [< A.S. *brȳsan*, to crush, influenced by O.F. *bruser*, to break], **1**, to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure which does not cut; **2**, to crush by beating or pounding:—*v.i.* to fight with the fists; box:—*n.* an injury to the flesh, as of an animal or a plant, caused by a blow or by contusion.

Syn., *v.* crush, contuse, batter, dent. (See break.)

bruis-er (brōōz'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a tool for grinding lenses; **2**, a machine for crushing grain, etc.; **3**, a pugilist; prize fighter; hence, a strong, brutal person.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* [Fr. = noise < *bruire*, to roar], report; rumor:—*v.t.* to report; spread abroad.

***Bru-maire** (brü"mâr'; brōō-), *n.* [Fr.: see **brume**], under the first French Republic, the second month, from October 22 to November 20.

bru-mal (brōō'măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bruma*, winter], of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

brume (brōōm), *n.* [Fr. = winter, fog < Lat. *bruma*, winter], *Rare*, fog; mist.—*adj.* **bru'mous.**

brum-ma-gem (brŭm'ȧ-jĕm), *adj.* [corr. of Birmingham, England, formerly a center for sale of cheap trinkets and plated ware], cheap; tawdry; spurious:—*n.* imitation jewelry; sham.

bru-mous (brōō'mŭs), *adj.* [see **brumal**], wintry; misty; foggy; lowering.

bru-nette (brōō-nĕt'), *n.* [Fr., fem. of *brunet*, dim. of *brun*, brown], a girl or woman with dark skin, hair, and eyes:—*adj.* having such coloring. Also, **bru-net'**.

Brun-hild (brōōn'hĭlt), *n.* [<O.H.G. *Brunihilti*, prob. <*bruni*, coat of mail+*hilti*, battle], *Teut. Myth.*, a queen in Iceland who could be won only by him who defeated her in casting a spear, and whom King Gunther, by the magic aid of Siegfried, won as bride; in the Volsunga saga, under the name *Brynhild*, a Valkyrie, disobedient to Odin, and punished by a magic sleep charm from which Sigurd (Siegfried) awakened her: also, as the chief figure in Wagner's music drama "Die Walküre," called *Brünnehilde*.

Bru-no-ni-an (brō-nō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<L.L. *Bruno*, Brown], **1**, pertaining to the medical theories of Dr. John Brown (1735–1788), who held that all disease is caused by too great or too little excitement: also, *Brownian:* **2**, of or pertaining to Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island:—*n.* **a** a student or graduate of Brown University.

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [source uncertain], the heaviest part of a shock, strain, or attack; the worst or hardest part, as of a difficulty or burden.

brush (brŭsh), *n.* [<M.E. *brusshe*<O.F. *broisse*, a brush, and *broche*, a thicket], **1**, a variously shaped implement made of bristles, feathers, hair, or other material, fixed in a back or handle: used for cleaning, smoothing, applying paint, etc.; **2**, the act of cleaning, smoothing, etc., with this implement; also, a light touch; a rub; a graze; an abrasion; **3**, the bushy tail of a fox or other animal; **4**, a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood, either growing or cut off and made into fagots or piles; brushwood; **5**, a section of country covered with thickets; hence, thinly settled country; the backwoods; **6**, a slight battle; a skirmish: *Elec.*, in a dynamo-electric machine, one of the bundles of thin plates or rings of metal or other conducting material, usually copper or carbon, placed in contact with the commutator, and used to conduct the electrical current to the armature in a motor, or to collect it from the armature in a dynamo: **brush discharge**, *Elec.*, a brushlike, luminous, electrical discharge emanating from highly charged conductors:—*v.t.* **1**, to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; **2**, to remove by means of a brush; **3**, to touch lightly in passing; **4**, to fasten up, as vines, by means of loose branches or twigs: **brush up**, to renew; refresh; improve one's memory of:—*v.i.* **1**, to move with haste; **2**, to skim over with a light touch.—*adj.* **brush'y**.

brush hook a booklike, hacking implement for cutting small trees and shrubs.

brush-wood (brŭsh'wōōd), *n.* [*brush*+*wood*], **1**, a dense growth of bushes; a thicket; **2**, cut branches and the like, suitable for a fire.

brusque (brŏŏsk; brŭsk), *adj.* [Fr.<It. *brusco*, sour], blunt; abrupt; curt. Also, **brusk**.—*adv.* **brusque'ly**.—*n.* **brusque'ness**.—*n.* **brus'que-rie**. *Syn.* bluff, abrupt, curt, short, rude, offhand.

Brus-sels car-pet a kind of carpet, originally from Brussels, Belgium.

Brus-sels lace any of various kinds of costly lace, originally from Brussels.

Brus-sels sprouts the edible buds, one or two inches in diameter, produced in the leaf axils of a kind of cabbage originally grown at Brussels, Belgium: used as a vegetable.

bru-tal (brōō'tăl), *adj.* [see **brute**], **1**, savage; cruel; **2**, unfeeling; rude; coarse.—*adv.* **bru'tal-ly**. *Syn.* barbarous, unfeeling, coarse, sensual, cruel.

bru-tal-i-ty (brōō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, pitiless cruelty; **2**, a savage act.

bru-tal-ize (brōō'tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to make cruel or inhuman; **2**, to dull the finer feelings of.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* [<Fr. *brut*, rude<Lat. *brutus*, dull], **1**, of a merely animal nature; without reason or intelligence; **2**, inanimate; unconscious; merely material; as, the *brute* earth; **3**, lacking in sensitiveness or the finer feelings; **4**, like a beast; hence; savage; cruel; as, *brute* violence; **5**, rough; uncivilized:—*n.* **1**, a beast; one of the higher animals as distinct from man; **2**, a rough, sensual, inhuman person. *Syn.*, *n.* creature, animal, beast. An *animal* is a being with the power of sense perception and of voluntary motion, as distinguished from an inanimate object or a vegetal organism. A *brute* is an animal other than man; *brutes* are not gifted with reason or fine sensibility. A *beast* is one of the lower animals, commonly a quadruped. Man is properly classed as an *animal*, when regarded as an order of beings. Man individually, classed as an *animal*, *brute*, or *beast*, is seriously reproached; as an *animal*, he fails to use that guiding reason and spiritual insight that should distinguish him above all living creatures; as a *brute*, he inclines overmuch to force, and is dull to that which is fine and noble; as a *beast*, he indulges appetites to excess, and is sottish, sensual, and often filthy.

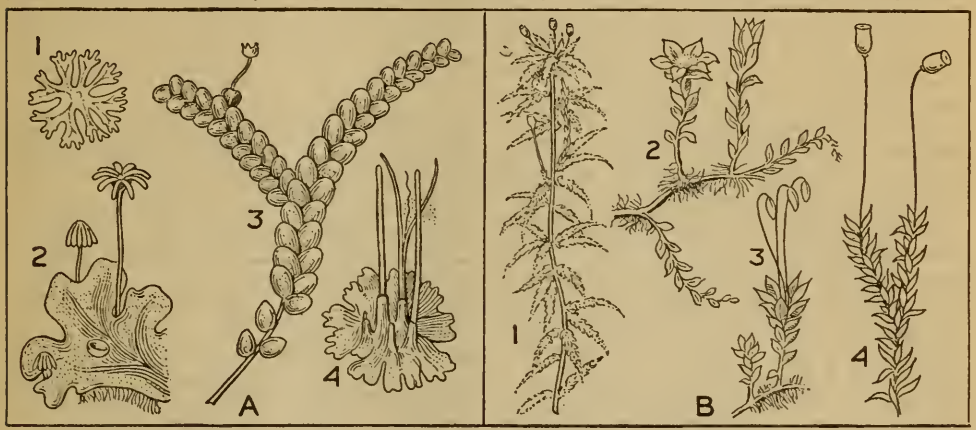
brut-ish (brōōt'ĭsh), *adj.* of or pertaining to a brute; savage; stupid; coarse.—*n.* **brut'ish-ness**. *Syn.* base, sensual, bestial, gross, irrational.

Bryn-hild (brŭn'hĭlt), *n.* [<O.N. *Brynhildr*], *Norse Myth.*, a Valkyrie, disobedient to Odin, wakened by Sigurd from a magic sleep. Also, **Brün"ne-hil'de**. See **Brun'hild**.

bry-ol-o-gy (brī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *bruon*, moss +*-logia*, study], *Bot.*, the science treating of mosses: a branch of the science of botany.

bry-o-ny (brī'ō-nĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *bruonia*, bryony <*bruein*, to swell], any of several plants (genus *Bryonia*) of the gourd family, mostly European, especially one climbing species (*B. dioica*) used as a cover vine. Also, **bri'o-ny**.

Bry-oph-y-ta (brī-ŏf'ĭ-tȧ), *n.pl.* [<Gk. *bruon*, moss+*phyton*, a plant], *Bot.*, the great phylum of plants next higher than the Algæ, includ-



BRYOPHYTA, showing representative plants of the *Hepaticæ*, or liverworts, the lower forms of the phylum, which usually grow in flat, leafy mats, and of the *Musci*, or true mosses, the higher forms, which usually grow in cushiony mats. A, *Hepaticæ*, from the simplest type (1) to the most complex (4): 1, *Riccia*; 2, *Marchantia*; 3, *Porella*; 4, *Anthoceros*.—B, *Musci*: 1, *Sphagnum*; 2 and 3, *Mnium* in earlier and later stages; 4, *Polytrichum*, or pigeonwheat moss, in later stage.

ing the liverworts and the true mosses, low-growing, generally drought-resisting plants, with no or slight differentiation into root, stem, and leaf, but exhibiting alternation of generation between the gametophyte and the sporophyte phase: the lowest plants in which an archegonium is found (see illus. page 123): **bryophyte** (brī′ō-fīt), *n.* any plant belonging to the Bryophyta. —*adj.* **bry″o-phyt′ic** (brī″ō-fĭt′ĭk).

B. S. *abbr.* **1**, Bachelor of Surgery; **2**, Bachelor of Science (also, **B. Sc.**):—**b. s.**, bill of sale:—**B. S. E.**, Bachelor of Science in Education:—**B. T. U.**, British thermal unit:—**bu.** [*pl.* bus.], bushel.

bub-ble (bŭb′l), *n.* [imit. of sound of bursting bubbles], **1**, a spherical film of liquid, as water, filled with air or other gas, usually floating on the surface of the liquid; **2**, a small, gas-filled cavity rising to the surface of a liquid, or held within a solidified liquid, as in glass or amber; **3**, anything unreal or fanciful; a delusion; a project or idea lacking substance; **4**, especially, a fraudulent commercial enterprise or speculation; an empty scheme for investment: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bubbled (-ld), *p.pr.* bubbling], **1**, to give forth bubbles, as a liquid; **2**, to rise in bubbles, as a gas from a vessel of liquid; **3**, to run with a gurgling sound:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause bubbles in, as beer; **2**, to send forth like bubbles; **3**, to mislead; cheat.—*adj.* **bub′bly.**

bub-bler (bŭb′lẽr), *n.* a device for a sanitary public drinking fountain, in which water flows upward from a small vertical nozzle in such a way that one may drink without the use of a cup.

bu-bo (bū′bō), *n.* [*pl.* -boes (-bōz)], [< Gk. *boubōn*, groin], *Pathol.*, infectious inflammation and swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially in the groin.

bu-bon-ic (bū-bŏn′ĭk), *adj. Pathol.*, pertaining to a bubo: **bubonic plague**, a fatal, contagious, epidemic disease, accompanied by swelling of the lymphatic glands in neck, armpit, and groin: generally transmitted through the bites of fleas which have become infected by feeding on plague-infected rats: also called *The Plague*, as in London in 1665.

buc-cal (bŭk′ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *bucca*, cheek], *Anat.*, pertaining to the mouth or cheek.

buc-ca-neer (bŭk″ȧ-nēr′), *n.* [< Fr. *boucanier*, a hunter of wild meat < Braz. *boucan*, a place for smoking meat], **1**, at first, one of the French settlers in the West Indies, who prepared the flesh of wild animals for meat; **2**, later, one of the French or British pirates of the 17th century, who made raids on the Spaniards in the West Indies; **3**, any pirate or sea robber. Also, **buc″a-nier′.**

Bu-ceph-a-lus (bū-sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *bous*, ox + *kephalē*, head], **1**, the charger of Alexander the Great; **2**, humorously, any saddle horse.

Buch-man-ite (bo͝ok′măn-īt), *n.* [< Frank *Buchman* (1878–), founder], a member of a postwar religious group, frequently called *Oxford group*, which advocates a personal relation to God, confession of sin, etc.—*n.* **Buch′man-ism** (-ĭzm).

1buck (bŭk), *n.* [< A.S. *bucca*, he-goat], **1**, the male of various animals, as the deer, rabbit, hare, etc., of which the female is called *doe;* **2**, a gay fellow; **3**, a male Indian or Negro; **4**, a frame on which to saw wood: also called *sawbuck* and *sawhorse;* **5**, the sudden, vertical leap of a horse or mule, intended to throw off a load; **6**, in card games, a marker or counter passed from player to player in turn, to keep track of the order of dealing; especially, in one variety of poker, such a marker used to indicate the player whose turn it is to put up the initial bets for all the players: *Slang*, a dollar: **to pass the buck**, to shift responsibility, or any unpleasant task, to someone else:—*v.i.* to make a sudden, vertical leap in the air, with back arched and head down, so as to throw off a rider or load: said of a horse or mule:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw off by a sudden, vertical leap; **2**, to butt; oppose: *Mil.*, to punish by fastening the arms in front of the bent knees and thrusting a stick over the arms and through the opening left below the knees.—*adj.* **buck′ish.**—*adv.* **buck′ish-ly.**

2buck (bŭk), *n.* [< M.E. *bouken*, to wash in lye < A.S. *būc*, a pitcher, vessel], a mixture of soapsuds and lye:—*v.t.* to wash or soak in suds or lye.

buck-board (bŭk′bōrd″), *n.* [dial. *buck*, body of wagon (< A.S. *būc*, trunk, belly) + *board*], a light, four-wheeled wagon in which the body and springs are replaced by long, elastic boards, supported at the ends directly by the axles.

buck-et (bŭk′ĕt), *n.* [< A.S. *būc*, pitcher, or < O.F. *buket*, tub], **1**, a deep, cylindrical vessel suspended on a curved handle, used for holding or carrying water, coal, etc.; **2**, the quantity that a bucket will hold; **3**, a scoop, cup, or the like, as of a dredging machine, grain elevator, or water wheel:—*v.t.* **1**, to scoop up, as in a bucket; **2**, to ride (a horse) hard:—*v.i.* **1**, to dip up with a bucket; **2**, to ride a horse at full speed.

buck-et shop an office for gambling, as in stocks or grain, by going through the form of buying and selling with no actual purchases or sales.

buck-eye (bŭk′ī″), *n.* [1*buck* + *eye*], **1**, in America, any of several species (genus *Æsculus*) of horse-chestnut tree, as the sweet buckeye and the Ohio buckeye; **2**, (usually, *bugeye*), a certain type of sailboat, used especially on the Chesapeake (see *ship*, illus.): **Buckeye**, a native of Ohio: **Buckeye State**, Ohio.

1buck-le (bŭk′l), *n.* [< Fr. *boucle*, buckle < Lat. *buccula*, cheek strap < *bucca*, cheek], **1**, a metal clasp consisting of a round or oblong frame with one or more movable tongues, a row of spikes, or some other device for fastening the ends of two straps or of the same strap; **2**, a similarly shaped ornament for a dress, a hat, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], **1**, to fasten with a buckle; **2**, to confine; **3**, to join together; **4**, to apply (oneself) with energy:—*v.i.* **1**, to be held together by means of a buckle; **2**, to set to work energetically; **3**, to struggle; grapple.

2buck-le (bŭk′l), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *boucler*, to bulge], a bend or kink in a piece of metal, as in a saw blade: *Obs.*, a curl of hair, or the condition of being curled:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], to bend or warp, as metal, under pressure or from heat: *Colloq.*, to yield:—*v.t.* to cause to bend, crumple, or curl, by the application of heat or pressure.

buck-ler (bŭk′lẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *boucler*, a shield], a small, round shield of wood or wicker covered with skin or leather, worn on the left arm; also, any protection like a shield.

buck-ram (bŭk′răm), *n.* [< O.F. *boquerant*, buckram], **1**, coarse cloth of linen, cotton, or hemp, stiffened with glue; **2**, hence, stiffness or formality of manner:—*adj.* **1**, made of, or like, such cloth; **2**, hence, stiff; precise:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.*-ramed (-rămd), *p.pr.* -raming], to stiffen with buckram.

buck-saw (bŭk′sô″), *n.* [1*buck*, a frame for sawing + 1*saw*], a saw set in a frame and worked with both hands: used for sawing firewood, as on a sawhorse.

BUCKSAW

buck-shot (bŭk′shŏt″), *n.* [1*buck* + 1*shot*], lead shot of large size, formerly used in shooting deer.

buck-skin (bŭk′skĭn″), *n.* [1*buck* + *skin*], **1**, the skin of a buck; **2**, a soft, grayish yellow leather made from the skin of a deer or sheep; **3**, a horse of the color of buckskin: *pl.* clothes made of such skin: **Buckskin**, an American soldier in the Revolutionary Army:—*adj.* made of buckskin.

buck-thorn (bŭk′thôrn″), *n.* [1*buck* + *thorn*], any of a genus (*Rhamnus*) of shrubs and trees with simple, pinnately veined leaves and, often, thorny branches: **southern buckthorn**, a spiny low shrub (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the sapodilla family.

buck-wheat (bŭk′hwēt″), *n.* [obs. *buck* (< M.E. *buk*, beech < A.S. *bōc*, beech) + *wheat:* because seeds resemble beechnuts in shape], any of a genus (*Fagopyrum*) of plants akin to the knotgrass and the smartweed; especially, the common field buckwheat (*F. fagopyrum*), from the triangular seeds of which a flour is made; also, the seed.

bu-col-ic (bū-kŏl′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *boukolos*, herdsman], pastoral; rustic; relating to country affairs, especially to a shepherd's life and occupation:—*n.* **1**, a poem which deals with such matters; **2**, jocularly, a farmer.

bud (bŭd), *n.* [< M.E. *budde*, bud: source uncertain], **1**, *Bot.*, the tip of a root, stem, or branch which may develop into either root, stem, leaves, or flowers; **2**, a young girl in her first season in society: *Biol.*, any complex outgrowth which will reproduce the parent organism; a gemma:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding], **1**, to put forth new shoots; begin to grow; sprout; **2**, to be like a young flower in youth and freshness: *Zoöl.*, to reproduce by putting forth a bud which develops into a new individual:—*v.t. Zoöl.*, to produce (young) by budding; *Hort.*, to graft (a plant) by inserting a live bud into a stem of different stock.

Syn., *v.* germinate, sprout, propagate.

Bud-dha (bo͝od′ȧ), *n.* [< p.p. of Sans. *budh*, to awake], literally, the Enlightened One, a title used by the Buddhists of a person embodying divine wisdom, and used of a number of Asiatic religious teachers: applied especially to Gautama Siddhartha (died about 480 B. C.), the founder of Buddhism.

Bud-dhism (bo͝od′ĭzm), *n.* a religion of eastern Asia, founded in India by Gautama, the Buddha, which teaches self-denial, virtue, wisdom, and the attainment of happiness through obedience and freedom from earthly passion.—*n.* and *adj.* **Bud′dhist.**

bud-dy (bŭd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [perh. corr. of *brother*], *Colloq.*, **1**, brother; little boy; **2**, a close friend; especially, in the army, a fellow soldier.

[1]budge (bŭj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* budged (bŭjd), *p.pr.* budging], [< Fr. *bouger*, to stir], to move from one's place; stir:—*v.t.* to cause to budge; move.

[2]budge (bŭj), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *bouge* < Lat. *bulga*, a leather bag], lambskin dressed like fur and used for linings and edgings: *Obs.*, a kind of leather satchel:—*adj.* trimmed with lambskin, as a scholar's gown; hence, scholarly; pompous.

budg-et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a leather bag], **1**, originally, a bag with its contents; hence, **2**, a quantity or store of miscellaneous matters: used especially of news; **3**, an estimate by an individual, corporation, or government, of probable income and expenditure for the ensuing year, with proposals for maintaining a proper balance between the totals.—*adj.* **budg'et-a-ry.**

[1]buff (bŭf), *n.* [< Fr. *buffle*, buffalo], **1**, a thick, flexible, dull yellow leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, etc., and dressed with oil; **2**, a coat made from this skin; **3**, a pale or faded yellowish orange color; **4**, a polishing wheel: *Colloq.*, the bare skin:—*adj.* **1**, made of thick, oiled leather; **2**, of a dull, light yellow color:—*v.t.* to polish with an implement covered with buff leather.

[2]buff (bŭf), *v.t.* [prob. imit. of sound of blow on a soft body], to reduce the force of, as a blow: *Obs.*, to strike:—*n.* a blow; buffet: obsolete, except in the phrase, blindman's *buff*.

buf-fa-lo (bŭf'ȧ-lō), *n.* [*pl.* -loes (-lōz)], [prob. < Port. *búfalo* < Gk. *boubalos*, antelope], **1**, any of various large Old World mammals of the ox family; especially, any of several wild members of this family, such as the East Indian water buffalo and the South African Cape buffalo; **2**, popularly, the North American bison: **buffalo bug**, the carpet beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*), a small beetle which in its larval stage is destructive to wool, fur, and feathers: **buffalo moth**, its larva: **buffalo robe**, a lap robe made of bison skin.

[1]buff-er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [< obs. *[2]buff*, to strike], any device which serves to deaden the shock caused by the striking together of two bodies; especially, an apparatus placed at each end of a railway car to lessen the jar when two cars come together: **buffer state**, a small state between two larger, rival states, serving to lessen chance of war between them.

[2]buff-er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], an elderly or old-fashioned, inefficient fellow.

[1]buf-fet (bŭf'ĕt), *n.* [O.F., dim. of *buffe*, a blow], **1**, a blow with the hand; **2**, any blow:—*v.t.* **1**, to strike with the hand or fist; box; beat; **2**, to struggle against; as, to *buffet* the waves:—*v.i.* to fight with blows; force a way; as, to *buffet* with the waves.

[2]buf-fet (bo͝o-fā'; bŭf'ĕt; bü"fā'), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], **1**, a sideboard; **2**, a counter for refreshments; also, a restaurant equipped with such a counter: **buffet luncheon**, a light meal served to guests seated or standing about a room, not at a table.

***buf-fo** (bo͝of'fō), *n.* [*pl.* buffi (-fē)], [It. = a comic actor], an opera singer with a comic part:—*adj.* comic; burlesque.

buf-foon (bŭ-fo͞on'), *n.* [< Fr. *bouffon* < It. *buffone*, a jester], one who amuses by jests, antics, etc.; a low jester or clown.—*adj.* **buf-foon'ish.**

buf-foon-er-y (bŭ-fo͞on'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], the pranks of a clown or low comedian.

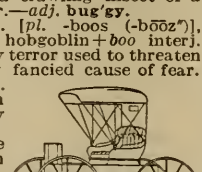
bug (bŭg), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, any of the true bugs, an order (*Hemiptera*, which see for illus.) of insects which suck the blood or juice of animals or plants; **2**, a bedbug: *Colloq.*, a crawling insect or a disease germ; *Obs.*, a bugbear.—*adj.* **bug'gy.**

bug-a-boo (bŭg'ȧ-bo͞o"), *n.* [*pl.* -boos (-bo͞oz")], [< obs. *bug*, a hobgoblin + *boo* interj. used to startle], **1**, an imaginary terror used to threaten children into obedience; **2**, any fancied cause of fear.

bug-bear (bŭg'bâr"), *n.* [obs. *bug*, goblin + *[1]bear*], **1**, a bugaboo; **2**, any object of dislike or dread.

bug-eye (bŭg'ī"), *n.* [see **buckeye**], a certain kind of sailboat (see *ship*, illus.). Also, **buck'eye"**.

bug-gy (bŭg'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a light carriage for two persons, usually with a folding top.



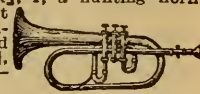
AMERICAN BUGGY

bu-gin-vil-læ-a (bo͞o"gĭn-vĭ-lē'ȧ; -vĭl'ē-ȧ; -vē'yȧ), *n.* [< P. A. de *Bougainville* (1729–1811), Fr. explorer], any of several tropical, climbing shrubs with showy crimson or purplish leaflets grouped about the small blossoms. Also, **bou"gain-vil-læ'a.**

[1]bu-gle (bū'gl), *n.* [source uncertain], a cylindrical glass bead, usually black, used for trimming.

[2]bu-gle (bū'gl), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *bugillo*, a certain plant], any of various plants of the mint family.

[3]bu-gle (bū'gl), *n.* [O.F. = young bull < Lat. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, ox], **1**, a hunting horn: **2**, a military wind instrument similar to the horn, with or without valves and keys:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bugled (-gld), *p.pr.* bugling], to sound (a call) on the bugle:—*v.i.* to sound the bugle.



BUGLE (def. 2)

bu-gler (bū'glẽr), *n.* a person who plays or sounds signals on the bugle.

bu-gloss (bū'glŏs), *n.* [< Fr. *buglosse* < Lat. *buglossa*, bugloss < Gk. *bous*, ox + *glōssa*, tongue], **1**, any of a genus (*Anchusa*, especially *A. officinalis*, the alkanet) of plants of the borage family; **2**, a bristly plant of the composite family (*Picris echioides*). Also called *oxtongue*, from the leaf shape.

buhl (bo͞ol), *n.* [Ger. form of Fr. name Andre Charles *Boulle* (1642–1732), artist in inlaid work], **1**, a style of decoration for cabinetwork, consisting of inlaid designs of tortoise shell, metal, etc.: fashionable first in France under Louis XIV; **2**, cabinetwork so adorned.

buhr-stone (bûr'stōn"), *n.* [*[2]burr* + *stone*], a flinty rock used to make grinding stones. Also, **burr'stone"; bur'stone".**

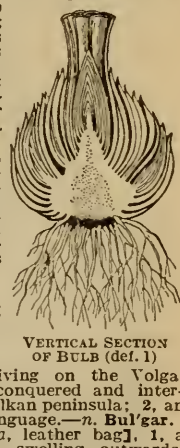
build (bĭld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* built (bĭlt) or, *Archaic*, *bold*, *p.p.* building], [< M.E. *bulden* < A.S. dwelling], **1**, to form, by putting together separate parts or materials; construct; erect, as a house; **2**, to form by art; fashion; create; **3**, to form slowly and establish, as an organization, business, or reputation; strengthen; **4**, to base, as hopes or plans:—*v.i.* **1**, to construct a building; **2**, to engage in the erection of houses, bridges, roads, etc., as a trade or occupation; **3**, to depend or rely: with *on* or *upon*:—*n.* manner or style of construction; figure; form.—*n.* **build'er.**

build-ing (bĭl'dĭng), *n.* **1**, the art or business of erecting houses, churches, etc.; **2**, the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; **3**, a structure, as a house, church, or the like: **building and loan association**, a society organized in any of various ways to enable its members to invest money, as by making regular monthly payments, and to aid its members with loans, usually for buying or improving real estate.

Syn. edifice, structure. *Building* is a term of wide range, covering anything with walls and a roof from a log cabin or a garage to a stately residence or an imposing cathedral. *Edifice* and *structure* suggest large, important, or magnificent *buildings*.

Bul (bo͞ol), *n.* [Heb. = rain], the eighth month in the ancient Hebrew sacred year (see App. II), nearly equivalent to November (1 Kings 6:38).

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [< Lat. *bulbus* < Gk. *bolbos*, onion], **1**, *Bot.*, an underground, nearly spherical stem of the bud type, formed by the overlapping of thick, fleshy leaves; **2**, *Bot.*, a leaf bud which separates itself from the stem and becomes a new plant; **3**, anything shaped like a bulb, as an incandescent lamp: **bulb exposure**, *Photog.*, an exposure in which the camera shutter is held open by the compression of a rubber bulb.



VERTICAL SECTION OF BULB (def. 1)

bulb-ous (bŭl'bŭs), *adj.* **1**, bulb-shaped; **2**, growing from a bulb. Also, **bulb'ose.**

bul-bul (bo͞ol'bo͞ol), *n.* [Pers.], **1**, a Persian song bird, probably a nightingale, famed in poetry; **2**, any of a family (*Pycnonotidæ*) of thrushlike singing birds of Asia and East Africa.

Bul-ga-ri-an (bo͞ol-gā'rĭ-ăn; bo͞ol-gâ'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [perh. < *Volga* River], of or pertaining to Bulgaria, one of the Balkan states, or to its people or language:—*n.* **1**, one of an ancient Finnish race, originally living on the Volga, Don, and Danube rivers, who conquered and intermingled with the Slavs of the Balkan peninsula; **2**, an inhabitant of Bulgaria; **3**, its language.—*n.* **Bul'gar.**

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [< Lat. *bulga*, leather bag], **1**, a rounded expansion; a swelling outwards; **2**, the part of a wall, ship, cask, or the like, which swells out; **3**, a sudden rise in price; as, a *bulge* in stocks: to **get the bulge on**, *Slang*, to secure an advantage over:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bulged (bŭljd), *p.pr.* bulging], to swell out:—*v.t.* to bend outward.—**bulg'y.**

bulg-er (bŭl′jẽr), *n. Golf*, a golf club, as a driver or a brassy, having a rounded driving surface.

[1]bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [< O.N. *bŭlki*, cargo, or < M.E. *bouk* < A.S. *būc*, belly], **1**, extent of material substance of an object; magnitude; size; volume; complete dimensions; **2**, the main mass or body; the greater part or number; **3**, the cargo of a ship when stowed:—*v.i.* **1**, to increase in volume; grow larger; **2**, to loom up, as in size or importance; **3**, to form into a compact mass.
Syn., *n.* largeness, mass, magnitude, volume.

[2]bulk (bŭlk), *n.* [Scand.: akin to O.N. *bālkr*, beam, wall, partition], *Obs.*, a small, protruding structure, as a shed or stall in front of a shop.

bulk-head (bŭlk′hĕd″), *n.* [*[2]bulk*+*head*], **1**, a partition; **2**, a structure built to withstand the pressure of water or earth, as the face of a sea wall; **3**, a structure, as one built above a roof, to protect an elevator shaft or the like from the weather: *Naut.*, one of the upright partitions in the hull of a vessel, running lengthwise or crosswise, which separate it into water-tight and fireproof compartments; *Engin.*, a partition in a tunnel, conduit, or the like, built to resist the pressure of air, water, or earth.

BULKHEAD

Transverse midship section of battleship, showing lengthwise bulkheads.

bulk-y (bŭl′kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* bulkier, *superl.* bulkiest], [see *[1]bulk*], massive; ponderous; of great size; unwieldy.—*adv.* **bulk′i-ly**.—*n.* **bulk′i-ness**.

[1]bull (bo͝ol), *n.* [< M.E. *bule*, bull], **1**, the male of any animal of the ox family, of which the female is called *cow;* **2**, the male of various other large animals, such as the whale, elephant, etc.: *Com.*, a dealer in stocks who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell at a higher price: opposite of *bear:* **bull market**, a market in which the prices of stocks are rising: **Bull**, *Astron.*, **1**, a northern constellation in which are Aldebaran and the Pleiades; Taurus (see *constellation*); **2**, the second sign of the zodiac, Taurus.

[2]bull (bo͝ol), *n.* [< Lat. *bulla*, knob; leaden seal], **1**, originally, a seal affixed to an official paper; **2**, an official document; an edict; under the Holy Roman Empire, an imperial edict; **3**, a papal document containing a decree or declaration of the Pope.

[3]bull (bo͝ol), *n.* [recorded from 17th cent.: source uncertain], an absurd blunder in speaking, usually a contradiction of terms: often called *Irish bull.*

bul-lace (bo͝ol′ās), *n.* [< O.F. *beloce*, plum], a kind of European wild plum with spiny branches.

bull bait-ing the sport of attacking bulls with dogs: formerly popular in England.

bull-dog (bo͝ol′dŏg″), *n.* [*[1]bull*+*dog*], **1**, a variety of powerful, medium-sized dog, short-haired and large-headed, with protruding lower jaw and retracted upper jaw, remarkable for courage and fierceness, and for tenacity of grip: formerly used for baiting bulls; **2**, a pistol or revolver; **3**, a cinderlike substance used for lining puddling furnaces:—*adj.* having courage, persistence, and tenacity; stubborn.

bull-doze (bo͝ol′dōz″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dozed (-dōzd″), *p.pr.* -dozing], [perh. = to give a *dose* of the *bull* whip], *U. S. Colloq.*, **1**, originally, to thrash (a negro) with a bull whip; **2**, to bully; frighten or threaten into obedience or compliance.

bul-let (bo͝ol′ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *boulette*, dim. of *boule*, ball < Lat. *bulla*, knob], a small missile, as a lead ball, for shooting from a gun or other firearm.

bul-le-tin (bo͝ol′ĕ-tĭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *bullettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, dim. of *bulla*, edict], **1**, a brief official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; **2**, a pamphlet or journal, published at regular intervals, containing reports on the activities of some organization; **3**, a public statement of the latest news: *Med.*, a statement of the condition of a patient:—*v.t.* to publish or announce in a bulletin.

bull-fight (bo͝ol′fīt″), *n.* [*[1]bull*+*fight*], in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries, a form of public amusement consisting in the baiting of a bull by lightly armed men in an arena.—*n.* **bull′fight″er**.

bull-finch (bo͝ol′fĭnch″), *n.* [*[1]bull*+*finch*], any of several finches; especially, a common, handsome British song bird with a short, strong bill.

bull-frog (bo͝ol′frŏg″), *n.* [*[1]bull*+*[1]frog*], any of various large frogs of North America, remarkable for their loud, bellowing croak.

bull-head (bo͝ol′hĕd″), *n.* [*[1]bull*+*head*], any of various big-headed fishes, as a catfish or pout.

bull-head-ed (bo͝ol′hĕd″ĕd), *adj.* excessively stubborn; hence, blundering.

[1]bul-lion (bo͝ol′yŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *bouilir*, to boil: in allusion to the molten metal], **1**, uncoined gold or silver; **2**, coin valued only as metal.

[2]bul-lion (bo͝ol′yŭn), *n.* heavy, twisted fringe of gold or silver wire: used for epaulets, etc.

bull-ish (bo͝ol′ĭsh), *adj.* [see *[1]bull*], *Com.*, showing rising prices: said of the stock market.

bull moose the male of the moose, an animal of the deer family, found in northern North America, larger than the elk, and noted for its strength and endurance: **Bull Moose**, *U. S. Politics*, a member of a political party, called the Progressive party, which figured in the election campaign of 1912 under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt.

bull-neck (bo͝ol′nĕk″), *n.* [*[1]bull*+*neck*], in the United States, **1**, the canvasback duck; **2**, the ruddy duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*).

bull–neck (bo͝ol′=nĕk″), *n.* a short, heavy neck like that of a bull.—*adj.* **bull –necked″**.

bull-ock (bo͝ol′ŭk), *n.* [< A.S. *bulluc*, bullock], originally, a young bull; later, a grown, castrated male of the ox family; an ox.

bull pen **1**, a corral in which bulls are kept; **2**, an inclosure for prisoners in time of riot.

bull's–eye (bo͝olz′=ī″), *n.* **1**, a convex or bulging lens used to concentrate the rays of light from a lamp upon a small spot or area; a lantern having such a lens; **2**, a round piece of thick glass in a floor or the deck of a vessel to admit light; **3**, the center of a target, or a shot that hits it: *Arch.*, any circular opening to admit light or air; *Naut.*, a grooved, oval, wooden block with a hole for the passage of a rope.

bull-weed (bo͝ol′wēd″), *n.* [< *[1]bole*+*[1]weed*], *Bot.*, a common European weed (*Centaurea nigra*) of the composite family, naturalized in the United States: also called *buttonweed.*

bul-ly (bo͝ol′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)], [earlier sense brother, comrade, lover: perh. < Du. *boel*, lover, brother < M.H.G. *buole*, lover], **1**, one who rules over others by insolence or threats; **2**, an overbearing or quarrelsome fellow: *Obs.*, **1**, a sweetheart; **2**, a friend; a splendid fellow:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bullied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* bullying], to overrule with bluster and threats:—*v.i.* to be rudely noisy and quarrelsome:—*adj. Slang*, fine; excellent.
Syn., *n.* blusterer, browbeater, swaggerer.

bul-ly-rag (bo͝ol′ĭ-răg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ragged (-răgd), *p.pr.* -ragging], [perh. < *bully*+*[1]rag*], to overawe by threats; badger; abuse loudly.

bul-ly tree [perh. corr. of *balata*, nat. name], any of several trees of the West Indies and tropical America; especially, the balata (*Mimusops globosa*, which yields a gum.

bul-rush (bo͝ol′rŭsh″), *n.* [< M.E. *bulrysche* < *bole*, tree stem+*rysche*, rush], any of various rushes growing along the banks of marshes or at the edges of ponds, from the underground stems of which long, slender, pith-filled, pointed stalks grow in clusters.

bul-wark (bo͝ol′wẽrk), *n.* [< Du. *bol*, log + *werk*, work], **1**, a barrier or wall constructed for defense; **2**, especially, a mound of earth raised around a place as a defense against cannon shot; an earthwork, fortification, or rampart; **3**, a person, object, or institution that serves as a defense or protection: *Naut.*, the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck: usually *pl.*

bum (bŭm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bummed (bŭmd), *p.pr.* bumming], [< M.E. *bummen*, to bum: orig. imit.; later meaning, to guzzle], *Rare*, to make a humming sound; *Colloq.*, to spend time idly; loaf:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to sponge:—*n. Colloq.*, a loafer; an idle, dissolute fellow:—*adj.* [*comp.* bummer, *superl.* bummest], *Colloq.*, poor; bad.—*n.* **bum′mer**.

bum-bail-iff (bŭm″bāl′ĭf), *n.* [< M.E. *bum*, buttocks+*bailiff*], in England, contemptuously, a deputy sheriff, or bailiff, who arrested debtors: also called *bumbailey.*

bum-ble-bee (bŭm′bl-bē″), *n.* [< M.E. *bumblen*, to hum+*bee*], any of various species of large, hairy, social bees (genus *Bombus:* for colored illus. see *insect*): also called *humblebee.*

bum-boat (bŭm′bōt″), *n.* [< Du. *bumboot*, wide fishing boat; earlier source uncertain], a boat used in selling provisions, etc., to ships in harbor.

[1]bump (bŭmp), *n.* [prob. imit.], **1**, a shock from a blow; a thump; a collision with a hard or unyielding surface; **2**, a swelling due to a knock or blow; **3**, one of the natural elevations on the skull, associated by phrenologists with certain mental or emotional qualities:—*v.t.* **1**, to bring violently together; **2**, to strike against or collide with: **bump off**, *Colloq.*, to murder:—*v.i.* to collide or strike together heavily.

[2]bump (bŭmp), *n.* [imit. of bittern's cry], a booming sound, the characteristic cry of the bittern; a boom:—*v.i.* to utter this sound.

[1]bump-er (bŭm'pĕr), *n.* [perh. < *bombard.* drinking cup < M.E. *bummen,* to guzzle], a brimful or overflowing cup, especially as used in drinking a toast: *Colloq.*, anything unusually large, as a harvest: —*adj.* overflowing; very large; as, a *bumper* crop.

[2]bump-er (bŭm'pĕr), *n.* [see [1]**bump**], 1, anything that hits against or bumps something else; 2, a device, such as the elastic metal bar at the front of an automobile, that serves to deaden the shock of a collision; a buffer; a fender.

bump-kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* [perh. < Du. *boomken,* little tree], a clumsy rustic: a lout.

bump-tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *adj.* [humorous < [1]*bump,* swelling], self-assertive; forward; conceited.—*adv.* **bump'tious-ly.**—*n.* **bump'tious-ness.**

bun (bŭn), *n.* [< M.E. *bunne,* a cake or loaf: perh. < O.F. *bugne,* swelling from bump], a small, light cake or slightly sweetened biscuit. Also, **bunn.**

bunch (bŭnch), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a lump or protuberance; 2, a cluster; 3, a collection of things of the same kind grouped or fastened together:—*v.i.* 1, to swell out or form a clumsy lump; 2, to form a cluster or group:—*v.t.* 1, to form into a cluster; 2, to gather into folds; 3, to group together. —*adj.* **bunch'y.**—*n.* **bunch'i-ness.**—*n.* **bunch'er.**

Syn., *n.* cluster, collection, group. (See bundle.)

bunch-ber-ry (bŭnch'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*bunch* + *berry*], the dwarf dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*): from its clusters of bright red berries.

bun-co (bŭng'kō), *n.* [perh. corr. of It. *banco,* money changer's stall], *Slang*, a confidence game; swindle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coed (-kōd), *p.pr.* -coing], to trick or fleece by swindling. Also, **bun'ko.**

bun-combe (bŭng'kŭm), *n.* [< name of a county of N. C., the congressman from which once made a pointless speech avowedly to impress his constituents], *Slang*, 1, speechmaking to gain public applause, votes, etc.; 2, anything said or done for mere show; humbug. Also, **bun'kum.**

***Bund** (bŏŏnt), *n.* [Ger. = league], 1, a confederation of states; 2, the confederation of North German states set up in 1867, under the leadership of Prussia, as a means of unifying German political power.

bund (bŭnd), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. < Hind. *band,* a dam or dike], in the Orient, a dike or embankment, or a driveway upon an embankment, along a water front.

***Bun-des-rat** (bŏŏn'dĕs-rät"), *n.* [< Ger. *rat,* council + *bundes,* of the league], 1, in the German Empire (1871–1918), the upper house of the imperial legislature, consisting of 58 members appointed by the governments of the 26 states of the empire: also called *Bundesrath;* 2, the upper house of the parliament of the Austrian Republic.

bun-dle (bŭn'dl), *n.* [prob. < root of *bind*], 1, a number of things tied or wrapped together; 2, a quantity of something, as of carpet, bound into a compact mass; a package; 3, a definite quantity of certain commodities, as 20 hanks of linen yarn, 2 reams (about 1,000 sheets) of printing or brown paper; 4, a group; collection:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], 1, to tie or bind in a compact mass or roll; 2, to send off in a hurry or unceremoniously: with *off* or *out;* also, to pack or stuff hurriedly, as into a receptacle:—*v.i.* 1, to pack up and start in haste: with *out, off,* or *away;* 2, to sleep with one of the opposite sex, especially a sweetheart, without undressing: formerly a practice in New England and New York.

Syn., *n.* bunch, parcel, package, packet, pack. A *bundle* is a group of things, as of clothes or odds and ends, tied in a handkerchief or rolled in a covering. A *bunch* is a cluster of flowers, grapes, etc., growing together, or a collection of like things fastened together; as, a *bunch* of carrots; a *bunch* of keys. A *package* is something wrapped for carrying, sending away, or storing; it is usually compact and firmly bound. A *parcel* is either a small *package* or a fairly large *bundle.*

bung (bŭng), *n.* [< M.E. *bunge,* perh. < Lat. *pungere,* to prick], 1, a large cork for stopping the hole through which a cask or barrel is filled; 2, the hole itself:—*v.t.* 1, to stop with such a cork; 2, to close or shut up.

bun-ga-low (bŭng'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. < Bengali. *bāṅglā,* thatched house; literally, belonging to Bengal < *Banga,* Bengal], a one-story house, lightly built and generally surrounded by a porch or veranda; in recent use, a house or cabin with its rooms arranged in one story, or a story and a half.

bung-hole (bŭng'hōl"), *n.* [*bung* + *hole*], the small, round hole in the side of a cask.

bun-gle (bŭng'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bungled (-gld), *p.pr.* bungling], [source uncertain], to work clumsily:—*v.t.* to perform, make, or mend clumsily; make a poor job of:—*n.* a clumsy performance; a botch. —*n.* **bun'gler.**—*adj.* **bun'gle-some.**—*p.adj.* **bun'gling.**

bun-ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* [perh. < It. *bugnone,* knob or boil], a swelling at a joint, usually on the first joint of the great toe. Also, **bun'yon.**

[1]bunk (bŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], a shelf or recess used for a bed in a ship, sleeping car, etc.: —*v.i.* 1, to sleep in a bunk; 2, to go to bed.

[2]bunk (bŭngk), *n.* [abbr. of *buncombe*], *Slang*, speech without meaning or truth; humbug.

bunk-er (bŭngk'ĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], a large bin, especially one for coal on shipboard: *Golf*, a sand pit or piece of rough ground: especially, an artificial obstacle, consisting of a hollow of sand behind a bank or mound of earth.

bun-kum (bŭng'kŭm), *n.* [see **buncombe**], 1, empty or insincere speechmaking; 2, anything done for show. See **bun'combe,** *Pfd. S.*

bunk-y (bŭngk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see [1]**bunk**], *U. S. Slang*, 1, a berth mate, roommate, or tent mate; 2, a close friend or companion. Also, **bunk'ie.**

bun-ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* bunnies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a squirrel or rabbit.

Bun-sen burn-er (bŏŏn'sĕn; bŭn'-), [< R. W. *Bunsen* (1811–99), a Heidelberg chemist], a gas burner for laboratory use, consisting of a tube a few inches in height, with an air inlet at the base, by means of which the gas is thoroughly mixed with air to produce a colorless or bluish flame giving intense heat; also, any gas burner built on this principle.

[1]bunt (bŭnt), *v.t.* [< M.E. *bunten:* source uncertain], to butt or push with, or as with, head or horns: *Baseball*, to bat (the ball) a short distance infield by a light stroke or by allowing a rebound from the bat loosely held:—*v.i.* to butt; push: *Baseball*, to bat the ball a short distance infield:—*n.* a push with, or as with, horns: *Baseball*, a short hit to the infield.

[2]bunt (bŭnt), *n.* [source uncertain], the baggy middle part of a square sail, of a fishing net, etc.

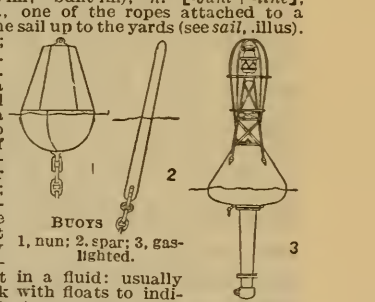
[3]bunt (bŭnt), *n.* [source uncertain], a disease, caused by a fungus growth, which destroys the kernels of wheat, making the grain dark in color and disagreeable in odor: also called *smut* or *smut ball.*

[1]bun-ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* [source uncertain], any of various birds akin to the finches.

[2]bun-ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* [source uncertain], a light, loosely woven, wool fabric, used for flags; also, collectively, flags. Also, **bun'tine** (-tĭn).

bunt-line (bŭnt'lĭn; bŭnt'lĭn), *n.* [[2]*bunt* + *line*], *Naut.*, one of the ropes attached to a square sail to draw the sail up to the yards (see *sail,* illus.).

buoy (boi; bōō'ĭ; bwoi), *n.* [< O.F. *boie* < Lat. *boia,* a chain], 1, a floating body moored to the bottom of a lake, stream, etc., to show the position of rocks or shoals beneath the water, or to mark a channel; 2, a device to support a person in the water, and prevent drowning: usually called a *life buoy:*—*v.t.* 1, to keep afloat in a fluid: usually with *up;* 2, to mark with floats to indicate a channel; 3, to support; sustain, especially mentally; as, to *buoy* up one's hope.



Buoys
1, nun; 2, spar; 3, gas-lighted.

buoy-age (boi'ăj; bōō'ĭ-ăj; bwoi'ăj), *n.* 1, buoys collectively; 2, an arrangement or series of buoys; 3, the work of providing buoys.

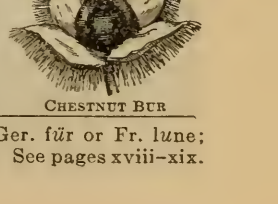
buoy-an-cy (boi'ăn-sĭ; bōō'ĭ-ăn-sĭ), *n.* 1, the property of floating on the surface of a liquid or in a fluid; 2, the power of a fluid to sustain a body floating in it, or to diminish the apparent weight of a body immersed in it by an amount equal to the weight of the fluid displaced: 3, gaiety of spirits.

Syn. elasticity, vivacity, cheerfulness. (See lightness.)

buoy-ant (boi'ănt; bōō'ĭ-ănt), *adj.* 1, capable of floating in a fluid; 2, sustaining, as a fluid; 3, gay; light-hearted.—*adv.* **buoy'ant-ly.**

Syn. sanguine, vivacious, sprightly, hopeful, cheerful.

[1]bur (bûr), *n.* [< M.E. *burre,* a bur: perh. < L.L. *burra,* coarse hair], 1, the rough, prickly seed case of certain plants, as the burdock; 2, the burdock; hence, 3, something that clings persistently. Also, burr.


Chestnut Bur

[2]bur (bûr), *n.* [see [2]**burr**], 1, a guttural or throaty pronunciation of the *r*-sound; 2, a humming sound:—*v.i.* [*p.t.*

and *p.p.* burred (bûrd), *p.pr.* burring], **1**, to speak with a bur, as in pronouncing *r*; **2**, to make a humming noise:—*v.t.* to utter with a bur. See ²**burr**, *Pfd. S.*

bur-ble (bûr'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [imit.], to make a bubbling sound.

bur-bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* [< Fr. *bourbotte*, burbot: perh. a "wallower in mud" < L.L. *borba* < Gk. *borboros*, mud], either of two codfishes (genus *Lota*), of Europe and America respectively, the American species also called *ling*, having barbels on nose and chin.

¹bur-den (bûr'dn), *n.* [< A.S. *byrthen* < *beran*, to bear], **1**, something borne or carried; a load; **2**, a load upon mind or spirit, as of grief, weariness, or anxiety; **3**, something the carrying of which hinders progress; **4**, the bearing of loads or packs; as, a beast of *burden*: *Naut.*, the capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; tonnage:—*v.t.* **1**, to load; **2**, to put too much upon; hence, to oppress. Also, **bur'then**.

Syn., *n.* weight, load, impediment. (See encumbrance.)

²bur-den (bûr'dn), *n.* [< M.E. *burdoun*, bass in music < O.F. *bourdon*, a humming], **1**, a verse or chorus repeated at intervals throughout a song or ballad; a refrain; **2**, something often repeated and much dwelt upon; **3**, topic; gist. Also, **bur'then**.

bur-den-some (bûr'dn-sûm), *adj.* [see ¹**burden**], hard to bear; oppressive; weighty; troublesome. Also, **bur'then-some**.

Syn. cumbersome, onerous, heavy, troublesome.

bur-dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* [< M.E. *burre*, a bur + A.S. *docce*, a weed], any of several species of a genus (*Arctium*) of coarse biennial weeds of the composite family, whose seeds are borne in a globular, burlike fruit covered with hooked bracts which cling to clothing and to the hair or fur of animals.

bu-reau (bū'rō; *Br.* bū-rō'), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus or bureaux (-rōz)], [Fr. = office, desk: obs. meaning baize < O.F. *burel*, coarse cloth], **1**, a desk or writing table furnished with drawers; **2**, an office where business involving written records is carried on; **3**, a division of an executive branch of government, headed by an official responsible to a still higher authority; **4**, in the United States, a chest of drawers for clothing, toilet articles, etc., often equipped with a mirror.

bu-reau-cra-cy (bū-rŏk'rȧ-sĭ; -rō'krȧ-), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Fr. *bureau*, office + Gk. *kratia*, power], **1**, a form of government administered by departments and subdepartments, each under a chief responsible to a higher authority, and operating with a highly systematized routine; hence, officialism; government by red tape; **2**, the officials of such a government collectively.

bu-reau-crat (bū'rō-krăt), *n.* an executive official who inclines to use his powers arbitrarily and with unwarranted regard for red tape and dictation.—*adj.* **bu"reau-crat'ic**.

bu-rette (bū-rĕt'), *n.* [Fr.: dim. of *buire*, vase], a long, slender, finely graduated glass tube, with a stopcock at the bottom: used in laboratories to determine small volumes of liquid or gas, as in quantitative analysis.

BURETTE

burg (bûrg), *n.* [see **burgh**], *Obs.*, a fortified town; *Br.*, a borough; *U.S. Colloq.*, a town or city.

bur-gee (bûr'jē), *n.* [source uncertain], a triangular or swallow-tailed flag flown on yachts and merchant ships, and usually bearing the vessel's name or some identifying device.

bur-geon (bûr'jŭn), *v.i.* [M.E. *borioun* < O.F. *burjon*, a bud], to send forth buds; sprout:—*n.* **1**, a bud; **2**, a raised ornament to protect the binding of a book. Also, **bour'geon**.

bur-gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *burgeis* < L.L. *burgensis*, citizen < *burgus* < W.G. *burg*, town], **1**, a voter holding all the privileges of citizenship in a borough or corporate town; **2**, in Pennsylvania, the chief administrative officer of a borough; **3**, in Connecticut, a member of the town council; **4**, formerly, in Maryland and Virginia, a member of the lower house of the legislature: now called *delegate*.

burgh (bûrg; Sc. bûr'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *burg*, *burh*, town], in Scotland, **1**, a corporate town; borough; **2**, *Obs.*, a castle or stronghold.

burgh-er (bûr'gĕr), *n.* a citizen, usually of an earlier time, of a borough or town.

bur-glar (bûr'glĕr), *n.* [< earlier *bourglair* < L.L. *burgus*, a town or castle + Lat. *latro*, robber], one who breaks into a building at night, with the intention of committing theft or other felony: variously defined by statutes.

bur-glar-ize (bûr'glĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to break into, as a dwelling, with the intention of robbing.

bur-gla-ry (bûr'glȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the crime of breaking into a house, especially at night, with intent to steal or do other injury: in some parts of the United States, extended to include housebreaking in the daytime.—*adj.* **bur-gla'ri-ous**.

bur-go-mas-ter (bûr'gō-măs'tĕr), *n.* [< Du. *burgemeester* < *burg*, town + *meester*, chief magistrate], **1**, in medieval Europe, the commander of a fortress or fortified town: later used as a hereditary title; **2**, the chief magistrate of a town in Holland, Flanders, or Germany; a mayor; **3**, the glaucous gull, or ice gull, a large, white-and-gray gull of the arctic regions: so called because it domineers over weaker birds.

bur-go-net (bûr'gō-nĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *bourguignotte*, Burgundian helmet < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy], a light steel helmet or cap, with or without a visor, worn in the 16th century. Also, **bur'ga-net**.

bur-grave (bûr'grāv), *n.* [< Ger. *burg*, town + *graf*, count], in medieval central Europe, the commander of a fortified place.

Bur-gun-di-an (bûr-gŭn'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Burgundii*, the Burgundians], a member of a Germanic tribe which, in the fifth century, established on the Rhone River in ancient Gaul the kingdom of Burgundy, later the duchy of Burgundy:—*adj.* pertaining to the Burgundians, or to the kingdom or duchy of Burgundy.

Bur-gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dĭ), *n.* a fine wine, red or white, made in Burgundy, a province of France: **Burgundy pitch**, the hard, yellow resin obtained from the Norway spruce; white pitch.

bu-ri (bōō-rē'), *n.* [Tagalog], the talipot palm; also, a fiber derived from it, used in making a straw.

bur-i-al (bĕr'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [see **bury**], the act of placing a body in the grave; interment; funeral.

bu-rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *borino*, an engraver's chisel], **1**, a pointed engraving tool of steel; a kind of graver; **2**, the style of work of an engraver.

burke (bûrk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* burked (bûrkt), *p.pr.* burking], [< William *Burke*, executed for this crime in 1829 in Edinburgh], **1**, originally, to kill by smothering, so as to avoid making marks of violence on a body to be sold for dissection; **2**, to suppress; get rid of quickly; smother.

burl (bûrl), *n.* [< O.F. *bourle*, a knot of thread], **1**, a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; **2**, a large knot on a tree trunk; **3**, a veneer made from such a knot; as, maple *burl*:—*v.t.* to pick knots and loose threads from, as in finishing cloth.—*adj.* **burl'y**.

bur-lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* [source uncertain], a coarse fabric made of jute or hemp: used for bagging, curtains, etc. Also, *pl.* used as *sing.*, **bur'laps**.

bur-lesque (bûr-lĕsk'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *burlesco*, ludicrous < *burla*, a jest], **1**, a ridiculous, overdrawn representation; a travesty; parody; caricature; **2**, a composition in which a trifling subject is treated as a subject of dignity or importance; especially, a dramatic caricature of a serious play or opera; **3**, hence, a kind of musical comedy characterized by travesty and horseplay; **4**, a perversion of a serious idea or institution so gross as to be grimly ludicrous:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lesqued (-lĕskt'), *p.pr.* -lesquing], to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation:—*adj.* tending to excite laughter by exaggerating peculiarities or by presenting a ludicrous contrast between style and subject.—*n.* **bur-les'quer**.

Syn., *n.* travesty, extravaganza. (See parody.)

bur-ly (bûr'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *būrlīc*, handsome, fit for a lady's bower], **1**, bulky; large; stout and muscular of body; corpulent; **2**, rough; noisy; loud in manner.—*n.* **bur'li-ness**.

bur mar-i-gold any of a large genus (*Bidens*) of coarse herbs, whose small, dry seed pods, called *beggar-ticks*, stick to clothing.

Bur-mese (bûr"mēz'; bûr'mēs'), *n.* [*pl.* Burmese], [< *Burma*], **1**, a native of Burma; **2**, the language of the Burmese:—*adj.* pertaining to Burma, its people, or its language.—*n.* and *adj.* **Bur'man**.

¹burn (bûrn), *n.* [< A.S. *burna*, a brook], in northern England, a brook. Also, **bourn**; **bourne**.

²burn (bûrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* burned (bûrnd), or burnt (bûrnt), *p.pr.* burning], [< A.S. *brinnan*, to burn], **1**, to destroy or injure by fire; **2**, to reduce to ashes; **3**, to scald or sear; **4**, to inflame or tan (the skin); **5**, to affect with a burning feeling; **6**, to expose intentionally to the action of fire, as wood to make charcoal: *Chem.*, to combine with oxygen; *Surg.*, to apply heat or acid to for curative purposes; cauterize:—*v.i.* **1**, to be on fire; **2**, to suffer from, or be injured by, too much heat; **3**, to glow; shine; **4**, to be inflamed with passion or desire; as, he *burns* to win fame; **5**, to feel a sensation of heat:—*n.* an injury or other effect caused by fire.

Syn., *v.* blaze, brand, consume, cremate, scorch, singe, char, incinerate. *Burn* is the general word; the others are modes of burning. To *burn* is to change, injure, or utterly destroy by fire. To *blaze* is to *burn*

with a bright flame; to *brand* is to *burn* with a hot iron, as marks on the hide of cattle. To *consume* is to *burn* up; anything *consumed* is destroyed, gone; to *consume* is often a gradual, thorough process. To *cremate* is to *burn* a dead body in extremely hot fire. *Scorch* and *singe* alike indicate surface burning; but to *scorch* is more serious than to *singe;* goods *scorched* are not only discolored by the heat but injured in texture. To *singe* is to burn slightly on the edge or surface.

burn-er (bûr'nĕr), *n.* **1,** one who burns or sets fire to anything; **2,** the part of a lamp, gas fixture, or the like, that emits the flame.

bur-net (bûr'nĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *burnete* < *brunette*, dim. of *brun*, brown], any plant of a genus (*Sanguisorba*) of the rose family, especially a certain species sometimes grown as a forage plant.

burn-ing bush any of several shrubs bearing bright red blossoms or berries.

burn-ing glass a lens of glass used to ignite or melt an object by converging the rays of the sun upon it.

burn-ing point the temperature at which the vapor from a volatile oil will take fire and continue to burn: cf. *flashing point.*

ARABIAN BURNOOSE

bur-nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *brunir*, to polish], to make bright by rubbing or friction, as metal; make smooth and lustrous; polish:—*n.* polish; brightness.—*n.* **bur'nish-er.**—*n.* **bur'nish-ment.**

Syn., *n.* polish, luster, shine, glossiness.

bur-noose (bûr-nōōs'; bûr'nōōs), *n.* [< Arab. *burnus*, a hooded cloak], **1,** a cloak and hood combined, worn by Moors and Arabs; **2,** a similar cloak worn by women in Europe and America. Also, **bur-nous'; bour-nous'.**

burnt (bûrnt), past tense and past participle of the verb ²*burn:*—*p.adj.* affected, usually injuriously, by fire; charred; scorched: **burnt offering,** a sacrifice burned upon an altar as an act of worship.

¹burr (bûr), *n.* [see ¹**bur**], **1,** a prickly seed case; **2,** the burdock. See ¹**bur,** *Pfd. S.*

²burr (bûr), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *borre*, roughness; or imit.; or perh. from several sources], **1,** a thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal; **2,** a rounded knob or growth on a tree; **3,** a drill used by dentists: also called *burr drill;* **4,** a washer for the small end of a rivet; **5,** a circle of light round the moon or a star; **6,** flint or limestone rock; **7,** a millstone; **8,** a whining noise; **9,** a rough, guttural pronunciation of *r: Obs.*, a circle:—*v.i.* **1,** to pronounce *r* with a rough or guttural sound; speak in a rough, harsh tone; **2,** to make a humming noise:—*v.t.* **1,** to make a burr upon; **2,** to utter with a burr. Also, **bur.**

bur-ro (bōōr'ō; bûr'ō), *n.* [*pl.* burros (-ōz)], [Sp.], in the southwestern United States, a donkey.

bur-row (bûr'ō), *n.* [prob. var. of *borough*, q.v.], **1,** a hole in the ground dug by a rabbit, fox, or other animal, as a refuge or home; **2,** any similar shelter:—*v.i.* **1,** to dig a hole in the earth, as for a place of refuge; **2,** to work a way in or down:—*v.t.* to make burrows in; also, to build by burrowing.—*n.* **bur'row-er.**

burr-stone (bûr'stōn″), *n.* [see **buhrstone**], rock used for millstones. *Pfd.S.*, **buhr'stone″.**

bur-sa (bûr'sə), *n.* [*pl.* -sas (-səz); -sæ (-sē)], [L.L. < Gk. = a leather pouch], *Anat.*, a small sac or cavity, especially between joints (see *knee*, illus.).

bur-sar (bûr'sĕr), *n.* [see **burse**], **1,** the treasurer of a college, or a subordinate official handling moneys of such an institution; **2,** a Scotch university student who receives an allowance for his support.

bur-sa-ry (bûr'sə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** the treasury of an institution, as of a college; **2,** (also, *burse*), in Scotch universities, an endowment or a grant of money for the support of a student.

burse (bûrs), *n.* [< L.L. *bursa*, purse, bag < Gk. *bursa*, a leather skin], **1,** a bag or pouch; **2,** in Scotch universities, a scholarship fund or grant to a student: also, *bursary;* **3,** a students' hall: *Eccl.*, a flat, square case for holding the chalice linen: *Obs.*, a bourse.

burst (bûrst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* burst, *p.pr* bursting], [< A.S. *berstan*, to burst], **1,** to fly to pieces; break open; **2,** to explode; **3,** to break suddenly into action, speech, or feeling: usually with *out, upon, into,* etc.; as, to *burst* into tears, **4,** to appear or disappear suddenly; as, a scene *bursts* upon the view:—*v.t.* to break by violence; rend; shatter; open suddenly:—*n.* **1,** a violent or sudden breaking forth; as, a *burst* of applause; **2,** an explosion; **3,** a rush; spurt.

Syn., *v.* crack, destroy, split, shiver, shatter. (See break.)

¹bur-then (bûr'thn), *n.* [see ¹**burden**], **1,** a load; **2,** a weight of grief or care; **3,** an encumbrance: **4.** the bearing of packs: *Naut.*, the carrying capacity of a vessel:—*v.t.* **1,** to load; **2,** to oppress. See ¹**bur'den,** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **bur'then-some.**

²bur-then (bûr'thn), *n.* [see ²**burden**], **1,** a refrain; **2,** a subject much dwelt upon; **3,** topic; gist. See ²**bur'den,** *Pfd. S.*

bur-y (bĕr'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* buried (bĕr'ĭd), *p.pr.* burying], [< A.S. *byrgan*, to bury], **1,** to place (a corpse) in a grave, tomb, or other final resting place, usually with ceremony; **2,** to cover from sight; conceal, as treasure in the earth; **3,** to hide; keep secret; **4,** to forget or cause to be forgotten, as a grievance; **5,** to engross; absorb deeply; as, to *bury* oneself in a book.—*n.* **bur'i-er.—bur'y-ing ground.**

Syn. inter, entomb, conceal, hide, cover.

bus (bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* busses or buses (bŭs'ĕz)], [abbr. of *omnibus*], an omnibus; a large public carriage or automobile: *Slang*, an automobile; also, an airplane: **bus bar,** *Elec.*, a heavy conductor for an electrical current, usually made of copper: **bus boy, 1,** a waiter's assistant in a restaurant or hotel; **2,** a helper on an omnibus.

bus-by (bŭz'bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* busbies (-bĭz)], [source uncertain], a tall, furry hat worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers in the British army.

¹bush (bŏŏsh), *n.* [< O.N. *buskr*, bush, shrub], **1,** a shrub or low-growing plant which develops some wood in its stem; **2,** a wide-spreading growth of low, shrubby plants, or a region covered with such a growth: hence, an uncleared forest region: used especially of uncultivated or forest land in Australia; **3,** a branch of a tree or shrub hung up as a tavern sign; **4,** a fox's tail: *Obs.*, a thicket:—*v.t.* to set bushes around, for protection or support:—*v.i.* to put out small branches thickly; grow thickly, like a bush.

²bush (bŏŏsh), *v.t.* [prob. < M.Du. *busse*, box], *Mech.*, to make a metallic lining for, as a hole or bore:—*n. Mech.*, a lining used to reduce friction; a bushing.

¹bush-el (bŏŏsh'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *boissiel* < L.L. *buscellus*, a bushel < *buxis*, a box], **1,** a unit of dry measure, used for grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., containing four pecks, or 32 quarts; **2,** a container holding that amount.

²bush-el (bŏŏsh'ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [perh. < Ger. *bosseln*, to do odd jobs of repairing], to mend or alter, as men's clothes.—*n.* **bush'el-er.**—*n.* **bush'el-man.**

***Bu-shi-do** (bōō'shē'dō'), *n.* [Jap.], in Japan, the unwritten code of conduct recognized by the nobility; the national chivalry of Japan.

bush-ing (bŏŏsh'ĭng), *n.* [see ²**bush**], *Mech.*, a lining or perforated tube or box of metal inserted in a hole, as in the pivot hole of a clock, to diminish friction, or to decrease the diameter.

bush-man (bŏŏsh'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [¹*bush* + *man*], in Australia, an inhabitant of the bush, or uncleared forest region.

Bush-man (bŏŏsh'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [< S.Afr.Du. *boschjesman*, bushman], one of an aboriginal tribe in southwest Africa, similar to, but lower than, the Hottentots.

bush-mas-ter (bŏŏsh'măs″tĕr), *n.* [¹*bush* + *master*], a venomous snake (*Lachesis mutus*) of tropical America, sometimes reaching a length of twelve feet.

bush-rang-er (bŏŏsh'rān″jĕr), *n.* [¹*bush* + *range*], **1,** one who leads a wandering life in the bush, or uncleared forest region; **2,** an escaped criminal living a lawless life in the bush of Australia.

bush-whack-er (bŏŏsh'hwăk″ĕr), *n.* [¹*bush* + *whack*], **1,** a backwoodsman; **2,** in the Civil War, a Confederate guerrilla fighter; **3,** a tool for cutting brushwood.—*n.* **bush'whack″ing.**

bush-y (bŏŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* bushier, *superl.* bushiest], [see ¹**bush**], **1,** dense and spreading like a bush; **2,** overgrown with bushes or shrubs; woody.—*adv.* **bush'i-ly.**—*n.* **bush'i-ness.**

busi-ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* [see **busy**], **1,** that which occupies a person's time, effort, and attention; especially, the occupation from which one derives one's livelihood; occupation; profession; **2,** something necessary to be done; a duty; mission; **3,** concern; right to be interested or to act; as, he has no *business* to interfere; **4,** affair; matter; as, the lawsuit was an unfortunate *business;* **5,** a commercial enterprise; as, he owns his own *business;* **6,** commercial pursuits in general; financial activities; **7,** in the theater, actions or movements designed to occupy a pause, heighten an effect, or assist in the interpretation of character: *Obs.*, the state of being busy:—*adj.* pertaining to commercial pursuits.—*adj.* **busi'ness-like″.**

Syn., *n.* trade, craft, commerce, profession, occupation, employment, pursuit, calling. *Business* is an interest, regularly pursued for pecuniary gain or to secure a livelihood. Collectively, *business* names those mercantile interests that require ability in the keeping

of accounts, the management of finances, and the carrying on of money transactions. *Commerce* is *business* on a large scale. *Trade* designates the *business* of buying and selling goods, whether on a large or small basis; it may be applied to a much smaller unit than *commerce*. Thus we speak of interstate *commerce*, or world *trade*, but we may also speak of the *trade* of a hamlet. *Trade* in its special sense names a *business* carried on for gain; a *trade* is a *business* dependent on manual dexterity, and is distinguished from farming, *commerce*, the *professions*, the arts, and unskilled labor; a plumber or a carpenter has a *trade*. A *trade* highly specialized, and tending toward the artistic in its application of manual skill, becomes a *craft;* a worker in brass has a *craft*. Collectively, both *trade* and *craft* name all those skilled in a particular kind of work. An *occupation* is that at which one is busy or in which one is absorbed; it may be for any purpose, from a means of making a living to a method of passing the time. A *pursuit* is an *occupation* followed with eager interest. A *profession* requires scholarship and learning; it connotes frequently the idea and the ideal of serving others, even though, like *business*, its primary aim is the earning of a livelihood. *Employment* has come to have a wide range of meaning; it can refer to one's regular *occupation* or *profession;* more commonly, it refers to work done for pay in the service of another. A *calling* is an *occupation* to which one is attracted by something within himself, as a sense of duty, or a love of the life involved. Loosely, *calling* is applied to any *occupation;* collectively, it names all those engaged in a particular *occupation*.

busk (būsk), *n.* [< Fr. *busc*, bodice], **1**, a stiffened garment for the upper part of the body, as a corset or doublet; **2**, a strip of flexible stiffening material, as whalebone or thin steel, in the front of a corset.

bus-kin (būs'kin), *n.* [< O.Sp. *boszegui*, buskin], **1**, a kind of laced boot or high shoe; **2**, a high shoe with thick sole worn by ancient tragic actors and used as the symbol of tragedy: also called *cothurnus;* **3**, hence, figuratively, tragedy.—*adj* **bus'kined** (-kind).

BUSKINS

buss (būs), *n.* [var. of obs. *bass*, a kiss < Lat. *basium*, a kiss], a kiss:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to kiss.

[1]bust (būst) *n.* [< Fr. *buste* < It. *busto*, bust], **1**, the human chest or thorax; the breast or bosom; **2**, a piece of sculpture representing the head, shoulders, and breast of a person

[2]bust (būst), *v.t.* [corr. of *burst*], *Colloq.*, **1**, to burst or break; **2**, to ruin financially; **3**, to tame; break in, as a colt:—*v.i. Colloq.*, **1**, to burst or break; **2**, to be ruined financially:—*n. Colloq.*, **1**, in auction bridge, a very poor hand of cards; **2**, a drunken carousal; a spree.

bus-tard (būs'tärd), *n.* [< O.F. *bistarde* or *oustarde*, both < Lat. *avis tarda*, slow bird], any of an Old World family (*Otididæ*) of three-toed, crane-like game birds, resembling the ostrich, but smaller.

[1]bus-tle (būs'l), *n.* [perh. var. of obs. *buskle* < obs. *busk*, to prepare], tumult; noisy activity:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bustled (-ld), *p.pr.* bustling], to be noisily busy; move quickly; make a fuss or stir; as, to *bustle* about a room.—*p.adj* **bus'tling.**—*adv.* **bus'tling-ly.**

Syn., *n.* stir, haste, agitation, ado, fuss, commotion.

[2]bus-tle (būs'l), *n.* [source uncertain], a pad or framework formerly worn by women on the back below the waist, to puff out the skirt.

bus-y (biz'i), *adj.* [*comp.* busier, *superl.* busiest], [< A.S. *bisig*, busy], **1**, earnestly, actively, or closely, at work; **2**, characteristic of, or pertaining to, industry or diligence; as, the *busy* hum of the factory; **3**, bustling; full of activities; as, a *busy* day; **4**, in use, as a telephone line; **5**, meddlesome; prying:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* busied (-id), *p.pr.* busying], to keep constantly engaged; occupy.—*adv.* **bus'i-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* active, diligent, engaged, employed, sedulous, industrious, assiduous, persevering, occupied. *Busy* means keeping at what one has to do, often in a vigorously active fashion. It also describes one who has much to do; as, he is a *busy* man. Sometimes it carries the sense of *occupied;* as, the editor is too *busy* to see you. *Industrious* describes one who is habitually and zealously *busy*, usually to some productive end. *Busy* frequently relates to the active calls of everyday life; *industrious* applies to either the physical or the mental field. The *industrious* worker applies himself closely that he may waste no time; the *diligent* worker concentrates through love of his work. *Diligent* describes usually those following mental pursuits, but it is also applied to that whole-hearted adherence to principle made evident in works, whether good or bad; as, he is a *diligent* Christian; she is a *diligent* collector of gossip. One *engaged* is *occupied;* he can start nothing new until he finishes what he is about. An *assiduous* person refuses to be exhausted till the end of his task. *Sedulous* also describes a persevering sort of application; a *sedulous* worker is absorbed until his stint is done.—*Ant.*, *adj.* idle, inactive, indolent, lazy, procrastinating.

bus-y-bod-y (biz'i-bŏd'i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [*busy* + *body*], one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddler.

[1]but (būt), *adv.* [< A.S. *be-ūtan*, *būtan*, outside, without], only; as, speak *but* a word· *Obs.*, outside:—*prep.* except; with the exception of; besides; as, I can bear all *but* that: used with a negative to mean only, not otherwise than; as, we cannot *but* tell what we have seen:—*conj.* **1**, still; however: yet; nevertheless; as, poor *but* honest; **2**, on the contrary: as, knowledge goes, *but* wisdom lingers; **3**, except; unless; as, *but* for that, I could go: often after a negative; as, it never rains *but* it pours; **4**, that; as, I do not doubt *but* this is true, that not; as, who knows *but* he will succeed?—*n.* an objection such as might be introduced by *but*.

[2]but (būt), *n.* [Sc.: see **[1]but**], the outer room of a two-room cottage: opposite of *ben*, the inner room.

bu-tane (bū'tān), *n.* [< Lat. *butyrum*), butter + *-ane*], *Chem.*, a gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}) found in petroleum and natural gas, used as a fuel.

butch-er (booch'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *bochier*, butcher < *boc*, goat], **1**, one who slaughters animals for food; **2**, one who dresses or sells meat; a meat dealer; **3**, one who murders brutally, wantonly, or on a large scale:—*v.t.* **1**, to kill (animals) for food; **2**, to murder brutally and cruelly; **3**, to botch or mangle, as a poem by bad reading; ruin, as a writer by harsh criticism.

butch-er bird any of several shrikes: so called from their habit of impaling their prey upon thorns, perhaps to devour it more easily.

butch-er-ly (booch'ẽr-li), *adj.* **1**, of, pertaining to, or like, a butcher; **2**, brutal; savage.

butch-er-y (booch'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], **1**, a place where animals are killed for food; slaughterhouse; **2**, the business of killing cattle; **3**, horrible, cruel, and unnecessary murder.

Syn slaughter, massacre, bloodshed. (See carnage.)

but-ler (but'lẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *bouteillier*, butler < *bouteille*, a bottle], originally, a wine steward in a royal palace; now, a manservant in a household, who has charge of the dining room, etc.; the chief manservant in a large household.—*n.* **but'ler-y.**

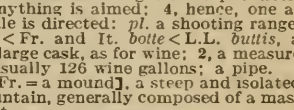
[1]butt (būt), *n.* [source uncertain; perh. < O.N. *buttr*, short, or *bütr*, log], **1**, the blunt or thicker end of anything, as of a gun or a whip; **2**, in shipbuilding, the square end of a timber which meets another endwise; the joint at two such square ends; **3**, any of several kinds of hinge or joint; **4**, a square trimmed leather hide (see *hide*, illus.):—*v.t.* to strike, as with the end of a heavy timber:—*v.i.* to join together end to end.

[2]butt (būt), *n.* [< O.F. *boter*, *buter*, to thrust], a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal, as a goat:—*v.t.* **1**, to strike by thrusting, as with a timber; **2**, to strike with the lowered head; **3**, to place the end of against a flat surface:—*v.i.* **1**, to strike anything, or make a practice of striking objects, with the head; **2**, to collide: with *into;* **3**, to abut: with *on* or *upon:* **butt in**, *Colloq.*, to intrude.

[3]butt (būt), *n.* [< Fr. *but*, goal], **1**, a target; **2**, an embankment back of a target to stop bullets; **3**, that at which anything is aimed; **4**, hence, one at whom jest or ridicule is directed: *pl.* a shooting range.

[4]butt (būt), *n.* [< Fr. and It. *botte* < L.L. *buttis*, a cask], **1**, a large cask, as for wine; **2**, a measure of wine in a cask, usually 126 wine gallons; a pipe.

butte (būt), *n.* [Fr. = a mound], a steep and isolated hill or mountain, generally composed of a mass of rock strata that has resisted erosion, often of turretlike formation, or flat on top: common in the western part of the United States.



BUTTE

but-ter (but'ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *butere* < Lat. *butyrum* < Gk. *bouturon*, butter < *bous*, cow + *tyros*, cheese], **1**, the fatty or oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; **2**, any of several substances having the consistency of butter; **3**, a thick fruit preserve:—*v.t.* to spread or season with butter.

but-ter and eggs any of various plants, as the toadflax (*Linaria linaria*), having yellow, or yellow-and-orange, flowers.

but-ter-bird (but'ẽr-bûrd'), *n.* [*butter* + *bird*], a migratory American bird, usually

known as the *bobolink:* so called in Jamaica: in the eastern United States, also called *ricebird* or *reedbird*.

but-ter-cup (bŭt′ĕr-kŭp″), *n.* [*butter* + *cup*], any of several yellow, cup-shaped wild flowers (genus *Ranunculus*), growing especially in meadows.

but-ter-fat (bŭt′ĕr-făt″), *n.* [*butter* + *fat*], the natural fat of cows' milk.

but-ter-fish (bŭt′ĕr-fĭsh″), *n.* [*butter* + *fish*], any of several small edible sea fishes, as the dollarfish: so called from their slippery coating.

but-ter-fly (bŭt′ĕr-flī″), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz″)], [< A.S. *buttorflēoge*, butterfly], **1**, any of numerous diurnal insects (order *Lepidoptera*), with four scale-covered, brightly colored wings, a slender body, and knobbed antennæ (for colored illus. see *insect*); **2**, a gay, frivolous idler: **butterfly valve**, a valve consisting of a disk turning on one of its diameters as axis, and regulating flow through a pipe, as in some carburetors.

but-ter-ine (bŭt′ĕr-ēn; bŭt′ĕr-ĭn), *n.* [see **butter**], artificial butter; oleomargarine.

but-ter-milk (bŭt′ĕr-mĭlk″), *n.* [*butter* + *milk*], **1**, the liquid remaining when the butterfat has been removed from milk or cream by churning; **2**, milk that has been artificially curdled by being treated with bacterial cultures or pepsin.

but-ter-nut (bŭt′ĕr-nŭt″), *n.* [*butter* + *nut*], **1**, the North American white walnut or its edible fruit; **2**, coarse, brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut juice; **3**, in the Civil War, one of the Confederate soldiers, many of whom wore such cloth.

but-ter-y (bŭt′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* butteries (-ĭz)], [< M.E. *boterye, botelerie* < O.F. *boteillerie*, buttery < *bouteille*, bottle: see **bottle**], a room or closet in which provisions, wines, etc., are kept; a butler's pantry.

but-tock (bŭt′ŭk), *n.* [prob. dim. of *butt*, a blunt end], either side of the rump of a man or animal: *Naut.*, the part of a ship under the stern.

but-ton (bŭt′n), *n.* [< O.F. *boton*, bud], **1**, any small, rounded object attached to a garment to fasten or secure it by passing through a loop or buttonhole, or for ornament; **2**, a pivoted piece of wood or metal used to fasten a door, window, etc.; **3**, the knob at the end of a fencing foil; **4**, a small knob operating a switch in an electric circuit to ring a bell, switch on a light, etc.; **5**, any small, rounded object or part, as the bud of a plant: *pl.* young mushrooms: *pl.* used as *sing.* a page boy:—*v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons:—*v.i.* to admit of being fastened by buttons; as, this dress *buttons* easily.—*n.* **but′ton-er**.—*adj.* **but′ton-y**.

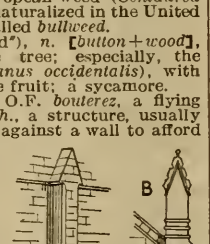
but-ton-hole (bŭt′n-hōl″), *n.* [*button* + *hole*], a stitched hole for a button to pass through:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -holed (-hōld″), *p.pr.* -holing], **1**, to seize as if by the buttonhole and hold in conversation; **2**, to furnish with buttonholes; **3**, to edge (cloth) with the stitching used in finishing buttonholes.

but-ton-hook (bŭt′n-hōōk″), *n.* [*button* + *hook*], a hook for buttoning shoes, gloves, etc.

but-ton-weed (bŭt′n-wēd″), *n.* [*button* + †*weed*], *Bot.*, a European weed (*Centaurea nigra*) of the composite family, naturalized in the United States; the knapweed: also called *bullweed*.

but-ton-wood (bŭt′n-wōōd″), *n.* [*button* + *wood*], any plane tree; especially, the North American species (*Platanus occidentalis*), with small, round, rough, buttonlike fruit; a sycamore.

but-tress (bŭt′rĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *bouterez*, a flying buttress], **1**, *Arch.*, a structure, usually of masonry or brickwork, built against a wall to afford support; **2**, hence, any prop or support:—*v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop: **flying buttress**, *Arch.*, a structure of masonry, as for bracing against a side thrust, usually carried on an arch from the side of a building to a pier or to the ground.



BUTTRESSES
A, buttress; B, flying buttress.

bu-tyl (bū′tĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *but(yrum)*, butter (see **butter**) + *-yl*], *Chem.*, a univalent radical (C_4H_9), found only in combination.

bu-ty-lene (bū′tĭ-lēn), *n.* [*butyl* + *-ene*], *Chem.*, a gaseous hydrocarbon compound (C_4H_8).

bu-ty-ra-ceous (bū″tĭ-rā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *butyrum*: see **butter**], pertaining to butter.

bu-tyr-ic (bū-tĭr′ĭk), *adj. Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or obtained from, butter: **butyric acid**, a heavy, oily liquid of rancid odor and acrid taste, occurring in butter, cod-liver oil, and meat juices, and in sweat and other animal secretions.

bux-om (bŭk′sŭm), *adj.* [< M.E. *buhsum*, pliant, obedient < A.S. *būgan*, to bow], **1**, robust and comely; plump and handsome; **2**, lively and vigorous.—*adv.* **bux′om-ly**.—*n.* **bux′om-ness**.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* bought (bôt), *p.pr.* buying], [< A.S. *bycgan*, to buy], **1**, to obtain by paying an agreed price; purchase; **2**, to gain at a cost or sacrifice; as, to *buy* peace by compromise; **3**, to serve to get; as, money cannot *buy* happiness; **4**, to win over by the payment of money; bribe:—*v.i.* to buy something; make a purchase or purchases:—*n. Colloq.*, a purchase.

buy-er (bī′ĕr), *n.* one who makes a purchase or purchases; specifically, a purchasing agent.

buzz (bŭz), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a constant, humming noise, as of bees; **2**, a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; **3**, a whispered report or rumor: **buzz saw**, a circular saw: so called from its sound when in use:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a low, humming sound; **2**, to speak with a low, humming voice:—*v.t.* **1**, to spread secretly, as gossip; **2**, to cause to give a buzzing sound.

buz-zard (bŭz′ärd), *n.* [< O.F. *busart*, buzzard < Lat. *buteo*, falcon], **1**, in European usage, any of a subfamily (*Buteoninæ*) of hawklike birds of prey, as the red-tailed hawk; **2**, any of various related birds of prey, as the the moor buzzard of Europe and the osprey of America; **3**, in America, especially, the turkey buzzard, properly a vulture.

buzz-er (bŭz′ĕr), *n.* [see **buzz**], **1**, a tale-bearing gossip; **2**, an instrument for quiet signaling; especially, an electric signal making a buzzing sound.

by (bī), *prep.* [< A.S. *bī, big*, about, near], **1**, next or near to; as, a chair *by* the window; **2**, along: over; as, a road *by* the river; a journey *by* the railroad; **3**, in, on, or at; as, *by* night; *by* land; **4**, past and beyond; as, to go *by* the spot; **5**, after; according to; as, known *by* his gait; **6**, not any later than; as, to finish *by* two o'clock; **7**, through the agency of; as, to send word *by* a messenger; **8**, through the action of; as, a poem *by* Shelley; **9**, because of; as, to succeed *by* industry; **10**, to the amount of: used after comparatives; as, taller *by* several inches; **11**, with regard to; as, to deal unfairly *by* a friend; **12**, with the witness of: used in oaths; as, to swear *by* the Book; **13**, according to; as, to judge *by* appearances; **14**, in the measure of; as, sell *by* the pound; wages *by* the week: *Naut.*, one point in the direction of; as, north *by* east: **by the head**, down in the bow, as a ship: opposite of *by the stern:* **by the way**, **1**, on the road: **2**, incidentally:—*adv.* **1**, near; beside; as, to stand *by;* **2**, aside; as, "lay your armor *by*"; **3**, past; as, he drove *by:* **by and by**, after a little time: **by and large**, speaking generally; regarding all sides of the question.

by- *prefix*, [< adv. *by*], secondary; out of the direct road; as, *by*-name, *by*path.

[1]bye (bī), *n.* [< prep. *by*], **1**, in cricket, a run scored on a ball which the batsman has not touched and the wicket keeper has failed to stop; **2**, in tennis and some other games, the position of a competitor in a tournament who advances a round without being drawn against an opponent: *Obs.*, something secondary: also, *by:* used only in *by the bye* (or *by the by*), by the way.

[2]bye (bī), *interj.* [natural sound], a soothing word used in lullabies: **bye-bye**, used playfully or to children: **1**, go to sleep; also, bed; sleep; **2**, good-bye.

by-e-lec-tion (bī′ē-lĕk″shŭn), *n.* in Great Britain, an election at another time than a general election, to fill a vacancy in Parliament.

by-gone (bī′gŏn″), *adv.* [*by*, adv. + p.p. of *go*], past; gone by:—*n.* something in the past.

by-law (bī′lô″), *n.* [prob. < obs. *byrlaw*, local custom: cf. O.N. *bȳr*, town: influenced by prefix *by-*], a rule adopted by a corporation, association, or the like, to supplement the constitution or other basic law.

by-name (bī′nām″), *n.* a nickname; a secondary name; surname.

by-pass (bī′pȧs″), *n.* a side passage for the flow of a fluid in a path parallel to the main path; especially, a side outlet in a gas fixture by which a small flame, or pilot light, is kept burning when the main flame is extinguished: *Elec.*, a shunt: **by-pass condenser**, *Elec.*, a condenser which provides a path for an alternating current around some part of a circuit through which the current cannot readily pass.

by-path (bī′pȧth″), *n.* [*pl.* -paths (-pȧthz″)], [*by*, adv. + *path*], a private or retired path.

by-play (bī′plā″), *n.* [*by*, adv. + *play*], on the stage, actions and movements of players not at the moment involved in the main situation.

by-prod-uct (bī′prŏd″ŭkt), *n.* something produced during a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal thing manufactured, as sawdust in a sawmill; a secondary product.

byre (bīr), *n.* [< A.S. *bȳre*, cow shed], **1**, a cow shed; **2**, the house, barns, sheds, etc., on a single farm.

by-road (bī′rōd″), *n.* [*by* (adj.)+*road*], a lane or road away from general travel.

bys-sus (bis′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* byssuses (-ŭs-ēz); byssi (-ī)], [Lat.<Gk. *bussos*, fine flax], in ancient times, especially in India and Egypt, a kind of fine flax, or a fabric woven from it; later, a fine cotton fabric: *Zoöl.*, a bunch of silky, threadlike filaments by which certain mollusks attach themselves to a rock or the like.

by-stand-er (bī′stăn″dĕr), *n.* [*by* (adv.)+*stand*], one standing near but not taking part; a spectator; an onlooker.

by-tone (bī′=tōn″), *n.* [*by-*+*tone*], *Mus.*, a tone or group of tones, not essential to the harmony, introduced for ornament between two successive harmony tones (see *appoggiatura*, illus., and App. I).

by-way (bī′wā″), *n.* [*by* (adv.)+*way*], a private or secluded road or path.

by-word (bī′wûrd″), *n.* [*by* (adv.)+*word*], 1, a proverb or saying, often satirical or scornful; 2, one at whom such a saying is directed; hence, an object of general scorn; 3, a nickname.

Syn. adage, saw, precept, aphorism. (See truism.)

by-work (bī′wûrk″), *n.* [*by* (adv.)+*work*], work performed in addition to one's regular work.

By-zan-tine (bĭ-zăn′tĭn; bĭz′ăn-tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Buzantion*<*Buzas*, founder of city], pertaining to Byzantium, now called Constantinople; also, designating a style of architecture developed there (see *capital, Moorish*, illus.):—*n.* an inhabitant or native of ancient Byzantium, or of Constantinople.

C

C, c (sē), *n.* [*pl.* C's, Cs, c's, cs (sēz)], the third letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, Note): as a Roman numeral, 100: *Mus.*, used to designate the first tone in the natural major scale: the keynote of that scale (see *music, scale*, illus.): *C, Chem.*, the symbol [C] for the element carbon: *Elec.*, the symbol for the farad: *c, Alg.*, a symbol ordinarily used to represent a known or constant quantity.

C. *abbr.* 1, Catholic; 2, Centigrade; 3, Chancellor; Chancery; 4, Congress; 5, Conservative; 6, Consul; 7, Corps; 8, Court:—**c.**, 1, [Lat. *circa*], about; 2, cent; centime; centimeter; centum; century; 3, chapter; 4, child; 5, cubic (also, **cu.**).

C. A. *abbr.* 1, Chartered Accountant; 2, Commercial Agent; 3, Confederate Army; 4, Court of Appeals:—**Ca**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ca] for the element calcium.

Ca-a-ba (kä′ä-bä; kä′bä), *n.* [<Arab. *ka'bah*], the shrine at Mecca, the chief object of pilgrimage of Mohammedans, toward which they face when praying, containing a black stone said to be a ruby brought from heaven and made black by the sins of those who have touched it. Also, **Ka'a-ba.**

[1]cab (kăb), *n.* [abbr. of *cabriolet*, q.v.], 1, a two- or four-wheeled public carriage for one horse (see *hansom*, illus.); 2, the shelter for the driver of a locomotive.

[2]cab (kăb), *n.* [<Heb. *qab*, a hollow], a Hebrew dry measure, containing about two quarts.

ca-bal (kə-băl′), *n.* [<Fr. *cabale*<L.L. *cabbala*<Heb. *qabbalah*, cabala], 1, a secret scheme; an intrigue; 2, a secret combination of a few persons: usually evil:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caballed (-băld′), *p.pr.* caballing], to join others secretly to effect some design.

Syn., *n.* faction, conspiracy, coalition, gang.

cab-a-la (kăb″ä-lä), *n.* [<Heb. *qabbalah*, reception: referring to doctrine received traditionally], 1, the abstruse and mystical system of doctrine of the Jewish rabbis, by which they explained the sacred Hebrew writings; 2, any occult or mystic philosophy. Also, **cab'ba-la; kab'a-la; kab'ba-la.**

cab-a-lism (kăb′ä-lĭzm), *n.* secret, mysterious doctrine. Also, **cab'ba-lism.**—*n.* **cab'a-list.**

cab-a-lis-tic (kăb″ä-lĭs′tĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the cabala; 2, occult; mystical. Also, **cab″ba-lis′tic.**—*adv.* **cab″a-lis′ti-cal-ly.**

***ca-bal-le-ro** (kä″bä″lyä′rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōs)], [Sp. <L.L. *caballarius*, horseman], 1, a Spanish knight or gentleman; 2, a certain Spanish dance.

ca-bane (kə″bān′), *n.* [Fr.: see **cabin**], a framework to support the wings of an airplane over the fuselage (see *monoplane*, illus.) or at the overhang.

cab-a-ret (kăb″ə-rā′; kä″bä″rä′), *n.* [Fr. = tavern], a restaurant in which guests are entertained while at meals by dancing and vaudeville acts.

[1]cab-bage (kăb′ăj), *n.* [<Fr. *caboche*, head<Lat. *caput*, head], 1, a variety of European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard family, cultivated as a vegetable for its compact head of leaves; 2, the terminal bud of a palm: **cabbage palm**, any of several species of palm with an edible terminal bud.

[2]cab-bage (kăb′ăj), *n.* [perh.<O.F. *cabasser*, to put into a basket], the cuttings retained by a tailor:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -baged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -bagging], to keep (cloth) dishonestly; hence, to steal; pilfer.

cab-ba-la (kăb′ä-lä), *n.* [see **cabala**], a mystical or occult philosophy. See **cab'a-la.** *Pfd.S.*

cab-by (kăb′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-ĭz)], [see **[1]cab**], *Br. Colloq.*, a cab driver.

cab-in (kăb′ĭn), *n.* [<Fr. *cabane*, a small house or room], 1, a small hut or cottage; 2, a small room; 3, a section of a ship for officers or passengers: **cabin boy**, *Nav.*, an officer's male servant:—*v.t.* to confine in a small space; hem in.

cab-i-net (kăb′ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [Fr. = a closet], 1, a small apartment; chamber; private room; 2, a piece of furniture to hold objects of art, curios, jewels, etc.; 3, formerly, a private room used by the advisers of a ruler; hence, 4, a committee of the heads of governmental departments:—*adj.* 1, secret; 2, of small size; as, a *cabinet* organ; 3, of or pertaining to the advisory council of the chief executive of a nation: **cabinet photograph**, a portrait photograph, mounted on a card 3½ x 5½ inches.

cab-i-net-mak-er (kăb′ĭ-nĕt-māk″ĕr), *n.* [*cabinet*+*maker*], a worker in fine woods: usually, a maker of fine household furniture.

ca-ble (kā′bl), *n.* [O.F.<L.L. *capulum*, a rope <Lat. *capere*, to hold], 1, a large, strong rope or chain; 2, an insulated bundle of electric wires covered with a waterproof substance, as for a submarine telegraph line; 3, a measure used at sea, equal to about 100 fathoms: usually called *cable's length: Colloq.*, a cablegram: **cable car**, a car drawn by an endless cable running over rotating drums at the end of the route:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cabled (-bld), *p.pr.* cabling], 1, to fasten with a cable; 2, to send by submarine telegraph, as a message.

CABLE

Section of submarine cable, with seven cores of twisted copper wires, surrounded by hemp packing, protected by outer ring of iron wires

ca-ble-gram (kā′bl-grăm″), *n.* [*cable*+*-gram* (<Gk. *gramma*, a letter)], a message sent by submarine telegraph.

cab-man (kăb′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [**[1]cab**+*man*], a driver of a public hack.

ca-bobs (kə-bŏbz′), *n. pl.* [<Pers. *kabāb*, roast meat<*kab*, ox], 1, an Oriental dish made by roasting meat in small pieces on skewers and dressing it with ginger, garlic, etc.; 2, in India, any roast meat.

ca-boo-dle (kə-bōō′dl), *n.* [source uncertain], *U. S. Slang*, the crowd; pack; *Pol. Slang*, bribe money; graft; *Thieves' Slang*, counterfeit money. Also, **boo'dle.**

ca-boose (kə-bōōs′), *n.* [<Du. *kabuis* or *kombuis*, cabin-house], 1, the kitchen of a ship; galley; 2, the trainmen's car attached to the end of a freight train.

***ca-bré** (kä″brā′), *n.* [<Fr. *cabrer*, to rear], *Aëro.*, a flying position in which the nose is pointed steeply upward:—*adj. Aëro.*, with the tail down.

cab-ri-o-let (kăb″rĭ-ō-lā′), *n.* [Fr.<*cabriole*, a goat's leap<It. *capriola*<Lat. *caper*, goat], 1, a covered, two-seated carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; 2, an inclosed automobile with a top which can be folded back.

ca-ca-o (kə-kä′ō; kə-kā′ō), *n.* [Sp.<Mex. *cacauatl*, cacao], 1, a small evergreen tree (*Theobroma cacao*) of tropical America and the West Indies; 2, the seeds of this tree, used in making cocoa and chocolate.

cach-a-lot (kăsh′ə-lŏt), *n.* [Fr. = toothed<Gascon *cachau*, large tooth], *Zoöl.*, the sperm whale, a species of whale having in its head a cavity filled with spermaceti, from which sperm oil is obtained.

cache (kăsh), *n.* [Fr.<*cacher*, to hide], a hiding place for food or supplies:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cached (kăsht), *p.pr.* caching], to hide away, as provisions or supplies.

***ca-chet** (kă″shā′), *n.* [Fr., obs. n. = seal], 1, a seal, as for a document; 2, a mark of individuality: **lettre de cachet** (lĕtr′′ dĕ), formerly, in France, a royal order issued under secret seal, commanding arrest and imprisonment without trial.

ca-chex-i-a (kə-kĕk′sĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *kakos*, bad + *hexis*, habit]. *Med.*, a general condition of ill health, resulting from disease and accompanied by malnutrition and a pale or sallow complexion. Also, **ca-chex′y.**—*adj.* **ca-chec′tic** (kə-kĕk′tĭk).

cach-in-nate (kăk′ĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *cachinnare* (*-atus*), to laugh loudly], to laugh boisterously.—*n.* **cach′in-na′tion.**—*n.* **cach′in-na′tor.**

ca-chou (kă′shōō′), *n.* [Fr. = sweetmeat], a spicy pellet used to sweeten the breath.

ca-cique (kə-sēk′), *n.* [Sp. < Haitian nat. title], **1**, in Mexico, Peru, and the West Indies, a native prince or chieftain; **2**, in the Philippines, a large landholder. Also, **cas-sique′.**

cack-le (kăk′l), *n.* [< M.E. *cakelen*, imit. of sound of goose], **1**, the cry of a hen or goose; **2**, chatter; idle talk:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], **1**, to utter a sound like that of a goose, or of a hen which has just laid an egg; **2**, to giggle; prattle.

ca-co- *prefix.* [< Gk. *kakos*, bad], bad; evil: opposite of *eu-*; as, *cacophony.*

cac-o-de-mon (kăk″ō-dē′mŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *kakos*, bad + *daimōn*, spirit], a fiend or evil spirit. Also, **cac″o-dæ′mon.**—*v.t.* **cac″o-de′mon-ize.**

cac-o-ë-thes (kăk″ō-ē′thēz), *n.* [< Gk. *kakos*, bad + *ēthos*, habit], a bad habit; mania.

ca-cog-ra-phy (kə-kŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kakos*, bad + *graphē*, a writing], bad writing or spelling.—*n.* **ca-cog′ra-pher.**—*adj.* **cac″o-graph′ic.**

ca-coph-o-ny (kə-kŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *kakos*, bad + *phōnē*, a sound], a harsh, unpleasant sound or combination of sounds.—*adj.* **ca-coph′o-nous.**—*adv.* **ca-coph′o-nous-ly.**

cac-ta-ceous (kăk-tā′shŭs), *adj.* [see **cactus**], belonging to the cactus family.

cac-tus (kăk′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cactuses (-ĕz); cacti (-tī)], [< Gk. *kaktos*, a prickly plant], *Bot.*, any of a family (*Cactaceæ*) of prickly or spiny desert plants, usually having no true leaves: in many varieties bearing large, showy flowers, and in some storing large quantities of water (see colored illus. under *flower*).

GIANT CACTUS (3/80)

Ca-cus (kā′kŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Class. Myth.*, an Italian giant, son of Vulcan, slain by Hercules for stealing from him some of the red oxen of Geryon.

[1]cad (kăd), *n.* [prob. abbr. for *cadet* or *caddie*, first used at Eton and Oxford as name for townsman], **1**, an errand boy or assistant; **2**, in England, a loafer; **3**, a vulgar, ill-bred fellow.

[2]çad (säd), *n.* [Arab.], the 14th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English letter *s*: as a numeral, 90.

ca-das-tre (kə-dăs′tĕr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *capitastrum*, Roman tax register < *caput*, head], an inventory, compiled for purposes of taxation of real estate, showing boundaries, ownership, value, etc. Also, **ca-das′ter.**—*adj.* **ca-das′tral.**

ca-da-ver (kə-dā′vĕr; kə-dăv′ĕr), *n.* [Lat. = corpse], a dead body, especially of a person; a corpse.

ca-dav-er-ous (kə-dăv′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.*, like a corpse; pale.

cad-die (kăd′ĭ), *n.* [Sc. < *cadee* < Fr. *cadet*, younger brother], a lad who carries the clubs for a golf player. Also, **cad′dy**; **cad′ie**; **cad′y.**

cad-dis (kăd′ĭs), *n.* [< M.E. *cadas*, prob. < Celtic source], a kind of lint: *Obs.*, **1**, fibrous wadding; **2**, a coarse, woolen yarn. Also, **cad′dice.**

cad-dis fly *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Trichoptera*) of insects having membranous, hairy wings: known as the *caddis worm* in its larval stage, which is usually passed in the water in a silk-lined case covered with bits of wood, sand, and pebbles.

cad-dish (kăd′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **1cad**], mean; ill-bred.—*adv.* **cad′dish-ly.**—*n.* **cad′dish-ness.**

cad-dy (kăd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* caddies (-ĭz)], [< Malay *kati*, 1⅓ lb. weight], a small box for tea.

ca-dence (kā′dĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *cadens* (*-entis*), falling < *cadere*, to fall], **1**, a fall of the voice, as in speaking; **2**, rhythm; **3**, a rhythmic flow of sound; **4**, the closing part of a line or stanza of verse; **5**, a uniform time and pace in marching: *Mus.*, **1**, a group of chords concluding a phrase; **2**, the closing part of a melody; **3**, a trill or run as part of an ending.

ca-den-cy (kā′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], cadence, or rhythmic flow of sound: *Her.*, the status or descent of a member of a younger branch of a family: marked by various bearings on the escutcheon.

ca-dent (kā′dĕnt), *adj.* **1**, falling; **2**, rhythmical; having a measured flow.

ca-den-za (kə-dĕnt′sə; -dĕn′zə), *n.* [It.], *Mus.*, a brilliant passage for instrument or voice, usually just before the close of a piece or movement.

ca-det (kə-dĕt′), *n.* [Fr. = younger brother], **1**, a student in a naval or military academy; **2**, a younger son: **cadet course**, a course of employee training given in an industrial establishment, as to promising young college graduates, especially of technical schools, intended to give them in a short time practical experience comparable with their theoretical knowledge.—*n.* **ca-det′ship.**—*n.* **ca-det′cy.**

ca-dette (kə-dĕt′), *n.* **1**, a younger daughter; **2**, in New Zealand, a woman who is appointed to civil service after passing a competitive examination.

cadge (kăj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cadged (kăjd), *p.pr.* cadging], [perh. dial. form of *catch*], to go along the streets peddling or begging.—*n.* **cadg′er.**

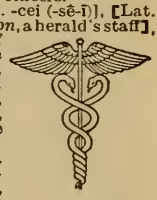
ca-di (kä′dĭ; kā′dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dis (-dĭz)], [< Arab. *qādī*], a Mohammedan village judge. Also, **ka′di.**

cad-mi-um (kăd′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *kadmeia* (*gē*), Cadmean (earth)], *Chem.*, a rare bluish white metallic element [symbol **Cd**], easily fusible, ductile, and malleable: chiefly used in alloys.

Cad-mus (kăd′mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Kadmos*], *Gk. Myth.*, a Phœnician prince, reputed inventor of the Phœnician alphabet, who killed a dragon, planted its teeth, and built Thebes with the help of five of the soldiers who grew from them.—*adj.* **Cad-me′an.**

***ca-dre** (kä′dr′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *quadro*, square], a nucleus; framework; scheme: *Mil.*, in France, the skeleton of a regiment of soldiers, consisting of all commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

ca-du-ce-us (kə-dū′sē-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cei (-sē-ī)], [Lat. prob. < Gk. *kērukeion*, a herald's staff], the winged, serpent-twined staff of Mercury: often used as symbol of the medical profession.—*adj.* **ca-du′ce-an.**



CADUCEUS

ca-du-cous (kə-dū′kŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *caducus*, falling < *cadere*, to fall], falling early, as milk teeth in mammals, or some flower sepals.—*n.* **ca-du′ci-ty.**

cæ-cum (sē′kŭm), *n.* [*pl.* cæca (-kə)], [< Lat. (*intestinum*) *caecum*, blind (intestine)], *Anat.*, a cavity or pouch open at one end; especially, the pouchlike upper end of the large intestine (see *intestine*, illus.).—*adj.* **cæ′cal.**

Cæ-no-zo-ic (sē″nō-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [see **Cenozoic**], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geological era immediately following the Mesozoic (see *geology*, chart). See **Ce″no-zo′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

Cæ-sar (sē′zär), *n.* [Lat. family name], **1**, a Roman emperor: title assumed by the Roman emperors, of whom the first was an adopted son of Julius Cæsar; **2**, any dictator.—*n.* **Cæ′sar-ism.**

Cæ-sa-re-an (sē-zā′rĭ-ən), *adj.* [< Lat. *Caesar*], pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars: **Cæsarean operation**, delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen: said to have been employed at the birth of Julius Cæsar. Also, **Cæ-sa′ri-an.**

cæ-si-um (sē′zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *caesius*, bluish gray], *Chem.*, a rare, silvery white metallic element [symbol **Cs**], traces of which are found in combination in certain mineral waters.

cæ-su-ra (sē-zū′rə; -sū′-; -zhōō′-), *n.* [Lat. = a cutting < *caedere* (*caesus*), to cut], *Pros.*, a place in a verse, marked ‖ in scanning, where the sense permits a slight break. Also, **ce-su′ra.**—*adj.* **cæ-su′ral.**

ca-fé (kă″fā′; kə′fā″), *n.* [Fr. = coffee], a restaurant: ***café au lait** (ō lā′), [Fr.], coffee with hot milk.

caf-e-te-ri-a (kăf″ē-tē′rĭ-ə), *n.* [Mex. = retail coffee store], a lunch room or restaurant where the patrons serve themselves.

caf-fe-ine (kăf′ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [< Fr. *cafeine* < L.L. *caffea*, coffee], a bitter, stimulating alkaloid, found in coffee, kola, and tea. Also, **caf′fe-in.**

caf-tan (kăf′tăn; kăf-tăn′), *n.* [< Arab. *qaftān*], a girdled, long-sleeved garment worn in countries of the Near East. Also, **kaf′tan.**—*adj.* **caf′taned.**

CAFTAN

cage (kāj). *n.* [< O.F. *caige*, *caire* < Lat. *cavea*, cave or cage], **1**, a box or inclosure furnished with bars for confining birds or other animals; **2**, a basket for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft; **3**, the car of an elevator **4**, anything like a cage; **5**, figuratively, anything which confines: *Mech.*, a frame for holding the balls or rollers in a bearing (see *bearing*, illus.); *Baseball*, a place inclosed for practice:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caged (kājd), *p.pr.* caging], to confine, as in a cage.

cage-ling (kāj'ling), *n.* **1,** a bird shut up in a cage; **2,** any harmless creature imprisoned.

***ca-hier** (kā"yā'), *n.* [Fr. = notebook, pamphlet], **1,** a pamphlet; **2,** a printed report.

ca-hoot (kā-hōōt'), *n.* usually *pl.* [perh. < Fr. *cohorte*, company], *Slang*, partnership: **to go cahoots,** *Slang*, to share equally, as in costs or profits.

Ca-ia-phas (kā'yā-fās; kī'ā-), *n.* [< Gk. *Kaiaphas*, prob. = *Cephas*, rock], *Bib.*, a Jewish high priest presiding at Jesus' trial (Matt. 26:57).

cai-man (kā'mān), *n.* [see **cayman**], a kind of alligator. See **cay'man**, *Pfd. S.*

Cain (kān), *n.* [< Heb. *kayin*, spear], **1,** *Bib.*, the son of Adam and brother of Abel, whom he killed (Gen. 4:1–10); **2,** hence, a murderer; an outcast.

Cai-no-zo-ic (kī"nō-zō'ĭk), *adj.* [see **Cenozoic**], *Geol.*, pertaining to the geological era following the Mesozoic. See **Ce"no-zo'ic** (sē"-), *Pfd. S.*

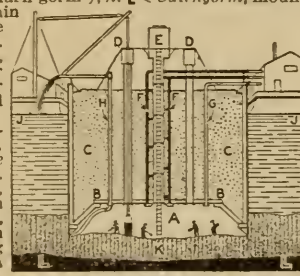
***ca-ique** (kā-ēk'), *n.* [Fr. < Turk. *qāīq*], a long, narrow rowboat, used on the Bosporus.

caird (kārd), *n.* [Sc. < Gael. *ceard*, tinker], *Sc.*, **1,** a traveling tinker; **2,** a tramp or gypsy.

cairn (kārn), *n.* [< Gael. *carn*, pile of stones], a heap of stones erected as a monument or landmark.

cairn-gorm (kārn'gôrm"), *n.* [< *Cairngorm*, mountain in Scotland, where it is found < Gael. *carn*, rock + *gorm*, blue], a yellow or brown quartz or rock crystal, used as a gem.

cais-son (kā'sŏn), *n.* [< Fr. *caisse* < O.F. *casse* < Lat. *capsa*, chest], *Mil.*, **1,** an ammunition wagon or chest; **2,** a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; *Engin.*, **1,** a water-tight compartment inside which construction work is carried on under water; **2,** a floating structure for raising sunken vessels; **3,** a kind of floating dry dock.



CAISSON

A, working chamber under caisson; B, B, roof of caisson; C, C, concrete filling; D, D, bucket-hoist shaft; E, air lock; F, F, air-pressure relief lines; G, air-pressure line; H, water-suction line; J, J, water level surrounding caisson; K, mud bottom; L, L, bed rock.

cais-son dis-ease a disease caused by a too sudden change to normal air pressure from the high pressure sometimes necessary for work in a caisson or tunnel; also called *bends*.

cai-tiff (kā'tĭf), *n.* [< O.F. *caitif*, captive or wretched man < Lat. *captivus*, captive], a mean and cowardly wretch:—*adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly.

Syn., *n.* miscreant, coward, villain, rascal.

ca-jole (kā-jōl'), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -joled (-jōld'), *p.pr.* -joling], [< Fr. *cajoler*, to coax], to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle:—*r.i.* to coax; wheedle.

ca-jol-er-y (kā-jōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-Iz)], the act of deceiving through flattery; wheedling.

cake (kāk), *n.* [O.N. *kaka*, cake], **1,** a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; **2,** a small portion of batter cooked on a griddle; a pancake; **3,** any compressed or solidified mass, especially if thin or flat: **cake urchin,** a sand dollar (see *Echinodermata*, illus.):—*r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caked (kākt), *p.pr.* caking], to form into a hard mass:—*r.i.* to harden.

cake-walk (kāk'wôk"), *n.* among American Negroes, a competitive promenade characterized by pompous steps and postures, with a cake as prize:—*r.i.* to walk pompously or affectedly.

cal. *abbr.* **1,** calendar; **2,** small calorie:—**Cal.**, **1,** California (officially, **Calif.**); **2,** large calorie.

cal-a-bar (kăl'ā-bär), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *Calabre*, Calabria], the gray fur and skin of a Siberian squirrel. Also, **cal'a-ber** (-bĕr).

cal-a-bash (kăl'ā-băsh), *n.* [< Fr *calebasse* < Sp. *calabaza*, a gourd < Pers. *kharbuza*, melon], **1,** a tree (*Crescentia cujete*) of tropical America, bearing a gourdlike fruit with a hard shell; **2,** its fruit; **3,** a vessel or implement made from the dried shell.

CALABASHES

cal-a-boose (kăl"ā-bōōs'), *n.* [< Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon], *U. S. Slang*, a jail; lockup.

cal-a-man-co (kăl"ā-măng'kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes (-kōz)], [source uncertain], **1,** a glossy, satin-twilled woolen material made in Flanders; **2,** a garment made of this material.

cal-a-mine (kăl'ā-mīn; kăl'ā-mĭn), *n.* [< L.L. *calamina* < Lat. *cadmia*, calamine: see **cadmium**], a white or blue-green mineral, an important ore of zinc; zinc silicate: found in crystals and stalactites and used in coloring pottery: also called *zinc spar*.

ca-lam-i-tous (kă-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [see **calamity**], resulting in or from disaster; disastrous.—*adv.* **ca-lam'i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **ca-lam'i-tous-ness.**

ca-lam-i-ty (kă-lăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *calamitas*, misfortune], **1,** any cause that produces evil or disaster; **2,** distress; affliction.

Syn. accident, disaster, affliction. (See trouble.)

cal-a-mus (kăl'ā-mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* calami (-mī)], [Lat. = reed], **1,** a slender, climbing palm, producing rattan canes, etc.; **2,** the sweet flag; **3,** a flute, pipe, etc., made of the calamus palm: *Ornith.*, the tube or quill of a feather (see *feather*, illus.).

***ca-lan-do** (kä-län'dō), *adj.* [It.], *Mus.*, gradually diminishing in rapidity and volume.

ca-lash (kă-lăsh'), *n.* [< Fr. *calèche* < Slav. source], **1,** a light carriage with low wheels and a folding top: also called *calèche*; **2,** the folding top of such a carriage; **3,** a large hood supported on hoops, formerly worn by Englishwomen.

CALASH

cal-car (kăl'kär), *n.* [-cars (-kärz); -caria (-kā'rĭ-ā)], [Lat. = spur], *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, a spurlike projection, as from a bird's claw or the base of a petal.

cal-ca-re-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *calcarius*, pertaining to lime < *calx*, lime], like, or containing, carbonate of lime, as animal skeletons.

cal-ce-o-la-ri-a (kăl"sē-ō-lā'rĭ-ā), *n.* [< Lat. *calceolus*, a slipper], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Calceolaria*) of tropical American plants of the figwort family, cultivated for their showy, pouch-shaped flowers: also called *slipperwort*.—*adj.* **cal'ce-o-late.**

Cal-chas (kăl'kăs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wisest prophet among the Greeks at Troy.

cal-cif-er-ous (kăl-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), lime + *ferre*, to bear], containing carbonate of lime, as certain rocks.—*adj.* **cal-cif'ic.**

cal-ci-fy (kăl'sĭ-fī), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), lime + Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *facere*, to make], to make hard by the addition of lime:—*r.i.* to become hard by the addition of lime.

cal-ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-mīn; -mĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), lime], a white or tinted wash of slaked lime and water for walls or ceilings:—*r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mined (-mīnd; -mĭnd), *p.pr.* -mining], to cover with such a wash. Also, **kal'so-mine.**

cal-cine (kăl-sīn'; kăl'sĭn), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* calcined (-sīnd'; -sĭnd), *p.pr.* calcining], [< L.L. *calcinare*, to reduce to *calx*, a limelike powder], to subject to the action of dry heat, in order to reduce to a friable or powdery condition:—*r.i.* to become powder under the influence of heat.—*n.* **cal"ci-na'tion.**

cal-cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* [< Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), lime], a native calcium carbonate, also called *calc spar*, occurring in many crystalline forms, such as chalk, marble, etc., a colorless, transparent variety, known as *Iceland spar*, being used in optical apparatus.

cal-ci-um (kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.*, a soft, lustrous, metallic element [symbol **Ca**], widely distributed in nature in combination, as in lime, marble, chalk, etc.: **calcium carbide,** a compound of calcium and carbon which, when combined with water, gives off acetylene gas: **calcium chloride,** a compound of calcium and chlorine, used as a disinfectant and germicide, and as a drying agent: **calcium light,** an intense white light, made by directing an oxyhydrogen flame against lime: also called *limelight*.

cal-cog-ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), lime, chalk + Gk. *graphein*, to write], the art of drawing with black or colored crayons.—*n.* **cal-cog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **cal-co-graph'ic.**

cal-cu-la-ble (kăl'kū-lā-bl), *adj.* [see **calculate**], capable of being determined or reckoned.—*adv.* **cal'cu-la-bly.**—*n.* **cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty.**

cal-cu-late (kăl'kū-lāt), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *calculare* (*-atus*), to reckon with pebbles < *calculus*, a pebble], **1,** to find out, or make certain of, by mathematics; reckon; **2,** to determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *Colloq.*, to suppose:—*r.i.* **1,** to make a computation; **2,** to reach a conclusion by a reasoning process; **3,** to rely: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *calculate* on success: **calculated,** *p.adj.* fitted; adapted; suitable.

Syn. compute, number, estimate, rate. To *number* is to count an aggregate of things item by item, or one

by one. To *calculate, estimate,* and *compute* are alike in the idea of arriving at a quantity or result by operations with figures or mathematical symbols according to certain principles. To *calculate* denotes operating in any way with numbers or symbols, but it specifically indicates the higher or more complicated mathematical processes, such as those used by astronomers. To *estimate* is to secure a quantity or sum by a comprehensive judgment of the values involved; since opinion or incomplete data are the bases of an *estimate,* the result is approximate, but it serves its purpose; as, the contractor *estimated* the cost of a new Union Station. To *compute* is to make a numerical calculation; also, to reckon separately the items involved; *compute* is used of more accurate and certain operations than *estimate,* though one may also *compute* the probable or approximate. To *rate* is to fix a relative value by comparison, or by reasoning from a known quantity to an unknown; as, judging from his expenditures, I would *rate* Mr. H. as a rich man.

cal-cu-la-tion (kăl″kū-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** mathematical reckoning or its result; **2,** any process of reasoning or its result: an inference; estimate.

cal-cu-la-tive (kăl′kū-lā-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to mathematical or other reasoning; **2,** inclined to calculation.

cal-cu-la-tor (kăl′kū-lā″tēr), *n.* one who, or a machine which, computes or reckons.

cal-cu-lous (kăl′kū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *calculus,* pebble], stony; gritty: *Med.,* resulting from, indicating, or affected with, a calculus, or stone in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder.

cal-cu-lus (kăl′kū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (-lī)], *Math.,* any one of several highly developed methods of treating problems, each method using a peculiar system of algebraic notation; especially, *differential calculus,* which treats of the rates of change of variables and affords methods of finding tangents to curves, maximum and minimum values, etc.; and *integral calculus,* which treats of the limiting values of certain series of terms, called differentials, and affords a method for finding areas, lengths, volumes, etc.; *Pathol.,* a hard, inorganic formation within some organ of the body, as in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder, the most commonly known form being gallstone.

cal-de-ra (kăl-dā′rä), *n.* [Sp. = caldron], *Geol.,* a craterlike basin produced by a great explosion, as from a volcano.

cal-dron (kôl′drŭn), *n.* [< M.E. *caudron* < Lat. *cal-daria,* a hot-water kettle < *calidus,* warm], a large kettle or boiler. Also, *Br.,* **caul′dron.**

***ca-lèche** (kȧ″lăsh′), *n.* [Fr. < Slav.], a light, covered carriage. See **ca-lash′,** *Pfd. S.*

Cal-e-do-ni-an (kăl″ē-dō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Caledonia,* ancient name for Scotland], *Poet.,* Scotch; Scottish:—*n.* a native of Scotland.

cal-e-fy (kăl′ē-fī), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *calēre,* to be warm + Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *facere,* to make], to make or become hot or warm.—*n.* **cal″e-fac′tion.**—*n.* **cal″e-fac′to-ry.**—*adj.* and *n.* **cal″e-fa′cient** (-fā′shĕnt).

cal-en-dar (kăl′ĕn-dȧr), *n.* [< O.F. *calendier* < Lat. *calendarium,* an account book < *kalendae,* the first, or reckoning, day of the month], **1,** a method of reckoning time, especially as to the length and divisions of a year; **2,** an orderly, tabular arrangement of the days, weeks, and months of the year; a printed card or set of sheets of paper showing such tabular arrangement; **3,** an almanac; **4,** a register or list: *Law,* a list of cases set for trial in court: *Obs.,* a pattern:—*v.t.* to register or place on a list. Also, **kal′en-dar.**

[1]cal-en-der (kăl′ĕn-dĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *calandre* < L.L. *cclendra,* corr. of Lat. *cylindrus,* a cylinder], a series of heated rolls between which paper or cloth is passed to give it a smooth, hard, and sometimes glossy surface:—*v.t.* to press in a smoothing machine, as paper or cloth.

[2]cal-en-der (kăl′ĕn-dĕr), *n.* [< Pers. *qalander*], in Persia and Turkey, a dervish of a certain itinerant and mendicant order.

cal-ends (kăl′ĕndz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *kalendae,* first of month], in ancient Rome, the first day of the month. Also, **kal′ends.**—*adj.* **ca-len′dal.**

ca-len-du-la (kȧ-lĕn′dū-lȧ), *n.* [< Lat. *kalendae,* first of month: flowers bloom almost every month], *Bot.,* any of a genus (*Calendula*) of plants of the composite family, including the pot marigold (*C. officinalis*), cultivated for their showy yellow flowers.

cal-en-ture (kăl′ĕn-tūr), *n.* [< Sp. *calentura,* fever < Lat. *calēre,* to be hot], a fever resulting from exposure to extreme heat, which attacks persons in tropical countries, especially on shipboard.

***ca-le-sa** (kä-lā′sä), *n.* [Sp. = calash], in Spanish-speaking countries, a calash; cab.

ca-les-cence (kȧ-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *calēre,* to be hot], increasing warmth; a state of growing heat.—*adj.* **ca-les′cent.**

[1]calf (kăf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kăvz)], [< A.S. *cealf,* calf], **1,** the young of the cow or of a kindred species of mammal; **2,** the young of other large mammals, as the whale, elephant, etc.; **3,** leather made from the skin of a calf; **4,** a mass of ice breaking from an iceberg: *Colloq.,* an awkward, bashful, immature youth.

[2]calf (kăf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kăvz)], [< O.N. *kalfi,* calf of leg], the thick, fleshy hinder part of the human leg between the knee and ankle.

calf-skin (kăf′skĭn″), *n.* [[1]*calf* + *skin*], **1,** the skin of a calf; **2,** leather from the skin of a calf.

Cal-i-ban (kăl′ĭ-băn), *n.* [prob. var. of *cannibal,* q.v.], in Shakespeare's "Tempest," a savage and brutish slave of Prospero.

cal-i-ber (kăl′ĭ-bēr), *n.* [< Fr. *calibre* < It. *calibro,* perh. < Arab. *qālib,* mold], **1,** the diameter of the inside of a cylinder or tube, or, sometimes, of any round body; **2,** especially, the inside diameter of the barrel of a cannon, gun, or the like, expressed in inches, hundredths of an inch, millimeters, etc.; **3,** mental capacity or intellectual power. Also, **cal′i-bre** (-bēr).

cal-i-brate (kăl′ĭ-brāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], **1,** to find the diameter of, as a tube or gun barrel; **2,** to lay out an accurately graduated scale on, or to correct the scale readings of (a measuring instrument), so as to secure accuracy of measurement.—*n.* **cal′i-bra″tor.**—*n.* **cal″i-bra′tion.**

***ca-li-che** (kä-lē′chä), *n.* [Sp. = a pebble in a brick], native sodium nitrate, found in large beds in Chile: used as fertilizer and in various chemical manufactures, as of nitric acid.

cal-i-co (kăl′ĭ-kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes or -cos (-kōz)], [< *Calicut,* town in India whence cloth was first brought to England], a kind of cotton cloth, usually printed; in England, usually, plain white cotton cloth:—*adj.* made of, or similar to, calico.

cal-i-co bass (bȧs), in the United States, an edible fresh-water fish (*Pomoxis sparoides*) akin to the sunfishes: so called because of its variegated colors: also called *strawberry bass* and *lamplighter.*

cal-i-co bush the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) of the United States.

Calif. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for the State of California.

ca-lig-i-nous (kȧ-lĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *caligo* (*-inis*), darkness], *Archaic,* dim.

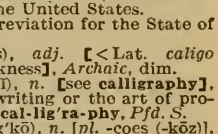
ca-lig-ra-phy (kȧ-lĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [see **calligraphy**], beautiful writing or the art of producing it: incorrect variant of **cal-lig′ra-phy,** *Pfd. S.*

cal-i-man-co (kăl″ĭ-măng′kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes (-kōz)], [source uncertain], a woolen cloth made in Flanders. See **cal″a-man′co,** *Pfd. S.*

cal-i-pash (kăl′ĭ-păsh; kăl″ĭ-păsh′), *n.* [perh. W. Ind. corr. of *carapace,* turtle's shell], a fatty green substance found under the upper shell of a turtle: considered a delicacy. Also, **cal′li-pash.**

cal-i-pee (kăl′ĭ-pē; kăl″ĭ-pē′), *n.* [< *calipash*], a fatty yellow substance lying against the lower shell of a turtle, used as food. Also, **cal′li-pee.**

cal-i-per (kăl′ĭ-pēr), *n.* [corr. of *caliber,* q.v.], an instrument with two adjustable jaws or legs, used in determining diameters, or the like: often *pl.* (cf. illus. under *micrometer caliper*):—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to measure with calipers. Also, **cal′li-per.**



CALIPERS
A, outside callpers; B, inside calipers.

ca-liph (kā′lĭf; kăl′ĭf), *n.* [< Fr. *caliphe* < Arab. *khalīfah,* successor (to Mohammed)], among the Mohammedans, one having supreme power in religion and government: title of the sultans of Turkey before 1920, when the republic was established. Also, **ca′lif; ka′lif; kha′lif; kha′liff.**

cal-i-phate (kăl′ĭ-fāt), *n.* the office, reign, or jurisdiction, of a caliph. Also, **cal′i-fate.**

cal-i-sa-ya bark (kăl″ĭ-sā′yȧ), *n.* [< nat. name of tree], the bark of a species (*Cinchona calisaya*) of cinchona tree, a native South American evergreen, cultivated in Jamaica and in the East Indies, which yields the drug quinine: also called *Peruvian bark.*

cal-is-then-ic (kăl″ĭs-thĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kalos,* beautiful + *sthenos,* strength], **1,** intended to produce health, proper physical development, and grace of motion; **2,** relating to calisthenics:—**calisthenics,** *n.pl.* simple physical or athletic exercises intended to produce health, strength, and grace of motion: *pl.* used as *sing.* the art or practice of such exercises. Also, **cal″is-then′ic.**—*adj.* **cal″is-then′i-cal.**

[1]calk (kôk), *v.t.* [< O.F. *cauquer* < Lat. *calcare*, to tread], 1, to drive oakum, or hemp rope fiber, into the seams of (a ship) to keep out water; 2, to stop the cracks of (a vessel made of riveted plates, as a boiler) by hammering down into one plate the edge of an overlapping plate. Also, **caulk.**—*n.* **calk'er.** —*n.* **calk'ing.**

[2]calk (kôk), *n.* [< Lat. *calx (calcis)*, heel], a pointed piece of metal projecting downward from toe or heel of the shoe of a horse, or from the sole of a man's boot, to prevent slipping:—*v.t.* to furnish with calks.

call (kôl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *ceallian*, to call], 1, to utter in a loud voice; announce; 2, to summon from, or invite to, any place; send for; 3, to attract the attention of, by loud or clear speech; 4, to rouse from sleep; 5, to choose for an office; as, to *call* a minister; 6, to give a name to; 7, to assemble or convene; as, to *call* a meeting; 8, to characterize as being of a certain class; as, I *call* him my friend; 9, in poker, to compel (an opponent), by equaling his bet, to show his hand: *Com.*, to make a formal demand for payment of; as, to *call* a loan: **call down,** to rebuke: **call up,** to connect with by telephone:—*v.i.* 1, to speak or cry out loudly; 2, to make a brief visit: with *on* or *upon*; 3, to request a speech, reply, contribution, etc., from some one: with *on* or *upon*; as, the chairman *called* on him for his opinion: **called for,** necessary; fitting:—*n.* 1, a cry or shout uttered to gain attention; 2, a summons; a notice to come or assemble; 3, an official invitation or request; 4, an impulse to some specific work; as, a *call* to preach; 5, a claim or right; as, the *call* of humanity; a demand; 6, a short visit; 7, the cry or note of an animal or bird; 8, in poker, a demand for a show of hands: *Com.*, 1, a formal demand for payment of money due; 2, a notice to a stockholder to pay in an instalment of his subscription; also, a request to holders that bonds or preferred stocks be returned for redemption; 3, a contract requiring one party to deliver to a second party, if the second party so demands, within a stated period, some commodity, as stocks, cattle, or grain, at a stipulated price: opposite of *put*; specifically, in stock speculation, such a transaction closed by payment of the difference in price in favor of the holder of the call:—*adj. Com.*, subject to call: **call loan,** a loan which may be terminated at any time at the will of either borrower or lender, but which runs indefinitely unless one of the parties desires its end: **call money,** money borrowed subject to return on demand.

Syn., *v.* convene, convoke, invite, summon; *n.* shout, exclamation, invitation, summons, visit. To *call* is to attract, or try to attract, attention, either by lifting the voice in a name, words, etc., or by an inarticulate sound, as that made by an animal to its young. To *summon* is to *call* with authority, as a witness to give evidence at a trial. To *invite* is courteously to extend to some one your wish that he accompany or join you. The purpose of invitation is ordinarily pleasant, but one may also be *invited* to attend sad or formal ceremonies. To *call* is vocal, but its meaning has been extended to include the action of mechanical means of signaling; as, we *call* a messenger by ringing a bell. To *summon* is to *call* by word of mouth or by a written and authoritative document. One may *invite* formally, by writing; or one may *invite* by a glance, a gesture, or a sign. One may *call* to people of any degree, in order to express a request or a demand; an invitation is commonly the expression of courteous good will between equals.

cal-la (kăl'ȧ), *n.* [Lat. name in Pliny of unidentified plant: perh. < Gk. *calux*, cup of a flower], *Hort.*, a familiar house plant (*Aroides æthiopicum*) of the arum family, native to South Africa, cultivated for its showy white or colored spathe around a yellow spadix, resembling a single large flower: also called *calla lily*; *Bot.*, a swamp plant (*Calla palustris*) with a broad, white spathe (see *spathe*, illus.).

cal-lant (kăl'ănt), *n.* [< Sc. *galand* < Du. *kalant*, chap < Fr. *chaland*, customer], *Sc.*, a boy; a lad.

call-er (kôl'ẽr), *n.* [see **call**], one who calls; especially, one who pays a brief visit.

cal-let (kăl'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Obs.*, 1, an evil-tongued woman; 2, a prostitute.

cal-lig-ra-phy (kȧ-lĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, beautiful + *graphē*, a writing], 1, elegant or beautiful writing, or the art of producing it; 2, more broadly, any handwriting. Also, incorrectly, **ca-lig'ra-phy.**—*n.* **cal-lig'ra-pher.**—*n.* **cal-lig'ra-phist.** —*adj.* **cal"li-graph'ic.**—*adv.* **cal"li-graph'i-cal-ly.**

call-ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* [see **call**], 1, a crying aloud; 2, the act of summoning; 3, a summons or invitation; 4, a vocation, trade, or profession.

Syn. trade, profession, occupation. (See business.)

Cal-li-o-pe (kȧ-lī'ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, beautiful + *ops*, voice], *Gk. Myth.*, the muse of epic poetry and eloquence, mother of Orpheus: **calliope,** a mechanical organ in which the notes are produced from a series of steam whistles sounded from a keyboard.

cal-li-per (kăl'ĭ-pẽr), *n.*, often *pl.* [see **caliper**], an instrument used for measuring the diameters of pipes, tubes, etc. See **cal'i-per,** *Pfd. S.*

cal-lis-then-ic (kăl"ĭs-thĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **calisthenic**], promoting health and grace: **callisthenics,** *n.pl.* simple physical exercises. See **cal"is-then'ic,** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **cal"lis-then'i-cal.**

Cal-lis-to (kȧ-lĭs'tō), *n.* [superl. of Gk. *kalos*, beautiful], *Gk. Myth.*, an Arcadian nymph, beloved of Zeus and therefore changed into a bear by Hera, hunted to death by Artemis, and then placed by Zeus in the sky as the constellation Arctos, the Bear.

cal-li-typ-y (kăl'ĭ-tĭp"ĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, beautiful + *tupos*, type], a process of reproduction consisting of printing from plates made by photo-engraving a typewritten manuscript.—*adj.* **cal"li-typ'ic.**

cal-los-i-ty (kă-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **callous**], 1, hardness; lack of sensitiveness; 2, a thick or hardened place on the skin, on the hide of an animal, or on the bark of a plant.

cal-lous (kăl'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *callosus*, thick-skinned], 1, hardened, as skin; 2, unfeeling.—*adv.* **cal'lous-ly.**—*n.* **cal'lous-ness.**

Syn. insensible, hardened, unsusceptible, obdurate.

cal-low (kăl'ō), *adj.* [< A.S. *calu*, bald], 1, unfledged; having no feathers; 2, very young and inexperienced.—*n.* **cal'low-ness.**

cal-lus (kăl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* calluses (-ĕz); calli (-ī)], [Lat. = hard skin], a thick, hard place on the skin: *Anat.*, bony tissue formed around the ends of fractured bones and serving to unite them; *Bot.*, the protective covering formed over a wounded surface of a plant.

calm (kām), *n.* [< Fr. *calme* < Gk. *kauma*, heat], stillness; serenity; quietness; peace:—*v.t.* 1, to quiet; still; 2, to pacify: *Obs.*, to becalm:—*v.i.* to become quiet: with *down*:—*adj.* 1, quiet; still; 2, undisturbed; serene.—*adv.* **calm'ly.**—*n.* **calm'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* composed, cool, collected, placid, serene, dispassionate, self-possessed, tranquil, imperturbable, unruffled, peaceful. *Calm* describes a state free from noise, tumult, disturbance, or violent emotion. It can be applied to weather, to objects of the physical world, as the sea, to the mind of man, or to his spiritual condition. We speak of a *calm* night, a *calm* sea, of a victim *calm* in spite of his injuries. *Tranquil* suggests a quiet that lies more in the nature of the object or person than *calm*; applied to the physical, it suggests the presence of soothing, reposeful characteristics; as, a *tranquil* scene; applied to people, it may describe those quiet merely between periods of agitation, but it is more apt to refer to one naturally unruffled. *Peaceful*, applied to persons, signifies undisturbed. *Serene* describes atmospheric conditions that are clear, bright, and tranquilizing; it describes a spirit that is poised, cheerful, often lofty. Serenity of soul may be an acquired blessing; placidity is an inherent trait. A *placid* mind is *peaceful* because it is content; a *placid* temper is unruffled; a *placid* sheet of water is a naturally still pool or lake. *Cool*, *composed*, and *collected* are alike in suggesting degrees of control in danger, risk, or trying circumstances. *Cool* suggests controlled alertness; the *cool* man neither underestimates his danger nor loses his power to combat it. *Composed* implies readiness to meet a situation by conquering agitation or excitement. *Collected* describes a person in complete command of all his faculties.

calm-a-tive (kăl'mȧ-tĭv; kȧm'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* soothing; quieting to the nerves; sedative:—*n.* a medicine having a soothing effect.

cal-o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, fair + *melas*, black], *Med.*, mercurous chloride, a preparation of mercury, used as a purgative.

ca-lor-ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *calor*, heat], of or pertaining to heat:—*n.* a hypothetical fluid formerly supposed to permeate matter and to produce the phenomena of heat.—*adv.* **ca-lor'i-cal-ly.**

cal-o-ric-i-ty (kăl"ō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the ability of many animals, as the birds and mammals, to develop enough heat to maintain a relatively equable internal temperature.

cal-o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *calor*, heat], *Phys.*, 1, a unit of heat in the metric system, the amount required to raise one gram of water one degree centigrade in temperature: also called *small calorie*: used in dietetics to measure the energy content of foods; 2, (usually, *Calorie*), a unit 1,000 times as large as the above: also called *large*, or *great, calorie.* Also, **cal'o-ry.**

cal-o-rif-ic (kăl"ō-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *calor*, heat + *facere*, to make], 1, having the power to produce heat; 2, heating.—*adj.* **cal"o-rif'i-cal.**

cal-o-rim-e-ter (kăl"ō-rĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *calor*, heat + Gk. *metron*, a measure],

Phys., an instrument for measuring heat and the thermal properties of bodies, as specific heat, latent heat, heat of chemical combination, etc.—*n.* **cal″o-rim′e-try.**—*adj.* **ca-lor″i-met′ri-cal.**—*adv.* **ca-lor″i-met′ri-cal-ly.**

ca-lotte (kȧ-lŏt′), *n.* [Fr. = skullcap], **1**, a skullcap worn by Roman Catholic clergymen; **2**, the close-fitting crown of any headdress: *Arch.*, a dome or caplike ceiling; a caplike covering for a spire.

cal-o-yer (kăl′ō-yĕr; kȧ-loi′ĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, beautiful + *geros*, old age, equivalent to *gerōn*, old man], a monk of the Greek Church.

cal-pac (kăl′păk), *n.* [< Turk, *qalpāq*], a felt or sheepskin cap worn in countries of the Near East. Also, **cal′pack.**

CALTROP

cal-trop (kăl′trŏp), *n.* [< Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), heel + L.L. *trappa* < O.H.G. *trapo*, a trap], **1**, in ancient warfare, a four-pronged instrument thrown on the ground to obstruct the advance of cavalry by piercing the horses' feet; **2**, any of various plants with spiny heads or fruit, as the star thistle. Also, **cal′trap.**

CALUMET

cal-u-met (kăl′ū-mĕt), *n.* [Fr.-Can. form of Fr. *chalumet*, tube < Lat. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus*, reed], the tobacco pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as part of the ceremonial of declaring war, or as a symbol of peace, or of the ratification of a treaty or alliance.

ca-lum-ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm′nĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *calumnia*, slander], to accuse falsely and with ill will: —*v.i.* to start an evil report in order to injure another's character.—*n.* **ca-lum″ni-a′tion.**—*n.* **ca-lum′ni-a″tor.**

Syn. defame, slander, malign, detract, asperse. To *calumniate* is to invent and circulate lies about another. To *slander* is to repeat and help to spread whatever lies or evil reports are already in circulation, especially behind the back of the person concerned. To *defame* is publicly to speak or write serious accusations against the character and reputation of another. To *asperse* is to cast reflections upon another's goodness or good name by insinuating things to his discredit. To *detract* is to speak so slightingly of another's virtues as to take away from them. To *malign* is to speak evil of, deliberately, falsely, and in a spirit of venomous rancor.

ca-lum-ni-ous (kȧ-lŭm′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory; injurious; libelous. —*adv.* **ca-lum′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ca-lum′ni-ous-ness.**

cal-um-ny (kăl′ŭm-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], a false accusation deliberately made in order to injure some one's reputation; a slander.

Cal-va-ry (kăl′vȧ-rĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *calvaria*, skull < *calvus*, bald: Lat. transl. of Heb. *Golgotha*, the place of a skull], *Bib.*, the place where Jesus was crucified (Matt. 27:33): **calvary**, [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], in Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air or in a chapel.

calve (kăv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* calved (kăvd), *p.pr.* calving], [< A.S. *cealf*, calf], **1**, to bring forth young: said of a cow, doe, whale, etc.; **2**, to throw off sections in the form of icebergs: said of a glacier.

Cal-vin-ism (kăl′vĭn-ĭzm), *n.* [< John *Calvin*, religious reformer], **1**, the theology of John Calvin (1509–64), the Swiss reformer: applied especially to the doctrines of predestination and of election to salvation; **2**, a system of doctrine embodying the teachings of Calvin in modified form.—*n.* **Cal′vin-ist.**—*adj.* **Cal″vin-is′tic.**

cal-vi-ti-es (kăl-vĭsh′ĭ-ēz), *n.* [Lat. < *calvus*, bald], *Med.*, baldness of the head.

calx (kălks), *n.* [*pl.* calxes (kălk′sĕz); calces (kăl′sēz)], [Lat. = lime], the matter which remains after mineral matter has been subjected to intense heat.

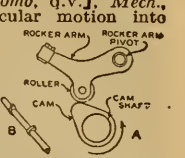
Cal-y-do-ni-an (kăl″ĭ-dō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk.], of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Calydon, in Ætolia: **Calydonian boar**, *Gk. Myth.*, a destructive wild boar, sent by Artemis to punish the king of Calydon for neglected sacrifices: pursued in a celebrated hunt and killed by Meleager.

Ca-lyp-so (kȧ-lĭp′sō), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *kaluptein*, to hide], *Gk. Myth.*, a sea nymph, who kept Odysseus seven years on her island of Ogygia.

ca-lyp-tra (kȧ-lĭp′trȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *kaluptra*, hood, veil], anything resembling a hood or top: *Bot.*, **1**, in mosses, the hoodlike covering of the spore vessel; **2**, in certain flowering plants, a similar hoodlike part; **3**, a root cap.—*adj.* **ca-lyp′trate.**

ca-lyx (kā′lĭks; kăl′ĭks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā′lĭks-ĕz), calyces (kăl′ĭ-sēz)], [< Gk. *kalux*, husk], *Bot.*, the circle of leaflike parts, called sepals, below the petals of a flower, in some cases united into a cup (see *corolla, flower*, illus.).

cam (kăm), *n.* [dial. form of *comb*, q.v.], *Mech.*, a device for changing circular motion into straight-line or back-and-forth motion, as a disk rotating eccentrically on an axis, or having an irregular face which acts as the driver of a piece in contact with it.



CAM

As cam shaft (A) rotates, cam lowers and raises rocker arm on its pivot; B, a cam shaft with two cams.

***ca-ma-ra-de-rie** (kä″mȧ-rä″dē-rē′; kăm″ȧ-răd′ē-rē″), *n.* [Fr.], comradeship; loyalty; good-fellowship.

ca-ma-ril-la (kăm″ȧ-rĭl′ȧ; kä″mä-rē′lyä), *n.* [Sp.], **1**, a small room, as for private audiences; **2**, a cabal; clique; a group of secret, unofficial advisers of one in authority.

cam-ber (kăm′bĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *cambre* < Lat. *camerare*, to vault], **1**, a slight convexity, as of the middle of a bridge; **2**, the convex curve of a ship's timbers; **3**, a slightly arched beam: *Aëro.*, the rise of a curve of an aërofoil from its chord:—*v.t.* to cause to arch slightly, or curve upward toward the center.

cam-bi-um (kăm′bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. = exchange], *Bot.*, the layer of growing tissue which, in exogens, lies between the sapwood and the bark of trees, and produces the layers of new wood and the new bark (see *exogen, rascular bundle*, illus.).

Cam-bri-an (kăm′brĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Cambria* < Celt. *Cymru*, Wales], pertaining to Wales, anciently called Cambria, or to the Welsh: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, strata of the earliest period of the Paleozoic era:—*n.* a Welshman.

cam-bric (kām′brĭk), *n.* [< Fr. town *Cambrai*, alleged first place of manufacture], **1**, a fine, thin, white linen fabric; **2**, a fine cotton imitation of the linen fabric: also called *cambric muslin*·—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, these fabrics.

cam-bric tea a beverage of hot water, sugar, milk, and sometimes a little tea.

came (kām), past tense of the intransitive verb *come*, which see.

cam-el (kăm′ĕl), *n.* [< Gk. *kamēlos:* related to Heb. *gāmāl*, camel], **1**, a large, four-footed, cud-chewing mammal, having a stomach with a branch that stores a large quantity of water for use as desired: used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden, and found in two varieties, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; **2**, a buoyant, water-tight structure used for raising sunken ships, for floating a vessel over a shoal, moving rock away, etc.

BACTRIAN CAMEL (⅛₀)

cam-el-eer (kăm″ĕl-ēr′), *n.* **1**, a driver or caretaker of a camel; **2**, a soldier mounted on a camel.

ca-mel-li-a (kȧ-mĕl′ĭ-ȧ; kȧ-mēl′yȧ), *n.* [< George Joseph *Kamel*, 17th-cent. Jesuit priest and traveler, who first described the flower], *Bot.*, an Asiatic evergreen shrub (*Camellia japonica*), cultivated in greenhouses for its double red or white flowers; the Japan rose.

ca-mel-o-pard (kȧ-mĕl′ō-pärd), *n.* [< Gk. *kamēlopardalis*, giraffe < *kamēlos*, camel + *pardalis*, leopard: because similar to both], the giraffe: **Camelopard**, a northern constellation; the Giraffe.

Cam-e-lot (kăm′ē-lŏt), *n.* [prob. Celt.], the place in southwest England where King Arthur, of ancient British legend, had his palace and court.

cam-el's hair the hair of the camel, used for fine woolen fabrics, especially shawls and rugs: **camel's-hair**, *adj.* made of the hair of the camel or a similar material; as, a *camel's-hair* brush.

Ca-mem-bert (kä″mäṅ″bâr′), *n.* [place name], a kind of cream cheese made in Camembert, France, and in the district surrounding it.

cam-e-o (kăm′ē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* cameos (-ōz)], [It.: source uncertain], **1**, a precious stone or the like on which small raised figures are carved: opposite of *intaglio*; **2**, such carving in relief.

cam-er-a (kăm′ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (-ȧz)], [Lat. = vault, chamber], **1**, a chamber; **2**, in photography, an apparatus, usually a hollow, light-proof box, by means of which images of external objects can be focused through a lens on a plate or film sensitive to light, the image being afterwards fixed by chemical development: **camera lucida**, an optical device, consisting essentially of an eyepiece and a prism or the like,

by means of which the observer is enabled to see an image of an object as if on a sheet of paper, and thus to trace the object: **camera obscura**, a box having at one end a small opening, usually covered by a lens, through which an image of objects outside is projected upon a plane surface at the opposite end of the box: **in camera**, *Law.* not in open court; privately.—*adj.* **cam'er-al.**

Ca-mil-la (kə-mil'ə), *n.* [Lat.], a swift-footed maiden queen of the Volscians, an Italian tribe, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.

***ca-mion** (kă'myŏn'), *n.* [Fr. = truck], a motor truck used for military transport.

cam-i-sade (kăm"ĭ-sād'), *n.* [Fr. = night attack < L.L. *camisia*, a shirt], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a night attack: originally, one in which the attackers wore shirts over their armor so that they might recognize their friends: incorrectly used also of the shirt so worn. Also, **cam"i-sa'do** (-sä'dō), [*pl.* -does (-dōz)].

ca-mise (kə-mēs'), *n.* [< Arab. *qamīç*, shirt], a loose-fitting smock; dressing gown.

cam-i-sole (kăm'ĭ-sōl), *n.* [< Sp. *camisola*, dim. of *camisa*, shirt], **1**, a woman's fancy underwaist; **2**, formerly, a woman's loose negligee jacket; also, a jacket worn by men; **3**, a trait-jacket.

cam-let (kăm'lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *camelot*, perh. < Arab. *khamlat*, silk and camel's hair < *khaml*, plush], **1**, a costly Oriental camel's-hair fabric of great beauty; **2**, any less costly imitation of it, especially a waterproof material; **3**, a garment made of such a fabric.

cam-o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* [< Fr. *camomille* < Lat. *chamomilla* < Gk. *khamaimēlon*, earth apple], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Anthemis*) of herbs of the composite family, especially a European species (*A. nobilis*), a strongly scented perennial with finely dissected leaves, sometimes used in medicine. Also, **cham'o-mile.**

Ca-mor-ra (kə-mŏr'ə), *n.* [It.], a secret society formed about 1820, at Naples, Italy, originally for political purposes, but turned to ends of private revenge or criminal violence.—*n.* **Ca-mor'rist.**

ca-mou-flage (kăm'ōō-fläzh"; kă"mōō"fläzh'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *camuffare*, to disguise], **1**, in war, the art of disguising military works, ships, etc., as by the use of shrubbery, painted landscapes, or deceptive coloration; **2**, figuratively, the art of disguise or deception; pretense:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -flaged (-fläzhd"; -fläzhd'), *p.pr.* -flaging], to conceal by a disguise:—*v.i.* to practice camouflage.

CAMOUFLAGED WARSHIP

ca-mou-fleur (kăm-ōō-flûr'), *n.* one who practices camouflage.

camp (kămp), *n.* [Fr. < It. *campo* < Lat. *campus*, level ground], **1**, the ground occupied by an army or other body of persons, with tents, huts, or other temporary structures put up for shelter; **2**, a tent or hut, or a group of such structures, occupied temporarily, as by hunters or motorists; **3**, persons in an encampment; **4**, military life: **camp chair**, a folding stool with a back: **camp follower**, a huckster, servant, or other civilian who follows an army: **camp stool**, a folding stool:—*v.i.* **1**, to live temporarily, as in a tent: often with *out*: **2**, to set up tents or huts for temporary lodging; **3**, to live in a camp; settle oneself temporarily:—*v.t.* to place in a camp; give temporary lodging to.

Cam-pa-gna (kăm-pä'nyə), *n.* [It. = plain], the large plain surrounding Rome, Italy.

cam-paign (kăm-pān'), *n.* [< Fr. *campagne*, open country < Lat. *campus*, field], **1**, military operations in a connected series, in one season or for one special purpose; **2**, any similar series of operations; as, a political *campaign*:—*v.i.* to serve in a campaign.—*n.* **cam-paign'er.**

cam-pa-ni-le (kăm"pə-nē'lĭ or kăm"pə-nē'lā), *n.* [*pl.* -les (-lĭz) or -li (-lē)], [It. < *campana*, bell], *Arch.*, a bell tower, especially one standing apart from other buildings.

CAMPANILE
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cam-pa-nol-o-gy (kăm"pə-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< L.L. *campana*, bell + Gk. *-logia*, science], **1**, the art of making bells; **2**, the art of, or skill in, ringing bells.

cam-pan-u-la (kăm-păn'ū-lə), *n.* [dim. of L.L. *campana*, bell], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Campanula*) of plants, the bellflowers, bearing bell-shaped blossoms, and including the wild bluebell, the Canterbury bells, etc.

cam-pan-u-late (kăm-păn'ū-lāt), *adj.* bell-shaped, as a flower.

camp–fire girl a member of The Camp-Fire Girls of America, an organization aiming to promote desirable womanhood through supervised outdoor life.

cam-phene (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'), *n.* [see **camphor**], a colorless, crystalline substance, chemically a terpene, sometimes used in medicine and in making camphor substitutes.

cam-phol (kăm'fōl), *n.* a substance similar to camphor, obtained from a certain tree in Borneo and Sumatra: also called *Borneo camphor.*

cam-phor (kăm'fĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *camfre* < L.L. *camphora* < Arab. *kāfūr*, camphor < Malay *kāpūr*, chalk], a whitish, translucent gum with pungent odor, obtained chiefly from the camphor tree of eastern Asia, and also produced synthetically: used in medicine, in making celluloid, etc.—*adj.* **cam-phor'ic.**

cam-phor-at-ed (kăm'fĕr-āt"ĕd), *p.adj.* saturated or treated with camphor.

cam-phor tree an Asiatic tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) of the laurel family from which camphor is obtained.

cam-pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [perh. < Lat. *campus*, field], any of various plants (genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*) of the pink family, several of which are cultivated in gardens.

camp meet-ing an outdoor religious gathering, generally lasting several days.

cam-po-ree (kăm"pō-rē'), *n.* [prob. < *camp* + (*jam*)*oree*], a large gathering of boy scouts; especially, a gathering from a rather large area.

cam-pus (kăm'pŭs), *n.* [Lat. = field], **1**, in ancient Rome, a field suitable for military drill; **2**, in America, the grounds of a school or college.

[1]can (kăn), *v. aux.* followed by infinitive without *to*, [*p.t.* could], [< A.S. *cunnan*, to know how], **1**, to be able; **2**, to possess power physically, morally, or mentally: *Colloq.*, to be permitted.
Syn. (see may).

[2]can (kăn), *n.* [< A.S. *canne*, can], a metal vessel of small size, usually in the shape of a cylinder, for holding liquids or preserving solids: called a *tin* in Great Britain:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* canned (kănd), *p.pr.* canning], to put up in metal or glass containers, as fruit, for preservation: *Slang*, to get rid of; stop.

Can. *abbr.* **1**, official abbreviation for Canada; **2**, Canadian.

Ca-naan (kā'nən), *n.* [Heb.: perh. = lowland], *Bib.*, **1**, a son of Ham and grandson of Noah (Gen. 10:6); **2**, the "Promised Land"; Palestine.

Ca-naan-ite (kā'nən-īt), *n. Bib.*, **1**, a descendant of Ham (Gen. 10:6, 18); **2**, one of an ancient Semitic race dwelling in Palestine before its conquest by the Israelites.—*adj.* **Ca'naan-it"ish.**

Can-a-da (kăn'ə-də), the country adjoining the United States on the north: **Canada balsam**, a viscid fluid obtained from the balsam fir, used in medicine, as a transparent cement, etc.; **Canada goose**, the common wild goose (*Branta canadensis*) of North America; **Canada grouse**, the spruce partridge.

Ca-na-di-an (kə-nā'dĭ-ən), *n.* a native or citizen of Canada:—*adj.* pertaining to Canada.

ca-naille (kə-nāl'; kă"nây'), *n.* [Fr. = rabble < Lat. *canis*, dog], the rabble; the crowd.

can-a-kin (kăn'ə-kĭn), *n.* [see **cannikin**], a small can. See **can'ni-kin**, *Pfd. S.*

ca-nal (kə-năl'), *n.* [< Lat. *canalis*, channel], **1**, an artificial, navigable waterway connecting two bodies of water, parallel with an unnavigable part of a river, etc.; **2**, a channel resembling such a waterway, as in Venice; **3**, a small, artificial channel used to irrigate dry or desert land: *Arch.*, a channel or groove: *Anat.*, a tube for the passage of food or fluids; as, the alimentary *canal*; *Astron.*, one of the unexplained markings on the surface of the planet Mars; *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, any groove or duct:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nalled or -naled (-năld), *p.pr.* -nalling or -naling], to make a channel in or through; furnish with channels.

can-a-lic-u-late (kăn"ə-lik'ū-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *canaliculatus*, having small channels], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, having channels or grooves.

ca-nal-ize (kə-năl'īz; kăn'ə-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **canal**], **1**, to furnish with canals; **2**, to make like a canal.

***ca-na-pé** (kă"nə-pā'), *n.* [Fr.: see **canopy**], **1**, *Cookery*, bread fried in butter and covered with anchovies, cheese, or the like; **2**, a divan.

ca-nard (kə-närd'; kă"närd'), *n.* [Fr. = duck; hoax], a ridiculous or sensational rumor circulated, as by a newspaper, to deceive the public.

ca-na-ry (kə-nā'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)]. [< *Canary* Islands < Sp. *Canaria* < Lat. *canis*, dog;

so called because of large dogs brought thence by the Romans], **1**, a light wine, made in the Canary Islands; **2**, a small singing bird (*Serinus canarius*) with yellow, or greenish and yellow, plumage, native of the Canary Islands: also called *canary bird;* **3**, a light yellow color: *Obs.*, a jiglike dance:—*adj.* **1**, light yellow; **2**, pertaining to the Canary Islands; **3**, pertaining to a canary bird.

can-can (kăn'kăn; kăn'kăn'), *n.* [Fr.], a rollicking or obscene dance of French origin.

can-cel (kăn'sĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -celed or -celled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -celing or -celling], [< Fr. *canceller*, to make lines across like latticework < Lat. *cancelli*, lattice], **1**, to deface, as writing, by drawing lines across it; **2**, to mark or stamp so as to render valueless, as a stamp; **3**, to annul or make void, as a promissory note or a contract; **4**, to withdraw, as an order for goods: *Math.*, to remove (a common factor) from both numerator and denominator of a fraction: usually with *out:*—*n. Print.*, the striking out of matter already printed or in type; also, the matter struck out; *Mus.*, the sign (♮); a natural (see page 1170).

Syn., *v.* annul, repeal, revoke, abolish, abrogate, nullify, obliterate, expunge, efface, annihilate. The idea common to all these words is that of setting aside a law, obligation, custom, decision, etc., that has been in force. To *annul* is to make invalid or not binding; a marriage contract made by minors without the consent of their parents may be *annulled*. To *cancel* is a kind of *annulling;* deeds, bonds, agreements, private obligations, such as debt, are literally struck out when they are *canceled*. To *abolish* is to bring to a complete end either by direct action, as the legislature *abolished* child labor; or gradually and indirectly, as is necessary in the case of a custom or convention. To *abrogate, repeal, revoke,* and *nullify* apply especially to the setting aside of laws. To *abrogate* is to make void by act of a legislative body; a later law, by conflicting with it, may *abrogate* an earlier one. To *repeal* is to unmake a law; a law can be *repealed* only by the body that enacted it. To *revoke* is to take back a power or privilege once extended; a sovereign, or other individual in power, *revokes*. To *nullify* may be to deprive of force by inaction, or by a specific neutralizing act. (See erase.)

can-cel-la-tion (kăn"sĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* the act of annulling or revoking, or of depriving of force, value, or legal authority: *Math.*, the process of striking out a common factor.

can-cel-lous (kăn'sĕ-lŭs), *adj. Anat.*, full of interstices; spongy, as certain bones.

Can-cer (kăn'sĕr), *n.* [Lat. = crab], *Astron.*, **1**, a northern zodiacal constellation, the Crab; **2**, the fourth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters when at the northernmost point of its annual course, about June 21, the date of the summer solstice: **tropic of Cancer**, the parallel of latitude, 23° 27′ north of the equator, which marks the northern boundary of the torrid zone: that is, the northernmost latitude on which the sun's rays can fall perpendicularly.

can-cer (kăn'sĕr), *n.* **1**, *Pathol.*, any of several malignant tumors, of unknown causation, spreading rapidly and indefinitely, and usually fatal; **2**, figuratively, any consuming evil.—*adj.* **can'cer-ous.**

can-de-la-brum (kăn"dĕ-lā'brŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -bra (-brā); -brums (-brŭmz)], [Lat. < *candela*, a candle], **1**, a large, branched candlestick (also, *candelabra* [*pl.* -bras (-brăz)]; **2**, formerly, a lamp stand.

CANDELABRUM

can-dent (kăn'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *candens* (*-entis*), shining < *candēre*, to shine], white-hot; incandescent.

can-des-cence (kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* luminosity caused by heat.

can-did (kăn'dĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *candidus*, white], **1**, honest; outspoken; sincere; frank; guileless; **2**, fair; unprejudiced; unbiased; as, a *candid* view of a matter.—*adv.* **can'did-ly.**—*n.* **can'did-ness.**

Syn. artless, truthful, unreserved, blunt. (See open.)—*Ant.* crafty, close-mouthed, disingenuous, evasive, sham.

can-di-da-cy (kăn'dĭ-dă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **candidate**], the position or state of one who presents himself, or is proposed, as a contestant for an office, position, or honor.

can-di-date (kăn'dĭ-dāt), *n.* [< Lat. *candidatus*, white-robed: because in ancient Rome an office seeker wore a white toga], one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, as a contestant for some office, position, or honor.—*n.* **can'di-da-ture.**

can-died (kăn'dĭd), *p.adj.* [see **candy**], **1**, preserved with, or covered with, a coating of sugar; **2**, changed to sugar; **3**, sweet; flattering.

can-dle (kăn'dl), *n.* [< A.S. *candel* < Lat. *candela*, candle < *candēre*, to shine], **1**, a bar or cylinder of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, surrounding a wick of linen or cotton, used to furnish light; **2**, anything resembling a candle in form or purpose: *Elec.*, a unit of photometric intensity, equaling the illuminating power of an international candle: **international candle**, a standard of luminous intensity, adopted by international agreement, replacing and approximately equal to a standard candle: **standard candle**, a spermaceti candle so made that two grains of it are consumed each minute: formerly a standard of light:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], to test (eggs) by holding between the eye and a lighted candle or other source of light.

can-dle-light (kăn'dl-līt"), *n.* [*candle* + *light*], **1**, the light of a candle or candles; light produced by artificial means; **2**, twilight.

Can-dle-mas (kăn'dl-măs), *n.* [*candle* + *mass:* from the special use of candles in the service], *Eccl.*, February 2, the day of the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, on which candles are consecrated for use during the next year.

can-dle-pin (kăn'dl-pĭn"), *n.* [*candle* + *pin*], *Bowling*, one of the slender, cylindrical wooden pins used in a variety of tenpins called *candlepins.*

can-dle pow-er the intensity of a light measured by the light of a standard candle.

can-dle-stick (kăn'dl-stĭk"), *n.* [< A.S. *candel*, candle + *sticca*, stick], a device for holding, or a support for, a candle or candles.

can-dle-wood (kăn'dl-wo͝od"), *n.* [*candle* + *wood*], **1**, any one of several resin-bearing American trees or shrubs; **2**, any resinous wood split into small pieces for burning.

can-dor (kăn'dĕr), *n.* [Lat. = whiteness], **1**, frankness; outspokenness; **2**, fairness; as, to judge with *candor*. Also, **can'dour.**

Syn. frankness, openness, ingenuousness, sincerity, impartiality, fairness, simplicity, unreserve. These words are alike in that they are forms of outspokenness in speech. *Candor* is based upon the speaker's intention to be fair and truthful; it is impartial, without self-interest, and unreserved. *Candor* is usually appreciated; *frankness* frequently is not. *Frankness* consists in saying what one thinks; it is often the fruit of a warm-hearted impulse, and is not seldom a courageous form of truthtelling; but it is as apt to offend as to please. *Openness* is even freer in making disclosures than *frankness; frankness*, while free, may have reserves; *openness* reserves nothing; hence it is often indiscreet, if not actually offensive. *Ingenuousness* is a naïve disclosure of the whole matter involved, whether it be for or against the speaker so to declare himself: *ingenuousness* is artless, and appealingly without guile or pretense. *Sincerity* is the quality of meaning exactly what one says, whatever that may be; *sincerity* is convincing, and is more often valued than resented.—*Ant.* reticence, reserve, hypocrisy.

can-dy (kăn'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Fr. (*sucre*) *candi* < Pers. *qand*, sugar cane], **1**, a solid confection of sugar or molasses, combined with flavoring or coloring substances; **2**, any sweetmeat composed of, or covered with, sugar or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* candied (-dĭd), *p.pr.* candying], **1**, to make into crystals; congeal in the form of crystals, as sugar; incrust with congealed crystals, as ice; **2**, to preserve in sugar; prepare with sugar:—*v.i.* **1**, to become coated with sugar crystals; **2**, to sugar; **3**, to become crystallized.

can-dy-tuft (kăn'dĭ-tŭft"), *n.* [< Fr. *Candie*, Candia, ancient name of Crete + *touffe*, tuft: so called because flower orig. came from Candia], any of a genus (*Iberis*) of low-growing plants of the mustard family, some of which are cultivated in gardens.

cane (kān), *n.* [M.E. < O.F. < Lat. *canna* < Gk. *kanna*, reed], **1**, the long, woody, often hollow stem of certain palms and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar cane, rattan, etc.; **2**, the wood of such a stem used in manufacture, as of chair seats; **3**, such a woody stem used for a walking stick; hence, any walking stick; **4**, in the southern United States, a kind of tall woody grass akin to the bamboo; **5**, sugar cane: **cane sugar**, sugar made from sugar cane as distinguished from that made from beets, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caned (kānd), *p.pr.* caning], **1**, to beat with a walking stick; **2**, to furnish with parts made of grasses, rattan, bamboo, etc.; as, to *cane* chairs.—*adj.* **can'y.**

cane-brake (kān'brāk"), *n.* [*cane* + *brake*], a dense thicket of palm growths or canes; especially, in the southern United States, a section thickly covered with tall, woody grasses.

ca-nes-cent (kā-nĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *canescens* (*-entis*), whitening], becoming, or tending to become, white.—*n.* **ca-nes'cence.**

cangue (kăng), *n.* [Fr. < Port. *conga*, yoke], a heavy wooden collar or yoke imposed as punishment upon Chinese petty criminals.

ca-nic-u-lar (kā-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [see **Canis**], 1, pertaining to the Dog Star; 2, designating, or pertaining to, the dog days of midsummer.

ca-nine (kā-nīn'; kā'nīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *canis*, dog], 1, pertaining to the dog family; 2, having the nature or qualities of a dog; doglike; 3, pertaining to a canine tooth: **canine tooth**, one of the four sharp-pointed tearing teeth, found in most mammals, between the incisors and bicuspids: called, in the upper jaw of man, *eye tooth*, in the lower jaw, *stomach tooth* (see *dentition*, illus.):—*n.* 1, a canine tooth (see *dentition*, illus.); 2, humorously, a dog.

Ca-nis (kā'nĭs), *n.* [Lat. = dog], *Zoöl.*, the principal genus of the dog family, which includes dogs, wolves, and jackals: **Canis Major**, *Astron.*, a constellation, the Great Dog, following Orion and containing Sirius, the Dog Star, brightest of all the fixed stars: **Canis Minor**, a constellation, the Lesser Dog, east of Orion, containing the star Procyon.

can-is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *canistrum* < Gk. *kanastron*, wicker basket], a box or case, usually of metal, for tea, coffee, etc.: *Mil.*, shot, scraps of iron, etc., packed within a shell or case to be fired from a cannon; shrapnel: also called *case shot.*

can-ker (kăng'kẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *cancre* < Lat. *cancer*, crab; **cancer**], 1, a gangrenous ulcer, particularly in the mouth; 2, popularly, a kind of small white sore in the mouth; 3, anything which causes rot or decay, or destroys by gradual eating or wearing away; 4, an insect larva destructive to plants; a cankerworm: —*v.t.* to rot or eat away; infect with poisonous influence: —*v.i.* to be infected with canker.—*adj.* **can'ker-ous.**

can-ker-worm (kăng'kẽr-wûrm'), *n.* [*canker* + *worm*], 1, any of several caterpillars destructive to trees or plants; 2, something, as sorrow or evil, that consumes happiness.

can-na (kăn'ä), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *kanna*, reed], 1, any of a genus (*Canna*) of tropical American plants, much cultivated in gardens, with a tall stem, large leaves, and bright red or yellow flowers; 2, its flower.

can-na-bin (kăn'ä-bĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cannabis*, hemp], the poisonous resin of the Indian hemp: the active principle of hashish.

canned (kănd), *p.adj.* [see **²can**], preserved in tin or glass containers; as, *canned* meats.

can-nel (kăn'ĕl), *n.* [perh. < *candle*], a bituminous coal, containing much volatile matter, and burning with a bright flame: also called *cannel coal.*

can-ne-lure (kăn'nē-lûr) *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *canalis*, channel], a groove or fluting.

can-ner-y (kăn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* canneries (-ĭz)], [see **²can**], an establishment for preserving meat, fish, or other food products, in cans.

can-ni-bal (kăn'ĭ-bäl), *n.* [< 16th-cent. *Canibal*, corr. of *Caribal*, a Carib, nat. name of people of West Indies], 1, a human being who eats human flesh; 2, any animal that eats its own kind:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, a human being who eats human flesh.—*n.* **can'ni-bal-ism.**—*adj.* **can'ni-bal-is'tic.**

can-ni-kin (kăn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [dim. of **²can**], a small can or cup. Also, **can'a-kin.**

can-non (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [*pl.* cannons (-ŭnz), or, collectively, cannon], [< O.F. *canon*, great tube], 1, a large metal tube, mounted on a carriage, usually movable, used for throwing shells or other projectiles by means of an explosive; a large gun; a piece of artillery; 2, the cannon bone in a quadruped; 3, in Great Britain, a carom at billiards:—*v.i.* 1, to fire cannon; 2, in billiards, to make a carom; 3, hence, to rebound from a collision.—*n.* **can'non-eer'.**

can-non-ade (kăn'ŭn-ād'), *n.* a continuous discharge of artillery against a town, fort, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to attack with artillery.

can-non ball originally, a round steel or iron projectile discharged by a cannon; later, any missile for cannon, either round or elongated.

can-non bone in the leg of a hoofed quadruped, the bone just above the fetlock: in the hind leg, extending from the fetlock joint to the hock joint, and in the foreleg, from the fetlock joint to the so-called knee (see *horse*, illus.).

can-non-ry (kăn'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* 1, artillery; cannon collectively; 2, the discharge of artillery.

can-non shot 1, a projectile for a cannon; 2, the range of a shot from a cannon.

can-not (kăn'nŏt), [¹*can* + *not*], negative form of the verb *can*: usually auxiliary.

can-ny (kăn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [Sc.: related to obs. v. *can*, to know], 1, shrewd; cautious; as, a *canny* race; 2, thrifty; frugal: *Sc.*, 1, quiet; gentle; 2, trustworthy: used especially with a negative; 3, cosy: **ca' canny**, literally, go gently; that is, in trade-union parlance, limit your output. Also, **can'nie.**—*adv.* **can'ni-ly.**

ca-noe (kä-nōō'), *n.* [*pl.* canoes (-nōōz')], [< Sp. < Haitian *canoa*, nat. canoe], a light boat, as of birch bark, canvas, or thin wood, having a sharp prow at each end, and propelled by paddles:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* canoed (-nōōd'), *p.pr.* canoeing], to paddle or sail in such a boat.—*n.* **ca-noe'ist.**

¹can-on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *kanōn*, rule < *kanna*, a straight rod], a generally accepted law or rule governing any phase of art, science, or conduct; a standard of criticism: *Eccl.*, 1, an authoritative rule of discipline or doctrine; 2, the books of the Bible received as authoritative by the Christian Church; 3, a catalog of saints in the Roman Catholic Church; 4, a certain part of the Mass; *Lit.*, the works of an author recognized as genuine; as, the Chaucer *canon*; *Mus.*, a composition, as a round, in which a part is repeated exactly, in a related key, by a subsequently entering part; *Print.*, a very large size of type, equivalent to 48-point (see App. I): **canon law**, the ecclesiastical code of rules of doctrine or discipline imposed upon Greek, Roman, and Anglican Catholics.

²can-on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [abbr. of *canonic*, living according to rule], *Eccl.*, a clergyman, with various duties, attached to a cathedral.

ca-ñon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp. = tube < Lat. *canna*, cane], in the United States, a deep, narrow gorge or ravine with very steep sides. Also, **can'yon.**

Syn. ravine, chasm, defile, pass, gorge.

can-on-ess (kăn'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* [see **²canon**], *Eccl.*, a woman living in a religious community controlled by authoritative rules of discipline, but not obliged to make such vows as those of a nun.

ca-non-i-cal (kä-nŏn'ĭ-käl), *adj.* [see **¹canon**], *Eccl.*, 1, pertaining to, comprising, or conforming to, a law or rule, especially an authoritative rule of the church; 2, accepted as a rule; 3, included among, or pertaining to, the books of the Bible accepted as authoritative: **canonical hour**, any of seven times during the day appointed for prayer or devotion: **canonicals**, the dress or vestments prescribed to be worn by a clergyman officiating at services (see *vestments*, illus.).—*adj.* **ca-non'ic.**—*adv.* **ca-non'i-cal-ly.**

ca-non-i-cate (kä-nŏn'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [see **²canon**], the office of a canon of a cathedral.

can-on-ic-i-ty (kăn"ŭn-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **¹canon**], 1, conformity to an ecclesiastical rule; 2, the right to inclusion in the Holy Scripture.

can-on-ist (kăn'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* an expert in canon law. —*adj.* **can"on-is'tic; can"on-is'ti-cal.**

can-on-ize (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Eccl.*, to pronounce (a deceased person) a saint, with resulting inclusion in the catalog of the saints.—*n.* **can"on-i-za'tion.**

can-on-ry (kăn'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **²canon**], the office of a canon of a cathedral.

Ca-no-pic jar (kä-nō'pĭk), [< *Canopus*, city of ancient Egypt], a stone or earthen jar with a cover shaped like a human head, in which the ancient Egyptians buried the viscera of their dead.

Ca-no-pus (kä-nō'pŭs), *n.* *Astron.*, the brightest star in southern skies, in the constellation Argo, exceeded in brightness only by Sirius.

can-o-py (kăn'ō-pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (-pĭz)], [< Fr. *canapé*, couch < Lat. *canopeum* < Gk. *kōnōpeion*, mosquito net], 1, an awning, drapery, or other covering suspended over a throne, a bed, the seat of a high official, etc., as a shelter or a mark of distinction; 2, any overhanging covering, as the arch of the sky: *Arch.*, a hood projecting over a pulpit, throne, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pied (-pĭd), *p.pr.* -pying], to cover with, or as with, an overhanging shelter.

¹cant (kănt), *n.* [< Lat. *cantus*, song: prob. in allusion to whining singsong used by beggars], 1, a whining manner of speech; especially, the whining speech used by beggars; 2, the slang spoken by thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; 3, the words and phrases peculiar to a certain trade, profession, party, sect, etc.; 4, the insincere use of certain phrases and forms of speech, especially in religion:—*v.i.* 1, to use language peculiar to some class or occupation; 2, to speak in an affected or hypocritical way; 3, to make whining pretensions to goodness:—*adj.* peculiar to a certain class, trade, or profession; as, a *cant* phrase.—*n.* **cant'er.**

Syn., *n.* jargon, lingo, argot, affectation, hypocrisy.

²cant (kănt), *n.* [< L.L. *cantus*, a corner], 1, a sloping position; an inclination; a sloped or oblique line or surface, as a beveled edge; 2, an out-

side angle, as of a building; **3**, a sudden, forceful thrust or toss resulting in a change of course or position; **4**, the change resulting from such a blow:—*v.t.* **1**, to give a tilt or slant to; **2**, to throw with sudden force:—*v.i.* to lean:—*adj.* having slanting corners or sides.

can't (kănt; känt), *Colloq.*, contraction of *cannot:* usually used as an auxiliary: see ¹*can* and *not.*

Cant. *abbr.* **1**, Canterbury (also, **Cantuar.**); **2**, Canticles, a book of the Old Testament usually called the Song of Solomon.

***can-ta-bi-le** (kän-tä'bĕ-lā), *adj.* [It. < Lat. *cantabilis*, suitable for singing], *Mus.*, flowing; lyrically musical; smooth and sustained:—*n.* a kind of music having a flowing melody.

Can-ta-brig-i-an (kăn"tə-brĭj'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge], pertaining to Cambridge, England, or to the university there:—*n.* **1**, a resident of Cambridge; **2**, a student or graduate of Cambridge University.—*abbr.* **Cantab.**

can-ta-loupe (kăn'tə-lōōp; kăn'tə-lōp), *n.* [Fr. < It. *Cantalupo*, town where first grown in Europe], a kind of muskmelon, of delicate flavor; sometimes, any muskmelon. Also, **can'ta-loup.**

can-tan-ker-ous (kăn-tăng'kĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [perh. < M.E. *contak*, contention], *Colloq.*, erratic and ill-tempered; unreasonable.—*adv.* **can-tan'ker-ous-ly.**—*n.* **can-tan'ker-ous-ness.**

can-ta-ta (kän-tä'tə), *n.* [It. < Lat. *cantare*, to sing], *Mus.*, a choral composition embodying a story or play, arranged in partially dramatic form but not intended to be acted; a short oratorio.

***can-ta-tri-ce** (*It.* kän"tä-trē'chā; *Eng.* kăn'tə-trēs; *Fr.* kän"tä'trēs'), *n.* [*pl. It.* -trici (-trē'chē); *Eng.* -trices (-trē'sĕz; -trĭs'-); *Fr.* -trices (-trēs')], [It. or Fr.], a professional woman singer.

can-teen (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [< Fr. *cantine* < It. *cantina*, cellar], a metal can or flask for carrying water or other liquid: *Mil.*, **1**, a kind of shop in barracks or camp where provisions, beverages, and supplies are sold; **2**, a box containing mess utensils, etc., for officers when on active service.

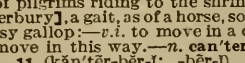
can-ter (kăn'tĕr), *n.* [< *Canter(bury)*, in allusion to easy pace of pilgrims riding to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, Canterbury], a gait, as of a horse, somewhat resembling an easy gallop:—*v.i.* to move in a canter:—*v.t.* to cause to move in this way.—*n.* **can'ter-er.**

Can-ter-bur-y bell (kăn'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ; -bĕr-ĭ), any of several species of bellflower, especially one (*Campanula medium*) having tall racemes of large bell-shaped flowers.

can-thar-i-des (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz), *n.pl.* [Gk. pl. of *cantharis*, q.v.], *Med.*, a preparation made from Spanish flies, dried and powdered: used for blistering and as a diuretic.

can-tha-ris (kăn'thə-rĭs), *n.* [*pl.* cantharides (-thăr'ĭ-dēz)], [< Gk. *kantharis*, a species of blistering fly], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Cantharis*) of blister beetles; especially, the Spanish fly.

cant hook [see ²**cant**], **1**, a movable iron hook at or near the end of a wooden handle or lever: used to handle or turn over logs, etc.; **2**, the whole implement, including hook and handle.



CANT HOOK

can-ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat., dim. of *canticum*, song], **1**, a song; **2**, a passage of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: **Canticles**, *Bib.*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon: in the Douay Bible, called *Canticle of Canticles* (see *Bible*).

can-ti-le-ver (kăn'tĭ-lē"vĕr; kăn'tĭ-lĕv"ĕr), *n.* [prob. ²*cant* + *lever*], *Arch.*, a beam or truss which is supported or held firmly at one end and which projects from its support so that the outer end is free and unsupported: used to support a balcony, cornice, etc.; *Engin.*, such a structure used as a bridge truss, usually supported on a pier and having one end projecting backward and the other forward from the pier, the latter end being united directly or by a truss with a similar structure projecting from the opposite side of the space bridged (for illus. see *bridge*). Also, **can'ti-li"ver; can'ta-li"ver** (-tə-); **can'ta-le"ver.**

can-tle (kăn'tl), *n.* [< L.L. dim. of *cantus:* see ²**cant**], **1**, a part cut out or off; slice; segment; **2**, the raised part at the rear of a saddle.

can-to (kăn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos (-tōz)], [It. = song], a division of a long poem, corresponding to a chapter of prose: *Obs.*, a ballad.

can-ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* [O.F. = corner], **1**, a district or division of a territory; **2**, especially, one of the states of Switzerland: *Her.*, a rectangular division in one of the upper corners of a shield (see *heraldry*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to assign separate quarters to; **2**, to divide into districts.—*adj.* **can'ton-al.**

Can-ton flan-nel (kăn'tŏn), a strong cotton cloth with long, woolly nap.

can-ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tŏn'-; -tōōn'-), *n.* [see **canton**], **1**, the place assigned to a regiment of troops for quarters; **2**, the quarters of an army not in active service, or of troops in training; especially, winter quarters of an army.

can-tor (kăn'tôr), *n.* [Lat. = singer], *Eccl.*, a principal singer, as in a cathedral or a parish church; a leader of a choir.

can-trip (kăn'trĭp), *n.* [Sc.: source uncertain], **1**, a trick; a practical joke; **2**, a spell or charm.

Cantuar. *abbr.* [< Lat. *Cantuaria*, Canterbury, and *Cantuariensis*, of Canterbury], Canterbury; of Canterbury.

can-tus (kăn'tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = song < *canere*, to sing], a plain melody or chant: ***cantus firmus** (fûr'mŭs), [Lat. = fixed], *Mus.*, the leading melody of a composition, serving as the basis for the counterpoint.

cant-y (kăn'tĭ), *adj.* [< M.E. *cant*, spirited], *Sc.*, merry; jolly; mirthful.

Ca-nuck (kə-nŭk'), *adj.* [< Amer. Ind.], *Slang*, Canadian; French Canadian:—*n. Slang*, **1**, a Canadian; **2**, in Canada, a small, hardy horse.

can-vas (kăn'vəs), *n.* [< M.E. *canevas* < L.L. *cannabaceus* < Lat. *cannabis*, hemp], **1**, a coarse, heavy cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc., and as a surface for oil paintings; **2**, an article made of this cloth, as a sail, or a surface prepared for painting; **3**, a painting in oils; **4**, a fabric woven in small, square meshes, used for needlework, as in tapestry work:—*adj.* made of either of these fabrics.

can-vas-back (kăn'vəs-băk"), *n.* [*canvas* + *back*], a North American wild duck (*Aythya vallisneria*): so called from the color of its feathers.

can-vass (kăn'vəs), *v.t.* [< obs. verb *canvas*, to toss in a sheet or piece of canvas; hence, to shake up or agitate], **1**, to examine; discuss thoroughly; as, to *canvass* a subject; **2**, to ask for (votes or opinions); **3**, to traverse (a district) for the purpose of securing votes, interest, orders, etc.; as, a book agent may *canvass* a town:—*v.i.* to seek for orders, or solicit; as, he *canvassed* for subscriptions:—*n.* **1**, a close inspection or examination; a thorough discussion of a subject; **2**, solicitation of votes, orders, etc.; **3**, an investigation of the probable result of a vote.—*n.* **can'vass-er.**

can-yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* [see **cañon**], a deep, narrow gorge or ravine. See **ca'ñon**, *Pfd. S.*

can-zo-net (kăn"zō-nĕt'), *n.* [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, song], a short, graceful song; a dainty melody.

caout-chouc (kōō'chōōk; kou'chōōk), *n.* [Fr. < Carib. *cahuchu*, nat. name of tree], the thick, elastic gum obtained from the juice of various tropical plants; India rubber.

cap (kăp), *n.* [< A.S. *cæppe*, cap < L.L. *cappa*, a hooded cape], **1**, a covering for the head, of soft material, fitting closely, and usually without a brim; **2**, anything resembling such a head covering, as a mushroom top, the kneecap, etc.; **3**, a small copper or brass shell used in exploding gunpowder; a percussion cap; **4**, the top or summit; **5**, writing paper of any of various large sizes, usually 12 to 14 by 15 to 17 inches; as, *foolscap*, legal *cap:* from the watermark of cap and bells formerly used in such paper: *Arch.*, the top member of a structure of parts, as a capital, lintel, or coping (see *column*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* capped (kăpt), *p.pr.* capping], **1**, to cover with a cap; **2**, to cover or protect the end or top of; **3**, to complete; **4**, to match; reach the very limit of; as, to *cap* the climax.

cap. *abbr.* [Lat. *capitulum*], **1**, chapter; **2**, capital; capitalize; **3**, captain (also, **Cap.**; **Capt.**).

ca-pa-bil-i-ty (kā"pə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **capable**], the quality of being able to do; ability to accomplish; especially, the possession of mental power: *pl.* mental attainments.

Syn. power, faculty, capacity, competency. (See ability.)

ca-pa-ble (kā'pə-bl), *adj.* [Fr. < L.L. *capabilis*, able to hold], **1**, having power, skill, or ability; **2**, receptive; open to influence.—*adv.* **ca'pa-bly.**—*n.* **ca'pa-ble-ness.**

Syn. able, efficient, competent, skilful, gifted, susceptible.—*Ant.* unfitted, incompetent, inefficient.

ca-pa-cious (kə-pā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *capax* (*-acis*), able to contain], roomy; able to hold much.—*adv.* **ca-pa'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ca-pa'cious-ness.**

ca-pac-i-tance (kə-păs'ĭ-tăns), *n.* [see **capacity**], *Elec.*, capacity or power to receive an electric charge: used of a conductor.

ca-pac-i-tate (kə-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], to enable; make fit: *Law*, to make (a person) competent.

ca-pac-i-tive (kə-păs'ĭ-tĭv), *adj. Elec.*, of or pertaining to electrical capacity.

ca-pac-i-ty (kə-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *capacitas*, power to hold < *capere*, to take], **1**, the power of receiving or containing; **2**, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; **3**, cubic content; the amount that can be contained; as, the *capacity* of the cask is four gallons; **4**, ability; especially, mental ability; **5**, profession; position; as, to act in the *capacity* of a teacher: *Law*, ability or competency of a person to perform an act; *Elec.*, the quantity of electrical charge which is required to increase the potential of a body by one unit: **carrying capacity**, *Elec.*, the amount of current which a conductor can carry without overheating: **thermal capacity**, *Phys.*, the heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree.

Syn. power, faculty, talent, skill. (See ability.)

Cap-a-neus (kăp'ə-nūs; kə-pā'nē-ŭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the seven Greek heroes who marched against Thebes to help Polynices gain the throne: killed by a thunderbolt from Zeus.

cap–a–pie (kăp"ə-pē'), *adv.* [< O.F. *de cap a piê*, from head to foot], from head to foot; as, a knight armed *cap-a-pie*. Also, **cap"–à–pie'**.

ca-par-i-son (kə-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *caparasson* < Sp. *caparazón*, saddle cover < L.L. *caparo* < Lat. *capa*, a cape], **1**, an ornamental covering for a horse; **2**, gay or rich clothing;—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; **2**, to adorn with rich dress.

[1]cape (kāp), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *capa* < It. *cappa*, cloak], a circular cloak, short or long, without sleeves.

[2]cape (kāp), *n.* [< Fr. *cap* < Lat. *caput*, head], a point of land projecting into a body of water.

cap-e-lin (kăp'ĕ-lĭn; kăp'lĭn), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a small species (*Mallosus villosus*) of smelt, found in northern seas, used as bait for cod.

Ca-pel-la (kə-pĕl'ə), *n.* [Lat., dim. of *capra*, she-goat], a fixed star, the brightest in the constellation Auriga.

[1]ca-per (kā'pĕr), *n.* [< *capriole*, leap < It. *capriola*, little goat: from the frisky leaps of a young goat], **1**, a playful leap or spring; a skip; **2**, a prank;—*v.i.* to skip or jump playfully or fantastically; frolic.

[2]ca-per (kā'pĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *kapparis*, the caper plant], a Mediterranean shrub (*Capparis spinosa*), the flower buds of which are pickled and used as a seasoning: *pl.* the buds of this shrub.

cap-er-cail-lie (kăp"ĕr-kāl'yĭ; -kāl'ĭ), *n.* [< Gael. *capull coille*, horse of the wood], a very large European wood grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*) with handsome dark plumage. Also, **cap"er-cail'zie** (-zĭ).

Ca-per-na-um (kə-pûr'nā-ŭm), *n.* [Aram. = village of Nahum], *Bib.*, a city of Palestine on the Sea of Galilee.—*n.* **Ca-per'na-ite** (-īt).

caph (kăf), *n.* [Heb. = bent hand], the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [כ (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *k*: as a numeral, 20.

ca-pi-as (kā'pĭ-ăs; kăp'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [Lat. = take thou], *Law*, a written order to a sheriff to take into custody the person of a defendant.

cap-il-la-ceous (kăp"ĭ-lā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *capillus*, hair], having long thread-like ends or filaments; hairlike; capillary.

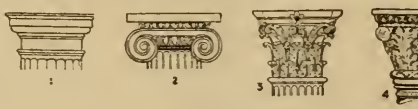
cap-il-lar-i-ty (kăp"ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the condition or quality of being capillary: *Phys.*, capillary attraction or repulsion.

cap-il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lə-rĭ; kə-pĭl'ə-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, resembling, or pertaining to, a hair; **2**, hence, designating a tube with a minute or hairlike bore; **3**, pertaining to capillarity: **capillary attraction**, **1**, *Phys.*, the process or force by which the surface of a liquid is raised where it touches the side of a containing vessel: opposite of *capillary repulsion*, by which the surface of a liquid is similarly lowered: best seen in capillary tubes; **2**, the power of a porous substance, as a blotter, lamp wick, or sponge, to draw up a fluid: **capillary tube**, *Phys.*, a glass tube with a minute bore in which, when one end of the tube is submerged in a liquid, the liquid will rise above or fall below its own level outside the tube, according as it wets or does not wet the walls of the tube:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a capillary tube: *Anat.*, one of the minute blood vessels connecting the ends of the arteries with the small beginnings of the veins.—*adj.* **cap'il-lose.**

[1]cap-i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *caput*, head], **1**, originally, pertaining to the head; **2**, hence, involving the loss of the head, that is, of life; as, *capital* punishment; punishable by death; **3**, designating that kind of letter, as A, B, C, etc., also called *upper-case* letter, larger than, and of different shape from, ordinary type, which stands at the beginning of a sentence, line of poetry, proper name, etc.: distinguished from *small*, or *lower-case*, letter, as a, b, c, etc.; **4**, first in importance; chief; principal; as, the *capital* points in a discussion; **5**, good; excellent; first-rate; as, a *capital* plan:—*n.* **1**, the city or town chosen as the seat of government in a country or state; **2**, a capital, or upper-case, letter; **3**, the amount of money invested in any particular business; **4**, stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical: *Econ.*, the actual goods purchased by invested money, especially such goods as are used for the production of further wealth, as machinery, buildings, or railroad equipment; *Com.*, accumulated wealth; amount of property belonging to an individual or corporation at any one time.—*adv.* **cap'i-tal-ly.**

Syn., adj. leading, cardinal, important, vital.

[2]cap-i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *n.* [< Lat. *capitellum*, capital of column, dim. of *caput*, head], *Arch.*, the ornamental head or top of a column or pillar.



CAPITALS: 1, Doric; 2, Ionic; 3, Corinthian; 4, Byzantine.

cap-i-tal-ism (kăp'ĭ-tăl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **[1]capital**], an economic system which rests upon private ownership of property, the conduct of business for private profit, and freedom of individual initiative in business: opposite of *socialism*.

cap-i-tal-ist (kăp'ĭ-tăl-ĭst), *n.* **1**, a person who owns wealth in the form of producers' goods, such as machinery, factories, warehouses, railroads, etc.; **2**, a person of large wealth that is available for promoting business enterprises:—*adj.* sympathizing with, or in accord with, the economic system of capitalism; as, the *capitalist* press or opinions.—*adj.* **cap"i-tal-is'tic.**—*adv.* **cap"i-tal-is'ti-cal-ly.**

cap-i-tal-i-za-tion (kăp"ĭ-tăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of converting into capital; **2**, the face value of the stocks and bonds of a business; **3**, the act of writing or printing with capital letters.

cap-i-tal-ize (kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to convert into capital; **2**, to estimate the principal sum required to bring in (a given or actual income); **3**, to make use of; turn to account; **4**, to write or print with capital letters.

cap-i-tal ship popularly, a battleship, or ship of the line; a heavy-armored ship capable of ocean voyaging: commonly regarded as the basic element in naval strength, and given chief consideration in determining a power's naval rating; technically, such a vessel displacing at least 10,000 tons and carrying 8-inch guns or larger.

cap-i-tate (kăp'ĭ-tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *caput*, head], like a head: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, enlarged or swollen at the tip; *Bot.*, head-shaped; forming a head.

cap-i-ta-tion (kăp"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the counting of heads, that is, of individuals; **2**, the levying of a tax on each individual of a community, state, or country; **3**, a poll tax; **4**, any uniform fee paid by each individual of a group.

Cap-i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* [< Lat. *capitolium* < *caput*, head], **1**, the temple of Jupiter at Rome, one of the summits of the Capitoline hill; **2**, the building occupied by Congress at Washington; **3**, (often, *capitol*), the building occupied by a State legislature.

Cap-i-to-line (kăp'ĭ-tō-līn; kə-pĭt'ō-līn), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a certain one of the seven hills of Rome which has two summits, one the Tarpeian rock, one the site of the Capitol, or temple of Jupiter Capitolinus:—*n.* the Capitoline hill.

ca-pit-u-lar (kə-pĭt'ū-lər), *n.* [< Lat. *capitulum*, chapter], **1**, a member of the body of cathedral officials called a chapter; **2**, a law or rule made by a cathedral chapter, a Masonic council, etc.: also called *capitulary*: *pl.* a collection of such laws:—*adj.* **1**, belonging to a body of cathedral officials; **2**, pertaining to a chapter, as of a book or an ordinance.

ca-pit-u-la-ry (kə-pĭt'ū-lə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a member of a chapter, as of cathedral officials or of a Masonic body; **2**, a law or rule made by a general council, or by a chapter: *pl.* a collection of such laws:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a chapter, especially an ecclesiastical chapter.

ca-pit-u-late (kə-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< L.L. *capitulare* (*-atus*), to arrange under heads], **1**, originally, to arrange a document in chapters or by headings; **2**, hence, to draw up an articled agreement; **3**, to surrender to an enemy on terms agreed upon.—*n.* **ca-pit'u-la"tor.**

ca-pit-u-la-tion (kə-pĭt"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a summary of the heads of a subject; **2**, a surrender upon terms agreed upon; **3**, an agreement arranged in articles: **the Capitulations**, con-

cessions made by the Turkish government prior to 1923 by which foreign residents in Turkey were free from territorial jurisdiction.—*adj.* **ca·pit'u·la·to·ry.**

ca·pon (kā'pŏn), *n.* [< A.S. *capun* < Lat. *capo* < Gk. *kapōn*, capon < root of *koptein*, to cut], a castrated cock fattened for the table.—*v.t.* **ca'pon·ize.**

cap·o·ral (kăp'ō·răl'), *n.* [< Fr. (*tabac du*) *caporal*, corporal's (tobacco), of better grade than that of soldiers: see **corporal**], a kind of tobacco. Also, **Cap'o·ral'.**

ca·pote (kə·pōt'), *n.* [Fr. = dim. of *cape*, a hood: see **cape**], 1, a long hooded cloak; 2, a movable hood or top, as for a carriage; 3, a bonnet with strings.

cap·re·o·late (kăp'rē·ō·lāt; kə·prē'ō·lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *capreolus*, a goat; a tendril], *Bot.*, supplied with a tendril or tendrils.

***ca·pric·cio** (kə·prēt'chō), *n.* [*pl.* ci (-chō); -clos (-chōz)], [It. = a sudden start < *capro*, goat < Lat. *caper*, goat], a merry prank: *Mus.*, a light, fanciful composition.

ca·price (kə·prēs'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *capriccio*, a sudden start < *capro*, goat], 1, a sudden, impulsive change of mind or intention; whim; 2, the tendency to sudden, unreasoning change of purpose.

Syn. humor, whimsey, vagary, notion, freak, quirk.

ca·pri·cious (kə·prish'ŭs), *adj.* unsteady; inclined to vary suddenly and unreasonably.—*adv.* **ca·pri'cious·ly.**—*n.* **ca·pri'cious·ness.**

Syn. changeable, moody, whimsical, shifting, fickle.

Cap·ri·corn (kăp'rĭ·kôrn), *n.* [< Lat. *caper*, goat + *cornu*, horn], *Astron.*, 1, a southern zodiacal constellation, the Goat; 2, the tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters when at the southernmost point of its annual course, about December 21, the date of the winter solstice: **tropic of Capricorn**, the parallel of latitude, 23° 27′ south of the equator, which marks the southern boundary of the torrid zone, and the southernmost latitude on which the sun's rays can fall perpendicularly. Also, **Cap'ri·cor'nus.**

cap·ri·fi·ca·tion (kăp'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **caprify**], an artificial method of fertilizing with pollen the fruit of the cultivated fig in order to hasten its ripening and improve the fruit.

cap·ri·fig (kăp'rĭ·fĭg"), *n.* [< Lat. *caprificus*, wild fig], *Bot.*, 1, the wild fig of Asia Minor and southern Europe; 2, the fruit of the wild fig.

cap·ri·ole (kăp'rĭ·ōl), *n.* [< It. *capriola*, dim. of *capra*, she-goat], 1, *Rare*, a spring or caper, as in dancing; 2, a leap of a horse made on all fours without advancing:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -oled (-ōld), *p.pr.* -oling], to execute such a leap.

cap·si·cum (kăp'sĭ·kŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *capsa*, a box: from the shape of fruit], 1, any of a genus (*Capsicum*) of tropical plants of the nightshade family, bearing pungent berries; 2, the dried and powdered fruit of these plants, including cayenne and other peppers.

cap·size (kăp·sīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sized (-sīzd'), *p.pr.* -sizing], [source uncertain], to be overturned; upset: said of a boat:—*v.t.* to upset, as a boat.

cap·stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* [< Fr. *cabestan*, capstan < Lat. *capistrum*, halter < *capere*, to hold], an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon an iron pivot and worked by bars or levers inserted in holes around the top: used for raising weights, as the anchor of a ship, by means of a rope.

CAPSTAN AND BARS
A, capstan head; B, barrel; C, pawl rim and pawls; D, capstan bar.

cap·stone (kăp'stōn"), *n.* [*cap* + *stone*], *Arch.*, 1, the top stone of a structure; 2, one of a row of flat stones or flags laid along the top of a masonry wall.

cap·sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* [< Lat. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, case], 1, a metallic seal or cover for a corked bottle; 2, a small envelope of gelatin to hold disagreeable medicine: *Chem.*, a small shallow vessel used for heating, evaporating, etc.; *Bot.*, a kind of seed vessel which bursts when ripe (see *fruit*, illus.); *Anat.*, 1, a skinlike sac inclosing some part or organ of the body; 2, a gland or other small organ of the body appearing like a capsule.—*adj.* **cap'su·lar** (-sū·lăr).—*adj.* **cap'su·la·ry.**—*adj.* **cap'su·lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd).

cap·tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *capitain* < Lat. *caput*, head], 1, one in authority over others acting in a group; 2, the head of a team or side in an athletic game: *Mil.*, the commander of a company: *Nav.*, an officer commanding a ship of war, next in rank above a commander, and of equal rank with a colonel in the army; *Naut.*, the master of a ship:—*v.t.* to act as leader or captain of; lead.—*abbr.* **Capt.**; **Cap.**—*n.* **cap'tain·cy** (-sĭ).—*n.* **cap'tain·ship.**

cap·tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *captio* (*-onis*), a seizing < *capere*, to take], 1, the heading of a written or printed chapter, section, page, or article; 2, the title of an illustration: *Law*, 1, the heading of a legal document, setting forth the parties to the action; 2, in England, the seizure of the person of a defendant.

cap·tious (kăp'shŭs), *adj.* 1, ready to catch at faults or take offense; faultfinding; hard to please; 2, apt to find flaws in reasoning; hypercritical.—*adv.* **cap'tious·ly.**—*n.* **cap'tious·ness.**

Syn. petulant, caviling, carping, peevish, fretful.

cap·ti·vate (kăp'tĭ·vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *captivare* (*-atus*), to take prisoner], to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm; fascinate.—*n.* **cap'ti·va'tion.**

Syn. enchant, bewitch, charm.—*Ant.* estrange, repel.

cap·tive (kăp'tĭv), *adj.* [< Fr. *captif* < Lat. *captivus*, prisoner], 1, made prisoner; held in bondage; 2, held by ties of affection, admiration, loyalty, etc.; fascinated; 3, of or pertaining to one who is taken or held prisoner, or to such a condition:—*n.* 1, one who is taken prisoner, especially in war; 2, one charmed or fascinated, as by beauty or skill:—*v.t. Archaic*, to take as captive; capture.

cap·tiv·i·ty (kăp·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state of being taken or held prisoner, especially in war; 2, a condition of bondage or subjection: *Obs.*, a body of captives.

cap·tor (kăp'tôr), *n.* [Lat. < *capere*, to take], one who takes a person or thing prisoner.

cap·ture (kăp'tûr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], [< Lat. *captura*, a taking < *capere*, to take], 1, to take or seize by force, skill, surprise, or trick; 2, to make a prisoner or prize of:—*n.* 1, the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; 2, the person or thing taken; a prize.—*n.* **cap'tur·er.**

Syn., *v.* arrest, apprehend, gain, seize, catch.

ca·puche (kə·pōōsh'; -pōōch'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *capa*, cloak], a kind of hood, especially that worn by Capuchin monks. Also, **ca·pouch'.**

Cap·u·chin (kăp'ū·chĭn; kăp'ū·shēn'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *cappuccino*, Franciscan monk < *cappuccio*, cowl < *cappa*, cap: cf. *capuche*], a monk of one of the Franciscan orders, whose dress is distinguished by a long pointed hood, or capuche: **capuchin**, 1, a woman's hooded cloak, of a shape similar to that of the Capuchin monk; 2, a South American monkey having a hoodlike growth of black hair on its head.—*adj.* **Cap'u·chin; cap'u·chin.**

Cap·u·let (kăp'ū·lĕt), *n.* [perh. dim. < It. *cappa*, cap], in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Juliet's father, head of a family in Verona opposed to the family of Montague, father of Romeo.

***ca·put** (kā'pŭt; kăp'ŭt), *n.* [*pl.* -pita (kăp'ĭ·tə)], [Lat. = head], 1, in England, formerly, the governing board of Cambridge University; 2, in ancient Rome, the personal standing of a citizen before the law; 3, the top of anything: *Anat.*, 1, the head; 2, a rounded upper extremity of any organ: ***caput mortuum** (môr'tū·ŭm), literally, dead head; hence, a worthless remainder: *Obs.*, a skull.

cap·y·ba·ra (kăp'ĭ·bä'rə), *n.* [< Sp. *capibara* < nat. name], the largest of the rodents, a tailless, partly web-footed, South American mammal over four feet long, living in and near the water.

car (kär), *n.* [< M.E. *carre* < L.L. *carra*, a car], 1, a wheeled vehicle running on tracks and used for the conveyance of passengers, baggage, or freight; 2, the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the balloonist; 3, an automobile; 4, the cage of an elevator: *Poet.*, a chariot of war or state.

***ca·ra·ba·o** (kä'rä·bä'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -baos (-ōz)], [nat. name], a water buffalo (which see for illus.): used as a draft animal in the Philippine Islands.

car·a·bin (kăr'ə·bĭn), *n.* [see **carbine**], a harquebus; also, a short rifle. See **car'bine**, *Pfd. S.*

car·a·bi·neer (kăr'ə·bĭ·nēr'), *n.* a soldier, usually mounted, who carries a short rifle. Also, **car'a·bi·nier'; car'bi·neer'.**

car·ack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [< O.F. *carraque* < L.L. *carraca* (*naris*), laden (ship)], from the 15th to the 17th century, a large Portuguese or Spanish merchant ship, equipped for fighting: also called *galleon* (which see for illus.). Also, **car'rack.**

car·a·cole (kăr'ə·kōl), *n.* [< Fr. *caracol*(*e*) < It *caracollo* < Sp. *caracol*, spiral shell], in horsemanship, a half turn to the right or left:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coled (-kōld), *p.pr.* -coling], to move one's horse in such a way; wheel. Also, **car'a·col** (-kōl).

ca·ra·cul (kə'rə·kōōl'; popularly, kăr'ə·kŭl), *n.* [see **karakul**], a valuable fur made from the skins of young lambs. See **ka'ra·kul'**, *Pfd. S.*

ca-rafe (kȧ-rȧf′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *caraffa* or Sp. *garrafa*, a cooler, perh. < Arab. *gharafa*, to draw water], a glass water bottle for the table; a decanter.

car-a-geen (kăr′ȧ-gēn″), *n.* [see **carrageen**], an edible seaweed. See **car′ra-geen″**, *Pfd. S.*

car-a-mel (kăr′ȧ-mĕl), *n.* [Fr. = burnt sugar < L.L. *calamellus*, sugar cane], **1**, burnt sugar, used for coloring foods or as a flavoring; **2**, a kind of candy, generally cut into cubes, containing burnt sugar.

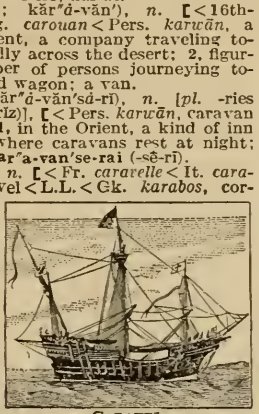
car-a-pace (kăr′ȧ-pās), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *carapacho*, a carapace], *Zoöl.*, the hard upper shell of a turtle, lobster, crab, etc. Also, **car′a-pax** (-păks).

car-at (kăr′ȧt), *n.* [Fr. < It. *carato* < Arab. *qīrāt*, a carat < Gk. *keration*, carob tree seed; carat: dim. of *keras*, horn], **1**, a unit of weight for precious stones and, sometimes, precious metals: in international trade, one fifth of a gram; **2**, a twenty-fourth part: a term used to express the fineness of gold used by jewelers; as, gold of 22 *carats* contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of copper or silver. Also, **kar′at.**

car-a-van (kăr′ȧ-văn; kăr″ȧ-văn′), *n.* [< 16th-cent. Eng. *carouan* < Pers. *karwān*, a caravan], **1**, in the Orient, a company traveling together for safety, especially across the desert; **2**, figuratively, any large number of persons journeying together; **3**, a large covered wagon; a van.

car-a-van-sa-ry (kăr″ȧ-văn′sȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Pers. *karwān*, caravan + *sarāi*, mansion; inn], **1**, in the Orient, a kind of inn with a spacious court, where caravans rest at night; **2**, a large hotel. Also, **car″a-van′se-rai** (-sē-rī).

car-a-vel (kăr′ȧ-vĕl), *n.* [< Fr. *caravelle* < It. *caravella*, caravel < L.L. < Gk. *karabos*, coracle], from the 15th to the 17th century, a small, fast, Spanish or Portuguese sailing vessel, such as was used by Columbus, having a high, narrow poop and three-cornered sails. Also, **car′vel.**



CARAVEL

car-a-way (kăr′ȧ-wā), *n.* [< Sp. *alcarahueya* < Arab. *al-karawiyā*, the caraway plant], a biennial plant of the parsley family, bearing small, spicy fruits, called seeds, which are used for flavoring foods, as bread, cakes, and candy.

car-bide (kär′bīd; -bĭd), *n.* [see **carbon**], *Chem.*, a compound of carbon with a metal; specifically, calcium *carbide*, used to make acetylene gas.

car-bine (kär′bĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *carabine*: source uncertain], **1**, formerly, a light harquebus; **2**, later, a short rifle used chiefly by cavalry. Also, **car′a-bin** (-bĭn); **car′a-bine** (-bīn).

car-bi-neer (kär″bĭ-nēr′), *n.* a soldier, usually mounted, armed with a carbine, or short rifle. Also, **car″a-bi-neer′**, *Pfd. S.*

car-bo-hy-drate (kär″bō-hī′drāt), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *hydrate*], *Chem.*, a compound, as sugar, starch, or cellulose, of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen, the latter in the same proportion as in water.

car-bo-lat-ed (kär′bō-lāt″ĕd), *adj.* [see **carbolic**], treated with carbolic acid.

car-bol-ic (kär-bŏl′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *carbo*, charcoal + *oleum*, oil], *Chem.*, designating, or pertaining to, a weak acid, also called *phenic acid*, or *phenol*, obtained from coal tar and other substances, and used dissolved in water as a disinfectant and germicide.

car-bo-lize (kär′bō-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

car-bon (kär′bŏn), *n.* [< Fr. *carbone* < Lat. *carbo*, charcoal], *Chem.*, a nonmetallic element [symbol C] occurring in nature as the diamond and as graphite, and found in combination in many minerals and in all animal and vegetable substances, from which, by the action of heat, it may be obtained in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, etc.; *Elec.*, one of two rods of hard carbon used as the terminals between which the current passes in an arc light: **carbon copy**, a copy of a written sheet made by the use of carbon paper: **carbon paper**, paper coated with coloring matter that adheres, upon pressure, to paper placed beneath it.

car-bo-na-ceous (kär″bō-nā′shŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, carbon.

***Car-bo-na-ri** (kär″bō-nä′rē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* -naro (-rō)], [It. < Lat. *carbonarius*, a charcoal burner: from the disguise they used], in the early 19th century, the members of a secret political society in Naples, Italy, whose aim was to free their country from foreign rule.—*n.* **Car″bo-na′rism.**

car-bon-ate (kär′bŏn-āt), *n.* [see **carbon**], *Chem.*, a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to charge with carbonic-acid gas.—*n.* **car″bon-a′tion.**

car-bon bi-sul-phide (bī-sŭl′fīd; -fĭd), *Chem.*, a colorless, inflammable liquid, a compound of carbon and sulphur: used as a solvent for gums and rubber, and as an insecticide.

car-bon di-ox-ide (dī-ŏk′sīd; dī-ŏk′sĭd), *Chem.*, a heavy, suffocating, colorless gas produced by burning carbonaceous material, etc.: also called *carbonic-acid gas* or *carbonic acid.*

car-bon-ic (kär-bŏn′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.*, pertaining to carbon: **carbonic acid**, **1**, an acid composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, existing only in aqueous solution, and readily broken up into water and carbon dioxide; **2**, hence, often, carbon dioxide.

car-bon-if-er-ous (kär″bŏn-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *carbo*, charcoal + *ferre*, to bear], containing or yielding carbon or coal: **Carboniferous**, *Geol.*, designating that portion of the Paleozoic following the Devonian and associated with coal-bearing rocks.

car-bon-ize (kär′bŏn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **carbon**], **1**, to char; drive off all but a residue of carbon from, as by heat or acid; **2**, to coat, impregnate, or combine with carbon.

car-bon mon-ox-ide (mŏn-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *Chem.*, a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas, composed of carbon and oxygen, present in coal gas, and produced by the imperfect combustion of carbonaceous matter, as coal, charcoal, or gasoline.

car-bo-run-dum (kär″bō-rŭn′dŭm), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + (*co*)*rundum*, a trade name], a crystalline artificial compound of carbon and silicon, harder than emery, used as an abrasive and refractory.

car-boy (kär′boi), *n.* [< Pers. *qarāboh*, flagon], a large glass bottle, usually protected by basketwork, used as a container for corrosive acids.

car-bun-cle (kär′bŭng-kl), *n.* [< O.F. *charbucle* < Lat. *carbunculus*, gem; tumor: dim. of *carbo*, charcoal], *Mineral.*, an iron-aluminum garnet; a deep red garnet cut without facets; *Pathol.*, a localized inflammation of the skin and deeper tissues, having several openings exuding pus.

car-bu-rant (kär′bū-rănt), *n.* [*carb(on)* + (*sulph*)*ur*], a substance, usually a hydrocarbon, added to gas to increase carbon content and, hence, energy available for light or heat.—*n.* **car′bu-ret″ant.**

car-bu-ret (kär′bū-rĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -reted or -retted, *p.pr.* -reting or -retting], *Chem.*, to combine with carbon or a hydrocarbon; carburize.—*n.* **car″bu-re′tion** (-rēsh′ŭn).

car-bu-ret-or (kär′bū-rĕt″ĕr), *n.* **1**, a device for combining carbon, or a hydrocarbon, with nonluminous gases, for the production of greater illuminating power or of heat energy; **2**, an accessory apparatus of an internal-combustion engine in which air is mixed with a liquid hydrocarbon, such as gasoline, in the form of vapor or spray, to produce a combustible or explosive mixture. Also, **car′bu-ret″er; car′bu-ret″ter; car′bu-ret″tor.**

ONE FORM OF DOWN-DRAFT AUTOMOBILE CARBURETOR

Gasoline enters at 1 and passes into float chamber 2, float 3, acting through lever 4 and needle valve 5, regulating the flow. Gasoline then flows through passage 6 in jet tube 7, whence, by air entering at 8 and passing check valve 9 (partially closed when starting motor), it is drawn from jet opening in Venturi tube 10, vaporized, and mixed with air to form a highly explosive gas which passes into motor through throttle valve 11. Hand and foot accelerator levers operate butterfly throttle lever 12. An auxiliary pump for quick pickup, connected through lever rod 13 and lever arm 14 to pump piston 15, forces a small amount of raw gasoline through opening 16 into Venturi tube. For idling speed with throttle nearly closed, gasoline passes from float chamber to idling tube 17, thence through tube 18 to idling jet 19, just below butterfly valve when closed. Adjustment screw 20 regulates flow of gasoline through idling jet at low speeds.

car-bu-rize (kär'bû-rīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], 1, *Metal.*, to treat, as iron, in such a way that the surface is made to contain an increased amount of carbon; 2, to combine carbon with; charge with fine particles of carbon or a hydrocarbon, as by means of a carburetor. —*n.* **car'bu-riz'er.**—*n.* **car'bu-ri-za'tion.**

car-ca-jou (kär'kȧ-jōō; -zhōō), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. name], the wolverene, or glutton.

car-cass (kär'kȧs), *n.* [*pl.* carcasses (-ēz)], [< O.F. *charcois* < L.L. *carcosium*, carcass; and < Fr. *carcasse* < It. *carcassa*, bomb; shell; case], 1, the dead body of an animal; 2, in contempt, the corpse, or the living body, of a human being; 3, the decaying remains of a bulky thing; 4, the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, etc. Also, **car'case.**

Syn. corpse, remains, frame. (See body.)

car-ci-no-ma (kär'sĭ-nō'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -nomata (-mȧ-tȧ)], [Lat. < Gk. *karkinōma* < *karkinos*, crab], *Med.*, any of several varieties of cancer.

[1]card (kärd), *n.* [< Fr. *carte* < Lat. *charta*, paper < Gk. *khartēs*, papyrus leaf], 1, a piece of thick, stiff paper or of pasteboard, printed or plain, used for various purposes; as, a post *card;* a calling *card;* 2, a small piece of pasteboard printed with certain names, devices, or figures, used for playing games; especially, one of a pack of 52 such pieces arranged in four suits of thirteen each, according to the groups of figures printed upon them; 3, *pl.*, any game or games played with such cards; card playing; 4, a formal invitation, especially to a wedding; often *pl.;* 5, a short business advertisement, as in a newspaper or magazine: *Naut.*, a sheet on which the points of the compass are marked: *Slang*, a person unusual enough to attract attention; *Obs.*, a written paper; a chart or map.

[2]card (kärd), *n.* [< Fr. *carde*, teasel head < Lat. *carduus*, thistle], an implement, as a wire-toothed brush or a wire-set strip of rubber, used for raising the nap on cloth, or for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, to prepare the material for weaving or spinning:—*v.t.* to comb, as wool, flax, etc., with, or as with, such an implement.—*n.* **card'er.**

car-da-mom (kär'dȧ-mŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *kardamōmon*, cardamom], 1, the seed capsule of any of several Oriental plants of the ginger family: used as seasoning and in medicine; 2, any plant producing these seeds. Also, **car'da-mon; car'da-mum.**

card-board (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* [[1]*card* + *board*], a thin pasteboard, used for cards, etc.

car-di-ac (kär'dĭ-ăk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kardia*, heart], 1, pertaining to, or situated near, the heart; 2, pertaining to the upper part of the stomach: —*n.* a medicine that stimulates the action of the heart.

car-di-gan (kär'dĭ-gȧn), *n.* [< seventh Earl of *Cardigan*, 1797–1868], a knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat: also called *cardigan jacket.*

car-di-nal (kär'dĭ-nȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cardinalis*, chief < *cardo* (*-inis*), hinge], 1, pertaining to that on which something else turns; hence, chief; fundamental; as, the *cardinal* sins or virtues; 2, of or pertaining to certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, called *cardinals* because originally in charge of the principal, or cardinal, churches in Rome; 3, of the rich scarlet color worn by these dignitaries: **cardinal bird**, an American finch having brilliant red plumage, a conspicuous crest, and a large red bill: also called *cardinal grosbeak:* **cardinal flower**, an American species of lobelia, growing along streams and banks of ponds, bearing bright red flowers (for colored illus. see *flower*): **cardinal numbers**, the numbers *one, two, three,* etc., in distinction from the ordinal numbers, *first, second, third,* etc.: **cardinal points**, north, south, east, west: **cardinal winds**, winds which blow directly from the north, south, east, or west:—*n.* 1, *R. C. Ch.*, originally, the person in charge of a chief, or cardinal, church; hence, later, one of the Pope's council of princes of the church, appointed by the Pope; 2, the rich red color worn by these church dignitaries; 3, a hooded cloak formerly worn by women, originally resembling the cardinal's cloak; 4, the cardinal bird.—*n.* **car'di-nal-ate.**—*n.* **car'di-nal-ship'.**—*adv.* **car'di-nal-ly.**

car-di-o-graph (kär'dĭ-ō-grȧf'), *n.* [< Gk. *kardia*, heart + *graphein*, to write], an instrument for recording the movements of the heart.

car-di-ol-o-gy (kär'dĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kardia*, heart + *-logia*, a study], the scientific study of the heart.

car-di-tis (kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *kardia*, heart], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

car-doon (kär-dōōn'), *n.* [< Fr. *cardon* < Lat. *cardus, carduus*, thistle], an edible Old World plant (*Cynara cardunculus*) of the composite family, akin to the artichoke.

care (kâr), *n.* [< A.S. *cearu*, sorrow, and *cearian*, to grieve], 1, uneasiness of mind: anxiety; 2, a cause of such uneasiness or anxiety; 3, attention; watchfulness; heed; 4, that upon which such attention is bestowed; 5, charge or oversight: *Obs.*, grief or sorrow:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cared (kârd), *p.pr.* caring], 1, to be anxious or uneasy in mind; 2, to feel inclined; desire; 3, to feel affection: with *for: Obs.*, to grieve.

Syn., *n.* attention, solicitude, heed, caution, worry, trouble, concern, anxiety, regard, forethought, prudence, watchfulness, vigilance. *Care* is a troubled uneasiness of mind resulting from responsibility, duty, overwork, etc.; as, worn by *care. Anxiety* is a state of mental distress or pain, felt toward some uncertain event; it is colored by hope rather than despair. *Solicitude* is a milder form of *anxiety;* it often names merely a tender hope for the welfare of another; it is warmly desirous for, and active in, securing benefits for those to be loved and protected. *Concern*, when applied to people, shares with *solicitude* an affectionate desire for their good; when applied to issues or objects, it connotes a sympathetic, often active, interest; as, *concern* for another's safety. *Worry* names a futile, nervous agitation, often purposeless, always restless. *Heed* is an attentive watchfulness directed to the prevention of trouble; *caution* takes steps to avert what it fears. (See wisdom.)—*Ant.*, *n.* heedlessness, inattention, negligence.

ca-reen (kȧ-rēn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *carina*, keel], *Naut.*, to turn (a ship) over on one side for the purpose of closing leaks, cleansing, or repairing:—*v.i.* to keel over; to tip: *Naut.*, to incline on one side, as a ship under sail:—*n.* *Naut.*, the slanting position in which a ship is placed for repairs to its keel.—*n.* **ca-reen'age.**

ca-reer (kȧ-rēr'), *n.* [< Fr. *carrière*, race course < Lat. *carraria* (*via*), carriage (road) < *carrus*, car], 1, a running; a swift charge or course; hence, speed; 2, a general course of action; the progress of an individual party, movement, etc.; 3, an occupation or calling which forms the chief object of life: *Obs.*, a race course:—*v.i.* to move or run swiftly; dash along.

ca-reer dip-lo-mat up in the diplomatic service, as distinguished from one who is selected from outside the service for a position of importance, such as the post of ambassador: also called *career man.*

care-ful (kâr'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **care**], 1, performed or made with care; as, a *careful* revision of the work; 2, attentive; concerned: usually with *of;* 3, watchful; cautious; thoughtful: *Obs.*, 1, sorrowful; 2, anxious.—*adv.* **care'ful-ly.**—*n.* **care'ful-ness.**

Syn. cautious, prudent, provident, foreseeing, circumspect, discreet, wary, heedful, vigilant. *Careful* describes one who in every way tries to act responsibly and wisely. *Cautious* describes one who is actuated by fear or timidity to take steps against possible danger or loss. The *cautious* man so fears possible implications that he will never make a positive statement; he spends so gingerly that he appears stingy. *Prudent* describes one who takes the future into consideration in a sane, moderate way. *Discreet* applies to those whose words and actions are dictated by judgment rather than impulse. The *discreet* man speaks according to a shrewd appraisal of what the situation involves; he acts only when he has chosen the path best for him to follow. *Circumspect* describes one who looks before he leaps, both in speech and action. *Wary* describes one alertly watchful.—*Ant.* heedless, careless, negligent, remiss.

care-less (kâr'lĕs), *adj.* 1, neglectful; heedless; rash.—*Ant.* accurate, attentive, studied, thoughtful.

ca-ress (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* [< Fr. *caresse* < It. *carezza*, caress < Lat. *carus*, dear], a touch or gesture of affection; an embrace:—*v.t.* to touch with affection; fondle.—*adv.* **ca-ress'ing-ly.**—*adj.* **ca-res'sive.**

Syn., *v.* kiss, embrace, coddle, pet, fondle.

car-et (kâr'ĕt; kā'rĕt), *n.* [Lat. = it lacks], a mark [^] used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate a place where something is to be added.

care-worn (kâr'wôrn'), *adj.* [*care* + *worn*], showing the marks of care; tired; harassed.

car-go (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes (-gōz)], [Sp. = load < L.L. *carricare*, to load], the lading of a ship; goods or merchandise conveyed in a vessel.

Syn. freight. *Cargo* refers to goods or merchandise taken by a vessel for shipment; a ship's *cargo* is sometimes referred to as *freight*, but *freight* is ordinarily applied to loads shipped on public carriers on land.

Car-ib (kăr'ĭb), *n.* [< Sp. *caríbal*, cannibal < Carib *calina*, valiant men], one of a native race formerly inhabiting the northern part of South America.

Central America, and some of the West Indies: now extinct except in Brazil and Guiana. Also, **Car′i-bee.**

Car-ib-be-an (kăr″ĭ-bē′ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Caribs, or to the waters bordering the region inhabited by them:—*n.* a Carib.

car-i-bou (kăr′ĭ-bōō; kăr″ĭ-bōō′), *n.* [Can. Fr., prob. < nat. name], the native reindeer of northern North America and of Greenland.

car-i-ca-ture (kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tûr), *n.* [Fr. < It. *caricatura* < L.L. *caricare*, to load; exaggerate], a picture or description of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a laughable effect:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style.—*n.* **car′i-ca-tur″ist.**

Syn., *n.* mimicry, burlesque, travesty. (See parody.)

ca-ri-es (kā′rĭ-ēz), *n.* [Lat. = decay], *Med.*, 1, the ulceration of a bone, causing its gradual destruction; 2, decay of the teeth.—*adj.* **ca′ri-ous.**

car-il-lon (kăr′ĭ-lŏn; kȧ″rē″yôṅ′), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *quadrilio* (-*onis*), four bells], 1, a set of bells, larger in number than a *chime*, so hung that tunes may be played on them; 2, an air played on such bells; 3, an attachment to an organ by which the chimes of bells may be imitated; 4, a glockenspiel.

ca-ri-na (kȧ-rī′nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē)], [Lat. = keel], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, a ridge or ridge-shaped formation, as on a bird's breastbone.—*adj.* **ca-ri′nal.**

car-i-nate (kăr′ĭ-nāt), *adj.* keel-shaped or ridge-shaped.—*adj.* **car′i-nat″ed.**

car-i-ole (kăr′ĭ-ōl), *n.* [< Fr. *carriole* < Lat. dim. of *carrus*, wagon], 1, a small open carriage drawn by one horse; 2, a covered cart. Also, **car′ri-ole.**

cark-ing (kärk′ĭng), *adj.* [< obs. v. *cark*, to burden < O.N.F. *carkier*, to load], *Archaic*, causing vexation or distress; as, *carking* care.

carl (kärl), *n.* [A.S. < O.N. *karl*, man], *Archaic*, a peasant; *Sc.*, a boor; churl. Also, **carle.**

Car-list (kär′lĭst), *n.* [< L.L. *Carlus*, *Carolus*, Charles], 1, in French history, one who supported Charles X, 1824–30; 2, in Spanish history, a supporter of Don Carlos de Bourbon (1788–1855), claimant of the throne in 1833, or of his successors.

Car-lo-vin-gi-an (kär″lō-vĭn′jĭ-ăn), *adj.* and *n.* [< Fr. *Carlovingien* < M.H.G. *Karl*, Charles, by influence of *Merovingian*], Carolingian (which see). Also, **Car″o-lin′gi-an.**

***car-ma-gnole** (kȧr″mȧ″nyōl′), *n.* [Fr.: prob. < *Carmagnola*, town in Piedmont], 1, originally, a costume worn in southern France, having a short jacket with rows of metal buttons and a large collar; later, a costume worn by the French revolutionists in 1792, including black woolen trousers, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle or waistcoat; 2, one who wore this costume; 3, a song and dance popular during the first French Revolution (1789–99).

car-man (kär′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*car* + *man*], one who drives a car or cart.

Car-mel-ite (kär′mĕl-īt), *n.* [< Mt. *Carmel*, Syria], *R.C.Ch.*, a begging friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, founded at Mount Carmel, Syria, in the 12th century: also called *White Friar*:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this order.

car-min-a-tive (kär-mĭn′ȧ-tĭv; kär′mĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *carminare* (-*atus*), to card, smooth out], *Med.*, tending to relieve the stomach and bowels of gas; relieving colic:—*n. Med.*, a remedy for colic, griping, or flatulence.

car-mine (kär′mĭn; kär′mīn), *n.* [< Fr. *carmin* < L.L. *carminus* < *carmesinus*, crimson], 1, a rich crimson coloring matter obtained from the cochineal insect; 2, the color produced therefrom.

car-nage (kär′nāj), *n.* [Fr. < It. *carnaggio*, slaughter < L.L. *carnaticum* < Lat. *caro* (*carnis*), flesh], 1, slaughter; bloodshed; 2, slaughtered bodies.

Syn. butchery, massacre, havoc, bloodshed, slaughter. *Bloodshed* is the general term for the spilling of blood, for killing. *Massacre* names the promiscuous killing in great numbers of those who are defenseless or helpless to resist. *Slaughter* suggests the ruthless killing on a large scale of either men or animals. *Carnage* suggests the result of bloody and extensive *slaughter*, chiefly of men, and unpleasantly connotes heaps of corpses. *Slaughter* and *carnage* may be used of a fair struggle. *Butchery* is the savage taking of human life as if men were animals. *Havoc* is furious destruction of life or property; it connotes panic and wild confusion; applied to business, the future, etc., it bespeaks destruction of plans and hopes; as, the war played *havoc* with his musical education.

car-nal (kär′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *carnalis*, fleshly], 1, pertaining to the body and its appetites; sensual; fleshly; 2, material as opposed to spiritual: *Obs.*, bloodthirsty; flesh-devouring.—*adv.* **car′nal-ly.**

car-nal-ist (kär′năl-ĭst), *n. Archaic* or *Obs.*, a person without spiritual interests; a sensual person; one governed by his appetites.

car-nal-i-ty (kär-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], worldliness; sensuality.

[1]**car-na-tion** (kär-nā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *carnatio*, fleshiness < *caro* (*carnis*), flesh], flesh color; light pink: *pl.* parts of a painting showing flesh.

[2]**car-na-tion** (kär-nā′shŭn), *n.* [perh. < *coronation*: because edges of flower are indented like a coronet], *Bot.*, the cultivated clove pink.

car-nel-ian (kär-nēl′yăn), *n.* [< *cornelian*, q.v.], *Mineral.*, a bright red variety of chalcedony: used for jewelry and seals. Also, **cor-nel′ian.**

car-ni-val (kär′nĭ-văl), *n.* [< It. *carnevale*, Shrove Tuesday < Lat. *carnem levare*, to put away meat], 1, the season of rejoicing before Lent, observed with feasting and revelry in Roman Catholic countries; 2, any feasting or revelry.

Car-niv-o-ra (kär-nĭv′ō-rȧ), *n.pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. adj. < *caro* (*carnis*), flesh + *vorare*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, an order of mammals that feed chiefly on flesh, including the cat, dog, bear, and other families.

car-ni-vore (kär′nĭ-vōr), *n.* 1, an animal that feeds on flesh; 2, an insect-devouring plant.

car-niv-o-rous (kär-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *adj.* 1, flesh-eating; 2, of or pertaining to the Carnivora, or flesh-eating mammals.

car-no-tite (kär′nō-tīt), *n.* [< A. *Carnot*, Fr. physicist and mine inspector], *Mineral.*, a hydrous yellow mineral containing vanadium, uranium, and potassium, and a small amount of radium.

car-ob (kăr′ŏb), *n.* [< Fr. *carobe* < Arab. *kharrūbah*, bean pod], 1, an evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region; 2, one of the long pods of this tree.

ca-roche (kȧ-rōch′; -rōsh′), *n.* [< O.F. *carroche* < It. *carroccio*, a carriage], in the 16th and 17th centuries, a kind of coach used on state occasions.

car-ol (kăr′ŭl), *n.* [< O.F. *caroler*, perh. < Lat. *choraula* < Gk. *khoraulēs*, flute player for chorus < *khoros*, chorus + *aulos*, flute], a song of joy or praise; as, a Christmas *carol*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caroled or carolled (-ŭld), *p.pr.* caroling or carolling], to sing; warble:—*v.i.* to sing joyously.—*n.* **car′ol-er; car′ol-ler.**

Car-o-line (kăr′ō-līn; kăr′ō-lĭn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Carolus*, Charles], 1, pertaining to Charles I or Charles II, of England, or their period; 2, specifically, designating, or pertaining to, a style of furniture developed during this period (see *furniture*, illus.): usually, *Carolean* (kăr″ō-lē′ăn).

Car-o-lin-gi-an (kăr″ō-lĭn′jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Carolus* < M.H.G. *Karl*, Charles + -*ing*, M.H.G. patronymic suffix], pertaining to the Frankish royal family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingian kings: founded in 752 by Pepin the Short, and named for Pepin's father, Charles Martel:—*n.* a member of this royal house. Also, **Car″lo-vin′gi-an.**

Car-o-lin-i-an (kăr″ō-lĭn′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Caroline**], 1, of or pertaining to Charles the Great; 2, of or pertaining to North or South Carolina:—*n.* a native or resident of North or South Carolina.

car-om (kăr′ŭm), *v.i.* [abbr. of Fr. *carambole* < Sp. *carambola*, a carom: source uncertain], 1, in billiards, to shoot the cue ball so as to make it strike against two other balls; 2, to rebound, as a ball or counter in a game, from a cushion, peg, or the like:—*n.* 1, in billiards, a shot in which the cue ball strikes two other balls; 2, in other games, a shot in which a shooter strikes a counter after rebounding from a peg, the edge of the board, or another counter.

car-oms (kăr′ŭmz), *n.pl.* a game for two or four players, played on a large, square board with 24 round counters which must be driven into pockets by counters used like cue balls. Also, **car′roms.**

ca-rot-id (kȧ-rŏt′ĭd), *adj.* [< Gk. *karōtides*, carotid arteries < *karos*, stupor: from belief that pressure of blood in these vessels caused stupor], *Anat.*, designating either of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood to the head:—*n. Anat.*, a carotid artery.

car-o-tin (kăr′ō-tĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *karōton*, carrot], *Bot.*, a deep yellow or orange pigment, soluble in alcohol, found widely distributed in plants.

ca-rous-al (kȧ-rouz′ăl), *n.* [see **carouse**], a carouse; revelry; a drinking match or bout.

ca-rouse (kȧ-rouz′), *n.* [< expression *drink carouse*, drink a bumper, drink right out < Ger. *gar aus trinken*], 1, a feast or festival; 2, a noisy drinking bout or revel: *Obs.*, a bumper of drink:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caroused (-rouzd′), *p.pr.* carousing], to drink heartily and with noisy jollity; revel.—*n.* **ca-rous′er.**

ca-rou-sel (kăr″ōō-zĕl′), *n.* [see **carrousel**], a merry-go-round: *Obs.*, a kind of military pageant. Also, **car″rou-sel′**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]carp (kärp), *v.i.* [<O.N. *karpa*, to brag, and Lat. *carpere*, to slander], to find unreasonable fault; cavil: with *at*.—*n.* **carp'er**.—*p.adj.* **carp'ing**.

[2]carp (kärp), *n.* [<O.F. *carpe*<L.L. *carpa*, carp], any of a family (*Cyprinidæ*) of long-lived fresh-water fishes of inferior food value but cultivated in ponds for their hardy growth, some for their vivid color.

car-pal (kär'păl), *adj.* [<Gk. *karpos*, wrist], pertaining to the wrist:—*n.* a wrist bone.

car-pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* [<L.L.<Gk. *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, **1**, a simple one-celled ovary, or seed vessel; **2**, one of the individual seed vessels of a compound ovary.—*adj.* **car'pel-la-ry**.—*adj.* **car'pel-late**.

car-pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [<O.N.F. *carpentier*<L.L. *carpentarius*, carpenter; earlier, wagon maker<Lat. *carpentum*, wagon<O.Celt.], one who works in timber and builds or repairs woodwork.

car-pen-try (kär'pĕn-trĭ), *n.* the art or work of cutting and joining timber.

car-pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *carpite*, carpet<L.L. *carpire* (*-itus*) < Lat. *carpere*, to pluck], **1**, a thick woven or felted fabric, as of wool, for covering floors; **2**, a number of breadths of this fabric sewed together for covering the whole floor space of a room; **3**, any soft covering upon which one may walk; as, a *carpet* of grass: *Aëro., Slang*, the ground: **carpet beetle**, a small beetle whose larvæ destroy woolen carpets; the buffalo bug: **carpet knight**, **1**, one upon whom knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for some reason other than active military service; **2**, a stay-at-home soldier; a ladies' man:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a carpet.—*n.* **car'pet-ing**.

car-pet-bag (kär'pĕt-băg"), *n.* [*carpet*+*bag*], a traveling bag, originally made of carpet stretched over a frame.

car-pet-bag-ger (kär'pĕt-băg"ẽr), *n.* a person traveling without baggage other than a carpetbag and its contents: applied, **1**, originally to a wandering "wildcat" banker in the western United States; **2**, to a political adventurer from the North seeking profit in the South after the American Civil War.

car-pus (kär'pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* carpi (-pī)], [Lat.<Gk. *karpos*, wrist], *Anat.*, the wrist (see *hand*, illus.).

car-rack (kär'ăk), *n.* [see **carack**], a large merchant ship; a galleon (which see). *Pfd. S.*, **car'ack**.

car-ra-geen (kär'ă-gēn"), *n.* [<*Carragheen*, Ir. place name], an edible seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, which produces Irish moss, used in making blancmange, etc. Also, **car'ra-gheen"**; **car'a-geen"**.

car-rel (kär'ĕl) *n.* [var. of *carol*], a small alcove or inclosed place, as in a monastery or the stack of a library, for individual study. Also **car'rell**.

***car-re-te-la** (kä"rā-tā'lä), *n.* [Sp.<*carreta*, cart], a one-horse vehicle used in the Philippines for transporting passengers and goods.

car-riage (kär'ĭj), *n.* [<O.N.F. *carier*, to carry], **1**, the act of conveying or transporting; **2**, the business of conveying goods or passengers; **3**, the cost of transporting; **4**, a wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons; **5**, a wheeled stand or support, as of a cannon; **6**, any part of a machine which carries another part, as in a typewriter; **7**, manner of bearing oneself; posture; **8**, conduct: *Obs.*, a load or burden.

Syn. port, bearing, demeanor. (See behavior.)

car-rick bend (kär'ĭk), [perh. var. of **carack**], a kind of bend (see *knot*, illus.).

car-ri-er (kär'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [see **carry**], **1**, one who or that which transports or conveys objects, as mail or baggage; **2**, a person or agency whose business is to transport goods for others; **3**, a carrier pigeon; **4**, a device, as in a machine, by which something is held in place or moved in the proper direction; **5**, a container in which goods may be conveyed: *Med.*, a person in apparent health who harbors and may convey to others the germ of a specific disease: **carrier current**, *Elec.*, a current, usually of high frequency, used for the transmission of sounds or signals: **carrier pigeon**, a pigeon of a breed used to carry messages; a homing pigeon.

car-ri-ole (kär'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [see **cariole**], a kind of light carriage or cart. See **car'i-ole**, *Pfd. S.*

car-ri-on (kär'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [<M.E. *caroine*<Lat. *caro* (*carnis*), flesh], dead or decaying flesh:—*adj.* decaying; pertaining to, or feeding on, such flesh.

***car-ro-ma-ta** (kär"rō-mä'tä), *n.* [Philippine Sp.], in the Philippines, a light, two-wheeled, covered vehicle with long shafts.

car-roms (kär'ŭmz), *n.* [see **carom**], a certain parlor game. See **car'oms**, *Pfd. S.*

car-ron-ade (kär"ŭ-nād'), *n.* [<*Carron*, Scotland, where first made in iron works], an obsolete kind of short, iron cannon of large caliber.

car-ron oil (kär'ŭn), a lotion, of equal parts of limewater and linseed oil, for burns.

car-rot (kär'ŭt), *n.* [<Fr. *carotte*<Lat. *carota*<Gk. *karōton*, carrot], **1**, a biennial plant (*Daucus carota*) having an orange-yellow, tapering root that is used for food: cultivated as a vegetable, or found growing wild as a tall weed on roadsides, fields, and waste places, with a conspicuous flower mass, usually white, in the form of a flat, oval umbel.—*adj.* **car'rot-y**.

car-rou-sel (kär"ōō-zĕl'), *n.* [Fr.<It. *carosello*, tournament], a merry-go-round: *Obs.*, a kind of military pageant. Also, **ca'rou-sel'**.

car-ry (kăr'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* carried (-id), *p.pr.* carrying], [<O.N.F. *carier*, to carry], **1**, to convey from one point to another while supplying physical support; take along with one; bear; **2**, to serve as the means of conveying; as, the atmosphere *carries* sound waves; **3**, to lead; conduct; direct; as, to *carry* an undertaking to success; **4**, to put forward; as, to *carry* a case into court; transfer; as, to *carry* an amount from one page of a ledger to the next; **5**, to bring to a desired end; win a victory in; as, to *carry* an election; **6**, to secure the passage of, as a bill in Congress; **7**, to gain possession of; **8**, to direct or influence mentally; as, to *carry* an audience; **9**, to hold (oneself); behave; **10**, to support the weight of, as columns upholding a roof: *Com.*, **1**, to keep on hand, as a stock of goods; **2**, to bear the responsibility or cost of for another; as, to *carry* an account; *Golf*, to pass over (an object or a distance) at one stroke: **carry arms**, *Mil.*, to assume an obsolete drill position in which the rifle was carried vertically at the right side: **carry away**, to transport with joy, admiration, passion, etc.: **carry on**, to conduct or manage, as a business: **carry out**, to obey or execute, as the orders or wishes of another:—*v.i.* **1**, to perform the act of bearing or conveying; **2**, to possess or exert propelling force, as a gun; **3**, to have power to reach a distance, as a voice: **carry on**, **1**, to frolic gaily and thoughtlessly; **2**, in the British army during the World War, to proceed with whatever had been ordered; hence, popularly, to endure; keep on in spite of hardships:—*n.* [*pl.* carries (-ĭz)], **1**, the distance over which a gun will hurl a projectile; **2**, in the northern United States and Canada, land between two navigable streams or lakes, over which a boat must be carried: also called *portage*: *Golf*, the distance from the point where a ball is struck to the point where it lands; *Mil.*, the position taken when carrying arms.

Syn., *v.* convey, transport, bear, sustain. (See bring.)

car-ry-all (kăr'ĭ-ôl"), *n.* [corr. of *cariole*, q.v.], a light, covered carriage for family use.

cart (kärt), *n.* [prob.<O.N. *kartr*, cart], **1**, a two-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods; **2**, a light delivery wagon: *Obs.*, a chariot:—*v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.—*n.* **cart'er**.

cart-age (kär'tăj), *n.* the act of, or charge made for, transporting by a cart or truck.

carte (kärt), *n.* [<Fr. *quarte*<It. *quarta*, fourth], a certain position in fencing (see *fencing*, illus.). Also, **quart**; **quarte**.

***carte** (kärt), *n.* [Fr.=card], **1**, a card; **2**, a bill of fare; menu: ***carte blanche** (blänsh), **1**, a blank paper; **2**, a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases; **3**, hence, unlimited authority; absolute freedom of action and judgment: ***carte de visite** (dē vē'zĕt'), **1**, a visiting card; **2**, a portrait photograph 2¼ by 3¼ inches in size.

car-tel (kär'tĕl; kär-tĕl'), *n.* [Fr.<It. *cartello*, dim. of *carta*<Lat. *charta*, card], **1**, a written agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; **2**, a written challenge to single combat: *Com.*, in Europe, a number of industrial establishments combining to regulate production and prices.

Car-te-sian (kär-tē'zhăn), *n.* [<Lat. form (*Cartesius*) of name], a follower of the doctrines of René Descartes (1596–1650), a French philosopher and mathematician:—*adj.* designating the philosophy of Descartes, or his geometrical system: **Cartesian coördinates**, in plane geometry, two intersecting straight lines, by reference to which the position of a point in a plane is determined (for illus. see *abscissa*): **Cartesian devil**, the bottle imp.—*n.* **Car-te'sian-ism**.

Car-tha-gin-i-an (kär"thă-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Carthago* (*-inis*), Carthage], pertaining to Carthage: **Carthaginian peace**, a harsh peace imposed by the victors:—*n.* a native of Carthage.

Car-thu-sian (kär-thū'zhăn), *n.* [<Fr. *Chatrousse*, place of first monastery], a monk or nun of a strict order, founded about 1086 by Saint Bruno (1040–1101) in the mountains of southeastern France:—*adj.* pertaining to the Carthusians.

car-ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lăj), *n.* [<Lat. *cartilago* (*-inis*), gristle], a tough, solid, elastic tissue, somewhat like soft bone; gristle.

car-ti-lag-i-nous (kär"tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or in the form

of, gristle, or cartilage: *Zoöl.*, having a skeleton of gristle, as a shark; *Bot.*, firm and tough, like parchment, as the seed vessels of the apple.

Car-tist (kär′tĭst), *n.* [< Sp. *carta*, charter], in Spain or Portugal, a constitutionalist.

car-tog-ra-phy (kär-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *carte*, chart + Gk. *graphē*, a drawing], the art of drawing maps or charts. Also, **char-tog′-ra-phy.**—*n.* **car-tog′ra-pher.**—*n.* **car-tog′ra-phist.**

car-ton (kär′tŏn), *n.* [Fr. = pasteboard], **1**, a pasteboard box; **2**, the pasteboard for making such boxes; **3**, a white disk within the bull's-eye of a target; also, a shot which strikes this disk.

car-toon (kär-to͞on′), *n.* [< Fr. *carton*, pasteboard], a picture, often amusing, dealing with a subject either by caricature or by allegorical symbols: *Art*, a full-size sketch of a design for a decoration or painting:—*v.t.* to draw a cartoon of.—*n.* **car-toon′ist.**

Syn., *n.* caricature, travesty. (See parody.)

car-touche (kär-to͞osh′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *cartoccio*, cartridge], **1**, a figure, usually oblong or oval, found on ancient Egyptian monuments and papyri, inscribed with symbolic characters indicating the names and titles of some god or royal personage; **2**, in some fireworks, the cardboard case in which the combustible materials are placed: *Arch.*, an ornamental scroll or tablet; *Mil.*, a cartridge; also, a cartridge box.

car-tridge (kär′trĭj), *n.* [corr. of *cartouche*], a case, as of cardboard or metal, containing the powder, or powder and bullet or shot, for a firearm: *Photog.*, a roll of protected films to be used in a camera.

CARTRIDGE (for 30-caliber rifle)

car-tu-la-ry (kär′tū-lā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **chartulary**], a register of charters. See **char′tu-la-ry**, *Pfd. S.*

car-un-cle (kăr′ŭng-kl), *n.* [< Fr. *caruncule* < Lat. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh], a fleshy outgrowth, as the comb or wattles of a cock.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* carved (kärvd), *p.pr.* carving], [< A.S. *ceorfan*, to carve], **1**, to form, as a design, by cutting; **2**, to cut or grave, as stone, wood, or metal; **3**, to decorate by cutting; **4**, to cut into slices or pieces; **5**, to mark with lines or furrows; as, a face *carved* with wrinkles:—*v.i.* **1**, to make graven work or figures; **2**, to cut up meat.—*n.* **carv′er.**

car-vel–built (kär′vĕl-bĭlt″), *adj.* [< contr. of *caravel*, q.v.], *Shipbuilding*, having the planks edge to edge, with flush seams: distinguished from *clinker-built*, or *lapstreak* (see *lapstreak*, illus.).

carv-ing (kärv′ĭng), *n.* [see **carve**], **1**, the act or art of one who decorates or designs by cutting; **2**, the work so accomplished; ornamental sculpture.

car-y-at-id (kăr″ĭ-ăt′ĭd), *n.* [*pl.* -ids (-ĭdz); -atides (-ĭ-dēz)], [< Gk. *karuatis* (-*idos*), priestess at Caryæ], *Arch.*, a supporting column in the form of a figure of a woman, usually with an arm or the arms uplifted.

CARYATID

car-y-op-sis (kăr″ĭ-ŏp′sĭs) *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz); -sides (-sĭ-dēz)], [< Gk. *karuon*, nut + *opsis*, appearance], *Bot.*, any of several one-celled, dry fruits, as the seeds of grasses, wheat, rye, barley, etc., containing the fruit and seed in a single grain. Also, **car″i-op′sis.**

***ca-sa** (kä′sä), *n.* [It., Sp., or Port. < Lat. = cottage, cabin], a house.

Ca-sa-ba (kȧ-sä′bȧ), *n.* [see **Cassaba**], a kind of large winter muskmelon. Also, **Cas-sa′ba**, *Pfd. S.*

cas-ca-bel (kăs′kȧ-bĕl), *n.* [Sp. = a little bell], **1**, a knob behind the breech of some cannon; **2**, a rattlesnake; **3**, the rattle of a rattlesnake.

cas-cade (kăs-kād′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *cascata* < *cascare*, to fall], **1**, a small waterfall; **2**, anything like a waterfall, as a wavy fall of lace: **in cascade**, *Elec.*, (connected) in series, as condensers or amplifiers.

cas-ca-ra sa-gra-da (kăs-kā′rȧ sȧ-grä′dȧ), [Sp. = holy bark], *Pharm.*, the bark of a species (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of buckthorn, used in preparing mild laxative medicines: **cascara** (kăs-kā′rȧ; kăs-kär′ȧ), in popular usage, the drug obtained from the cascara sagrada: used as a laxative.

cas-ca-ril-la bark (kăs″kȧ-rĭl′ȧ), [Sp.], the aromatic bark of a West Indian shrub (*Croton eluteria*): used as a tonic.

[1]**case** (kās), *n.* [< O.F. *cas* < Lat. *casus*, a fall, a chance], **1**, literally, that which befalls or happens; **2**, the peculiar state, conditions, or circumstances that surround a person or persons; **3**, a special instance or example of a general condition; as, it was a *case* of insubordination; **4**, a state of affairs involving discussion or investigation; as, a *case* for a detective: *Med.*, a certain form or instance of disease; also, a person exhibiting any given disease; a patient; *Law*, an action or suit at law or in equity; *Gram.*, in an inflected language such as Latin, one of the forms in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective showing its relation to other words; in a less uninflected language, such as English, the relation of a noun or pronoun to other words; *Slang*, a person conspicuous for some quality or peculiarity.

Syn. contingency, event, situation, plight, instance.

[2]**case** (kās), *n.* [< O.N.F. *casse* < Lat. *capsa*, chest], **1**, a covering or container; a box with its contents; **2**, the contents of a covering or container, or the amount of this content; **3**, a glass box used for purposes of exhibition; as, a jeweler's show*case*; **4**, a protective covering, as of a watch; *Carp.*, a frame or casing, as of a window; *Print.*, a shallow tray for type, divided into the *upper case*, which contains the capital letters, etc., and the *lower case*, which contains small letters, figures, etc.: *Obs.*, a skin: **case knife**, **1**, a knife provided with a sheath; **2**, *Archaic*, a table knife: **case shot**, *Mil.*, a collection of shot, scraps of iron, etc., packed within a shell to be fired from a cannon; a canister:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *pp.* cased (kāsd), *p.pr.* casing], **1**, to protect with, or inclose in, a cover or container; **2**, to cover (glass) with a layer of glass of another color fused on; **3**, to skin: *Arch.*, to cover (an outside wall) with a layer of better material.

case-hard-en (kās′här″dn), *v.t.* [[2]*case* + *harden*], **1**, *Metal.*, to harden the outer layer of (metal or a metal object); **2**, to render insensible to feeling; make callous.

ca-se-in (kā′sē-ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *caseus*, cheese], a proteid found in milk, easily precipitated by rennet, and forming the main part of cheese.

case-mate (kās′māt), *n.* [Fr. < It. *casamatta*, perh. < *casa*, house + *matto*, mad; false], *Fortif.*, a shellproof vault in the thickness of a fortress wall or rampart, having openings through which cannon may be pointed and discharged; *Nav.*, on a warship, an armored inclosure with openings for guns.

case-ment (kās′mĕnt), *n.* [see [2]**case**], **1**, a window sash made to open on hinges; loosely, any window; **2**, a case or covering.

ca-se-ous (kā′sē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **casein**], of, pertaining to, or resembling, cheese.

ca-sern (kȧ-zûrn′; kā′zĕrn), *n.* [< Fr. *caserne* < Sp *caserna* < *casa*, house], *Mil.*, in a garrison town, one of a series of buildings near the fortifications, used as barracks: usually *pl.* Also, **ca-serne′.**

[1]**cash** (kăsh), *n.* [< obs. *cash*, money box < Fr. *casse*, box < Lat. *capsa*, chest], **1**, money; especially, ready money; **2**, money paid for an article at the time of purchase: *Banking*, strictly, coin, but also paper money, bank notes, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, checks, and other commercial paper easily convertible into coin: **cash basis**, in bookkeeping, a method of keeping accounts according to which the net taxable income for a given taxable year is computed from the income actually received during that year, whether earned then or earlier, and expenses actually disbursed during that year, whether incurred then or earlier: distinguished from *accrual basis*: **cash sale**, a sale of goods for cash, usually permitting payment in ten or thirty days:—*v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money in coin or bills; as, to *cash* a check.

[2]**cash** (kăsh), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< Tamil *kāsu*, a small coin], any of several Chinese and Indian coins of slight value; especially, a Chinese coin with a square hole in the middle to permit stringing.

cash-book (kăsh′bo͝ok″), *n.* [[1]*cash* + *book*], *Com.*, a book in which is kept a register or account of actual money received or paid out.

ca-shew (kȧ-sho͞o′), *n.* [< Fr. *acajou* < Braz. *acajoba*, native name], **1**, a tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*); **2**, its edible nut, the source of a sweet oil: also called *cashew nut*.

[1]**cash-ier** (kăsh-ēr′), *n.* [< Fr. *caissier*, cashier], an official whose duty it is to pay bills and debts and to receive remittances; in U. S. banking, usually the official in charge of the practical affairs of a bank: **cashier's check**, a check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.—*abbr.* **cash.**

[2]**cash-ier** (kăsh-ēr′), *v.t.* [< Du. *casseren* < O.F. *casser*, to discharge < Lat. *quassare*, to shake], **1**, to dismiss in disgrace from a position of trust or from military service; **2**, to reject; cast away.

cash-mere (kăsh′mēr; kăsh″mēr′), *n.* [< *Kashmir*, India, place of origin], **1**, a soft woolen fabric for shawls, etc., originally made in Cashmere (Kashmir), from the downy hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas; **2**, a shawl made of this fabric; **3**, a soft woolen imitation of the real fabric.

cash reg-is-ter a machine which records and exhibits the amount of a sale, usually one equipped with a money drawer working in connection with an automatic adding machine.

cas-ing (kās'ĭng), *n.* [see ²case], **1**, the act of covering with, or placing in, a case; **2**, a covering; **3**, any incasing framework; as, a window *casing.*

ca-si-no (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* casinos (-nōz); casini (-nē)], [It., dim. of *casa*, house], **1**, in Italy, a small country house; especially, a summer house; **2**, a public room or building for dancing, gaming, etc.; **3**, (preferably *cassino*), a game of cards.

cask (kȧsk), *n.* [< Sp. *casco*, skull; helmet; cask], **1**, a barrel-shaped, water-tight vessel for holding liquids; **2**, the quantity contained in such a vessel.

cas-ket (kȧs'kĕt), *n.* [< Fr., dim. of *casse* < Lat. *capsa*, chest], **1**, a small chest or box, as for jewels; **2**, a coffin, especially a costly coffin.

casque (kȧsk), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *casco*, helmet], a helmet: a poetic term.—*adj.* **casqued** (kȧskt).

Cas-sa-ba (ká-sä'bä), *n.* [< *Kassaba*, in Smyrna, whence melon was imported], a kind of large winter muskmelon. Also, **Ca-sa'ba.**

Cas-san-dra (kȧ-sȧn'drȧ), *n.* [Gk.], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, in the "Iliad," a daughter of Priam and Hecuba of Troy, who was endowed with the gift of prophecy, but condemned never to be believed; hence, **2**, one who is continually predicting misfortune.

cas-sa-tion (kȧ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *cassare* (*-atus*), to annul], annulment; abrogation; cancellation; as, the *cassation* of an election.

cas-sa-va (kȧ-sä'vȧ), *n.* [< Fr. *cassare* < Sp. *cazabe* < Haitian *kasabi*, nat. name], **1**, any of several plants (genus *Manihot*) of tropical America and Africa, especially the tapioca plant, or *bitter cassava*, whose roots yield a starch from which tapioca is made: also called *manioc*; **2**, the starch from the cassava.

cas-se-role (kȧs'ē-rōl; kȧs'ē-rōl'), *n.* [Fr. = stew-pan], **1**, a saucepan; **2**, a stew made in such a pan; **3**, a covered baking dish often with a metal stand or container; **4**, a small, round, porcelain dish with a handle, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions: *Cookery*, a baked dish of vegetables or meat in a layer of rice, mashed potato, etc.

cas-sia (kȧsh'ȧ; kȧsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *kasia* < Heb. *qâtsa'*, to cut off bark], **1**, any of several species (genus *Cassia*) of tropical plants from which the drug senna is obtained; **2**, the bark of certain tropical plants, used as cinnamon; also, any plant producing it.

cas-si-mere (kȧs'ĭ-mēr), *n.* [see **cashmere**], a thin woolen cloth, usually twilled, used for garments. Also, **cas'i-mere; ker'sey-mere.**

cas-si-no (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.* [see **casino**], *Cards*, a certain game for two or four players. Also, **ca-si'no.**

Cas-si-o-pe-ia (kȧs"ĭ-ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Gk.], *Astron.*, a constellation near the north polar star, the Lady in the Chair; *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of King Cepheus of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.

cas-sique (kȧ-sēk'), *n.* [see **cacique**], a native chief or prince in the Spanish West Indies, Mexico, etc. Also, **ca-cique'**, *Pfd. S.*

cas-sit-er-ite (kȧ-sĭt'ĕr-īt), *n.* [< Gk. *kassiteros*, tin], *Mineral.*, a heavy, brown to black mineral, native tin dioxide: the principal ore of tin.

cas-sock (kȧs'ŭk), *n.* [< Fr. *casaque*, perh. < It. *casacca*, surtout], *Eccl.*, **1**, a long, close-fitting tunic with a wide girdle, worn by certain clergymen, either under the surplice during a service, or without the surplice during the fulfilment of other priestly functions (for illus. see *vestment*); **2**, one wearing a cassock; a clergyman.—*adj.* **cas'socked** (-ŭkt).

cas-so-wa-ry (kȧs'ō-wȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Malay *kasuāri*], any of a genus (*Casuarius*) of large, swift-running birds inhabiting Australia and parts of Australasia.

CASSOWARY

cast (kȧst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting], [< O.N. *kasta*, to throw], **1**, to throw; hurl, often violently; **2**, to send in a certain direction, as a glance; project, as a shadow; **3**, to throw down, as in wrestling; **4**, to shed; molt; throw off; as a snake *casts* its skin; **5**, to deposit forcibly; as, *cast* him into prison; **6**, to send away or reject: with *off* or *away*; **7**, to form into a certain shape; as, to *cast* clay into a statue; **8**, to calculate, as a bill; **9**, to bear; bring forth, especially before due time; as, the mare *cast* her foal; **10**, to deposit (a ballot); **11**, to send out or throw off (a swarm): said of bees; **12**, to turn or twist: *Naut.*, to veer; *Theat.*, **1**, to assign, as parts in a play to certain actors; **2**, to assign certain parts to; *Metal.*, to form, by pouring a liquid substance, as a molten metal, into a mold: *Obs.*, **1**, to vomit; **2**, to emit or give out; **3**, to think or intend; **4**, to examine (urine) in order to make a diagnosis:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw the line in angling; **2**, to receive shape in a mold; **3**, to consider; forecast; surmise; **4**, to calculate; **5**, to throw dice; **6**, to turn or twist: *Obs.*, **1**, to shoot; **2**, to vomit:—*n.* **1**, the act or manner of throwing; **2**, a thing thrown; the quantity thrown; the distance covered by a thing thrown; **3**, a throw of dice; hence, fortune; **4**, a turn or twist; especially, a turn of the eye; hence, a slight squint or error in focus; **5**, manner; tendency; as, a humorous *cast* of mind; **6**, shape; expression; as, a gloomy *cast* of countenance; **7**, a faint shade of color; a tinge; **8**, something formed by molding; as, a plaster *cast*; **9**, a throw of a line, as in angling; **10**, a calculation: *Theat.*, the members of a company of actors thought of as assigned to certain parts; *Metal.*, a mass of metal shaped by pouring in a molten state into a mold; a casting; *Med.*, a substance formed in the cavities of various organs when diseased; as, renal *casts* found in the urine: *Obs.*, **1**, a trick or contrivance; **2**, a chance:—*adj.* **1**, cast-off; **2**, shaped in a mold while fluid.

Syn., *n.* twist, bias, turn, mold; *v.t.* throw, hurl, fling, toss, pitch. These terms express the idea of impelling one object from another. *Cast* has been displaced in familiar usage by the more vigorous *throw*, but *cast* appears in many idiomatic and special uses, as defined above. *Throw* implies more effort than *cast*; it means to impel with force intentionally expended; as, to *throw* stones at a window; not infrequently, *throw* carries force intended offensively. The difference between *cast* and *throw* appears also in their figurative use; to *cast* aside a suggestion requires no more effort than to *cast* aside an unwanted object; to *throw* off bad associations, evil habits, etc., requires an actual exertion of the will. To *hurl* is to *throw* violently; often it suggests a large object, but it may merely indicate the force with which an object is impelled; as, he *hurled* the missile at my head. To *fling* is to *throw* suddenly; it is used of small objects, like dice, or of a carelessly slung stone, but it may be backed by violence or anger, and send a missile, a spurned gift, or an insult, very directly to its destination. To *toss* is to *throw* lightly or carelessly with a slight motion of the upturned palm.

Cas-ta-li-an (kȧs-tā'lĭ-ȧn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Kastalia*], *Poet.*, of or pertaining to Castalia, a fountain on Mt. Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, whose waters inspired all who drank thereof.

cas-ta-nets (kȧs"tȧ-nĕts'; kȧs"tȧ-nĕts'), *n.pl.* [< Sp. *castañeta* < Lat. *castanea*, chestnut], small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, shaken with the fingers to beat time to music and dances, especially Spanish dances.

CASTANETS

cast-a-way (kȧst'ȧ-wā"), *adj.* [*cast* + *away*], **1**, rejected; thrown aside; **2**, shipwrecked:—*n.* **1**, a person or vessel wrecked on a barren coast; **2**, a social or moral outcast.

caste (kȧst), *n.* [< Port. *casta*, lineage; used of Hindus by the Portuguese, first colonists in India], **1**, one of the restricted hereditary divisions of society into which Hindus are separated by Brahman religious law; also, the system which established this division; as, the laws of *caste*; **2**, in general, a classification of society based on such externals as wealth or occupation; also, one of the classes so distinguished; **3**, social position.

Syn. class, clan, order, rank, circle, coterie, club, clique, set, grade, degree. Each of these words names a group of related persons or objects. *Class* is the general term for any group whose members possess common characteristics; it may designate a social group; as, the leisure *class;* or it may be widely inclusive; as, the voting *class;* membership in any particular *class* might vary greatly with time or conditions. On the other hand, *caste*, which involves hereditary and sacred distinctions, is the most rigid of the terms which name the divisions of society; membership in a *caste* is exclusive; people may drop out, but rarely, if at all, enter a *caste* unless born to it. Members of a *clan* are bound together by common lineage. Those who form a *circle* are united by common interests. A *coterie* is a select *circle*, often of a social nature. The members of a *club* have a definite organization and purpose. *Set* names a group of people with similar ideas and manners, usually less exclusive, because larger, than a *coterie*. *Clique* names a small group, usually within a larger one, and has an unfavorable connotation; a *clique* frequently works only for its own ends, and is apt to be snobbish as well as selfish. *Rank* is usually applied to hereditary or military *classes; order* is ordinarily applied to societies of churchmen, as an *order* of monks; or to honorary classes or societies founded by sovereigns, legislatures, etc., as the *Order* of the Knights of St. John. *Degree*

is used specifically of academic distinctions. Loosely, *rank*, *order*, and *degree* may be used to refer to any group. *Grade* names any of several groups divided on the basis of a fixed standard of quality.

cas-tel-lan (kăs'tĕ-lăn), *n.* [< O.F. *castelain* < Lat. *castellanus* < *castellum*, castle], the commander or guardian of a castle.—*n.* **cas'tel-la-ny.**

cas-tel-lat-ed (kăs'tĕ-lāt"ĕd), *adj.* [< Lat. *castellum*, a castle], 1, built with battlements like a castle; 2, having many castles.

cast-er (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [see **cast**], 1, one who or that which casts; 2, a cruet or small vessel for holding salt, pepper, vinegar, etc., at table; a rack containing several such cruets; 3, a small roller on a swivel fastened under a piece of furniture so that it may be moved easily. Also, **cas'tor.**—*adj.* **cast'er-less.**

cas-ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *castigare* (*-atus*), to chastise < *castus*, pure + *agere*, to make], 1, to correct; chastise; 2, to subject to severe criticism.—*n.* **cas'ti-ga"tor.**—*adj.* **cas'ti-ga-to-ry.**

cas-ti-ga-tion (kăs"tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of correcting; 2, a whipping; severe punishment; 3, severe criticism.

Cas-tile soap (kăs'tēl; kăs-tēl'), [< *Castile*, Spain, where orig. made], a soap of fine quality made from pure olive oil.

Cas-til-ian (kăs-tĭl'yăn), *adj.* [< Sp. *Castellano* < *Castilla*, Castile: so called from many forts, or "castles," on the borders], of or pertaining to Castile, in Spain:—*n.* 1, a native of Castile; 2, the standard literary form of the Spanish language.

cast-ing (kăst'ĭng), *n.* [see **cast**], *Metal.*, 1, the act or process of shaping molten metal by pouring it into a mold; 2, a metal object which has been so shaped; *Art*, the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, etc., in some plastic material.

cast-ing vote the vote of a chairman when the votes on opposing sides are equal.

cast i-ron 1, iron melted and poured into molds: pig iron; 2, pig iron which has been remelted in a cupola furnace: **cast-iron**, *adj.* 1, made of cast iron; 2, very hard; enduring.

cas-tle (kăs'l), *n.* [< O.F. *castel* < Lat. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort], 1, a building or group of buildings fortified for defense against an enemy; 2, a strong and imposing mansion; 3, one of the pieces at chess: also called *rook*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* castled (-ld), *p.pr.* castling], to inclose in, or as in, a fortified place:—*v.t. Chess*, to move the king from its original position two squares to left or right, and move the rook to the square over which the king has passed.

cas-tled (kăs'ld), *p.adj.* having castles; also, built with turrets like a castle; castellated.

cast–off (kăst'-ôf"), *adj.* thrown aside; discarded; as, a *cast-off* garment; disowned.

1cas-tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [see **cast**], 1, a cruet for vinegar, oil, etc.; 2, a small roller on a swivel, fastened under a piece of furniture. See **cast'er.** *Pfd. S.*

2cas-tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. = beaver], 1, a hat, especially of beaver fur; 2, an odorous, oily substance obtained from the beaver: used in perfumery; 3, a heavy, smooth, all-wool fabric for overcoats; 4, a light drab color: *Obs.*, the beaver.

Cas-tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a son of Zeus and Leda and one of the heroes of the Argonautic Expedition, at whose death his twin brother Pollux also asked for death, the two being placed in the sky as the constellation Gemini: *Astron.*, one of the two brightest stars in the zodiacal constellation Gemini, the Twins; *Naut.*, a form of St. Elmo's fire, sometimes seen during a storm on projecting parts of a ship, in which the flame is single: also called *corposant*.

cas-tor bean [prob. < [2]*castor*], 1, the castor-oil plant; 2, its beanlike seed.

cas-tor oil an oil from the castor bean, used as a purgative medicine, as a lubricant, etc.

cas-tor–oil plant an Asiatic plant, now cultivated in many warm countries, from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained.

cas-trate (kăs'trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *castrare* (*-atus*), to castrate], 1, to emasculate by removing the testicles; geld; 2, to mutilate, as a book by expurgating: *Bot.*, to remove the anthers from.—*n.* **cas-tra'tion.**

cast steel steel which has been formed by pouring the molten metal into molds, in distinction from steel shaped by forging or rolling.

cas-u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl; kăz'ū-ăl), *adj.* [< Fr. *casuel*, < Lat. *casualis*, accidental], 1, happening by chance; accidental; 2, coming without regularity; occasional: as, *casual* expenses; 3, having an air of indifference:—*n.* 1, a person sheltered for a night at a police station or workhouse, or treated at a hospital for an accidental injury; 2, a laborer who works irregularly, as opportunity occurs: **casual ward**, a ward in a hospital for accident cases.—*adv.* **cas'u-al-ly.**

cas-u-al-ty (kăzh'ū-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, an unforeseen event: 2, an accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death; 3, a loss due to accident: *pl. Mil.* and *Nav.*, losses from death, wounds, illness, capture, desertion, etc.

Syn. accident, mishap, disaster, mischance.

cas-u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst; kăz'ū-ĭst), *n.* [< Fr. *casuiste* < Lat. *casus*, case], one who decides by the strict application of ethical or theological rules questions of right and wrong in conduct; especially, one who reasons falsely or makes hairsplitting distinctions about such questions; a quibbler.—*adj.* **cas"u-is'tic; cas"u-is'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **cas"u-is'ti-cal-ly.**

cas-u-ist-ry (kăzh'ū-ĭs-trĭ; kăz'ū-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], 1, *Philos.*, a branch of ethics which applies general principles or theological doctrines to the solution of questions of right and wrong in conduct; 2, false reasoning as to morals; 3, hairsplitting in matters of conduct.

***ca-sus bel-li** (kā'sŭs bĕl'ī), *n.* [Lat. = occasion of war], a circumstance leading to war, or cited in justification of a declaration of war.

cat (kăt), *n.* [< Lat. *catta*, a cat], 1, any of a family (*Felidæ*) of flesh-eating quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, leopard, etc.; especially, the small, domesticated species (*Felis domestica*); 2, any catlike animal, as the civet *cat*; 3, a device for hoisting and carrying a ship's anchor; 4, a kind of whip formerly used for punishment in the army and navy: short for *cat-o'-nine-tails*; 5, a catfish; 6, a catbird: *Colloq.*, a spiteful woman:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.* catting], *Naut.*, to bring (an anchor) up to the cathead.

cat. *abbr.* 1, catalog; 2, catechism; 3, catalectic; 4, cataract.

cat-a- *prefix*, [< Gk. *kata*, down], [*cat-* before a vowel in the Gk., and *cath*, before an aspirate, as in *cation*, *cathode*], 1, down; as, *cataract*; 2, under; as, *catacomb*; 3, against; as, *catapult*. Also, **kat-a-.**

ca-tab-o-lism (kă-tăb'ō-lĭzm), *n.* [see **katabolism**], *Biol.*, the process by which protoplasm within a cell or organism is broken down into less complex, waste substances: opposite of *anabolism*. Also, **ka-tab'o-lism**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **cat"a-bol'ic.**

cat-a-chre-sis (kăt"ă-krē'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -chreses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *katakhrēsis*, misuse of word], *Rhet.*, 1, a figure of speech in which a word is applied to an object outside its range of meaning; 2, a distortion or misapplication of a word; an overstrained metaphor; *Philol.*, the use of an incorrect form of a word owing to an error as to its etymology.

cat-a-clysm (kăt'ă-klĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *klusmos*, flood], 1, a deluge; a flood; 2, a violent or sudden change of the earth's surface, as from an earthquake; 3, an upheaval, such as a great war.—*adj.* **cat"a-clys'mal.**—*adj.* **cat"a-clys'mic.**

cat-a-comb (kăt'ă-kōm), *n.* [< name of locality near Rome, *Catacumbas*, "the Hollows," where were burial vaults beneath the Church of St. Sebastian: later applied to vaults of an earlier period, not so called at first], an underground burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead: usually *pl.*

cat-a-falque (kăt'ă-fălk), *n.* [Fr. < It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy], a temporary, usually draped, structure sometimes used to support a coffin during an imposing funeral.—*n.* **cat"a-fal'co.**

Cat-a-lan (kăt'ă-lăn), *adj.* [Sp. < *Cataluña*, Catalonia], pertaining to Catalonia, in southern France:—*n.* 1, a native of Catalonia; 2, the language of Catalonia, a Romance language akin to Spanish.

cat-a-lec-tic (kăt"ă-lĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *lēktikos*, ceasing], *Pros.*, lacking a syllable in the last foot of a verse.

cat-a-lep-sy (kăt'ă-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *lēpsis*, seizure], *Pathol.*, a sudden suspension of motion, feeling, and volition, with muscular stiffening. Also, **cat'a-lep'sis.**—*adj.* **cat"a-lep'tic.**

cat-a-log (kăt'ă-lōg), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *logos* < *legein*, to tell], a systematic list, usually alphabetical, of such items as names, book titles, articles in stock, etc.:—*v.t.* to enter in a list; make a list of. Also, **cat'a-logue.**—*n.* **cat'a-log"er; cat'a-log"ist.**

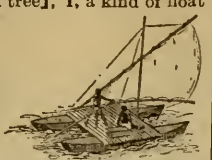
Syn., *n.* inventory, tabulation, schedule, list.

ca-tal-pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* [< nat. Amer. Ind. name], any of a genus (*Catalpa*) of rapidly growing trees, having large leaves, showy flower clusters, and long slender pods with winged seeds.

ca-tal-y-sis (kă-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* catalyses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *kata*, down + *luein*, to loose], *Chem.*, the process of producing a reaction between other substances by means of a substance which itself remains unchanged. Also, **ka-tal'y-sis.**—*adj.* **cat"a-lyt'ic.**

cat-a-lyst (kăt′ə-lĭst), *n. Chem.*, a substance that initiates or accelerates chemical action between two or more other substances without itself combining with either of them or undergoing any permanent change: also called *catalyzer*, *catalytic agent*, or *contact agent:* **negative catalyst**, a substance which prevents or retards chemical action which would otherwise occur between two or more other substances.

cat-a-ma-ran (kăt″ə-mə-răn′), *n.* [< Tamil *kattamaram*, tied tree], **1**, a kind of float or raft made of several pieces of wood bound side by side; **2**, a craft with twin hulls.



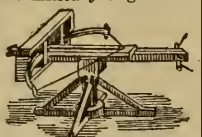
CATAMARAN, def. 2

cat-a-mount (kăt′ə-mount), *n.* [< *cat-of-the-mountain*], **1**, the European wild cat; **2**, in North America, the puma (which see for illus.); also, the lynx.

cat-a-moun-tain (kăt″ə-moun′tĭn), *n.* **1**, any of several wild animals of the cat family, as the leopard or panther; **2**, a catamount. Also, **cat″-o′-moun′tain.**

cat-a-plasm (kăt′ə-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *kataplasma*, a plaster < *kata*, down + *plassein*, to form, mold], *Med.*, a poultice.

cat-a-pult (kăt′ə-pŭlt), *n.* [< Gk. *katapeltēs*, a catapult], **1**, an ancient military engine for hurling missiles; **2**, a boy's contrivance for shooting stones, dried peas, etc., by means of an elastic band; a sling shot:—*v.t.* to throw from, or as from, a catapult:—*v.i.* to be hurled, as from a catapult; rush suddenly; hurtle.



CATAPULT

cat-a-ract (kăt′ə-răkt), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *arassein*, to dash], **1**, a large, steep waterfall; **2**, a furious rush or downpour of water: *Pathol.*, a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque and the vision is impaired or lost.

ca-tarrh (kə-tär′), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *rhein*, to flow], *Pathol.*, an inflammation of any mucous membrane, especially that of the air passages in head and throat.—*adj.* **ca-tarrh′al.**—*adj.* **ca-tarrh′ous.**

ca-tas-tro-phe (kə-tăs′trō-fē), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *strophē*, a turning], **1**, an event which overturns the usual order of things; a great and sudden calamity; **2**, the final outcome of a dramatic plot; dénouement.—*adj.* **cat″a-stroph′ic.**

Syn. misfortune, calamity, cataclysm. (See trouble.)

Ca-taw-ba (kə-tô′bə), *n.* [< name of river in Carolinas], **1**, a variety of American grape with red fruit; **2**, a light wine made from it.

cat-bird (kăt′bûrd″), *n.* [*cat* + *bird*], a common American song bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*): so named from one of its notes.

cat-boat (kăt′bōt″), *n.* [*cat* + *boat*], a small boat with one sail near the bow (see *ship*, illus.).

cat bri-er any of several prickly, climbing plants (genus *Smilax*): also called *greenbrier.*

cat-call (kăt′kôl″), *n.* [*cat* + *call*], **1**, a squeaking, discordant sound made in theaters or other public halls to express disapproval; **2**, an instrument used to make such a sound:—*v.t.* to deride by such calls:—*v.i.* to express disapproval by such calls.

catch (kăch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caught (kôt), *p.pr.* catching], [< O.N.F. *cachier* < Lat. *captare*, to catch, chase], **1**, to overtake; come up to; come in time to reach, as a train; **2**, to seize or grasp; lay hold of; **3**, to make captive; entrap, as game; take with bait, as fish; **4**, to overtake and seize; arrest; **5**, to gain the attention of; charm; captivate; as, beauty *catches* the eye; **6**, to perceive by the senses, as a sound or odor; grasp mentally, as a meaning; **7**, to be affected by, as a result of contagion or exposure; as, to *catch* measles; *catch* a cold; **8**, to come upon, or detect; **9**, to secure with a fastening: *Obs.*, to obtain possession of; receive:—*v.i.* **1**, to grasp; take hold; **2**, to try to take hold: snatch: with *at*; **3**, to become entangled; be accidentally held fast; as, a dress may *catch* on a brier; **4**, to spread by contagion, as disease; **5**, to take fire; as, dry tinder *catches* easily; **6**, in baseball, to act as catcher: **catch on**, *Colloq.*, to understand; get a meaning:—*n.* **1**, the act of seizing or grasping; **2**, anything that takes hold and serves to fasten something, as a hook, door latch, etc.; **3**, a choking sensation in the throat; **4**, in baseball and similar games, the catching and holding of a ball in the air; **5**, something gained or captured; **6**, the number of fish taken at one time: *Mus.*, **1**, a snatch of song; **2**, a round, set to humorous words: *Colloq.*, a good matrimonial prospect.

catch-all (kăch′ôl″), *n.* [*catch* + *all*], a receptacle for holding a great variety of things.

catch-er (kăch′ĕr), *n.* [see **catch**], **1**, one who seizes, grasps, etc.; **2**, in baseball, the player who stands behind the batsman to catch the balls thrown by the pitcher.

catch-ing (kăch′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, contagious; infectious; **2**, captivating; fascinating.

catch-pen-ny (kăch′pĕn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pennies (-ĭz)], [*catch* + *penny*], an article of little value made attractive to effect a quick sale:—*adj.* cheap; made to sell to the unobservant or ignorant.

catch-pole (kăch′pōl″), *n.* [< M.E. *cachepol* < O.N.F. *cachier* (see **catch**) + O.F. *pol* < Lat. *pullus*, fowl], one who arrests persons for debt: *Obs.*, a tax collector. Also, **catch′poll″.**

catch-up (kăch′ŭp), *n.* [< Malay *kēchap*], a sauce made by boiling and spicing fruit, mushrooms, tomatoes, or walnuts. Also, **cat′sup; ketch′up.**

catch-weed (kăch′wēd″), *n.* [*catch* + *weed*], any of several species of bedstraw; cleavers.

catch-word (kăch′wûrd″), *n.* [*catch* + *word*], a popular word or phrase used for effect, especially as a political slogan: *Theat.*, a cue; *Print.*, **1**, in old books, a single word at the bottom of a page below the line, identical with and anticipating the first word of the next page; **2**, a guide word at the top of a column, as in a dictionary.

catch-y (kăch′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **catch**], **1**, attractive; **2**, quick to win popular approval; **3**, captivating; **4**, fitful.

cat-e-chet-i-cal (kăt″ə-kĕt′ĭ-kəl), *adj.* [< Gk. *katēkhētēs*, an oral teacher], **1**, consisting of questions and answers: applied to a method of teaching; **2**, of or pertaining to instruction in the principles of Christianity. Also, **cat″e-chet′ic.**

cat-e-chism (kăt′ə-kĭzm), *n.* [see **catechize**], **1**, a method of teaching by questions and answers; **2**, a small book of elementary instruction in the form of questions and answers; especially, such a book dealing with the principles of the Christian religion; **3**, a set of questions put to a candidate for a position; **4**, any series of detailed, direct questions.

cat-e-chize (kăt′ə-kĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -chized (-kĭzd), *p.pr.* -chizing], [< Gk. *katēkhizein*, to make to hear], **1**, to instruct by means of questions and answers; especially, to instruct by this method in the Christian religion; **2**, to ask questions of, often inquisitively. Also, **cat′e-chise.**—*n.* **cat′e-chist.**

cat-e-chu (kăt′ə-chōō), *n.* [< Malay *kāchū*], any of various astringent substances containing tannin, derived from certain African and East Indian plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

cat-e-chu-men (kăt″ə-kū′mĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *katēkhoumenos*, instructed], one who is being instructed in the Christian religion; neophyte.

cat-e-gor-i-cal (kăt″ə-gôr′ĭ-kəl), *adj.* [see **category**], **1**, of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a category, or comprehensive class; **2**, absolute; unconditional; **3**, explicit; precise or clear: **categorical imperative**, a clear command of conscience as the final moral standard.—*adv.* **cat″e-gor′i-cal-ly.**

cat-e-go-ry (kăt′ə-gō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Gk. *katēgoria*, statement], **1**, *Logic*, one of the classes into which all objects of thought can be divided, such as time, place, quantity, quality, etc.; the ten categories according to Aristotle being substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, possession, action, passion; **2**, any broad division or class.

cat-e-na-ry (kăt′ə-nā-rĭ; kə-tē′nə-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *catena*, chain], pertaining to a chain: **catenary curve**, *Math.*, the theoretic curve assumed by the part of a cord between two points of suspension:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a catenary curve: *Aëro.*, a cord secured in the form of a catenary to a piece of fabric, to distribute evenly through it a stress applied at both ends (see *dirigible*, illus.).—*adj.* **cat″e-na′ri-an.**

cat-e-nate (kăt′ə-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to join together like the links of a chain; link.—*n.* **cat″e-na′tion.**

[1]ca-ter (kā′tĕr), *v.i.* [< obs. *acater* < O.F. *acateor*, buyer], **1**, to purvey food: with *for*; **2**, to supply what is needed or wanted: with *to.*

[2]ca-ter (kā′tĕr; kăt′ĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *quatre* < Lat. *quattuor*, four], *Archaic*, a die, domino, or card bearing a marking of four spots: also, *quatre: Obs.*, the number four: usually, *quatre: pl.* in change ringing, the changes rung on a set, or ring, of nine bells: also, *quaters:*—*adv. Dial.*, diagonally.

cat-er-an (kăt′ĕr-ăn), *n.* [< Gael. *ceathairne*, *Sc.*, a freebooter or plunderer.

ca-ter-cor-nered (kā′tĕr=kôr″nērd; often, kăt′ə=kôr″nērd; kăt′ĭ=), *adj.* and *adv.* [see **[2]cater**], *Dial.*, across a corner; diagonal(ly).

ca-ter-er (kā'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* [see **cater**], a purveyor of food or entertainment for banquets, etc.

cat-er-pil-lar (kăt'ĕr-pil″ĕr), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *chatepelose*, hairy cat], the wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or similar larva of other insects: **caterpillar tractor**, a traction engine operating on an endless belt which turns like a moving track: used for slow, heavy hauling (cf. *tank*, illus.).

cat-er-waul (kăt'ĕr-wôl), *v.i.* [< earlier *caterwawen* < *cat* + *wawen*, to howl], **1**, to cry, as cats at night; hence, **2**, to utter harsh sounds.

cates (kāts), *n.pl.* [< obs. *acates* < O.F. *acat*, a purchase], *Archaic*, food; especially, dainty food.

cat-fish (kăt'fish″), *n.* [*cat* + *fish*], any of several fishes of a large family (*Siluridæ*), of varying size, including the common bullhead: so named, perhaps, from the long, whiskerlike head appendages.

cat-gut (kăt'gŭt″), *n.* [*cat* + *gut*: *cat* unexplained], a dried and twisted cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep: used as strings for musical instruments, tennis rackets, etc.

Cath. *abbr.* Catholic: used of the Greek, the Roman, or the Anglican Church.

ca-thar-sis (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [< Gk. *katharsis*, a cleansing], *Med.*, purgation, or cleansing, of a passage of the body, especially the bowels; *Psychotherapy*, relief of mental disorder by the removal of disturbing mental attitudes or complexes; *Philos.* (usually, *katharsis*), purification of the emotions, as through the contemplation of works of art, especially tragedy: a term employed by Aristotle.

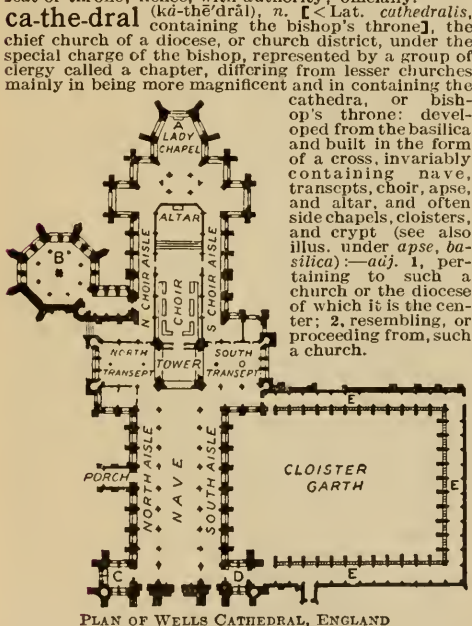
ca-thar-tic (ka-thär'tik), *adj.* cleansing the bowels; purgative; as, *cathartic* herbs:—*n.* a cathartic medicine; especially, a mild purgative.

Ca-thay (kā-thā′), *n.* [< L.L. *Cataya* < Tatar source], China: now only poetically.

cat-head (kăt'hĕd″), *n.* [*cat* + *head*], *Naut.*, a large wooden or iron beam projecting from the bow of a ship: used as a support in lifting the anchor.

ca-the-dra (ka-thē'dra; kăth'ē-dra), *n.* [< Gk. *kathedra* < *kata*, down + *hedra*, a seat], **1**, the chair or throne of a bishop in the chief church of his diocese; **2**, the seat of anyone in authority, as a professor: **ex cathedra** (kăth'ē-dra), [Lat.], from the seat or throne; hence, with authority; officially.

ca-the-dral (ka-thē'dral), *n.* [< Lat. *cathedralis*, containing the bishop's throne], the chief church of a diocese, or church district, under the special charge of the bishop, represented by a group of clergy called a chapter, differing from lesser churches mainly in being more magnificent and in containing the cathedra, or bishop's throne: developed from the basilica and built in the form of a cross, invariably containing nave, transepts, choir, apse, and altar, and often side chapels, cloisters, and crypt (see also illus. under *apse*, *basilica*):—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to such a church or the diocese of which it is the center; **2**, resembling, or proceeding from, such a church.



PLAN OF WELLS CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

A, apse; B, chapter house; C, D, western towers; E, cloister.

cath-e-ter (kăth'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *kathetēr* < *kathienai*, to send down, thrust in], *Surg.*, a tube or tubular instrument introduced into natural orifices of the body for the withdrawal of fluid, especially urine.—*v.t.* **cath'e-ter-ize.**

cath-ode (kăth'ōd), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *hodos*, way], *Elec.*, in an electrolytic cell, vacuum tube, or the like, the negative electrode, or the conductor by which the electric current leaves: opposite of *anode*, the positive electrode, by which the current enters: **cathode rays**, a stream of electrons projected in straight lines from the cathode when an electrical discharge is passed through a gas at low pressure. Also, **kath'ode.**—*adj.* **ca-thod'ic.**

cath-o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *katholikos*, universal; general; widely inclusive; **2**, broadly sympathetic; liberal; tolerant; **3**, fitted to include all mankind; said of the Christian religion and church· **Catholic**, *adj.* **1**, designating the universal Christian church: so used in the Apostles' Creed; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, the Christian church before its split, about 1054, into an eastern and a western division; **3**, loosely, after A. D. 1054, designating either the eastern division, called the *Eastern*, or *Greek Orthodox Church*, or the western division, called the *Western*, or *Roman Catholic Church;* **4**, specifically, designating, or pertaining to, the Church of Rome, especially after the Reformation: usually in contrast with *Protestant:* **5**, derived by unbroken descent from the ancient apostolic Christian church; pertaining to a church so derived: used of both the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church:—*n.* a member of any branch of the Christian church designated as Catholic; especially, a Roman Catholic.—*adv.* **ca-thol'i-cal-ly.**

ca-thol-i-cism (ka-thŏl'ĭ-sizm), *n.* broadmindedness; tolerance in taste or opinion; catholicity: **Catholicism**, **1**, the system of doctrine or practice of any church designated as Catholic; **2**, adherence to such a church, or belief in its creed; specifically, **3**, the system of doctrine and practice of the Roman Catholic Church, or adherence to it.

ca-thol-ic-i-ty (kăth″ō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the quality of being universal; inclusiveness; **2**, tolerance; liberality in taste or opinion; freedom from prejudice; **3**, the quality of being in harmony with the doctrines or practices of a Catholic church: **Catholicity**, the system of doctrine and practice of the Roman Catholic Church: a term used by members of that church in preference to the term Catholicism.

ca-thol-i-cize (ka-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], to make universal, liberal, or inclusive: **Catholicize**, to convert to the faith of a Catholic church:—*v.i.* to become universal, liberal, or inclusive: **Catholicize**, to become a convert to a Catholic church.

ca-thol-i-con (ka-thŏl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* a remedy for all ills; a panacea.

cat-i-on (kăt'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *ion*, going], *Phys.*, the product of electrolytic decomposition formed at the negative electrode, or cathode, during the passage of an electric current.

cat-kin (kăt'kin), *n.* [< Du. *katteken*, little cat], one of the downy, drooping spikes of blossoms of the willow, birch, pussy willow, etc.; an ament.

cat-like (kăt'līk″), *adj.* [*cat* + *like*], **1**, resembling a cat; hence, **2**, sly; furtive; noiseless.

cat-mint (kăt'mint″), *n.* [*cat* + *mint*], a common plant of the mint family; catnip.

cat-nip (kăt'nip″), *n.* [*cat* + *nip*], a common plant (*Nepeta cataria*) of the mint family, the odor of which is relished by cats.

cat–o'–moun-tain (kăt″ō-moun'tĭn), *n.* [see **catamount**], any of several animals of the cat family. See **cat'a-moun'tain**, *Pfd. S.*

cat–o'–nine–tails (kăt″ō-nīn'-tālz″), *n.* **1**, a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used for punishment; **2**, popularly, the cat-tail, a reedlike plant with long furry spikes.

ca-top-trics (ka-tŏp'trĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *katoptron*, a mirror], that part of optics which deals with the reflection of light from mirrors and other polished surfaces.—*adj.* **ca-top'tric.**

cat's–eye (kăts'-ī″), *n.* *Mineral.*, a mineral, usually quartz or chrysoberyl, showing opalescence like the eye of a cat: used as a gem.

cat's–paw (kăts'-pô″), *n.* a dupe: from the fable of the monkey who induced a cat to get roasted chestnuts from the fire: *Naut.*, a very light breeze; also, a kind of hitch in a rope (see *knot*, illus.).

cat-sup (kăt'sŭp), *n.* [see **catchup**], a kind of spicy sauce, as for meat. See **catch'up**, *Pfd. S.*

cat–tail (kăt'-tāl″), *n.* a tall marsh plant (*Typha latifolia*) with long, narrow leaves, bearing brownish, furry, cylindrical spikes of flowers.

cat-tish (kăt'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **cat**], like a cat; feline. —*adv.* **cat'tish-ly.**—*n.* **cat'tish-ness.**

cat-tle (kăt'l), *n.* [< O.N.F. *cctel* < L.L. *captale*, *capitale*, chief property: akin to *chattel*], **1**, live

stock; especially, domesticated bovine animals, kept for profit; 2, people: used contemptuously.

cat-ty (kăt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* cattier, *superl.* cattiest], [see **cat**], catlike: *Colloq.*, mean; malicious: used especially of spiteful remarks made under cover of suavity.—*n.* **cat'ti-ness.**

cat-walk (kăt'wôk"), *n.* [*cat*+*walk*], a path along the keel of a dirigible (see *dirigible*, illus.).

cat whisk-er *Rad.*, in some forms of crystal detector, a piece of fine wire used to make light contact with the crystal.

Cau-ca-sian (kô-kā'shăn; kô-kăsh'ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Kaukasos*, the Causasus], 1, of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between the Black and the Caspian seas, or to the inhabitants of this region; 2, designating, or pertaining to, a division of the human race, supposedly typified by early inhabitants of the Caucasus, which includes the chief races of Europe, northern Africa, southwestern Asia, and, by migration, North and South America:—*n.* 1, a member of the Caucasian race; 2, a native of the Caucasus.—*adj.* **Cau-cas'ic** (-kăs'ĭk).

cau-cus (kô'kŭs), *n.* [source uncertain, perh. Algonquian = elder], 1, in the United States, a meeting of the leaders or members of a political party to choose candidates or to decide upon policies to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; hence, any meeting of a small group for similar purposes; 2, in England, a controlling group within a political party.

cau-dal (kô'dăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *cauda*, tail], 1, pertaining to a tail; as, the *caudal* fin of a fish; 2, having a tail-like attachment.

cau-date (kô'dāt), *adj.* having a tail or a tail-like attachment or extremity.—*adj.* **cau'dat-ed.**

cau-dex (kô'dĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -dices (-dĭ-sēz); -dexes (-dĕk'sĕz)], [Lat. = tree stem], *Bot.*, 1, the base of the stem of a perennial plant; 2, the trunk of a palm or tree fern; 3, the axis of a woody plant.

cau-dle (kô'dl), *n.* [<O.N.F. *caudel*<Lat. *calidum*, a warm drink], a gruel-like drink for invalids, of wine or ale, eggs, sugar, spices, and bread crumbs.

caught (kôt), past tense and past participle of the transitive and intransitive verb *catch*.

caul (kôl), *n.* [<Fr. *calc*, small cap], 1, previously to 1700, a net for confining a woman's hair; 2, the plain part at the back of a woman's cap; 3, the great omentum, or that fold of the peritoneum which hangs from the stomach in front of the intestines, and is attached below to the large intestine, or colon; 4, the amnion, a membrane enveloping the child in the uterus, or a part of it: formerly thought, if found covering the head at birth, to bring good luck: *Obs.*, a small cap.

caul-dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* [see **caldron**], a large kettle for boiling. See **cal'dron**, *Pfd. S.*

cau-les-cent (kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [see **caulis**], *Bot.*, having a stem visible above ground.

cau-li-cle (kô'lĭ-kl), *n.* [<Lat. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis*, stalk], *Bot.*, an undeveloped or rudimentary stem, as the first stem in an embryo.

cau-li-flow-er (kô'lĭ-flou"ĕr), *n.* [<Fr. *chouflori* <Lat. *caulis*, stem+*florēre*, to flower], 1, a variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) with a compact flowering head; 2, the flowering head, used as a vegetable.

cau-line (kô'lĭn; kô'lĭn), *adj.* [see **caulis**], *Bot.*, pertaining to, or growing on, a stem.

cau-lis (kô'lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* caules (-lēz)], [Lat. = stalk, stem], the stem of a plant.

caulk (kôk), *v.t.* [see **calk**], to make tight by filling the crevices. See **calk**, *Pfd.S.*—*n.* **caulk'er.**

caus-al (kôz'ăl), *adj.* [see **cause**], pertaining to, or expressing, a reason or cause:—*n. Gram.*, a causal word, as *therefore* or *because*.—*adv.* **caus'al-ly.**

cau-sal-i-ty (kô-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the quality of being, or acting as, a producing cause; the state of having been produced by a cause; 2, the relation of cause and effect; the principle that nothing exists or happens without a cause.

cau-sa-tion (kô-zā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of bringing about or producing, as a result; 2, the act or agency producing a result; 3, the relation between cause and effect; the principle that nothing exists or happens without a cause; causality.

caus-a-tive (kôz'ă-tĭv), *adj.* effective as an agency or cause: *Gram.*, expressing action which brings about a result: said of a verb; as, the verb *raise* (= to cause to rise) is a *causative* verb.—*adv.* **caus'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **caus'a-tive-ness.**

cause (kôz), *n.* [<Lat. *causa*, cause], 1, one who or that which produces or contributes to a result; 2, a circumstance, force, or condition from which an effect inevitably follows by natural law; 3, a reason; 4, a motive for action; 5, a subject which arouses interest or discussion; as, the *cause* of international peace; 6, the side of a question upheld by a given person or party; a militant movement: *Law*, 1, a lawsuit; 2, the ground or subject matter of a lawsuit:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caused (kôzd), *p.pr.* causing], to produce; bring about.—*n.* **caus'er.**—*adj.* **caus'a-ble.**

Syn., *n.* occasion, source, origin, reason, motive; *v.* effect, create, occasion. *Cause* is that which produces effect, and hence is the general term including in certain senses *motive*, *reason*, and *occasion*. *Cause* may be used of animate and inanimate things; whatever happens issues from a something that brought it about—a *cause*. A *reason* is the fact or argument offered by the mind of a rational being for an act, a conclusion, determination, etc.; loosely, a *reason* thus adduced is said to be the *cause* of the act or conclusion, though, technically, *reason* names a certain part or parts of a syllogistically expressed argument. Lack of capital may be the *reason*, or the *cause*, of failure in business. In "my *reason* for going does not concern you," however, *cause* could not be substituted for *reason*. A *motive* is an impulse of a rational being which, if allowed to run its course, results in action; as, jealousy was the *motive* of the murderer; a *motive* may grow out of an external source as well, and become an incitement to, and hence a *cause* of, action; as, the desire for fame was the *motive* of the explorer. An *occasion* is a juncture of circumstances that gives rise to, and hence causes, action; as, he seized the *occasion* to retire; or it may present a definite *reason* for action; as, the *occasion* demanded tact.

cause-less (kôz'lĕs), *adj.* 1, without a cause; self-originated; 2, without reason or motive.—*adv.* **cause'less-ly.**—*n.* **cause'less-ness.**

***cause-rie** (kōz"zē-rē'; kōz'rē), *n.* [Fr.<*causer*, to chat], an informal discussion or newspaper article, especially on literature or art.

cause-way (kôz'wā), *n.* [<O.N.F. *caucie*<L.L. *calciata* (*via*), paved (road)<Lat. *calcare*, to tread], 1, a paved road or pathway raised above the ground level, built as a passage over wet ground, through shallow water, etc.; 2, a raised sidewalk beside a roadway. Also, *Obs.*, **cau'sey.**

caus-tic (kôs'tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *kaustos*, burnt], 1, having the power of burning, corroding, or eating away animal tissues by chemical action; as, *caustic* potash (potassium hydroxide); *caustic* soda (sodium hydroxide); 2, sarcastic; stinging; severely critical:—*n.* a substance which has power to eat away animal tissue; as, lunar *caustic* (nitrate of silver).—*adv.* **caus'tĭ-cal-ly.**—*n.* **caus-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ).

cau-te-lous (kô'tē-lŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *cautela*, caution], *Obs.*, cautious; crafty; wily.

cau-ter-ize (kô'tĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [<Gk. *kautērion*, a branding iron], to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with some caustic agent. Also, **cau'ter-ise.**—*n.* **cau"ter-i-za'tion; cau"ter-i-sa'tion.**

cau-ter-y (kô'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, a burning or searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic agent; 2, the agent used to cauterize.

cau-tion (kô'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *cautio* (*-onis*), caution], 1, heedfulness; care in avoiding risk, misfortune, or peril; conduct designed to avoid failure or disaster; 2, a word, gesture, or act which suggests a warning: *Scots Law*, security; bail; also, the person giving security:—*v.t.* to warn or notify of danger.

Syn., *v.* advise, warn, admonish, counsel, dissuade; *n.* heed; advice, counsel. (See care.)

cau-tion-a-ry (kô'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to or conveying a warning.

cau-tious (kô'shŭs), *adj.* exercising discretion; careful to avoid risk or danger; heedful; prudent.—*adv.* **cau'tious-ly.**—*n.* **cau'tious-ness.**

Syn. watchful, wary, circumspect. (See careful.)

Cav. *abbr.* Cavalry: used in designating a particular regiment, division, etc.; as, 18th *Cav.*

cav-al-cade (kăv"ăl-kād'), *n.* [Fr.<It. *cavalcare* <L.L. *caballicare*, to ride<Lat. *caballus*, horse], a procession of persons, usually on horseback; a formal march of horsemen or of carriages.

cav-a-lier (kăv"ă-lēr'), *n.* [Fr.<It. *caralicre*<L.L. *caballarius*, horseman<Lat. *caballus*, horse], 1, a horseman; often, an armed horseman; a knight; 2, a gay adventurer; 3, a lady's escort; a gallant: **Cavalier**, a partisan of Charles I of England in his struggle with Parliament in the 17th century:—*adj.* 1, gay; easy; frank and careless; 2, haughty; curt; brusque: **Cavalier**, of or pertaining to the adherents of Charles I of England.—*adv.* **cav"a-lier'ly.**

cav-al-ry (kăv'ăl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Fr. *cavallerie*<It. *cavalleria*, cavalry<Lat. *caballus*, horse], 1, mounted troops; horse soldiers; 2, horsemen collectively.—*n.* **cav'al-ry-man.**

ca-van (kä-vän'), *n.* [<Sp. *cabán*], in the Philippines, a measure equal to 7.5 liters, or 2⅛ bushels.

ca-va-ti-na (kä"vȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* [It.], *Mus.*, a simple, short, one-part air or melody.

cave (kāv), *n.* [< Lat. *cavus*, hollow], a hollow place in the earth; a natural underground cavity, usually with a horizontal opening into a hillside or cliff; a den: **cave man**, a prehistoric man who lived in a cave; hence, any man who uses brute strength in a primitive way, especially in his treatment of women:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* caved (kāvd), *p.pr.* caving], to hollow out:—*v.i.* to fall in; also, to give way; collapse: usually with *in*.

ca-ve-at (kā'vē-ăt), *n.* [Lat. = let him beware], a warning; a caution: *Law*, a notice given to a legal officer not to perform a certain act until the notifier is heard from: ***caveat emptor** (ĕmp'tôr), [Lat. = let the buyer beware], a maxim of commercial law meaning that a buyer purchases at his own risk, provided the seller is acting within the law.—*n.* **ca've-a"tor** (-ā"tẽr).

cav-ern (kăv'ẽrn), *n.* [< Fr. *caverne* < Lat. *cavus*, hollow], a large, natural hollow under ground; a den or cave:—*v.t.* 1, to inclose in, or as in, a cavern; 2, to hollow out.—*p.adj.* **cav'erned.**

cav-ern-ous (kăv'ẽr-nŭs), *adj.* 1, hollow like a cavern; 2, containing caverns; 3, filled with small cavities.—*adv.* **cav'ern-ous-ly.**

ca-vet-to (kä-vĕt'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -vetti (-tē); vettos (-tōz)], [It.], *Arch.*, a certain kind of concave molding (see *molding*, illus.).

cav-i-ar (kăv"ĭ-är'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *caviaro*, caviar], a table relish of Russian origin, consisting of the roe, or eggs, of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, salted and pressed: considered a special delicacy: **caviar to the general**, too refined to suit the taste of the vulgar multitude. Also, **cav"i-are'** (-är').

cav-il (kăv'ĭl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -iled or -illed (-ĭld), *p.pr.* -iling or -illing], [< O.F. *caviller* < Lat, *cavilla*, mockery], 1, to find fault without good reason; 2, to raise foolish or frivolous objections:—*v.t.* to find unreasonable fault with:—*n.* a frivolous or captious objection.—*n.* **cav'il-er; cav'il-ler.**

cav-i-ty (kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *cavité*, cavity < Lat. *cavus*, hollow], a hollow space within a solid body; a sunken place or hole.
Syn. gap, hole, opening, dent, excavation, hollow.

ca-vort (kȧ-vôrt'), *v.i.* [U. S. slang origin], *Colloq.*, to prance about, as a horse.

ca-vy (kā'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -vies (-vĭz)], [< Carib. *cabiai*], any of a family (*Caviidæ*) of rodents, including the guinea pig, native to tropical American regions.

caw (kô), *v.i.* [imit.], to cry like a crow, rook, or raven:—*n.* the cry of the crow.

Cax-ton (kăks'tŭn), *n.* [< W. *Caxton* (1422–91), Eng. printer], 1, a book in black-letter type printed by Caxton; 2, type like that of Caxton.

cay-enne (kā-ĕn'; kī-ĕn'), *n.* [< *Cayenne*, capital of French Guiana < Braz. *kyȳnha*], a pungent pepper made from the seeds or fruit of different species of capsicum: also called *red pepper*.

cay-man (kā'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], [Sp., prob. < Carib. *acāyouman*], any of a genus (*Caiman*) of alligators of tropical America. Also, **cai'man.**

Ca-yu-ga (kā-yōō'gȧ), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], one of a tribe of Iroquois Indians formerly living on Cayuga Lake, New York, now chiefly in Ontario.

Ca-yuse (kī-ūs'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], one of a tribe of western American Indians: **cayuse**, an Indian pony; a mustang.

C. B. *abbr.* 1, Cape Breton; 2, Cavalry Brigade; 3, Common Bench; 4, Companion of the Bath: designating a British order of knighthood:—**Cb**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Cb] for the element columbium.

C bat-ter-y *Rad.*, an auxiliary battery used to modify the potential of the grid in a three-electrode vacuum tube.

C. C. *abbr.* 1, Circuit Court; Civil Court; 2, City Councilor; Common Councilman; 3, County Clerk; County Commissioner:—**c. c.**, cubic centimeter or centimeters (also, cc.):—**C. C. A.**, Circuit Court of Appeals:—**C C C**, Civilian Conservation Corps:—**Cd**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Cd] for the element cadmium.

C. E. *abbr.* 1, Civil Engineer; 2, Corps of Engineers; 3, Church of England; 4, Christian Endeavor (Society); 5, Common Era: used by Jews for A. D.:—**Ce**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ce] for the element cerium.

cease (sēs), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ceased (sēst), *p.pr.* ceasing], [< Fr. *cesser* < Lat. *cessare*, to yield], to come to an end; leave off; stop: followed by *from* before a noun: *Obs.*, to become extinct:—*v.t.* to discontinue.
Syn. terminate, desist, pause, refrain, quit.

cease-less (sēs'lĕs), *adj.* without end; without stop; incessant; continual; perpetual.—*adv.* **cease'less-ly.**—*n.* **cease'less-ness.**

Ce-cro-pi-a moth (sē-krō'pĭ-ȧ), [< *Cecrops*], a large North American moth (*Samia cecropia*), whose larva spins a cocoon of silk.

Ce-crops (sē'krŏps), *n.* [< Gk. *Kekrops*], in Greek legend, the founder of Athens and first king of Attica: represented as half man, half serpent.

ce-dar (sē'dẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *cedre* < Gk. *kedros*, cedar], 1, any of several species (genus *Cedrus*) of evergreen trees of the pine family, having small, scale-like leaves and wood of great durability and fragrance, including the cedars of Lebanon, of Algeria (Atlas cedar), and of the Himalayas; 2, any of several cone-bearing North American trees similar to the true cedar, such as the white cedar and arbor vitæ of the eastern United States, and the red cedar of the West:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar.—*adj.* **ce'darn.**

ce-dar bird a crested American bird about seven inches long, with a row of red, wax-like color patches on the tips of the secondary wing feathers: also called *waxwing; cedar waxwing; cherry bird.*

cede (sēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ceded, *p.pr.* ceding], [< Lat. *cedere*, to retreat], 1, to give up or surrender; 2, to grant, as a point in an argument.
Syn. give, grant, admit, yield, transfer.

ce-dil-la (sē-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. < It. *zediglia*, dim. of *zēta*, Gk. letter *z*], a mark placed under *c* [*ç*], preceding *a*, *o*, or *u*, to indicate the sound of *s*, as in the French word *leçon*.

ced-u-la (sĕd'ū-lȧ; thā'dōō-lä), *n.* [Sp. = schedule; slip of paper], in Spanish America, the Philippines, etc., any of various certificates or documents; specifically, in the Philippines, a certificate of personal registration, or the tax for such registration.

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* [prob. < Fr. *ciel*, heaven < Lat. *caelum*, heaven], to furnish or cover with a ceiling.

ceil-ing (sēl'ĭng), *n.* the inner overhead covering of a room, usually made of laths and plaster; hence, an upper limit, as of working hours per week: *Aëro.*, the altitude to which an airplane can ascend; also, the upper limit of visibility at a given time or place; *Naut.*, the inner planking of a vessel.

Ce-læ-no (sē-lē'nō), *n.* [< Gk. *Kelainō*, the black one], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, one of the harpies; 2, one of the Pleiades, or seven daughters of Atlas.

cel-an-dine (sĕl'ăn-dīn), *n.* [< O.F. *celidoine* < Lat. *chelidonia* < Gk. *khelidōn*, swallow], a biennial herb (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family, with small yellow flowers and acrid yellow juice, used in medicine as a purgative: also called *greater celandine:* **lesser celandine**, the pilewort.

Cel-a-nese (sĕl"ȧ-nēz'), *n.* [< *cellulose*], 1, the trade-mark of a kind of artificial silk; 2, (often, *celanese*), the fabric bearing this trade-mark.

cel-e-brant (sĕl'ē-brănt), *n.* [see **celebrate**], one who performs a public religious ceremony, especially the priest officiating at Mass.

cel-e-brate (sĕl'ē-brāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], [< Lat. *celebrare* (-*atus*), to celebrate], 1, to perform publicly with appropriate ceremonies; solemnize, as the Eucharist or a Mass; 2, to make known with praise; give honor and glory to; 3, to commemorate with suitable observances:—*v.i.* 1, to officiate at a religious ceremony; 2, to observe an anniversary or the like.—*n.* **cel'e-bra"tor.**
Syn. commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. To *celebrate* is to mark an event, anniversary, or public occasion by such observance as its nature evokes; we *celebrate* a happy occasion with joy, a grave occasion with dignity, a religious feast with fit ceremony. To *commemorate* is to signalize the memory of some honored person or to keep a past event in enduring remembrance by services, the presentation of a memorial tablet, the unveiling of a monument, or the like. To *observe* is to mark a day or occasion with appropriate conduct; as, *observe* the Sabbath. *Keep* is applied chiefly to religious occasions; it is less formal than *observe*, but implies a certain observance of procedure; as, to *keep* the Passover. *Solemnize* is used of sacred rites; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.

cel-e-brat-ed (sĕl'ē-brāt"ĕd), *adj.* renowned; illustrious; distinguished; famous.
Syn. famed, famous, noted, glorious, eminent. (See distinguished.)—*Ant.* obscure, unhonored, unknown.

cel-e-bra-tion (sĕl"ē-brā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of officiating at a ceremony; 2, the act of honoring; 3, an observance in honor of anything.

ce-leb-ri-ty (sē-lĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *celebritas*, fame], 1, fame; distinction; 2, a renowned or famous person.

ce-ler-i-ty (sē-lĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *célérité* < Lat. *celeritas*, speed], rapidity; swiftness.
Syn. quickness, velocity, dispatch, rapidity, speed.

cel-er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *céleri* < Gk. *selinon*, parsley], a garden plant (*Apium graveolens*), the blanched stalks of which are used as food.

ce-les-ta (sē-lĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *caelestis*, heavenly], *Mus.*, a keyboard instrument con-

sisting of a series of steel plates struck by small hammers and producing a soft, bell-like tone (for range see *music*): invented in 1886 by Mustel, of Paris.

ce-les-tial (sē-lĕs′chăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *caelestis*, heavenly], 1, pertaining to the heavens; as, *celestial* bodies; 2, heavenly; divine; 3, pertaining to the former Chinese Empire, alleged to be ruled by heaven-appointed kings: **celestial sphere**, *Astron.*, an imaginary sphere on the inner surface of which the heavenly bodies appear to move:—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven: **Celestial**, a native of China.—*adv.* **ce-les′tial-ly.**

Syn., adj. heavenly. *Celestial* and *heavenly*, when used to designate the visible sky, are interchangeable; as, *heavenly* bodies; the *celestial* blue. When not used in the physical sense, *celestial* describes what comes supposedly from heaven itself; as, a *celestial* messenger; the *celestial* choir; *heavenly* is used more commonly in a spiritual sense, connoting the qualities of the divine.

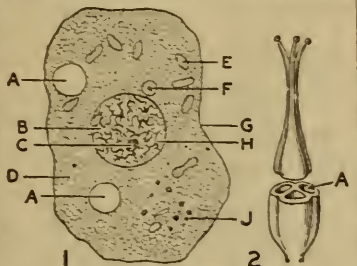
cel-es-tite (sē-lĕs′tīt; sĕ-lĕs′-), *n.* native strontium sulphate, usually white, often pale blue.

ce-li-ac (sē′lĭ-ăk), *adj.* [see **coeliac**], pertaining to the abdominal cavity. Also, **cœ′li-ac.** *Pfd. S.*

cel-i-ba-cy (sĕl′ĭ-bə-sĭ; sĕ-lī′bə-sĭ), *n.* [see **celibate**], 1, the state of being unmarried; 2, single life, especially that of a bachelor or of one bound by religious vows of chastity.

cel-i-bate (sĕl′ĭ-bāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *caelebs* (*-libis*), unmarried], unmarried; also, bound by vows not to marry:—*n.* a celibate person; an unmarried person.—*adj.* **cel′i-bat′ic** (sĕl′ĭ-băt′ĭk).

cell (sĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *celle* < Lat. *cella*, small room], 1, a small, close room, as in a monastery, convent, or prison; 2, a small or mean place of residence, as a hermit's hut; 3, *Biol.*, a tiny, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm, one of the units of structure of living matter, consisting chiefly of cytoplasm, enveloping a nucleus, the whole generally inclosed in a wall made of differentiated cytoplasm, or of a substance secreted by the cell; 4, *Bot.*, the cavity in a carpel, or seed vessel; 5, a small group of persons forming a unit in a larger organization: *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, 1, a small cavity or compartment, as in a honeycomb, bone tissue, lung, etc.; 2, in an insect's wing, one of the divisions bounded by veins; *Elec.*, 1, a source of electric current consisting of two electrodes immersed in one or more electrolytes: sometimes called *voltaic cell*; 2, an apparatus for producing chemical transformations by the electric current, consisting of a vessel containing an electrolyte and two electrodes by which the current enters and leaves; usually called *electrolytic cell*: **primary cell**, a voltaic cell, which, when exhausted, is renewable only by replacing some of the materials: **secondary, or storage, cell**, a voltaic cell which, when exhausted, may be recharged by passing a current through it in a reverse direction: **cell wall**, 1, the outer, more or less differentiated, layer of cytoplasm of an animal cell; 2, the cellulose wall, or outer covering, of a plant cell.



ORGANIC CELLS (defs. 3 and 4)

1, section through a typical cell: A, A, vacuoles; B, nucleus; C, nucleolus; D, cytoplasm; E, plastid; F, centrosome; G, cell wall; H, chromatin; J, cell inclusions. 2, three-celled seed vessel: A, one of the cells.

VOLTAIC PRIMARY CELLS

1, wet cell: A, carbon (minus connection on zinc); B, zinc (plus connection on carbon); C, sal ammoniac solution; D, glass jar container; E, porcelain insulator. 2, dry cell: A, carbon; B, zinc casing; C, porous substance and sal ammoniac; D, black manganese dioxide, E, insulating composition cap; F, zinc container.

cel-lar (sĕl′ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *celier* < Lat. *cellarium*, pantry], a vault or room under a building, used for storing provisions, wine, fuel, etc.

cel-lar-age (sĕl′ĕr-ăj), *n.* 1, a cellar or cellars; 2, the space occupied by cellars: space in a cellar; 3, charge for storage in a cellar.

cel-lar-er (sĕl′ĕr-ĕr), *n.* 1, in a monastery, a steward or butler; 2, a wine merchant.

cel-lar-et (sĕl′ĕr-ĕt′), *n.* a small cabinet for bottles of wine, glasses, etc. Also, **cel′lar-ette′.**

cel-lo (chĕl′ō), *n.* [*pl.* cellos (-ōz); celli (-ē)], [contr. of *violoncello*, q.v.], a violoncello, or bass violin (for range see *music*). Also, **'cello** (chĕl′ō).—*n.* **cel′list.**

cel-lo- (sĕl′ō-fān), *n.* [*cello-* (< *cellulose* < Lat. *cellula*, a little cell) + *-phane* (< Gk. *phainein*, to show): in allusion to composition and transparency of product: a trade name], a material made from the cellulose of wood pulp in thin, transparent, air- and grease-proof sheets: used for wrapping.

cel-lu-lar (sĕl′ū-lər), *adj.* [see **cellule**], pertaining to, consisting of, or like, cells.

cel-lule (sĕl′ūl), *n.* [< Lat. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, small room], a small cell.

cel-lu-loid (sĕl′ū-loid), *n.* [< *cellulose*, q.v.], a compound of camphor and guncotton, made in imitation of ivory, tortoise shell, coral, etc.

cel-lu-lose (sĕl′ū-lōs), *n.* [< Lat. *cellula*, a little cell], *Bot.*, an amorphous, white substance, chemically a carbohydrate, the basis of the cell walls of plants: used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose, from which guncotton, pyroxylin, and collodion are obtained.—*n.* **cel′lu-los′i-ty.**

Ce-lo-tex (sē′lō-tĕks′), *n.* [trade name], a kind of fireproof wallboard, made from bagasse.

celt (sĕlt), *n.* [< L.L. *celtis*, chisel], *Archæol.*, a kind of ax or chisel made of stone or metal.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* [< Lat. *Celtae*, people of British Isles], a member of the Celtic branch of the Aryan race, which includes the ancient Gauls and Britons, the Gaelic Scotch, the Irish, Bretons, and Welsh. Also, **Kelt** (kĕlt).

Celt-ic (sĕl′tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the Celts or to any of the languages which they speak: **Celtic cross**, a cross having a disk or circle at the junction of the two arms (see *cross*, illus.):—*n.* the original language, or one of the dialects, spoken by the Celts (see chart, page 499). Also, **Kelt′ic.**—*abbr.* **Celt.**—*n.* **Celt′i-cism.**

ce-ment (sē-mĕnt′; sē′mĕnt), *n.* [< O.F. *ciment* < Lat. *caementum* < *caedimentum*, stone chippings < *caedere*, to cut], 1, any plastic, adhesive substance, such as glue or mortar, which, if it is applied when soft to objects, will cause them to stick together as it hardens; 2, hence, anything, such as a common interest, which creates a firm bond of union; 3, the bony crust which covers the root of a tooth; 4, a substance used to fill cavities in teeth; 5, a kind of mortar, derived from various sources, which, when wet, hardens slowly into a homogeneous, stonelike mass, and is largely used in place of building stone: also called *hydraulic cement*, because hardening under water: **Portland cement**, such cement similarly made after mixing various clays, pulverized rocks, etc., to obtain the correct proportions of the constituent elements:—*v.t.* (sē-mĕnt′), 1, to cause to stick together with, or as with, cement; 2, to unite firmly; 3, to cover or pave with a mortar called cement:—*v.i.* to join together firmly.

cem-en-ta-tion (sēm′ĕn-tā′shŭn; sĕ′mĕn-), *n.* 1, the act or process of joining or covering with cement; 2, the condition of being so joined or covered: *Metal.*, a process in which two substances, one of which may be in powdered or liquid form, are heated in contact, for the purpose of effecting a chemical change in one of them without melting, as the carburization of iron by heating in contact with charcoal.

cem-e-ter-y (sĕm′ē-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Gk. *koimētērion*, sleeping place], a burial ground; a graveyard.—*adj.* **cem′e-te′ri-al** (-tē′rĭ-ăl).

cen-o-bite (sĕn′ō-bīt; sē′nō-bīt), *n.* [< Gk. *koinos* common + *bios*, life], a member of a religious order who lives as a member of a community in a convent or monastery, in distinction from an *anchoret* or *hermit*, who lives in solitude. Also, **cœ′no-bite** (sē′-).—*adj.* **cen′o-bit′ic** (-bĭt′ĭk); **cen′o-bit′i-cal.**

cen-o-taph (sĕn′ō-tăf), *n.* [< Gk. *kenos*, empty + *taphos*, tomb], an empty tomb or a sepulchral monument erected in memory of a person buried elsewhere.—*adj.* **cen′o-taph′ic.**

Ce-no-zo-ic (sē′nō-zō′ĭk; sĕn′ō-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kainos*, recent + *zōē*, life], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geological era which follows the Mesozoic, and precedes the Recent, era; the era of the rise of mammals, including man (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* the Cenozoic era, or its strata. Also, **Cæ′no-zo′ic** (sē′-); **Cai′no-zo′ic** (kī′-).

cense (sĕns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* censed (sĕnst), *p.pr.* censing], [< M.E. *censen*, to sense < O.F. *encensier*, censer < Lat. < *incendere* (*-census*), to burn], 1, to burn incense before; 2, to perfume with incense.

cen-ser (sĕn'sẽr), *n.* a covered vessel with a perforated lid, in which incense is burned.

cen-sor (sĕn'sôr; sĕn'sẽr), *n.* [Lat. = assessor < *censẽre*, to tax], **1**, in ancient Rome, one of two magistrates who imposed taxes and regulated the manners and morals of the community; **2**, an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, motion pictures, etc., before publication, performance, or use, to ascertain if there is anything immoral or offensive in them; **3**, in time of war, an official who examines all printed matter, mail, newspapers, cablegrams or telegrams, etc., in which information of value to the enemy might be written; **4**, in general, one who criticizes manners or morals; **5**, in psychoanalysis, the influence that prevents ideas contrary to accepted æsthetic, ethical, or social standards from coming into consciousness:—*v.i.* to act as censor of; expurgate.—*adj.* **cen-so'ri-al** (-sō'rĭ-ăl).—*n.* **cen'sor-ship.**

cen-so-ri-ous (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* inclined to find fault; containing criticism.—*adv.* **cen-so'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **cen-so'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. reproving, carping, condemnatory, blaming.

cen-sur-a-ble (sĕn'shŭr-*ă*-b'l), *adj.* [see **censure**], deserving blame; blameworthy; culpable.—*adv.* **cen'sur-a-bly.**—*n.* **cen'sur-a-ble-ness.**

cen-sure (sĕn'shŭr), *n.* [< Fr. *censurer* < Lat. *censẽre*, to tax], **1**, an expression of disapproval; blame; reproof; **2**, the act of finding fault:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sured (-shŭrd), *p.pr.* -suring], to find fault with or condemn; blame:—*v.i.* to find fault.

Syn., *v.* upbraid, chide, criticize, condemn. (See blame.)—*Ant.*, *v.* praise, approve, commend, laud.

cen-sus (sĕn'sŭs), *n.* [Lat. = a taxing], **1**, in ancient Rome, an enrolling of the people and a valuation of their property, for taxation; **2**, an official count of persons, property, or things, with details of sex, age, value, etc.: taken in the United States every ten years.

cent (sĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *centum*, 100], **1**, in the United States, a copper coin of the value of the 100th part of a dollar; **2**, in the monetary system of certain other countries, the 100th part of the unit of value; **3**, a hundred: used only in the phrase *per cent.*

cent. *abbr.* **1**, centigrade (also, **centig.**); **2**, central (also, **cen.**); **3**, century; **4**, [Lat. *centum*], 100.

cen-tal (sĕn'tăl), *n.* a weight equal to 100 pounds avoirdupois: originally used for corn:—*adj.* pertaining to a hundred; counting by hundreds.

cen-taur (sĕn'tôr), *n.* [< Gk. *kentauros:* source uncertain], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, one of a race of beings, half man and half horse, believed to live in Thessaly; **2**, a perfect horseman.

CENTAUR

Cen-tau-rus (sĕn-tô'rŭs), *n. Astron.*, a southern constellation, one star of which is the third brightest star, and the nearest known star (see *constellation*).

cen-tau-ry (sĕn'tô-rĭ), *n. Bot.*, any of a genus (*Centaurium*) of herbs of the gentian family, especially a European species (*C. umbelatum*): so called from the legend that their medicinal qualities were discovered by Chiron, the centaur.

cen-ta-vo (sĕn-tä'vō; thăn-tä'vō), *n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz; -vōs)], [Sp. < Lat. *centum*, 100], a small coin of copper or nickel: in certain Spanish American countries and in the Philippines, the 100th part of a peso.

cen-te-na-ri-an (sĕn''tẽ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **centenary**], a person 100 years old or over:—*adj.* of or pertaining to 100 years.

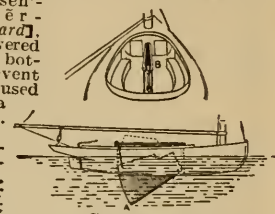
cen-te-na-ry (sĕn'tẽ-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *centeni*, a hundred each < *centum*, 100], **1**, a period of 100 years; **2**, the 100th anniversary of an event:—*adj.* of or pertaining to 100 years.

cen-ten-ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *centum*, 100+*annus*, a year], **1**, consisting of, or enduring, 100 years; **2**, taking place once in 100 years:—*n.* a 100th anniversary.—*adv.* **cen-ten'ni-al-ly.**

cen-ter (sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *centrum* < Gk. *kentron*, a spike], **1**, *Math.*, (*a*) a point on a straight line equidistant from the extremities of the line; (*b*) that point within a circle which is equally distant from every point on the circumference; (*c*) that point within a sphere which is equally distant from every point on the surface of the sphere; **2**, the middle point of anything; **3**, that point about which something rotates or revolves; **4**, a point about which things are collected; gathering place; as, a community *center;* **5**, the point of chief interest or attention; **6**, in certain legislative assemblies, those members who hold moderate views between two extremes of opinion; **7**, in archery, the portion of a target immediately surrounding the bull's-eye; *Mil.*, troops occupying the middle part of the line of battle; *Mech.*, one of two conical pins, as on a lathe, holding a revolving object in position; *Med.*, a group of nerve cells controlling some special function: **dead center**, *Mech.*, a position of a crank or wheel operated by a connecting rod, in which the connecting rod is at either extreme of its stroke, so that its force is directly at or away from the center, and does not tend to rotate the crank or wheel (for illus. see p. 248):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tered (-tẽrd), *p.pr.* -tering], **1**, to place on or at the middle point; **2**, to gather to a point; concentrate, as the attention:—*v.i.* **1**, to be in the middle; **2**, to gather in one point; be united about a focus; **3**, to converge toward the middle. Also, **cen'tre.**

cen-ter-bit (sĕn'tẽr-bĭt"), *n.* [*center*+*bit*], a boring tool with a sharp, central point and two cutting flanges at the edges. Also, **cen'tre-bit".**

cen-ter-board (sĕn'tẽr-bōrd"), *n.* [*center*+*board*], **1**, a keel that may be lowered vertically through the bottom of a boat to prevent leeway: extensively used in racing boats; **2**, a boat having such a keel. Also, **cen'tre-board".**


CENTERBOARD
A, lowered; B, seen from above.

cen-ter-ing (sĕn'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* [see **center**], **1**, the act of placing at, or gathering to, a center; **2**, a temporary support for an arch or vault during construction. Also, **cen'tring; cen'tre-ing.**

cen-ter of grav-i-ty a definite point in a body or system of bodies through which may be considered to pass the resultant of all the forces of gravity acting on the various parts of the system, and by reference to which the entire effect of gravity may be treated as a single force: also called *center of mass.*

cen-tes-i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *centesimus*, hundredth], hundredth; also, pertaining to, or subdivided into, hundredths.

cen-tes-i-mo (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mi (-mē)], [It.], the 100th part of a lira.

cen-ti-are (sĕn'tĭ-ãr"; säñ"tyär"), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *centum*, 100+*area*, space], a square meter, or about 1⅕ square yards. Also, **cen'tare".**

cen-ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *centum*, 100+*gradus*, step], graduated or divided into 100 equal parts called degrees: **centigrade thermometer**, a thermometer having the freezing point at 0°, the boiling point at 100°, and the distance between divided into 100 equal degrees.—*abbr.* **C.**

cen-ti-gram (sĕn'tĭ-grăm), *n.* [< Lat. *centum*, 100+Gk. *gramma*, a small weight], a weight equal to the 100th part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain, troy. Also, **cen'ti-gramme.**—*abbr.* **cg.**

cen-ti-li-ter (sĕn'tĭ-lē'tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *centum*, 100 +Gk. *litra*, a pound], the 100th part of a liter, or .6102 cubic inch. Also, **cen'ti-li"tre.**

cen-time (säñ"tēm'; säñ'tēm), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *centesimus*, hundredth], a small French coin equal to the 100th part of a franc and worth, before the World War, about one fifth of a cent.—*abbr.* **c.**

cen-ti-me-ter (sĕn'tĭ-mē"tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *centum*, 100+Gk. *metron*, measure], the 100th part of a meter, or about .3937 inch. Also, **cen'ti-me"tre.**—*abbr.* **cm.**

cen-ti-pede (sĕn'tĭ-pēd), *n.* [< Lat. *centum*, 100 +*pes* (*pedis*), foot], any of an order (*Chilopoda*) of invertebrates with elongated, wormlike bodies of many segments, each segment behind the head bearing a pair of jointed legs (see *Myriapoda*, illus.).

cen-ti-stere (sĕn'tĭ-stẽr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *centum*, 100+Gk. *stereos*, solid], the 100th part of a stere, or cubic meter; about .353 cubic foot.

cent-ner (sĕnt'nẽr), *n.* [Ger. < Lat. *centenarius*, of 100], **1**, in some European countries, as Germany and Sweden, a hundredweight: generally 50 kilograms, or 110.23 pounds; **2**, sometimes, a weight of 100 kilograms: called in full *metric centner;* **3**, in Great Britain, 100 pounds; a cental: *Metal.*, a weight of 100 pounds; *Assaying*, one dram.

cen-tral (sĕn'trăl), *adj.* [see **center**], **1**, relating to, or situated in, the middle; **2**, chief; leading:—*n. Colloq.*, a telephone exchange; also, an exchange operator.—*adv.* **cen'tral-ly.**—*n.* **cen'tral-ness.**

cen-tral-i-ty (sĕn-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being in, or related to, the center or middle; **2**, inclination toward a center.

cen-tral-ize (sĕn'trăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to draw or bring to one chief or middle point; **2**, to bring under one control or system, as local governments.—*n.* **cen'tral-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **cen'tral-ism.**—*n.* **cen'tral-ist.**

cen-tre (sĕn′tĕr), *n.* **1,** *Math.*, that point of a circle or sphere which is equally distant from every point of the circumference or surface; **2,** the middle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tred (-tĕrd), *p.pr.* centring], to place or collect in the center:—*v.i.* to be in the center; be concentrated. See **cen′ter**, *Pfd. S.*

cen-tric (sĕn′trĭk), *adj.* starting at, or connected with, a central point. Also, **cen′tri-cal.**

cen-trif-u-gal (sĕn-trĭf′ū-găl), *adj.* [< Lat. *centrum*, center + *fugere*, to flee], **1,** directed away from a center; **2,** pertaining to, or operated by, centrifugal force: **centrifugal force,** the reaction, directed away from the center of curvature, of a body moving in a curve, against the force which causes it to move in the curve.—*adv.* **cen-trif′u-gal-ly.**

cen-trip-e-tal (sĕn-trĭp′ĕ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *centrum*, center + *petere*, to seek], **1,** tending toward a center: opposite of *centrifugal*; **2,** progressing by gradual stages from the outside of an object toward its center: **centripetal force,** the force which, acting upon a body moving in a curved path and directed toward the center of curvature, prevents it from going off at a tangent.—*adv.* **cen-trip′e-tal-ly.**

cen-trist (sĕn′trĭst), *n.* [< Fr. *centriste*, centrist], *Politics*, a member of the center, or moderate party, in a parliament; a moderate.

cen-tro-some (sĕn′trō-sōm″), *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, center + *sōma*, body], *Biol.*, a small body usually present in animal, and in some plant, cells, which, in cell division, separates into two equal parts which become the poles to which the divided chromosomes move (for illus. see *cell* and *cytoplasm*).

cen-trum (sĕn′trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -trums (-trŭmz); -tra (-trȧ)], [Lat. = center], a center; central mass: *Anat.*, the body of a vertebra.

cen-tu-ple (sĕn′tū-pl), *adj.* [< Lat. *centuplex* < *centum*, 100 + *plic-*, root of *plicare*, to fold], increased 100 times:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tupled (-pld), *p.pr.* -tupling], to increase 100 times; multiply by 100.

cen-tu-ri-on (sĕn-tū′rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [see **century**], *Rom. Antiq.*, the captain of a century.

cen-tu-ry (sĕn′tū-rĭ; sĕn′chōō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *centuria*, a division of 100], **1,** a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred units; **2,** a hundred years; **3,** in ancient Rome, a subdivision of the people for voting; also, originally, a company consisting of 100 foot soldiers.—*adj.* **cen-tu′ri-al** (sĕn-tū′rĭ-ăl).

cen-tu-ry plant the American aloe, a species of agave: a plant with long, fleshy, spiny leaves and a treelike flower stalk: so called because (mistakenly) believed to bloom only once in 100 years.

ce-phal-ic (sĕ-făl′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kephalē*, head], pertaining to the head: **cephalic index,** the ratio, multiplied by 100, of the breadth to the front-and-back length of the head (see *cranium*, illus.).

ceph-a-lo-pod (sĕf′ă-lō-pŏd″), *n.* [< Gk. *kephalē*, head + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, any member of the most highly organized class (*Cephalopoda*) of mollusks, including the octopus, having tentacles, or arms, attached to a central head (for illus. see *Mollusca*).—*adj.* **ceph″a-lop′o-dous.**

ceph-a-lous (sĕf′ă-lŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *kephalē*, head], possessing a head; headed.

Ceph-a-lus (sĕf′ă-lŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a hunter beloved by Eos, or Dawn, who caused him unwittingly to kill his faithful wife.

Ce-pheus (sē′fūs; sē′fē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, an Ethiopian king, husband of Cassiopeia, and father of Andromeda: after death placed with them among the stars; *Astron.*, a northern constellation: also called the *Monarch* (see *constellation*).

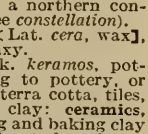
ce-ra-ceous (sē-rā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *cera*, wax], resembling wax; waxy.

ce-ram-ic (sē-răm′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *keramos*, pottery], of or pertaining to pottery, or objects or building material, such as terra cotta, tiles, etc., made by molding and baking clay: **ceramics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* **1,** the art of molding and baking clay in the form of pottery, tiles, etc.; **2,** the study, science, or manufacture and marketing of ceramic products; **3,** pottery molded wholly or partly in clay and baked. Also, **ke-ram′ic** (kē-răm′ĭk).

ce-rate (sē′rāt), *n.* [< Lat. *cera*, wax], an ointment of oil, lard, wax, and other ingredients.

ce-rat-ed (sē′rāt-ĕd), *adj.* coated or covered with wax: *Ornith.*, having a cere.

Cer-ber-us (sûr′bĕr-ŭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, the three-headed dog of Hades, which guarded the gates to the lower world; hence, an alert or surly guard or protector.—*adj.* **Cer-be′re-an** (sûr-bē′rē-ăn).



CERBERUS

cere (sēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cered (sērd), *p.pr.* cering], [< Lat. *cera*, wax], **1,** to cover or close with wax or cerecloth; **2,** to embalm:—*n.* wax: *Ornith.*, a soft, fleshy area, waxy in appearance, at the base of the upper mandible of the beak of many birds.

ce-re-al (sē′rē-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *Ceres*, name of goddess of grain], pertaining to, or producing, wheat or other edible grain:—*n.* **1,** any grass that yields a grain used for human food; **2,** any of these grains, as wheat, rice, or oats; **3,** a grain prepared for use as human food, especially breakfast foods.

cer-e-bel-lum (sĕr″ĕ-bĕl′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -lums (-lŭmz); -la (-lȧ)], [Lat., dim. of *cerebrum*, q.v.], *Anat.*, a lobe at the back of the brain of a vertebrate animal, regarded as a coördinating center for habitual movements (see *brain*, illus.).—*adj.* **cer″e-bel′lar.**

cer-e-bral (sĕr′ĕ-brăl), *adj.* [see **cerebrum**], **1,** of or pertaining to the brain; **2,** of or pertaining to the cerebrum, or larger part of the brain: **cerebral dropsy,** *Pathol.*, an excess of fluid in the brain, often causing enlargement of the head, mental weakness, and sometimes death; hydrocephalus: **cerebral hemisphere,** one of the lateral halves of the cerebrum.

cer-e-brate (sĕr′ĕ-brāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], *Physiol.*, to accomplish by the action of the brain:—*v.i.* to exercise the functions of the brain: often used in reference to a mechanical, or unconscious, exercise of brain action.

cer-e-bro-spi-nal (sĕr″ĕ-brō-spī′năl), *adj.* [< *cerebrum* + *spine*], consisting of, affecting, or pertaining to, the brain and spinal cord.

cer-e-brum (sĕr′ĕ-brŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -brums (-brŭmz); -bra (-brȧ)], [Lat. = the brain], the larger part of the brain, lying in front of and above the cerebellum, and divided into two hemispheres, one on each side: the seat of the conscious processes of the mind (for illus. see *brain*).

cere-cloth (sēr′klôth″), *n.* [*cere* + *cloth*], a cloth soaked with wax or some gummy substance, in which embalmed bodies are wrapped.

cere-ment (sēr′mĕnt), *n.* [see **cere**], a gravecloth or shroud: *pl.* graveclothes.

cer-e-mo-ni-al (sĕr″ĕ-mō′nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **ceremony**], relating to, or performed with, rites or formalities:—*n.* **1,** ritual; a ritualistic system, as in religious observances; **2,** the proper observance of social formalities required by custom on a given occasion.—*adv.* **cer″e-mo′ni-al-ly.**—*n.* **cer″e-mo′ni-al-ism.**—*n.* **cer″e-mo′ni-al-ist.**

cer-e-mo-ni-ous (sĕr″ĕ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** according to prescribed usage; **2,** characterized by formality or solemnity; **3,** observant of prescribed forms; precise; punctilious.—*adv.* **cer″e-mo′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **cer″e-mo′ni-ous-ness.**

Syn. formal, conventional. These words are alike in indicating a devotion to form or ceremony. *Ceremonious* describes occasions or things characterized by fulness of rite or polite observance; as, a *ceremonious* church service; a *ceremonious* visit. Carried to excess, *ceremonious* takes on an elaborateness that makes it pompous or even ridiculous. A *ceremonious* person is one who so fully observes every formality that he runs the risk of being too punctilious. *Formal* emphasizes a method of procedure; *formal* calls, *formal* intercourse between nations, *formal* parties, are carried out in an almost businesslike way; applied to the observance of social usages, *formal* suggests such a devotion to propriety that the result is oppressive. *Conventional* manners and people are those that are just what they are expected to be at all times.

cer-e-mo-ny (sĕr′ĕ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [prob. < O.F. *cerymonie* < Lat. *caerimonia*, a sacred rite], **1,** a sacred rite or observance; **2,** the prescribed and formal usages observed on a public occasion, as at a coronation; **3,** behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette; oppressive civility; **4,** sometimes, empty form; conventionality.

Syn. ceremonial, form, rite, observance. *Form* emphasizes a customary or accepted mode of action; there is a certain *form* followed in conducting a church service; social behavior is governed by certain *forms*. *Formality* implies a strict adherence to *forms*, and frequently is no more than the routine execution of social or other duties; as, the monotonous *formalities* of social life. *Ceremony* names an outward manifestation attending a religious or public occasion; *ceremony* is apt to be stately, rather elaborate, often beautiful and impressive; as, the *ceremonies* dedicating the chapel were impressive. A *rite* is a solemn *observance* sanctioned by custom; it is applied to the stated ordinances of the church, or to the ceremonious acts comprising the ritual of a society.

Ce-res (sē′rēz), *n.* [Lat.; perh. < root of *creare*, to create], *Rom. Myth.*, daughter of Saturn

and Ops, and goddess of growing vegetation: identified with the Greek goddess *Demeter*.

ce-re-us (sē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. = wax taper < *cera*, wax: from candlelike shape of one species], *Bot.*, any of several cactuses (genus *Cereus*) of America, bearing large flowers: **night-blooming cereus**, a cactus (*C. grandiflorus*) of which the flowers open at night; also, any of several cultivated varieties of this species, or any of several other cactuses which bloom at night.

ce-rise (sē-rēz'), *adj.* [Fr. = cherry], bright red; cherry-colored:—*n.* a bright red color.

ce-ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [named in 1803 for the asteroid *Ceres*, discovered in 1801], *Chem.*, a hard, brittle, steel-gray metallic element [symbol Ce] of the rare earth group, used in making gas mantles.

cer-nu-ous (sûr'nū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *cernuus*, nodding], drooping; nodding, as a bud.

ce-rog-ra-phy (sē-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kēros*, wax + *graphē*, a writing], 1, the art or practice of engraving upon wax, or of making decorative figures of wax; 2, painting in which wax, usually heated, is the vehicle; wax painting.—*n.* **ce-rog'ra-phist.**

ce-roon (sē-rōōn'), *n.* [see **seroon**], a package or bale of goods, such as fruit, wrapped in the hide of an animal. See **se-roon'**, *Pfd. S.*

ce-ro-plas-tic (sē"rō-plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kēros*, wax + *plastikos*, molded], pertaining to modeling in wax; modeled in wax: **ceroplastics**, *sing.* modeling in wax: *pl.* waxworks.

cer-tain (sûr'tĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *certus*, determined], 1, true; sure; beyond a doubt; 2, fixed or stated; settled; as, a *certain* time; 3, destined; as *certain* to happen; 4, dependable; worthy of confidence; as, a *certain* cure; 5, confident; convinced; as, *certain* of their loyalty; 6, indefinite, but presumably known to the speaker; as, a *certain* city.

Syn. secure, positive, undeniable, confident, authentic.—*Ant.* doubtful, equivocal, obscure, precarious.

cer-tain-ly (sûr'tĭn-lĭ), *adv.* surely; undoubtedly; without fail; infallibly.

cer-tain-ty (sûr'tĭn-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, a thoroughly established fact; 2, the state or quality of being sure, fixed, or definite; assurance; 3, something that is sure to happen.

Syn. fact, certitude, confidence, assurance, proof, surety.—*Ant.* doubt, uncertainty, misgiving, conjecture.

cer-tes (sûr'tēz; sûr'tĭz), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *a certis*, from certain (grounds)], *Archaic*, certainly.

cer-tif-i-cate (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [see **certify**], 1, a formal statement in writing by an official in public or private service; as, a *certificate* of marriage or baptism; 2, a testimonial as to character or ability: **certificate of deposit**, a certificate issued by a bank to a depositor, to the effect that a stated amount is set aside as not subject to withdrawal by check except on surrender of the certificate of deposit:—*v.t.* (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to give proof of, or to vouch for the worth of, by means of a formal written statement; as, to *certificate* a student for college entrance.—*adj.* **cer-tif'i-ca-to-ry.**—*abbr.* **cert.**; **certif.**

cer-ti-fi-ca-tion (sûr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of confirming the truth of something by a written statement; 2, a formal notice: *Law*, a certificate testifying to the truth of some matter; *Banking*, a confirmation in writing on the face of a check, usually signed by the bank cashier or the paying teller, that the signature of the drawer of the check is genuine, and that funds from the drawer's account have been set aside to pay the check.

cer-ti-fy (sûr'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *certus*, determined + *facere*, to make], to confirm the truth and validity of, as a document or assertion, by a formal written statement signed by an authorized official: *Banking*, to guarantee; as, to *certify* a check: **certified check**, a check, the payment of which is guaranteed by the bank upon which it is drawn.—*adj.* **cer'ti-fi"a-ble.**

cer-ti-o-ra-ri (sûr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī), *n.* [Lat. = to be made more certain], *Law*, a writ issued by a higher court to a lower court, requiring the latter to bring before the former the record of a particular case which is to be reviewed.

cer-ti-tude (sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *certitudo*, certainty], assurance; certainty.

ce-ru-le-an (sē-rōō'lē-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *caeruleus*, prob. < *caelum*, sky], azure; sky-blue.

ce-ru-men (sē-rōō'mĕn), *n.* [< Lat. *cera*, wax, influenced by form of *albumen*], earwax.

ce-ruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* [< Lat. *cerussa*, white lead], 1, white lead, a heavy white pigment composed of basic lead carbonate, used extensively in paints; 2, a cosmetic made from white lead.

ce-rus-site (sē'rŭ-sīt), *n. Min.*, a white to yellowish lead ore: native lead carbonate.

cer-vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **cervix**], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the neck, or any neck-like part of an organ; as, the *cervical* vertebræ.

cer-vine (sûr'vīn; sûr'vĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *cervus*, deer], 1, of or pertaining to the deer; 2, of a dun or grayish brown color, like that of the deer.

cer-vix (sûr'vĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -vixes (-ĕz); -vices (-vĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = neck], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, 1, the neck; usually, the back of the neck; 2, a narrow or constricted part of an organ, as the lower end of the womb.

ces-pi-tose (sĕs'pĭ-tōs"), *adj.* [< Lat. *caespes* (*-pitis*), turf], *Bot.*, growing in tufts or little dense clumps; turfy; matted, as grass. Also, **ces'pi-tous.**

ces-sa-tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cessare* (*-atus*), to cease], the act of ceasing; a stopping.

Syn. intermission, rest, respite, pause, end, close.

ces-sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cessio* (*-onis*), surrender], a formal surrender of territory, property, rights, or the like, to another nation or party: *Law*, a giving over of one's property to creditors.

cess-pool (sĕs'pōōl"), *n.* [prob. < It. *cesso*, privy + A.S. *pōl*, pool], 1, a deep hole in the ground, or a well in a privy or drain, to receive sewage; 2, hence, any place where filth accumulates.

ces-tode (sĕs'tōd), *n.* [see **1cestus**], *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Cestoda*) of parasitic, ribbon-shaped, intestinal worms, as the tapeworm.—*adj.* **ces'toid.**

1ces-tus (sĕs'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cesti (-tī)], [Lat. < Gk. *kestos*, girdle], in ancient Rome and Greece, a girdle to confine the tunic, worn by both sexes; especially, the love-awakening girdle of Venus.

2ces-tus (sĕs'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cestus (sĕs'tŭs)], [< Lat. *caestus*, boxing glove < *caedere*, to strike], in ancient Greece and Rome, a kind of glove used by boxers, consisting of leathern thongs frequently loaded with lead or iron.

2Cestus
A, as protection
B, as a weapon

ce-su-ra (sē-zū'rə; -sū'-; -zhōō'-), *n.* [see **cæsura**], *Pros.*, a slight break or pause, required by the sense, in a line of verse. See **cæ-su'ra**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **ce-su'ral.**

ce-ta-cean (sē-tā'shăn), *n.* [< Lat. *cetus* < Gk. *kētos*, whale], *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Cetacea*) of sea mammals, including the whale, dolphin, porpoise, etc.:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the cetaceans.—*adj.* **ce-ta'ceous.**

Ce-tus (sē'tŭs), *n.* an equatorial constellation; the Whale (see *constellation*).

Cey-lon-ese (sē"lŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *adj.* [< *Ceylon*], pertaining to Ceylon, an island near India:—*n. sing.* and *pl.* a native or inhabitant of Ceylon.

cf. *abbr.* [Lat. *confer*, imperative of *conferre*, to compare], compare (also, **cp.**; **comp.**).

c. f. & i. *abbr.* cost, freight, and insurance: used to signify that these charges are included in the price named (also, **c. i. & f.**; **c. i. f.**).

cg. *abbr.* centigram:—**C. G.**, 1, Commanding General; Commissary General; 2, Coast Guard; 3, Consul General:—**C. G. H.**, Cape of Good Hope.

C. G. S. *abbr.* 1, Commissary General of Subsistence; 2, Chief of General Staff; 3, centimeter-gram-second: used mainly in the phrase, **C. G. S. system**, a standard system of physical measurement in which the *centimeter* is the unit of length, the *gram* of mass, the *second* of time.

ch. *abbr.* 1, chapter, 2, chief; 3, child:—**Ch.**, 1, Chancery; 2, China; 3, Church:—**C. H.**, 1, Captain of the Horse; 2, Clearing House; 3, Courthouse; 4, Customhouse.

cha-bouk (chä'bōōk), *n.* [Hind. *chābuk*, horse-whip], a kind of whip used in the East Indies for physical punishment. Also, **cha'buk.**

chac-ma (chăk'mə), *n.* [nat. name], a large baboon (*Papio porcarius*) of South Africa.

chafe (chāf), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chafed (chāft), *p.pr.* chafing], [< O.F. *chaufer*, to heat], 1, to make warm by friction; 2, to wear away or make sore by rubbing; 3, to anger; annoy; fret; irritate: *Obs.*, to heat:—*v.i.* 1, to rub; 2, to move one body on or against another, causing friction; 3, to be worn or made sore by rubbing; 4, to be vexed:—*n.* 1, a sore caused by friction or wear; 2, a state of nervous or annoyed irritation.

Syn., *v.* fret, gall, vex, pique, inflame, rub.

chaf-er (chāf'ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *cefer*, beetle], any of several beetles; especially, the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), similar to the American June bug.

chaff (chăf), *n.* [< A.S. *ceaf*, husk], 1, the husks of grain, separated by threshing and winnowing; 2, straw or hay cut fine for cattle; 3, anything worthless; 4, good-natured raillery:—*v.t.* to tease; make game of; rally:—*v.i.* to jest; banter.

Syn., *n.* badinage, banter, jesting, teasing, raillery,

chaf-fer (chăf'ĕr), *n.* [<M.E. *cheapfare*, trade <A.S. *cēap*, a bargain+*faru*, a going, a doing], the act of bargaining: *Obs.*, trade; traffic:—*v.i.* to bargain; especially, to haggle or dispute about a purchase.—*n.* **chaf'fer-er.**

chaf-finch (chăf'ĭnch; chåf'ĭnch), *n.* [*chaff*+*finch*], a common European song bird (*Fringilla cælebs*): so named from its habits of feeding.

chaff-weed (chåf'wēd"), *n.* [*chaff*+*weed*], a low-growing plant (*Centunculus minimus*) with short, dry, chaffy leaves.

chaff-y (chåf'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* chaffier, *superl.* chaffiest), [see **chaff**], 1, resembling, or full of, chaff, or husks of grain; 2, light or worthless.

chaf-ing dish (chāf'ĭng), [see **chafe**], a small, covered pan with a handle, heated by alcohol or electricity: used for cooking at the table.

cha-grin (shą-grĭn'; shą-grēn'), *n.* [Fr. = grief; orig., rough leather used to cause friction <Turk. *saghri*, prepared hide], vexation due to disappointment or mortification:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grined (-grĭnd'), *p.pr.* graining], to excite vexation in; mortify: mainly used in the passive.

Syn., *n.* dismay, humiliation, shame, disappointment, discomposure, mortification, vexation. *Mortification* is a painful feeling of *humiliation*, born of wounded pride or self-importance. *Vexation* is a compound of irritation and annoyance, often arising from dissatisfaction or disappointment. *Chagrin* combines the disagreeable elements of *mortification* and *vexation*, with a particularly large measure of *humiliation*; *chagrin* is keenly felt because the cause of it is usually unexpected. People who make a great show of poverty feel *mortification* when the fact that they have plenty of money is disclosed; *vexation* is natural when an always tardy friend causes us to miss the first act of a play; one who cherishes the belief that he is popular will experience *chagrin* when disillusioned. *Shame* brings a sense of guilt or culpable failure, and, often, of *humiliation*.

chain (chān), *n.* [<O.F. *chaeine*<Lat. *catena*, chain], 1, a series of links or rings joined together; 2, any connected series or succession; as, a *chain* of events; 3, anything which binds or restrains: *Surveying*, a measure of 100 links or 66 feet; *Engin.*, a measure of 100 feet: *pl.* fetters; bondage: **chain gang**, a gang of convicts fastened together by a chain while at work: **chain mail**, armor made of small metal links woven together (see *habergeon*, illus.): **chain stitch**, 1, a fancy stitch resembling a chain; 2, a loop stitch made with a single thread by a sewing machine: **chain store**, one of a number of stores, each under a local manager, controlled and supplied from a central office:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten with, or as with, a chain; 2, to fetter; restrain.

chair (chār), *n.* [<O.F. *chaëre*, chair<Gk. *kathedra*, seat], 1, a movable seat with a back; 2, an office or position of honor, dignity, or authority, as a professorship; 3, the office of presiding officer of an assembly; also, the presiding officer himself; 4, an iron block for holding a rail to the ties, or for bracing it, as at a switch or curve: *Obs.*, a sedan chair: **chair rail**, a wooden molding about the walls of a room, to protect them from being worn by the backs of chairs:—*v.t.* 1, to place or install in a chair; 2, to carry in a chair.

chair-man (chār'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*chair*+*man*], 1, the presiding officer of an assembly, meeting, public company, etc.; 2, (chār'-măn"), one who pushes a wheeled chair; 3, formerly, either of the bearers of a sedan chair.—*n.* **chair'man-ship.**—*n.fem.* **chair'wom'an.**

chaise (shāz; dial., shā), *n.* [Fr., var. of *chaire* <O.F. *chaëre*, chair], a light carriage with folding top, usually holding two persons and drawn by one horse. Also, *Colloq.*, **shay; chay.**

chaise-longue (shāz"-lôńg'), [Fr. = long chair], a kind of sofa or lounge with a rest for the back at one end only. Also, **chaise longue.**

cha-la-za (ką-lā'zą), *n.* [*pl.* -zas (-zą́z); -zæ (-zē)], [L.L. <Gk. *khalaza*, hail], *Biol.*, either of the stringy, whitish strands at each end of the white of an egg, attached to the yolk (see *egg*, illus.).

chal-ced-o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kăl'sĕ-dō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [<Gk. *khalkēdōn*, a precious stone found at Chalcedon in Asia Minor], *Mineral.*, a massive form of silica, waxy in luster, including onyx, agate, etc.: used as a semiprecious stone: also called *white agate*.

chal-cid (kăl'sĭd), *n.* [<L.L. *chalcis*<Gk. *khalkos*, copper], *Zoöl.*, any of a large family (*Chalcididæ*) of minute insects, usually with four membranous wings and wormlike larvæ, most of which are parasitic on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects: also called *cnalcid fly*.—*n.* and *adj.* **chal-cid'i-an.**

chal-cog-ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rą-fĭ), *n* [<Gk. *khalkos*, copper+*graphē*, a writing], the art or practice of engraving on copper or steel plates.—*n.* **chal-cog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **chal"co-graph'ic.**

chal-co-py-rite (kăl"kō-pī'rit), *n.* [<Gk. *khalkos*, copper+*puritēs*, of fire], *Mineral.*, a yellow sulphide of copper and iron: one of the common ores of copper: also called *copper pyrites*.

Chal-de-an (kăl-dē'ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. <Gk. *Khaldaios*, Chaldean], pertaining to Chaldea, or ancient Babylonia, its language, culture, or, especially, its science of astrology:—*n.* 1, an inhabitant of ancient Babylonia; 2, one of a Semitic race dominant in Babylonia through most of its history; 3, an astrologer or soothsayer; 4, the Semitic language of the Chaldeans. Also, *adj.* **Chal-da'ic.**

Chal-dee (kăl'dē"), *n.* 1, a Chaldean; 2, the Chaldean language:—*adj.* Chaldean.

chal-dron (chôl'drŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *chauderon*, kettle<Lat. *caldarium*, hot bath], an old English measure of 36 bushels, used for lime, coal, coke, etc.: later, a measure of weight in the United States, usually equal to about 2,625 pounds avoirdupois.

cha-let (shą-lā'; shą'lĕ'), *n.* [Fr.<Swiss form of It. *casella*, dim. of *casa*, house], 1, a Swiss herdsman's hut on a mountain pasture; 2, a Swiss peasant's cottage, with wide eaves for protection from storms; 3, a house built in the Swiss style.

SWISS CHALET

chal-ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [O.F. <Lat. *calix* (*-icis*), cup], 1, a goblet; 2, the head of a cup-shaped flower, as the tulip; the head of any flower more or less resembling a cup or bowl·*Eccl.*, the cup used in celebrating the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper.—*adj.* *Poet.*, **chal'iced** (chăl'ĭst).

chalk (chôk), *n.* [<A.S. *cealc*<Lat. *calx* (*calcis*), lime], 1, a soft white rock, composed largely of calcium carbonate; 2, this rock, or a similar substance, prepared in the form of crayons for marking on a blackboard or other dark surface; 3, an account; a score in a game;—*v.t.* to write, mark, rub, or whiten with, or as with, chalk.—*adj.* **chalk'y.**—*n.* **chalk'i-ness.**

chalk-stone (chôk'stōn"), *n.* [*chalk*+*stone*], a lump of chalk: *Med.*, in gout, a chalky deposit forming in the tissues and joints; tophus.

chal-lenge (chăl'ĕnj), *n.* [<O.F. *chalenge*<Lat. *calumnia*, false accusation], 1, a call to combat, as in a duel or wrestling match; an offer of defiance; 2, an invitation to compete in a contest of any kind, as a debate; 3, a letter containing such a summons: *Mil.*, a demand for the countersign by a soldier on sentry duty; *Law*, an objection made to the seating of a juryman:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lenged (-ĕnjd), *p.pr.* -lenging], 1, to summon to a contest; invite to duel; 2, to invite, as inspection; 3, to take exception to; 4, to claim as due: *Mil.*, to demand the countersign from; *Law*, to object to, as a juror.—*n.* **chal'leng-er.**

Syn., *v.* claim, summon, dispute, defy. (See question.)

chal-lis (shăl'ĭ; chăl'ĭs), *n.* [source uncertain], a light all-wool dress material; sometimes, an imitation in cotton of this material. Also, **chal'lie.**

cha-lyb-e-ate (ką-lĭb'ē-āt), *adj.* [<Lat. *chalybs* <Gk. *khalups*, steel: from the Chalybes, a people of Asia Minor, famous as iron workers], 1, impregnated with, or containing, iron, as some mineral waters; 2, tasting of iron:—*n.* a mineral water or medicine containing iron in solution.

cham (kăm), *n.* [see **1khan**], a Tatar ruler: **the great cham**, an autocrat. See **1khan**, *Pfd. S.*

***cha-made** (shą-mād'), *n.* [Fr.<Port. *chamada*, chamade<Lat. *clamare*, to call out], *Mil.*, a signal for retreat sounded on drum or trumpet.

cham-ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* [<Fr. *chambre*<Lat. *camera*, a vault], 1, a room in a residence, especially a sleeping room; 2, a place where a conference or assembly meets: as, the senate *chamber*; the assembly itself; 3, a hollow, inclosed space or cavity, as the part of a gun intended to hold the charge; 4, a bedroom utensil: short for *chamber pot*: **chambers**, 1, offices or an office where a lawyer or judge conducts business out of court; 2, furnished lodgings: **Chamber**, the official title of a legislative assembly or branch of it; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies in France; the official title of a board organized to further certain interests, as of commerce or agriculture· **Chamber of Commerce**, 1, an association of merchants, manufacturers, or other business men having as its purpose the protection of the trade interests of its members; 2, an association of persons organized to further the commercial, social, and civic interests of their community; a citizens', or civic, association:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with a chamber, as a gun; 2, to inclose in a chamber:—*v.i.* to reside in a chamber: *Obs.*, to engage in wantonness or lewdness.

cham-bered (chām'bērd), *p.adj.* **1**, having compartments; **2**, having chambers.

cham-ber-lain (chām'bēr-lĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *chamberlenc* < O. H. G. *chamerling*, chamberlain < *chamara* < Lat. *camera*, vault], **1**, in Europe, an officer, usually of high rank, who has charge of the private apartments of a ruler or nobleman; **2**, a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; **3**, a treasurer; a steward.—*n.* **cham'ber-lain-ship".**

cham-ber-maid (chām'bēr-mād"), *n.* [*chamber* + *maid*], a woman having charge of bedchambers, making the beds, etc.

cham-ber mu-sic music suitable for a small hall; especially, quartets or the like for a small group of solo instruments.

cham-bray (shăm'brā), *n.* [perh. < same source as *cambric*, q.v.], a gingham dress fabric with a linen finish, made in plain colors.

cha-me-le-on (kə-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* [< M.E. *camelion* < Lat. *chamaeleon*, chameleon < Gk. *khamai*, on the ground + *lōn*, lion], **1**, *Zoöl.*, any of various lizards which have the power of changing color; **2**, a person of changeable disposition.

CHAMELEON (⅓)

cham-fer (chăm'fĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *chanfrain*, a chamfer < Lat. *canthus*, corner + *frangere*, to break], *Carp.*, **1**, the surface made by cutting away the square edge or corner of a timber, stone, etc.; a bevel; **2**, a groove; **3**, a tool for cutting a bevel or groove: —*v.t. Carp.*, **1**, to cut a groove in; **2**, to bevel; give a sloping edge to.

cham-fron (chăm'frŏn), *n.* [< O.F. *chanfrain*, a chamfron: source uncertain], a piece of armor to protect the head of a war horse (for illus. see *arms*). Also, **cham'frain** (-frĭn).

cham-ois (shăm'ĭ; shă"mwä'), *n.* [Fr.: prob. < O.H.G. *gamz*, chamois], **1**, a goatlike antelope found on high mountain peaks in Europe and western Asia; **2**, a soft, thin leather, originally made from the skin of the chamois, but now prepared from various other skins: also called *shammy*.

CHAMOIS (⅛)

cham-o-mile (kăm'ō-mīl), *n.* [see **camomile**], a creeping plant of the composite family, native of Europe, whose flowers are used in making a tonic. See **cam'o-mile**, *Pfd. S.*

champ (chămp), *v.t.* [prob. imit.], to bite at repeatedly and impatiently:—*v.i.* to bite repeatedly and impatiently; as, a horse *champs* at the bit: usually with *on* or *at*:—*n.* the act of biting impatiently.

cham-pac (chăm'păk; chŭm'pŭk), *n.* [< Sans. *campaka*], a tree native to the East Indies, akin to the magnolia, valued for its beautiful wood. Also, **cham'pak**; **cham'pa-ca** (-pă-kă).

cham-pagne (shăm-pān'), *n.* [< province of *Champagne* < Lat. *campania*, plain], **1**, a light, sparkling, amber-colored wine, made originally in Champagne, France; **2**, any wine resembling this.

cham-paign (shăm-pān'), *n.* [< O.F. *champaigne* < It. *campagna* < Lat. *campania*, plain], **1**, flat, open country; **2**, a clear, level landscape: —*adj.* of or pertaining to flat, open country.

cham-pi-gnon (shăm-pĭn'yŭn; chăm-; shăn"pē"nyôn'), *n.* [Fr. = mushroom < L.L. *campanius*, of the field], **1**, a species (*Marasmius oreades*) of edible mushroom: also called *fairy-ring mushroom*; **2**, in France, any edible mushroom.

cham-pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [O.F. = champion < L.L. *campio* (*-onis*), fighter], **1**, one who uses his strength, physical or mental, to defend the cause of a person, idea, organization, etc.; **2**, a hero; a valiant warrior; **3**, a successful competitor against all rivals, as in athletics; **4**, something, as an animal, plant, fruit, etc., that has surpassed all others in a competition:—*adj.* superior to all rivals; unsurpassed:—*v.t.* to defend or support: *Obs.*, to bid defiance to.—*n.* **cham'pi-on-ship".**—*n.fem.* **cham'pi-on-ess.**

***Champs É-ly-sées** (shăn"zā"lē"zā'), [Fr. = Elysian Fields], a famous and beautiful avenue in Paris.

chance (chăns), *n.* [< O.F. *cheance* < L.L. *cadentia*, that which falls out < Lat. *cadere*, to fall], **1**, the unforeseen and undesigned occurrence of events, fortune; as, time and *chance* bring changes; **2**, an unexpected event; **3**, a possibility; as, a *chance* of success; **4**, opportunity; as, a *chance* of a position; **5**, risk; as, stock speculation is a game of *chance;* **6**, probability: often in *pl.*; **7**, an imaginary or unknown agency supposed to be the cause of certain unexplained events; fate: *Colloq.*, a choice in a lottery; *Obs.*, a cast of dice:—*adj.* accidental; unforeseen or unintended:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chanced (chănst), *p.pr.* chancing], to happen; occur without design or expectation:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to risk: usually with *it* as object.

Syn., *n.* contingency, incident, accident, opportunity.

chan-cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [O.F. = screened inclosure < Lat. *cancelli*, lattice work], *Eccl.*, in certain churches, that part of the church surrounding the altar, reserved for the clergy, or clergy and choir.

chan-cel-lor (chăn'sĕl-ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *chancelier* < L.L. *cancellarius*, usher in law court < *cancelli*, grating (around judgment seat)], **1**, originally, in the Roman Empire, the attendant who stood at the gate in the latticed railing surrounding the judgment seat, to regulate admission; **2**, an official secretary to a king or noble; **3**, in various European countries, the chief minister of state; **4**, in many universities, the president: *Law*, the judge or presiding officer of a court of chancery; *Eccl.*, the legal adviser of a bishop: **Chancellor**, **1**, in Great Britain, the highest judge of the realm, who is presiding officer of the Supreme Court of Chancery, legal adviser of the cabinet, and keeper of the great seal: called in full, *Lord Chancellor*; **2**, in Great Britain, the minister of finance: called in full, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—*n.* **chan'cel-lor-y.**—*n.* **chan'cel-lor-ship".**

chan-cer-y (chăn'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [abbr. < *chancellery:* see **chancellor**], **1**, in Great Britain, formerly, the highest court next to the House of Lords, constituting a court of equity for cases with no redress in common-law courts; now, the Lord Chancellor's court, one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice; **2**, in the United States, a court of equity, or law based on natural principles of justice; **3**, the principles or practice of such law; equity; **4**, the office of a chancellor; a chancellery; **5**, a place where public records are kept: **in chancery**, in a helpless position: from the long delays of the old Court of Chancery.

chan-cre (shăng'kẽr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *cancer*], *Med.*, a venereal sore, the initial lesion of syphilis.

chanc-y (chăn'sĭ), *adj.* [see **chance**], *Colloq.*, risky; dubious; uncertain; *Sc.*, favorable.

chan-de-lier (shăn"dē-lēr'), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *candela*, candle], a branched support for several lights, hanging from a ceiling.

chan-dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *chandelier* < L.L. *candelarius*, candlemaker < Lat. *candela*, candle], **1**, one whose trade is the making or selling of candles; **2**, in combination with a specifying word, a merchant: *Obs.*, a dealer in groceries and small wares.

chan-dler-y (chăn'dlẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dleries (-ĭz)], **1**, a shop or warehouse where candles are sold or stored; **2**, goods sold by a chandler.

change (chānj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* changed (chānjd), *p.pr.* changing], [< O.F. *changer* < L.L. *cambiare*, to change < Lat. *cambire*, to exchange], **1**, to substitute something else for; cause another person or thing to take the place of; **2**, to exchange; give an equivalent for; especially, to give or receive an equivalent for in the form of fractional parts: said of money; as, to *change* a dollar bill; **3**, to alter; cause to be different: —*v.i.* **1**, to undergo alteration; **2**, to vary; **3**, to pass from one place or phase to another, as the moon:—*n.* **1**, an alteration; a passing from one condition or form to another; a variation; **2**, the quality of variableness as characterizing events in general; as, chance and *change* are unavoidable facts; **3**, variety, or something which produces variety; **4**, the passing of the moon from one phase to another; **5**, small coins collectively, as when given as an equivalent for larger money; **6**, money, returned with a purchase, equal to the amount by which the money paid by the purchaser exceeds the purchase price: *Com.*, a place where merchants meet to do business: often written *'change; Mus.*, a transition from one key to another: **change ringing**, a varied arrangement in the ringing of a peal of bells.—*n.* **chang'er.**

Syn., *v.* vary, transform, convert, substitute, alter, modify. (See qualify.)—*Ant.*, *v.* continue, remain, keep.

change-a-ble (chān'jə-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of going from one thing to another or from one mood to another; fickle; **2**, taking now one form

or color and now another.—*adv.* **change'a-bly.**—*n.* **change'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **change'a-ble-ness.**

Syn. irregular, alterable, mutable, inconstant.

change-ful (chānj'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of change; inclined to vary; unstable; capricious.—*adv.* **change'ful-ly.**—*n.* **change'ful-ness.**

change-less (chānj'lĕs), *adj.* free from alteration or substitution; steadfast or immovable.—*adv.* **change'less-ly.**—*n.* **change'less-ness.**

Syn. stable, lasting, enduring, immutable, permanent.

change-ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* **1,** in folklore, an elf child substituted by fairies for a human infant; **2,** any child substituted for another.

chan-nel (chăn'ĕl) *n.* [< O.F. *chanel* < Lat. *canalis*, water pipe], **1,** the bed or course of a stream; **2,** that part of a strait, bay, harbor, etc., where the current flows and where the depth is best for the passage of a ship; **3,** a piece of water, wider than a strait, separating two large bodies of land; as, the English *Channel;* a long, wide arm of the sea; as, the Bristol *Channel;* **4,** a long groove or furrow; **5,** a way by which anything may be carried or communicated; **channel iron,** a long, grooved bar of rolled iron:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* channeled or channelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* channeling or channelling], **1,** to cut or wear grooves or furrows in; **2,** to carry through, or as through, a channel.

chan-son (shăn'sŏn; shăn'sôn'), *n.* [Fr. = song < Lat. *cantio* (*-onis*), a song], a simple, usually lyric, poem, or the music to which it is sung; ***chanson de geste** (dē zhĕst'), [*pl.* chansons (-sŏnz; -sôn') de geste], one of the Old French epic poems, as the "Chanson de Roland," celebrating events in French history.

chant (chănt), *v.t.* [< Fr. *chanter* < Lat. *cantare*, to sing], **1,** to sing; **2,** to praise in song; **3,** in a church service, to sing in a style between that of melody and of recitative; intone:—*v.i.* **1,** to make melody with the voice; **2,** in a church service, to intone; sing slowly and solemnly:—*n.* **1,** a song; especially, solemn song; **2,** a choral musical composition used in church services, in which a number of words are half sung, half recited, on one tone; **3,** a singsong tone in the voice of one who is reading or speaking. Also, **chaunt.**

chant-er (chăn'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who sings or chants; **2,** a singer, as in a choir or chantry; **3,** in a bagpipe, the pipe that produces the melody.

chant-ey (shăn'tĭ; chăn'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eys (-tĭz)], a song sung by sailors and other laborers while at work. Also, **chant'y** [*pl.* -ies (-tĭz)].

chan-ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* [< O.F. *Chantecler*, name of cock in "Reynard the Fox" < *chanter*, to sing + *cler*, clear], the domestic cock: used as if a proper name.

chan-try (chăn'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< O.F. *chanterie*, a singing < *chanter*, to sing: see **chant**], **1,** an endowment left to support a chapel, priests, etc., in return for the daily singing of masses for the soul of the founder; **2,** a chapel, attached to a church, so supported; **3,** a small chapel in a church.

cha-os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *khaos*], **1,** vast, vacant, immeasurable space, as it was formerly thought to have been before the universe came into existence; **2,** the formless confusion in which matter was formerly supposed to have existed before the development of natural law; **3,** utter confusion or disorder.

cha-ot-ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* in wild confusion; disordered.—*adv.* **cha-ot'i-cal-ly.**

[1]chap (chăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chapped (chăpt), *p.pr.* chapping], [< M.E. *chappen*, to crack], to cause to crack or become rough; as, extreme cold may *chap* the skin:—*v.i.* to crack or become rough, as the skin:—*n.* a crack, as in skin roughened by cold.

[2]chap (chŏp; chăp), *n.* [< *[1]chap*], one of the jaws or its fleshy covering: usually *pl.* Also, **chop.**

[3]chap (chăp), *n.* [abbr. of *chapman*, merchant < A.S. *cēapman*, merchant < *cēap*, a bargain + *man*], *Obs.*, a chapman; peddler; *Colloq.*, a fellow; a youth.

chap. *abbr.* **1,** chapter; **2,** chaplain (also, **Chap.,** when used as title).

***cha-pa-ra-jos** (chä"pä-rä'hōs), *n.pl.* [Mex.Sp.], leather or fur overbreeches, worn by cowboys: popularly called *chaps.*

chap-ar-ral (chăp"ă-răl'), *n.* [< Sp. *chaparro*, evergreen oak], a dense thicket of dwarf evergreen oak trees; in the western United States, a close, low-growing thicket, as of cacti: **chaparral cock,** a large terrestrial bird (*Geococcyx californianus*) of the cuckoo family, found in the southwestern United States and noted for the speed with which it runs: also called *road runner.*

CHAPARRAL COCK (1/8)

chap-book (chăp'bo͝ok"), *n.* [*[3]chap* + *book*], a small, cheap book or pamphlet containing a ballad, tale, etc., formerly sold by chapmen.

chape (chāp), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *capa*, cap], **1,** a metal mounting on a scabbard; **2,** a piece at the back of some buckles to fasten them to a strap.

cha-peau (shă'pō'), *n.* [*pl.* -peaux (-pōz'; -pō')], [Fr. = hat], a hat; especially, a hat belonging to an official costume: ***chapeau bas** (bä), hat in hand; hats off! ***chapeau bras** (brä), [Fr. = arm hat], a compressible or folding silk hat for dress occasions.

chap-el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *chapele* < L.L. *capella*, chapel, cloak, dim. of *cappa*, cloak: because first chapel was the place for keeping St. Martin's cloak], **1,** a place of worship, not so large or important as a church; specifically, a room or recess, as in a cathedral, containing an altar; **2,** a place of worship in a palace, school, institution, etc.; **3,** the service held in a chapel; **4,** in Great Britain, a place of worship not belonging to the Established or the Roman Catholic Church: *Print., Rare,* the body of printers in a printing office.

chap-er-on (shăp'ẽr-ōn), *n.* [Fr. = hood < *chape*, a hood], an older or a married woman who accompanies young unmarried women in public:—*v.t.* to accompany as chaperon.—*n.* **chap'er-on"age.**

chap-fall-en (chŏp'fôl"n; chăp'fôl"n), *adj.* [*[2]chap* + *fall*], dejected; crestfallen; humiliated. Also, **chop'fall"en.**

chap-i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [see **chapter**], *Arch., Rare,* a capital, as of a pillar.

chap-lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *chapelain* < L.L. *capellanus*, attendant of a chapel < *capella*, chapel: see **chapel**], a clergyman who performs religious services in the army, navy, a public institution, a private household, etc.—*n.* **chap'lain-cy.**—*n.* **chap'lain-ship.**

chap-let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *chapelet*, dim. of *chape*, metal buckle or loop], **1,** a wreath or garland worn upon the head; **2,** a string of prayer beads or a third part of it; **3,** any string of beads.

chap-man (chăp'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [< A.S. *cēapman*, tradesman], a peddler: *Obs.* or *Archaic,* a merchant.

chaps (chăps), *n.* [colloq. abbr. of *chaparajos*], overbreeches: a shortened form of *chaparajos.*

chap-ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *chapitre* < Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head], **1,** a part of a book dealing with one topic and under one heading; **2,** an organized local group of members of some religious or fraternal organization, or a regular meeting of such a body: *Eccl.,* **1,** the body of clergy attached to a cathedral; **2,** a meeting of that body: **chapter house,** a house where a chapter meets to transact business; especially, such a house connected with a cathedral, monastery, or the like (for illus. see *cathedral*).—*adj.* **chap'ter-al.**

***cha-que-ta** (chä-kā'tä), *n.* [Sp. = jacket], a kind of heavy jacket worn by cowboys.

[1]char (chär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* charred (chärd), *p.pr.* charring], [short form of *charcoal*, q.v.], **1,** to burn superficially; scorch; **2,** to change into charcoal, as wood:—*n.* a substance that has been charred.

[2]char (chär; chăr), *n.* [< obs. *chare*, a turn < A.S. *cerran*, to turn: akin to U. S. *chore*], in England, a small odd job; a household task: *pl.* housework done by the day for wages:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chared (chärd), *p.pr.* charing], **1,** to do chores; keep busy with small odd jobs; **2,** to hire oneself out for day's work at housecleaning, scrubbing, etc. Also, **chare.**

char-a-banc (shär'ă-băng), *n.* [< Fr. *char à bancs*], wagon with benches], a long passenger bus, with cross seats facing forward. Also, ***char'-à-banc"** (shär'ă-băng"; -băn"), [*pl.* char-à-bancs (-băngz"; -băn"z")].

char-ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *kharaktēr*, stamp], **1,** originally, a sign or mark carved or engraved on stone or metal, as a symbol, sign of ownership, etc.; **2,** a letter or figure engraved, written, or printed, representing a sound or number and used to convey thought; **3,** a system of such letters or figures peculiar to an individual or to a people; as, our common numerals are in the Arabic *character;* **4,** distinctive quality or qualities; the property by which a person or thing is recognized in distinction from others; **5,** individuality; the sum of traits and habits that make up a person's mental and moral being; **6,** estimation in which a person is held; reputation; **7,** a description of the traits of a person or thing; a testimonial; **8,** a person of notable or distinctive traits; also, one who has acquired notoriety because of eccentricity; **9,** a personage in a play or novel; also, his rôle:—*v.t.* **1,** to engrave; mark; **2,** to describe.

Syn., n. constitution, temper. (See disposition.)

char-ac-ter-is-tic (kăr"ăk-tẽr-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* typical; particularly belonging to the nature of a person or thing; resulting from an indi-

vidual's mental or moral qualities:—*n.* a distinguishing mark or quality; essential nature: *Math.*, the integral portion of a logarithm.—*adv.* **char″ac-ter-is′ti-cal-ly.**

Syn., *n.* peculiarity, mark, indication, lineament, attribute, trait, feature, property, quality. A *characteristic* is a part of the nature of the person, animal, thing, or group concerned; it is a distinctive, typical mark; as, almond-shaped eyes are a *characteristic* of some Oriental peoples; charity is the outstanding *characteristic* of the true Christian. A *feature* is literally a salient part; it stands out and arrests the attention, as, to the American, the striking *feature* of British newspapers is the prosiness of their news style. A *trait* is a *characteristic* that has the arresting quality of a *feature;* it is chiefly used of people, since it names mental or moral *characteristics;* as, aggressiveness is an Anglo-Saxon *trait.*

char-ac-ter-ize (kăr′ăk-tẽr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing, **1**, to indicate or define the character of; describe; **2**, to mark or distinguish.—*n.* **char″ac-ter-i-za′tion.**

char-ac-ter-less (kăr′ăk-tẽr-lĕs), *adj.* **1**, undistinguished; commonplace; **2**, weak; vapid; meaningless.—*n.* **char′ac-ter-less-ness**

char-ac-ter-y (kăr′ăk-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-ĭz)], **1**, the indication of thought by symbols; also, a system of such symbols; **2**, a distinctive mark or symbol, or its meaning.

cha-rade (shȧ-rād′; *Br.* shȧ-räd′), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a riddle composed of a word to be guessed from a scenic or dramatic representation of each of its syllables, and of the whole.

char-bon (shär′bŏn; shȧr″bôn′), *n.* [Fr. = coal], *Med.*, anthrax, an infectious disease.

char-coal (chär′kōl″), *n.* [²*char* + *coal*], a substance rich in carbon, resulting from the partial oxidation of animal or vegetable matter in an air-tight retort, kiln, etc.; especially, a form of coal made from partially burned wood and used as fuel: *Art*, **1**, a pencil made of charcoal dust; **2**, a picture drawn with such a pencil:—*v.t.* to mark or draw with charcoal.

chard (chärd), *n.* [< Fr. *carde*, chard < Lat. *carduus*, a thistle], **1**, a variety of beet with poorly developed roots, whose leaves are used as a vegetable and for salad: also called *Swiss chard;* **2**, the blanched leaves and stalks of the artichoke, used as a vegetable.

chare (châr), *n.* [see ²**char**], a small household task. —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chared (chârd), *p.pr.* charing], to do chores; do housecleaning, scrubbing, etc. See ²**char**, *Pfd. S.*

charge (chärj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* charged (chärjd), *p.pr.* charging], [< O.F. *charger* < L.L. *carricare*, to load], **1**, to load; especially, to provide with the customary load, addition, or complement; as, to *charge* a gun, a smelting furnace, or a storage battery; **2**, to command; instruct; **3**, to set as the price; also, to require (a person) to pay (a given price); **4**, to record (an item) as due; also, to record an item as due from (a person): debit; **5**, to impute, as a fault; also, to accuse; blame; censure; **6**, to impose a duty, trust, or obligation upon; **7**, to rush upon; attack: *Elec.*, to electrify; *Her.*, to depict heraldic bearings upon, as a shield; *Law*, to instruct (a jury) at the end of a trial, as to the principles of law and the evidence involved:—*v.i.* **1**, to demand or set a price or sum due; place the price of a thing against one's debit; **2**, to make an attack; **3**, to crouch; lie flat: said of a dog:—*n.* **1**, a quantity of material with which a firearm or other apparatus is loaded, **2**, an office or trust; responsibility for the care of a person or thing; **3**, a parish or congregation intrusted to the care of a minister; **4**, an order or command; authoritative instruction or direction; **5**, the price of an object, **6**, an entry or account of one's indebtedness; **7**, an expense or liability; **8**, an accusation; imputation; **9**, a violent onset or attack: *Elec.*, the quantity of static electricity (or electricity at rest as distinguished from a current) that exists on the surface of an insulated electrified conductor; *Metal.*, the ore, fuel, and flux put into a furnace at one time (see *smelting furnace*, illus.), *Her.*, a heraldic bearing; *Law*, an address of instruction to the jury by the presiding judge at the end of a trial.

Syn., *v.* impute, ascribe, censure, blame, accuse; *n.* custody, management, care, cost.

charge-a-ble (chär′jȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, subject to tax; **2**, capable of being loaded; **3**, liable to an accusation, expense, responsibility, etc.

***char-gé d'af-faires** (shȧr″zhā′ dȧ″fâr′), [*pl.* chargés (shȧr″zhā′)], [Fr. = charged with affairs], **1**, a diplomatic representative at one of the less important foreign courts, inferior to an ambassador or a minister, and accredited only to the minister of foreign affairs; **2**, a government official who temporarily acts for an ambassador or a minister plenipotentiary in his absence. Also called ***chargé.**

charg-er (chär′jẽr), *n.* [see **charge**], **1**, one who or that which charges. **2**, a spirited horse, especially, an army officer's horse; **3**, a large platter.

char-i-ot (chăr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [O.F. < *char* < Lat. *carrus*, car], **1**, an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, etc.: a triumphal car; **2**, a four-wheeled vehicle of the 18th century.—*n.* **char″i-ot-eer′.**

Roman Chariot: Quadriga

char-i-ta-ble (chăr′ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **charity**], **1**, merciful; kind and liberal, generous; **2**, forgiving; forbearing; not severe in judging others; **3**, benevolent; ready to give; open-handed **4**, providing for the poor, as an institution.—*adv.* **char′i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **char′i-ta-ble-ness**

Syn. benevolent, merciful, indulgent, generous, forgiving.—*Ant.* stingy, hard-hearted, unforgiving.

char-i-ty (chăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)]. [< O.F. *charité* < Lat. *caritas*, love], **1**, leniency; tolerance in feeling or opinion, the disposition to think well of others; **2**, generosity to the poor; alms; **3**. universal love and good will; **4**, an institution for the poor, founded by a gift.

Syn. kindness, beneficence. (See benevolence.)

cha-ri-va-ri (shä″rē-vä′rē; shȧ-rē″vȧ-rē′), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a burlesque of a serenade, made with tin horns, the beating of pans, etc.

char-la-tan (shär′lȧ-tăn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *ciarlatano*, a chatterer], **1**, one who boasts of his own pretended powers; **2**, an impudent pretender, especially, a pretender to medical skill, a quack.—*n.* **char′la-tan-ism.**—*n.* **char′la-tan-ry.**—*adj.* **char″la-tan′ic**

Charles's Wain [*Arcturus*, a star name, was confused with *Arthur;* King Arthur was popularly associated with Charlemagne (Charles); *Arcturus's Wain*, or *Arthur's Wain*, used of a near-by constellation, Boötes, was corr. to *Charles's Wain* and applied by error to Ursa Major], *Astron.*, the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major commonly called *Great Dipper.*

char-ley horse (chär′lĭ), *U. S. Colloq.*, muscular lameness, as in a pitcher's arm.

char-lock (chär′lŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *cerlic*, mustard], the wild mustard (*Brassica arrensis*).

char-lotte (shär′lŏt), *n.* [Fr. < proper name *Charlotte*], a dessert consisting of fruit, jelly, custard, and the like, served in a hollow mold of bread or cake **charlotte russe** (ro͞os), such a dessert consisting of a mold of sponge cake filled with whipped cream.

charm (chärm), *n.* [< Fr. *charme* < Lat *carmen*, song], **1**, originally, a chanted verse supposed to have magic power; **2**, hence, any word, verse, object, etc., which has the magic power of spell or enchantment, an amulet; **3**, attractiveness; especially, an indefinable allurement, fascination; **4**, a trinket worn on a watch fob, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to bewitch, put a spell on; **2**, to overcome by some magic spell; **3**, hence, to alleviate mitigate, as mental or physical pain; protect by, or as if by, magic, usually in past participle; as, he bore a *charmed* life, **4**, to fascinate; delight, enrapture:—*v.i.* **1**, to work by magic powers; **2**, to act as a charm; be delightful or attractive.—*n.* **charm′er**

Syn., *n.* fascination, allurement; amulet, talisman. *v* captivate, enchant, fascinate, allure, bewitch, please.

***char-meuse** (shȧr″mûz′), *n.* [Fr = charming], a soft silk fabric with a satin finish

charm-ing (chärm′ĭng), *p.adj* having power to win others as if by magic; attractive; bewitching.—*adv.* **charm′ing-ly.**—*n.* **charm′ing-ness.**

Syn. lovely amiable, engaging, winning, fascinating.

char-nel (chär′nĕl), *adj* [O.F. = carnal; also, burying place < L.L. *carnale*, of flesh], **1**, containing, or fit for, dead bodies, **2**, gloomy; dismal, ghostly: **charnel house**, a common burial tomb for the bodies or bones of the dead, a sepulcher.

Cha-ron (kā′rŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Kharōn*], *Class. Myth.*, the boatman, son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried souls across the river Styx to Hades.

chart (chärt), *n.* [< Fr. *charte* < L.L. *carta*, card], **1**, a geographical map of some part of a sea, river, etc., for the guidance of mariners, **2**, the map of a ship's course, **3**, a sheet giving information in tabular form or by means of lines, curves, etc.; as, a hospital *chart:*—*v.t.* to draw a chart of; map out.

Syn., *n.* map. A *map* is a representation, as on paper, of all or a part of the earth's surface, or of the heavens. A *map* may show physical features, political divisions, distribution of population, etc. A *chart* is a particular *map* designed for the use of navigators, showing the position of shallows, channels, rocks, etc.

char-ta-ceous (kär-tā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *charta*, paper], *Bot.*, like paper; having the texture of paper, as the back of certain trees.

char-ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *chartre* < Lat. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, card], 1, a formal official paper from the sovereign power of a state or country, bestowing or guaranteeing certain rights and privileges; 2, a written order from the authorities of a society to establish a chapter, lodge, or branch; 3, a lease, as of a merchant ship; also, the leasing contract:—*v.t.* 1, to grant a charter to; 2, to hire by charter party: *Colloq.*, to hire for private use, as a public conveyance.

char-ter-er (chär'tẽr-ẽr), *n. Com.*, one who hires a ship by charter party.

char-ter par-ty [< Fr. *charte partie*, divided document], *Com.*, the contract between the shipowner and the freighter for the letting of a ship and the delivery of the cargo.

Chart-ism (chär'tĭzm), *n.* [< Fr. *charte*, charter], in English history, the political opinions and principles set forth in a document known as the People's Charter, and circulated in 1838 by a party of English radicals.—*n.* **Chart'ist.**

chart-less (chärt'lĕs), *adj.* [see **chart**], 1, not charted; not having a chart; hence, 2, at a loss; unguided.

char-tog-ra-phy (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [see **cartography**], the science of map drawing. See **car-tog'ra-phy**, *Pfd. S.*

***char-treuse** (shär"trōz'), *n.* [< name of monastery], 1, a pale green or yellow tonic liqueur, originally made by the monks at the first Carthusian monastery; 2, a pale green color.

char-tu-la-ry (kär'tū-lā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, card], a collection of records; a list of registered charters. Also, **car'tu-la-ry.**

char-wom-an (chär'wo͝om"ăn; chär'-), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm'ĕn)], [< *char* + *woman*], a woman hired by the day for housework or for domestic work in institutions, offices, etc.

char-y (châr'ĭ; chā'rĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [< A.S. *cearig*, full of care], 1, careful; 2, shy; 3, frugal; economical.—*adv.* **char'i-ly.**—*n.* **char'i-ness.**

Syn. frugal, economical, circumspect, careful.

Cha-ryb-dis (kȧ-rĭb'dĭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a voracious woman whom Jupiter transformed into a dangerous whirlpool, between Sicily and Italy: spoken of in connection with Scylla, a six-headed monster dwelling in a precipitous rock on the Italian shore: **between Scylla and Charybdis**, having to choose between two evils.

[1]chase (chās), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chased (chāst), *p.pr.* chasing], [< O.F. *chacier* < Lat. *capere*, to take], 1, to pursue with intent to capture or kill, as a fox; hunt; 2, to drive away; dispel; 3, to follow with hostile intent; 4, to follow persistently:—*v.i.* to follow in pursuit; pursue:—*n.* 1, eager pursuit with the idea of capturing or killing; hunting, especially of wild animals; 2, pursuit with the idea of satisfying desire; 3, that which is pursued, as a vessel; that which is hunted, as game; 4, those taking part in a hunt; the hunt; 5, in England, an unfenced game preserve.

Syn., *v.* expel, hunt, pursue. (See follow.)

[2]chase (chās), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chased (chāst), *p.pr.* chasing], [< archaic *enchase* < Fr. *enchâsser*, to engrave < O.N.F. *en*, in + *casse*, chest: see **[2]case**], 1, to decorate, as a metal surface, by embossing, engraving, etc.; 2, to fashion (screw threads).

[3]chase (chās), *n.* [< Fr. *châsse*, case < Lat. *capsa*, chest], 1, a groove: a narrow rut or channel; as, the *chase* for a waterwheel; 2, a rabbet, or groove for a joint; 3, the circular channel or trough of a cider mill, in which the apples are crushed; 4, a long, shallow drainage trough: *Print.*, an iron frame into which the pages or columns of type are fastened.

[1]chas-er (chās'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]chase**], 1, one who pursues; a hunter; 2, a horse or person trained for steeplechasing: *Naut.*, 1, a pursuing vessel; 2, a gun placed on the bow or stern of a boat for use in pursuit of an enemy ship, or when under pursuit; *Aëro.*, a powerful airplane used to drive off and pursue enemy aircraft: *Colloq.*, 1, a drink of water, or a soft drink, taken after a spirituous liquor; 2, a small glass of liqueur served at dinner after coffee: also, ***chasse.**

[2]chas-er (chās'ẽr), *n.* [see **[2]chase**], 1, an engraver; one who decorates metal by chasing, embossing, engraving, etc.; 2, a tool used for engraving, embossing, etc.; 3, a toothed wheel rotating in a trough and used for crushing certain minerals.

chasm (kăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *khasma*, a gap], 1, a deep, yawning gap, as in the earth's surface; a cleft; fissure; hence, 2, a void; an abrupt gap or break of continuity; hiatus; lacuna.

***chasse** (shăs), *n.* [Fr. = pursuit], a small glass of liqueur served at dinner after the coffee. Also, *Colloq.*, **chas'er.**

***chas-sé** (shȧ"sā'), *n.* [Fr. = gliding step], in dancing, a gliding step from left to right or forward and backward:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sēd (-sād'), *p.pr.* -séing], to dance with gliding steps.

chasse-pot (shăs"pō'), *n.* [< A. A. *Chassepot* (1833–1905), Fr. inventor], *Mil.*, a kind of French breech-loading rifle.

chas-seur (shȧ"sûr'), *n.* [Fr. = huntsman], 1, a huntsman; 2, a kind of attendant, in a European noble household: *Mil.*, a soldier, either of the cavalry or the infantry, trained for rapid pursuit.

chas-sis (shās'ĭ; chās'ĭ; chās'ĭs; shȧ'sē), *n.* [*pl.* chassis (-iz; -ĭ)], [Fr. < *châsse*, a frame], 1, the main frame of an automobile, which carries the body, and to which the machinery and wheels are attached (for illus. see *automobile*); 2, the main frame of an airplane: *Mil.*, a movable railway, used in coast artillery for running the guns in or out of the battery.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *castus*, pure], 1, not guilty of unlawful sexual intercourse; morally pure; 2, virgin: *Art*, pure in style and execution; refined.—*adv.* **chaste'ly.**—*n.* **chaste'ness.**

Syn. pure, unsullied, continent, undefiled, virtuous.

chas-ten (chās'n), *v.t.* 1, to punish for the purpose of making better; 2, to subdue; curb; 3, to make pure.—*n.* **chas'ten-er.**—*n.* **chas'ten-ing.**

Syn. chastise, punish, castigate, correct, discipline. It is often said that God *chastens* us by visiting us with affliction or trial to discipline us in obedience, meekness, purity, etc.; trouble and pain that subdue or temper us are also said to *chasten* us. To *chastise* is to try to correct or reform by inflicting physical suffering; criminals were formerly *chastised* by stripes or lashes of the whip; children are *chastised* to teach them not to repeat their faults. On the other hand, to *punish* may or may not be corporal; one may *punish* a child by a whipping, or by the denial of a privilege. *Chastise* and *punish* differ also in aim; to *punish* may have the effect of correcting, but punishment usually is of the nature of penalty for a past offense.

chas-tise (chăs-tīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tised (-tīzd'), *p.pr.* -tising], [< O.F. *chastier* < Lat. *castigare*, to punish], 1, to correct by punishment; 2, to beat; punish with the rod for the purpose of correcting.—*n.* **chas-tis'er.**—*n.* **chas'tise-ment.**

Syn. castigate, discipline, correct. (See chasten.)

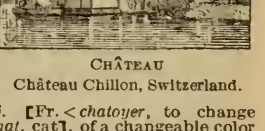
chas-ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **chaste**], 1, freedom from obscenity or depravity in life or thought; 2, sexual purity; 3, simplicity, as of design.

chas-u-ble (chăz'ū-bl; chăz'-), *n.* [< L.L. *casubula*, a mantle; lit., a little house < Lat. *casa*, house], *Eccl.*, a short, sleeveless, outer vestment, worn over the alb by the priest who celebrates the Mass or Eucharist (see *vestment*, illus.).

chat (chăt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting], [abbr. of *chatter*, q.v.], to talk in an easy familiar manner:—*n.* 1, familiar or informal speech; gossip; 2, any of various song birds, as the whinchat.

Syn., *v.* chatter, prattle, gossip, prate.

châ-teau (shȧ"tō'; shȧ"tō'), *n.* [*pl.* -teaux (-tōz'; -tō'), [Fr. < Lat. *castellum*, fort], 1, a French feudal castle; 2, a large and stately French manor house or gentleman's country seat.



CHÂTEAU

Château Chillon, Switzerland.

chat-e-laine (shăt'ē-lān; shă"tē-lân'), *n.* [< O.F. *chastelaine* < L.L. *castellanus*, keeper of castle], 1, the lady of a château; 2, a chain worn at the waist, as for keys, trinkets, or the like.

cha-toy-ant (shȧ-toi'ănt; shȧ"twȧ"yänt'), *adj.* [Fr. < *chatoyer*, to change luster like a cat's eye < *chat*, cat], of a changeable color or luster, as some silks:—*n. Mineral.*, a cut and polished stone or gem of changeable colors, as the cat's-eye.

chat-tel (chăt'l), *n.* [< O.F. *chatel*, property: ult. < Lat. *caput*, head], personal property: *Law*, any item of property, movable or immovable, except a freehold or things which belong to a freehold: distinguished as *chattel real* if an interest in real estate less than life interest or absolute ownership, or *chattel personal* if movable property: **chattel mortgage**, *Law*, a conveyance of rights in personal property as security for an obligation, insuring to the creditor the payment of the debt out of the property, and to the debtor the remainder after the debt is paid.

chat-ter (chăt'ẽr), *v.i.* [imit.: ending *-er* with freq. force], **1**, to utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly; **2**, to utter a series of short, rapid notes: said of birds; **3**, to rattle, as the teeth in shivering; **4**, to talk much and say little: *Mech.*, to rattle or vibrate, as a cutting tool which is improperly adjusted: —*v.t.* to jabber; talk rapidly or idly:—*n.* **1**, jabbering; **2**, idle, rapid talk; **3**, a rattling of the teeth, as from cold, etc.: *Mech.*, markings produced on a surface by vibration of a chattering cutting tool.—*n.* **chat'ter-er.**

chat-ter-box (chăt'ẽr-bŏks″), *n.* [*chatter* + *box*], *Colloq.*, an incessant talker.

chat-ty (chăt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [see **chat**], talkative in an easy, familiar way; gossipy.—*n.* **chat'ti-ness.**

chauf-fer (shōf'ẽr; chōf'ẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *chauffoir*, portable heater], **1**, a small-sized table stove; **2**, a chafing dish: *Chem.*, a small portable furnace.

chauf-feur (shō'fûr'; shō'fẽr), *n.* [Fr. = stoker], a driver of an automobile; especially, one who drives for pay.—*n. fem.* ***chauf'feuse'** (-föz').

chaul-moo-gra (chôl-mōō'grȧ), *n.* [Bengali *cā(u)l-mugrā* < *cā(u)l*, rice + *mugrā*, name of a fibrous plant], an East Indian tree (*Taraktogenos kurzii*): **chaulmoogra oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the chaulmoogra, used in treating leprosy.

chaunt (chânt), *n.* [see **chant**], *Archaic*, a slow and solemn song:—*v.t.* and *v.i.*, *Archaic*, to sing slowly and solemnly. See **chant**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **chaunt'er.**

***chaus-sure** (shō'sûr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *calceus*, a shoe], footwear; a boot or shoe.

Chau-tau-qua (shȧ-tô'kwȧ), *n.* [said to be < Am. Ind. name of lake, "a bag tied in the middle": from the shape], a popular system of educational extension by means of summer schools, programs of lectures and concerts, etc.: modeled after that instituted in 1874 at Chautauqua Lake, New York.

chau-vin-ism (shō'vĭn-ĭzm), *n.* [< *Chauvin*, a French Napoleonic veteran boastful of Napoleon's glory], blind devotion; braggart patriotism.—*n.* **chau'vin-ist.**—*adj.* **chau″vin-is'tic.**

chaw (chô), *v. t.* [var. of *chew*, q. v.], *Obs.* or *Colloq.*, to chew, as tobacco:—*n. Colloq.*, a quid of tobacco. See **chew**, *Pfd. S.*

chay (shā), *n.* [var. of *chaise*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, in illiterate usage, a chaise. See **chaise**, *Pfd. S.*

cheap (chēp), *adj.* [< obs. n. *cheap*, a bargain < A.S. *cēap*, barter], **1**, low in price or cost as compared with the real value or with the price of other things; **2**, of little intrinsic value; **3**, common; mean. —*adv.* **cheap'ly.**—*n.* **cheap'ness.**

cheap-en (chēp'n), *v.t.* **1**, to beat down the price of; **2**, to lessen or bring down, as a price or cost; **3**, to lower, as one's own value:—*v.i.* to become low in price or esteem.—*n.* **cheap'en-er.**

cheat (chēt), *n.* [shortened form of *escheat* < O.F. *eschete* < *escheoir* < L.L. *excadere*, to fall], **1**, a fraud or deception; **2**, a swindler; one who defrauds another, as of money:—*v.t.* **1**, to mislead; deceive or defraud; **2**, to escape; elude; as, to *cheat* the gallows; **3**, to trick; beguile:—*v.i.* to act dishonestly.—*n.* **cheat'er.**

Syn., *n.* imposture, artifice; *v.* swindle, trick, hoodwink, hoax, dupe, deceive, defraud, gull, overreach.

[1]check (chĕk), *n.* [< O.F. *eschec* < Pers. *shāh*, king], **1**, in chess, a position in which the king is menaced by an opposing piece: also used as a word of warning; **2**, a restraint; an obstruction; **3**, a reprimand or reproof; **4**, a means of securing accuracy by verifying one thing with another; **5**, a mark signifying that something has been verified or examined; **6**, a ticket or counter for identification; **7**, a crack or chink, as in a timber: *Com.*, a written order to a bank or the like to pay a specified sum of money on demand: also, *cheque:* **check book**, a book containing blank forms on which to write orders for the payment of specified sums of money:—*v.t.* **1**, to restrain; stop; **2**, to reprove; **3**, to verify by comparison; mark as having been so verified; **4**, to hold up (a horse's head) with a checkrein; **5**, to deposit for safe-keeping or transportation; **6**, in chess, to menace (an opponent's king):—*v.i.* **1**, to pause; **2**, to open in cracks, as timber.—*n.* **[1]check'er.**

Syn., *v.* tally, verify, restrain, curb, control, bridle, repress, rebuke.—*Ant.*, *v.* unleash, release, arouse.

[2]check (chĕk), *n.* [shortened form of *[2]checker*, q.v.], **1**, a pattern of squares of alternating colors, as on a checkerboard; **2**, cloth woven with this pattern: —*v.t.* to mark in small squares.

[2]check-er (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *eschekier*, to play chess < L.L. *scaccarium*, chessboard], **1**, one of the squares of a pattern marked in alternate squares; also, the pattern itself, or any spot resembling a square in this pattern; **2**, one of the 24 round pieces used in playing the game of checkers: *pl.* a game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each using twelve pieces: also called *draughts:*—*v.t.* **1**, to mark with small squares; **2**, to give variety to; mark with many irregular changes, as those of prosperity or adversity. Also, **cheq'uer.**

check-er-ber-ry (chĕk'ẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [perh. *[2]checker* + *berry*], the aromatic red berry of the American wintergreen, or teaberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*); also, the plant itself.

check-er-board (chĕk'ẽr-bōrd″), *n.* [*[2]checker* + *board*], a board divided into 64 squares of alternating colors on which the game of checkers is played. Also, **cheq'uer-board″.**

check-mate (chĕk'māt), *n.* [< O.F. *eschec mat* < Arab. *shāh māta*, the king is dead], **1**, in chess, the act of putting an opponent's king in such a position as to make his escape impossible; also, the inextricable position in which the king is; hence, **2**, any complete defeat accomplished by a clever move:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], **1**, in chess, to make impossible the escape of (the opponent's king); **2**, to frustrate; defeat utterly; as, to *checkmate* a plan.

check-off (chĕk'ôf″), *n.* [*[1]check* + *off*], *Trade-unionism*, an arrangement between an employer and a union by which sums owing to the union from its members, as dues, assessments, etc., are deducted from wages by the employer and paid directly to the union.

check-rein (chĕk'rān″), *n.* [*[1]check* + *rein*], **1**, a short rein running from the bit or other part of the headstall to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse from lowering its head (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, in a team of horses, a short, narrow strap attaching one horse's driving rein to the other's bit.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [< A.S. *cēace*, cheek], **1**, the soft, full part of the face below either eye; **2**, something resembling the human cheek; as, the rosy *cheeks* of an apple: *Mech.*, one of two corresponding sides; as, the *cheeks* of a lathe; either of the jaws of a vise: usually *pl.*: *Slang*, impertinence; impudence; bold assurance.

cheek-y (chēk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], *Slang*, impertinent; impudent; saucy; bold; coolly confident.—*adv.* **cheek'i-ly.**—*n.* **cheek'i-ness.**

cheep (chēp), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a peep or chirp; **2**, a shrill, feeble noise; a squeak, as that of a young chicken, or a mouse:—*v.i.* to chirp or peep in a shrill, feeble manner.—*n.* **cheep'er.**

cheer (chēr), *n.* [< obs. *chere*, the face, expression < O.F. *chere* < L.L. *cara*, face], **1**, temper or state of heart or mind; especially, a state of gladness or joy; **2**, that which is furnished in the way of food or entertainment; **3**, something that promotes or encourages a state of contentment; **4**, a shout of joy, approval, or encouragement, in honor of some person or thing; **5**, fortune; luck; tidings:—*v.t.* **1**, to make hopeful; console; gladden; **2**, to encourage or incite, especially with shouts; **3**, to greet with shouts:—*v.i.* **1**, to become hopeful, joyous, or content: often with *up*; **2**, to applaud; shout cheers.—*n.* **cheer'er.**

Syn., *v.* comfort, gladden, encourage, refresh, enliven, exhilarate, reassure.—*Ant.*, *v.* discourage, dispirit.

cheer-ful (chēr'fo͝ol), *adj.* happy; contented; pleasant; lively; full of, or showing, good spirits; genial.—*adv.* **cheer'ful-ly.**—*n.* **cheer'ful-ness.**

Syn. cheering, cheery, sprightly, gay, merry, mirthful, gleeful, hilarious, joyful, jolly, sunny. *Cheerful* describes one whose whole being radiates contentment of the heart; the *cheerful* person is habitually unruffled of temper, equable in disposition, and free from gloom. *Cheery* people communicate their own good spirits to others; *cheery* words, *cheery* fires enliven and stimulate dull souls. A *sprightly* person has a buoyant spirit and a dancing body; a *sprightly* old lady is one who has retained the pleasing elasticity of youth. *Gay* people are sportive and merry; they love pleasure and take it, but since they depend upon externals for it, it is transitory, and the *gay* mood goes with it. *Mirthful* describes one inclined to laughter; mirth is a jesting, jolly lifting of the spirits that is pleasurable but transient. *Hilarious* people are boisterously merry; their good time is accompanied by noise, if not tumult. *Gleeful* describes a lively type of good spirits that makes its delight manifest to others; as, *gleeful* serenaders; the invalid children were as *gleeful* as elfin beings over their Christmas toys. (See sanguine.)—*Ant.* disconsolate, depressed, sad, gloomy, pessimistic, blue, unhappy.

cheer-i-o (chēr'ĭ-ō), *interj. Br. Colloq.*, good luck! hurrah! Also, **cheer'o.**

cheer-less (chēr'lĕs), *adj.* gloomy; melancholy; joyless; dismal; forlorn.—*adv.* **cheer'-less-ly.**—*n.* **cheer'less-ness.**

cheer-y (chēr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, cheerful; gay; full of good spirits; **2**, of a nature to gladden.—*adv.* **cheer'i-ly.**—*n.* **cheer'i-ness.**

Syn. (see cheerful).—*Ant.* bleak, desolate.

[1]cheese (chēz), *n.* [<A.S. *cīese*, cheese], **1**, a proteid food, chiefly casein, made from pressed curds of milk; **2**, a thing of cheeselike shape.

[2]cheese (chēz), *n.* [perh. <Pers. *chīz*, thing], *Slang*, just the right thing: with *the*.

[3]cheese (chēz), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, to stop: **cheese it**, quit; run off.

cheese-cake (chēz'kāk"), *n.* [*chcese+cake*], a kind of cake or one-crust pie filled with sweet, soft, cheese curds, seasoning, etc.

cheese-cloth (chēz'klôth"), *n.* [*cheese+cloth*], **1**, a thin, loosely woven cloth like that in which cheese is wrapped after pressing; **2**, a similar cloth more firmly woven, used for draperies, etc.

cheese fly a small black insect (*Piophila casei*) which lays its eggs in the cracks of cheese, producing a maggot called *cheese hopper*.

cheese-mon-ger (chēz'mŭng"gĕr), *n.* [*cheese+monger*], a dealer in cheese.

cheese-par-ing (chēz'pâr"ĭng), *adj.* [*cheese+pare*], stingy; miserly:—*n.* **1**, a thin paring of cheese rind; hence, **2**, a worthless trifle; **3**, figuratively, miserliness; meanness of disposition or practice: *pl.* worthless bits of odds and ends.

chee-tah (chē'tä), *n.* [<Hind. *chītā*<Sans. *chitraka*, speckled], a leopardlike animal (*Acinonyx jubatus*) found in Persia, India, and parts of Africa, and often trained to hunt deer. Also, **che'tah**.

chef (shĕf), *n.* [Fr.=chief], **1**, *Obs.*, a chief or director; hence, **2**, a chief or head male cook, especially a French cook; **3**, an ancient kind of reliquary consisting of a head or bust, usually of metal, intended to hold the head of a saint or martyr.

***chef-d'œu-vre** (shā"-dûvr"), *n.* [*pl.* chefs-d'œuvre (shā"-dûvr")], [Fr.=masterpiece], a masterpiece; one's greatest achievement.

Che-ka (chā'kä), *n.* [Russ. *che+ka*, initial letters of *Chrezvychaĭnaya Kommissiya*, extraordinary commission], in early Soviet Russia, the government secret police charged with the suppression of political crimes: superseded in 1922 by the Ogpu.

che-la (kē'lä), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [<Gk. *khēlē*, a claw], *Zoöl.*, a strong, pincerlike, grasping organ at the end of certain limbs in lobsters, crabs, etc.

che-late (kē'lāt), *adj. Zoöl.*, provided with pincerlike claws, as the lobster.

che-lo-ni-an (kē-lō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Gk. *khelōnē*, tortoise], *Zoöl.*, any of the order (*Chelonia*) of reptiles consisting of the tortoises or turtles:—*adj.* pertaining to tortoises or turtles.

chem. *abbr.* **1**, chemical; as, Amer. *Chem.* Soc.; **2**, chemist; **3**, chemistry.

chem-i-cal (kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [<obs. *chemic*<Fr. *chimique*<L.L. *alchimicus*, alchemic: see **chemistry**], **1**, of or relating to the phenomena, laws, etc., of chemistry; **2**, produced by, or used in, operations of chemistry: **chemical equivalent**, the quantity, by weight, of a substance which in chemical reactions will combine with or replace a unit quantity, by weight, of hydrogen: **chemical formula**, a formula indicating the chemical composition of a substance:—*n.* a substance produced by, or used in, a chemical process.—*adv.* **chem'i-cal-ly**.

che-mise (shē-mēz'), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *camisia*, a shirt], a woman's sleeveless undergarment.

chem-i-sette (shĕm"ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise*], **1**, a light undergarment, or bodice, without sleeves, worn by women, to cover the neck and shoulders; **2**, a sleeveless guimpe or undershirt worn with a low-necked waist.

chem-ism (kĕm'ĭzm), *n.* [<Fr. *chimisme*: see **chemistry**], that form of energy by which atoms are held together in the molecule.

chem-ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* [<Fr. *chimiste*<L.L. *chymista*, alchemist], **1**, one skilled in the knowledge of chemicals or chemistry; **2**, an apothecary.

chem-is-try (kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [<Fr. *chimie*<O.F. *alquimie*<L.L. *alchimia*<Arab. *al*, the+*kīmiā*<Gk. *khēmia*<*khumeia*, a pouring], **1**, the science which treats of the nature and composition of different kinds of matter, and the laws which govern their relations; **2**, application of this knowledge to some particular subject; **3**, a treatise on this science: **analytical chemistry**, the study of the methods, and the practice, of analyzing chemical compounds: **applied chemistry**, the application of chemical processes to various branches of industry: **electrochemistry**, the application of electricity to chemical processes: **inorganic chemistry**, the chemistry of substances which do not contain carbon: **metallurgical chemistry**, the chemistry of metals and their ores: **organic chemistry**, the chemistry of carbon compounds: **pharmaceutical chemistry**, the chemistry of drugs and medicines: **physical chemistry**, the application of the laws of physics to chemistry: **physiological chemistry**, the study of the chemistry of animal bodies: **synthetic chemistry**, chemistry dealing with the artificial upbuilding of chemical compounds: **theoretical chemistry**, the study of the laws of chemical action.

che-nille (shē-nēl'), *n.* [Fr.=caterpillar], a tufted cord of soft, fluffy cotton, silk, or worsted, used in trimmings and also woven into rugs, curtains, etc.

cheque (chĕk), *n.* [see [1]**check**], an order or draft on a bank; a check: the usual British spelling.

cheq-uer (chĕk'ĕr), *n.* [see [2]**checker**], **1**, one of the twenty-four pieces used in playing the game of checkers; **2**, one of the squares of a pattern marked in squares: *pl.* the game of checkers:—*v.t.* **1**, to mark in checks; **2**, to change frequently, as from prosperity to adversity, etc. See [2]**check'er**, *Pfd. S.*

cher-ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v.t.* [<Fr. *chĕrri*, to hold dear <Lat. *carus*, dear], **1**, to hold dear; treat with tenderness; protect; **2**, to nurse in one's heart; cling to, as an idea or hope.—*n.* **cher'ish-er**.

Syn. nurse, nourish, nurture, foster, support, cultivate.—*Ant.* cast off, neglect, disown, abandon.

Cher-o-kee (chĕr"ō-kē'), *n.* [<nat. name=upland field], one of the Iroquoian tribe of American Indians, originally inhabiting what is now northern Georgia and North Carolina, and now living chiefly in Oklahoma; perhaps the most advanced in culture of all American Indians:—*adj.* pertaining to this tribe of Indians or to their language or customs.

che-root (shē-rōōt', chē-), *n.* [<Tamil *shuruttu*, a roll], a cigar, originally of India and the Philippine Islands, having both ends cut off square.

cher-ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* cherries (-ĭz)], [<O.N.F. *cherise*, cherry], **1**, any of several trees or shrubs (genus *Prunus*) of the rose family, bearing small, smooth, fleshy fruit of a black, bright red, or yellow color, inclosing a stone, or pit; **2**, a fruit of a cherry; **3**, the wood of a cherry; **4**, a bright red color like that of the fruit of certain cherries:—*adj.* **1**, made of the wood of the cherry; **2**, of a bright red color; cerise.

cher-ry bird a crested American bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*): also called *cedar bird*.

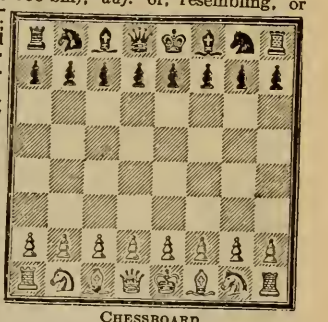
cher-so-nese (kûr'sō-nēz; -nēs), *n.* [<Gk. *khersos*, dry+*nēsos*, island], *Rare*, a peninsula: appearing with certain proper names.

chert (chûrt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Mineral.*, an impure form of flint usually found in limestones.

cher-ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs (-ŭbz); cherubim (-ŭ-bĭm; -ōō-bĭm)], [<Heb. *k'rūb*, cherub; pl. *k'rūbīm*], **1**, the representation of a winged child, or the winged head of a child; hence, **2**, a beautiful, innocent child; **3**, *Bib.*, a heavenly being described in Ezekiel 1:5–11; **4**, a conventional representation of one of these beings, especially in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple; **5**, one of an order of angels, usually ranked just below the seraphim.

che-ru-bic (chē-rōō'bĭk), *adj.* of, resembling, or pertaining to cherubs; angelic; sweet and innocent. Also, **che-ru'bi-cal**. — *adv.* **che-ru'bi-cal-ly**.

cher-vo-netz (chĕr-vō'nĕts), *n.* [*pl.* chervontsi (-vônt'-sĭ)], [Russ. = gold coin], the monetary unit of Soviet Russia, equal to ten gold rubles (see page 1179); also, a gold coin of this value. Also, **tcher-vo'netz**.



CHESSBOARD

The chessmen arranged as at beginning of game: left to right, top and bottom rows—queen's rook (or castle), queen's knight, queen's bishop, queen, king, king's bishop, king's knight, king's rook (or castle). Other two rows, pawns.

[1]chess (chĕs), *n.* [source uncertain], a certain pernicious weed of the United States resembling oats.

[2]chess (chĕs), *n.* [<O. F. *eschecs*, pl. of *eschec* <Pers. *shāh*, king], a certain game played by two persons or sides, with sixteen variously shaped pieces, or men, to each side, on a checkered board divided into 64 squares.

chess-board (chĕs'bōrd"), *n.* [*[2]chess+board*], a board with a design of 64 squares of alternating colors, on which the game of chess is played.

chess-man (chĕs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*[2]chess+man*], any one of the 32 pieces used in playing the game of chess.

chest (chĕst), *n.* [< A.S. *ciest* < Lat. < Gk. *kistē*, chest], **1**, a strong case; a box; **2**, the quantity such a box contains; **3**, a treasury or place for keeping the money of a public institution or a community; **4**, the fund itself: *Anat.*, the upper half of the body cavity, inclosed by the ribs and containing the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc.; the thorax; *Mech.*, a tight container for gas, steam, etc.

chest-nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* [< obs. *chesten(nut)* < O.F. *chastaigne* < Lat. *castanea* < Gk. *kastanea*, a nut of *Castana*, city in Asia Minor famous for its chestnut trees], **1**, any of a genus (*Castanea*) of trees of the beech family; **2**, its edible nut, growing within a prickly bur (see [1]*bur*, illus.); **3**, its light, coarse-grained timber; **4**, a reddish brown color, like that of the shell of the nut; **5**, a horse of such a color; **6**, a small, horny, callous growth on the inner side of the leg of a horse or certain other animals: *Slang*, in the United States, an old or stale joke or story:—*adj.* **1**, deep reddish brown; **2**, made of chestnut wood.

che-tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* [see **cheetah**], a spotted, leopardlike animal of the Old World, often trained to hunt. See **chee'tah**, *Pfd. S.*

cheth (khāth), *n.* [Heb. = barrier], the eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ח (see App. I)], nearly equivalent to *kh:* as a numeral, 8.

che-val-de-frise (shē-văl'=dē=frēz'), *n.* [*pl.* chevaux- (shē-vō'=)], [Fr. = horse of Friesland, because first used in 17th century by Frisians, who had no cavalry], **1**, *Mil.*, a defense or obstruction consisting of spikes projecting from a timber: usually *pl.;* **2**, a protection for the top of a wall, made of spikes or broken glass: usually *pl.*

che-val glass (shē-văl'), a framed mirror swung between uprights and long enough to give a full-length reflection.

chev-a-lier (shĕv"ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [O.F. = horseman], **1**, a member of any of certain orders of knighthood; **2**, a gallant young man; a cavalier; **3**, (also, shē-vȧ"lyā'), in France, a member of an order of distinction; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor.

***che-ve-lure** (shē-vē-lür'), *n.* [Fr. = head of hair], the hair of the head: *Obs.*, a wig.

Chev-i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt; chē'vĭ-ŭt), *n.* [< *Cheviot* Hills], a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland: **cheviot**, **1**, a rough cloth made from the wool of this sheep; **2**, a cotton fabric resembling wool cheviot in finish.

chev-ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* [Fr. = rafter], *Her.*, a device on a coat of arms, representing two rafters of a house (see *heraldry*, illus.); *Mil.*, the badge on the coat sleeve of a noncommissioned officer to show his rank; *Art* and *Arch.*, a V-shaped, or zigzag, pattern used as ornamentation on moldings.

CHEVRONS
1, sergeant, U. S. A.; 2, regimental sergeant major, U. S. A.

chev-y (chĕv'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [prob. < *Chevy Chase*, name of a famous ballad], in England, **1**, a hunt; chase; **2**, a cry given in fox-hunting:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chevied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* chevying], in England, to pursue; worry:—*v.i.* in England, to chase about; scamper. Also, **chiv'y**.

chew (chōō; chū), *v.t.* [< A.S. *cēowan*, to chew], **1**, to masticate; crush and grind with the teeth; **2**, to meditate or reflect upon:—*v.i.* **1**, to bite repeatedly with the teeth; **2**, to meditate: with *on* or *upon:*—*n.* **1**, the act of masticating or chewing; **2**, that which can be chewed, as a cud or quid.

chew-ing gum in the United States, a preparation of chicle, or other similar substance, sweetened and flavored for chewing.

che-wink (chē-wĭngk'), *n.* [imit.], a North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of the finch family: so called from its note.

Chey-enne (shī-ĕn'), *n.* [< native name = enemies], one of a tribe of American Algonquian Indians, originally inhabiting the region of the Upper Arkansas River, but now in Oklahoma.

chi (kī), [< Gk.], the 22d letter of the Greek alphabet [χ, X (see App. I)], equivalent to *kh*, but usually transliterated *ch*, and pronounced like *k*.

***chia-ro-scu-ro** (kyä"rō-skōō'rō), *n.* [It. = bright dark < Lat. *clarus*, clear + *obscurus*, dark], **1**, *Art*, the treatment of light and shade, as in a picture; also, a drawing done in black and white; hence, **2**, variation; the use of contrast, as in literature. Also, ***chia'ro-o-scu'ro.**—*n.* **chia"ro-scu'rist.**

chi-as-mus (kī-ăz'mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *khiasmos*, mark of a cross], *Rhet.*, in the second half of a pair of similar expressions, an inversion of the order of the first half: as, he rose up and down sat she.

chi-bouk (chĭ-bōōk'; chĭ-bōōk'), *n.* [< Turk. *chibūk*, tube], a Turkish pipe having a long straight stem and a clay bowl. Also, **chi-bouque'**.

***chic** (shēk), *n.* [Fr. = stylish], *Colloq.*, **1**, Parisian elegance in dress; **2**, cleverness or originality in execution; **3**, pertness; snap; **4**, stamp of smartness or superiority:—*adj. Colloq.*, smart; stylish; snappy.

chi-cane (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [< Fr. *chicaner* < Mod. Gk. *tzoukanizein*, to play polo], **1**, ability to gain advantage by tricks and evasions; **2**, in certain card games, a hand without trump:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -caned (-kānd'), *p.pr.* -caning], to trick or cheat.

chi-can-er-y (shĭ-kān'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], **1**, trickery which has the appearance of honesty or legality; legal pettifoggery; **2**, subterfuge; shrewd or sharp dealing or practice.

chick (chĭk), *n.* [shortened form of *chicken*, q.v.], **1**, the young of a bird, especially of the common hen; hence, **2**, a child: a term of affection.

chick-a-dee (chĭk'ȧ-dē"), *n.* [imit.], any of various American titmice (see *bird*, illus.).

chick-a-ree (chĭk'ȧ-rē"), *n.* [imit.], the American red squirrel: so called from its cry.

chick-en (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *cycen*, chicken], **1**, the young of a fowl, especially of the domestic fowl; **2**, loosely, a fowl of any age; **3**, the flesh of a fowl used as food: *Colloq.*, a child; a young person lacking worldly experience: often with a negative; *Slang*, an attractive young woman: **to count one's chickens before they are hatched**, to be too optimistic; lay plans on an insufficient foundation.

chick-en-heart-ed (chĭk'ĕn=härt"ĕd), *adj.* **1**, timorous; **2**, cowardly.

chick-en pox a mild infectious and contagious disease, usually of children, accompanied by eruption of papules, or blisters.

chick-pea (chĭk'=pē"), *n.* [obs. *chiche* < Fr. (*pois*) *chiche*, chick-pea < Lat. *cicer*, chick-pea], **1**, a plant (*Cicer arietinum*) of the pea family, found in southern Europe and central Asia, bearing short, thick, hairy pods; **2**, the seed of this plant, used in French cookery.

chick-weed (chĭk'wēd"), *n.* [*chick* + [1]*weed*], any of several common weeds of the pink family, bearing white blossoms, the leaves and seeds of which are used as food for cage birds.

chic-le (chĭk'l; chĭk'lē), *n.* [Am. Sp. < Mex.], **1**, a gumlike, milky juice obtained from the sapodilla tree: used as the base for chewing gum; **2**, a chewing gum prepared from this substance.

chic-o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *cichorée* < Lat. *cichorium* < Gk. *kikhora*, succory], **1**, a plant (*Cichorium intybus*) of the composite family, with bright blue flowers, whose tapering root, when roasted and ground, is used as an adulterant of coffee: also called *succory;* **2**, a salad made from the leaves of this plant.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chid (chĭd), chided or, *Obs.*, chode (chōd), *p.p.* chid (chĭd), chided, or chidden (chĭd'n), *p.pr.* chiding], [< A.S. *cīdan*, to quarrel], to find fault with; reprove:—*v.i.* **1**, to scold; **2**, to speak rebukingly: *Obs.*, to quarrel.—*n.* **chid'er.**

Syn. blame, reprimand, censure. (See scold.)

chief (chēf), *n.* [< O.F. *chef* < Lat. *caput*, head], **1**, the person at the head of an organization, clan, group, etc.; a commander, leader, or principal person; **2**, the principal or most valuable part: *Her.*, the upper third section of a shield (for illus. see *heraldry*):—*adj.* **1**, highest in office or authority; supreme; **2**, most distinguished; principal; foremost; main.

Syn., *n.* chieftain, head, commander, captain, principal; *adj.* foremost, leading, preëminent, paramount, principal, main. *Chief* indicates rank, or precedence in title; as, the *chief* justice; a *chief* clerk. *Principal* indicates importance; as, the *principal* citizens; our *principal* motive. *Main* refers to preëminence in size, quantity, or extent; as, the *main* building. Yet in other ways these words are interchangeable; as, our *chief* interest lay in bonds; the *principal* signatures proved spurious; our *main* object was defeated.

chief-ly (chēf'lĭ), *adv.* especially; principally; for the most part; usually.

chief-tain (chēf'tĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *chevetaine*, captain], a captain, leader, or commander; especially, the military or civil head of a clan, tribe, etc.—*n.* **chief'tain-cy.**—*n.* **chief'tain-ship.**

chif-fon (shĭf'ŏn; shē"fôṅ'), *n.* [Fr. < *chiffe*, rag], a soft, silky, thin gauze fabric: *pl.* feminine finery; trimmings on a woman's dress.

chif-fo-nier (shĭf"ō-nēr'), *n.* **1**, a high chest of drawers, usually with a mirror; **2**, an ornamental cabinet. Also, **chif"fon-nier'**.

chif-fo-robe (shĭf'ō-rōb), *n.* [*chiffo(nier)* + (*ward*)*robe*], a kind of chiffonier with drawers, shelves, and, sometimes, a wardrobe compartment.

chi-gnon (shē″nyôn′; shĭn′yŏn), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *chaaignon,* nape, link < Lat. *catena,* chain], a roll of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

chig-oe (chĭg′ō), *n.* [W.Ind.], 1, a flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*) of the West Indies and South America, the fertile female of which burrows beneath the human skin and becomes distended with eggs, causing a sore: also, *chigre* or *chigger* (chĭg′ĕr); *jigger* (jĭg′ĕr); 2, the jigger (which see) of the southern United States.

chil-blain (chĭl′blān″), *n.* [*chill* + *blain*], redness of the foot or hand, caused by frost or cold and sometimes accompanied by inflammation, ulceration, and itching.—*adj.* **chil′blained″** (-blānd″).

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chĭl′drĕn)], [< A.S. *cild,* child], 1, a son or daughter; offspring; 2, a baby; 3, a very young boy or girl; hence, 4, a person who seems immature either physically or mentally; 5, a descendant; as, a *child* of Abraham; 6, anything regarded as offspring; a product, as of environment, habit, or temperament; as, a *child* of the desert; 7, figuratively, a result of creative effort, as a book or a painting: *Law,* legitimate offspring.—*adj.* **child′less.**

child-bed (chīld′bĕd″), *n.* [*child* + *bed*], the state of a woman giving birth to a child.

child-birth (chīld′bûrth″), *n.* [*child* + *birth*], the act of bringing forth a child; labor.

childe (chīld), *n.* [see **child**], *Archaic* or *Poet.,* a youth of noble parentage; also, a knight; as, "*Childe* Harold"; "*Childe* Roland." Also, **chylde.**

child-hood (chīld′hŏŏd), *n.* [< A.S. *cildhād,* childhood], 1, the period of twelve or fourteen years, from infancy to puberty; 2, more generally, the period from babyhood to boyhood or girlhood; 3, the state of being a child: **second childhood,** dotage.

child-ish (chīld′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **child**], 1, babyish; like, or suitable to, a child; 2, silly; weak; foolish.—*adv.* **child′ish-ly.**—*n.* **child′ish-ness.**

child-like (chīld′līk″), *adj.* 1, like, or pertaining to, a child; 2, becoming to a child; 3, having the good qualities of a child; lovable; frank; trustful.

Syn. simple, innocent, childish, confiding.

chil-dren (chĭl′drĕn), *n.pl.* 1, plural of *child;* especially, 2, people of a race or country collectively; as, the *children* of Israel.

Chil-e-an (chĭl′ē-ăn), *adj.* [< name of country], of or pertaining to the republic of Chile in South America:—*n.* a native of Chile. Also, **Chil′i-an.**

Chil-e salt-pe-ter sodium nitrate, found native in Chile and largely used as a fertilizer and in manufacturing: also called *caliche.*

chil-i (chĭl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chilies (-ĭz)], [Mex.], the pungent red pod of certain peppers, as the red pepper, used in making sauces and condiments Also, **chil′li.**

chil-i-ad (kĭl′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [< Gk. *khilias* (*-ados*), a thousand], 1, one thousand; 2, a period of one thousand years; a millennium.

chill (chĭl), *n.* [< A.S. *ciele,* cold], 1, coldness, or a state of the atmosphere which causes coldness; 2, a sudden coldness of the body accompanied by shivering; 3, the absence of heat in a substance; 4, a restraint upon enthusiasm, ardor, etc.; discouragement; a cold reception: *Metal.,* a metal mold used in casting to harden molten iron by sudden cooling; also, the hardened surface: **chills and fever,** malaria:—*adj.* 1, having a temperature of a moderate degree of coldness; 2, chilly; deadening; depressing; 3, unfriendly; not cordial:—*v.t.* 1, to make cold; cool; 2, to discourage; restrain, as enthusiasm or joy; depress: *Metal.,* to cool suddenly, as molten iron, so as to harden by changing the character of the crystalline structure:—*v.i.* 1, to become or feel cold; 2, to take cold; 3, to suffer with ague: *Metal.,* to become hardened on the surface, as molten iron, by sudden cooling.—*n.* **chill′er.**

Syn., adj. bleak, raw, discouraging, formal, distant.

chill-y (chĭl′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, unpleasantly cool; 2, cool in manner; unfriendly; formal.—*adv.* **chill′i-ly.**—*n.* **chill′i-ness.**

chi-mæ-ra (kĭ-mē′rȧ; kī-), *n.* [see **chimera**], a chimera (which see): also, *Chimæra: Zoöl.,* any of a family (*Chimæridæ*) of odd, blunt-nosed fishes related to the sharks.—*adj.* and *n.* *Zoöl.,* **chi-mæ′roid.**

chime (chīm), *n.* [< M.E. *chymbe* < Lat. *cymbalum,* cymbal], 1, the musical harmony or sound produced by ringing a set of bells; 2, a set of five to twelve bells, tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers, on which various tunes may be played: distinguished from *peal,* which see; 3, the mechanism which causes the hammer to strike the bells, usually *pl.;* 4, harmony of sounds in general:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chimed (chīmd), *p.pr.* chiming], 1, to sound in harmony; 2, to harmonize, or agree; 3, to recite in a singsong fashion:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to sound in harmony; 2, to play tunefully upon, as bells; 3, to announce (the hour) by the ringing of bells; 4, to recite in unison.

chi-mer (chĭm′ĕr; shĭm′ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *chamarre,* a sheepskin coat; ult. source uncertain], *Eccl.,* a sleeveless robe of silk or satin, worn by Anglican bishops, to which sleeves of lawn are usually attached (for illus. see *vestment*). Also, **chi-mere** (chĭ-mēr′; shĭ-mēr′).

chi-me-ra (kĭ-mē′rȧ; kī-mē′rȧ), *n.* [*pl.* chimeras (-rȧz)], [< Fr. *chimère* < Gk. *khimaira,* she-goat], 1, *Gk. Myth.,* a fearful, fire-belching monster, with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail, overcome by Bellerophon: a symbol of the destructive forces of nature: also, *Chimera;* 2, a frightful or foolish creature of the imagination. Also, **chi-mæ′ra.**

chi-mer-i-cal (kĭ-mĕr′ĭ-kăl; kī-), *adj.* 1, solely imaginary; delusive; fantastic; 2, preposterous; incapable of becoming real or concrete; 3, given to impossible or impracticable schemes. Also, **chi-mer′ic.**—*adv.* **chi-mer′i-cal-ly.**

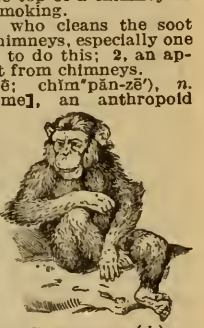
chim-ney (chĭm′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys (-nĭz)], [< O.F. *cheminée* < L.L. *caminata* < Lat. *caminus,* hearth], 1, the flue of a fireplace, furnace, etc., through which smoke or heated air escapes to the open air; 2, the part of a flue above a roof; 3, the glass tube or globe around the flame of a lamp or gas jet to produce a draft and keep the flame steady; 4, a narrow crevice in a cliff by which one may climb.

chim-ney piece 1, a decoration over a fireplace; 2, a mantelpiece.

chim-ney pot an earthenware or metal pipe added to the top of a chimney to improve the draft and prevent smoking.

chim-ney sweep 1, one who cleans the soot from chimneys, especially one who climbs up the flue in order to do this; 2, an apparatus used in cleaning the soot from chimneys.

chim-pan-zee (chĭm-păn′zē; chĭm″păn-zē″), *n.* [< nat. name], an anthropoid ape (*Simia satyrus*), somewhat smaller than the gorilla, of central Africa (see also *primate,* illus.).



CHIMPANZEE (1/10)

chin (chĭn), *n.* [< A.S. *cin, chinn],* the part of the face below the under lip; the central point of the under jaw below the mouth:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chinned (chĭnd), *p.pr.* chinning], to pull (oneself) up, while hanging by the hands from a horizontal bar, until one's chin is level with the bar.

Chin. *abbr.* 1, China; 2, Chinese.

chi-na (chī′nȧ), *n.* [< *China,* the country, prob. < *Chin,* name of early dynasty], 1, a fine kind of porcelain, originally brought from the Far East; loosely, 2, any crockery; crockery dishes:—*adj.* of or made of porcelain: **China ink,** India ink.

Chi-na-man (chī′nȧ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*China* + *man*], a male Chinese.

Chi-na-town (chī′nȧ-toun″), *n.* [*China* + *town*], the Chinese quarter of a city.

chi-na-ware (chī′nȧ-wâr″), *n.* [*china* + *ware*], 1, fine porcelain ware; 2, dishes in general.

chinch (chĭnch), *n.* [< Sp. *chinche* < Lat. *cimex* (*-icis*), bug], 1, a fetid insect that destroys grass and grain; 2, a bedbug. Also called *chinch bug.*

chin-chil-la (chĭn-chĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *chinche,* < Lat. *cimex,* bug], 1, a rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*) about the size of a squirrel, with soft gray fur: native in the Andes; 2, the fur of this animal; 3, a heavy, tufted woolen cloth with curly nap.

CHINCHILLA (1/6)

chin-cough (chĭn′kŏf″), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *cincung, guffaw* + *cough*], whooping cough.

[1]chine (chīn), *n.* [< O.F. *eschine, chine,* perh. < O.H.G. *scina,* splinter], 1, the backbone or spine of an animal; 2, a cut of meat consisting of a portion of the backbone together with the adjoining flesh; 3, a sharp ridge:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chined (chīnd), *p.pr.* chining], to break or cut the backbone of.

[2]chine (chīn), *n.* [< A.S. *cinu,* crack], a narrow crevice; deep ravine.

***chi-ne-la** (chē-nā′lȧ), *n.* [Sp.], a kind of slipper, used in the Philippines (see *shoe,* illus.).

Chi-nese (chī-nēz′; -nēs′), *adj.* [see **china**], of or pertaining to China: **Chinese date plum,** the Japanese persimmon, of China and Japan: also called *kaki:* **Chinese ink,** India ink: **Chinese lantern,** a collapsible paper lantern made in bright colors and of

ornamental shape: used for decoration: **Chinese white**, zinc oxide, used as a white pigment:—*n.* [*pl.* Chinese], **1**, a native of China; **2**, the language of the Chinese.

1chink (chĭngk), *n.* [< M.E. *chinc* < A.S. *cinu*, fissure], a narrow crack or opening; a gap; fissure:—*v.t.* **1**, to make fissures or cracks in; **2**, to fill the cracks of:—*v.i.* to open in cracks.—*adj.* **chink'y.**

2chink (chĭngk), *n.* [imit.], a sharp, metallic, or jingling sound; *Slang*, money:—*v.t.* to cause to make a metallic sound; jingle:—*v.i.* to jingle; clink.

Chink (chĭngk), *n.* [corr. of *Chinaman*], *Slang*, **1**, a Chinese; **2**, the Chinese language.

Chi-nook (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* [nat. name], **1**, an American Indian of any of various northwestern tribes; **2**, a mixture of the language of these and other Indian tribes with English and French: **Chinook salmon**, a species of salmon of the Pacific coast, used for food: **chinook**, a warm, dry, westerly wind which blows down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

chin-qua-pin (chĭng'kə-pĭn), *n.* [< Amer. Ind.], **1**, a chestnut (*Castanea pumila*) of the United States, bearing a small, edible nut, solitary in the bur: also called *dwarf chestnut*; **2**, the nut of this tree; **3**, a related tree (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*) of California and Oregon, or its nut. Also, **chin'ka-pin.**

chintz (chĭnts), *n.* [< obs. *chints*, pl. of Hind. *chint*, chintz < Sans. *chitra*, variegated], a glazed cotton cloth, printed in various colors with designs of flowers, fruits, etc. Also, *Obs.*, **chints.**

chip (chĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chipped (chĭpt), *p.pr.* chipping], [dim. of **1***chop*, q.v.], **1**, to form by cutting with an ax, chisel, etc.; **2**, to cut or break small pieces from; **3**, to destroy by cutting off little pieces of:—*v.i.* to break off in small bits: **chip in**, *Colloq.*, **1**, to contribute; **2**, to put chips or money in the pot, as in card games:—*n.* **1**, a small piece of stone, wood, etc., cut or broken off; **2**, wood, coarse straw, etc., split into thin strips and woven into hats, mats, etc.; **3**, a very tiny piece of diamond: **4**, a disk used in games as a counter; **5**, anything worthless.

chip-munk (chĭp'mŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], any of a genus (*Tamias*) of striped, squirrel-like rodents (see *hackee*, illus.). Also, **chip'muck.**

Chip-pen-dale (chĭp'ĕn-dāl), *adj.* [proper name], designating, or pertaining to, a style of furniture made by Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinetmaker, who died in 1779:—*n.* a piece of furniture in this style (see illus. page 393).

chip-per (chĭp'ẽr), *adj.* [< dial. *kipper*, brisk], *Colloq.*, lively; vivacious; happy.

Chip-pe-wa (chĭp'ĕ-wä), *n.* [< nat. word = to pucker], one of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, originally living in the vicinity of Lake Superior: also called *Ojibwa.*

chip-ping spar-row [< *chip*, imit. of note], a small sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), common in eastern North America; the chippy.

chip-py (chĭp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* chippies (-ĭz)], [imit.], **1**, the chipping sparrow; **2**, a chipmunk.

chirk (chûrk), *v.t.* [prob. associated with *cheer*], *Colloq.*, in the United States, to cheer up; make glad:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, **1**, to become cheerful: with *up*; **2**, to chirp:—*adj.* *Colloq.*, pert; lively; chipper.

chi-rog-ra-phy (kī-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kheir*, hand + *graphē*, a writing], **1**, the art of writing; **2**, style or character of handwriting. —*adj.* **chi''ro-graph'ic.**—*n.* **chi-rog'ra-pher.**

chi-rop-o-dist (kī-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *kheir*, hand + *pous* (*podos*), foot], one who treats affections of the feet and hands, especially growths such as corns.—*n.* **chi-rop'o-dy.**

chi-ro-prac-tic (kī''rō-prăk'tĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *kheir*, hand + *praktikos* < *prassein*, to do], a system, or the practice, of treating bodily disorders without drugs or surgery, by means of manipulating the bones of the spine:—*adj.* of, relating to, or practiced by, this method of treating disease.—*n.* **chi''ro-prac'tor.**

chirp (chûrp), *n.* [imit. < A.S. *cearcian*, to creak], a short, cheerful note, as that of a bird or cricket:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter this note; **2**, to talk merrily:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter with such a note; **2**, to cheer up by such a note.

chir-rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v.i.* [form of *chirp*, q.v.], **1**, to chirp repeatedly and animatedly, as a cricket; trill; **2**, to make a sound like a chirp:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter with a chirp; **2**, to encourage, or perk up, by chirruping:—*n.* act or sound of chirping repeatedly.

chi-rur-geon (kī-rûr'jŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *cirurgien* < L.L. *chirurgicus*, surgical < Gk. *kheir*, hand + *ergein*, to work], *Archaic*, a surgeon.—*n.* *Archaic*, **chi-rur'ger-y.**—*adj.* **chi-rur'gi-cal.**

chis-el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [< O.N.F. *cisel*, dim. < Lat. *caedere* (*caesus*, *-cisus*), to cut], a tool consisting of a metal blade with a cutting end, set in a handle (for illus. see *tool*): *Slang*, the act of obtaining by fraud or imposition:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel: *Slang*, to secure (something) by fraud or imposition.

Chis-leu (kĭs'lū), *n.* [< Heb.], the ninth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year (Neh. 1:1); approximately, December (see App. II). *Pfd. S.*, **Kis'lev.**

1chit (chĭt), *n.* [form of *kit* < *kitten*, q.v.], **1**, a child; **2**, a pert, forward girl or young woman.

2chit (chĭt), *n.* [< Hind. *chitthī*, a note], in the Orient, a letter, note, bill, or the like. Also, **chit'ty.**

chit-chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* [reduplication of *chat*, q.v.], chatter; prattle; gossip.

chi-tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [see **chiton**], *Zoöl.*, the horny, colorless substance that forms fingernails and toenails and the principal part of the hard outer coat of insects, crustaceans, etc.—*adj.* **chi'tin-ous** (-tĭ-nŭs).

chi-ton (kī'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *khitōn*, tunic], a loose undergarment, falling either to the knees or to the ankles, worn by the ancient Greeks: *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Placophora*, typical genus *Chiton*) of mollusks with segmented shells, which, like limpets, attach themselves to rocks (see *Mollusca*, illus.).

chit-ter-ling (chĭt'ẽr-lĭng), *n.* [source uncertain], the small intestine of pigs, calves, etc., prepared for food or as wrappings for sausages, etc.: usually *pl.*: *Obs.*, a ruff or gathered frill.

chiv-al-ric (shĭv'ăl-rĭk; shĭ-văl'rĭk), *adj.* [see **chivalry**], knightly; of courteous spirit.

chiv-al-rous (shĭv'ăl-rŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to chivalry; **2**, brave; gallant; courteous: used especially of a gentleman in reference to his manner toward a lady.—*adv.* **chiv'al-rous-ly.**

chiv-al-ry (shĭv'ăl-rĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *cheralerie* < Lat. *caballarius*, cavalier < *caballus*, horse], **1**, the system of knighthood in the Middle Ages; **2**, a body of knights; hence, a company of noble warriors or gallant gentlemen; **3**, the customs and practices of knighthood; **4**, the characteristics of the ideal knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for women, etc.

chive (chīv), *n.* [< Fr. *cive* < Lat. *cepa*, onion], a perennial herb (*Allium schœnoprasum*) closely related to the leek and onion: usually *pl.*

chiv-y (chĭv'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.*-ies(-ĭz)], [see **chevy**], **1**, a chase; **2**, a hunting cry:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -ying], to chase. See **chev'y**, *Pfd. S.*

chla-mys (klā'mĭs; klăm'ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -mydes (-mĭ-dēz); -myses (-mĭs-ēz)], [< Gk. *khlamus*, a cloak], a short oblong cloak, fastened at the shoulder with a clasp, worn by ancient Greeks and Romans.

CHLAMYS

chlo-ral (klō'răl), *n.* [*chlor(ine)* + *al(cohol)*], *Chem.*, a colorless and pungent oily liquid formed by the action of chlorine upon anhydrous alcohol: **chloral hydrate**, a drug made from chloral: used to induce sleep and to relieve pain.

chlo-rate (klō'rāt), *n.* [see **chlorine**], *Chem.*, a salt of chloric acid.

chlo-ric (klō'rĭk), *adj.* *Chem.*, pertaining to, combined with, or obtained from, chlorine: **chloric acid**, a colorless, acid liquid, forming relatively stable salts called *chlorates.*

chlo-ride (klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* *Chem.*, a salt of hydrochloric acid. Also, **chlo'rid.**

chlo-ride of lime *Chem.*, calcium chloride: in commercial use, usually a mixture of calcium chloride and hypochlorite: a white powder used in bleaching and as a disinfectant.

chlo-rid-ize (klō'rĭ-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Metal.*, to convert into a chloride: used of a process in which silver or other ore is roasted with a chlorine compound.

chlo-rin-ate (klō'rĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], *Chem.*, to combine or impregnate with chlorine.—*n.* **chlo''rin-a'tion.**

chlo-rine (klō'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [< Gk. *khlōros*, green], *Chem.*, a greenish yellow, heavy, gaseous element [symbol Cl], possessing a characteristic odor and highly irritating to the throat and air passages: used commercially as a bleaching agent and for purifying water supplies. Also, **chlo'rin.**

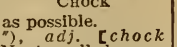
chlo-rite (klō'rīt), *n.* *Chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid, valuable for its strong bleaching and oxidizing properties; *Mineral.*, any one of a group of green hydrous silicates, closely allied with the micas.

chlo-ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* [*chlor(ine)* + *form(yl)*], a colorless volatile liquid with sweetish odor, the vapor of which produces insensibility: used as an anæsthetic, as a solvent for rubber, resins, etc.:—*v.t.* *Med.*, to give chloroform to.

chlo-ro-phyll (klō'rō-fĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *khlōros*, green + *phullon*, leaf], *Bot.*, the green coloring substance of plants. Also, **chlo'ro-phyl.**

chlo-rous (klō'rŭs), *adj.* [see **chlorine**], *Chem.*, pertaining to, or derived from, chlorine: used to designate compounds with a valence of three.

chock (chŏk), *n.* [perh. < O.N.F. *choque*, log], a block or wedge to fill in a space so as to prevent motion, as beneath a barrel or a wheel: *Naut.*, a block with hornlike jaws turned toward each other, through which ropes or cables may run:—*v.t.* to wedge, make fast, or secure, with a chock:—*adv.* as tight as possible.



Chock

chock-a-block (chŏk'ə-blŏk"), *adj.* [*chock* + ¹*block*], 1, *Naut.*, pulled up as high or as close as the blocks will allow: said of ropes or tackle; hence, 2, as tight or as full as possible; crowded:—*adv. Naut.*, in such a manner as not to be pulled further; close together.

chock-full (chŏk'-fo͝ol"), *adj.* full to capacity. Also, **choke'-full"**; **chuck'-full"**.

choc-o-late (chŏk'ō-lăt), *n.* [< Fr. *chocolat* < Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate], 1, a paste of the roasted kernels of the cacao nut; 2, a beverage prepared from this; 3, a dark brown color:—*adj.* having the color of, made of, or flavored with, chocolate.

Choc-taw (chŏk'tô), *n.* [nat. name], 1, one of a tribe of North American Indians, originally inhabiting the region between the Mobile and Mississippi rivers in Alabama and Mississippi; 2, the language of these Indians: *Slang*, unintelligible speech: —*adj.* pertaining to Choctaw Indians or their language.

choice (chois), *n.* [< O.F. *choisir*, to choose], 1, the act of selecting; 2, the thing or person selected; 3, the best or preferable part; 4, a variety large enough to select from:—*adj.* [*comp.* choicer, *superl.* choicest], 1, costly; select; carefully chosen; 2, fastidious; careful: with *of*; 3, rare; uncommon. —*adv.* **choice'ly**.—*n.* **choice'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* rare, cherished, dainty, costly (see exquisite); *n.* preference, alternative, option. These nouns agree in the idea of offering or affording a chance to choose. *Choice* is an act of the will; we make a *choice* on the merits of the thing chosen, according to the dictates of our judgment. *Choice* names the act or power of choosing, as well as the thing chosen.. *Alternative* is strictly a *choice* between two. Our *preference* is that to which desire leads us, even though judgment fails to strengthen inclination. Our *choice* contents us until we see something finer for which we have a *preference*. *Prefercnce* may name the act or power of preferring, or the thing preferred. *Option* emphasizes the freedom or opportunity to choose, rather than the act or result.

choir (kwīr), *n.* [< O.F. *cuer* < Lat. < Gk. *khoros*, song and dance], 1, a group of trained singers in a church; 2, the part of the church building where they sing (see *cathedral*, illus.); 3, any order of the angelic hierarchy; 4, loosely, any group of singers, dancers, etc.:—*v.i. Poet.*, to sing (a hymn) in chorus:—*v.i. Poet.*, to sing in chorus. Also, **quire**.

choke (chōk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* choked (chōkt), *p.pr.* choking], [< A.S. *ā-cēocian*, to choke], 1, to strangle; suffocate by closing the windpipe; 2, to stifle; check the growth of; 3, to clog; block up; congest; 4, to narrow or partially close, as a gun barrel, or the air intake of the carburetor in a gasoline engine, to enrich the mixture; 5, to suppress, as feelings or emotions: with *back*:—*v.i.* 1, to become suffocated; 2, to become clogged:—*n.* 1, the act or sound of strangling, etc.; 2, the narrowest part of the muzzle of a chokebore; 3, a valve in the carburetorwhich partly closes the air intake.

choke-ber-ry (chōk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*choke* + *berry*], 1, any of several species (genus *Aronia*) of North American shrubs of the rose family, cultivated for their showy flowers; 2, the reddish or black, astringent, berrylike fruit of this shrub.

choke-bore (chōk'bōr"), *n.* [*choke* + ¹*bore*], 1, the bore of a shotgun narrowed toward the muzzle to reduce the spread of the charge; 2, a shotgun in which the bore is so narrowed.

choke-cher-ry (chōk'chĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cherries (-ĭz)], [*choke* + *cherry*], any of several varieties of American wild cherry, or its fruit.

choke coil *Elec.*, a coil of wire wound on an iron core, used to prevent the passage of excessive alternating currents through a circuit.

choke damp a poisonous gas, sometimes produced in wells, mines, etc.: a mixture of carbon monoxide with other poisonous gases.

chok-er (chōk'ĕr), *n.* [see **choke**], a person or thing that chokes: *Colloq.*, 1, a wide cravat or necktie; a high collar; 2, a small neck piece of fur, worn close around the neck; also, a close-fitting necklace.

chok-y (chōk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, smothering; stifling; 2, tending to strangle or choke, as through emotion. Also, **chok'ey**.

chol-er (kŏl'ĕr), *n.* [ult. < Gk. *kholera*, biliousness], 1, originally, bile, one of the four hypothetical humors, or fluids, of the body: supposed, when disturbed, to promote anger; 2, irritability; anger.

chol-er-a (kŏl'ĕr-ə), *n.* *Med.*, a highly infectious and usually fatal disease caused by the comma bacillus: originally known only in Asia, but now found also in Europe and America, more often known as *Asiatic cholera*: **cholera infantum** (ĭn-făn'tŭm), [Lat. = of children], a disease of infants, infectious in origin, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhea; summer complaint: **cholera morbus** (môr'bŭs), [Lat. = disease], an acute gastric disease marked by vomiting, cramps, etc.: **cholera nostras** (nŏs'trăs), [Lat. = native], a distressing disease, nonepidemic, accompanied by violent vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, etc.

chol-er-ic (kŏl'ĕr-ĭk), *adj.* hot-tempered; irascible: *Obs.*, inclined to, or causing, biliousness.

Syn. impatient, irascible, angry, fiery.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose (chōz), *p.p.* chosen (chō'zn), *p.pr.* choosing], [< A.S. *cēosan*, to choose], 1, to pick; select; 2, to prefer; think fit: *Colloq.*, to desire: with an infinitive:—*v.i.* to make a choice.

Syn. decide, select, prefer. (See elect.)

¹chop (chŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chopped (chŏpt), *p.pr.* chopping], [form of ¹*chap*, q.v.], 1, to cut with repeated blows; 2, to cut into very small pieces; 3, to cut short, as words:—*v.i.* 1, to make a quick stroke, as with an ax; 2, to interrupt:—*n.* 1, a piece chopped off; specifically, 2, a small piece of mutton, pork, etc., containing a rib or section of bone; 3, a short, rough movement of the waves; 4, grain coarsely ground.

²chop (chŏp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chopped (chŏpt), *p.pr.* chopping], [source uncertain], to exchange; barter:—*v.i.* to shift suddenly, as the wind:—*n.* barter.

³chop (chŏp), *n.* [see ²**chap**], 1, a jaw, as of an animal, etc.; 2, a jaw of a vise: usually *pl.*: *pl.* the mouth or the fleshy parts about it. See ²**chap**, *Pfd. S.*

⁴chop (chŏp), *n.* [< Hind. *chhāp*, stamp], 1, an official seal or stamp in India and China; 2, a permit; license; passport, etc.; 3, in China trade, a trade-mark; 4, quality, class, brand.

chop-fall-en (chŏp'fôl"n), *adj.* [³*chop* + *fall*], dejected. See **chap'fall"en**, *Pfd S.*

¹chop-house (chŏp'hous"), *n.* [¹*chop* + *house*], a restaurant which serves chops, etc.

²chop-house (chŏp'hous"), *n.* [⁴*chop* + *house*], a Chinese customhouse.

cho-pine (chō-pēn'; chŏp'ĭn), *n.* [prob. < Sp. *chapa*, a thin metal plate], a tall clog or patten formerly worn by ladies.

chop-per (chŏp'ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**chop**], one who or that which chops: *Rad.*, a device for quickly opening and closing an electric current.

chop-ping (chŏp'ĭng), *adj.* large; sturdy; strapping: now applied only to a child.

chop-py (chŏp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -pier, *superl.* -piest], 1, [see ¹**chop**], full of short, rough waves: said of the sea; 2, [see ²**chop**], changeable: said of the wind; 3, [see ¹**chap**], full of cracks; chappy.

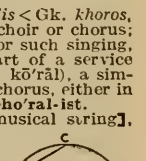
chop-sticks (chŏp'stĭks"), *n.pl.* [< Chin. *chop*, quick + Eng. *stick*], two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used in the East instead of a fork.

chop su-ey (chŏp sōō'ĭ), [< Chin. *shap sui*, odds and ends], *Cookery*, a Chinese dish of stewed or fried chicken or pork, bean or bamboo sprouts, onions, sesame seeds, etc.

cho-ra-gus (kō-rā'gŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -gi (-jī)], [Lat. < Gk.], *Gk. Antiq.*, 1, a leader of a chorus in a play; 2, the conductor of a choir or band. —*adj.* **cho-rag'ic** (kō-răj'ĭk; -rā'jĭk).

cho-ral (kō'răl), *adj.* [< L.L. *choralis* < Gk. *khoros*, chorus], 1, pertaining to a choir or chorus; 2, sung by a choir or chorus; suited for such singing, as a church service:—*n. Eccl.*, any part of a service sung by the full choir: *Mus.*, (kō-răl'; kō'răl), a simple, dignified hymn tune to be sung in chorus, either in unison or in parts: often, *chorale*.—*n.* **cho'ral-ist**.

¹chord (kôrd), *n.* [< Gk. *khordē*, musical string], *Mus.*, the string of a musical instrument; *Math.*, a straight line joining two points of a curve, especially two points on the circumference of a circle; *Engin.*, a principal horizontal member in the supporting framework of a bridge: *Anat.*, a tendon: *Aëro.*, the straight, front-to-back line from edge to edge of an airplane wing (see *airplane*, illus.)



Chords
AB, AC, chords of arcs ACB and AC.

²chord (kôrd), *n.* [< earlier *cord* < *accord*, q.v.], *Mus.*, a combination of tones sounded simultaneously and in harmony:—*v.t.* to tune; bring into harmony:—*v.i.* to be in harmony.

Chor-da-ta (kôr-dā'tă), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *chorda*, cord], *Zoöl.*, a phylum of animals, chiefly vertebrates, comprising those having, either as adults or at an earlier stage, a notochord (developed or rudimentary), a dorsally placed central nervous system, and gill clefts in the walls of the pharynx: **chordate** (kôr'dāt), *n.* one of the Chordata.—*adj.* **chor'date.**

chore (chōr), *n.* [U.S. colloq. form of *char*, q.v.], a small job; a char; especially, a humdrum piece of housework, farm labor, etc.: usually *pl.*

cho-re-a (kō-rē'ă), *n.* [< Gk. *khoreia*, dance], *Pathol.*, Saint Vitus's dance.

cho-reg-ra-phy (kō-rĕg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *khoreia*, dance + *graphein*, to write], the art of dancing, especially of ballet dancing. Also, **chor"e-og'ra-phy.**—*adj.* **cho"re-graph'ic.**

cho-ric (kō'rĭk; kŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [see **chorus**], of, pertaining to, or like, a chorus.

cho-ri-on (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *khorion*, membrane], *Anat.*, the outer of the two membranes inclosing the fetus of higher vertebrates: cf. *amnion.*

cho-ri-pet-al-ous (kō"rĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *khōris*, apart + *petalon*, leaf], *Bot.*, having the petals not united but separate and distinct: less correctly, *polypetalous.*

chor-is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [< L.L. *chorista*, singer], 1, a member of a choir; especially, a choir boy; 2, in the United States, a leader of a choir.

cho-rog-ra-phy (kō-rŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *khōra*, land + *graphē*, a writing], 1, the art of describing or mapping regions or localities; 2, a description or map of a region.—*n.* **cho-rog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **cho"ro-graph'ic.**—*adv.* **cho"ro-graph'i-cal-ly.**

chow-chow (chou'chou"), *n.* [< Chin.], 1, a mixture; 2, a Chinese mixed preserve of orange rind, ginger, etc.; 3, an East Indian dish of mixed pickles and mustard:—*adj.* mixed.

chow-der (chou'dĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *chaudière*, pot], a dish made by stewing fish, shellfish, or certain vegetables, usually with milk; as, clam *chowder.*

Chr. *abbr.* 1, Christ; 2, Christian; 3, Christopher (also, **Chris.**); 4, chrestomathy.

chres-tom-a-thy (krĕs-tŏm'ă-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -thies (-thĭz)], [< Gk. *khrēstos*, useful, good + *math-*, root of *manthanein*, to learn], a collection of choice extracts from literature, especially for use in mastering a language; as, an Arabic *chrestomathy.*

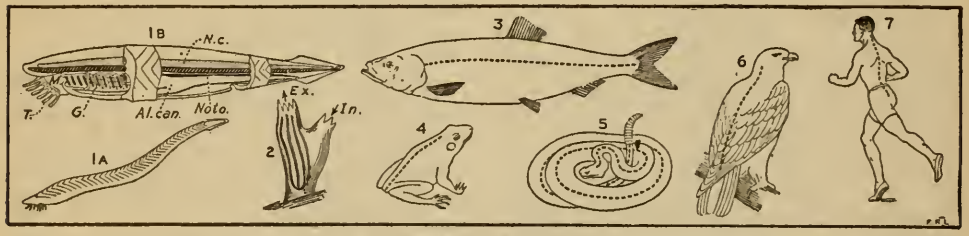
chrism (krĭzm), *n.* [< A.S. *crisma* < Lat. < Gk. *khrisma*, ointment], *Eccl.*, 1, a sacred oil blessed by the priest and used in baptism and other sacred rites; 2, a baptismal robe; chrisom.—*adj.* **chris'mal** (krĭz'măl).

chris-ma-to-ry (krĭz'mă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a vessel or a place for the chrismal oil blessed by the priest and used in baptism, confirmation, etc.:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this oil.

chrism (krĭzm), *n.* [form of **chrism**], 1, consecrated oil; 2, a white robe placed around a child during baptism: formerly used as the child's shroud if it died within a month of its birth.

Christ (krīst), *n.* [< Gk. *khristos*, anointed], 1, the Messiah whose coming was foretold by the Jewish prophets; 2, a title of Jesus as the fulfilment of this prophecy, but later considered as a part of his name, which is in full *Jesus Christ.*—*n.* **Christ'hood.**

chris-ten (krĭs'n), *v.t.* [< A.S. *cristnian*, to make Christian], 1, to admit into a Christian church by baptizing: used especially of an infant, or of any person baptized by sprinkling; 2, to name at, or as at, baptism; as, the ship was *christened* "Providence": *Colloq.*, to put to its first use.



REPRESENTATIVE CHORDATA

1A, amphioxus, or branchlostome, a low chordate which retains the notochord throughout life; 1B, dissected amphioxus, showing the position of the notochord (*Noto.*) beneath the spinal cord (*N. c.*); also the gills (*G.*), alimentary canal (*Al. can.*), mouth (*M.*), and tentacles, or feelers (*T.*).—2, an ascidian, or sea squirt, a low form of sedentary chordate in which the notochord is present only in the tadpole stage, being lost in the adult: showing the inhalant opening (*In.*) and the exhalant opening (*Ex.*).—3 to 7, respectively, a fish, a frog, a snake, a bird, and a man, chordates in which the notochord is present in the embryo, but in the adult is in part or wholly replaced by a backbone, the position of which is shown by the broken line.

cho-roid (kō'roid), *adj.* [see **chorion**], *Anat.*, 1, of, pertaining to, or like, the chorion; 2, of or pertaining to any of several vascular membranes:—*n. Anat.*, a pigmented membrane enveloping the eyeball.

chor-tle (chôr'tl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], [*chuckle* + *snort*], to laugh in a chuckling, snorting fashion: a humorous word coined by Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland."

cho-rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *khoros*, chorus], 1, in a Greek play or religious performance, a band of singers and dancers who interpret the sentiments of the play; also, the part sung by them; in modern drama, a body of dancers and singers who render special numbers during a performance: 2, a number of persons singing together; 3, that part of a musical composition to be sung simultaneously by a number of singers; 4, in ancient English drama, an actor who gives the prologue or makes comments, either between the acts or at the end of the play: *Mus.*, 1, a piece of music to be sung by voices in concert; 2, a refrain recurring at the end of each stanza of a song:—*v.t.* 1, to sing in chorus; 2, to exclaim all together:—*v.i.* to sing or speak in un'son.—*n.* **oho'rist.**

[1]chose (shōz), *n.* [Fr. = thing < Lat. *causa*, cause], *Law*, personal property: when held in possession, called *chose in possession;* when not in possession but recoverable by law, called *chose in action.*

[2]chose (chōz), *p.t.* and obs. *p.p.* of *choose:* **chosen** (chō'zn), 1, *p.p.* of *choose;* 2, *p.adj. Theol.*, elect; selected by God.

chough (chŭf), *n.* [prob. imit.: akin to A.S. *cēo*, a chough], any of several crowlike, Old World birds, the commonest European species (*Graculus graculus*) having all black feathers and red bill and legs.

chow (chou), *n.* [Chin.], one of a breed of Chinese dogs, similar to a small Eskimo dog: *Slang*, food.

Chris-ten-dom (krĭs'n-dŭm), *n.* 1, that part of the world whose people are Christian; 2, Christians collectively.

Chris-tian (krĭs'chăn), *n.* [see **Christ**], 1, a believer in the religion of Christ; a member of a Christian church; 2, a person whose life and character conform to Christ's teachings; 3, a member of a race which as a whole adheres to the religion of Christ: in distinction from *Jew, Mohammedan*, or *heathen: Colloq.*, a civilized person, in distinction from a brute or savage:—*adj.* 1, believing in, or practicing, the religion of Christ; 2, of or pertaining to Christ, his teachings, or his followers; 3, showing the qualities exemplified and taught by Christ, as gentleness, humility, service, etc.; 4, belonging to a race which as a whole adheres to the religion of Christ: *Colloq.*, human; civilized: **Christian name**, the name given to a child in baptism; first name, as distinguished from *surname:* **Christian era**, the period dating from the calculated birth of Christ.

Chris-ti-an-i-ty (krĭs"chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the religion taught by Christ and his apostles; 2, the state or fact of belonging to the Christian faith; 3, Christian character or quality.

Chris-tian-ize (krĭs'chăn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to convert to Christianity:—*v.i.* to become a Christian.—*n.* **Chris"tian-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn).

Chris-tian Sci-ence a system of religious teaching and practice based on the Scriptures, which is applicable to the preservation and recovery of health, without resort to medical treatment: founded in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy.

Christ-less (krīst'lĕs), *adj.* [*Christ*+*-less*], not knowing of Christ; lacking faith in Christ; not Christian.—*n.* **Christ'less-ness.**

Christ-like (krīst'līk), *adj.* [*Christ*+*-like*], resembling Christ in the characteristics of patience, forgiveness, etc.—*n.* **Christ'like'ness.**

Christ-ly (krīst'lī), *adj.* [see **Christ**], of or pertaining to Christ.—*n.* **Christ'li-ness.**

Christ-mas (krĭs'mȧs), *n.* [< A.S. *Cristes mæsse*, Christ's festival], the annual festival (December 25) which celebrates the birth of Christ.

Christ-mas-tide (krĭs'mȧs-tīd'), *n.* [*Christmas*+*tide*], the season of Christmas, extending from Christmas Eve to Epiphany (January 6), the traditional date of the visit of the Magi.

chro-ma-scope (krō'mȧ-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma*, color+*skopein*, to view], *Optics*, a device for showing certain optical effects of color.

chro-mate (krō'māt), *n.* [see **chrome**], *Chem.*, any of the salts of chromic acid, generally possessing brilliant colors and useful as oxidizing agents.

chro-mat-ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* of, having, or pertaining to, colors: *Mus.*, 1, designating a special kind of scale, which progresses by half steps (see *scale*, illus.); 2, having notes marked with accidental sharps or flats:—*n. Mus.*, a note affected by an accidental sharp or flat: *pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of optics treating of colors.—*adv.* **chro-mat'i-cal-ly.**

chro-ma-tin (krō'mȧ-tĭn), *n. Biol.*, the protoplasmic substance, mainly composed of proteid compounds and nucleic acid, in the nucleus of cells (see *cell*, illus.): the part which takes a deep stain in the staining test.

chro-ma-to-phore (krō'mȧ-tō-fōr'), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma* (*-matos*), color+*-phoros*, bearer < *pherein*, to bear], *Zoöl.*, a pigment cell.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma* (*-atos*), color], 1, a yellow pigment: usually called *chrome yellow*; 2, chromium: **chrome alum**, chromium potassium sulphate, a salt occurring in dark purple crystals: used in certain tanning processes and as a mordant in the dye industry; **chrome green**, chromic oxide, an important green pigment: used in paint manufacture and for coloring porcelain and glassware: **chrome leather**, leather tanned with chromium salts, as glazed kid, and ooze and suède leathers: **chrome red**, basic lead chromate, a red pigment used in paint manufacture: **chrome steel**, steel containing 0.5–2.0 per cent of chromium to produce greater hardness and toughness: used for ball and roller bearings, tools, dies, etc.: **chrome yellow**, lead chromate, a valuable, brilliant yellow pigment used in paint manufacture; also called *Paris yellow*.

chro-mic (krō'mĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, combined with, or obtained from, chromium: **chromic acid**, chromium trioxide, a reddish, crystalline material, used in chemical processes as an oxidizing agent, and in the manufacture of chromates.

chro-mite (krō'mīt), *n.* a heavy brownish black, lustrous mineral, an oxide of iron and chromium: the chief ore of chromium.

chro-mi-um (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.*, a hard, somewhat brittle, grayish white metallic element (symbol Cr), used in making alloy steels, armor plate, etc., and, in its salts, in leather tanning, etc.

chro-mo (krō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], a picture printed in colors: a chromolithograph.

chro-mo-lith-o-graph (krō'mō-lĭth'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma*, color+*lithos*, stone+*graphein*, to write], a lithographic picture in colors, printed from a series of stones or zinc plates, each adding a new color to the picture.—*adj.* **chro'mo-lith'o-graph'ic.**—*n.* **chro'mo-li-thog'ra-pher** (-lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr).—*n.* **chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy.**

chro-mo-pho-to-graph (krō'mō-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma*, color+*phōs* (*phōtos*), light+*graphein*, to write], a photograph in colors.—*n.* **chro'mo-pho-tog'ra-phy.**

chro-mo-some (krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma*, color+*sōma*, body], *Biol.*, one of the minute chromatin bodies in the nucleus of a cell, believed to play an important part in the inheritance by the offspring of the characteristics of the parents.

chro-mo-sphere (krō'mō-sfẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *khrōma*, color+*sphaira*, a sphere], *Astron.*, the luminous envelope of incandescent gases surrounding the sun, brilliant red in color and composed largely of hydrogen: seen at times of a total eclipse.—*adj.* **chro'mo-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk).

chron. *abbr.* chronology; chronological; chronologically (also, **chronol.**):—**Chron.**, Chronicles.

chron-ic (krŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *khronikos* < *khronos*, time], 1, continuing for a long time; 2, of a disease, deep-rooted; lingering: opposite of *acute*; 3, long-established; habitual; as, a *chronic* faultfinder.

chron-i-cle (krŏn'ĭ-kl), *n.* a record of events in the order of their happening: **Chronicles**, either of two historical books of the Old Testament, following Kings: in the Douay Bible called *1* and *2 Paralipomenon*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cled (-kld), *p.pr.* -cling], to register or enter as in a record; as, history *chronicles* great events.—*n.* **chron'i-cler.**

Syn., *n.* archives, annals, account. (See history.)

chron-o-gram (krŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *khronos*, time+*gramma*, a writing], 1, a record made by a chronograph; 2, an inscription in which certain capital letters represent Roman numerals which, added, give a date: as, *May GoD gIVe graCe* = MDIVC = 1000+500+1+5+100 = 1606.

chron-o-graph (krŏn'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *khronos*, time+*graphein*, to write], 1, an instrument for registering very short intervals of time; a stop watch; 2, an instrument for recording graphically the time or duration of an occurrence.

chron-nol-o-gist (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [see **chronology**], a person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and to arrange them in proper order. Also, **chro-nol'o-ger** (-jẽr).

chron-nol-o-gy (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *khronos*, time+*-logia*, science], 1, the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper order; 2, any system of arrangement according to time; 3, a table of events in proper order of time.—*adj.* **chron'o-log'ic; chron'o-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **chron'o-log'i-cal-ly.**

chron-nom-e-ter (krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *khronos*, time+*metron*, a measure], 1, any instrument for measuring time; 2, especially, a nautical timepiece so adjusted as not to be disturbed by temperature: used in determining longitude.

chron-nom-e-try (krō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* the science of measuring time; also, the measurement of time by periods.—*adj.* **chron'o-met'ric; chron'o-met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **chron'o-met'ri-cal-ly.**

chron-o-scope (krŏn'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *khronos*, time+*skopos*, watcher], an instrument for measuring very short periods of time.

chrys-a-lis (krĭs'ȧ-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -lises (-lĭs-ēz), chrysalides (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz)], [< Gk. *khrusallis*, golden thing], 1, *Zoöl.*, the torpid, last stage through which an insect passes before it emerges from its case in its perfect form; 2, the case or shell inclosing it during that stage; a cocoon; 3, hence, any undeveloped object. Also, **chrys'a-lid** (-lĭd).

chrys-an-the-mum (krĭs ăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *khrusos*, gold+*anthemon*, flower], *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Chrysanthemum*) of plants of the composite family, often having large, showy flowers; 2, a flower, especially a cultivated flower, of this genus, blooming in the fall.

Chry-se-is (krī-sē'ĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Khrusēis*, patronymic of *Khrusēs*], in Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful captive in the Trojan War, whom Agamemnon, to avert the pestilence sent by Apollo upon the Greeks, was forced to restore to her father.

chrys-el-e-phan-tine (krĭs"ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn), *adj.* [< Gk. *khrusos*, gold+*elephas* (*-antos*), ivory], made of, or decorated with, gold and ivory, as certain statues of the Greeks.

chrys-o-ber-yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr"ĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *khrusos*, gold+*bērullos*, beryl], *Mineral.*, a yellow, or pale green, translucent mineral consisting of beryllium and aluminum: used as a gem.

chrys-o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *khrusos*, gold+*lithos*, stone], *Mineral.*, 1, an olive-green mineral, a double silicate of magnesium and iron, which, when transparent, is often used as a gem; olivine; 2, formerly, a green or yellow gem of several varieties.

chrys-o-prase (krĭs'ō-prāz), *n.* [< Gk. *khrusos*, gold+*prason*, a leek], *Mineral.*, a variety of translucent, light green quartz, sometimes valued as a gem.

chub (chŭb), *n.* [source uncertain], any of various carplike, fresh-water fishes, especially a common European carp (*Leuciscus cephalus*); also, locally, any of various other fishes: *Colloq.*, a short, plump person.

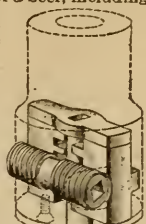
chub-by (chŭb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -bier, *superl.* -biest], short and plump.—*n.* **chub'bi-ness.**

[1]chuck (chŭk), *v.i.* [imit.], 1, to cluck, as a hen; 2, to make a sound like that of a hen, as in calling fowls or urging a horse:—*n.* the cluck of a hen.

[2]chuck (chŭk), *v.t.* [< earlier *chock*, perh. < Fr. *choquer*, to strike; or imit.], 1, to tap or pat in a playful manner; 2, to fling away; throw; toss:—*n.* 1, a light tap or pat; a light blow under the chin; 2, a toss or short, jerky throw.

[3]chuck (chŭk), *n.* [source uncertain], a small pebble or stone: *pl.* in Scotland, a game, similar to jacks, or jackstones, played with small stones or coins.

1chuck (chŭk), *n.* [var. of *chock*, perh. < O.N.F. *choque*, log], a certain cut of a beef, including part of the neck, the shoulder blade, and about three ribs: *Mech.*, a contrivance for holding a tool or piece of work, as in a lathe.


DRILL CHUCK

chuck-full (chŭk'-fo͝ol"), *adj.* as full as possible; full to capacity. See **chock'-full"**, *Pfd. S.*

chuck-le (chŭk'l), *n.* [imit.], a quiet, suppressed laugh: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chuckled (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], to laugh in a low, suppressed manner; laugh quietly to oneself:—*adj.* big and clumsy.

chuck-le-head (chŭk'l-hĕd"), *n.* [obs. adj. *chuckle*, hulking + *head*], *Colloq.*, a stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt; dunce.—*adj.* **chuck'le-head"ed.**

chud-dar (chŭd'ər), *n.* [< Hind. *chadar*, sheet, mantle], **1**, an East Indian shawl of cashmere or other fine wool, of a single color; **2**, a wide sheet of cloth worn as a mantle by women in India; **3**, a linen covering spread over a Mohammedan tomb.

chuff (chŭf), *n.* [source uncertain], a lowbred or churlish person; a boor; lout; also, a miser.

chug (chŭg), *n.* [imit.], a sharp, explosive sound, as that made by the exhaust from an engine: *Sc. Dial.*, a short tug:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chugged (chŭgd), *p.pr.* chugging], to make an explosive sound.

chuk-ker (chŭk'ĕr), *n.* [< Hind. *chakkar*, a wheel, a circular course < Sans. *cakra*, a wheel], in polo, one of the divisions of the game when the ball is in continuous play. Also, **chuk'kar.**

chum (chŭm), *n.* [17th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], **1**, one who lodges in the same apartment; a roommate; **2**, an old or intimate friend:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chummed (chŭmd), *p.pr.* chumming], **1**, to occupy the same room; hence, **2**, to be intimately friendly.—*adj.* **chum'my.**—*adv.* **chum'mi-ly.**

chump (chŭmp), *n.* [perh. < *1chop* + *lump*], **1**, a short, thick, heavy piece of wood; **2**, a thick end, as of a loin of mutton: *Slang*, a fool; dolt.

chunk (chŭngk), *n.* [prob. form of *1chuck*], *Colloq.*, a short, thick person or thing.—*adj.* **chunk'y.**

***chu-pa** (chōō'pä), *n.* [Sp.], in the Philippines, a dry measure equal to two thirds of a pint.

church (chûrch), *n.* [< A.S. *circe* < W.G. *kirika* < Gk. *kurıakon* (*dōma*), Lord's (house) < *kurios*, lord], **1**, a building set apart for public Christian worship; **2**, the entire body of Christian believers, especially in its historically organized and unified form; **3**, a particular division of Christians, united by doctrine, history, and form of worship; a denomination: usually, *Church*; as, the Presbyterian *Church*; **4**, an organized body of Christians, usually of one denomination, belonging to a particular locality; as, the *church* in Scotland; **5**, a single congregation of worshipers; a parish; **6**, the clerical profession; as, he chose the *church* as his life work; **7**, the organized power of a religious body; as, *church* and state opposed each other; **8**, a regular service for Christian worship; as, to go to *church:* **Church of England**, the national church of England, separated at the Reformation from the Church of Rome: also called *Anglican Church:* **Established Church**, the church authorized and in part supported by a state, as the Presbyterian Church in Scotland:—*adj.* pertaining to organized Christianity: —*v.t.* to offer thanks for (a woman) after childbirth.

church-ly (chûrch'lĭ), *adj.* pertaining, or appropriate, to a church.—*n.* **church'li-ness.**

church-man (chûrch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*church* + *man*], **1**, a clergyman; an ordained minister; **2**, a member of the church, especially of an established church, as the Church of England, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—*n.* **church'-man-ship.**—*adj.* **church'man-ly.**

church-ward-en (chûrch'wôr'dn), *n.* [*church* + *warden*], in the Church of England or Protestant Episcopal Church, one of two laymen in a parish who look after the church property and the poor: *Colloq.*, in England, a long clay pipe.

church-wom-an (chûrch'wo͝om"ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm"ĕn)], [*church* + *woman*], **1**, a woman who takes an active part in the church; **2**, a woman member of the church.

church-yard (chûrch'yärd"), *n.* [*church* + [2]*yard*], the grounds around a church, especially when used for burial.

churl (chûrl), *n.* [< A.S. *ceorl*], **1**, formerly, a lowbred countryman; **2**, a surly person; **3**, a miser.

churl-ish (chûr'lĭsh), *adj.* **1**, ill-bred; **2**, covetous; sordid; miserly; **3**, hard to manage; stubborn.—*adv.* **churl'ish-ly.**—*n.* **churl'ish-ness.**

Syn. boorish, sullen, surly, crabbed, loutish, cross-grained, niggardly.—*Ant.* refined, cultivated, gentle.

churn (chûrn), *n.* [< A.S. *cyrin*, churn], a vessel in which milk or cream is made into butter:—*v.t.* **1**, to make (butter) by violently stirring cream; **2**, to stir by violent motion; make frothy, as the sea, by agitation:—*v.i.* **1**, to stir cream in making butter; **2**, to become a seething mass, as the sea.

churr (chûr), *n.* [imit.], a whirring sound made by certain birds and insects:—*v.i.* to make this sound:—*v.t.* to utter with this sound.

chute (shōōt), *n.* [< Fr. *chute*, a fall, and Eng. *shoot*], **1**, an inclined trough along which articles can slide from a higher to a lower level; as, a coal *chute;* **2**, a smooth, rapid, river fall over which timber is floated; **3**, a toboggan slide; **4**, a narrow channel or bayou, as along the Mississippi River:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* chuted, *p.pr.* chuting], to send (logs, etc.) down an inclined trough:—*v.i.* to descend, as down a chute.

chut-ney (chŭt'nĭ), *n.* [< Hind. *chatnī*, name of sauce], an East Indian pickle or condiment, composed of fruit, spices, etc. Also, **chut'nee.**

chyle (kīl), *n.* [< Gk. *khulos*, juice], *Physiol.*, **1**, a milklike fluid, composed of digested fat, found in the mesenteric lacteals; **2**, erroneously, the partly digested food in the small intestines.—*adj.* **chy'lous.**

chyme (kīm), *n.* [< Gk. *khumos*, juice], *Physiol.*, the mass of partly digested food before its passing from the stomach into the small intestine.

ci-bo-ri-um (sĭ-bō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ciboria (-ə)], [< Gk. *kibōrion*, cup-shaped like seed vessel of water lily], *Arch.*, a canopy or arched vault, especially one, supported by four columns, above an altar; *Eccl.*, a covered cup, usually a chalice with a dome-shaped cover, used to hold the consecrated wafers for the Eucharist; also, a marble receptacle for this cup, or a recess in the wall near the altar for holding the consecrated wafers.

CIBORIUM

ci-ca-da (sĭ-kā'də), *n.* [*pl.* -das (-dəz); -dæ (-dē)], [Lat. = tree cricket], *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of a family (*Cicadidæ*) of large, four-winged, homopterous insects, the males of which have membranous organs with which they make a shrill, rhythmic sound; the seventeen-year locust (see *seventeen-year locust, Homoptera*, illus.); **2**, any insect which makes a similar sound. Also, **ci-ca'la** (-kä'lə).

ci-ca-trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks; sĭk'ə-trĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -trices (sĭk-ə-trī'sēz)], [Lat. = a scar], *Pathol.*, the scar remaining after a wound has healed; *Bot.*, **1**, a scar on tree bark, marking the place of attachment of a leaf; **2**, the hilum of a seed; *Zoöl.*, a mark left by an organ, as the muscle mark in a clam shell. Also, **cic'a-trice** (sĭk'ə-trĭs).

cic-a-trize (sĭk'ə-trīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trized (-trīzd), *p.pr.* -trizing], *Surg.*, to heal (a wound) by inducing the formation of a scar:—*v.i.* to heal with a scar; make a scar.—*n.* **cic"a-tri-za'tion.**

cic-e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ; sīs'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], [< Gk. *seselis*, *seseli*, cicely: influenced by name *Cicely* < *Cecilia*], any of several plants of the parsley family; especially, the sweet cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*).

ci-ce-ro-ne (chĕ"chə-rō'nä; sĭs"ē-rō'nē), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nē); -nes (-nēz)], [It. < Lat. *Cicero* (*-onis*), the orator: in allusion to talkativeness of guides], a guide; especially, an Italian guide who conducts parties to local places of interest.

Cic-e-ro-ni-an (sĭs"ē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the literary style of Cicero; hence, classical; eloquent; polished.

Cid (sĭd; thēth), *n.* [Sp. < Arab. *sayyid*, lord], **1**, a chief or commander; especially, **2**, the hero Ruy Diaz (1040–99), a Christian champion against the Moors in Spain: subject of Spanish chronicles and romances, of a French tragedy by Corneille, of an English poem, "The Chronicle of the Cid," by Southey, etc.

ci-der (sī'dĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *sidre* < L.L. < Gk. *sikera* < Heb. *shēkār*, strong drink], apple juice: used as a drink or for making vinegar: **hard cider**, fermented apple juice: **sweet cider**, unfermented apple juice.

***ci-de-vant** (sē"dē-vän'), *adj.* [Fr. < *ici*, here + *d'avant*, from before], former; recent, or comparatively recent.

c. i. f. *abbr.* cost, insurance, and freight included (also, **c. i. & f.**; usually, **c. f. & i.**, q. v.).

ci-gar (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [< Sp. *cigarro*, perh. < *cigarra*, cicada: so called from similar shape], a small, cylindrical roll of tobacco leaves, pointed at the ends, used for smoking. Also, **se-gar'.**

cig-a-rette (sĭg″ȧ-rĕt′), *n.* [dim. of *cigar*], a small amount of finely cut tobacco rolled in thin paper or tobacco leaf: *Med.*, a similar roll filled with herbs, as cubebs: used to relieve asthma, etc.

cil-i-a (sĭl′ĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* [Lat. = eyelashes], the fringe of fine hair along the edges of the eyelids; eyelashes: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, similar hairlike processes on leaves of plants, wings of insects, etc.; *Biol.*, microscopic, hairlike processes on some vegetable and animal cells, possessing vibratory movement.—*adj.* **cil′i-a-ry.**

cil-i-at-ed (sĭl′ĭ-āt″ĕd), *adj.* covered with cilia, or fine hairs. Also, **cil′i-ate** (-āt).

Cim-me-ri-an (sĭ-mē′rĭ-ȧn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Kimmerios*, Cimmerian], 1, designating, or pertaining to, an imaginary people mentioned by Homer as living in darkness; hence, 2, gloomy:—*n.* one of the Cimmerian people.

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [< Sp. *cincha*, girth < *lat. cingere*, to gird], *U. S. Colloq.*, 1, a saddle girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; hence, 2, a sure grip or hold; *Slang*, something easy or certain; a snap:—*v.t. U. S. Colloq.*, 1, to fasten a saddle girth on; hence, 2, to hold or grip firmly:—*v.i. Colloq.*, in the United States, to tighten a saddle girth: with *up*.

cin-cho-na (sĭn-kō′nȧ), *n.* [< Countess of *Chinchón*, who brought quinine to Spain, 1640], 1, any of a genus (*Cinchona*) of evergreen trees of South America; 2, the bark, also called *Peruvian bark*, an important variety of which is called *calisaya bark*, sold commercially as an alkaloid drug: a source of quinine, and used as a remedy for fevers and as a general tonic.

cin-cho-nism (sĭn′kō-nĭzm), *n. Med.*, a condition, accompanied by headache, deafness, singing in the head, etc., caused by the excessive use of cinchona or quinine.—*v.t.* **cin′cho-nize.**

cinc-ture (sĭngk′tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *cinctura*, girdle], 1, the act of belting or surrounding; 2, a belt or girdle worn round the waist; 3, a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to surround with, or as with, a girdle; belt or girdle.

cin-der (sĭn′dēr), *n.* [< A.S. *sinder*, cinder], 1, refuse from a metal furnace; slag; 2, a live, smoldering coal; an unextinguished piece of coal or wood; an ember: *pl. Colloq.*, ashes.—*adj.* **cin′der-y.**

Cin-der-el-la (sĭn″dĕr-ĕl′ȧ), *n.* [dim. < A.S. and Sw. *sinder*, Ger. *sinter*, etc., cinder], 1, in an old fairy tale, a maiden compelled to serve her sisters as a menial drudge until, aided by her fairy godmother, she marries a prince; 2, hence, one whose real beauty or brilliance is not recognized; a household drudge; 3, formerly, a dance lasting only until midnight.

cin-e-ma (sĭn′ē-mȧ), *n.* [see **cinematograph**], 1, a motion-picture camera; 2, in Great Britain, a motion-picture theater; also, a motion picture: sometimes abbreviated to *cine* (sĭn′ē).

cin-e-mat-o-graph (sĭn″ē-măt′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *kinēma* (*-atos*), motion + *graphein*, to write], 1, a motion-picture projector or theater; 2, a camera for taking motion pictures:—*v.t.* to photograph with such a camera.

cin-e-ra-ri-a (sĭn″ē-rȧ′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Lat. *cinerarius* < *cinis* (*cineris*), ashes: from ash-colored down on leaves], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Cineraria*) of South African herbs or small shrubs of the composite family, bearing small, daisylike, yellow flowers; *Hort.*, any of several cultivated plants, hybrids of a related genus (*Senecio*), bearing daisylike flowers of many colors.

cin-e-ra-ri-um (sĭn″ē-rā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -a (-ȧ)], a place to receive the ashes of cremated bodies.—*adj.* **cin″er-a-ry** (-ēr-ȧ-rĭ).

ci-ne-re-ous (sĭ-nē′rē-ŭs), *adj.* ash-colored; pale. Also, **cin″er-i′tious** (sĭn″ēr-ĭsh′ŭs).

cin-na-bar (sĭn′ȧ-bär), *n.* [< Gk. *kinnabari*, vermilion], 1, *Mineral.*, a natural mercury sulphide, the chief ore of mercury, occurring in bright red masses; 2, an artificial compound of sulphur and mercury used as a pigment: usually called *vermilion*.

cin-na-mon (sĭn′ȧ-mŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *kinnamōmon* < Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon], 1, the aromatic inner bark of any of several East Indian trees; also, a spice made from it; 2, any of the various trees from which this bark is obtained; 3, a soft, yellowish brown color: **cinnamon bear**, a yellowish brown variety of the American black bear.

cinque (sĭngk), *n.* [< Fr. *cinq* < O.F. *cink* < Lat. *quinque*, five], 1, the number five at cards or dice; also, 2, the throw in dice when the number five is uppermost: *pl. Mus.*, the changes which may be rung on a chime of eleven bells.

cinque-foil (sĭngk′foil″), *n.* [< Lat. *quinque*, five + *folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, any of several plants (genus *Potentilla*) of the rose family: so called from the five-parted leaf; *Arch.*, an ornament having five cusps, or points, resembling the five-parted leaves or flowers of the cinquefoil.

CINQUEFOIL

C.I.O. Committee for Industrial Organization: originally, a committee drawn from a group of labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which attempted to organize American workers, especially in mass-production industries, into industrial unions; now, primarily, the members, skilled and unskilled, of this group of unions and of unions organized by the committee.

ci-on (sī′ŏn), *n.* [see **scion**], 1, a shoot or bud of a plant, suitable for grafting; 2, a descendant; child. See *sci'on*, *Pfd. S.*

ci-pher (sī′fēr), *n.* [O.F. *cyfre* < Arab. *çifr*, zero], 1, *Math.*, zero; naught [symbol 0]; 2, a person or thing without value or power; 3, a manner of secret writing, or the key to it; a code; as, cablegrams are sent in *cipher;* 4, a character formed by the interweaving of two or more initials of a person, corporation, etc.; a monogram: *Mus.*, an organ note prolonged, owing to a defective valve:—*v.i.* 1, to work out arithmetical problems; also, to figure up a reckoning; 2, to write with a secret alphabet or other secret characters; write in code: *Mus.*, to continue to sound owing to a defective valve, as an organ note:—*v.t.* 1, to write in secret characters or in code; 2, to calculate or figure out, as a sum in arithmetic; 3, to add a naught to. Also, **cy′pher.**—*adj.* **ci′pher-a-ble.**

circ. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *circa*, *circiter*, *circum*], about; 2, circumference; 3, circus. Also, **c.**; **cir.**

Cir-ce (sûr′sē), *n.* [< Gk.], 1, in Homer's "Odyssey," an enchantress who changed companions of Odysseus into animals; 2, hence, an enchantress.

cir-ci-nate (sûr′sĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *circinare*, to make round], shaped like a ring: *Bot.*, coiled into a flat spiral, as a fern frond when opening.

cir-cle (sûr′kl), *n.* [< A.S. *circul* < Lat. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, ring], 1, *Geom.*, a closed plane curve, all points of which are equidistant from a point within called the center; also, the plane surface inclosed by such a curved line; 2, any flat, round body; 3, a number of persons united by a common bond; a coterie; 4, the path traced by a body moving in a curved line around a center; 5, grouping, motion, or arrangement in a curved line around a center; 6, a group of seats in a theater arranged in a circular tier; 7, an imaginary line around the earth; 8, a ring of light, as a lunar halo; 9, a completed series; a completed course of operations; a round; a cycle; 10, the period of time taken by a heavenly body in its revolution: *Logic*, the fallacy of proving a first proposition by a second which itself rests upon the first for proof:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cled (-kld), *p.pr.* -cling], to move around; revolve:—*v.t.* 1, to surround; encircle; 2, to revolve around.—*n.* **cir′cler.**

Syn., *n.* ring, circlet, orb, globe. (See caste.)

cir-clet (sûr′klĕt), *n.* 1, a small circle; especially, a ring or bracelet; 2, a circular band, especially an ornamental one worn on the head.

cir-cuit (sûr′kĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *circuitus*, going around], 1, the act of going around anything, as in a circle; 2, a circular route passed over at regular intervals; 3, a line surrounding any object or space; distance around anything; circumference; 4, a space or district inclosed within a circle or within certain boundaries; especially, a district in which the same judge or judges hold court, traveling from place to place within a stated period; 5, the route covered by a judge to hold such courts; 6, the route of a traveling Methodist preacher, or his assigned district; 7, a group of theaters under the same management: *Elec.*, the path of a current.

cir-cu-i-tous (sĕr-kū′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* roundabout; indirect; circumlocutory.—*adv.* **cir-cu′i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **cir-cu′i-tous-ness.**—*n.* **cir-cu′i-ty.**

cir-cu-lar (sûr′kū-lẽr), *adj.* [see **circle**], 1, of, pertaining to, or like, a circle; having the shape of a circle, or of an arc of a circle; 2, moving in a circle; ending at the point where it began; 3, roundabout; indirect; 4, pertaining to, or published for, distribution to a group, or circle, of persons; as, a *circular* letter:—*n.* a letter or notice for general distribution.—*adv.* **cir′cu-lar-ly.**—*n.* **cir″cu-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ).

cir-cu-lar-ize (sûr′kū-lẽr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to make round like a circle; 2, to send printed circulars to.

cir-cu-late (sûr′kū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated; *p.pr.* -lating], to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another, as money; spread or scatter abroad, as gossip:—*v.i.* 1, to follow a circuit and return to the starting point, as blood;

2, to be distributed or sent, as a newspaper to its readers; 3, to pass from hand to hand, as money; 4, to become diffused or distributed, as air through a building: **circulating decimal**, a repeating decimal, as 1.232323+.—*n.* **cir'cu-la"tor.**—*adj.* **cir'cu-la-tive.**

Syn. disseminate, spread, transmit, propagate.

cir-cu-la-tion (sûr"kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of moving around, or of passing or sending from place to place: 2, the extent to which a thing is distributed or sent; also, the number of copies of a magazine sold; 3, movement in a circle around to the starting point; especially, the movement of the blood through the vessels of the body; 4, the amount of currency, as coin, bills, etc., in actual use as money.

cir-cu-la-to-ry (sûr'kū-lă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to circulation, as of the blood; 2, circulating; going over a circuit.

cir-cum- *prefix*, [Lat. = around], around; about; roundabout; as, *circumnavigate*.

cir-cum-am-bi-ent (sûr"kŭm-ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [*circum-* + *ambient*], inclosing; surrounding.—*n.* **cir"cum-am'bi-en-cy.**

cir-cum-am-bu-late (sûr"kŭm-ăm'bū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *circum*, around + *ambulare* (*-atus*), to walk], to walk about or around:—*v.t.* to walk round.—*n.* **cir"cum-am"bu-la'tion.**—*n.* **cir"cum-am'bu-la"tor.**—*adj.* **cir"cum-am'bu-la-to-ry.**

cir-cum-cise (sûr'kŭm-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cised (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cising], [< Lat. *circum*, around + *caedere* (*-cisus*), to cut], to cut off part or all of the foreskin of: *Bib.*, to cleanse from sin.

cir-cum-ci-sion (sûr"kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* the act of cutting off part or all of the prepuce, the initiatory rite practiced by the Jews, Mohammedans, and a number of semibarbarous tribes: *Bib.*, spiritual purification; *Surg.*, the removal of part or all of the prepuce for remedial or hygienic purposes: **The Circumcision**, 1, *Bib.*, the Jews; 2, *Eccl.*, a festival commemorating Jesus' circumcision, observed January 1.

cir-cum-fer-ence (sĕr-kŭm'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *ferre*, to carry], 1, the line that bounds a circle or any curved plane figure; the perimeter of a circle: 2, the distance around a circular body; circuit.—*adj.* **cir-cum"fer-en'tial.**

cir-cum-flex (sûr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], 1, a mark [^ ˆ ~] over a vowel or syllable to denote accent, contraction, sound quality, or the like: 2, the syllable so marked: 3, the pronunciation or the accent given such a syllable:—*adj.* pronounced or marked with such an accent: *Anat.*, curved or bending round; as, a *circumflex* artery.—*n.* **cir"cum-flex'ion.**

cir-cum-flu-ent (sûr-kŭm'flōō-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *fluere*, to flow], flowing round; encompassing.—*n.* **cir-cum'flu-ence.**

cir-cum-flu-ous (sûr-kŭm'flōō-ŭs), *adj.* 1, circumfluent; flowing round; 2, surrounded, as by water; encompassed.

cir-cum-fo-ra-ne-ous (sûr"kŭm-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *forum*, market place], 1, traveling from market to market; 2, wandering aimlessly; vagrant.

cir-cum-fuse (sûr"kŭm-fūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fused (-fūzd'), *p.pr.* -fusing], [< Lat. *circum*, around + *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], 1, to scatter or spread about; diffuse; 2, to surround (an object) with a fluid.—*n.* **cir"cum-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn).

cir-cum-gy-rate (sûr'kŭm-jī'rāt), *v.i.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *gyrare* (*-atus*), to turn < Gk. *guros*, a ring], to turn rapidly around; revolve; rotate:—*v.t.* to cause to revolve or rotate.—*n.* **cir"cum-gy-ra'tion.**—*adj.* **cir"cum-gy'ra-to-ry.**

cir-cum-ja-cent (sûr'kŭm-jā'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *jacēre*, to lie], adjoining on all sides; surrounding; encompassing.—*n.* **cir"cum-ja'cence** (-sĕns); **cir"cum-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ).

cir-cum-lo-cu-tion (sûr"kŭm-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *loqui* (*locutus*), to speak], 1, the use of many words where only a few are needed: 2, indirect or evasive expression.—*adj.* **cir"cum-loc'u-to-ry** (-lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ).

Syn. periphrasis, diffuseness, wordiness, prolixity, redundancy, tautology, pleonasm, verbosity, verbiage. These terms all denote a surplus of words, in some cases justifiable, and in others constituting a fault of style. *Circumlocution*, technically called *periphrasis*, consists of the use of many words where few would do; it is a defect when it results merely in indirect or roundabout expression; it is justifiable when used for a purpose, a method of evasion. *Diffuseness* consists of a *wordiness* lacking all concentration of thought; it is the opposite of *conciseness*. Though *diffuseness* may not be desirable, it may yield substance enough to escape condemnation; but *prolixity* is always a fault. *Prolixity* presents a mass of trivial details, injudiciously selected and wearisome in the extreme. *Redundancy* is a tiresome use of words in excess of what is required; *wordiness* likewise means excess, but it connotes a long-windedness and emptiness not necessarily implied by *redundancy*. *Tautology* consists in needlessly saying the same thing over in different words; it is seldom justifiable; but *pleonasm*, another form of repetition, may be a legitimate means of emphasis. *Pleonasm* consists in a use of words which, if omitted, would not affect the meaning. *Verbosity* is a hopeless maze of words containing very little thought; but *verbiage* is worse; it is an accumulation of mere words, with no thought at all.

cir-cum-nav-i-gate (sûr"kŭm-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *circum*, around + *navigare* (*-atus*), to sail], to sail completely around, as the earth or an island.—*n.* **cir"cum-nav'i-ga"tor.**—*n.* **cir"cum-nav'i-ga'tion.**—*adj.* **cir"cum-nav'i-ga-ble.**

cir-cum-po-lar (sûr"kŭm-pō'lär), *adj.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *polus*, pole], *Astron.*, near or surrounding the north or the south pole; as, the *circumpolar* stars:—*n.* *Astron.*, a star near one of the celestial poles, revolving around the pole.

cir-cum-scribe (sûr"kŭm-skrīb'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd'), *p.pr.* -scribing], [< Lat. *circum*, around + *scribere*, to write], 1, to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; hence, 2, to restrict; limit; as, to *circumscribe* the powers of a sovereign by law: *Plane Geom.*, to draw (a curve, as a circle, or a polygon) about a figure so as to touch it at as many points as possible; *Solid Geom.*, to construct (a sphere) such that the surface shall contain every vertex of a given polyhedron.—*n.* **cir"cum-scrib'er.**—*adj.* **cir'cum-script.**—*n.* **cir"cum-scrip'tion.**

Syn. confine, abridge, inclose, restrict, limit.

cir-cum-spect (sûr'kŭm-spĕkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *circum*, about + *-spicere* (*-spectus*), to look], discreet; cautious; prudent.—*adj.* **cir"cum-spec'tive.**—*adv.* **cir'cum-spect"ly.**—*n.* **cir'cum-spect"ness.**

Syn. wary, watchful, guarded, discreet. (See careful.)

cir-cum-spec-tion (sûr"kŭm-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* caution; prudence; watchfulness; full attention to all the circumstances of a case.

Syn. (see wisdom).—*Ant.* indiscretion, rashness.

cir-cum-stance (sûr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *stans* (*stantis*), standing], 1, an incident, occurrence, fact, etc., accompanying, or relative to, another; 2, an incident, fact, detail, situation, etc., tending to give proof of, or pointing toward, a certain conclusion; 3, an accessory or unessential fact or detail; 4, full and particular detail; as, he wrote with *circumstance* of his troubles; 5, pomp; display; ceremony; 6, state of affairs, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; material welfare: usually *pl.*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -stanced (-stănst), *p.pr.* -stancing], to put limiting conditions upon: generally in the past participle: *Rare*, to give the full details of.

Syn., *n.* detail, fact, incident, item. (See event.)

cir-cum-stan-tial (sûr"kŭm-stăn'shăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or conditioned by, circumstances: incidental; 2, presumptive; based on apparent external facts; as, *circumstantial* evidence; 3, detailed; precise; particular; 4, of or pertaining to one's material welfare.—*adv.* **cir"cum-stan'tial-ly.**—*n.* **cir"cum-stan"ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ).

cir-cum-stan-ti-ate (sûr"kŭm-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to show to be true in every particular; prove.

cir-cum-val-late (sûr"kŭm-văl'āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vallated, *p.pr.* -vallating], [< Lat. *circum*, around + *vallum*, a rampart], to surround with a fortification or a defensive line of military works:—*adj.* surrounded by, or as by, a rampart.

cir-cum-vent (sûr"kŭm-vĕrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *venire* (*rentus*), to come], 1, to gain an advantage over by stratagem: 2, to outwit; entrap, as by words: 3, to go round.—*n.* **cir"cum-vent'er; cir"cum-ven'tor.**—*adj.* **cir"cum-ven'tive.**

Syn. thwart, frustrate, cheat, delude, overreach.

cir-cum-ven-tion (sûr"kŭm-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of gaining an advantage by deception or stratagem; 2, a stratagem so used.

cir-cum-vo-lu-tion (sûr"kŭm-vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *circum*, around + *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], 1, the act of rolling or winding round; 2, a fold of something twisted or rolled round; 3, a roundabout course; a circumlocution.

cir-cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = a ring], 1, in ancient Rome, a large, oval, and roofless inclosure for chariot races or public shows; an arena; 2, in modern times, a large, level space, usually within a tent, surrounded by tiers of seats for specta-

tors, and used for the exhibition of feats of skill by traveling companies of horsemen, acrobats, etc.: **3**, the performance given in such a space; also, the company of performers; **4**, in England, a circular space, formed at the intersection of streets, bordered by bow-shaped rows of houses, shops, etc.; as, *Piccadilly Circus*.

cirque (sûrk), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *circus*, a ring], a circular space or circular arrangement of objects: *Geol.*, a natural amphitheater; a round hollow, plain, or valley, inclosed by heights: *Archaic*, a circus.

cir-rho-sis (si-rō'sis), *n.* [< Gk. *kirrhos*, tawny-colored], *Pathol.*, a disease, as of the liver, resulting in an abnormal growth of hardened connective tissue.—*adj.* **cir-rhot'ic** (-rōt'ik).

cir-ri-ped (sir'i-pĕd), *n.* [< Lat. *cirrus*, a curl + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Cirripedia*) of crustaceans, as the barnacles, which attach themselves to other bodies by means of a sticky substance produced in cement glands, and which often form a crust upon rocks bare at low tide.

cir-ro-cu-mu-lus (sir"ō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [< Lat. *cirrus*, a curl + *cumulus*, a heap], *Meteor.*, a cloud formation consisting of small, white, fleecy clouds at a high altitude, often covering nearly the entire sky; mackerel sky (see *cloud*, illus.).

cir-ro-stra-tus (sir"ō-strā'tŭs), *n.* [< Lat. *cirrus*, a curl + *stratus*, spread flat], *Meteor.*, a high, fairly uniform, horizontal sheet of cloud, having the delicacy of the cirrus cloud (see *cloud*, illus.).

cir-rus (sir'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cirri (-ī)], [Lat. = a curl], *Meteor.*, a light, fleecy cloud spreading in filmy white wisps at great height in the atmosphere (see *cloud*, illus.); *Bot.*, a tendril; *Zoöl.*, a supple, thread-like feeler on some invertebrates.—*adj.* **cir'rous** (-ŭs).

cis- *prefix*, on this side; as, *cisatlantic*; *cisalpine*: opposite of *trans-* or *ultra-*.

cis-al-pine (sis-ăl'pin; -pīn), *adj.* [*cis-* + *Alpine*], lying on this side of the Alps: from point of view of Rome: opposite of *transalpine*.

cis-at-lan-tic (sis"ăt-lăn'tik), *adj.* [*cis-* + *Atlantic*], on this, or the speaker's, side of the Atlantic Ocean: opposite of *transatlantic*.

cis-co (sis'kō), *n.* [*pl.* -cos (-kōz)], [prob. < Amer. Ind.], any of various whitefishes, especially one (*Argyrosomus artedi*) known also as the *lake herring*.

cis-soid (sis'oid), *n.* [< Gk. *kissos*, ivy + *eidos*, form], *Math.*, a certain curve, containing a cusp, originated by Diocles, a geometrician of the second century B.C., and used in solving certain problems.

cist (sist), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *kistē*, a chest], *Gk. Antiq.*, a small receptacle for holding the sacred utensils used in religious processions and ceremonies; *Archæol.*, a sepulcher made of rows of stones with a slab across the top, or simply hewn out of the side of a rock.

Cis-ter-cian (sis-tûr'shăn), *n.* [< L.L. *Cistercium*, Lat. form of Fr. *Cîteaux*], *Eccl.*, a monk belonging to a strict branch of the Benedictine Order, founded at Cîteaux, in France, in 1098:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this order of monks.

cis-tern (sis'tĕrn), *n.* [< Lat. *cisterna*, a reservoir], a pit or reservoir for storing water or other liquids: *Anat.*, a sac or reservoir of fluid.

cit. *abbr.* **1**, citation; cited: **2**, citizen (also, **cit**: used contemptuously or familiarly).

cit-a-del (sit'ă-dĕl), *n.* [< Fr. *citadelle* < It. *cittadella*, dim. of *cittade* < Lat. *civitas*, city], **1**, a fortress, especially one defending a city and serving as a place of refuge during siege; **2**, any strongly fortified place; any refuge: *Nav.*, the heavily protected central structure on a ship of war, which contains the engines, boilers, etc., and in and upon which the broadside guns of the ship are mounted.

Syn. refuge, stronghold, fortress, fort.

ci-ta-tion (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **cite**], **1**, the act of quoting, or a passage quoted, as from a book, for proof or argument; **2**, mention; especially, in war, honorable mention in dispatches for bravery or distinguished service: *Law*, a judicial summons commanding a person to appear at a court of justice.

cite (sīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cited, *p.pr.* citing], [< Fr. *citer* < Lat. *citare* (*-atus*), to set in motion], **1**, to summon; call to action; incite; **2**, to refer to especially; give honorable mention to, as for bravery in war; **3**, to quote, as an author, book, etc., by way of illustration or authority: *Law*, to summon officially before a court.

Syn. quote, adduce, allege. To *quote* is, directly, to repeat the exact words of an author; indirectly, to give in substance what he has written. To *cite* is to mention a passage or an author as a reference, argument, or example; the underlying idea in *citing* is the summoning of authority, like a witness, to one's aid. To *adduce* is to bring up a passage, fact, etc., as evidence to sustain, invalidate, or illustrate something previously stated.

cith-a-ra (sith'ă-rà), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *kithara*, harp], *Mus.*, the ancient Greek lyre, with from 7 to 11 strings, from which the cittern and zither were developed. Also, **cith'er.**

CITHARA

cit-ied (sit'id), *adj.* [see **city**], like, or occupied by, cities.

cit-i-fied (sit'i-fīd), *adj.* [see **city**], *Colloq.*, having the manners, dress, etc., of a city dweller.

cit-i-zen (sit'i-zĕn), *n.* [< M.E. *citesein* < O.F. *citeain*, city dweller], **1**, a native of a town or city; **2**, a native or naturalized member of a state or nation, who enjoys political rights and privileges, and gives in return his allegiance to the state: distinguished from a *subject*, who owes allegiance to a sovereign; **3**, in a general sense, a permanent resident of a city or town; as, the *citizens* of New York; **4**, a person who holds neither military nor public office; a civilian; **5**, loosely, any inhabitant; an alien admitted by favor to residence.—*n.* **cit'i-zen-ry.**

cit-i-zen-ship (sit'i-zĕn-ship"), *n.* the status of a person who owes allegiance to the government in return for political rights and privileges.

cit-ral (sit'răl), *n.* [*citr(on)* + *al(dehyde)*], *Chem.*, a colorless liquid aldehyde, a constituent of oil of lemon, oil of lime, etc.: used in perfumery.

cit-rate (sit'rāt), *n.* [< Lat. *citrus*, citron], *Chem.*, a salt of citric acid; as, sodium *citrate*.

cit-ric (sit'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, lemons and citrons: **citric acid**, *Chem.*, a sharply sour acid, occurring in large colorless crystals, obtained from lemons and limes: used as a substitute for lemons in medicine, confectionery, and soft drinks, and in the manufacture of effervescent salts.

cit-rine (sit'rin), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the citron, lemon, or a related tree; **2**, resembling the citron or lemon in color; light yellow:—*n.* yellow or citron color: *Mineral.*, a light lemon-colored variety of quartz used as a gem.

cit-ron (sit'rŭn), *n.* [< It. *citrone* < Lat. *citrus*, citron < Gk. *kedros*, cedar], **1**, a small tree (*Citrus medica*), originally of tropical Asia; **2**, its fruit, similar to the lemon, but thick-skinned, larger, and less acid; **3**, the thick rind of this fruit, used extensively in preserves, confections, etc.: **citron melon**, a variety of watermelon, whose rind, when preserved, is used as a substitute for true citron rind.

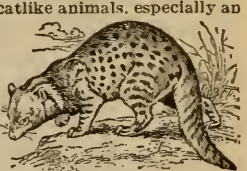
cit-ron-el-la (sit"rŭn-ĕl'ă), *n.* [dim. of *citron*], a fragrant grass (*Andropogon nardus*) grown in Ceylon and Singapore, from which is obtained an oil much used as a perfume in the manufacture of soaps in the United States, and as an ointment for protection, by its odor, from mosquitoes and similar pests.

cit-rous (sit'rŭs), *adj.* [see **citron**], of or pertaining to a genus (*Citrus*) of trees including the orange, lemon, citron, etc.: in technical works, *citrus*.

cit-tern (sit'ĕrn), *n.* [see **cithara**], *Mus.*, a medieval guitarlike instrument with wire strings which were picked with a quill. Also, **cith'ern**; **zit'tern.**

cit-y (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [< O.F. *cite* < Lat. *civitas*, community of citizens], **1**, strictly, in England, a chartered town, which is or has been the seat of a bishop; **2**, loosely, any large and important town; **3**, in the United States and Canada, an incorporated municipality, usually of more than 10,000 population, having local self-government; **4**, the inhabitants of a city collectively: **the City**, in London, the financial district:—*adj.* pertaining to a city; urban.

civ-et (siv'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *civette* < Arab. *zabād*, civet], **1**, any of various catlike animals, especially an African species (*Viverra civetta*), from two to three feet long: also called *civet cat*; **2**, a thick substance of a yellowish color and a musklike odor, secreted by the anal glands of the civet cat: used in perfumes; **3**, the fur of the civet cat.


CIVET ($\frac{1}{8}$)

civ-ic (siv'ik), *adj.* [< Lat. *civicus*, of a citizen], pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a city, citizen, or citizenship.—*adv.* **civ'i-cal-ly.**

civ-ics (siv'iks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of city government or of good citizenship.

civ-il (siv'il), *adj.* [< Lat. *civilis* < *civis*, citizen], **1**, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a city, its government, or its citizens; **2**, taking place in, or relating to, affairs within a nation; as, *civil* war; **3**, of or pertaining to civilians; not military or ecclesiastical; **4**, formally polite; often, barely polite; observing social etiquette, but with no warmth or cordiality; **5**, charac-

teristic of a cultivated or refined community: civilized; **6**, designating the customary and legally sanctioned divisions of time; as, *civil* year; *civil* day: *Law*, **1**, concerning the private legal rights and remedies of citizens: opposite of *criminal*; **2**, pertaining to the system of laws established by a people for their orderly, regular government: opposite of *barbarous*: **civil marriage**, a marriage ceremony conducted by civil officers, as distinguished from one performed by a clergyman.

Syn. obliging, well-bred, respectful. (See polite.)

ci-vil-ian (sĭ-vĭl'yăn), *n.* one who is engaged in civil pursuits; one not a soldier or sailor.

ci-vil-i-ty (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, good breeding; politeness; **2**, an act of courtesy.

Syn. urbanity, politeness, affability, complaisance.

civ-i-li-za-tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making or becoming civilized; **2**, a state marked by progress in general; **3**, the state of being refined in manners and improved in arts and letters; social culture; refinement; **4**, collectively, those countries of the world having reached an advanced stage of social development.

civ-i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], **1**, to reclaim from a savage state; **2**, to humanize; instruct in civilized refinements.

civ-il serv-ice **1**, the departments of the government administration which are not naval, military, judiciary, or legislative; **2**, any government service in which office is secured through competitive public examination.

civ-ism (sĭv'ĭzm), *n.* [< Fr. *civisme*, civism], **1**, ideals of good citizenship; **2**, the principles and sentiments of a good citizen.

clab-ber (klăb'ẽr), *v.i.* [< Ir. *clabar*, mud], to curdle, as milk:—*v.t.* to coagulate; curdle:—*n.* milk which has become thick by souring.

clack (klăk), *v.i.* [imit.: cf. Fr. *claque*], **1**, to make a sudden, sharp sound; **2**, to chatter rapidly and continuously; **3**, to cackle, as a fowl:—*v.t.* to tell indiscreetly; let out, as secrets or gossip; blab:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, sharp sound; **2**, loud, confused hubbub of voices; continual prattle.—*n.* **clack'er.**

clad (klăd), a past tense and past participle of the verb *clothe*:—*p.adj.* garmented; dressed.

claim (klām), *v.t.* [< O.F. *claimer* < Lat. *clamare*, to shout], to demand as a right, or by authority:—*v.i.* **1**, to be entitled to anything; **2**, to make a claim or assertion:—*n.* **1**, a demand of a right; **2**, the asserting of a fact; **3**, the assertion of a right or title to anything; also, **4**, the thing claimed or demanded, especially a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining law.—*adj.* **claim'a-ble.**—*n.* **claim'er.**

Syn., *v.* affirm, aver, maintain, state.

claim-ant (klām'ănt), *n.* one who demands a thing as his due; one who makes a claim.

clair–ob-scure (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [see **chiaro-scuro**], the use of contrasting effects in art, as of light and shade in painting. Also, **clare'–ob-scure'.** See ***chia're-scu're**, *Pfd. S.*

clair-voy-ance (klâr-voi'ăns), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *clarus*, clear + *vidēre*, to see], **1**, the power of perceiving what is beyond the normal range of vision, or what is going on within the mind of another; **2**, extraordinary insight or penetration.

clair-voy-ant (klâr-voi'ănt), *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance; a medium:—*adj.*, pertaining to clairvoyance.

clam (klăm), *n.* [< *clamshell* < *clampshell* < ²*clamp*, to screw together + *shell*], any of several varieties of edible, bivalve shellfish:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clammed, (klămd), *p.pr.* clamming], to dig for this shellfish.

cla-mant (klā'mănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *clamans* (*-antis*), crying out], **1**, noisy; loud; **2**, urgent; insisting on notice; crying, especially in appeal.

clam-bake (klăm'bāk'), *n.* [*clam* + *bake*], in the United States, a picnic at which clams are baked, as on hot stones, often with corn or other food, under a cover of seaweed; also, the clams so cooked.

clam-ber (klăm'bẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [prob. < *climb*, q.v.], to ascend or climb with difficulty.

clam-my (klăm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -mier, *superl.* -miest], [perh. < A.S. *clām*, clay], soft and sticky; cold and moist.—*adv.* **clam'mi-ly.**—*n.* **clam'mi-ness.**

clam-or (klăm'ẽr), *n.* [Lat. = clamor, outcry], **1**, a loud and continued outcry; **2**, a loud and persistent complaint or demand:—*v.t.* to shout with a loud voice:—*v.i.* to make noisy and persistent demands; vociferate. Also, **clam'our.**—*n.* **clam'or-er.**

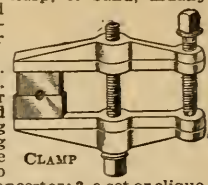
Syn., *n.* uproar, vociferation, outcry, hubbub, racket. (See noise.)—*Ant.*, *n.* quiet, silence, peace.

clam-or-ous (klăm'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* noisy; vociferous; also, urgent.—*adv.* **clam'or-ous-ly.**

Syn. uproarious, vociferous, obstreperous, riotous, noisy.—*Ant.* quiet, silent, noiseless, peaceful.

¹clamp (klămp), *n.* [prob. imit.], a heavy tread; a tramp:—*v.t.* to tread heavily; clump.

²clamp (klămp), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *clam*, a bond], a device, as a brace, clasp, or band, usually of wood or metal, used to hold or press two things together:—*v.t.* to fasten, bind, hold, or press, with such a device.


CLAMP

clan (klăn), *n.* [< Gael. *clann*, a tribe < Lat. *planta*, sprout], **1**, a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, claiming common ancestry and having the same surname, as in the Scottish Highlands; **2**, a group of persons descended from one ancestor; **3**, a set or clique.

Syn. tribe, set, clique. (See caste.)

clan-des-tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *clandestinus*, secret < *clam*, secretly], secret; concealed, usually for an underhand purpose; private.—*adv.* **clan-des'tine-ly.**—*n.* **clan-des'tine-ness.**

Syn. hidden, stealthy, surreptitious, underhand, secret. *Secret* acts, though often permissible, are those which are intentionally concealed: a *secret* thought remains untold; a *secret* vice is undiscovered. *Clandestine* carries the bad sense of *secret*, and adds to it the fact that what is *clandestinely* under way is not permitted, or is evil.—*Ant.* open, aboveboard, honest.

clang (klăng), *n.* [< Lat. *clangere*, to clang], a loud, sharp, ringing, metallic sound:—*v.t.* to cause to give out such a sound:—*v.i.* to give out such a sound.

clan-gor (klăng'gẽr klăng'ẽr), *n.* a loud, ringing, metallic sound, continuous or repeated; a noisy outcry:—*v.i.* to ring repeatedly and noisily; clang.—*adj.* **clan'gor-ous.**—*adv.* **clan'gor-ous-ly.**

clank (klăngk), *n.* [17th-cent. Eng., perh. < *clang* and *clink*], a sharp, harsh, brief metallic sound:—*v.i.* to rattle with a metallic sound, as chains:—*v.t.* to cause to make a rattling, metallic noise.

clan-nish (klăn'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **clan**], **1**, pertaining to a clan or family; **2**, exclusive; **3**, prejudiced; narrow.—*adv.* **clan'nish-ly.**—*n.* **clan'nish-ness.**

clans-man (klănz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*clan* + *man*], **1**, a member of a clan; **2**, a member of the same clan.

¹clap (klăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clapped (klăpt), *p.pr.* clapping], [perh. < M.Du. *klappen*, to clap], **1**, to strike together with a loud, sharp noise; **2**, to strike the hands together to applaud; **3**, to put, place, move, or push quickly and suddenly; as, to *clap* the hand over the mouth; to *clap* a door shut; **4**, to strike or slap suddenly; as, to *clap* him on the shoulder:—*v.i.* **1**, to applaud, or show approval or enjoyment by striking the hands together; **2**, to come together or close with a quick, sharp noise; **3**, figuratively, to undertake something with a whole heart: with *in* or *into*:—*n.* **1**, a thing that makes a loud, sharp noise, as a bell clapper; **2**, a loud, explosive noise, as that made by a sudden collision, a peal of thunder, the striking of the hands sharply together; **3**, the act of applauding by striking the hands sharply together; applause so expressed; **4**, a blow delivered with suddenness; a slap; **5**, a sudden motion, act, or happening; particularly, a stroke of ill luck.

²clap (¹klăp), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *clapoir*, venereal sore], *Vulgar*, gonorrhea: with *the*.

clap-board (klăp'bōrd; *Colloq.* klăb'ẽrd), *n.* [¹*clap* + *board*], a long board used for making the outer covering of a house; a weatherboard—*v.t.* to cover with such boards.

clap-per (klăp'ẽr), *n.* [see ¹**clap**], one who or that which 'claps; especially, the tongue of a bell: *Colloq.*, the tongue of one given to much talking.

clap-trap (klăp'trăp"), *n.* [*clap* + *trap*], any artifice, language, or sentiment intended to gain applause or attention; buncombe:—*adj.* cheaply showy.

claque (klăk), *n.* [Fr. < *claquer*, to applaud], **1**, an organized body of men paid to applaud at theaters; hence, **2**, a body of servile admirers.—*n.* **claq'uer** (klăk'ẽr); ***cla'queur'** (klă'kûr').

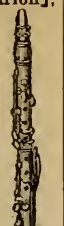
clare–ob-scure (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [see **chiaro-scuro**], the use of contrasting effects in art, as of light and shade in painting. Also, **clair'–ob-scure'.** See ***chia're-scu're**, *Pfd. S.*

clar-et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. (*vin*) *clairet*, clear (wine) < Lat. *clarus*, clear], **1**, a red table wine; name used in English for all red French wines except Burgundy; **2**, a similar wine made elsewhere; **3**, a deep purplish red color:—*adj.* purplish red.

clar-i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *clarifier* < Lat. *clarus*, clear + *facere*, to make], **1**, to make clear or transparent; free from impurities, as a liquid, butter, air, etc.; clear, as the air; **2**, figuratively, to clear or enlighten, as the

mind; make clear or intelligible, as a subject:—*v.i.* to become clear, pure, or transparent, literally or figuratively.—*n.* **clar″i-fi-ca′tion.**—*n.* **clar′i-fi″er.**

clar-i-net (klăr″ĭ-nĕt″; klăr″ĭ-nĕt′), *n.* [<Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of O.F. *claron:* see **clarion**], *Mus.*, a mellow-toned, tubelike wood-wind instrument with a flaring mouth and a single-reed mouthpiece, played by means of finger holes and keys (for range, see *music*). Also, **clar′i-o-net″.**



CLARINET

clar-i-on (klăr′ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *claron*, a trumpet<Lat. *clarus*, clear], a small high-pitched trumpet: *Poet.*, the shrill, clear sound of this trumpet, or a sound like it:—*adj.* trumpetlike; rousing; loud and clear.

clar-i-ty (klăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *claritas*, clearness], clearness, as of style of writing, air, etc.: *Obs.*, magnificence; splendor.

cla-ro (klä′rō), *adj.* [Sp.<Lat. *clarus*, clear], mild and light in color: said of cigars.

clash (klăsh), *v.i.* [imit.: perh.<*clang* and *crash*], 1, to strike together so as to make a loud, harsh noise, as of colliding weapons, cymbals, bells rung together, etc.; 2, to be in opposition; disagree; conflict:—*v.t.* to strike violently together to produce a harsh, metallic, reverberating sound:—*n.* 1, the discordant sound so produced; 2, opposition; contradiction; conflict; disagreement.

clasp (klăsp), *v.t.* [14th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], 1, to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a hook or fastener; 2, to embrace; 3, to grasp; hold firmly:—*n.* 1, a hook to hold anything close; a fastening device; 2, a grasp, as of hands in a handshake; a close embrace.—*n.* **clasp′er.**

Syn., *v.* hold, grasp, catch, embrace, clutch.

clasp knife a knife with blades folding into the handle, as in a common pocket knife.

class (klăs), *n.* [<Fr. *classe*<Lat. *classis*, a division of the people], 1, a rank or order of persons possessing the same social status; as, the upper *class;* the working *class;* also, the system resulting from thus dividing society; caste; rank; especially, high rank; as, a spirit of *class* is destructive to a democracy; 2, a body of students taught by the same teacher, or engaged in equivalent studies; also, the course of instruction, or the assembling of such a group; also, in the United States, a group of students graduated from an institution in the same year; 3, a division or grading on the basis of quality; as, the *classes* of passage procurable on a steamer or railway; merchandise or postage rates, etc., of the first *class;* 4, a set of persons or things having common characteristics; a kind; a variety: *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, the great division of animals or plants comprising the group between phylum and order: *Slang*, superior excellence; quality:—*v.t.* to put or arrange into a group or groups according to a system; assign or refer to a class; classify: **the classes**, that group of people regarded as superior to the masses.—*n.* **class′er.**

Syn., *n.* rank, order, grade, division, kind. (See caste.)

class. *abbr.* 1, classic; classical; 2, classification; classified.

class day in American colleges and schools, a day of commencement time devoted to appropriate exercises conducted by the graduating class.

clas-sic (klăs′ĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *classicus*, of the first class], 1, of or pertaining to the highest rank in literature or art; of admitted excellence; 2, of or pertaining to the standard ancient Greek or Roman authors, artists, culture, civilization, etc.; 3, of Greek or Roman antiquity, made famous by the writings or deeds of the ancient Greeks or Romans; also, noted because of historical or literary associations; as, the *classic* halls of the ancient university; 4, in the style of the best Greek or Roman authors or artists; that is, restrained, simple, of harmonious proportions, finished; 5, possessing the style or characteristics developed during various periods of modern times, when the writers of Greece and Rome were the acknowledged ideals or literary models:—*n.* 1, an ancient Greek or Roman author or artist, or his work; 2, any author or artist whose work is of allowed excellence, or a work of such an author or artist; 3, one learned in Latin or Greek; one devoted to ancient learning, or a follower of the ancient artists: **the classics**, Greek and Latin.

clas-si-cal (klăs′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the highest rank or order, especially of literature and art; 2, of or pertaining to the ancient standard Greek and Roman authors, artists, or their artistic or literary productions: opposite of *romantic;* 3, familiar with, or learned in, these authors, artists, or their works; 4, based on the works of the ancient Greek or Latin authors; as, *classical* studies or courses in college; *classical* education; 5, like, or modeled after, the work of these ancients; that is, restrained, simple, harmoniously proportioned, finished: *Mus.*, conforming closely to the rules of composition and musical form.—*n.* **clas″si-cal′i-ty.**—*adv.* **clas′si-cal-ly.**

clas-si-cism (klăs′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, agreement with, or adherence to, classical style; 2, the principles of the classic style as representing dignity, elegance, proportion, and simplicity in literary construction: opposite of *romanticism;* 3, classical scholarship; the advocacy of classical education; 4, an expression or idiom from the classics.—*n.* **clas′si-cist.**

clas-si-fi-ca-tion (klăs″ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **classify**], the act or result of grouping according to a system.—*adj.* **clas′si-fi-ca″to-ry.**

clas-si-fy (klăs′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *classis*, group +*facere*, to make], to arrange in groups according to a system; put in order; systematize.—*adj.* **clas′si-fi″a-ble.**

clas-sis (klăs′ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* classes (-ēz)], [Lat.=class], *Eccl.*, a deliberative body of ministers and laymen, similar to a presbytery; also, its jurisdiction.

class-mate (klăs′māt″), *n.* [*class*+*mate*], one belonging to the same class as another.

class-y (klăs′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **class**], *Slang*, fine; superior; first-class.

clas-tic (klăs′tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *klastos*, broken <*klaein*, to break], capable of being taken apart, as anatomical models: *Geol.*, composed of fragments of older rocks, as pudding stone.

clat-ter (klăt′ĕr), *v.i.* [<A.S. *clatrian*, to chatter], 1, to make a rattling sound, as dishes struck together; 2, to talk idly and noisily:—*v.t.* to cause to make a rattling sound:—*n.* 1, a confused noise; 2, a rattling noise; 3, idle, noisy gossip.—*n.* **clat′ter-er.**

clause (klô̇z), *n.* [<Lat. *clausa*, conclusion<*claudere* (*clausus*), to close], a separate part of a written composition or document; a part of a document the sense of which is complete in itself; a single proviso, as of a contract or treaty: *Gram.*, a division of a sentence containing a subject and predicate of its own.

claus-tral (klô̇s′trăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *claustrum*, a cloister], pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; cloistral.

claus-tro-pho-bi-a (klô̇s″trō-fō′bĭ-ă), *n.* [L.L. <*claustrum*, a confined place +Gk. *-phobia*<*phobos*, fear], *Psychopathol.*, morbid fear of being shut in or isolated: opposite of *agoraphobia.*

clav-i-chord (klăv′ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [<Lat. *claris*, a key +*chorda*, a string], *Mus.*, a stringed instrument, forerunner of the piano, having a similar keyboard and producing tones by means of small brass wedges struck against strings by the operation of keys.

clav-i-cle (klăv′ĭ-kl), *n.* [<Lat. *clavicula*, dim. of *claris*, a key], *Anat.*, a bone which connects the breastbone with the shoulder blade; the collar bone.—*adj.* **cla-vic′u-lar.**

cla-vi-er (klă′vĭ-ēr; klă-vēr′), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *claris*, a key], 1, the keyboard of an organ, piano, or similar instrument; 2, (usually klă-vēr′), any stringed instrument having a keyboard; 3, an instrument for the practice of musical technique, having a keyboard like that of the piano but producing no musical tone.

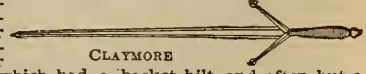
clav-i-lux (klăv′ĭ-lŭks), *n.* [<Lat. *claris*, a key+*lux*, light], an instrument, operated by a keyboard, for throwing light against a screen with kaleidoscopic variation in pattern, color, etc.; a color organ.

claw (klô), *n.* [<A.S. *clawu*, a claw], 1, a sharp, hooked, horny nail in the foot of an animal or bird; 2, the whole foot so equipped; 3, the pincerlike, gripping attachment to a limb of some shellfish, as the lobster and crab, and some insects and arachnids, as the scorpion; 4, anything sharp and hooked like a claw; 5, a pulling or scratching, or a darting thrust, as with a claw: *Bot.*, the narrow base of a leaf or petal:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to tear or scratch with, or as with, claws.

claw ham-mer a hammer having a head with one end cleft or forked for pulling nails or tacks (see *hammer*, illus.).

clay (klā), *n.* [<A.S. *clæg*, clay], 1, a common, soft, plastic earth produced by the decomposition of various rocks, and consisting essentially of aluminum and silica: used in making pottery, bricks, etc.; loosely, earth; mud; 2, earth as typifying the material of the human body; hence, especially in poetical and Scriptural use, the human body.—*adj.* **clay′ey.**

clay-more (klā′mōr″), *n.* [<Gael. *claidheamh mòr*, great sword], 1, a heavy two-edged broadsword, sometimes held in both hands, used by the ancient Scottish Highlanders; later applied incorrectly to their broadsword, which had a basket hilt and often but a single cutting edge; 2, a soldier armed with a claymore.



CLAYMORE

clay stone 1, an irregular, rounded mass of limestone, formed in a bed of clay; 2, a variety of rock containing clay.

clay-to-ni-a (klā-tō′ni-ȧ), *n.* [< Dr. John *Clayton* (1693–1773), Am.botanist], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Claytonia*) of low-growing herbs of North America, of the purslane family; especially, the spring beauty (*C. virginica*) of the eastern United States.

-cle *n. suffix*, [< Lat. dim. suffix *-culus*], used to form diminutives; as, corpus*cle*, partic*le*, etc.

clean (klēn), *adj.* [< A.S. *clǣne*, clean], 1, free from soil or dirt; 2, pure; unmixed with impurities; unadulterated; 3, free from imperfections of form; shapely; 4, free from awkward bungling; clever; smart; 5, free from defect or error; 6, morally pure; honorable; 7, clean by habit; cleanly: *Bib.*, free of ceremonial defilement, or of the defilement thought to attend contagious disease; also, of animals, fit for food:—*adv.*, completely; without qualification; as, *clean* gone:—*v.t.* 1, to remove dirt from; 2, to remove by cleaning; 3, to prepare for cooking, as a fish or fowl, by removing the entrails.—*adv.* **clean′ly** (klēn′li).—*n.* **clean′ness.**

Syn., adj. cleanly. *Clean* describes a condition free from dirt, soil, or defilement. *Cleanly* describes a person whose disposition or tendency is to keep *clean* and neat. *Clean* is also used in the moral sense; as, a *clean* heart.

clean-cut (klēn′-kŭt″), *adj.* well-shaped; sharply outlined; definite; precise.

clean-er (klēn′ėr), *n.* one who or that which removes dirt, stains, etc.

clean-ly (klēn′li), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *clǣnlīc*, cleanly], 1, clean by habit; 2, cleansing.—*adv.* **clean′li-ly.**—*n.* **clean′li-ness.**

Syn. (see clean).

cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cleansed (klenzd), *p.pr.* cleansing], [< A.S. *clænsian*, to cleanse], 1, to free from dirt; 2, to free from guilt or moral impurity: *Bib.*, to cure of disease.—*n.* **cleans′er.**

clear (klēr), *adj.* [< O.F. *cler* < Lat. *clarus*, clear], 1, easily visible; bright; transparent; unclouded; undimmed; 2, pure; unadulterated; clarified; 3, unblemished; 4, untroubled; serene; as, a *clear* conscience; 5, easily understood; intelligible; plain; without ambiguity; 6, audible; distinct; as, a *clear* enunciation; 7, having the power of keen perception; discerning; as, a *clear* mind; 8, free or rid of responsibility, entanglement, etc.; unencumbered or unhampered by debt; acquitted of accusation, blame, etc.; 9, without further cost to be deducted; as, *clear* profit: net; 10, certain: confident; sure; 11, unobstructed, as a view, a way, etc.; freed from any obstruction, as land of stumps, etc.:—*adv.* 1, clearly; 2, quite; wholly; as, to cut *clear* through; 3, apart; without contact; as, to fall *clear*:—*v.t.* 1, to make bright; clarify; make free from impurity or disorder; 2, to free from obstruction, as land from stumps, a path, etc.; empty, as a room; 3, to remove, as an obstruction, a blemish, refuse, etc.; 4, to make plain; free from obscurity or confusion: generally followed by *up*, *of*, or *from*; as, to *clear* up a puzzling situation; to *clear* the mind of doubt; 5, to prove or declare innocent, as an accused person; 6, to free from debt, holding charges, or other burden or encumbrance; 7, to jump over or pass by without touching; as, the horse *cleared* the fence; 8, to make beyond expenses; 9, to put through the clearing house, as a check: *Naut.*, to get or give clearance for (a vessel):—*v.i.* 1, to become bright; become free from mist, etc.; as, the weather *clears*; 2, to disappear, as mist: *Naut.*, to take out clearance papers; also, to sail; *Com.*, to settle accounts, as through a clearing house.—*n.* **clear′ance.**—*adv.* **clear′ly.**—*n.* **clear′ness.**

Syn., adj. vivid, lucid, apparent, obvious, transparent.—*Ant., adj.* dull, opaque, obscure, vague.

clear-ance (klēr′ȧns), *n.* 1, the act of freeing; the removal of obstructions, encumbrance, burden, etc.; 2, the space between two passing objects; the space from the crown of the road to the highest point of the arch of a bridge, gate, etc.: *Mech.*, the distance by which a moving part of a machine escapes touching another part; *Com.*, the exchange of checks, drafts, bills of exchange, etc., or the settlement of accounts, through the clearing house; *Naut.*, a legal certificate issued by a customhouse permitting a ship to leave port.

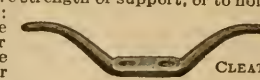
clear-cut (klēr′-kŭt″), *adj.* 1, having a well-defined outline; clean-cut; 2, concise.

clear-ing (klēr′ing), *n.* 1, the act or process of removing obstructions, etc., or of freeing from encumbrance, etc.; 2, a tract of land cleared of trees and underbrush: *Com.*, a method of settling accounts by which checks and drafts are exchanged and only the balances paid in cash: **clearing house**, *Com.*, an institution through which banks, and sometimes other businesses, regularly exchange drafts and checks, settling in cash only the balances due.

clear-starch (klēr′stärch″), *v.t.* [*clear* + *starch*], to stiffen or dress with pure starch.

clear-sto-ry (klēr′stō″ri), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-riz)], [see **clerestory**], 1, the upper story of the roof of a church (for illus. see *clerestory*); 2, a similar part of any other structure. See **clere′sto″ry**, *Pfd. S.*

cleat (klēt), *n.* [< M.E. *clete*, *clote*, a wedge], a strip of wood nailed or otherwise fastened across a board or gangway, against a wall, under a shelf, etc., to supply footing, to give strength or support, or to hold something in position:

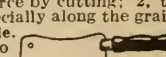

CLEAT

Naut., a small device with two arms, used for securing a rope or the like:—*v.t.* to secure or strengthen by a cleat.

cleav-age (klēv′āj), *n.* [see ²**cleave**], 1, the act of splitting; the state of being cleft; the cleft or division resulting from the split; 2, the tendency of anything to split in a particular direction: *Biol.*, the series of divisions of the fertilized egg cell by which it passes from the one-cell stage to the blastomere.

¹**cleave** (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* cleaved (klēvd) or, *Archaic*, clave (klāv), *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], [< A.S. *clifian*, *clīfan*, to stick], to adhere; stick; cling.

²**cleave** (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft (klęft), cleaved (klēvd), *Rare*, clove (klōv), *Archaic*, clave (klāv), *p.p.* cleft, cloven (klō′vn), cleaved, or, *Archaic*, clove, *p.pr.* cleaving], [< A.S. *cliofan*, to split], 1, to cut open; cut through, as a way; split; pierce by cutting; 2, to sever; chop off:—*v.i.* to split, especially along the grain or line of cleavage.—*adj.* **cleav′a-ble.**


CLEAVER

cleav-er (klēv′ėr), *n.* one who or that which splits; specifically, a butcher's chopper having a large, heavy blade.

cleav-ers (klēv′ėrz), *n.* [see ¹**cleave**], any of several species (genus *Galium*) of bedstraw: so called because of the hooklike prickles on the stalks and fruit: also called *clivers*, *goose grass*, or *catchweed*.

cleek (klēk), *n.* [Sc.: cf. M.E. *cleche*, to clutch], a large iron hook; a crook: *Golf*, a kind of iron-headed club of considerable driving power.

clef (klęf), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *claris*, a key], *Mus.*, a sign at the beginning of a staff indicating the pitch of the notes on each line and space of the staff (see App. I).

¹**cleft** (klęft), *n.* [M.E. *clift* < O.N. *kluft*, cleft: akin to ²*cleave*], a crack; fissure; crevice; split.

²**cleft** (klęft), [see ²**cleave**], a form of the past tense and past participle of ²*cleave*, to split.

cleis-tog-a-mous (klīs-tŏg′ȧ-mŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *kleistos*, closed + *gamos*, marriage], *Bot.*, having flowers which do not open and are self-fertilizing, as the closed gentian.—*n.* **cleis-tog′a-my.**

clem-a-tis (klęm′ȧ-tis), *n.* [< Gk. dim. of *klēma*, a shoot], *Bot.*, any of several plants (genus *Clematis*) of the crowfoot family, perennials with white, yellow, or purple flowers; virgin's-bower.

clem-en-cy (klęm′ėn-si), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-siz)], [see **clement**], 1, the tendency to show mercy, or an instance of mercy thus shown; compassion; leniency; 2, applied to the weather, mildness.

Syn. mildness, indulgence, lenity. (See mercy.)

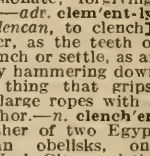
clem-ent (klęm′ėnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *clemens* (*-entis*), merciful], 1, compassionate; forgiving; gentle; kind; 2, of the weather, mild.—*adv.* **clem′ent-ly.**

clench (klęnch), *v.t.* [< A.S. *-clencan*, to clench], 1, to set closely together, as the teeth or fingers; 2, to grasp firmly; 3, to clinch or settle, as an argument; 4, to fasten, as a nail, by hammering down the point: usually *clinch*:—*n.* a thing that grips: *Naut.*, a secure way of fastening large ropes with a special knot, as a hawser to an anchor.—*n.* **clench′er.**

Cle-o-pa-tra's Nee-dle either of two Egyptian obelisks, one standing in Central Park in New York City, and the other on the Thames Embankment in London.

clep-sy-dra (klęp′si-drȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -dras (-drȧz); -dræ (-drē)], [< Gk. *klepsudra* < *klepteín*, to steal + *hudōr*, water], an ancient device for measuring time by a flow of liquid; a water clock.

clep-to-ma-ni-a (klęp″tō-mā′ni-ȧ), *n.* [see **kleptomania**], an insane or uncontrollable desire to steal. See **klep″to-ma′ni-a**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **clep″to-ma′ni-ac.**


A–A, CLERESTORY

clere-sto-ry (klēr′stō″ri), *n.* [*pl.* -stories (-riz)], [*clear* + ¹*story*], 1, a part of a cathedral wall, pierced with windows, between a lower roof, over the aisle, and the roof of the higher central part, which it is designed to light; 2, a similar part, as in a railroad car. Also, **clear′sto″ry.**

cler-gy (klûr'jĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *clergie* < L.L. *clericus*, clerk, priest], the whole body of men duly ordained as ministers in the Christian church.

cler-gy-man (klûr'jĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*clergy* + *man*], one of the clergy, especially, in England, of the Established Church.

cler-ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* [< L.L. *clericus* < Gk. *klērikos* < *klēros*, clergy], a clergyman:—*adj.* clerical.

cler-i-cal (klĕr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the clergy; **2**, pertaining to a clerk or to the routine work of an office staff.—*adv.* **cler'i-cal-ly.**

cler-i-cal-ism (klĕr'ĭ-kăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the policy of those who seek to advance the influence of the clergy; **2**, undue power of, or excessive devotion to, the clergy.—*n.* **cler'i-cal-ist.**

clerk (klûrk; *Br.* klärk), *n.* [< A.S. *clerc* < L.L. *clericus*, a priest], **1**, *Angl. Ch.*, a lay reader or officer of the parish with minor duties; **2**, a city or county official who keeps the records and transacts routine business; **3**, an employee in an office who keeps accounts, conducts correspondence, or assists generally; a copyist or typist; a secretary; as, a town *clerk;* **4**, one who sells goods in a retail establishment; a salesman or saleswoman: *Archaic*, a scholar; one who is able to read, or read and write:—*v.i.* to act as a clerk.—*adj.* **clerk'ly.**—*n.* **clerk'li-ness.**—*n.* **clerk'ship.**

cleve-ite (klēv'īt; klā'vē-īt), *n.* [< P. T. *Cleve*, Sw. chemist], *Mineral.*, a crystallized variety of uraninite, highly radioactive.

clev-er (klĕv'ĕr), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, expert; dexterous; skilful; **2**, intellectually quick and keen; talented; **3**, ingenious: said of doer or that which is done: as, a *clever* trickster; a *clever* trick: *U. S. Colloq.* and *Dial.*, obliging; genial; pleasing.—*adv.* **clev'er-ly.**—*n.* **clev'er-ness.**

Syn. keen, smart, adept, adroit, deft, dexterous, expert, skilful, skilled. *Clever* describes a quick, neat power of motion or manual ability; as, a *clever* manipulator, boxer, etc.; transferred to the mental field, it describes a ready and adaptable intelligence, perhaps not extraordinary, but operating effectively. *Dexterous* describes a ready, naturally efficient use of the hands; a *dexterous* workman is sure of touch and neatly quick; mentally, *dexterous* describes readiness in inventing; as, a *dexterous* expedient saved the situation; and also a certain ingenious ability; as, *dexterous* in the art of managing men. *Adroit* connotes ability to handle a difficult or dangerous situation with cleverness or tact. One makes an *adroit* parry in fencing; an *adroit* and evasive reply to an overinquisitive and persistent person. *Skilful* implies proficiency: a *skilful* designer; a *skilful* device. To be *skilful* is often the result of practice and habit; it is not to such an extent born in one as dexterity. *Deft* describes persons or movements that are *dexterous*, neat, and practiced. *Expert* suggests practice, skill, experience, and often specialization; as, an *expert* radio operator.—*Ant.* awkward, clumsy, bungling, slow, stupid, dull, thick-headed.

clev-is (klĕv'ĭs), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *cliofan*, to cleave], a U-shaped iron device, with a pin through the ends, used to attach one thing to another, as whippletree to plow or tongue, or chain to bucket.

clew (klōō), *n.* [< A.S. *cliwen*, ball of thread], **1**, a ball of thread or yarn; **2**, in old legends, as that of Theseus and Ariadne, a thread showing a way of escape from a labyrinth; hence, **3**, (usually, *clue*), a fact or hint forming a guide or key to a problem, mystery, etc.: *Naut.*, the lower corner of a square sail, or the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, the loop at the corner of a sail (see *sail*, illus.): *pl.* the small cords by which a hammock is suspended:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clewed (klōōd), *p.pr.* clewing], *Naut.*, to draw (sails) up by the lower corners, as for furling. Also, **clue.**

***cli-ché** (klē"shā'), *n.* [*pl.* -chés (-shā')], [Fr. = stereotyped], **1**, a printing plate made by the stereotype or electrotype process; **2**, a hackneyed or stereotyped literary phrase.

click (klĭk), *n.* [imit.], a slight, sharp sound, as that caused by the turning of a key in a lock: *Mech.*, a small bar or pawl operating as a catch in machinery, with a slight, sharp sound; *Phon.*, any of a class of clucklike sounds made with the tongue, especially as found in certain of the aboriginal languages of South Africa:—*v.t.* to cause to make a click:—*v.i.* to make or produce such a sound; tick.

cli-ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *cliens* (*-entis*), a client], **1**, in ancient Rome, a plebeian under the protection of a patrician called his patron; **2**, in the Middle Ages, a follower or vassal; **3**, in general, a dependent; **4**, one who engages the services of a lawyer; hence, loosely, a customer or patron.

cli-en-tele (klī"ĕn-tĕl'; klī"ĕn-tĕl'; klī"ĕn-tĕl'; klē"ăn"tăl'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *clientela*, clientship], **1**, a body of dependents, followers, or adherents; **2**, collectively, those who habitually seek a certain physician, lawyer, etc., for professional service, or patronize a certain theater, shop, etc.

cliff (klĭf), *n.* [< A.S. *clif*, cliff], a precipice; a high, steep rock, especially on the coast.

cliff dwell-er one of an aboriginal race or tribe, now thought to be the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians, who lived in dwellings built on the cliffs and cañon walls of the southwestern United States.

cli-mac-ter-ic (klī-măk'tĕr-ĭk; klī"măk-tĕr'ĭk), *aaj.* [< Gk. *klimaktēr*, rung of ladder], **1**, of, pertaining to, or constituting, a climax; climactic; **2**, referring to, marking, or marked by, a critical period of change:—*n.* **1**, any of several periods in life, formerly supposed to occur at the ages of 21, 35, 49, 63, and 81, and to be of special significance to health; **2**, specifically, the menopause, or change of life in women, at which menstruation ceases; **3**, any great change: **grand climacteric**, the 63d year of life.

cli-mac-tic (klī-măk'tĭk), *adj.* [see **climax**], pertaining to, or constituting, a climax.

cli-mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* [< Gk. *klima* (*-atos*), region], **1**, the general atmospheric and weather conditions of a place, especially as regards temperature, dryness, winds, moisture, etc.; **2**, a place or region characterized by certain weather or atmospheric conditions; clime.—*adj.* **cli-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk).

cli-ma-tol-o-gy (klī"mə-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *klima*, region + *-logia*, science], the science which treats of climates and their phenomena: a branch of meteorology.—*n.* **cli"ma-tol'o-gist.**

cli-max (klī'măks), *n.* [< Gk. *klimax* (*-akos*), ladder], **1**, *Rhet.*, a series of ideas or expressions so developed and arranged that they increase in force at each succeeding stage; also, the last one, or highest, of such a series; hence, **2**, the culmination; highest point.

Syn. culmination, zenith, acme.

climb (klīm), *v.t.* [< A.S. *climban*, to climb], to go up, especially by aid of the hands and feet; ascend; mount: *Bot.*, to ascend by the help of tendrils, clinging shoots, etc.; as, a vine *climbs* a trellis:—*v.i.* **1**, to go up gradually; rise; ascend; **2**, to slope upward: *Bot.*, of a vine, to go up a supporting object by the help of tendrils:—*n.* a place to be ascended; also, the act of ascending it.—*adj.* **climb'a-ble.**—*n.* **climb'er.**

Syn., *v.* mount, ascend, scale, rise, slope.

clime (klīm), *n.* [< Gk. *klima* (*-atos*), a region], *Poet.*, a place or region; a climate.

clinch (klĭnch), *v.t.* [see **clench**], **1**, to rivet; fasten or secure, as with a nail; **2**, to drive the point of (a nail, bolt, rivet) sideways after it has been forced through something: also, *clench;* **3**, to confirm or settle, as a bargain; close conclusively: said of an argument; **4**, to grasp tightly; grapple; **5**, to clench, as the teeth or fingers:—*v.i.* **1**, to fasten or secure something by driving the point of a nail, bolt, etc., sideways after being forced through it; **2**, to seize one another tightly; grapple; hold on firmly:—*n.* **1**, the act or result of making a fastening that holds on both sides of the thing to be secured; **2**, the fastening, nail, bolt, or grip by which a tight hold is obtained; **3**, a conclusive or unanswerable argument: *Naut.*, a special kind of rope fastening: also, *clench* (see *knot*, illus.): *U. S. Colloq.* a locking of the arms in boxing.—*n.* **clinch'er.**

cling (klĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clung (klŭng), *p.pr.* clinging], [< A.S. *clingan*, to hold fast], to adhere closely; stick; hold fast to something, as by suction, embracing, entwining, stickiness, or grasping; be or keep close, as if holding fast: with *to;* as, the child *clung* to me:—*v.t. Obs.*, to cause to adhere closely.

cling-stone (klĭng'stōn"), *adj.* [*cling* + *stone*], having the flesh adhering closely to the stone, as certain peaches:—*n.* a clingstone peach.

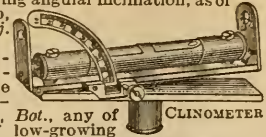
clin-ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *klinikos*, pertaining to a bed; medical < *klinē*, a bed], *Med.*, **1**, the treatment of patients in the presence of a class of students, for the instruction of the class; **2**, the body of students attending such instruction; **3**, an institution connected with a medical college or hospital, devoted to the study, and often to the free treatment, of patients.—*adj.* **clin'i-cal.**—*adv.* **clin'i-cal-ly.**

clink (klĭngk), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a slight, sharp, tinkling or ringing noise; a jingle; **2**, the piercing note of certain birds:—*v.i.* to give forth a clink:—*v.t.* to cause to give forth a clink.

clink-er (klĭngk'ĕr), *n.* [< Du. *klinckaerd*, hard, glassy brick], **1**, a stony residue from partly burned coal melted and hardened; slag; hardened lava; **2**, a brick with a glassy surface; also, a mass of bricks fused together; **3**, a hard, yellow Dutch brick.

clink-er-built (klĭngk'ĕr-bĭlt"), *adj.* [< *clinch-er-built*, because nails are clinched], built with the outside planking overlapping from above downward, as some boats (see *lapstreak*, illus.).

cli-nom-e-ter (klī-nŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [< Gk. *klinein*, to slope + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for determining angular inclination, as of a gun, the deck of a ship, or rock strata.—*adj.* **cli″no-met′ric.**



CLINOMETER

clin-to-ni-a (klĭn-tō′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [named for De Witt *Clinton* (1769–1828), Am. statesman], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Clintonia*) of low-growing plants of the lily family, bearing clusters of yellow or white flowers and dull blue or black berries.

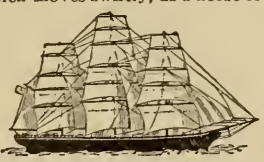
Cli-o (klī′ō), *n.* [< Gk. *Kleiō* < *kleiein*, to tell of, celebrate], *Class. Myth.*, the Muse of history.

¹clip (klĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clipped or clipt (klĭpt), *p.pr.* clipping], [< A.S. *clyppan*, to embrace], to clasp or hold tightly: *Football*, to fall upon the calves of (a player not carrying the ball):—*n.* a clasp, as for holding papers together; a fastener.—*n.* **¹clip′per.**

²clip (klĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clipped or clipt (klĭpt), *p.pr.* clipping], [< O.N. *clippa*, to cut], **1**, to cut or trim with shears or scissors; cut off, as part of the hair, or the wool of a sheep; **2**, to pare the edge from, as a coin; damage (a coin) thus; **3**, to cut short, as words; also, to omit, as final sounds, from words: —*n.* **1**, the act of cutting off with, or as with, shears; **2**, the amount of wool obtained from a single shearing season, etc.: *Colloq.*, a slap or cut.—*n.* **²clip′per.**

³clip (klĭp), *v.i.* [perh. < Du. *kleppen*, to clatter], *Colloq.*, to move swiftly:—*n. Colloq.*, a fast gait.

³clip-per (klĭp′ēr), *n.* [see **²clip**, **³clip**], **1**, one who or that which moves swiftly, as a horse or ship; especially, a vessel built with fine lines and rigged for fast sailing; **2**, the aquatic larva of a certain large insect; the dobson or hellgramite: *Slang*, a person or thing of peculiar excellence: *pl.* an instrument for close cropping of hair or wool: *Aëro.*, a kind of large passenger airplane, used for transoceanic or other long flights.



CLIPPER

clip-ping (klĭp′ĭng), *n.* [see **²clip**], a piece clipped or cut, as from a newspaper.

clique (klēk), *n.* [Fr. = party, set], a social set; an exclusive group; a coterie.—*adj.* **cli′quish.**

Syn., circle, set, coterie. (See caste.)

cli-to-ris (klī′tō-rĭs; klĭt′ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *kleitoris* < *kleiein*, to shut], *Anat.*, a small, sensitive, erectile organ, resembling a rudimentary penis, between the folds of the vulva in the female of most mammals.

cliv-ers (klĭv′ērz), *n.* [see **cleavers**], a species of bedstraw. See **cleav′ers**, *Pfd. S.*

clo-a-ca (klō-ā′kȧ), *n.* [*pl.* cloacæ (-sē)], [Lat. = sewer], **1**, a sewer; privy; **2**, a center of moral evil: *Zoöl.*, in birds, reptiles, etc., the chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge (see *gizzard*, illus.).—*adj.* **clo-a′cal.**

cloak (klōk), *n.* [< O.N.F. *cloke* < L.L. *cloca*, bell-shaped cape], **1**, a loose outer garment; **2**, that which conceals:—*v.t.* to conceal. Also, *Archaic*, **cloke.**

Syn., *v.* hide, secrete, disguise, mask. (See conceal.)

***cloche** (klōsh), *n.* [Fr. = bell], **1**, a bell-shaped glass used by gardeners for forcing plants; **2**, a bell-shaped hat for women: *Aëro.*, a device for adjusting the controlling planes of certain airplanes.

¹clock (klŏk), *n.* [< O.N.F. *cloke* < L.L. *cloca*, bell], **1**, a mechanical device for keeping time, consisting of a chain of gear wheels actuated by springs or weights, and moving a pair of pointers, or hands, on a dial marked with indications of the hours and minutes; **2**, loosely, this instrument with its case, constructed for household use or for installation in a tower, wall, etc.

²clock (klŏk), *n.* [source uncertain], a woven or embroidered ornament on the ankle of a sock or stocking.—*adj.* **clocked.**

clock-wise (klŏk′wīz″), *adj.* and *adv.* [*clock* + *-wise*, in the direction of], in the same direction as the motion of the hands of a clock.

clock-work (klŏk′wûrk″), *n.* [*clock* + *work*], **1**, the machinery of a clock; **2**, any mechanism resembling it in exactness and promptness.

clod (klŏd), *n.* [< M.E. *clodde* < A.S. *clod-*, lump < O. Teut.: var. of *clot*], **1**, a lump of earth, turf, or clay; **2**, the earth; **3**, anything of a material nature, as opposed to *soul*; **4**, a stupid, awkward fellow; **5**, a part of the shoulder, as of an ox, used as meat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clodded, *p.pr.* clodding], to throw lumps of earth at:—*v.i.* to form into lumps or clods.—*adj.* **clod′dy.**

clod-dish (klŏd′ĭsh), *adj.* dull; slow-witted; earthy; material.—*n.* **clod′dish-ness.**

clod-hop-per (klŏd′hŏp″ēr), *n.* [*clod* + *hopper:* one who *hops* over *clods*], a rustic; a clown: *pl.* heavy shoes worn by a plowman, etc.

clod-pate (klŏd′pāt″), *n.* [*clod* + *pate*], a stupid fellow; blockhead.—*adj.* **clod′-pat″ed.**

clod-poll (klŏd′pōl″), *n.* [*clod* + *poll*], a blockhead; clodpate. Also, **clod′pole″.**

clog (klŏg), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a load or weight; that which impedes, as a block attached to an animal's leg, the wheel of a vehicle, etc.; a hindrance; **2**, a kind of wooden shoe; **3**, a dance by one wearing such shoes:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clogged (klŏgd), *p.pr.* clogging], **1**, to hinder; **2**, to obstruct; **3**, to burden:—*v.i.* **1**, to be impeded; **2**, to stick together.—*adj.* **clog′gy.**

***cloi-son-né** (klwȧ″zō″nā′; kloi″zō-nā″), *n.* [Fr. = divided by partitions], **1**, a method of producing a surface design or pattern in enamel, on a metal or porcelain ground, by outlining the design with thin bands of metal on edge on the foundation, filling in the spaces between the bands with enamel, and applying heat to produce a glassy finish; **2**, the ware thus decorated:—*adj.* inlaid by the process described.

clois-ter (kloi′stēr), *n.* [< O.F. *cloistre* < Lat. *claustrum*, bolt < *claudere*, to shut], **1**, a place of religious retirement, either a monastery or a nunnery; **2**, an arched way or covered walk, often surrounding the courtyard of a church building, a monastery or convent, or a college (see *cathedral*, illus.): **cloister garth**, *Arch.*, a yard or garden inclosed by cloisters (see *cathedral*, illus.): —*v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a convent or monastery; seclude from the world.

CLOISTER

Syn., *n.* abbey, hermitage.

clois-tral (kloi′strȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; claustral; hence, secluded; apart.

clo-nus (klō′nŭs), *n.* [Gk. *klonos*, violent motion], *Pathol.*, a spasm in which the muscles alternately contract and relax.—*adj.* **clon′ic.**

¹close (klōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* closed (klōzd), *p.pr.* closing], [< O.F. *clos*, p.p. of *clore* < Lat. *claudere* (*clausus*), to shut], **1**, to shut, as eyes by bringing the lids over them, the mouth by bringing the lips together, a door by bringing it to, a knife by folding the blade into the handle, a box, etc.; **2**, to fill; stop up; obstruct; **3**, to make continuous by joining the parts, as an electric circuit; join; **4**, to make an ending to; terminate; conclude:—*v.i.* **1**, to come together, as the separated parts of a cut; **2**, to inclose; shut in; confine; **3**, to grapple or fight at close quarters; **4**, to come to an ending; terminate; **5**, to come to an agreement:—*n.* **1**, conclusion; end; **2**, a grapple.—*n.* **clos′er.**

Syn., *v.* end, conclude, finish, complete, terminate, stop, expire. To *end* is to bring or come to a final, often logical, issue; as, the mischief *ended* when the perpetrators were caught; stories *end* well, badly. To *close* is to bring or come to an end by not continuing. We may *close* a letter hurriedly because of the arrival of a visitor, or a dispute because the differences concerning it prove irreconcilable. We also *close* that which is merely discontinued, as school for a vacation. To *conclude* is to bring to a suitable or a desired point. The letter hurriedly *closed* was not *concluded*. Orations, arguments, business, which have run a previously determined course, are *concluded*. What is *finished* has been done to its last touch; we *finish* what we plan; we *finish* a reading course, or a college course, and go on to other things; or we *finish* by perfecting, by polishing, as a work of art. To *complete* is to make a thing exactly what it should be, with no deficiencies. To *terminate* is to *end* because of the limitations of time or space; as, life *terminates;* or to *end* because a fixed term has been set; as, the dance *terminated* at twelve o'clock.

²close (klōs), *adj.* [*comp.* closer, *superl.* closest], **1**, shut; closed; **2**, contracted; narrow; shut in; **3**, stifling; without ventilation; **4**, concealed; secluded; hidden; **5**, kept confined; guarded; **6**, inclined to secrecy; reticent; **7**, niggardly; stingy; **8**, near in space, time, etc.; near in thought; coherent; as, *close* thinking; near in the sense of dense, compact, or tight; as, *close* weaving, underbrush, writing; **9**, dear; intimate; trusty; familiar; **10**, almost equal; as, a *close* race or contest; **11**, fitting tightly or snugly, as a turban to the head; **12**, accurate; precise; as, a *close* copy; almost exactly like; as, a *close* resemblance; **13**, keen; sharply observant; as, *close* scrutiny; **14**, short, as hair cut near to the head; **15**, not open; not accessible; legally shut or restricted, as a season for hunting;

admitting only a few, or certain qualified ones; as, a *close* corporation: *Gram.* and *Phon.*, designating a vowel pronounced with the lips partly closed, as the sounds o͞o and ō:—*adv.* **1**, near in space or time; as, follow *close* after me; **2**, tightly; closely together; **3**, watchfully; **4**, precisely.—*adv.* **close'ly**.—*n.* **close'ness.**

[3]close (klōs), *n.* [< O.F. *clos*, inclosed: see **[1]close**], any inclosed place, as a court, quadrangle, etc.; especially, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey.

closed shop a shop which excludes labor of any given kind, usually nonunion labor.

close-fist-ed (klōs'fĭst"ĕd), *adj.* [**[2]close**+**fist**], stingy.—*n.* **close'fist'ed-ness.**

close–hauled (klōs'=hôld"), *adj. Naut.*, sailing as nearly into the wind as possible.

close–mouthed (klōs'=mou*th*d"; =mouth*t*"), *adj.* uncommunicative; reticent.

clos-et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* [see **[1]close**], **1**, a small room for privacy or retirement; **2**, a place for storing valuable things, as clothing, utensils, provisions, etc.; **3**, a water-closet; **4**, the private chamber of a king or other ruler, used for council or devotion:—*adj.* **1**, private; secluded; **2**, adapted to, or working only in, seclusion; as, a *closet* play (suitable for reading rather than acting):—*v.t.* to shut up, as in a private room.

clo-sure (klō'zhûr), *n.* **1**, the act of shutting up; **2**, that which incloses or confines; **3**, (also, *cloture*; ***clōture***), in parliamentary procedure, a method of stopping a debate, in order to secure an immediate vote on a question: *Obs.*, the end; conclusion.

clot (klŏt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting], [< A.S. *clott*, a round mass], to thicken into a mass, as blood:—*v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, lumps of coagulated fluid:—*n.* a thick, semisolid mass of coagulated fluid.—*adj.* **clot'ty**; **clot'ted.**

cloth (klŏth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klŏ*th*z; klŏths); also, in the special sense of garments, clothes, q.v.], [< A.S. *clāth*, garment], **1**, a woven fabric, as of wool, hair, linen, etc.; **2**, a piece of such fabric; **3**, a woven covering, as for a table or altar; **4**, the usual, and hence distinguishing, dress of any profession; especially, clerical dress: **the cloth**, the clerical profession.

clothe (klō*th*), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clothed (klō*th*d) or clad (klăd), *p.pr.* clothing], [< A.S. *clāthian*, to clothe], **1**, to dress; **2**, to cover with, or as with, a garment; **3**, to provide with garments.

clothes (klō*th*z), *n.pl.* [see **cloth**], **1**, wearing apparel; **2**, bedclothes; coverings for beds.

clothes-pin (klō*th*z'pĭn"), *n.* [*clothes*+*pin*], a clip, as of wood, to hold clothes on a line.

clothes-press (klō*th*z'prĕs"), *n.* [*clothes*+[1]*press*], a wardrobe for wearing apparel.

cloth-ier (klō*th*'yĕr), *n.* [see **cloth**], one who makes or deals in cloth or clothing.

cloth-ing (klō*th*'ĭng), *n.* clothes; apparel; dress: garments in general.

Clo-tho (klō'thō), *n.* [Gk.: literally, spinner < *klōthein*, to spin], *Class. Myth.*, the youngest of the three Fates, who spins the thread of life: hence, the deity supposed to preside at births (see *Fates*, illus.).

clo-ture (klō'tûr), *n.* [Fr.: see **[1]close**], stoppage of debate (see *closure*). Also, ***clō"ture*** (klō"tûr').

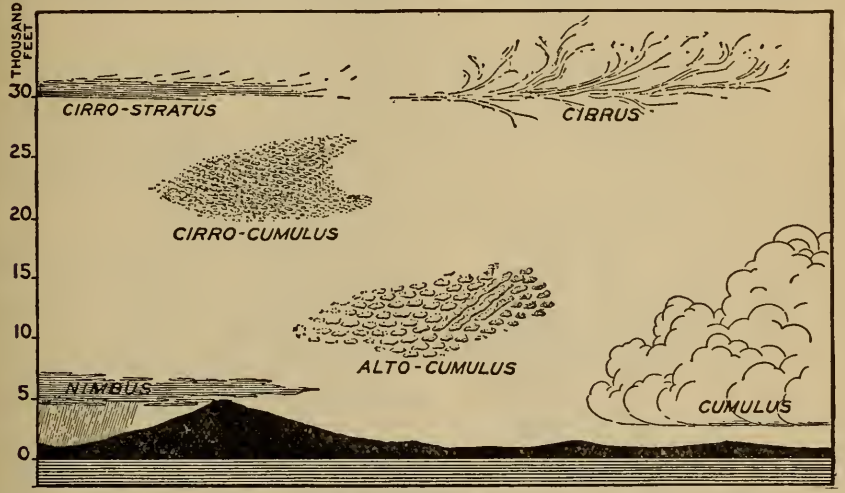
cloud (kloud), *n.* [< A.S. *clūd*, mass of rock], **1**, a mass of condensed water vapor suspended in the air; a mist or haze above the level of the ground; **2**, a similar volume of smoke or dust; **3**, a dimmed appearance or spot, as in marble; a defect; **4**, that which threatens, obscures, darkens, or overshadows, as suspicion, grief, etc.; **5**, anything that moves in or like a mass, as a great number of arrows, birds, horsemen, etc.; **6**, a light woolen shawl: *Law*, a defect, as in an owner's title to land:—*v.t.* **1**, to overspread with, or as with, a mist or cloud; **2**, to render gloomy; darken, as the brow with trouble; **3**, to blacken or sully; **4**, to cover with variegated spots:—*v.i.* **1**, to become covered with clouds: often with *up*; as, the sky is *clouding* up; **2**, to become overcast or downcast.

cloud–burst (kloud'=bûrst"), *n.* an unusually heavy, violent downpour of rain.

cloud-less (kloud'lĕs), *adj.* clear; bright.—*adv.* **cloud'less-ly.**—*n.* **cloud'less-ness.**

cloud-y (kloud'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, pertaining to a cloud or clouds; **2**, overcast; threatening (rain); **3**, vague; obscure; **4**, not clear; as, a *cloudy* liquid; **5**, gloomy; sullen; **6**, marked with spots, as marble.—*adv.* **cloud'i-ly.**—*n.* **cloud'i-ness.**

clough (klŭf; klou), *n.* [source uncertain], a ravine; river valley with steep sides.



CHIEF VARIETIES OF CLOUDS

clout (klout), *n.* [< A.S. *clūt*, a patch], **1**, in archery, a piece of cloth stretched on a frame and used for a target; an arrow that hits a target; **2**, an iron plate, used as a washer, or protection to wood: *Archaic* or *Dial.*, **1**, a patch; **2**, a rag; a worthless piece of cloth: *Colloq.*, **1**, a rap, especially with the hand or knuckles; **2**, a lout:—*v.t.* **1**, to patch or mend; **2**, to protect with an iron plate: *Colloq.*, to knock; strike; pound.

[1]clove (klōv), past tense and archaic past participle of *cleave* to split: **clove hitch**, a certain kind of knot (see *knot*, illus.).

[2]clove (klōv), *n.* [< M.E. *clowe* < Fr. *clou* (*de girofle*), nail (of the gillyflower) < I.at. *clavus*, nail: in allusion to the shape], **1**, the pungent, aromatic, dried flower bud of a tropical evergreen tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*) of the myrtle family: used as spice; **2**, the tree which produces these buds: **oil of cloves**, the oil extracted from cloves: used in medicine, perfumery, etc.: **clove pink**, a clove-scented variety of pink.

[3]clove (klōv), *n.* [< A.S. *clufu*, tuber < *clēofan*, to split], one of the bulbs of a compound bulb.

clo-ven (klō'vn), a form of the past participle of the irregular verb *cleave*, to split.

clo-ven–foot-ed (klō'vn=fo͝ot"ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having the foot or hoof cleft, as the ruminant quadrupeds; **2**, devilish; satanic.

clo-ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *clāfre*, clover], **1**, any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of low-growing, usually three-leaved, leguminous plants found in temperate regions (for illus. see *inflorescence*); **2**, any of various other plants of the same family, as the sweet clover (genus *Melilotus*) or bush clover (genus *Lespedeza*).

clown (kloun), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *klunni*, a boor], 1, a rustic; 2, a man of coarse manners; a boor; 3, a professional jester; a buffoon.

clown-er-y (kloun'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], the actions of a clown; clownlike behavior.

clown-ish (kloun'ish), *adj.* like a clown; rude.—*adv.* **clown'ish-ly.**—*n.* **clown'ish-ness.**

Syn. ill-bred, rude, awkward, rustic, loutish, boorish, rough.—*Ant.* gentle, well-mannered, polished, polite, urbane.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [< obs. *accloy*, to choke < O.F. *encloyer* < L.L. *inclavare*, to put a nail into < Lat. *clavus*, nail], to fill to excess; surfeit.—*n.* **cloy'ment.**

Syn. satiate, glut, surfeit. (See satisfy.)

club (klŭb), *n.* [< O.N. *klubba*, club < *klumba*, clump, mass], 1, a heavy stick; a cudgel; a baseball bat; a kind of stick fashioned for playing golf; 2, one of a suit of playing cards, marked with a black trefoil; also, the black trefoil: *pl.* the suit so marked; 3, a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit, particularly one supported jointly and meeting periodically; 4, a building or room occupied by the persons so associated: **club tie**, a style of bow tie (see *necktie*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* clubbed (klŭbd), *p.pr.* clubbing], 1, to beat with a cudgel; 2, to give, as money, to a common stock or for a common expense:—*v.i.* 1, to combine for a common purpose; 2, to form an association united by a common interest.

Syn., *n.* organization, association, society. (See caste.)

club-ba-ble (klŭb'ȧ-bl), *adj.* suited to club life; sociable. Also, **club'a-ble.**

club-foot (klŭb'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*pl.* -feet -fēt"), ([*club* + *foot*], 1, a foot misshapen from birth; 2, the deformity of such a foot.—*adj.* **club'foot"ed.**

club moss any of a family (*Lycopodiaceæ*) of low-growing evergreen plants akin to the ferns, many of which bear clublike cones of sporangia.

cluck (klŭk), *n.* [imit.], the call of a brooding hen to her chickens:—*v.t.* to call with a cluck:—*v.i.* to make the call of a hen to her brood.

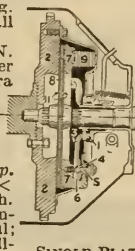
clue (klo͞o), *n.* [see **clew**], 1, (usually, *clew*), a ball of thread or yarn; 2, (also, *clew*), a fact or hint forming a key to the solution of a problem, plot, etc.: *Naut.*, (usually, *clew*), the lower corner of a sail.

clum-ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* [Eng. place name], a small broad-bodied, short-legged spaniel.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *klumba*, mass], 1, a cluster or group, as of trees, etc.; 2, an extra thickness of leather added to the sole of a shoe:—*v.t.* 1, to arrange in a cluster or group; 2, to furnish (a shoe) with an extra sole:—*v.i.* to tread heavily.

clum-sy (klŭm'zi), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], [< obs. *clumse*, to be stiff with cold: perh. < Scand. *klumsa*, to make motionless], 1, awkward; heavy; unskilful; 2, lacking ease, grace, or tact; 3, ill-made; unwieldy.—*adv.* **clum'si-ly.**—*n.* **clum'si-ness.**

Syn. (see awkward).—*Ant.* skilful, adroit, dexterous.



SINGLE PLATE DISK AUTOMOBILE CLUTCH

When clutch pedal is pressed bearing 1 is moved toward flywheel 2 and contacts with inner ends of release levers 3, which are pivoted on pins 4 mounted on eye bolts 5. The outer ends of the release levers engage the pressure plate lugs 6, and thus pressure plate 7 is pulled away from driven plate 8, compressing the several coil springs 9. When pressure is removed from pedal, these springs force pressure plate forward against the driven plate, applying power of the engine to the wheels through drive shaft 10. 11, Friction covering fastened to both sides of driven plate.

clung (klŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *cling*.

clus-ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *clyster*, a cluster], 1, a number of things, such as fruits, of the same kind, growing or collected together; a bunch; a group; 2, a crowd; gathering:—*v.i.* to grow or gather in bunches:—*v.t.* to gather into bunches.

[1]clutch (klŭch), *n.* [< obs. v. *cleich* < O.N. *klekja*, to hatch], a brood or set of eggs for hatching.

[2]clutch (klŭch), *v.t.* [< M.E. *cloke*, claw < O. Teut. source], 1, to grasp eagerly; 2, to grasp, seize, or grip strongly; as, to *clutch* a dagger:—*v.i.* to snatch, catch, or seize: with *at*:—*n.* 1, a tight, clinching grasp; 2, a talon or claw in the act of seizure; hence, a cruel grasp: often *pl.*; as, keep out of his *clutches*: *Mech.*, 1, a device for gripping or holding, as in a crane; 2, a device for transmitting power, as from an engine to a shaft, operating either by friction or by interlocking.

Syn., *v.* seize, clasp, embrace, grip, hold.

[1]clut-ter (klŭt'ẽr), *n.* [var. of obs. v. *clotter*, to coagulate], disorder; litter; confusion:—*v.t.* to heap up in disorder; litter; disarrange: often with *up*.

[2]clut-ter (klŭt'ẽr), *n.* [var. of *clatter*], clatter; noise: —*v.i.* 1, to make a noise; bustle; 2, to run with confusion; 3, to speak inarticulately.

clyp-e-ate (klĭp'ē-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *clipeus*, a shield], shield-shaped. Also, **clyp'e-at"ed.**

clys-ter (klĭs'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *klustēr* < *kluzein*, to wash], *Med.*, an injection into the intestines; an enema.

Cly-tem-nes-tra (klī"tĕm-nĕs'trȧ), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the faithless wife of Agamemnon, who, upon her husband's return from the Trojan War, murdered him, with the assistance of Ægisthus, her paramour, and was afterwards slain for her crime by her son Orestes.

Cly-ti-e (klĭsh'ī-ē; klĭ'tĭ-ē; klī'tē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, daughter of Oceanus, who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into a heliotrope.

cm. *abbr.* centimeter:—**C. M.**, 1, Court-martial; 2, Corresponding Member; 3, common meter; 4, [Lat. *chirurgiæ magister*], Master in Surgery:—**C. M. G.**, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—**cml.**, commercial (also, **com.**; **coml.**)

co- *prefix*, [< Lat. *cum*, with, together], 1, a shortened form of *com-*, meaning, when attached to verbs, jointly; as, *co*öperate; when attached to nouns, joint; as, *co*heir; 2, a shortened form of *complement*, as in certain mathematical words; as, cosine, cotangent. See **com-.**

Co. *abbr.* 1, company; 2, county:—**Co**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Co] for the element cobalt:—**c. o.**, 1, care of: also written c/o; 2, carried over:—**C. O.**, 1, Commanding Officer; 2, Criminal Office; 3, Crown Office.

coach (kōch), *n.* [< Fr. *coche*, coach < Hung. *kocsi*, pertaining to *Kocs*, place name], 1, a large, closed, four-wheeled carriage; 2, a railroad passenger car; 3, a tutor who especially prepares a student for an examination; also, an instructor in some branch of athletics:—*v.t.* 1, to instruct or train; 2, to carry in a coach:—*v.i.* 1, to study with a tutor or take instruction from an athletic trainer; also, to tutor or train; 2, to travel in a coach.—*n.* **coach'er.**

coach-man (kōch'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*coach* + *man*], one who drives a carriage.

[1]co-act (kō-ăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *coactus*, restrained: see **[2]coact**], *Obs.*, to force; compel; control.—*adj.* **co-ac'tive.**—*n.* **co-ac'tion.**

[2]co-act (kō-ăkt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *co-*, together + *agere* (*actus*), to work], *Rare*, to act or work together.—*adj.* **co-ac'tive.**—*n.* **co-ac'tion.**

co-ad-ju-tant (kō-ăj'o͞o-tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *co-*, together + *adjutans* (*-antis*), helping], working together; coöperative:—*n.* an assistant.

co-ad-ju-tor (kō"ȧ-jo͞o'tẽr), *n.* an official helper or assistant; an associate; specifically, one appointed as the assistant of a bishop.

co-ad-u-nate (kō-ăd'ū-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *coadunare* (*-atus*), to unite], united; combined.

co-ag-u-late (kō-ăg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *coagulare* (*-otus*), to coagulate], to make to clot or curdle, especially by heat or chemical action; thicken:—*v.i.* to become clotted, curdled, thick, or congealed.—*adj.* **co-ag'u-la-ble.**

co-ag-u-la-tion (kō-ăg"ū-lā'shĭn), *n.* 1, the act of curdling or clotting; 2, the change from a fluid to a thickened curdlike state; the substance produced by this change.

co-ag-u-la-tive (kō-ăg'ū-lȧ-tĭv), *adj.* tending to produce curdling or clotting.

co-ag-u-lum (kō-ăg'ū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lȧ)], [Lat. = a means of coagulation], a clot of blood; a curdled or clotted mass.

coal (kōl), *n.* [< A.S. *col*, a burning coal], 1, a black, or brownish black, combustible, carbonaceous mineral, formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter, and found in strata in the earth in several varieties, as *lignite*, or *brown coal*, containing 40–50 per cent of volatile matter; *bituminous*, or *soft, coal*, containing 20–30 per cent of volatile matter; and *anthracite*, or *hard, coal*, consisting chiefly of carbon with but 3–7 per cent of volatile matter: all three varieties being used as fuel; 2, charcoal; 3, a bit of charred wood; an ember:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with coal; 2, to char, as wood:—*v.i.* to take in coal.—*adj.* **coal'y.**—*n.* **coal'er.**

co-a-lesce (kō"ȧ-lĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lesced (-lĕst'), *p.pr.* -lescing], [< Lat. *co-*, together + *alescere*, to grow], to grow together; blend.

Syn. unite, fuse, combine, mingle. (See mix.)

co-a-les-cence (kō"ȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* the act or process of uniting; a fusing or blending.—*adj.* **co"a-les'cent.**

coal gas 1, a poisonous gas given off by burning coal; 2, a mixture of combustible gases

obtained by heating bituminous coal in an air-tight vessel: used as fuel for heating and lighting.

coal heav-er one who shovels or carries coal, as in an engine room.

coal hod a metal utensil, used for carrying coal and for throwing it on the fire; a scuttle.

co-a-li-tion (kō″ā-lish′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *co-*, together + *alere* (*alitus*), to nourish], **1**, the act of fusing or uniting; coalescence; **2**, a temporary alliance of persons or parties, for joint action.

coal meas-ures *Geol.*, beds of coal of the Carboniferous period, interspersed with rock strata (see *geology*, chart).

coal oil petroleum, or rock oil; also, any oil refined from petroleum; especially, kerosene.

coal-pit (kōl′pit″), *n.* [*coal* + *pit*], **1**, an excavation in the earth from which coal is dug; **2**, a pit in which charcoal is made.

coal-sack (kōl′sak″), *n.* [*coal* + *sack*], *Astron.*, any dark place in the Milky Way: **Coalsack**, a space of this kind near the Southern Cross.

coal tar a thick, dark liquid obtained by distillation from soft coal: used for waterproofing, coating roads, insulation, etc., and for the production of aniline dyes, creosote, phenol, etc.

coam-ing (kōm′ing), *n.* [source uncertain], a raised curb around a roof opening, well, or the like: *pl.* *Naut.*, raised wood or iron borders around the hatches of a vessel, to keep out water.

co-ap-ta-tion (kō″ap-tā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *coaptare* (*-atus*), to fit together], the joining or fitting of parts to one another, as of a broken bone.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* [< *course*, q.v.: from phrase *in course*, in an ordinary manner], **1**, of poor or inferior quality or appearance; not fine; **2**, large in texture, grain, or size; **3**, not refined; vulgar in manners and speech; indelicate; gross; offensive to good taste.—*adv.* **coarse′ly**.—*n.* **coarse′ness**.

Syn. common, rude, unpolished, vulgar, rough.—*Ant.* fine, polished, polite, delicate, dainty.

coars-en (kōr′sn), *v.t.* to make large, rough, common, rude, or vulgar:—*v.i.* to turn or become large, rough, common, vulgar, etc.

coast (kōst), *v.t.* [< O.F. *coste* < Lat. *costa*, side], to sail or travel along, or between the ports of (a shore):—*v.i.* **1**, to sail along a shore, or from port to port; **2**, in the United States and Canada, to slide downhill on a sled; travel or glide by the force of gravity alone, as a motor car or airplane with the engine shut off, or a bicycle not being pedaled:—*n.* **1**, the land forming the margin or boundary of the sea; the seashore; **2**, a slide downhill on a sled; **3**, a traveling by, or as by, the force of gravity.—*adj.* **coast′al**.

Syn., *n.* margin, edge, bank, shore. (See border.)

coast-er (kōs′tẽr), *n.* **1**, a vessel engaged in traveling between ports on the coast of a single country; **2**, a small, round tray, formerly often on wheels, for passing a decanter, pitcher, etc.; **3**, a small stand, as for a drinking glass, to protect a polished table; **4**, one who slides on a sled; one who glides, as on a bicycle; **5**, any of various toys on which children ride.

coast-er brake on a bicycle, a kind of brake, applied through the pedals, which permits the pedals to remain still when the rider coasts.

coast guard **1**, the system of stations, with their crews, maintained along the coast for life saving and the prevention of smuggling: officially, *Coast Guard:* also, a member of such a crew; **2**, in Great Britain, the coast police, or a member of it; **3**, any organized force guarding a coast.

coast-ing trade trade between ports of the same country; trade along a shore or coast; coastwise trade.

coast-ward (kōst′wẽrd), *adv.* in the direction of the coast. Also, **coast′wards**.

coast-wise (kōst′wīz″), *adv.* and *adj.* by way of, or along, the coast. Also, *adv.* **coast′ways″**.

coat (kōt), *n.* [< O.F. *cote* < L.L. *cotta*, a tunic], **1**, an outer, sleeved garment covering the upper part of the body, especially that worn as a part of a man's customary dress; **2**, a man's ulster or overcoat; a woman's sleeved cloak; **3**, any outside covering, as fur, skin, rind, paint, etc.: *Bib.*, a tunic:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a coat; spread over.

coat-ee (kōt″ē′), *n.* a close-fitting coat with short tails, especially in military uniforms.

co-a-ti (kō-ä′tē; kō′ä-tē), *n.* [< Braz. *cua*, cincture + *tim*, nose], a raccoonlike, carnivorous mammal (genus *Nasua*) of tropical and subtropical America.

coat-ing (kōt′ing), *n.* [see **coat**], **1**, a thin layer or covering; **2**, material for coats.

coat of arms *Her.*, **1**, originally, a surcoat embroidered with one's family escutcheon: **2**, later, the escutcheon of a family or person; armorial bearings, or devices symbolic of rank and deeds; **3**, the shield emblazoned with such bearings (see *escutcheon*, *heraldry*, illus.); **4**, a similar shield bearing the insignia of an organization, city, state, etc.

coat of mail a garment of chain mail, formerly worn as protective armor.

coax (kōks), *v.t.* [< earlier *cokes*, a fool], to persuade, or seek to persuade, by wheedling or flattery:—*v.i.* to employ blandishments; practice wheedling.—*n.* **coax′er**.—*adv.* **coax′ing-ly**.

Syn. flatter, entice, inveigle, allure, wheedle, blandish.

co-ax-i-al (kō-ăk′sĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *co-*, with + *axis*, a pivot], *Math.*, having a common axis; revolving upon the same axis. Also, **co-ax′al**.

cob (kŏb), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a lump; a rounded heap or mass; **2**, in the United States, a corncob; **3**, a strong, thickset, smallish horse; **4**, the male of the swan; **5**, a large hazelnut: also called *cobnut*; **6**, a mixture of clay, straw, and gravel used in making walls: *Obs.*, the old Spanish dollar.

co-balt (kō′bŏlt; kō′bôlt), *n.* [< Ger. *kobold*, goblin the miners], **1**, a steel-gray metallic element [symbol Co], in many of its properties similar to nickel, used in heat-resisting and corrosion-resisting alloys, magnet steel, etc.: **2**, a deep blue pigment.—*adj.* **co-bal′tic**.—*adj.* **co-bal′tous**.

[1]cob-ble (kŏb′l), *n.* [perh. < *cob*, lump], a round stone, worn smooth by water, especially one of a size used for street paving; a cobblestone: *pl.* coals of this size:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cobbled (-ld), *p.pr.* cobbling], to pave with cobblestones.

[2]cob-ble (kŏb′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cobbled (-ld), *p.pr.* cobbling], [source uncertain], to mend or patch up coarsely; repair, especially shoes:—*v.i.* to work at the business of mending shoes.

cob-bler (kŏb′lẽr), *n.* **1**, one who mends boots and shoes; **2**, a clumsy workman; a bungler; **3**, a drink made of iced wine, lemon, etc.: as, sherry *cobbler;* also, a deep-dish fruit pie made with one crust.

cob-ble-stone (kŏb′l-stōn″), *n.* [*cobble* + *stone*], a rounded stone used for paving.

co-ble (kō′bl; kŏb′l), *n.* [M.E. < W. *ceubal*, skiff < *ceuo*, to hollow out], **1**, in England, a small, flat-bottomed fishing boat; **2**, in Scotland, a short, flat-bottomed rowboat.

cob-nut (kŏb′nŭt″), *n.* [*cob* + *nut*], the fruit of any of various varieties of hazel.

co-bra (kō′brä), *n.* [< Port. *cobra* (*de capello*), (hooded) snake < Lat. *colubra*, snake + L.L. *capa*, cape], a large and venomous snake (*Naja tripudians*) which, when irritated, dilates its neck like a hood: found in Asia, especially in India (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

cob-web (kŏb′wĕb″), *n.* [< M.E. *copweb*, perh. < *coppe*, abbr. of *attorcoppe*, spider + *web*], **1**, a spider's web; the material of which it is made, or a thread of this material; **2**, a net or snare:—*adj.* made of or like a spider's web; flimsy; entangling;—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -webbed (-wĕbd″), *p.pr.* -webbing], to cover with, or as with, cobwebs.—*adj.* **cob′web″by**.

co-ca (kō′kä), *n.* [Sp. < Peruv. *cuca*, nat. name of the plant], a small South American shrub (*Erythroxylum coca*) yielding a powerful narcotic drug.

co-ca-ine (kō′kä-ĭn; -ēn; commonly or colloquially, kō-kān′), *n.* the alkaloid extracted from coca leaves, or a colorless, crystalline, poisonous drug made from it: used as a local anæsthetic. Also, **co′ca-in**.—*v.t.* **co-ca′in-ize** (kō-kä′ĭn-īz).

co-ca-in-ism (kō-kä′ĭn-ĭzm; kō′kä-), *n.* *Pathol.*, **1**, an abnormal condition resulting from the excessive and continued use of cocaine as a stimulant; **2**, the habit of so using cocaine.

coc-cus (kŏk′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* cocci (-sī)], [L.L. < Gk. *kokkos*, a seed], a spherical bacterium (for illus. see *bacteria*).—*adj.* **coc′coid**.

coc-cyx (kŏk′sĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -cyges (kŏk-sī′jēz)], [Lat. < Gk. *kokkux*, cuckoo: in allusion to shape of bird's bill], *Anat.*, the last bone of the spinal column (see *pelvis*, illus.).—*adj.* **coc-cyg′e-al** (-sĭj′ē-ăl).

co-che-ro (kō-chā′rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros(-rōs)], [Sp.], in the Philippines, the driver of a public vehicle.

co-chin (kō′chĭn), *n.* [< *Cochin* (China)], an Asiatic breed of large domestic fowl, having the legs heavily feathered.

coch-i-neal (kŏch′ĭ-nēl), *n.* [< Fr. *cochenille* < It. *cocciniglia* < Lat. *coccinum*, scarlet robe], **1**, a scarlet dye obtained from an insect (*Coccus cacti*) found in Mexico, the Canary Islands, etc.; **2**, the insect from which this dye is obtained.

coch-le-a (kŏk′lē-ä), *n.* [*pl.* -leæ (-lē-ē)], [Lat. = snail], *Anat.*, the spiral-shaped part of the inner ear, which contains the auditory nerve endings (see *ear*, illus.).—*adj.* **coch′le-ar**; **coch′le-a-ry**.

coch-le-ate (kŏk′lē-āt), *adj.* shell-shaped; twisted into a spiral.—*adj.* **coch′le-at″ed**.

[1]cock (kŏk), *n.* [<A.S. *cocc*, cock. prob. imit.], 1, the male of the common domestic fowl; a rooster; also, his crowing; 2, any male bird; 3, a weather vane in the shape of a rooster; 4, a leader or chief; 5, a turn valve, tap, faucet, etc., for controlling the flow of a liquid or gas (for illus. see *pet cock*); 6, the hammer of a firearm, or its position when raised: **cock-and-bull**, *adj. Colloq.*, ridiculous; extravagant.

[2]cock (kŏk), *n.* [<[1]*cock*], 1, the act of tilting or turning up jauntily, as a hat or an eye; 2, the upward turn or tilt so given:—*v.t.* 1, to turn up or set jauntily on one side; tilt deflantly; 2, to raise the hammer of (a gun), in readiness for firing.

[3]cock (kŏk), *n.* [perh. <O.N. *kökkr*, a lump], a small, cone-shaped pile, especially of hay:—*v.t.* to stack up in conical piles.

cock-ade (kŏk-ād′), *n.* [<Fr. *cocarde*, pert], 1, a rosette or badge worn on the hat; 2, an ornament on a bridle (see *harness*, illus.).

cock-a-hoop (kŏk″ə-hōōp′), *adj.* [<*cock on the hoop:* perh. with meaning spigot laid on the barrel hoop, so that the ale runs freely, thus producing gaiety], elated; exultant:—*adv.* elatedly.

Cock-aigne (kŏk-ān′), *n.* [<O.F. *coquaigne*, perh. cakeland <Lat. *coquere*, to cook], 1, a fabled land of sumptuous and idle living; 2, the district in which cockneys live or are born: applied humorously to London. Also, **Cock-agne′**; **Cock-ayne′**.

cock-a-leek-ie (kŏk″ə-lēk′ĭ), *n.* [[1]*cock*+*leek*], in Scotland, a savory soup made of fowl boiled with leeks.

cock-a-lo-rum (kŏk″ə-lō′rŭm), *n.* [perh. mock imit. of a cock], *Slang*, a conceited, boastful person; a bumptious little man.

cock-a-too (kŏk″ə-tōō′), *n.* [<Malay *kakatūa*], any of a subfamily (*Cacatuinæ*) of white or brilliantly colored parrots, often with conspicuous, erectile crest, found in the East Indies and Australia.

Cockatoo (1/8)

cock-a-trice (kŏk′ə-trĭs; -trīs), *n.* [<O.F. *cocatris*, crocodile, corr. of L.L. *calcatrix* (*-icis*), a treader, perh. by confusion with *coq*, in allusion to legend], a fabulous monster hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and able to kill by a glance of its eye; a basilisk: *Bib.*, any venomous serpent or crawling creature.

cock-boat (kŏk′bōt″), *n.* [<obs. *cock*, skiff (of uncertain source)+*boat*], a small, light rowboat; a tender for a larger vessel.

cock-chaf-er (kŏk′chāf″ĕr), *n.* [[1]*cock*+*chafer*, a beetle], a kind of beetle of America and Europe, destructive to vegetation.

cock-crow (kŏk′krō″), *n.* [[1]*cock*+[1]*crow*], early morning. Also, **cock′crow″ing.**

[1]cock-er (kŏk′ĕr), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to pamper; indulge; coddle.

[2]cock-er (kŏk′ĕr), *n.* [<[1]*cock*], a spaniel used to hunt small game: also called *cocker spaniel.*

cock-er-el (kŏk′ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [dim. of [1]*cock*], a young rooster, especially up to one year old.

cock-eyed (kŏk′īd″), *adj.* [[2]*cock*+*eye*], *Colloq.*, having squinting eyes; crooked; aslant.

cock-fight (kŏk′fīt″), *n.* [[1]*cock*+*fight*], a contest between cocks, especially between gamecocks armed with spurs.—*n.* **cock′fight″ing.**

cock-horse (kŏk′hôrs′), *n.* [16th-cent. nursery term=toy horse], a rocking-horse; hobbyhorse:—*adj.* (kŏk′hôrs″), astride; also, proud.

[1]cock-le (kŏk′l), *n.* [<Fr. *coquille*, shell <Lat. *conchylia* <Gk. *kogkhē*, mussel], 1, any of various mollusks, especially an edible European species (*Cardium edule*), with two heart-shaped, fluted shells; 2, one of its shells; 3, a frail boat: *pl.* the innermost part of the heart; hence, feelings.

[2]cock-le (kŏk′l), *n.* [<A.S. *coccul*, tares], any of several plants, especially the corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), that grow as weeds among grain.

[3]cock-le (kŏk′l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], [perh. <Fr. *coquille*, a blister (on bread)], to pucker or wrinkle:—*n.* a pucker or wrinkle.

cock-le-shell (kŏk′l-shĕl″), *n.* [[1]*cockle*+*shell*], 1, one of the shells of a cockle; 2, a shell worn on a pilgrim's hat; 3, a frail, light boat.

cock-loft (kŏk′lôft″), *n.* [source uncertain], a loft or attic under a roof.

cock-ney (kŏk′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -neys (-nĭz)], [<M.E. *coken-ey*, cock's egg: name for small or misshapen egg], a Londoner; one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside; specifically, a native of London living in the East End, and having a certain characteristic dialect.—*adj.* **cock′ney-ish.**

cock-ney-dom (kŏk′nĭ-dŭm), *n.* the land of the cockney; London and environs.

cock-ney-ism (kŏk′nĭ-ĭzm), *n.* the dialect or manners of a cockney.

cock-pit (kŏk′pĭt″), *n.* [[1]*cock*+[1]*pit*], 1, a pit for cockfighting; 2, in an airplane, the well in the body where the pilot sits: *Naut.*, 1, in small vessels, a space aft lower than the rest of the deck; 2, in men-of-war, the quarters of the junior officers, used as a hospital during an action: *Obs.*, the pit of a theatre.

cock-roach (kŏk′rōch″), *n.* [<Sp. *cucaracha*, cockroach], any of several large insects (order *Orthoptera*), chiefly nocturnal, with a flat body and characteristic fetid odor, which infest kitchens, etc.

Cockroach

cocks-comb (kŏks′kōm″), *n.* [[1]*cock*+*comb*], 1, the comb or crest of a cock; 2, a garden plant (genus *Celosia*) of the amaranth family, having a crest-shaped blossom of red or yellow (see *fasciation*, illus.); 3, the red crest on a jester's cap; also, the cap; 4, a conceited fop. Also, in senses 2, 3, 4, **cox′comb″.**

cock-shy (kŏk′shī″), *n.* [*pl.* -shies (-shīz)], [[1]*cock*+*shy*], 1, a throw, or shy, at a mark; 2, the mark.

cock-sure (kŏk′shŏōr″; kŏk″-shŏōr′), *adj.* [[1]*cock*+*sure*], perfectly certain; absolutely sure: *Colloq.*, too decidedly positive.—*n.* **cock″sure′ness.**

cock-swain (kŏk′swān; *Naut.*, kŏk′sn), *n.* [see **coxswain**], the steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc. See **cox′swain**, *Pfd. S.*

cock-tail (kŏk′tāl″), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a mixed drink made of spirits, bitters, sugar, and flavoring; 2, a food mixture, as of raw oysters or clams, with catchup, lemon juice, etc.; also, cut-up fruit; 3, a horse, generally underbred, with docked tail; hence, a person of low breeding.

cock-y (kŏk′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* cockier, *superl.* cockiest], [see [1]**cock**], *Colloq.*, impudent; forward; conceited; pert.—*n.* **cock′i-ness.**

co-co (kō′kō), *n.* [Sp.=grimace: from shell markings], 1, a palm (*Cocos nucifera*) yielding the coconut; 2, the fruit of the coco palm. Also, **co′coa.**

co-coa (kō′kō), *n.* [corr. of *cacao*, by confusion with *coconut*], 1, a powder made from the ground seeds of the cacao tree; 2, a drink made from it: **cocoa butter**, a whitish, solid fat, made from cacao seeds: used in toilet preparations, medicines, etc.

co-co-nut (kō′kō-nŭt″), *n.* [*coco*+*nut*], 1, the fruit of the coco palm, consisting of a thick, fibrous outer coat, and a hard, thin, brown shell lined with a white, meaty substance, and containing a milky liquid; 2, loosely, the white substance which lines the shell, prepared for use as food: **coconut oil**, a non-volatile oil obtained from fresh coconuts: used in making soap, margarine, candles, etc. Also, **co′coa-nut″.**

co-coon (kō-kōōn′), *n.* [<Fr. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, shell], *Zoöl.*, 1, the silky case spun by the larvæ of many insects as a protective covering between the larval and the adult stage, as that of the silkworm; 2, a similar protective structure made by certain spiders; 3, the membranous egg case of earthworms.

Co-cy-tus (kō-sĭ′tŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *kōkutos*, a wailing], *Class. Myth.*, one of the rivers of Hades.

[1]cod (kŏd), *n.* [<A.S. *codd*, a bag], a husk or pod: *Obs.*, a bag or pouch; also, the scrotum.

[2]cod (kŏd), *n.* [source uncertain], a large food fish (*Gadus callarias*) found in northern and temperate seas (for illus. see *Pisces*): **cod-liver oil**, a highly nutritious oil obtained from the liver of the cod: **fresh-water cod**, a large European fish; the barbel.

C. O. D. *abbr.* cash on delivery; collect on delivery:—**cod.**, codex.

co-da (kō′dä), *n.* [It.<Lat. *cauda*, tail], *Mus.*, an independent passage added at the conclusion of a movement, forming a somewhat elaborate ending.

cod-dle (kŏd′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coddled (-ld), *p.pr.* coddling], [perh.<*caudle*, q.v.], 1, to humor or pamper; treat tenderly; 2, to stew gently; cook by allowing to stand in hot water, as eggs.

code (kōd), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *codex* (*-icis*), a wooden tablet<*caudex*, a tree trunk], 1, a systematized body of laws, rules, or statutes containing a complete statement of all laws in force within a certain scope and superseding all others; 2, a system of military or naval signals; 3, a system of characters, words, or sentences arbitrarily used, for the sake of brevity or secrecy, to express or convey ideas; as, the Morse *code* used in telegraphy, or a *code* used in secret service reports; 4, the body of principles governing, or the standard of morality prevailing in, a society, class, or

profession; as, the social *code;* the *code* of honor: **civil code,** *Law,* a body of laws governing dealings among persons as citizens and defining their civil rights and remedies: **criminal code,** *Law,* a body of laws setting forth those acts that are of a criminal nature and providing for the punishments therefor.

co-de-ine (kō-dē′ĭn; kō′dē-ēn), *n.* [< Gk. *kōdeia,* poppy head], *Med.,* an alkaloid found associated with morphine in opium, but milder in action than morphine. Also, **co-de′ia** (kō-dē′yȧ); **co-de′in.**

co-dex (kō′dĕks), *n.* [*pl.* codices (kŏd′ĭ-sēz; kō′dĭ-)], [see **code**], **1,** a code; a volume of laws or statutes; **2,** an ancient manuscript of a book, especially of the Bible or one of the classics.

cod-fish (kŏd′fĭsh″), *n.* [¹*cod* + *fish*], the cod, a large sea fish, or its flesh used as food.

codg-er (kŏj′ẽr), *n.* [perh. var. of *cadger:* see **cadge**], a queer old man; jocosely, a fellow.

cod-i-cil (kŏd′ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *codicillus,* dim. of *codex:* see **code**], *Law,* an addition, appendix, or supplement to a will, in some way modifying its terms, or revoking it.

co-di-fy (kō′dĭ-fī; kŏd′ĭ-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *codex,* a volume + Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *facere,* to make], to reduce to a system, as laws.—*n.* **co″di-fi-ca′tion** (kō″dĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn; kŏd″ĭ-).

plier that indicates the measure of some property of a substance, or of some change in a substance under certain conditions; as, the *coefficient* of expansion.

Cœ-len-ter-a-ta (sē-lĕn″tẽr-ā′tȧ), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *koilos,* hollow + *enteron,* intestine], *Zoöl.,* a phylum of invertebrate sea animals solitary or colonial, varying in size from microscopic to several feet in diameter, consisting essentially of a sac open at only one end, having the mouth surrounded by long, movable tentacles bearing stinging lashes: including the hydroids, jellyfishes, sea anemones, and corals, the last named secreting a hard skeleton. Also, **Cœ-len′ter-a.**—*n.* and *adj.* **cœ-len′ter-ate** (-āt).

cœ-li-ac (sē′lĭ-ăk), *adj.* [< Gk. *koilia,* the belly], pertaining to the abdomen. Also, **ce′li-ac.**

cœ-no-bite (sē′nō-bīt; sĕn′ō-), *n.* [see **cenobite**], a member of a religious community; a monk. See **cen′o-bite,** *Pfd. S.*

co-e-qual (kō-ē′kwȧl), *adj.* [*co-* + *equal*], of the same value or importance:—*n.* one of the same value or importance as another; an equal.

co-erce (kō-ûrs′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coerced (-ûrst′), *p.pr.* coercing], [< Lat. *coercēre,* to restrain], **1,** to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; as, he was *coerced* into submission; **2,** to secure by force, as obedience.—*adj.* **co-er′ci-ble.**

Some Representative Cœlenterata: 1–5, *Hydrozoa;* 6–9, *Anthozoa* (*Actinozoa*)

1, a common fresh-water hydra budding off young, showing the tentacles (*T.*) about the mouth openings, and bud (*B.*) at the side.—2, a section of the body wall of hydra, showing its two layers, endoderm (*End.*) and ectoderm (*Ect.*).—3, a medusa, or jellyfish, showing the transparent, umbrella-shaped body (*B.*), and the tentacles (*T.*).—4, *Obelia,* a hydroid form, showing its stalk (*St.*), bearing branches of two kinds, the feeding branch, or hydranth (*Hy.*), and the reproductive branch (*R. br.*), in which are borne young medusæ (*Y. m.*) similar to the one shown in 3.—5, *Physalia,* or Portuguese man-of-war, a colonial form, showing the balloonlike float supporting the numerous tentaclelike structures which bear feeding, reproductive, and offensive polyps (*T.*).—6, a sea anemone, showing the body (*B.*) and the tentacles (*T.*) about the mouth.—7, a sectional view of 6, showing the central cavity connected with the mouth (*M.*), partly divided into chambers (*C.*) by partitions, or septa (*S.*).—8, a branch of red coral, or precious coral, showing the stalklike skeleton (*St.*), through openings in which the polyps (*P.*) protrude.—9, the calcareous, or limestone, skeleton of a rose coral.

¹cod-ling (kŏd′lĭng), *n.* [dim. of ²**cod**], the young of the cod, an important food fish.

²cod-ling (kŏd′lĭng), *n.* [< earlier *querdling,* perh. < Ir. *cueirt,* apple], **1,** a stewing apple; an inferior or unripe apple, fit only for stewing; **2,** a kind of apple, long and tapering in shape: **codling moth,** a small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) whose larvæ do great damage to the interior of apples, pears, etc. Also, **cod′lin.**

cod-piece (kŏd′pēs″), *n.* [¹*cod* + *piece*], *Hist.,* a bag, pouch, or flaplike appendage at the front of men's trousers as formerly made.

co-ed (kō′ĕd′), *n.* [abbr. of *coeducation*], *U. S. Slang,* a young woman student of a school or college attended by both sexes. Also, **co′-ed′.**

co-ed-u-ca-tion (kō-ĕd″ū-kā′shŭn), *n.* [*co-* + *education*], education of both sexes in the same institution.—*adj.* **co-ed″u-ca′tion-al.**

co-ef-fi-cient (kō″ĕ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* [*co-* + *efficient*], coöperating; working together:—*n.* any agent that coöperates with another: *Math.,* any constant quantity or number placed as a multiplier before an unknown or a variable quantity or an expression containing one; as, in 2*ay* the *coefficient* of *y* is 2*a;* also, any number placed as a multiplier before a known quantity; as, in 2*a* the *coefficient* is 2; *Phys.,* a numerical multi-

co-er-cion (kō-ûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act or process of constraining or controlling a free agent or an action by force; compulsion, moral or physical; **2,** government by force.—*adj.* **co-er′cive.**

Syn. force, constraint, violence. (See compulsion.)

co-e-ter-nal (kō″ē-tûr′nȧl), *adj.* [*co-* + *eternal*], lasting together through eternity.

co-e-val (kō-ē′vȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *co-* + *aevum,* age], of the same age or period; existing at the same epoch; of the same duration.

co-ex-ec-u-tor (kō″ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr), *n.* [*co-* + *executor*], executor equally with another; a joint executor.—*n. fem.* **co″ex-ec′u-trix.**

co-ex-ist (kō″ĕg-zĭst′), *v.i.* [*co-* + *exist*], to exist together in the same time or place.—*adj.* **co″ex-ist′ent.**—*n.* **co″ex-ist′ence.**

co-ex-tend (kō″ĕks-tĕnd′), *v.t.* [*co-* + *extend*], to cause to reach the same limits or extent:—*v.i.* to have the same limits.—*n.* **co″ex-ten′sion.**

co-ex-ten-sive (kō″ĕks-tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* having the same limits or extent.

cof-fee (kŏf′ĭ), *n.* [< Arab. *qahwah,* the drink], **1,** the seeds of a tropical shrub (genus *Coffea*) used, when roasted and ground, to make a well-known drink; **2,** the drink; **3,** the shrub: **coffeehouse,** a room or house where coffee and other refreshments are sold.

cof-fee-pot (kŏf'ĭ-pŏt'), *n.* [*coffee*+*pot*], a covered utensil for making and serving coffee.

cof-fer (kŏf'ẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *cofre*<Gk. *kophinos*, basket], **1**, a casket or chest, especially for storing valuables; a safe; **2**, a treasury; funds; usually *pl.*; **3**, an ornamental sunken panel, as in a ceiling; **4** a caisson or floating dock; **5**, a cofferdam.

cof-fer-dam (kŏf'ẽr-dăm'), *n.* [*coffer*+*dam*], **1**, a temporary water-tight inclosure built in the water and pumped dry to protect workmen and permit the laying of foundations for bridges, piers, etc.; **2**, a water-tight building or chamber attached to the side of a ship to permit repairs below the water line.

cof-fin (kŏf'ĭn), *n.* [<O.F. *cofin*, chest<Gk. *kophinos*, basket], **1**, the case or chest in which a corpse is buried; **2**, the hollow part of a horse's foot: —*v.t.* to put into a coffin; hence, to shut up closely.

cof-fin bone the last phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, inclosed within the hoof.

cog (kŏg), *n.* [prob.<Scand.], *Mech.*, a projection or tooth, as of a series on a wheel, rack, etc., for transmitting or imparting motion, by engaging with a tooth of another series; especially, a gear-wheel tooth; a cam; *Carp.*, a projection on a beam to be received in a notch on another to join the two together; a tenon:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cogged (kŏgd), *p.pr.* cogging], **1**, to furnish with gear teeth, cams, etc.; **2**, to join, as timbers, by a cog or tenon.

co-gent (kō'jĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *cogens* (*-entis*), driving], having compelling force; convincing; constraining; potent:—*adv.* **co'gent-ly.**—*n.* **co'gen-cy.**

cog-i-ta-ble (kŏj'ĭ-tā-bl), *adj.* [see **cogitate**], that may be thought about; thinkable.

cog-i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<Lat. *cogitare* (*-atus*), to think <*cum*, with+*agitare*, freq. of *agere*, to drive], to reflect:—*v.t.* to meditate upon; plan.—*n.* **cog"i-ta'tion.**

cog-i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* having the power of thinking; reflective.—*adv.* **cog'i-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **cog'i-ta-tive-ness.**

co-gnac (kō'nyăk), *n.* [<name of place of manufacture], a very fine French brandy.

cog-nate (kŏg'nāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *cum*, with+*nasci* (*g*)*natus*), to be born], **1**, related by blood; especially, related through the mother; **2**, of the same or allied subject, nature, or quality, as sciences; **3**, related in origin, as words or languages: *Philol.*, traceable to the same linguistic origin: said of words coming from the same root, as the English *father* and the Latin *pater*: —*n.* a person or thing that is akin to another by blood, derivation, etc.—*n.* **cog-na'tion.**

cog-ni-tion (kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *cognitio* (*-onis*) <*cognoscere*, to understand], **1**, the act, power, or faculty of knowing and perceiving; **2**, that which is known or perceived.—*adj.* **cog'ni-tive.**

cog-ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zā-bl; kŏn'ĭ-), *adj.* [see **cognizance**], capable of being known: *Law*, subject to the jurisdiction of the courts.

cog-ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zăns; kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [<O.F. *conoissance*<Lat. *cognoscens* (*-entis*), knowing], **1**, knowledge; apprehenslon; notice; **2**, range or sphere of observation: *Law*, **1**, the right to exercise the legal or judicial power of a court; **2**, a hearing by a court; *Her.*, a badge or crest: distinctive mark.

cog-ni-zant (kŏg'nĭ-zănt; kŏn'ĭ-), *adj.* having knowledge or cognizance; aware.

cog-no-men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* -mens (-mĕnz); -nomina (nŏm'ĭ-nà)], [<Lat. *cum*, with+*nomen*, name], **1**, in Rome, the third, or family name; as, *Cæsar*, in Caius Julius Cæsar; **2**, a surname: *Colloq.*, a nickname.—*adj.* **cog-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-nal).

***cog-no-vit** (kŏg-nō'vĭt), *n.* [Lat.=he has acknowledged], *Law*, in common law, a written acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's claim.

co-gon (kō-gŏn'), *n.* [Sp.<nat. name], a kind of coarse grass of the Philippine Islands, etc.

cog-wheel (kŏg'hwēl"), *n.* [*cog*+*wheel*], a wheel with teeth, or cogs, in its rim.

co-hab-it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v.i.* [<Lat. *co-*, together +*habitare*, to dwell], to live together as husband and wife: usually, though not necessarily, implying sexual intercourse: *Archaic*, to reside in the same place; live in company.—*n.* **co-hab"i-ta'tion.**

co-heir (kō-âr'), *n.* [*co-*+*heir*], a person who inherits jointly.—*n.fem.* **co-heir'ess.**

co-here (kō-hēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cohered (-hērd'), *p.pr.* cohering], [<Lat. *cohaerēre* (*-hæsus*), to stick together], **1**, to stick together; **2**, to be logically consistent or connected, as an argument.

co-her-ent (kō-hēr'ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, united; sticking together; **2**, consistent; logically connected and developed.—*n.* **co-her'ence; co-her'en-cy.** —*adv.* **co-her'ent-ly.**

co-her-er (kō-hēr'ẽr), *n.* *Elec.*, a device formerly used for detecting the signals in wireless telegraphy: supplanted now by the crystal detector and the vacuum tube.

co-he-sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of uniting or sticking together; **2**, the state of being united: *Phys.*, the attractive force by which molecules of the same material, are held together: the tendency of the molocules of a body to stick together: distinguished from *adhesion*.

co-he-sive (kō-hē'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, causing to unite, or stick together; **2**, capable of sticking together.—*adv.* **co-he'sive-ly.**—*n.* **co-he'sive-ness.**

co-hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [<Fr. *cohorte*<Lat. *cohors* (*-hortis*), body of soldiers], **1**, in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers, the tenth part of a legion; **2**, any body of soldiers; **3**, a band of persons.

co-hosh (kō'hŏsh; kō-hŏsh'), *n.* [prob.<Amer. Ind.], any of several American plants, some of them medicinal, of the crowfoot family.

coif (koif), *n.* [<O.F. *coife*, headdress, perh.<M.H.G. *kupfe*, cap worn under helmet], **1**, a small tight-fitting cap; **2**, formerly, the white cap of a sergeant at law:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a coif.

coif-fure (kwâ-fūr'; koif'ūr), *n.* [Fr.=headdress], **1**, a headdress; **2**, the way in which the hair is dressed or arranged.—*n.* ***coif'feur'*** (kwâ-fûr').

coign (koin), *n.* [old form of *coin*, q.v.], a projecting stone or angle; a corner: **coign of vantage**, an advantageous position. Also, **coigne.**

¹coil (koil), *v.t.* [<O.F. *coillir*<Lat. *colligere*, to collect], to gather, wind, or twist into concentric circles, spirals, or rings:—*v.i.* to wind spirally or in rings:—*n.* **1**, a rope gathered into a ring; anything wound or twisted into rings; a single ring thus made; a spiral; **2**, a series of connected pipes in windings, layers, curves, etc.: *Elec.*, a wire, usually insulated, wound in a spiral: used as an inductance, resistance, etc.

²coil (koil), *n.* [source uncertain], *Poet.* or *Archaic*, turmult; disturbance; turmoil.

coin (koin), *n.* [Fr.=corner; stamping die<Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge], **1**, a piece of metal legally stamped and authorized to be used as money; **2**, coined money collectively; **3**, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal, as one used for raising a gun barrel, locking type in a form, etc.: usually *quoin* (which see for illus.): *Arch.*, an outside corner or angle; also, one of the large stones, cut to shape, of which it is composed: usually *quoin*:—*v.t.* **1**, to make (coins) by stamping pieces of metal; convert (metal) into coins; **2**, to originate; invent, especially a new word:—*v.i.* to mint; make coins.

coin-age (koin'ăj), *n.* **1**, the process of making pieces of money; **2**, the money made; **3**, the system of metal money used in a country; **4**, the cost of, or the charge for, making metal money; **5**, the act of inventing; also, the thing invented.

co-in-cide (kō"ĭn-sīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cided, *p.pr.* -ciding], [<Lat. *cum*, together +*incidere*, to fall upon], **1**, to correspond exactly; agree; concur, as in opinion; **2**, to occur at the same time; occupy the same space.

Syn. concur, correspond. (See agree.)

co-in-ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1**, the condition of happening at the same time or occupying the same space; also, an instance of this; **2**, agreement, as in nature, opinion, circumstance, etc.; concurrence; **3**, a notable falling together of events or circumstances, apparently accidental and undesigned.

co-in-ci-dent (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* exactly corresponding; agreeing, as in time, position, space, extent, etc.—*adj.* **co-in"ci-den'tal.**

coin-er (koin'ẽr), *n.* [see **coin**], **1**, one who stamps coins; especially, one who makes counterfeit money; **2**, one who originates, as words.

co-in-sur-ance (kō"ĭn-shōōr'ăns), *n.* [*co-*+*insurance*], a form of insurance, especially fire insurance, in which a person insuring property for less than its full value is assumed to be carrying a part of the risk himself, and agrees, in case of loss, to accept a percentage only of the amount of the loss.

coir (koir), *n.* [<Malay *kayar*, cord], the fiber of coconut husk, prepared for use in making cables, cordage, matting, etc.

co-i-tus (kō'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [Lat.<*coire* (*-itus*), to go together], sexual intercourse.—*n.* **co-i'tion.**

coke (kōk), *n.* [prob.<obs. *colk*, core], coal from which the volatile elements have been driven off by heating in an oven, consisting mainly of carbon: —*v.t.* and *r.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coked (kōkt), *p.pr.* coking], to change into coke.

***col** (kŏl; kōl), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *collum*, neck], a pass or defile between two mountains.

col- *prefix*, [form of *com-* used before *l*], with: also used intensively. See **com-**.

col. *abbr.* **1,** college; collegiate; **2,** colony; colonial; **3,** color; colored; **4,** column:—**Col.,** **1,** Colonel; **2,** Colossians; **3,** Colorado (also, **Colo.**).

co-la (kō'lä), *n.* [W. Afr.], an African tree; also, its bitter nut, containing caffeine: used for chewing and for making a tonic drink. Also, **ko'la,** *Pfd. S.*

col-an-der (kul'ăn-dẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *colare,* to strain], a strainer; a vessel perforated so as to allow liquid to run off, as in washing vegetables.

col-chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm; kōl'chĭ-kŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *kolkhikon,* of Colchis: used of a poisonous plant, in reference to Medea, the poisoner, who lived in Colchis], *Bot.,* **1,** any of a genus (*Colchicum*) of plants of the lily family, containing several species, with radical leaves and gay, crocuslike flowers which bloom in the autumn; especially, the meadow saffron (*C. autumnale*), a plant resembling the saffron, but with purple flowers; **2,** a drug extracted from the meadow saffron: used in medicine, as for gout and rheumatism.

cold (kōld), *adj.* [< A.S. *cald,* cold], **1,** producing or experiencing the sensation of lowered temperature or chilliness; **2,** of relatively low temperature; chilled; cooled after being heated; **3,** without passion or zeal; indifferent; apathetic; **4,** lacking in cordiality; unresponsive; **5,** not moved or impressed; as, the news left him *cold;* **6,** depressing; discouraging; as, *cold* comfort; **7,** awakening no emotions; spiritless; dull; **8,** not fresh; faint, as a scent in hunting; **9,** in painting, tending toward blue in tone:—*n.* **1,** the lack of heat in one body as compared with another; in physics, a temperature below the freezing point of water; **2,** the sensation produced by the loss or lack of heat; also, a similar sensation caused by fear or depression; **3,** an inflammation of a mucous membrane, following exposure, generally affecting the nose or throat.—*adv.* **cold'ly.**—*n.* **cold'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* cool, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, unresponsive, stoical.—*Ant.,* *adj.* warm, balmy, cordial, genial.

cold-blood-ed (kōld'-blŭd"ĕd), *adj.* **1,** having blood of the same temperature as the environing water or air, and varying with this temperature: said of certain fishes, reptiles, etc.; **2,** feeling low temperature keenly, because of sluggish circulation; **3,** unfeeling; unsympathetic; heartless: said of persons; **4,** not thoroughbred: said of animals.

cold chis-el a strong chisel of tempered iron or steel, for cutting cold metal.

cold-heart-ed (kōld'-härt"ĕd), *adj.* lacking the feeling of sympathy; unfeeling.

cold sore an eruption of tiny blisters about the mouth or nostrils, usually appearing during a cold or fever: also called *fever blister.*

cole (kōl), *n.* [< Lat. *caulis,* cabbage], any of various plants of a genus (*Brassica*) of the mustard family, as the cabbage, turnip, rape, etc.

col-e-op-ter (kŏl"ē-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *koleos,* sheath + *pteron,* wing], *Zoöl.,* any of an order (*Coleoptera*) of insects, comprising the beetles, having a pair of inner membranous wings, covered by a pair of outer, hardened wings, called *elytra* (see ¹*beetle, elytrum,* illus.); a beetle.—*adj.* **col"e-op'ter-ous.**

cole-slaw (kōl'slô"), *n.* [*cole* + *slaw*], a salad made of raw cabbage cut fine. Also, **cold'slaw".**

co-le-us (kō'lē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *koleos,* a sheath: in ref. to union of stamens], *Bot.,* any of a genus (*Coleus*) of African and East Indian herbs of the mint family, cultivated for their variegated foliage.

cole-wort (kōl'wûrt"), *n.* [*cole* + *wort*], **1,** cole; **2,** a young cabbage; **3,** any cabbage in which the leaves do not head compactly.

col-ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *kolikos* < *kolon,* the colon], *Pathol.,* a sharp, spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels:—*adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the colon, or large intestine.—*adj.* **col'ick-y.**

Col-i-se-um (kŏl"ĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.* [see **Colosseum**], the great amphitheater in Rome built in the first century A. D. See **Col'os-se'um,** *Pfd. S.*

co-li-tis (kō-lī'tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *kolon,* the colon], inflammation of the large intestine.

coll. *abbr.* **1,** colleague; **2,** collection; collector; **3,** college; **4,** colloquial (also, **colloq.**).

col-lab-o-rate (kŏ-lăb'ō-rāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-rated,** *p.pr.* **-rating**], [< Lat. *cum,* with + *laborare* (*-atus*), to work], to work with another or others, especially in literary or scientific production.—*n.* **col-lab'o-ra'tion.**—*n.* **col-lab'o-ra"tor.**

col-lapse (kŏ-lăps'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* collapsed (-lăpst'), *p.pr.* collapsing], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *labi* (*lapsus*), to fall], **1,** to fall in or together; cave in suddenly; shrink together abruptly; **2,** to fail utterly and suddenly; **3,** to break down physically; **4,** to be reduced to a more compact form:—*n.* **1,** a falling in or a sudden shrinking together; **2,** sudden and complete failure; **3,** general physical prostration.

col-laps-i-ble (kŏ-lăp'sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being folded together into compact form.

col-lar (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *colier* < Lat. *collare,* collar < *collum* neck], **1,** a neckband, as on a shirt or coat; also, a band, as of linen, lace, etc., surrounding the neck, or finishing the top of a dress; **2,** a chain or band worn about the neck, as for restraint; **3,** a ring or round flange around anything: **collar beam,** in a roof truss, a tiebeam attached to opposite rafters at a point considerably above the wall plate (see *mansard,* illus.); **collar bone,** the clavicle (see *skeleton,* illus.):—*v.t.* **1,** to seize by the collar; **2,** to put a collar on.

col-lar-et (kŏl"ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* a small collar or cape of lace, fur, etc. Also, **col"lar-ette'.**

col-late (kō-lāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* collated, *p.pr.* collating], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *latus,* p.p. of *ferre,* to bring], **1,** to compare critically, as texts; **2,** to examine, as the sheets of a book, for verification of arrangement, etc., before binding: *Eccl.,* to appoint, as to a benefice; also, to confer (a benefice).—*n.* **col-la'tor.**

col-lat-er-al (kŏ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *latus* (*-eris*), side], **1,** side by side; parallel; as, *collateral* fibers; **2,** confirming or supporting, as testimony; **3,** incidental; subordinately connected; **4,** designating, or pertaining to, something, as stocks or bonds, offered as security in addition to one's note or other personal obligation; **5,** related by descent from a common ancestor in a different line:—*n.* **1,** something given as collateral security; **2,** a collateral relative; **3,** a subordinate, incidental, or corroborative fact, part, etc.—*adv.* **col-lat'er-al-ly.**—*abbr.* **collat.**

col-la-tion (kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [see **collate**], **1,** a bringing together for comparison, as books, texts, etc.; **2,** in bookbinding, the gathering in proper order of the signatures of a book, preparatory to binding; **3,** the custom in Benedictine monasteries of reading from, and discussing, some religious book at the close of day; **4,** the refreshment served after such a reading; hence, **5,** a repast; a light meal, usually cold.

col-league (kŏl'ĕg), *n.* [< Fr. *collègue* < Lat. *cum,* together + *legere,* to choose], an associate in office, or in one of the professions.

Syn. fellow member, associate. (See ally.)

¹col-lect (kŏl'ĕkt), *n.* [< Lat. *colligere* (*-lectus*), to collect, sum up], *Eccl.,* **1,** in certain liturgies, as the Anglican, Roman Catholic, etc., a short prayer appropriate to the day and season, and read just before the epistle in the Mass or Communion service, and also, in the Anglican Church, in the services of morning and evening prayer: not used in the Greek Catholic Church; **2,** more widely, any short prayer, regularly used as a part of a ritualistic service, asking for some one designated blessing; as, a *collect* for peace.

²col-lect (kŏ-lĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *legere,* to gather], **1,** to gather or bring together; **2,** to demand and obtain the payment of, as money, taxes, etc.; **3,** to make a hobby of accumulating, as specimens, stamps, rare books, etc.; **4,** to regain control of (oneself, scattered thoughts, etc.):—*v.i.* to accumulate; gather; meet or assemble.—*adj.* **col-lect'i-ble; col-lect'a-ble.**

Syn. amass, accumulate, gather, assemble.

col-lĕct-ed (kŏ-lĕk'tĕd), *adj.* **1,** gathered together; **2,** self-possessed; cool; undisturbed.

Syn. composed, undistracted, cool. (See calm.)

col-lec-tion (kŏ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of gathering together; **2,** a number of objects gathered together, as books, works of art, etc.; also, a group of individuals; **3,** an accumulation, as of dust; **4,** a solicited contribution; **5,** the act of receiving or enforcing payment; the amount thus secured.

Syn. heap, pile, group, accumulation, mass.

col-lec-tive (kŏ-lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** formed by, making, or indicating, a group taken as a whole; **2,** having the power to gather or bring together; **3,** belonging to, or performed by, a group of individuals; as, *collective* bargaining: *Gram.,* used in the singular to name a number of individuals, as the nouns *army, audience:* **collective noun,** a singular noun used to name a group or collection and taking either a singular or a plural verb, according as the subject is regarded as a unit or as a number of units:—*n.* a gathering; a collection: *Gram.,* a collective noun.—*adv.* **col-lec'tive-ly.**

col-lec-tiv-ism (kŏ-lĕk'tĭv-ĭzm), *n. Pol. Sci.,* **1,** broadly, the socialistic doctrine of common control of the means of production and distribution, and of social reorganization along lines of lessened inequality of income and opportunity; **2,** more strictly, the socialistic doctrine in its economic aspect, stressing democratic ownership and control by the people of all land and property used in production, and more equitable distribution of the product of industry for the common social good, but opposed to the use of force to gain its ends.—*n.* **col-lec'tiv-ist.**

col-lec-tiv-i-ty (kŏl″ĕk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** all of the people as a body; the state; **2,** collectivism; **3,** the quality or state of being collective.

col-lec-tor (kŏ-lĕk′tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who gathers things together; especially, one who gathers objects of art or interest; **2,** an official whose duty it is to gather taxes, debts, etc.

col-leen (kŏ-lēn′; kŏl′ĕn), *n.* [< Ir. *cailīn,* a little girl], a girl; young woman.

col-lege (kŏl′ĕj), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *collegium,* college < *cum,* with + *legere,* to choose], **1,** a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit; as, the *College* of Physicians; **2,** an incorporated educational institution in which advanced courses are given in the liberal arts and the professions; one of the separate schools that make up a university; **3,** a school for special instruction, usually professional; as, a *college* of theology; a business *college;* **4,** a building, or the group of buildings, used by any such educational institution.

col-le-gi-an (kŏ-lē′jĭ-ăn), *n.* a member of a college; a college student or graduate.

col-le-gi-ate (kŏ-lē′jĭ-āt), *adj.* of or pertaining to a college:—*n.* a college student.

col-let (kŏl′ĕt), *n.* [Fr.: dim. < Lat. *collum,* neck], a metal band or ring; a clamp, as for holding the hairspring of a watch; the rim holding a set jewel.

col-lide (kŏ-līd′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lided, *p.pr.* -liding], [< Lat. *collidere* (*-lisus*), to dash together], to meet and strike together with force; come into, or be in, conflict; clash.

col-lie (kŏl′ĭ), *n.* [< obs. *colly, coaly,* coal-like, perh. in ref. to dark color], a Scotch sheep dog.

col-lier (kŏl′yẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *colyer* < *col,* coal], **1,** formerly, a dealer in coal: now, a coal digger; **2,** a vessel for carrying coal.

col-lier-y (kŏl′yẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a coal mine and its surrounding buildings.

col-li-mate (kŏl′ĭ-māt), *v.t* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *collimare,* false reading in Cicero for *collineare* (*-atus*) < *cum,* together + *linea,* line], *Phys.* and *Astron.,* to adjust the line of sight of, as a telescope; render parallel, as refracted rays.—*n.* **col″li-ma′tion.**—*n.* **col′li-ma″tor** (see *spectroscope,* illus.).

col-li-sion (kŏ-lĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [see **collide**], the act of coming into violent contact, or the encounter of bodies striking violently together; concussion; clash; opposition.

Syn. contact, conflict, impact, encounter, shock.

col-lo-cate (kŏl′ō-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *locare* (*-atus*), to place], to set or place side by side, or in relation; arrange; station.—*n.* **col″lo-ca′tion.**

col-lo-di-on (kŏ-lō′dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *kollŏdēs* < *kolla,* glue], a substance made by dissolving guncotton in ether and alcohol: used in photography, as a coating for wounds, etc.

col-logue (kŏ-lōg′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -logued (-lōgd′), *p.pr.* -loguing], [perh. < obs. *colleague,* to plot: influenced by Fr. *colloque,* conference], *Colloq.,* to confer secretly:—*v.t.* to cajole; wheedle.

col-loid (kŏl′oid), *adj.* [< Gk. *kolla,* glue], like jelly:—*n. Chem.,* a substance ordinarily regarded as insoluble, in the form of particles so small as to be indistinguishable to the eye, which remain suspended indefinitely in a suitable medium; also, the jellylike, semisolid, or viscous, substance separating from such a suspension upon cooling, evaporation, or the addition of salts: a particular type of dispersoid.

col-loi-dal (kŏ-loi′dăl), *adj.* pertaining to a colloid: **colloidal solution,** a medium containing particles of a colloid, or of a substance in the colloidal state, in suspension: in general, called *sol:* if of semisolid or jellylike consistency, as gelatin when set, called *gel:* if the particles are solid, called *suspensoid,* or if of a liquid insoluble in the medium, *emulsoid.*

col-lop (kŏl′ŭp), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a slice of meat, as bacon, for cooking; **2,** a small portion of anything: *Archaic,* a thick fold of flesh.

col-lo-qui-al (kŏ-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **colloquy**], **1,** used in ordinary conversation; belonging to common speech; **2,** informal; not literary in style.—*adv.* **col-lo′qui-al-ly.**—*abbr.* **colloq.; coll.**

col-lo-qui-al-ism (kŏ-lō′kwĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* a colloquial form of speech.

col-lo-quy (kŏl′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -quies (-kwĭz)], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *loqui,* to speak], conversation, in the nature of a conference.

Syn. discussion, debate, conversation.

col-lo-type (kŏl′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gk. *kolla,* glue + *tupos,* mark], *Photog.,* **1,** a printing plate made by exposing a sensitized gelatin plate to the action of light through a photographic negative; **2,** the process of making such a plate.

col-lude (kŏ-lūd′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -luded, *p.pr.* -luding], [< Lat. *cum,* with + *ludere lusus*), to play], to conspire; have with others a secret understanding, with fraudulent intent.—*n.* **col-lud′er**

Syn. contrive, conspire, plot. (See connive.)

col-lu-sion (kŏ-lū′zhŭn), *n.* a secret agreement of coöperation to obtain an unlawful object.—*adj.* **col-lu′sive.**—*adv.* **col-lu′sive-ly.**

col-lyr-i-um (kŏ-lĭr′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ia (*-ă*): -iums (-ŭmz)], [< Gk. *kollurion,* poultice], *Med.,* an eyewash; a medicated lotion for the eyes.

Colo. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for the state of Colorado (also, **Col.**).

col-o-cynth (kŏl′ō-sĭnth), *n.* [< Gk. *kolokunthis,* colocynth], **1,** a certain plant of the gourd family, native to Mediterranean lands and southwestern Asia, and cultivated elsewhere: **2,** its fruit, yielding a powerful purgative: also called *bitter apple.*

co-logne (kŏ-lōn′), *n.* [< Fr. (*eau de*) *Cologne* (water of) Cologne < Lat. *colonia,* colony], a perfume made of alcohol and certain fragrant oils.

co-lom-bi-an (kŏ-lŏm′bĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< place name], pertaining to Colombia, in South America:—*n.* a native or citizen of Colombia.

[1]co-lon (kō′lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *kōlon,* clause], a mark [:] of punctuation, indicating a nearly full stop.

[2]co-lon (kō′lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *kolon,* colon], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.,* the large intestine (see *intestine,* illus.).

[3]co-lon (kŏ-lōn′), *n.* [*pl.* -lons (-lōnz′); -lones (lō′nās)], [Amer. Sp. < Sp. *Colón,* Columbus], the monetary unit of Costa Rica, or of Salvador, equivalent respectively to about 46½ cents, or 50 cents.

colo-nel (kûr′nĕl), *n.* [corrected < *coronel* < Fr. *coronnel* < It. *colonnello,* colonel < *colonna,* column], *Mil.,* the commander of a regiment, ranking just below a brigadier general.—*n.* **colo′nel-cy.**

co-lo-ni-al (kŏ-lō′nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **colony**], pertaining to a colony or, specifically, to the thirteen British colonies which after the American Revolution became the United States; as, the *colonial* style in furniture (see illus. page 393): *Biol.,* living in a colony, as ants and social wasps: **Colonial,** *n.* **1,** a soldier in the Revolutionary Army in the American Revolution; **2,** during the World War, a soldier from one of England's colonies.—*n.* **co-lo′ni-al-ism.**

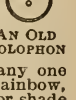
col-o-nist (kŏl′ō-nĭst), *n.* a member or inhabitant of a colony; a settler.

col-o-nize (kŏl′ō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], **1,** to migrate to and settle in; **2,** to establish or bring together in a colony:—*v.i.* to establish a colony.—*n.* **col″o-ni-za′tion.**

col-on-nade (kŏl″ŏ-nād′), *n.* [< It. *colonnata, columna,* column], *Arch.,* a row or series of columns: called *portico* when in front of, *peristyle* when around, a building.

col-o-ny (kŏl′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Lat. *colonia,* colony < *colonus,* farmer < *colere,* to till the soil], **1,** a body of people who leave their native country and settle in another land, but remain subject to the mother country; **2,** the country thus settled; **3,** a group of people allied by race, common interests, etc., living close together as in a colony; as, a *colony* of Italians, or of writers: *Biol.,* a group of animals of the same kind living as a community, as ants.

col-o-phon (kŏl′ō-fŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *kolophōn,* summit], in old books, an inscription or ornamental figure used as a tailpiece; also, in modern books, a similar decoration placed on a title-page.


AN OLD COLOPHON

col-o-pho-ny (kŏl′ō-fō″nĭ; kō-lŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *Colophonia* (*resina*), (resin) of Colophon, in Lydia], the yellowish or blackish brown rosin, the residue after the distillation of crude turpentine: used in making soap, medicinal plasters, etc.

col-or (kŭl′ẽr), *n.* [M.E. < O.F. < Lat.], **1,** any one of the hues of the spectrum or rainbow, loosely including black and white; **2,** any tint or shade produced by the blending of the rainbow hues; **3,** a paint or pigment; **4,** complexion; especially, ruddiness; the hue of a flush on the skin; **5,** a pretext; a false show; a semblance; **6,** character; tone; shade of mood, meaning, etc.; especially, in literature, highly wrought work; ornate style: *pl.* **1,** a ribbon or dress worn as a badge, symbol, indication, etc.; as, a college team's *colors;* a jockey's *colors;* **2,** the flag of a nation, regiment, ship, etc.; ensign; also, in the United States Navy, the salute to the flag on hoisting it in the morning and lowering it at sunset; **3,** colored clothes; as, to wear *colors* again after a period of mourning: **a man, or woman, of color,** one of a race not white; especially, a negro: **local color,** in literature, such a use of details as makes a story seem likely, and vitally reproduces the background and atmosphere peculiar to it;

—*v.t.* **1**, to impart a color to; tint; dye; **2**, to give an exaggerated value or appearance to; misrepresent; **3**, to lend a certain tone to, as a motive to an act; imbue, as a literary work, with picturesqueness, vividness, etc.:—*v.i.* to blush. Also, **col'our.**—*adj.* **col'or-ful.**

Syn. n., shade, tint, hue, tinge. *Color* is the general term for that quality that makes the bands of the rainbow appear to the eye as violet, red, yellow, etc.; loosely, *color* also includes black and white. *Shade* refers to degree or intensity of a given *color;* as, a bright *shade* of red. A pale *shade*, a delicate variety of *color*, is a *tint*. *Hue* suggests a variation or modification of a *color*, especially as a result of slight alteration in the predominant element; as, green of a bluish *hue*. *Tinge* names a diffused coloring, sometimes faint and in light touches, sometimes deep and spreading.

col-or-a-ble (kŭl'ĕr-ə-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being colored; **2**, deceptive; plausible. Also, **col'our-a-ble.**—*adv.* **col'or-a-bly; col'our-a-bly.**

col-o-ra-do (kŏl"ō-rä'dō), *adj.* [Sp. = colored], of medium strength and color: said of cigars.

Col-o-ra-do bee-tle a black-and-yellow striped beetle; the potato bug.

col-or-a-tion (kŭl"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [see **color**], **1**, the act or art of coloring; **2**, the condition of being colored; **3**, the artistic or scientific arrangement of colors for beauty, as in objects of art, or for disguise and protection, as in animals and plants.

***co-lo-ra-tu-ra** (kŏ"lō-rä-tōō'rä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *colorare* (*-atus*), to color], *Mus.*, ornamental passages, especially in vocal music, or the style of rendering such passages. Also, **col'or-a-ture** (kŭl'ĕr-ə-tûr; kŏl'ō-rə-tûr).

col-or blind-ness inability to perceive color or, usually, to distinguish between certain specified colors.—*adj.* **col'or-blind'.**

col-ored (kŭl'ĕrd), *adj.*, **1**, having color; **2**, belonging to a dark-skinned race: applied to negroes or those of negro blood; **3**, exaggerated; heightened in interest by the addition of details; **4**, specious; plausible. Also, **col'oured.**

col-or-im-e-ter (kŭl"ĕr-ĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *color*, color + Gk. *metron*, measure], an instrument for determining the intensity of colors, as of dyes, by comparison with a standard.

col-or-ing (kŭl'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* [see **color**], **1**, the act, art, or style of applying or producing color; **2**, material producing color; pigment; **3**, appearance; especially, specious appearance. Also, **col'our-ing.**

col-or-ist (kŭl'ĕr-ĭst), *n.* one who paints in colors; especially, an artist whose work is notable for its coloring. Also, **col'our-ist.**

col-or-less (kŭl'ĕr-lĕs), *adj.* **1**, having no color; **2**, uninteresting; marked by no outstanding qualities; **3**, impartial. Also, **col'our-less.**—*adv.* **col'or-less-ly.**—*n.* **col'or-less-ness.**

co-los-sal (kŏ-lŏs'ăl), *adj.* [see **colossus**], like a colossus; huge.—*adv.* **co-los'sal-ly.**

Syn. immense, vast, huge. (See enormous.)

Col-os-se-um (kŏl"ŏ-sē'ŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *colosseus*, colossal], an amphitheater in Rome, built about A. D. 80 for gladiatorial and other spectacles (see *amphitheater*, illus.). Also, **Col"i-se'um.**

Co-los-si-an (kŏ-lŏsh'ĭ-ăn; kŏ-lŏsh'ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Kolossai*, Colossæ], pertaining to Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia:—*n.* a native of Colossæ: *pl.* a book of the New Testament, containing the Epistle of Paul to the Christians at Colossæ.

co-los-sus (kŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* colossuses (-ĕz); colossi (-sī)], [Lat. < Gk. *kolossos*, a great statue], **1**, a statue of great size; as, the *Colossus* of Rhodes; **2**, any very great person or object.

co-los-trum (kŏ-lŏs'trŭm), *n.* [Lat.], the first milk secreted after the birth of offspring.

col-por-teur (kŏl'pōr"tĕr; kōl"pōr"tûr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *collum*, neck + *portare*, to carry], one who distributes Bibles, religious books, etc.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a young horse; **2**, an inexperienced youth; **3**, a frisky person: *Naut.*, a knotted rope used for punishing.

col-ter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *culter*, a knife], a blade or rolling disk, fastened to the beam of a plow to cut ahead of the share. Also, **coul'ter.**

colt-ish (kōl'tĭsh), *adj.* [see **colt**], like a colt; frisky.—*adv.* **colt'ish-ly.**—*n.* **colt'ish-ness.**

Colt re-volv-er [< name of inventor], a firearm with a revolving cylinder holding six cartridges: **Colt pistol**, an automatic pistol.

colts-foot (kōlts'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*colt* + *foot*], *Bot.*, a perennial herb (*Tussilago farfara*) of the composite family, with large leaves clustered at the ground, and yellow flowers borne at the top of the flower stalk: **sweet coltsfoot**, any of an allied genus (*Petasites*) of plants with fragrant purple or whitish flowers.

col-um-ba-ri-um (kŏl"ŭm-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -baria (-bā'rĭ-ä)], [< Lat. *columba*, dove], a pigeon house: *Rom. Antiq.*, a burial vault with recesses in its wall for the urns containing the ashes of the dead: *pl.* the niches in such a vault.

col-um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a house for pigeons; dovecote.

Co-lum-bi-a (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ä), *n.* [< *Columbus*, proper name], **1**, America; **2**, especially, the United States: a poetic personification.

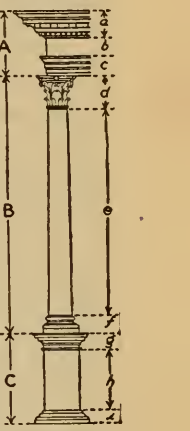
Co-lum-bi-an (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the United States, or to Columbus, the discoverer of America:—*n.* a size of type, approximately 16 point (see App. I).

col-um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *columba*, a dove], pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon:—*n.* any of a genus (*Aquilegia*) of spring plants of the crowfoot family, having flowers with five deeply spurred petals, as the eastern columbine and the mountain columbine (for colored illus. see *flower*).

Col-um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn), *n.* in pantomimes, Harlequin's sweetheart.

co-lum-bi-um (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < *Columbia*, the United States], a rare, white metallic element [symbol **Cb**], found associated with tantalum: also called *niobium*.

col-umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [< O.F. *colompne* < Lat. *columna*, column], **1**, an upright pillar supporting or adorning some part of a building, or standing by itself, as for a monument; **2**, anything suggestive of an upright pillar; as, the spinal *column:* a *column* of smoke; **3**, a series of words, figures, etc., placed one above another in a vertical arrangement: *Arch.*, a slightly tapering cylindrical pillar, called a shaft, set vertically on a base and finished at the top by a capital; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, troops or ships arranged in deep formation, with comparatively narrow front; *Print.*, a vertical division of the page of a book, newspaper, etc., or its contents.—*adj.* **co-lum'nar.**



COLUMN
A, entablature
B, column
C, pedestal
a, cornice
b, frieze
c, architrave
d, capital
e, shaft
f, column base
g, cap
h, dado, or die
i, pedestal base

co-lum-ni-a-tion (kŏ-lŭm"nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, arrangement in columns, as of figures; also, the use of columns in architecture; **2**, the columns collectively of a structure.

col-um-nist (kŏl'ŭm-nĭst), *n.* one who writes a regular feature, as in a newspaper, about a column long, composed of amusing comment on events, letters from contributors, poems, etc.

co-lure (kō-lûr'; kō'lûr), *n.* [< Gk. *kolouros*, truncated < *kolos*, docked + *oura*, tail: because lower part of the circle can never be seen], *Astron.*, either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at right angles at the poles, one passing through the equinoctial points and the other through the solstitial points of the ecliptic.

col-za (kŏl'zä), *n.* [< Du. *koolzaad*, coleseed], **1**, the cole, or rape, a crop plant of the mustard family; **2**, its seed, from which is made an illuminating oil known as *colza*, or *rape*, *oil*.

com- *prefix*, [< Lat. *cum*, together, with], [*com-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, and sometimes *f*; *col-* before *l*; *cor-* before *r*; *co-* before *h*, *w*, or a vowel; *con-* before any consonant except *b*, *m*, *p*, *l*, *r*, *h*, *w*], **1**, together; as, *compose*; **2**, with; as, *compete*; *combat*; **3**, completely: fully: an intensive; as, *compel*.

com. *abbr.* **1**, comedy; **2**, commentary; **3**, commerce; commercial (also, **coml.**; **cml.**); **4**, common; commonly; **5**, communication:—**Com.**, **1**, Commander; **2**, Commodore; **3**, Commission; Commissioner; **4**, Committee.

[1]co-ma (kō'mä), *n.* [*pl.* comæ (-mē)], [< Gk. *komē*, hair of head], *Astron.* in a comet, the luminous, cloudy mass surrounding the nucleus, and forming with it the head; *Bot.*, a tuft of silky hairs at the ends of some seeds: **Coma Berenices** (bĕr"ĕ-nī'sēz), a small northern constellation between Boötes and Leo.

[2]co-ma (kō'mä), *n.* [< Gk. *kōma* (*-atos*), sleep], *Pathol.*, profound and prolonged insensibility, due to disease, injury, or poison; stupor.

Co-man-che (kō-măn'chē), *n.* [Mex.], a member of a fierce predatory tribe of American Indians, originally living in northern Texas.

[1]co-mate (kō'māt), *adj.* [see **[1]coma**], covered with hair: tufted: *Astron.*, surrounded by a cloudlike envelope, or coma.

²co-mate (kō″māt′; kŏ′māt″), *n.* [*co-* + *mate*], a companion; partner; mate.

com-a-tose (kŏm′ə-tōs; kō′mə-), *adj.* [see ²**coma**], 1, relating to, affected by, or in a state of, profound insensibility; 2, drowsy; lethargic. Also, **com'a-tous.**—*adv.* **com'a-tose'ly.**—*n.* **com'a-tose'ness.**

comb (kōm), *n.* [< A.S. *camb*, comb], 1, a thin strip of metal, celluloid, etc., with long, slender teeth cut along one or both edges, used as an instrument to separate, smooth, adjust, or confine, the hair; 2, a toothed ornament for the hair, made of tortoise shell, metal, etc.; 3, a toothed instrument used in grooming horses; 4, the crest of a cock (see *fowl*, illus.); 5, the crest of a wave or hill; 6, an instrument for cleansing and straightening wool or flax; 7, a honeycomb, or structure of hexagonal wax cells made by bees (see *honeycomb*, illus.):—*v.t.* 1, to dress, as the hair, with a toothed instrument; 2, to cleanse, as wool, with a comb; 3, to investigate thoroughly:—*v.i.* to roll over and break into foam, as waves.

com-bat (kŏm′băt; kŭm′-), *v.i.* [< Fr. *combattre* < L.L. *com-*, together + *battuere*, to fight], to fight; contend; struggle:—*v.t.* to oppose by force; resist:—*n.* a struggle; duel; fight.—*n.* **com'bat-er.**—*adj.* **com'bat-a-ble** (-ə-bl; kŏm-băt′ə-bl).

Syn., *n.* contention, strife, contest, conflict, battle.

com-bat-ant (kŏm′băt-ănt; kŭm′-), *n.* one who fights:—*adj.* 1, disposed to fight; 2, bearing arms; 3, contending; fighting.

com-ba-tive (kŏm′bə-tĭv; kŭm′-; kŏm-băt′ĭv), *adj.* pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight or oppose.—*adv.* **com'ba-tive-ly.**—*n.* **com'ba-tive-ness.**

comb-er (kōm′ĕr), *n.* [see **comb**], 1, one that combs; 2, a breaker; a steep, curling wave.

com-bi-na-tion (kŏm″bĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [see **combine**], 1, the act of uniting or joining; the state of being united; 2, a union of separate parts, either material objects or abstract qualities, so as to form a whole; 3, an association of persons or groups for a common object; 4, a suit of underwear in one garment; 5, the series of figures necessary for unlocking a keyless lock, as of a safe; also, the mechanism which operates this lock: *Math.*, one of the different possible collections of a given number of objects into groups of a given smaller number, taken without regard to arrangement within the group: distinguished from *permutation*, in which the order of the objects within the group is considered; as, the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, taken two at a time, will make six *combinations*, *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *bc*, *bd*, *cd*, but twelve permutations, *ab*, *ba*, *ac*, *ca*, *ad*, *da*, etc.; *Chem.*, the union of two or more substances in definite proportions, resulting in the formation of a new chemical compound.

Syn. alliance, league, confederacy. (See union.)

com-bine (kŏm-bīn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bined (-bīnd′), *p.pr.* -bining], [< L.L. *combinare* (*-atus*), to join < Lat. *cum*, together + *bini*, two by two], 1, to unite; 2, to link closely together:—*v.i.* 1, to unite; 2, to work or act together, either temporarily or permanently: *Chem.*, to unite in fixed proportions, so as to form a distinct chemical compound:—*n.* (often, kŏm′bīn), *Colloq.*, a joining together of persons or parties, as in business or politics, sometimes for questionable purposes.—*adj.* **com-bin'a-ble.**—*n.* **com-bin'er.**

Syn., *v.* join, unite, add, consolidate, amalgamate, connect. To *join*, the general term, is to bring together into any degree of closeness; as, to *join* hands; the buildings were *joined* by a covered archway; it also indicates such attachments as are implied in marriage or in allying oneself to clubs or similar bodies. To *unite* is to *join* things hitherto separate and distinct, but capable of fusion, so that they merge into a new body or whole; our forefathers *united* the thirteen colonies into one nation; people of accordant views *unite* in expression or purpose. *Combine* is frequently used of widely dissimilar objects; as, the different instruments *combined* to produce an unexpected harmony; or it may be used of things or people with similarity of purpose or aim; we *combine* forces, qualities, flavors, materials, etc. To *add* is to put another part to what is already there, forming a unified whole; we can *add* millions to a fortune, one five to another five, or a porch to our house. To *consolidate* is to join for resulting strength; we *consolidate* two companies, increasing their ability to serve and reducing their operating expenses. To *amalgamate* produces an even closer union, in which the fused elements are indistinguishable; as, to *amalgamate* societies, languages, races, etc. *Connect* is used of an attachment secured by some linking object or relationship that ties together; it is, like *join*, capable of expressing many degrees of closeness.

com-bus-ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **combustion**], capable of taking fire; excitable; fiery:—*n.* any inflammable substance.—*n.* **com-bus'ti-ble-ness.**—*n.* **com-bus"ti-bil'i-ty.**

com-bus-tion (kŏm-bŭs′chŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *comburere* (*-bustus*), to burn up], 1, the act or process of burning; 2, tumult; confusion; *Chem.*, the rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of a substance with oxygen and accompanied by the production of light and heat: also applied to slow oxidation such as takes place in animal tissues, rusting, etc.: **spontaneous combustion**, the ignition of a substance without outside cause, due to the heat generated by rapid oxidation or other chemical action.

comdg. *abbr.* commanding:—**Comdr.**, Commander (also, **Com.**):—**Comdt.**, Commandant.

come (kŭm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came (kām), *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming], [< A.S. *cuman*, to come], 1, to move toward an objective point; draw near; approach: opposite of *go*; 2, to extend (to a given point); hence, to be equivalent; as, my lot line *comes* to here; the cost *comes* to $1000; 3, to become visible, audible, perceptible, etc.; as, a sound *comes* to the ear; 4, to arrive; 5, to issue from or forth from, as a source; 6, to occur as a result; as, that *comes* from his carelessness; 7, to approach in kind or quality; 8, to happen; as, death *comes* to all; 9, to attend; take notice; move along: used in the imperative to urge attention; as, *come* now, and let us reason together:—*v.t. Slang*, to do; perform; as, to *come* a trick on one.—*n.* **com'er.**

co-me-di-an (kō-mē′dĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **comedy**], 1, a comic actor; 2, a writer of comedies.—*n.fem.* ***co-me'di-enne'*** (kō″mā″dyĕn′).

com-e-dy (kŏm′ə-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Fr. *comédie* < Gk. *kōmō(i)dia* < *kōmos*, revel + *aoidos*, singer], 1, a play or drama ending happily, usually humorous or full of lively entertainment: opposite of *tragedy*; 2, any humorous incident; 3, the art of writing or acting in comedies; 4, any literary composition of an amusing character: **musical comedy**, a humorous play of light, often fantastic, plot, accompanied by much singing and dancing.

come-ly (kŭm′lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *cȳmlīc* < *cȳme*, fine], 1, handsome; decorous; 2, suitable; proper.—*n.* **come'li-ness.**

Syn. pleasant, wholesome, handsome. (See beautiful.)

co-mes-ti-ble (kō-mĕs′tĭ-bl), *n.* [< L.L. *comestibilis*, eatable], an eatable: usually *pl.*:—*adj.* edible; useful as food.

com-et (kŏm′ĕt), *n.* [< Gk. *komētēs*, long-haired < *komē*, hair], a heavenly body, moving about the sun in an elongated orbit, usually an ellipse or parabola, and consisting of a bright head, or nucleus surrounded by a luminous cloud, or coma, generally accompanied by a long, luminous train, or tail. — *adj.* **com'et-a-ry.**—*adj.* **co-met'ic** (kō-mĕt′ĭk).

COMET

com-et find-er a telescope of low power and large field of view, used in searching for comets.

com-fit (kŭm′fĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *confit* < Lat. *conficere* (*-fectus*), to put together], a dried fruit preserved in sugar; a sweetmeat: also, *comfiture*:—*v.t.* to preserve; candy.

com-fort (kŭm′fĕrt), *n.* [< O.F. *conforter* < Lat. *confortare* < *cum*, together + *fortis*, strong], 1, a state of physical and mental ease and well-being, accompanied by quiet enjoyment; 2, consolation; encouragement; 3, a person or thing that brings consolation, assistance, well-being, etc., to another; 4, a quilted cover for a bed:—*v.t.* to console; cheer.

Syn., *n.* ease, contentment, satisfaction, enjoyment. —*Ant.*, *n.* misery, wretchedness, discomfort.

com-fort-a-ble (kŭm′fĕr-tə-bl), *adj.* 1, being at ease; 2, enjoying contentment or freedom from care; 3, giving comfort: *Colloq.*, sufficient; as, a *comfortable* allowance:—*n.* a padded quilt for a bed.—*adv.* **com'fort-a-bly.**—*n.* **com'fort-a-ble-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* pleasant, snug, satisfied, contented.—*Ant.*, *adj.* cheerless, dreary, discontented, wretched.

com-fort-er (kŭm′fĕr-tĕr), *n.* 1, one who consoles or aids: 2, a long woolen scarf; 3, in the United States, a padded quilt for a bed; a comfortable: **the Comforter**, the Holy Spirit.

com-fort-less (kŭm'fẽrt-lẽs), *adj.* without consolation; cheerless; miserable.

com-frey (kŭm'frĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -freys (-frĭz)], [< O.F. *confirie*], any of a genus (*Symphytum*) of rough, hairy herbs, certain species being cultivated for forage or for the medicinal properties of the root.

com-ic (kŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kōmikos* < *kōmos*, a revel], 1, pertaining to, or like, comedy; 2, exciting mirth; droll; funny; comical.

Syn. laughable, mirth-provoking, funny. (See ludicrous.)

com-i-cal (kŏm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, relating to comedy; 2, comic; droll: *Colloq.*, odd; queer.—*adv.* **com'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **com'i-cal'i-ty.**—*n.* **com'i-cal-ness.**

Syn. laughable, diverting. (See ludicrous.)

com-ing (kŭm'ĭng), *n.* [see **come**], an arrival:—*adj.* expected; future: *Colloq.*, fairly on the road to success; as, a *coming* author.

co-mi-ti-a (kō-mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* [Lat. = assembly], *Rom. Antiq.*, a popular assembly called to attend to elections or legislation.—*adj.* **co-mi'tial.**

com-i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *comitas* < *comis*, friendly, courteous], civility; politeness; especially, courtesy between nations in the recognition of one another's laws and customs.

com-ma (kŏm'ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *komma*, clause], a punctuation mark [,] indicating a slight separation in ideas or construction: *Mus.*, the small interval which exists between a major and a minor tone: **comma bacillus**, the bacillus of Asiatic cholera, discovered by Koch in 1883, and so named because of its shape.

com-mand (kō-mănd'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *comander* < *com-* (intensive) + Lat. *mandare*, to intrust], 1, to order or charge with authority; 2, to control; exercise supreme authority over; lead; 3, to overlook, as from a height; 4, to exact; demand with authority; 5, to be able to obtain; as, he *commands* a good salary:—*v.i.* 1, to act as a leader; rule; 2, to overlook something from a superior situation:—*n.* 1, authority; 2, the act of commanding; 3, an order or mandate; 4, a dominating situation; 5, a naval or military force under the authority of a certain officer.

Syn., *v.* bid, direct, instruct, enjoin, require, dominate (see govern); *n.* (see order).—*Ant.*, *v.* yield, submit.

com-man-dant (kŏm'ăn-dănt'; -dänt'), *n.* [Fr.: orig. a p.pr.], *Mil.*, an officer in command of a fortified place or of a body of troops.

com-man-deer (kŏm'ăn-dēr'), *v.t.* [< S.Afr.Du. *kommanderen*, to command], 1, to compel to military service; 2, to take forcibly for military purposes: *Colloq.*, to seize for personal use.

com-mand-er (kō-măn'dẽr), *n.* [see **command**], 1, one who is a leader; 2, a military chief or leader; also, the chief officer of various secret orders, and of various medieval orders of knighthood: *Nav.*, an officer next below a captain.

com-mand-er-y (kō-măn'dẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, the rank or office of a commander, now only in an order of knighthood; 2, the territory under his command; 3, in certain secret orders, a lodge or group under the charge of a commander.

com-mand-ing (kō-măn'dĭng), *p.adj.* impressive; authoritative; qualified to take charge.—*adv.* **com-mand'ing-ly.**

Syn. dignified, imperious, imperative, authoritative.

com-mand-ment (kō-mănd'mĕnt), *n.* a mandate or order; a precept; a law; specifically, any one of the Ten Commandments.

Syn. law, edict, order, mandate, precept.

com-mem-o-rate (kō-mĕm'ō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *commemorare* (*-atus*), to bring to mind < *memor*, mindful], 1, to call to remembrance by a solemn act; 2, to keep alive the remembrance of.—*n.* **com-mem'o-ra'tion.**—*adj.* **com-mem'o-ra-tive.**

Syn. observe, signalize, keep. (See celebrate.)

com-mence (kō-mĕns'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* commenced (-mĕnst'), *p.pr.* commencing], [< O.F. *cumencer* < Lat. *cum*, together + *initiare*, to begin], to come into existence; begin:—*v.t.* to enter upon; cause to begin; perform the first act of.

Syn. (see begin).

com-mence-ment (kō-mĕns'mĕnt), *n.* 1, beginning; origin; 2, the occasion when degrees or diplomas are conferred at schools and colleges, or the exercises marking it.

com-mend (kō-mĕnd'), *v.t.* [< *com-* (intensive) + Lat. *mandare* (*-atus*), to intrust], 1, to intrust; 2, to recommend as worthy of notice; 3, to approve; praise; 4, to convey the greetings of.—*adj.* **com-mend'a-ble.**—*adv.* **com-mend'a-bly.**

Syn. praise, recommend, approve.

com-men-da-tion (kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* 1, approbation; 2, that which recommends; a reason for approval: *Archaic*, a greeting.

com-mend-a-to-ry (kō-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, serving to present for favorable consideration; 2, containing praise or approval.

com-men-sal (kō-mĕn'săl), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *mensa*, table], a companion at table: *Biol.*, an animal or plant which attaches itself to, or lives with, another, but without detriment to either.—*adj.* **com-men'sal.**—*n.* **com-men'sal-ism.**

com-men-su-ra-ble (kō-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *mensurare* (*-atus*), to measure], 1, *Math.*, capable of being exactly divided or measured by the same number or measure; as, a yard and a foot are exactly *commensurable* by an inch; 2, sufficiently alike to be capable of comparison and of measurement by a common standard; as, heat and light are *commensurable* in terms of molecular motion.—*adv.* **com-men'su-ra-bly.**—*n.* **com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty.**

com-men-su-rate (kō-mĕn'shōō-rāt), *adj.* 1, reducible to a common measure; 2, equal; adequate; corresponding in amount; appropriate in size:—*v.t.* (-rāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], to reduce to a common measure.—*adv.* **com-men'su-rate-ly.**—*n.* **com-men'su-ra'tion.**

com-ment (kŏm'ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *commentari*, to consider], 1, a spoken or written remark; especially, a written note by way of explanation, illustration, or criticism; 2, talk on some topic; gossip:—*v.i.* (kŏm'ĕnt; kō-mĕnt'), 1, to write notes of explanation or criticism upon the text of an author; 2, to make observations: with *upon*.—*n.* **com'ment-er.**

Syn., *n.* annotation, observation. (See criticism.)

com-men-ta-ry (kŏm'ĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tarles (-rĭz)], 1, an explanation; 2, a series of explanatory notes, making clear difficult passages in a book, as the Bible; 3, an explanatory narrative; as, Cæsar's *Commentaries*.

com-men-ta-tor (kŏm'ĕn-tā"tẽr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain a book.

com-merce (kŏm'ẽrs), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *cum*, together + *merx* (*mercis*), merchandise], 1, business intercourse; especially, interchange of merchandise on a large scale; trade; traffic; 2, social intercourse; fellowship; 3, sexual intercourse.

Syn. (see business).

com-mer-cial (kō-mûr'shăl), *adj.* 1, engaged in, resulting from, or pertaining to, trade or business; mercantile; 2, prepared for sale in the market; as, *commercial* alum: **commercial paper**, notes, bills of exchange, trade acceptances, or other evidences of money due, which may be used as security for a loan from a bank.—*adv.* **com-mer'cial-ly.**

com-mer-cial-ism (kō-mûr'shăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, business principles, habits, methods, or spirit; 2, the predominance of this spirit in a community; 3, a business practice or expression.

com-mer-cial-ist (kō-mûr'shăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who values business profits above everything else; 2, one engaged in trade.

com-mer-cial-ize (kō-mûr'shăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-ĭzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to reduce to a basis of business or trade; 2, to emphasize, or make dominant, the commercial aspect of.

com-mi-na-tion (kŏm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *comminari* (*-atus*), to threaten], a threatening or denouncing; especially, a threat of divine wrath.—*adj.* **com-min'a-to-ry.**

com-min-gle (kō-mĭng'gl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*com-* + *mingle*], to mix; blend.

com-mi-nute (kŏm'ĭ-nūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nuted, *p.pr.* -nuting], [< Lat. *comminuere* (*-utus*), to diminish], to break into minute fragments; pulverize.—*n.* **com'mi-nu'tion.**

com-mis-er-ate (kō-mĭz'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *commiserari* (*-atus*), to pity < *miser*, wretched], to feel or express pity for.—*adj.* **com-mis'er-a-tive.**

com-mis-er-a-tion (kō-mĭz"ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* pity; an expression of sympathy.

Syn. compassion, condolence, sorrow. (See sympathy.)

com-mis-sa-ri-at (kŏm"ĭ-sā'rĭ-ăt), *n.* [see **commissary**], *Mil.*, 1, the department of an army that furnishes provisions and other supplies; 2, the officers in this department; 3, the supplies furnished.

com-mis-sa-ry (kŏm'ĭ-sâ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *commissarius*, person in charge], one to whom some charge is committed by a superior: *Mil.*, an official in the department of an army having charge of provisions and supplies.

com-mis-sion (kō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *commissio* (*-onis*), a trust < Lat. *committere* (*-missus*), to give in charge], 1, the act of doing or performing: often implying wrongdoing;

2, the warrant by which one holds authority or acts in a position of trust; **3**, the intrusting of business to anyone; **4**, a trust; a charge; **5**, a group of appointed or elected individuals intrusted with certain business or public duties: *Com.*, **1**, authority to buy or sell in behalf of another, usually in the form of power of attorney or of a trade order; **2**, compensation allowed an agent or broker for services rendered, either as a flat sum or as a percentage of the values handled; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a document conferring rank or authority upon any officer upwards from, and including, an ensign in the navy and a second lieutenant in the army: **commission merchant**, one who receives goods from another, called a *principal*, and acts as an agent in selling them, usually under his own name, for a commission; also, one who acts as a middleman in trading on his own account for a profit:—*v.t.* to empower; delegate: *Mil.* and *Nav.*, to confer rank or authority upon; *Nav.*, to put into service, as a warship: **commissioned officer**, an officer whose commission is from the chief executive or supreme authority of the state.

com-mis-sion-aire (kŏ-mĭsh″ŭn-âr′; kō-mē″syŏ-nâr′), *n.* [Fr.], **1**, one intrusted with an errand, as a professional shopper; **2**, in Europe, the hotel attendant who meets trains and boats to secure patrons and act as porter.

com-mis-sion-er (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [see **commission**], **1**, a person holding authority under a commission, or warrant; **2**, an officer in charge of some department of the public service; **3**, one of a body governing a political unit, as a city, under public authority.—*n.* **com-mis′sion-er-ship.**

com-mis-sure (kŏm′ĭ-shoor; -ĭs-ūr), *n.* [< Lat. *commissura*, a joining], a seam; joint; also, the line formed by two parts touching or joining, as between the lips.—*adj.* **com-mis′su-ral** (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭ-rāl; kŏm″ĭ-sū′rāl).

com-mit (kŏ-mĭt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* committed, *p.pr.* committing], [< Lat. *committere* (*-missus*), to intrust], **1**, to give in charge or trust; give into another's care; **2**, to consign to custody, especially for a short time; as, to *commit* the man for trial; **3**, to refer (a bill) to a committee; **4**, to perform or perpetrate (a crime, sin, folly, or the like); **5**, to bring into risk or danger; involve; compromise; also, to pledge: often used reflexively; **6**, to consign for safe-keeping, as by memorizing, writing down, etc.; as, *commit* those terms to paper.—*adj.* **com-mit′ta-ble.**

com-mit-ment (kŏ-mĭt′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, perpetration; **2**, the act of intrusting or giving in charge; **3**, the referring of a bill to a legislative committee; **4**, the act of promising or pledging; **5**, the state of being consigned, as to prison: *Law*, the order of a court imprisoning a person.—*n.* **com-mit′tal.**

com-mit-tee (kŏ-mĭt′ē), *n.* [< A.F., orig. p.p. < Lat. *committere*, to intrust], one or more persons appointed to act on, consider, or report on, any matter: *Law*, one or more persons appointed by a court to take charge of the affairs of another.

com-mix (kŏ-mĭks′), *v.t.* [*com-* + *mix*], to mix; intersperse:—*v.i.* to intermingle.

com-mix-ture (kŏ-mĭks′tūr), *n.* **1**, a mixture; blend; **2**, the state of being mixed.

com-mode (kŏ-mōd′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *commodus*, convenient], **1**, a bureau or chest of drawers; **2**, a covered washstand containing basin, waste pipe, etc., with a cupboard below containing a chamber pot; **3**, a boxlike piece of sickroom or bedroom furniture, containing a removable chamber pot or other receptacle under a water-closet seat, and covered by a lid; a night stool: *Obs.*, a tall, elaborate headdress worn by English women about 1700.

com-mo-di-ous (kŏ-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, suitable; proper; useful; convenient; **2**, roomy; affording ample accommodation.—*adv.* **com-mo′di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **com-mo′di-ous-ness.**

Syn. spacious, suitable, adapted, roomy, convenient.

com-mod-i-ty (kŏ-mŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, that which is useful; **2**, an article of commerce; an element of wealth; an economic good: *pl. Com.*, movable things that can be bought and sold, except animals; goods; merchandise.

com-mo-dore (kŏm′ō-dōr″), *n.* [17th-cent. Eng. < Lat. *commandator*, commander], *Nav.*, **1**, in Great Britain, the commander of a squadron or division of a fleet; **2**, in the United States, a naval commanding officer, ranking with a brigadier general in the army: abolished since 1899 except as rank for retired captains with a Civil War service record; **3**, a courtesy title, variously used, as for the commanding officer of a yacht club.

com-mon (kŏm′ŭn), *adj.* [< O.F. *comun* < Lat. *communis*, common], **1**, belonging to, or shared by, more than one; joint; general; as, death is the *common* lot; **2**, belonging or pertaining to a group or to the community; public; as, the *common* weal; **3**, usual; frequent; customary; trite; **4**, not distinguished from the mass; not notable for excellence; **5**, hence, inferior; ordinary; vulgar; commonplace: *Gram.*, **1**, having either masculine or feminine gender: applied to certain nouns in Latin, Greek, etc.; **2**, designating a noun which refers to any individual of a class: distinguished from *proper*; **common sense**, normal intelligence; sound, practical judgment: **common stock**, ordinary capital stock, not sharing the privileges of preferred stock: **common weal**, general welfare; the public good: *Archaic*, commonwealth:—*n.* a tract of open public land.—*n.* **com′mon-ness.**—*adv.* **com′mon-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* (see general, mutual).—*Ant.*, *adj.* unusual, exceptional, singular, odd, extraordinary, uncommon.

com-mon-age (kŏm′ŭn-āj), *n.* **1**, a right to pasture on common lands; **2**, property held in common; **3**, tenancy of a piece of land by several persons in common; **4**, the common people.

com-mon-al-ty (kŏm′ŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the common people; **2**, the general membership of a corporation; body corporate.

com-mon car-ri-er a person or organization engaged in transporting goods or persons for pay and without discrimination.

com-mon-er (kŏm′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one of the common people; **2**, in Great Britain, any person not a peer; **3**, a member of the British House of Commons; **4**, in some universities, a student who receives no financial assistance from the university.

com-mon law the law of custom or usage, not in the written statutes of a country: **common-law marriage**, the relationship between individuals who live together as man and wife, and admit the relationship of man and wife, but have not been married by any civil or ecclesiastical ceremony.

com-mon-place (kŏm′ŭn-plās″), *n.* [*common* + *place*], **1**, an ordinary topic or remark; a trite or obvious observation; a platitude; **2**, anything ordinary: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a memorandum; a note jotted down for future reference: **commonplace book**, *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a notebook for memoranda, quotations, etc.:—*adj.* uninteresting; common; neither new nor striking; dull.—*n.* **com″mon-place′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* everyday, ordinary, usual.

com-mons (kŏm′ŭnz), *n.pl.* [see **common**], **1**, the mass of the people; in Great Britain, the untitled; **2**, in a college or university, meals at a common table; also, the provisions so furnished; hence, daily fare; rations; as, short *commons:* **Commons**, the House of Commons, or lower house of Parliament in Great Britain and Canada.

com-mon-weal (kŏm′ŭn-wēl′), *n.* [see **commonwealth**], *Archaic*, a commonwealth. Also, **com'mon weal.**

com-mon-wealth (kŏm′ŭn-wĕlth″), *n.* [*common* + *wealth*], the whole body of people organized into a government; a state in which the people rule: *Rare*, public welfare.

com-mo-tion (kŏ-mō′shŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *comocion* < Lat. *commotio* < *cum*, together + *motus*, moved], **1**, insurrection; **2**, disorder; tumult.

Syn. excitement, disturbance, riot, violence.

com-move (kŏ-mōōv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* commoved (-mōōvd′), *p.pr.* commoving], [< Fr. *commouvoir* < Lat. *cum*, together + *movēre*, to move], **1**, to put in motion; unsettle; **2**, to excite; agitate.

com-mu-nal (kŏm′ū-năl; kŏ-mū′năl), *adj.* [see **commune**], **1**, pertaining to ownership in common; public; **2**, pertaining to the form of local self-government called a commune.

com-mu-nal-ism (kŏm′ū-năl-ĭzm), *n.* *Pol. Sci.*, the theory that each community or township should be self-governed and the state should be a combination of such communities; local self-government on the widest possible scale.

com-mu-nal-ist (kŏm′ū-năl-ĭst), *n.* a believer in, and advocate of, communalism, or local self-government.—*adj.* **com″mu-nal-is′tic.**

[1]com-mune (kŏm′ūn), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *communia* < Lat. *communis*, common], **1**, the smallest political division in France; also, a similar division in some other countries, as Spain and Italy; **2**, a local, self-governing community: **Commune**, a revolutionary committee, elected by the local communes, which governed Paris and, later, France, after the revolution of 1789, until it was suppressed in 1794; also, the committee which ruled in Paris for a few months in 1871, after the evacuation by the Prussians.

[2]com-mune (kŏ-mūn′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* communed (-mūnd′), *p.pr.* communing], [< O.F. < Lat. *communicare* (*-atus*], to share], **1**, to

converse together; take intimate counsel; 2, especially in the United States, to partake of the Eucharist.

com-mu-ni-ca-ble (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **communicate**], capable of being made known, imparted, or conveyed; as, a *communicable* disease: *Obs.*, inclined to converse; not reticent.—*n.* **com-mu"ni-ca-bil'i-ty.**

com-mu-ni-cant (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kănt), *n.* 1, a partaker; especially, a partaker of the Eucharist; 2, one who imparts or makes known.

com-mu-ni-cate (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *communicare* (*-atus*), to share], 1, to impart; transmit; 2, to make known; tell: *Eccl.*, to administer the Eucharist to:—*v.i.* 1, to partake of the Eucharist; 2, to be connected; 3, to hold converse; impart ideas or information.—*n.* **com-mu'ni-ca"tor.**

com-mu-ni-ca-tion (kŏ-mū"nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, an imparting; 2, the act of making oneself understood; an expression of thoughts or opinions; 3, means of passing, or of sending, information from one place to another; as, the storm stopped all *communication;* 4, news; intercourse.

Syn. correspondence, intelligence, message, news.

com-mu-ni-ca-tive (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *adj.* ready to impart information; unreserved; talkative.—*n.* **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness.**

com-mun-ion (kŏ-mūn'yŭn), *n.* [see ²**commune**], 1, intercourse; fellowship; especially, spiritual or religious intercourse or fellowship; 2, common possession; 3, a religious body having a common faith and usually under one ecclesiastical administration: **Communion,** the sacrament of the Lord's Supper or the partaking of it; the Eucharist.

***com-mu-ni-qué** (kŏ"mū"nē"kā'), *n.* [*pl.* -qués (-kā')], [Fr.], an official report of news or intelligence, as published in time of war.

com-mu-nist (kŏm'ū-nĭst), *n.* [see ¹**commune**], *Pol. Sci.*, 1, one who believes in communism, or the theory that property, and especially the means of production and distribution, should be under community control; 2, one who believes that large governmental powers should be vested in small communities, and that the state should be a combination of such self-governed communities; 3, a member of the Commune of Paris (1871).—*n.* **com'mu-nism.**—*adj.* **com"mu-nis'tic.**—*adv.* **com"mu-nis'ti-cal-ly.**

com-mu-ni-ty (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *communeté* < Lat. *communitas* (*-tatis*), fellowship], 1, a body of persons having common interests and privileges, living in the same locality and under the same laws; 2, joint participation, sharing, or ownership; 3, likeness; common character; 4, the people in general: usually with *the.*

com-mut-a-ble (kŏ-mūt'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **commute**], capable of being exchanged or interchanged.—*n.* **com-mut"a-bil'i-ty.**

com-mu-tate (kŏm'ū-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], *Elec.*, to change the direction of (an electromotive force and current); especially, to change (an alternating current) to a direct current, or vice versa.

com-mu-ta-tion (kŏm"ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act of substituting, as of one kind of payment or service for another: *Law,* the changing of a penalty into one less severe, as death to life imprisonment; *Elec.*, the act of causing a number of electromotive forces or currents to take the same direction, by means of a commutator: **commutation ticket,** a multiple ticket issued at a reduced rate, and paid for in advance, as for a stated number of passages by the same individual between specified points, for a certain number of meals, or the like.—*adj.* **com-mut'a-tive** (kŏ-mūt'ȧ-tĭv; kŏm'ū-tā-tĭv).

com-mu-ta-tor (kŏm'ū-tā"tẽr), *n. Elec.*, a device for changing, in one portion of a circuit, the direction of the electromotive force or current in another, or for changing alternating into direct currents: generally used in a generator or motor.

com-mute (kŏ-mūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* commuted, *p.pr.* commuting], [< Lat. *commutare* (*-atus*), to exchange], 1, to exchange for something less or of a different kind; 2, to reduce the severity of, as a sentence: *Elec.*, to change (a current) from alternating to direct, or vice versa:—*v.i.* to use a commutation ticket; especially, to ride back and forth daily from a residence in a suburb to work in a city.—*n.* **com-mut'er.**

com-mu-tu-al (kŏ-mū'tū-ăl), *adj.* [*com-* + *mutual*], *Poetic,* mutual; reciprocal.

comp. *abbr.* 1, compare (also, cf. or cp.); comparative; 2, composer; compositor; 3, compound.

¹com-pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *pacisci* (*pactus*), to agree], an agreement between persons or parties; a covenant.

²com-pact (kŏm-păkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *pangere* (*pactus*), to fasten], 1, closely or firmly united; knit or pressed together; 2, terse; condensed: *Poet.* or *Archaic,* composed; made:—*v.t.* to press or pack closely; make solid; render close or dense:—*n.* (kŏm'păkt), a small cake of some cosmetic preparation, as powder or rouge, inclosed in a metal case; also, the case.—*adv.* **com-pact'ly.**—*n.* **com-pact'ness.**

¹com-pan-ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *compaignon* < L.L. *companio* (*-onis*) < Lat. *cum,* with + *panis,* bread], 1, a comrade or associate; 2, one of a pair or set of objects designed to go together; 3, a person employed to live with another on terms of approximate social equality; 4, in Great Britain, a member of the lowest rank in a knighthood:—*v.t.* to accompany:—*v.i.* to associate: usually with *with.*—*adj.* **com-pan'ion-a-ble.**—*n.* **com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness.**

Syn., n. fellow, friend, compeer, ally, chum.

²com-pan-ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *compagne,* pantry of ship; or < Du. *kompanje,* quarterdeck], *Naut.*, 1, a hoodlike roof or covering over a stairway on a ship, leading from a deck to a cabin or saloon below; 2, the stairway itself.

com-pan-ion-ate (cŏm-păn'yŭn-ăt), *adj.* [see ¹**companion**], pertaining to companionship: **companionate marriage,** as understood by sociologists, the period before the responsibilities of parenthood have been incurred, in a marriage contracted in the usual way, but under conditions such that the parties can legally obtain scientific knowledge of methods of birth control, and, if childless, can secure divorce by mutual consent, without alimony except in special cases: distinguished from *family marriage.*

com-pan-ion-ship (kŏm-păn'yŭn-shĭp), *n.* the state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association.

com-pan-ion-way (kŏm-păn'yŭn-wā"), *n.* [< *companion* + *way*], the stairway leading from the deck to the saloon, or cabin, of a ship.

com-pa-ny (kŭm'pȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< O.F. *compaignie* < Lat. *cum,* together + *panis,* bread], 1, a body of persons associated together; a society; 2, associates; as, a man is known by the *company* he keeps; 3, a group of people; 4, a body of actors and actresses organized for the production of a play; 5, a guest, or guests; 6, fellowship; association: *Com.*, an association of persons to carry on a business; a firm; *Mil.*, a body of soldiers, especially a section of a regiment, commanded by a captain; *Naut.*, a ship's crew, including the officers: **to keep company with,** *Colloq.*, to associate with, especially with an acknowledged sweetheart.

Syn. assemblage, group, host, throng, concourse, party, clique, circle, association, assembly, troop, gang.

com-pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **compare**], capable or worthy of being likened or compared.—*adv.* **com'pa-ra-bly.**

com-par-a-tive (kŏm-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, pertaining to comparison, or to the act of comparing; 2, not absolute; estimated by, or resulting from, comparison; relative; using, or founded on, comparison; as, *comparative* theology; *comparative* anatomy: *Gram.*, designating the second degree in the comparison of adjectives and adverbs, as in *better, higher:*—*n. Gram.*, the second degree in the comparison of an adjective or adverb: *Archaic,* one who makes use of comparisons or sarcasms.—*adv.* **com-par'a-tive-ly.**

com-pare (kŏm-pâr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pared (-pârd'), *p.pr.* -paring], [< Lat. *comparare* (*-atus*), to match < *cum,* with + *par,* equal], 1, to liken; refer to as similar; 2, to examine in order to discover likeness and unlikeness: *Gram.*, to name over in order the degrees in the comparison of (an adjective or adverb), as *high, higher, highest:*—*v.i.* 1, to be like or equal; 2, to be worthy of, or suitable for, comparison:—*n. Poet.*, comparison.—*n.* **com-par'er.**

com-par-i-son (kŏm-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* 1, the act of perceiving likenesses or differences; 2, the study of things to discover likenesses and differences; 3, relative resemblance; as, there is no *comparison* between them; 4, an illustration or simile: *Gram.*, the change in form of adjectives and adverbs which shows a difference in degree.

Syn. contrast. *Comparison* is secured by observing the similarities between associated objects or qualities set side by side; the idea underlying *comparison* is resemblance. *Contrast* is obtained by observing the differences between associated objects or qualities; the idea underlying *contrast* is opposition.

com-part (kŏm-pärt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *partire,* to divide < *pars* (*partis*), part], to set out in separate divisions or parts; subdivide.

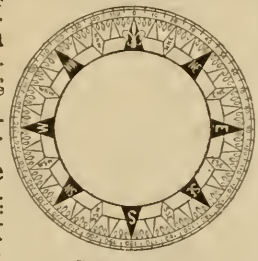
com-part-ment (kŏm-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* 1, a separate part or division, as of an in-

closed space; a division made by a partition; 2, a separate section, as of a railway carriage: *Arch.* and *Art*, a separate division of a structure or design, as a niche or panel; *Shipbuilding*, one of the sections of a ship inclosed by water-tight partitions called *bulkheads*.

[1]com-pass (kŭm'pəs), *v.t.* [< Fr. *compasser*, to measure], 1, to encircle; walk or go around; 2, to invest; beslege; 3, to accomplish; attain: *Carp.*, to form or bend into a curve, as timbers for shipbuilding.—*adj.* **com'pass-a-ble.**

[2]com-pass (kŭm'pəs), *n.* [< Fr. *compas* < Lat. *compassus*, pair of compasses], 1, the circumference or boundary of an area; 2, inclosed space; extent; range; limits; 3, moderate bounds; moderation; 4, a circular course; a circuit, as about a city; 5, any of various instruments designed to indicate the magnetic north or the true north; especially, the *mariner's compass*, consisting essentially of a magnetized pointer, free to turn horizontally on a pivot or on the surface of a liquid, and tending to point to the magnetic north, and the *gyrostatic compass*, not magnetized, but utilizing the principle of the gyroscope and pointing to the true north: *Mus.*, the range of tones possible to a given voice or instrument; *Archery*, elevation of the arrow in shooting, to allow for the curve or drop of the course: *pl.* an instrument for drawing and dividing circles, transferring measurements, etc., consisting of two small, upright rods, called legs, pointed at the bottom and joined together at the top by a hinge or pivot, so that the points can be adjusted to any degree of separation: also called *dividers*.

com-pass card *Naut.*, on a mariner's compass, a movable circular dial, divided into 32 equal divisions, or points of the compass.



Compass Card

com-pas-sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *pati* (*passus*), to feel], sorrow for the sufferings of others.

Syn. pity, mercy, tenderness, kindness, sorrow. (See sympathy.)

com-pas-sion-ate (kŏm-păsh'ŭn-āt), *adj.* sympathetic; merciful: *Archaic*, piteous; pitiable—*adv.* **com-pas'sion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **com-pas'sion-ate-ness.**

Syn. pitiful, tender, kind.—*Ant.* cruel, harsh, pitiless, ferocious, savage.

com-pass plant any one of various plants the leaves of which stand in a north-and-south plane, or turn edgewise to the sun's direct rays; specifically, the rosinweed.

com-pat-i-bil-i-ty (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **compatible**], ability to exist together in harmony or agreement; congeniality.

com-pat-i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *pati*, to feel], harmonious; mutually suitable and agreeable.—*adv.* **com-pat'i-bly.**—*n.* **com-pat'i-ble-ness.**

Syn. suitable, accordant, consistent, congruous.

com-pa-tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* [< Fr. < Lat. *cum*, together + *patriota*, patriot], a person from the same country; a fellow countryman.

com-peer (kŏm-pēr'), *n.* [< O.F. *comper* < Lat. *cum*, with + *par*, equal], 1, an equal in rank; 2, a companion or associate.

com-pel (kŏm-pĕl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pelled (-pĕld'), *p.pr.* -pelling], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *pellere*, to drive], 1, to urge irresistibly; 2, to oblige; force: *Archaic*, to take by force; exact.—*adj.* **com-pel'la-ble.**—*n.* **com-pel'ler.**

Syn. necessitate, coerce, constrain, make, drive, force.

com-pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* [see **compendium**], an abridgment; summary; compendium.

com-pen-di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* containing the substance of a subject in condensed form; summarized; abridged; compact.—*adv.* **com-pen'di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **com-pen'di-ous-ness.**

com-pen-di-um (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -diums (-ŭmz); -dia (-ə)], [Lat. = a saving < *cum*, together + *pendere*, to weigh], an abridgment; a synopsis; a brief and condensed summing up of a book or subject; as, a *compendium* of science.

Syn. epitome, abstract, brief, summary, abridgment.

com-pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt; kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *pendere* (*pensus*), to weigh], 1, to make a fit return to; recompense; 2, to make amends for; be equivalent to: *Phys.*, to provide with some device for correcting variations, as those in the length of a pendulum caused by change of temperature:—*v.i.* to make amends; be the equivalent of something.

Syn. repay, remunerate, counterbalance, pay.

com-pen-sa-tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* 1, recompense or payment; whatever makes good any lack or loss; as, the man received *compensation* for his injuries; a set-off, or counterclaim; payment; amends; 2, something in return for a service or for value: *Mech.*, the process or means of counteracting variations in temperature, etc., and of maintaining equilibrium.

Syn. remuneration, requital. (See salary.)

com-pen-sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn'sə-tĭv), *adj.* acting or serving as compensation.

com-pen-sa-tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which compensates or makes amends: *Mech* and *Phys.*, one of several equalizing or correcting devices, as for adjusting a mariner's compass, or regulating the flow of gas from retorts.—*adj.* **com-pen'sa-to-ry** (-pĕn'sə-tō-rĭ).

com-pete (kŏm-pēt'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* competed, *p.pr.* competing], [< Lat. *cum*, with + *petere*, to strive after], to enter into rivalry with another; contend; vie; as, to *compete* for a prize.

com-pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tĕns), *n.* 1, fitness; capability; ability; as, *competence* for a task; 2, moderate fortune; sufficiency; as, provided with a *competence*.

com-pe-ten-cy (kŏm'pē-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* 1, capability; usually, *competence*; 2, a sufficient fortune: often, *competence*: *Law*, suitability for a hearing in court: applied to a witness or to evidence.

Syn. fitness, adequacy, efficiency. (See ability.)

com-pe-tent (kŏm'pē-tĕnt), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; sufficient for a given purpose: *Law*, 1, having authority to hear and decide, as a judge; 2, qualified to testify, as a witness; 3, belonging; suitable; permissible; 4, sufficient to prove: said of evidence.—*adv.* **com'pe-tent-ly.**

Syn. capable, efficient, qualified, adequate, fit, able.

com-pe-ti-tion (kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of trying to gain something sought by another at the same time; rivalry; as, *competition* in business or in sports; 2, an occasion when various persons vie or contend with one another; a contest: *Com.*, the effort of rival businesses to obtain custom; also, the economic system based on business rivalry.

Syn. opposition, strife, rivalry. (See emulation.)

com-pet-i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, competition; involving rivalry; as, *competitive* examinations.—*adv.* **com-pet'i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **com-pet'i-tive-ness.**

com-pet-i-tor (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who contends with others for the same object; a rival: *Obs.*, a confederate or comrade.

com-pi-la-tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [see **compile**], 1, the act of collecting or bringing together; especially, the collecting of material from various sources to be made into a book; 2, a book or the like made from such collecting.

com-pile (kŏm-pīl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -piled (-pīld'), *p.pr.* -piling], [< Lat. *compilare*, to plunder], 1, to produce, as a book, by putting together material in orderly fashion: 2, to arrange systematically, as a tabular report.—*n.* **com-pil'er.**

com-pla-cence (kŏm-plā'sĕns), *n.* [see **complacent**], tranquil self-satisfaction: *Obs.*, disposition to please.—*n.* **com-pla'cen-cy.**

com-pla-cent (kŏm-plā'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Fr. *complaisant* < Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *placēre*, to please], showing satisfaction; pleased with oneself: *Obs.*, desirous to please.—*adv.* **com-pla'cent-ly.**

com-plain (kŏm-plān'), *v.i.* [< Fr. *complaindre* < Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *plangere*, to bewail], 1, to express grief, pain, resentment, or discontent; 2, to lament mournfully; 3, to make an accusation: with *of*; as, he *complained* of injustice; 4, to express suffering; as, to *complain* of fatigue:—*v.t.* *Obs.*, to bewail.—*n.* **com-plain'er.**—*adv.* **com-plain'ing-ly.**

Syn. lament, murmur, deplore, grumble, bewail, whine, repine, grieve.—*Ant.* rejoice, approve, commend.

com-plain-ant (kŏm-plān'ănt), *n.* one who grumbles: *Law*, a plaintiff or petitioner; the one in an action or proceeding who makes complaint against the other, called the *defendant*.

com-plaint (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* 1, an utterance expressing discontent, grief, or pain; a lament; 2, bodily ailment; disease: *Law*, 1, a formal charge against a party in a civil suit; 2, an allega-

tion that a person has been guilty of an offense and a request that the offender be punished.

Syn. grievance, injury, malady, illness. (See disease.)

com-plai-sant (kŏm′plā-zənt″; kŏm-plā′zănt), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *placēre*, to please], gracious; affable; courteous; obliging; inclined to please.—*adv.* **com′plai-sant″ly.**—*n.* **com′plai-sance″** (kŏm′plā-zəns″; kŏm-plā′zəns).

Syn. civil, deferential, acquiescent. (See polite.)

com-ple-ment (kŏm′plə-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *plēre*, to fill], 1, full number or quantity; as, the regiment had its *complement* of officers; a complete set; 2, something completing that which was incomplete; 3, one of two parts which together comprise a whole: *Gram.*, a word added to complete a predicate which is not complete in itself, as in: he painted the barn *red;* I dub thee *knight;* more broadly, a word or expression which completes the meaning of a verb, as a direct object, predicate noun or adjective, etc.; *Math.*, 1, in arithmetic, the difference between a number and the next power of ten above it; as, 18 is the arithmetical *complement* of 82; 2, in geometry, the amount by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90 degrees (see *angle*, illus.); *Mus.*, the interval which, added to a given interval, makes an octave:—*v.t.* (kŏm′plə-mĕnt″; kŏm″plə-mĕnt′), to add to; complete.—*adj.* **com″ple-men′tal.**

com-ple-men-ta-ry (kŏm″plə-mĕn′tə-rĭ), *adj.* forming, or of the nature of, a complement, or completing part: **complementary colors,** *Phys.*, two colors which, when combined, produce white light: **complementary intervals,** *Mus.*, two intervals which, taken together, make an octave: **complementary angles,** *Math.*, two angles which together make a right angle, or an angle of 90 degrees.

com-plete (kŏm-plēt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *complēre* (*completus*), to fill up], 1, lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full; as, in *complete* armor; 2, absolute; 3, finished:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pleted, *p.pr.* -pleting], to make whole or perfect; finish.—*adv.* **com-plete′ly.**—*n.* **com-plete′ness.**—*n.* **com-ple′tion.**

Syn., *v.* terminate, end, fulfill, achieve. (See close.)

com-plex (kŏm′plĕks), *adj.* [< Lat. *complectere* (*-plexus*), to embrace], 1, composed of various parts; not simple; 2, involved; intricate: **complex sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence consisting of a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses:—*n.* a group of interrelated parts; an intricate or involved thing or situation: *Psych.*, 1, a group of ideas or desires formerly associated with a strong emotional experience, which, though repressed so as to be no longer active in conscious thought, survives in the subconscious mind and frequently influences conduct; 2, popularly, a group of ideas on a subject which, when brought to the attention, calls forth a reaction influenced by an emotion, often unsuspected, rather than by reasoning; a habitual emotional attitude of sensitiveness and unreasonableness regarding a given subject.—*adv.* **com′plex-ly.**—*n.* **com′plex-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* complicated, involved, intricate, entangled. *Complex* describes that which consists of many related or connected parts; a radio set is a *complex* piece of apparatus, in which the various parts interact to produce the result desired; a problem may be *complex. Complicated* describes that which is so *complex* and involved as to be difficult to understand. *Complicated* affairs sometimes defy untangling; no one can explain the *complicated* workings of the mind of man. One may sometimes apply both these words to the same thing; a clock is both a *complex* and *complicated* mechanism. A twisting maze is *intricate;* an *intricate* question is baffling; an *intricate* knot, perplexing.

com-plex-ion (kŏm-plĕk′shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *complexio*, physical constitution < Lat. *cum*, together + *plectere* (*plexus*), to plait], 1, in medieval language, the combination in an object, in a certain proportion, of heat, cold, moisture, and dryness, or, in a person, of the four humors, blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile, supposed to determine the nature of the object or person; 2, the color of the skin, especially of the face; 3, aspect; general appearance.—*adj.* **com-plex′ion-al.**—*adj.* **com-plex′ioned** (-shŭnd).

com-plex-i-ty (kŏm-plĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **complex**], 1, the state of being intricate or involved; 2, something intricate.

com-pli-a-ble (kŏm-plī′ə-bl), *adj.* [see **comply**], capable of yielding, compliant.—*n.* **com-pli′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **com-pli′a-bly.**

com-pli-ance (kŏm-plī′ăns), *n.* 1, act or state of yielding or consenting; submission; 2, accordance; complaisance.—*n.* **com-pli′an-cy.**

Syn. acquiescence, deference, obedience, agreement.

com-pli-ant (kŏm-plī′ənt), *adj.* disposed to consent; yielding.—*adv.* **com-pli′ant-ly.**

com-pli-ca-cy (kŏm′plĭ-kə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **complicate**], 1, the condition or quality of being complex, involved, or hard to untangle or understand; 2, a complicated matter.

com-pli-cate (kŏm′plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], to make confused or hard to understand; involve; entangle; make difficult:—*adj.* (kŏm′plĭ-kăt), difficult; intricate.

com-pli-cat-ed (kŏm′plĭ-kāt″ĕd), *p.adj.* intricate; involved: difficult to solve or disentangle; puzzling; confusing.—*adv.* **com′pli-cat″ed-ly.**—*n.* **com′pli-cat″ed-ness.**

com-pli-ca-tion (kŏm″plĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, a perplexing or confusing combination of circumstances, ideas, etc.; 2, the state of being hard to understand; difficulty; intricacy; 3, an event or a group of circumstances causing perplexity or embarrassment: *Med.*, a physical disorder, a symptom, or an incidental circumstance unconnected with a primary disease, but affecting or bearing relation to it.

com-plic-i-ty (kŏm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], partnership in wrongdoing or crime.

com-pli-ment (kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [Fr. < It. *complimento* < Sp. *cumplimiento*, fulfilment of courtesy < Lat. *complēre*, to fill up], 1, a formal act or expression of courtesy; 2, an expression of approval or admiration; delicate flattery:—*v.t.* (kŏm′plĭ-mĕnt″; kŏm″plĭ-mĕnt′) 1, to flatter; congratulate; praise; 2, to show respect or affection for, as by a gift.

Syn., *n.* flattery, adulation, praise, commendation. A *compliment* is a gracious expression of admiration or approval; it may be sincere, or it may be a merely conventional expression used to be polite. *Flattery* is insincere praise bestowed directly upon its subject by one who loves so well that he sees no faults, or who has secret ends to be gained by hypocritical commendation. *Adulation* is a sickening sort of *flattery*, expressible in actions as well as words, characterized by subserviency and falseness, and motivated by base fear.

com-pli-men-ta-ry (kŏm″plĭ-mĕn′tə-rĭ), *adj.* 1, conveying approval, admiration, or commendation; 2, expressive of regard or preference; 3, given free, out of courtesy or good will, as tickets.—*adv.* **com″pli-men′ta-ri-ly.**

com-plin (kŏm′plĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *conplie* < Lat. *completa* (*hora*), completed (hour)], *Angl.* and *R. C. Chs.*, the last devotional service of the day, marking the seventh canonical hour; the last division in the Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer of the day, said after sunset. Also, **com′pline.**

com-plot (kŏm′plŏt), *n.* [Fr.: perh. *com-* + *plot*], a conspiracy:—*v.t.* (kŏm-plŏt′), to plan together; contrive—*v.i.* to conspire; form a plot, generally of a criminal nature.—*n.* **com-plot′ter.**

com-ply (kŏm-plī′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plied (-plīd′), *p.pr.* -plying], [< It. *complire* < Sp. *cumplir* < Lat. *complēre*, to complete], to assent; agree; act as desired: followed by *with: Obs.*, to be formally courteous.—*n.* **com-pli′er.**

com-po (kŏm′pō), *n* [< *composition*], *Colloq.*, any compounded or mixed substance, as mortar.

com-po-nent (kŏm-pō′nənt), *adj.* [< Lat. *componens* (*-entis*), p.pr. of *componere* (*-positus*), to put together], put together to form a whole; constituent; as, the *component* parts of a machine:—*n.* a necessary part; an ingredient: *Mech.*, one of a number of elements into which a physical quantity, as a force, may be resolved (see *force*, illus.).

com-po-ny (kŏm-pō′nĭ), *adj.* [< O.F.: perh. < Lat. *componere*, to place together], *Her.*, composed of sections, alternating a metal and a color, as a border (see *heraldry*, illus.). Also, **com-po′né** (-nā).

com-port (kŏm-pōrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *portare*, to carry], to conduct or behave: used reflexively; as, to *comport* oneself wisely:—*v.i.* to agree; accord; harmonize; be appropriate.

com-port-ment (kŏm-pōrt′mĕnt), *n.* manner of behaving; deportment.

com-pose (kŏm-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed, (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *pausare*, to cease, confused with *ponere* (*positus*), place: see **pose**], 1, *Rare* or *Archaic*, to create by bringing together and arranging in proper order or position the constituent parts; as, he *composed* a lamp; 2, to arrange, as ideas, concepts, emotions, etc., in order, by the use of literary, musical, or other artistic means of expression, so as to make a connected whole; as, a scientist *composes* a treatise; a musician *composes* a sonata; 3, to constitute; make up: often in passive; as, bronze is *composed* of copper and tin; 4, to calm; make tranquil; 5, to adjust; arrange in proper order: *Print.*, to set (type):—*v.i.* to engage in composition, as of musical or literary work.

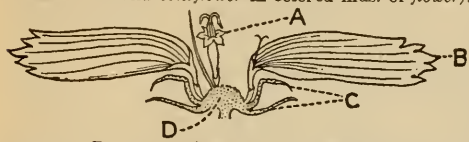
com-posed (kŏm-pōzd′), *p.adj.* tranquil; serene; free from agitation; quiet.—*adv.* **com-pos′ed-ly** (kŏm-pōz′ĕd-lĭ).—*n.* **com-pos′ed-ness.**
Syn. collected, undisturbed, unruffled. (See calm.)

com-pos-er (kŏm-pōz′ĕr), *n.* one who composes; especially, one who composes music.

com-pos-ing room the room in a printing plant in which type is set.

com-pos-ing stick *Print.*, a metal tray, held in the left hand, in which the compositor arranges the type as he takes it from the case (see *stick*, illus.).

Com-pos-i-tæ (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tē), *n.pl.* [Lat. = compounded], *Bot.*, a large family of plants, representing the most highly developed flower formation in the plant world, bearing flower heads composed of many small flowers, sometimes all alike, as in the dandelion, but sometimes of two kinds, as in the aster, daisy, dahlia, etc., which show the central tubular, or disk, flowers, usually yellow, surrounded by a circle of larger flowers, the ray flowers, usually flat, of a variety of colors, and often bearing no seeds (see illus.; cf. also *aster* and *coneflower* in colored illus. of *flower*).



Portion of Composite Flower Head
A, one of the many fertile disk flowers; B, an infertile ray flower; C, D, section through the involucre (C) and receptacle (D).

com-pos-ite (kŏm-pŏz′ĭt; kŏm′pŏ-zīt), *adj.* [see **component**], made up of distinct parts or elements; as, a *composite* photograph: *Bot.*, **1**, belonging to the family Compositæ; **2**, having small flowers arranged compactly in heads, the outer flowers often appearing to be a ring of petals, and the whole head resembling a single flower, as in the aster, daisy, ragweed, etc.: **composite number**, an integer that is exactly divisible by at least two integers other than unity and the number itself: distinguished from *prime number*, an integer divisible only by unity and the number itself: **Composite**, *Arch.*, displaying characteristics of both the Ionic and Corinthian orders:—*n.* something made up of many parts: *Bot.*, a member of the family Compositæ.—*adv.* **com-pos′ite-ly.**

com-pos-it-ed cir-cuit (kŏm-pŏz′ĭt-ĕd), *Elec.*, in telephony, a circuit equipped to permit simultaneous transmission of telephone and telegraph signals.

com-po-si-tion (kŏm″pŏ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the union of different things or principles to make a whole; **2**, the act or art of creating a literary, musical, or other artistic work; **3**, the product of such action; **4**, a schoolroom exercise written for practice in the use of language; **5**, make-up, as of a picture; **6**, the setting up of type; **7**, a substance formed by mingling various materials: often in imitation of, or as a substitute for, some well-known material, as leather, rubber, etc.; **8**, an agreement, as to settle a dispute; compromise; **9**, the manner of being composed or constituted: *Chem.*, the structure of a compound, with reference to the elements of which it is composed, and the proportions in which they are present; *Law*, the settlement of a debt, by payment of a portion of the debt or other consideration according to terms mutually agreed upon; also, the sum agreed upon as such consideration; *Mech.*, the combining of a number of quantities, as of force, velocity, etc., so as to produce a single equivalent quantity called a *resultant*.

com-pos-i-tor (kŏm-pŏz′ĭ-tēr), *n. Print.*, one who sets type; a typesetter.

com-pos men-tis (kŏm′pŏs mĕn′tĭs), [Lat.], *Law*, being of sound mind; responsible; capable of managing one's own affairs.

com-post (kŏm′pōst), *n.* [<O.F. = a mixed dish <Lat. *compositus*, put together], a mixture of various substances, such as leaf mold, manure, etc., well mixed and left for some time in a pile to decay: used as a fertilizer: *Rare* or *Colloq.*, sand and cement plaster: usually called *compo*.

com-po-sure (kŏm-pō′zhûr), *n.* [see **compose**], tranquillity; serenity; repose.
Syn. equanimity, equability, apathy, coolness, placidity, indifference, quietness, sedateness, calmness. *Composure* is a calmness secured by the will; it presupposes not lack of agitation, but control of agitation. *Equanimity*, on the other hand, is an evenness of spirit that has its roots in the temperament.

com-pote (kŏm′pōt), *n.* [Fr.: cf. **compost**], **1**, fruit stewed in sirup in such a way that the shape of the fruit is preserved; **2**, a dish in which to serve fruit, dessert, etc.

[1]com-pound (kŏm-pound′), *v.t.* [<O.F. *compondre* <Lat. *cum*, together + *ponere*, to put], **1**, to mix or combine together; as, to *compound* drugs; **2**, to join or unite; **3**, to form by mixing or joining; **4**, to change by mixing with another element or part: *Com.*, to settle, as a debt, for less than the amount claimed: **compound a felony**, *Law*, to accept a sum of money or other reward in consideration of not prosecuting a felony:—*v.i.* to compromise; agree; bargain:—*adj.* (kŏm′pound), composed of two or more elements, ingredients, or words: *Biol.*, composed of two or more similar parts united into one whole: as, a *compound* leaf, or an insect's *compound* eye: **compound fracture**, *Surg.*, the breaking of a bone in such a way as to make an open wound through which, often, the broken bone projects: **compound interest**, *Banking*, interest on a principal sum which continually becomes greater by the addition to the principal already accumulated of payments as fast as they become due: **compound interval**, *Mus.*, an interval greater than an octave: **compound leaf**, *Bot.*, a leaf composed of several leaf blades on a single leaf stalk or petiole: **compound number**, *Math.*, a number having several units or denominations, as 6 ft. 10 in.: **compound sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence in which there are two or more coördinate independent clauses:—*n.* (kŏm′pound), a combination of two or more elements, or parts: *Chem.*, a substance formed by the union or interaction of two or more substances in definite proportions, and usually differing in properties from any of them: distinguished from *mixture*; *Gram.*, a word composed of two or more elements, themselves usually words, as *housetop*; *cat's-paw*.—*n.* **com-pound′er.**

[2]com-pound (kŏm′pound), *n.* [perh. <Malay *kampong*, village], in the East Indies, China, etc., an inclosure containing a factory, residence, etc., especially one used by foreigners.

com-pra-dor (kŏm″prȧ-dōr′; kŏm′prȧ-dōr″), *n.* [Port. = buyer <L.L. *comparator* <Lat. *comparare*, to furnish], in China and the Philippines, a native purchasing agent employed in a foreign business house. Also, **com″pra-dore′.**

com-pre-hend (kŏm″prē-hĕnd′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *prehendere* (*-hensus*), to grasp], **1**, to grasp with the mind; conceive; understand; as, to *comprehend* an idea; **2**, to include or comprise; **3**, to imply; include as a logical deduction; as, honesty is *comprehended* in love.
Syn. contain, embrace, include, comprise, grasp, embody, hold. Both *contain* and *hold* mean to have something within as a part; *hold* also emphasizes capacity, though in actual usage the terms are interchangeable. A book *contains* a certain number of pages, or certain subject matter; a box may *hold* forty apples, but may actually *contain* only twenty. To *comprehend* is to *contain* within, usually, a definite limit; as, this one book *comprehends* all that has been discovered on this subject. *Comprise*, derived from the same source as *comprehend*, is used similarly; his house *comprises* five rooms. *Embrace* suggests breadth of content; the peace program *embraces* all peoples. To *include* stresses the things that form the whole; as, the gathering *included* every type.

com-pre-hen-si-ble (kŏm″prē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *aaj.* understandable.—*n.* **com″pre-hen″si-bil′i-ty.**—*adv.* **com″pre-hen′si-bly.**

com-pre-hen-sion (kŏm″prē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* the act of understanding or including; understanding; power to grasp with the mind.

com-pre-hen-sive (kŏm″prē-hĕn′sĭv), *adj.* **1**, including much; full; complete; as, a *comprehensive* account of the war; **2**, possessing the faculty of understanding readily and clearly.—*adv.* **com″pre-hen′sive-ly.**—*n.* **com″pre-hen′sive-ness.**
Syn. extensive, inclusive, full, synoptic, broad, compendious, wide, large.—*Ant.* narrow, abridged.

com-press (kŏm-prĕs′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *cum*, together + *premere* (*pressus*), to press], to press together; condense:—*n.* (kŏm′prĕs), **1**, a soft pad used in surgery as a dressing or to maintain pressure; **2**, a machine for pressing cotton, etc., into bales.
Syn., *v.* condense, compact, abridge, concentrate, consolidate.—*Ant.*, *v.* expand, enlarge, expatiate.

com-pressed (kŏm-prĕst′), *p.adj.* pressed together: *Bot.*, flattened lengthwise; *Zoöl.*, flattened, or narrow, from side to side, as the bodies of most fishes.

com-press-i-ble (kŏm-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* condensable; capable of being forced into a small space.—*n.* **com-press″i-bil′i-ty.**

com-pres-sion (kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of pressing together; **2**, condensation: *Mech.*, the act of compressing a working fluid, as gas just before ignition, or the steam left in an engine cylinder after the exhaust valve is closed: **compression valve**, a valve, as in a faucet, which stops the flow by being pressed against its seat.—*adj.* **com-pres'sion-al.**

com-pres-sive (kŏm-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* tending to, or having the power to, press together or make more compact.—*adv.* **com-pres'sive-ly.**

com-pres-sor (kŏm-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* anything that makes compact or presses together, as certain muscles, surgical instruments, etc.

com-pris-al (kŏm-prīz'ăl), *n.* [see **comprise**], **1**, the act of containing, including, or comprising; **2**, a summary; epitome. Also, **com-priz'al.**

com-prise (kŏm-prīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -prised, (-prīzd'), *p.pr.* -prising], [< Fr. *compris*, p.p. of *comprendre* < Lat. *comprehendere*, to comprehend], to comprehend; contain; include. Also, **com-prize'.**

Syn. embrace, imply. (See comprehend.)

com-pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* [< Fr. *compromis* < Lat. *compromittere* (*-missus*), to make a mutual promise], **1**, a settlement of a dispute by which each party concedes or gives up part of what was at first demanded; as, the strike was settled by a *compromise*; **2**, an arrangement or action caused by, or resulting from, concessions; a combination of two opposite systems or principles, involving sacrifice of a part of each; **3**, a line of action which follows a middle course:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mised (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mising], **1**, to settle or adjust by mutual concessions; **2**, to endanger the interests of, as by indirect speech or action: *Obs.*, to pledge by mutual agreement:—*v.i.* to settle by adjustment or concession.—*n.* **com'pro-mis'er.**

comp-to-graph (kŏmp'tō-grăf; koun'tō-grăf), *n.* [trade name < Fr. *compter*, to count + Gk. *graphein*, to write], a kind of adding machine which prints the sum arrived at.

comp-tom-e-ter (kŏmp-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *compter*, to count + Gk. *metron*, a measure: a registered trade-mark name], a machine for adding up amounts or performing other arithmetical operations.

comp-trol-ler (kŏn-trōl'ĕr), *n.* [see **controller**], a public officer who oversees accounts. Also, **con-trol'ler.**—*n.* **comp-trol'ler-ship.**

com-pul-sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *pellere* (*pulsus*), to push], **1**, the act of coercing, or compelling, or the state of being coerced; **2**, force; that which forces, constrains, or compels: *Psych.*, a nervous or mental abnormality which compels one to perform strange or irrational acts.

Syn. coercion, restraint, force, violence, constraint. *Force* suggests physical power exerted on persons or things; as, the only authority some people recognize is *force*; the study of physics comprises the workings of many *forces*; figuratively, that which has power to impress our minds has *force*. *Violence* is great *force* proceeding from intense feeling, most often anger. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are kinds of *force*, moral as well as physical, applied usually by persons to other persons who refuse to submit; *coercion* forces one who resists, as by punishment; *compulsion* drives its object to act contrary to his will. *Constraint* compels us to do what is not agreeable to us, or it restricts and binds us; lawless men know no *constraint*; modern children are free from much of the *constraint* of older times. *Restraint* keeps us from doing, even from feeling; we impose it upon ourselves, or conditions impress it upon us. *Constraint* usually refers to moral force; *restraint* may be so applied, but it refers to physical force or restriction as well; as, the madman was placed under *restraint*.

com-pul-sive (kŏm-pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* having tendency or power to compel; compelling.—*adv.* **com-pul'sive-ly.**—*n.* **com-pul'sive-ness.**

com-pul-so-ry (kŏm-pŭl'sō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, exercising force or constraint; **2**, enjoined by authority; required; obligatory.—*adv.* **com-pul'so-ri-ly.**—*n.* **com-pul'so-ri-ness.**

com-punc-tion (kŏm-pŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *pungere* (*punctus*), to prick], mild remorse; uneasiness of conscience.—*adj.* **com-punc'tious.**—*adv.* **com-punc'tious-ly.**

Syn. self-reproach, distress, regret. (See sorrow.)

com-pur-ga-tion (kŏm'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *com-* (intensive) + *purgare* (*-atus*), to purify], *Law*, a method of acquitting an accused person on the testimony of twelve other persons swearing to their belief in his innocence: legally abolished in England in 1833.—*n.* **com'pur-ga'tor.**

com-pu-ta-tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **compute**], **1**, the act of reckoning; also, the estimate arrived at; **2**, a system of reckoning.

com-pute (kŏm-pūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* computed, *p.pr.* computing], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *putare* (*-atus*), to reckon], to figure; reckon; calculate.—*n.* **com-put'er.**—*n.* **com'pu-tist** (kŏm'pū-tĭst; kŏm-pūt'ĭst).—*adj.* **com-put'a-ble.**—*n.* **com-put'a-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. figure, estimate, reckon, count. (See calculate.)

com-rade (kŏm'răd; kŏm'răd), *n.* [< Fr. *camarade* < Sp. *camarada*, chamber mate < Lat. *camera*, chamber], an intimate friend; a companion or mate.—*n.* **com'rade-ship.**—*n.* **com'rade-ry** (-răd-rĭ).

Com-ti-an (kĕm'tĭ-ăn; kōN'-), *adj.* [< Auguste *Comte* (1798–1857)], pertaining to the French philosopher Comte, to his writings, or to his doctrine of positivism.—*n.* **Com'tism.**—*n.* **Com'tist.**

Co-mus (kō'mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *kōmos*, a revel], *Class. Myth.*, the youthful god of revelry, feasting, and jollity, subject of a masque by Ben Jonson: used by Milton as the title of a masque.

Com. Ver. *abbr.* Common Version, or Authorized Version, of the Bible (see *Bible*, NOTE).

[1]con (kŏn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* conned (kŏnd), *p.pr.* conning], [< A.S. *cunnan*, to know], to study or examine carefully; hence, to commit to memory.

[2]con (kŏn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* conned (kŏnd), *p.pr.* conning], [< M.E. *condue* < Fr. *conduire*, to guide], to oversee or direct the steering of (a ship):—*v.i.* to direct the steering of a vessel. Also, **conn.**

[3]con (kŏn), *adv.* [< Lat. *contra*, against], on the negative side; as, they argued the matter pro and *con*:—*n.* **1**, a person who votes on the opposing side; **2**, an opposing argument or opinion.

con- *prefix*, [appearing also as *com-* before *b*, *p*, and *m* (*combine*, *compute*, *commit*), as *col-* before *l* (*collect*), as *cor-* before *r* (*correct*), and as *co-* before *gn*, *h*, and most vowels (*cognate*, *coherent*, *coalition*), and in many late combinations, especially with words of English origin (*coworker*)], [< Lat. *cum*, with, together], **1**, together; as, *confluence*; **2**, with; as, *context*; **3**, fully; completely: used intensively; as, *congratulate*; *complete*.

con. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *contra*], against; **2**, conclusion; conversation;—**Con.**, Consul; Conformist.

co-na-tion (kō-nā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *conatio* (*-onis*), effort < *conari*, to try], *Psych.*, effort; the power or act of making an effort.—*adj.* **con'a-tive.**

con-cat-e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *catena*, a chain], to link together; connect, as in a series:—*adj.* linked.—*n.* **con-cat'e-na'tion.**

con-cave (kŏn'kāv), *adj.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *cavus*, hollow], hollow and curved, as the inner surface of a sphere: *Obs.*, hollow: **concave lens**, a lens, one or both sides of which are concave, so that the middle is thinner than the edges (see *lens*, *focus*, illus.):—*n.* a concave surface or line:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -caved (-kāvd), *p.pr.* -caving], to make concave.

con-cav-i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, hollowness; state of being concave; **2**, the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.

con-ca-vo-con-vex (kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'vĕks), *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other, as a lens (see *lens*, illus.).

con-ceal (kŏn-sēl'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *conceler* < Lat. *con-celare*, to hide], to hide; keep secret; secrete.—*adj.* **con-ceal'a-ble.**

Syn. dissemble, disguise, hide, secrete, cloak. *Hide*, the general term, means to put under cover, to put intentionally out of sight. The act of hiding may result from a set purpose, an accident, or a limitation of nature; a factory may *hide* a lovely scene by merely obstructing the view; things are *hidden* in the course of nature from the blind, the obtuse, the unsympathetic. To *conceal*, when asserted of persons or living beings, is always the act of intention; it consists in so managing as to prevent facts, objects, purposes, from coming to the observation of others; it connotes design and artfulness. Pain may be *hidden*, feelings *concealed*; only objects may be *secreted*. To *secrete* is to place beyond the knowledge or observation of all but the person involved. Stolen goods are *secreted*. To *disguise*, *dissemble*, and *cloak* are attempts to *hide* by different means. We *disguise* by making a thing seem what it is not; we assume gaiety sometimes to *disguise* grief. We *dissemble* by false appearances, by pretense. We *cloak* when we attempt to *conceal* by covering, either literally or figuratively, the thing in question; as, to *cloak* sins.

con-ceal-ment (kŏn-sēl'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of hiding or keeping secret; also, the state of being hidden; **2**, a place of hiding; shelter.

con-cede (kŏn-sēd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* conceded, *p.pr.* conceding], [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *cedere*, to yield], **1**, to yield, as a point in debate; admit to be true; **2**, to give or grant, as a right:—*v.i.* to surrender: with *to*.—*n.* **con-ced'er.**

Syn. acknowledge, accord, admit, allow.

con-ceit (kŏn-sēt′), *n.* [see **conceive**], **1**, originally, an idea conceived in the mind; hence, **2**, an idea or opinion without sufficient ground; a fantastic notion; **3**, an overestimate of one's own abilities or powers; vanity; **4**, in literature, especially English literature in the 16th and 17th centuries, a fantastic or extravagant use of figurative language: *Archaic*, opinion; estimation; as, wise in his own *conceit*; *Obs.*, a fanciful trinket or device: **out of conceit**, no longer interested; dissatisfied: followed by *with* or *of*.

Syn. self-esteem, vanity. (See egotism, pride.)

con-ceit-ed (kŏn-sēt′ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having too good an opinion of oneself; excessively vain; **2**, characterized by fantastic or extravagant use of figurative language: said of a poetic style: *Obs.*, **1**, whimsical; **2**, ingenious; witty.—*adv.* **con-ceit′ed-ly.**

Syn. proud, overweening, opinionated, pompous.—*Ant.* humble, modest, unassuming.

con-ceiv-a-ble (kŏn-sēv′ă-bl), *adj.* imaginable; thinkable; capable of being imagined; as, a *conceivable* tale.—*n.* **con-ceiv′a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **con-ceiv′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **con-ceiv′a-bly.**

con-ceive (kŏn-sēv′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* conceived (-sēvd′), *p.pr.* conceiving], [< O.F. *concereir* < Lat. *concipere*, to conceive], **1**, to become pregnant with (young); **2**, to imagine; give form to in the mind; become possessed with an idea of; **3**, to understand; **4**, to put into words: usually in past participle; as, *conceived* in plain terms:—*v.i.* **1**, to think; **2**, to become pregnant.—*n.* **con-ceiv′er.**

Syn. comprehend, imagine, fancy, grasp, realize.

con-cen-ter (kŏn-sĕn′tĕr), *v.t.* [*con-*+*center*], to direct or divert to a common center; concentrate:—*v.i.* to be directed towards, or to converge at, a common point or center. Also, **con-cen′tre.**

con-cen-trate (kŏn′sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn′trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *centrare* (*-atus*), to center], **1**, to bring to one point or common center; **2**, to increase in strength by removing a diluting or adulterating substance, or by evaporation of liquid or volatile ingredients; condense; **3**, to fix, as the attention: *Mil.*, to mass, as troops at a given point:—*v.i.* to approach to, or meet at, a given point.

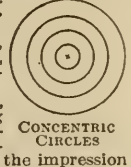
Syn. compress, compact, fix, focus, intensify.

con-cen-tra-tion (kŏn″sĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of placing together or the state of being placed together; **2**, close attention: *Chem.*, the process of increasing the strength of a solution by the evaporation of liquid or volatile ingredients; *Metal.*, the separation of the metallic or valuable parts of ore from the rocky materials; *Mil.*, the collecting of the different parts of an army at one place: **concentration camp**, a place where troops from various localities are assembled; also, a place where prisoners of war or hostile aliens are confined.

con-cen-tra-tive (kŏn-sĕn′trā-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to bring together to a point; displaying the qualities of concentration.—*adv.* **con-cen′tra-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-cen′tra-tive-ness.**

con-cen-tra-tor (kŏn′sĕn-trā″tĕr), *n.* one who or that which concentrates.

con-cen-tric (kŏn-sĕn′trĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *centrum*, center], having a common center; as, *concentric* circles. Also, **con-cen′-tri-cal.**—*adv.* **con-cen′-tri-cal-ly.**—*n.* **con″cen-tric′i-ty.**


CONCENTRIC CIRCLES

con-cept (kŏn′sĕpt), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *capere*, to take], a mental impression of an object; a general idea of a class of objects.

con-cep-tion (kŏn-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of becoming pregnant; **2**, figuratively, origin; beginning; **3**, the act or power of forming a mental image or impression; **4**, the impression so formed; an idea or notion; especially, a product of the creative imagination, as a painting or a statue.

Syn. image, thought, vision, comprehension.

con-cep-tu-al (kŏn-sĕp′tū-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to physical conception, or to the forming of a mental impression.—*adv.* **con-cep′tu-al-ly.**

con-cern (kŏn-sûrn′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *concerner* < Lat. *concernere*, to sift together], **1**, to affect the welfare of; relate or belong to; **2**, to interest or engage: used in the passive; as, I am not *concerned* in that business; **3**, to make uneasy:—*n.* **1**, that which belongs or relates to one; affair; **2**, interest; anxiety; **3**, a business firm: *Colloq.*, a contrivance; device; thing.

Syn., *n.* solicitude, regard, matter, moment. (See care.)

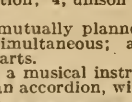
con-cern-ing (kŏn-sûrn′ĭng), *prep.* relating to; regarding; about.

con-cern-ment (kŏn-sûrn′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, something in which one is interested; **2**, importance; moment; **3**, anxiety; solicitude; mental uneasiness; **4**, the state of being occupied or engaged.

con-cert (kŏn-sûrt′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *concerter* < It. *concertare*, to accord together], **1**, to contrive or devise together; **2**, to adjust or arrange by joint action: *Mus.*, to arrange in parts:—*n.* (kŏn′sĕrt), **1**, a musical entertainment consisting of vocal or instrumental music, or both; **2**, musical harmony; **3**, mutual agreement; harmonious action; **4**, unison of voices; as, to recite in *concert*.

con-cert-ed (kŏn-sûr′tĕd), *p.adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; simultaneous; as, *concerted* action: *Mus.*, arranged in parts.

con-cer-ti-na (kŏn″sĕr-tē′nă), *n.* a musical instrument resembling an accordion, with extensible bellows, usually between hexagonal end pieces.


CONCERTINA

***Con-cert-meis-ter** (kŏn-tsĕrt′-mīs″tĕr), *n.* [Ger.], the leading first violinist of an orchestra. Also, **con′-cert mas′ter.**

con-cer-to (kŏn-sûr′tō; kŏn-chĕr′-tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [It.], *Mus.*, an elaborate composition in sonata form for a solo instrument and an orchestra: often played by two solo instruments, one of them, as piano or organ, taking the orchestral part.

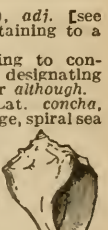
con-ces-sion (kŏn-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *cedere* (*cessus*), to yield], **1**, the act of granting or yielding, as a point in dispute, a privilege, etc.; **2**, the thing conceded, as land, privileges, etc., granted by a government; **3**, an acknowledgment or admission.

con-ces-sion-aire (kŏn-sĕsh″ŭn-âr′), *n.* [Fr.], a person holding a concession. Also, *U. S.*, **con-ces′sion-er.**

con-ces-sion-a-ry (kŏn-sĕsh′ŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* [see **concession**], pertaining to a concession:—*n.* a concessionaire.

con-ces-sive (kŏn-sĕs′ĭv), *adj.* tending to concede; granting: *Gram.*, designating a dependent clause introduced by *though* or *although*.

conch (kŏngk; kŏnch; kŏnsh), *n.* [< Lat. *concha*, shell < Gk, *kogkhē*, mussel], **1**, a large, spiral sea shell: the shell of any of various mollusks; **2**, such a shell used as a kind of trumpet.


CONCH

con-cha (kŏng′kă), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (-kē)], [Lat. = shell], *Anat.*, the outer ear: so called from its shell-like shape (see *ear*, *tragus*, illus.); *Arch.*, **1**, the half dome over an apse, or other semicircular part; **2**, the apse itself.

con-choid (kŏng′koid), *n.* [< Gk. *kogkhē*, shell + *eidos*, form], *Math.*, a plane curve, invented and constructed by Nicomedes, a Greek mathematician, about 180 B. C., and used in trisecting angles and in solving other difficult mathematical problems.

con-choi-dal (kŏng-koi′dăl), *adj.* *Mineral.*, having depressions or projections like one half of a bivalve shell in form: used chiefly of the surface resulting from a natural break or fracture in certain substances, as flint. Also, **con′choid.**

con-chol-o-gy (kŏng-kŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kogkhē*, shell + *-logia*, study], that branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.—*n.* **con-chol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **con″cho-log′i-cal.**

***con-cierge** (kôⁿ″syârzh′), *n.* [Fr.], in France, a doorkeeper or janitor.

***con-cier-ge-rie** (kôⁿ″syâr″zhē-rē′), *n.* in France, a doorkeeper's lodge or office: **Conciergerie**, a prison in Paris, famous during the Reign of Terror.

con-cil-i-ate (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *conciliare*, (*-atus*), to bring together < *concilium*, a meeting], **1**, to win or gain the affections or good will of; as, to *conciliate* one's enemies; **2**, to reconcile; render compatible, as statements which are apparently contradictory.—*n.* **con-cil′i-a″tor** (-tĕr).—*adj.* **con-cil′i-a-tive.**

Syn. propitiate, placate, allay, adjust, pacify.

con-cil-i-a-tion (kŏn-sĭl″ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of restoring good will, or of banishing anger or hostility; **2**, the change of attitude thus effected.

con-cil-i-a-to-ry (kŏn-sĭl′ĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to pacify; showing a spirit disposed to compromise differences; desirous of pacifying.

con-cise (kŏn-sīs′), *adj.* [< Lat. *concisus*, cut off], condensed and clear-cut; terse: putting much in few words.—*adv.* **con-cise′ly.**—*n.* **con-cise′ness.**

Syn. laconic, pithy, brief, succinct. (See short.)

con-clave (kŏn′klāv), *n.* [Lat. = a locked room < *cum*, together + *clavis*, key], **1**, the

room or rooms in which a private meeting of cardinals is held, for the election of a pope; 2, such a meeting; 3, the body of cardinals; 4, any meeting held in secret.

con-clude (kŏn-klōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cluded, *p.pr.* -cluding], [< l at. *concludere* (*-clusus*) < *cum*, together + *claudere*, to shut], 1, to bring to an end; finish; 2, to settle, determine, or arrange finally; as, to *conclude* a treaty; 3, to deduce; infer; as, the public *concluded* that he was guilty; 4, to resolve; decide:—*v.i.* 1, to draw an inference; 2, to come to an end.—*n.* **con-clud'er.**

Syn., terminate, end, infer, decide. (See close.)

con-clu-sion (kŏn-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the closing part, as of a discussion; end; 2, an inference; judgment; decision reached by a course of reasoning; 3, a summing up; 4, a final determination; result: *Gram.*, in a conditional sentence, the main clause stating the consequence resulting from the supposition stated in the conditional clause.

Syn. consequence, termination, close, decision, inference, induction, deduction. A *conclusion* is a result arrived at by reasoning from previously admitted premises. That kind of reasoning known as *deduction* leads from the general to the particular; in this sort of reasoning, granting the truth of the general principle and its application to the particular case adduced, the *conclusion* arrived at is necessarily certain. That kind of reasoning known as *induction* proceeds from the particular to the general, reaching a probable *conclusion* by the examination of particular instances. An *inference* resembles an *induction* in that it is a *conclusion* drawn from evidence; it is unlike an *induction* in that it is sometimes hasty; an *induction* is the result of a careful and complete canvassing of facts.

con-clu-sive (kŏn-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* decisive; final; ending argument; as, a *conclusive* answer.—*adv.* **con-clu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **con-clu'sive-ness.**

Syn. ultimate, convincing, unanswerable. (See last.)

con-coct (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *coquere* (*coctus*), to cook], 1, to prepare, as food, by mixing various things together; 2, to form; make up; as, to *concoct* a plot to destroy the government.—*n.* **con-coct'er.**—*adj.* **con-coc'tive.**

con-coc-tion (kŏn-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of preparing or mixing; 2, a mixture of various articles of food; 3, a plan or plot.

con-com-i-tant (kŏn-kŏm'ĭ-tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *comes* (*-itis*), companion], attendant; accompanying; combined with; as, *concomitant* circumstances:—*n.* that which accompanies or is combined with something; as, culture is not always a *concomitant* of wealth.—*n.* **con-com'i-tance; con-com'i-tan-cy.**—*adv.* **con-com'i-tant-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* accessory, conjoined, coincident, attendant.

con-cord (kŏng'kôrd; kŏn'-), *n.* [< Lat. *concordia*, agreement < *cum*, together + *cor* (*cordis*), heart], harmony; union; agreement: *Gram.*, agreement of words, as in gender, number, and case; *Mus.*, harmony; tunefulness (see *resolution*, illus.).

Con-cord (kŏng'kôrd; kŏn'-), *n.* [< proper name], a kind of large, dark blue American grape.

con-cord-ance (kŏn-kôr'dăns), *n.* 1, agreement; 2, a dictionary of the words or passages in a book, with references to the places where they occur; especially, an index of Bible words.

con-cord-ant (kŏn-kôr'dănt), *adj.* agreeing; harmonious.—*adv.* **con-cord'ant-ly.**

con-cor-dat (kŏn-kôr'dăt), *n.* an agreement; contract; especially, an agreement between the Pope and a secular government concerning the regulation of church matters.

Con-cor-di-a (kŏn-kôr'dĭ-ă), *n.* [Lat. = peace], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of peace.

con-course (kŏng'kôrs; kŏn'-), *n.* [< O.F. *concours* < Lat. *cum*, together + *currere* (*cursus*), to run], 1, a meeting or flowing together; as, a *concourse* of waters; 2, an assembly or crowd; 3, a place, usually not inclosed, where crowds assemble or where several roads meet, as in a park.

con-cres-cence (kŏn-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [see **concrete**], *Biol.*, a growing together; a uniting, as of parts originally separate.

con-crete (kŏn'krēt; kŏn-krēt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *crescere* (*cretus*), to grow], 1, formed into a mass by the mixing together of various constituent elements; 2, pertaining to actual events or things; material; perceptible by the senses: opposite of *abstract*; 3, specific, not general, in application; 4, consisting of the substance called concrete: **concrete number**, a number used with definite reference to particular objects measured, as 3 men, 7 books, 25 yards:—*n.* an artificial stone made of cement, sand, and broken stone, which when first made is plastic but which quickly hardens to a firm, solid substance: used for buildings, bridges, roads, etc.: **reënforced concrete**, concrete in which steel rods or mesh is embedded for the purpose of increasing strength:—*v.t.* (kŏn-krēt'), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -creted, *p.pr.* -creting], 1, to cause to unite into a mass; 2, to cover with concrete:—*v.i.* to coalesce into a solid mass.—*adv.* **con'crete-ly.**—*n.* **con'crete-ness.**—*v.t.* **con'cret-ize.**

Syn., *adj.* individual, special, specific, particular, definite, actual.—*Ant.*, *adj.* abstract, general, indefinite.

con-cre-tion (kŏn-krē'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of growing together into a solid mass; 2, the act of covering something with concrete; 3, a hardened mass formed by the growing together of particles of matter.—*adj.* **con-cre'tion-a-ry.**

con-cu-bi-nage (kŏn-kū'bĭ-năj), *n.* [see **concubine**], 1, the practice of living together as husband and wife when not legally married; 2, the state of a woman so living: used of the custom as existing in primitive civilizations, as among the ancient Hebrews, by whom it was considered lawful.

con-cu-bine (kŏng'kū-bīn), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *cubare*, to lie], 1, a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; 2, in certain civilizations, a wife of inferior position, living with a man but not legally married to him.

con-cu-pis-cent (kŏn-kū'pĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *cupere*, to desire], lustful; sensual.—*n.* **con-cu'pis-cence.**

con-cur (kŏn-kûr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -curred (-kûrd'), *p.pr.* -curring], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *currere*, to run], 1, to agree or unite in action or opinion; 2, to happen at the same time; coincide.

Syn. assent, approve, combine, coöperate. (See agree.)

con-cur-rence (kŏn-kûr'ĕns), *n.* the act of agreeing; consent; coincidence: *Geom.*, a point at which three or more lines meet; the meeting of lines or surfaces.—*n.* **con-cur'ren-cy.**

Syn. accord, union, coöperation, agreement, consent.

con-cur-rent (kŏn-kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* 1, acting in conjunction; coöperating; agreeing; 2, joint and equal in authority; 3, happening or existing at the same time: *Math.*, meeting in, or passing through, a common point.—*adv.* **con-cur'rent-ly.**

con-cus-sion (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *concutere* (*-cussus*) < *cum*, together + *quatere*, to shake], a shaking; the shock of the violent meeting of two bodies: *Pathol.*, a condition of lowered functional activity, usually due to a fall or a severe blow on the head; as, *concussion* of the brain.—*adj.* **con-cus'sive.**—*adv.* **con-cus'sive-ly.**

con-demn (kŏn-dĕm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -demned (-dĕmd'), *p.pr.* -demning (-dĕm'ĭng; -dĕm'nĭng)], [< Lat. *condemnare* (*-atus*), to condemn], 1, to pronounce or judge guilty; sentence; 2, to blame; censure; 3, to declare to be forfeited or taken for public use; as, to *condemn* land; 4, to pronounce unfit for use, as a building, or incurable, as a sick person: *Obs.*, to fine; punish by fine: with *in*.—*adj.* **con-dem'na-ble.**—*adj.* **con-dem'na-to-ry.**—*n.* **con-demn'er** (-dĕm'ĕr; -dĕm'nĕr).

Syn. disapprove, upbraid, denounce, convict, sentence. (See blame.)—*Ant.* approve, justify, exonerate.

con-dem-na-tion (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of pronouncing guilty, unfit, forfeited, etc.; 2, the state of being so pronounced: *Bib.*, a cause of being condemned (John 3:19).

con-den-sa-ble (kŏn-dĕn'sȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **condense**], 1, capable of compression or reduction in size; 2, capable of being made more dense, or of being reduced from a gaseous to a liquid form; as, steam is *condensable* to water. Also, less correctly, **con-den'si-ble.**—*n.* **con-den'sa-bil'i-ty.**

con-den-sa-tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* 1, reduction in size; compression; 2, the act of making dense or denser: *Phys.*, the change from vaporous to liquid form.

con-dense (kŏn-dĕns'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -densed (-dĕnst'), *p.pr.* -densing], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *densare* (*-atus*), to make dense], 1, to compress; make close or thick; make dense or denser; 2, to reduce to a few words, retaining the meaning; 3, to bring together at one point; concentrate, as rays of light in a lens: *Phys.*, to reduce from a gas or vapor to a liquid, as steam to water; *Elec.*, to increase in intensity: *Mech.*, to decrease in volume:—*v.i.* to become dense: *Phys.*, to pass from gaseous or vaporous to liquid form.

Syn. unite, compact, harden, boil down, contract, abridge, diminish, abbreviate.—*Ant.* expand, enlarge.

con-dens-er (kŏn-dĕn'sĕr), *n.* one who or that which makes dense, concentrates, or compresses: *Phys.*, 1, a device for transforming gases or vapors into liquid or solid form; 2, a lens for concentrating or bringing together rays of light; *Elec.*, a device for accumulating an electric charge, consisting

of two conductors separated by a dielectric; *Mech.*, a chamber in a steam engine where the steam from the cylinder is condensed to water.—*n.* **con·dens'er-y.**

con·de·scend (kŏn″dē-sĕnd′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *descendere* (*-scensus*), to go down], to stoop; descend; deign; come down voluntarily to the plane of inferiors: *Obs.*, to agree; assent.—*adv.* **con″de·scend′ing-ly.**—*n.* **con″de·scend′ence.**

con·de·scen·sion (kŏn″dē-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* the act of stooping to the level of inferiors; manifestation of courtesy to an inferior.

con·dign (kŏn-dīn′), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *dignus*, worthy], deserved; adequate: usually applied to punishment.—*adv.* **con·dign′ly.**

con·di·ment (kŏn′dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *condimentum*, spice < *condire*, to pickle, season], a seasoning for food; a spicy relish.

con·di·tion (kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *condicio* (*-onis*), agreement < *cum*, together + *dicere*, to say], **1**, anything essential, or demanded as a prerequisite, to the doing of something; **2**, something agreed upon as necessary to secure the doing or occurring of something else; a stipulation; **3**, a limitation; that which qualifies a situation or character; as, hemmed in by hard *conditions;* **4**, rank; position in the social scale; **5**, mode or state of being or of circumstances, as of health; **6**, fitness; satisfactory status; as, the team is in *condition;* **7**, in colleges and schools of the United States, a subject in which a student has failed, and which must be made up; also, the requirement that this failure be made up, or the failure itself: *Gram.*, a subordinate clause of a complex sentence introducing a supposition: usually beginning with *if* or *unless;* *Logic*, a proposition upon the truth of which depends the truth of a second proposition:—*v.t.* **1**, to contract or arrange; **2**, to be a prerequisite of; limit; as, health *conditions* success; **3**, to make dependent on a prerequisite; as, he *conditioned* the gift upon good behavior; **4**, in the United States, to place (a student) under the necessity of making up a subject in which he has failed: **5**, to train, as a team; bring into a state of fitness: *Psych.*, to train (an individual) to react to a stimulus in a given way.

Syn., *n.* prerequisite, requirement, qualification.

con·di·tion·al (kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or dependent upon, certain stipulations or provisions; not absolute: *Gram.* and *Logic*, expressing, implying, or containing, a provisional clause or proposition.—*adv.* **con·di′tion-al-ly.**

con·di·tioned (kŏn-dĭsh′ŭnd), *p.adj.* **1**, subject to certain stipulations and provisions; as, he gave his order, *conditioned* upon a low enough price; **2**, placed in a certain status or in certain circumstances; possessing the marks of such circumstances; as, well-*conditioned* race horses; **3**, deficient; charged in one or more subjects with a record or grade below the passing mark: used of a student.

con·dole (kŏn-dōl′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -doled (-dōld′), *p.pr.* -doling], [< Lat. *cum*, with + *dolēre*, to suffer], to express sympathy for another: with *with:*—*v.t.* to express sorrow over (another's misfortune).—*n.* **con·dol′er.**—*n.* **con·dole′ment.**

con·do·lence (kŏn-dō′lĕns), *n.* sympathy for another's grief or sorrow; a message expressing sympathy or compassion.

Syn. commiseration, compassion. (See sympathy.)

con·done (kŏn-dōn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -doned (-dōnd′), *p.pr.* -doning], [< Lat. *cum*, with + *donare*, to give], to forgive, especially by seeming to overlook, as a fault.—*n.* **con″do-na′tion (-nā′shŭn).**

Syn. (see forgive).—*Ant.* arraign, condemn.

con·dor (kŏn′dôr), *n.* [< Peruv. *cuntur*, nat. name], **1**, a very large South American vulture (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) found in the highest Andes; **2**, (kŏn-dôr′), a South American gold coin: **California condor**, a vulture (*Gymnogyps californianus*), now nearly extinct, of the high mountains of the west coast of North America.

1/40

CONDOR

***con·dot·tie·re** (kŏn″dŏt-tyā′rā), *n.* [*pl.* -tieri (-ē)], [It. < *condotto*, hired], in European warfare from the 14th to the 16th century, a commander or captain of a band of mercenary soldiers.

con·duce (kŏn-dūs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced (-dūst′), *p.pr.* -ducing], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], to lead toward a result; contribute; as, rest *conduces* to health.

con·du·cive (kŏn-dū′sĭv), *adj.* leading or tending to a result; contributing: with *to;* as, health is *conducive* to happiness.—*n.* **con·du′cive-ness.**

con·duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* **1**, personal behavior or practice; **2**, the act of managing; the manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction; **3**, the act of leading; guidance; escort:—*v.t.* (kŏn-dŭkt′), **1**, to lead; guide; **2**, to direct; manage; **3**, to behave; as, he *conducted* himself wisely; **4**, to serve as a medium or channel for; transmit, as heat, electricity, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to direct; lead; **2**, to be capable of transmitting, or to transmit, electricity, heat, etc.

Syn., *n.* bearing, demeanor, guidance, direction (see behavior); *v.* govern, regulate, superintend, administer, manage, direct. *Conduct, direct,* and *manage* express different ways of regulating affairs or guiding men. To *conduct* is to supervise by careful planning and arranging; to *conduct* a campaign requires knowledge and executive ability; to *conduct* a diplomatic correspondence requires wisdom as well; applied to people, *conduct* suggests personal leadership; as, to *conduct* an orchestra; to *conduct* a sight-seeing tour. *Direct* is not used of such important affairs as require the use of *conduct*, but it stresses the authority involved, and frequently indicates less supervision of actual details than *conduct*. One who *directs* points out a course of action and orders others to follow it. A chief *directs* his subordinates at a fire; an engineer *directs* the construction of a bridge. To *manage* is to get into the thing involved and handle it to the last detail. The company which *conducts* a large department store defines its policy; they who *direct* such a company issue the orders that fulfil this policy; those who *manage* the several departments carry out this policy. (Cf. govern.)

con·duct·ance (kŏn-dŭk′tăns), *n. Elec.*, the ability of a body to transmit an electric current: measured by the ratio of the current to the applied electromotive force: the reciprocal of *resistance.*

con·duct·i·ble (kŏn-dŭk′tĭ-bl), *adj.* transmissible; capable of being conducted or transmitted.—*n.* **con·duct″i-bil′i-ty.**

con·duc·tion (kŏn-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* the act or process of conveying or transmitting, as water through a pipe: *Phys.*, the transmission of a physical agent through matter; especially, the transmission of heat or electricity from one part to another of a body, or from one body to another in direct contact with it, without transfer of particles of matter: distinguished, in the case of heat, from *convection*, or transmission of heated particles, and *radiation*, in which transmission is effected through the ether.

con·duc·tive (kŏn-dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* having the property of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.—*n.* **con″duc·tiv′i-ty.**

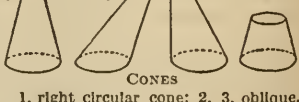
con·duc·tor (kŏn-dŭk′tĕr), *n.* **1**, a leader or guide; a manager; a director, as of an orchestra; **2**, one who has charge of a street car or, in the United States, a railway train; **3**, a substance or body which transmits water, electricity, heat, or the like.—*n. fem.* **con·duc′tress.**—*n.* **con·duc′tor-ship.**

con·duit (kŏn′dĭt), *n.* [< O.F. = escort: see **conduce**], **1**, a canal or pipe for carrying liquids; **2**, a trough, tube, or subway for electric wires.

con·du·pli·cate (kŏn-dū′plĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *duplicare* (*-atus*), to double], *Bot.*, folded together lengthwise along the midrib, as certain leaves and petals in the bud.

con·dyle (kŏn′dĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *kondulos*, knuckle], *Anat.*, a knoblike part on the end of a bone.—*adj.* **con′dy·lar** (-dĭ-lär).—*adj.* **con′dy·loid** (-loid).

cone (kōn), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *kōnos*, cone], **1**, a body which tapers uniformly to a point from a circular base; **2**, anything of a similar shape; specifically, the fruit of the fir, pine, etc.: *Geom.*, **1**, a solid generated by the revolution of a right triangle around one of its legs as an axis; **2**, a surface generated by the movement of a straight line, one point of which is fixed; **3**, a solid, bounded by such a surface and a plane which cuts it in such a way that the intersection is a closed curve.



CONES

1, right circular cone; 2, 3, oblique, or scalene, cones; 4, frustum of a cone.

cone-flow·er (kōn′flou″ĕr), *n.* [*cone* + *flower*], any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of coarse perennial herbs, with striking yellow flowers (see colored illus. of *flower*), especially the black-eyed Susan (*R. hirta*); also, any plant of a closely related genus (*Brauneria*).

co·ney (kō′nĭ; kŭn′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* coneys (-nĭz)], [see **cony**], **1**, the hyrax, or daman, an Old World mammal; **2**, a rabbit; **3**, the pika. See **co′ny**, *Pfd. S.*

con·fab·u·late (kŏn-făb′ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *cum*,

with + *fabulari* (*-atus*) < *fabula*, a tale], *Colloq.*, to gossip or chat familiarly.—*n.* **con-fab″u-la′tion.**

con-fect (kŏn-fĕkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *conficere* (*-fectus*), to prepare < *cum*, together + *facere*, to make], *Rare*, to make by compounding; prepare.

con-fec-tion (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a mixing or preparation by compounding of ingredients; **2**, a sweetened preparation of compounded drugs; **3**, a conserve; anything preserved with sugar; candy; sweetmeat:—*v.t.* to prepare or make up.

con-fec-tion-a-ry (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a sweetmeat; **2**, an establishment in which sweetmeats are made or sold: *Obs.*, one who makes sweetmeats:—*adj.* of, pertaining to, or like, sweetmeats.

con-fec-tion-er (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn-ĕr), *n.* one who makes or sells confectionery.

con-fec-tion-er-y (kŏn-fĕk′shŭn-ĕr-ĭ; -ēr-), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], **1**, candies, ice cream, cakes, preserves, collectively; **2**, the business, or place of business, of a dealer in sweetmeats, etc.

con-fed-er-a-cy (kŏn-fĕd′ĕr-ā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **confederate**], **1**, persons, states, or nations united for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a league or federation so formed; alliance; **2**, conspiracy; collusion; unlawful combination: **the Confederacy**, the Confederate States of America, a league of eleven southern states that seceded from the United States of America in 1860 and 1861.

con-fed-er-ate (kŏn-fĕd′ĕr-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *foederare* (*-alus*) < *foedus* (*-eris*), league], united by a league or agreement; joined or associated; allied: **Confederate**, pertaining to the Confederate States of America (see *confederacy*):—*n.* **1**, a member of a league or union; **2**, an ally; especially, an accomplice: **Confederate**, an adherent or defender of the cause of the Confederate States of America:—*v.i.* (-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to unite in a league:—*v.t.* to form, as states or individuals, into a league, alliance, etc.—*adj.* **con-fed′er-a-tive.**

Syn., *n.* accomplice, partner. (See ally.)

con-fed-er-a-tion (kŏn-fĕd″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of joining together or forming a league or union, or the state of being allied or leagued; alliance; **2**, a confederacy of states or nations.

con-fer (kŏn-fûr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ferred (-fûrd′), *p.pr.* -ferring], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *ferre*, to bring], to bestow: *Obs.*, to compare:—*v.i.* to consult together; converse: often with *with*.—*n.* **con-fer′rer.**—*n.* **con-fer′ment.**—*adj.* **con-fer′ra-ble.**

Syn. deliberate, counsel, advise. (See give.)

con-fer-ee (kŏn″fĕr-ē′), *n.* **1**, one who takes part in a conference; **2**, one upon whom something is conferred or bestowed.

con-fer-ence (kŏn′fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1**, the act of consulting together officially or formally; **2**, a meeting for discussion or counsel; **3**, a religious convention: especially, in the Methodist Church, the official organization of clergy; also, one of its stated meetings; **4**, a joint meeting of committees from the two branches of a legislative body, for the adjustment of differences; **5**, a conferring or bestowing.—*adj.* **con″fer-en′tial.**

con-fer-va (kŏn-fûr′vä), *n.* [*pl.* -væ (-vē)], [Lat. = a kind of water plant], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Conferva*) of green algæ, that form a scum on fresh-water ponds.—*adj.* **con-fer′val.**

con-fess (kŏn-fĕs′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *confesser* < Lat. *confitēri* (*-fessus*), to confess < *cum*, with + *fatēri*, to acknowledge], **1**, to acknowledge, as a fault, mistake, or crime; **2**, to admit as true; **3**, to profess, as belief in a religious doctrine; **4**, to disclose; divulge; reveal: *Eccl.*, **1**, to hear a confession from: said of a priest; **2**, to tell (one's sins) to a priest: said of the penitent:—*v.i.* to make acknowledgment or admission: *Eccl.*, **1**, to disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest; **2**, of a priest, to hear a penitent declare his sins.

con-fess-ed-ly (kŏn-fĕs′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* admittedly; avowedly.

con-fes-sion (kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of acknowledging or admitting; **2**, the act of declaring or avowing; **3**, a profession of belief; **4**, that which is professed; a creed; **5**, that which is disclosed or acknowledged: *Eccl.*, **1**, the act of making known one's faults or sins to a priest, in order to obtain sacramental absolution; **2**, a form, as in public worship, to be used in the general acknowledgment of sin; *Law*, a voluntary admission by a person that he committed the crime with which he is charged.

con-fes-sion-al (kŏn-fĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *n.* a small cabinet or stall where a priest hears confessions:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a confession.

con-fes-sor (kŏn-fĕs′ĕr), *n.* one who confesses: *Eccl.*, a priest who hears confessions.

con-fet-ti (kŏn-fĕt′tē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* confetto (-tō)], [It. = sweetmeats], **1**, originally comfits; bonbons, real or imitation, thrown by revelers at carnivals, weddings, etc.; **2**, now, usually as *sing.*, paper cut into small pieces and used for the same purpose.

con-fi-dant (kŏn″fĭ-dänt′; kŏn′fĭ-dänt″), *n.* [see **confide**], an intimate friend to whom private affairs are imparted.—*n. fem.* **con″fi-dante′.**

con-fide (kŏn-fīd′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fided, *p.pr.* -fiding], [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *fidere*, to trust < *fides*, faith], to have trust or faith (in):—*v.t.* **1**, to intrust: with *to*; **2**, to tell confidentially.—*n.* **con-fid′er.**

con-fi-dence (kŏn′fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1**, belief; reliance; assured expectation; **2**, faith based on intimate acquaintance; as, he is in the president's *confidence*; **3**, self-reliance; assurance; **4**, the telling of something privately and trustfully; the thing thus told; a secret: **confidence man**, a man who endeavors to swindle a stranger by telling a plausible story.

Syn. (see assurance).—*Ant.* distrust, uncertainty.

con-fi-dent (kŏn′fĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* **1**, full of trust; self-reliant; **2**, sure; convinced; positive; **3**, overbold.—*adv.* **con′fi-dent-ly.**

Syn. hopeful, expectant, brave, self-reliant, certain. (See sanguine.)—*Ant.* uncertain, doubtful, timid.

con-fi-den-tial (kŏn″fĭ-dĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1**, spoken, given, or written, as a private or secret matter; **2**, intimate; trustworthy; trusted; **3**, indicating trust; also, disposed to impart intimate or private matters to a trusted person; as, his manner became *confidential*.—*adv.* **con″fi-den′tial-ly.**

con-fid-ing (kŏn-fīd′ĭng), *adj.* trustful; full of simple faith.—*adv.* **con-fid′ing-ly.**

con-fig-u-ra-tion (kŏn-fĭg″ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *figurare* (*-atus*), to fashion], figure or contour; conformation: **configuration psychology**, gestalt psychology (which see).

con-fine (kŏn′fīn), *n.* [< Lat. *confinis*, bordering upon < *cum*, with + *finis*, end, limit], **1**, a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier: usually *pl.*; **2**, a region: usually *pl.*: (kŏn-fīn′), *Poet.* or *Rare*, imprisonment; *Obs.*, a prison:—*v.t.* (kŏn-fīn′), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fined (-fīnd′), *p.pr.* -fining], to restrict within limits; imprison; secure; keep within doors: **to be confined**, to be kept in bed at childbirth.—*adj.* **con-fin′a-ble.**

Syn., *v.* restrain, restrict, bound, limit.—*Ant.*, *v.* release, liberate, relax, loose.

con-fine-ment (kŏn-fīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of restricting or imprisoning; the state of being imprisoned; **2**, restraint, as by illness; especially, illness at childbirth; accouchement.

con-firm (kŏn-fûrm′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *firmare* (*-atus*), to make firm < *firmus*, firm], **1**, to make firmer; strengthen; **2**, to ratify; make sure: *Law*, to sanction; *Eccl.*, to receive into church membership through the rite of confirmation.—*adj.* **con-firm′a-ble.**—*adj.* **con-firm′a-tive.**—*n.* **con-firm′er.**

Syn. corroborate, sustain, strengthen, verify, establish, attest, sanction. (See substantiate.)—*Ant.* refute, overthrow, cancel, contradict, disprove.

con-fir-ma-tion (kŏn″fĕr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making sure, ratifying, verifying, corroborating, etc.; **2**, that which proves, ratifies, corroborates, etc.: *Eccl.*, the rite or sacrament by which baptized persons are received into full membership in certain Christian churches.

con-firm-a-to-ry (kŏn-fûr′mă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* serving to verify; helping to establish.

con-firmed (kŏn-fûrmd′), *p.adj.* **1**, ratified; definitely established or proved; **2**, habitual; settled, as a habit or mannerism; inveterate: *Eccl.*, admitted to full church membership and privileges.

con-firm-or (kŏn″fĕr-môr′; kŏn-fûr′mĕr), *n.* *Law*, one who ratifies a title for another.

con-fis-ca-ble (kŏn-fĭs′kă-bl), *adj.* [see **confiscate**], liable to be seized as forfeit.

con-fis-cate (kŏn′fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs′-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *confiscare* (*-atus*) < *cum*, with + *fiscus*, bag; treasury], **1**, to seize as forfeited to the state or the public treasury; **2**, to appropriate as by authority:—*adj.* forfeited; seized.—*adj.* **con-fis′ca-to-ry.**—*n.* **con′fis-ca″tor.**

con-fis-ca-tion (kŏn″fĭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* the act of taking private property for public use; authoritative appropriation.

con-fla-gra-tion (kŏn″flă-grā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *flagrare* (*-atus*), to burn], **1**, an extensive and destructive fire; **2**, hence, a great outburst, as of war, that appears to spread like fire.

con-flict (kŏn-flĭkt′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *fligere* (*flictus*), to strike], **1**, to strike or come together in collision; fight; contend: **2**, to clash, as opinions, beliefs, principles; be in mutual opposition or antagonism:—*n.* (kŏn′flĭkt), **1**, a fight; struggle;

battle; collision; 2, incompatibility; antagonism.—*n.* **con-flic'tion** (kŏn-flĭk'shŭn).—*adj.* **con-flic'tive.**

Syn. n. (see battle).—*Ant., n.* accord, peace.

con-flict-ing (kŏn-flĭkt'ĭng), *p.adj.* contradictory; incompatible; as, *conflicting* claims,

con-flu-ence (kŏn'flōō-ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *fluens* (*-entis*), flowing], **1,** a flowing or coming together, as of streams, roads, etc.; the union so formed; the place of meeting; **2,** a gathering or flocking together, as of people; a union; an assembly.

con-flu-ent (kŏn'flōō-ĕnt), *adj.* flowing together: —*n.* a stream flowing into another.

con-form (kŏn-fôrm'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* with + *formare* (*-atus*), to shape], to make like or similar, bring into harmony with, as a pattern, standard, etc.: with *to:*—*v.i.* **1,** to be in harmony with a pattern, standard, method, etc : with *to;* **2,** to comply; be tractable.—*n.* **con-form'er.**—*n.* **con-form'ance.**

con-form-a-ble (kŏn-fôr'mȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** like; corresponding; consistent; harmonious; **2** compliant; tractable: *Geol.,* parallel and continuous: used of strata.—*n.* **con-form"a-bil'i-ty; con-form'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **con-form'a-bly.**

con-for-ma-tion (kŏn"fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** conformity; adaptation; **2,** the shaping of a thing by orderly arrangement of its parts; **3,** form; structure; shape, especially as regards arrangement of parts.

con-form-ist (kŏn-fôr'mĭst), *n.* one who complies or is in agreement, especially with the usages of the Established Church of England.

con-form-i-ty (kŏn-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** likeness; harmony; agreement; correspondence; **2,** compliance with established forms; especially, in England, compliance with the forms and usages of the Established Church of England.

con-found (kŏn-found'), *v.t* [< O.F. *confondre* < Lat. *cum,* together + *fundere,* to pour, mix], **1,** to throw into disorder or confusion; **2,** to mingle; mistake for something else; mix; confuse; **3,** to disconcert; amaze; perplex; **4,** to rout; put to confusion; bring to naught; as, science *confounds* superstition: *Colloq.,* to send to perdition; damn: used as a mild imprecation.—*n.* **con-found'er.**

Syn. baffle, dumfound. (See perplex, embarrass.)

con-found-ed (kŏn-found'ĕd), *p.adj.* abashed; perplexed; disturbed: *Colloq.,* abominable; outrageous; accursed: used as a mild imprecation or as an intensive.—*adv.* **con-found'ed-ly.**

con-fra-ter-ni-ty (kŏn"frȧ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [*con-* + *fraternity*], **1,** an association; a brotherhood, especially one with a religious or professional purpose; **2,** a company; gang.

***con-frère** (kŏn"frâr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *cum,* with + *frater,* brother], an associate; fellow member; colleague.

con-front (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *confronter* < Lat. *cum,* together + *frons* (*frontis*), face], **1,** to put face to face: with *with;* as, to *confront* a prisoner with evidence; **2,** to stand face to face with; face with hostility or defiance; oppose: *Archaic,* to compare.—*n.* **con"fron-ta'tion.**—*n.* **con-front'ment.**

Con-fu-cian (kŏn-fū'shăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Confucius,* Latinized form of *K'ung -fû- tsze,* K'ung the master], pertaining to Confucius, the Chinese sage (551–478 B. C.), or to his doctrine or followers:—*n* a follower of Confucius.

Con-fu-cian-ism (kŏn-fū'shăn-ĭzm), *n.* the moral and ethical system of Confucius, who taught the worship of a Supreme Being by the emperor, of various spirits by government dignitaries, and of ancestors by everybody, and the proper maintenance of the five principal relationships of life; viz., prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend.—*n.* **Con-fu'cian-ist.**

con-fuse (kŏn-fūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fused (-fūzd'), *p.pr.* -fusing], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *fundere* (*fusus*), to mix], **1,** to bewilder; perplex; abash; **2,** to mingle; mix so as to render indistinct; throw into disorder, etc.; mix in the mind; mistake for another: *Obs.,* to ruin; make null and void.—*adv.* **con-fus'ed-ly.**—*n.* **con-fus'ed-ness.**

Syn. abash, disconcert, disarrange, distract, disturb, mystify, obscure. (See perplex, embarrass.)

con-fu-sion (kŏn-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of mingling or interchanging or mistaking: as, a *confusion* of right and wrong; **2,** the state of being abashed or distracted; perplexity; loss of self-possession, chagrin; **3,** disorder; tumult: *Obs.,* ruin; defeat.

Syn. discomfiture, bewilderment, embarrassment, tumult.—*Ant.* self-possession, poise, order.

con-fute (kŏn-fūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -futed, *p.pr.* -futing], [< Lat. *confutare* (*-atus*), to check, cool (by mixing with water): perh. < *cum,* together + *fut-,* root of *fundere,* to pour], **1,** to prove to be false or invalid, as a statement or argument; **2,** to convict of error; show (a person) to be in the wrong; as, to *confute* a debater.—*n.* **con"fu-ta'tion** (kŏn"fū-tā'shŭn).—*n.* **con-fut'er.**

Syn. refute, disprove, controvert. To *disprove* is to offer evidence that shows the falseness or erroneousness of an assertion. To *controvert* is to oppose by vigorous denial, often without evidence or proof. To *refute* and to *confute* are to produce such conclusive evidence or proof that the question involved cannot again be raised.

Cong. *abbr.* **1,** Congregational; Congregationalist; Congregation; **2,** Congress; Congressional.

***con-gé** (kŏn"zhā'; *Br.* kŏn'jē), *n.* [Fr.], **1,** a formal leave taking; **2,** an abrupt dismissal: *Arch.,* a certain kind of molding (see *molding,* illus.): *Archaic,* a bow or curtsy. Also, **con'gee** (kŏn'jē).

con-geal (kŏn-jēl'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *gelare* (*-atus*), to freeze], to thicken, as a fluid by cold; coagulate; freeze:—*v.i.* to harden by cold; grow stiff, as by coagulation.—*adj* **con-geal'a-ble.**

con-ge-la-tion (kŏn"jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of changing from a fluid to a solid state through cooling, coagulation, or the like; **2,** a solidified state or substance; a clot; concretion.

con-ge-ner (kŏn'jē-nĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *cum,* with + *genus* (*-neris*), kind], one belonging to the same genus or kind, or having the same characteristics, as another.—*adj.* **con"ge-ner'ic** (-nĕr'ĭk).—*adj.* **con-gen'er-ous** (kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs).

con-gen-ial (kŏn-jēn'yăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *genialis* < *genius,* guardian spirit; taste, talent], **1,** of kindred spirit; having like tastes or character; sympathetic; **2,** agreeable: naturally suited to one's disposition; adapted.—*adv.* **con-gen'ial-ly.**—*n.* **con-ge"ni-al'i-ty** (-jē"nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ, -jēn-yăl'-).

con-gen-i-tal (kŏn-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *genitus,* born], dating from a prenatal period of life; characteristic of an individual at the time of birth and not caused by postnatal influences.—*adv.* **con-gen'i-tal-ly.**

con-ger (kŏng'gĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *congre* < Lat. *conger* < Gk. *goggros,* conger eel], a species (*Leptocephalus conger*) of large marine eel: also called *conger eel.*

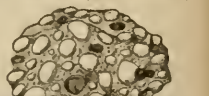
con-ge-ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [see **congest**], a collection of individual objects into a mass; heap; aggregation.

con-gest (kŏn-jĕst'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *gerere* (*gestus*), to bring], to fill too full; overcrowd: *Med.,* to cause the blood vessels of (a part of the body) to become too full:—*v.i.* to gather into a mass; become too full: *Med.,* to become too full of blood.—*adj.* **con-ges'tive.**

con-ges-tion (kŏn-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* an overcrowded condition, as of traffic, population, etc.: *Med.,* overfulness of the blood vessels.

con-glo-bate (kŏn-glō'bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *globus,* a ball], to collect or unite into one mass, especially a spherical mass:—*v.i.* to come together into a globelike mass:—*adj.* in a globelike mass; spherical. Also, *v.t.* and *v.i.* **con-globe'.**—*n.* **con"glo-ba'tion** (kŏn"glō-bā'shŭn).

con-glom-er-ate (kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *glomerare* (*-atus*), < *glomus* (*-eris*), a ball], to gather into a round mass:—*adj.* (kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-ăt), collected, clustered, or massed together; composed of miscellaneous matter cemented or adhering in a mass:—*n.* a mass of varied materials or elements: *Geol.,* a rock composed of pebbles or gravel, cemented together: also called *pudding stone.*



CONGLOMERATE

con-glom-er-a-tion (kŏn-glŏm"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of gathering into a mass; **2,** a mixed collection; hodgepodge.

con-glu-ti-nate (kŏn-glōō'tĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *glutinare* (*-atus*) < *gluten* (*-inis*), glue], glued together; joined by adhesion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to glue together; unite by adhesion:—*v.i.* to stick together; adhere.—*n.* **con-glu"ti-na'tion.**—*adj.* and *n. Obs.,* **con-glu'ti-nant.**—*adj.* **con-glu'ti-na-tive.**

con-go (kŏng'gō), *n.* [< Chin. *kung fu,* labor], a grade of black tea. Also, **con'gou** (-gōō).

Con-go snake an eel-like amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) found in the southeastern part of the United States (for illus. see *Amphibia*).

con-grat-u-late (kŏn-grăt'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat.

cum, with + *gratulari* (*-atus*), to wish joy < *gratus*, pleasing], to express sympathetic pleasure to, on account of some happy event or good fortune: *Obs.*, 1, to welcome; hail; 2, to rejoice at.—*n.* **con·grat'u·la"tor.**

Syn. felicitate. *Felicitate* and *congratulate* agree in expressing joy and sympathy over good fortune. *Felicitate*, the more formal word, carries with it less of one's own sympathetic rejoicing than does *congratulate*, the warmer, more spontaneous word.

con·grat·u·la·tion (kŏn·grăt"ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* the act of expressing sympathetic pleasure: *pl.* hearty expressions of pleasure, in either speech or writing, at the good fortune of another.

con·grat·u·la·to·ry (kŏn·grăt'ū·lā·tō·rĭ), *adj.* expressing happiness or sympathetic pleasure over another's good fortune.

con·gre·gate (kŏng'grē·gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *grex* (*gregis*), a flock], to collect into a crowd, mass, etc.:—*v.i.* to assemble; gather together:—*adj.* (-gāt), gathered together; assembled.—*n.* **con'gre·ga"tor.**—*adj.* **con'gre·ga·tive** (-gā·tĭv).

con·gre·ga·tion (kŏng"grē·gā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of assembling or the state of being assembled; 2, an assembly of persons, especially for religious worship; 3, those organized into a body for worship or for joint religious activity: *Bib.*, in the Old Testament, the whole tribe of Israel.

con·gre·ga·tion·al (kŏng"grē·gā'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a congregation, especially one assembled or organized for religious worship or activity: **Congregational**, pertaining to Congregationalism or Congregationalists.

con·gre·ga·tion·al·ism (kŏng"grē·gā'shŭn·ăl·ĭzm), *n.* a form of church government in which each congregation governs itself: **Congregationalism**, the faith and polity of a denomination of Protestant evangelical churches, united for joint action, but recognizing each congregation supreme within its own limits.

Con·gre·ga·tion·al·ist (kŏng"grē·gā'shŭn·ăl·ĭst), *n.* one who belongs to the Congregational Church.

con·gress (kŏng'grĕs), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *gredi* (*gressus*), to walk], 1, a coming together; meeting; interview; intercourse; 2, a conference; an assembly of delegates for the discussion or settlement of affairs of common interest; 3, the chief legislative body of a republic: **Congress**, 1, the national legislature of the United States, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives; 2, the lower house of the Spanish legislature.

Syn. council, parliament, convention, convocation.

con·gress boot a high shoe having strips of elastic fabric inserted in its sides: also called *congress gaiter*.

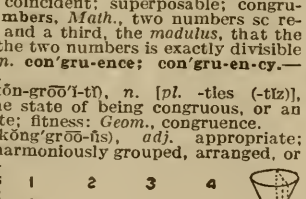
Con·gres·sion·al (kŏn·grĕsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Congress: **congressional**, of or pertaining to any assembly.—*n.* **con·gres'sion·al·ist; con·gres'sion·ist.**

Con·gress·man (kŏng'grĕs·măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Congress* + *man*], a member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.—*n.fem.* **Con'gress·wom"an.**

con·gru·ent (kŏng'grōō·ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *congruens* (*-entis*), agreeing], agreeing or accordant; appropriate; suitable: *Gram.*, agreeing; accordant; *Geom.*, capable of being placed one upon another so as to be coincident; superposable; **congruous; congruent numbers**, *Math.*, two numbers so related to each other and a third, the *modulus*, that the difference between the two numbers is exactly divisible by the modulus.—*n.* **con'gru·ence; con'gru·en·cy.**—*adv.* **con'gru·ent·ly.**

con·gru·i·ty (kŏn·grōō'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state of being congruous, or an instance of that state; fitness: *Geom.*, congruence.

con·gru·ous (kŏng'grōō·ŭs), *adj.* appropriate; harmoniously grouped, arranged, or put together; in accord with what is fitting or proper; consistent: *Geom.*, superposable; congruent.—*adv.* **con'gru·ous·ly.**—*n.* **con'gru·ous·ness.**



CONIC SECTIONS
1, right lines; 2, circle; 3, ellipse; 4, parabola; 5, hyperbola.

con·ic (kŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **cone**], shaped like a cone or solid body that tapers uniformly to a point from a circular base:—*n. Math.*, a conic section: *pl.* the theory of conic sections: **conic section**, *Geom.*, 1, any of the curves formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone or with a system of two similar right circular cones on the same axis placed vertex to vertex, including the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola, according as the plane intersects the cone or cones; 2, from the analytic point of view, any plane curve, the equation of which in Cartesian coördinates is of the second degree, various pairs of straight lines being included as limiting forms: **conic sections**, or **conics**, *Geom.*, the mathematical study of these curves.—*adj.* **con'i·cal.**—*adv.* **con'i·cal·ly.**

co·ni·fer (kō'nĭ·fĕr), *n.* [Lat. < *conus*, a cone + *ferre*, to bear], any of an order of evergreen trees having a cone for fruit, as the spruce, pine, etc.—*adj.* **co·nif'er·ous** (kō·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs).

conj. *abbr.* 1, conjunctive; conjunction; 2, conjugation.

con·jec·tur·al (kŏn·jĕk'tūr·ăl), *adj.* [see **conjecture**], 1, doubtful; implying a guess or opinion; 2, given to inferring from insufficient evidence.—*adv.* **con·jec'tur·al·ly.**

con·jec·ture (kŏn·jĕk'tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *jacere* (*iectus*), to throw], a probable inference; a guess; an opinion hazarded from grounds insufficient for certainty:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to imagine; surmise; infer from insufficient grounds:—*v.i.* to form opinions by surmise; guess.—*adj.* **con·jec'tur·a·ble.**—*n.* **con·jec'tur·er.**

con·join (kŏn·join'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *conjoindre* < Lat. *cum*, together + *jungere*, to join], to join together; connect or associate:—*v.i.* to unite.

con·joint (kŏn·joint'), *adj.* 1, associated; united; coöperating; 2, joint.—*adv.* **con·joint'ly.**

con·ju·gal (kŏn'jōō·găl), *adj.* [< Lat. *conjux* (*-jugis*), spouse < *cum*, together + *jungere*, to join], of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; connubial.—*adv.* **con'ju·gal·ly.**—*n.* **con"ju·gal'i·ty.**

con·ju·gate (kŏn'jōō·gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *jugare* (*-atus*), to yoke], to give the forms of (a verb), covering the various changes according to voice, mood, tense, number, and person:—*v.i.* to unite sexually: *Biol.*, to interchange nuclear material: said of two cells that unite:—*adj.* (-gāt), combined in pairs; coupled: *Gram.*, of words, derived from the same root origin; *Math.*, mutually related; characterizing two points, lines, expressions, etc., which are considered together and which can usually be interchanged in a proposition without affecting its validity.

con·ju·ga·tion (kŏn"jōō·gā'shŭn), *n.* the act of joining together; union: *Gram.*, 1, the process of giving the different forms of a verb, indicating voice, mood, tense, person, and number; 2, the inflection of a verb so given; 3, a class or division of verbs similarly inflected; *Zoöl.*, a temporary union of two protozoans with reorganization and interchange of nuclear material; *Bot.*, the union of the cell contents of one alga cell with the cell contents of another cell of the same species to form a zygote.—*adj.* **con"ju·ga'tion·al.**

con·junct (kŏn·jŭngkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *jungere* (*junctus*), joined], joined; conjoined: **conjunct degrees**, *Mus.*, consecutive tones indicated by letters and represented by the consecutive lines and spaces on the staff.—*adv.* **con·junct'ly.**

con·junc·tion (kŏn·jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of uniting or conjoining; 2, union; association; connection: *Astron.*, the position of two or more stars or planets in the same right ascension; *Gram.*, an uninflected word used to connect sentences, clauses, phrases, or words: **coördinating conjunction**, a conjunction, such as *and*, *or*, *but*, connecting equal and similar words, phrases, or clauses: **subordinating conjunction**, a conjunction, such as *because*, *if*, etc., introducing a dependent clause.

con·junc·ti·va (kŏn"jŭngk·tī'vă), *n.* *Anat.*, the mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the front part of the eyeball.

con·junc·tive (kŏn·jŭngk'tĭv), *adj.* connective; uniting: *Archaic*, closely connected; joined: *Gram.*, 1, connecting both meaning and construction, as the conjunction *and*; 2, possessing the qualities of a conjunction; as, a *conjunctive* adverb; 3, *Rare*, designating a certain mood of the verb used mainly in dependent clauses; subjunctive; 4, designating, or pertaining to, certain common forms of the French personal pronoun, used as subject or object of a verb, as *je*, *me*, *il*, *le*, etc.:—*n. Gram.*, 1, a connecting word; a conjunction connecting both meaning and construction: opposite of *disjunctive* or *adversative*; 2, the conjunctive mood.—*adv.* **con·junc'tive·ly.**

con·junc·ti·vi·tis (kŏn·jŭngk"tĭ·vī'tĭs), *n.* inflammation of the conjunctiva, or mucous membrane covering the front part of the eyeball and lining the eyelids.

con-junc-ture (kŏn-jŭngk'tûr), *n.* **1,** a joining together; union; **2,** a combination of circumstances or causes; a critical time.

con-ju-ra-tion (kŏn'jōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **conjure**], **1,** a magic spell, charm, or incantation; an invocation; **2,** the practice of magic: *Archaic,* a solemn appeal.

con-jure (kŭn'jĕr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -jured, *p.pr.* -juring], [< O.F. *conjurer* < Lat. *cum,* with + *jurare* (*-atus*), to swear], **1,** to command or summon, as an evil spirit, by an invocation or spell; **2,** to influence or affect (a thing or condition) in a specified way, as if by magic; as, he *conjured* her grief away; **3,** (kŏn-jōōr'), to appeal to solemnly; implore:—*v.i.* (kŭn'jĕr), to use a magic spell in invoking a spirit, demon, witch, or the like; practice magic: *Archaic,* (kŏn-jōōr'), to unite with others in a common oath.

Syn., adjure, invoke, beseech, supplicate.

con-jur-er (kŭn'jĕr-ĕr), *n.* **1,** a magician; also, a juggler: sometimes, *conjuror;* **2,** (kŏn-jōōr'ĕr), one united with others by oath; also, one who solemnly appeals to another: usually, *conjuror.*

Conn. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for the State of Connecticut.

con-nate (kŏn'āt; kŏ-nāt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* with + *nasci* (*natus*), to be born], **1,** innate; inborn; congenital; as, *connate* markings; **2,** coexistent from birth; of two or more characteristics, present since birth; **3,** of the same origin; cognate, as languages: *Biol.,* united without apparent joint or seam; grown together from the beginning.—*adv.* **con'nate-ly.**

con-nect (kŏ-nĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *nectere,* to bind], **1,** to bind or fasten together; unite; **2,** to associate; as, I did not *connect* his face with the correct name:—*v.i.* **1,** to join; be associated; **2,** of trains, boats, etc., to arrive at such time that passengers may transfer to another route.

Syn. combine, unite, join, bind, fasten, link, associate. —*Ant.* detach, loosen, free, release.

con-nect-ed (kŏ-nĕk'tĕd), *p. adj.* **1,** marked by coherence; continuous; as, a *connected* narrative; **2,** related; associated; linked together.—*adv.* **con-nect'ed-ly.**—*n.* **con-nect'ed-ness.**

con-nec-tion (kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the state of being joined or united; union; **2,** relation, association, or closeness, as of thought or idea; as, in this *connection,* let me say, etc.; **3,** the act or means of joining or uniting; **4,** continuity of words or ideas; textual background; context; **5,** a bond or tie: **6,** relation by marriage or blood; family tie; also, a distant relative; **7,** sexual intercourse: **8,** a religious body; a denomination; **9,** one's customers, acquaintances, etc., considered as a group; **10,** the opportunity to continue a journey by transferring from one train to another: *Mech.,* a device that forms a link between two parts. Also, *Br.,* **con-nex'ion.**—*adj.* **con-nec'tion-al.**

Syn. coherence, relation, association, union, junction.

con-nec-tive (kŏ-nĕk'tiv), *adj.* fitted for the work of joining; serving to unite, fasten, or support by uniting: **connective tissue,** *Anat.,* a tissue, usually of white, elastic fibers, that binds together and supports other tissues:—*n.* that which joins, as, in grammar, a conjunction.—*n.* **con"nec-tiv'i-ty.**

con-ning tow-er **1,** the low shot-proof pilot house of an armored vessel; **2,** on submarines, a low tower on the deck, used as a post of observation and as an entrance to the boat.

con-niv-ance (kŏ-nīv'ăns), *n.* [see **connive**], the act of secretly encouraging wrong; silent assent, as to wrongdoing.—*n.* **con-niv'an-cy.**

con-nive (kŏ-nīv'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* connived (-nīvd'), *p.pr.* conniving], [< Lat. *connivēre,* to shut the eyes], **1,** to close the eyes to a wrong or fault; permit or encourage secretly that which one should openly oppose: with *at;* **2,** to coöperate with another in wrongdoing, especially by secret aid: with *with.*—*n.* **con-niv'er.**—*adj.* **con-niv'ent.**

Syn. collude. To *collude* is, with fraudulent or deceitful intent, to coöperate actively with another in some guilty plan or deed. To *connive* is to permit wrongdoing to go on while feigning ignorance of it; one who *connives* does not actively take part in the wrong act or deed, but he gives guilty assent to it.

con-nois-seur (kŏn"i-sûr'; kŏn"i-sūr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *cognoscere,* to become acquainted with], a critic having trained and competent judgment in art or other matters of taste.

con-no-ta-tion (kŏn"ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **connote**], **1,** that which is suggested in addition to the primary meaning, or denotation (of a word); **2,** implication or suggestion of something additional; also, the thing implied or suggested; **3,** import; meaning.

Syn. denotation. *Denotation* is the actual meaning of the word in question. *Connotation* adds to *denotation* all those ideas and emotions which human experience has attached to the original meaning. The *denotation* of the word "tiger" pictures a large beast of prey of the cat family, with characteristic black stripes. The *connotation* of the word "tiger" suggests the cunning, the lithesomeness, and the swiftness of the cat, combined with enormous strength and pitiless ferocity.

con-note (kŏ-nōt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -noted, *p.pr.* -noting], [< Lat. *cum,* with + *notare* (*-atus*), to mark], **1,** of words, to mean in addition to the primary meaning; suggest; **2,** to imply (something in addition to that specifically stated); **3,** loosely, to signify.—*adj.* **con-no'ta-tive** (-nō'tā-tĭv; kŏn'ō-tā-tĭv).

con-nu-bi-al (kŏ-nū'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *connubialis,* connubial < *cum,* with + *nubere,* to marry], pertaining to marriage, or to husband or wife.—*adv.* **con-nu'bi-al-ly.**—*n.* **con-nu"bi-al'i-ty.**

co-noid (kō'noid), *n.* [< Gk. *kōnoeidēs,* cone-shaped], *Geom.,* **1,** a solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; **2,** anything having a shape resembling that of a cone:—*adj.* resembling a cone; cone-shaped.—*adj.* **co-noi'dal** (kō-noi'dăl).

con-quer (kŏng'kĕr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *conquerre* < Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *quaerere* (*quaesitus*), to seek], **1,** to gain by conquest or force, especially military force; overcome; subdue; **2,** to overcome by the use of mental or moral force, as a habit:—*v.i.* to be victorious.—*adj.* **con'quer-a-ble.**—*n.* **con'quer-or.**

Syn. subjugate, defeat, surmount. (See vanquish.)

con-quest (kŏng'kwĕst), *n.* [< O.F. *conqueste,* conquest, acquisition < Lat. *conquirere* (*-quisitus*), to procure], **1,** the act of subduing or winning; subjugation; victory; **2,** that which is won or subdued.

Syn. triumph, mastery; subjection. (See victory.)

con-san-guin-e-ous (kŏn"săng-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *sanguineus,* pertaining to blood < *sanguis* (*-inis*), blood], **1,** pertaining to blood relationship; **2,** akin; related by blood; **3,** designating brothers or sisters who are children of different mothers by the same father: distinguished from *uterine.*—*adv.* **con"san-guin'e-ous-ly.**

con-san-guin-i-ty (kŏn"săng-gwĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* blood relationship; also, affinity.

con-science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *conscientia* < *cum,* with + *scire,* to know], **1,** the moral sense or consciousness within oneself that determines whether one considers one's own conduct right or wrong; popularly, the moral sense within, which urges to right conduct; **2,** conduct in accordance with one's sense of right: *Obs.,* consciousness: **conscience money,** money paid or given to quiet one's conscience.

con-science-less (kŏn'shĕns-lĕs), *adj.* without sense of right and wrong; lacking principle; unscrupulous.

con-sci-en-tious (kŏn"shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the conscience; as, *conscientious* objections; **2,** influenced, governed, or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.—*adv.* **con"sci-en'-tious-ly.**—*n.* **con"sci-en'tious-ness.**

Syn. faithful, worthy, just, painstaking, exact.

con-scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* in accordance with the dictates of conscience; reasonable; just.—*adv.* **con'scion-a-bly.**

con-scious (kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *conscius,* knowing < *cum,* with + *scire,* to know], **1,** aware of one's own thoughts and actions; aware of facts or things outside oneself; **2,** embarrassed; self-conscious; **3,** mentally keen; wide-awake; **4,** having a feeling of guilt; **5,** known within, or as belonging to, oneself; as, *conscious* superiority: *Philos.,* possessing consciousness, or mental life.—*adv.* **con'scious-ly.**

Syn., aware, sensible, certain, cognizant, advised, apprised, sure. Generally speaking, we are *conscious* of that which is felt or experienced within our own minds and being; as, the speaker was *conscious* that he was losing his audience; we are *aware* of that which we perceive outside of ourselves. When, occasionally, *conscious* is applied to the external it emphasizes the fact that something has penetrated the mind through sensation; as, at last I became *conscious* that someone was standing behind me. If *aware* is applied to the sensations or workings of the inner self, it indicates a critical perception apart from sensation; as, he was *aware* of his own defects.

con-scious-ness (kŏn'shŭs-nĕs), *n.* **1,** the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind; **2,** the state of being aware of this knowledge; perception; sensation; feeling; **3,** the apprehension of the existence of some object, state, or influence; **4,** the sum total of all that one perceives, knows, feels, or thinks; the entire mental life of a sentient being; **5,** shyness; embarrassment.

con-script (kŏn-skript'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum,* with + *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], to force

to enter the army or navy:—*adj.* (kŏn'skrĭpt), registered; compulsorily enrolled in the military service: **conscript fathers**, in Roman history, the senators of ancient Rome:—*n.* one thus enrolled.

con-scrip-tion (kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the drafting of a person for military service; also, the enrollment so secured; **2**, the draft system: **conscription bug**, a hellgramite (which see), the aquatic larva of a large insect resembling a dragon fly.

con-se-crate (kŏn'sē-krāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *sacrare* (*-atus*), to declare sacred < *sacer*, sacred], made sacred; sanctified:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -crated, *p.pr.* -crating], **1**, to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God or to a sacred office; **2**, to hallow; devote.—*n.* **con'se-cra'tor.**

con-se-cra-tion (kŏn"sē-krā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of hallowing or sanctifying; **2**, the state of being hallowed or sanctified; **3**, a setting apart for a sacred use or office; **4**, devotion to a cause; **5**, ordination, as of a bishop.

con-sec-u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *sequi* (*secutus*), to follow], **1**, composed of parts arranged in due order, without dislocation or omission; as, from the scraps of evidence we pieced out a *consecutive* story; **2**, successive; coming one after another without interruption; as, *consecutive* days: *Gram.*, designating a clause expressing result.—*adv.* **con-sec'u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-sec'u-tive-ness.**

con-sen-sus (kŏn-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *sentire* (*sensus*), to feel], general agreement in opinion, feeling, or the like: *Physiol.*, agreement of different organs in function.—*adj.* **con-sen'su-al.**—*adv.* **con-sen'su-al-ly.**

con-sent (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v.i.* **1**, to comply voluntarily; yield; acquiesce; **2**, to concur; agree:—*n.* **1**, a voluntary yielding of the mind or will; tacit permission; assent; compliance; **2**, agreement; concord: *Archaic*, harmony in parts or operation.

Syn., *v.* acquiesce, concur. (See accede, agree.)

con-sen-ta-ne-ous (kŏn"sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, agreeing; consistent; suitable: with *to* or *with*; **2**, unanimous; **3**, mutually acquiescent.—*adv.* **con"sen-ta'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con"sen-ta'ne-ous-ness.**—*n.* **con-sen"ta-ne'i-ty** (*-tă-nē'ĭ-tĭ*)

con-sen-ti-ent (kŏn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *adj.* unanimous; agreeing one with the other.

con-se-quence (kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *consequens* (*-entis*), following < *consequi*, to follow], **1**, that which naturally follows a cause: **2**, moment; importance; hence, social or other distinction; rank: *Logic*, an inference; deduction: *pl.* a game in which each player in turn writes a part of a story.

Syn. issue, end, effect. (See result.)

con-se-quent (kŏn'sē-kwĕnt), *adj.* following as a result; following naturally or logically:—*n.* something that follows something else as a natural result or effect: *Math.*, the second term of a ratio; *Mus.*, the second of two balanced phrases in a musical period, preceded by the antecedent: also called *antithesis*; *Logic*, a deduction.—*adv.* **con'se-quent-ly.**

con-se-quen-tial (kŏn"sē-kwĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1**, following as an effect or logical inference; **2**, showing importance; self-important; **3**, weighty; important.—*adv.* **con"se-quen'tiăl-ly.**

con-serv-an-cy (kŏn-sûr'văn-sĭ), *n.* [see **conservation**], conservation.

con-ser-va-tion (kŏn"sĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *servare* (*-atus*), to keep], **1**, the act of keeping from decay, loss, or injury; **2**, official care and preservation, as of such natural resources as oil, coal, forests, or fisheries: **conservation of energy**, the doctrine that the sum of the energy of any material system does not vary, though it is convertible in form.—*adj.* **con"ser-va'tion-al.**

con-serv-a-tism (kŏn-sûr'vă-tĭzm), *n.* the tendency to adhere to existing conditions, institutions, laws, etc., and to oppose change: **Conservatism**, in Great Britain, the doctrine and principles of the Conservative party; Toryism.

con-serv-a-tive (kŏn-sûr'vă-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having the tendency or power to preserve or keep, as salt; preservative; **2**, naturally opposed to change: **Conservative**, designating, or pertaining to, a political party in Great Britain, which has generally opposed radical reform measures or changes in church and state:—*n.* **1**, that which preserves or keeps; **2**, one opposed to hasty changes in political, religious, or civil institutions: **Conservative**, a member of a political party in Great Britain opposed to radical reform: distinguished from *Liberal* and *Laborite*.—*adv.* **con-serv'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-serv'a-tive-ness.**

con-ser-va-tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā"tĕr; kŏn-sûr'vă-tôr), *n.* **1**, one who protects, guards, or preserves: **2**, any of various officials charged with preserving natural resources, bank assets, or the like, or with maintaining the peace, protecting incompetents, etc.

con-serv-a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr'vă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to preserve; preservative:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a greenhouse, especially a small, private one; **2**, a public place of instruction in music, oratory, or other art: *Obs.*, a safe or strong room.

con-serve (kŏn-sûrv'), *v.t.* **1**, to preserve; keep from injury, decay, loss, destruction, etc., or from premature use or consumption; **2**, to preserve with sugar:—*n.* (kŏn-sûrv'; kŏn'sûrv), preserved fruit; a sweetmeat: *pl.* preserves.—*adj.* **con-serv'a-ble.**

con-sid-er (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *considérer* < Lat. *considerare* (*-atus*), to examine, perh. < *cum*, with + *sidus* (*-deris*), star], **1**, to fix the mind upon; reflect upon; **2**, to treat with thoughtfulness or respect; esteem; **3**, to believe; think; regard as; as, I *consider* him overrated; **4**, to make allowance for: *Archaic*, to look at:—*v.i.* to deliberate; think seriously.

Syn. ponder, meditate, contemplate. (See muse.)

con-sid-er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* notable, as in size or value; worth regarding; important.—*adv.* **con-sid'er-a-bly.**

con-sid-er-ate (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ăt), *adj.* having regard for others; thoughtful; careful.—*adv.* **con-sid'er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **con-sid'er-ate-ness.**

con-sid-er-a-tion (kŏn-sĭd"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of taking thought or reflecting; **2**, claim to notice; consequence; importance; **3**, mature thought; meditation; **4**, regard for others; thoughtfulness; kindliness; **5**, a fee; tip; payment; remuneration for service rendered; **6**, something to be taken into one's calculations; reason: *Law*, that which is accepted by one contracting party as an equivalent or recompense for an act or promise of another; an act or forbearance on the part of one party, in return for some act, forbearance, or promise on the part of the other: regarded as essential to the legal validity of a contract.

con-sid-er-ing (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ĭng), *prep.* taking into account; allowing for; in view of.

con-sign (kŏn-sīn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *signare*, to mark with a seal], **1**, to deliver, as into the control of another; commit; relegate; intrust; **2**, to set apart; devote; as, the host *consigned* the room to our use: *Com.*, to ship or send to a particular place and person; specifically, to send on consignment (see *consignment*):—*v.i. Obs.*, to consent.—*adj.* **con-sign'a-ble.**—*n.* **con"sig-na'tion** (-sĭg-).

con-sign-ee (kŏn"sī-nē'; kŏn"sī-nē'), *n. Com.*, one to whom goods are shipped.

con-sign-ment (kŏn-sīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the sending of goods or property to another to be sold or cared for; **2**, the goods so sent; **3**, the contract providing for the shipment: **on consignment**, shipped or delivered by one party, the consignor, to another, the consignee, with the condition that the goods so shipped remain the property of the consignor, and are not to be paid for by the consignee, until they are sold to a third party, or accepted for use by the consignee, or otherwise disposed of according to agreement.

con-sign-or (kŏn-sīn'ĕr; kŏn"sī-nôr'), *n. Com.*, the person who sends goods to another; one who makes a consignment. Also, **con-sign'er** (-ĕr).

con-sist (kŏn-sĭst'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *consistere*, to exist < *cum*, with + *sistere*, to stand], **1**, to be made; be composed: followed by *of*; **2**, to have as foundation or nature: followed by *in*; **3**, to have the power of harmonizing or according; be consistent: followed by *with*: *Archaic*, **1**, to stand together; **2**, to exist; remain more or less permanently in a given condition; subsist; *Obs.*, to insist.

con-sist-en-cy (kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1**, degree of density or firmness, especially of thick liquids; **2**, harmony; agreement, especially between deeds and statements, between conduct and avowed principles, or between statements; **3**, the state of being consistent.—*n.* **con-sist'ence.**

con-sist-ent (kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt), *adj.* **1**, solid; not fluid; **2**, not self-contradictory; accordant; compatible: used of parts that harmonize with one another, or of a whole made up of harmonious parts; as, a *consistent* story.—*adv.* **con-sist'ent-ly.**

con-sis-to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tō-rĭ; kŏn'sĭs-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Fr. *consistoire* < Lat. *consistorium*, a place of assembly: see **consist**], **1**, originally, a meeting place, as a council room or court of justice; **2**, in various denominations, a church court; a church tribunal; also, the place where such a body meets: *R. C. Ch.*, the papal senate; a session of the college of cardinals.—*adj.* **con"sis-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl).

con-so-ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *cum*, with + *socius*, companion], to bring together in an

association; unite:—*v.i.* to come together in, or form, an association:—*adj.* (-āt), united; associated:—*n.* a partner; confederate.—*n.* **con-so″ci-a′tion.**

con-sol-a-ble (kŏn-sōl′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see [1]console], capable of being comforted or cheered in misfortune or grief; not in utter despair.

con-so-la-tion (kŏn″sō-lā′shŭn), *n.* 1, sympathy; comfort; solace; 2, a means of relieving mental or physical distress.—*adj.* **con-sol′a-to-ry.**

[1]**con-sole** (kŏn-sōl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -soled (-sōld′), *p.pr.* -soling], [< Lat. *consolare* (-*atus*), to comfort], to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.

[2]**con-sole** (kŏn′sōl), *n.* [Fr. = bracket], *Arch.*, a projection from a wall, pillar, etc., resembling a supporting bracket, usually with a curved, S-shaped, or scroll-shaped outline, and intended to carry some weight, such as a cornice, a bust, or other ornament; a bracketlike support or ornament: *Mus.*, the frame or stand which contains the keys, stops, controls, etc., of a modern pipe organ, at which the performer sits: often movable, and connected with the pipes and mechanism by a cable of electric wires: **console table**, originally, an ornamental table supported on a wall by scroll-shaped brackets, or consoles, or by legs so shaped as to suggest consoles; later, an ornamental table to be set against a wall.

CONSOLE
Side and front views

con-sol-i-date (kŏn-sŏl′ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *consolidare* (-*atus*), to make firm < *con-* (intensive) + *solidare* < *solidus*, firm], 1, to make solid; condense; 2, to combine; strengthen:—*v.i.* 1, to become solid; 2, to become combined or united:—*adj.* *Rare*, 1, solidified; 2, united.—*n.* **con-sol′i-da″tor.**—*n.* **con-sol″i-da′tion.**

Syn., *v.* compress, solidify, join, merge. (See combine.)

Con-sol-i-dat-ed Fund a British public fund or account, out of which are paid interest on the public debt, many governmental salaries, grants to the royal family, etc.

con-sols (kŏn-sŏlz′; kŏn′sŏlz), *n.pl.* [abbr. < *Consolidated Annuities*, government securities of Great Britain], the chief government securities of Great Britain, consolidated in 1751.

***con-som-mé** (kôn″sô″mā′; kŏn″sō-mā′), *n.* [Fr., p.p. of *consommer*, to complete], a strong, clear soup made from meat and vegetables.

con-so-nance (kŏn′sō-năns), *n.* [see **consonant**], agreement, as of sounds; harmony; concord: *Philol.*, the consonant sounds of a word or language, collectively.—*n.* **con′so-nan-cy.**

con-so-nant (kŏn′sō-nănt), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *sonans* (-*antis*), sounding], 1, a speech sound made or very strongly modified by closure or narrowing of the mouth or throat, as of *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, etc.: opposite of *vowel*; 2, a letter used as the symbol of such a sound: in the English alphabet, any letter except *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w*, *y*:—*adj.* 1, of musical sounds, harmonious; accordant; 2, consistent; agreeing; 3, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a consonant.—*adj.* **con″so-nan′tal.**—*adv.* **con′so-nant-ly.**

con-sort (kŏn′sôrt), *n.* [< Lat. *consors* (-*sortis*), a sharer < *cum*, with + *sors*, lot], 1, a companion; a partner; 2, a husband or a wife; 3, a ship voyaging in company with another ship; 4, agreement:—*v.i.*, to associate; keep company: with *with*:—*v.t.* (kŏn-sôrt′), to join or associate (oneself): with *with*.

con-sor-ti-um (kŏn-sôr′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. = association], *Law*, partnership; *International Finance*, an agreement among the financial interests of two or more nations for united action in giving financial assistance to another nation.

con-spec-tus (kŏn-spĕk′tŭs), *n.* [Lat. < *conspicere* (-*spectus*), to look at], a general outline of a subject; summary; synopsis; survey.

con-spic-u-ous (kŏn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *adj.* 1, plainly visible; obvious; striking; 2, outstanding; remarkable or noticeable; as, *conspicuous* by its absence; 3, distinguished; notable; eminent.—*adv.* **con-spic′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con-spic′u-ous-ness.**

Syn. illustrious, prominent. (See distinguished.)

con-spir-a-cy (kŏn-spĭr′ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *spirare*, to breathe, whisper], 1, a plot; a secret combination of persons, as for an unlawful or evil purpose; 2, any apparent combination of circumstances leading to an event; a concurrence: *Law*, an agreement or arrangement between two or more persons for the performance of an unlawful act, or a lawful act by unlawful means.

Syn. confederacy, plot, cabal, intrigue, combination.

con-spir-a-tor (kŏn-spĭr′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* one who plots; a member of a conspiracy.

con-spire (kŏn-spīr′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -spired (-spīrd′), *p.pr.* -spiring], 1, to plan privately together to commit a crime; combine secretly for an unlawful purpose; 2, to agree to work to one end; 3, to operate in harmony with other factors so as to tend to produce a given result; as, events *conspired* to rob him of the fruits of his labor.—*n.* **con-spir′er.**

Syn. scheme, plot, combine, concur, confederate.

Const. *abbr.* 1, Constitution; Constitutional; 2, Constable; 3, Constantine.

con-sta-ble (kŭn′stȧ-bl; kŏn′-), *n.* [< O.F. *conestable* < L.L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable], 1, originally, in the Middle Ages, a high military or court official; 2, later, an officer of the law, whose duties and powers are similar, but inferior, to those of a sheriff.—*n.* **con′sta-ble-ship″.**

con-stab-u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb′ū-lā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to constables or police:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, constables collectively; 2, an armed force, organized along military lines for police duty.

con-stan-cy (kŏn′stăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **constant**], 1, steadfastness or firmness of mind or resolution; endurance, as under suffering; faithfulness, as in love; 2, stability; fixedness; the quality of remaining steadfast or unchanging.

Syn. fidelity, faithfulness, loyalty, steadiness, adherence, honesty, integrity, ardor. *Faithfulness* consists in justifying by either acts or attitude the confidence which others have reposed in us. *Faithfulness* is rooted in the conviction that its object is trustworthy, and is usually the mark of a warm or intimate personal relationship. *Fidelity* stresses the inclination or obligation to *faithfulness*, as well as its fulfilment, and its use extends to duties, trusts, etc., as well as to people; it does not imply so warm an attachment as does *faithfulness*, but it observes the very letter of its law. Thus it often means exactness; as, the model is copied with *fidelity*. *Constancy* names a *faithfulness* that never wavers.

con-stant (kŏn′stănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *stans* (*stantis*), standing], 1, steadfast; true; faithful; firm; 2, invariable; unchanging; unremittent; persistent: *Math.*, not changing in value: *Obs.*, positive; sure:—*n.* that which does not vary: *Math.*, 1, a value or magnitude that remains unchanged during a given problem or discussion: usually represented by *a*, *b*, *c*: distinguished from a *variable*, represented by *x*, *y*, *z*; 2, a magnitude that never changes; *Phys.*, a numerical quantity expressing any of various physical properties of a substance, as, for iron, the specific gravity or the melting point.

Syn. steadfast; invariable, unchanging. (See continual.)

con-stant-ly (kŏn′stănt-lĭ), *adv.* 1, in a faithful or regular manner; 2, continually.

con-stel-la-tion (kŏn″stĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *constellatio* < *cum*, together + *stella*, star], 1, a group of fixed stars, having a special name (see table and illus., pages 208, 209); 2, an assemblage of distinguished persons: *Astrol.*, the position of the planets at the hour of one's birth; hence, one's character and destiny as affected by them.

con-ster-na-tion (kŏn″stẽr-nā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *consternare* (-*atus*), to terrify], great, sometimes paralyzing, terror or horror; dismay.

Syn. apprehension, fear, panic, dismay. (See horror.)

con-sti-pate (kŏn′stĭ-pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *stipare* (-*atus*), to press], 1, to render inactive (the bowels); also, to render (a person) inactive in the bowels; 2, to clog or stop (a tube): *Rare*, to compress: **constipated**, *p.adj.*, having bowels which move infrequently or with difficulty.—*n.* **con″sti-pa′tion.**

con-stit-u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt′ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **constitute**], 1, the body of electors voting for a representative member, as of Congress; 2, a body of clients, customers, supporters, subscribers, etc.; 3, the district in which a body of electors, clients, customers, etc., lives.

con-stit-u-ent (kŏn-stĭt′ū-ĕnt), *adj.* 1, forming a necessary part; component; as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water; 2, having the power to appoint or vote for a representative, member of Parliament, officer, etc.; as, a *constituent* body; 3, having power to make, revise, or add to a constitution; as, a *constituent* assembly:—*n.* 1, an essential or necessary part; 2, a voter; 3, one who is represented by another; one who appoints another as his agent: *Law*, a principal; one who authorizes another to act as attorney for him.

con-sti-tute (kŏn′stĭ-tūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tuted, *p.pr.* -tuting], [< Lat. *constituere* < *cum*, together + *statuere*, to place], 1, to appoint; elect; 2, to set up; found; give legal form

to, as an assembly, by formal enactment; establish; 3, to compose or make up; form; frame: used especially in the passive, to indicate physical or mental make-up; as, he is delicately *constituted*.—*n.* **con'sti-tut"er.**

con-sti-tu-tion (kŏn"stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or mode of establishing, founding, appointing, or enacting; 2, physical character or make-up of a person, especially in respect to vitality, health, endurance, etc.; 3, mental make-up; temperament; disposition; 4, the natural structure of a system, or body with coördinating or related parts; 5, principles of organization of a social group, as a club or association; especially, that basic group of principles or laws according to which a state is organized and governed; also, a document embodying these principles; 6, an ordinance, especially an imperial ordinance; as, the *constitutions* of Justinian; also, an established law.

con-sti-tu-tion-al (kŏn"stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, of, affecting, or inherent in, the fundamental make-up, mental or physical, of a person; as, a *constitutional* disinclination to hard work; 2, pertaining to the make-up or structure of a thing; 3, in accordance with, acting under, or abiding by, the fundamental laws governing a state, nation, society, or other organized group; secured from, or controlled by, such laws; as, *constitutional* rights:—*n. Colloq.*, a walk for health.—*adv.* **con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly.**

con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism (kŏn"stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl-izm), *n.* government under a constitution; attachment to constitutional principles.—*n.* **con"sti-tu'tion-al-ist.**

con-sti-tu-tion-al-i-ty (kŏn"stĭ-tū"shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* accordance with the fundamental law of some state or society; lawfulness.

con-strain (kŏn-strān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *constreindre* < Lat. *cum*, together + *stringere*, to bind], 1, to hold down or keep back; restrain; 2, to urge, oblige, drive, impel, or compel; 3, to confine; imprison; 4, to secure or hold tightly; compress.—*adj.* **con-strain'a-ble.**—*n.* **con-strain'er.**

con-strained (kŏn-strānd'), *p.adj.* characterized by unnaturalness or repression; embarrassed; forced.—*adv.* **con-strain'ed-ly.**

con-straint (kŏn-strānt'), *n.* 1, compulsion; force; necessity; 2, repression; lack of naturalness; embarrassment; 3, confinement.

Syn. necessity, unnaturalness. (See compulsion.)

con-strict (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *stringere* (*strictus*), to bind], to bind; especially, to draw together or render narrower at a single place, as a tube; to cramp; compress; tighten; squeeze; contract.—*adj.* **con-stric'tive.**

con-stric-tion (kŏn-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, compression; contraction; 2, that which compresses or contracts; 3, that which is compressed or contracted; a narrowed part.

con-stric-tor (kŏn-strĭk'tẽr), *n.* that which binds or squeezes: *Anat.*, a muscle that contracts part of the body; *Zoöl.*, a serpent that crushes its prey in the coils of its body (for illus. see *boa*).

con-stringe (kŏn-strĭnj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -stringed (-strĭnjd'), *p.pr.* -stringing (-strĭn'jĭng)], to contract; draw together; compress.—*adj.* **con-strin'gent.**—*n.* **con-strin'gen-cy.**

con-struct (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *struere* (*structus*), to build], 1, to build; form; put together; compose; 2, to contrive; devise; invent, as an explanation or theory; *Geom.*, to draw, picture, or represent by means of points, lines, or planes, so as to show a given condition or relation; as, to *construct* an angle equal to a given angle.—*n.* **con-struc'tor; con-struct'er.**

con-struc-tion (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the method, art, or act of building; 2, that which is built; a structure; an edifice; 3, the act of interpreting or construing; interpretation: *Gram.*, arrangement and syntactical connection between words or parts of a sentence.—*adj.* **con-struc'tion-al.**

con-struc-tion-ist (kŏn-strŭk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who interprets a law or a document, as a national constitution, in a particular or special sense; as, a strict *constructionist*.

con-struc-tive (kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or capable of, building; 2, positive and affirmative; tending to help rather than to hinder or depress; tending to build up rather than to destroy: opposite of *destructive*; as, *constructive* criticism suggests ways of improvement; 3, based on interpretation or inference rather than on express statement; not direct nor explicit, but implied in an act or situation; as, *constructive* fraud; *constructive* malice.—*adv.* **con-struc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-struc'tive-ness.**

con-strue (kŏn'strōō; kŏn-strōō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -strued (-strōōd; -strōōd'), *p.pr.* -struing], [see **construct**], to interpret; explain; analyze and attribute a meaning to; as, his act was *construed* as a favor: *Gram.*, 1, to analyze (a sentence) so as to show the word relationship and make plain the meaning; hence, when applied to a foreign language, to translate; 2, to put together or combine, as words or grammatical forms, in syntactical relation; as, in Latin some verbs are *construed* with the dative.—*n.* **con'stru-er** (kŏn'-strōō-ẽr; kŏn-strōō'ẽr—*adj.* **con-stru'a-ble.**

Syn. parse, explain, infer, deduce. (See interpret.)

con-sub-stan-tial (kŏn"sŭb-stăn'shăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *substantia*, substance < *sub*, under + *stans* (*stantis*), standing], formed of like substance.—*n.* **con"sub-stan"ti-al'i-ty.**

con-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (kŏn"sŭb-stăn"shĭ-ā'-shŭn), *n. Theol.*, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are coexistent in and with the bread and wine of the Eucharist, though the latter retain their form and nature: distinguished from *transubstantiation*, which holds that the substance of the bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Christ.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **con"sub-stan'ti-ate.**

con-sue-tude (kŏn'swē-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *consuetudo* (*-inis*), custom], 1, custom; usage; 2, friendly relationship; habitual association.

con-sue-tu-di-na-ry (kŏn"swē-tū'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *adj.* usual; customary:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastery, cathedral, or the like.

con-sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [Lat. = annual chief magistrate], 1, in Roman history, until the sixth century, one of the two chief officials of the republic; 2, in French history, one of the three chief officials of the republic from 1799 to 1804; 3, an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign port or city, to promote the interests of his country's trade and protect its citizens or subjects: *Obs.*, a senator of Venice.—*n.* **con'sul-ship.**—*adj.* **con'su-lar** (-sū-lẽr).

con-su-late (kŏn'sū-lāt), *n.* 1, the office and residence of a consul; 2, the term of office or jurisdiction of a consul.

con-sult (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *consulere* (*-sultus*), to consult], 1, to ask advice of; 2, to have regard to or take into consideration:—*v.i.* to take counsel; confer: with *with*.—*n.* **con-sult'er.**

con-sult-ant (kŏn-sŭl'tănt), *n.* one who consults or is consulted; specifically, a physician who is called into consultation for advice.

con-sul-ta-tion (kŏn"sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of conferring; 2, a conference, as of surgeons, architects, etc., for mutual counsel.

con-sult-a-tive (kŏn-sŭl'tă-tĭv), *adj.* conferring; advisory.—*adj.* **con-sult'a-to-ry.**

con-sume (kŏn-sūm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sumed (-sūmd'), *p.pr.* -suming], [< Lat. *consumere* (*-sumptus*), to eat up], 1, to destroy, as by fire or corrosion; 2, to eat or drink up; use up:—*v.i. Rare*, to waste away; be exhausted or be destroyed.—*adj.* **con-sum'a-ble.**—*adv.* **con-sum'ing-ly.**

Syn. expend, dissipate, devour, destroy, waste.

con-sum-ed-ly (kŏn-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv. Colloq.*, excessively; extravagantly.

con-sum-er (kŏn-sūm'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which uses up, destroys, wastes, etc.: *Econ.*, one who devotes economic goods to the satisfaction of his present wants, and thus uses up the utilities in the goods so disposed of; loosely, one who buys a commodity for use rather than for resale: opposite of *producer*: **consumers' goods**, *Econ.*, commodities, or economic goods, that are used for the immediate satisfaction of human desires, such as food, clothing, etc., as opposed to commodities used in the manufacture of other commodities, such as machinery, or raw materials, which are called *producers'* goods.

con-sum-mate (kŏn-sŭm'ăt; kŏn'sŭ-māt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *summare* (*-atus*), to complete], perfect; complete: carried to the highest degree:—*v.t.* (kŏn'sŭ-māt; kŏn-sŭm'ăt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], to complete; bring to a finish; accomplish.—*adv.* **con-sum'mate-ly.**

con-sum-ma-tion (kŏn"sŭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1, conclusion; accomplishment; 2, a desired end; goal.—*adj.* **con'sum-ma-tive** (-mă-tĭv).

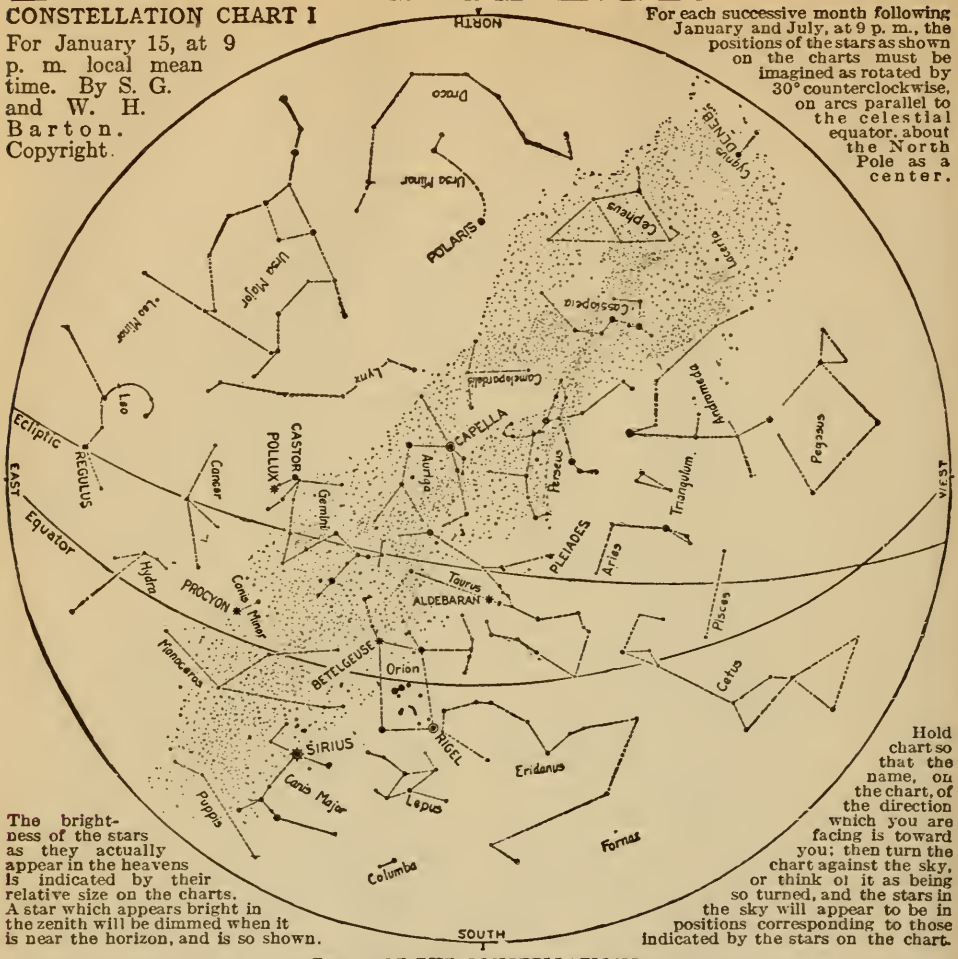
con-sump-tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [see **consume**], 1, the act or state of using up or being used up; as, the *consumption* of our natural resources; 2, the amount used up: *Econ.*, the process of enjoying the utility of or using up economic goods, as food, clothing, or recreation, for the satisfaction of present personal wants; *Med.*, a gradual wasting away of the body; especially, phthisis, or pulmonary tuberculosis: a common term for tuberculosis.

con-sump-tive (kŏn-sŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* 1, intended to be used up; tending to use up;

CONSTELLATION CHART I

For January 15, at 9 p. m. local mean time. By S. G. and W. H. Barton. Copyright.

For each successive month following January and July, at 9 p. m., the positions of the stars as shown on the charts must be imagined as rotated by 30° counterclockwise, on arcs parallel to the celestial equator, about the North Pole as a center.



The brightness of the stars as they actually appear in the heavens is indicated by their relative size on the charts. A star which appears bright in the zenith will be dimmed when it is near the horizon, and is so shown.

Hold chart so that the name, on the chart, of the direction which you are facing is toward you; then turn the chart against the sky, or think of it as being so turned, and the stars in the sky will appear to be in positions corresponding to those indicated by the stars on the chart.

TABLE OF THE CONSTELLATIONS

In column A, the figures 1, 2, 3 indicate location within 45° of the North Pole, within 45° north or south of the equator, and within 45° of the South Pole, respectively.—In column B, a notation like 1.3.6 means 1 star of the first magnitude, 3 of the second, 6 of the third; stars of less magnitude are clear to the naked eye only under favorable circumstances. A dash indicates no stars as bright as the third magnitude.—Column C gives the number of the month in which the constellation is on the meridian at 9 P. M.—A number with an asterisk [*] stands for the number and the next greater number; as *2 = 2 and 3.

NUMBERED NOTES.—[1] Also, Camelopardus.—[2] Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, and Vela were formerly listed as parts of a single constellation, Argo Navis.—[3] Properly, 4, 5, 6.—[4] Also, Corona Austrina.—[5] Properly, 3, 4, 5.—[6] Also, Mons Mensæ.—[7] Also, Piscis Austrinus.—[8] Also, Scorpio.—[9] Scorpius has eleven stars of the third magnitude.

Constellations	A	B	C	Constellations	A	B	C	Constellations	A	B	C
Andromeda, *Chained Lady*	2	0.3.1	11	Coma Berenices, *Berenice's Hair*	2	—	5	Leo, *Lion*	2	1.2.3	4
Antlia, *Air Pump*	2	—	4	Corona Australis,[4] *Southern Crown*	2	—	8	Leo Minor, *Lesser Lion*	2	—	4
Apus, *Bird of Paradise*	3	—	7					Lepus, *Hare*	2	0.0.4	1
Aquarius, *Water Bearer*	2	0.0.2	10					Libra, *Balance*	2	0.0.3	6
Aquila, *Eagle*	2	1.0.4	*8	Corona (Borealis), *Northern Crown*	2	0.1.0	7	Lupus, *Wolf*	2	0.0.4	6
Ara, *Altar*	3	0.0.3	*7					Lynx, *Lynx*	*1	—	*2
Aries, *Ram*	2	0.1.1	12	Corvus, *Crow*	2	0.0.4	5	Lyra, *Lyre*	2	1.0.2	8
Auriga, *Wagoner; Charioteer*	2	1.1.4	1	Crater, *Cup*	2	—	4	Mensa,[6] *Table Mountain*	3	—	1
Boötes, *Herdsman*	2	1.0.3	6	Crux, (*Southern*) *Cross*	3	0.4.1	5	Microscopium, *Microscope*	2	—	9
Cælum, *Sculptor's Tool*	2	—	1	Cygnus, *Swan*	2	1.1.4	9	Monoceros, *Unicorn*	2	—	2
Camelopardalis,[1] *Giraffe*	1	—	1	Delphinus, *Dolphin*	2	—	9	Musca, *Fly*	3	0.0.2	5
Cancer, *Crab*	2	—	3	Dorado, *Goldfish; Swordfish*	3	0.0.1	*1	Norma, *Rule*	3	—	7
Canes Venatici, *Hunting Dogs*	2	—	5	Draco, *Dragon*	1	0.1.5	*7	Octans, *Octant*	3	—	9
Canis Major, *Great Dog*	2	1.4.2	2	Equuleus, *Little Horse*	2	—	9	Ophiuchus, *Serpent Bearer*	2	0.1.7	*7
Canis Minor, *Lesser Dog*	2	1.0.1	*2	Eridanus, (*River*) *Eridanus*	2	1.0.3	*12	Orion, *Orion; Giant Hunter*	2	2.3.3	1
Capricornus, (*Horned*) *Goat*	2	0.0.2	9	Fornax, *Furnace*	2	—	12	Pavo, *Peacock*	3	0.1.0	8
Carina,[2] *Keel*	3	1.3.3	3	Gemini, *Twins*	2	1.2.4	2	Pegasus, *Winged Horse*	2	0.1.5	10
Cassiopeia, *Lady in Chair*	1	0.4.2	11	Grus, *Crane*	3	0.2.1	10	Perseus, *Perseus; Champion*	1	0.2.5	12
Centaurus, *Centaur*	*2	2.3.8	*4	Hercules, *Hercules*	2	0.0.7	7	Phœnix, *Phantz*	3	0.1.2	11
Cepheus, *Cepheus; Monarch*	1	0.0.3	*9	Horologium, *Clock*	3	—	*12	Pictor, *Painter's Easel*	3	0.0.1	1
Cetus, *Whale; Sea Monster*	2	0.2.1	*11	Hydra, *Sea Serpent*	2	0.1.5	83	Pisces, *Fishes*	2	—	11
Chamæleon, *Chameleon*	3	—	4	Hydrus, *Water Snake*	3	0.0.3	*11	Piscis Australis,[7] *Southern Fish*	2	1.0.0	10
Circinus, *Compasses*	3	0.0.1	6	Indus, *Indian*	3	0.0.1	9				
Columba, (*Noah's*) *Dove*	2	0.0.2	*1	Lacerta, *Lizard*	*1	—	10				

(Continued on next page)

The charts are adapted for use in latitude 40° north, at 9 p. m. The positions of the stars as shown on the charts must be imagined as rotated about the North Pole, on arcs parallel to the equator, counterclockwise, 15° for each hour later than 9 p. m.

CONSTELLATION CHART II

For July 15, at 9 p. m. local mean time. By S. G. and W. H. Barton. Copyright

The center of the map is the zenith: the circular boundary represents the horizon. Near the horizon stars appear less abundant: this is because the rays of their light are dimmed on the long, oblique path through the atmosphere, and all but the brightest stars are quenched.

The chart shows constellations and fixed stars, star names being printed in capitals. The planets change their brightness and relative positions too rapidly to be shown, remaining, however, within 8° of the ecliptic. See *solar system*, *orrery*, illus.

TABLE OF THE PLANETS AND OF THE BRIGHTEST FIXED STARS

NUMBERED NOTES.—[10] In millions of miles.—[11] In miles.—[12] In terms of a terrestrial year or day.—[13] About the sun, in miles per second.—[14] In relation to gravity on the earth's surface.—[15] Distance from the earth, 238,840 miles.—[16] Revolves about the earth in 27d 7h 43m 11.5s.—[17] About the earth.—[18] Discovered 1930.—[19] Magnitudes negative or less than one indicate brightness greater than that of the standard first magnitude.—[20] In light years.—[21] Not visible in U. S.

Name	Distance[10]	Diameter[11]	Length[12] of Year	Length[12] of Day	Velocity[13]	Moons	Gravity[14]
☉ Sun	—	864,390	—	25d 7h 48m	—	—	27.6
☿ Mercury	36.2	3,030	0.24	88d (?)	23–35	0	0.43
♀ Venus	67.2	7,700	0.62	225d (?)	21.9	0	0.81
⊕ Earth	92.9	7,917	1.00	23h 56m 4s	18.5	1	1.0
☾ Moon	—[15]	2,163	—[16]	27d 7h 43m	0.63[17]	0	0.16
♂ Mars	141.5	4,230	1.88	24h 37m 23s	15.0	2	0.38
♃ Jupiter	483.3	86,500	11.86	9h 55m	8.1	9	2.53
♄ Saturn	886.0	73,000	29.46	10h 14m	6.0	10	1.07
♅ Uranus	1,781.9	31,900	84.02	11h	4.2	4	.90
♆ Neptune	2,791.6	34,800	164.78	(?)	3.4	1	.89
♇ Pluto[18]	3,677.7	(?)	249.17	(?)	2.94	0	(?)

Constellations (*Continued*)	A	B	C
Puppis,[2] *Poop; Stern*	2	0.1.6	2
Pyxis,[2] *Nautical Box; Mariner's Compass*	2	—	3
Reticulum, *Net*	3	0.0.1	1
Sagitta, *Arrow*	2	—	*8
Sagittarius, *Archer*	2	0.2.8	8
Scorpius,[3] *Scorpion*	2	1.3.[9]	7
Sculptor, *Sculptor's Workshop*	2	—	11
Scutum, *Shield*	2	—	8
Serpens, *Serpent*	2	0.0.2	*7
Sextans, *Sextant*	2	—	4
Taurus, *Bull*	2	1.1.3	1
Telescopium, *Telescope*	3	—	8
Triangulum, (*Northern*) *Triangle*	2	0.0.1	12
Triangulum Australe, *Southern Triangle*	3	0.1.2	7
Tucana, *Toucan*	3	0.0.1	10
Ursa Major, *Great Bear*	1	0.5.7	4
Ursa Minor, *Little Bear*	1	0.2.1	6
Vela,[2] *Sails*	*2	0.3.3	*3
Virgo, *Virgin*	2	1.0.3	*5
(Pisces) Volans, *Flying Fish*	3	—	3
Vulpecula, *Little Fox*	2	—	9

Fixed Stars: Name and Constellation	Magnitude[19]	Distance[20]	Fixed Stars: Name and Constellation	Magnitude[19]	Distance[20]
Sirius (Canis Major)	−1.58	8¾	Alpha Crucis[21]	1.05	109
Canopus (Carina)	−0.86	650	Aldebaran (Taurus)	1.06	57
Alpha Centauri[21]	0.06	4⅓	Spica (Virgo)	1.21	362
Vega (Lyra)	0.14	26	Pollux (Gemini)	1.21	32
Capella (Auriga)	0.21	47	Antares (Scorpius)	1.22	125
Arcturus (Bootes)	0.24	41	Fomalhaut (Piscis Australis)	1.29	24
Rigel (Orion)	0.34	550	Deneb (Cygnus)	1.33	650
Procyon (Canis Minor)	0.48	10½	Regulus (Leo)	1.34	56
Achernar (Eridanus)[21]	0.60	67	Beta Crucis[21]	1.50	200
Beta Centauri[21]	0.86	300	Castor (Gemini)	1.58	43
Altair (Aquila)	0.89	16	Polaris (Ursa Minor)	2.12	272
Betelgeuse (Orion)	0.92	190			

2, pertaining to, or inclined to or affected with, pulmonary tuberculosis:—*n.* one affected with tuberculosis.—*adv.* **con-sump'tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-sump'tive-ness.**

cont. *abbr.* 1, containing; contents; 2, continent(al); 3, continue(d); 4, contraction; contract(ed).

con-tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *tangere* (*tactus*), to touch], a coming together of two things; a touching; close union: *Elec.*, the joining point of two conductors through which an electric current passes or may pass:—*v.t.* to come into, or be in, contact with; touch: *Slang*, to establish business or social connection with.

con-tact a-gent *Chem.*, a substance that initiates or hastens chemical action between substances: also called *catalyst.*

con-ta-gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *contagio* (*-onis*), contact < *cum*, together + *tangere*, to touch], 1, the communication of disease from one body to another by contact, whether direct or indirect; 2, hence, a disease thus communicable; 3, an agency, as virus, by which disease may be transmitted; 4, pestilence; corruption; 5, the communication of emotions, ideas, etc., from one mind to another.

Syn. infection. *Contagion* is transmission of disease by actual contact with the affected person, either directly, by touch, or indirectly, by objects used in common, or by the breath, etc. *Infection* names a far less definite means of disease transmission; general living conditions, such as those affecting air and water, are believed to foster a disease or susceptibility to it; for instance, in a swampy and badly drained country, *infection* by malarial germs is common. An infectious disease may be contagious as well.

con-ta-gious (kŏn-tā'jŭs), *adj.* 1, transmitted by contact; communicable by contact; spreading; 2, carrying infection; hence, unwholesome.—*adv.* **con-ta'gious-ly.**—*n.* **con-ta'gious-ness.**

con-tain (kŏn-tān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *contenir* < Lat. *cum*, together + *tenēre*, to hold], 1, to hold, as does a vessel; 2, to comprehend; include; as, this book *contains* my views; 3, to hold, be comprised of, or equivalent to; as, a quart *contains* two pints; 4, to restrain or hold back: used with the reflexive pronoun; as, she could scarceiy *contain* herself: *Math.*, to be a multiple of; be divisible by.—*n.* **con-tain'er.**

Syn. include, comprise, cover. (See comprehend.)

con-tam-i-nate (kŏn-tăm'I-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *-tamen* < *tag-*, root of *tangere*, to touch], to pollute or defile by contact.—*adj.* **con-tam'i-na-tive.**

Syn. corrupt, defile, taint, sully, desecrate.

con-tam-i-na-tion (kŏn-tăm"I-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of polluting or making impure; 2, that which pollutes; 3, a taint.

con-temn (kŏn-tĕm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *-p.p.* -temned (-tĕmd'), *p.pr.* -temning (-tĕm'ĭng; -tĕm'nĭng)], [< O.F. *contemner* < Lat. *contemnere* (*-temptus*), to despise], to scorn; treat with contempt; despise.

con-tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt; kŏn-tĕm'plāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plated, *p.pr.* -plating], [< Lat. *contemplari* (*-atus*), to look at < *cum*, with + *templum*, open space (for augury)], 1, to consider with thoughtfulness or attention; 2, to look upon as possible; consider as a purpose; intend; as, I *contemplate* going south:—*v.i.* to meditate; muse; ponder.—*n.* **con'tem-pla"tor.**—*n.* **con"tem-pla'tion.**

Syn. reflect upon, study, gaze at, behold, purpose, design, ponder, consider, meditate. (See muse.)

con-tem-pla-tive (kŏn-tĕm'plă-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to meditation; of a meditative nature; thoughtful.—*adv.* **con-tem'pla-tive-ly.**—*n.* **con-tem'pla-tive-ness.**

con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm"pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *tempus* (*-oris*), time], living, occurring, or existing at the same time; covering the same time or period. Also, **co-tem"po-ra'ne-ous.**—*adv.* **con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness.**

Syn. contemporary, synchronous, coeval, simultaneous, coincident. *Contemporary* is used chiefly of persons, *contemporaneous*, of facts or events; the time implied by either is not necessarily exactly coincidental, but indefinite; *contemporary* writers exist in the same period, though their ages may be different or their lifetimes of different length. *Contemporaneous* events occur, or go on, in the same period.

con-tem-po-ra-ry (kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, existing or occurring at the same time; 2, of one age; coeval:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a person or thing existing at the same time as another. Also, **co-tem'po-ra-ry.**

Syn., adj. (see contemporaneous).

con-tempt (kŏn-tĕmpt'), *n.* [see **contemn**], 1, the act of scorning or despising; 2, the state of being scorned or despised; 3, disdain; scorn; 4, disgrace; shame: *Law*, disobedience to the rules or orders of a court; disorderly or disrespectful conduct in a court.

con-tempt-i-ble (kŏn-tĕmp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn; despicable: *Obs.*, scornful; disdainful.—*adv.* **con-tempt'i-bly.**—*n.* **con-tempt'i-ble-ness; con-tempt"i-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. vile, contemptuous, paltry, mean. *Contemptible* describes that which deserves disdain and scorn; *contemptuous* describes that which expresses disdain and scorn, and also one who feels disdain and scorn; a *contemptible* trick will call forth *contemptuous* disapproval

con-temp-tu-ous (kŏn-tĕmp'tū-ŭs), *adj.* showing scorn; disdainful; scornful.—*adv.* **con-temp'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con-temp'tu-ous-ness.**

Syn. arrogant, haughty, insolent. (See contemptible.)

con-tend (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *tendere* (*tentus*), to strive], 1, to exert oneself as an opponent or rival; 2, to dispute or debate:—*v.t.* to maintain or assert in argument.—*n.* **con-tend'er.**

Syn. contest, compete, oppose, struggle, combat.

[1]con-tent (kŏn'tĕnt; kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* [< Lat. *continēre* (*-tentus*), to contain], 1, all that which is contained, as in a vessel, bundle, book, etc.: usually *pl.*; 2, the signification, subject matter, or meaning, as of a sermon or thesis; 3, extent; capacity, as for holding; size: usually *pl.*; 4, quantity contained.

[2]con-tent (kŏn-tĕnt'), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *contentus*, satisfied < *continēre*, to contain], 1, satisfied with one's lot, whatever it is; easy of mind and heart; 2, willing: used in the British House of Lords for *aye*:—*v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease:—*n.* 1, the state of being satisfied; ease of mind and heart; satisfaction; 2, the cause of satisfaction.

con-tent-ed (kŏn-tĕn'tĕd), *p.adj.* gratified; pleased with things as they are; satisfied; willing.—*adv.* **con-tent'ed-ly.**—*n.* **con-tent'ed-ness.**

Syn. happy, pleased, satisfied, resigned, willing.

con-ten-tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [see **contend**], 1, the act of debating, quarreling, etc.; contest; debate; strife; 2, a point or statement advanced and defended in an argument; that which is adduced to support the argument.

Syn. struggle, conflict, dissension, debate, argument, rivalry, enmity, strife, controversy. (See quarrel.)

con-ten-tious (kŏn-tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* given to, or causing, disputes or strife; quarrelsome.—*adv.* **con-ten'tious-ly.**—*n.* **con-ten'tious-ness.**

Syn. belligerent, wrangling, disputatious, perverse.

con-tent-ment (kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* [see **[2]content**], 1, the state of being satisfied and pleased with things as they are; 2, satisfaction; content; ease of mind and heart.

Syn. pleasure, comfort, ease. (See happiness.)

con-ter-mi-nous (kŏn-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *terminus*, boundary], 1, having the same boundary at some point; contiguous; bordering; as, *conterminous* states; 2, contained within the same limits; having the same bounds; figuratively, having the same scope; as, two *conterminous* proposals: *Zoöl.*, of classification groups, having the same limits; including the same membership. Also, **co-ter'mi-nous.**—*adj.* **con-ter'mi-nal.**

con-test (kŏn-tĕst'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *contester*, to call to witness < Lat. *contestari*, to call to witness < *cum*, together + *testis*, a witness], 1, to dispute; contend about; debate; oppose; 2, to struggle to gain or maintain, as a victory: *Law*, to litigate; dispute by recourse to legal action, as another's claim to property, or the declared outcome of an election:—*v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: with *with* or *against*:—*n.* (kŏn'tĕst), 1, a struggle for superiority; a competitive game, as in athletic sports; 2, a fight; struggle; strife; 3, a dispute; controversy; 4, a litigation.—*adj.* **con-test'a-ble.**—*adv.* **con-test'a-bly.**—*n.* **con"tes-ta'tion.**

Syn., n. conflict, combat, battle, altercation, quarrel.

con-test-ant (kŏn-tĕs'tănt), *n.* one who disputes, opposes, questions, or contends; one who takes part in a contest. Also, **con-test'er.**

con-text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* [< Lat. *contextus*, woven together], those parts of a discourse, book, written or printed article, etc., which are closely connected with any special sentence or word, and which should be taken into consideration in determining its meaning.—*adj.* **con-tex'tu-al.**—*adv.* **con-tex'tu-al-ly.**

con-tex-ture (kŏn-tĕks'tûr), *n.* 1, a thing made by the interweaving of parts; a fabric; a structure; 2, the texture or composition of the thing produced; the manner of weaving the parts together; 3, literary composition; style.

con-ti-gu-i-ty (kŏn"tĭ-gū'I-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)]. [see **contiguous**], 1, nearness; the condition of being in contact; 2, a series of things in continuous connection; a continuous mass.

con-tig-u-ous (kŏn-tĭg′ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *contiguus*, near < *cum*, together + *tig-*, a stem of *tangere*, to touch], touching; adjoining; near. —*adv.* **con-tig′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **con-tig′u-ous-ness.**
Syn. near, adjoining, touching, adjacent.

con-ti-nence (kŏn′tĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see [1]continent], self-control; self-restraint, especially in regard to sexual passions and desires; sometimes, chastity.—*n.* **con′ti-nen-cy.**

[1]**con-ti-nent** (kŏn′tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *continens* (*-entis*), containing < *cum*, together + *tenēre*, to hold], chaste; abstinent; exercising self-control, especially over sexual passions and desires. —*adv.* **con′ti-nent-ly.**

[2]**con-ti-nent** (kŏn′tĭ-nĕnt), *n.* one of the great divisions of land on the earth: **the Continent**, the mainland of Europe as distinguished from the British Isles or other outlying islands.

con-ti-nen-tal (kŏn″tĭ-nĕn′tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a continent: *Geol.*, designating rock formations made upon land by the action of water or wind: **Continental**, 1, of or pertaining to the mainland of Europe; 2, in American history, of or pertaining to the colonies at the time of the Revolution: **Continental Congress**, in American history, an assembly of deputies from the British colonies that later formed the United States of America, meeting at various times from 1774 to 1789:—*n.* one belonging to a continent, or inhabiting a continent: **Continental**, 1, in American history, a soldier of the federated colonies during the Revolution; 2, an inhabitant of the continent of Europe.

CONTINENTAL SOLDIER

con-tin-gen-cy (kŏn-tĭn′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **contingent**], 1, possibility or probability, but not certainty; 2, an event possible, but dependent upon another uncertain event; an accidental occurrence; 3, situation; case; as, what to do in such a *contingency;* 4, an occurrence incidental to another occurrence.—*n.* **con-tin′gence.**
Syn. possibility, chance, casualty. (See event.)

con-tin-gent (kŏn-tĭn′jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *tangens* (*-entis*), touching], 1, possible; reasonably likely or liable to occur; 2, occurring by chance; subject to unforeseen future conditions or events; accidental; 3, conditional; dependent on something uncertain or unsettled; incidental:—*n.* 1, a possibility; 2, a proportionate part or share; especially, a quota of troops.—*adv.* **con-tin′gent-ly.**
Syn., adj. provisional, casual. (See fortuitous.)

con-tin-u-al (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ăl), *adj.* [see **continue**], 1, occurring again and again; frequently repeated; 2, proceeding without interruption; unceasing; constant.—*adv.* **con-tin′u-al-ly.**
Syn. continuous, incessant, constant, steady, uninterrupted. *Continual* describes a succession or recurrence, or a condition that is suspended at intervals but starts up again as regularly as it stops; as, *continual* recurrence of a situation. *Continual* emphasizes the idea of time; *continuous* applies to both time and space, and stresses the unbroken quality therein; a *continuous* piece of work is done without pause; a *continuous* stretch of water extends without break. *Incessant*, like *continual*, may admit of suspension and recurrence; as, *incessant* pain. *Constant* connotes not only persistency of occurrence, but steadiness, especially of aim or affection; as, *constant* noise, in the sense of *continuous* noise; *constant* service, friendship, ardor.

con-tin-u-ance (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ăns), *n.* 1, a going on; duration, as of condition, state, habit, etc.; 2, an unbroken succession; survival: *Law*, adjournment of a cause; postponement.

con-tin-u-ant (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ănt), *n.* a consonant sound which may be prolonged in vocal expression or utterance, as *f*, *v*, or *s*.

con-tin-u-a-tion (kŏn-tĭn″ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or state of carrying on, or being carried on, without interruption; as, the *continuation* of a siege; prolongation; extension, as of a line; 2, resumption and maintenance after an interruption, as of a story; 3, a supplementary or additional part.
Syn. continuity. *Continuation* names the act of going on with or resuming, or the thing continued or resumed; as, the *continuation* of a story. *Continuity* denotes an unbroken, connected coherence, as of a sequence of ideas or of a series of events. It is the quality that characterizes procedure without interruption. *Continuity* names also the state of particles of physical matter held together by cohesion in a solid body.

con-tin-ue (kŏn-tĭn′ū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tinued (-ūd), *p.pr.* -tinuing], [< Lat. *continuare*, to unite < *continuus*, joining < *continēre*, to hold together], 1, to keep up; maintain; carry on; 2, to take up again after interruption; resume, as a narrative; 3, to let or cause to remain; retain, as an official in office: *Law*, to grant a postponement of: **continued fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction of the form shown $a + \cfrac{b}{c + \cfrac{d}{e + \cfrac{f}{\cdots}}}$:—*v.i.* 1, to stay (in a place or state); remain; abide; 2, to last; 3, to persist.—*adj.* **con-tin′u-a-ble.**

con-ti-nu-i-ty (kŏn″tĭ-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, uninterrupted succession; unbroken connection; 2, close union; cohesion; 3, in a motion-picture scenario, the arrangement of the incidents in dramatic sequence.
Syn. connection, union. (See continuation.)

con-tin-u-ous (kŏn-tĭn′ū-ŭs), *adj.* connected; unbroken; uninterrupted either in time or order of succession.—*adv.* **con-tin′u-ous-ly.**
Syn. unceasing, unbroken, constant. (See continual.)

con-to (kŏn′tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [Port. = million; story; reckoning < Lat. *computare*, to reckon], a money of account equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $546 in Brazil, $1,080 in Portugal.

con-tort (kŏn-tôrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], to bend; twist violently out of shape; distort.—*adj.* **con-tor′tive.**

con-tor-tion (kŏn-tôr′shŭn), *n.* 1, an unnatural twisting or convulsive writhing; 2, distortion of face or body.—*n.* **con-tor′tion-ist.**

con-tour (kŏn′tōōr″; kŏn″tōōr′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *cum*, with + *tornare*, to turn], an outline, especially when curved or sweeping, of a figure or body, as of a person, coast, mountain range, etc.; profile: **contour feathers**, the feathers that make up the general outline of a bird: **contour line**, 1, a line formed by the intersection of a horizontal plane with the surface of a country at a given level; that is, a line which connects points of the same elevation; 2, a line on a map (called *contour map*) representing such a line on a landscape:—*v.t.* (kŏn-tōōr′), 1, to outline; 2, to build in accordance with natural lines, as a mountain road.

contr. *abbr.* 1, contract; contracted; contraction; 2, contrary.

con-tra- *prefix*, [Lat. = against], against; opposite; opposite to; contrary; contrary to.

con-tra-band (kŏn′trȧ-bănd), *adj.* [< Sp. *contrabanda* < It. *contra*, against + *bando*, proclamation], prohibited; forbidden to be imported or exported, especially in time of war:—*n.* 1, traffic in forbidden goods; smuggling; 2, smuggled goods; 3, in United States history, a negro slave who, during the Civil War, obtained refuge inside the Union lines; 4, goods prohibited from import or export in war time; contraband of war: **contraband of war**, certain materials used in warfare, formerly limited to munitions, now used to include food or anything essential to the belligerents, which, if shipped by a neutral to either belligerent, may be seized by the other.—*n.* **con′tra-band-ist.**

con-tra-bass (kŏn′trȧ-bās″), *adj.* [< It. *contra*, opposite to + *basso*, bass], *Mus.*, being an octave lower in pitch than another instrument of the same kind:—*n.* *Mus.*, a large, deep-toned, orchestral instrument shaped like a violin: usually called the *double bass* or *bass viol* (for range see *music*).

con-tra-bas-soon (kŏn″trȧ-bă-sōōn′), *n.* [*contra-* + *bassoon*], *Mus.*, a wood-wind instrument similar to the bassoon, but larger and an octave lower in range (for range see *music*).

con-tra-cep-tion (kŏn″trȧ-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *contra*, against + *capere* (*captus*, *-ceptus*), to take], the artificial prevention of conception. —*adj.* and *n.* **con″tra-cep′tive.**

con-tra-clock-wise (kŏn″trȧ-klŏk′wīz″), *adj.* and *adv.* [*contra-* + [1]*clock* + *-wise*], in a direction opposite to that taken by the hands of a clock. See **coun″ter-clock′wise″**, *Pfd. S.*

con-tract (kŏn′trăkt), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], a formal betrothal: *Law*, a formal agreement enforceable by law, or the document containing it: **contract bridge**, a variety of auction bridge in which only so many odd tricks may be scored as the declarer contracts to take:—*v.t.* (kŏn-trăkt′), 1, to draw closer together; shorten; condense; 2, to draw together so as to wrinkle, as the brows; 3, to become affected with or get, as a disease; acquire; incur, as a debt; 4, to establish by formal agreement, as an alliance; 5, to betroth: *Gram.*, to shorten (a word) by omitting a part, as in o'er, can't:—*v.i.* 1, to shrink; become less; 2, to make a promise of marriage: *Law*, to make or enter into a contract.
Syn., *n.* bargain, agreement, arrangement, compact, stipulation, promise, covenant, bond. Of these terms, *agreement* is the most general. A *contract* is a binding *agreement;* it is, especially, a formal *agreement* duly

executed before the law, naming the terms and obligations of a business transaction. A *compact* is a *contract* on a larger scale; it is of a more solemn nature, and refers to matters agreed upon under oath, to international affairs, treaties, and the like. *Stipulation*, though it may refer to the entire *agreement*, names specifically one of the provisions of a *contract* or *agreement*. *Bargain* refers primarily to *agreement* in matters of buying and selling.

con-tract-ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, drawn together; shrunken; shortened; **2**, narrow; mean; as, a *contracted* outlook on life; **3**, betrothed. —*adv.* **con-tract'ed-ly**.—*n.* **con-tract'ed-ness.**

con-tract-i-ble (kŏn-trăk'tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being shortened or drawn together.—*n.* **con-tract"i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **con-tract'i-ble-ness.**

con-trac-tile (kŏn-trăk'tĭl), *adj.* tending to, or capable of, shortening, reducing, or drawing together.—*n.* **con"trac-til'i-ty.**

con-trac-tion (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of drawing together; the state of being drawn together; **2**, shrinkage; decrease; **3**, confinement; restriction; **4**, acquirement; an incurring, as of a disease; *Gram.*, the shortening of a word by the omission of letters, or by combination, as in *can't* for *cannot*, *etc.* for *et cetera*.—*adj.* **con-trac'tion-al.**

con-trac-tive (kŏn-trăk'tĭv), *adj.* tending to, or capable of, shortening or drawing together; also, pertaining to such a shortening.

con-trac-tor (kŏn-trăk'tĕr), *n.* **1**, one of the parties to a written agreement; **2**, one who makes a business of supplying or constructing on a large scale, for a stated sum; **3**, something that shortens, narrows, or draws together, as a muscle.

con-tra-tu-al (kŏn-trăk'tū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a contract, or binding agreement; as, the *contractual* relations between two parties.

con-tra-dict (kŏn"trȧ-dĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *contra*, against + *dicere* (*dictus*), to say], **1**, to assert the opposite of (a statement); **2**, to deny the words of (another); **3**, to be irreconcilable with, as one report with another; be inconsistent with, as a person's acts with his words: *Obs.*, to oppose; forbid: —*v.i.* to utter words of denial; gainsay.—*n.* **con"tra-dict'er; con"tra-dic'tor.**—*adj.* **con"tra-dict'a-ble.**

con-tra-dic-tion (kŏn"trȧ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of saying the opposite of something already said; **2**, absolute opposition; inconsistency; incompatibility; as, a *contradiction* in terms; **3**, a thing absolutely opposed to something else.—*adj.* **con"tra-dic'tious.**—*adj.* **con"tra-dic'tive.**

con-tra-dic-to-ry (kŏn"trȧ-dĭk'tŏ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, characterized by inconsistency, contrariety, or opposition; as, *contradictory* statements; **2**, denying; given to asserting the contrary.—*adv.* **con"tra-dic'to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **con"tra-dic'to-ri-ness.**

Syn. inconsistent, opposed. (See opposite.)

con-tra-dis-tinc-tion (kŏn"trȧ-dĭs-tĭngk'shŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *distinction*], discrimination, or differentiation, by contrast or opposite qualities: usually in the phrase *in contradistinction to*.—*adj.* **con"tra-dis-tinc'tive.**

con-tra-dis-tin-guish (kŏn"trȧ-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh), *v.t.* [*contra-* + *distinguish*], to show the difference between (one thing and another), by indicating their contrasting qualities.

con-tra-fa-got-to (kŏn"trȧ-fȧ-gŏt'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz); -ti (-tē)], [It.], a woodwind instrument, similar to the bassoon; a double bassoon (for range see *contrabassoon*, under *music*, illus.).

con-tra-in-di-ca-tion (kŏn"trȧ-ĭn"dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *indicate*], *Med.*, any condition, as a disease, which renders a given line of action or treatment improper or undesirable; as, insanity is a *contraindication* for marriage.

con-tral-to (kŏn-trăl'tō; kŏn-trȧl'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz); -ti (-tē)], [It. < *contra*, opposite to + *alto*, high], *Mus.*, alto, or the lowest female singing voice or part; also, a person with such a voice, or singing such a part (for range see *music*).

con-tra-oc-tave (kŏn"trȧ-ŏk'tăv), *n.* [*contra-* + *octave*], *Mus.*, the third octave of the scale below the middle *c* (for range see *music*).

con-tra-plex (kŏn'trȧ-plĕks), *adj.* [< Lat. *contra*, opposite + *plectere* (*plexus*), to weave], *Telegraphy*, pertaining to sending messages simultaneously in opposite directions over the same wire.

con-tra-po-si-tion (kŏn"trȧ-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*contra-* + *position*], a placing opposite; opposition; contrast; antithesis: *Logic*, an inference from a proposition by the use of a counter supposition; as, all cows are mammals; therefore, by *contraposition*, no animal not a mammal is a cow.

con-trap-tion (kŏn-trăp'shŭn), *n.* [colloq. form perh. < *contrive*, as *deception* < *deceive*, and influenced by *traps*, personal belongings] *Colloq.*, a makeshift; contrivance; device.

con-tra-pun-tal (kŏn"trȧ-pŭn'tăl), *adj.* [< It. *contrapunto*, counterpoint], *Mus.*, pertaining to counterpoint, or the art of writing music in harmonized melodies.—*adv.* **con"tra-pun'tal-ly.**

con-tra-pun-tist (kŏn"trȧ-pŭn'tĭst), *n.* a person skilled in counterpoint.

con-tra-ri-e-ty (kŏn"trȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **contrary**], **1**, the state or quality of being contradictory, opposed, or perverse; **2**, disagreement or opposition; inconsistency.

con-tra-ri-wise (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-wīz"; -trȧ-rĭ-), *adv.* [*contrary* + *-wise*], **1**, conversely; in the opposite way; **2**, on the contrary; on the other hand; **3**, in a contrary or perverse manner.

con-tra-ry (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ; -trȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< O.F. *contrarie* < Lat. *contrarius*, opposite], **1**, opposed; contradictory; conflicting; **2**, opposite; in an opposite direction; **3**, opposed to one's interests; adverse; as, a *contrary* wind; **4**, (often kŏn-trâ'rĭ), perverse; wayward; captious; as, a *contrary* child: *Logic*, affirming the opposite; so opposed (to another proposition) as to negate or destroy it:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, one of two things or qualities contradictory to each other; **2**, the opposite of an assertion: *Logic*, a universal proposition stating the exact opposite of another:—*adv.* in a contrary manner or direction.—*adv.* **con'tra-ri-ly.**—*n.* **con'tra-ri-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* antagonistic, dissimilar, incongruous.

con-trast (kŏn-trăst'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *contraster* < Lat. *contra*, opposite + *stare*, to stand], **1**, to place in such a way as to show differences; compare in order to show unlikeness; **2**, to state the difference between:—*v.i.* to be very different, as shown by comparison:—*n.* (kŏn'trăst), **1**, opposition or striking difference of qualities as shown by comparison; **2**, the thing or quality showing such opposition or difference; **3**, the relative brightness of the light and dark portions of a picture, photographic negative, etc.

Syn., *v.* compare, differentiate, discriminate, distinguish, oppose; *n.* (see comparison).

con-tra-val-la-tion (kŏn"trȧ-vă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *contra*, against + *vallare* (*-atus*), to build a wall], a line of fortifications erected by a besieging force between their camp and the besieged place, as a protection from attack by the besieged.

con-tra-vene (kŏn"trȧ-vēn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vened (-vēnd'), *p.pr.* -vening], [< Lat. *contra*, against + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], **1**, to act contrary to; infringe; violate; hinder in operation, as a law; **2**, to dispute, as a statement, report, etc.; oppose in principle: conflict with; defeat.

Syn. check, defy, nullify, resist, withstand, prevent, obstruct.—*Ant.* aid, assist, uphold, support, abet.

con-tra-ven-tion (kŏn"trȧ-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* opposition; violation; infringement.

con-tre-dance (kŏn'trĕ-dȧns"), *n.* [< *country dance*, influenced by Fr. *contre*, opposite], a kind of country dance in which the partners face one another. Also, **con'tre-danse"; con'tra-dance"** (-trȧ-); **con'tra-danse".**

***con-tre-temps** (kŏn'trĕ"tăn'), *n.* [*pl.* -temps (-tăn'), [Fr. < *contre*, against + *temps*, time], an awkward occurrence; a hitch.

con-trib-ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uted, *p.pr.* -uting], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *tribuere* (*-utus*), to grant], to give to a common fund or purpose along with others; especially, to give (some form of aid) to a special cause; furnish, as a share:—*v.i.* **1**, to aid the accomplishment of a common purpose; give to a common cause; **2**, to be of use; as, a knowledge of economics *contributes* to a better understanding of history.—*adj.* **con-trib'ut-a-ble.**

con-tri-bu-tion (kŏn"trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of giving or sharing for a common purpose; **2**, the thing, help, or share given; gift; **3**, an impost levied; especially, an extraordinary tax, as for the support of an army in the field; **4**, an article or letter written for a newspaper or magazine.

con-trib-u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, tending, with other factors, to produce a result; **2**, giving; lending aid.—*adv.* **con-trib'u-tive-ly.**

con-trib-u-tor (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who furnishes or gives; especially, one who gives money in the support of a cause; **2**, one who writes articles for magazines or papers.

con-trib-u-to-ry (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, subject to levy or impost; giving or lending aid; **2**, of the nature of, or forming, a sharing, gift, etc.; **3**, tending, in common with other factors, to produce a result; as, *contributory* negligence.

con-trite (kŏn'trīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *contritus*, bruised < *cum*, together + *terere* (*tritus*), to rub], 1, broken and bruised in spirit by a sense of sin; humble; penitent; 2, resulting, as actions, from sorrow for sin.—*adv.* **con'trite-ly.**—*n.* **con'trite-ness.**

con-tri-tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* sincere sorrow for sin or error; penitence.

con-triv-ance (kŏn-trīv'ăns), *n.* [see **contrive**], 1, the act of working out some device or apparatus adapted to a special use; 2, a device or apparatus thus worked out; a scheme; artifice; 3, the inventive faculty; the ability to work out ingenious devices, apparatus, or the like.

con-trive (kŏn-trīv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trived (-trīvd'), *p.pr.* -triving], [< O.F. *controver*, to find], 1, to devise cleverly; invent, especially ingeniously; work out, as a plan; 2, to bring to pass by ingenious management or clever device; effect by scheming: usually with an infinitive as object; as, he *contrived* to escape:—*v.i.* to scheme; make artifices, devices, or plots.—*adj.* **con-triv'a-ble.**—*n.* **con-triv'er.**

Syn. devise, invent, scheme, plot. (See discover.)

con-trol (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* [< O.F. *contrerolle*, a copy of an account used for verification < Lat. *contra*, opposite + *rotulus*, a roll], 1, the act or power of directing; authority; superintendence; 2, a check; restraint; a means of comparison, as for verifying; *Aëro.*, the device for regulating the movement of an airplane or for throttling the engine:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trolled (-trōld'), *p.pr.* -trolling], 1, to restrain; govern; direct; command; influence; 2, to regulate, as payments, etc.; verify:—*adj.* tending to reguiate or verify; as, a *control* experiment.—*n.* **con-trol'ment.**

Syn., *v.* regulate, check, manage, direct. (See govern.)

con-trol-la-ble (kŏn-trōl'ă-bl), *adj.* subject to government, direction, etc.; capable of being restrained.—*n.* **con-trol'la-bil'i-ty; con-trol'la-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **con-trol'la-bly.**

con-trol-ler (kŏn-trōl'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *contre-rolleor*, a keeper of accounts < L.L. *contrarotulator*, a keeper of a counter roll or check list: spelling *comptroller* due to mistaken association with Fr. *compter* < Lat. *computare*, to count], 1, one who or that which governs; 2, an officer who oversees and verifies accounts: also, *comptroller: Elec.*, a mechanism controlling a circuit or system: a switch controlling a motor's speed.—*n.* **con-trol'ler-ship.**

con-trol stick in an airplane, the lever which operates the planes for controlling motion: also called *joy stick* (see *airplane*, illus.).

con-tro-ver-sial (kŏn'trō-vûr'shăl), *adj.* [see **controvert**], pertaining to, given to, open to, or like, a dispute; contentious.—*adv.* **con'tro-ver'sial-ly.**—*n.* **con'tro-ver'sial-ist.**

con-tro-ver-sy (kŏn'trō-vûr'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], a dispute; argument.

Syn. altercation, contention, strife. (See quarrel.)

con-tro-vert (kŏn'trō-vûrt; kŏn'trō-vûrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *contra*, against + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], to dispute about; discuss; deny; contest in words.—*adj.* **con'tro-vert'i-ble.**—*adv.* **con'tro-vert'i-bly.**—*n.* **con'tro-vert'er.**—*n.* **con'tro-vert'ist.**

Syn. dispute, deny, counter, oppose. (See confute.)

con-tu-ma-cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *contumax*, stubborn < *cum* (intensive) + *tumēre*, to swell], insolent; insubordinate and scornful, especially to lawful authority; stubborn.—*adv.* **con'tu-ma'cious-ly.**—*n.* **con'tu-ma'cious-ness.**

Syn. headstrong, perverse, rebellious, unruly.

con-tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], 1, obstinate, contemptuous disregard of, or opposition to, lawful authority; 2, especially, the state or act of wilfully committing contempt of court; refusal to appear in court when legally summoned.

con-tu-me-li-ous (kŏn'tū-mē'lĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **contumely**], showing haughty contempt or scorn; exhibiting insolence or rudeness: used of acts or persons.—*adv.* **con'tu-me'li-ous-ly.**

con-tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], [< O.F. *contumelie* < Lat. *contumelia*, insult], 1, haughty, scornful rudeness; insolent, insulting language or abuse; 2, an instance of, or the humiliation following, such insulting behavior.

con-tuse (kŏn-tūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tused (-tūzd'), *p.pr.* -tusing], [< Lat. *cum* (intensive) + *tundere* (*tusus*), to bruise], to bruise or injure by a blow.

con-tu-sion (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the act of bruising or injuring by a blow; the state of being so bruised; 2, a bruise; a bruised place.

co-nun-drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* [source uncertain], a riddle or puzzle.

con-va-lesce (kŏn'vă-lĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lesced (-lĕst'), *p.pr.* -lescing], [< Lat. *convalescere*, to grow well again < *cum* (intensive) + *valēre*, to be well], to recover strength and health after illness; improve.

con-va-les-cence (kŏn'vă-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* 1, the gradual return to good health after illness; 2, the period of such recovery.

con-va-les-cent (kŏn'vă-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* 1, recovering health after illness; 2, of or pertaining to the recovery from illness or the period of recovery:—*n.* one recovering health after illness.

con-vec-tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *vehere* (*vectus*), to carry], a carrying or transmitting: *Phys.*, the process of transmitting heat or electricity by means of the movement of heated or electrified matter from one place to another, as by currents in a liquid or gas: distinguished from *conduction* and *radiation*.—*adj.* **con-vec'tive.**

***con-ve-nance** (kôn'vĕ-näns'), *n.* [Fr. = propriety], propriety; that which is the correct thing to do: usually *pl.*, with *les:* ***mariage de convenance** (mà'ryàzh' dĕ kôn'vĕ-näns'), [Fr.], a marriage arranged from considerations of suitability and the social status of the contracting parties.

con-vene (kŏn-vēn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vened (-vēnd'), *p.pr.* -vening], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], to come together: used of persons assembling, and of the assembly:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to assemble; 2, to summon to appear, as before a court.—*n.* **con-ven'er.**

con-ven-ience (kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *n.* 1, timeliness; commodiousness; fitness; nearness; suitability; 2, freedom from discomfort; ease; accommodation; 3, that which adds to comfort, makes work easier, or offers material advantage; as, a house with modern *conveniences*.—*n.* **con-ven'ien-cy.**

con-ven-ient (kŏn-vēn'yĕnt), *adj.* 1, suitable; timely; 2, affording accommodation; handy; saving work or trouble.—*adv.* **con-ven'ient-ly.**

Syn. fitted adapted, favorable, commodious, opportune, timely.—*Ant.* unhandy, awkward, unfitted.

con-vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *conventus*, a coming together], 1, an association of persons devoted to a religious life: called a nunnery, if made up of women, a monastery, if made up of men; 2, a building occupied by such an association.

con-ven-ti-cle (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting], 1, a meeting or an assembly for worship, especially when private or illegal; 2, in English history, a meeting of Dissenters, or Nonconformists, for religious worship; 3, a building for such meetings, especially of congregations outside the established church.

con-ven-tion (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* [see **convene**], 1, the act of meeting; 2, the act of calling an assembly; 3, a formal meeting; especially, an assembly, as of delegates or representatives, met for some definite object; 4, a diplomatic agreement; 5, general consent or opinion; hence, 6, something established thereby; a fixed custom or usage; a general practice; especially, a conventionality.

con-ven-tion-al (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to an assembly or a convention, as of delegates; 2, pertaining to established customs or fixed usages; 3, done in the usual way dictated by custom; formal; 4, according to previous models; characterized by lack of originality or spontaneity; 5, stipulated; agreed: *Art*, following fixed rule in design and technique; following fixed tradition rather than nature or reality.—*adv.* **con-ven'tion-al-ly.**

Syn. customary, formal, usual. (See ceremonious.)

con-ven-tion-al-ism (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, regard for that which is formal or artificial in conduct, art, etc.; 2, a formality; a customary practice.—*n.* **con-ven'tion-al-ist.**

con-ven-tion-al-i-ty (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, adherence to formal or set rules or precedents; artificiality; 2, an act showing such adherence; a formality.

con-ven-tion-al-ize (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to cause to conform to custom or usage; 2, to make in a formal or standardized pattern.

con-ven-tu-al (kŏn-vĕn'tū-ăl), *adj.* [see **convent**], pertaining to, or characteristic of, a convent, monastery, or nunnery:—*n.* a member of a convent: **Conventual**, *R.C.Ch.*, a monk of one of the two branches of the Franciscan order.

con-verge (kŏn-vûrj'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -verged (-vûrjd'), *p.pr.* -verging], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *vergere*, to bend], to tend toward one point: *Math.*, to tend by an indefinitely continuing process toward a determinate limit, as in the summation of an infinite series or the calculation of an infinite product: opposite of *diverge*:—*v.t.* to cause to tend toward one point.—*n.* **con-ver'gence; con-ver'gen-cy.**

con-ver-gent (kŏn-vûr′jĕnt), *adj.* tending to meet at one point; gradually approaching each other: *Math.*, tending toward a determinate limit by an indefinitely continuing process:—*n. Math.*, a fraction representing the approximate value of a continued fraction as calculated on the basis of the first few partial quotients; as, the *convergents* are alternately greater and less than the exact value of the continued fraction.

con-vers-a-ble (kŏn-vûr′sȧ-bl), *adj.* [see [1]**converse**], **1**, inclined to talk; companionable; **2**, pertaining to, or suitable for, conversation.—*adv.* **con-vers′a-bly.**—*n.* **con-vers′a-ble-ness.**

con-ver-sant (kŏn′vẽr-sănt), *adj.* **1**, fully informed; versed; familiar, as with subjects, rules, etc.: with *with;* **2**, well acquainted; intimate, as with persons; **3**, directly concerned, as in affairs: with *with* or *in.*—*n.* **con′ver-sance.**

con-ver-sa-tion (kŏn″vẽr-sā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, social intercourse; association; **2**, informal or familiar talk; colloquial discourse; **3**, in diplomacy, the exchange of communications; **4**, sexual intercourse; **5**, close acquaintance or employment, as with any object of study: *Archaic*, mode of living: deportment; *Obs.*, company.—*n.* **con″ver-sa′tion-ist.**

Syn. chat, parley, conference, talk, communication, discourse, colloquy, chatter, dialog. *Talk* consists of coherent speech, uttered presumably for the benefit of a listener. It may be purposeful and serious, or vapid and empty. *Conversation* is an interchange of sentiments or ideas between two or more persons, usually upon a subject worthy of attention. *Talk* is sometimes the endless *chatter* of one tiresome person; *conversation* requires that each person bear his part. A *chat* is a pleasant, familiar *talk;* it is not senseless, and neither is it serious. A *conference* is a formal *conversation*, held by appointment for the discussion of specific subjects; as, the Peace *Conference*. A *parley* is a *conference* held to debate points under dispute.

con-ver-sa-tion-al (kŏn″vẽr-sā′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, given to chatty talk; talkative; **2**, suited to, or pertaining to, familiar talk.—*n.* **con″ver-sa′tion-al-ist.**—*adv.* **con″ver-sa′tion-al-ly.**

***con-ver-sa-zi-o-ne** (kŏn″vẽr-sät″sē-ō′nā), *n.* [*pl.* -ones (-ō′nāz); -oni (-ō′nē)], [It.=conversation], a gathering, usually recreative, for the discussion of art or literature.

[1]**con-verse** (kŏn-vûrs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -versed (-vûrst′), *p.pr.* -versing], [< Lat. *conversari (-atus)*, to associate with < *cum*, with + *versari*, to turn], **1**, to exchange ideas; talk familiarly; **2**, to engage in intimate intercourse, socially, sexually, or commercially:—*n.* (kŏn′vûrs), **1**, familiar talk; interchange of thoughts; **2**, intercourse.—*n.* **con-vers′er.**

[2]**con-verse** (kŏn′vûrs), *adj.* [< Lat. *conversus*, turned around], reversed in order or relationship; transposed; opposite:—*n.* that which is contrary to, or the opposite of, something: *Logic*, **1**, either of the pair of relations existing between two objects with reference to each other; as, the relation of victor to vanquished is the *converse* of that of vanquished to victor; **2**, one of a pair of propositions made up of the same terms, but in opposite order; an inverted proposition: distinguished from a *contrary* proposition; *Math.*, a proposition formed by interchanging the hypothesis and conclusion of a given proposition.—*adv.* **con′verse-ly** (kŏn′vẽrs-lĭ; kŏn-vûrs′-).

con-ver-sion (kŏn-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [see **convert**], **1**, the act or state of changing from one substance, kind, state, thing, form, opinion, etc., to another; **2**, a change from sinfulness or indifference to righteousness; a change in belief from one religion to another, or from professing no religion to belief in one; hence, **3**, in general, the act of acquiring, or of being brought to, a faith in any doctrine, theory, method, or the like: *Com.*, the change of a security from one form, as that of a stock, bond, or note, to another form; *Law*, **1**, the unauthorized appropriation and use of the property of another; **2**, the exchange of property from real to personal or from personal to real, which takes place in some circumstances, as in settling wills, inheritance-tax questions, terms of contract, etc.; *Logic*, interchange of terms of a proposition; formation of a converse, or inverted, proposition; *Psychopathol.*, the development from some mental disorder of a disturbance of behavior or speech.

con-vert (kŏn-vûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *convertere (-versus)* to turn around], **1**, to transform; change from one form, kind, thing, substance, state, etc., to another; as, to *convert* iron into steel; **2**, to change from one religion, faith, course, opinion, etc., to another: *Com.*, to exchange, as a security, for an equivalent value in a different form; *Law*, to assume ownership of, as the property of another, unlawfully and without consent; *Logic*, to change (a proposition) in such a manner that the subject and predicate change places; invert; *Theol.*, to cause to undergo a moral change from sin to a life of righteousness, or a spiritual change from unbelief to faith:—*v.i.* to become changed in character:—*n.* (kŏn′vûrt), **1**, one who changes from unbelief to faith or from one form of religion to another; **2**, one who changes an opinion or practice.

con-vert-er (kŏn-vûr′tẽr), *n.* one who or that which changes: *Metal.*, a vessel in which materials are changed from one condition to another; as, iron is changed to steel in a Bessemer *converter; Elec.*, a machine for changing electrical energy from one form to another, as from an alternating current to a direct current: now limited to an apparatus employing mechanical rotation.

con-vert-i-ble (kŏn-vûr′tĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being changed or transformed to another substance, form, kind, state, opinion, etc., as iron into steel, pagans into Christians, or the like; **2**, interchangeable; equivalent; of words, synonymous: *Com.*, exchangeable from one form or class, as of stocks or bonds, to another form or class; as, *convertible* Liberty Bonds; specifically, exchangeable for coin to its face value: said of paper money.—*adv.* **con-vert′i-bly.**—*n.* **con-vert″i-bil′i-ty.**

con-vex (kŏn′vĕks), *adj.* [< Lat. *convexus*, arched], curved out like the outside of a circle or sphere; bulging: opposite of *concave:* **convex lens**, a magnifying lens, curved outward on one or both sides so that it is thicker in the middle than at the edge (see *lens, focus*, illus.):—*n.* a convex body, line, or surface; convexity: *Math.*, **1**, in plane geometry, that side of a curved line on which a tangent to the curve lies; **2**, in solid geometry, that side of a curved surface upon which a tangent to the surface lies.—*adv.* **con′vex-ly.**

con-vex-i-ty (kŏn-vĕk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or condition of curving outward like a common magnifying glass or a segment of a circle or sphere; roundness; **2**, a convex surface.

con-vey (kŏn-vā′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *conveier* < L.L. *conviare*, to go on the way with < Lat. *cum*, with + *via*, way], **1**, to carry or transport from one place to another; **2**, to transmit; act as a medium for; **3**, to impart, as an idea; communicate: *Law*, to transfer by deed to another, as the title to real estate: *Obs.*, to manage; direct; carry on.—*n.* **con-vey′er; con-vey′or.**—*adj.* **con-vey′a-ble.**

Syn. carry, transport, bear, bring, grant, transmit.

con-vey-ance (kŏn-vā′ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of bearing or carrying; transmission; transport; **2**, the means of bearing, transmitting, etc.; a vehicle: *Law*, **1**, the transfer of title to estate in land from one owner to another; **2**, the document by which this transfer of title is made.

con-vey-anc-er (kŏn-vā′ăn-sẽr), *n.* one whose business it is to draw up deeds etc., transferring the titles of property.

con-vey-anc-ing (kŏn-vā′ăn-sĭng), *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, etc., and of investigating titles to property.

con-vict (kŏn-vĭkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *convincere (-victus)*, to overcome], **1**, to find guilty of a criminal offense; **2**, to arouse in (a person) a guilty sense; as, *convicted* of sin:—*n.* (kŏn′vĭkt), a criminal sentenced to prison; one serving his time in prison.

con-vic-tion (kŏn-vĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of proving guilty of a criminal offense, especially by verdict of jury or decision of judge; **2**, the state of being proved guilty; **3**, the state of being convinced; strong belief; **4**, something firmly believed; **5**, an aroused perception of error or sin; a strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

Syn. persuasion, opinion. (See belief.)

con-vince (kŏn-vĭns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vinced (-vĭnst′), *p.pr.* -vincing], to satisfy by evidence or argument; cause to believe: *Archaic*, to convict; *Obs.*, **1**, to overcome; **2**, to refute; **3**, to prove.—*adj.* **con-vin′ci-ble.**—*adv.* **con-vinc′ing-ly.**

Syn. persuade. To *convince* is to impress the understanding by satisfactory evidence, proof, or argument. *Persuade* occasionally has almost the same meaning; as, I am *persuaded* that the man spoke the truth. More commonly, however, to *persuade* is to bring the will of another into accordance with one's own by appealing to his affections, influencing him through his weaknesses, or otherwise exerting personal power.

con-viv-i-al (kŏn-vĭv′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *convivium*, a feast], of or pertaining to a feast; jovial; gay.—*adv.* **con-viv′i-al-ly.**

con-viv-i-al-i-ty (kŏn-vĭv″ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* mirth and good humor such as attend a feast; good fellowship; jollity; gay spirits.

con-vo-ca-tion (kŏn″vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **convoke**], **1**, the act of calling together

an assembly, especially of bishops and clergy, or heads of universities; 2, a meeting or convention of clergymen.—*n.* **con'vo-ca'tor.**—*adj.* **con'vo-ca'tion-al.**

con-voke (kŏn-vōk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -voked (-vōkt'), *p.pr.* -voking], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *rocare,* to call], to call together; convene.

con-vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum,* together + *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], rolled inward from one side; rolled or folded together, as in a coil.—*adj.* **con'vo-lut'ed.**—*adv.* **con'vo-lute-ly.**

con-vo-lu-tion (kŏn'vō-lū'shŭn), *n.* 1, a coiling or winding together; a twisting; 2, a coil or fold: *Anat.,* one of the irregular folds in the surface of the cerebrum or cerebellum (see *brain,* illus.).

con-vol-vu-lus (kŏn-vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -luses (-ēz); -li (-lī)], [Lat. dim. < *convolvere,* to roll together], *Bot.,* any of a genus (*Convolvulus*) of erect, trailing, or twining plants with trumpet-shaped flowers cultivated as ornamental vines, closely akin to the morning-glory; bindweed.—*adj.* **con-vol'vu-la'ceous** (-lā'shŭs).

con-voy (kŏn-voi'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *convoier:* see **convey**], to accompany on the way, for protection or escort, by sea or land: *Archaic,* to conduct: —*n.* (kŏn'voi), 1, a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, etc.; an escort; 2, the act of protecting, or the state of being protected, by an escort; 3, one who or that which is protectively escorted.

con-vulse (kŏn-vŭls'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vulsed (-vŭlst'), *p.pr.* -vulsing], [< Lat. *cum,* together + *vellere* (*vulsus*), to pull], to agitate violently; shake; affect with spasms, as of laughter; disturb greatly or throw into a turmoil, as with a revolution.

con-vul-sion (kŏn-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* 1, a violent twitching or motion of the body or a part of it because of an involuntary contraction of muscles; also, a violent fit of laughter; a spasm: usually *pl.;* 2, any violent disturbance in the earth, as an earthquake; violent agitation of any sort.

con-vul-sive (kŏn-vŭl'sĭv), *adj.* 1, producing, resulting from, or affected by, abnormal muscular contractions; spasmodic; 2, produced or characterized by agitation or physical disturbance.—*adv.* **con-vul'sive-ly.**—*n.* **con-vul'sive-ness.**

co-ny (kō'nĭ; kŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* conies (-nĭz)], [< O.F. *coniz,* pl. of *conil* < Lat. *cuniculus,* rabbit], 1, the hyrax, or daman, a small Old World mammal; 2, popularly, the pika, a small rodent of the western United States: *Bib.,* an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Lev. 11:5; Ps. 104:18), probably the hyrax: *Archaic,* a rabbit. Also, **co'ney** [*pl.* -neys (-nĭz)].

coo (kōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cooed (kōōd), *p.pr.* cooing], [imit.], 1, to cry like a dove or pigeon; 2, to converse lovingly:—*v.t.* to utter in a murmuring, amorous fashion:—*n.* the murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons, or one like it.—*n.* **coo'er.**

cook (kŏŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *cōc* < Lat. *coquus,* a cook], one who prepares food for the table:—*v.t.* to prepare for eating by subjecting to the action of heat, as by boiling, baking, frying, etc.: *Colloq.,* to alter; tamper with, as accounts; *Slang,* 1, to ruin; as, to *cook* his goose; nullify; 2, to invent; fabricate; as, to *cook* up a good story:—*v.i.* 1, to act as a cook; 2, to undergo cooking.

cook-book (kŏŏk'bŏŏk"), *n.* [*cook* + *book*], a book of instructions for cooking and otherwise preparing food for the table; a book of recipes.

cook-er (kŏŏk'ĕr), *n.* a special apparatus or vessel for preparing food for the table.

cook-er-y (kŏŏk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **cook**], the science of preparing food for the table.

cook-y (kŏŏk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [prob. < Du. *koekje,* a little cake], a flat, sweet cake. Also, **cook'ie.**

cool (kōōl), *adj.* [< A.S. *cōl,* cool < *cōlian,* to cool], 1, slightly or moderately cold; 2, not admitting or not retaining heat; giving a sense of coolness: as, *cool* clothes; 3, calm; self-possessed; deliberate; 4, lacking in cordiality; lukewarm; 5, impudent; audacious: *Art,* suggesting coolness: said of a color, as green or blue: *Colloq.,* not exaggerated or overstated: as, he made a *cool* thousand:—*v.t.* 1, to make slightly cold; chill; 2, to calm; allay, as passions; quiet:—*v.i.* to become slightly cold:—*n.* a thing that is slightly cold; a moderate state of cold: often considered refreshing: as, the *cool* of the evening:—*adv. Colloq.,* in a cool way.—*adv.* **cool'ly.**—*adj.* **cool'ish.**—*n.* **cool'ness.**

cool-er (kōōl'ĕr), *n.* 1, a device for keeping things slightly cold, as a receptacle for foods, or a container for drinking water; 2, a refreshing drink: *Med.,* a drug with a cooling effect: *Slang,* a jail; lockup.

coo-lie (kōō'lĭ), *n.* [< Hind. *qulī,* day laborer], a Chinese or East Indian unskilled hired laborer, either in the East or elsewhere. Also, **coo'ly.**

coon (kōōn), *n.* [abbr. for *raccoon*], *Colloq.,* a raccoon: *U. S. Slang,* a negro.

coop (kōōp), *n.* [< M.E. *cupe,* basket: prob. < Lat. *cupa,* a cask], an inclosure for fowls, rabbits, etc.; pen:—*v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cage; inclose.

coop-er (kōōp'ĕr; kōōp'ĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *cupa,* a cask], a maker of barrels, casks, etc.:—*v.t.* to construct or mend (barrels, casks, etc.).

coop-er-age (kōōp'ĕr-ăj), *n.* 1, the business or workshop of a maker of barrels, casks, etc.; 2, the price for such work.

co-öp-er-ate (kō-ŏp'ĕr-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [*co-* + *operate*], to act or work jointly for a common end; work together to produce the same effect; of things, to concur to effect a result: with *with.*—*n.* **co-öp'er-a'tor.**

co-öp-er-a-tion (kō-ŏp'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act of working jointly together for the same end; concurrence: *Com.,* the voluntary association of a number of persons to carry on, as an organized group, some form of business, such as production, marketing, or banking, the savings or profits to be devoted to the mutual benefit of the members.

co-öp-er-a-tive (kō-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, working together for common ends; concurring; 2, belonging or pertaining to an organized group or combination working together for mutual industrial benefit, the savings or profits being distributed among the members in proportion to the amount of business they do with or through the organization; as, a *coöperative* store:—*n.* the organization formed by persons who operate a business on the coöperative plan.—*adv.* **co-öp'er-a-tive-ly.**

coop-er-y (kōōp'ĕr-ĭ; kōōp'-), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **cooper**], the work or shop of a cooper.

co-öpt (kō-ŏpt'), *v.t.* [Lat. *cum,* together + *optare,* to choose], to elect by combined action, as to a committee: used especially of the action of a board, committee, etc., which elects additional persons to its membership.—*adj.* **co-öp'ta-tive.**—*n.* **co'öp-ta'tion.**

co-ör-di-nate (kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *adj.* [Lat. *cum,* together + *ordinare* (*-atus*), to arrange in order], equal, as in importance; of the same rank or order; as, *coördinate* branches of the government; consisting of, or pertaining to, things of the same rank, order, or relationship: *Math.,* pertaining to a set of quantities, as distances or angles, by which the position of a geometrical object, as a point or line, is specified with respect to a fixed figure (see *abscissa,* illus.); *Gram.,* of like rank: used of two or more independent clauses in a compound sentence, or of two or more words bearing the same relation to the rest of the sentence; as, clauses connected by the conjunction *and* are *coördinate; coördinate* objects of a preposition:—*n.* one who or that which is of the same rank, order, etc.: *Math.,* one of a set of quantities, as distances or angles, by which the position of a geometrical object, as a point or line, is specified with respect to a fixed geometrical figure:—*v.t.* (-nāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], 1, to place in the same order or class; 2, to put, as parts, into proper relation; adjust: **coördinating conjunction,** *Gram.,* a conjunction connecting equal and similar words or expressions:—*v.i.* 1, to be of the same order, etc.; 2, to harmonize.—*adv.* **co-ör'di-nate-ly.**

co-ör-di-na-tion (kō-ôr"dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* the act or state of working together or functioning in harmony; mutual adjustment.

co-ör-di-na-tive (kō-ôr'dĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, equal in rank, importance, etc.; harmoniously adjusted; functioning together; 2, making equal in rank; as, a *coördinative* conjunction.

coot (kōōt), *n.* [< M.E. *cote:* source uncertain], 1, any of certain birds of America and Europe, belonging to the rail family, having partially webbed toes, and somewhat resembling ducks; 2, in the United States, a scoter (which see).

coot-ie (kōōt'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [army slang], *Slang,* the body louse: term used by soldiers.

[1]cop (kŏp), *n.* [A.S. = top], 1, the tuft on a bird's head; 2, a cone of thread wound on a spindle; 3, a tube upon which silk is wound: *Golf,* the top or face of a bunker: *Obs.,* top or head.

[2]cop (kŏp), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang,* a policeman: also, *copper:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* copped (kŏpt), *p.pr.* copping], *Slang,* to catch; arrest.

co-pai-ba (kō-pā'bȧ; kō-pī'bȧ), *n.* [Sp. < Braz. *cupauba*], *Med.,* an aromatic balsam obtained from certain South American trees: used for relieving inflammation of the mucous membrane.

co-pal (kō'păl), *n.* [Sp. < Mex. *copalli,* incense], a hard, clear resin, derived from several tropical trees: used in making varnishes.

co-par-ce-na-ry (kō-pär'sē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **coparcener**], *Law,* 1, a right of inheriting jointly; partnership in inheritance: in the United States, usually called *tenancy in*

common. **2**, copartnership; joint ownership:—*adj.* pertaining to joint inheritance. Also, *n.* **co-par'ce-ny** (-nĭ).

co-par-ce-ner (kō-pär'sē-nēr), *n.* [*co-* + *parcener*], *Law*, one of several joint heirs.

co-part-ner (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* [*co-* + *partner*], an associate with others in any enterprise or undertaking; a sharer; occasionally used of a business partner.—*n.* **co-part'ner-ship.**

[1]cope (kōp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coped (kōpt), *p.pr.* coping], [< Fr. *couper*, to strike < L.L. *colpus* < Gk. *kolaphos*, blow], to strive or contend evenly; succeed in resisting: often with *with: Archaic*, to meet: —*v.t. Obs.*, to encounter; struggle with.

[2]cope (kōp), *n.* [< L.L. *capa*, cap], **1**, *Eccl.*, a vestment consisting of a long semicircular cloak or mantle (see *restment*, illus.); **2**, something resembling this cloak in shape, as an arched roof: especially, figuratively, the arch of the sky; **3**, a coping, or top layer of a wall:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coped (kōpt), *p.pr.* coping], **1**, to furnish with, or dress in, an ecclesiastical cope; **2**, to furnish with a coping; cover, as with a vault.

co-peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* [Russ.], a small Russian coin, worth about half a cent. See **ko'peck**, *Pfd. S.*

Co-per-ni-can (kō-pûr'nĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< *Copernicus*, Lat. form of *Koppernik*, Pol. name], **1**, pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian astronomer (1473–1543), who conceived the sun to be the center of the solar system in approximately the relationship now accepted as the true one; **2**, pertaining to this theory.

cope-stone (kōp'stōn'), *n.* [*[2]cope* + *stone*], the top stone of a wall; a stone in a coping.

Co-phet-u-a (kō-fĕt'ū-ȧ), *n.* [source uncertain], in Thomas Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," an African king who married a beggar maid: used as a subject by Tennyson.

cop-ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* [see *[2]cope*], the top masonry of a wall, often sloping so as to shed water: **coping saw**, a narrow saw held between the ends of a U-shaped frame, but heavier than a scroll saw: used in light work for cutting curved patterns (see *saw*, illus.).

co-pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *copia*, plenty], **1**, plenteous; ample; abundant; **2**, abounding (in); hence, full of information; profuse in words. —*adv.* **co'pi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **co'pi-ous-ness.**

Syn. bountiful, plentiful, overflowing, abundant, full, profuse, exuberant.

[1]cop-per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *coper* < Lat. *cuprum* < *Cyprium* (*aes*), (metal) of Cyprus], **1**, a common, reddish metallic element [symbol **Cu**], ductile and tenacious, an excellent conductor of heat and electricity; **2**, something made of this metal, as the cent or, especially, a cooking utensil or a vessel for boiling clothes:—*v.t.* to cover with copper.—*adj.* **cop'per-y.**

[2]cop-per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* [see *[2]cop*], *Slang*, a policeman. Also, **cop.**

cop-per-as (kŏp'ẽr-ăs), *n.* [< L.L. *cup(e)rosa*, coppery], *Chem.*, ferrous sulphate, a greenish crystalline salt, used in dyeing, in making pigments and inks, etc.; green vitriol.

cop-per-head (kŏp'ẽr-hĕd"), *n.* [*[1]copper* + *head*], a poisonous American snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), akin to the rattlesnake (see *Reptilia*, illus.): **Copperhead**, in the American Civil War, a Northerner who sympathized with the South: used as a term of reproach by the Northerners.

cop-per-plate (kŏp'ẽr-plāt"), *n.* [*[1]copper* + *plate*], **1**, a polished copper plate on which engravings are made for printing; **2**, an engraving or a print made from such a plate:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the art of engraving on such a plate; **2**, finished; perfect; neat; of handwriting, neat and perfect.

cop-per py-ri-tes *Mineral.*, a sulphide of copper and iron; chalcopyrite.

cop-pice (kŏp'ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *copeïz*, newly cut wood < *couper*, to cut], a copse; thicket.

cop-ra (kŏp'rȧ), *n.* [Port., prob. < Malay *koppara*, coconut], the dried meat of the coconut: eaten as a food, and the source of a yellowish oil, called *copra oil*, used in making soap, candles, etc.

copse (kŏps), *n.* [contr. of *coppice*, q.v.], a grove or thicket of small trees or bushes.

Copt (kŏpt), *n.* [< Coptic *gyptios*, *kyptaios*, Egyptian < Gk. *Aigyptios*], **1**, a native Egyptian belonging to the race that is descended from the ancient Egyptians, or Hamites; **2**, a member of the ancient Christian church of Egypt.

Cop-tic (kŏp'tĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Copts: —*n.* the language of the Copts.

cop-u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -las (-lȧz)], [Lat. = link], *Gram.*, a verb, usually a form of the verb *to be*, which simply asserts a relationship between the subject and predicate in a sentence: as the second *is* in the sentence "whatever is, *is* right."

cop-u-late (kŏp'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to unite, especially in sexual intercourse.—*n.* **cop'u-la'tion.**

cop-u-la-tive (kŏp'ū-lȧ-tĭv), *adj.* serving to connect: *Gram.*, connecting words or clauses; as, a *copulative* conjunction: *Zoöl.* and *Anat.*, pertaining to sexual union.—*adv.* **cop'u-la-tive-ly.**

cop-y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *copie* < Lat. *copia*, abundance], **1**, an imitation: duplicate; **2**, an exercise written in imitation of a model; also, the model to be imitated; **3**, manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type; **4**, a single one of a number of duplicates, as of a printed book:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* copied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* copying], **1**, to transcribe; make a copy of; reproduce in duplicate, in type, etc.; **2**, to imitate.—*n.* **cop'y-ist.**—*n.* **cop'i-er.**

Syn., *n.* (see duplicate); *v.* follow, imitate, reproduce.

cop-y book a book in which are model specimens of handwriting for students to imitate.

cop-y-hold (kŏp'ĭ-hōld"), *n.* [*copy* + *[2]hold*], **1**, in English law, tenure of land evidenced by entries on the roll of a manorial court; **2**, land held under such a tenure.

cop-y-hold-er (kŏp'ĭ-hōl"dẽr), *n.* in English law, one who holds land by right of a copyhold: *Print.*, one who reads to the proof reader the manuscript of matter which has been set in type.

cop-y-right (kŏp'ĭ-rīt"), *n.* [*copy* + *right*], the exclusive legal right of an author or artist, or his agent, to reproduce, publish, sell, etc., a literary or artistic work for a certain time (in the United States, 28 years, with right of renewal for 28 years):—*v.t.* to secure a copyright for.

co-quet (kō-kĕt'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting], [< Fr. *coqueter*, to flirt < *coquet*, a little cock < *coq*, cock], to play the flirt; deceive a person by a pretense of love; trifle or dally with love, with a danger, or the like: with *with*:—*n.* a woman, or, rarely, a man, who indulges in coquetry; a coquette.

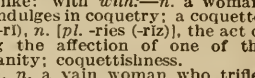
co-quet-ry (kō'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the act of exciting the affection of one of the opposite sex through vanity; coquettishness.

co-quette (kō-kĕt'), *n.* a vain woman who trifles with love; a flirt.—*adj.* **co-quet'tish** (-kĕt'ĭsh).—*adv.* **co-quet'tish-ly.**—*n.* **co-quet'tish-ness.**

co-qui-na (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. = shellfish, dim. < Lat. *concha*, a shell], a light, fragile rock, found on the coast of Florida, composed of broken sheils naturally compressed and cemented together: used as building material, for roadbeds, etc.

cor. *abbr.* **1**, corner; **2**, cornet:—**Cor.**, **1**, Corinthians; **2**, Coroner:—**cor.** or **corr.**, **1**, corrected; correction; **2**, correlative; **3**, correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; **4**, corruption.

cor-a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-kl), *n.* [< W. *cwrwgl*, *corwgl*, dim. of *cwrwg*, boat: cf. Ir. *currach*, boat], a boat made of basket-work covered with leather, oilcloth, or other waterproof material.



CORACLE

cor-a-coid (kŏr'ȧ-koid), *adj.* [< Gk. *korax* (*-akos*), crow], shaped like a raven's beak: *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, either a bone in birds and reptiles extending forward from the upper part of the scapula, or shoulder blade, toward the breastbone, or, in most vertebrates, a process on the scapula corresponding to this bone, supposed in man to resemble a raven's beak:—*n.* the coracoid bone or process.

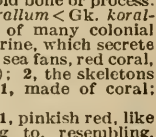
cor-al (kŏr'ăl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *corallum* < Gk. *korallion*, coral], *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of many colonial species of higher cœlenterates, all marine, which secrete a horny or calcareous skeleton, as the sea fans, red coral, and reef coral (see *Cœlenterata*, illus.); **2**, the skeletons of these animals in a mass:—*adj.* **1**, made of coral; **2**, having a red color, like coral.

cor-al-line (kŏr'ă-lĭn; -līn), *adj.* **1**, pinkish red, like coral; **2**, pertaining to, resembling, producing, or composed of, coral:—*n. Bot.*, any member of a genus of calcareous, or limestone-bearing, seaweeds of rigid structure; *Zoöl.*, a coral; any coral-like animal.

cor-al-loid (kŏr'ă-loid), *adj.* resembling coral: —*n.* any organism related to or like coral.

cor-ban (kŏr'băn), *n.* [Heb. = sacrifice < *qārav*, to approach, offer], *Bib.*, an offering to God in fulfilment of a vow (Mark 7: 11).

cor-bel (kŏr'bĕl), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *corcellus*, dim. < Lat. *corvus*, raven], *Arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, iron, or the like, projecting from the side of a wall, and used to support



CORBEL

a weight:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -beled or -belled (-bĕld), *p.pr.* -beling or -belling], to support by means of a projection from the side of a wall.

cor-bie (kôr'bĭ), *n.* [Sc. < O.F. *corbin* < Lat. *corrus*, raven], *Sc.*, a crow or raven: also called *corbie crow.* Also, **cor'by.**

cor-bie-step (kôr'bĭ-stĕp), *n.* [*corbie* + *step*], one of a series of steps forming the sides of a gable end of a brick or stone building, from the eaves to the apex: also called *crowstep* and *corbiestep.*

CORBIESTEPS

cord (kôrd), *n.* [< Fr. *corde* < Lat. *chorda* < Gk. *khordē*, string of musical instrument], 1, a twisted string; a small rope; 2, a rib or ridge in certain cloths; also (often *pl.*), a ribbed cloth, especially corduroy; 3, a varying measure of cut wood: usually the amount contained in a pile eight by four by four feet, or 128 cubic feet: sometimes the amount in a pile eight feet long and four feet high, the sticks being of any length stipulated; 4, any connecting or disciplining force: often *pl.*; as, the *cords* of friendship: *pl.*, corduroy trousers: *Anat.*, a cordlike structure; as, the vocal *cords*; a tendon or nerve:—*v.t.* 1, to bind or join with a small rope; 2, to pile (wood) by the cord.—*adj.* **cord'ed.**

cord-age (kôr'dāj), *n.* 1, ropes and cords collectively; especially, the cords and ropes forming the rigging of a ship; 2, the number of cords, as of wood, on any given piece of land.

cor-date (kôr'dāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cor* (*cordis*), heart], *Bot.*, shaped like a heart (see *leaf*, illus.).

Cor-de-li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ä; -dēl'yä; kôr-), *n.* [< L.L. *Cordeilla*], in Shakespeare's "King Lear," the youngest daughter of Lear, a model of filial tenderness and loyalty, disinherited by her father in favor of her false but flattering sisters.

cor-dial (kôr'jäl; kôrd'yäl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cor* (*cordis*), heart], 1, tending to revive, as a medicine; 2, hearty; sincere; cheering:—*n.* 1, a medicine, food, or drink that revives or cheers; 2, a sweet, aromatic, alcoholic beverage.—*adv.* **cor'dial-ly.**—*n.* **cor'dial-ness.**—*n.* **cor-dial'i-ty** (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tĭ; kôr"dĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ).

Syn., *adj.* genial, friendly, sincere, real. (See hearty.)

cor-dil-le-ra (kôr"dĭl-yā'rä; kôr-dĭl'ĕr-ä), *n.* [Sp. = little rope or cord], *Geol.*, the main system of parallel mountain ranges of a continent: **the Cordilleras,** the great parallel mountain ranges of western North America, including the Rockies, the Sierra Nevada, etc.—*adj.* **cor"dil-le'ran.**

cord-ing (kôr'dĭng), *n.* [see **cord**], the ribbed surface of a corded fabric, like corduroy.

cord-ite (kôr'dīt), *n.* [see **cord**: so called from its appearance], a smokeless gunpowder: originally made in the form of cords.

cor-do-ba (kôr'dō-vä), *n.* [prob. < Francisco Hernández de *Cordoba* (1475–1526), Sp. explorer in Panama and Nicaragua, or Fernando Fernandez de *Córdoba* (1792–1883), Sp. explorer and military governor of Cuba], the monetary unit of Nicaragua, equivalent to one dollar in United States money.

cor-don (kôr'dŏn), *n.* [Fr. < *corde*, cord], 1, a cord or ribbon worn as the badge of an order or as an ornament; 2, a line of men, forts, ships, or the like, forming an extended chain of military posts; an unbroken circle, as of persons: *Arch.*, a course of stone or brick projecting from a wall.

Cor-do-van (kôr'dō-vän), *adj.* [< Sp. *Córdoba*], of or pertaining to Cordoba, Spain:—*n.* an inhabitant of that city or province: **cordovan,** or **cordovan leather,** a fine leather, at one time manufactured chiefly at Cordoba, made of goatskin, pigskin, or split horsehide. Also, *n. Archaic,* **cord'wain** (kôrd'wān).

cor-du-roy (kôr'dŭ-roi"; kôr"dŭ-roi'), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *corde du roi*, the king's cord], 1, a stout, ribbed or corded cotton cloth with a velvety surface; 2, in the United States, a road made of logs laid transversely: *pl. Colloq.*, trousers, or a suit, made of the ribbed material called corduroy:—*adj.* 1, made of a ribbed, durable material called corduroy; 2, in the United States, made of logs laid transversely, as roads:—*v.t.* to build (a road) of logs.

cord-wain-er (kôrd'wān-ẽr), *n.* [see **Cordovan**], 1, a leather worker; 2, a shoemaker.

core (kōr), *n.* [perh. < Lat. *cor*, heart], 1, the heart or innermost part of anything; especially, the hard capsule containing the seeds of the apple, pear, etc.; 2, the substance or essential point, as of a subject; pith; 3, a solid form, placed in a mold, which, when molten metal is poured about it, shapes the interior of a hollow casting; *Elec.*, a bar of soft iron forming the center of an electromagnet or an induction coil:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cored (kōrd), *p.pr.* coring], to extract the core from.—*n.* **cor'er.**

co-re-lig-ion-ist (kō"rē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* [*co-* + *religion*], one of two or more persons having the same religious faith.

co-re-op-sis (kō"rē-ŏp'sĭs; kôr"ē-ŏp'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *koris*, bedbug + *opsis*, resemblance; from appearance of seed], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Coreopsis*) of plants belonging to the composite family, some of which are cultivated for their bright, showy, yellow- or crimson-rayed flowers.

co-re-spond-ent (kō"rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* [*co-* + *respond*], a joint respondent; in a divorce suit, a person jointly charged with the husband or wife against whom action is brought, as equally guilty with the defendant.—*n.* **co"re-spond'en-cy.**

co-ri-a-ceous (kō"rĭ-ā'shŭs; kôr"ĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *corium*, leather], leathery; tough: applied to parts of some plants, the bills and feet of water birds, the wing covers of some insects, etc.

co-ri-an-der (kō"rĭ-ăn'dẽr; kôr"ĭ-), *n.* [< Lat. *coriandrum* < Gk. *koriannon*, coriander], 1, *Bot.*, either of two plants of a genus (*Coriandrum*) of the parsley family; 2, the aromatic seed of one species (*C. sativum*), used in flavoring pastries.

Co-rin-thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Korinthios*], pertaining to Corinth, a luxurious city of ancient Greece; hence, licentious: *Arch.*, designating, or pertaining to, one of the orders of classical architecture, with an ornamented, bell-shaped capital topping a slender column, often fluted (see ²*capital, order,* illus.):—*n.* 1, a native of Corinth; 2, an amateur yachtsman: *Obs.*, a profligate: *pl. Bib.*, either of two books of the New Testament (see *Bible,* NOTE).

co-ri-um (kō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ä)], [Lat. = leather], *Anat.*, the derma, or the deeper layer of skin, or a corresponding layer of mucous membranes.

cork (kôrk), *n.* [< Sp. *corche*, cork < Lat. *cortex* (*-ticis*) bark], 1, the light, elastic, outer layer of bark of a species of oak: used for stoppers for bottles, floats on fishing lines, etc.; 2, any of various things commonly made of cork, as a stopper: *Bot.*, the inner, growing layer of the bark of the higher plants: also called *cork cambium*:—*v.t.* 1, to stop with a cork, as a bottle; hence, to hold back or restrain; check: with *up*; 2, to blacken with burnt cork, as one's face:—*adj.* made of cork.—*adj.* **cork'y.**—*adj.* **corked.**

cork-er (kôr'kẽr), *n. Slang,* 1, a conclusive argument; 2, a bright, clever fellow; a good companion; 3, anything fine or tiptop.

cork-screw (kôrk'skrōō"), *n.* [*cork* + *screw*], a spirally twisted steel instrument or screw for drawing the corks from bottles:—*adj.* shaped like a corkscrew:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to cause to advance in a winding course:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to follow a winding course.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [< Gk. *kormos*, bare trunk of tree], *Bot.*, a short, fleshy, underground stem, resembling a bulb but of solid texture, as in the crocus.

cor-mo-rant (kôr'mō-rănt), *n.* [< Fr. *cormoran* < Lat. *corrus marinus*, raven of the sea], 1, any of a genus (*Phalacrocorax*) of large sea birds, having webbed feet and a hooked bill with an extensible pouch beneath, and diving for their food; 2, a gluttonous or voracious person; 3, an avaricious person.

¹corn (kôrn), *n.* [A.S. = grain, seed < Aryan source], 1, a grain or seed, especially of a cereal; 2, edible cereal grain, as wheat, barley, etc., collectively: the usual sense in Great Britain; 3, in the United States, maize or Indian corn; 4, the plant that produces corn:—*v.t.* to preserve in brine, as beef or tongue.

²corn (kôrn), *n.* [< Lat. *cornu*, horn], a horny thickening of the skin, especially on the toe or foot, caused by friction or pressure.

Corn Belt a district in the middle west of the United States, including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, where the climate especially favors the cultivation of corn.

corn bor-er a very destructive moth (*Pyrausta nubialis*), accidentally introduced from Europe in 1917, the larva of which feeds upon many plants, and eats all parts of the corn ear and stalk.

corn-cob (kôrn'kŏb"), *n.* [¹*corn* + *cob*], 1, the woody center of an ear of Indian corn, on which the kernels are set; 2, a tobacco pipe made of corncob.

corn cock-le a tall weed (*Agrostemma githago*) of the pink family, bearing bright purplish red flowers, and often found in grainfields, especially in Europe: also called *cornflower.*

corn crake a rail (*Crex crex*) which frequents fields of grain in eastern North America: native in Europe and northern Asia.

corn-crib (kôrn'krĭb"), *n.* [¹*corn* + *crib*], a small building, with side slats for ventilation, used for storing corn.

cor-ne-a (kôr'nē-ä), *n.* [Lat. = horny], *Anat.*, a transparent structure forming the front

part of the outer coat of the eyeball, lying in front of the iris and pupil: so called from its hornlike hardness.

corn-ear worm the larva of a moth (*Heliothis armigera*), feeding on growing corn leaves and ears, and upon the bolls of cotton: also called *corn worm; bollworm.*

corned (kôrnd), *adj.* [see ¹**corn**], preserved or pickled in brine or salt; as, *corned* beef.

cor-nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *cornille* < L.L. *cornolium* < Lat. *cornus*, cornel tree], any of a genus (*Cornus*) of shrubs or low trees, including the dogwoods of Europe and of the United States.

cor-nel-ian (kôr-nēl'yăn), *n.* [< Fr. *corneline*: source uncertain], a variety of chalcedony: used for jewelry and seals. See **car-nel'ian**, *Pfd. S.*

cor-ne-ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *corneus*, horny], composed of horn; horny.

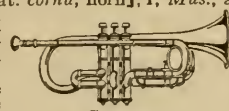
cor-ner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *cornier* < *corne*, an angle or point shaped like a horn < Lat. *cornu*, horn], **1**, an angle; the point where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; **2**, a nook; a recess; a secluded place; **3**, a region, or quarter; especially, a remote point; as, the *corners* of the earth; **4**, an awkward position; an embarrassing or difficult situation: *Com.*, a condition of monopoly effective in raising prices:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with corners; **2**, to place in, or drive into, a corner; **3**, to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape: **corner the market**, *Com.*, to buy up a controlling portion of a corporation's stock, or of any commodity, to get a monopoly of the supply and dictate the price:—*v.i.* to make a corner.

cor-nered (kôr'nĕrd), *p.adj.* **1**, having corners; **2**, driven into a position from which escape is difficult or impossible; embarrassed.

cor-ner stone **1**, a stone at the corner of two walls of a building; especially, a stone ceremoniously set in place on some corner of the foundation as the nominal starting point of the erection of the building; **2**, a thing of basic importance.

cor-ner-wise (kôr'nĕr-wīz"), *adv.* [*corner* + *-wise*], **1**, diagonally; with the corner toward the front; **2**, so as to form a corner.

¹cor-net (kôr'nĕt; kôr-nĕt'), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *cornetum*, bugle < Lat. *cornu*, horn], **1**, *Mus.*, a brass valve instrument, used to give a martial, bold effect: now almost universally replaced in the modern orchestra by the trumpet, which has a clearer, more brilliant tone (for range see *music*): also called *cornet-ă-pistons* (*-ă*=pis'tŏnz); **2**, a cone-shaped paper receptacle for candy, etc.—*n.* **cor'net-ist**; **cor-net'tist.**



CORNET

²cor-net (kôr'nĕt; kôr-nĕt'), *n.* [< Fr. *cornette*; ensign, dim. of *corne* < Lat. *cornua*, horns], **1**, formerly, in the British cavalry, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank, who carried a pennant; also, the pennant; **2**, a flag; in the United States navy, a flag used for signaling; **3**, a kind of a woman's headdress; the large, white head covering worn by Sisters of Charity.

corn-flow-er (kôrn'flou"ĕr), *n.* [¹*corn* + *flower*], **1**, the corn cockle; **2**, the bachelor's-button, a plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) of the composite family, having showy blue, pink, or white flowers.

cor-nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [O.F. < It.: ult. source uncertain], an ornamental molding placed on the wall of a room near the ceiling: *Arch.*, a horizontal molded projection forming the top member of a wall, column, etc., as the part of an entablature above the frieze (see *architrave, column*, illus.).—*adj.* **cor'niced.**

Cor-nish (kôr'nĭsh), *adj.* [< *Cornwall*, English county], pertaining to Cornwall, England, its people, or its language:—*n.* the language formerly spoken in Cornwall (see *Indo-European*, chart).

corn laws in England, certain laws which restricted the importation of wheat: repealed in 1846, because of the high price of bread.

corn meal coarsely ground corn, usually maize, or Indian corn; in Scotland, coarse oatmeal.

corn oil a light yellowish oil, of characteristic taste, obtained from corn: used as a foodstuff, as a lubricant, and in making lard substitutes.

corn pone bread made of corn meal, milk, etc.: also called *pone.*

corn smut a kind of fungus (*Ustilago maydis*) parasitic on maize (see *Thallophyta*, illus.).

corn-stalk (kôrn'stôk"), *n.* [*corn* + *stalk*], a stalk of corn; especially, of Indian corn.

corn-starch (kôrn'stärch"), *n.* [*corn* + *starch*], in the United States, starch in the form of a white flour, made from Indian corn, and used in preparing foods, making cosmetics, etc.

cor-nu-co-pi-a (kôr"nū-kō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl* -as (*-ăz*)], [< Lat. *cornu copiae*, horn of plenty], **1**, a horn full of fruit and flowers, symbolizing abundance and prosperity; **2**, plenty; abundance; **3**, a cone-shaped paper holder for nuts and candy.

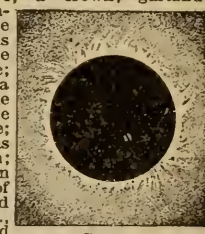
Cor-nus (kôr'nŭs), *n.* [Lat. = cornel tree], *Bot.*, a genus of plants of the dogwood family, including the various cornels and dogwoods.

co-rol-la (kŏ-rŏl'ă), *n.* [Lat., dim. of *corona*, crown], *Bot.*, the petals of a flower collectively, whether separate or united at the edges, consisting of modified leaves, usually brightly colored and of delicate texture, immediately inclosing the pistil and stamens, and inside the calyx (cf. *flower*, illus.).

COROLLA

cor-ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏ-lă-rĭ; *Br.* kŏ-rŏl'ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *corollarium*, an added inference], **1**, a fact discovered in consequence of proving some other fact; an obvious, though incidental, deduction; **2**, an inference; a result: *Math.*, a consequence accepted as following from a proof that has just been completed; a proposition readily deduced from a proof already established.—*abbr.* **corol.**

co-ro-na (kŏ-rō'nă), *n.* [*pl.* -nas (-năz); -næ (-nē)], [Lat. = crown], **1**, a crown; garland; **2**, anything at the top resembling a crown; a crownlike structure or part of the body, as the top of the skull: *Arch.*, the flat projecting part of a cornice; *Astron.*, a halo surrounding a heavenly body; especially, the luminous halo surrounding the sun, seen during a total eclipse; *Bot.*, a formation on the top, as the pappus of the dandelion; also, a crownlike formation on the inner side of the corolla of a flower, resembling a second corolla, as in the daffodil; *Elec.*, a luminous discharge produced around terminals and wires which carry an alternating current of high potential.



CORONA

Co-ro-na Bo-re-a-lis (bō"rē-ā'lĭs), [Lat. = northern crown], *Astron.*, a constellation near Boötes; the Northern Crown.

cor-o-nach (kŏr'ŏ-năkh), *n.* [< Gael. *corranach* < *comh-*, together + *ranach*, outcry], in Scotland and Ireland, a funeral dirge.

cor-o-nal (kŏr'ŏ-năl; kō-rō'năl), *adj.* [see **corona**], of or pertaining to a corona, a crown, or a halo:—*n.* (kŏr'ŏ-năl), a circlet or garland for the head.

cor-o-na-ry (kŏr'ŏ-nă-rĭ), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a crown; encircling.

cor-o-na-tion (kŏr"ŏ-nā'shŭn), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a king or queen.

cor-o-ner (kŏr'ŏ-nĕr), *n.* [< A.F. *corouner*, a crowner, or crown officer < *coroune*, < Lat. *corona*, crown], an officer whose chief duty is to investigate, in an inquest, the circumstances of any death supposedly not due to natural causes.

cor-o-net (kŏr'ŏ-nĕt; kŏr'-), *n.* [< O.F. *coronette*, dim. < Lat. *corona*, crown], **1**, a small crown for the head, denoting various degrees of rank below that of the sovereign; **2**, an ornamental band or wreath for the head; especially, a fillet; **3**, the soft part of a horse's foot immediately above the hoof.

co-ro-ni-um (kŏ-rō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *corona*, crown], an element, not yet found on earth, but supposedly present in the sun's corona.

¹cor-po-ral (kôr'pŏ-răl), *n.* [< L.L. *corporalis* (*palla*), body (cloth)], *Eccl.*, a square of fine white linen placed on the altar beneath the sacred elements during the celebration of the Eucharist.

²cor-po-ral (kôr'pŏ-răl), *n.* [< Fr. *caporal* < It. *capo-rale*, headman, corporal; prob. formed by confusion of Lat. *corporalis* with It. *capo*, head], the lowest noncommissioned officer in the army, next below a sergeant, with certain disciplinary duties, and usually in command of a squad of eight men: **corporal's guard**, a small detachment of men under the command of a corporal; hence, any small group of people.

³cor-po-ral (kôr'pŏ-răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *corporalis* < *corpus*, body], pertaining to the human body, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the mind; as, *corporal* punishment: *Obs.*, having a material body.—*adv.* **cor'po-ral-ly.**—*n.* **cor'po-ral'i-ty.**

Syn. corporeal, bodily, physical. *Bodily*, opposed to mental, describes that centering in the body rather than

in the mind; as, *bodily* ills; or that which is a part or product of the body; as, *bodily* endurance; *bodily* labor. *Physical* is often used interchangeably with *bodily;* as, *physical* ills or discomforts; but *physical* has also a broader application, relating to the natural or material world as opposed to the spiritual or imaginary; as, *physical* phenomena; *physical* forces. *Corporeal* indicates the material substance or nature of the medium in which we have our being; it is opposed to spiritual; the body is the *corporeal* agent of the spirit. *Corporal* refers to something relating to the body rather than to the mind; as, *corporal* punishment.

cor-po-rate (kôr'pō-rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *corporare* (*-atus*), to form into a body < *corpus*, body], 1, belonging, or pertaining, to a body politic, or to a body of persons united legally as for the transaction of business; as, *corporate* property; 2, bodily; in the body; 3, of or pertaining to a group of individuals collectively considered; common; joint; combined; as, *corporate* efforts toward community betterment: *Law*, legally established as a body, with definite rights and liabilities, similar to those of an individual; as, a *corporate* town.—*adv.* **cor'po-rate-ly.**

cor-po-ra-tion (kôr"pō-rā'shŭn), *n. Law*, an artificial being created by law, composed of a number of persons who subsist as one body, with definite provisions as to their rights, continued existence, etc., within the scope of a charter, as a municipal group associated with a mayor in the government of a town, a stock company for commercial activities, or the like.

cor-po-ra-tor (kôr'pō-rā"tẽr), *n.* a member of a corporation: often an original member.

cor-po-re-al (kôr-pō'rē-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *corporeus* < *corpus*, body], having a material body; mortal; not mental or spiritual in constitution; of the nature of the material, tangible, or physical.—*n.* **cor-po're-al'i-ty.**—*n.* **cor"po-re'i-ty** (kôr"pō-rē'ĭ-tĭ).—*n.* **cor-po're-al-ness.**—*adv.* **cor-po're-al-ly.**

Syn. material, physical, bodily. (See ²corporal.)

cor-po-sant (kôr'pō-zănt), *n.* [< Port. *corpo santo*, holy body], a globular light of electrical origin sometimes seen on ships during storms, as at the top of a mast: also called *St. Elmo's fire.*

corps (kôr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kôrz)], [Fr. < O.F. < Lat. *corpus*, body], 1, a body of troops for special service; a part of an army made up of two or more divisions; 2, a body of persons associated in a common work: *Obs.*, a human body.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [< O.F. *cors* < Lat. *corpus*, body], a dead body, usually a human body.

Syn. ashes, remains. (See body.)

cor-pu-lent (kôr'pū-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *corpulentus*, fleshy < *corpus*, body], fat; having a large, fleshy body.—*n.* **cor'pu-lence; cor'pu-len-cy.**

Syn. obese, stout, adipose, burly, pursy.

cor-pus (kôr'pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* corpora (kôr'pō-rà)], [Lat.], 1, a body; 2, a collection, as of writings on a specified subject: *Anat.*, the main part of the structure of an organ; *Law*, 1, the principal of a fund, estate, etc., as distinguished from interest, income, or the like; 2, the chief facts of a case as a whole.

cor-pus cal-lo-sum (kôr'pŭs kă-lō'sŭm), [Lat. = callous body], *Anat.*, in higher mammals, a large, white band of nerve tissue uniting the hemispheres of the cerebrum. (See *brain*, illus.).

Cor-pus Chris-ti (kôr'pŭs krĭs'tĭ; -tī), [Lat. = body of Christ], *R. C. Ch.*, a festival in honor of the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper: celebrated on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

cor-pus-cle (kôr'pŭs-l), *n.* [< Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body], 1, an atom or minute particle of matter; 2, a minute electrified particle; an electron: *Anat.*, any small mass, or body, especially a red or white protoplasmic body floating in the blood.—*adj.* **cor-pus'cu-lar** (-kŭ-lăr).

Corpuscles
Blood capillary, showing red corpuscles and two escaping white corpuscles.

***cor-pus de-lic-ti** (kôr'pŭs dē-lĭk'tī), [Lat. = body of the transgression], *Law*, the whole body of essential and fundamental facts connected with an alleged act, which make this act a crime or a breaking of the law, as, in a murder case, the fact of the death of the alleged victim and the fact that death resulted from the unlawful act of the accused.

corr. *abbr.* 1, corruption; 2, correction; 3, corresponding; 4, corrclative.

cor-ral (kō-răl'; Sp. kō-räl'), *n.* [< Sp. *corro*, a ring (of spectators) < *correr toros*, to hold a bullfight], 1, in the western United States, a pen for horses, wild animals, or cattle; 2, a protective circular arrangement of wagons in an encampment:—*r.t.* (kō-răl'), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ralled (-răld'), *p.pr.* -ralling], to drive into, secure in, or confine in, an inclosure: *Colloq.*, to appropriate; take possession of.

cor-rect (kō-rĕkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *corrigere* (*-rectus*), to make straight], 1, exact; accurate; free from error; right; logical; 2, measuring up to or meeting a standard of morals, taste, manners, etc.: —*v.t.* 1, to set right or straight; make right, by changing what is wrong to what is right; bring up to a standard; remove errors from; mark errors in for rectifying, as a proof sheet or composition; amend; 2, to cure, as a person, of a fault; remedy; 3, to punish, as a person or fault; 4, to counteract; neutralize.—*adj.* **cor-rect'i-ble.**—*adv.* **cor-rect'ly.**—*n.* **cor-rect'ness.**—*n.* **cor-rec'tor** (-tẽr).

Syn., r. (see rectify); *adj.* accurate, exact, precise, definite, careful, right, true, truthful, proper, scrupulous, prim, decorous, perfect, punctilious. *Correct, accurate, exact*, and *precise* agree in expressing conformity to a standard, rule, or prescription. *Correct* describes that which conforms without error, fault, or departure from truth; the care underlying correctness is negative, being rooted in the desire not to make a mistake. *Accurate* describes that which conforms through the exercise of a positive care, a devotion to the end of insuring rightness. A *correct* statement contains the truth; an *accurate* statement is not only truthful, but carefully complete. *Exact* describes a perfect conformity secured by fulfilment of every requirement and attention to every detail. *Exact* measurements conform perfectly with the actual dimensions of the thing measured; his *exact* words are his very words. *Exact* is applied to the scientific fields in a sense wherein *precise* is not used; but otherwise *exact* and *precise* are often interchangeable. *Precise* frequently connotes an overscrupulous fussiness.

cor-rec-tion (kō-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of pointing out mistakes, or of setting straight or right; 2, that which is put in the place of the wrong thing, part, etc.; emendation; 3, the act of punishing or reproving; the punishment or reproof administered: *Phys.*, the amount, usually small, by which results experimentally obtained must be altered in order to obtain the true values.—*adj.* **cor-rec'tion-al.**

Syn. emendation, amendment, rectification, discipline, punishment, rebuke, reformation, improvement.

cor-rec-tive (kō-rĕk'tĭv), *adj.* tending to make right; serving to make true, proper, etc.; tending to counteract an undesired or harmful influence:—*n.* that which amends, makes right, true, proper, etc.; that which counteracts or neutralizes.

cor-re-late (kŏr'ē-lāt'; kŏr'ē-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *cum*, together + *relatus*, related], to be related by connection, mutual relation, parallelism, etc.:—*v.t.* to put or bring into relation or connection, etc.; connect by disclosing or discovering a mutual relation:—*n.* (kŏr'ē-lāt), either of two things mutually related, especially so that one implies the other.

cor-re-la-tion (kŏr"ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a reciprocal relationship, as between causes and effects; 2, the act of bringing into some mutual relationship; 3, an interdependence of natural phenomena; as, in physics, the *correlation* of energy: *Math.*, the degree of relationship or correspondence between two or more series of data; also, the calculation of this degree.

cor-rel-a-tive (kō-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *adj.* having mutual or reciprocal relation; analogous; implied one in the other: *Gram.*, corresponding; so related that one implies the other; as, *either* and *or* are *correlative* conjunctions:—*n.* one of two terms or words that are mutually related, as the terms *either, or—both, and.*—*adv.* **cor-rel'a-tive-ly.**

cor-re-spond (kŏr"ē-spŏnd'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *cum*, together + *respondēre*, to answer], 1, to be similar, analogous, equal, in harmony, or in proportion; agree, as in amount, etc.; match; suit; 2, to have communication, especially by letter.

cor-re-spond-ence (kŏr"ē-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* 1, harmony; mutual fitness; similarity; 2, communication by letters; also, letters.

cor-re-spond-ent (kŏr"ē-spŏn'dĕnt), *adj.* agreeing with; analogous; adequate; adapted; similar:—*n.* 1, one with whom letters are exchanged; 2, one who writes for, or is paid to contribute to, a newspaper or magazine: *Com.*, a person or firm rendering services, for compensation, for another person or firm in another community or country.

cor-re-spond-ing (kŏr"ē-spŏn'dĭng), *p.adj.* 1, similar; analogous; agreeing; matching; 2, holding communication by means of letters.—*adv.* **cor"re-spond'ing-ly.**

cor-ri-dor (kŏr'ĭ-dōr; -dōr), *n.* [Fr. < It. *corridore*, corridor (for *corridoio*), by confusion with

corridore, runner < *correre*, to run], 1, a long hallway, especially in a large building; a long passageway; 2, a narrow strip of land connecting two parts of a country, or an inland country with its natural seaport.

cor-rie (kŏr'ĭ), *n.* [< Gael. *coire*, cauldron], in Scotland, a round hollow in the side of a hill.

cor-ri-gen-dum (kŏr"ĭ-jĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -genda (-dȧ)], [see **correct**], a fault that has to be corrected, as a printer's error.

cor-ri-gi-ble (kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, capable of being corrected or reformed; 2, submissive under correction.—*adv.* **cor'ri-gi-bly.**—*n.* **cor"ri-gi-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **cor'ri-gi-ble-ness.**

cor-ri-val (kō-rī'văl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cum*, with + *rivalis*, a rival], rivaling:—*n.* a rival.

cor-rob-o-rate (kō-rŏb'ō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *corroborare* (*-atus*), to strengthen < *cum*, together + *robur* (*-oris*)], to confirm; make certain, as a statement or report.—*n.* **cor-rob"o-ra'tion.**

Syn. confirm, establish, verify, ratify, strengthen.

cor-rob-o-ra-tive (kō-rŏb'ō-rȧ-tĭv; -rā-tĭv), *adj.* tending to prove, strengthen, verify, or make sure; confirmatory.—*adj.* **cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry** (-rȧ-tō-rĭ).—*adv.* **cor-rob'o-ra-tive-ly.**

cor-rode (kō-rōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -roded, *p.pr.* -roding], [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *rodere* (*rosus*), to gnaw], to eat away gradually, as by chemical action; consume; disintegrate:—*v.i.* to decay; become rusted or eaten chemically: distinguished from *erode.*

cor-ro-sion (kō-rō'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of eating or wearing away, or dissolving, especially by chemical action; 2, a condition produced by the gradual eating or wearing away of some substance; slow decay, as through disintegration, disease, rust, etc.: distinguished from *erosion.*

cor-ro-sive (kō-rō'sĭv), *adj.* tending to produce rust; tending to eat away gradually, as by chemical action: **corrosive sublimate**, bichloride of mercury, a white crystalline, poisonous compound:—*n.* that which eats away or destroys tissue, as an acid.—*adv.* **cor-ro'sive-ly.**—*n.* **cor-ro'sive-ness.**

cor-ru-gate (kŏr'ōō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *con-* (intensive) + *rugare* (*-atus*), to wrinkle], to shape in wrinkles, or alternate ridges and grooves: **corrugated iron**, sheet iron, usually galvanized, pressed into parallel ridges and grooves to give it stiffness in one direction:—*v.i.* to contract into wrinkles or folds:—*adj.* (kŏr'ōō-gāt), wrinkled; furrowed.—*n.* **cor"ru-ga'tion.**

cor-rupt (kō-rŭpt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *corruptus*, destroyed < *con-* (intensive) + *rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break in pieces], 1, rotten; tainted; putrid; spoiled; 2, morally or spiritually depraved; perverted; 3, abounding in errors; impaired or debased by errors or alterations: said of language or texts; 4, open to bribery or other improper influence:—*v.t.* 1, to spoil; make putrid; injure; 2, to make impure; debase; pervert; 3, to bribe; 4, to impair the correctness of, as a manuscript, etc., by errors or changes:—*v.i.* to become putrid, impure, infected, or tainted.—*adv.* **cor-rupt'ly.**—*n.* **cor-rupt'ness.**—*n.* **cor-rupt'er.**

Syn., adj. adulterated, contaminated, vitiated, polluted, debased.—*Ant., adj.* pure, unspoiled, sound.

cor-rupt-i-ble (kō-rŭp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, liable to deterioration; capable of being changed for the worse; subject to moral taint or physical decay; 2, capable of being bribed.—*adv.* **cor-rupt'i-bly.**—*n.* **cor-rupt"i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **cor-rupt'i-ble-ness.**

cor-rup-tion (kō-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of changing for the worse: applied to physical decay, or to loss of purity, honor, moral principle, etc.; 2, the state or effect of being changed for the worse; decay; impurity; taint; depravity; moral deterioration; perversion, as of a text.

cor-rup-tion-ist (kō-rŭp'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who gives or receives a bribe; 2, in politics, one who utilizes a public office for corrupt ends.

cor-rup-tive (kō-rŭp'tĭv), *adj.* tending to pervert or decompose; tainting; contaminating.

cor-sage (kôr'sāj; kôr"säzh'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *cors*, body], 1, the bodice of a woman's dress; 2, a bouquet of flowers for a woman to wear.

cor-sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, corsair < Lat. *currere* (*cursus*), to run], 1, a privateer; pirate; especially, a Turk or Saracen authorized to harry Christian commerce; 2, a pirate's armed vessel.

corse (kôrs), *n.* [see **corpse**], *Archaic* and *Poet.*, a dead body; *Obs.*, a living body.

corse-let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of O.F. *cors*, body < Lat. *corpus*, body], in former times, armor covering the body of a soldier; also, the breastplate: *Entom.*, the middle section of the body of an insect; the thorax. Also, **cors'let.**

cor-set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* 1, in the Middle Ages, a close-fitting, outer body garment; 2, a woman's boned undergarment laced to support, or modify the shape of, the figure; stays:—*v.t.* to inclose in stays.

Cor-si-can (kôr'sĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Corsica*], pertaining to the island of Corsica or its people:—*n.* 1, a native of Corsica; 2, the language of the Corsicans, or the Corsican dialect of Italian.

***cor-tège** (kôr"tāzh'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *corteggio*, retinue], a procession, as of attendants.

Cor-tes (kôr'tĕs), *n.pl.* [Sp. and Port., pl. of *corte*, court], a governing body: used of the national legislature of Spain and of Portugal.

cor-tex (kôr'tĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -tices (-tĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = bark], *Bot.*, the layer of tissue in a plant stem between the epidermis, or skin, and the central or main portion, especially in endogens; the rind; *Anat.*, the outer layers of an organ as distinguished from the inner part, as in the kidneys or the brain; *Psych.*, the outer layer of gray matter of the brain; hence, the higher nerve centers of the brain.—*adj.* **cor'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **cor'ti-cal-ly.**—*adj.* **cor'ti-cat"ed.**

cor-ti-cose (kôr'tĭ-kōs), *adj.* 1, resembling, or of the nature of, bark; 2, having, or covered with, bark. Also, **cor'ti-cous** (-kŭs).

co-run-dum (kō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [< Tamil *kurundam*, nat. name], native aluminum oxide, next to the diamond the hardest known mineral, used for polishing and grinding: occurring in an impure form as emery, and in gem varieties as sapphire, Oriental ruby, Oriental amethyst, etc.

co-rus-cant (kō-rŭs'kănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *coruscans* (*-antis*), flashing < *coruscare* (*-atus*), to flash], sparkling; flashing, especially intermittently.

cor-us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt; kō-rŭs'kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], 1, to sparkle; flash; gleam, especially intermittently; 2, hence, to shine intellectually.—*n.* **cor"us-ca'tion.**

cor-vette (kôr-vĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *corbeta* < Lat. *corbita* (*navis*), (ship) of burden < *corbis*, basket], *Naut.*, a ship of war, usually with one tier of guns, ranking next below a frigate. Also, **cor'vet** (kôr'-).

cor-vine (kôr'vīn; -vĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *corvus*, raven], of or pertaining to crows; resembling a crow or crows.

Cor-vus (kôr'vŭs), *n.* *Astron.*, a small southern constellation, the Crow (see *constellation*).

Cor-y-ban-tes (kŏr"ĭ-băn'tēz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *Corybas* (*-antis*) < Gk. *korubas*, a priest of Cybele], attendants of the goddess Cybele in ancient Phrygia, whose rites honoring the goddess were characterized by dances and revelry: **corybant**, a reveler. Also, **Cor'y-bants.**—*adj.* **Cor"y-ban'tic.**

cor-ymb (kŏr'ĭmb; kŏr'ĭm), *n.* [< Fr. *corymbe* < Lat. *corymbus* < Gk. *korumbos*, cluster], *Bot.*, in certain plants, a form of flowering, or inflorescence, in which several flowers are clustered on a central stem, the outer flowers opening first and having longer stalks, so that the cluster is nearly flat on top, as in the hawthorn (see *inflorescence*, illus.).—*adj.* **co-rym'bose** (kō-rĭm'bōs; kŏr"ĭm-bōs'); **co-rym'bous.**

cor-y-phæ-us (kŏr"ĭ-fē'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -phæi (-fē'ī)], [< Gk. *koruphaios*, leader of chorus], *Gk. Antiq.*, the leader of the chorus in the Greek drama; hence, any leader of a chorus; a leader.

***co-ry-phée** (kō"rē"fā'), *n.* [*pl.* coryphées (kō"rē"fā')], [Fr.], a ballet dancer; especially, the leader of a ballet.

co-ry-za (kō-rī'zȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *koruza*, catarrh], *Pathol.*, cold in the head; an acute catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane attended by a discharge of water and mucus.

cos *abbr. Math.*, cosine:—**Cos.**, Cossack:—**cosec** (without period), *Math.*, cosecant (usually, **csc**).

cose (kōz), *n.* [see **coze**], a chat:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cosed (kōzd), *p.pr.* cosing], to have a chat or familiar talk. See **coze**, *Pfd. S.*

co-se-cant (kō-sē'kănt), *n.* [*co-* + *secant*], *Math.*, in trigonometry, the ratio which, when a perpendicular is dropped from any point on one side of a given angle to the other side, the distance from the vertex to this point bears to the length of the perpendicular: equal to the secant of the complement of the given angle.—*abbr.* csc (without period).

COSECANT

$\frac{OP}{BP}$ = cosecant of angle X.
If BP = 1, the cosecant is equal to OP.

co-seis-mal (kō-sīs'măl), *adj.* [*co-* + *seismal* (< Gk. *seismos*, earthquake)], pertaining to, or designating, a line or curve connecting points at which the same intensity of an earthquake shock is observed: also written *coseismic:*—*n.* a curve connecting points equally affected by an earthquake shock.

TYPICAL EUROPEAN COSTUMES FROM THE FIRST TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

(See other side.)

THE HISTORY OF COSTUME

TO study the evolution of costume is to follow one phase of developing civilization. Dress may be studied among primitive and savage peoples; but dress considered as costume belongs to civilized races. Our pictures cannot show more than a few examples of representative European dress in certain distinctive periods, striking a medium between the extreme elaboration of the rich, and the extreme plainness of the dress of the employed classes.

Roman dress under the Empire (I) was the final step in the development of classical costume. Brutus, the friend of Cæsar, must have gone clothed in the tunic and toga of white wool, silk, or linen, the purple border indicating his patrician birth. His wife, Portia, was entitled to the four colors pictured; a peasant woman could wear but one; while the empress might wear seven. The several tunics were looped up so that one showed below another.

Among the barbarian tribes which gradually conquered the Roman Empire (IV), Roman styles of dress had already exerted an influence. The warrior now combined with his native warm, close-fitting breeches and sleeves the Roman tunic, perhaps worn over his coat of mail. His Celtic or Germanic wife adopted the Roman woman's tunics, the sleeves of one showing beneath the body of the other, and the girdle, adjusted to make the waist long or short. The cold northern climate dictated the use of woolen stuffs like felt or camlet. Dress of the general style pictured in IV persisted until the period of the Crusades.

From the century of the Norman Conquest of England on through the Crusades and down to the early Renaissance, costume followed more or less the styles pictured as belonging to the eleventh century (XI). Squire, knight, noble,or prince had to be equipped for fighting. His costume is familiar to us as that of the knight of chivalry, the tunic and hose of the courtier combining with the armor of the soldier. So may have dressed the traditional knights of the Round Table, while their Enids and Elaines may have worn the simple, graceful, but richly embroidered gown and mantle that now were made of the costly silks and velvets brought from the Orient by Crusaders.

As time passed elaboration grew. New and lovely materials appeared as trade with the East developed—samite and sendal for beauty, fustian and serge for use. By the early Renaissance (XV), ladies were wearing the tight waist, the skirt full from the hips, the long train, the high headdress and veil. Their gallants appeared in long trunk hose, sometimes party-colored, and in doublets with sleeves. These styles were Italian, like the new art and literature. Any of the lords and ladies of Shakespeare's Italian plays—Romeo, Orsino, Olivia, Katharine—might have looked as do the pair in the picture.

Elizabethan costume (XVI) is familiar. For men, the new features are the hat with a brim, the hose from waist to foot, and the cape-like cloak; for women, the tight bodice and the farthingale, ancestor of the hoop skirt in all its forms; for both, the ruff. Sir Walter Raleigh or Lord Leicester might in such garb attend the court lady of the picture, with her fashionable fur sleeves and Mary Queen of Scots cap.

In the seventeenth century (XVII) came the costume, based on Spanish fashions, which the "Three Musketeers" of Dumas has made familiar to the eye: high boots, loose breeches instead of trunk hose, a jacket, and the broad hat with its drooping feather. The ruff disappears, and both sexes wear the wide lace or embroidery collar. Women's dress was marked by a low neck, a tight bodice laced to a point in front, a bell-shaped skirt with a draped overdress. In such a costume Lorna Doone may have appeared at court in London.

A radical change came (XVIII) when men appeared at the court of Queen Anne in a long coat and waistcoat, with tight knee breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes. The ruffled shirt and the periwig completed the new courtier, or perhaps he wore his hair powdered and queued. As the gentleman's contour grew slimmer, the lady's widened. Hoop skirts with panniers or long overdress, a tiny pointed bodice, and a very low-cut neck were topped off by a towering headdress. In such a dress Beatrix received the hopeless addresses of Henry Esmond.

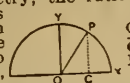
The French Revolution brought simplicity. The Directory and Empire styles, originating in France, called for a cocked hat and long-tailed coat for men (not pictured), and a long, loose, simple, short-waisted gown, a poke bonnet or a turban, and a scarf, for women (XIX). Jane Austen's heroines, Elizabeth, Emma, and the rest, followed the styles set by the Empress Josephine. A little later, Beau Brummel, the English arbiter of fashion, worked the most radical change ever known in men's dress, making universal and permanent the conventions of short, unpowdered hair, long trousers, a tailed coat, and the use of dark colors for coat and vest.

About 1825 (last picture) the hoop skirt returned for a half-century run; and the frock coat, not yet discarded today, made its appearance. While men's dress thereafter, with slight variations, remained static, women's ran the gamut of hoop and crinoline and bustle, flounce and ruffle and drapery. Only at the end of the nineteenth century, when athletics and business and professional occupations began to alter women's activities, did woman's dress cease to veer back and forth with fashion, and became, as man's has always been, related to the practical realities of life.

cosh-er (kŏsh'ĕr), *v.t.* [< Ir. *coisir*, a feast], to fondle; pet; pamper; feed with dainties.

co-sig-na-to-ry (kō-sĭg'nə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [*co-*+*signatory*], signing in common with others:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one of two or more parties which jointly sign a treaty or the like.

co-sine (kō'sīn), *n.* [*co-*+*sine*], *Math.*, in trigonometry, the ratio which, when a perpendicular is dropped from any point on one side of an angle to the other side, the distance from the vertex to the foot of the perpendicular bears to the distance from the vertex to the point: equal to the sine of the complement of the given angle.—*abbr.* **cos** (without period).



COSINE
$\frac{OC}{OP}$ = cosine of angle XOP.
If OP = 1, the cosine is equal to OC.

cos-met-ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kosmein*, to adorn], beautifying; popularly, designed to beautify the complexion:—*n.* a preparation designed to beautify the skin or hair.—*n.* **cos'me-ti'cian.**

cos-mic (kŏz'mĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *kosmos*, ordered universe], **1**, pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; hence, orderly, as opposed to *chaotic*; **2**, vast: **cosmic rays**, radiations similar to X rays, but of greater penetrating power, probably coming from outer space: also called *penetrating rays*; *Millikan rays*.—*adj.* **cos'mi-cal.**—*adv.* **cos'mi-cal-ly.**

cos-mism (kŏz'mĭzm), *n.* a theory of the universe or cosmos; the evolutionary conception of the universe as a whole; the philosophy of cosmic evolution.—*n.* **cos'mist.**

cos-mog-o-ny (kŏz-mŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *kosmogonia*, creation of the world < *kosmos*, world + *-gonos*, begetting], a theory of the creation of the universe or world.—*adj.* **cos-mog'o-nal.**—*n.* **cos-mog'o-nist.**—*adj.* **cos'mo-gon'ic.**

cos-mog-ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *kosmos*, world + *graphē*, a writing], a general descriptive treatise on the world or on the universe; also, the science that deals with the general features of the world or the universe.—*n.* **cos-mog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **cos'mo-graph'i-cal.**

cos-mol-o-gy (kŏz-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *kosmos*, world + *-logia*, science], the science or philosophy of the universe as a whole.—*n.* **cos-mol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **cos'mo-log'i-cal.**

cos-mo-pol-i-tan (kŏz'mō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *n.* [Gk. *kosmos*, world + *politēs*, citizen], a citizen of the world; one who is equally at home in all countries; one free from local prejudices:—*adj.* at home in any part of the world: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, distributed all over the world: said of a genus of plants, animals, etc. Also, **cos-mop'o-lite** (kŏz-mŏp'ō-līt).

cos-mo-ra-ma (kŏz'mō-răm'ə), *n.* [< Gk. *kosmos*, world + *horama*, spectacle], an exhibition of scenes from various parts of the world.

cos-mos (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* [Gk. = ordered universe], **1**, the universe as a manifestation of law and order: opposite of *chaos*; **2**, any orderly whole developed from complex parts: *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Cosmos*) of plants of the composite family, some species cultivated for their showy flowers.

Cos-sack (kŏs'ăk), *n.* [< Turk. *quzzaq*, adventurer], one of a warlike tribe in southern Russia, skilled as horsemen: often serving as cavalry.

cos-set (kŏs'ĕt), *n.* [prob. < A.S. *cotsæta*, cotter, cothouse], a pet lamb; a pet of any kind:—*v.t.* to fondle; pet.

cost (kôst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cost, *p.pr.* costing], [< O.F. *coster* < Lat. *con*, with + *stare*, to stand: historically v.i., now a partial v.t., but without passive], **1**, to have (a certain amount) as exchange or purchase price; be obtained or obtainable for (a certain price); as, the hat *costs* seven dollars; figuratively, **2**, to require to be expended; occasion the loss of; as, his gallantry *cost* him his life; **3**, to bring on or occasion as a consequence; cause the endurance of, as loss, penalty, etc.; as, the effort *cost* him much pain:—*v.i.* to involve or cause expenditure, loss, etc.; as, the accident *cost* him dear:—*n.* **1**, charge; expense; the amount paid for anything; **2**, the thing sacrificed to obtain or gain something; outlay, as of labor; **3**, loss; suffering; injury; penalty: *pl.* the expenses of a lawsuit.

cos-tal (kŏs'tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *costa*, rib], pertaining to, or situated near, a rib or ribs.

cos-ter-mon-ger (kŏs'tĕr-mŭng'gĕr), *n.* [< *costard*, a kind of ribbed apple, prob. < Lat. *costa*, rib + *monger*, peddler], one who peddles or hawks fruit, vegetables, fish, etc.

cos-tive (kŏs'tĭv), *adj.* [< O.F. *costivé* < Lat. *constipatus*, stuffed], constipated; also, tending to cause constipation.—*n.* **cos'tive-ness.**

cost-ly (kôst'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **cost**], expensive; causing great outlay: *Poet.*, sumptuous: *Archaic*, lavish.—*n.* **cost'li-ness.**

Syn. valuable, expensive, gorgeous. (See dear.)

cost-ma-ry (kôst'mā-rĭ), *n.* [< A.S. *cost* < Lat. *costus*, a kind of plant + *Mary*], an herb (*Chrysanthemum balsamita*) of the composite family, with pungent odor and small heads of yellow flowers: native to southern Europe, but cultivated in American gardens, whence it has escaped to roadsides.

cos-trel (kŏs'trĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *costerel*, a cup], *Archaic*, a kind of bottle or flask with side ears or loops by which to hang it from the shoulders.

cos-tume (kŏs'tūm; kŏs-tūm'), *n.* [Fr. < It. and L.L. *costuma* < Lat. *consuetudo*, custom], **1**, the dress of a given time, period, class, etc.; **2**, dress in general; style of dress, including the way of wearing the hair; **3**, a walking or tailor-made dress for a woman; **4**, historical dress, worn as in a play; fancy dress:—*v.t.* (kŏs-tūm'), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tumed (-tūmd'), *p.pr.* -tuming], to provide with appropriate garments.

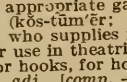
cos-tum-er (kŏs-tūm'ĕr; kŏs'tūm-ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who supplies fancy dress or appropriate garments for use in theatricals, etc.; **2**, an upright pole with pegs or hooks, for holding coats or hats.

co-sy (kō'zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], [see **cozy**], comfortable; snug:—*n.* [*pl.* cosies (-zĭz)], **1**, a padded covering for a teapot; **2**, a snug seat. Also, **co'sey.** See **co'zy**, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **co'si-ly.**—*n.* **co'si-ness.**

[1]cot (kŏt), *n.* [< A.S. *cote*, a cottage], **1**, a cottage; a hut; **2**, a cover, as for a hurt finger.

[2]cot (kŏt), *n.* [< Hind. *khāt*, bedstead, bier], a small portable bed, especially one made of canvas.

co-tan-gent (kō-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [*co-*+*tangent*], *Math.*, in trigonometry, the ratio which, when a perpendicular is dropped from a point on one side of an angle to the other side, the distance from the vertex to the foot of this perpendicular bears to the length of the perpendicular: equal to the tangent of the complement of the angle.—*abbr.* **cot** (without period).—*adj.* **co"tan-gen'tial** (-jĕn'shăl).



COTANGENT
$\frac{OB}{BP}$ = cotangent of angle X.
If BP = 1, the cotangent is equal to OB.

cote (kōt), *n.* [see **[1]cot**], a sheepfold; a shelter, especially for animals at night: *Obs.*, a hut.

co-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (kō-tĕm"pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **contemporaneous**], living, existing, occurring, etc., at the same time. See **con-tem"po-ra're-ous**, *Pfd. S.*

co-tem-po-ra-ry (kō-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one living at the same time as another:—*adj.* happening, living, etc., at the same time. See **con-tem'po-ra-ry**, *Pfd. S.*

co-ten-ant (kō-tĕn'ănt), *n.* [*co-*+*tenant*], *Law*, a joint tenant.

co-te-rie (kō'tē-rĭ; -rē), *n.* [Fr. = society, orig. of cotters < L.L. *cota*, cottage], a set of persons who meet familiarly; a clique; a social set.

Syn. club, clique, set, circle. (See caste.)

co-ter-mi-nous (kō-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **conterminous**], having a common boundary or terminal. See **con-ter'mi-nous**, *Pfd. S.*

co-thur-nus (kō-thûr'nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nī)], [Lat. < Gk. *kothornos*, actor's boot], a high boot worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors; a buskin: symbolic of tragedy. Also, **co'thurn.**

co-til-lion (kō-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *cotillon*, petticoat], **1**, any of various lively French dances; a quadrille; **2**, a lively dance for eight or more persons; the german; **3**, music for these dances. Also, ***co"til"lon'** (kō"tē"yôñ').

cot-quean (kŏt'kwēn), *n.* [prob. < *cot*, hut + *quean*, woman], a man who busies himself about the house: *Archaic*, a coarse, nagging woman.

cot-ta (kŏt'ə), *n.* [*pl.* -tas (-əz); -tæ (-ē)], [L.L. = coat], a coarse blanket: *Eccl.*, a kind of short surplice.

cot-tage (kŏt'ăj), *n.* [< A.F. *cotage* < *cote*, cottage], **1**, a small dwelling; **2**, a dwelling, big or little, at a summer resort.—*n.* **cot'tag-er.**

cot-tage cheese the curds of sour milk strained and seasoned; smearcase.

[1]cot-ter (kŏt'ĕr), *n.* [see **[1]cot**], **1**, one who dwells in a cottage; a cottager; **2**, in Great Britain and Ireland, a tenant farmer. Also, **cot'tar; cot'ti-er.**

[2]cot-ter (kŏt'ĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Mech.*, a slightly tapering key, pin, or bolt, to fasten together or hold in place parts of machinery; a key or linchpin; also, a split pin, often called *cotter pin*, kept in place by bending its ends outward.

cot-to-lene (kŏt'ō-lēn"), *n.* [< *cotton* + Lat. *oleum*, oil: a trade name], a substitute for lard, obtained from cottonseed and beef suet.

cot-ton (kŏt'n), *n.* [Fr. < O.Sp. *coton* < Arab. *qutn*, cotton], **1**, a white, or yellowish white, soft, fibrous, wool-like substance, surrounding the seeds of certain plants (genus *Gossypium*) of the mallow family; **2**, the plant producing this substance, or such plants collectively; **3**, thread or cloth made of cotton:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton:—*v.i. Colloq.*, **1**, to harmonize; **2**, to take a liking: with *to*.—*adj.* **cot'ton-y.**

COTTON
A, flower; B, boll.

cot-ton gin [see gin], a machine for separating cotton from its seeds: invented by Eli Whitney.

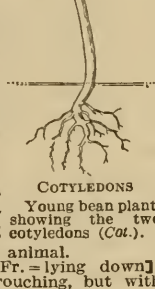
cot-ton-seed (kŏt'n-sēd"), *n.* [cotton + seed], the seed of the cotton plant: **cottonseed meal**, a meal made from cottonseed after the oil has been pressed out: used as fertilizer and cattle feed: **cottonseed oil**, an oil pressed from cottonseed: used for shortening, in making soap, dressing leather, etc.

cot-ton-tail (kŏt'n-tāl"), *n.* [cotton + tail], a wild American rabbit (*Lepus floridanus*).

cot-ton-wood (kŏt'n-wo͝od"), *n.* [cotton + wood], any of several American species of poplar, having a fluffy, cottony tuft about the seeds.

cot-ton wool raw cotton, especially that prepared for wadding or batting

cot-y-le-don (kŏt"l-lē'dŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *kotulēdon*, cup-shaped], *Bot.*, a part of a seed containing food which is used, when the seed sprouts, to develop the embryo, or germ, into the young root, stem, and first true leaves: in many plants appearing above the ground at germination in a leaflike form, called the *seed leaf*, which shrivels up as the nourishment in it is absorbed (see *germination*, illus.). Also, **cot'yl.**—*adj.* **cot"y-le'don-al.**—*adj.* **cot"y-le'don-ous.**



COTYLEDONS
Young bean plant, showing the two cotyledons (*Cot.*).

couch (kouch), *v.t.* [< Fr. *coucher*, to lie down], **1**, to lay, as upon a bed; deposit; **2**, to put into words; **3**, to lower, as a lance or spear for attack; **4**, in brewing, to spread out (grain) to promote germination:—*v.i.* **1**, to lie down, as an animal in its lair; **2**, to lie in a heap for fermentation or decomposition, as leaves: *Obs.*, to crouch, as in ambush; cower:—*n.* **1**, a bed; something upon which to sleep; a sofa; **2**, any place for resting or relaxing, as the lair or den of a wild animal.

couch-ant (kouch'ănt), *adj.* [Fr. = lying down], lying down: *Her.*, crouching, but with the head held up; as, a lion *couchant*.

LION COUCHANT

couch grass any of several creeping, spreading grasses (see *inflorescence*, illus.): also called *quick grass; quitch; quitch grass.*

couch-ing (kouch'ĭng), *n.* [see couch], a kind of embroidery in which cords or braids are sewed flat on a cloth surface in the required design

cou-gar (ko͞o'gär), *n.* [< Fr. *couguar* < S.Am. Ind. name, *cuguazu ara*], a large, tawny American cat (*Felis concolor*); a puma (which see for illus.): also called *panther; catamount; mountain lion.*

cough (kŏf), *v.i.* [< M.E. *coghen*: prob. imit.], to expel air violently, with previously closed glottis:—*v.t.* to expel from the lungs or air passages: followed by *up*:—*n.* **1**, an act of coughing; **2**, a disease which makes one cough.

could (ko͞od), past tense of the verb *can*: used as an auxiliary.

cou-lee (ko͞o'lĭ), *n.* [Fr. < *couler*, to flow], in western North America, a deep, dry gulch with sides sloping less steeply than those of a cañon: *Geol.*, a sheet of cooled lava. Also, ***cou'lée'** (ko͞o'lā').

cou-lisse (ko͞o-lēs'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *coulëis*, a groove < *couler*, to flow], **1**, a timber with a groove in which something, as a sluice gate, slides; **2**, on the stage, a wing or side scene; also, the space between two wings.

cou-lomb (ko͞o-lŏm'), *n.* [< Charles A. de *Coulomb* (1736–1806), Fr. physicist], *Elec.*, a practical unit for measuring electricity; the amount of electricity conveyed by one ampere in one second.

coul-ter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* [see colter], an iron cutter on a plow, adjusted to cut the turf or surface ahead of the share. See **col'ter**, *Pfd. S.*

cou-ma-rin (ko͞o'mä-rĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *coumarine* < *coumarou*, S.Am. Ind. name for tonka bean], *Chem.*, an aromatic, crystalline substance, found in the tonka bean and certain sweet grasses: now made synthetically and used in perfumes, flavorings, etc.

coun-cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *cuncile* < Lat. *concilium*, assembly], **1**, an assembly for consultatiou; **2**, a municipal or other legislative body; **3**, the deliberation of such a body: *Eccl.*, an assembly of high church dignitaries, convened to consider important matters, as of doctrine.

coun-cil-man (koun'sĭl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [council + man], a member of a deliberative or advisory assembly, or, especially, of a municipal legislative body; an alderman.

coun-ci-lor (koun'sĭ-lẽr), *n.* [see council], a member of an advisory, deliberative, or governing body. Also, **coun'cil-lor.**

coun-sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *conseil* < Lat. *consilium*, advisory body, advice], **1**, interchange of opinion; mutual advice; consultation; as, they took *counsel* as to how it could be done; **2**, opinion, instruction, advice, etc., as the result of consultation; **3**, deliberate purpose; plan; **4**, prudence; careful judgment; foresight; **5**, an advocate or attorney; one or more legal advisers in a particular case: *Obs.*, a confidence:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seled or -selled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -seling or -selling], **1**, to advise; give advice to; **2**, to recommend, as a course, etc.

Syn., *n.* admonition, warning, suggestion, caution; *v.* instruct, caution, warn. (See advise.)

coun-se-lor (koun'sĕ-lẽr), *n.* **1**, one who advises or counsels; **2**, an advising lawyer: **counselor at law**, a lawyer. Also, **coun'sel-lor.**

[1]count (kount), *v.t.* [< O.F. *conter*, to reckon < Lat. *computare*, to reckon], **1**, to tell off (units) successively, singly, or in groups, in order to find their number; sum up; enumerate; **2**, to esteem; consider (a person or thing) to be (so-and-so); as, she *counts* herself generous; **3**, to include in an enumeration; as, he *counted* only the best: *Archaic*, **1**, to compute; reckon; calculate the number of; **2**, to impute; ascribe; as, faith was *counted* unto him for righteousness:—*v.i.* **1**, to tell off articles or numbers in order; **2**, to rely: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to be of worth, consideration, or value; **4**, to have effect; tell: usually with *heavily, lightly*, or the like; **5**, to be included in a counting: *Mus.*, to mark time:—*n.* **1**, the act of numbering; **2**, the total ascertained: *Law*, a statement of a separate cause of action.—*adj.* **count'a-ble.**

[2]count (kount), *n.* [< O.F. *conte* < Lat. *comes* (*-itis*), companion], a nobleman: a title of nobility in continental Europe, equivalent in general to British *earl* and German *graf*.—*n.fem.* **count'ess.**

coun-te-nance (koun'tē-năns), *n.* [< O.F. *contenance*, bearing < L.L. *continentia*, demeanor], **1**, the face or features; visage; **2**, the expression of the face; appearance; **3**, especially, an aspect of cheer, support, or approval; as, to lend one's *countenance* to a plan; **4**, composure; as, he kept *countenance* despite the insult:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nanced (-nănst), *p.pr.* -nancing], to sanction; support; encourage; favor: *Obs.*, to feign; pretend.

[1]count-er (koun'tẽr) *n.* [see [1]count], **1**, one who or that which keeps count; especially, a piece, as of metal, used to keep the score or tally in playing a game; **2**, a table in a store on which goods are exhibited, etc.; **3**, an imitation coin; token.

[2]coun-ter (koun'tẽr), *adj.* [< Fr. *contre* < Lat. *contra*, against, opposite], **1**, contrary; opposite; reciprocal; **2**, duplicate:—*n.* **1**, the opposite or contrary; **2**, the breast of a horse; **3**, a hollow between parts of a type face (see *type*, illus.): *Naut.*, the curved part of the stern of a ship, from the water line to the extreme point of overhang (see *taffrail*, illus.); *Boxing*, a blow to ward off a blow; *Fencing*, a parry in which the point of the blade describes a circle, though the hand keeps its position:—*v.i.* to make an opposite or contrary attack: *Chess*, to make a move to offset an opponent's move; *Boxing*, to return a blow while trying to escape another blow:—*v.t.* **1**, to return (a blow) by another blow; **2**, to combat; oppose; controvert:—*adv.* in a contrary direction; in an opposing way or manner.

[3]coun-ter (koun'tẽr), *n.* [abbr. < *counterfort* < Fr. *contrefort*, buttress], in shoemaking, the back part of a shoe, around the heel of the foot.

coun-ter- *prefix*, [< Fr. *contre* < Lat. *contra*, against], in combination with nouns, verbs, adverbs, and participial adjectives, with the following senses: **1**, reciprocation; as, *counteract*; **2**, retaliation; opposition; as, *counteroffensive*; **3**, op-

positeness of direction, tendency, intent, or the like; as, *counter*march; *counter*clockwise; *counter*mand; 4, correspondence, or a complementary thing, state, etc.; as, *counter*part, *counter*point, *counter*sign; 5, a duplicate or substitute; as, *counter*feit, *counter*foil.

coun-ter-act (koun″tĕr-ăkt′), *v.t.* [*counter-* + *act*], to act in opposition to, so as to defeat or hinder; to neutralize; bring to nothing.—*adj.* **coun″ter-ac′tive.**—*n.* **coun″ter-ac′tion.**

Syn. neutralize. To *neutralize* is to render ineffective by opposite force or effect; to *counteract* is often to undo something already accomplished. In other words, by bringing together two things which *neutralize* each other, we prevent action. Thus, the addition of an alkali to an acid solution *neutralizes* the acid, and renders it inoperative. Or, a man who receives two successive opposite commands is brought to a standstill: one command has *neutralized* the other. To *counteract*, on the other hand, is to apply a contrary action to an effect which has already taken place.

coun-ter-bal-ance (koun′tĕr-băl′ăns), *n.* [*counter-* + *balance*], an opposed equal force; a counterpoise:—*v.t.* (koun″tĕr-băl′ăns), to oppose by an equal force; offset.

coun-ter-change (koun″tĕr-chānj′), *v.t.* [*counter-* + *change*], 1, to change or interchange; 2, to diversify; variegate.

coun-ter-check (koun′tĕr-chĕk″), *n.* [*counter-* + [1]*check*], 1, a check in response to, or added to, a check; 2, something that stops or impedes; 3, a rebuke:—*v.t.* (koun″tĕr-chĕk′), 1, to check by another check; 2, to rebuke in return.

coun-ter-claim (koun′tĕr-klām″), *n.* [*counter-* + *claim*], an opposing claim; a claim set up by a defendant in a suit:—*v.i.* (koun″tĕr-klām′), to make or present, as an opposing claim.

coun-ter-clock-wise (koun″tĕr-klŏk′wīz″), *adj.* and *adv.* [*counter-* + [1]*clock* + *-wise*], in the direction opposite to the motion of the hands of a clock. Also, **con″tra-clock′wise″.**

coun-ter-cur-rent (koun′tĕr-kŭr″ĕnt), *n.* [*counter-* + *current*], a current running against another current; an opposing current.

coun-ter-feit (koun′tĕr-fĭt), *adj.* [<O.F. *contrefait*, p.p. of *contrefaire*, to imitate <L.L. *controfacere*, to make] opposite], made, especially with fraudulent intent, to resemble something genuine; feigned; spurious; forged:—*n.* 1, an imitation of something genuine made with intent to deceive, as of coins, handwriting, etc.; a forgery; 2, an impostor: *Obs.*, a likeness; portrait; resemblance, as of features:—*v.t.* to copy for a dishonest purpose; imitate with intent to deceive or defraud, as money, virtues, etc.—*v.i.* 1, to deceive; 2, to make imitations, especially of money.—*n.* **coun′ter-feit″er.**

Syn., *adj.* bogus, fictitious, false, sham (see artificial); *v.* forge. To *counterfeit* is to make imitations of coins, medals, bank bills, or the like, with intent to defraud. To *forge* is to change falsely a written or printed document, or to append a false signature to such a document, or to a check, note, etc.

coun-ter-foil (koun′tĕr-foil″), *n.* [*counter-* + *foil* (<Lat. *folium*, a leaf)], a part attached to a document, as a check, on which a memorandum of its contents may be retained; a stub.

coun-ter-fort (kount′ĕr-fôrt″), *n.* [<Fr. *contrefort*: see [2]**counter, fort**], *Arch.*, a buttress; a structure projecting from a wall.

coun-ter-ir-ri-tant (koun″tĕr-ĭr′ĭ-tănt), *n.* [*counter-* + *irritant*], *Med.*, an agent used to inflame the surface in order to relieve a deep-seated inflammation.

coun-ter-mand (koun″tĕr-mănd′; koun′tĕr-mănd), *v.t.* [<Lat. *contra*, against + *mandare*, to command], 1, to change (an order or command); revoke; recall; cancel; 2, to reverse the orders of:—*n.* (koun′tĕr-mănd; koun″tĕr-mănd′), a revoking or contrary order or command.

coun-ter-march (koun′tĕr-märch″), *n.* [*counter-* + [2]*march*], 1, a reversal; a returning; 2, in marching, a movement executed by a file or column which turns sharply upon its course, as if around a post, and marches back in a line close to the line of advance: *Mil.*, a return march, especially one without change in the order, from front to back, of the marching individuals or subdivisions:—*v.i.* (koun″tĕr-märch′; koun′tĕr-märch″), 1, to march back; 2, in marching, to execute this movement.

coun-ter-mine (koun′tĕr-mīn″), *n.* [*counter-* + [1]*mine*], 1, a mine made to intercept that of an enemy; 2, a mine placed underground or under water, to destroy similar mines of the enemy:—*v.i.* (koun″tĕr-mīn′), to make or place a mine to destroy that of the enemy:—*v.t.* 1, to obstruct or oppose by means of countermines; hence, 2, to defeat or hinder, especially by hidden means.

coun-ter-of-fen-sive (koun″tĕr-ō-fĕn′sĭv), *n.* [*counter-* + *offend*], aggressive methods or operations against an enemy who has previously adopted similar tactics.

coun-ter-pane (koun′tĕr-pān″), *n.* [<O.F. *contrepointe*, corr. of *cuiltepointe* <Lat. *culcita puncta*, stitched quilt], an outer coverlet or quilt for a bed; a bedspread.

coun-ter-part (koun′tĕr-pärt″), *n.* [*counter-* + *part*], 1, a facsimile; a copy; a duplicate; 2, a person exactly or very nearly like someone else; 3, a thing which forms the natural complement to another thing; that which can be made to fit exactly; the exact but corresponding reverse, as the right foot in respect to the left.

Syn. facsimile, copy, complement. (See duplicate.)

coun-ter-plot (koun′tĕr-plŏt″), *n.* [*counter-* + *plot*], a plot formed against a plot:—*v.t.* (koun″tĕr-plŏt′; koun′tĕr-plŏt″), to oppose or frustrate (a plot) by a different plot.

coun-ter-point (koun′tĕr-point″), *n.* [<O.F. *contrepoint* <L.L. *contra punctum*, pricked opposite (to original tune)], *Mus.*, the art of combining two or more melodies with a main theme, according to the rules of harmony; broadly, the art of writing part music. Also, **con″tra-pun′to.**

coun-ter-poise (koun′tĕr-poiz″), *n.* [<O.F. *contrepois* <*contre*, against + *pois* <Lat. *pensum*, weight], 1, a weight or force acting against another; a counterbalance; a counterbalancing force or power; 2, a condition of equilibrium or balance: *Rad.*, a conductor which is connected with the antenna circuit in place of, or in addition to, the earth connection:—*v.t.* to oppose by an equal force; counterbalance; bring into, or keep in, equilibrium.

Coun-ter Ref-or-ma-tion the reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church shortly after the Protestant Reformation: **counter-reformation**, an opposing reform movement, as in a political organization.

coun-ter-scarp (koun′tĕr-skärp″), *n.* [*counter-* + *scarp*], *Fortif.*, of a moat, the wall nearer the enemy (see *bastion*, *rampart*, illus.).

coun-ter-shaft (koun′tĕr-shăft″), *n.* [*counter-* + *shaft*], *Mech.*, an intermediate shaft, transmitting motion from a main shaft to a machine; in a factory, a short shaft driven by belts from a main shaft, usually carrying tight and loose pulleys to connect or disconnect the source of power.

coun-ter-sign (koun′tĕr-sīn″; koun″tĕr-sīn′), *v.t.* [*counter-* + *sign*], to confirm by signing (a document already signed by another); ratify:—*n.* 1, an additional signature to a document to authenticate it; also, an identifying mark; 2, a word or phrase known to, or used by, a special group or organization, as a secret password or military watchword.

coun-ter-sink (koun′tĕr-singk″), *v.t.* [*counter-* + *sink*], *Mech.*, 1, to drill a cone-like depression at the outer end of (a hole in a board, piece of steel, etc.), to receive the head of a screw or bolt; 2, to drive or sink (the head of a screw or bolt) into such a depression:—*n.* 1, a tool for drilling a depression, as for a screw head; 2, a depression so made.

coun-ter-vail (koun″tĕr-vāl′), *v.t.* [<O.F. *contrevaloir* <Lat. *contra*, against + *valēre*, to avail], 1, to oppose, with equal force; offset; compensate; 2, to avail against.

coun-ter-work (koun″tĕr-wûrk′), *v.t.* [*counter-* + *work*], to work against; counteract:—*v.i.* to work in opposition:—*n.* (koun″tĕr-wûrk″), any work done to offset other work: *Mil.*, a fortification to counteract the enemy's fortification.

count-ess (koun′tĕs), *n.* [see [2]**count**], the wife or widow of an earl or count.

count-ing-house (koun′tĭng-hous″), *n.* [[1]*count* + *house*], a room or building where business is transacted and accounts are kept; an office: also called *countingroom*.

count-less (kount′lĕs), *adj.* [see [1]**count**], incapable of being counted; innumerable.

coun-tri-fied (kŭn′trĭ-fīd), *adj.* [p.p. of *countrify* <*country* + *-fy*], rural; rustic in manners or appearance. Also, **coun′try-fied.**

coun-try (kŭn′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [<O.F. *cuntrée* <L.L. *contrata*, land opposite], 1, a tract of land; a district; a region; 2, rural parts, as opposed to cities or towns: usually with *the*; 3, one's native land; the land of one's citizenship; 4, the territory of a nation that has a distinct existence as to name, language, customs, government, and the like; also, the people of such a nation; 5, the people of a region or nation as a whole; the public; as, the *country* is

opposed to war:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to the rural regions; 2, unpolished; 3, pertaining to one's own land.

coun-try–dance (kŭn'trĭ-dăns"), *n.* [*country*+*dance*], a rural dance in which each couple passes between lines made by the others.

coun-try-man (kŭn'trĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*country*+*man*], 1, one who lives in the rural regions; 2, one who lives in the same country as another.—*n.fem.* **coun'try-wom"an.**

coun-try-seat (kŭn'trĭ-sēt"), *n.* [*country*+*seat*], a rural estate; a dwelling or pretentious mansion situated in a rural district.

coun-try-side (kŭn'trĭ-sīd"), *n.* [*country*+*side*], a section of the country; also, the people living there.

coun-ty (koun'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *cunté* < L.L. *comitatus*, office or jurisdiction of a count: see **²count**], 1, a definite political district of a country; in Great Britain and Ireland, the chief unit for all administrative purposes; in the United States, the civil division intermediate between state and township; 2, its inhabitants: *Obs.*, the territory ruled by an earl:—*adj.* pertaining, or referring, to a county.

coun-ty seat in the United States, the town where a county's government is centered.

***coup** (kōō), *n.* [Fr. = stroke: see **¹cope**], 1, a stroke or blow; 2, hence, a master stroke of strategy, coming with sudden force: ***coup de grâce** (kōō" dĕ gräs'), [Fr.], literally, a stroke of mercy; a finishing stroke; hence, any decisive action that settles a difficult situation: ***coup d'état** (kōō"dā"tä'), [Fr.], literally, a stroke of state; a sudden act of the government, changing the political situation; hence, any unexpected act whereby some policy is executed.

cou-pé (kōō"pā'), *n.* [Fr., p.p. of *couper*, to cut], 1, the front compartment of a French stage-coach; 2, a half compartment at the end of a European railway carriage; 3, a closed carriage with places for two inside, and an outside driver's seat: from resemblance to a larger carriage cut off; 3, a two-door automobile with closed body in one compartment, seating two to five persons.

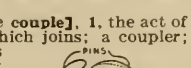
COUPÉ

cou-ple (kŭp'l), *n.* [< O.F. *cople* < Lat. *copula*, a link], 1, that which holds together, as a leash; a coupler; 2, two of a kind; a pair; a brace; 3, a married pair; an engaged pair; a man and a woman grouped together in a pair, as at a dance, in certain games, etc.: *Elec.*, a pair of dissimilar substances, usually metal, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermoelectric current; *Mech.*, a pair of equal forces, acting in parallel but opposite directions, not in the same line, and tending to produce rotation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coupled (-ld), *p.pr.* coupling], 1, to link or tie together; 2, to join in wedlock: **coupled circuits**, *Elec.*, two or more circuits which are connected by a common element, as two circuits connected by the mutual inductance of a transformer; in general, two or more circuits so related that a varying current in one sets up an electromotive force in the others:—*v.i.* 1, to form in pairs; 2, to copulate.

cou-pler (kŭp'lĕr), *n.* one who or that which connects; especially, a device or contrivance for joining, as railway cars: *Rad.*, a device consisting of two coils so placed that a varying current in one induces an electromotive force in the other.

cou-plet (kŭp'lĕt), *n.* [Fr. = stanza: dim. of *couple*, a couple], 1, two successive lines of verse which rime; 2, a pair; couple.

cou-pling (kŭp'lĭng), *n.* [see **couple**], 1, the act of joining; 2, that which joins; a coupler; especially, any of many devices for connecting parts of machinery or the like, as two railway cars.



RAILROAD AUTOMATIC COUPLING

cou-pon (kōō'pŏn), *n.* [Fr. = piece cut off < *couper*, to cut], a detachable slip or part of a ticket certifying the holder's right to something, as a seat in a theater: *Com.*, a dated certificate, attached to a bond, which entitles the holder to the interest.

cour-age (kûr'ăj), *n.* [O.F. = courage < *cœur* < Lat. *cor*, heart], bravery; boldness; fearlessness; that quality of spirit which faces danger without flinching: *Obs.*, mind; heart; disposition; inclination.

Syn. intrepidity, fortitude, valor. (See bravery.)

cou-ra-geous (kŭ-rā'jŭs), *adj.* having or characterized by a controlled fearlessness in the face of danger, enmity, trial, etc.; brave; bold.—*adv.* **cou-ra'geous-ly.**—*n.* **cou-ra'geous-ness.**

Syn. daring, valiant, intrepid, gallant, fearless, dauntless.—*Ant.* afraid, timid, cowardly, spineless.

cou-rante (kōō-rănt'; kōō'rănt'), *n.* [Fr. = running < *courir*, to run], 1, a kind of lively, old-fashioned dance; 2, the music for such a dance; also, a piece of music written after the fashion of this dance music. Also, **cou-rant'.**

cou-ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ĕr; kōōr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [O.F. *coreor*, a runner < Lat. *currere*, to run], 1, an express messenger; 2, a traveling attendant who arranges all the details of the journey.

course (kōrs), *n.* [< Fr. *cours* < Lat. *cursus* < *currere*, to run], 1, the act of moving onward; onward movement; progress; career; a race; 2, the ground or way passed over; direction taken; path; a race track; a channel through which water flows; 3, a chain, succession, or series; a sequence, as of lectures; 4, method of procedure; line of conduct; behavior; 5, the portion of a meal served at one time; 6, in a tournament, a single bout or charge; 7, orderly sequence of time or events; as, in due *course;* 8, in surveying, a line run with a compass or a transit: *pl.* the menstrual discharges of women: *Naut.*, 1, a sail bent to the lowest yard of a mast; 2, a direction, especially that in which a ship sails; *Arch.*, a continuous row or layer, as of stone or bricks; as, the top *course* of a wall; *Golf*, the ground over which the game is played; the links: **of course**, naturally; as was to be expected:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coursed (kōrst), *p.pr.* coursing], 1, to run through or over; 2, to cause to run; pursue, as game, with dogs:—*v.i.* 1, to run; 2, to pursue game with dogs.

cours-er (kōr'sĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *corsier* < Lat. *cursarius*, war horse], one who pursues game with dogs: *Poet.*, a swift and spirited horse; a war horse; *Ornith.*, any of various African and Asian birds, related to the plover, which run with great speed.

court (kōrt), *n.* [< O.F. *cort* < L.L. *cortis*, contr. of Lat. *cohors* (*cohortis*), yard, inclosed space, palace: in judicial use confused with Lat. *curia*, assembly], 1, an inclosed space; especially, a small paved or level place surrounded by houses; a short street; a blind alley; 2, a king's residence; a royal palace; 3, a prince or sovereign and ministers considered as a ruling power; a sovereign and retinue; 4, an official meeting of a sovereign and his councilors; also, an assembly or reception held by a sovereign; 5, a level space, covered or uncovered, as of grass, gravel, etc., marked for playing games with a ball, such as lawn tennis; also, a subdivision of such a marked space; 6, a hall of justice; the place where accused persons are tried by law; 7, the judge or judges engaged in administering justice in a regular session of the tribunal; the session itself; 8, fulsome attention paid to one in power; also, attention paid by a man to a woman to win her in marriage; 9, a country residence; manor: now used only in proper names:—*v.t.* 1, to pay attention to as a lover; woo; 2, to flatter; 3, to solicit, as favors; seek to attract; invite, as investigation:—*v.i.* 1, to make love; 2, to seek favors.

cour-te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; kōrt'yŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *corteis* < *cort*, court: see **court**], courtly; affable; polite; considerate in manner and address.—*adv.* **cour'te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **cour'te-ous-ness.**

Syn. civil, well-bred, kind, considerate. (See polite.)

cour-te-san (kōr'tē-zăn; kûr'tē-zăn), *n.* [< Fr. *courtisane* < It. *cortigiana* < *corteggiare*, to pay court], a prostitute; harlot. Also, **cour'te-zan.**

cour-te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ; kōr'tē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *cortesie* < *cort*, court], 1, politeness combined with kindness; inherent considerateness; 2, an act of kindliness, civility, or respect; 3, favor or consent, as distinguished from right or validity; 4, a slight, respectful bending of the knees by women or girls: usually *curtsy:*—*v.i.* (usually *curtsy*), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sied (-sĭd), *p.pr.* -sying], to make a curtsy.

Syn., n. affability, urbanity, considerateness, civility.

court-house (kōrt'hous"), *n.* [*court*+*house*], 1, a public building where justice is administered by those legally qualified; 2, locally, a town containing such a building; county seat.

court-ier (kōrt'yĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *cortoyeur* < *cort*, court], 1, one who is attached to a royal court; 2, one who solicits favor; a flatterer.

court-ly (kōrt'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **court**], 1, of or pertaining to a royal court; 2, polished: said of manners.—*n.* **court'li-ness.**

Syn. polite, elegant, polished, gracious, courteous.

court–mar-tial (kōrt"=mär'shăl), *n.* [*pl.* courts-martial], a military or naval court of justice for the trial of cases within the jurisdiction of military or naval law:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tialed or -tialled (-shăld), *p.pr.* -tialing or -tialling], to subject to such a trial; try by a court-martial.

court–plas·ter (kôrt′=plăs″tẽr), *n.* a fine fabric with an adhesive gelatine coating, to be applied to cuts, abrasions, etc.

court·ship (kôrt′shĭp), *n.* [see **court**], the act of wooing; time occupied by wooing.

court·yard (kôrt′yärd″), *n.* [*court*+²*yard*], an inclosed space adjoining a house.

cous·in (kŭz′n), *n.* [Fr. = cousin < L. L. *cosinus*, contr. of Lat. *consobrinus* < *cum.* together + *sobrinus*, cousin by mother's side < *soror*, sister], **1**, formerly, a collateral relative more remote than a brother or sister; a relative: often a niece or nephew; **2**, specifically, the child of one's uncle or aunt: also called *cousin-german*, or *full, own*, or *first, cousin*; **3**, one of two or more collateral relatives descended at least two generations from a common ancestor; **4**, loosely, a distant relative by blood, marriage, adoption, etc.; **5**, a member of a related race: often used figuratively or courteously; as, our British *cousins*; **6**, a term used by a monarch in addressing another royal personage or a noble of high rank of his own country: **double first cousin**, the child of one's uncle and one's aunt: **first, second,** etc., **cousin**, a relation, in the same generation, descended collaterally from a common grandparent, great grandparent, etc.: **cousin once, twice,** etc., **removed**, a cousin in a generation above or below one's own by one, two, etc., steps.—*adj.* and *adv.* **cous′in-ly.**—*n.* **cous′in-ship.**

cous·in–ger·man (kŭz′n=jûr′măn), *n.* [*pl.* cousins-german (-nz=)], [< Fr. *cousin germain*, cousin-german: see **german**], a first cousin.

cou·vade (kōō-väd′), *n.* [Fr. < *couver*, to batch < Lat. *cubare*, to lie, recline], an old custom of sending the father to bed at the birth of a child.

¹cove (kōv), *n.* [< A.S. *cofa*, cave], **1**, a sheltered inlet or creek; **2**, a retired nook: *Arch.*, **1**, a concave surface in the angle between wall and ceiling: also called *coring*; **2**, a concave part, as of a molding; **3**, the hollow of an arch or vault:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* coved (kōvd), *p.pr.* coving], to form into a hollow or arch:—*v.i.* to arch over.

COVE

²cove (kōv), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a boy or a man; an individual; a fellow: often preceded by an adjective.

cov·e·nant (kŭv′ẽ-nănt), *n.* [< O.F. *convenir*, to come together; to agree], **1**, a compact; a bargain; **2**, a solemn agreement of fellowship, faith, and coöperation among members of a church: *Theol.*, the promises of God as conditioned and set forth in the Bible; *Law*, **1**, an agreement in writing between two parties, made under seal; a deed; especially, a subordinate condition or stipulation in a sealed agreement, incidental to its main purpose; **2**, the legal proceeding to recover damages in case of violation of such an agreement:—*v.t.* to promise by solemn agreement:—*v.i.* to bind oneself by solemn agreement.

cov·e·nant·er (kŭv′ẽ-năn-tẽr), *n.* one who enters into an agreement: **Covenanter**, in Scottish history, a member of either of two groups of reforming Presbyterians, active in 1638 and 1643.

cov·e·nan·tor (kŭv′ẽ-năn-tôr″), *n. Law*, the party to an agreement who is obligated.

cov·er (kŭv′ẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *currir* < Lat. *cooperire*, to hide], **1**, to put something, as a lid, upon; **2**, to conceal, as by wrapping up; screen; **3**, to overspread; extend over; overrun, as an area; **4**, to sit upon or incubate, as a hen her eggs; **5**, to include; be sufficient for; embrace; comprise; as, the book *covers* the topic; **6**, to pass over, as a distance, go through; as, the train *corers* the distance in two hours; **7**, to hold within aim or effective range; also, in games, to watch or guard; **8**, to protect; shelter; **9**, to copulate with (a female): used of male horses, **10**, to play a higher card upon (a card already played): **cover the feet,** *Bib.*, to defecate (1 Sam. 24:3):—*v.i.* **1**, to put on a hat or headdress; **2**, to spread over a surface, as does paint: *Obs.*, to set a table:—*n.* **1**, that which is laid upon, or inwraps, something; **2**, a protection; a shelter; **3**, a covert, thicket, etc., concealing game; **4**, the table equipment at a meal, especially that for one person; **5**, a disguise; pretense: **cover charge**, in a restaurant or cabaret, a fixed fee for table service or entertainment, independent of the charge for food: **covered way**, in a rampart, a narrow path or roadway along the face of the counterscarp, protected from the enemy's fire by the glacis (see *rampart*, illus.).

Syn., *v.* hide, screen, shield, protect, disguise, cloak.

cov·er·age (kŭv′ẽr-ăj), *n. Com.*, the aggregate of the elements in the terms of a contract of insurance affecting, or pertaining to, the risks covered.

cov·er crop a fall crop to protect the soil in winter and fertilize it in the spring.

cov·er·ing (kŭv′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of putting on a cover; **2**, that which covers.

cov·er·let (kŭv′ẽr-lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *cover*], a bed quilt; counterpane. Also, **cov′er-lid.**

cov·ert (kŭv′ẽrt), *adj.* [< Fr. *courert*, covered], concealed; covered; disguised; secret: *Law*, under authority or protection (of a husband): said of a married woman:—*n.* **1**, a place that protects or shelters; **2**, a thicket; shelter for game: *Ornith.*, one of the feathers covering the bases of the quills in a bird's tail and wings; as, a wing *corert*.—*adj.* **cov′ert-ly.**

cov·er·ture (kŭv′ẽr-tûr), *n.* [see **cover**], a cover; a means of concealment; shelter: *Law*, the status or standing of a married woman.

cov·et (kŭv′ĕt), *v.t.* [< O.F. *cureitier* < Lat. *cupidus*, desirous], to desire eagerly and, often, guiltily:—*v.i.* to have an extreme or unlawful desire.

cov·et·ous (kŭv′ẽ-tŭs), *adj.* very desirous, especially of another's property; grasping; avaricious.—*adj.* **cov′et-ous-ly.**—*n.* **cov′et-ous-ness.**

Syn. greedy, grasping, craving. (See avaricious.)

cov·ey (kŭv′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eys (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *corée* < *courer*, to hatch], **1**, a hatch or brood of birds; especially, a small flock, as of partridges, quail, etc.; **2**, a party; a set; a company or bevy.

Syn. brood, flock, bevy, company. (See herd.)

cov·in (kŭv′ĭn), *n.* [O.F.; cf. *convenant*], *Obs.*, a private agreement: *Archaic*, deceit: *Law*, conspiracy to defraud or injure another.

¹cow (kou), *n.* [*pl.* cows (kouz); *Poet.* or *Archaic*, kine (kīn)], [< A.S. *cū* < Aryan source], **1**, the mature female of the ox family, domesticated and kept for its milk; **2**, the female of various other mammals, either closely related, as the moose or elk, or not related, as the whale, elephant, seal, etc.

²cow (kou), *v.t.* [perh. < O.N. *kuga*, to frighten into submission], to depress with fear; intimidate.

cow·ard (kou′ẽrd), *n.* [< O.F. *coart*, hare, coward; applied to the timid hare, *la couarde* (tailed one) < *coue* < Lat. *cauda*, tail], one without courage; a craven; a dastard; a timid person:—*adj.* **1**, lacking courage; timid; unduly fearful; **2**, resulting from timidity; as, a *coward* silence.—*adj.* and *adv.* **cow′ard-ly.**—*n.* **cow′ard-li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* dastardly, craven, fearful, faint-hearted. (See recreant.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* courageous, heroic, intrepid.

cow·ard-ice (kou′ẽr-dĭs), *n.* want of courage; faint-heartedness; dishonorable fear.

Syn. pusillanimity, timidity, poltroonery, baseness.—*Ant.* bravery, intrepidity, courage, valor.

cow·bird (kou′bûrd″), *n.* [¹*cow*+*bird*], an American bird (*Molothrus ater*) of the blackbird family, often found with cattle, which lays its eggs in the nests of smaller birds: also called *cow blackbird.*

cow·boy (kou′boi″), *n.* [¹*cow*+*boy*], **1**, a boy who looks after cows; **2**, in the western United States, a mounted employee of a stockman or ranchman, who looks after the cattle while they graze.

cow·catch·er (kou′kăch″ẽr), *n.* [¹*cow*+*catch*], a wedge-shaped frame or guard on the front of a locomotive, for removing cows or other obstructions from the track: also called *pilot.*

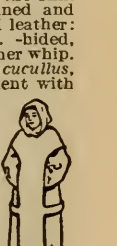
cow·er (kou′ẽr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to crouch down, especially from fear or shame; quail.

cow·fish (kou′fĭsh″), *n.* [¹*cow*+*fish*], **1**, any of various smaller sea mammals of the whale family, as the grampus, and some species of the dolphin or the porpoise; **2**, any of various grass-eating sea mammals, as the manatee or the dugong; **3**, any of various trunkfishes.

cow·herd (kou′hûrd″), *n.* [¹*cow*+*herd*], one who tends cattle at pasture.

cow·hide (kou′hīd″), *n.* [¹*cow*+¹*hide*], **1**, the skin of a cow, especially when tanned and dressed (see *hide*, illus.); **2**, a whip of braided leather:—*adj.* made of cowhide:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -hided, *p.pr.* -hiding], to whip with, or as with, a leather whip.

¹cowl (koul), *n.* [< A.S. *cule, cugele* < Lat. *cucullus*, hood], **1**, a monk's hood, or a garment with such a hood attached; **2**, a hood-shaped cap or covering, as a hood over a chimney, or the part of an automobile body just in front of the windshield.—*adj.* **cowled.**


COWLED MONK

²cowl (koul), *n.* [< O.F. *curelle* < Lat. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, tub], a large tub for water, especially one equipped with handles and carried by two persons.

cow·lick (kou′lĭk″), *n.* [¹*cow*+*lick*], a small patch of hair, often above the forehead, which grows in a special or peculiar way, as if licked by a cow.

cowl-staff (koul′stăf″), *n.* [²*cowl*+*staff*], a pole thrust through the handles of a cowl, or tub, in order to carry it.

co-work·er (kō″wûr′kẽr), *n.* [*co*+*work*], one who works with another; a fellow worker.

cow-pea (kou′pē″), *n.* [¹*cow* + *pea*], *Bot.*, a twining leguminous plant (*Vigna sinensis*), more closely related to the bean than to the pea, with pods sometimes two feet long: introduced into the southern United States from various tropical and subtropical countries, and cultivated as a cover crop or for forage.

cow-pi-lot (kou′ⁱpī″lŭt), *n.* [¹*cow* + *pilot*], *Zoöl.*, a brilliantly colored, banded fish found near coral reefs in warm seas, as off the West Indies.

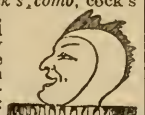
cow-pox (kou′pŏks″), *n.* [¹*cow* + *pox*], an acute contagious disease of cows, which, when communicated to man, as by vaccination, makes him immune to smallpox for a term of years: also called *vaccinia.*

cow-punch-er (kou′ⁱpŭn″chĕr), *n.* [< *cow* + *punch:* prob. because cowboys in herding prodded the cows with goads], a stockman or ranchman who rounds up and cares for cattle: a cowboy.

cow-rie (kou′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz), [< Hind. *kaurī*, nat. name], the small, yellowish white, glossy shell of any of various mollusks (genus *Cypræa*) found in the Indian Ocean: used as money in Africa and in parts of Asia. Also, **cow′ry.**

cow-slip (kou′slĭp″), *n.* [< A.S. *cūslyppe* < *cū*, cow + *slyppe*, dung: so called from habitat of flower], *Bot.*, 1, a wild English primrose (*Primula officinalis*); 2, in the United States, the marsh marigold.

cox-comb (kŏks′kōm″), *n.* [< *cock's comb*, cock's crest, or jester's cap], 1, a piece of cloth, usually red and shaped like a cock's comb, formerly worn in the cap of jesters; also, the cap itself; 2, a fop; a conceited, vain fellow: *Bot.*, a garden plant with inflorescence resembling a cock's comb: usually, *cockscomb* (see *fasciation*, illus.). —*n.* **cox′comb″ry** (-rĭ).


COXCOMB (def. 1)

cox-swain (kŏk′swān; kŏk′sn), *n.* [< archaic *cock*, boat (< O.F. *coque*, kind of ship) + *swain*], one who steers or has charge of a boat or of a racing shell; a helmsman. Also, **cock′swain.**

coy (koi), *adj.* [< Fr. *coi* < Lat. *quietus*, quiet], 1, reserved; backward; shrinking from notice; demure; shy; 2, coquettish.—*adv.* **coy′ly.**—*n.* **coy′ness.**

Syn. modest, bashful, shrinking. (See diffident.)

coy-o-te (kī-ō′tē; kī′ōt), *n.* [Sp. < Mex. *coyotl*, nat. name], any of several mammals (genus *Canis*) of western North America, resembling true wolves but smaller, as the prairie wolf (*C. latrans*).

coy-pu (koi′pōō), *n.* [native name], a rodent of South America, about two feet long, with webbed hind feet: also called *nutria.* Also, **coy′pou.**

coz (kŭz), *n.* [abbr. of *cousin*], cousin: used formerly in familiar address, to any relative or close friend.

coze (kōz), *n.* [< Fr. *causer*, to chat], a chat:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cozed (kōzd), *p.pr.* cozing], to have a chat or familiar talk. Also, **cose.**

coz-en (kŭz′n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kindred for advantage; to sponge], to defraud; beguile; cheat.—*n.* **coz′en-age.**—*n.* **coz′en-er.**

co-zy (kō′zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* cozier, *superl.* coziest], [perh. < Scand. *kasa*, to refresh], warm and comfortable; snug; contented:—*n.* [*pl.* cozies (-zĭz)], 1, a quilted or padded covering, as for a teapot that is to be kept warm; 2, a canopied seat in a corner of a room. Also, **co′sy; co′sey.**—*adv.* **co′zi-ly.**—*n.* **co′zi-ness.**

cp. *abbr.* compare (also, **cf.**; **comp.**):—**c. p.**, 1, candle power; 2, chemically pure:—**C. P.**, 1, Common Pleas; 2, Court of Probate; 3, Common Prayer; 4, [Lat. *Congregatio Passionis*], Congregation of the Passion; 4, Cape Province (Province of the Cape of Good Hope):—**C. P. A.**, Certified Public Accountant:—**c. p. o.**, chief petty officer:—**C. P. S.**, 1, Clerk of the Petty Sessions; 2, [Lat. *Custos Privati Sigilli*], Keeper of the Privy Seal:—**C Q D**, the letters of the code call of distress formerly used by ships:—**cr.**, 1, created; 2, credit; creditor; 3, crown (also, **Cr.**):—**Cr**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Cr] for the element chromium.

¹crab (krăb), *n.* [< A.S. *crabba*, crab], 1, any of several crustaceans having a broad, flattened body, ten walking legs, and the abdomen, or so-called tail, curled under the body; 2, any of various mechanical devices, originally made with a hook or claw, for hoisting; especially, a kind of portable windlass: Crab, *Astron.*, Cancer, a northern constellation (see *constellation*); also, the fourth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the summer solstice, about June 21:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crabbed (krăbd), *p.pr.* crabbing], to fish for crabs: *Slang*, to back out; quit; renege.

CRAB

²crab (krăb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crabbed (krăbd), *p.pr.* crabbing], *Colloq.*, 1, to find fault; 2, of hawks, to scratch or fight:—*v.t.* to irritate; vex; criticize.

³crab (krăb), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, any of various trees, some wild, some cultivated for their fruit, producing small, sour apples, often used in making jelly: often called *crab tree;* also, the fruit; 2, a surly, cranky, sour person: **crab apple**, the fruit of the crab tree; also, the tree:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the crab apple; 2, sour; harsh; astringent.

crab-bed (krăb′ĕd), *adj.* [comb. of ²*crab* and ³*crab*], 1, perverse; cross; churlish; 2, cramped or difficult to read, as writing: *Archaic*, sour; unpleasant to taste.—*adv.* **crab′bed-ly.**—*n.* **crab′bed-ness.**

Syn. churlish, ill-tempered, sour, cross-grained.

crab grass 1, any of various grasses with prostrate, freely rooting stems; 2, especially, a forage grass (*Eleusine indica*) common in the southern United States: also called *wire grass.*

crack (krăk), *v.i.* [< A.S. *cracian*, to crack], 1, to make a rasping, discordant sound, or a sharp, snapping noise; 2, to break or split without dividing completely into parts; suffer a partial break, as by being split or fractured on the surface: *Dial.*, to chat; exchange anecdotes, or jokes: **crack up**, *Aëro.*, in flying, to suffer an accident in which the airplane is wrecked:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to make a short, rasping sound; cause to snap; 2, to break without separating, often so as to make a break or fracture on the surface; damage, as, figuratively, one's reputation; 3, to burst; cause to split open, as a nut; 4, to craze; make insane; 5, to open and drink, as a bottle of wine; 6, to utter; especially, tell well, as a joke: *Chem.*, to decompose (a substance) partially, or wholly, into constituent parts by heat or pressure; as, to *crack* petroleum in extracting gasoline: *Colloq.*, to boast of; speak praisingly of: with *up:*—*n.* 1, a sudden, snapping, sharp noise; a report; 2, a break; a split, especially when incomplete; a fissure; 3, a sharp blow; 4, a dissonant tone, as in a voice changing at puberty; 5, a slight mental flaw; a streak or touch of insanity: *Colloq.*, 1, the time a crack lasts; a moment; 2, one who has attained high rank or excellence in some certain field; *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, 1, gossip; chat; 2, a joke; 3, *pl.*, news; *Archaic* or *Eng. Dial.*, a boast; a lie; *Obs.*, a pert boy; a lively youngster:—*adj.* *Colloq.*, first-rate; excellent.

Syn., *v.* split, snap, burst, crush. (See break.)

crack-a-jack *Slang*, a person who has attained excellence in some field; a thing strikingly fine or desirable; *Colloq.*, popped corn dipped in sirup:—*adj.* *Slang*, splendid; fine; excellent. Also, **crack′er-jack′.**

crack-brained (krăk′ⁱbrānd″), *adj.* crazy; queer; senseless; without reason.

crack-er (krăk′ĕr), *n.* [see **crack**], 1, one who or that which breaks, snaps, etc., or causes to break, snap, etc.; 2, a boaster; braggart; 3, a small explosive; a firecracker; 4, a thin, brittle biscuit; 5, in the southeastern United States, a country fellow or poor white; 6, a bonbon that pops with an explosive sound.

crack-le (krăk′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crackled (krăk′ld), *p.pr.* crackling], to make slight, repeated, rustling or snapping noises, as a fire:—*v.t.* to break or crush by repeated slight blows; cover (porcelain or glass) with a network of fine fissures or lines:—*n.* 1, a slight, sharp, or snapping noise, especially one that is often repeated; 2, the making of such a noise; 3, an artificially produced lacework of fine cracklike lines in the glaze of certain pottery, glass, porcelain, and china.

crack-ling (krăk′lĭng), *n.* 1, the emission of sharp, repeated, snapping or rustling little noises; 2, the crisp, browned, savory skin of roasted pork: *pl.* the crisp bits left when lard is tried out.

crack-nel (krăk′nĕl), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *craquelin*, biscuit], a hard, brittle biscuit; a thin, crisp cake: *pl.* small pieces of pork fried crisp.

cracks-man (kräks′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*crack* + *man*], *Slang*, a burglar.

cra-dle (krā′dl), *n.* [< M.E. *cradel* < A.S. *cradol*, cradle < O.Teut. source], 1, a bed for an infant, usually on rockers; 2, the period or state of infancy; 3, birthplace; origin; place where anything grew up or was nurtured; as, Egypt was the *cradle* of a great civilization; 4, in agriculture, a frame attached to a scythe, designed to catch each cut of grain so that it may be laid in an orderly pile: *Naut.*, the framework supporting a vessel during building or repair; *Mining*, a trough on rockers in which gold-bearing earth is washed; *Engraving*, a kind of steel chisel with many sharp points, used with a rocking motion; *Surg.*, a case in which a broken limb is supported, or a wound protected from

GRAIN CRADLE

pressure, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cradled (krā′dld), *p.pr.* cradling], **1**, to place in a cradle, as a child; soothe; nurse; hence, to shelter or protect; **2**, to put or place in any device resembling a cradle, as a ship, gold-bearing earth, etc.; **3**, to reap with a scythe having a cradle:—*v.i.* to reap grain with a cradle: *Obs.*, to lie in a cradle.

craft (krăft), *n.* [< A.S. *cræft*, skill], **1**, skill; especially, artistic manual skill; **2**, cunning; artfulness; guile; deceit; **3**, a trade requiring artistic manual ability; also, collectively, those employed in such a trade: **craft union**, a trade-union composed of workers in the same craft, in whatever industry or plant they may be employed; a horizontal union: opposite of *vertical union*: *Naut.*, a vessel; vessels collectively.

Syn. art, dexterity, ingenuity, trade. (See business.)

crafts-man (krăfts′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*craft*+*man*], one who practices a certain trade; especially, a skilled and artistically inclined worker.—*n.* **crafts′man-ship.**

Syn. workman, artificer. (See artisan.)

craft-y (krăf′tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **craft**], cunning; deceitful; tricky; artful: *Archaic*, skilful.—*adv.* **era′ft′i-ly.**—*n.* **craft′i-ness.**

Syn. cunning, shrewd, tricky, designing. (See wily.)

crag (krăg), *n.* [Celt.: source uncertain], a steep, rugged rock, rising abruptly or standing out prominently.—*adj.* **crag′gy.**—*adj.* **crag′ged.**—*n.* **crag′gi-ness.**—*n.* **crag′ged-ness.**

crake (krāk), *n.* [imit.], *Ornith.*, any of several rails, as the corn crake (*Crex crex*) of Europe.

cram (krăm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crammed (krămd), *p.pr.* cramming], [< A.S. *crammian*, to stuff], **1**, to fill too full, as with food; stuff (poultry) with food for quick fattening; **2**, to pack in compactly; force in; crowd in; **3**, to cover (a subject) hurriedly and intensively, to prepare for an examination or to secure data for a special purpose:—*v.i.* **1**, to eat greedily or too much; **2**, to study intensively:—*n.* **1**, the act of stuffing or packing tightly; **2**, one who gathers knowledge hurriedly; also, knowledge so gained.

cram-bo (krăm′bō), *n.* [prob. < Lat. *crambe* (*repetita*), (warmed-over) cabbage], **1**, a game in which words are found that rime with a given word; **2**, a rime or riming word: used contemptuously: **dumb crambo**, a game in which riming words are acted out.

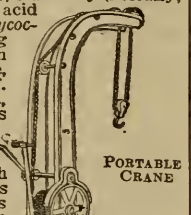
cram-oi-sy (krăm′oi-zĭ; -ē-zĭ), *adj.* [< It. *cremesi* < Arab. *qirmazi*, of the insect kermes], *Archaic*, crimson. Also, **cram′oi-sie.**

[1]cramp (krămp), *n.* [< O.F. *crampe*, book < Du.: related to *cram*, q.v.], **1**, an iron bar, bent at the ends, and so devised as to hold blocks of stone, etc., together: also called *cramp iron*; **2**, a piece of iron or steel, bent at the ends into a shape resembling a C, with a tightening screw, used for compressing or for temporarily holding two things together: also called *clamp*; **3**, a piece of wood used in shoemaking, to give shape to the upper leather; **4**, a hindrance to motion or growth:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten or hold by a mechanical device; **2**, to hinder in action or growth; hamper:—*adj.* **1**, narrowly hemmed in; restricted; **2**, twisted, small, and illegible, as handwriting.

[2]cramp (krămp), *n.* [< O.F. *crampe*, a spasm: see **[1]cramp**], **1**, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, painful and involuntary; **2**, a kind of local paralysis:—*v.t.* to cause to suffer from cramp; induce, as a kind of local paralysis, by overuse or strain.

cram-pon (krăm′pŏn), *n.* [< Lat. *crampo* (*-onis*), cramp iron], **1**, one of a pair of metal hooks for grappling and raising heavy objects; **2**, a spiked iron plate fitted to the shoe, as for walking on ice.

cran-ber-ry (krăn′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [< L.G. *krônbere*, cranberry (literally, crane berry)], **1**, the small, red, acid berry of certain shrubs (genus *Oxycoccus*) of the heath family, growing in marshy land and native in North America, northern Europe, and elsewhere; **2**, the shrub itself.



PORTABLE CRANE

crane (krān), *n.* [< A.S. *cran*, a crane], any of various tall wading birds with long legs, necks, and bills, resembling the herons, and often popularly confused with them, but flying with necks straight instead of curved, as do the herons: found in many parts of the world: *Mech.*, **1**, a machine used to hoist and carry heavy weights, especially to a different part of a building or of a yard, by means of a swinging arm, or a traveling horizontal beam; **2**, a siphon; **3**, a support for utensils to be suspended in a fireplace:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* craned (krānd), *p.pr.* craning], to stretch (the neck) as does a crane:—*v.i.* **1**, to stretch the neck in order to see better; **2**, hence, to stop to look; hesitate, as in presence of an obstacle.

crane fly any of a family (*Tipulidæ*) of two-winged insects resembling large mosquitoes.

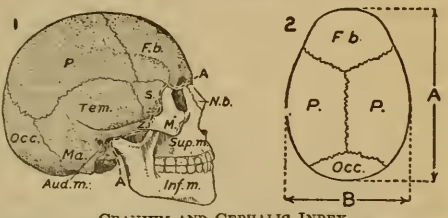
crane's-bill (crānz′-bĭl″), *n.* *Bot.*, any of numerous species of geranium, especially the wild geranium common in open woods in eastern North America, with rough, hairy leaves and white or light purple flowers on long stalks. Also, **cranes′bill″.**

cra-ni-al (krā′nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **cranium**], of or pertaining to the cranium, or skull.

cra-ni-ol-o-gy (krā″nĭ-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kranion*, skull+*-logia*, science], the scientific study of skulls, especially of human skulls, directed toward their shape, size, racial character, etc.—*n.* **cra″ni-ol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **cra″ni-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).

cra-ni-om-e-try (krā″nĭ-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kranion*, skull+*metron*, measure], the science of measuring skulls; the method of application of this science.—*adj.* **cra″ni-o-met′ric; cra″ni-o-met′ri-cal.**—*adv.* **cra″ni-o-met′ri-cal-ly.**

cra-ni-um (krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -niums (-ŭmz); -nia (-ă)], [L.L. < Gk. *kranion*, skull], the skull; strictly, the bones inclosing the brain; brainpan.



CRANIUM AND CEPHALIC INDEX

1 and 2, bones of the skull: *F. b.*, frontal; *P.*, parietal; *Occ.*, occipital; *Tem.*, temporal; *S.*, sphenoid; *Z.*, zygomatic; *M.*, malar; *Ma.*, mastoid; *Sup.m.*, superior maxillary; *Inf.m.*, inferior maxillary; *N. b.*, nasal bones; *Aud.m.*, auditory meatus; *A A*, line separating cranial and facial bones.

2, top view of skull: A, front-and-back length of skull; B, width of skull: ratio of B to A (× 100), cephalic index. If the cephalic index is 80 or above (that is, if the width of the skull is four fifths or more of its length), the skull is called *brachycephalic*, or short-headed; if less than 80, the skull is called *dolichocephalic*, or long-headed.

[1]crank (krăngk), *n.* [< A.S. *cranc*, prob. < *crincan* (p.t. *cranc*), rare form of *crinɑan*, to bend, curl, contract], **1**, a device for changing to-and-fro motion to rotary motion, or the opposite, usually consisting of an arm or its mechanical equivalent attached more or less at right angles to a shaft, and driven by, or driving, a connecting rod the outer end of which describes a circular path while the other end has straight line, to-and-fro motion: 2, an elbow-shaped handle, often detachable, which can be used to give rotary motion to a shaft, wheel, or the like; as, the *crank* of an automobile engine or of a winch; 3, an elbow-shaped connecting part or support, especially as used in hanging bells: **crank case**, a case inclosing a crank shaft, as in an automobile engine (see *gas engine*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to bend at right angles to an axis; **2**, to wind up; turn, especially by using a crank or the like.

CRANKS

1, end crank; 2, center crank; 3, bell crank.

[2]crank (krăngk), *n.* an odd turn of speech or mind; a caprice: *Collog.*, an eccentric person; a person who pursues one idea exclusively.

[3]crank (krăngk), *adj.* weak; shaky; rickety; in a loose or disjointed condition.

[4]crank (krăngk), *adj.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, easily upset: cranky: opposite of *stiff*.

crank shaft a shaft that bears, drives, or is driven by, a crank. Also, *n.* **crank′shaft″.**

crank-y (krăngk′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **[1]crank**], **1**, irritable, especially because of ill health; capricious; mentally ill-balanced; **2**, full of twists; crooked; **3**, shaky: *Naut.*, liable to upset or capsize.—*adv.* **crank′i-ly.**—*n.* **crank′i-ness.**

cran-nied (krăn′ĭd), *adj.* [see **cranny**], full of chinks, fissures, or crevices.

cran-ny (krăn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a chink, crevice, or tiny fissure.

crape (krāp), *n.* [< *crêpe*, q.v.], 1, a thin, crinkled fabric, closely woven, of silk, imitation silk, wool, etc.: when used of fabrics colored otherwise than black, usually spelled *crêpe*; 2, a piece of this material, in black silk, used as a sign of mourning, or for mourning dress:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* craped (krāpt), *p.pr.* craping], 1, to drape or clothe with crape; 2, to put crinkles in. Also, ***crêpe***.—*adj.* **crap'y** (krāp'ĭ).

crap-pie (krăp'ĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], a freshwater fish (*Pomoxys annularis*) of North America, related to the sunfish.

craps (kraps), *n.* [U.S. slang origin; source uncertain], a gambling game played with two dice: also called *crap shooting*.

crap-u-lence (krăp'ū-lĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *crapula*, debauch], 1, illness arising from intemperance in drinking or eating; 2, gross intemperance, especially in drinking.—*adj.* **crap'u-lent.**

crap-u-lous (krăp'ū-lŭs), *adj.* 1, marked by gross intemperance in eating or drinking; 2, ill from indulgence in liquor.

***cra-que-lé** (krȧ"kĕ-lā'), *n.* [Fr.], glass or porcelain ware having a crackled surface.

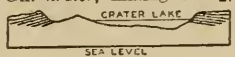
[1]crash (krăsh), *v.t.* [imit.: < M.E. *crasche*, crash], 1, to shatter noisily and violently; dash into pieces; 2, to attend, as a party, uninvited: **crash the gate**, to pass through an entrance uninvited or without paying admission:—*v.i.* to make a loud noise, as of thunder or violent breakage: *Aëro.*, to come to earth violently:—*n.* 1, a shattering; 2, the sound occasioned by violent breakage, thunder, a burst of loud music, or the like; 3, the failure of a business; bankruptcy.

[2]crash (krăsh), *n.* [source uncertain], a kind of coarse linen used for toweling, or for covering surfaces that receive hard wear, as carpets to be danced upon, stair carpets, etc.

crass (krăs), *adj.* [< Lat. *crassus*, thick], 1, thick; coarse in texture; 2, grossly stupid; as, *crass* ignorance.—*adv.* **crass'ly.**—*n.* **cras'si-tude.**—*n.* **crass'ness.**

crate (krāt), *n.* [prob. < Lat. *cratis*, hurdle, wickerwork], a large wickerwork hamper or a box for the transportation of goods; hence, any boxlike frame of slats for containing or protecting goods to be transported:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crated, *p.pr.* crating], to put into or pack in such a receptacle.

cra-ter (krā'tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *kratēr*, mixing bowl], 1, the cup-shaped cavity forming the mouth of a volcano; 2, any similarly shaped opening.



CRATER

craunch (krônch), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [imit.], to crunch; chew audibly:—*n.* the act of chewing audibly.

cra-vat (krȧ-văt'), *n.* [< Fr. *cravate*, a Croatian; cravat: so called because first worn by Croats in French army, 1636], *Archaic*, a necktie.

crave (krāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* craved (krāvd), *p.pr.* craving], [< A.S. *crafian*, to ask], 1, to beg or ask for, humbly or urgently; 2, to long for; desire; need:—*v.i.* to beg or long: with *for*.

cra-ven (krā'vn), *adj.* [source uncertain], cowardly; abjectly afraid; base: **to cry craven**, to admit defeat; yield; fail:—*n.* an abject coward.

Syn., *adj.* spiritless, pusillanimous, dastardly, base. (See recreant.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* brave, courageous, fearless.

cra-ven-ette (krā"vn-ĕt'), *n.* [< *Craven* Street, London: a trade name], 1, fabric or leather waterproofed by a certain process; 2, a raincoat of such goods, or, loosely, any raincoat: **cravenette process**, a chemical process for treating fabrics, leather, etc., with certain aluminum salts to render them waterproof.

crav-ing (krāv'ĭng), *n.* [see **crave**], 1, a longing or appetite; a need seemingly born in one; 2, a begging or imploring.—*adv.* **crav'ing-ly.**

craw (krô), *n.* [< M.E. *crawe*, prob. < Sw. *kräfva*, the craw], the crop of birds or insects.

craw-fish (krô'fĭsh'), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *crerice* < O.H.G. *crebiz*, crawfish], any of several small lobsterlike crustaceans found in fresh or brackish water (see *Crustacea*, illus.). Also, **cray'fish"** (krā'-).

[1]crawl (krôl), *v.i.* [< O.N. *krafla*, to paw], 1, to move by dragging the body along the ground, as does a worm; of a person, to move on the hands and knees, or in a cautious, creeping, or abject manner; 2, to be, or feel as if, swarming with creeping things:—*n.* 1, the act of creeping along; the motion of creeping; 2, in swimming, a racing stroke in which the swimmer lies flat with submerged face, and takes alternate overhand strokes while moving his legs alternately up and down from the knees: also called *crawl stroke*.—*adv.* **crawl'ing-ly.**

[2]crawl (krôl), *n.* [< S.Afr.Du. *kraal*, pen for animals], a pen in shallow water for fish, turtles, etc.

crawl-er (krôl'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]crawl**], 1, one who or that which creeps; 2, any reptile; 3, the young of a large insect of the order Neuroptera: also called *dobson*, *clipper*, *hellgramite*, etc.

crawl-y (krôl'ĭ), *adj.* *Colloq.*, having a creepy feeling as if covered with crawling things.

cray-fish (krā'fĭsh"), *n.* [see **crawfish**], a kind of small crustacean. See **craw'fish"**, *Pfd. S.*

cray-on (krā'ŏn), *n.* [< Fr. *craie* < Lat. *creta*, chalk], 1, a stick or pencil, as of charcoal, prepared chalk, or other material, for drawing; 2, a drawing made with such an implement: *Elec.*, a carbon point in an arc lamp:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -oned (-ŏnd), *p.pr.* -oning], to draw with a crayon.—*n.* **cray'on-ist.**

craze (krāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crazed (krāzd), *p.pr.* crazing], [< M.E. *crasen*, to break < Sw. *krasa*, to crackle], 1, to drive or make insane; 2, to cause or produce minute cracks or flaws on (pottery):—*v.i.* 1, to become insane; 2, to develop minute cracks or flaws, as pottery:—*n.* 1, the condition of one demented; a mania; a wild or insane notion; 2, a popular addiction to a whim of fashion; a caprice; 3, a minute crack in the glaze of pottery.—*adj.* **crazed.**

cra-zy (krā'zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -zier, *superl.* -ziest], 1, insane; mad; showing, or arising from, an insane condition; 2, unsound; rickety; shaky: said of a ship, building, etc.: *Colloq.*, greatly or wildly desirous; immoderately enthusiastic: **crazy bone**, a place on the elbow where the ulnar nerve is exposed, which, when struck, is the seat of a sharp sensation: also called *funny bone*.—*adv.* **cra'zi-ly.**—*n.* **cra'zi-ness.**

Syn. mad, raving, insane, cracked, distracted.

creak (krēk), *n.* [imit.], a sharp, scraping, squeaky noise, as from the friction of unoiled parts, etc.:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to make, or cause to make, a creak.—*adj.* **creak'y.**—*n.* **creak'i-ness.**

cream (krēm), *n.* [< Fr. *crème* < L.L. *chrisma*, sacred oil < Gk. *khrisma*, oil for anointing], 1, the rich, oily part of milk, which gathers at the top; also, that which rises to the top of other liquids, as froth, scum, etc.; 2, any dessert or sweet made of, or resembling, cream obtained from milk; 3, that which is regarded as the best or most desirable part of anything; 4, an emulsion, unguent, or other cream-like preparation used as a cosmetic; as, cold *cream*; 5, a light yellow color:—*v.t.* to skim the cream from (milk); put cream into, as tea, or furnish it to: *Cookery*, 1, to beat together, as shortening and sugar, so as to form a smooth mixture; 2, to cook with a liquid dressing of butter and milk or cream thickened with flour:—*v.i.* to be covered with, or become thick with, cream; form a froth, scum, etc., at the top.

cream-er (krēm'ẽr), *n.* 1, a small pitcher for cream; 2, a machine for separating cream.

cream-er-y (krēm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, a shop where cream, milk, butter, etc., are sold; 2, a factory where butter, cheese, etc., are made.

cream of tar-tar a purified, crystallized form of tartar, used in cooking, as in baking powder, and in medicine, etc.

cream-y (krēm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], containing, or like, cream; smooth; rich; luscious.—*n.* **cream'i-ness.**

[1]crease (krēs), *n.* [source uncertain], a mark, line, or wrinkle left by a fold: *Cricket*, one of a set of lines defining the positions of bowler and batsman:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* creased (krēst), *p.pr.* creasing], to make a fold, wrinkle, or similar mark in:—*v.i.* to fall in folds or wrinkles.

[2]crease (krēs), *n.* [see **creese**], a short Malayan dagger. Also, **kris.** See **creese**, *Pfd. S.*

cre-a-sote (krē'ȧ-sōt), *n.* [see **creosote**], a certain oily, tarry liquid. See **cre'o-sote**, *Pfd. S.*

cre-ate (krē-āt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *creare* (-*atus*), to create], 1, to bring into, or cause to come into, existence; make out of nothing; 2, to make, as a new product, out of existing materials, newly or differently assembled; 3, to invest with a new rank, or function; 4, to originate, as a character in fiction.

cre-a-tion (krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making, forming, investing with a title, etc.; 2, the thing made, formed, etc.; a production of the imagination or intelligence; specifically, the universe, or the act by which it was created.

cre-a-tive (krē-ā'tĭv), *adj.* 1, having the power to originate or create; 2, productive.

cre-a-tor (krē-ā'tẽr), *n.* one who has power to originate; one who makes, forms, or constructs: **Creator**, God; the Supreme Being.

crea-ture (krē'tūr), *n.* [< Fr. *créature* < Lat. *creatura* < *creare*, to create], 1, that which has been made, produced, brought into existence, etc.; a living being; a human being; sometimes, an animal

as distinguished from man; as, the forest *creatures* crept forth; **2**, one who is the tool or dependent agent of another; a dependent who owes everything to his patron: **creature comforts**, things, such as food and warmth, that promote physical comfort and satisfaction.

***crèche** (krăsh), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. = a crib], **1**, a public nursery for small children; especially, a day nursery; **2**, an asylum for foundlings.

cre-dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *credere*, to believe], belief; credit; trust; confidence: *Eccl.*, a small side table placed near the altar to hold the bread and wine before consecration.

cre-den-da (krē-dĕn'dă), *n.pl.* [Lat. < *credere*, to believe], *Eccl.*, articles of faith, as opposed to *agenda*, or matters of practice.

cre-den-tial (krē-dĕn'shăl), *adj. Rare*, accrediting; giving title to authority; certifying a claim; as, *credential* letters:—*n.* **1**, that which bears testimony to one's claims or authority; **2**, a letter or certificate proving one's right to the exercise of authority, or to claims or privileges: usually *pl.*

cred-i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-bl), *adj.* believable; worthy of belief.—*adv.* **cred'i-bly.**—*n.* **cred'i-bil'i-ty.**

cred-it (krĕd'ĭt), *n.* [< Fr. *crédit* < Lat. *credere* to believe], **1**, belief; trust; confidence in, the truth of a statement or the truthfulness of a person; **2**, the quality that commands belief or trust; trustworthiness; **3**, character; a good reputation; the power resulting from the possession of a good name; **4**, the deserved right to praise; as, his noble deed redounds to his *credit*; a source of esteem or respect; honor; as, he is a *credit* to the city: *Com.*, **1**, trust in a person's business integrity and in his financial capacity to meet all obligations when due; **2**, the rating of a person or firm based upon reputation for paying debts and evidence of resources adequate to future payment; **3**, an extension of time allowed a customer to pay; **4**, the sum remaining at a customer's disposal or in his favor on the books of a bank; *Bookkeeping*, the right-hand page or column showing, in the ledger, payment by, or obligation to, a customer, or, in the cash book, money or its equivalent paid out: opposite of *debit*:—*v.t.* **1**, to believe; trust; have confidence in; **2**, to ascribe; as, to *credit* honor to a man; **3**, to give credit to; as, to *credit* a man with honor: *Bookkeeping*, to enter (a sum) in a customer's favor.

cred-it-a-ble (krĕd'ĭt-ă-bl), *adj.* praiseworthy; reflecting honor or credit; deserving esteem.—*adv.* **cred'it-a-bly.**—*n.* **cred'it-a-bil'i-ty.**

cred-i-tor (krĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one to whom money is owing: *Bookkeeping*, the title of that side of the account reserved for entering the sums paid.

cre-do (krē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-dōz)], [Lat. = I believe], *Eccl.*, **1**, a creed; in particular, the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed; **2**, the musical setting for the latter, as sung in the Mass. Also, **Cre'do.**

cre-du-li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *credulus* < *credere*, to believe], ready belief; especially, a disposition to believe anything.

cred-u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *adj.* apt to believe without sufficient basis; inclined to believe any improbable thing; hence, easily imposed upon.—*adv.* **cred'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **cred'u-lous-ness.**

Cree (krē), *n.* [nat. name], an Indian of one of the Algonquian tribes, related to the Ojibwas, Ottawas, etc., and surviving especially in Manitoba.

creed (krēd), *n.* [< A.S. *crēda* < Lat. *credere*, to believe], **1**, a formally phrased confession of faith; a brief, authoritative, summarizing statement of religious belief; as, the Apostles' or the Nicene *Creed*; **2**, an informal summing up of religious belief; **3**, a formula of belief in any field; a summary of doctrine.

Syn. belief, doctrine, faith, confession, summary.

creek (krēk), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a small bay or cove; **2**, in the United States and British Colonies, a stream, between a brook and a river in size.

Creek (krēk), *n.* [nat. name], one of a tribe of American Indians, originally in Alabama and Georgia: now largely confined to Oklahoma.

creel (krēl), *n.* [Sc.: source uncertain], **1**, a wicker basket carried by fishermen to hold fish; **2**, a wickerwork cage in which to trap fish, lobsters, etc.: *Spinning*, a frame in a spinning machine for holding the bobbins:—*v.t.* to put or catch in a creel.

creep (krēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* crept (krĕpt), *p.pr.* creeping], [< A.S. *crēopan*, to creep], **1**, to move slowly along the ground, as does a worm or reptile; crawl; **2**, to move timidly, secretly, or stealthily; arrive, or go, unnoticed; insinuate oneself into a place or group; **3**, to be abject or servile; cringe; **4**, to slip slightly from a proper place, as a glued board while drying; to slip slightly in a groove or over a surface, as a bicycle tire in the rim, or a belt on a pulley; **5**, to grow along the ground, as a plant; **6**, to have the feeling that one is covered with crawling things:—*n.* **1**, the act of crawling along the ground; **2**, an unpleasant sensation, as of being covered with crawling things: usually *pl.*; as, to have the *creeps*; **3**, a grapnel: *Mech.*, a longitudinal shift, or dislocation, as of railroad rails, of a belt on a pulley, or of a tire on its rim.

creep-er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which moves slowly close to, or touching, the ground; **2**, *Bot.*, a plant which clings to a support or climbs by rootlets or tendrils; **3**, any of various birds adapted for creeping on boughs, bushes, etc.; **4**, a grapnel, or hooked iron instrument, for dragging the bottom of a body of water; **5**, any of several devices for conveying material slowly and steadily to, in, or from, a machine.

CREESE

creep-y (krēp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, shivering; chilled with fear; as, a *creepy* feeling; **2**, marked by creeping.—*n.* **creep'i-ness.**—*adv.* **creep'i-ly.**

creese (krēs), *n.* [< Malay *kris*, dagger], a short Malayan dagger with a wavy blade. Also, **cris; kris; crease.**

cre-mate (krē-māt'; krē'māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *cremare* (*-atus*), to burn], to consume by fire; burn up; reduce to ashes, as a corpse.—*n.* **cre-ma'tor** (krē-mā'tẽr).

Syn. incinerate, consume. (See burn.)

cre-ma-tion (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* a burning; especially, the act or practice of burning the dead.

crem-a-to-ry (krĕm'ă-tō-rĭ; krē'mă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], an establishment or furnace for burning or incinerating, especially for burning the dead.—*n.* **crem'a-to'ri-um** (-tō'rĭ-ŭm).

***crème** (krăm), *n.* [Fr.: see **cream**], cream: *Cookery*, a white sauce: ***crème de menthe** (dĕ măNt'), a liqueur made from peppermint: ***crème de la crème**, the very best of a class; a select group.

Cre-mo-na (krē-mō'nă), *n.* [< *Cremona*, town in northern Italy], a violin made in Cremona, Italy; especially, one of superior excellence made by the family of Nicola Amati (1596–1684), or by his pupil, Antonio Stradivari (1644–1737), or by Giuseppe Guarneri (1683–1745).

cre-nate (krē'nāt), *adj.* [< It. *crena*, notch], *Bot.*, having a scalloped edge (see *leaf*, illus.).

cren-el (krĕn'ĕl), *n.* [O.F. < It. *crena*, a notch], *Arch.*, in a battlemented parapet, one of the indentations, also called *embrasures*, alternating with the elevated parts of the wall, called *merlons*; a notch (cf. illus. under *bastion*, *loophole*). Also, **cre-nelle'** (krē-nĕl').

cren-el-ate (krĕn'ĕl-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to fortify or embellish with battlements or loopholes. Also, **cren'el-late.**—*n.* **cren'el-a'tion; cren'el-la'tion.**—*p.adj.* **cren'el-at"ed.**

Cre-ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [< Fr. *créole* < Sp. *criollo*, perh. negro corr. of dim. form of *criado*, domestic, bred < p.p. of Lat. *creare*, to create], **1**, a person descended from French or Spanish ancestors, but born and raised in a colony, especially in a remote tropical colony; **2**, in the Gulf States, especially in Louisiana, a white person descended from the French or Spanish settlers, and retaining their manners and language; **3**, the French patois, or dialect, spoken by the natives of Louisiana:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a Creole or to Creole customs, speech, culture, etc.: **creole**, **1**, a negro born in America, as distinguished from one brought from Africa: more correctly called *creole negro*; **2**, sometimes, a person of mixed Creole and negro blood, speaking a dialect of French or Spanish.

Cre-on (krē'ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Kreōn*], *Gk. Myth.*, a Theban king, brother-in-law of Œdipus, who caused Antigone to be buried alive for disobeying his command to leave unburied the body of Polynices.

cre-o-sol (krē'ō-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [*creo* (*sote*) + *ol* (*eum*), oil], *Chem.*, a colorless, aromatic, oily liquid distilled from wood tar or from guaiacum.

cre-o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* [< Gk. *kreas*, flesh + *sōzein*, to preserve], a heavy, yellowish, oily liquid with an odor of wood smoke, obtained from coal tar or wood tar: used as an antiseptic in medicine, and as a wood preservative. Also, **cre'a-sote.**

crêpe (krāp; krāp), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *crispa*, curled], a soft fabric of silk, imitation silk, wool, or cotton, closely woven and with a crinkled or wavy surface: commonly used for colors other than black: for black the spelling *crape* is preferred: **crêpe de Chine** (shēn'), literally, crêpe of China, a fine, thin crêpe made of raw silk, with an almost smooth surface: **crêpe paper**, a crinkly tissue paper, used for paper napkins and for decorating. Also, **crape.**

crep-i-tant (krĕp'ĭ-tănt), *adj.* [see **crepitate**], rattling; crackling: **crepitant râles** (rál),

the fine, crackling sounds heard in the lungs of a person suffering from pneumonia and certain other diseases.

crep-i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.p.* and *p.t.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *crepitare* (*-atus*) < *crepare*, to creak], to crackle; make a series of snapping, rattling sounds; specifically, to produce a crackling noise peculiar to the lungs of a person with pneumonia.—*n.* **crep'i-ta'tion.**

crept (krĕpt), past tense and past participle of the intransitive verb *creep*.

cre-pus-cle (krē-pŭs'l), *n.* [< Lat. *crepusculum*, twilight], *Rare*, the faint light before the rising and after the setting of the sun; twilight. Also, **cre-pus'cule** (krē-pŭs'kūl).—*adj.* **cre-pus'cu-lous.**

cre-pus-cu-lar (krē-pŭs'kŭ-lər), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or resembling, the twilight; 2, appearing, or flying, at twilight, as certain birds.

cre-scen-do (krē-shĕn'dō; krē-sĕn'dō), *adj.* [It. = growing], *Mus.*, swelling; increasing in loudness, force, or power:—*n.* a gradual increase in sound, or a passage rendered crescendo:—*adv.* with a gradual increase in sound: indicated by the symbol <, placed over the note (see App. I).—*abbr.* **cres.**; **cresc.**

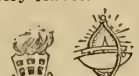
cres-cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *crescens* (*-entis*), growing], 1, increasing; growing, as the moon in its first quarter; 2, shaped like the new moon:—*n.* 1, the figure of the moon in its first or last quarter; 2, a figure shaped like the new moon; especially, the national emblem of Turkey; hence, 3, the power of Turkey; the Mohammedan religion.

CRESCENT

cre-sol (krē'sōl; -sōl), *n.* [*cre(o)s(ote)* + *ol(eum)*, oil], *Chem.*, any of three colorless, oily, liquid isomeric compounds resembling phenol, obtained from coal tar and wood tar: used as a disinfectant and in making dyestuffs: also called *cresylic acid*.

cress (krĕs), *n.* [< A.S. *cresse* < O.H.G. *chresan*, to creep], any of several small green plants of the mustard family, having crisp, peppery leaves.

cres-set (krĕs'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *craisset* < *graisse*, grease], any metal vessel or basket for holding pitch, oil, wood, or the like, to be burned for light; a fire basket.


CRESSETS

Cres-si-da (krĕs'ĭ-dä), *n.* [< M.E. *Criseyde*, perh. < Gk. *Khruseis*, Chryseis, daughter of the priest of Apollo in Homer's "Iliad"], in medieval romances based on Homer's "Iliad," the beautiful daughter of Calchas, who was unfaithful to her lover Troilus, and has become proverbial for infidelity: heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

crest (krĕst), *n.* [< O.F. *creste* < Lat. *crista*, tuft], 1, a comb or tuft on the head of a fowl or bird; 2, the projecting part on the top of a helmet; the plume or tuft of feathers worn there; the helmet itself; 3, the top of anything, as the summit of a hill or ridge, a mountain top, the ridge or foam line of a wave, the top line of the neck of a horse, dog, etc.; a mane: *Anat.*, a bony ridge; *Her.*, a device worn above the field, or escutcheon, of a coat of arms; also, such a device transferred, as to a seal: *Archaic*, courage; spirit; pride:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish or adorn with a crest; crown; 2, to attain the peak or top of:—*v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.—*p.adj.* **crest'ed.**

CREST

crest-fall-en (krĕst'fôl'n), *adj.* [*crest* + *fall*], with a lowered head; dejected.

cre-ta-ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *creta*, chalk], containing or like chalk; chalky: **Cretaceous**, *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, either of two periods *Lower* and *Upper Cretaceous*) of the Mesozoic era, or Age of Reptiles (see *geology*, chart).

Cre-tan (krē'tăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Creta* < Gk. *Krētē*], of or pertaining to Crete, an island in the eastern Mediterranean sea:—*n.* an inhabitant of Crete.

cre-tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *crétin* < *chrétien*, Christian, in sense of "barely human creature"], a person afflicted with cretinism.—*adj.* **cre'tin-ous.**

cre-tin-ism (krē'tĭn-ĭzm), *n.* a chronic condition, due to deficient activity of the thyroid gland, marked by goiter and arrested physical and mental development: prevalent in certain mountain regions, especially the Alps.

cre-tonne (krē-tŏn'; krē'tŏn), *n.* [Fr. < *Creton*, village where made], an unglazed cotton fabric with colored patterns printed on one or both sides and used for covering chairs, for draperies, etc.

Cre-ü-sa (krē-ū'sä), *n.* [Lat.], in Vergil's "Æneid," daughter of King Priam of Troy and wife of Æneas, from whom she became separated in the confusion of the flight from Troy, and perished.

cre-vasse (krē-văs'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *crevace*, crevice], 1, a deep crack or fissure, as in glacial ice; 2, in the United States, a breach in a levee.

crev-ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *crevace* < L.L. *crepatia*, crevice < Lat. *crepare*, to crack], a crack; fissure; chink; a narrow opening.—*adj.* **crev'iced** (-ĭst).

[1]crew (krōō), *n.* [< O.F. *creue*, an increase < *croistre* < Lat. *crescere*, to grow], 1, the men manning a boat or ship; especially, the common sailors; 2, any body of men working together; a gang; as, a wrecking *crew*; 3, a company; throng; derogatively, a mob

[2]crew (krōō), *Archaic*, past tense of the intransitive verb *crow*: as, the cock *crew*.

crew-el (krōō'ĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], a loosely twisted yarn used in fancywork.

crib (krĭb), *n.* [A.S.: cf. Du. *krib*, manger], 1, a manger for feeding cattle; 2, a stall for horses or cattle; 3, a child's bed, with high, railed sides; 4, a bin or box for storing grain; 5, a hovel or hut; 6, one of several forms of supporting framework, as of timber, to line a shaft, retain a bank, etc.; 7, a small theft; 8, in the game of cribbage, a set of discarded cards the points in which count for the dealer: *Collog.* or *School Slang*, plagiarism; especially, a translation used illegitimately by students to evade work or to cheat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cribbed (krĭbd), *p.pr.* cribbing], 1, to confine in a small or cramped space; 2, to furnish, as a barn with mangers, or a bank with a supporting framework: *Colloq.*, 1, to plagiarize; 2, to steal; pilfer:—*v.i.* to bite the crib and swallow air, as some horses do: *Colloq.*, to use a translation or key improperly; also, to steal.

crib-bage (krĭb'ăj), *n.* a kind of card game, usually played by two: **cribbage board**, a board with holes and pegs, used in cribbage for scoring.

crick (krĭk), *n.* [prob. imit.], a spasmodic affection of the muscles, as in the neck or back; a painful, sudden stiffness of the muscles; a cramp:—*v.t.* to twist so as to cause such a stiffness; cramp.

[1]crick-et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain: game first mentioned 1598], a famous game, especially popular in England, played on a large, open field with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side:—*v.i.* to play this game.—*n.* **crick'et-er.**

CRICKET
A, wicket keeper; B, wicket; C, batsman.

[2]crick-et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* [imit. < O.F. *criquer*, to creak], *Entom.*, any of several black insects (family *Grillidæ*), the male of which makes a chirping sound by rubbing his outer wings together.

[3]crick-et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], a small low, wooden stool; tootstool.

cried (krīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *cry*.

cri-er (krī'ẽr), *n.* [see **cry**], one who publicly cries or proclaims an announcement.

crime (krīm), *n.* [M.E. < O.F. < Lat. *crimen* (*-inis*), offense], a serious offense against morality; a sin; an evil act; outrage: *Law*, the commission of an act which renders the doer liable to legal punishment; a grave violation of the law.

Syn. sin, vice, iniquity, wrong, offense, misdemeanor, abomination, wickedness.—*Ant.* virtue, sinlessness.

Cri-me-an (krī-mē'ăn; krĭ-mē'ăn), *adj.* [< *Crimea* < Russ. *Kruimu* < Tatar *Krim*], of or pertaining to the Crimea, a Russian peninsula on the northerly coast of the Black Sea: **Crimean War**, a war in which France, Great Britain, and Sardinia allied themselves with Turkey against Russia (1854-56):—*n.* a native or inhabitant of the Crimea.

crim-i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* [see **crime**], pertaining to, involving, guilty of, or of the character of, a grave offense against the law:—*n.* one guilty of a grave offense against the law: **criminal conversation**, *Law*, adultery.—*adv.* **crim'i-nal-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* culpable, guilty, immoral, nefarious, iniquitous, wrong, blameworthy; *n.* culprit, felon, convict, malefactor.—*Ant.*, *adj.* innocent, virtuous.

crim-i-nal-i-ty (krĭm"ĭ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality, state, or fact of being guilty of a serious offense against the law; that which constitutes such an offense; guilt.

crim-i-nate (krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to accuse or declare guilty of crime; involve in a crime.—*n.* **crim"i-na'tion.**—*adj.* **crim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv).—*adj.* **crim'i-na-to-ry.**

crim-i-nol-o-gy (krĭm"ĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *crimen*, offense + Gk. *-logia*, study], the science of investigating and studying crime and criminals.—*n.* **crim"i-nol'o-gist.**

[1]crimp (krimp), *v.t.* [< Teut. root found in Du. *krimpen*, to shrink, A.S. *krimman*, to pinch together, etc.], 1, to fold or press into plaits, corrugations, or flutings; impart a wavy appearance to; 2, to gash with a knife, as the flesh of a fish before cooking, in order to make it crisp:—*n.* 1, the act of pressing, fluting, or frilling; 2, that which is fluted or pressed into folds; especially, *pl.* curled hair; 3, a crimper.

[2]crimp (krimp), *n.* [source uncertain], in England, one who decoys or entraps men into enlisting as soldiers or sailors:—*v.t.* to entrap for enlistment, as seamen; impress; press.

crimp-er (krim′pėr), *n.* [see [1]crimp], one who or that which folds, presses, flutes, frills, curls, or waves; specifically, a crimping machine.

crimp-ing ma-chine a machine containing dies or rollers of special shape, used for corrugating metal, leather, etc.

crim-ple (krim′pl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to cause to wrinkle:—*v.i.* to become wrinkled:—*n.* a wrinkle.

crimp-y (krim′pi), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], pleated; wavy; frizzly or frizzled, as hair.

crim-son (krim′zn), *n.* [< O.Sp. *cremesin*, crimson cloth; cf. **cramoisy**], 1, a deep red color very slightly tinged with blue; 2, broadly, any deep red color:—*adj.* 1, deep red; 2, bloody:—*v.t.* to dye with this color; make deep red:—*v.i.* to blush; redden.

cringe (krinj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cringed (krinjd), *p.pr.* cringing], [< A.S. *cringan*, to shrink, curl up], 1, to shrink; flinch; wince under pain; 2, to fawn; bend or crouch from fear or with servility:—*n.* a servile, fawning obeisance or bow.—*n.* **cring′er.**

Syn., *v.* truckle, stoop, cower, fawn, shrink, wince.

crin-gle (kring′gl), *n.* [< L.G. *kringel*, ring], *Naut.*, a loop on the edge of a sail (see *sail*, illus.).

***cri-nière** (krē″nyâr′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *crinis*, hair], that part of a medieval horse armor covering the neck and mane (see *arms*, illus.).

crin-kle (kring′kl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], [< A.S. *crincan*, rare form of *cringan*, to curl], to form with bends, windings, or wrinkles; cause to wrinkle or curl:—*v.i.* 1, to form bends, windings, or wrinkles; wrinkle; 2, to emit a rattling or rustling sound, as stiff silks:—*n.* a winding; bend; wrinkle.—*adj.* **crin′kly.**

crin-kle-root (kring′kl-rōōt″), *n.* [*crinkle*+[1]*root*], a plant (*Dentaria diphylla*) of the mustard family, with long, pungent, tuberous rootstock.

cri-noid (krī′noid; krin′oid), *n.* [< Gk. *krinon*, lily], *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Crinoidea*) of stalked marine invertebrates somewhat resembling flowers (see *Echinodermata*, illus.):—*adj.* pertaining to the crinoids.

crin-o-line (krin′ō-lin; -lēn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *crinis*, hair+*linum*, thread], 1, a stiff fabric used for stiffening a garment, collar, etc.; 2, a skirt stiffened with this fabric; also, a hoop skirt.

crip-ple (krip′l), *n.* [< A.S. *crypel*, literally, creeper < O.Teut. source], one who is lame or maimed; a lame animal:—*adj.* lame; halting:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-ld), *p.pr.* -pling], to deprive of the natural or proper use of a limb; disable; impair.

cris (krēs), *n.* [see **creese**], a Malayan dagger with a waved blade. For illus, see **creese**, *Pfd. S.*

cri-sis (krī′sis), *n.* [*pl.* crises (-sēz)], [< Gk. *krisis*, decisive point < *krinein*, to decide], a critical or decisive moment, as of danger or suspense; a turning point: *Med.*, in a sickness, the turning point for better or worse: distinguished from *lysis*.

Syn. juncture, extremity, exigency. (See emergency.)

crisp (krisp), *adj.* [< Lat. *crispus*, curled], 1, wavy; curled, or curly, as hair; 2, brittle; hard, but easily broken; short, as pastry; 3, curt; decisive; terse: said of style, manner, etc.; sparkling; lively: said of witty conversation, etc.; 4, fresh, as lettuce; bracing, as air:—*v.t.* 1, to curl; make ripple; 2, to make short or brittle, as in cooking:—*v.i.* 1, to form into little curls along an edge; 2, to become brittle or short, as in cooking.—*adv.* **crisp′ly.**—*n.* **crisp′ness.**

Cris-pin (kris′pin), *n.* [< Lat. *Crispinus*, having curly hair], 1, a shoemaker: in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers, whose day is October 25; 2, in a French comedy by Le Sage (1668–1747), an impudent valet who cheats his master.

criss-cross (kris′krôs″), *adj.* [< *Christ's cross*], a cross placed at the head of the alphabet in ancient hornbooks], crossing in different directions, as lines:—*adv.* in such a way as to cross something else:—*n.* 1, the cross made as a signature by one unable to write; 2, a child's game played on crossed lines: also called *ticktacktoo* (which see for illus.).

cri-te-ri-on (krī-tē′ri-ŭn), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ä)], [< Gk. *kritērion*, a test], a standard by which a correct judgment can be formed; measure; test.

Syn. standard. A *standard* is a definite or concrete measure to which everything of the same kind must conform; for instance, the value of monetary coins is fixed by a government *standard*. *Criterion* is a *standard* employed in matters of judgment, as of facts, principles, comparisons, or methods of conduct, and implies not so much the idea of conforming to as of meeting a test. A man's speech is a *criterion* by which we may judge his background and education; his conduct affords a *criterion* by which we may judge his principles.

crith (krith), *n.* [< Gk. *krithē*, a barleycorn], the assumed mass unit for gases, the weight of 1000 cubic centimeters of hydrogen at standard temperature and pressure, or 0.0899 gram.

crit-ic (krit′ik), *n.* [< Gk. *kritēs*, a judge], 1, one who possesses such knowledge that he is a skilled judge, as of conduct, etc.; especially, one so equipped with analytical and just perception that he is a skilled judge of creative work, as art, or of scholarly research, as textual criticism; 2, one who feels or expresses disapproval, or judges captiously; a censurer.

crit-i-cal (krit′i-kăl), *adj.* 1, inclined to find fault; censorious; captious; 2, nicely exact; exercising, or skilled in exercising, careful judgment, particularly of literary or artistic works, etc.; judicious; analytical; 3, pertaining to the turning point of a disease; 4, involving risk; as, a *critical* operation; 5, involving suspense; decisive; crucial; 6, of or pertaining to critics or criticism: *Math.*, *Phys.*, etc., designating, or relating to, a point at which a change occurs from one condition, property, value, or the like, to another, as from positive to negative, gaseous to liquid, etc.: **critical angle**, *Optics*, the smallest angle of incidence at which total reflection of a ray is possible.—*adv.* **crit′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **crit′i-cal-ness.**

crit-i-cism (krit′i-sizm), *n.* 1, the act or art of judging and defining something, particularly a literary or artistic work, according to certain standards, to render an opinion as to its merits or lack of them; an article, remark, or review containing such a judgment; a critique; 2, an acute judgment; especially, a disapproving judgment; censure; 3, the principles or method of judging the quality or soundness of a work of art, a hypothesis, etc.; 4, the scientific investigation of the origin, history, etc., of literary documents, especially of the Bible; textual examination.

Syn. comment, disapproval, animadversion, reflection, stricture. An *animadversion* is a censorious remark or statement, usually unreasonably faultfinding, and, because it is personal, often ill-natured and unjust. A *criticism* is an expression of judgment following careful examination; the judgment may be favorable or unfavorable, and it is made explicit by setting forth the virtues or blemishes which scrutiny has revealed. As here compared, *criticism* is usually unfavorable; as, his carping *criticisms* robbed her of self-confidence. A *stricture* is an expression of severe *criticism*, either vehement and rancorous, as the railings of one political leader against another, or judicious, as critical notes appended to an essay. A *reflection* is a casting of blame or censure, by aspersion, innuendo, implication, etc. A *comment* is an explanatory or critical remark, or series of remarks, as on some passage in a poem, or on some affair of ordinary experience. It involves judgment, not necessarily unfavorable, and is often the fruit of serious thought.

crit-i-cize (krit′i-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], 1, to judge, as a work of art, from the point of view of one qualified so to act; 2, to censure; find fault with:—*v.i.* to review; act as a judge; find fault. Also, **crit′i-cise.**—*adj.* **crit′i-ciz′a-ble.**

cri-tique (krī-tēk′), *n.* [Fr. = critic], 1, a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production; a critical essay or review; 2, the art of criticism.

croak (krōk), *n.* [prob. imit.], 1, to make a hoarse, guttural sound like that of a raven; 2, to forbode evil; be dismal; grumble: *Slang*, to die:—*v.t.* to utter dismally:—*n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.—*n.* **croak′er.**

Cro-at (krō′ăt), *n.* [< Fr. *Croate* < O.Bulg. *Khrvatinu*, Croat], a native of Croatia in Yugoslavia; especially, a Slavic native.

Cro-a-tian (krō-ā′shăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Croatia, a district in Yugoslavia:—*n.* 1, a native of Croatia; 2, the Croatian language.

cro-chet (krō-shā′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croche*, hook], a kind of knitting made with a single hooked needle; fancywork thus produced:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cheted (-shād′), *p.pr.* -cheting (-shā′ing)], to knit with a single hooked needle:—*v.i.* to knit cotton, wool, or silk thread with a single needle.

[1]crock (krŏk), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *croke*, refuse], 1, soot, as the soot or smut on a kettle; 2, coloring matter which rubs off from cloth:—*v.t.* to

blacken with soot; smudge:—*v.i.* to give off coloring matter to something else.

crock[3] (krŏk), *n.* [Eng. dial. and Sc.: perh. < A.S. *cracian*, to break], *Slang*, **1**, a worn-out, broken-down horse; **2**, a worn-out person.

crock[3] (krŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *crocc*, an earthen jar], an earthenware vessel:—*v.t.* to put in a crock.

crock-er-y (krŏk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* earthenware of any kind, especially kitchen dishes, bowls, etc.

crock-et (krŏk'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *croquet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook, crook], *Arch.*, a carved ornament, often resembling foliage, on the angles of spires, gables, and canopies (for illus. see *Gothic*).

croc-o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *krokodeilos*, crocodile], any of several large, carnivorous aquatic reptiles (genus *Crocodilus*, or family *Crocodilidæ*), thick-skinned and long-tailed, with long, pointed head: found in tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, and America: **crocodile tears**, insincere manifestations of grief.—*adj.* **croc'o-dil'i-an** (-dĭl'ĭ-ăn).

CROCODILE (1/80)

cro-cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cuses (-ĕz)], [< Gk. *krokos*, saffron], **1**, a yellow coloring matter obtained from saffron flowers; **2**, red ferric oxide, used as a polishing powder: *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous plants, having long, grasslike leaves, and bearing in early spring solitary white, yellow, or purple flowers.

Cræ-sus (krē'sŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], a very wealthy king of ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, of the sixth century B.C.; hence, a very rich man.

croft (krŏft), *n.* [source uncertain], a small field near a house: *Sc.*, a small farm.—*n.* **croft'er.**

***croix de guerre** (krwä" dĕ gâr'), [Fr. = cross of war], the French war cross, given to men of all ranks, for bravery under fire.

Cro-Ma-gnon (krō"-mă'nyŏń'), *adj.* [name of cave where remains were found], designating, or pertaining to, a race of men dating from the late glacial age, who used stone and bone implements, though unable to work metals (see *geology*, chart).

crom-lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [< W. *crom*, bent + *llech*, flat stone], *Archæol.*, **1**, an ancient sepulchral monument consisting of one huge flat stone laid horizontally upon the upright ends of three or more others, the arrangement forming a rude chamber: also called *dolmen:* found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe; **2**, a circle of large blocks of stone set on end, sometimes surrounding a dolmen or mound.

CROMLECH (def. 1)

crone (krōn), *n.* [< O.F. *caroine*, dead flesh < Lat. *caro* (*carnis*), flesh], a withered old woman; a hag.

Cro-nus (krō'nŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Kronos*], *Gk. Myth.*, a Titan, who deprived his father, Uranus, of the government of the world, and was in turn superseded by his son Zeus as king: god of the harvests, and identified with the Roman *Saturn*.

cro-ny (krō'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [source uncertain], a familiar friend; a chum.

crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *krōkr*, a hook], **1**, a bend; a curve; **2**, that which is bent out of a straight line; anything hooked, as a shepherd's or bishop's staff; any bent or hooked implement; **3**, the act of bending: *Colloq.*, a dishonest person; a swindler:—*v.t.* to bend:—*v.i.* to curve; become or grow crooked.

crook-ed (krŏŏk'ĕd), *adj.* **1**, not straight; bent; curved; **2**, not upright in conduct; dishonest.—*adv.* **crook'ed-ly.**—*n.* **crook'ed-ness.**

Syn. twisted, wry, awry, askew, fraudulent, false.

crook-neck (krŏŏk'nĕk"), *n.* [*crook* + *neck*], a variety of squash with a curved neck.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [< Sc. < M.E. *croynen*, to hum], to sing softly or plaintively:—*n.* the sound produced by crooning.—*n.* **croon'er.**

crop (krŏp), *n.* [A.S. = bird's crop; top of a plant], **1**, the produce of cultivated plants, especially of cereals; the season's total yield of a particular grain, etc., or of a particular place; harvest; figuratively, anything likened to a harvest; as, a fresh *crop* of rumors; **2**, a riding whip with a short, stiff stock, and a loop instead of a lash: used for opening gates; **3**, hair cut close or short; also, the style of thus wearing the hair; **4**, an earmark, as on an animal; **5**, a whole tanned hide; **6**, head; poll: obsolete except in *neck and crop: Zoöl.*, in the lower animals, the enlargement of the alimentary canal into which the gullet, or esophagus, discharges, as in a bird or insect; the craw (see *gizzard*, Illus.): also called *ingluvies*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cropped or cropt (krŏpt), *p.pr.* cropping], **1**, to cut off; reap; mow; gather; **2**, to bite off, as the tops of shoots, grasses, etc.: said of animals; **3**, to cut short, as hair, tail, ears, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to bear a crop; **2**, to graze; **3**, to appear unexpectedly: with *up* or *out*.

crop-per (krŏp'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which cuts or bites off; especially, a machine for cutting or shearing; **2**, one who raises farm crops on shares; **3**, a pigeon with a large crop; a pouter: *Slang*, a fall headlong, as from a horse: usually in *get* or *come a cropper;* hence, a disastrous failure.

cro-quet (krō-kā'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc*, a crook; in allusion to the arches of bent wire], a lawn game for several players, in which wooden balls are driven by mallets from a stake at one end, through a series of wire arches, to a stake at the other end, and back again:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -queted (-kād'), *p.pr.* -queting (-kā'ĭng)], to drive away (an opponent's ball) by placing against it one's own ball and striking the latter a sharp blow:—*v.i.* to drive away an opponent's ball by this play.

cro-quette (krō-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < *croquer*, to crunch], a ball of previously cooked meat, fish, chicken, rice, or the like, seasoned, and fried brown.

cro-sier (krō'zhĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *crocier* < L.L. *crociarius*, crook-bearer < *crocia*, crook], the pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot. Also, **cro'zier.**

cross (krŏs), *n.* [< M.E. *cruche* < O.F. *crois* < Lat. *crux* (*crucis*), cross; orig., a gibbet], **1**, an ancient instrument of punishment consisting typically of an upright timber bearing a transverse piece, upon which malefactors were fastened and left to die; hence, since this was the means used to slay Christ, **2**, an emblem of the Christian faith and of Christendom; figuratively, the Christian religion; **3**, a model of this instrument used as a monument, a shrine, etc.; a crucifix; **4**, such a model of small size carried at the top of a long staff in ecclesiastical processions: called a *processional cross;* **5**, a variously shaped device in the form of a cross, as in coats of arms, badges of military or knightly orders, etc.; **6**, a mark consisting of two intersecting lines, used as a signature by an illiterate; **7**, suffering or affliction to be borne for Christ's sake; **8**, hence, anything that thwarts or hinders, or tries the patience: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, an intermixture of breeds or varieties; the offspring of a male and a female of different varieties of the same species, or of different species: also called *crossbreed: Elec.*, a connection between two currents normally separated: *Obs.*, an English coin, stamped with a cross: **the Cross**, *Astron.*, a southern constellation, Crux, with four bright stars in cross form; the Southern Cross (see *southern*, Illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to put or lay across; draw a mark across; move or carry to the opposite side; go or travel to the opposite side of; meet and pass; intersect; **2**, to make the sign of the cross upon; **3**, to cancel, as by marking off with intersecting lines: usually with *off* or *out;* **4**, to thwart; oppose; hinder: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, to cause to interbreed, as plants or animals of different varieties or species:—*v.i.* **1**, to go, move, or lie from one side to the other; **2**, to meet and pass, going in opposite directions; **3**, to interbreed:—*adj.* **1**, not parallel; transverse; **2**, opposed; counter; contrary; **3**, ill-tempered; out of sorts; peevish; showing, or produced by, ill humor: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, produced by interbreeding of varieties.—*n.* **cross'ness.**

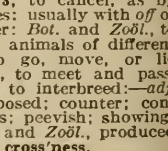
CROSSES (def. 5)
1, Latin; 2, Greek; 3, Celtic; 4, Red Cross; 5, tau; 6, swastika; 7, Papal; 8, St. Andrew's; 9, Maltese; 10, ancifix; 11, potent; 12, pattée; 13, patriarchal.

cross-bar (krŏs'bär"), *n.* [*cross* + *bar*], a bar or mark placed or drawn across something.

cross-bill (krŏs'bĭl"), *n.* [*cross* + [2]*bill*], any of several species of finch having curved mandibles whose points cross each other.

cross-bones (krŏs'bōnz"), *n.pl.* [*cross* + *bone*], the figure of two long bones crossed.

cross-bow (krŏs'bō"), *n.* [*cross* + [2]*bow*], a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock, used in Europe during the Middle Ages.



CROSSBOW

cross-breed (krŏs'brēd"), *n.* [*cross* + *breed*], the offspring of two animals or plants of different varieties, or, rarely, of different species; a hybrid or mongrel:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to breed, or cause to breed. hybrid offspring.—*p.adj.* **cross'bred"** (-brĕd").

cross-bun (krŏs'-bŭn"), *n.* a bun marked with a cross, eaten especially on Good Friday: generally called *hot cross-bun.*

cross-coun-try (krôs'=kŭn"trĭ), *adj.* over fields, fences, etc., instead of by a road or roads; as, a *cross-country* run.

cross-cut (krôs'kŭt"), *n.* [*cross* + *cut*], *1*, a more direct way than the usual road; a short cut; 2, a crosscut saw: **crosscut saw**, 1, a handsaw set for cutting across the grain; 2, a lumberman's two-handed saw (see *saw*, *tool*, illus.):—*v.t.* to cut across.

crosse (krôs), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *croc*, hook], the racket or bat used in lacrosse (see *lacrosse*, illus.).

cross-ex-am-ine (krôs"=ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v.t. Law*, to question (a witness) closely so as to test the truth of evidence previously given. —*n.* **cross"-ex-am"i-na'tion.**—*n.* **cross"-ex-am'in-er.**

cross-eyed (krôs'=īd"), *adj. Med.* or *Anat.*, suffering from convergent strabismus, or squint eye, an affection in which the eyes turn inward toward the bridge of the nose.—*n.* **cross'-eye".**

cross-fer-ti-li-za-tion (krôs'=fûr"tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Bot.*, the act or process whereby a flower is rendered fruitful by pollen received from another flower.—*v.t.* **cross'-fer'ti-lize.**

cross-grained (krôs'=grānd"), *adj.* 1, having a grain or fiber running across or irregularly; 2, contrary; intractable; perverse.

cross-hatch (krôs'hăch"), *v.t.* [*cross* + [3]*hatch*], to engrave with intersecting sets of parallel lines; shade, as a drawing, in this way:—*v.i.* to make an engraving, or the shading in a drawing, with intersecting sets of parallel lines.

cross-head (krôs'hĕd"), *n.* [*cross* + *head*], *Mech.*, a piece across the end of a rod, as at the outer end of a piston rod (see *steam engine*, illus.).

cross-ing (krôs'ĭng), *n.* [see **cross**], 1, a passing across; 2, a place or point of intersection, as of two streets, or a railway and a road, or the like; the place where streets, railways, etc., may or should be crossed; in a church, the place where a transept crosses the nave; 3, opposition; contradiction.

cross-jack (krôs'jăk; *Naut.* krŏ'jĕk; -jĭk), *n.* [*cross* + [1]*jack*], *Naut.*, a square sail set on the lower yard of the mizzenmast (see *rigging*, illus.).

cross-let (krôs'lĕt), *n. Her.* a small cross: **cross crosslet**, *Her.*, a cross with a small cross on the end of each arm (see *heraldry*, colored illus.).

cross-ly (krôs'lĭ), *adv.* in a peevish or ill-humored manner; ill-naturedly.

cross-piece (krôs'pēs"), *n.* [*cross* + *piece*], one part that lies across another.

cross-pol-li-na-tion (krôs"=pŏl"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.*, the transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another, as by insects or wind.—*v.t.* **cross"-pol'li-nate.**

cross-pur-pose (krôs'=pûr"pŭs), *n.* a contrary or conflicting purpose: *pl.* a game of ludicrously unrelated questions and answers.

cross-ques-tion (krôs'=kwĕs'chŭn), *v.t.* to cross-examine; question closely.

cross ref-er-ence a reference or specific direction from one part of a book, list, or passage to another for further information.

cross-road (krôs'rōd"), *n.* [*cross* + *road*], 1, a road that crosses a main road; a road that crosses from one main road to another; 2, the place where roads intersect: usually *pl.* Also, **cross'way".**

cross-ruff (krôs'rŭf"), *n.* [*cross* + [2]*ruff*], in cards, a play in which each of two partners leads a suit that the other can trump.

cross-stitch (krôs'=stĭch"), *n.* a form of stitch in which one stitch crosses another, forming an X; also, needlework done in this stitch.

cross-tie (krôs'tī"), *n.* [*cross* + *tie*], a timber placed crosswise for support, as of rails; a railroad sleeper; also, a cross member, as a framework or beam of wood or metal, to give increased strength.

cross-trees (krôs'trēz"), *n. pl.* [*cross* + *tree*], *Naut.*, two horizontal pieces of timber at the upper end of a mast, to support the rigging.

CROSSTREES (A, A)

cross-wise (krôs'wīz"), *adv.* [*cross* + *-wise*], 1, athwart; across; 2, in the shape or form of a cross; 3, wrongly; perversely; contrarily.

crotch (krŏch), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *croche*, shepherd's crook], 1, a fork or forking; 2, a point of separation into trunk and branch, or into two branches; as, a *crotch* of a tree; a division, as in the part of the human body where the legs fork from the pelvis.—*adj.* **crotched** (krŏcht).

crotch-et (krŏch'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *crochet*, a little hook], 1, an eccentricity; a whim or fancy; 2, any of various, small, hooklike instruments, as a reaping hook, a hook for holding things carried on the back, etc.: *Mus.*, a quarter note (see page 1171).

crotch-et-y (krŏch'ĕt-ĭ), *adj.* full of whims or fancies; of the nature of a whimsey; eccentric.—*n.* **crotch'et-i-ness.**

Syn. fickle, capricious, whimsical, fanciful.

cro-ton (krō'tŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *krotōn*, a tick: from resemblance of seed of plant to insect tick], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Croton*) of strong-scented shrubs and herbs, widely distributed in warm countries, different species of which yield croton oil and cascarilla bark, used in medicine, and certain aromatic resins: **croton oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of a plant of this genus, used as a drastic purgative.

Cro-ton bug [< *Croton* aqueduct, partly supplying New York City with water: so called because the roaches became numerous in the city when the aqueduct was opened], *Entom.*, the German cockroach, small, winged, and light-colored: common in the eastern United States.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* [source uncertain], 1, to stoop low, as an animal terrified or about to spring; 2, to cringe; bow in a servile manner:—*v.t.* to bend down:—*n.* a servile cringing; a stooping.

[1]croup (krōōp), *n.* [perh. < obs. imit. verb *croup*, to croak], *Pathol.*, a child's disease, not infectious, characterized by a sudden attack of laborious breathing, choking sensation, spasm of the larynx with loss of voice, and a harsh, gasping cough: sometimes confused with diphtheria.—*adj.* **croup'y.**

[2]croup (krōōp), *n.* [< Fr. *croupe*, rump], the rump, or hind quarters, of a horse; the portion of a horse's back behind the saddle (see *horse*, illus.).

crou-pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ēr; krōō-pēr'), *n.* [Fr. = rider on the *croupe*, or rump of the horse, the principal being, figuratively, in the saddle], 1, an assistant who collects the winnings and pays out the losses at a gaming table; 2, one who acts as assistant chairman at a public dinner.

***crou-pière** (krōō"pyâr'), *n.* [Fr.], armor covering the portion of a horse's back behind the saddle (see *arms*, illus.).

***crou-stade** (krōō"stăd'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *crouste*, crust], a tasty patty made of bread, rice, hominy, etc., filled with finely chopped, highly seasoned meat, etc.

***crou-ton** (krōō"tŏn'), *n.* [Fr. = a crust], a small cube of toasted bread, used in soups.

[1]crow (krō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* in sense 1, crew (krōō) or crowed (krōd); otherwise regular], [< A.S. *crāwan*, to crow], 1, to make the shrill sound characteristic of a barnyard cock, or a similar sound; 2, to boast in triumph: with *over*; 3, to utter a joyous cry, as an infant:—*n.* 1, the cry of a barnyard cock; 2, a similar cry.

[2]crow (krō), *n.* [< A.S. *crāwe*, a crow], 1, any of several large, shiny black, omnivorous birds (genus *Corrus*), including the raven, the rook, and the European carrion crow; 2, any of several birds resembling crows; 3, a crowbar: **carrion crow**, 1, the common European crow (*Corrus corone*); 2, the black vulture (*Catharista urubu*) of America: **fish crow**, a smallish species of American crow, with a cracked, reedy voice: **Crow**, one of a tribe of American Indians, originally inhabiting the region of the Yellowstone River, now dwelling at their Montana agency: *Astron.*, a small southern constellation containing four bright stars: Corvus.

crow-bar (krō'bär"), *n.* [[2]*crow* + [1]*bar*], *Mech.*, a long, heavy iron or steel bar, pointed or wedge-shaped at the working end, often flattened and slightly bent at the other: used as a lever.

crow black-bird any of several species of grackle, as the common purple and the bronzed grackle, characterized by more or less metallic luster of head, neck, and breast feathers.

crowd (kroud), *v.t.* [< A.S. *crūdan*, to press], 1, to fill too full; pack; 2, to press or cram, as people, objects, or the like, into a containing space; 3, to force, as one's way, through a press of numbers, a confined place, etc.; 4, to shove; push; 5, to urge or importune; as, to *crowd* a man for payment; to force (a person) into a position of inconvenience, difficulty, or stress; as, we were *crowded* for time:—*v.i.* 1, to collect in groups; assemble; 2, to push or force oneself; push forward; drive:—*n.* 1, a number of persons or things collected or massed closely together; a multitude; throng; 2, the common people; the populace; the mob: *Colloq.*, a company or group of persons who flock together; a set.—*n.* **crowd'er.**

Syn., *n.* multitude, populace, rabble. (See throng.)

crow-foot (krō'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*pl.* crowfoots (-fo͝ots")] [[2]*crow* + *foot*], *Bot.*, any of a large widely distributed family (*Ranunculaceæ*) of plants including the buttercups, anemones, columbines, larkspurs, clematis, etc.; especially, any plant of the typica

genus (*Ranunculus*) of this family, as a buttercup: *Naut.*, [*pl.* -feet (-fēt″)], a number of cords threaded through a block, radiating in an arrangement to suspend an awning; *Mil.*, [*pl.* -feet], an instrument with four sharp points, left on the ground to impede the enemy's cavalry; a caltrop (see *caltrop*, illus.); *Elec.*, a zinc electrode, made somewhat like a crow's foot.

crown (kroun), *n.* [< O.F. *corune* < Lat. *corona*, crown], 1, a wreath, as of flowers, worn by returning conquerors, etc.; hence, an emblem of victory; a reward; a prize; 2, a royal head covering, as a circlet of gold, jewels, etc.; hence, the sovereign himself, or regal power; 3, a garland or wreath for the head; 4, an article or ornament shaped like a crown; anything likened to a crown, as the top of a hill, the part of a tooth projecting from the gum, an artificial top or body of a tooth, the top of a hat, the top of the head, or the like; in an anchor, the end of the shank adjacent to the arms; 5, the perfect state of anything; a finishing touch; 6, in England, a coin worth five shillings; also, by translation, a krona or a krone (which see): *Arch.*, the highest or central part of an arch; also, an open top to a tower, resembling flying buttresses converging to a point; *Bot.*, the corona of a flower, as of a daffodil; also, in a seed plant, the point of junction between stem and root; *Her.*, a representation of a crown used as an ornament:—*v.t.* 1, to put a decorative garland, wreath, gold circlet, etc., upon the head of; hence, to mark as having, or invest with, regal power, a victor's reward, or other dignity; to reward; honor; 2, to form or occupy the topmost part of; hence, to cap; complete by adding the finishing touch to; bring (efforts or exertion) to a fortunate outcome; as, the results *crowned* his efforts with success; 3, in dentistry, to place an artificial top or grinding surface upon (a tooth).—*n.* **crown'er.**

Coronation Crown of Queen Victoria

Crown of a Daffodil (⅔)

crown glass circular sheets and used in windows; 2, now, a very white, transparent kind of optical glass.

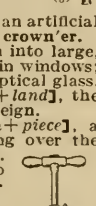
crown-land (kroun'land″), *n.* [*crown*+*land*], the land inherited by a sovereign.

crown-piece (kroun'pēs″), *n.* [*crown*+*piece*], a strap in a bridle passing over the head behind the ears (see *harness*, illus.).

crown prince the heir apparent to a throne: **crown princess**, the wife of a crown prince.

crown saw *Mech.*, a hollow cylinder with saw teeth cut around one edge; *Surg.*, a similar tool used to cut circular holes, as in trepanning the skull.

crown wheel *Mech.*, a gear wheel having teeth or cogs set in its rim projecting at right angles to its plane.



Crown Saw

crow's-foot (krōz'=fo͝ot″), *n.* [*pl.* crow's-feet (=fēt″)], 1, one of the wrinkles, due to age, at the outer corners of the eyes; 2, in needlework, a kind of three-pointed stitch.

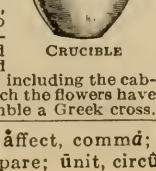
crow's nest *Naut.*, a lookout near a masthead (see illus. next column).

crow-step (krō'stĕp″), *n.* [*crow*+*step*], one of a series of steplike projections forming the sloping side of a gable (see *corbiestep*, illus.).

cro-zier (krō'zhēr), *n.* [see **crosier**], the staff of a bishop or abbot. Also, **cro'sier**, *Pfd. S.*

cru-cial (kro͞o'shăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *crux* (*crucis*), cross], 1, having the form of a cross; 2, of the nature of a final, supreme, or decisive test or choice; determining; 3, severe; agonizing.—*adv.* **cru'cial-ly.**

cru-ci-ble (kro͞o'sĭ-bl), *n.* [< L.L. *crucibulum*: source uncertain], 1, a vessel of clay, graphite, or platinum, used for melting ores, metals, etc.; 2, in a chemist's furnace, a pot at the bottom to receive melted metal; 3, a test or trial.



Crucible

cru-ci-fer (kro͞o'sĭ-fēr), *n.* [< Lat. *crux* (*crucis*), cross+*ferre*, to bear], *Eccl.*, one who carries a cross, especially in a procession; *Bot.*, any plant of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*, sometimes called *Brassicaceæ*), a large family of herbs, including the cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, etc., in which the flowers have four equal parts so placed as to resemble a Greek cross.

cru-cif-er-ous (kro͞o-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* bearing a cross: *Bot.*, 1, having flowers with four equal petals in the form of a Greek cross; 2, belonging to the family (*Cruciferæ*) of the crucifers.

cru-ci-fix (kro͞o'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -fixes (-ĕz)], [< Lat. *cruci figere* (*fixus*), to fix to the gibbet or cross], a cross bearing the sculptured figure of Christ.

cru-ci-fix-ion (kro͞o'sĭ-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* the act of torturing or executing by fixing to a cross; death thus met; especially, the death of Christ.

cru-ci-form (kro͞o'sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *crux* (*crucis*), cross+*forma*, shape], cross-shaped; as, a *cruciform* flower.

cru-ci-fy (kro͞o'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *crucifier* < Lat. *cruci figere*, to fix to the cross, misread as L.L. *crucificare*], 1, to put to death by fixing to a cross and exposing; torture thus; 2, to mortify, as the flesh, passions, etc.

crude (kro͞od), *adj.* [*comp.* cruder, *superl.* crudest], [< Lat. *crudus*, raw, rough, cruel], 1, in a raw or natural state; unrefined; not prepared for use by any process; as, *crude* oil; 2, undigested; unripe; 3, wanting in taste, polish, or refinement; showing lack of skill, as workmanship; also, bare; bald; 4, rude; blunt; tactless.—*adv.* **crude'ly.**—*n.* **crude'ness.**

Syn. raw, unripe, inexperienced, crass, harsh, unfinished, unpolished, imperfect, superficial.—*Ant.* perfected, mature, polished, refined, elegant, delicate.

cru-di-ty (kro͞o'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], 1, the state or condition of being without maturity, culture, or taste, tact, etc.; 2, an instance of this lack.

cru-el (kro͞o'ĕl), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *crudelis*, severe], 1, disposed to give pain to others; rejoicing in the pain of another; showing no pity; hard-hearted; savage; 2, painful; full of misery or distress; as, a *cruel* predicament; very severe, as pain.—*adv.* **cru'el-ly.**

Syn. brutal, ferocious, barbarous, implacable. (See inhuman.)

Crow's Nest

cru-el-ty (kro͞o'ĕl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], 1, the act of inflicting, or the disposition to inflict, pain; the state of being thus harsh or barbarously inclined; pitilessness; 2, a savage or inhuman deed.

Syn. brutality, heartlessness, mercilessness, ferocity.

cru-et (kro͞o'ĕt), *n.* [O.F., dim. of *cruie* < O.L.G. *crūca*, pot], a small glass bottle, especially for vinegar, etc., for the dining table; a caster.

cruise (kro͞oz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cruised (kro͞ozd), *p.pr.* cruising], [< Du. *kruisen*, to traverse < O.F. *crois*, a cross], to sail to and fro upon the sea or along the coast:—*v.t.* to sail over or about or along the coast of:—*n.* a voyage from place to place.

cruis-er (kro͞oz'ẽr), *n.* 1, one that sails to and fro; 2, a man-of-war inferior in armor and armament to a battleship, but faster.

crul-ler (krŭl'ẽr), *n.* [< M.Du. *kroller*, a curler < *krollen*, to curl], a doughnut; a ring-shaped or twisted cake, fried brown in deep fat.

crumb (krŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *crūma*, a crumb], 1, a fragment, especially of bread; any small piece or amount; 2, the soft inner part of bread: opposite of *crust*:—*v.t.* to break into little pieces, as bread; also, to cover with crumbs: *Colloq.*, to clear of crumbs, as the table:—*v.i.* to break, as bread, into little pieces.

crum-ble (krŭm'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< obs. *crimble* < A.S. *crūma*, crumb], to break into crumbs or small pieces:—*v.i.* 1, to disappear gradually; 2, to fall into small pieces; decay: often with *away*.—*adj.* **crum'bly.**

crum-my (krŭm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -mier, *superl.* -miest], [see **crumb**], 1, full of crumbs; 2, soft, like the soft part of bread. Also, **crumb'y.**

crump-et (krŭm'pĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], a tea cake or thin muffin, usually toasted.

crum-ple (krŭm'pl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], [< obs. *crump*, to curve < A.S. *crump*, crooked], to press into wrinkles; rumple:—*v.i.* to become rumpled: *Colloq.*, to collapse:—*n.* a wrinkle, as in a piece of material.

crunch (krŭnch), *v.t.* [imit.], to crush or grind noisily with the teeth; chew audibly; grind under foot, as gravel:—*v.i.* to chew audibly; grind through a substance that gives or breaks, as wheels in frozen snow:—*n.* the act or noise of grinding noisily, as under foot or wheel, or of chewing audibly.

crup-per (krŭp'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *cropiere* < *croupe*, rump of horse], 1, the leather loop, a part of the harness, passing under a horse's tail (see *harness*, illus.); 2, the hind quarters, or rump, of a horse.

cru-ral (kro͞o'răl), *adj.* [see **crus**], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the thigh or leg.

crus (krŭs), *n.* [*pl.* crura (krōō'rȧ)], [Lat. = leg], *Anat.*, the leg, especially the part between the thigh and the ankle; also, any structure resembling a leg or (*pl.*) a pair of legs.

cru-sade (krōō-sād'), *n.* [< Fr. *croisade* and Sp. *cruzada* < L.L. *cruciata*, marked with the cross], 1, historically, any one of several military expeditions under the banner of the cross, engaged in, during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, by certain of the Christian powers, to recover the Holy Land; 2, hence, figuratively, vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause or idea; as, the *crusade* against child labor; 3, any hostile enterprise under papal sanction, as against heretics:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -saded, *p.pr.* -sading], to engage in a crusade.—*n.* **cru-sad'er.**

cru-sa-do (krōō-sā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does; -dos (-dōz)], [< Port. *cruzado*, marked with a cross], an ancient Portuguese coin of various values: *Obs.*, 1, a crusader; 2, a crusade.

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* [source uncertain], *Archaic*, a small vessel for holding liquids.

crush (krŭsh), *v.t.* [prob. < O.F. *croissir*, to crash, break], 1, to press violently between two opposite bodies; press out of shape; squeeze; break by pressure; crumple, as a dress; 2, to bruise; mash; 3, to break down; quell; overwhelm; conquer; 4, figuratively, to disconcert completely; break the spirit of:—*v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass; be broken by pressure:—*n.* 1, a violent collision; a mashing, bruising, etc., resulting from a violent collision or pressure; 2, a crowd: *Colloq.*, a crowded social gathering; *Slang*, an ardent, and usually temporary, attachment.—*n.* **crush'er.**

Syn., *v.* vanquish, subjugate, press, mash. (See break.)

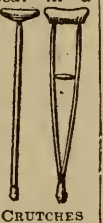
crust (krŭst), *n.* [< Lat. *crusta*, hard rind, shell], 1, a hard outside coating or rind; 2, the hardened outer part of a loaf of bread; also, a piece of this, or of stale bread; 3, the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; 4, the pastry casing of a pie; 5, a shell or hard covering, as of an animal: *Slang*, impudence:—*v.t.* to cover with, or form into, a hard coating, casing, etc.:—*v.i.* to become covered with a hard coating.

Crus-ta-ce-a (krŭs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n.pl.* *Zoöl.*, a large class of invertebrate animals with a jointed body, usually hard-shelled, and with a varying number of jointed legs, belonging to the phylum Arthropoda, and including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc.: most forms living in water and breathing by gills.

crus-ta-cean (krŭs-tā'shăn), *adj.* *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the Crustacea:—*n.* a member of this class, as a crab or lobster.

crust-y (krŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, stiff or hardened like a crust; 2, cross; surly; snappish.—*adv.* **crust'i-ly.**—*n.* **crust'i-ness.**

crutch (krŭch), *n.* [< A.S. *crycc*, staff], 1, a staff with a crosspiece to fit under the arm, used as a support in walking; a prop; 2, any similar mechanical device, as the forked rest on a woman's saddle: *Naut.*, a forked support for a fore-and-aft boom when it is not in use.



CRUTCHES

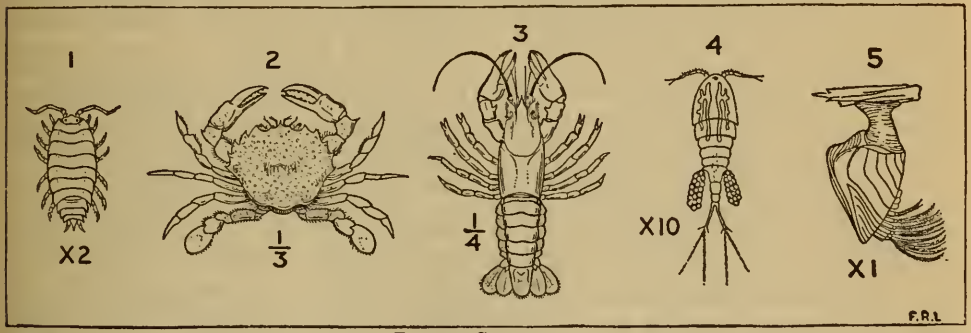
crux (krŭks), *n.* [*pl.* cruxes (-ĕz); cruces (krōō'sēz)], [Lat. = gibbet; cross], 1, a hard point to settle; a puzzle; 2, the essential part of a matter; 3, a cross (see *cross*, *heraldry*, illus.): Crux, *Astron.*, a southern constellation having four bright stars, in the form of a cross: usually called *Southern Cross* (for illus. see *Southern Cross*).

cru-zei-ro (krōō-thā'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōs)], [Port. < Lat. *crux*, cross], a monetary unit of Brazil, equivalent to about $1.20.

cry (krī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cried (krīd), *p.pr.* crying], [< Fr. *crier*, to cry < Lat. *quiritare*, to cry for aid to the *quirites*, or citizens], 1, to call aloud; complain or appeal loudly; 2, to shed tears; 3, of animals, except singing birds, to make the characteristic noise, as of fear, distress, etc.; howl, bark, neigh, etc.; **crying**, specially demanding notice; flagrant:—*v.t.* 1, to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice; announce; proclaim; 2, to implore: archaic except in *to cry quarter*:—*n.* [*pl.* cries (krīz)], 1, any loud or excited utterance, articulate or inarticulate, expressing grief, entreaty, wonder, triumph, pain, fear, etc.; 2, outcry; clamor; demand; 3, the proclamation of goods to be sold on the street; 4, common report; rumor; 5, the characteristic call of an animal; 6, the act of, or a fit of, weeping; 7, a slogan or battle call; a party catchword or phrase.

cry-o-lite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *kruos*, frost + *lithos*, stone], *Mineral.*, a fluoride of sodium and aluminum, a colorless to brownish mineral, used in the manufacture of metallic aluminum and glass.

cry-os-co-py (krī-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [Gk. *kruos*, frost + *skopein*, to look], the science of the determination of the freezing points of liquids.



TYPES OF CRUSTACEA

1, sow bug, or wood louse; 2, crab; 3, crawfish; 4, water flea; 5, goose barnacle.

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [< Gk. *kruptein*, to hide], 1, an underground cell or secret vault, especially one used as a burial place; 2, in an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, a space or chamber below the main floor: often used as a chapel, or as a burial place.

cryp-tic (krĭp'tĭk), *adj.* hidden; mystical; occult; secret: *Zoöl.*, tending to conceal, as coloring.

cryp-to-gam (krĭp'tō-găm), *n.* [< Gk. *kruptos*, hidden + *-gamos*, wedded], *Bot.*, a plant which does not produce flowers or seeds: formerly used of plants, as algæ, fungi, mosses, ferns, etc., classified below the flowering, or seed, plants.—*adj.* **cryp"to-gam'ic.**—*adj.* **cryp-tog'a-mous** (krĭp-tŏg'ȧ-mŭs).

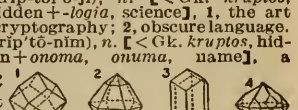
cryp-to-gram (krĭp'tō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *kruptos*, hidden + *gramma*, a writing], a writing in cipher.—*adj.* **cryp"to-gram'mic.**

cryp-to-graph (krĭp'tō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *kruptos*, hidden + *graphein*, to write], a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher; a cryptogram.

cryp-tog-ra-phy (krĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* 1, the art or act of writing in cipher; 2, a system of secret characters for cipher writing.—*adj.* **cryp"to-graph'ic.**—*n.* **cryp-tog'ra-phist.**

cryp-tol-o-gy (krĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kruptos*, hidden + *-logia*, science], 1, the art of writing in cipher; cryptography; 2, obscure language.

cryp-to-nym (krĭp'tō-nĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *kruptos*, hidden + *onoma*, *onuma*, name], a secret or hidden name, as a name known only to members of a secret order.—*adj.* **cryp-ton'y-mous.**



CRYSTALS

1, isometric; 2, hexagonal; 3, trigonal; 4, tetragonal; 5, monoclinic; 6, orthorhombic; 7, triclinic.

crys-tal (krĭs'tăl), *n.* [< O. F. *cristal* < Lat. *crystallum* < Gk. *krustallos*, ice], 1, transparent quartz; 2, a body in a form spontaneously assumed by many substances, having a definite, regular internal structure, usually inclosed

by symmetrically arranged plane surfaces; **3**, a glass of unusual brilliancy and clearness; flint glass; **4**, anything resembling or having the transparency and clearness of glass; **5**, the glass over the face of a watch: **liquid crystal**, a liquid which shows some of the characteristics of a crystalline solid, such as double refraction of light:—*adj.* consisting of, or like, transparent glass; clear; transparent: **crystal detector**, *Rad.*, an instrument composed of a crystalline substance and a fine contact wire, or of two crystals in contact, used to rectify the received signal in the receiving set (see *radio*, illus.).

crys-tal-line (krĭs′tăl-ĭn; krĭs′tăl-ĭn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or having the form of, a crystal; **2**, clear; transparent; **3**, composed of grains or particles: **crystalline lens**, *Anat.*, a transparent body in the eye directly behind the pupil, which converges the light rays to a focus on the retina.

crys-tal-li-za-tion (krĭs′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; krĭs′tăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the process by which a substance, in solidifying from a molten state or from solution, assumes a regular or crystalline form; **2**, the act of forming, or being made into, a definite shape, as ideas, plans, purposes, or the like; **3**, the form or body thus produced.

crys-tal-lize (krĭs′tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-lized** (-īzd,) *p.pr.* **-lizing**], **1**, to cause to form grains or become crystalline; **2**, figuratively, to give permanent shape to:—*r.i.* **1**, to be converted into grains or become crystalline in character; **2**, figuratively, to assume a definite shape.—*adj.* **crys′tal-liz′a-ble.**

crys-tal-log-ra-phy (krĭs′tăl-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *krustallos*, crystal + *graphē*, a writing], the science which treats of the forms, structure, and general properties of crystals.

crys-tal-loid (krĭs′tăl-oid), *adj.* [Gk. *krustallos*, crystal + *eidos*, form], resembling crystal:—*n. Chem.*, a substance which is capable of crystallization, and the solutions of which can be diffused through animal membranes: opposite of *colloid*.

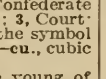
C. S. *abbr.* **1**, Civil Service; **2**, Christian Science; **3**, Clerk to the Signet; **4**, Court of Sessions; Clerk of Sessions:—**Cs**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Cs] for the element cæsium:—**C. S. A.**, Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America:—**C. S. N.**, Confederate States Navy:—**Ct.**, **1**, Connecticut; **2**, Count; **3**, Court:—**ct.**, [*pl.* cts.], cent; centum:—**Cu**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Cu, < Lat. *cuprum*] for the element copper:—**cu.**, cubic (also, **c.**; **cub.**).

cub (kŭb), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, the young of certain quadrupeds, as the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc.; **2**, a rough, ill-mannered boy.

Cu-ban (kū′bȧn), *adj.* [< nat. W. Ind.], of or pertaining to Cuba, in the West Indies, its inhabitants or customs:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Cuba.

cub-by-hole (kŭb′ĭ-hōl″), *n.* [*cubby* prob. related to Eng. dial. *cub*, a stall for cattle], a pigeonhole; a small inclosed space.

cube (kūb), *n.* [< Gk. *kubos*, cube], *Geom.*, a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; *Math.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, the cube of 5:—*r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cubed (kūbd), *p.pr.* cubing], to raise to the third power.


CUBE

cu-beb (kū′bĕb), *n.* [< Fr. *cubèbe* < Arab. *kabābah* < nat. name], the small spicy berry of a shrub (*Piper cubeba*) of the pepper family, native to Java and Borneo: used medicinally.

cube root that factor of a number which, raised to the third power, produces the given number.

cu-bic (kū′bĭk), *adj.* [see **cube**], **1**, having the form or properties of a cube; **2**, having three dimensions, especially as used in specifying the volume of a cube one edge of which is of the length of a given unit; as, a *cubic* yard: *Alg.*, of the third degree.—*adj.* **cu′bi-cal.**—*adv.* **cu′bi-cal-ly.**

cu-bi-cle (kū′bĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *cubiculum*, bedchamber < *cubare*, to lie down], a small separate sleeping place, as in a dormitory.—*adj.* **cu-bic′u-lar.**

cub-ism (kūb′ĭzm), *n.* [see **cube**], *Art*, a modern school of painting and sculpture, characterized by the use of geometrical figures to express the volume of the objects depicted.—*n.* **cub′ist.**

cu-bit (kū′bĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *cubitus*, elbow, length of forearm], an ancient measure of eighteen to twenty inches.—*adj.* **cu′bit-al.**

cu-boid (kū′boid), *n.* [< Gk. *kubos*, cube + *eidos*, form], *Math.*, a rectangular parallelopiped; *Anat.*, a block-shaped bone of the foot: also called *cuboid bone* (see *foot*, illus.):—*adj.* of nearly cubic form.

cuck-ing stool (kŭk′ĭng), in olden times among the Saxons and English, a chair in which scolds and fraudulent tradesmen were secured and left to the derision of the public.

cuck-old (kŭk′ŭld), *n.* [< M.E. *cokewold* < O.F. *cucuault* < *cucu*, cuckoo: in allusion to the cuckoo's habit of laying her eggs in other birds' nests], a man whose wife has proved unfaithful:—*r.t.* to be unfaithful to (a husband); cause a wife to be unfaithful to (her husband).

cuck-oo (kōōk′ōō), *n.* [< Fr. *coucou*: imit.], **1**, any of several birds (family *Cuculidæ*) about the size of a robin, a European species (*Cuculus canorus*) being noted for its call and for its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests; **2**, the call of this bird.

cuck-oo-flow-er (kōōk′ōō-flou″ĕr), *n. Bot.*, **1**, a cress (*Cardamine pratensis*) having purple flowers; **2**, the ragged robin.

cuck-oo-pint (kōōk′ōō-pĭnt″), *n.* [*cuckoo* + *pint(le)*], *Bot.*, a European plant (*Arum maculatum*) of the arum family; the English wake-robin.

cu-cul-late (kū′kū-lāt; kū-kŭl′āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cucullus*, hood], hood-shaped, or having a hood, as some plants.—*adj.* **cu′cul-lat′ed.**

cu-cum-ber (kū′kŭm-bĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *cocombre* < Lat. *cucumis* (*-eris*), cucumber], **1**, a creeping garden plant (*Cucumis sativus*) of the gourd family, native to Asia, the long, fleshy fruit of which is used as a salad or pickle; **2**, the fruit of this vine.

cu-cum-ber tree **1**, any of several species of North American magnolia trees, especially the mountain magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*); **2**, the tulip tree.

cu-cur-bit (kū-kûr′bĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *cucurbita*, gourd], *Bot.*, any plant of the gourd family, or the Cucurbitaceæ. Also, **cu-cur′bite.**

Cu-cur-bi-ta-ce-æ (kū-kûr″bĭ-tā′sē-ē), *n.pl. Bot.*, a large family of tendril-bearing, climbing or trailing vines, bearing fleshy, many-seeded fruit in the form of a pepo, or gourd, and including the gourds, the cucumber, squash, watermelon, etc.—*adj.* **cu-cur″bi-ta′ceous.**

cud (kŭd), *n.* [< A.S. *cwidu*, cud], food brought from the first stomach of a ruminant animal, as the cow, back into the mouth to be chewed over again.

cud-bear (kŭd′bâr), *n.* [< Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, patentee], **1**, a reddish purple powder for dyeing, made from various lichens; **2**, any lichen yielding this substance.

cud-dle (kŭd′l), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-dled** (-ld), *p.pr.* **-dling**], [source uncertain], to embrace closely:—*r.i.* to lie close or snug:—*n.* the act of curling up and nestling; a close embrace.

[1]cud-dy (kŭd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-dies** (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a small closet or cupboard: *Naut.*, a small cabin in which officers take their meals; also, the cook's galley of a small ship.

[2]cud-dy (kŭd′ĭ; kōōd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-dies** (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], *Sc.*, a donkey; an ass.

cudg-el (kŭj′ĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *cycgel*, a dart], a short, thick club or stick:—*r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cudgeled or cudgelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* cudgeling or cudgelling], to beat, as with a thick club.

[1]cue (kū), *n.* [< Fr. *queue* < O.F. *cue* < Lat. *cauda*, tail], **1**, the tail or end of a thing; especially, a queue or hanging braid of hair on the back of the head: usually, *queue*; hence, **2**, a line of persons waiting; a queue of people: usually, *queue*; **3**, the tapering rod used to strike the ball in playing billiards, etc.

[2]cue (kū), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a hint; a suggestion as to what to do, or when to do something already agreed upon; **2**, the last words of an actor's speech, as indicating the time for another actor to enter or speak; in music, a similar indication to a performer, consisting usually of a few small notes preceding an instrumental or vocal part; **3**, the part one has to play in, or as in, a drama.

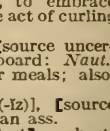
***cuel-lo** (kwĕl′ō), *n.* [Sp. = a neck], *Hist.*, a piece of armor protecting the neck of a horse (see *arms*, illus.).

[1]cuff (kŭf), *n.* [source uncertain], a blow, especially with the open hand; slap:—*r.t.* to strike; slap.

[2]cuff (kŭf), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a band to wear about the wrist; the ornamental fold on the lower part of a sleeve; a similar fold about the bottom of men's long trousers; **2**, the wrist-covering part of a gauntlet glove or a long glove.

cui-rass (kwē-rȧs′), *n.* [< Fr. *cuirasse* < Lat. *corium*, leather], **1**, a piece of armor covering the body from neck to waist; **2**, a combination of breastplate and backplate; **3**, a breastplate.

cui-ras-sier (kwē″rȧ-sēr′), *n.* a mounted soldier wearing a cuirass, or breastplate.


CUIRASS

***cui-sine** (kwē-zēn′), *n.* [Fr. = kitchen], the kitchen; the culinary department, as of a hotel: also, style or quality of cooking.

cuisse (kwĭs), *n.* [*pl.* cuisses (-ĕz)], [< O.F. *cuissel* < Lat. *coxa*, hip], a piece of armor to protect the thigh (see *arms*, illus.). Also, **cuish** (kwĭsh).

***cul-de-sac** (kŭ″dē-sȧk′; kūl″dē-sȧk′), *n.* [*pl.* culs-de-sac (kŭ″dē-sȧk′; kūlz″dē-sȧk′)], [Fr. = bottom of a bag], a blind alley; a passage open only at one end: *Mil.*, the position of an army hemmed in on all sides; *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a passage with only one outlet, as the vermiform appendix.

cu-li-na-ry (kū′lĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *culinarius*, culinary < *culina*, kitchen], pertaining to the kitchen, or to the art or process of cooking.

cull (kŭl), *v.t.* [< O.F. *cuillir* < Lat. *colligere*, to gather: see **collect**], **1**, to pick out; select; gather; **2**, to subject to the process of selecting:—*n.* something sorted out from the rest: usually inferior; hence, something worthless or of low grade.

cul-ly (kŭl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a dupe; simpleton:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cullied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* cullying], to cheat; trick.

¹culm (kŭlm), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, coal dust; coal refuse, especially of anthracite coal; **2**, an inferior anthracite coal.—*adj.* **cul-mif′er-ous.**

²culm (kŭlm), *n.* [< Lat. *culmus*, a stalk], *Bot.*, the jointed stem of a grass or sedge.

cul-mi-nate (kŭl′mĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *culmen*, top], to reach the highest point, degree, etc.; come to a climax: *Astron.*, to reach or be on the meridian.

cul-mi-na-tion (kŭl″mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the highest point, degree, etc.; summit; **2**, the attainment of the highest point: *Astron.*, the attainment, by a celestial object, of the meridian.

Syn. climax, summit, acme, crown, zenith.

cul-pa-ble (kŭl′pȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *culpare*, to blame], deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.—*adv.* **cul′pa-bly.**—*n.* **cul″pa-bil′ĭ-ty.**

Syn. guilty, wicked, wrong, censurable, reprehensible.

cul-prit (kŭl′prĭt), *n.* [< 17th-cent. Eng. < A.F. legal phrase used to a defendent pleading not guilty: *cul(pable)*: *pre(s)t* (*d'averrer*), etc. = (you are) guilty: (I am) ready (to prove), etc.: see **culpable**; *-prit* < A.F. *pre(s)t* < L.L. *praestus*, quick, ready < Lat. *praesto*, suddenly], **1**, one arraigned or tried before a judge; **2**, an offender; one guilty of a crime or fault.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* [< Lat. *cultus*, worship], **1**, a particular ritual or system of worship; **2**, devotion to a person, thing, idea, theory, or the like.

cul-ti-vate (kŭl′tĭ-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< L.L. *cultivare* (*-atus*), to till], **1**, to till; prepare, as soil, for the growing of crops; raise (crops) by tillage; **2**, to improve or develop by care, labor, or study; civilize; refine; **3**, to cherish, as a friendship, faculty, etc.; to foster or promote the growth of, as plants or bacteria; **4**, to devote oneself to, as literature; **5**, to seek the society or acquaintance of; **6**, in the United States, to loosen the ground about (growing crops).

Syn. cherish, foster, improve, develop, work, till.

cul-ti-va-tion (kŭl″tĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of tilling; **2**, the state of being tilled; tillage; **3**, refinement; culture; **4**, development; **5**, the bestowal of assiduous attention, as upon literature.

cul-ti-va-tor (kŭl′tĭ-vā″tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who tills the ground; a farmer; **2**, an agricultural or farm tool for loosening the ground about crops, destroying weeds, etc., as a harrow.

cul-ture (kŭl′tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *cultura*, cultivation], **1**, tillage; cultivation of the soil for agricultural purposes; **2**, care given to the rearing, growth, or development of animals, plants, or the like; **3**, the propagation of microörganisms for scientific use; also, a growth of microörganisms; **4**, improvement or discipline secured by practice or training, or the means employed to secure such improvement; as, physical *culture*; voice *culture*; **5**, the training of the mental or moral powers, or the result of such training as shown in intellectual, æsthetic, and spiritual development; refinement; **6**, a particular type of intellectual development; as, Greek *culture*.—*adj.* **cul′tur-al.**

Syn. refinement, breeding. (See education.)

cul-tured (kŭl′tŭrd), *adj.* **1**, trained in good taste; cultivated; **2**, tilled, as soil; cultivated.

cul-tus (kŭl′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = worship], a cult; system of religious doctrine.

cul-ver-in (kŭl′vẽr-ĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *coulevrine*, snake < Lat. *colubra*, serpent], originally, a small firearm; in the 16th century, a long cannon.

CULVERT

cul-vert (kŭl′vẽrt), *n.* [source uncertain], an arched, artificial passage, as of masonry, under a road, canal, railroad, etc., serving as a channel for water.

Cu-mæ-an (kū-mē′ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Cumæ*], of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city, the site of the earliest Greek colony in Italy: used especially of the sibyl, or prophetess, who lived there.

cum-ber (kŭm′bẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *combrer* < L.L. *cumbrus*, a heap], to burden or hamper; hinder:—*n. Archaic*, **1**, a perplexing thing; trouble; **2**, an encumbrance; burden.

cum-ber-some (kŭm′bẽr-sŭm), *adj.* clumsy; burdensome.—*adv.* **cum′ber-some-ly.**

cum-brous (kŭm′brŭs), *adj.* troublesome; heavy; obstructing.—*adv.* **cum′brous-ly.**

cum-in (kŭm′ĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *kuminon* < Heb. *kimōn*, cumin seed], a dwarf plant (*Cuminum cyminum*) of the carrot family, or its seeds, used in parts of the East as a condiment. Also, **cum′min.**

***cum lau-de** (kŭm lô′dē; kōōm lou′dā), [Lat.], literally, with praise: used mainly in awarding diplomas, to indicate that the recipient has done work of a high order of merit.

cum-quat (kŭm′kwŏt), *n.* [see **kumquat**], *Bot.*, a small citrus fruit, or the tree which bears it. See **kum′quat**, *Pfd. S.*

cu-mu-late (kū′mū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *cumulare* (*-atus*), to heap], to add to by heaping together; increase by additions; accumulate; save.

cu-mu-la-tion (kū″mū-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of heaping up; **2**, a mass or heap.

cu-mu-la-tive (kū′mū-lȧ-tĭv), *adj.* adding to, or gradually increasing, the number, volume, or strength; formed or made up of portions added one after another; as, *cumulative* evidence: *Fin.*, accruing, as dividends or interest, so as to be added to future payments, if not paid when due.

cu-mu-lo-stra-tus (kū″mū-lō-strā′tŭs), *n.* [< Lat. *cumulus*, heap + *stratus*, layer], a cloud form or shape combining the characteristics of cumulus (see *cloud*, illus.) and stratus, as in a rounded, piled-up cloud whose base spreads out in a low, horizontal formation.

cu-mu-lus (kū′mū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat. = heap], **1**, a heap; a summit; **2**, a cloud having the appearance of heaped-up masses (see *cloud*, illus.).—*adj.* **cu′mu-lous.**

cunc-ta-tion (kŭngk-tā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *cunctatio* (*-onis*), delay], *Rare*, delay.

cu-ne-ate (kū′nē-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge], shaped like a wedge, as a leaf. Also, **cu′ne-at″ed** (-āt″ĕd).—*adj.* **cu′ne-al** (-ăl).

cu-ne-i-form (kū-nē′ĭ-fôrm; kū′nē-ĭ-fôrm″), *adj.* [< Lat. *cuneus*, wedge + *forma*, shape], having the form of a wedge, as the arrowhead-shaped characters of the ancient inscriptions of Assyria and Persia: *Anat.*, designating a certain wedge-shaped bone of the wrist (see *hand*, illus.):—*n.* cuneiform writing: *Anat.*, the cuneiform bone.

CUNEIFORM WRITING

cun-ner (kŭn′ẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, either of two species (*Crenilobrus melops* and *Tautogolabrus adspersus*) of small, edible sea fish found along the northern Atlantic coast of America.

cun-ning (kŭn′ĭng), *adj.* [< A.S. *cunnan*, to know], **1**, skilful; **2**, done with skill or ingenuity; **3**, crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *Colloq.*, in the United States, pretty; amusing; attractive; interesting:—*n.* guile; deceit; artful stratagem; craftiness: *Archaic*, skill; dexterity.—*adv.* **cun′ning-ly.**—*n.* **cun′ning-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* adroit, artful (see wily); *n.* (see subterfuge).

cup (kŭp), *n.* [perh. < L.L. *cuppa*, cup], **1**, a small drinking vessel; **2**, an object or depression shaped like a cup; **3**, a cupful; **4**, something shaped like a cup, especially a large gold or silver vessel, given as a token of regard, or awarded as a prize for a contest; **5**, the chalice used in administering Communion, or the wine taken at Communion; **6**, one's fate or lot, whether of happiness or misery; one's portion; **7**, a beverage, as of wine variously flavored: *pl.* **1**, drinking; indulgence in liquor; **2**, a state of intoxication: usually in the expression, *in his cups*: *Med.*, a vessel for drawing blood; a cupping glass; *Golf*, a small hole in the course; especially, a hole in the putting green, into which the ball is to be played:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cupped (kŭpt), *p.pr.* cupping], **1**, to draw blood from (a person) by means of a cupping glass; **2**, to shape like a cup; place in, or as in, a cup.

cup-bear-er (kŭp′bâr″ẽr), *n.* [*cup* + ²*bear*], one whose duty in office it is to fill the wine cups at a banquet.

cup-board (kŭb′ĕrd), *n.* [*cup*+*board*], **1**, a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, etc.; **2**, any small closet.

cu-pel (kū′pĕl), *n.* [<Fr. *coupelle*<L.L. *cupella* <Lat. *cupa*, cask], a small, shallow dish, made of porous material, as bone ash, used in assaying gold and silver ores:—*v.t.* (kū′pĕl; kū-pĕl′), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -peled or -pelled (-pĕld), *p.pr.* -peling or -pelling], to purify or refine, as certain ores, by the use of a cupel.—*n.* **cu″pel-la′tion** (kū″pĕ-lā′shŭn).

cup-ful (kŭp′fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* cupfuls (-fo͝olz)], [*cup*+*-ful*], as much as a cup will contain: *Cookery*, a half pint.

Cu-pid (kū′pĭd), *n.* [<Lat. *Cupido*<*cupere*, to desire], *Rom. Myth.*, the god of love: identified with the Greek *Eros*.

cu-pid-i-ty (kū-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* an eager desire for possession, especially of wealth; avarice; covetousness; greed; miserliness.

Syn. appetite, avarice, covetousness. (See greed.)

cu-po-la (kū′pō-lä), *n.* [*pl.* -las (-läz)], [<Lat. *cupula*, dim. of *cupa*, cask], **1**, a hemispherical or domelike roof; a small dome; **2**, loosely, any small structure on the top of a building for ornamental or other purpose: *Nav.* and *Mil.*, a revolving shot-proof turret or tower; *Metal.*, a furnace for melting pig iron in a foundry; a furnace like a blast furnace in principle, but much smaller: also called *cupola furnace*.

cup-ping (kŭp′ĭng), *n.* [see **cup**], *Med.*, the process of drawing blood from a congested place to or from the surface of the body by means of a cupping glass with or without an incision in the skin: **cupping glass**, *Med.*, a glass cup which is applied to the surface of the body to draw blood to or from the point of application by producing a partial vacuum in the cup.

cu-pre-ous (kū′prē-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *cuprum*, copper: see **copper**], of or pertaining to, like, or containing, copper.

cu-pric (kū′prĭk), *adj. Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or containing copper: used of a salt of copper in which it is in combination in the bivalent state.

cu-prous (kū′prŭs), *adj. Chem.*, of or pertaining to copper; containing copper: used of a salt of copper in which it is in the univalent state.

***cu-prum** (kū′prŭm), *n.* [Lat. = copper], *Chem.*, the element copper: the Latin name from which the chemical symbol [**Cu**] is derived.

cu-pule (kū′pūl), *n.* [see **cupola**], a cup-shaped hollow: *Bot.*, **1**, a cuplike growth at the base of a flower or fruit, as the acorn cup; **2**, any cuplike growth on a plant; *Zoöl.* and *Entom.*, a cup-shaped organ, as a sucker.

cur (kûr), *n.* [perh. <O.N. *kurra*, to murmur: imit. of growl], **1**, a mongrel dog; **2**, a surly, ill-bred, or cowardly person.

cur-a-ble (kūr′ä-bl), *adj.* [see **cure**], **1**, capable of being healed or cured; **2**, capable of being kept or preserved, as by salting, drying, etc.—*adv.* **cur′a-bly.**—*n.* **cur′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **cur″a-bil′i-ty.**

cu-ra-çao (kū″rä-sō′; kōō″rä-sō′), *n.* [<island *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela], a cordial flavored with the dried peel of bitter, or Curaçao, oranges.

cu-ra-cy (kū′rä-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **curate**], the duties, office, or district of a curate.

cu-ra-re (kōō-rä′rē), *n.* [corr. of nat. name *wurali*], **1**, an extract obtained from certain South American trees: usually harmless when taken internally, but, when introduced into the blood, causing motor paralysis and death: used by Indians on arrow tips; **2**, the tree which yields this poison. Also, **cu-ra′ri, cu-ra′ra; u-ra′ri, u-ra′re; woo-ra′li, woo-ra′ri**; etc.

cu-ra-rize (kū′rä-rīz; kōō-rä′rīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], to administer curare to, as in vivisection.

cu-ras-sow (kū′rä-sō; kū-răs′ō), *n.* [<island of *Curaçao*], *Ornith.*, any of several large turkeylike birds of Central or South America.

cu-rate (kū′rāt), *n.* [<L.L. *curatus*, one having care (of souls)<Lat. *curare*, to care for], *Eccl.*, a rector's or a vicar's assistant: *Obs.*, any clergyman.

cur-a-tive (kūr′ä-tĭv), *adj.* [see **cure**], pertaining or referring to the healing of diseases; promoting cure:—*n.* that which heals or serves to heal.

cu-ra-tor (kū-rā′tẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *curare* (*-atus*), to take care of], one having charge of an art gallery, library, museum, etc.: *Law*, a guardian.

curb (kûrb), *v.t.* [<Fr. *courbe*<Lat. *curvus*, bent], **1**, to restrain; keep within bounds; control or manage by means of a check, as a horse, or, figuratively, one's impulses; **2**, to furnish with a protective rim, as of stone, etc.; protect by a bounding frame: in British usage, *kerb*:—*n.* **1**, a chain or strap attached to the bit and passing under the lower jaw of a horse, used as a check; **2**, that which checks, restrains, or subdues; **3**, a protective rim, frame, or edge; a curbstone: also, *kerb*; **4**, the street as a market for buying and selling stocks and bonds: also, *kerb*: **curb bit**, a bit with stiff side pieces: **curb roof**, a roof with a double slope on each side of the peak.

Syn., *v.* check, restrain, control, subject, repress.

curb-ing (kûrb′ĭng), *n.* **1**, curbstones collectively; **2**, material out of which curbstones are made. Also, in British usage, **kerb′ing.**

curb-stone (kûrb′stōn″), *n.* [*curb*+*stone*], the stone edging of a street or sidewalk; a stone or cement edging between the gutter and the sidewalk. Also, in British usage, **kerb′stone″.**

cur-cu-li-o (kûr-kū′lĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [Lat. = a weevil], *Entom.*, any of the weevils or snout beetles; as, the apple *curculio*.

Curd (kōōrd), *n.* [see **Kurd**], a member of a dark, fierce race of Kurdistan. See **Kurd**, *Pfd. S.*

curd (kûrd), *n.* [<M.E. *crud*: perh.<A.S. *crūdan*, to crowd], the coagulated part of milk of which cheese is made: distinguished from the *whey*:—*v.t.* to cause to curdle:—*v.i.* to curdle.—*adj.* **curd′y.**

cur-dle (kûr′dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [<obs. v. *curd*, to curdle<M.E. *crudden*], to change into, or cause to turn into, curd:—*v.i.* **1**, to coagulate; **2**, to thicken; congeal.

cure (kūr), *n.* [<Lat. *curare*, to take care of], **1**, the act, or art, of healing; **2**, a remedy; **3**, spiritual charge; **4**, the office of a parish priest or curate; **5**, a method of preserving, as pork, beef, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cured (kūrd), *p.pr.* curing], **1**, to heal; restore to health; make well: said of a sick person; **2**, to remedy; remove or nullify, as a disease in a sick person, an evil condition in society, etc.; **3**, to preserve by salting, drying, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to cause a return to health; **2**, to be preserved, as by salting.

***cu-ré** (kū″rā′), *n.* [Fr. = priest], in France, a Roman Catholic parish priest.

cure-all (kūr′ôl″), *n.* a remedy for all diseases, evils, or ills; a panacea.

cur-few (kûr′fū), *n.* [<A.F. *coeverfu*<O.F. *covrefeu*<*couvrir*, to cover+*feu*, fire], **1**, formerly, the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening as a warning that fires and lights were to be put out; **2**, the time of ringing; **3**, the bell itself; **4**, the ringing of a bell at a fixed evening hour, especially as a signal for children to leave the streets.

***Cu-ri-a** (kū′rĭ-ä), *n.* [*pl.* Curiæ (-ē)], [Lat. = a division of a tribe, etc.], the papal court at Rome; also, its officials collectively: ***curia**, [*pl.* curiæ], in medieval England, the castle or court of a monarch: *Rom. Antiq.*, **1**, a tribal political division of Roman citizens, made by Romulus; also, its meeting place; **2**, the meeting place of the Roman senate; **3**, the senate of any ancient Italian city.—*adj.* **cu′ri-al.**

cu-rie (kū″rē′), *n.* [<Pierre *Curie* (1859–1906) and Marie *Curie* (1867–), Fr. chemists, discoverers of radium], *Phys.*, a unit of measure of radon, the emanation of radium: the amount of radon which exists in association with one gram of radium when the rate of formation of the radon is equal to its rate of decay.

cu-ri-o (kū′rĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* curios (-ōz)], [abbr. of *curiosity*], a rare object of art; a curiosity.

cu-ri-os-i-ty (kū″rĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<O.F. *curiosité*<Lat. *curiositas*, curiosity], **1**, an inherent, eager desire to get knowledge; a tendency to be meddlingly inquisitive, especially about things that do not concern one; inquisitiveness; **2**, something which arrests or excites the attention; that which is strange or rare: *Obs.*, overniceness.

cu-ri-ous (kū′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<O.F. *curius*<Lat. *curiosus*<*cura*, care], **1**, anxious to find out; inquisitive; prying; **2**, strange; rare; baffling; full of mystery; **3**, requiring or involving skill; skilfully or elaborately made: *Obs.*, nice; scrupulous.—*adv.* **cu′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **cu′ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. novel, interesting, meddling, officious, prying.

curl (kûrl), *n.* [perh.<Du. *krullen*, to curl], **1**, a spiral lock of hair; a ringlet; anything spiral-shaped, as a twisting form of smoke, etc.; **2**, the act of forming into spirals, coils, or twists; **3**, the state of being thus formed; the state of being in ringlets or waves, as hair; **4**, a wavy mark; **5**, a fungus which affects plants and trees, especially peach trees:—*v.t.* **1**, to twist or form into coils, spirals, or ringlets; raise or form in waves or bends; **2**, to decorate with curls:—*v.i.* to form into twists naturally; take on a curved or coiled form; move in spiral waves, as smoke.

cur-lew (kûr′lū), *n.* [<O.F. *courtieus*: perh. imit.], *Ornith.*, any of a genus (*Numenius*) of long-legged shore birds resembling the snipe, but with a long, downward-curving bill; as, the long-billed *curlew*.

curl-i-cue (kûr′lĭ-kū), *n.* [<*curly*+*cue*: meaning either *cue* or the letter *q*], **1**, any

spiral curve; hence, 2, a spiral flourish, as that made with the pen or with a skate. Also, **curl'y-cue.**

curl-ing (kûr'ling), *n.* [see **curl**], 1, the act of making ringlets; 2, a popular Scottish game for four persons, in which smooth, flat stones, weighing about 40 pounds, called *curling stones*, are made to slide over smooth ice at a mark.

curl-ing i-rons *pl.* an instrument somewhat resembling a pair of tongs or pliers, for curling, crimping, or waving the hair.

curl-y (kûr'li), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], having ringlets; tending to form in ringlets or waves, as hair.—*n.* **curl'i-ness.**

cur-mudg-eon (kûr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* [source uncertain], a grasping, churlish fellow; a miser; an avaricious person.—*adj.* **cur-mudg'eon-ly.**

cur-rant (kûr'ănt), *n.* [< Fr. (*raisins de*) *Corinthe*, raisin of Corinth, currant (def. 2); because these currants were imported from Corinth], 1, the small, acid berry (see *fruit*, illus.) of any of several garden shrubs (genus *Ribes*) of the saxifrage family; also, any of the shrubs: so called from its resemblance to the following; 2, a small, seedless raisin, grown in the Levant: used in cookery.

cur-ren-cy (kŭr'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **current**], 1, circulation; also, the state of being in circulation, as a phrase, a coin, or an idea; 2, the state of being prevalent or accepted; also, the time during which prevalence exists; 3, that which is in general use as a medium of exchange, as money, coin, or bank notes.

cur-rent (kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* [< O.F. *corant* < *courir* < Lat. *currere*, to run], 1, in general use, as money; widely circulated; passing around, or from hand to hand freely; 2, now passing, as time; as, the *current* year; belonging to the present time; as, a *current* issue of a magazine; 3, generally accepted as true; thought to be genuine; common; as, the *current* opinion: *Archaic*, flowing; running:—*n.* 1, a continuous flow or passing, as of a stream: said of fluids; 2, a body of air or water thus flowing in a certain direction; 3, general course or tendency, as of a stream, rumor, opinion, etc.: *Elec.*, the flow or transmission of electricity, as through a body; also, the rate of such a flow: **alternating current**, *Elec.*, a current that changes its direction of flow at regular intervals: **direct current**, *Elec.*, a current which flows in one direction only.—*adv.* **cur'rent-ly.**

cur-ri-cle (kûr'ĭ-kl), *n.* [see **curriculum**], a two-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses.

cur-ric-u-lum (kŭ-rĭk'ŭ-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.*-lums (-lŭmz): -la (-lă)], [Lat. = racing chariot; race course < *currere*, to run], a prescribed regular course of study in a university, school, or the like.

cur-ri-er (kûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *corier* < Lat. *corium*, leather], one who dresses and colors tanned leather.—*n.* **cur'ri-er-y.**

cur-rish (kûr'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **cur**], 1, pertaining to, or resembling, a mongrel dog; 2, base; mean; ignoble.—*adv.* **cur'rish-ly.**—*n.* **cur'rish-ness.**

[1]cur-ry (kûr'ĭ), *v.t.* (*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rled (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], [< O.F. *correier*, to prepare < *con-*, with + *rei*, array], 1, to rub down and clean, as a horse; 2, to dress after tanning, as leather: **curry favor** [*faror* here orig. < M.E. *favel*, chestnut horse, the meaning being influenced by *favel*, flattery], to seek favor by flattery, servile admiration, etc.

[2]cur-ry (kûr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [< Tamil *kari*, sauce], 1, a highly spiced East Indian sauce; 2, a stew of rice, fowl, etc., seasoned with this condiment: **curry leaf**, the aromatic leaf of a certain tree of India, used as an ingredient of curry.—*adj.* **cur'ried.**

cur-ry-comb (kûr'ĭ-kōm″), *n.* [[1]*curry* + *comb*], a kind of metal scraper, in which several parallel combs with short teeth are attached to the backing, used in cleaning horses:—*v.t.* to groom with a currycomb.

curse (kûrs), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a profane oath; 2, the utterance of a deity pronouncing vengeance, or a prayer to a deity invoking injury, adversity, etc., upon someone; 3, that which brings or causes evil or trouble; also, calamity inflicted in response to a prayer for injury to come, or as a punishment; 4, the sentence of excommunication; 5, an accursed object or person:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cursed (kûrst) or curst, *p.pr.* cursing], 1, to wish or call down evil upon; blaspheme; swear at; 2, to torment; afflict; 3, to bring evil upon; 4, to excommunicate:—*v.i.* to swear; blaspheme; utter an imprecation.

Syn., *n.* execration, imprecation, anathema. (See malediction.)—*Ant.*, *n.* blessing, benediction.

curs-ed (kûr'sĕd), *p.adj.* 1, under a curse; 2, meriting a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable.—*adv.* **curs'ed-ly.**

cur-sive (kûr'sĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *currere* (*cursus*), to run], flowing: said of characters or letters which are joined together, unlike printed or capital letters: opposite of *uncial*; also, pertaining to, or characterized by, such letters; as, a *cursive* manuscript:—*n.* a letter used in such writing, or a manuscript written in such characters.—*adv.* **cur'sive-ly.**

cur-so-ri-al (kûr-sō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *cursor*, runner], adapted for running or walking, rather than for seizing, climbing, or the like, as the limbs of a deer, dog, or horse.

cur-so-ry (kûr'sō-rĭ), *adj.* hasty; superficial.—*adv.* **cur'so-ri-ly.**—*n.* **cur'so-ri-ness.**

Syn. desultory, fitful, careless, rapid, discursive. *Cursory* describes that which is superficial because it is rapid; it connotes a running motion, as of the eye or mind, over a view, subject, etc. *Cursory* includes the idea of quickness, but not necessarily of carelessness; a *cursory* observation of something is the superficial, casual view of indifference; a *cursory* view of a subject may not be careless, but may be sufficient for the purpose in mind. *Desultory* differs from *cursory* in that it lacks the idea of coherence. *Cursory* conversation has some connection; *desultory* conversation leaps from one subject to another.—*Ant.* thorough, critical, painstaking, methodical, comprehensive.

curst (kûrst), a form of the past tense and past participle of the verb *curse*. Also, **curs'ed.**

curt (kûrt), *adj.* [< Lat. *curtus*, short], 1, short; abbreviated; 2, concise; abrupt; brusque to the point of rudeness.—*adv.* **curt'ly.**—*n.* **curt'ness.**

Syn. concise, brusque, uncivil, crusty. (See short.)

cur-tail (kûr-tāl'), *v.t.* [< obs. *curtal*, horse with docked tail < O.Teut. source], to cut short; lessen.—*n.* **cur-tail'ment.**

Syn. reduce, retrench, abbreviate, shorten, lessen.

cur-tain (kûr'tĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *cortine* < Lat. *cortina*, a caldron; screen], 1, a hanging covering which can be drawn up or aside; as, a window *curtain;* the suspended screen on a stage in a theater; 2, anything that serves to conceal or screen: *Fortif.*, a section of plain wall or embankment, consisting of the rampart or basic embankment surrounded by the parapet, between two bastions or projecting angles of wall: **curtain of fire**, a barrage: **curtain call**, a summons to an actor to appear before the curtain and acknowledge the applause of the audience: **curtain raiser**, *Theat.*, a short piece given before the principal play:—*v.t.* to inclose with a screen or the like.

cur-tal (kûr'tăl), *adj.* [see **curtail**], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, abbreviated; curtailed:—*n.* *Obs.*, 1, an abbreviated thing; 2, an animal with its tail cut short.

cur-tal ax *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a corruption of *cutlass.* Also, **cur'tal axe; cur'tle ax; cur'tle axe; cur'te-las; cur'tel-asse** (kûr'tĕl-ăs).

cur-tate (kûr'tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *curtus*, short], short or abbreviated.—*n.* **cur-ta'tion.**

cur-te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [see **courtesy**], *Law*, the life interest or tenure which, by the common law in England and in some states of the United States, a man has in the landed estate of his deceased wife in case she has borne him issue capable of inheriting: also called *curtesy of England.*

cur-ti-lage (kûr'tĭ-lăj), *n.* [< O.F. *courtillage* < *courtil*, a small court], *Law*, the fenced-in ground surrounding a dwelling.

curt-sy (kûrt'sĭ). *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [see **courtesy**], a bow; a salutation made by women or young girls, with bending of the knees and graceful drooping of the body:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sied (-sĭd), *p.pr.* -sying], to salute by making such a gesture. Also, **curt'sey; cour'te-sy** (kûrt'-).

cu-rule (kū'rōōl), *adj.* [< Lat. (*sella*) *curulis*, curule (chair) < Lat. *currulis*, *curulis*, pertaining to a chariot < *currus*, chariot], 1, in Roman history, designating, or pertaining to, the Roman chair of state, in which only certain dignitaries of the highest rank, as senators or prætors, called the *curule magistrates*, were privileged to sit; hence, 2, privileged; exalted.

cur-va-ture (kûr'vă-tûr), *n.* [see **curve**], 1, a bending; a crook; a curving; 2, the measure or rate of the change in direction of a line or surface: *Math.*, the angle through which a tangent to a plane curve sweeps round per unit of arc length.

curve (kûrv), *n.* [< Lat. *curvus*, bent], 1, a line straight in no part; a bending without angles; 2, a draftsman's instrument for drawing such lines; 3, in baseball, a ball pitched in such a way that its path varies from a normal path by deviating to either side, or by rising or dropping unexpectedly: *Math.*, any line; especially, a line representing the graph of an equation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* curved (kûrvd), *p.pr.* curving], to cause to bend:—*v.i.* to bend:—*adj.* bent without angles; curved.—*n.* **curv'ed-ness.**

cur-vet (kûr'vĕt; kŭr-vĕt'), *n.* [< It. *corvetta*, dim. of *corvo*, curve], a horse's leap made by raising the forelegs together and raising the hind legs with a springy movement before the forelegs have touched the ground; a frisk or bound:—*v.i.* (kûr-vĕt'; kûr'vĕt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vetted or -veted, *p.pr.* -vetting or -veting], to leap, as a horse; bound: —*v.t.* to cause to leap or bound.

cur-vi-lin-e-ar (kûr"vĭ-lĭn'ē-ər), *adj.* [< Lat. *currus*, bent + *linea*, line], made up of, or bounded by, curved lines. Also, **cur"vi-lin'e-al.**

curv-om-e-ter (kûrv-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *curvus*, bent + Gk. *metron*, measure], a device for measuring the length of curved lines, as of a road or a map.

CURVOMETER

cush-at (kŭsh'ăt; kōōsh'ăt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Ornith.*, the European wood pigeon; ringdove.

cush-ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *coussin* < O.F. *coissin*: source uncertain], 1, a pillow or soft pad to sit, lie, or rest upon; 2, a pillow used in making lace; 3, the elastic rim of a billiard table: *Mech.*, any device to reduce the shock of a jar or impact:—*v.t.* 1, to seat upon a cushion; 2, to furnish or provide with a soft pad; 3, to cover up with, or as with, a protective padlike covering; hence, to suppress, as complaints; ignore:—*v.i.* to make the cue ball strike against the elastic rim of a billiard table.

cusk (kŭsk), *n.* [local name], *Zoöl.*, 1, a large, edible sea fish resembling the cod; 2, in the United States, the burbot, a fresh-water fish akin to the cod.

cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [< Lat. *cuspis* (*-idis*), point], apex; a pointed end, as of a leaf; something shaped to a point, as the horns of a crescent moon, the prominences upon the crown of a tooth, etc.: *Arch.*, the meeting point of two arcs, as between foils in carved decoration (see ¹*foil*, illus.); *Math.*, a point where two branches of a curve meet and stop.—*adj.* **cusped** (kŭspt).

cus-pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n. Anat.*, a tooth having one cusp or point for tearing food; canine tooth.

cus-pi-dal (kŭs'pĭ-dăl), *adj.* resembling, of the nature of, or having, a cusp, or point.

cus-pi-date (kŭs'pĭ-dāt), *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spearlike point; ending in a point, as a leaf or a tooth. Also, **cus'pi-dat"ed.**

cus-pi-dor (kŭs'pĭ-dōr; kŭs'pĭ-dôr), *n.* [Port. = spitter < Lat. *conspuere*, to spit], in the United States, a spittoon.

cuss (kŭs), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [corr. of *curse*, q.v., the n. being sometimes thought of as an abbr. of *customer*, q. v.], *Colloq.*, to swear (at):—*n.* 1, a curse; 2, a fellow: contemptuous or humorous.—*p.adj.* **cuss'ed.**

cuss-ed-ness (kŭs'ĕd-nĕs), *n. Colloq.*, in the United States, perverseness.

cus-tard (kŭs'tărd), *n.* [prob. orig. a kind of pie < Fr. *croustade*, crusted], a sort of pudding or dessert, composed of a mixture of eggs, milk, sugar, etc., baked or boiled.

cus-tard ap-ple 1, any of a genus (*Annona*) of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs of the Old and the New World; especially, a small tropical American tree (*A. reticulata*) having a heart-shaped fruit with tallowlike pulp; 2, locally, the North American papaw; 3, the fruit of any of these trees.

cus-to-di-an (kŭs-tō'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **custody**], a keeper, as of a museum or any treasure; a guardian.—*n.* **cus-to'di-an-ship".**

cus-to-dy (kŭs'tō-dĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *custos* (*-odis*), guardian], 1, guardianship; care; charge; as, to have the *custody* of official papers; 2, restraint of liberty; imprisonment; as, to take a prisoner into *custody.*

cus-tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* [< O.F. *costume* < Lat. *consuetudo* < *consuescere*, to grow accustomed], 1, a habitual or usual course of action; a frequent repetition of an act; 2, established or recognized usage; 3, patronage; business support; the regular purchase, as of goods, at the same place: *Law*, established usage considered as having the force of law: *pl.* duties on imported or exported goods: **custom-made**, made to order for the special requirements of a given customer: opp. of *stock, ready-made.*

Syn. practice, wont, fashion, manner. (See habit.)

cus-tom-a-ry (kŭs'tŭm-ă-rĭ), *adj.* conforming to the usual or common practice; habitual.—*adv.* **cus'tom-a"ri-ly.**—*n.* **cus'tom-a"ri-ness.**

Syn. general, familiar, wonted, stated, usual.

cus-tom-er (kŭs'tŭm-ĕr), *n.* a purchaser; a regular or frequent buyer: *Colloq.*, an unpleasant person with whom one has dealings: usually with a qualifying adjective; as, a tough *customer.*

cus-tom-house (kŭs'tŭm-hous"), *n.* [*custom* + *house*], a building where duties or taxes are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.

cut (kŭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting], [source uncertain], 1, to penetrate with an edged instrument; wound thus; 2, to cleave or separate with, or as with, a sharp-edged instrument; as, to *cut* bread; detach or remove thus; as, to *cut* the grass; hew; as, to *cut* down a tree; sever; divide, as a pack of cards at random to prevent cheating; carve, as meat; 3, to cause (teeth) to break through the gums; 4, to make by forming with a sharp instrument; shape, as a garment: often with *out*; 5, to shorten or reduce by removing a part of, or by clipping, etc., as the hair, expenses, etc.; to make shorter by excision of a part, as a story; 6, to do; perform; as, to *cut* a caper; 7, figuratively, to wound deeply; grieve or hurt, as a friend; 8, to pretend not to recognize; renounce the acquaintance of; 9, to intersect; cross, as lines of a geometrical figure; 10, in cricket, to hit (a bowled ball) with a slicing motion, in such a way as to deflect it slightly; in tennis, to hit (the ball) with a slicing motion of the racket, so that the ball is made to spin; 11, to dissolve or make less viscous or stiff; as, soap *cuts* grease; sand *cuts* clay: *Colloq.*, to run away from; absent oneself from, as a lecture, class, etc.: **cut out**, *Colloq.*, to eliminate; omit; cease from:—*v.i.* 1, to make an incision or gash; do the work of a sharp edged instrument; as, the knife *cuts* well; 2, to pass through or across by a direct route; as, to *cut* across is shorter; 3, to make a quick stroke, as with a sword, whip, etc.; 4, to possess the quality of being divisible or severable; as, cheese *cuts* more easily than rubber; 5, to use a sharp-edged instrument; 6, to divide cards at random; 7, to appear through the gums: said of teeth: *Slang*, to run away abruptly: **cut up**, to behave in a lively or frivolous way; misbehave:—*n.* 1, the act of cleaving or separating by a sharp instrument; an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; 2, a sharp stroke, as with a whip; 3, a trench or channel made by digging; an excavated passage, as for a railway track; 4, that which is severed or detached by a sharp instrument; a slice; 5, a straight, short passage; as, a short *cut*; 6, the fashion of a garment; style; shape; 7, the random division of a pack of cards; 8, a particular stroke in cricket or in tennis, which imparts a spin to the ball; 9, a reduction in price; a curtailing, as in expenses; 10, the act of shortening a story or the like by excising a part; also, the excision so made; 11, absence, as from a lecture, class, etc.; 12, an act or speech which wounds the feelings; 13, a refusal to recognize someone; the deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; 14, the engraved surface from which a picture or the like is printed; also, the picture made from it:—*adj.* 1, divided or separated; 2, gashed; wounded; castrated; 3, having the surface ornamented or fashioned, as a gem; 4, not wrought or hand-made; 5, reduced in size, price, etc.

cu-ta-ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *cutis*, skin], pertaining to the skin.

cut-a-way (kŭt'ă-wā"), *adj.* [*cut* + *away*], cut back from the waist: used of a certain style of afternoon dress coat:—*n.* a coat, the skirts of which are cut back from the waist.

cute (kūt), *adj.* [*comp.* cuter, *superl.* cutest], [colloq. form of *acute*], *Colloq.*, 1, shrewd; ingenious; clever at looking out for oneself; 2, attractive; winning; bright.—*adv.* **cute'ly.**—*n.* **cute'ness.**

cut glass flint glass formed or ornamented by cutting or grinding on a revolving wheel.

cu-ti-cle (kū'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin], 1, *Anat.*, the outer layer of skin, covering the derma, or true skin; the epidermis; 2, any thin outer covering or skin, as on certain plants.

cu-tis (kū'tĭs), *n.* [Lat. = skin], *Anat.*, the true skin, or derma, which underlies the epidermis.

cut-lass (kŭt'lăs), *n.* [< Fr. *coutelas* < *couteau*, knife], a short, heavy sword with a wide, curved blade, used especially by sailors. Also, **cut'las.**

cut-ler (kŭt'lĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *coutelier*, cutler < Lat. *culter*, knife], one who makes or sells knives or other cutting tools.

cut-ler-y (kŭt'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* 1, edged or cutting tools collectively; 2, the trade of the cutler.

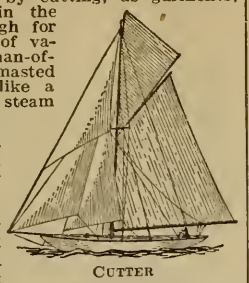
cut-let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *côtelette*, double dim. of *côte*, rib < Lat. *costa*, rib], a slice of meat, cut from the ribs or leg, for broiling or frying; also, a cake or croquette made of finely cut or ground meat.

cut—off (kŭt'=ôf"), *n.* 1, that which shortens, as a short or straight road; 2, hence, a direct channel across a bend in a river cut by natural or artificial means: *Engin.*, a device which stops the flow of a fluid, as steam or water; also, the point of stoppage.

cut–out (kŭt′=out″), *n. Elec.*, a contrivance to cut off a portion of a circuit, as that which connects with a telegraph instrument or an electric light, from the main circuit, often with a safety device which opens the circuit when the current becomes too great; a circuit breaker; *Mech.*, a device by which an internal-combustion engine is made to exhaust direct into the air, instead of through a muffler.

cut-purse (kŭt′pûrs″), *n.* [*cut*+*purse*], one who cuts purses; hence, a pickpocket.

cut-ter (kŭt′ĕr), *n.* [see **cut**], **1**, one who cuts out, fits, or shapes by cutting, as garments; **2**, that which cuts; **3**, in the United States, a light sleigh for two persons: *Naut.*, any of various types of boat, as a man-of-war's boat, a small, single-masted vessel rigged somewhat like a sloop; a swift, small, armed, steam vessel, as used in the Federal Revenue Service.



CUTTER

cut-throat (kŭt′-thrōt″), *n.* [*cut*+*throat*], a murderous villain; a ruffian.

cut-ting (kŭt′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **cut**], **1**, edged; dividing, as with an edged instrument; **2**, deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; **3**, piercing; chilling; sharp; as, a *cutting* wind:—*n.* **1**, a piece cut from something; a slip or shoot of a plant for rooting; **2**, an incision; **3**, an excavation in high ground, etc., for the passage of a railway track: opposite of *filling*.

cut-tle (kŭt′l), *n.* [<A.S. *cudele*: source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, **1**, the cuttlefish; **2**, cuttle bone: **cuttle bone**, a calcareous internal plate found in the cuttlefish.

cut-tle-fish (kŭt′l-fĭsh″), *n.* [*cuttle*+*fish*], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Sepia*), or of any of several allied genera (class *Cephalopoda*), of marine carnivorous mollusks, having eight short and two long tentacles, two large eyes, and a calcareous internal plate, the *cuttle bone* of commerce.

CUTTLEFISH

cut-wa-ter (kŭt′wŏ″tĕr), *n.* [*cut*+*water*], *Naut.*, the front part of the stem of a vessel which divides the water as the vessel proceeds; *Engin.*, a similar, edged or angled construction on the pier of a bridge.

cut-worm (kŭt′wûrm″), *n.* [*cut*+*worm*], *Entom.*, any of several destructive caterpillars which destroy the young shoots of cabbage, corn, melons, etc., usually by cutting the stalk at or near the ground.

C. V. *abbr.* Common Version (of the Bible):—**C. W.**, Canada West:—**c. w. o.**, cash with order:—**cwt.**, hundredweight; hundredweights.

cy-an-am-ide (sī″ăn-ăm′īd; sī-ăn′ă-mīd; -ĭd), *n.* [*cyan(ic)*+*am(monia)*+*-ide*], *Chem.*, a crystalline compound obtained by the action of cyanogen chloride on ammonia: **calcium cyanamide**, nitrolime, a product of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen: used as a fertilizer and in making ammonia.

cy-a-nate (sī′ă-nāt), *n.* [see **cyanic**], *Chem.*, a salt of cyanic acid.

cy-an-ic (sī-ăn′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *kuanos*, dark blue], *Chem.*, **1**, pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen; **2**, of o. pertaining to blue; *Bot.*, designating a series of colors in flowers, or the flowers exhibiting these colors, which range from blue through violet and purple to red: **cyanic acid**, an acid compound of cyanogen, which, combining with other elements, forms cyanates: not known in the free state.

cy-a-ni-da-tion (sī″ă-nĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* a process used for the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, by placing the ores in a solution of an alkaline cyanide, from which the metals are afterwards separated in the pure state.

cy-a-nide (sī′ă-nīd; -nĭd), *n. Chem.*, a salt of hydrocyanic acid; especially, potassium cyanide, a deadly poison:—*v.t.* to treat with a cyanide.

cy-an-o-gen (sī-ăn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [<Gk. *kuanos*, dark blue+*-genēs*, born], *Chem.*, a colorless, poisonous gas, with the odor of peach blossoms, burning with a purple flame and uniting with various elements to form cyanides.

cy-a-no-sis (sī″ă-nō′sĭs), *n.* [Gk. *kuanos*, dark blue +*-osis*], *Med.*, a purplish discoloration of the skin, due to a lack of oxygen in the blood.

cy-an-o-type (sī-ăn′ō-tīp), *n.* [<Gk. *kuanos*, dark blue+*tupos*, mark], a photographic print, as a blue print, made by using a cyanide.

Cyb-e-le (sĭb′ē-lē), *n.* [<Gk.], *Oriental Myth.*, the great nature goddess of Asia Minor.

cy-cad (sī′kăd), *n.* [source uncertain], any of a family (*Cycadaceæ*) of chiefly tropical plants including the sago palms.

cyc-la-men (sĭk′lă-mĕn), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklaminos*, name of flower], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Cyclamen*) of bulbous plants of the primrose family, native to southern Europe and bearing showy flowers.

cy-cle (sī′kl), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklos*, circle], **1**, a regularly recurrent period of time, order of events, series of phenomena, or the like; an age; eon; **2**, a course, as of operations, that is completed and about to start over again; the period of a thing being thus completed; a round; **3**, a complete series; especially, the body of tradition that gathers about a central figure, place, etc.; as, the Arthurian *cycle*; **4**, a bicycle, tricycle, or similar machine: *Astron.*, a period of years used as a long unit in reckoning time; especially, a period the astronomical events of which recur in the same order in the next period; *Elec.*, one complete set of periodically recurring values of an alternating current or periodic phenomenon: **solar cycle**, a period of 28 years, after which by the Julian calendar, the weekdays recur on the same days of the month: **two-cycle, four-cycle**, *Mech.*, designating, or pertaining to, an internal-combustion engine in which a cycle is completed, and a new ignition occurs, with every two strokes (one revolution), or four strokes (two revolutions), respectively (see *gas engine*, illus.): **cycle car**, a very light, small vehicle driven by a motor: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* cycled (-kld), *p.pr.* cycling], **1**, to revolve in circles, or complete rounds; **2**, to ride a bicycle or similar machine.—*n.* **cy′cler.**—*n.* **cy′clist.**

cyc-lic (sĭk′lĭk; sī′klĭk), *adj.* [see **cycle**], belonging to, pertaining to, recurring in, or moving in, a circle or cycle. Also, **cyc′li-cal.**

cy-cloid (sī′kloid), *n. Geom.*, the curve traced by any point on the circumference or on a radius of a circle which, remaining in the same plane, rolls along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.—*adj.* **cy-cloi′dal** (sī-kloi′dăl).

cy-clom-e-ter (sī-klŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklos*, circle+*metron*, a measure], an instrument to measure the distance covered by a wheel.

cy-clone (sī′klōn), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklōn*, whirling], **1**, a storm caused by rotating winds which whirl inward toward a center of minimum barometric pressure; **2**, loosely, a tornado or any destructive storm.—*adj.* **cy-clon′ic** (-klŏn′ĭk).—*adv.* **cy-clon′i-cal-ly.**

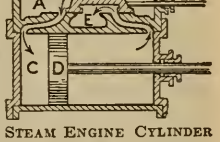
cy-clo-no-scope (sī-klō′nō-skōp), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklōn*, whirling+*skopein*, to look at], an instrument for locating the center of the atmospheric currents which produce cyclones, and by which the coming of a cyclone may be detected in advance.

Cy-clo-pe-an (sī″klō-pē′ăn), *adj.* [see **Cyclops**], *Class. Myth.*, like, or pertaining to, the Cyclops, a race of one-eyed giants; huge.

cy-clo-pe-di-a (sī″klō-pē′dĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklios*, all-round+*paideia*, education <*pais*, boy], a book containing summarized but comprehensive information, alphabetically arranged; an encyclopedia. Also, **cy″clo-pæ′di-a.**—*adj.* **cy″clo-pe′dic.**

Cy-clops (sī′klŏps), *n.* [*pl.* Cyclopes (sī-klō′pēz)], [<Gk. *kuklos*, circle+*ōps*, eye], *Class. Myth.*, **1**, one of a race of one-eyed giants; **2**, in Homer's "Odyssey," one of a race of one-eyed, gigantic shepherds: **cyclops**, a one-eyed person.

cy-clo-ra-ma (sī″klō-rä′mă), *n.* [<Gk. *kuklos*, circle+*horama*, a view], a series of pictures arranged in a circle so as to appear in natural perspective to one standing in the center.



STEAM ENGINE CYLINDER

A, steam chest, containing live steam from the boiler, which passes to C and forces the piston head, D, to move; B, slide valve; E, exhaust passage, which carries exhaust steam to the open air. As D moves to the right, B moves to the left, so that the direction of the steam through the passages is reversed.

cyg-net (sĭg′nĕt), *n.* [<Lat. *cygnus*, swan], a young swan.—*adj.* **cyg′ne-ous** (sĭg′nē-ŭs).

Cyg-nus (sĭg′nŭs), *n.* [Lat.=swan], *Astron.*, a northern constellation, the Swan, in the Milky Way (see *constellation*).

cyl-in-der (sĭl′ĭn-dĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *kulindros*, a roller], *Geom.*, **1**, a solid generated by a rectangle which revolves about one of its sides as an axis; also, the surface traced by the side of such rectangle parallel to the axis; **2**, a surface generated by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed line; *Mech.*, any body having the form of a cylinder,

as, especially, the chamber in an internal-combustion engine, or in a steam engine, in which the piston is moved back and forth by the working fluid.

cy-lin-dric (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), *adj.* having the form or properties of a cylinder.—*adj.* **cy-lin'dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **cy-lin'dri-cal-ly.**

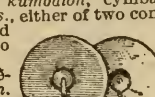
cyl-in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* a cylindrical solid body or surface, of which a perpendicular cross section has the form of an ellipse.

cy-lix (sī'lĭks; sĭl'ĭks), *n.* [*pl.* cylices (sĭl'ĭ-sēz)], [< Gk. *kulix, cylix*], *Class. Archæol.*, a shallow, two-handled drinking vessel, supported by a stem on a base. Also, **ky'lix.**

cy-ma (sī'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mæ (-mē)], [Lat. < Gk. *kuma*, a wave], *Bot., Rare*, a cyme (which see); *Arch.*, a molding with an S-shaped profile: ***cyma recta*** (rĕk'tă), [Lat. = right], ***cyma reversa*** (rē-vûr'să), [Lat. = reversed], such moldings with the hollow part above and below, respectively (see *molding*, illus.).

cy-mar (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [< Fr. *simarre*, loose robe], a loose garment, as a chemise, worn by women.

cym-bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* [< Gk. *kumbalon*, cymbal < *kumbē*, hollow], *Mus.*, either of two concave, circular metallic plates played by striking their edges together to produce a jangling sound.



CYMBALS

Cym-be-line (sĭm'bĕ-lēn; -bĕ-lĭn; -bĕ-līn), *n.* [< Celt. *Cunbelīnus*], in Shakespeare's play of this name, a legendary king of Britain, the father of Imogen and the father-in-law of Posthumus.

cyme (sīm), *n.* [Fr. = top < Gk. *kuma*, wave], *Bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the central stem terminates in a single flower which blooms first, other flowers coming to bloom later on lower stems (see *inflorescence*, illus.).—*adj.* **cy'mose** (sī'mōs; sĭ-mōs').

cym-ling (sĭm'lĭng), *n.* [see **simlin**], a kind of summer squash with scalloped edge (see *squash*, illus.). Also, **sim'lin; cymb'ling; cym'lin.**

cy-mo-graph (sī'mō-grăf), *n.* [see **kymograph**], an instrument for recording waves or periodic variations. See **ky'mo-graph** (kĭ'-), *Pfd. S.*

cy-mom-e-ter (sī-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *kuma*, a wave + *metron*, a measure], *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring the frequency of electrical oscillations and waves; a wave meter.

Cym-ric (kĭm'rĭk), *adj.* [< W. *Cymru*, Wales], Welsh:—*n.* the Welsh language or one allied to it. Also, **Kym'ric.**

Cym-ry (kĭm'rĭ), *n.pl.* [pl. of W. *Cymro*, Welshman], the Welsh people collectively. Also, **Kym'ry.**

Cyn-ic (sĭn'ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *kunikos*, "doglike" < Gk. *kuōn* (*kunos*), dog], *Philos.*, a follower of a school of Greek philosophy, which taught that virtue is the only good, that self-control is the essential virtue, and that material pleasure, if sought for its own sake, is an evil: later giving rise to the teaching of contempt for convention and pleasure:—*adj.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Cynics:—**cynic,** *n.* a sneering pessimist; a sarcastic, surly person:—*adj.* **1,** inclined to doubt the good motives of others, or the value of conventions; sarcastic; sneering; **2,** characteristic of a cynic, as acts, remarks, etc.; **3,** like a dog; surly.—*adj.* **Cyn'i-cal; cyn'i-cal.**—*adv.* **cyn'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **cyn'i-cal-ness.**

Cyn-i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* the philosophy of the Greek Cynics: **cynicism,** lack of faith in disinterested motives; surly contemptuousness.

cy-no-sure (sī'nō-shoōr; sĭn'ō-shoōr), *n.* [< Gk. *kunosoura*, "dog's tail," Gk. name for Little Bear, which contains North Star < *kuōn* (*kunos*), dog + *oura*, tail], **1,** an object of general attraction or attention; **2,** something that serves as a guide, as does the North Star: **Cynosure,** *Astron.*, **1,** the constellation of the Little Bear; **2,** the North Star; Polaris.

Cyn-thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ă), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Kunthos*, her birthplace], *Class. Myth.*, Artemis; Diana.

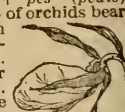
cy-pher (sī'fĕr), *n.* [see **cipher**], **1,** the character 0; **2,** a secret method of writing; also, the key to it, or something written in it; **3,** something of no value; **4,** interlaced initials forming a monogram:—*v.i.* **1,** to work out by arithmetic; **2,** to write with secret characters:—*v.t.* to do arithmetic. See **ci'pher,** *Pfd. S.*

cy-press (sī'prĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *ciprès* < L.L. *cypressus* < Gk. *kuparissos*, cypress], **1,** any of a genus (*Cupressus*) of cone-bearing trees of the pine family, represented by various species in different parts of the world; **2,** a branch of this tree as an emblem of mourning; **3,** the hard wood of this tree; **4,** any of various other trees of the pine family, as the bald cypress (genus *Taxodium*) of the southern United States:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, its wood.

Cyp-ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Cyprius* < Gk. *Kuprios*, pertaining to Cyprus], **1,** pertaining to the island of Cyprus, especially as the birthplace of Aphrodite; **2,** hence, not chaste; lewd:—*n.* **1,** a native or inhabitant of Cyprus; **2,** an unchaste person.

cyp-ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid; sĭ-prī'noid), *n.* [< Gk. *kuprinos*, carp], *Zoöl.*, a fish of the carp family:—*adj.* of, or resembling, the carp family.

cyp-ri-pe-di-um (sĭp'rĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *Cypris*, Venus + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids bearing showy drooping yellow or purplish flowers: also called *lady's-slipper, moccasin flower* (for colored illus. see *flower*).



CYPRIPEDIUM (½)

Cy-pris (sĭ'prĭs), *n.* [Lat. < *Cyprus*, her reputed birthplace], Venus.

cyp-se-la (sĭp'sē-lă), (-lē)], *n.* [pl. -læ [Lat. < Gk. *kupselē*, hollow vessel], *Bot.* a type of fruit containing two seed sacs to which the calyx is directly attached, as in the dandelion and sunflower (see *fruit*, illus.).

Cy-re-na-ic (sī'rē-nā'ĭk; sĭr'ē-), *adj.* [< *Cyrene*], **1,** pertaining to Cyrenaica, an ancient country in northern Africa, or to Cyrene, its capital; **2,** pertaining to a school of philosophy founded at Cyrene, about 400 B. C., by Aristippus, who taught that the chief end of existence is pleasure:—*n.* **1,** a native of Cyrenaica; **2,** a philosopher of the school of Aristippus.

cyst (sĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *kustis*, bladder], any sac, normal or abnormal, in an animal body, having gaseous, liquid, or semisolid contents: *Biol.*, the thickened outer layer of a unicellular organism, formed for protection against adverse conditions.—*adj.* **cyst'oid.**

cyst-ic (sĭs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a cyst; also, pertaining to a bladder, especially the gall bladder or the urinary bladder.

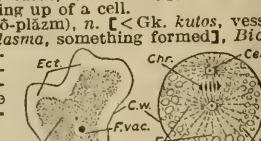
cys-tot-o-my (sĭs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kustis*, bladder + *-tomia*, a cutting], *Surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the bladder.

Cyth-er-e-a (sĭth'ĕr-ē'ă), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Kuthēra*, island of Cythera], *Class. Myth.*, Aphrodite, or Venus: in allusion to the island near which, in one tradition, she was said to have risen from the waves.

cy-tol-o-gy (sī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *kutos*, vessel + *-logia*, study], *Biol.*, the study of the structure of cells and their activities.

cy-tol-y-sis (sī-tŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *kutos*, vessel, + *luein*, to destroy], *Biol.*, the degeneration or breaking up of a cell.

cy-to-plasm (sī'tō-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *kutos*, vessel + *plasma*, something formed], *Biol.*, the protoplasmic substance of a cell exclusive of, and surrounding, the nucleus (see *cell*, illus.).—*adj.* **cy'to-plas'mic.**



CYTOPLASM, magnified: **1,** part of a pseudopod of an amœba, showing ectoplasm (*Ect.*), endoplasm (*End.*), cell wall (*C. w.*), and food vacuole (*F. vac.*); **2,** section of an egg in division, showing chromosomes of the nucleus (*Chr.*) and the cytoplasm differentiated into centrosome (*Cen.*), fiber (*F.*), cell wall (*C. w.*), and yolk particles (*Y. p.*).

czar (zär; tsär), *n.* [< Russ. *tsare* < Lat. *Caesar*], an emperor or absolute monarch: used as the title of the former Russian emperors. Also, **tsar; tzar.**

czar-e-vitch (zär'ĕ-vĭch; tsär'-), *n.* [< Russ. *tsare*, emperor + *vichu*, son], formerly, a title of any son of a czar; later, the eldest son of a czar. Also, **czar'e-vitch; tsar'e-vitch; tzar'e-vitch.**

cza-rev-na (zä-rĕv'nă; tsä-), *n.* [< Russ. *tsar*, emperor + *-evna*, fem. suffix], a title of the daughter of a czar. Also, **tsa-rev'na; tza-rev'na.**

cza-ri-na (zä-rē'nă; tsä-), *n.* [< Ger. *czarin* < Russ. *tsaritza*, empress], the wife of a czar; an empress of Russia. Also, **tsa-ri'na; tza-ri'na.**

Czech (chĕk), *n.* [< Bohem. *Chech*], **1,** a member of the most westerly branch of the Slavonic family, which includes the Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks; **2,** their language: also called *Czechish*; **3,** a citizen of Czechoslovakia.—*adj.* and *n.* **Czech'ish.**

Czech-o-slav (chĕk'ō-slăv'; -slāv'), *n.* [< Bohem. *Chech* + Ger. *Sklave* < late Gk. *Sklabos* < O.Bulg. *Slorēne*, the Slavs], **1,** a Czech (which see); **2,** the language of the Czechs.

Czech-o-slo-vak (chĕk'ō-slō-văk'; -slō'văk), *n.* [< Bohem. *Chech* + Bohem. form of Ger. *Sklave*, Slav: see **Czechoslav**], a member of the race of the Czechs and Slovaks, inhabiting Bohemia, Moravia, and northwestern Hungary; also, their language:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, this race: **Czechoslovak Republic,** a nation formed in 1918, including Bohemia, Moravia, and parts of Silesia and Hungary; Czechoslovakia. Also, **Czech'o-Slo-vak'.**

D

D, d (dē), *n.* [*pl.* D's; Ds; d's; ds (dēz)], the fourth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE): **D**, as a Roman numeral, 500: *Chem.*, the symbol [D] for deuterium: *d*, *Math.*, used to indicate a differential; as, *dx*:—**D**, *adj.* like a D; as, a *D* valve.

D. *abbr.* 1, Democrat; Democratic; 2, Deputy; 3, Dowager; 4, Duchess; Duke; 5, Dutch:—**d.**, 1, date; day; 2, daughter; 3, dead; died; 4, diameter; 5, penny; pence: in English currency; 6, dime.

¹dab (dăb), *n.* [source uncertain], a flat, salt-water fish; the flounder.

²dab (dăb), *n.* [17th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], *Colloq.*, an expert; a skilful person; a dabster.

³dab (dăb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dabbed (dăbd), *p.pr.* dabbing], [<M.E. *dabben:* source uncertain], to strike or touch lightly; smear in spots, as paint:—*n.* 1, a soft blow; 2, a quick, sharp stroke; 3, a small, soft lump; 4, a small portion, as of butter.

dab-ber (dăb'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which smears or touches lightly; 2, an inking pad formerly used by printers; an engraver's pad; 3, a small brush for putting blacking on shoes; a dauber.

dab-bing (dăb'ing), *n.* the process of indenting a stone with a pick-shaped tool.

dab-ble (dăb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* dabbling], to wet by dipping slightly and often; also, to spatter:—*v.i.* 1, to paddle in water; 2, to do anything in a trifling manner.—*n.* **dab'bler.**

dab-chick (dăb'chik"), *n.* [<earlier *dapchick:* perh.<M.E. *doppar*, water bird+*chiken* <A.S. *cȳcen*, chicken], in Europe, a small, ducklike, diving bird, the little grebe; in America, the pied-billed grebe: both noted for quick diving.

dab-ster (dăb'stẽr), *n.* [see **²dab**], *Colloq.*, one who is skilled; an expert; *Obs.*, a trifler.

***da ca-po** (dä kä'pō), [It.=from the beginning], *Mus.*, from the beginning: a musical direction written on sheet music, meaning to repeat a passage from the beginning.—*abbr.* **D.C.**

dace (dās), *n.* [<M.E. *darse*<O.F. *darz*, dart], 1, any of several small European fresh-water fishes, resembling the roach or the chub: also called *dare* and *dart*; 2, in North America, any of various related fishes, such as the horned dace, the redfin, etc.

dachs-hund (däks'hoŏnt"; däks'hoŏnd), *n.* [<Ger. *dachs*, badger+*hund*, dog], one of a breed of hounds with long body and short legs.

Da-cian (dā'shăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Dacia*], pertaining to Dacia, an ancient Roman province between the Danube and the Carpathians.

da-coit (dȧ-koit'), *n.* [<Hind. *dakait*<*daka*, an attack by highwaymen], in India, a member of a band of armed robbers.—*n.* **da-coit'y.**

dac-tyl (dăk'til), *n.* [<Gk. *daktulos*, finger], originally, a unit of measure consisting of a fingerbreadth: used in ancient Babylon, Egypt, and Greece: *Pros.*, a metrical foot, consisting, in classical usage, of a long syllable followed by two short ones, or, in modern usage, of an accented syllable followed by two unaccented ones: so called because constructed like the finger, with one long and two short members; *Zoöl.*, a finger or digit.—*adj.* **dac-tyl'ic.**

dac-tyl-o-gram (dăk'til-ō-grăm"), *n.* [<Gk. *daktulos*, finger+*gramma*, a writing], a fingerprint (see illus. page 363).—*n.* **dac"ty-log'ra-phy.**

dac-ty-lol-o-gy (dăk"til-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *daktulos*, finger+*-logia*, discourse], a method of conversing by means of signs made by the fingers, used by deaf-mutes (for illus. of signs, see App. I).

¹dad (dăd), *n.* [Arab.], the fifteenth letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to English *d* or *z*: as a numerical symbol, 800.

²dad (dăd), *n.* [imit. of child's speech], a father: used in intimate, familiar, or informal speech.

dad-dy (dăd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [see **²dad**], a father; a diminutive form of *²dad*: **daddy longlegs**, 1, any of various two-winged insects (family *Tipulidæ*), resembling large mosquitoes with very long legs; 2, in America, a small-bodied, spiderlike arachnid, with eight very slender, long legs; the harvestman.

da-do (dā'dō; dā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [It. = a die or cube], 1, the lower part of the wall of a room when differently decorated from the upper part; 2, a covering for the lower part of the wall of a room between the baseboard and the chair rail: *Arch.*, 1, a face of a pedestal, between base and cornice (see *pedestal*, illus.); 2, a rectangular groove cut into a plank.

Dæd-a-lus (dĕd'ȧ-lŭs; dē'dȧ-lŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *daidalos*, skilful], *Gk. Myth.*, an Athenian artist, artificer, and architect, who was exiled to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth, and whence he escaped with his son Icarus by flight on wings attached with wax.—*adj.* **Dæ-dal'ian** (dē-dāl'yăn).

dæ-mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [see **demon**], spirit; a devil. See **de'mon**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **dæ-mon'ic.**

¹daff (dăf), *v.t.* [archaic form of *doff*], *Sc. Dial.*, to put aside; *Obs.*, to take off, as clothes; doff.

²daff (dăf), *v.t.* [<M.E. *daffe*, stupid], *Sc. Dial.*, to make foolish:—*v.i. Sc. Dial.*, to act foolishly.

daf-fo-dil (dăf'ō-dĭl), *n.* [<earlier, *affodil*<Gk. *asphodelos*, asphodel], a narrow-leaved, bulbous plant which bears in spring large yellow single or double flowers, each growing on a single stalk: a species of narcissus (see *narcissus*, *crown*, illus.). Also, *Dial.* and *Poet.*, **daf'fo-dil'ly; daf'fy-down-dil'ly.**

daff-y (dăf'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [perh.<M.E. *daffe*, stupid], *Colloq.*, crazy; daft; silly.

daft (dăft), *adj.* [<A.S. *gedæfte*, mild, meek], 1, weak-minded; simple; silly; foolishly enthusiastic; 2, in Scotland, gay or light-hearted.

Da-gan (dā'găn), *n.* [<Assyr.: source uncertain], in Babylonian mythology, the god of the earth.

dag-ger (dăg'ẽr), *n.* [perh.<M.E. *daggen*, to pierce <O.F. *daguer*, to stab], 1, a short, sharp-edged, pointed weapon for stabbing; 2, a reference mark used by printers [†]:—*v.t.* to stab.

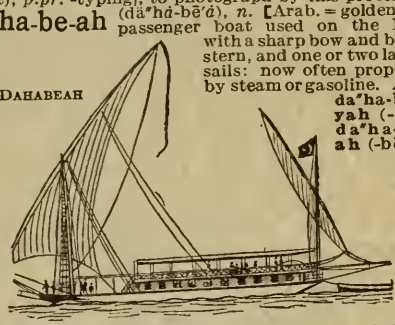
dag-gle (dăg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* daggled (-ld), *p.pr.* daggling], [<Sw. *dagga*, to bedew], 1, to drag in mud; 2, to make damp:—*v.i.* to grow damp.

Da-go (dā'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos; -goes (-gōz)], [<Sp. *Diego*, James], *Slang*, a dark-skinned person, especially one of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent. Also, **da'go.**

Da-gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [<Heb.], *Bib.* the national god of the Philistines, an agricultural deity represented as half man and half fish (1 Sam. 5).

da-guerre-o-type (dȧ-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [<L.J.M. *Daguerre* (1789–1851), Fr. inventor+*type*], an early method of photography by which the pictures were taken on silver-coated plates; also, a picture taken by this process:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -typed (-tīpt), *p.pr.* -typing], to photograph by this process.

da-ha-be-ah (dä"hȧ-bē'ȧ), *n.* [Arab. = golden], a passenger boat used on the Nile, with a sharp bow and broad stern, and one or two lateen sails: now often propelled by steam or gasoline. Also, **da"ha-bee'yah** (-yȧ); **da"ha-bi'ah** (-bē'ȧ).



dahl-ia (dăl'yȧ; often, dāl'yȧ; dăl'yȧ), *n.* [<A. *Dahl*, Sw. botanist], 1, any of a genus (*Dahlia*) of tuberous-rooted Mexican plants of the composite family, originally single, but now showing great variation in form: widely cultivated as a garden flower; 2, a bloom or tuber of this plant; 3, a violet coal-tar dye.

Dail Eir-eann (dāl' ār'ĭn; dōl'), [Ir. = Parliament of Erin, or Ireland], formerly, in Ireland, the legislative assembly of the Sinn Fein party, first assembled in 1919 in Dublin; now, the Chamber of Deputies of the Irish Free State.

dai-ly (dā'lĭ), *adj.* [<A.S. *dæglīc*, daily], occurring, or recurring, each successive day; diurnal:—*adv.* on every day; day by day:—*n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], a newspaper published each day.

Syn., *adj.* diurnal. *Daily*, the opposite of *nightly*, is used properly of that which occurs in the daylight period of each twenty-four hours; loosely, however, it is used of any event that happens every twenty-four hours, even though this event occurs after nightfall, as some of the *daily* meals of an all-night worker. *Diurnal* is rarely employed in its ordinary sense of happening every day, except in poetry; scientifically, however, it is frequently used and is held strictly to its original exactness: a *diurnal* flower expands by day and closes

by night; a *diurnal* bird flies only by day: here *diurnal* is the opposite of *nocturnal*. Astronomically, *diurnal* motion consumes an exact astronomical day.

dai-mio (dī'myō), *n.* [*pl.* daimio; daimios (-myōz)], [Jap. < Chin. *dai*, great + *myo*, name], in Japan, one of the nobles under the old feudal régime.

dain-ty (dān'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *daintié* < Lat. *dignitas*, worth], something choice or delicious; a tidbit:—*adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], 1, delicious; 2, elegant; delicate; tasteful; 3, sensitive; choice; fastidious.—*adv.* **dain'ti-ly**.—*n.* **dain'ti-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* elegant, fastidious. (See exquisite.)

dai-ry (dā'rĭ; dâr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< M.E. *deierie*, dairy < A.S. *dæge*, maidservant], 1, a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese; 2, a farm for the production of milk and the making of butter and cheese; also, the cattle on it; 3, a shop where the products of a dairy are sold.—*n.* **dai'ry-ing**.

dai-ry-maid (dā'rĭ-mād"; dâr'ĭ-), *n.* [*dairy* + *maid*], a girl or woman employed or experienced in making butter and cheese.

dai-ry-man (dā'rĭ-măn; dâr'ĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*dairy* + *man*], 1, a man employed in a dairy; 2, the owner of a dairy.—*n. fem.* **dai'ry-wom"an**.

da-is (dā'ĭs; dās), *n.* [< O.F. *deis* < Lat. *discus*, circle; later, a table], a raised platform for a throne, a table, or seats of honor: *Obs.*, a canopy.

dai-sy (dā'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-zĭz)], [< A.S. *dæges ēage*, the eye of the day], 1, in Europe, a wild or garden plant of the composite family, bearing small, compact flower heads of pink or white on a flower stalk three to six inches high: commonly known as the *English double daisy*; 2, in the United States, a troublesome weed of the composite family, imported from Europe, growing twelve to eighteen inches high, bearing large heads of flowers, the outer ones white and resembling a whorl of petals, the much more numerous inner ones yellow and very small: also called *oxeye daisy* (see *inflorescence*, illus.); 3, the flower of either of these plants: *Slang*, a person or thing much admired; a fine specimen of anything.—*adj.* **dai'sied**.

dak (dôk; dăk), *n.* [Hind.], in India, transportation by relays of men, horses, or oxen; hence, the post; mail: **dak bungalow**, a government inn at a relay station.

Dak. *abbr.* Dakota: in the official abbreviations for the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Da-kin's so-lu-tion (dā'kĭnz), [< Henry D. *Dakin* (1880–), Am. chemist], a solution in water of calcium hypochlorite, used as an antiseptic for dressing wounds, cuts, etc.

Da-ko-ta (dȧ-kō'tȧ), *n.* [nat. name = confederated], a member of a Sioux tribe of American Indians, inhabiting the region of the upper Mississippi.

dal (dăl), *n.* [Arab.], the eighth letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *d*: as a numerical symbol, 4.

Da-lai La-ma (dā-lī' lä'mȧ), [Tibetan = ocean priest; i. e., priest as great as the ocean], the chief of the two popes of Lamaism, in Tibet and Mongolia; the Grand Lama.

dale (dāl), *n.* [< A.S. *dæl*, valley < O.Teut. source], a valley; glen; as, up hill and down *dale*.

da-leth (dä'lĕth), *n.* [Heb. = door], the fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ד] (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *d*: as a numerical symbol, 4.

dalles (dălz), *n.pl.* [Fr.: source uncertain], in the northwestern United States and Canada, rapids: used especially of those flowing through a gorge.

dal-li-ance (dăl'ĭ-ȧns), *n.* [see **dally**], the act of trifling, loitering, or playing.

dal-ly (dăl'ĭ), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -lying], [< O.F. *dalier*, to chat], 1, to make sport; play, especially amorously; 2, to trifle with a person's affections; 3, to waste time; loiter.—*n.* **dal'li-er**.

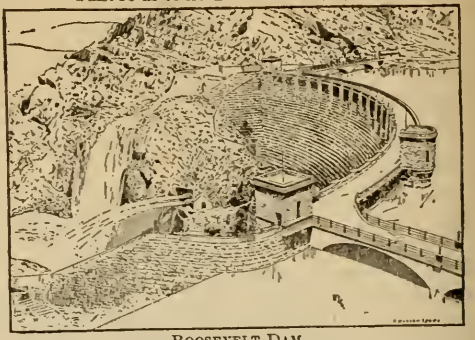
Dal-ma-tian (dăl-mā'shăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Dalmatia*], pertaining to Dalmatia, on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea, or to its inhabitants:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of that country.

dal-mat-ic (dăl-măt'ĭk), *n.* [< *Dalmatia*: because a secular garment of such shape was worn in that region], originally, a sleeved tunic worn by Dalmatians: *Eccl.*, from the third century A. D., a kind of vestment consisting of a sleeved tunic worn over the alb by deacons and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church during the celebration of High Mass.

***dal se-gno** (dăl sā'nyō), [It. = from the sign], a musical direction meaning to repeat a passage from the point indicated by the symbol :*S:* or *𝄋*.—*abbr.* **D. S.**

Dal-to-ni-an (dôl-tō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< John *Dalton* (1766–1844), Br. chemist], of or pertaining to John Dalton: usually used of the atomic theory which he proposed, or of a type of color blindness from which he suffered.—*n.* **Dal'ton-ism**.

[1]dam (dăm), *n.* [< O.Teut. source], 1, a bank or wall built so as to hold back water; 2, water so held



ROOSEVELT DAM
Salt River, Arizona: 280 feet high.

back; 3, a sheet of rubber used in dentistry to keep saliva from a tooth:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dammed (dămd), *p.pr.* damming], 1, to confine or raise the level of, as water, by a dam; restrain; 2, to provide with a dam; confine the waters of, as a stream, by a dam.

[2]dam (dăm), *n.* [var. of *dame* < Lat. *domina*, mistress], a mother: generally used of quadrupeds.

dam-age (dăm'ăj), *n.* [O.F. < *dam* < Lat. *damnum*, loss], 1, injury or harm; detriment; 2, injury or impairment, such as diminishes usefulness, beauty, value, or the like; especially, harm done wilfully to one's character, person, or estate: *pl. Law*, compensation awarded by law to one injured in his person or property, through the fault of another:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -aging], to injure; harm; impair.—*adj.* **dam'age-a-ble**.

Syn., *n.* detriment, loss, evil, wrong, harm, hurt, impairment. (See injury.)—*Ant.*, *n.* benefit, service, good.

dam-an (dăm'ăn), *n.* [Arab.], *Zoöl.*, the Syrian hyrax; a small, thickset mammal (*Procavia syriaca* resembling the rodents in body form, but in certain other respects more closely akin to hoofed animals (see *hyrax*, illus.): also called *coney* and *hyrax*.

dam-a-scene (dăm"ȧ-sēn'; dăm'ȧ-sēn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scened (-sēnd'), *p.pr.* -scening], [< Gk. *damaskēnos*, of Damascus], to decorate (metal) with etching or inlaid designs, as was done at Damascus: also, *damaskeen:*—*adj.* (dăm'ȧ-sēn; dăm"ȧ-sēn'), of or pertaining to damask or damascening:—*n.* decorative inlaid work in iron and steel, such as was done in Damascus:—**Damascene**, *adj.* pertaining to Damascus:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Damascus.

Da-mas-cus steel (dȧ-măs'kŭs), a highly tempered steel, first made at Damascus: used for sword blades.

dam-ask (dăm'ȧsk), *n.* [< *Damascus*, place where fabric was originally made], 1, silk or linen material woven with elaborate patterns; 2, a fine, twilled linen fabric made from threads of uniform color woven in such a way as to show a pattern from the manner in which the light is reflected: much used in tablecloths and napkins; 3, Damascus steel or work; 4, a deep pink color:—*adj.* 1, made of damask; 2, made of, or similar to, Damascus steel; 3, of the color of, or pertaining to, damask roses: **damask rose**, a large, deep pink, fragrant rose, native of Damascus.

dame (dām), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *domina*, mistress], 1, a lady of high social rank; 2, a title formerly used instead of Mistress or Madam; 3, a school mistress; 4, a matron; elderly woman: *Slang*, a woman.

dam-mar (dăm'ȧr; dȧ-mär'), *n.* [< Malay *damar*, resin], a resin, obtained from various Oriental pine trees: used for making a colorless varnish, and for mounting microscopic specimens.

damn (dăm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* damned (dămd), *p.pr.* damning (dăm'ĭng; often dăm'nĭng, in adjective sense)], [< Lat. *damnare* (-*atus*), to condemn], 1, to sentence to punishment or death; 2, to doom to eternal punishment; 3, to curse with the imprecation *damn;* 4, to condemn as bad or as a failure:—*v.i.* to swear; curse:—*n.* 1, a curse; the use of *damn* as an oath; 2, anything as valueless as an oath.

dam-na-ble (dăm'nȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, deserving to be eternally condemned; 2, annoying; detestable.—*adv.* **dam'na-bly**.—*n.* **dam'na-ble-ness**.

dam-na-tion (dăm-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, eternal punishment; **2**, condemnation; severe criticism, as of books.

dam-na-to-ry (dăm'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, tending to cause condemnation; **2**, expressing condemnation: *Theol.*, consigning to damnation.

damned (dămd; *Poet.*, dăm'nĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, condemned as bad or as a failure; **3**, cursed: used as an indefinite expletive, expressing mere intensity of feeling.

Dam-o-cles (dăm'ō-klēz), *n.* [< Gk.], a courtier of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, who, because he envied his master for his wealth and power, was seated beneath a sword held by a single hair, to make him realize the dangers of a tyrant's life.

dam-oi-selle (dăm"ĭ-zĕl'), *n.* [see **damsel**], *Archaic*, a young unmarried woman; a maiden. Also, **dam'o-sel"**. See **dam'sel**, *Pfd. S.*

Da-mon (dā'mŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, the friend of Pythias: when the latter, condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, asked leave to go home and arrange his affairs, Damon offered his own life as pledge for the return of his friend.

damp (dămp), *n.* [< O.Teut. source], **1**, moisture in the air, or in or on a solid: fog; **2**, depression; discouragement: *Mining*, a foul gas that sometimes arises in coal mines:—*adj.* moist; foggy; humid: *Archaic*, depressed; discouraged:—*v.t.* **1**, to moisten; **2**, to discourage; depress; **3**, to check; stifle: *Phys.*, to diminish the amplitude of oscillation of (an object); to check (oscillation), as in the needle of a compass.—*adv.* **damp'ly.**—*n.* **damp'ness.**

damp-en (dăm'pn), *v.t.* **1**, to make moist; **2**, to depress or discourage:—*v.i.* to become damp.—*n.* **damp'en-er.**

damp-er (dăm'pĕr), *n.* **1**, something that depresses or discourages; **2**, a plate that is turned to regulate the draft in a stove or furnace; **3**, a device to check vibration in the strings of a musical instrument, as a piano: *Phys.*, a device that diminishes the amplitude of a series of oscillations, as of a magnetic needle.

damp-ing (dămp'ĭng), *n. Phys.*, the reduction of the amplitude of an oscillation.

dam-sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *dameisele* < L.L. *domnicella*, dim. < Lat. *domina*, mistress], a maiden; a young unmarried woman: *Obs.*, a young man, or maiden, of noble parentage. Also, **dam"oi-selle'** (-ĭ-zĕl'); **dam'o-sel"**; **dam'o-zel"** (-ō-zĕl"); **dem"oi-selle'** (dĕm"wȧ-zĕl'; dē-mwȧ"zĕl').

dam-son (dăm'zn), *n.* [< M.E. *damascene* < Lat. *damascenum* (*prunum*), (plum) of Damascus], **1**, a small, oval, purple plum, originally from Damascus; **2**, the tree that bears this fruit: **damson plum**, a plum akin to the damson, but larger and sweeter.

[1]Dan (dăn), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *dominus*, master], sir; master: now obsolete except in *Dan* Cupid.

[2]Dan (dăn), *n.* [Heb. = judge], *Bib.*, **1**, the fifth son of Jacob (Gen. 30:6); **2**, the tribe descended from him: **from Dan to Beersheba**, from north to south; throughout: these towns being respectively the northern and southern extremities of ancient Palestine.

Dan. *abbr.* **1**, Daniel: as a personal name often written *Dan* (dăn); **2**, Danish.

Dan-a-ë (dăn'ȧ-ē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a princess of Argos, imprisoned by her father in a brazen tower, and there wooed by Zeus who visited her in the form of a golden shower.

Da-na-ï-des (dȧ-nā'ĭ-dēz), *n.pl.* [Gk., pl. of *Danais*], *Gk. Myth.*, the fifty daughters of King Danaüs of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, at the father's command, killed their husbands on their wedding night, and were doomed in Hades to pour water into a broken cistern, or, as some say, to draw it with a sieve.—*adj.* and *n.* **Dan'a-id** (dăn'ȧ-ĭd).

dance (dăns), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* danced (dănst), *p.pr.* dancing], [< O.F. *dancer* < O.H.G. *dansôn*, to draw along], **1**, to move the body and feet rhythmically to music, alone or with others; **2**, to skip about; move lightly: used of objects, of rays of light, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to give a dancing motion to; **2**, to perform, as a specified form of dance; go through the steps of; **3**, to bring into a specified situation or position by dancing; as, to *dance* oneself into favor:—*n.* **1**, a regulated movement of the body and feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; **2**, a dancing party, less formal than a ball; **3**, one round of dancing at such a party: *Mus.*, a piece of music for dancing.—*n.* **dance'er.**

dan-cet-té (dăn-sĕt'ă), *adj.* [corr. of Fr. *danché*, dancetté, toothed < Lat. *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], *Her.*, with deep indentations (see *heraldry*, illus.). Also, **dan-cet'ty**; **dan-cet'tee.**

dan-de-li-on (dăn'dē-lī"ŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth: from shape of leaves], a common plant of the composite family, having heads of yellow flowers, coarsely toothed leaves, and a tapering, milky root: used in drugs, as a vegetable, and for the making of homemade wine.

dan-der (dăn'dĕr), *n.* [source unknown], *Colloq.*, temper; anger; indignation.

dan-dle (dăn'dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [perh. < It. *dandola*, doll], **1**, to dance (an infant) up and down, as on the knee or foot, or in the arms; **2**, to fondle; pet.—*n.* **dan'dler.**

dan-druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* [< *dander*, source unknown + O.N. *hrufa*, scab], the dead, scalelike skin on the scalp; scurf. Also, **dan'drift.**

dan-dy (dăn'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [18th-cent. Sc. *Dandy* = Andrew], a fop; a man who gives much attention to his dress: *Slang*, something especially fine: *Naut.*, **1**, a sloop or cutter with a special rigging; **2**, a small sail near the stern: also called *jigger* and *mizzen*; **3**, a device like a small capstan, for hoisting:—*adj. Slang*, excellent; very fine.—*adj.* **dan'dy-ish.**—*n.* **dan'dy-ism.**

dan-dy fe-ver (dăn), *n.* [< O.Teut. source], a native or inhabitant of Denmark: **great Dane**, a short-haired dog of a very large, powerful breed.

Dane-law (dān'lô"), *n.* [< A.S. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes], **1**, the code of laws enforced by the Danes during their occupation of northeastern England in the ninth century; **2**, the territory governed by these laws. Also, **Dane'lagh"** (-läkh"; -lă").

dan-ger (dān'jĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *dangier*, power < Lat. *dominium*, right of ownership < *dominus*, master], peril; exposure to loss, injury, or death; also, the cause of such exposure: *Archaic*, power; authority; hence, power of injuring.

Syn. harm, insecurity, peril, hazard, risk, jeopardy. *Danger* is the generic term of these words, which share the idea of chance or uncertainty. *Danger* is exposure to prospective evil, as harm or injury; *danger* is positive, but contingent; for instance, the *dangers* of life are real enough, but under certain circumstances, they are escaped or escapable. A *peril* is an impending *danger*, not only about to happen, but of an extraordinary nature; our everyday life places us in some *danger* of death; an explorer in the jungle is in that extreme and imminent *danger* which is *peril;* tropical fevers, disease from improper nourishment, drought, and attack from wild beasts constantly place him in *peril* of death. *Jeopardy* is exposure to extreme *danger* with long chances against one; as, the charge of first-degree murder placed him in *jeopardy* of his life. *Hazard* names the taking of long chances with some possibility of an even or fortunate break; it implies the possibility of good as well as evil, and herein differs from *risk*, which implies adverse conditions surrounding a voluntary undertaking or a mere contingency; we speak of the *risk* of loss, the *hazards* of losing or winning.—*Ant.* security, safety, immunity.

dan-ger-ous (dān'jĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, unsafe; involving, or beset with, danger; perilous; hazardous; **2**, ready to do harm or injury.—*adv.* **dan'ger-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dan'ger-ous-ness.**

dan-gle (dăng'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [source uncertain], **1**, to be suspended, or swing loosely; **2**, to hang about or depend on any one; follow:—*v.t.* to cause to swing loosely:—*n.* anything that hangs loosely.—*n.* **dan'gler.**

Dan-iel (dăn'yĕl), *n.* [< Heb. = God is my judge < *dan*, judge + *el*, God], *Bib.*, **1**, a Hebrew prophet captive at Babylon; **2**, the book of the Old Testament containing his history and his prophecies.

Dan-ish (dān'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **Dane**], pertaining to Denmark, its language, or its people:—*n.* the language of Denmark.

Dan-ite (dăn'ĭt), *adj.* [see **[2]Dan**], of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Dan:—*n.* **1**, a member of a supposed secret society of the Mormons, said to have been banded together for the purpose of assassination: so called in allusion to Gen. 49:16, 17; **2**, a member of the tribe of Dan.

dank (dăngk), *adj.* [Sw. = a marshy place], unpleasantly humid or damp; moist; as, a cold, *dank* cave.—*adv.* **dank'ly.**—*n.* **dank'ness.**—*adj.* **dank'ish.**—*n.* **dank'ish-ness.**

***dan-sant** (dăn"sănt'), *adj.* [Fr. = dancing], dancing: ***thé dansant** (tā'), an afternoon tea at which there is dancing:—*n. Colloq.*, a private dance.

***dan-seuse** (dăn"sŏz'), *n.* [*pl.* -seuses (-sŏz')], [Fr. = a dancer], a professional woman dancer; a ballet dancer: ***première danseuse** (prĕ-myâr'), the leading woman dancer in a ballet.

Dansk-er (dănsk'kĕr), *n.* [Dan. = a Dane], *Obs.*, a native or inhabitant of Denmark; a Dane. Also, **Dansk'er-man** [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)].

Daph-ne (dăf′nē), *n.* [Gk. < *daphnē*, laurel], *Gk. Myth.*, the lovely daughter of the river god Peneus, who, while attempting to escape from her wooer, Apollo, was changed into a laurel tree.

dap-per (dăp′ẽr), *adj.* [Du. = brave], **1**, small and active; **2**, trim and neat.

dap-ple (dăp′l), *adj.* [< O.N. *depill*, a spot], spotted; as, a *dapple*-gray horse:—*n.* **1**, a spotted animal, especially a horse; **2**, a spot, or patch of color, on an animal, as a horse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-ld), *p.pr.* -pling], to decorate with little spots.

D. A. R. *abbr.* Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dar-by and Joan (där′bĭ ănd jōn; jō-ăn′), John Darby and his wife Joan, celebrated in a ballad of the 18th century as an example of a happy couple; hence, any devoted couple, especially an elderly couple.

Dar-da-ni-an (där-dā′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Dardanos*], *Class. Antiq.*, of or pertaining to Dardanus, the mythical ancestor of the Trojans; hence, Trojan:—*n.* a citizen of Troy.

[1]**dare** (dâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dared (dârd), or durst (dûrst), *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring], [< A.S. *durran*, to be bold], to have courage; be bold enough; venture: often with dependent infinitive:—*v.t.* **1**, to venture upon; have the courage for; brave; as, to *dare* the perils of arctic travel; **2**, to challenge:—*n.* a taunting defiance.

[2]**dare** (dâr), *n.* [< M.E. *dar*, corr. of *dars*, the *s* being mistaken for the plural sign: see **dace**], any of several small European fishes: also called *dace* and *dart*.

dare-dev-il (dâr′-dĕv″l), *n.* a reckless person:—*adj.* characteristic of a reckless man.

darg (därg), *n.* [abbr. of *day work*], *Sc.*, a day's work; also, a stint; an assigned quantity of work.

dar-ing (dâr′ĭng), *n.* [see [1]**dare**], bravery; boldness:—*adj.* fearless; bold; venturesome.

Syn., *adj.* adventurous, reckless, brave, heroic, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy, fearless, bold.

dark (därk), *adj.* [< A.S. *deorc*, dark], **1**, without light; not reflecting light; **2**, of colors, approaching black; deep in shade; **3**, of a brunette complexion; **4**, gloomy; dismal; **5**, secretive; as, keep *dark* about it; secret; as, keep it *dark*; **6**, little known; as, a *dark* saying; **7**, ignorant; unenlightened; **8**, infernal; atrocious; as, a *dark* deed: **Dark Ages**, the period between the fall of the Roman Empire (A. D. 476) and the beginning of the 13th century: so called on account of its supposed intellectual inferiority:—*n.* **1**, absence of light; a place where there is little or no light; nightfall; **2**, secrecy; **3**, ignorance; **4**, a color or shade nearly black:—*v.t.* *Archaic*, to darken; obscure.—*n.* **dark′ness**.—*adv.* **dark′ly**.—*adj.* **dark′some**.

Syn., *adj.* uncertain, dismal, dull, shadowy, somber, dim, obscure.—*Ant.*, *adj.* bright, brilliant, light, gay.

dark-en (där′kn), *v.t.* **1**, to obscure; shut out the light from; make dark; figuratively, to make blind; **2**, to perplex; puzzle; **3**, to make gloomy; **4**, to pollute; sully:—*v.i.* to become dark.

dark-ish (därk′ĭsh), *adj.* somewhat obscure; rather gloomy.—*n.* **dark′ish-ness**.

dar-kle (där′kl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], to be, or grow, clouded or gloomy:—*v.t.* to make clouded or gloomy.

dark-ling (därk′lĭng), *adj.* obscure; dimly seen:—*adv.* in the dark.—*adv.*, *Rare*, **dark′lings**.

dark-y (där′kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* darkies (-kĭz)], *Colloq.*, a negro. Also, **dark′ey** [*pl.* darkeys (-ĭz)].

dar-ling (där′lĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *dēorling*, a favorite], the best loved; a favorite; pet:—*adj.* tenderly loved; very dear; greatly cherished.

[1]**darn** (därn), *v.t.* [perh. < M.E. *dernen*, to hide], to mend, as a hole in a fabric, by weaving in imitation of the fabric, with thread or yarn:—*v.i.* to perform the operation of darning:—*n.* the place so mended.

[2]**darn** (därn), *v.t.* [corr. of *damn*], *Colloq.*, to damn:—*n.* a word of mild profanity. Also, **durn**; **dern**.

dar-nel (där′nĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], a common weed of the grass family: identified with the tares of the Bible (Matt. 13:24-30).

darn-ing nee-dle **1**, a large needle, usually with an elongated eye, used in darning; **2**, any dragon fly with long, thin body; a devil's darning needle.

$\frac{1}{2}$

DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLE

dart (därt), *n.* [< O.F. *darz*, a dart], **1**, a small lance or spear; the arrow of a blowgun; **2**, anything that wounds sharply; **3**, a swift, sudden movement; **4**, anything like a pointed missile, as an insect's sting; **5**, a small, pointed missile dropped from an airplane; **6**, a seam to improve the fit of a garment: *Zoöl.*, a small European fresh-water fish; also called *dace* and *dare*:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw; **2**, to throw out swiftly; emit:—*v.i.* to move swiftly; start suddenly and go quickly.

dart-er (där′tẽr), *n.* one who or that which shoots out or moves suddenly: *Ornith.*, any of a genus (*Anhinga*) of inland, fish-eating, web-footed birds; the snakebird, or water turkey: also used locally of certain hawks, as the Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk; *Zoöl.*, a small American fresh-water fish.

dar-tle (där′tl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], to dart over and over again; shoot out, as rays of light:—*v.i.* to continue darting.

Dar-win-i-an (där-wĭn′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], relating to Charles Darwin (1809-82), the naturalist, or to his theory that evolution of plants and animals has come about through slight body changes which have been transmitted from parent to offspring:—*n.* a believer in Darwinism.

Dar-win-ism (där′wĭn-ĭzm), *n.* the evolutionary theory that the present forms of plants and animals have been produced from simpler forms by slight variations which have been transmitted, those forms tending to survive which are best fitted to their environment: whence the terms *natural selection* and *survival of the fittest*.—*n.* **Dar′win-ist**.

dash (dăsh), *v.t.* [perh. < Sw. *daska*, to beat], **1**, to throw violently or hastily; hurl; **2**, to break by collision; shatter; **3**, to splash; sprinkle: with *with*; **4**, to ruin; frustrate; impede; as, to *dash* one's hopes or spirits; **5**, to perform hastily, as writing or sketching: with *off*; **6**, to abash; put to shame; discourage; confuse; **7**, to mix; adulterate:—*v.i.* to rush with violence:—*n.* **1**, a collision; **2**, a slight addition; touch; as, a *dash* of pepper in the stew; **3**, decisiveness of manner; ability to do things with energy and dispatch; animation; spirit; **4**, a mark [—] in writing or printing; **5**, something that causes discouragement; a frustration, or sudden check; **6**, the striking, as of water, in noisy motion; **7**, a sudden rush; **8**, a short race: *Colloq.*, a vulgar display; as, to cut a *dash* with fine clothes.

dash-board (dăsh′bōrd″), *n.* [*dash* + *board*], **1**, a mud screen on the front of a carriage or wagon; a splashboard; **2**, a baseboard; a mopboard.

dash-een (dăsh′ēn′), *n.* [source uncertain], an edible, tropical root, resembling the taro and similar to the potato in its food characteristics, adapted to cultivation in rich, moist soils: recently introduced into the southern United States.

dash-er (dăsh′ẽr), *n.* [see **dash**], **1**, one who or that which dashes; **2**, specifically, the part of a churn that moves up and down, or the inner mechanism of an ice-cream freezer, that agitates the cream, etc.

dash-ing (dăsh′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, spirited; bold; **2**, showy; gay.—*adv.* **dash′ing-ly**.

dash-y (dăsh′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, showy; **2**, hastily executed; sketchy; **3**, marked by short strokes, or dashes.

das-tard (dăs′tạrd), *n.* [prob. < p.p. *dazed* + derogatory suffix *-ard*], a coward; especially, a base coward:—*adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly; sneaking.—*v.t.* **das′tard-ize**.

das-tard-ly (dăs′tạrd-lĭ), *adj.* cowardly; slyly base or wicked.—*n.* **das′tard-li-ness**.

Syn. craven, pusillanimous, base. (See recreant.)

da-ta (dā′tạ), *n.pl.* [*sing.* datum], [Lat. = things given or determined], collected statistics or other facts, used as a basis of inference or conclusion.

[1]**date** (dāt), *n.* [< Lat. *datum* (*Romae*), given (at Rome): affixed to letters and documents to mark the time and place of writing], **1**, the time specified by year, month, and day, of publishing or issuing a book, document, coin, or the like; **2**, the time at which a transaction or event takes place, or is appointed to take place; **3**, a period of time; age; **4**, the present time: used in *out of date* and *up to date*: *Colloq.*, an engagement for a fixed time:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dated, *p.pr.* dating], **1**, to mark with a definite time; **2**, to find the definite time of:—*v.i.* **1**, to bear the statement of a time and place: usually with *from*; **2**, to reckon time from a given time, era, event, or the like; belong to the time of something; as, this house *dates* from Revolutionary days.—*n.* **dat′er**.

[2]**date** (dāt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *dactylus* < Gk. *daktulos*, a finger: so called from shape of fruit], the edible fruit of the date palm, consisting of a drupe with a single seed; also, the tree.

date-less (dāt′lĕs), *adj.* [see [1]**date**], **1**, having no statement of its time; **2**, endless; limitless; **3**, going back beyond memory.

date line an imaginary line running roughly north and south through the Pacific Ocean, about 180° of longitude from Greenwich, separating

adjacent territories in which at any given time the calendar dates differ by one day; the line at which vessels traveling westward set the date forward one day, and vessels traveling eastward set the date back one day: also called *international date line.*

date palm a species of palm tree with a crown of feathery leaves and a slender stem, native to Africa and Asia and yielding edible fruit: now cultivated in Arizona: the palm tree of the Bible.

da-tive (dā'tiv), *adj.* [< Lat. *dativus* < *dare* (*datus*), to give], *Gram.*, in inflected languages, designating, or pertaining to, the case of a noun or pronoun which expresses the indirect object:—*n.* **1,** the dative case, the equivalent in English being *to* or *for* with the objective case; **2,** a substantive in that case.

***da-to** (dä'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōs; -tōz)], [< Tagalog], in the Philippine Islands, **1,** the headman of a village or of any of certain municipal subdivisions; **2,** the chief of a Moro tribe. Also, ***dat'to.**

da-tum (dā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* data (-tă)], [Lat. = given], something known, granted, or assumed for the basis of an argument or inference; as, statistics used as *data:* usually *pl.*: *Engin.*, an assumed level from which heights and depths are measured.

da-tu-ra (dă-tū'ră), *n.* [< Hind. *dhatūrā*, name of plant], *Bot.*, any of several poisonous, ill-smelling plants (genus *Datura*) of the nightshade family, possessing narcotic properties; especially, the stramonium, or thorn apple: also called, in the United States, *Jimson weed; Jamestown weed.*

daub (dôb), *v.t.* [< O.F. *dauber* < Lat. *dealbare*, to whitewash < *de*, from + *albus*, white], **1,** to cover roughly, or smear with mud, plaster, etc.; **2,** to paint coarsely or unskilfully:—*v.i.* to put on plaster, mud, etc., in an unskilful manner; also, to paint cheap and inartistic pictures: *Obs.*, to put on a false front; flatter:—*n.* **1,** a cheap kind of plaster; **2,** a coarse or rude painting; **3,** a smear; a smudge: *Obs.*, flattery.

daub-er (dô'bẽr), **1,** an unskilful painter; **2,** an etcher's inking pad (see *etch*, illus.).

daub-er-y (dô'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], **1,** the application of mud or mortar to a wall, etc.; **2,** a poor painting: *Obs.*, trickery.

daub-ing (dô'bĭng), *n.* the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.

daugh-ter (dô'tẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *dohtor* < Aryan source: cf. Ger. *tochter*, Gk. *thugatēr*, Sans. *duhitar*], **1,** the female offspring of human parents; a female descendant; **2,** a woman of a certain country; as, a *daughter* of France; **3,** anything considered feminine looked at in relation to its origin; as, charity is the *daughter* of civilization: *Archaic*, a young girl.—*abbr.* **d.**; **dau.**—*adj.* **daugh'ter-ly.**

daugh-ter-in-law (dô'tẽr-ĭn-lô'), *n.* [*pl.* daughters-in-law], a son's wife.

daunt (dônt; dônt), *v.t.* [< O.F. *danter* < Lat. *domitare*, to tame], to frighten; discourage; dishearten.

Syn. alarm, intimidate, subdue, check, cow, dispirit.

daunt-less (dônt'lĕs; dônt'-), *adj.* fearless; intrepid; undiscouraged; persevering. —*adv.* **daunt'less-ly.**—*n.* **daunt'less-ness.**

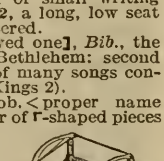
dau-phin (dô'fĭn), *n.* [< *Dauphiné*, family name of lords of province so called < O.F. *daulphin* < Lat. *delphinus*, a dolphin], the eldest son of each of the kings of France, from 1349 to 1830: adopted as a title when the last lord of Dauphiné ceded his domain to the king on condition that his family name should survive as a royal title.

daut (dôt; dŏt), *v.t.* [Sc.], in Scotland, to caress; pet; fondle. Also, **dawt.**

dav-en-port (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), *n.* [prob. < first maker's name], **1,** a kind of small writing desk or table, usually ornamental; **2,** a long, low seat with back and arms, usually upholstered.

Da-vid (dā'vĭd), *n.* [Heb. = beloved one], *Bib.*, the youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem: second king of Israel and probable writer of many songs contained in the Psalms (1 Sam. 16–1 Kings 2).

dav-it (dăv'ĭt; dā'vĭt), *n.* [prob. < proper name *David*], *Naut.*, one of a pair of **T**-shaped pieces of iron set upright in pivots at the side of a vessel, for suspending or lowering a boat; also, a small crane for hoisting the flukes of the anchor.



DAVITS
Davits, with lifeboat swung outboard, ready to launch.

da-vy (dā'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -vies (-vĭz)], [< Sir Humphrey *Davy* (1778–1829), Eng. chemist, inventor of lamp], *Min.*, a safety lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire as a protection against explosions of fire damp: abbreviated from its full name, *Davy lamp.*

Da-vy Jones (jōnz) *Humorous*, according to the superstition of sailors, the spirit of the sea: **Davy Jones's locker,** the bottom of the sea, regarded as the grave of drowned sailors and voyagers.

daw (dô), *n.* [< M.E. *dawe*, jackdaw, akin to O.H.G. *tāha*, a jackdaw], **1,** the jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*), a species of crow; **2,** a simpleton.

daw-dle (dô'dl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dawdled (-dld), *p.pr.* dawdling], [< uncertain colloq. source], to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter:—*v.t.* to waste, as time, in trifling.—*n.* **daw'dler.**

Syn. trifle, dally, delay, potter, loiter, linger.

dawn (dôn), *v.i.* [< M.E. *dawnen*, to dawn, a fuller form (prob. influenced by Sw. and Da. *dagning*, dawn) of M.E. *dawen*, to dawn < A.S. *dagian*, to become day], **1,** to begin to grow light; glimmer; break, as the day; **2,** to begin to develop or show promise; **3,** to begin to be evident or plain: with *on* or *upon*:—*n.* **1,** the first appearance of daylight; **2,** a beginning or unfolding: as, the *dawn* of history.

dawt (dôt; dŏt), *v.t.* [Sc.], in Scotland, to pet; caress; fondle. Also, **daut,** *Pfd. S.*

dawt-ie (dôt'ĭ; dŏt'ĭ), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *dawt*], *Sc. and Eng. Dial.*, a darling; a pet. Also, **dawt'y.**

day (dā), *n.* [< A.S. *dæg*, day], **1,** the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; **2,** a period of twenty-four consecutive hours, reckoning from any specified time, as noon, midnight, sunset, etc.; **3,** in the East, a distance that can be traveled in twenty-four hours: roughly, about twenty miles on foot, thirty miles on horseback or for a caravan; **4,** a specified epoch or period: often in *pl.*; as, the brave *days* of old; **5,** the number of hours given, by law or custom, to work; as, the eight-hour *day;* **6,** a particular or recurring date or period of twenty-four hours, connected with some event or observance; as, New Year's *Day;* a birth*day;* **7,** a conflict, or its result; as, to gain the *day: Astron.*, the period occupied by the revolution of any heavenly body on its axis: **civil day,** a period of twenty-four consecutive hours, measured from midnight to midnight, and equal to the average interval between two consecutive times when it is high noon at any given point of the earth: also called the *mean solar day:* **nautical day, astronomical day,** a period of twenty-four hours, now measured from midnight to midnight, formerly from noon to noon.

day-bed (dā'bĕd"), *n.* [*day* + *bed*], a bed or couch used for resting in the daytime or serving as a couch in a room which during the day is used otherwise than as a bedroom.

day-book (dā'bo͝ok"), *n.* [*day* + *book*], in bookkeeping, a book in which records of each day's transactions are kept in the order of their occurrence; a book for the original entry of all sales, purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

day-break (dā'brāk"), *n.* [*day* + *break*], the dawn; the time light appears in the morning.

day-dream (dā'drēm"), *n.* [*day* + *dream*], an idle fancy; undirected thought; hence, an imaginary happiness:—*v.i.* to dream idly while awake.

day la-bor-er an unskilled workman paid by the day. Also, **day la'bour-er.**

day let-ter a telegram with a minimum charge for fifty words, sent during the day at a special rate, messages at regular rates having precedence: distinguished from *night letter.*

day-light (dā'līt"), *n.* [*day* + *light*], **1,** the light of day; **2,** time between dawn and dusk: **daylight-saving time,** in certain countries and states, a reckoning of time which gives an extra period of daylight, as for labor or recreation, gained during the summer months by advancing timepieces, usually by one hour.

day-long (dā'lông"), *adj.* [*day* + *long*], lasting the entire day:—*adv.* through the entire day.

day nurs-er-y a place where babies and small children are cared for during the day, as while their mothers are working.

day school **1,** a place of education to which the pupils come each school day, but at which they do not board and lodge; **2,** a school held in the daytime: distinguished from *night school.*

days-man (dāz'măn), *n.* [*pl.*-men (-mĕn)], [< *day's man* = one who sets a day for hearing a cause], *Archaic*, **1,** an arbitrator; mediator; umpire; **2,** a day laborer; one hired by the day.

days of grace the three days formerly, and still sometimes, allowed for the payment of a note after it becomes due.

day-spring (dā'spring"), *n.* [*day* + *spring*], the dawn; beginning of a day; beginning.

day-star (dā'stär"), *n.* **1,** a morning star; one of the larger planets rising between midnight and sunrise; hence, **2,** an emblem of hope: *Poet.*, the sun.

day-time (dā'tīm"), *n.* [*day* + *time*], the hours during which the sun gives light.

daze (dāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dazed (dāzd), *p.pr.* dazing], [<M.E. *dasen*<O.N. *dasask*, to become weary], 1, to confuse; stupefy; 2, to dazzle:—*n.* the state of being confused.—*adv.* **daz'ed-ly.**

daz-zle (dăz'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dazzled (-ld), *p.pr.* dazzling], [see **daze**], 1, to overcome by a glare of light; 2, to bewilder by splendor:—*v.i.* 1, to be confused by excess of light; 2, to create surprise by brilliancy or display:—*n.* 1, the act of bewildering by light, splendor, etc.; 2, excess of light; brilliancy.—*n.* **daz'zle-ment.**—*adv.* **daz'zling-ly.**

D. C. *abbr.* 1, [It. *da capo*], literally, from the beginning: a musical direction; 2, Dental Corps; 3, Direct Current; 4, District Court; 5, District of Columbia; 6, Doctor of Chiropractic:—**D. C. L.**, Doctor of Civil Law, an honorary degree:—**D. C. M.**, Distinguished Conduct Medal:—**D. D.**, Doctor of Divinity, an honorary degree:—**d. d.**, days after date:—**D. D. S.**, Doctor of Dental Surgery.

de- *prefix*, [<Lat. *de*, down, away from], 1, down; as, *de*pend; *de*press; 2, off, away; as, *de*tract; *de*sist; 3, entirely: used with intensive effect; as, *de*note; *de*clare; *de*claim; 4, reversal or negation; un-; used with privative effect: in this sense still a living prefix; as, *de*capitate; *de*mobilize; 5, for Latin *dis-*: see *dis-*.

dea-con (dē'kn), *n.* [<Gk. *diakonos*, servant], *Eccl.*, a subordinate church officer whose work is to assist the minister in administering the Communion and in the care of the poor: in liturgical churches, a clergyman of the third order, lower than bishop and priest; in other churches, a layman elected to assist the minister:—*v.t.* to read aloud a line or more of (a hymn, etc.) to lead the congregation: usually with *off*: *Colloq.*, to pack (fruit) with the best on top; adulterate.—*n.* **dea'con-ship.**—*n.* **dea'con-hood.**

dea-con-ess (dē'kn-ĕs), *n.* 1, a woman who has duties similar to those of a deacon; 2, a woman trained for church work.

dea-con-ry (dē'kn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, the office of a deacon; 2, deacons as a body.

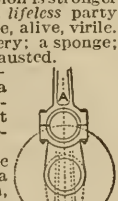
dead (dĕd), *adj.* [<A.S. *dēad*, dead], 1, having ceased to live; deprived of life; 2, without life; inanimate; as, *dead* and inert matter; 3, resembling death; inactive; showing no force, motion, liveliness, etc.: in many figurative uses; as, a *dead* electric wire; a *dead* end to a street; a *dead* market; 4, disused; obsolete; as, a *dead* language; 5, complete; utter; as, a *dead* loss; 6, unerring; sure; as, a *dead* shot; 7, out of the game or play; as, a *dead* ball; 8, lacking fire, brilliancy, vivacity, etc.; as, a *dead* social season; 9, flat; not varied; 10, without religious spirit or life: *Print.*, not to be used; as, *dead* copy; *Golf*, within easy putting distance of the hole: said of the ball; as, he laid his ball *dead*:—*n.* 1, one or many dead persons: used with *the*; 2, the point or time of greatest lifelessness; as, the *dead* of night:—*adv.* absolutely; completely; utterly; as, you are *dead* right: *Naut.*, exactly; as, *dead* east.

Syn., *adj.* lifeless, inanimate, spiritless, dull, defunct, deceased, departed, extinct, torpid. *Dead* in literal use generally describes that which has had life, but from which life has departed. *Inanimate* describes that which never had life. *Lifeless* may describe either. We speak of a *dead* body, an *inanimate* block of stone; we may speak of the *lifeless* body of a *dead* person, or of the *lifeless* block of stone. *Lifeless* also describes that from which life has apparently gone; as, the body of one under an anæsthetic appears to be *lifeless*. Figuratively, *lifeless* and *dead* (less frequently *inanimate*) imply dulness, spiritlessness, neutrality, a want of mental vitality, etc. *Dead* in this connection is stronger than *lifeless*; we speak of a *dead* issue; a *lifeless* party is dull and boresome.—*Ant.*, *adj.* animate, alive, virile.

dead beat one who gets on by trickery; a sponge; parasite: **dead-beat**, exhausted.

dead-beat (dĕd'bēt'), *adj.* [*dead*+*beat*], *Phys.*, making a beat without recoil, as measuring instruments in which the needle stops without oscillation:—*n.* *Phys.*, a beat, or movement, that has no oscillation or recoil.

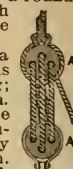
dead cen-ter *Mech.*, either of the two positions of a crank in which the crank axle, crank pin, and the wrist pin are all in a straight line, so that a push or pull of the wrist pin is transmitted in full against the crank axle, and if there is no flywheel momentum, no rotation is produced.



DEAD CENTER
A, upper dead center; B, lower dead center.

dead-en (dĕd'n), *v.t.* [see **dead**], 1, to lessen the intensity or vigor of; retard; blunt; 2, to make soundproof, as a wall or floor; 3, to make tasteless or stale; 4, to make dull or deprive of briliancy; 5, to kill (trees) by girdling; also, to clear (land) by girdling the trees.—*n.* **dead'en-er.**—*n.* **dead'en-ing.**

dead-eye (dĕd'ī'), *n.* [*dead*+*eye*], *Naut.*, a round flat block of wood bound with an iron band and pierced with holes to receive lanyards or ropes (see also *shroud*, illus.).



DEAD-EYES (A,A)

dead-fall (dĕd'fôl'), *n.* [*dead*+*fall*], 1, a kind of trap which catches or kills animals by the fall of a heavy object, as a log; 2, an accumulation of fallen trees and rubbish.

dead hand *Law*, the possession or tenure of land by a corporation, usually an ecclesiastical corporation: generally thought of as perpetual possession; mortmain.

dead-head (dĕd'hĕd'), *n.* [*dead*+*head*], *Colloq.*, a person who has a free pass on railways or to places of amusement, or who stays at a hotel, or the like, without paying board: *Naut.*, a wooden buoy.

dead heat a race in which there is no winner, two or more of the contestants reaching the goal at the same time.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **dead'-heat".**

dead let-ter 1, an unclaimed letter, the owner of which cannot be found at the given address; 2, a belief, custom, or the like, which has lost its force; especially, a law that is not enforced.

dead lift a direct lift without the aid of levers, pulleys, etc.; hence, a heavy task.

dead-light (dĕd'līt"), *n.* [*dead*+[2]*light*], 1, an iron shutter to cover the window of a ship's cabin in stormy weather; 2, a heavy glass window in the deck or side of a vessel.

dead line 1, a boundary, or line, as in a jail, beyond which prisoners may not pass: so called because a prisoner going outside this line may be shot by the guard; 2, hence, any limit which may not be passed, or within which something must be done, as the latest possible time at which copy can be presented for any given issue of a newspaper.

dead-lock (dĕd'lŏk"), *n.* [*dead*+[2]*lock*], 1, a lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other by a key; 2, a lock which requires a key to move the bolt in either direction: usually written *dead lock*; 3, utter standstill; a situation in which two or more parties interact in such a way that complete obstruction results; impasse.—*adj.* **dead'locked".**

dead-ly (dĕd'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **dead**], 1, causing death; destructive; fatal; 2, relentless; implacable; as, a *deadly* enemy; 3, resembling death; deathly: as, a *deadly* pallor: **the seven deadly sins**, *Theol.*, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth: opposite of *renial sins*:—*adv.* like death; relentlessly.—*n.* **dead'li-ness.**

Syn. mortal, implacable, destructive, fatal. *Deadly* describes that which causes, or can cause, death; as, a *deadly* disease; a *deadly* germ; the poisonous nature of the *deadly* nightshade. *Mortal* also describes that which causes death, as a *mortal* illness or wound, but, unlike *deadly*, is not applied to that which has brought about the diseased or wounded condition; we do not speak of a *mortal* germ or the *mortal* nightshade. *Mortal* and *deadly* both describe that which is fought to the death, or is implacable, or merciless; as, a *mortal* battle, *mortal* enmity; *deadly* fighting, *deadly* hate. *Mortal* also describes those subject to death; all creatures are *mortal*. *Fatal* describes that which is sure to kill; as, a *fatal* illness.

dead march *Mus.*, a piece of solemn funeral music, as the march in Handel's "Saul."

dead reck-on-ing *Naut.*, the method of finding a ship's place at sea by the log and compass: used when the sun is obscured.

dead set the fixed position of a dog in pointing game: *Colloq.*, a determined effort or attack; hostility; opposition: **dead-set**, *adj.* intent; determined to do something.

dead wa-ter 1, the water that closes in under the stern of a ship in motion; eddy water; 2, standing water.

dead weight 1, any weight like the heaviness of a lifeless or inert body; 2, the weight of a vehicle distinguished from that of its load; 3, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk.

dead wind a wind blowing directly opposite to a ship's course; a head wind.

deaf (dĕf), *adj.* [<A.S. *dēaf*, deaf], 1, unable to hear; 2, unwilling to hear or pay regard to: **deaf-and-dumb alphabet**, a set of signs made with one or both hands, whereby deaf-mutes communicate ideas (see App. I).—*adv.* **deaf'ly.**—*n.* **deaf'ness.**

deaf-en (dĕf'n), *v.t.* 1, to make unable to hear; 2, to drown out, as a sound; 3, to make soundproof, as a partition or floor, by the use of any poor conductor of sound; deaden.—*adv.* **deaf'en-ing-ly.**

deaf-en-ing (dĕf'n-ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** making soundproof; **2,** making unable to hear; **3,** so loud as to drown out other sounds: —*n.* material used in a floor or wall to deaden sound; pugging.

deaf–mute (dĕf'ˢmūt'), *n.* one who is congenitally both deaf and dumb; one who is dumb from lack of hearing and not from lack of vocal organs.

¹deal (dēl), *n.* [< A.S. *dæl*, part], **1,** a division; a part; a portion; **2,** an indefinite, but by implication large, quantity, degree, etc.: often with *great* or *good;* as, it cost me a great *deal* of trouble; **3,** in games, a division of cards to the players: *Colloq.*, a bargain or secret agreement:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dealt (dĕlt), *p.pr.* dealing], **1,** to distribute, apportion, or divide, as cards; **2,** to deliver; inflict; as, to *deal* a blow:—*v.i.* **1,** to conduct business; as, they *deal* directly with the farmers; **2,** to make a private arrangement; **3,** to carry on a business: with *in;* as, to *deal* in oats; **4,** to be concerned, as to settle something: with *with;* **5,** to behave; comport oneself; as, he *dealt* honorably by his ward.

²deal (dēl), *n.* [prob. < Du. *deel*, a board], a piece of fir or pine cut into boards or planks of any of several sizes: **standard deal,** such a plank cut 9 by 3 inches by 12 feet: **whole deal,** a deal 1¼ inches thick.

deal-er (dēl'ẽr), *n.* [see **¹deal**], **1,** one who buys and sells goods, or does business with others; a trader; **2,** one who distributes the cards in a game.

deal-ing (dēl'ĭng), *n.* conduct towards others; method of doing business: *pl.* business relations; traffic.

dealt (dĕlt), past tense and past participle of the verb *deal.*

dean (dēn), *n.* [< Lat. *decanus* < *decem*, ten: original meaning, "one set over ten," as monks, etc.], **1,** in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, an administrative officer who is in general an assistant to the bishop, with various duties; especially, the chief of a group of clergy in a cathedral or a collegiate church; **2,** the member of a college faculty who supervises, or has charge of, the students; **3,** the administrative officer of a college or university, next below the president; **4,** the oldest member, by reason of service, among men of a certain profession: a term of courtesy.—*n.* **dean'ship.**—*n.fem.* **dean'ess.**

dean-er-y (dēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], the office, extent of authority, or residence of a dean.

dear (dēr), *adj.* [< A.S. *dēore*, beloved], **1,** beloved; highly esteemed: often, as in letters, merely a polite form of address; **2,** expensive; costly; also, charging high prices, as tradesmen; **3,** heartfelt; hearty; hence, earnest; as, his *dearest* ambition:—*n.* a darling; favorite:—*adv.* dearly; at a high rate:—*interj.* expressing surprise, pity, etc.—*n.* **dear'ness.**

Syn., adj. high-priced, costly, expensive, exorbitant, extravagant, excessive. That which is *dear* costs a great deal; the cost may be either actually great; as, *dear* but ill-chosen furnishings; or it may be merely relatively great; as, a scarcity of eggs makes them *dear. Expensive* implies that the article is priced for more than it is worth, or in excess of the purchaser's power to pay for it. *Costly* describes that which requires a great deal of money to pay for it; it implies gorgeousness, richness, or fine workmanship; as, *costly* robes; *costly* curios. *Exorbitant* means priced beyond reason or right; tourists frequently pay *exorbitant* prices for souvenirs.—*Ant., adj.* cheap, inexpensive, despised.

dear-born (dēr'bûrn), *n.* [< name of inventor], in the United States, a light, four-wheeled carriago with a top, and with curtains at the sides.

dear-ly (dēr'lĭ), *adv.* [see **dear**], **1,** fondly; with affection; **2,** expensively; **3,** earnestly; sincerely.

dearth (dûrth), *n.* [< M.E. *derthe* < A.S. *dēore*, dear, costly], want; scarcity; famine: *Obs.*, costliness; expensiveness.

dear-y (dēr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **dear**], a darling: a term of intimate affection. Also, **dear'ie.**

death (dĕth), *n.* [< A.S. *dēath*, death], **1,** cessation of life; the state of having ceased to live; **2,** total loss; decay; destruction; as, the fire was the *death* of their hopes of prosperity; **3,** something as terrible as death; as, it was *death* to him to have to acknowledge defeat; **4,** slaughter; bloodshed; as, a man of *death;* **5,** a representation of mortality; personification of death: conventionally pictured as a skeleton with a scythe; **6,** that which causes death, as a plague: *Theol.*, spiritual decay; loss of spiritual life.—*n.* **death'li-ness.**

Syn. departure, decease, demise, extinction.

death-bed (dĕth'bĕd"), *n.* [*death*+*bed*], **1,** the bed in which one dies; **2,** the last hours of life.

death bell a bell tolled to announce a death; a passing bell.

death-blow (dĕth'blō"), *n.* [*death*+³*blow*], **1,** something that causes death; **2,** a shock from which one cannot recover.

death cup a common and poisonous mushroom, having red caps dotted with white.

death damp a cold sweat that sometimes breaks out on a dying person.

death-ful (dĕth'fo͝ol), *adj.* [*death*+*full*], **1,** deadly; bloodthirsty; murderous; **2,** resembling death; deathly; **3,** mortal; subject to death.

death-less (dĕth'lĕs), *adj.* [*death*+*-less*], immortal; never dying.—*n.* **death'less-ness.**—*adv.* **death'less-ly.**

death-like (dĕth'līk"), *adj.* [*death*+*-like*], resembling death; deathly: *Obs.*, deadly.

death-ly (dĕth'lĭ), *adj.* [see **death**], **1,** mortal; fatal; **2,** resembling death; as, a *deathly* stillness:—*adv.* so as to resemble death; as, *deathly* pale.

death mask a cast, as of plaster of Paris, taken of the features of one who is dead.

death point the degree of heat or cold beyond which microörganisms cannot live.

death rate the relation of the number of deaths, during a specified period and in a specified place, to the population: usually reckoned at so many per thousand.

death rat-tle a gurgling sound, caused by mucus in the throat of a dying person.

death's–head (dĕths'ˢhĕd"), *n.* a human skull as a symbol of death: **death's–head moth,** a large species of sphinx, or hawk, moth, having markings on the back resembling a skull.

death war-rant **1,** an official order from the proper authority giving power to carry out a sentence of death; **2,** something that ends happiness, hope, expectation, or the like.

death-watch (dĕth'wŏch"), *n.* [*death*+*watch*], **1,** a watch or guard beside a dying person; **2,** a guard set over a person sentenced to death; **3,** any of various insects, especially beetles of a certain genus (*Anobium*) that make a peculiar tapping sound, superstitiously thought to portend death.

×3

DEATH WATCH (*Anobium notatum*)

de-ba-cle (dē-bä'kl; dē-bäk'l), *n.* [Fr. < *débâcler*, to unbar < Lat. *de*, from+*baculum*, a stick, bar], **1,** the breaking up of ice on a river; **2,** a violent flood, carrying with it rubbish in great quantities; **3,** a disorderly flight in battle; complete rout; stampede; panic; a dispersion in confusion. Also, ***dē"bā'cle** (dā"bäkl').

de-bar (dē-bär'), *v.t.* [*de-*+¹*bar*], to shut out; exclude; cut off from entrance; hinder (from approach, enjoyment, or action): with *from: Rare,* to prohibit.—*n.* **de-bar'ment.**

de-bark (dē-bärk'), *v.i.* [*de-*+³*bark*], to go ashore from on board a vessel; disembark:—*v.t.* to put ashore from a vessel; unload.

de-bar-ka-tion (dē"bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act of going ashore, or putting ashore, from a vessel; the act of landing.—*n.* **de-bark'ment.**

de-base (dē-bās'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -based (-bāst'), *p.pr.* -basing], [*de-*+²*base*], to reduce to a lower state in quality, character, purity, value, or the like; as, to *debase* the coinage.—*n.* **de-bas'er.**

de-base-ment (dē-bās'mĕnt), *n.* the act of debasing, or state of being debased.

de-bat-a-ble (dē-bāt'ä-bl), *adj.* [see **debate**], disputable; admitting of question or debate; questionable; not finally settled.

de-bate (dē-bāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< O.F. *debatre* < Lat. *de*, down +L.L. *battere*, to fight], **1,** to discuss by presenting arguments for and against; dispute about; **2,** to meditate upon; ponder: *Archaic,* to contend for; fight for:—*v.i.* **1,** to argue or discuss a point; **2,** to reflect:—*n.* **1,** controversy; discussion, as in a deliberative or legislative assembly; **2,** a formal presentation of arguments on both sides of a question, by several speakers, before an audience: *Archaic,* strife.

Syn., v. deliberate, consider, argue, dispute, discuss; *n.* contention, controversy, argument, discussion.

de-bat-er (dē-bāt'ẽr), *n.* one who takes part in an argument, usually of a formal nature.

de-bauch (dē-bôch'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *débaucher*, to lure away from a master], **1,** to corrupt in morals or principles, as a person; **2,** to pollute; vitiate; misuse, as one's feelings, tastes, or abilities; **3,** to make disloyal; seduce from any kind of propriety or excellence:—*n.* **1,** excess in sensual pleasure, especially in lewdness or in eating and drinking; a carouse; **2,** corruption of fidelity. Also, *Archaic* or *Sc.*, **de-bosh'** (-bŏsh').

deb-au-chee (dĕb"ô-shē'), *n.* a dissipated person; a drunkard; a sensual person.

de-bauch-er-y (dē-bôch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; sensuality; corruption of fidelity.

de-ben-ture (dē-bĕn′tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *debentur*, are due: first word in voucher], 1, a written acknowledgment of a debt; specifically, an interest-bearing bond, called *debenture bond*, sometimes but not always secured by a mortgage, acknowledging indebtedness to the holder for a specified sum; 2, a government voucher for money.

de-bil-i-tate (dē-bĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], to weaken; enfeeble; enervate.—*p.adj.* **de-bil′i-tat″ed.**—*n.* **de-bil″i-ta′tion.**

de-bil-i-ty (dē-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *débilité* < Lat. *debilitas*, weakness], weakness; languor; feebleness.

Syn. infirmity, weakness, feebleness, enervation, decrepitude, impotence. These words all name forms of physical deficiency. *Weakness*, the broadest term, names a general lack of strength; *weakness* may result from a natural cause, as a frail constitution; it may be permanent or temporary. *Feebleness* is a form of *weakness;* it is either a condition of age, as of infancy or senility, or such a state as resembles the shakiness or powerlessness of age. *Infirmity* names either a chronic disability, such as deafness, or that condition of deteriorated vitality characteristic of old age. *Debility* names a lack, usually of muscular power, due to overuse or increasing age; as, senile *debility* caused his death.

deb-it (dĕb′ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *debitum*, debt], *Bookkeeping*, the left-hand page or column of an account; also, an entry, or the sum of the entries, on that side: opposite of *credit:*—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the left-hand side of an account; as, a *debit* entry: —*v.t.* 1, to enter (an amount) on the debit side; 2, to enter an amount to the debit of (a person or account).

deb-o-nair (dĕb″ō-nâr′), *adj.* [< O.F. *de bonne aire*, of good disposition], 1, genial; gay and light-hearted; 2, of gentle manners or breeding; elegant. Also, **deb″o-naire′**; **deb″on-naire′.**—*adv.* **deb″o-nair′ly.**—*n.* **deb″o-nair′ness.**

Deb-o-rah (dĕb′ō-rä), *n.* [< Heb. *Deborah* = a bee], *Bib.*, a prophetess who acted as judge of Israel and who helped Barak defeat the Canaanites under Sisera (Judg. 4: 4–14; 5 : 1–31).

de-bouch (dē-bōōsh′), *v.i.* [< Fr. *déboucher* < *de*, from + *bouche*, mouth], to emerge or come out, as a river into a bay, or a narrow pass into an open plain: *Mil.*, to march out of a narrow pass or a wood into an open place:—*v.t.* to cause to emerge:—*n.* an outlet: *Mil.*, in a work, an opening for troops: usually, *débouché* (dā″bōō″shā′).—*n.* **de-bouch′ment.**

de-bris (dē-brē′), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr. < O.F. *debrisier*, to break apart], fragments; rubbish: *Geol.*, piles of loose rock accumulated in one spot, as at the base of a mountain. Also, **dé-bris′** (dā-brē′).

debt (dĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *dette* < Lat. *debitum*, debt < *debēre*, to owe], that which one person owes to another; obligation: *Obs.*, sin; as, "Forgive us our *debts.*"

debt-or (dĕt′ŏr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is under obligation to another: *Bookkeeping*, the title put at the head of the debit side of an account; hence, the debit side of an account, or what is written there.

de-bunk (dē-bŭngk), *v.t.* [*de-* + *bunk*], *Colloq.*, to strip of humbug, false claims, unearned reputation, etc.; reveal in a true light; deflate; as, to *debunk* a popular hero or an advertisement.

de-but (dā′bū′; dē-bū′), *n.* [Fr. < *débuter*, to make a debut], 1, a first appearance, as of a young girl in formal society, or of an actor before an audience; 2, any first attempt.

deb-u-tante (dĕb′ū-tänt″), *n.* [Fr.], a young girl who is making, or has recently made, her first formal appearance in society.

Dec. *abbr.* December:—**dec.**, 1, deceased; 2, declension; 3, declination; 4, decorative.

dec-a- *prefix*, [< Gk. *deka*, ten], ten; as, *decagram*; *Decalog.* Also, **dek′a-.**

dec-ade (dĕk′ād), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten], 1, a group of ten; 2, a period of ten consecutive years; as, the census is taken every *decade.* Also, *Rare*, **dec′ad.**

de-ca-dence (dē-kā′dĕns), dĕk′ä-dĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *de*, down + *cadere*, to fall], 1, deterioration in quality or in character; decay; decline; degeneracy; 2, a lowering of standards in literature, art, morals, etc.—Also, **de-ca′den-cy.**

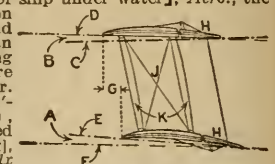
de-ca-dent (dē-kā′dĕnt; dĕk′ä-dĕnt), *adj.* 1, decaying or falling into ruin; 2, lapsing from high standards, as of art or morals:—*n.* one who has declined or decayed, mentally or spiritually; especially, a member of a class of writers and artists originating in France about 1880, who reacted against realism and exalted the neurotic and the abnormal.

dec-a-gon (dĕk′ä-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *gōnia*, angle], a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.—*adj.* **de-cag′o-nal** (dē-kăg′ō-nal).

dec-a-gram (dĕk′ä-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + Fr. *gramme*, grain], a weight of ten grams, or 0.3527 ounce. Also, **dec′a-gramme.**

dec-a-he-dron (dĕk″ä-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drŏnz); -dra (-drä)], [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *hedra*, a base], a geometrical solid having ten plane faces.—*adj.* **dec″a-he′dral.**

***dé-ca-lage** (dā″kä″läzh′), *n.* [Fr. < *dé*, away + *cale*, keel of ship under water], *Aëro.*, the difference in inclination between the upper and the lower wing of an airplane, the lower wing being somewhat more inclined than the upper.



DÉCALAGE

C, line parallel to propeller axis; B, angle of wing setting, or angle of inclination of upper wing chord; D, line of upper wing chord; F, line parallel to upper wing chord; E, line of lower wing chord; A, décalage, or angle by which inclination of lower wing chord exceeds that of upper wing chord; G, stagger; H, H, ailerons; J, stagger wires; K, struts.

de-cal-ci-fy (dē-kăl′sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *de*, from + *calx* (*calcis*), lime + *-fy*], to extract the lime from, as from bones or teeth, by the action of an acid.—*n.* **de-cal″ci-fi-ca′tion.**

de-cal-co-ma-ni-a (dē-kăl″kō-mā′nĭ-ä), *n.* [< Fr. *décalcomanie* < *décalquer*, to transfer a plastic design + *manie*, an exaggerated fancy], 1, a process of transferring prepared designs or pictures from paper to china, glass, etc.; 2, a design so made.

de-ca-les-cence (dē″kä-lĕs′ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *decalescere*, to grow warm], the sudden slight fall in the temperature of metals, observed at a definite point during heating.—*adj.* **de″ca-les′cent.**

dec-a-li-ter (dĕk′ä-lē″tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *litra*, a pound], ten liters, or 2.64 gallons. Also, **dec′a-li″tre.**

Dec-a-log (dĕk′ä-lŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *logos*, a saying], 1, the Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai (Ex. 20: 1–17); the moral law; 2, (usually *decalog*), any set of moral principles. Also, **Dec′a-logue; dec′a-logue.**

De-cam-er-on (dē-kăm′ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [< It. < Gk. *deka*, ten + *hēmera*, day], a work (It. *Decamerone*) by Boccaccio (1313–75) containing 100 tales,

dec-a-me-ter (dĕk′ä-mē″tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *metron*, a measure], in the metric system, ten meters, or 32.808 feet. Also, **dec′a-me″tre.**

de-camp (dē-kămp′), *v.i.* [< Fr. *décamper* < Lat. *de*, from + *campus*, field], 1, to break up camp; depart from a camp; 2, to steal away; 3, to depart suddenly or secretly.—*n.* **de-camp′ment.**

Syn. abscond, run away, escape, flee.

dec-a-nal (dĕk′ä-năl; dē-kā′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *decanus*, dean, one set over ten], of or pertaining to a dean, his office, or his residence.

de-cant (dē-kănt′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *décanter* < Lat. *de*, from + *canthus*, lip of a cup], to pour gently without disturbing the sediment, as liquor from one vessel to another.—*n.* **de″can-ta′tion.**

de-cant-er (dē-kăn′tĕr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding water, liquors, etc.

de-cap-i-tate (dē-kăp′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *de*, from + *caput* (*-itis*), head], to cut the head or end from; behead.—*n.* **de-cap″i-ta′tion.**

dec-a-pod (dĕk′ä-pŏd), *adj.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, possessing five pairs of walking legs, as a lobster, or ten rays or arms, as certain mollusks; ten-footed:—*n. Zoöl.*, 1, any of an order (*Decapoda*) of the Crustacea, including shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc., with five pairs of walking legs, one pair of which bear claws; 2, one of a suborder of mollusks similar to the octopus, but having two long tentacles, with suckers at the ends, besides eight rays or arms.

de-car-bon-ate (dē-kär′bŏn-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [*de-* + *carbon*], to deprive of carbon or carbonic acid gas.

de-car-bon-ize (dē-kär′bŏn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to deprive of carbon, as steel. Also, **de-car′bu-rize** (-bū-rīz).

dec-are (dĕk′ār″; dĕk′-ār′), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + Fr. *are*, ten square meters < Lat. *area*, space], ten ares, or 0.2471 acre.

dec-a-stere (dĕk′ä-stēr), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + Fr. *stère*, cubic meter < Gk. *stereos*, solid], ten cubic meters, or 13.08 cubic yards.

dec-a-syl-la-ble (dĕk″ä-sĭl′ä-bl), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *syllabē*, syllable], a line of ten syllables.—*adj.* **dec″a-syl-lab′ic** (-sĭ-lăb′ĭk).

de-cath-lon (dē-kăth'lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *deka*, ten + *athlon*, a contest], an athletic contest in ten separate events, such as running, jumping, etc., each contestant taking part in all the events.

de-cay (dē-kā'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cayed (-kād'), *p.pr.* -caying], [< O.F. *decair* < Lat. *de*, down + *cadere*, to fall], **1**, to rot or putrefy; **2**, to decline or fail; **3**, to diminish in numbers, health, strength, etc.:—*v.t.* to affect by rotting:—*n.* **1**, decline; gradual failure in mind or body; **2**, ruin; **3**, rottenness.

Syn., *n.* impairment, decomposition, putrefaction, corruption.—*Ant.*, *n.* growth, preservation, wholeness.

de-cease (dē-sēs'), *n.* [< Fr. *décès* < Lat. *de*, away + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], death: a more formal term than *death*:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceased (-sēst'), *p.pr.* -ceasing], to die.—*p.adj.* **de-ceased'**.

de-ce-dent (dē-sē'dĕnt), *n.* *Law*, one deceased: used chiefly in the United States.

de-ceit (dē-sēt'), *n.* [< O.F. *deceite*, p.p. of *deceveir* < Lat. *decipere*, to deceive], fraud; misrepresentation; deception; falsehood; double dealing.

Syn. imposition, imposture, fraud, artifice, treachery, sham, guile, duplicity, lying. (See deception.)

de-ceit-ful (dē-sēt'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of fraud and trickery; insincere; false.—*adv.* **de-ceit'ful-ly**.—*n.* **de-ceit'ful-ness**.

Syn. misleading, fallacious, fraudulent, cheating, tricky. (See deceptive.)—*Ant.* honest, open, sincere.

de-ceiv-a-ble (dē-sē'v'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **deceive**], capable of being easily tricked; unwary: *Archaic*, deceitful.—*adv.* **de-ceiv'a-bly**.

de-ceive (dē-sēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceived (-sēvd'), *p.pr.* -ceiving], [< O.F. *decevoir* < Lat. *decipere* (*-ceptus*), to take away], **1**, to cheat; mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; **2**, to disappoint: *Poet.*, to beguile; while away; cause to pass agreeably, as time:—*v.i.* to use deceit.—*n.* **de-ceiv'er**.

Syn. delude, gull, overreach, dupe, mislead, outwit, circumvent, hoodwink, ensnare, trick, betray, cheat.

de-cel-er-ate (dē-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *de*, from + *celerare* (*-atus*), to hasten], to reduce the speed of; affect with negative acceleration:—*v.i.* to move with decreasing speed.—*n.* **de-cel'er-a'tion**.

De-cem-ber (dē-sĕm'bĕr), *n.* [Lat. < *decem*, ten: because the tenth month of the Roman year], the twelfth month of the year.

de-cem-vir (dē-sĕm'vĕr), *n.* [*pl.* decemvirs (-vĕrz); decemviri (-vĭ-rī)], [< Lat. *decem viri*, ten men], **1**, one of ten ancient Roman magistrates, especially those who possessed absolute authority in 451 and 450 B. C., and who wrote the laws known as the Twelve Tables; **2**, one of any body of ten men of authority.—*adj.* **de-cem'vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl).

de-cem-vi-rate (dē-sĕm'vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1**, a body of ten men joined in authority; **2**, the office, or term of office, of such a body.

de-cen-cy (dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **decent**], **1**, propriety; modesty; respectability; **2**, that which is modest or respectable.

de-cen-na-ry (dē-sĕn'ă-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *decem*, ten + *annus*, year], of or pertaining to a period of ten years; decennial:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a ten-year period.

de-cen-ni-al (dē-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* consisting of ten years; occurring at ten-year intervals:—*n.* an anniversary observed every tenth year.

de-cen-ni-um (dē-sĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -niums (-ŭmz); -nia (-ă)], [Lat.], a decade.

de-cent (dē'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *decēre*, to be seemly], **1**, becoming; suitable; respectable; **2**, modest; free from obscenity; **3**, passable; good enough.—*adv.* **de'cent-ly**.—*n.* **de'cent-ness**.

Syn. proper, decorous, moderate. (See becoming.)

de-cen-ter (dē-sĕn'tĕr), *v.t.* [*de-* + *center*], to make, or put, out of center; make eccentric: *Optics*, to cut (a lens) so that the physical and optical centers do not coincide. Also, **de-cen'tre**.

de-cen-tral-ize (dē-sĕn'trăl-īz), *v.t.* [*de-* + *centralize*], to transfer from a central point to outlying points; especially, to distribute, as governmental authority, among communities.—*n.* **de-cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn).

de-cep-tion (dē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *deceptio* (*-onis*), deceit], **1**, the act of deceiving; **2**, the state of being cheated or misled; fraud.

Syn. deceit, deceitfulness, falsehood, hypocrisy, dissimulation, guile, fraud, duplicity, delusion, untruth. *Deceit* and *deception* both name the act of deceiving, but *deceit* always involves the intent to deceive; *deception*, though it may be the fruit of bad motives, may also be unintentional. *Deceit* is always the act of a person; *deception* may be the effect of accidental circumstances, or other inanimate agencies. *Deceit* names the act, habit, or characteristic of deceiving; *deception* also names the act, but is alone used to denote the state of being deceived. *Deceit* is practiced upon the understanding; *deception* may affect the senses as well. A mere false impression constitutes a *deception*; self-*deception* is common. *Deceitfulness* names the vice of, or tendency to, *deceit*. *Duplicity* is deliberate bad faith; it is accomplished by acting in one way while feeling, or intending to act in, another. *Guile*, as a characteristic, names a propensity to deceive that permeates the whole man; as an act, it denotes a *deception* accomplished by wiles or subtle artifice.—*Ant.* frankness, veracity, honesty.

de-cep-tive (dē-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* [see **deceive**], tending to trick, cheat, or mislead.—*adv.* **de-cep'tive-ly**.—*n.* **de-cep'tive-ness**.

Syn. deceitful, fallacious, misleading, deceiving, illusive, delusive. *Deceptive* is usually applied to things. *Deceitful* is applied only to persons, and implies intent to mislead or misrepresent. By an extension of this personal use, *deceitful* is sometimes used, as of a smile, to indicate the personal purpose behind it.

dec-i- *prefix*, [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth], ten; also, tenth: used especially in the metric system of weights and measures.

dec-i-are (dĕs'ĭ-âr"), *n.* [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth + Fr. *are*, ten square meters < Lat. *area*, space], in the metric system, a measure of surface equal to one tenth of an are, or 10 square meters: the equivalent of 11.96 square yards.

de-cide (dē-sīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cided, *p.pr.* -ciding], [< Fr. *décider* < Lat. *de*, from + *caedere* (*cid-*), to cut], **1**, to settle; determine; bring to an issue or conclusion; resolve; **2**, to cause (a person) to determine or settle something; as, that trait *decides* me in his favor:—*v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.

Syn. settle, determine, judge, adjudge, arbitrate.

de-cid-ed (dē-sīd'ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, definite; undoubted; clear; obvious; as, that makes a *decided* difference; **2**, determined; resolute; positive.—*n.* **de-cid'ed-ness**.

de-cid-ed-ly (dē-sīd'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* positively; certainly; without doubt.

de-cid-u-ous (dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *cadere* (*cid-*), to fall], shed normally or at a certain season: *Bot.*, not evergreen; bearing leaves all of which fall every year, as the maple, oak, etc.; *Zoöl.*, falling off at certain seasons, as antlers, the wings of some insects, etc.

dec-i-gram (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth + Fr. *gramme*, grain], in the metric system, a measure of weight equal to one tenth of a gram, or 1.5432 grains. Also, **dec'i-gramme**.

dec-i-li-ter (dĕs'ĭ-lē"tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth + Gk. *litra*, a pound], in the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter: approximately 3.38 fluid ounces, 6.102 cubic inches, or 0.845 gill. Also, **dec'i-li"tre** (-tĕr).

de-cil-lion (dē-sĭl'yŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *decem*, ten + Fr. *million* < Lat. *mille*, a thousand], **1**, a number expressed by the figure one followed by 33 ciphers; **2**, in England, the figure one followed by 60 ciphers.—*adj.* and *n.* **de-cil'lionth** (-yŭnth).

dec-i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth], pertaining to, or based upon, the number ten; increasing by tens: **decimal system**, **1**, a system of counting by tens and powers of ten, and of numerical notation by figures, each figure, or digit, having a place value ten times that of the next figure to the right; **2**, a system of measurement whose units are powers of ten; especially, the metric system: **decimal place**, the place in a decimal fraction which a figure occupies after the decimal point, as the first, second, etc.: **decimal point**, a dot indicating that the number following it is a decimal fraction:—*n.* a decimal fraction (which see).—*adv.* **dec'i-mal-ly**.—*v.t.* **dec'i-mal-ize**.

dec-i-mal fraction a fraction having as its denominator ten or some power of ten: usually marked by a dot, called the decimal point, as $.7 = \frac{7}{10}$; $.07 = \frac{7}{100}$; etc.: also called *decimal*.

dec-i-mate (dĕs'ĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *decimare* (*-atus*), to take the tenth man], **1**, to take a tenth of; tithe; **2**, to select every tenth man from (a regiment, crew, or the like) for the death penalty, as for punishment for mutiny; **3**, to destroy a large part of, as an army in battle.—*n.* **dec'i-ma'tion**.—*n.* **dec'i-ma'tor**.

***dé-cime** (dā"sēm'), *n.* [Fr. = a tenth], in France, a coin equivalent to one tenth of a franc.

dec-i-me-ter (dĕs'ĭ-mē"tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth + Gk. *metron*, a measure], in the metric system, a measure of length equal to one tenth of a meter, or 3.937 inches. Also, **dec'i-me"tre**.

de-ci-pher (dē-sī'fĕr), *v.t.* [*de-* + *cipher*], **1**, to convert (secret or unknown characters) into understandable terms; decode; **2**, to discover or make out the meaning of, as something puzzling or hardly legible; interpret.—*adj.* **de-ci'pher-a-ble.**

de-ci-sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [see **decide**], **1**, the act of reaching a fixed opinion, of determining upon a course of action, or the like; **2**, the quality of being resolute and firm; determination; **3**, a judgment; a legal settlement.

Syn. conclusion, resolution, determination, resoluteness, stamina, firmness. (See determination.)—*Ant.* hesitation, irresolution, instability, vacillation.

de-ci-sive (dē-sī'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, final; indisputable; conclusive; **2**, prompt; positive; determined.—*adv.* **de-ci'sive-ly.**—*n.* **de-ci'sive-ness.**

Syn. conclusive, certain, final, decided, definite.

dec-i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr), *n.* [< Lat. *decimus*, tenth + Fr. *stère*, cubic meter < Gk. *stereos*, solid], in the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a cubic meter, or 3.5314 cubic feet.

[1]deck (dĕk), *n.* [prob. < M.Du. *dek*, covering], **1**, a platform serving as a floor in a ship; also, the space between floors; **2**, a main surface of an airplane, especially on a biplane; **3**, a pack of playing cards: **deck hand**, a common sailor.

[2]deck (dĕk), *v.t.* [prob. < M.Du. *deken*, to cover], **1**, to put finery or ornaments on; adorn: often with *out*; **2**, to cover with a deck; lay a deck on: *Obs.*, to cover; overspread.

Syn. decorate, embellish, ornament, array, garnish.

deck-er (dĕk'ĕr), *n.* in compounds, a vessel having a deck or decks; as, a three-*decker*.

deck-le (dĕk'l), *n.* [< Ger. *deckel*, dim. of *decke*, cover], **1**, a device in a paper-making machine which limits the width of the sheet; **2**, the rough, untrimmed edge of handmade paper. Also, **deck'el.**

deck-le-edged (dĕk'l-ĕjd'), *adj.* having an irregular, jagged edge, as certain handmade papers or imitations of them.

de-claim (dē-klām'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *declamare* (*-atus*), to cry out], to utter in rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution:—*v.i.* **1**, to speak oratorically in public; **2**, to recite a selection as an exercise: *Mus.*, in singing, to emphasize the pronunciation and meaning of the words.—*n.* **de-claim'er.**

dec-la-ma-tion (dĕk'lə-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a speech delivered in public; **2**, the act of reciting; also, a selection recited from memory; **3**, a harangue: *Mus.*, the proper enunciation of words in singing; also, the art of singing in a dramatic style.

de-clam-a-to-ry (dē-klăm'ə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or characterized by, rhetorical speech; **2**, noisy in style; bombastic; appealing to the passions.

dec-la-ra-tion (dĕk'lə-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **declare**], **1**, the act of stating, announcing, or proclaiming; **2**, that which is announced; an assertion; publication: *Law*, a formal statement by the plaintiff of the grounds of a civil suit (see *pleadings*).

Syn. avowal, proclamation, profession, assertion.

de-clar-a-tive (dē-klăr'ə-tĭv), *adj.* making a statement or declaration.

de-clar-a-to-ry (dē-klăr'ə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* affirmative; setting forth; explaining.

de-clare (dē-klâr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -clared (-klârd'), *p.pr.* -claring], [< Lat. *declarare* (*-atus*), to make clear < *de-* (intensive) + *clarus*, clear], to assert positively; make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish: *Law*, to make a solemn affirmation of, before witnesses; *Com.*, to make a complete statement of, as goods liable to taxes or customs duty:—*v.i.* to proclaim an opinion, decision, etc.: followed by *for* or *against*: *Law*, to set forth formally the grounds for a civil suit; *Cards*, to make (a certain suit) trumps, as in bridge; in some other games, to show one's hand for the purpose of scoring.—*adv.* **de-clar'ed-ly.**—*n.* **de-clar'er.**

Syn. aver, avow, disclose, profess, announce, advertise, proclaim, publish, communicate, reveal, herald. The idea common to all these words is that of making known. To *announce* is to tell that which is presumably not known, or not formally acknowledged; as, to *announce* a prize contest, a candidacy, the arrival of a guest, or a marriage. To *declare* is to make a simple statement of fact or opinion; as, he *declared* this interference to be an outrage; or to state explicitly; as, to *declare* one's purpose or intentions; or to disclose where one stands on a question, or an action in consequence of one's situation; especially, thus to disclose formally; as, to *declare* war. To *publish* is to make known through mediums that will reach everybody; it is commonly used of the medium of the press, though a gossiping woman can *publish* the news of a community quite as effectively as the printed page. To *proclaim* is literally to cry aloud; it is to make known some event of great consequence or merit in the way that will secure the greatest possible publicity; as, to *proclaim* peace.—*Ant.* suppress, conceal, withhold.

de-clen-sion (dē-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *déclinaison* < Lat. *declinare*, to bend], **1**, a descent; a sloping down; **2**, a falling off or away; **3**, decline; decay: *Gram.*, **1**, the inflection of nouns, pronouns, or adjectives: that is, the regular changes in form for number, gender, and case; **2**, a tabular arrangement of such inflectional forms, showing these changes; **3**, any of various sets of inflectional endings of nouns or adjectives, or any of various classes of nouns grouped according to their inflectional endings; as, the weak *declension* of adjectives in German; Latin nouns of the first *declension* end in *-a*.

de-clin-a-ble (dē-klīn'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **decline**], capable of being inflected after the manner of nouns, adjectives, or pronouns.

dec-li-na-tion (dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or state of bending, or moving, downward; **2**, the angle between the line indicated by the magnetic needle, and the true north-and-south line; **3**, a variation from some definite direction; **4**, decline; decay; **5**, refusal, nonacceptance, or averseness; as, the *declination* of an invitation; the Puritans' *declination* from frivolous amusements: *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator; *Gram.*, declension.

de-cline (dē-klīn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -clined (-klīnd'), *p.pr.* -clining], [< Lat. *de*, down + *-clinare* (*-atus*), to bend], **1**, to bend downward; droop; **2**, to draw to a close; fail; decay; disintegrate; **3**, to deviate; **4**, to refuse:—*v.t.* **1**, to put aside; reject, as an invitation; **2**, to bend downward; depress; **3**, to refuse: with *to* and an infinitive; as, I *decline* to be your errand boy: *Gram.*, to inflect with nominal endings, as a noun, pronoun, or adjective:—*n.* **1**, a lessening; decay; **2**, a growing worse; **3**, the closing part of something; **4**, a wasting disease: *Obs.*, a slope.

Syn., *v.* repel, reject, rebuff, refuse, shun, bend, decay.

de-cli-no-graph (dē-klī'nō-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *de*, down + *-clinare*, to bend + Gk. *graphein*, to write], a self-acting instrument for recording east or west deviations of the compass needle.

dec-li-nom-e-ter (dĕk'lĭ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *de*, down + *-clinare*, to bend + Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument used for measuring the deviation of the magnetic needle, which points to the magnetic pole, from the true north.

de-cliv-i-ty (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *de*, down + *clivus*, a slope], **1**, a sloping direction; deviation or change from the horizontal; **2**, a sloping surface.—*adj.* **de-cliv'i-tous.**—*adj.* **de-cli'vous** (dē-klī'vŭs).

de-coct (dē-kŏkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, down + *coquere* (*coctus*), to boil], to obtain the flavor, essence, or medicinal qualities of, by boiling.

de-coc-tion (dē-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of obtaining flavors, etc., by boiling; **2**, an extract obtained by boiling down some substance.

de-code (dē-kōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coded, *p.pr.* -coding], [*de-* + *code*], to interpret (a message written in code); translate (a message) from cipher, or code, into intelligible language.

de-co-her-er (dē'kō-hē'ĕr), *n.* [*de-* + *coherer*], *Rad.*, a device for keeping a coherer in a condition capable of detecting wireless signals.

de-col-late (dē-kŏl'āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *de*, from + *collum*, neck], to behead; decapitate.—*n.* **de"col-la'tion.**

***dé-col-le-tage** (dā"kŏ"lē-täzh'), *n.* [Fr. = a low-cut dress], **1**, the upper border line of a low-cut bodice; **2**, the neck and shoulders of a woman wearing a low-cut dress; **3**, the condition of one wearing a dress cut low in the neck.

***dé-col-le-té** (dā"kŏ"lē-tā'), *adj.* [Fr. = low-necked], **1**, cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and, sometimes, the shoulders: used of a woman's dress; **2**, wearing a low-necked dress.

de-col-or (dē-kŭl'ĕr), *v.t.* [*de-* + *color*], to remove the color from; bleach. Also, **de-col'our.**—*v.t.* **de-col'or-ize.**—*n.* **de-col'or-a'tion.**—*n.* **de-col'or-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn).

de-com-pose (dē"kŏm-pōz'), *v.t.* [*de-* + *compose*], to separate into elementary parts; cause to decay:—*v.i.* to become separated into simpler compounds or elements; rot.—*adj.* **de"com-pos'a-ble.**

de-com-po-si-tion (dē-kŏm"pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*de-* + *composition*], **1**, the act of separating into simpler elements, compounds, or parts; analysis; **2**, disintegration; state of decay.

de-com-pound (dē"kŏm-pound'), *v.t.* **1**, [*de-* (intensive) + *compound*], to mix

with a mixture; 2, [*de-* (privative) + *compound*], to separate into elementary parts: decompose:—*adj.* made by a mixing of mixtures; twice compounded: *Bot.*, divided many times (see *leaf*, illus.).

dec-o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *decorare* (*-atus*) < *decus*, beauty], 1, to ornament; adorn; 2, to confer a badge of honor upon.

Syn. embellish, deck, array, beautify, ornament.

dec-o-ra-tion (dĕk"ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of adorning; 2, an ornament; trimming; 3, a badge of honor, as a ribbon or medal.

Dec-o-ra-tion Day the day officially set apart for decorating the graves of those who fell in the Civil War and other wars of the United States: correctly called *Memorial Day*.

dec-o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv), *adj.* adorning; ornamental; used for ornamentation. —*adv.* **dec'o-ra-tive-ly**.—*n.* **dec'o-ra-tive-ness**.

dec-o-ra-tor (dĕk'ō-rā"tĕr), *n.* 1, one who adorns or beautifies; 2, a person whose business it is to do papering, painting, etc., in houses.

de-co-rous (dē-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *decorus*, suitable], marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper; polite.—*adv.* **de-co'rous-ly**.—*n.* **de-co'rous-ness**.

Syn. seemly, fitting, staid, suitable, sedate, demure, becoming.—*Ant.* unseemly, indecorous, improper.

de-cor-ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *de*, from + *cortex* (*-icis*), bark], to remove the bark from; husk; peel.—*n.* **de-cor"ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn).

de-co-rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* [< Lat., neut. of *decorus*, suitable], 1, propriety and becomingness of language, dress, and conduct; suitableness; dignity; 2, a fitting act.

de-coy (dē-koi'), *n.* [< Du. *kooi*, cage < Lat. *cavea*, cage: *de* is unexplained], 1, a deceptive trick or snare; a lure; 2, especially, the figure of a bird used to attract live birds within gunshot; 3, hence, a person who entices another into a position where he may be cheated; 4, a place, usually a pond fitted up with a net or other device, so arranged that wild fowl can be lured into it:—*v.t.* to lead or draw into danger by a trick; entice; lure.—*n.* **de-coy'er**.

DECOY

Syn., *v.* entice, ensnare, entrap, inveigle, lure.

de-coy duck 1, a tame or imitation duck used to attract wild fowl; 2, hence, a person who entraps others, as in swindling schemes.

de-crease (dē-krēs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -creased (-krēst'), *p.pr.* -creasing], [< O.F. *decreistre* < Lat. *de*, from + *crescere*, to grow], to grow less; diminish; dwindle; abate:—*v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent:—*n.* (dē'krēs; dē'krēs), 1, a gradual lessening or decay; 2, the amount or degree of lessening: *Obs.*, the wane of the moon.

Syn., *v.* abate, lessen, reduce, decline, dwindle, diminish, slacken, mitigate, ebb, curtail, wane. To *decrease* is to become less or fall off, especially by an inner or natural process; as, winter days *decrease* in length until December 21. *Decrease* also has the meaning to make less; as, the nurse *decreased* the dose. To *abate* is to grow less, especially in violence or vigor; as, anger, the storm, a quarrel, *abates;* the waters *abated; abate* has also the meaning to bring down, as in degree, force, etc.; as, to *abate* unhappiness, pride; or, in legal language, to put an end to; as, to *abate* a nuisance. *Lessen* (the more familiar term) and *diminish* mean to become less in size, number, or quantity; as, his responsibilities *lessened* with age; the importance of royalty has *diminished*. Both these words also have the meaning to make less; as, the cyclist *lessened* his speed; war *diminishes* the male population. To *dwindle* is to shrink or waste away, or to disappear gradually; as, Rip Van Winkle's "estate had *dwindled* away under his management."

de-cree (dē-krē'), *n.* [< O.F. *decré* < Lat. *decretum*, a thing decided], 1, an ordinance, law, or edict; 2, the award of an umpire or arbitrator: *Theol.*, an established purpose of God; *Law*, a judicial decision of a lawsuit: especially used by courts of equity:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -creed (-krēd'), *p.pr.* -creeing], to determine by a law, decision, etc.; ordain; assign:—*v.i.* to make a law, decision, etc.; determine.

Syn., *v.* dictate, command, enjoin, order, require.

dec-re-ment (dĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *decrementum* < *decrescere*, to decrease], loss by waste; decrease: opposite of *increment*.

de-crem-e-ter (dē-krĕm'ē-tĕr; dĕk'rē-mē"tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *decrescere*, to decrease + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Elec.*, an instrument used for measuring the damping of electrical oscillations.

de-crep-it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *decrepitus* < *de-* (intensive) + *crepare*, to squeak], feeble from age or infirmity; wasted; worn out.

de-crep-i-tate (dē-krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], to cause to crackle under heat; as, to *decrepitate* minerals or salt:—*v.i.* to crackle from heating.—*n.* **de-crep"i-ta'tion**.

de-crep-i-tude (dē-krĕp'ĭ-tūd), *n.* the state of being infirm, as from old age.

***de-cre-scen-do** (dā"krē-shĕn'dō; dā"krē-sĕn'dō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. < Lat. *decrescere*, to decrease], *Mus.*, with a gradual decrease in loudness; diminuendo: a musical direction.

de-cres-cent (dē-krĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *decrescens* (*-entis*), decreasing], growing less; waning; decreasing, as the moon in its last quarter.

de-cre-tal (dē-krē'tăl), *adj.* [see **decree**], pertaining to, or embracing, a decree:—*n.* 1, a decree issued by one in authority; especially, an order or decision issued by a pope; 2, a letter containing an authoritative decision.

dec-re-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ; dē-krē'tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to a decree; definitive.

de-cri-al (dē-krī'ăl), *n.* [see **decry**], the act of crying down; loud condemnation or censure.

de-cry (dē-krī'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *décrier* < *dé-*, down + *crier*, to cry], to blame noisily; cry down; censure loudly; disparage.—*n.* **de-cri'er**.

Syn. underestimate, belittle, depreciate, degrade, discredit. (See disparage.)—*Ant.* overrate, praise, extol.

de-cum-bent (dē-kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *decumbens* (*-entis*), lying down], lying down: *Bot.*, resting horizontally upon the ground, but rising toward the extremity, as the stem of some plants; *Zoöl.*, lying close to the body, as bristles.—*n.* **de-cum'bence**; **de-cum'ben-cy**.

dec-u-ple (dĕk'ū-pl), *adj.* [< Lat. *decem*, ten + *-plus*, times], tenfold:—*n.* a number repeated ten times or ten times as large as another:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to multiply by ten.

de-cu-ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Lat. *decuria*, company of ten], anyone governing or representing a group of ten; especially, in old English law, a man at the head of ten families: *Rom. Antiq.*, 1, a military officer of the lowest rank, who commanded a small group of soldiers, originally ten; 2, a member of a municipal or colonial senate.

DECURRENT LEAVES OF THISTLE

de-cur-rent (dē-kŭr'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *decurrens* (*-entis*), running down], *Bot.*, designating a leaf which appears to be attached to both the leaf stalk and the main stem, extending down along the main stem below the point of juncture.—*adv.* **de-cur'rent-ly**.

de-cus-sate (dē-kŭs'āt; dĕk'ŭs-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [< Lat. *decussare*, to mark with an X < *decussis*, number ten (X)], to cut or divide; intersect; cross in the form of an X:—*adj.* *Bot.*, having leaves or branches in pairs growing from a stalk in a plane at right angles to that of the pair next above or below.—*n.* **de"cus-sa'tion**.

DECUSSATE LEAVES

ded-i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *dicare* (*-atus*), to declare], 1, to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; 2, to give up, or set apart, to some work or duty; as, to *dedicate* one's life to peace; 3, to inscribe, as a literary work.—*n.* **ded'i-ca"tor** (-tĕr).

Syn. devote, offer, consecrate, hallow, address.

ded-i-ca-tion (dĕd"ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of devoting to a religious or other worthy purpose; 2, an inscription or address, often prefixed to a book, expressing gratitude or respect.

ded-i-ca-to-ry (dĕd'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, an act of consecration.

de-duce (dē-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* -ducing], [< Lat. *de*, from + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], to gather by reasoning; infer; to derive (a truth or conclusion) from principles already known: with *from* or *out of*.—*adj.* **de-duc'i-ble**.

de-duct (dē-dŭkt'), *v.t.* to take away; subtract: used of numbers, sums, or the like; as, to *deduct* 20 from 100: *Rare*, 1, to deduce; 2, to set forth in order; relate.—*adj.* **de-duct'i-ble**.

de-duc-tion (dē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of taking away; subtraction; 2, that

which is taken away; 3, the drawing of conclusions by a process of reasoning from accepted general principles; also, a conclusion thus reached; an inference.

Syn. induction. *Deduction* names that form of reasoning which proceeds from the general to the particular. *Deduction* works from a general principle through a special case, adduced as an instance of the principle, to a conclusion. If the general principle is true, and if the instance cited actually does fall under this principle, the conclusion arrived at is true, as in a geometrical demonstration. *Induction* names that form of reasoning which proceeds from the particular to the general. It is the type employed in the formulation of general laws and principles. Many instances, critically examined, are observed to point through some common characteristic to a certain conclusion. If the instances are numerous enough, and the common characteristic is unfailing, the conclusion is probably true, though, as in the case of a natural law, it is impossible to assert that every instance in the universe has been adduced. As compared to a conclusion reached by *deduction*, therefore, a conclusion reached by *induction* is only probable. (See conclusion.)

de-duc-tive (dē-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* 1, tending to take away; 2, designating, or pertaining to, reasoning which draws a specific conclusion from an accepted general principle.—*adv.* **de-duc'tive-ly.**

deed (dēd), *n.* [< A.S. *dǣd*, action], 1, that which is done; an act; 2, a great achievement; exploit; 3, action; something done as contrasted with mere plans: *Law*, a written paper, properly made out and under seal, conveying or transferring title to land or other real property:—*v.t.* to convey by deed.

Syn., n. action, feat, exploit, performance, document.

deem (dēm), *v.t.* [< A.S. *dēman*, to judge < *dōm*, judgment], to think; regard; believe:—*v.i. Rare*, to have, or be of, an opinion; judge.

deem-ster (dēm'stẽr), *n.* a judge or umpire; specifically, either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man. Also, **demp'ster** (dĕmp'stẽr).

deep (dēp), *adj.* [< A.S. *dēop*, deep], 1, extending far down from the top or surface; 2, extending far back; 3, penetrating; sagacious; 4, profound; difficult to understand; 5, absorbed; involved; as, *deep* in study; 6, grave in tone, or low in pitch; 7, intense; heavy; as, a *deep* sleep; 8, strongly colored; 9, earnest; heartfelt: *Golf*, wide; broad: used of the hitting face of a club:—*n.* 1, that which extends far downward; a great body of water; an abyss; 2, the culmination; the middle; as, the *deep* of night; 3, an incomprehensible thing: *Naut.*, on a sounding line, one of the fathom points marked by a knot only (see *sounding line*, illus.).—*adv.* **deep.**—*adv.* **deep'ly.**—*n.* **deep'ness.**

deep-en (dēp'n), *v.t.* 1, to extend farther downward or backward; 2, to make darker or stronger, as colors; 3, to make more profound, more difficult to understand, etc.:—*v.i.* 1, to extend farther down; 2, to become more difficult; 3, to become darker or stronger, as shadows.

deep-laid (dēp'-lād"), *adj.* well-arranged; carefully concealed, as a plot.

deep-sea (dēp'-sē"), *adj.* pertaining to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.

deer (dẽr), *n.* [*pl.* deer], [< A.S. *dēor*, quadruped], any of numerous kinds of ruminant, or cud-chewing, wild animals with solid, deciduous, branching antlers, including the elk, reindeer, etc.

deer-hound (dẽr'hound"), *n.* [*deer* + *hound*], one of a large, long-haired breed of dogs used in hunting deer.

deer lick a spot of salt ground which deer like to nibble or lick.

deer-stalk-ing (dẽr'stôk"ĭng), *n.* [*deer* + [2]*stalk*], the hunting of deer by approaching them stealthily or under cover.—*n.* **deer'stalk"er.**

def. *abbr.* 1, defendant; 2, defined; definition; 3, deficiency; deficit.

de-face (dē-fās'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -faced (-fāst'), *p.pr.* -facing], [< O.F. *desfacier*, deface < Lat. *dis-*, away + *facies*, face], to spoil or destroy the appearance of; disfigure.—*n.* **de-face'ment.**—*n.* **de-fac'er.**

Syn. deform, efface, injure, destroy, distort, ruin, mar.

***de fac-to** (dē făk'tō), [Lat.], in fact: used of a government actually in power and functioning whether by legal right, by force, or otherwise: distinguished from *de jure*.

de-fal-cate (dē-făl'kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< L.L. *defalcare*, to cut away < Lat. *de*, from + *falx*, a scythe], to embezzle, or use for one's own purposes, money in one's charge:—*v.t. Rare*, to deduct a portion of, as rents or income.—*n.* **de-fal'ca-tor** (dĕf'ăl-kā"tẽr; dē'făl-).

de-fal-ca-tion (dē"făl-kā'shŭn; dĕf'ăl-), *n.* 1, a shortage of funds caused by dishonesty; also, embezzlement, or dishonest use of trust funds; 2, that which is embezzled: *Obs.*, decrease.

def-a-ma-tion (dĕf"ȧ-mā'shŭn; dē"fȧ-), *n.* [see **defame**], a malicious injuring of the good name or reputation of another; calumny: called *slander* if spoken, *libel* if written: *Obs.*, dishonor.

de-fam-a-to-ry (dē-făm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* slanderous; as, to spread *defamatory* reports.

de-fame (dē-fām'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.*-famed (-fāmd'), *p.pr.* -faming], [< O.F. *diffamer* < Lat. *diffamare* (-*atus*), to publish < *dis-*, away + *fama*, a report], 1, to injure, or destroy, the good reputation of; speak maliciously of; 2, to disgrace: *Archaic*, to accuse falsely.—*n.* **de-fam'er.**

Syn. abuse, asperse, malign, slander. (See calumniate.)

de-fault (dē-fôlt'), *n.* [< O.F. *defaute* < *defaillir* < Lat. *dis-*, apart + *fallere*, to deceive], 1, neglect; failure to perform something required by law or custom, as to account for trust funds, to pay a debt, to appear in court, or the like; breach of contract; 2, absence; fault; deficiency: **in default of,** in case of failure of, or lack of:—*v.i.* to commit default:—*v.t.* to fail to perform or pay: *Law*, to declare (a defendant who fails to appear in court) to be absent and liable.

Syn., n. lapse, forfeit, omission, neglect, absence.

de-fault-er (dē-fôl'tẽr), *n.* 1, one who fails in payment or performance; 2, one who fails to make an honest accounting; 3, a soldier who has broken a military regulation.

de-fea-sance (dē-fē'zăns), *n.* [< O.F. *defesance* < *desfaire*, to undo: see **defeat**], a causing to be null and void: *Law*, an agreement or deed, collateral to another deed, containing conditions the performance of which annuls the principal deed.

de-fea-si-ble (dē-fē'zĭ-bl), *adj.* liable to be rendered void or annulled.

de-feat (dē-fēt'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *defeit* < *desfaire*, to undo < Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *facere*, to do], 1, to undo or vanquish; 2, to bring to naught; frustrate: *Obs.*, to ruin; destroy:—*n.* 1, overthrow, as of an army; 2, the state of being conquered; 3, the act of preventing or bringing to naught: *Obs.*, destruction.

Syn., v. beat, conquer, subdue. (See vanquish.)

de-feat-ist (dē-fēt'ĭst), *n.* one who works for or desires the defeat of his country in war, or who advocates policies, ostensibly with a good motive, which make for an indecisive victory.

de-fea-ture (dē-fē'tŭr), *n.* [< O.F. *desfaiture*, an undoing: see **defeat**], *Rare*, a marring, as of features; disfigurement; *Obs.*, defeat.

def-e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *defaecare* < *de*, away + *faex*, dregs], to purify; remove dregs or worthless matter from:—*v.i.* 1, to become free of impurities; 2, to relieve oneself of excrement.—*n.* **def"e-ca'tion.**

de-fect (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [< Lat. *deficere* (-*fectus*), to fail], 1, mental, moral, or physical imperfection; 2, lack of something necessary to completeness; deficiency; want; 3, fault; error.

Syn. deficiency, flaw, stigma, fault. (See blemish.)

de-fec-tion (dē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion; 2, failure.

de-fec-tive (dē-fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* 1, having a blemish or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; 2, mentally deficient or subnormal: *Gram.*, incomplete in inflection:—*n.* 1, a person having a serious physical defect; 2, one who is mentally subnormal, or feeble-minded.—*adv.* **de-fec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-fec'tive-ness.**

de-fence (dē-fĕns'), *n.* [see **defense**], protection; vindication. See **de-fense'**, *Pfd. S.*

de-fend (dē-fĕnd'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *defendre* < Lat. *de*, from + *fendere*, to ward off], 1, to guard or protect from harm or violence; 2, to maintain or uphold, as one's legal rights, by force of argument or evidence; contest, as a suit:—*v.i. Law*, to make a defense in court.—*n.* **de-fend'er.**

Syn. protect, preserve, guard, keep, cover, shelter, screen, shield, vindicate, maintain, save, justify. As here compared, to *defend* is ordinarily to drive away an enemy who is actually assaulting; to *guard* is to stand ready to fend off actual attack, to shield from threatened harm, or merely to keep in safety. Soldiers *defend* their country in time of war; they *guard* our coasts in time of peace; we *guard* against the spread of a contagious disease; we *guard* valuable possessions. To *protect* is to shield either from actual or possible harm; adults *protect* children; we *protect* ourselves from cold. To *preserve* is to keep from harm; as, God *preserve* us from evil! We have *preserved* George Washington's Mount Vernon home; we *preserve* fruits for winter use. *Keep* in the sense of *defend* implies that the defense, as of a fortress, has been successful.

de-fend-ant (dē-fĕn'dănt), *adj.* defending:—*n. Law*, one who is sued or accused.

de-fense (dē-fĕns'), *n.* [< O.F. *defens* < Lat. *defendere* (*-fensus*), to ward off], **1**, the act of guarding; state of being guarded; protection; **2**, a person or thing that protects or defends; **3**, that which justifies; vindication: *Law*, **1**, an answer in court opposing or denying a charge or suit; **2**, the cause of the defendant; also, the means or procedure used to contest the suit; **3**, the counsel on the defending side in a suit; **4**, knowledge or skill to protect oneself or resist attack. Also, **de-fence'**.—*adj.* **de-fense'less.**

Syn. rampart, bulwark, vindication, excuse, plea.

de-fen-si-ble (dē-fĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being protected; **2**, justifiable, as an act or opinion.—*n.* **de-fen'si-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **de-fen'si-ble-ness.**

de-fen-sive (dē-fĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, serving to guard, or protect; **2**, carried on for protection; **3**, in a condition of making defense:—*n.* the act, state, or means of defense.—*adv.* **de-fen'sive-ly.**

[1]de-fer (dē-fûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ferred (-fûrd'), *p.pr.* -ferring], [< O.F. *differer* < Lat. *dis-*, apart+*ferre*, to carry], to put off to a future time; delay; postpone; leave undone:—*v.i.* to procrastinate.

Syn. delay, postpone, procrastinate, retard, detain, hinder, prorogue, adjourn. *Delay*, *procrastinate*, *defer*, and *postpone* agree in the idea of putting off. To *delay* is to put off beginning, to dally along without action, usually through some fault of the delayer such as laziness or indecision. To *delay* may or may not be culpable; to *procrastinate* usually is. To *procrastinate* is to put off doing that which really should be done—through neglect, laziness, or some allied fault. One who *delays* may act sometime; one who *procrastinates* is apt never to act. To *defer* and to *postpone* are to put off until another time—the time may or may not be specifically mentioned, but the intention to resume the matter in hand is always implied, *defer* being the more general in sense. Thus we *defer* making certain calls; we *postpone* discussions until the next meeting; a storm may cause us to *postpone* a trip.

[2]de-fer (dē-fûr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ferred (-fûrd'), *p.pr.* -ferring], [< O.F. *deferer* < Lat. *de*, down+*ferre*, to carry], to yield; give in; as, I *defer* to you:—*v.t.* to refer; submit for decision.—*n.* **de-fer'rer.**

def-er-ence (dĕf'ẽr-ẽns), *n.* [see [2]**defer**], a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard; courteous submission; respect.

Syn. respect, veneration, reverence, regard. *Deference* is a courteous regard or submission to those whose age, position, or ability demands such recognition from us. *Deference* may not indicate agreement or preference on our part. *Respect* is a feeling of honor and genuine appreciation tendered to a person or quality honestly deserving of it. *Respect* may or may not be attended by affection or agreement.

def-er-ent (dĕf'ẽr-ẽnt), *adj.* **1**, [see [1]**defer**], fitted for carrying away; efferent: opposite of *afferent*; **2**, [see [2]**defer**], respectful; deferential.

def-er-en-tial (dĕf'ẽr-ẽn'shăl), *adj.* expressing regard for the wishes of another; respectful.—*adv.* **def'er-en'tial-ly.**

de-fer-ment (dē-fûr'mẽnt), *n.* [see [1]**defer**], the act of postponing; delay.

de-fi-ance (dē-fī'ăns), *n.* [see **defy**], **1**, scornful disregard; challenge; **2**, refusal to obey.

de-fi-ant (dē-fī'ănt), *adj.* full of, or expressing, hostile resistance; challenging opposition; insolently disobedient.—*adv.* **de-fi'ant-ly.**

de-fi-cien-cy (dē-fĭsh'ẽn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **deficient**], the state of being incomplete; failure; also, deficit.—*n. Rare*, **de-fi'cience.**

de-fi-cient (dē-fĭsh'ẽnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *deficiens* (*-entis*), lacking], incomplete; defective.

Syn. short, insufficient, inadequate, scanty, lacking.

def-i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lat., = it is lacking], a shortage or deficiency, especially of money, income, or resources as compared with expenditures or with what should be on hand: opposite of *surplus*.

de-fi-er (dē-fī'ẽr), *n.* [see **defy**], one who refuses to obey; as, a *defier* of the law.

def-i-lade (dĕf'ĭ-lād'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laded, *p.pr.* -lading], [< Fr. *défiler*, to unthread], *Mil.*, to arrange the lines of (a fortress) so as to protect it from cross fire or fire from the rear.

[1]de-file (dē-fīl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -filed (-fīld'), *p.pr.* -filing], [< O.F. *defouler*, to trample < Lat. *de-* (intensive)+*fullo*, fuller: from the treading on cloth in fulling, or whitening], **1**, to make foul or impure; desecrate; **2**, to corrupt.—*n.* **de-file'ment.**—*n.* **de-fil'er.**

Syn. soil, pollute, contaminate, violate.

[2]de-file (dē-fīl'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -filed (-fīld'), *p.pr.* -filing], [< Fr. *défiler*, to unthread; file off < *de*, away+*filer*, to spin < Lat. *filum*, a thread], to march off in a line or in files:—*n.* (dē-fīl'; dē'fīl), **1**, a long, narrow pass, as between mountains; **2**, a marching in line.

de-fine (dē-fīn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fined (-fīnd'), *p.pr.* -fining], [< O.F. *definer* < Lat. *definire* (*-itus*) < *de-* (intensive)+*finire*, to end or limit], **1**, to fix the limits of; **2**, to state the exact meaning of; explain.—*adj.* **de-fin'a-ble.**—*n.* **de-fin'er.**

Syn. fix, settle, limit, prescribe, interpret, expound.

def-i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *adj.* **1**, precise; exact; **2**, having fixed or clear limits: **definite article**, *Gram.*, the word *the*: so called because it limits, restricts, or particularizes the application of the word it modifies.—*adv.* **def'i-nite-ly.**—*n.* **def'i-nite-ness.**

Syn. particular, certain, limited, clear, determinate.

def-i-ni-tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of defining or making clear; **2**, the condition of being clear or precise; **3**, a brief explanation of the exact meaning of a term; **4**, the state of being plainly visible: *Optics*, the power of a lens to present a clear image; also, the clearness of an image.

Syn. description, exposition, interpretation, meaning, definitiveness, precision. (See explanation.)

de-fin-i-tive (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, positive; final; fixed; **2**, limiting; defining:—*n. Gram.*, a definitive, or limiting, word; *Biol.*, fully developed.—*adv.* **de-fin'i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-fin'i-tive-ness.**

def-la-grate (dĕf'lȧ-grāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grated, *p.pr.* -grating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive)+*flagrare* (*-atus*), to blaze], *Chem.*, to burn rapidly:—*v.i.* to burn away quickly.

def-la-gra-tor (dĕf'lȧ-grā'tẽr), *n.* a voltaic battery or other device for producing sudden, intense, and scintillating combustion.

de-flate (dē-flāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -flated, *p.pr.* -flating], [< Lat. *de*, away+*flare* (*flatus*), to blow], **1**, to release air or gas from, as a tire; **2**, to cause to become smaller, as prices.—*n.* **de-fla'tion.**

de-fla-tion (dē-flā'shŭn), *n.* the release of air or gas from an inflated tire or the like: *Econ.*, the process by which the volume, and the rapidity of circulation, of the medium of exchange decrease more rapidly than the volume of business done, as evidenced by a fall in prices.

de-flect (dē-flĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, away+*flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], to cause to turn away, or bend, as a ray of light:—*v.i.* to swerve; turn aside.

de-flec-tion (dē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* a bending or turning aside; deviation: *Phys.*, the amount by which an index or pointer is displaced on the graduated scale of an instrument. Also, **de-flex'ion.**

de-flec-tive (dē-flĕk'tĭv), *adj.* tending to bend or turn aside; causing to turn aside.

de-flec-tor (dē-flĕk'tẽr), *n.* a plate or other device in a furnace or lamp, used to divert the heated gases, flame, etc., from their natural course, in order to mingle them, thus improving combustion.

def-lo-ra-tion (dĕf'lō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **deflower**], **1**, the act of depriving of the flower or choice part; **2**, the act of depriving a virgin of her virginity; violation; **3**, a culling of the choice parts, as of a book; also, that which is culled thus.

de-flow-er (dē-flou'ẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desflorer* < Lat. *deflorare* < *de*, from+*flos* (*floris*), flower], **1**, to deprive of flowers; **2**, to rob of beauty or grace; **3**, to deprive (a virgin) of virginity; ravish.

de-fo-li-ate (dē-fō'lĭ-āt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, away+*folium*, a leaf], to strip or deprive of leaves:—*adj.* (-ăt), deprived of leaves.—*n.* **de-fo'li-a'tion.**

de-force (dē-fōrs'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desforcier* < L.L. *disforciare*, to take away by force < Lat. *dis-*, away+*fortia*, force], *Law*, **1**, to withhold illegally from the possession of the rightful owner, as real estate; **2**, to prevent (a rightful owner) from possessing his property; **3**, to eject (an owner) from property.—*n.* **de-force'ment.**—*n.* **de-for'ciant** (-shŭnt).

de-for-est (dē-fŏr'ĕst), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desforester*, to clear of forests], to clear of trees; clear away, or destroy, the trees of.—*n.* **de-for'est-a'tion.**

de-form (dē-fôrm'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, away+*forma*, shape], **1**, to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; **2**, to mar; deface: *Mech.*, to change the shape of; impart a new form to; as, to *deform* a body by undue stress.—*p.adj.* **de-formed'** (-fôrmd').—*n.* **def'or-ma'tion** (dĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn; dē'fôr-).

de-form-i-ty (dē-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, a disfiguration or malformation, especially of the human body; **2**, the state of being misshapen; **3**, want of beauty or harmony; **4**, that which is misshapen or disfigured.

de-fraud (dē-frôd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, from+*fraudare*, to cheat], to cheat; deceive; withhold wrongfully from: with *of*.—*n.* **de-fraud'er.**

Syn. cheat, overreach, swindle, trick, dupe, hoax.

de-fray (dē-frā'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *défrayer* < *de*, from +*frais*, expenses], to pay; settle; meet, as a charge or expense, in such a way as to liquidate:

Obs., 1, to reimburse for expenses incurred; 2, to pay out; 3, to appease.—*n.* **de-fray'ment.**—*n.* **de-fray'er.**

Syn. liquidate, discharge, satisfy, pay, settle.

de-fray-al (dē-frā'ăl), *n.* the act of meeting or paying expenses.

deft (dĕft), *adj.* [<A.S. *gedæfte*, meek, mild], skilful; dexterous; handy; clever.—*adv.* **deft'ly.**—*n.* **deft'ness.**

Syn. adroit, skilful, apt, handy. (See clever.)

de-funct (dē-fŭngkt'), *adj.* [<Lat. *defungi* (*-functus*), to perform fully], dead; extinct:—*n.* 1, a dead person; usually, one lately deceased: generally used with *the*; 2, the dead collectively.

de-fy (dē-fī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd'), *p.pr.* -fying], [<O.F. *defier*<L.L. *diffidare*, to repudiate <Lat.<*dis-*, away+*fides*, faith], 1, to challenge or provoke to strife; dare; 2, to act in contempt of; resist openly; 3, to resist successfully; baffle:—*n. Obs.*, a challenge. Also, *n. Slang*, **de'fi** (dē'fī), [*pl.* -fis (fīz)].

deg. *abbr.* degree: especially in mathematical and thermometric senses: also written °; as, 32°.

***dé-ga-gé** (dā"gȧ'zhā'), *adj.* [Fr.=disengaged], free from embarrassment; easy; calm.

de-gen-er-a-cy (dē-jĕn'ĕr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [see **degenerate**], 1, the state of being degraded or worse than formerly, or below the usual standard; 2, lowness of morals.

de-gen-er-ate (dē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v.i.* [<Lat. *degener*, ignoble<*de*, from+*genus* (*-eris*), race], to grow worse; decline; become inferior in goodness or quality; deteriorate: *Biol.*, to become of a lower type:—*adj.* (-ăt), of a low grade of morals; deteriorated; degraded:—*n.* (-ăt), a person or organism that is by birth, or has deteriorated, below the normal for its kind.—*adv.* **de-gen'er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **de-gen'er-ate-ness.**

de-gen-er-a-tion (dē-jĕn"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing physically, mentally, or morally worse; degeneracy; decline: *Biol.*, 1, a gradual backward movement reversing the evolutionary development of a plant, animal, or the like; return to a lower form of development; reversion to type; 2, decay or complete alteration in structure, with accompanying loss of function or use.

Syn. deterioration. *Deterioration* names an impairment of what was, comparatively at least, sound; *deterioration* occurs in minds allowed to vegetate, in characters permitted to compromise, in monetary values which have declined, and, by natural processes, in fruits and other perishable products. *Degeneration*, like *deterioration*, contains the idea of becoming worse; applied to a race, it connotes reversion to a simpler type, often implying a falling off in standards, ideals, etc.; presenting, in fact, a case of evolution going backwards. Applied to a physical tissue or organ it names such a perversion or diminution as has altered the type of the tissue or organ for the worse.

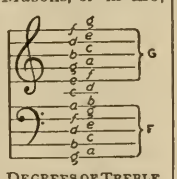
deg-lu-ti-tion (dĕg"lōō-tĭsh'ŭn; dē"glōō-), *n.* [<Lat. *de*, down+*glutire*, *glutitus*, to swallow], the act, process, or power of swallowing.

deg-ra-da-tion (dĕg"rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [see **degrade**], the act of lowering, or the state of being lowered, in rank, morals, etc.; disgrace: *Geol.*, the lowering of the land surface by erosion.

Syn. abasement, humiliation, dishonor, shame, disgrace, decline.—*Ant.* honor, exaltation, elevation.

de-grade (dē-grād'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -graded, *p.pr.* -grading], [<Lat. *de*, down+*gradus*, a step], 1, to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; 2, to lower physically or morally: *Biol.*, to assign to a lower classification; *Geol.*, to lessen in height or size; wear away by erosion; *Painting*, to tone down:—*v.i.* to degenerate.

de-gree (dē-grē'), *n.* [<O.F. *degre*<Lat. *de*, down+*gradus*, a step], 1, a step or grade in a series; 2, rank in a society, as the Masons, or in life; 3, a stage in progress; 4, a remove in relationship; 5, a title conferred, as by a college or university, in recognition of academic work, or special distinction; 6, a relative amount, extent, quality; as, a good *degree* of skill; 7, a unit for measuring temperature, as on a Fahrenheit or centigrade scale; 8, a unit division or interval marked on a mathematical or scientific instrument, as for measuring angles or temperature: *Algebra*, 1, rank as determined by the power to which a quantity is to be raised; 2, of a term, rank as shown by the sum of the indices of the literal factors; of an equation, rank as determined by that of the term having the highest



DEGREES OF TREBLE, OR G, STAFF AND BASS, OR F, STAFF
The letters are on degrees (lines and spaces) of the staffs, and represent degrees (tones) of the scale.

such sum; *Arith.*, a group of three digits in numbers of more than three figures, which are often counted off by threes from the decimal point; as, the number 684,972 has two *degrees*; *Gram.*, any of the three grades in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; *Math.*, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; *Mus.*, a line or a space on the staff upon which notes are placed: usually indicated by a letter, as A or C♯; also, a tone of a scale: *Obs.*, a step: **by degrees**, gradually: **forbidden degrees**, *Bib.*, degrees of kinship within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. 18: also called *Leritical degrees*.

de-gus-ta-tion (dē"gŭs-tā'shŭn; dĕg"ŭs-), *n.* [<Lat. *degustare* (*-atus*), to taste], the act of tasting or relishing.

de-hisce (dē-hĭs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dehisced (-hĭs't'), *p.pr.* dehiscing], [<Lat. *dehiscere*, to gape open], to burst open; gape.

de-his-cence (dē-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* an opening wide: *Bot.*, an opening according to a definite method and along definite lines, to release or to discharge contents, as of a seed pod.—*adj.* **de-his'cent.**

de-horn (dē-hôrn'), *v.t.* [*de-*+*horn*], to remove the horns from; as, to *dehorn* cattle.

de-hu-man-ize (dē-hū'mȧn-īz), *v.t.* [<Lat. *de*, from+*humanus*, human], to strip of human characteristics; brutalize.

de-hy-drate (dē-hī'drāt), *v.t.* [<Lat. *de*, from +Gk. *hudōr*, water], *Chem.*, to abstract water from; free from water:—*v.i. Chem.*, to undergo loss of water.—*n.* **de'hy-dra'tion.**

de-hy-dro-gen-ize (dē-hī'drō-jĕn-īz), *v.t.* [*de-*+*hydrogen*], *Chem.*, to remove hydrogen from; as, to *dehydrogenize* a compound.

de-hyp-no-tize (dē-hĭp'nō-tīz), *v.t.* [<Lat. *de*, from+Gk. *hupnos*, sleep], to rouse from artificial sleep; release from an induced hypnotic condition.

De-ia-ni-ra (dē"yȧ-nī'rȧ), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of Heracles, who sought to insure the continuance of his love for her by giving him a shirt to wear soaked in the poisoned blood of the centaur Nessus, which she supposed to be a love charm, but which caused his death.

de-i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [<Lat. *deus*, god+*caedere* (*cid-*), to kill], 1, a slayer of a god; specifically, one of those who killed Jesus; 2, the slaying of a god; especially, the crucifixion of Jesus by the Jews.

deic-tic (dīk'tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *deiktikos*, able to show<*deiknunai*, to teach]. *Logic*, proving in a direct manner; *Gram.*, pointing out; demonstrative; as, a *deictic* pronoun.

de-i-fi-ca-tion (dē"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **deify**], extravagant veneration; apotheosis.

de-i-form (dē'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *deus*, god+*forma*, form], resembling a god; godlike.

de-i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *déifier*<Lat. *deus*, god+*facere*, to make], 1, to make into a god; elevate to a position among the gods; praise or worship as a god; idolize; 2, to regard with extravagant affection or veneration.

deign (dān), *v.i.* [<O.F. *degnier*<Lat. *dignare*, to deem worthy], to condescend; vouchsafe: followed by an infinitive:—*v.t.* to grant; condescend to give: *Obs.* to look upon as worthy of notice.

***De-i gra-ti-a** (dē'ī grā'shĭ-ȧ), [Lat.], by the grace of God.

deil (dēl), *n.* [Sc. dial.=devil], in Scotland, the Devil; also, any spirit of mischief.

De-iph-o-bus (dē-ĭf'ō-bŭs), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a son of Priam, king of Troy: married to Helen after the death of Paris, betrayed by her, and killed by Menelaus.

de-ism (dē'ĭzm), *n.* [<Lat. *deus*, god], 1, a belief in a personal God founded on reason, rather than on revelation or the authority of a church; 2, belief in God as ruling the universe from without; 3, the worship of gods.—*adj.* **de-is'tic; de-is'ti-cal.**

de-ist (dē'ĭst), *n.* one whose belief in God is founded on reason, rather than on revelation or authority: used especially of members of a group of English philosophical writers of the 18th century.

de-i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, a god, goddess, or person worshiped as a divine being; 2, the character, nature, or attributes of God: **the Deity**, God; Jehovah; the Godhead.

de-ject (dē-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *dejicere* (*-jectus*)<*de*, down+*jacere*, to throw], to depress.

de-ject-ed (dē-jĕk'tĕd), *p.adj.* cast down; depressed; low-spirited.—*adv.* **de-ject'ed-ly.**—*n.* **de-ject'ed-ness.**

Syn. cheerless, downhearted, despondent, blue.

de-jec-tion (dē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* melancholy; despondency; sadness: *Med.*, discharge of excrement from the bowels. (For *Syn.* see next page.)

Syn. gloom, despondency, discouragement, sorrow, depression, melancholy, sadness. *Depression,* a state of low spirits or vitality, is usually occasioned by slight circumstances, and is often merely the expression of temporary downheartedness. *Dejection* is a deep *depression;* it is more lasting, and is caused by something serious or distressing. *Sadness,* a more inclusive term than either *dejection* or *depression,* may be a transient feeling, or one that is more enduring; it may be the sequel to a sorrowful event, the distress incident to an unhappy occasion, or the vague discontent resulting from unsatisfied desires. *Melancholy* is a constitutional or habitual tendency to *sadness;* it may have no cause except ill health or nerves; if it reaches the stage of brooding or chronic *despondency* it becomes pathological. *Melancholy* has, however, a lighter sense, in which it names a pensive *sadness,* a minor but pleasing note in moods or things.—*Ant.* elation, exaltation, happiness, glee.

***dé-jeu-ner** (dā″zhö″nā′), *n.* [Fr. = to break a fast], breakfast; also, luncheon.

***de ju-re** (dē jōō′rē), [Lat. = of right], by right or lawful title: often opposed to *de facto.*

dek-a- *prefix,* [Gk. = ten], ten; as, *deka*liter, etc. See **dec′a-**, *Pfd. S.*

Del. *abbr.* Delaware (official):—**del.**, **1**, [Lat. *delinearit*], he (or she) drew it; **2**, delegate.

de-laine (dē-lān′), *n.* [< Fr. *de laine*, of wool], a light fabric made of wool, or of wool and cotton.

de-late (dē-lāt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *de*, down + *ferre*(*latus*), to carry], **1**, to announce; relate; make public; **2**, in Scottish church courts, to accuse; impeach.—*n.* **de-la′tor.**

de-la-tion (dē-lā′shŭn), *n. Rare,* an accusation, as of crime, usually based on secret information and intended for some personal advantage.

Del-a-ware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr), *n.* [< Lord *Delaware* (1577–1618), first colonial governor of Virginia], **1**, one of the Lenni-Lenape Indians of America: so called because they inhabited the region of the Delaware River; **2**, a small, reddish American grape.

de-lay (dē-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -layed (-lād′), *p.pr.* -laying], [< O.F. *delaier* < Lat. *dilatare*, to defer], to put off; postpone; make late; retard:—*v.i.* to act or proceed slowly; be tardy:—*n.* postponement; detention; procrastination.—*n.* **de-lay′er.**

Syn., *v.* detain, stay, arrest, check, impede, retard. (See ¹defer.)—*Ant.*, *v.* impel, expedite, accelerate, begin.

de-le (dē′lē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* deled (dē′lēd), *p.pr.* deleing (dē′lē-ĭng)], [< Lat. *delēre*, to take out], to take out (a letter, etc.) in proof reading; delete:—*n.* a mark [₰ or ₰] indicating that a type, lead, rule, or the like, is to be taken out (see App. I).

de-lec-ta-ble (dē-lĕk′tȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *delectare*, to delight], pleasant; delightful.—*adv.* **de-lec′ta-bly.**—*n.* **de-lec′ta-ble-ness.**

de-lec-ta-tion (dē″lĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* great enjoyment; pleasure.

del-e-ga-cy (dĕl′ē-gȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **delegate**], **1**, the act of sending a person to represent others; also, the state or power of one so sent; **2**, a delegation.

del-e-gate (dĕl′ē-gāt), *n.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *legare* (-*atus*), to send], one sent to represent, and act for, others; a representative; specifically, one chosen to represent a Territory in Congress and having the right to speak but not to vote:—*v.t.* (-gāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], **1**, to send as an agent with authority to act; **2**, to intrust; assign.

Syn., *n.* agent, deputy, substitute, representative.

del-e-ga-tion (dĕl″ē-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of authorizing a person or persons to act for others; **2**, a body of persons chosen so to act.

de-lete (dē-lēt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -leted, *p.pr.* -leting], [< Lat. *delēre* (-*lētus*), to blot out], to blot out; dele; erase; take out.

del-e-te-ri-ous (dĕl″ē-tē′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *dēlētērios*, noxious < *dēleesthai*, to injure], harmful, morally or physically; injurious.—*adv.* **del″e-te′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **del″e-te′ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. pernicious, injurious, hurtful, noxious.

de-le-tion (dē-lē′shŭn), *n.* [see **delete**], **1**, the act of blotting out; erasure; **2**, that which is blotted out: *Archaic,* destruction; extinction.

delft-ware (dĕlft′wâr″), *n.* [*Delft* + ¹*ware*], a kind of colored, glazed earthenware, made first at Delft, in Holland: also called *delft; delf.*

De-li-a (dē′lĭ-ȧ; dēl′yȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *Dēlos*, Ægean island, her birthplace], *Gk. Myth.*, Artemis, the huntress, sister of Apollo.

De-li-an (dē′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the island of Delos:—*n.* a native or resident of Delos.

de-lib-er-ate (dē-lĭb′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *librare* (-*atus*), to weigh], to reflect on; think upon; consider:—*v.i.* to take counsel with oneself or others:—*adj.* (dē-lĭb′ẽr-ăt), **1**, circumspect; wary; cautious; prudent; **2**, slow in determining or in acting; **3**, well-considered.—*adv.* **de-lib′er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **de-lib′er-ate-ness.**—*n.* **de-lib′er-a″tor** (-ā″tẽr.)

Syn., *v.* (see muse); *adj.* slow, reflective, considered, well-advised.—*Ant.*, *adj.* rash, impetuous, hasty.

de-lib-er-a-tion (dē-lĭb″ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, calm and careful consideration; **2**, discussion; **3**, slowness in action or decision.

de-lib-er-a-tive (dē-lĭb′ẽr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to discussion or debate; **2**, characterized by careful consideration.—*adv.* **de-lib′er-a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-lib′er-a-tive-ness.**

del-i-ca-cy (dĕl′ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **delicate**], **1**, the state or quality of being agreeable to the taste or other senses; **2**, a luxury; something dainty and pleasing, as food; **3**, a grace; **4**, sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; **5**, consideration for the feelings of others; **6**, susceptibility to disease: *Obs.*, **1**, pleasure; **2**, sensuality.

Syn. nicety, daintiness, refinement, tact.

del-i-cate (dĕl′ĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *deliciae*, delight], **1**, pleasing to the taste; **2**, tender; refined; moderate; **3**, physically frail; fragile; **4**, sensitive; easily injured; **5**, discriminative; sensitive to slight variations, as instruments; **6**, accurate; deft; **7**, skilful; **8**, pregnant:—*n. Obs.*, one who is fond of luxury; also, a luxury; delicacy.—*adv.* **del′i-cate-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* elegant, sensitive. (See exquisite, brittle.)

del-i-ca-tes-sen (dĕl″ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′ĕn), *n.pl.* [Ger. < Fr. *delicatesse*, delicacy], prepared foods, as cooked meats, salads, and specialties; table delicacies: used as *sing.*, a place where these are sold.

de-li-cious (dē-lĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *deliciae*, delight], highly pleasing to the mind or senses, particularly that of taste; exquisite.—*adv.* **de-li′cious-ly.**—*n.* **de-li′cious-ness.**

Syn. palatable, luscious, savory, dainty, delightful.—*Ant.* nauseous, unpalatable, repulsive, unsavory.

de-lict (dē-lĭkt′), *n.* [< Lat. *delictus*, having come short], *Law,* a minor offense; misdemeanor.

de-light (dē-līt′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *delitier* < Lat. *delectare*, to delight], to gratify or please greatly; charm:—*v.i.* to be highly gratified or pleased: with *in* or an infinitive:—*n.* **1**, an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy; **2**, that which causes pleasure; **3**, the capacity of giving pleasure.

Syn., *v.* please, ravish, enchant, fascinate; *n.* enjoyment, pleasure, gladness, bliss, rapture, transport, ecstasy, gratification. (See happiness.)—*Ant.*, *n.* unhappiness, misery, annoyance, agony, abomination.

de-light-ed (dē-līt′ĕd), *p.adj.* greatly pleased; gratified; charmed: *Obs.*, affording extreme pleasure; charming.—*adv.* **de-light′ed-ly.**

de-light-ful (dē-līt′fōōl), *adj.* affording enjoyment; pleasing; charming.—*adv.* **de-light′ful-ly.**—*n.* **de-light′ful-ness.**

de-light-some (dē-līt′sŭm), *adj.* affording keen enjoyment.—*adv.* **de-light′some-ly.**—*n.* **de-light′some-ness.**

De-li-lah (dē-lī′lȧ), *n.* [< Heb. = feeble], **1**, *Bib.*, a Philistine woman, mistress of Samson, who betrayed him to her people by cutting his long hair while he slept (Judges 16); **2**, a harlot; temptress.

de-lim-it (dē-lĭm′ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *limes* (-*itis*), boundary], to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.—*n.* **de-lim″i-ta′tion.**

de-lin-e-ate (dē-lĭn′ē-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *de*, down + *linea*, a line], **1**, to mark out with lines; sketch; draw; **2**, to describe minutely and accurately in words.—*n.* **de-lin′e-a″tor** (-ā″tẽr).—*adj.* **de-lin′e-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv).

Syn. trace, depict, outline, sketch, portray, set forth.

de-lin-e-a-tion (dē-lĭn″ē-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or art of picturing or describing, as by lines, sketches, or words; **2**, a sketch, description, etc.

de-lin-quen-cy (dē-lĭng′kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **delinquent**], neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault; an omission.

de-lin-quent (dē-lĭng′kwĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *delinquens* (-*entis*), falling short], **1**, neglectful of duty; **2**, due, but not paid, as taxes:—*n.* **1**, one who neglects a duty; **2**, one who violates the law; especially, a youthful offender; as, a juvenile *delinquent;* **3**, one who is not fully responsible for his conduct; as, a mental *delinquent.*

Syn., *adj.* guilty, failing, faulty, defaulting, remiss.

del-i-quesce (dĕl″ĭ-kwĕs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -quesced (-kwĕst′), *p.pr.* -quescing], [< Lat. *deliquescere* < *de-* (intensive) + *liquēre*, to melt], to become liquid by absorption of moisture, as certain salts.—*n.* **del″i-ques′cence.**

del-i-ques-cent (dĕl″ĭ-kwĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* tending to liquefy or melt away: *Bot.*, ramifying, as a stem, until lost in its branches: opposite of *excurrent*.

DELIQUESCENT TREE

An American elm in early spring foliage, showing the deliquescent nature of its trunk.

de-lir-i-ous (dē-lĭr′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **delirium**], **1**, raving, as from fever; wandering in mind; **2**, wildly excited; ecstatic. —*adv.* **de-lir′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **de-lir′i-ous-ness.**

Syn. mad, crazed.

de-lir-i-um (dē-lĭr′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. = madness], **1**, a temporary mental disorder, often caused by fever, and marked by wandering speech and fancies; **2**, excitement; ecstatic enthusiasm.

Syn. frenzy, derangement, craziness. (See insanity.)

de-lir-i-um tre-mens (trē′mĕnz), [Lat. = trembling madness], a form of acute insanity, caused by excessive use of intoxicants, and characterized by terrifying delusions and tremors of the hands and tongue.

del-i-tes-cent (dĕl″ĭ-tĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *delitescens* (*-entis*), lying hid < *de-* (intensive) + *latēre*, to lie hid], latent or lying hid, as power, virtue, or a state or condition.—*n.* **del″i-tes′cence.**

de-liv-er (dē-lĭv′ēr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *dĕlivrer* < Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *liberare*, to set free], **1**, to set free; save: with *from*; **2**, to give; surrender; **3**, to carry and hand to an owner; **4**, to send forth vigorously, as a blow; **5**, to utter; speak; as, to *deliver* a speech; **6**, to assist (a woman) in the birth of a child: **deliver oneself of**, to utter; speak: **be delivered of**, to give birth to.—*n.* **de-liv′er-er.**

Syn. liberate, free, release, emancipate, rescue.

de-liv-er-ance (dē-lĭv′ēr-ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of setting free; rescue; release; **2**, a publicly expressed opinion: *Archaic*, childbirth.

de-liv-er-y (dē-lĭv′ēr-ĭ), *n* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], **1**, the act of releasing; a setting free; **2**, a surrender; transfer; **3**, manner of speaking, especially in public; **4**, the act of delivering or distributing (mail, stock, etc.); **5**, childbirth: *Baseball* and *Cricket*, the act or manner of pitching or bowling the ball.

dell (dĕl), *n.* [< M.E. *delle*, dell < O.Teut. source], a ravine; a retired glen.

de-lo-cal-ize (dē-lō′kăl-īz), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *localitas* < *locus*, a place], to remove from a restricted area; expand; broaden.

Del-phi-an (dĕl′fĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Delphoi*], **1**, pertaining to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo with its priestess, or the games celebrated there in honor of Apollo; **2**, oracular; **3**, having more than one meaning. Also, **Del′phic.**

del-phin-i-um (dĕl-fĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *delphis*, dolphin], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of plants of the crowfoot family, the larkspurs, several species being cultivated for their spikes or racemes of showy flowers, generally blue.

Del-sarte (dĕl-särt′), *n.* [< name of originator], a system of calisthenics based on the theories of F. Delsarte (1811–71), a French elocutionist and dramatic trainer: also called *Delsarte system*.

del-ta (dĕl′tă), *n.* [*pl.* deltas (*-tăz*)], [Gk. < Phœn. *daleth*, a letter corresponding to the Greek delta], **1**, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet [δ, Δ (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to English *d*; **2**, a fan-shaped deposit of sand or soil, formed at the mouth of a river; **3**, any triangular surface.

del-toid (dĕl′toid), *adj.* having the shape of the Greek letter delta [Δ]; triangular, as a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.): *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, a certain triangular muscle (*deltoideus*: see illus. page 927) of the shoulder and forearm, which lifts the arm from the side:—*n. Anat.*, the deltoid muscle; *Zoöl.*, popularly, any of certain moths whose wings at rest form a triangle.

de-lude (dē-lūd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -luded, *p.pr.* -luding], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *ludere* (*lusus*), to play], to cheat; beguile; deceive: *Obs.*, to elude; evade; frustrate.—*n.* **de-lud′er.**

Syn. deceive, overreach, dupe, trick, betray.

del-uge (dĕl′ūj), *n.* [< Fr. *déluge* < Lat. *dilurium*, flood], **1**, a heavy downpour or flood; especially, the flood in the time of Noah (Gen. 7); **2**, a sudden and irresistible calamity:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uged (-ūjd), *p.pr.* -uging], **1**, to overflow; **2**, to overwhelm, as with a flood; destroy utterly.

de-lu-sion (dē-lū′zhŭn), *n.* [see **delude**], **1**, the act of deceiving; **2**, a false idea or theory; especially, a false belief held persistently and abnormally; **3**, the state of being deceived.

Syn. fallacy, misconception, illusion, hallucination. A *delusion* is the result of a mental misconception or of faulty reasoning. In a pathological sense, it is a false impression or opinion symptomatic of mental disorder; for instance, a man who believes that he is a reincarnated John the Baptist is under a *delusion* of personality; the pauper who fancies himself rich, a *delusion* of grandeur. In a milder sense, *delusion* names either the state of one who has allowed himself to be foolishly deceived, or the act of one who has deceived him; the deceiver whose smooth tongue has persuaded the victim to intrust him with his savings practices the art of *delusion*. Both *illusion* and *hallucination* imply faulty or mistaken perception. In the motion picture, a series of still pictures produces an *illusion* of motion; a mirage is an optical *illusion*; unsweetened coffee is really smelled but seems to be tasted, by a gustatory *illusion*. In the case of *illusion* there is always some actual object or stimulus mistakenly perceived; a *hallucination* is a subjective experience with no external object or stimulus, a pure creation of the imagination. *Illusions* are common in normal mental experience; *hallucinations* are rarer and often pathological. (Cf. deception, insanity.)

de-lu-sive (dē-lū′sĭv), *adj.* likely to mislead or deceive; deceptive; delusory.—*adv.* **de-lu′sive-ly.**—*n.* **de-lu′sive-ness.**

Syn. deceptive, beguiling, misleading, chimerical.

de-lu-so-ry (dē-lū′sō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to mislead or deceive; delusive.

***de luxe** (dē lŭks′), [Fr. = of luxury], of unusually fine quality; sumptuous; luxurious.

delve (dĕlv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* delved (dĕlvd), *p.pr.* delving], [< A.S. *delfan*, to dig], *Archaic*, to dig; exhume; fathom:—*v.i.* **1**, to work with a spade; **2**, to make earnest search for knowledge; **3**, to drop away suddenly, as a hill; slope.—*n.* **delv′er.**

Dem. *abbr.* Democrat; Democratic: used to designate a political party.

de-mag-net-ize (dē-măg′nĕt-īz), *v.t.* [*de-* + *magnetize*], to deprive of magnetic force or properties.—*n.* **de-mag″net-i-za′tion.**

dem-a-gog (dĕm′ă-gŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *dēmos*, people + *agōgos*, leading], **1**, originally, an orator who could sway popular opinion; a mob leader; **2**, an insincere political leader who appeals to the masses for his own advantage. Also, **dem′a-gogue.**—*n.* **dem′a-gogue-ry** (-gŏg-rĭ; -gōg-ēr-ĭ).

dem-a-gog-ic (dĕm″ă-gŏj′ĭk), *adj.* like, or pertaining to, an insincere public leader. Also, **dem″a-gog′i-cal** (-gŏj′ĭ-kăl).

dem-a-gog-ism (dĕm′ă-gŏg-ĭzm), *n.* demagoguery; insincere appeal to the masses.

de-main (dē-mān′), *n.* [see **demesne**], *Law*, **1**, personal ownership of land; **2**, a manor house and the adjacent land; **3**, figuratively, any domain. Also, **de-maine′.** See **de-mesne′**, *Pfd.* S.

de-mand (dē-mănd′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *demander* < Lat. *de*, from + *mandare*, to order], **1**, to claim as due; exact; **2**, to question peremptorily or authoritatively; **3**, to require; have urgent need for: *Law*, to summon:—*v.i.* to ask; inquire by authority:—*n.* **1**, the act of claiming as due; **2**, an authoritative claim; an imperative request; **3**, the state of being sought after; as, real ability is always in *demand*: *Econ.*, the quantity of any commodity that will be required or sought in the market at any given price: *Archaic*, inquiry; question.—*adj.* **de-mand′a-ble.**—*n.* **de-mand′er.**

de-mar-ca-tion (dē″mär-kā′shŭn), *n.* [< Sp. *demarcación*, a setting of bounds], the act of defining, or marking, bounds or limits; also, a line of separation. Also, **de″mar-ka′tion.**

De-mas (dē′măs), *n.* [< Gk.], **1**, *Bib.*, a coworker who deserted Paul (Col. 4:14); **2**, a mercenary character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

deme (dēm) *n.* [< Gk. *dēmos*, people, deme], a political division of ancient Attica; a township.

[1]de-mean (dē-mēn′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *demener*, to conduct < Lat. *de*, down + L.L. *minare*, to lead], to behave; conduct: with the reflexive pronoun.

[2]de-mean (dē-mēn′), *v.t.* [misuse of [1]*demean* by influence of adj. *mean*, low], *Colloq.*, to debase or degrade; as, to be rude is to *demean* oneself.

de-mean-or (dē-mēn′ēr), *n.* [see [1]**demean**], behavior; bearing. Also, **de-mean′our.**

Syn. conduct, deportment, carriage. (See behavior.)

de-ment-ed (dē-mĕn′tĕd), *adj.* [p.p. of rare v. *demente*, to make mad < Lat. *de*, from + *mens* (*mentis*), mind], insane; out of one's mind.—*adv.* **de-ment′ed-ly.**—*n.* **de-ment′ed-ness.**

de-men-ti-a (dē-mĕn'shĭ-ə), *n.* [Lat. = madness < *de*, away from + *mens* (*mentis*), the mind], *Pathol.*, insanity characterized by partial or complete loss of the intellect, will, and memory: **dementia præcox** (prē'kŏks), adolescent insanity, embracing a number of mental disorders characteristic of puberty, which often lead to general mental weakness and a collapse of the mental faculties.

Syn. madness, craziness, derangement. (See insanity.)

de-mer-it (dē-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [< L.L. *demeritum*, a fault < Lat. *demerēre*, to deserve (either well or ill)], **1**, a blameworthy action or deficiency; **2**, a mark for failure or misconduct.

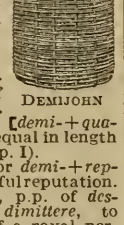
de-mesne (dē-mān'; dē-mēn'), *n.* [< O.F. *demeine*, domain < Lat. *dominus*, lord], *Law*, **1**, personal ownership of land; **2**, a manor house and the adjacent land: especially, the land reserved for the lord of the manor; **3**, figuratively, any district ruled over; domain. Also, **de-main'**; **de-maine'**.

De-me-ter (dē-mē'tĕr), *n.* [Gk. < Doric Gk. *Damatēr*: perh. < *da*, earth + *matēr*, mother], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of agriculture, fruitfulness, and marriage: identified with the Roman *Ceres*.

dem-i- *prefix*, [< Lat. *dimidium*, half < *dis-*, apart + *medius*, middle], **1**, half: used in composition, as *demi*quaver; **2**, less, smaller, or shorter, than usual; inferior; as, *demi*god; *demi*-tasse; *demi*wolf.

dem-i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd''), *n.* [*demi-* + *god*], an inferior god or one descended from a mortal and a god or goddess; a hero.—*n. fem.* **dem'i-god'dess.**

dem-i-john (dĕm'ĭ-jŏn), *n.* [< Fr. *dame-jeanne*, Dame Jane: prob. personification in jest], a glass vessel or bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork for convenience in handling.



DEMIJOHN

dem-i-mon-daine (dĕm''ĭ-mŏn'-dān'; dē-mē''-môn''dān'), *n. fem.* [see **demimonde**], a woman of ill repute.

dem-i-monde (dĕm'ĭ-mŏnd; dē-mō''mônd'), *n.* [Fr. = half-world], women of ill repute; also, the class of society in which they move.

dem-i-pique (dĕm'ĭ-pēk''), *n.* [*demi-* + *peak*, by confusion with Fr. *pique*, pike], a kind of military saddle having a low pommel.

dem-i-qua-ver (dĕm'ĭ-kwā''vĕr), *n.* [*demi-* + *quaver*], *Mus.*, a note equal in length to half a quaver: a sixteenth note (see App. I).

dem-i-rep (dĕm'ĭ-rĕp''), *n.* [abbr. for *demi-* + *reputable*], a woman of doubtful reputation.

de-mise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [< O.F. *demis*, p.p. of *desmettre*, to displace < Lat. *dimittere*, to send away], **1**, death, especially that of a royal personage; **2**, the passing of a crown or the rights of a sovereign to a successor: *Law*, the conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mised (-mīzd'), *p.pr.* -mising], to give or grant by will: *Law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for a term of years; lease for a term of years:—*v.i.* to be bequeathed, as property, by will; pass by bequest.

dem-i-sem-i-qua-ver (dĕm''ĭ-sĕm'ĭ-kwā''vĕr), *n.*, *Mus.*, a thirty-second note (see App. I).

de-mit (dē-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* demitted, *p.pr.* demitting], [< Fr. *démettre* < Lat. *dimittere*, to send away], to resign (an office, appointment, etc.): —*v.i.* to resign.—*n.* **de-mis'sion.**

***de-mi-tasse** (dē-mē'tăs'; dĕm'ĭ-tăs''), *n.* [Fr. = half a cup], half a cup; specifically, a small cup of, or for holding, black coffee.

Dem-i-urge (dĕm'ĭ-ûrj; dē'mĭ-), *n.* [< Gk. *dēmiourgos*, craftsman < *dēmios*, of the people + *-ergos*, working], **1**, in the philosophy of Plato, the creator of the world; **2**, in Gnostic philosophy, a creative spirit, subordinate to the Supreme Being, identified with the Jehovah of the Jews: **demiurge**, in some ancient Grecian states, one of a class of executive officials. Also, **de'mi-ur'gos** (dē'mĭ-ûr'gŏs; dĕm'ĭ-); **de'mi-ur'gus** (-gŭs).—*adj.* **dem'i-ur'gic** (-jĭk).

dem-i-volt (dĕm'ĭ-vōlt), *n.* [< Fr. *demivolte* < *demi*, half + *volte*, a leap], in horsemanship, a half turn with the horse's forelegs raised in the air.

dem-i-wolf (dĕm'ĭ-wŏŏlf''), *n.* [*demi-* + *wolf*], an animal having one wolf parent and one dog parent; a wolflike dog.

de-mo-bi-lize (dē-mō'bĭ-līz; -mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v.t.* [*de-* + *mobilize*], **1**, to disband or dismiss, as troops; **2**, to change (an army or country) from a war footing to a peace footing.—*n.* **de-mo''bi-li-za'tion.**

de-moc-ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *dēmos*, the people + *kratos*, power], **1**, government by the people; also, a community so governed; **2**, practical or social equality as opposed to aristocracy: **Democracy**, in the United States, the Democratic party or its principles.

dem-o-crat (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* one who believes in and upholds the principles of popular government or of social equality: **Democrat**, in the United States, a member of the Democratic party.

dem-o-crat-ic (dĕm'ō-krăt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to democracy, or government by the people; believing in, or tending to, social equality: **Democratic**, adhering to the policies of the Democratic party: **Democratic party**, one of the great political groups in the United States, whose fundamental policies have been strict interpretation of the parts of the Constitution defining federal rights and the rights reserved to the States, and defense of the rights of the people as against encroachments of centralized power either of the government or of wealth, and which, therefore, has stood for States' rights, decentralization of government, local liberty of action, low tariff, etc.—*adv.* **dem''o-crat'i-cal-ly.**

De-mo-gor-gon (dē''mō-gôr'gŏn; dĕm''ō-), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *daimōn*, deity + *gorgos*, grim], **1**, in medieval literature, the spirit of the soil, described as a moss-covered, aged man who lived under the ground; **2**, hence, a mysterious and dreaded demon, master of all the inhabitants of Hades.

de-mog-ra-phy (dē-mŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *dēmos*, people + *graphē*, a writing], the science which aims to apply the knowledge gained from vital and social statistics, toward the development of mankind.—*n.* **de-mog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **de''mo-graph'ic** (dē''mō-grăf'ĭk).—*adv.* **de''mo-graph'i-cal-ly.**

dem-oi-selle (dĕm''wà-zĕl'; dē-mwà''zĕl'), *n.* [Fr.: see **damsel**], **1**, a young unmarried woman: preferably *damsel*; **2**, the Numidian crane, a small Old World crane; **3**, any of various dragon flies which hold their wings vertical when at rest.

de-mol-ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *démolir* < Lat. *demoliri*, to throw down < *de*, down + *moliri*, to build], to pull down; reduce to ruins; annihilate.—*n.* **de-mol'ish-er.**—*n.* **de-mol'ish-ment.**

Syn. ruin, raze, overthrow, devastate. (See destroy.)

dem-o-li-tion (dĕm''ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act or process of tearing down or destroying; destruction; annihilation.

de-mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *daimōn*, deity], **1**, an attendant spirit or genius; inferior deity; ghost; **2**, a devil; malignant spirit; **3**, an exceptionally cruel or fierce person. Also, **dæ'mon.**

de-mon-e-tize (dē-mŏn'ē-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, away from + *moneta*, money], **1**, to deprive of standard monetary value, as a metal or money which has had such value; **2**, to withdraw from current use as money.—*n.* **de-mon''e-ti-za'tion.**

de-mo-ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* [see **demon**], one thought to be possessed of an evil spirit; a lunatic or insane person:—*adj.* possessed by, or like, an evil spirit; devilish; frantic; insane.—*adj.* **de''mo-ni'a-cal** (-nī'ə-kăl).—*adv.* **de''mo-ni'a-cal-ly.**

de-mon-ic (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a spirit, especially a wild or evil spirit or devil. Also, **dæ-mon'ic.**

de-mon-ism (dē'mŏn-ĭzm), *n.* the belief in, or doctrine of, demons.—*n.* **de'mon-ist.**

de-mon-ol-a-try (dē''mŏn-ŏl'ə-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *daimōn*, a demon + *latreia*, worship], the worship of ghosts or evil spirits.

de-mon-ol-o-gy (dē''mŏn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *daimōn*, a demon + *-logia*, study], the study of, or belief in, ghosts or evil spirits.—*n.* **de''mon-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst).

de-mon-stra-ble (dē-mŏn'strə-bl), *adj.* [see **demonstrate**], capable of being shown or proved, as an assertion.—*adv.* **de-mon'-stra-bly.**—*n.* **de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty.**

dem-on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt; dē-mŏn'strāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -strated, *p.pr.* -strating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *monstrare* (*-atus*), to show], **1**, to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, especially by adducing arguments that appeal to the reason; **2**, to teach by examples; prove; **3**, to point out; make plain; **4**, to exhibit and explain, as a machine.

Syn. prove, exhibit, illustrate, evince, manifest.

dem-on-stra-tion (dĕm''ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of showing or proving; **2**, a proof beyond the possibility of a doubt; **3**, manifestation; outward expression, as of feeling; **4**, a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; as, a party *demonstration*; **5**, the exhibition and description of specimens in teaching, especially anatomy; the description and explanation of an object, as a complicated mechanism: *Math.*, a method of showing that from given premises certain results

must follow; also, the process of proving certain conclusions from given premises; *Mil.*, a show of force. *Syn.* certainty, evidence, proof.—*Ant.* doubt, disproof.

de-mon-stra-tive (dĕ-mŏn'strə-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the power of showing or proving; conclusive; **2,** showing one's feelings, especially of affection, openly and strongly: *Gram.*, serving to indicate or point out the thing referred to or intended:—*n. Gram.*, a demonstrative adjective or pronoun, as *this, that, these, those.*—*adv.* **de-mon'stra-tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-mon'stra-tive-ness.**

dem-on-stra-tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who proves, points out, or shows; **2,** a teacher of practical anatomy or physical science; **3,** one who explains and exhibits the method of operating a mechanical device, as a washing machine.

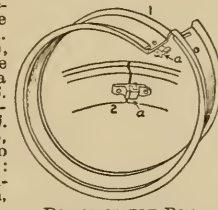
de-mor-al-ize (dē-mŏr'ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< *de-* (negative) + Fr. *moraliser*, to make moral], **1,** to corrupt; **2,** to deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion; **3,** to disorganize.—*n.* **de-mor"al-i-za'tion.**

de-mos (dē'mŏs), *n.* [*pl.* demi (-mī)], [Gk. = the people], in ancient Greece, **1,** the common people; **2,** one of the divisions of Attica; a deme.

de-mote (dē-mōt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -moted, *p.pr.* -moting], [*de-* + *-mote* as in *promote*], *Colloq.*, to reduce in grade or rank, as a pupil or army officer.

de-mot-ic (dē-mŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **demos**], **1,** of or pertaining to the common people; **2,** designating the popular form of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing: distinguished from *hieratic.*

de-mount-a-ble (dē-moun'tə-bl), *adj.* [< *de-* (negative) + *²mount* + *-able*], capable of being taken down or removed: said especially of the rim of an automobile wheel.



DEMOUNTABLE RIM
1, rim, unlocked, with tire removed; 2, close view of locking device (*a*).

demp-ster (dĕmp'stĕr), *n.* [see **deemster**], *Eng. Dial.*, a judge. See **deem'ster**, *Pfd. S.*

de-mul-cent (dē-mŭl'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *demulcens* (*-entis*), soothing < *demulcēre*, to soothe], softening; soothing: —*n. Med.*, a soothing and healing substance or application, as for a sore or inflamed throat.

de-mur (dē-mûr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* demurred (-mûrd'), *p.pr.* demurring], [< O.F. *demeurer* < Lat. *demorari*, to delay], **1,** to hesitate; **2,** to raise objections: *Law*, to enter an objection:—*n.* **1,** an objection or exception; **2,** hesitation; vacillation.

de-mure (dē-mūr'), *adj.* [*comp.* -murer, *superl.* -murest], [*de-* (intensive) + M.E. *mure*, mature, calm < O.F. *meür* < Lat. *maturus*, mature], **1,** grave; sober; staid; **2,** affectedly coy or modest. —*adv.* **de-mure'ly.**—*n.* **de-mure'ness.**

Syn. staid, modest, prim, sedate, coy, decorous, grave.

de-mur-rage (dē-mûr'ăj), *n.* [see **demur**], **1,** the holding of a vessel in port, or a car on the siding, by a consignor or consignee, beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc.; **2,** a charge made for delay beyond an allowed date, as in claiming or in loading or unloading freight.

de-mur-rer (dē-mûr'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who hesitates or objects; **2,** an objection; exception: *Law*, a plea for the dismissal of a case which, admitting the facts alleged by the plaintiff, argues insufficiency or defect for some legal reason (see *pleadings*).

de-my (dē-mī'), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mīz')], [var. of *demi*, half], **1,** a varying size of paper, about 16 x 21 inches; **2,** a scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford; originally, one who received half the allowance of a fellow.

den (dĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *denn*, den], **1,** the cave of a wild beast; lair; **2,** cavern; **3,** a haunt of evildoers: *Colloq.*, any cozy private room, as for study.

Den. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the country of Denmark.

de-na-ri-us (dē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -rii (-rĭ-ī)], [< Lat. *denarius* (*numus*), (coin) of ten < *deni*, ten each], **1,** in ancient Rome, a silver coin, the penny mentioned in the Bible; **2,** a gold coin of ancient Rome, worth about $4.25.

de-na-tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [< *de-* (negative) + *national*], **1,** to take away national rights or status from; **2,** to deprive of national scope or significance and render local; as, to *denationalize* prohibition enforcement; **3,** to deprive of merely national scope and render cosmopolitan or international, as the question of the prevention of war.—*n.* **de-na"tion-al-i-za'tion.**

de-nat-u-ral-ize (dē-năt'ū-răl-īz), *v.t.* [< *de-* (negative) + *natural*], **1,** to make unnatural; **2,** to deprive of citizenship.

de-na-ture (dē-nā'tûr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], [< *de-* + *nature*], to change the nature of; as, to *denature* alcohol in order to render it unfit to drink.—*n.* **de-na'tur-a'tion.** —*v.t.* **de-na'tur-ize.**—*n.* **de-na'tur-ant.**

de-na-tured (dē-nā'tûrd), *adj.* **1,** changed in nature or character; **2,** made unfit for certain specific uses, as by the addition of other materials; as, *denatured* alcohol.

den-dri-form (dĕn'drĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Gk. *dendron*, tree + Lat. *forma*, form], similar to a tree in form or construction.

den-drite (dĕn'drīt), *n.* [< Gk. *dendron*, tree], in some minerals and cast metals; also, a body showing such formation; *Neurology*, a similar branching process on a nerve cell (see *neuron*, illus.).—*adj.* **den-drit'ic** (-drĭt'ĭk); **den-drit'i-cal.**—*adv.* **den-drit'i-cal-ly.**

den-droid (dĕn'droid), *adj.* [< Gk. *dendron*, tree + *eidos*, form], treelike.—*adj.* **den-droi'dal.**

den-drol-o-gy (dĕn-drŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *dendron*, tree + *-logia*, study], the science and study of trees and their history.—*n.* **den-drol'o-gist.**

Den-eb (dĕn'ĕb), *n.* [< Arab.], a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Cygnus.

den-e-ga-tion (dĕn"ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [< *de-* (intensive) + Lat. *negare* (*-atus*), to deny], *Archaic*, a statement that something is untrue.

den-gue (dĕng'gā), *n.* [prob. < native name in Zanzibar, popularly identified with Sp. *dengue*, prudery], an infectious eruptive disease of the tropics, characterized by a sudden onset, with severe pains in the head, eyes, muscles, and joints: also called *breakbone fever; dandy fever.*

de-ni-al (dē-nī'ăl), *n.* [see **deny**], **1,** refusal to grant, believe, or admit; **2,** an assertion that a thing is untrue; contradiction; **3,** refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having claims; disavowal; **4,** restraint: opposite of *indulgence.*

¹de-ni-er (dē-nī'ĕr), *n.* one who refuses to grant, believe, or admit.

²de-nier (dē-nēr'), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *denarius*, a small coin], a small, obsolete French coin worth about one twelfth of a sou.

den-i-grate (dĕn'ĭ-grāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grated, *p.pr.* -grating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *nigrare* (*-atus*), to blacken], **1,** to blacken; **2,** to defame; vilify.—*n.* **den"i-gra'tion.**

den-im (dĕn'ĭm), *n.* [< Fr. (*serge*) *de Nîmes*, (serge) of Nîmes], a coarse cotton material used for hangings, floor coverings, work clothes, etc.

de-ni-trate (dē-nī'trāt), *v.t.* [*de-* + *nitrate*], to free from nitric or nitrous acid.—*n.* **de"ni-tra'tion.**

de-ni-tri-fy (dē-nī'trĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*de-* + *nitrify*], to remove nitrogen or its compounds from.

den-i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [< A.F. *deinzein*, one within (the city) < *deinz*, within < Lat. *de intus*, from within], **1,** an inhabitant; citizen; **2,** a naturalized, though not native, plant or animal; **3,** an alien who has received papers admitting him to the rights of citizenship:—*v.t.* **1,** to admit to the rights of citizenship; **2,** to populate with citizens.

de-nom-i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *denominare* (*-atus*), to name], to designate, or give a name to:—*adj.* (-nāt), *Arith.*, **1,** concrete; modifying or numbering units of a specified kind; as, in the expression *five cents*, five is a *denominate* number; **2,** composed of units of a named or specified kind; as, five cents is a *denominate* quantity, whereas five alone is abstract.

de-nom-i-na-tion (dē-nŏm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of designating or naming; **2,** a name or appellation; **3,** a class or division; especially, a religious sect; **4,** a name for a certain class, or a unit in a series; as, coins of many *denominations.*

Syn. designation, title, appellation. (See name.)

de-nom-i-na-tion-al (dē-nŏm"ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a class or, especially, a religious sect.—*adv.* **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ism.** —*n.* **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ist.**

de-nom-i-na-tive (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** serving as, or giving, a name; **2,** derived from a noun or adjective; as, to *hammer* is a *denominative* verb:—*n.* a denominative word.

de-nom-i-na-tor (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'tĕr), *n.* one who or that which gives a name to something: *Arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the number of equal parts into which a number, or quantity, is divided: written below the

line, as 5 in the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$ (also written 5/8); *Alg.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the divisor, as $a-b$, the *denominator* in the fraction $x/(a-b)$, or $\frac{x}{a-b}$.

de-no-ta-tion (dē″nō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [see **denote**], **1**, a plain marking out; a clear sign; indication; name; **2**, a meaning; especially, the precise meaning; distinguished from *connotation*. *Syn.* meaning, sign, designation. (See connotation.)

de-note (dē-nōt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -noted, *p.pr.* -noting], [< Fr. *dénoter* < Lat. *de*, down + *notare* (*-atus*), to mark], **1**, to signify or indicate; betoken; **2**, to mark out plainly, as by a sign.—*adj.* **de-not′a-ble.**—*adj.* **de-not′a-tive.**—*n.* **de-note′ment.**

***dé-noue-ment** (dā″nōō″mäṅ′; dā-nōō″mäṅ), *n.* [Fr. < *dénouer*, to unknot < Lat. *de-* (negative) + *nodus*, knot], **1**, the unraveling or solving of a mystery or plot, as in a story or play; **2**, the outcome of a situation; the closing event or episode. *Syn.* outcome, event, catastrophe. (See trouble.)

de-nounce (dē-nouns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nounced (-nounst′), *p.pr.* -nouncing], [< O.F. *denoncier* < Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *nuntiare* (*-atus*), to declare < *nuntius*, messenger], **1**, to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; **2**, to condemn; **3**, to announce the termination of (a treaty, etc.): *Obs.*, to proclaim solemnly; also, to prophesy.—*n.* **de-nounce′ment.**—*n.* **de-nounc′er.**

***de no-vo** (dē nō′vō), [Lat. = from new], anew; afresh; from the start.

dense (dĕns), *adj.* [*comp.* denser, *superl.* densest], [< Lat. *densus*, close], **1**, having its parts crowded together; thick; compact; **2** stupid; obtuse.—*adv.* **dense′ly.**—*n.* **dense′ness.**

den-si-ty (dĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, closeness or compactness, as of matter; **2** depth or degree, as of shade; **3**, the ratio of mass to volume; the number of units of mass in a unit volume; **4**, stupidity.

[1]dent (dĕnt), *n.* [var. of *dint*, q.v.], a small hollow or depression; indentation:—*v.t.* to make a small hollow in:—*v.i.* to become hollowed in spots.

[2]dent (dĕnt), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], a tooth, as in a gear wheel, a comb, etc.: *Obs.*, a notch, as in a gear wheel.

den-tal (dĕn′tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth: *Phon.*, pronounced by the aid of the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, etc.:—*n. Phon.*, a dental consonant.

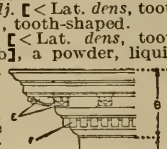
den-tate (dĕn′tāt), *adj.* toothed; having a notched edge (see *leaf*, illus.). Also, **den′tat-ed.**

den-ti-cle (dĕn′tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, tooth], a small tooth; also, a small, toothlike projection: *Arch.*, a dentil.

den-tic-u-late (dĕn-tĭk′ū-lāt), *adj.* having finely notched edges or toothlike projections: *Arch.*, ornamented with small square blocks or projections, called dentils.—*n.* **den-tic″u-la′tion.**

den-ti-form (dĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *dens*, tooth + *forma*, shape], tooth-shaped.

den-ti-frice (dĕn′tĭ-frĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *dens*, tooth + *fricare*, to rub], a powder, liquid, or paste, used for cleaning and preserving the teeth.



DENTILS on the cornice of an entablature

den-til (dĕn′tĭl), *n.* [< obs. Fr. *dentille*, dim. of *dent*, tooth], one of the small square blocks on the under side of a cornice. Also, **den′tel.**

den-tine (dĕn′tĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *dens*, tooth], the hard, dense tissue which forms the chief substance of a tooth. Also, **den′tin.**—*adj.* **den′ti-nal.**

den-ti-phone (dĕn′tĭ-fōn), *n.* [< Lat. *dens*, tooth + Gk. *phōnē*, sound], a device which, pressed against the teeth, enables a deaf person to hear by conveying vibrations to the auditory nerve; an audiphone.

den-tist (dĕn′tĭst), *n.* [< Lat. *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], one who practices dental surgery, as filling and extracting teeth; one who treats the teeth.

den-tist-ry (dĕn′tĭs-trĭ), *n.* the art or science of treating the teeth; dental surgery.

den-ti-tion (dĕn-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; **2**, the arrangement of the teeth (see illus., next column) of an animal or of a stage of development of an animal.

den-ture (dĕn′tūr), *n.* [< Fr. *dent*, tooth], an entire set of teeth, especially artificial ones.

de-nude (dē-nūd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nuded, *p.pr.* -nuding], [< Lat. *de*, off + *nudare* (*-atus*), to strip], to make bare or naked; also, to deprive, as a tract of its forests: *Geol.*, to lay bare, as rocks, by the action of water, wind, frost, etc., upon the surface strata.—*n.* **den″u-da′tion** (dĕn″ū-dā′shŭn; dē″nū-).

de-nun-ci-ate (dē-nŭn′shĭ-āt; dē-nŭn′sĭ-āt), *v.t* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating [see **denounce**], **1**, to accuse publicly; threaten; **2**, to stigmatize; censure publicly.—*n.* **de-nun′ci-a″tor.**—*adj.* **de-nun′ci-a-tive.**—*adv.* **de-nun′ci-a-tive-ly.**

de-nun-ci-a-tion (dē-nŭn″sĭ-ā′shŭn; dē-nŭn″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of accusing publicly; accusation; **2**, threat; menace: *Obs.*, a public announcement; proclamation.

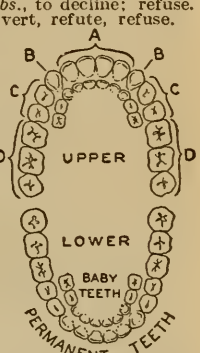
de-nun-ci-a-to-ry (dē-nŭn′shĭ-ā-tō-rĭ; dē-nŭn′sĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* relating to, or containing, an accusation, condemnation, or threat.

de-ny (dē-nī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nied (-nīd′), *p.pr.* -nying], [< Fr. *dénier* < Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *negare*, to say no], **1**, to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; **2**, to withhold; refuse to give or grant; **3**, to repudiate; disown; **4**, to refuse to accept as real or existent; as, to *deny* the existence of fairies; **5**, to refuse to give, or fail to give, gratification to (oneself), by going without something; as, the pleasure seeker finds it hard to *deny* himself: *Obs.*, to decline; refuse. *Syn.* gainsay, dispute, controvert, refute, refuse.

de-o-dand (dē′ō-dănd), *n.* [< Lat. *Deo*, to God + *dandum*, to be given < *dare*, to give], literally, something given as a penalty to God: *Eng. Law*, formerly, a personal belonging which, having been the direct cause of the death of a person, was given to the crown for use as alms: abolished in 1846.

de-o-dar (dē′ō-där″), *n.* [< Hind. *dēodār* < Sans. *dēva-dāru*, divine tree], in the East Indies, an evergreen tree (*Cedrus deodar*) akin to the cedar of Lebanon, producing an extremely durable wood: much venerated by the Hindus.

de-o-dor-ant (dē-ō′dēr-ănt), *n.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *odor*, a smell], that which destroys odor; a disinfectant; deodorizer.



HUMAN DENTITION
A, incisors; B, B, canines; C, C, bicuspids; D, D, molars.

de-o-dor-ize (dē-ō′dēr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to disinfect; deprive of odor.—*n.* **de-o′dor-iz″er** (-īz″ēr).

***De-o gra-ti-as** (dē″ō grā′shĭ-ăs), [Lat. = (we render) thanks to God], thanks to God; let God be thanked: a response used in the Roman Catholic Church service.

de-on-tol-o-gy (dē″ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *deon* (*-ontos*), the right + *-logia*, a study], the science of duty; ethics.—*n.* **de″on-tol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **de-on″to-log′i-cal** (dē-ŏn″tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).

***De-o vo-len-te** (dē′ō vō-lĕn′tē), [Lat. = God being willing], if God is willing.

de-ox-i-dize (dē-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* [*de-* + *oxidize*], *Chem.*, to free from oxygen; reduce (an oxide), as by heating with carbon, or in hydrogen gas. Also, **dis-ox′i-dize.**—*n.* **de-ox″i-di-za′tion.**—*v.t.* **de-ox′i-date.**—*n.* **de-ox″i-da′tion.**—*n.* **de-ox′i-diz″er.**

dep. *abbr.* **1**, department (also, **dept.**); **2**, departs; **3**, deponent; **4**, deputy.

de-part (dē-pärt′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *partire*, to divide], **1**, to go or move away; leave; **2**, to die; **3**, to desist; deviate: with *from*: **4**, to start; set out:—*v.t. Archaic*, to leave; as, to *depart* this life: *Obs.*, to separate; as, till death do us *depart*. *Syn.* decamp, flee, quit, withdraw, abscond, vanish.

de-part-ment (dē-pärt′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a separate division; **2**, a separate room or office for business; **3**, a branch of business, study, or science; **4**, a division of government; as, the *Department* of Agriculture; **5**, a part of a country considered as a unit for governmental purposes, especially in France; an administrative district.

de-part-men-tal (dē″pärt-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a branch or division; **2**, governed by departments.

de-par-ture (dē-pär′tŭr), *n.* **1**, the act of leaving; a going away; **2**, a changing from an old to a new plan or method; **3**, death: *Naut.*, **1**, the distance east or west traveled by a vessel in a given time, equal to the actual mileage traveled only when the course is due east or due west; **2**, a definite position, usually that of a vessel at the beginning of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning is begun.

de-pend (dē-pĕnd′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *pendēre*, to hang], **1**, to hang down; dangle; **2**, to rely: of persons; be conditioned: of things or events·

with *on* or *upon;* 3, to trust or rely, as for aid: with *on* or *upon;* 4, to be in process of adjustment.

de-pend-a-ble (dē-pĕn′dȧ-bl), *adj.* reliable; trustworthy; meriting trust.—*n.* **de-pend′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **de-pend′a-bly.**

Syn. reliable, responsible, trustworthy, faithful.

de-pend-ence (dē-pĕn′dĕns), *n.* 1, the state of hanging down; 2, the state of being supported or influenced by, or subject to, another; reliance; trust; 3, that on which one relies; 4, the state of needing aid or support.

de-pend-en-cy (dē-pĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], 1, dependence (which see); 2, specifically, a country under the control of another country.

de-pend-ent (dē-pĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* 1, hanging down; 2, relying on some one or something else for support; 3, conditional; 4, subordinate:—*n.* 1, something which hangs down; 2, one who relies on another for support. Also, *n.* **de-pend′ant.**

de-pict (dē-pĭkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint], to portray; describe vividly in words.—*n.* **de-pic′tion.**—*v.t.* and *n.* **de-pic′ture.**

dep-i-late (dĕp′ĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *de,* from + *pilare* (*-atus*), to deprive of hair < *pilus,* hair], to remove hair from.—*n.* **dep″i-la′tion.**—*n.* **dep′i-la″tor.**

de-pil-a-to-ry (dē-pĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a preparation for removing hair, as from the body:—*adj.* capable of removing hair.

de-plane (dē″plān′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -planed (-plānd′), *p.pr.* -planing], [*de-* + (*air*)*plane,* on analogy of *detrain*], to disembark from an airplane.

de-plete (dē-plēt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pleted, *p.pr.* -pleting], [< Lat. *de-* (negative) + *plēre* (*pletus*), to fill], 1, to empty; as, to *deplete* the country of its gold supply; 2, to exhaust; as, to *deplete* the gold reserves of the country: *Med.,* to empty or cause to be drained, as vessels, ducts, glands, or the like.—*adj.* and *n.* **de-ple′tive.**—*adj.* **de-ple′to-ry.**

de-ple-tion (dē-plē′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of emptying; 2, reduction, as of a supply; exhaustion: *Med.,* 1, blood-letting; 2, excessive diarrhea.

de-plor-a-ble (dē-plōr′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **deplore**], sad; grievous.—*adv.* **de-plor′a-bly.**

de-plore (dē-plōr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plored (-plōrd′), *p.pr.* -ploring], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *plorare,* to wail], to lament; grieve for.

Syn. bewail, regret, bemoan, complain of, lament.

de-ploy (dē-ploi′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ployed (-ploid′), *p.pr.* -ploying], [< Fr. *déployer* < Lat. *dis-,* away + *plicare,* to fold], *Mil.,* to spread out in line of battle:—*v.i.* to extend the front line:—*n.* a movement by which a body of troops is spread out in line of battle.—*n.* **de-ploy′ment.**

de-plume (dē-plōōm′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plumed (-plōōmd′), *p.pr.* -pluming], [< Lat. *de,* from + *pluma,* feather], to remove feathers from; pluck.

de-po-lar-ize (dē-pō′lär-īz), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de,* from + *polus,* pole (of the earth)], to remove or counteract the polarity of: *Elec.,* specifically, in a voltaic cell, to remove or absorb (the gaseous films) on the electrodes.—*n.* **de-po″lar-i-za′tion.**

de-pone (dē-pōn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -poned (-pōnd′), *p.pr.* -poning], [< Lat. *de,* down + *ponere,* to place], *Sc. Law,* to testify: *Obs.,* to deposit; also, to bet:—*v.i.* to give evidence under oath.

de-po-nent (dē-pō′nĕnt), *adj. Gram.,* designating certain verbs, as in Latin, which have passive forms but an active meaning: so called because such verbs are conceived as laying aside or dispensing with parts of themselves, the active forms and the passive meaning:—*n. Gram.,* a verb which has a passive form but an active meaning; *Law,* one who testifies under oath or affirmation; also, a witness who makes a sworn declaration in writing, to be used as evidence.

de-pop-u-late (dē-pŏp′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de,* from + *populus,* people], to deprive of inhabitants or people.—*n.* **de-pop″u-la′tion.**

de-port (dē-pōrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de,* away + *portare,* to carry], 1, to banish, as to another country; exile; transport; remove; 2, to behave or conduct (oneself).

de-por-ta-tion (dē″pōr-tā′shŭn; dĕp″ōr-tā′shŭn), *n.* the act of removing, or state of being removed, forcibly into another country; the sending of an undesirable alien to his own country.

de-port-ment (dē-pōrt′mĕnt), *n.* conduct; behavior; manners.

Syn. demeanor, bearing, carriage. (See behavior.)

de-pose (dē-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Lat. *de,* down + *pausare,* to pause, influenced by *deponere* (*positus*): see **pose**], to remove from a high position in life; deprive of office: *Law,* to bear witness to; testify under oath: *Obs.,* to summon as witness:—*v.t.* to testify under oath, as in a written statement.—*adj.* **de-pos′a-ble.**—*n.* **de-pos′al.**

de-pos-it (dē-pŏz′ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *depositum* < *de,* down + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], 1, to put or set down; place; 2, to put into a bank, as money; intrust to another for security: *Chem.,* to cause or allow to settle:—*n.* 1, something given in another's care; a pledge; especially, money kept in a bank, subject to withdrawal by order or request; 2, something set, or laid, down; 3, hence, a payment made as a pledge or evidence of good faith: *Chem.,* a sediment; settling: **deposit slip,** a statement which one leaves at a bank as a memorandum of sums deposited.

de-pos-i-ta-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -taries (-rĭz)], 1, one receiving a deposit; 2, a storehouse; depot; depository.

dep-o-si-tion (dĕp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn; dē″pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of putting down, placing in trust, etc.; 2, that which is put down; sediment; 3, removal from a throne or office: *Law,* sworn testimony obtained out of court by questioning before an authorized official, intended to be used as evidence in court without the appearance of the witness.

de-pos-i-tor (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who puts down, or places in trust; specifically, one who puts money into a bank.

de-pos-i-to-ry (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a place where something is deposited; 2, one receiving a deposit.

de-pot (dē′pō; dā′pō; dĕp′ō), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. source of *deposit,* q.v.], 1, a warehouse; a building for the storage and protection, and sometimes the sale, of goods; 2, in the United States, a railway station: *Mil.,* the headquarters of a regiment; also, a building for military stores, etc.

Syn. storehouse, warehouse. (See station.)

de-prave (dē-prāv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -praved (-prāvd′), *p.pr.* -praving], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *pravus,* crooked], to make bad or corrupt: applied to morals: *Obs.,* to revile; slander; malign.—*n.* **dep″ra-va′tion** (dĕp″rȧ-vā′shŭn; dē″prȧ-).

Syn. vitiate, pervert, contaminate, pollute, deteriorate.—*Ant.* improve, elevate, redeem, save.

de-praved (dē-prāvd′), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.

Syn. degenerate, corrupt.—*Ant.* stainless, pure, good.

de-prav-i-ty (dē-prăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state of being immoral or corrupt; wickedness; 2, a wicked act; degenerate conduct.

Syn. corruption, perversion, badness, viciousness.

dep-re-cate (dĕp′rē-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *de,* away from + *precari* (*-atus*), to pray], 1, to plead strongly against; express disapproval of, as a plan, purpose, course of action, or the like; 2, to disapprove strongly: *Archaic,* to pray against.—*adv.* **dep′re-cat″ing-ly.**—*n.* **dep″re-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **dep′re-ca-tive.**

dep-re-ca-to-ry (dĕp′rē-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, apologetic; 2, protesting; disapproving.

de-pre-ci-ate (dē-prē′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *de,* down + *pretium,* price, value], 1, to lower the value or rate of; 2, to speak slightingly of; disparage:—*v.i.* to fall in value.—*adj.* **de-pre′ci-a-tive.**—*adj.* **de-pre′ci-a-to-ry.**

Syn. (see disparage).—*Ant.* appreciate, praise.

de-pre-ci-a-tion (dē-prē″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* a lessening of value or market price.

dep-re-date (dĕp′rē-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *praeda,* prey, booty], to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon:—*v.i.* to plunder.—*n.* **dep′re-da″tor.**

dep-re-da-tion (dĕp″rē-dā′shŭn), *n.* robbery; pillage; devastation.

de-press (dē-prĕs′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de,* down + *premere* (*pressus*), to press], 1, to press or thrust down; 2, to sadden; dispirit; 3, to lower or cheapen; make dull, as trade: *Mus.,* to lower the pitch of: *Obs.,* to subdue; conquer.—*adj.* **de-pres′sive.**

Syn. abase, discourage, cheapen, humble, degrade, dishearten.—*Ant.* elevate, encourage, lift, inspire.

de-press-ant (dē-prĕs′ănt), *adj.* lowering vital force:—*n. Med.,* something that lowers vital force; a sedative.

de-pressed (dē-prĕst′), *p.adj.* 1, cast down in spirits; 2, lowered in position: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.,* flattened from above, so as to be greater in width than in height: opposite of *compressed.*

Syn. cheerless, dejected, dispirited, sad, humbled.

de-pres-sion (dē-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making lower; 2, the sinking or falling in of a surface; also, a place where such sinking has occurred; 3, low spirits; 4, dulness of trade: *Geol.,* the sinking of the land below sea level.

Syn. gloom, sorrow, melancholy. (See dejection.)

de-pres-sor (dĕ-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a muscle, instrument, agent, or apparatus which pulls down; **2,** a nerve, the stimulation of which decreases or restrains motion or other function.

dep-ri-va-tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* [see **deprive**], the act of taking away; loss.

de-prive (dĕ-prīv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -prived(-prīvd'), *p.pr.* -priving], [< Lat. *de,* from + *prīvare,* to deprive], **1,** to take something from; strip; bereave; dispossess: with *of;* **2,** to debar; depose, as from office: with *of: Obs.,* to destroy; terminate; end.—*adj.* **de-priv'a-ble.**—*n.* **de-priv'al.**

Syn. strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest, debar.

***de pro-fun-dis** (dē prō-fŭn'dĭs), [Lat.], out of the depths: the first words of the Latin version of Psalm 130: **De Profundis,** the name of this psalm, one of the seven penitential psalms.

dept. *abbr.* **1,** department; **2,** deponent (one who testifies). Also, **dep.**

depth (dĕpth), *n.* [see **deep**], **1,** the state or quality of being deep; distance below the surface, or from the observer in any direction; **2,** profoundness; extent of penetration; **3,** richness of tone or color; **4,** that which is deep; as, the ocean *depths;* **5,** the mid part; as, the *depth* of winter; **6,** the quality of being shrewd, clever, etc.: **depth bomb,** in the World War, a contrivance arranged to explode at a certain distance under water, and thus destroy submarines in the vicinity: also called *depth charge.*

dep-u-ta-tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **depute**], **1,** the act of appointing, or giving power to, an agent; **2,** the person or persons so appointed to act; as, a *deputation* visited the governor: *Obs.,* in England, a special license given to gamekeepers.

de-pute (dē-pūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -puted, *p.pr.* -puting], [< L.L. *deputare* (*-atus*), to select < Lat. *deputare,* to cut off], **1,** to appoint as an agent or deputy; **2,** to send with authority to act.

Syn. commission, charge, authorize, delegate, send.

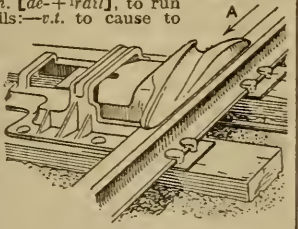
dep-u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to appoint as agent.

dep-u-ty (dĕp'ū-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** one appointed to act for another; an agent; a delegate; **2,** in some European countries, a legislator.

Syn. representative, substitute, legate, subordinate.

de-rac-i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Fr. *déracíner* < *de,* from + *racíne,* root < L.L. *radícina* < Lat. *radix* (*-ícis*), root], to pull out by the roots; exterminate.

de-rail (dē-rāl'), *v.t.* [*de-* + *rail*], to run off the rails:—*v.t.* to cause to leave, or run off, the rails, as a car or train.—*n.* **de-rail'ment.**



DERAILING DEVICE
The flange of the car wheel, coming from A, is lifted over the rail.

de-range (dē-rānj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ranged (-rānjd'), *p.pr.* -ranging], [< Fr. *déranger* < O.F. *des-* (negative) + *ranger,* to range], **1,** to disorder; confuse; disturb; disorganize; **2,** to make insane; craze.—*p.adj.* **de-ranged'.**

de-range-ment (dē-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of putting out of order, or the condition of being out of order; **2,** insanity.

Syn. confusion, disorder, madness. (See insanity.)

der-by (dûr'bĭ; Br. där'bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-bĭz)], [< Earl of *Derby*], a kind of stiff felt hat, with a dome-shaped crown and stiff rim, first worn at the Earl of Derby's race track: **Derby,** 1, a race, founded 1780, for three-year-old horses, run each year at Epsom Downs, England; **2,** any of certain other races, outside Great Britain, having national distinction: as, the Kentucky *Derby* in America.

DERBY HAT

der-e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *relinquere* (*-lictus*), to abandon], **1,** abandoned; adrift; **2,** unfaithful; negligent:—*n.* **1,** anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally, a at sea; especially, a water-logged, drifting hulk; **2,** a social outcast; **3,** land left dry by receding water; **4,** a person who shirks his duty.

der-e-lic-tion (dĕr'ē-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1,** neglect; omission, as of obligation or duty; **2,** abandonment; **3,** the state of being abandoned.

de-ride (dē-rīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rided, *p.pr.* -riding], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *ridēre* (*risus*), to laugh], to mock; laugh at in scorn:—*v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.—*n.* **de-rid'er.**

Syn. scorn, laugh at, mock, scoff at, ridicule.

de-rid-ing-ly (dē-rīd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* with mockery or scorn; in a scornful manner.

de-ris-i-ble (dē-rīz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* open to scorn or ridicule.

de-ri-sion (dē-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of mocking; **2,** ridicule; scorn; contempt; **3,** that which is mocked or ridiculed.

Syn. contumely, contempt, banter, mockery. (See ridicule.)—*Ant.* compliment, congratulation.

de-ri-sive (dē-rī'sĭv), *adj.* expressing ridicule.—*adv.* **de-ri'sive-ly.**—*n.* **de-ri'sive-ness.**

de-ri-so-ry (dē-rī'sō-rĭ), *adj.* expressing scorn or scoffing; derisive.

de-riv-a-ble (dē-rīv'ä-bl), *adj.* [see **derive**], **1,** capable of being obtained from a source; as, the pleasure *derivable* from good books; **2,** deducible; knowable by inference, as from premises.

der-i-va-tion (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of obtaining, or the condition of being obtained, evolved, or deduced, from a source; **2,** the source from which something is drawn or obtained: *Philol.,* **1,** the process of tracing a word to or from its origin; **2,** the source and development of a word.—*adj.* **der'i-va'tion-al.**

Syn. origin, root, cause, extraction, source.

de-riv-a-tive (dē-rīv'ä-tĭv), *adj.* obtained or taken from another; obtained by a process of deduction; secondary:—*n.* **1,** a word formed from another; **2,** a modification of anything: *Math.,* in calculus, the limit of the ratio between the change in the value of a function of a variable and the corresponding change in value of the variable, as the latter change approaches 0: also called *differential coefficient* and *differential quotient; Chem.,* **1,** a substance obtained from another by partial modification or substitution; **2,** also, a substance bearing such relation to another as to be theoretically derivable from it by modification or substitution, even though not actually obtained from it.

de-rive (dē-rīv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rived (-rīvd'), *p.pr.* -riving], [< Lat. *dērīvare,* to draw off < *de,* from + *rīrus,* a stream], to draw from a (specified) source; obtain by transmission or descent; deduce: *Philol.,* to trace the history of (a word) as far back as possible:—*v.i.* to originate; proceed; be derived.

der-ma (dûr'mä), *n.* [Gk. = skin], *Anat.,* the true skin, or cuticle (see *skin*); also, skin in general. Also, **der'mis.**—*adj.* **der'mal.**—*adj.* **der'mic.**

der-ma-tol-o-gy (dûr'mä-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *derma* (*-atos*), skin + *-logía,* study], the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—*adj.* **der'ma-to-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **der'ma-tol'o-gist.**

der-ma-to-phy-to-sis (dûr'mä-tō-fī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *derma* (*-atos*), skin + Mod. Lat. *phytosis,* disease produced by vegetable parasite < Gk. *phuton,* plant + *-osis,* condition], *Med.,* ringworm of the foot, or athlete's foot, a parasitic skin disease causing inflammation and an itching scale.

dern (dûrn), *v.t.* [see **²darn**], to damn: used as a mild oath, sometimes adjectively. Also, **²darn,** *Pfd. S.*

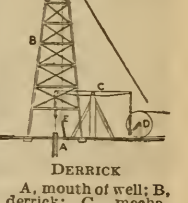
der-ni-er (dûr'nĭ-ẽr; dâr'nyā'), *adj.* [Fr. = last], last; final: ***dernier cri** (krē'), the last word; latest thing; ***dernier ressort** (rĕ-sôr'), last resort.

der-o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *de,* away + *rogare* (*-atus*), to ask], to detract from; diminish the value, etc., of; depreciate: *Archaic,* to lessen in power, as a law:—*v.i.* to detract; lessen the esteem or respect felt for something: with *from.*—*adj.* **de-rog'a-tive.**

der-o-ga-tion (dĕr'ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* the act of lessening in value; detraction.

de-rog-a-to-ry (dē-rŏg'ä-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to degrade; belittling; disparaging.—*adv.* **de-rog'a-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **de-rog'a-to-ri-ness.**

der-rick (dĕr'ĭk), *n.* [< obs. *derric,* a hangman < *Derrick,* name of a 17th-cent. hangman], **1,** a framework with a long, pivoted beam, ropes, gears, and pulleys, for hoisting and transferring heavy objects: **2,** a framework erected over a drill hole, as in an oil well, to give support to a boring or hoisting apparatus.



DERRICK
A, mouth of well; B, derrick; C, mechanism operating the drill; D, windlass connecting with engine and operating the pump action; E, drill hoist.

der-ring do (dĕr'ĭng dōō'), [< Spenser's misconception of Chaucer's phrase *dorryng don,* daring to do], *Archaic,* daring; valor; bravery.

der-rin-ger (dĕr'ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [< name of Am. gunsmith who invented it], a pocket pistol with a short barrel of large caliber, effective at short range.

DERRINGERS
Above, old-fashioned type; below, modern type.

der-ry (dĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [imit.], a meaningless refrain or chorus, as in a popular song; hence, a set of verses; a ballad: also called *derry-down.*

der-vish (dûr'vĭsh), *n.* [< Pers. *darvēsh*, poor], a Mohammedan mendicant friar of any of several orders which profess extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and whose characteristic ceremonies often include dancing, whirling, or howling.

des-cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [< O.F. *deschanter* < L.L. *discantare*, to sing < Lat. *dis-*, apart + *cantare*, to sing], **1**, a melody; a song with varied modulations; **2**, a discourse or series of remarks on one theme: *Obs., Mus.*, (preferably, *discant*), **1**, an early form of counterpoint; **2**, the art of writing or singing part music; **3**, the upper part in part music: —*v.i.* (dĕs-kănt'), to comment freely; talk in detail and at length: with *on*: *Obs.*, to sing in parts. Also, **dis'cant.**

de-scend (dē-sĕnd'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *de*, down + *scandere*, to climb], **1**, to go or come down from a higher to a lower position; **2**, to come in force or attack: with *upon*; **3**, to be derived; come down in order of inheritance or from one generation to another; **4**, to change in a discussion from the general to the particular; **5**, to fall to a lower position in rank or standing in life: *Astron.*, to move in a southerly direction or toward the horizon:—*v.t.* to go down or along.

de-scend-ant (dē-sĕn'dănt), *n.* one who is sprung from an ancestor; offspring in any degree of removal:—*adj.* (preferably, **de-scend'ent**), **1**, coming down; falling; **2**, coming from an ancestor.

de-scend-i-ble (dē-sĕn'dĭ-bl), *adj.* having the capacity of being brought from a higher to a lower position: *Law*, transmissible from one generation to another, as an estate; devisable.

de-scent (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* **1**, change, or act of changing, from a higher to a lower place; **2**, a sudden attack; **3**, genealogical derivation from an ancestor; birth; **4**, those derived from an individual as an ancestor; descendants; **5**, a downward slope: *Law*, the passing of an estate by inheritance; *Mus.*, a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.—*n. Rare*, **de-scen'sion.**

Syn. declivity; origin, lineage, birth, extraction; deterioration; incursion, attack.—*Ant.* ascent, acclivity.

de-scribe (dē-skrīb'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd') *p.pr.* -scribing], [< Lat. *de*, down + *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], **1**, to represent by words or drawing; set forth; make a picture of, in words; **2**, to outline; form or trace (a specified course or path) by motion: *Math.*, to draw or construct; as, to *describe* an arc.—*n.* **de-scrib'er.**—*adj.* **de-scrib'a-ble.**

Syn. portray, depict, characterize, picture, outline, relate, sketch, recount, delineate, set forth, express.

de-scrip-tion (dē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of delineating or giving an account of anything, in words or writing; also, a picture in words; a verbal portrait; **2**, a class; variety.

Syn. delineation, account, sketch, portrayal, relation, depiction; nature, kind, sort. (See explanation.)

de-scrip-tive (dē-skrĭp'tĭv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, picture in words.—*adv.* **de-scrip'tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-scrip'tive-ness.**

de-scry (dē-skrī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scried (-skrīd'), *p.pr.* -scrying], [perh. var. of *describe*], **1**, to discover with the eye, especially from afar or through obscurity; discern; perceive; detect; **2**, to search for and discover: *Obs.*, to reveal; divulge.—*n.* **de-scri'er.**

Syn. distinguish, perceive, espy, detect. (See discern.)

Des-de-mo-na (dĕz"dē-mō'nä), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Othello," the charming young wife of Othello, smothered by him in a fit of jealousy inspired by Iago.

des-e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -crated, *p.pr.* -crating], [< Lat. *de-* (negative) + *sacrare* (*-atus*), to make sacred], to change from a sacred to a secular or worldly use; profane: opposite of *consecrate.*—*n.* **des'e-crat"er; des'e-cra"tor.**

des-e-cra-tion (dĕs"ē-krā'shŭn), *n.* the act of profanation; sacrilege.

Syn. misuse, violation, debasement, pollution.

[1]de-sert (dē-zûrt'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *déserter* < L.L. *desertare* < Lat. *de-* (negative) + *serere* (*sertus*), to join], to forsake; abandon: *Mil.*, to abandon (the service) without leave:—*v.i.* to run from duty; forsake a post.

Syn. leave, forsake, fail, run from. (See abandon.)

[2]de-sert (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [< O.F. obs. p.p. of *deservir*, to deserve], a deserved reward or punishment; merit: often in the plural.

Syn. due, worth, worthiness, reward, merit, excellence.

[3]des-ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* [see **[1]desert**], **1**, a wilderness; waste; a solitude: especially a vast expanse of dry, sandy waste; **2**, figuratively, an unproductive or uninteresting period, subject, etc.:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a wilderness or desert; waste; **2**, in Scriptural usage, deserted; **3**, figuratively, sterile.

de-sert-er (dē-zûr'tĕr), *n.* one who abandons his friends, a cause, a sacred duty, or the like: *Mil.*, a soldier or sailor who is absent without leave and with no intention of returning.

de-ser-tion (dē-zûr'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of forsaking; wilful abandonment of one's post; **2**, the state of being abandoned.

de-serve (dē-zûrv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* deserved (-zûrvd'), *p.pr.* deserving], [< Lat. *deservire*, to serve zealously], to merit by service; be worthy of; merit:—*v.i.* to be worthy or deserving: usually with *well* or *ill.*—*n.* **de-serv'er.**

de-serv-ed-ly (dē-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* justly; according to merit.

de-serv-ing (dē-zûr'vĭng), *n.* the act of meriting; also, deserved reward or punishment; merit:—*p.adj.* worthy.—*adv.* **de-serv'ing-ly.**

des-ha-bille (dĕz"ä-bēl'), *n.* [see **dishabille**], **1**, a loose, careless garment; **2**, the state of being carelessly dressed. See **dis"ha-bille'**, *Pfd. S.*

des-ic-cant (dĕs'ĭ-kănt; dē-sĭk'ănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *siccare* (*-atus*), to dry], drying:—*n. Med.*, a preparation which promotes dryness.—*adj.* **de-sic'ca-to-ry.**

des-ic-cate (dĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], **1**, to dry thoroughly; dry up; **2**, to preserve by taking the moisture from, as various kinds of food:—*v.i.* to become dry.

des-ic-ca-tion (dĕs"ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act of drying, or state of being dried.

des-ic-ca-tive (dĕs'ĭ-kā-tĭv; dē-sĭk'ä-tĭv), *adj.* promoting dryness:—*n. Med.*, a preparation, as for drying up a running sore.

des-ic-ca-tor (dĕs'ĭ-kā"tĕr), *n.* one who or that which dries up; specifically, an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.

de-sid-er-ate (dē-sĭd'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *desiderare* (*-atus*), to desire], to desire; feel the need or want of; miss.—*n.* **de-sid"er-a'tion.**—*adj.* and *n.* **de-sid'er-a-tive.**

de-sid-er-a-tum (dē-sĭd"ĕr-ā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tä)], [Lat.], anything desired; a want or desire generally recognized.

de-sign (dē-zīn'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *désigner* < Lat. *designare*, to mark < *de-* (intensive) + *signum*, a sign], **1**, to sketch, mark, or plan out; to plan and make a preliminary sketch of (a work of art or the like); **2**, to plan and draw in detail, indicating the method of construction, as a house or bridge; **3**, to project; set apart mentally, or intend, for a special purpose; as, his conciliatory manner was *designed* to disarm suspicion; **4**, to purpose; intend: *Obs.*, to appoint; indicate:—*v.i.* to make decorative plans or execute original work:—*n.* **1**, an outline, plan, or drawing; **2**, project; intention; **3**, the art of planning, drawing, etc.; also, the finished work; **4**, the arrangement of details according to a plan.

Syn., *n.* sketch, delineation, intent, purpose, plan, intention, end, aim, object. A *design* is a preconceived notion of something to be done; it embraces not only the thing itself, but a method of accomplishing it with the means at hand; *designs* can be noble or artful, open or scheming. A *plan* is the detailed method by which a *design*, *purpose*, etc., is worked out. A *plan* should be practicable. A *purpose* is a thing resolutely and steadfastly proposed to the mind: it is usually definite, and depends for its accomplishment largely on the character of the proposer. An *intention* is also a thing proposed to the mind, but it may be vague as well as fixed, and its execution often turns upon circumstances as well as upon the character of the intender. *Intent*, though the equivalent of *intention*, is more formal, and is used chiefly as a legal, a poetical, or a philosophical term. To convict an accused man of first-degree murder it must be proved that he had the *intent* to kill. An *end* is the *purpose* one has in view, regarded as the natural termination of the work involved. An *object* is the thing one is planning to get, or the consummation desired. An *aim* is that toward which our efforts are directed, regarded as a focusing point not to be lost sight of, like a target.

des-ig-nate (dĕz'ĭg-nāt; dēz'ĭg-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], **1**, to indicate by marks, lines, or a description, the limits of;

point out; distinguish; specify; 2, to name; 3, to nominate or appoint.—*adj.* **des'ig-na-tive.**—*n.* **des'ig-na'tor.**
Syn. specify, show, entitle, denominate, particularize.

des-ig-na-tion (dĕs'ĭg-nā'shŭn; dĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of naming or pointing out; 2, a distinctive mark or title; 3, appointment.
Syn. appellation, title, selection. (See name.)

de-sign-ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* intentionally; purposely; by plan.

de-sign-er (dē-zīn'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who creates plans or original sketches, as for clothes, decorations, works of art, etc.; 2, a plotter; schemer.

de-sign-ing (dē-zīn'ĭng), *p.adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; wily:—*n.* 1, the act or art of making sketches; 2, the act of plotting or scheming.—*adv.* **de-sign'ing-ly.**

de-sir-a-ble (dē-zīr'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **desire**], pleasing; worth having; agreeable.—*adv.* **de-sir'a-bly.**—*n.* **de-sir'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **de-sir'a-ble-ness.**
Syn. expedient, advisable, acceptable, proper, advantageous.—*Ant.* inadvisable, injudicious, displeasing.

de-sire (dē-zīr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sired (-zīrd'), *p.pr.* -siring], [<O.F. *desirer*<Lat. *desiderare*, to long for], 1, to wish earnestly for; crave; 2, to signify a wish for; ask for; entreat or command; as, the king *desired* of him that he should return:—*n.* 1, an earnest wish; craving; 2, the object longed for; 3, a petition or prayer; 4, passion; lust.—*n.* **de-sir'er.**
Syn., *n.* appetite, inclination, aspiration, wish, longing, yearning, craving, coveting. A *wish* is an eagerness to obtain or enjoy something; it is frequently directed toward the unattainable, or that which the wisher realizes to be beyond reason. Our tendency to indulge in vain *wishes* is epitomized in the proverb, "If *wishes* were horses, beggars might ride." *Desire* rises from a more vehement feeling than a *wish*, and has strength and intensity behind it; it is commonly directed toward that which by luck or effort can be obtained, but it often names a vague and unsatisfied craving; as, nothing could appease the man's *desire* for notoriety. *Longing* is ordinarily a stronger term than *desire;* it often emanates from the depths of one's nature, and has a touch of the imperious about it; as, his *longing* to educate his children dominated his life. *Longing* is directed toward that which is far off, but will come sometime; as, throughout the war-torn nations there spread a deep *longing* for peace. *Appetite* is used to express physical needs, as for food or drink, unless it is otherwise qualified, or used figuratively. *Inclination* expresses merely a tendency or a leaning; it does not connote either the definiteness or the warmth of the other words. *Coreting* is an improper *desire* directed toward that which belongs to another.—*Ant.*, *n.* indifference, disinclination, apathy, antipathy.

de-sir-ous (dē-zīr'ŭs), *adj.* full of a wish or longing; solicitous; eager: often followed by *of*, or an infinitive with *to*.

de-sist (dē-zĭst'; dē-sĭst'), *v.i.* [<Lat. *desistere*, to stop<*de*, away+*sistere*, to put], to cease from action; stop; forbear: often followed by *from*.
Syn. cease, leave off, discontinue, quit, stop, abstain.—*Ant.* continue, persist, persevere, keep on, carry on.

desk (dĕsk), *n.* [<L.L. *desca*, a desk<Lat. *discus*, a disk; table], 1, a frame or table for reading or writing upon; 2, a pulpit or public reading stand: **the desk**, office, clerical, or literary work.

des-moid (dĕs'moid), *adj.* [<Gk. *desmos*, a band], resembling a ligament: **desmoid tumor**, a fibrous or connective-tissue tumor.

des-o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *desolare* (*-atus*), to forsake<*de-* (intensive)+*solus*, alone], 1, having no inhabitants; abandoned; 2, in a condition of neglect or ruin; 3, miserable; gloomy; forlorn:—*v.t.* (dĕs'ō-lāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], 1, to lay waste; 2, to deprive of inhabitants; 3, to crush with sorrow; 4, to forsake.—*adv.* **des'o-late-ly.**—*n.* **des'o-late-ness.**—*n.* **des'o-lat'er; des'o-la'tor.**
Syn., *adj.* bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, solitary, uninhabited, waste, bleak. (See lonely.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* pleasant, happy, comfortable, cheerful, bright, glad.

des-o-la-tion (dĕs'ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of laying waste; 2, the state of being laid waste or abandoned; 3, a solitude; ruin; destruction; 4, affliction; misery.
Syn. havoc, devastation, waste, unhappiness, sadness.—*Ant.* beauty, happiness, comfort, pleasure.

de-spair (dē-spâr'), *v.i.* [<O.F. *desperer*<Lat. *de-* (negative)+*sperare*, to hope], to abandon all hope, or expectation; to be without hope: often with *of*:—*n.* 1, loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; 2, that which causes loss of hope or is looked on as hopeless.—*p.adj.* **de-spair'ing.**—*adv.* **de-spair'ing-ly.**
Syn., *n.* discouragement, desperation, despondency. *Despair* is a feeling of utter hopelessness and *discouragement*, caused by frustration, repeated failure, lack of progress, etc. *Despondency* is a state of mind so spiritless and fallen that to it hope is impossible; *despondency*, often temporary, sometimes settles into a forlorn, chronic dejection. *Desperation* is *despair* roused to reckless action in a dare-devil "do-or-die" spirit. *Despair* checks effort; it overwhelms us with a sense of frustration. *Despondency* kills effort; it drowns us in a sense of futility. *Desperation* creates effort; it goads us to one more furious, self-forgetting trial.

des-patch (dĕs-păch'), *v.t.* [see **dispatch**], 1, to send off quickly; 2, to finish quickly; 3, to kill:—*n.* 1, a sending off; 2, death; 3, speedy performance; promptness; 4, a quick message; 5, an official message or document. See **dis-patch'**, *Pfd. S.*

des-patch-er (dĕs-păch'ẽr), *n.* one who sends something off promptly or at the right time. See **dis-patch'er**, *Pfd. S.*

des-per-a-do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does; -dos (-dōz)], [O.Sp.<Lat. *desperatus*, desperate], a bold and reckless criminal; ruffian.

des-per-ate (dĕs'pẽr-ât), *adj.* [<Lat. *desperare*, (*-atus*)<*de-* (negative)+*sperare*, to hope], 1, without regard to danger; reckless; 2, proceeding from, or denoting, despair; furious; frantic; 3, beyond hope or cure; extremely dangerous or serious.—*adv.* **des'per-ate-ly.**—*n.* **des'per-ate-ness.**

des-per-a-tion (dĕs'pẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* state of being hopeless; despair; recklessness or violence born of despair.
Syn. hopelessness, recklessness. (See despair.)

des-pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *de*, down+*spicari*, to look], contemptible; mean; vile; fit to be looked down upon.—*adv.* **des'pi-ca-bly.**—*n.* **des'pi-ca-ble-ness.**

de-spise (dē-spīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -spised (-spīzd'), *p.pr.* -spising], [<O.F. *despire*<Lat. *de*, down+*specere*, to look at], to look down upon; disdain; scorn.—*n.* **de-spis'er.**
Syn. abhor, disregard, contemn, disdain, slight, spurn.

de-spite (dē-spīt'), *n.* [<O.F. *despit*<Lat. *despectus*, contempt<*de*, down+*specere*, to look at], 1, great contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred; 2, an act of malice or hatred:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -spited, *p.pr.* -spiting], to despise: *Archaic*, to vex; anger:—*prep.* notwithstanding. Also, *Obs.*, **de-spight'.**

de-spite-ful (dē-spīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* malicious; insulting; malignant; full of spite.—*adv.* **de-spite'ful-ly.**—*n.* **de-spite'ful-ness.**

des-pit-e-ous (dĕs-plt'ē-ŭs), *adj.* malicious; despiteful.—*adv.* **des-pit'e-ous-ly.**

de-spoil (dē-spoil'), *v.t.* [<O.F. *despoiller*<Lat. *de-* (intensive)+*spoliare* (*-atus*), to plunder], to rob; deprive of belongings; pillage: usually with *of*.—*n.* **de-spoil'er.**—*n.* **de-spoil'ment.**

de-spo-li-a-tion (dē-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act of robbing; pillage; plundering.

de-spond (dē-spŏnd'), *v.i.* [<Lat. *despondēre*, to give up], to be cast down in spirits; lose courage; give way to melancholy; be greatly depressed:—*n.* Archaic, despair.—*p.adj.* **de-spond'ing.**—*adv.* **de-spond'ing-ly.**

de-spond-en-cy (dē-spŏn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression; melancholy.—*n.* **de-spond'ence.**
Syn. discouragement, sadness. (See dejection, despair.)

de-spond-ent (dē-spŏn'dĕnt), *adj.* without hope; depressed.—*adv.* **de-spond'ent-ly.**
Syn. hopeless, dejected, discouraged, blue, melancholy.

des-pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [<Gk. *despotēs*, master], a ruler with absolute power; a tyrant.

des-pot-ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; arbitrary; tyrannical.—*adj.* **des-pot'i-cal.**—*adv.* **des-pot'i-cal-ly.**

des-pot-ism (dĕs'pŏt-ĭzm), *n.* 1, absolute power or government; autocracy; 2, tyranny; any absolute control.

de-spu-mate (dē-spū'māt; dĕs'pū-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [<Lat. *de*, from+*spuma*, foam], to remove scum from; skim:—*v.i.* to cast off impurities in the form of scum or foam.—*n.* **des'pu-ma'tion.**

des-qua-mate (dĕs'kwā-māt; dē-skwā'māt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [<Lat. *de*, from+*squama*, a scale], *Med.*, to fall off in scales; peel, as the skin in some eruptive diseases.—*n.* **des'qua-ma'tion.**

des-sert (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [Fr.<*desservir*, to clear (table)<Lat. *dis-*, apart+*servire*, to serve], a course, as of fruits, nuts, or sweets, served at the end of a dinner.

des-sert spoon a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon, and containing approximately two fluid drams.

des-ti-na-tion (dĕs″tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [see **destine**], 1, purposed end or object; ultimate or final design; goal; 2, stated end of a journey; 3, act of appointing for any purpose or end.

des-tine (dĕs′tĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tined (-tĭnd), *p.pr.* -tining], [< Lat. *destinare* (*-atus*), to settle], 1, to appoint, for any given purpose or end; 2, to settle the future use of; decree the future of; foreordain: **destined**, *p.adj.* bound for an appointed place: usually with *for* or *to*.

des-ti-ny (dĕs′tĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Fr *destinée*, fem. p.p. of *destiner*, to ordain: see **destine**], 1, fate; inevitable or unavoidable necessity; 2, lot; fortune: **Destinies**, *Myth.*, the three Fates.

Syn. lot, fortune, portion, condition, fate, doom. *Destiny*, *lot*, *fate*, and *doom* are alike in that they express the idea of a predetermined course of events. *Destiny* names a foreordained condition, conceived of as inescapable, which constitutes one's portion or fortune in life; it is regarded as marked out by an agency beyond human control—in the case of Christians, by Divine Providence. *Destiny* is often used in the sense of fortune or luck; as, though she loved the beautiful, it was her *destiny* to live in ugly and sordid surroundings. *Lot* names what one gets in the apportioning of *destiny*; it is our condition in life; one's *lot* may be happy or evil. In a general sense, *destiny* and *lot* are interchangeable. *Fate* adds to the ideas contained in *destiny* and *lot* that of fixedness, immutability. *Fate* is often used interchangeably with both *destiny* and *lot*, but it carries a tone of blind inexorableness which the other words lack. *Doom* is an evil, unhappy *destiny*; as, *fate* steered even his childish footsteps toward his final *doom* of treason and betrayal.

des-ti-tute (dĕs′tĭ-tūt), *adj.* [< Lat. *destituere* (*-tutus*), to forsake], 1, without means; in extreme poverty; 2, being wholly without (something needed); lacking: usually with *of*.

des-ti-tu-tion (dĕs″tĭ-tū′shŭn), *n.* 1, extreme need; 2, complete want or lack.

Syn. deficiency, indigence, penury. (See poverty.)

des-tri-er (dĕs′trĭ-ẽr; dĕs-trēr′), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *dextra*, on the right side (on which horse was led)], *Archaic*, a war horse; charger.

de-stroy (dē-stroi′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *destruire* < Lat. *de-* (negative) + *struere* (*structus*), to build], 1, to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; 2, to kill; put an end to; 3, to render void; neutralize.

Syn. ruin, raze, demolish. These words have in common the idea of breaking or tearing down that which has been built up. To *ruin* is to bring about a state of total loss or uselessness. To *destroy* is to bring to *ruin* that which functioned as a whole. To *demolish* is to tear down or knock down with such force that the mass loses its former shape and outline. To *raze* is to level to the ground. A building may be *ruined* by neglect, *destroyed* by fire even though not wholly consumed, *demolished* by artillery, *razed* by a wrecking company.

de-stroy-er (dē-stroi′ẽr), *n.* one who or that which spoils, kills, or desolates: *Nav.*, a war vessel for destroying torpedo boats or submarines.

de-struct-i-ble (dē-strŭk′tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being spoiled, put an end to, or laid waste.—*n.* **de-struct″i-bil′i-ty.**

de-struc-tion (dē-strŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of destroying; overthrow; ruin; 2, state of being ruined or devastated; 3, an agency of ruin.—*n.* **de-struc′tion-ist.**

Syn. desolation, havoc, demolition, downfall, ruin.

de-struc-tive (dē-strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* 1, deadly; causing death or desolation; ruinous; hurtful: often used with *of* or *to*; 2, refuting without correcting; merely negative: as, *destructive* criticism: **destructive distillation**, *Chem.*, the complete distillation of an organic substance, such as wood, in a closed vessel: also called *dry distillation*.—*adv.* **de-struc′tive-ly.**—*n.* **de-struc′tive-ness.**

Syn. detrimental, harmful, injurious, pernicious.

des-ue-tude (dĕs′wē-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *desuetudo*, disuse], disuse], the passing into disuse, as of a custom, practice, or fashion.

de-sul-phur-ize (dē-sŭl′fûr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [*de-* + *sulphur*], to free from sulphur; abstract the sulphur from.—*n.* **de-sul″phur-i-za′tion.**

des-ul-to-ry (dĕs′ŭl-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *desultor*, circus rider < *salire*, to leap], 1, going from one thing to another without order or method; aimless; erratic; 2, disconnected; proceeding on its own account.—*adv.* **des′ul-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **des′ul-to-ri-ness.**

Syn. rambling, unmethodical, fitful, loose, discursive. (See cursory.)—*Ant.* thorough, coherent, methodical.

de-tach (dē-tăch′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *détacher*, to unfasten], 1, to separate; disconnect: unfasten; 2, to detail for a special purpose: chiefly in military use; as, to *detach* men to guard a pass.—*adj.* **de-tach′a-ble.**

Syn. sever, disengage, disjoin, withdraw, abstract, separate, disunite.—*Ant.* unite, connect, join.

de-tached (dē-tăcht′), *p.adj.* 1, independent; unconnected; 2, disconnected; 3, remote; 4, uninfluenced by personal considerations; impartially judicial; 5, unconcerned; calm; 6, absent-minded; 7, of a dwelling house, built as a single house on its lot; used to designate a one-family house standing alone.

de-tach-er (dē-tăch′ẽr), *n.* a one-family detached dwelling house.

de-tach-ment (dē-tăch′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of separating; 2, the thing separated; 3, absence of bias, especially that of vanity or self-esteem; 4, preoccupation; absent-mindedness; also, aloofness; 5, troops, or certain ships, separated from the main body and employed in a special manner.

de-tail (dē-tāl′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *détailler* < *de-* (intensive) + *tailler*, to cut], 1, to relate minutely; enumerate; give particulars of; 2, to set apart for a given duty, as a soldier or a body of troops:—*n.* (dē-tāl′; dē′tāl), 1, a small or unimportant part or item; an unimportant, subordinate part; 2, a minute account: *Mil.*, a small detachment, as of troops, for special service: *pl.* minor parts of a building, statue, etc.

de-tain (dē-tān′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *detenir* < Lat. *de*, from + *tenēre*, to hold], 1, to hold back; restrain from departure: delay; 2, to keep in custody; 3, to keep; retain, as something due.—*n.* **de-tain′ment.**

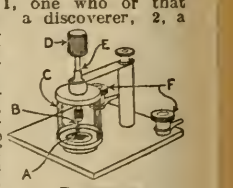
de-tain-er (dē-tān′ẽr), *n.* one who holds back: *Law*, 1, the act of keeping a person against his will, or of keeping another's property: usually implying unlawfulness, even though the original taking of the property may have been lawful; 2, a writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to hold a person in custody or under arrest.

de-tect (dē-tĕkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de-* (negative) + *tegere* (*tectus*), to cover], to find out (something concealed); bring to light; expose: *Obs.*, to make known.—*adj.* **de-tect′a-ble; de-tect′i-ble.**—*n.* **de-tect′er.**

de-tec-tion (dē-tĕk′shŭn), *n.* the act of finding out, or its result; discovery.

de-tec-tive (dē-tĕk′tĭv), *n.* a person who investigates crimes and mysteries:—*adj.* pertaining to detection or detectives.

de-tec-tor (dē-tĕk′tẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which finds out; a discoverer, 2, a device for detecting: *Rad.*, a device for changing high-frequency electrical oscillations into pulsating direct current which may be observed by means of a telephone: **crystal detector**, *Rad.*, a special type of detector consisting of a mineral with the property of allowing currents of electricity to pass in one direction more readily than in the other, together with a means of making electrical contact with its surface: **vacuum tube detector**, *Rad.*, a kind of detector consisting of a glass bulb from which the air has been exhausted, with a filament similar to that of an incandescent light, a grid of wire and a plate, allowing currents of electricity to pass in one direction only.



DETECTOR

A, crystal; B, fine wire, or cat whisker; C, dust-proof glass container; D, adjusting handle; E, slip joint; F, binding post.

de-tent (dē-tĕnt′), *n.* [< Fr. *détente* < *détendre*, to slacken], *Mech.*, a device for checking and starting, as the catch in a striking clock; a pawl.

de-ten-tion (dē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [see **detain**], 1, the act of keeping back or withholding; 2, confinement; restraint; 3, delay.

de-ter (dē-tûr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* deterred (-tûrd′), *p.pr.* deterring], [< Lat. *de*, from + *terrēre*, to frighten], to discourage, or hinder, as by fear; restrain; dishearten.—*n.* **de-ter′ment.**—*n.* **de-ter′rence.**

de-terge (dē-tûrj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -terged (-tûrjd′), *p.pr.* -terging], [< Lat. *de*, from + *tergēre*, to wipe], to make clean, as a wound.

de-ter-gent (dē-tûr′jĕnt), *n.* a substance which cleanses, as soap or a cleansing disinfectant for wounds, etc.:—*adj.* having cleansing qualities.

de-te-ri-o-rate (dē-tē′rĭ-ō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *deterior*, worse], to reduce to a lower quality or value; impair:—*v.i.* to grow worse; degenerate.—*n.* **de-te′ri-o-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **de-te′ri-o-ra-tive.**

de-ter-mi-na-ble (dē-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **determine**], 1, capable of being decided or settled; 2, capable of being found out.

de-ter-mi-nant (dē-tûr′mĭ-nănt), *adj.* causing a decision:—*n.* that which serves

to settle, decide, or establish: *Math.*, a specific function of a number of symbols, conventionally arranged in a square containing rows and columns of equal number.

de-ter-mi-nate (dē-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *adj.* **1,** having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific; **2,** positive; decisive: **determinate problem,** *Math.*, a problem with but one solution, or with a known and finite number of solutions.—*adv.* **de-ter'mi-nate-ly.**—*n.* **de-ter'mi-nate-ness.**

de-ter-mi-na-tion (dē-tûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of being firm in decisions; purpose; resolution; **3,** delimitation; measurement, as of iron in ore.

Syn. firmness, decision, resolution, resolve. As here compared, *determination* names a settling of one's purpose, a coming to a fixed intention; it is an act of the judgment, and is preceded by examination, weighing, and choice; as, a *determination* to withdraw from politics. *Determination* also names that quality of character which resolutely carries out a purpose. *Decision* names the habit of making up one's mind promptly when faced by the necessity of choice: *decision* is also applied to the result of thus quickly deciding; as, the president made his *decisions* boldly; he was a man of *decision;* we all acquiesced in his *decision* to drop the suit. A *resolve* is an act of the will; we make *resolves* to waste no time, etc. *Resolution* may mean the same as *resolve*, or may name that quality of character that boldly and firmly carries out its *resolves*. A *resolve* implies a single act of will; *resolution* connotes sticking power and single-mindedness.—*Ant.* hesitation, vacillation.

de-ter-mi-na-tive (dē-tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* qualifying, limiting, or defining:—*n.* that which indicates the quality of something else.

de-ter-mine (dē-tûr'mĭn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mined (-mĭnd), *p.pr.* -mining], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *terminare* (*-atus*), to put an end to], to reach a decision: *Law*, to come to an end; expire; become void:—*v.t.* **1,** to fix or settle the bounds of; **2,** to put an end to; settle, as a dispute; **3,** to decide; resolve; also, cause to resolve; lead; **4,** to restrict; **5,** to establish; decree.—*n.* **de-ter'min-er.**

Syn. settle, resolve, fix, bound, finish, influence.

de-ter-mined (dē-tûr'mĭnd), *p.adj.* resolute; decided; fixed.—*adv.* **de-ter'mined-ly** (-mĭnd-lĭ; -mĭn-ĕd-lĭ).—*n.* **de-ter'mined-ness.**

de-ter-rent (dē-tĕr'ĕnt; dē-tûr'ĕnt), *adj.* [see **deter**], serving, or tending, to prevent or hinder:—*n.* something that prevents.

de-test (dē-tĕst'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *detestari* (*-atus*), to call a deity to witness against < *de*, down + *testis*, a witness], to hate bitterly; abhor; abominate.

de-test-a-ble (dē-tĕs'tȧ-bl), *adj.* worthy of being loathed; hateful.—*n.* **de-test'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **de-test'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **de-test'a-bly.**

Syn. odious, abominable, abhorred, loathsome. (See hateful.)—*Ant.* likable, attractive, pleasing.

de-tes-ta-tion (dē"tĕs-tā'shŭn; dĕt"ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing; **2,** that which is loathed or abhorred.

de-throne (dē-thrōn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -throned (-thrōnd'), *p.pr.* -throning], [*de-* + *throne*], to remove from a throne; deprive of authority or power.—*n.* **de-throne'ment.**

det-i-nue (dĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [< O.F. *detenir*, to detain], *Law*, a form of action to recover personal property, or its value, wrongfully withheld.

det-o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt; dē'tō-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *tonare* (*-atus*), to thunder], to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report:—*v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.—*n.* **det"o-na'tion.**

det-o-na-tor (dĕt'ō-nā"tĕr), *n.* **1,** a substance that explodes a percussion cap; also, the cap; **2,** a device in a bomb that explodes the charge.

de-tour (dē-tōōr'), *n.* [< Fr. < *detourner*, to turn aside], a roundabout way; especially, a way leading around an obstruction on a thoroughfare.

de-tract (dē-trăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *de*, from + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1,** to draw or take away; withdraw; **2,** to defame; disparage:—*v.i.* to take away a part, especially of reputation or credit: with *from*.—*adj.* **de-trac'tive.**—*adj.* **de-trac'to-ry.**

Syn. defame, disparage, vilify, slander, malign. (See calumniate.)—*Ant.* honor, praise, defend.

de-trac-tion (dē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander; derogation; scandal.

Syn. censure, aspersion, disparagement, calumny.

de-trac-tor (dē-trăk'tĕr), *n.* one who takes away something; especially, one who takes away the reputation of another; a slanderer.

de-train (dē-trān'), *v.t.* [*de-* + *train*], to discharge from a railroad train, as troops:—*v.i.* to leave a train, as troops: opposite of *entrain*.

det-ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *de*, away + *terere* (*tritus*), to rub], **1,** that which injures or reduces in value; **2,** injury; damage.

det-ri-men-tal (dĕt"rĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* injurious.—*adv.* **det"ri-men'tal-ly.**

Syn. hurtful, prejudicial, disadvantageous, damaging.

de-tri-tion (dē-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of rubbing or wearing away.

de-tri-tus (dē-trī'tŭs), *n.* **1,** *Geol.*, an accumulation of fragments of alluvial rock broken off or worn away by the action of water; **2,** any product of disintegration; waste; debris.—*adj.* **de-tri'tal.**

***de trop** (dē trō'), [Fr. = of too much], too much; hence, not wanted; unwelcome.

de-trun-cate (dē-trŭng'kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *de*, off + *truncare* (*-atus*), to shorten by cutting], to shorten by cutting off a portion; trim.—*n.* **de"trun-ca'tion.**

Deu-ca-li-on (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a king of Thessaly, the son of Prometheus, saved from the great flood, with his wife Pyrrha, in a boat, the two survivors repeopling the earth.

1deuce (dūs), *n.* [< Fr. *deux* < Lat. *duo*, two], *Games*, two; a card, or the side of a die, with two spots; *Tennis*, a score of 40 on each side: **deuce ace,** the one and two thrown at dice; hence, poor luck.

2deuce (dūs), *n.* [perh. < **1***deuce*: two being a losing throw at dice], **1,** the devil: chiefly as an exclamation, preceded by *the*; **2,** hence, mischief; damage; havoc; as, to play the *deuce* with one's plans.—*adj.* **deu'ced** (dū'sĕd; dūst).—*adv.* **deu'ced-ly** (-sĕd-lĭ).

deu-te-ri-um (dū-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *deuteros*, second], *Chem.*, a form, or isotope, of hydrogen, in which the atoms have twice the mass of those in ordinary hydrogen: also called *heavy hyarogen.*

deu-ter-og-a-my (dū"tĕr-ŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *deuteros*, second + *gamos*, marriage], a second marriage, contracted after the death or, sometimes, divorce of the first spouse; also, the making of second marriages; digamy.

Deu-ter-on-o-my (dū"tĕr-ŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *deuteros*, second + *nomos*, law], the fifth book of the Old Testament, in which the law of Moses is stated a second time.—*abbr.* **Deut.**

deu-ton (dū'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *deuteros*, second], *Chem.*, the nucleus of an atom of deuterium; a positively charged particle carrying the same charge as a proton, but having twice the mass.

De-va-na-ga-ri (dā"vȧ-nä'gȧ-rē), *n.* [Sans. *dēvanāgarī* < *dēva*, of the gods + *nāgarī* (*lipi*), urban or refined (script)], the alphabet ordinarily used in writing and printing Sanskrit.

dev-as-tate (dĕv'ȧs-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *vastare* (*-atus*), to lay waste], to lay waste; make desolate; ravage; pillage; destroy utterly.—*n.* **dev"as-ta'tion.**—*n.* **dev'as-ta"tor.**

de-vel-op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -oped (-ŏpt), *p.pr.*- oping], [< O.F. *desveloper* < *des-* (negative) + *voleper*, to wrap], **1,** to unfold gradually; make known in detail; **2,** to make more complete; **3,** to cause to grow or to unfold: *Photog.*, to treat (an exposed plate or film) with chemicals so as to bring out the picture; *Math.*, to change (a mathematical function or expression, as $(a+b)^n$) into fuller form; expand:—*v.i.* **1,** to advance from one stage to another; **2,** to become gradually apparent; become known.

Syn. grow, evolve, amplify, expand, promote.

de-vel-op-er (dē-vĕl'ŏp-ĕr), *n.* one who or that which causes to unfold gradually, or makes known in detail: *Photog.*, a chemical mixture for bringing out the picture on plates, films, or prints.

de-vel-op-ment (dē-vĕl'ŏp-mĕnt), *n.* the act of unfolding; growth; expansion; evolution.—*adj.* **de-vel"op-men'tal.**

de-vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *de*, from + *via*, a way], **1,** to turn aside; wander; diverge; **2,** to digress; **3,** figuratively, to err; sin:—*v.t.* to change the direction or position of.—*n.* **de'vi-a"tor.**—*n.* **de'vi-a'tion.**

Syn. digress, diverge, swerve, err. (See wander.)

de-vice (dē-vīs'), *n.* [< O.F. *devis* < Lat. *dividere* (*divisus*), to divide], **1,** a scheme; invention; trick; stratagem; **2,** a fanciful design or pattern: *Her.*, an emblem: *Obs.*, desire; way: now used only in the expression, to leave one to his own *devices.*

Syn. artifice, trick, expedient, instrument, appliance.

dev-il (dĕv'l), *n.* [< A.S. *dēofol* < Lat. < Gk. *diabolos*, a slanderer], **1,** the evil spirit; Satan; a fallen angel; **2,** a false god or demon; **3,** an excessively wicked person; **4,** an unfortunate person; as, the poor *devil* deserves pity; **5,** a daring or reckless person; **6,** used as an expletive, often ironically as a negative; as, *devil* a bit of money did he give; **7,** a printer's helper; **8,** any of various machines, as one for shredding

rags in paper making, one for making wooden screws, etc.; **9**, in India, a dust storm: *Cookery*, a highly seasoned dish broiled or fried: **Devil**, Satan, the personification of evil.—*n. dim.* **dev'il-kin.**

dev-il-fish (dĕv'l-fĭsh"), *n.* [*devil*+*fish*], **1**, any of various odd-shaped sea fishes, such as the angler, toadfish, and a gigantic ray; **2**, the giant octopus, a mollusk having a soft body with eight long arms supplied with many suckers.

dev-il-ish (dĕv'l-ĭsh), *adj.* [see **devil**], diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal:—*adv. Colloq.*, excessively.—*adv.* **dev'il-ish-ly.**—*n.* **dev'il-ish-ness.**

dev-il-ment (dĕv'l-mĕnt), *n.* roguishness; mischief, often without evil intent.

dev-il-ry (dĕv'l-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], reckless mischief; diabolical wickedness; spiteful pranks.

dev-il's darn-ing nee-dle popular local name for any large dragon fly (see *darning needle*, illus.).

dev-il-try (dĕv'l-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], wanton mischief; devilry: often semijocose.

de-vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **deviate**], **1**, indirect; rambling, as a path; circuitous or roundabout; **2**, straying from the way of right and duty; sinful; wrong.—*adv.* **de'vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **de'vi-ous-ness.**

de-vis-a-ble (dē-vīz'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **devise**], **1**, capable of being imagined, contrived, or invented; **2**, capable of being given by will.

[1]de-vise (dē-vīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* devised (-vīzd'), *p.pr.* devising], [see **device**], to contrive; concoct; imagine; scheme: *Law*, to bequeath or give by will: used of real property: *Obs.*, to distribute; divide; —*v.i.* to plan; scheme; contrive:—*n. Law*, **1**, a gift of real property by will; **2**, a will; **3**, the act of giving real property by will.—*n.* **de-vis'er.**—*n.* **de-vis'al.**

Syn., *v.* imagine, plan, scheme, invent. (See discover.)

[2]*de-vi-se (dă-vē'zē), *n.* [*pl.* devisen (-vē'zĕn)], [Ger. = motto, bill of exchange < Fr. *devise*, motto < Lat. *dividere* (*-risus*), to divide], a bill of exchange, especially of Germany: usually in *pl.*

dev-i-see (dĕv"ĭ-zē'; dē-vīz"ē'), *n. Law*, a person to whom a bequest by will has been made.

de-vi-sor (dē-vī'zôr; dē-vī'zŏr), *n. Law*, one who bequeaths, or gives by will.

de-vi-tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*de-* (negative) + *vitalize*], to deprive of life or power; destroy the vitality of; make lifeless.

de-vo-cal-ize (dē-vō'kăl-īz), *v.t.* [*de-* (negative) + *vocalize*], to deprive of voice or the voiced quality; as, a *devocalized g* becomes a *k*.

de-void (dē-void'), *adj.* [< O.F. *desruidier*, to empty out], entirely without; empty; lacking: with *of*; as, *devoid* of reason.

Syn. void, wanting, unendowed, empty, destitute.

de-voir (dē-vwär'; dē-vwôr'; dĕv'wŏr), *n.* [< O.F. *deveir* < Lat. *debēre*, to owe], usually *pl.* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect; as, to pay one's *devoirs* to one's host.

dev-o-lu-tion (dĕv"ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [see **devolve**], the passing or transferring from one to another, as of property or a duty: *Biol.*, degeneration of species: opposite of *evolution*.

de-volve (dē-vŏlv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -volved (-vŏlvd'), *p.pr.* -volving], [< Lat. *de*, down + *volrere* (*rolutus*), to roll], to hand on or down; pass or transfer from one to another; transmit; as, to *devolve* a duty upon another: *Archaic*, to roll down:—*v.i.* to be handed down or over; be transferred.

De-vo-ni-an (dē-vō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Devon*, name of shire], of or pertaining to Devonshire, England: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Paleozoic era between the Silurian and the Mississippian (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* a native of Devonshire:—*Geol.*, the Devonian period.

de-vote (dē-vōt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -voted, *p.pr.* -voting], [< Lat. *de-* (intensive) + *rorēre* (*rotus*), to vow], **1**, to dedicate; **2**, to doom; **3**, to give up wholly to; apply (oneself) to some object.

de-vot-ed (dē-vōt'ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, wholly given up to some object or cause; loyal; as, a *devoted* mother; **2**, dedicated; **3**, doomed.—*adv.* **de-vot'ed-ly.**—*n.* **de-vot'ed-ness.**

dev-o-tee (dĕv"ō-tē'), *n.* one zealously interested in a special subject; enthusiast; a zealot.

de-vo-tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of dedicating or consecrating; **2**, the state of being dedicated; **3**, strong affection; ardent love; addiction; inclination; **4**, religious worship; piety; prayer: usually *pl.*

de-vo-tion-al (dē-vō'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, devout; **2**, expressing piety or worship; as, a *devotional* act.—*adv.* **de-vo'tion-al-ly.**

de-vour (dē-vour'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *derorer* < Lat. *dererare*, to eat ravenously], **1**, to swallow greedily or rapidly; **2**, to consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; **3**, to take in eagerly or voraciously with the ears or eyes.—*n.* **de-vour'er.**

de-vout (dē-vout'), *adj.* [< O.F. *derot* < Lat. *derotus*, devoted: see **devote**], **1**, devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; **2**, expressing piety; **3**, sincere; true.—*adv.* **de-vout'ly.**—*n.* **de-vout'ness.**

dew (dū), *n.* [< A.S. *dēaw*, dew], **1**, moisture condensed from the atmosphere in small drops on plants, etc.: often *pl.*; **2**, that which falls lightly and refreshingly; **3**, any moisture appearing in small drops or beads:—*v.t.* to dampen with, or as with, dew; bedew.

dew-ber-ry (dū'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*dew* + *berry*], **1**, in England, a kind of wild bramble or its bluish black, acid fruit; **2**, in the United States, a low-growing blackberry vine or its sweet fruit.

dew-claw (dū'klô"), *n.* [*dew* + *claw*], **1**, the rudimentary inner toe of the foot of certain dogs (see *dog*, illus.); **2**, the false hoof of a deer or other hoofed animal, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

dew-drop (dū'drŏp"), *n.* [*dew* + *drop*], a small drop of moisture from the air; a drop of dew.

dew-lap (dū'lăp"), *n.* [*dew* (source uncertain) + *lap* < A.S. *læppa*, lobe], **1**, the fold of skin that hangs from the neck of an ox, cow, or dog (see *dog*, illus.); **2**, the large fleshy wattle of the domestic turkey.

DEWLAP (a)

dew point the variable temperature at which water vapor condenses.

dew-y (dū'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **dew**], **1**, moist with, or consisting of, dew; **2**, looking as if covered with dew.—*n.* **dew'i-ness.**

dex-ter (dĕks'tẽr), *adj.* [Lat. = on the right-hand side], **1**, right: opposite of *left*; as, the *dexter* hand; **2**, favorable; fortunate: *Her.*, in a shield, etc., on the bearer's right, or the beholder's left (see *escutcheon*, *heraldry*, illus.): opposite of *sinister*.

dex-ter-i-ty (dĕks-tẽr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *dexter*, the right hand], **1**, *Obs.*, right-handedness; **2**, skill with the hands; physical skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

Syn. expertness, aptitude. (See ability.)

dex-ter-ous (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), *adj.* skilful with the hands; possessing physical skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also, **dex'trous.**—*adv.* **dex'ter-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dex'ter-ous-ness.**

Syn. deft, expert, skilful, handy. (See clever.)

dex-tral (dĕks'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to the right side or hand: opposite of *sinistral*: *Obs.*, propitious, as an omen.—*adv.* **dex'tral-ly.**—*n.* **dex-tral'i-ty.**

dex-trin (dĕks'trĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *dextro-*, to the right, in reference to chemical property of causing rotation to the right of the plane of polarization of light], a yellowish or white powder or granular substance obtained from starch, used as an adhesive on postage stamps and envelopes, in sizing, etc. Also, **dex'trine.**

dex-tro-glu-cose (dĕks"trō-glōō'kōs), *n.* [*dextrin* + *glucose*], *Chem.*, grape sugar; ordinary glucose; dextrose (which see).

dex-tro-gy-rate (dĕks"trō-jī'rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *dextro-*, to the right + *gyrare* (*-atus*), to turn], turning clockwise, or to the right; specifically, dextrorotatory: opposite of *levogyrate*.

dex-tro-ro-ta-to-ry (dĕks"trō-rō'tă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *dextro-*, to the right + *rotare* (*-atus*), to turn round], turning clockwise, or to the right; specifically, of some crystals and solutions, causing the plane of polarization of light to turn to the right; dextrogyrate: opposite of *levorotatory*.

dex-trorse (dĕks'trôrs"; dĕks-trôrs'), *adj.* [< Lat *dextrorsum*, contr. of *dextrorordum*, toward the right < *dexter*, right + *rersus*, turned], *Bot.*, twining spirally from left to right; clockwise, as certain vines and spiral shells: opposite of *sinistrorse*.—*adv.* **dex-tror'sal.**

dex-trose (dĕks'trōs), *n.* [see **dextrin**], *Chem.*, a simple sugar present in all green plants: found also in practically all animals as the final digested form of sugars and starches; *Com.*, this sugar in any of various artificially prepared forms: sometimes dehydrated into a white amorphous substance, dextrorotatory in character, sometimes occurring, imperfectly refined, as a thick, sirupy liquid, obtained from cane sugar or from starch by the action of mineral acids: used in making confectionery, preserving fruit, preparing tobacco, and in tanning: also called *grape sugar*, *glucose*, *corn sirup*, etc.

DEXTROSE SHOOT OF MORNING-GLORY

dex-trous (dĕks'trŭs), *adj.* [see **dexterity**], skilful; quick; clever. See **dex'ter-ous**, *Pfd. S.* —*adv.* **dex'trous-ly.**—*n.* **dex'trous-ness.**

dey (dā), *n.* [Fr. < Turk. *dāī*, a maternal uncle: used as title for elderly persons], the former title of the governor of Algiers and of the chief of the Janizaries.

D. F. *abbr.* **1**, Defender of the Faith; **2**, Dean of the Faculty:—**D. F. C.**, Distinguished Flying Cross: —**D. F. M.**, Distinguished Flying Medal:—**dft.**, draft.

D. G. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *dei gratia*], by the grace of God; **2**, [Lat. *deo gratias*], thanks to God; **3**, Director General; **4**, Dragoon Guards:—**dg.**, decigram.

dhal (däl), *n.* [Arab.], the ninth letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *th* in *that:* as a numeral, 700.

dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind. name of animal], a wild East Indian dog that hunts the tiger, etc.

dhow (dou), *n.* [source uncertain], a square-sterned, lateen-rigged coasting vessel of light draft, with projecting bow, used in the Orient, especially on the Indian Ocean. Also, **dow.**

DHOW

dhur-rie (dŭr'ĭ), *n.* [< Hind. *darī*], a coarse, cotton, rectangular carpet, usually fringed, made in India: used for couch covers, etc. Also, **dhur'ry.**

1di- *prefix.* **1**, [Gk. < *dis*, twice], two; twofold; double; as, *digraph*; *dipterous*: used in chemistry to indicate two atoms, radicals, groups, or equivalents; as, *dichromic*; **2**, [see **dia-**], form of *dia-* used before a word beginning with a vowel; as, *dielectric.*

2di- *prefix*, [in words taken direct from the Lat., a form of *dis-*, away, apart, from, used before Lat. initial *b, d, l, m, n, r, s* + consonant, *u* (*v*), and often *g* or *j*], apart; away; from; as, *divert*; *dilate*; *direct.*

di-a- *prefix*, [< Gk. *dia*, through, across], **1**, through, across; as, *diameter*; *diaphanous*; **2**, apart; as, *dialysis*; **3**, thoroughly; completely: used intensively; as, *diagnosis.* Also, before a vowel, **di-**; as, *diactinic.*

di-a-be-tes (dī"ă-bē'tēz), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *bainein*, to go], *Pathol.*, a disease marked by excessive discharge of urine, and by an excess of sugar in the urine.—*adj.* and *n.* **di"a-bet'ic** (dī"ă-bĕt'ĭk; dī"ă-bē'tĭk).

di-a-ble-rie (dī-ă'blĕ-rĭ; dyä"blĕ-rē'), *n.* [Fr.], sorcery; deviltry. Also, **di-ab'ler-y.**

di-a-bol-ic (dī"ă-bŏl'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *diabolus*, devil], devilish; outrageously wicked; impious.—*adj.* **di"a-bol'i-cal.**—*adv.* **di"a-bol'i-cal-ly.**

di-ab-o-lism (dī-ăb'ō-lĭzm), *n.* **1**, the actions of the Devil; also, actions worthy of a devil; **2**, worship of devils; **3**, possession by the Devil.

di-ab-o-lo (dĭ-ăb'ō-lō), *n.* [mod. form < Lat. *diabolus*, devil], a game played by tossing into the air an object resembling an hour-glass in shape, and catching it on a string extending between two sticks.

DIABOLO

di-ac-o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-năl), *adj.* [see **deacon**], pertaining to, or characteristic of, a deacon.

di-ac-o-nate (dī-ăk'ō-nāt), *n.* the office of a deacon; also, deacons collectively.

di-a-cous-tics (dī"ă-kōōs'tĭks; dī"ă-kous'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *akouein*, to hear], the science of the phenomena and laws of sounds, as affected by mediums of various density.—*adj.* **di"a-cous'tic.**

di-a-crit-ic (dī"ă-krĭt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *dia*, between + *kritikos*, critical < *krinein*, to judge], serving to separate or distinguish:—*n.* a mark used to distinguish the sounds of letters; a diacritical mark.

di-a-crit-i-cal (dī"ă-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish, as a mark or sign: **diacritical mark**, a mark used to distinguish the sound of a letter and to indicate its pronunciation; as, ā, ă, ä, etc.—*adv.* **di"a-crit'i-cal-ly.**

di-ac-tin-ic (dī"ăk-tĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *aktis* (*-inos*), a ray], capable of transmitting actinic rays of light, as distinguished from *diathermanous*, capable of transmitting radiant heat.

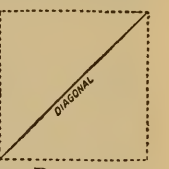
di-a-dem (dī'ă-dĕm), *n.* [< O.F. *dyademe* < Gk. *diadēma*, a band < *diadein*, to bind around], **1**, a crown; tiara; **2**, the power of royalty; sovereignty.

di-ær-e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs; dī-ē'rē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* **-ses** (-sēz)], [< Gk. *diairesis*, separation], *Gram.*, **1**, a mark [¨] sometimes placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to separate them in pronunciation, as in *coöperate, reënter, coërist, naïve*, etc.; **2**, the division of a sound originally pronounced as a diphthong into two syllables, as in *aëroplane; Pros.*, the division of a line or verse by a pause occasioned when the end of a metrical foot coincides with the end of a word; *Biol.*, cell division: rarely used. Also, **di-er'e-sis.**

di-ag-nose (dī"ăg-nōs'; -nōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-nosed** (-nōst'; -nōzd'), *p.pr.* **-nosing** (-nōs'ĭng; -nōz'ĭng)], [< Gk. *dia* (intensive) + *gignōskein*, to recognize], to determine the nature of; identify, as a disease, through the study of symptoms or the like.

di-ag-no-sis (dī"ăg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses (-sēz)], **1**, recognition of a disease by its symptoms; **2**, any explanation based on an examination of facts; as, a *diagnosis* of business conditions.—*adj.* and *n.* **di"ag-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk).—*n.* **di"ag-nos-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'ăn).

di-ag-o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-năl), *adj.* [< Gk. *dia*, across + *gōnia*, angle], **1**, slanting; oblique; **2**, having slanting or oblique lines: *Geom.*, extending from one vertex of a polygon to another not adjacent: —*n.* **1**, anything lying in an oblique direction; **2**, material having an oblique pattern: *Geom.*, a straight line drawn from any vertex of a polyhedron to any other vertex not adjacent.—*adv.* **di-ag'o-nal-ly.**



DIAGONAL

di-a-gram (dī'ă-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *diagramma*, something marked out by lines < *dia*, across + *gramma*, a writing], **1**, a geometrical figure; **2**, a mechanical plan; **3**, an outline, drawing, or figure:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-gramed** or **-grammed** (-grămd), *p.pr.* **-graming** or **-gramming**], to illustrate by, or represent by, an outline or drawing: *Gram.*, to show the construction of (a sentence) on a diagram.—*adj.* **di"a-gram-mat'ic; di"a-gram-mat'i-cal.**

di-a-graph (dī'ă-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, across + *graphein*, to write], an instrument for drawing figures, making maps, etc.

di-al (dī'ăl), *n.* [prob. < L.L. (*rota*) *dialis* (wheel) < *dies*, day], **1**, a flat surface on which an index or pointer casts a shadow in such a way as to show time by the sun; **2**, the face of a watch, clock, or the like; **3**, any plate on which a pointer marks revolutions, pressure, or the like; **4**, an insulated, fixed wheel used in telegraphy; **5**, a miner's compass; **6**, in some modern telephones, a movable disk by means of which connections may be made without giving the number to a central operator:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dialed or dialled (-ăld), *p.pr.* dialing or dialling], **1**, to measure or indicate by a dial; **2**, to survey with a miner's compass; **3**, in telephoning, to call (a subscriber's number, or the like) by operating the movable dial.

DIAL ON A TELEPHONE
A, dial; B, transmitter; C, receiver; D, hook.

di-a-lect (dī'ă-lĕkt), *n.* [< Gk. *dialektos*, way of talking < *dia*, between + *legein*, to speak], **1**, the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country, as distinguished from the standard or literary speech; vernacular; **2**, professional idiom; trade cant.—*adj.* **di"a-lec'tal.**—*abbr.* **dial.**

Syn. tongue, speech. (See language.)

di-a-lec-tic (dī"ă-lĕk'tĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the art of discussion or reasoning; hence, **2**, controversial; **3**, pertaining to a peculiar style of speech: **dialectics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, the art of debating; **2**, logic; argumentation; correct reasoning. Also, **di"a-lec'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **di"a-lec'ti-cal-ly.**

di-a-lec-ti-cian (dī"ă-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* a logician, or one skilled in debate.

di-al-ing (dī'ăl-ĭng), *n.* [see **dial**], **1**, the art of making dials; **2**, the science of measuring time by the sundial; **3**, surveying with a miner's compass. Also, **di'al-ling.**

di-a-log (dī'ă-lŏg), *n.* [< O.F. *dialoge* < Lat. < Gk. *dialogos*, a conversation], **1**, a conversation between two or more persons; especially, a more or less formal conversation, as in a drama; **2**, a form of writing in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject. Also, **di'a-logue.**

di-al-o-gist (dī-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1**, one of the speakers in a dialog; **2**, one who writes dialogs.

di-al-y-sis (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* dialyses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *dia*, apart + *luein*, to loose], separation; disorganization: *Chem.*, a process by which soluble, crystallizable substances, such as sugar, may be separated from a mixture of liquids containing colloids, such as albumin, gum, etc., by diffusion through a parchment or other membrane; *Gram.*,

division of one syllable into two, especially by separating the vowel elements of a diphthong, as in *aërate*; *Anat.*, the separation of parts previously or normally joined. —*adj.* **di″a-lyt′ic.**

di-a-lyz-er (dī′ȧ-līz″ẽr), *n.* an apparatus consisting of parchment, paper, or other membrane, stretched over the open end of a glass cylinder or funnel: used in dialysis.

di-a-mag-net-ism (dī″ȧ-măg′nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* [*dia-* + *magnet*], *Phys.*, the property, possessed by certain bodies when placed in a magnetic field, of becoming magnetized in a direction opposite to that of the field: opposite of *paramagnetism*.—*adj.* **di″a-mag-net′ic.**

di-am-e-ter (dī-ăm′ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, across + *metron*, a measure], 1, a straight line through the center of a figure, dividing it into halves; 2, the diameter of the base of a column considered as a unit of proportion for the other dimensions of the column: also called *module*; 3, the length of a straight line through the center of a circle, a sphere, etc.; hence, thickness; width.—*abbr.* **diam.**—*adj.* **di-am′e-tral** (-trăl).

DIAMETER
aa, diameter; *bb*, *ba*, radii.

di-a-met-ri-cal (dī″ȧ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to a diameter; 2, opposite; as far apart as possible.—*adv.* **di″a-met′ri-cal-ly.**

di-a-mond (dī′ȧ-mŭnd), *n.* [< O.F. *diamant* < L.L. *diamas* (*-mantis*) < Gk. *adamas* < *a-*, not + *daman*, to tame], 1, a brilliant precious stone, usually colorless, the hardest substance known, and formed of nearly pure carbon in isometric crystals; 2, a plane figure shaped like a conventional lozenge, with four equal straight sides, and two acute and two obtuse angles; 3, a playing card stamped with red figures of this shape: *pl.* the suit of cards so marked; 4, a glass cutter's tool: *Baseball*, the space inside the lines connecting the bases; *Print.*, the smallest kind of type generally used: 4½ point (for illus. see App. I):—*adj.* resembling a diamond: **diamond drill**, a rod or tube furnished at the end with diamonds, for boring very hard rock.—*adj.* **di′a-mond-ed.**

Di-an-a (dī-ăn′ȧ; dī-ā′nȧ), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of the moon and of the hunt: identified with the Greek *Artemis*.

di-a-pa-son (dī″ȧ-pā′zŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *dia pasōn* (*khordōn*), through all (strings) < *pas*, all], *Mus.*, 1, the entire range of a voice or instrument; 2, harmony of voices or instruments; a swelling burst of harmony; 3, a recognized standard of pitch; 4, either of the two principal foundation stops of an organ: the *open diapason*, with a sonorous, majestic tone, and the *stopped diapason*, with a flutelike tone.

di-a-per (dī′ȧ-pẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *diapre*, ornamented cloth < Gk. *dia*, through + *aspros*, white], 1, cotton or linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; 2, a breechcloth for an infant; 3, fabric decoration of one or more simple figures repeated: *Archaic*, a towel or napkin:—*v.t.* to embroider; work in a geometric pattern.

di-aph-a-nous (dī-ăf′ȧ-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *phainein*, to show], gauzy; filmy; transparent, as silk, some clouds, etc.

di-aph-o-ny (dī-ăf′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< L.L. < Gk. *diaphōnia*, dissonance < *dia-*, apart + *phōnein*, to sound], in medieval music, singing in parallel parts at an interval of a fourth or a fifth, marking the transition from chanting in octaves to modern counterpoint; organum.—*adj.* **di″a-phon′ic.**

di-a-pho-re-sis (dī″ȧ-fō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *diaphorein*, to throw off], *Med.*, perspiration; especially, profuse perspiration, often artificially produced.—*adj.* **di″a-pho-ret′ic** (-rĕt′ĭk).

di-a-phragm (dī′ȧ-frăm), *n.* [< Gk. *dia-*, apart + *phragma*, a barrier < *phrassein*, to inclose], 1, any thin sheet or film that separates or divides; 2, the vibrating disk in a telephone, phonograph, etc.; 3, in a camera, etc., a perforated device for regulating the admission of light: *Anat.*, the muscular partition separating the thorax from the abdomen (see *thorax*, illus.).—*adj.* **di″a-phrag-mat′ic.**

di-aph-y-sis (dī-ăf′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *dia*, through + *phuein*, to grow], *Anat.*, the shaft of a long bone: the part first ossified.

di-arch-y (dī′ăr-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-kĭz)], [< Gk. *di-*, two + *-arkhia*, rule], a government in which the executive power is shared by two persons.

di-a-rist (dī′ȧ-rĭst), *n.* [see **diary**], one who keeps or writes a record of daily events.

di-ar-rhe-a (dī″ȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *rhein*, to flow], *Pathol.*, abnormal frequency and liquidity of the bowel movements. Also, **di″ar-rhœ′a.**—*adj.* **di″ar-rhe′al.**—*adj.* **di″ar-rhet′ic.**

di-a-ry (dī′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *dies*, day], 1, a record of daily events; a journal; 2, a book for daily memoranda.

Di-as-po-ra (dī-ăs′pō-rȧ), *n.* [Gk. = a scattering], 1, in Jewish history, the dispersion of the Jews; 2, collectively, after the Babylonian captivity, the Jews scattered in various parts of the Gentile world; also, in the apostolic age, Jewish Christians outside of Palestine.

di-a-stase (dī′ȧ-stās), *n.* [< Gk. *diastasis*, separation < *dia-*, apart + *stēnai*, to stand], *Chem.*, a substance obtained from wheat and barley malt after germination: used as a ferment, and capable of converting starch into dextrin and sugar.

di-as-to-le (dī-ăs′tō-lē), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *stellein*, to send], the steady, rhythmic dilatation of the heart, especially of the ventricles, alternating with the systole, or contraction, and with it forming the pulse or heartbeat: *Gk.* and *Lat. Pros.*, a figure consisting of the lengthening of a short syllable: opposite of *systole*.—*adj.* **di″as-tol′ic.**

di-a-tes-sa-ron (dī″ȧ-tĕs′ȧ-rŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, by + *tessarōn*, four], *Theol.*, a work containing in a single, consecutive account a harmonized union of the narratives told in the four Gospels.

di-a-ther-man-cy (dī″ȧ-thûr′măn-sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *thermainein*, to heat], the quality of transmitting rays of heat freely. Also, **di″a-ther′ma-cy.**—*n.* **di″a-ther′mance.**

di-a-ther-ma-nous (dī″ȧ-thûr′mȧ-nŭs), *adj.* possessing the property of transmitting rays of heat: distinguished from *diatinic*.

di-ath-e-sis (dī-ăth′ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [Gk. < *dia*, through + *tithenai*, to place], *Med.*, a constitutional predisposition to a disease.—*adj.* **di″a-thet′ic.**

di-a-tom (dī′ȧ-tŏm), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *tomos*, a slice < *temnein*, to cut: in allusion to the easily divided connection of the chain of cells], *Bot.*, any of certain algæ; any member of an immense family (*Diatomaceæ*) of microscopic, aquatic, one-celled plants having the power of locomotion, occurring either free or in chains, and characterized by a siliclfied cell wall which survives as a skeleton.—*adj.* **di″a-tom′ic.**

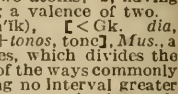
di-a-tom-ic (dī″ȧ-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* [¹*di-* + *atom*], *Chem.*, 1, consisting of two atoms; 2, having two replaceable atoms; 3; having a valence of two.

di-a-ton-ic scale (dī″ȧ-tŏn′ĭk), [< Gk. *dia*, through + *tonos*, tone], *Mus.*, a major or minor scale of eight tones, which divides the octave into seven intervals in any of the ways commonly recognized as standard: containing no interval greater than three half steps and no two consecutive intervals of one half step: distinguished from *chromatic* (see *minor*, NOTE; ³*scale*, illus.; *major*).—*adv.* **di″a-ton′i-cal-ly.**

di-a-tribe (dī′ȧ-trīb), *n.* [Gk. = a wearing away of time (in discourse) < *dia*, through + *tribein*, to rub away, discuss], an abusive speech; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism; denunciation.

di-bas-ic (dī-bās′ĭk), *adj.* [¹*di-* + ³*base*], *Chem.*, containing two hydrogen atoms which may be replaced by two radical atoms, as certain acids:—*n.* *Chem.*, an acid that combines with two atoms of a univalent, or one atom of a bivalent, element, to form salts.

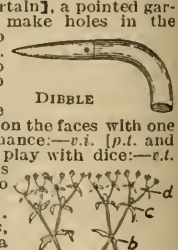
dib-ble (dĭb′l), *n.* [source uncertain], a pointed gardening tool used to make holes in the ground for transplanting, etc.: also called *dibber*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dibbled (-bld), *p.pr.* dibbling], to plant with such a tool:—*r.i.* to dip bait gently into the water.


DIBBLE

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* [*sing.* die], [see ²**die**], small cubes marked on the faces with one to six spots: used in games of chance:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* diced (dist), *p.pr.* dicing], to play with dice:—*v.t.* 1, to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; 2, to cut into cubes or squares.—*n.* dic′er.

di-cen-tra (dī-sĕn′trȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *dikentros*, having two points], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Dicentra*) of low-growing perennial herbs, including the Dutchman's-breeches and bleeding heart.

di-chot-o-my (dī-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Gk. *dikhotomos*, cut in two < Gk. *dikha-*, asunder + *temnein*, to cut], the act of dividing into two minor parts: *Bot.*, a mode of branching by repeated equal forking, as in the dogwood, and in the veins of certain leaves.—*adj.* **di-chot′o-mous.**—*adv.* **di-chot′o-mous-ly.**



DICHOTOMOUS BRANCHING
a, *b*, *c*, *d*, involucel bracts.

di-chro-ism (dī'krō-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *khrōs*, color], the quality of showing two colors, as of some crystals when viewed from different angles, or of some solutions as they vary in degree of concentration.—*adj.* **di-chro'ic** (-krō'ĭk).

di-chro-mate (dī-krō'māt), *n.* [¹*di-* + *chromate*], *Chem.*, a compound containing twice the proportion of chromic acid found in a normal chromate of the same base: also called *bichromate.*

di-chro-mat-ic (dī"krō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *khrōma*, color], two-colored: *Zoöl.*, displaying two color phases in the same species, not due to seasonal variation, as the gray and the reddish brown plumage of screech owls.

di-chro-ma-tism (dī-krō'mă-tĭzm), *n. Psych.*, the state of being able to see only two of the fundamental colors; *Zoöl.*, the condition of coloration in which different individuals of the same species are of more or less different colors, as the white and the colored phases of certain herons: not to be confused with seasonal change in the colors of the coat of the same individual.—*n.* **di'chro-mism.**

di-chro-mic (dī-krō'mĭk), *adj.* able to see only two of the fundamental colors; also, affected with dichromatism (which see).

dic-ing (dĭs'ĭng), *n.* [see ²**die**], **1**, gaming with dice; **2**, ornamentation with squares or cubes.

dick-ens (dĭk'ĕnz), *interj.* or *n.* [< 16th-cent. usage of name *Dickon*, dim. of *Richard*], *Colloq.*, the deuce; the devil: used with *the* as a mild oath.

dick-er (dĭk'ĕr), *v.i.* [< Lat. *decuria*, a set of ten < *decem*, ten: prob. in allusion to frontier bartering in skins], *U. S. Colloq.*, to barter or trade on a small scale:—*n.* a bargain; deal; small transaction.

dick-ey (dĭk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dickeys (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, **1**, a child's bib or pinafore; **2**, a small separate shirt front or vestee; **3**, formerly, in New England, a high shirt collar; **4**, a small bird: also called *dickey bird*; **5**, a seat at the back of a coach. Also, **dick'y** [*pl.* dickies (-ĭz)].

di-cot-y-le-don (dī-kŏt"ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *kotulēdon*, cup-shaped cavity < *kotulē*, cup + *eidos*, shape], *Bot.*, a plant having two cotyledons, or seed leaves. Often abbreviated to **di-cot'yl** (-ĭl) or **di'cot.**—*adj.* **di-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-dŭn-ŭs).

di-cro-tism (dī'krō-tĭzm; dĭk'rō-), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *krotein*, to beat], *Med.*, a condition in which there is a double pulse beat for each beat of the heart.—*adj.* **di-crot'ic** (dī-krŏt'ĭk).

dict. *abbr.* **1**, dictator; **2**, dictated; dictated by; **3**, dictionary.

dic-ta (dĭk'tă), *n.pl.* [see **dictum**], authoritative assertions: plural of *dictum*.

dic-ta-graph (dĭk'tă-grăf), *n.* [see **dictograph**], a device for transmitting what is said in the room where it is placed to a listener in some other place: a trade name. See **dic'to-graph**, *Pfd. S.*

dic-ta-phone (dĭk'tă-fōn), *n.* [< Lat. *dictare*, to say + Gk. *phōnē*, voice], an instrument like a phonograph, used for dictating, the matter dictated being recorded as on a phonograph record, and later reproduced for transcription, usually by a stenographer: a trade name. Also, **dic'to-phone.**

dic-tate (dĭk'tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *dictare* (-*atus*), to say], **1**, to express orally so that another may take down in writing; **2**, to declare with authority; give (an order):—*v.i.* to speak with full authority; prescribe:—*n.* **1**, an injunction; command; **2**, a controlling principle.

Syn., *v.* enjoin, order, command, suggest, prescribe, decree, impose.—*Ant.*, *v.* accept, follow, submit, yield.

dic-ta-tion (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of speaking words to be written down; also, the words so spoken; **2**, arbitrary command or utterance.

dic-ta-tor (dĭk-tā'tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who tells another what to write; **2**, one invested with absolute powers of government; **3**, in ancient Rome, a magistrate appointed in times of emergency and given supreme authority; hence, **4**, one who exercises similar authority in any sphere; one who states authoritatively what is to be done.—*n.* **dic-ta'tor-ship.**

dic-ta-to-ri-al (dĭk"tă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to one who gives positive commands; overbearing; imperious.—*adv.* **dic"ta-to'ri-al-ly.**

Syn. autocratic, domineering, peremptory, arbitrary.

dic-tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *dictio* (-*onis*), a saying], a manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style.

Syn. phraseology, expression, language, vocabulary, wording, style. *Diction* is the term applied to that choice and use of words by which an author expresses his meaning. *Phraseology* stresses the effectiveness of words in groups and combinations. *Phraseology* names that distinctive touch in the arrangement of words which results in a characteristic mode of expression; such a mode may be highly literary, as that of Woodrow Wilson, or it may be stamped with the effect of isolation; as, the *phraseology* of the backwoodsman; or it may be typical of a group or profession; as, the technical *phraseology* of engineers. *Style* is the inclusive term which connotes all the characteristics of the writing of an author as opposed to the matter expressed—its *diction*, its *phraseology*, its effectiveness, its artistic merit, its individuality, even its method of securing these results. *Style* is also applied to the group characteristics of the authors of a certain period; as, eighteenth-century *style*. *Vocabulary* names the store and range of words possessed by a writer or speaker. (Cf. language.)

dic-tion-a-ry (dĭk'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a book giving the spelling and meanings, and often the etymology, pronunciation, usage, etc., of words arranged alphabetically; a lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

dic-to-graph (dĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *dictare*, to say + Gk. *graphein*, to write], a device consisting of a form of telephone, the transmitter connected with a phonograph, to record what is said in the room where it is placed: much used by detectives: a trade name. Also, **dic'ta-graph.**

dic-to-phone (dĭk'tō-fōn), *n.* [see **dictaphone**], an instrument used in recording dictation: a trade name. See **dic'ta-phone**, *Pfd. S.*

dic-tum (dĭk'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tă); -tums (-tŭmz)], [Lat. = a thing said], a positive opinion; a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism: *Law*, an opinion given by the courts on a matter aside from the main issue in a case.

did (dĭd), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *do*, which see.

di-dac-tic (dī-dăk'tĭk; dĭ-dăk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *didaskein*, to teach], pertaining to, or of the nature of, teaching; instructive; explanatory.—*adj.* **di-dac'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **di-dac'ti-cal-ly.**

di-dac-ti-cism (dī-dăk'tĭ-sĭzm; dĭ-), *n.* a system of teaching; the science of education.

di-dac-tics (dī-dăk'tĭks; dĭ-dăk'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science or art of teaching or education; pedagogics.

did-dle (dĭd'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* diddled (-ld), *p.pr.* diddling], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, **1**, to swindle; get the better of; **2**, to ruin; **3**, to waste (time):—*v.i. Colloq.*, to potter; waste time.

di-do (dī'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does; -dos (-dōz)], [< Lat. *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage], *Colloq.*, a caper; an extravagant action; antic: so called because Queen Dido, being told she could have as much ground as a bull's hide would cover, cut the hide into very thin strips, fastened them together, and inclosed a large area with the resulting thong.

Di-do (dī'dō), *n.* [Lat < Gk. *Didō*], a Tyrian princess, according to classic legends the founder and queen of Carthage in Africa, who fell in love with Æneas, on his visit during his wanderings from Troy, and later killed herself when he was ordered by the gods to depart: told of in Vergil's "Æneid."

didst (dĭdst), second person singular, grave form, of the past tense of the verb *do*.

di-dym-i-um (dī-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm; dĭ-), *n.* [< Gk. *didumos*, a twin: so called because considered a sort of twin to the element lanthanum], *Chem.*, a substance, formerly supposed to be an element of the rare earth group, now known to be a combination of neodymium and praseodymium. Also, **di'dym.**

Did-y-mus (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *didumos*, a twin], *Bib.*, a name of Thomas, the apostle (John 11:16; 20:24; 21:2).

¹die (dī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* died (dīd), *p.pr.* dying], [< M.E. *deghen*, perh. < O.N. *deyja*, to die], **1**, to cease to live; expire; **2**, to perish; wither; become extinct gradually; **3**, to faint; languish; **4**, figuratively, to suffer, as from death; cease to exist; as, every wrong shall *die*: *Colloq.*, to be very anxious; as, I'm *dying* to hear your secret.

Syn. depart, decline, decrease, vanish, wane, decay.—*Ant.* live, exist, flourish, increase, grow, bloom.

²die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīz)], [< M.E. *dee* < O.F. *de*, < Lat. *datum*, a thing given (by fate)], **1**, a metal form used in stamping coins, medals, etc.; **2**, a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, etc.; **3**, a metal plate with holes for receiving a punch; also, a form or cutter, used in a press, for shaping leather, paper, sheet metal, or the like; **4**, *Arch.*,

Die for threading a pipe or bar, held in a frame, or stock.

the part of a pedestal between the base and the surbase (see *column*, illus.); **5**, [*pl.* dice (dīs)], a small cube with spots on the faces, used in gaming; also, the throwing of such a die; hence, luck; chance: **the die is cast**, the decision is made, and cannot be recalled.

di-e-cious (dī-ē′shŭs), *adj.* [see **diœcious**], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, having the male sex organs in one individual, the female in another. See **di-œ′cious**, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **di-e′cious-ly.**—*n.* **di-e′cious-ness.**

di-e-lec-tric (dī″ē-lĕk′trĭk), *n.* [*dia-*+*electric*], a substance or medium separating electric charges, permitting little or no flow of electricity through itself, but not preventing the exercise of electric force; an insulator or a nonconductor:—*adj.* pertaining to such a medium; nonconducting.

di-er-e-sis (dī-ĕr′ē-sĭs; dī-ē′rē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [see **diæresis**], **1**, a mark [¨] sometimes placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as in *coöperate, naïve;* **2**, the division of a sound originally a diphthong into two syllables, as in *aërated: Pros.*, the division of a verse by a pause. See **di-ær′e-sis**, *Pfd. S.*

Die-sel en-gine (dē′zĕl), [< Rudolf *Diesel* (1858–1913), Ger. inventor], an internal-combustion oil engine of high efficiency, operating at a very high compression: also called *Diesel motor.*

die-sink-er (dī′sĭngk″ēr), *n.* [[2]*die*+*sink*], a cutter or maker of dies.—*n.* **die′sink″ing.**

***Di-es I-ræ** (dī′ēz ī′rē), [Lat. = day of wrath], Day of Wrath: the title and opening words of a celebrated Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment.

di-e-sis (dī′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *dia*, through+*hienai*, to send], *Print.*, the double dagger [‡], used in printing as a reference mark; *Mus.*, **1**, in the old Greek system, a small interval, especially a half step or a quarter step; **2**, (also called *enharmonic diesis*), in modern use, the difference in pitch between a major and a minor half step, or between an octave and three perfect major thirds, whose respective vibrations are in the ratio 128 : 125; also, any interval less than a half step.

[1]**di-et** (dī′ĕt), *n.* [< L.L. *dicta*, assembly; day's work: same as [2]*diet*, but influenced by Lat. *dies*, day], **1**, a European parliamentary assembly; especially, the formal meeting of representative councilors of the old German or Holy Roman Empire; as, the *Diet* of Augsburg; **2**, an international congress.

[2]**di-et** (dī′ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *dieter* < Gk. *diaita*, way of life], **1**, solid or liquid food; **2**, manner of living, with special reference to food; **3**, a prescribed course of food, intended as a health measure: **diet kitchen**, the department of a hospital or sanitarium where food is prepared for patients:—*v.t.* to regulate the eating and drinking of:—*v.i.* to eat or drink according to prescribed rules.—*n.* **di′et-er.**—*n.* **di′et-ist.**
Syn., *n.* regimen, fare, victuals. (See food.)

di-et-a-ry (dī′ĕt-ā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of proper food:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a certain fixed allowance of food, as in a prison; **2**, rules for, or a system of, regulating food.

di-e-tet-ic (dī″ē-tĕt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to diet. Also, **di″e-tet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **di″e-tet′i-cal-ly.**

di-e-tet-ics (dī″ē-tĕt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of hygiene which relates to healthful regulation of eating.—*n. Rare*, **di″e-tet′ist.**

di-et-ing (dī′ĕt-ĭng), *n.* the act of eating according to strict rule.

di-e-ti-tian (dī″ē-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* **1**, one who treats disease by the regulation of eating; **2**, one trained to plan meals with a proper proportion of various food elements; especially, such a one employed by a public institution, as a school or hospital.

dif- *prefix*, [< Lat. *dis-*, away], apart; away: form of *dis-* before *f* in words of Latin derivation.

dif-fer (dĭf′ēr), *v.i.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart+*ferre*, to bear], **1**, to be unlike: often with *from;* **2**, to disagree; dispute: with *from* or *with*.

dif-fer-ence (dĭf′ēr-ĕns), *n.* **1**, the act or state of being unlike; distinction; **2**, controversy; quarrel; **3**, discrimination: *Math.*, the amount by which one quantity is greater or less than another; the number which, added to a given number (the *subtrahend*), will produce another number (the *minuend*):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -enced (-ĕnst), *p.pr.* -encing], **1**, to distinguish between; discriminate; **2**, to serve as a distinguishing characteristic of.—*abbr.* **diff.**
Syn., *n.* diversity, unlikeness, inequality, estrangement, discord, distinction, contrast, disagreement, disparity, variation, variety, dissimilarity, discrepancy. *Difference* names the state or quality of being unlike, or the degree of such unlikeness; it is opposed to similarity. *Distinction* names the mental recognition of such *difference;* it lies in the powers of perception, and is opposed to identity, for unless the things are perceived to be different, there can be no *distinction*. *Difference* lies in the things compared; *distinction* lies in the mind of the observer, or in any expression of such *difference* as he may make in words.

dif-fer-ent (dĭf′ēr-ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, unlike; **2**, not the same; distinct.—*adv.* **dif′fer-ent-ly.**
Syn. unlike, various, diverse, several, divers, sundry, contrary.—*Ant.* uniform, same, alike, accordant.

dif-fer-en-ti-a (dĭf″ēr-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -tiæ (-shĭ-ē)], [Lat. = difference], that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus.

dif-fer-en-tial (dĭf″ēr-ĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1**, creating, pertaining to, or involving, a difference; **2**, pertaining to a differential: *Mech.*, pertaining to, causing, or allowing, a difference in motion, speed, etc.; as, the *differential* gear, or gearing, in an automobile allows one driving wheel to turn faster than the other, as on a curve:—*n.* a difference in railroad rates from one point to another over different routes: *Math.*, an infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity; *Mech.*, an arrangement of gear wheels connecting two shafts whose axles are in the same line, forming a rigid coupling when the shafts turn at the same speed, but permitting them to turn at different speeds if necessary: used especially in automobiles to permit the outer driving wheel to turn faster on a curve: also called *differential gear; differential gearing:* **differential calculus**, one of the branches of higher mathematics: see *calculus:* **differential duty**, a customs tax imposed on certain merchandise at a higher rate under certain conditions of import than under others, as when goods from one country pay a higher duty than the same goods from another country: **differential coefficient**, in calculus, a derivative: also called *differential quotient.* —*adv.* **dif″fer-en′tial-ly.**

DIFFERENTIAL
A, drive shaft; B, axle drive shaft; C, differential gears; D, differential housing attached to bevel gears; E, bevel-gear transmission.

dif-fer-en-ti-ate (dĭf″ēr-ĕn′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to observe or state a difference between; **2**, to mark out as unlike; as, his genius *differentiates* him from his classmates: *Biol.*, to modify in structure or function, as an organ or part of a plant or animal which passes from a simple or general condition to one more complex or specific; as, a hand is in origin a *differentiated* foot; *Math.*, to form the differential or the derivative of (an equation or expression):—*v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.
Syn. discriminate, distinguish, contrast.

dif-fer-en-ti-a-tion (dĭf″ēr-ĕn″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a change from likeness to unlikeness between things; **2**, the act of causing, observing, or marking out a difference between things: *Biol.*, that process of evolution by which organs or tissues alter in structure or function, like parts becoming unlike as they develop, as seen in the change of the hand from its earlier form as a foot.

dif-fi-cult (dĭf′ĭ-kŭlt), *adj.* [see **difficulty**], **1**, not easy; hard to do; perplexing, as a problem; **2**, not easily pleased; hard to manage; as, a *difficult* temper.—*adv.* **dif′fi-cult-ly.**
Syn. arduous, laborious, onerous, involved, intricate. (See obscure, hard.)—*Ant.* easy, pleasant, simple.

dif-fi-cul-ty (dĭf′ĭ-kŭl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *difficultas* < *dis-*, from, beyond+*facultas*, ability], **1**, the state of being hard or perplexing; **2**, that which is hard to do; **3**, a scruple or objection; **4**, a hindrance: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment, as in money matters.
Syn. impediment, obstacle. (See hindrance.)

dif-fi-dence (dĭf′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *diffidere*, to distrust < *dif-*, not+*fides*, faith], lack of self-reliance; timidity; modest reserve; shyness.
Syn. self-distrust, humility, hesitation.—*Ant.* aggressiveness, forwardness, self-confidence.

dif-fi-dent (dĭf′ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest; retiring.—*adv.* **dif′fi-dent-ly.**—*n.* **dif′fi-dent-ness.**
Syn. shy, bashful, coy, shrinking, demure, reserved, retiring, timid, modest. *Diffident* people are those afflicted by such self-distrust as robs them of all self-reliance, and disqualifies them for the work which, in a proper state of mind, they could probably do. *Shy* people are uneasy in company, reserved, sometimes appearing ungracious or proud, and even stupid and blundering—an aspect often quite at variance with their actual characteristics. *Bashful* describes those whose shrink-

ing from notice breeds that awkwardness and timidity oftenest observable in children; mature people who are *bashful* present to the world a shamefaced, sheepish behavior that is both incongruous and unbecoming. *Modest* behavior is always becoming; *modest* people have a proper, but never excessive, self-assurance and confidence; they are pleasantly at ease in the company of others, but never obtrusive. *Coy* behavior has not the sincerity of shyness; it is affectedly reticent, and often courts while it apparently evades attention.

dif-fract (dĭ-frăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *frangere* (*fractus*), to break], to break up into parts: *Optics*, to cause (a beam of light) to be bent or scattered on passing the edge of an obstacle, or in passing through a narrow slit.—*adj.* **dif-frac'tive.**

dif-frac-tion (dĭ-frăk'shŭn), *n. Optics*, the bending or scattering of a beam of light as it passes the edge of any opaque body.

dif-fuse (dĭ-fūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fused (-fūzd'), (*fusus*), to pour], **1**, to pour out and spread around; **2**, to scatter; circulate:—*v.i. Phys.*, to spread or intermingle, as two contiguous liquids or gases:—*adj.* (dĭ-fūs'), **1**, widely spread; **2**, wordy; rambling: said of style in speech or writing.—*adv.* **dif-fuse'ly** (-fūs'lĭ). —*n.* **dif-fuse'ness** (-fūs'nĕs).—*n.* **dif-fus'er** (-fūz'-).

dif-fus-i-ble (dĭ-fūz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being diffused.—*n.* **dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty.**

dif-fu-sion (dĭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* a pouring out, spreading, or scattering abroad: *Phys.*, **1**, the mingling or interpenetration of two gases, liquids, or, sometimes, solids, placed in contact with each other; **2**, the spreading or scattering of heat, light, etc.

dif-fu-sive (dĭ-fū'sĭv), *adj.* capable of being poured out; spreading every way; widely reaching.—*adv.* **dif-fu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **dif-fu'sive-ness.**

dig (dĭg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dug (dŭg) or, *Archaic*, digged (dĭgd), *p.pr.* digging], [prob. < Fr. *digue*, dike; ditch], to work with a spade, as in making a garden; cast up earth, as from a ditch or hole in the ground: *Colloq.*, to study hard; bone: **dig in**, to make a hole or trench for protection against enemy fire:—*v.t.* **1**, to loosen or break up (ground) with a spade, hoe, or the like; **2**, to make, as a hole, by casting out earth; **3**, to bring up from under ground; as, to *dig* potatoes; **4**, to thrust or force in: with *into*; as, to *dig* spurs into a horse's sides:—*n.* a poke or thrust: *Colloq.*, **1**, a cutting or malicious remark; **2**, a plodding student.

di-gam-ma (dī-găm'ă), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *gamma*, third letter of alphabet: so called because shaped like two gammas], the sixth letter [*f*] of the primitive Greek alphabet, probably sounded like the Latin *v* or the English *w*: not found in classic Greek.—*adj.* **di-gam'mat-ed.**

dig-a-my (dĭg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *gamos*, marriage], second marriage; remarriage after the death or, sometimes, divorce, of a spouse.

di-gas-tric (dī-găs'trĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *gastēr*, belly], with two enlarged parts: said of a muscle:—*n.* the muscle of the lower jaw, that elevates and retracts the tongue.

di-gest (dĭ-jĕst'; dī-), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *gerere* (*gestus*), to carry], **1**, to arrange systematically under proper heads or titles; to summarize and classify; **2**, to think out and settle clearly in the mind; **3**, *Physiol.*, to prepare (food) for assimilation into the tissues of the body; hence, **4**, to receive mental nourishment or strength from; as, to *digest* a learned discourse; **5**, to endure patiently; put up with in silence, as an insult: *Chem.*, **1**, to soften or prepare for use by means of heat; **2**, to extract soluble constituents from (a substance) by exposing to the action of liquid at a suitable temperature:—*v.i. Physiol.*, **1**, to prepare food for assimilation by the tissues of the body; as, the stomach *digests* more rapidly if the mind is calm; **2**, to undergo this process of preparation; as, milk *digests* easily:—*n.* (dī'jĕst), **1**, a classified arrangement of written or printed material; **2**, a systematic compilation of laws or judicial decisions: **Digest**, the compilation of Roman laws by Justinian; the Pandects. —*n.* **di-gest'ant.**

di-gest-er (dĭ-jĕs'tĕr), *n.* one who or that which digests; especially, a food or medicine that aids in digesting food: *Chem.*, an air-tight metal vessel or container in which substances are exposed to the action of liquids at temperatures suitable for the extracting of soluble constituents.

di-gest-i-ble (dĭ-jĕs'tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being digested by the stomach.—*adv.* **di-gest'i-bly.**—*n.* **di-gest'i-bil'i-ty.**

di-ges-tion (dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1**, the conversion of food by the action of various juices in the mouth, stomach, and intestine into forms that can be absorbed and assimilated by the body; **2**, power to receive and assimilate food; hence, **3**, the power to assimilate ideas, facts, etc.: *Chem.*, the operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat.

di-ges-tive (dĭ-jĕs'tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to the absorption of food by the body or to the process of chemical digestion:—*n.* a medicine to aid the digestion of food.

dig-ger (dĭg'ĕr), *n.* [see **dig**], **1**, one who works with a spade; **2**, an implement for turning up the soil; **3**, a plodder: **Digger**, one of a degraded class of California Indians, who live chiefly on roots.

dig-ging (dĭg'ĭng), *n.* the act of excavating, or throwing up earth, as with a spade: *pl.* a locality where mining operations, especially for gold, are carried on: *Slang*, **1**, locality; **2**, a lodging.

dight (dīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dight or dighted, *p.pr.* dighting], [< A.S. *dihtan*, to arrange < Lat. *dictare*, to dictate], *Archaic*, to adorn; equip; prepare.

dig-it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *digitus*, finger], **1**, a thumb, finger, or toe (cf. illus. under *Ungulata*); **2**, in ancient Greece and Rome, a fingerbreadth used as a measure (about ¾ inch); **3**, *Astron.*, especially in measuring the extent of an eclipse, one twelfth of the diameter of the sun or moon; **4**, any one of the ten, or, if 0 is excluded, nine, Arabic number signs.—*adj.* **dig'it-al.**

Dig-i-ta-lis (dĭj'ĭ-tā'lĭs), *n.* [L.L. transl. of Ger. *fingerhut*, thimble; also, foxglove], *Bot.*, a genus of plants of the figwort family, native to Europe and west central Asia, bearing long terminal spikes of finger-shaped flowers: **digitalis**, **1**, any plant of this genus, especially the showy garden biennials commonly called foxglove, and now grown in many delicate colors (see *foxglove*, illus.); **2**, a drug (also called *digitalin*) made from the leaves of one species (*Digitalis purpurea*), and used as a heart stimulant.

dig-i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *adj.* [see **digit**], *Bot.*, divided into radiating parts, like fingers; as, *digitate* leaves; *Zoöl.*, having fingerlike processes.—*adj.* **dig'i-tat"ed.**—*adv.* **dig'i-tate-ly.**

dig-i-ta-tion (dĭj"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* division in the form of fingers.

dig-i-ti-grade (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-grād"), *adj.* [< Lat. *digitus*, finger + *gradi*, to walk], *Zoöl.*, walking on the toes with heel elevated: used of carnivorous quadrupeds, as the lion, dog, etc.

dig-ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fīd), *p.adj.* [see **dignify**], lofty in manner; noble; stately.

dig-ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *dignifier* < L.L. *dignificare*, to dignify < Lat. *dignus*, worthy + *facere*, to make], to exalt; confer honor upon; elevate; promote.

Syn. advance, honor.—*Ant.* degrade, humble.

dig-ni-ta-ry (dĭg'nĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **dignity**], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; especially, a high church official.

dig-ni-ty (dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *dignetē* < Lat. *dignitas*, worthiness], **1**, nobleness; excellence; character which inspires or commands respect; **2**, loftiness or stateliness of style or manner; **3**, high rank; **4**, an exalted office in church or state; **5**, an honor conferred: promotion.

di-graph (dī'grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *graphein*, to write], combination of two letters to represent one simple sound, as *ea* in *read*, *th* in *think*

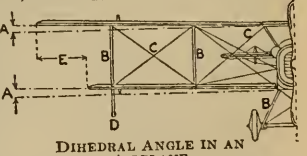
di-gress (dī-grĕs'; dī-grĕs'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *gradi* (*gressus*), to walk], to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or argument; wander.

Syn. diverge, swerve, deviate. (See wander.)

di-gres-sion (dī-grĕsh'ŭn; dĭ-), *n.* a turning aside from the main subject; also, a wandering from moral rectitude: *Astron.*, the angular distance of the planets Mercury and Venus from the sun: in technical usage called *elongation*.

di-gres-sive (dī-grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* tending to wander or turn aside.—*adv.* **di-gres'sive-ly.**

di-he-dral (dī-hē'drăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *hedra*, a base], **1**, having two plane faces, as a crystal; also, made of two intersecting plane sides, as the angle between the walls of a room; **2**, of a kite, having wings which make an angle with each other: *Aëro.*, **1**, of an airplane, having wings the left and right sides of which are bent laterally up or down, so that they do not lie in the same plane; wing skid; E, overhang.



DIHEDRAL ANGLE IN AN AIRPLANE

A, A, dihedral angle of the upper and lower planes, respectively, the dotted lines being the lateral axes of the planes; B, B, B, struts; C, C, guy wires; D, D, wing skid; E, overhang.

2, designating the angle at which each side of an airplane wing is bent laterally up or down from the horizontal:—*n. Aëro.*, the angle at which each side of the wing of an airplane is bent laterally up or down from the horizontal; the dihedral angle.

dike (dīk), *n.* [< A.S. *dīc*, ditch], 1, an embankment thrown up as a protection against floods or the sea; 2, an earthen bank alongside a ditch; a causeway: *Geol.* and *Mining*, a fissure in an ore stratum or in rock, filled with foreign matter, most commonly igneous rock: *Eng. Dial.*, a low turf or stone fence between fields; *Obs.*, a ditch or moat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* diked (dīkt), *p.pr.* diking], 1, to surround, protect, or restrain by an embankment; 2, to drain by means of a ditch. Also, **dyke**.—*n.* **dik'er.**

di-lap-i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *dilapidare* (*-atus*), to throw away like stones, understood as take stone from stone], 1, to bring into partial ruin by neglect; 2, to squander:—*v.i.* to become ruined; fall into decay.—*p.adj.* **di-lap'i-dat"ed.**

di-lap-i-da-tion (dĭ-lăp"ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* partial ruin through neglect or misuse.

dil-a-ta-tion (dĭl"ă-tā'shŭn; dī"lă-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **dilate**], expansion; enlargement: *Pathol.*, an abnormal enlargement of some organ, opening, or canal in the body; as, *dilatation* of the heart.

di-late (dī-lāt'; dī-lāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *dilatare* (*-atus*), to widen < *dis-*, apart + *latus*, wide], 1, to enlarge or widen in all directions; 2, to swell or distend: *Surg.*, to expand or open more widely (an opening of the body) by the use of an instrument or drug:—*v.i.* 1, to be extended or enlarged; 2, to speak fully and copiously.—*n.* **di-lat'er.** —*n.* **di-la'tion.**—*adj.* **di-lat'a-ble.**—*adj.* **di-lat'ant.**

di-la-tor (dĭ-lā'tĕr; dī-), *n.* one who or that which widens or enlarges: *Anat.*, a muscle that enlarges some opening of the body; *Surg.*, an instrument used for stretching an orifice or canal in the body.

dil-a-to-ry (dĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *dilator*, a delayer < *differre* (*dilatus*), to delay], causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive; tardy; neglectful.—*adv.* **dil'a-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **dil'a-to-ri-ness.**

Syn. tardy, procrastinating, loitering, dawdling, late.

di-lem-ma (dĭ-lĕm'ă; dī-lĕm'ă), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *lēmma*, a proposition], 1, a situation in which one must choose between two alternatives, both of which are bad; hence, 2, any perplexing or awkward situation: *Logic*, an argument which presents two or more alternatives, equally unfavorable.—*adj.* **dil"em-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk).

dil-et-tan-te (dĭl"ĕ-tăn'tē; dē"lĕt-tän'tā), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (-tē); dilettantes (-tēz)], [It. < *dilettare* < Lat. *delectare* (*-atus*), to delight], 1, one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; 2, a dabbler. Also, **dil"et-tant'.**—*n.* **dil"et-tan'te-ism; dil"et-tant'ism.**

Syn. smatterer, dabbler, trifler. (See amateur.)

[1]dil-i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *diligens* (*-entis*), careful], industry; care; zeal.

Syn. care, heed, industry, busyness, perseverance, application.—*Ant.* laziness, inattentiveness.

[2]dil-i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns; dē"lē'zhäns'), *n.* [Fr. = dispatch], a stage-coach: especially in France.

DILIGENCE

dil-i-gent (dĭl'ĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* [see [1]**dili-gence**], 1, industrious; working steadily and attentively; persevering; 2, performed with painstaking care; careful.—*adv.* **dil'i-gent-ly.**

Syn. sedulous, persevering, industrious. (See busy.)

dill (dĭl), *n.* [< A.S. *dile*, dĭll], a European herb of the carrot family, with aromatic seeds of medicinal value: called *anise* in the Bible.

dil-ly-dal-ly (dĭl'ĭ-dăl"ĭ), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dallied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -dallying], [reduplication of *dally*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, to loiter; trifle; waver or hesitate.

dil-u-ent (dĭl'ū-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *diluens* (*-entis*), diluting: see **dilute**], having power to dissolve or dilute, as a liquid:—*n.* a fluid that dissolves or dilutes solids or liquids; a solvent.

di-lute (dĭ-lūt'; dī-lūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -luted, *p.pr.* -luting], [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *luere* (*lutus*), to wash], to weaken by mixing with water or some other fluid:—*v.i.* to become liquid; be weakened by mixing with water or another fluid:—*adj.* not concentrated; in a solution in which the solvent is in excess.—*p.adj.* **di-lut'ed.**

di-lu-tion (dĭ-lū'shŭn; dī-), *n.* 1, the act of diluting; the weakening of a fluid by mixing with another; 2, a liquid weakened by mixture with another.

di-lu-vi-al (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **diluvium**], 1, pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood, especially the Deluge; 2, pertaining to, or formed of, a deposit of débris called *diluvium*.—*adj.* **di-lu'vi-an.**—*n.* **di-lu'vi-an-ism.**

di-lu-vi-um (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -viums (-ŭmz); -via (*-ă*)], [Lat. = a deluge], *Geol.*, a deposit of débris produced by a deluge.

dim (dĭm), *adj.* [*comp.* dimmer, *superl.* dimmest], [A.S. = dim], 1, somewhat dark; obscure; 2, hazy; vague; faint; ill-defined; hence, 3, not clearly seen; 4, tarnished; without luster; 5, indistinct of vision; as, the *dim* eyes of old age:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dimmed (dĭmd), *p.pr.* dimming], *Eng. Dial.*, 1, to render obscure or less distinct or bright; 2, to cloud; 3, to tarnish; make dull:—*v.i.* to become indistinct; fade.—*adv.* **dim'ly.**—*n.* **dim'ness.**—*adj.* **dim'mish.**

dim. *abbr.* 1, diminuendo, a musical term; 2, diminutive. Also, **dimin.**

dime (dīm), *n.* [< O.F. *disme* < Lat. *decima*, tenth < *decem*, ten], an American silver coin equal to one tenth of a dollar, or ten cents; a ten-cent piece: —*adj.* of the value of ten cents: **dime novel**, a cheap book of melodramatic fiction.

di-men-sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *dimensio* (*-onis*), a measuring], measure in any one direction, as length, breadth, thickness: *pl.* 1, *Math.*, size or extent of a body in these measurements; 2, scope; importance; 3, measurable or material parts; proportions.—*adj.* **di-men'sion-al.**

di-me-tal-lic (dī"mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *metallikos* < *metallon*, a metal], *Chem.*, having two equivalents of a metallic element.

dim-e-ter (dĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *metron*, a measure], *Pros.*, a line of two measures, or accented syllables:—*adj.* consisting of two measures.

di-mid-i-ate (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-āt; dī-mĭd'ĭ-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *dimidiare* (*-atus*), to halve < *dis-*, apart + *medius*, middle], divided into two equal parts; halved; half the usual size: *Biol.*, with only one half developed; *Bot.*, having the seed vessel split on one side:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to halve.

di-min-ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v.t.* [mixture of earlier *diminue* (< Fr. *diminuer* < Lat. *diminuere*, to lessen) and *minish* (< O.F. *menusier*, to cut small < Lat. *minutus*, small)], 1, to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; 2, to weaken; impair; detract from: *Archaic*, to lessen in importance; reduce in authority or rank: *Mus.*, to lessen (a minor interval) by a half step:—*v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

Syn. reduce, degrade, abase, lessen. (See decrease.)

di-min-u-en-do (dĭ-mĭn"ū-ĕn'dō), *adj.* [It.], *Mus.*, gradually growing softer in sound; decreasing; decrescendo: indicated by the sign [>] or by the abbreviation *dim.* or *dimin.*

dim-i-nu-tion (dĭm"ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* [see **diminish**], 1, the act of making less; reduction; 2, the process of becoming less: *Mus.*, the repetition of a theme in notes of one half or one quarter the length of those in the original theme.

di-min-u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *adj.* 1, below the average size; little; 2, contracted; narrow:—*n.* a word formed from another to express a smaller thing of the same kind; as, *lambkin*, a little *lamb*.—*adv.* **di-min'u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **di-min'u-tive-ness.**

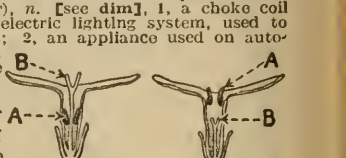
Syn. small, slight, insignificant. (See little.)

dim-is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭ-sō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], dismissing; giving leave to go: used of a letter issued to a clergyman going into another diocese.

dim-i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (-tĭz)], [< It. *dimito* < L.L. *dimitum* < Gk. *di-*, two + *mitos*, thread], 1, a strong cotton fabric with raised ornamental stripes or figures, used for bedspreads, etc.; 2, a thin cotton material with fine corded stripes.

dim-mer (dĭm'ĕr), *n.* [see **dim**], 1, a choke coil in an electric lighting system, used to regulate the current; 2, an appliance used on automobiles to diminish the brightness of the headlights.

di-mor-phism (dī-môr'fĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *morphē*, form], the existence of a substance, species, etc., under different aspects, as of form or color: *Chem.*, crystal-



DIMORPHISM

Sections of two bluet flowers from same plant: A, stamen; B, style.

lization of a substance, as sulphur, in two independent forms; *Zoöl.*, difference in form, color, or structure between members of the same species, as in the winged male and the wingless female of the firefly; *Bot.*, occurrence of two distinct forms of leaves, flowers, etc., in the same plant or species; *Philol.*, the occurrence in a language of two or more words, called *doublets*, derived from the same source, as *regal, royal—beam, boom—kirk, church.—adj.* **di-mor'phic.—***adj.* **di-mor'phous.**

dim-ple (dĭm'pl), *n.* [source uncertain], a small dent or hollow, especially in a part of the body, as the chin or elbow; an indentation:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dimpled (-pld), *p.pr.* dimpling], to form dimples; sink in slight dents:—*v.t.* to mark with dimples.

din (dĭn), *n.* [< A.S. *dyne*, noise], a continued and insistent noise:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dinned (dĭnd), *p.pr.* dinning], to utter with insistent and confusing noise:—*v.i.* to make a confusing clamor.

di-nar (dē-när'), *n.* [Arab. < Lat. *denarius*, a coin], 1, any of various old Arabian gold coins; 2, a silver coin of Yugoslavia, formerly also of Serbia, worth about two cents.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dined (dīnd), *p.pr.* dining], [< Fr. *diner* < Lat. *dis-*, away + *jejunare*, to fast], to take dinner:—*v.t.* to give a dinner to.

din-er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* 1, a person who takes dinner; 2, a railroad car equipped to serve meals.

din-ette (dī"nĕt'), *n.* [*dine* + *-ette*], an alcove serving as a dining room.

ding (dĭng), *v.i.* [imit.], to sound, as a bell, with a continuous, monotonous tone:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to impress by noisy repetition; *Archaic*, to hurl.

ding-dong (dĭng'dŏng"), *n.* [imit.], 1, the sound of a bell; 2, monotonous repetition.

din-ghy (dĭng'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dinghies (-gĭz)], [nat. E. Ind. name of rowing boat < Hind. *dengī*], 1, any of various East Indian boats; 2, the smallest boat of a man-of-war; 3, any of various kinds of small boat. Also, **din'gey** [*pl.* -geys (-gĭz)].

YACHT'S DINGHY

din-gle (dĭng'gl), *n.* [source uncertain], a cleft between hills; also, a secluded, wooded dell: *Colloq.*, the inclosed weather porch of a house.

din-gle-dan-gle (dĭng'gl-dăng"gl), *adv.* [reduplication of *dangle*, q.v.], so as to swing backward and forward; so as to hang loosely.

din-go (dĭng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* dingoes (-gōz)], [nat. name], a wild dog of Australia: also called, in Australia, *warragal; warrigal.*

din-gy (dĭn'jĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], [perh. < *dung*], grimy; dirty; faded.—*adv.* **din'gi-ly.**—*n.* **din'gi-ness.**

DINGO ($\frac{1}{35}$)

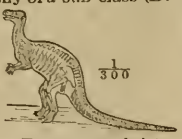
din-ing car a railroad car fitted out to cook and serve full meals en route; a diner.

din-ing room a room in which meals are ordinarily served.

din-ner (dĭn'ẽr), *n.* [see **dine**], 1, the chief meal of the day, at noon or at the end of the day; 2, a banquet in honor of some dignitary; 3, a formal party at which dinner is served.

di-no-saur (dī'nō-sôr), *n.* [< Gk. *deinos*, terrible + *sauros*, lizard], any of a sub-class (*Dinosauria*) of prehistoric reptiles, some herbivorous and some carnivorous.—*adj.* **di"no-sau'ri-an.**

di-no-the-ri-um (dī"nō-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *deinos*, terrible + *thērion*, wild beast], any of a genus (*Dinotherium*) of huge prehistoric mammals, larger than an elephant, with downward curved tusks on the lower jaw. Also, **di'no-there.**



DINOSAUR: skeleton and outline, restored, of one of the carnivorous varieties. $\frac{1}{300}$

dint (dĭnt), *n.* [< A.S. *dynt*, a blow; 1, *Archaic*, a blow; 2, a mark left by a blow or pressure; a dent; 3, force or power; as, by *dint* of much effort:—*v.t.* to mark or dent.

di-oc-e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-săn; dī'ō-sē"săn), *adj.* [see **diocese**], *Eccl.*, in some churches, pertaining to a diocese:—*n.* a bishop in charge of a diocese.

di-o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [< Gk. *dioikēsis*, administration < *dia*, through + *oikein*, to manage], *Eccl.*, in some churches, the district over which a bishop has authority; a bishopric.

di-œ-cious (dī-ē'shŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *di-*, twice + *oikia*, house], *Biol.*, bearing the male and female reproductive organs on separate individuals: opposite of *monœcious*. Also, **di-e'cious.**—*adv.* **di-œ'cious-ly.**—*n.* **di-œ'cious-ness.**

Di-o-me-des (dī"ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, a king of Argos, and a hero in the Trojan War; the bravest of the Greeks except Achilles, celebrated by Homer for his single combats with Hector and Æneas: a son of Tydeus, and therefore often called *Tydides*; 2, a Thracian king, the securing of whose man-eating mares was one of the labors of Hercules. Also, **Di'o-med** (dī'ō-mĕd).

Di-o-ne (dī-ō'nē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Titaness, daughter of Oceanus and said by Homer to be mother by Zeus of Aphrodite.

Di-o-ny-si-a (dī"ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *Dionusos*, Dionysus], in ancient Greece, especially in Athens, the festivals of the god Dionysus, important in the development of the Greek drama.

Di-o-ny-sian (dī"ō-nish'ăn; -nĭs'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the god Dionysus or to the festivals in his honor; 2, pertaining to any one of several historical persons named Dionysius.

Di-o-ny-sus (dī"ō-nī'sŭs), *n.* *Gk. Myth.*, a son of Zeus, first worshiped as the god of vegetation, and later as the god of the grape and of wine: identified with Roman *Bacchus*. Also, **Di"o-ny'sos** (-sŏs).—*adj.* **Di"o-nys'i-ac** (-nĭs'ĭ-ăk); **Di"o-ny-si'a-cal** (-sī'ȧ-kăl).—*adv.* **Di"o-ny-si'a-cal-ly.**

di-op-ter (dī-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *dioptra*, an optical instrument < *dia*, through + *op-*, root of *optos*, seen], *Optics*, a unit of refractive power equal to that of a lens whose principal focal distance is one meter.

di-op-tric (dī-ŏp'trĭk), *adj.* aiding sight by refraction: used of lenses. Also, **di-op'tri-cal.**

di-op-trics (dī-ŏp'trĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing. Optics*, the science of the refraction of light, especially by lenses.

di-o-ra-ma (dī"ō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *dia*, through + *horama*, a sight], a painting or series of paintings, so arranged as to produce a spectacular effect by means of changing lights.—*adj.* **di"o-ram'ic.**

di-o-rite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gk. *diorizein*, to separate], *Geol.*, an igneous rock, crystalline in structure, consisting of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende.—*adj.* **di"o-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk).

Di-os-cu-ri (dī"ŏs-kū'rī), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *Dios*, of Zeus + *kouroi*, sons], *Gk. Myth.*, Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Zeus, regarded as patrons of warriors and of travelers. Also, **Di"os-ku'roi.**

di-ox-ide (dī-ŏk'sīd; dī-ŏk'sĭd), *n.* [*di-* + *oxide*], *Chem.*, a compound of two atoms of oxygen and one atom of a metal or base. Also, **di-ox'id.**

dip (dĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dipped or dipt (dĭpt), *p.pr.* dipping], [< A.S. *dyppan*, to dip], 1, to plunge into water or other liquid; put quickly into a liquid or a powdered or granulated substance, as salt or sugar, and then take out again; 2, to scoop up, as with a ladle, spoon, bucket, etc.; 3, to let down and raise again quickly, as a flag; 4, to baptize by immersion, or putting under water; 5, to mold (a candle) by immersing a wick in melted fat; 6, to color (fabric) by immersing in dye:—*v.i.* 1, to immerse oneself; plunge temporarily into water or other liquid; 2, to enter slightly into anything; as, he *dips* into many books but seldom reads one through; 3, to slope downward; as, the road *dips* beyond the hill; 4, to sink: *Geol.*, to slope downward: said of strata; *Aëro.*, to drop suddenly before a climb:—*n.* 1, the act of putting temporarily into water; a short plunge; as, a *dip* in the ocean; 2, something which is dipped; especially, a candle made by dipping a wick in melted tallow; 3, a liquid in which objects may be immersed; 4, the angle which the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field make with the horizontal at any place; the magnetic inclination; 5, a downward slope: *Geol.*, the angle made by a stratum of rock with a horizontal plane; *Aëro.*, a quick descent followed by an ascent: *Slang*, a pickpocket.

di-phos-gene (dī-fŏs'jēn), *n.* [*di-* + *phosgene*], a poisonous gas, used in warfare.

diph-the-ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *diphthera*, a piece of leather], *Pathol.*, an acute infectious disease, caused by the Klebs-Löffler bacillus and marked by the formation of a false membrane obstructing the air passages of the nose and throat.—*adj.* **diph"the-rit'ic** (-thē-rĭt'ĭk).

diph-thong (dĭf'thŏng), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, twice + *phthoggos*, voice], 1, the union of two vowel sounds to form a continuous sound, as in *aisle, toil, pound*; 2, two characters used to represent a single sound, usually a vowel, sometimes a consonant, as in *hear, head, both*; 3, popularly, two vowel characters combined into one; a ligature of two vowels, as in æsthetic, subpœna.—*adj.* **diph-thon'gal** (-thŏng'găl).—*adv.* **diph-thon'gal-ly.**

dip-lod-o-cus (dĭp-lŏd′ō-kŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *diploos*, double + *dakos*, a beam], any of a genus (*Diplodocus*) of herbivorous dinosaurs, fossil remains of which have been found in Wyoming and Colorado.

di-plo-ma (dĭ-plō′mȧ), *n.* [Lat. = an official paper < Gk. *diplōma*, a paper folded double < *diploos*, double], **1**, originally, a folded parchment; **2**, an official letter or state document; **3**, a document sealed and signed by authority, granting some power or privilege or bestowing some honor; especially, a paper given by an institution of learning, conferring a degree at the completion of a course of study.

di-plo-ma-cy (dĭ-plō′mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **diplomatic**], **1**, the system of forms observed in carrying on intercourse between two or more nations, as required by international law; **2**, the art of conducting such intercourse between nations; **3**, skill in conducting negotiations, public or private; tact: **dollar diplomacy**, negotiations governed by considerations of monetary advantage.

dip-lo-mat (dĭp′lō-măt), *n.* **1**, a person skilled or employed in carrying on dealings between two nations; a diplomatist; **2**, a tactful person. —*v.i.* **di-plo′ma-tize.**

dip-lo-mat-ic (dĭp″lō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *diplomatique* < L.L. *diplomaticus* < Lat. *diploma:* see **diploma**], **1**, pertaining to the management of affairs between two nations; **2**, characterized by special skill in the management of affairs; tactful: adroit.—*adv.* **dip″lo-mat′i-cal-ly.**

di-plo-ma-tist (dĭ-plō′mȧ-tĭst), *n.* **1**, one who is skilled in the art of managing affairs between nations; **2**, a tactful person.

dip-lo-pi-a (dĭp-lō′pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *diploos*, double + *ōps*, eye], *Optics*, double vision: an abnormal condition of vision in which single objects appear to be double.—*adj.* **dip-lop′ic** (-lŏp′ĭk).

dip-o-dy (dĭp′ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Gk. *di-*, two + *pous* (*podos*), a foot], *Pros.*, combination of two similar metrical feet in one measure.

dip-per (dĭp′ẽr), *n.* [see **dip**], one who or that which dips, especially a cup or ladle for water or the like: *Ornith.*, any of a genus of small song birds resembling the wren in body and song: so called from the habit of dipping the tail: also called *water ouzel:* **Dipper**, a group of seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major, arranged in the form of a ladle: also called *Great Dipper:* **Little Dipper**, a group of stars in the constellation Ursa Minor, arranged in the form of a ladle with the North Star as the end star of the handle (see *Ursa Major*, illus.).

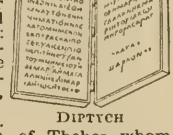
dip-ping nee-dle a light, steel magnet, turning freely in a vertical plane; an inclinometer (which see for illus.).

dip-so-ma-ni-a (dĭp″sō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *dipsa*, thirst + *mania*, madness], an uncontrollable, often periodic, craving for spirituous liquors.

dip-so-ma-ni-ac (dĭp″sō-mā′nĭ-ăk), *n.* one who suffers from an uncontrollable desire for strong drink:—*adj.* pertaining to dipsomania.

Dip-ter-a (dĭp′tẽr-ȧ), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *pteron*, a wing], *Zoöl.*, an order of two-winged insects, including gnats, flies, etc.—*adj.* **dip′ter-ous.**

dip-tych (dĭp′tĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *ptukhē*, a fold], **1**, in ancient Greece and Rome, a two-leaved hinged tablet of wood, metal, or ivory, having the inner sides waxed so as to be written on with the stylus; **2**, a picture or carving made in two panels hinged together and opening like a book: *pl. Eccl.*, in early times, certain tablets on which were inscribed the names of persons to be commemorated at a eucharistic service; also, the list of names inscribed.



DIPTYCH

Dir-ce (dûr′sē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a wicked queen of Thebes whom Lycus married after putting away his wife Antiope: afterward fastened to a wild bull by the sons of Antiope.

dire (dīr), *adj.* [*comp.* direr, *superl.* direst], [< Lat. *dirus*, fearful], **1**, fearful; calamitous; **2**, mournful; ominous.—*adv.* **dire′ly.**—*n.* **dire′ness.**

di-rect (dĭ-rĕkt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *dirigere* (*-rectus*), to guide], **1**, straight; not crooked or circuitous; **2**, open; straightforward; truthful; **3**, simple; plain; without ambiguity; sincere; **4**, lineally related; as, a *direct* descendant; **5**, immediate; exact; as, *direct* contact; the *direct* opposite: *Elec.*, flowing in one direction only; as, a *direct* current; *Pol. Sci.*, relating to, or accomplished by, action of the people through popular vote, rather than through delegates; as, *direct* nomination; *direct* primary:—*v.t.* **1**, to aim or point in a straight line toward some definite end; **2**, to guide or show; **3**, to shape the course of; make to go in a particular way; regulate, as public affairs; **4**, to instruct; give orders to; **5**, to write an address upon, as a letter: *Mus.*, to lead or conduct, as an orchestra:—*v.i.* to act as a guide or conductor:—*adv.* directly. —*n.* **di-rect′er.**—*adj.* **di-rec′tive.**—*n.* **di-rect′ness.**

Syn., *v.* show, guide, regulate, dispose, govern, order, manage, command. (See conduct, govern.)

di-rec-tion (dĭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of leading, conducting, guiding, or showing; **2**, aim; line of motion; relative position or location of a point without reference to its distance; as, in that *direction* lies the city; **3**, address, as of a letter; **4**, a command, order, or instruction.—*adj.* **di-rec′tion-al.**

Syn. way, aim, course, tendency, administration, guidance, management, oversight. (See order.)

di-rect-ly (dĭ-rĕkt′lĭ), *adv.* **1**, in a straight line; **2**, immediately; soon; as, I will come *directly;* **3**, openly; honestly; **4**, to the point; without ambiguity.

Syn. presently, straightway. (See immediately.)

di-rec-tor (dĭ-rĕk′tẽr), *n.* one who guides, governs, or manages; especially, one appointed to manage the affairs of a club, a commercial company, or other organized body; a member of a directorate: *Mus.*, the leader of an orchestra, chorus, etc.—*n.fem.* **di-rec′tress.**—*n.* **di-rec′tor-ship.**

di-rec-to-rate (dĭ-rĕk′tō-rāt), *n.* **1**, the office of a guide, manager, or adviser; **2**, a group of persons managing the affairs of an organized body, as a bank: also called *board of directors.*

di-rec-to-ry (dĭ-rĕk′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, an alphabetical list of names and addresses of the people of a city or locality; **2**, a book of rules, especially for public or private worship: *Rare*, a directorate: **Directory**, [transl. of Fr. *Directoire*], in French history, the governing body during the later part of the Revolutionary period (1795–99), consisting of five members:—*adj.* containing rules; guiding; commanding.

di-rec-trix (dĭ-rĕk′trĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -trices (-trĭ-sēz); -trixes (-trĭk-sĕz)], a woman who directs; a directress: *Math.*, a fixed line which determines a curve, or the motion of a point which describes a curve (see *parabola*, illus.).

dire-ful (dīr′fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **dire**], dreadful; dismal.—*adv.* **dire′ful-ly.**—*n.* **dire′ful-ness.**

dirge (dûrj), *n.* [< Lat. *dirige*, direct thou: first word in Latin antiphon in matins section of the Roman Catholic Office for the Dead], a requiem mass; a funeral hymn; a song or tune of mourning.

dir-i-gi-ble (dĭr′ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **direct**], capable of being guided or steered, as some balloons:—*n.* a cigar-shaped balloon driven by motors and provided with a passenger car. (See illus. next page.)

dirk (dûrk), *n.* [< earlier *dork:* source uncertain], **1**, a poniard; **2**, a dagger without a guard, used by the Scotch Highlanders:—*v.t.* to stab.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *drit*, excrement], **1**, filth; any foul substance; **2**, dust; loose soil; garden earth:—*adj.* made of earth; as, a *dirt* road.

dirt-y (dûr′tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, unclean; impure; soiled; **2**, appearing soiled; clouded; dingy; **3**, muddy; sleety; rainy: of the weather; **4**, morally unclean; base; lewd; contemptible:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dirtied (-tĭd), *p.pr.* dirtying], to soil; sully; tarnish.—*adv.* **dirt′i-ly.**—*n.* **dirt′i-ness.**

Dis (dĭs), *n.* [Lat. = rich], *Rom. Myth.*, **1**, the god of the underworld: identified with the Greek *Pluto;* **2**, the infernal regions; the lower world.

dis- *prefix*, [< Lat. *dis-*, from], expressing: **1**, removal; separation; as, *distract;* *disbar;* **2**, negation; as, *disobliging;* *dissatisfaction;* **3**, reversal; equivalent to *un-* or *not:* as, *disentangle;* *disease;* **4**, used intensively: as, *disannul.* Also, **di-; dif-; de-.**

dis-a-bil-i-ty (dĭs″ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **disable**], **1**, want of power; **2**, physical or mental weakness or incapacity; inefficiency: *Law*, lack of power or authority to act legally.

Syn. inability, incapacity, weakness, impotence. *Inability* is a lack of power or means, as of strength or age, innate and without remedy, that prevents a person from doing a certain thing. The *inability* to write fiction exists in those who have no creative imagination; the *inability* of a newborn infant to walk is overcome only with transition into a different stage of growth. *Disability* is a want of ability in certain cases, or under particular circumstances; it is usually a loss, perhaps temporary, of some requisite to the occasion; as, I was under a decided *disability* in the discussion, since, unknown to the others, my own interests were at stake. Sometimes *disability* names a legal disqualification, as that which prevents certain acts of minors, or that of serving as judge in one's own case.

dis-a-ble (dĭs-ā′bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -abled (-bld), *p.pr.* -abling], [*dis-* + *able*], **1**, to deprive

of power; cripple; incapacitate or render unable; **2**, to impair; impoverish: *Law*, to deprive of legal power or authority; disqualify: *Obs.*, to undervalue; depreciate. —*p.adj.* **dis-a'bled.**—*n.* **dis-a'ble-ment.**

dis-a-buse (dĭs″ă-būz′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*abuse*], to undeceive; set free from mistake: with *of*; as, to *disabuse* his mind of an unreasonable belief.

dis-a-cid-i-fy (dĭs″ă-sĭd′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*acidify*], *Chem.*, to neutralize the acid in, or remove the acid from (any mixture).

dis-ad-van-tage (dĭs″ăd-văn′tăj), *n.* [*dis-*+*advantage*], **1**, a hindrance; **2**, a cause of loss or injury; **3**, an unfavorable position in relation to others; **4**, injury; harm; detriment:—*v.t.* to be harmful to; injure the interest of.—*adj.* **dis-ad″van-ta′geous** (-tā′jŭs).—*adv.* **dis-ad″van-ta′geous-ly.**

dis-af-fect (dĭs″ă-fĕkt′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*affect*], **1**, to fill with dissatisfaction; **2**, to alienate or take away the affection of; **3**, to disturb the functions of, as the digestive process; to disorder.

dis-af-fect-ed (dĭs″ă-fĕk′tĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, discontented; **2**, out of sympathy; estranged; alienated; **3**, out of order; morbid; diseased.

dis-an-nul (dĭs″ă-nŭl′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*annul*], to cancel; make void.—*n.* **dis″an-nul′ment.**

dis-a-noint (dĭs″ă-noint′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*anoint*], to make null and void the consecration of.

dis-ap-pear (dĭs″ă-pēr′), *v.i.* [*dis-*+*appear*], **1**, to go out of sight; vanish; **2**, to cease to exist; be lost.—*n.* **dis″ap-pear′ance.**

dis-ap-point (dĭs″ă-point′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*appoint*], **1**, to fail to fulfil the hope or expectation of (a person); **2**, to thwart or foil, as a plan or purpose: *Rare*, to break an appointment with.

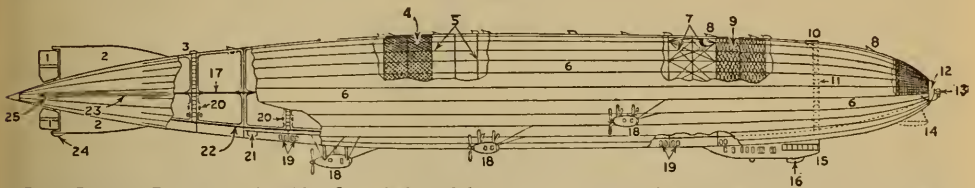
dis-ap-point-ed (dĭs″ă-poin′tĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, baffled; **2**, unhappy because hope or expectation is defeated.—*adv.* **dis″ap-point′ed-ly.**

dis-ap-point-ment (dĭs″ă-point′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, defeat or failure of expectation; **2**, a state of depression caused by failure; **3**, that which causes failure of expectation.

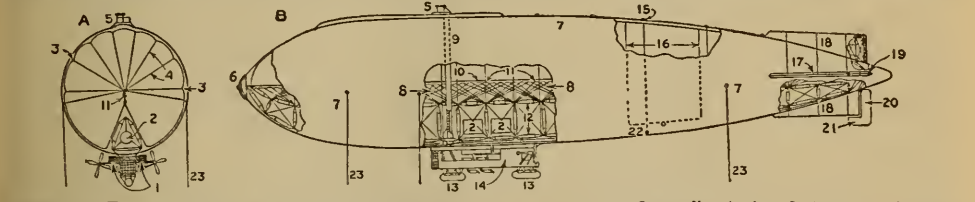
Syn. frustration, humiliation, failure, defeat, chagrin, depression.—*Ant.* fulfilment, pleasure, attainment.

dis-ap-pro-ba-tion (dĭs″ăp″rō-bā′shŭn), *n.* [*dis-*+*approbation*], failure to approve; unfavorable opinion; blame; disapproval.

DIRIGIBLES



RIGID TYPE OF DIRIGIBLE. 1, rudder; 2, vertical fin; 3, bonnet over gas outlet; 4, wire netting; 5, transverse partitions; 6, outside covering; 7, main diagonal wiring; 8, 8, bonnets of gas-release valves; 9, cord netting, over wire netting; 10, observation platform; 11, climbing shaft; 12, bow cap; 13, mooring cone; 14, gangway; 15, control car; 16, pneumatic bumper; 17, axial cable, running from bow to stern; 18, 18, 18, power cars; 19, 19, gasoline tanks; 20, 20, automatic gas valves; 21, water-ballast bag; 22, catwalk; 23, horizontal fin; 24, tail skid; 25, elevator.



SEMIRIGID TYPE OF DIRIGIBLE. A, cross section; B, side view.—1, motors; 2, gasoline tanks; 3, ballonet; 4, longitudinal diaphragms; 5, observation platform; 6, bow cap; 7, envelope; 8, 8, suspension wires; 9, climbing shaft; 10, axial suspension band, from bow to stern; 11, catenaries; 12, keels, continuous from bow to stern; 13, 13, pneumatic bumpers; 14, control and power car; 15, gas valve: automatic, or worked by cord, 22; 16, one of the gas containers; 17, horizontal fin; 18, vertical fin; 19, elevator; 20, rudder; 21, balanced surface; 22, cord operating gas valve; 23, 23, handling lines.

dis-af-fec-tion (dĭs″ă-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, discontentment; **2**, disloyalty; ill will; hostility; **3**, disturbance of bodily functions; disease.

Syn. discontent, dislike, unfriendliness, estrangement, alienation.—*Ant.* loyalty, harmony, allegiance.

dis-af-firm (dĭs″ă-fûrm′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*affirm*], to disown; disavow; deny or contradict: said of a previous statement: *Law*, **1**, to manifest an intention not to abide by, as a contract which, because of its nature, may be voided; as, a voidable contract made by an infant may be *disaffirmed* by the infant upon his becoming of age; **2**, to reverse, as a previous ruling or judicial decision.—*n.* **dis-af″fir-ma′tion.**

dis-af-for-est (dĭs″ă-fŏr′ĕst), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*afforest*], **1**, to remove forests from (woodland); **2**, *Eng. Law*, to exempt from the forest laws.

dis-a-gree (dĭs″ă-grē′), *v.i.* [*dis-*+*agree*], **1**, to differ in opinion; **2**, to be unlike or unsuited; **3**, to be unsuitable or have an injurious effect, as climate, food, conditions of work, etc.

dis-a-gree-a-ble (dĭs″ă-grē′ă-bl), *adj.* unpleasant; annoying; distasteful.—*adv.* **dis″a-gree′a-bly.**—*n.* **dis″a-gree′a-ble-ness.**

dis-a-gree-ment (dĭs″ă-grē′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, difference of opinion; a quarrel; **2**, lack of similarity or suitability; incongruity.

Syn. diversity, difference, dispute, dissension.

dis-al-low (dĭs″ă-lou′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*allow*], to refuse to permit; reject; prohibit: *Obs.*, to disapprove.—*n.* **dis″al-low′ance.**

dis-an-i-mate (dĭs-ăn′ĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*animate*], *Rare*, **1**, to take life away from; **2**, to discourage; rob of enthusiasm.—*n.* **dis-an″i-ma′tion.**

dis-ap-prov-al (dĭs″ă-prōōv′ăl), *n.* [see **disapprove**], unfavorable opinion; failure to approve; blame; disapprobation.

dis-ap-prove (dĭs″ă-prōōv′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*approve*], **1**, to hold an unfavorable opinion of; fail to approve; **2**, to refuse assent to:—*v.i.* to hold or express an adverse opinion.—*adv.* **dis″ap-prov′ing-ly.**

Syn. blame, condemn, frown upon, deprecate.

dis-arm (dĭs-ärm′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+²*arm*], **1**, to take away weapons from; **2**, to deprive of power or desire to harm; **3**, to put on a peace footing, as an army or navy:—*v.i.* to lay down weapons; reduce the military and naval power to a peace footing.

dis-ar-ma-ment (dĭs-är′mă-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of depriving of weapons, or of laying down arms; especially, **2**, the reduction of military and naval forces to a peace footing.

dis-ar-range (dĭs″ă-rānj′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*arrange*], to put out of order; disturb; throw into confusion.—*n.* **dis″ar-range′ment.**

dis-ar-ray (dĭs″ă-rā′), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*array*], **1**, to overthrow; **2**, to throw into confusion; rout; **3**, to strip; despoil; also, to undress; disrobe:—*v.i.* to undress; take off one's clothes:—*n.* **1**, disordered or insufficient dress; **2**, confusion; disorder.

dis-as-so-ci-ate (dĭs″ă-sō′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*associate*], to remove from association; dissociate.—*n.* **dis″as-so″ci-a′tion.**

dis-as-ter (dĭz-ăs′tĕr), *n.* [<Fr. *désastre*<Lat. *dis-*, from+*astrum*<Gk. *astron*, a star], a calamity; misfortune; a serious accident.

Syn. calamity, misfortune, cataclysm, mishap, mischance, adversity, blow. (See trouble.)

dis-as-trous (dĭz-ăs'trŭs), *adj.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; attended with evil results: *Obs.*, ill-starred.—*adv.* **dis-as'trous-ly.**

dis-a-vow (dĭs"ə-vou'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *avow*], to deny; refuse to acknowledge; disown.

Syn. disclaim, reject, renounce. (See repudiate.)

dis-a-vow-al (dĭs"ə-vou'ăl), *n.* denial; rejection; refusal of responsibility.

dis-band (dĭs-bănd'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + ²*band*], 1, to dismiss from organized service, as an army; 2, to break up, as a society:—*v.i.* to be dispersed or broken up.—*n.* **dis-band'ment.**

dis-bar (dĭs-bär'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + ¹*bar*], *Law*, to remove from the list of those who may appear in court as attorneys; expel from the bar.—*n.* **dis-bar'ment.**

dis-be-lief (dĭs"bē-lēf'), *n.* [*dis-* + *belief*], 1, lack of belief or trust; 2, denial of a creed.

Syn. unbelief, incredulity. *Disbelief* is the state of mind in which one is convinced that a certain statement, tenet, principle, or assertion is not true. Hence, *disbelief* is positive. *Unbelief* may be negative and name merely an absence of all belief. In regard to religious creed or in Biblical use, however, *unbelief* names a positive lack of faith that amounts to *disbelief*. *Incredulity* is the state of mind of one inclined to be unbelieving, or even skeptical; in a popular sense, *incredulity* names the amazement evoked by something hard to believe, highly improbable, or extremely surprising; as, the list of those involved in the government scandal was received with *incredulity*.

dis-be-lieve (dĭs"bē-lēv'), *v.t.* to refuse to accept as true:—*v.i.* to refuse to believe a statement, doctrine, etc.—*n.* **dis"be-liev'er.**

dis-branch (dĭs-brănch'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *branch*], to remove branches from; prune.

dis-bur-den (dĭs-bûr'dn), *v.t.* [*dis-* + ¹*burden*], to relieve of a load, or of anything oppressive:—*v.i.* to relieve oneself of a burden.

dis-burse (dĭs-bûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bursed (-bûrst'), *p.pr.* -bursing], [< O.F. *desbourser* < Lat. *dis-*, apart + *bursa*, a purse], to expend; pay out.—*n.* **dis-burs'er.**—*adj.* **dis-burs'a-ble.**

dis-burse-ment (dĭs-bûrs'mĕnt), *n.* expenditure; money paid out.

disc (dĭsk), *n.* [see **disk**], a circular, flat plate, or anything resembling it in shape. See **disk**, *Pfd. S.*

disc. *abbr.* 1, discount (also, **disct.**); 2, discovered; discoverer.

dis-cant (dĭs'kănt), *n.* [see **descant**], 1, *Obs.*, the art of writing and singing part music as originally worked out; 2, the highest voice in part music; soprano or tenor. Also, **des'cant.**

dis-card (dĭs-kärd'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + ²*card*], 1, to cast off or reject as without value; throw away; 2, in card playing, to play (a card, not a trump) not of the suit led; throw off:—*v.i.* in card playing, to make a discard:—*n.* (dĭs'kärd), in card playing, the act of playing a card not a trump and not of the suit led; also, the card so played.

Syn., *v.* reject, dismiss, discharge. (See repudiate.)

dis-cern (dĭ-zûrn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *cernere*, to sift], 1, to see as distinct from other objects; discriminate; 2, to distinguish or recognize with the eye or the mind; 3, to perceive; descry:—*v.i.* to make distinction.—*n.* **dis-cern'er.**

Syn. perceive, descry, observe, detect, distinguish, discriminate. To *perceive* is to lay hold of a thing by the mind or senses; as, he *perceived* the meaning. To *discern* is to make out by effort of the eye or mind; as, he *discerned* motionless figures in the darkness; whether the captain was friendly or hostile he could not *discern*. To *distinguish* is mentally to mark a difference between one object and another, usually by outward sign; a clergyman can be *distinguished* in a crowd by his clothing or his aspect. To *discriminate* is not only to note but to compare differences, arriving at an opinion accordingly; as, a judge must *discriminate* between deliberate and accidental offenders. To *descry* is to succeed in making out with the eye or *discerning* with the mind; as, the sailors turned shoreward, hoping to *descry* a port.

dis-cern-i-ble (dĭ-zûr'nĭ-bl), *adj.* perceptible; visible.—*adv.* **dis-cern'i-bly.**

dis-cern-ing (dĭ-zûr'nĭng), *p.adj.* 1, of keen sight; 2, clever in distinguishing; discriminating; having good judgment.—*adv.* **dis-cern'ing-ly.**

dis-cern-ment (dĭ-zûrn'mĕnt), *n.* clearness in judgment; penetration; insight.

Syn. penetration, sharpness, insight, astuteness, sagacity, acuteness, shrewdness. (See discrimination.)

dis-cerp (dĭ-sûrp'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *carpere*, to pluck], to tear in pieces; rend; disunite.

dis-charge (dĭs-chärj'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *charge*], 1, to free of a burden or responsibility; unload, as a ship; 2, to remove, as a cargo from a ship or passengers from a train; 3, to give vent to; send out; emit; 4, to let fly, as an arrow; shoot, as a gun; 5, to pay completely, as a debt; 6, to send away as unnecessary or unsatisfactory, as a servant; 7, to absolve; as, to *discharge* an accused person of a crime; 8, to get rid of, as a burden, task, or responsibility; 9, to perform, as a duty: *Law*, to set free from restraint or custody, as a person held in confinement under legal process; *Elec.*, to exhaust or neutralize the charge in (an electric battery or condenser) by making an electrical connection between the terminals:—*v.i.* 1, to get rid of any burden; 2, to emit fluid:—*n.* 1, an unloading or emitting; 2, that which is unloaded; 3, riddance of a burden, debt, accusation, or responsibility; 4, the firing of a gun; 5, dismissal, as of an employee; 6, liberation; a legal release, as of a prisoner; 7, the completion of a task or duty; 8, something thrown out or emitted; as, the *discharge* from a wound: *Elec.*, an electric current, especially one of a brief or intermittent character; *Law*, 1, the act by which a person is set at liberty; 2, the writing containing the order for his being so freed.

Syn., *v.* accomplish, achieve, liberate, release, dismiss. (See effect.)—*Ant.*, *v.* fail, confine, burden.

dis-ci-ple (dĭ-sī'pl), *n.* [< Lat. *discipulus*, a pupil], 1, a pupil; 2, one who believes and practices the teaching of another.—*n.* **dis-ci'ple-ship.**

dis-ci-plin-a-ri-an (dĭs"ĭ-plĭn-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **discipline**], one who believes in strict rules:—*adj.* pertaining to strict training.

dis-ci-plin-a-ry (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to strict training; corrective.

dis-ci-pline (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *disciplina*, training], 1, strict and regular mental or moral training; 2, development of character through trouble, adversity, or anxiety; 3, obedience; submission to control; 4, corrective measures; punishment; 5, order as maintained in a schoolroom, military organization, prison, etc.: *Eccl.*, 1, the system of rules controlling conduct of church members; 2, rules controlling a given religious or monastic order; as, Trappist *discipline*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plined (-plĭnd), *p.pr.* -plining], 1, to train to obedience or efficiency; 2, to regulate; 3, to punish.—*adj.* **dis'ci-plin-a-ble.**—*adj.* **dis'ci-plin-al.**—*n.* **dis'ci-plin-er.**

Syn., *n.* order, strictness, drill, correction, training.

dis-claim (dĭs-klām'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *claim*], to disown; renounce; refuse to acknowledge connection with: *Law*, to give up, as a claim or right.

Syn. renounce, deny, disavow, reject. (See repudiate.)

dis-claim-er (dĭs-klām'ĕr), *n.* a disavowal, renunciation, or denial: *Law*, 1, a refusal or renunciation of a responsibility or claim; 2, a document formally renouncing a claim.

dis-close (dĭs-klōz'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desclore* < Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *claudere* (*clausus*), to shut], 1, to uncover; bring to light; 2, to make known.

Syn. uncover, tell, reveal, divulge, unveil. To *disclose* is to remove the cover from, so as to expose what has hitherto been out of sight; as, when the oyster was opened, a perfect pearl was *disclosed* within it. Figuratively, to *disclose* is to *uncover* that which was deeply hidden, as design or unsuspected motives. To *reveal* is to make known or show that which has been unknown or concealed; as, the dawn *revealed* an upland country; the testimony *revealed* to us a stranger, not a friend. To *divulge* is to give out something to the general public which has been confided to one as a secret, or which has hitherto for other reasons been kept a secret; as, to *divulge* a surprise, a plot.—*Ant.* conceal, hide, suppress, veil.—*n.* **dis-clos'er.**

dis-clo-sure (dĭs-klō'zhŭr), *n.* 1, the act of revealing or uncovering anything secret; a bringing to light; 2, the thing revealed or uncovered.

dis-cob-o-lus (dĭs-kŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *diskos*, quoit + *-bolos*, throwing], in ancient Greece and Rome, a thrower of the discus, or quoit: **Discobolus**, a statue of a discus thrower, ascribed to the Greek sculptor Myron, fifth century B. C. Also, **dis-cob'o-los.**

DISCOBOLUS OF MYRON

dis-coid (dĭs'koid), *adj.* [< Gk. *diskos*, disk + *eidos*, form], disk-shaped; round and flat:—*n.* a flat, circular object.—*adj.* **dis-coi'dal.**

dis-col-or (dĭs-kŭl'ĕr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *descolorer* < L.L. *discolorare* < Lat. *de-*, from + *colorare*, to color], to change from the natural color; stain; remove the color of. Also, **dis-col'our.**—*n.* **dis-col'or-a'tion.**—*n.* **dis-col'or-ment.**

dis-com-fit (dĭs-kŭm'fĭt), *v.t.* [<O.F. *desconfit* <L.L. *disconfectus*, undone <Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *cum* (intensive) + *factus*, made], to frustrate, thwart, or disconcert: *Archaic*, to defeat.

Syn. balk, overthrow, embarrass, confuse, abash.

dis-com-fi-ture (dĭs-kŭm'fĭ-tūr), *n.* disappointment; embarrassment; defeat.

dis-com-fort (dĭs-kŭm'fĕrt), *n.* [*dis-* + *comfort*], 1, want of ease; 2, distress, or that which causes it:—*v.t.* to disturb; make uneasy.

dis-com-mode (dĭs"kō-mōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -moded, *p.pr.* -moding], [<Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *commodus*, fit, suitable], to disturb; annoy; inconvenience.—*n.* **dis"com-mod'i-ty** (-mŏd'-).

dis-com-pose (dĭs"kŏm-pōz'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *compose*], to disarrange; disturb the peace or order of; agitate; disturb; ruffle.

dis-com-po-sure (dĭs"kŏm-pō'zhūr), *n.* agitation; unrest; disturbance.

dis-con-cert (dĭs"kŏn-sûrt'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *concert*], 1, to disturb the composure or self-possession of; embarrass; confuse; 2, to frustrate.

dis-con-nect (dĭs"kŏ-nĕkt'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *connect*], to disunite; unfasten; dissociate; break the connection of.—*n.* **dis"con-nec'tion.**

dis-con-nect-ed (dĭs"kŏ-nĕk'tĕd), *p.adj.* disjointed; separate; interrupted.—*adv.* **dis"con-nect'ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis"con-nect'ed-ness.**

dis-con-so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sō-lāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *consolari* (*-atus*), to comfort], hopeless; sad; cheerless.—*adv.* **dis-con'so-late-ly.**—*n.* **dis-con'so-late-ness.**—*n.* **dis-con"so-la'tion.**

Syn. dejected, melancholy, forlorn, inconsolable, sorrowful.—*Ant.* cheerful, optimistic, hopeful, gay.

dis-con-tent (dĭs"kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* [*dis-* + *content*], dissatisfaction; unwillingness to be pleased; restlessness:—*v.t.* to displease; dissatisfy:—*adj.* not satisfied.—*n.* **dis"con-tent'ment.**

dis-con-tent-ed (dĭs"kŏn-tĕn'tĕd), *p.adj.* not pleased with what one has; dissatisfied; unwilling to be pleased; restless.—*adv.* **dis"con-tent'ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis"con-tent'ed-ness.**

dis-con-tin-u-ance (dĭs"kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* [see **discontinue**], a stopping; a breaking off; the state of being discontinued.

Syn. interruption, intermission, cessation, end.

dis-con-tin-ue (dĭs"kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v.t.* [<Fr. *discontinuer* <L. L. *dis-* (negative) + *continuare*, to continue], to stop; cease doing; put an end to; give up; as, to *discontinue* a subscription to a magazine:—*v.i.* to cease.—*n.* **dis"con-tin"u-a'tion.**

dis-con-tin-u-ous (dĭs"kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* intermittent; interrupted.—*adv.* **dis"con-tin'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dis-con"ti-nu'i-ty.**

dis-cord (dĭs'kôrd), *n.* [<Lat. *discordia*, strife <*dis-*, away + *cor* (*cordis*), heart], 1, lack of concord: disagreement; 2, a confused clash of sounds; uproar; 3, strife; dissension: *Mus.*, lack of harmony; specifically, a combination of sounds out of harmony with one another.—*n.* **dis-cord'ance.**

Syn. variance, strife, difference, contention, clashing.—*Ant.* peace, harmony, accord, agreement.

dis-cord-ant (dĭs-kôr'dănt), *adj.* inharmonious; full of noise and strife; clashing: *Mus.*, out of harmony.—*adv.* **dis-cord'ant-ly.**

Dis-cor-di-a (dĭs-kôr'dĭ-ă), *n.* *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of strife and disagreement: identified with the Greek goddess *Eris*.

dis-count (dĭs'kount; dĭs-kount'), *v.t.* [<O.F. *descunter* <Lat. *dis-*, from + *computare*, to compute], 1, *Com.*, to deduct a sum from, as a bill, for prompt payment; 2, *Com.*, to advance money on, or purchase, deducting a certain rate per cent, as a promissory note or bill of exchange which is to be collected at maturity by the purchaser; 3, to count upon or act upon in advance; lessen the interest of, by anticipating too highly; 4, to allow for exaggeration in, as a story; 5, to disregard:—*n.* (dĭs'kount), the act of discounting; *Com.*, 1, a sum deducted or allowed, usually at a certain rate per cent, for prompt payment of an account; 2, a deduction from a customary price, conceded for some special reason; as, some stores give clergymen a *discount*; 3, a sum deducted, according to the current rate of interest, from the face value of a note or bill of exchange which is purchased to be collected at maturity; 4, the rate of interest so deducted.—*adj.* **dis-count'a-ble.**—*n.* **dis'count-er.**

dis-coun-te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-năns), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *countenance*], 1, to disapprove of; 2, to abash:—*n.* disapprobation.

dis-cour-age (dĭs-kŭr'āj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ājd), *p.pr.* -aging], [*dis-* + *courage*], 1, to lessen the enthusiasm or courage of; depress; 2, to dishearten; deter; 3, to advise against.

dis-cour-age-ment (dĭs-kŭr'āj-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of depriving of confidence, or of persuading against an undertaking; 2, that which destroys courage; a hindrance; 3, lack of spirit or confidence; depression.

Syn. dejection, despair, hopelessness, opposition.

dis-course (dĭs-kōrs'), *n.* [<Fr. *discours*, discourse <Lat. *discursus*, a running about], 1, connected expression of ideas, written or spoken; 2, conversation; 3, a lecture, treatise, or sermon:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* discoursed (-kōrst'), *p.pr.* discoursing], to talk or converse:—*v.t.* to utter or give forth: as, to *discourse* wisdom.

dis-cour-te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs), *adj.* [*dis-* + *courteous*], impolite; uncivil.—*adv.* **dis-cour'te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **dis-cour'te-ous-ness.**

Syn. rude, unmannerly, inconsiderate, blunt.

dis-cour-te-sy (dĭs-kûr'tē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [*dis-* + *courtesy*], rudeness; impoliteness; incivility; an unmannerly act.

dis-cov-er (dĭs-kŭv'ĕr), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *cover*], 1, to find out and make known the existence of, as something previously unknown; gain first knowledge of; 2, to catch sight of: *Archaic*, to bring to light; show; tell.—*adj.* **dis-cov'er-a-ble.**—*n.* **dis-cov'er-er.**

Syn. devise, invent, contrive, originate, ascertain, descry, detect. As here compared, to *discover* is to find out that which we did not know as a certainty before, or that which we did not know existed at all. We *discover* new lands, new methods of treating or preventing disease, facts in general, new means of accomplishing old acts, unsuspected merits, hidden defects, etc. To *invent* is to *devise* new means for doing things previously done otherwise. After the power of steam was *discovered*, the steam engine was *invented*. The possibility of communication by radio was first *discovered*; since then, scientists have worked to *invent* means of utilizing this method of communication. To *contrive* is to find a way to do a thing or accomplish a purpose by a clever use or adaptation of the means at hand; to *contrive* is to plan ingeniously in the face of difficulty. The Swiss Family Robinson *contrived* to use what raw material they could find.

dis-cov-er-y (dĭs-kŭv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, a bringing to light; 2, the finding out and making known for the first time of something previously unknown; 3, a fact or truth found out and made known for the first time; disclosure.

dis-cred-it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* [*dis-* + *credit*], 1, lack of belief; distrust; 2, loss of reputation or financial good name; dishonor:—*v.t.* 1, to refuse to believe; 2, to dishonor; take away reputation from, or confidence in; as, science *discredits* his theories.

Syn., v. depreciate, decry, disgrace. (See disparage.)

dis-cred-it-a-ble (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt-ă-bl), *adj.* 1, harmful to reputation; 2, unworthy; shameful; disreputable.—*adv.* **dis-cred'it-a-bly.**

dis-creet (dĭs-krēt'), *adj.* [<Fr. *discret* <L.L. *discretus*, to separate], having good judgment to avoid error; careful; prudent.—*adv.* **dis-creet'ly.**—*n.* **dis-creet'ness.**

Syn. cautious, judicious, sagacious. (See careful.)

dis-crep-an-cy (dĭs-krĕp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **discrepant**], 1, inconsistency, 2, failure to agree or correspond, or an instance of it.—*n.* **dis-crep'ance.** (dĭs-krĕp'-; dĭs'krē-).

Syn. difference, variance, contrariety, disparity.

dis-crep-ant (dĭs-krĕp'ănt; dĭs'krē-pănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *dis-*, apart + *crepans* (*-antis*), sounding], discordant; inconsistent; out of agreement.

dis-crete (dĭs-krēt'; dĭs'krēt), *adj.* [see **discreet**], 1, separate from others; 2, not continuous; composed of distinct units: *Philos.*, not concrete.—*adv.* **dis-crete'ly.**—*n.* **dis-crete'ness.**

dis-cre-tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, prudence; wise judgment; correct discernment as to conduct, etc.; 2, freedom to act on one's own judgment and responsibility.

dis-cre-tion-al (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, having discernment or prudence; 2, left to individual judgment.—*adv.* **dis-cre'tion-al-ly.**

dis-cre-tion-a-ry (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* controlled by individual judgment.

dis-crim-i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [<Lat. *discrimen*, distinction <*dis-*, apart + *cernere*, to sift], to distinguish; observe or mark the differences between:—*v.i.* to make a difference or distinction:—*adj.* (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), 1, distinct; 2, showing judgment.—*adv.* **dis-crim'i-nat"ing-ly.**—*adv.* **dis-crim'i-nate-ly.**

Syn., v. differentiate, recognize, perceive. (See discern.)

dis-crim-i-na-tion (dĭs-krĭm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the power of distinguishing; faculty of nice or exact judgment; discernment;

2, a difference in treatment of two or more persons; distinction, usually unfair, in favor of one side.

Syn. acuteness, discernment, judgment, penetration, acumen, insight, distinction. These words express degrees and modes of seeing with the mind. A *distinction* is a mental recognition of a difference marking one object or quality from another; *discrimination* is a higher degree of the same power, producing subtler, more precise, more carefully estimated results. One may make a *distinction* by noting obvious, outward signs; *discrimination* requires comparison, and weighs motives, character, qualities. In social intercourse, the *distinction* between the fluent and the labored conversationalist is easy to observe; a just *discrimination* as to the relative merit of the men who so express themselves is more difficult. *Discernment*, like *distinction*, sees and marks differences, but it is akin to *discrimination* in that it compares and estimates critically, though within a narrower range. It is sharply perceptive, however, and discovers characteristics, motives, realities, not patent to the dull or obtuse mind. Extraordinary *discernment* is *penetration*, which enters at lightning speed into the essence of a matter, uncovering that which is concealed. *Acuteness* is *penetration* exercised by an unusually sharp, capable, all-round intellect. *Acumen* names a high degree of intellectual capacity; it is penetrating, acute, and discerning. The business man of *acumen* has an intellect that is both pointed and comprehensive. *Insight* is *discernment* plus that intuitive sympathy that plumbs character at a glance. *Judgment* is a practical power of the mind which uses *discernment*, *discrimination*, *insight*, to arrive at conclusions as to the relations and values of things; it differs from all these other mental qualifications in that it creates independent decisions and courses of action based on what the others have previously discovered and compared. —*Ant.* dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, slowness.

dis-crim-i-na-tive (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, showing exact judgment; penetrating; acute; 2, distinctively characteristic.

dis-crown (dĭs-kroun'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*crown*], to take away a crown from; depose.

dis-cur-sive (dĭs-kûr'sĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *discurrere* (*-cursus*), to run about], wandering from one topic to another; digressive; rambling; desultory; as, Charles Lamb's style is pleasantly *discursive*.—*adv.* **dis-cur'sive-ly.**—*n.* **dis-cur'sive-ness.**

dis-cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cuses (-ĕz); disci (dĭs'ī)], [< Gk. *diskos*, disk], a heavy metal or stone disk, thrown in ancient and modern athletic contests.

dis-cuss (dĭs-kŭs'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *discutere* (*-cussus*), to discuss < *dis-*, apart + *quatere*, to shake], to debate; give reasons for and against; discourse upon: *Med.*, to scatter or eliminate, as a tumor: *Colloq.*, to taste, as food; investigate; enjoy.

dis-cus-sion (dĭs-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, argument; 2, reasoned, detailed consideration.

dis-dain (dĭs-dān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desdeigner* < Lat. *dedignare* < *de-* (negative) + *dignari*, to think worthy], to scorn; despise; look upon with contempt or aversion:—*n.* 1, contempt; scorn; 2, a feeling of mingled haughtiness and dislike.

dis-dain-ful (dĭs-dān'fo͝ol), *adj.* contemptuous; scornful; haughtily superior.—*adv.* **dis-dain'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-dain'ful-ness.**

Syn. proud, supercilious, lofty. (See arrogant.)

dis-ease (dĭ-zēz'), *n.* [*dis-*+*ease*], 1, any departure from a state of health; 2, a disordered condition of mind or body marked by definite symptoms; malady; illness:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eased (-zēzd'), *p.pr.* -easing], to cause disease in derange.

Syn., n. ailment, complaint, infirmity, disorder, sickness, malady, illness, indisposition, morbidity. In general, *disease* is any morbid state of the body; *sickness* is the state of being affected with *disease*; *illness* names any form of physical disorder; as, all her life she had been a prey to *illness*. Specifically, each word may name a particular morbid condition of the body; as, pneumonia is often a fatal *disease*; la grippe is a debilitating rather than a mortal *sickness*; of what *illness* did he die? *Sickness* and *illness* are practically synonymous in general usage, though the British usage restricts the term *sickness* to the condition of nausea. An *ailment* is a troublesome, lingering, even if slight, *illness*; an *indisposition* is always slight. A *complaint* may be a deep-seated *malady*, or it may be merely an *indisposition* or an *ailment*.

dis-e-lec-tri-fy (dĭs"ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*electrify*], to remove an electric charge or current from.—*n.* **dis"e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion.**

dis-em-bark (dĭs"ĕm-bärk'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*embark*], to remove from a vessel; unload:—*v.i.* to go ashore from a vessel.—*n.* **dis-em"bar-ka'tion.**

dis-em-bar-rass (dĭs"ĕm-băr'ăs), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*embarrass*], to free from hindrances or entanglements; disengage.

dis-em-bod-y (dĭs"ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*embody*], to set free from the body; take physical existence from.—*n.* **dis"em-bod'i-ment.**

dis-em-bogue (dĭs"ĕm-bōg'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bogued (-bōgd'), *p.pr.* -boguing], [< Sp. *desembocar* < *des-*, away + *embocar*, to enter by the mouth < *boca*, mouth], to pour forth at the mouth, as a river:—*v.i. Naut.*, to flow out, as water from a river mouth; empty.—*n.* **dis"em-bogue'ment.**

dis-em-bow-el (dĭs"ĕm-bou'ĕl), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*embowel*], 1, to remove the bowels from; 2, to wound so that the bowels protrude.

dis-en-a-ble (dĭs"ĕn-ā'bl), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*enable*], to render unfit or impotent.

dis-en-chant (dĭs"ĕn-chȧnt'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*enchant*], to set free from the power of charm or spells; rid of delusion.—*n.* **dis"en-chant'ment.**

dis-en-cum-ber (dĭs"ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*encumber*], to free from burden, hindrance, or impediment.—*n.* **dis"en-cum'brance.**

dis-en-fran-chise (dĭs"ĕn-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*enfranchise*], to deprive of rights and privileges, especially of the right to vote; deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.—*n.* **dis"en-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-mĕnt).

dis-en-gage (dĭs"ĕn-gāj'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*engage*], 1, to release from; 2, to disentangle; extricate; clear.—*n.* **dis"en-gage'ment.**

Syn. disembarrass, disencumber, release, loose, clear.

dis-en-tan-gle (dĭs"ĕn-tăng'gl), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*entangle*], 1, to unravel, as a skein; 2, to rid of an entanglement or embarrassing association; 3, to extricate.—*n.* **dis"en-tan'gle-ment.**

dis-en-thrall (dĭs"ĕn-thrôl'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*enthrall*], 1, to free from slavery; 2, to release. Also, **dis"en-thral'.**—*n.* **dis"en-thrall'ment.**

dis-en-throne (dĭs"ĕn-thrōn'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*enthrone*], to depose from power.

dis-en-tomb (dĭs"ĕn-to͞om'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*entomb*], 1, to disinter; exhume; unearth; 2, to find by research, especially archæological research.

dis-en-twine (dĭs"ĕn-twīn'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*dis-*+*entwine*], to untwist; unwind.

dis-es-tab-lish (dĭs"ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*establish*], 1, to end the fixed existence of; 2, to withdraw state support from, as from an established church; 3, to depose from an official position.—*n.* **dis"es-tab'lish-ment.**

dis-es-teem (dĭs"ĕs-tēm'), *n.* [*dis-*+*esteem*], lack of esteem or favor:—*v.t.* to disfavor.

dis-fa-vor (dĭs-fā'vẽr), *n.* [*dis-*+*favor*], 1, lack of regard or esteem; 2, state of being ill regarded:—*v.t.* to disapprove of. Also, **dis-fa'vour.**

dis-fig-ure (dĭs-fĭg'ūr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desfigurer* < Lat. *dis-*, from + *figura*, shape], to mar; injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.—*n.* **dis-fig'ure-ment.**—*n.* **dis-fig"u-ra'tion.**

dis-fran-chise (dĭs-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -chised (-chīzd; -chĭzd), *p.pr.* -chising], [*dis-*+*franchise*], to deprive of a political right, as the right to vote.—*n.* **dis-fran'chise-ment.**

dis-gorge (dĭs-gôrj'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*gorge*], 1, to give up, as plunder; 2, to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence:—*v.i.* 1, to surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; 2, to vomit.

dis-grace (dĭs-grās'), *n.* [< Fr. *disgrâce* < It. *disgrazia*, disfavor, disgrace < Lat. *dis-*, from + *gratia*, favor], 1, ignominy; shame; dishonor; 2, the cause of reproach or shame:—*v.t.* 1, to bring into shame or reproach; 2, to discharge with dishonor.

Syn., n. disrepute, odium, reproach, opprobrium, infamy.—*Ant., n.* honor, fame, respect, favor.

dis-grace-ful (dĭs-grās'fo͝ol), *adj.* characterized by or occasioning dishonor; shameful.—*adv.* **dis-grace'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-grace'ful-ness.**

dis-grun-tle (dĭs-grŭn'tl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gruntled (-tld), *p.pr.* -gruntling], [< *dis-* (intensive) + *gruntle*, to keep grunting], *Colloq.*, to make dissatisfied, cross, or ill-humored; disappoint.

dis-guise (dĭs-gīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -guised (-gīzd'), *p.pr.* -guising], [< O.F. *desguisier* < Lat. *dis-*, away + O.H.G. *wisa*, manner, appearance], 1, to conceal or change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; 2, to conceal or alter by a pretense; as, to *disguise* the handwriting:—*n.* 1, a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; 2, concealment of reality by assumed speech, manner, or appearance; a false pretense; 3, that which serves to conceal reality; a cloak; a mask.—*adv.* **dis-guis'ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis-guis'er.**

Syn., n. pretext, simulation, concealment, cloak; *v.* (see conceal).—*Ant. n.* reality, openness, candor.

dis-gust (dĭs-gŭst'), *n.* [< 16th-cent. Fr. *desgouster* < Lat. *dis-*, away + *gustare*, to taste], repugnance; strong aversion:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause distaste or loathing in; **2**, to offend the taste or moral sense of. —*p.adj.* **dis-gust'ing.**—*adv.* **dis-gust'ing-ly.**

Syn., *n.* abomination, abhorrence. (See antipathy.)

dish (dĭsh), *n.* [< A.S. *disc*, dish < Lat. *discus* < Gk. *diskos*, disk], **1**, a concave vessel, either deep or shallow, usually of glass, metal, or porcelain, with a rimmed edge, and with or without a cover: used for serving food; **2**, food served in a dish; hence, **3**, some special food; **4**, something concave, like a dish; **5**, concavity, or the amount of it; as, the *dish* of a wheel: **dishpan**, a pan in which to wash dishes:—*v.t.* **1**, to put into a dish for serving at table; **2**, to make concave, as a sheet of metal: *Slang*, to frustrate; defeat.

dis-ha-bille (dĭs"ă-bēl'; -bĭl'), *n.* [< Fr. *déshabiller* < *dis-* (negative) + *habiller*, to dress], **1**, a loose morning dress; also, any careless or negligent dress; **2**, the state of being carelessly or informally dressed. Also, **des"ha-bille'** (dĕz"ă-bēl').

dis-har-mo-nize (dĭs-här'mō-nīz), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *harmonize*], to make discordant; put out of harmony:—*v.i.* to be or become discordant.

dish-cloth (dĭsh'klôth"), *n.* [*dish* + *cloth*], a cloth used for washing dishes.

dis-heart-en (dĭs-här'tn), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *heart*], to rob of courage or confidence.

Syn. deject, dispirit, discourage, depress, abash.

di-shev-el (dĭ-shĕv'ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [< O.F. *deschevelé* < *des-*, apart + *chevel*, hair < Lat. *capillus*, hair], **1**, to disorder or cause to hang negligently, as the hair; **2**, to disorder (the dress); **3**, to tousle.

dis-hon-est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst), *adj.* [< O.F. *desoneste* < Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *honestus*, honest], **1**, lacking in uprightness or fairness; **2**, inclined to cheat, steal, defraud, or deceive; **3**, false: *Obs.*, unchaste; lewd.—*adv.* **dis-hon'est-ly.**

dis-hon-es-ty (dĭs-ŏn'ĕs-tĭ), *n.* deceit; unfairness; lack of truth and uprightness; tendency to theft or fraud: *Obs.*, unchastity.

dis-hon-or (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *honor*], **1**, to disgrace; bring shame upon the character of; **2**, to seduce; violate the chastity of: *Law* and *Com.*, to refuse, or fail, to pay, as a note or bill of exchange at maturity:—*n.* **1**, a disgrace; reproach; shame; **2**, a dishonest act; **3**, lack of uprightness and integrity. Also, **dis-hon'our.**—*n.* **dis-hon'or-er.**

Syn., *v.* degrade, humiliate, insult, disgrace, debauch.

dis-hon-or-a-ble (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr-ă-bl), *adj.* **1**, discreditable; shameful; ignominious; **2**, lacking in uprightness, truth, or integrity. Also, **dis-hon'our-a-ble.**—*adv.* **dis-hon'or-a-bly.**

dish-wa-ter (dĭsh'wŏ"tẽr), *n.* [*dish* + *water*], water for washing dishes, or in which dishes have been washed.

dis-il-lu-sion (dĭs"ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *illusion*], freedom from mistaken ideals; disenchantment:—*v.t.* to set free from a mistaken belief in the goodness, beauty, or value of some person or thing.—*v.t.* **dis"il-lu'sion-ize.**—*n.* **dis"il-lu'sion-ment.**

dis-in-cline (dĭs"ĭn-klīn'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *incline*], to make averse:—*v.i.* to be unwilling or indisposed.—*n.* **dis-in"cli-na'tion** (-klĭ-nā'shŭn).

dis-in-fect (dĭs"ĭn-fĕkt'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *infect*], to cleanse from infection; purify of germs.—*n.* **dis"in-fec'tion.**—*n.* **dis"in-fec'tor** (-tẽr).

dis-in-fect-ant (dĭs"ĭn-fĕk'tănt), *adj.* tending to cleanse from infection:—*n.* a preparation that will destroy lower organisms which cause disease, or render them innocuous; a germicide: distinguished from *antiseptic* and *deodorant*.

dis-in-gen-u-ous (dĭs"ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [*dis-* + *ingenuous*], **1**, not frank or candid; **2**, artful; deceitful.—*adv.* **dis"in-gen'u-ous-ly.** —*n.* **dis"in-gen'u-ous-ness.**

dis-in-her-it (dĭs"ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *inherit*], to deprive or cut off, as an heir, from property.—*n.* **dis"in-her'it-ance.**

dis-in-te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *integrate*], to break up; separate into component parts:—*v.i.* to fall to pieces.

dis-in-te-gra-tion (dĭs-ĭn"tē-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a separating into fragments; a breaking up or falling to pieces; **2**, the wearing down of rocks under the action of water, air, frost, etc.

dis-in-ter (dĭs"ĭn-tûr'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *inter*], **1**, to dig up from a grave; exhume; **2**, to bring to light.—*n.* **dis"in-ter'ment.**

dis-in-ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕs-tĕd), *adj.* [*dis-* + *interest*], not influenced by personal advantage; without a selfish motive.—*adv.* **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness.**

dis-join (dĭs-join'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desjoindre* < Lat. *disjungere*: see **disjunct**], **1**, to separate; break the union between; **2**, to prevent from uniting; keep apart:—*v.i.* to be parted or disconnected.

dis-joint (dĭs-joint'), *v.t.* **1**, *Anat.*, to part at the joints; dislocate; **2**, *Mech.*, to take apart; **3**, to disturb the order of; render incoherent.

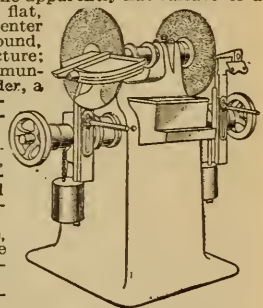
dis-joint-ed (dĭs-join'tĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, dislocated; **2**, incoherent; disconnected; desultory.—*adv.* **dis-joint'ed-ly.** —*n.* **dis-joint'ed-ness.**

dis-junct (dĭs-jŭngkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], detached; disconnected: *Zoöl.*, characterized by deep constrictions between the parts of the body, such as the head, thorax, and abdomen: used especially of certain insects.—*n.* **dis-junc'tion.**—*n.* **dis-junc'ture.**

DISJUNCT STRUCTURE OF A WASP

dis-junc-tive (dĭs-jŭngk'tĭv), *adj.* serving or tending to disconnect or separate:—*n.* *Gram.*, a conjunction which grammatically connects two elements disjoined or contrasted in meaning; as, *although*, *either*, *or*, *neither*, *nor*, etc.: *Fr. Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, certain forms of the French personal pronoun, as *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, which are used alone, as object of a preposition, as a predicate nominative, etc.—*adv.* **dis-junc'tive-ly.**

disk (dĭsk), *n.* [< Gk. *diskos*, a disk], a flat, circular plate: *Astron.*, the apparently flat surface of a heavenly body; *Bot.*, a flat, round growth, as the center of a daisy; *Zoöl.*, a round, flat lid or other structure; *Eccl.*, a plate for the communion bread: **disk grinder**, a machine with flat, abrasive wheels for sharpening tools. Also, disc.



DISK GRINDER

dis-like (dĭs-līk'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + [2]*like*], **1**, to regard with aversion; **2**, to be displeased with:—*n.* a strong feeling of aversion.

Syn., *n.* abhorrence, distaste, repugnance. (See antipathy.)—*Ant.*, *n.* affection, liking, affinity.

dis-lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v.t.* [< L.L. *dislocare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *dis-*, from + *locus*, a place], **1**, to put out of joint; displace; **2**, to interrupt the continuation of.

dis-lo-ca-tion (dĭs"lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act of displacing or disjoining; displacement of parts: *Anat.*, **1**, the separation of the parts of a joint; **2**, the misplacement of an organ; *Geol.*, a break in a layer of rock, displacing part of a stratum to a level above or below its natural position.

dis-lodge (dĭs-lŏj'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *lodge*], to remove from a resting place or lodgment; drive, as from a hiding place.—*n.* **dis-lodg'ment.**

dis-loy-al (dĭs-loi'ăl), *adj.* [*dis-* + *loyal*], false to duty, government, or friends; faithless; disobedient.—*adv.* **dis-loy'al-ly.**—*n.* **dis-loy'al-ty.**

Syn. traitorous, inconstant, untrue, treacherous, perfidious, disaffected.—*Ant.* true, faithful, loyal.

dis-mal (dĭz'măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *dies mali*, evil, or unlucky, days], **1**, gloomy; depressing, as tidings; **2**, sorrowful, as a mood.—*adv.* **dis'mal-ly.**

dis-man-tle (dĭs-măn'tl), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *mantle*], **1**, to strip or deprive of covering, furniture, equipment, means of defense, or the like; **2**, to demolish.—*n.* **dis-man'tle-ment.**

dis-mast (dĭs-măst'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + [1]*mast*], to carry away the mast of (a ship).

dis-may (dĭs-mā'), *v.t.* [prob. < O.F. < Lat. *dis-* (negative) + O.H.G. *magan*, to be strong], **1**, to dispirit; discourage; **2**, to terrify:—*n.* **1**, loss of courage through fear; **2**, a condition of bewildered terror.

Syn., *n.* consternation, fright, shock. (See horror.)

dis-mem-ber (dĭs-mĕm'bẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *desmembrer* < Lat. *dis-*, from + *membrum*, a limb], **1**, to cut or tear limb from limb; **2**, to sever into parts and distribute; divide; **3**, to dislocate; disjoint. —*n.* **dis-mem'ber-ment.**

dis-miss (dĭs-mĭs'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], **1**, to send away; permit to depart; discharge from employment; **2**, to put away.—*n.* **dis-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn).—*adj.* **dis-mis'sive.**

dis-miss-al (dĭs-mĭs'ăl), *n.* **1**, the act of sending or of being sent away; **2**, removal from service or office; also, a notice of such removal.

dis-mount (dĭs-mount′), *v.i.* [*dis-* + *mount*], to get off a horse, bicycle, or the like: *Obs.*, to alight from a vehicle:—*v.t.* 1, to take from a carriage, as a cannon; 2, to unhorse; 3, to take out of a setting, as a pearl; 4, to take apart, as a machine.

dis-o-be-di-ence (dĭs″ō-bē′dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [see **disobey**], neglect, wilful or otherwise, to comply with an order or command.

dis-o-be-di-ent (dĭs″ō-bē′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* refusing or neglecting to carry out a command.—*adv.* **dis″o-be′di-ent-ly.**

dis-o-bey (dĭs″ō-bā′), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *obey*], to fail or refuse to carry out the orders of:—*v.i.* to refuse to carry out a command.—*n.* **dis″o-bey′er.**

dis-o-blige (dĭs″ō-blīj′), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *oblige*], to refuse to accommodate.—*p.adj.* **dis″o-blig′ing.**—*adv.* **dis″o-blig′ing-ly.**—*n.* **dis″o-blig′ing-ness.**

dis-or-der (dĭs-ôr′dẽr), *n.* [*dis-* + *order*], 1, lack of system; irregularity; confusion; 2, a breach of public order; riot; 3, mental or physical disturbance, or a specific case of it; a disease:—*v.t.* 1, to throw into confusion; upset the natural order of; disarrange; 2, to derange in health of mind or body.

Syn., *n.* disturbance, tumult, anarchy; clutter; ailment, disease.—*Ant.*, *n.* order, method, regularity.

dis-or-dered (dĭs-ôr′dẽrd), *p.adj.* 1, irregular; confused; upset; 2, crazed; deranged.

dis-or-der-ly (dĭs-ôr′dẽr-lĭ), *adj.* 1, confused; 2, turbulent; unruly; lawless; 3, violating law and order; immoral; disreputable: **disorderly house**, a house where the conduct is such as to become a nuisance to the neighborhood: generally, a common bawdy house.—*n.* **dis-or′der-li-ness.**

dis-or-gan-ize (dĭs-ôr′găn-īz), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *organize*], to destroy the regularity or systematic structure of; throw into confusion.—*n.* **dis-or″gan-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn).—*n.* **dis-or′gan-iz″er.**

dis-own (dĭs-ōn′), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *own*], 1, to refuse to claim as one's own: cast off responsibility for; deny; disclaim; 2, to renounce allegiance to.

dis-ox-i-da-tion (dĭs-ŏk″sĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *oxide*], *Chem.*, reduction from the state of an oxide; the removal of oxygen from a compound. Also, **de-ox″i-da′tion.**

dis-ox-i-dize (dĭs-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* to free from oxygen. See **de-ox′i-dize**, *Pfd. S.*

dis-par-age (dĭs-păr′ăj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -aging], [< O.F. *desparagier*, to marry unequally < Lat. *dis-*, apart + *par*, equal], 1, to belittle; speak slightingly of; 2, to bring discredit upon; dishonor.—*adv.* **dis-par′ag-ing-ly.**

Syn. depreciate, undervalue, decry, discredit, belittle, lower, underrate. To *depreciate* is to lessen in value, standing, esteem, or rank; as, a centralized government tends to *depreciate* the power of the states; Russian currency was greatly *depreciated*. To *discredit* a person is to bring reproach upon him or his integrity; to *discredit* evidence, testimony, etc., is either to impugn it or to prove that it is unworthy of belief. To *disparage* a person, quality, or achievement is to *belittle* him or it, by implying a lack of merit. To *disparage* is also to speak directly and slightingly against a person or thing, to compare this person or thing disadvantageously with another, or to offer such perfunctory commendation that disapproval is produced. An unsuccessful man is apt to *disparage* the achievements of a thrifty and ambitious friend. To *decry* is to make an open clamor about, to cry down.

dis-par-age-ment (dĭs-păr′ăj-mĕnt), *n.* 1, belittlement; undervaluation; depreciation; 2, reproach; disgrace: often with *to*.

dis-pa-rate (dĭs′pā-rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *disparatus*, separated], so unequal or unlike as to permit no comparison; totally different.—*adv.* **dis′-pa-rate-ly.**—*n.* **dis′pa-rate-ness.**

dis-par-i-ty (dĭs-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *disparité* < Lat. *dispar*, unequal], inequality; difference; disproportion.

Syn. dissimilarity, diversity, difference, inequality. *Inequality*, as of size or amount, is a difference shown by comparison, and may be of slight or great degree. *Disparity* commonly names a great difference, usually in kind, involving lack of harmony or adaptation.

dis-pas-sion-ate (dĭs-păsh′ŭn-āt), *adj.* [*dis-* + *passionate*], free from passion; cool; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.—*adv.* **dis-pas′sion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **dis-pas′sion-ate-ness.**

dis-patch (dĭs-pach′), *v.t.* [< Sp. *despachar*, to expedite < Lat. *dis-*, apart + *pangere* (*pactus*), to fasten], 1, to send off; 2, to finish or dispose of quickly; 3, to send out of the world; kill:—*v.i.* to hurry; settle affairs quickly:—*n.* 1, a sending of a message or messenger; 2, dismissal; 3, riddance; 4, a putting to death; 5, speedy and satisfactory performance; promptness; 6, a message, as a telegram, to be sent with speed; especially, an official message. Also, **des-patch′.**

dis-patch-er (dĭs-păch′ẽr), *n.* one who or that which dispatches; especially, a railroad official who directs the departure of trains on schedule. Also, **des-patch′er.**

dis-pel (dĭs-pĕl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pelled (-pĕld′), *p.pr.* -pelling], [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *pellere*, to drive], 1, to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; 2, to cause to vanish: dissipate.

dis-pen-sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn′sa-bl), *adj.* [see **dispense**], 1, capable of being administered, as a law or a drug; 2, nonessential; capable of being done without: *Archaic*, pardonable; worthy of receiving dispensation: hence, permissible.

dis-pen-sa-ry (dĭs-pĕn′sa-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a place where medicines are made up; 2, an institution which provides medical advice and medicines, for a nominal fee or free of charge; 3, the out-patient department of a hospital.

dis-pen-sa-tion (dĭs″pĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of giving out in portions; distribution; 2, that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power; 3, the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case: *R. C. Ch.*, a license granted by the Pope or a bishop setting an individual free from certain rules and penalties; *Theol.*, 1, a system of principles and rules, ascribed to divine inspiration, in operation during a specified period: also, the period; as, the Old Testament *dispensation*; 2, a special arrangement by divine power; as, a *dispensation* of Providence.

dis-pen-sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn′sa-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a book treating of the composition, effect, and preparation of medicines; 2, a place where drugs are handled; a dispensary:—*adj.* relating to the giving out of drugs.

dis-pense (dĭs-pĕns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pensed (-pĕnst′), *p.pr.* -pensing], [< Lat. *dis-*, from + *pendere* (*pensus*), to weigh], 1, to deal out in portions; distribute; as, to *dispense* food; 2, to carry out; administer; as, to *dispense* justice; 3, to exempt: with *from*:—*v.i.* to give special license: **dispense with**, to give up or go without: permit the omission of; as, to *dispense with* the reading of the minutes.—*n.* **dis-pens′er.**

dis-perse (dĭs-pûrs′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -persed (-pûrst′), *p.pr.* -persing], [< Lat. *dispergere* (*-spersus*), to scatter], 1, to scatter; spread; 2, to cause to vanish; dissipate; as, the hot sun will *disperse* the mist:—*v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.—*n.* **dis-pers′al.**

dis-per-sion (dĭs-pûr′shŭn), *n.* the act of dispersing; the state of being dispersed: *Phys.*, the separation of a complex ray of light by refraction into different colored rays, effected by passing it through a prism; *Chem.*, the state of a substance which in finely divided particles is held in suspension, often as a colloidal solution, in some medium, the substance itself being called *dispersoid*.—*adj.* **dis-per′sive.**

dis-per-si-ty (dĭs-pûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Chem.*, the degree of reduction in size of the particles of a substance in a state of dispersion, as in colloids.

dis-pers-oid (dĭs-pûr′soid), *n.* *Chem.*, a substance in a state of dispersion (which see).

dis-pir-it (dĭs-pĭr′ĭt), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *spirit*], to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.

dis-pir-it-ed (dĭs-pĭr′ĭ-tĕd), *adj.* discouraged; disheartened; downcast; dejected; melancholy.—*adv.* **dis-pir′it-ed-ly.**—*n.* **dis-pir′it-ed-ness.**

Syn. cheerless, downhearted, low-spirited, blue.

dis-place (dĭs-plās′), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *place*], 1, to put out of place; 2, to depose from office or dignity: *Chem.*, to remove or set free (an element) from combination by substitution: *Obs.*, to disturb.

Syn. discharge, remove, depose, disturb, crowd out.

dis-place-ment (dĭs-plās′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of putting out of place; 2, removal from a usual position, or from an office; 3, replacement of one thing by another; substitution: *Phys.*, the weight of liquid displaced by a solid body placed in it: most often used of the weight of water displaced by a ship; *Aëro.*, the amount of air displaced by an airship; *Mech.*, the position of a body as determined with reference to some standard position; *Elec.*, an inductive transfer of electricity; *Geol.*, a dislocation of rock masses along a plane or fracture.

dis-play (dĭs-plā′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *despleier* < Lat. *dis-plicare*, to unfold], 1, to spread out; unfold; 2, to exhibit; show; especially, to make a conspicuous or vulgar parade of; show off; 3, in printing, to make prominent by large or fancy type, as an advertisement:—*v.i.* to make a show of something:—*n.* 1, an exhibit; 2, a parade or show; ostentation; 3, in printing, the use of large or spaced type, indented or centered lines, or the like, to attract attention.

dis-please (dĭs-plēz'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *please*], 1, to vex; annoy; 2, to offend; 3, to arouse dislike in:—*v.i.* to give offense.

dis-pleas-ure (dĭs-plĕzh'ûr), *n.* 1, disapproval; indignation; vexation; 2, distaste: *Archaic*, an annoying or offensive act.

dis-port (dĭs-pôrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *portare*, to carry], 1, to amuse or divert: used reflexively; 2, to display gaily:—*v.i.* to play; wanton.

dis-pos-a-ble (dĭs-pōz'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **dispose**], 1, suitable or free for use when required; 2, easily got rid of.

dis-pos-al (dĭs-pōz'əl), *n.* 1, arrangement; order; as, the *disposal* of goods in a store; 2, a giving over of something, as by gift, deed, contract, etc.; 3, a riddance; as, the *disposal* of garbage; 4, right to give or control; as, the money was left at his *disposal*: preceded by *at*, *to*, or *in*.

dis-pose (dĭs-pōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd'), *p.pr.* -posing], [*dis-* + Fr. *poser*, to place < Lat. *pausare*, to pause: influenced by *disposition*: see ¹*pose*], 1, to place; arrange; 2, to regulate or order rightly; 3, to direct or influence toward a given feeling or purpose; as, competition *disposes* a man to envy: **dispose of**, to get rid of; settle; arrange for; as, to *dispose of* an estate or a pet animal:—*v.i.* to make a final arrangement or settlement.

Syn. give, bestow, set, settle, regulate, arrange.

dis-posed (dĭs-pōzd'), *p.adj.* 1, showing certain tendencies of character or action: preceded by an adverb; as, a kindly *disposed* person; 2, inclined; as, he did not feel *disposed* to help.

dis-po-si-tion (dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], 1, the act of placing or arranging; 2, order; method; arrangement; especially, an arrangement as to what is to be done with something; as, the *disposition* of property by will; 3, inclination, especially to a feeling or mood; as, a natural *disposition* to jealousy; 4, temper; natural habit of mind.

Syn. bent, humor, nature, propensity, character, temper, temperament, inclination. *Disposition* is that mental tendency or bias of the mind that is habitual or constitutional in an individual; it is the whole frame and make-up of the mind, showing itself in well-defined ways; as, a *disposition* for merriment; a *disposition* to doubt; a bad *disposition*. *Temper* is *disposition* narrowed down to mean a certain, instead of the whole, frame of mind; it respects the state of the feelings, passions, affections, etc., and hence may vary at different times. Gifted politicians can perceive a change of *temper* among their constituents; a man may be of such *temper* that it is unsafe to deceive him. *Temper*, however, may name a certain habitual tendency to, or the state of, irritation and quick anger; as, to show *temper*. *Temperament* is *disposition* as it is permanently influenced by one's physical and mental make-up, the effect showing in the manner of acting or thinking peculiar to the individual; as, the artistic, the nervous, the placid *temperament*. *Character* comprehends all of that which makes us what we are; it is a word that connotes our mental and moral nature and our individual *disposition*, both as inherited and as changed by will and habit. *Inclination* is a mild turning of the mind toward a particular course of action; as, an *inclination* to draw or to cry.

dis-pos-sess (dĭs'pō-zĕs'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *possess*], to remove from ownership or occupation, especially of land; eject.—*n.* **dis'pos-ses'sion**.

dis-praise (dĭs-prāz'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *praise*], 1, to depreciate; 2, to look upon with disapproval:—*n.* censure.—*adv.* **dis-prais'ing-ly**.

dis-prize (dĭs-prīz'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *prize*], to underestimate.—*adv.* **dis-priz'ing-ly**.

dis-proof (dĭs-prōōf'), *n.* [*dis-* + *proof*], evidence that a statement is untrue; refutation.

dis-pro-por-tion (dĭs'prō-pôr'shŭn), *n.* [*dis-* + *proportion*], want of relative proportion or symmetry; lack of proper or suitable relation in form, size, importance, etc.—*adj.* **dis'pro-por'tion-al**.—*adv.* **dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly**.

dis-pro-por-tion-ate (dĭs'prō-pôr'shŭn-ăt), *adj.* lacking in symmetry or balance; out of proportion.—*adv.* **dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ly**.—*n.* **dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ness**.

dis-prove (dĭs-prōōv'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *prove*], to show to be untrue or unreasonable.

Syn. refute. (See confute.)

dis-pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tə-bl; dĭs-pūt'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **dispute**], liable to be questioned or contested; open to doubt or question.

dis-pu-tant (dĭs'pū-tănt), *adj.* given to arguing or controversy:—*n.* one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

dis-pu-ta-tion (dĭs'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* a debate; a verbal controversy; altercation.

dis-pu-ta-tious (dĭs'pū-tā'shŭs), *adj.* inclined to argue; dissentious.

dis-put-a-tive (dĭs-pūt'ə-tĭv), *adj.* inclined to wrangle; argumentative; controversial.—*adv.* **dis-put'a-tive-ly**.

dis-pute (dĭs-pūt'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -puted, *p.pr.* -puting], [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *putare* (*-atus*), to reckon], to debate; argue; quarrel:—*v.t.* 1, to contend for by words or actions; as, to *dispute* a prize; 2, to express doubt of; as, to *dispute* an election; controvert; contest; seek to disprove:—*n.* a contest in words; a quarrel.—*n.* **dis-put'er**.

Syn., v. question, gainsay, impugn, wrangle, controvert; *n.* (see quarrel).—*Ant.*, *v.* accept, assent, affirm, concur, acquiesce, consent, agree.

dis-qual-i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *qualify*], 1, to make unfit; disable; 2, to deprive of a power or right necessary for some purpose; as, he is *disqualified* for voting by his change of residence.—*n.* **dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn).

dis-qui-et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *quiet*], to make uneasy; disturb; worry:—*n.* a feeling of uneasiness; disturbance; anxiety.—*adv.* **dis-qui'et-ly**.—*n.* **dis-qui'e-tude**.

dis-qui-si-tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *disquisitio* (*-onis*) < *dis-*, apart + *quaerere* (*quaesitus*), to seek], a discussion; dissertation.

dis-re-gard (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *regard*], to fail to notice or give consideration to; slight; neglect; ignore:—*n.* lack of attention; neglect.—*adj.* **dis're-gard'ful**.—*n.* **dis're-gard'er**.

dis-re-pair (dĭs'rē-pâr'), *n.* [*dis-* + ²*repair*], the state of needing repair; dilapidation.

dis-rep-u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ū-tə-bl), *adj.* [see **disrepute**], of bad character; low; disgraceful.—*adv.* **dis-rep'u-ta-bly**.

dis-re-pute (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* [*dis-* + *repute*], lack or loss of good reputation; discredit.

dis-re-spect (dĭs'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* [*dis-* + *respect*], lack of proper courtesy toward elders or superiors; impoliteness.—*adj.* **dis're-spect'ful**.—*adv.* **dis're-spect'ful-ly**.

dis-robe (dĭs-rōb'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *robe*], to remove clothes or covering from:—*v.i.* to undress.

dis-rupt (dĭs-rŭpt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], to rend; separate with violence:—*v.i.* to break apart:—*adj.* broken apart.—*adj.* **dis-rup'tive**.—*n. Rare*, **dis-rup'ture**.

dis-rup-tion (dĭs-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* 1, act of rending or tearing apart; 2, forcible separation; 3, a breaking into pieces.

diss (dĭs), *n.* [nat. name], a reedlike grass of Algeria, used for making hats, paper, ropes, etc.

dis-sat-is-fac-tion (dĭs-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [see **dissatisfy**], discontent; lack of pleasure in that which one has.

dis-sat-is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *satisfy*], to cause displeasure to, as by lack of something; fail to content or please.

dis-sect (dĭ-sĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], 1, to cut in pieces or separate into parts in order to examine minutely; anatomize; 2, to examine point by point; analyze.

dis-sec-tion (dĭ-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of cutting in pieces for critical examination; 2, a plant or animal cut open to show its structure; 3, critical analysis; investigation.

dis-sec-tor (dĭ-sĕk'tẽr), *n.* 1, one who cuts up bodies for examination; an anatomist; 2, an instrument for separating structures.

dis-sem-ble (dĭ-sĕm'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld) *p.pr.* -bling], [< O.F. *dissimuler*, on analogy of *resemble* < Lat. *dissimulare*, to pretend], 1, to hide under a false appearance; 2, to pretend; 3, to pretend not to notice:—*v.i.* 1, to disguise oneself; hence, 2, to conceal one's motives; deceive.—*n.* **dis-sem'bler**.—*n.* **dis-sem'blance**.

Syn. feign, cover, hide, mask. (See conceal.)

dis-sem-i-nate (dĭ-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *semen*, seed], to scatter about like seed; propagate, as opinions; diffuse; scatter abroad.—*n.* **dis-sem'i-na'tion**.—*n.* **dis-sem'i-na'tor** (-tẽr).

Syn. spread, circulate, promulgate, diffuse, disperse.

dis-sen-sion (dĭ-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [see **dissent**], discord; strife; angry disagreement.

Syn. contention, discord, quarrel, wrangling, strife.

dis-sent (dĭ-sĕnt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *sentire* (*sensus*), to feel], to disagree in opinion: with *from*:—*n.* 1, difference of opinion: disagreement; 2, refusal to be bound by some established order, as the doctrine or practice of a church; nonconformity.

dis-sent-er (dĭ-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* one who differs in opinion: *Eccl.* one who separates from an established church: used most often of persons in England or Scotland who disagree with the views of the established church in either country.

dis-sen-tient (dĭ-sĕn'shĕnt), *adj.* disagreeing: — *n.* one who does not agree.

dis-sen-tious (dĭ-sĕn'shŭs), *adj.* quarrelsome; inclined to disagree; disputatious; factious.—*adv.* **dis-sen'tious-ly.**

dis-sep-i-ment (dĭ-sĕp'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *saepes*, a hedge], a dividing wall or partition; septum.

dis-ser-tate (dĭs'ẽr-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *dissertare* (*-atus*), to argue < *dis-*, apart + *serere* (*sertus*), to connect], *Rare*, to discourse formally and at length.

dis-ser-ta-tion (dĭs"ẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a lengthy and usually formal discourse; a learned treatise; specifically, **2**, a treatise by a student, based on original study and research, in partial fulfilment of requirements for a doctor's degree.

dis-serve (dĭs-sûrv'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *serve*], *Rare*, to use or treat badly; do injury to.—*n.* **dis-ser'vice.**—*adj.* **dis-serv'ice-a-ble.**

dis-sev-er (dĭ-sĕv'ẽr), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *sever*], to cut in two; separate.—*n.* **dis-sev'er-ance.**

dis-si-dence (dĭs'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [see **dissident**], discord; disagreement in opinion.

dis-si-dent (dĭs'ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *dissidens* (*-entis*), disagreeing < *dis-*, apart + *sedĕre*, to sit], not agreeing or conforming; different: — *n.* one who disagrees or differs in opinion.

dis-sil-i-ent (dĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *dissiliens* (*-entis*), jumping apart], *Bot.*, bursting open with force, as a dry pod.—*n.* **dis-sil'i-ence.**

dis-sim-i-lar (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *similis*, like], unlike; different. —*adv.* **dis-sim'i-lar-ly.**—*n.* **dis-sim"i-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ).

dis-si-mil-i-tude (dĭs"ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* state of being different; unlikeness.

dis-sim-u-late (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *dissimulare*, to dissemble], to conceal the true nature of; disguise: — *v.i.* to pretend; feign.—*adj.* **dis-sim'u-la-tive.**—*n.* **dis-sim'u-la"tor** (-tẽr).

dis-sim-u-la-tion (dĭ-sĭm"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* hypocrisy; false pretense; deception.

dis-si-pate (dĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *sipare* (*-atus*), to throw], **1**, to scatter completely; drive in different directions; **2**, to spend without benefit or profit; squander: — *v.i.* **1**, to be scattered or dispelled; vanish; **2**, to spend time or energy in intemperate or dissolute pleasure.—*adj.* **dis'si-pa-tive.**

dis-si-pat-ed (dĭs'ĭ-pāt"ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, scattered; dispersed; **2**, dissolute; morally loose.

dis-si-pa-tion (dĭs"ĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of scattering; also, the state of being scattered or wasted; **2**, mental distraction; **3**, excess; intemperate or immoral living.

dis-so-cia-ble (dĭ-sō'shĭa-bl), *adj.* [see **dissociate**], incongruous; not well suited or grouped: *Chem.*, **1**, separable into simpler constituents or elements, as a compound substance; **2**, removable from chemical combination as an element in a compound.—*n.* **dis-so"cia-bil'i-ty.**—*adv.* **dis-so'cia-bly.**

dis-so-ci-ate (dĭ-sō'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *sociare* (*-atus*), to associate < *socius*, comrade], to separate; do away with relations between: *Chem.*, to split the molecules of (a substance) into simpler constituents.—*n.* **dis-so"ci-a'tion.**—*adj.* **dis-so'ci-a-tive.**

dis-so-lu-ble (dĭs'ŏ-lū-bl; dĭ-sŏl'ū-bl), *adj.* [see **dissolve**], **1**, capable of separation into parts; **2**, soluble; separable into particles by the action of a liquid, throughout which the particles become diffused; capable of forming a solution.

dis-so-lute (dĭs'ŏ-lūt), *adj.* morally loose; given to vice or dissipation.—*adv.* **dis'so-lute-ly.**—*n.* **dis'so-lute-ness.**

Syn. wild, wanton, profligate, unbridled, licentious, abandoned.—*Ant.* restrained, controlled, moral.

dis-so-lu-tion (dĭs"ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of dissolving or converting into a liquid; the change from solid to liquid form; **2**, separation into component parts; a breaking down of organic structure; **3**, departure of the soul from the body; death; **4**, disorganization; separation of the parts of a system; **5**, the breaking up of an assembly.

dis-solv-a-ble (dĭ-zŏl'vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being absorbed by or into a liquid.

dis-solve (dĭ-zŏlv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -solved, (-zŏlvd'), *p.pr.* -solving], [< Lat. *dis-* apart + *solvere* (*solutus*), to loosen], **1**, to cause to pass into solution; separate into particles and absorb: as, water *dissolves* salt; cause to be absorbed by a liquid; as, to *dissolve* salt in water; **2**, to break up; separate into parts; destroy the organic or systematic union of; especially, **3**, to break up or put an end to, as an assembly, a marriage, a partnership, or a spell; **4**, to clear up, as a mystery: — *v.i.* **1**, to be absorbed into a liquid or become fluid; evaporate; **2**, to waste away; break up or crumble; **3**, to fade out of sight; gradually disappear; **4**, to weaken or soften: *Obs.*, to melt.

dis-solv-ent (dĭ-zŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* capable of changing a solid to a liquid; liquefying; dissolving: — *n.* a substance capable of liquefying a solid.

dis-so-nance (dĭs'ŏ-năns), *n.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *sonare*, to sound], **1**, discord; a disagreeable mingling of sounds; **2**, lack of agreement: *Phys.*, failure to vibrate in harmony *Mus.*, **1**, lack of harmony in a chord; discord; **2**, an inharmonious chord; a chord which creates a feeling of incompleteness or suspense, satisfied when the chord is resolved to a related consonant chord (see *resolution*, illus.).

dis-so-nant (dĭs'ŏ-nănt), *adj.* **1**, harsh in sound; discordant; inharmonious; **2**, disagreeing: *Mus.*, incomplete, as a chord; requiring resolution to a consonant chord.—*adv.* **dis'so-nant-ly.**

dis-suade (dĭ-swād'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -suaded, *p.pr.* -suading], [< Lat. *dis-*, from + *suadēre* (*suasus*), to persuade], to divert (a person) from a plan or proposal by reasoning or persuasion: *Obs.*, to advise against (a plan or proposal).

dis-sua-sion (dĭ-swā'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of diverting a person from a plan or proposal by persuasion; **2**, contrary advice thus given.

dis-sua-sive (dĭ-swā'sĭv), *adj.* tending to divert from a purpose or action: — *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.—*n.* **dis-sua'sive-ness.**

dis-syl-la-ble (dĭ-sĭl'ă-bl), *n.* [¹*di-*, two + *syllable*], a word consisting of only two syllables.—*adj.* **dis"syl-lab'ic** (dĭs"ĭ-lăb'ĭk).

dis-sym-me-try (dĭs-sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [*dis-* + *symmetry*], lack of proportion or symmetry.—*adj.* **dis"sym-met'ri-cal.**

dist. *abbr.* **1**, distance; distant; **2**, distinguish; distinguished; **3**, distinct; **4**, district.

dis-taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.* [*pl.* distaffs (-tăfs)], [< A.S. *distæf*, staff], **1**, the staff from which flax or wool is drawn in spinning (see illus.; see also *spinning wheel*, illus.); hence, **2**, woman or her work.

DISTAFF
A, distaff; B, spindle.

dis-tal (dĭs'tăl), *adj.* [< *distant*], *Anat.*, away from the center or origin; as, the tip, or *distal* end, of a finger: opposite of *proximal.*

dis-tance (dĭs'tăns), *n.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *stans* (*stantis*), standing], **1**, popularly, the length of the straight line between two objects or points in space; **2**, remoteness of time, rank, relationship, or place; **3**, coldness or reserve of manner: *Mus.*, the interval between two tones: — *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tanced (-tănst), *p.pr.* -tancing], **1**, to place far off; **2**, to leave behind in a race; hence, **3**, to excel; surpass, as in a contest.

dis-tant (dĭs'tănt), *adj.* **1**, so placed as to be (a stated distance) apart in time, space, or other relationship; **2**, far off; remote; **3**, reserved; cool; **4**, widely separated; **5**, obscure.

Syn. remote, far, unapproachable, cold, aloof.

dis-taste (dĭs-tāst'), *v.t.* [*dis-* + *taste*], **1**, to dislike the taste of; **2**, to offend: — *n.* dislike; disinclination; repugnance; aversion: usually with *for.*

dis-taste-ful (dĭs-tāst'fo͝ol), *adj.* offensive, especially to the taste; displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable.—*adv.* **dis-taste'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-taste'ful-ness.**

Syn. unpalatable, offensive, repugnant, nauseous.

¹dis-tem-per (dĭs-tĕm'pẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *dis-* (negative) + *temperare*, to order, arrange], **1**, ill humor; a bad state of mind; **2**, a disease of an animal body, especially in brutes, as the strangles in horses: — *v.t.* to disease; disorder.

²dis-tem-per (dĭs-tĕm'pẽr), *v.t.* [< Lat. *distemperare*, to dissolve, dilute < *dis-* (intensive) + *temperare*, to order, arrange], **1**, to compound (colors) for use in the painting of interior walls, by mixing with egg or size; **2**, to paint with such a compound: — *n.* **1**, a method of painting with colors mixed with egg or a similar binding medium: used for interior walls and scene painting; **2**, the paint so prepared, or the painting so made.

dis-tend (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, apart + *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch], **1**, to extend in all directions; **2**, to expand:—*v.i.* to swell; enlarge.

dis-ten-si-ble (dĭs-tĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being stretched or expanded.

dis-ten-tion (dĭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* a swelling out or expansion. Also, **dis-ten'sion.**

dis-tich (dĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *di-*, two + *stikhos*, a line], *Rare*, distichous (which see):—*n. Pros.*, a couplet, or two lines of verse, making complete sense.

dis-tich-ous (dĭs'tĭ-kŭs), *adj.* placed in two longitudinal rows on opposite sides of a common axis, as leaves on a central stem.

dis-til (dĭs-tĭl'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tilled (-tĭld'), *p.pr.* -tilling], [< Lat *dis-*, apart, one by one + *stillare* (*-atus*), to drop], to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle:—*v.t.* **1**, to let fall in drops; **2**, to separate (a volatile substance) from a mixture by heating to the point of vaporization, and condensing the vapor by cooling; as, to *distil* brandy; **3**, to subject (a mixture) to the process of distillation. Also, **dis-till'.**—*adj.* **dis-till'a-ble.**—*n.* **dis-til'ment; dis-till'ment.**

dis-till-ate (dĭs-tĭl'ât; dĭs'tĭ-lât), *n. Chem.*, that which results from distillation.

dis-til-la-tion (dĭs"tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n. Chem.*, **1**, the process of separating volatile from less volatile compounds by heating and causing vaporization in a closed vessel, the vapor passing off into a tube or other vessel in which it is cooled and condensed to a liquid; **2**, the substance so obtained: **dry distillation,** *Chem.*, the distillation of a dry substance, such as coal: also called *destructive distillation:* **fractional distillation,** *Chem.*, the separation of several volatile compounds of different boiling points by distillation, the temperature of the mixture being raised from one boiling point to the next as each compound is completely vaporized.

dis-till-er (dĭs-tĭl'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which distils; an extractor of alcoholic spirit by distillation; as, a *distiller* of whiskey.

dis-till-er-y (dĭs-tĭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ẽr-ĭz)], a place where liquids, especially alcoholic liquors, are distilled, or produced by fermentation.

dis-tinct (dĭs-tĭngkt'), *adj.* [see **distinguish**], **1**, separate; marked off from others; **2**, clear; not blurred; as, a *distinct* view; well-defined; clean-cut; clearly articulated, as speech; **3**, clear to the understanding; carefully thought out and clearly expressed.—*adv.* **dis-tinct'ly.**—*n.* **dis-tinct'ness.**

Syn. individual, evident, unconfused, unlike, clear.

dis-tinc-tion (dĭs-tĭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of noting clearly or of marking off from others; **2**, difference; especially, a characteristic difference which marks one off from others: followed by *between;* the noting of such a difference; as, to make a *distinction* between moral and legal rights; **3**, the state of receiving or deserving special honor; eminence; superiority; **4**, a title, office, or other mark of honor conferred for superiority; **5**, superior excellence and individuality in literary style.

Syn. rank, eminence. (See difference, discrimination.)

dis-tinc-tive (dĭs-tĭngk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, marking a difference or separation; **2**, characteristic.—*adv.* **dis-tinc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **dis-tinc'tive-ness.**

***dis-tin-gué** (dēs"tăn"gā'), *adj.* [Fr. = distinguished], unusually elegant, polished, or dignified, as in manner or bearing.

dis-tin-guish (dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh), *v.t.* [< Lat. *distinguere* (*distinctus*), to separate], **1**, to mark off as separate from others; characterize; **2**, to observe or recognize the special characteristics of; perceive as separate from others; **3**, to discern clearly; as, he could *distinguish* the ship on the horizon; **4**, to observe or state a difference between; discriminate; **5**, to honor by a mark of preference; make prominent:—*v.i.* to make a distinction: with *between.*—*adj.* **dis-tin'guish-a-ble.**—*n.* **dis-tin'guish-er.**

Syn. differentiate, characterize. (See discern.)

dis-tin-guished (dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsht), *p.adj.* better known than others of the same class; superior in ability, achievement, or character.

Syn. prominent, conspicuous, noted, eminent, glorious, illustrious, celebrated, famous. A *distinguished* person enjoys high standing in the community through rank, character, or the like, or through some achievement which has set him apart; as, a company of *distinguished* gentlemen; he was *distinguished* for his foresight. An *eminent* man may stand out because he is of exalted station in life, or because his achievements surpass those of others, especially in his own particular field; as, an *eminent* surgeon. An *illustrious* person is one whose deeds or character have a luster in the eyes of men; George Washington was an *illustrious* statesman. A *celebrated* man is one whose deeds have been made known through a considerable area; *celebrated*, however, represents a lesser degree of renown than *famous*. A *famous* man is known far and wide among all conditions of people. A *noted* person is well known; a *conspicuous* person stands out so as to be *distinguished* easily; as, a *noted* welfare worker, *conspicuous* in public life. All these words may be applied to things or qualities; we may be a figure in a *distinguished* gathering, on a *conspicuous* errand; we may attend a *famous* university in a *noted* place; we may have an *illustrious* character, or show *eminent* devotion to a cause. These words are used for the most part (*illustrious* and *eminent* always) in a good sense; we may, however, mention a *distinguished* crook, a *famous* forger, a *celebrated* quack, a *conspicuous* fool, a *noted* gambler.—*Ant.* unknown, obscure, ordinary.

dis-tort (dĭs-tôrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *torquĕre* (*tortus*), to twist], **1**, to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; hence, to pervert; turn aside, mentally or morally, **2**, to turn from the true meaning; misrepresent; as, to *distort* the truth.

dis-tor-tion (dĭs-tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a twisting out of shape; **2**, perversion; **3**, a deformity.

dis-tract (dĭs-trăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, away + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, to turn away the attention of; divert from one object to another; **2**, to draw in various directions at once; confuse the mind of; bewilder; **3**, to disorder the mind of; drive mad; derange:—*adj. Obs.*, mad; bereft of reason; distraught.—*adv.* **dis-tract'ed-ly.**

Syn. confuse, puzzle, craze, madden. (See perplex.)

dis-trac-tion (dĭs-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a drawing away of the attention from one object to another; **2**, anything that draws away the attention; a diversion; cause of confusion; **3**, mental confusion due to the drawing of the mind in various directions; bewilderment; **4**, agitation of mind; violent distress; **5**, madness or frenzy.

Syn. bewilderment, disturbance, diversion, agitation, frenzy, madness.—*Ant.* tranquillity, poise, sanity.

dis-trac-tive (dĭs-trăk'tĭv), *adj.* causing confusion or perplexity.

dis-train (dĭs-trān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *destreindre* < Lat. *dis-*, apart + *stringere*, to stretch], *Law*, to seize as security for a debt: said of chattels; as, to *distrain* household furniture for rent:—*v.i.* to seize property for nonpayment of a debt: with *on* or *upon.*—*adj.* **dis-train'a-ble.**—*n.* **dis-train'or; dis-train'er.**

dis-traint (dĭs-trānt'), *n.* the act of seizing property for nonpayment of debt.

***dis-trait** (dēs"trā'), *adj.* [Fr. = distraught], not heeding; absent-minded; distracted.

dis-traught (dĭs-trôt'), *adj.* [< M.E. *distrauht* < Lat. *distractus*, distracted], bewildered or harassed; distracted.

dis-tress (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [< O.F. *destrece*, distress < Lat. *districtus*, pulled apart], **1**, physical or mental anguish; **2**, misfortune; misery resulting from misfortune or poverty: *Law*, **1**, the act of distraining, or seizing for debt; **2**, goods taken by distraint:—*v.t.* to cause pain to; grieve: *Law*, to seize for debt.—*adj.* **dis-tress'ful.**—*adv.* **dis-tress'ful-ly.**

Syn., n. grief, pain, trouble, affliction, suffering, anguish, agony. *Distress* names a painful degree of suffering, mental or physical, occasioned by the ordinary casualties and accidents of life. Unlike anxiety, *distress* is concerned over the present, not a future, evil, and its cause is always real, not imaginary. *Anguish* and *agony* name the extreme degrees of suffering to which humanity is liable; *anguish*, though sometimes used of physical suffering, denotes chiefly mental pangs; as, the *anguish* of remorse. *Agony* is excruciating torture of mind and body, so great that the body writhes and twists with the force of it.

dis-trib-ute (dĭs-trĭb'ūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uted, *p.pr.* -uting], [< Lat. *dis-*, from + *tribuere* (*tributus*), to assign], **1**, to deal out or apportion; **2**, to classify; **3**, to spread; place at different points; cover or fill a space with; **4**, in printing, to separate and return (types) to their respective cases.—*adj.* **dis-trib'ut-a-ble.**—*n.* **dis-trib'u-tor** (-ū-tẽr).

Syn. share, dispense, deal, classify, assign, apportion, allot.—*Ant.* collect, keep, retain.

dis-tri-bu-tion (dĭs"trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of dealing out or dividing; the way in which anything is divided and assigned: as, the *distribution* of wealth; apportionment; **2**, that which is dealt out or apportioned; **3**, the act or process of arranging according to classification; **4**, the act of spreading, scattering, placing at different points, etc.: *Econ.*, **1**, the process of transporting commodities to the consumer from where they are produced; **2**, the apportionment of the total national output of commodities among the individuals and classes of individuals of the nation; **3**, the division of the total national

money income in the form of shares to those who receive rent, wages, interest, and profit respectively.

dis-trib-u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *adj.* apportioning or dealing out: *Gram.*, designating a word or type of word which applies to a group of persons or things individually; as, *any, all, both, each, either, neither* are *distributive* pronouns:—*n. Gram.*, a word denoting as separate the individuals of a group.—*adv.* **dis-trib'u-tive-ly.**—*n.* **dis-trib'u-tive-ness.**

dis-trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [<L.L. *districtus*, jurisdiction: see **distrain**], 1, a section of a town, city, country, etc., marked off within definite limits for political or governmental administration; 2, an indefinite region:—*v.t.* to mark off in districts.

dis-trust (dĭs-trŭst'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*trust*], 1, to lack confidence or faith in; 2, to suspect:—*n.* 1, want of confidence or faith; 2, suspicion.—*adj.* **dis-trust'ful.**—*adv.* **dis-trust'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dis-trust'ful-ness.**

Syn., *n.* misgiving, suspicion. (See doubt.)

dis-turb (dĭs-tûrb'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *dis-*, apart+*turbare*, to disorder], 1, to arouse from rest or stillness; disquiet; annoy; 2, to put in confusion; agitate; 3, to interfere with.—*n.* **dis-turb'er.**

Syn. rouse, annoy, trouble, interrupt, confuse, upset, vex, worry, derange.—*Ant.* pacify, quiet, soothe.

dis-turb-ance (dĭs-tûr'bans), *n.* 1, any interruption of a settled order; 2, the interruption of thought or of a continuous action; 3, a breaking of the peace; violent public disorder; 4, perplexity; confusion or agitation of mind: *Law*, wrongful interference with rights or property.

Syn. commotion, tumult, uproar, turmoil.

di-sul-phate (dī-sŭl'fāt), *n.* [*di-*, two+*sulphate*], *Chem.*, an acid sulphate, a salt of pyrosulphuric, or disulphuric, acid: also called *bisulphate.*

di-sul-phide (dī-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* [*di-*, two+*sulphide*], *Chem.*, a sulphide which contains two atoms of sulphur to one of a base or radical: also called *bisulphide.*

di-sul-phu-ric ac-id (dī"sŭl-fū'rĭk), [*di-*, two+*sulphuric*], a powerful acid, crystalline when pure, but prepared for commerce as a heavy, oily, fuming liquid: also called *pyrosulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid.*

dis-un-ion (dĭs-ūn'yŭn), *n.* [*dis-*+*union*], a breaking apart; a division; rupture.

dis-u-nite (dĭs"ū-nīt'), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*unite*], 1, to divide; separate; 2, to cause to fall apart:—*v.i.* to fall apart.

dis-use (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* [*dis-*+*use*], 1, a ceasing to use; 2, neglect:—*v.t.* (-ūz'), to cease to use.

dis-val-ue (dĭs-văl'ū), *v.t.* [*dis-*+*value*], to depreciate; disparage.—*n.* **dis-val'u-a'tion.**

ditch (dĭch), *n.* [<M.E. *dich*e<A.S. *dīc*, dike, ditch], a trench or channel cut in the earth, as for irrigation of dry land, draining of wet land, defense, etc.; a moat:—*v.i.* to make a ditch:—*v.t.* 1, to surround with a trench; 2, to cause to fall or run into a trench; as, he *ditched* his car.—*n.* **ditch'er.**

dith-y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb; -răm), *n.* [<Gk. *dithurambos*], 1, a choric hymn or poem in honor of Bacchus; 2, a song or poem in a wild, exalted style.—*adj.* **dith"y-ram'bic** (-bĭk).

dit-ta-ny (dĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [<O.F. *ditan*<Gk. *diktamnon*, herb found on Mount *Diktē*, Crete], *Bot.*, 1, a species of mint (*Cunila origanoides*), bearing yellow flowers; 2, the fraxinella (*Dictamnus albus*) of southern Europe and central Asia, which in hot weather produces an inflammable gas.

dit-to (dĭt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* dittos (-ōz)], [It. = that which has been said<Lat. *dictum*, something said], the same thing as has been said before: sometimes written *do.*, or indicated by two small marks ["]: *Colloq.*, a duplicate:—*adv.* as aforesaid; likewise.

dit-ty (dĭt'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-ĭz)], [<O.F. *ditié*<Lat. *dictata*, things dictated], 1, a little song; 2, a short theme often repeated.—*adj.* **dit'tied.**

dit-ty-bag (dĭt'ĭ-băg"), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a small bag, used chiefly by sailors, to hold such articles as needles, buttons, and thread; 2, in camping equipment, a small bag, used to hold various small articles.

dit-ty-box (dĭt'ĭ-bŏks"), *n.* [source uncertain], a small tin box in which sailors keep their odds and ends, such as shaving gear, sewing materials, and the like.

di-u-ret-ic (dī"ū-rĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *diourētikos*, promoting urine], *Med.*, increasing or promoting the secretion of urine:—*n. Med.*, a medicine that promotes the secretion of urine.

di-ur-nal (dī-ûr'năl), *adj.* [<Lat. *diurnalis*, daily <*dies*, day], 1, pertaining to day or daylight, as opposed to night; as, *diurnal* pastimes; 2, daily; occurring every day; as, a *diurnal* task; 3, lasting or occupying a day; as, a *diurnal* revolution of the earth: *Med.*, more intense during the day, as a fever; *Bot.*, open only in the daytime, as certain flowers; *Zoöl.*, active only in the daytime, as most birds and many insects.—*adv.* **di-ur'nal-ly.**

Syn. (see daily).—*Ant.* nocturnal.

div. *abbr.* 1, divide; divided; dividend; division; divisor; 2, divine.

***di-va** (dē'vä; dĭ'vä), *n.* [*pl.* -ve (-vā); -vas (-väz)], [It.<Lat. = goddess], an opera singer.

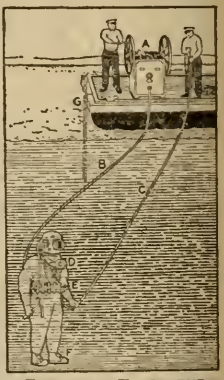
di-va-gate (dī'vă-gāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [<Lat. *dis-*, away +*vagari*, to wander], to stray.—*n.* **di"va-ga'tion.**

di-van (dĭ-văn'), *n.* [<Turk.<Pers. *dīwān*, a brochure; account book; tribunal; council], 1, an oriental council of state; especially, the privy council in Turkey; 2, an oriental council hall or state reception room; 3, (commonly, dī'văn) a low, cushioned sofa standing against a wall, originally of the sort with which an oriental council room was furnished; 4, (commonly, dī'văn) a smoking room; café; 5, a book.

di-var-i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *dis-*, apart+*varicare* (*-atus*), to spread], 1, to branch into two; 2, to spread apart; diverge widely:—*v.t.* to cause to diverge:—*adj.* widely forked.—*n.* **di-var'i-ca'tion.**

dive (dīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dived (dīvd), *p.t. Colloq.* or *Archaic*, dove (dōv) *p.pr.* diving], [<A.S. *dūfan*, to sink, and *dŷfan*, to immerse], 1, to plunge, usually headforemost, into water; 2, to make a plunging movement forward and down; 3, to enter deeply and suddenly or energetically into any subject or question:—*v.t.* to plunge (an object) into water:—*n.* 1, a plunge, usually headforemost, into water; 2, a sudden plunge or swoop; 3, a low den or vicious resort.

div-er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which plunges into water; especially, a person whose business is diving, as for pearls, etc.; 2, a bird of diving habits, such as a loon or grebe.



DIVER AND EQUIPMENT

A, air pump; B, air hose line; C, life line, or signal line; D, diver; E, weights on belt around waist; F, weighted boots; G, ladder.

di-verge (dī-vûrj'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -verged (-vûrjd'), *p.pr.* -verging], [<Lat. *dis-*, apart+*vergere*, to tend], 1, to branch off or fork in different directions from one point; 2, to differ, as in thought; separate; 3, to differ from a standard or normal form: *Math.*, of an infinite series, to have infinity as the limit of the sum of its terms: opposite of *converge:*—*v.t.* to cause to branch off or fork.

Syn. (see wander).

di-ver-gence (dī-vûr'jĕns), *n.* 1, a moving apart of two things starting from the same point and progressing along different lines; a separation; 2, a deviation; difference from a standard.—*n.* **di-ver'gen-cy.**

di-ver-gent (dĭ-vûr'jĕnt), *adj.* 1, tending to move apart or separate; moving in separate directions from the same starting point; 2, deviating from a standard: *Optics*, 1, causing a spreading out of rays of light, as a lens; 2, of light, spreading out in proportion to the distance traveled from the source: in both uses, opposite of *convergent; Math.*, designating an infinite series the sum of whose terms approaches infinity or oscillates from one value to another: opposite of *convergent:* **divergent strabismus**, *Med.* or *Anat.*, a condition in which the visual axis of one or both eyes is deviated outward.

di-vers (dī'vẽrz), *adj.* [<Lat. *diversus*, various], sundry; several; used only with plurals.

di-verse (dĭ-vûrs'; dī'vẽrs), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; varied.—*adv.* **di-verse'ly.**

di-ver-si-fy (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to make distinct; vary; modify; give variety to.—*n.* **di-ver"si-fi-ca'tion.**

di-ver-sion (dĭ-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [see **divert**], 1, a turning aside from a set course or into a different direction; variation; 2, something which causes a turning aside from the usual course; anything which distracts the mind from care or work; a recreation or pastime; 3, the act of turning the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

Syn. sport, game, recreation, fun. (See amusement.)

di-ver-si-ty (dī-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **divers**], difference; unlikeness; variety.

di-vert (dī-vûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, from + *vertere*, to turn], **1**, to turn aside from any direction or course; **2**, to change the aim or purpose of; distract the attention of; **3**, to entertain or amuse

Syn. entertain, amuse, deflect, distract.

***di-ver-tisse-ment** (dē″vâr″tēs″mäN′), *n.* [Fr. = diversion], **1**, an entertainment; amusement; **2**, a short, light act during the intervals of a play, as a short ballet; **3**, a piece of music, light and free in character.

Di-ves (dī′vēz), *n.* [Lat. = rich], *Bib.*, the rich man in the parable who, from hell, saw the beggar Lazarus in Abraham's bosom (Luke 16:19–31): so named in the Vulgate; hence, any rich, worldly man.

di-vest (dī-vĕst′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *dis-*, from + *vestis*, garment], **1**, to strip or unclothe; **2**, to despoil; **3**, to deprive, as of rights or office.

di-vest-i-ture (dī-vĕs′tĭ-tûr), *n.* the act of depriving, or the state of being deprived, as of rights or office. Also, **di-vest′ment.**

di-vide (dĭ-vīd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vided, *p.pr.* -viding], [< Lat. *dividere* (*divisus*), to divide], **1**, to cut or separate into two or more parts; **2**, to separate; break up the union of; **3**, to cause to disagree, as in opinion; **4**, to share or distribute; **5**, to mark off into parts: *Math.*, to perform the process of division with (a number), in order to determine how many times it contains another number or is contained in another number; as, to *divide* 20 by 5, or 5 into 20; *Mus.*, to render with variations or divisions:—*v.i.* **1**, to separate; diverge; **2**, to vote by separating into groups, as in the British Parliament; **3**, to share; as, he always *divides* with me; **4**, to differ in opinion: *Math.*, to perform the operation of division:—*n.* a watershed; a height of land separating two drainage basins.

di-vid-ed (dĭ-vīd′ĕd), *p.adj.* *Bot.*, very deeply indented, as a leaf.

div-i-dend (dĭv′ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* *Com.*, **1**, that part of the profits of a stock company which is to be divided among the stockholders; the sum payable to any one stockholder as profits proportional to his shares; **2**, the sum payable to each of the creditors of an insolvent estate; *Math.*, a number or quantity to be subjected to the operation of division by another number or quantity: **dividend warrant**, a formal order, essentially the same as a check, by which a stockholder in a company receives his share of profits.

di-vid-ers (dĭ-vīd′ẽrz), *n.pl.* an instrument used in mechanical drawing, consisting of two pointed arms hinged at one end; compasses.

DIVIDERS

di-vid-u-al (dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl), *adj.* *Archaic*, **1**, separate; **2**, divided; shared.—*adv.* **di-vid′u-al-ly.**

div-i-na-tion (dĭv″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [see **²divine**], **1**, the act of foreseeing or foretelling the future, or of guessing something hidden; **2**, a forecast; guess; augury; omen.

¹di-vine (dĭ-vīn′), *adj.* [*comp.* -viner, *superl.* -vinest], [< O.F. *derin* < Lat. *dīrinus*, divine, akin to *divus*, a god], **1**, pertaining to God; partaking of the nature of God; godlike; **2**, proceeding from God; **3**, sacred; holy; **4**, superhumanly excellent; **5**, pertaining to theology or divinity:—*n.* **1**, a theologian; **2**, a priest; clergyman.—*adv.* **di-vine′ly.**—*n.* **di-vine′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* heavenly, celestial, superhuman, sacred.

²di-vine (dĭ-vīn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* divined (-vīnd′), *p.pr.* divining], [< O.F. *deviner* < Lat. *divinare*, to foretell < *dīrinus*, divine], **1**, to foresee or foretell; **2**, to guess; perceive, as by reason or intultion:—*v.i.* **1**, to prophesy; **2**, to guess; conjecture.

di-vin-er (dĭ-vīn′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which foresees or foretells; **2**, a forked twig which, carried by the tips, is supposed to aid in finding hidden springs of water: also called *divining rod.*

div-ing bell a bell-shaped vessel in which to work under water (see *submarine*, illus.).

di-vin-i-ty (dĭ-vĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **¹divine**], **1**, the state or quality of being divine; godhood; deity; **2**, a god; a deity; godlike person; **3**, theology: the **Divinity**, God.

di-vis-i-ble (dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **divide**], capable of being separated into parts: *Math.*, capable of being divided without a remainder.—*adv.* **di-vis′i-bly.**—*n.* **di-vis′i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **di-vis″i-bil′i-ty.**

di-vi-sion (dĭ-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, separation into parts; a partition; section; **2**, that which separates; a dividing line; **3**, a disagreement among members of a group, as in a church, assembly, etc.: *Mil.*, two or more brigades of an army under single command: the smallest military unit in which the various branches of the service (infantry, cavalry, artillery, etc.) are proportionately represented; *Nav.*, **1**, a group of vessels in a fleet; **2**, a part of a ship's company; *Math.*, the operation of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; *Pol. Sci.*, the separation into sides representing partles of a legislative body; as, a *division* of the Senate; **division of labor**, a method by which a process, as in manufacturing, is divided into operations, each of which is performed by special individuals or groups.—*adj.* **di-vi′sion-al.**—*adj.* **di-vi′sive** (-vī′sĭv).

Syn. portion, share, piece, severance. (See part.)

di-vi-sor (dĭ-vī′zẽr), *n.* the number or quantity by which another, the dividend, is divided.

di-vorce (dĭ-vôrs′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *divortium*, divorce < *dis-*, apart + *vortere*, to turn], **1**, the dissolution or partial suspension by law of the marriage relation: called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii* (from the bond of matrimony) when the marriage is absolutely terminated or nullified, and *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board), or *limited divorce*, when a judicial separation of married persons is effected; **2**, separation; severance:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vorced (-vôrst′), *p.pr.* -vorcing], **1**, to put away (one's husband or wife) through the legal dissolution or suspension of the marriage relation; **2**, hence, to sever; separate; sunder.—*n.* **di-vor′cer.**—*n.* **di-vorce′ment.**—*n.* **di-vor″cee′** (-sē′).

di-vor-cé** (dē″vôr″sā′), *n.* [Fr.], a divorced man. —*n.fem.* ***di″vor″cée (-sā′).

div-ot (dĭv′ŭt), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a thin piece of turf used in thatching; **2**, in golf, a piece of turf torn from the fairway by a stroke.

di-vul-gate (dī-vŭl′gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *divulgare* (-*atus*), to publish: see **divulge**], to make commonly known; disclose.—*n.* **di-vul′gat-er.**—*n.* **div″ul-ga′tion.**

di-vulge (dī-vŭlj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vulged (-vŭljd′), *p.pr.* -vulging], [< Lat. *dis-*, from + *vulgare*, to publish < *vulgus*, the crowd], to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose; let out: *Obs.*, to impart; *Rare*, to publish; proclaim.

Syn. impart, reveal, let out, tell. (See disclose.)

Dix-ie (dĭk′sĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, the Southern States of the United States; **2**, any of several Southern songs, especially one composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett.

diz-en (dīz′n; dĭ′zn), *v.t.* [akin to L.G. *diesse*, bunch of flax: see **distaff**], to deck out with finery.

diz-zy (dĭz′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -zier, *superl.* -ziest], [< A.S. *dysig*, foolish], **1**, affected by a swimming sensation in the head; giddy; **2**, mentally confused; **3**, producing or caused by giddiness or by mental confusion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -zying], to make dizzy.—*n.* **diz′ziness.**—*adv.* **diz′zi-ly.**

dl. *abbr.* deciliter:—**D. Lit.**, Doctor of Literature: —**D. L. O.**, Dead Letter Office:—**dm.**, decimeter: —**D. M. D.**, Doctor of Dental Medicine:—**D. M. S.**, Director of Medical Service:—**D. Mus.**, Doctor of Music:—**D. N. B.**, *Br.*, Dictionary of National Biography:—**do.**, ditto (also, **Do.**):—**D. O.**, Doctor of Osteopathy.

¹do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did (dĭd), *p.p.* done (dŭn), *p.pr.* doing], [< A.S. *dōn*: cf. Sans. *dhā*, *dho*, to put, representing a widely distributed Indo-European root], **1**, to achieve; finish; bring to accomplishment, as a task; carry out; perform; **2**, to produce by action or work; make ready; make; work out; as, he *did* six examples; **3**, to translate; as, *done* into English; **4**, to deal with in some way; as, to *do* up a parcel; repair; arrange; put in order; as, the maid *does* the room; **5**, to play the part of; as, to *do* Macbeth; **6**, to employ or apply in any activity; as, to *do* your best; **7**, to impart; render; bestow; give; as, to *do* one a service; **8**, to exhaust: usually with *up*; as, the work *did* him up: *Colloq.*, to suffice; be enough for; *Slang*, **1**, to swindle; **2**, to injure or kill; **3**, to serve (a term of imprisonment):—*v. i.* **1**, to act; behave; conduct oneself; as, to *do* wisely; **2**, to work, or strive; act; make an effort; as, *do* or die; **3**, to get along in health, life, business, etc.; **4**, to suffice; answer the purpose: *Colloq.*, to effect harm or destruction; as, the blow *did* for him:—*aux.v.* used with an infinitive: **1**, to form an emphatic affirmative of the imperative or the present or past indicative, as, *do* tell me; I *do* try; **2**, as auxiliary, if there is no other, of a negative or interrogative or inverted sentence; as, *did* he look? he *did* not look:—*substitute v.* to replace a verb or verb construction to avoid repetition; as, he talks just as his father *does*.—*adj.* **do′a-ble.**—*n.* **do′er.**

Syn. accomplish, fulfil, achieve, suffice, avail.

²do (dō), *n.* [adopted, as more sonorous, in place of *ut*, one of the six syllables (the original series being *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, the initial syllables of the first six phrases of an old hymn beginning "*Ut* queant

laxis *Resonare fibris*") used to denote the tones of the early six-tone scale, to which *si* was later added (now changed in practice to *ti*), probably from the seventh phrase of the same hymn, to form the modern seven-tone major scale], *Mus.*, the first in the series of syllables used in singing the degrees of any scale.

dob-bin (dŏb'ĭn), *n.* [pet name < *Robert*], 1, a farm or work horse; 2, a pet name, often used affectionately, for a gentle horse.

dob-son (dŏb'sŭn), *n.* [source uncertain], *Entom.*, 1, a large, nerve-winged insect of the order Neuroptera, with powerful jaws, which lays its eggs in white patches on rocks, trees, and other objects that overhang running water; 2, the young of this insect, strong, biting, wriggling larvæ, found under stones in swift-running streams and used by fishermen for bait: also called *hellgramite; crawler; conscription bug; clipper*; etc. (for illus. see *hellgramite*).

do-cent (dō'sĕnt; dō-tsĕnt'), *n.* [Ger. < Lat. *docens* (*-entis*), teaching], 1, one licensed to teach in a university, but not classed as a professor; a tutor; 2, in some museums, an official who guides or lectures.

Do-ce-tist (dō-sē'tĭst), *n.* [< L.L. *Docetae*, Docetists < Gk. *dokeîn*, to seem], one of an early heretical sect denying the human origin of Christ.

doc-ile (dŏs'ĭl; *Br.* dō'sīl), *adj.* [< Lat. *docēre*, to teach], easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.—*adv.* **doc'ile-ly.**—*n.* **do-cil'i-ty** (dō-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

Syn. teachable, compliant, submissive, obedient, gentle, amenable.—*Ant.* intractable, ungovernable.

[1]dock (dŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *docce*, dock], any of several long-rooted, coarse weeds of the buckwheat family, with broad, red-veined leaves and reddish seeds.

[2]dock (dŏk), *n.* [< Flem. *dok*, cage], the place where a prisoner stays in court during trial.

[3]dock (dŏk), *n.* [< M.Du. *docke*, dock for ships; source unknown], an artificial basin, or waterway for ships; sometimes, the piers inclosing the basin; a wharf: *Theat.*, the space beneath the floor of the stage (see *stage*, illus.): **dry dock**, a huge basin, often floating, into which a vessel can be taken and from which the water can be withdrawn, leaving the vessel exposed for repairs (see illus. page 298):—*v.t.* to bring to a pier and moor, as a ship:—*v.i.* to arrive at a pier.

[4]dock (dŏk), *n.* [< mod. Icelandic *dockr*, stumpy tail], the stump of an animal's tail:—*v.t.* 1, to cut off; 2, to deduct from (wages, etc.); 3, to penalize.

dock-age (dŏk'ĭj), *n.* 1, [see [4]**dock**], reduction; deduction; 2, [see [3]**dock**], provision for the docking of vessels; also, money paid for use of a pier.

dock-et (dŏk'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, *Law*, a record or memorandum of legal judgments; 2, *Law*, a list of cases for trial; 3, a tag bearing a direction, attached to a shipment of goods:—*v.t.* 1, to indicate on the back of, as a paper, the contents and title; indorse; 2, to record or register on a court or business calendar.

dock-yard (dŏk'yärd'), *n.* [[3]*dock* + [2]*yard*], a shipyard with docks and appliances for building and repairing ships, and with storage facilities.

doc-tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *docēre* (*doctus*), to teach], 1, a licensed physician or surgeon; 2, the holder of the highest degree given by a university or college in any of several branches of learning; as, a *doctor* of philosophy, laws, medicine, music, divinity, etc.; 3, an artificial fly used in fishing: *Archaic*, a learned man:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to treat or prescribe for medically; apply remedies for the cure of; *Slang*, to tinker with, or give false appearance to:—*v.i. Colloq.*, 1, to take medicine; 2, to practice medicine.—*n.fem. Rare*, **doc'tress.**

doc-tor-ate (dŏk'tẽr-ât), *n.* the title or rank or degree of a doctor.

doc-tri-naire (dŏk"trĭ-nâr'), *n.* [see **doctrine**], one who has theoretical ideas on political or other matters, and disregards facts and practical considerations:—*adj.* visionary.

doc-trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *doctrina*, teaching], that which is taught or set forth for acceptance or belief; the principles or dogma of any church, sect, or party.—*adj.* **doc'tri-nal.**—*adv.* **doc'tri-nal-ly.**

Syn. tenet, creed, precept, opinion, article, maxim.

doc-u-ment (dŏk'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *documentum*, a proof < *docēre*, to teach], a record; an official paper that gives information or evidence, as a deed:—*v.t.* 1, to provide with necessary papers, as a ship; 2, to prove by written evidence.—*adj.* **doc"u-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl).—*adj.* **doc"u-men'ta-ry.**—*n.* **doc"u-men-ta'tion.**

doc-u-ment-ed (dŏk'ū-mĕnt"ĕd), *p.adj.* supplied with, or supported by, references to or citations of documents or other written or printed material, in support or proof of statements made: said of a book, dissertation, or the like.

[1]dod-der (dŏd'ẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *doder*, dodder], a kind of parasitic flowering plant, leafless and with a threadlike stem, which attaches itself to other plants by small roots that absorb sap.

[2]dod-der (dŏd'ẽr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to shake; tremble; totter.

do-dec-a-gon (dō-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve + *gōnia*, angle], a polygon with twelve sides and twelve angles.

do-dec-a-he-dron (dō"dĕk-ă-hē'drŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve + *hedra*, a base], a solid bounded by twelve plane faces (see *solid*, illus.).—*adj.* **do"dec-a-he'dral** (-hē'drăl).

dodge (dŏj), *v.i.* and *p.p.* dodged (dŏjd), *p.pr.* dodging], [source uncertain], 1, to jump aside; avoid a blow or the like by moving suddenly; evade something quickly and skilfully; 2, to practice tricky ways:—*v.t.* to escape from, by starting aside:—*n.* 1, an act of evasion; 2, a trick; an action intended to deceive or cheat; also, a clever method, device, or plan.

dodg-er (dŏj'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who jumps or bends aside, as to evade a blow; 2, a tricky fellow; 3, a small handbill; 4, an Indian-meal cake.

do-do (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does; -dos; (-dōz)], [< Port. *doudo*, simpleton], a large, clumsy bird, now extinct, having a stout, hooked bill, short legs, and wings too small for flight: last found in the island of Mauritius in the 17th century.

Dodo ($\frac{1}{30}$)

Do-do-næ-an (dō"dō-nē'ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Dōdōnē*], *Gk. Myth.*, pertaining to Dodona, in ancient Epirus, the seat of a celebrated oracle, or to the temple of Zeus, in which the oracle was found.

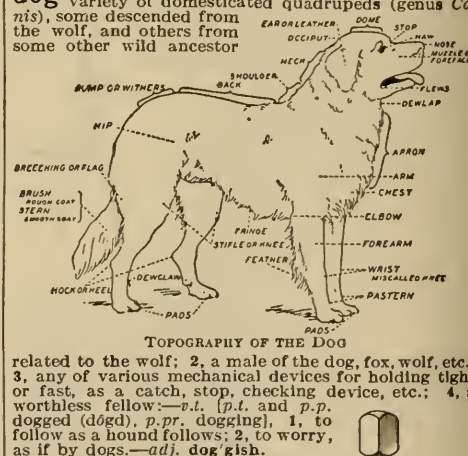
doe (dō), *n.* [< A.S. *dā*, doe, perh. < Lat. *dama*, deer], the female of the deer; also, of the antelope, rabbit, and hare.

does (dŭz), third person singular, present indicative active, of the irregular verb *do*.

doe-skin (dō'skĭn"), *n.* [*doe* + *skin*], 1, the skin of a female deer, or the dressed leather; 2, a fine woolen cloth with a smooth, velvety finish.

doff (dŏf), *v.t.* [< *do* + *off*], 1, to take or put off, as clothes; remove (the hat) in saluting: opposite of *don*; 2, to put off or away; abandon.

dog (dŏg), *n.* [< A.S. *docga*, dog], 1, any of a great variety of domesticated quadrupeds (genus *Canis*), some descended from the wolf, and others from some other wild ancestor



TOPOGRAPHY OF THE DOG

related to the wolf; 2, a male of the dog, fox, wolf, etc.; 3, any of various mechanical devices for holding tight or fast, as a catch, stop, checking device, etc.; 4, a worthless fellow:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dogged (dŏgd), *p.pr.* dogging], 1, to follow as a hound follows; 2, to worry, as if by dogs.—*adj.* **dog'gish.**

dog-bane (dŏg'bān"), *n.* [*dog* + *bane*], *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Apocynum*) of perennial herbs, typifying a family (*Apocynaceæ*) of chiefly tropical, mostly poisonous plants with milky juice, akin to the milkweeds.

dog-ber-ry (dŏg'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*dog* + *berry*], 1, fruit of the European dogwood; the tree itself; 2, in Nova Scotia, the mountain ash; 3, in the United States, the chokeberry.

Dog-ber-ry (dŏg'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* a constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

LATHE DOG

dog-cart (dôg'kärt"), *n.* [*dog* + *cart*], a two-wheeled carriage with two seats back to back.

dog days a very hot period in July and August, once thought to be due to the Dog Star.

doge (dōj), *n.* [It. < Lat. *dux*, leader], the chief magistrate in the old republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog-fish (dôg'fish"), *n.* [*dog* + *fish*], any of several small, ferocious sharks (see *Pisces*, illus.).

dog-ged (dôg'ĕd), *adj.* [see **dog**], stubborn; persistent.—*adv.* **dog'ged-ly.**—*n.* **dog'ged-ness.**

dog-ger (dôg'ĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], a two-masted vessel with a broad beam, used in the cod and herring fisheries in the North Sea.

dog-ger-el (dôg'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], trivial verse, often senseless and poorly constructed:—*adj.* metrically poor, weak, or absurd.

do-gie [dō'gi; -ji], *n.* [see **dogy**], *Western U. S.*, a motherless calf. *Pfd. S.*, **do'gy.**

dog Lat-in incorrect, confused Latin; also, an imitation of Latin.

dog-ma (dôg'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mas (-mȧz); -mata (-mȧ-tȧ)], [Gk. = opinion], **1**, a principle, doctrine, creed, or body of principles, doctrines, etc., accepted as authoritative; **2**, an arrogant assertion of opinion; **3**, a dictum.

dog-mat-ic (dôg-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, established doctrine; **2**, positive; authoritative; arrogant:—*n.pl.* doctrinal theology.—*adj.* **dog-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **dog-mat'i-cal-ly.**

Syn. arrogant, imperious, dictatorial, autocratic. (See opinionated.)—*Ant.* unassertive, considerate, gentle.

dog-ma-tism (dôg'mȧ-tĭzm), *n.* positive assertion of opinion; sometimes, unwarranted positiveness.—*n.* **dog'ma-tist.**

dog-ma-tize (dôg'mȧ-tīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to make positive assertions, especially without adducing proof:—*v.t.* to treat dogmatically.—*n.* **dog'ma-tiz"er.**

dog–rose (dôg'-rōz"), *n.* a wild brier rose (*Rosa canina*), common in English hedgerows.

dog's–ear (dôgz'-ēr"), *n.* the turned-down corner of a page in a book:—*v.t.* to turn down a corner of a page in (a book). Also, **dog'–ear".**

dog's–tail (dôgz'-tāl"), *n.* any of various grasses: also called *wire grass.*

Dog Star Sirius, the most brilliant star in the heavens, a bright bluish-white star in the constellation Canis Major, or the Great Dog.

dog tent a small tent like a ridge roof, open at the ends; a pup tent (see *tent*, illus.).

dog-tooth vi-o-let any of several herbs (genus *Erythronium*) of the lily family, typically with two mottled leaves and a scitary, lilylike flower, yellow, white, or purple: also called *adder's-tongue.* Also, **dog's'–tooth' vi'o-let.**

dog-trot (dôg'trŏt"), *n.* [*dog* + *trot*], a slow, easy run, like that of a dog.

dog-watch (dôg'wŏch"), *n.* [*dog* + *watch*], *Naut.*, one of two short watches of two hours each, from four to six and six to eight in the afternoon.

dog-wood (dôg'wo͝od"), *n.* [*dog* + *wood*], any of a genus (*Cornus*) of European and American shrubs or trees with hard, close-grained wood, some bearing small, greenish yellow flowers in clusters, each cluster surrounded by four large, showy, white or pink leaflike bracts; also, any of various similar trees.

do-gy (dō'gi; -ji), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-giz; -jiz)], [source uncertain], *Western U. S.*, a motherless calf. Also, **do'gie.**

doi-ly (doi'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* doilies (-lĭz)], [< *Doily*, inventor of fabric in 17th cent.], a small mat for a table; also, a napkin, as of linen or lace. Also, **doy'ley.**

do-ings (do͞o'ĭngz), *n.pl.* [see **1do**], things done or being done; events; acts; conduct.

doit (doit), *n.* [< Du. *duit*, a small coin], **1**, a former Dutch coin, worth ¼ cent; **2**, hence, a trifle.

doit-ed (doit'ĕd), *adj.* [source uncertain: perh. < var. of *dote*], *Sc. Dial.*, stupid; imbecile; doting.

dol-ce (dōl'chā), *adj.* [It. < Lat. *dulcis*, soft], *Mus.*, with soft, sweet, or tender execution.

dol-drums (dŏl'drŭmz), *n.pl.* [< *dull*, on analogy of *tantrums*], **1**, *Naut.*, the tropical zones of calms and variable winds: a sailor's term; **2**, hence, dulness; depression of spirits; the dumps.

1dole (dōl), *n.* [< L.L. *dolium*, grief], *Archaic*, woe; lamentation; grief.

2dole (dōl), *n.* [< A.S. *dǣl*, portion], that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* doled (dōld), *p.pr.* doling], to deal out sparingly.

dole-ful (dōl'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **1dole**], sorrowful; dismal.—*adv.* **dole'ful-ly.**—*n.* **dole'ful-ness.**

Syn. dolorous, mournful, woebegone, grievous, melancholy, rueful.—*Ant.* joyous, glad, merry, gay.

dol-er-ite (dŏl'ĕr-īt), *n.* [< Gk. *doleros*, deceptive], a kind of dark green, fused rock, related to granite: sometimes erroneously called *greenstone.*

dol-i-cho-ce-phal-ic (dŏl"ĭ-kō-sē-făl'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *dolikhos*, long + *kephalē*, head], *Ethnol.*, having a skull whose diameter from front to back is relatively long, that is, at least 33⅓ per cent longer than the diameter from side to side (see *cranium*, illus.): opposite of *brachycephalic.*—*adj.* **dol"i-cho-ceph'al-ous.**—*n.* **dol"i-cho-ceph'al-ism.**

doll (dŏl), *n.* [nickname for *Dorothy*], **1**, a puppet or toy baby for a child; **2**, a pretty but superficial girl or woman: *Slang*, a girl or young woman:—*v.t.* and *v.i. Slang*, to dress with unusual care: with *up.*

dol-lar (dŏl'ĕr), *n.* [< Ger. (*Joachims*)*thaler*, a 16th-cent. coin made in Joachims*thal*, Bohemia], **1**, a silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents; **2**, a similar coin of various other countries, as the Canadian dollar, the British dollar of Hong Kong, the Yuan dollar of China, the peso, or Spanish dollar, the Mexican dollar, etc. (see table of foreign currencies, page 1179); **3**, a bank note, treasury note, etc., of a legal value of 100 cents: **dollar diplomacy**, the conduct of relations between countries on a basis of commercial advantage.

dol-lar-fish (dŏl'ĕr-fish"), *n.* [*dollar* + *fish*], a small, flat, oval, food fish (*Poronotus triacanthus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States: also called *butterfish.*

doll-y (dŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dollies (-ĭz)], [dim. of *doll*], **1**, a pet doll; a little doll; **2**, any of various mechanical appliances, as a block used in driving piles, an agitator in washing clothes, a stirring stick in washing ore, a low truck with rollers in moving heavy, awkward objects, as logs, a tool for holding a rivet, etc.

Doll-y Var-den (vär'dĕn), [< *Dolly Varden* in "Barnaby Rudge," by Dickens], **1**, a woman's dress of light, bright-figured muslin, worn over a plain, bright-colored petticoat; **2**, a large hat for women, liberally trimmed with flowers.

dol-man (dŏl'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mȧnz)], [< Turk. *dōlāmān*, a long robe], **1**, a long outer garment with sleeves, worn by the Turks; **2**, a hussar's jacket; **3**, a woman's mantle with capelike sleeves.

dol-men (dŏl'mĕn), *n.* [Fr., perh. < Cornish *doll*, hole + *men*, stone], a monument and tomb, consisting of large unhewn stones resting on upright ones, forming a little room.

DOLMEN

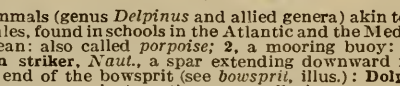
dol-o-mite (dŏl'ō-mīt), *n.* [< *Dolomieu* (1750–1801), Fr. geologist], *Mineral.*, a brittle rock, composed of calcium and magnesium carbonates, and including much ordinary white marble, used as a building stone and as lining for furnaces.

do-lor (dō'lĕr), *n.* [Lat. = sorrow], sorrow; grief; pain; lamentation. Also, **do'lour.**

dol-or-ous (dŏl'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* sorrowful; full of, or causing, grief; sad.—*adv.* **dol'or-ous-ly.**

Syn. mournful, doleful, dismal, distressing, pathetic.

dol-phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *delphinus* < Gk. *delphis*, dolphin], **1**, any of several agile sea



DOLPHIN (1/8)

mammals (genus *Delpinus* and allied genera) akin to the whales, found in schools in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean: also called *porpoise*; **2**, a mooring buoy: **dolphin striker**, *Naut.*, a spar extending downward from the end of the bowsprit (see *bowsprit*, illus.): **Dolphin**, *Astron.*, an ancient northern constellation.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [perh. = dulled], a stupid fellow; dunce; blockhead.—*adj.* **dolt'ish.**—*adv.* **dolt'ish-ly.**

dom (dŏm), *n.* [Port. < Lat. *dominus*, lord], in Portugal and Brazil, a gentleman: a title of respect used of gentlemen, of certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, and, formerly, in Portugal, of the male members of the royal family: **Dom**, in Portugal and Brazil, Mister: used before a name as a term of respect.

Dom. *abbr.* Dominion:—**dom.**, domestic:—**D. O. M.** [Lat. *Deo Optimo Maximo*], to God, the Best, the Greatest.

-dom *suffix*, [A.S. *dōm*, authority, jurisdiction: also used as a suffix], used to form nouns expressing: **1**, rank, domain; as, duke*dom*; **2**, state or condition; as, martyr*dom*; **3**, a collection or group; as, official*dom.*

do-main (dō-mān'), *n.* [< Fr. *domaine*, domain < Lat. *dominium*, lordship], **1**, right of possession; authority; **2**, territory under one's sway; estates; landed property; **3**, province of thought; field of activity; range; scope.

dome (dōm), *n.* [< It. *duomo*, cathedral < Lat. *domus*, house], **1**, a large rounded cupola; **2**, anything resembling a cupola in shape; specifically, the top of a dog's head (see *dog*, illus.); *Poet.*, a fine building:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* domed (dōmd), *p.pr.* doming], to cover with a cupola:—*v.i.* to rise like a cupola.

Domes-day Book (dōmz'dā'; dōōmz'-), [*doom* + *day*], the record of the statistics about English lands, made by William the Conqueror in 1085–86; so called because popularly considered to be as final as the judgments of doomsday.

do-mes-tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *domesticus* < *domus*, home], **1**, pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; homemade; **2**, staying at home; fond of home; **3**, pertaining to one's own country in distinction from foreign countries; **4**, of animals, tame, living with man: **domestic economy**, the art and science of managing household affairs; domestic science:—*n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles made in one's own country.

do-mes-ti-cate (dō-mĕs'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], **1**, to make suitable for a household; familiarize with home life; **2**, to tame; reclaim from a wild life and render serviceable to man: used of animals and plants; **3**, to civilize, as savages:—*v.i.* to become domestic; settle oneself at home.—*n.* **do-mes'ti-ca'tion.**

do-mes-tic-i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being suited to home life; home-loving character; **2**, home life.

dom-i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sīl; *Br.* -sĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *domicilium*, habitation], a permanent place of abode; home: also, *domicil*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ciled (-sĭld), *p.pr.* -ciling], to settle in a fixed residence.

dom-i-cil-i-a-ry (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -ĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to a fixed residence.

dom-i-nant (dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *dominans* (*-antis*), ruling < *dominari* (*-atus*), to rule], ruling; prevailing; *Mus.*, pertaining to the fifth tone of an ascending diatonic scale: **dominant character**, *Biol.*, a character which, if possessed by either of two parents, will appear in the offspring: opposite of *recessive character*:—*n.* *Mus.*, the fifth tone of an ascending diatonic scale.—*n.* **dom'i-nance.**

Syn., *adj.* governing, principal, preëminent, ruling.

dom-i-nate (dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to govern or control; rule; subjugate:—*v.i.* to exercise chief control; predominate.—*n.* **dom'i-na'tor** (-tẽr).—*adj.* **dom'i-na-tive.**

dom-i-na-tion (dŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of controlling; **2**, authority; power: *pl.* the beings comprising one of the celestial orders or ranks.

dom-i-neer (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v.i.* [< Du. *domineren*, to feast luxuriously], to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster; swagger:—*v.t.* to command; tyrannize.

dom-i-neer-ing (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'ĭng), *p.adj.* masterful; tyrannical; overbearing; arrogant.—*adv.* **dom'i-neer'ing-ly.**

Syn. insolent, dogmatic, imperious, masterful, lordly, dictatorial.—*Ant.* meek, unassertive, submissive.

do-min-i-cal (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *dominicalis*, pertaining to the Lord or Lord's Day], pertaining to the Lord or Christ as Lord, or to Sunday:—*n.* short for dominical letter (which see)

do-min-i-cal let-ter one of the letters (A B C D E F G) used in the calendar of the Prayer Book indicating the day of the year on which the first Sunday of the year falls, and used to determine the date of Easter.

Do-min-i-can (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< *Dominicus* de Guzman, called St. Dominic], pertaining to a religious order founded by St. Dominic in 1215:—*n.* a friar of that order.

dom-i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ; dō'mĭ-nĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *dominus*, master], **1**, a clergyman or minister, especially of the Dutch Reformed Church; also, *domine*; **2**, a schoolmaster.

do-min-ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *dominium*, right of lordship], **1**, supreme authority or control; sovereignty; rule: **2**, independent right of possession; **3**, a territory or country with a high degree of local authority, but subject to the control of another government; as, the *Dominion* of New Zealand.

Syn. jurisdiction, empire, power, authority, rule.

dom-i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [< Lat. *dominus*, master: connection uncertain], **1**, a loose garment worn with a hood and a half mask as a masquerade garment; also, the one so masquerading; **2**, a half mask; **3**, a dotted piece of bone or wood used in the game of dominoes; *pl.* (usually -noes (-nōz)), a certain game played with such pieces.

¹don (dŏn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* donned (dŏnd), *p.pr.* donning], [contr. of *do on*: cf. *doff*], to put on

²don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *dominus*, lord], **1**, a title given commonly to Spanish gentlemen; **2**, a great person: **3**, at English universities, a fellow, tutor, or head of a college: **Don** [*fem.* Doña (dō'nyä)], a title of rank in Spain: used only before a Christian name.

do-nate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *donare* (*-atus*), to give], to give, especially to some religious or charitable object; contribute; bestow.—*adj.* and *n.* **don'a-tive** (dŏn'ă-tĭv).—*n.* **do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tẽr; -tŏr).

do-na-tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

Syn. grant, offering, bestowal, gratuity. (See boon.)

Don-a-tist (dŏn'ă-tĭst), *n.* [< proper name *Donatus*], in church history, a follower of Donatus, bishop of Carthage in 313 and head of a body of purists who believed that a holy church must include holy members only.—*n.* **Don'a-tism.**

done (dŭn), past participle of the irregular verb *do*:—*p.adj.* **1**, completed; ended; finished; **2**, cooked thoroughly; **3**, exhausted; tired; seriously or fatally hurt or ill: with *up*, *for*, or *out*: **4**, cheated; beaten.

Don-go-la (dŏng'gō-lă), *adj.* [province in Egypt], designating a process for tanning goatskin or sheepskin by mineral and vegetable agents to resemble kid: **Dongola kid**, leather thus prepared: **Dongola race**, [perh. perversion of *gondola*], a boat race in which each boat is paddled by a crew arranged in pairs, usually of men and women.—*n.* Dongola kid.

don-jon (dŭn'jŭn; dŏn'jŏn), *n.* [see **dungeon**], in an ancient castle, the tower containing the most strongly fortified chamber. Also, **dun'geon.**

Don Ju-an (dŏn jōō'ăn; dŏn ĥwän'), [Sp.], in Spanish legend, a depraved nobleman who wronged a lady, killed her father in a duel, visited the dead man's statue at his grave, asked it to a feast, and was finally carried off to hell by the statue.

don-key (dŏng'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* donkeys (-kĭz)], [perh. dim. of ¹*dun*, used as name for ass in reference to color], **1**, the ass; **2**, a stupid or obstinate fellow; **3**, a small engine.

don-na (dŏn'ä; dŏn'nä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *domina* lady], a lady; madam; mistress: **Donna**, a title prefixed to the Christian name of a lady in Italy.

don-nish (dŏn'ĭsh), *adj.* [see ²**don**], pertaining to or like a university don; pedantic.

do-nor (dō'nẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *donare*, to give], a giver; one who makes a donation or present, especially a large public or charitable gift.

Don Quix-ote (dŏn kwĭk'sōt; dŏn kē-hō'tā), [Sp.], a quaint country gentleman, hero of a famous Spanish satiric story of the 17th century by Cervantes.

don't (dōnt), colloquial contraction of *do not*: not to be used for *doesn't*, which is the proper contraction of *does not*.

doom (dōōm), *n.* [< A.S. *dōm*, decree], **1**, judgment; sentence; **2**, destiny which cannot be changed; fate; especially, **3**, destructive fate; ruin; **4**, the Day of Judgment:—*v.t.* **1**, to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; **2**, to pronounce as a penalty; decree.

Syn., *n.* fate, lot, ruin, death. (See destiny.)

dooms-day (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* [*doom* + *day*], the day of final and universal judgment; also, any day of judgment.

door (dōr), *n.* [< A. S. *duru*, door], **1**, the entrance of a house; a movable barrier, sliding or swinging on hinges, which may be opened and closed to allow or prevent entrance to, or exit from, a house, room, etc.; portal; **2**, a means of entrance or exit.

door-keep-er (dōr'kēp'ẽr), *n.* [*door* + *keep*], one who guards an entrance.

door-plate (dōr'plāt'), *n.* [*door* + *plate*], a plate at a house door for the owner's name.

door-way (dōr'wā'), *n.* [*door* + *way*], the opening in which a door is hung.

door-weed (dōr'wēd'), *n.* [*door* + *weed*], a small trailing weed of the buckwheat family, having a jointed stem and pink or white flowers, and bearing small triangular seeds: also called *knotgrass*.

dope (dōp), *n.* [< Du. *doop*, sauce], a thick liquid, as grease for making machinery run more easily: *Aëro.*, a kind of varnish applied to the cloth surface of airplane wings, etc., as a filler, to secure strength, tautness, and air-tightness: *Colloq.*, **1**, a drug that produces unconsciousness; **2**, advance information, especially concerning speed or condition of race horses:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* doped (dōpt), *p.pr.* doping], *Colloq.*, **1**, to treat

or affect with drugs or narcotics; **2**, to deduce from information; as, to *dope* out a story.

dor (dôr), *n.* [<A.S. *dora*, bumblebee], **1**, in England, a large black beetle that makes a humming noise as it flies; the cockchafer; **2**, in the United States, a large, brown beetle that makes a loud buzzing noise; the June bug: also called *dorbug*. Also, **dorr**.

Dor-cas (dôr'kăs), *n.* [<Gk. *dorkas*, a gazelle], *Bib.*, in the early church, a woman who "was full of good works" and who made "coats and garments" (Acts 9:36): **Dorcas Society**, an organization of women who meet to sew for the poor.

Do-ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Dōrios*, of Doris], **1**, pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece; after the style of the Dorians, especially in art and verse; **2**, hence, simple; direct: *Mus.*, designating one of the ancient Greek modes or scales:—*n.* a member of the Doric or Dorian race.

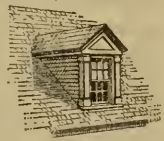
Dor-ic (dôr'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *Dōrikos*, of Doris], Dorian (which see): **Doric order**, the oldest and simplest of the orders of Greek architecture, the others being *Ionic* and *Corinthian* (for illus. see *²capital*):—*n.* **1**, the broad, hard dialect or language of the Dorians; **2**, also, an unrefined, broad, or rustic dialect of English; **3**, hence, jocosely, broad Scotch.

Dor-king (dôr'kĭng), *n.* [<*Dorking*, Surrey, where bred], one of a breed of heavy fowl.

dor-mant (dôr'mănt), *adj.* [Fr. p.pr. of *dormir*<Lat. *dormire*, to sleep], sleeping; in temporary inaction: *Her.*, lying down with the head on the paws (see *lion*, illus., page 571).—*n.* **dor'man-cy** (-măn-sĭ).

Syn. latent, quiescent, unused, inactive, torpid.

dor-mer win-dow (dôr'mẽr), [<obs. *dormer*, a sleeping room+*window*: so called because such a window is usually in an upper bedroom], a window standing upright in a small gablelike projection built out from a sloping roof; also, the projection: also called *dormer*.



Dormer Window (Modern dormer window of the Colonial type.)

dor-mi-to-ry (dôr'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *dormitorium*, a sleeping chamber<*dormire*, to sleep], a room, usually containing several beds; a building containing sleeping rooms.

dor-mouse (dôr'mous"), *n.* [*pl.* dormice (-mīs")], [perh.<obs. *dorm*, to sleep+*mouse*], a small hibernating rodent of the Old World, somewhat like a squirrel.

dor-my (dôr'mĭ), *adj.* [source uncertain], in golf, as many holes ahead of one's opponent as there are holes to play. Also, **dor'mie**.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [Du.=village], a small village; a thorp; a hamlet.

dor-sal (dôr'săl), *adj.* [see **dorsum**], *Zoöl.*, **1**, pertaining to, or placed on or near, the back; as, a *dorsal* fin; **2**, pertaining to the back of some part or organ; *Bot.*, pertaining to the under side, as of a leaf.

dor-sum (dôr'sŭm), *n.* [*pl.* dorsa (-să)], [Lat.=back], **1**, the back, especially of an animal; **2**, any surface resembling a back, as the ridge of a hill, or the upper surface of the nose or hand.

¹do-ry (dō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* dories (-rĭz)], [source uncertain], a deep flat-bottomed boat with a sharp prow and narrow, square stern, used by fishermen.

²do-ry (dō'rĭ), *n.* [<Fr. *dorée*, gilded], **1**, a bright-colored, edible, European sea fish, known in England as the *john dory*; **2**, the wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion vitreum*) of the Great Lakes.

Dory

dos-age (dōs'ăj), *n.* [see **dose**], **1**, the administering of medicine in doses; **2**, the amount, or size, of a dose; **3**, the process of adding ingredients to give flavor, strength, etc., as to wine.

dose (dōs), *n.* [<Gk. *dosis*, something given], **1**, the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time or within a given period of time; **2**, a definite quantity of anything carefully measured for remedial effect; **3**, anything unpleasant to swallow, or to have forced upon one:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dosed (dōst), *p.pr.* dosing], to serve with medicine or anything unpleasant.

dos-sal (dŏs'ăl), *n.* [<L.L. *dossale*<*dorsale*<Lat. *dorsum*, back], a rich cloth or hanging placed behind an altar or around a chancel. Also, **dos'sel**.

dos-ser (dŏs'ẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *dossier*, a piece of cloth on a chair back; also, a bundle of papers (since they bulge like a back)<O.F. *dossier*, *docier*, tapestry for chair back<*dos*<Lat. *dorsum*, back], **1**, a basket carried on the back; pannier; **2**, a rich cloth or tapestry, for the back of a chair, as a throne, or for use as a hanging in a hall.

doss house (dŏs), [perh.<Fr. *dos*<Lat. *dorsum*, back], *Slang*, a cheap lodging house.

dos-sier (dŏ-sēr'; dŏs'ĭ-ẽr; dô'syā'), *n.* [see **dosser**] a bundle or packet of papers relating to any given matter.

dos-sil (dŏs'ĭl), *n.* [<O.F. *dosil*<L.L. *ducillus*, spigot<Lat. *dux* (*ducis*), leader], a roll of lint or cloth for keeping a wound open; in copperplate printing, a roll of cloth for wiping ink from plates.

dost (dŭst), *Archaic*, second person singular, present indicative, of the irregular verb *do*.

¹dot (dŏt), *n.* [<A.S. *dott*, speck], a very small spot or point, as the point over an *i* or *j*; a speck: *Mus.*, a point placed after a note or rest to indicate that its length is to be increased by one half (see App. I):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting], **1**, to mark with small points or spots; **2**, to place a dot over; as, to *dot* an *i*:—*v.i.* to make small points or spots.

²dot (dŏt), *n.* [Fr.=dowry], a woman's fortune at marriage; dowry.—*adj.* **do'tal** (dō'tăl).

dot-age (dōt'ăj), *n.* [see **dote**], **1**, the childishness of old age; **2**, foolish or extreme fondness.

do-tard (dō'tărd), *n.* **1**, one whose mind is impaired by age; **2**, one who is foolishly affectionate:—*adj.* imbecile; senile; silly.

dote (dōt), *r.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* doted, *p.pr.* doting], [<M.E. *doten*: source uncertain], **1**, to show the feebleness of age; **2**, to be very or absurdly fond: with *on* or *upon*: *Dial.*, to decay, as wood.—*adv.* **dot'ing-ly**.

doth (dŭth), *Archaic*, third person singular, present indicative, of the irregular verb *¹do*.

dot-ted (dŏt'ĕd), *adj.* [see **¹dot**], **1**, made of, or diversified by, small spots or objects; **2**, distributed: *Mus.*, lengthened in time by half its own time value, the increase being indicated by a dot.

dot-ter-el (dŏt'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [<M.E. *dotrelle*, a dotard; so called because so stupid that it is easily caught], **1**, a small plover of Europe and Asia; **2**, a dupe; one who is easily deceived. Also, **dot'trel**.

dot-ty (dŏt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* dottier, *superl.* dottiest], [see **¹dot**], **1**, marked with small spots: **2**, shaky; feeble: *Colloq.*, feeble-minded; idiotic.

Dou-ay Bi-ble (dōō'ā'), [<place name], an English translation of the Vulgate, made at Douay, France, by English Catholic refugees, about 1609, and the version commonly accepted by English-speaking Roman Catholics: also called *Douay Version*. Also, **Dou'ai' Bi'ble**. See *Bible*, Note.

dou-ble (dŭb'l), *adj.* [<O.F. *duble*<Lat. *duplus*, double<*duo*, two+*-plus* (<root of *-plēre*, to fill)] **1**, being, or made, twice as much, as many, as large, as high, or the like; **2**, presenting two parts; being in pairs; **3**, folded over or up; **4**, acting in two ways, openly and secretly; deceitful; insincere; **5**, twofold; as, *double* meaning: *Bot.*, of a flower, having many petals, as the cultivated rose: opposite of *single*, having one whorl, or circle, of petals: **double star**, *Astron.*, a star appearing single to the naked eye which, when seen through a telescope, is resolved into two stars apparently close together: called an *optical double* if the stars are far apart, one being behind the other, and a *binary* if the stars are relatively close together, revolving around a common center: **double time**, *Mil.*, a rate of marching which amounts almost to running, 180 steps being taken per minute: formerly called *double-quick time*:—*adv.* by twos; in a pair:—*n.* **1**, twice the value; twice the quantity; twice as much, etc.; **2**, the duplicate of another; counterpart; **3**, something folded or bent over or together; **4**, a turn made while running, in order to deceive by retracing one's course; hence, a trick; **5**, a substitute; an understudy: *Bot.*, a flower having many petals, as the cultivated rose:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], **1**, to make twice as large; **2**, to bend; turn over or back upon itself; **3**, to exceed by an equal amount; be the double of; **4**, to pass around; get around, as a post or a cape of land; **5**, to elude:—*v.i.* **1**, to increase to twofold; **2**, to return over the same course: **double up**, **1**, to share something with another; **2**, to bend over, as in laughter.

dou-ble-banked (dŭb'l-băngkt"), *adj.* **1**, with two men on a bench, pulling the same or opposite oars; **2**, having two tiers of oars.

dou-ble bass *Mus.*, an orchestral instrument shaped like a violin, the largest and deepest-toned of the string group: also called *bass; bass viol; contrabass* (for range see *music*).

dou-ble bas-soon *Mus.*, the deepest-toned of the orchestral instruments of the wood-wind group, larger in size and an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary bassoon; the contrabassoon (for range see *music*).

dou-ble dag-ger a mark [‡] to direct the reader to an explanatory note.

dou-ble–deal-ing (dŭb'l=dēl'ĭng), *n.* insincere behavior; duplicity; treachery:—*adj.* treacherous.—*n.* **dou'ble–deal'er.**

***dou-ble–en-ten-dre** (dōōbl″=äṅ″täṅdr″), *n.* [corr. of Fr. *double entente*, double intent], an expression with two meanings, one often indelicate. Also, ***dou'ble–en″tente'**(-täṅt').

dou-ble en-try *Com.*, a method of bookkeeping in which two entries are made in the ledger for each transaction, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

dou-ble–faced (dŭb'l=fāst″), *adj.* 1, playing two parts; hypocritical; insincere; 2, with two sides intended for use; as, a *double-faced* hammer; 3, finished on both sides, as some fabrics.

dou-ble–quick (dŭb'l=kwĭk″), *adj.* marching so fast as to be almost running; specifically, marching at the rate of 180 steps per minute:—*n.* a fast step or march:—*v.i.* (dŭb″l=kwĭk'), to march very fast: *adj.*, *n.*, and *v.* now usually *double time.*

dou-ble–sur-faced (dŭb'l=sûr'fāst), *adj.* having two finished surfaces: used especially of fabric-covered airplane wings.

dou-blet (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* [see **double**], 1, a duplicate; one of a pair; 2, a tight garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men in Europe from the 15th to the 17th century; 3, two objects of the same kind; a couple; 4, an imitation gem: *Philol.*, one of two or more words in the same language developed from the same original, as, *regal*, derived direct from Latin, and *royal*, transmitted through French: *pl.* two dice, each showing up the same number of spots when thrown.

DOUBLET

dou-ble-tree (dŭb'l-trē″), *n.* [*double*+ *tree*], a crosspiece on a carriage on which the swingletrees are pivoted (see *swingletree*, illus.).

dou-bloon (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *doblón*: so called because double the value of the pistole], an old Spanish gold coin, no longer used, worth about $8.00: used also for *double doubloon*, an obsolete gold coin worth about $16.00.

dou-bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* [see **double**], 1, in twice the quantity or degree; 2, in a double or twofold manner: *Archaic*, deceitfully.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* [< early mod. Eng. *dout, doute* < O.F. *douter* < Lat. *dubitare*, to doubt, whence *b* was inserted as a learned correction], to waver in opinion; hesitate; be uncertain:—*v.t.* 1, to suspect; distrust; question; hesitate to believe; 2, to fear; be apprehensive of:—*n.* 1, an uncertainty of mind; perplexity; apprehension; 2, an uncertain state of affairs.—*n.* **doubt'er.**

Syn., n. distrust, mistrust, hesitation, scruple, indecision, suspicion, question, uncertainty, misgiving, disbelief. *Doubt* is a condition of unsettled opinion, a feeling of uncertainty, an inclination to disbelieve. *Question* is active *doubt*, raised and expressed. We may silently entertain *doubts*; we speak our *question*, asking for proof, evidence, or source of information. A *suspicion* is an uneasy, partial conviction that something is wrong, someone is guilty, or some danger is afoot; it is partial because it is not confirmed by out-and-out evidence. *Suspicion* is hostile, and is directed toward others, never toward oneself. *Distrust* is sometimes exactly synonymous with *suspicion*, though the two are arrived at in different ways; *distrust* ascribes nothing good to its object, while *suspicion* attributes actual evil to him. *Distrust*, unlike *suspicion*, can be felt toward oneself, naming a want of proper confidence or assurance.

doubt-ful (dout'fōōl), *adj.* 1, of uncertain result; 2, vague; indistinct; questionable; 3, not definitely settled as to opinion; undecided.—*adv.* **doubt'ful-ly.**—*n.* **doubt'ful-ness.**

Syn. wavering, distrustful, suspicious, dubious.

doubt-less (dout'lĕs), *adj.* free from uncertainty or suspicion:—*adv.* assuredly; unquestionably.—*adv.* **doubt'less-ly.**

douche (dōōsh), *n.* [Fr. < It. *doccia*, pipe < Lat. *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], 1, a spray of water or vapor for cleansing some part, or flushing out some cavity, of the body; 2, a syringe:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* douched (dōōsht), *p.pr.* douching], to wash or cleanse by spraying or flushing, as a wound:—*v.i.* to administer or take a douche.

dough (dō), *n.* [< A.S. *dāh*, dough], 1, a soft mixture of flour, water, etc., ready for baking; 2, any such soft, pasty mass: *Slang*, money.—*adj.* **dough'y.**

dough-boy (dō'boi″), *n.* [*dough* + *boy*], *Slang*, an infantry soldier: *Naut.*, a flour dumpling.

dough-nut (dō'nŭt″), *n.* [*dough*+*nut*], a small, sweetened cake fried in deep fat.

dough-ty (dou'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [< A.S. *dohtig*, strong], *Archaic*, able; brave; strong.—*adv.* **dough'ti-ly.**—*n.* **dough'ti-ness.**

Dou-kho-bors (dōō″kō-bôrz'), *n. pl.* [see **Dukhobors**], a religious sect, driven from Russia by persecution. See **Du″kho-bors**, *Pfd. S.*

Dou-ma (dōō'mä), *n.* [see **Duma**], the former Russian legislature. See **Du'ma**, *Pfd. S.*

dour (dōōr), *adj.* [< Lat. *durus*, hard], hard; inflexible; fierce; sour in manner and bearing.—*adv.* **dour'ly.**—*n.* **dour'ness.**

¹douse (dous), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* doused (doust), *p.pr.* dousing], [source uncertain], 1, to plunge suddenly into a liquid; 2, to drench by throwing water upon:—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water. Also, **dowse.**

²douse (dous), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* doused (doust), *p.pr.* dousing], [source uncertain], *Naut.*, to strike (a sail); close (a porthole): *Slang*, to extinguish, as a light; *Colloq.*, to doff; put off. Also, **dowse.**

dou-ze-per (dōō'zē-pâr″), *n.* [*pl.* -pers (-pârz″)], [< O.F. *douze pers*, twelve equals], one of the twelve paladins, or brave knights, who formed the guard of honor for Charlemagne.

¹dove (dŭv), *n.* [< A.S. *dūfe*, dove, akin to *dūfan*, to dive], 1, any of several birds of the same family (*Columbidæ*) as the pigeon; 2, one who is pure and lovely, or very dear: a term of endearment; 3, the emblem of the Holy Spirit in Christian art and symbolism; 4, an emblem of innocence and gentleness.

²dove (dōv), *Archaic* or *Colloq.*, past tense of the irregular verb *dive*, which see.

dove-cot (dŭv'kŏt″), *n.* [¹*dove*+¹*cot*], a small house or box raised above the ground, with nests for doves. Also, **dove'cote″** (-kōt″).

dove-tail (dŭv'tāl″), *n.* [¹*dove*+¹*tail*], 1, anything shaped like a dove's tail; 2, in carpentry, a joint with a tenon like a dove's tail fitting into a mortise:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten together by such a joint; 2, to shape like a dove's tail:—*v.i.* 1, to fit closely and exactly; 2, to work together in harmony.

DOVETAIL

dow-a-ger (dou'ȧ-jĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *douagere* < *douage*, dowry], a widow who has property, or, especially, a title, from her husband; as, the queen *dowager*; the duchess *dowager*: *Law*, a widow endowed by her husband's will with a portion of his property: *Colloq.*, an elderly woman of dignified appearance.

dow-dy (dou'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< obs. *dowd*, slut], a slatternly woman who wears soiled finery:—*adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], slovenly; ill-dressed; shabby.—*adv.* **dow'di-ly.**—*n.* **dow'di-ness.**

dow-el (dou'ĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], a pin that connects two pieces of wood, iron, etc., by being sunk into each: also called *dowel pin*; a piece of wood driven into a wall to give nailing surface for other pieces:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eld or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], to fasten by the use of such pins.

dow-er (dou'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *douaire* < Lat. *dos* (*dotis*), dowry], 1, *Law*, that part of a deceased husband's real estate which his widow enjoys during her life, by operation of law; 2, the property possessed by a woman at her marriage; dowry; 3, one's natural talents or gifts:—*v.t.* to furnish with a dower or a dowry; endow.—*adj.* **dow'er-less.**

dow-las (dou'lȧs), *n.* [< *Doulas* in Brittany], a coarse linen made in England and Scotland.

¹down (doun), *n.* [< O.N. *dūn*, down], 1, the soft feathers of young birds; the undergrowth of soft feathers on adult birds; 2, any soft, fluffy growth.

²down (doun), *n.* [< A.S. *dūn*, hill], 1, a turf-covered tract of rolling land used for pasture; 2, a dune: *pl.* banks or small rounded hills of sand.

³down (doun), *adv.* [< A.S. (*a*)*dūne*, from the hill], 1, from a higher to a lower position or degree: opposite of *up*; at the lowest point; 2, in check; as, to hold the enemy *down*; 3, from an earlier to a later time or owner; as, heirlooms are handed *down*; 4, completely; as, *down* to the root of the trouble; 5, seriously; earnestly; as, to get *down* to work; 6, at once, as if on the counter; as, to pay *down* for goods; 7, to a heavier consistency; to a smaller size or bulk; as, to boil *down*; to bring *down* the price; 8, to lesser activity, speed, or excitement; as, to slow *down*; calm *down*; 9, upon paper; as, to take *down* what the speaker says: *Naut.*, toward the lee side; as, to put the helm *down*:—*adj.* 1, descending; going down; 2, in golf, behind one's opponent: used with a number indicating how many points, in holes, one is behind; as, three (holes) *down*: opposite of *up*; 3, angry; bearing a

grudge: with *on*; 4, of the ball in football, not in play; 5, dejected; downcast:—*prep.* along a descent of; from a higher to a lower point on; along the course of:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to fell; subdue; conquer:—*v.i.* to fall; drop down:—*n.* the duration of a play in football.

down-cast (doun'kăst"), *adj.* [*down+cast*], 1, directed downward, as looks or glances; 2, melancholy; depressed:—*n.* 1, an overthrow, or casting downward; 2, a ventilating shaft in a mine, the hold of a ship, or the like; also, the current of air.

Syn., adj. sad, downhearted, dispirited, dejected.

down-come (doun'kŭm"), *n.* [*down+come*], a sudden falling down; a downfall.

down-com-er (doun'kŭm"ĕr), *n.* in a blast furnace, a large pipe conducting hot gases from the top downward to the dust catchers, etc.

down-fall (doun'fôl"), *n.* [*down+fall*], 1, a falling downward; 2, a sudden drop from rank or reputation; ruin; disgrace; 3, a heavy shower of rain; 4, a trap so made that a weight falls and imprisons or injures the prey; a deadfall.—*adj.* **down'fall"en.**

down-heart-ed (doun'härt"ĕd), *adj.* [*down +heart*], depressed; discouraged.—*adv.* **down"heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **down"heart'ed-ness.**

down-hill (doun"hĭl'), *adv.* [*down+hill*], in a direction down a slope; downward:—*adj.* (doun'hĭl"), sloping; descending:—*n.* (doun'hĭl"), a descent; a downward slope.

Down-ing Street 1, a short street in the West End of London, in which are located the official residence of the premier, the British foreign office, and other government offices; 2, hence, the controlling element in the British government.

down-right (doun'rīt"), *adj.* [*down+right*], 1, descending vertically; 2, in plain language; straight to the point; blunt; 3, thorough; complete:—*adv.* (preferably, doun"rīt'), 1, in plain terms; bluntly; 2, utterly; extremely: *Obs.*, perpendicularly. —*adv.* **down'right"ly.**—*n.* **down'right"ness.**

down-stairs (doun"stârz'), *adv.* [*down+stairs*], on a lower floor; below stairs:—*adj.* (doun'stârz"), below stairs; as, a *downstairs* hallway.

down-trod-den (doun'trŏd"n), *adj.* [*down+tread*], oppressed; tyrannized over; held under by a stronger power.

down-ward (doun'wĕrd), *adj.* [*down+-ward*], 1, moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; in a descending direction or course; 2, tending to a lower state; depressed:—*adv.* 1, in a descending course; 2, from an earlier time; 3, in a descending genealogical line. Also, *adv.* **down'wards.**—*adv.* **down'ward-ly.**

down-y (doun'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* downier, *superl.* downiest], [see **down**], 1, covered with, or made of, soft feathers, hair, wool, or the like; 2, soft; restful: *Slang*, in England, artful; cunning; smooth.

dow-ry (dou'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **dower**], 1, the property a woman brings to a husband at marriage; 2, a gift of money or property by a man to or for his bride; 3, endowment; talent.

[1]dowse (dous), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dowsed (doust), *p.pr.* dowsing], [see **[1]douse**], 1, to plunge into a liquid; 2, to drench. See **[1]douse**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]dowse (dous), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* doused (doust), *p.pr.* dousing], [see **[2]douse**], *Naut.*, to strike (a sail); close (a porthole): *Slang.*, to put out (the light); *Colloq.*, to doff or take off. See **[2]douse**, *Pfd. S.*

dox-ol-o-gy (dŏk-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *doxa*, glory+*logos*, speaking <*legein*, to speak], a short hymn of praise to God.

dox-y (dŏk'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* doxies (-sĭz)], [source uncertain], a disreputable woman; a wench.

doy-ley (doi'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-lĭz)], [see **doily**], a small, fancy napkin. See **doi'ly**, *Pfd. S.*

doze (dōz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dozed (dōzd), *p.pr.* dozing], [< Scand. source, akin to O.N. *dūsa*, to doze], to sleep lightly or unsoundly; slumber:—*v.t.* to pass (time) in drowsiness: with *away* or *out*:—*n.* a light sleep; a nap.—*n.* **doz'er.**—*adj.* **doz'y.**

doz-en (dŭz'n), *n.* [*pl.* dozens (-nz); before nouns, dozen], [< O.F. *dozeine* < Lat. *duodecim*, twelve], twelve things of a kind.—*abbr.* **doz.**

dpt. *abbr.* 1, deponent; 2, department (also, **dept.**): —**D. P. W.**, Department of Public Works:—**dr.**, 1, dram; 2, drawer:—**Dr.**, 1, Doctor; 2, debtor:—**D. R.**, 1, Dutch Reformed; 2, dead reckoning (also, **d. r.**).

[1]drab (drăb), *n.* [slang origin, akin to Gael. *drabag*, slut], 1, a slattern; 2, a prostitute.

[2]drab (drăb), *n.* [prob < Fr. *drap*, cloth], 1, a dull brown or yellowish gray color; 2, a thick woolen cloth of this color:—*adj.* 1, of a drab color; 2, monotonous; uninteresting.

drab-ble (drăb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* drabbling], [< M.E. *drabelen*, to wade], to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water:—*v.i.* 1, to become wet and dirty; 2, to fish with a long line and rod.

drachm (drăm), *n.* [see **drachma**], 1, a drachma (which see); 2, (preferably, *dram*), a small weight; 3, (preferably, *dram*), a small drink.

drach-ma (drăk'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mas (-mȧz); -mæ (-mē)], [Lat. < Gk. *drakhmē*, amount grasped in the hand < *drassesthai*, to grasp], 1, an ancient small Greek weight, of several values; 2, any one of several modern standard weights; the dram; 3, an ancient Greek coin weighing a drachma; 4, since 1928, the monetary unit (1.3 cents) of Greece.

Dra-co (drā'kō), *n.* [Lat. = dragon < Gk. *drakōn*, serpent, prob. < *drakein*, to look, alluding to terrible eyes], *Astron.*, the Dragon, a constellation partly surrounding the North Pole (see *constellation*).

Dra-co-ni-an (drā-kō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], designating, or pertaining to, a cruel and severe code of laws said to have been written about 621 B. C. by Draco (seventh cent. B. C.), an Athenian magistrate; hence, cruel; oppressive; severe.

draft (drăft), *n.* [< earlier *draught*, q.v.], 1, the act of drawing, or the thing drawn: used in many specialized senses; 2, a sketch or outline, either in drawing or in words; 3, a written order for the payment of money on account of the writer; a bill of exchange; also, a drawing upon a fund or stock; 4, hence, figuratively, a drawing upon any source of supply; a claim; as, a serious *draft* upon one's time; 5, a method of recruiting soldiers by conscription; also, a contingent of new soldiers; 6, the pulling of a load by beasts; also, a load; 7, a quantity of fish obtained at one haul of the net; 8, the depth of water from the surface to the level of the keel of a floating ship; 9, a stream of air; 10, a drink; 11, an exhausting demand: *Obs.*, a privy: *Com.*, an allowance deducted from the gross weight of goods, as for waste: *pl. Archaic*, the game of checkers: usually, *draughts*:—*v.t.* 1, to sketch, write, or draw in outline; 2, to select for military service; 3, to draw off. Also, **draught.**

draft horse a large type of horse, adapted to drawing heavy loads (see *live stock*, illus.). Also, **draught horse.**

drafts-man (drăfts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* draftsmen (-mĕn)], [*draft+man*], 1, one who makes plans, maps, designs, mechanical drawings, etc.; 2, one who prepares writings or pleadings; 3, one of the pieces used in the game of draughts, or checkers: usually written *draughtsman*. Also, **draughts'man.**

draft-y (drăf'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **draft**], exposed to, or in the line of, a stream of air; as, a *drafty* room. Also, **draught'y.**

drag (drăg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dragged (drăgd), *p.pr.* dragging], [< A.S. *dragan*, to draw], 1, to pull by force or draw along slowly and heavily; 2, to move with difficulty; 3, to search the bottom of, as a stream; dredge; 4, to harrow, as land; 5, to continue tediously; 6, to catch with a dragnet:—*v.i.* 1, to trail along the ground; move heavily; 2, to lag behind; also, to be protracted; be slow or uninteresting; 3, to search with a grapnel or a dragnet:—*n.* 1, the act of moving slowly along the ground; 2, a net drawn along the bottom of a stream; 3, a heavy harrow; also, a heavy frame used for smoothing roads; 4, a low cart or sledge for heavy loads; as, a stone *drag*; 5, a coach drawn by four horses; 6, anything towed by a ship to retard its progress; 7, a device used to act as a brake on a vehicle; 8, a slow, heavy motion; 9, any obstruction to progress or pleasure: *Aëro.*, the total resistance to the motion of an airplane offered by the air; *Hunting*, 1, the scent or trail left by game; 2, an artificial trail, as one made by dragging a bag of aniseed over the ground; *Billiards*, a back spin imparted to a ball to make it stop short upon hitting another ball: *Slang*, influence; pull; as, he has a *drag* with the firm.

DRAG (def. 5)

drag-gle (drăg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* draggled (-ld), *p.pr.* draggling], [prob. < *drag*], to wet or soil by drawing in the mud or along the ground:—*v.i.* 1, to be drawn along the ground; 2, to lag behind.

drag-line (drăg'lĭn"), *n.* [*drag+[1]line*], *Aëro.*, a guide rope: also called *dragrope.*

drag-net (drăg'nĕt"), *n.* [*drag+net*], a net for drawing along the bottom of a pond or stream, or along the ground, to catch fish or small game.

drag-o-man (drăg'ō-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], [< Arab. *tarjumān*, interpreter < *tar-*

gem, to explain], in the East, an interpreter, especially in Turkish, Arabic, or Persian; a guide for travelers.

drag-on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [Fr., ult. < Gk. *drakōn*: see **Draco**], 1, a fabulous monster, represented as a winged serpent, often breathing fire; 2, a fierce and severe person; as, a she-*dragon*; 3, any of several plants of the arum family; 4, any of a genus (*Draco*) of lizards of the Far East; 5, a variety of domestic pigeon; 6, the larva of a certain moth; 7, an ancient short musket; also, the soldier carrying it: **the Dragon**, *Astron.*, a constellation extending about the North Pole: also called *Draco*; *Bib.*, Satan:—*adj.* formidable.

drag-on-et (drăg'ŭn-ĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *dragon*], 1, literally, a little dragon; 2, any of several small, brightly colored European fishes, called *gobies*; 3, any of a genus (*Crocodilurus*) of large lizards of South America.

drag-on fly any of an order (*Odonta*) of insects with a long, slender body, large eyes, and four narrow, finely veined wings; a darning needle.

drag-on-nade (drăg"ō-nād'), *n.* usually *pl.* [Fr. < *dragon*, a dragoon], any form of persecution or punishment inflicted by soldiers. Also, **drag"o-nade'**; **drag"oon-ade'**.

drag-on's blood any of several red gums or resins obtained from tropical trees, used for coloring varnishes and in photo-engraving.

drag-on's head the ascending node of a heavenly body, or the point at which its orbit intersects the ecliptic [symbol ☊].

dra-goon (drə-gōōn'), *n.* [< Fr. *dragon*, a dragoon], formerly, a soldier trained to serve either mounted or on foot: now, a mounted soldier, heavily equipped: *Obs.*, an ancient carbine:—*v.t.* to persecute with troops; harass.

drag strut in an airplane, a rcënforced rib of a wing (see *airplane*, illus.).

drain (drān), *v.t.* [< A.S. *drēahnian*, to drain], 1, to draw off gradually, as water from a vessel; 2, to empty, as a vessel; to draw the water from, as a marsh; 3, to make a heavy demand upon; exhaust:—*v.i.* 1, to become dry; 2, to flow off; leak out or away:—*n.* 1, a channel or pipe for sewage, water, etc.; a sewer; trench; 2, a continual outflowing; 3, the act of emptying completely; 4, a continual demand upon one.

drain-age (drān'āj), *n.* 1, a system of sewers for removing waste water from towns or property; 2, the manner in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams; also, the area drained; 3, that which is drained off, as the waste water of a town: *Surg.*, the process or method for allowing pus, blood, etc., to be drained from an incision.

drake (drāk), *n.* [source uncertain: cf. Ger. dial. *draak*, drake], the male of any kind of duck.

dram (drăm), *n.* [see **drachma**], 1, one eighth of an ounce in apothecaries' weight; 60 grains; 2, one sixteenth of an ounce in avoirdupois weight; 27.34375 grains; 3, a drink or draft, especially of spirits: *Rare*, a small quantity: **fluid dram**, a measure of volume, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or approximately a teaspoonful: also written *fluidrachm* (flōō'ĭ-drăm"). Also, **drachm** (drăm).

dra-ma (drä'mə), *n.* [Gk. = a play, especially a tragedy], 1, a prose or poetical composition telling a story of conflicting interests in human life by means of the speech and action of the characters: usually intended to be acted upon the stage; 2, collectively, with *the*, that branch of literary art concerned with the making and acting of stage plays; 3, a series of events in real life having the interest of a play; as, the *drama* of history.—*adj.* **dra-mat'ic** (drə-măt'ĭk); **dra-mat'i-cal**.—*adv.* **dra-mat'i-cal-ly**.

dra-mat-ics (drə-măt'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* dramatic works or performances, especially by amateurs, or the study of them.

***dra-ma-tis per-so-næ** (drăm'ə-tĭs pĕr-sō'-nē), [Lat. = persons of the drama], the characters or persons in a play.

dram-a-tist (drăm'ə-tĭst), *n.* [see **drama**], a writer of plays; playwright.

dram-a-tize (drăm'ə-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized, (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], 1, to compose or write in the form of a play; as, to *dramatize* a novel or historical event; 2, to regard (actual feelings, events, or persons) as if they were parts of a play; interpret in a dramatic light; as, she *dramatized* her own emotions.—*n.* **dram"a-ti-za'tion**.

dram-a-turge (drăm'ə-tûrj), *n.* [< Gk. *dramatourgos* < *drama*, play + *-ergos*, working], a writer of plays.—*adj.* **dram"a-tur'gic**.—*n.* **dram'a-tur"gy**.—*n.* **dram'a-tur"gist**.

dram-shop (drăm'shŏp"), *n.* [*dram* + *shop*], a barroom; a place where liquor is sold.

drank (drăngk), past tense of the irregular verb *drink*, which see.

drape (drāp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* draped (drāpt), *p.pr.* draping], [< Fr. *draper* < *drap* < L.L. *drappus*, cloth], 1, to cover with cloth; adorn with hangings; 2, to arrange in graceful folds, as hangings.

dra-per (drā'pĕr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth; *Obs.*, a maker of cloth.

dra-per-y (drā'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; hence, hangings, curtains, or loose garments such as are often represented in sculpture or painting; 2, the business of a cloth dealer; 3, the arrangement of hangings, cloths, etc.—*adj.* **dra'per-ied**.

dras-tic (drăs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *drastikos*, active], 1, acting strongly and quickly, as a remedy; 2, powerful; radical; harsh, as precautions.

draught (drăft), *n.* [< M.E. *draht* < A.S. *dragan*, to draw], 1, the act of drawing, or the thing drawn; 2, a sketch or outline; as, a rough *draught* of an essay; 3, an order for the payment of money; 4, a drain upon resources; a claim; 5, a method of recruiting soldiers; also, those recruited; 6, the product of one haul, as of fish; 7, the pulling of a load by beasts; also, a load; 8, the depth required to float a vessel; 9, an air current; 10, a drink; 11, an exhausting demand: *Com.*, an allowance deducted from the gross weight of goods, as for waste: *Obs.*, a privy; drain; sewer: *pl. Archaic*, the game of checkers:—*v.t.* 1, to make an outline of; 2, to select for military service; 3, to draw off. See **draft**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **draught'y**.

draughts-man (drăfts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*draught* + *man*], 1, one who makes drawings, etc.; 2, one who prepares writings or pleadings; 3, one of the pieces used in playing checkers, or draughts. Also, **drafts'man**, *Pfd. S.* for senses 1 and 2.

Dra-vid-i-an (drə-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Sans. *Drāvida*, Tamil], 1, a member of one of the oldest of East Indian races, occupying the larger part of southern India and ranging in culture from savagery to Hindu civilization; 2, any language of the group of languages spoken by the Dravidians, including Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Kanarese:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Dravidians, their customs, or their languages.

draw (drô), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew (drōō), *p.p.* drawn (drôn), *p.pr.* drawing], [< A.S. *dragan*, to move or drag], 1, to pull or haul along; drag; 2, to pull out; haul up; 3, to infer; deduce, as a conclusion; 4, to extend or increase in length; with *out*; 5, to extract or bring out, as a sword, a cork, a revolver; 6, to obtain by chance; as, to *draw* a prize; 7, to disembowel; as, to *draw* a fowl; 8, to represent on paper with pen or pencil; 9, to describe, by words; 10, to write in legal form: often with *up*; 11, to require to float in; as, the boat *draws* ten feet of water; 12, to inhale; as, to *draw* a long breath; 13, to attract, as attention or trade; also, to bring about or on; as, he *drew* ruin on himself; 14, to receive; as, to *draw* one's pay; 15, to leave (a contest) without a decision; as, to *draw* a game; 16, to pass (wire) through successively smaller holes down to the proper size; 17, to take or get from a source; as, to *draw* inspiration; 18, to search (a wood or covert) for game: *Metal.*, to soften or temper (objects made of steel) by reheating after hardening: also called *temper*; *Com.*, to obtain (money) by use of a draft; take away from a bank or place of deposit:—*v.i.* 1, to act as a pulling force; entice; 2, to take, pull, or force something out; 3, to move; as, to *draw* near; 4, to be pulled; 5, to practice the art of making designs or pictures; 6, to write a formal demand for money, supplies, etc.: as, you may *draw* on the bank; 7, to allow a current of air to pass; as, the chimney *draws* well; 8, to shrink; be contorted; 9, to sink to a certain depth:—*n.* 1, the act or result of drawing; 2, a game left undecided; 3, the part of a drawbridge that moves to permit the passage of boats.—*adj.* **draw'a-ble**.

Syn., *v.* drag, tug, haul, transport, attract.

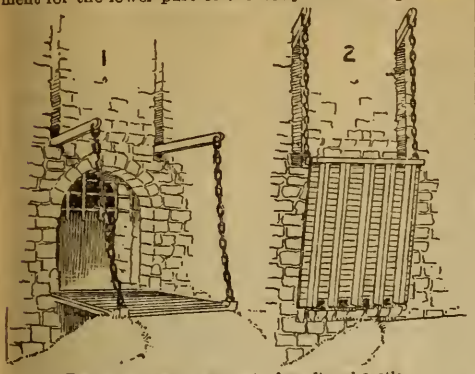
draw-back (drô'băk"), *n.* [*draw* + *back*], 1, a loss of advantage; discouragement; 2, a hindrance; an objectionable feature: *Com.*, money paid back after having been collected; especially, money returned by a government, to a person exporting goods previously imported, equal to the customs duty paid on the same goods at the time of import.

draw-bridge (drô'brĭj"), *n.* [*draw* + *bridge*], a bridge which may be wholly or partly lifted up, let down, or drawn aside (see illus. next page; see also *bridge*, *postern*, illus.).

draw-ee (drô-ē'), *n.* [see **draw**], one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.

draw-er (drô'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which draws, as a draftsman; 2, one who issues a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money; 3, one who draws liquor, as a tapster; 4, a sliding, boxlike

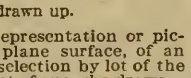
compartment in a bureau or desk: *pl.* an undergarment for the lower part of the body and the legs.



DRAWBRIDGE, over moat of medieval castle
1, in place for use; 2, drawn up.

draw-ing (drô'ing), *n.* **1**, a representation or picture, usually on a plane surface, of an object or objects; a sketch; **2**, a selection by lot of the winning lottery numbers; **3**, the act of one who draws.

draw-ing knife a carpenter's tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, used for shaping pieces of wood: also called *drawknife*; *drawshave*.



DRAWING KNIFE

draw-ing-room (drô'ing-room"), *n.* [abbr. of *withdrawing-room*], **1**, a room for the reception or admission of company; literally, the room to which guests withdraw after dinner; **2**, a reception of company, or the company there assembled.

drawl (drôl), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [see **draw**], to utter or speak in an affectedly indolent manner:—*n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.—*n.* **drawl'er**.

drawn (drôn), past participle of *draw*:—*p.adj.* **1**, left undecided; as, a *drawn* game; **2**, having the viscera removed; as, a *drawn* fowl: **drawn butter**, melted butter prepared with flour and water as a sauce.

draw-tube (drô'tūb"), [*draw*+*tube*], in a microscope, a tube sliding within the main tube, and holding the eyepiece (see *microscope*, illus.).

dray (drā), *n.* [<A.S. *dragan*, to drag], **1**, a low, stoutly built cart, with removable sides, used for heavy loads; **2**, a low sledge without wheels: **dray horse**, a draft horse:—*v.t.* to carry on a cart.

dray-age (drā'āj), *n.* **1**, the use of a dray; **2**, the amount charged for hauling, or for the use of a truck, dray, etc.

dray-man (drā'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*dray*+*man*], the driver or owner of a dray.

dread (drĕd), *v.t.* [<A.S. (*an*)*drædan*, to be afraid], **1**, to fear greatly; **2**, to look forward to with shrinking, doubt, or horror; *Obs.*, to fear respectfully or reverentially:—*v.i.* to be in great fear:—*n.* **1**, apprehensive terror; **2**, fear mingled with respect and affection; as, a *dread* of God's judgment:—*adj.* awful; solemn.

Syn., *n.* dismay, terror, fright, alarm. (See **awe**, horror.)—*Ant.*, *n.* boldness, assurance, fearlessness.

dread-ful (drĕd'fōōl), *adj.* arousing fear or awe:—*n. Br. Slang*, a sensational or melodramatic story.—*adv.* **dread'ful-ly**.—*n.* **dread'ful-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* frightful, shocking, horrible, formidable.

dread-naught (drĕd'nôt"), *n.* [*dread*+*naught*], a dauntless person; also, a thick woolen cloth, or heavy storm coat made of it: also *dreadnought*: *Naut.* (in this sense spelled *dreadnought*, from name of first such ship built), one of a class of formidable battleships, with a displacement of 18,000 to 20,000 tons, heavily armored, with a main battery of ten twelve-inch guns, and a maximum speed of 21 knots.

dream (drēm), *n.* [<M.E. *drem*<O.Teut. source], **1**, thoughts or other mental experiences occurring during sleep; **2**, something seen in the imagination; a state of abstraction or reverie; an idle fancy; as, a *dream* of greatness; also, a wild scheme:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.*, dreamed (drēmd) or dreamt (drĕmt), *p.pr.* dreaming], **1**, to see or imagine in sleep; **2**, to see in imagination as possible future events; **3**, to fancy or imagine, as if in a dream:—*v.i.* **1**, to have a train of ideas in sleep; **2**, to imagine possible, or impossible, future events; **3**, to indulge in fancy; **4**, to conceive, or think of, as a plan.—*n.* **dream'er**.

Syn., r. (see muse); *n.* reverie. A *dream* is a succession of pictures or, often, fantastic mental images perceived in sleep. A *reverie* is a waking *dream*; it is a conscious musing, an idle drifting in fancy.

dream-land (drēm'lănd"), *n.* [*dream*+*land*], a lovely land seen in the imagination, waking or sleeping; fairyland; the realm of fancies.

dream-like (drēm'lik"), *adj.* [*dream*+*-like*], unreal; vague; shadowy, as if in a dream.

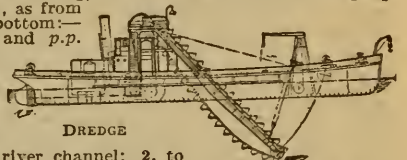
dream-y (drēm'i), *adj.* [*comp.* dreamier, *superl.* dreamiest], [see **dream**], **1**, pertaining to, or full of, dreams; given to visions; **2**, imaginative; fanciful; **3**, not clear; indistinct; vague; **4**, soothing; soft; languid.—*adv.* **dream'i-ly**.—*n.* **dream'i-ness**.

Syn. pensive, musing, misty, fanciful, impractical.

drear (drēr), *adj.* [<*dreary*], dismal or gloomy; sorrowful; as, a *drear* old age.

drear-y (drēr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [<A.S. *drēorig*, sad], **1**, cheerless; gloomy; **2**, giving rise to unpleasant or gloomy associations or expectations.—*adv.* **drear'i-ly**.—*n.* **drear'i-ness**.

[1]dredge (drĕj), *n.* [<earlier *dreg*<O.Teut. source], a drag, or instrument used to bring up mud, etc., as from a river bottom:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dredged (drĕjd), *p. pr.* dredging], **1**, to clean out and deepen, as a river channel; **2**, to collect or scoop with a dredge:—*v.i.* to use, or search with, a dredge.—*n.* **dredg'er**.



DREDGE

[2]dredge (drĕj), *n.* [<O.F. *dragee*, sweetmeat <Lat.<Gk. *tragēmata*, sweetmeats<*trōgein*, to nibble], a box with perforated top, used to sprinkle flour, etc.: *Obs.*, a mixture of oats and barley:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dredged (drĕjd), *p.pr.* dredging], **1**, to besprinkle, as a roast, with flour; **2**, to sift (flour, sugar, etc.).

dree (drē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dreed (drēd), *p.pr.* dreeing], [<A.S. *drēogan*, to bear], *Archaic*, to endure; bear:—*adj. Dial.*, dreary; doleful.

dregs (drĕgz), *n.pl.* [prob.<Scand. source], **1**, the sediment of liquids; lees; residue; **2**, hence, the worthless part of anything.

***Drei-bund** (drī'bōōnt"), *n.* [Ger.=alliance of three], a triple alliance or union; specifically, the alliance for common defense formed in 1882 by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

drench (drĕnch), *v.t.* [<A.S. *drencan*, to drench], **1**, to wet thoroughly; soak; **2**, to force a large drink or dose upon; as, to *drench* a horse;—*n.* **1**, a large drink or dose for an animal; **2**, a solution for drenching: *Colloq.*, a soaking rain.—*n.* **drench'er**.

Dres-den (drĕz'dĕn), *adj.* [<place name], designating a fine porcelain, manufactured near Dresden, Saxony:—*n.* Dresden chinaware or porcelain.

dress (drĕs), *v.t.* [<O.F. *dresser*, to arrange], **1**, to cover with clothing or the like; **2**, to deck out; adorn; **3**, to prepare, or make ready; array; **4**, to finish, or prepare, for table, market, use, etc.; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* stone; **5**, to curry, or rub down; **6**, to align (soldiers) exactly; **7**, to prune or trim, as a tree or bush; manure, as a field; **8**, to treat or bind up, as a wound; **9**, to rebuke or scold: usually with *down*:—*v.i.* **1**, to clothe oneself; **2**, to form into a straight line, as do soldiers:—*n.* **1**, a lady's or child's gown; **2**, clothing; garments; in general, fine attire; **3**, the act of dressing; **4**, attention to, or manner of, clothing oneself; **5**, external covering; as, birds in winter *dress*: **dress coat**, a man's coat for evening wear, with skirts cut away over the hips (for illus. see *swalloutail*): **dress goods**, fabrics for dresses: **full dress**, clothes suitable for a given ceremonial occasion:—*adj.* pertaining to full dress; formal; ceremonial.

Syn., *n.* apparel, costume, vesture, garb, raiment.

[1]dress-er (drĕs'ĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *dresseur*<*dresser*, to arrange], **1**, a chest of drawers with a mirror; a bureau; **2**, a closet to hold dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; **3**, a bench used when dressing meat.

[2]dress-er (drĕs'ĕr), *n.* [see **dress**], **1**, one who adjusts clothing, as a valet, or who prepares or trims, as a window dresser; **2**, a surgeon's assistant.

dress-ing (drĕs'ing), *n.* **1**, that with which a wound is dressed; bandages, applications, etc.; **2**, gum, starch, or material used in stiffening fabrics; **3**, the smoothing of stone, or the finishing of lumber; **4**, the sauce or stuffing used in preparing a dish; as, a mayonnaise *dressing*; **5**, a reprimand: usually with

down; **6**, the preparation of mineral ores for refining, by crushing, washing, etc.; **7**, manure, gravel, etc., for a field or road.

dress-ing gown a loose-fitting gown, worn while dressing or resting.

dress-mak-ing (drĕs'māk'ĭng), *n.* [*dress* + *make*], the process or occupation of making women's gowns.—*n.* **dress'mak'er.**

dress-y (drĕs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* dressier, *superl.* dressiest], [see **dress**], **1**, fond of clothes, especially of showy or elaborate ones; **2**, stylish; able to wear clothes with becoming effect.—*n.* **dress'i-ness.**

drew (drōō), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *draw.*

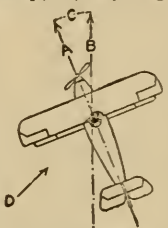
drib-ble (drĭb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< obs. *drib*, drip: see **drip**], **1**, to let fall in drops; give out in small portions; **2**, in soccer and hockey, to give slight kicks or shoves to (the ball); **3**, in basketball, to bounce (the ball) rapidly and in a forward direction along the floor:—*v.i.* **1**, to fall in small drops; trickle; **2**, to dribble a ball:—*n.* a trickle of water: *Colloq.*, a drizzling shower.

drib-let (drĭb'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of obs. *drib*, drip: see **drip**], a small quantity; petty amount.

dried (drīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *dry:*—*p.adj.* without moisture; evaporated: used especially of fruits and preserved foods.

dri-er (drī'ẽr), *n.* [see **dry**], **1**, one who or that which dries; especially, an oxidizing substance added to paint or varnish to hasten its drying, as japan or turpentine, or certain other substances; **2**, an apparatus for removing moisture. Also, **dry'er.**

drift (drĭft), *n.* [< A.S. *drīfan*, to drive], **1**, the state of being driven; also, the motion that results from a driving force; **2**, the direction in which something is driven; tendency; meaning; import; as, the *drift* of a speech; **3**, hence, a driving force; a controlling influence; as, a man under the *drift* of a passion; **4**, that which is driven; as, a *drift* of sheep; **5**, anything heaped up by the sea or the wind; as, a *drift* of snow: *Mining*, the cross passages underground; *Geol.*, a collection of loose rocks, etc., brought a distance by ice, as in a glacier; *Naut.*, **1**, the direction of a current; **2**, the deviation of a vessel from her course, by air or water currents; *Aëro.*, lateral velocity; that component of the velocity of an airplane which is parallel to the direction of the wind; *Mech.*, a tapering tool for enlarging holes in metal: **drift angle**, *Aëro.*, the angle by which the actual course of an aircraft diverges from the way it points:—*v.t.* to drive along or heap up; drive away: *Mech.*, to make or enlarge (a hole) with a tapering tool, or drift:—*v.i.* **1**, to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; go passively; **2**, to gather together in heaps: *Mining*, to make horizontal passages.



DRIFT ANGLE
A, direction in which airplane is pointed; B, actual direction of airplane's motion; D, direction of wind; C, drift angle.

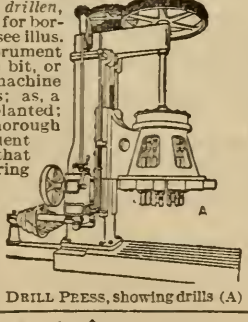
Syn., *n.* purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency.

drift-age (drĭft'ĭj), *n.* **1**, that which is driven along by a current of air or water; **2**, the deviation from course, as of a ship, due to currents.

drift-er (drĭf'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who drifts; **2**, a naval vessel used to remove submarine mines.

drift-wood (drĭft'wo͝od"), *n.* [*drift* + *wood*], the floating wood cast ashore by a body of water; figuratively, anything or anyone drifting aimlessly, as if floating on water.

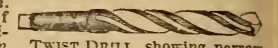
¹drill (drĭl), *n.* [< Du. *drillen*, to bore], **1**, a tool for boring holes: used of the bit (see illus. next column), of the instrument that holds and turns the bit, or of the combination; **2**, a machine for sowing seeds in rows; as, a grain *drill*: also, a row so planted; **3**, military exercises; **4**, thorough training by means of frequent repetition; **5**, a shellfish that destroys oysters, by boring into their shells and eating the soft parts:—*v.t.* **1**, to pierce with a boring tool; **2**, to bore (holes); **3**, to instruct thoroughly; train; **4**, to sow in rows; as, to *drill* oats; **5**, to get (cars) into place in making up freight trains.—*n.* **drill'er.**



DRILL PRESS, showing drills (A)

²drill (drĭl), *n.* [perh. nat. W. Afr. name], a baboon of West Africa, similar to the mandrill.

drill-ing (drĭl'ĭng), *n.* [corr. of Ger. *drillich* < Lat. *trilix* < *tri-*, three + *licium*, thread], a heavy, firm, twilled linen or cotton cloth, used for tents, etc. Also, in shortened form, **²drill.**


TWIST DRILL, showing narrow oil tubes (white) in lands (shaded) between grooves (white).

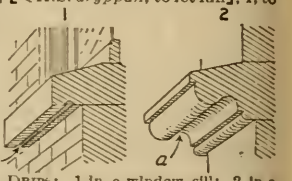
drill-mas-ter (drĭl'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [**¹drill** + *master*], one who teaches or trains by constant repetition: especially, a teacher of military practice.

drill press a machine equipped with one or more drills for boring holes in metal (see illus., preceding column).

dri-ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* [see **dry**], **1**, without moisture; **2**, sarcastically. See **dry'ly**, *Pfd. S.*

drink (dringk), *v.t.* drank (drăngk) or, *Archaic*, drunk (drŭngk), *p.p.* drunk or, *Archaic*, drunken (drŭngk'n), *p.pr.* drinking], [< A.S. *drincan* < O.Teut. source], **1**, to swallow a liquid; **2**, to indulge in alcoholic liquors habitually:—*v.t.* **1**, to swallow; suck in; absorb; **2**, to receive through the senses; as, we *drink* in the beauty of the scene; hear; see; inhale:—*n.* **1**, any liquid swallowed; **2**, a single portion of a liquid; as, a *drink* of water; **3**, any strong or intoxicating liquor; **4**, excessive taking of alcoholic liquors: *Slang*, a large body of water; the ocean.—*adj.* **drink'a-ble.**—*n.* **drink'er.**

drip (drĭp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dripped or dript (drĭpt), *p.pr.* dripping], [< A.S. *dryppan*, to let fall], **1**, to fall in drops; **2**, to be so wet as to let fall drops of moisture:—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*n.* **1**, that which falls in drops; a falling in drops; **2**, a projecting member shaped to throw off rain; also, the part shaped; **3**, an inclined platform used in draining salt; **4**, a receptacle intended to catch waste, as of overflowing liquids.



DRIPS: 1, in a window sill; 2, in a cornice: *a a*, gorges.

drip-ping (drĭp'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of falling in drops; **2**, that which falls in drops; **3**, a slope to drain off water; **4**, the fat from roasted meat.

drip-ping pan a pan to hold the fat that comes from roasting meat.

drip-stone (drĭp'stōn"), *n.* [*drip* + *stone*], **1**, *Arch.*, a stone cornice, or other projecting horizontal piece, so shaped as to throw water away from the wall; **2**, a porous stone for filtering.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove (drōv), or, *Archaic*, drave (drāv), *p.p.* driven (drĭv'n), *p.pr.* driving], [< A.S. *drīfan*, to drive], **1**, to urge forward as by force; push or press forward forcibly; **2**, to urge and guide; as, to *drive* sheep; **3**, to control the motion of; steer, as an automobile: also, to carry in a driven vehicle; **4**, to conduct vigorously; as, to *drive* a business; **5**, to carry through; as, to *drive* a bargain; **6**, to put into a certain state; as, to *drive* one crazy; **7**, to hunt or pursue (game); **8**, to urge to great or excessive exertion; **9**, to make, or extend, by digging; as, to *drive* a tunnel under the river; **10**, to set, or keep, in motion; as, water *drives* the mill wheel:—*v.i.* **1**, to press, or be moved, forward with violence; **2**, to travel in a carriage or motor car; **3**, to aim a blow; as, I *drove* at him; **4**, to work hard and faithfully; as, to *drive* away at our tasks; **5**, to mean; intend to say: with *at*; as, I know what you are *driving* at: *Golf*, to strike the ball from a tee:—*n.* **1**, the act of sending forward; **2**, a strong blow; **3**, a road, usually one for pleasure vehicles; a driveway; **4**, a trip in a motor car or carriage; **5**, a gathering, or rounding together, of cattle for branding, or of game for hunting; **6**, the act of floating a collection of logs down stream; also, the logs; **7**, a forward blow given to a ball in various games; **8**, an urgent effort to dispose of goods, raise money, enroll members, or the like; a campaign: *Mil.*, a violent attempt to break a line of defense.

Syn., *v.* compel, impel, repel, press, thrust.

driv-el (drĭv'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [< A.S. *dreflian*, to drivel], **1**, to let saliva drop from the mouth; slobber; **2**, to come from the mouth like spittle; **3**, to be weak or foolish; talk or act like a fool:—*n.* **1**, saliva flowing from the mouth; **2**, idle, silly talk.—*n.* **driv'el-er; driv'el-ler.**

driv-en (drĭv'n), past participle of the irregular verb *drive.*

driv-er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* [see **drive**], **1**, one who or that which forces something into motion; **2**, one who directs the motion or speed of persons or things, as an overseer, chauffeur, coachman, locomotive engineer,

etc.; 3, a wooden-headed golf club for striking the ball from a tee; 4, the part of a machine that imparts motion; in a locomotive, one of the large wheels which receive power directly and move the whole machine.

drive-way (drīv'wā'), *n.* [*drive*+*way*], a road or way for animals or vehicles.

driv-ing wheel *Mech.*, a wheel that communicates motion to other parts; specifically, one of the large wheels of a locomotive.

driz-zle (drĭz'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drizzled (-ld), *p.pr.* drizzling], [<A.S. *drēosan*, to fall], to rain gently or in fine drops:—*v.t.* 1, to let fall in fine drops; 2, to wet with fine drops:—*n.* a fine, misty rain; also, a light, relatively prolonged rain.—*adj.* **driz'zly.**

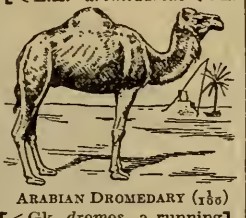
droit (droit; drwä), *n.* [Fr.=right], *Law*, *Obs.*, a legal right of ownership; also, the thing to which one has a right of ownership.

droll (drōl), *adj.* [<Fr. *drôle*, funny], queer; odd; amusing:—*n.* a funny fellow; jester; one who amuses by doing odd tricks: *Obs.*, a comical tale; farce:—*v.i. Rare*, to play the droll.

Syn., *adj.* comical, queer, ridiculous, diverting, facetious, witty, laughable, funny, jocose. (See ludicrous.)

droll-er-y (drōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ẽr-ĭz)], jesting; humor; oddity; a quaint story.

drom-e-da-ry (drŏm'ẽ-dā-rĭ; drŭm'-), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<L.L. *dromedarius*<Gk. *dromas* (*-ados*), a runner], 1, originally, any highly bred camel, trained for speed and used for riding; 2, specifically, the Arabian one-humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*).



ARABIAN DROMEDARY (1⅜)

Dro-mi-o (drō'mĭ-ō), *n.* [Gk.], in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," either one of twins, who were constantly mistaken for each other.

drom-ond (drŏm'ŭnd; drŭm'-), *n.* [<Gk. *dromos*, a running], a large, fast medieval galley or warship. Also, **drom'on.**

drom-os (drŏm'ŏs), *n.* [*pl.* dromoi (-ī); dromoi (-oi)], [Gk.=a running<root of *dramein*, to run], *Gk. Antiq.*, 1, a race course; 2, an avenue of approach, especially one bordered by colonnades or statues, to a temple or the like.

drone (drōn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* droned (drōnd), *p.pr.* droning], [<A.S. *drān*, bee], 1, to make a monotonous tone or sound; 2, to live in idleness; 3, to move sluggishly:—*v.t.* to read or speak in a monotonous tone:—*n.* 1, a dull, monotonous tone, as of a wheel in motion; 2, one of the pipes of a bagpipe; 3, the male of the honeybee, which does no work about the hive; 4, a lazy fellow: *Mus.*, a monotonous bass.—*adj.* **dron'ish.**

drool (drōōl), *v.i.* [dial. contr. of *drivel*], 1, to run at the mouth; 2, to speak foolishly.

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* [<O.N. *drūpa*, to droop], 1, to lean or hang down; bend down gradually; 2, to grow weak and faint or spiritless; decline gradually:—*v.t.* 1, to sink or let down; 2, to cause to fall:—*n.* the act of hanging down or growing weak; a flagging.

drop (drŏp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dropped or dropt (drŏpt), *p.pr.* dropping], [<A.S. *dropian*, to drop], 1, to fall in small spherical masses of liquid; 2, to sink to a lower position; 3, to lower in sound or pitch, as the voice; 4, to fall prone in death; 5, to visit informally: used with *in*; 6, to fall behind: as, the tired soldier *dropped* out of the ranks; move along quietly: usually with *down*: as, the ship *dropped* down the bay; 7, to discharge in drops; drip; 8, to sink rapidly; fall; descend; 9, to cease or end; as, there the matter *dropped*:—*v.t.* 1, to let fall; 2, to let fall in small drops; 3, to have done with; 4, to tell or utter in a cautious or incidental manner; as, to *drop* a suggestion; 5, to write casually; as, to *drop* a note to a friend; 6, to cast; throw; as, he *dropped* his line into the pool; 7, to demote to a lower class, or remove from an organization; 8, to lower or depress, as the eyes or the point of a gun; 9, to give birth to: used of animals; as, to *drop* a calf; 10, to set down; as, to *drop* a passenger from a coach; also, to leave; 11, to omit, as a letter; 12, to fell with a blow or weapon; as, to *drop* a deer: *Naut.*, to outdistance:—*n.* 1, a small spherical mass of free liquid; 2, anything that hangs like a small liquid mass; 3, any very small quantity; 4, a sudden descent, or fall; 5, the depth to which, or the distance through which, one falls; as, a *drop* of fifty feet; 6, whatever is arranged to fall; as, the *drop* in a gallows, the *drop*, or curtain, in a theater, a slot for mail, a movable plate which drops over a keyhole, etc.: *Theat.*, a curtain which may be raised and lowered in front of the stage; often called *drop curtain* (see *stage*, illus.): **drop forging**, 1, a process of shaping small articles of metal by forging between dies under a drop hammer, the lower die being fastened to the anvil block, while the upper die is secured to the hammer itself and moves up and down with it; 2, any metal object shaped by this process: **drop hammer**, a large hammer used in forging, raised between vertical guides by mechanical power but allowed to fall by gravity: **drop kick**, *Football*, a play in which the ball is dropped and kicked at the instant of rebound from the ground: distinguished from *place kick* and *punt*: **drop letter**, a letter to be delivered by the office in which it is posted: **drop shutter**, *Photog.*, an early type of shutter, used for making a short exposure.

drop-sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.* [<O.F. *ydropisie*<Lat. *hydropisis*<Gk. *hudrōps*, dropsy<*hudōr*, water], *Pathol.*, the abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular tissues, or in some cavity of the body.—*adj.* **drop'si-cal.**—*adv.* **drop'si-cal-ly.**

drosh-ky (drŏsh'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -kies (-kĭz)], [<Russ. *drozhki*, dim. of *drogi*, wagon], 1, a light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia, consisting of a long central bench which the passengers straddle; 2, any of various other kinds of four-wheeled carriage; 3, in Germany, a cab. Also, **dros'ky.**

RUSSIAN DROSHKY

dro-soph-i-la (drō-sŏf'ĭ-lȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *drosos*, dew+*philos*, loving], any of a genus (*Drosophila*) of flies, notably the common fruit fly (*D. melanogaster*), which has been the subject of extensive experimentation in heredity.

dross (drŏs), *n.* [<A.S. *drōs*, dregs], 1, the oxides and other refuse matter skimmed from molten metal; slag; 2, any worthless matter.—*adj.* **dross'y.**

drought (drout), *n.* [<A.S. *drūgad*<*drūge*, dry], continued want of rain; dryness: *Dial.*, thirst. Also, **drouth** (drouth).—*adj.* **drought'y; drouth'y.**

[1]drove (drōv), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *drive*.

[2]drove (drōv), *n.* [<A.S. *drāf*<*drīfan*, to drive], 1, a collection, or herd, of cattle or sheep driven in a body; 2, a crowd of people, usually one in motion; 3, a broad chisel used in smoothing stone.

Syn. flock, shoal, crowd, multitude. (See herd.)

dro-ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* 1, one who drives cattle to market; 2, a buyer of, and dealer in, cattle.

drown (droun), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to die by suffocation in water or any liquid:—*v.t.* 1, to kill by suffocating in water or some other liquid; 2, to overwhelm; drench; flood.

Syn. submerge, swamp, engulf, drench, overpower.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drowsed (drouzd), *p.pr.* drowsing], [perh.<A.S. *drūsian*, to sink], to be heavy with sleep; be half asleep; doze:—*v.t.* 1, to make dull with sleepiness; 2, to spend (time) in drowsing:—*n.* a light sleep; a sleepy state.

drow-sy (drou'zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], 1, half asleep; 2, sluggish and dull; 3, soporific.—*adv.* **drow'si-ly.**—*n.* **drow'si-ness.**

drub (drŭb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drubbed (drŭbd), *p.pr.* drubbing], [perh.<Arab. *darb*, a beating], to beat or whip soundly; thrash:—*v.i.* to stamp; drum:—*n.* a thump; a blow.—*n.* **drub'ber.**—*n.* **drub'bing.**

drudge (drŭj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drudged (drŭjd), *p.pr.* drudging], [perh.<A.S. *drēogan*, to suffer], to work hard at mean or disagreeable tasks; work without spirit or interest:—*n.* one employed in slavish work; one who works hard for small pay.

drudg-er-y (drŭj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], hard, disagreeable, or servile work.

Syn. toil, work. (See labor.)

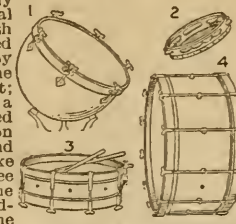
drug (drŭg), *n.* [<Fr. *drogue*, drug: source uncertain], 1, a substance used as a medicine, especially internally, or in the compounding of a medicine, excluding bacterial preparations, as serums or vaccines; formerly, any substance used in chemistry, dyeing, or similar arts; 2, any of various habit-forming, soporific, or narcotic substances, such as opium, cocaine, etc.; 3, an unsalable article; one that is in no demand, or that sells slowly: **drug fiend**, one who is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs; an addict:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drugged (drŭgd), *p.pr.* drugging], 1, to mix with narcotics, poisons, etc.; as, to *drug* food; 2, to give drugs to; especially, to stupefy; 3, to surfeit.

drug-get (drŭg'ĕt), *n.* [<Fr. *droguet*, drugget: source uncertain], formerly, a woolen dress material; now, a coarse, woolen, feltlike fabric of woven cloth, used as a floor covering.

drug-gist (drŭg'ĭst), *n.* [see **drug**], a dealer in medicines and their ingredients.

dru-id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* [< Lat. pl. *druidae* < O. Celt. *druidh*, magiclan], a priest of the ancient Celtic religion of Britain and Gaul.—*adj.* **dru-id'ic; dru-id'i-cal.**—*n.* **dru'id-ism.**—*n. fem.* **dru'id-ess.**

drum (drŭm), *n.* [adaptation of M.Du. *tromme*, drum: prob. imit.], **1,** an instrument used in bands and orchestras, usually consisting of a cylindrical frame of wood or metal with a sheet of dried skin stretched over each end and played by beating with sticks; also, the sound of this instrument; **2,** anything like a drum, as a cylindrical container for dried fruit or oil, or a cylinder on which a cable may be wound up or about which a brake band may be contracted (see *brake*, illus.): *Anat.*, the membrane between the middle and the outer ear; the tympanic membrane; also, the tympanum, or middle ear (see *ear*, illus.): *Obs.*, a noisy social gathering: **bass drum,** a large, double-headed drum: **side drum,** a small, double-headed drum; a snare drum (which see):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* drummed (drŭmd), *p.pr.* drumming], **1,** to beat a drum; **2,** to thump rapidly with the fingers; make any noise like that of a drum:—*v.t.* **1,** to render on a drum, or as if on a drum; as, to *drum* a tune on the piano; **2,** to call together by beating a drum; **3,** to solicit; seek: with *up*; as, to *drum* up trade; **4,** to send away in disgrace; as, *drum* him out of town; **5,** to drive, as an idea into one, by reiteration.



DRUMS: 1, kettledrum; 2, tambourine; 3, side drum, or snare drum; 4, bass drum.

drum-beat (drŭm'bēt"), *n.* [*drum*+*beat*], the action of beating a drum; also, the sound of a drum beaten in regular rhythm.

drum-fire (drŭm'fīr"), *n.* [*drum*+*fire*], a continuous firing, as from heavy guns.

drum-head (drŭm'hĕd"), *n.* [*drum*+*head*], **1,** the skin or vellum stretched over one end of a drum; **2,** the top of a capstan, or upright windlass: **drumhead court-martial,** a summary military trial, held while military operations are proceeding.

drum-lin (drŭm'lĭn), *n.* [< Gael. *druim*, ridge], *Geol.*, a long, narrow hill or mound, formed of drift, or material deposited by a glacier.

drum ma-jor the leader of a band or drum corps; also, *Obs.*, the chief drummer.

drum-mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* [see **drum**], one who plays a drum in an orchestra or for a march: *U. S. Colloq.*, a traveling salesman.

Drum-mond light (drŭm'ŭnd), [< Thomas *Drummond* (1797–1840), Br. nav. captain, inventor], a calcium light, or limelight.

drum-stick (drŭm'stĭk"), *n.* [*drum*+*stick*], **1,** a stick with which a drum is beaten; **2,** the clublike segment or joint of a fowl's leg.

drunk (drŭngk), past participle of the verb *drink*:—*p.adj.* intoxicated; overcome, as by alcoholic liquor, drugs, or emotion:—*n. Slang*, **1,** a drunken person; **2,** a spree; carousal; debauch.

drunk-ard (drŭngk'ărd), *n.* [see **drink**], one frequently or habitually intoxicated; a sot.

drunk-en (drŭngk'n), *p.adj.* intoxicated.—*adv.* **drunk'en-ly.**—*n.* **drunk'en-ness.**

dru-pa-ceous (drōō-pā'shŭs), *adj.* [see **drupe**], like, or bearing, a drupe (which see).

drupe (drōōp), *n.* [< Gk. *druppa*, overripe olive], one of the characteristic types of fruit, consisting of a soft, pulpy body, inclosing a single, hard-shelled stone, or pit, with a kernel, as the peach: distinguished from *legume*, *berry*, *pome*, etc. (see *fruit*, illus.).

drupe-let (drōōp'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *drupe*], a small drupe, as one of the small, soft sections, each containing a seed, of a blackberry. Also, **drup'el.**

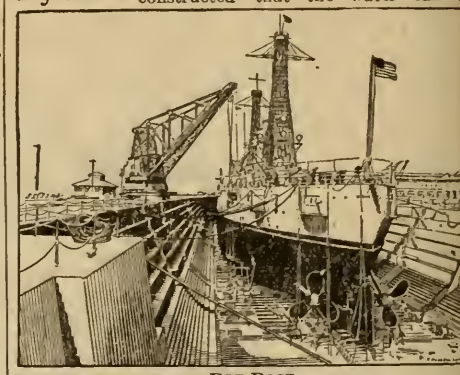
Druse (drōōz), *n.* [< Arab. *durūz* Druses, prob. < (*Ismail al-*)*Darazi*, one of the founders], one of a fanatical and warlike sect, living in the Lebanon Mountains of Syria, whose religion, founded in the 11th century, is drawn from ancient Hebrew, Christian, Mohammedan, and other sources.

dry (drī), *adj.* [*comp.* drier, *superl.* driest], [< A.S. *drȳge*, dry], **1,** free from, or lacking, moisture or wetness; **2,** not yielding water, milk, or other liquid; **3,** lacking in interesting matter; as, a *dry* speech; **4,** combining gravity, shrewdness, and quaintness; as, a *dry* joker; **5,** without sweetness, as certain wines; **6,** in need of lubricant; as, *dry* bearings; **7,** solid, as opposed to liquid: *Colloq.*, **1,** thirsty; **2,** of a city, etc., preventing or forbidding the general sale of intoxicants: **dry distillation,** the distillation of a substance by heating in a dry condition in a closed vessel: also called *destructive distillation*: **dry farming,** farming in dry regions by special methods of tillage and selection of crops which resist drought: **dry ice,** [< *Dry Ice*, a trade name], carbon dioxide gas frozen into solid form, used as a refrigerant: **dry measure,** a system of measuring volume, used for grains, vegetables, etc. (see App. II): **dry nurse,** a nurse who looks after a small child, but without suckling it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dried (drīd), *p.pr.* drying], **1,** to free from moisture or juice; **2,** to stop the flow of; **3,** to evaporate:—*v.i.* to lose moisture; become dry:—*n.* [*pl.* dries (drīz)], anything free from moisture; also, freedom from moisture: *Colloq.*, [*pl.* drys (drīz)], a prohibitionist.—*n.* **dry'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* arid, parched, dull, insipid, uninteresting.

dry-ad (drī'ăd), *n.* [< Gk. *druas* (*-ados*), dryad < *drus*, tree], *Class. Myth.*, a wood nymph. Also, **dry'as** [*pl.* dryades (*-ă-dēz*)].—*adj.* **dry-ad'ic.**

dry dock an artificial basin to receive ships, so constructed that the water can be


DRY DOCK

pumped out and excluded after a ship has entered, as for repairs, or while a ship is building.

dry-er (drī'ẽr), *n.* [see **dry**], that which dries or is used in drying. See **dri'er,** *Pfd. S.*

dry goods woven fabrics, such as cloth, lace, etc.: used chiefly in the United States.

dry-ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** without moisture; **2,** in an uninteresting manner; **3,** coldly; without sympathy; sarcastically. Also, **dri'ly.**

dry rot **1,** chemical decomposition of imperfectly seasoned timber, caused by certain fungi; **2,** any of various fungous diseases affecting vegetables, especially potatoes: *Colloq.*, gradual moral corruption.

dry-salt (drī'-sôlt"), *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.—*n.* **dry'salt"er.**

dry-salt-er-y (drī'sôl"tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz); [*dry*+*salt*], **1,** a place where the business of curing by salting and drying is done; also, the business; **2,** in England, a place where chemicals, dyes, etc., are sold.

d. s. *abbr.* **1,** *Mus.*, [It. *dal segno*], from the sign; **2,** days after sight; **3,** daylight saving:—**D. S.,** **1,** Dental Surgeon; **2,** Director of Supplies:—**D. Sc.,** Doctor of Science:—**D. S. C.,** Distinguished Service Cross:—**D. S. M.,** Distinguished Service Medal:—**D. S. O.,** Distinguished Service Order:—**d. s. p.,** [Lat. *decessit sine prole*], died without issue:—**d. t.'s,** delirium tremens:—**Du.,** Dutch.

du-ad (dū'ăd), *n.* [see **dyad**], a pair of units; duality. Also, **dy'ad.**—*adj.* **du-ad'ic.**

du-al (dū'ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *dualis*, dual < *duo*, two], **1,** expressing, or composed of, two; as, the *dual* number of Greek nouns; double; **2,** consisting of two traits or aspects, often paradoxical: **dual personality,** a rare and usually pathological condition, in which a person thinks, acts, and feels at different times like two individuals, the experiences of one personality and ideas of self being dissociated in consciousness from those of the other:—*n. Gram.*, a form that denotes two persons or things: common in Greek and some other languages, and formerly in the Teutonic.

du-al-ism (dū'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* a twofold condition: *Theol.*, **1,** the doctrine of two independent and separate natures in man, the spiritual and the bodily; **2,** the doctrine that there are in the universe two opposing principles, those of good and evil; *Philos.*, the theory that the nature of the universe is dependent ultimately upon two mutually irreducible elements, as

matter and mind: distinguished from *monism* and *pluralism*.—*n.* **du'al-ist.**—*adj.* **du"al-is'tic.**

du-al-i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dub (dŭb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dubbed (dŭbd), *p.pr.* dubbing], [<A.S. *dubban*, to knight], **1**, to bestow knighthood upon, by tapping the shoulder with a sword; **2**, to confer any rank, character, or name upon; **3**, to rub, dress, or smooth; as, to *dub* leather:—*n. Slang*, an awkward, stupid, or bungling person.

du-bi-e-ty (dū-bī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **dubious**], a doubtful or dubious state or condition; also, a matter about which there is doubt.

du-bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *dubius*, doubtful <*duo*, two], **1**, doubtful; causing doubt; **2**, of questionable character or value.—*adv.* **du'bi-ously.**—*n.* **du'bi-ous-ness.**—*n.* **du"bi-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

Syn. doubtful, unreliable, questionable, hesitating.

du-bi-ta-ble (dū'bĭ-tā-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *dubitabilis* doubtful], uncertain; subject to doubt.—*adv.* **du'bi-ta-bly.**

du-bi-ta-tion (dū"bĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *dubitare* (*-atus*), to doubt], a condition or act of doubting; hesitation; also, an instance of this.

du-bi-ta-tive (dū'bĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, inclined to doubt; skeptical; **2**, suggesting doubt.—*adv.* **du'bi-ta-tive-ly.**

du-cal (dū'kăl), *adj.* [see **duke**], holding the title of a duke; pertaining to a duke or a dukedom.

duc-at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* [<It. *ducato*, ducat <L.L. *ducatus*, duchy <Lat. *ducere*, to lead], a former gold or silver European coin, varying in value from about 83 cents to $2.25: *pl.* money in general; cash.

***du-ce** (dōō'chā), *n.* [It.], commander; leader: **Il Duce** (ēl), popularly, Benito Mussolini.

duch-ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [fem. of *duke*, q.v.], **1**, the wife or widow of a duke; **2**, a woman sovereign of a duchy in her own right.

duch-y (dŭch'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* duchies (-ĭz)], [<O.F. *duché* <L.L. *ducatus*, duchy <Lat. *dux*, leader], the territory controlled or governed by a duke or duchess.

1duck (dŭk), *n.* [<A.S. *dūce*, a duck], **1**, any of many flat-billed waterfowl (family *Anatidæ*) with short legs and neck; **2**, the female of this species as distinguished from the male, or *drake*: *Colloq.*, a pet or favorite: **lame duck**, *Colloq.*, **1**, an inefficient or disabled person; **2**, in the stock exchange, a person unable to meet his obligations; **3**, formerly, a holder of an elective office, who has not been reëlected, but is serving out his unfinished term.

2duck (dŭk), *v.t.* [<M.E. *douken*, to dive <O.Teut. source], **1**, to plunge quickly and for an instant, as the head under water; also, to throw (a person) into the water; **2**, to bob or bow down; **3**, to avoid, by quickly bowing the head:—*v.i.* **1**, to dive; take a quick dip in water; **2**, to move the head or body aside quickly; dodge:—*n.* **1**, a dip or quick plunge under water; **2**, a sudden lowering of the head; a cringing.—*n.* **duck'er.**

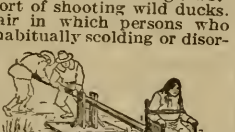
3duck (dŭk), *n.* [prob. <Du. *doeck*, cloth], a strong linen or cotton material: *pl. Colloq.*, sailor's trousers, or light clothes worn in hot weather.

duck-bill (dŭk'bĭl"), *n.* [**duck**+**2bill**], the ornithorhynchus, a small Australian egg-laying water mammal (see *Mammalia, platypus*, illus.).

duck hawk in the United States, a very swift and courageous bird of prey (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), akin to the Old World peregrine falcon.

duck-ing (dŭk'ĭng), *n.* **1**, [see **2duck**], the act of plunging anything, especially a person, under water, as a punishment; also, a thorough wetting; **2**, [see **1duck**], the sport of shooting wild ducks.

duck-ing stool a chair in which persons who were habitually scolding or disorderly were tied and plunged into water as a punishment.



DUCKING STOOL

duck-ling (dŭk'lĭng), *n.* [dim. of **1duck**], **1**, a young duck; **2**, a favorite or pet.

duck mole a small, egg-laying water mammal of Australia; the ornithorhynchus (see *platypus*, illus.).

duck-pins (dŭk'pĭnz") *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [**duck**+*pin*], a game resembling tenpins, played with smaller pins and balls.

duck-weed (dŭk'wēd"), *n.* [**1duck**+**1weed**], any of a genus (*Lemna*) of small, fresh-water, flowering plants, growing on the surface of shallow water.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* [<Lat. *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], a canal or tube by which fluid is carried: *Anat.*, a tube for conveying secretions or the like.

duc-tile (dŭk'tĭl; *Br.* -tīl), *adj.* [<Lat. *ductilis* <*ducere*, to lead], **1**, capable of being drawn out, as into threads or wire; **2**, easily led; yielding to persuasion; receptive to instruction.—*n.* **duc-til'i-ty.**

duct-less gland *Anat.*, any of certain glands, as the thyroid and pituitary, which have no excretory ducts, but discharge their secretions directly into the blood.

1dud (dŭd), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.* or *Slang*, an article of clothing: *pl.* clothes in general, especially when old and shabby; small belongings.

2dud (dŭd), *n.* [source uncertain], a shell or bomb that has failed to explode; hence, a person who fails to make good.

dude (dūd), *n.* [source uncertain], a dandy; an overdressed male: **dude ranch**, a ranch for the entertainment of paying guests.—*adj.* **dud'ish.**—*n.* **dud'ish-ness.**—*n.* **dud'ism; dude'ism.**

du-deen (dōō-dēn'), *n.* [Ir.], a clay tobacco pipe with a short stem. Also, **du-dheen'.**

1dudg-eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* [source uncertain], sullen anger; ill will or resentment.

2dudg-eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* [<A.F. *digeon*, prob. wood of box tree], *Obs.*, **1**, wood from the root of the box tree, formerly used for dagger hilts; **2**, a dagger hilt; **3**, hence, the dagger itself.

due (dū), *adj.* [<O.F. *deü* <*devoir*, to owe <Lat. *debĕre*, to owe], **1**, owed or owing; payable; as, money *due*; **2**, suitable to a situation or time; proper; as, in *due* season; **3**, owing or attributable; as, loss *due* to leakage; **4**, expected to do something or to arrive at a certain time:—*n.* that which belongs or may be claimed; that which is owed or required, as a custom, toll, fee, or tribute; *pl.* money payable at stated intervals, as for support of an institution.—*adv.* directly, exactly.

Syn., adj. owing, payable, attributable, ascribable, just, fair, merited, sufficient, appointed.

due-bill (dū'bĭl"), *n.* [*due*+**1bill**], *Com.*, a written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to the order of the creditor, nor transferable to another by mere indorsement.

du-el (dū'ĕl), *n.* [Fr. <It. *duello*, duel <Lat. *duellum*, war (<Lat. *bellum*, influenced by *duo*, two)], a fight between two persons, usually planned beforehand and fought with deadly weapons before witnesses:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dueled or duelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* dueling or duelling, to fight a duel.—*n.* **du'el-ing; du'el-ling.**—*n.* **du'el-ist; du'el-list.**

du-el-lo (dōō-ĕl'ō), *n.* [It.: see **duel**], **1**, *Rare*, a duel; **2**, the rules or accepted code of dueling.

du-en-na (dū-ĕn'ă), *n.* [<Sp *dueña* <Lat. *domina*, mistress], **1**, formerly, in Spain, the chief lady in waiting to the queen; **2**, an elderly lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one, especially in a Spanish family; **3**, a chaperon.

du-et (dū-ĕt'), *n.* [<It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo*, duet <Lat. *duo*, two], *Mus.*, a composition for two performers. Also, ***du-et'to** (dōō-ĕt'tō).

duff (dŭf), *n.* [dial. form of *dough*, q.v.], **1**, a stiff pudding of flour, etc., boiled in a bag; **2**, the decayed vegetable matter covering the floor of a forest.

duf-fel (dŭf'ĕl), *n.* [<*Duffel* in Brabant, where fabric was first made], **1**, a heavy woolen fabric; **2**, outfit or kit, as for a camper: **duffel bag**, a bag for carrying camp equipment; especially, a large, cylindrical bag used for overland portage. Also, **duf'fle.**

duff-er (dŭf'ĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, **1**, in England, a peddler of trashy jewelry, etc., for women; **2**, a dull, stupid, inefficient person.

1dug (dŭg), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *dig*.

2dug (dŭg), *n.* [prob. <Sw. *dægga*, to suckle], a teat or nipple: used of an animal.

du-gong (dōō'gŏng), *n.* [<Malay *dūyŏng*, name of animal], a large, plant-eating sea mammal of East Indian, Australian, and other waters, resembling the whale in form, the flesh of which is edible, and which yields leather, ivory, and oil: also called *sea cow*.

dug-out (dŭg'out"), *n.* [**1dug**+*out*], **1**, a canoe hollowed out from a log; **2**, a rough kind of shelter dug in the side of a hill or bank; **3**, a cave dug to afford protection against gunfire, bombs, etc.

duke (dūk), *n.* [<Fr. *duc* <Lat. *dux* (*ducis*), leader], **1**, an English noble of the highest hereditary rank below that of prince; **2**, in some countries, the ruler of a duchy.—*n.* **duke'dom.**

Du-kho-bors (dōō"kō-bôrz'), *n.pl.* [<Russ. *dukh*, spirit+*bortsy*, wrestlers: lit., spirit wrestlers], a religious sect of Russian communistic peasants, opposed to war and to the use of the labor of animals, driven by persecution in 1885 to emigrate in large numbers to Canada and Cyprus. Also, **Du"kho-bor'tsi** or **Du"kho-bor'tsy** (-bôrt'sĭ); **Dou"kho-bors'**; **Dou"kho-bor'tsi** or **Dou"kho-bor'tsy.**

dul-cet (dŭl'sĕt), *adj.* [<Fr. *doucet*, dim. <Lat. *dulcis*, sweet], sweet or pleasant to the ear.

dul-ci-an-a (dŭl'sĭ-ăn'ə), *n.* [L.L. = kind of bassoon < Lat. *dulcis*, sweet], an organ stop, with a soft, sweet, stringlike quality.

dul-ci-fy (dŭl'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *dulcis*, sweet + *facere*, to make], 1, to sweeten, as with sugar; 2, to make gentle, pleasant, or agreeable.—*n.* **dul"ci-fi-ca'tion.**

dul-ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *doulcimer*, perh. < Lat. *dulcis*, sweet + *melos*, song], *Mus.*, 1, an ancient instrument having wire strings stretched over a sounding board, played with light hammers: a forerunner of the piano; 2, an old Jewish musical instrument, probably a simple form of bagpipe.

Dul-cin-e-a (dŭl-sĭn'ē-ə; dŭl"sĭ-nē'ə), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *dulcis*, sweet], 1, in "Don Quixote," *Dulcinea* del Toboso, Don Quixote's name for his sweetheart, a peasant girl whose real name was Aldonza Lorenzo; 2, hence, any idealized sweetheart.

dul-cite (dŭl'sīt), *n.* [< Lat. *dulcis*, sweet], *Chem.*, a sweet, white substance, occurring in various plants, and obtained from a plant of Madagascar.

dull (dŭl), *adj.* [< M.E. *dul*, related to A.S. *dol*, stupid], 1, slow to comprehend; slow-witted; 2, without feeling or sensibility; 3, not bright or clear to the eyes; 4, blunt in point or edge, as a tool; 5, not brisk or active; as, *dull* trade; 6, wearisome; as, a *dull* story; 7, cloudy; as, a *dull* day; 8, not clear; muffled; as, a *dull* sound; 9, not sharp or acute; as, a *dull* pain:—*v.t.* 1, to take away the sharpness of; 2, to make stupid or heavy; 3, to tarnish:—*v.i.* 1, to become stupid; 2, to become blunt or less sharp; 3, to lose brightness.—*adj.* **dull'ish.**—*adv.* **dul'ly.**

Syn., *adj.* depressing, sleepy, stupid, unintelligent, inanimate, commonplace, ordinary. (See blunt.)

dull-ard (dŭl'ərd), *n.* a stupid person; a blockhead:—*adj.* stupid; slow-witted.

dul-ness (dŭl'nĕs), *n.* the state or quality of being dull, stupid, muffled, etc.; lack of acuteness or brightness. Also, **dull'ness.**

dulse (dŭls), *n.* [< Gael. *duileasg*, dulse], a coarse, reddish seaweed, used in some places as food.

du-ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* [see **due**], in a fit and becoming manner; regularly; in an orderly fashion.

Du-ma (dōō'mä), *n.* [< *douma*, a Russian municipal council], the former national law-making body of Russia, created by the Czar in 1905, and discontinued at the revolution in 1917. Also, **Dou'ma.**

dumb (dŭm), *adj.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, not able to speak; applied to persons and beasts, 2, unwilling to talk; silent; mute; *Colloq.*, stupid; foolish:—*v.t. Rare*, to make dumb:—*v.i. Rare*, to become dumb.—*adv.* **dumb'ly.**—*n.* **dumb'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* mute, still, speechless, inarticulate, silent.

dumb-bell (dŭm'-bĕl"), *n.* one of a pair of weights, consisting of two balls joined by a short bar which serves as a grip, used for gymnastic exercise: *Slang*, a stupid, dull, or ignorant person.

DUMB-BELL

dumb show 1, gesture without speech; pantomime, as in the moving pictures; 2, in classic and early modern drama, a pantomime suggesting the plot of a play or act of a play, as in "Hamlet," Act 3, Scene 2.

dumb-wait-er (dŭm'-wāt'ĕr), *n.* 1, a small elevator with shelves, on which articles are moved from one floor of a house to another in a vertical shaft; 2, a portable serving table.

dum-dum bul-let (dŭm'dŭm), military town in India where first made], a bullet partly cased in steel, the soft core of which spreads or expands when it strikes.

dum-found (dŭm"found'), *v.t.* [*dumb* + (*con*)*found*], to amaze; make dumb with surprise or fear. Also, **dumb"found'; dum"found'er.**

dum-my (dŭm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz)], [see **dumb**], 1, one who is mute or silent; 2, a sham or pretension; 3, a person who nominally occupies a certain position, but does not perform its functions, as on a board of directors; 4, in several card games, an exposed hand played by a player in addition to his own; 5, a form or model upon which a merchant exhibits clothing; 6, a small locomotive with muffled exhaust, incased so as to resemble a car: *Print.*, a set of sheets cut and bound to show the general appearance of a proposed book or pamphlet: *Colloq.*, a thick-witted or stupid person:—*adj.* 1, noiseless; silent; 2, feigned; sham; 3, stupid; 4, acting for another; as, a *dummy* director.

[1]dump (dŭmp), *n.* [< *dumpy*], 1, a thick piece of lead formerly used as a counter in boys' games; 2, anything short, heavy, or thick.

[2]dump (dŭmp), *v.t.* [< M.E. *dumpen*, to cast down < O.N. source], 1, to throw down in emptying; especially, to unload without care from a vehicle; 2, to unload (a cart) by tipping; 3, to sell (stock or merchandise) in quantity regardless of the market price; as, to *dump* ten thousand shares of steel stock; 4, specifically, to sell (surplus merchandise) abroad below the home market price:—*n.* 1, a place for throwing rubbish, etc.; 2, a pit for the storage of military supplies; 3, a boat or cart for carrying away rubbish.—*n.* **dump'er.**

dump-ish (dŭmp'ĭsh), *adj.* [see [1]**dump**], dull; sad; melancholy.—*adv.* **dump'ish-ly.**

dump-ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* [dim. of [1]*dump*], 1, a spoonful of dough boiled in meat stock; 2, a shell of dough inclosing fruit or meat and baked or boiled: *Colloq.*, a short, fat person or animal.

dumps (dŭmps), *n.pl.* [source uncertain], a low-spirited and gloomy state of mind; discontent.

dump-y (dŭm'pĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* dumpier, *superl.* dumpiest], [source uncertain], short and thick; stocky.—*n.* **dump'i-ness.**

[1]dun (dŭn), *adj.* [A.S. < W. *dwn*, dusky], of a dull brownish or grayish color:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dunned (dŭnd), *p.pr.* dunning], 1, to make brown or gray in color; 2, in New England, to cure, as fish, after salting, by covering with salt grass in a dark place.—*adj.* **dun'nish.**

[2]dun (dŭn), *n.* [< M.E. *dunnen*, to make a loud noise: perh. var. of *din*], 1, an urgent request or demand for the payment of a debt; 2, one who demands his pay repeatedly:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dunned (dŭnd), *p.pr.* dunning], to subject to, or plague by, frequent requests for payment:—*v.i.* to make insistent or persistent demands for payment.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* [< John *Duns* Scotus, 13th-cent. schoolman: ridiculed as stupid for his opposition to progress in methods of learning], 1, a dull, ignorant person; a dolt; 2, a backward, slow student.

Dun-ci-ad (dŭn'sĭ-ăd), *n.* literally, the epic of dunces: a satirical poem by Alexander Pope.

dun-der-head (dŭn'dĕr-hĕd"), *n.* [source uncertain], a dunce; blockhead; numskull: also called *dunderpate*.—*adj.* **dun'der-head"ed.**

dune (dūn), *n.* [< O.Du. *dūna*, a hill], a heap of drifted sand piled up by the action of the wind: generally found along a shore.

dung (dŭng), *n.* [A.S. = refuse < O.Teut. source], 1, animal excrement; manure; 2, anything filthy and rotten:—*v.t.* now *Rare*, to fertilize (land) with dung; manure.—*adj.* **dung'y.**

dun-ga-ree (dŭng'gə-rē'), *n.* [< Hind. *dungrī*, coarse], a coarse and inexpensive grade of East Indian cotton material, used for clothing, sails, tents, etc.: *pl.* working clothes made of this material, often worn by sailors. Also, **dun'ga-rī** (-rē).

dun-geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *donjon* < L.L. *dominio* < *domnus* < Lat. *dominus*, master], 1, a dark, underground cell; a prison; 2, (usually, *donjon*), the principal defended part of an ancient castle, usually containing a prison.

dung-hill (dŭng'hĭl"), *n.* [*dung* + *hill*], 1, a heap of manure; 2, anything vile or ignoble.

dunk (dŭngk), *v.t.* [< Ger. *tunken*, dial. *tunken*, to dunk], *Dial.*, to immerse; especially, to dip (dry food into a liquid, as soup or coffee, before eating it).

Dun-ker (dŭng'kĕr), *n.* [< Ger. *tunker*, a dipper < *tunken*, to dip], one of a sect, most numerous in Pennsylvania and the Middle West, of German-American Baptists, formerly termed *German Baptist Brethren*, now *Church of the Brethren*, who formerly wore, and to some extent still wear, plain dress, and practice adult baptism by immersion, washing of feet before Communion, etc. Also, **Dun'kard** (-kärd).

dun-lin (dŭn'lĭn), *n.* [dim. of *dun*, brownish], a kind of red-backed northern sandpiper.

dun-nage (dŭn'ĭj), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, mats, brushwood, and other loose material used around and under a ship cargo to prevent injury from jarring; 2, personal baggage, especially of sailors; 3, equipment, especially personal, for camp; duffel.

dunn-ite (dŭn'īt), *n.* [< Major B. W. *Dunn*, inventor], a certain powerful explosive for shells.

dunt (dŭnt), *n.* [var. of *dint*, dent], 1, a thump, or heavy blow; 2, the injury from such a blow.

***du-o** (dōō'ō), *n.* = duet < Lat. *duo*, two], *Mus.*, a duet.

du-o-dec-i-mal (dū"ō-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *duo*, two + *decimus*, tenth], consisting of, or counting by, twelves, or by any power of twelve:—*n.* a twelfth part: *pl.* a system of reckoning in which the numbers ascend on a base of twelve: distinguished from the *decimal* system, with a base of ten.

du-o-dec-i-mo (dū"ō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), (-mōz)], 1, the size of a book made by folding the printed sheets into twelve parts, each leaf ordinarily measuring about 5 by 7½ inches; 2, a

book of such size: usually written 12mo or 12°:—*adj.* printed on paper folded twelve leaves to the sheet.

du-o-den-a-ry (dū″ō-dēn′ə-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *duodenarius* < *duodeni*, twelve each], 1, relating to the number twelve; 2, pertaining to a system of arithmetic having twelve as base; duodecimal.

du-o-de-num (dū″ō-dē′nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dena (-nə)], [<Lat. *duodeni*, twelve each: so called because about 12 fingerbreadths long], *Anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, immediately below the stomach (see *intestine*, illus.).—*adj.* **du″o-de′nal.**

du-o-log (dū′ō-lŏg), *n.* [<Gk. *duo*, two+*logos*, speech], a conversation between two persons or two actors. Also, **du′o-logue.**

***duo-mo** (dwō′mō: dwō′mō), *n.* [*pl.* duo′mi (-mē)], [It. = cathedral], an Italian cathedral.

du-o-tone (dū′ō-tōn), *n.* [<Gk. *duo*, two+*tonos*, tone], a picture producing a two-tone effect in the same color.

du-o-type (dū′ō-tīp), *n.* [<Gk. *duo*, two+*tupos*, mark], a picture from two half-tone plates made from one negative, but differently etched.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [<O.F. *duppe*, equivalent of Fr. *huppe*, hoopoe, a bird easily caught], 1, one who is, or can be, easily deceived; a victim of deception; 2, one who believes everything that he is told: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* duped (dūpt), *p.pr.* duping], to deceive; trick.—*adj.* **dup′a-ble.**—*n.* **dup′er.**—*n.* **dup′er-y.**

Syn., *v.* trick, gull, mislead, impose upon, cheat.

du-ple (dū′pl), *adj.* [<Lat. *duplus*, double], double: *Mus.*, designating, or pertaining to, a measure with two or four divisions (see App. I).

du-plex (dū′plĕks), *adj.* [Lat.<*duo*, two+*-plex* (<root of *plicare*, to fold)], double; compound; twofold: *Mech.*, having two parts that work at the same time or in the same way; **duplex apartment**, an apartment that has rooms on two floors; **duplex house**, a house designed for two families; **duplex process**, *Metal.*, a process for making steel in which partial refinement is effected in a Bessemer converter, the steel while still molten being transferred to an open-hearth furnace for further refining; **duplex telegraphy**, a system whereby messages may be sent in opposite directions at the same time over a single circuit:—*v.t.* in telegraphy, to arrange (a system) so that messages may be sent in opposite directions over a single wire at the same time.

du-pli-cate (dū′plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *duo*, two+*plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], to make a copy, or copies, of; reproduce exactly:—*n.* (-kāt), an exact copy; facsimile; counterpart; reproduction:—*adj.* (-kāt), 1, corresponding exactly with another; 2, growing or made in pairs; double: **duplicate bridge**, a kind of bridge in which the hands as dealt are played a second time by other players.—*adj.* **du′pli-ca-tive.**

Syn., *n.* likeness, facsimile, replica, counterpart, copy, imitation, transcript. The *duplicate* of an object is an exact reproduction of that object, which has the force, service, or use of the original, as well as its appearance; as, he sent a *duplicate* of his diploma as evidence to the Board of Education. A *facsimile* is also an exact reproduction of an object, but only in appearance; as, a *facsimile* of Lincoln's letter to the mother who lost five sons in the war has been hung in many college halls. The difference between *duplicate* and *facsimile* is thus seen to be the difference between substance and shadow. A signature produced in *facsimile* has only the force of a picture; a signature produced in *duplicate* has legal force. A *copy* is made from an original, and attempts to be exactly like it; a *copy* made by any reproducing machine, as a mimeograph, is necessarily exact. An *imitation* is a reproduction consciously essayed as a *copy*; it falls so far short of its model sometimes as to be obviously inferior, though there are *imitations* so clever as to deceive the initiated. A *counterpart* is a person or thing exactly like another; it may be a *facsimile*, as in a picture, or it may be an accidental conformity of feature and appearance.

du-pli-ca-tion (dū″plĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making double; 2, the act of making a copy or copies; 3, a fold; 4, a copy; replica.

du-pli-ca-tor (dū′plĭ-kā″tĕr), *n.* [Lat. = doubler], a machine for making exact copies.

du-plic-i-ty (dū-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], deceitfulness in speech or action; bad faith.

Syn. fraud, deception, double-dealing, guile.

du-ra-ble (dū′rə-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *durabilis* < *durare*, to last < *durus*, hard], 1, permanent and lasting; not perishable; 2, resisting wear.—*n.* **du″ra-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **du′ra-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **du′ra-bly.**

Syn. lasting, persistent, firm, stable. (See permanent.)

du-ra-lu-min (dū″rə-lū′mĭn), *n.* [perh.<*Duren*, town in Germany where first made, or <Lat. *durus*, hard+*aluminum*], an important alloy of aluminum, with small proportions of copper, manganese, and magnesium: extensively used in airplane construction because of its combination of lightness and great strength: a trade-mark name.

du-ra ma-ter (dū′rə mā′tĕr), [Lat. = hard mother: from old idea that the membrane was the nurse of the part contained], *Anat.*, the tough outermost of the three membranes covering the brain and spinal cord, the middle being the *arachnoid* and the innermost the *pia mater*.

du-ra-men (dū-rā′mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = hardness], *Bot.*, the tough heartwood of the trunk of a dicotyledonous tree (for illus. see *alburnum*).

dur-ance (dūr′ăns), *n.* [O.F. = duration; endurance <Lat. *durare*, to endure], imprisonment; confinement: *Archaic*, endurance.

du-ra-tion (dū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *durare*, to last], continuance in time; the period during which a thing endures or lasts.

dur-bar (dūr′bär), *n.* [<Hind. *darbār*, a court <*dar*, door+*bār*, admittance; court], in India, a hall of audience at a prince's court; also, a state reception, as of native princes by the viceroy.

Du-ren-dal (dū′rĕn-dăl′), *n.* [<O.F.], the wonderful sword of Roland, Charlemagne's paladin, which, as the "Chanson de Roland" relates, was given by God. Also, **Du′ran-dal′.**

du-ress (dū-rĕs′; dū′rĕs), *n.* [<O.Fr. *duresse*<Lat. *duritia*, hardness], 1, restraint of one's personal liberty by physical force; imprisonment; 2, the illegal act of compelling another, by threat or violence, to do something; compulsion.

Dur-ham (dūr′ăm), *n.* [<*Durham* county, England, where originally bred], one of a short-horned variety of heavy beef cattle:—*adj.* pertaining to cattle of this breed.

dur-ing (dūr′ĭng), *prep.* [p.pr. of obs. *dure*, to last, used absolutely as in Lat. *durante vita*, life lasting, that is, during life], in the time of; at some period of; throughout the continuance of.

dur-ra (dŏor′ə), *n.* [<Arab.], a variety of sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*) cultivated for its cereal grain: also called *Indian millet*.

durst (dûrst), archaic past tense of the verb *dare*; as, they *durst* not do it.

du-rum (dū′rŭm), *n.* [<Lat. *durus*, hard], a hard wheat used in making macaroni.

dusk (dŭsk), *adj.* [M.E. *dosc*, dark<A.S. *dox*, dark, misty], *Poet.*, dark-colored; shadowy; dim: —*n.* 1, the dim and feeble light at the beginning and end of daylight; 2, shadow; gloom; 3, swarthiness.

dusk-y (dŭs′kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* duskier, *superl.* duskiest], 1, partly dark; tending to blackness; 2, gloomy; sad.—*adv.* **dusk′i-ly.**—*n.* **dusk′i-ness.**

dust (dŭst), *n.* [<A.S. *dūst*, dust], 1, fine, dry particles of earth or other matter; a cloud or film of such particles; 2, any fine powder; 3, pollen; 4, the particles into which a decaying body falls; 5, a low condition; as, to find a wretched man in the *dust*: *Colloq.*, gold dust, in the sense of cash:—*v.t.* 1, to brush or take away dirt from; 2, to cover with a powder; as, to *dust* a cake with sugar; 3, to sprinkle (a powder) on something:—*v.i.* to remove dust, as from furniture.—*adv.* **dust′i-ly.**—*n.* **dust′i-ness.**—*adj.* **dust′y.**

dust bowl an area in the southwestern part of the United States where land originally covered with grass was planted to wheat during the World War and later allowed to lie fallow, so that the dry topsoil was blown away by the wind.

dust-er (dŭs′tĕr), *n.* 1, one who dusts; 2, a cloth, bunch of feathers, or the like, for brushing away dust; 3, in the United States, a light overgarment to protect clothing from the dust; 4, a box having holes in the lid for sifting; 5, a machine for removing dust.

dust-pan (dŭst′păn″), *n.* [*dust*+*pan*], a flat, shovel-like pan into which dust can be brushed.

dust storm *Meteorol.*, a windstorm which, moving across a hot, dry region, blows the topsoil into clouds of dust.

Dutch (dŭch), *n.* [<M.Du. *dutsch*, Netherlandish, German<O.H.G. *diutisc*, of the people <*diota*, people], 1, the people of the Netherlands, particularly Holland: usually with *the*; 2, the language of the Dutch:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, the people of the Netherlands or their language: *Colloq.*, German: **Dutch cheese**, cottage cheese; smearcase: **Dutch courage**, courage inspired by intoxicants: **Dutch door**, a door in two sections, the upper of which may be opened while the lower remains closed: **Dutch metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc prepared in leaf form in imitation of gold leaf: **Dutch oven**, a sheet-metal oven for roasting or baking before an open fire; also, a shallow kettle for roasting, covered by a lid upon which hot coals are put: **Dutch process**, *Chem.*, a

process formerly used for the production of white lead, in which metallic lead is subjected through several months to the action of acetic acid and the vapors of fermenting tanbark: **Dutch treat**, an entertainment in which each pays his own way: **Dutch white**, white lead.

Dutch-man (dŭch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Dutch*+*man*], a Hollander: *Naut.*, a Dutch ship: *Colloq.*, a German: **Dutchman's-breeches**, 1, in the United States, a woodland plant (*Dicentra cucullaria*) bearing delicate white flowers with long spurs, like a pair of breeches: 2, a patch of blue sky seen when a gale is breaking: **Dutchman's-pipe**, a vine (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) having flowers with calyx shaped like a pipe bowl.—*n. fem.* **Dutch'wom'an.**

du-te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **duty**], obedient; rendering service that is due; showing respect.—*adv.* **du'te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **du'te-ous-ness.**

du-ti-a-ble (dū'tĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* subject to payment of custom, as imported articles.

du-ti-ful (dū'tĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, fulfilling the demands of a position; acting upon a sense of responsibility; 2, obedient; respectful, as to parents or superiors.—*adv.* **du'ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **du'ti-ful-ness.**

Syn. obedient, compliant, duteous, respectful, docile.

du-ty (dū'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<A.F. *duete*, that which is due: see **due**], 1, the respectful behavior due to parents or superiors; 2, the obligation to do that which is expected from one in a certain position or station; 3, that which one is morally bound to do: *Com.*, a government tax levied on the importation, exportation, or use and consumption of goods.

Syn. obligation, submission, requirement, obedience.

du-um-vir (dū-ŭm'vẽr), *n.* [*pl.* -virs (-vẽrz); -viri (-vĭ-rī)], [Lat. = man of the two], either member of a board or commission consisting of two men.

du-um-vi-rate (dū-ŭm'vĭ-rāt), *n.* 1, the joint holding of an office by two men; 2, the government or dignity of such an association.

du-ve-tyn (do͞o'vē-tēn'), *n.* [<Fr. *duvet*, eider-down], a soft woolen fabric with a velvety finish, used for dress goods or women's coats.

D. V. *abbr.* [Lat. *Deo volente*], God willing:—**D. V. M.**, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine:—**d. v. p.**, [Lat. *decessit vita patris*], died during his, or her, father's lifetime.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.* [<A.S. *dweorh*, dwarf], a human being, animal, or plant, of less than ordinary height or size:—*adj.* of smaller size than average; puny; diminutive:—*v.t.* 1, to hinder from growing; stunt; 2, to cause to look small by comparison:—*v.i.* to become stunted; grow smaller.—*adj.* **dwarf'ish.**

dwell (dwĕl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dwelt (dwĕlt) or dwelled (dwĕld), *p.pr.* dwelling], [<M.E. *dwellen*, to linger<A.S. *dwellan*, to hinder, delay], 1, to reside; abide; 2, to have a fixed place to live in; 3, to linger; continue.—*n.* **dwell'er.**

Syn. stay, abide, sojourn, tarry, inhabit, lodge, live.

dwell-ing (dwĕl'ĭng), *n.* a house, or place to live in; a residence; a family abode.

dwelt (dwĕlt), past tense and past participle of the verb *dwell*, which see.

dwin-dle (dwĭn'dl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [<A.S. *dwinan*, to waste away], to become gradually less; diminish; shrink.

Syn. fall away, waste away, decline. (See decrease.)

dwt. *abbr.* denarius weight; that is, pennyweight; pennyweights.

Dy *Chem.*, the symbol [Dy] for dysprosium, an element of the rare earth group.

dy-ad (dī'ăd), *n.* [<Gk. *duas*, the number two<*duo*, two], a pair of units; two units considered as one: also written *duad*: *Chem.*, an element with a valence of two, as calcium, magnesium, zinc, etc.: *Biol.*, one of a pair of chromosomes, or sex determinants, in the preparatory stage of the secondary division of the nucleus.

Dy-ak (dī'ăk), *adj.* [nat. name], pertaining to the aboriginal tribes inhabiting Borneo:—*n.* a member of one of these tribes.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dyed (dīd), *p.pr.* dyeing], [<A.S. *dēag*, color], to stain or tint by immersing in a coloring fluid:—*v.i.* 1, to follow the trade of a dyer; 2, to impart or take color in dyeing:—*n.* 1, a liquid, stain, or other substance, used to tint or color objects, fabrics, or the like; 2, a color or tint produced by dyeing.—*n.* **dye'ing.**—*n.* **dy'er.**

dy-er's weed any of various plants from which dyes are obtained.

dye-stuff (dī'stŭf'), *n.* [*dye*+*stuff*], 1, any material that yields a coloring medium; 2, a dye.

dy-ing (dī'ĭng), [see **die**], present participle of the verb *die*:—*p.adj.* 1, passing away from life; 2, drawing to a close; as, the *dying* day; 3, at the time of, or connected with, death; as, his *dying* words:—*n.* the act of passing from life.

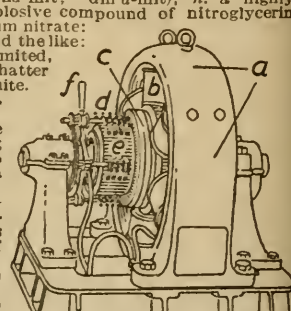
dyke (dīk), *n.* [see **dike**], an embankment for protection against inundation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* dyked (dīkt), *p.pr.* dyking], to surround with such an embankment. See **dike.** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **dyk'er.**

dy-nam-ic (dī-năm'ĭk; dĭ-năm'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *dunamis*, power], 1, pertaining to power or physical energy; especially, forceful; energetic; 2, pertaining to, or in connection with, the forces that produce motion; 3, active, as opposed to *potential* or *static*:—*n.pl.* used as *sing.* 1, *Phys.*, the science which treats of forces both in equilibrium and in a state of unbalance, and of their effects in producing or changing motion; mechanics, comprising *statics* and *kinetics*; 2, the different moving forces of any kind, physical or moral; the laws which govern these forces, or follow from them.—*adj.* **dy-nam'i-cal.**—*adv.* **dy-nam'i-cal-ly.**

dy-na-mite (dī'nă-mīt; dĭn'ă-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitroglycerin with wood pulp, and sodium nitrate: used for blasting and the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mited, *p.pr.* -miting], to shatter by exploding dynamite.

dy-na-mit-er (dī'nă-mīt'ẽr), *n.* one who uses dynamite; especially, one who thus destroys with a lawless motive.

dy-na-mo (dī'nă-mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], [abbr. of *dynamo-electric machine*], a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by the induction of currents generated by the relative motion of conductors and magnetic fields.



DYNAMO

a, frame; *b*, field magnet; *c*, armature; *d*, brushes; *e*, commutator; *f*, brush-adjusting handle.

dy-na-mo-e-lec-tric (dī'nă-mō-ē-lĕk'trĭk; dĭn'ă-), *adj.* pertaining to the conversion of mechanical to electrical energy, or the reverse.—*adj.* **dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal.**

dy-na-mom-e-ter (dī'nă-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [<Gk. *dunamis*, power +*metron*, a measure], an apparatus for measuring power or force, especially that exerted by a machine or that required to drive one, or the muscular force exerted by men or animals.—*n.* **dy'na-mom'e-try.**

dy-na-mo-tor (dī'nă-mō'tẽr; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [<Gk. *dunamis*, power+Lat. *morĕre* (*motus*), to move], a machine equivalent to a combination of motor and dynamo, by which a current of one voltage may be converted into one of another voltage.

dy-nast (dī'năst; dĭn'ăst), *n.* [<Gk. *dunastēs*, a ruler], a prince; monarch; ruler.

dy-nas-tic (dī-năs'tĭk; dĭ-năs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a line of sovereigns of a particular family.—*adj.* **dy-nas'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **dy-nas'ti-cal-ly.**

dy-nas-ty (dī'năs-tĭ; dĭn'ăs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, a line or succession of rulers or monarchs of a particular family; 2, the length of time during which a given family reigns.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [abbr.<Gk. *dunamis*, power], *Phys.*, the unit of force in the C. G. S. system; the force which, acting upon a mass of one gram for one second, produces a velocity of one centimeter per second.

dys- *prefix*, [<Gk. *dus-*, bad, hard], signifying bad, hard, difficult, or painful: as, *dysentery.*

dys-en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *dus-*, bad +*entera*, bowels], *Pathol.*, a disease of the intestines, particularly the colon, characterized by severe inflammation of the mucous membrane and marked by fever, pain, and diarrhea, with blood and mucus in the bowel movements.—*adj.* **dys'en-ter'ic; dys'en-ter'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl).

dys-pep-si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* [<Gk. *dus-*, hard+*peptein*, to cook; digest], *Pathol.*, impairment of the power of digestion: indigestion.

dys-pep-tic (dĭs-pĕp'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, causing, or afflicted with, indigestion:—*n.* a person suffering from chronic indigestion.—*adj.* **dys-pep'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly.**

dys-pha-gi-a (dĭs-fā'jĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *dus-*, bad +*phagein*, to eat], *Med.*, difficulty in swallowing.—*adj.* **dys-phag'ic** (-făj'ĭk).

dys-pro-si-um (dĭs-prō'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *dusprositos*, difficult of access], *Chem.*, a very rare metallic element [symbol **Dy**].

E

E, e (ē), *n.* [*pl.* E's; Es; e's; es; ees (ēz)], the fifth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE): **E**, *Phys.*, a symbol for the volt, an electrical unit: *e*, *Math.*, 1, a constant used as the base of the Napierian system of logarithms; 2, the eccentricity of a conic section.

e- *prefix*, [< Lat. *e*, *ex*, out of, from], out of; from; without: used before *b*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*. See **ex-**.

E. *abbr.* 1, Earl; 2, Earth; 3, East; Eastern; 4, Engineer; 5, English:—**E. & O. E.**, errors and omissions excepted: appended to commercial statements.

each (ēch), *pron.* [< M.E. *eche* < A.S. *ǣlc*, each < *ā*, ever + *gelīc*, like; or < M.E. *ilk* < A.S. *gehwilc*, each; or < M.E. *ewilc* < A.S. *ǣghwilc* < *ā*, ever + *gehwile*, each], every one of two or more considered individually: **each other**, each one the other: used as a reciprocal pronoun, ordinarily of two persons or things: —*adj.* every (one) of two or more taken separately.

ea-ger (ē'gẽr), *adj.* [< O.F. *aigre*, keen < Lat. *acer*, sharp], 1, impatiently anxious (to do or to have something); impetuous; fervently desirous: with *for*, *about*, or *to* and an infinitive; 2, energetic; spirited: *Obs.*, keen; sharp.—*adv.* **ea'ger-ly**.—*n.* **ea'ger-ness**.

Syn. ardent, impetuous, fervent, impatient, spirited. —*Ant.* indifferent, apathetic, unmoved, uninterested.

ea-gle (ē'gl), *n.* [O.F. *aigle* < Lat. *aquila*, eagle], 1, any of several large birds, akin to the hawks and kites, noted for strength and keenness of vision; especially, in North America, the bald and the golden eagle (for illus. see *bird*); 2, a ten-dollar gold coin of the United States: so called because the eagle appears as an emblem on the coin; 3, any emblem or seal, as of a nation, in the design of which this bird appears, especially the ancient Roman standard: **double eagle**, 1, a United States twenty-dollar gold coin; 2, a two-headed eagle: the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires: **Eagle**, *Astron.*, the northern constellation Aquila.

ea-gle-eyed (ē'gl-īd"), *adj.* keen-sighted: in allusion to the eagle's acute vision.

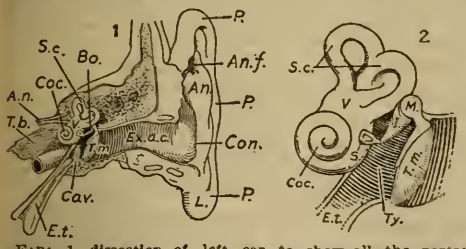
ea-glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *aiglette*, eaglet < O.F. *aigle*, eagle: see **eagle**], a young eagle: *Her.*, one of three or more eagles borne on an escutcheon.

ea-gre (ē'gẽr; ā'gẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], a high, swift tide in an estuary; a bore.

eal-dor-man (āl'dẽr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [A.S.: see **alderman**], in Anglo-Saxon times, a leader in war and in the general assembly.

ean-ling (ēn'lĭng), *n.* [see **yean**], *Obs.*, a newborn kid or lamb. Also, **yean'ling**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]ear (ēr), *n.* [< A.S. *ēare* < O.Teut. source], 1, the entire organ of hearing; also, the outer, visible part of that organ; 2, the sense of hearing; unusual ability to discern delicate sounds; as, she has an *ear* for music; 3, attention; heed; as, give *ear* to what I say; 4, anything in the shape or position of an external ear, as the handle of a dish.



EAR: 1, dissection of left ear to show all the parts; 2, diagram showing details of inner and middle ear.—IN THE EXTERNAL EAR: *P.P.P.*, helix, or outer rim of the pinna; *An.f.*, fossa of the antihelix; *An.*, antihelix; *Con.*, concha; *L.*, lobe; *Ex.a.c.*, external auditory canal. IN THE MIDDLE EAR: *T.m.*, tympanic membrane; *Ty.* and *Cav.*, tympanum, or cavity of middle ear; *Bo.*, chain of small bones in middle ear; *M.*, malleus, or mallet; *I.*, incus, or anvil; *S.*, stapes, or stirrup; *E.t.*, Eustachian tube; *T.b.*, temporal bone.—IN THE INNER EAR, or labyrinth: *A.n.*, auditory nerve; *Coc.*, cochlea; *S.c.*, semicircular canals; *V.*, vestibule.

[2]ear (ēr), *n.* [< A.S. *ēar*], the spike of a cereal plant, containing the flowers or grains; as, an *ear* of corn (cf. illus. under *maize* and *husk*):—*v.i.* to form ears, as grain.—*n.* **ear'ing**.

ear-drop (ēr'drŏp"), *n.* [*ear* + *drop*], a pendant worn on the ear; an earring.

ear-drum (ēr'drŭm"), *n.* [*ear* + *drum*], *Anat.*, 1, properly, the middle ear, or tympanum; 2, less correctly, the thin membrane, like the head of a drum, that separates the outer ear from the cavity of the middle ear; the tympanic membrane.

ear-ing (ēr'ĭng), *n.* [see **[1]ear**], *Naut.*, a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to the yard or gaff (see *sail*, illus.).

earl (ûrl), *n.* [< A.S. *eorl*, earl], a British nobleman next below a marquis in rank.

earl-dom (ûrl'dŭm), *n.* the dignity, possessions, or authority of an earl.

ear-ly (ûr'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *ārlīce* < *ār*, ere], 1, being near the beginning of some period of time, as of a day; 2, before the usual time; in good time; 3, being not long hence; about to occur; 4, ancient; primitive:—*adv.* at or near the beginning; soon; seasonably.—*n.* **ear'li-ness**.

ear-mark (ēr'märk"), *n.* [*[1]ear* + *[1]mark*], an identifying mark, usually to show ownership, as on the ear of cattle; a distinguishing mark or characteristic:—*v.t.* to make such a mark upon.

earn (ûrn), *v.t.* [< A.S. *earnian*, to earn < O.Teut. source], 1, to gain or get, as just pay for labor, service, or the like; 2, to merit or deserve, as for one's services; as, to *earn* appreciation.

Syn. secure, win, acquire, achieve, attain. (See get.)

[1]ear-nest (ûr'nĕst), *adj.* [< A.S. *corneste*, serious], 1, zealous and direct of purpose; fervent; eager; 2, proceeding from ardent feelings; 3, important; serious; grave: **in earnest**, with sincere or serious intent.—*adv.* **ear'nest-ly**.—*n.* **ear'nest-ness**.

Syn. solemn, intent, fervent, sincere, hearty, sedate. (See serious, grave.)—*Ant.* trifling, gay, lively, joking.

[2]ear-nest (ûr'nĕst), *n.* [< M.E. *erles*, pledge, ult. < dim. of Lat. *arrha* < Gk. *arrhabōn*, a pledge], 1, money or a valuable article given to insure the fulfilment of a bargain; 2, a promise or indication of what will follow; a pledge; a handsel.

earn-ings (ûr'nĭngz), *n.pl.* [see **earn**], money or other compensation received for services; wages; reward; recompense.

ear-ring (ēr'rĭng"), *n.* [*[1]ear* + *[1]ring*], an ornament for the ear: usually consisting of a hoop passed through the lobe of the ear.

ear-shot (ēr'shŏt"), *n.* [*[1]ear* + *[2]shot*], the distance within which the voice can be heard.

ear-tab (ēr'tăb"), *n.* [*[1]ear* + *tab*], a covering for the ear in cold weather: also called *earlap*.

earth (ûrth), *n.* [< A.S. *eorthe* < O.Teut. source], 1, the planet on which we live, a globe about 7,918 miles in diameter, revolving around the sun at a mean distance of about 92,800,000 miles (see *planet*); 2, the solid materials that compose the globe; 3, soft ground or soil as distinguished from rock; 4, worldly things or interests in contrast to those of the spirit; 5, all of the inhabitants of the globe; as, the whole *earth* rejoiced; 6, the hole of a burrowing animal: *Chem.*, any of certain stable mineral oxides, as alumina, strontia, yttria, etc., of various metals; *Elec.*, a ground that completes an electric circuit; also, a fault in an electric circuit caused by the connection of the conductor with the ground: *Obs.*, a region or land:—*v.t.* 1, to put into, or secrete in, the ground, or elsewhere; 2, to set in, cover with, or support by means of, earth, as plants; 3, to drive into the ground, as a fox:—*v.i.* to burrow.

earth-born (ûrth'bōrn"), *adj.* [*earth* + *born*], 1, of earthly parentage; mortal; 2, proceeding from worldly motives; low; unworthy.

earth-en (ûr'thn), *adj.* [see **earth**], 1, made of earth; as, an *earthen* rampart; 2, made of baked clay; as, an *earthen* pot.

earth-en-ware (ûr'thn-wâr"), *n.* [*earthen* + *[1]ware*], vessels or other objects made of baked clay: usually of an inferior type.

earth-light (ûrth'līt"), *n.* [*earth* + *[1]light*], *Astron.*, the faint light reflected from the earth to the moon, making visible that part of the moon not illuminated by the sun: usually seen in the first quarter.

earth-ling (ûrth'lĭng), *n.* [*earth* + *-ling*], a dweller upon the earth; a sordid mortal.

earth-ly (ûrth'lĭ), *adj.* [see **earth**], pertaining to this world or to this present life; secular; material: *Colloq.*, comprehensible; possible; conceivable; as, what *earthly* reason?—*n.* **earth'li-ness**.

Syn. secular, temporal, mundane, worldly, carnal.

earth-nut (ûrth'nŭt"), *n.* [*earth* + *nut*], any of various roots or tubers, as the peanut.

earth-quake (ûrth'kwāk"), *n.* [*earth* + *quake*], a vibration or trembling of the ground

caused by explosions beneath the earth's surface or by cracking and dislocation of the rock foundation.

earth-ward (ûrth′wĕrd), *adv.* [*earth*+*-ward*], toward the earth. Also, **earth′wards.**

earth-work (ûrth′wûrk″), *n.* [*earth*+*work*], a cut in, or bank of, earth: *Engin.*, the work of building embankments and of excavating; *Mil.*, a fortification made of clay, sand, gravel, etc.

earth-worm (ûrth′wûrm″), *n.* [*earth*+*worm*], **1,** a slender worm of any of several genera, formed in segments and tapering at each end, found in moist earth; an angleworm (see *Annelida*, illus.); **2,** a low, mean character.

earth-y (ûr′thĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **earth**], **1,** composed of, or resembling, the soil; **2,** unrefined; not spiritual.—*n.* **earth′i-ness.**

ear trump-et a funnel-like device used by the deaf to collect and intensify sounds.

ear-wax (ēr′wăks″), *n.* [*ear*+*wax*], the waxlike secretion of the passage of the external ear.

ear-wig (ēr′wĭg″), *n.* [<A.S. *ēare*, ear+*wicga*, beetle], **1,** any of several insects with a pair of curved pincers at the tail, formerly supposed to creep into the ear; **2,** any of several small centipedes: *Obs.*, one who whispers advice:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -wigged (-wĭgd″), *p.pr.* -wigging], to whisper advice to.

EARWIG (enlarged)

ease (ēz), *n.* [<O.F. *aise*, comfort], **1,** freedom from pain, labor, or any physical discomfort; **2,** quiet; tranquillity; freedom from mental disturbance; **3,** naturalness; freedom from constraint in manners or behavior:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eased (ēzd), *p.pr.* easing], to free from pain, anxiety, stress, etc.; give relief to.—*adj.* **ease′ful.**

Syn., *n.* content, enjoyment, comfort; naturalness; facility, expertness, readiness; *v.* calm, pacify, disburden, alleviate, allay.

ea-sel (ē′zĕl), *n.* [<Du. *ezel*, ass], a tripodor frame, as for holding a blackboard or picture.

EASEL

ease-ment (ēz′mĕnt), *n.* [see **ease**], that which gives rest, relief, or comfort: *Law*, any of several rights which one may have over another's land, as a right of way; *Arch.*, a curve in an angle, as of a handrail, to avoid abrupt change of direction.

eas-i-ly (ēz′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* in an easy way; readily; quietly.

east (ēst), *n.* [<A.S. *ēastan*, from the east; east<O.Teut. source], **1,** that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; strictly, the point on the horizon at which the center of the sun rises at the equinox; **2,** one of the four points of the compass; **3,** the part of the earth lying toward the sunrise: **East,** 1, the Orient and adjoining islands; the countries of Asia; **2,** the eastern part of the United States: **Far East,** the civilized countries of eastern Asia: **Near East,** the Mohammedan countries of southwestern Asia, mostly bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, and Turkey in Europe:—*adj.* coming from the direction of the sunrise; lying on the right when one faces north:—*adv.* toward the sunrise.

East-er (ēs′tẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *ēastre*, Easter; perh. <*Eostre*, goddess of spring], **1,** a festival of the Christian church commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ; **2,** the day upon which it falls: the Sunday following the full moon on or next after the vernal equinox, March 21:—*adj.* pertaining to Easter.

east-er-ly (ēs′tẽr-lĭ), *adj.* and *adv.* [see **east**], in the direction of, or moving toward, the east; of a wind, from the east.

east-ern (ēs′tẽrn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated toward, or lying in, the part of the earth toward the sunrise: **Eastern Church,** the Orthodox, Oriental, or Greek Christian Church, which separated from the Western, or Roman, Church in 1054: the form of the Catholic Church prevalent in Greece, the Balkan States, and the former Russian Empire: **Eastern Empire,** that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Constantinople: **Eastern Hemisphere,** the hemisphere including Europe, Asia, and Africa: **Eastern question,** the problem of the politics of southeastern Europe.—*n.* **east′ern-er; East′ern-er.**

East-er-tide (ēs′tẽr-tīd″), *n.* [*Easter*+*tide*], the period directly following Easter, usually lasting forty days, until Ascension Day.

east-ward (ēst′wẽrd), *adv.* and *adj.* [*east*+*-ward*], toward, or in the direction of, the east or the sunrise. Also, *adv.* **east′wards.**

eas-y (ēz′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [<O.F. *aisié*, p.p. of *aisier*, to ease], **1,** not difficult; **2,** free from constraint, self-consciousness, trouble, or worry; comfortable; **3,** not burdensome; **4,** moderate; **5,** not exacting or oppressive: *Com.*, **1,** relatively abundant; as, money is *easy;* **2,** having a relatively abundant supply, as the money market: opposite of *tight:* **easy-chair,** a chair specially designed for comfort.—*n.* **eas′i-ness.**

Syn. untroubled, unconcerned; manageable; indulgent, mild, natural; unconstrained.

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate (āt), or *Dial.*, *Colloq.*, or *Br.* eat (ĕt), *p.p.* eaten (ēt′n), *p.pr.* eating], [<A.S *etan*, to eat<O.Teut. source], **1,** to take into the mouth and swallow, usually after mastication; **2,** to devour; consume; **3,** to corrode, as by rust; wear away:—*v.i.* **1,** to take food; **2,** to become corroded.—*n.* **eat′er.**

eat-a-ble (ēt′ă-bl), *adj.* good or fit for food; edible: —*n.* something to eat: usually *pl.*

eau** (ō), *n.* [*pl.* eaux (ōz)], [Fr. = water], water: used especially in the names of perfumes, cordials, and the like: ***eau de Cologne (ō″ dẽ kō-lōn′), a toilet water made of alcohol and certain volatile oils: ***eau de vie*** (ō″ dẽ vē′), [Fr. = water of life], brandy.

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* [<A.S. *efes*, sing., a clipped edge (of a thatched roof], the lower, overhanging edge of a roof, from which the water drips.

eaves-drop (ēvz′drŏp″), *n.* [*eaves*+*drop*], **1,** the drip from the eaves; **2,** the space within which this drip falls:—*v.i.* to listen to a private conversation. Also, *n.* **eaves′drip″.**—*n.* **eaves′drop″per.**

ebb (ĕb), *n.* [<A.S. *ebbian*, to ebb<*ebba*, low tide], **1,** the flowing back of the tide: opposite of *flood;* **2,** decline; low condition. **ebb tide,** the receding tide; also, the time of the tide's ebb:—*v.i.* **1,** to flow back, as the tide: **2,** to decline; decay.

Syn. recede, retire, withdraw, decrease, subside.

eb-en-e-zer (ĕb″ĕn-ē′zẽr), *n.* [Heb. = the stone of help], **1,** a tablet or monument commemorating divine assistance (1 Sam. 7:12); **2,** in England, contemptuously, a dissenter's house of worship.

eb-on (ĕb′ŭn), *adj.* [<Gk. *ebenos*, ebony], of or like ebony; very black:—*n. Poet.*, ebony.

eb-on-ite (ĕb′ŭn-īt), *n.* a hard, black rubber, used for buttons, combs, etc.; vulcanite.

eb-on-ize (ĕb′ŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make black like ebony.

eb-on-y (ĕb′ŭn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ebonies (-ĭz)], [<M.E. *hebenuf*<Gk. *ebenos*, ebony], a hard, heavy, durable, black-colored wood; also, any of various Asiatic or African trees; from which this wood is obtained: —*adj.* made of, or like, this wood; very black.

e-bul-lient (ē-bŭl′yĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *e*, from +*bulliens* (*-entis*), boiling], **1,** in a bubbling or boiling state; **2,** showing intense enthusiasm or feeling; demonstrative.—*n.* **e-bul′lience; e-bul′lien-cy.**

eb-ul-li-tion (ĕb″ŭ-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *ebullire* (*-itus*), to boil up], **1,** the act of boiling; bubbling; **2,** agitation; an outburst of feeling.

e-bur-na-tion (ē″bûr-nā′shŭn; ĕb″ûr-), *n.* [<Lat. *ebur*, ivory], *Med.*, an excessively dense, ivorylike condition of bone or cartilage.

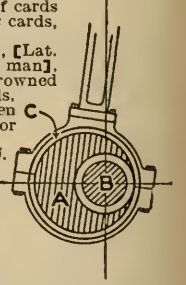
ec- *prefix*, [form of Gk. *ek*, *ex*, used before an initial consonant: see **2ex-**], out of; as, *eccentric; eclectic.*

E. C. *abbr.* **1,** Eastern Central (postal district of London); **2,** Established Church:—**e. c.,** [Lat. *exempli causa*], for the sake of example.

é-car-té (ā″kär″tā′), *n.* [Fr.<*écarter*, to discard], a game of cards for two persons, played with 32 cards, from the seven up to the ace.

***ec-ce ho-mo** (ĕk′sĕ hō′mō), [Lat. = behold the man], a picture or statue of Christ crowned with thorns; from Pilate's words, as translated in the Vulgate, when he presented Christ to the Jews for crucifixion (John 19:5).

ec-cen-tric (ĕk-sĕn′trĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *ek*, out of+*kentron*, center], **1,** out of center; **2,** not having the same center, as two or more circles or spheres which partly coincide: opposite of *concentric;* **3,** not perfectly circular, as the earth's orbit; **4,** peculiar in manner or character; erratic; odd: *Mech.*, pertaining to an eccentric (which see):—*n.* **1,** a circle or sphere not having the same center as another with which it partly coincides; **2,** one who or that which is erratic, irregular, or unusual: *Mech.*, a circular disk mounted on an axis within its circumference but not through its center, surrounded by a strap attached to a shaft, so that circular motion of the disk on its axis is changed to back-and-forth motion of the shaft.



ECCENTRIC
A, eccentric disk; B, axis; C, strap.

Syn., adj. abnormal, peculiar, erratic, whimsical, strange, singular, odd, queer. *Eccentric* signifies off center, or aside from, a straight line. He is *eccentric* whose conduct deviates from the customary, whose actions are irregular; people living alone frequently fall into *eccentric* ways. *Erratic* is stronger than *eccentric*, and implies such a departure from the common course as to be unwise, if not blameworthy; as, his conduct was so *erratic* that people questioned his sanity. *Strange* means unknown or unusual; a *strange* country is foreign or alien; a *strange* house is not one's own, or is unfamiliar; a *strange* explanation is an unexpected one, creating a vague distrust; *strange* actions are unaccountable, and savor somewhat of the mysterious, and, hence, the undesirable. *Odd* means unmatched, uneven; it differs from *eccentric* in suggesting failure to fit in rather than departure from a type. An *odd* person never wants to do what anyone else does; an *odd* number is uneven, an *odd* glove, one that has no mate, an *odd* idea is unfavorably out of the ordinary. *Singular* applies strictly to an only thing of its kind; used of a person, it marks him as having a distinguishing trait that separates him from others; as, *singular* in his piety; *singular* in his dress. Applied to objects, customs, qualities, etc., it means unexampled, unconventional, unusual; as, a *singular* course for a mother to take; a *singular* departure from etiquette; a *singular* place. *Quaer* describes that which differs from the ordinary in an *odd* way; it sometimes connotes the abnormal and the creepy, and, not infrequently, the questionable; as, a *queer* noise; a *queer*, dark street.—*Ant.*, *adj.* regular, ordinary, normal.

ec-cen-tric-i-ty (ĕk″sĕn-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, a peculiarity of manner or character; **2**, an odd or capricious act: *Math.*, in a conic section, the ratio of the distances from any point on the curve to a point called the focus and to a line called the directrix; *Mech.*, the distance between the center of an object and its axis.

ec-chy-mo-sis (ĕk″ĭ-mō′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -moses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *ekkhumousthai*, to extravasate blood < *ek*, out + *khumos*, juice], *Pathol.*, an effusion of blood beneath the skin; a yellow or black-and-blue spot.—*adj.* **ec″chy-mot′ic** (-mŏt′ĭk).

Eccl. *abbr.* Ecclesiastes (also, **Eccles.**):—**eccl.**, ecclesiastic; ecclesiastical (also, **eccles.**).

ec-cle-si-a (ĕ-klē″zhĭ-ä; -zĭ-ä), *n.* [*pl.* -siæ (-ē)], [< Gk. *ekklēsia*, an assembly; (a body) called out < *ek*, out + *kalein*, to call], **1**, the political assembly of the citizens in an ancient Greek state; **2**, the membership of a church; also, a church building.

Ec-cle-si-as-tes (ĕ-klē″zĭ-ăs′tēz), *n.* [< Gk. *ek*, out + *kalein*, to call: Gk. transl. of Heb. *Qōheleth*, the gatherer of the people], a book of wisdom in the Old Testament, ascribed to Solomon.

ec-cle-si-as-tic (ĕ-klē″zĭ-ăs′tĭk), *adj.* [see **ecclesia**], pertaining to the church or the clergy:—*n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman or priest.—*adj.* **ec-cle″si-as′ti-cal.**—*adv.* **ec-cle″si-as′ti-cal-ly.**

ec-cle-si-as-ti-cism (ĕ-klē″zĭ-ăs′tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, and privileges of the church.

Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cus (ĕ-klē″zĭ-ăs′tĭ-kŭs), *n.* [Lat.: see **Ecclesiastes**], *Bib.*, a book of wise sayings in the Apocrypha.—*abbr.* **Ecclus.**

ec-cle-si-ol-o-gy (ĕ-klē″zĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ekklēsia*, an assembly + *-logia*, study], **1**, the study of church institutions; **2**, the science of building or decorating churches.

ec-dy-sis (ĕk′dĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *ekdusis*, a getting out; escape], *Zoöl.*, a molting or shedding of an outer skin or layer.

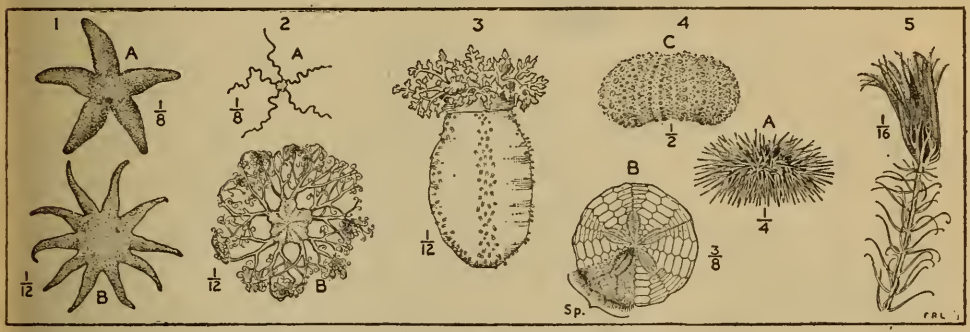
ech-e-lon (ĕsh′ē-lŏn; ā″shē-lôn′), *n.* [< Fr. < *échelle* < Lat. *scala*, ladder], *Mil.*, the arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; *Nav.*, an arrangement of a fleet in steplike formation:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form or station in such an arrangement.

ECHIDNA (1/10)

e-chid-na (ē-kĭd′-nä), *n.* [< Gk. *ekhidna*, adder, viper], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Echidna*) of egg-laying mammals, the most common being the Australian, or spiny, anteater, a toothless animal with a tapering snout and long, sticky tongue.

ech-i-nate (ĕk′ĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Gk. *ekhinos*, hedgehog], covered with spines or bristles, like a hedgehog; prickly. Also, **ech′i-nat″ed.**

E-chin-i-dæ (ē-kĭn′ĭ-dē), *n.pl.* *Zoöl.*, a family of the class Echinoidea, invertebrates having a more or less globular form, and covered with spines, as the sea urchin (for illus. see *Echinodermata*).



ECHINODERMATA, showing representative forms of the five classes

1, *Asteroidea:* A and B, starfishes; 2, *Ophiuroidea:* A and B, brittle stars showing rays of different types; 3, *Holothuroidea:* a sea cucumber; 4, *Echinoidea:* sea urchins: A, *Arbacia*, a long-spined form; B, a sand dollar, or cake urchin, a short-spined form, mostly denuded of spines (*Sp.*) to show the skeleton; C, lime skeleton of *Arbacia*; 5, *Crinoidea:* a crinoid, often called stone lily.

E-chi-no-der-ma-ta (ē-kī″nō-dûr′mä-tä), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *ekhinos*, hedgehog + *derma* (*-atos*), skin], *Zoöl.*, a phylum of spiny sea invertebrates, with parts numbering five or a multiple of five, radiating from a center, including starfishes and sea urchins: **echinoderm**, any animal of this phylum.—*adj.* **e-chi″no-der′ma-tous.**—*adj.* **e-chi″no-der′mal.**

Ech-i-noi-de-a (ĕk″ĭ-noi′dē-ä), *n.pl.* [see **echinate**], *Zoöl.*, a class of the Echinodermata (see illus.), the sea urchins, with flattened spherical form and covered with long, movable spines.

e-chi-nus (ē-kī′nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nī)], [< Gk. *ekhinos*, hedgehog], **1**, a sea urchin; **2**, a hedgehog: *Arch.*, **1**, a round, slightly projecting plate immediately beneath and supporting the abacus on a Doric capital, resembling in profile a rounded molding; **2**, any of several types of molding.

ech-o (ĕk′ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes (-ōz)], [Lat. < Gk. *ēkhō*, a sound], **1**, the repetition of a sound caused by the reflection of its waves; **2**, the repeating of the words or opinions of others; **3**, one who copies his opinions and words from others; **4**, response, especially in appreciation or sympathy: *Mus.*, **1**, a subdued repetition of a phrase; **2**, a special organ stop: **Echo**, *Gk. Myth.*, a prattling nymph who offended Hera, and, because of her hopeless love for Narcissus, withered away until only her voice was left:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -oed (-ōd), *p.pr.* -oing], to give back or repeat a sound:—*v.t.* to repeat the sound of; imitate.

é-clair (ā″klâr′), *n.* [Fr.], a small, oblong cake, filled with flavored custard and coated with frosting.

***é-clair-cisse-ment** (ā″klâr″sēs″mäṅ′), *n.* [Fr. < *éclaircir*, to clear up], **1**, an explanation of something obscure or not clear; a clearing up; **2**, a philosophical movement of the 18th century, characterized by lively and penetrating

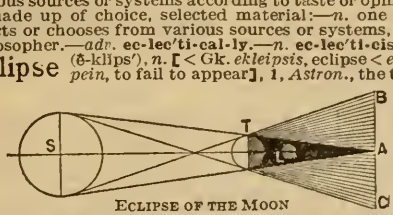
questioning of accepted opinions, based on unprejudiced interpretation of facts: led by such thinkers as Voltaire, Rousseau, Lessing, Newton, Locke, Franklin, and Paine: also called *Aufklärung*.

ec-lamp-si-a (ĕk-lămp'sĭ-ə), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *ek*, out + *lampein*, to shine], a sudden attack of convulsions, especially during pregnancy or childbirth: *Obs.*, imagined perception of flashes of light.

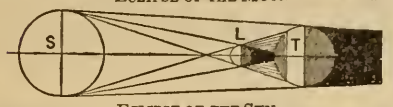
é-clat (ā"klä'), *n.* [Fr. < *éclater*, to burst forth], a sensational, striking effect; brilliant success.

ec-lec-tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ek*, out + *legein*, to choose], 1, selecting; choosing from various sources or systems according to taste or opinion; 2, made up of choice, selected material:—*n.* one who selects or chooses from various sources or systems, as a philosopher.—*adv.* **ec-lec'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ec-lec'ti-cism.**

e-clipse (ē-klĭps'), *n.* [< Gk. *ekleipsis*, eclipse < *ekleipein*, to fail to appear], 1, *Astron.*, the total



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON



ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

S, sun; T, earth; L, moon; A, B, C, shadow of the earth.

or partial darkening of a heavenly body, as the sun or moon, by the intervention of another body between it and the observer, or between it and the source of its illumination (see *annular*, illus.); 2, hence, any overshadowing; temporary failure:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eclipsed (-klĭpst'), *p.pr.* eclipsing], 1, to darken or conceal, as one body another; 2, to surpass; outshine.

e-clip-tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n. Astron.*, the great circle which is the apparent path of the sun among the stars, or that of the earth as seen from the sun during a year: **obliquity of the ecliptic**, the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equator, approximately 23½ degrees:—*adj.* pertaining to an eclipse, or to the ecliptic.

ec-logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *eklogē*, selection < *eklegein*, to select], a poem containing dialog, usually between shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

e-col-o-gy (ē-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *oikos*, house + *-logia*, study], *Biol.*, the study that treats of plants and animals with reference to their environment, and to the factors that control or have controlled their distribution.—*n.* **e-col'o-gist.**—*adj.* **ec"o-log'ic** (ĕk"ŏ-lŏj'ĭk); **ec"o-log'i-cal.**

e-co-nom-ic (ē"kŏ-nŏm'ĭk; ĕk"ŏ-), *adj.* [< Gk. *oikos*, house + *-nomos* < *nemein*, to manage], 1, pertaining to the earning, distributing, and using of wealth and income, public or private; 2, pertaining to, or designating, the science that treats of the earning, distribution, and use of wealth; 3, pertaining to the methods of providing for the needs of mankind.

e-co-nom-i-cal (ē"kŏ-nŏm'ĭ-kăl; ĕk"ŏ-), *adj.* 1, sparing in outlay; prudent in expenditure; frugal; 2, pertaining to economics.—*adv.* **e"co-nom'i-cal-ly.**

Syn. provident, chary, frugal, thrifty, sparing, saving, prudent. *Economical* describes management that succeeds without waste; it indicates a purposeful and practical regulation of one's affairs. *Economical* is sometimes, however, synonymous with *frugal*, connoting a disposition to save whether it is necessary or not; in this sense, *economical* and *frugal* indicate a grudging expenditure which excludes luxuries, but provides necessities, though never in excess; hence, a *frugal* meal might be sufficient, though not abundant. *Frugal* people incline to the uncomfortable ways of saving, but *thrifty* people live well, manage cleverly, save intelligently, and bank on their continued health and earnings as a source of surplus, rather than upon too strict deprivation. *Sparing* people are grudging, sometimes actually stingy; one may be *sparing* of food, words, sympathy, comforts, and the like. *Saving* people are adepts at cutting corners; they are both *frugal* and *economical*, and put themselves to much trouble to save small amounts. *Provident* people manage their affairs as well as the *economical*, better than the *frugal*, often as comfortably as the *thrifty*; *provident* people look toward the future and bend the present, as wisely as possible, to serve that end.

e-co-nom-ics (ē"kŏ-nŏm'ĭks; ĕk"ŏ-), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of the relation of the world's wealth to the world's needs: also called *political economy*.

e-con-o-mist (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* 1, one learned in economics; 2, an economical person.

e-con-o-mize (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], to use with care or frugality, as one's resources; treat savingly or sparingly:—*v.t.* to be careful in outlay; avoid waste and extravagance.

e-con-o-miz-er (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mīz"ĕr), *n.* 1, one who manages carefully or frugally; 2, any apparatus for effecting a special saving, as one between a furnace and smokestack to utilize the heat of the flue gases, that otherwise would be lost.

e-con-o-my (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* economies (-mĭz)], 1, thrifty management in expending income; 2, the particular form of organization of the means of production and distribution of wealth which prevails at any given time or within any given sphere; 3, any system of utilization or management of resources.

é-cru (ā'krōō; ĕk'rōō), *adj.* [Fr. = unbleached], unbleached; pale brown like unbleached materials:—*n.* 1, an écru-colored fabric; 2, its color.

ec-sta-sy (ĕk'stə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *extasie* < Gk. *ekstasis*, madness], 1, the state of being uncontrollably swayed by excessive emotion, as joy; 2, a mystic trance supposed to lead to poetic or prophetic inspiration: *Obs.*, madness.

Syn. joy, transport, exaltation. (See rapture.)

ec-stat-ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *adj.* producing, pertaining to, or subject to, ecstasy, or an enraptured state.—*adj.* **ec-stat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ec-stat'i-cal-ly.**

ec-to-blast (ĕk'tō-blăst), *n.* [< Gk. *ektos*, outside + *blastos*, germ], *Biol.*, the outside cellular wall of an embryo in the baglike, or gastrula, stage: also called *epiblast*.—*adj.* **ec"to-blas'tic.**

ec-to-derm (ĕk'tō-dûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *ektos*, outside + *derma*, skin], *Zoöl.*, the outer cellular layer of an animal embryo, or of those animals whose body wall consists of two layers, as the Cœlenterata (which see for illus.): opposite of *endoderm*.—*adj.* **ec"to-der'mal.**—*adj.* **ec"to-der'mic.**

ec-tog-e-nous (ĕk-tŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *ektos*, outside + *genēs*, producing], *Biol.*, capable of living an independent life: said of certain bacteria that can develop apart from the host.

ec-to-plasm (ĕk'tō-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *ektos*, outside + *plasma*, a thing formed], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, in a protoplasmic cell, the slightly granular substance forming the outer portion of the cytoplasm (which see for illus.): opposite of *endoplasm*; *Bot.*, an outer layer of cytoplasm next to the wall of the cell; *Spiritualism*, a semiluminous plastic substance said to exude from the body of a medium.

E. C. U. *abbr.* English Church Union:—**Ecua.,** Ecuador.

ec-u-men-i-cal (ĕk"ū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. (*hē*) *oikoumenē* (*gē*), (the) inhabited (earth) < *oikos*, home], pertaining to the entire inhabited world; especially, belonging to the Christian church as a whole; universal. Also, **ec"u-men'ic; oec"u-men'i-cal; œc"u-men'ic.**

ec-ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mə), *n.* [< Gk. < *ek*, out + *zein*, to boil], *Pathol.*, an inflammatory disease of the skin attended by the development of scales and crusts, with itching.—*adj.* **ec-zem'a-tous** (-zĕm'ə-tŭs).

Ed. *abbr.* [*pl.* Eds.], Editor:—**ed.,** edited; edition (also, **edit.**):—**E. D.,** Eastern Department.

-ed *v. suffix*, [< A.S. *-ed* < Teut. *-d*], ending of the past tense and past participle of regular verbs; as, opened:—*adj. suffix*, possessed of, having the characteristics of, etc.: added to nouns; as, a walled garden.

e-da-cious (ē-dā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *edax* (*-acis*), greedy], eating to excess; devouring; voracious; gluttonous.—*n.* **e-dac'i-ty** (ē-dăs'ĭ-tĭ).

E-dam (ē'dăm), *n.* [name of town, near Amsterdam, where made], a kind of mild, yellow, pressed Dutch cheese: also called *Edam cheese*.

Ed-da (ĕd'ə), *n.* [perh. < a name in O.N. poem], either one of two collections of old Icelandic literature: **Elder Edda**, a group of 33 mythological and heroic tales in verse: **Younger Edda**, a prose work, ascribed to Snorri Sturluson (1179–1241), the chief authority on Norse mythology and poetry.—*adj.* **Ed'dic.**

ed-dy (ĕd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a current, as of air or water, moving in a contrary direction to that of the main current, thus acquiring a circular motion; a small whirlpool:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eddied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* eddying], to whirl, as in a circling stream:—*v.t.* to cause to whirl.

e-del-weiss (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [< Ger. *edel*, noble + *weiss*, white], a small, hardy,

hairy-leaved, perennial herb of the composite family, native to the Alps, and bearing thick white flowers.

e-de-ma (ē-dē'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-mȧ-tȧ)], [< Gk. *oidēma* < *oidein*, to swell], *Pathol.*, a swelling of any part of the body due to the effusion of a watery liquid into the cellular tissue; dropsy. Also, **œ-de'ma.**—*adj.* **e-dem'a-tous** (ē-dĕm'ȧ-tŭs; -dē'mȧ-).

E-den (ē'dn), *n.* [< Heb. *'ēden*, delight], 1, *Bib.*, the first home of Adam and Eve; 2, any very delightful place or state; a paradise.

e-den-tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *n.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], any toothless animal; *Zoöl.*, any member of an order (*Edentata*) of mammals comprising certain anteaters, which have no teeth, and the sloths and armadillos, which have no front teeth (see *ant bear*, *armadillo*, *sloth*, illus.):—*adj.* without teeth: *Bot.*, not having a toothed edge, as a leaf; *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the edentates.

edge (ĕj), *n.* [< A.S. *ecg*, corner], 1, the sharp or cutting part of a knife or similar tool; 2, the extreme border of anything, or the part immediately next to it; brink; margin; 3, keenness; sharpness; acuteness: *Colloq.*, an advantage: **edge tool**, a tool with a sharp cutting edge:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* edged (ĕjd), *p.pr.* edging], 1, to make or put an edge upon; sharpen; 2, to border, or serve as a border for; 3, to make (one's way) along, little by little:—*v.i.* to move, little by little, as in a crowd.—*adj.* **edg'y.**

Syn., *n.* rim, brim, margin, verge, bank. (See border.)

edge-wise (ĕj'wīz"), *adv.* [*edge* + *-wise*], with the edge foremost; on, by, with, or in the direction of, the edge. Also, **edge'ways".**

edg-ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* [see **edge**], 1, a border; narrow lace, fringe, etc., used for border trimming; 2, the process of shaping or ornamenting a border.

ed-i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *edere*, to eat], suitable to be used for food:—*n.* something fit to be eaten.—*n.* **ed'i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ed"i-bil'i-ty.**

e-dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *edictum*, a thing proclaimed < *e*, out + *dictum*, said], a public proclamation or order issued by an official authority and having the force of a law; a decree.—*adj.* **e-dic'tal.**

ed-i-fi-ca-tion (ĕd"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **edify**], an improving of the mind, especially in a moral or religious sense; instruction; education.

ed-i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* a building, especially one that is large and imposing.—*adj.* **ed"i-fi'cial.**

Syn., structure. (See building.)

ed-i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *édifier* < Lat. *aedificare*, to build < *aedis*, a building + *facere*, to make], to instruct or benefit, especially in religion or morals: *Archaic*, to build.

e-dile (ē'dĭl), *n.* [see **ædile**], in ancient Rome, an official who supervised public works, public lands, public markets, etc. See **æ'dile**, *Pfd. S.*

ed-it (ĕd'ĭt), *v.t.* [< *editor*, q.v.], 1, to revise and prepare (manuscript) for publication; 2, to select and adapt for publication, by compiling, arranging, etc., as letters; 3, to direct the policies of; conduct, as a magazine or newspaper.

e-di-tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the published form of a literary work; 2, the number of copies, as of a book or newspaper, printed at one time or at several times from plates substantially unaltered: usually distinguished from *impression*.

ed-i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *edere* (*editus*), to give out], 1, one who prepares or revises a literary work for publication; 2, one who conducts or directs the policies of a newspaper or other periodical.

ed-i-to-ri-al (ĕd"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or written by, an editor:—*n.* in a newspaper or magazine, a leading article; an article expressing the editor's opinions.—*adv.* **ed"i-to'ri-al-ly.**

E. D. S. *abbr.* English Dialect Society:—**Eds.**, editors:—**eds.**, editions:—**educ.**, educator.

ed-u-cate (ĕd'ŭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *ducere*, to lead], to develop, improve, or train, either through study and discipline or by contact, example, etc.; instruct.—*adj.* **ed'u-ca-ble.**—*adj.* **ed'u-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv).

ed-u-ca-tion (ĕd"ŭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the training of the mental and moral powers, either by a system of study and discipline, or by the experiences of life; 2, the knowledge, training, or ability gained in either of these ways.—*adj.* **ed"u-ca'tion-al.**

Syn., instruction, breeding, training, culture, information, cultivation, knowledge, schooling. *Education* comprehends all that we assimilate from the beginning to the end of our lives in the development of the powers and faculties bestowed upon us at birth. It includes not only systematic schooling, but also that enlightenment and sense which an individual obtains through experience. *Instruction* is the knowledge and information given in a course of schooling or training. *Training* connotes not only the idea of knowledge received, but that of such knowledge digested through application, drill, and discipline. *Culture* is a state of advanced mental and moral development, accompanied by such fineness of feeling and taste, such social address and polished manners, as result from long contact with what is best. *Breeding* is the result of *training*, or the lack of it, in behavior and good manners. One well born and well trained, one schooled in the civilities of life has good *breeding;* one unused to social observances, or unaccustomed to extending the little but significant courtesies of social life has bad *breeding*. *Culture* often bespeaks the heritage of generations who have had the advantages of wealth and leisure; *breeding* suggests the home from which one comes.

ed-u-ca-tor (ĕd'ŭ-kā"tẽr), *n.* 1, one who teaches, develops, or trains others; a pedagog; 2, one who is an authority in the science of education.

e-duce (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* educed (-dūst'), *p.pr.* educing], to draw out; infer; elicit.—*adj.* **e-duc'i-ble.**—*adj.* **e-duc'tive** (ē-dŭk'tĭv).

Syn. elicit, evoke, evolve, develop, deduce.

e-duct (ē'dŭkt), *n.* that which is elicited, evolved, or drawn forth: *Chem.*, a substance separated from material in which it previously existed.

e-duc-tion (ē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, that which is developed or drawn out of something else; an inference or conclusion; 2, the process of inference.

-ee *n. suffix*, [< A.F. *-e* < Lat. *-atus*, ending of p.p.], one who receives, or is affected by, an action; as, payee.

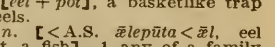
E. E. *abbr.* 1, Early English; 2, Electrical Engineer; 3, Errors Excepted:—**E. E. & M. P.**, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

eel (ēl), *n.* [< A.S. *ǣl*, eel], any of an order (*Apodes*) of snakelike fishes having the scales either lacking or deeply imbedded, including the conger and the moray; also, any of various other snakelike fishes, as the electric eel and the lamprey (for illus. see *Pisces*): *Colloq.*, an elusive person.

eel-grass (ēl'grȧs"), *n.* [*eel* + *grass*], a sea plant with unusually long, narrow leaves, which grows under the water in shallow inlets along the northeastern shore of the United States.

eel-pot (ēl'pŏt"), *n.* [*eel* + *pot*], a basketlike trap for catching eels.

eel-pout (ēl'pout"), *n.* [< A.S. *ǣlepūta* < *ǣl*, eel + *pūta*, pout, a fish], 1, any of a family (*Zoarcidæ*) of fishes, of which some bring forth young alive; 2, the burbot.



EELPOUT 1/15

e'en (ēn), (contr. of *even*, *2even*, q.v.), *n.* evening:—*adv.* exactly; quite; just.

e'er (ār; ăr), *adv.* (contr. of *ever*, q.v.), *Poet.*, ever; always; at any time.

-eer *n. suffix*, [< Fr. *-ier* < Lat. *-arius*], one who is concerned with; as, engineer: in some words, **-ier.**

ee-rie (ē'rĭ), *adj.* [< M.E. *eri*: source uncertain], 1, awe-inspiring; weird; 2, stricken with fear; timid. Also, **ee'ry.**—*adv.* **ee'ri-ly.**—*n.* **ee'ri-ness.**

E. E. T. S. *abbr.* Early English Text Society:—**E. F.**, Expeditionary Forces.

ef-fa-ble (ĕf'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *effabilis* < *ex*, out + *fari*, to speak out], *Archaic*, capable of being expressed; utterable.

ef-face (ē-fās'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -faced (-fāst'), *p.pr.* -facing], [< Fr. *effacer* < Lat. *ex*, out + *facies*, face], 1, to wipe out or erase, as writing; cancel; 2, to reduce to insignificance.—*n.* **ef-face'ment.**

Syn. obliterate, expunge, blot out, eclipse. (See erase.)

ef-fect (ē-fĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *efficere* (*-fectus*) < *ex*, from + *facere*, to make], to bring about; accomplish; cause to happen:—*n.* 1, a resulting state or condition; the change made by some cause or agent; 2, a general impression made upon observers, as by a work of art or studied mannerisms; 3, meaning; import; as, to this *effect* he wrote; 4, actuality; fact; as, in *effect;* 5, working order; as, the rule went into *effect:* *pl.* movable goods; personal property.

Syn., *n.* consequence, issue, event, product, intent, performance, impression; *v.* produce, execute, perform, fulfil, discharge, accomplish, complete, administer. To *effect* is to make come to pass or bring to complete success a plan or purpose. Ordinarily we *effect* our own plans or designs. *Effect* commonly implies that the issue was brought about in spite of difficulties, and it stresses all that was done to that end, rather than the concluding or finishing act; as, after long years we *effected* the desired changes. To *execute* is to secure an actual and operating result by carrying a thing through; as, to make a law is easier than to *execute* it. We ordinarily *execute* the biddings of others, and the actual completion rather than the whole operation of securing the result is stressed. Legally, *execute* means to make

valid by following the procedure established by law, or to complete, as a document, by a required signature. *Perform* is the less familiar word for *do;* it often connotes a long-continued or regularly recurring action or duty. We *discharge* that which rests upon us as a responsibility or an obligation. We *accomplish* what we fulfil or finish, often after conquering obstacles.

ef-fec-tive (ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the power to produce a definite result; efficient; **2,** producing an impression of beauty; as, an *effective* picture; impressive; striking:—*n.* **1,** a soldier fit for duty; **2,** the available military force of a country.—*adv.* **ef-fec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **ef-fec'tive-ness.**

Syn., adj. operative, adequate, fruitful, competent, effectual, efficient, efficacious. That is *effective* which produces, or is adapted to produce, an effect; *effective* fire drills insure order in time of fire; *effective* laws are in operation; *effective* speeches produce the reactions which the speakers intended them to produce; speakers who achieve such results are themselves *effective.* That is *effectual* which answers its purpose; *effectual* carries the idea of final. *Effectual* measures taken to suppress a rebellion do suppress it; a nuisance against which *effectual* complaints have been made is abated. *Effectual* is not used of persons. *Efficient* describes a person or thing acting under inherent power or energy to the end of certain accomplishment; *efficient* is opposed to incompetent or incapable. An *efficient* executive creates a smoothly running organization; an *efficient* mechanical device does the work it was designed to do. That is *efficacious* which produces a desired result or effect; as, an *efficacious* remedy; an *efficacious* method of teaching. *Efficacious* is not used of persons.

ef-fec-tu-al (ĕ-fĕk'tū-ăl), *adj.* producing, or having the ability to produce, a desired result. —*adv.* **ef-fec'tu-al-ly.**—*n.* **ef-fec'tu-al-ness.**

Syn. (see effective).—*Ant.* useless, powerless, vain.

ef-fec-tu-ate (ĕ-fĕk'tū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to bring to pass; effect.

ef-fem-i-na-cy (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nacies (-sĭz)], [see **effeminate**], the quality of being like a woman; weakness; lack of manliness.

ef-fem-i-nate (ĕ-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex,* from + *femina,* woman], having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly:—*v.t.* (-nāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to make womanish; weaken; unman.—*v.i.* to become weak or womanish.—*adv.* **ef-fem'i-nate-ly.**

Syn., adj. finical, soft, womanish, voluptuous.

ef-fen-di (ĕ-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [< Turk. *efendi,* lord], a Turkish title of respect, equivalent to *sir.*

ef-fer-ent (ĕf'ĕr-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *efferens (-entis),* carrying away], carrying away: *Physiol.,* conveying or conveyed away, as impulses from a nerve center, or blood from a certain part: opposite of *afferent:*—*n.* a stream that drains the waters of a pond: *Physiol.,* a nerve or duct that conveys from a center.

ef-fer-vesce (ĕf'ĕr-vĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vesced (-vĕst'), *p.pr.* -vescing], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *fervēre,* to be hot], **1,** to give off gas in bubbles; hiss; work, as new wine; **2,** to be in exuberant spirits.

ef-fer-ves-cent (ĕf'ĕr-vĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** giving off, or having the property of giving off, gas in bubbles; **2,** gay; sparkling, lively; exuberant.—*n.* **ef'fer-ves'cence; ef'fer-ves'cen-cy.**

ef-fete (ĕ-fēt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *effetus,* worn out by breeding], no longer able to bear young or fruit; hence, worn out; spent; infirm; useless.

ef-fi-ca-cious (ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *efficax (-acis),* efficient], producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect; as, an *efficacious* remedy.—*adv.* **ef'fi-ca'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ef'fi-ca'cious-ness.**

Syn. powerful, sure, potent. (See effective.)

ef-fi-ca-cy (ĕf'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* power to produce desired results or effects: usually applied to remedies, plans, or the like.

Syn. power, potency, strength.—*Ant.* powerlessness, impotence, fruitlessness, forcelessness.

ef-fi-cien-cy (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **efficient**], **1,** the quality of producing the desired result or the maximum effect with the minimum effort or expense; capability; **2,** the extent or quality of effectiveness: *Phys.,* the ratio of the useful or available work obtained from a machine, electric system, or the like, to the energy supplied to it: **efficiency wages,** wages which are proportional to output.

Syn. competency, capability, power. (See ability.)

ef-fi-cient (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *efficiens (-entis),* effecting], **1,** producing or causing desired results; **2,** capable; competent.—*adv.* **ef-fi'cient-ly.**

Syn. capable, competent, operative. (See effective.)

ef-fi-gy (ĕf'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Lat. *effigies,* a figure], an image or portrait, as a stuffed representation of a person, or a head on a medal.

ef-flo-resce (ĕf'lō-rĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -resced (-rĕst'), *p.pr.* -rescing], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *florescere,* to flourish], to blossom out: *Chem.,* to change, either on the surface or throughout, to a powder, or powdery crust, usually whitish and crystalline, from decomposition by loss of the water of crystallization on being exposed to the air.

ef-flo-res-cence (ĕf'lō-rĕs'ĕns), *n. Bot.,* **1,** bloom; **2,** the time or state of flowering; *Med.,* a rash or eruption of the skin; *Chem.,* the change to a powder, or powdery crust, usually whitish, on the surface or throughout certain materials, as salts, with the loss of crystalline structure through loss of the water of crystallization; also, the powder so formed.

ef-flo-res-cent (ĕf'lō-rĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* blossoming or flowering: *Chem.,* **1,** covered with, or decomposed into, a white, powdery substance through the action of evaporation or efflorescence; **2,** forming, or capable of forming, such a surface.

ef-flu-ence (ĕf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* [see **effluent**], an issuing, or flowing out; emanation.—*n.* **ef'flu-en-cy.**

ef-flu-ent (ĕf'lōō-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *effluens (-entis),* flowing out], flowing or issuing forth:—*n.* that which flows forth or emanates, as a stream that flows out of a lake or another stream.

ef-flu-vi-al (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **effluvium**], pertaining to invisible, ill-smelling vapor, especially that which comes from decaying matter.

ef-flu-vi-um (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -via (-ă)], [Lat. = a flowing out], an invisible vapor or exhalation, especially a disagreeable odor, as one coming from decaying matter.

ef-flux (ĕf'lŭks), *n.* [see **effluence**], **1,** the act of flowing out; **2,** that which flows out: outflow.

ef-fort (ĕf'ŏrt; ĕf'ĕrt), *n.* [Fr. < *efforcer,* force; try < L.L. *ex,* from + *fortiare,* to use force < Lat. *fortis,* strong], **1,** severe exertion, either physical or mental, made for a definite end; attempt; **2,** something produced or achieved by conscious exertion, as a literary or artistic production; an achievement.

Syn. attempt, trial, struggle, exertion, endeavor, essay, labor. *Effort* names the putting forth of power or strength, either physical or mental, in doing or struggling to do a certain definite thing. *Attempt* emphasizes the idea of trying to accomplish an end. The purpose under *effort* and *attempt* is the same, but *effort* looks toward success, while *attempt* admits the possibility of failure, since an *attempt* is an avowed experiment; hence, one definition of *attempt* is "an unsuccessful *effort.*" Both *effort* and *attempt* name a single act; *endeavor* connotes a chain of activities; *endeavor* is a continuous *attempt,* directed as a rule toward that which is hard to conquer, renewed in spite of failure, and sustained by a firm purpose; as, patient *endeavor* to be cheerful in affliction. *Exertion* is a vigorous, taxing, even violent, exercise of any power or faculty; it may or may not be directed toward a definite object.

ef-front-er-y (ĕ-frŭn'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Lat. *effrons (-ontis),* shameless < *ex,* without + *frons,* forehead: modesty], impudence; boldness; shamelessness; undisguised arrogance.

Syn. audacity, presumption, assurance, brass, impudence.—*Ant.* diffidence, modesty, self-effacement.

ef-ful-gence (ĕ-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *effulgens (-entis),* shining out], a great brightness; splendor; brilliancy; radiance.—*adj.* **ef-ful'gent.**—*adv.* **ef-ful'gent-ly.**

ef-fuse (ĕ-fūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* effused (-fūzd'), *p.pr.* effusing], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *fundere (fusus),* to pour], to pour or send forth, as air, light, odors, or the like:—*v.i.* to proceed or flow forth; emanate:—*adj.* (ĕ-fūs'), *Obs.,* profuse.

ef-fu-sion (ĕ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of pouring out or shedding forth; **2,** an outpouring of thought or sentiment: usually used in sarcastic allusion to literary works; **3,** the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.

ef-fu-sive (ĕ-fū'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** pouring forth freely; **2,** extremely demonstrative; gushing.—*adv.* **ef-fu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ef-fu'sive-ness.**

¹eft (ĕft), *adv.* [A.S. = again], *Obs.* or *Archaic,* again; a second time; afterwards.

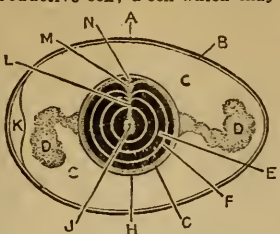
²eft (ĕft), *n.* [< A.S. *efeta,* eft], **1,** in England, a newt, a small salamander; **2,** locally, any small lizard.

eft-soon (ĕft-sōōn'), *adv.* [A.S. *eftsōna,* soon afterward; again], *Archaic,* **1,** again; afterwards; **2,** immediately; at once. Also, **eft-soons'.**

EFT (½)

Eg. *abbr.* Egypt; Egyptian:—**e. g.,** [Lat. *exempli gratia*], for the sake of example: for example.

[1]egg (ĕg), *n.* [<A.S. *ǣg*<O.Teut. source], **1**, *Biol.*, the female reproductive cell; a cell which may develop into a new individual, but usually only after it has united with a male, or sperm, cell: containing more or less stored food material, chiefly in the yolk substance, and in some animals covered with a shell, as the eggs of birds and reptiles; **2**, familiarly, the egg of any of certain animals, as birds, fishes, and reptiles, especially of the domestic hen; **3**, an egg-shaped body or one used as an egg: —*v.t.* to mix with eggs: *Collog.*, to hurl eggs at, in disapproval:—*v.i.* to collect egg specimens.



EGG

Diagram of a hen's egg showing envelopes and general relation of parts: A, shell; B, membrane lining shell; C, C, albumen; D, D, chalazæ; E, yellow yolk; F, G, white yolk; H, vitelline membrane; J, latebra; K, air chamber; L, neck of latebra; M, nucleus of Pander; N, blastoderm.

[2]egg (ĕg), *v.t.* [<O.N. *eggja*, to urge], to urge or incite: usually with *on*.

egg-nog (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* [*'egg*+*2nog*], a drink made of eggs, milk, and sugar, beaten and flavored.

egg-plant (ĕg'plănt"), *n.* [*'egg*+*plant*], a cultivated herb (*Solanum melongena*), with large, purple or white, oval fruit; also, the fruit of this herb, used as a vegetable.

e-gis (ē'jĭs), *n.* [see **ægis**], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, the storm cloud surrounding the thunderbolt of Zeus; also, the breastplate or shield of Athena; **2**, hence, any protecting power or shield. For illus. see **æ'gis**, *Pfd. S.*

eg-lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tīn), *n.* [<Fr.<O.F. *aiglent*, needle], a wild rose, either the dog-rose or the sweetbrier.

e-go (ē'gō; ĕg'ō), *n.* [Lat. = I], **1**, the self; the individual person or personality; **2**, one's sense of importance: *Psych.*, the individual as he feels himself to be a continuing conscious personality, as distinguished from others or from himself as regarded by others; the self-conscious individual; *Philos.*, the personal entity of the individual; the soul or mind.

e-go-ism (ē'gō-ĭzm; ĕg'ō-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the habit of being engrossed in oneself or in one's own interests; **2**, the ethical theory that self-interest and self-development are the chief end of life; selfishness as a moral code: opposite of *altruism*; **3**, egotism; constant talking about oneself; self-exaltation.

Syn. self-love, self-conceit, self-absorption, self-consciousness, vanity, conceit. (See egotism.)

e-go-ist (ē'gō-ĭst; ĕg'ō-), *n.* **1**, one who thinks always of self; **2**, a supporter of the ethical theory that self-interest is the basis of morality.—*adj.* **e'go-is'tic**; **e'go-is'ti-cal**.—*adv.* **e'go-is'ti-cal-ly**.

e-go-tism (ē'gō-tĭzm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* the habit of talking or writing too much of oneself: conceit.

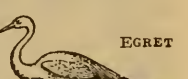
Syn. egoism, self-esteem, vanity, conceit, self-consciousness, self-praise. *Egoism* thinks of self; *egotism* talks of self. *Egoism* may be systematically selfish without being offensive; *egotism* is always offensive. The *egoist* is bent on his own ends and purposes; the *egotist* is merely in love with himself. *Self-esteem* has a very good opinion of self—often well-founded, but usually exaggerated. *Vanity* and *conceit* are cardinal weaknesses. *Vanity* is empty pride, especially in one's appearance or accomplishments, and demands admiration; *conceit* is overweening *self-esteem*, always offensive.

e-go-tist (ē'gō-tĭst; ĕg'ō-), *n.* one who is full of self-importance and talks much of self.

e-go-tis-tic (ē'gō-tĭs'tĭk; ĕg'ō-), *adj.* habitually thinking and talking too much about oneself. Also, **e'go-tis'ti-cal**.—*adv.* **e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly**.

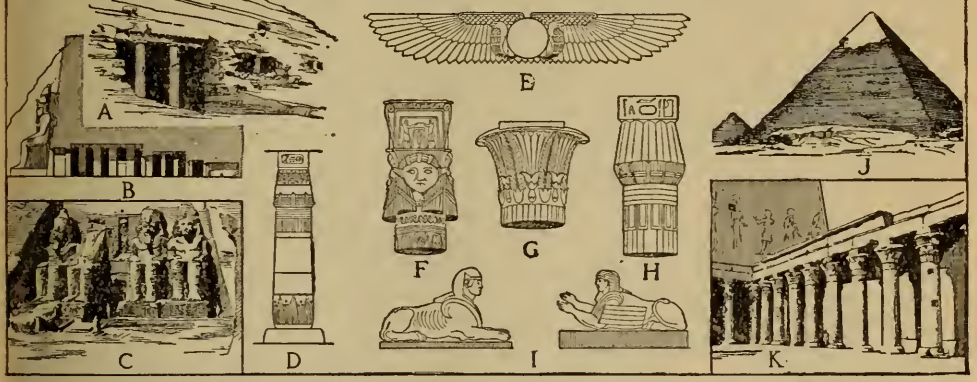
Syn. conceited, self-centered. (See opinionated.)

e-gre-gious (ē-grē'jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *ex, out*+*grex* (*gregis*), flock], outstanding among others of the same kind; extraordinary; remarkable: usually derogatory.—*adv.* **e-gre'gious-ly**.—*n.* **e-gre'gious-ness**.


EGRET

e-gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* [<Lat. *e, out*+*gradi* (*gressus*), to go], **1**, an issuing forth; departure, as from a building; **2**, a means of exit; way out.—*n.* **e-gres'sion**.

e-gret (ē'grĕt; ĕg'rĕt), *n.* [<Fr. *aigrette*, dim. <O.H.G. *heigir*, heron], **1**, any of several large herons bearing, when in the breeding season, long plumes which droop over the tail; especially, the snowy egret: also, *Obs.*, *aigret*, *aigrette*; **2**, a showy plume, or tuft for the head; an egret's plume: usually, *aigrette*.



EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.—A, tomb of Khnumhotep, at Beni-Hassan, cut from solid rock; B, C, section and façade of temple of Ammon Ra, at Ipsamboul; D, papyrus-bud type of column; E, sun disk, frequently used in decoration; F, G, H, Hathor, bell (or palm), and bud types of capital; I, typical sphinxes; J, pyramid at Giza; K, hypostyle, temple of Horus.

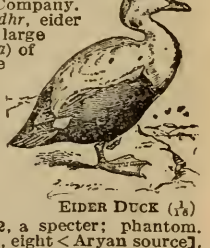
E-gyp-tian (ē-jĭp'shăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Aiguptios*], pertaining to Egypt, or to its people, language, history, architecture, etc.:—*n.* **1**, a native of Egypt; **2**, the language of the Egyptians; **3**, a gypsy.

E-gyp-tol-o-gy (ē"jĭp-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *Aiguptos*, the Nile, Egypt+*-logia*, study], the science or study of ancient Egyptian relics and writings.—*n.* **E"gyp-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst).—*n.* **E"gyp-tol'o-ger**.

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* [<M.E. *ey*, interj. of surprise], what: a word expressive of doubt, inquiry, or surprise.

E. I. *abbr.* **1**, East India; **2**, East Indies: —E. I. C., East India Company.

ei-der (ī'dĕr), *n.* [<O.N. *ædhr*, eider duck], any of several large marine ducks (genus *Somateria*) of northern regions, valued for the light, warm, downy feathers with which the female lines its nest: also called *eider duck*.


EIDER DUCK ($\frac{1}{18}$)

ei-der down the small, soft, breast feathers of the eider duck, used in pillows, coverlets, etc.

ei-do-lon (ī-dō'lŏn), *n.* [*pl.* *-la* (-lă)], [<Gk. *eidōlon*, phantom<*eidos*, form], **1**, a form or representation; **2**, a specter; phantom.

eight (āt), *adj.* [<A.S. *eahta*, eight<Aryan source], consisting of one more than seven:—*n.* **1**, the

sum of seven and one; 2, a symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii; 3, something having eight units as an essential characteristic, as a boat crew.

eight-een (ā'tēn"; ā'tēn'), *adj.* [< A.S. *eahtatȳne*, eight+ten], being twice nine; eight plus ten:—*n.* 1, the number consisting of seventeen and one; 2, a symbol for one more than seventeen units, as 18 or xviii.—*adj.* and *n.* **eight'eenth"; eight"eenth'.**

eight-een-mo (ā"tēn'mō"), *n.* [spelling for *18mo* = Lat. *octodecimo*, in eighteen], a size of book printed on sheets of paper which are folded into eighteen parts to reduce the sheet to the size of about 4 x 6½ inches: commonly written *18mo.*

eight-fold (āt'fōld"), *adj.* [*eight*+*-fold*], consisting of eight parts, or of eight times a given quantity or the like:—*adv.* in a way or manner that consists of eight parts or repetitions; eight times.

eighth (ātth), *adj.* [see **eight**], 1, next in order after the seventh: the ordinal of eight; 2, designating one of the eight equal parts of anything:—*n.* 1, the quotient of one divided by eight; 2, one of eight equal parts of anything: *Mus.*, 1, a note (usually called *eighth note*) or rest having one eighth the time value of a whole note or a whole rest (see App. I); 2, an octave.

eight-y (ā'tĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *eahtatig* < *eahta*, eight +*-tig*, tens], eight times ten; fourscore:—*n.* 1, the sum of eight tens; 2, a symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.—*adj.* and *n.* **eight'i-eth.**

ei-kon (ī'kŏn), *n.* [Gk. = an image], an image; a picture or mosaic of a sacred subject, especially in the Eastern Church. See **i'con**, *Pfd. S.*

eis-tedd-fod (ās-tĕth'vōd), *n.* [W. = session], an annual singing festival or congress of Welsh minstrels and poets: first held in 1078 and periodically revived during the 19th century.

ei-ther (ē'thēr; ī'thēr), *adj.* [< A.S. *æghwæðer*, each of two], 1, one or the other of two; 2, two, considered separately; each; as, along *either* shore:—*pron.* one or the other of two:—*conj.* used before two or more sentence elements connected by the correlative *or*, to indicate that they are coördinate alternatives; as, *either* confess or die:—*adv.* also: used in negative clauses; as, he won't go, and she won't *either: Colloq.*, used with a negative for emphatic contradiction; as, "I can catch you." "You can't *either*."

e-jac-u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *e*, out+*jaculari*, to throw < *jaculum*, a javelin], to utter or pronounce suddenly, as a word or phrase; speak vehemently: *Archaic*, to throw suddenly, as a javelin:—*v.i.* to utter brief exclamations.—*adj.* **e-jac'u-la-to-ry.**

e-jac-u-la-tion (ē-jăk"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of speaking suddenly and briefly; 2, a sudden utterance; an exclamation: *Physiol.*, the sudden expulsion of a fluid from the body.

e-ject (ē-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *e*, out+*jacere* (*jactus*, *-jectus*), to throw], to cast forth; evict; expel; turn out; dismiss, as from office or property.—*adj.* **e-jec'tive.**—*n.* **e-jec'tor.**

e-jec-ta (ē-jĕk'tȧ), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *ejectum*, (something) cast out], objects or matter thrown out or away; refuse: applied to matter issuing from a volcano, to the waste products of the body, or the like.

e-jec-tion (ē-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, a driving forth; expulsion; 2, that which has been expelled.

e-ject-ment (ē-jĕkt'mĕnt), *n.* the act of evicting or casting out: *Law*, 1, an action by which a contested title to the possession of real property is tried and decided; 2, the writ initiating this action.

[1]eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [< A.S. *ĕac*, also < O.Teut. source], *Archaic*, also.

[2]eke (ēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eked (ēkt), *p.pr.* eking], [< obs. *eche* < A.S. *ēcan*, to increase < O.Teut. source], to piece out; supplement; obtain or produce with difficulty; especially, to contrive to make (a living) by one means or another: with *out*.

e-lab-o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *e*, out+*laborare* (*-atus*), to work], to produce, develop, or improve in detail and with great care; change from a comparatively simple condition to a complicated or more finished condition; as, to *elaborate* a plan:—*adj.* (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), produced through study or minute exactness; highly wrought, as literary style; complicated: *Colloq.*, overdecorated; fussy.—*adv.* **e-lab'o-rate-ly.**—*n.* **e-lab'o-rate-ness.**—*adj.* **e-lab'o-ra-tive.**

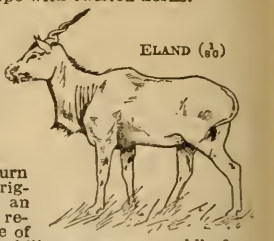
e-lab-o-ra-tion (ē-lăb"ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of producing or working out in detail and with care; 2, that which has been so produced; a carefully wrought development of a simple beginning.

E-laine (ē-lān'), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, in Arthurian romance, "the lily maid of Astolat," whose story is told in Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine"; 2, any of several other ladies of Arthurian romance.

E-lam-ite (ē'lăm-īt), *n.* [< *Elam*], an inhabitant of Elam, an ancient kingdom east of Babylonia, in the mountains between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea (Gen. 14:1, 9; Dan. 8:2).

***é-lan** (ā'lăn'), *n.* [Fr. = a dash forward], vehemence; ardor; vivacity; an impetuous rush or outburst due to enthusiasm.

e-land (ē'lănd), *n.* [Du. = elk], *Zoöl.*, a large South African antelope with twisted horns.


ELAND ($\frac{1}{60}$)

e-lapse (ē-lăps'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* elapsed (ē-lăpst'), *p.pr.* elapsing], [< Lat. *e*, from+*labi* (*lapsus*), to glide], to slip or glide away: usually applied to the passing of time.

e-las-tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *elastikos*, propulsive], 1, having the power to return or spring back to its original size or form after an applied stress has been removed; springy; capable of extension; 2, having the ability to recover rapidly from a strained or depressed state; buoyant; 3, adaptable; as, an *elastic* standard of conduct: **elastic limit**, *Engin.* and *Metal.*, the greatest stress of stretching, twisting, or bending that a material, as steel, is capable of undergoing without remaining permanently in altered shape: used to determine the stress to which a material can be subjected under conditions of safety, as in machinery or buildings: **elastic tissue**, *Anat.*, a connective tissue made up of yellow elastic fibers: found in the middle coat of arteries, and, mixed with inelastic, or white, fibers, in ligaments, etc.:—*n.* a cord or narrow woven cloth made partly of India rubber, and capable of being stretched and springing back.—*adv.* **e-las'ti-cal-ly**

e-las-tic-i-ty (ē"lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the quality of being springy; the power to stretch and spring back; 2, the ability to recover from depression or gloom, or from any mental or physical shock.

e-late (ē-lāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* elated, *p.pr.* elating], [< Lat. *e*, out+*latus*, raised], to raise the spirits of; cause to feel happy or proud:—*adj.* spirited; exalted; proud.—*p.adj.* **e-lat'ed.**—*adv.* **e-lat'ed-ly.**

el-a-ter (ĕl'ȧ-tēr), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *elatēr*, driver < *elaunein*, to drive], *Bot.*, one of the long, elastic filaments found in various plants, as among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort, where they serve to scatter the spores; *Entom.*, any of a family (*Elateridæ*) of beetles, especially of a genus (*Elater*) of this family, many of which are able to snap up with a clicking sound when laid on the back, thus righting themselves; snapping beetle, or click beetle.—*adj.* **el-lat'er-oid.**

el-a-te-ri-um (ĕl"ȧ-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *elatērion*, neut. of *elatērios*, driving], *Mcd.*, the sharp, bitter, dried sediment from the juice of the squirting cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*): used to stimulate bowel action and the secretion of urine.

e-la-tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* a feeling of exultant happiness; excited joy or pride; exaltation.

el-bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [< A.S. *elnboga* < *eln*, forearm +*boga*, a bend], 1, *Anat.*, the joint between the forearm and the upper arm; also, the outer part or curve of this joint; hence, 2, any object in the shape of the bent arm, as a bent pipe connection:—*v.t.* to jostle or push, as with the elbows:—*v.i.* to force one's way rudely; as, to *elbow* through a crowd.

el-bow-room (ĕl'bō-rōōm"), *n.* [*elbow*+*room*], 1, plenty of space; 2, liberty or opportunity for unhampered activity.

eld (ĕld), *n.* [< A.S *eldo*, antiquity < *ald*, old], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, 1, old age; 2, ancient times; antiquity.

[1]eld-er (ĕl'dĕr), *adj.* comp. of *old*, [< A.S. *eldra* < *eald*, old], older; prior in time, origin, or appointment; senior:—*n.* 1, one older or superior in age, rank, or station; 2, a leader or ruler of a tribe, family, or organization, as among the Jewish tribes of the Old Testament; 3, in the primitive Christian church, a governing officer of a local congregation: called in Greek a *presbyter*, of which word *elder* is a translation; 4, in certain Protestant churches, especially the Presbyterian, a governing officer.—*n.* **eld'er-ship.**

[2]el-der (ĕl'dĕr) *n.* [< A.S. *ellærn*, elder bush], 1, any of a genus (*Sambucus*) of the honeysuckle family, shrubs having large, compound, flattened clusters of white or pink flowers, and dark purple or red berries; 2, any of several plants resembling this shrub.

el-der-ber-ry (ĕl'dĕr-bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*[2]elder*+*berry*], the fruit of the elder.

eld-er-ly (ĕl'dĕr-lĭ), *adj.* [see **[1]elder**], rather old; beyond middle age; approaching old age.

eld-est (ĕl′dĕst), *adj.* superl. of *old*, [< A.S. *eldesta* < *eald*, old], oldest; first-born.

El Do-ra-do (ĕl dō-rä′dō), [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [Sp. = the gilded], 1, a fabled country, very rich in gold and precious stones, sought in South America by adventurers of the 16th century; 2, hence, any place full of money-making opportunities.

el-dritch (ĕl′drĭch), *adj.* [source uncertain], ghastly; hideous; eerie; uncanny; weird.

El-e-at-ic (ĕl″ē-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *eleaticus*, pertaining to Elea, a Gk. town in southern Italy], designating, or pertaining to, a school of Greek philosophers of the sixth century B. C., which taught that the absolute alone exists, and that motion and change are apparent, but not real.

elec. *abbr.* 1, electrical; electrician; electricity; 2, electuary. Also, elect.

el-e-cam-pane (ĕl″ē-kăm-pān′), *n.* [corr. of L.L. *inula campana*, elecampane of the field], 1, a tall, stout, perennial herb (*Inula helenium*) of the composite family, having yellow flowers, large leaves, and a root from which a tonic is made; 2, a confection having the flavor of this root.

e-lect (ē-lĕkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *e*, from + *legere* (*lectus*), to choose], 1, to choose from among a number for any function or use; 2, to choose by vote for some office or position: *Theol.*, to choose, by divine will, for eternal salvation:—*adj.* 1, chosen for office but not yet installed; as, the president *elect;* 2, taken in preference; *Theol.*, chosen for salvation or special grace:—*n.* one who is favored or set apart: **the elect**, *Theol.*, those chosen by divine will to eternal salvation; hence, *Colloq.*, those belonging to an exclusive set.

Syn., v. cull, pick, prefer, choose, select. *Choose* is the general term. It means to take, by an act of the judgment and will, a thing or course from among those offered. We *choose* on the grounds of merit, convenience, service, or the like. *Prefer* means to feel an especial liking for one person, thing, or course, among several offered; we *prefer* what accords with our mode of life, or our tastes. Affections and inclinations sway preference; judgment determines choice. In buying a rug, we may *prefer* an Oriental, but if we cannot afford it, we *choose* a domestic. To *select* is to make a choice after carefully weighing and considering not only the merits of the objects, but also our own preferences concerning them. The government, when an investigation is necessary, will *select* men specially qualified to conduct it. *Pick* is used colloquially, as in the phrase *pick out*, in the sense of *select*. To *elect* is to *choose* by vote.

e-lec-tion (ē-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of choosing or selecting; choice; 2, the act of choosing a person for some office or position, as by ballot: *Theol.*, the selection by divine will of certain individuals for eternal salvation; especially in Calvinistic doctrine.

e-lec-tion-eer (ē-lĕk″shŭn-ēr′), *v.i.* to canvass for votes in the interest of an individual or a party; work to win an election.

e-lec-tive (ē-lĕk′tĭv), *adj.* 1, appointed or filled by choice or selection, as a public officer or office; 2, optional, as a course of study; 3, pertaining to the right of choice; electoral:—*n.* in the United States, a course of study which a student may choose, in distinction from one which he is required to take.—*adv.* **e-lec′tive-ly.**—*n.* **e-lec′tive-ness.**

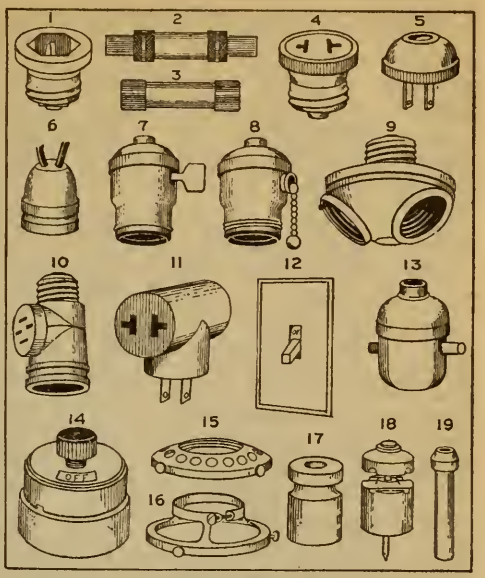
e-lec-tor (ē-lĕk′tẽr), *n.* 1, one lawfully qualified to vote; 2, in the United States, a member of the electoral college, a body of men chosen by the people every four years to elect the president and vice president; 3, one of the group of German princes and bishops who chose the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.—*adj.* **e-lec′to-ral** (-tō-răl).

e-lec-to-ral col-lege in the United States a body of citizens, called *electors*, chosen by the voters of the individual States to elect a president and vice president, each State having as many electors as it has members in Congress.

e-lec-to-rate (ē-lĕk′-tō-rāt), *n.* 1, the whole body of persons entitled to vote; electors collectively; any division or district of voters; 2, formerly, the dignity or territory of one of the electoral princes of the Holy Roman Empire.

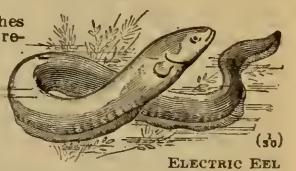
E-lec-tra (ē-lĕk′trȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *ēlektron*, amber, or *elektōr*, the sun], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, a princess who induced her brother, Orestes, to kill their mother, Clytemnestra, for murdering their father, Agamemnon; 2, one of the Pleiades: see *Pleiades*.

e-lec-tric (ē-lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ēlektron*, amber: because first recognized form of electricity came from amber under friction], 1, relating to, containing, produced or generated by, electricity; charged with, operated by, producing or capable of producing electricity (which see); 2, figuratively, full of excitement; tense; sensational: **electric eel**, any of several South American fishes (family *Gymnotidæ*), related to the catfishes, about six feet long, able to give a severe electric shock: **electric eye**, a photoelectric cell; a cell or vacuum tube the electrical properties of which are affected by light, especially one in which light occasions an electric current: **electric furnace**, a furnace in which intense heat is generated by an electric arc or by resistance to an electric current:—*n.* 1, a substance, as glass or amber, which is a nonconductor of electricity, but is used to excite or store an electrical charge; 2, a trolley car or other vehicle operated by electricity.—*adj.* **e-lec′tri-cal.**—*adv.* **e-lec′tri-cal-ly.**



ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

1, fuse plug; 2, knife-blade fuse; 3, ferrule type fuse; 4, plug; 5, plug cap; 6, weatherproof keyless socket; 7, key socket; 8, chain-pull socket, threaded for shade holder; 9, three-way cluster; 10, plug with current tap; 11, two-way current tap; 12, wall switch, tumbler type; 13, pendent switch; 14, snap switch; 15, threaded shade holder; 16, clamp shade holder; 17, porcelain knob, solid; 18, porcelain knob, split; 19, porcelain insulating tube.



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ELECTRIC EEL

e-lec-tri-cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh′ăn), *n.* 1, one who is skilled in the science or application of electricity; 2, one who makes, repairs, installs, or invents electrical appliances and equipment.

e-lec-tric-i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, an imponderable and invisible agency, capable under different circumstances of producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; 2, the branch of physics dealing with electricity.

e-lec-tric steel steel made in an electric furnace: generally considered of better quality than Bessemer or open-hearth steel.

e-lec-tri-fi-ca-tion (ē-lĕk″trĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of charging with electricity; also, the state of being so charged; 2, the act, process, or method of installing electrical equipment; also, the whole installation and equipment required, as by a railway, for the use of electric motive power.

e-lec-tri-fy (ē-lĕk′trĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], 1, to charge with electricity; act upon by means of electricity; 2, to fit for the use of electric power, as a railway; 3, to fill with sudden violent feeling; startle; thrill.

e-lec-tro-chem-ist (ē-lĕk″trō-kĕm′ĭst), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *chemist*], one skilled in the science which treats of the produc-

tion of electricity through chemical action, or of chemical changes produced through the action of electricity. —*n.* **e-lec′tro-chem′is-try.**—*adj.* **e-lec′tro-chem′i-cal.**

e-lec-tro-cute (ē-lĕk′trō-kūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cuted, *p.pr.* -cuting], [< *electro-* (see **electric**), by influence of *execute*], to put to death by an electric current, as a criminal: *Colloq.*, to kill accidentally by an electric current.—*n.* **e-lec′tro-cu′tion.**

e-lec-trode (ē-lĕk′trōd), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *-ode* (< Gk. *hodos*, way)], either pole or terminal of an electric apparatus, as of a voltaic cell, an electrolytic cell, or a vacuum tube, especially as used in effecting electrolysis: when positive, called *anode;* when negative, *cathode.*

e-lec-tro-de-pos-it (ē-lĕk′trō-dē-pŏz′ĭt), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *deposit*], that which has been deposited by a current of electricity, as a thin layer of metal in electroplating: —*v.t.* to deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound by means of electricity.—*n.* **e-lec′tro-dep′o-si′tion** (-dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn; -dē′pō-).

e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ic (ē-lĕk′trō-dī-năm′ĭk; -dĭ-), *adj.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *dynamic*], pertaining to the study of electric currents or electricity in motion:—*n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science treating of the action of electric currents on one another, on themselves, and on magnets.

e-lec-tro-dy-na-mom-e-ter (ē-lĕk′trō-dī′-nă-mŏm′ē-tĕr; -dĭn′ă-), *n.* [*electrodynamic* + *meter*], an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which passes the whole or a part of the current to be measured.

e-lec-tro-graph (ē-lĕk′trō-grăf), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *-graph* (< Gk. *graphein*, to write)], 1, a curve produced by an instrument recording the force of electrical potential; 2, an electric device used in etching; 3, a device for sending pictures, maps, etc., by electricity; 4, a machine for preparing copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall papers; 5, a radiograph; an X-ray picture.—*n.* **e-lec-trog′ra-phy.**—*adj.* **e-lec′tro-graph′ic.**

e-lec-tro-ki-net-ics (ē-lĕk′trō-kī-nĕt′ĭks; -kĭ-nĕt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *kinetics*], that branch of science which treats of electricity in motion: opposite of *electrostatics.*—*adj.* **e-lec′tro-ki-net′ic.**

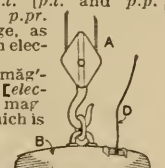
e-lec-tro-lier (ē-lĕk′trō-lēr′), *n.* [< *electro-* (see **electric**), by influence of *chandelier*], a bracket or fixture for supporting electric lamps.

e-lec-trol-y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *-lysis* (< Gk. *luein*, to loose)], *Elec.*, the decomposition of a chemical compound by means of an electric current.

e-lec-tro-lyte (ē-lĕk′trō-līt), *n. Elec.*, a substance which will conduct electricity, or becomes a conductor when in solution, and undergoes chemical decomposition when an electric current is passed through it.—*adj.* **e-lec′tro-lyt′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk); **e-lec′-tro-lyt′i-cal.**—*adv.* **e-lec′tro-lyt′i-cal-ly.**

e-lec-tro-lyze (ē-lĕk′trō-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lyzed (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lyzing], to produce chemical change, as decomposition, in (a substance) by an electric current; subject to electrolysis.

e-lec-tro-mag-net (ē-lĕk′trō-măg′-nĕt), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *magnet*], a core of magnetizable substance, as soft iron, which is temporarily magnetized by the passage of an electric current through a coil of wire surrounding it, but loses its magnetism when the current stops: the essential feature of many forms of electrodynamic apparatus.—*adj.* **e-lec′tro-mag-net′ic.**



ELECTROMAGNET
A, carrying device attached to derrick or crane; B, electromagnet; C, contact plate; D, electrical feed cable.

e-lec-tro-mag-net-ism (ē-lĕk′trō-măg′nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* 1, magnetism produced by electric currents; 2, the science treating of the phenomena arising from the physical relations between electricity and magnetism, as shown in the development of magnetism by the electric current.

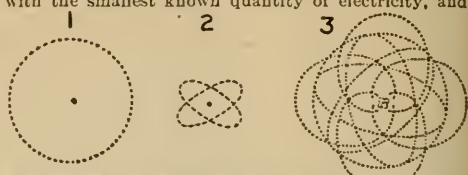
e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gy (ē-lĕk′trō-mĕt′-ăl-ûr″jĭ), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *metallurgy*], 1, the application of electricity to the separation of metals from their ores, and to their preparation for commercial use; 2, the application of metals in the arts through the use of electricity, as in electroplating.—*adj.* **e-lec′tro-met′al-lur′gi-cal.**

e-lec-trom-e-ter (ē-lĕk-trŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *meter*], an instrument for detecting and measuring electrical charges and differences of potential.

e-lec-tro-mo-tive (ē-lĕk″trō-mō′tĭv), *adj.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *motive*], 1, of or pertaining to the motion of electricity or the laws that govern it; 2, producing an electric current by reason of difference in potential: **electromotive force**, the force which so produces an electric current; difference in potential.—*n.* **e-lec″tro-mo′tion.**

e-lec-tro-mo-tor (ē-lĕk″trō-mō′tĕr), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *motor*], 1, a machine by which electrical energy is converted into mechanical energy through rotation produced by electromagnetic forces; an electric motor; 2, any apparatus for generating electricity, as a voltaic battery.

e-lec-tron (ē-lĕk′trŏn), *n.* [see **electric**], a minute negatively electrified particle charged with the smallest known quantity of electricity, and



ATOMIC STRUCTURE ACCORDING TO BOHR
Showing orbits of negatively charged electrons, within the atom, about central positive nuclei: 1, hydrogen atom, one electron; 2, helium, two electrons; 3, neon, ten electrons.

having a mass equal approximately to $\frac{1}{1850}$ of that of a hydrogen atom; the atom of negative electricity; also, any electrified atom or portion of an atom, whether positively or negatively charged: *Metal.*, a strong, light alloy of magnesium, zinc, and copper: **electron tube**, a vacuum tube.—*adj.* **e-lec-tron′ic.**

e-lec-tro-neg-a-tive (ē-lĕk″trō-nĕg′ă-tĭv), *adj.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *negative*], 1, negatively charged; appearing at the positive electrode, or anode, as an element in a compound undergoing electrolysis; 2, having the property of becoming negatively electrified by contact with, or the chemical action of, another substance.

e-lec-tro-pa-thol-o-gy (ē-lĕk″trō-pă-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *pathology*], the study of pathologic, or morbid, conditions of the body, by electrical means.

e-lec-trop-a-thy (ē-lĕk-trŏp′ă-thĭ), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *-pathy* (< Gk. *pathos*, suffering)], *Med.*, the use of electricity in treating disease.—*adj.* **e-lec″tro-path′ic.**

e-lec-tro-phor-e-sis (ē-lĕk″trō-fō-rē′sĭs), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *-phoresis* (< Gk. *-phoros* < *pherein*, to bear)], *Elec.*, the movement, toward one or the other of the electrodes, of the particles of a colloid in suspension in a liquid through which an electric current is passing.

e-lec-troph-o-rus (ē-lĕk-trŏf′ō-rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ri (-rī)], *Elec.*, a simple apparatus for generating static electricity by induction, consisting of a plate of metal and one of shellac or similar material.

e-lec-tro-plate (ē-lĕk′trō-plāt″), *v.t.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *plate*], to cover with a thin coating of metal, as silver, nickel, gold, etc., by means of electrolysis:—*n.* an article thus coated: commonly applied to silver-plated articles.

e-lec-tro-plat-ing (ē-lĕk′trō-plāt″ĭng), *n.* the process or art of depositing a smooth film or coating of metal upon a metal or other material in a bath of a solution of a metallic salt, by passing through the solution a current of electricity.

e-lec-tro-pos-i-tive (ē-lĕk″trō-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *positive*], *Elec.*, 1, appearing at the negative electrode, or cathode, as a constituent in a compound undergoing electrolysis; 2, assuming positive potential when in contact with, or chemically acted on by, another substance, as the zinc plates in a voltaic cell.

e-lec-tro-scope (ē-lĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *-scope* (< Gk. *skopein*, to look)], *Elec.*, an apparatus for showing the presence of an electric charge, or for determining its sign, whether positive or negative.—*adj.* **e-lec″tro-scop′ic.**

e-lec-tro-stat-ic (ē-lĕk″trō-stăt′ĭk), *adj.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *static*], pertaining to electricity at rest or to electric charges:—*n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of science that treats of static electricity, as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges, etc.: opposite of *electrokinetics.*

e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tic (ē-lĕk″trō-thĕr″ə-pū′-tĭk), *adj.* [see **electrotherapy**], pertaining to the use of electricity as a curative agent:—*n.pl.* used as *sing.* the use of electricity in the treatment of disease; electrotherapy.

e-lec-tro-ther-a-py (ē-lĕk″trō-thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *therapy*], the use of electricity in the treatment of disease, or as a curative agent; electrotherapeutics.

e-lec-tro-type (ē-lĕk′trō-tīp), *n.* [*electro-* (see **electric**) + *type*], a metal copy of a surface, as of a coin, an engraved or etched plate, the face of type matter locked up in a chase, or the like, made by depositing upon it by electrolysis a thin shell of metal, usually copper, and backing up this shell with type metal: used extensively in printing:—*v.t.* to make such a copy of.—*n.* **e-lec′tro-typ″er.**

e-lec-trum (ē-lĕk′trŭm), *n.* [see **electric**], 1, an ancient alloy or mixture of metals, as of gold and silver; 2, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; nickel silver, or German silver: *Obs.*, amber.

e-lec-tu-a-ry (ē-lĕk′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *electuarium* < Gk. *ekleikton*, electuary < *ekleikhein*, to lick up], *Med.*, a confection made by mixing a powdered drug with honey or sirup.

el-ee-mos-y-na-ry (ĕl″ē-mŏs′ĭ-nā-rĭ; ĕl″ē-ē-), *adj.* [< Gk. *elecēmosunē*, alms], 1, pertaining to alms; 2, devoted to, or given for, charitable purposes; charitable; 3, dependent on charity:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who receives alms.

el-e-gance (ĕl′ē-găns), *n.* [see **elegant**], 1, studied refinement; polish; grace or beauty resulting from perfect propriety; 2, anything essentially refined, or in good taste.—*n.* **el′e-gan-cy.**

el-e-gant (ĕl′ē-gănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *elegans* (*-antis*), elegant], 1, having as an essential quality grace, refinement, or beauty; tasteful; luxurious; 2, characterized by a nice, sometimes a studied, sense of refinement, propriety, or beauty; keenly appreciative of social amenities; free from coarseness: *Colloq.*, excellent; first-rate.—*adv.* **el′e-gant-ly.**

Syn. dainty, tasteful, graceful. (See exquisite.)

e-le-gi-ac (ē-lē′jĭ-ăk; ĕl″ē-jī′ăk), *adj.* [see **elegy**], 1, like or pertaining to a funeral song; mournful; 2, written in the verse form used for classical Latin and Greek elegies, consisting of couplets in dactylic hexameter and pentameter:—*n.* 1, a mournful song or poem; elegy; 2, a poem written in the verse form used chiefly for elegies in ancient classic literature.—*adj.* **el″e-gi′a-cal** (-jī′ə-kăl).

el-e-gize (ĕl′ē-jīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], to write mournfully about; bewail; lament:—*v.i.* to write a mournful song or poem.—*n.* **el′e-gist** (ĕl′ē-jĭst).

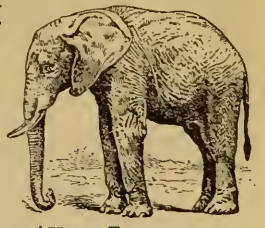
el-e-gy (ĕl′ē-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Fr. *élégie* < Gk. *elegos*, a mournful poem], 1, a mournful poem; a funeral song; used loosely of merely serious or reflective poems; 2, a poem written in elegiac meter.

el-e-ment (ĕl′ē-mĕnt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *elementum*, a first principle], 1, a simple component of a more complicated whole; ingredient; 2, a first or main principle; specifically, one of the four main parts of the physical world (earth, fire, air, and water) thought by ancient and medieval philosophers to be the entire composition of the universe: now used only in speaking of the atmospheric forces, especially in describing a storm; as, the *elements* raged for hours; 3, natural environment, or the life with which one is familiar: *Chem.*, any of a number of substances or kinds of matter, of which at present about ninety are known, which are not decomposable by ordinary methods of chemical analysis, and from combinations of which all compounds are formed: supposed in some cases, however, in the light of recent researches, to be composed of still more elementary substances, or to be transformable by electric or other forces into other substances formerly thought elementary (see table, page 315); *Math.*, 1, one of the terms of an algebraic expression; 2, the straight line conceived as forming or generating a conic or other surface, and called the *generatrix*, in any specified position, or considered as a part of the surface: *pl.* 1, the first steps in any branch of knowledge or art; rudiments; 2, the sacramental bread and wine.

el-e-men-tal (ĕl″ē-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to one of the four elements; hence, pertaining to first principles; primal; fundamental; 2, relating to, or characteristic of, the physical universe or the forces of nature; 3, forming an essential part of something; *Chem.*, pertaining to an element or elements.—*adv.* **el″e-men′tal-ly.**

el-e-men-ta-ry (ĕl″ē-mĕn′tə-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to first principles; introductory; simple: *Chem.*, never having been analyzed, decomposed, or formed by combination of simpler substances; *Education*, pertaining to the earlier years of school work.—*adv.* **el″e-men′ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **el″e-men′ta-ri-ness.**

el-e-phant (ĕl′ē-fănt), *n.* [< O.F. *olifant* < Lat. *elephantus* < Gk. *elephas* (*-antos*), elephant], 1, a huge, four-footed mammal of India and Africa, having thick, wrinkled skin, a long, flexible snout, or trunk, and long, curved, ivory tusks; hence, 2, anything cumbersome, awkward, or unwieldy.


AFRICAN ELEPHANT ($\frac{1}{125}$)

el-e-phan-ti-a-sis (ĕl″ē-făn-tī′ə-sĭs), *n. Pathol.*, a chronic skin disease in which the parts affected, usually the legs, become hard, rough, fissured, and greatly enlarged.

el-e-phan-tine (ĕl″ē-făn′tĭn; ĕl″ē-făn′tīn), *adj.* 1, huge; unwieldy; clumsy; 2, resembling or relating to an elephant.

el-e-phant's-ear (ĕl′ē-fănts-ēr″), *n.* 1, the taro: so called from the size and shape of its leaf; 2, the begonia.

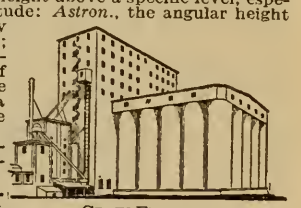
El-eu-sin-i-an (ĕl″ū-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Eleusinios*, of Eleusis], pertaining to the ancient city of Eleusis, near Athens: **Eleusinian mysteries**, religious ceremonies in honor of Demeter and Persephone, originally held in secret at Eleusis, and later made a part of the state religion of Athens.

el-e-vate (ĕl′ē-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *elevare* (*-atus*), to lift < *levis*, light], 1, to raise to a higher level; lift; 2, to raise to a higher rank; ennoble; 3, to exalt intellectually, morally, or spiritually; inspire; animate; fill with gladness or hope; 4, of sounds, to make louder; also, to raise the pitch of.—*p.adj.* **el′e-vat″ed.**

Syn. promote, exalt, dignify, cheer, erect, heighten.

el-e-va-tion (ĕl″ē-vā′shŭn), *n.* 1, act of raising; state of being raised; exaltation; 2, a raised place; 3, height above a specific level, especially sea level; altitude: *Astron.*, the angular height of a heavenly body above the horizon; *Drawing*, a geometrical representation of the front, one of the sides, or the rear of a building or the like (see *plan*, illus.).

Syn. height, altitude, eminence, loftiness, exaltation.


GRAIN ELEVATOR

el-e-va-tor (ĕl′ē-vā″tĕr), *n.* 1, that which raises up or exalts; 2, a hoisting machine or lift; a cage moving up and down in a shaft, to carry people or goods from one level to another; 3, a warehouse for the storage, lifting, and distribution of grain: *Aëro.*, a movable plane surface for controlling the altitude or inclination of an airplane by inclining it up or down like a horizontal rudder: also called *driving rudder* (for illus. see *empennage; airplane*).

e-lev-en (ē-lĕv′n), *adj.* [< A.S. *endleofan* < O.Teut. source], consisting of one more than ten:—*n.* 1, the sum of ten and one; 2, a symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi; 3, a team having eleven players, as in cricket or football.—*adj.* and *n.* **e-lev′enth.**

elf (ĕlf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (ĕlvz)], [< A.S. *ælf*, elf], 1, in fairy tales, folklore, and mythology, a tiny, mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy; pixie; 2, a fairylike child.

elf child a child believed to have been exchanged by the elves for another; a changeling.

elf-in (ĕl′fĭn), *adj.* resembling or pertaining to sprites or goblins:—*n.* 1, a sprite; 2, a frolicsome child; 3, one of several delicate butterflies.

elf-ish (ĕl′fĭsh), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, a sprite or goblin; impish; mischievous.—*adv.* **elf′ish-ly.**—*n.* **elf′ish-ness.**

elf-lock (ĕlf′lŏk″), *n.* [*elf* + *¹lock*], a lock of hair twisted and tangled as if done by mischievous elves; a tangled mass of hair.

El-i (ē′lī), *n.* [Heb. = elevation], *Bib.*, a judge and high priest of Israel, the teacher of Samuel (1 Sam. 1:9–17; 4:13–18).

e-lic-it (ē-lĭs′ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *elicere* (*elicitus*) < *e*, out + *lacere*, to entice], to draw out, as an opin-

ion; sometimes, to draw forth by, or as by, force, artifice, or cunning; as, to *elicit* a confession.
Syn. educe, deduce, evoke, extract, extort.

e-lide (ē-līd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* elided, *p.pr.* eliding], [< Lat. *elidere* (*elisus*) < *e*, out + *laedere*, to injure], **1**, to omit or ignore; **2**, to cut off or omit, as the final vowel or syllable of a word.

el-i-gi-bil-i-ty (ĕl"ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **eligible**], fitness to be chosen; suitability.

el-i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *eligere* < *e*, out + *legere*, to choose], capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; suitable; qualified for office:—*n.* one who meets the given requirements.—*adv.* **el'i-gi-bly**.

E-li-jah (ē-lī'jă), *n.* [< Heb. = Jehovah is my God], *Bib.*, a fearless Hebrew prophet, renowned for many miracles, who was finally taken to heaven in a chariot of fire (1 and 2 Kings).

e-lim-i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *e*, from + *limen* (*liminis*), threshold], **1**, to cast out; remove; **2**, to leave out of consideration: *Math.*, to remove (an unknown quantity) from two or more algebraic equations; *Physiol.*, to expel from the body; excrete.—*n.* **e-lim"i-na'tion**.—*adj.* **e-lim'i-na-tive**.

Syn. expel, ignore, reject, exclude. To *exclude* is to keep from coming in that which has never been in; the United States *excludes* large numbers of would-be immigrants. To *eliminate* is to get rid of something that is already in as a part, usually a constituent part; in reducing expenses, we *eliminate* unnecessary items.

E-lis-a-beth (ē-lĭz'ă-bĕth), *n.* [< Heb. = worshiper of God], *Bib.*, the wife of Zacharias, and mother of John the Baptist (Luke 1:5–57).

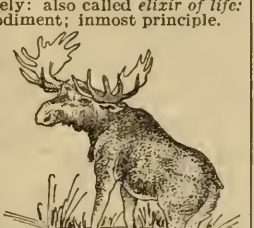
E-li-sha (ē-lī'shă), *n.* [< Heb. = God is salvation], *Bib.*, a great Hebrew prophet, disciple of Elijah, upon whom Elijah's mantle fell (1 and 2 Kings).

e-li-sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [see **elide**], a cutting off, omission, or suppression, usually of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony or rhythm.

***é-lite** (ā"lēt'), *n.* [Fr. = chosen; choice], the best or choicest part, as of society or a profession.

e-lix-ir (ē-lĭk'sēr), *n.* [< Arab. *al-iksīr*, elixir], **1**, an aromatic, sweetened preparation containing active medicinal substances; **2**, an imaginary substance formerly believed by alchemists to be able to change cheaper metals into gold: also called *philosophers' stone*; **3**, an imaginary liquid formerly believed capable of prolonging life indefinitely: also called *elixir of life*: *Obs.*, quintessence or embodiment; inmost principle.

E-liz-a-be-than (ē-lĭz"ă-bē'thăn; ē-lĭz'ă-bĕth"ăn), *adj.* [see **Elisabeth**], pertaining to Queen Elizabeth of England (1533–1603) or to her times:—*n.* one who lived in that time.—*abbr.* **Eliz.**


EUROPEAN ELK (⅛₀)

elk (ĕlk), *n.* [perh. < M.H.G. *elch*, elk], **1**, a large mammal (*Alces alces*) of the deer family, with large, flattened antlers, closely akin to the American moose but slightly smaller (cf. *moose*, illus.), found in northern Europe and Asia; **2**, in North America, the wapiti (which see for illus.): **Elk**, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal organization founded in 1868.

¹ell (ĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *eln*, ell < O. Teut. source], a lineal measure varying from 27 to 48 inches, formerly widely used in foreign countries.

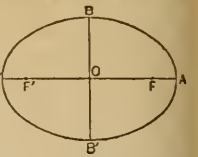
²ell (ĕl), *n.* [< letter L, in ref. to shape], **1**, an addition to a house at right angles with the main structure; **2**, a right angle joint, as of a pipe or tubing.

el-lipse (ē-lĭps'), *n.* [< Gk. *elleipsis*, a leaving, defect < *elleipein*, to come short], *Geom.*, **1**, the path of a point, the sum of whose distances from two fixed points, called *foci*, is constant; a closed curve arising from the section of a cone by a plane; **2**, popularly, a closed oval curve (see illus. next column and under *oval*, *conic*).

el-lip-sis (ē-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], *Gram.*, the omission of a word or words necessary to make the grammatical construction complete, which can be supplied from the context; *Print.*, a sign [as * * * or . . .] indicating an omission.

el-lip-soid (ē-lĭp'soĭd), *n.* *Geom.*, a solid, all of whose plane sections are ellipses or circles; also, the surface of such a solid:—*adj.* pertaining to such a solid.—*adj.* **el"lip-soi'dal** (ĕl"ĭp-soi'dăl).

el-lip-tic (ē-lĭp'tĭk), *adj.* relating to, or formed like, an ellipse: *Gram.*, shortened by the omission of a part; defective; as, an *elliptic* phrase.—*adj.* **el-lip'ti-cal**.—*adv.* **el-lip'ti-cal-ly**.



ELLIPSE
A'A, long axis; B'B, short axis; F'F, foci; O, center.

el-lip-tic-i-ty (ĕl"ĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state of being elliptical; **2**, the degree of deviation (of an ellipse or spheroid) from the form of a circle or sphere; specifically, the ratio of the difference between the equatorial and the polar diameter of the earth to the equatorial diameter, about $\frac{1}{297}$, giving the compression of the earth's form from the true sphere.

To draw an ellipse: A, B, fixed points; C, moving point; ACB, string.

elm (ĕlm), *n.* [A.S.], **1**, any of a genus (*Ulmus*) of large and graceful shade trees, having rough, doubly serrated leaves (see *deliquescent*, illus.); **2**, the hard, tough wood obtained from this tree.

el-o-cu-tion (ĕl"ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *loqui* (*locutus*), to speak], **1**, the art which teaches the use of voice and gesture in public speaking; **2**, style of oral expression.—*adj.* **el"o-cu'tion-a-ry**.

el-o-cu-tion-ist (ĕl"ō-kū'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who practices or teaches elocution.

E-lo-him (ē-lō'hĭm; ē-lō'hēm), *n.* [Heb.: pl. of *'Ēlōah*, God], one of the two Hebrew names for God, in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament: translated in the King James version "God," in distinction from *Jehovah* (*Yahweh*), translated "Lord."

E-lo-hist (ē-lō'hĭst), *n.* **1**, as established by modern critical research, the author of certain portions of the first six books of the Bible, in which God is spoken of in the Hebrew as *Elohim*, translated "God," instead of *Jehovah* or *Yahweh*, translated "Lord," as in other portions: used with *the*; **2**, an ancient Hebrew prophetic document containing anecdotes from Jewish history.—*adj.* **El"o-bis'tic**.

E. long. *abbr.* East longitude, measuring from a specified place, as Greenwich, England.

e-lon-gate (ē-lŏng'gāt; ē'lŏng-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *longare* (*-atus*), to lengthen], to stretch; lengthen:—*v.i.* to become longer; stretch:—*adj.* long; tapering.

e-lon-ga-tion (ē"lŏng-gā'shŭn), *n.* *Astron.*, **1**, the angular distance of an interior planet from the sun; **2**, the extreme east or west position of a heavenly body as viewed from the earth.

e-lope (ē-lōp'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eloped (-lōpt'), *p.pr.* eloping], [< A.F. *aloper*, to run away], **1**, to run away with a lover; **2**, to escape secretly, as from home or duty.—*n.* **e-lope'ment**.—*n.* **e-lop'er**.

el-o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [see **eloquent**], vivid and fluent expression of ideas, especially in speech, or the art of such expression.

el-o-quent (ĕl'ō-kwĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *loquens* (*-entis*), speaking], capable of, or characterized by, forceful, vivid expression of emotion, ideas, etc.—*adv.* **el'o-quent-ly**.

El-sa (ĕl'să), *n.* [Ger.], the heroine of Richard Wagner's opera "Lohengrin," a princess of Brabant who becomes the bride of Lohengrin.

else (ĕls), *adv.* [< A.S. *elles* < O. Teut. source], differently; otherwise; besides; instead; in another or a different place; as, where *else* can I go?—*adj.* implying some one or something additional or different; used following the word modified; as, somebody *else*; something *else*:—*pron.* *Obs.*, other.

else-where (ĕls'hwâr"), *adv.* [*else* + *where*], in, at, or to, some other place.

El-si-nore (ĕl"sĭ-nōr'), *n.* [< Dan. *Helsingör*], a Danish fortified town on the coast of Zealand Island: the setting of Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

e-lu-ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *lucidare* (*-atus*), to make bright < *lucidus*, bright < *lux*, light], to make clear; explain; illustrate; as, to *elucidate* a theory.—*n.* **e-lu"ci-da'tion**.—*adj.* **e-lu'ci-da-tive**.
Syn. illustrate, explain, expound. (See interpret.)

e-lude (ē-lūd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eluded, *p.pr.* eluding], [< Lat. *e*, from + *ludere* (*lusus*), to play], to avoid or escape as by deceit or cleverness; baffle.
Syn. avoid, foil, evade, shun, dodge, baffle.

E-lul (ē-lōōl'), *n.* [< Heb.], the sixth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year, nearly September.

e-lu-sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [see **elude**], the act of escaping or avoiding; clever evasion.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

ARRANGEMENT.—The elements are arranged in alphabetical order, in the interest of ready reference. In Appendix I, however, they are printed in a chart arranged according to the Periodic Law of Mendeléeff.

EXPLANATIONS.—Several elements have different constants for their different forms, as indicated.—Some elements have two names and two symbols; such are listed twice.—A figure preceded by the sign > indicates a temperature above the one named.—The constants for some of the elements, recently discovered, have not been ascertained.—Two dots (..) indicate information not known. A question mark (?) indicates information not certainly known.—A dash (—) indicates information not applicable.

SYMBOLS.—Most of the symbols consist of the initial letter of the name of the element, with or without an additional letter, and can thus be readily found in the list below, which is arranged alphabetically according to the names of the elements. A few, however, derived from Latin or modern Latin names, are not so easily found on such a list, and are given herewith: Ag, silver (*argentum*); Fe, iron (*ferrum*); K, potassium (*kalium*); Pb, lead (*plumbum*); Sn, tin (*stannum*); Au, gold (*aurum*); Hg, mercury (*hydrargyrum*); Na, sodium (*natrium*); Sb, antimony (*stibium*); W, tungsten (*wolframium*).

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.—*At. Wt.*, atomic weight; *Sp. Gr.*, specific gravity; *Melt. Point, Deg. C.*, melting point in degrees Centigrade; *am.*, amorphous form; *gas.*, gaseous form; *crystal.*, crystalline form; *Preh.*, prehistoric; *El. arc*, boils in the electric arc.

Element	Symbol	At. Wt.[1]	Sp. Gr.[1]	Melt. Point, Deg. C.	Boil. Point, Deg. C.	Valence	Discovered
Actinium[2]	Ac	..	..	..	..	..	1899
Aluminum	Al	26.97	2.70	658.7	1800	3, 4	1828
Antimony	Sb	121.76	6.69	630	1440	3, 5	1450
Argon (*gas.*)	A	39.94	1.38[3]	—	—	0[4]	1894
(*liquid*)	A	39.94	1.41	−188	−186.1	0[4]	1894
Arsenic (*am.*)	As	74.91	4.72	817	616	3, 5	1694
(*crystal.*)	As	74.91	5.73	850	586	3, 5	1694
Barium	Ba	137.36	3.75	850	950	2, 4	1808
Beryllium[5]	Be	9.02	1.64	1280	>1900	2	1828
Bismuth	Bi	209.00	9.75	271	1435	3, 5	1450
Boron (*am.*)	B	10.82	1.73	2300	3500[6]	3	1808
(*crystal.*)	B	10.82	2.60	2300	3500[6]	3	1808
Bromine (*gas.*)	Br	79.92	5.87[3]	—	—	1,3,5,7	1826
(*liquid*)	Br	79.92	3.19	−7.3	58.7	1,3,5,7	1826
Cadmium	Cd	112.41	8.64	320.9	767	2	1817
Cæsium	Cs	132.91	1.87	26	670	1	1860
Calcium	Ca	40.08	1.54	810	..	2, 4	1808
Carbon (*am.*)	C	12.01	1.88[7]	3900	3900[6]	2, 4	*Preh.*
(*graphite*)	C	12.01	2.56[7]	3900	3900[6]	2, 4	*Preh.*
(*diamond*)	C	12.01	3.51[7]	3900	3900[6]	2, 4	*Preh.*
Cerium	Ce	140.13	6.92	640	..	3, 4	1803
Chlorine (*gas.*)	Cl	35.46	2.49[3]	—	—	1,3,5,7	1774
(*liquid*)	Cl	35.46	1.56	−101.5	−33.6	1,3,5,7	1774
Chromium	Cr	52.01	6.74	1615	2200	2,3,6	1797
Cobalt	Co	58.94	8.80	1489	>2375	2,3,6	1773
Columbium[8]	Cb	92.91	7.06	1950	..	3, 5	1801
Copper	Cu	63.57	8.93	1083	2310	1, 2	*Preh.*
Dysprosium	Dy	162.46	..	..	..	3	1886
Erbium	Er	167.2	4.77	..	..	3, 6	1843
Europium	Eu	152.0	..	..	..	3	1896
Fluorine (*gas.*)	F	19.0	1.31[3]	—	—	1, 7	1771
(*liquid*)	F	19.0	1.14	−223	−187	1, 7	1771
Gadolinium	Gd	156.9	1.31	..	..	3	1886
Gallium	Ga	69.72	5.91	30.15	..	3	1875
Germanium	Ge	72.60	5.46	958	1350	2, 4	1886
Glucinum	Gl	same as *beryllium*					
Gold	Au	197.2	19.32	1063	210	1, 3	*Preh.*
Hafnium	Hf	178.6	..	..	..	4	1924
Helium (*gas.*)	He	4.003	0.13[3]	—	—	0[4]	1895
(*liquid*)	He	4.003	0.12	−272	−268.7	0[4]	1895
Holmium	Ho	163.5	..	..	..	3	1879
Hydrogen (*gas.*)	H	1.008	0.07[3]	—	—	1	1766
(*liquid*)	H	1.008	0.07	−259	−252.5	1	1766
Illinium	Il	146.0?	..	..	..	3	1926
Indium	In	114.76	7.25	155	1450	3, 6	1863
Iodine	I	126.92	4.95	113.5	184.4	1,3,5,7	1811
Ionium[2]	Io	..	..	..	..	..	1905
Iridium	Ir	193.1	22.42	2355	*El. arc*	3, 4	1803
Iron (*pure*)	Fe	55.84	7.87	1527	2450	2,3,6	*Preh.*
(*wrought*)	Fe	55.84	7.86	1520	2450	2,3,6	*Preh.*
(*steel*)	Fe	55.84	7.70[7]	1375	2450	2,3,6	*Preh.*
(*pig*)	Fe	55.84	7.30[7]	1175	2450	2,3,6	*Preh.*
Krypton (*gas.*)	Kr	83.7	2.82[3]	—	—	0[4]	1895
(*liquid*)	Kr	83.7	2.16	−169	−151.7	0[4]	1895
Lanthanum	La	138.92	6.15	810	..	3	1839
Lead	Pb	207.21	11.34	327.4	1525	2, 4	*Preh.*
Lithium	Li	6.94	0.53	186	>1400	1	1817
Lutecium	Lu	175.0	..	..	..	3	1907
Magnesium	Mg	24.32	1.74	650	1120	2	1829
Manganese	Mn	54.93	7.42	1230	1900	2,4,7	1774
Masurium	Ma	96.0?	..	..	..	..	1925
Mercury	Hg	200.61	13.59	−38.87	357.3	1, 2	*Preh.*
Mesothorium	MsTh	228.0	..	..	..	..	1905
Molybdenum	Mo	95.95	10.28	2550	*El. arc*	2,4,6	1782
Neodymium	Nd	144.27	6.95	840	..	3, 4	1885
Neon (*gas.*)	Ne	20.18	0.70	—	—	0[4]	1895
(*liquid*)	Ne	20.18	1.22	−253	−233	0[4]	1895
Nickel	Ni	58.69	8.80	1455	2450	2, 3	1751
Niobium	Nb	same as *columbium*					
Niton[9]	Nt	222.	..	−71	−62	3	1908
Nitrogen (*gas.*)	N	14.008	0.97[3]	—	—	1,2,5	1772
(*liquid*)	N	14.008	0.80	−210	−195.5	1,2,5	1772
Osmium	Os	190.2	22.49	2500	*El. arc*	3,4,6,8	1803
Oxygen (*gas.*)	O	16.00	1.101[3]	—	—	2	1774
(*liquid*)	O	16.00	1.12	−218	−183	2	1774
Palladium	Pd	106.7	11.5	1555	*El. arc*	2, 4	1804
Phosphorus							
(*yellow*)	P	31.02	1.83	44	30[10]	3, 5	1669
(*red*)	P	31.02	2.20	525	260[10]	3, 5	1669
Platinum	Pt	195.23	21.0	1775	*El. arc*	2, 4	1741
Polonium[11]	Po	..	..	..	..	2	1898
Potassium	K	39.092	0.86	62.3	757.5	1	1807
Praseodymium	Pr	140.92	6.48	940	..	3, 4	1885
Proactinium[2]	Pa	231.	..	..	..	3, 5	1918
Radium	Ra	226.05	..	700	..	2	1898
Radon	Rn	same as *niton*					
Rhenium	Re	186.31	..	..	..	..	1925
Rhodium	Rh	102.91	12.1	1985	2750	2, 3	1804
Rubidium	Rb	85.48	1.53	38	696	3, 8	1860
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7	12.26	2450	2780	4,6,8	1845
Samarium	Sa	150.43	7.75	1350	..	3, 5	1879
Scandium	Sc	45.10	..	1200?	..	3	1879
Selenium	Se	78.96	4.50	217	690	2,4,6	1817
Silicon (*am.*)	Si	28.06	2.35	1410	..	4	1823
(*crystal.*)	Si	28.06	2.34	1420	..	4	1854
Silver	Ag	107.88	10.49	960.5	1950	1,2,3	*Preh.*
Sodium	Na	22.997	0.97	97.5	877.5	1	1807
Strontium	Sr	87.63	2.54	800	..	2, 4	1808
Sulphur (*am.*)	S	32.06	1.92	225[10]	444.6	2,4,6	*Preh.*
(*rhombic*)	S	32.06	2.07	112.8	444.6	2,4,6	*Preh.*
Tantalum	Ta	180.88	16.6	2800	*El. arc*	3, 5	1802
Tellurium	Te	127.61	6.27	452	1390	2,4,6	1782
Terbium	Tb	159.2	..	..	..	3	1843
Thallium	Tl	204.39	11.85	302	1280	1, 3	1862
Thorium	Th	232.12	11.0	1700	..	4	1828
Thulium	Tm	169.4	..	..	..	3	1879
Tin (*gray*)	Sn	118.70	5.85	20[12]	2200	2, 4	*Preh.*
(*tetragonal*)	Sn	118.70	7.30	231.9	2275	2, 4	*Preh.*
Titanium	Ti	47.90	4.50	1800	*El. arc*	3, 4	1879
Tungsten	W	183.92	19.6	3400	*El. arc*	2,4,6	1781
Uranium	U	238.07	18.68	>1850	*El. arc*	2,4,6	1789
Vanadium	V	50.95	5.6	1720	..	3, 5	1830
Xenon (*gas.*)	Xe	131.3	4.42[3]	—	—	0[4]	1895
(*liquid*)	Xe	131.3	3.52	−140	−109.1	0[4]	1895
Ytterbium	Yb	173.04	..	1800	..	3	1878
Yttrium	Yt	88.92	3.80	1490	..	3	1828
Zinc	Zn	65.33	7.14	419.4	916	2	1520
Zirconium	Zr	91.22	6.40	1700	..	4	1824

NUMBERED NOTES.—[1] Atomic weights and specific gravities are usually given to two decimal places.—[2] Decomposition product of uranium.—[3] Specific gravity of air = 1.—[4] Valence of 0 indicates that element is inert.—[5] Also called *glucinum* [Gl].—[6] Sublimes at this temperature.—[7] Average value.—[8] Also called *niobium* [Nb].—[9] Also called *radon* [Rn].—[10] Ignition point.—[11] Decomposition product of radium.—[12] Stable below this temperature.

e-lu-sive (ē-lū'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, tending to disappear or evade; slippery: **2**, difficult or impossible to grasp mentally, as an idea; hard to understand; baffling.—*adv.* **e-lu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **e-lu'sive-ness.**

e-lu-so-ry (ē-lū'sō-rĭ), *adj.* likely to escape one's notice; evasive; baffling.

e-lu-tri-ate (ē-lū'trĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *elutriare* (*-atus*), to cleanse], *Chem.*, to cleanse by washing; especially, to separate (a finer from a coarser powder) by washing.—*n.* **e-lu"tri-a'tion.**

el-ver (ĕl'vẽr), *n.* [corr. of dial. *eelfare*, a migration of young eels < A.S. *æl*, eel + *faran*, to go], a young eel; especially, a young sea eel.

elves (ĕlvz), *n.* plural of *elf*; as, old folk tales tell of the pranks of *elves.*

elv-ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *adj.* [see **elf**], **1**, like, or pertaining to, fairy sprites; elfish; **2**, mischievous.

E-ly-sian (ē-lĭzh'ăn; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Elysium**], **1**, pertaining to paradise; **2**, full of the greatest bliss or happiness: **Elysian Fields**, *Gk. Myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death.

E-ly-si-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *Elusion*], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death; paradise; **2**, any place of bliss.

el-y-trum (ĕl'ĭ-trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tra (-trə)], [< Gk. *elutron*, sheath], *Zoöl.*, one of the pair of hardened protective wings of a beetle.

ELYTRA (*a, a*)

em (ĕm), *n.* [< letter *m* as pronounced], the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet: written *M, m*: *Print.*, a unit of length equal to the height of a capital letter of the designated font: theoretically, the width of the capital *M*; also, the square of this measure; as, 5 *ems* × 10 *ems* = 50 *ems*. Also, **M**; **m.**

em- *prefix*, form of *en-* when used before words beginning with *b, m*, or *p.*

e-ma-ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *emaciare* (*-atus*), to make lean < *macies*, leanness], to cause to become very lean; reduce the flesh of:—*adj.* (-ăt), very thin or lean, as from disease.—*n.* **e-ma"ci-a'tion.**

em-a-nate (ĕm'ă-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *emanare* (*-atus*), to flow], to flow forth; originate; take rise; issue or proceed outward, as from a source.—*adj.* **em'a-na-tive.**

em-a-na-tion (ĕm"ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a flowing forth; **2**, that which flows forth; effluence; **3**, a substance or agent issuing from a source; specifically, *Phys.* and *Chem.*, any of several radioactive gases arising from the decomposition of radioactive substances, as radium, thorium, actinium.

e-man-ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *emancipare* (*-atus*), to release < *e*, from + *manus*, hand + *capere*, to take], to release from, or as from, bondage; set free, as a slave: *Rom. Law*, to free (a child) from the control of the father.—*n.* **e-man'ci-pa"tor.**

Syn. release, deliver, manumit. (See liberate.)

e-man-ci-pa-tion (ē-măn"sĭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of setting free; liberation, as of slaves; **2**, a condition of freedom from restraint.

Syn. deliverance, enfranchisement. (See liberty.)

e-mar-gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *margo* (*-inis*), edge], *Bot.*, with a notched apex, as the clover leaf (for illus. see *leaf, rctuse*); *Zoöl.*, having the top notched, as certain wings.

e-mas-cu-late (ē-măs'kū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *masculus*, male], **1**, to deprive of masculinity; specifically, to castrate; **2**, to destroy the virile strength or spirit of; weaken; **3**, to weaken (a work of literature) by removing parts.—*n.* **e-mas"cu-la'tion.**

em-balm (ĕm-bäm'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *embaumer*, to embalm], **1**, to preserve (a dead body) from decay by preservatives; **2**, to perfume, as by fragrant spices; **3**, to hold in memory.—*n.* **em-balm'er.**

em-bank (ĕm-băngk'), *v.t.* [*en-* + *bank*], to inclose or protect with a ridge of earth.

em-bank-ment (ĕm-băngk'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a structure of stones or earth for purposes of defense, protection, or support; **2**, the construction of such a protection or support.

Syn. rampart, bulwark, defense, barrier, wall.

em-bar-go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz)], [Sp. < *embargar*, to impede < Lat. *in*, in + *barra*, a bar], **1**, a government act forbidding commercial vessels, especially foreign vessels, to enter or leave a port or ports: usually a war measure; **2**, government interference with commerce, especially a prohibition of trade in some specific class of goods in given localities; **3**, any hindrance or restraint; stoppage; impediment:—*v.t.* to lay an embargo on, as ships or goods.

em-bark (ĕm-bärk'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *embarquer* < L.L. *imbarcare* < Lat. *in*, in + *barca*, ship], **1**, to put on board ship; **2**, to invest, as money in an affair:—*v.i.* **1**, to go on board a vessel; **2**, to engage in any affair; as, to *embark* in a business.—*n.* **em"bar-ka'tion.**

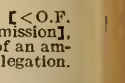
em-bar-rass (ĕm-băr'ăs), *v.t.* [< Fr. *embarrasser*, to entangle], **1**, to perplex; fluster; mortify; **2**, to entangle in financial difficulties; load with debts; **3**, to hinder; impede.—*n.* **em-bar'rass-ment.**

Syn. entangle, hinder, trouble, abash, confound, confuse, mortify. To *embarrass* one is so to work upon his feelings in the presence of others as to rob him of composure; he is flustered, and cannot command himself as before. To *abash* one is to put him out of countenance suddenly and utterly, by making him feel ashamed, by belittling him, or by reproving him. A sense of social awkwardness *embarrasses* one; a sense of social inferiority *abashes* one. To *confuse* a person is to put his mental processes to rout; one may be *confused* by cross-examination on the witness stand, and contradict himself. To *confound* is to *confuse* so utterly as to overwhelm.—*Ant.* assist, assure, embolden, help, sustain.

em-bas-sa-dor (ĕm-băs'ă-dẽr), *n.* [see **ambassador**], a government agent, of the highest diplomatic rank, representing his country at a foreign capital; also, any messenger charged with a special mission. See **am-bas'sa-dor**, *Pfd. S.*

em-bas-sy (ĕm'bă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *ambassée* < L.L. *ambactia*, a mission], **1**, the function, business, or official residence of an ambassador; **2**, an ambassador and his suite; a legation. Also, *Archaic*, **em'bas-sage** (-săj).

[1]em-bat-tled (ĕm-băt'ld), *adj.* [*em-* + obs. v. *battle* < O.F. *batailler*, to provide with turrets], having battlements or walls for defense: *Her.*, formed or bordered with alternating elevations and depressions suggesting battlements (see *heraldry*, illus.).


Escutcheon with embattled fess.

[2]em-bat-tled (ĕm-băt'ld), *adj.* [< O.F. *en-*, in + *bataille*, battle], drawn up in fighting order; prepared for battle; as, "the *embattled* farmers."

em-bay (ĕm-bā'), *v.t.* [*en* + *bay*], **1**, to bring (a boat) into a harbor, as for shelter; **2**, to hem in or inclose, as in a harbor; **3**, to form (a shore line) into bays.

em-bed (ĕm-bĕd'), *v.t.* [*en-* + *bed*], to lay in a bed; set in a surrounding mass. Also, **im-bed'.**

em-bel-lish (ĕm-bĕl'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *embellir* < Lat. *bellus*, beautiful], **1**, to adorn; set off by ornamentation; **2**, to elaborate (a story or narrative) by fanciful additions.—*n.* **em-bel'lish-ment.**

Syn. adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, ornament.

em-ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *æmerge*, ember], a live coal smoldering in ashes: *pl.* dying remains.

em-ber days [< A.S. *ymbren*, perh. < *ymbryne*, period < *ymb*, about + *ryne*, course], *R. C.* and *Angl. Chs.*, three days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, set apart for prayer and fasting in a certain week in each of the four seasons of the church year.

em-bez-zle (ĕm-bĕz'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bezzled (-ld), *p.pr.* embezzling], [< A.F. *en-*, in + *beseler*, to destroy by fraud], to take by fraud for one's own use; as, to *embezzle* a trust fund.—*n.* **em-bez'zler.**—*n.* **em-bez'zle-ment.**

em-bit-ter (ĕm-bit'ẽr), *v.t.* [*en-* + *bitter*], **1**, to make unhappy or resentful; **2**, to exasperate, or annoy exceedingly. Also, **im-bit'ter.**

Em-bla (ĕm'blä), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the first woman, mate of Ask, the first man, created respectively from an elm and an ash (cf. *Ask*).

em-blaze (ĕm-blāz'), *v.t.* [*en-* + *blaze*], **1**, to ornament profusely, as with heraldic devices; **2**, to make conspicuous, magnificent, or brilliant.

em-bla-zon (ĕm-blā'zŭn), *v.t.* [*en-* + *blazon*], **1**, to adorn with heraldic figures, such as the symbols on a shield or coat of arms; **2**, to decorate; display brilliantly; **3**, to praise highly; extol.—*n.* **em-bla'zon-er.**—*n.* **em-bla'zon-ment.**

em-bla-zon-ry (ĕm-blā'zn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, the act or art of adorning with heraldic figures; **2**, heraldic devices, as on shields or standards; **3**, any magnificent decoration.

em-blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* [< obs. *emblem*, inlaid work < Gk. *emblēma*, an insertion], **1**, a symbol or representation of an idea; as, the cross is the *emblem* of Christianity; **2**, a picture or design bearing allegorical significance, often with explanatory writing, and suggesting some truth or fact; **3**, a badge or sign:—*v.t.* to represent by a symbol.—*adj.* **em"blem-at'ic; em"blem-at'i-cal.**—*adv.* **em"blem-at'i-cal-ly.**

Syn., *n.* symbol, sign, type, image, token. An *emblem* is an object that stands for another object, or for an idea, by figurative, not direct, representation. A laurel

wreath has long been an *emblem* of achievement; the dove is the *emblem* of peace; the flag is the *emblem* of the nation. A *symbol* stands for some object or idea; it is regarded by general consent as naturally representing this object or idea, and in this sense is synonymous with *emblem;* as, black is the *symbol* of mourning; the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity. In another sense, *symbol* is not synonymous with *emblem;* a *symbol* can be a mark or character commonly agreed upon as a conventional representation of some idea or process, as algebraic *symbols,* or letters and figures employed as chemical *symbols.* A *sign* may be a trace or indication, furnishing proof or evidence; as, a *sign* of spring; marks of blood were *signs* that the burglar was wounded. A *sign,* too, may be an arbitrary mark, used to designate an idea or thing; as, the plus *sign;* the *sign* of the cross; a word *sign* in stenography. In this latter sense, *sign* comes close to *symbol* in meaning. A *token* is something given or done as a guarantee of authority, authenticity, good faith, or as a pledge or memorial; as, he sent his watch as a *token* that the message was authentic. *Token* in some cases is synonymous with *symbol* and *sign;* as, they flew a red flag from the tower as a *token* of defiance.

em-blem-a-tize (ĕm-blĕm′ə-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to represent symbolically; serve as a symbol of.

em-bod-i-ment (ĕm-bŏd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [see **embody**], 1, the act of uniting into a whole: a concentrating into one body; 2, a concrete expression, as of a purpose or quality; as, he is the *embodiment* of selfishness; incarnation.

em-bod-y (ĕm-bŏd′ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bodied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -bodying], [*in-*+*body*], 1, to give bodily form to; make tangible or concrete; 2, to express in definite form; as, to *embody* thought in words; 3, to form into, or make a part of, a united whole; incorporate; organize: *Art,* to personify; depict as a human being. Also, **im-bod′y.**

Syn. comprehend, include, comprise, clothe.

em-bold-en (ĕm-bōl′dn), *v.t.* [*in-*+*bold*], to make brave or dauntless; encourage.

Syn. encourage, hearten, assure, inspirit, animate.

em-bo-lism (ĕm′bō-lĭzm), *n.* [<Gk. *embolismos* <*emballein,* to throw in], the insertion of an extra period of time in the calendar, as in leap years; also, the period of time inserted: *Pathol.,* the obstruction of a blood vessel, as by a clot of blood.

em-bo-lus (ĕm′bō-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat. = pump piston <Gk. *embolos,* a stopper], something inserted, as a wedge: *Med.,* matter forming an obstruction in a blood vessel, as a blood clot.

***em-bon-point** (äN″bôN″pwäN′), *n.* [Fr. = in good condition], bodily plumpness; slight corpulence; stoutness; often humorous.

em-bos-om (ĕm-bo͝oz′ŭm), *v.t.* [*in-*+*bosom*], 1, to take into one's heart or affections; care for; 2, to shelter; surround. Also, **im-bos′om.**

em-boss (ĕm-bŏs′), *v.t.* [<O.F. *em-,* in+*bosse,* knob], 1, to ornament with raised work or bosses; raise in relief above the surface; 2, to ornament sumptuously: **embossed printing,** printing in which the letters or ornaments are raised above the surface of the paper; also, a system of raised dots used in books for the blind, which may be read by touch, as Braille (see App. I).—*n.* **em-boss′er.**—*n.* **em-boss′ment.**

em-bou-chure (äN″bo͞o″shür′), *n.* [Fr. = mouth of river], a mouth or outlet, as of a cannon, valley, or stream: *Mus.,* a mouthpiece, as of a wind musical instrument; also, the manner of applying the mouth in playing a wind instrument.

em-bow (ĕm-bō′), *v.t.* [*in-*+*bow*], to bend into the shape of an arch; curve.

em-bow-el (ĕm-bou′ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [*in-*+*bowel*], to bury; embed: *Rare,* to eviscerate; rend.

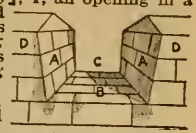
em-bow-er (ĕm-bou′ər), *v.t.* [*in-*+†*bower*], to cover with, or as with, a roof of flowers: —*v.i.* to rest, as under a roof of flowers. Also, **im-bow′er.**

em-brace (ĕm-brās′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -braced (-brāst′), *p.pr.* -bracing], [<O.F. *embracer* <Lat. *in,* in+*bracchium,* arm], 1, to clasp in the arms, as with affection; 2, to receive with willingness; as, to *embrace* an opportunity; adopt gladly; take up; as, to *embrace* a profession; 3, to include; inclose: *Obs.,* to undertake:—*v.i.* to join in an embrace:—*n.* the act of clasping in the arms; a hug.—*n.* **em-brace′ment.**

Syn., v. accept, comprise, clasp, encompass, encircle, inclose. (See comprehend.)—*Ant., v.* repel, repulse.

em-brac-er (ĕm-brās′ər), *n.* [<OF. *embraseor,* instigator <*embraser,* to set fire to], *Law,* one who attempts to corrupt a jury or to influence its decision by any other means than by argument in court. Also, **em-brace′or.**—*n.* **em-brac′er-y.**

em-bra-sure (ĕm-brā′zhür), *n.* [<O.F. *embraser,* to skew, splay], 1, an opening in a parapet, usually widening toward the exterior, from which guns may be fired: also called *crenel;* 2, a beveled opening in a wall, as for a door or window, widening toward the interior; a splay.



EMBRASURE
A, A, cheeks; B, sole; C, throat or inner side; D, D, merlons.

em-bro-cate (ĕm′brō-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<L.L. *embrocare* (*-atus*) <Gk. *embrokhē,* a fomentation], *Med.,* to moisten and rub (an injured part of the body) with liniment.

em-bro-ca-tion (ĕm″brō-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the moistening and rubbing of an injury with liniment; 2, the liniment used.

em-broid-er (ĕm-broid′ər), *v.t.* [<Fr. *en-*+*broder,* to work on the edge], 1, to adorn with needlework; 2, to embellish or exaggerate, as a story:—*v.i.* to do decorative needlework.—*n.* **em-broid′er-er.**—*n.* **em-broid′er-y.**

em-broil (ĕm-broil′) *v.t.* [<Fr. *en-,* in+*brouiller,* to quarrel], 1, to involve in discord or contention; 2, to confuse; entangle.—*n.* **em-broil′ment.**

Syn. complicate, perplex, implicate, involve, trouble.

em-brown (ĕm-broun′), *v.t.* [*in-*+*brown*], to cause to become brown or darker in color; tan. Also, **im-brown′.**

em-brue (ĕm-bro͞o′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brued (-bro͞od′), *p.pr.* -bruing], [see **imbrue**], to wet or drench. See **im-brue′,** *Pfd. S.*

em-brute (ĕm-bro͞ot′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* embruted, *p.pr.* embruting], [see **imbrute**], to make bestial:—*v.i.* to sink to the condition of brutes; become brutal. See **im-brute′,** *Pfd. S.*

em-bry-o (ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [L.L. <Gk. *embruon* <*bruein,* to grow], anything in an early, undeveloped stage: *Zoöl.,* the young of an animal in the earliest stages of development, before birth or hatching: of mammals, the unborn young before life becomes apparent: distinguished from *fetus; Bot.,* the young plant partly formed in the seed:—*adj.* in an early, undeveloped stage.

em-bry-ol-o-gy (ĕm″brĭ-ŏl′ə-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *embruon,* embyro+*-logia,* study], the study of the embryo, its formation and development.—*adj.* **em″bry-o-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **em″bry-ol′o-gist.**

em-bry-on-ic (ĕm″brĭ-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [see **embryo**], 1, of or pertaining to an undeveloped organism; 2, crude; not fully developed.

e-meer (ĕ-mēr′), *n.* [see **emir**], 1, a prince or ruler: used as a Mohammedan official title; 2, a descendant of Mohammed's daughter, Fatima; 3, a Turkish official title. See **e-mir′,** *Pfd. S.*

e-mend (ĕ-mĕnd′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *emendare* (*-atus*) <*e,* out+*menda,* a fault], to alter or correct, as a literary text.—*adj.* **e-mend′a-ble.**

e-men-date (ē′mĕn-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], to correct the errors in, as the text of a book.—*n.* **e′men-da″tor.**—*adj.* **e-mend′a-to-ry.**—*n.* **e′men-da′tion.**

em-er-ald (ĕm′ĕr-ăld), *n.* [<O.F. *emeraude* <Gk. *smaragdos,* emerald], 1, a brilliant green mineral, a double silicate of beryllium and aluminum, used as a gem; 2, a rich green color; 3, one of several varieties of moth; 4, a West Indian fish: *Print.,* a rare size of type (see App. I):—*adj.* of a color like that of the emerald: **Emerald Isle,** Ireland.

e-merge (ē-mûrj′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* emerged (-mûrjd′), *p.pr.* emerging], [<Lat. *e,* out +*mergere* (*mersus*), to dip], to rise up, as from a fluid; come forth from anything that conceals; become visible.

e-mer-gence (ē-mûr′jĕns), *n.* 1, the act of coming forth; 2, that which rises up or comes forth; 3, incorrectly, an emergency.

e-mer-gen-cy (ē-mûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], a sudden or unexpected happening, demanding prompt action; pressing necessity:—*adj.* pertaining to, or used in, a crisis requiring rapid and efficient action; as, an *emergency* brake.

Syn., n. exigency, crisis, necessity, pass, conjuncture. These words agree in the idea of naming a pressing state of affairs. An *emergency* names such a condition as demands immediate action; it is sudden, unforeseen, and urgent. An *exigency,* too, is urgent, but it names a need rising out of a certain situation, rather than, like *emergency,* the situation itself. The *exigencies* of a journey require certain expenditures, adjustments, etc.; the loss, after one had started, of all the money one had provided for a journey in a strange land, would constitute an *emergency. A crisis* is such a turning point in one's affairs as to make a decision or decisive change

necessary. Things that have come to a *crisis* can no longer go on, they must alter for better or for worse.

e-mer-gent (ē-mûr′jĕnt), *adj.* **1**, coming forth from, or rising out of, concealment, as from a fluid; **2**, demanding immediate consideration.

e-mer-i-tus (ē-mĕr′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [Lat. = having served out one's time with merit], retired from active service but retaining honorary rank and title; as, professor *emeritus;* pastor *emeritus*.

em-er-ods (ĕm′ĕr-ŏdz), *n.pl.* [see **hemorrhoids**], *Obs.*, a painful swelling at the anus; piles. Also, **em′er-oids.** See **hem′or-rhoids**, *Pfd. S.*

e-mer-sion (ē-mûr′shŭn), *n.* [see **emerge**], the act of coming forth or rising out of: *Astron.*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.

em-er-y (ĕm′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *émeril* < L.L. *smericulum* < Gk. *smēris*, polishing powder], a native form of alumina, colored with oxides of iron and manganese: used for grinding or polishing.

e-met-ic (ē-mĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *emetikos* < *emein*, to vomit], *Med.*, inducing vomiting:—*n.* anything that induces vomiting, such as salt and water, mustard and water, soapsuds, or ipecac.

e-meu (ē′mū), *n.* [see **emu**], a large Australian bird resembling an ostrich. See **e′mu**, *Pfd. S.*

E. M. F. *abbr.* electromotive force, or difference in electrical potential (also, **e. m. f.**; **emf.**).

em-i-grant (ĕm′ĭ-grănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *emigrans* (*-antis*), emigrating], moving from one country or state to settle in another:—*n.* one who leaves a country or state to settle in some other place.

Syn., *n.* (see **immigrant**).

em-i-grate (ĕm′ĭ-grāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grated, *p.pr.* -grating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *migrare* (*-atus*), to wander], to leave a country or state to settle in another.—*n.* **em″i-gra′tion.**

***é-mi-gré** (ā″mē′grā′), *n.* [*pl.* -grés (-grā′)], [Fr. = an emigrant], during the French Revolution, a fugitive aristocrat.

em-i-nence (ĕm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **eminent**], **1**, that which is lofty; an elevation or hill; **2**, exalted rank, station, celebrity, or repute: **Eminence**, *R. C. Ch.*, a title of honor given to cardinals.

em-i-nen-cy (ĕm′ĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* exaltation in height, rank, or repute; elevation; renown.

em-i-nent (ĕm′ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *eminens* (*-entis*), jutting < *e*, out + *minēre*, to jut], **1**, elevated; **2**, high in merit, rank, or reputation; exalted: **right of eminent domain**, the power belonging to a government, by the exercise of which private property may be taken for public use.—*adv.* **em′i-nent-ly.**

Syn. celebrated, illustrious. (See distinguished.)

e-mir (ē-mēr′; ē′mēr), *n.* [< Arab. *amīr*, ruler], **1**, an Arabian prince or chieftain: used by Mohammedans as a title; **2**, a title given to persons descended from Mohammed through his daughter, Fatima; **3**, a Turkish official title. Also, **e-meer′.**

em-is-sa-ry (ĕm′ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **emit**], **1**, a person or agent sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature; **2**, an outlet channel, as for water from a lake: *Anat.*, an outlet or duct:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to an agent or spy; **2**, forced or sent out.

e-mis-sion (ē-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of sending out; discharge; **2**, that which is issued or discharged.—*adj.* **e-mis′sive.**—*n.* **em″is-siv′i-ty.**

e-mit (ē-mĭt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting], [< Lat. *e*, from + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], **1**, to send or give forth; throw out; **2**, to issue; send into circulation.—*n.* **e-mit′ter.**

em-men-a-gogue (ē-mĕn′ȧ-gŏg; -mē′nȧ-), *n.* [< Gk. *emmēna*, menses + *agōgos*, leading], *Med.*, anything that promotes the menstrual flow.

e-mol-lient (ē-mŏl′yĕnt; ē-mŏl′ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *emolliens* (*-entis*), softening < *e*, from + *mollire*, to make soft], *Med.*, softening or soothing:—*n.* an agent that softens or soothes the skin, or an irritated internal surface, as gelatin, starch, linseed, etc.

e-mol-u-ment (ē-mŏl′ū-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *emoliri*, to produce by exertion], **1**, compensation or salary derived from a position, or any kind of work; remuneration; **2**, gain; profit; advantage.

e-mo-tion (ē-mō′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *emotio* (*-onis*) < *e*, out + *movēre* (*motus*), to move], **1**, an excited state of mind; mental agitation; **2**, a feeling of love, hate, joy, fear, or the like: *Psych.*, the capacity for feeling; consciousness characterized by feeling; sensibility.—*adj.* **e-mo′tion-al.**—*adv.* **e-mo′tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **e-mo′tion-al-ism.**—*n.* **e-mo′tion-al-ist.**

Syn. feeling, passion, sentiment, fervor. (See feeling.)

em-pale (ĕm-pāl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -paled (-pāld′), *p.pr.* -paling], [see **impale**], **1**, to transfix, as if by a sharp stake; **2**, to place side by side, as on a shield: *Rare*, to inclose with a fence. See **im-pale′**. *Pfd.S.*

em-pan-el (ĕm-păn′ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [see **impanel**], to put upon a jury list. See **im-pan′el**, *Pfd. S.*

em-pen-nage (ĕm′pĕ-nāj; än″pĕ′nàzh′), *n.* [Fr. < *en*-, in + *pennage*, plumage], *Aëro.*, **1**, a system of stabilizing planes placed at the rear of a dirigible; **2**, the stationary stabilizing tail of an airplane.

EMPENNAGE

a, a, elevators; *b, b*, control wires of elevators; *c*, rudder; *b′*, one of the control wires of rudder; *d, d, d*, balanced surfaces; *e*, fin; *f, f*, stabilizers; *g, g*, horns (matched by horns, not shown, on opposite surfaces); *h*, rear end of fuselage.

em-per-or (ĕm′pĕr-ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *emperere* < Lat. *imperator*, emperor], **1**, the sovereign or ruler of an empire; **2**, any of several large butterflies.

em-per-y (ĕm′pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* emperies (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *emperie*, empire], *Poet.* or *Rhet.*, **1**, the sovereignty or domain of an emperor; hence, **2**, wide sway.

em-pha-sis (ĕm′fȧ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [Gk. < *emphainein*, to show], a special stress of the voice on a syllable, word, or words, in reading or speaking: *Rhet.*, forceful expression used to give importance, or add stress, to an idea, image, or the like.

1/3

EMPEROR MOTH

em-pha-size (ĕm′fȧ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -sizing], **1**, to utter positively and forcefully; stress; **2**, to declare forcibly; make prominent or distinctive, as by impressive or vivid language.

em-phat-ic (ĕm-făt′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pronounced with stress; **2**, expressing, or expressed by, force or positiveness; distinguished; striking; as, an *emphatic* success.—*adv.* **em-phat′i-cal-ly.**

em-phy-se-ma (ĕm″fĭ-sē′mȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *emphusēma*, an inflation], *Pathol.*, a swelling or inflation of the tissues, caused by the presence of gas; *Veterinary Science*, heaves.

em-pire (ĕm′pīr), *n.* [< Lat. *imperium*, empire], **1**, a powerful or extensive nation or group of nations, under one ruling power; specifically, a government whose sovereign is an emperor; **2**, imperial power, domain, or government; hence, **3**, sovereignty; sway; control: **Empire**, *adj.* of or pertaining to the first French Empire (1804–15); as, *Empire* styles.

em-pir-ic (ĕm-pĭr′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *empeirikos*, experienced < *peira*, a trial], **1**, in the practice of medicine, one whose methods are based solely on practical experience; **2**, a quack doctor; a charlatan:—*adj.* based on, or guided by, experience or experiment, rather than by reasoning or theory; experimental.—*adj.* **em-pir′i-cal.**—*adv.* **em-pir′i-cal-ly.**

em-pir-i-cism (ĕm-pĭr′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* **1**, the use of knowledge based on observation or practical experience alone; especially, **2**, the practice of medicine without the usual theoretical medical and scientific training; quackery: *Philos.*, the theory that all human knowledge comes from experience: opposite of *rationalism*.—*n.* **em-pir′i-cist** (-sĭst).

em-place-ment (ĕm-plās′mĕnt), *n.* [*en* + *place* + *-ment*], an assigning to a definite location; a placing: *Mil.*, **1**, the position of artillery within a fortification: **2**, the platform of a gun; a parapet and its equipment.

em-ploy (ĕm-ploi′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ployed (-ploid′), *p.pr.* -ploying], [< Fr. *employer* < Lat. *implicare*, to fold in], **1**, to give occupation to; keep busy; **2**, to make use of; **3**, to apply or devote to an object; as, to *employ* one's time in reading:—*n.* the state of being engaged in some occupation; service.

Syn., *v.* use, hire, occupy, busy. As applied to things, *employ* and *use* are interchangeable, though *employ* often carries the idea of making a special use of; as, we *used* such methods of demonstrating as appealed to the eye; for this particular purpose we *employed* charts. In those cases, however, which naturally involve the destruction or consumption of the article *used*, *employ* cannot be substituted; we say that we *use*, not *employ*, five pounds of sugar per week. As applied to persons, *use* connotes degradation; one who lets himself be *used* for another's purpose deserves contempt. *Employ* and *hire* differ chiefly in a point of emphasis and consequent dignity; *employ* stresses the idea of the service rendered, and so is more dignified than *hire*, which frankly stresses the pay received.

em-ploy-ee (ĕm-ploi-ē′), *n.* one who works for another for wages or salary. Also, **em″ploy″é′** (ĕm-ploi-ā′; än″plwä″yā′).

em-ploy-er (ĕm-ploi′ĕr), *n.* one who pays one or more other persons for labor or services.

em-ploy-ment (ĕm-ploi′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of using, hiring, or retaining; the state of being occupied, applied, or in service or use; **2,** that which one is engaged in; business; occupation. *Syn.* engagement, trade, work, service. (See business.)

em-po-ri-um (ĕm-pō′ri-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ə)], [< Gk. *emporion* < *emporos*, merchant], a commercial center or place of trade; mart; bazaar; popularly, a large general store.

em-pow-er (ĕm-pou′ĕr), *v.t.* [*'en-* + *power*], **1,** to authorize; **2,** to enable. Also, **im-pow′er.**

em-press (ĕm′prĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *emperesse*, fem. of *emperere:* see **emperor**], a woman who rules over an empire: also, the consort of an emperor.

***em-presse-ment** (äⁿ″prĕs″mäⁿ′), *n.* [Fr. = eagerness], the demonstration of warm regard; hearty cordiality.

em-prise (ĕm-prīz′), *n.* [O.F. = a thing undertaken < *emprendre*, to undertake], *Archaic,* enterprise; adventure, especially of a chivalrous nature; knightly skill; as, deeds of high *emprise.* Also, **em-prize′.**

emp-ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [< A.S. *æmetig*, at leisure], **1,** containing nothing; **2,** vague; unsatisfactory; as, *empty* dreams; **3,** destitute of, or lacking in, force, knowledge, or sense; as, *empty* words; **4,** vacant; unoccupied, as a house: *Colloq.,* hungry:—*n.* an empty car, truck, container, or the like: *Com.,* especially, an emptied container being returned to the shipper:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tied (-tĭd), *p.pr.* -tying], **1,** to deprive of the contents; make vacant; **2,** to pour out; discharge:—*v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself.—*adv.* **emp′ti-ly.**—*n.* **emp′ti-ness.**

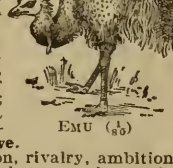
Syn., adj. vacant, blank, unfilled, inane, hollow, unoccupied, void. That is *empty* which has nothing in it; that is *vacant* which lacks what is supposed to fill or occupy it. An *empty* house is bare of furniture. A *vacant* house contains no inmates. A house, however, can be *empty* yet not *vacant;* and, on the other hand, a house to be let furnished can be *vacant* and not *empty.* Figuratively, *empty* and *vacant* have similar meanings; an *empty* honor leaves its recipient as well off as he was before; a *vacant* hour has nothing planned to fill it; a *vacant* stare is dull and idiotic. *Blank* describes that which is free from any writing or marks, as unused paper, or spaces, in printed matter, left to be filled in.

emp-ty-ings (ĕmp′tĭ-ĭngz), *n.pl. U. S. Colloq.,* the dregs or sediment of liquor; yeast.

em-pur-ple (ĕm-pûr′pl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], [*'en-* + *purple*], to make or color purple; dress in purple. Also, **im-pur′ple.**

em-py-re-an (ĕm″pĭ-rē′ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *empuros*, fiery < *en*, in + *pur*, fire], the highest heaven, in ancient times thought to be composed of pure fire; hence, the abode of God:—*adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to the highest heaven; celestial; **2,** composed of elemental fire. Also, **em-pyr′e-al** (ĕm-pīr′ē-ăl; ĕm″pĭ-rē′ăl).

e-mu (ē′mū), *n.* [perh. < Port. *ema*, crane], any of several species (all but two, of genus *Dromæus*, extinct) of large Australian birds akin to the ostrich, having undeveloped wings, but having feathers on the neck and part of the head. Also, **e′meu.**



Emu ($\frac{1}{80}$)

em-u-late (ĕm′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p. pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *aemulari* (*-atus*), to try to excel], **1,** to try to equal or excel (a person, act, quality, etc.); vie with; **2,** to equal or match as a result of effort.—*n.* **em′u-la′tor.**—*n.* **em″-u-la′tion.**—*adj.* **em′u-la-tive.**

Syn., n. competition, opposition, rivalry, ambition, strife. *Competition* is a contest between those who are trying to gain the same object at the same time. *Emulation* is a striving to equal or surpass others; it is born of the contemplation of another's greatness, and the desire to outdo him; hence, it may be directed toward following the example of one who is dead. An author might strive in *competition* with living authors for a short-story prize, he might work in *emulation* of the smooth style of Stevenson. The result of *competition* is usually tangible; that of *emulation* may be one of feeling or attitude; as, such industry as his either excites our *emulation,* or plunges us into apathetic despair. *Rivalry* exists between those striving against each other for favor in love or politics, for greatness, for influence, or the like. Those engaged in *rivalry* are often unfriendly, if not hostile; *competition* may be good-natured; *emulation* is honorable and commendable.

em-u-lous (ĕm′ū-lŭs), *adj.* eager to equal or excel; rivaling.—*adv.* **em′u-lous-ly.**

e-mul-si-fi-er (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī″ĕr), *n.* [see **emulsify**], a substance, such as gum arabic, gelatin, etc., employed to effect the emulsion of an oil.

e-mul-si-fy (ē-mŭl′sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *e*, from + *mulgēre* (*mulsus*), to milk], to make or form into an emulsion.

e-mul-sion (ē-mŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1,** a liquid mixture consisting of one substance, often a fat, suspended in another in the form of minute drops; specifically, a gelatinous solution containing silver salts, used for coating photographic plates; **2,** any milklike mixture or solution.

e-mul-sive (ē-mŭl′sĭv), *adj.* **1,** capable of being made into an emulsion; **2,** like, or having the same effect as, an emulsion.

e-mul-soid (ē-mŭl′soid), *n. Chem.,* a colloidal solution in which the particles in suspension are of a liquid not soluble in the suspending liquid.

e-munc-to-ry (ē-mŭngk′tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *e*, out + *mungere* (*munctus*), to blow the nose], any organ or duct that discharges waste material from the body, as the kidneys:—*adj.* discharging waste matter; excretory.

en (ĕn), *n.* [< letter *N* as pronounced], the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet: *Print.,* half an em.

1en- *prefix,* [< Fr. *en* < Lat. *in*, in, into], **1,** in or into; as, *ensnare;* **2,** on; as, *engrave;* **3,** to make; make into or like; as, *enfeeble;* **4,** sometimes intensive; as, *encumber.* Also, before *b, m,* or *p,* **em-.**

2en- *prefix,* [< Gk. *en-*, in, into], in; on: most often in words of Greek derivation; as, *encomium.*

-en *n. suffix,* **1,** [< A.S. *-an*, pl. suffix], used to form certain plurals: as, *oxen;* **2,** [< O.Teut. source], used to form diminutives; as, *maiden:*—*v. suffix,* **1,** [< A.S. *-an*, *-en*, v. suffixes], used to form the past participle of many irregular verbs; as, *fallen; stricken;* **2.** [mod.], to make: added to adjectives or nouns; as, *redden; heighten:*—*adj. suffix,* [< O.Teut. source], made of; composed of: added to nouns; as, *wooden; golden.*

en-a-ble (ĕn-ā′bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [*'en-* + *able*], to render capable; furnish with adequate means or power; empower: *Obs.,* to make possible or easy.

en-act (ĕn-ăkt′), *v.t.* [*'en-* + *act*], **1,** to decree; make into law; **2,** to carry to completion; accomplish; **3,** to act the part of; impersonate: **enacting clause,** the first clause in a legislative act, which usually begins *be it enactcd.*—*n.* **en-ac′tor.**—*adj.* **en-ac′to-ry.**

en-act-ment (ĕn-ăkt′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the process of enacting; **2,** a law or decree.

en-am-el (ĕn-ăm′ĕl), *n.* [< A.F. *enamayller* < O.F. *esmal*, enamel], **1,** a kind of opaque glass, often brilliantly colored, used as a decorative coating for metal, glass, or pottery, to the surface of which it is attached by fusion; **2,** an object covered with such a coating; **3,** a hard, glossy varnish, used in coating surfaces, as metal, woodwork, etc.; **4,** the dense, hard, white outer coating of the teeth; **5,** a cosmetic giving a smooth, clear finish to the skin:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], **1,** to coat with enamel; **2,** to cover with a shiny surface; **3,** to adorn with various hues, as if with enamel:—*v.i.* to practice enameling.—*n.* **en-am′el-er; en-am′el-ler.**

en-am-or (ĕn-ăm′ĕr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *en-*, in + *amour*, love < Lat. *amor*, love], to inflame with love; captivate; charm. Also, **en-am′our.**

en-arched (ĕn-ärcht′), *adj.* [*'en-* + *'arch*], bent or curved like an arch, as a line (see *heraldry,* illus.).

***en a-vant** (ä″ nä″vän′), [Fr.], forward; onward: used nearly always as a command.

en-camp (ĕn-kămp′), *v.i.* [*'en-* + *camp*], to make camp; settle in tents or huts:—*v.t.* to put into temporary quarters.—*n.* **en-camp′ment.**

en-case (ĕn-kās′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* encased (-kāst′), *p.pr.* encasing], [see **incase**], to inclose in a box or other container. See **in-case′,** *Pfd. S.*

en-caus-tic (ĕn-kôs′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *egkaustikos* < *egkaiein*, to burn in], **1,** pertaining to, or designating, any method of painting in which colors are set by means of heat: used especially of painting in heated wax in which colors are fused; **2,** pertaining to, or designating, a method of decorating tiles by burning in a pattern of colored clays upon a solid clay background:—*n.* **1,** the art or practice of a method of painting in which the colors are set by means of heat; **2,** material or painting so colored.

en-cave (ĕn-kāv′), *v.t.* [*'en-* + *cave*], to place in, or as in, an inclosure in the ground.

-ence *n. suffix,* [< Lat. suffix *-entia*], denoting, in general, an act, quality, or state, or a thing produced; as, *emergence; eminence; divergence.*

***en-ceinte** (än″sănt′; än″sănt′), [Fr.], *adj.* [< Lat. *in-* (negative) + *cingere* (*cinctus*), to girdle], pregnant; being with child:—*n.* [< Lat. *in-* (intensive) + *cingere* (*cinctus*), to girdle], 1, the main line of defense, as around a fortification; 2, any place definitely inclosed, as within a wall, as the precinct of a cathedral.

En-cel-a-dus (ĕn-sĕl′ə-dŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Egkelados*], *Gk. Myth.*, a hundred-armed giant killed by Zeus and buried under Mt. Etna.

en-ceph-a-li-tis (ĕn-sĕf″ə-lī′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *egkephalon*, brain], *Med.*, inflammation of the brain: **encephalitis lethargica** (lĕ-thär′jĭ-kə), sleeping sickness.—*adj.* **en-ceph″a-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk).

en-ceph-a-lon (ĕn-sĕf′ə-lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *en*, in + *kephalē*, head], *Anat.*, that which is inside the brain cavity; the brain.—*adj.* **en-ceph′a-lous.**—*adj.* **en″ce-phal′ic** (-sə-făl′ĭk).

en-chain (ĕn-chān′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *chain*], 1, to bind, as with fetters; 2, to hold fast; confine.

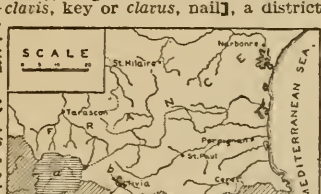
en-chant (ĕn-chănt′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *enchanter* < Lat. *in*, on + *cantare*, to chant: because orig. magic charms were sung], 1, to charm or subdue, as by sorcery; 2, to captivate by delights.—*n.* **en-chant′er.**—*n.fem.* **en-chant′ress.**—*p.adj.* **en-chant′ing.**—*adv.* **en-chant′ing-ly.**—*n.* **en-chant′ment.**

Syn. captivate, allure, delight, enrapture, fascinate.

en-chase (ĕn-chās′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -chased (-chāst′), *p.pr.* -chasing], [< Fr. *enchâsser* < *en-*, in + *châsse*, a frame], 1, to put in a setting, as a gem; incase; 2, to embellish by inlaid or engraved work; 3, to represent by engraved figures.

en-cir-cle (ĕn-sûr′kl), *v.t.* [*en-* + *circle*], 1, to surround; encompass; 2, to ring about.

en-clave (ĕn-klāv′), *n.* [< L.L. *inclavare* < Lat. *in*, in + *clavis*, key or *clarus*, nail], a district entirely surrounded by a foreign dominion: distinguished from *exclave*.



ENCLAVE AND EXCLAVE

a, Republic of Andorra, between France and Spain; *b*, Llivia, Spanish territory surrounded by French territory: an exclave of Spain, an enclave in France.

en-clit-ic (ĕn-klĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *egklitikos* < *en*, on + *klinein*, to lean], *Gram.*, joined to a preceding word and pronounced without accent, as if a part of that word: said of a word or syllable:—*n. Gram.*, an enclitic word or syllable, such as Latin *que* in "virginibus puerisque."

en-close (ĕn-klōz′), *v.t.* [see **inclose**], 1, to surround, as with a fence; 2, to insert or unfold within. See **in-close′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-clo-sure (ĕn-klō′zhûr), *n.* 1, the act of surrounding or state of being surrounded; 2, that which is surrounded or shut in; 3, that which surrounds, as a fence; 4, something included, as in a letter. See **in-clo′sure**, *Pfd. S.*

en-co-mi-ast (ĕn-kō′mĭ-ăst), *n.* [see **encomium**], one who praises or eulogizes.—*adj.* **en-co″mi-as′tic; en-co″mi-as′ti-cal.**

en-co-mi-um (ĕn-kō′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *egkōmion* < *en*, in + *kōmos*, revelry], 1, a festival song chanted in praise of Bacchus; 2, a eulogy.

Syn. applause, praise, panegyric. (See eulogy.)

en-com-pass (ĕn-kŭm′pəs), *v.t.* [*en-* + *compass*], 1, to surround; encircle; inclose in some way; 2, to contain.—*n.* **en-com′pass-ment.**

en-core (äṅ″kôr′; äṅg-kōr′), *adv.* and *interj.* [Fr. = again], once more; again:—*n.* (äṅ′kôr; äṅg′kōr), 1, a repetition of a musical or dramatic performance, or an additional performance, in response to a call by an audience; 2, the demand or call so made:—*v.t.* (äṅg-kōr′; äṅg′kōr), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* encored (-kōrd′), *p.pr.* encoring], to applaud for the repetition or continuation of (a performance), or for the reappearance of (a performer).

en-coun-ter (ĕn-koun′tĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< O.F. *encontrer* < L.L. *incontrare*, to go against < Lat. *contra*, against], 1, to meet in conflict; 2, to meet unexpectedly:—*n.* 1, a combat; 2, a hostile meeting face to face; 3, an unexpected meeting.

en-cour-age (ĕn-kûr′āj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ājd), *p.pr.* -aging], [< O.F. *en*, in + *coragier*, to hearten < *cœur*, heart], 1, to hearten; inspire; 2, to help; foster.—*n.* **en-cour′age-ment.**

Syn. countenance, embolden, hearten, promote, urge, cheer.—*Ant.* discourage, dispirit, depress, dishearten.

en-cour-ag-ing (ĕn-kûr′ā-jĭng), *p. adj.* 1, giving confidence; inspiring or stimulating; 2, patronizing or fostering.—*adv.* **en-cour′ag-ing-ly.**

Syn. hopeful, opportune, fortunate, promising, auspicious.—*Ant.* hopeless, inauspicious, censorious.

en-crim-son (ĕn-krĭm′zn), *v.t.* [*en-* + *crimson*], to color or dye a deep red.

en-croach (ĕn-krōch′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *encrochier* < *croc*, hook], 1, to infringe upon another's rights; 2, to intrude or trespass upon the property or privileges of some other person: usually with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **en-croach′er.**—*n.* **en-croach′ment.**

en-crust (ĕn-krŭst′), *v.t.* [see **incrust**], to cover or line with a hard coat. See **in-crust′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-cum-ber (ĕn-kŭm′bĕr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *encombrer*, to cumber], 1, to hamper or hinder; retard; 2, to load down; burden, as a property with debts; 3, to obstruct; block up. Also, **in-cum′ber.**

Syn. burden, overload, hinder, impede, hamper, obstruct, embarrass.—*Ant.* relieve, help, assist, ease.

en-cum-brance (ĕn-kŭm′brăns), *n.* that which burdens or hinders: *Law*, a lien or liability attached to property: *Colloq.*, one dependent upon another, as a child or relative. Also, **in-cum′brance.**

Syn. load, burden, pack, weight, obstruction, impediment. A *burden* is a *weight* that bears one down with the labor and difficulty of sustaining it. A *load* is that which is to be carried; a *load* may be light or heavy. *Burdens* are commonly borne by living beings, chiefly by persons; *loads* may be carried by people, animals, or conveyances. A man may take a *burden* upon himself, or have it thrust upon him; a *load* is usually laid on. Both *load* and *burden* apply to that which bears down upon the mind or spirit as well as upon the body. An *encumbrance* is such an additional *weight* as is burdensome, hindering, or retarding; debts, mortgages, lack of credit, are financial *encumbrances*. (See hindrance.)

-en-cy *n. suffix*, [see **-ence**], denoting quality or state: alternative with *-ence*, which see.

en-cyc-li-cal (ĕn-sĭk′lĭ-kăl; -sī′klĭ-), *adj.* [< Gk. *en*, in + *kuklos*, circle], circulated generally; sent broadcast: **encyclical letter**, *R. C. Ch.* a circular letter from the Pope, on topics of church interest:—*n.* an encyclical letter. Also, **en-cyc′lic.**

en-cy-clo-pe-di-a (ĕn-sī″klō-pē′dĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *egkuklios*, all around (< *en*, in + *kuklos*, a circle) + *paideia*, education < *pais* (*paidos*), boy], a work outlining the entire circle of the arts, sciences, etc.; one or more volumes containing information on all branches of knowledge, topically arranged in alphabetical order. Also, **en-cy″clo-pæ′di-a.**

en-cy-clo-pe-dic (ĕn-sī″klō-pē′dĭk; -pĕd′ĭk), *adj.* universal; summarizing all knowledge. Also, **en-cy″clo-pæ′dic; en-cy″clo-pe′di-cal; en-cy″clo-pæ′di-cal.**

en-cy-clo-pe-dist (ĕn-sī″klō-pē′dĭst), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopedia; one informed in all branches of knowledge: the **Encyclopedists**, a group of French scholars, headed by Diderot and D'Alembert, who prepared (1751–65) the French Encyclopedia, embodying the advanced science and philosophy of that time. Also, **en-cy″clo-pæ′dist.**

en-cyst (ĕn-sĭst′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *cyst*], *Biol.*, to inclose in a sac:—*v.i. Biol.*, 1, to form, or become inclosed in, a sac; 2, to form a thick wall, as a spore.

end (ĕnd), *n.* [< A.S. *ende*, end < O.Teut. source], 1, the termination or conclusion of anything; specifically, the termination of life; 2, an extreme limit or ultimate point, or the part or region near it; 3, that which is left or remains: often *pl.*; 4, an object or purpose; 5, a consequence or result; 6, in certain games, as football, a player stationed at a terminal point:—*v.t.* 1, to finish; conclude; 2, to put to death; 3, to stand on its end:—*v.i.* 1, to cease; come to a conclusion; 2, to result; 3, to die.

Syn. (*v.* see close; *n.* see design).

end—all (ĕnd′=ôl″), *n.* the conclusion or termination of all things; complete termination.

en-dan-ger (ĕn-dān′jĕr), *v.t.* [*en-* + *danger*], to expose to harm; imperil.

en-dear (ĕn-dēr′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *aear*], to render beloved.—*adv.* **en-dear′ing-ly.**

en-dear-ment (ĕn-dēr′mĕnt), *n.* 1, an expression of affection; a loving utterance or act; caress; 2, the state of being beloved.

en-deav-or (ĕn-dĕv′ĕr), *v.i.* [< Fr. *en*, in + *devoir*, duty < Lat. *debēre*, to owe], to strive to attain some object; attempt seriously:—*v.t. Archaic* to strive to achieve:—*n.* an earnest attempt; mental or physical effort toward some end. Also, **en-deav′our.**

Syn., *v.* try, essay, aim, attempt; *n.* (see effort).

en-dem-ic (ĕn-dĕm′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *en*, in + *dēmos*, the people], peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: as, goiter is *endemic* to certain

localities:—*n.* that which is peculiar to, or always found in, any country or region. Also, **en-dem'i-cal.**

end-ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* [see **end**], conclusion; result; termination: *Gram.*, the final syllable, or last letter, of a word; especially, an inflectional suffix.

en-dive (ĕn'dĭv; ŏn'dēv), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *intibus*, endive], a cultivated herb of the composite family, having curled leaves which, when blanched, are used as a salad.

ENDIVE

end-less (ĕnd'lĕs), *adj.* [see **end**], **1**, continuing forever; having no termination; **2**, without ends; circular; forming a closed loop or ring; as, an *endless* chain or belt.—*adv.* **end'less-ly.**—*n.* **end'less-ness.**

Syn. continual, incessant. (See eternal.)

end-long (ĕnd'lông″), *adv.* [*end*+*long*], **1**, with the end first; **2**, on end.

end man one of the men on either end of the semicircle of a minstrel troupe as seated on the stage, whose jokes and witty replies supply most of the humor.

end-most (ĕnd'mōst), *adj.* [*end*+*most*], being at the extreme limit; most remote.

en-do-car-di-um (ĕn″dō-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *kardia*, heart], *Anat.*, the thin serous membrane lining the heart.—*adj.* **en″do-car'di-al.**

en-do-carp (ĕn'dō-kärp), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, the inner layer of a fruit having two covering layers, as the tough membrane about apple seeds or the like.

en-do-crine (ĕn'dō-krĭn), *adj.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *krinein*, to separate], *Med.*, secreting internally; specifically, designating, or pertaining to, certain glands, as the adrenal, thyroid, and pineal glands, the pituitary body, etc., which pass directly into the blood or lymph secretions which act upon some specific organ.

en-do-cri-nol-o-gy (ĕn″dō-krĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*endocrine* + *-ology* (< Gk. *-logia*, study], the science of the internal secretions and endocrine glands, as the suprarenal and thyroid glands.

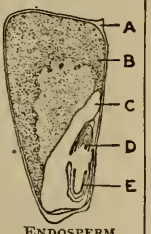
en-do-derm (ĕn'dō-dûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *derma*, skin], *Zoöl.*, **1**, the inner cellular layer of an embryo, which gives rise to the inner layer of cells lining the alimentary canal, to the lungs, and to the glands connected with the alimentary canal; **2**, the inner cellular layer of an animal having a body wall of two layers (see *Cœlenterata*, illus.).—*adj.* **en″do-der'mal.**—*adj.* **en″do-der'mic.**

en-dog-a-my (ĕn-dŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *gamos*, marriage], a primitive custom permitting a man to marry only within the tribe: opposite of *exogamy*.—*adj.* **en-dog'a-mous.**

en-do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *-genēs*, producing: because stem growth was formerly supposed to be from within], *Bot.*, one of a group of plants, sometimes called *monocotyledons*, in which the vascular bundles are unevenly scattered throughout the stem (see *vascular bundle*, illus.): opposite of *exogen*.—*adj.* **en-dog'e-nous** (-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs).

en-do-plasm (ĕn'dō-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *plasma*, a form], *Biol.*, in a protoplasmic cell, a semifluid, granular mass forming the central portion of the cytoplasm (which see for illus.): opposite of *ectoplasm*.—*adj.* **en″do-plas'mic.**

end-or-gan (ĕnd'=ôr″găn), *n.* *Physiol.*, a terminal nerve expanding into an organ responding to some special stimulus, as in the ear or eye.



ENDOSPERM (Magnified)

Section of a kernel of corn: A, fused pericarp and seed coat; B, endosperm; C, cotyledon; D, plumule, or stem bud; E, radicle, or root; C, D, E, parts of the embryo.

en-dorse (ĕn-dôrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dorsed (-dôrst'), *p.pr.* -dorsing], [see **indorse**], **1**, to write a signature or the like on the back of, as a check; **2**, to approve; support. Also, **in-dorse'**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **en-dors'a-ble.**—*n.* **en-dorse'ment.**

en-do-sperm (ĕn'dō-spûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *sperma*, seed], *Bot.*, a mass of tissue found in certain seeds, as those of cereal grains, upon which the embryo plant feeds when it starts to grow.

en-do-ther-mic (ĕn″dō-thûr'mĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *endon*, within + *thermē*, heat], *Chem.*, designating, or pertaining to, a reaction in which heat is absorbed, as when salt is dissolved in water: opposite of *exothermic*.—*adj.* **en″do-ther'mal.**—*adj.* **en″do-ther'mous.**

en-dow (ĕn-dou'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *en*, into + *douer*, to give < Lat. *dotare*, to give a dowry], **1**, to bequeath or give a permanent income or fund to; **2**, to equip; furnish, as with natural gifts. Also, *Archaic*, **en-due'.**

en-dow-ment (ĕn-dou'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, money or property settled upon a person or institution, or devoted permanently to a cause; **2**, the act of making such settlement; **3**, any natural talent: *pl.* natural gifts.

Syn. aptitude, faculty, capacity, bent, talent, power. (See gift.)—*Ant.* incapacity, ineptitude, lack.

en-due (ĕn-dū') *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dued (-dūd'), *p.pr.* -duing], [< O.F. *enduire* < Lat. *inducere*, to draw on: associated with *induere*, to put on], to clothe; invest; furnish. Also, **in-due'.**

en-dur-a-ble (ĕn-dûr'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **endure**], bearable.—*adv.* **en-dur'a-bly.**

en-dur-ance (ĕn-dûr'ăns), *n.* **1**, the power of sustaining without giving way; fortitude; resolution; **2**, continuance (of time); duration.

Syn. fortitude, resignation, sufferance. (See patience.)

en-dure (ĕn-dûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dured (-dûrd'), *p.pr.* -during], [< O.F. *endurer* < Lat. *indurare*, to make hard], **1**, to sustain or undergo without breaking or yielding; **2**, to put up with; submit to with patience; **3**, to be compatible with; permit:—*v.i.* **1**, to remain firm, as under adversity; suffer without giving up; **2**, to remain in existence; last.

Syn. tolerate, abide, brook, stand. (See ²bear.)

en-dur-ing (ĕn-dûr'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, permanent; lasting; **2**, long-suffering; patient.—*adv.* **en-dur'ing-ly.**—*n.* **en-dur'ing-ness.**

Syn. fixed, unchanging, forbearing. (See permanent.)

end-ways (ĕnd'wāz″), *adv.* [*end*+*way*], **1**, on end; upright; **2**, with the end forward or uppermost; **3**, lengthwise. Also, **end'wise"** (-wīz″).

En-dym-i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a beautiful boy endowed with perpetual youth and beloved by the goddess of the moon, Selene, who caressed him nightly with her moonbeams.

-ene *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-ēnus*, adj. suffix], *Chem.*, used in the names of certain hydrocarbons.

E. N. E. *abbr.* east-northeast, a direction midway between east and northeast.

en-e-ma (ĕn'ĕ-mă; ē-nē'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mas (-măz); enemata (ĕ-nĕm'ă-tă)], [Gk. < *en*, in + *hienai*, to send], *Med.*, a liquid or gaseous substance injected into the rectum; also, the process of injecting it.

en-e-my (ĕn'ĕ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< O.F. *enemi* < Lat. *inimicus* < *in-*(negative) + *amicus*, friend], **1**, a hostile person; foe; **2**, one of a hostile army or country; also, a hostile army or fleet:—*adj.* *Mil.*, of or pertaining to foes; as, an *enemy* cruiser.

Syn., *n.* adversary, opponent, antagonist, foe, rival, competitor. These words agree in naming an opposing agent. *Enemy*, as here compared, is the strongest term, connoting not only one who hates, but one who desires to injure the object of his hatred. An *enemy* is therefore personally hostile. *Foe*, in modern usage, is a literary or poetic equivalent for *enemy*, though it formerly indicated a more intense, because implacable, hatred. Since one cannot hate himself implacably, one can be his own worst *enemy*, but not his own *foe*. An *opponent* is one who upholds an opposite view, as in a debate, and can be quite without hostile or personal feeling. *Antagonist* names one who is engaged in an actual struggle and is influenced by animosity. *Adversary* names one hostilely and bitterly arrayed against another, with a feeling always personal. A *rival* is one who is striving to win the same goal at the same time as another, usually in the field of love, war, or politics.—*Ant.* friend, helper.

en-er-get-ic (ĕn″ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **energy**], **1**, vigorous in action; forcible; **2**, full of life; active.—*adv.* **en″er-get'i-cal-ly.**

Syn. industrious, strenuous, potent, forceful, effective, vigorous.—*Ant.* lazy, lax, languid, lifeless.

en-er-get-ics (ĕn″ĕr-jĕt'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* *Phys.*, the science which treats of mechanical and physical energy.

en-er-gize (ĕn'ĕr-jīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], to lend power or animation to:—*v.i.* to display power; act vigorously.

en-er-gu-men (ĕn″ĕr-gū'mĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *energoumenos*, devil-possessed < *energein*, to work upon], a demoniac; fanatic; enthusiast.

en-er-gy (ĕn'ĕr-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *energeia* < *en*, on + *ergon*, work], **1**, strength, power, or spirit shown in words or action; **2**, strength or power whether exercised or not; ability to act; mental vigor; **3**, the result or effect of activity: *Phys.*, the capacity for doing mechanical work, the principal types being those due to motion and position.

Syn. power, force, vigor, strength, might. *Power* is

that principle which in all things moves, governs, changes, effects, accomplishes. The *power* of the mind to think, the *power* of a nation to enforce its laws, the *power* of an animal to move—these examples show how general is the application of the word. *Power* may be exerted or latent. *Energy, force, rigor,* and *strength* are particular forms of *power*. *Energy* has its root in the mind, and is the *power* of producing an effect, whether exerted or not. A speech which galvanizes a sleepy audience into life is an example of *energy* actively at work. To predict that a man will act in a certain way under given conditions because of the *energy* of his character is to bank on a latent ability for efficient action. *Force* can mean *power* exerted on an object, it can mean mental and moral *strength*, or it can indicate constraint or coercion; as, the *force* of a collision; the *force* of a stream of water or current of electricity; *force* of character; the *force* of an upright or unyielding attitude of mind; a promise obtained by *force*. *Strength* of mind connotes resolution; *strength* of soul, the *power* to endure or persevere in the face of temptation or heartache; *strength* of body implies a frame, a muscular system, and a constitution capable of standing up under severe physical strain. *Vigor* is that fresh quality of mind and body that has its roots in health.—*Ant.* lifelessness, languor, lassitude.

en-er-vate (ĕn'ẽr-vāt; ē-nûr'vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *enervare* (*-atus*) < *e*, from + *nervus*, a sinew], to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; debilitate; weaken physically or morally.—*n.* **en'er-va'tion.**—*n.* **en'er-va'tor.**

***en fa-mille** (äṅ' fȧ'mēy''), [Fr. = in the family], with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion; informally.

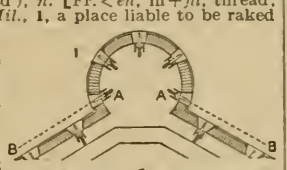
***en-fant ter-ri-ble** (äṅ'fäṅ' tȧ'rēbl''), [*pl.* enfants terribles (äṅ'fäṅ' tȧ'rēbl''), [Fr. = terrible child], a child whose talkativeness and pert questions embarrass his elders.

en-fee-ble (ĕn-fē'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [*in-+feeble*], to weaken; abate or destroy the force of.—*n.* **en-fee'ble-ment.**

en-feoff (ĕn-fĕf'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enfeffer*, to invest with a fief; see **fief**], *Law*, to invest (a person) with land held in fee: *Obs.*, to give into vassalage· cause to be a vassal.—*n.* **en-feoff'ment.**

en-fet-ter (ĕn-fĕt'ẽr), *v.t.* [*in-+fetter*], 1, to bind in shackles, or chains; 2, to confine.

en-fi-lade (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* [Fr. < *en*, in + *fil*, thread; line], *Mil.*, 1, a place liable to be raked with shot; 2, a firing along a line of works, a line of troops, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laded, *p.pr.* -lading], *Mil.*, to rake with gunfire from end to end.



ENFILADE

Troops scaling a wall, as at B, B in 1, or advancing, as at B in 2, are exposed to enfilade from guns at A, A, A.

***en-fin** (äṅ"fȧ̃ṅ'), *adv.* [Fr. = in the end], at last; finally; briefly.

en-fleu-rage (äṅ"flû"räzh'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *in*, in + *flos* (*floris*), flower], a process of extracting volatile oils and odorous substances from plants and the like by absorption into inodorous fats: used in the making of perfume.

en-fold (ĕn-fōld'), *v.t.* [see **infold**], 1, to cover with folds; 2, to embrace. See **in-fold'**, *Pfd. S.*

en-force (ĕn-fōrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -forced (-fōrst'), *p.pr.* -forcing], [< O.F. *enforcer* < L. L. *infortiare*, to strengthen < Lat. *fortis*, strong], 1, to urge with vigor; 2, to execute, as a law or ordinance; 3, to compel; 4, to make clear or effective: *Obs.*, to impel.—*adj.* **en-force'a-ble.**—*n.* **en-force'ment.**

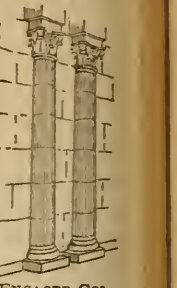
en-fran-chise (ĕn-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -chised (-chīzd; -chĭzd), *p.pr.* -chising], [< O.F. *enfranchir*, to set free < *franc*, free], 1, to admit to the right to vote; 2, to make free: said of a state, city, or corporation.—*n.* **en-fran'chise-ment.**

eng. *abbr.* 1, engineer; engineering (also, **engin.**); 2, engraver; engraving:—**Eng.**, England; English.

en-gage (ĕn-gāj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gaged (-gājd'), *p.pr.* -gaging], [< Fr. *engager* < *en*, in + O.F. *guage*, a pledge < O.Teut. source], 1, to bind by oath or contract; 2, to betroth; 3, to win; charm; 4, to secure for use or employment; reserve; 5, to occupy the time or attention of; as, to *engage* one in conversation; 6, to make liable for a debt: *Mil.*, to employ (forces); enter into conflict with: as, to *engage* the enemy: *Mech.*, to come into gear with: *Arch.*, to attach: *Archaic*, to involve; insnare:—*v.i.* 1, to promise, or assume an obligation; 2, to occupy oneself; as, to *engage* in business: *Mil.*, to enter or open a conflict; *Mech.*, to mesh; interlock; be in gear.

en-gaged (ĕn-gājd'), *p.adj.* 1, busy or occupied; 2, affianced or betrothed; 3, embroiled in a conflict: *Mech.*, geared together; *Arch.*, partly attached to, or built into, another part, as a pillar into a wall.

Syn. promised, bespoken. (See busy.)


ENGAGED COLUMNS

Corinthian order.

en-gage-ment (ĕn-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* 1, occupation; 2, betrothal; 3, an appointment; obligation; 4, a battle between armies or fleets: *Mech.*, the state of being in gear: *pl. Com.*, financial liabilities.

en-gag-ing (ĕn-gā'jĭng), *p.adj.* pleasing; charming; attractive.—*adv.* **en-gag'ing-ly.**

en-gen-der (ĕn-jĕn'dẽr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *engendrer* < Lat. *ingenerare*, to generate], 1, to beget; 2, to cause; excite:—*v.i.* to come into existence; take form; be produced.

en-gild (ĕn-gĭld'), *v.t.* [*in-+gild*], to overlay, or wash, with gold; make brilliant or lustrous.

engin. *abbr.* engineer; engineering (also, **eng.**).

en-gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *engin* < Lat. *ingenium*, skill], 1, anything used to carry out a purpose; any agency or means; 2, a machine by which power is used to do work; 3, an apparatus for converting some form of energy, as heat, into mechanical power; especially, a railway locomotive; 4, any skilful mechanical contrivance: *Obs.* (ĕn-jĕn'), skill; talent.

en-gi-neer (ĕn"jĭ-nēr'), *n.* 1, one who is skilled in the principles and practice of any branch of mechanical science; as, mechanical, electrical, or chemical *engineer;* 2, one who has charge of and operates an engine or locomotive; 3, one of a group trained in building bridges, roads, etc., for military use; 4, one who carries through a scheme or undertaking; a schemer: **civil engineer**, a person versed in the construction of roads, bridges, lighthouses, and other public works:—*v.t.* 1, to plan, lay out, or direct; 2, to plan and construct, as a road, canal, or the like:—*v.i.* to follow the occupation of an engineer.

en-gi-neer-ing (ĕn"jĭ-nēr'ĭng), *n.* 1, the science and art of constructing and using machinery, or of designing and constructing buildings, bridges, roads, etc.; 2, skilful or tactful management.

en-gine-ry (ĕn'jĭn-rĭ), *n.* machines collectively; especially, engines of war, as artillery.

en-gird (ĕn-gûrd'), *v.t.* [*in-+gird*], to encircle; encompass, as with a girdle.

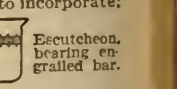
Eng-land-er (ĭng'glăn-dẽr), *n.* [< *England*], a native or citizen of England: **Little Englander**, an Englishman opposed to the territorial expansion of the British Empire.

Eng-lish (ĭng'glĭsh), *adj.* [< A.S. *englisc*, *ænglisc*, English < O.Teut. source], of or pertaining to England, its language, or its people:—*n.* 1, the language spoken predominately by the people of England, the United States, Canada, and Australia; 2, a translation in the English language: *Print.*, a size of type, about 14 point (see App. 1); *Billiards*, the spinning motion of a ball about a vertical axis, produced by a stroke to the side of the center: **the English**, the people of England collectively:—*v.t.* to render into the English language: *Billiards*, to set (a ball) spinning on its upright axis.—*n.* **Eng'lish-ism.**—*n.* **Eng'lish-man.**—*n. fem.* **Eng'lish-wom'an.**

English horn *Mus.*, an orchestral and band instrument of the wood-wind group, larger than the oboe and having a richer and fuller tone quality: nicknamed the "countryman" of the orchestra (for range see *music*).

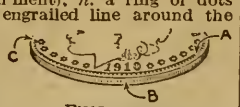
en-gorge (ĕn-gôrj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gorged (-gôrjd'), *p.pr.* -gorging], [< Fr. *engorger* < *en*, in + *gorge*, throat], 1, to swallow greedily and in large quantities; devour; 2, to fill to excess; congest:—*v.i.* to eat gluttonously or voraciously.—*n.* **en-gorge'ment.**

en-graft (ĕn-grăft'), *v.t.* [see **ingraft**], 1, to insert (a shoot) in a tree; graft; 2, to incorporate; 3, to cause to take root, as an idea in the mind; implant; furnish with grafts. See **in-graft'**, *Pfd. S.*


Escutcheon, bearing engrailed bar.

en-grail (ĕn-grāl'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *engresler* < *en*, in + *gresle*, hail], to construct (a line) of small semicircles touching in points (see *heraldry*, illus.); also, to bound or edge (a surface) with such a line, with the points outward.—*p.adj.* **en-grailed'.**

en-grail-ment (ĕn-grāl'mĕnt), *n.* a ring of dots or an engrailed line around the inner edge of the border on the flat side of a coin or medal.



ENGRAILMENT
A, engrailment; B, milling (fluted or reeded outer edge); C, raised rim or border.

en-grain (ĕn-grān'), *v.t.* [see **ingrain**], 1, to color in imitation of wood: 2, (also, *ingrain*), to saturate or infuse deeply.

en-grave (ĕn-grāv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -graved (-grāvd'), *p.p.* -graved or -graven (-grā'vn), *p.pr.* -graving], [< Fr. *en*, in + A.S. *grafan*, to carve < O.Teut. source], 1, to cut or carve in sunken patterns; as, to *engrave* words on stone: 2, to impress deeply; 3, to cut (letters, figures, etc.) on a metal plate, as for printing.—*n.* **en-grav'er.**

en-grav-ing (ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act, process, or art of producing designs, cut by a tool or by acids in metal, stone, or hard wood; 2, a design so produced; also, the surface on which it is cut; 3, an impression from an engraved plate: a print.

en-gross (ĕn-grōs'), *v.t.* [< A.F. *engrosser* < O.F. *en*- in + L.L. *grossa*, large writing], 1, to write in a large, distinct, round hand, as a public document: 2, to monopolize, as some commodity; 3, to absorb; occupy wholly: as, business affairs *engross* his attention.—*n.* **en-gross'er.**—*n.* **en-gross'ment.**

Syn. absorb, swallow, engulf, occupy, engage.

en-gulf (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v.t.* [*en-* + *gulf*], to swallow up, as in a deep hollow or whirlpool; plunge into, or as into, a gulf. Also, **in-gulf'.**

en-hance (ĕn-hăns'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -hanced (-hănst'), *p.pr.* -hancing], [< A.F. *enhauncer*, prob. corr. of < O.F. *enhaucer*, to raise < Lat. *in*, in + *altus*, high], to increase or advance, as in power or value; intensify; augment.—*n.* **en-hance'ment.**

en-har-mon-ic (ĕn"här-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*en-* + *harmony*], *Mus.*, 1, designating, or pertaining to, an interval less than a half step, especially a quarter step: 2, pertaining to tones, which though theoretically different, are represented on a piano or similarly tuned instrument by but one key; as, F♯ is the *enharmonic* equivalent of G♭: **enharmonic diesis**, *Mus.*, in modern use, an interval less than a half step; also, the difference in pitch between an octave and three major thirds: also called *diesis*: **enharmonic scale**, *Mus.*, a scale having more than twelve intervals to the octave, or made up of intervals some or all of which are less than a half step: distinguished from *diatonic scale*, *chromatic scale.*—*adj.* **en"har-mon'i-cal.**

E-nid (ē'nĭd), *n.* [< O.F. *Enide*], in two of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," the faithful wife of Geraint, a Knight of the Round Table.

e-nig-ma (ē-nĭg'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mas (-măz)], [< Gk. *ainigma*, a riddle < *ainos*, a fable], 1, a remark not easily understood or explained; a riddle; 2, anything that puzzles or baffles.

Syn. conundrum, puzzle, problem, riddle.

e-nig-mat-ic (ē"nĭg-măt'ĭk; ĕn"ĭg-), *adj.* obscure or puzzling; baffling; inexplicable.—*adj.* **e"nig-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **e"nig-mat'i-cal-ly.**

en-isle (ĕn-īl'). *v.t* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* enisled (-īld'), *p.pr.* enisling], [*en-* + *isle*], 1, to make into, or like, an island: 2, to isolate or cut off, as on an island.

en-join (ĕn-join'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *enjoindre* < Lat. *in*, in + *jungere*, to join], to direct with authority or urgency, command (a person); impose (an act), as on a person: *Law*, to prohibit or restrain by judicial order.

Syn. prescribe charge, admonish, order, require, bid, govern.—*Ant* submit, yield, obey.

en-joy (ĕn-joi'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enjoier*, to give joy to < *joie*, joy], 1, to feel, sense, or perceive with pleasure: 2, to have the use or possession of.—*adj.* **en-joy'a-ble.**—*adv.* **en-joy'a-bly.**—*n.* **en-joy'er.**

en-joy-ment (ĕn-joi'mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act or state of feeling gratification or pleasure; 2, that which affords satisfaction or joy.

Syn. satisfaction, delight, felicity, comfort, pleasure. (See happiness.)—*Ant.* misery, wretchedness, discomfort.

en-kin-dle (ĕn-kĭn'dl), *v.t.* [*en* + *kindle*], to rouse; stir up, as a revolt or the passions.

en-lace (ĕn-lās'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *enlacer* < L.L. *inlaciare* < Lat. *in*, in + *laqueus*, noose], 1, to cover or bind with lace or laces: infold; 2, to entangle.

en-large (ĕn-lärj'). *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -larged (-lärjd'), *p.pr.* -larging], [< O.F. *enlarger*, to make large], 1, to increase in size or quantity; extend the limits or dimensions of; 2, to expand; extend to more purposes or uses: *Archaic*, to set at liberty:—*v.i.* 1, to become larger; 2, to comment fully: with *upon*.

Syn. augment, broaden, expand, magnify.—*Ant.* diminish, reduce, abbreviate, decrease, curtail.

en-large-ment (ĕn-lärj'mĕnt). *n.* the act or process of increasing in size: *Photog.*, a photograph reproduced in increased size.

en-leve-ment (ĕn-lēv'mĕnt, äṅ"lāv"mäṅ'), *n.* [< Fr. < *enlever*, to lift up], *Archaic*, a carrying off forcibly, especially of a woman or child; abduction; kidnaping.

en-light-en (ĕn-līt'n), *v.t.* [*en-* + *light*], to inform; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually; endow with insight: *Obs.*, to illuminate.—*n.* **en-light'en-ment.**

en-list (ĕn-lĭst'), *v.t.* [*en-* + *list*], 1, to enroll or engage, especially for military service: 2, to win over, as for some cause:—*v.i.* 1, to engage oneself voluntarily for military service; 2, to employ oneself zealously in something.—*n.* **en-list'ment.**

en-liv-en (ĕn-līv'n), *v.t.* [*en-* + *life*], 1, to make active; quicken; 2, to exhilarate; cheer.

Syn. cheer, animate, inspire, rouse, exhilarate.—*Ant.* sadden, quiet, discourage, dampen.

***en masse** (äṅ" măs'), [Fr. = in a mass], collectively; all together.

en-mesh (ĕn-mĕsh'), *v.t.* [*en-* + *mesh*], to entangle in, or as in, a net. Also, **im-mesh'.**

en-mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *enemistie* < L.L. *inimicitas*, enmity: see **enemy**], hostility; hatred; deep-seated ill will.

Syn. hostility, animosity, maliciousness, unfriendliness, bitterness, contention. *Enmity* is a deep feeling of resentment or malice toward another. *Enmity* is personal, and may be latent; in the heart of one who awaits an opportunity to do evil, *enmity* may lie concealed, but nourished, for many years. If *enmity* is made manifest in action, it becomes *hostility*. *Hostility* is open and malicious. *Hostilities* between countries mean active fighting. *Animosity* is active *enmity* fired by a vindictive and passionate state of the feelings; it is so hot that it burns itself out, and hence is often a passing fever of ill will.—*Ant.* friendliness, love, affection, good will, kindliness, sympathy.

en-no-ble (ĕ-nō'bl; ĕn-nō'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nobled (-bld), *p.pr.* -nobling], [< Fr. *ennoblir*, to make noble], 1, to make high-minded or illustrious: 2, to elevate to the nobility.

en-nui (äṅ"nüē'; äṅg-nwē'), *n.* [Fr. = weariness], languor of mind; boredom; listlessness:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nuied (-nwēd'), *p.pr.* -nuying], to weary; bore.

***en-nuy-é** (äṅ"nüē"yā'), *adj.* [Fr. = affected with ennui], oppressed with tedium; bored:—*n.* a bored person.—*n.* and *adj. fem.* ***en"nuy"ée'.**

E-noch (ē'nŭk), *n.* [Heb. = dedication], *Bib.*, 1, a patriarch who "walked with God" (Gen. 5:24); 2, the son of Cain (Gen. 4:17).

e-nor-mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **enormous**], 1, the state of being outrageous or extremely immoderate; 2, something enormous; especially, an atrocity; a grave offense or crime.

Syn. enormousness. *Enormity* is used figuratively, in reference to a great evil or crime; *enormousness* has literal application to great size or amount.

e-nor-mous (ē-nôr'mŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *e*, away from + *norma*, pattern], 1, very great; immense: greatly exceeding the normal size or number; 2, grossly at variance with ordinary moral standards; atrocious.—*adv.* **e-nor'mous-ly.**—*n.* **e-nor'mous-ness.**

Syn. huge, immense, vast, colossal, prodigious, excessive, stupendous, gigantic. That is *enormous* which far exceeds the ordinary size, number, or degree; *enormous* usually implies an excess that is out of proportion, or even abnormal. A man seven feet tall, an apple grown to three times the average size of its variety, the wickedness of Sodom, may all be termed *enormous*. *Huge* describes that which is very great or superlatively large in itself, usually referring to material bulk; as, *huge* icebergs; it may, however, indicate extent; as, *huge* caverns; or, especially in recent usage, qualities; as, a *huge* joker; but it is rarely applied to persons. *Vast*, which is usually applied to extent, means very great: *immense* means so great as to defy calculation or measurement. *Vast* distances separate the *immense* audiences reached by a powerful radio station. *Colossal* describes a person or thing strikingly great or *gigantic*; as, a man of *colossal* proportions; success attained by *colossal* leaps and bounds.

E-nos (ē'nŭs), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, the son of Seth, who lived 905 years (Gen. 5: 6, 11).

e-nough (ē-nŭf'), *adj.* [< A.S. *genōg* < *geneah*, it suffices < O.Teut. source < Aryan source], sufficient; ample in supply; equal to needs or requirements: usually following the word it modifies; as, sugar *enough* for a day:—*n.* an adequate amount or quantity: a sufficiency:—*adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: usually following the word it modifies; as, it is long *enough* for us:—*interj.* stop!

e-nounce (ē-nouns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* enounced (-nounst′), *p.pr.* enouncing], [< Fr. *énoncer* < Lat. *e*, from + *nuntiare*, to announce], **1**, to proclaim formally; announce; **2**, to speak; pronounce; utter.—*n.* **e-nounce′ment.**

e-now (ē-nou′), *adj.*, *n.*, and *adv.* [archaic form of *enough*, q.v.], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, enough: as *adj.* or *adv.*, usually following the word it modifies.

***en pas-sant** (äṅ′ pä′säṅ′), [Fr. = in passing], by the way: used specifically in chess of the capture by an adverse pawn of a pawn that has advanced two squares at once, the first of which is threatened by the adverse pawn.

en-plane (ĕn-plān′), *v.i.* [*en-* + (*air*)*plane*: cf. *entrain*], to get aboard an airplane.

en-quire (ĕn-kwīr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -quired (-kwīrd′), *p.pr.* -quiring], [see **inquire**], to ask information about; as, to *enquire* the way:—*v.i.* **1**, to ask information; **2**, to investigate. See **in-quire′**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **en-quir′er.**—*n.* **en-quir′y.**

en-rage (ĕn-rāj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -raged (-rājd′), *p.pr.* -raging], [< O.F. *enrager*, to rage], to make intensely angry; provoke to fury.

en-rail (ĕn-rāl′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *rail*], to place (a car) upon rails: opposite of *derail*: *Obs.*, to fence in with rails or a railing.

en-rapt (ĕn-rāpt′), *adj.* [*en-* + *rapt*], filled with joy; enraptured; fascinated.

en-rap-ture (ĕn-rāp′tūr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to transport with delight; charm; captivate; allure; enchant.

Syn. fascinate, bewitch, delight, enravish, charm.

en-rav-ish (ĕn-rāv′ĭsh), *v.t.* [*en-* + *ravish*], to enrapture; enchant; delight intensely.

en-reg-is-ter (ĕn-rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *v.t.* [*en-* + *register*], to record; enroll; register.

en-rich (ĕn-rĭch′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *enrichir*, to make rich], **1**, to increase the wealth of; **2**, to improve the quality of; make fertile, as soil; **3**, to adorn; add something of beauty or value to.—*n.* **en-rich′ment.**

en-ridged (ĕn-rĭjd′), *adj.* [*en-* + *ridge*], having raised strips, or ridges, as cloth or land.

en-ring (ĕn-rĭng′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *ring*], **1**, to encircle; **2**, to adorn with a ring or rings.

en-robe (ĕn-rōb′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *robe*], to dress, as in a dressing gown or a gown of state.

en-roll (ĕn-rōl′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enroller* < *en*, in + *rolle*, a roll], **1**, to place on record in a list or register; **2**, to write out or make a good copy of, as a bill in the legislature; engross; **3**, to roll up or wrap up. Also, **en-rol′**.—*n.* **en-roll′ment; en-rol′ment.**

en-root (ĕn-rōōt′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *root*], to fix or implant deeply or firmly, as in the earth.

***en route** (äṅ′ rōōt′), [Fr. = on the road], on the way: as, *en route* for Paris.

ens (ĕnz), [*pl.* entia (ĕn′shĭ-ȧ)], [< Lat. *ens* (*entis*), being: *p.pr.* of *esse*, to be], pure existence; abstract being; also, that which exists, in any sense.

Ens. *abbr.* Ensign, a commissioned officer in the United States navy.

en-sam-ple (ĕn-săm′pl), *n.* [< O.F. *essample*, pattern], *Archaic*, an example; pattern.

en-san-guine (ĕn-săng′gwĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -guined (-gwĭnd), *p.pr.* -guining], [< *in-* + Lat. *sanguis* (*-inis*), blood], to smear or cover with blood; make red or bloody.

en-sconce (ĕn-skŏns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sconced (-skŏnst′), *p.pr.* -sconc ng], [*en-* + *sconce*], **1**, to fix securely or comfortab y; establish in a safe place; **2**, to guard in a secret place.

en-seal (ĕn-sēl′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *seal*], to keep secret or fastened up, by means of a stamp or seal.

***en-sem-ble** (äṅ′säṅbl′), *n.* [Fr. = together], general appearance or effect; also, a number of articles or parts designed to make up a harmonious whole: *Mus.*, the rendering of a composition by a full chorus or orchestra, or combination of both: opposite of *solo*; *Theat.*, the appearance of the entire cast in the closing scene of an act; ***tout ensemble** (tōō′ täṅ′säṅbl′), total effect: the effect as a whole:—*adj.* all alike; taken as a whole; harmoniously combined.

en-shrine (ĕn-shrīn′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *shrine*], to place on an altar or in a holy place; keep sacred. Also, **in-shrine′.**—*n.* **en-shrine′ment.**

en-shroud (ĕn-shroud′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *shroud*], to cover completely; conceal from view; shroud; as, to *enshroud* one's purpose with mystery.

en-si-form (ĕn′sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *ensis*, sword + *forma*, shape], *Bot.*, having a long, thin blade and a point, like a sword; xiphoid. (See illus. next column.)

Shoulder strap of Ensign, U. S. N.

en-sign (ĕn′sĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *enseigne* < Lat. *insignia*, badges, marks], **1**, a flag or banner, especially a national flag; **2**, a badge of authority or office; **3**, a signal: *Mil.* (ĕn′sĭn; *Br.* -sĭn), formerly, a standard bearer; also, formerly, in the British infantry, a commissioned officer of lowest rank; *U. S. Navy*, (also, ĕn′sĭn), a commissioned officer of lowest grade, ranking with a second lieutenant in the army.—*n.* **en′sign-ship.**—*n.* **en′sign-cy.**

ENSIFORM LEAVES OF IRIS

en-si-lage (ĕn′sĭl-lāj), *n.* [< Fr. *ensiler* < Sp. *ensilar* < *en*, in + *silo*, pit < Gk. *siros*, a pit for grain], **1**, the process of preserving fodder by packing it green in a silo; **2**, the fodder so stored; silage (for illus. see *silo*):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laged (lājd) *p.pr.* -laging], to store or pack (fodder) in a silo for preservation. Also, r. **en-sile** (ĕn-sīl′; (ĕn′sĭl).

en-slave (ĕn-slāv′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *slave*], to bring into bondage; enthrall; subjugate.—*n.* **en-slave′ment.**

en-snare (ĕn-snâr′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *snare*], to entrap; take by craft; allure; inveigle. See **in-snare′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-sphere (ĕn-sfēr′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *sphere*], **1**, to inclose in a sphere; **2**, to shape like a sphere.

en-sue (ĕn-sū′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sued (-sūd′), *p.pr.* -suing], [< O.F. *ensuivre* < Lat. *in*, upon + *sequi*, to follow], to follow as a consequence; come afterward:—*v.t. Archaic*, to follow; pursue.

Syn. result, succeed. (See follow.)

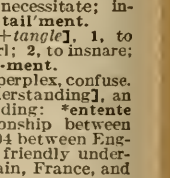
***en suite** (äṅ′ sūēt′), [Fr. = in succession], in a series or succession; connecting or adjoining, as rooms in an apartment or hotel.

en-sure (ĕn-shōōr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sured (-shōōrd′), *p.pr.* -suring], [see **insure**], **1**, to secure against loss or damage; **2**, to make sure or secure:—*v.i.* to undertake to give security against loss or damage. See **in-sure′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-swathe (ĕn-swāth′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *swathe*], **1**, to wrap or bind bandages about; **2**, to wrap or bind (bandages) about something. Also, **in-swathe′.**—*n.* **en-swathe′ment.**

-ent *adj. suffix.* [< Lat. *-ens* (*-entis*), p.pr. ending], attached to Latin verb stems to form adjectives equivalent to present participles; as, *persistent*:—*n. suffix*, attached to Latin verb stems to denote the doer of the action indicated by the stem; as, *superintendent*.

en-tab-la-ture (ĕn-tăb′lȧ-tûr), *n.* [< It. *intarolatura* < *in*, on + *tarola*, table], *Arch.*, **1**, in a horizontal structure supported by a colonnade, that part which lies between the columns and the upper edge of the cornice, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice; **2**, a platform.



ENTABLATURE
A, entablature; B, cornice; C, frieze; D, architrave.

en-tail (ĕn-tāl′), *n.* [< Fr. *en*, in + *tailler*, to cut < L.L. *talare*, to cut], **1**, something, as an estate, so restricted that it may be left only to a stated heir or heirs; **2**, the act of thus restricting the inheritance of property:—*v.t.* **1**, to leave, as property or money, to a specified succession of heirs, so that no one of them can give or will it away; **2**, to necessitate; involve; as, success *entails* work.—*n.* **en-tail′ment.**

en-tan-gle (ĕn-tăng′gl), *v.t.* [*en-* + *tangle*], **1**, to involve in a knot or snarl; **2**, to insnare; **3**, to perplex; bewilder.—*n.* **en-tan′gle-ment.**

Syn. embarrass, embroil, twist, snarl, perplex, confuse.

***en-tente** (äṅ′täṅt′), *n.* [Fr. = understanding], an agreement or understanding: ***entente cordiale** (kôr′dyȧl′), a friendly relationship between countries, such as that established in 1904 between England and France: **Triple Entente**, the friendly understanding established among Great Britain, France, and Russia before the World War.

en-ter (ĕn′tẽr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *entrer* < Lat. *intrare*, to go into], **1**, to go or come into, as a room; penetrate; **2**, to insert; put in; **3**, to set down in writing, as an account; **4**, to join or become a member of; **5**, to begin or take up, as a business; **6**, to place on record, as the name of a competitor in a contest; as, to *enter* oneself for a race; **7**, to gain admission for; as, to *enter* a pupil in a school; **8**, to give an account of (a vessel or its cargo) at the customhouse:—*v.i.* **1**, to go or come in; often with *into*; **2**, to come upon the stage: used uninflected; as, *enter* the hero: **enter into**, **1**, to take part in (a discussion, relation, etc.); sympathize with (another's feelings); **2**, to begin, as a business; **3**, to be or become a part of; affect.

en-ter-ic (ĕn-tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *enteron*, intestine], *Anat.*, pertaining to the intestines.

en-ter-prise (ĕn′tĕr-prīz), *n.* [<O.F. *entreprise* <*entre*, between+*prendre*, to take], **1**, any undertaking or projected task, especially one of importance or risk; **2**, energy; invention; readiness to undertake what requires boldness: *Econ.*, that quality which makes the organizer of a business, called the *enterpriser*, willing to take a business risk.
Syn. project, venture, essay; readiness, courage.

en-ter-pris-er (ĕn′tĕr-prīz′ĕr), *n. Econ.*, one who organizes a business and assumes the element of risk: distinguished from *capitalist*, *landlord*, *laborer:* also called *entrepreneur* and *undertaker.*

en-ter-pris-ing (ĕn′tĕr-prīz′ĭng), *adj.* ambitious; adventurous; energetic.

en-ter-tain (ĕn″tĕr-tān′), *v.t.* [<Fr. *entretenir* <Lat. *inter*, between+*tenēre*, to hold], **1**, to receive and treat hospitably, as a guest; **2**, to amuse; divert; **3**, to harbor, as a grudge; **4**, to take into consideration; as, to *entertain* a proposition: *Archaic*, to continue; keep up; hold; as, to *entertain* a correspondence:—*v.i.* to receive, or afford amusement for, guests.—*n.* **en″ter-tain′er.**

en-ter-tain-ing (ĕn″tĕr-tān′ĭng), *p.adj.* diverting. —*adv.* **en″ter-tain′ing-ly.**

en-ter-tain-ment (ĕn″tĕr-tān′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of entertaining; or state of being entertained; especially, hospitality given or received; a banquet; **2**, a performance intended to amuse an audience, as a concert or reading.
Syn. feast, party, diversion. (See amusement.)

en-thrall (ĕn-thrôl′), *v.t.* [*en-*+*thrall*], **1**, to enslave; bring, or hold, under some overmastering influence; **2**, to charm; fascinate. Also, **en-thral′**; **in-thrall′**; **in-thral′.**—*n.* **en-thrall′ment.**

en-throne (ĕn-thrōn′), *v.t.* [*en-*+*throne*], to place on, or as on, a seat of power; invest with royal power and authority; hence, to exalt. Also, **in-throne′** —*n.* **en-throne′ment.**

en-thuse (ĕn-thūz′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* enthused (-thūzd′), *p.pr.* enthusing], [see **enthusiasm**], *Colloq.*, to be enthusiastic:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to make enthusiastic; as, to *enthuse* an audience.

en-thu-si-asm (ĕn-thū′zĭ-ăzm), *n.* [<Gk. *enthousiasmos*, inspiration <*en*, in+*theos*, god], ardor; fervent zeal; intense interest, feeling, or emotion: *Archaic*, religious fanaticism; *Colloq.*, that about which one is enthusiastic.—*n.* **en-thu′si-ast.** —*adj.* **en-thu′si-as′tic.**—*adv.* **en-thu′si-as′ti-cal-ly.**
Syn. zeal, devotion, ecstasy, ardor, earnestness, fervor, exaltation.—*Ant.* apathy, indifference, coldness.

en-tice (ĕn-tīs′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ticed (-tĭst′), *p.pr.* -ticing], [<O.F. *enticier*, to excite<Lat. *in*, on+*titio*, firebrand], to allure by arousing hope or desire; lure; tempt.—*n.* **en-tice′ment.**—*adv.* **en-tic′ing-ly.**
Syn. decoy, invite, coax, seduce, inveigle.

en-tire (ĕn-tīr′), *adj.* [<O.F. *entier*<Lat. *integer*, whole<*in*, not+*tangere*, to touch], **1**, complete; whole; undivided or unbroken; **2**, unqualified; without admixture: *Bot.*, having an unbroken margin, as a leaf:—*n.* the whole.—*n.* **en-tire′ness.**
Syn., adj. perfect, unqualified, unreserved, unmixed.

en-tire-ly (ĕn-tīr′lĭ), *adv.* **1**, fully; completely; wholly; **2**, solely.

en-tire-ty (ĕn-tīr′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, completeness; **2**, the whole; a complete thing.

en-ti-tle (ĕn-tī′tl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -titled (-tī′tld), *p.pr.* -titling], [<O.F. *entiteler*<L.L. *intitulare*, to give title to], **1**, to give a name to; dignify by a title; **2**, to give a right or claim to. Also, **in-ti′tle.**
Syn. designate, denominate, style, call, empower.

en-ti-ty (ĕn′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<L.L. *entitas*, existence<*ens*, being], being; existence; also, anything that has real existence.

entom. *abbr.* entomology, the branch of zoölogy treating of insects.

en-tomb (ĕn-tōōm′), *v.t.* [*en-*+*tomb*], **1**, to place in a grave or tomb; inter; bury; **2**, to serve as a tomb for. Also, **in-tomb′.**—*n.* **en-tomb′ment.**

en-to-mol-o-gy (ĕn″tō-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *entoma*, insects+*-logia*, study], *Zoöl.*, the science that treats of insects and their habits.—*adj.* **en″to-mo-log′i-cal** (-mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).—*n.* **en″to-mol′o-gist** (-mŏl′ō-jĭst).—*v.i.* **en″to-mol′o-gize.**

ent-op-tic (ĕnt-ŏp′tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *entos*, within +*optikos*, pertaining to sight], *Physiol.*, pertaining to the interior of the eye, especially to the perception of objects within the eye itself.

***en-tou-rage** (äṅ″tōō″räzh′), *n.* [Fr.=surroundings], those with whom one usually associates; surroundings; retinue.

en-to-zo-a (ĕn″tō-zō′ă), *n.pl.* [*sing.* entozoön (-zō′ŏn)], [<Gk. *entos*, within+*zō(i)on*, animal], *Zoöl.*, invertebrate animals living parasitically within other animal bodies.

en-to-zo-an (ĕn″tō-zō′ăn), *n.* an internal animal parasite, as a tapeworm or an animal disease germ:—*adj.* belonging to the entozoa.

en-to-zo-ic (ĕn″tō-zō′ĭk), *adj. Zoöl.*, living within the body of another animal; *Bot.*, living parasitically within animals, as certain fungi.

***en-tr'acte** (äṅ″träkt′), *n.* [Fr.=between acts], **1**, the interval between the acts of a play or opera; **2**, a short entertainment, as a short play, dance, or musical selection, performed between acts.

en-trails (ĕn′trālz), *n.pl.* [<O.F. *entraille*<L.L. *intralia*, entrails], the loose inward parts of the bodies of animals; intestines; viscera.

en-train (ĕn-trān′), *v.t.* [*en-*+*train*], to dispatch, as troops, by train:—*v.i.* to get into a train.

[1]en-trance (ĕn′tråns), *n.* [see **enter**], **1**, the act of going or coming in; **2**, a door, passage, etc., through which one enters a place; **3**, permission to come in; entrée; **4**, a fee paid for admission; **5**, a beginning or introduction.
Syn. ingress, access, accession, admission, entrée, introduction, opening, portal, entry. (See admittance.)

[2]en-trance (ĕn-tråns′), *v.t.* [*en-*+*trance*], **1**, to throw into a trance; **2**, to put into a state of ecstasy; enrapture.—*adv.* **en-tranc′ing-ly.**

en-trant (ĕn′trănt), *n.* [see **enter**], one who comes in or goes in; one about to enter; a novice.

en-trap (ĕn-trăp′), *v.t.* [**[1]***en-*+**[1]***trap*], to catch in, or as in, a trap; insnare.—*n.* **en-trap′ment.**

en-treat (ĕn-trēt′), *v.t.* [<O.F. *entraiter*, to treat of], to solicit or ask earnestly; supplicate: *Obs.*, to treat.—*adv.* **en-treat′ing-ly.**—*n.* **en-treat′ment.**
Syn. petition, importune, beseech. (See pray.)

en-treat-y (ĕn-trēt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a serious petition or request; earnest prayer.
Syn. supplication, solicitation, appeal, importunity.

en-trée (äṅ′trā; äṅ″trā′), *n.* [Fr.=entrance], entrance; especially, social access to a given group: *Cookery*, a dish served between the chief courses.

en-trench (ĕn-trĕnch′), *v.t.* [see **intrench**], **1**, to surround or defend with ditches or earthworks; **2**, to make ditches or furrows in or on: —*v.i.* to trespass. For illus. see **in-trench′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-trench-ment (ĕn-trĕnch′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, a system of earthworks formed of ditches and walls of earth thrown up as a protection; **2**, any defense; **3**, an infringement. Also, **in-trench′ment**, *Pfd. S.*

***en-tre-pôt** (äṅ″trə″pō′), *n.* [Fr.=place of deposit], **1**, a place of storing goods; a warehouse; **2**, a center from which goods are distributed.

***en-tre-pre-neur** (äṅ″trə″prĕ-nûr′), *n.* [Fr.<*entreprendre*, to undertake], one who manages or directs; an organizer: *Econ.*, one who, in producing commodities, organizes the enterprise and assumes the risk: distinguished from *capitalist*, *landlord*, *laborer:* also called *undertaker* and *enterpriser.*

***en-tre-sol** (äṅ″trə″sôl′; ĕn′tĕr-sŏl′), *n.* [Fr.<*entre*, between+*sol*, ground], a low floor or story between the first and ground floors; mezzanine.

en-tro-pi-on (ĕn-trō′pĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Mod. Lat.<Gk. *en*, in+*trepein*, to turn], *Pathol.*, the condition of an eyelid, the edge of which is turned inward against the eyeball. Also, **en-tro′pi-um.**

en-tro-py (ĕn′trō-pĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *en*, in+*tropē*, a turn], in thermodynamics, a theoretical value measuring a property of a substance, as steam, under given conditions, upon which depends the amount of heat energy not transformable into mechanical work.

en-trust (ĕn-trŭst′), *v.t.* [**[1]***en-*+*trust*], **1**, to give, as funds, in trust; **2**, to confer a trust upon; as, to *entrust* him with funds. Also, **in-trust′**, *Pfd. S.*

en-try (ĕn′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [<Fr. *entrée*, entrance], **1**, the act of going or coming in; beginning; **2**, a place for going in, as a gate or passage; **3**, the act of writing an item in a list or record; the item so written in; **4**, the act of reporting the arrival of a ship in port: *Law*, **1**, the act of taking lawful, actual possession of land by setting foot on it; **2**, in criminal law, the act of entering a dwelling for the purpose of committing a crime.

en-twine (ĕn-twīn′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [**[1]***en-*+*twine*], to wind or twist together. Also, **in-twine′.**

en-twist (ĕn-twĭst′), *v.t.* [**[1]***en-*+*twist*], to twine together, or in with. Also, **in-twist′.**

e-nu-cle-ate (ē-nū′klē-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat. *e*, out+*nucleus*, kernel], **1**, to remove, as a kernel, from a shell or sac; **2**, to take the nucleus or kernel from; **3**, to explain; evolve: *Surg.*, to remove uncut, or whole, as a tumor.

e-nu-mer-ate (ē-nū′mĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat. *e*, out +*numerare* (*-atus*), to number], to reckon or name singly; count; number.—*n.* **e-nu″mer-a′tion.**
Syn. reckon, compute, estimate. (See calculate.)

e-nun-ci-ate (ē-nŭn′shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *e,* out + *nuntiare (-atus),* to announce], **1,** to declare or proclaim; **2,** to utter:—*v.i.* to speak; pronounce.—*adj.* **e-nun′ci-a-tive.**—*n.* **e-nun′ci-a″tor.**

e-nun-ci-a-tion (ē-nŭn″sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* **1,** the act of declaring or pronouncing; **2,** a declaration; announcement; **3,** the manner or style of utterance; especially, the manner of rendering word sounds; also, the correct rendering of sounds in a given language, often with especial reference to distinctness: distinguished from *pronunciation.*

en-vel-op (ĕn-vĕl′ŭp), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enveloper,* to wrap round], **1,** to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; **2,** to hide; conceal.

en-ve-lope (ĕn′vĕ-lōp), *n.* **1,** a paper container, usually gummed so that it may be sealed after inclosing a letter or document; **2,** any covering; wrapper: *Aëro.,* the gas bag of a lighter-than-air aircraft; also, its outer covering; *Geom.,* the locus of the ultimate intersections of a series of curves or surfaces. Also, **en-vel′op** (ĕn-vĕl′ŭp; ĕn′vĕ-lōp).

en-vel-op-ment (ĕn-vĕl′ŭp-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of surrounding or covering; **2,** anything that surrounds or conceals.

en-ven-om (ĕn-vĕn′ŭm), *v.t.* [< O.F. *envenimer* < Lat. *in,* into, in + *venenum,* poison], to infuse poison or bitterness into; poison; embitter.

en-vi-ous (ĕn′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **envy**], feeling, or characterized by, a desire to possess something belonging to another: often followed by *of.*—*adv.* **en′vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **en′vi-ous-ness.**

en-vi-ron (ĕn-vī′rŭn), *v.t.* [< Fr. *environner,* to surround], to surround or inclose; be stationed round; hem in:—*n.pl.* the places round about a town or city; suburbs; hence, surroundings.

en-vi-ron-ment (ĕn-vī′rŭn-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the surroundings, or external objects, influences, circumstances, etc., as of one's life; **2,** the act of surrounding.—*adj.* **en-vi′ron-men′tal.**

en-vis-age (ĕn-vĭz′ăj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -agĭng], [< Fr. *envisager* < *en,* in + *visage,* face], **1,** to stand face to face with; face boldly or with confidence; **2,** to have a mental vision of; as, to *envisage* a countenance.—*n.* **en-vis′age-ment.**

en-voy (ĕn′voi), *n.* [< O.F. *envoier,* to send < *en voie* < Lat. *in via,* on the way], a government agent, next in rank to an ambassador; also, one sent on a special mission: *Archaic,* a postscript to a poem, play, etc., expressing the author's parting thoughts, or the moral: usually written *l'envoi* (lĕn-voi′; läN″vwȧ′).

en-vy (ĕn′vĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* envied (-vĭd), *p.pr.* envying], [< Fr. *envier* < L.L. *invidiare,* to envy], **1,** to feel chagrin or mortification because of the good fortune of (another); **2,** to covet; wish for (what is another's); admire covetously:—*v.i.* to feel or exhibit covetousness:—*n.* [*pl.* -vies (-vĭz)], **1,** chagrin or mortification felt because of the good fortune of another; **2,** a person or object exciting such feeling.—*adv.* **en′vy-ing-ly.**—*adj.* **en′vi-a-ble.**—*adv.* **en′vi-a-bly.**

Syn., *n.* covetousness, grudging. (See jealousy.)

en-wind (ĕn-wīnd′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *wind*], to circle, or coil, around.

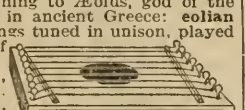
en-wrap (ĕn-răp′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *wrap*], to envelop in a wrapping. See **in-wrap′,** *Pfd. S.*

en-wreathe (ĕn-rēth′), *v.t.* [*en-* + *wreath*], to surround with, or as with, a garland; intertwine. See **in-wreathe′,** *Pfd. S.*

en-zyme (ĕn′zīm), *n.* [< Gk. *en,* in + *zumē,* leaven], *Chem.,* any of various complex organic substances, as pepsin, found in plants and animals, and capable of producing chemical transformations in other substances by catalytic action; a soluble ferment.

E-o-cene (ē′ō-sēn), *adj.* [< Gk. *ēōs,* dawn + *kainos,* recent], *Geol.,* pertaining to, or designating, the earliest of the Tertiary geological periods (see *Geology,* chart):—*n.* the Eocene period.

E-o-li-an (ē-ō′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Aeolius,* god of the winds], pertaining to Æolus, god of the winds, or to Æolis, a city in ancient Greece: **eolian harp,** an instrument of strings tuned in unison, played by the action of currents of air. Also, **Æ-o′li-an.**



EOLIAN HARP

e-o-lith-ic (ē″ō-lĭth′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ēōs,* dawn + *lithos,* stone], *Archæol.,* designating, or pertaining to, the earliest part of the stone age.

e-on (ē′ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *aiōn,* an age], a long period of time; age; cycle. Also, **æ′on.**—*adj.* **e-o′ni-an.**

E-os (ē′ŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *ēōs,* dawn], *Gk. Myth.,* the goddess of the dawn and wife of Tithonus: identified with the Roman *Aurora.*

e-o-sin (ē′ō-sĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *ēōs,* dawn], a valuable, brilliant, pinkish red dye, obtained from coal tar. Also, **e′o-sine** (-sĭn; -sēn).

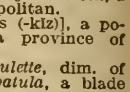
E-o-zo-ic (ē″ō-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ēōs,* dawn + *zōē,* life], *Geol.,* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, geologic strata or eras earlier than the Paleozoic; specifically, Algonkian (see *geology,* chart):—*n.* Eozoic strata or eras.

e-pact (ē′păkt), *n.* [< Gk. *epaktē,* added < *epagein,* to intercalate], **1,** a period of about eleven days representing the excess of the solar year over twelve lunar months; **2,** the moon's age in days at the beginning of any calendar year.

ep-arch (ĕp′ärk), *n.* [< Gk. *epi,* over + *arkhos,* ruler], the governor or chief magistrate of a subdivision of Greece: called an *eparchy: Gk. Ch.,* a bishop of the Eastern Church; a metropolitan.

ep-arch-y (ĕp′är-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-kĭz)], a political subdivision of a province of Greece: *Gk. Ch.,* a diocese.

ep-au-let (ĕp′ô-lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *épaulette,* dim. of *épaule,* shoulder < Lat. *spatula,* a blade < Gk. *spathē,* a broad blade], an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder of a uniform. Also, **ep′au-lette.**



EPAULET
Admiral U. S. N.

ep-en-the-sis (ĕp-ĕn′thē-sĭs), *n.* [Gk. < *epi,* upon + *en,* in + *thesis,* a thing set down < *tithenai,* to place], the insertion of a letter or syllable in a word, usually to facilitate pronunciation, as *b* in chamber (from Latin *camera*).—*adj.* **ep″en-thet′ic.**

e-pergne (ē-pûrn′; ă″pĕrn′), *n.* [< Fr.: source uncertain], a kind of ornament for the center of a dining table, usually of silver or glass.

Eph. *abbr.* Ephesians: the title of an epistle of Saint Paul in the New Testament.

e-phah (ē′fȧ), *n.* [Heb. = a measure], an ancient Hebrew dry measure, equal to a little more than a bushel. Also, **e′pha.**

e-phem-er-a (ē-fĕm′ĕr-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -eræ (-ē); -eras (-ȧz)], [see **ephemeral**], anything short-lived; an ephemeron.

e-phem-er-al (ē-fĕm′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *epi,* for + *hēmera,* day], **1,** existing only for a day, as certain insects; **2,** short-lived; transitory.

Syn. short-lived, fleeting, transient. (See transitory.)

e-phem-er-is (ē-fĕm′ĕr-ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -erides (ē″fĕ-mĕr′ĭ-dēz)], [Gk. = calendar: see **ephemeral**], *Astron.,* a collection of tables showing the daily positions of the heavenly bodies; specifically, an astronomical almanac giving the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year: *Obs.,* a diary.

e-phem-er-on (ē-fĕm′ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -era (-ȧ); -erons (-ŏnz)], [see **ephemeral**], anything short-lived: *Zoöl.,* any of several short-lived insects (order *Ephemerida*), as the May fly.

E-phe-sian (ē-fē′zhăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Ephesos*], pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city in Asia Minor:—*n.* a citizen of Ephesus: *Obs.,* a jovial companion: *pl.* the tenth book of the New Testament.

eph-od (ĕf′ŏd), *n.* [Heb. < *āphad,* to put on], a ceremonial vestment or garment worn by the Jewish high priest of ancient times.

eph-or (ĕf′ŏr), *n.* [*pl.* -ors (-ŏrz); -ori (-ō-rī)], [< Gk. *ephoros,* overseer < *epi,* upon + *horan,* to see], **1,** one of the five chief magistrates in ancient Sparta; **2,** an overseer of public works in modern Greece.

E-phra-im (ē′frā-ĭm), *n.* [Heb. = double fruitfulness], *Bib.,* **1,** the younger son of Joseph; **2,** the tribe of Israel descended from Ephraim; **3,** hence, the kingdom of Israel.—*n.* **E′phra-im-ite.**

ep-i- *prefix,* [< Gk. *epi,* upon, at], used with Greek stems, usually meaning upon, above, or over; as, *epi*dermis; *epi*glottis: written *ep-* before a vowel; as, *epo*de; and *eph-* before a rough breathing; as, *eph*emeral.

ep-i-blast (ĕp′ĭ-blăst), *n.* [< Gk. *epi,* upon + *blastos,* sprout], *Biol.,* the outside cellular wall of an embryo in the cup-shaped, or gastrula, stage: also called *ectoblast.*—*adj.* **ep″i-blas′tic** (-blăs′tĭk).

ep-ic (ĕp′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *epos,* word, song], a long narrative poem telling of the deeds of a hero or heroes, usually drawing upon national traditions and written in a lofty style:—*adj.* **1,** designating, or pertaining to, such poetry; **2,** hence, grand; noble; heroic; imposing.—*adj.* **ep′i-cal.**

EPICALYX
Base of the flower of the marshmallow in section, showing epicalyx (*a, a*) and true calyx (*b, b*)

ep-i-ca-lyx (ĕp″ĭ-kā′lĭks; ĕp″ĭ-kăl′ĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -calyxes (-kā′lĭks-ĕz); -calyces (-kăl′ĭ-sēz)], [< Gk. *epi,* upon + *kalux,* case of bud], *Bot.,* a ring of bracts, or leaflets, at the base of a flower, resembling an additional calyx, as in the mallow.

ep-i-car-di-um (ĕp″ĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dia (*-ä*)], *Anat.*, the innermost layer, next to the heart, of the pericardium. a membranous sac that contains the heart.

ep-i-carp (ĕp′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, the outermost layer of a pericarp, or the rind, skin, or peel of fruit.

ep-i-cene (ĕp′ĭ-sēn), *adj.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *koinos*, common], having qualities or characteristics of both sexes; neither one nor the other; effeminate: *Gram.*, having one form for both genders, as *deer, fish*, etc., as distinguished from *lion* (*lioness*), *fox* (*vixen*); or, in Latin and Greek, having one gender for both sexes, as *ovis*, fem., a male or female sheep.

ep-i-cure (ĕp′ĭ-kūr), *n.* [< Gk. *Epikouros*, Epicurus], a person who enjoys luxurious things, especially the dainties and delicacies of the table.

Ep-i-cu-re-an (ĕp″ĭ-kū-rē′ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher of the fourth century B.C., who taught that the desire for pleasure, physical, mental, or spiritual, determines all human action:—*n.* a follower of Epicurus: **epicurean**, *adj.* 1, pursuing pleasure as the chief aim in life; 2, devoted to the pleasures of the table:—*n.* an epicure.—*n.* **Ep″i-cu-re′an-ism.**

Ep-i-cur-ism (ĕp″ĭ-kū′rĭzm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good: **epicurism** (ĕp′ĭ-kūr-ĭzm), luxurious tastes or habits.

ep-i-cy-cle (ĕp′ĭ-sī″kl), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *kuklos*, circle], a circle whose center moves on the circumference of another circle: employed in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy to explain the planetary motions: *Geom.*, a circumference, one point of which traces a figure called an *epicycloid*, as it rolls upon the circumference of another circle.—*adj.* **ep″i-cyc′lic** (-sĭk′lĭk; -sī-klĭk).—*adj.* **ep″i-cyc′li-cal.**

ep-i-cy-cloid (ĕp″ĭ-sī′kloid), *n.* *Geom.*, a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle that rolls upon the outside, or convex side, of a fixed circle.—*adj.* **ep″i-cy-cloi′dal.**

EPICYCLOID
E, epicycloid traced by point P in circle, rolling on fixed circle, F. H, hypocycloid traced by point P in the circle, rolling within fixed circle, F.

ep-i-dem-ic (ĕp″ĭ-dĕm′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *epi*, among + *dēmos*, people], widespread; generally prevalent: *Med.*, attacking many at the same time: said of a disease:—*n.* 1, a disease widely prevalent in a community; 2, a widespread occurrence of anything. Also, **ep′i-dem′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ep″i-dem′i-cal-ly.**

ep-i-der-mis (ĕp″ĭ-dûr′mĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *derma*, skin], *Anat.*, the cuticle; the outer layer of the skin of an animal; *Bot.*, the outer coating of the leaf or bark of a plant; *Zoöl.*, the outer layer of the skin, covering the dermis.—*adj.* **ep″i-der′mal.**—*adj.* **ep″i-der′mic.**

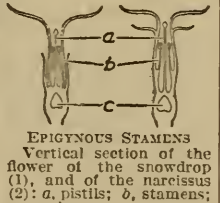
ep-i-gas-tri-um (ĕp″ĭ-găs′trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tria (*-ä*)], [< Gk. *epi*, over + *gastēr*, belly], *Anat.*, the upper, middle region of the abdomen, over the stomach.—*adj.* **ep″i-gas′tric.**

ep-i-glot-tis (ĕp″ĭ-glŏt′ĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *glōtta*, tongue], the cartilaginous lid covering the entrance to the larynx or upper part of the windpipe during swallowing (see *mouth*, illus.).

ep-i-gram (ĕp′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *gramma*, a writing], 1, a verse or short poem with a witty point; 2, a short sentence expressing a shrewd antithesis or witty thought.—*n.* **ep″i-gram′ma-tist.**—*adj.* **ep″i-gram-mat′ic; ep″i-gram-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ep″i-gram-mat′i-cal-ly.**

ep-i-graph (ĕp′ĭ-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *graphein*, to write], 1, an inscription on a building, monument, or the like; 2, a motto or quotation at the beginning of a book or chapter.—*adj.* **ep″i-graph′ic; ep″i-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **ep″i-graph′i-cal-ly.**

e-pig-ra-phy (ē-pĭg′rə-fĭ), *n.* 1, inscriptions collectively, as those on monuments, statues, or the like; 2, the science or study of inscriptions: especially, the interpretation of ancient inscriptions.



EPIGYNOUS STAMENS
Vertical section of the flower of the snowdrop (1), and of the narcissus (2): *a*, pistils; *b*, stamens; *c*, ovaries.

e-pig-y-nous (ē-pĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* *c.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *gunē*, woman], *Bot.*, growing upon the top of the ovary, as certain sepals, petals, and stamens, as in the evening primrose: opposite of *hypogynous*.—*n.* **e-pig′y-ny.**

ep-i-lep-sy (ĕp′ĭ-lĕp″sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *epilēpsis*, a seizure < *epi*, upon + *lambanein*, to take], a chronic functional disease characterized by attacks or fits in which there is generally loss of consciousness and sometimes a convulsion: in a severe form called *grand mal;* in a mild form, *petit mal.*—*adj.* and *n.* **ep″i-lep′tic.**

ep-i-log (ĕp′ĭ lŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *logos*, speech], 1, a poem or speech at the end of a play; 2, the concluding portion of a discourse or other literary work, as a novel. Also, **ep′i-logue.**—*adj.* **ep″i-log′ic** (-lŏj′ĭk); **ep″i-log′i-cal** (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).

Ep-i-me-theus (ĕp″ĭ-mē′thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. = afterthought], *Gk. Myth.*, the slow-witted brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora, the first woman.

e-piph-a-ny (ē-pĭf′ə-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *phainein*, to show], 1, an appearance or revelation of a supernatural being, as a god; 2, in ancient Greece, a festival celebrating the appearance of a god at some place: **Epiphany**, *Eccl.*, a festival observed in ritualistic churches on January 6, commemorating the showing forth of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi at Bethlehem: formerly, *Twelfthtide; Twelfth-day.*—*abbr.* **Epiph.**

ep-i-phyte (ĕp′ĭ-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *phuton*, a plant], *Bot.*, 1, a plant attached above ground to another plant, but not drawing nourishment from it or from the ground, as an air plant; 2, a plant parasitic upon an animal.—*adj.* **ep″i-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′-).

Epis. *abbr.* 1, Episcopal; Episcopalian (also, **Episc.**); 2, Epistle.

e-pis-co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs′kō-pə-sĭ), *n.* [see **episcopal**], 1, church government by bishops; 2, bishops collectively; 3, the state or rank of a bishop.

e-pis-co-pal (ē-pĭs′kō-păl), *adj.* [< Gk. *epi*, over + *skopos*, a watcher < *skeptesthai*, to watch], 1, pertaining to, or vested in, a bishop or bishops; 2, governed by a bishop or bishops: **Episcopal**, of or pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal or the Anglican Church.

E-pis-co-pa-li-an (ē-pĭs″kō-pā′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal or the Anglican Church:—*n.* a member or supporter of such a church.—*n.* **E-pis″co-pa′li-an-ism.**

e-pis-co-pate (ē-pĭs′kō-pāt), *n.* 1, the position and authority of a bishop; a bishopric; 2, a bishop's term of office; 3, bishops collectively; the institution of church government by bishops.

ep-i-sode (ĕp′ĭ-sōd), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *eisodos*, entry < *eis*, into + *hodos*, way], an incident or action standing by itself but more or less connected with a series of events; as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in a narrative: *Gk. Tragedy*, a portion between two appearances of the chorus; *Mus.*, incidental music introduced between the main parts of a fugue.—*adj.* **ep″i-sod′ic** (-sŏd′ĭk); **ep″i-sod′i-cal.**

ep-i-ste-mol-o-gy (ĕp″ĭ-stē-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *epistēmē*, knowledge + *-logia*, a study], the theory or study of what constitutes the basis or essence of knowledge.—*n.* **ep″i-ste-mol′o-gist.**

e-pis-tle (ē-pĭs′l), *n.* [< Gk. *epistolē*, message < *epi*, to + *stellein*, to send], a formal letter: used especially of letters of ancient times: **Epistle**, 1, one of the letters written by the apostles, and now part of the New Testament; 2, in liturgical churches, an extract, usually from the Epistles of the New Testament, read in the communion service.—*n.* **e-pis′tler.**

e-pis-to-la-ry (ē-pĭs′tō-lā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to letters, or epistles.

ep-i-style (ĕp′ĭ-stīl), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *stulos*, pillar], *Arch.*, an architrave; that part of an entablature which rests immediately upon the pillars (for illus. see *architrave*).—*adj.* **ep″i-sty′lar** (-stī′-).

ep-i-taph (ĕp′ĭ-tăf), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *taphos*, tomb], an inscription or writing engraved on, or suited to be on, a tomb or monument.

ep-i-tha-la-mi-um (ĕp″ĭ-thə-lā′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -miums (-ŭmz); -mia (*-ä*)], [< Gk. *epi*, for + *thalamos*, bridal chamber], a song or poem celebrating a marriage. Also, **ep″i-tha-la′mi-on.**

ep-i-the-li-um (ĕp″ĭ-thē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -liums (-ŭmz); -lia (*-ä*)], [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *thēlē*, nipple], *Physiol.*, a cellular tissue covering the skin and mucous membranes.—*adj.* **ep″i-the′li-al.**

ep-i-thet (ĕp′ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *tithenai*, to place], an adjective or phrase denoting aptly some quality of the person or thing described; a descriptive title: *Obs.*, an expression.

Syn. appellation. (See name.)

e-pit-o-me (ē-pĭt′ō-mē), *n.* [*pl.* -mes (-mēz)], [Gk. < *epi*, upon + *temnein*, to cut], a brief statement, as of the contents of a book; a summary or summing up; an abridgement.—*n.* **e-pit′o-mist.**

Syn. summary, syllabus, compendium, analysis.

e-pit-o-mize (ĕ-pĭt′ō-mīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], **1**, to make a brief outline of; **2**, to abridge; condense.

ep-i-zo-a (ĕp″ĭ-zō′ȧ), *n.pl.* [*sing.* epizoön (-zō′ŏn)], [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *zō(i)on*, animal], *Zoöl.*, animals that live as external parasites on other animals, as fleas or lice.

ep-i-zo-an (ĕp″ĭ-zō′ăn), *n. Zoöl.*, any animal living as an external parasite on another animal; *Bot.*, a parasitic plant growing on an animal.

ep-i-zo-ŏt-ic (ĕp″ĭ-zō-ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* affecting many animals at once, as a disease: correlative of *epidemic* as applied to human diseases:—*n.* an epizoötic disease, as a form of influenza among horses.

ep-och (ĕp′ŏk; ē′pŏk), *n.* [< Gk. *epokhē*, a pause], **1**, a point of time, marked by events of great importance, from which succeeding years are reckoned; **2**, a period of years filled with unusual events; era: *Geol.*, a subordinate division of geologic time: variously employed by different writers; *Astron.*, an arbitrary fixed date for which the determining data of a planetary or cometary orbit are given; also, the position, or the orbit longitude, of the heavenly body at that time. —*adj.* **ep′och-al** (ĕp′ŏk-ăl).

ep-ode (ĕp′ōd), *n.* [< Gk. *epō(i)dos*, an aftersong], **1**, an ancient form of lyric poem, in which a short verse follows a longer verse; **2**, in a lyric ode, the part following the strophe and antistrophe.

ep-o-nym (ĕp′ō-nĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *epi*, upon + *onoma*, a name], **1**, a person, historical or legendary, from whom a family, race, city, or institution is supposed to have taken its name; as, Romulus serves as the *eponym* of Rome; **2**, the name of a movement, a period, a scientific discovery, or the like, adapted from the name of a person: also, the person whose name is so used; as, the *Victorian age* of literature.

ep-on-y-mous (ĕp-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* **1**, giving one's name to a people or place: usually of a legendary person; **2**, pertaining to an eponym.

ep-o-pee (ĕp′ō-pē″; ĕp″ō-pē′), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *epos*, a song + *poiein*, to make], an epic poem; epic poetry. Also, **ep″o-pœ′ia** (-pē′yȧ).

ep-os (ĕp′ŏs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *epos*, word; song], **1**, an epic; **2**, epic poetry; **3**, the action of an epic: *Pros.*, dactylic hexameter (see *prosody*, NOTE).

ep-si-lon (ĕp′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *e psilon*, *e* bare], the fifth letter [ε, E (see App. I)] of the Greek alphabet, equivalent in general to English short *e*.

Ep-som salts (ĕp′sŭm), [< *Epsom* in Surrey], magnesium sulphate, a white, crystalline substance used in medicine as a cathartic or commercially in dyeing, finishing cotton goods, etc.

eq. *abbr.* **1**, equal; **2**, equivalent (also, **equiv.**); **3**, equation; **4**, equator.

e-qua-ble (ē′kwȧ-bl; ĕk′wȧ-), *adj.* [see **equate**], **1**, uniform; steady; **2**, even and serene in temperament.—*n.* **e″qua-bil′i-ty.**—*adv.* **e′qua-bly.**

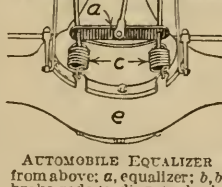
Syn. tranquil, regular, uniform, even, steady.—*Ant.* uneven, varying, unsteady, changing, unsettled.

e-qual (ē′kwăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *aequalis*, equal], **1**, of the same extent, number, or magnitude; uniform; **2**, adequate: with *to*; **3**, of the same rank, degree, or value; **4**, evenly balanced; **5**, just; equable: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* equaled or equalled (-kwăld), *p.pr.* equaling or equalling], **1**, to have the same size, rank, value, etc., with; **2**, to return a full equivalent for; **3**, to make equal:—*n.* a thing of the same extent, magnitude, or value, as another; a person of the same or similar rank, attainments, etc.—*adv.* **e′qual-ly.**—*n.* **e-qual′i-ty.**

Syn., *adj.* alike, equable, commensurate, fair, impartial, equitable.—*Ant.*, *adj.* unlike, unequal, unjust.

e-qual-ize (ē′kwȧl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to make the same in size, rank, etc.; **2**, to render uniform.—*n.* **e″qual-i-za′tion.**

e-qual-iz-er (ē′kwȧl-īz″ẽr), *n.* one who or that which makes equal: *Aëro.*, a sliding panel that stabilizes an airplane laterally; *Elec.*, a conductor, of low resistance, used to join two generators to equalize their voltage; *Telephony*, a network having an attenuation complementary to that of a telephone line, for the purpose of equalizing the attenuation at the frequencies used.



AUTOMOBILE EQUALIZER from above: *a*, equalizer; *b*, *b*, brake rods leading to brake bands; *c*, springs; *d*, brake rod connecting with brake pedal; *e*, rear axle housing. As *d* moves forward, *a* equalizes pull on crank rods which turn *b*, *b*; when brake pedal is released, springs *c* pull *b*, *b* into neutral position.

e-qua-nim-i-ty (ē″kwȧ-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *aequus*, even + *animus*, mind], evenness of temper or mind; calmness; serenity.

Syn. tranquillity, self-possession. (See composure.)

e-quate (ē-kwāt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* equated, *p.pr.* equating], [< Lat. *aequare* (*-atus*), to make equal], **1**, to reduce to an average; **2**, to represent as an equation; make equal.

e-qua-tion (ē-kwā′shŭn; ē-kwā′zhŭn), *n.* the act of making equal; state of being equal: *Math.*, a statement of equality between two expressions or quantities, the equal sign [=] being placed between them; *Chem.*, a representation of a chemical reaction by symbols; *Astron.*, a correction to be applied for any varying source of error: **personal equation**, the influence of one's disposition upon one's reasoning and actions.

e-qua-tor (ē-kwā′tŏr), *n.* **1**, an imaginary line round the earth, everywhere equally distant from the poles; **2**, the great circle of the heavens, formed where the plane of the earth's equator cuts the celestial sphere: called *celestial equator* or *equinoctial line*.

e-qua-to-ri-al (ē″kwȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *n. Astron.*, **1**, a specially mounted telescope, with two axes, a polar axis, parallel to the earth's, and a declination axis, perpendicular to it: designed so that by rotation on its polar axis it can be made to follow the apparent motion of any star; **2**, such a type of mounting:—*adj.* pertaining to the equator, or to an equatorial.

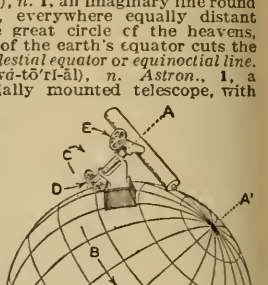


DIAGRAM OF MOUNTING OF EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE

A, polar axis of telescope, parallel to A′, the axis of the earth; B, direction of rotation of the earth; C, direction of compensating rotation of telescope on axis A. Hour circle, D, and declination circle on axis, E, are used in pointing the telescope as desired.

eq-uer-ry (ĕk′wẽr-ĭ; ē-kwẽr′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* equerries (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *écurie* < L.L. *scuria*, stable < O.H.G. *scūr*, shed], an officer who attends a prince or nobleman, and has charge of his horses.

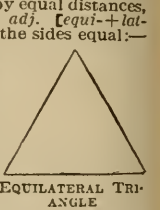
e-ques-tri-an (ē-kwĕs′trĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *eques*, horseman], **1**, pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses; **2**, mounted; representing a mounted figure; **3**, pertaining to, or composed of, knights:—*n.* a rider; a skilled horseman.—*n.fem.* **e-ques″tri-enne′.**

e-qui- *prefix*, [< Lat. *aequus*, equal], equal or equally; as, *equi*lateral.

e-qui-an-gu-lar (ē″kwĭ-ăng′gū-lẽr), *adj.* [*equi-* + *angle*], having equal angles.

e-qui-dis-tant (ē″kwĭ-dĭs′tănt), *adj.* [*equi-* + *distant*], separated by equal distances.

e-qui-lat-er-al (ē″kwĭ-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [*equi-* + *latera*], having all the sides equal:—*n.* a figure with equal sides; a side equal to other sides: **equilateral triangle**, a figure having three equal sides and, hence, three equal angles.—*adv.* **e″qui-lat′er-al-ly.**

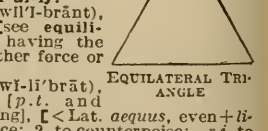


EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE

e-quil-i-brant (ē-kwĭl′ĭ-brănt), *n.* [see **equilibrate**], *Mech.*, a force having the capacity to balance another force or combination of forces.

e-qui-li-brate (ē″kwĭ-lī′brāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], [< Lat. *aequus*, even + *libra*, balance], **1**, to balance; **2**, to counterpoise:—*v.i.* to balance.—*n.* **e″qui-li-bra′tion.**—*n.* **e″qui-li′bra-tor.**

e-qui-lib-ri-um (ē″kwĭ-lĭb′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ȧ)], the state of balance; equipoise between opposing forces: the equilibrium of a body being called *stable*, *neutral*, or *unstable*, according as the body, if slightly displaced, returns to its position, retains its new position, or tends to be farther displaced from its position: *Chem.*, the condition or state assumed by a mixture, or compound, when all reactions which may take place under the conditions in which it exists are completed; *Radioactivity*, the condition of a radioactive substance in which its rate of formation from its parent substance is equal to its rate of disintegration.



TYPES OF EQUILIBRIUM 1, stable; 2, unstable; 3, neutral: *a*, *a*, *a*, center of gravity.

e-quine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *equus*, horse], of or pertaining to a horse:—*n.* a horse.

e-qui-noc-tial (ē"kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *adj.* [see **equinox**], *Astron.*, pertaining to the equinoxes, or the two times of the year when day and night are of equal length: **equinoctial line**, the equator of the celestial sphere, in the same plane as the earth's equator: **equinoctial points**, the two points where the annual path of the sun intersects the celestial equator:—*n.* **1**, the equator of the sky; the celestial equator; **2**, a storm at the season of equal day and night.

e-qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [< Lat. *aequus*, equal + *nox* (*noctis*), night], *Astron.*, either of the two times during the year at which the sun crosses the equator of the sky, making the days and nights of equal length, the *vernal equinox* occurring about March 21, and the *autumnal equinox* about September 22; also, either of the two points where the path of the sun crosses the celestial equator on these dates.

e-quip (ē-kwĭp'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* equipped (-kwĭpt'), *p.pr.* equipping], [< Fr. *équiper*, prob. < O.N. *skipa*, to man (a ship) < *skip*, ship], **1**, to furnish or fit out for any service or undertaking; **2**, to prepare mentally; instruct; as, to *equip* a boy for his examinations; **3**, to dress; as, to *equip* oneself for a walk.

eq-ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pāj), *n.* [Fr.: see **equip**], **1**, the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, etc.; **2**, the carriage, horses, and liveried servants of a person of rank; also, a carriage of state: *Archaic*, a service for the toilet or the table; *Obs.*, apparel; trappings; accouterments.

e-quip-ment (ē-kwĭp'mĕnt), *n.* [see **equip**], **1**, all the necessary supplies for any particular service, as for fitting out offices, stores, a railway, laboratory, person, or the like; **2**, the act of fitting out with supplies; also, the state of being fitted out.

e-qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*equi-* + *poise*], **1**, equilibrium or balance; equality of weight; **2**, a counterbalancing weight or force.

e-qui-pol-lent (ē"kwĭ-pŏl'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aequus*, equal + *pollĕre*, to be strong], equal in strength, weight, meaning, etc.; equivalent:—*n.* an equivalent.—*n.* **e"qui-pol'lence**; **e"qui-pol'len-cy**.

e-qui-pon-der-ant (ē"kwĭ-pŏn'dĕr-ănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aequus*, equal + *ponderare*, to weigh], of the same weight; counterbalanced: with *to* or *with*.—*n.* **e"qui-pon'der-ance**.

e-qui-po-ten-tial (ē"kwĭ-pō-tĕn'shăl), *adj.* [*equi-* + *potential*], *Phys.*, having the same potentiality: used of a surface in a field of force at each point of which a body would have the same potential energy.

eq-ui-se-tum (ĕk"wĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tums (-tŭmz); -ta (-tă)], [Lat. < *equus*, a horse + *seta*, a bristle], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of rushlike plants allied to the ferns, having harsh, jointed, hollow stems, and reproducing by spores instead of seeds; scouring rush (for illus. see *Pteridophyta*).

eq-ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [see **equity**], impartial; just; fair: often distinguished from *legal*.—*adv.* **eq'ui-ta-bly**.—*n.* **eq'ui-ta-ble-ness**.

Syn. honest, right, reasonable, equal, upright, fair.

eq-ui-tant (ĕk'wĭ-tănt), *adj.* [see **equitation**], *Bot.*, overlapping: used of leaves whose bases fold from the midrib and inclose others, as in the iris.

eq-ui-ta-tion (ĕk"wĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *equitare* (*-atus*), to ride a horse], the act or art of riding on a horse; horsemanship.

eq-ui-tes (ĕk'wĭ-tēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. = horsemen], in ancient Rome, citizens of a privileged class from which the cavalry was recruited.

eq-ui-ty (ĕk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *equité* < Lat. *aequitas*, justice], **1**, justice; impartiality; just regard to any right or claim; **2**, the administration of law according to its spirit and not merely according to its letter: *Law*, **1**, a body of laws based on natural principles of justice, administered by courts of equity, and superseding or supplementing statute laws; **2**, the value of property in excess of mortgages or encumbrances that are a lien against the property: **equity of redemption**, the right of a mortgagor to redeem property after it has been forfeited for nonpayment and before sale by the sheriff, by paying the amount of the mortgage with interest and costs.

Syn. righteousness, impartiality. (See justice.)

e-quiv-a-lence (ē-kwĭv'ă-lĕns), *n.* [see **equivalent**], the state of being equal in value, power, quantity, etc.: *Chem.*, the property of an element or radical of combining with, or of replacing in a compound, another element or radical, in definite and unalterable proportions. Also, **e-quiv'a-len-cy**.

e-quiv-a-lent (ē-kwĭv'ă-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *aequus*, equal + *valĕre*, to be worth], equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect: *Geom.*, equal in measure, as in length, area, or volume, but not identical in shape:—*n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, etc.: *Chem.*, the quantity by weight of a substance which in chemical reactions will combine with or replace a unit quantity by weight of hydrogen.—*adv.* **e-quiv'a-lent-ly**.

e-quiv-o-cal (ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *aequus*, equal + *vocare* (*-atus*), to call], of a doubtful or double meaning; open to suspicion or doubt; uncertain.—*adv.* **e-quiv'o-cal-ly**.

Syn. obscure, dubious, indefinite, perplexing, suspicious, ambiguous. An expression is *ambiguous* which leaves us entirely uncertain as to which of two possible meanings the writer or speaker intended to convey. An *equivocal* expression is one which is capable of a double interpretation, either because of the words used, or because of their possible application to two different things. *Equivocal* expressions are usually deliberately deceptive.—*Ant.* certain, clear, definite, unquestionable.

e-quiv-o-cate (ē-kwĭv'ō-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to speak with double meanings; evade the truth by speaking ambiguously.—*n.* **e-quiv'o-ca'tion**.—*n.* **e-quiv'o-ca'tor**.

Syn. shuffle, quibble, evade, shift. (See prevaricate.)

eq-ui-voque (ĕk'wĭ-vōk; ē'kwĭ-vōk), *n.* an ambiguous term; double meaning; a pun. Also, **eq'ui-voke**.

E. R. *abbr.* [Lat. *Eduardus Rex*], King Edward:—**Er**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Er**] for the element erbium.

-er *n. suffix*, [< O.Teut. source], denoting: **1**, one who occupies himself with (the idea of the word stem); as, astronomer; lawyer; **2**, an agent; as, lover; mower: sometimes, *-ar*; as, liar; **3**, an instrument; as, poker; **4**, one living in; as, New Englander: New Yorker.

-er *suffix*, [< A.S. adj. suffix *-ra* < O.Teut.; and < A.S. adv. suffix *-or* < O.Teut.], forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, higher.

-er *suffix*, [< A.S. *-er*], forming verbs: **1**, denoting repeated action; as, glimmer; waver; **2**, imitating sounds; as, titter; whisper.

e-ra (ē'rà), *n.* [< Lat. *aera*, era; orig., counters, pl. of *aes* (*aeris*), money], **1**, a period of time starting from a given point or date; as, the Christian *era*; **2**, a period with notable characteristics; as, a reconstruction *era*; **3**, the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned: *Geol.*, one of the five great divisions of time into which the geological history of the earth is divided (see *geology*, chart).

e-rad-i-cate (ē-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *radix* (*-icis*), a root], to destroy completely; exterminate; erase; wipe out.—*n.* **e-rad"i-ca'tion**.—*adj.* **e-rad'i-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv).—*adv.* **e-rad'i-ca-bly** (-kă-bl).

Syn. uproot, destroy, extirpate, exterminate. Literally, *eradicate* means to get out by the root; *extirpate*, to get out the very stock of; *exterminate*, to put beyond the borders of existence, and so, all three, to destroy utterly. *Eradicate*, though still applied literally to plants removed in numbers, is now commonly employed in the figurative sense; we *eradicate* evils, faults, or offensive mannerisms. *Extirpate* is used of that which is so thoroughly rooted out that it can never reappear, as a species of animal, a nation, or weeds. Figuratively, *extirpate* means stamp out, as plagues, heresies, vice, etc. *Exterminate* is applied to those things that have life; tribes, races, or animals are *exterminated*.

e-rase (ē-rāz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* erased (-rāst'), *p.pr.* erasing], [< Lat. *e*, out + *radere* (*rasus*), to scrape], to remove by rubbing; scrape off; efface by friction.—*adj.* **e-ras'a-ble** (*-ă*-bl).

Syn. delete, efface, obliterate, cancel, expunge. These words refer, primarily, to the removal of written characters; they now have a figurative application as well, which is easily deduced from their literal use. To *erase* is to scrape or scratch out, usually in order to write something else in the space thus secured; to *erase* the chalk-made characters on a blackboard is simply to rub them out. To *efface* is to make illegible, sometimes by wiping or rubbing out, sometimes, as in the effect of weather upon inscriptions, by a gradual wearing process. To *obliterate* is utterly to remove, as a character or letter; time or accident may *obliterate*. To *cancel* is literally to cross out by a stroke or strokes made through the letters. To *expunge*, literally to take out by pricking with a sharp point, means now to blot out, as by ink spots, or to strike out, as by strokes with the pen. Figuratively, we *erase* a face from memory, *expunge* a passage from a book, *efface* a bad impression, *cancel* a social obligation, *obliterate* our identity.

e-ras-er (ē-rās'ẽr), *n.* **1**, a device for rubbing out written marks: commonly made of rubber or felt; **2**, one who effaces marks by rubbing out.

E-ras-mi-an (ē-răz'mĭ-ăn; ē-rās'-), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to Desiderius

Erasmus (1466–1536), a famous Dutch scholar and theologian, and a leader of the humanist movement.

E-ras-tian (ē-rās'chən), *adj.* [< proper name, *Erastus*], 1, pertaining to Erastus, a Swiss theologian of the 16th century, or to his teachings; 2, maintaining the doctrine, popularly ascribed to Erastus, that the church should be under the control of the state:—*n.* a follower of Erastus or of his teachings.

e-ra-sure (ē-rā'zhûr), *n.* [see **erase**], 1, the act of blotting out; the state of being blotted out or effaced; 2, anything rubbed or scraped out; 3, the place where something has been erased.

Er-a-to (ĕr'ə-tō), *n.* [< Gk. *Eratō*, the lovely], *Class. Myth.*, the muse of lyric and love poetry.

er-bi-um (ûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< (*Yt*)*erby* in Sweden], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [symbol **Er**] of the rare earth group.

ere (âr), *conj.* [< A.S. *ær*, before < O.Teut. source], *Poet.*, 1, before; 2, rather than; as, I will fight *ere* I submit:—*prep.* before.

Er-e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Erebos*], *Class. Myth.*, a place of utter darkness through which the dead passed to Hades.

e-rect (ē-rĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *erigere* (*erectus*), to set up], 1, to raise to an upright position; 2, to build; establish, as a house; 3, to exalt; 4, to form; institute; 5, to cause to arise; as, prejudices *erect* social barriers:—*v.i. Physiol.*, to become distended and rigid, as erectile tissue under excitement:—*adj.* 1, upright; vertical; 2, directed upward; 3, unshaken; not depressed. —*adj.* **e-rec'tive.**—*n.* **e-rect'ness.**—*n.* **e-rec'tor.**

e-rect-ile (ē-rĕk'tĭl), *adj.* capable of being raised upright: **erectile tissue**, *Anat.*, tissue which is richly supplied with blood vessels and which, under excitement, becomes distended and rigid.

e-rec-tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of raising upright or building, as a structure or wall; 2, the structure raised; 3, the state of being constructed: *Physiol.*, the act of becoming, or state of being, rigid or distended: used of erectile tissue.

ere-long (âr'lông'), *adv.* [*ere*+*long*], before long; soon; shortly.

er-e-mite (ĕr'ē-mīt), *n.* [< Gk. *erēmitēs*, dweller in a desert], a recluse; a religious hermit.

ere-now (âr'nou'), *adv.* [*ere*+*now*], before now; heretofore. Also, **ere now.**

erg (ûrg), *n.* [< Gk. *ergon*, work], *Phys.*, the unit of work or energy in the C. G. S. system, being the work expended in overcoming a resistance of one dyne over a distance of one centimeter: also called *ergon*.

***er-go** (ûr'gō), *conj.* and *adv.* [Lat. = therefore], therefore; consequently; hence.

er-gos-ter-ol (ûr-gŏs'tĕr-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*ergot* + Gk. *stereos*, solid + suffix *-ol*], a substance once prepared from ergot but now especially from yeast, which when acted upon by ultraviolet rays produces a vitamin used to prevent or cure rickets.

er-got (ûr'gŏt), *n.* [< O.F. *argot*, cock's spur: from shape], a black, fungous growth on various grains, especially rye: the source of several drugs.

er-i-ca-ceous (ĕr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *ereikē*, heath], *Bot.*, belonging to the heath family of shrubs, trees, and herbs, including the laurels, rhododendrons, azaleas, trailing arbutus, and others.

E-rin (ē'rĭn; ĕr'ĭn), *n.* [< Ir. *Eire*], Ireland: now used only in poetry.

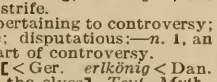
E-rin-ys (ē-rī'nĭs; ē-rī'nĭs; ĕr-), *n.* [*pl.* Erinyes (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz)], [< Gk. *Erinus*, a Fury], *Gk. Myth.*, any of the Greek Furies, Alecto, Tisiphone, or Megæra, who pursued and maddened unpunished criminals; one of the Eumenides. Also, **E-rin'nys.**

E-ris (ē'rĭs; ĕr'ĭs), *n.* [Gk. = strife], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of discord or strife.

er-is-tic (ĕr-ĭs'tĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to controversy; 2, given to debate; disputatious:—*n.* 1, an adept in controversy; 2, the art of controversy.

erl-king (ûrl'king'), *n.* [< Ger. *erlkönig* < Dan. *ellekonge*, king of the elves], *Teut. Myth.*, an evil spirit, especially malicious toward children.

er-mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], 1, any of several species (genus *Putorius*) of weasel-like animals, valued for their fur, which becomes white in winter, except for the black tip of the tail; 2, the fur when it is white; 3, the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge, the state robe of European judges being lined with ermine: *Her.*, a conventional representation of this fur formed of black tuftlike spots on a white field (see *heraldry*, illus.).


ERMINE

er-mines (ûr'mĭnz), *n.* [akin to *ermine*], *Her.*, a fur conventionally represented by white tuftlike spots on a black field (see *heraldry*, illus.).

er-mi-nois (ûr'mĭ-noiz'), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], *Her.*, a fur similar to ermine but with the field gold instead of white (see *heraldry*, illus.).

ern (ûrn), *n.* [< A.S. *earn*, eagle < O.Teut. source], a northern sea eagle of the Old World. Also, **erne.**

e-rode (ē-rōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eroded, *p.pr.* eroding], [< Lat. *erodere* (*erosus*), to gnaw], to eat or wear away; disintegrate: *Geol.*, to wear away slowly, as rocks by the action of running water:—*v.i.* to wear away; disintegrate, as rocks.—*adj.* **e-ro'sive.**

e-rog-e-nous (ē-rŏj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *erōs*, love +*-genēs*, born], *Psych.*, capable of producing sexual excitement or stimulation.

E-ros (ē'rŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *Erōs*, sexual love], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of love, son of Aphrodite: identified with the Roman *Cupid*; *Astron.*, a small asteroid which comes closer to the earth than any other planet.

e-rose (ē-rōs'), *adj.* [see **erode**], irregular, as if gnawed or worn away: *Bot.*, having the edge irregularly notched, as if gnawed away.

e-ro-sion (ē-rō'zhŭn), *n.* the act of wearing away; gradual destruction or eating away: used of the action of water on rock or soil: distinguished from *corrosion*.—*adj.* **e-ro'sion-al.**

e-rot-ic (ē-rŏt'ĭk; ĕr-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **Eros**], pertaining to, or capable of, arousing sexual emotion:—*n.* a love poem.—*n.* **e-rot'i-cism.**—*adj.* **e-rot'i-cal.**

err (ûr), *v.i.* [< Lat. *errare*, to wander], 1, to go astray morally; 2, to be incorrect or mistaken; 3, to blunder; as, to *err* in social usage: *Archaic*, to wander.

er-ran-cy (ĕr'ăn-sĭ), *n.* 1, the state of being incorrect or of going astray; 2, liability to err.

er-rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* [< A.S. *ærende*, message, tidings], 1, a trip made to attend to some special business or to carry a message; 2, the object or motive for which the trip is made; a commission.

er-rant (ĕr'ănt), *adj.* [see **err**], 1, roving; wandering in search of adventure; 2, hence, chivalric; knightly; 3, wayward; erring; as, *errant* thoughts.

er-rant-ry (ĕr'ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the spirit and practice of searching for, or roving in quest of, knightly adventures.

er-ra-ta (ē-rā'tə), *n.* [Lat. = things in error], pl. of *erratum*: usually used of errors in printing.

er-rat-ic (ĕ-răt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **err**], 1, having no fixed course; wandering; 2, turning aside from normal standards; eccentric: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, boulders of varying size, differing from the underlying rock bed and deposited by glaciers.

Syn. irregular, queer, odd. (See eccentric.)

er-ra-tum (ē-rā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tə)], [Lat. = a mistake], an error in printing or writing.

er-ro-ne-ous (ē-rō'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *erroneus*, straying], incorrect; mistaken; false. —*adv.* **er-ro'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **er-ro'ne-ous-ness.**

er-ror (ĕr'ēr), *n.* [Lat. = a wandering], 1, false belief; condition of believing what is untrue; a wrong opinion; 2, a mistake; an inaccuracy; 3, a departure from duty; a moral fault; a sin: *Math.*, the difference between the actual and the computed value; *Baseball*, any misplay, except a passed ball or a wild pitch, which serves to prolong the batsman's time at bat or to permit a base runner to make one or more bases.

Syn. mistake, inaccuracy, unsoundness, offense; fault, sin, iniquity. (See blunder.)

***er-satz** (ĕr-zăts'), *n.* [Ger. = replacement, substitution], a substitute, commonly of inferior quality:—*adj.* serving as a substitute for the real thing; as, *ersatz* rubber.

Erse (ûrs), *adj.* [early Sc. form of *Irish*], pertaining to the Celts of Scotland or, less properly, to the Celts of Ireland, or to their language:—*n.* Scottish Gaelic; sometimes, Irish Gaelic.

erst (ûrst), *adv.* [< A.S. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*, early], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, 1, at first; in the beginning; originally; 2, a long time ago; formerly.

erst-while (ûrst'hwīl'; ûrst'hwĭl'), *adj.* [*erst* +*while*], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, of old:—*adv. Archaic* or *Poet.*, formerly; in times past.

er-u-bes-cent (ĕr'ōō-bĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *erubescens* (*-entis*), growing red], blushing; reddish; growing red.—*n.* **er'u-bes'cence.**

e-ruc-ta-tion (ē'rŭk-tā'shŭn; ĕr'ŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *eructare*, to belch], 1, the act of violently ejecting wind or gas from the stomach; 2, the belching forth of gases, flames, etc.; 3, that which is ejected.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **e-ruct'.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **e-ruc'tate.**

er-u-dite (ĕr'ōō-dīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *erudire*, to teach <*e*, out + *rudis*, rude], learned; scholarly; well read.—*adv.* **er'u-dite'ly.**—*n.* **er'u-dite'ness.**

er-u-di-tion (ĕr'ōō-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* book knowledge; learning in various and abstruse fields.

Syn. scholarship, lore. (See learning.)

e-rupt (ē-rŭpt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], to burst forth, as a volcano: —*v.t.* to cause to burst forth.—*adj.* **e-rup'tive.**

e-rup-tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a bursting forth, as of a volcano, war, or disease; **2,** that which bursts forth, as water from a geyser; **3,** a rash on the skin.

-er-y *n. suffix,* [< Fr. *-erie:* either < L.L. *-aria* or < O.F. *-eor* (< Lat. *-ator*) + *-ie*], designating: **1,** place of business, storage, breeding, etc.; as, tann*ery;* hatch*ery;* **2,** qualities, conduct, practices, principles, etc.; as, snobb*ery;* rogu*ery;* trick*ery;* **3,** a class of goods; as, millin*ery;* haberdash*ery;* nap*ery;* pott*ery;* **4,** art or employment; as, ironmong*ery;* **5,** state; condition; as, drudg*ery;* slav*ery.* Also, **-ry.**

Er-y-man-thi-an (ĕr"ĭ-măn'thĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Erumanthos*], *Gk. Myth.,* pertaining to Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia, the haunt of a famous boar, captured by Hercules.

er-y-sip-e-las (ĕr"ĭ-sĭp'ē-lăs), *n.* [< Gk. *erusipelas,* erysipelas], an acute infectious disease due to bacteria and marked by fever, intense local redness and swelling of the skin and underlying tissues, and severe itching and burning; often fatal.

E-sau (ē'sô), *n.* [Heb. = hairy], *Bib.,* the son of Isaac and Rebekah, disinherited through the guile of his younger brother Jacob (Gen. 25:25–34; 27:1–40).

es-ca-drille (ĕs"kȧ-drĭl'; ĕs"kȧ"drēy"), *n.* [Fr. = squadron], **1,** a squadron or fleet of military airplanes, usually six, with personnel and equipment.

es-ca-lade (ĕs"kȧ-lād'), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *escalada* < Lat. *scala,* ladder], *Mil.,* a scaling or climbing of the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling ladders:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laded, *p.pr.* -lading], to storm by means of scaling ladders.

es-ca-la-tor (ĕs'kȧ-lā"tẽr), *n.* [trade name < Sp. *escalador* < L.L. *scalare,* to climb], a moving stairway with steps built on an endless chain.

es-cal-op (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp; ĕs-kăl'ŭp), *n.* [see **scallop**], **1,** a mollusk having a ribbed shell with a wavy edge; also, the shell; **2,** a curve in a wavy edge of lace:—*v.t.* **1,** to prepare with bread crumbs, and bake; **2,** to shape in curved points, as the edge of lace or embroidery. Also, **es-cal'lop.** See **scal'lop,** *Pfd. S.*

es-ca-pade (ĕs"kȧ-pād'), *n.* [Fr.: see **escape**], **1,** the act of breaking loose from confinement or restraint; **2,** a prank; reckless adventure.

es-cape (ĕs-kāp'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* escaped (-kāpt'), *p.pr.* escaping], [< O.F. *eschaper,* to slip out of one's cloak (and thus get away when seized) < Lat. *ex,* out of + L.L. *cappa,* cloak], **1,** to flee from; avoid; get out of the way of; as, to *escape* a disagreeable task; **2,** to be unaffected by; as, to *escape* contagion; **3,** to issue from, involuntarily; as, a sigh *escaped* him; **4,** to elude the notice or recollection of; as, the point *escaped* him:—*v.i.* **1,** to get out of danger; also, to elude notice; **2,** to flow out; **3,** to slip away; as, to *escape* from memory:—*n.* **1,** a successful flight, as from prison or confinement; **2,** deliverance from harm or evil; **3,** a place of issue; also, that which issues; leakage.

es-cape-ment (ĕs-kāp'mĕnt), *n. Mech.,* a device for securing regularity of movement: used in clocks, watches, motors, etc.: *Archaic,* the act of escaping.

ESCAPEMENT

es-carp (ĕs-kärp'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *escarpe* < It. *scarpa,* steep place], to give a steep slope to:—*n. Fortif.,* in a rampart with a moat, the steep side of the moat next the rampart; any similar natural embankment (see *bastion, rampart,* illus.).

es-carp-ment (ĕs-kärp'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a cliff; a steep side of a hill; **2,** a steep, almost vertical, artificial slope, around a fortress below the rampart.

-esce *v. suffix,* [< Lat. suffix *-escere*], showing action just begun; as, effer*vesce;* convale*sce.*

-es-cent *adj. suffix* [< Lat. *-escens* (*-entis*)], ending of p.pr.], being or becoming; as, qui*escent;* effer*vescent;* coal*escent.*—*n. suffix,* **-es-cence.**

esch-a-lot (ĕsh"ȧ-lŏt'), *n.* [see **shallot**], a small onion. See **shal-lot',** *Pfd. S.*

es-char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [< Fr. *eschare* < Lat. *eschara* < Gk. *eskhara,* mark of burn], *Med.,* a scab or dead tissue caused by a burn or corrosive agent.

es-cha-tol-o-gy (ĕs"kȧ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *eskhatos,* last, uttermost + *-logia,* a study], a body of teachings about last or final things, as death, resurrection, judgment, the millennium, etc.

es-cheat (ĕs-chēt'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *eschete* < *escheoir,* to fall to one's share < L.L. *excadere,* to fall upon], *Law,* to take possession of (property to which there are no heirs):—*v.i.* to revert to the crown, the lord of the manor, or the state, because there is no legal heir:—*n.* **1,** the lapsing of property to the crown, to the lord of the manor, or to the state, through forfeiture or through lack of an heir; **2,** land or property which so lapses.

es-chew (ĕs-chōō'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *eschiver,* to shun], to avoid as hurtful.—*n.* **es-chew'al.**

Es-co-ri-al (ĕs-kō'rĭ-ăl; ĕs-kō"rē-ăl'), *n.* [Sp. = hill or mound of rubbish from a mine < Lat. *scoria,* refuse], a vast structure near Madrid, containing a palace and tomb for the Spanish kings, and a church, college, and monastery. Also, **Es-cu'ri-al.**

es-cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* [< Fr. *escorte* < It. *scorta* < *scorgere,* to conduct], **1,** a person or persons, or a ship or ships, accompanying others as a mark of respect or means of protection; **2,** a gentleman accompanying a lady in a public place:—*v.t.* (ĕs-kôrt'), to attend as guard or companion.

es-cri-toire (ĕs"krĭ-twär'), *n.* [< O.F. *escriptoire* < L.L. *scriptorium,* a writing room], a writing desk or secretary.

es-crow (ĕs"krō'; ĕs'krō"), *n.* [< O.F. *escroue,* a roll of writings], *Law,* **1,** a sealed instrument given to a person not a party thereto, for delivery upon stated conditions, and having no effect until delivered; **2,** the state of an instrument so executed.

es-cu-do (ĕs-kōō'thō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-thōs)], [Sp. and Port. < Lat. *scutum,* shield], **1,** any of several gold and silver coins of Spanish-speaking countries, worth about two dollars; **2,** (ĕs-kōō'dō), the monetary unit of Portugal, equivalent to about $1.08; also, a silver coin of this value.

es-cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *esculentus,* good to eat < *esca,* food], eatable; fit for food:—*n.* anything fit for food.

es-cutch-eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [< O.N.F. *escuchon* < Lat. *scutum,* shield], *Her.,* a surface, usually shield-shaped, for displaying armorial bearings (for illus. see also *quarter, heraldry*); *Naut.,* that part of a vessel's stern displaying the name.

ESCUTCHEON
A, dexter chief; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honor, or color, point; E, fess, or heart, point; F, nombril, or navel; G, dexter base; H, middle base; I, sinister base.

Es-dras (ĕz'drăs; ĕs'-), *n.* [Gk. = Ezra], *Bib.,* **1,** either of two books of the Old Testament (Ezra and Nehemiah) called, in the Douay Bible, *1* and *2 Esdras;* **2,** more commonly, either of two books of the Old Testament Apocrypha, not included in the Douay Bible, containing, respectively, a history of Ezra, and discourses and visions: usually called *1* and *2 Esdras,* but sometimes called *3* and *4 Esdras,* by Roman Catholics.

E. S. E. *abbr.* east-southeast; midway between east and southeast.

-ese *adj. suffix,* [< O.F. suffix *-is* < Lat. *-ensis*], **1,** pertaining to a place or its language or inhabitants; as, Portugu*ese;* **2,** having (a specified) diction or style; as, Austen*ese.*

es-ker (ĕs'kẽr), *n.* [< Ir. *eiscir,* a ridge], *Geol.,* a narrow ridge or mound of gravel or sand deposited by a glacier. Also, **²es'char; es'kar.**

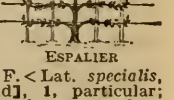
Es-ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], [< name used of northern Indians by Algonquins: meaning those who eat raw flesh], one of a race of people inhabiting Labrador, Greenland, Alaska, and other arctic regions. Also, **Es'qui-maux** [*pl.* -maux (-mōz)].

e-soph-a-gus (ē-sŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *oisophogos,* gullet], *Anat.,* the gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach (see *mouth,* illus.). Also, **œ-soph'a-gus.**

es-o-ter-ic (ĕs"ō-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *esōterō,* comp. of *esō,* within], **1,** taught to, or understood by, only a select circle; profound: said of doctrines and beliefs; **2,** confidential: opposite of *exoteric.* —*adj.* **es"o-ter'i-cal.**—*adv.* **es"o-ter'i-cal-ly.**

esp. *abbr.* especial; especially (also, **espec.**):—**Esp.,** Esperanto.

es-pal-ier (ĕs-păl'yẽr), *n.* [Fr. < It. *spalliera,* support for shoulders < *spalla,* shoulder], **1,** a lattice on which shrubs or trees are trained to grow flat; **2,** a tree or shrub so trained.



ESPALIER

es-par-to (ĕs-pär'tō), *n.* [Sp < Gk. *sparton,* rope made of *spartos,* a broomlike plant], a Spanish rush used in weaving and in making paper: also called *esparto grass.*

es-pe-cial (ĕs-pĕsh'ăl), *adj.* [O F. < Lat. *specialis,* of a particular kind], **1,** particular; special; **2,** exceptional of its kind.—*adv.* **es-pe'cial-ly.**

Es-pe-ran-to (ĕs"pē-rän'tō), *n.* [perh. < Sp. *esperanza* < Lat. *sperare,* to hope], a

language invented by L. L. Zamenhof (1859–1917), a Polish physician, as an international language.

es-pi-al (ĕs-pī′ăl), *n.* [see **espy**], the action of a spy; secret watching; discovery: *Obs*, a spy.

es-pi-o-nage (ĕs′pĭ-ō-näj; ĕs′pyō″näzh′), *n.* [< Fr. *espionnage* < *espion*, spy: see **espy**], 1, the secret watching of another; 2, the employment of spies or secret agents, especially in time of war.

es-pla-nade (ĕs″plā-nād′), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *esplanada* < Lat. *explanare*, to make level], an open, level space or road, especially by the water, for public use in walking or driving: *Fortif.*, a sloping or level cleared space outside a fortification or citadel, where attacking troops are exposed to fire.

es-pouse (ĕs-pouz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -poused (-pouzd′), *p.pr.* -pousing], [< O.F. *espouser* < Lat. *spondēre* (*sponsus*), to promise], 1, to promise or give in marriage; 2, to wed; 3, to adopt, advocate, or defend, as a cause or doctrine.—*n.* **es-pous′al.**

***es-prit** (ĕs″prē′), *n.* [Fr. = spirit], spirit; sprightly intelligence; wit: ***esprit de corps**, (dĕ kôr′), [Fr. = spirit of the body], a spirit binding together the members of an organization; comradeship.

es-py (ĕs-pī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* espied (-pīd′), *p.pr.* espying], [< O.F. *espier* < O.H.G. *spehōn*, to spy], 1, to see at a distance; 2, to discover (something hidden); see unexpectedly:—*v.i.* to watch closely.

Esq. *abbr.* Esquire: title after a man's name, especially a lawyer's: used without *Mr.* (also, **Esqr.**).

-esque *adj. suffix*, [Fr. < It. *-esco* < L.L. *-iscus*, after the manner of], after the manner or style of.

Es-qui-line (ĕs′kwĭ-līn), *n.* [< Lat. (*mons*) *esquilinus*], one of the seven hills of Rome.

Es-qui-mau (ĕs′kĭ-mō), *n.* [*pl.* -maux (-mōz′), -mōz)], [see **Eskimo**], one of a race of people living in arctic regions. See **Es′ki-mo**, *Pfd. S.*

es-quire (ĕs-kwīr′), *n.* [< O.F. *esquier* < Lat. *scutarius*, shield bearer], 1, originally, the armor bearer or attendant on a knight; 2, a member of the English gentry ranking below a knight; 3, an escort of a lady: *Archaic*, a landed proprietor acting as a justice of the peace: **Esquire**, a title of courtesy often written after a man's name, especially a lawyer's.

ess (ĕs), *n.* [name of letter], the letter S; sometimes, an object shaped like an S.

-ess *n. suffix*, [< O.F. suffix *-esse* < L.L. *-issa* < Gk. *-issa*], forming feminines; as, prior*ess*.

es-say (ĕs′ā), *n.* [< O.F. *essai*, an attempt < Lat. *exagium*, weighing], 1, a thoughtful composition, of some literary merit, interpreting or analyzing its subject as understood by the author; 2, an attempt; experiment:—*v.t.* (ĕ-sā′), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* essayed (-sād′), *p.pr.* essaying], to try or attempt; test.

Syn., *n.* treatise, dissertation, trial, effort, experiment.

es-say-ist (ĕs′ā-ĭst), *n.* 1, a writer of essays; 2, one who attempts to do something.

es-sence (ĕs′ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *essentia*, a being < *esse*, to be], 1, that which is the real character of a thing; the indispensable quality of anything; 2, a spiritual entity; existence in the abstract; 3, the alcoholic solution of the volatile constituents of a plant, fruit, or the like, frequently made from the essential oil; as, *essence* of lemon; 4, an essential oil (which see).

Es-sene (ĕ-sēn′), *n.* [< Gk. *Essēnoi*, prob. < Heb. source], one of an ascetic community of Jews, formed in the second century B.C., whose members led a monastic, communistic life in the desert.

es-sen-tial (ĕ-sĕn′shăl), *adj.* [see **essence**], 1, pertaining to the real character of a thing; as, love is the *essential* element of a Christian religion; 2, indispensable; most important; 3, pure; being the best of its kind; 4, having real substance: **essential oil**, the volatile oil found naturally in leaves, plants, fruits, etc., to which the characteristic flavor or odor is due:—*n.* that which is a necessary element; a basic principle; as, the *essentials* of education.—*adv.* **es-sen′tial-ly.**—*n.* **es-sen′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ).

Syn., *adj.* (see inherent, necessary); *n.* (see need).

est. *abbr.* 1, estuary; 2, established (also, estab.); 3, estate.

-est *adj. suffix*, [< A.S. *-ost*, *-ust*, *-ast* < O.Teut., and < A.S. *-est*, *-st* < O.Teut.], forming the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, warm*est*; soon*est*:—*v. suffix*, [M.E. *-est* < A.S. *-est*, *-ast*, *-st* < Aryan], the second person singular, archaic or poetic form, of the present and past indicative; as, thou sing*est*.

es-tab-lish (ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *establir* < Lat. *stabilire*, to make steady], 1, to place on a permanent basis, as a government; 2, to prove legally; substantiate; enact; as, to *establish* a claim to land; 3, to fix firmly; 4, to found, as an institution; secure permanence or acceptance for, as laws, customs, etc.; 5, to make a national institution of, as a church.

Syn. settle, found, verify. (See substantiate.)

es-tab-lish-ment (ĕs-tăb′lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of placing on a stable basis; 2, something permanently organized or firmly fixed, as a business, a household, a church, an army.

***es-ta-mi-net** (ĕs″tà″mē″nā′), *n.* [Fr. = café], a café or coffeehouse, where smoking is permitted and where wines and other drinks are sold.

es-tate (ĕs-tāt′), *n.* [< O.F. *estat* < Lat. *status*, standing], 1, condition of life; rank, position, or quality; 2, an order or class of people distinct politically or socially; formerly, in England, any of the three classes possessing political rights: the lords temporal, the lords spiritual, and the commons, now the lords and the commons; 3, popularly, a parcel of real property: usually connoting considerable size and elegance: *Law*, the title or interest one has in property; property in general: *Archaic*, ostentation; pomp.

es-teem (ĕs-tēm′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *estimer* < Lat. *aestimare*, to value], 1, to value highly; respect; prize; 2, to think; consider; as, to *esteem* it a privilege:—*n.* a favorable opinion; respect.

Syn., *n.* (see regard); *v.* favor, appreciate, honor, respect, regard, consider. To *esteem* a thing is to prize it, or to set a high mental valuation upon it; when applied to persons, *esteem* carries also the warmer interest of approval, cordiality, and affection. To *respect* is to yield deference to some one or something from a motive excited by the superiority of the subject: we *respect* a man for his uprightness; we *respect* age, or those who hold high office. To *regard* is to entertain a certain point of view concerning a person or thing; as, to *regard* Shakespeare as a great poet.

es-ter (ĕs′tĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Chem.*, a compound consisting of one or more alcohol radicals and one or more acid radicals united by oxygen, chemically analogous to a salt: usually fragrant and sometimes used in flavoring extracts, perfumery, etc.

Es-ther (ĕs′tĕr), *n.* [Pers. = a star], *Bib.*, a Jewess named Hadassah, but renamed Esther in Persian, who delivered her people from the hostile schemes of the Persian Haman; also, a book of the Old Testament bearing her name.—*abbr.* **Esth.**

es-the-si-a (ĕs-thē′sĭ-ȧ; ĕs-thē′zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [see **æsthesia**], 1, sensibility; capacity for feeling; 2, state of being conscious. See **æs-the′si-a**, *Pfd. S.*

es-thete (ĕs′thēt), *n.* [see **æsthete**], one possessing, or pretending to possess, an appreciation of art and culture. See **æs′thete**, *Pfd. S.*

es-thet-ic (ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to beauty or the beautiful: **esthetics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of beauty. See **æs-thet′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

es-the-ti-cian (ĕs″thē-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* one occupied with beauty, the fine arts, or the like. See **æs″the-ti′cian**, *Pfd. S.*

es-thet-i-cism (ĕs-thĕt′ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, adherence to a philosophy of the beautiful; 2, sensitiveness to beauty. See **æs-thet′i-cism**, *Pfd. S.*

es-ti-ma-ble (ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **esteem**], 1, worthy of respect, regard, or honor; deserving of esteem; 2, capable of being valued; calculable; as, *estimable* damage.—*adv.* **es′ti-ma-bly.**

es-ti-mate (ĕs′tĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *aestimare* (*-atus*), to value], 1, to form an opinion of; 2, to appraise; determine the value, size, etc., of; 3, to calculate approximately, as the cost, materials required, etc., for a construction job:—*v.i.* to work out and submit a calculation of costs, or a price at which a given piece of construction work will be done:—*n.* (-măt), 1, a valuation of character or qualities; opinion; 2, the computed cost, size, amount, value, etc., of anything.

Syn., *v.* appraise, appreciate, rate. (See calculate.)

es-ti-ma-tion (ĕs″tĭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of appraising, calculating, or judging; 2, calculation; judgment; the result of calculation or judgment; 3, honor, respect, or esteem: favorable opinion.

es-ti-val (ĕs′tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī′văl), *n.* [see **æstivate**], pertaining to summer. See **æs′ti-val**, *Pfd. S.*

es-ti-vate (ĕs′tĭ-vāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [see **æstivate**], 1, to spend the summer; 2, to lie dormant, as certain animals, in summer. See **æs′ti-vate**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **es″ti-va′tion.**

es-top (ĕs-tŏp′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* estopped (-tŏpt′), *p.pr.* estopping], [< O.F. *estoper* < L.L. *stuppare*, to plug with tow < Lat. *stuppa*, tow], *Law*, to prevent by estoppel (which see): *Archaic*, to plug up; stop; prevent.—*n.* **es-top′page.**

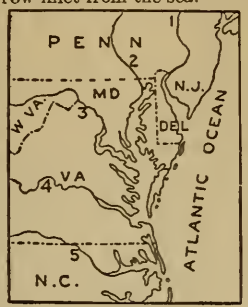
es-top-pel (ĕs-tŏp′ĕl), *n. Law*, the prevention of a person by law from making a given claim or assertion, whether true or not, because of its being contrary to a previous claim or admission.

es-trade (ĕs-trād′; ĕs-trād′), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *estrado* < Lat. *sternere* (*stratus*), to spread], a slightly raised platform: a dais.

es-trange (ĕs-trānj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* estranged (-trānjd′), *p.pr.* estranging], [< O.F. *estranger* < Lat. *extraneare*, to make foreign], **1**, to cause to be strange; keep at a distance; **2**, to alienate the affections of.—*n.* **es-trange′ment.**

es-tray (ĕs-trā′), *n.* [< O.F. *estraier*, to stray], any thing that has wandered from its usual place: *Law*, a stray, unclaimed, domestic animal.

es-tu-a-ry (ĕs′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *aestuarium* < *aestus*, tide], the wide mouth of a tidal river; also, a narrow inlet from the sea.



ESTUARIES

of some rivers along the Atlantic Coast: 1, Delaware; 2, Susquehanna; 3, Potomac; 4, James; 5, Roanoke.

e-su-ri-ent (ē-sū′rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *esuriens* (-*entis*), hungering], hungry; greedy.—*n.* **e-su′ri-ence.**

E. T. *abbr.* **1**, Electric Telegraph; **2**, English Translation:—**Et,** *Chem.*, the symbol [Et] for the radical ethyl.

-et *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-ētēs*], suffix denoting agent], one who; that which: used in words from Greek source; as, *poet; planet* (literally, a maker; wanderer). Also, **-ete**, as in athl*ete*, æsth*ete*.

-et *n. suffix*, [O.F. dim. suffix: source uncertain], in nouns taken from French before 17th century, forming: **1**, diminutives; as, *islet*; **2**, nouns originally diminutives, now not so considered; as, bull*et*; sonn*et*.

e-ta (ē′tä; ā′tä), *n.* [Gk.], the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet [η, H see App. I], corresponding to English long *e*.

et al. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *et alibi*], and elsewhere; **2**, [Lat. *et alii*], and others.

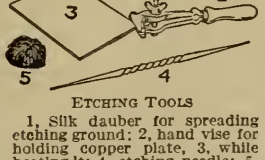
et-a-mine (ĕt′ä-mēn), *n.* [< Fr. *étamine*, bolting cloth], a light woolen fabric like fine bunting. Also, **et′a-min.**

etc. *abbr.* [Lat. *et cetera*], and other things; and so forth; and so on (also, **&c.**).

et cet-er-a (ĕt sĕt′ĕr-ä), [Lat. = and others], and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also, **et cæt′er-a.**—*abbr.* **etc.**; **&c.**

etch (ĕch), *v.t.* [< Du. *etsen* < Ger. *ätzen*, to etch < O.H.G. *ezjan*, to cause to eat < O. Teut. source], **1**, to engrave by eating out (a design previously drawn with an etching needle upon a metal plate, glass, or the like) with a corrosive, as an acid; **2**, to subject, as a metal plate, to a process of incising with a pointed instrument:—*v.i.* to practice the art of etching.

etch-ing (ĕch′ĭng), *n.* an ink impression taken from an etched plate or glass.



ETCHING TOOLS

1, Silk dauber for spreading etching ground; 2, hand vise for holding copper plate, 3, white heating lt; 4, etching needle; 5, etching ground for coating plate.

E-te-o-cles (ē-tē′ō-klēz), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who, failing in an agreement to rule alternately with his brother, Polynices, provoked the attack upon his city recounted in Æschylus' "Seven against Thebes," during which the two brothers were killed.

e-ter-nal (ē-tûr′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *aeternus* < *aeviternus*, eternal < *aevum*, an age], **1**, without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; unchangeable; **2**, incessant; never ceasing: the **Eternal**, God. Also, *Archaic* or *Poet.*, **e-terne′**.—*adv.* **e-ter′nal-ly.**

Syn. unceasing, unfailing, timeless, endless, everlasting, interminable, immortal, perpetual, ceaseless, uninterrupted, enduring. *Eternal* describes that which always has been and always shall be; as, the *Eternal* God. That which is *everlasting* may not always have existed, but it reaches uninterruptedly and unceasingly into the future without end. *Eternal* and *everlasting* are often interchangeable; as, *eternal* life, or life *everlasting*; even here, however, there is a slight distinction, for *eternal* stresses the nature, and *everlasting* the duration, of the thing described. *Endless* is partly synonymous with *everlasting*, but is used in many special senses, especially in mechanics, to mean continuous; as, an *endless* band or belt. *Immortal* describes that which, living, is deathless; as, the *immortal* soul; figuratively, *immortal* is interchangeable with *everlasting*; as, *immortal* fame. *Interminable* stresses the never-ending or limitless quality of a thing; as, the *interminable* stretches of the desert. *Perpetual* in its most extended sense means *eternal*; as, light *perpetual*: in a lesser sense, it means never ceasing; as, *perpetual* motion. Many of these words are used to connote boredom, wearisomeness, or monotony; as, an *everlasting* nuisance: *endless* nagging; *perpetual* giggling. *Eternal*, too, is sometimes used of finite but very great duration; as, *eternal* vigilance; the *eternal* snows.

e-ter-ni-ty (ē-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *éternité*; see **eternal**], **1**, the state of being infinite and everlasting; **2**, unbegun and unending time, or the sphere of its existence; also, finite time that seems endless; as, an *eternity* of dreariness; **3**, existence before earthly life or after death; loosely, immortality.

e-ter-nize (ē-tûr′nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [see **eternal**], **1**, to make everlasting; **2**, to endow with immortal fame.

e-te-sian (ē-tē′zhăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *etēsios*, annual < *etos*, year], annual: said of certain Mediterranean summer winds: often, *Etesian*.

-eth *suffix*, [see **-th**], forming: **1**, ordinal numbers; as, fort*ieth*; **2**, *Archaic* or *Poet.*, the third person singular, present indicative of the verb; as, singe*th*. See **-th.**

eth-ane (ĕth′ān), *n.* [see **ether**], *Chem.*, a colorless, odorless gas, a hydrocarbon, found in crude petroleum and natural gas.

e-ther (ē′thēr), *n.* [< Gk. *aithēr*, upper air < *aithein*, to shine], the upper, purer air; the region of the sky: also, *æther*: *Phys.*, a hypothetical medium assumed to fill all space, and to form the means by which electrical and magnetic disturbances and waves, including those of light, are transmitted; *Chem.*, one of a class of organic compounds, chemically anhydrides of the alcohols: **diethyl ether**, a light, volatile, colorless liquid with aromatic odor, used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc., and as an anæsthetic by inhalation, producing unconsciousness and insensibility to pain: also, but improperly, called *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from sulphuric acid and alcohol, or, *Archaic*, *æther*.

e-the-re-al (ē-thē′rē-ăl), *adj.* **1**, having the qualities of ether; light; exquisite; airy; **2**, pertaining to the upper air; heavenly; spiritual.—*adv.* **e-the′re-al-ly.**—*n.t.* **e-the′re-al-ize.**

e-ther-ize (ē′thēr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to make unconscious, or insensible, by the application of ether; **2**, to change into ether.—*n.* **e′ther-i-za′tion.**

eth-ic (ĕth′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *ēthikos*, ethical < *ēthos*, character], **1**, a system of ethics; **2**, the general character or ideals of character of a race or group of people: *Archaic*, ethics.

eth-i-cal (ĕth′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to right or to the science of ethics; **2**, moral; in accord with right as defined by the science of ethics.—*adv.* **eth′i-cal-ly.**

eth-ics (ĕth′ĭks), *n.pl.* the principles of right conduct: *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of morals and right conduct.

E-thi-op (ē′thĭ-ōp), *n.* [< Gk. *Aithiops*], **1**, a Negro; **2**, an Ethiopian.—*adj.* and *n.* **E″thi-op′ic.**

E-thi-o-pi-an (ē″thĭ-ō′pĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the ancient country of Ethiopia in Africa; **2**, African; pertaining to a Negro:—*n.* **1**, a native of Ethiopia; **2**, an African; Negro.

eth-moid (ĕth′moid), *adj.* [< Gk. *ēthmos*, a strainer + *eidos*, form], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, designating, or pertaining to, a spongy bone forming part of the base of the skull, back of the upper part of the nose:—*n.* the ethmoid bone.—*adj.* **eth-moi′dal.**

eth-nic (ĕth′nĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ethnos*, nation], **1**, of or pertaining to races or peoples: **2**, heathen; pagan. Also, **eth′ni-cal** (-kăl).—*adv.* **eth′ni-cal-ly.**

eth-nog-ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg′rä-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ethnos*, race + *graphein*, to write], the scientific description of the races and peoples of mankind.—*n.* **eth-nog′ra-pher.**—*adj.* **eth′no-graph′ic.**

eth-nol-o-gy (ĕth-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ethnos*, a race + *-logia*, science], the science that treats of races of men, their characteristics, origins, geographical distribution, etc.—*adj.* **eth″no-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **eth″no-log′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **eth-nol′o-gist.**

eth-yl (ĕth′ĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *aithēr*, ether + *hulē*, substance], *Chem.*, the radical of ordinary alcohol and ether, not found in the free state: **ethyl alcohol**, the ordinary alcohol of commerce, chemically ethyl hydroxide, formed by the fermentation of sugar and used as a solvent for gums, resins, etc., as a constituent of intoxicating beverages, in medicines, perfumery, etc.: **ethyl gasoline**, gasoline to which a small amount of tetraethyl lead has been added to increase power and prevent knocking in internal-combustion engines.

eth-yl-ene (ĕth′ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.*, a colorless, poisonous gas of unpleasant odor, a constituent of illuminating gas: also called *olefiant gas*.

e-ti-ol-o-gy (ē″tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [see *ætiology*], the study and assigning of causes: *Med.*, the science of origins and causes, as of disease. See *æ″ti-ol′o-gy*, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **e″ti-o-log′i-cal.**

et-i-quette (ĕt′ĭ-kĕt), *n.* [Fr.], rules of conduct observed in polite society, or in professional or official intercourse; the forms of behavior demanded by good breeding or by convention.

et-na (ĕt′nä), *n.* [< Mt. *Etna*, the volcano], a spirit lamp for heating a small quantity of liquid.

E-tru-ri-an (ē-trōō′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* and *n.* [< Lat. *Etruria*], Etruscan (which see)

E-trus-can (ē-trŭs′kăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Etruscus*], of or pertaining to ancient Etruria, its inhabitants, language, etc.:—*n.* an inhabitant of ancient Etruria; also, its language.

et seq. *abbr.* [Lat. *et sequentes; -tia*], and the following; and what follows (also, **et sqq.**; **et sq.**).

Et-tarre (ĕ″tär′), *n.* [O.F.], in the Arthurian legends, a lady unsuccessfully wooed by Sir Pelleas, as told in Tennyson's "Pelleas and Ettarre," one of the "Idylls of the King."

-ette *n. suffix*, [Fr. dim. suffix, fem. of *-et*], in nouns borrowed from French since 17th century, forming: 1, diminutives; as, *statuette;* 2, nouns originally diminutive, now not so regarded; as, *etiquette; coquette;* 3, names of substances which are imitations; as, *leatherette.*

***é-tude** (ā′tüd′), *n.* [*pl.* études (ā′tüd′), [Fr. = a study], a study: *Mus.*, an exercise affording practice on some particular point of technique.

e-tui (ā-twē′; ĕt-wē′), *n.* [Fr. = a box], a box or case for needles and small articles. Also, **et-wee′.**

et-y-mol-o-gy (ĕt″ĭ-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *etumon*, original form of word + *-logia*, science], 1, the science which treats of the origin and history of words; 2, the origin and development of any one word; also, an account of the growth of a word.—*adj.* **et″y-mo-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **et″y-mol′o-gist.**—*abbr.* **ety.**; **etym.**; **etymo.**

et-y-mon (ĕt′ĭ-mŏn), *n.* [*pl.* etymons (-mŏnz); etyma (-mȧ)], [< Gk. *etumon*, original form of word], a word in its simplest, primitive form or meaning; root word or meaning.

Et-zel (ĕt′sĕl), [Ger.], *Teut. Myth.*, a king who married Kriemhild after the death of Siegfried: considered identical with the historical Attila and with Atli of the Volsunga Saga.

Eu *Chem.*, the symbol [Eu] for the element europium, a metallic element of the rare earth group.

eu- *prefix*, [< Gk. *eu*, well, neut. of *eus*, good, fine], well; good; as, *euphony; eulogy:* opposite of *dys-, caco-.*

eu-ca-ine (ū′kȧ-ĭn; -ēn; *Collog.* -kān′), *n.* [*eu-* (< Gk. *eu*, good) + (*co*)*caine*], either of two artificially made drugs producing local insensibility to pain, used especially in minor surgery. Also, **eu′ca-in.**

eu-ca-lyp-tus (ū″kȧ-lĭp′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tī (-tī)], [< Gk. *eu*, well + *kaluptos*, covered], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of trees of the myrtle family, including the gum tree of Australia, many species of which furnish timber, aromatic gum, and an oil valuable as a medicine.

EUCALYPTUS

Eu-cha-rist (ū′kȧ-rĭst), *n.* [< O.F. *eucariste* < Gk. *eukharistos*, grateful < *eu*, well + *kharis*, thanks, gratitude: so called because of thanks offered before the sacrament], *Eccl.*, 1, the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 2, the consecrated elements, especially the bread, used in that sacrament: *Obs.*, a thanksgiving.—*adj.* **eu″cha-ris′tic; eu″cha-ris′ti-cal.**

eu-chre (ū′kẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a game of cards; 2, failure to score in this game:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* euchred (-kẽrd), *p.pr.* euchring], to prevent (the one who named trumps in the game) from scoring: *Slang*, to outwit.

Eu-clid (ū′klĭd); *n.* [< Gk. *Eukleidēs*], 1, a treatise on geometry written, about 300 B. C., by Euclid, a mathematician of Alexandria; 2, geometry.—*adj.* **Eu-clid′e-an** (ū-klĭd′ē-ăn; ū″klĭ-dē′ăn); **Eu-clid′i-an** (ū-klĭd′ĭ-ăn).

eu-dæ-mon-ism (ū-dē′mŏn-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *eu*, good + *daimōn*, guardian spirit], the system of ethics which regards happiness as the chief end to be attained. Also, **eu-de′mon-ism.**—*n.* **eu-dæ′mon-ist.**—*adj.* **eu″dæ-mon′ic.**—*n.* **eu″dæ-mon′ics.**

eu-di-om-e-ter (ū″dĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *eudia*, clear weather < *eudios*, clear (< *eu*, good + *Dios*, of Zeus, god of the sky) + *metron*, a measure], *Chem.*, an instrument for determining the nature and proportion of the constituents of a gas.—*adj.* **eu″di-o-met′ric.**—*n.* **eu″di-om′e-try.**

eu-gen-ic (ū-jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *eu*, well + *-genēs*, born], 1, of or pertaining to the advancement of mankind, especially by selective breeding; 2, being of sound heredity; well-born: **eugenics,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of improving the human race by applying the known laws of heredity: cf. *euthenics.*

eu-ge-nol (ū′jē-nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [< L.L. *Eugenia caryophyllata*, the clove plant + *-ol*], a colorless, oily compound with a spicy odor, found in certain essential oils, as cloves, bay, and cinnamon, and used as an antiseptic in dentistry and as the source of various aromatic compounds in synthetic chemistry.

eu-he-mer-ism (ū-hē′mẽr-ĭzm; -hĕm′ẽr-), *n.* [< *Euhemerus*, Gk. philosopher, about 320 B. C.], the theory that myths are based on traditional accounts of historical personages and events.

eu-lo-gist (ū′lō-jĭst), *n.* [see **eulogy**], one who speaks in praise of another; one who praises highly or excessively.—*adj.* **eu″lo-gis′tic.**

eu-lo-gi-um (ū-lō′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -giums (-ŭmz); -gia (-ȧ)], [Lat. = eulogy: see **eulogy**], high praise, either written or spoken, of the life or character of a person, usually of one deceased; praise.

eu-lo-gize (ū′lō-jīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], [see **eulogy**], to praise highly, either in writing or in speech; extol, as one deceased.—*n.* **eu′lo-giz″er.**

eu-lo-gy (ū′lō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *eu*, well + *logos*, speech], 1, praise; 2, a spoken or written statement, often given out under formal auspices, in praise of another's life or character.

Syn. praise, encomium, panegyric. *Praise* is expressed approval of either a person or thing. *Eulogy, encomium,* and *panegyric* refer to modes of praising. A *eulogy* is a laudatory discourse addressed to an audience; it concerns persons rather than things, and, though usually formal and not infrequently extravagant in its commendation, it often possesses the merit of sincerity or truth. *Panegyric* also names a public address, usually about persons, but it differs from *eulogy* in being more elaborate, less judicious, and more apt to be based on servile rather than genuine admiration. An *encomium* may be delivered about either persons or things, but it usually concerns things; like the *eulogy* and the *panegyric,* it is formal, and often so high-flown as to be absurd.

Eu-men-i-des (ū-mĕn′ĭ-dēz), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *eu*, well + *menos*, temper: literally, gracious goddesses: name used for propitiation], *Class. Myth.*, the avenging Furies; the Erinyes.

eu-nuch (ū′nŭk), *n.* [< Gk. *eunoukhos*, bedchamber attendant < *eunē*, bed + *ekhein*, to hold], 1, a man who has been castrated; 2, formerly, a male attendant in a harem; sometimes, a chamberlain.

eu-pep-si-a (ū-pĕp′sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *eu*, well + *peptein*, to digest], good or normal digestion: opposite of *dyspepsia.* Also, **eu-pep′sy.**

eu-pep-tic (ū-pĕp′tĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to good digestion; having good digestion; 2, promoting good digestion; easily digested.

eu-phe-mism (ū′fē-mĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *eu*, well + *phēmē*, a speaking], 1, a pleasing expression used in place of one which is plainer or more accurate but which might be offensive, as *firm* for *pig-headed,* or *exaggerate* for *lie;* 2, the expression so used.—*n.* **eu′phe-mist.**—*adj.* **eu″phe-mis′tic.**

eu-phon-ic (ū-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [see **euphony**], 1, of or pertaining to euphony, or pleasantness of sound; 2, having a pleasing sound; euphonious. Also, **eu-phon′i-cal.**—*adv.* **eu-phon′i-cal-ly.**

eu-pho-ni-ous (ū-fō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* pleasing or sweet in sound or tone; sounding well.—*adv.* **eu-pho′ni-ous-ly.**

eu-pho-ni-um (ū-fō′nĭ-ŭm), *n. Mus.*, a brass wind instrument, a kind of saxhorn, with a strong, full bass tone: rarely used in modern orchestras.

EUPHONIUM

eu-pho-ny (ū′fō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *eu*, well + *phōnē*, a sound], pleasantness of sound, as in pronunciation.

eu-phor-bi-a (ū-fôr′bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *Euphorbos*, physician to king of Mauretania], *Bot.*, any of a large, widely distributed

genus (*Euphorbia*) of herbs and shrubs of the spurge family, the source of a medicinal gum resin; a spurge.

Eu-phros-y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [< Gk. < *euphrōn*, cheerful], *Gk. Myth.*, Joy, one of the three Graces, the other two being Aglaia and Thalia.

eu-phu-ism (ū'fū-ĭzm), *n.* [< *Euphues*, hero of Lyly's romance], **1**, an affected style of writing, brought into fashion in England by John Lyly in the 16th century through his romance "Euphues": marked by play on words, alliteration, elaborate simile, and antithesis; hence, **2**, loosely, an affected or high-flown style of speech or writing.—*n.* **eu'phu-ist.**—*adj.* **eu"phu-is'tic.**—*adv.* **eu"phu-is'ti-cal-ly.**

eu-phu-ize (ū'fū-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to speak or write affectedly.

Eur-a-sian (ūr-ā'shăn; ūr-ā'zhăn), *adj.* [< *Eur(ope)* + *Asia*], of or pertaining to Eurasia, the land mass consisting of Europe and Asia combined: —*n.* a person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage.

eu-re-ka (ū-rē'kȧ), *interj.* [< Gk. *heurēka*, I have found], an exclamation attributed to Archimedes on his discovery, while in his bath, of the method of determining the relation of weight to volume; hence, an expression of triumph at success.

Eu-roc-ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *euros*, east wind + *kluōn*, a wave], a violent northeast wind frequent on the Mediterranean (Acts 27:14); hence, any tempestuous wind.

Eu-ro-pa (ū-rō'pȧ), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Eurōpē*], *Class. Myth.*, a Phœnician princess, sister of Cadmus, beloved by Zeus, who, in the form of a white bull, carried her off on his back to Crete.

Eu-ro-pe-an (ū"rō-pē'ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Europe: **European plan**, a system of hotel keeping by which guests are supplied with lodging, each meal being supplied and paid for only if specially ordered:—*n.* a native of Europe.

eu-ro-pi-um (ū-rō'pĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.*, an element [symbol **Eu**], of the rare earth group.

Eu-ry-a-le (ū-rī'ȧ-lē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the Gorgons, three hideous, womanlike monsters with wings, brazen claws, and snaky locks.

Eu-ryd-i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, wife of Orpheus, the musician, permitted after death to return with her husband from Hades to the upper world, but snatched back to Hades because he turned to look at her on the way.

Eu-rys-theus (ū-rĭs'thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a king of Mycenæ, who, at the instigation of Hera, imposed the labors of Hercules.

Eu-sta-chi-an tube (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), [< Bartolommeo *Eustachio*, 16th-cent. It. anatomist], *Anat.*, the canal between the middle ear and the pharynx; the syr nx (see *ear*, *mouth*, illus.).

eu-tec-tic (ū-tĕk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *eutēktos*, easily melted < *eu*, well + *tēkein*, to melt], fusing easily, or at a low temperature:—*n.* an alloy of which the components are so balanced that its melting point is at a lower temperature than that of any other possible combination of the same components.

eu-tec-toid (ū-tĕk'toid), *adj.* [*eutect(ic)* + *-oid*], like a eutectic: applied to pearlite, or carbon steel containing an alloy of 0.9 per cent of carbon.

Eu-ter-pe (ū-tûr'pē), *n.* [< Gk. < *eu*, well + *terpein*, to delight], *Class. Myth.*, that one of the nine Muses who was the patron of music.

eu-tha-na-si-a (ū"thȧ-nā'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *eu*, well + *thanatos*, death], **1**, a painless, happy death; **2**, any means of causing such a death, especially for incurables.

eu-then-ics (ū-thĕn'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *euthēnia*, well-being], the science or study of improving living conditions in order to better the human race and make people more efficient: *Biol.*, the study of the best environment for the most complete development of plants or animals: cf. *eugenics*.

eux-e-nite (ūk'sĕ-nīt), *n.* [< Gk. *euxenos*, hospitable], a lustrous, brown-black mineral deriving its name from the number of rare elements that it contains (namely, titanium, yttrium, niobium, erbium, cerium, and uranium).

e-vac-u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *vacuare* (*-atus*), to empty], *Med.*, causing to empty; purgative:—*n. Med.*, a remedy that causes an organ to empty; a purgative, emetic, or diuretic.

e-vac-u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to make void or empty; **2**, to discharge, as excrement from the bowels; **3**, to abandon possession of, or withdraw from; vacate; as, the enemy *evacuated* the fort; **4**, to clear, as a country, of population.—*n.* **e-vac"u-a'tion.**

e-vade (ē-vād'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* evaded, *p.pr.* evading], [< Lat. *e*, from + *vadere* (*vasus*), to go], **1**, to elude by cleverness or trickery; slip away from; as, to *evade* pursuers; **2**, to baffle:—*v.i.* to make use of stratagem in order to elude: *Obs.*, to escape.

Syn. avoid, baffle, escape, elude. (See prevaricate.)

e-val-u-ate (ē-văl'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Fr. *évaluer*, to estimate], to place a value on; find the amount of: *Math.*, to find the numerical value of.—*n.* **e-val"u-a'tion.**

ev-a-nesce (ĕv"ȧ-nĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nesced (-nĕst'), *p.pr.* -nescing], [< Lat. *e*, from + *vanescere*, to vanish], to be dissipated; disappear from sight, as does smoke.—*n.* **ev"a-nes'cence.**

ev-a-nes-cent (ĕv"ȧ-nĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing; fleeting, as memories.—*adv.* **ev"a-nes'cent-ly.**

Syn. ephemeral, disappearing. (See transitory.)

e-van-gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [< Gk. *euaggelion*, the gospel < *eu*, well + *aggellos*, a messenger], **1**, good news, especially that of the gospel; **2**, one who carries the gospel news; an evangelist: **Evangel**, *Archaic*, any one of the four Gospels.

e-van-gel-i-cal (ē"văn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl; ĕv"ăn-), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the four Gospels; **2**, consistent with Christian teachings and ideals, as found in the Gospels; **3**, maintaining the doctrines based by some Protestant theologies upon the Gospels, such as original sin, atonement by the death of Christ, justification by faith, conversion, etc.; **4**, spiritually minded; **5**, engaged in religious activity, especially the conversion of sinners:—*n.* a believer in evangelical doctrines.—*n.* **e"van-gel'i-cal-ism.**—*adv.* **e"van-gel'i-cal-ly.**

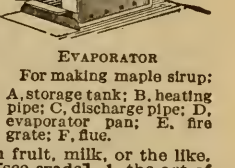
e-van-gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭzm), *n.* earnest effort to spread the gospel of Christ.

e-van-gel-ist (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭst), *n.* **1**, one of the four apostles, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, to whom the Gospels are ascribed; **2**, in the early church, a preacher, especially one who traveled; **3**, one who spreads the gospel; a revivalist or traveling preacher; **4**, a Mormon patriarch.—*adj.* **e-van"gel-is'tic.**

e-van-gel-ize (ē-văn'jĕl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to teach the gospel to; convert to Christianity.

e-van-ish (ē-văn'ĭsh), *v.i.* [< O.F. *evanir* < Lat. *evanescere*, to vanish], *Poet.*, to disappear; vanish; cease to exist.

e-vap-o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< L.L. *evaporare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *e*, from + *vapor*, steam], **1**, to disperse or pass off in vapor; **2**, to pass away or disappear without effect; **3**, to emit vapor: **evaporating dish**, *Chem*, a shallow open vessel for converting liquid into a dry or crystalline state by evaporation:—*v.t.* **1**, to convert into vapor; as, heat *evaporates* water; **2**, to dry by removing moisture from, as fruit; **3**, to concentrate, as milk.—*n.* **e-vap'o-ra"tor.**



EVAPORATOR

For making maple sirup: A, storage tank; B, heating pipe; C, discharge pipe; D, evaporator pan; E, fire grate; F, flue.

e-vap-o-ra-tion (ē-văp"ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the changing or conversion of a liquid or solid into vapor; **2**, the act or result of removing moisture, as from fruit, milk, or the like.

e-va-sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [see **evade**], **1**, the act of eluding or getting out of the way; **2**, an artful escape; **3**, an excuse; subterfuge.—*adj.* **e-va'sive** (-sĭv).—*adv.* **e-va'sive-ly.**—*n.* **e-va'sive-ness.**

Syn. shift, equivocation, shuffling, dodge, excuse.

eve (ēv), *n.* [see **1even**], **1**, the evening before a church festival or saint's day: often a period of fasting or vigil; **2**, the period immediately before some event; as, the *eve* of departure: *Poet.*, evening.

Eve (ēv), *n.* [< Heb. *Havvah*, living], *Bib.*, the first created woman, wife of Adam (Gen. 3:20).

1e-ven (ē'vn), *n.* [< A.S. *æfen*, evening], *Poet.*, **1**, evening; **2**, the eve or time preceding any event.

2e-ven (ē'vn), *adj.* [< A.S. *efen*, even < O.Teut. source], **1**, level; smooth; **2**, equal in quantity, size, number, etc.; uniform; **3**, on the same line; parallel; **4**, divisible by two without a remainder; **5**, impartial; fair; **6**, equally balanced; **7**, calm; unruffled; **8**, whole; exact; as, an *even* mile: *Obs.*, equal in social position:—*v.t.* to be equal in any way:—*v.t.* **1**, to level or make smooth; **2**, to make equal:—*adv.* **1**, smoothly; regularly; **2**, precisely; just; as, *even* as I spoke; **3**, quite; so much as; as, I never *even* spoke; **4**, used to emphasize or imply comparison; as, it is clear, *even* to a child.—*adv.* **e'ven-ly.**—*n.* **e'ven-ness.**

e-ven-hand-ed (ē'vn-hăn'dĕd), *adj.* fair; just; impartial.

eve-ning (ēv'nĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *æfnung*, evening], **1**, the close of the day and beginning of

the night; sometimes, the period from noon to dark; 2, the latter part of life:—*adj.* pertaining to the closing part of the day; as, the *evening* meal: **evening primrose,** *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Œnothera*) of plants bearing yellow, pink, or white flowers which open in the evening, taken as typical of a large family (*Onagraceæ*) of annuals or perennials, common in the United States.

e-ven-song (ē'vn-sông"), *n.* [1*even*+*song*], 1, the time for vespers, or evening prayer; 2, vespers; 3, a song or hymn sung in the evening.

e-vent (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* [< Lat. *e*, out+*venire* (*ventus*) to come], 1, a thing that happens; occurrence; incident; 2, the fact of a thing's occurring; 3, the result or outcome of an action; 4, any single item in a program of sports or games: *Obs.*, an enterprise.—*adj.* **e-vent'ful.**—*adv.* **e-vent'ful-ly.**—*n.* **e-vent'ful-ness.**

Syn. occurrence, accident, adventure, issue, incident, contingency, circumstance. *Occurrence* is a general term for that which happens. An *event* is a happening of significance or note; history records the *events* of the past. An *incident* is a happening of minor importance; as, the *incidents* of a journey. A *circumstance* is an *incident* occurring along with something else; as, unforeseen *circumstances;* extenuating *circumstances.* A *contingency* is an *event* or *occurrence* considered as a possibility, depending on chance or on another *event* itself conditional or uncertain; as, none of the expected *contingencies* happened. (See result.)

e-ven-tide (ē'vn-tīd"), *n.* [1*even*+*tide*], *Poet.* and *Archaic*, evening.

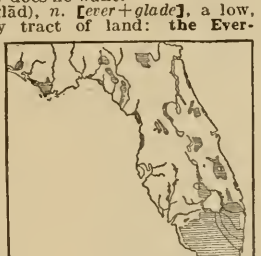
e-ven-tu-al (ē-vĕn'tū-ăl), *adj.* [see **event**], 1, ultimate; final; 2, depending on events; contingent.—*adv.* **e-ven'tu-al-ly.**

e-ven-tu-al-i-ty (ē-vĕn"tū-ăl'I-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, an event considered as a possibility; 2, an outcome; a result.

e-ven-tu-ate (ē-vĕn'tū-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to happen; turn out; result.—*n.* **e-ven"tu-a'tion.**

ev-er (ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [< A.S. *æfre*, ever], 1, always; as, *ever* after; 2, at any time: used with a negative (as, he's not *ever* here), a question (as, is he *ever* here?), a condition (as, if he *ever* comes), or a comparison (as, as good as *ever*); *Colloq.*, used intensively; as, be as good as *ever* you can; what *ever* does he want?

ev-er-glade (ĕv'ĕr-glād), *n.* [*ever*+*glade*], a low, swampy tract of land: **the Everglades,** regions of such land in southern Florida.



FLORIDA, showing locations of the Everglades.

ev-er-green (ĕv'ĕr-grēn"), *adj.* [*ever*+*green*], always green or fresh:—*n. Bot.*, a tree or plant which remains green throughout the year, as the pine or cedar: *pl.* branches or leaves of such trees, used for decorating, as at Christmas.

ev-er-last-ing (ĕv"ĕr-lăs'tĭng), *adj.* [*ever*+*last*], 1, perpetual; lasting forever; 2, incessant; as, the *everlasting* noise:—*n.* 1, any of various plants whose flowers retain form and color when dried; an immortelle (which see for illus.); 2, a very durable kind of cloth; 3, eternity: **the Everlasting,** God, the Eternal.—*adv.* **ev"er-last'ing-ly.**

Syn., adj. permanent, unfailing, immortal, undying, unceasing, interminable. (See eternal.)

ev-er-more (ĕv"ĕr-mōr'), *adv.* [*ever*+*more*], eternally; always; forever.

e-vert (ē-vûrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *e*, out+*vertere*, to turn], to turn outward or inside out.—*n.* **e-ver'sion.**

ev-er-y (ĕv'ĕr-I; ĕv'rI), *adj.* [< A.S *æfre ælc*, ever each], all, taken one at a time; each; also, all possible; as, *every* kindness:—*pron. Obs.*, each one.

ev-er-y-body (ĕv"ĕr-I-bŏd"I; ĕv'rI-), *n.* [*every*+*body*], all persons, as individuals.

ev-er-y-day (ĕv"ĕr-I-dā"; ĕv"rI-dā'), *adj.* [*every*+*day*], coming on each day; usual.

ev-er-y-one (ĕv"ĕr-I-wŭn"; ĕv'rI-), *n.* [*erery*+*one*], everybody; as, *everyone* has his faults.

ev-er-y-thing (ĕv"ĕr-I-thĭng"; ĕv'rI-), *n.* [*every*+*thing*], all things; all that is concerned in a given matter.

ev-er-y-where (ĕv"ĕr-I-hwâr"; ĕv'rI-), *adv.* [< A.S. *æfre*, ever+*gehwær*, everywhere], in all places or parts:—*conj. Colloq.*, wherever.

e-vict (ē-vĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *e*, out + *vincere* (*victus*), to conquer], *Law*, to put out, expel, or dispossess by legal process; as, to *evict* a tenant who refuses to pay rent; remove by force.—*n.* **e-vic'tion.**

ev-i-dence (ĕv'I-dĕns), *n.* [see **evident**], 1, the condition of being clear or manifest; 2, attestation; that which furnishes proof or makes manifest; ground for belief: *Law*, testimony; that which supplies the means of learning the truth:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -denced (-dĕnst), *p.pr.* -dencing], to prove; make evident; indicate.

Syn., n. indication, certainty, proof, demonstration.

ev-i-dent (ĕv'I-dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *evidens* (-*entis*), seeing clearly; evident], clear to the eyes or mind; manifest; obvious.—*adv.* **ev'i-dent-ly.**

Syn. apparent, visible, perceptible, conclusive, conspicuous.—*Ant.* obscure, covert, hidden, indistinct.

ev-i-den-tial (ĕv"I-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* 1, of the nature of, or producing, proof; 2, based, or relying, on evidence, as a belief or an argument.

e-vil (ē'vl), *adj.* [< A.S. *yfel*, evil], 1, morally bad; wicked; sinful; 2, mischievous; injurious; hurtful: 3, disastrous; calamitous; 4, of ill repute; worthless: **evil eye,** an influence for injury, superstitiously thought to be exerted by certain persons who cast malicious or hurtful glances:—*adv.* ill; badly; harmfully:—*n.* 1, conduct showing harmful intention or purpose; 2, something that injures; misfortune: opposite of *good;* 3, sin; 4, a disease; especially, scrofula: **king's evil,** scrofula, a skin disease, formerly believed to be curable by the touch of a king.—*adv.* **e'vil-ly.**

Syn., adj. wrong, depraved, corrupt, vicious. (See bad.)

e-vil-do-er (ē"vl-dōō'ĕr), *n.* [*evil*+1*do*], a wicked person.—*adj.* and *n.* **e"vil-do'ing.**

e-vince (ē-vĭns'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* evinced (-vĭnst'), *p.pr.* evincing], [< Lat. *e*, from+*vincere*, to conquer], 1, to manifest or make evident; 2, to demonstrate; indicate, as a quality: *Obs.*, to conquer.—*adj.* **e-vin'ci-ble.**—*adv.* **e-vin'ci-bly.**—*adj.* **e-vin'cive.**

e-vis-cer-ate (ē-vĭs'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *e*, out + *viscera*, bowels], 1, to disembowel, or remove the bowels from; 2, to deprive of vital characteristics or parts.—*n.* **e-vis"cer-a'tion.**

e-voke (ē-vōk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* evoked (-vōkt'), *p.pr.* evoking], [< Fr. *évoquer* < Lat. *e*, out +*vocare*, to call], to summon or call forth; as, to *evoke* an answer.—*n.* **ev"o-ca'tion.**

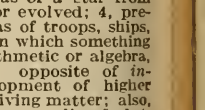
ev-o-lute (ĕv'ō-lūt), *n.* [see **evolve**], *Geom.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of an involute curve, or the envelope of the perpendiculars to the latter (see *involute*, illus.).

ev-o-lu-tion (ĕv"ō-lū'shŭn; *Br.* ē"vō-), *n.* 1, the act of unfolding or developing; growth; as, the *evolution* of a moth from a caterpillar; the *evolution* of the plot of a story; 2, the creation of a thing from component parts, as of a star from a nebula; 3, the thing developed or evolved; 4, prescribed movement or movements, as of troops, ships, machines, or the like; 5, a process in which something is set free, as a gas: *Math.*, in arithmetic or algebra, the process of extracting a root: opposite of *involution; Biol.*, the gradual development of higher forms of life from a lower stage of living matter; also, the theory concerning this development.—*adj.* **ev"o-lu'tion-al.**—*adv.* **ev"o-lu'tion-al-ly.**—*adj.* **ev"o-lu'tion-a-ry.**—*n.* **ev"o-lu'tion-ist.**

e-volve (ē-vŏlv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* evolved (-vŏlvd'), *p.pr.* evolving], [< Lat. *e*, out + *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], 1, to unfold; expand; open out; 2, to work out; develop; 3, to give forth; throw out:—*v.i.* to become developed or unfolded.—*n.* **e-volve'ment.**

ewe (ū), *n.* [< A.S. *eowu*, related to Lat. *ovis*, Sans. *avi*, sheep], a female of the sheep family.

ew-er (ū'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *aiguiere*, pitcher < Lat. *aqua*, water], a large water jug with a wide mouth.



EWER AND BASIN

ex (ĕks), *prep.* [Lat. = out of, from], 1, from; out of; 2, without: used in business; as, *ex* interest.

1ex- *prefix*, [Lat. = out], [also written *e-* (before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r*, and r); *ef-* (before *f*); *es-* (in words from the French)]; as, *ebullient, edict, egress, elect, emend, enormous, erase, evade; efface; escape*], 1, out; as, *extract*; from; as, *exclude*; beyond; as, *excessive*; 2, thoroughly; as, *exasperate*: used intensively; 3, formerly, but not now: with a hyphen; as, *ex*-president.

2ex- *prefix*, [Gk. = out], appearing in the form *ec-* before consonants, used with Greek words and meaning out, from, away; as, *exodus, eccentric.*

ex. *abbr.* 1, examined; 2, example; 3, exception; 4, exchange; 5, excursion; 6, executed; executive; 7, export; 8, extract:—**Ex.,** Exodus (also, **Exod.**).

ex-ac-er-bate (ĕg-zăs'ĕr-bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< Lat. *ex-*

(intensive) + *acerbus*, bitter], to make more sharp, virulent, or bitter, as feelings, symptoms, etc.; aggravate, as disease.—*n.* **ex-ac″er-ba′tion** (ĕg-zăs″-).

ex-act (ĕg-zăkt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *exigere* (*exactus*), to drive out; measure], **1**, correct; precise; rigorous; **2**, methodical; strict; particular:—*v.t.* **1**, to require or claim; insist upon; **2**, to force payment of; extort.—*adv.* **ex-act′ly.**—*n.* **ex-act′ness.**—*n.* **ex-ac′tor.**

Syn., *adj.* precise, punctual, accurate. (See correct.)

ex-act-ing (ĕg-zăkt′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, making unreasonable demands; **2**, severe; arduous.

ex-ac-tion (ĕg-zăk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of making a compulsory or oppressive demand; **2**, the thing so demanded, as money; an enforced levy or impost; **3**, an excessive demand; extortion.

ex-act-i-tude (ĕg-zăk′tĭ-tūd), *n.* the quality of being precise or accurate.

ex-ag-ger-ate (ĕg-zăj′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *aggerare* (*-atus*), to heap up], **1**, to make (statements) beyond truth or reason; overstate; **2**, to make more intense; aggravate; **3**, to make of abnormal size, color, or the like:—*v.i.* to use expressions that are beyond truth or reason.—*n.* **ex-ag″ger-a′tion.**—*n.* **ex-ag′ger-a″tor.**—*adj.* **ex-ag′ger-a-tive.**—*adj.* **ex-ag′ger-a-to-ry.**

ex-alt (ĕg-zôlt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *altus*, high], **1**, to raise on high; **2**, to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; **3**, to glorify or extol; **4**, to raise the spirits of; elate; **5**, to strengthen; intensify.—*adv.* **ex-alt′ed-ly.**—*n.* **ex-alt′ed-ness.**—*n.* **ex-alt′er.**

Syn. dignify, glorify, promote, raise, heighten.

ex-al-ta-tion (ĕg″zôl-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a raising or lifting up; **2**, the act or state of being mentally or spiritually uplifted; **3**, a state of great dignity; **4**, a feeling of elation or pride: *Med.*, a morbid sense of extreme self-satisfaction; *Astrol.*, the position of strongest influence of a planet.

ex-am (ĕg-zăm′), *n.* [**se examine**], *Colloq.*, an examination (which see). Also, as *abbr.*, **exam.**

ex-am-i-na-tion (ĕg-zăm″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, an investigation; a careful inquiry or inspection; **2**, a test of knowledge, fitness, or ability: *Law*, a questioning, as of a witness.

Syn. inspection, search, scrutiny, trial, test, analysis.

ex-am-ine (ĕg-zăm′ĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ined, (-ĭnd), *p.pr.* -ining], [< Lat. *examinare*, to weigh carefully], **1**, to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; **2**, to test the knowledge and qualifications of, as a candidate for a degree; **3**, to analyze; test: *Law*, to question, as a witness:—*v.i.* to inquire: with *into;* as, to *examine* into a person's motives.—*adj.* **ex-am′in-a-ble.**—*n.* **ex-am′in-er.**

Syn. inspect, inquire into, explore. (See question.)

ex-am-ple (ĕg-zăm′pl; ĕg-zăm′pl), *n.* [< Lat. *exemplum*, copy], **1**, a pattern; a model or copy; **2**, an illustration of a general rule or precept; a parallel case; **3**, a sample; specimen; **4**, an instance that serves as a warning or a model for others; **5**, a problem illustrating a method or a rule, to be worked out by a student, as in arithmetic:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to exemplify; serve as, or give, an instance of.

Syn., *n.* standard, type, instance, precedent, prototype, exemplar, model, pattern. (See specimen.)

ex-an-i-mate (ĕg-zăn′ĭ-māt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex*, from + *anima*, breath, life], **1**, without life; dead; **2**, lacking animation; spiritless.

ex-arch (ĕk′särk), *n.* [< Gk. *ex*, out + *arkhein*, to rule], during the Byzantine Empire, a governor of a remote province: *Eccl.*, **1**, in the early church, a priest in charge of a diocese; **2**, in the Greek Church, a priest representing a patriarch, performing various offices as his legate; **3**, the spiritual head of the modern Bulgarian Church.—*n.* **ex′arch-ate.**

ex-as-per-ate (ĕg-zăs′pĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *asperare* (*-atus*), to roughen], **1**, to irritate exceedingly; **2**, to embitter; intensify.—*n.* **ex-as″per-a′tion.**—*n.* **ex-as′per-at″er.**—*adv.* **ex-as′per-at″ing-ly.**

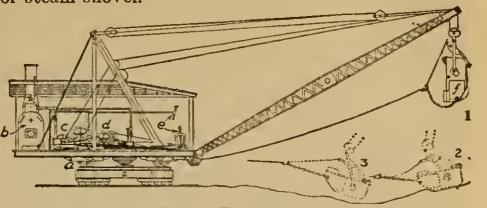
Syn. annoy, provoke, enrage, inflame. (See irritate.)

Ex-cal-i-bur (ĕks-kăl′ĭ-bûr), *n.* [source uncertain], the sword of King Arthur, which, according to one tradition, he drew from a cleft stone, or which, according to another, was given to him by the Lady of the Lake. Also, **Ex-cal′i-bar.**

***ex ca-the-dra** (ĕks kă-thĕ′drä; ĕks kăth′ĕ-drə), [Lat. = from the chair], with authority: used especially of papal utterances.

ex-ca-vate (ĕks′kä-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *ex*, out + *carare* (*-atus*), to hollow], **1**, to dig or scoop out; form a hollow in; **2**, to form by scooping or digging out; **3**, to bring to light by digging; as, to *excavate* the ruins of ancient cities.—*n.* **ex″ca-va′tion.**

ex-ca-va-tor (ĕks′kä-vā″tĕr), *n.* one who or that which digs or scoops, as a dredge or steam shovel.



STEAM EXCAVATOR

a, turntable; *b*, engine boiler; *c*, hoisting engine; *d*, swinging engine; *e*, operating levers; *f*, bucket, suspended from boom: 1, 2, 3, successive positions of bucket.

ex-ceed (ĕk-sēd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex*, out of + *cedere*, to go], **1**, to go beyond the limit or bounds of; **2**, to surpass; excel; be greater than:—*v.i.* **1**, to be greater; excel others; **2**, to pass; go too far.

Syn. outdo, outstrip, overdo, overtax, exaggerate.

ex-ceed-ing (ĕk-sēd′ĭng), *p.adj.* very great; surpassing; extraordinary:—*adv. Archaic*, remarkably; excessively.—*adv.* **ex-ceed′ing-ly.**

ex-cel (ĕk-sĕl′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excelled (-sĕld′), *p.pr.* excelling], [< Lat. *excellere* (*-celsus*), to raise up; surpass < *ex*, out + *celsus*, high], to possess good qualities in a great degree; surpass others:—*v.t.* to surpass; be superior to; exceed; transcend.

Syn. outdo, eclipse, surpass, transcend, outstrip.

ex-cel-lence (ĕk′sĕ-lĕns), *n.* **1**, superior merit, goodness, or virtue; **2**, a particularly good quality: **Excellence**, a title of honor and respect.

Syn. superiority, goodness, greatness, distinction.

ex-cel-len-cy (ĕk′sĕ-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], worth: superior merit: **Excellency**, a title of honor of certain high officials, as ambassadors, governors, etc.: generally with *Your*, *His*, or *Her*.

ex-cel-lent (ĕk′sĕ-lĕnt), *adj.* of outstanding value, merit, or virtue; very good of its kind; highly useful or desirable: *Archaic*, superior; exalted.—*adv.* **ex′cel-lent-ly.**

Syn. choice, select, superior, prime, valuable, fine.

ex-cel-si-or (ĕk-sĕl′sĭ-ôr), *interj.* [Lat. = loftier], yet higher; ever upward: the motto of New York State:—*adj.* higher; loftier:—*n.* long, fine wood shavings: used in packing.

ex-cept (ĕk-sĕpt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *excipere* (*-ceptus*), to take out < *ex*, out + *capere*, to take], to omit or leave out; exclude:—*v.i.* to object: with *to* or *against;* as, to *except* to his remarks:—*prep.* omitting; leaving out:—*conj. Archaic*, unless.

ex-cept-ing (ĕk-sĕpt′ĭng), *prep.* not including; except:—*conj. Archaic*, unless.

ex-cep-tion (ĕk-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of omitting; omission; exclusion; **2**, that which is omitted; **3**, objection; offense taken: with *to;* as, to take *exception* to what was said: *Law*, a formal objection to a ruling of a court during a trial.

Syn. objection, offense, complaint, cavil, exclusion.

ex-cep-tion-a-ble (ĕk-sĕp′shŭn-ä-bl), *adj.* **1**, objectionable; open to censure; as, *exceptionable* conduct: often confused with *exceptional;* **2**, liable to omission.—*adv.* **ex-cep′tion-a-bly.**

ex-cep-tion-al (ĕk-sĕp′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* unusual; uncommon; rare; extraordinary; hence, superior.—*adv.* **ex-cep′tion-al-ly.**

Syn. remarkable, signal, unusual, superior, rare.

ex-cep-tive (ĕk-sĕp′tĭv), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or forming, an exception; as, an *exceptive* clause; **2**, critical; captious; faultfinding.

ex-cerpt (ĕk-sûrpt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex*, from + *carpere*, to pluck], to take out or select, as a passage from a book; quote:—*n.* (ĕk′sûrpt; ĕk-sûrpt′), a selection or extract from a book or writing.—*n.* **ex-cerp′tion.**—*adj.* **ex-cerp′tive.**

ex-cess (ĕk-sĕs′), *n.* [< Lat. *ex*, out of + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], **1**, an undue amount, superfluity or overabundance; **2**, the amount by which one thing is greater than another; surplus; **3**, intemperance; **4**, an added charge, as for railway fare:—*adj.* over and above what is ordinary; extra: **excess profits**, net profits above a percentage that is considered normal.

Syn., *n.* indulgence, dissipation, waste, superabundance.

ex-ces-sive (ĕk-sĕs′ĭv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable; inordinate; immoderate.—*adv.* **ex-ces′sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-ces′sive-ness.**

Syn. intemperate, immoderate, unrestrained, exorbitant, inordinate, extravagant, superabundant.

ex-change (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [< O.F. *eschange* < L.L. *excambium* < *ex*, out + *cambiare*, to change], 1, the act of giving or taking one thing for another; barter; the fundamental process involved in carrying on trade and commerce; 2, reciprocity, or the act of giving and receiving; as, *exchange* of ideas; 3, the act of substituting one thing for another, as a purchased article; 4, the system of settling accounts without the use of actual money, but by drafts, bills of exchange, etc.; 5, credit instruments, as bills of exchange, that may be bought and sold; 6, the act of exchanging currency of one country for that of another; also, the value of one currency in terms of another; 7, a place where special business accounts are settled or where merchants meet to carry on particular business transactions; as, a stock *exchange*; 8, a central office; as, a telephone *exchange*: **exchange broker**, one who acts as agent for another in executing orders for the buying and selling of bills of exchange, drafts, and acceptances:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exchanged (-chānjd'), *p.pr.* exchanging], 1, to barter; 2, to interchange; 3, to reject for something else:—*v.i.* to give one thing for another.—*adj.* **ex-change'a-ble.**—*n.* **ex-change"a-bil'i-ty.**

ex-cheq-uer (ĕks-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *eschequier* < L.L. *scaccarium*, chessboard], 1, a treasury, especially of a government; 2, cash or funds: **Exchequer**, formerly, an English court of law; now, in Great Britain, the department of state having control of the revenue of the country; the national purse.

ex-cip-i-ent (ĕk-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *excipiens* (*-entis*), excepting: see **except**], *Pharm.*, an inert substance used in compounding pills, tablets, etc.

[1]**ex-cise** (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* [prob. < M.Du. *excijs* < L.L. *accensare*, to tax], a duty or tax levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of articles or commodities within the country, such as tobacco or spirituous liquors; in Great Britain, the department of state in charge of the collection of certain inland taxes:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excised (-sīzd'), *p.pr.* excising], to levy a duty or tax upon.—*adj.* **ex-cis'a-ble.**

[2]**ex-cise** (ĕk-sīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excised (-sīzd'), *p.pr.* excising], [< Lat. *excidere* (*-cisus*) < *ex*, from + *caedere*, to cut], to cut off; cut out.

ex-cise-man (ĕk-sīz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[1]*excise* + *man*], in Great Britain, one who collects certain taxes; a revenue officer.

ex-ci-sion (ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [see [2]**excise**], 1, the act of cutting out or off; 2, the state of being cut off; 3, destruction: *Eccl.*, excommunication.

ex-cit-a-ble (ĕk-sīt'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **excite**], easily roused or stirred up; irritable.—*n.* **ex-cit"a-bil'i-ty.**—*adv.* **ex-cit'a-bly.**—*n.* **ex-cit'a-ble-ness.**

Syn. impetuous, fiery, passionate, eager, violent.

ex-cit-ant (ĕk-sīt'ănt), *n.* a stimulant; that which arouses or excites:—*adj.* having a tendency to arouse; stimulating to the nerves.

ex-ci-ta-tion (ĕk"sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of arousing; 2, the state produced by stirring up or rousing: *Elec.*, the production of magnetism; the production of a magnetic field, as in a dynamo.

ex-cite (ĕk-sīt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excited, *p.pr.* exciting], [< Lat. *excitare*, to arouse < *ex*, out + *ciēre*, to set in motion], 1, to animate; arouse; put into motion or action; 2, to encourage; stimulate; 3, to arouse mentally or emotionally.—*adv.* **ex-cit'ed-ly.**—*p. adj.* **ex-cit'ing.**—*n.* **ex-cite'ment.**

Syn. awaken, provoke, stir, animate, impel, instigate, spur, goad.—*Ant.* lull, quiet, soothe, deaden.

EXCITER
(*a*) belted to a dynamo

ex-cit-er (ĕk-sīt'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which excites: *Elec.*, a small dynamo supplying the magnetizing currents for the field magnets of a large dynamo.

ex-claim (ĕks-klām'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *ex*, out + *clamare* (*-atus*), to cry], 1, to cry out suddenly from some strong emotion; 2, to accuse loudly: with *against*, *at*, or *on*:—*v.t.* to utter (cries, words, etc.), in an abrupt or passionate manner.—*n.* **ex-claim'er.**—*adj.* **ex-clam'a-to-ry** (-klăm'ȧ-tō-rĭ).

ex-cla-ma-tion (ĕks"klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of crying out suddenly; 2, an expression of surprise, pain, or the like; an interjection: *Punctuation*, a mark (!) to denote emotion, surprise, etc.: usually called *exclamation point*.

ex-clave (ĕks'klāv), *n.* [< Lat. *ex*, out + L.L. *clavare*, to lock < *clavis*, key or *clavus*, nail], a part of a country surrounded by the territory of another power: so called in respect to the country owning it: called *enclave* in respect to the country surrounding it (see *enclave*, illus.).

ex-clude (ĕks-klōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excluded, *p.pr.* excluding], [< Lat. *excludere* (*-clusus*) < *ex*, out + *claudere* to shut], 1, to shut out; hinder from entrance; debar; 2, to force out; reject.—*n.* **ex-clud'er.**

Syn. expel, thrust out, eject, reject. (See eliminate.)

ex-clu-sion (ĕks-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the act of shutting out; 2, the state of being debarred; 3, omission; 4, that which is shut out, rejected, or omitted.—*n.* **ex-clu'sion-ist.**

ex-clu-sive (ĕks-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* 1, shutting out; 2, including all except what is specifically mentioned; 3, restricted to a certain few; open to, or enjoyed only by, a privileged number; 4, associating socially only with select circles.—*adv.* **ex-clu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-clu'sive-ness.**

ex-cog-i-tate (ĕks-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *ex*, out + *cogitare* (*-atus*), to think], to devise; think out; contrive.—*n.* **ex-cog"i-ta'tion.**—*adj.* **ex-cog'i-ta-tive.**

ex-com-mu-ni-cate (ĕks"kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *ex*, out of + *communicare* (*-atus*), to communicate], 1, to punish by cutting off from the membership and sacraments of the church; 2, to expel from membership in any association or club:—*n.* (-kăt), one who has been cut off, as from the communion of the church:—*adj.* (-kăt), cut off, as from the communion of the church; ejected.—*adj.* **ex"com-mu'ni-ca-ble.**—*n.* **ex"com-mu"ni-ca'tion.**—*n.* **ex"com-mu'ni-ca"tor.**—*adj.* **ex"com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry** (-kȧ-tō-rĭ).

ex-co-ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex*, from + *corium*, a hide], 1, to strip off the skin of; flay; 2, to chafe badly.—*n.* **ex-co"ri-a'tion.**

ex-cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *excrementum*, excrement], waste matter discharged from an animal; dung; feces.—*adj.* **ex"cre-men'tal.**—*adj.* **ex"cre-men-ti'tious.**

ex-cres-cence (ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *ex*, from + *crescens* (*-entis*), growing], 1, an abnormal or a normal outgrowth, as a wart or an appendage; 2, superfluous increase: *Gram.*, an added sound pronounced through the influence of neighboring sounds, as the *b* in *chamber* or the *t* in *against*.—*adj.* **ex-cres'cent.**

ex-cre-ta (ĕks-krē'tȧ), *n.pl.* [Lat. = things sifted out], *Zoöl.*, the products of the normal breaking down of animal tissue, as carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, sweat, urine, and, loosely, feces.

ex-crete (ĕks-krēt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excreted, *p.pr.* excreting], [< Lat. *excernere* (*-cretus*), to sift out], to throw off (waste matter) from the body of plants or animals:—*n.* (ĕks'krēt), that which is thrown off.—*adj.* **ex-cre'tive.**—*adj.* **ex'cre-to-ry** (ĕks'-krē-tō-rĭ; ĕks-krē'tō-rĭ).—*n.* **ex-cre'tion.**

ex-cru-ci-ate (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *cruciare* (*-atus*), to torment < *crux* (*crucis*), gibbet], to put to torture; torment.—*n.* **ex-cru"ci-a'tion.**—*p.adj.* **ex-cru'ci-at"ing.**—*adv.* **ex-cru'ci-at"ing-ly.**

ex-cul-pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt; ĕks'kŭl-pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *ex*, from + *culpa*, blame], to clear from the imputation or charge of a fault; free from blame.—*n.* **ex"cul-pa'tion.**—*adj.* **ex-cul'pa-to-ry** (-pȧ-tō-rĭ).

Syn. discharge, acquit, absolve, release, remit, clear, excuse, justify, vindicate, exonerate.

ex-cur-rent (ĕks-kŭr'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex*, out + *currens* (*-entis*), running < *currere* (*cursus*), to run], *Bot.*, designating, or pertaining to, the manner of growth of some plants and leaves whose central stem or axis is always in the lead, as in the spruce and cedar, which are cone-shaped, or as in a leaf whose midrib extends beyond the apex: opposite of *deliquescent*.

EXCURRENT STEM OF FIR TREE

ex-cur-sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn; ĕks-kûr'-zhŭn), *n.* 1, a trip made for pleasure; 2, a short or rapid tour; 3, a turning aside from a subject or course; digression; excursus; 4, an expedition; a going forth: *Phys.*, in periodic motion, the departure from mean position.—*n.* **ex-cur'sion-ist.**—*adj.* **ex-cur'sive.**—*adv.* **ex-cur'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex cur'sive-ness.**

Syn. jaunt, ramble, expedition, trip.

ex-cur-sus (ĕks-kûr'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -suses (-ĕz); *Rare*, -sus], [Lat. = a digression], 1, a turning aside, as from the main topic under discussion; digression; 2, a discussion supplementary to the contents of a book, usually added as an appendix.

ex-cuse (ĕks-kūz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* excused (-kūzd′), *p.pr.* excusing], [< Lat. *excusare* < *ex*, from + *causa*, reason], **1**, to make apology for; crave indulgence for; **2**, to justify; **3**, to pardon; overlook; **4**, to free from blame, obligation, or duty; **5**, to permit to leave one's presence; used reflexively, to depart with suitable leave-taking; **6**, to remit, as a claim or a fine:—*n.* (ĕks-kūs′), **1**, a plea offered to justify some fault or neglect of duty; an apology; **2**, a pretext. —*adj.* **ex-cus′a-ble**.—*adv.* **ex-cus′a-bly**.—*n.* **ex-cus′er**.

Syn., *v.* pardon, condone (see forgive, palliate); *n.* apology, extenuation, palliation. An *excuse* implies an admitted fault and offers a partial explanation or justification, hoping to lessen the blame. One who makes an *apology* offers a regretful acknowledgment that he is in the wrong, or, if appearances are against him, offers assurance that no offense was intended. We make *apologies* for rudeness, incivility, or error. *Extenuation* and *palliation* are attempts to soften an admitted fault; *extenuation* seeks to lessen the greatness of the guilt or offense, as by a partial *excuse*; *palliation* seeks to cause the offense to appear less blameworthy than it is. Youth is often cited in *extenuation* of boyish pranks or escapades; the term "wild" instead of "bad" is often employed in charitable *palliation* of the misconduct of young men.—*Ant.*, *v.* arraign, accuse, condemn.

ex div. *abbr.* ex dividend (without dividend): said of the price of a stock (also, **ex d.**; **x-d.**; **x-div.**).

ex-e-cra-ble (ĕk′sĕ-krȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **execrate**], **1**, accursed; outrageous; abominable; **2**, very bad; of poor quality.—*adv.* **ex′e-cra-bly**.

ex-e-crate (ĕk′sĕ-krāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -crated, *p.pr.* -crating], [< Lat. *exsecrari* < *ex*, from + *sacrare* (*-atus*), to curse < *sacer*, accursed], **1**, to curse; **2**, to detest; abhor; abominate:—*v.i.* to curse. —*n.* **ex′e-cra′tor**.—*adj.* **ex′e-cra-tive** (-krȧ-tĭv).—*adj.* **ex′e-cra-to-ry** (-krȧ-tō-rĭ).

ex-e-cra-tion (ĕk′sĕ-krā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of cursing; **2**, an expression of detestation; curse; **3**, the thing cursed.

Syn. imprecation, anathema. (See malediction.)

ex-ec-u-tant (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tȧnt; ĕk-sĕk′-), *n.* [see **execute**], one who performs or carries out; especially, a performer on a musical instrument.

ex-e-cute (ĕk′sĕ-kūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cuted, *p.pr.* -cuting], [< L.L. *exsecutare* < Lat. *ex*, out + *sequi*, to follow], **1**, to carry into effect; complete; pursue to the end; **2**, to put to death under sentence of the law; **3**, to perform, as a musical selection; **4**, to bring into being according to a design or decree: *Law*, to complete; perform (a contract); sign, seal, and deliver (a deed):—*v.i.* **1**, to perform any act or office; **2**, to play a piece of music.—*n.* **ex′e-cut′er**.

Syn. enforce, manage, complete. (See **kill**, effect.)

ex-e-cu-tion (ĕk′sĕ-kū′shŭn), *n.* **1**, performance: the act or manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; **2**, skill in performing on a musical instrument; **3**, capital punishment, or punishment by death; **4**, effective, especially destructive, work or operation: *Law*, **1**, a legal warrant or order; **2**, the act of carrying into effect any judgment or decree of a court; **3**, the completion of an instrument by signing, sealing, and delivering.

Syn. administration, operation, consummation.

ex-e-cu-tion-er (ĕk′sĕ-kū′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who puts to death condemned criminals: *Archaic*, one who puts into effect; performer.

ex-ec-u-tive (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv; ĕk-sĕk′-), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the carrying out of plans, orders, laws, etc.; **2**, specifically, designating, or pertaining to, that branch of a government which administers the laws: distinguished from *judicial* and *legislative*: *Colloq.*, skilful and efficient in carrying out plans: **executive session**, a meeting of an executive body or council; hence, a meeting at which only higher officials are present; a private meeting:—*n.* **1**, an official or body charged with carrying laws or policies into effect; as, the President is the chief *executive*; **2**, the administrative branch of a government.

ex-ec-u-tor (ĕk′sĕ-kū′tẽr), *n.* one who carries something into effect: *Law*, (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr; ĕk-sĕk′-), a person appointed by a testator in his will to see that the terms of the will are duly carried out.

ex-ec-u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tō-rĭ; ĕk-sĕk′-), *adj.* administrative: *Law*, prepared for, or taking effect in, an occasion that may arise; effective on a future contingency; as, an *executory* contract.

ex-ec-u-trix (ĕg-zĕk′ū-trĭks; ĕk-sĕk′-), *n.* [*pl.* executrices (-trī′sēz); executrixes (-trĭk′sĕz)], *Law*, a woman appointed to administer a will.

ex-e-ge-sis (ĕk′sĕ-jē′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -geses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *ex*, out + *hēgeisthai*, to lead], critical explanation or interpretation of a passage of literature, especially of the Bible.

ex-e-gete (ĕk′sĕ-jēt), *n.* a person qualified to explain or interpret a text or passage.

ex-e-get-ic (ĕk′sĕ-jĕt′ĭk), *adj.* expository or explanatory; interpretative: **exegetics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the branch of theology which treats of the explaining and interpreting of the Bible.—*adj.* **ex′e-get′i-cal**.—*adv.* **ex′e-get′i-cal-ly**.

ex-em-plar (ĕg-zĕm′plȧr), *n.* [see **example**], **1**, something to be copied, or something serving as a model; an example or pattern; **2**, a sample; type; **3**, a copy, as of a book or writing.

Syn. model, example, archetype, case, specimen.

ex-em-pla-ry (ĕg′zĕm-plȧ-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, serving as a model; commendable; as, his conduct was *exemplary*; **2**, serving as a warning; **3**, serving as a sample or illustration.—*adv.* **ex′em-pla-ri-ly**.—*n.* **ex′em-pla-ri-ness**.

ex-em-pli-fi-ca-tion (ĕg-zĕm′plĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **exemplify**], **1**, the showing or making plain by example; also, an example; illustration; **2**, a legally certified copy.

ex-em-pli-fy (ĕg-zĕm′plĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< L.L. *exemplificare* < Lat. *exemplum*, example + *facere*, to make], **1**, to show by example; illustrate; **2**, to make a legally certified copy of; transcribe; **3**, to prove by a certified copy.

ex-empt (ĕg-zĕmpt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex*, from + *emere* (*emptus*), to take], free from a duty, burden, or other limitation to which others are subject: with *from*: *Obs.*, distant; separated:—*v.t.* to free from a duty or obligation; release; as, to *exempt* clergymen from military service: *Obs.*, to separate; exclude:—*n.* a person freed from a duty; one who is privileged.

ex-emp-tion (ĕg-zĕmp′shŭn), *n.* the act of releasing, or the state of being released, from some duty or obligation; as, *exemption* from taxation.

ex-e-qua-tur (ĕk′sĕ-kwā′tûr), *n.* [Lat. = he may perform], an official warrant or permission given to a consul or commercial agent by the country to which he has been sent, authorizing him to perform his functions in the place where he is stationed.

ex-e-quy (ĕk′sĕr-kwĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -quies (-kwĭz)], [< Lat. *exequiae*, *exsequiae*, a funeral procession < *ex*, out + *sequi*, to follow], a funeral procession: *pl.* a funeral service or rite; obsequies.

ex-er-cise (ĕk′sẽr-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cised (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cising], [< Lat. *exercēre*, (*-ercitus*), to keep at work], **1**, to train by use; cause to act; exert; **2**, to perform; carry out the duties of; **3**, to employ actively, as muscles, mind, or the like; **4**, to make anxious; worry:—*v.i.* to undergo training; take exercise: —*n.* **1**, activity for health or development; **2**, performance, as of a duty or an office; **3**, active use, as of a mental faculty; **4**, a lesson or example for practice; **5**, a ceremony, as at the end of a school term: usually *pl.*

ex-er-ci-ta-tion (ĕg-zûr′sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* practice, or a practice essay or oration.

ex-ert (ĕg-zûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *exserere* (*-sertus*), to put forth], to put forth, especially with effort, as force or ability: *Obs.*, to give forth; disclose: **exert oneself**, to exercise one's energy or power.

ex-er-tion (ĕg-zûr′shŭn), *n.* the active use of any power; effort; as, *exertion* of one's will.

Syn. exercise, work, trial, endeavor. (See effort.)

***ex-e-unt** (ĕk′sĕ-ŭnt), [Lat. < *exire*, to go out], literally, they go out: a direction denoting that actors retire from the stage.—*sing.* ***ex′it**.

ex-fo-li-ate (ĕks-fō′lĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex*, from + *folium*, a leaf], to cast off in scales, layers, or the like; remove scales from:—*v.i.* to come off in scales or layers; peel. —*n.* **ex-fo′li-a′tion**.—*adj.* **ex-fo′li-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv).

ex-hal-ant (ĕks-hāl′ȧnt; ĕgz-), *adj.* [see **exhale**], exhaling: *Zoöl.*, designating, or pertaining to, a tube in clams, etc., through which is expelled water drawn in through the inhalant tube (see *inhalant*):—*n.* an exhalant tube; also, something exhaled.

ex-hale (ĕks-hāl′; ĕgz-hāl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exhaled (-hāld′), *p.pr.* exhaling], [< Lat. *ex*, out + *halare*, to breathe], **1**, to breathe forth; emit or send out; **2**, to cause to evaporate; draw out as vapor: —*v.i.* **1**, to rise in vapor; **2**, to breathe out: opposite of *inhale*.—*n.* **ex′ha-la′tion** (ĕks′hȧ-lā′shŭn; ĕk′sȧ-).

ex-haust (ĕg-zôst′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex*, out + *haurire* (*haustus*), to draw], **1**, to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; **2**, to empty out or draw off entirely; **3**, to weaken; use up entirely; wear out by exertion; **4**, to discuss or treat thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a topic of conversation:—*n.* **1**, *Engin.*, the spent motive fluid, as steam or gas, which is drawn off from the cylinder of an engine; also, the drawing off of this fluid; **2**, an apparatus for drawing off, as foul air, dust particles from a room, or the like; **3**, the act of creating a vacuum.—*adj.* **ex-haust′i-ble**.—*n.* **ex-haust′less-ness**.

ex-haus-tion (ĕg-zôs′chŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of draining; **2,** the state or process of being drained or emptied; **3,** utter weariness or fatigue.

ex-haus-tive (ĕg-zôs′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** tending to drain; **2,** complete; thorough; comprehensive.—*adv.* **ex-haus′tive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-haus′tive-ness.**

ex-hib-it (ĕg-zĭb′ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *habēre* (*habitus*), to hold], **1,** to present to view; display; show; **2,** to manifest publicly: *Law,* to present to a court formally or officially, as a document, marked to be used as evidence; *Med.,* to administer, as a drug:—*v.i.* to display a thing publicly:—*n.* an object offered for public view; a showing: *Law,* an article, paper, or the like, marked to be used as evidence.—*n.* **ex-hib′i-tor** (-tẽr); **ex-hib′it-er.**—*adj.* **ex-hib′i-to-ry.**

ex-hi-bi-tion (ĕk″sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of displaying for inspection; **2,** the thing or things displayed; **3,** a public show or demonstration, as of works of art, articles of manufacture, or the like.

ex-hi-bi-tion-ism (ĕk″sĭ-bĭsh′ŭn-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** indecent exposure of the person; **2,** the morbid mental condition prompting it.

ex-hil-a-rant (ĕg-zĭl′ă-rănt), *adj.* [see **exhilarate**], causing joy or pleasure; enlivening:—*n.* that which enlivens or causes joy or pleasure.

ex-hil-a-rate (ĕg-zĭl′ă-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *hilarare* (*-atus*), to make merry < *hilaris,* cheerful], to make joyous, merry, or cheerful; enliven; gladden; invigorate; delight.—*n.* **ex-hil″a-ra′tion.**

Syn. animate, stimulate, enliven, cheer, rejoice.

ex-hort (ĕg-zôrt′; ĕgz-hôrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *hortari* (*-atus*), to urge], to incite or urge, by appeal or argument, especially to good deeds; advise:—*v.i.* to give good advice.—*n.* **ex-hort′er.**—*n.* **ex″hor-ta′tion.**—*adj.* **ex-hor′ta-tive.**—*adj.* **ex-hor′ta-to-ry.**

ex-hume (ĕks-hūm′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exhumed (-hūmd′), *p.pr.* exhuming], [< Lat. *ex,* out of + *humus,* ground], to disinter or dig up (something that has been buried).—*n.* **ex″hu-ma′tion.**

ex-i-gen-cy (ĕk′sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Lat. *exigere,* to demand < *ex,* out + *agere,* to drive], **1,** a time or case that needs immediate attention; **2,** pressing necessity or demand; urgency; emergency.—*n.* **ex′i-gence.**

Syn. need, pressure, necessity. (See emergency.)

ex-i-gent (ĕk′sĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* exacting; urgent. Also, ***ex″i″geant′*** (ĕg″zē″zhänˊ).

ex-ig-u-ous (ĕg-zĭg′ū-ŭs; ĕk-sĭg′-), *adj.* [< Lat. *exiguus,* small], scanty; diminutive; meager.—*n.* **ex-ig′u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **ex″i-gu′i-ty** (ĕk″sĭ-gū′-).

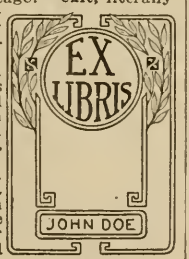
ex-ile (ĕk′sīl), *n.* [< Lat. *exsilium,* banishment < *ex,* out + *salire,* to leap], **1,** banishment from one's native country; **2,** the condition of living away from one's home or friends; **3,** one who is banished or separated from his country: **the Exile,** *Bib.,* the period of captivity of the Jews carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadrezzar in 586 B. C.: terminated by the return of many Jews under Zerubbabel in 537 B. C. (Ezra 1–2), or about 516 B. C., when the temple was rebuilt at Jerusalem:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exiled (-sĭld), *p.pr.* exiling], to banish, as from a native place.

Syn., *v.* expel, expatriate, drive out. (See banish.)

ex-ist (ĕg-zĭstˊ), *v.i.* [< Fr. *exister* < Lat. *ex,* out + *sistere,* to stand], **1,** to have actual being; live; be; **2,** to persist or continue in being; **3,** to occur; be found; as, a situation *exists.*

ex-ist-ence (ĕg-zĭs′tĕns), *n.* **1,** the state of being; **2,** life; **3,** continued being; duration; **4,** reality; actuality.—*adj.* **ex-ist′ent.**

ex-it (ĕk′sĭt), *n.* [Lat. < *exire,* to go out], **1,** the act of going out; egress; **2,** a passage out; **3,** the departure of an actor from the stage: ***exit,*** literally he (or she) goes out: a stage direction denoting that an actor leaves the stage: *pl.* ***exeunt*** (ĕk′sē-ŭnt), they leave.



BOOKPLATE

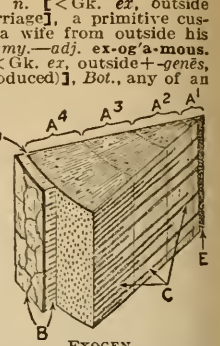
***ex li-bris** (ĕks lī′brĭs), [Lat. = from the books (of)], **1,** an inscription often printed on a card called a *bookplate,* with the owner's name, and pasted in a book; hence, specifically, **2,** a bookplate.

ex-o-dus (ĕk′sō-dŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ex,* out + *hodos,* a road], a going out: departure from a place: **Exodus,** **1,** the departure of the Jews from Egypt, under Moses: with *the;* **2,** the second book of the Bible.

***ex of-fi-ci-o** (ĕks ō-fĭsh′ĭ-ō), [Lat. = from office], because, or by right, of office and without other special authority.

ex-og-a-my (ĕk-sŏg′ă-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ex,* outside + *gamos,* marriage], a primitive custom requiring a man to take a wife from outside his own tribe: opposite of *endogamy.*—*adj.* **ex-og′a-mous.**

ex-o-gen (ĕk′sō-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *ex,* outside + *-genēs,* growth (orig., produced)], *Bot.,* any of an obsolete class of seed-bearing plants, including most of our common trees, in whose stems a layer just under the bark, the cambium layer, forms a ring of growing tissue which lays down wood on the inside and bark on the outside, the new wood of each year's growth being called, in perennials, an annual ring: distinguished from *endogen.*—*adj.* **ex-og′e-nous.**



EXOGEN
Section from stem of an exogen four years old: A1, A2, A3, A4, four annual rings; B, bark; C, medullary rays; D, cambium layer; E, pith.

ex-on-er-ate (ĕg-zŏn′-ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex,* from + *onus* (*oneris*), a burden], **1,** to free from the imputation or charge of a fault; acquit; clear; **2,** to relieve of a burden.—*n.* **ex-on″er-a′tion.**—*adj.* **ex-on′er-a-tive.**

ex-oph-thal-mi-a (ĕk″sŏf-thăl′mĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *exophthalmos* < *ex,* out + *ophthalmos,* eye], *Med.,* protrusion of the eyeball, due to disease.—*adj.* **ex″oph-thal′mic.**

ex-o-ra-ble (ĕk′sō-ră-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex,* from + *orare,* to pray], capable of relenting or of being persuaded.

ex-or-bi-tant (ĕg-zôr′bĭ-tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex,* out of + *orbita,* wheel track], going beyond the usual or fair limits of cost, demands, appetite, or the like; excessive.—*adv.* **ex-or′bi-tant-ly.**—*n.* **ex-or′bi-tance; ex-or′bi-tan-cy.**

Syn. excessive, immoderate, extravagant. (See dear.)

ex-or-cise (ĕk′sôr-sīz; ĕg-zôr′sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cised (-sĭzd), *p.pr.* -cising], [< Gk. *exorkizein* < *ex,* from + *horkos,* an oath], **1,** to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or magic words; **2,** to deliver from evil spirits: *Rare,* to summon or call forth, as an evil spirit. Also, **ex′or-cize.**—*n.* **ex′or-cis″er.**—*n.* **ex′or-cism.**—*n.* **ex′or-cist.**

ex-or-di-um (ĕg-zôr′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -diums (-ŭmz); -dia (-ă)], [Lat. = the beginning < *ex,* from + *ordiri,* to begin], the opening part, as of a speech.—*adj.* **ex-or′di-al.**

ex-o-ter-ic (ĕk″sō-tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *exōterō,* comp. of *ex,* outside], **1,** external; of the outside world; **2,** understood by the public; popular: opposite of *esoteric.* Also, **ex″o-ter′i-cal.**

ex-o-ther-mic (ĕk″sō-thûr′mĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ex,* outside + *thermē,* heat], *Chem.,* pertaining to chemical reactions in which heat is liberated, as in most combustion: opposite of *endothermic.*

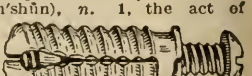
ex-ot-ic (ĕg-zŏt′ĭk; ĕk-sŏt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *exōtikos,* foreign < *ex,* outside], foreign; strange; belonging, as a plant, word, or fashion, to another part of the world:—*n.* anything not native to a place.

exp. *abbr.* **1,** export; exportation; exported; **2,** express.

ex-pand (ĕks-pănd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *pandere* (*pansus*), to spread], **1,** to spread or stretch out; unfold; **2,** to dilate; extend; **3,** to enlarge upon; develop, as a topic under discussion: *Math.,* to change (a contracted expression which indicates that certain operations are to be performed) into the fuller form resulting when the indicated operations are wholly or partly performed:—*v.i.* to increase in size; swell.

ex-panse (ĕks-pănsˊ), *n.* **1,** wide extent; uninterrupted stretch or area; **2,** the extent to which a thing has been spread out.—*adj.* **ex-pan′si-ble.**—*adv.* **ex-pan′si-bly.**—*n.* **ex-pan″si-bil′i-ty.**

ex-pan-sion (ĕks-păn′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of spreading out; **2,** the state of being stretched out; **3,** increase in size, extent, or volume; enlargement: *Math.,* the full or developed form resulting from carrying out some indicated operation, as that of raising an expression to a given power: **expansion bolt,** *Mech.,* a device, the parts of which are forced apart, as in a hole in a block of stone, by the turning of a screw.


EXPANSION BOLT

Syn. increase, dilatation, distension, enlargement, extent, immensity.—*Ant.* abridgment, curtailment, condensation, decrease.

ex-pan-sion-ist (ĕks-păn'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who advocates enlarging the territory or currency of his country.—*n.* **ex-pan'sion-ism.**

ex-pan-sive (ĕks-păn'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** capable of being spread or stretched out; **2,** widely extended; large; hence, **3,** figuratively, sympathetic; effusive.—*adv.* **ex-pan'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-pan'sive-ness.**

***ex par-te** (ĕks pär'tē), [Lat. = from a part], literally, of the one part; hence, not disinterested; biased: *Law,* used to imply that something is done while only one of the interested parties is present, or done in the interest of one side only: when used as attributive adj. written *ex-parte;* as, an *ex-parte* hearing.

ex-pa-ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *spatiari,* to roam], **1,** to express oneself copiously; talk freely and at length; **2,** to wander or roam unrestrainedly.—*n.* **ex-pa"ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn).

ex-pa-tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex,* out of + *patria,* country], **1,** to drive from one's native country; exile; **2,** to withdraw (oneself) from one's native country:—*n.* (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), one who has given up, or has been driven from, his native country; an exile.—*n.* **ex-pa"tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn).

Syn., v. exile, drive out. (See banish.)

ex-pect (ĕks-pĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *spectare* (*-atus*), to look], **1,** to look for, in thought, as likely to happen; **2,** to look for with confidence; count upon as about to occur: *Archaic,* to wait for; *Colloq.,* to suppose; as, I *expect* you are ill.

ex-pect-an-cy (ĕks-pĕk'tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1,** the act or state of looking forward to something; **2,** that which is looked forward to; that from which some result is awaited: *Law,* that which is expected or hoped for; contingency as to possession; as, an estate in *expectancy.*—*n.* **ex-pect'ance.**—*adj.* and *n.* **ex-pect'ant.**—*adv.* **ex-pect'ant-ly.**

ex-pec-ta-tion (ĕks"pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of looking forward to something; anticipation; **2,** prospect of what is to happen in the future, especially, *pl.,* of advancement or wealth; **3,** that which one looks forward to; **4,** the condition of being anticipated: **expectation of life,** the average number of years, based on vital statistics, which a person at any given age may expect to live. (See *mortality,* table.)

Syn. hope, anticipation, confidence, trust, presentiment, apprehension.—*Ant.* realization, despair, doubt.

ex-pec-to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rănt), *adj.* [see **expectorate**], *Med.,* promoting or facilitating the discharge, by spitting, of mucus or other fluids from the trachea and lungs:—*n. Med.,* a medicine that induces such discharge.

ex-pec-to-rate (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *ex,* from + *pectus* (*pectoris*), breast], to throw off from the lungs by spitting or coughing:—*v.i.* to discharge phlegm and other matter from the mouth, throat, and lungs: *Colloq.,* to spit.—*n.* **ex-pec"to-ra'tion.**

ex-pe-di-en-cy (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **expedient**], **1,** suitableness; fitness for a special purpose; **2,** propriety; **3,** advisability; the doing of what promises to be of use rather than what is right: *Obs.,* **1,** speed; haste; **2,** an undertaking.—*n.* **ex-pe'di-ence.**

ex-pe-di-ent (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *expediens* (*-entis*), settling < *expedire,* to settle: see **expedite**], **1,** suitable for a special purpose; fit; convenient; **2,** proper; advisable rather than right: *Obs.,* speedy:—*n.* **1,** that which acts as means to an end; **2,** a device.—*adj.* **ex-pe"di-en'tial.**—*adv.* **ex-pe'di-ent-ly.**

Syn., adj. apt, practical, efficient, advantageous, wise, favorable, profitable, convenient. (See necessary.)

ex-pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dited, *p.pr.* -diting], [< Lat. *expedire,* to free the feet < *ex,* from + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], **1,** to hasten; quicken; as, to *expedite* the work; **2,** to carry out quickly: *Rare,* to dispatch officially, as a message.

ex-pe-di-tion (ĕks"pē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** haste; dispatch; promptness; **2,** a sending forth; a march, voyage, or the like, by an army or a group of persons for some particular purpose; **3,** the persons in such an enterprise.—*adj.* **ex"pe-di'tion-a-ry.**

ex-pe-di-tious (ĕks"pē-dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* effective and rapid; characterized by speed.—*adv.* **ex"pe-di'tious-ly.**—*n.* **ex"pe-di'tious-ness.**

Syn. speedy, efficient, energetic, prompt, ready, quick, rapid, swift.—*Ant.* slow, unready, inefficient.

ex-pel (ĕks-pĕl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* expelled (-pĕld'), *p.pr.* expelling], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *pellere* (*pulsus*), to drive], **1,** to drive away; force out; **2,** to send away by authority; turn out, as from a school.—*n.* and *adj.* **ex-pel'lant; ex-pel'lent.**—*adj.* **ex-pel'la-ble.**

Syn. exile, eject, throw out, dismiss. (See banish.)

ex-pend (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *pendere* (*pensus*), to weigh: because money was orig. measured by weight], to lay out; pay out; consume; spend, as strength, time, money, or the like.

ex-pend-i-ture (ĕks-pĕn'dĭ-tūr), *n.* **1,** a laying out, as of money, time, labor, etc.; a consuming; **2,** that which is spent, or laid out

ex-pense (ĕks-pĕns'), *n.* **1,** the paying out of money; **2,** drain on resources; **3,** detriment or injury; as, he did it at the *expense* of his health; **4,** cost; money expended.

ex-pen-sive (ĕks-pĕn'sĭv), *adj.* dear; costly.—*adv.* **ex-pen'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-pen'sive-ness.**

Syn. high-priced, exorbitant, costly. (See dear.)

ex-pe-ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *experiri* (*-pertus*), to try out], **1,** personal trial, observation, or practice; **2,** knowledge gained by practice, trial, or observation; **3,** something enjoyed, shared, suffered, or lived through; **4,** a state of religious feeling or emotion, especially that accompanying religious conversion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -enced (-ĕnst), *p.pr.* -encing], to undergo; know by personal trial or feeling; as, to *experience* hardships; feel.—*p.adj.* **ex-pe'ri-enced.**—*adj.* **ex-pe"ri-en'tial.**—*adv.* **ex-pe"ri-en'tial-ly.**

Syn., n. acquaintance, observation. (See knowledge.)

ex-per-i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; **2,** a test by which something, as a theory, is confirmed or disproved; **3,** a procedure undertaken to see what will result: *Obs.,* personal trial and practice; experience:—*v.i.* to make trials or tests to find out or confirm something.—*n.* **ex-per'i-menter.**—*adj.* **ex-per"i-men'tal.**—*adv.* **ex-per"i-men'tal-ly.**

Syn., n. test, proof. (See trial.)

ex-pert (ĕks-pûrt'), *adj.* skilful; adroit; proficient through practice or special training:—*n.* (ĕks'pûrt), one who is skilled or thoroughly informed in some particular kind of knowledge or art; an experienced and trained person; specialist; as, an *expert* in chemistry.—*adv.* **ex-pert'ly.**—*n.* **ex-pert'ness.**

Syn., adj. experienced, practiced, facile. (See clever.)

ex-pi-a-ble (ĕks'pĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **expiate**], capable of being atoned for, as a fault.

ex-pi-ate (ĕks'pĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *piare* (*-atus*), to propitiate < *pius,* devout], to atone or make amends for, as a sin.—*n.* **ex'pi-a"tor.**—*adj.* **ex'pi-a-to-ry.**

ex-pi-a-tion (ĕks"pĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making satisfaction for an offense; **2,** the means by which such satisfaction is made; atonement.

ex-pire (ĕk-spīr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* expired (-spīrd'), *p.pr.* expiring], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *spirare* (*-atus*), to breathe], to breathe out from the lungs: *Obs.,* to send or give forth, as an odor:—*v.i.* **1,** to terminate, as a period of time; come to an end; **2,** to die.—*adj.* **ex-pir'a-to-ry.**—*n.* **ex"pi-ra'tion.**—*n.* **ex-pir'er.**

ex-pi-ry *Archaic,* the end of life; death.

ex-plain (ĕks-plān'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *planare,* to flatten < *planus,* level], **1,** to make intelligible or clear; account for; **2,** to expound or interpret; illustrate; elucidate; specifically, **3,** to state clearly the origins or motives of (an act, statement, or the like), so as to clear up a misunderstanding:—*v.i.* to give an interpretation; state the causes or motives, as of an act; make clear a meaning.—*adj.* **ex-plain'a-ble.**—*adj.* **ex-plan'a-to-ry** (-plăn'ă-tō-rĭ).—*adv.* **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly.**

Syn. elucidate, define, decipher, expound, unfold. (See interpret.)—*Ant.* confuse, jumble, perplex, mix up.

ex-pla-na-tion (ĕks"plă-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making clear; interpretation; **2,** that which appears to be the cause of, or to account for, anything; **3,** the clearing up of a misunderstanding.

Syn. explication, elucidation, exposition, interpretation, description, definition. An *explanation* is a clearing up of that which is not understood, or is misunderstood, or obscure. *Explanations* make known meanings, account for conduct, make motives intelligible, solve difficulties. An *exposition* is a full *explanation* of a text, passage, or the like, bringing out its whole sense, implication, and intent. The purchaser of a radio set gets an *explanation* of how to operate it; scientists write *expositions* of their theories; clergymen give *expositions* of Scriptural passages. *Interpretation* is the giving of the meaning of the language of one country or period in the language of another, or the expressing in familiar terms of that which is obscure, or the bringing out of the meaning of something either by artistic representation or by sympathetic understanding. An appreciative *interpretation* of a character on the stage is sympathetic and revealing. A *definition* is exact, precisely worded, comprehensive, exclusive: the nature of a thing or the meaning of a word should be

unmistakably clear as the result of *definition*. A *description* is a verbal picture, chiefly concerned with those qualities of its subject which have pictorial value.

ex-ple-tive (ĕks′plē-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *plēre* (*pletus*), to fill], filling up; inserted for emphasis, filling, or the like:—*n.* **1,** a word unnecessary to the sense, but inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse; **2,** an oath; exclamation.

ex-pli-cate (ĕks′plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *ex,* from + *plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], to make intelligible or clear; explain.—*n.* **ex″pli-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **ex′pli-ca-ble.**—*adj.* and *n.* **ex′pli-ca-tive.**—*adj.* **ex′pli-ca-to-ry** (-kă-tō-rĭ).

ex-plic-it (ĕks-plĭs′ĭt), *adj.* **1,** plain; definite; clear; not ambiguous; **2,** outspoken; as, *explicit* language; unreservedly expressed; shown beyond doubt.—*adv.* **ex-plic′it-ly.**—*n.* **ex-plic′it-ness.**

Syn. open, unambiguous, plain, unequivocal, precise.

ex-plode (ĕks-plōd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exploded, *p.pr.* exploding], [< Lat. *explodere* (*-plosus*), to hiss (an actor) off the stage < *ex,* out + *plaudere,* to clap], **1,** to refute or disprove; expose; as, to *explode* an idea or argument; **2,** to cause to be suddenly and violently transformed from a solid or liquid to a gaseous state; **3,** to cause to burst; **4,** to do away with; as, to *explode* a custom; demolish:—*v.i.* to burst with sudden noise and violence.—*n.* **ex-plod′er.**

ex-ploit (ĕks-ploit′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *esploite,* a deed < Lat. *explicare,* to unfold], **1,** to make use of illegitimately, for one's own profit; put to use selfishly; **2,** to turn to account; utilize; work:—*n.* a brilliant achievement or heroic deed.—*n.* **ex-ploit′er.**

Syn., n. feat, deed, achievement, performance, act.

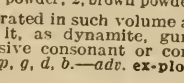
ex-ploi-ta-tion (ĕks″ploi-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making use of, or getting the value out of, anything; **2,** the improvement, as of lands; working, as of mines, etc.; **3,** the selfish use of things or persons, as laborers, regardless of right.

ex-plo-ra-tion (ĕks″plō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [see **explore**], **1,** the discovery and investigation of an unknown country; **2,** careful investigation or search, especially geographical research: *Med.,* careful examination, as of a wound or organ.

ex-plore (ĕks-plōr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* explored (-plōrd′), *p.pr.* exploring], [< Lat. *explorare* (*-atus*), to search out], **1,** to search or examine thoroughly; **2,** to travel through (a country) to discover its characteristic features, etc.: *Med.,* to examine carefully, as a wound: *Obs.,* to seek after.—*adj.* **ex-plor′a-tive.**—*adj.* **ex-plor′a-to-ry.**—*n.* **ex-plor′er.**

ex-plo-sion (ĕks-plō′zhŭn), *n.* [see **explode**], **1,** a sudden transformation into a volume of gas, or breaking up into pieces, with noise; **2,** a sudden bursting with a loud report; **3,** a sudden and violent outbreak, as of laughter, anger, or the like.

ex-plo-sive (ĕks-plō′sĭv), *adj.* likely to burst forth loudly and violently, or to cause to do so: *Phon.,* pronounced with a slight expulsion of the breath following a momentary closure of the breathing passage with the base of the tongue, tip of the tongue, or lips, as in the pronunciation of the consonants *k, t, p:* —*n.* a substance at whose decomposition gas is suddenly liberated in such volume as to disrupt whatever contains it, as dynamite, gunpowder, etc.: *Phon.,* an explosive consonant or consonant sound: in English, *k, t, p, g, d, b.*—*adv.* **ex-plo′sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-plo′sive-ness.**



Sticks of Explosive Compressed into grains of special shapes: 1, black powder; 2, brown powder.

ex-po-nent (ĕks-pō′nĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *ponens* (*-entis*), putting], **1,** one who explains or interprets the principles of something; **2,** one who is regarded as representative; a type: *Math.,* a figure that shows how many times a quantity is to be used as a factor, as the figure 3 in x^3.—*adj.* **ex″po-nen′tial.**

ex-port (ĕks-pōrt′; ĕks′pōrt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *portare,* to carry], to send or carry out (goods) to another country: opposite of *import:*—*v.i.* to make a business of sending goods to a foreign country:—*n.* (ĕks′pōrt), **1,** the act or business of sending goods to a foreign country to be sold; **2,** commodities sold and sent to a foreign country; their amount or value: usually *pl.*—*adj.* **ex-port′a-ble.**—*n.* **ex″por-ta′tion.**—*n.* **ex-port′er.**

ex-pose (ĕks-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exposed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* exposing], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *pausare,* to pause; see **pose**], **1,** to lay open; uncover; disclose; **2,** to display or put forward for sale; **3,** to abandon, as a child; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; place in peril; **4,** to lay open, as to ridicule: *Photog.,* to subject (a film or plate) to the action of light, directly or through a lens.—*n.* **ex-pos′al.**

Syn. display, publish, exhibit, disclose, abandon.

***ex-po-sé** (ĕks″pō″zā′), *n.* [Fr. = placed forth], **1,** a formal narration of the facts of a case; **2,** revelation, by another, of discreditable facts.

ex-po-si-tion (ĕks″pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ex,* out + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1,** an explanation or interpretation; a writing that explains or interprets; **2,** an exhibition on a large and grand scale; **3,** a display; exposure; **4,** the act of revealing, or the state of being revealed or laid open to ridicule: *Mus.,* the development of a theme, as in a fugue.

Syn. definition, commentary, interpretation, exhibition, display, exposure. (See explanation.)

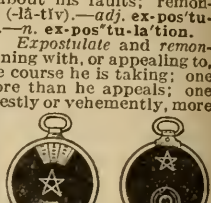
ex-pos-i-tor (ĕks-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who expounds.—*adj.* **ex-pos′i-tive.**—*adj.* **ex-pos′i-to-ry.**

***ex post fac-to** (ĕks pōst făk′tō), [Lat. = from after the deed], after the deed is done; judging a former state of facts from a later point of view: **ex post facto law,** any law which applies to an act committed before the passage of the law.

ex-pos-tu-late (ĕks-pŏs′tū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *postulare* (*-atus*), to demand], to reason earnestly, as with a friend about his faults; remonstrate.—*adj.* **ex-pos′tu-la-tive** (-lă-tĭv).—*adj.* **ex-pos′tu-la-to-ry.**—*n.* **ex-pos′tu-la″tor.**—*n.* **ex-pos″tu-la′tion.**

Syn. remonstrate, rebuke. *Expostulate* and *remonstrate* agree in the idea of reasoning with, or appealing to, a person to turn him from the course he is taking; one who *remonstrates* censures more than he appeals; one who *expostulates* entreats, earnestly or vehemently, more than he blames or rebukes.

ex-po-sure (ĕks-pō′zhŭr), *n.* [see **expose**], **1,** the act of revealing something, as a crime; **2,** the state of being open or subject to something injurious or dangerous; as, *exposure* to the weather or to contagion; **3,** situation; location; as, a *southern* exposure; **4,** the act of exposing; especially, *Photog.,* **1,** the exposing of a prepared film or plate to light; **2,** a plate that has been so exposed; **3,** the length of time a negative is exposed to light during the taking of a picture: **exposure meter,** *Photog.,* a device for determining the exposure that is required.



Exposure Meter
A, back, showing graduated light screen (below) and exposure scale (above); B, front, showing eyepiece. Screen is turned, passing in front of eyepiece, until high lights in view begin to disappear as one looks through eyepiece, and proper exposure is then read on scale.

ex-pound (ĕks-pound′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *espondre,* to explain < Lat. *exponere,* to put forth], to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear; as, to *expound* the law upon a given subject: *Archaic,* to give one's reasons for.—*n.* **ex-pound′er.**

ex-press (ĕks-prĕs′), *adj.* [< Fr. *exprès* < Lat. *exprimere* (*-pressus*), to force out], **1,** plainly stated; exact; not implied; definite; precise; **2,** pertaining to quick or direct conveyance; **3,** denoting, or pertaining to, the business of transporting goods rapidly:—*adv.* by express; quickly:—*n.* **1,** a person or vehicle that carries letters or packages rapidly; **2,** a fast railway train stopping only at principal stations; **3,** a parcel or dispatch carried by special messenger; **4,** a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, or the like; also, goods to be forwarded by this system; **5,** a kind of rifle for large game:—*v.t.* **1,** to squeeze out; press; **2,** to obtain by force; **3,** to make known in any way, especially by language; utter; **4,** to show; delineate; reveal; **5,** to represent, as by a symbol; **6,** to send by quick and direct conveyance: **express company,** an association or corporation engaged in the rapid transportation of goods or merchandise and providing special care, security, and quickness of delivery: **express money order,** an order for the payment of money, sold by one office of an express company to a buyer who forwards it to his creditor, the latter making collection from his local express office: **express train,** a fast railway train stopping only at principal stations.—*adj.* **ex-press′i-ble.**

ex-press-age (ĕks-prĕs′ăj), *n.* **1,** the charge made for carrying packages by express; **2,** the business of carrying packages by express; **3,** collectively, the packages so carried.

ex-pres-sion (ĕks-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of pressing or squeezing out; **2,** the act or power of representing anything, as by words, sculpture, or music; **3,** a saying; wording; mode of speech; **4,** an aspect or change of countenance; looks, especially when regarded as indicating a thought, emotion, or the like; **5,** modulation or intonation of the voice; **6,** manner of representing a character or mood: *Math.,* the representation of a quantity by

the use of symbols properly arranged; the symbols so arranged.—*adj.* **ex-pres'sion-less.**

Syn. diction, language, utterance; aspect, looks.

ex-pres-sive (ĕks-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** full of significance or importance; forcible; **2,** pertaining to, or displaying, expression; **3,** serving to point out.—*adv.* **ex-pres'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-pres'sive-ness.**

ex-press-ly (ĕks-prĕs'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** particularly; specially; **2,** in direct terms.

ex-press-man (ĕks-prĕs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*express*+*man*], **1,** one who is engaged in the business of transporting goods by express; **2,** a person employed by an express company, as the driver of an express wagon.

ex-pro-pri-ate (ĕks-prō'prĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex,* from +*proprium,* property], **1,** to deprive of ownership, as a person of land; **2,** to change the ownership of, as land.—*n.* **ex-pro'pri-a'tion.**

ex-pul-sion (ĕks-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ex,* from +*pellere* (*pulsus*), to drive], a driving away; an expelling; banishment.—*adj.* **ex-pul'sive.**

ex-punge (ĕks-pŭnj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* expunged (-pŭnjd'), *p.pr.* expunging], [< Lat. *ex,* from+*pungere,* to prick], **1,** to blot or rub out; erase; efface; **2,** to destroy; strike out; cancel.

Syn. obliterate, cancel, blot out, destroy. (See erase.)

ex-pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt; ĕks-pûr'gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *ex,* from+*purgare* (*-atus*), to cleanse], to cleanse; purge; clear of whatever is offensive to good taste or morality: said of books.—*n.* **ex"pur-ga'tion.**—*n.* **ex'pur-ga"tor.**—*adj.* **ex-pur'ga-to-ry** (*-gə-tō-rĭ*).

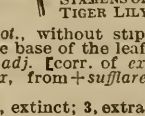
ex-qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex,* out +*quaerere* (*quaesitus*), to seek], **1,** highly finished; most carefully made; **2,** refined; delicate; **3,** nice; accurate; **4,** altogether excellent; **5,** very intensely or sensitively felt; extreme: *Archaic,* choice: —*n.* a person overrefined in dress; a dandy.—*adv.* **ex'qui-site-ly.**—*n.* **ex'qui-site-ness.**

Syn., adj. finished, fastidious, dainty, delicate, elegant, choice, rare, fine. *Fine,* as here compared, describes that which is beautifully finished, smooth, and of excellent quality; as, *fine* linen; *fine* manners; *fine* feelings. That is *delicate* which is *fine,* slight, and shapely; as, a *delicate* ear; the *delicate* wing of an insect. Skin is *delicate* which is soft, fine-grained, and clear; silk, which is fine and soft of texture; beauty, which is small, perfect, almost fragile-looking; colors, which are soft and faint. *Dainty* things possess a *delicate* beauty, are selected with exceptional taste, and radiate grace, cleanliness, and charm; *dainty* ways, carried to excess, become squeamish. *Elegant* movements are graceful; an *elegant* style is flowing and finished; *elegant* manners are polished and refined; *elegant* modes of life are tastefully luxurious. That is *exquisite* which possesses consummate excellence and beauty; *exquisite* implies that which is finely finished, *delicate* in outline and nature, *dainty* in coloring; as, an *exquisite* design; *exquisite* tracery. Pleasure and pain can be so acute and fine-drawn as to be *exquisite;* extreme sensibility is *exquisite;* perception and discrimination can be so delicately nice as to be *exquisite.* That is *choice* which is of selected quality; as, *choice* fruit; or which is carefully chosen; as, *choice* poems. That is *rare* which is unusual and *fine,* as workmanship, a gem, etc.

exr. *abbr.* executor (also, **exec.**):—**exrx.,** executrix (also, **execx.; exx.**).

ex-scind (ĕk-sĭnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* from+*scindere,* to cut], to cut out or off; eradicate.

ex-sert (ĕks-sûrt'), *v.t.* [see **exert**], to thrust forth; protrude.—*p.adj.* **ex-sert'ed.**



EXSERTED STAMENS OF TIGER LILY

ex-sic-cate (ĕk'sĭ-kāt; ĕk-sĭk'āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive)+*siccus,* dry], to dry up; drain dry.—*n.* **ex"sic-ca'tion.**—*n.* **ex'sic-ca"tor.**

ex-stip-u-late (ĕks-stĭp'û-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex,* from+*stipula,* stalk < *stipes,* log], *Bot.,* without stipules, or small leaflike structures at the base of the leaf.

ex-suf-fli-cate (ĕks-sŭf'lĭ-kāt), *adj.* [corr. of *exsufflate* < Lat. *ex,* from+*sufflare,* to blow upon], *Obs.,* trifling; silly.

ext. *abbr.* **1,** external; externally; **2,** extinct; **3,** extra; **4,** extract.

ex-tant (ĕks'tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex,* out+*stans* (*stantis*), standing], now existent; not destroyed, extinct, or lost: *Rare,* noticeable; conspicuous.

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm"pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex tempore,* from the time], **1,** made without notes or previous study, as a speech; **2,** offhand; sudden.—*adv.* **ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ex-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness.**

ex-tem-po-ra-ry (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** without notes or previous study; as, an *extemporary* speech; **2,** made on the spur of the moment; sudden.—*adv.* **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly.**

ex-tem-po-re (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rē), *adv.* and *adj.* without preparation; impromptu.

ex-tem-po-rize (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], **1,** to compose on the spur of the moment, as a speech; **2,** to make or do on short notice:—*v.i.* to talk or make a speech without notes or previous study; improvise.—*n.* **ex-tem"po-ri-za'tion.**—*n.* **ex-tem'po-riz"er.**

ex-tend (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex,* out+*tendere,* (*tensus*), to stretch], **1,** to stretch out; lengthen or widen; **2,** to enlarge in space, time, scope, power, or the like; **3,** to straighten out at length; as, to *extend* an arm: opposite of *flex;* **4,** to offer; accord; hold out; as, to *extend* friendship or the hand: *Com.,* **1,** to add up (the items in a column), entering the total in another column; **2,** to overexpand (business liabilities); **3,** to prolong (the time allowed for payment of a debt):—*v.i.* to reach, in time or distance; stretch; be prolonged.—*adj.* **ex-tend'i-ble.**

Syn. lengthen, widen, prolong. (See increase.)

ex-ten-si-ble (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being made longer or wider, as membranous tissue or elastic. Also, **ex-ten'sile** (-tĕn'sĭl).—*n.* **ex-ten'si-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ex-ten"si-bil'i-ty.**

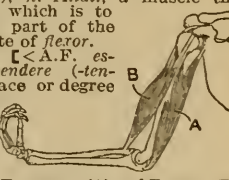
ex-ten-sion (ĕks-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of reaching or stretching out; **2,** the state of being lengthened or widened; enlargement; **3,** an additional part; annex: *Anat.,* the straightening of a joint or limb: opposite of *flexion; Phys.,* the property possessed by a body, by virtue of which it occupies space; *Mus.,* a few measures, rarely more than four, added to, or inserted in, one of the formal divisions of a composition, usually the last, to delay the cadence; *Com.,* **1,** additional time allowed by a creditor for the payment of a debt; **2,** expansion of business organization and capacity beyond established limits; **3,** a total.

ex-ten-si-ty (ĕks-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n. Psych.,* a quality of sensory experience in which ideas of space or size accompany a sensation.

ex-ten-sive (ĕks-tĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the act of reaching or stretching out, or to the state of being enlarged or stretched out; **2,** wide; broad; comprehensive; far-reaching; as, *extensive* knowledge; **3,** pertaining to, or designating, a system of agriculture in which large areas are worked with relatively little cultivation and fertilizer: opposite of *intensive.*—*adv.* **ex-ten'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ex-ten'sive-ness.**

Syn. capacious, comprehensive, broad, wide.

ex-ten-sor (ĕks-tĕn'sôr), *n. Anat.,* a muscle the function of which is to straighten out some bent part of the body, as an elbow: opposite of *flexor.*



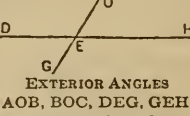
EXTENSOR (A) AND FLEXOR (B) of human elbow

ex-tent (ĕks-tĕnt'), *n.* [< A.F. *estente* < Lat. *extendere* (*-tentus*), to extend], **1,** the space or degree to which a thing is enlarged; measure; limit; **2,** size; compass; reach; bulk.

ex-ten-u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive)+*tenuis,* thin], **1,** to offer excuses for; as, he sought to *extenuate* his fault; make less blamable; **2,** to diminish; **3,** to underrate; *Rare,* to make thin; attenuate.—*n.* **ex-ten"u-a'tion.**—*n.* **ex-ten'u-a"tor.**—*adj.* **ex-ten'u-a-to-ry.**

Syn. mitigate, lessen, soften. (See palliate.)

ex-te-ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* [Lat., comp. of *exterus,* outside], **1,** outward; outer; situated on the outside; **2,** coming, or acting, from without; **3,** foreign; pertaining to foreign countries:—*n.* **1,** that which is outside; **2,** the outer surface; **3,** outward appearance, aspect, form, or the like: **exterior angle,** *Geom.,* **1,** any of the four outside angles formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, as the indicated angles in the accompanying figure; **2,** any angle formed with one of the sides of a polygon by producing an adjacent side.—*adv.* **ex-te'ri-or-ly.**



EXTERIOR ANGLES AOB, BOC, DEG, GEH.

ex-ter-mi-nate (ĕks-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *ex,* out+*terminare* (*-atus*), to put an end to], to destroy completely; annihilate; wholly root out, as a people,

a belief, or the like: *Obs.*, to drive away.—**n. ex-ter'mi-na"tor.**—*adj.* **ex-ter'mi-na-tive.**—*adj.* **ex-ter'mi-na'tion.**

Syn. root out, extirpate, destroy. (See eradicate.)

ex-tern (ĕks-tûrn'), *adj.* [see **external**] external:—*n.* one who is connected with an institution, but who lives outside, as a hospital doctor who lives at home: opposite of *intern*. Also, *n.* **ex'terne.**

ex-ter-nal (ĕks-tûr'năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *externus*, outward], **1**, pertaining to the outside; exterior; **2**, pertaining to foreign countries; **3**, superficial; nonessential; **4**, visible; physical as opposed to mental:—*n.* **1**, an outward part; that which is visible: often *pl.*; **2**, an outward form or ceremony.—*adv.* **ex-ter'nal-ly.**—*n.* **ex'ter-nal'i-ty.**—*n.* **ex-ter'nal-ism.**

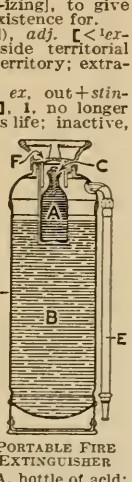
ex-ter-nal-ize (ĕks-tûr'năl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to give outward existence to; claim outward existence for.

ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al (ĕks-tĕr"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< *ex-* + *territory*], outside territorial limits; free from the jurisdiction of a territory; extraterritorial.—*n.* **ex-ter"ri-to'ri-al'i-ty.**

ex-tinct (ĕks-tĭngkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex*, out + *stinguere* (*stinctus*), to quench], **1**, no longer burning; quenched, as a fire; put out, as life; inactive, as a volcano; **2**, nonexistent; obsolete; no longer represented in life; as, an *extinct* species; an *extinct* hereditary title.—*n.* **ex-tinc'tion.**

ex-tin-guish (ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh), *v.t.* **1**, to put out, as a light; smother, as a fire; **2**, to end; suppress; destroy; **3**, to eclipse (another) with some superior quality; make to pass unnoticed: *Law*, to deprive of legal force; render void; nullify.—*adj.* **ex-tin'guish-a-ble.**—*n.* **ex-tin'guish-ment.**

ex-tin-guish-er (ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which extinguishes; as, a fire *extinguisher*; **2**, a hollow cone for putting out a candlelight.



PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER
A, bottle of acid; B, water and bicarbonate of soda; C, stopper; D, cylindrical tank; E, hose with nozzle; F, top, removable for filling. If extinguisher is inverted, acid mingles with water and carbonic acid gas is generated, creating pressure by which water is forced through hose. Fire is checked by both water and gas.

ex-tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt; ĕks-tûr'pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *exstirpare* (*-atus*), to root up < *ex*, out + *stirps*, stem], to root out, as an obnoxious plant or idea; exterminate.—*n.* **ex"tir-pa'tion.**—*n.* **ex'tir-pa"tor** (ĕks'tĕr-pā"tĕr; -tûr'pā-tĕr).

Syn. destroy. (See eradicate.)

ex-tol (ĕks-tōl'; ĕks-tŏl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* extolled (-tōld'; -tōld'), *p.pr.* extolling], [< Lat. *ex*, from + *tollere*, to raise], to praise highly, as a person, his deeds, or virtues; laud: *Obs.*, to raise aloft.—*n.* **ex-tol'ler.**—*n.* **ex-tol'ment; ex-toll'ment.**

ex-tort (ĕks-tôrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex*, from + *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], to obtain wrongfully, as by threats or violence; exact: *Rare*, to tear away; wrench away.—*n.* **ex-tort'er.**

ex-tor-tion (ĕks-tôr'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of obtaining by force or threat; **2**, oppressive or unjust exaction, as of excessive price or interest; **3**, that which has been exacted unlawfully: *Law*, the crime of exacting money or valuables illegally.—*n.* **ex-tor'tion-er.**—*n.* **ex-tor'tion-ist.**

ex-tor-tion-ate (ĕks-tôr'shŭn-āt), *adj.* harshly exacting; demanding excessive payment.—*adv.* **ex-tor'tion-ate-ly.**

ex-tra (ĕks'trȧ), *adj.* [abbr. for *extraordinary*], **1**, over and above what is ordinary or required; more than usual; additional; **2**, unusually good; better than usual:—*n.* **1**, something in addition to what is usual, as a copy of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition; **2**, superior goods offered at a low price:—*adv.* exceptionally; as, *extra* fine silk.

ex-tra- *prefix*, [Lat. = beyond, outside], beyond; outside of; besides; as, *extra*judicial; *extra*mural.

ex-tract (ĕks-trăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ex*, out + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, to get or obtain from a substance by steeping, distilling, pressing, or the like; as, to *extract* perfume from flowers; **2**, to draw or pull out, as a tooth; **3**, to get by effort, as money from a miser; **4**, to select; copy out, as a passage from a book: *Math.*, to find out or calculate (the roots of an equation):—*n.* (ĕks'trăkt), **1**, that which has been obtained by drawing out, or by distilling, concentrating, etc.; as, *extract* of beef; **2**, a quotation or passage from a writing.—*adj.* **ex-tract'a-ble.**—*n.* **ex-tract'or.**

Syn., *v.* elicit, evoke, deduce, withdraw, quote.

ex-trac-tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of drawing or taking out; **2**, that which is drawn or obtained from a substance; essence; **3**, lineage; birth or descent; as, to come of English *extraction: Math.*, the process of calculating (the roots of a given number or expression); evolution.

Syn. derivation, descent, lineage, birth; essence.

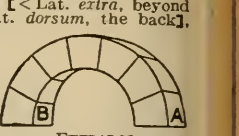
ex-trac-tive (ĕks-trăk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, capable of being drawn or obtained from a substance; **2**, tending or serving to extract:—*n.* that which is drawn or obtained from a substance, pulled out, obtained by effort, or the like; essence; extract.

ex-tra-cur-ric-u-lar (ĕks"trȧ-kŭ-rĭk'ū-lăr), *adj.* [*extra-* + *curricular*], apart from, or outside the realm of, the academic curriculum; as, football is his chief *extracurricular* activity.

ex-tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dited, *p.pr.* -diting], [< *extradition*], **1**, to surrender, as one accused of a crime, to the country or state in which the crime is alleged to have been committed; **2**, to secure the surrender of (a person) under such conditions.—*adj.* **ex"tra-di'ta-ble** (-dī'tȧ-bl).

ex-tra-di-tion (ĕks"trȧ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< *ex-* + *tradition* < Lat. *tradere* (*traditus*), to give], the surrender by a state of a person accused of a crime in another state, to the government of the state where the crime is said to have been committed.

ex-tra-dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* [< Lat. *extra*, beyond + Fr. *dos* < Lat. *dorsum*, the back], *Arch.*, the outer curve of an arch (see also *larch*, illus.).



EXTRADOS
A, extrados; B, intrados.

ex-tra-ju-di-cial (ĕks"-trȧ-jōō-dĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [*extra-* + *judicial*], beyond, or occurring outside, the jurisdiction of a court.

ex-tra-mun-dane (ĕks"-trȧ-mŭn'dān), *adj.* [*extra-* + *mundane*], occurring or existing outside the world.

ex-tra-mu-ral (ĕks"trȧ-mū'răl), *adj.* [*extra-* + *mural*], outside the walls: usually said of university courses offered outside the institution.

ex-tra-ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *extraneus*, foreign], not belonging or proper (to the matter in hand); foreign; nonessential.—*adv.* **ex-tra'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ex-tra'ne-ous-ness.**

Syn. external, unessential, extrinsic, foreign.

ex-traor-di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ; ĕks"trȧ-ôr'-dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *extra ordinem*, outside the usual order], **1**, beyond, or out of, the usual course; uncommon; unusual; **2**, remarkable; rare; eminent; **3**, employed upon a special duty; as, envoy *extraordinary*.—*adv.* **ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly.**

ex-tra-sen-so-ry (ĕks"trȧ-sĕn'sō-rĭ), *adj.* [*extra-* + *sensory*], apart from, or outside the realm of, the senses: **extrasensory perception**, perception resulting from a communication from another mind, transmitted through a medium other than the senses; clairvoyance or telepathy.

ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al (ĕks"trȧ-tĕr"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [*extra-* + *territorial*], outside territorial limits; also, free from the jurisdiction of the place where one is living, as a diplomatic agent; exterritorial.—*n.* **ex"tra-ter"ri-to'ri-al'i-ty.**

ex-trav-a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gȧns), *n.* [< Lat. *extra*, beyond + *ragari*, to wander], **1**, a going beyond the limits of what is moderate or proper; excess, especially in spending money; **2**, waste; profusion; **3**, a saying or action that is absurd or excessive.—*n.* **ex-trav'a-gan-cy.**

ex-trav-a-gant (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gănt), *adj.* **1**, exceeding reasonable limits; excessive; **2**, wasteful; prodigal; needlessly lavish in spending money; **3**, visionary; as, *extravagant* ideas; **4**, exorbitant; as, *extravagant* prices.—*adv.* **ex-trav'a-gant-ly.**

Syn. profuse, prodigal, wasteful, unrestrained, wild, immoderate, excessive, exorbitant, dear, high.

ex-trav-a-gan-za (ĕks-trăv"ȧ-găn'zȧ), *n.* [< It. *estravaganza*, extravagance], **1**, something out of the ordinary or not according to the general rule; **2**, a stage burlesque; **3**, an irregular piece of music; **4**, a wild flight of language or feeling.

ex-trav-a-sate (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-sāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [< Lat. *extra*, beyond + *vas*, a vessel], *Physiol.*, to escape, as the blood, from a containing vessel into surrounding tissue.—*n.* **ex-trav'a-sa'tion.**

ex-treme (ĕks-trēm'), *adj.* [*comp.* -tremer, *superl.* -tremest], [< Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus*, outward], **1**, farthest away; **2**, last; final; **3**, of the highest degree; as, *extreme* old age; **4**, most severe or strict; **5**, excessive; extravagant; **6**, advanced; radical; as, *extreme* ideas: **extreme unction**, *R. C. Ch.*,

a sacrament administered to the sick or injured who are expected to die, consisting of the anointing of certain parts of the body with consecrated oil: also called *unction:* **to cut in extreme and mean ratio,** to cut (a line) into two parts such that the square of the greater equals the product of the whole line and the lesser part: —*n.* **1,** the extremity; remotest part; very end; **2,** the utmost degree of anything; **3,** excess: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other; things as different as possible: *Math.*, **1,** either the first or the last term of a proportion or series; **2,** the largest or the smallest of several magnitudes.—*adv.* **ex·treme'ly.**

ex-trem-ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* one who advocates very new and surprising, or very severe, measures; one who has advanced or radical ideas; one who goes to extremes, as in fashion.

ex-trem-i-ty (ĕks-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the utmost point or degree; the very end or edge; the remotest part; **2,** the utmost degree of anything, as of violence, vigor, or necessity; also, the end of life: *pl.* the hands or feet.

ex-tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **extricate**], capable of being freed from difficulties, complications, or perplexity.—*adv.* **ex'tri-ca-bly.**

ex-tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *ex,* out of + *tricae,* perplexities], to free from difficulties or perplexity; disembarrass; disentangle.—*n.* **ex"tri-ca'tion.**

Syn. release, disengage, relieve, free. (See liberate.)

ex-trin-sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *extrinsecus,* from without < *exter,* outside + *secus,* beside], external; operating externally; not belonging or necessary to a thing; not inherent: opposite of *intrinsic.*—*adj.* **ex-trin'si-cal.**—*adv.* **ex-trin'si-cal-ly.**

Syn. extraneous, unessential, outward, foreign.

ex-trorse (ĕks-trôrs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *extrorsus,* outturned outward: *Bot.*, facing or turned outward from the axis of growth, as the anthers of a flower.

ex-tro-vert (ĕks'trō-vûrt), *n.* [< Lat. *extra,* outside + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], *Psych.*, one whose attention is habitually directed toward his environment; hence, a practical person, whose acts, emotions, and process of thought are influenced by external conditions rather than by introspection: opposite of *introvert.*—*n.* **ex"tro-ver'sion.**

ex-trude (ĕks-trōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* extruded, *p.pr.* extruding], [< Lat. *ex,* out + *trudere* (*trusus*), to push], to force out; expel.—*n.* **ex-tru'sion.**

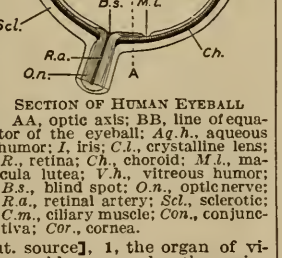
ex-u-ber-ance (ĕgz-ū'bẽr-ȧns), *n.* [see **exuberant**], **1,** an overflowing supply; luxuriance; **2,** an example of this.—*n.* **ex-u'ber-an-cy.**

ex-u-ber-ant (ĕgz-ū'bẽr-ȧnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *uberans* (*-antis*), being fertile], **1,** copious; abundant; overflowing; **2,** abounding in good spirits; effusive.—*adv.* **ex-u'ber-ant-ly.**

Syn. plentiful, prolific, fertile, rank. (See luxuriant.)

ex-ude (ĕks-ūd'; ĕgz-ūd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* exuded, *p.pr.* exuding], [< Lat. *ex,* from + *sudare,* to sweat], to discharge gradually, as through pores:—*v.i.* to ooze out; trickle out.—*n.* **ex"u-da'tion** (-ū-dā'shŭn).

ex-ult (ĕg-zŭlt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *ex,* from + *saltare,* to leap], to rejoice above measure; triumph: *Obs.*, to leap with delight.—*adv.* **ex-ult'ing-ly.**—*adj.* **ex-ult'ant.**—*adv.* **ex-ult'ant-ly.**—*n.* **ex"ul-ta'tion** (ĕk"sŭl-tā'shŭn; ĕg"zŭl-tā'shŭn).



SECTION OF HUMAN EYEBALL
AA, optic axis; BB, line of equator of the eyeball; *Aq.h.*, aqueous humor; *I*, iris; *C.l.*, crystalline lens; *R.*, retina; *Ch.*, choroid; *M.l.*, macula lutea; *V.h.*, vitreous humor; *B.s.*, blind spot; *O.n.*, optic nerve; *R.a.*, retinal artery; *Scl.*, sclerotic; *C.m.*, ciliary muscle; *Con.*, conjunctiva; *Cor.*, cornea.

ex-u-vi-æ (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē), *n.pl.* [Lat. = animal's skin], *Zoöl.*, the cast-off skins of animals, as of the snake or crab.—*adj.* **ex-u'vi-al** (-ȧl).

ex-u-vi-ate (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], *Zoöl.*, to cast off an outer skin or covering.—*n.* **ex-u"vi-a'tion.**

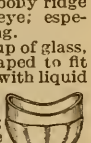
ey-as (ī'ȧs), *n.* [*an eyas* < earlier *a nias,* a nestling < Lat. *nidus,* nest], a young hawk; nestling.

eye (ī), *n.* [< A.S. *ēage,* eye < O.Teut. source], **1,** the organ of vision; popularly, the iris; as, blue *eyes;* also, the region around the eye; as, to have a black *eye;* **2,** sight; power of observation; as, the *eye* of a sailor; appreciation; as, an *eye* for beauty; **3,** look; gaze; as, he fixed his *eye* on it; **4,** watch; oversight; as, to keep an *eye* on a person; **5,** field of vision; hence, estimation; judgment; as, in the *eye* of the world; **6,** that which resembles an eye, as the center of a target, the small hole in a needle, a bud, a peephole in a wall, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* eyed (īd), *p.pr.* eying or eyeing], **1,** to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize; **2,** to make an eye, or hole, in —*v.i. Obs.*, to appear.—*adj.* **eye'less.**

eye-ball (ī'bôl"), *n.* [*eye* + *ball*], the globe or ball of the eye within the lids and socket.

eye-brow (ī'brou"), *n.* [*eye* + *brow*], the bony ridge and fold of skin above either eye; especially, the hair on it: *Arch.*, a sort of molding.

eye-cup (ī'kŭp"), *n.* [*eye* + *cup*], a small cup of glass, metal, or porcelain with rim shaped to fit closely over the eye, used in treating the eye with liquid medicines: also called *eyeglass.*



EYECUP

eye-glass (ī'glȧs"), *n.* [*eye* + *glass*], **1,** a lens for the eye; a monocle; **2,** the lens of a telescope or microscope nearest the eye; **3,** an eyecup: *pl.* a pair of lenses for the eyes, held on the nose by a spring: distinguished from *spectacles.*

eye-lash (ī'lăsh"), *n.* [*eye* + *lash*], **1,** the fringe of hair that grows on the edge of the upper or lower eyelid; **2,** one of the hairs of this fringe.

eye-let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *eye*], **1,** a small hole to receive a lace or cord, as in a shoe; **2,** a ring of metal to strengthen such a hole or to bind sheets together; a small grommet; **3,** a peephole; **4,** in embroidery, a small, ornamental perforation strengthened and edged by a buttonhole stitch:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -leted, *p.pr.* -leting], to equip or fasten with eyelets.

eye-lid (ī'lĭd"), *n.* [*eye* + *lid*], the movable structure, composed of several tissues, which may be made at will to cover and protect the eye in front.

eye o-pen-er an astonishing event or piece of news: *Slang*, a drink of liquor.

eye-piece (ī'pēs"), *n.* [*eye* + *piece*], the lens or system of lenses nearest the eye in a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument.

eye-serv-ant (ī'sûr"vȧnt), *n.* [*eye* + *serve*], one who works or does his duty only when watched.—*n.* **eye'serv"ice.**—*n.* **eye'serv"er.**

eye-shot (ī'shŏt"), *n.* [*eye* + ²*shot*], the distance which one can see; ordinary range of vision.

eye-sight (ī'sīt"), *n.* [*eye* + *sight*], **1,** ability to see; the sense of sight; **2,** range of vision.

eye-sore (ī'sōr"), *n.* [*eye* + *sore*], **1,** a sore place near the eye; **2,** anything that offends or is disagreeable to the sight.

eye–splice (ī'=splīs"), *n.* a splice made by bending back and splicing a rope's end in such a way as to make a loop or eye (see *splice,* illus.).

eye-stone (ī'stōn"), *n.* [*eye* + *stone*], a small, smooth object, flat on one side and convex on the other, used in removing dust particles, cinders, or the like, from the eye.

eye-tooth (ī'tōōth"), *n.* [*pl.* -teeth (-tēth")], [*eye* + *tooth*], *Anat.*, one of the two upper canine teeth with root pointing toward the eye.

eye-wash (ī'wŏsh"), *n.* [*eye* + *wash*], a medicated water for bathing the eyes.

eye-wa-ter (ī'wô"tẽr), *n.* [*eye* + *water*], **1,** a medicated lotion for bathing the eyes; **2,** the natural moisture that forms in the eye.

eye-wink-er (ī'wĭngk"ẽr), *n.* [*eye* + *wink*], an eyelash; a hair in the fringe of hairs that border the eyelids.

eye-wit-ness (ī'wĭt"nĕs; ī"wĭt'nĕs), *n.* [*eye* + *witness*], **1,** one who has seen an act, as an accident or a crime; **2,** one who testifies to what he has seen or observed with his own eyes.

eyre (âr), *n.* [< O.F. *eire,* way < *errer,* to wander], a journey; circuit: **justices in eyre,** in the Middle Ages, judges who rode from place to place to hold court.

ey-rie (ē'rĭ; ā'rĭ), *n.* [see **aerie**], the nest of any of various birds of prey, as the eagle, usually built on a high crag. Also, **ae'ry; ey'ry.** See **ae'rie,** *Pfd. S.*

E-ze-ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl; ē-zēk'yĕl), *n.* [Heb. = God will strengthen], **1,** one of the great Hebrew prophets, who prophesied during the Babylonian captivity; **2,** the book of the Old Testament which contains his prophecies. Also, in the Douay Bible, **E-ze'chi-el.**—*abbr.* **Ezek.**

Ez-ra (ĕz'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. = help], **1,** a Hebrew scribe and priest, who led the return of some of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity and who edited many of the earlier Old Testament books; **2,** the Old Testament book which concerns his life and teachings: in the Douay Bible called *1 Esdras.*

F

F, f (ĕf), *n.* [*pl.* F's; Fs; f's; fs (ĕfs)], the sixth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE): **F**, *Chem.*, the symbol [F] for the element fluorine.

F. *abbr.* **1**, Fahrenheit (also, **Fahr.**); **2**, Fellow; **3**, French; **4**, Friday:—**f.**, **1**, farthing; **2**, fathom; **3**, feminine (also, **f.**; **fem.**); **4**, flower; **5**, foot (also, **ft.**); **6**, *Mus.* [It. *forte*], loudly; **7**, franc (also, **fr.**); **8**, folio:—**F. A.**, **1**, Field Artillery; **2**, Fine Arts.

1fa (fä), *n.* [see **2do**], *Mus.*, the fourth syllable used in singing an ascending diatonic scale.

2fa (fä), *n.* [Arab.], the 20th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *f*: as a numerical symbol, 80.

Fa-ba-ce-æ (fā-bā'sē-ē), *n.* [< Lat. *faba*, a bean], *Bot.*, a very large family of plants, bearing pods, or legumes, and including herbs, shrubs, and trees: the pea or bean family.—*adj.* **fa-ba'ceous.**

Fa-bi-an (fā'bĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Quintus *Fabius* Maximus, Roman general], like the tactics of Fabius, a Roman general who overcame Hannibal by delays and harassments rather than by open battle; purposely dilatory; cautious: **Fabian Society**, a group of English socialists who seek to bring about change or reform by gradual development and education rather than by open aggression:—*n.* a member of the Fabian Society or a believer in its aims.—*n.* **Fa'bi-an-ism.**

fa-ble (fā'bl), *n.* [< Lat. *fabula*, a story], **1**, a fictitious story, particularly one which is intended to teach a useful or moral truth, in which animals may talk and act like human beings; **2**, a myth or legend; **3**, the plot of a dramatic or epic poem; **4**, a fictitious statement; specifically, a false statement; lie; **5**, gossip; idle talk:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to write or tell stories of one's own invention; lie:—*v.t.* to invent; relate falsely.

Syn., *n.* story, fiction, tale, lie, gossip. (See allegory.)

fa-bled (fā'bld), *p.adj.* **1**, invented in fable; mythical; fabulous; **2**, hence, unreal; fictitious.

fab-li-au (făb'lĭ-ō'), *n.* [*pl.* -aux (-ōz')], [Fr.], a kind of short story in eight-syllabled verse popular in France in the 12th and 13th centuries.

fab-ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [< Lat. *fabrica*, skill, skilled work < *faber*, craftsman], **1**, a structure or framework; **2**, quality of texture; **3**, anything manufactured, especially a woven or knitted material, felt, or the like.

fab-ri-cant (făb'rĭ-kănt), *n.* a maker; one who constructs or manufactures.

fab-ri-cate (făb'rĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *fabricare* (*-atus*), to make, build], **1**, to form or make by manufacture or art; **2**, to invent, as a tale or a lie; **3**, to build by assembling parts to form a whole, as ships.—*n.* **fab'ri-ca'tor.**

Syn. construct, frame, form, concoct, devise.

fab-ri-ca-tion (făb'rĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the art of constructing or manufacturing; also, the structure or manufactured article; **2**, a lie.

Syn. untruth, falsehood, fiction, invention. (See lie.)

fab-ri-koid (făb'rĭ-koid), *n.* [trade name], an imitation of leather, used for traveling bags, upholstery, etc.

fab-u-list (făb'ū-lĭst), *n.* [see **fable**], **1**, a composer of fictitious tales or fables; **2**, a falsifier.

fab-u-lous (făb'ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1**, occurring in fables; legendary; mythical; **2**, having the exaggeration of a fable; incredible; passing belief.—*adv.* **fab'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **fab'u-lous-ness.**

Syn. incredible, astonishing, fictitious, legendary.—*Ant.* real, true, unexaggerated.

fa-çade (fă-säd'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *facciata*, front of building < Lat. *facies*, face], *Arch.*, the chief front of a building, or any of its principal faces.

FAÇADE of the Temple of Diana in the Propylæa at Eleusis.

face (fās), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *facies*, face], **1**, the fore part of the head; countenance; visage; **2**, the principal side, as of a building, clock, card, etc.; front; **3**, the physical aspect of a country; **4**, the value of a bond, note, etc., as specified in the paper itself; **5**, appearance; expression; outward aspect; **6**, an expressive grimace; **7**, reputation; as, to save his *face*; **8**, personal presence; sight; as, to one's *face*; **9**, impudence; boldness; **10**, the operating surface of a tool, implement, or the like: *Print.*, **1**, printing surface of a type; **2**, design or style of type; *Math.*, any one of the plane surfaces of a solid; *Mineral.*, any one of the regular surfaces of a crystal:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* faced (fāst), *p.pr.* facing], **1**, to turn toward; confront; **2**, to stand, be placed, or be situated, opposite; **3**, to oppose with confidence or boldness; **4**, to cover with an additional surface; **5**, to line near the edge, as the hem of a skirt; **6**, to cause to turn, as in a particular direction:—*v.i.* to turn the face; stand or front in any given direction.

face card in a pack of playing cards, one that represents a king, queen, or jack.

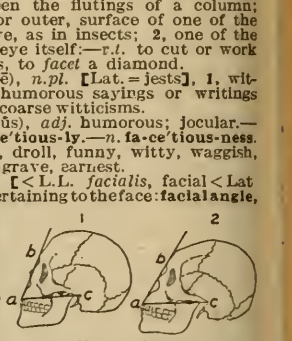
fac-et (făs'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*, face], a small face or surface; any of several small plane surfaces, especially of a cut gem: *Arch.*, the flat, raised part between the flutings of a column; *Zoöl.*, **1**, the external, or outer, surface of one of the units of a compound eye, as in insects; **2**, one of the units of the compound eye itself:—*v.t.* to cut or work small surfaces upon; as, to *facet* a diamond.

fa-ce-ti-æ (fă-sē'shĭ-ē), *n.pl.* [Lat. = jests], **1**, witticisms; humorous sayings or writings collectively; **2**, books of coarse witticisms.

fa-ce-tious (fă-sē'shŭs), *adj.* humorous; jocular.—*adv.* **fa-ce'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fa-ce'tious-ness.**

Syn. pleasant, jocose, droll, funny, witty, waggish, sportive.—*Ant.* serious, grave, earnest.

fa-cial (fā'shăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *facialis*, facial < Lat *facies*, face], pertaining to the face: **facial angle**, an angle used in classifying skulls: variously measured, but commonly the angle formed by the two lines extending from the base of the upper front teeth, one to the most prominent part of the forehead and the other to the orifice of the ear, a relatively small angle being often considered a sign of lower intellectual development:—*n.* a facial massage, or similar treatment of the face.



FACIAL ANGLE

1, Nordic skull, tending toward the orthognathous type; 2, Negroid skull, of the prognathous type; *bac*, facial angle.

fac-ile (făs'ĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *facilis*, easy], **1**, easy to do; easily performable; **2**, expert; skilful; quick; **3**, easily won over; compliant; yielding; **4**, approachable; courteous; affable; **5**, readily acquired, mastered, or utilized.—*adv.* **fac'ile-ly.**—*n.* **fac'ile-ness.**

***fa-ci-le** (fä'chē-lā), *adv.* [It. < Lat. *facilis*, easy], *Mus.*, with light, easy movement.

fa-cil-i-tate (fă-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], to make less difficult: *Rare*, to help.—*n.* **fa-cil'i-ta'tion.**

fa-cil-i-ty (fă-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, ease, as in performing something; freedom from difficulty; **2**, skill in performance; dexterity; aptitude; **3**, ease or readiness of speech; **4**, the devices or means by which any act may be more easily done; assistance: usually *pl.*; as, kitchen *facilities*.

fac-ing (fās'ĭng), *n.* [see **face**], **1**, anything used to cover the front for any purpose, especially for decoration or protection; **2**, a lining near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection: *pl. Mil.*, the different-colored collars and cuffs and trimmings indicating the branch of the service, or, in Great Britain, the regiment, to which the wearer belongs.

fac-sim-i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [< Lat. *facere*, to make + *similis*, like], an exact reproduction, or copy:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -simlied (-lēd), *p.pr.* -simileing], to make an exact copy of.

Syn., *n.* copy, likeness, counterpart. (See duplicate.)

fact (fākt), *n.* [< Lat. *factum* (a thing) done < *facere*, to do], **1**, a deed; act: now used only in such phrases as, before (or after) the *fact*; **2**, anything that actually happens in time or space; **3**, the quality of actuality; as, a matter of *fact* rather than of fancy; **4**, a statement certainly and strictly true.

Syn. detail, item, particular, point, circumstance, certainty, truth, reality.—*Ant.* fiction, falsehood.

fac-tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *factio* (*-onis*), a way of making; a class, clique], **1**, a group of persons united for a common purpose; **2**, a group within a political party, often with special ends or aims inimical to the principles of the party; a cabal; **3**, opposition; dissension; discord.—*adj.* **fac'tion-al.**

Syn. cabal, gang, clique, combination, conspiracy.

fac-tious (făk'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *factiosus*, belonging to a faction], **1**, characterized by a

tendency to oppose; 2, given to causing dissensions; quarrelsome.—*adv.* **fac'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fac'tious-ness.**

fac-ti-tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *facticius*, artificial < *facere*, to make], made or created by art as opposed to nature; artificial; sham; not natural.—*adv.* **fac-ti'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fac-ti'tious-ness.**

fac-ti-tive (făk'tĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [< L.L. *factitivus*, factitive < *facere* (*factus*), to make], *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, a certain construction used with a verb of making, calling, choosing, or the like, when it requires a noun or adjective as complement to its direct object to express the full meaning:—*n. Gram.*, a verb, noun, or adjective in this construction; as, they *made* him *king*; *cut* the slices *thin*.—*adv.* **fac'ti-tive-ly.**

fac-tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. = maker, doer], 1, one who transacts business for another; an agent; 2, an agent in control of one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company; 3, any one of the circumstances, elements, etc., which produce a result: *Math.*, one of the two or more quantities which, multiplied together, yield a given product; as, 3 and 2 are the *factors* of 6; *Biol.*, a gene (which see):—*v.t. Math.*, to resolve into factors.—*n.* **fac'tor-ship.**

fac-tor-age (făk'tẽr-ăj), *n.* 1, the commission of a factor or agent; 2, the conduct of an agent's, or factor's, business.

fac-to-ri-al (făk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *n. Math.*, the product of a group of factors, each of which, after the first, is derived by adding a constant to the preceding factor:—*adj.* pertaining to an agent, or factor, or to a factory: *Math.*, pertaining to factors or factorials; especially, designating the product of all the integers from any given number down to unity, as $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6$ (read *factorial six*, written |6 or 6!).

fac-to-ry (făk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *factoria*, treasury < Lat. *facere*, to make], 1, a place where goods are made; 2, a trading station in a foreign country, operated by factors, or agents.

fac-to-tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *fac totum*, do all], a person employed for, or in charge of, miscellaneous small jobs; a handy man.

fac-tu-al (făk'tū-ăl), *adj.* [see **fact**], 1, pertaining to, or containing, facts; as, *factual*, or informatory, reading material; 2, real; actual.—*adv.* **fac'tu-al-ly.**

fac-u-la (făk'ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat. = little torch], *Astron.*, an irregular bright patch on the sun, best seen near the edge of the disk.

fac-ul-ta-tive (făk'ŭl-tā-tĭv), *adj.* [see **faculty**], 1, optional; contingent; 2, of or pertaining to a faculty or faculties.

fac-ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *faculté* < Lat. *facultas*, skill], 1, the power to act, mentally or physically; 2, any one power of the mind, as the memory, imagination, etc.; 3, special aptitude in doing; knack; readiness; skill obtained by practice; 4, any branch of learning or department of university teaching; as, the *faculty* of theology; 5, the professors, instructors, or teachers, collectively, in a university, college, or school: *Rare*, the members of a profession or calling; *Archaic*, privilege; authority.

Syn. aptitude, dexterity, knack, capacity, leaning. (See gift, ability.)—*Ant.* incompetency, incapacity.

fad (făd), *n.* [source uncertain], a passing notion, custom, or style followed enthusiastically for a while; pet idea; hobby.—*adj.* **fad'dy.**—*n.* **fad'dist.**

fade (fād), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* faded, *p.pr.* fading], [< O.F. *fader*, to grow dull, perh. < Lat. *vapidus*, lifeless], 1, to lose color, brightness, or distinctness of outline; disappear by degrees; 2, to lose freshness; wither, droop, or die, as flowers; 3, to grow pale or weak; lose strength, as persons: *Rad.*, to vary irregularly in intensity: said of signals:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to lose brightness, color, or clearness; 2, to cause to lose energy or strength; 3, to cause to lose freshness or beauty: **fade in, fade out**, *v.t.* and *v.i.*, in motion pictures, to cause (a scene) gradually to become clear on the screen, or to disappear; or, to appear or disappear gradually.—*p.adj.* **fad'ed.**—*adv.* **fad'ing-ly.**

fade-less (fād'lĕs), *adj.* 1, always keeping its color or beauty; 2, eternal.—*adv.* **fade'less-ly.**

fadge (făj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fadged (făjd), *p.pr.* fadging], [16th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], *Obs.*, to agree; fit or suit; succeed; thrive.

fæ-ces (fē'sēz), *n.pl.* [see **feces**], excrement; sediment. See **fe'ces**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **fæ'cal** (fē'kăl).

fa-ër-ie (fā'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [poet. var of *fairy*, q.v.], *Archaic*, 1, the world inhabited by fairies, especially the fairies described in Spenser's "Faërie Queene"; 2, a fay; sprite: commonly written *fairy*:—*adj.* pertaining to fairies or fairyland; delicate; fantastic. Also, **fa'ër-y.** See **fair'y**, *Pfd. S.*

Faf-nir (fäv'nẽr), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, a gigantic dragon, guardian of a treasure: slain by Sigurd, who, bathing in its blood, became invulnerable.

fag (făg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fagged (făgd), *p.pr.* fagging], [source uncertain], to work to the point of exhaustion; drudge: *Colloq.*, to do service, or drudge: used especially in English public schools:—*v.t.* to make to work hard; tire out; exhaust: *Colloq.*, to compel service from; treat as a menial: used especially in the English public schools:—*n.* fatigue; weariness; drudgery: *Colloq.*, 1, in England, one who does service for another; 2, an unpleasant, wearisome task; *Slang*, a cigarette.—*n.* **fag'ger.**—*n.* **fag'ger-y.**

Syn., *v.* jade, tire, weary, fatigue, toil, drudge.

fag-end (făg'-ĕnd'), *n.* the frayed end of a piece of cloth or rope; hence, the meaner or more unprofitable part of anything; a remnant.

Fa-gin (fā'gĭn), *n.* in Dickens's "Oliver Twist," an old Jew who trained boys and girls to be thieves.

fag-ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* [Fr. = a bundle of sticks], 1, a bundle of sticks bound together for fuel: 2, a bundle of wrought iron or steel to be worked over:—*v.t.* to form or bind into bundles: *Embroidery*, to ornament (fabrics) by drawing out some of the threads and tying the cross threads together in sets at their centers. Also, **fag'got.**—*n.* **fag'ot-ing.**—*adj.* **fag'ot-y.**

FAGOT
Borne on the head.

Fah-ren-heit (făr'ĕn-hīt; fä'rĕn-), *adj.* [proper name], designating, or pertaining to, the thermometric scale introduced by Gabriel D. Fahrenheit, a Prussian physicist (1686–1736):—*n.* the Fahrenheit thermometric scale, having the freezing point of water at 32 degrees above zero, and the boiling point at 212 degrees.—*abbr.* **Fahr.**; **F.**

***fa-ïence** (fä'yäns'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *Faenza*, name of town where first made], fine, glazed, brightly colored earthenware or porcelain.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* [< O.F. *faillir*, to fail < Lat. *fallere*, to deceive], 1, to fall short; be deficient, inadequate, or lacking; 2, to prove false or be found wanting, as a prophecy; 3, not to succeed in some purpose; 4, to be unable to pay one's obligations; become bankrupt; 5, to grow weaker gradually; lose strength:—*v.t.* 1, to be wanting to or insufficient for; as, time *fails* me; 2, to forsake; disappoint; give no help to; as, the wind *failed* us; 3, to leave undone; omit to perform: obsolete except with an infinitive as an object; as, he *failed* to appear: *Colloq.*, to assign the grade of failure to (a pupil):—*n. Rare*, failure: **without fail**, certainly.

Syn., *v.* flag, droop, miscarry, disappoint, desert.

fail-ing (fāl'ĭng), *n.* 1, a fault, weakness, or imperfection of character; 2, foible; hobby.

Syn. fault, foible, weakness, infirmity, peccadillo. These terms name imperfections of character. A *fault* is a positive, though not a serious, defect; uncorrected *faults* may develop into vices. A *failing* is a shortcoming, usually good-naturedly admitted by its possessor. A *foible* is a special, slight weakness.

faille (fāy'; fāl), *n.* [Fr.], a soft, dull, light-grained silk, used for dresses or trimmings.

fail-ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* [see **fail**], 1, the act of falling short, being deficient, or lacking; 2, a deficiency; 3, nonattainment; nonsuccess; 4, nonperformance; neglect; omission; 5, bankruptcy; 6, a loss of vigor or strength; 7, an unsuccessful person, effort, article, etc.: *Pedagogy*, a pupil's grade or rating below the passing grade, or one signifying deferred promotion.

fain (fān), *adv.* [< A.S. *fægen*, glad], willingly; gladly; as, I *fain* would go:—*adj.* 1, having no other choice; compelled; reluctantly willing; as, she was *fain* to keep silence; 2, glad; willing; 3, having the desire or inclination.—*adv. Rare*, **fain'ly.**

***fai-né-ant** (fā'nā-ăn'), *adj.* [Fr. < *faire*, to do + *néant*, nothing], indolent; lazy:—*n.* an inefficient person; an idler; a sluggard: especially applied to the pre-Carolingian "shadow kings" of France, whose authority was merely nominal.

faint (fānt), *adj.* [O.F., p.p. of *faindre*, to feign], 1, about to swoon or lose consciousness; 2, feeble; weak; inadequate; as, a *faint* idea of the importance of the plan; 3, lacking in energy, courage, or purpose; timid; 4, depressed; despondent; 5, not bright or vivid in color or outline; not loud or clear in sound:—*n.* a swoon:—*v.i.* 1, to lose consciousness; swoon: often with *away*; 2, to lose hope and vigor; 3, to grow dim.—*adv.* **faint'ly.**—*n.* **faint'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* indistinct, pale, vague, giddy, languid.

faint-heart-ed (fānt'-härt'ĕd; fānt'-härt'ĕd), *adj.* lacking courage; cowardly.

[1]fair (fâr), *adj.* [<A.S. *fæger*, beautiful], **1**, pleasing to the sight; handsome; beautiful; **2**, not dark in color or complexion; blond; **3**, without blemish; spotless; clean; as, *fair* fame; **4**, not cloudy; fine: said of the weather; **5**, giving promise; favorable; **6**, moderately satisfactory; pretty good; **7**, not partial; just; **8**, according to regulations; as, a *fair* victory; **9**, allowing lawful pursuit; as, *fair* game; **10**, distinct; unobstructed; clear: **the fair sex**, *Colloq.*, woman:—*n. Poet.*, womankind: with *the*; *Archaic*, good fortune:—*adv.* **1**, in a manner courteously pleasant or agreeable; as, he spoke me *fair*; **2**, favorably; as, it bids *fair* to be a fine day; **3**, honestly, justly; **4**, according to rules; as, to play *fair*; **5**, directly; straight; as, he was struck *fair* in the face.—*adv.* **fair'ly**.—*n.* **fair'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* desirable, comely, blond, unblemished, middling, unprejudiced, unbiased. (See beautiful.)

[2]fair (fâr), *n.* [<O.F. *feire*<Lat. *feria*, holiday], **1**, a gathering at a fixed time and place, for the sale or exhibition of farm products, etc., and generally accompanied by entertainment, races, etc.; **2**, a sale of useful and fancy goods, as for charitable purposes.

fair-faced (fâr'-fāst″), *adj.* **1**, having a pleasing countenance; **2**, light in complexion; **3**, apparently, but not actually, agreeable or just.

fair green *Golf*, the part of the course between the tees and the putting greens, where the grass is kept short; the fairway.

fair-ing (fâr'ing), *n.* [see **[2]fair**], a gift: originally one brought from a fair.

fair-spo-ken (fâr'-spō″kĕn), *adj.* **1**, using graceful, polite speech; speaking courteously, agreeably, or justly; **2**, plausible.

fair-way (fâr'wā″), *n.* [**[1]fair**+*way*], the part of a river, harbor, roadway, etc., which is open to navigation or traffic: *Golf*, a broad lane in which the grass is kept short, between any of the several tees and the putting greens; the fair green.

fair-y (fâr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (-ĭz)], [<O.F. *facrie*<*fac*, fay], an imaginary being of graceful and tiny human form, supposed to interfere in the affairs of mankind for good or evil; fay; sprite:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, fairies: **fairy ring**, a small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf, caused by an underground fungus, but said to be caused by fairies in their dances: **fairy-ring mushroom**, a certain species of edible mushroom; the champignon: **fairy tale**, **1**, a story concerning fairies; **2**, a folk tale of marvelous events; **3**, an unbelievable yarn; a lie. Also, **fa'ër-y**; **fa'ër-ie**.

fair-y-land (fâr'ĭ-lānd″), *n.* [*fairy*+*land*], **1**, the supposed home of the fairies; **2**, an enchanting and pleasant place. Also called *fairydom*.

***fait ac-com-pli** (fā″tȧ″kôn″plē′), [Fr. = a thing done], a thing done, and so no longer worth opposing.

faith (fāth), *n.* [<O.F. *feid*<Lat. *fides*, faith], **1**, belief; mental assent; conviction that a thing unproved by evidence is true; **2**, trust, as in God or in some one's purity of motive; **3**, any organized system of belief, religious or political; a creed; **4**, a promise or pledge; as, to keep *faith*; **5**, fidelity; honesty; as, good *faith*, bad *faith*: *Theol.*, assent to the fundamental doctrines of Christian theology as revealed in the Scriptures; especially, trust in God and his goodness; also, acceptance of the historic creeds of the church as defining the necessary rules of belief.

Syn. assent, conviction, trust, creed. (See belief.)

faith-ful (fāth'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, believing; convinced of the truth of a matter; **2**, steadfast in allegiance; loyal; **3**, conscientious in performing duty or service; trustworthy; **4**, conforming to fact; true; accurate.—*adv.* **faith'ful-ly**.—*n.* **faith'ful-ness**.

Syn. accurate, constant, upright, trustworthy, loyal, dependable, devoted.—*Ant.* faithless, treacherous.

faith-less (fāth'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, not having belief, particularly concerning matters of religion; **2**, false to promises or allegiance; disloyal; **3**, false to duty or service.—*adv.* **faith'less-ly**.—*n.* **faith'less-ness**.

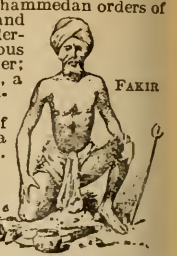
Syn. treacherous, false, unstable, fickle, inconstant, shifting.—*Ant.* faithful, loyal, dependable, true.

[1]fake (fāk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a coil or turn of a rope:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* faked (fākt), *p.pr.* faking], *Naut.*, to fold or coil, as a rope.

[2]fake (fāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* faked (fākt), *p.pr.* faking], [perh.<Ger. *fegen*, to clean up], *Slang*, **1**, to make (an article, act, etc.) appear different from what it really is; falsify; fabricate; **2**, to do, make, perform, etc., under false appearances; as, to *fake* the part of a benevolent stranger; **3**, to steal:—*v.i. Slang*, to assume a deceptive appearance; deceive; cheat:—*n. Slang*, **1**, anything made to appear different from what it is; **2**, a fraudulent scheme; a deception; **3**, a person carrying on a fraudulent scheme.—*n. Slang*, **fak'er-y**.

fak-er (fāk'ĕr), *n. Slang*, **1**, one who carries on a fraudulent scheme; swindler: erroneously spelled *fakir*; **2**, a vender at fairs or on the streets.

fa-kir (fȧ-kēr′; fā'kēr), *n.* [<Arab. *faqīr*, poor], **1**, a member of any of the Mohammedan orders of monks who take vows of poverty and live either in monasteries or as wandering friars; **2**, a Mohammedan religious mendicant, often a wonder worker; hence, loosely and inaccurately, **3**, a Hindu mystic or ascetic. Also, **fa-keer'** (fȧ-kēr′).


FAKIR

fa la (fȧ lä), *Mus.*, **1**, a kind of refrain in old songs; **2**, a type of song having such a refrain.

fal-ba-la (fȧl'bȧ-lȧ), *n.* [source uncertain], a flounce or frill on a woman's garment. Also, **fal'be-lo** (-bē-lō); properly, **fur'be-low** (fûr'bē-lō).

fal-cate (fȧl'kāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *falx* (*falcis*), sickle], shaped or curved like a sickle, as a claw or leaf; hooked.

fal-chion (fôl'chŭn; fôl'shŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *fauchon* <Lat. *falx*, sickle], a short, slightly curved sword, with a broad blade: *Poet.*, any sword.

fal-ci-form (fȧl'sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *falx* (*falcis*), a sickle+*forma*, shape], sickle-shaped.

fal-con (fô'kn; fôl'kn), *n.* [<O.F. *faucon*<L.L. *falco* (*-onis*), falcon<*falx* (*falcis*), sickle: so called from hooked claws], any of various hawks or hawklike birds (subfamily *Falconinæ*), all fierce hunters; especially, the Old World peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), trained for hunting.

fal-con-er (fô'kn-ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who breeds and trains falcons for hunting; **2**, one who hunts with falcons.

fal-con-ry (fô'kn-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the art of training falcons to capture game or bring it to bay; **2**, the sport of hunting with trained falcons.

fal-de-ral (fȧl'dē-rȧl″; fȧl'dē-rȧl″), *n.* [nonsense refrain], **1**, nonsense; a trifle; **2**, a refrain used in old songs. Also, **fal'de-rol″**; **fol'de-rol″**.

fald-stool (fôld'sto͞ol″), *n.* [<L.L. *faldistolium* <O.H.G. *faldstuol*<*faldan*, to fold +*stuol*, chair], **1**, a portable, folding seat or stand for worshipers at prayer; **2**, a bishop's armless chair.

fall (fôl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell (fĕl), *p.p.* fallen (fôl'n), *p.pr.* falling], [<A.S. *feallan*, to fall], **1**, to drop freely from a higher to a lower place; **2**, to be dropped or uttered, as remarks; **3**, to be born: used of some animals; **4**, to extend downward; depend; droop; **5**, to drop to the ground from an erect position; collapse; **6**, to be taken captive, as a besieged city; be deposed from power, as a ministry, a leader; **7**, to die; perish; as, to *fall* in battle; **8**, to depart from dignified or moral behavior; be degraded; sin; **9**, to decrease; abate; diminish in value; **10**, to show dejection: said of the countenance; **11**, to enter suddenly into a new condition; begin; as, he *fell* to cursing; **12**, to slope; sink; flow; **13**, to come by chance or by inheritance; as, this part *falls* to me; **14**, to happen; befall; occur; **15**, to pass gradually or passively into some state or condition; as, to *fall* in love: **fall flat**, to fail to produce the expected result: **fall out**, **1**, to quarrel; **2**, to happen:—*v.t. Dial.* or *Obs.*, to fell, as a tree:—*n.* **1**, the act or result of dropping from a higher to a lower place; **2**, something which has dropped or descended; as, a heavy *fall* of rain; **3**, a dropping down or casting off, as of leaves; **4**, autumn; **5**, cascade: often *pl.*; **6**, ruin; death; overthrow of a city, country, etc.; loss of power or position, as of a leader; **7**, distance through which anything drops; also, a difference of levels; as, this brook has a *fall* of six feet; **8**, decrease in price, value, etc.; **9**, spiritual downfall; **10**, a ruffle or banding for the neck; a lady's veil; **11**, slope; descent; **12**, the rope that is pulled in hoisting with a tackle; **13**, in wrestling, the throwing of one's antagonist: **fall of man**, the change in man from perfection to sinfulness, due to the sins of Adam and Eve.—*p.adj.* **fall'en**.

Syn., *v.* droop, sink, tumble, diminish, decrease, abate, subside, decline.—*Ant.*, *v.* rise, ascend, mount, soar.

fal-la-cious (fȧ-lā'shŭs), *adj.* [see **fallacy**], **1**, deceptive; **2**, failing to fulfil the expectations.—*adv.* **fal-la'cious-ly**.—*n.* **fal-la'cious-ness**.

fal-la-cy (fȧl'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [<Lat. *fallacia*, fraud<*fallax* (*-acis*), deceiving], **1**, that which deceives or misleads; **2**, an unsound method of reasoning; **3**, a mistaken idea.

fal-lal (fȧl'-lȧl″; fȧl'-lȧl′), *n.* [perh. contemptuous repetition of syllables], a trifle; small trinket; bauble.

fal-li-ble (fȧl'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *fallibilis*, liable to err; deceitful<*fallere*, to deceive], **1**, liable

to commit error; liable to be deceived; 2, liable to be wrong.—*adv.* **fal'li-bly.**—*n.* **fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tĭ).

fall-ing sick-ness *Pathol.*, epilepsy, a chronic, functional disease characterized by attacks during which there is a loss of consciousness with convulsions, or spasms.

Fal-lo-pi-an tube (fă-lō'pĭ-ăn), [< name of discoverer, *Fallopius*, 16th-cent. It. anatomist], one of two tubes, or oviducts, which in female mammals serve to convey the egg cells from the ovaries to the uterus.

1fal-low (făl'ō), *n.* [<M.E. *falwe*, plowed land], 1, unseeded plowed land; 2, untilled land: —*adj.* 1, plowed but not cultivated; 2, untilled; hence, neglected:—*v.t.* to make or keep untilled, as land.

2fal-low (făl'ō), *adj.* [<A.S. *falu*, pale], of a pale yellow or yellowish brown color.

fal-low deer a small deer of yellowish brown color spotted with white, the antlers flattened and much branched near the ends.

fall pur-ple *Bot.*, an American herb bearing purplish flowers; the joe-pye weed.

false (fôls), *adj.* [*comp.* falser, *superl.* falsest], [< Lat. *falsus*, deceived], 1, not in accordance with fact or reality; 2, not correct; faulty; 3, disloyal; lying; not honest; 4, artificial; spurious; fictitious: *Mech.*, unessential, additional, or temporary, as a structure: **false acacia**, *Bot.*, the common locust:—*adv.* wrongly; not truly.—*adv.* **false'ly.**—*n.* **false'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* faithless, perfidious, artificial, dishonest, lying.—*Ant.*, *adj.* true, loyal, correct, genuine.

false-hood (fôls'ho͝od), *n.* 1, lack of truthfulness; inaccuracy; 2, a misstatement with intention to deceive; a lie; untruth.

Syn. deception, untruth, misrepresentation. (See lie.)

fal-set-to (fôl-sĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-ōz)], [It., dim. of *falso*, false], 1, an artificial register, especially in some male voices, higher than the natural voice; 2, one who uses artificially high tones in singing: —*adj.* 1, of the range or quality of falsetto; 2, figuratively, forced; artificial.—*n.* **fal-set'tist.**

false-work (fôls'wûrk'), *n.* [*false*+*work*], any temporary structure built to support work in process of construction.

fal-si-fi-ca-tion (fôl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **falsify**], 1, misrepresentation; wrong statement; 2, the act of making false, as by alteration, or of disproving; 3, a lie.

fal-si-fy (fôl'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd) *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *falsifier* < Lat. *falsus*, false +*facere*, to make], 1, to make, or prove to be, untrue; 2, to change by fraudulent means; counterfeit; forge: —*v.i.* to lie.—*n.* **fal'si-fi"er.**—*adj.* **fal'si-fi"a-ble.**

fal-si-ty (fôl'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **false**], 1, the quality of being untrue or untrustworthy; 2, an untruth; a lie.—*n. Rare*, **fals'ism.**

Fal-staff, Sir John (fôl'stăf), in Shakespeare's "Henry IV" and "Merry Wives of Windsor," a fat, jovial knight noted for his cowardice in danger, and for his coarse, impudent, and brilliant wit.—*adj.* **Fal-staff'i-an** (-stăf'i-ăn).

fal-ter (fôl'tẽr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], 1, to walk unsteadily; stumble; 2, to show moral hesitancy; waver; 3, to speak with hesitation; stammer:—*v.t.* to utter in a weak, trembling manner; speak timidly; stammer.—*adv.* **fal'ter-ing-ly.**

Fa-ma (fā'mă), *n.* [Lat. = rumor], among Roman poets, the personification of rumor and scandal.

fame (fām), *n.* [< Lat. *fama*, report < *fari*, to speak], 1, common report; rumor; 2, reputation; 3, renown:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* famed (fāmd), *p.pr.* faming], 1, to report widely; 2, to make famous by report.

Syn., *n.* reputation, renown, glory, honor, notoriety, celebrity, eminence, distinction, repute. What is generally said or believed about one's character is one's *reputation*. Since *reputation* is usually the fruit of actual contact or direct observation, it is limited in range, but, for the same reasons, well founded; as, a man may possess a *reputation* for integrity or for cheating. A *reputation* may be established by patient effort and ruined by an injudicious action. *Fame* is spread far and near and is based on report: usually it is taken in a good sense, though there is good *fame* and evil *fame*. *Renown* is *fame* in its best sense, and is usually the reward of distinguished achievement or merit: Roosevelt won *fame;* Lincoln won *renown*. Reno has won a dubious *fame;* Paris has won *renown* as a beautiful and cosmopolitan city. *Notoriety* is the quality of being unfavorably known, or the fact of being in ill repute. *Honor* is high respect, esteem, or tributes tendered to indicate such respect; "a prophet is not without *honor*, save in his own country, and in his own house" (Matt. 13:57); we pay military *honor* to the soldier dead. *Honor* is often the reward of virtue; *glory* is the reward of spectacular and extraordinary feats, as in war, distinguished statesmanship, or similar fields.—*Ant.*, *n.* discredit, disgrace, shame, dishonor, obscurity, oblivion.

fa-meuse (fă-mūz'; fă"möz'), *n.* [Fr., fem. of *fameux*, famous], an early winter apple, striped with red, with white flesh and spicy flavor.

fa-mil-iar (fă-mĭl'yẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *familia*, household], 1, in intimate friendship; well acquainted or versed; of persons; 2, well known; usual; not unique: of things; 3, taking liberties; not restrained; 4, excessively free; bold; impertinent: *Archaic*, having to do with a family:—*n.* 1, an intimate friend; 2, the spirit attending upon a wizard, or in intimate relationship with a person: often called *familiar spirit: R. C. Ch.*, a member of the household of a prelate: *Archaic*, a member of a family. —*adv.* **fa-mil'iar-ly.**—*n.* **fa-mil'iar-ness.**

fa-mil-i-ar-i-ty (fă-mĭl"i-ăr'i-tĭ; fă-mĭl-yăr'i-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, intimacy or close acquaintance; 2, freedom from ceremony or formality, or a remark or action showing such freedom; 3, a remark or action offensively intimate; an impertinence.

Syn. intimacy, fellowship. (See acquaintance.)

fa-mil-iar-ize (fă-mĭl'yăr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to acquaint thoroughly; make accustomed; habituate; 2, to make known generally.—*n.* **fa-mil'iar-iz'er.**

fam-i-ly (făm'i-lĭ). *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], 1, a group of persons made up of parents and their children; 2, the children alone of such a group; 3, a group of persons under one roof, including parents, children, kindred, servants, etc.; a household; 4, a group of persons connected by blood relationship; race; tribe; clan; 5, noble lineage; distinguished descent; 6, a group of things with some common characteristics: *Biol.*, a classification of plants or animals larger than a genus but smaller than an order: **family marriage**, a marriage of which one or more children have been born: distinguished from *companionate marriage*.

fam-ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *fames*, hunger], 1, extreme scarcity of food; 2, dearth of some specified article or commodity; 3, starvation.

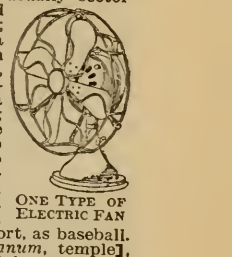
fam-ish (făm'ĭsh), *v.t.* 1, to cause to suffer extreme hunger; 2, to starve or kill with hunger: *Obs.*, to deprive of some essential thing:—*v.i.* 1, to suffer for want of food; 2, to starve to death.

fa-mous (fā'mŭs), *adj.* [see **fame**], 1, renowned; celebrated; 2, *Rare*, notorious: *Colloq.*, excellent; delightful; as, I had a *famous* afternoon.—*adv.* **fa'mous-ly.**—*n.* **fa'mous-ness.**

Syn. eminent, illustrious, noted. (See distinguished.)

fam-u-lus (făm'u-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat. = servant], in the Middle Ages, a helper or servant; especially, a familiar in the household of a magician, or the amanuensis of a scholar.

1fan (făn), *n.* [< A.S. *fann* < Lat, *rannus*, winnowing basket], 1, a light, thin, flat, usually sector-shaped object with a handle, intended to cool the face by stirring the air; 2, any instrument designed to excite a current of air; 3, anything like a fan in shape:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fanned (fănd), *p.pr.* fanning], 1, to winnow, or separate, as chaff from grain; 2, to drive a current of air upon; cool the face of; kindle (a flame); 3, to rouse; excite; fire with passion: *Slang*, in baseball, to strike out: used of a pitcher:—*v.i.* 1, to winnow; 2, to wield a fan for the purpose of cooling the face, etc.: *Slang*, in baseball, to strike out: used of a batsman.


ONE TYPE OF ELECTRIC FAN

2fan (făn), *n.* [perh. < *fanatic*], *Colloq.*, an enthusiast about a given sport, as baseball.

fa-nat-ic (fă-năt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *fanum*, temple], wildly extravagant in opinion or views, generally about religion:—*n.* one overzealous or wildly extravagant in his views, especially on religious subjects.—*adj.* **fa-nat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **fa-nat'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **fa-nat'i-cism.**

fan-cied (făn'sĭd), [see **fancy**], past tense and past participle of *fancy*:—*p.adj.* imaginary; existing merely in the mind; as, *fancied* hopes.

fan-ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* 1, a visionary; 2, one who takes particular interest in certain things, as one who breeds, buys, or sells animals, birds, etc.

fan-ci-ful (făn'sĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, possessing imagination; whimsical; 2, founded on imagination rather than on fact; unreal; 3, whimsically made or decorated.—*adv.* **fan'ci-ful-ly.**—*n.* **fan'ci-ful-ness.**

Syn. fantastic, grotesque, visionary, chimerical, extravagant, imaginative. That is *fanciful* which is conceived independently of fact or reason; it is out of the ordinary, whimsical, capricious, or odd, but

pleasingly so; a *fanciful* costume is attractive and in good taste; a *fanciful* notion, though pleasantly novel, does not entirely lack judgment. *Fantastic* adds to *fanciful* the ideas of violent irregularity and extravagance; that which is *fantastic* is uncommon, peculiar, or displeasingly odd; eccentric people often have *fantastic* manners. *Grotesque* adds to *fantastic* the idea of the ridiculous or the unnatural; a *grotesque* decoration is ludicrous because it combines things jarringly out of keeping with one another. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* are applied to either persons or things, but *grotesque* when applied to persons describes only a distorted or unusual outward appearance. *Visionary*, like *fanciful*, describes that which is not founded on fact, or one who is given to seeing visions, especially impractical projects; unlike *fanciful*, *visionary* connotes practicality; a *visionary* scheme seems to the *visionary* man a miracle of easy doing.—*Ant.* real, congruous, literal, prosaic, commonplace.

fan-cy (făn'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [contr. of *fantasy*, q.v.], **1**, the mental process of forming images of things not present to the eye, especially if graceful, pleasing, or unusual; imagination, as applied to light rather than serious themes; **2**, the mental image so formed; **3**, a fantastic notion; whim; delusion; **4**, liking; capricious inclination; **5**, a fad; hobby; pet pursuit: *Obs.*, **1**, the quality of being grotesque; **2**, romantic attachment; love:—*adj.* [*comp.* -cier, *superl.* -ciest], **1**, intended to strike the imagination; decorative; not plain; **2**, founded on imagery rather than on fact; **3**, fantastic; capricious; **4**, beyond actual worth; immoderate; as, *fancy* prices; **5**, bred selectively to type or for special points: said of animals: *Com.*, **1**, of especially fine quality; choice; **2**, of greater variety or better finish, or in demand only for special occasions: opposite of *staple*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cied (-sĭd), *p.pr.* -cying], **1**, to visualize; imagine; **2**, to have a fondness for; **3**, to suppose; guess: *Obs.*, to love.

Syn., *n.* caprice, conceit, idea. (See imagination.)

fan-cy-free (făn'sĭ-frē'), *adj.* **1**, not in love; **2**, free to let fancy roam; carefree.

fan-cy-work (făn'sĭ-wûrk"), *n.* [*fancy*+*work*], ornamental needlework, as embroidery.

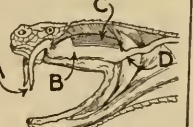
fan-dan-go (făn-dăng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos (-gōz)], [Sp.], **1**, a spirited Spanish dance or the tune for it; **2**, a lively dancing party or ball.

fane (fān), *n.* [<Lat. *fanum*, temple], *Poet.*, a temple or church; a sanctuary.

fan-fare (făn'fâr"), *n.* [Fr.: perh. imit.], **1**, a noisy blast or flourish, as of trumpets in tournaments or hunting; hence, **2**, noisy or ostentatious parade.

fan-fa-ron (făn'fə-rŏn), *n.* [Fr. = boaster], a swaggering, boasting fellow.

fan-fa-ron-ade (făn"fə-rŏn-ād'), *n.* [Fr. = a boasting], blustering talk or swagger:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to bluster.—*n.* **fan'fa-ron-ad'ing.**



FANGS OF RATTLESNAKE
A, right and left fangs; B, left sac containing poison fluid; C, muscle that forces poison out through the hollow fang; D, duct from the gland which secretes the poison.

fang (făng), *n.* [A.S. = a taking <root of *fōn*, to seize], **1**, one of the long, sharp teeth with which an animal catches and holds its prey; any long, sharp tooth, as a poison tooth of a serpent; **2**, a pointed tusk, claw, or talon; **3**, the root, or lower part of a tooth, set in the jaw.—*adj.* **fanged.**

fan-gle (făng'gl), *n.* [<*fangled* in *newfangled*], a new-fashioned trifle; novelty.—*adj.* **fan'gled.**

fan-tail (făn'tāl"), *n.* [*fan*+*tail*], **1**, a kind of pigeon having tail feathers spread out like a fan; **2**, an Australian or Oriental fly-catching bird having a fan-shaped tail.—*adj.* **fan'-tailed".**

FANTAIL PIGEON

fan–tan (făn'-tăn"), *n.* [<Chin. *fan t'an*, repeated divisions], **1**, a Chinese gambling game played with coins or similar counters; **2**, a certain game with playing cards, the winner being the one who first disposes of his cards in sequence.

fan-ta-si-a (făn"tə-zē'ə; făn-tā'zi-ə), *n.* [It. = a fancy], *Mus.*, an instrumental composition not restricted by the usual laws of form, and often improvised.

fan-tas-tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *adj.* [see **fantasy**], **1**, imaginary; unreal; **2**, whimsical; odd; grotesque: *Obs.*, partaking of the nature of the imaginary:—*n.* one who is peculiar or odd in ideas, manner, or dress. Also, **fan-tas'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **fan-tas'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* strange, absurd, grotesque. (See fanciful.)

fan-ta-sy (făn'tə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [<Gk. *phantasia*, display<*phantazein*, to represent], **1**, the faculty of making mental images, particularly of a fanciful kind; **2**, the mental image so produced; an illusion; **3**, a whimsical contrivance or notion; **4**, a work of literature showing extravagant fancy in spirit and design: *Mus.*, a fanciful composition unrestricted by the laws of form or time; a fantasia; *Psychopathol.*, mental imagery, usually pleasant, which shows little definite purpose or fixation of attention: usually possessing some vague unity or continuity like that of a dream, and sometimes recurring. Also, **phan'ta-sy.**

fan-tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* [see **phantom**], **1**, a specter; **2**, illusion; **3**, image. See **phan'tom**, *Pfd.S.*

far (fär), *adv.* [*comp.* farther, *superl.* farthest (referring to spatial distance); *comp.* further (fûr'thĕr), *superl.* furthest (fûr'thĕst) (referring to distance in time, degree, etc.)], [<A.S. *feor(r)*, far<O.Teut. source], **1**, at a distance more or less removed in space, time, or degree; **2**, to or from a remote distance, position, or time; widely; **3**, to a great extent; very much; by a great deal:—*adj.* **1**, situated distantly or remotely in time or space; as, a *far* country; the *far* future; **2**, more distant of the two; as, the *far* end of the room; **3**, reaching to great distances; as, a *far* journey:—*n.* **1**, a distant point; **2**, a great deal; as, by *far*.

far-ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [<Michael *Faraday* (1791–1867), Br. scientist], *Elec.*, the practical electromagnetic unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser that retains a charge of one coulomb with a difference of potential of one volt.—*adj.* **far'a-da'ic.**

fa-rad-ic (fă-răd'ĭk), *adj. Elec.*, pertaining to induced voltages and resulting currents: so called because investigated by Faraday.

far-a-dize (făr'ə-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -dizing], *Med.*, to stimulate with, or treat with, induced electric currents.—*n.* **far'a-di-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn).—*n.* **far'a-dism.**

***fa-ran-dole** (fă'rən'dōl'; fă-rän'dōl), *n.* [Fr. <Prov'l *farandoulo*, name of dance], **1**, a vivacious round dance in six-eight measure; **2**, the music for such a dance. Also, **fa-ran'do-la.**

far–a-way (fär'ə-wā"), *adj.* **1**, remote as to distance, length of time, or relationship; **2**, dreamy; absent-minded: said of facial expression.

farce (färs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* farced (färst), *p.pr.* farcing], [Fr. = stuffing<Lat. *farcire*, to stuff: so called because farces originally filled in between acts of serious drama], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, **1**, to stuff with dressing, as a roasting fowl; **2**, to fill (a literary composition) with jokes, jests, etc.:—*n.* **1**, a comedy in which humorous elements are broadly exaggerated; **2**, a ridiculously futile act or action; empty mockery: *Cookery*, seasoning; spice; stuffing.—*adj.* **far'ci-cal** (fär'sĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **far'ci-cal-ly.**—*n.* **far"ci-cal'i-ty.**

far-cy (fär'sĭ), *n.* [<Fr. *farcin*<Lat. *farcire*, to stuff], a contagious disease of horses, similar to glanders, characterized by swellings below the jaw and a discharge from the nose. Also, **far'cin** (fär'sĭn).

fard (färd), *v.t.* [Fr. = paint, rouge], *Obs.*, to apply color to, as the face; hence, to glaze over; cover:—*n. Obs.*, color for the face; rouge.

far-del (fär'dĕl), *n.* [O.F., dim. of *farde*, burden], *Archaic*, a pack; burden.—*n.* **far'del-et.**

fare (fâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fared (fârd), *p.pr.* faring], [<A.S. *faran*, to travel], **1**, to journey; pass on; proceed; **2**, to happen; work out; **3**, to be in any condition or go through any experience, either good or ill; succeed; **4**, to be entertained with food and drink:—*n.* **1**, the sum paid for a journey; **2**, a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; **3**, food; provisions; **4**, the quantity of fish taken on a fishing vessel: *Archaic*, situation; condition; state of affairs.—*n.* **far'er.**

Far East that part of Asia which includes India, China, Japan, and minor neighboring nations and the East Indies: distinguished from the Near East, which consists of Asiatic countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, as Syria and Turkey.

fare-well (fâr"wĕl'; fâr'wĕl"), *interj.* [*fare*+*well*], good-by: often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well*; *fare* thee *well*:—*n.* an adieu; leave-taking; the act of departing:—*adj.* pertaining to, or accompanying, a leave-taking.

far–fetched (fär'-fĕcht"; fär"-fĕcht'), *adj.* **1**, not easily deduced; unnatural; strained; forced; **2**, brought from a great distance.

fa-ri-na (fə-rī'nə; fə-rē'nə), *n.* [Lat. = flour<*far*, grain], **1**, a flour or meal obtained from the seeds of cereals, nuts, etc.; **2**, starch.

far-i-na-ceous (făr"ĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, consisting of, made from, or producing flour or meal; **2**, like meal; **3**, starchy.

farm (färm), *n.* [<Fr. *ferme*<L.L. *firma*, fixed payment], **1**, a single portion of land under

cultivation, with the buildings belonging to it; **2**, land where certain animals are raised; as, a fox *farm: Rare*, a section of country given out under lease by a government for the collection of the revenues thereof; *Archaic*, **1**, a fixed sum regularly payable, as rent; a sum payable in place of taxes or other dues; **2**, hence, the letting out, in return for a fixed payment, of the privilege of collecting taxes: **farm hand**, a person hired to work on a farm:—*v.t.* **1**, to cultivate or till (land); **2**, to lease or let (a business, prospective revenue, or the like) in return for a fixed payment from the lessee; **3**, of the lessee, to take the profits of (a business, estate, or the like) in return for a fixed payment to the lessor; **4**, to contract for the care of (a person or thing) in return for a fixed payment:—*v.i.* to carry on the operation of cultivating land; follow the occupation of a farmer.

farm-er (fär'mẽr), *n.* **1**, one who farms; **2**, especially, one who cultivates or manages a portion of land; an agriculturist; a husbandman; **3**, one who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, or the like, paying a fixed sum and retaining the proceeds.

farm-er–gen-er-al (fär'mẽr-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* in France before the Revolution, one of a class of men who paid a fixed annual sum for the privilege of collecting certain taxes.

farm-house (färm'hous"), *n.* [*farm*+*house*], the main dwelling house on a farm.

farm-stead (färm'stĕd), *n.* [*farm*+*stead*], a farm, including buildings and land.

farm-yard (färm'yärd"), *n.* [*farm*+*yard*], a barnyard; also, the area about or among various farm buildings other than the barn.

far-o (fâr'ō; fā'rō), *n.* [< Fr. *pharaon*, Pharaoh: so called from a figure formerly on one card supposed to be king of Egypt], a card game in which the dealer bets against all the other players.

far–off (fär'=ôf"; fär"=ôf'), *adj.* situated at a distance; distantly removed.

far-ra-go (fă-rā'gō), *n.* [Lat. = mixed fodder], a jumble; hodgepodge; medley.

far–reach-ing (fär'=rēch'ĭng), *adj.* **1**, extending to a great distance in time or space; **2**, causing significant or serious results.

far-ri-er (fär'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *ferrier* < Lat. *ferrarius* < *ferrum*, iron], **1**, one who shoes horses; **2**, a veterinarian: *Mil.*, a noncommissioned cavalry officer in charge of horses.

far-ri-er-y (fär'ĭ-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], **1**, the art or business of a horseshoer; **2**, the art of a veterinarian; **3**, the shop of a horseshoer.

[1]far-row (fär'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *fearh*, farrow < O.Teut. source], **1**, a little pig; **2**, a litter of pigs:—*v.i.* to give birth to pigs:—*v.t.* to give birth to (pigs).

[2]far-row (fär'ō), *adj.* [source uncertain], bearing no calf in a given year: said of a cow.

far-see-ing (fär'sē'ĭng), *adj.* [*far* + [1]*see*], **1**, able to see far; **2**, prudent.

far-sight-ed (fär'sīt'ĕd), *adj.* [*far*+*sight*], **1**, able to see distant objects most distinctly; **2**, able to look ahead and plan for the future; having keen judgment.—*n.* **far'sight'ed-ness.**

far-ther (fär'thẽr), *adj.* [*comp.* of far], [< M.E. *ferrer*, more far: by confusion with *further* < A.S. *furthor*, further], **1**, more distantly removed in space; more advanced; **2**, additional: now usually *further:*—*adv.* **1**, to or at a more remote position in space; **2**, moreover.—*adj.* and *adv. superl.* **far'thest.**

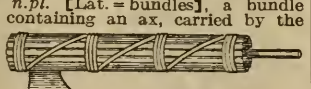
FARTHINGALE

far-ther-most (fär'*th*ẽr-mōst), *adj.* most distant or remote; farthest.

far-thing (fär'*th*ĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *fēorthing* < *fēortha*, a fourth], in Great Britain, a coin equal to one fourth of a penny: *Obs.*, a trifle; a small amount.

far-thin-gale (fär'*th*ĭng-gāl), *n.* [< O.F. *verdugale* < Sp. *verdugado* < *verdugo*, a young shoot of a tree, a withe; a hoop < *verde*, green], a hoop skirt, distended by circles of whalebone, worn by women in the 16th and 17th centuries.

fas-ces (făs'ēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. = bundles], a bundle of rods containing an ax, carried by the lictor before the high magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority (see *lictor*, illus.).—*adj.* [1]**fas'ci-al.**



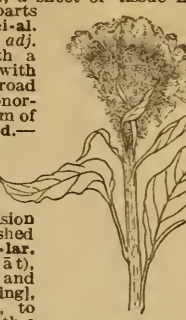
FASCES

fas-ci-a (făsh'ĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl.* fasciæ (-ĭ-ē)], [Lat. = a band], a band; stripe; belt: in surgery, a bandage: *Arch.*, a long, flat surface like a band (for illus. see *molding*); *Anat.*, a sheet of tissue investing or connecting internal parts of the body.—*adj.* [1]**fas'ci-al.**

fas-ci-ate (făsh'ĭ-āt), *adj.* bound with a fillet or belt; decorated with bands: *Zoöl.*, having broad bands of color; *Bot.*, abnormally flattened, as the stem of a plant. Also, **fas'ci-at"ed.**—*n.* **fas"ci-a'tion.**

fas-ci-cle (făs'ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle], a small bunch or bundle; a cluster; a division of a printed work published in parts.—*adj.* **.fas-cic'u-lar.**

fas-ci-nate (făs'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *fascinare* (*-atus*), to enchant], **1**, to bewitch with a mysterious and powerful charm; **2**, to allure irresistibly; captivate:—*v.i.* to exercise a captivating or alluring power.—*adv.* **fas'ci-nat"ing-ly.**



FASCIATION

The cockscomb, showing the end of the stem flattened and spread, with flowers along the upper edge.

fas-ci-na-tion (făs"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of bewitching; **2**, the state of being bewitched; **3**, any invisible influence that overpowers mind or will; **4**, charm; attractiveness; allurement.

fas-ci-na-tor (făs'ĭ-nā"tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who charms or captivates; **2**, a crocheted or knitted scarf or shawl for the head, worn by women.

fas-cine (fă-sēn'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *fascina*, fagot < *fascis*, bundle], a fagot, or bundle of sticks bound together, used in building earthworks, etc.

Fas-cism (fäsh'ĭzm; făs'-), *n.* [see **Fascismo**], the doctrines and principles of the Fascismo: **fascism**, a political and economic movement, strongly nationalistic, magnifying the rights of the state as opposed to those of the individual, in which both industry, though remaining largely under private ownership, and all administrative political units, are controlled by a strong central government.—*n.* **fas'cist.**

***Fa-sci-smo** (fä-shē'mō), *n.* [It. < *fascio*, (political) club, bundle < Lat. *fascis*, bundle: the *fasces* typifying obedience to law], a nationalistic movement in Italy after the World War, organized by Benito Mussolini to curb radicalism, Fascism.

***Fa-sci-sta** (fä-shē'stä), *n.* [*pl.* Fascisti (-stē)], [It.], a member of the Fascismo.

fash (fäsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *fascher*, to anger], *Sc.*, to anger; fret; disturb:—*v.i.* to agitate oneself; worry:—*n.* annoyance; trouble.

fash-ion (fäsh'ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *façon* < Lat. *factio*, a way of making < *facere*, to make], **1**, the shape or form of anything; **2**, method of procedure; mode; manner; **3**, prevalent style, particularly in dress; **4**, the general practice of good society; **5**, people of polite society collectively:—*v.t.* to mold, or form: *Obs.*, to forge; counterfeit.—*n.* **fash'ion-er.**

Syn., *n.* custom, usage, style, vogue. (See mode.)

fash-ion-a-ble (fäsh'ŭn-*ă*-bl), *adj.* pertaining or according to the prevailing mode or style of polite society:—*n.* a fashionable person.—*adv* **fash'ion-a-bly.**—*n.* **fash'ion-a-ble-ness.**

[1]fast (fäst), *adj.* [< A.S. *fæst*, secure], **1**, securely fixed; attached; stable; **2**, constant; faithful, as friends; **3**, profound, as sleep; **4**, not fading, as colors; **5**, rapid; able to move swiftly; **6**, more advanced than standard: said of timepieces; **7**, conducive to fast travel; as, a *fast* course; **8**, dissipated:—*adv.* **1**, fixedly, firmly; **2**, rapidly; **3**, dissipatedly; **4**, soundly; deeply; as, *fast* asleep: *Obs.*, near.

Syn., *adj.* rapid, fleet, hurried, swift, hasty, brisk, lasting, secure.—*Ant.*, *adj.* slow, movable, insecure.

[2]fast (fäst), *v.i.* [< A.S. *fæstan*, to keep (a fast)], to take no food or take food sparingly, either from necessity or desire, or as a religious rite:—*n.* **1**, the doing without food as a religious duty; **2**, a period of going without food: **fast day**, a day set apart by civil or church authority for abstinence from food, or certain kinds of food, as a devotional rite.—*n.* **fast'ing.**

fas-ten (fäs'n), *v.t.* [see [1]**fast**], **1**, to fix securely; make secure; bolt or bar; **2**, to keep fixed steadily, as the gaze, attention, etc.: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to affix; attach, as blame:—*v.i.* **1**, to fix oneself or take hold; **2**, to become fixed or attached.—*n.* **fas'ten-er.**

fas-ten-ing (fäs'n-ĭng), present participle of *fasten*:—*n.* **1**, the act of making secure; **2**, something that fastens; a bolt, lock, chain, or clasp.

fas-tid-i-ous (făs-tĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fastidiosus* < *fastidium*, a loathing], difficult to please; finical; overnice; daintily particular; squeamish.—*adv.* **fas-tid′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **fas-tid′i-ous-ness.**

fast-ness (fäst′nĕs), *n.* [see ¹**fast**], 1, the state or quality of being fast; 2, a stronghold.

fat (făt), *adj.* [*comp.* fatter, *superl.* fattest], [< A.S. *fætt*, fat], 1, possessing superfluous flesh; plump; stout; 2, containing much oil or grease; 3, thick; broad; 4, mentally slow, dull, or sluggish; 5, abounding in some desirable quality: said of coal, wood, clay, soil, etc.; 6, yielding profit; lucrative: said of a business, benefice, etc.; 7, prosperous; wealthy:—*n.* 1, a semi-solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals: chemically, a compound ester formed by the union of organic acids and glycerine; 2, the best of anything; 3, advantageous work:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting], to cause to gain flesh:—*v.i.* to become fleshy.—*adv.* **fat′ly.**

fa-tal (fā′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *fatalis*, according to fate], 1, fixed by fate; 2, foreboding; 3, causing death or destruction; mortal; fateful.—*adv.* **fa′tal-ly.**

Syn. destructive, prophetic, ominous. (See deadly.)

fa-tal-ism (fā′tăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the doctrine that all things are predetermined and therefore happen regardless of one's efforts; 2, submission to events as unavoidable.—*n.* **fa′tal-ist.**—*adj.* **fa″tal-is′tic.**

fa-tal-i-ty (fā-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, an edict of fate; destiny; 2, tendency to peril or calamity; 3, fatal power or influence; 4, an event involving death; calamity.

***Fa-ta Mor-ga-na** (fä′tä môr-gä′nä), [It. = the fairy Morgana], in medieval romance, a fairy, sister of King Arthur: also called *Morgan le Fay*: ***fata morgana**, a mirage sometimes seen near the straits of Messina, formerly ascribed to Morgana's power; figuratively, a fantastic conception.

fate (fāt), *n.* [< Lat. *fatum*, a thing spoken < *fari*, to speak], 1, the power or influence that predetermines events; destiny; 2, one's lot; unavoidable fortune or misfortune; 3, the predestined and unalterable future, as one's destruction, doom, or death; also, one's happiness or good luck: **the Fates**, *Class. Myth.*, three Greek goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies and length of life: also called the *Mœræ*, and, by the Romans, *Parcæ*.—*adj.* **fat′ed.**

THE FATES

After the painting by Thumann: 1, Clotho, who spins the thread of life; 2, Lachesis, who measures it off; 3, Atropos, who severs it.

Syn. lot, doom, destiny, predestination, necessity, fortune, chance. (See destiny.)

fate-ful (fāt′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, possessing fatal power or the power to kill; 2, momentous; significant; 3, prophetic.—*adv.* **fate′ful-ly.**—*n.* **fate′ful-ness.**

fa-ther (fä′thẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *fæder*, father < Aryan: cf. Lat. *pater*, Gk. *patēr*, Sans. *pitr*, father], 1, a male parent or ancestor; 2, one who stands in the general relation of a father; 3, an originator or founder; as, the *father* of his country; 4, the official title of a dignitary, priest, or confessor of the Roman Catholic Church; 5, an aged and reverend man or clergyman; 6, any religious writer of the early Christian church, accepted as authentic: **Father**, or **the Father**, God, the Deity; the first person of the Trinity:—*v.t.* 1, to beget or adopt, as a child; 2, to assume authorship of, or accept responsibility for.—*adj.* and *adv.* **fa′ther-like.**

fa-ther-hood (fä′thẽr-ho͝od), *n.* paternity or parenthood; the state of being a father.

fa-ther-in-law (fä′thẽr-ĭn-lô″), *n.* [*pl.* fathers-in-law (-thẽrz-)], the father of one's husband or wife; also, incorrectly, a stepfather.

fa-ther-land (fä′thẽr-lănd″), *n.* [*father*+*land*], the land of one's birth or of one's ancestors; one's native country.

fa-ther-less (fä′thẽr-lĕs), *adj.* [see **father**], without a living father; orphaned; also, figuratively, without a father's protection; abandoned.

fa-ther-ly (fä′thẽr-lĭ), *adj.* befitting, or like, a father; kind to one's juniors:—*adv.* in the manner of a father.—*n.* **fa′ther-li-ness.**

fath-om (făth′ŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *fæthm*, the outstretched arms], a measure of length, equal to the spread of the outstretched arms, or six feet: chiefly in nautical and mining usage: *Rare*, intellectual ability:—*v.t.* 1, to measure by sounding; find the depth of; 2, to get to the bottom of; comprehend; as, to *fathom* his meaning.—*adj.* **fath′om-a-ble.**

fath-om-less (făth′ŭm-lĕs), *adj.* 1, so deep that it cannot be sounded; 2, not possible to understand; as, a *fathomless* mystery.

fat-i-ga-ble (făt′ĭ-gă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *fatigare*, to fatigue], easily wearied.

fa-tigue (fă-tēg′), *n.* [< Fr. *fatiguer* < Lat. *fatigare*, to tire], weariness resulting from labor or physical exercise; bodily or mental exhaustion: *Mech.*, weakness resulting from age, repeated vibration, or strain, as in metals, etc.; *Psych.*, a reduction of efficiency in sensory or other mental reactions due to continued or repeated stimulation or functioning:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tigued (-tēgd′), *p.pr.* -tiguing (-tē′gĭng)], to weary with bodily or mental effort; exhaust the strength of; bring to the limit of endurance: *Mech.*, to cause a condition of fatigue in (a metal, material, etc.)

Syn., *n.* lassitude, tiredness.—*Ant.*, *n.* freshness, energy.

fa-tigue du-ty *Mil.*, the common or mechanical labor which a soldier performs, not, in the strict sense, military duty.

Fat-i-ma (făt′ĭ-mä; fä′tē-mä), *n.* [Arab.], 1, in the "Arabian Nights," a woman magician in the story of Aladdin; also, a queen of China; 2, Bluebeard's last wife.

fat-ling (făt′lĭng), *n.* [*fat*+*-ling*], a young animal, as a calf or lamb, fatted to be killed for meat.

fat-ness (făt′nĕs), *n.* [see **fat**], 1, the state or quality of being fleshy or corpulent; 2, fertility or fruitfulness, as of soil.

fat-ten (făt′n), *v.t.* 1, to make fat, or feed, for slaughter; 2, to enrich or make fertile:—*v.i.* to grow plump or fleshy.—*n.* **fat′ten-er.**

fat-ty (făt′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], 1, consisting largely of fat; 2, showing the characteristics of fat; greasy or oily; 3, carrying elements that fertilize: **fatty degeneration**, *Pathol.*, a breaking down of the cells, as of the heart, due to the formation of fat.—*n.* **fat′ti-ness.**

fat-ty ac-id *Chem.*, any one of a series of acids, including the stearic and palmitic acids: so called because many of the series occur in natural fats.

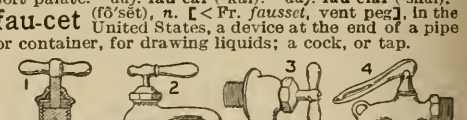
fa-tu-i-ty (fă-tū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **fatuous**], 1, weakness of intellect; 2, stupidity, often self-complacent; 3, unconscious and silly dulness; inefficient vanity.—*adj.* **fa-tu′i-tous.**

fat-u-ous (făt′ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fatuus*, foolish], vain and silly; complacently dull or inane: *Rare*, unreal.—*adv.* **fat′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **fat′u-ous-ness.**

***fau-bourg** (fō″bo͝or′; fō′bo͝org), *n.* [Fr. = suburb], 1, a suburb; 2, a section of a city which originally was outside the city, as some parts of Paris.

fau-ces (fô′sēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. = throat], *Anat.*, the passage from the root of the tongue to the soft palate.—*adj.* **fau′cal** (-kăl).—*adj.* **fau′cial** (-shăl).

fau-cet (fô′sĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *fausset*, vent peg], in the United States, a device at the end of a pipe or container, for drawing liquids; a cock, or tap.

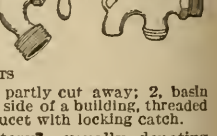


FAUCETS

1, common compression faucet, partly cut away; 2, basin faucet; 3, outdoor sill faucet for side of a building, threaded for hose connection; 4, barrel faucet with locking catch.

faugh (fô), *interj.* [exclamatory], usually denoting contempt or disgust.

fault (fôlt), *n.* [< O.F. *faute* < Lat. *fallere*, to fail], 1, failure to meet a task or duty; also, blame; 2, a moral weakness; blemish; defect in character; 3, a flaw or imperfection in a structure, or in the appearance of a thing; 4, the loss of the scent by a hunting dog: *Elec.*, a defective point in an electric circuit; *Geol.*, a sliding displacement of rock structure along a fracture; *Tennis*, service in which the ball fails to land in the proper court:—*v.t. Rare*, to blame: *Geol.*, to produce a fracture in, as rock, by a sliding displacement:—*v.i. Archaic*, to err; show moral weakness.—*adj.* **fault′ful.**—*adv.* **fault′ful-ly.**—*n.* **fault′ful-ness.**



FAULT

A-A, fault line; B,B, strata that at one time connected at the same level.

Syn., *n.* error, weakness, flaw. (See failing.)

fault-find-er (fôlt′fīn″dẽr), *n.* [*fault*+*find*], a person who habitually criticizes the

acts of others: *Elec.*, a device for locating leakage in an electric current.

fault-less (fôlt'lĕs), *adj.* [see **fault**], without defect or error; perfect; as, *faultless* deportment.—*adv.* **fault'less-ly.**—*n.* **fault'less-ness.**

fault-y (fôl'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, full of faults; 2, containing imperfections; defective.—*adv.* **fault'i-ly.**—*n.* **fault'i-ness.**

faun (fôn), *n.* [< Lat. *Faunus*, god of woodland], *Rom. Myth.*, one of the lesser deities of the woodland, represented in human form, but with pointed ears, small horns and tail, and sometimes with the hind legs of a goat.

FAUN

fau-na (fô'nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -nas (-nȧz); -næ (-nē)], [< Lat. *Fauna*, sister of Faunus], 1, the group of animals of any particular region, or of any period; 2, a treatise on such a group of animals.—*adj.* **fau'nal.**

Fau-nus (fô'nŭs), *n.* [Lat. < *fa-rēre*, to be favorable], *Rom. Myth.*, the god of the woodland, patron of agriculture, animal life, and hunting, and the keeper of Nature's secrets: identified with Greek *Pan*.

Faust (foust), *n.* [source uncertain], the hero of various literary and other works of art, based on legends concerning a certain Dr. Faustus, a German charlatan and magician of the 16th century, typically represented as a learned scholar who, wearying of his search for knowledge, sells his soul to the devil, or the latter's agent, Mephistopheles, in return for worldly pleasures: best known through Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," Goethe's "Faust," and Gounod's opera "Faust."

***fau-teuil** (fō'tŭy'), *n.* [Fr. = armchair < L.L. *faldistolium*: see **faldstool**], 1, an armchair; 2, the seating accommodation in an airplane.

***faux pas** (fō' pä'), [*pl.* faux pas (fō' pä')], [Fr. = false step], an error or slip, especially in manners or propriety.

fa-vo-ni-an (fȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Favonius*, the west wind, prob. < *favēre*, to favor: so called because a favorable wind], 1, pertaining to, or of, the west wind; hence, 2, mild; auspicious.

fa-vor (fā'vẽr), *v.t.* [Lat. = favor, good will], 1, to regard with good will; approve; prefer; 2, to treat tenderly; show partiality to; 3, to resemble (a person) in appearance; 4, to help to bear out; support; 5, to oblige; as, *favor* me with your attention: —*n.* 1, an act of kindness; a generous service; an evidence of good will; 2, approving regard; kindness; 3, partiality; bias; 4, a courteous letter; especially in business correspondence; as, your *favor* (of a specified date) is received; 5, a love token; a knot of ribbons worn on some festive occasion; a small gift received at social functions, as at a dance or dinner: *Archaic*, appearance; countenance. Also, **fa'vour.**—*n.* **fa'vor-er.**

Syn., *n.* graciousness, benevolence, kindness, bias.

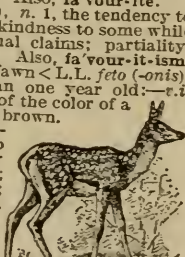
fa-vor-a-ble (fā'vẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, convenient; propitious; advantageous; 2, friendly; partial; bearing good will. Also, **fa'vour-a-ble.**—*adv.* **fa'vor-a-bly.**—*n.* **fa'vor-a-ble-ness.**

fa-vored (fā'vẽrd), *p.adj.* having a (specified) appearance; as, hard-*favored*. Also, **fa'voured.**

fa-vor-ite (fā'vẽr-ĭt), *n.* 1, one who or that which is preferred or is particularly esteemed; 2, a contestant considered to have the best chance of winning; as, the *favorite* in a horse race:—*adj.* held in unusual preference or affection. Also, **fa'vour-ite.**

fa-vor-it-ism (fā'vẽr-ĭt-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the tendency to show special kindness to some while neglecting others who have equal claims; partiality; 2, condition of being a favorite. Also, **fa'vour-it-ism.**

¹fawn (fôn), *n.* [< O.F. *faon*, fawn < L.L. *feto* (*-onis*), fetus], a deer less than one year old:—*v.i.* to give birth to a fawn:—*adj.* of the color of a young deer; of a light, yellowish brown.


FAWN

²fawn (fôn), *v.i.* [< A.S. *fahnian*, to be glad], 1, to show pleasure or affection by crouching or cringing, as a dog; 2, to flatter some one meanly; cringe: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **fawn'er.**—*adv.* **fawn'ing-ly.**

Syn. truckle, stoop, creep, cringe, grovel, curry favor.

¹fay (fā), *n.* [< O.F. *fae* < L.L. *fata*, fairy; goddess of fate < Lat. *fata*, fates] an elf; a fairy.

²fay (fā), *n.* [< O.F. *fei* < Lat. *fides*, faith], *Obs.*, faith; especially, religious faith; as, by my *fay*.

³fay (fā), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< A.S. *fēgan*, to unite], *Shipbuilding*, to fit or join together.

faze (fāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fazed (fāzd), *p.pr.* fazing], [see **feeze**], *Colloq.*, in the United States, to worry; annoy; disturb, as through fright or loss of self-control; disconcert: also, by confusion, written *feaze*, *feeze*: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, 1, to put to flight; 2, to harass; vex; 3, to chastise: in this sense commonly written *feeze*, which see: sometimes, *feaze*.

F. B. A. *abbr.* Fellow of the British Academy:—**fcap.**, foolscap (also, **fcp.**).

F clef *Mus.*, the sign indicating the bass staff: so called because its principal point, placed on the fourth line, marks the tone *f* (see App. I).

F. D. *abbr.* [Lat. *Fidei Defensor*], Defender of the Faith:—**Fe**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Fe**, < Lat. *ferrum*], for the element iron.

fe-al-ty (fē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *feaulte* < Lat. *fidelitas*, faithfulness], 1, loyalty; faithfulness; 2, in the feudal period, the pledge of fidelity of tenant to his landlord, or of a vassal to his superior.

fear (fēr), *n.* [< A.S. *fār*, fear], 1, an emotion characterized by dread or expectation of harm; anxiety; 2, the desire to escape or avoid harm from, or the displeasure of, something conceived as a power; especially, 3, reverence for a supreme power; as, the *fear* of God:—*v.t.* 1, to regard with apprehension; dread; 2, to suspect or doubt; 3, to be afraid of; shrink from; 4, to revere:—*v.i.* 1, to be afraid; be apprehensive of evil or harm; 2, to experience uncertainty.

Syn., *n.* (see horror).—*Ant.*, *n.* boldness, courage.

fear-ful (fēr'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, affected with dread or anxiety; apprehensive; timid; 2, inspiring dread; 3, filled with awe and reverence.—*adv.* **fear'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fear'ful-ness.**

Syn. shocking, terrible, frightful. (See afraid.)

fear-less (fēr'lĕs), *adj.* undaunted; bold; courageous; without fear; as, *fearless* youth. —*adv.* **fear'less-ly.**—*n.* **fear'less-ness.**

Syn. courageous, brave, daring, valorous, bold.

fear-naught (fēr'nôt'), *n.* [*fear*+*naught*], 1, a thick woolen cloth; also, a garment made of it; 2, a dauntless person. Also, **fear'nought'.**

fear-some (fēr'sŭm), *adj.* [*fear*+-*some*], 1, dreadful; terrible or appalling, as in appearance; 2, frightened; timorous.

fea-si-ble (fē'zĭ-bl), *adj.* [< O.F. *faisable*, capable of being done < *faire* < Lat. *facere*, to do], 1, capable of being done, or brought about; practicable; 2, capable of being employed or dealt with successfully; as, rivers *feasible* to ford.—*adv.* **fea'si-bly.** —*n.* **fea'si-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **fea'si-ble-ness.**

Syn. practicable, possible, accomplishable.

feast (fēst), *n.* [< O.F. *feste* < Lat. *festa*, festivals], 1, an elaborate repast, especially one commemorating some event; a banquet of more or less public nature; 2, a religious festival; as, Easter is a movable *feast*: opposite of *fast*; 3, abundance of rich and palatable food; hence, any rich treat:—*v.i.* to eat a sumptuous repast:—*v.t.* 1, to entertain sumptuously; 2, to please or gratify; as, to *feast* one's eyes on pictures.

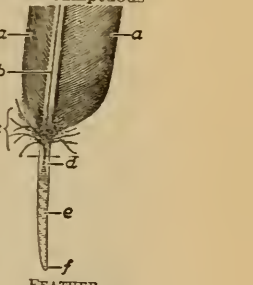
Syn., *n.* banquet, entertainment, celebration, treat, repast.

¹feat (fēt), *n.* [< O.F. *fait*, fact], 1, a notable achievement; deed of valor; an unusual accomplishment; 2, a difficult or striking act displaying courage, strength, skill, or cunning; as, a *feat* of juggling.

Syn. act, exploit, achievement.

²feat (fēt), *adj.* [< O.F. *fait*, made], *Archaic*, 1, dexterous; graceful; 2, adroit; skilful: of speech; 3, suitable; 4, neat.—*adv.* **feat'ly.**

feath-er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *fether*, a feather], 1, any of the light outgrowths from the skin that form the covering of a bird; 2, anything resembling such an outgrowth; 3, a wing on the shaft of an arrow; 4, the fringe on the legs and tails of certain dogs (see *dog*, illus.); 5, kind; species; as, birds of a *feather*; 6, an imperfection of featherlike appearance in a precious stone; 7, in rowing, the act of turning the oars so that the blades are in a horizontal position while passing back for the next stroke; 8, plumage; hence, dress; raiment: *Mech.*, 1, a projecting strip, flange, or rib for stiffening a casting; 2, a key, such as fits the keyway of a shaft; 3, a strip of metal set in a groove in a shaft and pulley so that



FEATHER

a, *a*, barbs, bearing a fringe of small processes, or barbules; *b*, rachis, or shaft; *c*, downy portion; *d-e-f*, barrel, calamus, or quill, partly cut away; *d*, superior umbilicus, or lurrow on shaft; *e*, pith; *f*, inferior umbilicus, or opening at end.

the pulley can move along the shaft, but cannot turn about it:—*r.t.* 1, to supply with a feather or feathers; 2, to cover or line with feathers; 3, to turn (an oar) so that the blade is nearly horizontal, the blade being held thus while the oar is swung back into position for the next stroke; 4, to join by tongue and groove: —*v.i.* 1, to become covered with feathers: often with *out*; 2, to feather one's oar.

feath-er-bone (fĕth′ĕr-bōn″), *n.* FEATHER (*a*) [*feather*+*bone*], stiffening made from the quills of feathers: used instead of whalebone.

feath-er-brain (fĕth′ĕr-brān″), *n.* [*feather*+*brain*], a giddy, silly, or weak-minded person.—*adj.* **feath′er-brained″**.

feath-ered (fĕth′ĕrd), *p. adj.* [see **feather**], 1, covered, ornamental, or fitted with, or as if with, feathers; 2, swiftly moving; winged.

feath-er-edge (fĕth′ĕr-ĕj″), *n.* [*feather*+*edge*], a thin edge that breaks or bends easily like a feather, as the thin edge of a board; also, in a cutting tool, an edge that is curled or turned over, or likely to be so.—*adj.* **feath′er-edged″** (-ĕjd″).

feath-er-head (fĕth′ĕr-hĕd″), *n.* [*feather*+*head*], 1, a frivolous, light-minded person; 2, a light or empty head.—*adj.* **feath′er-head″ed**.

feath-er palm any palm having pinnate leaves, as the date palm (for illus. see ²*palm*).

feath-er-weight (fĕth′ĕr-wāt″), *n.* [*feather*+*weight*], a very light weight; a small or insignificant thing; specifically, a person of little importance: *Sports*, 1, the least weight that can be put on a race horse in a handicap; 2, a boxer weighing 118 pounds and not more than 126 pounds.

feath-er-y (fĕth′ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **feather**], 1, pertaining to, or like, feathers; light in weight; 2, covered with, or as with, feathers.—*n.* **feath′er-i-ness**.

fea-ture (fē′tūr), *n.* [<O.F. *faiture*<Lat. *factura*, a making], 1, a striking or characteristic attribute; a trait that arouses interest; 2, any one part of the face; 3, a prominent element or item, as of a game or of a musical, dramatic, or vaudeville program: *Archaic*, a good appearance: *pl.* the face:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], 1, to picture; delineate; 2, to give prominence to; as, to *feature* a story: *Colloq.*, to resemble in features.

Syn., *n.* trait, mark, attribute. (See characteristic.)

fea-tured (fē′tūrd), *p.adj.* 1, having, or expressed by, features; 2, shaped or fashioned.

fea-ture-less (fē′tūr-lĕs), *adj.* without noteworthy characteristics; lacking in distinction, prominence, or individuality.

feaze (fēz; fāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* feazed (fēzd; fāzd), *p.pr.* feazing], [see **feeze**], *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*, (preferably, *feeze*), 1, to put to flight; 2, to harass; vex; 3, to chastise; *U. S. Colloq.*, (preferably, *faze*), to disturb; disconcert; worry. See **feeze**, **faze**, *Pfd. S.*

fe-bric-i-ty (fē-brĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **febrile**], the state of being feverish.

feb-ri-fuge (fĕb′rĭ-fūj), *n.* [<Lat. *febris*, fever+*fugare*, to drive away], *Med.*, a remedy that serves to lessen or dispel fever.

fe-brile (fē′brĭl; fĕb′rĭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *febris*, fever], characteristic of, or indicating, fever.

Feb-ru-a-ry (fĕb′roō-ā-rĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *Februarius*<*februa*, purification], the second month in the year, having 28 days, or 29 days in leap years, which occur every fourth year.—*abbr.* **Feb.**

fec. *abbr.* [Lat. *fecit*, *fecerunt*], (he, she, or they) made it: formerly inscribed with their names by craftsmen or artists on their finished work.

fe-cal (fē′kăl), *adj.* [see **feces**], relating to animal excrement, dregs, or refuse. Also, **fæ′cal**.

fe-ces (fē′sēz), *n.pl.* [<Lat. *faeces*, dregs], 1, animal excrement; 2, sediment; dregs. Also, **fæ′ces**.

feck-less (fĕk′lĕs), *adj.* [<Sc *feck*, perh. abbr. of *effect*], *Sc.*, weak; without spirit; worthless.

fec-u-lence (fĕk′ū-lĕns), *n.* [see **feces**], 1, feces; dregs; foulness; 2, the state of being foul or filthy; muddiness.—*adj.* **fec′u-lent**.

fec-und (fĕk′ŭnd; fē′kŭnd), *adj.* [<Lat. *fecundus*, fruitful], fruitful; fertile; prolific.

fec-un-date (fĕk′ŭn-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], to make fruitful: *Biol.*, to fertilize; impregnate.—*n.* **fec″un-da′tion**.

fe-cun-di-ty (fē-kŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, productiveness; the power of bringing forth in abundance; 2, the power of creating; fertility of invention.

fed (fĕd), past tense and past participle of the verb *feed*, which see.

fed-er-al (fĕd′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [<Fr. *fédéral*<Lat. *foedus* (*-eris*), league], 1, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a compact or union of sovereign states, which agree to delegate certain specific governmental powers to the new state or government thus formed; 2, of or pertaining to an agreement or alliance between sovereign states which, for certain purposes, agree to act together: **Federal**, 1, designating, or pertaining to, the government of the United States as distinguished from that of any State; 2, during the American Civil War, favoring the North: **Federal Reserve Bank**, any one of twelve district banks established in the United States by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, to coöperate with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington in regulating and aiding the member banks of each respective district:—**Federal**, *n.* during the American Civil War, a supporter of the North.

Fed-er-al-ist (fĕd′ĕr-ăl-ĭst), *n.* *U. S. Hist.*, 1, before and immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, an advocate of a strongly centralized government; 2, a supporter of the Union in the American Civil War: **The Federalist**, a set of eighty-five articles published by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, in 1787 and 1788, explaining, and advocating the adoption of, the Constitution of the United States: **federalist**, an advocate of the federal system of national organization.—*n.* **fed′er-al-ism**.

fed-er-al-ize (fĕd′ĕr-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lzed (-īzd), *p.pr.* -lzing], 1, to bring together in compact, as different states; 2, to bring under control of a federal government; as, to *federalize* an industry:—*v.i.* to unite under a federal government.—*n.* **fed″er-al-i-za′tion**.

fed-er-ate (fĕd′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*pt.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat.. *foederare* (*-atus*) <*foedus* (*-eris*), league], to bring together into a union or federation:—*v.i.* to come into a union or central organization:—*adj.* (fĕd′ĕr-āt), leagued together by compact.—*n.* **fed″er-a′tion**.—*adj.* **fed′er-a-tive**.

fee (fē), *n.* [<O.F. *fé*, *fié*, *fieu*, *fief*<L.L. *feodum* *feudum*, a fief], 1, a charge for professional or other services rendered; 2, a charge for admission or for membership; as, a club *fee*; 3, a legal charge for special privileges of a public nature; as, a license *fee*; 4, a tip, or gratuity; 5, under the feudal system, land held from a superior on condition of rendering a specified kind of service in return; also, the tenure of such land, or the manner of holding it; a fief: also called *feoff*; *feud*: *Law*, an inherited estate: **fee simple**, an estate held by a person in his own right, without restrictions:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* feed (fēd), *p.pr.* feeing], 1, to tip, or give a gratuity to; 2, in Scotland, to hire.

Syn., *n.* remuneration, charge, payment. (See salary.)

fee-ble (fē′bl), *adj.* [*comp.* -bler, *superl.* -blest], [<O.F. *feble*, *foible*<Lat. *flebilis*, lamentable], 1, wanting in physical strength; infirm; lacking vigor; 2, lacking strength or solidity; fragile; 3, deficient in power, vigor, or character; inefficient; weak; faint.—*n.* **fee′ble-ness**.—*adv.* **fee′bly**.

Syn. slight, frail, decrepit, broken, debilitated.

fee-ble-mind-ed (fē′bl-mīn″dĕd), *adj.* 1, characterized by extreme incapacity for mental development; seriously subnormal in intelligence; mentally deficient or defective; 2, lacking in firmness; irresolute; vacillating.—*n.* **fee″ble-mind′ed-ness**.—*adv.* **fee″ble-mind′ed-ly**.

feed (fēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fed (fĕd), *p.pr.* feeding], [<A.S. *fēdan*, to feast], 1, to give food or nourishment to; 2, to give for food, as fodder to animals; 3, to supply with what is needed, as a furnace with fuel; furnish for consumption, as fuel into a furnace; 4, to furnish with materials; as, to *feed* a machine; 5, to gratify; satisfy:—*v.i.* 1, to eat; 2, to subsist; prey: with *on* or *upon*; 3, to graze or pasture; 4, to be satisfied or nourished, as with food:—*n.* 1, a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; 2, food for animals; fodder; pasturage: *Mech.*, 1, the material furnished to a machine, to be operated upon or consumed; 2, the motion that carries material into a machine; 3, the mechanism causing this motion.

feed–back (fēd′-băk″), *adj. Rad.*, designating a method or system of receiving and transmitting with three-electrode tubes whereby the current in the plate circuit is caused to react upon the grid circuit so as to maintain and amplify the oscillations of the latter.

feed bag a bag containing grain, attached to the headstall of an animal in harness.

feed-er (fēd′ĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which feeds: specifically, a person or device supplying material to a machine; 2, a plant or animal that takes nourishment; also, a dependent; 3, that which supplies the needs, or increases the importance or value, of something else, as does a branch railroad: *Elec.*, a wire connecting a central station or power house to secondary centers of distribution.

feed pipe a pipe that supplies gas or liquid to another pipe or to a tank.

feed pump a force pump that supplies water to the boiler of a steam engine.

fee–faw–fum (fē″-fô″-fŭm′), *interj.* and *n.* [nonsensical words of the giant in "Jack the Giant Killer"], an exclamation supposedly used by giants: hence, a bogy. Also, **fe″–fi″–fo″–fum′**.

feel (fēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* felt (fĕlt), *p.pr.* feeling], [<A.S. *fēlan*, to feel], **1**, to perceive by means of any of the cutaneous senses, commonly spoken of as the sense of touch, but also including perception of temperature, pressure, and pain; hence, to perceive in any other way than by sight, hearing, taste, or smell; as, to *feel* hunger; **2**, to examine by touching; **3**, to become aware of; be moved by; as, to *feel* her distress; hence, **4**, reflexively, to be conscious of (oneself) as being in a specific condition of mind or body; as, to *feel* oneself about to faint; **5**, to think; be convinced of:—*v.i.* **1**, to have perception by touch; **2**, to be conscious of being (in some specific condition of mind or body); as, to *feel* hungry, tired, or angry; hence, to consider oneself to be; as, to *feel* insulted; **3**, to be stirred emotionally; **4**, to seem (of a given quality as perceived by touch); as, it *feels* heavy; **5**, to grope:—*n.* **1**, the sense of touch; **2**, a quality perceived by touch; as, the *feel* of silk.

feel-er (fēl′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which feels; **2**, an organ of touch of an animal or insect; **3**, a remark designed to draw forth the views of others.

feel-ing (fēl′ĭng), *p.adj.* possessing or showing great sensibility; easily affected; sympathetic:—*n.* **1**, any of the cutaneous senses, commonly called touch, by which are perceived contact, pressure, temperature, and pain; **2**, the act of perceiving, or the state of one who perceives, by touch; **3**, a sensation received otherwise than through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; as, a *feeling* of hunger; **4**, an emotion; as, a *feeling* of sadness; also, emotional excitement; as, *feeling* ran high; **5**, the power to experience sympathy, tenderness, or the like; **6**, a belief or conviction; **7**, an animating spirit, as in a work of art, which calls forth the emotional response; as, the *feeling* of a poem or a picture: *pl.* sensitiveness or susceptibility: *Psych.*, consciousness.—*adv.* **feel′ing-ly**.

Syn. sense, sensation, sensitiveness, sensibility, susceptibility, emotion, sentiment, passion. *Feeling* is a general term for experience of the senses, and may include aspects of perception other than those derived from sight, hearing, smell, or taste. The means of awareness through bodily perceptions are called the *senses;* the power of these *senses*, regarded singly, as distinguished from the intellect or will, is called *sense*. *Sensation* is the physical *feeling* resulting from the operation of the *senses;* we have *sensations* of chill, creepiness, deafness, dizziness, and the like. *Sensibility*, popularly, is the quick and acute capacity for *feeling* of any kind; *sensibility* may make us aware of bodily heat or cold, or it may enable us to experience the higher mental or emotional agitations. *Sensitiveness* is a fine sort of *sensibility;* it is a very delicate responsiveness to any cause, however slight; as, the *sensitiveness* of an artist to his subject, or of a thermometer to changes of temperature. *Susceptibility* is a capacity for quick and strong response to emotional impressions; the *susceptible* youth easily falls in love. *Emotion* is strong, deep *feeling*. *Passion* is powerful *emotion*, the word most often connoting love or anger.

feet (fēt), *n.* plural of *foot;* as, to stand on one's own *feet;* three *feet* make one yard.—*abbr.* ft.

feeze (fēz; fāz), *v.t.* [*p.p.* and *p.t.* feezed (fēzd; fāzd), *p.pr.* feezing], [<A.S. *fēsian*, to drive away], *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*, **1**, to put to flight; **2**, to harass; vex; **3**, to chastise: also, *feaze; U. S. Colloq.*, [corr. of *faze*, q.v.], to worry; disconcert; frighten: preferably, *faze:*—*n. U. S. Colloq.*, irritable alarm.

feign (fān), *v.t.* [<O.F. *feindre* <Lat. *fingere*, to devise], **1**, to counterfeit; simulate; as, to *feign* illness; **2**, to pretend; invent; fable:—*v.i.* to pretend; practice simulation.—**n. feign′er**.

Syn. sham, dissimulate, assume, affect. (See pretend.)

feint (fānt), *n.* [<Fr. *feinte* <O.F. *feindre*, to feign], **1**, a pretense of attack at one point while really attacking at another; mock attack; **2**, stratagem:—*v.i.* to make a sham, deceptive movement.

feld-spar (fĕld′spär″), *n.* [<Ger. *feld*, field+*spath*, spar], *Geol.*, any one of several highly important minerals, silicates of aluminum with potassium, sodium, or calcium, usually white or pink: an essential constituent of many common rocks, as granite, gneiss, etc., used in the manufacture of porcelain. Also, *Rare*, **feld′spath″** (-spăth″); **fel′spar″**.

feld-spath-ic (fĕld-spăth′ĭk), *adj.* of the nature of, containing, or like, feldspar.

fe-lic-i-tate (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [see felicity], to congratulate; wish happiness to.—*n.* **fe-lic″i-ta′tion**.

Syn. (see congratulate).

fe-lic-i-tous (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* well-chosen; apt: appropriate, as words or expressions: *Rare*, characterized by happiness; highly pleasing.—*adv.* **fe-lic′i-tous-ly**.—*n.* **fe-lic′i-tous-ness**.

fe-lic-i-ty (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *felicitas* <*felix*, happy], **1**, great happiness; **2**, appropriateness; aptness, as of a remark; also, a well-chosen expression; **3**, a pleasing power of expression; as, *felicity* in speech; **4**, that which makes happiness; personal good fortune.

Syn. bliss, enjoyment. (See happiness.)

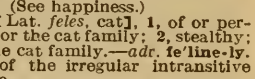
fe-line (fē′lĭn), *adj.* [<Lat. *feles*, cat], **1**, of or pertaining to a cat or the cat family; **2**, stealthy; treacherous:—*n.* one of the cat family.—*adv.* **fe′line-ly**.

[1]fell (fĕl), past tense of the irregular intransitive verb *fall*, which see.

[2]fell (fĕl), *n.* [<O.N. *fiall*, rock], in the north of England, a moor; a down: a rocky or barren hill.

[3]fell (fĕl), *n.* [A.S. = a hide <O.Teut. source], an animal's skin or hide; a fleece; unkempt hair.

[4]fell (fĕl), *v.t.* [<A.S. *fellan*, to cause to fall], **1**, to cause to fall, as trees by cutting, or a man by a blow; **2**, to fold over and sew down flat, as seams:—*n.* **1**, the timber cut in a season; **2**, a seam made by felling: *Mining*, fine bits of ore.—*n.* **fell′er**.



FELLED SEAM

[5]fell (fĕl), *adj.* [<O.F. *fel* <L.L. *fello*, felon], cruel; destructive; barbarous; powerful.—*n.* **fell′ness**.—*adv.* **fel′ly** (fĕl′lĭ).

1, stitch the pieces of material, A, B, as at *a;* 2, fold B over A; 3, fold B down upon A and stitch through B and A at *c*.

fel-lah (fĕl′ä), *n.* [*pl.* fellahs (-äz); fellahin, -heen (fĕl″ä-hēn′)], [Arab.], in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or laborer; chiefly, an agricultural laborer.

fel-loe (fĕl′ō), *n.* [see **felly**], the wooden rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are fitted. For illus. see **fel′ly**, *Pfd. S.*

fel-low (fĕl′ō), *n.* [<A.S. *fēolaga*, one who lays down a partnership fee <O.N. *fēlage* <*fē*, property+*lag-*, to lay], **1**, a companion or associate; **2**, one of the same kind or in the same position with others; as, a *fellow* in misery; an equal; **3**, one of a pair; as, the *fellow* to a glove: not now used of man or animals; **4**, an individual: familiar or derogatory; as, a jovial *fellow:* a worthless *fellow;* **5**, a member of a society, especially of a learned body; **6**, a graduate of a college, who receives from the college an honorary title or an annual sum for a stated period of study; **7**, a member of the governing body of a college or university:—*adj.* in companionship; associated.

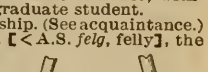
fel-low-craft (fĕl′ō-kräft″), *n.* [*fellow*+*craft*], the second degree in Freemasonry, or one who has taken it.

fel-low feel-ing sympathy or understanding arising from a similar viewpoint.

fel-low-ship (fĕl′ō-ship), *n.* **1**, association, especially of a friendly character; comradeship; **2**, common interest, as in fraternal orders; **3**, an organization of friends; **4**, in college and university circles, an endowment for the support of a graduate student; also, a sum of money, derived from such endowment, paid to a graduate student to assist him in further study; also, a position or title of honor, without stipend, conferred upon a graduate student.

Syn. companionship, comradeship. (See acquaintance.)

fel-ly (fĕl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], [<A.S. *felg*, felly], the outer wooden rim of a wheel. Also, **fel′loe**.



FELLY

A, A, felly; B, spokes; C, felly plate.

***fe-lo-de-se** (fē″lō-dē-sē′), *n.* [*pl.* felos-de-se (fē″lōz-)], [Eng. Law Latin = a felon concerning himself], one who deliberately takes his own life; a suicide; self-murderer.

[1]fel-on (fĕl′ŭn), *n.* [<L.L. *fello*, traitor, rebel], one guilty of a serious crime; a wicked person: *Law*, one who has committed a felony (which see):—*adj.* malignant; wicked; murderous.

Syn., *n.* criminal, convict, evildoer, malefactor.

[2]fel-on (fĕl′ŭn), *n.* [perh. <Lat. *fel*, gall], an extremely painful abscess on a finger or toe, usually near the nail: a form of whitlow.

fe-lo-ni-ous (fē-lō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **felony**], wicked; villainous: *Law*, done with the purpose of committing a crime.—*adv.* **fe-lo′ni-ous-ly**.

fel-o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [see [1]**felon**], *Law*, a crime declared by statute to be in the highest class of crimes, more serious than a misdemeanor, and punishable by imprisonment or death, as robbery, treason, murder, and arson.

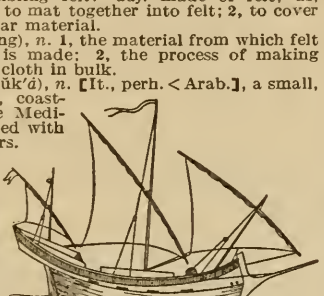
fel-spar (fĕl'spär″), *n.* [see **feldspar**], any of several crystalline minerals. See **feld'spar**″, *Pfd. S.*

[1]**felt** (fĕlt), past tense and perfect participle of the irregular verb *feel.*

[2]**felt** (fĕlt), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, a fabric made of wool, or of wool, hair, and fur, usually matted or forced together by pressure or by heat; **2**, material resembling felt:—*adj.* made of felt; as, a *felt* hat:—*v.t.* **1**, to mat together into felt; **2**, to cover with felt, or similar material.

felt-ing (fĕlt'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the material from which felt cloth is made; **2**, the process of making felt cloth; **3**, felt cloth in bulk.

fe-luc-ca (fē-lŭk'ä), *n.* [It., perh. < Arab.], a small, fast, coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, provided with both sails and oars.



FELUCCA.

fem. *abbr.* feminine (also, **f.**, **F.**).

fe-male (fē'māl), *n.* [< Lat. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman, influenced by *male*], an animal of the sex that bears offspring; specifically, a woman or girl: *Bot.*, a plant or flower that bears the pistil, and receives the pollen; generally, a pistillate plant; *Zoöl.*, the egg-producing individual of a bisexual animal:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the sex that produces young: *Mech.*, designating a part fitted to receive a corresponding part within it, as the inside thread of a pipe fitting or a nut; *Bot.*, having pistils without stamens; *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the egg-producing individual.—*n.* **fe'male-ness.**

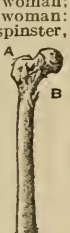
Syn., adj. feminine, womanly, womanlike, womanish. To the sex of women we apply the word *female;* as opposed to *male*, it applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings. Though we still sometimes read of a *female* slave, *female* suffrage, or *female* education, *female* in nonbiological senses has been displaced by *feminine. Feminine* is applied to qualities distinguishing women, or things appropriate to them: we speak of *feminine* slightness or delicacy; *feminine* apparel; a truly *feminine* remark; *feminine* features. *Womanly* is applied to those qualities of womankind that are sweetly becoming or endearing; we speak of *womanly* sympathy or tact, but of *feminine* cattiness. *Womanish* is a contemptuous term, connoting, whether applied to men or women, the weaker and less likable qualities of the sex. Faults due to an excess of femininity are excused, often indulged; as, *feminine* weakness at the sight of blood; such weakness in a man would be reproachfully termed *womanish. Womanlike* is used respectfully, like *womanly*, but it lacks the latter's warmth of tone; as, *womanlike*, she fainted when the danger was over.

feme (fēm), *n.* [< Fr. *femme*, woman], *Law*, a woman; wife: **feme covert** (kŭv'ĕrt), a married woman: **feme sole** (sōl), a single woman, whether spinster, widow, or divorcée. Also, ***femme** (fäm).

fem-i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *femina*, woman], **1**, pertaining to, or like, women; **2**, delicate; tender; sensitive; **3**, wanting in manly traits or characteristics: *Gram.*, designating the gender or classification to which belong those words that may be applied to females exclusively.—*adv.* **fem'i-nine-ly.**—*n.* **fem'i-nine-ness.**—*n.* **fem"i-nin'i-ty.**—*n.* **fem"i-ne'i-ty.**

Syn. womanly, womanlike. (See female.)

fem-i-nism (fĕm'ĭ-nĭzm), *n.* the belief that men and women are mentally and socially equal, and that women should be given every social freedom, advantage, and opportunity enjoyed by men.—*n.* **fem'i-nist.**



FEMUR
(A) Greater and (B) trochanter.

***femme de cham-bre** (fȧm" dē shäⁿbr"), [Fr. = chambermaid], a lady's maid; chambermaid.

fem-o-ral (fĕm'ō-răl), *adj.* [see **femur**], pertaining to the thigh or femur.

fe-mur (fē'mŭr), *n.* [*pl.* femurs (-mŭrz); femora (fĕm'ō-rȧ)], [Lat. = thigh], *Anat.*, the thigh bone, the longest and largest bone in the human body, extending from the hip to the knee; *Entom.*, in the leg of an insect, the third part from the extremity, usually the largest part.

[1]**fen** (fĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *fenn*, marsh], **1**, low, flat marshland; a kind of bog; **2**, a growth of moss or mold causing disease in hops.—*adj.* **fen'ny.**

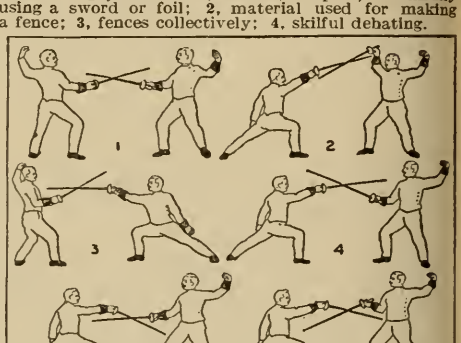
[2]**fen** (fĕn), *n.* [*pl.* fen], [Chin. *fên*, fen], a Chinese coin, the 100th part of a Yuan, worth about ⅓ cent.

fe-na-gle (fē-nā'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [respelling of *fainaigue*, fenagle, orig. Eng. dial., perh. < *feign*], to revoke at cards; hence, to use devious or underhand methods; cheat; intrigue. Also, **fi-na'gle.**

fence (fĕns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fenced (fĕnst), *p.pr.* fencing], [abbr. of *defence*], **1**, to guard; protect; defend; **2**, to inclose or surround with a barrier, wall, railing, or the like; fortify; inclose:—*v.i.* **1**, to practice the art of using the sword or foils; **2**, to avoid making a direct reply: *Colloq.*, to deal in stolen goods:—*n.* **1**, the art of using the sword; **2**, defense; guard; **3**, a barrier consisting of posts, boards, wire, etc., as about a field; **4**, skill in debate: *Colloq.*, one who receives stolen goods; also, a place where stolen goods are received: *Mech.*, a gauge; guide.—*n.* **fenc'er.**—*adj.* **fence'less.**

fen-ci-ble (fĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* [abbr. of *defensible*], capable of defense, or of being defended:—*n.* a soldier who enlists for home service only.

fenc-ing (fĕn'sĭng), [see **fence**], present participle of *fence:*—*n.* **1**, the art, or sport, of skilfully using a sword or foil; **2**, material used for making a fence; **3**, fences collectively; **4**, skilful debating.



FENCING POSITIONS
Showing important thrusts and their parries: 1, on guard; 2, prime; 3, tierce; 4, carte; 5, septime; 6, octave.

fend (fĕnd), *v.t.* [< M.E. *fenden*, to defend; ward off: abbr. of *defenden* < O.F. *defendre* < Lat. *defendere*, to defend; ward off], **1**, to ward or keep off; **2**, to protect with a fender:—*v.i.* **1**, to parry; act on the defensive; **2**, to take care or provide; strive; make shift.

fend-er (fĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1**, a cushion, as of rope or a piece of wood, hung over the side of a ship as a protective bumper; **2**, a metal guard in front of a fireplace; **3**, a device attached to the front of a street car, locomotive, or the like, to prevent or lessen injuries from collisions; **4**, in an automobile, any of the four guards over the wheels; a mud guard.

fe-nes-tral (fē-nĕs'trăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *fenestra*, window], **1**, pertaining to a window; **2**, having small transparent spots, as the wings of some insects:—*n.* a frame closed with translucent paper or cloth, used as a window before the invention of glass.

fe-nes-trate (fē-nĕs'trāt), *adj.* **1**, provided with windows or openings; **2**, *Zoöl.*, having transparent spots, as the wings of some insects.—*n.* **fen"es-tra'tion.**—*adj.* **fe-nes'trat-ed** (-trāt-ĕd).

Fe-ni-an (fē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [< O.Ir. *fénе*, the ancient Irish people], **1**, formerly, a member of a secret society, mainly among the Irish in America, aiming to end British rule in Ireland; **2**, one of a legendary band of Irish heroes whose chief was named *Finn*, or *Fingal.*—*n.* **Fe'ni-an-ism.**

fen-nec (fĕn'ĕk), *n.* [< Arab. *fanek*, name of animal], *Zoöl.*, a small African fox of a light fawn color, with large, pointed ears.

fen-nel (fĕn'ĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *finugl* < Lat. *faeniculum* < *faenum*, hay], a fragrant plant of the carrot family, having yellow flowers.

Fen-rir (fĕn'rĕr), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, a monster wolf, bound by the Æsir and thrown into Niflheim: also called *Fenris-wolf.* Also, **Fen'ris.**

feod (fūd), *n.* [see **²feud**], land held under feudal tenure; a fief, or fee. See **feud**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **feod'al.**

feoff (fēf), *v.t.* [see **fief**], to sell, give, or grant a fief to; invest with the right to hold a fief; enfeoff: —*n.* a fee; fief; feudal estate. See **fief**, *Pfd. S.*

feoff-ee (fēf-ē'), *n.* **1**, a person to whom a grant of land is made in return for feudal service; **2**, in England, a trustee of real property, especially property which is administered for public purposes.

feoff-ment (fēf'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the conveyance of a feud or fee; the grant of land in return for feudal service; **2**, the document making such conveyance.

feof-for (fēf'ĕr), *n.* one who grants land to another in return for feudal service. Also, **feof'fer.**

¹fe-ral (fē'răl), *adj.* [<Lat. *fera*, wild beast], wild; untamed; uncultivated: *Zoöl.*, reverted from the domestic to the savage state: said of an animal.

²fe-ral (fē'răl), *adj.* [<Lat. *feralis*, of the dead], pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal.

fer-de-lance (fâr"=dē=lăns'), *n.* [Fr. = iron head of lance<Lat. *ferrum*, iron], *Zoöl.*, a large, poisonous snake (*Lachesis lanceolatus*) related to the copperhead and found in tropical America.

fere (fēr), *n.* [<A.S. *ge-fēra*, a companion<*faran*, to travel]. *Archaic*, an associate; a mate; companion; companion; especially, a husband or wife.

fe-rine (fē'rīn; fē'rĭn), *adj.* [<Lat. *ferinus*<*fera*, wild beast], wild; pertaining to, or like, wild beasts:—*n. Rare*, a wild beast.

***fer-ma-ta** (fĕr-mä'tä), *n.* [It.<Lat. *fermare* (*-atus*), to stop; confirm], *Mus.*, **1**, a prolonging of the measure value of a tone or a rest, dependent upon the taste of the performer: indicated by a sign placed over [⌒] or under [⌣] the note, rest, or chord; **2**, the sign by which the pause is marked. Also called *hold; pause.*

fer-ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *fermentum*, leaven <*fervĕre*, to boil], **1**, a substance that causes fermentation (which see), as mold, yeast, bacteria, etc.; **2**, fermentation; **3**, a commotion; tumult; agitation: as, he was in a *ferment* of anger:—*v.t.* (fĕr-mĕnt'), **1**, to produce chemical change or fermentation in; **2**, to excite; stir up:—*v.i.* **1**, to effervesce or bubble; **2**, to be in a state of fermentation; **3**, to be stirred up or excited.—*adj.* **fer-ment'a-ble.**

fer-men-ta-tion (fûr"mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *fermentare* (*-atus*)<*fermentum*, leaven], **1**, *Chem.*, the decomposition produced in an organic substance by the action of living organisms, such as certain fungi or bacteria; a working, as of the yeast in liquor; **2**, agitation.—*adj.* **fer-ment'a-tive.**

fern (fûrn), *n.* [<A.S. *fearn*, fern], any of a large order (*Filicoles*) of flowerless plants, for the most part low-growing, generally with broad and feathery fronds, or leaves (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.): **tree fern**, a tall fern in which the stem has developed a great deal of wood, bearing fronds at its summit.—*adj.* **fern'y.**

fern-er-y (fûr'nĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], a place or stand where ferns are grown or kept.

fern seed popularly, the dustlike spores on the back of a fern: formerly considered to be seed, and to render invisible anyone carrying them.

fe-ro-cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *ferox* (*-ocis*), fierce], savage; characterized by cruelty.—*adv.* **fe-ro'cious-ly.**—*n.* **fe-ro'cious-ness.**

Syn. brutal, fell, barbarous, fierce. (See inhuman.)

fe-roc-i-ty (fē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], savageness; cruelty; inhuman fierceness.

-fer-ous *suffix*, [<Lat. *ferre*, to bear], forming adjectives meaning producing; yielding; bearing: with connecting vowel *i;* as, odori*ferous.*

fer-rate (fĕr'āt), *n.* [<Lat. *ferrum*, iron], a salt made by the union of ferric acid with a base.

fer-re-ous (fĕr'ē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **ferrous**], *Obs.* or *Rare*, of, containing, resembling, or derived from, iron. See **fer'rous**, *Pfd. S.*

¹fer-ret (fĕr'ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *furet*, a ferret, dim. of *fuiron*<Lat. *furo*, robber], a kind of weasel used to hunt rats and rabbits:—*v.t.* **1**, to drive out from a hiding place; search for with ferrets; **2**, to search perseveringly for: generally with *out;* as, to *ferret* out a gang of thieves:—*v.i.* to hunt with ferrets; search.—*n.* **fer'ret-er.**—*adj.* **fer'ret-y.**

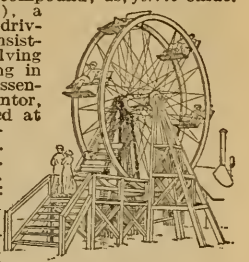
FERRET

²fer-ret (fĕr'ĕt), *n.* [<It. *fioretti*, floss silk<*fiore*, flower], a narrow tape, formerly of silk, but now of cotton or worsted: also called *ferreting.*

fer-ri-age (fĕr'ĭ-ăj), *n.* [see **ferry**], **1**, the act of ferrying, or conveying across a body of water in a ferry; **2**, the fare for being ferried across.

fer-ric (fĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *ferrum*, iron], pertaining to, derived from, or containing, iron: *Chem.*, designating a compound in which the valence of iron is higher than in the ferrous compound; as, *ferric* oxide.

Fer-ris wheel (fĕr'ĭs), a power-driven amusement device consisting of a vertical wheel revolving on a fixed axle and having in its rim pendent cars for passengers: named from its inventor, G. W. Ferris, and first used at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.


FERRIS WHEEL

fer-rite (fĕr'īt), *n.* [<Lat. *ferrum*, iron], *Metal.*, pure metallic iron: a constituent of iron and steel.

fer-ro-al-loy (fĕr"ō-ă-loi'), *n.* [*ferro-* (<Lat. *ferrum*, iron) +*alloy*], any of various alloys of iron used in steel making, containing a high percentage of some other element, and named according to the added element, as ferromanganese.

fer-ro-con-crete (fĕr"ō-kŏn'krēt), *n.* [*ferro-* (<Lat. *ferrum*, iron) +*concrete*], concrete strengthened by embedded steel rods or mesh: also called *armored* or *reënforced concrete.*

fer-ro-mag-net-ic (fĕr"ō-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [*ferro-* (<Lat. *ferrum*, iron) +*magnetic*], *Phys.*, having strong magnetic properties, as iron or nickel: distinguished from *paramagnetic.*

fer-ro-man-ga-nese (fĕr"ō-măng'gă-nēz'; -măng"gă-nēs'), *n.* [*ferro-* (<Lat. *ferrum*, iron) +*manganese*], an alloy of iron and manganese used to harden steel.

fer-ro-sil-i-con (fĕr"ō-sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [*ferro-* (<Lat. *ferrum*, iron) +*silicon*], a compound of iron and silicon containing a high percentage of the latter element: added to molten iron, in steel making, to increase the percentage of silicon.

fer-ro-type (fĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [*ferro-* (<Lat. *ferrum*, iron) +*type*], **1**, a photograph made on a thin iron plate: generally called *tintype;* **2**, the process of making such a photograph.

fer-rous (fĕr'ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *ferrum*, iron], pertaining to, or derived from, iron: *Chem.*, designating a compound of iron in which iron is bivalent. Also, **fer're-ous.**

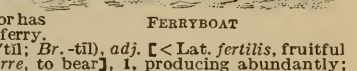
fer-ru-gi-nous (fĕ-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *ferrugo* (*-ruginis*), rust], **1**, of the nature of, or containing, iron; **2**, resembling iron rust in color; brownish red; **3**, having an iron taste.

fer-rule (fĕr'ōōl; fĕr'ŭl), *n.* [altered by influence of Lat. *ferrum*, iron<earlier *verrel*<O.F. *virelle*<L.L. *virola*<Lat. *viriola*, dim. of *viriae*, bracelets], **1**, a metal ring or cap placed at the end of a stick, tool handle, etc., to strengthen it; **2**, a bushing used to make a tight joint; **3**, in plumbing, a connection between a water main and the pipe to a house.

fer-ry (fĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [<A.S. *ferian*, to convey], **1**, provision for carrying passengers or freight over comparatively narrow bodies of water, by boats or rafts; also, the place where such a crossing is made; **2**, a boat used for such a purpose; **3**, the legal right to carry passengers or goods, and to charge tolls:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], to convey across a river or other body of water in a boat: —*v.i.* to go across water in a boat or ferry.

fer-ry-boat (fĕr'ĭ-bōt"), *n.* [*ferry*+*boat*], a boat used for transportation across a comparatively narrow body of water.

fer-ry-man (fĕr'ĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*ferry* +*man*], one who maintains or has charge of a ferry.


FERRYBOAT

fer-tile (fûr'tĭl; *Br.* -tīl), *adj.* [<Lat. *fertilis*, fruitful <*ferre*, to bear], **1**, producing abundantly; fruitful; rich; also, inventive; **2**, capable of developing because impregnated by the male element: said of eggs or seeds; **3**, capable of reproducing; **4**, promoting productiveness; as, a *fertile* rain: *Bot.*, capable of producing fruit.—*adv.* **fer'tile-ly.**—*n.* **fer'tile-ness.**

Syn. prolific, plenteous, productive, rich, teeming.

fer-til-i-ty (fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; **2**, resourcefulness; originality.

fer-ti-lize (fûr'tĭ-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], **1**, to render fruitful or productive; enrich; **2**, to impregnate.—*n.* **fer'ti-li-za'tion.**

fer-ti-liz-er (fûr′tĭ-līz″ẽr), *n.* any material put in or on ground, containing plant food, or substances which release needed minerals from the soil, as chemicals or manure: *Bot.*, the carrier of the fertilizing agent, as a bee to a flower.

fer-ule (fĕr′o͞ol; -ĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *ferula*, fennel; rod], a rod or flat stick, as a ruler, sometimes used in punishing children:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uled (-o͞old; -ĭld), *p.pr.* -uling], to punish with such a stick.

fer-ven-cy (fûr′vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **fervent**], earnestness; ardor; warmth of feeling; fervor.
Syn. ecstasy, devotion, enthusiasm, eagerness, zeal.

fer-vent (fûr′vĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *fervens* (-*entis*), boiling], **1**, zealous; ardent; vehement; earnest; **2**, hot; glowing; burning.—*adv.* **fer′vent-ly.**
Syn. impassioned, eager, impatient, fierce, intense.

fer-vid (fûr′vĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *fervidus*, burning], **1**, burning; glowing; **2**, ardent; vehement. —*adv.* **fer′vid-ly.**—*n.* **fer′vid-ness.**
Syn. impetuous, earnest, fiery, passionate, zealous.

***Fer-vi-dor** (fâr″vē″dôr′; fûr′vĕ-dôr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *fervidus*, hot], in France, in the Revolutionary calendar, the eleventh month, July 19–August 17: usually called *Thermidor.*

fer-vor (fûr′vẽr), *n.* [Lat. = heat], **1**, intensity of feeling; zeal; **2**, heat. Also, **fer′vour.**

fes-cue (fĕs′kū), *n.* [< O.F. *festu* < Lat. *festuca*, straw, stem], *Bot.*, any of various, mostly small, grasses, a few of which are valuable for pasturage or for lawns: *Obs.*, a thin stick used in pointing out letters to children beginning to read.

fess (fĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *fesse* < Lat. *fascia*, band], *Her.*, a horizontal band across the middle of a shield, or escutcheon, equal in breadth to one third of the shield: **fess point**, *Her.*, the central point of the escutcheon (for illus. see *heraldry*). Also, **fesse.**

Fess

fes-tal (fĕs′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *festum*, a feast], pertaining to a feast or holiday; joyous; festive.—*adv.* **fes′tal-ly.**

fes-ter (fĕs′tẽr), *v.i.* [< O.F. *festre* < Lat. *fistula*, ulcer], **1**, to become inflamed and generate pus; ulcerate; **2**, to grow virulent; rankle, as resentment; **3**, to become corrupt or rotten: —*v.t.* **1**, to cause to ulcerate; **2**, to cause to rankle:—*n.* **1**, a pus-forming sore; **2**, a rankling or festering.

fes-ti-nate (fĕs′tĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *festinare* (-*atus*), to hasten], *Obs.*, hurried:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* (-nāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], *Rare*, to hasten.—*adv.* **fes′ti-nate-ly.**—*n.* **fes″ti-na′tion.**

fes-ti-val (fĕs′tĭ-văl), *n.* [see **festive**], **1**, a celebration of some event or anniversary, either civil or religious; **2**, an entertainment of a specific sort, generally at regular intervals; as, the Handel *festival.*

fes-tive (fĕs′tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *festum*, feast; holiday], pertaining to a feast or festival; gay; joyous; convivial.—*adv.* **fes′tive-ly.**
Syn. joyful, merry, festal, sportive, gay, mirthful.

fes-tiv-i-ty (fĕs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, social gaiety at a feast or an entertainment; merrymaking; joyfulness; **2**, a celebration; festival.

fes-toon (fĕs-to͞on′), *n.* [< Fr. *feston* < It. *festone*, a garland, prob. a festal garland < Lat. *festum*, feast], a decorative garland, especially of leaves, fruits, or flowers, draped between two points: *Arch.*, a carved ornament resembling a hanging garland of fruit, leaves, or flowers:—*v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, a hanging garland or festoon.

fe-tal (fē′tăl), *adj.* [see **fetus**], pertaining to the fetus, or unborn young of an animal. Also, **fœ′tal.**

¹fetch (fĕch), *v.t.* [< A.S. *feccan*, to bring], **1**, to go after and bring; get; **2**, to attain by exertion; draw forth; heave, as a sigh; **3**, to be sold for; **4**, to cause to come; bring to a particular or desired state; as, to *fetch* order out of chaos: *Naut.*, to reach; arrive at by sailing: *Colloq.*, to fascinate; please; attract: **fetch a compass**, *Naut.*, to swing one's course about; make a detour:—*v.i. Naut.*, to hold a course; as, to *fetch* to leeward:—*n.* **1**, the act of going and bringing; hence, great effort; **2**, a stratagem.—*n.* **fetch′er.**
Syn., *v.* accomplish, transport, convey. (See **bring.**)

²fetch (fĕch), *n.* [source uncertain], an apparition of a living person; wraith.

fetch-ing (fĕch′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **¹fetch**], *Colloq.*, pleasing; attractive; as, a *fetching* costume.

fête (fāt; fât), *n.* [Fr. = feast], **1**, a festival or holiday, usually an outdoor celebration; **2**, in France, the festival day of the saint for whom a person is named, observed like a birthday:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fêted, *p.pr.* fêting], to entertain or honor with festivities.

***fête cham-pê-tre** (fât″ shäṅ″pâtr′′), *n.* [Fr.], an outdoor country festival.

fe-ti-a-lis (fē″shĭ-ā′lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* fetiales (-ā′lēz)], [Lat.], in ancient Rome, one of a company of twenty priests or heralds whose office was formally to declare war and to sanction treaties. Also, **fe′tial.**

fet-id (fĕt′ĭd; fē′tĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *fetere*, to stink], offensive in odor; stinking.—*adv.* **fet′id-ly.**
Syn. noisome, rotten, disgusting, putrid, noxious.

fe-tish (fē′tĭsh; fĕt′ĭsh), *n.* [< Fr. *fétiche* < Port. *feitiço*, a charm], **1**, among primitive peoples, any inanimate object worshiped either for its inherent magical power, or because it is conceived as the residence of a god or spirit; **2**, any object of unreasoning or ignorant devotion: *Psychopathol.*, an object having no intrinsic significance of sex, but arousing erotic feelings. Also, **fe′tich.**—*n.* **fe′tish-ism; fe′tich-ism.** —*n.* **fe′tish-ist. fe′tich-ist.**

Fetishes

fet-lock (fĕt′lŏk), *n.* [< M.E. *fytlok*: source uncertain], on a horse or similar animal, the tuft of hair just above the hoof, at the back; also, the hairy projection and joint at this point (see *horse*, illus.).

fe-tor (fē′tŏr), *n.* [Lat. = a stench], an offensive smell; a stench. Also, **fœ′tor.**

fet-ter (fĕt′ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *feter*, fetter < O.Teut. source], **1**, a chain for binding the feet, usually *pl.*; **2**, anything that restrains; a hindrance:—*v.t.* **1**, to place restraint on; chain; place in bonds; as, the feet; bind; **2**, to hinder; restrain.

fet-ter-lock (fĕt′ẽr-lŏk), *n.* [*fetter* + ²*lock*], a shackle used on a horse's leg: *Obs.*, a fetlock.

fet-tle (fĕt′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fettled (-ld), *p.pr.* fettling], [perh. < A.S. *fetel*, a girdle], **1**, *Eng. Dial.*, to put in order; **2**, to beat; **3**, to cover or line, as the hearth of a puddling furnace:—*v.i. Eng. Dial.*, **1**, to fuss; **2**, to clean up; put things in order:—*n.* a condition or state of readiness; good trim or condition.

fet-tling (fĕt′lĭng), *n.* material used for lining puddling furnaces, usually iron oxide in the form of ore or mill scale: also called *bulldog.*

fe-tus (fē′tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = offspring], *Anat.*, the child in the uterus after the third month (sometimes, the fifth week) of gestation: before then being called the *embryo; Biol.*, the embryo in the uterus or egg after it is clearly defined. Also, **fœ′tus.**

feu (fū), *n.* [Sc. var. of *fee*, q.v.], in Scotland, a lease of land under which the tenant pays his rent in grain or money instead of in military service; a fee.

¹feud (fūd), *n.* [< O.F. *fede* < O.H.G. *fēhida*, enmity], a quarrel, generally hereditary or of long standing, between clans or families.

²feud (fūd), *n.* [< L.L. *feodum, feudum*, a fief], under the feudal system, land held from a lord or landowner in return for service to be rendered to him; also called *fee; feoff; fief.* Also, **feod.**—*adj.* **feu′da-ry.**

feu-dal (fū′dăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a method of landholding in Europe during the Middle Ages, by which tenure of land was granted in return for service rendered: **feudal system**, a political and social system affecting almost every phase of life in Europe in the Middle Ages, but referring specifically to the tenure of land and to the organization of military service and of the state, whereby the land was divided into feuds, or fiefs, each held by the tenant, or vassal, as long as he rendered certain services to his superior lord, who might himself be a vassal, either of a higher nobleman or of the king.—*adv.* **feu′dal-ly.**

feu-dal-ism (fū′dăl-ĭzm), *n.* the feudal system; also, its laws, usages, or period of existence.—*n.* **feu′dal-ist.**—*adj.* **feu″dal-is′tic.**

feu-dal-i-ty (fū-dăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the feudal state or condition; principles or forms of feudalism; **2**, a fief.

feu-dal-ize (fū′dăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to cause to conform to, or reduce to, feudalism.—*n.* **feu″dal-i-za′tion.**

feu-da-to-ry (fū′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who holds land in return for service to a feudal superior; a feudal tenant or vassal:—*adj.* pertaining to the relation between a feudal vassal and his lord. Also, **feu′da-ry.**

***feu-ille-ton** (fû″yē-tôṅ′), *n.* [Fr. = leaflet], the part of a French newspaper devoted to criticism, fiction, etc.; also, an article there printed.

fe-ver (fē′vẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *fēfor* < Lat. *febris*, fever], **1**, *Pathol.*, a temperature of the human body exceeding 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit; also, any disease characterized by such high temperature, accelerated pulse, weakness, restlessness, etc.; **2**, extreme nervous

excitement; as, a *fever* of anxiety; strong emotion: —*v.t.* to put into a fever:—*v.i.* to contract fever.

fe-ver-bush (fē'vĕr-bo͝osh"), *n.* [*fever*+*bush*], an American shrub of the laurel family, bearing aromatic leaves which, when crushed, resemble allspice: also called *wild allspice* and *spicebush*.

fe-ver-few (fē'vĕr-fū), *n.* [<A.S. *fēferfuge*<Lat. *febrifugia*<*febris*, fever+*fugare*, to drive away], an aromatic perennial (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) bearing small white, yellow-centered flowers.

fe-ver-ish (fē'vĕr-ish), *adj.* [see **fever**], 1, affected with, indicating, or causing, fever; 2, restless; disordered, as by fever; hence, 3, impatient; eager.—*adv.* **fe'ver-ish-ly.**—*n.* **fe'ver-ish-ness.**

fe-ver-root (fē'vĕr-ro͝ot"), *n.* [*fever*+*root*], an herb belonging to the gentian family and bearing reddish flowers: also called *horse gentian*.

fe-ver sore a small eruption, usually on the lip; a cold sore: also called *fever blister*.

few (fū), *adj.* [<A.S. *fēawe*, few], small in number; not many.—*n.* **few'ness.**

fey (fā), *adj.* [<A.S. *fǣge*, fated], *Archaic*, doomed or fated to death, especially to sudden death.

fez (fez), *n.* [*pl.* fezzes (-ĕz)], [<Turk. *fes*<*Fez*, name of town], a brimless felt hat, usually red with a black tassel, formerly worn by Turks.

FEZ

ff. *abbr.* 1, folios; 2, following: referring to more than one object; 3, [It. *fortissimo*], very loudly:—**F. F. V.**, first families of Virginia:—**F. G. S.**, Fellow of the Geological Society (London).

F horn *Mus.*, an orchestral instrument of the brass group, consisting of about twelve feet of coiled tubing, which in most modern orchestras replaces the French horn: also called *valve horn*.

***fi-an-cé** (fē"äṅ"sā'), *n.* [Fr. = betrothed], a man betrothed, or engaged to be married.—*n. fem.* **fi"an"cée'** (-sā').

fi-as-co (fē-às'kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes; -cos(-kōz)], [It. = flask], 1, a long-necked flask, especially one covered with woven straw or wicker; hence, 2, by an unexplained transition of meaning, an ignominious failure.

fi-at (fī'ăt), *n.* [Lat. = let it be done], an authoritative command; a decree; proclamation.

fi-at mon-ey paper currency made legal tender by law, or fiat, but not having an intrinsic value equal to its nominal value.

fib (fib), *n.* [perh. abbr. of dial. *fible-fable*, nonsense], a petty falsehood:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fibbed (fibd), *p.pr.* fibbing], to tell small untruths.—*n.* **fib'ber.**

fi-ber (fī'bĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *fibra*, fiber], 1, one of the slender, threadlike filaments forming certain organic tissues or textile fabrics; 2, a tough substance that can be separated into threads and spun or woven; as, hemp *fiber*; 3, fibrous structure; texture; hence, quality of character. Also, **fi'bre.**—*adj.* **fi'brous.**

fi-bril (fī'brĭl), *n.* [dim. of *fiber*], a very small fiber; a root hair.—*adj.* **fi'bril-lar; fi'bril-la-ry.**

fi-brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* [see **fiber**], *Physiol.*, a whitish elastic, solid protein formed when blood is clotted: **vegetable fibrin**, a similar substance found in vegetable organisms.—*adj.* **fi'brin-ous.**

fi-brin-o-gen (fī-brĭn'ŏ-jĕn; fī'brĭn-ŏ-jĕn"), *n.* [<*fibrin*+*-gen* (<Gk. *-gēnes*, born)], the soluble proteid, found especially in the blood, which, by the action of fibrin ferment, becomes insoluble fibrin and produces coagulation.

fi-broid (fī'broid), *adj.* [<Lat. *fibra*, fiber+Gk. *eidos*, form], fibrous in structure; fiberlike:—*n. Pathol.*, a fibroma, or tumor of fibrous tissue.

fi-bro-ma (fī-brō'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-mȧ-tȧ)], [L.L.<Lat. *fibra*, fiber], *Pathol.*, a tumor consisting chiefly of fibrous connective tissue; a fibroid tumor.

fib-ster (fĭb'stĕr), *n.* [see **fib**], one who tells fibs; a petty liar: used jocosely.

fib-u-la (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat. = brooch], *Anat.*, the outer and smaller of the two bones of the lower leg (see *leg*, *tibia*, *skeleton*, illus.).—*adj.* **fib'u-lar.**

fich-u (fish'o͞o; fē"shü'), *n.* [Fr.], a light, three-cornered cape, usually made of sheer muslin or lace, and worn by women over the shoulders.

FICHU (A) As worn in the early 19th century.

fick-le (fĭk'l), *adj.* [<A.S. *ficol*, deceitful], changeable; inconstant; variable; irresolute.—*n.* **fick'le-ness.**

Syn. freakish, changeable, crotchety, capricious, moody, whimsical, shifting, unsteady. The *capricious* person yields to every impulse of a changing mind; he is inconstant in his emotions, fitful in his likes and dislikes, variable in his conduct. *Freakish* actions are so erratic and queer as to seem abnormal. *Whimsical* actions have their root in some kink or humor of the disposition rather than in instability or unsoundness; *whimsical* sayings are often of a droll turn; *whimsical* expressions or mannerisms often produce a chuckly sort of mirth; *whimsical* people are quaintly humorous in their desires or fancies.—*Ant.* steady, constant, faithful, unchanging, resolute, firm.

fi-co (fē'kō), *n.* [*pl.* ficoes (-kōz)], [It. = a fig], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, 1, an insignificant or trifling matter; 2, an expression of contempt made by snapping the fingers, or thrusting the thumb between two fingers.

fic-tile (fĭk'tĭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *fictilis*<*fingere* (*fictus*), to fashion], 1, made of molded earth or clay; 2, plastic; moldable; 3, pertaining to pottery or molding.

fic-tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *fictio* (*-onis*), something fashioned or invented], 1, the act of feigning or inventing; 2, that which is imagined or invented as opposed to that which is true or real; 3, in general, literature that narrates imaginary events and portrays imaginary characters; specifically, novels and romances: *Obs.*, 1, a device; 2, deceit: **legal fiction**, *Law*, a hypothetical case in which a possible act is considered as done.—*adj.* **fic'tion-al.**—*n.* **fic'tion-ist.**

Syn. fabrication, romance, myth, falsehood, fable.

fic-ti-tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to fiction; 2, not genuine; false; pretended.—*adv.* **fic-ti'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fic-ti'tious-ness.**

Syn. counterfeit, fabulous, assumed. (See artificial.)

fic-tive (fĭk'tĭv), *adj.* [see **fictile**], 1, pertaining to, or able to create, fiction; 2, fictitious.

fid (fĭd), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, an iron or wooden bar or pin used to support anything, as the topmast of a vessel; 2, a tapering wooden or iron pin, as for opening the strands of a rope to be spliced, stretching eyes in rigging, or the like: *Mil.*, a block of wood used in handling heavy guns:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fidded, *p.pr.* fidding], to put into place and secure by a fid.

fid-dle (fĭd'l), *n.* [<M.E. *fithele*, perh. <L.L. *ridula*, viol], *Naut.*, a frame on a ship's table to keep articles from rolling off in stormy weather; *Mech.*, a device for tilting the cutting tool on a metal planer: *Colloq.*, a violin:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fiddled (-ld), *p.pr.* fiddling], *Colloq.*, 1, to play on a violin; 2, to trifle; as, to *fiddle* at writing; also, to tinker:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to play (a tune) on the violin.

fid-dle-dee-dee (fĭd"l-dē-dē'), *interj.* [exclamatory], nonsense! used contemptuously:—*n.* a piece of nonsense.

fid-dle-fad-dle (fĭd'l-făd"l), *n.* [var. reduplication of *fiddle*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, nonsense; trifling conversation:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -faddled (-ld), *p.pr.* -faddling], to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles:—*interj.* nonsense!

fid-dler (fĭd'lĕr), *n.* [see **fiddle**], 1, a violinist; one who fiddles; 2, a European sandpiper; 3, a kind of burrowing crab of the Atlantic coast, having one claw much larger than the other: also called *fiddler crab*.

FIDDLER CRAB

fid-dle-stick (fĭd'l-stĭk"), *n.* [*fiddle*+*stick*], 1, a bow for playing the violin; 2, a trifle; a mere nothing:—*interj. pl.* nonsense! rubbish!

fi-del-i-ty (fī-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *fidelis*, faithful], 1, faithfulness; careful regard for duty; reliability; loyal attachment to a person or a principle; 2, veracity: *Obs.*, exactness.

Syn. allegiance, loyalty, devotion. (See constancy.)

fidg-et (fĭj'ĕt), *v.i.* [<obs. *fidge*, to twitch], 1, to move about uneasily or restlessly; 2, to worry:—*v.t.* to make uneasy; cause to worry:—*n.* one who is nervously restless: *pl.* nervous restlessness.—*adj.* **fidg'et-y.**—*n.* **fidg'et-i-ness.**

fi-du-cial (fī-dū'shăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *fiducia*, trust], 1, undoubting; having faith or confidence; 2, of or pertaining to a trust; as, the *fiducial* control of an estate: commonly, *fiduciary*: *Phys.*, chosen as a fixed standard of reference; as, a *fiducial* line or point from which measurements are made.

fi-du-ci-a-ry (fī-dū'shĭ-ă-rĭ; -shă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a trustee; as, a *fiduciary* for a child's inheritance:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a trust; as, to act in a *fiduciary* capacity; 2, confident; unwavering; 3, depending for its value on the confidence of the public or on securities: said of a paper currency.

fie (fī), *interj.* [<Lat. *fi*, exclamation of disgust], for shame! indicating disgust, impatience, disapproval, or reproach; popularly, a humorous pretense of horror.

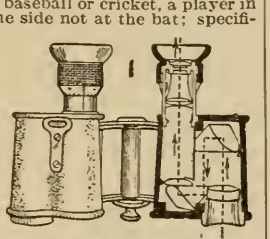
fief (fēf), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *feodum, feudum*, a fief], under the feudal system, land held in return for service to a superior; also, the tenure of such land; as, lands held in *fief*: also called *fee; feod; feoff; feud.*

field (fēld), *n.* [< A.S. *feld*, field], **1**, a piece of land cleared for cultivation, pasture, etc., generally inclosed; **2**, a plot of ground set aside for a special use; as, the potter's *field;* a cricket *field;* **3**, a region yielding some natural product; as, the oil *fields;* **4**, the site of a battle; also, the battle itself; **5**, a sphere of action or opportunity; as, the *field* of research; **6**, a wide expanse; extent; as, a *field* of ice; **7**, the region or area seen through a telescope, or the like, in a given position: often in the phrase, *field* of vision; **8**, open, unin-closed country: *Phys.*, the space over which some influence is extended; as, the magnetic *field; Sports*, **1**, collectively, those who take part in the contest or sport, as in fox hunting; **2**, in cricket and baseball, the side that is not at the bat; **3**, in racing, and hence in any contest among individuals, all the contestants except a specified one; as, Smith against the *field; Her.*, the surface of the escutcheon, on which the device is drawn; also, the surface of a division of the shield (see *heraldry*, illus.): **field artillery**, *Mil.*, artillery so mounted as to be easily handled in the field: **field battery**, *Mil.*, a battery, with wagons, equipment, etc., including, in the United States, four guns, and in England, six guns: **field gun**, *Mil.*, a fieldpiece (which see). **field hospital**, *Mil.*, **1**, a temporary hospital set up near a battlefield; **2**, an organized group of medical officers and assistants, with their equipment for establishing such a hospital: **field officer**, *U. S. Mil.*, an officer of the rank of major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel:—*v.t.* in baseball or cricket, to stop or catch and then return (a ball) from the field:—*v.i.* in baseball or cricket, to return balls which are batted to the field.

field balm ground ivy, a low, creeping, spreading, hairy plant of the mint family.

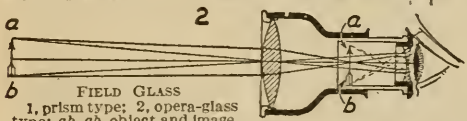
field day **1**, a military review; **2**, a day set for a series of athletic contests; **3**, a day devoted to outdoor scientific research; **4**, a gala day.

field-er (fēl'dėr), *n.* in baseball or cricket, a player in the field on the side not at the bat; specifically, an outfielder, or any of the infielders or outfielders.



field-fare (fēld'fâr″), *n.* [< M.E. *feldefare* < A.S. *feld*, field + *faran*, to go], a medium-sized thrush, found in northern Europe.

field glass a small portable binocular telescope, usually resembling an enlarged opera glass.



FIELD GLASS
1, prism type; 2, opera-glass type: *ab*, *ab*, object and image.

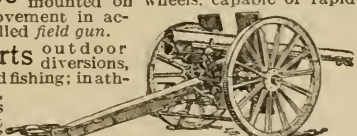
field mag-net *Elec.*, in dynamo-electric machines, the magnet, usually an electromagnet, which produces and maintains the magnetic field in which the armature rotates.

field mar-shal *Mil.*, in some European countries, an officer of the highest rank.

field mouse any of various wild mice that live in fields or meadows.

field-piece (fēld'pēs″), *n.* [*field* + *piece*], a cannon mounted on wheels, capable of rapid and easy movement in action: also called *field gun.*

field sports outdoor diversions, as hunting and fishing; in athletic games, those events which do not consist of races on the running track.



FIELDPIECE

field-work (fēld'wûrk″) *n.* [*field* + *work*], *Mil.*, any temporary earthwork or similar defense thrown up by troops: **field work**, outdoor observations or operations, as surveying or exploring, or study of wild flowers or animals in their natural haunts.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [< A.S. *fēond*, enemy < *fēon*, to hate], **1**, an evil spirit; demon; a wicked, cruel, and malicious person or foe; **2**, one who is the victim of a harmful practice, as the excessive use of a drug; humorously, one who is devoted to, or very proficient in, some theory or study; as, a mathematics *fiend.*

fiend-ish (fēnd'ish), *adj.* cruel; malicious; diabolical.—*adv.* **fiend'ish-ly**.—*n.* **fiend'ish-ness.**

fierce (fērs), *adj.* [*comp.* fiercer, *superl.* fiercest], [< O.F. *fiers* < Lat. *ferus*, savage], **1**, furious; intense; violent; **2**, uncontrolled in anger; merciless; **3**, eager; passionate; fervid.—*adv.* **fierce'ly**.—*n.* **fierce'ness.**

Syn. savage, impetuous, cruel, fell, uncultivated, raging, wild, vehement. (See inhuman.)

fi-er-y (fī'ėr-i; fīr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **fire**], **1**, of or pertaining to fire; glaring; burning; **2**, passionate; easily roused; **3**, ardent; impassioned; spirited; **4**, inflammable; as, a *fiery* gas.—*adv.* **fi'er-i-ly**.—*n.* **fi'er-i-ness.**

Syn. spirited, impetuous, fervid, ardent, torrid, hot, glowing, flaming.

***fies-ta** (fyĕs'tä), *n.* [Sp. = a feast], a religious festival; holiday; saint's day.

fife (fīf), *n.* [< Ger. *pfeife*, pipe, or < Fr. *fifre*, fife, both < O.H.G. *pfīfāri*, piper < *pfīfan*, to pipe], a shrill-toned musical instrument resembling a flute: used chiefly in military music:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fifed (fīft), *p.pr.* fifing], to play (a tune) on such an instrument:—*v.i.* to play the fife.—*n.* **fif'er.**

fif-teen (fif'tēn″; fif'tēn'), *adj.* [< A.S. *fīftēne* < *fīf*, five + *tīen*, ten], consisting of five more than ten:—*n.* **1**, the sum of five and ten; also, a symbol representing fifteen units, as 15 or xv; **2**, the first point scored by each side in each game of a set in tennis.—*adj.* and *n.* **fif'teenth**″ (fif'tēnth″; fif″tēnth').

fifth (fifth), *adj.* [see **five**], **1**, next in order after the fourth: the ordinal of *five;* **2**, designating one of the five equal parts of anything: **Fifth day**, Thursday: so named by the Society of Friends:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by five; **2**, one of the five equal parts composing anything; **3**, as a liquid measure, a fifth part of a gallon: *Mus.*, **1**, an interval of three steps and a half step, as from C to G in the scale of C major; **2**, the fifth tone of a scale, counting up from the tonic as first; the dominant (see *interval*, illus.).—*adv.* **fifth'ly.**

fif-ty (fif'ti), *adj.* [< A.S. *fīftig*, fifty], five times ten: —*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], **1**, the sum of five tens; **2**, the symbol or symbols representing fifty units, as 50 or l.—*adj.* and *n.* **fif'ti-eth.**

fig (fig), *n.* [< Fr. *figue* < Lat. *ficus*, fig], **1**, a small, pear-shaped fruit of a tree native to southwestern Asia (see *fruit*, illus.); **2**, the tree which bears the fruit: *Colloq.*, **1**, a trifle; as, not worth a *fig;* **2**, (usually, *fico*), a snap of the fingers; also, a gesture of contempt made with the thumb between two fingers; *Obs.*, piles.

fig. *abbr.* **1**, figurative; figuratively; **2**, figure: used chiefly in numbering diagrams and illustrations.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fought (fôt), *p.pr.* fighting], [< A.S. *feohtan*, to fight], **1**, to contend in battle or with arms; engage in a physical contest; **2**, to strive or contend for success against opposition or difficulty: with *for* or *against;* as, to *fight* for a bill:—*v.t.* **1**, to war against; struggle against; **2**, to strive for the mastery of; **3**, to manage in battle; cause to struggle or contend; pit, as one cock against another:—*n.* **1**, a combat; battle; conflict with arms; also, a physical contest between individuals; **2**, any strife or conflict; **3**, strength and willingness to struggle; pugnacity; as, full of *fight.*—*n.* **fight'er.**

Syn., *v.* compete, contest, struggle, battle, dispute.

fig-ment (fig'mėnt), *n.* [< Lat. *figmentum*, fiction < *fingere*, to fashion], an invention of the mind; something imagined; fiction.

fig-u-line (fig'ū-līn; -lin), *adj.* [< Lat. *figulus*, a potter < *fingere*, to shape or fashion], **1**, pertaining to, or suitable for, pottery; **2**, made of clay:—*n.* **1**, any product of potter's clay; decorated pottery; **2**, clay used for pottery.

fig-u-ra-tion (fig″ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **figure**], **1**, the act of forming or of marking with figures; emblematical representation; **2**, shape.

fig-ur-a-tive (fig'ūr-ā-tiv), *adj.* **1**, representing by a figure or emblem; **2**, ornate; flowery; full of figures of speech; **3**, symbolical; not literal.—*adv.* **fig'ur-a-tive-ly**.—*n.* **fig'ur-a-tive-ness.**

fig-ure (fig'ūr; *Br.* fig'ėr), *n.* [< Lat. *figura*, figure < *fingere* (*fig-*), to fashion], **1**, outline; shape; appearance; **2**, a prominent character; celebrated person; also, the impression or appearance made by a person's conduct or career; **3**, an image or representation of anything by means of painting, carving, drawing, modeling, or the like; **4**, a drawing made to illustrate a statement; a cut; as, a geometrical *figure;* **5**, a design or pattern in wall paper, fabrics, or the like; **6**, a symbol; especially, a sign denoting a number; **7**, a movement in a dance in which a certain set of steps is

completed; 8, the price or value of a thing: *Mus.*, 1, the smallest complete unit in musical form, expressed in a few melody tones or chords and giving a distinctive, definite idea: less than a motive; 2, more loosely, a type of melody or accompaniment sustained throughout a passage; *Geom.*, any combination of related lines, surfaces, or solids, forming the subject of a discussion; *Rhet.*, the expression of ideas or thoughts in a fanciful manner, for the sake of greater strength, vividness, distinction, etc.; as, a *figure* of speech:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ured (-ūrd), *p.pr.* -uring], 1, to form in any determinate shape; 2, to represent; show by resemblance; 3, to adorn or cover with a pattern or design; 4, to imagine or form a mental image of; 5, to denote by, or indicate with, numerals or lines; compute: often with *out* or *up;* 6, to write or speak in metaphors: —*v.i.* to be prominent; take a part; as, to *figure* in politics: *Colloq.*, 1, to cipher; calculate; 2, to contrive.

Syn., *n.* emblem, symbol, sign, metaphor, allegory.

fig-ured (fĭg′ūrd), *p.adj.* covered or adorned with a design or pattern; as, *figured* velour: *Mus.*, adorned with elaborate phrases: **figured bass**, *Mus.*, the old system of harmony, in which a composition was written by giving the bass notes only, below which numbers were placed to indicate the complete chords: also called *thorough bass.*

fig-ure-head (fĭg′ūr-hĕd″), *n.* [*figure*+*head*], 1, a carved or ornamented image placed at the prow of a ship; 2, a person with nominal but no real responsibility or authority.

FIGUREHEAD

fig-u-rine (fĭg″ū-rēn′), *n.* [< It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura*, figure], a small statuette; especially, a figure of molded and painted terra cotta, often found in ancient tombs, and of interest as showing contemporary dress and occupations.

fig-wort (fĭg′wûrt″), *n.* [*fig* (in obs. sense of piles) + [1]*wort:* so called because used as remedy for piles], *Bot.*, any of a family (*Scrophulariaceæ*) of herbs including the mulleins, snapdragons, etc.; especially, any plant of the genus (*Scrophularia*) from which the family is named.

Fi-ji (fē′jē), *n.* [<nat. name of chief island], a member of the race, of Melanesian stock, native to the Fiji Islands.—*adj.* and *n.* **Fi′ji-an.**

fil-a-ment (fĭl′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *filum*, thread], a fine thread or threadlike fiber: *Bot.*, the stalk of the stamen supporting the anther (see [3]*style*, illus.); *Elec.*, the carbon or metallic thread in a light bulb, or in radio electron tubes, which is heated to incandescence by the electric current (see *vacuum tube*, illus.). —*adj.* **fil″a-men′ta-ry.**—*adj.* **fil″a-men′tous.**

fi-lar (fī′lẽr), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a thread; 2, having fine threads, or threadlike lines, across the field of view, as a microscope.

fil-a-ture (fĭl′ȧ-tûr), *n.* 1, an unwinding into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons; 2, the reel itself; also, the place where the silk is reeled.

fil-bert (fĭl′bẽrt), *n.* [< Fr. dial. (*noix de*) *filbert*, a nut ripe about St. *Philibert's* day], 1, the nut of the hazel: used of both cultivated and native varieties; 2, the small tree or shrub bearing the nut.

filch (fĭlch), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to pilfer or steal slyly, as small or trifling things.—*n.* **filch′er.**

Syn. steal, pilfer, purloin, abstract, thieve, crib.

[1]**file** (fīl), *n.* [< Lat. *filum*, thread, line], 1, a pointed wire, or any of various other devices, on or in which papers may be put for safe-keeping or reference; 2, any collection of papers kept together and classified in some orderly way; as, a *file* of letters; a newspaper *file;* 3, a line of persons or things arranged one behind the other: opposite of *rank;* 4, in chess, a vertical row of squares running straight across the board from player to player:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* filed (fīld), *p.pr.* filing], to arrange or put away, as papers or the like, in orderly fashion for reference; place on file: *Law*, to deliver (a paper or legal document) to the proper officer to be put on record as provided by law:—*v.i. Mil.*, to march in line, one person behind another; as, the army *filed* past.

FILES

1, flat file; 2, triangular saw file; 3, half-oval file; 4, rat-tail file; 5, half-round wood file, or rasp; 6, three-sided tapering file.

[2]**file** (fīl), *n.* [< A.S. *fēol*, a file], 1, a hard steel tool (see illus. above) with surface cut diagonally in sharp-edged grooves or ridges in parallel rows: used for smoothing or abrading; 2, anything used to polish or abrade:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* filed (fīld), *p.pr.* filing], to smooth, clean, or cut with such a tool; sharpen.

[3]**file** (fīl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* filed (fīld), *p.pr.* filing], [abbr. of *defile*, q.v.], *Archaic*, 1, to defile or dishonor; 2, to accuse.

file-fish (fīl′fĭsh″), *n.* [[2]*file*+*fish*], any of various fishes with powerful teeth and hard, rough skin said to be used for sandpaper.

***fi-let** (fē″lā′; fī′lā), *adj.* [Fr., dim. of *fil*, thread], 1, made in fine square meshes: used of a kind of lace; 2, crocheted in a pattern of square meshes:—*n.* lace or crochet work with a fine square mesh: *Cookery*, a fillet (which see).

fil-ial (fĭl′yăl; -ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *filius*, son], 1, of or pertaining to a son or daughter; 2, befitting a son or daughter in relation to a parent; as, *filial* respect: *Obs.*, due from a parent to a child.—*adv.* **fil′ial-ly.**

fil-i-beg (fĭl ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [< Gael. *feileadh-beag*, little fold], in Scotland, a small kilt.

fil-i-bus-ter (fĭl′ĭ-bŭs″tẽr), *n.* [< Du. *vrijbuiter*, freebooter], 1, a freebooter or robber; 2, a military adventurer who engages in irregular warfare in a foreign country; 3, a member of a lawmaking body who intentionally delays legislation by dilatory tactics, especially by talking merely to consume time; also, a case of the employment of such tactics:—*v.i.* 1, to act as a freebooter; 2, to delay legislation by a filibuster.—*n.* **fil″i-bus′ter-er.**

fil-i-cide (fĭl′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *filius*, son+*caedere* (*cid*-), to kill], 1, the murdering of one's child; 2, one who kills his child.—*adj.* **fil′i-cid″al.**

fil-i-form (fĭl′ĭ-fôrm; fī′lĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *filum*, thread+*forma*, shape], having a threadlike form; resembling a filament.

fil-i-gree (fĭl′ĭ-grē), *n.* [< Fr. *filigrane* < It. *filigrana* < Lat. *filum*, thread+*granum*, grain], 1, ornamental work in gold or silver wire, resembling lace; 2, something delicate or ornamental:—*adj.* resembling, or composed of, such work.

fil-ing (fīl′ĭng), *n.* [see [2]**file**], a fragment rubbed or cut off by the action of a file: usually *pl.*

Fil-i-pi-no (fĭl″ĭ-pē′nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [< Sp.], a native of the Philippine Islands, especially of a Christianized tribe.—*n. fem.* **Fil″i-pi′na** (-nä).

fill (fĭl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *fyllan*, to make full], 1, to make full; 2, to occupy completely; pervade; 3, to have or perform the duties of; 4, to supply with an incumbent, as an office; 5, to bring to a desired height or level, as a low place; 6, to feed; satisfy; 7, to execute or carry out, as a business order; 8, to stop up the crevices, pores, cavities, etc., of (wood, cloth, leather, teeth, etc.): *Pharm.*, to compound, as a prescription; *Naut.*, 1, to distend; 2, to trim (a yard) to the wind:—*v.i.* 1, to become full; 2, to pour a glass or vessel full:—*n.* 1, a full supply; as much as produces complete satisfaction; as, to eat one's *fill;* 2, that which is used to fill; also, the place to be filled.

fill-er (fĭl′ẽr), *n.* 1, one who fills; a filling; 2, a composition, as of silica and oil, used for stopping up the pores in wood before painting; 3, the tobacco used in the body of a cigar.

FILLET

As worn in Cæsar's time.

fil-let (fĭl″ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *filet* < Lat. *filum*, thread], 1, a narrow band of silk or metal worn across the forehead to encircle or hold the hair; 2, a thin, narrow strip or band; a flat molding separating other moldings (see *heraldry*, *fluting*, *patten*, *molding*, illus.): *Mech.*, the thread of a screw: *pl.* the loins of an animal, as of a horse: *Cookery* (also, filet), a boneless piece of meat or fish; also a piece of meat boned, rolled, and tied for cooking:—*v.t.* 1, to bind with a narrow band; 2, to ornament or trim, as with a rim or molding; 3, to prepare (meat or fish) for cooking as a fillet.

FILLETS (*a*)

1, covering a seam in a ceiling; 2, in a molding; 3, in door or window trim; 4, in the patten of a column.

fill-ing (fĭl′ĭng), *n.* [see **fill**], 1, that which serves to fill a vacant space or supplies a deficiency, as a hole in a tooth, the space between outer and inner masonry walls, the pores of wood, or the like; 2, the woof in weaving.

fil-lip (fĭl′ĭp), *n.* [imit.], 1, a sudden, sharp, snapping movement of the finger; 2, some slight, sharp stimulus serving to remind, incite, or arouse:—*v.t.* 1, to snap with the fingers; 2, to incite or arouse.

fil-li-peen (fĭl″ĭ-pēn′), *n.* [see **phil-opena**], a favor or forfeit, as in a game. See **phil″o-pe′na**, *Pfd. S.*

fil-ly (fil'i), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-iz)], [< O.N. *fylja*, foal], a female foal: *Colloq.*, a lively young girl.

film (film), *n.* [< A.S. *filmen*, membrane], 1, a thin membrane or skin; a slight covering or layer; 2, a haze or blur; 3, the thin coating of chemical salts upon a glass or upon a roll of celluloid for receiving a photographic impression; 4, the coated celluloid itself; 5, dimness of the eyes; 6, a reel of celluloid upon which pictures are printed for motion pictures; also, a motion picture:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with, or as with, a thin skin or layer; 2, to make a motion picture of; as, to *film* a pageant:—*v.i.* to become covered or obscured with a thin film: *Colloq.*, to be capable of reproduction (in a specified way) on a film; as, he *films* well.—*adj.* **film'y**.—*n.* **film'i-ness.**

fi-lose (fi'lōs; fi-lōs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *filum*, thread], having a threadlike end.

***fils** (fēs), *n.* [Fr. = **son**], the son; junior: placed after a proper name to distinguish a son from a father; as, Dumas, *fils.*

fil-ter (fil'tēr), *n.* [< O.F. *filtre* < L.L. *filtrum* < O.L.G. *fill*, felt: because earliest filters were made of felt], 1, any porous material, as sand, biscuit pottery, felt, cloth, or paper, through which a liquid is passed to remove solid particles or impurities; 2, an apparatus for clearing or purifying liquids by straining: *Elec.*, a device for separating electric currents of different frequencies: **filter paper**, a kind of paper made without sizing or coating and used by chemists for filtering: **band filter**, *Elec.*, a device which passes currents whose frequencies lie within a given range while suppressing those of frequencies above or below this range: **high pass filter**, *Elec.*, a selective circuit passing only currents whose frequencies are above a given value: opposite of **low pass filter**, which passes currents whose frequencies are below a certain value:—*v.t.* 1, to purify, as a liquid by removing particles suspended in it; 2, to select or separate, as electric currents:—*v.i.* to be strained through, or as through, a filter.

filth (filth), *n.* [< A.S. *fylth*, dirt], 1, foul matter; dirt; 2, anything that brings about physical or moral impurity; defilement; nastiness.

filth-y (fil'thi), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, foul; dirty; unclean morally or physically; 2, low; contemptible.—*adv.* **filth'i-ly.**—*n.* **filth'i-ness.**

Syn. muddy, soiled, stained; vile, obscene, squalid, nasty, impure.—*Ant.* clean, pure, uplifting, noble.

fil-trate (fil'trāt), *n.* [see **filter**], a liquid which has been strained through a filter:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], to purify, as a liquid, by passing through a filter.—*n.* **fil-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn).

fil-tra-tion plant a place where the water supply for a city or locality is purified and made fit to drink, or where water discolored in a commercial plant is purified and made fit to use again.

fim-bri-ate (fim'bri-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *fimbria*, fringe], with fringed edges, as the petals of the fringed gentian:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to provide with a narrow border; to fringe.—*p.adj.* **fim'bri-at'ed.**—*n.* **fim'bri-a'tion.**

CARNATION
Showing fimbriate petals.

fin (fin), *n.* [< A.S. *finn*, fin], a wing-like extension from the body of a fish, which helps to move, balance, or steer it in the water (for illus. see *fish*): *Aëro.*, one of the small vertical or horizontal plane surfaces or wings on an airplane, used to stabilize or aid in balancing the machine (for illus. see *airplane*); *Mech.*, 1, any plate or sharp, finlike projection on a casting, where parts of the mold have joined; 2, the ridge or projection left on a casting between the upper and lower parts of the mold; *Naut.*, 1, a finlike projection; 2, a fin keel.

Fin. *abbr.* Finland; Finnish (also, **Finn.**):—**fin.**, 1, [Lat. *ad finem*], at the end; 2, financial.

fin-a-ble (fin'a-bl), *adj.* [see [1]**fine**], subject to, or liable to, a fine. Also, **fine'a-ble.**

fi-nal (fi'năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *finis*, the end], 1, pertaining to the end; finishing; last; as, a *final* chapter; 2, conclusive; decisive; as, a *final* judgment or decree; 3, relating to an end or purpose; as, in Latin, a *final* clause:—*n.* that which is last, or makes an end: *pl.* 1, the last examinations of a series; 2, *Sports*, the last and deciding heat or trial.

Syn., *adj.* ultimate, conclusive, definitive. (See last.)

fi-na-le (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It. = last], 1, the termination, end, or close, as of any series of events: 2, the last act or scene of a performance; the closing scene of a drama or opera: *Mus.*, the last passage or movement in a composition.

fi-nal-ist (fi'năl-ist), *n.* [see **final**], *Sports*, one of the contestants in the last round of a contest, meet, or tournament.

fi-nal-i-ty (fi-năl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], 1, completeness; the state of being fully settled; 2, a decisive or conclusive action, utterance, or state.

fi-nal-ly (fi'năl-i), *adv.* 1, lastly; ultimately; 2, completely; unalterably; 3, at last.

fi-nance (fi-năns'; fi-), *n.* [< O.F. *finer*, to settle a debt], the science of money, credit, and banking; also, the science of government budgets, revenues, and expenditures: *pl.* the income, revenue, or money of a government, state, society, or individual; as, the city *finances*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nanced (-nănst'), *p.pr.* -nancing], 1, to provide the capital or funds for; 2, to manage the business operations of.

fi-nan-cial (fi-năn'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to money, currency, credit, and banking; monetary; as, *financial* success.—*adv.* **fi-nan'cial-ly.**

Syn. fiscal, monetary. (See pecuniary.)

fin-an-cier (fin"ăn-sēr'; fi-năn'si-ēr), *n.* 1, one trained in skilful banking or money matters; 2, one who conducts private or public money affairs:—*v.i.* to manage money transactions.

fin'back (fin'bāk"), *n.* [*fin* + [1]*back*], a kind of whale having a large dorsal fin; a rorqual: also called *finner* and *razorback.*

finch (finch), *n.* [< A.S. *finc*, finch], any of many small song birds (family *Fringillidæ*) closely related to the sparrows, as the goldfinch, bullfinch, greenfinch, canary, purple finch, and others.

find (find), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* found (found), *p.pr.* finding], [< A.S. *findan*, to find < O.Teut. source], 1, to discover, especially by chance or accident; 2, to obtain by searching; 3, to learn by experiment; as, to *find* a principle in physics; 4, to regain, as something lost; 5, to supply; provide; as, to *find* tools; 6, to supply with food and lodging: often reflexive; as, he was to receive twenty dollars and *find* himself; 7, to arrive at or reach, as a result: *Law*, to decide; as, to *find* a verdict for the defense:—*n.* a finding; the discovery of something valuable.

find-er (fin'dēr), *n.* 1, one who or that which discovers; 2, a small lens attached to a camera to show in miniature the picture to be taken: *Astron.*, a small, supplementary telescope of wide field of view, but comparatively low power, attached to a larger telescope to assist in locating an object for observation in the smaller field of the larger instrument.

***fin de siè-cle** (făn" dē syăk'l"), [Fr. = end of century], the end of the (nineteenth) century: generally used as an adjective, meaning up-to-date; modern.

find-ing (find'ing), [see **find**], present participle of the verb *find*:—*n.* a discovery: *pl.* 1, the tools provided by a workman; 2, the materials, excepting leather, used in making shoes; 3, the thread, buttons, bindings, etc., provided by a dressmaker: *Law*, 1, the verdict of a jury; 2, the decision of a trial court.

[1]fine (fin), *n.* [< O.F. *fin*, settlement of dispute < Lat. *finis*, end], money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: **in fine**, in conclusion; summing up:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fined (find), *p.pr.* fining], to punish by imposing a money penalty; demand a forfeit from.

[2]fine (fin), *adj.* [*comp.* finer, *superl.* finest], [< O.F. *fin*, exact < L.L. *finus*, pure, refined, finished < *finis*, end], 1, pure; refined; as, *fine* gold; 2, slender; thin; of small diameter; as, a *fine* wire; 3, keen; sharp; as, a *fine* edge; 4, light and delicate in fabric or material; as, *fine* linen; 5, superior in character; excellent; worthy; as, a *fine* man; 6, trained or prepared for maximum efficiency in an athletic contest; 7, handsome; noble in features; beautiful; 8, pleasant; bright; as, a *fine* day:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fined (find), *p.pr.* fining], to make finer, thinner, less coarse, etc.:—*v.i.* to become refined, thinner, less coarse, etc.—*adv.* **fine'ly.**

Syn., *adj.* sensitive, smooth, thin, delicate, polished. (See exquisite.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* coarse, unrefined, ugly.

***fi-ne** (fē'nā), *n.* [It.], *Mus.*, the end: a term and sign used to denote the end of a repeated passage marked with a *da capo* or *dol segno* sign.

fine-draw (fin'drô"), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -drew (-drōō"), *p.p.* -drawn (-drôn"), *p.pr.* -drawing], [*fine* + *draw*], 1, to sew up neatly, as a torn garment; 2, to draw out to extreme fineness, as copper.

fine-drawn (fin'drôn"), *p.adj.* 1, spun very fine; 2, far-fetched; subtle; 3, in sports, completely trained; as, a *finedrawn* sprinter.

fine-ness (fin'nĕs), *n.* [see [2]**fine**], 1, the proportion of pure metal contained in an alloy; 2, freedom from foreign matter; purity.

fin-er-y (fin'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-iz)], personal adornment, as elaborate or showy jewelry, clothing, decorations, etc.; display.

fine-spun (fin'spŭn"), *adj.* [[2]*fine* + *spin*], 1, drawn out or spun to extreme fineness; 2, unpractical; too subtle; as, *finespun* ideas or theories.

fi-nesse (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* [Fr. = fineness, subtlety], 1, artifice or trick; strategy; 2, cunning; dexterity; artfulness: *Cards*, the attempt of a second or third player who holds two cards of a suit not in sequence to take a trick with the lower card on the chance that the next player does not hold a higher card: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* finessed (-nĕst'), *p.pr.* finessing], to attempt to take a trick by a finesse:—*v.t.* to play (a card) in a finesse.

Syn., *n.* ruse, trick, artifice, deceit. (See subterfuge.)

fin-ger (fĭng'gĕr), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, any one of the five terminal members of the hand: particularly, one of the four digits as distinguished from the thumb; 2, as a unit of length, a finger's breadth, or about an inch; also, the length of a finger, or about an eighth of a yard; 3, any mechanical device resembling a finger, as the pawl on a ratchet wheel; 4, the part of a glove to accommodate one of the fingers:—*v.t.* to handle; meddle with; steal:—*v.i.* to use the fingers in performing upon an instrument.

fin-ger board a signboard bearing a pointing finger: *Mus.*, the strip of wood upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers in playing some stringed instruments, as the violin or guitar; also, the keyboard of the piano or organ.

fin-ger bowl a small bowl for water, in which to rinse the fingers at table after eating.

fin-ger-breadth (fĭng'gĕr-brĕdth"), *n.* [*finger* + *breadth*], the width of a finger, or about an inch; one fourth of a palm.

fin-gered (fĭng'gĕrd), *p.adj.* [see **finger**], 1, having fingers; 2, touched with the fingers; 3, played with the fingers: *Mus.*, so marked as to guide the fingers in playing: said of written music.

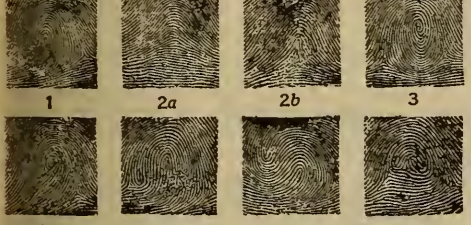
fin-ger-er (fĭng'gĕr-ĕr), *n.* 1, one who fingers or meddles with anything; 2, a petty thief.

fin-ger-ing (fĭng'gĕr-ĭng), *n.* the act of touching with the fingers: *Mus.*, 1, the manner of using the fingers, as on a piano or other musical instrument; 2, the notation of, or key to, the method of using the fingers in playing a musical composition.

fin-ger-ling (fĭng'gĕr-lĭng), *n.* a young fish no longer than a man's finger.

fin-ger post a post carrying finger boards; a signpost to direct the traveler.

fin-ger-print (fĭng'gĕr-prĭnt"), *n.* [*finger* + *print*], an impression of the lines on the inner side of the last joint of a finger or thumb, used as a means of identification:—*v.t.* to make a fingerprint of.—*n.* **fin'ger-print"ing.**



FINGERPRINT PATTERNS

For recording, impressions are divided into eight patterns, classified under four types: 1, loops; 2, arches (*2a*, plain arch; *2b*, tented arch); 3, whorls; 4, composites (*4a*, central pocket loop; *4b*, lateral pocket loop; *4c*, twined loop; *4d*, accidental).

fin-ger stall a cover of leather or rubber for an injured finger.

fin-i-al (fĭn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [< Lat. *finis*, end], *Arch.*, the ornamental termination at the apex of a spire, pinnacle, or the like.

fin-i-cal (fĭn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **finicking**], fastidious; too particular over trifling matters; too nice.—*n.* **fin"i-cal'i-ty.**—*adv.* **fin'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **fin'i-cal-ness.**

Syn. effeminate, foppish, fastidious.

fin-ick-ing (fĭn'ĭ-kĭng), *adj.* [perh. related to M.Du. *fijnkens*, precisely, neatly], affectedly fussy; excessively precise in trifles, as in dress or manners; old-maidish. Also, **fin'ick-y; fin'i-kin.**

FINIAL from Cathedral of Amiens, France.

fi-nis (fī'nĭs), *n.* [Lat. = end], the end; conclusion: a word formerly printed at the end of a book

fin-ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< Lat. *finire* (*finitus*), to finish], 1, to complete; bring to an end; 2, to make perfect; polish, as furniture: *Colloq.*, to kill or render powerless:—*v.i.* to come to the end; stop; arrive at the end: *Rare*, to expire; die:—*n.* 1, the completion; end; 2, the last effort, as the final touches given to a work; 3, a state of perfection or completion; 4, polish, as on furniture.—*n.* **fin'ish-er.**

Syn., *v.* perfect, terminate, accomplish. (See close.)

fin-ished (fĭn'ĭsht), *p.adj.* 1, completed; 2, worked out with minute care; polished.

fi-nite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having a limit or limits, as opposed to *infinite*; restricted:—*n.* that which is limited: with *the*.—*adv.* **fi'nite-ly.**—*n.* **fi'nite-ness.**

fin keel *Naut.*, a downward projection shaped like the fin of a fish, attached to a yacht's keel.

FIN KEEL (A)

Fin-land-er (fĭn'lăn-dĕr), *n.* [*Finn* + *land*], an inhabitant or native of Finland; a Finn.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* [< A.S. *Finnas*, the Finns], a native of Finland.—*adj.* **Finn'ic.**—*adj.* and *n.* **Finn'ish.**

fin-nan had-die (fĭn'ăn hăd'ĭ), [Sc., perh. < river *Findhorn* or < town *Findon* + *haddock*], smoke-cured haddock, an important salt-water food fish. Also, **fin'nan had'dock.**

fin-ner (fĭn'ĕr), *n.* [see **fin**], a kind of whale with a large dorsal fin: also called *finback*; *razorback.*

Fin-no-U-gric (fĭn"ō-ōō'grĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the Finns and Ugrians, or to their language, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages.

fin-ny (fĭn'ĭ), *adj.* [see **fin**], 1, having fins; 2, containing, or inhabited by, fish.—*adj.* **finned.**

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* [< Scand. *fjord*, a bay], a long, narrow inlet or arm of the sea, between high rocks or banks. Also, **fjord.**

fip-pence (fĭp'ĕns), *n.* [corr. of *fivepence*], *Br. Colloq.*, five pence.—*adj.* **fip'pen-ny** (fĭp'ĕn-ĭ).

fir (fûr), *n.* [prob. < Scand. *fura*, fir], any of various cone-bearing, evergreen trees (genus *Abies*), yielding resin and timber; also, the timber.—*adj.* **fir'ry.**

fire (fīr), *n.* [< A.S. *fȳr*, fire], 1, the visible heat or light developed by burning; a spark; flash; flame; 2, wood, coal, etc., burning; as, a hot *fire* in the stove; 3, a destructive burning; conflagration; as, a barn destroyed by *fire*; 4, the quality of refracting light; as, the *fire* of a diamond; 5, a discharge, as of firearms; 6, the spirit of enthusiasm; as, the *fire* of ambition; 7, the sense of heat that comes with disease; fever; 8, trial by burning; trial and affliction:—*v.t* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fired (fīrd), *p.pr.* firing], 1, to ignite; inflame; kindle; 2, to bake, as porcelain; 3, to explode; as, to *fire* a gun; 4, to illuminate; 5, to animate; excite; as, to *fire* troops with enthusiasm; 6, to subject to great difficulties; 7, to stoke, as a locomotive: *Colloq.*, to throw; *Slang*, to discharge from employment:—*v.i.* 1, to become ignited; 2, to start a fire in a furnace, locomotive, etc.; 3, to be inflamed; 4, to discharge a gun or other firearm.—*adj.* **fire'less.**

Syn., *n.* glow, warmth, brilliancy, ardor, blaze.

fire-arm (fīr'ärm"), *n.* [*fire* + ²*arm*], a weapon, as a revolver, shotgun, rifle, etc., which is discharged by an explosive.

fire-ball (fīr'bôl"), *n.* [*fire* + ¹*ball*], 1, a large, glowing meteor; 2, an unusual form of lightning that appears like a luminous ball: *Mil.*, a ball filled with explosives and intended to be thrown.

fire bal-loon 1, a balloon filled with hot air; 2, a balloon carrying fireworks which explode at some desired height in the air.

fire-board (fīr'bōrd"), *n.* [*fire* + *board*], a board for closing up a fireplace when not in use.

fire boat a boat equipped with apparatus for fighting fires along water fronts.

fire box in a stove, furnace, or boiler, the box holding the burning fuel.

fire-brand (fīr'brănd"), *n.* [*fire* + *brand*], 1, a piece of burning wood; 2, an incendiary; 3, one who arouses the excitement of a crowd.

fire brick a brick made of material that withstands great heat: used to line furnaces.

fire bug a person who intentionally sets fire to buildings or other property; an incendiary.

fire clay a kind of clay, consisting mainly of aluminum silicate, which resists intense heat: used for making crucibles, furnace linings, etc.

fire com-pa-ny 1, a group of men organized to extinguish fires; 2, an organization issuing insurance against loss by fire.

fire-crack-er (fīr'krăk"ĕr), *n.* [*fire* + *crack*], a small paper cylinder filled with

an explosive and having closed ends and a fuse: used to make noise at a celebration, on a holiday, etc.

fire damp *Mining*, a gas, principally methane, which forms in coal mines and which, mixed with air, explodes when ignited.

fire-dog (fīr'dôg"), *n.* [*fire* + *dog*], a support for wood in a fireplace: an andiron (which see).

fire eat-er 1, a juggler who pretends to eat fire; 2, a defiantly uncompromising person.

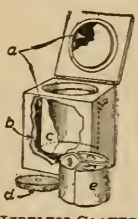
fire en-gine an apparatus for forcing water through a hose to put out a fire.

fire es-cape a structure or stairway providing escape from a burning building.

fire-fly (fīr'flī"), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz")], [*fire* + ¹*fly*], any of various small beetles which emit a phosphorescent light while flying at night.

fire i-rons the shovel, poker, and tongs used at an open fire or fireplace.

fire-less cook-er an insulated chest in which foods raised to the cooking temperature may be kept hot, as by a heated disk, without further application of outside heat, until completely cooked.



FIRELESS COOKER
a, insulation; *b*, walls, partly cut away, to show the dead air space between them; *c*, wall around well, partly cut away; *d*, soapstone disk, put in hot with the cooking vessels, *e*.

fire-lock (fīr'lŏk"), *n.* [*fire* + ²*lock*], an old form of gun fired by a spark from flint and steel.

fire-man (fīr'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*fire* + *man*], 1, one who feeds fires; a stoker; 2, a member of a fire company.

fire-place (fīr'plās"), *n.* [*fire* + *place*], an open recess in a chimney in which a fire may be built; a hearth (see *forestick*, illus.).

fire plug a street hydrant where the hose of a fire engine may be connected with the water main.

fire-proof (fīr'prōōf"), *adj.* [*fire* + *proof*], made of material that resists fire; incapable of destruction by fire, as concrete structures: —*v.t.* to make indestructible by fire.

fire ship a vessel filled with explosives and combustibles, set afire and sent among the fleet of an enemy.

fire-side (fīr'sīd"), *n.* [*fire* + *side*], 1, the hearth; 2, the place where domestic comfort is enjoyed; the home:—*adj.* pertaining to the home.

fire trap a highly combustible building, or one with inadequate fire escapes.

fire-ward-en (fīr'wôr"dn), *n.* [*fire* + *warden*], an officer authorized to enforce regulations designed to prevent fires and to aid in extinguishing them, as in forest regions. Also, **fire'ward"**.

fire wa-ter liquor; alcoholic spirits: the American Indian's name for strong drink.

fire-weed (fīr'wēd"), *n.* [*fire* + *weed*], any of various widely differing plants, as the Jimson weed, hoary plantain, and the great willow-herb.

fire-wood (fīr'wŏŏd"), *n.* [*fire* + *wood*], wood suitable for, or prepared for, fuel.

fire-works (fīr'wûrks"), *n.pl.* [*fire* + *work*], 1, combustible or explosive devices, as firecrackers, which produce brilliantly colored displays or loud noises; 2, night signals on land or sea.

fire wor-ship the adoration or veneration of fire as a deity or god.

fir-ing (fīr'ĭng), *n.* [see **fire**], 1, the act of discharging firearms; 2, the act or method of managing a furnace; 3, the application of intense heat, as in burning, baking, or glazing pottery.

fir-kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* [< earlier *ferdekyn*, prob. < M.Du. *vierde*, a fourth + *-kijn*, dim. suffix], 1, a small wooden cask or tub for holding butter, fish, etc.; 2, a measure of capacity equal to one fourth of a barrel.

¹firm (fûrm), *adj.* [< O.F. *ferme* < Lat. *firmus*, strong, steady], 1, hard: compact; solid; 2, stable; rigid; unyielding; immovable; as, a *firm* foundation for a structure; 3, steady and vigorous; as, a *firm* step; 4, enduring; steadfast; loyal; 5, resolute; positive; confident; as, a *firm* stand on some subject:—*v.t.* to compact: fix firmly.—*adv.* **firm'ly**.—*n.* **firm'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* solid, fixed, stable, steady, secure; resolute, rigid, determined, constant. As here compared, that is *firm* which is settled, moved with difficulty, or not shaken easily from place; as, a *firm* foundation: *firm* ground. That is *solid* which is hard and compact, substantial and unyielding; as, a *solid* foundation is not only *firm* but strong; a *solid* wall. That which is *fixed* is *firm* because it is attached or fastened securely. That is *stable* which stands firmly in place. Figuratively, we speak of *firm* convictions, *solid* comfort, *fixed* habits, *stable* government.

²firm (fûrm), *n.* [< Sp. *firma*, signature < Lat. *firmare*, to confirm], a partnership or association of two or more persons, not a corporation, for doing business, each member being liable for all its debts.

fir-ma-ment (fûr'mə-mĕnt), *n.* [see ¹**firm**], the arch of the heavens; the sky, considered as an abiding or solid thing.—*adj.* **fir"ma-men'tal**.

fir-man (fûr'măn; fēr-măn'), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz; -mănz')], [< Pers. *fermān*, decree], a special decree or edict, as of an oriental ruler.

first (fûrst), *adj.* [< A.S. *fyrst*, chief < O.Teut. source], 1, before all others in a numbered series: the ordinal of *one*; 2, foremost in time; earliest: 3, before all others in rank, dignity, title, etc.; 4, most important; chief: **First day**, Sunday: so designated by the Society of Friends: **first mate**, in the merchant service, the officer next in rank below the captain: **first harmonic**, *Elec.*, the fundamental or lowest frequency of a complex wave, the components of which are in harmonic relation: also called *base frequency*:—*adv.* 1, in advance of all others in order, place, rank, time, etc.; 2, sooner; rather:—*n.* the beginning: that placed before all others: *pl.* the highest grade or best of any article of commerce.

Syn., *adj.* leading, foremost, chief, principal, primary.

first-class (fûrst'-klās"), *adj.* 1, of the highest excellence, rank, or quality; 2, best equipped, and most expensive; as, a *first-class* cabin on an ocean liner: *Colloq.*, first-rate:—*adv.* in the finest manner; as, to travel *first-class*.

first fruits 1, the earliest gatherings of the produce of the season; 2, the earliest results or profits of any undertaking.

first-hand (fûrst'-hănd"), *adj.* 1, obtained directly from the source; 2, received from a producer without the aid of agents:—*adv.* directly.

first-ling (fûrst'lĭng), *n.* usually *pl.* [*first* + *-ling*], the earliest fruits; the earliest made, produced, or born:—*adj.* earliest of its kind.

first-ly (fûrst'lĭ), *adv.* [see **first**], in the first place: first: sometimes used with *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc., in numbering topics, although *first* is preferred.

first-rate (fûrst'-rāt"), *adj.* of the highest excellence or character: preëminent:—*n.* *Naut.*, a warship of the first or most powerful rating: —*adv.* *Colloq.*, excellently; very well.

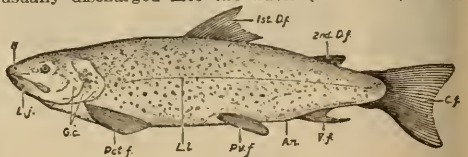
firth (fûrth), *n.* [see **frith**], the mouth of a tidal river; an arm of the sea. Also, **frith**.

fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [< Lat. *fiscus*, a basket; purse], 1, a treasury; especially, the treasury of a state or a prince; 2, in ancient Rome, the public treasury.

fis-cal (fĭs'kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the revenue, expenditures, and financial affairs of a government, or to financial affairs in general:—*n.* in some foreign countries, an attorney-general: *Obs.*, a treasurer or financial official.—*adv.* **fis'cal-ly**.

Syn., *adj.* financial. (See pecuniary.)

fish (fĭsh), *n.* [*pl.* fish; fishes (-ĕz)], [< A.S. *fisc*, fish < O.Teut. source], 1, a vertebrate animal, usually covered with scales and having gills for breathing the oxygen in water, reproducing by means of eggs usually discharged into the water (see *Pisces*, illus.),



PARTS OF FISH (SALMON)
N, nostril; *L.j.*, lower jaw; *G.c.*, gill covers; *Pct.f.*, pectoral fin; *L.l.*, lateral line; *Pv.f.*, pelvic fin; *An.*, anus; *V.f.*, ventral fin; *1st D.f.*, *2nd D.f.*, first and second dorsal fins; *C.f.*, caudal fin.

2, in general, any animal that lives wholly in water; 3, the flesh of fish used for food: *Naut.*, a device for hoisting an anchor; *Mech.*, a plate or strip of wood or metal used to strengthen a joint at which two pieces overlap or are joined end to end; a fishplate: **Fishes**, *Astron.*, a sign (Pisces) of the zodiac (see *constellation*): *Zoöl.*, a class of the vertebrates: the Pisces:—*v.t.* 1, to catch from in or under water; secure by angling: as, to *fish* bass; 2, to attempt to catch fish in: as, to *fish* the brook; 3, to catch or get hold of, as if by fishing; 4, to strengthen by fastening a piece of wood or metal at a weak place; 5, to seek for and bring to light; draw up: *Naut.*, to draw up (the anchor) to the gunwale:—*v.i.* 1, to catch fish; attempt, or be able, to catch fish; be employed in any way by which fish are taken: 2, to try to obtain a thing through indirect methods.

FLAGS OF THE LEADING NATIONS OF THE WORLD

(See other side.)

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF FLAGS

ALTHOUGH in remote ages men were accustomed to display objects of various kinds as emblems of nationality, leadership, or allegiance, it is not until the Middle Ages that we come upon the earliest traces of what may properly be called flags.

As early as the Norman conquest, however, bits of cloth of various forms—square, rounded, swallow-tailed, or many-pointed—were borne at the lance head by warrior knights, and the court heralds issued minute prescriptions as to the forms and uses of the standard, banner, pennon, guidon, and a number of other flags that had come into use.

Originally the flag, like the coat of arms, was simply the personal emblem of the lord or knight. Sometimes, as in the case of the standard, it was emblazoned with complete armorial bearings; at others, as in the case of the small flags carried by esquires and retainers, it merely showed his colors or bore a simple device.

But in course of time the flag of a lord naturally came to be looked upon as the flag of the people over whom he ruled, and in many instances it remained the flag of that people, though the lord whom it symbolized, or his line, passed from power. Thus the flag of the former Austrian republic bore the ancient colors of the dukes of Austria, and the flag of Greece displays the colors of Bavaria.

But not every national banner that can boast a heraldic origin is derived from the banner of a lord. Religious banners flourished in the Middle Ages, side by side with the banners of chivalry. One of these often became the cherished emblem of a people, as did the famous oriflamme of St. Denis, last carried by the French at Agincourt. By the thirteenth century, the cross of St. George was the characteristic emblem of England, just as the cross of St. Andrew was emblematic of the Scots. Today we see them, together with Ireland's cross of St. Patrick, united in the British union jack.

But whether derived from military or from religious banners, until the latter part of the eighteenth century national flags were constructed according to heraldic principles, and in most instances were derived from insignia originating in the distant past. With the flags of the more recently established nations, as the South American republics, the case is often otherwise. Republics are inclined to discard heraldry entirely, as savoring of monarchy, and to adopt such colors and design as appeal to the people at the time.

Oldest among the national flags of the present day is the flag of Denmark, to which legend assigns the date of 1219, and which, aside from legend, is known to have been flown by the Danes ever since the thirteenth century. Almost as ancient is the flag of Switzerland, which certainly dates from the fourteenth century, if not earlier, and which has given the pattern and colors to the flag of the Red Cross. Another ancient and honorable flag is that of the Netherlands, which in its present form has flown the seas since 1650, but which, with an orange stripe in place of the red, is of much greater antiquity. The Dutch flag carried to America by Hendrik Hudson in 1608 bore the orange stripe and not the red; and the flag which Columbus planted in the soil of the New World was not the present flag of Spain, but the older Spanish banner, bearing a quartering of the arms of Castile and León.

Although we still think of the United States as a young republic, few flags can boast a longer continuous history as a national emblem than can the Stars and Stripes. Adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777, it has waved on high for 150 years. The present flag of Spain was adopted in 1785; the tricolor of France in 1795 (with the red and blue stripes interchanged, four years earlier); the British union jack in 1800, although, without the cross of St. Patrick, it dates from 1606. The flags of Belgium, Italy, Greece, Germany, and most of the other European nations are of later origin, while no other American flag antedates the nineteenth century.

As to its origin, opinions differ. According to one theory it was inspired by the flag of Holland; according to another it was derived from the arms of the Washingtons (see colored illustration of *heraldry*); while still a third maintains that it was but the red ensign of Great Britain, with the red field broken by white stripes, and the canton replaced by a starry canton containing one star for each of the thirteen colonies.

The famous Fort McHenry flag which inspired the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner" differs from our present national flag in one respect. For 23 years, from 1795 to 1818, the national banner held 15 stripes instead of 13. The original flag ordinance prescribed that on the admission of each new State, a stripe, as well as a star, should be added to the flag. On January 13, 1794, stars and stripes were added for Vermont and Kentucky.

Until 1818 the flag contained 15 stripes and 15 stars. But by that time five more States had been added to the Union, with further additions in prospect. A flag of 20 or more stripes was deemed out of the question, and on April 4, 1818, Congress restored the original number of stripes to the flag, providing that on the admission of each new State, a star, but not a stripe, should be added to the flag on the Fourth of July next succeeding.

And so the flag has remained except for the addition of new stars, the number of which was raised to 48 on July 4, 1912, by the addition of two stars to represent New Mexico (admitted January 6) and Arizona (admitted February 14).

fish beam a timber one side of which is cut with a bulging outline, usually downward.

fish crow *Ornith.*, a small American crow (*Corrus ossifragus*) feeding mainly on fish.

fish-er (fish'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one whose sport or occupation is fishing; **2,** a kind of weasel (*Mustela pennanti*) found in northern North America.

fish-er-man (fish'ẽr-mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mẽn)], [*fish*+*man*], **1,** one who catches fish as a sport or a business; **2,** a vessel used in fishing: **fisherman's bend,** a kind of knot (see *knot*, illus.).

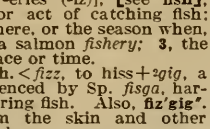
fish-er-y (fish'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-iz)], [see **fish**], **1,** the business or act of catching fish; **2,** a fishing ground; a place where, or the season when, fish are taken regularly; as, a salmon *fishery;* **3,** the right to fish at a particular place or time.

fish-gig (fish'gig"), *n.* [perh. < *fizz*, to hiss+²*gig*, a spear: prob. influenced by Sp. *fisga*, harpoon], a pronged staff for spearing fish. Also, **fiz'gig'.**

fish glue glue made from the skin and other waste parts of fishes.

fish hawk the osprey, a large, widely distributed hawk which feeds on fish.

fish-hook (fish'hōōk"), *n.* [*fish*+*hook*], a hook which, when fastened to a line and baited, is used for catching fish.



FISHHOOKS

fish-ing (fish'ing), *n.* [see **fish**], **1,** the art, business, or sport of catching fish; **2,** a place where fish can be caught; fishery; **3,** the raising of an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel:—*adj.* pertaining to catching fish.

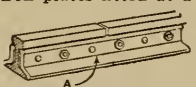
fish-ing frog a kind of large-mouthed fish having worm-like head appendages which lure to it smaller fish on which it feeds: also called *angler.*

fish joint a joint of two railroad rails, held together end to end by a pair of iron plates.

fish meal dried ground fish or fish waste, used as animal food or as fertilizer.

fish-mon-ger (fish'mŭng"gẽr), *n.* [*fish*+*monger*, a seller], one who deals in fish.

fish-plate (fish'plāt"), *n.* [*fish*+*plate*], *Railways*, one of a pair of iron plates fitted at a joint to hold the rails in line.



A FISHPLATE (A)

fish-skin (fish'skin"), *n.* [*fish*+*skin*], *Med.*, a disease in which the skin becomes rough and scaly: also called *ichthyosis.*

fish sto-ry *Humorous*, an exaggerated lie; an unbelievable story.

fish tack-le a device for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale of a vessel by means of a hook and tackle.

fish-tail (fish'tāl"), *adj.* [*fish*+*tail*], resembling a fish's tail; as, a *fishtail* flame:—*v.i. Aëro.*, to swing an airplane or its tail from side to side, for the retarding effect.

fish ward-en an officer having charge of the fisheries in a district.

fish-wife (fish'wīf"), *n.* [*pl.* -wives (-wīvz")], [*fish*+*wife*], a woman who buys and sells fish; also, a coarse, abusive woman. Also, **fish'wom'an.**

fish-y (fish'i), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **fish**], **1,** pertaining to, or like, fish; **2,** dull; vacant: *Colloq.*, doubtful, as a story.—*n.* **fish'i-ness.**

fis-sile (fis'il), *adj.* [< Lat. *fissilis*, cleft], capable of being split or divided, along natural planes of cleavage, into layers, as slate.—*n.* **fis-sil'i-ty.**

fis-sion (fish'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *fissio* (*-onis*), a cleaving <*findere* (*fissus*), to cleave], the act of splitting into parts; a breaking up into parts: *Biol.*, cell division; the automatic dividing of a cell into two or more similar cells: if only two cells are formed, called *binary fission;* if more than two, called *multiple fission.*

fis-sip-a-rous (fi-sip'ȧ-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fissus*, cleft + *parere*, to produce], reproducing by fission or division into two equal parts, as exhibited in bacteria and other one-celled organisms.

fis-sure (fish'ŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *findere* (*fissus*), to cleave], **1,** a narrow opening; crack; **2,** a cleaving; as, a *fissure* in the earth:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sured (-ŭrd), *p.pr.* -suring], to break or crack:—*v.i.* to crack; separate; cleave open.

fist (fist), *n.* [< A.S. *fȳst*, fist], the hand closed or clenched: *Colloq.*, **1,** the hand; **2,** handwriting: *Print.*, a sign [☞] used for drawing attention.

fist-ic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism or boxing; as, a *fistic* battle.

fist-i-cuffs (fis'ti-kŭfs"), *n.pl.* [*fist*+¹*cuff*], an encounter with the fists; a boxing match.

fis-tu-la (fis'tū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -las (-lȧz); -læ (-lē)], [Lat. = pipe], **1,** a reed; pipe; **2,** a musical wind instrument: *Pathol.*, an abnormal, ulcerous opening or passage, often leading into some internal organ.—*adj.* **fis'tu-lar.**—*adj.* **fis'tu-lous.**

¹fit (fit), *n.* [< A.S. *fitt*, a struggle], **1,** *Pathol.*, a convulsion; a sudden attack: a term popularly used to cover such conditions as epilepsy, a heart attack, a convulsion from indigestion, etc.: usually attended by unconsciousness; **2,** any brief attack of pain or illness; **3,** a sudden impulse; caprice; as, a *fit* of ambition; an impulsive manifestation of emotion; as, a *fit* of anger.

²fit (fit), *adj.* [*comp.* fitter, *superl.* fittest], [15th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], **1,** adapted or qualified; suitable; **2,** convenient; proper; meet; **3,** ready; prepared; trained; as, a *fit* baseball team: *Colloq.*, in good condition; as, I feel very *fit* today:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting], **1,** to make suitable; adapt; **2,** to equip or supply, as with something of the right size; as, to *fit* a child with shoes; **3,** to qualify; equip; prepare; make ready; as, to *fit* a field for corn; **4,** to be properly suited or adjusted to; as, the shoes *fit* the child:—*v.i.* **1,** to be adapted to one; as, his gloves *fit* well; **2,** to be proper or suitable; be properly adjusted:—*n.* an adaptation of one thing to another; the suitability of a thing.—*adv.* **fit'ly.**—*n.* **fit'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* seemly, becoming, appropriate, adapted, pertinent; *v.* suit, adapt, accommodate, adjust. To *fit* is to make or be of similar dimensions, so that one thing will combine or connect with another as it is supposed to do; we *fit* a garment to a person, a shelf to a particular space, a shade to a window. Figuratively, education *fits* us for life; their temperaments *fit* actors for certain parts. To *adapt* is a kind of fitting, requiring judgment, and a perception of the exact needs of the case. To *suit* is to make agreeable or conformable; as, "*Suit* the action to the word." *Accommodate* involves conceding something voluntarily, often in an obliging spirit, as for the convenience or favor of another; we *accommodate* ourselves to the desires of our friends, or *accommodate* one another by lending money, extending credit, or the like. To *adjust* is to make fit or harmonious, usually by bringing a spirit of accommodation into the matter; as, to *adjust* differences between friends. Mechanically, *adjust* means to secure such relative position of parts as to produce smooth motion or functioning, accuracy, or the like; as, to *adjust* a carburetor.—*Ant.*, *adj.* unsuitable, improper, inappropriate.

³fit (fit), *n.* [< A.S. *fitt*, a song], *Archaic*, a division of a song or ballad; a canto of a poem. Also, **fytte.**

fitch (fich), *n.* [< M.Du. *fisse*, polecat], the European polecat; also, its fur. Also, **fitch'et; fitch'ew.**

fitch-ée (fich'ā), *adj.* [< Fr. *fichée*, fixed < *ficher*, to fix], *Her.*, having the lower end pointed as if for fixing in the earth: applied to a cross (see *heraldry*, colored plate). Also, **fitch'é; fitch'y.**

fitch-et (fich'ĕt), *n.* [dim. < O.Du. *risse*, *fisse*, polecat], the European polecat: also, its prepared skin or dressed fur: fitch. Also, **fitch'ew; fitch.**

fit-ful (fit'fōōl), *adj.* [see **¹fit**], changeable; spasmodic; marked by impulsive and unstable actions.—*adv.* **fit'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fit'ful-ness.**

Syn. spasmodic, jerky, irregular, capricious, impulsive.

fit-ter (fit'ẽr), *n.* [see **²fit**], one who adapts, shapes, or adjusts; one who tries on clothes: *Mech.*, one who adjusts or puts together pipes or parts of machinery.

fit-ting (fit'ing), *p.adj.* suitable: appropriate; as, a *fitting* criticism:—*n.* anything used in adjusting or connecting, as part of a machine: *pl.* the equipment or necessary fixtures of a house, shop, car, etc.—*adv.* **fit'ting-ly.**—*n.* **fit'ting-ness.**

fitz (fits), *n.* [< A.F. *fiz* < O.F. *fis*, *fils* < Lat. *filius*, son], *Obs.*, a son:—*prefix*, son of: used in Norman-French surnames, as *Fitz*herbert, especially in the surnames of illegitimate sons of kings or royal princes.

five (fīv), *adj.* [< A.S. *fif*, five < Aryan source], composed of one more than four:—*n.* **1,** the sum of one and four; a cardinal number; **2,** a symbol used to represent five units, as 5 or v; **3,** a playing card or a domino with five spots: *pl.* a game resembling handball, played chiefly in English schools: **Five Nations,** a confederacy of Iroquoian tribes, made up of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas, and later the Tuscaroras: also called *Iroquois.*

five-fold (fīv'fōld"), *adj.* and *adv.* [*five*+-*fold*, multiplied by], five times as much; in the proportion of five to one.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* [< Lat. *figere* (*fixus*), to fasten], **1,** to make fast, or secure; fasten or attach; set or place permanently; **2,** to settle definitely; as, the site of the building was *fixed* by a committee; **3,** to bribe or influence; as, to *fix* a jury; **4,** to direct or hold steadily; as, to *fix* one's eyes or attention; **5,** to treat or spray, as with a mordant, to prevent the fading of

colors: *Photog.*, to treat (a photographic plate, film, or print which has been exposed and developed) in a chemical bath in order to dissolve out those remaining parts of the emulsion which are still sensitive to light: *Colloq.*, 1, to set right; adjust; put in order; 2, to disable; purposely injure; as, to *fix* an opponent:—*v.i.* 1, to become solid; 2, to settle down in a place; become stable:—*n. Colloq.*, an awkward situation; dilemma; critical position.—*adj.* **fix'a-ble.**

Syn., *v.* settle, decide, determine, establish, station, confirm, ratify, bind, fasten, attach, substantiate.

fix-ate (fĭk'sāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<L.L. *fixare* (-*atus*), to fix], 1, to make stable or permanent; 2, to determine the position of, as a star:—*v.i.* to become permanent or settled.

fix-a-tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of making permanent; 2, the state of being permanent: *Chem.*, the process by which an element is combined in a stable compound so as to become available for commercial use; *Photog.*, the process of rendering permanent a negative or print; *Psychopathol.*, persistent preoccupation, whether conscious or unconscious, with some idea or complex.

fix-a-tive (fĭk'sȧ-tĭv), *n.* anything that serves to make permanent, as colors in drawings, or photographic impressions:—*adj.* making permanent.

fixed (fĭkst), *p.adj.* [see **fix**], 1, firm; stable; permanent; settled; 2, resolute; as, a *fixed* ambition: *Com.*, without days of grace: **fixed star**, *Astron.*, any of the stars which appear, on account of their great distance from the earth, to remain fixed: distinguished from *planet*.—*adv.* **fix'ed-ly.**—*n.* **fix'ed-ness.**

Syn. stable, secure, permanent, unalterable. (See firm.)

fix-er (fĭk'sẽr), *n.* 1, one who fastens or adjusts; 2, one who induces officials to wink at illegal acts.

fix-ings (fĭks'ĭngz), *n.pl. Colloq.*, the things needed in any preparation; furnishings; trimmings.

fix-i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], stability; permanence; also, a thing that is firmly secured.

fix-ture (fĭks'tūr), *n.* 1, that which is firmly fastened; 2, an article of furniture attached to a house and considered as a part of it; as, a gas *fixture*: *Colloq.*, one who seems to be permanent in his position.

fiz-gig (fĭz'gĭg"), *n.* 1, [see **fishgig**], a fishgig; 2, [source uncertain], a kind of firework.

fizz (fĭz), *n.* [imit.], 1, a hissing noise; 2, an effervescent or bubbling liquid, as soda water:—*v.i.* to make a hissing noise, as if effervescing. Also, **fiz.**

fiz-zle (fĭz'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fizzled (fĭz'ld), *p.pr.* fizzling], [imit.], to make a hissing noise: *Colloq.*, to fail miserably: often with *out*:—*n.* a spluttering; hence, a state of restlessness; worry: *Colloq.*, a complete and humiliating failure.

fjeld (fyĕld), *n.* [Scand. = plateau], a barren plateau or tableland on the Scandinavian upland.

fjord (fyôrd), *n.* [Scand. = bay], a narrow arm of the sea, between high banks. See **fiord**, *Pfd. S.*

Fl. *abbr.* 1, Flanders; 2, Flemish:—**fl.**, 1, florin; 2, flourished; 3, fluid:—**Fla.**, official abbreviation for the State of Florida.

flab-ber-gast (flăb'ẽr-găst), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to confuse; bewilder; astonish, as with an unexpected action.

flab-by (flăb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -bier, *superl.* -biest], [<obs. *flappy*: see **flap**], 1, yielding to the touch or to slight pressure; lacking firmness; hanging loosely by its own weight; 2, feeble; lax; lacking force; as, a *flabby* personality.—*adv.* **flab'bi-ly.**—*n.* **flab'bi-ness.**

Syn. flaccid, limp, soft.—*Ant.* strong, elastic, stiff.

flac-cid (flăk'sĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *flaccidus*, flabby], lacking firmness; weak; flabby.—*adv.* **flac'cid-ly.**—*n.* **flac-cid'i-ty.**—*n.* **flac'cid-ness.**

***fla-con** (flȧ"kôN'), *n.* [Fr. = flagon], a small stoppered bottle or flask.

[1]**flag** (flăg), *n.* [15th-cent. Eng.: perh. imit. of flapping sound], 1, a piece of light cloth, usually bunting or silk, bearing some symbolic design, and chiefly used as an emblem or standard indicating nationality; 2, the tail of a deer; also, the bushy hair of the tail or hind legs of some dogs: *Mus.*, in writing or printing music, one of the small diagonal strokes from the stem of a note which shows it to be an eighth, sixteenth, etc.: also called *pennant* (see *note*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flagged (flăgd), *p.pr.* flagging], 1, to signal to, with a flag or light; 2, to decorate with, or designate by, flags.—*adj.* **flag'gy.**

[2]**flag** (flăg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flagged (flăgd), *p.pr.* flagging], [<O.F. *flac*<Lat. *flaccus*, flabby], 1, to hang loose; 2, to become languid; move or act slowly.

Syn. droop, pine, languish, decline, fall, drag.

[3]**flag** (flăg), *n.* [prob. = Du. name of flower], any of various plants having long, narrow leaves, and growing in swampy ground; especially, the iris and the sweet flag.—*adj.* **flag'gy.**

[4]**flag** (flăg), *n.* [<earlier *flag*, sod], a large flat slab of stone suitable for pavements; a flagstone; also, any hard stone used for flags: *pl.* a pavement made of such slabs:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flagged (flăgd), *p.pr.* flagging], to pave with flat slabs of stone.

flag-el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt; flȧ-jĕl'ănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *flagellare* (-*atus*), to scourge], using a scourge:—*n.* one who scourges himself for penance.

flag-el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to whip or scourge:—*adj.* like a whiplash: *Biol.*, supplied with whiplike appendages, as a cell.—*n.* **flag"el-la'tion.**

fla-gel-li-form (flȧ-jĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *flagellum*, whip + *forma*, shape], like a whiplash in length, size, shape, etc.

fla-gel-lum (flȧ-jĕl'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -gellums (-ŭmz); -gella (-ȧ)], [Lat. = whip], a scourge: *Biol.*, a long, whiplike appendage or process of a cell.

flag-eo-let (flăj"ō-lĕt'; flăj'ō-lĕt), *n.* [Fr. dim. <O.F. *flajol*, flute], 1, a wind instrument, usually of wood: rarely found in modern orchestras; 2, an organ stop giving a high, shrill tone.

FLAGEOLET

[1]**flag-ging** (flăg'ĭng), *n.* [see [4]**flag**], a pavement of flagstones; flagstones collectively.

[2]**flag-ging** (flăg'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see [2]**flag**], weary; losing force; failing.

Syn. languid, drooping, languishing, pining, exhausted.

fla-gi-tious (flȧ-jĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *flagitium*, crime], 1, atrocious; wicked; shamefully criminal; 2, corrupt; guilty of scandalous crime.—*adv.* **fla-gi'tious-ly.**—*n.* **fla-gi'tious-ness.**

flag-man (flăg'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[1]*flag* + *man*], one who uses colored flags or lights for signaling, as on a railroad: *Obs.*, a flag officer.

flag of-fi-cer *Nav.*, an officer who may display the flag showing his command and rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, or commodore.

flag-on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *flacon*, flask], a large vessel with a spout, handle, and sometimes a cover, used for holding liquors.

flag-pole (flăg'pōl"), *n.* [[1]*flag* + [2]*pole*], a pole on which a flag may be hoisted.

fla-grant (flā'grănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *flagrans* (-*antis*), blazing], openly wicked; outrageous; scandalous, as a crime: *Rare*, blazing.—*n.* **fla'gran-cy;** *Rare*, **fla'grance.**—*adv.* **fla'grant-ly.**

Syn. atrocious, monstrous, notorious. (See heinous.)

flag-ship (flăg'shĭp"), *n.* [[1]*flag* + *ship*], the ship that leads a fleet and displays the flag of the commanding officer.

flag-staff (flăg'ståf"), *n.* [*pl.* -staffs (-ståfs"); -staves (-stāvz")], [[1]*flag* + [1]*staff*], a pole or staff on which a flag may be hoisted.

flag sta-tion a railway station at which trains stop only on signal.

flag-stone (flăg'stōn"), *n.* [[4]*flag* + *stone*], a large flat stone or flag, usually of sandstone, used for paving walks.

flail (flāl), *n.* [<A.S. *fligel*, flail<Lat. *flagellum*, a whip], an instrument consisting of a short wooden staff, from the end of which another piece hangs free: used for striking grain and thus threshing it by hand:—*v.t.* to thresh with a flail; hence, to whip or flog.

FLAIL

flair (flâr), *n.* [Fr. = scent], instinct to choose that which is tasteful, correct, advantageous, etc.; a fine critical sense; discernment.

[1]**flake** (flāk), *n.* [perh. O.N. = hurdle], 1, a platform for drying fish; 2, a rack for the storage of provisions: *Naut.*, a scaffolding or platform slung over the side of a vessel to support workmen who are painting, calking, or repairing it.

[2]**flake** (flāk), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a small, thin, flat, scalelike fragment; as, a *flake* of ice; 2, a flash of fire or light; 3, a variety of carnation with colored stripes on a white ground: **flake camphor**, a solid hydrocarbon obtained by distilling coal tar, crystallizing in white flakes of a tarry odor: used as a moth preventive and fumigant, and as the basis of many dyestuffs: also called *tar camphor*, *naphthalene*, etc.:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flaked (flākt), *p.pr.* flaking], to break off or separate into layers or thin fragments; scale or peel off.—*adj.* **flak'y.**—*n.* **flak'i-ness.**

flam-beau (flăm'bō), *n.* [*pl.* -beaux (-bōz); -beaus (-bōz)], [Fr., dim. of *flambe*, flame], 1, a flaming torch, used at night in processions, illuminations, etc.; 2, a large, often elaborate, candlestick used in decorations.

FLAMBEAU

flam-boy-ant (flăm-bol'ănt), *adj.* [Fr. = flaming], 1, flaming; 2, having a wavy outline; 3, gorgeous; conspicuous: *Arch.*, showy and ornate; characterized by wavy, flamelike curves, as French Gothic window design.—*adv.* **flam-boy'ant-ly.**

flame (flām), *n.* [< O.F. *flambe* < Lat. *flamma*, flame], 1, a burning gas or vapor; blaze; the state of visible combustion; 2, ardor of temper or passion: *Colloq.*, a sweetheart:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flamed (flāmd), *p.pr.* flaming], to burst into a blaze, a rage, etc.:—*v.t.* 1, to burn; singe; 2, to excite.—*adj.* **flam'y.**

Syn., *n.* glare, glow; zeal, fervor. (See ¹light.)

fla-men (flā'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* -mens (-mĕnz); flamines (flăm'ĭ-nēz)], [Lat. = burner of sacrifices], *Rom. Antiq.*, a priest in the service of a particular deity.

fla-min-go (flă-mĭng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos; -goes (-gōz)], [< Port. *flamengo* < L.L. *flama*, flame: so called in reference to scarlet color], any of a family (*Phœnicopteridæ*) of long-legged, long-necked, brightly colored, tropical wading birds.

FLAMINGO

flan-card (flăn'kärd), *n.* [< O.F. *flanche*, side], *Hist.*, a piece of armor for the thigh: *pl.* armor for the flanks of a war horse (see *armor*, illus.). Also, **flan'chard** (-chärd).

flanch (flănch), *n.* [< O.F. *flanche*, flank], *Her.*, a circular segment, usually one of a pair, on the side of a shield (see *heraldry*, illus.).

***flâ-ne-rie** (flä"nē-rē'), *n.* [Fr. < *flâner*, to stroll], aimless strolling; hence, idleness.

***flâ-neur** (flä"nûr'), *n.* [Fr. = an idler], an idle lounger.

flange (flănj), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *flanche*, flank], 1, a projecting rim on a wheel to keep it in place; 2, a strengthening rib, as on a steel beam; 3, a projecting collar to give a place for attachment, as on a pipe.

flank (flăngk), *n.* [< Fr. *flanc*, side: source uncertain], 1, the fleshy part of an animal's side between the ribs and the hip (see *beef*, illus.); 2, the side of anything, as of an army; 3, a part of a fortification intended to defend another part: *Mech.*, that part of the surface of a tooth on a cogwheel which receives the thrust from the tooth that gears with it:—*adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the side:—*v.t.* to border: *Mil.*, 1, to attack or turn the side of (a hostile army); 2, to guard on the right or left; 3, to pass around and threaten the side of:—*v.i.* to occupy a position at the side of, or with the side toward, a thing: with *on*.

flank-er (flăng'kĕr), *n.* *Mil.*, 1, one of a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march; 2, a fortification protecting either side of a force.

flan-nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* [perh. < W. *gwlanen* < *gwlan*, wool], a soft, loosely woven cloth, usually made of wool: *pl.* garments made of this material:—*adj.* made of flannel:—*v.t.* to clothe in flannel.

flan-nel-ette (flăn"ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* [dim. of *flannel*], a soft, cotton material resembling flannel. Also, **flan"nel-et'.**

flap (flăp), *n.* [imit.], 1, anything broad and flat, hanging loose, as the tail of a coat; 2, the motion of anything hanging loose; as, the *flap* of a flag; 3, the noise made by the motion of anything broad and flat; 4, a slap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flapped (flăpt), *p.pr.* flapping], 1, to strike with, or as with, a flap; 2, to move to and fro; as, the wind *flapped* the loose boards back and forth:—*v.i.* 1, to move flatwise with a noisy, beating motion; 2, to proceed by flapping.

flap-doo-dle (flăp'dōō"dl), *n.* [source uncertain], food for fools: *Colloq.*, nonsense.

flap-drag-on (flăp'drăg"ŭn), *n.* [*flap* + *dragon*], a game in which fruits and sweets, such as plums, raisins, etc., are snatched from burning spirits and immediately eaten: snapdragon.

flap-jack (flăp'jăk"), *n.* [*flap* + *jack*], a cake made of batter and baked on a griddle; a pancake: also called *slapjack*.

flap-per (flăp'ĕr), *n.* [see **flap**], 1, one who or that which moves loosely to and fro; 2, a young bird learning to fly: *Colloq.*, a girl in her teens, especially if frivolous and worldly-wise.

flare (flâr), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a large, unsteady, dazzling light; 2, gaudiness; showiness; 3, a spreading outward or upward, as of the sides of a bell or a ship; 4, a bright or blazing signal:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flared (flârd), *p.pr.* flaring], 1, to burn with a broad, unsteady light; 2, to become conspicuous; 3, to waver or flutter, as a flame in a high wind; 4, to spread outward and upward.—*adv.* **flar'ing-ly.**

Syn. blaze, glare, flame. (See ¹light.)

flare-up (flâr'-ŭp"), *n.* a bursting into flame, or into popularity, passion, or the like.

flash (flăsh), *n.* [prob. imit.], 1, a sudden, fleeting light; as, a *flash* of lightning; 2, a sudden outburst of anything considered as resembling light, as wit, merriment, or passion; a brilliant outburst; 3, a very short period; 4, a stream or rush of water, especially one that raises the level so as to help a boat over a shallow place: **flash card**, a card with a word or phrase printed on it, which a teacher holds up before the class:—*v.i.* 1, to cause to appear, gleam, or act suddenly; 2, to send forth like a burst of light; communicate suddenly: *Colloq.*, to show; display:—*v.i.* 1, to burst into sudden but transient brilliancy; give forth a bright flame or light for an instant; 2, to appear suddenly, or to pass at great speed; as, the train *flashed* by; 3, to spread out into a sheet: said of glass in the making:—*adj.* pertaining to thieves or their jargon; cheap.—*n.* **flash'er.**

Syn., *n.* flame, spark, gleam, blaze. (See ¹light.)

flash-ing (flăsh'ĭng), *n.* 1, any of various processes in glassmaking; 2, sheets of lead or other metal used to make weatherproof joints in roofs, especially where two surfaces meet at an angle:—*adj.* emitting intermittent bursts of light; bright; shining.

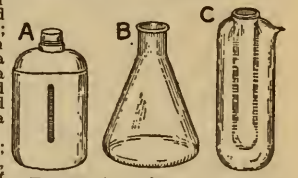
Syn., *adj.* refulgent, sparkling, gleaming, shimmering.

flash-ing point the temperature at which a mineral oil, when slowly heated, gives off vapor which will ignite with a flash upon the application of a flame: also called *flash point*: distinguished from *burning point* (which see).

flash light 1, a brilliant and instantaneous light, used in taking photographs at night or in dark interiors; also, a photograph taken with such a light; 2, a light that comes and goes quickly, as a signal in a lighthouse; 3, a small, portable, electric light with storage battery.—*adj.* **flash'-light".**

flash-y (flăsh'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], brilliant but empty; momentarily dazzling; gaudy; showy.—*adv.* **flash'i-ly.**—*n.* **flash'i-ness.**

flask (flăsk), *n.* [perh. < Lat. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel], 1, a narrow-necked bottle, made of glass, leather, or metal, used to hold liquids, powder, etc.; a metallic bottle with flat sides; as, a pocket *flask*; 2, a shallow frame used in foundries to hold the sand in which a mold is formed.



FLASKS: A, pocket; B, shaped for lateral shaking without spilling; C, vacuum, for holding liquid air.

flask-et (flăs'kĕt; flăs'kĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *flasquet* < *flasque*, flask], 1, a long basket of slight depth; 2, a small flask.

¹flat (flăt), *adj.* [*comp.* flatter, *superl.* flattest], [< O.N. *flatr*, flat], 1, level; even; smooth; having a plane, horizontal surface; 2, prostrate; ruined; laid low; 3, having breadth and smoothness but little thickness; 4, positive; unvarying; without discount; as, a *flat* rate; 5, dull; monotonous; uninteresting; as, a *flat* speech; 6, tasteless; insipid; as, a *flat* drink; 7, dull; unprofitable; not active; as, a *flat* season in business; 8, wanting in brilliancy or in the prominence of important features; as, a *flat* painting; 9, deflated: said of pneumatic tires: *Mus.*, 1, below the true pitch; as, a *flat* note; 2, lowered in pitch by a half step; as, B *flat*:—*adv.* 1, in a level or prostrate position; 2, exactly; said of numbers; as, his time was ten seconds *flat*:—*n.* 1, a surface free from curvature or unevenness; 2, a level or extended plain; a shallow or shoal; 3, the smooth, wide part of a thing; as, the *flat* of a sword: *Mus.*, a symbol [♭], placed upon a degree, either line or space, of a staff, with the effect of lowering the pitch value of notes placed on this degree by one half step, or, if doubled (**double flat**, symbol [𝄫]) by two half steps; also, a tone thus lowered in pitch: *Colloq.*, 1, a simple-minded person; 2, a deflated tire:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flatted, *p.pr.* flatting], to make or become flat: *Mus.*, specifically, to lower or become lower in pitch, usually by a half step.—*adv.* **flat'ly.**—*n.* **flat'ness.**—*adj.* **flat'tish.**

Syn., *adj.* level; monotonous, characterless, dull; absolute. *Flat* country has no elevations, prominences, or curves; a *flat* roof has little inclination. *Level* country may be perfectly *flat*; on the contrary, it may be rugged or hilly, for *level* is a relative term, and may describe land that is *level* in contrast to that which is mountainous. *Flat*, applied to country, is often derogatory; *level* is neutral. Because flatness is akin to monotony, *flat* has acquired the meaning of colorless, unappealing, insipid, *dull*; as, a *flat* lecture. *Flat*, meaning downright, or *absolute*, occurs in the expression a *flat* denial.

²flat (flăt), *n.* [< A.S. *flet*, floor], a suite of rooms on one floor, usually planned for a single family and forming a complete residence; an apartment.

flat-boat (flăt'bōt") *n.* [¹*flat*+*boat*], a large boat with a flat bottom, used for freighting.

flat-fish (flăt'fish") *n.* [¹*flat*+*fish*], a fish having a broad, flat, but thin body, with both eyes on one side, as the flounder (for illus. see ²*flounder*).

flat foot *Pathol.*, a foot in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole rests on the ground: **flatfoot**, *Pathol.*, the deformity shown by such a foot: **flat-footed**, *Colloq.*, determined; decisive; firm.

Flat-head (flăt'hĕd") *n.* [*flat*+*head*], any of a small tribe of American Indians, who formerly occupied northwestern Montana.

flat-i-ron (flăt'ī"ŭrn), *n.* [¹*flat*+*iron*], a heavy, usually wedge-shaped, iron utensil with a handle on top and a polished surface on its under side, used when heated for pressing and smoothing cloth.

flat-ling (flăt'lĭng), *adv.* [¹*flat*+²*-ling*], *Archaic*, with the flat side; flatways. Also, **flat'lings.**

flat-long (flăt'lông) *adv.* [¹*flat*+*along*], *Obs.*, with the flat side downward.

flat-ten (flăt'n), *v.t.* [see ¹**flat**], 1, to make level or smooth; reduce to an even surface; 2, to bring to the ground; prostrate; 3, to sadden; depress; 4, to deaden or deprive of luster, as a polish; 5, to make dull, tasteless, or insipid: *Mus.*, to lower in tone: —*v.i.* 1, to become flat; grow even; 2, to become insipid: **flatten out**, *Aëro.*, to bring an airplane into a horizontal position.—*n.* **flat'ten-er.**

flat-ter (flăt'ĕr), *v.t.* [perh. < O.F. *flater*, to smooth], 1, to please, or seek to please, usually by insincere praise and attention; 2, to describe too favorably; praise too highly; 3, to persuade by praise; encourage with false hopes:—*v.i.* to use insincere praise.—*n.* **flat'ter-er.**—*p. adj.* **flat'-ter-ing.**—*adv.* **flat'ter-ing-ly.**

flat-ter-y (flăt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, insincere but complimentary speech; false praise; blandishment; 2, the act of one who flatters or cajoles.

Syn. adulation, cajolery. (See compliment.)

flat-ting (flăt'ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**flat**], 1, the process of rolling metal into sheets; 2, a method of painting so that the surface dries without gloss.

flat-u-lent (flăt'ū-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *flare* (*flatus*), to blow], 1, affected with, or tending to produce, gas in the stomach or intestines; 2, conceited. —*adv.* **flat'u-lent-ly.**—*n.* **flat'u-lence; flat'u-len-cy.**

fla-tus (flā'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tuses (-ĕz); -tus], [Lat. = a blowing], 1, gas formed in the stomach or intestines; 2, a puff of wind.

flat-ware (flăt'wâr") *n.* [¹*flat*+*ware*], plates, knives, or other more or less flat articles of china or metal: distinguished from bowls, pitchers, etc.

flat-ways (flăt'wāz") *adv.* [¹*flat*+*way*], with the flat side up or foremost. Also, **flat'wise".**

flat-worm (flăt'wûrm") *n.* [¹*flat*+*worm*], *Zoöl.*, any of a phylum (*Platyhelminthes*) of unsegmented worms having a flattened body, many of which are parasitic, as the liver flukes and tapeworms.

flaught (flôt), *n.* [< M.E. *flaght*, a flake of snow], *Archaic*, 1, a flake, as of snow; 2, a spark; flash; a flake of fire; 3, a lock of hair or wool.

flaunt (flânt; flônt), *v.i.* [source uncertain], 1, to make a gaudy display, as in dress; be glaring, gaudy, or ostentatious; 2, to behave in a forward manner:—*v.t.* to display with unnecessary show.—*adj.* **flaunt'y.**—*p.adj.* **flaunt'ing.**—*adv.* **flaunt'ing-ly.**

Syn. wave, brandish, display, parade, show off.

flau-tist (flô'tĭst), *n.* [< It. *flauto*, flute], one who plays the flute. Also, **flut'ist.**

fla-ves-cent (flă-vĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [ult. < Lat. *flavus*, yellow], yellowish; turning yellow.

fla-vor (flā'vĕr), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *flaur*, odor], 1, that quality of a substance which affects the sense of taste; as, a spicy *flavor* in the cake; 2, that quality which affects the sense of smell; fragrance; as, the *flavor* of a perfume; 3, a flavoring composition or substance; 4, a pervasive characteristic: said of literary works:—*v.t.* to give a flavoring, or some distinguishing characteristic, to; as, to *flavor* an ice. Also, **fla'vour.**

Syn., *n.* relish, savor, taste. *Taste*, the general term, denotes that quality of a substance which is perceived by the tongue; as, a sweet *taste;* an acid *taste. Flavor* names a predominating quality of *taste*, often a delicate and pleasing quality; all cantaloupes taste, to a certain extent, alike; but certain varieties have a delicious *flavor* in addition to the ordinary cantaloupe *taste. Relish* is also a particular *taste;* plain food eaten by a hungry man has a wonderful *relish;* artificial aids to such enjoyment—condiments, spices, and odd, piquant, or distinctive *flavors*—are also *relishes. Relish* is added; *flavor* may be the property of the food itself. *Savor* appeals to both *taste* and *smell;* as, the *savor* of a stew. Both *flavor* and *savor* can be disagreeable; as, the *flavor* of cod-liver oil; the ill *savor* of bad fish or eggs.

fla-vor-ing (flā'vĕr-ĭng), *n.* an essence or an extract for giving flavor. Also, **fla'vour-ing.**

fla-vor-ous (flā'vĕr-ŭs), *adj.* pleasant to the smell or the taste.

¹flaw (flô), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *flaga*, slab], a blemish; defect; weak spot; crack:—*v.t.* to make a defect in:—*v.i.* to develop a defect.—*adj.* **flaw'less.**

Syn., *n.* crack, breach, imperfection. (See blemish.)

²flaw (flô), *n.* [perh. < Scand. *flaga*, sudden gust], a sudden gust of wind: *Obs.*, a tumult.

flax (flăks), *n.* [< A.S. *fleax*, flax], 1, a slender, blue-flowered plant, whose stem yields the fibers from which linen is made; 2, the fiber ready to be spun.

flax-en (flăk'sn), *adj.* made of, or resembling, flax; of a pale yellow color.—*adj.* **flax'y.**

flax-seed (flăks'sēd"; flăk'sēd") *n.* [*flax*+*seed*], the seed of the flax, much used in medicine and for making linseed oil.

flay (flā), *v.t.* [< A.S. *flēan*, to flay < O.Teut. source], 1, to skin; strip the skin from; as, to *flay* a deer; 2, to torture; criticize harshly.

flea (flē), *n.* [< A.S. *flēah*, a flea < O.Teut. source], any of an order (*Siphonaptera*) of small, wingless, bloodsucking, jumping insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals, as the dog and man.

flea-bane (flē'bān") *n.* [*flea*+*bane*], any of several white-, pink-, or purple-flowered plants of the composite family: so called because of their supposed power to drive away fleas.

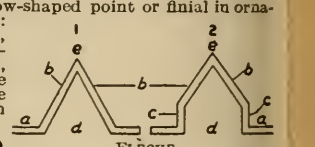
flea-bite (flē'bīt") *n.* [*flea*+*bite*], the bite made by a flea: *Colloq.*, any slight discomfort or inconvenience; *Humorous*, a trifle; a minute quantity, such as a flea eats at one bite.

flea-bit-ten (flē'bĭt'n), *adj.* 1, bitten by a flea; 2, infested or overrun with fleas; 3, of a light color sprinkled with spots: said of horses.

¹fleam (flēm), *n.* [< O.F. *flieme* < Gk. *phlebotomon* < *phleps* (*phlebos*), vein + *temnein*, to cut], a lancet; a sharp instrument used by veterinary surgeons.

²fleam (flēm), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *flum* < Lat. *flumen*, river], *Obs.*, a stream; watercourse; mill race.

***flèche** (flăsh), *n.* [Fr. = arrow], 1, a kind of arrow; 2, an arrow-shaped point or finial in ornamental metal work: *Mil.*, a projecting, wedge-shaped earthwork; a redan; *Arch.*, a small spire at the intersection of the nave and transept in some churches.



FLÈCHE

***flé-chette** (flā"shĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *flèche*, arrow], a small steel dart to be dropped as a missile from an airplane in modern warfare.

1, flèche; 2, bastion: *aa*, line of rampart; *b*, *b*, *b*, faces; *c*, *c*, flanks; *d*, *d*, gorge; *e*, *e*, salients.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* [< O.N. *flekkr*, spot], a spot; streak; splash:—*v.t.* to spot or splash; streak or stripe.

flec-tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *flectere*, to bend], 1, the act or process of bending; 2, a bending; also, the part bent: *Anat.*, (usually, *flexion*), the bending of a limb toward the body: opposite of *extension* (cf. *extensor*, illus.); *Gram.*, inflection (which see). Also, **flex'ion.**—*adj.* **flec'tion-al.**

fled (flĕd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *flee.*

fledge (flĕj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fledged (flĕjd), *p.pr.* fledging], [< obs. adj. *fledge*, feathered, ready to fly < O.Teut. source], to have the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight: usually with *out;* as, the bird has *fledged* out:—*v.t.* to furnish with feathers ready for flight; as, the birds were *fledged.*

fledg-ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* a young bird just feathered out and able to fly. Also, **fledge'ling.**

flee (flē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fled (flĕd), *p.pr.* fleeing], [< A.S. *flēon*, to flee < O.Teut. source], to run away from; seek escape from, by flight:—*v.i.* 1, to hurry away, as from danger; 2, to vanish.—*n.* **flee'er.**

Syn. abscond, depart, run away; eschew, shun, avoid.

fleece (flēs), *n.* [< A.S. *flēos*, fleece], 1, the woolly coat of a sheep; the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time; 2, anything resembling this coat of wool:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fleeced (flēst), *p.pr.* fleecing], 1, to shear or strip, as a sheep of its coat of wool; 2, to strip or rob.—*n.* **fleec'er.**—*adj.* **fleec'y.**

fleer (flēr), *n.* [< Scand. *flira*, to giggle], mockery or derision sarcastically expressed:—*v.i.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.—*adv.* **fleer'ing-ly.**

¹fleet (flēt), *adj.* [< A.S. *flēotan*, to float or flow rapidly], swift; rapid; nimble:—*v.t.* to cause

to pass swiftly:—*v.i.* to pass or fly quickly.—*adv.* **fleet'ly.**—*n.* **fleet'ness.**—*p.adj.* **fleet'ing.**—*adv.* **fleet'ing-ly.**

Syn., adj. fast, speedy, quick, swift, nimble.

[1]fleet (flēt), *n.* [<A.S. *flēot*, ship], 1, a number of vessels in a group, under a single commanding officer; 2, the combined naval equipment of a nation.

[2]fleet (flēt), *n.* [<A.S. *flēot*, place where water flows], an inlet or river: obsolete except in place names: **the Fleet,** formerly, a well-known London prison, used for debtors: so called because situated near Fleet ditch, once a creek, now a sewer.

Flem-ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* [<M.Du. *Vlāming*], a Belgian who speaks the Flemish tongue.

Flem-ish (flĕm'ĭsh), *adj.* [<M.Du. *Vlaemisch*], pertaining to the Flemings or to Flanders: —*n.* the language of northern Belgium.—*abbr.* **Flem.**

flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [<A.S. *flǣsc*, flesh], 1, that part of an animal's body beneath the skin, composed of soft, muscular tissue; 2, animal muscular tissue used for food: sometimes including the meat of beasts and birds, and sometimes, as in the expression, fish, *flesh*, and fowl, including only that of beasts; 3, the surface of the body; as, fair of *flesh;* 4, the bodily, as distinguished from the spiritual, nature; 5, kindred; near relatives; 6, the pulp of fruits or vegetables; 7, the present life; as, in the *flesh:*—*v.t.* 1, to glut; 2, to feed (as dogs) with meat so as to urge them to a greater desire to kill; 3, to put weight on; fatten: —*v.i. Colloq.*, to get fat; put on weight.—*adj.* **flesh'less.**

flesh fly a fly whose larvæ, called maggots, feed on decaying flesh.

flesh-ings (flĕsh'ĭngz), *n.pl.* 1, tights, colored to simulate the flesh; 2, the substance scraped away in cleaning hides.

flesh-ly (flĕsh'lĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the body; carnal; corporeal; not spiritual; 2, composed of flesh; fleshy:—*adv. Obs.*, 1, in bodily form; 2, carnally; lasciviously.—*n.* **flesh'li-ness.**

flesh-pot (flĕsh'pŏt), *n.* [*flesh*+*pot*], a vessel used for cooking meat; hence, usually *pl.*, plenty; physical ease and comfort; luxury.

flesh wound a wound affecting only the tissues of the flesh.

flesh-y (flĕsh'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **flesh**], full of flesh; plump; portly; obese: *Bot.*, composed of firm tissue; pulpy.—*n.* **flesh'i-ness.**

Syn. stout, fat, corpulent; pulpy, succulent.

Fletch-er-ize (flĕch'ẽr-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized, (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [<Horace *Fletcher* (1849–1919), who advocated system], to practice thorough chewing of one's food.—*n.* **Fletch'er-ism.**

***fleur-de-lis** (flûr'=dẽ=lē'), *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lis (flûr'=dẽ=lēz')], [Fr. = flower of the lily], *Her.*, the emblem of the former royal family of France; *Bot.*, the iris. Also, ***fleur de lys'** (lē'); **flow'er-de-luce'** (=dẽ=lūs').

FLEUR-DE-LIS

flew (flōō), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *fly.*

flews (flōōz), *n.pl.* [source uncertain], the hanging side flaps of the upper lip of some dogs (see *dog*, illus.).

flex (flĕks), *v.t.* [<Lat. *flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], to bend or curve, as an arm.

flex-i-ble (flĕk'sĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, easily bent without breaking; pliant; as, a *flexible* wire; 2, easily turned; persuasible; 3, adaptable; as, a *flexible* system.—*adv.* **flex'i-bly.**—*n.* **flex"i-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. pliant, pliable, supple, elastic, ductile, limber, lithe, yielding, complaisant, tractable, servile. What can be bent, twisted, or warped without breaking is *flexible;* as, a *flexible* willow rod; a *flexible* wrist. *Pliant* describes that which is so *flexible* that it can be bent in loops, like a strap, molded into forms, like clay, or laced back and forth in designs, like thread. *Pliable* contains with the idea of bending and folding, that of being workable, as soft wax or fondant. *Supple* means very *flexible* and *limber;* a *supple* motion is made by a rippling of the muscles, a bending without apparent effort; a *supple* branch can be bent double without breaking. Figuratively, *flexible* connotes adaptability or susceptibility, though a *flexible* disposition or will is not unduly impressionable. A character is *pliant* when it takes this or that shape at the will of another, *pliable* when it can be controlled or worked upon, often in an unfavorable way, by another.—*Ant.* inflexible, brittle, hard, unyielding.

flex-ile (flĕk'sĭl), *adj.* 1, pliant; mobile; easily bent; hence, 2, of character or disposition, tractable; also, versatile.

flex-ion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of bending; 2, a bending or curve: *Anat.*, the bending of a limb toward the body: opposite of *extension; Gram.*, syntactical variation of a word; inflection. See **flec'tion.** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **flex'ion-al.**

flex-or (flĕk'sôr), *n. Anat.*, a muscle that bends or flexes a limb: opposite of *extensor.*

flex-u-ous (flĕk'shū-ŭs; flĕks'ū-ŭs), *adj.* 1, winding; bending about; having many turns; 2, wavering.—*adv.* **flex'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **flex"u-os'i-ty.**

flex-ure (flĕk'shûr; flĕks'ûr), *n.* 1, the act of bending; 2, the part bent; 3, a curve or fold.

flib-ber-ti-gib-bet (flĭb'ẽr-tĭ-jĭb'ĕt), *n.* [imit. of chatter], 1, an imp; a restless, flighty person; 2, formerly, a fiend.

flick (flĭk), *n.* [imit.], a light, quick stroke, as with a whip; a snap; flip:—*v.t.* to whip lightly:—*v.i.* to flutter; move with quick, irregular vibrations.

[1]flick-er (flĭk'ẽr), *v.i.* [<A.S. *flicorian*, to flutter], 1, to move with an unsteady and quick motion, as a flame in the wind; 2, to flutter, as with the wings:—*n.* an unsteady light or movement; flutter.—*p.adj.* and *n.* **flick'er-ing.**—*adv.* **flick'er-ing-ly.**

Syn., n. vibration, quivering, brightness, light.

[2]flick-er (flĭk'ẽr), *n.* [perh. imit. of the bird's cry], *Ornith.*, the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of North America: also called *high-hole* and *yellow-hammer.*

fli-er (flī'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]fly**], 1, one who flies; 2, one who flees; 3, some part of a mechanism that moves rapidly; 4, a step in a straight flight of stairs: *pl.* a straight flight of stairs: *Colloq.*, 1, a speculative venture; 2, something that moves very rapidly, as an express train; 3, a handbill. See **fly'er.** *Pfd. S.*

flight (flīt), *n.* [<A.S. *flyht*, a flying<O.Teut. source], 1, the act, process, manner, or power of flying; 2, the ascent of, or the distance traveled by, anything that flies; 3, hasty departure; 4, birds flying together, or produced in the same season; 5, a soaring forth; as, a *flight* of imagination; 6, any group of objects moving through the air together; as, a *flight* of arrows; 7, a connected series (of steps); 8, a light arrow for long-distance shooting.

flight-shot (flīt'=shŏt"), *n.* the distance over which an arrow is projected.

flight-y (flīt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, changeful; capricious; giddy; 2, wild; partially insane; given to extravagant or disordered fancies.—*adv.* **flight'i-ly.**—*n.* **flight'i-ness.**

Syn. giddy, fanciful, half-witted, crazy, capricious.

flim-flam (flĭm'flăm"), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, 1, a trick; imposition; 2, the act of cheating by deception:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -flammed, *p.pr.* -flamming], to trick or deceive.

flim-sy (flĭm'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-ziz)], [18th-cent. Eng.], a thin paper used for making copies: *Newspaper Slang*, thin paper; also, reporters' copy: —*adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], 1, thin; weak; without material strength; 2, ineffectual; lacking force; as, a *flimsy* argument.—*adv.* **flim'si-ly.**—*n.* **flim'si-ness.**

Syn., adj. feeble, frail, unsubstantial, superficial, vain, shallow.—*Ant., adj.* solid, substantial, strong.

flinch (flĭnch), *v.i.* [<O.F. *flenchir*, to give way], 1, to shrink or draw back, as from pain; 2, to hesitate in undertaking a task: *Croquet*, to let the ball slip from under the foot:—*n.* 1, the act of drawing back to avoid pain or injury; 2, a card game.

Syn., v. start, shrink, wince, startle. To *start* is to move suddenly, usually in a forward leap or bound, as in fear or amazement; however, since it is natural to *start* back in surprise, away in horror, or aside to avoid something unexpected, we find *start* often used with *back*, *away*, and *aside*. To *startle* is to cause to *start* involuntarily, as by something sudden or unlooked for; as, the noise *startled* him. To *startle* anyone is to cause his body to be momentarily convulsed from the effect of the unexpected or the frightening: to cause anyone to *shrink* is to make him recoil under the influence of fright or pain. To *flinch* is to show a loss of nerve, a wavering of courage, especially in the face of danger or at an unpleasant duty. A soldier may *flinch* before the enemy's attack, a parent from the proper discipline of his child. To *wince* is to draw back momentarily, and, usually, involuntarily, as under a stab of pain or the sting of a rebuke.

flin-ders (flĭn'dẽrz), *n.pl.* [perh.<Scand. *flindra*, splinter], splinters or fragments.

fling (flĭng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flung (flŭng), *p.pr.* flinging], [<O.N. *flengja*, to whip], 1, to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; 2, to throw to the ground; overcome; 3, to cast aside: throw off:—*v.i.* 1, to rush or move impatiently or angrily; as, to *fling* out of the hall; 2, to throw the legs out violently; flounce; plunge; as, to *fling* about the room:—*n.* 1, the act of throwing or casting; 2, a sneer; gibe; sarcastic comment; 3, a period, usually brief, of unrestrained indulgence in pleasure; as, to have one's *fling;* 4, a kind of dance; as, the Highland *fling.*

Syn., v. sling, toss, rush, hurl, dash. (See cast.)

flint (flĭnt), *n.* [A.S. = rock], **1**, a hard crystalline or noncrystalline silica, in various colors, found in chalk and limestone; **2**, a piece of such stone, shaped and used for striking fire (see *tinder box*, illus.), or used in making primitive implements, as arrowheads; **3**, any extremely hard substance: **flint glass**, a heavy, brilliant glass, the basis of which is usually a silicate of lead and potassium, used for tableware, optical instruments, etc.—*adj.* **flint'y**.—*n.* **flint'i-ness**.

flint-lock (flĭnt'lŏk″), *n.* [*flint* + ²*lock*], **1**, an old form of gunlock in which a spark from a stroke of flint on steel ignited the charge; **2**, a gun or pistol having a lock of this type.

FLINTLOCK (def. 1)
1, hammer with flint; 2, steel and powder pan.

¹**flip** (flĭp), *n.* [imit.], a short, quick stroke; a flick:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flipped (flĭpt), *p.pr.* flipping], to flick with the fingers; strike with a short, quick blow:—*v.i.* to move jerkily.

²**flip** (flĭp), *n.* [perh. < ¹*flip*, in sense to whip up], a drink composed of ale, beer, or cider, sweetened, spiced, and served hot.

flip-pan-cy (flĭp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **flippant**], pertness; an impertinent and trifling manner.
Syn. disrespectfulness, levity. (See lightness.)

flip-pant (flĭp'ănt), *adj.* [17th-cent. Eng.: orig., nimble; talkative], **1**, impertinent; disrespectful; as, a *flippant* remark; **2**, trifling; shallow; thoughtless: *Obs.*, lively, fluent, and superficial in speech.—*adv.* **flip'pant-ly**.—*n.* **flip'pant-ness**.

flip-per (flĭp'ẽr), *n.* [see ¹**flip**], a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the seal or penguin: *Slang*, the hand.

flirt (flûrt), *v.t.* [prob. imit.: source uncertain], **1**, to throw with a quick action; **2**, to cause to move to and fro in waving motions; handle with quick jerks:—*v.i.* **1**, to move nimbly; **2**, to make love without serious intention; make insincere and coquettish advances: *Obs.*, to jeer; scoff:—*n.* **1**, one who plays at love-making; a coquette; **2**, a sudden jerk or toss.

flir-ta-tion (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a playing at love; a light love affair; a coquettish advance; **2**, a quick movement, as of the hand.—*adj.* **flir-ta'tious**.

flit (flĭt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flitted, *p.pr.* flitting], [< O.N. *flytja*, to remove], **1**, to move suddenly about or away; **2**, to fly swiftly; make short flights; dart:—*v.t. Sc.*, to remove from one place to another.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* [< A.S. *flicce*, flitch of bacon], **1**, a strip or side of cured pork; as, a *flitch* of bacon; **2**, a steak from a halibut; **3**, a plank or strip of wood; one of several such strips fastened together side by side in a built-up brace.

flite (flīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flited, *p.pr.* fliting], [< A.S. *flītan*, to quarrel], *Archaic*, to quarrel; scold:—*n.* a prolonged dispute; wrangling. Also, **flyte**.

flit-ing (flīt'ĭng), *n. Archaic*, a contest in abuse, practiced among early Germanic peoples, in which each party heaped invectives upon his adversary. Also, **flyt'ing**.

¹**flit-ter** (flĭt'ẽr), *v.t.* [freq. of *flit*], *Dial.*, to flutter or move to and fro:—*v.i.* to flutter, as a bat.

²**flit-ter** (flĭt'ẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a shred; tatter; small piece; also, a spangle.

³**flit-ter** (flĭt'ẽr), *n.* [see **flit**], one who or that which moves lightly; one who flits.

flit-ter-mouse (flĭt'ẽr-mous″), *n.* [*pl.* -mice (-mīs″)], [¹*flitter* + *mouse*], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, the bat, a small flying mammal.

flit-ting (flĭt'ĭng), *n.* [see **flit**], **1**, the act of flying or moving lightly and swiftly; a fluttering; **2**, a sudden removal or change of residence.

fliv-ver (flĭv'ẽr), *n.* [20th-cent. Eng.], *Slang*, **1**, a small, cheap automobile; **2**, a failure; fizzle; **3**, *U. S. Naval Slang*, a small destroyer.

float (flōt), *v.t.* [< A.S. *flot*, *flota* < *flotian*, to float], **1**, to cause to be supported on the surface of a liquid or suspended in a volume of gas; **2**, to cover with water; flood; **3**, in plastering, to level off with a smooth implement which is frequently dipped in water; **4**, to launch, start, or give currency to, as a rumor, a business, a scheme:—*v.i.* **1**, to be buoyed or held up on the surface of a liquid or within a volume of gas; **2**, to move quietly or lightly; glide without apparent effort; **3**, to drift about; hover; move or be carried aimlessly:—*n.* **1**, anything that rests on the surface of a liquid, or supports something on a liquid, as a raft or scow, a cork or other object attached to a fishing line, a hollow ball that controls a valve in a flush tank, or the like; **2**, a dray used for transporting heavy objects, having the body hung below the level of the axles; **3**, a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; **4**, a drag of timber, used for dressing the surface of a road or for hauling over plowed land to improve the condition of the soil; **5**, a low cart or platform on wheels, or a single group of objects or persons, exhibited in a procession or parade: *Elec.*, a voltage-equalizing storage battery: *Com.*, checks in transit, not yet collected; *Zoöl.*, in some water animals, as fishes, a sac or bladder filled with air or gas, to regulate the buoyancy of the body; *Geol.*, loose rock masses detached from the original formation by water; *Weaving*, a weft thread passed over several threads of the warp without interweaving.

PLASTERER'S FLOAT

float-age (flōt'āj), *n.* **1**, things that rest on the surface of a liquid; **2**, the ability of anything to float. See **flo'tage**, *Pfd. S.*

float-er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which moves about freely on, or as on, the surface of a liquid; specifically, a cork or other floating device attached to a fishing line: *Slang*, one who moves from place to place to repeat his vote.

float-ing (flōt'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, borne upon, or buoyed up on, the surface of a liquid; **2**, free to move about; disconnected; **3**, variable; not fixed or settled: *Com.*, not permanently invested; not funded: said of capital or debts: **floating island**, a creamy custard on which are small masses of beaten white of egg or whipped cream:—*n.* the hard surface, or second coat, of plaster; float coat.

floc-cu-lent (flŏk'ū-lĕnt), *adj.* [< L.L. *flocculus*, dim. < Lat. *floccus*, a lock of wool], **1**, of or pertaining to wool, or to soft flakes; **2**, resembling flakes, puffs, or shreds of wool; as, *flocculent* clouds; **3**, covered with a soft, waxy, wool-like substance, as some insects.—*n.* **floc'cu-lence**; **floc'cu-len-cy**.

¹**flock** (flŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *flocc*, crowd], **1**, a number of animals or birds of one kind keeping together; as, a *flock* of sheep or geese; **2**, a large number of persons together: used especially of the members of a church; a congregation:—*v.i.* to come together in crowds; congregate.
Syn., *n.* company, congregation, family. (See herd.)

²**flock** (flŏk), *n.* [< O.F. *floc* < Lat. *floccus*, tuft of wool], **1**, a tuft of wool; **2**, the fiberlike refuse of wool or rags, used for stuffing in upholstery; **3**, anything resembling light, tufted masses of wool:—*v.t.* to cover or stuff with woolly substances, or the like.

floe (flō), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *flō*, layer], a large mass of drifting ice from the polar ocean.

flog (flŏg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flogged (flŏgd), *p.pr.* flogging], [school slang < Lat. *flagellare*, to whip], **1**, to beat or chastise with repeated blows; punish, as with a whip or lash; **2**, to lash (the water) with a line, as in fishing.—*n.* **flog'ging**.—*n.* **flog'ger**.

flood (flŭd), *n.* [< A.S. *flōd* < O.Teut. source], **1**, a large mass of water overflowing land usually above the surface; an inundation; a deluge; **2**, the rising or inflowing tide: opposite of *ebb*; **3**, any great abundance resembling a deluge; as, a *flood* of letters; hence, a superabundance: *Poet.*, any body of water, as a stream, sea, etc.: **flood tide**, the incoming tide; the point or time of highest tide: **the Flood**, the great deluge of the days of Noah (Gen. 7, 8):—*v.t.* **1**, to overflow; inundate; **2**, to drench, as a burning building; fill completely:—*v.i.* to rise in a flood; overflow.

flood-gate (flŭd'gāt″), *n.* [*flood* + *gate*], a barrier or sluice in a waterway to regulate the flow of water; hence, any opening or opportunity for an outpouring; as, the *floodgate* of immigration.

floor (flōr), *n.* [< A.S. *flōr*, floor], **1**, the bottom surface of a room or hall; **2**, any similar surface on which one walks; as, the *floor* of a bridge; any bottom surface resembling a floor; as, the *floor* of the ocean; **3**, all the rooms on one level in a building; a story; as, the ninth *floor* of an apartment house; **4**, the part of a legislative chamber assigned to the members; **5**, the right to address the assembly; as, the senator had the *floor* for an hour:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover or provide with a floor; **2**, to strike down; as, to *floor* a thief; **3**, to silence; as, to *floor* an opponent in a debate.

floor-age (flōr'āj), *n.* floor space; floor area; as, 10,000 square feet of *floorage*.

floor-ing (flōr'ĭng), *n.* **1**, materials for making floors; **2**, floors collectively; pavement.

floor-walk-er (flōr'wôk″ẽr), *n.* [*floor* + *walk*], one who has general supervision over a department in a retail store.

flop (flŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flopped (flŏpt), *p.pr.* flopping], [var. of *flap*], to drop heavily; turn or let fall, as with a jerk or plump:—*v.i.* **1**, to strike about; throw oneself about; as, a fish *flops* about in the boat; **2**, to change over quickly; as, to *flop* from one political

group to another:—*n.* **1,** the act or sound of dropping suddenly and heavily; **2,** a sudden change of allegiance, as to a party.—*adj. Colloq.,* **flop'py.**

Flo-ra (flō'rȧ), *n.* [Lat. < *flos* (*floris*), flower], *Rom. Myth.,* the goddess of flowers and gardens: **flora, 1,** the native plants of a particular region or period of the earth's history; **2,** a description of such plants.

flo-ral (flō'rȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.

***Flo-ré-al** (flō'rā"ȧl'; flō'rē-ȧl), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *florcus,* flowery], in the calendar adopted by the first Republic in France, 1793, the eighth month, from April 20 to May 19 inclusive.

Flor-en-tine (flŏr'ĕn-tēn; -tīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Florentia,* Florence < *florēre,* to bloom], pertaining, or belonging, to Florence, Italy:—*n.* an inhabitant of Florence.

flo-res-cent (flō-rĕs'ent), *adj.* [< Lat. *florescens* (*-entis*), blooming], *Bot.,* **1,** breaking into bloom; **2,** in bloom; blossoming.—*n.* **flo-res'cence.**

flo-ret (flō'rĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *florete,* dim. < Lat. *flos* (*floris*), flower], a little flower: *Bot.,* one of the small flowers that make up the head of a composite flower such as the daisy (see *Compositæ,* illus.).

flo-ri-cul-ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl"tūr; flŏr'ĭ-kŭl"tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *flos* (*floris*), flower + *cultura,* cultivation], the production and cultivation of flowers.—*adj.* **flo"ri-cul'tur-al.**—*n.* **flo"ri-cul'tur-ist.**

flor-id (flŏr'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *floridus,* blooming], **1,** bright in color; flushed; **2,** brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished; **3,** covered with flowers.—*adv.* **flor'id-ly.**—*n.* **flo-rid'i-ty.**—*n.* **flor'id-ness.**

flo-rif-er-ous (flō-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *flos* (*floris*), flower + *ferre,* to bear], producing flowers; specifically, bearing abundant flowers.

flor-in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *fiorino,* dim. of *fiore* < Lat. *flos* (*floris*), flower: because coin was stamped with lily], **1,** originally, a gold coin of Florence; **2,** any of various European silver coins; **3,** an English silver coin, worth formerly six shillings, now two.

flo-rist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst), *n.* [< Lat. *flos* (*floris*), flower], one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or who raises or sells them for profit.

floss (flŏs), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *flosche,* down], **1,** waste silk fibers; **2,** the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants: **floss silk,** an untwisted, soft silk, used chiefly in embroidery.—*adj.* **floss'y.**

flo-tage (flō'tăj), *n.* [see **float**], **1,** floating rubbish, etc.; flotsam; **2,** buoyancy. Also, **float'age.**

flo-ta-tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act or state of being supported by a liquid at its surface: *Com.,* the sale of sufficient securities of a new business to enable it to begin operation; *Mining,* a method of ore separation in a liquid whereby finely ground ore, agitated in water containing fine bubbles and a reagent, usually an oil, is separated according to the affinity of the different particles for the bubbles.

flo-til-la (flō-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *flota,* fleet], **1,** a fleet of small vessels; **2,** a small fleet.

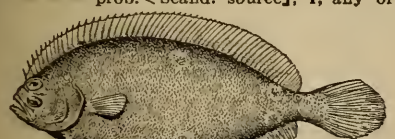
flot-sam (flŏt'sȧm), *n.* [< A.F. *floteson* < O.F. *floter,* to float], goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating: distinguished from *jetsam.* Also, **flot'son.**

[1]flounce (flouns), *n.* [< earlier *frounce* < O.F. *froncir,* to wrinkle], a narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat or the skirt of the dress, with the lower border loose and spreading; a ruffle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flounced (flounst), *p.pr.* flouncing], to furnish or trim with deep ruffles.—*n.* **flounc'ing.**

[2]flounce (flouns), *n.* [source uncertain], a sudden jerk or movement of the body, denoting impatience:—*v.i.* to move angrily and impatiently.

[1]floun-der (floun'dĕr), *v.i.* [perh. < *founder* and *blunder*], **1,** to struggle awkwardly; proceed with difficulty, as if hampered; figuratively, **2,** to make awkward efforts to get out of a difficult situation:—*n.* awkward struggling.

[2]floun-der (floun'dĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *flondre,* a flounder, prob. < Scand. source], **1,** any of the



FLOUNDER

flatfish family (*Pleuronectidæ*) of fishes, including the halibut, plaice, etc., characterized by great flatness of body; **2,** a shoemaker's tool used in molding boot fronts.

flour (flour), *n.* [early spelling of *flower,* in sense of finest part of wheat: see **flower**], **1,** the fine meal of ground wheat or other grain; **2,** any fine, soft powder:—*v.t.* **1,** to grind into flour; **2,** to sprinkle flour upon.—*adj.* **flour'y.**

flour-ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v.i.* [< O.F. *florir* < Lat. *florēre,* to bloom], **1,** to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; **2,** to wave about in a showy manner; **3,** to be flowery in language; **4,** to make ornamental lines with pen or pencil; **5,** to have influence; be prosperous; **6,** to boast or brag: *Mus.,* **1,** to play a passage added for display; **2,** to play an elaborate trumpet call: or fanfare: *Obs.,* to blossom; put forth flowers (Eccles. 12:5):—*v.t.* to swing about or wave in air:—*n.* **1,** a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; **2,** decoration; **3,** ostentatious or showy parade; **4,** a waving about, as of a sword: *Mus.,* **1,** a passage outside the development of the theme, added by the performer for display; **2,** an elaborate trumpet call; a fanfare.

Syn., *v.* increase, grow, succeed; toss, flaunt, brandish.

flour-ish-ing (flŭr'ĭsh-ĭng), *p. adj.* thriving; vigorous.—*adv.* **flour'ish-ing-ly.**

flout (flout), *v.t.* [< M.E. *flouten,* to play the flute: with special sense of deceiving by means of pleasant sound], to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer at:—*v.i.* to scoff; sneer:—*n.* an insult; contemptuous remark.—*adv.* **flout'ing-ly.**—*n.* **flout'er.**

flow (flō), *v.i.* [< A.S. *flōwan,* to flow], **1,** to run or spread; as, the river *flows* south; also, to glide; **2,** to be uttered smoothly; **3,** to rise, as the tide; **4,** to melt; **5,** to issue forth; **6,** to hang freely, or sway; **7,** to abound; run over:—*v.t.* to overflow or inundate:—*n.* **1,** a current or stream; **2,** the quantity of fluid that passes through a pipe, gate, or the like, under given conditions of pressure, cross section, etc.; **3,** the rise of the tide; **4,** a piece of land, usually nearly level, which is wet or marshy, and readily inundated if water is slightly dammed.

Syn., *v.* gush, stream, pour, proceed, inundate, flood.

flow-er (flou'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *flour* < Lat. *flos* (*floris*), flower], **1,** that part of a seed-bearing plant that contains the reproductive organs; a blossom; **2,** a plant cultivated for its blossoms; **3,** the choicest part of anything; **4,** an ornamental expression: **flowers of sulphur,** *Chem.,* sulphur in the form of a powder, obtained from sulphur vapor:—*v.i.* to blossom:—*v.t.* to adorn with flowers or with a floral design.—*adj.* **flow'er-less.**

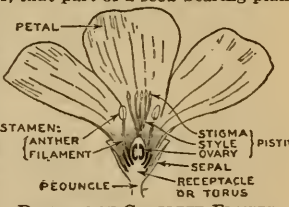


DIAGRAM OF COMPLETE FLOWER

(See also [2]*style,* illus., and colored illus. of flowers facing page 380.)

flow-er-de-luce (flou'ĕr-dĕ-lūs'), *n.* [*pl.* flowers-de-luce (flou'ĕrz)], [see ***fleur-de-lis**], **1,** the floral emblem of French royalty; **2,** the iris. See **fleur'-de-lis'.** *Pfd. S.*

flow-er-et (flou'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* [dim. of *flower*], a little flower; a floret. Also, **flow'ret.**

flow-er-pot (flou'ĕr-pŏt"), *n.* [*flower* + *pot*], a vessel, commonly of earthenware, for containing earth in which to grow plants and flowers.

flow-er-y (flou'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **flower**], **1,** abounding in, or adorned with, flowers; **2,** of language, highly ornate or elaborate.—*n.* **flow'er-i-ness.**

flow-ing (flō'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **flow**], **1,** moving or pouring forth, as a stream; **2,** copious; fluent; **3,** hanging loosely or swaying.—*adv.* **flow'ing-ly.**

Syn. fluent, easy, smooth, gliding, running

flown (flōn), past participle of the transitive and intransitive verb [1]*fly.*

flu (flōō), *n.* [abbr. of *influenza,* q.v.], *Colloq., Pathol.,* an infectious disease, often epidemic, characterized by inflammation of the air passages, and by fever, muscular pains, headache, digestive disturbances, and prostration: a popular term for *influenza.*

fluc-tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *fluctus,* a wave], **1,** to roll to and fro, as a wave; **2,** to rise and fall, as prices; **3,** to be undecided.—*n.* **fluc'tu-a'tion.**

Syn. waver, oscillate, vacillate, vibrate, undulate, swerve; hesitate. *Oscillate* is used, literally, of the side-to-side swinging of a pendulum; figuratively, it is used of a swinging from one to the other between two fixed limits; as, he *oscillated* between his desire to be generous and his wish for revenge. *Fluctuate* and *waver* suggest the to-and-fro or up-and-down movements of waves; a light in an unsteady hand *wavers;* the temperature of a malarial patient *fluctuates.* Figuratively,

hesitating, indecisive characters *waver;* popularity *fluctuates:* prices *fluctuate. Vacillate,* now rarely used of physical things is applied to those whose purpose or attitude is frequently or easily changed.

1flue (flo͞o), *n.* [14th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], **1,** a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, etc.; **2,** the opening in an organ pipe (see *reed,* illus.).

2flue (flo͞o), *n.* [perh. < Flem. *vluwe* < Fr. *velu,* hairy], soft, downy matter; fluff.—*adj.* **flue'y.**

flu-en-cy (flo͞o'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **fluent**], **1,** readiness and smoothness of speech; **2,** the quality of being eloquent; **3,** the quality of moving freely.

flu-ent (flo͞o'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *fluens (-entis),* flowing], **1,** possessing readiness and ease of speech; eloquent; **2,** moving freely.—*adv.* **flu'ent-ly.**

1fluff (flŭf), *n.* [perh. < *flash* + *puff*], *Sc.,* a flash; puff, as of loose powder igniting or exploding.

2fluff (flŭf), *n.* [< *2flue*], light down or fur nap:—*v.t.* to spread out, as feathers.—*adj.* **fluff'y.**

flu-id (flo͞o'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *fluidus* < *fluere,* to flow], able to flow: used of a liquid, gas, or vapor, or any matter which retains its identity while changing its shape and the relative position of its constituent units in conformity to externally excited forces: **fluid dram,** a measure of capacity: one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful: also called *fluidrachm:* **fluid ounce,** a measure of capacity: $^1/_{16}$ pint, or, for water, approximately 1.040 ounces avoirdupois: also called *fluidounce:*—*n.* a substance that is capable of flowing.—*n.* **flu-id'i-ty.**

Syn., n. liquid. Both *fluids* and *liquids* possess by nature the characteristic of flowing. *Fluids* include both *liquids* and gases; hence, all *liquids* are *fluids,* but not all *fluids* are *liquids.* Water, ordinarily, is both a *liquid* and a *fluid;* converted to steam, it is only a *fluid.*

1fluke (flo͞ok), *n.* [< A.S. *flōc,* a flatfish], **1,** a flatfish: also called *flounder;* **2,** a parasitic, flattened worm causing a disease in sheep and other animals; **3,** a kind of kidney-shaped potato.

2fluke (flo͞ok), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** the flattened end of an arm of an anchor (see *anchor,* illus.); **2,** one of the broad lobes on the tail of a whale; **3,** the broad head of a harpoon: *Mining,* a rod used to clear holes drilled to receive a blasting charge.

3fluke (flo͞ok), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang,* **1,** a lucky stroke, as in some game; **2,** hence, a single victory or defeat, contrary to previous form or expectation; **3,** a failure:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fluked (flo͞okt), *p.pr.* fluking], *Slang,* to score by a lucky stroke.—*adj.* **fluk'y.**

flume (flo͞om), *n.* [< O.F. *flum.* stream < Lat. *flumen,* river], **1,** an artificial channel for carrying water; **2,** a gap through which a torrent passes.

flum-mer-y (flŭm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-Iz)], [< W. *llymru,* sour oatmeal jellied], **1,** a dish made of water-soaked oatmeal; **2,** a custard or blancmange; **3,** insipid compliments; nonsense.

flung (flŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *fling.*

flunk (flŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang,* a complete failure:—*v.i. Slang,* **1,** to fail completely; **2,** to retire through fear:—*v.t. Slang,* **1,** to fail in; **2,** to give (a student) the grade of failure.

flunk-y (flŭngk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-Iz)], [Sc., perh. < *flank,* side, in sense of one standing at the side], **1,** a liveried servant: used contemptuously; **2,** a toady; snob. Also, **flunk'ey.**

flunk-y-ism (flŭngk'ĭ-ĭzm), *n.* the characteristics of a toady or snob. Also, **flunk'ey-ism.**

flu-or (flo͞o'ôr), *n.* [Lat. = a flow], *Mineral.,* calcium fluoride, a mineral occurring in crystalline form: a common name for *fluorite,* which see.

flu-o-resce (flo͞o"ō-rĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -resced, (-rĕst'), *p.pr.* -rescing], [< Lat. *fluere,* to flow], *Phys.,* to give off, under the action of light, a color different from that reflected or transmitted by the body; become luminous when exposed to radiation.

flu-o-res-cence (flo͞o"ō-rĕs'ĕns), *n. Phys.,* **1,** the property of certain substances which, when in solution or otherwise under the action of light, emit light of a color differing from their reflected or transmitted color; the property by which certain substances become luminous when exposed to X rays or other forms of radiation; **2,** the light thus produced.—*adj.* **flu"o-res'cent.**

flu-or-ic (flo͞o-ôr'ĭk), *adj.* [see **fluor**], *Chem.,* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluorine.

flu-o-ride (flo͞o'ō-rīd), *n. Chem.,* a salt of hydrofluoric acid. Also, **flu'or-id.**

flu-o-rine (flo͞o'ō-rēn; flo͞o'ō-rĭn), *n. Chem.,* a gaseous element [symbol **F**], of penetrating and disagreeable odor, capable of corroding glass, and attacking with violence organic compounds: found in nature in the mineral fluorite. Also, **flu'or-in.**

flu-o-rite (flo͞o'ō-rīt), *n. Mineral.,* a common mineral, calcium fluoride, occurring in colored or sometimes transparent crystals, commonly in cubes with perfect octahedral cleavage (see *replacement,* illus.): used as a flux in the preparation of hydrofluoric acid, and for making lenses for scientific instruments: also called *fluor; fluor spar.*

flu-o-ro-scope (flo͞o'ō-rō-skōp; flo͞o-ôr'ō-skōp). *n.* [< Lat. *fluor,* a flow + Gk. *skopein,* to see], a box adjustable to the eyes, containing a screen covered with a fluorescent material, used with X rays in making examinations of deep-seated parts of the body.

MODERN FLUOROSCOPE

flu-or-os-co-py (flo͞o"ôr-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* the examination of opaque objects by the use of an instrument called a fluoroscope, which reveals the shadows cast by X rays.

flu-or spar *Mineral.,* native fluoride of calcium: used as a flux: also called *fluor; fluorite.*

flur-ry (flûr'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p* -ried (-Id), *p.pr.* -rying], [imit., perh. < *flaw* + *hurry*], to agitate, confuse, or bewilder:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-Iz)], **1,** a sudden commotion; hurry; **2,** a sudden gust; squall.

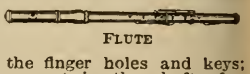
1flush (flŭsh), *v.t.* [imit., perh. < *fl(ash)* + *(bl)ush*], **1,** to redden; cause to blush; **2,** to encourage; excite; thrill; **3,** to wash or cleanse by means of a strong flow of water:—*v.i.* **1,** to blush; glow; **2,** to become full of water:—*n.* **1,** a blush; glow; **2,** a sudden rush, as of water; **3,** a thrill; excitement; **4,** an even or unbroken surface:—*adj.* **1,** full; **2,** abundantly supplied, as with money; **3,** vigorous; **4,** even; level; forming a continuous surface, as with an edge; as, nail the board *flush* with the corner: **flush deck,** *Naut.,* a deck level from stem to stern:—*adv.* evenly; straight; squarely.

2flush (flŭsh), *v.t.* [imit., perh. < *fl(y)* + *(r)ush*], to drive or startle from cover, as birds:—*v.i.* to rise or be startled from cover.

3flush (flŭsh), *n.* [< Fr. *flux,* a run of cards], in certain card games, a hand of cards all of one suit:—*adj.* in poker, having cards of only one suit.

flus-ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v.t.* [perh. < O.N. *flaustr,* hurry], **1,** to confuse or agitate; **2,** to hurry:—*n.* agitation or confusion; excitement; intoxication.

flute (flo͞ot), *n.* [< O.F. *fleüte,* flute], **1,** *Mus.,* a tube-shaped orchestral instrument (for range see *music*) of the woodwind group, played by blowing across a hole near one end of the tube and opening and closing the finger holes and keys; **2,** a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; **3,** a similar groove formed for decoration in wood, cloth, etc.; **4,** a tall, slender wineglass:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fluted, *p.pr.* fluting], to play on a flute; make a clear, flutelike, whistling noise:—*v.t.* to form parallel grooves or channels in (stone, wood, etc.); also, to form, as cloth, into plaits.—*p.adj.* **flut'ed.**—*n.* **flut'er.**



FLUTE

flut-ing (flo͞ot'ĭng), *n.* **1,** a channel or groove; **2,** work decorated with grooves, as a kind of ruffle; a flute-shaped crimp or wrinkle; **3,** the act of sounding a flute; **4,** the act of making a flute-shaped groove, crimp, or wrinkle.

FLUTING

1, section of a Doric column showing elliptical fluting; 2, section of a Corinthian column, showing circular fluting; *a, a,* fluting; *b,* fillet.

flut-ist (flo͞ot'ĭst), *n.* one who plays the flute; especially, one skilled in playing the flute. Also, **flau'tist** (flô'tĭst).

flut-ter (flŭt'ĕr), *v.i.* [< A.S. *flotorian,* to flutter], **1,** to move or flap the wings rapidly; **2,** to move rapidly and irregularly; **3,** to be in agitation or uncertainty:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to move rapidly and irregularly; **2,** to throw into confusion.—*n.* **1,** a quick and irregular motion; vibration; **2,** a state of excitement or anxiety.—*n.* **flut'ter-er.**—*adv.* **flut'ter-ing-ly.**

flut-ter wheel a water wheel with flat paddles, placed at the bottom of a chute and driven by the impact of the water.

FLUTTER WHEEL

A, flutter wheel; B, running water; C, piping.

flut-y (flo͞ot'ĭ), *adj.* [see **flute**], resembling a flute in tone or quality, as a voice; flutelike.

flu-vi-al (flo͞o'vĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *fluvius,* river], pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers.—*adj.* **flu'vi-a-tile** (flo͞o'vĭ-ă-tĭl).

flux (flŭks), *n.* [< Lat. *fluxus*, a flowing], **1**, any flow or issue of matter; **2**, flow of the tide: *Metal.*, a substance used to promote the melting of metals or minerals, as borax, used in brazing and welding, or limestone and fluor spar, which are added to a furnace charge of ore to combine with earthy or metallic impurities so as to remove them as slag:—*v.t.* **1**, to fuse; melt; make fluid; **2**, treat with a flux: **luminous flux**, *Phys.*, the rate of flow of luminous radiant energy through a given area, or from a given source: **magnetic flux**, *Elec.*, the total inductive effect exerted through a given area by a magnetic field; the number of lines of magnetic induction passing through a given area.

flux-ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of flowing or melting; **2**, matter that flows: *Math.*, the rate of change of a function, usually of a continuously varying physical quantity, with respect to time.

[1]fly (flī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* flew (flōō), *p.p.* flown (flōn), *p.pr.* flying], [< A.S. *flēogan*, to fly], **1**, to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; **2**, to pass swiftly; move rapidly; **3**, to go quickly through the air as if propelled by some driving impulse; **4**, to float in the air, as a flag; **5**, to run away; flee; attempt to escape; **6**, to explode; burst:—*v.t.* **1**, to avoid or shun; **2**, to cause to float in the air:—*n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], **1**, a two-winged insect of many kinds, including the common house fly; **2**, a hook dressed in imitation of an insect: used in fishing; **3**, a piece of cloth stretched over a tent, forming an extra roof; **4**, a lap or flap on a garment to cover a row of buttons; **5**, a disease in turnips; **6**, a hackney carriage; **7**, the horizontal dimension of a flag: opposite of *hoist*: *Baseball*, a ball batted so as to rise high in the air; also, the flight of a ball before it hits the ground: *pl.* space over a stage, with apparatus for handling scenery, etc.

[2]fly (flī), *adj.* [*comp.* flier, *superl.* fliest], [source uncertain], *Slang*, **1**, wide-awake; knowing; **2**, nimble; **3**, worldly-wise and gay.

fly ag-a-ric (ăg'ă-rĭk; ă-găr'ĭk), a poisonous American and European mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*), having a red to yellow cap spotted with white or yellow warts, sometimes used as a fly poison: also called *fly amanita*.

fly-a-way (flī'ă-wā'), *adj.* [*[1]fly*+*away*], disposed to fly away; flighty; not dependable:—*n.* a vivacious, flighty person: used whimsically.

fly-blow (flī'blō'), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*[2]blow*], the egg or larva of a fly:—*v.t.* to lay eggs in (meat, etc.) as flies do; taint.—*p.adj.* **fly'blown'**.

fly-boat (flī'bōt'), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*boat*], **1**, a large, flat-bottomed Dutch sailing vessel; **2**, a swift, small boat propelled by sails.

fly-catch-er (flī'kăch'ẽr), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*catch*], any of the small birds that catch insects in mid-air, as the kingbird, or bee bird, the wood pewee, and the crested flycatcher.

fly-er (flī'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]fly**], **1**, one who or that which flies; specifically, an aviator; **2**, one who flees; a fugitive; **3**, a swiftly moving part of a mechanism (see *spinning*, illus.); **4**, a small handbill; **5**, one of a straight flight of steps: *pl.* a straight flight of steps: *Colloq.*, **1**, a speculative venture, as in the stock market; **2**, anything swift, as an express train. Also, **fli'er**.

fly–fish-ing (flī'fĭsh'ĭng), *n.* the act or sport of angling with live, or, more generally, with artificial, flies for bait.

fly-ing (flī'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, capable of moving through the air with wings or as if with wings; as, a *flying* machine; **2**, moving rapidly and widely; as, a *flying* army; **3**, waving, as a flag; **4**, attached, but projecting; as, a *flying* jib; **5**, brief in duration; as, a *flying* visit: **with flying colors**, victoriously; with honor.

fly-ing ar-til-ler-y *Mil.*, artillery intended for rapid military operations.

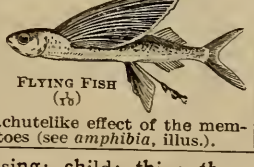
fly-ing but-tress *Arch.*, an arched brace against the wall of a building, resisting an outward thrust, as of the roof (see *buttress*, illus.).

Fly-ing Dutch-man **1**, a legendary Dutch sailor condemned for blasphemy to sail the seas until the Judgment Day: the subject of a music drama by Wagner; **2**, his spectral ship, seen in bad weather, regarded by sailors as an evil omen.

fly-ing fish a fish whose winglike fins enable it to remain in the air for a short time.

fly-ing fox a large fruit-eating bat of the Old World, with a foxlike face.

fly-ing frog any of several arboreal frogs, native to Borneo and the East Indies, capable of long, gliding leaps, due to the parachutelike effect of the membrane between their long toes (see *amphibia*, illus.).



FLYING FISH (⅛)

fly-ing jib *Naut.*, a sail set outside the jib, or foremost sail, usually on an extension of the jib boom or bowsprit (see *rigging*, illus.).

fly-ing le-mur an East Indian insectivorous, arboreal, nocturnal mammal, about the size of a cat, that sails through the air by means of an extended fold of skin connecting fore and hind limbs.

fly-ing ma-chine any apparatus constructed to navigate the air, especially one which is heavier than air.

fly-ing mouse a very small Australian marsupial (*Acrobates pulchellus*), one of the flying phalangers, about the size of a mouse.

fly-ing pha-lan-ger (fă-lăn'jẽr), any of various marsupials (family *Phalangeridæ*) of the Australian region, that live in trees and make sailing leaps like a flying squirrel.

fly-ing squir-rel a squirrel that makes very long, sailing leaps supported by folds of skin that stretch out between its fore and hind legs.

FLYING SQUIRREL (1/16)

fly-leaf (flī'lēf'), *n.*; [*pl.* -leaves (-lēvz')], [*[1]fly*+*leaf*], a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

fly net **1**, a netted covering worn by horses as a protection from flies; **2**, any net used to keep out insects.

fly pa-per a paper covered with an adhesive substance for catching flies, or soaked with a poison to kill flies.

fly-speck (flī'spĕk'), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*speck*], the spot made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any insignificant speck:—*v.t.* to soil with flyspecks.

flyte (flīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* flyted, *p.pr.* flyting], [see **flite**], *Archaic*, to quarrel; scold:—*n.* an angry dispute. See **flite**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **flyt'er**.—*n.* **flyt'ing**.

fly-trap (flī'trăp'), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*trap*], **1**, a device for catching flies; **2**, a plant that catches flies, as the pitcher plant.

fly-weight (flī'wāt'), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*weight*], a boxer not exceeding 112 pounds in weight: **junior flyweight**, a boxer not exceeding 105 pounds in weight.

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl'), *n.* [*[1]fly*+*wheel*], *Mech.*, a heavy wheel that renders more uniform the speed and motion of a machine, and, especially, carries the crank over the dead centers.

fm. *abbr.* **1**, fathom; **2**, from:—**F. M.**, **1**, Field Marshal; **2**, Foreign Missions (also, **f. m.**):—**fo.**, folio (also, **fol.**):—**F. O.**, **1**, Field Officer; **2**, Foreign Office.

foal (fōl), *n.* [< A.S. *fola*, foal < O.Teut. source], the young of a horse, ass, or camel:—*v.i.* to bring forth a foal:—*v.t.* to bring forth (a foal).

foam (fōm), *n.* [< A.S. *fām*, foam], the white substance formed on a liquid by violent shaking or fermentation; froth:—*v.t.* to cause to froth:—*v.i.* **1**, to gather froth; **2**, to be enraged.—*adj.* **foam'y**.

[1]fob (fŏb), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a small pocket, especially for a watch; **2**, a short watch chain or ribbon, often with some pendant attached.

[2]fob (fŏb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fobbed (fŏbd), *p.pr.* fobbing], [16th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], *Archaic*, to cheat; swindle: **fob off**, to get rid of; palm off.

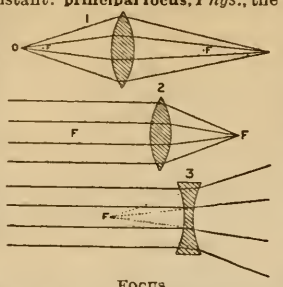
f. o. b. *abbr. Com.*, free on board: used with quotations of price with the name of a shipping point, to indicate that the price includes loading on railroad cars at that point, but no further transportation; as, in automobile quotations, *f. o. b.* Detroit.

fo-cal (fō'kăl), *adj.* [see **focus**], pertaining to, or placed at, a focus or central point: **focal distance**, *Phys.*, the distance between the center of a lens or mirror and the principal focus (see *focus*, illus.): **focal infection**, a bacterial infection, or colony of bacteria, in an organ or localized region, as a tonsil or nasal sinus, from which bacteria escape into the blood stream.

fo-cal-ize (fō'kăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to bring to a center or central point, as light rays; focus.—*n.* **fo"cal-i-za'tion**.

fo-cus (fō'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cuses (-kŭs-ĕz); foci (-sī)], [Lat. = hearth], **1**, the point where rays, as of light, sound, heat, etc., meet, or from which they appear to diverge after being reflected or refracted; **2**, the focal distance (which see); **3**, any central point: *Math.*, [*pl.* -ci], **1**, one of the points whose distances from any point on a plane curve depend upon some fixed law or laws; **2**, one of the two points, as in the major

axis of an ellipse, the sum of whose distances from any point on the curve is constant: **principal focus**, *Phys.*, the point at which parallel rays, after striking a lens or mirror, converge, or from which they diverge:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* focused or focussed (-kŭst), *p.pr.* focusing or focussing], to bring to a focus or center; concentrate.



Focus
1, convex lens: rays diverging from O, a point outside F, the principal focus, converge outside the principal focus on the other side; 2, convex lens: parallel rays converge at F, the principal focus; 3, concave lens: parallel rays are bent outward, and diverge from F, the principal focus.

fod-der (fŏd'ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *fōdor*, fodder < Aryan source], coarse food for horses, cattle, or sheep, especially hay, cornstalks, or the like:—*v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* [< A.S. *fāh*, hostile < O.Teut. source], 1, a personal enemy; ill-wisher; 2, an enemy in war; 3, an opposing or injurious factor. *Syn.* (see enemy).

foehn (fön), *n.* [< Ger. *föhn*, storm < O.H.G. *fōnna*, whirlwind], a dry, hot wind in the valleys of the Alps. Also, **föhn.**

foe-man (fō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*foe*+*man*], an adversary or enemy in war.

fœ-tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* [see **fetus**], the unborn young of vertebrates. See **fe'tus**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **fœ'tal.**

[1]fog (fŏg), *n.* [14th-cent. Eng. < uncertain dial. source], a second growth of grass; aftermath; also, long grass left standing in a marshy place.

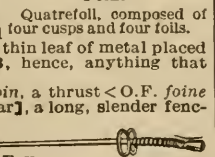
[2]fog (fŏg), *n.* [see **foggy**], 1, a cloud of condensed water vapor near the surface of the sea or land; 2, bewilderment: *Photog.*, a haze obscuring a developed plate: **fog bank**, a dense mass of fog, resting on the surface of the sea and sometimes appearing from a distance like land: **fog dog**, a luminous spot sometimes seen near the horizon in a fog at sea:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fogged (fŏgd), *p.pr.* fogging], to become clouded:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with mist; 2, to puzzle: *Photog.*, to cloud (a photographic plate) by wrong exposure to light.

fog-gy (fŏg'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], [earlier meaning, covered with long marsh grass < [1]*fog*], 1, abounding in, or filled with, mist and vapor; 2, bewildered; 3, obscure; vague; as, *foggy* impressions.—*adv.* **fog'gi-ly.**—*n.* **fog'gi-ness.**

fog-horn (fŏg'hôrn″), *n.* [[2]*fog*+*horn*], a siren, whistle, or horn, for warning ships in a fog.

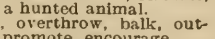
fo-gy (fō'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* fogies (-gĭz)], [perh. < *foggy*, in old sense, mossgrown], *Collog.*, a person of old-fashioned or overconservative habits and ideas. Also, **fo'gey; fo'gie.**—*n.* **fo'gy-ism.**—*adj.* **fo'gy-ish.**

foi-ble (foi'bl), *n.* [O.Fr.: obs. form of *faible*, weak], 1, a failing or defect in character; a peculiarity; 2, the weakest part of the blade in a sword or foil, between the middle and the point. *Syn.* (see failing).


Foils
Quatrefoil, composed of four cusps and four foils.

[1]foil (foil), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *folium*, leaf], 1, a lobe or leaflike space between cusps, as in a carved panel or in window tracery; one lobe of a trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, etc.; 2, a thin plate or sheet of metal, as on the back of a mirror; a paperlike sheet of metal used for wrapping; as, silver *foil;* a thin leaf of metal placed under a gem to set it off; 3, hence, anything that enhances by contrast.

[2]foil (foil), *n.* [perh. < obs. *foin*, a thrust < O.F. *foine* < Lat. *fuscina*, fish spear], a long, slender fencing weapon with a blunt point.


Foil

[3]foil (foil), *v.t.* [< O.F. *fouler*, to trample], 1, to baffle or frustrate; defeat; 2, in hunting, to run across and thus spoil (a scent) so as to baffle hounds:—*n.* 1, *Archaic*, defeat; repulse; 2, the trail of a hunted animal.

Syn., *v.* circumvent, thwart, overthrow, balk, outwit, frustrate.—*Ant.*, *v.* assist, promote, encourage.

foin (foin), *v.i.* [see [2]**foil**], *Archaic* or *Obs.*, to run through, lunge, or thrust, with a sword, spear, or similar weapon:—*v.t.* to thrust at; stab:—*n.* a thrust.

foi-son (foi'zn), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *fusio* (*-onis*), a pouring], *Archaic*, abundance; *Obs.*, vigor; ability; strength: *pl.* resources; wealth. Also, **foy'son.**

foist (foist), *v.t.* [prob. < Du. dial. *vuisten*, to take in the hand], 1, to insert wrongfully or slyly: with *in*, *into*; 2, to pass or palm off as genuine: with *on*, *upon*.

Fok-ker (fŏk'ĕr), *n.* [< A. H. G. *Fokker* (1890–), Du. inventor], a type of powerful German monoplane, usually carrying only one person and capable of high speed.

[1]fold (fōld), *v.t.* [< A.S. *fealdan*, to fold < O.Teut. source], 1, to double; bend over (part of something); 2, to inclose; wrap up; clasp:—*v.i.* to become closed by doubling up:—*n.* a part bent or doubled over another; also, the hollow or crease made by folding.

[2]fold (fōld), *v.t.* [< A.S. *fald*, sheepfold], to shut up in a pen or fold:—*n.* 1, a pen for sheep; 2, a flock of sheep; 3, hence, the membership of a church.

-fold *suffix*, [< A.S. *-feald*, multiplied: see [1]**fold**], denoting multiplication; times: as, four*fold.*

fold-er (fōl'dĕr), *n.* [see [1]**fold**], 1, one who or that which folds; 2, a circular, map, or timetable that is conveniently folded; 3, any of various instruments or machines for folding paper, cloth, etc.

fol-de-rol (fŏl'dē-rŏl″), *n.* [see **falderal**], 1, mere nonsense; a silly trifle; 2, the refrain used in many old songs. See **fal'de-ral″**, *Pfd. S.*

fold-ing doors doors that close by swinging or unfolding so as to meet in the middle of the space forming the doorway.

fo-li-a-ceous (fō″lĭ-ā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *folium*, leaf], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, like or having leaves; *Mining*, having leaflike layers or thin plates.

fo-li-age (fō'lĭ-ăj), *n.* 1, leaves collectively; a growth of leaves; 2, the artistic representation of leaves and flowers in decoration.

fo-li-ate (fō'lĭ-āt), *adj.* 1, leafy; 2, in the shape of a leaf; 3, beaten into a sheet, as metal:—*v.t.* (-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], 1, to form into, or cover with, thin plates of metal; 2, to decorate with leaflike ornamentation, as in architecture or sculpture:—*v.i.* 1, to split up into sheets or leaves; 2, to put forth leaves.—*p.adj.* **fo'li-at″ed.**

fo-li-a-tion (fō″lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the development of leaves; the state of having foliage; 2, the act of forming metal sheets or foil; 3, the process of coating a mirror with a reflecting substance; 4, the practice of placing consecutive numbers on the leaves of a book rather than on its pages; 5, ornamentation with foils or leaflike tracery, as in sculpture.

fo-li-o (fō'lĭ-ō; fōl'yō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz; -yōz)], 1, a book of large size, with pages formed by folding a sheet of paper once; 2, a page of manuscript or print; 3, two facing pages of a ledger, considered as one; 4, in legal documents, a fixed number of words of manuscript; 5, in Congressional reports, 100 words; 6, a case for music, engravings, etc.: *Print.*, a page number:—*adj.* made up of sheets of paper folded once:—*v.t.* to number or arrange consecutively the pages of (a book or manuscript).

fo-li-um (fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); folia (-ă)], [Lat. = leaf], *Geom.*, a loop; the part of a curve terminated at both ends by the intersection of the curve with itself; *Geol.*, a very thin stratum.

folk (fōk), *n.* [< A.S. *folc*, people], a kindred tribe, race, or nation: **folks**, *pl. Colloq.*, 1, (also, *Archaic*, *folk*), people in general; 2, one's relatives; kin.

folk dance 1, a dance characteristic of some special race, usually of the peasants; 2, the music for such a dance.

***Fol-ke-thing** (fōl'kē-tĭng″), *n.* [Dan. = popular assembly], the lower branch of the Danish legislature, or diet.

folk-free (fōk'frē″), *adj.* [*folk*+*free*], having the rights of a free person or of a citizen.

folk-lore (fōk'lōr″), *n.* [*folk*+*lore*], customs, traditions, and beliefs, especially as handed down among the common people; also, the study of them.

folk-moot (fōk'mōōt″), *n.* [< A.S. *folc*, people +*gemōt*, a meeting], an assembly of the people of a shire or county. Also, **folk'mote″** (-mōt″).

folk song a song or ballad, essentially rhythmic, originating among the common people, illustrative of their life, and characteristic of the racial or national spirit.

folk tale a story or legend, characteristic of the life and spirit of a certain people, and usually handed down by word of mouth.

fol-li-cle (fŏl'ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a bellows], *Bot.*, a one-celled, dry seed vessel, splitting on the lower side (see *fruit*, illus.); *Anat.*, a very small sac or gland for secretion or excretion; *Zoöl.*, a cocoon.—*adj.* **fol-lic'u-lar** (fō-lĭk'ū-lăr).—*adj.* **fol-lic'u-late** (-lĭk'ū-lāt).—*adj.* **fol-lic'u-lat″ed.**

fol-low (fŏl'ō), *v.t.* [<A.S. *folgian*, to follow], **1**, to go or come after; attend; pursue; **2**, to succeed in order; hence, to be the consequence of; **3**, to support the opinions or cause of; **4**, to imitate or conform to; **5**, to watch or attend to closely; **6**, to practice; as, to *follow* a profession:—*v.i.* **1**, to go or come after another; **2**, to result: **follow through**, in golf, tennis, or other games, to allow the club or racket, after striking the ball, to swing on in the direction given the ball to the natural end of the stroke:—*n.* in billiards or croquet, a stroke such that the struck ball, upon striking another ball, will follow along after it.

Syn., *v.* pursue, chase, succeed, ensue; imitate, copy. To *follow* is the general term. It has many familiar idiomatic uses: to *follow* the hounds is to hunt; to *follow* an argument is to grasp it; to *follow* a path is to go along it; to *follow* a person, in the ordinary sense, is to keep in his wake. To *succeed*, said of persons, is to *follow* by taking the place of another; as, the purchaser of a business *succeeds* the former proprietor. Events that *succeed* each other merely take place one after another, often regularly; an event that *ensues* has some orderly or logical connection with that which preceded; quarrels sometimes *ensue* from differences of opinion. *Follow* and *succeed* are used of both persons and things; *ensue* is used only of events or things. To *imitate* is to *follow* as in mannerisms, speech, or dress; we *imitate* those whom we admire, or those with whom we are in contact. To *pursue* and *chase* are to *follow* with the intent to capture, kill, attack, or, least hostile, overtake. Figuratively, we *pursue* aims for which we persistently work; we *chase* will-o'-the-wisps, unrealizable ideals, or the like.

fol-low-er (fŏl'ō-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who goes after another; **2**, a disciple, attendant, or dependent; **3**, one of the same sect or party: *Colloq.*, a sweetheart: *Mech.*, any part that moves in a limited field, as a guide, or in contact with another part from which it takes its motion (see *rifle*, illus.).

Syn. partisan, adherent, attendant, retainer, satellite, disciple, imitator, pursuer, successor.

fol-low-ing (fŏl'ō-ing), *p.adj.* succeeding: *Naut.*, of the wind, blowing in the direction in which one is sailing:—*n.* one's followers collectively.

fol-ly (fŏl'i), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-iz)], [<O.F. *folie*, madness <*fol*, fool<Lat. *follis*, bellows, windbag], **1**, want of understanding; foolishness; **2**, unbecoming conduct; **3**, criminal weakness; sin; **4**, any foolish or unprofitable undertaking.

Syn. foolishness, silliness, senselessness, levity, infatuation.—*Ant.* wisdom, prudence, sense.

fo-ment (fō-mĕnt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *fomentum*, poultice <*fovēre*, to cherish], **1**, to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; **2**, to foster; cultivate; in a bad sense, to incite; instigate.—*n.* **fo-ment'er**.

fo-men-ta-tion (fō"mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the application of warm or moist materials to a diseased part; **2**, the substance so applied; **3**, encouragement; incitement; instigation.

fond (fŏnd), *adj.* [p.p. of obs. *fon*, to become tasteless], **1**, affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; **2**, cherished; **3**, partial; foolishly indulgent: *Obs.*, foolish.—*adv.* **fond'ly**.—*n.* **fond'ness**.

Syn. enamored, affectionate, ardent, passionate, doting.—*Ant.* unfriendly, cold, undemonstrative.

fon-dant (fŏn'dănt; fŏn"dăn'), *n.* [Fr.=melting <Lat. *fundere*, to pour], a creamy preparation of sugar, used as a foundation in many candies.

fon-dle (fŏn'dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [dim.<obs. *fond*, to caress], to caress; treat with tenderness: *Archaic*, to pamper.

fond-ling (fŏnd'ling), *n.* one who or that which is caressed or handled tenderly.

font[1] (fŏnt), *n.* [<Lat. *fons* (*fontis*), fountain], **1**, a vessel to hold holy water, especially that used in baptizing; **2**, a fountain; **3**, the oil vessel of a lamp.

BAPTISMAL FONT

font[2] (fŏnt), *n.* [<Fr. *fonte*, a founding of metal], a complete assortment of one size and style of type. Also, *Br.*, **fount**.

food (fōōd), *n.* [<A.S. *fōda*, food <Aryan source], **1**, nutriment; nourishment; **2**, that which is edible, as opposed to *drink*; **3**, matter to discuss or dwell upon; as, *food* for thought.

Syn. diet. *Food* is that which, taken into the body, builds up and nourishes, through chemical action, the normal structure of that body, or replaces its waste. *Diet* is *food* taken according to rules as to quality, quantity, or both, with regard to a certain state of health or condition of body; there are *diets* for diabetic patients, *diets* for fat people who wish to get thin, for thin ones who wish to gain, for convalescents, and the like.

fool (fōōl), *n.* [<O.F. *fol*<Lat. *follis*, bellows, windbag], **1**, a person lacking in reason or intelligence; idiot; **2**, in old times, a court jester; **3**, one who acts in an unwise manner; **4**, a victim or butt:—*v.t.* **1**, to make a butt of; treat with contempt; **2**, to disappoint; deceive: *Colloq.*, to waste: with *away*:—*v.i.* to behave in a silly or frivolous manner; trifle.

fool-er-y (fōōl'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

fool-har-dy (fōōl'här"di), *adj.* [*fool*+*hardy*], having courage without judgment; rash; regardless of consequences or results.—*adv.* **fool'har"di-ly**.—*n.* **fool'har"di-ness**.

Syn. venturesome, adventurous, incautious, reckless, hasty.—*Ant.* cautious, prudent, wary, careful.

fool-ing (fōōl'ing), *n.* [see **fool**], senseless speech or conduct; banter; nonsense.

fool-ish (fōōl'ish), *adj.* **1**, acting without reason or judgment; **2**, weak-minded; silly; **3**, ridiculous; trifling; contemptible: *Archaic*, paltry; insignificant.—*adv.* **fool'ish-ly**.—*n.* **fool'ish-ness**.

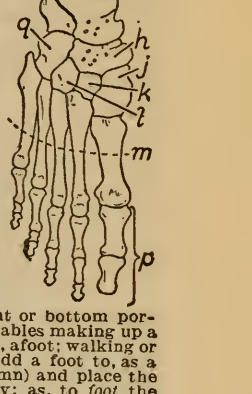
Syn. simple, brainless, witless, shallow, senseless, absurd, laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical.

fool-proof (fōōl'prōōf"), *adj.* [*fool*+*proof*], **1**, designed to prevent thoughtless persons from harming themselves; **2**, simple or easy enough to be understood by anyone.

fools-cap (fōōlz'kăp"), *n.* [*fool*+*cap*], **1**, a hat or cap, adorned with bells and worn by court jesters; **2**, a size of paper, about 17 x 14 inches: originally watermarked with the jester's cap and bells.

fool's gold iron pyrites: frequently mistaken for gold, which it resembles in color.

foot (fŏŏt), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], [<A.S. *fōt*<O.Teut. and Aryan source], **1**, that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; **2**, the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; **3**, that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; **4**, a measure of length equal to twelve inches; **5**, unmounted soldiers:



BONES OF THE RIGHT HUMAN FOOT

1, side view; 2, top view.—*a*, lower end of tibia; *b*, astragalus, or ankle bone; *c*, tendon of Achilles; *d*, heel bone; *e*, heel; *f*, plantar fascia, supporting the plantar arch; *g*, inferior ligament; *h*, scaphoid; *j*, *k*, *l*, internal, middle, and external cuneiform; *m*, metatarsal bones; *p*, first, second, and third row of phalanges; *q*, cuboid; *r*, arch; *s*, instep. (Cf. also illustrations under *skeleton*, *leg*, *Ungulata*).

6, [*pl.* foots], in refining, the sediment or bottom portion: *Pros.*, a certain number of syllables making up a metrical unit in a verse: **on foot**, **1**, afoot; walking or running; **2**, under way:—*v.t.* **1**, to add a foot to, as a stocking; **2**, to add figures in (a column) and place the total at the bottom; *Colloq.*, to pay; as, to *foot* the bill: **foot it**, to walk, run, or dance:—*v.i.* *Naut.*, to move.

foot-age (fŏŏt'āj), *n.* length reckoned in feet: said of a motion-picture film.

foot-and-mouth dis-ease *Pathol.*, an acute, infectious disease, characterized by an eruption of blisters in the mouth and on the hoofs: prevalent in wild animals, especially ruminants, and easily transmitted to domestic animals, as cattle and pigs, and occasionally to man: also called *epidemic stomatitis*.

foot-ball (fŏŏt'bôl"), *n.* [*foot*+*ball*], **1**, any of various outdoor games in which two teams, usually of eleven players each, try to carry or kick an inflated ball to or across the opponents' goal; especially, English *Rugby*, or, in America, a modified form of it, in which the player carrying the ball may be tackled, and *association football*, or *soccer*, in which the use of hands and arms is generally prohibited; **2**, the ball used in any of these games

foot-board (fo͝ot'bōrd"), *n.* [*foot*+*board*], 1, a board across the lower end of a bedstead; 2, a board or platform on which to stand.

foot-boy (fo͝ot'boi"), *n.* [*foot*+*boy*], a page; a young manservant; a buttons.

foot-bridge (fo͝ot'brĭj"), *n.* [*foot*+*bridge*], a bridge for pedestrians.

foot can-dle *Optics*, a unit of illumination equal to one lumen per square foot; the illumination produced by a light of one international candle upon a surface one foot away: equal to 10.76 lux.

foot-cloth (fo͝ot'klôth"), *n.* [*foot*+*cloth*], 1, formerly, an ornamental trapping for a horse; 2, a carpet or rug used on ceremonial occasions.

foot-ed (fo͝ot'ĕd), *adj.* [see **foot**], having feet; having so many, or such, feet: used in combination; as, four-*footed*; web-*footed*.

foot-fall (fo͝ot'fôl"), *n.* [*foot*+*fall*], a footstep; the sound of a footstep.

foot-hill (fo͝ot'hĭl"), *n.* [*foot*+*hill*], one of a range of low hills near the base of mountains.

foot-hold (fo͝ot'hōld"), *n.* [*foot*+[2]*hold*], a place where one may stand firmly; secure position; firm footing.

foot-ing (fo͝ot'ĭng), *n.* [see **foot**], 1, ground or support for the feet; 2, treaa; the act of moving on foot; 3, a firm or assured position; 4, state or relative condition; as, a friendly *footing*; 5, a kind of lace edging: *Com.*, the act of adding up a column of figures; also, the sum total of such a column.

foot-lights (fo͝ot'lits"), *n.pl.* [*foot*+[1]*light*], 1, the floor lights at the front of a theater stage; 2, figuratively, the stage; the theater.

foot-man (fo͝ot'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*foot*+*man*], a servant who attends a carriage, waits on table, etc.: *Rare*, a foot soldier.

foot-note (fo͝ot'nōt"), *n.* [*foot*+*note*], an explanatory or illustrative statement placed below the main text on a printed page.

foot-pace (fo͝ot'pās"), *n.* [*foot*+*pace*], the ordinary walking speed.

foot-pad (fo͝ot'păd"), *n.* [*foot*+[1]*pad*], a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-path (fo͝ot'pȧth"), *n.* [*foot*+*path*], a narrow way for the use of pedestrians.

foot pound *Mech.*, a unit of energy or work, equal to the energy required or work performed in raising one pound vertically one foot.

foot pound-al *Mech.*, a unit of work or energy, equal to the work performed by a force equal to one poundal producing a displacement of one foot in the direction in which it is applied.

foot-print (fo͝ot'prĭnt"), *n.* [*foot*+*print*], the mark made by a foot; a footmark.

foot sol-dier a soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (fo͝ot'sōr"), *adj.* [*foot*+*sore*], having painful or tender feet, as from walking.

foot-stalk (fo͝ot'stôk"), *n.* [*foot*+[1]*stalk*], *Bot.*, the stem of a leaf or the stalk of a flower; *Zoöl.*, the stalk attachment of the goose barnacle.

foot-step (fo͝ot'stĕp"), *n.* [*foot*+*step*], 1, a footfall; 2, the action of the foot in stepping; 3, the sound of a step; 4, the imprint or mark of a foot.

foot-stool (fo͝ot'sto͞ol"), *n.* [*foot*+*stool*], a stool to rest the feet on.

foot-wear (fo͝ot'wâr"), *n.* [*foot*+[1]*wear*], *Colloq.*, any foot covering, as shoes, stockings, etc.

foot-worn (fo͝ot'wōrn"), *adj.* [*foot*+*worn*], 1, worn ried from walking; 2, worn down by being trod upon, as a footpath.

foo-zle (fo͞o'zl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zled (-zld), *p.pr.* -zling], [cf. Ger. dial. *fuseln*, to work badly], to bungle; do clumsily:—*v.i.* to bungle, as a stroke in golf; act clumsily:—*n.* a clumsy, bungling action, especially in golf: *Colloq.*, a blundering fellow.

fop (fŏp), *n.* [<M.E. *foppe*, fool: perh. < Du. *foppen*, to cheat or mock], a man who is devoted to fine dress; a dandy.—*adj.* **fop'pish.**—*n.* **fop'per-y.**

Syn. dude, beau, coxcomb, jackanapes, dandy.

for (fôr), *prep.* [prob. < A.S. *fore*, for; before], 1, in place of; 2, as being; as, I took him *for* an honest man; 3, in exchange against; as, two pencils *for* five cents; 4, because of; by reason of; as, he could not walk *for* weakness; 5, because of lack of; as, we are pressed *for* time; 6, for the sake of; as, *for* the love of God; 7, in support of; as, he who is not *for* me is against me; 8, notwithstanding; in spite of; as, *for* all his money, he has no influence; 9, to the number or amount of; as, a bill *for* five dollars; 10, during; as, to stand *for* an hour; 11, as regards; in consideration of; 12, introducing the subject of an infinitive noun clause; as, it is right *for* me to do this:—*conj.* because; since; seeing that; owing to the fact that.

for- *prefix*, [<A.S. prefix *for-*, *fær-*], surviving in about a dozen common words, and meaning: 1, away; off; apart; as, *for*get; 2, prohibition; as, *for*fend; *for*bid; 3, abstention or neglect; as, *for*bear; *for*sake; 4, thoroughly; greatly; as, *for*lorn.

for-age (fôr'ăj), *n.* [< O.F. *fourrager*, to forage < L.L. *fodrum*, fodder], 1, food for horses and cattle; 2, a search for food or provisions for an army:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -aging], to go in search of provisions:—*v.t.* 1, to supply with provisions; 2, to ravage, as a land in war time.—*n.* **for'ag-er**

fo-ra-men (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* foramina (fō-răm'ĭ-nȧ); -mens (-mĕnz)], [Lat. <*forare*, to bore], an opening, hole, or passage: *Anat.*, an opening in a bone, as for the passage of a blood vessel.

for-a-min-i-fer (fŏr"ȧ-mĭn'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *foramen* (*-minis*), foramen+*ferre*, to bear], *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Foraminifera*) of rhizopods, small animals, chiefly marine, having pierced skeletons of limestone, remains of which form beds of rock, as some limestone or the chalk cliffs of England.

for-as-much as (fŏr"ăz-mŭch' ăz), [*for*+*as*+*much*], because; since.

for-ay (fôr'ă), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [<M.E. *forray*, dial. form of *forage*], to plunder or ravage; pillage; raid:—*n.* a raid; an invasion for the sake of plunder.

for-bade (fŏr-băd'), past tense of the irregular verb *forbid*. Also, **for-bad'**.

[1]for-bear (fôr-bâr'; fôr'bâr), *n.* [*fore*, before+obs. *be-er*, one who is], an ancestor; forefather. Also, **fore'bear** (fōr'-).

[2]for-bear (fôr-bâr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bore (-bōr'), *p.p.* -borne (-bōrn'), *p.pr.* -bearing], [*for*-+[2]*bear*], to abstain from: *Archaic*, to treat with patience or toleration; spare:—*v.i.* to restrain oneself; be patient.

for-bear-ance (fôr-bâr'ăns), *n.* 1, patience; indulgence; 2, self-command.

Syn. endurance, toleration, mercy. (See patience.)

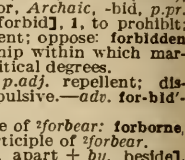
for-bid (fôrbĭd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -bade (-băd') or -bad (-băd'), *p.p.* -bidden (-bĭd'n) or, *Archaic*, -bid, *p.pr.* -bidding], [<A.S. *forbēodan*, to forbid], 1, to prohibit; as, to *forbid* smoking; 2, to prevent; oppose: **forbidden degrees**, the degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden (Lev. 18); Levitical degrees.

for-bid-ding (fôr-bĭd'ĭng), *p.adj.* repellent; disagreeable; repulsive.—*adv.* **for-bid'ding-ly.**—*n.* **for-bid'ding-ness.**

for-bore (fôr-bōr'), past tense of [2]*forbear*: **forborne** (fôr-bōrn'), past participle of [2]*forbear*.

for-by (fôr-bī'), *prep.* [<*for*-, apart + *by*, beside], *Archaic* and *Sc.*, besides; over and above:—*adv.* in addition. Also, **for-bye'**; **fore-by'**; **fore-bye'**.

force (fôrs), *n.* [<Fr. *forcer* <Lat. *fortis*, strong], 1, active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; 2, power to produce conviction; persuasive power; 3, meaning; special significance, as of a word or expression; 4, troops; armament; a trained or organized body; 5, unlawful violence to property or person: *Phys.*, that which tends to produce motion, or a change of motion, in a body: **force pump**, a pump that delivers liquid through valves under pressure: distinguished from *lift pump*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* forced (fôrst), *p.pr.* forcing], 1, to compel; overpower by strength; 2, to impel; push; 3, to produce by unnatural or excessive effort; strain; 4, to stimulate (plants) by artificial means: *Baseball*, to compel (a runner) to vacate a base in favor of a succeeding runner, as by hitting a grounder when first base is occupied; also, to cause (a runner who has thus been compelled to leave a base) to be put out.



PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES

A single force, represented in amount and direction by the line AD, is equivalent to the component forces represented by AC and AB.

Syn., *n.* violence, dint, might. (See compulsion, energy.)

forced (fôrst), *p.adj.* 1, compulsory; strained; as, a *forced* smile: **forced sale**, a foreclosure or sale of goods under compulsion.—*adv.* **force'ed-ly.**

force-ful (fôrs'fo͝ol), *adj.* vigorous; strong; powerful.—*adv.* **force'ful-ly.**—*n.* **force'ful-ness.**

force-meat (fôrs'mēt"), *n.* [< obs. *farce*, spice+*meat*], *Cookery*, finely chopped meat, seasoned: commonly used as a stuffing.

for-ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. = tongs <*formus*, hot + *capere* (*cip-*), to take], pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting.

for-ci-ble (fôr'sĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **force**], 1, having great mental or physical power; vigorous; powerful; 2, attained or accomplished by force or compulsion.—*n.* **for'ci-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **for'ci-bly.**

ford (fōrd), *n.* [A.S. < *faran*, to travel], a shallow place in a stream where one can cross by wading, mounted or afoot, or in a vehicle: *Poet.* and *Archaic*, 1, a stream; 2, a ferry:—*v.t.* to wade through, or pass over, as a stream, without swimming.

for-done (fôr-dŭn'), *adj.* [< A.S. *fordōn*, to destroy < *for-*, away + *dōn*, to put], exhausted; utterly worn out. Also, **fore-done'** (fōr-).

[1]fore (fōr), *n.* [A.S. = forward, before], the forward part:—*adj.* at or near the forward part:—*adv. Naut.*, at or toward the bow: **fore and aft**, *Naut.*, lengthwise of the ship; from stem to stern: distinguished from *athwart*: **fore-and-aft rigged**, *Naut.*, provided with sails which pivot at one edge about the mast, as a leg-of-mutton sail: cf. *square-rigged* (see *sail*, illus.).

[2]fore (fōr), *interj.* [prob. contr. of *before*], *Golf*, beware: a cry of warning to persons ahead.

fore- *prefix*, [see [1]**fore**], 1, in front; as, *fore*runner; 2, before or beforehand; as, *fore*tell; 3, front part of; as, *fore*arm; 4, near or at the front: as, *fore*most.

fore-arm (fōr'ärm"), *n.* [*fore-* + [1]*arm*], the arm from wrist to elbow:—*v.t.* (fōr-ärm'), [*fore-* + [2]*arm*], to prepare beforehand for conflict.

fore-bear (fōr'bâr; fōr-bâr'), *n.* [see **forbear**], an ancestor. See **for'bear**, *Pfd. S.*

fore-bode (fōr-bōd'), *v.i.* [< A.S. *fore*, before + *bodian*, to announce], to presage evil or have a presentiment of evil; foresee:—*v.t.* to foretell (evil); have a presentiment of.—*n.* **fore-bod'er.**

Syn. betoken, portend, prophesy. (See foretell.)

fore-bod-ing (fōr-bōd'ĭng), *n.* a feeling that evil is coming upon one; an evil portent.

Syn. presentiment, misgiving. *Misgiving*, *foreboding*, and *presentiment* express degrees of expectation, *misgiving* and *foreboding* always, and *presentiment* almost always, of evil. *Misgiving* names a feeling of apprehension and dread about the future. *Foreboding* is more positive in its premonition of evil, and is tinged with the ominous. *Presentiment* is the least definite: one feeling a *presentiment* of evil is vaguely conscious of something unfortunate or unhappy in the air.

fore-by (fōr-bī'), *prep.* [see **forby**], *Archaic* or *Sc.*, besides; over and above:—*adv.* also; in addition. Also, **fore-bye'.** See **for-by'**, *Pfd. S.*

fore-cast (fōr'kăst"), *n.* [*fore-* + *cast*], 1, foresight; 2, prediction, as of the weather:—*v.t.* (fōr-kăst'), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* forecast or forecasted], to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict:—*v.i.* to plan in advance.—*n.* **fore-cast'er.**

Syn., *n.* forethought, estimate, computation, premeditation, prophecy; r. (see foretell).

fore-cas-tle (fōr'kăs-l; *Naut.* fōk'sl), *n.* [*fore-* + *castle*], the part of the vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen eat and sleep.

fore-close (fōr-klōz'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *forclore*, to foreclose], 1, *Law*, to cut off or debar (a person who has defaulted in payments due on a mortgage) from the right of redemption; 2, to enforce (a mortgage).

fore-clo-sure (fōr-klō'zhŭr), *n. Law*, the proceeding by which a mortgagee enforces his right to prevent the redemption of mortgaged property when a mortgagor has defaulted in payments due: generally used of a sale by a sheriff of the property under what is called a *bill of foreclosure*.

fore-doom (fōr-dōōm'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *doom*], to condemn beforehand; predestine to ruin.

fore-fa-ther (fōr'fä"thẽr), *n.* [*fore-* + *father*], a male ancestor, usually remote: **Forefathers' Day**, December 22: the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620.

fore-fend (fōr-fĕnd'), *v.t.* [see **forfend**], *Archaic*, to ward off; prevent. See **for-fend'**, *Pfd. S.*

fore-fin-ger (fōr'fĭng"gẽr), *n.* [*fore-* + *finger*], the first or index finger.

fore-foot (fōr'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*pl.* -feet (-fēt")], [*fore-* + *foot*], one of the front feet of a four-footed animal: *Naut.*, the foremost part of the keel of a ship, where it curves upward to meet the stem.

fore-front (fōr'frŭnt"), *n.* [*fore-* + *front*], the place farthest forward; the foremost place.

fore-gath-er (fōr-găth'ẽr), *v.i.* [see **forgather**], 1, to assemble; 2, to associate: followed by *with*. See **for-gath'er**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]fore-go (fōr-gō'), *v.t.* [see **forgo**], to do without; renounce. See **for-go'**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]fore-go (fōr-gō'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *go*], to go before; precede.—*n.* **fore-go'er.**

fore-go-ing (fōr-gō'ĭng), *p.adj.* preceding; former; previous; antecedent.

fore-gone (fōr-gôn'), *p.adj.* 1, previous; former; 2, predetermined; unavoidable.

fore-ground (fōr'ground"), *n.* [*fore-* + *ground*], that part of a landscape, picture, or scene near to the observer.

fore-hand (fōr'hănd"), *adj.* [*fore-* + *hand*], *Tennis*, made, as a stroke, by holding the racket with the front of the hand toward the ball.

fore-hand-ed (fōr'hănd"ĕd), *adj.* 1, done in good season or beforehand; 2, done with a view toward the future; thrifty.—*n.* **fore"hand'ed-ness.**

fore-head (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* [*fore-* + *head*], 1, that part of the face between the eyes and the scalp; brow; 2, the front part of anything.

for-eign (fŏr'ĭn), *adj.* [< O.F. *forain* < Lat. *foris*, outside (the doors)], 1, belonging to, or connected with, another nation or country; alien; 2, belonging to other persons or things; 3, inappropriate; not relevant: with *to*: **foreign bill**, *Com.*, a bill of exchange or draft payable in a foreign country.—*n.* **for'eign-ness.**

Syn. outlandish, distant, extraneous, remote, alien.

for-eign-er (fŏr'ĭn-ẽr), *n.* 1, a citizen of a foreign country; 2, an immigrant who has not been admitted to citizenship.

fore-judge (fōr-jŭj'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *judge*], to form an opinion about, or make a decision concerning, in advance.—*n.* **fore-judg'ment.**

fore-know (fōr-nō'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *know*], to be aware of in advance.—*n.* **fore-know'l'edge.**

fore-land (fōr'lănd), *n.* [*fore-* + *land*], a point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

fore-leg (fōr'lĕg"), *n.* [*fore-* + *leg*], one of the front legs of an animal, especially a mammal.

[1]fore-lock (fōr'lŏk"), *n.* [*fore-* + [1]*lock*], a lock of hair growing on the forehead.

[2]fore-lock (fōr'lŏk"), *n.* [*fore-* + [2]*lock*], a linchpin, key, or wedge to hold a wheel or nut in place; a cotter pin:—*v.t.* to secure with such a device.

fore-man (fōr'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*fore-* + *man*], 1, the spokesman and chairman of a jury; 2, an overseer; one having immediate charge of a group of workers.—*n.* **fore'man-ship.**

fore-mast (fōr'măst), *n.* [*fore-* + [1]*mast*], the mast nearest the bow or front of a vessel.

fore-most (fōr'mōst), *adj.* [< A.S. *formest*, superl. of *forma*, first, itself a superl. of *fore*, fore], chief; first in position, time, or rank.

Syn. chief, first, best, paramount, preëminent.

fore-name (fōr'nām"), *n.* [*fore-* + *name*], the name preceding one's surname or family name.

fore-noon (fōr'nōōn"), *n.* [*fore-* + *noon*], the time between sunrise and midday; the morning.

fo-ren-sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *forensis*, of the forum], pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate; suitable for argument; rhetorical.—*adv.* **fo-ren'si-cal-ly.**

fore-or-dain (fōr"ôr-dān'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *ordain*], to appoint beforehand; predestine; decree beforehand.—*n.* **fore"or-di-na'tion.**

fore part that part which is first or in front. Also, *n.* **fore'part".**

fore-passed (fōr-păst'), *adj.* [*fore-* + *pass*], *Obs.* or *Rare*, bygone. Also, **fore-past'.**

fore-rank (fōr'răngk"), *n.* [*fore-* + [1]*rank*], the first; the first row, line, station, or position.

fore-reach (fōr-rēch'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *reach*], *Naut.*, to gain upon; pass:—*v.i. Naut.*, to spurt ahead: used especially of ships when tacking.

fore-run (fōr-rŭn'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *run*], 1, to go before; precede; 2, to announce.

fore-run-ner (fōr-rŭn'ẽr), *n.* 1, a messenger sent before; herald; 2, something that precedes a person or event; a premonitory sign.

Syn. harbinger, sign, omen, precursor, herald.

fore-sail (fōr'sāl"; *Naut.* fōr'sl or fō'sl), *n.* [*fore-* + *sail*], *Naut.*, 1, on a square-rigged vessel or schooner, the largest sail on the foremast; 2, on a sloop or yawl, a sail carried on a forestay.

fore-see (fōr-sē'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + [2]*see*], to know beforehand; anticipate:—*v.i.* to show foresight.

fore-shad-ow (fōr-shăd'ō), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *shadow*], to suggest or indicate beforehand; presage.—*n.* **fore-shad'ow-er.**

fore-sheet (fōr'shēt"), *n. Naut.*, one of the clew ropes attached to a foresail: *pl.* the front part of an open boat.

fore-shore (fōr'shōr"), *n.* [*fore-* + [1]*shore*], that part of a shore uncovered at low tide.

fore-short-en (fōr-shôr'tn), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *shorten*], in drawing or painting, to shorten or make smaller, as objects, so that they will appear in the picture as they look when viewed from the front or obliquely; to draw in perspective.

fore-show (fōr-shō'), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *show*], 1, to foretell; prophesy; 2, to betoken.

fore-sight (fōr'sīt"), *n.* [*fore-* + *sight*], 1, the power or act of seeing in advance; 2, heedful thought for the future; prudence.

Syn. care, forethought, prevision. (See wisdom.)

fore-skin (fōr′skĭn″), *n.* [*fore-* + *skin*], *Anat.*, the fold of skin covering the end of the penis: also called *prepuce.*

fore-spent (fōr-spĕnt′), *adj.* [see **forspent**], *Archaic*, exhausted. See **for-spent′**, *Pfd. S.*

for-est (fŏr′ĕst), *n.* [< L.L. (*silva*) *forestis*, (a wood) outside (the walls) < Lat. *foris*, outside < *fores*, pl., doors], **1**, a large extent of ground covered with trees; the trees growing there; **2**, an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth:—*adj.* pertaining to woodland; rustic; silvan:—*v.t.* to cover with trees or woods; afforest.

fore-stall (fōr-stôl′), *v.t.* [< A.S. *foresteall*, ambush], **1**, to obstruct; hinder; prevent; **2**, to anticipate; get ahead of: *Com.*, to buy up in advance in order to hinder or control trade.—*n.* **fore-stall′er.**

Syn. avert, anticipate, baffle, frustrate. (See prevent.)

for-est-a-tion (fŏr″ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* [see **forest**], **1**, the practical application of the science of caring for and cultivating trees; **2**, the extension of forest area; afforestation.

fore-stay (fōr′stā″), *n.* [*fore-* + ²*stay*], *Naut.*, a strong rope, usually of woven wire, reaching from the foremast head to the bow of a vessel to support the foremast.

fore-stay-sail (fōr″stā′sāl; *Naut.* -sl), *n.* [*fore-* + *staysail*], *Naut.*, a sail carried on the forestay (see *rigging*, illus.).

for-est-er (fŏr′ĕs-tẽr), *n.* [see **forest**], **1**, one skilled in knowledge of trees and timber; **2**, an officer who has charge of a forest; **3**, an inhabitant of a forest or wild region: *Entom.*, any of various kinds of moth; *Zoöl.*, in Australia, the great gray kangaroo.

fore-stick (fōr′stĭk″), *n.* [*fore-* + *stick*], a stick in an open wood fire, laid on andirons parallel to the hearth and a little in front of the backlog, the fire being built between them.

FORESTICK IN FIREPLACE

A, forestick; B, backlog; C, backstick; D, andirons; E, crane and hooks; F,F, hobs; GG, hearth.

for-est-ry (fŏr′ĕst-rĭ), *n.* [see **forest**], the science of caring for and cultivating trees in woodland, or of managing forests.

fore-taste (fōr-tāst′), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *taste*], to anticipate; enjoy before possessing:—*n.* (fōr′tāst″), a brief anticipatory experience; anticipation; preconception.

fore-tell (fōr-tĕl′), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *tell*], to predict or prophesy; tell beforehand:—*v.i.* to utter a prophecy or prediction.

Syn. forecast, predict, presage, prophesy, forebode, portend. These words agree in the idea of telling beforehand what is to occur. *Foretell* is the general and familiar term, and requires only ordinary ability or intelligence. *Predict* is now used chiefly of events that can be calculated, as astronomical occurrences, and requires suitable mental training. Sometimes *predict* is used of those events which can be deduced from what has already happened; as, to *predict* mutiny or war. Formerly *predict* connoted the possession of supernatural powers of foretelling, and this sense still lingers among those who tell fortunes, read palms, or the like. To *prophesy* is to *foretell* under the influence of inspiration; scripturally, to *prophesy* is to explain and interpret, as does one to whom God has revealed his truth. To *forecast* resembles *predict*, but it is more conjectural than inferential, though it is used almost entirely now of weather prognostications, and in this connection is, of course, calculative. To *presage*, *forebode*, and *portend* foretoken evil. To *forebode* is to apprehend evil in some obscure way; people "feel it in their bones." To *portend* is to foreshadow evil, especially in an ominous and threatening way; as, these clashes *portend* civil war. To *presage* is often to draw a conclusion about the future from what the present is; as, to *presage* the spread of a disease. Sometimes *presage* carries a note of warning; as, the dead, still air *presaged* a storm. *Forecast*, *foretell*, *prophesy*, and *predict* are used only of persons; *portend*, only of things; *forebode* or *presage*, of either persons or things.

fore-thought (fōr′thôt″), *n.* [*fore-* + *thought*], **1**, a planning out beforehand; deliberate intention; **2**, heed for the future; prudence.

Syn. premeditation, anticipation. (See wisdom.)

fore-to-ken (fōr′tō″kn), *n.* [*fore-* + *token*], an omen:—*v.t.* (fōr-tō′kn), to give a sign of beforehand; prognosticate; foretell.

Syn., v. forecast, prophesy, forebode, foretell.

fore-top (fōr′tŏp″), *n.* [*fore-* + ¹*top*], *Naut.*, the platform at the head of a foremast: *Obs.*, the crown of the head: also, the forelock.

fore-top-gal-lant (fōr″ᵊtŏp-găl′ănt; *Naut.* fōr″ᵊt'găl′ănt), *adj.* *Naut.*, pertaining to the section of a mast, or to the sail, next above the fore-topmast.

fore-top-mast (fōr″ᵊtŏp′măst), *n.* *Naut.*, a section of mast that is affixed to the foremast as an upward extension of it.

fore-top-sail (fōr″ᵊtŏp′sĕl; *Naut.* fōrᵊtŏp′sl), *n.* the sail set on the fore-topmast, being next above the foresail.

for-ev-er (fôr-ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [*for* + *ever*], **1**, through eternity; everlastingly; **2**, at all times.

Syn. endlessly, interminably, incessantly, unceasingly, always, everlastingly, eternally, perpetually.

for-ev-er-more (fôr-ĕv′ẽr-mōr), *adv.* [*forever* + *more*], for all eternity; interminably: for time without end.

fore-warn (fōr-wôrn′), *v.t.* [*fore-* + *warn*], to caution in advance.—*n.* **fore-warn′ing.**

fore-wom-an (fōr′wo͝om″ăn), (-wĭm″ĕn)], *n.* [*pl.* -women [*fore-* + *woman*], **1**, a woman overseer in a workshop or factory; **2**, a woman who presides over a jury.

fore-word (fōr′wûrd″), *n.* [*fore-* + *word*], a preface; introductory remark.

for-feit (fôr′fĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *forfait*, p.p. of *forfaire* < L.L. *foris facere*, to transgress < Lat. *foris*, outside + *facere*, to do], a fine or penalty: *pl.*, a game in which losers perform some ludicrous task:—*v.t.* to lose, as a position, right, or advantage, by neglect:—*adj.* alienated or lost.—*adj.* **for′feit-a-ble.**—*n.* **for′feit-er.**

for-fei-ture (fôr′fĭ-tūr), *n.* **1**, the act of losing possession; **2**, a fine; penalty.

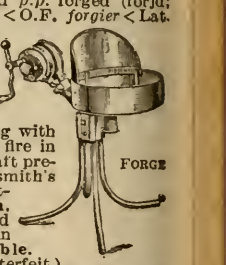
for-fend (fôr-fĕnd′), *v.t.* [< *for-*, off + M.E. *fenden*, to avert: see **fend**], *Archaic*, to ward off, avert; prevent, as a disaster. Also, **fore-fend′** (fōr-).

for-gath-er (fôr-găth′ẽr), *v.i.* [*for-* (intensive) + *gather*], **1**, to assemble: come together; **2**, to associate: with *with*. Also, **fore-gath′er** (fōr-).

for-gave (fôr-gāv′), past tense of the irregular verb *forgive.*

¹forge (fōrj; fôrj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* forged (fōrjd; fôrjd), *p.pr.* forging], [source uncertain], to advance slowly or with difficulty: often used with *ahead.*

²forge (fōrj; fôrj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* forged (fōrjd, fôrjd), *p.pr.* forging], [< O.F. *forgier* < Lat. *fabricare*, to contrive < *faber*, craftsman], **1**, to shape or work (metal) while hot, under a hammer or press; **2**, to shape; form; invent; **3**, to counterfeit with intent to defraud, as a signature on a check, or the check itself:—*v.i.* to be guilty of counterfeiting with intent to defraud:—*n.* **1**, an open fire in which iron is treated by forced draft preparatory to shaping; as, a blacksmith's *forge*; a smithy; **2**, a shop for heating and working iron: **forge iron**, a special grade of pig iron designed for conversion into wrought iron in a puddling furnace.—*adj.* **forge′a-ble.**



FORGE

Syn., v. coin, falsify. (See counterfeit.)

forg-er (fôr′jẽr; fōr′jẽr), *n.* **1**, one who makes a false document for the purpose of fraud; **2**, one who heats and shapes metal; a smith.

for-ger-y (fôr′jẽr-ĭ; fōr′jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], **1**, the act of making, with intent to defraud, a false or counterfeited document, as a check falsely signed or a fabricated historical or legal record; **2**, the writing or article counterfeited; **3**, the act of counterfeiting or making false money.

for-get (fôr-gĕt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -got (-gŏt′), *p.p.* -gotten (-gŏt′n) or -got, *p.pr.* -getting], [< A.S. *forgietan* < *for-*, from + *gietan*, to get < Aryan source], **1**, to fail to retain in one's memory, or fail to recall; **2**, to cease or omit to think of: chiefly with an infinitive as object; **3**, to omit to take; leave behind through oversight; **4**, to pass over without notice; **5**, to overlook wilfully; disregard:—*v.i.* to fail to remember.

for-get-ful (fôr-gĕt′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, apt not to remember; **2**, negligent: *Poet.*, producing oblivion.—*adv.* **for-get′ful-ly.**—*n.* **for-get′ful-ness.**

Syn. heedless, inattentive, careless. (See oblivious.)

for-get-me-not (fôr-gĕt′-mē-nŏt″), *n.* any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small perennial herbs with pale blue flowers and hairy leaves

forg-ing (fōr′jĭng; fôr′jĭng), *n.* [see **¹forge**], any piece of metal which has been shaped while hot by hammering or pressing: usually in reference to a large piece shaped under a press, or a piece of any size

which has been hammered: **forging hammer**, a large machine for shaping metal pieces by hammering.

for-give (fôr-giv'), *v.t.* [<A.S. *forgiefan* <*for-*, from +*giefan*, to give], **1**, to pardon (an offense or an offender); **2**, to remit (a debt or a debtor):—*v.i.* to display clemency or leniency.—*adj.* **for-giv'a-ble.**—*n.* **for-giv'er.**

Syn. pardon, excuse, condone, remit, overlook, absolve. To *forgive* is the act of one who has been offended or wronged; it not only lifts punishment or consequences from the offender, but restores him to an unresentful place in the affections of the offended one. Hence, *forgive* is the familiar term for the reëstablishing of broken personal relationships. A *pardon* is the act of a superior, and emphasizes the removal of the consequences of a fault or crime; it is a question of justice, and not of personal feelings: a governor or a judge may *pardon*, yet still harbor unforgiving feelings against the offender if the wrong done touches him personally. A sinner restored to the grace of God through repentance is both *forgiven* and *pardoned*. To *condone* is to wink at an offense; one who *condones* sees the offense, but, expressly or tacitly, ignores it. To *excuse* is to release from blame in slight respects, as for a lack of ceremony, absence from school, or the like; *excuse* me, and, by courtesy, *pardon* me in the same sense, are used as conventional expressions of apology. To *remit* is to refrain from exacting a penalty or consequence; we may *remit* part of another's debt to us; a judge may *remit* part of a sentence.

for-give-ness (fôr-giv'nĕs), *n.* **1**, pardon; remission; **2**, readiness to pardon.

Syn. pardon, leniency, forbearance. (See mercy.)

for-giv-ing (fôr-giv'ĭng), *p.adj.* willing to pardon; inclined to excuse; showing forgiveness.—*adv.* **for-giv'ing-ly.**—*n.* **for-giv'ing-ness.**

Syn. charitable, clement, kind, merciful, lenient.

for-go (fôr-gō'), *v.t.* [<A.S. *forgān* <*for-*, away from +*gān*, to go], to give up; deny oneself of; renounce; abstain from. Also, **fore-go'.**—*n.* **for-go'er.**

Syn. quit, relinquish, resign, waive. (See abandon.)

for-got (fôr-gŏt'), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *forget*.

for-got-ten (fôr-gŏt'n), past participle of the irregular verb *forget*.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [<A.S. *forca* <Lat. *furca*, fork], **1**, an instrument with two or more prongs intended for picking up or holding a piece of food, a bunch of hay or grass, or the like, or for digging into and pulverizing the soil; **2**, anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; **3**, the angular opening or place of division caused by the meeting of two roads or rivers, of two branches of a tree, or the like; **4**, one of the streams, roads, or the like, uniting or diverging at a fork:—*v.t.* **1**, to make in the shape of a fork; **2**, to raise, throw, or dig with a pronged tool:—*v.i.* to branch off.—*adj.* **fork'y.**

forked (fôrkt; *Poet.* fôr'kĕd), *adj.* **1**, having prongs; **2**, opening into two or more parts: **3**, zigzag; as, *forked* lightning.—*adv.* **fork'ed-ly.**—*n.* **fork'ed-ness.**

for-lorn (fôr-lôrn'), *adj.* [p.p. of obs. *forlese*, to lose utterly <A.S. *forlēosan*, to lose], **1**, abandoned; deserted; destitute; **2**, miserable; hopeless; wretched.—*adv.* **for-lorn'ly.**—*n.* **for-lorn'ness.**

for-lorn hope [<Du. *verloren hoop*, lost troop: *hoop* = heap, band], **1**, a body of soldiers detached for a service of great danger; **2**, hence, by a misunderstanding, a hopeless enterprise; **3**, a vain hope.

form (fôrm), *n.* [<Lat. *forma*, shape, form], **1**, the external or outward appearance or shape of anything; **2**, orderly arrangement; symmetry; **3**, pleasing appearance; beauty; **4**, determinate shape or structure; **5**, established practice or ritual; a conventional way of behavior; **6**, a mold or pattern; **7**, a long bench without a back; **8**, a class or grade in a preparatory school; **9**, manner of doing something; style; **10**, the lair or crouching place of a hare or other animal: *Print.*, types, plates, etc., locked in a frame ready for printing; *Gram.*, the shape of a word in reference to spelling, inflection, or the like; as, "duff," in "plum duff," is a dialectic *form* of "dough"; *Sports*, **1**, physical condition as regards fitness to compete or perform; **2**, conformity to any standard, as of grace or efficiency, in performing a specific feat, as a high jump or a gymnastic trick; *Philos.*, in the terminology of Kant, one of the formative principles, determined by the nature of consciousness itself, in accordance with which perception and cognition are carried on, and experience, as given by sensation, is organized into an ordered whole; as, an event cannot be thought of otherwise than as occurring in time and space and as a result of some cause, and is said to be perceived through the *forms* of time, space, and causality:—*v.t.* **1**, to give shape to; create; **2**, to mold to a particular pattern; **3**, to conceive or imagine; **4**, to constitute; **5**, to devise; adjust:—*v.i.* to take shape; become shaped.

Syn., *n.* figure, shape, conformation, mold, fashion, semblance; rite, observance. (See ceremony.)

-form *suffix*, **1**, added to Latin nouns, meaning having the shape of; as, cruci*form*; cunei*form*; **2**, added to Latin adjectives, meaning having (the designated type of) form; as, uni*form*; multi*form*.

for-mal (fôr'măl), *adj.* **1**, according to custom or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; **2**, having the outward shape without the inward reality.—*adv.* **for'mal-ly.**

Syn. stiff, affected, punctilious. (See ceremonious.)

form-al-de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*form*(*ic*) + *al*(*cohol*) + *de-*+*hyd*(*rogen*)], *Chem.*, a pungent, irritating gas, used, often in solution, as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and preservative, and in chemical industries.

for-ma-lin (fôr'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [<abbr. of *formaldehyde*], a 40 per cent aqueous solution of formaldehyde, used as a preservative, antiseptic, etc.: also called *formol*.

for-mal-ism (fôr'măl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **form**], **1**, exact observance of outward rites and customs, especially in religious duties; **2**, stiffness of manners or behavior.—*n.* **for'mal-ist.**

for-mal-i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, ceremoniousness; strict adherence to external customs; the state of being conventional; **2**, a ceremony; any conventionally required act.

Syn. form, conventionality. (See ceremony.)

for-mal-ize (fôr'măl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to give shape to; **2**, to make stiff, precise, or ceremonious.

for-mat (fôr'măt; fôr'mȧ'), *n.* [Fr. <Lat. *forma*, shape], the whole style and size of a book, including the paper, type, and binding.

for-mate (fôr'măt), *n.* [see **formic**], *Chem.*, a salt of formic acid.

for-ma-tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* [see **form**], **1**, the act of molding or shaping; **2**, that which is shaped; **3**, a structure: *Geol.*, a group of strata or rocks of similar origin or composition.

form-a-tive (fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, giving shape to; tending to mold; **2**, plastic or pliable:—*n. Gram.*, **1**, a prefix or suffix; **2**, a word made by adding a prefix or suffix.

1form-er (fôr'mẽr), *n.* **1**, one who shapes or makes; **2**, that which gives shape; a mold.

2for-mer (fôr'mẽr), *adj. comp.* [<M.E. *formest*, foremost], **1**, preceding in time or place; foregoing; prior; **2**, first of two mentioned: correlative of *latter*; previously mentioned.

for-mer-ly (fôr'mẽr-lĭ), *adv.* heretofore; in past time; some time ago.

for-mic (fôr'mĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *formica*, ant], pertaining to ants: **formic acid**, *Chem.*, a colorless, slightly fuming liquid with sharp odor and strong corrosive properties: originally distilled from red ants, but now usually obtained from oxalic acid and glycerin.

for-mi-ca-ry (fôr'mĭ-kȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<L.L. *formicarium*, ant hill <Lat. *formica*, ant], an ant hill.

for-mi-da-ble (fôr'mĭ-dȧ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *formidare*, to fear], **1**, exciting dread; fearful; powerful; **2**, hard to overcome or accomplish.—*adv.* **for'mi-da-bly.**—*n.* **for'mi-da-ble-ness.**

Syn. dangerous, terrible, threatening, tremendous, alarming, shocking.—*Ant.* powerless, helpless, weak.

form-less (fôrm'lĕs), *adj.* [see **form**], without definite shape; lacking regularity of outline.—*adv.* **form'less-ly.**—*n.* **form'less-ness.**

for-mol (fôr'mōl; fôr'mŏl), *n.* [see **formalin**], a solution of formaldehyde, used as a preservative, antiseptic, etc.: also called *formalin*.

for-mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -las (-lȧz); -læ (-lē)], [Lat., dim. of *forma*, shape], **1**, a prescribed rule or model; **2**, a group of symbols, expressing the composition or contents of a chemical compound; **3**, an orderly statement of faith or doctrine; **4**, a prescription; recipe: *Math.*, a general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic language or symbols.

for-mu-la-ry (fôr'mū-lȧ-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, stated by means of symbols; **2**, set forth in an orderly and prescribed manner:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a set form; **2**, a collection or book of forms in the service of a church; ritual.

for-mu-late (fôr'mū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to put into the terms of, or reduce to, a rule or recipe; fix or state in definite terms.—*n.* **for'mu-la'tion.**

for-mu-lism (fôr'mū-lĭzm), *n.* **1**, fondness for, or reliance on, a prescribed rule, model, or prescription; **2**, a system of prescribed rules or forms.

for-mu-lize (fôr'mū-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], to put in terms of a rule or recipe; fix or state in definite terms.

for-ni-cate (fôr'nĭ-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *fornicari* < *fornix*, a brothel; literally, an arch or vault], to engage in unlawful sexual intercourse: said especially of unmarried persons.—*n.* **for'ni-ca"tor.**—*n.fem.* **for'ni-ca"tress; for"ni-ca'trix** [*pl.* fornicatrices (-trĭ'sēz)].

for-ni-ca-tion (fôr"nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* indulgence in unlawful sexual intercourse by an unmarried person, especially when both parties are unmarried: *Bib.*, **1**, unlawful sexual intercourse: a term used irrespective of the marital state of the parties; **2**, figuratively, idolatry.

for-nix (fôr'nĭks), *n.* [*pl.* fornices (-nĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = arch, vault], *Anat.*, a thin plate of white fibers, which arches over certain cavities, or ventricles, within the brain.

for-sake (fôr-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -sook (-sōōk'), *p.p.* -saken (-sāk'n), *p.pr.* forsaking], [< A.S. *forsacan*, to give up], **1**, to leave; desert; abandon; **2**, to renounce; forswear.

Syn. desert, cast off, renounce. (See abandon.)

For-set-i (fôr-sĕt'ē), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the god of justice, son of Balder and Nanna.

for-sooth (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* [< A.S. *forsōth* = *for sōthe*, for truth], verily; in truth: now usually ironical; as, a gallant gentleman, *forsooth!*

for-spent (fôr-spĕnt'), *adj.* [*for-*, away + *spend*], *Obs., Archaic,* or *Poet.*, exhausted; utterly wearied. Also, **fore-spent'** (fōr-).

for-swear (fôr-swâr'), *v.i.* [*for-*, away + *swear*], to take an oath falsely:—*v.t.* **1**, to deny on oath; **2**, to abjure; reject vehemently; **3**, used reflexively, to swear falsely; perjure (oneself).

Syn. abjure, reject, forgo, deny. (See perjure.)

for-syth-i-a (fôr-sĭth'ĭ-ă; fôr-sĭ'thĭ-ă), *n.* [< Wm. *Forsyth* (1737–1804), Br. botanist], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Forsythia*) of ornamental shrubs; especially, any of several cultivated species bearing bright yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

fort (fôrt), *n.* [< Lat. *fortis*, strong], *Mil.*, an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.

fort. *abbr.* **1**, fortification; fortified; **2**, fortnight; fortnights; fortnightly.

for-ta-lice (fôr'tă-lĭs), *n.* [< L.L. *fortalitia*, a small fort], *Mil.*, a small fort; an outwork.

forte (fôrt), *n.* [< Fr. *fort*, strong: fem. form for masc.], one's strong point or special talent.

***for-te** (fôr'tā), *adj.* [It. = strong], *Mus.*, loud:—*adv. Mus.*, loudly.—*abbr.* **f.**

forth (fôrth), *adv.* [A.S. = forward], **1**, onward in time, position, order, or reckoning; forward; **2**, out, as from concealment or seclusion:—*prep. Archaic*, forth from; out of.

forth-com-ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng; fôrth'kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* [*forth* + *come*], ready or about to appear:—*n.* (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng), a coming forth.

forth-put-ting (fôrth'pōōt'ĭng; fôrth'pōōt'ĭng), *adj.* [*forth* + *put*], forward; bold and overconfident:—*n.* (fôrth'pōōt'ĭng), *Colloq.*, forward or presumptuous behavior.

forth-right (fôrth"rīt'; fôrth'rīt"), *adv.* [*forth* + *right*], straightforward; at once:—*adj. Archaic*, decisive:—*n. Archaic*, a straight path.

forth-with (fôrth"with'; -with'), *adv.* [*forth* + *with*], at once; immediately; directly; now.

for-ti-fi-ca-tion (fôr"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **fortify**], **1**, the art or science of building or strengthening military defenses; **2**, a military work erected for defense (see *bastion, rampart, intrenchment*, illus.); **3**, a strengthening.

Syn. fort, citadel, stronghold, defense.

for-ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *fortifier* < Lat. *fortificare* < *fortis*, strong + *facere*, to make], **1**, to strengthen by military works; **2**, to make strong; **3**, to encourage or confirm:—*v.i.* to erect works of defense.—*n.* **for'ti-fi"er.**

***for-tis-si-mo** (fôr-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *adj.* [It.], *Mus.*, very loud; louder than forte:—*adv. Mus.*, very loudly.—*abbr.* **ff.**

for-ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *fortitudo*, strength], spiritual strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage.

Syn. endurance, resolution. (See bravery, patience.)

fort-night (fôrt'nīt), *n.* [< A.S. *fēorwertyne niht*, fourteen nights], a period of two weeks.—*adj.* and *adv.* **fort'night-ly.**

for-tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *forteresse*, strength < Lat. *fortis*, strong], *Mil.*, a large place, permanently fortified for defense; a castle; fort.

for-tu-i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fortuitus*, accidental < *fors* (*fortis*), chance], occurring by chance or accident; casual.—*adv.* **for-tu'i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **for-tu'i-tous-ness.**

Syn. contingent, incidental, accidental, casual, random, occasional. *Accidental, incidental, casual,* and *fortuitous* are terms descriptive of events or circumstances that happen without intention or premeditation. *Accidental* describes that which occurs without plan; as, an *accidental* meeting; or as the result of carelessness or chance; as, an *accidental* injury; an *accidental* bit of good fortune. *Incidental* describes a happening that occurs in connection with a greater or more important event. An *incidental* remark grows out of a discussion, and is relevant to it, but it is subordinate and unpremeditated, as are *incidental* expenses on a journey. *Fortuitous* describes events that occur wholly through chance; a *fortuitous* occurrence or coincidence is often a happy one. Columbus's discovery of America was *accidental* and *fortuitous*, and *incidental* to his main purpose as well. *Casual* describes that which occurs outside the regular course of events; a *casual* caller drops in unexpectedly. *Casual* carries relative unimportance as well as irregularity in its meaning; a *casual* remark is irrelevant and matters nothing; a *casual* warning falls on deaf ears. *Contingent* describes that which is unlooked for, and hence unprepared for; it is opposed to that which is definitely fixed. *Contingent* also describes a happening that is the result of unforeseen or unforeseeable conditions, and so gathers the meaning of *dependent*; as, our success is *contingent* upon your coöperation. *Occasional*, like *casual*, describes that which is undesigned and comparatively infrequent; but the *occasional* happening grows out of some special juncture of events, while the *casual* event occurs without apparent cause.—*Ant.* planned, foreseen, premeditated.

for-tu-i-ty (fôr-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, an accidental occurrence; **2**, chance.

For-tu-na (fôr-tū'nă), *n.* [Lat. = fortune], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of fortune or chance: identified with the Greek *Tyche*.

for-tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *fortuna*, chance], **1**, happening by good fortune; opportune; **2**, lucky; successful.—*adv.* **for'tu-nate-ly.**—*n.* **for'tu-nate-ness.**

Syn. (see happy, lucky).—*Ant.* unlucky, calamitous.

for-tune (fôr'tŭn), *n.* **1**, the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; **2**, the personified power regarded as determining good or ill luck; **3**, estate; possessions: especially in terms of money; **4**, a forecast of one's future:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tuned (-tŭnd), *p.pr.* -tuning], to come to pass casually:—*v.t.* to endow with a fortune.

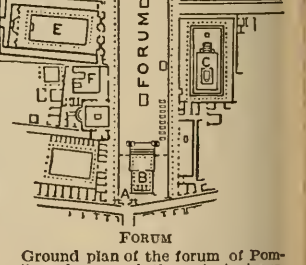
Syn., *n.* luck, fate, chance, destiny, property, possessions, riches.—*Ant.*, *n.* misfortune, poverty, loss.

for-tune hunt-er one who seeks wealth, especially through marriage.

for-tune tell-er one who claims ability to foretell events in the lives of others.

for-ty (fôr'tĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *fēowertig*, forty], four times ten:—*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the sum of four tens; **2**, a symbol denoting forty units, as 40 or xl: **Forty Thieves**, a band of robbers in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."—*n.* and *adj.* **for'ti-eth.**

fo-rum (fō'rŭm), *n.* [*pl.* forums (-rŭmz); fora (-rȧ)], [Lat. = market place], **1**, one of the public places of meeting in Rome and other ancient cities where the law courts, public offices, etc., were situated; **2**, a place of public resort, or court of law; **3**, a gathering for public discussion.



FORUM

Ground plan of the forum of Pompeii, and some of the principal surrounding buildings: A, main entrance; B, a Corinthian temple; C, temple of Venus; D, basilica; E, a portico; F, temple of Mercury.

for-ward (fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* [< A.S. *foreweard* < *fore-*, ahead + *-weard*, in the direction < *wcorthan*, to turn], onward; in advance; toward the fore part:—*adj.* **1**, situated near the front; **2**, early in season; advanced; precocious; **3**, ready; prompt; **4**, eager; earnest; **5**, pert; bold; impertinent; **6**, radical; extreme: *Com.*,

REPRESENTATIVE FLOWERS OF NORTH AMERICA

1, aster (*Aster novæ-angliæ*); 2, laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*); 3, wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*); 4, coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*); 5, lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium pubescens*); 6, mountain columbine (*Aquilegia cærulea*); 7, eastern columbine (*Aquilegia canandensis*); 8, cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*); 9, shooting star (*Dodecatheon meadia*); 10, azalea (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*); 11, pasqueflower (*Anemone patens*); 12, fringed gentian (*Gentianella crinita*); 13, Mariposa lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*); 14, pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*); 15, violet (*Viola pedatifida*), 16, bitterroot (*Lewisia rideviva*); 17, cactus (*Echinocereus fendleri*).

(See other side.)

THE New England aster (1) and the coneflower (4) are members of the largest and most highly developed family of plants, the composite family. Both are widespread east of the Rocky Mountains, and blossom in the early autumn. Their flowers are arranged in heads, each of which looks like a single flower with a brilliant circle of raylike petals; but in reality each head is a cluster of many flowers of two kinds, small disk flowers in the center, each forming a single seed, and large outer petal-like ray flowers, usually sterile. This is the characteristic formation in one division of the *Compositæ;* in the other, represented by the dandelion, the heads contain only ray flowers.

The mountain laurel, or calico bush (2), the State flower of Connecticut, is a member of the heath family. It blooms on waste rocky hillsides in early summer, and is widespread in eastern North America. It is closely related to the rhododendron, and to the azalea (10).

Though not the largest or showiest of the orange-red wild lilies, the wood lily (3) is one of the most widespread. It grows in patches, blooming in early summer, the leaves and flower stalks standing two or three feet high. In the prairies of the Middle West it is redder than in the East. Like most members of the lily family, it has three sepals and three petals, colored alike, and simple parallel-veined leaves.

Probably the best known of our wild species of the orchid family are the yellow (5) and the pink cypripedium, or lady's-slipper, widely though not abundantly spread east of the Rockies. The large saclike lip, suggesting a wooden shoe, gave it its name. The pink lady's-slipper is the State flower of Minnesota.

The columbines (6, 7) belong to the crowfoot family. Each spur of the flower conceals at its base a sac full of nectar, which yields food for long-tongued insects, or for certain bees which, though short-tongued, are wise enough to obtain the nectar by boring through the thin wall. The lavender-and-white species, with strikingly long spurs, is the state flower of Colorado. From it and its red-and-yellow cousin are derived many of the long-spurred hybrid varieties cultivated in our gardens.

Most of the lobelias are blue or white, but the cardinal flower (8) is a brilliant exception. Standing two to four feet high, often solitary, it is found at the water's edge along lakes and streams of the eastern United States and Canada, blooming in late August or early September. Once seen it is seldom forgotten.

The shooting star (9), so named from its rather peculiar shape, though sometimes called American cowslip, belongs to the primrose family. It is a spring flower, blooming abundantly on the prairies and moist cliffs in the central regions from Manitoba to Texas and as far east as Pennsylvania and Maryland. The color varies from a deep magenta through lighter shades to white.

The purple azalea (10) is found growing wild in the eastern United States. Blooming in May before the leaves are out on the trees and bushes, it forms beautiful shimmering patches of pale or deep rose against the background of the brown woods. In colonial days it was taken to Europe and crossed with a Dutch variety, the result being the broad, flat-topped azalea now sold in pots at Easter.

The pasque flower (11) is the most showy of the anemones. This species may be found blooming in early spring northwestward of the Mississippi River. It often shoots up through rocks where no other plants appear. The name of this flower, derived from Old French *pasque*, Passover, Easter, probably originated in Europe, where it blooms in the spring, at about the time of the Passover and Easter.

The fringed gentian (12), though not abundant, is the best known of the gentian family. It is to be found blossoming in the fall in low grounds from western Quebec south to Georgia and westward to Iowa and the Dakotas.

The Mariposa lily (13), in several species, grows from the Coast ranges eastward to the Rockies, bearing interesting bell-shaped flowers, which may be yellow, white, or lilac, nodding or erect, wide open or closed. One species is the State flower of Utah.

Some of the most curious and interesting plants belong to the pitcher plant family, so named from the hollow leaves which usually contain some water. Our northern species (14) is found in cranberry and peat bogs. The water in the pitcherlike leaves is generally found to contain a number of drowned insects. These have found it easy to crawl in, as the hairs lining the leaf all point downward; but not so easy to crawl out again, against the hairs. Their dead bodies are supposed to supply the plant with some food. The leaves, as well as the flowers, are beautifully colored in red, brown, and green.

The bird's-foot violet (15), named from the resemblance of the deeply cut leaf to a bird's foot, is one of the daintiest of the many species of its family. Though not so common as its darker cousins, this variety is found widely distributed in the eastern and central States.

The bitterroot (16), adopted as the State flower of Montana, represents one type of xerophytic, or dry-region, plant. The root is the main part, living through the long dry months of the year. During the short moist period, the small stem part throws up a few slender leaves, which present very little exposure to the parching sun, and the brilliantly colored flowers. After a brief outburst, the leaves die down and the whole plant lies dormant till the next rainy season. Another type of xerophyte is the cactus (17), the State flower of New Mexico. Its leaves are reduced to spines, the green stem making the plant food when there is sufficient water. It is a slow-growing plant, able to store up moisture enough in the fleshy stems to carry it over the dry periods. Some species carry rather large quantities in storage, as the barrel cactus. Although edible, their thorny covering protects them from all animals but man.

future; relating to the future or future delivery; as, *forward* buying:—*interj.* on!—*v.t.* **1**, to help or send onward; quicken or hasten; facilitate; **2**, to transmit; transport to destination: *Com.*, specifically, to receive (goods) at an intermediate point and provide or arrange for transportation to the ultimate destination; send on (a letter once delivered) to another address; *Bookbinding*, to prepare (a book) for the finisher by putting on covers and back, trimming, etc.—*adv.* **for'ward-ly.**—*n.* **for'ward-ness.**—*n.* **for'ward-er.**

Syn., *v.* conduce, promote, further, facilitate, transmit.

for-wards (fôr'wẽrdz), *adv.* forward; in the direction of the front or fore part.

***for-zan-do** (fôr-tsän'dō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. =forcing], *Mus.*, forced; with force [symbol ∧ or <]. See **sfor-zan'do**, *Pfd. S.*—*abbr.* **fz.**

fos-sa (fŏs'ä), *n.* [*pl.* fossæ (-ē)], [Lat. = trench < *fodere*, to dig], *Anat.*, a depression; cavity.

fosse (fŏs), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *fossa*, trench], a moat or artificial trench, as about a fort. Also, **foss.**

fos-sil (fŏs'ĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *fossilis*, dug up < root of *fodere*, to dig], **1**, an animal or plant, or any trace or impression of an animal or plant, of prehistoric times, imbedded or preserved in a rock deposit or in a cave; **2**, marks of ripples, raindrops, etc., similarly preserved; **3**, a person of fixed or antiquated ideas:—*adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil.

FOSSILS: 1, fossil of the Archæopteryx, Jurassic period; 2, a conifer of Europe: a fossil of the Permian period.

fos-sil-if-er-ous (fŏs"ĭl-lf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fossilis* (a thing) dug up + *ferre*, to bear], bearing or containing fossils; fossil-bearing.

fos-sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **fossil**], **1**, to petrify or turn to stone; **2**, to render antiquated or old-fashioned:—*v.i.* **1**, to become petrified; **2**, to become antiquated or old-fashioned; **3**, to collect fossils.—*n.* **fos"sil-i-za'tion.**

fos-so-ri-al (fŏ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *fossor*, a digger], *Zoöl.*, fitted for, or used in, digging or burrowing: said of animals, as the mole, gopher, and woodchuck, or of their adapted parts.

fos-ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v.t.* [< A.S. *fōstor*, nourishment < *fōda*, food], **1**, to nourish; nurse; rear up; **2**, to support; cherish:—*adj.* giving, receiving, or sharing nurture or care, though not related by blood; as, *foster* mother; *foster* brother.—*n.* **fos'ter-er.**

Syn., *v.* tend, harbor, nurture; rear, support; promote, encourage.—*Ant.*, *v.* discourage, neglect.

fos-ter-age (fŏs'tẽr-ăj), *n.* **1**, the care of a child not one's own; **2**, the state of being nurtured by others than one's parents; **3**, the custom of intrusting one's child to the care of another.

fought (fôt), past tense and past participle of the verb *fight*. Also, *p.p. Archaic*, **fought'en.**

foul (foul), *adj.* [< A.S. *fūl*, rotten < Aryan source], **1**, offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; filthy; **2**, hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; **3**, of language, obscene; scurrilous; **4**, in games and sports, contrary to rules; unfair; as, a *foul* blow; **5**, not clean, clear, or fresh; impeded or choked with foreign matter; entangled, as with mud or weeds; **6**, of the weather, cloudy or stormy; of the wind, contrary or adverse: opposite of *fair*; **7**, obstructed or impeded by some entanglement or strained relationship; as, a coil of rope gets *foul* in running through a pulley; to fall *foul* of the law; **8**, in baseball, not fair: said of a ball which, being batted, goes outside the angle made by the two base lines meeting at the home plate: *Print.*, full of errors: said of proof: **foul play**, dishonest dealing with another, generally implying violence or even murder:—*n.* **1**, in sports and games, an act or play contrary to rules, or unfair; **2**, a collision, as with another boat, rider, or player; **3**, in baseball, a foul ball:—*v.t.* **1**, to make dirty; sully or defile; **2**, to come into collision with; entangle; **3**, to disgrace:—*v.i.* **1**, to become dirty; **2**, in baseball, to strike a foul ball; **3**, to collide; become entangled.—*adv.* **foul'ly.**—*n.* **foul'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* unclean, scurrilous, obscene, soiled, smeared, odious.—*Ant.*, *adj.* undefiled, pure, clean.

fou-lard (fōō-lärd'; fōō"lär'), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], **1**, a light washable dress fabric of silk, or silk and cotton, with a satin finish; **2**, a silk handkerchief for wear around the neck or head.

foul-mouthed (foul'=mouthd"; =moutht"), *adj.* using obscene or profane language.

fou-mart (fōō'märt), *n.* [< M.E. *fulmard*, foumart < A.S. *fūl*, foul + *mearth*, marten], the European polecat; the fitchet. Also, **fou'li-mart.**

[1]found (found), past tense and past participle of the verb *find*:—*p.adj.* supplied with board, lodging, etc., usually in addition to money wages.

[2]found (found), *v.t.* [< Fr. *fonder* < Lat. *fundare*, to establish < *fundus*, bottom], **1**, to lay the basis of; build; **2**, to originate; establish, as a city, religion, or institution:—*v.i.* to be based; depend.—*n.* **found'ing.**

Syn. ground, fix, institute, rest, build, establish.

[3]found (found), *v.t.* [< Fr. *fondre* < Lat. *fundere*, to pour], to form, as a metal, by melting and pouring into a mold; cast.—*n.* **found'er.**

foun-da-tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* [see **[2]found**], **1**, the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; **2**, the principles or origin of anything; **3**, an endowment or gift of money to support an institution; the institution so endowed; **4**, the substance or material on which other parts are overlaid.

Syn. base, basis, groundwork, platform; fund.

[1]found-er (foun'dẽr), *n.* [see **[2]found**], **1**, one who lays the basis or originates; **2**, one who starts or endows an institution, organization, etc.

[2]foun-der (foun'dẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *fondrer*, to collapse < Lat. *fundus*, bottom], **1**, to cause (a ship) to fill with water and sink; **2**, to disable or make lame: said of a horse:—*v.i.* **1**, to fill and sink; **2**, to go lame; **3**, to fall down; collapse.

found-ing (found'ĭng), *n.* [see **[3]found**], the method of making articles of cast iron, brass, etc., by melting and pouring into a mold.

found-ling (found'lĭng), *n.* [< p.p. of *find* + *-ling*], a child found after having been deserted by its unknown parents.

found-ry (foun'drĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-drĭz)], [see **[3]found**], **1**, a place where metal casting is carried on; **2**, the act or process of casting metals.

[1]fount (fount), *n.* [< 16th-cent. Eng. *funt* < Lat. *fons* (*fontis*), a spring], **1**, a spring of water; **2**, original source; origin; **3**, the oil reservoir of a lamp.

[2]fount (fount), *n.* [see **[2]font**], *Print.*, a complete assortment of one style and size of type: preferred spelling in British usage. Also, **[2]font**, *Pfd. S.*

foun-tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *fontaine* < L.L. *fontana*, fountain < Lat. *fons* (*fontis*), spring], **1**, a natural spring of water; **2**, the head or source of a river; **3**, an artificial jet or spout of water, or the structure surrounding it; **4**, a reservoir in a mechanism, containing a liquid which is drawn off as needed, as the ink holder in a printing press or a fountain pen; **5**, the first cause or origin: **fountain pen**, a pen having a reservoir for ink in the holder.

foun-tain-head (foun'tĭn-hĕd"), *n.* [*fountain* + *head*], **1**, the spring from which a stream flows; **2**, the first source.

four (fōr), *adj.* [< A.S. *fēower*, four < Aryan source], consisting of one more than three:—*n.* **1**, the sum of three and one; **2**, the sign representing it, as 4 or iv; **3**, a four-oared boat or its crew.

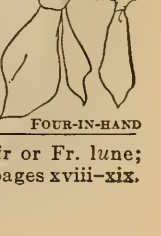
four-chette (fōōr"shĕt'), *n.* [Fr. = little fork], *Anat.*, **1**, the frog of a hoof; **2**, the wishbone in birds: *Rare*, a fork.

four-flush-er (fōr'=flŭsh"ẽr), *n.* in poker, a player who holds only four cards of the same suit, but plays as if he had a flush: *Slang*, hence, a bluffer.

four-fold (fōr'fōld"), *adj.* [< A.S. *fēowerfeald* < *fēower*, four + *feald*, multiplied], taken four times; quadruple:—*adv.* four times; four times as much or as many:—*n.* an amount four times as great or as many.

Fou-ri-er-ism (fōō'rĭ-ẽr-ĭzm), *n.* [< proper name], the coöperative, communistic system advocated by F. M. C. Fourier (1772–1837), a French socialist.

four-in-hand (fōr'=ĭn=hănd"), *n.* **1**, a kind of neck-



FOUR-IN-HAND

tie, tied in a slipknot so that the ends hang down in front (see illus. page 381); 2, a team of four horses under one driver, or a coach drawn by it:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such a tie, team, or coach.

four-o'clock (fôr'ə-klŏk"), *n.* 1, any of a genus (*Mirabilis*) of plants typifying a widely distributed family (*Nyctaginaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees; especially, an herb (*M. jalapa*), commonly cultivated in gardens, whose varicolored blossoms open in the late afternoon; 2, the friar bird.

four-pence (fôr'pĕns), *n.* [*four*+*pence*], 1, the sum of four pence; 2, an English silver coin worth four English pennies, or eight cents.

***four-ra-gère** (fōō"rä"zhär'), *n.* [Fr.], a decoration granted for bravery to an entire body of troops, consisting of a braided cord, to be worn individually on the left shoulder of the coat.

FOURRAGÈRE (A)

four-score (fôr'skôr"), *adj.* [*four*+*score*, twenty], four times twenty; eighty:—*n.* eighty.

four-some (fôr'sŭm), *n.* [*four*+*-some*], in a game, as golf, a match in which two play on each side:—*adj.* consisting of, performed by, or requiring, four participants.

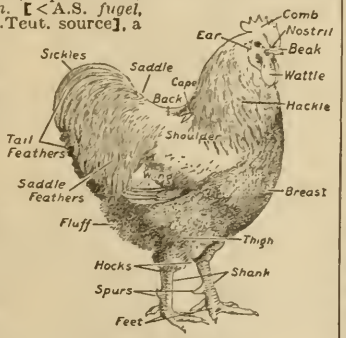
four-square (fôr'skwar"), *adj.* [*four*+*square*], 1, having four equal sides and four right angles; 2, upright and honest:—*adv.* in a square form:—*n.* a figure having four equal sides and angles; a square.

four-teen (fôr'tēn"; fôr'tēn'), *adj.* [< A.S. *fēowertīene* < *fēower*, four+*tīene*, ten], consisting of four more than ten:—*n.* 1, the sum of thirteen and one; 2, a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.—*adj.* and *n.* **four'teenth"**.

fourth (fôrth), *adj.* [< A.S. *fēortha*, fourth < Aryan source], 1, next in order after the third: the ordinal of *four*; 2, designating one of the four equal parts of anything: **fourth proportional**, *Math.*, the fourth term of a proportion whose first three terms are three given quantities taken in order, as *d* in the proportion *a* : *b* :: *c* : *d*:—*n.* 1, the quotient of one divided by four; 2, one of four equal parts of anything: *Mus.*, 1, an interval or space of two steps and one half step; the interval between the tonic and the fourth tone of a diatonic scale (see *interval*, illus.); 2, the tone at the end of this interval; the subdominant; 3, two tones, a fourth apart, sounded at once; 4, the interval between any tone of a diatonic scale and the third tone above it.—*adv.* **fourth'ly**.

four-wheel-er (fôr"hwēl'ĕr), *n.* a vehicle or carriage with four wheels; especially, in England, a public cab.

fowl (foul), *n.* [< A.S. *fugel*, bird < O.Teut. source], a bird; especially, the common, or domestic, cock or hen: often used collectively:—*v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or to use as food.



TOPOGRAPHY OF FOWL

fowl-er (foul'ĕr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds, either for sport or for food.

fowl-ing (foul'ĭng), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting fowls, or wild birds.

fowl-ing piece a light gun used for bird shooting and ordinary sport.

¹fox (fŏks), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, any of several carnivorous animals of the dog family, noted for cunning; 2, a sly, crafty person: *Obs.*, a kind of sword:—*v.t.* 1, to make sour, as ale, by fermentation; 2, to discolor (the leaves of a book, etc.), as does age or exposure: *Slang*, 1, to watch slyly; 2, to foil; deceive:—*v.i.* 1, to turn sour; 2, to turn reddish brown from decay: *Slang*, to act as a spy.—*n. fem.* **vix'en**.

²fox (fŏks), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to repair with new upper leather, as boots and shoes.

fox brush the tail of a fox; as, the *fox brush* is the trophy of the chase.

foxed (fŏkst), *p.adj.* [see ¹**fox**], stained, as timber, or spotted a reddish brown, as books.

fox fire 1, phosphorescent light on rotten wood: hence, 2, a trifle; affair of no importance.

fox-glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* [< A.S. *foxes glofa*, glove of fox], any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of plants of the figwort family, having showy upright spikes of flowers, the leaves of one species (*D. purpurea*) being used in making digitalis, a drug employed as a heart stimulant.

FOXGLOVE

fox grape any of several American wild grapes, especially the northern fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) and the southern fox grape, or muscadine (*V. rotundifolia*).

fox-hound (fŏks'hound"), *n.* [¹*fox*+*hound*], one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

fox-hunt (fŏks'hŭnt"), *v.i.* to follow the fox with hounds: **fox hunt**, the pursuit of a fox with hounds as a sport; **fox hunter**, one who hunts foxes with hounds; also, a horse ridden in a fox hunt.

fox-ing (fŏk'sĭng), *n.* [see ²**fox**], a piece of leather used in mending or ornamenting the upper of a shoe.

fox-tail (fŏks'tāl"), *n.* [¹*fox*+*tail*], the tail or brush of a fox: *Bot.*, any of various grasses having blossoms in the form of a brush.

fox ter-ri-er a small, intelligent dog, generally white with black patches, used as a pet and as a hunter of game, rats, etc.

fox trot 1, a modern dance in two-four or four-four time, including walking steps, the two-step, etc.; 2, a transitional pace of a horse, between a walk and a trot: **fox-trot**, *v.i.* to dance a fox trot.

fox-y (fŏk'sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *supert.* -iest], [see ¹**fox**], 1, pertaining to, or like, a fox; 2, cunning; crafty; 3, reddish brown; 4, soured; 5, discolored or stained.—*n.* **fox'i-ness**.

foy (foi), *n.* [M.Du.: prob. < Fr. *roie*, journey < Lat. *via*, way], *Obs.* or *Sc.* or *Eng. Dial.*, a feast given by, or for, a person before or after making a journey

***foy-er** (fwä"yā'; foi'ĕr), *n.* [Fr. = hearth, lobby < L.L. *focarium*, fireplace], the lobby or entrance hall of a hotel or other public building.

foy-son (foi'zn), *n.* [see **foison**], *Archaic*, abundance; plenty; *Obs.*, vigor; ability; strength: *pl.* resources. Also, **foi'son**, *Pfd. S.*

fr. *abbr.* 1, fragment; 2, franc; 3, from:—**Fr.**, 1, Father; 2, French (also, F.); France; 3, [Ger. *Frau*], Mrs.; 4, Friday (also, F.; **Fri.**).

fra-cas (frā'kəs; frə"kä'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *fracasso*, uproar], an uproar; a noisy quarrel.

frac-tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *fraccion*, fraction; breaking < Lat. *fractio* (*-onis*), a breaking < *frangere* (*fractus*), to break], a fragment; a part: *Eccl.*, in liturgical services, the breaking of the wafer in the Communion; *Math.*, 1, a part of unity, as ¼; 2, a number of equal parts of unity, as ⅔; 3, an indicated quotient of one quantity, the *numerator*, divided by another, the *denominator*: called *simple* if both are whole numbers, as ¾; *compound* if one or both are themselves fractions, as ½/3; *complex* if one or both are mixed numbers, as 1½/2: called *proper* if the numerator is less, or of lower degree in some designated variable, than the denominator, as ½, $a/(a^2+b)$; *improper* if the numerator is greater, or of higher degree in some designated variable, than the denominator, as ⅔, $(a^2+b)/a$; *common* if both the numerator and denominator are expressed, as ⅔; *decimal*, if in decimal notation, without expression of the denominator, as 0.5.
Syn. division, portion, fragment. (See part.)

frac-tion-al (frăk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; 2, very small.—*adv.* **frac'tion-al-ly**.

frac-tious (frăk'shŭs), *adj.* [< *fraction*. In obs. sense of a brawling], unruly; peevish; rebellious.—*adv.* **frac'tious-ly**.—*n.* **frac'tious-ness**.

frac-ture (frăk'tŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *fractura*, a breaking], 1, the act of breaking; also, a break or crack; 2, a break or rupture of a part of the body, especially a bone; separation; 3, a surface shown by breaking; especially, the texture, as of a mineral, as shown by a fresh break not in the plane of cleavage:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tŭrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to break or crack, as a bone:—*v.i.* to be broken or cracked.

frae (frā), *prep.* [Sc.], *Sc.* and *Eng. Dial.*, from; out of; away from.

frag-ile (frăj'ĭl; *Br.* -īl), *adj.* [< Lat. *fragilis* < *frangere* (*frag-*), to break], 1, easily broken; delicate; 2, morally weak.—*n.* **fra-gil'i-ty** (frə-jil'ĭ-tĭ).
Syn. frail, delicate, frangible. (See brittle.)

frag-ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *fragmentum* < *frangere*, to break], 1, a part broken

away; 2, an imperfect or unfinished part.—*adj.* **frag-men'tal** (frăg-mĕn'tăl; frăg'mĕn-tăl). *Syn.* portion, remnant, particle, piece. (See part.)

frag-men-ta-ry (frăg'mĕn-tă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, broken parts; disconnected; incomplete.

fra-grance (frā'grăns), *n.* [see **fragrant**], 1, the state or quality of being sweet-smelling; 2, an agreeable odor.—*n.* **fra'gran-cy.**

fra-grant (frā'grănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *fragrans* (*-antis*), fragrant < *fragrare*, to smell sweet], having a pleasing odor; sweet-smelling.—*adv.* **fra'grant-ly.** *Syn.* perfumed, aromatic, spicy, sweet-scented, odoriferous, redolent. (See odorous.)

¹frail (frāl), *n.* [< O.F. *frayel*, basket], 1, a basket made of rushes: used especially for figs, dates, or raisins; 2, the quantity contained in such a basket.

²frail (frāl), *adj.* [< O.F. *fraile*, fragile], 1, fragile or easily broken; brittle; 2, weak, physically or morally; infirm.—*adv.* **frail'ly.**—*n.* **frail'ness.** *Syn.* delicate, fragile, frangible. (See brittle.)

frail-ty (frāl'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, physical, mental, or moral weakness; liability to be deceived or misled; 2, a foible; failing; a sin due to lack of control or to moral weakness.

Frak-tur (frăk-tōōr'), *n.* [Ger.], *Print.*, a style of German text type (see App. I).

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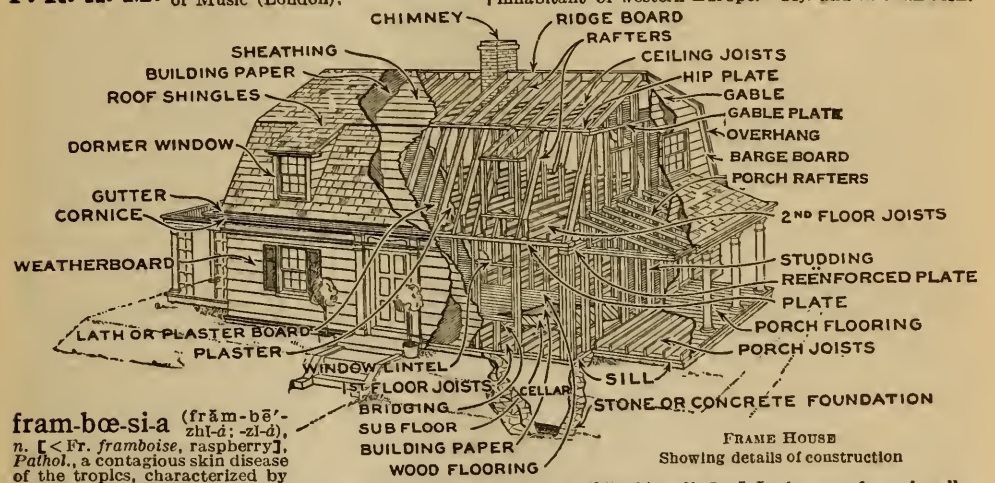

FRAME HOUSE
Showing details of construction

fram-bœ-si-a (frăm-bē'-zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [< Fr. *framboise*, raspberry], *Pathol.*, a contagious skin disease of the tropics, characterized by reddish, raspberrylike spots; yaws. Also, **fram-be'si-a**

frame (frām), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* framed (frāmd), *p.pr.* framing], [< A.S. *framian*, to be helpful], 1, to fit (one thing) into another; put together; 2, to invent; work up into proper form, as a constitution or a fitting reply; 3, to adjust; adapt; as, his policy was *framed* for such an emergency; 4, to surround or inclose, as a picture, with a stiff rim or edging: *Slang*, to accuse falsely of guilt: usually with the implication of forging evidence or corrupting officials or both: —*n.* 1, something constructed or made of parts fitted and joined together; 2, that on which anything is held or stretched; 3, any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; 4, shape; form; especially, a human form; 5, temper; state, as of mind: **frame of reference**, a system, as of lines, regarded as fixed, by reference to which a point can be located: **frame house**, a house built largely of wood, or around a wooden frame.—*n.* **fram'er.** *Syn.*, *v.* construct, forge, mold, fashion, fabricate.

frame-up (frām'ŭp'), *n.* *Slang*, 1, a plot to incriminate a person falsely; 2, a result or outcome surreptitiously prearranged.

frame-work (frām'wûrk'), *n.* [*frame*+*work*], 1, that which incloses or supports anything; 2, the basis for a more complete structure.

fram-ing (frām'ĭng), *n.* [see **frame**], 1, the act, style, or manner of putting something together; 2, that which frames; 3, a framework.

fram-pold (frăm'pōld), *adj.* [source uncertain], *Obs.*, 1, peevish; 2, of a horse, spirited.

franc (frăngk), *n.* [Fr., perh. < *Francorum* (*Rex*), (king) of the Franks, inscription on early coin], 1, a French coin, and the monetary unit, formerly worth 19.3 cents, now about 4 cents; 2, the Swiss monetary unit, worth about 23 cents; 3, an old French gold coin.

fran-chise (frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *n.* [O.F. < *franc*, free], 1, *Obs.*, liberty; independence; freedom; 2, the constitutional right of suffrage, or right to vote; 3, a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a lawmaking body to an individual, or to a business company; 4, the district or jurisdiction over which such a privilege extends.

Fran-cis-can (frăn-sĭs'kăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Franciscus*, Francis], *R. C. Ch.*, pertaining to the Order of Saint Francis, founded in 1209 by Saint Francis of Assisi:—*n.* a friar or monk of this order, dedicated to poverty, celibacy, and obedience, and bound to live on alms and to renounce all possessions.

franc-ti-reur (frăn'-tē'rûr'), *n.* [*pl.* francs-tireurs (frăn'-tē'rûr')], [Fr. = free shooter], *Mil.*, a French skirmishing or scouting sharpshooter.

fran-gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *frangere*, to break], easily broken; breakable; fragile; brittle; delicate.—*n.* **fran'gi-bil'i-ty.**

Frank (frăngk), *n.* [< Lat. *Francus* < O.H.G. *Franko*, perh. < name of weapon, akin to A.S. *franca*, spear], 1, a member of one of the Germanic tribes that set up the Frankish empire along the Rhine in the third century after Christ, and later spread into France, Germany, and Italy; 2, in the Levant, an inhabitant of western Europe.—*adj.* and *n.* **Frank'ish.**

¹frank (frăngk), *adj.* [< L.L. *francus*, free: in allusion to the Franks as a wholly free people], open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken: *Obs.*, free; privileged.—*adv.* **frank'ly.**—*n.* **frank'ness.** *Syn.* honest, plain, direct, straightforward. (See open.)

²frank (frăngk), *n.* [< *¹frank*, in obs. sense of free of charge], 1, a signature that exempts mail matter from payment of postage; 2, a letter or other mail matter privileged to go post-free; 3, the privilege of using one's signature to send mail matter free: —*v.t.* 1, to send post-free through the use of one's signature; 2, to secure free passage of; 3, to exempt.

Frank-en-stein (frăngk'ĕn-stīn), *n.* [proper name], 1, in Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein," a man who made a being that proved a torment to its maker; 2, hence, one destroyed by his own creations; also, incorrectly, the destroying being.

frank-furt-er (frăngk'fûr-tĕr), *n.* [< *Frankfurt*, in Germany], a highly seasoned sausage: also called *Frankfurt*, or *Frankfort*, *sausage*.

frank-in-cense (frăngk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [< *¹frank*, in obs. sense of luxuriant + *incense*], a fragrant resin drained from several Old World trees of the balsam family: burnt as incense.

frank-lin (frăngk'lĭn), *n.* [< M.E. *frankeleyn* < O.F. *francheleyn* < L.L. *francus*, free], 1, formerly, in England, a substantial landholder of free but not noble birth; 2, later, a small landowner.

fran-tic (frăn'tĭk), *adj.* [< O.F. *frenetique* < Gk. *phrenitikos*, having the brain inflamed < *phrēn*, the brain], violently distracted; frenzied; wild.—*adv.* **fran'tic-ly; fran'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **fran'tic-ness.** *Syn.* furious, raving, wild, insane, frenzied, phrenetic.

frap (frăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* frapped (frăpt), *p.pr.* frapping], [< O.F. *fraper*, to bind], *Naut.*, to bind or draw together tightly.

***frap-pé** (fră″pā′), *adj.* [Fr., p.p. of *frapper*, to strike; chill], *Cookery*, chilled, as beverages; frozen or partly frozen, as fruit juices:—*n. Cookery*, sweetened fruit juice, or the like, frozen to the consistency of a granular mush: used for desserts.

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fra-ter-nal (fră-tûr′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *frater*, brother], 1, pertaining to, becoming to, or like, brothers; 2, of or pertaining to a fraternity.—*adv.* **fra·ter′nal·ly.**—*n.* **fra·ter′nal·ism.**

fra-ter-ni-ty (fră-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, brotherly relationship; 2, a body of men banded together by common interest, as men of the same profession or class; 3, a secret society, as of college men; 4, persons of the same character or class.

frat-er-nize (frăt′ẽr-nīz; frā′-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to associate or hold fellowship as brothers or members of the same fraternity:—*v.t.* to bring into association as brothers.—*n.* **frat″er-ni-za′tion.**—*n.* **frat′er-niz″er.**

frat-ri-cide (frăt′rĭ-sīd; frā′trĭ-), *n.* [< Lat. *frater*, brother + *caedere* (*cīd*-), to kill], 1, the crime of killing a brother or sister; 2, one who kills his brother or sister.—*adj.* **frat′ri·cid″al.**

***Frau** (frou), *n.* [*pl.* Frauen (frou′ĕn)], [Ger. = married woman], in Germany, a married woman: used also as a title equivalent to *Mrs.*

fraud (frôd), *n.* [< Lat. *fraus* (*fraudis*), deceit], deceit; artifice; trick: *Colloq.*, one who or that which is false or unfair; a cheat; humbug: *Law*, any deception used to cheat or deceive a person, whereby he is induced to part with property or surrender some legal right without due compensation.

Syn. deception, duplicity, imposition, sham, cheat.

fraud-u-lent (frôd′ū-lĕnt), *adj.* 1, guilty of trickery; dishonest; 2, characterized by, or obtained by, unfair methods.—*adv.* **fraud′·u·lent·ly.**—*n.* **fraud′u·lence; fraud′u·len·cy.**

fraught (frôt), *p.adj.* [p.p. of obs. verb *fraught*, to load with cargo], charged; full; laden.

***Fräu-lein** (froi′līn), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Ger. = young woman], in Germany, an unmarried woman: used also as a title equivalent to *Miss.*

Fraun-ho-fer lines (froun′hō-fẽr), dark lines in the solar spectrum, produced by the absorption of the sun's light by the vapors of various elements present in its atmosphere: first carefully studied and mapped by the Bavarian optician, Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787–1826).

frax-i-nel-la (frăk″sĭ-nĕl′ȧ), *n.* [L.L., dim. < Lat. *fraxinus*, ash], a perennial herb (*Dictamnus albus*) of the rue family; dittany.

[1]**fray** (frā), *n.* [< *affray*, q.v.], a riot; brawl:—*v.i. Archaic*, to quarrel:—*v.t. Archaic*, to frighten.

[2]**fray** (frā), *v.t.* [< Fr. *frayer* < Lat. *fricare*, to rub], to chafe or wear away:—*v.i.* to become chafed or raveled out: said especially of fabrics.

fraz-zle (frăz′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* frazzled (-ld), *p.pr.* frazzling], [< [2]**fray**], *Colloq.*, to fray or tatter, as cloth:—*v.i.* to become frayed or tattered:—*n.* 1, frayed ends; 2, state of being frayed or tattered.

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freak (frēk), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Rare*, to spot or streak:—*n.* 1, a capricious change of mind; a whim; 2, an abnormal person, animal, or plant: *Rare*, a streak or variation.—*adj.* **freak′y.**

Syn., *n.* whim, vagary, caprice, humor, fancy.

freak-ish (frēk′ĭsh), *adj.* 1, full of whims or pranks; 2, odd; abnormal.—*adv.* **freak′·ish·ly.**—*n.* **freak′ish·ness.**

Syn. crotchety, whimsical, capricious. (See fickle.)

freck-le (frĕk′l), *n.* [< O.N. *frecknur*, freckles], a brownish spot or fleck in the skin, inherited, or caused by the sun:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], to mark (the skin) with such spots:—*v.i.* to become so marked.—*adj.* **freck′ly.**

F. R. Econ. Soc. *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London).

free (frē), *adj.* [*comp.* freer (frē′ẽr), *superl.* freest (frē′ĕst)], [< A.S. *frēo* < O.Teut. source], 1, loose; at liberty; not restrained or fettered; as, the prisoner may go *free;* 2, not attached or fixed; as, the *free* end of a rope; independent; not connected with, or restrained by, a group or organization with definite rules; as, a *free* lance; a *free* church; 3, unhampered; not influenced by other persons; as, a *free* choice; 4, of literary style, versification, or the like, not according to the conventional rules of composition; of a translation, not following the original text literally; 5, of conduct, spirited; open; also, unceremonious; familiar: often in the phrase, *free* and easy; in a bad sense, indecent; licentious; reckless; 6, lavish; generous; as, he was *free* with his praises; also, copious; abundant; as, a *free* flow of blood; 7, willing; voluntary; as, a *free* gift; 8, allowable; permitted; as, it is *free* for him to go or stay; 9, open or accessible to all comers; as, a *free* fight; a *free* port; 10, clear of obstructions; open; as, *free* access; a *free* field; 11, devoid; deprived: followed by *of;* as, *free* of impurities; 12, exempt; released: followed by *from;* as, *free* from restraint; 13, bestowed or available without cost; gratuitous; as, a *free* ticket: *Pol. Sci.*, 1, having individual political or civil liberty; not of the status of a slave or serf; 2, subject to a republican rather than a despotic form of government; also, designating, or subject to, a sovereign government, or one not subject to some other government; *Philos.*, self-directing; determined, or acting, through the exercise of one's individual volition, without compulsion to one's will of any kind whatsoever; as, *free* will; a *free* agent; *Chem.*, 1, of an element, not combined; 2, of energy, easily available; *Com.*, not restrained by the regulations of a trade-union, or by artificial barriers set up consciously by legislation; as, *free* trade; *free* interchange of commodities; a *free* laborer; *Naut.*, favoring, not adverse: said of a wind which blows from a quarter more than six points away from dead ahead; *Phon.*, of an accent, variable; falling on different syllables of a word under different circumstances: **free coinage**, the minting of legal-tender coins from bullion (of any specified metal) for anyone who brings the bullion to the mint, without charge or approximately at cost: **free grace**, divine favor unmeritedly bestowed: **free love**, the doctrine that sexual relationships may be rightfully entered into independently of any condition except the will of the participants; also, the practice of such doctrine: **free silver**, free coinage of silver; specifically, free coinage of silver coins with legal-tender value equal to a fixed fraction, as one sixteenth, of the value of coins containing the same weight of gold:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* freed (frēd), *p.pr.* freeing], 1, to set at liberty; emancipate; 2, to rid or exempt; clear: often with *of:*—*adv.* 1, gratuitously; 2, without restraint: *Naut.*, with a favoring wind; as, to sail *free.*—*adv.* **free′ly.**—*n.* **free′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* bounteous, frank, familiar, unconfined, unreserved, careless, unconcerned; *v.* (see liberate).

free-board (frē′bōrd″), *n.* [*free* + *board*], *Naut.*, that part of the side of a ship between the upper edge, or gunwale, and the water-line.

free-boot-er (frē′bo͞ot″ẽr), *n.* [< Du. *vrijbuiter*, pirate], one who roves about for plunder or pillage unsanctioned by a declared state of war; a buccaneer or pirate.—*v.i.* **free′boot″.**

free-born (frē′=bôrn″), *adj.* pertaining to, or designating, one not born in bondage.

freed-man (frēd′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*free* + *man*], a slave who has been legally emancipated.—*n.fem.* **freed′wom″an.**

free-dom (frē′dŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *frēodōm*, freedom], 1, the state of being free; independence; 2, ease in performance; 3, particular privilege; 4, absence of conventionality; 5, undue familiarity.

Syn. unrestraint, franchise, exemption. (See liberty.)

free-hand (frē′=hănd″), *adj.*, drawn by the hand without artificial aid.

free-hand-ed (frē′=hăn″dĕd), *adj.* 1, having the hands unencumbered; 2, generous; liberal; magnanimous.—*n.* **free″-hand′ed·ness.**

free-heart-ed (frē′=här″tĕd), *adj.* frank; generous; open-hearted; spontaneous.

free-hold (frē′hōld″), *n.* [*free* + *hold*], *Law*, 1, the holding of land for life, or so that it is given to one's heirs; 2, land so held; also, land held without conditions.

free-hold-er (frē′hōl″dẽr), *n. Law*, 1, one who holds an estate in lands for life; 2, one who holds an inherited estate without conditions: **chosen freeholders**, a board of seven officers in each county of New Jersey to administer the finances and other matters of interest to the county as a whole: corresponding to county commissioners in other states.

free lance 1, in the Middle Ages, a professional soldier who sold his services, often to the highest bidder; 2, one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party; 3, one who produces literary or artistic work without being regularly employed.

free list 1, a record of goods that may be exported or imported without payment of duty; 2, a group of persons who enjoy certain privileges, especially of a public character, without charge.

free–liv-ing (frē′=lĭv″ĭng), *adj.* unrestrained in the indulgence of appetite: **free living**, habitual gratification of appetite: **free liver**, a person who places no restraint on his desires.

free-man (frē′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*free* + *man*], **1**, one who is free or at liberty, or who is not subject to another; **2**, a citizen.

Free-ma-son (frē′mā″sn), *n.* [*free* + *mason*], a member of a secret society, called in full *Free and Accepted Masons*, professing principles of brotherly love, charity, and mutual aid, and said to have consisted originally of skilled craftsmen.

Free-ma-son-ry (frē′mā″sn-rĭ), *n.* the principles, institutions, rites, etc., of the Freemasons: **freemasonry**, natural sympathy; common interest; fraternity.

free port a port open to all traders on the same terms, the imported goods not being subject to customs charges on landing; specifically, a port where merchandise may be stored free of duty, pending reëxport or sale within the country.

free-si-a (frē′zhĭ-ȧ; frē′sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [source uncertain], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Nymanina* or *Freesia*) of small South African plants of the iris family, bearing fragrant, whitish yellow flowers.

Free–soil (frē′=soil″), *adj. U. S. Hist.*, opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, in 1848, to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories.—*n.* **Free′–soil″er.**

free–spo-ken (frē′=spō″kn), *adj.* frank; outspoken.—*n.* **free″–spo′ken-ness.**

free-stone (frē′stōn″), *n.* [*free* + *stone*], **1**, a sandstone suitable for working or cutting without splitting; **2**, a peach in which the flesh, when ripe, does not stick to the stone: opposite of *clingstone*.

free-think-er (frē′thĭngk″ĕr), *n.* [*free* + *think*], one who develops his opinions independently, especially in regard to religious matters.—*adj.* and *n.* **free′think″ing.**

Syn. unbeliever, rejecter, rationalist. (See skeptic.)

free thought opinion that is independent of authority or established dogma, especially in regard to religious matters.

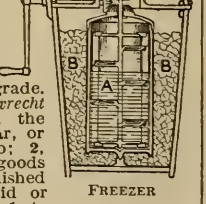
free trade commerce with other countries uninfluenced by tariffs or customs duties, or by bounties or subsidies: *Archaic*, smuggling: **free trader**, a believer in free trade: also, *freetrader*.

free-will (frē′wĭl″), *adj.* [*free* + *will*], spontaneous; voluntary: *Theol.*, holding the doctrine or belief that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil: **free will**, voluntary or unhampered choice or decision: *Theol.*, man's assumed power as a moral being to choose freely between good and evil.

freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze (frōz), *p.p.* frozen (frō′zn), *p.pr* freezing], [< A.S. *frēosan*, to freeze < O.Teut. source], **1**, to congeal or harden with cold; **2**, to kill by cold:—*v.i.* **1**, to be congealed or hardened with cold; **2**, to be killed by cold; **3**, to be very cold; **4**, to adhere through cold:—*n.* the act of freezing.

freez-er (frēz′ĕr), *n.* one that freezes; especially, a machine that freezes cream or custard into ice cream.

freez-ing point the temperature at which a liquid begins to be transformed into a solid state: for water, 32° Fahrenheit, 0° Centigrade.



FREEZER
A, liquid to be frozen; B, B, chopped ice and salt.

freight (frāt), *n.* [< M.Du. *vrecht* < *rracht*, cargo], **1**, the goods with which a vessel, car, or other carrier is loaded; cargo; **2**, method of transporting bulky goods by common carriers: distinguished from *express;* **3**, the sum paid or charged for hauling goods:—*v.t.* **1**, to load with goods for hauling; **2**, to send (goods) by water or railroad.

Syn., *n.* (see cargo).

freight-age (frāt′ăj), *n.* **1**, transportation of goods, or the charge for it; **2**, a cargo.

freight car a railway car for carrying goods; a box or platform car.

freight-er (frāt′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who loads a ship or car; a shipper; **2**, a vessel designed for carrying a cargo of freight.

French (frĕnch), *adj.* [< A.S. *francisc*, Frankish], pertaining to France, its people, or language:—*n.* **1**, the people of France; **2**, their language.

French chalk a soft form of soapstone, or steatite, used in making crayons and in engraving, lithographing, etc.

French horn *Mus.*, a clear, mellow-toned orchestral and band instrument of the brass group, consisting of a long tube varying in length from nine to eighteen feet, coiled for convenience in handling, and having a funnel-like mouthpiece: replaced in most modern orchestras by the F horn (for range see *music*).

French-i-fy (frĕn′chĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to make French in manners, characteristics, or customs:—*v.i.* to become imbued with French manners and customs.

French leave departure without ceremony; a hasty or secret departure.

French-man (frĕnch′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*French* + *man*], a native or inhabitant of France.—*n.fem.* **French′wom″an.**

French-y (frĕn′chĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **French**], like, or imitating, that which is French:—*n. Colloq.*, a Frenchman.

fre-net-ic (frē-nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **frantic**], insane; distracted: also, *frenctical*:—*n.* a frenzied or distracted person. See **phre-net′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

fren-zied (frĕn′zĭd), *p.adj.* [see **frenzy**], affected with madness; delirious; frantic.

Syn. insane, wild, distracted, raving, frantic.

fren-zy (frĕn′zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -zies (-zĭz)], [< O.F. *frenesie* < L.L. *phrenesis*, madness: see **frantic**], violent agitation; temporary madness; fury:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zied (-zĭd), *p.pr.* -zying], to throw into a fury; render mad or delirious.

Syn., *n.* delirium, raving, wildness. (See insanity.)

fre-quen-cy (frē′kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **frequent**], **1**, the rate of recurrence of events of a specified kind, as eclipses or hailstorms; **2**, the number of complete cycles of a periodic phenomenon, as the vibration of a pendulum, the revolution of a wheel, or the like, per unit of time: *Elec.*, the number of cycles per second of an electric current produced by an alternating generator: **base frequency**, *Elec.*, the fundamental or primary frequency of a complex wave, the components of which bear harmonic relations: sometimes called the *first harmonic*: **harmonic frequency**, *Elec.*, a frequency which is an integral multiple of a base frequency.—*n.* **fre′quence.**

fre-quent (frē′kwĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *frequens* (-*entis*), crowded], **1**, occurring or happening often; **2**, habitual; persistent; as, a *frequent* visitor:—*v.t.* (frē-kwĕnt′), to resort to, or visit often.—*adv.* **fre′quent-ly.**—*n.* **fre″quen-ta′tion.**—*n.* **fre-quent′er.**

fre-quen-ta-tive (frē-kwĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *adj. Gram.*, denoting persistent repetition of an action:—*n.* a verb denoting such repetition; as, sparkle is a *frequentative* of spark.

fres-co (frĕs′kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes; -cos (-kōz)], [It. < O.H.G. *frisc*, fresh], **1**, a method of wall painting in water colors on fresh plaster; **2**, a picture made on plaster: *Obs.*, coolness; shade:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coed (-kōd), *p.pr.* -coing], to decorate or paint in fresco, as a wall or ceiling.—*n.* **fres′co-er.**

fresh (frĕsh), *adj.* [< A.S. *fersc*, fresh], **1**, new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; **2**, not yet used or sold; in good condition; **3**, not forgotten; **4**, healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; **5**, pure and cool; refreshing; **6**, not salt, as water; **7**, inexperienced; **8**, producing milk: said of a cow: *Naut.*, of a breeze, blowing less than a gale but harder than a stiff breeze: *Slang*, pert; forward:—*n.* **1**, a spring; freshet; **2**, the union of fresh and salt water in a river.—*adv.* **fresh′ly.**—*n.* **fresh′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* youthful, refreshing, cool, freshened, unused, strong, vigorous, sound, good. (See modern.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* stale, old, withered, hackneyed, trite.

fresh-en (frĕsh′n), *v.t.* **1**, to make like new; also, to revive; **2**, to render less salt; **3**, to slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction:—*v.i.* **1**, to become vigorous or strong, as a breeze; **2**, to brighten; **3**, to lose saltness.—*n.* **fresh′en-er.**

fresh-et (frĕsh′ĕt), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *freschet*, fresh], a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain: *Obs.*, a brook or fresh-water stream.

fresh-man (frĕsh′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*fresh* + *man*], a college or high-school student in his first year.

fresh–wa-ter (frĕsh′=wô″tĕr), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, living in, found in, or formed in, water that is not salt; **2**, accustomed to river navigation only; unskilled in seamanship: *Obs.*, unskilled; raw.

¹fret (frĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], [< A.S. *fretan*, to eat], **1**, to wear away by friction or by rubbing; **2**, to injure by rubbing; **3**, to agitate; vex; irritate:—*v.i.* **1**, to be worn away by friction or corrosion; **2**, to be agitated or irritated; **3**, to utter peevish complaints:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of fretting; erosion; chafing; **2**, irritation.

Syn., *v.* harass, annoy, irritate, gall, chafe, vex.

²fret (frĕt), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *frete*, trelliswork], **1**, a headdress of small bands or fillets crossing or meeting each other at right angles; **2**, perforated or interlaced ornamental work: *Her.*, a bearing consisting of two narrow intersecting bands interlaced with an open lozenge-shaped figure (see *heraldry*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], **1**, to adorn with perforated or interlaced work; **2**, to ornament.

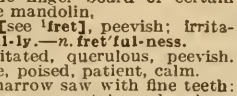
³fret (frĕt), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *frete*, ferrule], a small ridge or bar on the finger board of certain stringed instruments, as the mandolin.

fret-ful (frĕt'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see ¹fret], peevish; irritable.—*adv.* **fret'ful-ly**.—*n.* **fret'ful-ness**.

Syn. captious, testy, agitated, querulous, peevish. (See petulant.)—*Ant.* serene, poised, patient, calm.

fret saw a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth: used in cutting ornamental woodwork.

fret-work (frĕt'wûrk"), *n.* [¹*fret*+*work*], carved, raised, or open ornamental work.



FRETWORK

Freud-i-an (froi'dĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Sigmund *Freud* (1856–), Austrian psychopathist], pertaining to the theories of Freud, especially with regard to psychopathy and neurology; as, a *Freudian* analysis:—*n.* a believer in Freud's theories.

Frey (frā), *n.* [< O.N. *Freyr*], *Norse Myth.*, one of the Vans, the god of love, peace, rain, sunshine, fruitfulness, and prosperity. Also, **Freyr** (frā'r).

Frey-a (frā'ä), *n.* [< O.N. *Freyja*], *Norse Myth.*, sister of Frey, goddess of love and beauty, also presiding over the regions of the dead; daughter of Njorth: often confused with, and eventually superseding, *Frigg*. Also, **Frey'ja** (frā'yä).

F. R. G. S. *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society:—**Fri.**, Friday (also, **F.**; **Fr.**).

fri-a-ble (frī'ä-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *friare*, to crumble], readily crumbled or reduced to powder; delicate; brittle.—*n.* **fri'a-ble-ness**.—*n.* **fri'a-bil'i-ty**.

fri-ar (frī'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *frere* < Lat. *frater*, brother], *R. C. Ch.*, a brother or member of certain religious orders, especially of a mendicant order; a monk.

fri-ar bird a honey-eating Australian bird with a naked or featherless head.

FRIAR BIRD

1/12

fri-ar's chick-en in Scotland, chicken broth made with eggs in it.

fri-ar's lan-tern ¹, the will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus: **2**, a deceiving influence.

fri-ar-y (frī'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], an institution of monks or friars; a monastery, or convent.

frib-ble (frĭb'l), *n.* [imit.], **1**, an insignificant or trivial action; **2**, a trifler:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fribbled (-ld), *p.pr.* fribbling], to treat in a trifling way:—*v.i.* to act in a frivolous way; *Obs.*, to totter:—*adj.* of little value; frivolous; trifling.—*n.* **frib'bler**.

fric-an-deau (frĭk"ăn-dō'), *n.* [*pl.* -deaux (-dōz')], [Fr. = larded veal], a cutlet of fried or stewed meat, usually veal, served with sauce, as an entrée or luncheon dish. Also, **fric"an-do'**.

fric-as-see (frĭk"ä-sē'), *n.* [Fr. = meat fried in pan], a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed or fried and served with gravy or sauce:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seed (-sēd'), *p.pr.* -seeing], to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.

fric-a-tive (frĭk'ä-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *fricare*, to rub], *Phon.*, produced by the forced passage of the breath through a narrow opening: used of certain consonant sounds such as *f*, *v*, *th*, *z*.

fric-tion (frĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of rubbing; **2**, irritation or disagreement caused by difference of opinion: *Mech.*, resistance to relative motion of two or more surfaces in contact with each other.—*adj.* **fric'tion-al**.—*adv.* **fric'tion-al-ly**.

Fri-day (frī'dā), *n.* [< A.S. *frīgedæg*, day of Frigg], the sixth day of the week: **Good Friday**, the Friday before Easter, observed in memory of the Crucifixion of Christ.—*abbr.* **Fri.**; **F.**; **Fr.**

fried (frīd), past tense and past participle of the transitive and intransitive verb *fry*.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* [< A.S. *frēond* < O.Teut. source], **1**, one devoted to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; **2**, a supporter or favorer of a cause; **3**, an ally; **4**, a form of salutation or greeting: **Friend**, a member of the religious Society of Friends; a Quaker.

Syn. adherent, ally, comrade, companion.

friend-less (frĕnd'lĕs), *adj.* without friends; unloved; forlorn.—*n.* **friend'less-ness**.

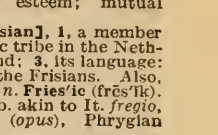
friend-ly (frĕnd'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a friend; **2**, having the qualities of a friend; **3**, ready to become acquainted; **4**, not hostile; amicable; affable; genial; **5**, favorable; as, a *friendly* breeze.—*adv.* *Rare*, **friend'li-ly**.—*n.* **friend'li-ness**.

Syn. sociable, companionable, cordial, hearty, genial.

friend-ship (frĕnd'ship), *n.* **1**, intimacy united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; **2**, good will.

Frie-sian (frē'zhăn), *n.* [see **Frisian**], **1**, a member of an ancient Teutonic tribe in the Netherlands; **2**, an inhabitant of Friesland; **3**, its language:—*adj.* pertaining to Friesland or to the Frisians. Also, **Fri'sian** (frĭzh'ăn), *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* and *n.* **Fries'ic** (frēs'ĭk).

¹frieze (frēz), *n.* [< Fr. *frise*, prob. akin to It. *fregio*, fringe < Lat. *Phrygium* (*opus*), Phrygian (work)], *Arch.*, **1**, the part of an entablature supported by columns, below the cornice and above the architrave: usually ornamented, often with triglyphs or sculpture (see *architrave*, illus.); hence, **2**, any ornamental or sculptured band around a wall.



FRIEZE
Ornamented

²frieze (frēz), *n.* [< Fr. *friser*, to curl], a coarse woolen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side.

frig-ate (frĭg'ăt), *n.* [< Fr. *frégate* < It. *fregata*, frigate], in the 18th and early 19th centuries, a fast, three-masted war vessel carrying from 28 to 60 guns.

frig-ate bird either of two large, rapacious, strong-winged, fish-eating sea birds (genus *Fregata*): also called *man-of-war bird*.

Frigg (frĭg), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, queen of the gods, wife of Odin, and mother of Balder and other gods: often confused with Freya, by whom she was superseded. Also, **Frig'ga**.

1/18

FRIGATE BIRD

fright (frīt), *n.* [< A.S. *fryhto*, fright], **1**, a sudden and extreme fear; alarm; **2**, a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

Syn. dread, terror, dismay, panic. (See horror.)

fright-en (frīt'n), *v.t.* to terrify; startle; excite with fear or alarm; terrorize.—*n.* **fright'en-er**.

fright-ful (frīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque; inspiring fear or terror.—*adv.* **fright'ful-ly**.—*n.* **fright'ful-ness**.

Syn. fearful, dire, direful, terrific, terrifying, awful.

frig-id (frĭj'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *frigidus*, cold], **1**, without warmth; wintry; **2**, cold in temperament; **3**, stiff; formal; dull: **frigid zone**, either of the two areas about the earth's poles, extending 23° 28′ toward the equator, or to the temperate zones.—*adv.* **frig'id-ly**.—*n.* **frig'id-ness**.—*n.* **fri-gid'i-ty**.

frig-o-rif-ic (frĭg"ō-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *frigus*, cold + *facere*, to make], causing cold.

fri-jol (frē'hōl; frē-hōl'), *n.* [*pl.* frijoles (frē-hō'lās)], [Sp. = kidney bean], a kind of bean used extensively as food in Mexico and in the southwestern United States. Also, **fri'jole**; **fre'jol**.

frill (frĭl), *n.* [source uncertain], a plaited or crimped edging, as of fine linen, on a garment; ruffle: *Photog.*, a loosening and wrinkling of the edge of a gelatin film, as on a plate; *Zoöl.*, a growth of feathers or hair about the neck: *pl. Colloq.*, affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress; extra details intended to be ornamental:—*v.i.* *Photog.*, to ruffle or wrinkle at the edge, as a gelatin film:—*v.t.* **1**, to make into a ruffle; **2**, to ornament with ruffles.

***Fri-maire** (frē"mâr'), *n.* [Fr. < *frimas*, hoarfrost], in the calendar adopted by the First Republic in France, 1793, the third month, from November 21 to December 20.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [< O.F. *frenge* < Lat. *fimbria*, border], **1**, an ornamental border of hanging threads or cords; **2**, any border or edging like a fringe:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fringed (frĭnjd), *p.pr.* fringing], **1**, to border with, or as with, a fringe; **2**, to ravel (cloth) in order to produce a fringe.—*adj.* **fring'y** (frĭn'jĭ).

fringe tree a small tree of the olive family, found in the southeastern United States and bearing large, loose clusters of flowers with long, slender, white petals.

frip-per-y (frĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *freperie* < *frepe*, a rag], **1**, old clothes or furniture; **2**, tawdry finery: *Obs.*, **1**, the place where old clothes are sold; **2**, trade in secondhand clothes.

fri-sette (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < *friser*, to frizz], a fringe or bang of hair worn by women.

***fri-seur** (frē"zûr'), *n.* [Fr. = hairdresser], one who dresses hair.

Fri-sian (frizh'ăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Frisius* and A.S. *Frisa*, a Frisian], 1, a member of an ancient Teutonic tribe of the Netherlands; 2, an inhabitant of Friesland; 3, the language of Friesland:—*adj.* pertaining to Friesland or to the Frisians. Also, **Frie'sian** (frē'zhăn).

frisk (frĭsk), *v.i.* [< O.F. *frisque*, lively], to gambol or dance in frolic:—*v.t. Slang*, to search (a person), especially after arrest, for concealed articles; hence, to rob:—*n.* a dance or frolic.—*n.* **frisk'er.**

frisk-y (frĭs'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome; playful.—*adv.* **frisk'i-ly.**—*n.* **frisk'i-ness.**

frit (frĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t* and *p.p.* fritted, *p.pr.* fritting], [< It. *fritta*, fried < *friggere*, to fry], to melt partly; prepare by heat:—*n.* 1, the composition of which glass is made, in its partly fused state; 2, the glasslike material from which soft porcelain is made; 3, a partly fused mixture used as the basis for glazes.

frith (frĭth), *n.* [< O.N. *fjördhr*, bay], 1, an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; 2, a kind of weir or dam for capturing fish. Also, **firth.**

frit-il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *fritillus*, a dicebox], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of herbs of the lily family, some cultivated for their showy flowers; *Entom.*, any of many species (in subfamily *Nymphalinæ*) of butterflies with spotted wings.

[1]frit-ter (frĭt'ẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *friture*, fritter < Lat. *frigere* (*frictus*), to fry], a small cake made of batter with meat or fruit in it, and fried in deep fat.

[2]frit-ter (frĭt'ẽr), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *freture* < Lat. *fractura*, a breaking], a small piece:—*v.t.* 1, to cut or break into small pieces; 2, to waste by degrees.

Fritz (frĭts), *n.* [Ger., nickname for *Friedrich*], *Slang*, in the World War, a German soldier.

friv-ol (frĭv'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -oled or -olled (-ld), *p.pr.* -oling or -olling], [see **frivolous**], *Colloq.*, to throw away lightly; waste:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to trifle.

fri-vol-i-ty (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, lightness of thought, speech, or act; 2, a trifling act, thought, or thing.

friv-o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *frivolus*, trifling], trifling; trivial; petty; silly; not serious.—*adv.* **friv'o-lous-ly.**—*n.* **friv'o-lous-ness.**

friz (frĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* frizzed (frĭzd), *p.pr.* frizzing], [< Fr. *friser*, to curl], 1, to curl, as hair; form into little hard knots, as the nap of cloth: 2, to fry:—*v.i.* 1, to become curled: 2, to be formed into little hard knots, as the nap of cloth:—*n.* that which is curled, as hair. Also, **frizz.**—*adj.* **friz'zy.**

fri-zette (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [see **frisette**], a fringe of artificial or natural hair. See **fri-sette'**, *Pfd. S.*

frizz (frĭz), *v.t.* [< [2]*fry*: imit.], to sputter or sizzle in frying.

[1]friz-zle (frĭz'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* frizzled (-ld), *p.pr.* frizzling], [source uncertain], to curl or friz:—*v.i.* to become curled or frizzed:—*n.* a crisped or curled lock of hair.—*adj.* **friz'zly.**—*n.* **friz'zler.**

[2]friz-zle (frĭz'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* frizzled (-ld), *p.pr.* frizzling], [see **frizz**], to cook on hot coals:—*v.i.* to splutter in cooking.

fro (frō), *adv.* [< O.N. *frā*, from], from; backward or back: used only in the phrase *to and fro.*

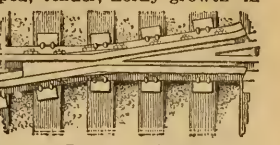
frock (frŏk), *n.* [< Fr. *froc*, perh. < Lat. *floccus*, mass of wool, or, < O.H.G. *hroch*, coat], 1, a monk's habit; 2, a loose outer garment worn by children and women; a dress; 3, a coarse overgarment; 4, in Great Britain, a coat worn by soldiers off duty; 5, a frock coat:—*v.t.* to invest with the office of monk or priest.

frock coat a close-fitting, double-breasted, straight-bodied coat for men, with wide skirts of the same length before and behind.

FROGS (⅓)

[1]frog (frŏg), *n.* [< A.S. *frogga*, frog], a small, tailless amphibian with a smooth skin and webbed feet, notable for its swimming and jumping ability.

[2]frog (frŏg), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a wedge-shaped or V-shaped, tender, horny growth in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; 2, a plate used to guide the wheels of a railroad car where one track crosses another, or at a switch.



RAILROAD FROG

[3]frog (frŏg), *n.* [perh. < Port, *froco* < Lat. *floccus*, flock of wool], 1, a spindle-shaped button that fits into a loop, used as a fastening for cloaks, mantles, etc.: also called *toggle*; 2, an attachment at the belt for supporting a sword or bayonet.

frol-ic (frŏl'ĭk), *n.* [< Du. *vrolijk* < M.Du. *vrō*, glad], 1, a scene of merrymaking or gaiety; 2, a sportive outburst; wild prank:—*adj.* sportive; merry or gay:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -icked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -icking], to play pranks; gambol; make merry.—*n.* **frol'ick-er.**

frol-ic-some (frŏl'ĭk-sŭm), *adj.* full of sport or gaiety; playful; as, *frolicsome* puppies.—*adv.* **frol'ic-some-ly.**—*n.* **frol'ic-some-ness.**

from (frŏm), *prep.* [< A.S. *fram*, forward, forth from], meaning primarily out, out of, forth away: used with words indicating: 1, source or starting point in space or time; as, a letter *from* home; *from* morn till night; 2, the lower of two named limits; as *from* eight to a dozen persons; 3, a starting point in measuring or stating distance; as, ten feet *from* the post; 4, a person that is deprived; a thing out of which something is taken; as, candy taken *from* a child; an apple taken *from* the barrel; 5, a reason or cause; as, weak *from* hunger; 6, a thing distinguished or different; as, to tell real silk *from* imitation silk.

fro-men-ty (frō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* [see **frumenty**], hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned with sugar, spices, or fruit. See **fru-men-ty**, *Pfd. S.*

frond (frŏnd), *n.* [< Lat. *frons* (*frondis*), leaf], *Bot.*, the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.

frond-ed (frŏn'dĕd), *adj.* bearing fronds, as ferns or palms.

fron-des-cent (frŏn-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj. Bot.*, putting forth, or appearing to put forth, new leaves or fronds.—*n.* **fron-des'cence.**

front (frŭnt), *n.* [< Lat. *frons* (*frontis*), forehead], 1, the forehead; 2, the fore or foremost part of anything; 3, position directly before something; van; the most prominent part; 4, impudence; 5, an expression of countenance, frank and bold; 6, a shirt bosom, often false; 7, land facing on the shore of a lake, bay, etc.: *Arch.*, any principal face of a building; as, the western *front*; especially, the face containing the main entrance:—*adj.* situated at the foremost part: *Phon.*, designating sounds articulated with the fore parts of the mouth, as *ē, ȳ, t, p*:—*v.t.* 1 to stand, or be situated, opposite to; 2, to confront; meet; 3, to furnish with a front; as, to *front* a house:—*v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.

front-age (frŭn'tăj), *n.* 1, the fore part of a building; 2, the extent of a building or of land along a street or road; 3, the space lying between a building and a roadway; 4, the direction toward which a building faces; exposure.

fron-tal (frŭn'tăl; frŏn'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead:—*n.* 1, something worn on the forehead; 2, the bone of the forehead; 3, a movable decorative cover, as for the front of a church altar, 4, a small pediment or ornament over a window or door.

front-ed (frŭn'tĕd), *adj.* formed with, or having, a front.

fron-tier (frŏn'tēr, frŭn'tēr), *n.* [< O.F. *frontiere* < L.L. *frontaria*, frontier], 1, the boundary or limit of a country. 2, the most remote settled part of a country, facing an unexplored region:—*adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the frontier.

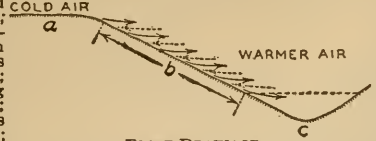
fron-tiers-man (frŏn'tērz-măn; frŭn'tērz-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*frontier* + *man*], 1, an inhabitant of the border section of a country or of a newly settled region; 2, a pioneer.

fron-tis-piece (frŭn'tĭs-pēs; frŏn'-), *n.* [< L.L. *frontispicium*, countenance, influenced by Eng. *piece*], an illustration facing the front page or title-page of a book: *Arch.*, 1, the main face of a building; 2, an ornamental pediment.

front-let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *front*], 1, a fillet or band worn on the forehead; especially, a Jewish phylactery; 2, the forehead of a bird if marked by special texture or color; 3, a cloth over the face of an altar; 4, the forehead of an animal.

frore (frōr), *adj.* [archaic p.p. of *freeze*], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, frozen; frosty; chilly.

frost (frôst), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, the formation of ice; **2**, minute particles of ice formed upon exposed surfaces by the freezing of water vapor: also called *hoarfrost*; **3**, temperature which causes freezing; freezing weather; **4**, chilliness of manner; austerity: *Slang*, a book, play, or the like, that fails to stir interest:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with, or as with, hoarfrost; **2**, to damage by frost; **3**, to sharpen (horses' shoes) in cold weather; **4**, to ice (a cake).



FROST DRAINAGE
Cold air drains from upland, *a*, to valley, *c*, and settles there. On the slope, *b*, lower, warmer air is mixed with the colder air. Frosts are more likely at *a* and *c* than at *b*.

frost-bite (frôst'bīt"), *n.* [*frost*+*bite*], partially frozen condition of a part of the body:—*v.t.* to nip with frost; freeze partially.—*p.adj.* **frost'bit"ten.**

frost-ed (frôs'tĕd; frôs'tĭd), *p.adj.* [see **frost**], **1**, covered with frost; **2**, injured by severe cold; frostbitten; **3**, covered with icing, as a cake; **4**, having a dull or nontransparent finish, as glass.

frost-fish (frôst'fĭsh"), *n.* [*frost*+*fish*], **1**, the tomcod found off the New England coast in large quantities in early winter; **2**, the smelt.

frost-flow-er (frôst'flou"ĕr), *n.* [*frost*+*flower*], **1**, a small plant (*Milla biflora*) of the lily family, found in the southwestern United States, or its white, star-shaped flower; **2**, the aster.

frost-ing (frôst'ĭng), *n.* [see **frost**], **1**, a preparation of fine sugar for covering cakes, pastry, etc.; **2**, rough, powdered glass used in decorative work; **3**, a finish without luster for glass or metal.

frost-work (frôst'wûrk"), *n.* [*frost*+*work*], **1**, the delicate tracery of frost, as on a windowpane; **2**, imitation of frost tracery, as on silver.

frost-y (frôs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **frost**], **1**, producing, or accompanied by, frost; frozen; **2**, glistening with frost; **3**, resembling frost; hoary; **4**, cold or distant in manner.—*adv.* **frost'i-ly.**—*n.* **frost'i-ness.**

froth (frôth), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *frotha*, froth], **1**, the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by shaking or fermentation; foam; scum; **2**, superficial or shallow knowledge:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to foam; **2**, to give vent to, as foam; **3**, to cover with foam:—*v.i.* to foam.

froth-y (frôth'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, full, or composed, of foam or bubbles; **2**, empty; unsubstantial.—*adv.* **froth'i-ly.**—*n.* **froth'i-ness.**

***frou-frou** (frōō'frōō"), *n.* [Fr.: imit.], a silken rustling, as of a dress; a swishing.

frounce (frouns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* frounced (frounst), *p.pr.* frouncing], [< O.F. *fronce*, a gather, plait], *Archaic*, **1**, to plait; crease into folds; **2**, to crimp; frizzle:—*v.i.* **1**, to be gathered into folds; **2**, to be crimped, or frizzled; **3**, to scowl.

frou-zy (frou'zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -zier, *superl.* -ziest], [source uncertain], **1**, ill-smelling; musty; **2**, slovenly; dirty. See **frow'zy**, *Pfd. S.*

frow (frou), *n.* [< Du. *vrouw*, woman], *Colloq.*, a Dutch woman; wife.

fro-ward (frō'wĕrd), *adj.* [*fro*, from+*-ward*, in the direction], wilful; disobedient; perverse: *Obs.*, unfavorable.—*adv.* **fro'ward-ly.**—*n.* **fro'ward-ness.**

Syn. intractable, ungovernable, refractory, untoward.

frown (froun), *v.i.* [< O.F. *froignier*, to frown], **1**, to contract the brows, as from displeasure; scowl; **2**, to disapprove; express disapproval by one's expression: with *upon*:—*v.t.* **1**, to rebuke with a stern look; **2**, to suppress by scowling: usually followed by *down*:—*n.* **1**, a scowl; stern look; **2**, a wrinkling of the brow expressive of displeasure.—*adv.* **frown'ing-ly.**

frow-zy (frou'zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -zier, *superl.* -ziest], [source uncertain], **1**, ill-smelling; musty; **2**, slovenly; untidy; unkempt; dirty. Also, **frou'zy.**

froze (frōz), past tense of the irregular verb *freeze*, which see.

fro-zen (frō'zn), *p.p.* of *freeze*:—*p.adj.* **1**, congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; **2**, wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy: *Cookery*, chilled to the consistency of mush, as fruit juices: **frozen assets**, assets which temporarily cannot be converted into cash at their intrinsic value.

F. R. S. *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society (London):—**frs.**, francs:—**frt.**, freight.

***Fruc-ti-dor** (frük'tē"dôr'; frük'tĭ-dôr), *n.* [< Lat. *fructus*, fruit+Gk. *dōron*, gift], in the calendar of the First French Republic, the twelfth month, from August 18 to September 21.

fruc-tif-er-ous (frük-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fructus*, fruit+*ferre*, to bear], bearing, or capable of bearing, fruit.

fruc-ti-fi-ca-tion (frük"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **fructify**], the act of forming or yielding fruit, or of causing to bring forth fruit.

fruc-ti-fy (frük'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *fructifier* < Lat. *fructus*, fruit+*facere*, to make], to make productive; fertilize:—*v.i.* to produce fruit.

fruc-tose (frük'tōs'; frük'tōs), *n.* [< Lat. *fructus*, fruit], a crystalline sugar accompanying glucose in the juices of many fruits and in honey, the most common form being called *fruit sugar*.

fru-gal (frōō'găl), *adj.* [< Lat. *frugalis*, frugal], **1**, thrifty; economical; **2**, used or supplied sparingly.—*adv.* **fru'gal-ly.**—*n.* **fru'gal-ness.**

Syn. prudent, sparing, saving, provident. (See economical.)—*Ant.* lavish, spendthrift, wasteful, profuse.

fru-gal-i-ty (frōō-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], thrift; rigid economy.

fru-giv-o-rous (frōō-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *frux* (*frugis*), fruit+*vorare*, to eat], fruit-eating; subsisting on fruit.

fruit (frōōt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *fructus*, fruit], **1**, *Bot.*, a seed and all its enveloping parts (see illus. page 389); **2**, in general, any vegetable product that is used for food; specifically, any of certain fruits, as the apple, peach, strawberry, etc., generally eaten raw as a dessert or cooked with sugar: not sharply distinguished from *vegetable* except when the latter consists of the leaves or root: **3**, product; offspring; **4**, result or outcome: **fruit tree**, a tree cultivated for its edible fruit:—*v.i.* to produce fruit; come to fruition: **fruited**, laden with fruit; also, flavored with fruit juice.

fruit-age (frōōt'ăj), *n.* **1**, the collective product of trees and plants; **2**, the process of yielding fruit; **3**, the results of action.

fruit dot *Bot.*, one of the groups of sporangia which form on the under side of many species of ferns; a sorus (see *indusium*, illus.).

fruit-er (frōōt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a fruit-bearing tree; **2**, one who grows fruit; **3**, a ship that carries fruit.

fruit-er-er (frōōt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who deals in fruit.—*n. fem.* **fruit'er-ess.**

fruit-ful (frōōt'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, yielding fruit; **2**, productive; fertile; bearing abundantly; as, *fruitful* soil.—*adv.* **fruit'ful-ly.**—*n.* **fruit'ful-ness.**

Syn. prolific, productive, rich, fertile.

fru-i-tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the bearing of fruit; **2**, realization, as of hopes or plans.

fruit-less (frōōt'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, bearing, or having, no fruit; barren; unproductive; **2**, vain; unprofitable.—*adv.* **fruit'less-ly.**—*n.* **fruit'less-ness.**

Syn. useless, idle, ineffectual, barren, sterile, vain.

fruit sug-ar a crystalline sugar accompanying glucose in the juices of many fruits and in honey: also called *fructose*.

fruit-y (frōōt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], resembling fruit in flavor or odor.

fru-men-ta-ceous (frōō"mĕn-tā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *frumentaceus* < *frumentum*, cereal grain], of the nature of, made of, or resembling, wheat or other cereals.

fru-men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *frumentée* < Lat. *frumentum*, grain], hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned like a pudding with sugar, spices, or fruit. Also, **fro'men-ty.**

frump (frŭmp), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a dowdy, quarrelsome, or vulgar woman, of old-fashioned ideas.—*adj.* **frump'ish.**—*adj.* **frump'y.**

frus-trate (frŭs'trāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *frustra*, in vain], brought to naught; defeated:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], to defeat or disappoint; thwart or oppose; bring to nothing.—*n.* **frus-tra'tion.**

Syn., *v.* baffle, circumvent, thwart, defeat, balk.

frus-tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tums (-tŭmz); -ta (-tă)], [Lat. = piece broken off], *Geom.*, **1**, the remainder of a pyramid or cone when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base; **2**, the part of a solid included between two planes either parallel or inclined to each other.

FRUSTUM
A, frustum; B, part of cone cut off.

fru-tes-cent (frōō-tĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *frutex* (*-ticis*), shrub], *Bot.*, **1**, of the nature of a shrub; **2**, becoming shrubby.—*n.* **fru-tes'cence.**

fru-ti-cose (frōō'tĭ-kōs), *adj.* *Bot.*, pertaining to, or like, a shrub; shrubby; possessing woody stalks.

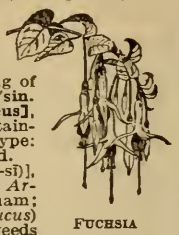
¹fry (frī), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< O.N. *frjo*, seed], **1**, a young fish; **2**, a swarm

of young fish or the like spawned or hatched in great numbers; **3**, a number of very small persons or objects.

²fry (frī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fried (frīd), *p.pr.* frying], [< Fr. *frire* < Lat. *frigere*, to roast, fry], **1**, to cook with fat or oil in a pan or on a griddle; **2**, to annoy; vex:—*v.i.* **1**, to be cooked with fat; **2**, to be subjected to intense heat; **3**, to be annoyed or vexed: —*n.* [*pl.* fries (frīz)], a dish of things fried.

ft. *abbr.* **1**, foot; feet; **2**, fort; fortification:—**fth.**, fathom (also, **fthm.**).

fuch-si-a (fū'shĭ-ă; fū'shă), *n.* [< L. *Fuchs* (1501–66), Ger. botanist], any of a genus (*Fuchsia*) of plants of the evening primrose family, with drooping, usually red or pink, flowers.



FUCHSIA

fuch-sine (fo͝ok'sĭn; -sēn), *n.* a red aniline dye and dye base, used in direct dyeing of silk and wool; magenta. Also, **fuch'sin.**

fu-coid (fū'koid), *adj.* [see **fucus**], *Bot.*, resembling or pertaining to seaweeds of the rockweed type: —*n.* a rockweed; a kind of seaweed.

fu-cus (fū'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* fuci (-sī)], [Lat. = rock lichen], **1**, *Archaic*, a paint or dye; hence, **2**, a sham; deception: *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Fucus*) of large, olive green or brown seaweeds with flat, leathery fronds; a rockweed.

fud-dle (fŭd'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fuddled (-ld), *p.pr.* fuddling], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to stupefy or confuse with drink; intoxicate:—*v.i.* to tipple.

fudge (fŭj), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a fictitious story; a humbug; **2**, a candy, usually homemade, consisting of a stiff, sugary mixture flavored with chocolate, maple, or the like: *Print.*, a small bit of text, especially concerning last-minute news, inserted in a newspaper page, often printed in color:—*interj.* nonsense:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fudged (fŭjd), *p.pr.* fudging], to make or do in a bungling, careless manner.

Fu-e-gi-an (fū-ē'jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Tierra del *Fuego*], of or pertaining to Tierra del Fuego: —*n.* a native of Tierra del Fuego.

fu-el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *focaille* < L.L. *focalia*, brushwood < *focus*, hearth], **1**, material for supplying a fire; **2**, anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement:—*v.t.* to furnish with fuel.

fu-ga-cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fugax* (*-acis*), fleeing], **1**, inclined to fly; **2**, fleeting; not lasting; having a fugitive tendency; evanescent; transitory; volatile: *Bot.*, fading or falling soon, as a flower or any of its parts.—*n.* **fu-gac'i-ty** (-găs'ĭ-tĭ).

fu-gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *fugere* (*-itus*), to flee], **1**, running away, as from danger, duty, or pursuit; **2**, fleeting; not permanent; **3**, wandering; vagabond; **4**, occasional; of temporary interest, as writings:—*n.* one who flees from danger, duty, or pursuit.—*adv.* **fu'gi-tive-ly.**—*n.* **fu'gi-tive-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* escaping, fleeing; evanescent, transitory.

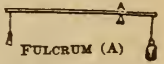
fu-gle-man (fū'gl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [< Ger. *flügelmann* < *flügel*, wing + *mann*, man], **1**, *Mil.*, a soldier formerly detailed to stand before his company or regiment or at the head of a file, as their guide or model in drilling; **2**, a leader; exemplar.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [Fr. < It. and Lat. *fuga*, flight], *Mus.*, a composition in which a definite number of parts or voices successively repeat the theme.

***Füh-rer** (fü'rĕr), *n.* [Ger.], leader: **der Führer** (dār), since 1933, the title of Adolf Hitler as head of the National Socialists and of the government in Germany. Also, **Fueh'rer.**

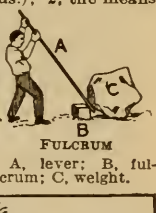
-ful *adj. suffix*, [< *full*], **1**, full of; abounding in; containing; characterized by; as, spite*ful*; grace*ful*; having the qualities of; as, master*ful*: added to nouns; **2**, extremely: added to adjectives; as, dire*ful*; **3**, able to; tending to; likely to: added to verbs; as, forget*ful*; wake*ful*:—*n. suffix*, an amount that would fill: added to nouns; as, hand*ful*; cup*ful*.

NOTE: the plural of nouns ending in *-ful* is formed by adding *s* at the end of the suffix rather than to the noun to which the suffix is joined; as, cup*fuls*.



FULCRUM (A)

ful-crum (fo͝ol'krŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -crums (-krŭmz); -cra (-krȧ)], [Lat. = bedpost, prop], **1**, the support on which a lever turns (see also *lever*, illus.); **2**, the means by which influence is exerted.



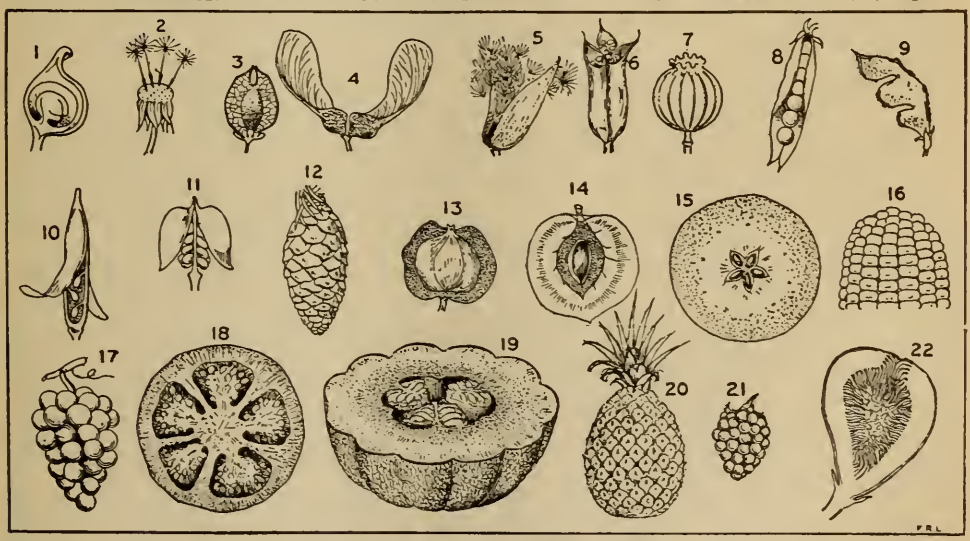
FULCRUM

A, lever; B, fulcrum; C, weight.

ful-fil (fo͝ol-fĭl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -filled (-fĭld'), *p.pr.* -filling], [< A.S. *fullfyllan* < *full*, full + *fyllan*, to fill], **1**, to complete or accomplish; **2**, to do; execute; perform or carry out (that which is promised, foretold, or expected). Also, **ful-fill'.**

Syn. effect, complete, realize, satisfy, gratify, execute, perform.

ful-fil-ment (fo͝ol-fĭl'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, achievement:



FRUITS

1, achene, or small, dry, one-celled, indehiscent type of fruit (one achene of buttercup); **2**, cypsela, or achene with attached calyx tube (dandelion); **3**, **4**, samara, or key fruit (elm, maple); **5**, follicle (milkweed); **6**, compound follicle (columbine); **7**, capsule (poppy); **8**, legume (pea); **9**, loment, an indehiscent legume (tick trefoil); **10**, silique (bitter cress); **11**, silicle; a broad silique (shepherd's-purse); **12**, strobile, or cone (spruce); **13**, nut (hickory); **14**, drupe (peach); **15**, pome (apple); **16**, caryopsis, or grain (corn); **17**, **18**, berry (grape, tomato); **19**, pepo, or gourdlike fruit (cantaloupe); **20**, sorosis, a collective pulpy fruit (pineapple); **21**, compound berry (blackberry), consisting of an aggregation of berries adhering to a receptacle; **22**, syconium, a fleshy, collective fruit developing from a hollow receptacle inclosing numerous flowers (fig).

completion; 2, performance; execution; as, the *fulfilment* of a promise. Also, **ful-fill'ment.**

ful-gent (ful'jĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *fulgens* (*-entis*), shining], shining; gleaming; radiant; resplendent; brilliant.—*n.* **ful'gen-cy.**—*adv.* **ful'gent-ly.**

ful-gu-rite (fŭl'gū-rīt), *n.* [<Lat. *fulgur*, lightning], **1,** *Geol.*, an irregular, glasslike tube formed where lightning has struck loose sand, but sometimes found in the solid rock; **2,** a kind of dynamite, with magnesium chloride as the absorbent.

fu-lig-i-nous (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *fuligo* (*-inis*), soot], **1,** sooty; smoky; dusky; dark.—*adv.* **fu-lig'i-nous-ly.**

[1]full (fo͝ol), *v.t.* [<O.F. *fouler*, to full cloth], to scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill:—*v.i.* to become thick by shrinking and pressing.

[2]full (fo͝ol), *adj.* [A.S.<Aryan source], **1,** filled; having no empty space; **2,** well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; **3,** copious; **4,** rounded out; plump; **5,** expressing much; **6,** complete; entire; filling the normal quota, allowance, expectation, or the like; as, a *full* hour; a *full* orchestra, bushel; also, at the highest point, as the tide; **7,** filling entirely some definite space; as, a *full* shipment; **8,** having material arranged in folds; as, a *full* skirt; **9,** clear; distinct; sonorous: *Colloq.*, intoxicated: **full cousin,** first cousin: **full moon, 1,** the moon in the stage when its entire disk appears from the earth to be illuminated: **2,** the time when this occurs: **full stop,** in punctuation, a period:—*n.* the highest state, extent, or measure:—*v.t.* to give fulness to, as with plaits; as, to *full* a skirt:—*adv.* **1,** completely; quite; **2,** to the utmost: chiefly used in composition; as, *full*-armed, *full*-fledged.—*adv.* **ful'ly.**

full back in football, a player playing back of the scrimmage line, midway between the two half backs, and usually slightly farther back.

full-blood-ed (fo͝ol'-blŭd"ĕd), *adj.* **1,** overfull of blood; plethoric; **2,** full of vigor; hearty; **3,** thoroughbred; of pure racial strain.

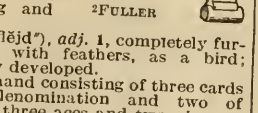
full-blown (fo͝ol'-blōn"), *adj.* **1,** entirely open: said of flowers; blossomed out; **2,** perfected; matured; at its height.

full dress the dress required for any specific formal or ceremonial occasion.

[1]full-er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**full**], one who thickens cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing.

[2]full-er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* [see [2]**full**], **1,** a hammer with a cylindrical striking surface, used by blacksmiths; **2,** a kind of calking tool.

full-er's earth a soft clay-like mineral used in cleaning woolen goods and in clarifying and bleaching oils and fats.



[2]FULLER

full-fledged (fo͝ol'-flĕjd"), *adj.* **1,** completely furnished with feathers, as a bird; **2,** entirely equipped; fully developed.

full house *Poker*, a hand consisting of three cards of one denomination and two of another denomination, as three aces and two nines.

ful-mar (fo͝ol'mär), *n.* [perh.<O.N. *fūll*, foul +*mär*, mew], a large sea bird of the petrel family, found in polar regions.

ful-mi-nant (ful'mĭ-nănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *fulminans* (*-antis*), lightening], **1,** flashing like lightning; thundering; **2,** exploding: *Med.*, developing suddenly:—*n.* **1,** that which flashes or thunders; **2,** an explosive: *Med.*, that which develops suddenly and with severity, as a disease.

ful-mi-nate (fŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-nated,** *p.pr.* **-nating**], **1,** to strike with lightning; **2,** to cause to explode; **3,** to send out or utter, as a denunciation:—*v.i.* **1,** to lighten; **2,** to make a loud noise; explode:—*n. Chem.*, any compound or mixture which, because of ready explosiveness, is suitable for percussion caps and detonators, as, especially, fulminate of mercury, or other compounds of fulminic acid: **fulminating powder,** any explosive compound, especially one of the fulminates, that explodes upon being struck.—*n.* **ful'mi-na'tion.**—*adj.* **ful'mi-na-to-ry** (fŭl'mĭ-nȧ-tō-rĭ).

ful-mine (fŭl'mĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-mined** (-mĭnd), *p.pr.* **-mining**], **1,** to send forth like lightning or thunder; **2,** to speak with authority or vehemence; threaten:—*v.i.* **1,** to thunder; **2,** to speak in an authoritative, vehement, or threatening manner.

ful-min-ic ac-id (fŭl-mĭn'ĭk), *Chem.*, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

ful-ness (fo͝ol'nĕs), *n.* [see [2]**full**], **1,** the state or quality of being filled, rounded out, complete, etc.; **2,** completeness; abundance; copiousness; **3,** the extent to which a garment has material doubled up into folds. Also, **full'ness.**

ful-some (fŭl'sŭm), *adj.* [*:full+-some*], offensive from excess: especially of acts or words, as of flattery, which are insincere; gross; displeasing; repulsive.—*adv.* **ful'some-ly.**—*n.* **ful'some-ness.**

ful-vous (fŭl'vŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *fulvus*, deep yellow], dull or reddish yellow; tawny.

fu-ma-role (fū'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [<Fr. *fumerolle*<Lat. dim. of *fumarium*, smoke chamber <*fumus*, smoke], a crevice emitting volcanic vapors.

fum-ble (fŭm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-bled** (-bld), *p.pr.* **-bling**], [perh.<A.S. *folm*, palm of hand], **1,** to grope or search about awkwardly; **2,** to talk confusedly:—*v.t.* to do or handle awkwardly; in games, to drop (the ball) unintentionally.—*n.* **fum'bler.**

fume (fūm), *n.* [<Lat. *fumus*, smoke], **1,** vapor or gas, especially if noxious or malodorous; **2,** violent anger; **3,** anything unsubstantial and vaporous: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fumed (fūmd), *p.pr.* fuming], **1,** to emit smoke, especially noxious or evil-smelling smoke; **2,** to rage; rave angrily:—*v.t.* **1,** to subject to smoke or vapor; **2,** to exhale or give off (smoke, etc.).—*adj.* **fum'y.**

fu-mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-gated,** *p.pr.* **-gating**], [<Lat. *fumigare* (*-atus*), <*fumus*, smoke], **1,** to disinfect or purify, as of disease germs or noxious insects, by the action of smoke or vapor; **2,** to smoke; perfume, as by the use of incense. —*n.* **fu"mi-ga'tion.**—*n.* **fu'mi-ga"tor.**

fu-mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz)], [<Fr. *fumeterre* <L.L. *fumus terrae*, earth smoke], *Bot.*, any of a family (*Fumariaceæ*) of weak-stemmed erect or climbing herbs, with irregular flowers; especially, the delicate purple-flowered garden species (*Fumaria officinalis*), or any of a genus (*Dicentra*) including the Dutchman's-breeches and bleeding heart.

fun (fŭn), *n.* [perh.<obs. *fon*, to befool: source uncertain], pleasure; mirth; amusement; play: **for fun, or in fun,** jokingly: **to make fun of,** to make sport of; ridicule:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to act in fun; joke.

func-tion (fŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *fungi* (*functus*), to perform], **1,** the act or performance of any duty, office, or business; **2,** faculty; power; **3,** the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; **4,** a public or official ceremony: *Math.*, a quantity whose value depends upon the value of other quantities, or whose changes in value depend upon the changes of others called its variables:—*v.i.* to perform the duty or office for which a person or thing is intended.

func-tion-al (fŭngk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a function or its performance, as by an agent or organ: **functional disease,** *Med.*, a disease causing impairment of the activity of an organ of mind or body, with no apparent injury to the organ itself: opposite of *organic disease.*

func-tion-a-ry (fŭngk'shŭn-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz)], one who holds an office, or fills a responsible position; an official.

fund (fŭnd), *n.* [<Lat. *fundus*, bottom], **1,** a permanent stock of something; **2,** capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; **3,** a stock in reserve: *pl.* **1,** a more or less permanent debt due by the government, on which interest is paid; **2,** securities; money: **in funds,** having ready cash available:—*v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a relatively permanent debt bearing interest.

fun-da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *fundamentum*, foundation], the part of the body on which one sits; buttocks; also, the anus.

fun-da-men-tal (fŭn"dȧ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* serving as a foundation or basis; essential; primary:—*n.* a primary or necessary principle; basis; *Phys.*, the lowest component of a complex note; *Mus.*, the note on which a chord is formed; root: **fundamental bass,** *Mus.*, a bass made up of the root notes of chords.—*adv.* **fun"da-men'tal-ly.**

fun-da-men-tal-ist (fŭn"dȧ-mĕn'tăl-ĭst), *n. Theol.*, in modern Protestant churches, one who believes in the literal inspiration of the Bible, in the Apostles' Creed, and in all Protestant doctrines generally recognized as orthodox; more broadly, one who believes that faith should rest, not upon individual interpretation, but upon some external infallible authority, as the Bible or a church.

fund-ed (fŭn'dĕd; -dĭd), *p.adj.* [see **fund**], existing in the form of a long-term debt bearing regular interest, and usually secured by bonds: opposite of *floating:* **funded debt,** that part of a public debt which runs for a long period of time, and is in the form of bonds bearing regular interest.

fund-ing (fŭnd'ĭng), *n.* the act or process of converting short-term obligations into long-term debts bearing a fixed rate of interest.

fun-dus (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [Lat.=bottom], the base, bottom, or back part: *Anat.*, the enlarged part of certain hollow organs, as the stomach.

fu-ner-al (fū'nĕr-ăl), *n.* [< Lat. *funus* (*funeris*), funeral], 1, the ceremony of burying a dead human body; 2, the procession of mourners accompanying it:—*adj.* pertaining to, or fit for, a funeral.

fu-ne-re-al (fū-nē'rē-ăl), *adj.* 1, suitable for a burial; 2, mournful; sad; solemn; gloomy; dismal.—*adv.* **fu-ne're-al-ly.**

fun-gi (fŭn'jī), *n.* [see **fungus**], the Latin plural form of *fungus*.

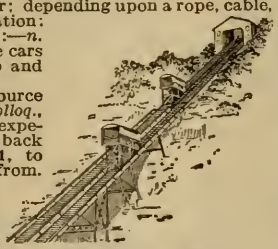
fun-gi-cide (fŭn'jĭ-sīd"), *n.* [< Lat. *fungus*, mushroom + *caedere*, to kill], anything that kills bacteria, molds, mildews, or other fungous growths.

fun-gous (fŭng'gŭs), *adj.* [see **fungus**], 1, growing up suddenly, as a toadstool does; 2, of the nature of a fungus.

fun-gus (fŭng'gŭs), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fŭn'jī); funguses (fŭng'gŭs-ĕz)], [Lat. = mushroom], one of the nongreen plants, including bacteria, molds, mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, smuts, rusts, etc., that feed upon organic matter (see *Thallophyta*, illus.): *Pathol.*, a spongy growth.—*adj.* **fun'goid.**

fu-ni-cle (fū'nĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, cord], a small ligature or fiber: *Bot.*, the stem of an ovule or seed.

fu-nic-u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lăr), *adj.* consisting of a rope or fiber; depending upon a rope, cable, or the like, for its operation: as, a *funicular* railway:—*n.* a mountain railway, the cars of which are drawn up and lowered by cables.



FUNICULAR RAILWAY
Showing two cars, one ascending, one descending.

funk (fŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, panic; fright:—*v.i.* to experience cowardly fear; back out, from fear:—*v.t.* 1, to frighten; 2, to shrink from.

fun-nel (fŭn'ĕl), *n.* [< M. E. *fonel* < O.F. *enfonille* < Lat. *infundibulum*, funnel < *infundere*, to pour in], 1, a wide-mouthed vessel shaped like a cone with a hole or spout at the little end, used for pouring liquids or powders into small openings; 2, a funnel-shaped part; 3, the smoke-stack of a steamship or steam engine.

fun-neled (fŭn'ĕld), *adj.* 1, having, or looking like, a smokestack; 2, shaped like a cone.

fun-ny (fŭn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [see **fun**], comical; droll; causing laughter: *Colloq.*, strange, odd, or queer.—*adv.* **fun'ni-ly.**

Syn. laughable, comical, droll. (See ludicrous.)

fun-ny bone the elbow on the side next the body, where a nerve near the surface tingles when struck; crazy bone: *Colloq.*, one's sense of humor.

fur (fûr), *n.* [< O.F. *forrer* < L.L. *foderare*, to sheathe], 1, the thick, soft hair covering certain animals; 2, a light coating on the tongue; 3, the coating on the inside of a boiler; 4, any light, fuzzy covering: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for clothing: *Her.*, a patterned tincture representing conventionalized skins:—*adj.* lined or trimmed with fur or made of fur:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* furred (fûrd), *p.pr.* furring], 1, to cover, line, or trim with fur; 2, to cover with a coating, as the tongue or the inside of a boiler; 3, to level, as flooring, by inserting underneath small strips of wood, called *furring*.—*p.adj.* **furred.**

fur. *abbr.* 1, furlong (one eighth of a mile); 2, further; 3, furnished.

fur-be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* [< Fr. *falbala*, furbelow: source uncertain], a ruffle, flounce, or similar trimming used on women's clothing: *pl.* showy ornamentation:—*v.t.* to ornament with ruffles.

fur-bish (fûr'bĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *forbir* < O.H.G. *forban*, to polish], to make bright by rubbing or polishing; renovate.—*n.* **fur'bish-er.**

fur-cate (fûr'kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *furca*, fork], forked; branched:—*v.i.* (-kāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to form a fork; divide.—*n.* **fur-ca'tion.**

fur-cu-lum (fûr'kū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lă)], [Lat., dim. of *furca*, fork], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the wishbone, or any other forked part. Also, **fur'cu-la.**

fur-fur (fûr'fûr), *n.* [*pl.* -fures (-fū-rēz)], [Lat. = scale; bran], scurf; dandruff.

fur-fu-ra-ceous (fûr"fū-rā'shŭs), *adj.* made of, or resembling, bran or scurf.

fur-fu-ral (fûr'fū-răl), *n.* [< Lat. *furfur*, bran + *al(dehyde)*], a colorless, volatile, aromatic oil, obtained by distillation of wood, bran, corncobs, etc., with sulphuric acid: used in the manufacture of dyestuffs, synthetic resins, etc.: also called *furfurole*, *furfurol*, *furole*, *furol*, and *furfuraldehyde*.

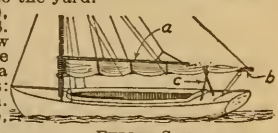
Fu-ries (fū'rĭz), *n.* [pl. of *fury*], *Class. Myth.*, the three goddesses of vengeance, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra: also called *Eumenides* or *Erinyes*.

fu-ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **fury**], 1, very angry; mad; overcome with passion; 2, moving violently; violent, as a storm.—*adv.* **fu'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **fu'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. violent, vehement, fierce, boisterous, turbulent, mad.—*Ant.* controlled, poised, serene, calm.

furl (fûrl), *v.t.* [prob. < obs. *furdle*, furl], to fold or roll up and fasten (a sail or flag) to something; as, to *furl* the topsail to the yard.

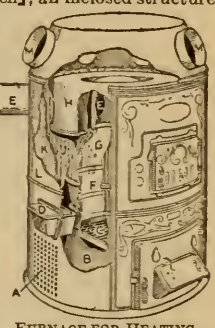
fur-long (fûr'lŏng), *n.* [< A.S. *furlang* < *furh*, furrow + *lang*, long], a measure equal to an eighth of a mile; 40 rods; 220 yards: *Sports*, a 220-yard dash.



FURLED SAIL
a, gaff; *b*, boom; *c*, boom crutch.

fur-lough (fûr'lō), *n.* [< Du. *verlof*, leave], 1, leave of absence for a soldier, government employee, etc.; 2, the paper granting such a leave:—*v.t.* to give leave of absence to.

fur-nace (fûr'năs), *n.* [< O.F. *fornais* < Lat. *fornax* < *fornus*, fuel oven], an inclosed structure where fuel is burned to produce heat for reducing ores, baking pottery, heating a building, or other purpose.



FURNACE FOR HEATING A BUILDING
A, air opening; B, ash pit; C, grate; D, water pan; E, E, smoke flue; F, fire box; G, fire dome; H, radiator; J, corrugated inner jacket; K, asbestos lining; L, outer jacket; M, M, hot-air pipe connections.

fur-nish (fûr'nĭsh) [< O.F. *furnir*, to furnish < L.L. *fornire*, to provide], 1, to fit out, or to fit up, with what is needed; 2, to provide; give.—*n.* **fur'nish-er.**

fur-nish-ings (fûr'nĭsh-ĭngz), *n. pl.* 1, the necessary furniture and fittings of a house; 2, any necessary requirements.

fur-ni-ture (fûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* [< Fr. *fourniture*, to furnish], the necessary fittings of a ship, a horse, a trade, etc.; outfit; especially, the movable articles of a house used for general convenience, as beds, chairs, tables, desks, etc. (see illus. page 393): distinguished from *fittings*, or permanent fixtures.

fu-role (fū'rōl), *n.* [< Lat. *furfur*, bran + *oleum*, oil], a colorless, volatile aromatic oil: usually called *furfural*. Also, **fu'rol.**

fu-ror (fū'rôr), *n.* [Lat. = madness], 1, rage; 2, a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm; stir; craze. Also, ***fu-ro're** (fōō-rō'rā; fū-rō'rē).

fur-ri-er (fûr'ĭ-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [see **fur**], one who prepares or sells furs; a fur dresser.

fur-ri-er-y (fûr'ĭ-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, furs in general; 2, the art of dressing furs or making fur garments; 3, the business of trading in furs.

fur-ring (fûr'ĭng), *n.* 1, fur as used on garments; 2, a deposit or coating caused by water, as inside a boiler: *Arch.*, 1, the application of strips of wood or metal to level a wall for lathing or a floor for boarding; 2, material thus used.

fur-row (fûr'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *furh*, furrow], 1, a trench made in the ground by a plow; the track of a ship; a rut; 2, a groove; wrinkle:—*v.t.* 1, to blow; 2, to make grooves or wrinkles in:—*v.i.* 1, to plow; make furrows; 2, to become wrinkled.

fur-ry (fûr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -rier, *superl.* -riest], [see **fur**], 1, covered with, made of, or clothed in, fur; 2, like fur in texture or appearance.

fur-ther (fûr'*th*ĕr), *adj.* [comp. of *far*], [< A.S. *furthra*, before], 1, more distant in time or degree; 2, additional:—*adv.* [< A.S. *furthor*, before], 1, to a greater distance in time or degree; 2, moreover; also:—*v.t.* to promote; help forward.

Syn., *v.* advance, aid, assist, encourage, push.

fur-ther-ance (fûr'*th*ĕr-ăns), *n.* advancement; that which promotes or helps.

fur-ther-more (fûr'*th*ĕr-mōr"), *adv.* [*further* + *more*], besides; in addition.

fur-ther-most (fûr'*th*ĕr-mōst), *adj.* [*further* + *most*], most distant; uttermost.

fur-thest (fûr'*th*ĕst), *adj.* [superl. of *far*], [see **further**], most distant in time or degree:—*adv.* at the most remote time; to the greatest degree.

PERIOD FURNITURE

The term "period furniture" is suggestive of the attempt, developed since 1850, to classify various types of antique furniture in groups according to the period of their origin and popularity. These groups are named either after the monarchs, English or French, under whom given styles of furniture flourished, or after the designers of given styles.

American colonial furniture is classified in two ways. Since the colonial period extended over nearly a century and a half, the productions of that time are sometimes designated, when accurate classification is desired, by date or by the name of the English sovereign during whose reign the English cabinetmakers produced the examples which American workmen followed. A more convenient classification, however, recognizes three more or less distinct colonial periods:

(*a*) The early, primitive period, represented mainly by chests or chairs which were made by local carpenters to supply individual needs, and were based, consciously or unconsciously, upon Jacobean or earlier models. Such pieces are distinctly utilitarian and owe whatever beauty they may possess to the sincerity and innate artistry of the workman rather than to studied effort.

(*b*) A later period, showing conscious copying of the styles of the great English cabinetmakers, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and the others, by professional American cabinetmakers. In this period much of structural strength was sacrificed for grace, elegance, and lightness of contour and ornament.

(*c*) The American Empire period, notable for the coldness and formality of design, and often poor taste, characteristic of the Empire period in Europe, but relieved by some American pieces, especially the sofas and certain chairs, of excellent workmanship.

I. JACOBEAN (see 1, 9, 17 in the illustration opposite). *Period*, 1603–88, covering the reigns of the Stuart kings of England. The latter part of the period, 1660–88, is called the Carolean.

A. *Characteristics:* Strength and massiveness; straight lines; excess of decorative carving, inlay, gilding, etc.; general use of oak, walnut, and, in America, maple.

B. *Special features:* 1, Flemish and Spanish influence, seen in use of decorated leather and of scroll feet (9); 2, carved stretcher, or horizontal bracing crosspiece, between front legs (9); 3, high, paneled back, square seat, and turned front legs in chairs; 4, heavily carved, bulbous table legs, bedposts, etc. (1); 5, in Carolean period, use of spiral turned legs, very elaborate stretcher (17), Flemish scroll work; baroque ornament; upholstery for seats and backs of chairs and sofas.

II. WILLIAM AND MARY (8). *Period*, 1688–1702.

A. *Characteristics:* Dutch style; gorgeousness of color; tendency toward simplicity of line and less elaboration in carving. The highboy, the tall clock case, and, in America, the rush-bottom chair originated in this period.

B. *Special features:* 1, perpendicular legs, turned like trumpets, spindles, or inverted cups; 2, flattened, rounded feet called bun feet; 3, hooded or straight unornamented tops; 4, ogee curves; 5, low stretchers between legs; 6, apron fronts; 7, use of needlework for upholstery, and of marquetry and lacquer for decoration.

III. QUEEN ANNE (3, 4, 6, 12). *Period*, 1702–14.

A. *Characteristics:* Plainness of surface and grace of line; double curves; disappearance of stretchers; first general use of mahogany. The Windsor chair (12) originated in this period.

B. *Special features:* 1, curved legs, often carved to represent a scroll, a shell, an animal's paw grasping a ball, or the like; 2, gracefully curved fiddle-shaped splat, or upright central member, in backs of chairs; 3, club or hoof feet; 4, tops with pediments showing broken hood or broken double curve, with torch-shaped ornament at center (4); 5, cockleshell or sun ray ornament (4); 6, straight apron varied with small curves; 7, ogee, serpentine curve, and scroll as motives in contour and decorative carving; 8, drop leaves in table.

IV. FRENCH PERIODS.

LOUIS QUATORZE. *Period*, parallel to I, II, and III in England.

Characteristics: Rectilinear structure with dignity and height.

LOUIS QUINZE (16). *Period:* 1715–74.

Characteristics: Structural lines fancifully curved; rococo ornamentation; swelled fronts for chests and cabinets; carving, lacquer, veneer, marquetry and buhl, or inlaid work; curved legs as in the Queen Anne period; broad chair seats, with comfortable backs set in frame of compound curves and short, flaring arms.

LOUIS SEIZE (18). *Period*, 1774–93.

Characteristics: Return to classic rectilinear structure, a few simple curves remaining, especially in chair seats, backs, and arms; tapering vertical legs, either round and turned or fluted, or square and fluted; conventional floral decoration in carving and upholstery.

V. CHIPPENDALE (2). *Period*, 1729–79; named for the first famous English cabinetmaker, and best exemplified in chairs.

A. *Characteristics:* Combination of best qualities in existing styles, with added grace, craftsmanship, and comfort; variety of styles, English, French, Gothic, and Chinese; flowing lines and artistic carving; dignity and flexibility of contour.

B. *Special features:* 1, in chairs, (*a*) curved and straight legs; (*b*) broad curving backs with flaring corners and a top rail somewhat like a cupid's bow, sometimes having a splat cut into interlacing or fretted patterns; (*c*) ladder backs (15), or square, hooped, or serpentine-top backs filled with tracery or fretwork; (*d*) large square seats, upholstered, often with curved or carved front rail; (*e*) grooving, carving, or turning on straight legs; carved knees on curved legs; stretchers used with straight legs; (*f*) club, leaf, claw-and-ball, and other types of feet; 2, four-poster bedsteads; 3, in tables, oval or semicircular drop leaves; 4, general use of curved legs and claw-and-ball feet; 5, many types of cabinets and cupboards; 6, mirrors with elaborately carved and gilded frames; 7, lion, acanthus, shell, pagoda, pointed arch, etc., as carving motives.

VI. ADAM (7). *Period* during which style was prevalent, 1762–92. The brothers Adam were architects, who designed but did not execute furniture.

A. *Characteristics:* Revolution in design due to a return to classic spirit; lighter and more graceful contour, almost entirely in straight lines; vase or urn forms as ornament; small, refined decorative moldings, with no elaborate or heavy carving. The console cabinet originated here.

B. *Special features:* 1, square or round tapered legs, with spade or block feet; 2, square upholstered chair seats, sometimes rounded at back; 3, square, round, or oval chair backs, the most characteristic pattern being the wheel; 4, small, dainty decorative designs, with floral or animal motives or motives from classical architecture.

VII. HEPPELWHITE (5). *Period* of style, 1729–86: a style rather than a period, because contemporaneous with Chippendale and the brothers Adam. The sideboard originated here.

A. *Characteristics:* Combination of Adam and Louis Seize styles; grace, lightness, and beauty of contour; decorative use of inlay and color rather than carving.

B. *Special features:* 1, return to use of curved line; 2, chairbacks in shield, hoop, and interlacing heart shapes; 3, straight, slender, tapering legs, usually square; 4, same decorative motives as in Adam furniture.

VIII. SHERATON (11). *Period* of style, until 1806: sometimes called English Louis Seize. Sheraton was the last of the great English cabinetmakers.

A. *Characteristics:* Use of straight line contour on classical models; use of inlay for decoration; restraint and simplicity; well-balanced distribution of ornament.

B. *Special features:* 1, rectangular chairback designs in varied patterns; 2, high-shouldered cabinets and cupboards on perpendicular lines (10); 3, square or round tapering legs; 4, cane seats and backs in chairs and settees.

IX. EMPIRE (13, 14). *Period*, 1793–1830, in France, England, and America. Style artificial, ornate, heavy, and vulgar, but less so in America than in Europe. The best cabinetmaker was Duncan Phyfe, sometimes called the American Sheraton.

A. *Characteristics:* Straight lines, heavy contour and carving, massiveness in large pieces, as bedsteads and sideboards.

B. *Special features:* 1, Jeffersonian chair (13) with broad, curving top rail, straight or outward curving legs, and a square seat, often of rush or cane; 2, Phyfe chair (14), an adaptation of this, with the lyre in the back as the distinctive feature; 3, use by Phyfe of brass mounts as handles or feet; 4, introduction of pedestal tables.

REPRESENTATIVE PIECES OF PERIOD FURNITURE

1, Jacobean refectory table; 2, Chippendale chair; 3, Queen Anne chair; 4, American colonial highboy (Queen Anne period); 5, Heppelwhite chair; 6, colonial tall clock (Queen Anne period); 7, Adam chair; 8, colonial highboy (William and Mary period); 9, Jacobean chair with Spanish feet; 10, colonial corner cupboard (18th century); 11, Sheraton chair; 12, American Windsor comb-back chair; 13, American Empire chair; 14, Duncan Phyfe (American Empire) chair; 15, colonial ladder-back, rush-bottom chair; 16, Louis Quinze chair; 17, Carolean lounge; 18, Louis Seize chair.

fur-tive (fûr'tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *furtivus*, stolen < *furtum*, theft], sly; secret; thieflike; stealthy. —*adv.* **fur'tive-ly.**—*n.* **fur'tive-ness.**

Syn. surreptitious, clandestine, stolen, stealthy, sly.

fu-run-cle (fū'rŭng-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *furunculus*, a petty thief], *Med.*, a painful, pus-filled, skin tumor; a boil.—*adj.* **fu-run'cu-lar** (-kū-lər).

fu-ry (fū'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* furies (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *furere*, to rage], 1, violent or very great temper; rage; madness; 2, great violence; fierceness; 3, an angry woman; stormy person: **Fury**, *Class. Myth.*, one of the avenging spirits: see *Furies*.

Syn. frenzy, violence, rage. (See anger.)

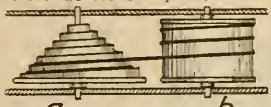
furze (fûrz), *n.* [< A.S. *fyrs*, furze], any of several spiny shrubs (genus *Ulex*) of the pea family, especially an evergreen, bushy species (*Ulex europæus*), with yellow flowers; gorse.—*adj.* **furz'y.**

fus-cous (fŭs'kŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *fuscus*, dusky], grayish brown or black; somber; dark.

[1]fuse (fūz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fused (fūzd), *p.pr.* fusing], [< Lat. *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], 1, to melt, especially by heat; make liquid; 2, to join or blend by melting, or as if by melting:—*v.i.* 1, to become melted, as by heat; 2, to blend, as if melted. Also, **fuze.**

[2]fuse (fūz), *n.* [< It. *fuso* < Lat. *fusus*, spindle], a small tube filled with a material easily set on fire, or a cord saturated with such material, along which fire will run: used for exploding gunpowder, etc.: *Elec.*, a protective device in an electric circuit, usually a conductor which melts, thus breaking the circuit, when the current through it exceeds a previously determined safe strength. Also, **fuze.**

[1]fu-see (fū-zē'), *n.* [< Fr. *fusée* < Lat. *fusus*, a spindle], an obsolete device in spring-driven timepieces, for rendering constant the impelling force of the mainspring. Also, **fu-zee'.**



FUSEE

a, fusee; *b*, barrel containing spring. The lessening power of the unwinding spring is compensated for by the increasing leverage on the fusee.

[2]fu-see (fū-zē'), *n.* [< Fr. *fusil*, steel for striking fire], 1, a kind of friction match that will burn in the wind; 2, a signal consisting of a colored light which burns for a specified time: used on railroads; 3, a bony growth on the lower part of a horse's leg. Also, **fu-zee'.**

fu-se-lage (fū'zē-läj; fü'zē-läzh'), *n.* [< Fr. *fuselé*, spindle-shaped], *Aëro.*, the body of an airplane, in which the pilot is seated and which contains the engine, controls, etc. (for illus. see *airplane*).

fu-sel oil (fū'zĕl), [< Ger. *fusel*, inferior spirits < Lat. *fusilis*, fluid], an oily, colorless, poisonous liquid, a constituent of the residue after distillation of grain, or ethyl, alcohol, particularly that obtained from the fermentation of potato starch: used in the making of solvents for resins, lacquers, etc.: also called *potato oil*, *grain oil*, etc. Also, **fu'sel.**

fu-si-ble (fū'zĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **[1]fuse**], capable of being melted.—*n.* **fu'si-bil'i-ty.**

fu-si-form (fū'zĭ-fôrm; fū'sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *fusus*, spindle + *forma*, form], spindle-shaped; tapering toward each end.

[1]fu-sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [Fr. < It. *focile*, steel for striking fire], *Obs.*, 1, a kind of flintlock musket; 2, a steel with which to strike fire.

[2]fu-sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *fuisil* < L.L. *fusellus* < *fusus*, spindle], *Her.*, a charge shaped like an elongated diamond: supposed to represent a spindle (see *heraldry*, illus.).

FUSIFORM ROOT of the radish

fu-sil-eer (fū'zĭ-lēr'), *n.* [see **[1]fusil**], *Mil.*, formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil, or flintlock musket: *pl.* any of several British regiments. Also, **fu'sil-ier'.**

fu-sil-lade (fū'zĭ-lād'), *n.* [Fr. < *fusiller*, to shoot], the discharge of a large number of firearms in quick succession, or at the same time:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laded, *p.pr.* -lading], to shoot down or shoot at with firearms in a volley or in quick succession.

fu-sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [see **[1]fuse**], 1, the act of melting or state of being melted; 2, the union or blending together of things by, or as if by, melting; 3, in politics, the merging of different parties or factions.

fu-sion-ist (fū'zhŭn-ĭst), *n.* in politics, one who advocates the merging of different parties or factions into one.—*n.* **fu'sion-ism.**

fuss (fŭs), *n.* [imit. of sputtering], 1, unnecessary or disturbing activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; 2, a finicky person:—*v.i.* 1, to worry; 2, to be busy doing little or nothing:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to worry; annoy; confuse.—*n.* **fuss'er.**

fuss-y (fŭs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, worrying, or taking great trouble, about small matters; fidgety; 2, having much careful detail, or requiring minute attention.—*adv.* **fuss'i-ly.**—*n.* **fuss'i-ness.**

fus-tian (fŭs'chăn), *n.* [< O.F. *fustaigne* < L.L. *fustaneus*, perh. < Arab. *Fustāt*, suburb of Cairo whence material came], 1, a kind of coarse, twilled, cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, etc.; 2, high-sounding speech; bombast:—*adj.* 1, made of coarse, twilled cloth; 2, bombastic; 3, good-for-nothing.

fus-tic (fŭs'tĭk), *n.* [< Sp. *fustoc* < Arab. *fustuq*, yellow dye], 1, a West Indian tree used for making yellow dye; yellowwood; 2, the dye from this tree.

fust-y (fŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [comp. fustier, *superl.* fustiest], [< O.F. *fust*, wine cask], 1, moldy; musty; stuffy; 2, antiquated; old-fashioned.—*n.* **fust'i-ness.**

fut. *abbr.* future: used especially in grammar in reference to the future tense.

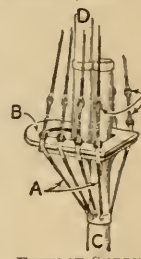
fu-thorc (fōō'thōrk), *n.* [< first six runes, *F*, *V* (= *U*), *TH*, *O*, *R*, *C*], the runic alphabet (for illus see *rune*). Also, **fu'thork; fu'thare; fu'thark.**

fu-tile (fū'tĭl; *Br.* fū'tīl), *adj.* [< Lat. *futilis*, leaky; futile], 1, ineffectual; useless; 2, unimportant; worthless.—*adv.* **fu'tile-ly.**

Syn. ineffectual, vain, useless, idle, frivolous.

fu-til-i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the quality of being useless; uselessness.

fut-tock (fŭt'ŭk), *n.* [perh. = *foot* + *hook*], *Naut.*, one of the shaped sections which, placed end to end, form the heavy, curved rib of a large wooden vessel: **futtock plate**, in the rigging of a sailing vessel, a horizontal iron plate near the top of a lower mast, used to extend the topmast shrouds see *rigging*, illus.) in bracing the topmast: **futtock shroud**, one of the short ropes or rods passing from the edge of the futtock plate down to a band about the lower mast.



FUTTOCK SHROUD

A, futtock shrouds; B, futtock plate; C, lower mast; D, topmast; E, deadeyes in topmast shrouds.

fu-ture (fū'tûr), *adj* [< Lat. *futurus*, future participle of *esse*, to be], relating to time yet to come; about to take place:—*n.* time yet to come: also, prospects: *Gram.*, the verbal tense denoting time yet to come: *Com.*, a commodity sold or bought for future delivery: usually *pl.*

fu-ture-less (fū'tûr-lĕs), *adj.* without plan, prospect, or hope for the future.

fu-tur-ism (fū'tûr-ĭzm), *n.* a movement in art, literature, and music, originated in Italy about 1906, and aiming at self-expression unhampered by tradition or conventional form.

fu-tur-ist (fū'tûr-ĭst), *n.* 1, one whose main interests are in what is to come; 2, an artist in the field of painting, literature, or music whose ideas and practice are extremely radical; a supporter of futurism; 3, one who believes that certain Biblical prophecies are yet to be fulfilled.

fu-tu-ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, time or state yet to come; 2, events of a time following the present; posterity.

[1]fuze (fūz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* fuzed (fūzd), *p.pr.* fuzing], [see **[1]fuse**], 1, to melt by heat; 2, to join or blend by melting:—*v.i.* 1, to become melted by heat; 2, to blend, as if melted. See **[1]fuse**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]fuze (fūz), *n.* [see **[2]fuse**], 1, a small tube or cord of inflammable material, along which fire will run to explode a charge; 2, *Elec.*, a protective device in an electric circuit. See **[2]fuse**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]fu-zee (fū-zē'), *n.* [see **[1]fusee**], a device for rendering constant the action of the mainspring in a clock or watch. For illus see **[1]fu-see'**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]fu-zee (fū-zē'), *n.* [see **[2]fusee**], 1, a match that will not easily blow out; 2, a bright railroad signal; 3, a growth on a horse's leg. See **[2]fu-see'**, *Pfd. S.*

fuzz (fŭz), *n.* [imit. of blowing], fine, minute particles of down, wool, etc.:—*v.i.* to come off in minute, fluffy particles; become covered with particles of fluff.

fuzz-y (fŭz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], covered with, or like, down; fluffy.—*n.* **fuzz'i-ness.**

-fy *v. suffix*, [< Fr. *fier* < Lat. *facere*, to do], to make, cause, or form into; as, intensi*fy*: solidi*fy*.

fyke (fīk), *n.* [< Du. *fuik*, a bow net], a long, bag-shaped net, used in fishing.

fyl-fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* [perh. < *fill* + *foot*, to fill the foot (of a painted window)], a swastika; an ancient religious symbol or ornament: also called *gammadion* (see *swastika*, *cross*. Illus.).

fytte (fĭt) *n.* [see **[2]fit**], *Archaic*, a division of a song or ballad; canto. See **[2]fit**, *Pfd. S.*

G

G, g (jē), *n.* [*pl.* G's; Gs; g's; gs; gees (jēz)], the seventh letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE):—*g*, *Phys.*, a symbol denoting the acceleration due to gravitation.

G. *abbr.* German (also, **Ger.**, **Germ.**):—**g.**, **1**, gauge; **2**, genitive; **3**, gram; **4**, guinea; guineas; **5**, gulf.

Ga. *abbr.* Georgia: official abbreviation:—**Ga.**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Ga**] for the element gallium:—**G. A.**, General Assembly.

[1]gab (găb), *n.* [prob. imit.], *Colloq.*, idle talk; chatter; prattle; talkativeness:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gabbed (găbd), *p.pr.* gabbing], to say in idle conversation: *Obs.*, to mock:—*v.i.* to talk idly and much.

[2]gab (găb), *n.* [source uncertain], *Mech.*, a hook or notch on the eccentric rod of a steam engine, which temporarily or intermittently engages a rod or pin on an oscillating crank, thus controlling a valve.

gab-ar-dine (găb″ĕr-dēn′; găb′ĕr-dēn), *n.* [< O.F. *gauvardine*, pilgrim's cloak, perh. < M.H.G. *wallevart*, pilgrimage], **1**, (preferably, *gaberdine*), a long, loose cloak of coarse cloth, worn in the Middle Ages by pilgrims, laborers, and Jews; **2**, a fabric of wool, or sometimes cotton, for making raincoats or cloaks; also, a coat or cloak of this material.

gab-ble (găb′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* gabbling], [imit.], to say rapidly or senselessly; jabber:—*v.i.* **1**, to talk disconnectedly, or without real meaning or sense; **2**, to make a clatter of meaningless sounds, as a bird or animal:—*n.* **1**, rapid, meaningless talk; **2**, rapid, inarticulate sounds, such as the cackling of geese.—*n.* **gab′bler.**

gab-er-lun-zie (găb″ĕr-lŭn′zĭ; *Sc.* găb″ĕr-lün′yĭ), *n.* [perh. < Sc. *gaber*, abbr. of *gabardine* + *lunyie*, wallet], in Scotland, a wandering beggar with a pouch; also, the trade of such a beggar.

ga-bi-on (gā′bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *gabbia*, cage], *Fortif.*, a wicker cylinder open at both ends, to be filled with earth or sand: used in constructing an embankment for protection from enemy fire; *Engin.*, a similar device used in forming dikes or the like.

ga-bi-on-ade (gā″bĭ-ŭn-ād′; gā′bĭ-ŭn-ād″), *n.* *Fortif* and *Engin.*, a work, embankment, or structure, made of gabions.

ga-ble (gā′bl), *n.* [O.F. < O.N. *gafl*, a fork], *Arch.*, **1**, the triangular part of a wall of a building, between the slopes of a double-sloping roof; **2**, any architectural construction of such a shape, as a decoration over a door or window; **3**, the end wall of a building, as distinguished from the side wall: **gable end**, the wall of a building on the end having a gable: **gable roof**, a ridged, double-sloping roof, each end of which incloses a vertical triangular portion of wall:—*v.t.* [*p.t* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to furnish with gables or a gable; as, a *gabled* house:—*r.i.* to have, or be in the form of, a gable: terminate in a gable.

GABLE

Ga-bri-el (gā′brĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = God is my strong one], *Bib.*, an angel sent as a herald of good tidings or comfort to man (Luke 1: 26): one of the seven archangels of Jewish and Christian tradition.

ga-by (gā′bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* gabies (gā′bĭz)], [source uncertain: perh. akin to *gape*], *Colloq.*, a silly, gaping person; a simpleton; dunce.

[1]gad (găd), *n.* [< O.N. *gaddr*, a spike], a metal spike or wedge: *Colloq.*, a goad for driving cattle; switch: *Mining*, an iron- or steel-pointed tool for breaking or loosening ore:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], *Mining*, to break up or loosen (ore) with a gad.

[2]gad (găd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], [< obs. *gadling*, companion < A.S. *gæd*, fellowship], to go about without purpose; ramble:—*n. Colloq.*, the act of going about aimlessly.—*n.* **gad′der.**

[3]gad (găd), *interj.* [corr. of *God*], an exclamation of surprise: a mild oath.

gad-a-bout (găd′ə-bout″), *n.* [*[2]gad* + *about*], *Colloq.*, one who wanders continually with no apparent aim:—*adj. Colloq.*, fond of roaming idly.

gad-fly (găd′flī″), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz″)], [*gad* + *[1]fly*], **1**, an insect that stings or annoys cattle; a horsefly: also called *gadbee*; **2**, an annoying person.

gad-get (găd′jĕt), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. < *gadge*, Sc. form of *gauge*, q. v.], *Slang*, an object or device, especially one the real name of which is unknown.

Ga-dhel-ic (gă-dĕl′ĭk; găd′ĕl-ĭk), *adj.* [< Ir. *Gaedheal*, Gael], pertaining to the Gaels, including the Celts of Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man; Gaelic:—*n.* the language of the Gaels.

gad-o-lin-ite (găd′ō-lĭn-īt), *n.* [< J. *Gadolin* (1760–1852), Finnish chemist], *Mineral.*, a silicate mineral of black, brown, or yellow color, containing, besides iron, the rare earth metals yttrium, cerium, beryllium, erbium, gadolinium, etc.

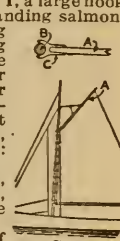
gad-o-lin-i-um (găd″ō-lĭn′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* a rare metallic element [symbol **Gd**] of the rare earth group, found with terbium and europium in the minerals gadolinite and samarskite.

Gæ-a (jē′ə), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *gē*, earth], *Gk. Myth.*, a goddess personifying the earth: identified with the Roman *Tellus*. Also, **Ga′ia** (gā′ə); **Ge** (jē).

Gael (gāl), *n.* [< Gael. *Gaidhcal*, Ir. *Gaedheal*, Gael], **1**, formerly, a Scottish Highlander; **2**, now, any Celt of Irish, Scotch, or Manx stock.

Gael-ic (gāl′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the Celtic peoples of the Scottish Highlands, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, or their language:—*n.* the Gaelic language.

[1]gaff (găf), *n.* [< Fr. *gaffe*, boat hook], **1**, a large hook on the end of a pole, used for landing salmon, etc.; **2**, the steel spur fastened to the leg of a gamecock: *Naut.*, a spar branching out from the mast of a sailing vessel, one end being attached to the mast, the other held out by ropes: used as a support for one edge, usually the upper, of a fore-and-aft sail: **gaff sail**, *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail whose upper edge is attached to a gaff, as a spanker (see 4, lower cut, page 843):—*v.t.* to seize or land (a fish) with a gaff.


GAFF
A, A, gaff; B, mast; C, cheek.

[2]gaff (găf), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, in Great Britain, a low-class, cheap theater or music hall: often in the expression, penny *gaff*.

gaf-fer (găf′ĕr) *n.* [dial. contr. of *grandfather*], **1**, a respectable and good old man, especially a countryman, or rustic: a masculine form corresponding to *gammer*, now contemptuous or familiar; **2**, in Great Britain, the foreman of a gang, as of laborers.

gaff-top-sail (găf″ə-tŏp′sāl; găf″ə-tŏp′sl), *n.* **1**, *Naut.*, a light sail, usually triangular, held between the topmast and the gaff; **2**, a kind of fish so called from its high dorsal fin.

gag (găg), *n.* [imit. of choking], **1**, something placed in the mouth to hinder speech or to hold the mouth open, as for a surgical operation; **2**, a mouthful that makes one retch or choke; **3**, in a deliberative assembly, any device or rule that interferes with freedom of discussion: *Mech.*, a tool for straightening rails: *Slang*, **1**, words added by an actor in a play; **2**, a hoax; practical joke; trick; *Theat.*, any clever or amusing remark, trick, or stage business:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gagged (găgd), *p.pr.* gagging], **1**, to stop the mouth of; **2**, to cause to retch; **3**, to silence by force or law: *Mech.*, to choke or stop up, as a pipe or valve:—*v.i.* **1**, to strain, as in an effort to vomit, **2**, to become clogged.

[1]gage (gāj), *n.* [< O.F. *guage*, a pledge < O.Teut. source], **1**, a promise or agreement; security; pledge; **2**, specifically, a pledge to appear to do battle: indicated by throwing down a glove; **3**, hence, a challenge to fight; a glove, cap, or the like, thrown on the ground as such a challenge, or picked up as acceptance of it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gaged (gājd), *p.pr.* gaging], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, **1**, to deposit as forfeit; **2**, to offer a guarantee or pledge for; **3**, to bet; wager; **4**, to pledge.

[2]gage (gāj), *n.* [< Sir William *Gage*, who brought fruit orig. from France], any of several plums.

[3]gage (gāj), *n.* [see **gauge**], **1**, a standard of measure; **2**, an estimate or judgment; **3**, the distance between railway rails: *Mech.*, **1**, any of various measuring instruments; **2**, a tool for marking a parallel line; **3**, a device to regulate the depth of a cut; *Naut.*, **1**, the draft of a loaded vessel; **2**, the position of a vessel in relation to another vessel and the wind; *Print.*, a strip for measuring a page or column; *Building*, **1**, the exposed part of a row of shingles, tile, etc.; **2**, a row, as of shingles:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gaged (gājd), *p.pr.* gaging], **1**, to measure; **2**, to ascertain the contents of; **3**, to bring into conformity with a standard: **4**, to estimate; judge. See **gauge**, *Pfd. S.*

gag-er (gāj′ĕr), *n.* a person who gages; specifically, a revenue officer who estimates or measures the contents of casks, etc. Also, **gaug′er**, *Pfd. S.*

gag-ger (găg′ĕr), *n.* [see **gag**], **1**, one who gags; **2**, an iron rod, usually bent, placed in a mold to keep the sand from falling out.

gai-e-ty (gā′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **gay**], **1**, the state or quality of being merry; merriment, glee; jollity; **2**, a performance or an activity of a merry nature; **3**, brilliancy, as of dress. Also, **gay′e-ty.**

Syn. merriment, sportiveness, fun. (See [2]lightness.)

gai-ly (gā'lĭ), *adv.* **1,** merrily; gleefully; **2,** showily; as, a *gaily* dressed company. Also, **gay'ly.**

1gain (gān), *n.* [< Fr. *gagner* < O.F. *gaaignier*, to make profitable, cultivate < O.H.G. source], **1,** advantage; profit: opposite of *loss;* **2,** increase: as, a *gain* in weight:—*v.t.* **1,** to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; **2,** to win; arrive at; as, he *gained* his point; **3,** to obtain through an increase; as, to *gain* ten pounds in weight:—*v.i.* **1,** to improve; increase; secure advantage; **2,** to advance: often with *on* or *upon.*—*n.* **gain'er.**

Syn., n. benefit, winnings, earnings, increase; *v.* (see get).—*Ant., n.* loss, privation, disadvantage, decrease.

2gain (gān), *n.* [source uncertain], *Carp.,* **1,** a beveled shoulder above a tenon; **2,** a notch or groove in a timber, pole, etc., to support the end of another timber or of a crosspiece:—*v.t.* to make supporting notches in; also, to support or join by, or fit into, such notches.

gain-ful (gān'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **1gain**], yielding profit; advantageous.—*adv.* **gain'ful-ly.**

gain-say (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -said (-sĕd'; -sĕd'), *p.pr.* -saying], [< obs. *gain,* against + *say*], to contradict; deny.—*n.* **gain'say'er.**

gait (gāt), *n.* [< Scand.: cf. O.N. *gata,* lane], a way of stepping:—*v.t.* to train to step at a regular pace.

gait-ed (gāt'ĕd), *adj.* stepping in a given manner: in compounds; as, fast-*gaited.*

gai-ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *guêtre,* gaiter], **1,** a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; spat; **2,** a legging; **3,** in the United States, a kind of shoe having elastic strips at the sides and no opening in front: also called *Congress gaiter.*

gal. *abbr.* gallon:—**Gal.,** *Bib.,* Galatians: one of the epistles of St. Paul.

ga-la (gā'lȧ), *n.* [Fr. < It. = finery], *Rare,* **1,** a festival; festive dress; *Obs.,* festivity:—*adj.* festive; as, *gala* attire: **gala day,** a day of pleasure; a holiday.

ga-lac-tic (gȧ-lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *gala* (*galaktos*), milk], pertaining to milk; lactic: *Astron.,* pertaining to the Galaxy, or Milky Way; *Med.,* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk.

gal-ac-tom-e-ter (găl'ăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *gala* (*galaktos*) milk + *metron,* a measure], a hydrometer used to test the richness of milk by its specific gravity: also called *lactometer.*

ga-lac-tose (gȧ-lăk'tōs), *n.* [see **galactic**], a crystalline sugar produced by the action of acids on milk sugar.

Gal-a-had (găl'ȧ-hăd), *n.* [M.E.], in Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, who was successful in his quest for the Holy Grail and who became the type of knightly purity: an important figure in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

ga-lan-gal (gȧ-lăng'găl), *n.* [< O.F. *galingal* < Arab. *khalanjān,* perh. < Chin. *Ko-liang-kiang,* mild ginger from Kao], **1,** the aromatic rootstock of any of various Old World plants of the ginger family, formerly much used in cookery and as a stimulant in medicine: also, *galangale* (găl'ăn-gāl) or *galanga* (gȧ-lăng'gȧ); **2,** an aromatic sedge having properties similar to those of the galangals: also, *galingale* (găl'ĭn-gāl).

gal-an-tine (găl'ăn-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [Fr. < *galatine,* fish sauce], a preparation of boned and seasoned chicken, veal, etc., tied up, boiled, and served cold in its own jelly. Also, **gal'an-tin.**

Gal-a-te-a (găl'ȧ-tē'ȧ), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.,* **1,** a sea nymph loved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in a jealous fury murdered her preferred lover; **2,** an ivory statue of a maiden, beautifully carved by Pygmalion, with which he fell in love and to which Aphrodite gave life that he might marry the statue; **3,** in Vergil's third "Eclogue," a shepherdess who fled but wished to be followed: hence, in literature, a type of coquetry: **galatea,** [< British ship *Galatea,* because children's sailor suits are made of the fabric], a high-grade cotton material, often striped.

Ga-la-tian (gȧ-lā'shăn), *n.* [< Gk. *Galatai,* prob. < Lat. *Galli,* Gauls: because Galatia was a colony settled by Gauls], a native of Galatia, in ancient Asia Minor: *pl. Bib.,* the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians:—*adj.* pertaining to Galatia or its people.

ga-lax (gā'lăks), *n.* [< Gk. *gala,* milk], *Bot.,* a low evergreen herb (*Galax aphylla*), with shiny leaves and small white flowers, growing in the southeastern United States, especially in the mountains from Virginia to Georgia: also called *galaxy.*

Gal-ax-y (găl'ăk-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *galaxias* < *gala* (*galaktos*), milk], *Astron.,* the Milky Way, a luminous band extending across the heavens, composed, as seen through the telescope, of millions of stars: **galaxy,** **1,** a gathering of splendid persons or things; **2,** the galax.

gale (gāl), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a strong wind, less violent than a hurricane (see *wind*); **2,** merriment; excitement, or passion: *Poet.,* a gentle breeze.

ga-le-a (gā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* galeæ (-ē)], [Lat. = helmet], a helmet; also, that which resembles a helmet: *Bot.,* a helmet-shaped part of a flower.

ga-le-ate (gā'lē-āt), *adj.* wearing a helmet: *Bot.,* having a part resembling a helmet; also, helmet-shaped. Also, **ga'le-at'ed.**

ga-le-na (gȧ-lē'nȧ), *n.* [Lat. = lead ore], natural lead sulphide, a crystalline, bluish gray mineral with metallic luster: the chief lead ore of commerce, frequently containing silver: also called *galenite.*

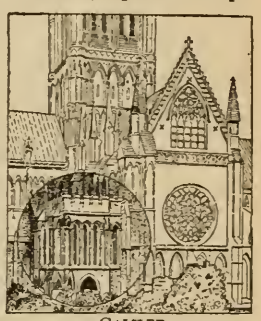
Ga-len-ic (gȧ-lĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Galēnos*], pertaining to, or like, Galen, a Greek physician and philosopher of the second century, long the supreme authority in medical science; hence, authoritative in medical matters. Also, **Ga-len'i-cal.**

Ga-li-cian (gȧ-lĭsh'ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Gallaeci,* a people in western Spain], **1,** pertaining to Galicia, an ancient kingdom in Spain; **2,** pertaining to Galicia, a former crownland of Austria:—*n.* an inhabitant of either of these countries.

1Gal-i-le-an (găl'ĭ-lē'ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Galilaeus* < Gk. *Galilaios,* of Galilee < Heb. *Galil,* Galilee < *galil,* a circle], of or pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine under the Romans:—*n.* a native of Galilee: **the Galilean,** Jesus of Nazareth in Galilee. Also, **Gal'i-læ'an.**

2Gal-i-le-an (găl'ĭ-lē'ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to Galileo (1564–1642), an Italian physicist and astronomer: **Galilean telescope,** a telescope with a single concave lens as eyepiece.

gal-i-lee (găl'ĭ-lē), *n.* [< *Galilee:* see **1Galilean**], in English architecture, a porch or chapel found toward the western, less sacred, end of certain medieval churches: so called because Galilee was considered by the Jews inferior to Judea.



GALILEE
At entrance to south transept of Durham Cathedral, England.

gal-in-gale (găl'ĭn-gāl), *n.* [see **galangal**], a sedge. See **ga-lan'gal,** *Pfd. S.*

gal-i-ot (găl'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [< Fr. *galiote* < L.L. *galea,* galley], **1,** a small ship, formerly used on the Mediterranean, propelled by oars and sails; **2,** a narrow Dutch merchant vessel (see illus. next page). Also, **gal'li-ot.**

gal-i-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *garipot,* a species of pine], a white resin obtained from certain pines in southern Europe, especially in France; an impure turpentine. Also, **gal'li-pot.**

1gall (gôl), *n.* [< A.S. *gealla,* gall], **1,** the bile, a bitter fluid secreted by the liver. used in emulsifying fats, and, especially the gall of the ox, in making water-color paints, and in medicine; **2,** the gall bladder; **3,** anything very bitter or distasteful to endure; **4,** evil feeling; rancor: *U. S. Slang,* pert assurance; insolence.

2gall (gôl), *n.* [< A.S. *gealla,* sore], **1,** a sore on the skin caused by chafing; **2,** mental irritation or its cause; **3,** a place rubbed bare; flaw:—*v.t.* **1,** to break or injure by rubbing, as the skin; render sore by friction; **2,** to vex; fret; harass; weary:—*v.i.* to become sore or worn by chafing or other irritation.

3gall (gôl), *n.* [< O. F. *galle* < Lat. *galla,* gallnut], a swelling on plants, caused by the substance exuded with the eggs of the gallfly; especially, such a swelling on certain oaks, containing tannic acid, commercially used in making ink: also called *nutgall; gallnut; gall apple; oak apple.*

gal-lant (găl'ănt), *adj.* [< O.F. *galant,* making merry], **1,** showy; splendid; gay, especially in manners or dress; **2,** brave; high-spirited; chivalrous; **3,** (gȧ-lănt'), showing elaborate courtesy to women:—*n.* (gȧ-lănt'; găl'ănt), **1,** a man of gay manners; **2,** a beau; a man elaborately polite to women:—*v.t.* (gȧ-lănt'), to pay court to; accompany.—*adv.* **gal'lant-ly** (găl'ănt-lĭ; gȧ-lănt'lĭ).—*n.* **gal'lant-ness.**

Syn., adj. bold, courageous, gay, intrepid, fine.

gal-lant-ry (găl'ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** bravery; heroic courage; **2,** elaborate politeness to women; **3,** an instance of gallant conduct: *Archaic,* splendid or showy appearance; a piece of finery.

Syn. chivalrousness, fearlessness, valor. (See bravery.)

gall blad-der *Anat.* and *Zoöl.,* a pear-shaped sac which stores bile, attached to the liver in many vertebrates: in man, three to four inches long, and attached to the lower surface of the liver.

gal-le-ass (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* [< O.F. *galeace* < It. *galeazza* < L.L. *galea*, a galley], *Naut.*, a large, heavily armed, three-masted vessel, propelled by sails as well as by oars manned by galley slaves, and having armored or protected structures fore and aft and heavy broadside guns: used especially on the Mediterranean (see illus. below). Also, **gal'li-ass.**

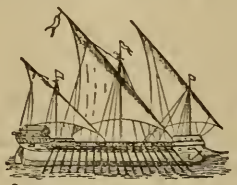
gal-le-on (găl'ē-ŭn), *n.* [< Sp. *galeón* < L.L. *galea*, galley], a large, broad-beamed vessel of the 15th century and later, with three or four decks built up at the stern and one or more at the bow, and with sides slanting outward from the deck to the water line: used as a warship, treasure ship, or merchantman: also called *carack* (see illus. below).

gal-ler-y (găl'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *galerie*: source uncertain], **1,** a long, narrow hall, or covered place for walking; **2,** a platform projecting from side and end walls of a theater, church, assembly room, etc., containing seats: **3,** the occupants of such seats; in a theater, the occupants of the highest and cheapest seats; hence, the crowd; the less refined part of the public; **4,** a building or room used for the exhibition of works of art, etc.: *Mil.*, an underground passage for defense or for communication.

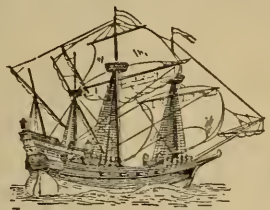
gal-let (găl'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *galet*, pebble], a small piece of stone, especially one chipped off by a hammer:—*v.t.* to fill (masonry joints) with chips of stone. Also, **gar'ret.**—*n.* **gal'let-ing.**

gal-ley (găl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-ĭz)], [< L.L. *galea*, a galley], a low, flat, one-decked vessel, relatively narrow, propelled by both oars (or paddles) and sails, used about the Mediterranean in ancient and medieval times as a warship or merchantman, or as a cere-

1 VENETIAN GALLEY (14th Century)



2 VENETIAN GALLEASS (15th Century)



3 SPANISH GALLEON (16th Century)

4 FLEMISH GALIOT (17th Century)

monial or pleasure barge: found in various modifications, as the *galleon*, *galleass*, and *galiot*: *Class. Antiq.*, a seagoing vessel, propelled mainly by oars arranged in one or more banks (see *quinquereme*, illus.), but usually provided also with a mast and sail; *Naut.*, **1,** a small, open boat carried by a British man-of-war for the captain's use; **2,** in England, a small river boat used by river police or customs officers, or as a pleasure boat; **3,** the cooking quarters of a ship; *Print.*, an oblong tray for holding set-up type; also, a long sheet of paper containing a proof from such type: also called *galley proof.*

gal-ley slave **1,** in ancient times, a slave compelled to row a galley; **2,** formerly, especially in France, a convict condemned to hard labor, originally to labor at the oars on a state galley.

gall-fly (gôl'flī'), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz')], [^{3}*gall* + ^{1}*fly*], any of several insects that deposit their eggs on plants, causing a swelling of the plant tissue which the young insects eat.

gal-liard (găl'yărd), *adj.* [< Fr. *gaillard*, a gay fellow], *Obs.*, **1,** gay; lively; brisk; **2,** brave; robust:—*n.* **1,** a gay, brisk, or dashing fellow; **2,** a gay, lively dance for two dancers: a forerunner of the minuet: *Obs.*, music written for such a dance.

gal-li-ass (găl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [see **galleass**], a large war galley. See **gal'le-ass**, *Pfd. S.*

Gal-lic (găl'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *Gallicus*, Gallic < *Gallus*, a Gaul], pertaining to, or characteristic of, ancient Gaul, or modern France; French.

gal-lic ac-id [< ^{3}*gall*], *Chem.*, an organic acid obtained from the decomposition of tannic acid: used in medicine and commerce.

Gal-li-can (găl'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* [see **Gallic**], **1,** pertaining to Gaul, or France; **2,** pertaining to certain principles, called *Gallicanism*, enunciated in 1682, to the effect that the Roman Catholic Church in France has only spiritual jurisdiction, and that ancient French customs should not be changed by the Pope.

Gal-li-cism (găl'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.*, a French manner of speech used in another language.

Gal-li-cize (găl'ĭ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], to make like the French; especially, to conform to French speech:—*v.i.* to become like the French. Also, **Gal'li-cise.**

gal-li-gas-kins (găl'ĭ-găs'kĭnz), *n.pl.* [corr. of O.F. *garguesques*, hose (because such hose were supposed to be worn by *Gallic Gascons*) < *greguesques* < It. *Grechesco*, Greek], **1,** long, loose hose or trousers worn in the 16th century; **2,** loose breeches: used humorously; **3,** leather leggings.

gal-li-mau-fry (găl'ĭ-mô'frĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -fries (-frĭz)], [< Fr. *galimafrée*, a ragout], **1,** a hash made of scraps of various kinds of meat; **2,** a hodgepodge or medley of any kind.

gal-li-na-ceous (găl'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [see **Gallinæ**], like, or belonging to, an order (*Gallinæ*) of birds including chickens, turkeys, etc.

Gal-li-næ (gă-lī'nē), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *gallina*, hen], *Ornith.*, an order of birds including the common hen, turkey, partridge, etc.

gal-li-na-zo (găl'ĭ-nä'zō), *n.* [< Sp. *gallinaza* < Lat. *gallina*, hen], in Spanish America, an American carrion bird, as the turkey buzzard or the tropical carrion crow.

gall-ing (gôl'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see ^{2}**gall**], chafing; vexing; trying; exasperating; annoying; wearing.

gal-li-nule (găl'ĭ-nūl), *n.* [< Lat. dim. of *gallina*, hen], any of several rail-like wading birds (family *Rallidæ*), of Europe and the United States.

gal-li-ot (găl'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [see **galiot**], **1,** a small, relatively swift, ship, formerly used on the Mediterranean; **2,** a narrow Dutch or Flemish merchant vessel (see illus. below). Also, **gal'i-ot**, *Pfd. S.*

^{1}gal-li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [see **galipot**], a resin from certain pines. See **gal'i-pot**, *Pfd. S.*

^{2}gal-li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [< *galley* + *pot:* because such pots were brought by galleys], a smooth, glasslike, earthenware jar, used largely by druggists to hold medicine: *Slang*, a druggist; an apothecary.

gal-li-um (găl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [perh. < Lat. *gallus*, cock: transl. of name of discoverer, *Lecoq*], a rare metallic element [symbol Ga], bluish white in color, notable for its low melting point.

gal-li-vant (găl'ĭ-vänt'), *v.i.* [perh. corr. of *gallant*, to act the beau], **1,** to play the beau; **2,** to gad about in pursuit of passing pleasure.

gall-nut (gôl'nŭt'), *n.* [^{3}*gall* + *nut*], a swelling produced on plants and trees, especially the oak, by the substance exuded with the eggs of the gallfly; also called *gall; nutgall; gall apple;* or *oak apple.*

gal-lo-glass (găl'ō-glăs'), *n.* [< Ir. *galloglach* < *gall*, stranger + *oglach*, heavily armed soldier], a heavily armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland and the Hebrides. Also, **gal'low-glass'.**

gal-lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* [< O.N.F. *galon*, gallon], **1,** the unit of liquid measure: the standard gallon in the United States being equal to four quarts or 231 cubic inches, the imperial gallon in Great Britain to 277.274 cubic inches; **2,** sometimes, a unit of dry measure, equal to one eighth of a bushel.

gal-loon (gă-lōōn'), *n.* [< O.F. *galonner*, to tie the hair with bands], a cotton, silk, worsted, or gold-lace trimming used for hats, shoes, uniforms, etc.

gal-lop (găl'ŭp), *n.* [< Fr. *galoper*, to gallop], **1,** the rapid, forward, springing movement of a quadruped, especially of a horse; **2,** the act of riding at this gait:—*v.i.* **1,** to run with a gallop; **2,** to ride at a gallop; go at top speed:—*v.t.* to cause to gallop.

gal-lows (găl'ōz; găl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -lowses (-ōz-ĕz; -ŭs-ĕz)], [< A.S. *galga*, gallows], **1,** a structure consisting of two uprights with a crossbar atop, for hanging criminals; **2,** anything resembling such a framework: *pl. Colloq.*, galluses: **gallows bird,** *Colloq.*, one who has been hanged or who deserves hanging: **gallows tree,** the structure on which a hanging occurs.

gall-stone (gôl'stōn'), *n.* [^{1}*gall* + *stone*], *Pathol.*, a lump of solid matter formed in the gall bladder, liver, or biliary passages.

gal-lus-es (găl'ŭs-ĕz), *n. pl.* [pl. of *gallows*, q. v.: so called because used for suspending], *Colloq.*, suspenders.

gal-op (găl'ŭp; găl'ō), *n.* [<Fr. *galoper*, to gallop], **1**, a lively dance in two-step or polka time; **2**, the music for such a dance.

ga-lore (gȧ-lōr'), *adj.* [<Ir. *go leōr*, to sufficiency], in abundance; plentiful: after the modified noun; as, pretty girls *galore*:—*adv.* in great plenty.

ga-losh (gȧ-lŏsh'), *n.* [<Fr. *galoche*<L.L. *calopedia*, a wooden shoe<Gk. *kalopous*, shoemaker's last < *kalon*, wood + *pous*, foot] **1**, in Great Britain, an overshoe of rubber; also, a legging or gaiter; **2**, in the United States, used loosely of any protective overshoe; a rubber; especially, a high rubber overshoe with an outside cloth finish, fastening with clasps about the ankle: also called *arctic*; **3**, a strip of leather on the upper of a shoe, above the welt, mainly for ornament. Also, **ga-loshe'**; **go-losh'**; **go-loshe'**; **ga-loche'**.

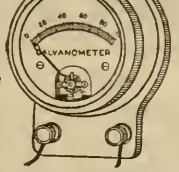
gal-van-ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *adj.* [<Luigi *Galvani* (1737–98), It. scientist], **1**, *Phys.*, of or pertaining to electrical currents, especially those produced by chemical action; voltaic; as, a *galvanic* battery; **2**, stimulating, as with an electric shock; as, his oratory sent a *galvanic* thrill through the audience.

gal-va-nism (găl'vȧ-nĭzm), *n. Phys.*, that branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents, more especially, those arising from chemical action, as from metal under the action of acids.

gal-va-ni-za-tion (găl"vȧ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n. Med.*, treatment of disease by the use of an uninterrupted current of electricity.

gal-va-nize (găl'vȧ-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], **1**, to subject to the action of an electric current; **2**, to stimulate or excite, as by an electric shock; **3**, to plate with metal by the action of an electric current; **4**, to coat (iron sheets, wire, etc.) with zinc, by immersion in molten zinc after cleansing with acid: **galvanized iron**, iron, often in thin sheets, coated with zinc to prevent it from rusting.

gal-va-nom-e-ter (găl"vȧ-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*galvanic*+²*meter*], an instrument for detecting, and measuring the intensity and direction of, an electric current.



GALVANOMETER

gal-va-nom-e-try (găl"vȧ-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* the process of measuring the strength of electric currents.—*adj.* **gal"va-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk).

gal-va-no-scope (găl'vȧ-nō-skōp"; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [< *galvanic* + *-scope* (< Gk. *skopein*, to look)], an instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current.—*adj.* **gal"va-no-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk).—*n.* **gal"va-nos'co-py** (-nŏs'kō-pĭ).

gal-yak (găl'yăk), *n.* [Turk. dial. = premature lamb < Russ. *golyak*, naked], a kind of fur prepared from lamb or kid. Also, **gal'yac.**

gam (găm), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a school of whales at sea:—*v.i.* and *v.t. Naut.*, **1**, to gather in a school, as whales; **2**, to meet for social intercourse.

Ga-ma-li-el (gȧ-mā'lĭ-ĕl; -māl'yĕl), *n.* [Heb. = my rewarder is God], *Bib.*, a liberal Pharisee, a teacher of Saul of Tarsus.

¹gam-ba-do (găm-bā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does; -dos (-dōz)], [<It. *gamba*, leg], **1**, a bootlike stirrup; **2**, a long gaiter. Also, **gam-bade'.**

²gam-ba-do (găm-bā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos; -does (-dōz)], [<Sp. *gambada*<It. *gambata*, leap <*gamba*, leg], **1**, a curvet, or mettlesome leap, as of a horse; **2**, an antic or escapade. Also, **gam-bade'.**

gam-bier (găm'bĕr), *n.* [<Malay *gambīr*, name of plant], a yellowish resinous extract from the leaves of an Indian shrub, used in tanning and dyeing, and as an astringent. Also, **gam'bir.**

gam-bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* [<It. *gambetto*, a tripping up <*gamba*, leg], an opening in chess in which a pawn or other piece is intentionally sacrificed.

gam-ble (găm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gambled (-bld), *p.pr.* gambling], [<A.S. *gamenian*, to sport], **1**, to play a game for money or a prize; **2**, to risk something of value on an event or a possible happening; **3**, to pursue a course accompanied by a high degree of uncertainty or risk of loss:—*v.t.* to squander by playing for stakes: often with *away*:—*n.* **1**, any game or transaction involving the risking of money or other stakes; **2**, any act accompanied by much uncertainty or by great risk of loss.—*n.* **gam'bler.**

Syn. risk, wager, hazard, venture, stake, game, waste.

gam-bling (găm'blĭng), *n.* **1**, the practice of betting or gaming; **2**, the actions or calling of one who plays for or risks money.

gam-boge (găm-bōj'; găm-bōōj'), *n.* [<L.L. *gambogium* < *Cambodia*, place where found], a reddish yellow gum resin, the dried juice of various trees in the Orient: used in the arts as a yellow pigment, and in medicine as a drastic cathartic.

gam-bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* [<Fr. *gambade*, a leap: see **²gambado**], a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -boled or -bolled (-bōld), *p.pr.* -boling or -bolling], to skip and dance about in play or frolic.

gam-brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* [<O.F. *gambe*, leg], **1**, the hock joint of the hind leg of a horse; **2**, a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers in suspending carcasses: *Arch.*, a ridged roof having on each side an upper section, next to the ridge, with but little slant, and a lower section, down to the eaves, with steep slant, the angle between the two slants resembling the hock joint: also called *gambrel roof.*

¹game (gām), *n.* [<A.S. *gamen*, game <O.Teut. source], **1**, sport or amusement; fun; frolic; also, jest; as, to make *game* of a poor man; **2**, a contest carried on by rules, success being dependent upon strength, skill, luck, etc.; **3**, a single match at play; as, he won four *games* in the first set at tennis; **4**, the number of points to be scored in order to win; as, 61 points is the *game* in cribbage; **5**, a scheme, plan, or undertaking, sometimes not creditable; as, I've spoiled your little *game*; the *game* is up; **6**, wild animals, birds, or fish pursued by a hunter or fisherman; also, their flesh used for food; **7**, any object of pursuit: *pl.* **1**, in ancient Rome, the gladiatorial and other contests; **2**, an athletic contest with many contestants and several events, as running, jumping, throwing, etc.; —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gamed (gāmd), *p.pr.* gaming], **1**, to play at any sport or diversion; **2**, to play for a stake or prize:—*adj.* pertaining to animals or birds hunted or taken for sport: *Colloq.*, ready; spirited; plucky. —*adv.* **game'ly.**—*n.* **game'ness.**

Syn., *n.* play, pastime, sport. *Play* is the general term for action or exercise for recreation, amusement, or diversion. *Games* and *sport* are forms of *play*; a *game* is a contest played according to rules and won by skill, strength, or luck. *Sport* names any of the outdoor pastimes, such as racing or hunting; athletic *sports* include jumping, running, football, and the like.

²game (gām), *adj.* [prob.<Fr. dial. *gambi*, bent], *Slang*, lame or crooked; as, a *game* leg.

game-cock (gām'kŏk"), *n.* [¹*game*+¹*cock*], a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game fowl one of a breed of domestic fowl, of a quarrelsome temper, kept for fighting.

game-keep-er (gām'kēp"ĕr), *n.* [¹*game*+*keep*], one who is in charge of game.

game-some (gām'sŭm), *adj.* [¹*game*+*-some*], merry; gay; playful; ready to play.

game-ster (gām'stĕr), *n.* [see **¹game**], one who habitually plays for stakes; gambler.

gam-ete (găm'ēt; gă-mēt'), *n.* [<Gk. *gametē*, wife, *gametēs*, husband <*gamein*, to marry], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, a sexual cell that unites with another for reproduction or the formation of a new individual, especially in the lower forms of plant and animal life.

ga-me-to-phyte (gă-mē'tō-fīt), *n.* [<Gk. *gametē*, wife, *gametēs*, husband + *phyton*, a plant], *Bot.*, in the alternation of generations in plants, the form which produces the sex cells, as the prothallium of the ferns: concealed in flowering plants (for illus. see *Pteridophyta*).

gam-in (găm'ĭn; gȧ'măn'), *n.* [Fr.], a neglected and impertinent street child; a street Arab.

gam-ing (gām'ĭng), *n.* [see **¹game**], the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

gam-ma (găm'ȧ), *n.* [Gk.], the third letter of the Greek alphabet [γ, Γ (see App. I)] sounded like English *g* in *go*: **gamma rays**, *Phys.*, very penetrating radiations of short wave length spontaneously emitted by certain radioactive substances, such as radium or uranium, which are not deflected by a magnetic field, and are similar to X rays.

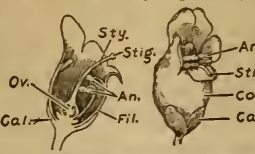
gam-ma-di-on (gă-mā'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -dia (-dĭ-ȧ)], [Gk. dim. of *gamma*], the swastika (which see), a symbol consisting of four capital gammas.

gam-mer (găm'ĕr), *n.* [archaic or dial. form of *grandmother*], old woman; grandmother; especially, an old countrywoman: familiar or contemptuous: feminine form corresponding to *gaffer*.

¹gam-mon (găm'ŭn), *n.* [<O.N.F. *gambon*<*gambe*, leg], a leg or thigh; especially, the thigh of a hog salted and smoked:—*v.t.* to cure, as meat, by salting and smoking.

²gam-mon (găm'ŭn), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *gamen*, game], in backgammon, a victory in which the winner gets rid of all his men before the loser has thrown off a man: *Colloq.*, nonsense; bosh:—*v.t.* **1**, in backgammon, to beat by winning a gammon; **2**, to impose upon; hoax:—*interj.* nonsense!

gam-o-pet-al-ous (găm″ō-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *gamos*, marriage + *petalon*, a petal], *Bot.*, having a corolla whose petals are joined at their edges, as in the morning-glory or figwort.



GAMOPETALOUS FLOWER

Inner and outer views of figwort: *An.*, anther; *Cal.*, calyx; *Cor.*, corolla; *Fil.*, filament; *Ov.*, ovary; *Stig.*, stigma; *Sty.*, style.

gam-o-phyl-lous (găm″ō-fĭl′ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *gamos*, marriage + *phullon*, a leaf], *Bot.*, having the parts of the perianth, or outer covering, more or less united, as in the lily of the valley and hyacinth.

gam-o-sep-al-ous (găm″ō-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *gamos*, marriage + Eng. *sepal* + *-ous*], *Bot.*, having the calyx made up of sepals more or less united, as in the phlox, mint, and ground cherry.

gamp (gămp), *n.* [< Sairey *Gamp*], humorously, a large, untidy umbrella: named from Sairey Gamp, a nurse in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," who always carried such an umbrella.

gam-ut (găm′ŭt), *n.* [< L.L. *gamma ut* < *gamma*, chosen as name of note one tone below A of classical scale + *ut*, formerly first of seven syllables used to name the tones of the scale, now replaced by *do*: see ²**do**], the entire range of anything; as, the whole *gamut* of emotions: : *Mus.*, **1**, in the medieval scale, the lowest note, equivalent to modern G on the lowest line of the bass staff; **2**, the great scale, made up of all notes used in medieval music, from modern lower G in the bass staff to E in the treble; **3**, in modern music, the entire series of recognized notes; **4**, the standard major or minor scale of any period, consisting in modern times of eight consecutive tones; **5**, the range of a voice or an instrument.

gam-y (gām′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier; *superl.* -iest], [see ¹**game**], **1**, abounding in game; **2**, having the flavor of game; **3**, plucky; ready.—*n.* **gam′i-ness.**

gan-der (găn′dẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *gandra*, gander], **1**, the male of the goose; **2**, a simpleton.

¹gang (găng), *n.* [< earlier *gang*, a way of going < A.S. *gangan*, to go], **1**, a number of persons banded together for a particular purpose, as for organized crime or political control; **2**, a group of laborers under one foreman; a number of men, as from a ship's crew, selected for special duty; a squad; **3**, an outfit; a set of tools or implements arranged to act together: **gang plow**, a plow having a number of shares arranged in a series (for illus. see *plow*).

²gang (găng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gaed (gād), *p.pr.* ganging], [< A.S. *gangan*, to go], *Sc. Dial.*, to go; walk.—*n.* **gang′er.**

³gang (găng), *n.* [Ger. = lode], stony or earthy material around a deposit of ore. See **gangue**, *Pfd. S.*

gan-gli-ate (găng′glĭ-āt), *adj.* [see **ganglion**], furnished with ganglia. Also, **gan′gli-at′ed.**

gan-gli-on (găng′glĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (-ă); ganglions (-ŏnz)], [< Gk. *gagglion*, a tumor under the skin], *Anat.*, a small collection of nerve-cell bodies and nerve fibers, which transmits or distributes impulses in one direction: not a nerve center; *Pathol.*, a hard, globular swelling on a tendon sheath.—*adj.* **gan′gli-on′ic** (-ŏn′ĭk).

gang-plank (găng′plăngk″), *n.* [¹*gang* + *plank*], a movable platform or bridge by which to board or leave a ship; gangway.

gan-grel (găng′grĕl), *n.* [perh. < ²*gang*], *Archaic*, a wandering beggar; a tramp.

gan-grene (găng′grēn), *n.* [< Gk. *gaggraina*, an eating sore], the mortification, or death, of tissue in some part of a living body: due to failure of nourishment of that part, as from a wound or burn or from obstruction of the blood supply:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grened (-grēnd), *p.pr.* -grening], to cause to mortify, as tissue:—*v.i.* to become mortified or decayed.—*adj.* **gan′gre-nous** (-grē-nŭs).

gang-ster (găng′stẽr), *n.* [see ¹**gang**], a member of a gang; one of a group of roughs; one of a political ring which manipulates politics.

gangue (găng), *n.* [Fr. < Ger. *gang*, lode], *Mining*, the earthy or rocky material accompanying the ore in a vein or mineral deposit. Also, ³**gang.**

gang-way (găng′wā″), *n.* [¹*gang* + *way*], **1**, a passage into or out of any place; **2**, a movable passageway or bridge between a wharf and a ship; **3**, an opening in a ship's side, used as an entrance and exit, especially for freight; **4**, a passageway between two rows of seats in an auditorium: *Mining*, the main level of a mine:—*interj.* room! make way!

gan-is-ter (găn′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [< local usage in Yorkshire coal district], *Mining* and *Metal.*, a hard, siliceous rock, sometimes made artificially, used to line metallurgical furnaces.

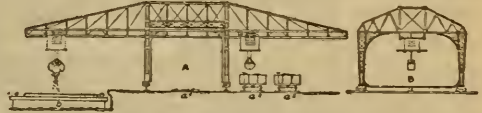
gan-net (găn′ĕt), *n.* [< A.S. *ganot*, sea fowl], **1**, any of a small family (*Sulidæ*) of large fish-eating sea birds, including the boobies; especially, the common species (*Sula bassana*), or solan goose, of the North Atlantic; **2**, in Florida, the wood ibis (which see).

gan-oid (găn′oid), *adj.* [< Gk. *ganos*, brightness], **1**, designating, or pertaining to, a subclass (*Ganoidei*) of fishes characterized by hard, enameled, angular scales, as the sturgeons, the gar pikes, and the bowfin; **2**, having an enameled appearance, as the scales of such fishes:—*n.* a ganoid fish.

¹gant-let (gänt′lĕt; gänt′lĕt), *n.* [see ¹**gauntlet**], a mailed glove, or one with a long wrist extension. See **gaunt′let**, *Pfd. S.*

²gant-let (gänt′lĕt; gänt′lĕt), *n.* [< earlier *gantlope* < Sw. *gatlopp*, a gate leap or run], **1**, a former military punishment in which an offender ran between two files of men who struck him with clubs as he passed; hence, figuratively, **2**, a series of tests, trials, or disagreeable events; **3**, in railroading, a stretch of track in a narrow place, as on a bridge, where two lines of track overlap, one rail of each line being between the rails of the other line:—*v.t.* to run together (railroad tracks) so as to make a gantlet. Also, **gaunt′let.**

gan-try (găn′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [source uncertain], a wooden platform or frame for supporting barrels horizontally: *Engin.*, **1**, a large, bridge-like frame structure carrying a traveling crane; **2**, a bridge over several railroad tracks carrying signals; **3**, a small overhead crane used in machine shops, mills, etc. Also, **gaun′try** (gôn′trĭ).



GANTRY

A, side view: a^1, a^2, a^3, railroad tracks, with open cars on a^2 and a^3; *b*, barge receiving load.—B, end view.

Gan-y-mede (găn′ĭ-mēd), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a Trojan lad, whom Zeus, in the guise of an eagle, carried to Olympus to be his cupbearer.

gaol (jāl), *n.* [see **jail**], a place of confinement; prison. See **jail**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **gaol′er.**

gap (găp), *n.* [< O.N. *gapa*, to open], **1**, an opening; interval; breach; **2**, a pass in a mountain ridge: *Aëro.*, in an airplane, the distance between the planes of the chords of the upper and lower wings:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gapped (găpt), *p.pr.* gapping], to make a hole in. *Syn.*, *n.* hole, hollow, ravine, chasm, rift, notch.

gape (gāp; găp; gäp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gaped (gāpt, găpt, gäpt), *p.pr.* gaping], **1**, to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, etc., or for food; yawn; be open; **2**, to stare, as in amazement, with eyes wide and mouth open:—*n.* **1**, the act of opening the mouth and staring; **2**, a yawn; **3**, the opening between the jaws of a bird or fish: **the gapes**, **1**, a disease of poultry; **2**, a fit of yawning.—*n.* **gap′er.**

Syn., *v.* stare, gaze. To *gaze* is to look fixedly and intently upon something, as in careful observation, astonishment, or admiration. To *stare* is to look with wide-open eyes, rudely, impertinently, curiously, stupidly, or vacantly. To *gape* is to stare in open-mouthed wonder or astonishment.

gar (gär), *n.* [< A.S. *gār*, a spear], any of various long, slender fishes with jaws extended into a spearlike snout: also called *garfish*; *gar pike.*

G. A. R. *abbr.* Grand Army of the Republic: the organization of federal Civil War veterans.

ga-rage (gä-räzh′; gär′äj), *n.* [Fr. < *garer*, to shunt], a building to shelter automobiles.

garb (gärb), *n.* [< It. *garbo*, elegance], dress; outside clothing, especially of a distinctive kind: *Obs.*, **1**, personal bearing; **2**, fashion:—*v.t.* to clothe.

gar-bage (gär′bāj), *n.* [perh. < O.F *garbe*, bundle], **1**, waste animal or vegetable matter from a kitchen, market, etc.; refuse; offal; **2**, worthless or filthy matter of any sort.

gar-ble (gär′bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* garbled (-bld), *p.pr.* garbling], [< It. *garbellare* < Arab. *gharbala*, to sift], to alter or change, as a report, quotation, account, etc., by choosing certain parts and suppressing others, in such a way as to serve some particular purpose, often a malicious one; to do, make, or say in the wrong way; as, to *garble* a quotation: *Rare*, **1**, to cleanse by sifting; **2**, to select the best parts of: **garble the coinage**, to sort out full weight coins from

lighter ones for the purpose of retaining the perfect ones as bullion and returning the lighter ones to circulation.

gar-board (gär'bōrd), *n.* [< Du. *gaarboord* < *gaderen*, to gather + *boord*, board], a plank on a ship's bottom in the row next to the keel.

gar-boil (gär'boil), *n.* [< O.F. *garbouil*, related to Lat. *bullire*, to boil], tumult; broil.

***gar-çon** (gär"sôN'), *n.* [Fr. = boy], **1**, a boy; **2**, a serving man; a waiter.

gar-dant (gär'dănt), *adj.* [O.F. = looking], *Her.*, looking toward the observer: applied to animals on coats of arms (see illus. under *lion*, page 571). Also, **guard'ant.**

gar-den (gär'dn), *n.* [< O.N.F. *gardin*, garden], **1**, a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, etc.; **2**, an especially rich or fruitful place; **3**, an ornamentally, often formally, planted lawn or part of a lawn; **4**, cultivated grounds for public resort: **garden balsam**, *Bot.*, the balsam, a flowering plant (*Impatiens balsamina*): also called *touch-me-not* and *lady's-slipper*: **garden sorrel**, an acid-leaved plant of the buckwheat family, sometimes cultivated as a salad herb: also called *sheep sorrel*:—*v.t.* to cultivate, as a garden:—*v.i.* to labor in a garden.—*n.* **gar'den-er.**—*n.* **gar'den-ing.**

gar-de-ni-a (gär-dē'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Dr. Alex. *Garden* (1730–91), Amer. botanist], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Gardenia*) of chiefly tropical plants of the madder family, many of which are cultivated for their showy, fragrant, white or yellow flowers.

gar-dy-loo (gär"dĭ-lōō'), *interj.* [Sc. version of Fr. *gare de l'eau*, beware of the water], a cry used formerly in Edinburgh to warn passers-by to avoid slops thrown from a window.

gar-fish (gär'fish"), *n.* [*gar* + *fish*], **1**, any of several marine fishes (family *Belonidæ*) with pike-like body and much elongated jaws, some species valuable as food; **2**, any of several voracious fresh-water fishes (genus *Lepidosteus*) of the central and eastern United States, some species ten feet long, with tough, rank flesh, and with jaws more or less extended into beaks (see *Pisces*, illus.). Also called *gar*; *gar pike*.

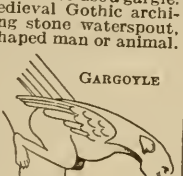
Gar-gan-tu-an (gär-găn'tū-ăn), *adj.* [< *Gargantua*, large-mouthed, voracious giant in satire of same name by Rabelais], large beyond belief; enormous: used of appetites or desires.

gar-gar-ism (gär'gȧ-rĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *gargarizein*, to gargle], *Med.*, a gargle.

gar-gle (gär'gl), *n.* [< O.F. *gargouille*, throat], a medicinal liquid for washing the throat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gargled (-gld), *p.pr.* gargling], to wash, as the throat, with a liquid kept in the throat by the slow expulsion of air from the lungs:—*v.i.* to use a gargle.

gar-goyle (gär'goil), *n.* in medieval Gothic architecture, a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely shaped man or animal.

gar-i-bal-di (gă"rĭ-bäl'dĭ), *n.* [< *Garibaldi*, It. patriot, whose followers' uniforms included red shirts], a loose, blouse-shaped shirt for women or children, originally of a bright red.


GARGOYLE

gar-ish (gâr'ĭsh), *adj.* [perh. < obs. *gaure*, to stare], **1**, dazzling; **2**, gaudy; showy; flashy; attracting attention, as jewelry; **3**, extremely conceited; **4**, extravagantly gay.—*adv.* **gar'ish-ly.**—*n.* **gar'ish-ness.**

Syn. glaring, harsh, flashy, showy. (See showy.)

gar-land (gär'lând), *n.* [O.F.: source uncertain], **1**, a wreath made of flowers, branches, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown; **2**, a collection of choice pieces of prose or poetry; an anthology; **3**, a kind of food bag used by sailors: *Her.*, a wreath of laurel, or oak leaves and acorns:—*v.t.* to adorn with a wreath or chaplet.

gar-lic (gär'lĭk), *n.* [< A.S. *gārlēac* < *gār*, spear + *lēac*, leek], a plant (*Allium sativum*) resembling a small onion, with pungent taste and odor; also, its bulb, used in cooking.—*adj.* **gar'lick-y.**

gar-ment (gär'mĕnt), *n.* [< O.F. *garniment* < *garnir*, to adorn], any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing taken together as an outfit:—*v.t.* to clothe.

gar-ner (gär'nẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *gerner* < Lat. *granarium*, granary], a building or place where grain is stored for safe-keeping; granary:—*v.t.* to gather for safe-keeping; store, as in a granary; gather up.

gar-net (gär'nĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *grenat* < L.L. *granatum*, pomegranate: so called from resemblance to seed], **1**, any of a group of minerals consisting of silica with other constituents, occurring as a precious or semiprecious transparent or translucent stone of various colors, generally deep red; **2**, a deep red color.

gar-ni-er-ite (gär'nĭ-ẽr-īt), *n.* [< J. *Garnier*, Fr. geologist], a natural silicate of nickel or magnesium, green in color: an important ore of nickel.

gar-nish (gär'nĭsh), *n.* [< O.F. *garnir*, to adorn], **1**, the act of decorating; **2**, an ornament or decoration; **3**, something laid about food in a dish as a decoration; **4**, a fee; formerly, in English jails, a fee which old prisoners demanded of new:—*v.t.* **1**, to adorn; embellish; **2**, to adorn, as food, to add to its attractive appearance: *Law*, to garnishee (which see).

Syn., *v.* beautify, trim, deck, dress, embellish.

gar-nish-ee (gär"nĭsh-ē'), *n.* [< O.F. *garnir*, for *warnir*, to defend, warn], *Law*, a person who holds money or other property belonging to the defendant in an action, and who has been officially notified to hold such money or property until a proper court shall make an order concerning its disposal:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eed (-ēd'), *p.pr.* -eeing], *Law*, to attach; notify (a third person, called the garnishee) that any property in his possession belonging to the defendant in a suit, or money owed by him to the defendant, shall be kept by him until the claim of the plaintiff is settled, so that it may be applied to the debt owed by the defendant to the plaintiff.—*n.* **gar'nish-er.**

gar-nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* [see **garnish**], the act of ornamenting or decorating: *Law*, [see **garnishee**], **1**, a notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit; **2**, a proceeding to attach property of the defendant held by a third person, called the garnishee, in order that such property may be applied to the claim of the plaintiff.

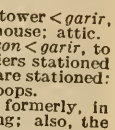
gar-ni-ture (gär'nĭ-tûr), *n.* [see **garnish**], a decoration; trimming, especially of a dish.

gar pike a garfish (which see), especially one of the fresh-water garfishes.

gar-ret (găr'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *garite*, watchtower < *garir*, to defend], the top room of a house; attic.

gar-ri-son (găr'ĭ-sn), *n.* [< O.F. *garison* < *garir*, to defend], **1**, a body of soldiers stationed in a fort; **2**, the place where such soldiers are stationed:—*v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

gar-rote (gȧ-rōt'; gă-rōt'), *n.* [Sp.], formerly, in Spain, execution by strangling; also, the device used, an iron collar tightened by a screw:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -roted or -rotted, *p.pr.* -roting or -rotting], to execute by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render helpless. Also, **gar-rotte'; ga-rotte'.**—*n.* **gar-rot'er; gar-rot'ter.**


GARROTE

gar-ru-li-ty (gȧ-rōō'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **garrulous**], idle loquacity.

gar-ru-lous (găr'ōō-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *garrulus* < *garrire*, to chatter], talking much, especially about things that are trivial.—*adv.* **gar'ru-lous-ly.**

Syn. loquacious, talkative, voluble, glib, fluent. These terms describe those who are able to express themselves freely and easily. *Talkative* people are fond of, and given to, talk; they are not necessarily boresome. *Loquacious* persons talk incessantly; they tire us. *Garrulous* people gabble constantly, usually on trivial topics, and repeat and relate reminiscences to such an extent that this word is applied frequently to the aged. *Voluble*, *fluent*, and *glib* describe those whose speech is ready and smooth. A *fluent* speaker uses easy, flowing language; a *voluble* talker fairly tumbles out the words. Speech so smooth that it persuades by its readiness rather than the soundness of its arguments is distrusted; hence both these words may be used in a derogatory sense; *voluble* is almost never used in a favorable one. *Glib* describes one whose plausible, fluent words hide his insincerity and shallowness.

gar-ter (gär'tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *gartier* < *garet*, bend of knee], a band by which a stocking is held up on the leg: **the Garter**, the insignia of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; also, the order itself or membership in it:—*v.t.* **1**, to bind or fasten with a band called a garter; **2**, to invest with the Order of the Garter.

gar-ter snake any of a genus (*Thamnophis*) of small, harmless, usually yellow-striped snakes with distinct head, common in America.

garth (gärth), *n.* [< O.N. *garthr*, yard], a yard; a close; an open space surrounded by cloisters: used chiefly in *cloister garth* (for illus. see *cathedral*).

gas (găs), *n.* [*pl.* gases (-ĕz)], [word coined from Gk. *khaos*, chaos], **1**, a completely elastic, airlike fluid, tending to expand indefinitely and hence possessing the property of occupying the total volume of any vessel in which it exists; **2**, especially, a gaseous mixture of certain hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of soft coal: used to give light and heat, and called *illuminating gas* or *coal gas*; **3**, an airlike mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen, used as an anæsthetic in dentistry and in

surgical operations; laughing gas; **4**, a poisonous gaseous mixture of chemicals, as bromine, chlorine, sulphur, arsenic, etc., used in warfare for incapacitating the enemy, as tear gas, which irritates the eyes *Colloq.*, gasoline; *Slang*, empty, boastful talk: **mustard gas**, a poisonous, oily liquid, used in chemical warfare: **natural gas**, combustible gas, composed of hydrocarbons, found naturally in the earth, sometimes issuing from crevices, but more often obtained by drilling: used when available, as in western Pennsylvania, Kansas, Louisiana, etc., as a fuel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gassed (găst), *p.pr.* gassing], to cause to inhale poisonous gas: —*v.i.* *Slang*, to talk nonsense.—*adj.* **gas'sy.**

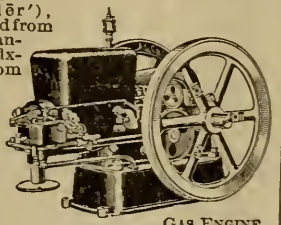
gas bomb a shell used in trench warfare, containing poison gas which is set free when the shell is burst by its charge of high explosive.

gas coal coal which because of its composition is suitable for making illuminating or fuel gas.

Gas-con (găs'kŏn), *adj.* [Fr.], of or pertaining to Gascony or its natives, who were famous braggarts: **gascon**, braggart, boastful:—*n.* a native of Gascony: **gascon**, a swaggerer; a boaster.

gas-con-ade (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* boastful, blustering, or bragging talk:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to boast; brag in a blustering way.—*n.* **gas'con-ad'er.**

gas-e-lier (găs'ē-lēr'), *n.* [coined from *gas*+*chandelier*], a chandelier, or branching fixture, generally hung from the center of the ceiling of a room, designed to burn illuminating gas. Also, **gas'o-lier'.**



GAS ENGINE

gas en-gine an engine in which the piston is driven by the explosion of a mixture of gas and air; an internal-combustion engine.

gas-e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **gas**], having the nature or form of a gas.

gas fit-ter one who puts up pipes and fixtures for illuminating gas.

gas fur-nace **1**, a furnace in which gas is used for fuel; **2**, a furnace in which gas is distilled from coal or some other form of carbon.

gash (găsh), *n.* [< O.F. *garser*, perh. < L.L. *caraxare* < Gk. *kharassein*, to cut], **1**, a deep or gaping cut or wound; **2**, a cleft such as might be made by a deep cut:—*v.t.* to cut deeply.

gas-i-form (găs'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [*gas*+*form*], having the form or nature of a gas.

gas-i-fy (găs'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*gas*+*-fy* (< Fr. *-fier* < L.L. *ficere* < Lat. *facere*, to make)], to turn into gas by heat or by chemical action:—*n.i.* to become gas; pass into a gaseous state.—*n.* **gas'i-fi-ca'tion.**

gas jet **1**, a small nozzle for emitting gas; **2**, a flame of illuminating gas.

gas-ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a rope or flat, plaited cord by which furled sails are tied fast to a spar; *Mech.*, **1**, a strip of tow or some such material for packing a piston or a sliding joint; hence, **2**, a thin piece of rubber, metal, etc., placed between surfaces to make a tight joint.

gas-kin (găs'kĭn), *n.* [perh. contr. of *galligaskin*, q.v.], that part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between the hock and the stifle (see *horse*, illus.): *pl. Dial.*, galligaskins; loose breeches.

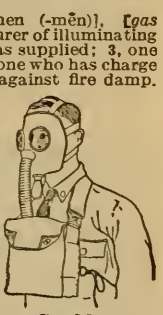
gas-light (găs'līt"), *n.* [*gas*+[1]*light*], **1**, light given off by illuminating gas; **2**, the small nozzle from which such gas is emitted: a gas burner.

gas main a large pipe placed underground in streets to conduct gas from a gas works to places where it is consumed.

gas-man (găs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*gas* +*man*], **1**, a manufacturer of illuminating gas; **2**, a collector of sums due for gas supplied; **3**, one who installs or repairs gas fixtures; **4**, one who has charge of ventilation in mines, and guards against fire damp.

gas man-tle a hollow, conical structure consisting of oxides of certain rare metals, which, when placed over the flame of a Bunsen burner, becomes incandescent, thus giving out light.

gas mask a covering for the face worn by soldiers in warfare, to prevent the inhaling of poison gas: also called *gas helmet.*

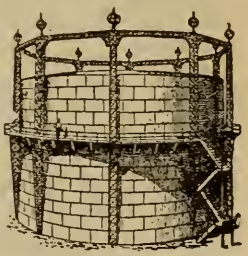


GAS MASK

gas me-ter an apparatus for measuring the number of cubic feet of gas produced at a gas works, or consumed by those using it for light or fuel.

gas-o-line (găs'ō-lēn; găs'ō-lĭn), *n.* [*gas*+*-oline* (< Lat. *oleum*, oil)], a liquid distilled from petroleum or obtained from natural gas, highly volatile and inflammable and capable of rapid evaporation: used as a fuel in heating, cooking, etc., as a solvent, especially of fats, as in cleaning, and as a source of power in internal-combustion motors, as in automobiles, motor boats, airplanes, etc. Also, **gas'o-lene.**

gas-om-e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*gas* + *meter*], a large, round reservoir, built of iron plates, for storing a large volume of gas, especially ordinary illuminating gas.

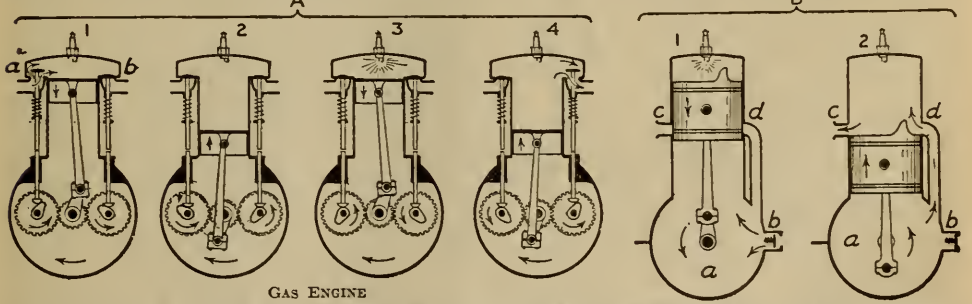


GASOMETER

gas-om-e-try (găs-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* the science, method, or practice of measuring gases.—*adj.* **gas'o-met'ric** (găs"ō-mĕt'rĭk).

gasp (găsp), *n.* [< O.N. *geispa*, to yawn], a quick, painful effort to catch the breath:—*v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty:—*v.t.* to breathe out in quick, painful breaths: with *away*, *out*, etc.

gas pipe a pipe for conveying gas, especially illuminating gas. Also, *n.* **gas'pipe".**

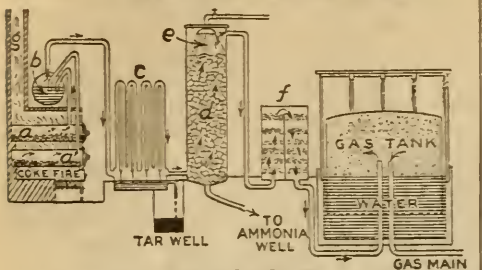


GAS ENGINE

A, four-cycle engine: *a*, intake valve; *b*, exhaust valve.—1, piston ready to start down, drawing in gas mixture at *a*; 2, piston ready to start up, compressing mixture; 3, spark, occurring at time of greatest compression, explodes gas mixture and forces piston down; 4, rising piston forces out spent exhaust gas at *b*: on next down stroke a fresh charge will be drawn in.

B, two-cycle engine.—1, at top of stroke: spark explodes compressed mixture in cylinder, and drives piston down, compressing in the closed crank case, *a*, gas mixture which has entered at *b* during up stroke; 2, at bottom of stroke: spent gases escape at *c*; fresh mixture, admitted from crank case at *a*, is deflected upward by baffle plate and is compressed ready for ignition as rising piston closes both *c* and *d*.

gas plant an establishment or works for the manufacture of gas: also called *gas works*.



PLAN OF GAS PLANT

a, a, distilled soft coal in air-tight retorts; *b,* hydraulic main; *c,* condenser; *d,* tank filled with coke over which water is sprayed as at *e*; *f,* purifier; *g,* smoke flue

gas-tral-gi-a (găs-trăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *gastēr*, stomach + *algos*, pain], *Pathol.*, pain especially of a neuralgic type, in the stomach.

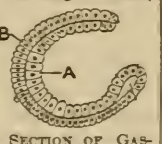
gas-tric (găs'trĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *gastēr* (*-tros*), stomach], affecting, or pertaining to, the stomach: **gastric juice**, a thin, watery, acid, digestive liquid secreted by glands in the lining of the stomach.

gas-tri-tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n. Pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach, especially of its lining.

gas-tron-o-my (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *gastēr*, stomach + *nomos*, a rule], the art of eating, or of preparing, appetizing food; epicurism.—*adj.* **gas'tro-nom'ic; gas'tro-nom'i-cal.**

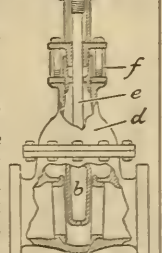
gas-tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n.* [<Gk. *gastēr*, stomach + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, any one of a class of mollusks (*Gastropoda*), including most mollusks having a one-piece, spirally coiled shell, as snails, and some without shells, as slugs. Also, **gas'ter-o-pod.**—*adj.* **gas-trop'o-dous.**

gas-tru-la (găs'trōō-lă), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [L. dim. < Gk. *gastēr*, stomach], *Zoöl.*, a form or stage in the growth of an embryo, typically cup-shaped, consisting of a sac of two layers of cells inclosing a central cavity, with an opening at one end.—*n.* **gas'tru-la'tion.**



SECTION OF GASTRULA OF AMPHIOXUS at the gastrula stage: A, endoderm; B, ectoderm.

[1]gate (gāt), *n.* [<A.S. *geat*, a gate], **1**, an opening to allow entrance or passage; **2**, a frame or door which opens or closes such an entrance; especially, such a frame for an opening in a fence; **3**, a stately entrance to a city, castle, etc.; **4**, a valve or door to stop or permit a flow of water; **5**, a frame in which a saw or set of saws is fitted; **6**, in metallurgy, a channel or opening made in sand or in a mold into which molten metal is poured when casting: *Obs.*, the government of Turkey; the Porte; *Colloq.*, the total sum of money paid for admissions, as to a baseball game:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gated, *p.pr.* gating], in English universities, to punish by confining to the grounds.



GATE VALVE

a, seats; *b*, wedge, or gate; *c, c*, flanges; *d*, valve body; *e*, stem, which moves up and down with wedge, but does not turn; *f*, packing box; *g*, handle wheel; *h*, threaded portion of stem.

[2]gate (gāt), *n.* [<O.N. *gata*, road], *Obs.* or *Sc.*, **1**, method or manner of doing; **2**, a way; a road.

gate-post (gāt'pōst"), *n.* [*gate* + *post*], a post on which a gate swings or is latched.

gate valve *Mech.*, a valve which when open leaves an orifice the full size of the connecting pipe: so called because closed by a transverse metal plate, called a *gate*.

gate-way (gāt'wā"), *n.* [*gate* + *way*], **1**, that which gives access; **2**, an entrance fitted with a frame or door; **3**, the structure guiding a saw frame.

gath-er (găth'ẽr), *v.t.* [<A.S. *gaderian*, to gather], **1**, to assemble or bring together; collect; bring into one place; **2**, to pick up, glean, or pluck; as, to *gather* a harvest; **3**, to amass or gain, as a fortune; **4**, to summon; concentrate, as energies; **5**, to gain or recover, as breath; **6**, to infer or conclude; **7**, to pucker or plait;—*v.i.* **1**, to congregate; **2**, to become inflamed, as an abscess, and generate pus; **3**, to increase:—*n.* a series of folds in cloth, drawn together on a thread.—*n.* **gath'er-er.**

gath-er-ing (găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of assembling or bringing together; **2**, an assemblage; **3**, a charitable contribution or gift; **4**, an abscess or sore filled with pus.

Gat-ling gun (găt'lĭng), [<R. J. *Gatling* (1818–1903), Am. inventor], a machine gun with small, clustered barrels loaded at the breech and discharged very rapidly by turning a handle: first used during the Civil War.

***gauche** (gōsh), *adj.* [Fr. = left, awkward], **1**, left-handed; **2**, awkward; clumsy.

***gauche-rie** (gō"shĕ-rē'), *n.* tactlessness; a tactless action; awkward manners.

Gau-cho (gou'chō), *n.* [*pl.* -chos (-chōz)], [Sp., prob. < nat. S. Amer.], one of the mounted herdsmen of the South American plains south of the Amazon, of mixed Spanish and Indian stock.

gaud (gôd), *n.* [<O.F. *gaudir*, to make merry < Lat. *gaudēre*, to rejoice], a piece of cheap, showy finery; ornament: *pl.* showy gaieties or ceremonies.

[1]gaud-y (gôd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [<earlier *gaudy*, luxurious: used of food; perh. < adj. use of *[2]gaudy*], showy; tastelessly bright tawdry; sham.—*adv.* **gaud'i-ly.**—*n.* **gaud'i-ness.**

Syn. garish, flashy, spurious. (See showy.)

[2]gaud-y (gôd'ĭ), *n.* [perh. < Lat. *gaudium*, joy], in English universities, an annual dinner or entertainment for old members.

gauf-fer (gō'fẽr), *v.t.* [see **gofer**], to plait; crimp:—*n.* **1**, an iron used in making plaits; **2**, plaiting used for frills. See **gof'fer**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **gauf'fer-ing.**

gauge (gāj), *n.* [O.N.F.], **1**, any of various standards of measure, especially of thickness or diameter, or of the capacity of a barrel; **2**, an estimate or judgment, as of size or of a person's character; **3**, the distance between railway rails, standard *gauge* being 4 feet 8½ inches: *Mech.*, **1**, any of various measuring or recording instruments or devices, as those for measuring rainfall, wind velocity, steam pressure, amount of water in a boiler, thickness or diameter of wire (see *wire gauge*, illus.), thickness or other dimension of mechanical parts, contents of barrel or tank, etc.; **2**, a carpenter's tool for marking a line parallel with the edge of a board (see *tool*, illus.); **3**, a device on a cutting tool to regulate the size or depth of the cut; *Naut.*, **1**, the depth to which a vessel, when loaded, sinks into the water; draft; **2**, the position of a vessel in relation to another and the wind; as, a vessel on the windward (or lee) side of another vessel has the weather (or lee) *gauge* of it; *Printing*, a marked strip of metal or wood for measuring the length of a page, column, etc.; *Building*, **1**, the part of a shingle, tile, etc., exposed to the weather (see *lap*, illus.); **2**, a row, or course, of shingles, tiles, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gauged (gājd), *p.pr.* gauging], **1**, to measure by any of various measuring standards or gauges; **2**, to ascertain the contents or capacity of; **3**, to bring to conformity with a standard size or shape; **4**, to estimate. Also, **gage.**

gaug-er (gāj'ẽr), *n.* literally, one who gauges (casks); hence, an officer who collects certain internal taxes; an exciseman. Also, **gag'er.**

Gaul (gôl), *n.* [<Fr. *Gaule* < Lat. *Gallia*, the country Gaul], **1**, an inhabitant of ancient Gaul, or France; **2**, a Frenchman.

gaunt (gänt: gônt), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, pinched and lean; **2**, bare and grim; desolate in appearance.—*n.* **gaunt'ness.**—*adv.* **gaunt'ly.**

Syn. emaciated, spare, lank, meager. (See lean.)

[1]gaunt-let (gänt'lĕt; gônt'lĕt), *n.* [<Fr. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, glove], **1**, in the Middle Ages, a glove of suitable shape and material to protect the hand and wrist from wounds (for illus. see *arms*); **2**, a long, heavy glove, extending well up beyond the wrist; **3**, that part of such a glove which covers the wrist; **4**, in surgery, a bandage for hand and wrist. Also, **gant'let.**

[2]gaunt-let (gänt'lĕt; gônt'lĕt), *n.* [see **[2]gantlet**], **1**, a former military or naval punishment, in which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of men, who beat him with rods, ropes, etc.; **2**, a similar method of torture practiced by the Indians upon captives. See **gant'let**, *Pfd. S.*

gaun-try (gôn'trĭ), *n.* [see **gantry**], **1**, a frame for supporting barrels; **2**, any of various mechanical cranes; **3**, a railway signal bridge. For illus. see **gan'try**, *Pfd. S.*

gauss (gous), *n.* [<Karl F. *Gauss* (1777–1855), Ger. scientist], *Phys.*, a unit used to represent the intensity of a magnetic field, equal to the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength at a distance of one centimeter.

gauze (gôz), *n.* [< Fr. *gaze*, gauze], 1, a very thin, light, transparent silk, cotton, or wire fabric, or a similar openwork fabric; 2, a haze.—*adj.* **gauz'y.**

gave (gāv), the past tense of the irregular verb *give*.

gav-el (găv'ĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a small mallet with which an officer presiding over a meeting raps on the table to call the meeting to order; 2, a mason's mallet.

ga-vi-al (gā'vi-ăl), *n.* [< Hind. *ghariyāl*, crocodile], the great crocodile of India, with a long, narrow, knobbed upper jaw (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

ga-vot (gȧ-vōt'; găv'ŏt), *n.* [Fr. < *Gavot*, a native of the Alps], a lively but dignified French dance resembling the minuet: *Mus.*, a piece of music for such a dance, in four-four tempo, moderately quick, with two parts, each repeated. Also, **ga-votte'** (-vŏt').

Ga-wain (gô'wān), *n.* [source uncertain], a famous knight of romance, nephew of Arthur: an important figure in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

gawk (gôk), *n.* [source uncertain], a simpleton; a booby:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to stare stupidly.

gawk-y (gôk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], awkward: clumsy; ungainly:—*n.* a foolish, clumsy fellow.—*adv.* **gawk'i-ly.**—*n.* **gawk'i-ness.**

gay (gā), *adj.* [< Fr. *gai*, gay], 1, full of, or inclined to, mirth; light-hearted; sportive; 2, showy; bright-colored; 3, given to social indulgence; 4, wanton.—*adv.* **gay'ly**; *Pfd. S.* **gai'ly.**

Syn. 1, lively, merry, sportive. (See cheerful, showy.)

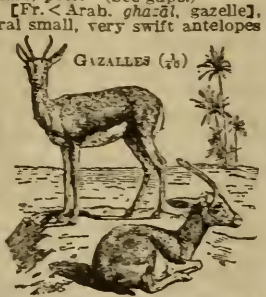
gay-e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state of being merry; liveliness; 2, a performance or an activity of a merry nature. Also, **gai'e-ty**, *Pfd. S.*

Gay–Pay–Oo (gā'=pā'=ōō'), *n.* [< initials of Russ. *Gosudarstrennoye Polititcheskoye Upravleniye*, state political administration], in Soviet Russia, the secret police, succeeding the Cheka in 1922 and abolished in 1934, charged with the suppression of political crimes: also called *Ogpu*.

gaze (gāz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gazed (gāzd), *p.pr.* gazing], [source uncertain], to look fixedly: with *at*, *on*, or *upon*:—*n.* an intent look: **at gaze**, standing and gazing about in wonder or fear, as a stag on hearing the hounds: *Her.*, drawn with the face turned directly toward the beholder: applied to deer.

Syn., *v.* stare, gawk, glare, peer. (See gape.)

ga-zelle (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *ghazāl*, gazelle], any of several small, very swift antelopes of Africa and Asia, with long, recurved horns.

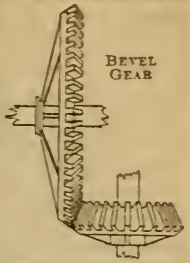


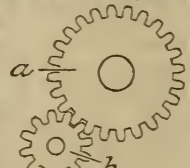
ga-zette (gȧ-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *gazzetta*, bill of news], 1, in the British Isles, a government biweekly newspaper containing lists, announcements, etc.; 2, a newspaper; rare except in names of newspapers:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gazetted, *p.pr.* gazetting], to publish in an official or semiofficial list.—*abbr.* **gaz.**

gaz-et-teer (găz'ĕ-tēr'), *n.* 1, a dictionary of geographical names; 2, a writer or publisher of news, especially in an official capacity.

G. B. *abbr.* Great Britain (also, **Gt. Br.**; **Gt. Brit.**):—**G. B. & I.**, Great Britain and Ireland:—**G. C.**, 1, Grand Chancellor; 2, Grand Chaplain; 3, Grand Chapter; 4, Grand Council:—**G. C. B.**, 1, Grand Commander of the Bath; 2, Grand Cross of the Bath:—**g. c. d.**, greatest common divisor:—**g. c. f.**, greatest common factor:—**g. c. m.**, greatest common measure:—**G. C. M.**, General Court Martial:—**Gd**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Gd] for the element gadolinium.

gear (gēr), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *gerri*, equipment, apparel < O.Teut. source], 1, a harness for draft animals; 2, apparatus; tackle; tools; 3, adjustment of parts to each other, as of wheels working on each other by teeth; as, in or out of *gear*; especially, such adjustment designed to increase rotary velocity (*high gear*) or to decrease it (*low gear*); also, a gear wheel; 4, a unit of machinery, often part of a larger whole, with some specific purpose; as, steering *gear*; 5, as applied to a bicycle, a figure indicating the progress made, in inches, for each revolution of the pedals: *Archaic*, 1, clothing; garments; 2, armor and weapons; 3, goods; household stuff; movable property: **bevel gear**, *Mech.*, 1, a combination of two or more wheels, not in the same plane nor in parallel planes, working together by means of inclined cogs or teeth; 2, a cogwheel of which the cogs, or teeth, are on an incline; a bevel wheel: **worm gear**, *Mech.*, a cogwheel with teeth of appropriate design, called the *worm wheel*, and a worm, or short revolving screw, the threads of which engage with the teeth of the worm wheel (see *worm*, illus.):—*v.t.* 1, to put cogs or teeth upon; 2, to harness, as draft animals: *Mech.*, to make or adjust, as a machine or combination of parts, in such a way that rotary velocity of one part is increased or diminished in being communicated, as by a belt or cogs, to another part: a combination that decreases the velocity being said to be *geared down* or *back geared*; and one that increases velocity, *geared up*: *Obs.*, to dress:—*v.i.* to be in, or come into, proper adjustment of parts.





Gear (*a*) and Pinion (*b*)

Power applied to *a*, gears *b* up; applied to *b*, gears *a* down.

gear-ing (gēr'ĭng), *n.* *Mech.*, a train or series of parts by which motion is transmitted in machinery; *Naut.*, ropes and tackle.

gear-shift (gēr'shĭft'), *n.* [*gear* + *shift*], a mechanism for engaging and disengaging gears.

gear wheel *Mech.*, a cogwheel: a wheel with teeth, designed to fit with the cogs of another wheel, the thread of a screw, or the like. Also, *n.* **gear'wheel'**.

geck-o (gĕk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os; -oes (-ōz)], [< Malay *gĕkog*, imit. of cry], any of a family of small lizards: useful in destroying insects and spiders.

[1]gee (jē), *interj.* [source uncertain], a command to oxen, horses, etc., to turn to the off side or from the driver, who in England walks on the right-hand side of his cattle, in the United States on the left-hand side: opposite of *haw*, which means to turn toward the driver: **gee up!** go on! go faster!

[2]gee (jē), *interj.* [< *Jesus*], *Colloq.*, an expression of amazement.

[3]gee (jē), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* geed (jēd), *p.pr.* geeing], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to agree: harmonize.

geese (gēs), *n.* the irregular plural of the common noun *goose*.

Ge-hen-na (gē-hĕn'ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *geenna* < Heb. *gēhinnōm*, valley of Hinnom], 1, the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where the bodies of criminals were thrown and refuse was dumped, and where perpetual fires were kept to prevent pestilence; 2, hence, a place of burning or torment; hell.

gei-sha (gā'shȧ), *n.* [*pl.* geisha (-shȧ); geishas (-shȧz)], [Jap.], in Japan, a dancing girl.

gei-to-nog-a-my (gī'tō-nŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *geitōn*, neighbor + *gamos*, marriage], pollination of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same plant: distinguished from *xenogamy*.

gel (jĕl), *n.* [< *gelatin*], *Chem.*, the solid, semisolid, or jellylike condition of a colloidal solution, as of gelatin when set; also, such solution in this condition.

gel-a-tin (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [< It. *gelatina* < Lat. *gelare*, to congeal], animal jelly: a yellow to whitish, translucent substance extracted from animal tissues, as cartilage, bones, hoofs, etc., and used in the preparation of foods, confectionery, medicines, etc.: soluble in hot water, but forming a jellylike mass when cold. Also, **gel'a-tine.**—*adj.* **ge-lat'i-nous** (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nŭs).—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **ge-lat'i-nate** (-nāt).—*v.t.* **ge-lat'i-nize** (-nīz).—*n.* **gel'a-tin-a'tion** (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn-ā'shŭn).

geld (gĕld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gelded or gelt (gĕlt), *p.pr.* gelding], [< O.N. *gelda*, to geld], 1, to deprive (a male) of reproductive power; castrate: used especially of horses; 2, to remove old comb from: used of a beehive: *Obs.*, to deprive of an essential; weaken.

geld-ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* a castrated horse or other animal: also, formerly, a eunuch.

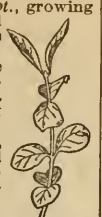
gel-id (jĕl'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *gelidus*, frosty], frigid; frozen; very cold.—*n.* **ge-lid'i-ty.**

gem (jĕm), *n.* [< Lat. *gemma*, jewel], 1, a precious stone; jewel: also, a semiprecious stone, especially such a stone carved or engraved with a design; 2, any perfect or rare object, especially when small and exquisite; 3, a kind of light muffin:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gemmed (jĕmd), *p.pr.* gemming], to adorn with gems.—*adj.* **gem'my** (jĕm'ĭ).

gem-el (jĕm'ĕl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, a twin], *Obs.*, a

twin: *Her.*, one of a pair of bars across the shield, called *bars gemel; Mech.*, one of two pivoted rings forming a hinge: usually, *gimbal:* **gemel hinge**, a joint consisting of a hook fitting into an eye or loop:—*adj.* twin; double.

gem-i-nate (jĕm′ĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *geminare, (-atus)* < *geminus*, twin], *Bot.*, growing in pairs; as, *geminate* leaves:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to arrange in pairs:—*v.i.* to become double.


GEMINATE LEAVES

gem-i-na-tion (jĕm″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* the act of repeating; a doubling; duplication: *Phon.*, the doubling of a single consonant sound; *Gram.*, the doubling of a consonant in spelling.

Gem-i-ni (jĕm′ĭ-nī), *n. pl.* [Lat. = twins], *Astron.*, **1**, a northern zodiacal constellation, the Twins, containing the two bright stars, Castor and Pollux (see *constellation*); **2**, the third sign of the zodiac.

gem-ma (jĕm′ä), *n.* [*pl.* -mæ (-ē)], [Lat. = a bud], *Bot.*, **1**, a leaf bud; **2**, in mosses and other plants having no proper flowers, a budlike body capable of producing a new plant when detached; *Zoöl.*, on an animal of simple organization, a budlike growth that separates from the parent organism and forms a new individual by a process called *gemmation*, or budding.

gem-mate (jĕm′āt), *adj. Biol.*, having buds or reproducing by buds.

gem-ma-tion (jĕm-ā′shŭn), *n. Biol.*, the act or process of forming a new individual by the formation of a small bud or branch capable of growing when separated from the parent; *Bot., Rare*, **1**, the period of bud opening; **2**, the arrangement of buds on a stalk or of leaves in the bud: more commonly called *vernation*.

gem-mule (jĕm′ūl), *n.* [< Lat. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, bud, gem], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, a small gemma or bud.—*n.* **gem″mu-la′tion.**

gems-bok (gĕmz′bŏk″), *n.* [< Du. *gems*, chamois + *bok*, buck], the largest and handsomest species (*Oryx gazella*) of one genus of South African antelopes, having long, nearly straight, horns.

gen. *abbr.* **1**, gender; **2**, general; **3**, generic; **4**, genitive; **5**, genus:—**Gen.**, **1**, General; **2**, Genesis.

gen-darme (zhäṅ″därm′; jĕn-därm′), *n.* [*pl.* -darmes (-därm′; -därmz′)], [Fr.], **1**, in France and Belgium, a policeman; **2**, formerly, in France, a cavalryman in command of a squad.

gen-darm-er-y (jĕn-där′mĕr-ĭ), *n.* in France or Belgium, a body of gendarmes or police. Also, **gen″dar″me-rie′** (zhäṅ″där″mĕ-rē′).

gen-der (jĕn′dĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *gendrer* < Lat. *generare*, to beget], a grammatical distinction, sometimes affecting the form of a word, and called, according to actual or imagined sex, masculine, feminine, or neuter: determined, in English, by the meaning, and sometimes indicated by a suffix or prefix, as in princ*ess*, executor, execut*rix*, *he*-goat and *she*-goat: in many other languages not dependent on meaning except in relatively few cases: *Obs.*, kind:—*v.t. Archaic*, to beget; give rise to:—*v.i. Obs.*, to breed.

Syn., *n.* sex. *Sex* names the structural character, seen in both the animal and the plant world, of being either male or female. *Gender* is a grammatical classification by which nouns and pronouns are grouped in a rough correspondence with their *sex* if masculine or feminine, or lack of it if neuter.

gene (jēn), *n.* [< Gk. *gen-*, root of *gignesthai*, to be born], *Biol.*, in the Mendelian theory of heredity, a unit factor; an independently heritable element, the presence of which makes possible in an organism some particular unit character, as a certain color, a leaf shape, or other visible or measurable characteristic.

gen-e-al-o-gist (jē″nē-ăl′ō-jĭst; jĕ″nē-ăl′ō-jĭst), *n.* [see **genealogy**], one skilled or occupied in tracing pedigrees of persons or families.

gen-e-al-o-gy (jē″nē-ăl′ō-jĭ; jĕ″nē-ăl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *genea*, race + *-logia*, a study], **1**, the art or science of investigating descent from an ancestor; **2**, a record of such descent; a list of ancestors; **3**, descent from an ancestor in direct line; pedigree; lineage.—*adj.* **gen″e-a-log′i-cal** (-ā-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **gen″e-a-log′i-cal-ly.**

gen-e-ra (jĕn′ĕr-ä), *n.* plural of *genus:* applied to certain botanical and zoölogical groups.

gen-er-al (jĕn′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *generalis* < *genus*, class, race], **1**, relating to a whole genus, class, order, or race; as, mortality is a *general* attribute of mankind; **2**, pertaining to the majority; as, in the interest of *general* prosperity; **3**, not special or particular; indefinite; as, he pointed in the *general* direction of the sunset; **4**, usual; ordinary; as, the *general* procedure in such a case is to operate; **5**, taken or viewed as a whole; as, the *general* situation is favorable to our troops; **6**, senior or highest; as, postmaster-*general:*—*n.* **1**, a general principle or condition: opposite of *particular;* **2**, a tactician of special merit, as in a political campaign: from the military use; **3**, the name of the chief in some religious orders, or in other organizations: *Mil.*, in the United States army, **1**, the commander in chief, under the President, of all the military forces; **2**, an abbreviated title of all officers above a colonel; as, brigadier *general;* **3**, the roll of a drum to summon troops: *Archaic*, the whole; the chief part; the public; the populace.

Syn., *adj.* universal, customary, common, familiar, ordinary, normal, widespread, usual, prevalent. *Common*, as here compared, means shared by many; hence, of ordinary occurrence, or happening frequently; we say a *common* fate; the *common* lot; a *common* experience. *General* emphasizes the idea of number rather than of sharing; *general* includes the majority of cases, admitting some, perhaps many, exceptions; as, a *general* rule; a *general* statement; hence, because so inclusive, it has come to mean widespread; as, *general* opinion. *Universal* includes all cases or individuals concerned; it admits no exceptions.

gen-er-al-is-si-mo (jĕn″ĕr-ăl-ĭs′ĭ-mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], [It., superl. of *generale*, general], the commander in chief of all the military forces of a country, or of allied countries.

gen-er-al-i-ty (jĕn″ĕr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **general**], **1**, the state of being general; **2**, the greatest part; majority; as, the *generality* of mankind is honest; **3**, a statement true in a wide sense, but lacking specific application; general principle.

gen-er-al-i-za-tion (jĕn″ĕr-ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the mental process of arranging objects in classes or of forming ideas general rather than particular; **2**, the result of such a process; an induction; a sweeping inference or conclusion, based upon knowledge of specific cases.

gen-er-al-ize (jĕn′ĕr-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to make large in scope or application; treat as general; as, to *generalize* precepts in a sermon; **2**, to reduce to, or arrange in, a class or classes; **3**, to derive a general principle or inference from:—*v.i.* **1**, to discover a general rule from particular instances; **2**, to draw general conclusions or notions.—*n.* **gen′er-al-iz″er.**

gen-er-al-ly (jĕn′ĕr-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**, commonly; as a rule; **2**, extensively; in the main; **3**, without exact limitation; in a broad sense.

gen-er-al of-fi-cer *Mil.*, an officer above the grade, or rank, of colonel.

gen-er-al-ship (jĕn′ĕr-ăl-shĭp″), *n.* **1**, the office, rank, or military skill of a chief or an army commander; **2**, skilful tactics in leadership.

gen-er-al strike **1**, a strike of all the workers in an industry; **2**, a strike of the workers in several industries at once, notably key industries, the strikers exerting pressure by causing a virtual cessation of business.

gen-er-ate (jĕn′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *generare (-atus)*, to beget < *genus*, a race], **1**, to produce, as offspring; **2**, to produce or cause, as light; originate; evolve, as a plant: *Math.*, to trace out or form by motion; as, to *generate* a plane by moving a straight line.

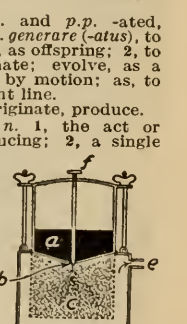
Syn. form, make, beget, create, originate, produce.

gen-er-a-tion (jĕn″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of producing; **2**, a single succession in natural descent; **3**, people of the same period; **4**, the average difference in age between parents and offspring: in man usually considered to be about 30 years; **5**, progeny; children: *Math.*, a geometrical formation produced by moving a point, line, or surface.

gen-er-a-tive (jĕn′ĕr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* having the power or function of producing.

gen-er-a-tor (jĕn′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* one who or that which causes or produces; especially, an apparatus by which steam, electricity, or gas is produced: *Mus.*, the principal tone of a chord, which determines the other tones of the desired harmony.

gen-er-a-trix (jĕn″ĕr-ā′trĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -atrices (-ă-trī′sēz)], *Math.*, that which, by its motion, describes or generates a line, surface, or solid; as, a moving point is the *generatrix* of a line.



ACETYLENE GAS GENERATOR

a, water; *b*, needle valve; *c*, calcium carbide, in wire container; *d*, gas tank; *e*, gas outlet; *f*, thumbscrew regulating needle valve.

ge-ner-ic (jē-nĕr′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *genus* (*-eris*), class, race], 1, pertaining to things of the same class; of a characteristic nature: opposite of *specific*; 2, inclusive of several similar things: *Biol.*, pertaining to a genus.—*adv.* **ge-ner′i-cal-ly.**

gen-er-os-i-ty (jĕn ĕr-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **generous**], 1, the quality of being liberal; 2, breadth of opinion; 3, magnanimity.

gen-er-ous (jĕn′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *généreux* < Lat. *generosus*, well-born, excellent < *genus*, race], 1, broad-minded; honorable; magnanimous; 2, characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; 3, rich; abundant; strong; stimulating.—*adv.* **gen′er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **gen′er-ous-ness.**

Syn. liberal, beneficent, bountiful, magnanimous, munificent, disinterested. A *generous* giver is a free and warm-hearted giver, and his gift is large in proportion to his means. A *generous* person does not confine his noble-mindedness to the material world, but shows himself tolerant in spirit, lacking in prejudice, and free from meanness. A *libcral* giver is an open-handed one; a *liberal* gift is ample, though not extravagant; a *liberal* thinker, unshackled by conservatism, ranges freely; a *liberal* mind balks at narrowness or intolerance. A *munificent* gift is large, even vast, and is often made with a splendidly *generous* gesture. A *bountiful* gift is ample in amount and freely bestowed. *Beneficent* emphasizes the character of one who is actively kind; a *beneficent* deed really does good and comes from a warm heart. One who is *magnanimous* is great of mind and soul; he never allows himself to be petty or mean, and he generously overlooks weaknesses in others.—*Ant.* base, avaricious, stingy.

ge-ne-sis (jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [Gk. = a beginning < *-genes*, born], 1, the act or process of producing or originating; a coming to birth; 2, the origin; beginning: **Genesis**, the first book of the Old Testament: so called because it tells of the supposed beginnings of the world and the human race.

[1]gen-et (jĕn′ĕt; jē-nĕt′), *n.* [< O.F. *genete* < Arab. *jarnait*, a genet], 1, any of several civet cats (genus *Genetta*) found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean; 2, the fur of this animal; also, the fur of a cat made to resemble genet. Also, **ge-nette′.**

[2]gen-et (jĕn′ĕt), *n.* [see **jennet**], a small Spanish horse. See **jen′net**, *Pfd. S.*

ge-net-ic (jē-nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *genesis*, a beginning], pertaining to, or dealing with, the origin or evolution of anything.—*adj.* **ge-net′i-cal.**

ge-net-ics (jē-nĕt′ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing. Biol.*, the department of biology which deals with the origin and development of individuals or evolution of species, with special reference to accounting for the resemblances and differences of organisms related by descent; therefore, a branch of the study of heredity.

ge-ne-va (jē-nē′vä), *n.* [< Du. *genever* < O.F. *genevre* < Lat. *juniperus*, juniper], a distilled spirit flavored with juniper berries; Holland gin.

Ge-ne-va Con-ven-tion a code drawn up at Geneva in 1864, and subsequently accepted by most of the civilized nations, providing for the neutrality of agencies for the care of the sick and wounded in time of war, and the adoption, as a badge of neutrality, of a red cross on a white field, thus giving the name to the Red Cross societies founded upon the code.

Ge-ne-van (jē-nē′vän), *adj.* [< *Geneva*], pertaining to Geneva, Switzerland, or to the doctrines of the reformer, John Calvin, who taught there:—*n.* 1, an inhabitant of Geneva; 2, a Calvinist.

Gen-e-vese (jĕn″ē-vēz′; -vēs′), *adj.* pertaining to Geneva:—*n. sing.* and *pl.* a native, or natives, of Geneva.

ge-ni-al (jē′nĭ-ăl; jēn′yăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *genialis*, pleasant; orig., pertaining to a patron deity, or genius, especially the genius of marriage], 1, kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; 2, contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm; as, a *genial* blaze: *Rare*, nuptial; pertaining to marriage or generation.—*adv.* **ge′ni-al-ly.**

Syn. companionable, well-disposed, cordial, friendly.

ge-ni-al-i-ty (jē″nĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; jēn-yăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* kindliness; cheerfulness; sympathetic warmth of disposition and manners.

ge-nie (jē′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* genies (-nĭz) or, usually, genii (jē′nĭ-ī), as if < Lat. *genius*], [< Fr. *génie* < Lat. *genius*, guardian deity], in Arabian and Mohammedan mythology, a good or bad spirit able to take the form of an animal, giant, etc. Also, **jin-nee′; jin-ni′.**

ge-ni-i (jē′nĭ-ī), *n.* plural of nouns *genius*, *genie*, 1, *Rom. Myth.*, spirits of a place or household; tutelar deities; 2, in Arabian lore, good or bad spirits.

ge-nis-ta (jē-nĭs′tä), *n.* [Lat.], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Genista*) of white- or yellow-flowered, shrubby, evergreen or deciduous plants of the pea family, cultivated for hedges and borders.

gen-i-tal (jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *genitalis* < *gignere* (*genitus*), to beget], pertaining to generation or to the animal reproductive organs:—*n.pl. Anat.*, (also, *genitalia* (-tā′lĭ-ä)), the organs of generation or reproduction; especially, the external sexual organs.

gen-i-tive (jĕn′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *genitivus* (*casus*), mistranslation of Gk. *genikē* (*ptōsis*), generic (case)], *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, a case used to express origin, possession, separation, or the like:—*n.* in Latin, Greek, and other inflected languages, the genitive case, or a word in this case: roughly, the English possessive.—*adj.* **gen″i-ti′val** (-tī′văl).

gen-i-to–u-ri-na-ry (jĕn′ĭ-tō=ū′rĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* *Anat.*, in vertebrates, designating, or pertaining to, those organs having to do with reproduction and with the excretion of urine.

gen-ius (jēn′yŭs; jē′nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -iuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = patron spirit < *gignere*, to beget], 1, [*pl.* genii (-nĭ-ī)], in Roman religion, the guardian spirit; tutelar deity; hence, 2, the controlling spirit of a place or person; 3, remarkable ability or natural fitness for some special pursuit; 4, extraordinary creative intellectual or artistic power; 5, one possessed of exalted mental or artistic powers; 6, peculiar nature or quality, as of a nation or a language; 7, the associations, character, and inspirations (of a place); 8, [*pl.* genii], in Arabian and Mohammedan lore, an elemental spirit, often under magic control: also called *genie*, or *jinni.*

Syn. talent, turn, aptitude, intellect. *Genius* is intellectual capacity of an extraordinary degree; it manifests itself as an instinctive power which is imaginative, creative, and spontaneous. Though *genius* may rise above direction or control, *talent* never does. *Talent* is exceptional mental ability; often it is a special mental gift, lying in one field and capable of development through training. *Talent*, though often marked by brilliancy, lacks the originality and spontaneity of *genius.* (See intellect.)

Gen-o-ese (jĕn″ō-ēz′; jĕn″ō-ēs′), *adj.* [< *Genoa*], pertaining to Genoa, Italy:—*n. sing.* and *pl.* a native, or the natives, of Genoa.

gen-o-type (jĕn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*gene*+*type*], *Biol.*, in the Mendelian theory of heredity, the constitution of an organism with respect to its hereditary factors; the sum total of its genes, whether latent or expressed in the corresponding adult characteristics.

***ge-nou-illère** (zhē-nōō″yâr′), *n.* [Fr.], a metal knee cover (for illus. see *arms*).

***gen-re** (zhän′r), *n.* [Fr. = kind], 1, a kind, sort, or class of anything; especially, a type in literature, art, etc.; 2, a style of painting or sculpture representing everyday life and manners in a realistic way:—*adj.* presenting common life in a realistic way.

gens (jĕnz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jĕn′tēz)], [Lat. = clan], 1, a clan regarded as a family group, including only those in a single line of descent; 2, in ancient Rome, a clan, or group of families of common stock.

gent. *abbr.* gentleman; gentlemen (also, **gentn.**); **gent,** [*pl.* gents], *Colloq.*, inelegantly, a gentleman.

gen-teel (jĕn-tēl′), *adj.* [16th-cent. corr. of Fr. *gentil*, noble], polite; well-bred: used now only humorously or sarcastically.—*adv.* **gen-teel′ly.**

Syn. refined, well-bred, cultivated. (See polite.)

gen-tian (jĕn′shăn), *n.* [< Lat. *gentiana* < *Gentius* king of Illyria, who discovered the virtue of the plant], 1, *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Gentiana*) of herbs of temperate climates, usually bearing beautiful blue flowers (see *flower*, colored illus.); 2, the root of the yellow gentian, the extract of which is used as a stomachic.

gen-tile (jĕn′tīl), *n.* [< Fr. *gentil* < Lat. *gentilis*, of the same clan], in Roman law, a member of the same clan or tribe: *Gram.*, a word derived from the name of a country and denoting its people: **Gentile**, originally, one not a Jew; among Christians, one not a Christian or a Jew: a pagan; among Mormons, one outside their church:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to the same family or tribe; clannish; 2, denoting nationality or race; as, Italian is a *gentile* noun; 3, pagan: **Gentile**, pertaining to a Gentile.

gen-til-i-ty (jĕn-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **gentle**], 1, behavior suitable for polite society; elegance of manner; good breeding; 2, rarely, the fashionable, upper-class world: *Obs.*, gentle birth.

gen-tle (jĕn′tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tler, *superl.* -tlest], [< O.F. *gentil* < Lat. *gentilis*, of good birth], 1, well-born; specifically, belonging to the gentry in distinction from the nobility; 2, showing good breeding; refined in manner and disposition; kindly; 3, moderate in action; not rough; 4, peaceful; docile; 5, not precipitous, as a slope: *Archaic*, generous; courteous; as, *gentle* reader:—*n.* the larva of the bluebottle or flesh fly: *Archaic*, a gentleman:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld),

p.pr. -tling], **1**, to make kind or easy; **2**, to train; make docile, as a horse: *Obs.*, to raise to the position of a gentleman.—*n.* **gen'tle-ness.**—*adv.* **gen'tly.**

Syn., adj. placid, soft, soothing, bland, docile, tame.

gen-tle-folk (jĕn'tl-fōk″), *n.pl.* [*gentle*+*folk*], persons of good family or breeding.

gen-tle-man (jĕn'tl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*gentle*+*man*], **1**, a well-bred and honorable man; **2**, a man: used as a term of politeness; as, show the *gentleman* to his room; **3**, in Great Britain, one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; one well born though not of the nobility; **4**, in English law, a respectable man of independent income, who does not work for a living: *pl.* a term of polite address to an assembly of men or in the salutation of a letter.

gen-tle-man-ly (jĕn'tl-măn-lĭ), *adj.* polite in manner; well-trained socially.

gen-tle-wom-an (jĕ'tl-wo͝om″ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm″ĕn)], [*gentle*+*woman*], **1**, a woman of good birth and breeding; a lady; **2**, formerly, an attendant upon a lady of rank.

gen-try (jĕn'trĭ), *n.* [prob. < obs. *gentrice* < O.F. *genterise*, corr. of *gentelise* < *gentil* < Lat. *gentilis*, of good birth], **1**, people of education and breeding; in England, those ranking next below the nobility; **2**, people of a particular class: usually contemptuous: *Obs.*, **1**, politeness; suavity; **2**, rank by birth.

gen-u-flec-tion (jĕn″ū-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *genu*, knee+*flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], the bending of the knee in worship. Also, **gen″u-flex'ion.**

gen-u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *genuinus*, real, inborn < Aryan source], **1**, of the original stock; derived from the true source or authorship; unadulterated; not counterfeit; **2**, not hypocritical; sincere.—*adv.* **gen'u-ine-ly.**—*n.* **gen'u-ine-ness.**

Syn. true, pure, actual, authentic, unaffected, sincere.

ge-nus (jē'nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ)], [Lat. = race < Aryan source], *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, a group having subordinate groups, called *species*, with certain common characteristics; the classification next below the family in scope, and next above the species; as, to the *genus Felis* belong various species, including the lion, leopard, tiger, and cat; *Logic*, a class of things made up of two or more species or lower classes.

ge-o-cen-tric (jē″ō-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*kentron*, center], *Astron.*, referring to the earth as a center: a term applied to the position of a celestial object as seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its *heliocentric* position, or position as seen from the center of the sun: **geocentric theory**, the theory held by ancient philosophers, that the earth is the center of the universe and of divine solicitude.—*adv.* **ge″o-cen'tri-cal-ly.**

ge-o-chem-is-try (jē″ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*geo-* (< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth)+*chemistry*], the science which treats of the chemical composition of the earth.—*adj.* **ge″o-chem'i-cal.**

ge-ode (jē'ōd), *n.* [< Fr. *géode* < Gk. *geōdēs*, earthy], a cavity in rock lined with crystals: *Geol.*, a stone containing such a cavity; *Mining*, a portion of a vein lined with crystals.—*adj.* **ge-od'ic** (jē-ŏd'ĭk).

ge-o-des-ic (jē″ō-dĕs'ĭk), *adj.* [see **geodesy**], pertaining to geodesy (which see): **geodesic line**, or **geodesic**, a line on a surface forming the shortest possible path between two points on the surface: with reference to the earth often called *geodetic line* **geodesics**, *n. pl.* used as *sing.* mathematics dealing with geodesic lines.—*adj.* **ge″o-det'ic.**

ge-od-e-sy (jē-ŏd'ē-sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*daiein*, to divide], **1**, the science of measuring the size and shape of the earth, and of surveying areas so large that the earth's curvature must be considered; **2**, formerly, the art of land surveying.

ge-o-dy-nam-ics (jē″ō-dī-năm'ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [*geo-* (< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth)+*dynamics*], the science of the dynamic or mechanical processes attending the formation of the earth and its surface.—*adj.* **ge″o-dy-nam'ic; ge″o-dy-nam'i-cal.**

ge-og-no-sy (jē-ŏg'nō-sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*gnōsis*, knowledge], **1**, the branch of geology treating of the materials constituting the earth, and of its general structure; **2**, the knowledge or study of the mineral character of a particular district.

ge-og-ra-pher (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [see **geography**], one who is versed in the science of the earth in its relation to human life.—*abbr.* **geog.**

ge-og-ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*graphē*, a writing], **1**, the science that describes and interprets the surface of the earth, its climate, the distribution of plant and animal life, its inhabitants, their distribution over the continents, their industries, etc.; **2**, a treatise or manual on this subject.—*abbr.* **geog.**—*adj.* **ge″o-graph'ic; ge″o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ge″o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

ge-oid (jē'oid), *n.* [< Gk. *gē*, earth+*eidos*, shape], an imaginary body whose surface coincides with the mean sea level over the earth's surface.

ge-ol-o-gist (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [see **geology**], one skilled in the science of geology.

ge-ol-o-gize (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-gized** (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], to study the formation or the structure of the earth.

ge-ol-o-gy (jē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*-logia*, study], **1**, the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have produced such changes; **2**, a treatise on this subject.—*adj.* **ge″o-log'ic** (jē″ō-lŏj'ĭk); **ge″o-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ge″o-log'i-cal-ly.**

geom. *abbr.* geometry; geometrician; geometer; geometric; geometrical (also, **geomet.**).

ge-o-man-cy (jē'ō-măn″sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*manteia*, divination], the art of divining the future, or good or ill fortune, from the figure suggested by a handful of earth thrown down, or by dots or lines placed at random on the earth's surface.—*n.* **ge'o-man″cer.**—*adj.* **ge″o-man'tic.**

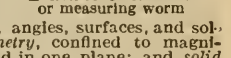
ge-om-e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *geōmetrēs*, a measurer < *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*metron*, a measure], one skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

ge-o-met-ric (jē″ō-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or done by, geometry; **2**, characterized by lines, angles, circles, etc.; as, a *geometric* design: **geometric progression**, *Math.*, a series of arithmetical or algebraic expressions or quantities, each term of which except the first is obtained by multiplying the preceding term by a constant quantity or factor, called the *ratio*; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 . . ., or *n*, *nx*, *nx*², *nx*³ . . . Also, **ge″o-met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **ge″o-met'ri-cal-ly.**

ge-o-met-ri-cal lathe an engine for engraving complicated geometrical patterns; a rose engine: used in engraving plates from which bank notes or the like are printed.

ge-om-e-tri-cian (jē-ŏm″ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* one who is skilled in that branch of mathematics called geometry; a geometer.

ge-om-e-trid (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭd), *n.* any of an extensive family (*Geometridæ*) of moths, whose larvæ progress by humping or looping the body, and are often injurious to trees; a measuring worm.



LARVA OF GEOMETRID or measuring worm

ge-om-e-try (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< Gk. *geōmetria*, a measuring: see **geometer**], *Math.*, **1**, that branch of mathematics treating of the properties, measurements, and relations of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids: specifically, *plane geometry*, confined to magnitudes of two dimensions and in one plane; and *solid geometry*, including magnitudes of three dimensions; **2**, a textbook or treatise on this subject.—*v.i.* **ge-om'e-trize.**

ge-oph-a-gy (jē-ŏf'ȧ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth +*phagein*, to eat], the practice of eating clay or other earthy substances.—*adj.* **ge-oph'a-gous.**

ge-o-phys-ics (jē″ō-fĭz'ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [*geo-* (< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth)+*physics*], that part of physics relating to the earth, in such matters as the phenomena of the tides, magnetism, temperature, meteorology, etc.—*adj.* **ge″o-phys'i-cal.**

Geor-gette crêpe (jôr-jĕt'), dressmaker], a dull-finished, crinkly, sheer silk dress fabric. Also, **geor-gette'.**

Geor-gi-an (jôr'jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Georgius*, George], **1**, pertaining to one of the four Georges, kings of England from 1714 to 1830, or to the period of their reigns; **2**, pertaining to George V of England, or to the period of his reign (1910–); **3**, pertaining to the state of Georgia in the United States; **4**, pertaining to the state of Georgia in Transcaucasia: —*n.* **1**, a person living during the reign of any of the Georges, kings of England, or characterized by the ideas and manners then current; **2**, a native of the state of Georgia in the United States or of that in Transcaucasia.

geor-gic (jôr'jĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *geōrgika* (things) pertaining to husbandry < *geōrgos*, husbandman], pertaining to husbandry or farming:—*n.* a poem on a rural subject: **the Georgics**, four poems on different phases of husbandry, by the Roman poet Vergil.

ge-o-stat-ic (jē″ō-stăt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*statikos*, causing to stand], **1**, pertaining to the pressure of earth or a like substance; **2**, adapted to support the pressure of earth, as an arch.

ge-o-stat-ics (jē″ō-stăt'ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* that portion of mechanics dealing with rigid bodies in equilibrium, or with those forces tending to produce equilibrium in rigid bodies.

GEOLOGICAL CHART

NOTE.—The Chart is to be regarded as a key to the strata of the earth's surface, and is therefore arranged with the most recent periods and strata at the top and the oldest at the bottom. The reader who wishes to use it as a historical chart should begin at the bottom and read up.

ERAS	PERIODS	General character, and specific features, of physical and biological records; *locations of typical surface exposures.*
RECENT		**The development of the reign of modern man:** the development of brain and tools: written language; architecture, metal working, printing, steam, electricity, aviation.
		Final recession of European continental ice sheet.
CENOZOIC (Quaternary)	**PLEISTOCENE** (< Gk., "most recent")	**Ice age:** marked by the rise, culmination, and recession of the last continental ice sheets. Period marked by the appearance and rise of man, struggling for supremacy with larger, more powerful animals, traced from beginning of period in Eolithic age (Piltdown man and dawn of stone implements), through Paleolithic age (old stone age: Heidelberg and Neanderthal men, with stone tools), and Neolithic age (new stone age: Magdalenian and Aurignacian races (about 20,000 B. C.), with skilfully made implements, pictorial art, first use of metals, etc.): spoken language; use of fire; first domestication of wild animals.
CENOZOIC (Tertiary)	**PLIOCENE** (< Gk., "quite recent") **MIOCENE** (< Gk., "not so recent") **OLIGOCENE** (< Gk., "slightly recent") **EOCENE** (< Gk., "early recent")	**Climax of development of mammals:** rise of manlike types (Pithecanthropus erectus, about 750,000 B. C.). *Europe; Asia; Africa; America.* **Greatest development of larger mammals:** mastodons; camels; horses; cats; saber-toothed tiger; deer. Petroleum and natural gas. *World-wide.* Wide, grassy plains in central and western United States; rise of Alps, Himalayas, Andes Mts. **Rise of higher mammals:** vertebrates in large numbers: giant pig; rodents; dogs; anthropoid apes; well preserved insect remains. *Gulf States; Panama; South America.* **Ancient life types disappear:** dawn of recent life, of which species still exist. Eohippus, the dawn horse; primitive primates. Nummulite limestone in *Egypt. World-wide.*
MESOZOIC	**UPPER CRETACEOUS** (< Lat., *creta*, chalk) **LOWER CRETACEOUS** **JURASSIC** (< *Jura* Mountains, in central Europe) **TRIASSIC** (< Lat., "threefold")	**Age of chalk and reptiles:** high development and then extinction of dinosaurs; archaic mammals and small marsupials; rise of modern trees and flowering plants. Coal; chalk; flint; petroleum. *England; France; polar lands; Asia; North Atlantic and Gulf coastal states; Montana; Colorado; Dakota.* **Toothed birds and flying reptiles:** pterodactyls; coal. *Jura Mountains; England; France; Germany;* rare in *America.* **Rocky Mountain, or Laramie, revolution:** great change in physical geography and climate. Elevation of *central North America*, notably in the *Rocky Mountain range;* continental changes. *World-wide.* **Sierra revolution:** rise of Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges; vast eruptions of lava. **Rise of dinosaurs; New Red sandstone:** *Newark; New England; the Palisades; Pennsylvania* to *Virginia; southwestern states;* typically shown with threefold series of strata in *Germany.*
PALEOZOIC	**PERMIAN** (< province of *Perm*, east central Russia) **PENNSYLVANIAN** (Upper Carboniferous, or Coal Measures) **MISSISSIPPIAN** (Lower Carboniferous) **DEVONIAN** (< *Deron*, county of England) **SILURIAN** (< *Silures*, early Welsh people) **ORDOVICIAN** (< *Ordovices*, an early Celtic people of Wales) **CAMBRIAN** (< *Cambria*, L.L. name for Wales)	**Period of unconformity: the Appalachian revolution:** great geographic and biologic changes; the greatest of all known glacial periods. Culmination of *Appalachian Mountains;* anthracite coal; salt; gypsum. Climatic readjustment, accompanied by extinction of many Paleozoic life forms; rise of reptiles. *Province of Perm; Texas; Kansas; Pennsylvania; all continents.* **Age of vast swamp forests; greatest known coal beds; insects:** ancestors of modern grasshoppers; primitive spiders, cockroaches, dragon flies. *All continents;* typical in *Pennsylvania* (about 100,000,000 B. C.). **Amphibians:** sharks; corals; profuse crinoids. Indiana limestone. *Mississippi valley, eastward to central Pennsylvania.* **Age of fishes; first land flora:** Old Red sandstone; *Pennsylvania* petroleum and natural gas. *Deronshire;* much of *North America; Europe.* **Invertebrate life highly developed;** first known **air-breathing land animals:** scorpions. Iron ores; salt. *Wales; Niagara Falls.* **Earliest known vertebrates,** of fishlike types; sharks. **Marine life forms profuse,** especially mollusks. Petroleum and natural gas in *Ohio* and *Indiana;* lead and zinc ores; great limestone deposits. *Great Britain; North America.* **Earliest known highly fossiliferous rocks:** trilobites preëminent and widely varying in size; other marine invertebrates plentiful. *Great Britain; North America. World-wide.*
		Unconformity: great break in the geologic record.
ALGONKIAN (Proterozoic)	**KEWEENAWAN** (< *Keweenaw* Point, Michigan) **HURONIAN** (< Lake *Huron*)	**Life remains scanty:** lime-secreting algæ; protozoa; annelid worms; sponges. *Ontario* silver; *Lake Superior* copper. **Oldest known glaciation:** iron deposits of *Lake Superior* area. **Laurentian revolution: unconformity.** Rise of the Laurentian mountains.
ARCHÆAN (Archæozoic)	**LAURENTIAN** (< St. *Lawrence* river) **KEEWATIN** (< name of former district including central and western Canada)	**Life evidences very obscure:** of plant life, probably some microscopic algæ; no animal life known. Organic aspects of the world subordinate to physical aspects. Igneous rocks predominate; iron ores; pitchblende (uraninite) in South Dakota (about 1,500,000,000 B. C.). [The relation of the first two periods is obscure.] Impossible to distinguish Algonkian and Archæan rocks exactly. Traces found in practically all continents, especially in *Scotland, Scandinavia, Grand Canyon, Canada* to *New England* and *New York, Pennsylvania* to *Georgia, Lake Superior* region.
AZOIC		Cosmic stages of the earth's history; origin of the earth as a separate planet; beginnings of the atmosphere, oceans, continents. No definite evidences of life.

ge-o-ther-mic (jē″ō-thûr′mĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *gē* (*geō-*), earth+*thermos*, heat], pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

ger. *abbr.* gerund:—**Ger.**, German; Germany; Germanic (also, **Germ.**).

ge-rah (gē′rə), *n.* [Heb.], an ancient Jewish coin or weight, about one twentieth of a shekel.

Ge-raint (gĕ-rānt′), *n.* [prob.<W.], in medieval romances, one of King Arthur's Knights: subject of two of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

ge-ra-ni-um (jĕ-rā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *geranion*, crane's-bill<*geranos*, crane], any of a large family (*Geraniaceæ*) of annual and perennial herbs of temperate and subtropical climates, especially of two genera, the one (*Geranium*) including the common, spring-blooming, pink- or purple-flowered wild geranium, or crane's-bill, of eastern North America, and the other (*Pelargonium*), chiefly native in South Africa, including many species cultivated as house and garden plants, some for their showy clusters of brilliantly colored or white flowers, and others for their fragrant foliage.—*adj.* **ge-ra′ni-a′ceous** (-ā′shŭs).

Gerd (gĕrd), *n.* [<O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, a beautiful young Teutonic giantess and goddess, whose union with Frey, recounted in ancient Scandinavian lore, probably symbolizes the new life of spring. Also, **Gerdh**; **Gerth** (gĕrth); **Gerth′r** (gĕrth′r).

ger-fal-con (jûr′fô″kn; jûr′fôl″kn), *n.* [<O.F. *gerfaucon*<L.L. *gerofalco*<M.H.G. *gīrvalke*<O.H.G. *gīri*, greedy+Lat. *falco*, falcon], a large falcon found in the arctic regions and cold parts of America, Europe, and Asia. Also, **gyr′fal″con.**

ger-kin (gûr′kĭn), *n.* [see **gherkin**], a small cucumber used for pickling. See **gher′kin**, *Pfd. S.*

germ (jûrm), *n.* [<Fr. *germe*<Lat. *germen*, a sprout], **1**, the rudimentary element of an animal or plant, capable of developing into one of its kind; a sprout; seed; **2**, a microbe; any bacterium or protozoön, especially one which may cause disease; **3**, that from which anything may spring; origin; as, the *germ* of war: *Biol.*, the embryo; the lowest stage of development, before the animal has taken its distinctive form: **germ cell**, a cell which unites with another for reproduction, as the egg or the sperm, and which is indefinitely perpetuated: opposite of *somatic cell*, one of the structural constituents of living tissues, destroyed when its usefulness is past. (See *gamete.*)

Ger-man (jûr′măn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Germanus*, prob.<Celt, name meaning neighbors], pertaining to Germany, its people, or language; more generally, pertaining to the Teutonic peoples of central Europe:—*n.* **1**, a native of Germany; a member of the Teutonic race; **2**, the language of Germany: **High German**, the dialect of central and southern Germany: **Old High German**, this dialect as spoken from 800 to 1100: **Middle High German**, this dialect from 1100 to 1500: **Low German**, the dialect of northern Germany: **Old Low** and **Middle Low German**, this dialect in the two periods cited for High German: **¹german**, an elaborate round dance: a cotillion.

²ger-man (jûr′măn), *adj.* [<O.F. *germain*<Lat. *germanus*, of same parents], of the same stock: used only in combination; as, cousin-*german*: *Obs.*, germane; appropriate; relevant.

Ger-man cock-roach the Croton bug, a small, winged cockroach.

ger-man-der (jĕr-măn′dĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *khamandrua*<*khamai*, on the ground +*drus*, oak], *Bot.*, any herb of a genus (*Teucrium*) of the mint family, including the wood sages.

ger-mane (jĕr-mān′; jûr′mān), *adj.* [see **²german**], **1**, related; akin; **2**, relevant.

Ger-man-ic (jĕr-măn′ĭk), *adj.* [see **German**], **1**, pertaining to Germany or to the Germans; **2**, pertaining to the tall, blond race that occupied most of northwestern Europe about the beginning of the Christian era, or to the common language from which the dialects of the various divisions of the race, as English, Dutch, etc., were derived; Teutonic: —*n.* **1**, the German language; **2**, the common language once spoken by all the Germanic or Teutonic peoples: in this book called *Teutonic.*

Ger-man-ism (jûr′măn-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, a German custom, manner of speech, or characteristic; **2**, love of German institutions.

Ger-man-ist (jûr′măn-ĭst), *n.* a student of Germanic philology or literature.

ger-ma-ni-um (jĕr-mā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Lat. *Germania*, Germany], *Chem.*, a rare, gray-white metallic element [symbol **Ge**] resembling tin.

Ger-man-ize (jûr′măn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-ized** (-īzd), *p.pr.* **-izing**], [see **German**], to cause to become German or like the Germans in thought, spirit, institutions, etc.:—*v.i.* to become German or like the Germans in character.

Ger-man mea-sles a contagious disease resembling measles in the appearance of its eruptions, usually not very virulent.

Ger-man sil-ver a white alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc, used for scientific instruments, tableware, etc.: also called *nickel silver.*

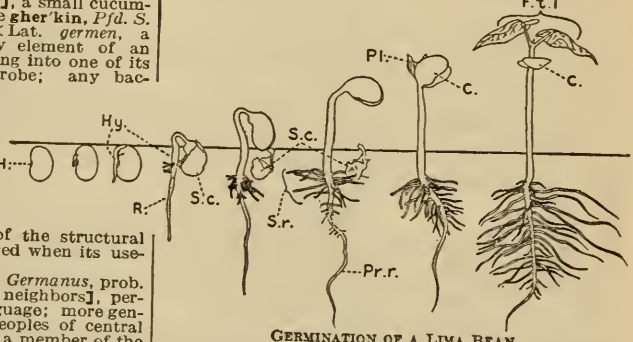
Ger-man text modern German type; also, a type resembling it used for ornament or display in English printing (see App. I).

ger-mi-cide (jûr′mĭ-sīd), *n.* [<Lat. *germen*, germ +*caedere*, to kill], any substance or chemical preparation used to destroy disease germs and other microörganisms.—*adj.* **ger″mi-cid′al.**

ger-mi-cul-ture (jûr′mĭ-kŭl″tûr), *n.* [<Lat. *germen*, germ+*cultura*, culture], the artificial cultivation of bacteria or germs for scientific study.—*n.* **ger″mi-cul′tur-ist.**

ger-mi-nal (jûr′mĭ-năl), *adj.* [<Lat. *germen*, a sprout], pertaining to, or like, a germ or seed bud; sprouting; incipient; in an early stage of growth: opposite of *somatic.*

***Ger-mi-nal** (zhăr″mē″nal′; jûr′mĭ-năl), *n.* [Fr.: see **germinal**], in the Revolutionary calendar of the first French Republic, the seventh month of the year, from March 21 to April 19.



GERMINATION OF A LIMA BEAN

H., hilum; *Hy.*, hypocotyl; *R.*, radicle; *S.c.*, seed coat; *S.r.*, secondary root; *Pr.r.*, primary root; *Pl.*, plumule; *C.*, cotyledon, or seed leaf; *F.t.l.*, first true leaves.

ger-mi-nant (jûr′mĭ-nănt), *adj.* [see **germinal**], sprouting; gradually developing.

ger-mi-nate (jûr′mĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-nated**, *p.pr.* **-nating**], to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form:—*v.t.* to cause to sprout or develop; hence, to produce.—*adj.* **ger′mi-na-tive.**

Syn. propagate, develop, sprout, bud.

ger-mi-na-tion (jûr″mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* the process or inception of growth or vegetation in a seed, bud, or germ (see illus. above).

germ plasm *Biol.*, the substance in animal or vegetable cells by means of which hereditary characteristics reappear in offspring.

germ the-o-ry **1**, the theory of the transmission of disease by infection with specific germs; **2**, the theory that all life depends on the presence and development of living germs.

germ-ule (jûr′mūl), *n.* [<Lat. dim. of *germen*, a sprout], a small germ; a germ in an early stage of development.

ger-ry-man-der (gĕr′ĭ-măn′dĕr), *v.t.* [<humorous allusion to sala*mander*, from the shape of a certain voting district of Massachusetts in 1812, when Elbridge *Gerry* was governor], in United States politics, to divide arbitrarily, as a state, voting district, etc., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent; garble:—*n.* (gĕr′ĭ-măn″dĕr), the act or result of redistricting arbitrarily a state or county.

ger-und (jĕr′ŭnd), *n.* [<Lat. *gerundum*, a thing to be done<*gerere*, to do], **1**, in Latin, a verbal noun; a form of a verb used like a noun, but, like a verb, sometimes governing a noun or pronoun; **2**, in English, a verbal noun, as in: his *earning* a salary depended upon his ability.—*adj.* **ge-run′di-al.**

ge-run-dive (jē-rŭn'dĭv), *n. Lat. Gram.*, a verbal adjective with passive force, as *amandus*, to be loved, lovable:—*adj.* like, pertaining to, or having the nature of, the gerund; gerundial.

Ge-ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. = shouter < *gēruein*, to shout], *Gk. Myth.*, a winged, three-bodied being, king of Erythia, beyond Spain: killed by Hercules, who stole his red oxen as one of his labors.

ges-so (jĕs'ō), *n.* [It. = chalk, plaster < Lat. *gypsum*: see **gypsum**], *Art*, plaster of Paris, especially when used in painting or sculpture, or in bas-reliefs.

gest (jĕst), *n.* [M.E. < L.L. *gesta*, deeds], *Archaic*, **1**, an exploit; adventure; **2**, a tale of romance or adventure, often in meter. Also, **geste**.

Ge-stalt psy-chol-o-gy (gĕ-shtält'), [< Ger. *gestalt*, form, figure, shape], *Psych.*, psychology which emphasizes the theory that the whole of the content of any perception is essentially a unit, whether simple or complex, which cannot be expressed in terms of the parts which it may seem to contain: also called *configuration psychology*.

***Ge-sta-po** (gĕ-stä'pō), *n.* [Ger. < *ge*heime *staats*-polizei, secret state police], the Nazi secret police of Germany, whose duty it is to ferret out and arrest those who oppose the policies of the government.

ges-ta-tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *gestare* (*-atus*), to carry], pregnancy; the condition of the female mammal when carrying unborn young.

ges-tic-u-late (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *gesticulari* (*-atus*) < *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, gesture], to make meaningful motions, as in attracting attention or speaking.—*n.* **ges-tic'u-la'tor**.—*adj.* **ges-tic'u-la-to-ry**.

ges-tic-u-la-tion (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a gesture, especially a hurried or ludicrous one; **2**, the act of making expressive motions.

ges-ture (jĕs'tŭr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tŭrd), *p.pr.* -turing], [< L.L. *gestura*, posture, bearing < Lat. *gerere*, to carry], to make expressive motions:—*v.t.* to express by motions:—*n.* **1**, a bodily movement expressing or emphasizing an idea; **2**, such movements collectively, or the art of this mode of expression.

Syn., *n.* attitude, action, posture, gesticulation.

get (gĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got (gŏt), *p.p.* got or gotten (gŏt'n), *p.pr.* getting], [< O.N. *geta*, to get < Aryan source], **1**, to come to have; obtain; win; receive; gain; acquire; **2**, to learn, as a lesson; **3**, to beget; produce: used now only of animals; **4**, to bring into, or cause to be in, some state; as, to *get* a machine started; *get* the room ready; to succeed in placing in or out of some certain position or location; as, to *get* the key into the keyhole; **5**, to prepare or eat (a meal); **6**, to persuade; as, to *get* her to go; **7**, to find out, as the answer to an arithmetical problem; **8**, to become infected with, as a disease; **9**, to cause to be done; as, to *get* a task accomplished: *Colloq.*, **1**, to receive a sentence of; **2**, to catch or corner; as, to *get* someone in an argument; **3**, to capture; as, to *get* an enemy; *Slang*, **1**, to understand; as, do you *get* me? **2**, to convince; as, that appeal *gets* me: to **have got**, *Colloq.*, **1**, to have; as, *I've got* a dime; **2**, to be obliged; as, *I've got* to go:—*v.i.* **1**, to bring, take, or put oneself; as, to *get* into clothes; to *get* off a train; **2**, to become; as, to *get* out of date; *get* well; *get* dizzy: *Colloq.*, to succeed; contrive; as, she *got* to go to the play: **get!** betake yourself off; depart: **get along**, to succeed (well or ill): **get at**, to gain access to; try to show; find out; as, to *get at* the truth: **get off**, **1**, to start; **2**, to escape, as from a punishment: **get out**, to betake oneself off; of a secret, to become noised abroad: **get over**, to recover from; cease being affected by; as, he soon *got over* his fright: **get up**, to arise from bed:—*n.* a begetting, or that which is begotten: used of animals.

Syn., *v.* gain, acquire, earn, attain, procure, win, achieve, secure. To *get* is to come into the possession of in any way; as, to *get* a fine salary, a promotion, a legacy, a disease, or an idea. To *gain* is to *get* by labor, struggle, or effort, that which is an advantage, a profit, or a goal; as, to *gain* a livelihood, mastery over oneself. To *acquire*, like to *get*, means to come into full possession of in any manner; usually, however, *acquire* is used of those things *gained* slowly, as a collection of rarities, a language, a cultivated manner. One *earns* what he works for; we *earn* a living, or recognition in some field of endeavor. One *attains* who accomplishes the object of a lofty or worthy ambition; we *attain*, or *attain* to, greatness; some *attain* spiritual heights. To *procure* is to obtain, particularly through search, expenditure, or the services of others; as, to *procure* advantageous seats, a copy of a book, a meal. To *win* is to *get* by struggle against hostile opposition, as in business, or in friendly competition, as in sport, love, or the like. To *achiere* is to *attain*, as by valor or industry, a great end; as, to *achiere* glory, victory, success.

get–at–a-ble (gĕt'-ăt'-ă-bl), *adj.* easily accessible: not hard to approach or ascertain.

get-a-way (gĕt'ă-wā'), *n.* [*get*+*away*], *n.* the act of getting started: *Slang*, escape.

Geth-sem-a-ne (gĕth-sĕm'ă-nē), *n.* [Heb. = oil press], **1**, *Bib.*, a garden, probably at the foot of the Mount of Olives, which was the scene of Christ's agony, betrayal, and arrest (Matt. 26:36); **2**, hence, any agonizing crisis.

get-ta-ble (gĕt'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **get**], capable of being procured or acquired.

get–up (gĕt'-ŭp'), *n.* *Colloq.*, **1**, fashion of dress; **2**, style; appearance, as of a book.

gew-gaw (gū'gô), *n.* [< M.E. *giuegoue*, bauble], a showy trifle; useless ornament; toy.

gey (gā), *adv.* [Sc. var. of *gay*], *Sc.*, considerably; rather: **gey and**, rather; pretty; as, *gey and* fine.

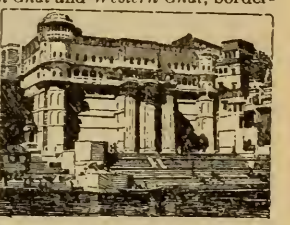
gey-ser (gī'sĕr; gī'zĕr), *n.* [< *Geysir*, name of a famous hot spring in Iceland < O.N. *geysa*, to gush], a hot spring which at intervals throws jets of water, mud, steam, etc., into the air.

ghain (khīn), *n.* [Arab.], the 19th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), pronounced somewhat like German *ch*, or *r* sounded as a deep guttural trill: as a numerical symbol, 1000.

ghast-ly (găst'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< obs. *gast*, fright < A.S. *gæstan*, to terrify], **1**, deathlike; pale; haggard; **2**, horrible; shocking; abhorrent; as, a *ghastly* crime:—*adv.* frightfully; as, *ghastly* pale.—*n.* **ghast'li-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* pallid, wan, cadaverous, hideous, gruesome.

ghat (gŏt), *n.* [Hind.], **1**, in India, a mountain range: from the *Eastern Ghat* and *Western Ghat*, bordering the Indian peninsula; also, a mountain pass; defile; ravine; **2**, a flight of steps leading to a landing place along the river, used for bathing: **burning ghat**, a portion of such a river landing on which the Hindus burn their dead. Also, **ghaut**.



A GHAT AT BENARES, INDIA

ghee (gē), *n.* [< Hind. *ghī*], in India, an oil obtained by clarifying butter made from buffalo milk coagulated before churning: used in cooking and as a medicine.

gher-kin (gûr'kĭn), *n.* [< Du. dim. of *agurk*, cucumber < uncertain Slav. form < Gk. *aggourion*, melon], **1**, a species of small, prickly cucumber used for pickling; **2**, the small immature fruit of the common cucumber, similarly used. Also, **ger'kin**.

ghet-to (gĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -ti (-ē); -tos (-ōz)], [It., perh. < *borghetto*, dim. of *borgo*, borough], the Jewish quarter in a city.

Ghib-el-line (gĭb'ĕl-ĭn), *n.* [< It. *Ghibellino* < Ger. *Waiblingen*, one of the Hohenstaufen estates in the 12th cent.], in medieval Italy, a member of the aristocratic party, opposed to the papal or popular party of the *Guelphs*:—*adj.* pertaining to this party.—*n.* **Ghib'el-lin-ism**.

ghost (gōst), *n.* [< A.S. *gāst*, a spirit], **1**, the disembodied spirit of a dead person; an apparition haunting the living; **2**, any specter or phantom; **3**, the soul; the breath of life: now used only in the phrase, to give up the *ghost*, or to die; **4**, a shadowy semblance; as, the *ghost* of a smile; **5**, a person who does work, especially literary work, for which another takes the credit: often called *ghost writer*:—*v.i.* to do the work of a ghost writer.—*adj.* **ghost'like**.

Syn. specter, phantom, phantasm, spirit, shade.

ghost-ly (gōst'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], pertaining to religious matters; spiritual; as, *ghostly* counsel: now little used; **2**, pertaining to, or like, an apparition; spectral.—*n.* **ghost'li-ness**.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [< Arab. *ghūl*, demon], an imaginary being of Eastern lore, who robs graves and preys on the dead.—*adj.* **ghoul'ish**.—*adv.* **ghoul'ish-ly**.

G. H. P. *abbr. Freemasonry*, Grand High Priest: —**G. H. Q.**, General Headquarters.

ghyll (gĭl), *n.* [see **gill**], a deep, narrow glen forming the course of a stream. See **gill**, *Pfd. S.*

gi-ant (jī'ănt), *n.* [< O.F. *geant* < Gk. *gigas* (*gigantos*), giant, perh. < *gē*, earth], **1**, *Class. Myth.*, one of a race of beings of huge size, sons of Gæa (earth) and Uranus (heaven) or Tartarus (hell), who fought the gods; **2**, in legends and fairy tales, an imaginary being of enormous size, as in "Jack the *Giant* Killer"; **3**, a man of great bulk or stature; **4**, one possessed of great physical or mental power: **Giant**

Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the occupant of Doubting Castle, who imprisoned Christian and Hopeful in a dungeon:—*adj.* like a person of great stature; huge: **giant powder**, an explosive formed of nitroglycerin and infusorial earth, used in blasting: practically a form of dynamite.—*n. fem.* **gi'ant-ess.**

giaour (jour), *n.* [< Turk. *giaur* < Pers. *gaur*, infidel], in Mohammedan usage, one who does not believe in Islam; especially, a Christian.

[1]**gib** (gĭb), *n.* [< O.F. *gibbe*, hoe], *Mech.*, a wedge-shaped or grooved device, usually adjustable, for holding in place moving parts of a machine:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gibbed (gĭbd), *p.pr.* gibbing], to fasten or hold in place with a gib or gibs.

[2]**gib** (gĭb), *n.* [< M.E. *Gibbe*, abbr. of *Gilbert*, common name for cat], **1**, a male cat; **2**, a castrated cat: rarely used:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gibbed (gĭbd), *p.pr.* gibbing], **1**, to disembowel; **2**, to castrate.

gib-ber (jĭb'ẽr; gĭb'ẽr), *v.i.* [imit.], to speak rapidly and indistinctly; gabble; talk nonsense:—*v.t.* to utter incoherently.

gib-ber-ish (gĭb'ẽr-ĭsh), *n.* rapid, disconnected talk:—*adj.* meaningless.

gib-bet (jĭb'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gibet*, gallows < *gibe*, club], a gallows; also, formerly, a post with a projecting arm on which the bodies of executed criminals were hung in chains:—*v.t.* **1**, to hang on a gallows; **2**, to expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gib-bon (gĭb'ŭn), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], any of a genus (*Hylobates*) of small, long-armed, loud-voiced manlike apes of southeastern Asia.

gib-bos-i-ty (gĭ-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **gibbous**], **1**, the state of being humped or humpbacked; **2**, a protuberance or swelling; **3**, irregular roundness, as of the moon when it is more than half full and less than full: *Bot.*, a swelling on an organ; *Zoöl.*, a rounded swelling or hump, as of a camel.

gib-bous (gĭb'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *gibbus*, hump], **1**, irregularly rounded; protuberant; swollen; **2**, humpbacked: *Astron.*, in the second quarter, having the bright portion convex on both margins: said of the moon. Also, **gib-bose'** (gĭ-bōs').

GIBBOUS MOON

gibe (jīb), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *giber*, to treat roughly, or related to O. N. *geip*, idle talk], a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gibed (jībd), *p.pr.* gibing], to sneer at; taunt; flout; jeer at:—*v.i.* to cast reproaches; use taunts; sneer; scoff. Also, **jibe.**—*n.* **gib'er.**
Syn., v. scoff, deride, flout, taunt, mock. (See jeer.)

gib-let (jĭb'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gibelet*, stew], any of several internal organs of poultry, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc., used as food: usually in *pl.*

gid (gĭd), *n.* [< *giddy*, q.v.], a disease of sheep, affecting the brain: often called *staggers* (which see).

gid-dy (gĭd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], [< A.S. *gydig*, insane], **1**, having a confused, whirling sensation in the head; light-headed; **2**, tending to produce dizziness; as, a *giddy* height; whirling rapidly; **3**, frivolous; fickle.—*adv.* **gid'di-ly.**—*n.* **gid'di-ness.**
Syn. unsteady, flighty, whirling, thoughtless, dizzy.

Gid-e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Heb. = a hewer], *Bib.*, a judge of Israel, who delivered his people from the Midianites (Judg. 6:11; 8:32).

gift (gĭft), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, something given or bestowed; a present; donation; benefaction; **2**, the power or right to bestow; as, the position is in his *gift;* **3**, a natural talent: *Law*, voluntary transfer of property without compensation:—*v.t. Dial.*, to bestow: **gifted**, endowed with natural talent.
Syn., n. endowment, aptitude, talent, faculty, turn, bent; grant, alms, present, bribe, gratuity, boon, largess, donation. *Gift* and *endowment* name exceptional powers bestowed on us by nature. The two words are sometimes interchangeable; but *gift* is often used to name ability of a higher order than *endowment;* as, the *gift* of eloquence; but beauty, charm, graciousness of manner are *endowments*, not *gifts*. *Talent*, in its specific sense, is a special mental *gift*, an *aptitude*, as for music or acting, capable of being developed by training, but falling short of genius. *Faculty* names a knack or *endowment;* as, the *faculty* of managing men; the *faculty* of producing work. *Aptitude, turn*, and *bent* name inclinations or tendencies of the mind or character in certain directions. An *aptitude* may be natural or acquired; *turn* and *bent* more frequently name innate capacities, *bent* indicating a stronger and more positive inclination than *turn*. We speak of an *aptitude* for meeting people easily, a *turn* for mechanics, a *bent* for reading; a natural *bent* of the mind. (See [1]boon.)

[1]**gig** (gĭg), *n.* [< obs. *gig*, a kind of top: source uncertain], **1**, a light, two-wheeled, open carriage drawn by one horse; **2**, a machine for raising nap on cloth; **3**, a light ship's boat, usually for the commanding officer; also, a racing boat; **4**, a whirling object.

[2]**gig** (gĭg), *n.* [< *fizgig* < Sp. *fisga*, harpoon], a pronged spear for harpooning fish; a fishgig:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gigged (gĭgd), *p.pr.* gigging], to fish with a fishgig:—*v.t.* to spear, as with a fishgig.

gi-gan-tesque (jī'găn-tĕsk'), *adj.* [see **gigantic**], giantlike; appropriate to giants.

gi-gan-tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *gigas* (*gigantis*) < Gk. *gigas*, giant], huge; colossal; tremendous; of extraordinary size.—*adv.* **gi-gan'ti-cal-ly.**
Syn. titanic, enormous, prodigious, vast, immense.

gig-gle (gĭg''l), *n.* [imit.], a nervous, silly laugh:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-ld), *p.pr.* -gling], to laugh in a nervous, tittering way.—*n.* **gig'gler.**—*adj.* **gig'gly.**

gig-let (gĭg'lĕt), *n.* a frivolous, giggling girl: *Obs.*, a wanton. Also, **gig'lot.**

gi-go-lo (zhĭg'ō-lō), *n.* [Fr., masc. of *gigolette*, a streetwalker, harlot, perh. < *gigue*, granddaughter, girl of low morals], a man who accepts pay to act as dancing partner to women patrons of a café.

gig-ot (jĭg'ŏt), *n.* [O.F. = leg of mutton], **1**, a leg of mutton; **2**, a leg-of-mutton sleeve, very full at the shoulder, narrowing at the elbow.

GIGOT

***gigue** (zhēg), *n.* [Fr. = jig], a jig. See **jig**, *Pfd. S.*

Gi-la mon-ster (hē'lȧ), [< *Gila* River], a black-and-orange lizard of Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico, sometimes 20 inches long, with poison fangs in the lower jaw (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

[1]**gild** (gĭld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gilded, *p.p.* gilt (gĭlt) or gilded, *p.pr.* gilding], [< A.S. *gyldan*, to gild], **1**, to overlay or wash with gold or something resembling it; **2**, to give a fair outward appearance to; **3**, to illuminate; make attractive; adorn.

[2]**gild** (gĭld), *n.* [see **guild**], **1**, a fraternity; **2**, a trade association for mutual aid. See **guild**, *Pfd. S.*

gild-ing (gĭld'ĭng), *n.* [see [1]**gild**], **1**, the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold or a substitute resembling it; **2**, gold leaf, powder, etc., applied to a surface; **3**, a fair outward appearance.

[1]**gill** (gĭl), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a breathing organ of water animals, as fishes, lobsters, and most aquatic larvæ; **2**, the fleshy flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; also called *wattle;* **3**, one of the thin, dependent, leaflike, structures, bearing spores, on the under side of the caplike top of many mushrooms.

[2]**gill** (gĭl), *n.* [< O.N. *gil*, glen], a deep, narrow cleft through which a stream flows. Also, **ghyll.**

[3]**gill** (jĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *gille*, measure for wine < L.L. *gillo*, wine vessel], one fourth of a pint.

[4]**gill** (jĭl), *n.* [< *Gillian* < Fr. *Juliane*, proper name], **1**, a girl; sweetheart: also, *jill;* **2**, ground ivy.

gil-lie (gĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)], [< Gael. *gille*, lad], in Scotland, a manservant; especially, an attendant on a sportsman. Also, **gil'ly.**

gil-ly-flow-er (jĭl'ĭ-flou''ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *girofle* < Gk. *karuon*, nut + *phullon*, leaf], **1**, any of various cultivated garden plants, as the wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), a perennial plant with fragrant yellow flowers, growing on old walls in Europe, or the common stock (*Matthiola incana*); formerly, a carnation or pink; **2**, a kind of apple. Also, **gil'li-flow''er.**

gil-son-ite (gĭl'sŭn-īt), *n.* [< S.H. *Gilson*, owner of a deposit], a very pure form of asphalt, found chiefly in Utah; uintahite (which see).

[1]**gilt** (gĭlt), [see [1]**gild**], past participle of the verb *gild:* —*adj.* covered with gold; yellow like gold:—*n.* **1**, gilding; **2**, show; an artificially attractive exterior.

[2]**gilt** (gĭlt), *n.* [< O. N. *gyltr*, gilt], an immature female hog; a young sow.

gim-bal (gĭm'băl; jĭm'-), *n.* [< O.F. *gemel*, ring < Lat. *gemellus*, twin], *Mech.*, one of two rings swiveling one within the other on axes that are at right angles, the axis of the inner ring being supported by the outer ring: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, or the like, so that it always remains level: generally used in *pl.* Also, *Hist.*, **gem'el** (jĕm'ĕl): *Obs.*, **gim'mal.**

GIMBALS
Mariner's compass suspended on gimbals: A, gimbals; B, points of suspension.

gim-crack (jĭm'-krăk''), *n.* [< earlier *gibecrake*, perh. < O.F. *giber*, to shake + A.S. *cracian*, to crack], a cheap, showy ornament or other article; a trifle; a gewgaw:—*adj.* showy but useless.—*n.* **gim'crack''er-y.**

gi-mel (gē'měl), *n.* [perh. < Heb. *gimel*, camel], the third letter of the Hebrew alphabet [‡ (see App. D)], approximately equivalent to the English hard *g*: as a numerical symbol, 3.

gim-let (gim'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *guimbelet*, dim. of source of M.E. *wimble*, boring tool], a small boring tool with a pointed screw at one end and a handle placed at right angles:—*v.t.* to bore into with a gimlet.

GIMLET

gim-mal (gim'ăl; jim'ăl), *n.* [see **gimbal**], *Obs.*, one of two rings interlocked or used in combination, as in a mariner's compass. Also, **gem'el.** See **gim'bal**, *Pfd. S.*

gimp (gimp), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a kind of flat, laced twist or trimming, interwoven with wire or cord: used for furniture, dresses, etc.; 2, a coarse thread used to outline the design in lace making:—*v.t.* to border with this twist or trimming.

1gin (jin), *n.* [abbr. of *geneva*, q.v.], an aromatic alcoholic liquor, distilled from grain and usually flavored with juniper berries: **ginned**, intoxicated.

2gin (jin), *n.* [< O.F. *engin*, engine], 1, a trap or snare; 2, a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a cotton gin; 3, a portable hoisting device; 4, a pile-driving machine:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ginned (jind), *p.pr.* ginning], 1, to catch in a trap; 2, to clear (cotton) of seeds by a cotton gin.

3gin (gin), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gan (găn) or gon (gŏn), *p.pr.* ginning], [< *begin*, q.v.], *Obs.*, to begin.

gin-ger (jin'jĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *gingiber* < Lat. *zingiber* < Gk. *ziggiberis* < Sans. *çṛngavera*, ginger < *çṛnga*, horn + *vera*, body, shape], 1, any of a family (*Zingiberaceæ*) of tropical herbs, especially one species (*Zingiber officinale*), the common ginger, widely cultivated for its pungent, aromatic rootstock; 2, the rootstock itself, used in cookery and medicine: *Colloq.*, courage; vim; snap.—*adj.* **gin'ger-y** (-ĭ).

gin-ger ale a mild beer, made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar: in Great Britain also called *ginger beer* and *ginger pop*.

gin-ger-bread (jin'jĕr-brĕd'), *n.* [*ginger* + *bread*], 1, molasses cake flavored with ginger; 2, cheap, flimsy ornamentation, as on a house: also called *gingerbread work*.

gin-ger-ly (jin'jĕr-lĭ), *adj.* [perh. < O.F. *gensor*, comp. of *gent*, graceful], cautious; timid:—*adv.* daintily; warily.

gin-ger-snap (jin'jĕr-snăp'), *n.* [*ginger* + *snap*], a molasses cooky flavored with ginger.

ging-ham (ging'ăm), *n.* [< Fr. *guingan* < Malay *gingang*, striped], a cotton dress cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving.

gink-go (gingk'gō), *n.* [< Jap. *gingko* < Chin. *yinhing*, silver apricot], an ornamental tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) with fan-shaped leaves, native to Japan and China. Also, **ging'ko.**

gin-seng (jin'sĕng), *n.* [< Chin. *jen shen*, image of man: in reference to forked root], 1, any of a family (*Araliaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees widely distributed in temperate and tropical climates, especially one species (*Panax quinquefolium*) of America and one species (*P. schinseng*), native in Manchuria and Chosen, the aromatic roots of which are dried for medicine; 2, the dried roots: **dwarf ginseng**, the ground nut, a low-growing species (*P. trifolium*).

gip-sy (jip'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< 16th-cent. *gipcyan*, for *Egyptian*, supposed place of origin], 1, one of a wandering race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; 2, the language of the gypsies: also called *Romany*; 3, an unconventional, adventurous girl. See **gyp'sy**, *Pfd. S.*

gip-sy moth a certain moth highly destructive to tree foliage. See **gyp'sy moth**, *Pfd. S.*

gi-raffe (jĭ-răf'), *n.* [< Arab. *zurāfah*, name of animal], a cud-chewing African mammal, remarkable for its long legs and neck: also called *camelopard*: **Giraffe**, a northern constellation.

GIRAFFE (1/75)

gir-an-dole (jĭr'ăn-dōl), *n.* [< It. *girandola* < Lat. *gyrare*, to revolve], 1, a whirling firework; any revolving jet, as of water; 2, a branching bracket light or candlestick; 3, an ornamental pendant, with a central stone surrounded by smaller ones.

gir-a-sol (jĭr'ă-sōl; -sŏl), *n.* [It. < *girare*, to revolve + *sole*, sun], a bluish white opal with reddish glints; fire opal. Also, **gir'a-sole.**

1gird (gûrd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* girt (gûrt) or girded, *p.pr.* girding], [< A.S. *gyrdan*, to surround], 1, to surround with a flexible band; bind; 2, to encircle; 3, to make ready; brace; equip:—*n.* a girth.

2gird (gûrd), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to jeer: *Obs.*, to strike:—*v.i.* to sneer; gibe:—*n.* a taunt.

gird-er (gûr'dĕr), *n.* [see **1gird**], one that encircles or equips: *Arch.*, 1, in a floor, a main spanning beam supporting the joists; a sill; 2, any heavy beam supporting a floor or partition; *Engin.*, the large spanning beam of a bridge or roof.

gir-dle (gûr'dl), *n.* 1, a belt, cord, or sash for the waist; 2, anything that surrounds like a belt; 3, in coal mining, a thin layer of sandstone; 4, a ring around the trunk of a tree made by removing the bark: *Anat.*, either of two bony formations which support the limbs at the shoulder and the hip:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* girdled (-dld), *p.pr.* girdling], 1, to bind with, or as with, a belt; 2, to inclose; encircle; 3, to cut the bark of (a tree or branch) clear around, so that the tree or branch is injured or killed.

girl (gûrl), *n.* [< M.E. *gerle*, a young person], a female child; young unmarried woman: *Colloq.*, 1, a servant; 2, a sweetheart: **Girl Scout**, a member of an organization patterned after the Boy Scouts, for general outdoor training for girls.—*n.* **girl'hood.**

girl-ish (gûrl'ĭsh), *adj.* like, or befitting, a young woman; pertaining to girlhood; as, *girlish* dress.—*adv.* **girl'ish-ly.**—*n.* **girl'ish-ness.**

girn (gûrn; gĭrn), *v.i.* [Sc.], *Obs.* or *Sc. Dial.*, 1, to snarl; 2, to grin.

Gi-ron-dist (jĭ-rŏn'dĭst), *n.* [< Fr. *Gironde*, department from which leaders came], a member of the moderate republican party in the assembly of 1791–93 during the first French Revolution:—*adj.* pertaining to such a party.

1girt (gûrt), [see **1gird**], past tense and past participle of the verb *gird*:—*p. adj.* *Naut.*, held or moored by cables so as not to swing to wind or tide.

2girt (gûrt), *n.* [see **girth**], girth (which see):—*v.t.* to measure the girth of:—*v.i.* to measure in girth.

girth (gûrth), *n.* [< O.N. *gjörđh*, girdle], 1, the band by which the saddle is kept on a horse; a belly-band; cinch (see *saddle*, illus.); 2, the circumference of a tree, animal, etc.; 3, anything that binds or encircles; a girdle:—*v.t.* 1, to encircle, as a horse, with a band, in order to hold in position a saddle, blanket, harness, etc.; 2, to measure, as a tree, in circumference.

gist (jĭst), *n.* [< O.F. *gésir*, to recline], 1, in an action at law, the special underlying fact which justifies legal action or makes it possible; hence, 2, the substance or pith of a matter; main point; object.

git-tern (gĭt'ĕrn), *n.* [< O.F. *guiterne*, a guitar], *Mus.*, formerly, a wire-strung musical instrument like a guitar; zither. Also, **cith'ern.**

giust (jŭst), *n.* [quasi-Italian form of *joust*, q. v.], *Obs.*, a joust; tournament. See **joust**, *Pfd. S.*

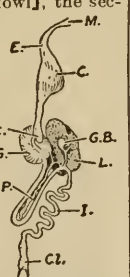
give (gĭv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gave (gāv), *p.p.* given (gĭv'n), *p.pr.* giving], [< A.S. *giefan*, to give], 1, to transfer from one's own possession to that of another, temporarily or permanently; as, to *give* one a book to read; to *give* one's property to one's children; 2, to bestow as a present; confer, as alms, without return; donate, as a benefit to a community; 3, to offer or present for acceptance; as, to *give* a dinner; 4, to administer; as, to *give* medicine; 5, to furnish or supply; as, to *give* proof; 6, to confer or grant, as authority; 7, to inflict, as punishment; 8, to allow, as permission; 9, to deliver in return for an equivalent; as, to *give* a salary or a contract; to pay; as, I *gave* three dollars for the book; 10, to offer as due; as, *give* him credit; 11, to yield: with *up*; as, to *give* up a claim; concede; as, to *give* a point in a game; 12, to pledge; as, to *give* one's word; 13, to communicate or impart; as, to *give* a message or an idea; 14, to utter, as a command or a cry; 15, to be the cause or source of; as, to *give* measles; *give* inspiration; 16, to produce; yield as a result; as, maple trees *give* sugar; the addition *gives* nine; 17, to put forth, as effort, sound, light, etc.; as, the door *gave* a squeak; 18, to produce on demand; as, to *give* bail: **given**, devoted; addicted; as, a life *given* to charity; *given* to puns:—*v.i.* 1, to present gifts; bestow charity; 2, to yield to pressure; as, the door began to *give*; 3, to surrender; as, to *give* in; 4, to be turned, or face, toward; as, the porch *gives* upon the lake:—*n.* a yielding to pressure; elasticity.—*n.* **giv'er.**

Syn., *v.* grant, bestow, confer, present, offer, supply, furnish, impart, cede, convey. To *give* is a general term, meaning primarily to make another the receiver of something at our disposal or in our possession without the idea of return or compensation; as, my father *gave* me a dollar. *Give* is so widely used, however, that it has in addition acquired the connotation of parting with something for an equivalent, or of communicating that which cannot be regarded as a gift; as, I'll *give* you

five thousand for the property; *give* a ransom; *give* orders; *give* him a kick; *give* us the facts. To *bestow* is to *give* what is especially wanted or expressly needed; as, to *bestow* gifts upon the poor; to *bestow* is sometimes an act of condescension or favor; as, the prince *bestowed* largess upon his courtiers. To *grant* is to concede indulgently; as, to *grant* permission, a pardon, or an appeal; or to *give* formally or authoritatively; as, the king *granted* tracts of land for settlement. To *confer* is to *give* respectfully, as a favor, title, or degree, that which is esteemed as an honor by the recipient. We say that a university *gives*, *grants*, or *confers* degrees; a judge may *give* or *grant*, but never *confers*, a stay of sentence. To *offer* is to tender for refusal or acceptance; it may be a purely business proposition; as, he *offered* to sell the property; it may be a gesture of humility; as, he *offered* heartfelt apologies; or it may connote solemnity; as, he *offered* sacrifice to the gods.

giv-en (giv'n), *p.adj.* **1**, inclined; addicted; usually with *to*; as, *given* to lying; **2**, stated; prearranged; as, a *given* date for payment: *Math.*, assumed; granted; accepted as known: used especially of figures, relations, etc., which are to be considered as a basis for working out a problem or demonstration; as, *given* a circle, to find its center: **given name**, the Christian name, as distinguished from the surname.

giz-zard (gĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [< O.F. *guiser*, perh. < Lat. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of fowl], the second stomach of birds, in which the food is crushed and ground by means of pebbles that have been swallowed.



DIGESTIVE ORGANS of a pigeon: *M.*, mouth; *E.*, esophagus; *C.*, crop (somewhat distended); *St.*, stomach; *G.B.*, gall bladder; *G.*, gizzard; *L.*, liver; *P.*, pancreas; *I.*, intestines; *Cl.*, cloaca.

gla-brous (glā'brŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *glaber*, smooth], having a smooth, hairless surface.

***gla-cé** (glă'sā'), *adj.* [Fr. = frozen; iced], **1**, of fruits, nuts, etc., iced or sugared; **2**, of fabrics, having a glossy surface:—*v.t.* to cover, as nuts, with a hard, shiny icing.

gla-cial (glā'shăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *glacies*, ice], **1**, pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice; pertaining to glaciers; **2**, pertaining to the period of glaciers: *Chem.*, crystallized; resembling ice: used to distinguish solid crystalline forms of certain compounds which may also exist in the liquid state: **glacial period**, a period of the earth: used commonly for the Pleistocene period of the Cenozoic era: also, **Glacial Period**: also called *ice age St.*, when vast ice sheets covered large areas of a glacier. **gla'cial-ly**, *adv.* (see *geology*, chart).—*adv.* **gla'cial-ly**.

gla-ci-ate (glā'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *glaciare* (*-atus*), to freeze], **1**, to freeze; **2**, to cover with an ice sheet; **3**, to alter or change by glacial action; **4**, to give a frosted appearance to:—*v.i.* **1**, to be turned to ice; **2**, to become marked by ice action.—*n.* **gla'ci-a'tion**.

gla-cier (glā'shẽr; glăs'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [Fr. < *glace*, ice], a body of ice compacted from snow, forming in climates where more snow falls in winter than melts in summer, which flows slowly down valleys, as in Alaska or Switzerland, or over a large land area, as in Greenland, either melting as it flows, or reaching the sea and breaking off into icebergs.

gla-cis (glā'sĭs; glăs'ĭs), *n.* [Fr. = slippery place], **1**, a gently sloping place; **2**, in a fortification, the slope of a broad, low, outer earthwork, inclining gently up toward the main embankment, and exposing assailants who cross it to the fire of the defenders: **glacis plate**, sloping armor on a warship to throw off hostile shot.

GLACIS
AA, glacis; F, fosse.

glad (glăd), *adj.* [*comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest], [< A.S. *glæd*, shining, perh. < O.N. *gladhr*, bright], **1**, pleased; joyous; **2**, expressive of brightness, joy, etc.; cheerful; gay; **3**, causing joy; as, *glad* tidings:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gladded, *p.pr.* gladding], *Poet.*, to make joyous or bright.—*adv.* **glad'ly**.—*n.* **glad'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* joyful, delighted, gratified. (Cf. happiness.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* sad, disheartened, unhappy.

glad-den (glăd'n), *v.t.* to make happy:—*v.i.* to rejoice; become happy.

Syn. cheer, comfort, exhilarate, gratify, please.

glade (glād), *n.* [perh. < *glad*, q.v.], **1**, an open space or passage in a wood or forest; **2**, a stretch of swampy ground with tall grass; **3**, an everglade.

glad-i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt; glā'dĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *gladius*, sword], *Bot.*, sword-shaped; ensiform.

glad-i-a-tor (glăd'ĭ-ā"tẽr), *n.* [Lat.], **1**, in ancient Rome, a professional fighter who contended in the arena with men or animals, using various weapons, as sword, net, etc.; **2**, figuratively, any valiant contestant. — *adj.* **glad"i-a-to'ri-al**.

GLADIATORS

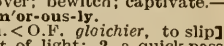
gla-di-o-lus (glă-dī'ō-lŭs; glăd"ĭ-ō'lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -oli (-lī); -oluses (-lŭs-ĕz)], [Lat., dim. of *gladius*, sword], any of a genus (*Gladiolus*) of bulbous plants of the iris family, having long, erect, sword-shaped leaves and tall spikes of variously colored, showy flowers.

Glads-heim (glăts'hām"), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, Odin's dwelling in Asgard, containing the thrones of the Æsir. Also, **Glaths'heim"**.

glad-some (glăd'sŭm), *adj.* [see **glad**], **1**, joyous; gay; **2**, pleasing.—*adv.* **glad'some-ly**.

glair (glâr), *n.* [< O.F. *glaire*, white (of egg), perh. < Lat. *clara*, clear], **1**, the white of egg; also, any adhesive preparation made from it; **2**, any viscous matter:—*v.t.* to treat with a sizing preparation before gilding.—*adj.* **glair'e-ous**.—*adj.* **glair'y**.—*n.* **glair'i-ness**.

glaive (glāv), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *gladius*, sword], *Archaic*, **1**, a sword; especially, a broadsword; **2**, a halberdlike weapon with a blade like a heavy sword on a staff; **3**, a lance set up, as formerly, as winning post and prize in a race; hence, **4**, any prize. Also, **glave**.


GLAIVE (def. 1)

glam-our (glăm'ẽr), *n.* [corr. of archaic *gramarye*, magic < O.F. *gramaire*, learning], **1**, witchery; spell; enchantment; **2**, delusive charm or fascination:—*v.t.* to cast a spell over; bewitch; captivate.—*adj.* **glam'or-ous**.—*adv.* **glam'or-ous-ly**.

glance (glăns), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *gloichier*, to slip], **1**, a sudden shoot of light; **2**, a quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; **3**, a passing allusion or brief reference; **4**, a quick change of motion to an oblique direction: *Mining*, in general, ore with a luster indicating content of metal:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glanced (glănst), *p.pr.* glancing], **1**, to shoot a sudden ray; **2**, to view with a quick movement of the eye; **3**, to strike slantingly and fly off:—*v.t.* **1**, to shoot suddenly or slantingly; **2**, to strike obliquely.

Syn. (see glimpse).

[1]gland (glănd), *n.* [< Fr. *glande* < O.F. *glandre* < Lat. dim. of *glans* (*glandis*), acorn], *Anat.*, a cell or group of cells secreting a substance, as saliva or sweat, to be used in or eliminated from the body; *Bot.*, a similar organ in a plant, secreting a special substance, as the perfumed oils of flowers.

[2]gland (glănd), *n.* [Source uncertain; perh. akin to Sc. *glaun*, *glaund*, clamp], *Mech.*, a movable piece, as a collar, which compresses the packing in a stuffing box (see *packing*, illus.).

glan-ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.pl.* [< O.F. *glandre:* see **gland**], a contagious and very destructive disease in horses, marked by swelling of the glands of the lower jaw, and a discharge of mucus from the nose.

glan-du-lar (glăn'dū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. dim. of *glans* (*glandis*), acorn], pertaining to, resembling, or having, glands, or secreting organs.

glan-dule (glăn'dūl), *n.* a small gland or secreting organ in either a plant or an animal.

glare (glâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glared (glârd), *p.pr.* glaring], [< M.L.G. *glaren*, to glare], **1**, to shine with a dazzling light; **2**, to look with fierce, piercing eyes; **3**, to be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation:—*v.t.* to express with a fierce look:—*n.* **1**, a dazzling light; overpowering luster; **2**, a fierce, piercing look; **3**, in the United States, a smooth, slippery surface, as of ice:—*adj.* having a shining, smooth, highly reflective surface.—*adj.* **glar'y**.

Syn., *n.* flame, flare, brilliance, blaze. (See **light**.)

glar-ing (glâr'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, sending forth, or reflecting, a dazzling light; gaudy; **2**, evident; bold; as, a *glaring* error; notorious; as, a *glaring* criminal record; **3**, having a fierce and piercing look, as eyes.

glass (glăs), *n.* [< A.S. *glæs*, glass, perh. < O.Teut. source], **1**, a very hard, brittle substance, usually transparent, made by fusing mixtures of silicates with sodium and potassium carbonates, borates, etc., and

various metallic oxides, which produce definite qualities, such as color, transparency, refractive index, etc.; **2**, any substance of similar composition; **3**, an article made principally of glass, as a mirror, windowpane, drinking utensil, lens, etc.; **4**, the quantity of liquid contained in a drinking glass; **5**, any of certain instruments, as telescope, microscope, barometer, made, or partly made, of glass: **glasses**, spectacles; eyeglasses: **cut glass**, flint glass shaped and ornamented by cutting or grinding with polishing wheels: **flint glass**, glass made from ground flint, lead oxide, and potassium carbonate, used largely for household utensils: **ground glass**, glass the surface of which has been roughened by a sand blast, grinding, etc., so as to destroy its transparency: **plate glass**, glass in large sheets, made by pouring the molten glass on a large, iron table, where it is rolled to the desired thickness, and ground and polished on both sides: **stained glass**, colored glass, arranged in designs and pictures, as in church windows:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass:—*v.t.* **1**, to mirror; reflect in a mirror; **2**, to glaze.

glass blow-er one who, or the machine which, shapes molten glass, by blowing, into the desired form.

glass blow-ing the art or process of forming glassware, bottles, etc., by blowing air into a mass of molten glass held on the end of a long tube: now done largely by machinery.

glass cut-ter **1**, one who or that which cuts glass, or ornaments glass by cutting and grinding patterns on its surface; **2**, a small instrument or tool for cutting plates or sheets of glass.

glass-ful (glăs'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], **1**, the amount that a tumbler or goblet will hold; **2**, the contents of a tumbler or goblet.

glass snake a harmless, legless lizard, found in various parts of the world, resembling a snake and having a very brittle tail, which breaks like glass (for illus. see *Reptilia*).

glass-ware (glăs'wâr"), *n.* [*glass*+¹*ware*], collectively, dishes or other glass articles.

glass-wort (glăs'wûrt"), *n.* [*glass*+¹*wort*], *Bot.*, any of several species of fleshy, salt-marsh plants, from six inches to two feet tall, with scalelike leaves and flowers sunken in the leaf axils; samphire.

glass-y (glăs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **glass**], **1**, like glass, in smoothness, transparency, etc.; **2**, staring without expression: said of the eye or look.—*adv.* **glass'i-ly.**—*n.* **glass'i-ness.**

Glaths-heim (glăths'hām"), *n.* [see **Gladsheim**], *Norse Myth.*, Odin's dwelling in Asgard, containing the thrones of the gods, or Æsir. Also, **Glads'heim"**, *Pfd. S.*

Glau-ber's salt (glou'bĕrz), [<J. R. *Glauber* (1604–68), Ger. chemist], sodium sulphate: a white, efflorescent salt found native and obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid from common salt: used in medicine, chemical industries, etc.

glau-co-ma (glô-kō'mȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *glaukos*, bluish gray: from dull gray look of the eye], *Pathol.*, a disease of the eye marked by tension within the eyeball, and resulting finally in blindness.

glau-cous (glô'kŭs), *adj.* sea-green: green with a bluish gray tinge: *Bot.*, having a waxy surface appearance, as a plum or cabbage leaf: **glaucous gull**, a large gull of the arctic regions (*Larus glaucus*), white with gray back and wings: also called *burgomaster.*

Glau-cus (glô'kŭs), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, a fisherman, lover of Scylla, changed into a sea deity by eating magic grass: especially reverenced by fishermen and sailors for his prophecies and oracles; **2**, a hero who was torn to pieces by his own mares for despising the power of Aphrodite; **3**, one of the Trojan heroes in the Trojan war: eulogized in Homer's "Iliad."

glave (glāv), *n.* [see **glaive**], *Archaic*, **1**, a broadsword; **2**, a kind of bill; **3**, a lance given as a prize; hence, **4**, any prize. See **glaive**, *Pfd. S.*

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glazed (glāzd), *p.pr.* glazing], [see **glass**], **1**, to furnish, as a building or a window, with glass; **2**, to overlay, as pottery, by fusion, with a smooth or transparent layer like glass; **3**, to finish, as leather, with a glossy surface made by rubbing or by applying a thin, transparent coating; **4**, to cover with a film, as the eye:—*v.i.* **1**, to become smooth, hard, or glossy on the surface; **2**, to become staring and expressionless, as the eyes:—*n.* **1**, a glassy coating, as of pottery; **2**, a fixed, filmy look, as in eyes.—*n.* **glaz'er.**

gla-zier (glā'zhẽr; glā'zĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one whose trade is to set glass in windows; **2**, one who applies the glassy coating to pottery, etc.

glaz-ing (glāz'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act or occupation of furnishing with glass or of finishing with a glazed surface; **2**, a coating of glass or other transparent substance; **3**, windowpanes collectively; the glass used in the construction of a building, in windows, skylights, etc.; **4**, a semitransparent color passed thinly over another color to tone down the effect.

gleam (glēm), *n.* [<A.S. *glæm*, brightness], **1**, a faint, brief, intermittent flash of light, usually coming out of darkness; **2**, something resembling a brief flash of brightness; as, a *gleam* of hope:—*v.i.* to emit subdued brightness; send out interrupted rays of light.—*adj.* **gleam'y.**

Syn., *n.* beam, glow, glint, glimmer. (See ¹light.)

glean (glēn), *v.t.* [<O.F. *glener*, to glean], **1**, to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; **2**, to strip, as a field, of what remains; **3**, to collect little by little, or piece by piece, as facts:—*v.i.* **1**, to gather grain left by reapers; **2**, to strip a field; **3**, to collect a little at a time.—*n.* **glean'er.**

glean-ing (glēn'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of collecting after reapers; **2**, that which is collected laboriously from various sources: usually *pl.*

glebe (glēb), *n.* [<Lat. *gleba*, soil], land belonging to a parish church, or assigned to a minister as part of his salary: *Mining*, a piece of land containing ore: *Poet.*, ground; soil; turf.

glede (glēd), *n.* [<A.S. *glida*, a kite: from its gliding motion], the European kite; any similar hawk.

glee (glē), *n.* [<A.S. *glīw*, glee], gaiety; mirth; entertainment: *Mus.*, a secular, vocal composition in three or four parts, either sad or gay: identified with the English people: **glee club**, a club or group of persons organized to sing songs in harmonized parts.—*adj.* **glee'ful.**—*adv.* **glee'ful-ly.**

Syn. cheeriness, cheerfulness, liveliness, merriment, joviality, mirth, hilarity.—*Ant.* sorrow, grief, dejection.

gleed (glēd), *n.* [<A.S. *glēd*, a glowing coal], *Archaic*, a glowing coal.

glee-man (glē'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*glee*+*man*], *Archaic*, a wandering minstrel.

glee-some (glē'sum), *adj.* [see **glee**], merry; joyous; gleeful.

gleg (glĕg), *adj.* [<O.N. *gleggr*, clever], *Sc.* and *Dial.*, sharp; keen; agile; alert; lively.—*adv.* **gleg'ly.**

glen (glĕn), *n.* [<Gael. *gleann*, glen], a narrow, secluded valley.

Glen-gar-ry (glĕn-găr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [Sc. <name of place, *Glengarry*], a kind of cap, high in front, sloping toward the back, worn in the Scottish Highlands by men.

GLENGARRY

gle-noid (glē'noid). *adj.* [<Gk. *glēnoeidēs*<*glēnē*, socket], *Anat.*, having a smooth, shallow cavity; as, the *glenoid* process into which the ball of a ball-and-socket joint fits.

¹glib (glĭb), *adj.* [*comp.* glibber, *superl.* glibbest], [perh. imit.], plausibly fluent.—*adv.* **glib'ly.**—*n.* **glib'ness.**

Syn. facile, voluble, ready. (See garrulous.)

²glib (glĭb), *n.* [<Gael. *glib*, *clib*, lock of hair], *Obs.* or *Hist.*, a thick lock of hair hanging between the eyes, as formerly worn in Ireland.

glid-der-y (glĭd'ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [<*glide*, perh. as *slippery* from *slip*], *Collog.*, in England, slippery.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glided, *p.pr.* gliding], [<A.S. *glīdan*, to glide], to flow or move along smoothly, noiselessly, or stealthily: *Mus.*, to slur two or more notes; *Dancing*, to make a special sliding step or movement; *Aëro.*, to move obliquely downward in an airplane under the influence of gravity but supported by the resistance of the air against the planes:—*n.* the act of moving along smoothly: *Aëro.*, the downward movement of an airplane not propelled by a motor; *Dancing*, a long, sliding movement or step; *Phon.*, the transitional sound which joins two successive sounds without a break, as in the pronunciation of long *i* [ä+ē]; *Mus.*, a transition gradually made from one tone into another without silencing the instrument or voice.

Syn., *v.* slip, slide, run, flow, shade, grade, slur.

GLIDER

glid-er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which slides along smoothly: *Aëro.*, a form of aircraft similar to an airplane but without a motor (see illus.).

glim (glĭm), *n.* [perh. abbr. of *glimpse* or *glimmer*], *Obs.*, brightness; *Rare*, a glance; a glimpse; *Slang*, a light or candle:—*v.i.* *Obs.*, to shine.

glim-mer (glĭm'ẽr), *v.i.* [<M.E. *glimeren*<O. Teut. source, to shine], to shine or flare up faintly and unsteadily:—*n.* **1**, a feeble, unsteady light; **2**, a glimpse; a faint perception; as, a *glimmer* of hope.

Syn., *n.* glitter, glow, shimmer, sheen. (See ¹light.)

glim-mer-ing (glĭm′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, a faint, wavering light; **2**, a dim idea: **to go glimmering**, to flicker out; die down; become lost; depart.—*adv.* **glim′mer-ing-ly.**

glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* [<M.E. *glimsen*, to glimpse <O.Teut. source], **1**, a transient, incomplete, or temporary view or look; **2**, a passing appearance:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glimpsed (glĭmpst), *p.pr.* glimpsing], to catch a momentary view of:—*v.i.* to glance: with *at: Poet.*, to appear for the moment; dawn.

Syn., *n.* glance. A *glance* is a brief look, hurried or casual. A *glimpse* is a momentary opportunity to see.

glint (glĭnt), *n.* [<M.E. *glent*, move quickly, flash, prob. <Scand. source], **1**, a gleam or reflection of light; **2**, a sly glance:—*v.t.* to reflect the sparkle of:—*v.i.* to gleam or flash out: *Sc. Dial.*, to pass quickly.

glis-sade (glĭ-säd′; glĭ-sād′), *n.* [Fr.<*glisser*, to slip], **1**, a slide, or the act of sliding, down a steep mountain slope: usually on snow; **2**, in dancing, a glide:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -saded, *p.pr.* -sading], *Rare*, to slip or slide.

glis-san-do (glē-sän′dō), *n.* [It. form of Fr. *glissant*, sliding], *Mus.*, the playing of a series of notes on the piano by drawing one finger rapidly along the white keys, or, on a stringed instrument, by sliding the finger along the string; also, a gliding effect thus produced.

glis-ten (glĭs′n), *v.i.* [<A.S. *glisnian*, to shine], to sparkle with light; shine; gleam:—*n.* a glitter; a gleaming.—*adv.* **glis′ten-ing-ly.**

glis-ter (glĭs′tẽr), *v.i.* [<A.S. *glisian*, to shine], *Archaic*, to glitter; be bright:—*n.* a sparkle; luster; glitter; a brilliant effect.

glit-ter (glĭt′ẽr), *v.i.* [prob.<O.N. *glitra*, to shine], **1**, to sparkle with light, as gems or highly polished gold; gleam; **2**, to be showy or attractive:—*n.* brilliancy; bright luster; sheen.—*adj.* **glit′ter-y.**

Syn., *n.* flash, sparkle, gleam, glimmer. (See [1]light.)

gloam-ing (glōm′ĭng), *n.* [<A.S. *glōmung*, twilight], twilight; early evening.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to gaze earnestly, usually with cruel greed, lust, or malevolence.

glob-al (glō′băl), *adj.* [see **globe**], **1**, spherical; **2**, [influenced by Fr. *global*], gross; total; taken as a whole or in a lump; as, *global* tonnage of a navy.

globe (glōb), *n.* [<Lat. *globus*, a ball], **1**, a spherical body; a ball; anything shaped like a ball; **2**, a sphere on the surface of which is drawn a map of the earth's surface, called a *terrestrial globe*, or a similar sphere showing the arrangement of the stars in the sky, called a *celestial globe;* **3**, any more or less spherical vessel; as, a goldfish *globe;* **4**, a golden ball regarded as an emblem of royal authority, formerly carried by kings: also called *mound* or *orb:* **the globe**, the earth:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* globed (glōbd), *p.pr.* globing], to form into a globe:—*v.i.* to become round or globe-shaped.

globe-fish (glōb′fĭsh″), *n.* [*globe*+*fish*], any of various fishes that, by drawing in air or water, can distend the body to a more or less spherical or globular shape; a puffer.

globe-flow-er (glōb′flou″ẽr), *n.* [*globe*+*flower*], any of a genus (*Trollius*) of plants of the crowfoot family, with large, showy yellow flowers.

globe-trot-ter (glōb′-trŏt″ẽr), *n.* one who travels far and wide for sight-seeing.

glo-bin (glō′bĭn), *n.* [see **globe**], *Physiol. Chem.*, a constituent of hæmoglobin, the coloring matter in the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates.

glo-bose (glō′bōs″; glō-bōs′), *adj.* spherical, or nearly so; globe-shaped. Also, **glo′bous** (glō′bŭs).—*n.* **glo-bos′i-ty** (glō-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ).

glob-u-lar (glŏb′ū-lẽr), *adj.* [see **globule**], **1**, spherical in shape; **2**, composed of tiny spherical bodies. Also, **glob′u-lous.**

glob-ule (glŏb′ūl), *n.* [<dim. of Lat. *globus*, a ball], a small spherical body; a small pill.

glob-u-lin (glŏb′ū-lĭn), *n.* any of a class of widely distributed proteins, similar to the albumins: found in animal and vegetable matter.

glock-en-spiel (glŏk′ĕn-spēl″), *n.* [<Ger. *glocke*, bell+*spiel*, play], **1**, an instrument made of tuned bells, played upon with hammers or sounded by rods attached to a keyboard; a carillon; **2**, an organ stop producing a bell-like effect.

glom-er-ate (glŏm′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat. *glomerare* (-*atus*) <*glomus* (-*eris*), a ball], *Rare*, to gather into a ball or rounded mass:—*v.i. Obs.*, to wind:—*adj.* (-ẽr-āt), *Bot.*, compactly clustered into a roundish head or mass; conglomerate; *Anat.*, compound: used of the structure of certain glands, as the salivary.—*n.* **glom″er-a′tion.**

glon-o-in (glŏn′ō-ĭn), *n.* [<*gl*(*ycerin*)+*o*(*xygen*)+NO_3 (nitric anhydrid)], *Pharm.*, a dilute solution of nitroglycerin. Also, **glon′o-ine.**

[1]**gloom** (gloom), *n.* [perh.<*gloomy*], **1**, a partial darkness; obscurity; **2**, a shady or dark place; **3**, melancholy; depression; sullenness; an aspect denoting such a feeling; **4**, a depressing condition or prospect: *Slang*, a sad or depressing person.

Syn. dimness, duskiness, cloudiness, sadness, cheerlessness, dejection.—*Ant.* joy, brightness, optimism.

[2]**gloom** (gloom), *v.i.* [<M.E. *gloumen*, to scowl], **1**, to look sullen; frown; be melancholy; **2**, to be or become cloudy or partially dark; present a dismal aspect:—*v.t.* **1**, to make dark; render obscure; **2**, to depress or sadden; fill with despondency.

gloom-y (gloom′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, overspread with, or wrapped in, darkness; **2**, dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless.—*adv.* **gloom′i-ly.**—*n.* **gloom′i-ness.**

Syn. dark, dusky, clouded; sullen, sulky, glum, surly, ill-tempered, ill-humored, morose, splenetic. *Gloomy* describes one who is doleful, dejected, or dispirited. The *sullen* person is one who is kicking against the pricks of life in a resentful discontent; usually he is passive, but he makes no secret of his hurt pride, and causes others to suffer from his stubborn ill-humor. The *sulky* person is displeased, poutily cross, obstinately unsociable. *Sullen* and *sulky* people are reserved; often they enjoy their ill-temper the more by being silent when they should talk. *Surly, morose*, and *splenetic* persons suffer from a natural disability; they are harsh and bitter of speech, and uncivil in manner. The *surly* person will find cause for offense in your most casual remark. The *morose* are sour, crabbed, and apt to vent their spite upon others. The *splenetic* are sour and bitterly spiteful. *Glum* people are sometimes *sullen*, but often temporarily dismal, blue, or depressed.

Glo-ri-a (glō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Lat. = glory], **1**, in worship, an ascription of praise; especially, the *Gloria in Excelsis*, Glory be to God on High, and the *Gloria Patri*, Glory be to the Father; **2**, a musical setting of either of these: **gloria**, **1**, in art, a halo about the head of a saint or deity; an aureole; **2**, a fabric of silk and wool mixed: used to cover umbrellas and for dresses.

glo-ri-fy (glō′rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *glorifier* < L.L. *glorificare* < Lat. *gloria*, glory + *facere*, to make], **1**, to regard as worthy of high and reverent honor or dignity; **2**, to magnify and honor in worship; adore; extol; **3**, to invest with beauty, radiance, or charm; as, love *glorified* her face.—*n.* **glo′ri-fi″er.**—*n.* **glo″ri-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn).

Syn. dignify, beatify, exalt, elevate, praise.

glo-ri-ous (glō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *gloriosus*, glorious], full of honor; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted: *Colloq.*, splendid; inspiring admiration.—*adv.* **glo′ri-ous-ly.**

glo-ry (glō′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *gloria*, glory], **1**, distinction; fame; renown; honor; adoring praise; **2**, splendor; brightness; magnificence; **3**, the beauty and splendor of the divine nature; **4**, the blessedness and brightness of heaven; **5**, a reason for pride or boasting; as, a woman's *glory* is her hair; **6**, in art, a circle of light surrounding the head or person of a saint or deity; an aureole or halo: *pl.* qualities that result in honor, fame, or brilliance; as, the *glories* of science:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-rĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], to rejoice or exult; feel pride; boast: with *in.*

Syn., *n.* reputation, renown, honor. (See fame.)

[1]**gloss** (glôs), *n.* [<O.N. *glossi*, a blaze, akin to *glys*, finery], **1**, a smooth glistening luster; **2**, an insincere show; a deceptive appearance:—*v.t.* **1**, to make smooth and lustrous; give a superficial brilliance to; **2**, to cover up or mitigate, as faults, by plausible, insincere representation: often with *over.*

[2]**gloss** (glôs), *n.* [<earlier *gloze* <O.F. *glose* <Lat. *glossa*, a word requiring explanation <Gk. *glōssa*, tongue], an explanation or comment on some difficulty or obscurity in the text of a book; especially, such an explanation written in the margin or between the lines; sometimes, an intentionally misleading explanation:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with notes or comments; **2**, to misrepresent (an author's words) by specious interpretations:—*v.i.* to make comments on a text.

glos-sa-ry (glŏs′ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *glossarium* <*glossa*, obscure word], **1**, a collection of notes explaining a text; **2**, a dictionary of obsolete, difficult, uncommon, or technical words occurring in a certain book or in the works of a certain author; **3**, in a text in a foreign language, a vocabulary or list of words appended to the text, with definitions.—*adj.* **glos-sa′ri-al** (glŏ-sā′rĭ-ăl).

gloss-y (glôs′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see [1]**gloss**], **1**, having a shining, smooth surface; **2**, plausible.—*adv.* **gloss′i-ly.**—*n.* **gloss′i-ness.**

glot-tis (glŏt′ĭs), *n.* [Gk.<*glōtta*, tongue], *Anat.*, the small aperture or slit between the vocal cords in the larynx.—*adj.* **glot′tal** (-ăl).

glove (glŭv), *n.* [<A.S. *glōf*, glove], a covering for the hand, made of leather or a textile fabric, with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl*, specifically, boxing gloves, soft leather mittens, padded on the back: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gloved (glŭvd), *p.pr.* gloving], to cover with, or as with, a glove.

glov-er (glŭv'ẽr), *n.* one who makes or sells gloves as an occupation.

glow (glō), *v.i.* [<A.S. *glōwan*, to glow], 1, to radiate heat and light without flame; be incandescent; 2, to be red; show brilliant color; 3, to be warm or flushed; as, to *glow* with exercise; 4, to be animated or inspired with passion, love, zeal, etc.:—*v.t.* 1, *Obs.*, to cause to glow; 2, *Rare*, to express by animation; as, he *glowed* his thanks:—*n.* 1, intense or shining heat; incandescence; 2, brightness of color; redness; 3, passion; ardor; 4, warmth of body; as, the *glow* of excitement.

Syn., *n.* ruddiness, fervidness, luminosity. (See ¹light.)

glow-er (glou'ẽr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to stare threateningly or angrily; frown.

glow-worm (glō'wûrm"), *n.* [*glow*+*worm*], any of various beetles (especially family *Lampyridæ*), wingless or having rudimentary wings, which give forth a phosphorescent light.

glox-in-i-a (glŏk-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<B. P. *Gloxin*, Ger. botanist], a cultivated plant bearing bellshaped flowers of various colors: native to Brazil.

gloze (glōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glozed (glōzd), *p.pr.* glozing], [see ²gloss], to cause to appear less offensive; to gloss over; as, to *gloze* a mistake: *Obs.*, to make explanations or commentaries on:—*v.i. Obs.*, 1, to comment; 2, to fawn:—*n.* fawning or specious talk; insincere show: *Archaic*, a comment; an explanatory note.

glu-ci-num (glōō-sī'nŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *glukus*, sweet], *Chem.*, beryllium; a rare, white, metallic element [symbol **Be**, <*beryllium*, or **Gl**] of the alkaline earth group; beryllium (which see).

glu-cose (glōō'kōs), *n.* a sugarlike compound found in honey and most sweet fruits, existing either as a sirupy liquid, as when obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on starch, or in solid form known as dextrose: *Com.*, a sirup containing glucose proper and other substances: used as an adulterant.

glu-co-side (glōō'kō-sīd; -sĭd), *n.* any of a class of organic compounds found in many vegetable substances, to which the active medicinal properties of such vegetable substances are frequently due.

glue (glōō), *n.* [<O.F. *glu*<L.L. *glus*, glue], 1, a hard, whitish to brownish substance, usually dissolved in water to a sirupy consistency, and used as a cement for fastening together articles of wood or other materials, in finishing textiles, sizing paper, making felt hats, etc.: made from the parings of hides, hoofs, or bones, fish refuse, or the like, or by treating starch with caustic soda; 2, popularly, any sticky or viscous adhesive substance used to cause two surfaces to unite:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glued (glōōd), *p.pr.* gluing], to unite or join with glue:—*v.i.* to adhere.—*adj.* **glu'ey** (-ĭ).

glum (glŭm), *adj.* [*comp.* glummer, *superl.* glummest], [<M.E. *gloumen*, to scowl], gloomy; moody; sullen; frowning.—*adv.* **glum'ly**.—*n.* **glum'ness**.

Syn. dismal, silent, morose, dispirited. (See gloomy.)

glume (glōōm), *n.* [<Lat. *gluma*, a husk], *Bot.*, the husk or chafflike scales of corn or grasses.

glut (glŭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting], [O.F. = glutton], 1, to fill to repletion; gorge; 2, to oversupply; overstock; as, to *glut* the market:—*n.* 1, superabundance; satiety; 2, excess of supply over demand: *Mech.*, a small piece or chunk of wood, iron, or other solid substance, appearing in various forms: as a wooden wedge used in conjunction with iron wedges, as a piece of brick used to fill out a row, as a fulcrum block, etc.

Syn., *v.* stuff, overeat, surfeit, satiate. (See satisfy.)

glu-te-al (glōō-tē'ăl; glōō'tē-ăl), *adj.* [see **gluteus**], *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the glutei, or muscles forming the buttocks.

glu-ten (glōō'tĕn), *n.* [Lat. = glue], a nutritious substance, the proteid, or sticky albuminous part, of wheat flour.

glu-te-us (glōō-tē'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* glutei (-tē'ī)], [<Gk. *gloutos*, the rump], *Anat.*, any of three muscles (the *gluteus maximus*, *medius*, and *minimus*) forming the buttocks (see *skeleton*, illus.).

glu-ti-nous (glōō'tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **gluten**], sticky; gluey; covered with sticky matter.

glut-ton (glŭt'n), *n.* [<O.F. *glutun*<L.L. *gluto* <Lat. *glutire*, to swallow], one who eats to excess; one with a greedy appetite: *Zoöl.*, 1, a fur-bearing mammal (*Gulo gulo*) of northern Europe and Asia, akin to the mink and marten, feeding on carcasses; 2, the closely related wolverene (*G. luscus*) of North America.

glut-ton-ize (glŭt'n-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to overeat.

glut-ton-ous (glŭt'n-ŭs), *adj.* given to overeating. —*adv.* **glut'ton-ous-ly**.

glut-ton-y (glŭt'n-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], the act or habit of eating to excess.

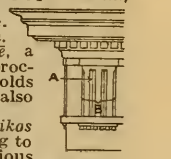
glyc-er-in (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [<Gk. *glukeros*, sweet], a clear, colorless or pale yellow, sirupy liquid with a sweetish taste, chemically an alcohol, formed by the decomposition of oils and fats: used in manufacturing nitroglycerin, in cosmetics and ointments, and as a solvent, a food preservative, an adulterant, etc.: technically called *glycerol*. Also, **glyc'er-ine** (-ĭn).

glyc-er-ol (glĭs'ẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*glycer(in)*+*-ol*], *Chem.*, glycerin: the technical name.

glyc-er-yl (glĭs'ẽr-ĭl), *n.* [*glycer(in)*+*-yl*], *Chem.*, the trivalent radical of glycerol.

gly-co-gen (glī'kō-jĕn), *n.* [<Gk. *glukus*, sweet +*-genes*, producing], *Physiol. Chem.*, an amorphous, white substance, formed in the liver from carbohydrates and converted into sugar as the system requires it: also called *animal starch*.

glyph (glĭf), *n.* [<Gk. *gluphē*, a carving], a carved symbol or incised picture; hieroglyph: *Arch.*, a vertical groove, as in a pillar (for illus. see also *arris*).—*adj.* **glyph'ic**.



GLYPH
A, glyph; B, triglyph.

gly-phog-ra-phy (glĭ-fŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *gluphē*, a carving+*graphein*, to write], *Print.*, a process of making electrotypes by means of molds cut in a layer of wax upon copper plates: also called *wax engraving*.

glyp-tic (glĭp'tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *gluptikos* <*gluphein*, to carve], relating to carving or engraving, especially on precious stones: **glyptics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the art of carving on precious stones, etc.

glyp-tog-ra-phy (glĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *gluptos*, carved+*graphein*, to write], 1, the art of engraving gems; 2, the study or knowledge of engraved gems.

gm. *abbr.* gram (usually, **g.**):—**G. M.**, Grand Master: a Masonic office.

G—man (jē'-măn"), *n.* [*pl.* G-men (-mĕn")], [prob. abbr. of *Government man*], *Colloq.*, an agent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice whose duties are the detection and apprehension of violators of Federal laws.

gnarl (närl), *n.* [<*gnarled*], a knot or protuberance on the trunk or branch of a tree.—*adj.* **gnarl'y**.

gnarled (närld), *p.adj.* [var. of obs. *knurled*<*knur*, a knot in wood], full of knots, twists, cross-grained places, or the like.

gnash (năsh), *v.t.* [<M.E. *gnasten*, to grind the teeth], to strike together, as the teeth:—*v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or in pain.

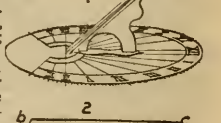
gnat (năt), *n.* [<A.S. *gnæt*, guat], any of several small, stinging or biting winged insects: in England usually applied to the mosquito.

gnaw (nô), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gnawed (nôd), *p.p.* gnawed or gnawn (nôn), *p.pr.* gnawing], [<A.S. *gnagan*, to gnaw], 1, to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; 2, to corrode; consume; torment; as, a *gnawing* remorse:—*v.i.* 1, to bite repeatedly and persistently: with *into*, *away*, *at*, etc.; 2, to cause discomfort; torment.

gnaw-ing (nô'ĭng), *n.* a feeling of constant craving in the stomach; a fretting pain.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [<O.H.G. *gneistan*, to sparkle], *Geol.*, a close-grained, highly crystalline rock, composed mainly of feldspar, with the addition of quartz, mica, or hornblende, the different minerals being arranged in nearly parallel layers.—*adj.* **gneiss'ic**.

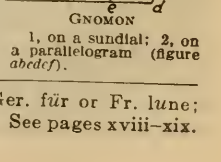
¹gnome (nōm), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *gnomus*, earth dweller: word used by Paracelsus], 1, a small imaginary guardian of the treasures hidden in the earth; 2, a dwarf; a misshapen person; 3, a humming bird; also, a small owl.



²gnome (nōm), *n.* [<Gk. *gnōmē*, a thought], a pithy or instructive saying; a maxim.

gno-mic (nō'mĭk; nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or instructive sayings; didactic; terse; sententious. Also, **gno'mi-cal** (-kăl).

gno-mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* [Gk. = indicator], anything that points out the time of day by its shadow, as the arm of a sundial, or a pillar: *Math.*, the part of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been taken from a corner.—*adj.* **gno-mon'ic**.



GNOMON
1, on a sundial; 2, on a parallelogram (figure *abcdef*).

gno-sis (nō'sĭs), *n.* [Gk. = knowledge], *Philos.*, a deep, mystic, spiritual wisdom, based on faith rather than on reason; especially, the mystical wisdom claimed by the Gnostics.

gnos-tic (nŏs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *gnōstikos* < *gnōsis*, knowledge], 1, relating to, or having, mystic knowledge; 2, humorously, shrewd: **Gnostic**, pertaining to Gnosticism (which see):—*n.* (usually, *Gnostic*), a member of any of various sects which taught Gnosticism.

Gnos-ti-cism (nŏs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* a system of mystic philosophy from Christian, Jewish, and Greek and Oriental pagan sources, which flourished especially in the second century but was denounced by the Church as heretical, and which, like Neoplatonism (which see), explained man and the physical universe as resulting from a series of effluxes or emanations from the supreme godhead: two such emanations, the Demiurge, or immediate creator of the world, and the Logos, being identified with Jehovah and Jesus.

gnu (nōō; nū), *n.* [Hottentot], any of a gen_s (*Connochætes*) of South African antelopes, with large, oxlike head, long mane, flowing tail, and curved horns: also called *wildebeest*.

Gnu (⅛)

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went (wĕnt), *p.p.* gone (gôn), *p.pr.* going], [< A.S. *gān*, to go (went < p.t. of A.S. *wendan*: see **wend**)], 1, to move forward or from one point to another; proceed; 2, to take steps, as in walking; 3, to move or operate by mechanism; as, the clock *goes*; 4, to depart; move away: opposite of *come*; 5, to pass away from the scene; be abolished or relinquished; as, the saloon must *go*; 6, to die; pass from this life; 7, to be transferred by some process similar to movement; be moved or carried along; as, the estate *goes* to the heirs; the box *goes* by express; 8, to pass into another condition; as, to *go* crazy; become; 9, to continue in a specified state; as, to *go* hungry; 10, to resort or repair (to): as, to *go* to him for advice; 11, to escape: with *let*; as, let me *go*; 12, to be guided or led; as, to *go* by his example; 13, to be in harmony; be appropriate; fit; as, such a course of action would hardly *go*; 14, to extend; lead; as, the road *goes* to the city; tend toward a result; as, the plan will *go* far toward peace; 15, to result; as, the election *went* Republican; 16, to be sold; as, the picture *went* at ten dollars; 17, to run; have a particular wording, tune, trend, or tenor; as, how does the first line *go*? 18, to elapse: of time; 19, to pass current; move about among people; as, he *goes* by the name of Smith; gold money *goes* anywhere; 20, to belong; as, the dishes *go* in the pantry; 21, to bring oneself: with *to*; as, to *go* to great expense; 22, to be contained without remainder; as, 3 *goes* into 9 three times: **going to**, about to; intending to; as, he was *going to* insure his barn, when it burned: **go bail**, 1, to act as surety (for); 2, *Colloq.*, to guarantee (that); be certain:—*v.t. Colloq.*, 1, to afford; as, I can't *go* the price; 2, to bet; wager; as, I'll *go* you a box of candy; 3, to endure; as, I can't *go* her chatter: **go better**, to exceed; surpass: *Cards*, to outbid:—*n. Colloq.*, 1, the fashion; style; rage; as, bobbed hair is quite the *go*; 2, energy; enthusiasm; vim; 3, an agreement; as, it's a *go*; 4, success; as, the venture was a *go*.—**n. go'er.**

go-a (gō'ä), *n.* [< Tibetan *dgoba*, a goa], a small, graceful antelope (*Gazella picticaudata*) inhabiting the Tibetan plateau.

goad (gōd), *n.* [< A.S. *gād*, goad], 1, a pointed stick used to urge on cattle; 2, any necessity or compelling motive that causes one to act, as hunger or jealousy:—*v.t.* 1, to urge on, or drive, with a goad; 2, to stimulate; spur; incite.

Syn., *v.* stimulate, excite, instigate, arouse, pique.

goal (gōl), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a point or post aimed at in a race or contest; in such games as football, hockey, polo, etc., a structure, as two posts or a ring, between or within which the ball must pass to score; 2, a play that scores by so passing; 3, any end aimed at; 4, the final purpose; one's desire or ambition.

goat (gōt), *n.* [< A.S. *gāt*, goat], 1, any of several hollow-horned, cud-chewing mammals (especially of the genus *Capra*) related to, and slightly larger than, the sheep, bred as domestic animals, yielding milk, flesh, and hair; 2, an animal type of lechery or lewdness: *Colloq.*, a butt of ridicule; a person who gets the worst of a bargain, who is forced to take the blame, or who in any way pays a penalty or a price that others should have paid; a scapegoat; an unlucky person: **the Goat**, *Astron.*, the southern constellation Capricornus, the tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the time of the winter solstice, about December 21 (see *constellation*).—*adj.* **goat'ish.**

goat-ee (gō"tē'), *n.* a pointed beard, like that of a goat, on a man's chin or lower lip.

goat-herd (gōt'hûrd"), *n.* [*goat*+*herd*], one who tends goats; a herder of goats.

goat-suck-er (gōt'sŭk"ẽr), *n.* [*goat*+*suck*], any one of various medium-sized, long-winged, insect-eating birds, active at night, as the whip-poorwill and nighthawk: so named because formerly supposed, mistakenly, to suck the milk of goats.

[1]gob (gŏb), *n.* [< O.F. *gobe*, mouthful], *Colloq.*, a clot or lump of slimy substance: *Mining*, the refuse at the mouth of a coal mine.

[2]gob (gŏb), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a sailor: term used in the United States navy.

go-bang (gō-băng'), *n.* [< Jap. *goban*, chessboard], a Japanese game played on a checkerboard, the winner being he who first places counters on five vacant squares in a row.

gob-bet (gŏb'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gobet*, dim. of *gobe*, mouthful], *Obs.* or *Colloq.*, a lump or chunk, especially of raw flesh; a mouthful.

[1]gob-ble (gŏb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gobbled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], [source uncertain: perh. < **[1]gob**], to swallow hastily or greedily: *Slang*, to seize greedily:—*v.i.* to eat greedily:—*n.* a greedy manner of eating: *Golf*, a quick, straight putting stroke into the hole.

[2]gob-ble (gŏb'l), *n.* [imit.], the cry of a turkey cock:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], to utter this cry, or a sound like it.

gob-bler (gŏb'lẽr), *n.* a male turkey; a turkey cock.

Gob-e-lin (gŏb'ē-lĭn; gō"bē-lăN'), *adj.* [< founders' name], designating, or pertaining to, tapestry made in an institution in Paris, the *Gobelin* works, founded as a dye house by the Gobelin family, but now a state factory for tapestry, upholstery, etc.

go-be-tween (gō'=bē-twēn"), *n.* an intermediary; agent: generally uncomplimentary.

gob-let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gobelet* < *gobel*, cup], a drinking vessel of glass or other material with a base and a stem and without a handle.

gob-lin (gŏb'lĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *gobelin*, perh. < Gk. *kobalos*, rogue], an evil, mischievous, misshapen sprite, fabled to live in groves and grottoes.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-bīz)], [< Gk. *kōbios*, gudgeon], *Zoöl.*, any of a large family (*Gobiidæ*) of fishes, chiefly marine and usually very small.

go—by (gō'=bī"), *n.* a thrusting away: intentional neglect; as, to give him the *go-by*.

go-cart (gō'kärt"), *n.* [*go*+*cart*], 1, a contrivance on casters, used for teaching children to walk; 2, a child's carriage; 3, a light village cart.

god (gŏd), *n.* [A.S < O.Teut. source < Aryan root], 1, a being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; 2, an idol; 3, a person or thing admired or honored to excess; 4, an intelligence controlling the forces of good and evil.

God (gŏd), *n.* the one Supreme and Absolute Being, the ultimate source of the universe: *Theol.*, the creator, ruler, and preserver of the universe, all-powerful, all-knowing, and all-good.

Syn. Deity, Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Providence, Heavenly Father.

god-child (gŏd'chīld"), *n.* [*god*+*child*], one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and who, in consequence, is regarded as holding a religious relationship to the sponsor.

god-daugh-ter (gŏd'dô"tẽr), *n.* [*god*+*daughter*], a female godchild.

god-dess (gŏd'ĕs), *n.* [fem. of *god*], a female deity; hence, a woman of superior charm.

god-fa-ther (gŏd'fä"thẽr), *n.* [*god*+*father*], a man who acts as sponsor for a child at baptism, and agrees to insure its Christian training:—*v.t.* to act as godfather to.

god-head (gŏd'hĕd), *n.* [*god*+-*head*], the state of being divine: **Godhead**, the Supreme Deity, or his essence, nature, or attributes.

god-hood (gŏd'hŏŏd), *n.* [*god*+-*hood*], the state or quality of divine being; godship.

god-less (gŏd'lĕs), *adj.* [*god*+-*less*], without religion; impious.—*n.* **god'less-ness.**

god-like (gŏd'līk"), *adj.* [*god*+**[1]like**], 1, like, or suitable for, a god or God; divine; 2, the noblest possible.—*n.* **god'like"ness.**

god-ly (gŏd'lĭ), *adj.* devout; pious; obedient to the commands of God.—*n.* **god'li-ness.**

Syn. righteous, holy, religious, pious.

god-moth-er (gŏd'mŭth"ẽr), *n.* [*god*+*mother*], a woman who acts as sponsor for a child at baptism.

[1]go-down (gō-doun′), *n.* [<Malay *godong*, warehouse], a warehouse in India, China, Japan, the Philippines, etc.

[2]go-down (gō′doun″), *n.* [*go*+*down*], in the western United States, a smooth approach to a stream cut through a steep bank, to enable cattle to reach the water to drink.

god-par-ent (gŏd′pâr″ĕnt), *n.* [*god*+*parent*], one acting as sponsor at baptism.

God's a-cre a churchyard; a consecrated burying ground.

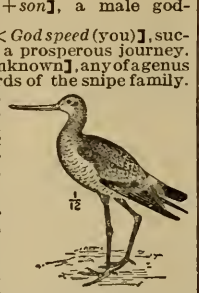
god-send (gŏd′sĕnd″), *n.* [*god*+*send*], unexpected assistance or help, especially if badly needed; something so opportune as to seem sent by God; an unexpected piece of good fortune.

god-ship (gŏd′ship), *n.* [*god*+*-ship*], deity; the character or rank of a god.

god-son (gŏd′sŭn″), *n.* [*god*+*son*], a male godchild.

God-speed (gŏd′spēd″), *n.* [<*God speed* (you)], success: a wish for a prosperous journey.

god-wit (gŏd′wit), *n.* [source unknown], any of a genus (*Limosa*) of shore birds of the snipe family.



GODWIT

gof-fer (gŏf′ẽr), *v.t.* [<Fr. *gaufre*, honeycomb], to form pleats or flutes in; crimp; as, to *goffer* a flounce: —*n.* 1, an iron used for goffering; 2, plaiting used for frills. Also, **gauf′fer** (gŏf′ẽr).

gof-fer-ing (gŏf′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* 1, fluting for frills, etc.; 2, indented ornamentation on the edge of a book. Also, **gauf′fer-ing** (gŏf′-).

gog-gle (gŏg′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* goggled(-ld), *p.pr.* goggling], [source uncertain], to turn or roll (the eyes) sideways; stare:—*v.i.* 1, to roll the eyes; 2, to squint; roll: said of the eyes:—*adj.* staring; prominent:—*n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, etc.

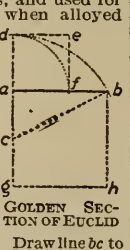
gog-gle-eyed (gŏg′l-īd″), *adj.* having staring, prominent, or bulging eyes.

go-ings (gō′ĭngz), *n.pl.* [see **go**], conduct or habit of life: **goings on**, *Colloq.*, misconduct.

goi-ter (goi′tẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *goître*<*goîtreux*<Lat. *guttur*, throat], *Pathol.*, an enlargement of the thyroid gland, causing a swelling in the front of the neck: found especially in Switzerland and the Savoy Alps, and said to be due to lack of iodine in the food or water. Also, **goi′tre**.—*adj.* **goi′trous** (-trŭs).

Gol-con-da (gŏl-kŏn′dȧ), *n.* [ancient name of Hyderabad], 1, a ruined city of India, formerly famed for diamond cutting; hence, 2, a mine of wealth.

gold (gōld), *n.* [A.S.], 1, a precious metal [symbol Au, <Lat. *aurum*, gold], remarkable for its beautiful yellow color, its density, its freedom from rust or tarnish when exposed to the air, and its malleability and ductility: found widely distributed in nature as free metal but always in small quantities, and used for jewelry, ornaments, gilding, etc., and, when alloyed with copper and silver, for coinage; 2, coins made of this metal; wealth; 3, the color of the metal; 4, beautiful or precious quality; as, a voice of *gold*: **gold standard**, a standard of value for a monetary system, based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value.



GOLDEN SECTION OF EUCLID

Draw line *bc* to the middle of the side *ag* of the square erected on *ab*, and swing it as a radius to position *cad*. Swing *ad* to position *af*. The golden section of the line *ab* is effected at *f*, since $\overline{af}^2 = \overline{ab} \times \overline{bf}$.

gold-beat-er (gōld′bēt″ẽr), *n.* [*gold*+*beat*], one who makes gold leaf for gilding.

gold brick a common brick covered with gold, sold as genuine solid gold by a swindler to his victim; hence, anything sold as valuable which proves to be spurious.

gold dust gold in a state of fine subdivision, or as dust.

gold-en (gōl′dn), *adj.* [see **gold**], 1, formed of, consisting of, like, or abounding in, gold; 2, shining; bright like gold; 3, most valuable; excellent: **golden section of Euclid**, *Math.*, a problem solved in Euclid's Geometry, II:11; the division of a line into extreme and mean ratio.—*adv.* **gold′en-ly**.

gold-en age 1, *Class. Myth.*, an imaginary age, long past, of perfect human happiness and innocence; 2, the period of greatest glory in the history, literature, etc., of any country.

gold-en club an American arum (*Orontium aquaticum*) whose roots, when cooked, were used as food by Virginian Indians; the tuckahoe.

gold-en-eye (gōl′dn-ī″), *n.* any of a genus (*Clangula*) of sea ducks of Eurasia and North America, noted for diving and swift flight.

Gold-en Fleece *Gk. Myth.*, a fleece of gold from a ram which had rescued Phrixus and his sister Helle from their stepmother by carrying them away through the air: later hung up in a sacred grove at Colchis, guarded by a dragon, and taken, with the help of Medea, by Jason.

gold-en pheas-ant a large, long-tailed pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus*) of China and Tibet, with exceptionally gorgeous plumage.

gold-en rob-in the Baltimore oriole: also called *hang bird*.

gold-en-rod (gōl′dn-rŏd″), *n.* [*gold*+*rod*], 1, any of a genus (*Solidago*) of plants of the composite family, with small heads of yellow flowers (white in one species), generally in showy panicles; 2, any of several plants in allied genera.

gold-en rule the principle of treating others as we wish them to treat us (Matt. 7:12): *Math.*, the rule of proportion, or rule of three.

gold-en-seal (gōl′dn-sēl″), *n.* [*gold*+*seal*], an American perennial plant (*Hydrastis canadensis*) of the crowfoot family, having a large yellow rootstock used in making dye and as a tonic medicine.

gold-filled (gōld′-fĭld″), *adj.* having a heavy layer or thick plate of gold over a layer of base metal: applied to jewelry.

gold-finch (gōld′finch″), *n.* [*gold*+*finch*], 1, a European finch (*Carduelis elegans*), having a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings; 2, any of several American finches, especially one (*Astragalinus tristis*) having a lemon-yellow body and black cap, wings, and tail.

gold-fish (gōld′fĭsh″), *n.* [*gold*+*fish*], an orange-colored, fresh-water fish of the carp family, usually adaptable to aquariums and artificial ponds.

gold foil gold beaten into thin sheets, especially for the use of dentists: also called *gold leaf*.

gold-i-locks (gōl′dĭ-lŏks″), *n.* [*gold*+[1]*lock*], 1, any of various European plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup; 2, a person with golden, or yellow, hair.

gold leaf gold beaten into sheets so thin that they will transmit light: used in gilding, etc.

gold mine 1, a place where gold is or may be mined; 2, anything yielding great wealth.

gold-smith (gōld′smith″), *n.* [*gold*+*smith*], a worker in gold, or dealer in gold plate.

golf (gŏlf; gŏf), *n.* [prob.<Du. *kolf*, a club used in a game; or<dial. Sc. *gouff*, to strike], a game, Scotch in origin, played with a small, white, resilient ball and long-handled clubs, on meadowland called *links*, on which at varying intervals are *greens* of smooth turf, each having a four-inch hole, into which the ball must be driven by each player in the smallest possible number of strokes from the starting point, or *tee*:—*v.i.* to play the game of golf.—*n.* **golf′er**.

golf club 1, a long, slender stick with any one of variously shaped heads, used in the game of golf; 2, a society organized for the playing of golf.

Gol-go-tha (gŏl′gō-thȧ), *n.* [Heb.=place of a skull], *Bib.*, Calvary, the hill outside Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified (Matt. 27:33).

Go-li-ath (gō-lī′ăth), *n.* [Heb., perh.=shining], *Bib.*, the Philistine giant killed by David with a stone from a sling (1 Sam. 17:4).

go-losh (gō-lŏsh′), *n.* [see **galosh**], an overshoe. Also, **go-loshe′**. See **ga-losh′**, *Pfd. S.*

gom-er-al (gŏm′ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [Sc.], stupid; foolish: —*n.* a simpleton. Also, **gom′er-il**.

Go-mor-rah 1, *Bib.*, a wicked city in the Dead Sea region, destroyed with the neighboring Sodom by fire from heaven (Gen. 19:24); hence, 2, any exceedingly wicked city. Also, **Go-mor′rha**.

gon-do-la (gŏn′dō-lȧ), *n.* [It.], 1, a long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with high, pointed ends, and a cabin in the middle, used for conveyance on the canals of Venice, and propelled by a single oar or pole at the stern; 2, in the United States, a flat-bottomed barge or railway car used for carrying merchandise: *Aëro.*, an elongated car attached to the under side of a dirigible balloon.

VENETIAN GONDOLA

gon-do-lier (gŏn″dō-lēr′), *n.* the rower of a Venetian gondola.

gone (gŏn), [see **go**], past participle of the verb *go*:—*p.adj.* **1**, ruined; lost; **2**, faint or weak; **3**, departed; dead: *Colloq.*, in love; enamored: with *on* or *upon*.

gone-ness (gŏn′nĕs), *n.* a state of weakness, faintness, or exhaustion.

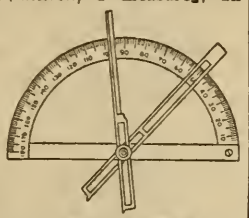
Gon-er-il (gŏn′ĕr-il), *n.* [M.E.], in Shakespeare's "King Lear," the king's oldest daughter, who, with her sister Regan, after professing great love for her father, drives him to madness by her cruelty.

gon-fa-lon (gŏn′fă-lŏn), *n.* [< It. *gonfalone* < O.H.G. *gundfano* < O.Teut. source], **1**, in the Middle Ages, a standard or ensign, usually with streamers, hung from a crossbar; especially, the standard of certain Italian republics; **2**, any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame instead of from the staff or the mast itself. Also, *Obs.*, **gon′fa-non**.

gon-fa-lon-ier (gŏn″fă-lŏn-ēr′), *n.* **1**, a standard bearer; **2**, in medieval Italy, the chief magistrate in certain republics.

gong (gŏng), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a disk or shallow bowl of metal with a turned rim, producing a resonant note when suspended and struck with a padded mallet; **2**, any bell similar in shape or sound.

go-ni-om-e-ter (gō″nĭ-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *gōnia*, angle + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring solid angles, as of the human head in craniometry, or between the faces of crystals in mineralogy.



HAND GONIOMETER

go-ni-om-e-try (gō″nĭ-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* *Math.*, the measurement of solid angles, or the angles formed by intersecting planes.—*adj.* **go″ni-o-met′ri-cal.**

gon-or-rhe-a (gŏn″ō-rē′ă), *n.* [< Gk. *gonos*, seed + *rhoia*, flux], a contagious and infectious inflammatory disease of the mucous membranes of the genital organs: communicated usually by sexual intercourse, but accompanied by discharges which may infect the mucous membranes elsewhere, especially of the eye, where blindness may result: vulgarly called *clap*. Also, **gon″or-rhœ′a.**

goo-ber (gōō′bĕr), *n.* [perh. < W.Ind. or Afr.], in the southern United States, the peanut.

good (gōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], [< A.S. *gōd* < O.Teut. source], **1**, adapted to the end in view; suited to its purpose; as, fish are *good* for food; competent; as, a *good* physician; **2**, of satisfactory quality; giving pleasure; as, a *good* time; **3**, sufficient; as, his credit is *good*; **4**, full or complete; as, the task requires a *good* hour; **5**, considerable; as, a *good* distance away; **6**, reliable; honest; genuine; **7**, virtuous; having excellent moral qualities; pure; **8**, kind; merciful; as, be *good* to her; gracious; **9**, well-behaved; as, a *good* child; **10**, favorable; beneficial; as, *good* weather; **11**, well-born; of high rank; as, to come of a *good* family; **12**, undamaged; as, a *good* reputation; **13**, fertile; as, *good* soil; **14**, worthy; as, my *good* man; **15**, ample; thorough; as, a *good* beating:—*n.* **1**, that which is desirable; that which produces pleasure, satisfaction, or benefit; **2**, prosperity; benefit; advantage; **3**, that which is right; excellence: *Econ.*, anything which people desire, and which can be furnished for a consideration; as, merchandise, services, amusement, etc., may be economic *goods*: **goods**, **1**, portable possessions, such as household furniture; **2**, textile fabric; **3**, merchandise; as, a dealer in leather *goods*: —*interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

Syn., *adj.* virtuous, righteous, upright, just, benevolent, decorous, honorable, ample, considerable, agreeable, pleasant, valid, profitable, wholesome.—*Ant.*, *adj.* bad, wicked, indecorous, unsound, insufficient.

good–by (gŏōd″-bī′), *n.* and *interj.* [contr. of *God be with ye*], a farewell. Also, **good″–bye′.**

good–den (gŏōd″-dĕn′), *n.* and *interj.* [contr. of *good even*], *Obs.*, good evening; as, God give ye *good-den*, an Elizabethan salutation.

Good Fri-day the Friday before Easter Sunday, observed by churches in commemoration of Christ's death upon the cross.

good hu-mor a cheery mood; kindliness of temper as shown in social relations.—*adj.* **good″–hu′mored.**—*adv.* **good″–hu′mored-ly.**

good-ish (gŏōd′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **good**], rather good; not bad; indifferently agreeable.

good-ly (gŏōd′lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *gōdlic*, goodly], **1**, good-looking; handsome; **2**, desirable; pleasant; **3**, of considerable size:—*adv.* *Obs.* or *Rare*, excellently.—*n.* **good′li-ness.**

good-man (gŏōd′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*good* + *man*], *Archaic*, **1**, the head of a household: husband; **2**, a title used for those not ranking as gentlemen: equivalent to *Master*.

good na-ture amiability; kindness of disposition.—*adj.* **good″–na′tured** (=nā′-tūrd).—*adv.* **good″–na′tured-ly.**

good-ness (gŏōd′nĕs), *n.* [see **good**], the state or quality of being good; benevolence: —*interj.* expressing surprise, emphasis, etc.

Syn., *n.* uprightness, benevolence, chastity, purity, integrity, probity, rectitude, virtue, worth, kindness.

Good Sa-mar-i-tan (să-măr′ĭ-tăn), *Bib.*, the principal character in one of Christ's parables, the kindly rescuer of a victim of highway robbery whom a priest and a Levite had left bleeding by the roadside (Luke 10:30–37); hence, a genuinely compassionate or charitable person.

goods and chat-tels *Law*, any kind of property except real estate, including property in possession and in action.

Good Shep-herd Jesus Christ, as represented in the parable of the shepherd and the sheep (John 10:11–14).

good–tem-pered (gŏōd″-tĕm′pērd), *adj.* having a disposition not easily provoked or irritated.—*adv.* **good″–tem′pered-ly.**

good-wife (gŏōd′wĭf″), *n.* [*pl.* -wives (-wīvz″)], [*good* + *wife*], *Archaic*, **1**, the mistress of a house; **2**, a title used for the wife of a man not ranking as a gentleman: equivalent to *Mistress*.

good will **1**, benevolence; kindly feeling; **2**, hearty consent: *Com.*, the value of an established business over and above its material property, consisting of such assets as reputation, patents, and trade-marks or trade secrets: usually represented in the capitalization of the business by its common stock.

[1]good-y (gŏōd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **good**], *Colloq.*, **1**, a sweetmeat or bonbon; **2**, a person insincerely or weakly pious: often, *goody-goody*:—*aaj.* *Colloq.*, affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby.

[2]good-y (gŏōd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.*-ies (-ĭz)], [contr. of *goodwife*], *Archaic*, a woman of humble station: used formerly as a prefix to a surname; as, *Goody* Blake.

goos-an-der (gōōs-ăn′dĕr; gōōs′ăn″dĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], the American merganser, a bird akin to the ducks, but with a long, narrow bill.

goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], [< A.S. *gōs* < Aryan source], **1**, any of numerous species of wild or domesticated web-footed, flat-billed, large-bodied birds (subfamily *Anserinæ*), with powerful wings, akin to the swans and ducks, but differing from the swans in having a neck shorter than the body, and from the ducks in the absence of a cere; **2**, a silly person; **3**, [*pl.* gooses (-ĕz)], a tailor's heavy smoothing iron.

goose bar-na-cle a small marine shellfish found in great numbers attached to ship bottoms, etc. (for illus. see *Crustacea*).

goose-ber-ry (gōōz′bĕr-ĭ; gōōs′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*goose* + *berry*], **1**, any of several species (genus *Ribes*, which includes also the currants) of shrubs of the saxifrage family, bearing berries which, in the wild species, are often prickly: **2**, its fruit, strongly acid when green: *Colloq.*, an unobservant chaperon; a third person in the company of two lovers or near friends:—*adj.* made of gooseberries.

goose flesh a temporary roughness of the skin, like the skin of a plucked goose, produced by cold or fear: also called *goose skin*.

goose-foot (gōōs′fōōt″), *n.* [*pl.* -foots (-fōōts″)], [*goose* + *foot*], any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) or family (*Chenopodiaceæ*) of herbs, some of which have leaves shaped like a goose's foot; especially, the common pigweed, or lamb's-quarters (*C. album*), occasionally used as a potherb.

goose grass **1**, any of several plants bearing a prickly seed which attaches itself readily to clothing; beggar-lice; **2**, cleavers; any of several seashore plants (genus *Galium*, especially *G. aparine*) with hooklike bristles.

goose-herd (gōōs′hûrd″), *n.* [*goose* + [2]*herd*], one who tends geese.

goose-neck (gōōs′nĕk″), *n.* [*goose* + *neck*], a metal rod or pipe curved like the neck of a goose, used for various purposes, as a bent iron connecting a mast with a spar, or a small pipe connecting a tube with a gas lamp.

goose step **1**, a marching step used by German soldiers on parade, in which the legs are held straight and the knees not bent: so called by English and Americans; **2**, a balancing drill, somewhat like marking time, taught to army recruits.

goose-wing (gōōs'wing"), *n.* [*goose*+*wing*], *Naut.*, 1, the position of a sail when one side is furled and the other set; 2, the position of a sail when both lower corners are set and the middle furled; 3, the position of the sails of a boat when the foresail and mainsail are set on opposite sides.

GOOSEWING (defs. 1, 2, 3)

goos-y (gōōs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **goose**], like a goose; silly; slow-witted.

G. O. P. *abbr.* Grand Old Party: the present Republican party in the United States, which originated shortly before the Civil War.

go-pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *gaufre*, honeycomb: so called because the animal honeycombs the earth by burrowing], 1, any of several species of ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*), burrowing rodents with large cheek pouches, found in western North America and northern Eurasia; 2, any of several thick-bodied, ratlike burrowing rodents (family *Geomyidæ*), with large, fur-lined cheek pouches opening beside the mouth, found in the southern United States and Central America; a pocket gopher; 3, a burrowing land tortoise (*Xerobates polyphemus*), common in the pine barrens of the southern United States; 4, a large but harmless burrowing snake (*Compsosoma corais*) of the southern United States: **Gopher**, *Colloq.*, an inhabitant of Minnesota.

GOPHER (def. 2) ($\frac{1}{12}$)

go-pher wood (gō'fẽr), [< Heb. *gōpher*, an unknown wood], 1, the unidentified wood of which Noah's ark was made (Gen. 6:14); 2, a rare ornamental tree (*Cladrastis lutea*), with yellowish wood, found in North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee: also called *yellowwood*.

Gor-di-an knot (gôr'dĭ-ăn), 1, *Class. Myth.*, a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, so intricate that an oracle declared that he who loosed it should be master of Asia: cut through with a stroke of the sword by Alexander the Great; 2, hence, a problem requiring bold measures to solve it.

[1]gore (gōr), *n.* [< A.S. *gor*, dirt], blood; especially, thick or clotted blood.

[2]gore (gōr), *n.* [< A.S. *gāra*, triangular piece of land], 1, a three-cornered piece of land; also, locally, an odd piece of land between townships or counties, the irregular boundaries of which are the result of wrong surveys; 2, a three-cornered piece of cloth sewed into a dress, sail, etc.; 3, one of the wedge-shaped pieces needed to make a dome-shaped object, as an umbrella, balloon, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gored (gōrd), *p.pr.* goring], to piece with gores or a gore.

[3]gore (gor), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gored (gōrd), *p.pr.* goring], [perh. < A.S. *gār*, a spear], to pierce with, or as with, a horn; as, the bull *gored* him.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [O.F. = throat], 1, *Archaic*, the throat; 2, that which is swallowed; 3, the act of swallowing greedily, or overeating; also, an overhearty meal; 4, an obstruction which chokes up a channel; as, an ice *gorge* in a river; 5, a narrow ravine between steep, rocky mountains or hills: *Fortif.*, 1, the rear entrance to a fortification (see *bastion, flèche*, illus.); 2, the entrance to a bastion or other outwork (for illus. see *bastion*); *Arch.*, 1, a band around the shaft of a column near the top; 2, the throat of a chimney; 3, a groove on the underside of a drip, to keep water from running down the wall (see *drip*, illus.); *Mech.*, the groove in a pulley:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gorged (gôrjd), *p.pr.* gorging], 1, to swallow greedily or in large mouthfuls; surfeit; 2, to choke up:—*v.t.* to gormandize.

Syn., *v.* glut, stuff, cram, overeat, satiate, surfeit.

gor-geous (gôr'jŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *gorgias*, finely dressed; perh. in reference to ruff at throat], 1, glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; 2, inclined to magnificence.—*adv.* **gor'geous-ly**.

gor-get (gôr'jĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gorgete*, collar], 1, a piece of protective armor for the throat or neck (see *arms*, illus.); 2, formerly, a kind of close-fitting wimple: *Ornith.*, a colored patch on the throat.

Gor-gon (gôr'gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *gorgos*, terrible], *Gk. Myth.*, one of three sisters, the most famous of whom was Medusa, whose appearance was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone: **gorgon**, an ugly or terrible woman.

gor-gon-ize (gôr'gŏn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to petrify with a stare.

go-ril-la (gō-rĭl'ă), *n.* [< O.Afr. word for wild man, used by Hanno, ancient Carthaginian navigator], an African manlike ape (*Gorilla gorilla*), some five feet in height, with a massive body and powerful limbs: the largest ape known (see *Primate*, illus.).

gor-mand (gôr'mănd), *n.* [see **gourmand**], 1, a glutton; a voracious eater; 2, an epicure; a gourmet. See **gour'mand**, *Pfd. S.*

gor-mand-ize (gôr'măn-dīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to eat greedily or ravenously.—*n.* **gor'mand-iz"er**.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [< A.S. *gorst*, gorse], any of a genus (*Ulex*) of low, densely branched shrubs of the pea family, with spinelike leaves, introduced into America from Europe; furze.

gor-y (gōr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **[1]gore**], covered or stained with blood; bloody.

gosh (gŏsh), *interj.* [evasive corr. of *God*], used in mild expletives or curses.

gos-hawk (gŏs'hôk"), *n.* [< A.S. *gōs*, goose+*hafoc*, hawk], any of a genus (*Astur*) of swift, fierce, short-winged hawks of world-wide distribution.

Go-shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, 1, the part of Egypt allotted to the Hebrews (Gen. 45:10); 2, a district in southern Palestine (Josh. 10:41).

gos-ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [dim. < A.S. *gōs*, goose], a young goose.

gos-pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *god spel*, good tidings], 1, good news or tidings, especially the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; 2, in general, the doctrines of the New Testament; 3, something received as absolutely true; 4, any doctrine earnestly advocated by its supporters: **Gospel**, 1, the history of the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in the first four books of the New Testament; 2, one of these books; 3, a selection from these appointed to be read on a given day as a part of the service in a liturgical church:—*adj.* relating to, or in accordance with, the gospel:—*v.t.* *Obs.*, to instruct in the doctrines of Christ and the Apostles.

gos-pel-er (gŏs'pĕl-ẽr), *n.* 1, a zealous supporter of evangelical Protestantism; 2, the minister or priest who reads the appointed Gospel at a church service; 3, a missionary or evangelist: *Obs.*, one of the writers of the four gospels. Also, **gos'pel-ler**.

gos-sa-mer (gŏs'ă-mẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *gossomer*, perh. = goose summer, or November, when geese were eaten because most frequent then], 1, a very fine spider's web which floats in the air or rests upon grass or bushes; 2, a soft, strong gauze used for veils; 3, any thin, filmy material; 4, a thin, waterproof cloak:—*adj.* very thin; filmsy; gauzy.

gos-sip (gŏs'ĭp), *n.* [< obs. *gossip*, sponsor < A.S. *godsibb*, person akin in God < *sibb*, akin], 1, familiar or idle talk; conversation dealing personally with other people's affairs; scandal; talebearing; 2, one who habitually talks of other people and their affairs; a talebearer: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, 1, a familiar acquaintance; 2, a godparent:—*v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle: *Obs.*, to act as a familiar friend:—*v.t.* *Obs.*, to sponsor.—*n.* **gos'sip-er**.—*adj.* **gos'sip-y**.

Syn., *v.* babble, chat, prate, tattle, repeat, tell.

gos-soon (gŏs-sōōn'), *n.* [Ir. < Fr. *garçon*, boy], in Ireland, a boy; also, a boy servant.

got (gŏt), past tense and one form of the past participle of *get*.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* [< A.S. *Gotan* < Gk. *Gothoi*, Goths], 1, a member of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire in the third and fourth centuries A. D.; 2, a crude, inartistic, or savage person.

Go-tham-ite (gō'thăm-īt; gŏth'ăm-īt), *n.* [< *Gotham* in Nottinghamshire], 1, an inhabitant of an English village whose "three wise men" are famed in story for their foolishness; 2, humorously, an inhabitant of the city of New York.

Goth-ic (gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* [see **Goth**], pertaining to the Goths or their language: *Arch.*, designating a style prevalent in western Europe from the 12th to the 16th century, with high, pointed arches, steep roofs, windows large in proportion to the wall space, and lavish use of lacelike ornamental carving (see illus. page 421): **gothic**, barbarous; rude:—**Gothic**, *n.* the language of the Goths; *Print.*, in America, a face of type with strokes of uniform width (see App. I); in England, black letter or Old English: often, *gothic*.

Goth-i-cism (gŏth'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, rudeness; lack of polish or taste; 2, conformity to an idiom of the Gothic language; also, an instance of this; 3, inclination for, or conformity to, the Gothic style.

Goth-i-cize (gŏth'ĭ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], to transform to the Gothic type; make medieval:—*v.i.* *Obs.*, to indulge one's taste for things that are Gothic.

got-ten (gŏt'n), past participle of the verb *get*: used especially in the United States.

Göt-ter-däm-mer-ung (gŭt"ẽr-dĕm'ẽr-ōōng), *n.* [Ger. = twilight of

the gods], 1, *Teut. Myth.*, the twilight of the gods, or the time when the gods engage in the last great battle with their enemies, all are killed on both sides, and the world sinks into the sea; 2, a music drama by Wagner.

gouge (gouj; go͞oj), *n.* [< L.L. *gubia*, a chisel], a chisel with a concave blade for cutting grooves or holes: *Colloq.*, 1, a groove or cavity made by scooping out with a gouge; 2, a trick, fraud, or imposition; also, one who defrauds or imposes, or gets or demands an unreasonable price:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gouged (goujd; go͞ojd), *p.pr.* gouging], to scoop out with a gouge: *Colloq.*, to cheat; overcharge; overreach.—*n.* **goug'er.**

GOUGES

A, military; B, carpenter's; C. surgeon's.

gou-lash (go͞o'läsh), *n.* [< Hung. *gulyās* (*hus*), (meat) of a herdsman], a highly seasoned stew of beef or veal, vegetables, and flour: usually called *Hungarian goulash.*

gourd (gōrd; go͝ord), *n.* [< Fr. *gourde* < Lat. *cucurbita*, gourd], 1, any of a family (*Cucurbitaceæ*) of climbing plants bearing fleshy, many-seeded fruit of various kinds, as the melon; 2, the fruit of these plants, especially a nonedible variety, whose dried shell is sometimes used as a cup or dipper (see *fruit*, illus.).

gourde (go͝ord), *n.* [< Sp. *gordo*, large < Lat. *gurdus*, dull, heavy, or < Fr. *gourde*, fem. of *gourd*, heavy, hard < same source: cf. Eng. "hard cash"], 1, the momentary unit of Haiti, formerly equivalent to five francs, now to 20 cents; 2, in Cuba, a silver dollar.

gour-mand (go͞or'mănd; go͞or"män'), *n.* [Fr.], 1, a greedy eater; glutton; 2, a judge of viands; epicure; gourmet. Also, **gor'mand.**

***gour-met** (go͞or"mā'), *n.* [Fr.], an epicure; a person of trained or refined taste in viands.

***goût** (go͞o), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *gustus*, taste], taste; relish; inclination; liking; preference.

gout (gout), *n.* [< O.F. *goute* < Lat. *gutta*, drop], 1, a drop, especially of blood; 2, a splash of color: *Pathol.*, a disease marked by an excess of uric acid in the blood, chalky deposits in and around the joints, and occasional attacks of acute inflammation and swelling of the tendons and ligaments about the small joints.—*adj.* **gout'y.**—*adv.* **gout'i-ly.**—*n.* **gout'i-ness.**

gov. *abbr.* government (also, **govt.**); governor (also, **govr.**):—**Gov. Gen.**, Governor-General.

gov-ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v.t.* [< O.F. *governer* < Lat. *gubernare*, to steer], 1, to control by authority, as a state or a subject; 2, to direct or manage, as a hospital; 3, to influence, restrain, or sway, as a person: *Gram.*, to require to be in a particular grammatical mood, case, etc.; as, a preposition *governs* a noun in the objective case:—*v.i.* to exercise authority; administer or execute the law.—*adj.* **gov'ern-a-ble.**

Syn. rule, command, sway, manage, control, direct, regulate, curb, restrain, influence. To *command* is to exercise power or authority over one bound to obey. To *govern* is to secure obedience to such power or authority. To *control* is to have a dominating influence. A teacher who *commands* without exacting obedience neither *governs* nor *controls* her students. To *manage* a thing is to get into it and handle it to the last detail. To *direct* is to point out a course of action and order it followed. Those who *direct* issue the orders that define the policy of a company; those who *manage* the several departments carry out this policy in its details. To *manage* people or animals is to *control* them without arousing their antagonism. To *regulate* is to *control* by rule, to subject to restrictions, or to adapt to needs; we *regulate* traffic; public service commissions *regulate* rates for utility companies; villages *regulate* the speed of motor vehicles within their limits. (Cf. conduct.)

gov-ern-ance (gŭv'ẽr-năns), *n.* the act, manner, or office of ruling; exercise of authority; direction; sway; management; control.

gov-ern-ess (gŭv'ẽr-nĕs), *n.* a woman who cares for or teaches children, especially in their own home: *Obs.*, a woman governor.

gov-ern-ment (gŭv'ẽrn-mĕnt), *n.* 1, guidance, control, or regulation, as of conduct or of household affairs; 2, the act of administering the affairs of a state or community; rulership; 3, an established system of administering state affairs; a form of polity; as, a democratic *government;* a monarchic *government;* 4, the person or persons intrusted with the administration of the affairs of a state, as a prime minister and his cabinet; 5, in England and some other countries, the party upheld by popular vote and called by the king or president to form the ministry and to conduct affairs of state; 6, a politically organized community; state; 7, a country or portion of a country governed.—*adj.* **gov"ern-men'tal.**

Syn. rule, state, control, restraint, direction, sway.

gov-er-nor (gŭv'ẽr-nẽr), *n.* 1, a person or thing that controls, administers, exercises large authority, or governs; 2, in the United States, the highest executive official in any of the States, elected by the citizens of that State; 3, in the British Empire, an official representing the crown in a colony or dependency; 4, a person appointed to govern or administer affairs within a specified range, as a fortress, town, territory, etc.: *Mech.*, any of several automatic mechanical devices for regulating the speed of an engine: *Slang*, anyone regarded as having authority: a term for a father: **governor-general**, a governor who has lieutenants or deputies under him, as in Canada, Australia, India, and the Philippine Islands.—*n.* **gov'er-nor-ship".**

GOVERNOR

A, B, two centrifugal balls suspended on rods C and D; E, weight for making action of governor more sensitive; F, lever connected with control throttle valve.

gow-an (gou'ăn), *n.* [prob. < obs. *golland*, akin to A.S. *golde*, marigold], in Scotland, any of several yellow or white field flowers, but usually the common English daisy.

gowk (gōk; gouk), *n.* [< O.N. *gaukr*, cuckoo], *Dial.*, 1, the cuckoo; 2, a simpleton; gawk.

gown (goun), *n.* [< O.F. *goune* < L.L. *gunna*, fur garment], 1, any loose, flowing outer garment; 2, a woman's outer garment or dress: used especially of a dress with pretensions to elegance; 3, a dressing gown or nightgown; 4, a long, loose robe, as worn officially by members of universities and of certain learned professions:—*v.t.* to attire in, or invest with, a gown.

gowns-man (gounz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*gown* + *man*], one who wears a gown as a mark of his profession or condition, as a member of the bar or of a university; a student.

G. P. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *Gloria Patri*], Glory (be) to the Father; 2, Graduate in Pharmacy; 3, Grand Prelate:—**G. P. O.**, general post office.

gr. *abbr.* 1, grain; 2, gram (usually, **g.**); 3, grand; 4, great; 5, gross:—**Gr.**, Greece; Greek; Grecian.

graal (grāl), *n.* [see **grail**], a cup or chalice: obsolete except in *Holy Graal.* See **grail**, *Pfd. S.*

grab (grăb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grabbed (grăbd), *p.pr.* grabbing], [perh. var. of *grip* < A.S. *grīpan*, to grasp], to seize suddenly and forcibly: *Colloq.*, to secure or get possession of by doubtful or dishonest methods, as franchises, concessions, public lands, etc.:—*v.i.* to make a sudden grasp:—*n.* a sudden and forcible seizure: *Colloq.*, the act of securing by doubtful or dishonest means public property or concessions; also, the thing so secured; as, the franchise *grab.*

grace (grās), *n.* [< Fr. *grâce* < Lat. *gratia*, favor], 1, ease, elegance, or attractiveness in form, movement, manner, attitude, language, etc.; 2, kind treatment freely accorded; favorable attitude; good will; as, he is in the good *graces* of his employer; 3, excellence of character or disposition; any pleasing natural endowment; 4, virtue; sense of propriety; as, he had the *grace* to apologize; 5, a prayer before or after a meal, giving thanks and asking the divine blessing; 6, something granted as a favor, rather than as a right; an unmerited bestowal of something desirable; especially, a postponement, temporary relief from an obligation, or the like; as, three days' *grace: Bib.* and *Theol.*, 1, God's unmerited mercy toward mankind; 2, the influence of God's spirit in the heart of a believer; 3, the condition of one who is accepted by God for salvation, enjoys God's special favor, and seeks to do God's will: mainly in the phrase *state of grace;* 4, any of several traits of special moral excellence, thought of as the Christian virtues, as meekness, love, humility, temperance, faith, peace, etc.; a spiritual gift or attainment; *Com.*, 1, a period of delay, usually three days, allowed in some states for payment of a note or draft after the date of maturity; 2, in life insurance, a delay of payment of premium allowed for 30 days after due date; *Law*, a favor or indulgence granted by a court or legal officer; *Mus.*, 1, a grace note; 2, an embellishment or ornamental note or passage, as a trill, turn, or appoggiatura, not essential to the harmony: **grace note**, *Mus.*, a single, accented ornamental note immediately preceding and generally one degree above or below a harmony tone: usually printed in smaller type: sometimes loosely called *appoggiatura* (which see for illus.): **Grace**, a respectful title of address applied to a person of high rank, as an archbishop, duke, or duchess: preceded by *your*, *his*, or *her:* **year of grace**, year

since Christ; A. D.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* graced (grāst), *p.pr.* gracing], **1**, to adorn or decorate; **2**, to honor; dignify; favor: *Mus.*, to add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to.

grace-ful (grās'fo͝ol), *adj.* displaying beauty in form or action; elegant in manners or demeanor.—*adv.* **grace'ful-ly.**—*n.* **grace'ful-ness.**

Syn. comely, beautiful, felicitous, unconstrained.

grace-less (grās'lĕs), *adj.* lacking in good qualities; depraved; ill-mannered; awkward.—*adv.* **grace'less-ly.**—*n.* **grace'less-ness.**

Grac-es (grā'sēz), *n.pl.* *Class. Myth.*, beautiful sister goddesses, usually three in number, intimates of the Muses, named Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom): often represented as attendants of Eros (Cupid), Aphrodite (Venus), and Dionysus (Bacchus): regarded as the givers of charm, elegance, and joyousness to nature, art, wisdom, love, life, etc.

grac-ile (grās'Il), *adj.* [< Lat. *gracilis*, slender], slight; gracefully slender.

gra-cious (grā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *gratiosus*, gracious], **1**, showing or bestowing goodness, kindness, or mercy; **2**, affable; polite: *Obs.*, lucky; happy:—*interj.* an expression of surprise: often preceded by *my*, *goodness*, or *good*, or followed by *me*, *sakes*, etc.—*adv.* **gra'cious-ly.**—*n.* **gra'cious-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* favorable, kindly, benevolent, courteous.

grack-le (grăk'l), *n.* [< Lat. *graculus*, jackdaw], **1**, any of various Old World birds of the starling family (*Sturnidæ*); **2**, in America, any of several blackbirds, especially the purple and bronze grackles.

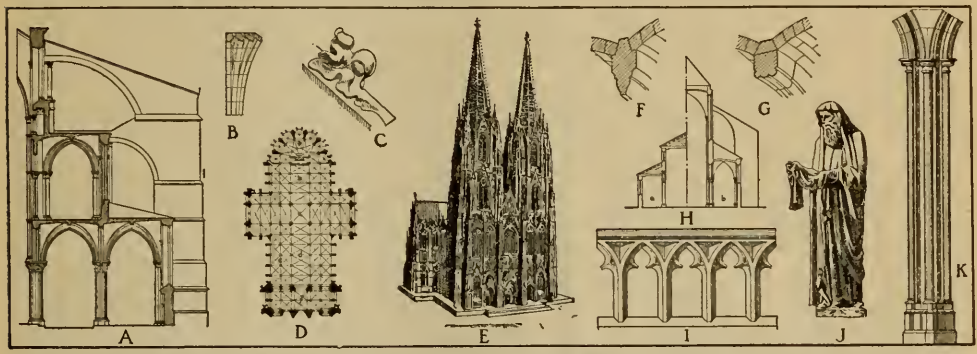
gra-date (grā'dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *gradus*, a step], to arrange (parts) in a whole, as colors in painting, etc., so that there is a gradual passage by imperceptible degrees from one stage to another: *Chem.*, to bring to a definite strength of concentration; as, to *gradate* a saline, or salt, solution:—*v.i.* to pass by imperceptible degrees from one grade or shade to another.

gra-da-tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of arranging in order of rank, size, color, intensity, etc.; also, the state of being so arranged; **2**, a series of degrees in rank, size, etc.: usually *pl.*; **3**, any degree in such a series; **4**, in painting, a gradual blending of one tint into another: *Philol.*, variation of a vowel in different forms of a word root, sometimes seen in different forms of the same word, as *drink*, *drank*, *drunk*, sometimes in different, though related, words, as *cordial*, *cardiac*, or *bear*, *bier*, *burden*: also called *vowel gradation* and *ablaut*: *Rare*, a regular advance or progress, step by step.—*adj.* **gra-da'tion-al.**—*adv.* **gra-da'tion-al-ly.**

grade (grād), *n.* **1**, a step or degree in rank, quality, order, etc.; **2**, in the United States, one of the successive parts of the course in an elementary school, normally requiring a year's work for completion; **3**, the pupils working in any such division; **4**, in many schools and colleges, the mark or rating number given to a pupil for class work or an examination; **5**, the measure of slope of a road, railroad, surface, etc.; ascent or descent per unit of distance traveled; as, an 8 per cent *grade;* gradient; **6**, a stretch of a railway or highway which slopes; an incline or decline; **7**, in stock raising, the result of crossing a common or native stock with some better breed: *Philol.*, the phase of a vowel which may appear in different forms in related word roots by the process called *vowel gradation* or *ablaut:* **grade crossing**, or **crossing at grade**, in railroading, a point at which a railroad track is crossed by another railroad track or by a highway on the same level at the point of crossing: **up to grade**, of sufficiently high quality: **to make the grade**, in automobiling, to ascend a steep place; hence, figuratively, to succeed in spite of obstacles; come up to standard:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* graded, *p.pr.* grading], **1**, to level and prepare, as a lawn, a road, or a railway roadbed; **2**, to arrange in regular series; **3**, in cattle breeding, to cross with a better breed: often with *up:*—*v.i.* to take (a specified) rank.

GRADE, ratio $\frac{b}{a}$

gra-di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *gradiens* (*-entis*), stepping < *gradi*, to step], **1**, the incline of a railway or road; grade (see illus. preceding column); **2**, a stretch, as of a highway, which is not level; a slope: **gradient**, *Phys.*, the rate of change from point to point of a physical quantity, such as pressure, temperature, electrical potential, etc., especially when measured in the direction in which the change is most rapid:—*adj.* **1**, advancing by steps or degrees; **2**, fitted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.

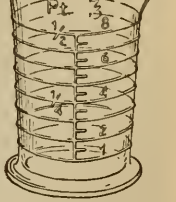


GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.—A, section through aisle, Church of St. Remi, Reims, showing pointed arches, flying buttresses, and tall, straight pier supporting the arch over the nave; B, spring of ribs; C, typical crocket; D, plan of Cologne Cathedral (*a*, ambulatory; *b*, choir; *c*, crossing; *d*, nave; *e*, aisle; *f*, front vestibule); E, Cologne Cathedral, front view; F, G, construction of vaulting; H, early basilica (*a*) compared with Gothic church (*b*); I, parapet; J, typical sculpture; K, clustered pier.

grad-u-al (grăd'ū-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *gradualis*, by degrees < *gradus*, step], proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow; as, he shows a *gradual* improvement:—*n.* *R. C. Ch.*, **1**, a response sung after the Epistle: so called because sung on the altar steps; **2**, an ancient book of responses by the choir during Mass.—*adv.* **grad'u-al-ly.**—*n.* **grad'u-al-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* deliberate, moderate, progressive, continuous.—*Anl.*, *adj.* sudden, jerky, quick, immediate.

grad-u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *n.* [< L.L. *graduare* (*-atus*), to go step by step], **1**, one who has received a professional or academic degree or diploma; **2**, a measuring glass having its capacity at various depths accurately indicated by horizontal marks on the side:—*v.t.* (grăd'ū-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to mark with degrees; as, to *graduate* a glass tube; **2**, to arrange according to degrees of quality, color, heat, etc.; **3**, to confer a degree or diploma upon; as, the college *graduated* him with honors:—*v.i.* **1**, to take or receive a college degree or diploma; **2**, to change by degrees:—*adj.* (-ăt), having been given a degree; pertaining to those who have been given a degree; as, a *graduate* student; a *graduate* course of study.


GRADUATE

grad-u-a-tion (grăd"ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of conferring or receiving a college degree or the diploma of a school; **2**, the occasion of graduation; **3**, regular progression; **4**, a marking into degrees or parts; **5**, a process of hastening the evaporation of a liquid by exposing a large surface of it to the air.

grad-u-a-tor (grăd'ū-ā"tĕr), *n.* an instrument for dividing lines or surfaces into minute parts; also, the person using this device.

gra-dus (grā'dŭs), *n.* [abbr. < *gradus ad Parnassum* step to Parnassus], a dictionary of classical prosody: *Mus.*, a collection of graded exercises.

Græ-æ (grē'ē), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *Graiai*], *Gk. Myth.*, three sisters, hoary and misshapen, with but one eye and one tooth among them, who served as watchers for the Gorgons. Also, **Gra'iæ** (grā'yē; grī'ē).

graff (gråf), *n.* [< O.F. *grafe* < Gk. *graphion*, stylus: so called from likeness in shape], *Archaic*, in horticulture, a shoot, bud, or scion, inserted in a branch; graft:—*v.t. Archaic*, to insert (such a bud).

graft (gråft), *n.* [< earlier *graff*, a scion, q.v.], 1, a small bud, shoot, or scion of a tree or plant inserted into a slit in another stock, from which it draws sap and on which it continues to grow; 2, the process of grafting; 3, the place where a graft is inserted; 4, something united or mixed with a foreign stock; 5, in the United States, the getting of money or position by underhand or parasitic means; also, anything so acquired: *Surg.*, a slip or piece of transplanted living skin or other tissue, such as bone, nerve, etc.:—*v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join to another thing so as to receive support: *Surg.*, to transplant (tissue): *Colloq.*, to accept or obtain (money) as a bribe, or through improper use of one's official position:—*v.i.* to practice grafting: **grafting knife**, a special knife used in grafting.—*n.* **graft'er.**

GRAFTING
1, splice grafting; 2, whip or tongue grafting; 3, saddle grafting; 4, cleft grafting; 5, whipping around a graft.

graft-age (gråf'tāj), *n.* the science, or the various methods, of grafting; also, the state of being grafted.

Gra-ham flour (grā'ăm), [< Sylvester *Graham* (1794–1851), Am. dietitian], 1, unsifted flour ground from the entire wheat kernel; 2, sometimes, whole-wheat flour, from which the coarser portions of the bran have been removed.

GRAFTING KNIVES

grail (grāl), *n.* [< O.F. *graal* < LL. *gradalis*, cup], *Obs.*, a cup, dish, or chalice: **Holy Grail**, in medieval legend, the cup used by Jesus at the Last Supper, taken by Joseph of Arimathea to England, where, owing to the impurity of its keepers, it disappeared, and was revealed only to those who were pure in spirit: mentioned in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and the subject of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and of Wagner's music drama "Parsifal": also called *Sangraal*. Also, **graal** (grāl).

grain (grān), *n.* [< Lat. *granum*, grain], 1, any very small, hard particle; as, a *grain* of sand; a kernel; a small seed; 2, a single seed of, or, collectively, a quantity of the fruit of, certain grasses which furnish the chief food of man, as corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc.; 3, the plants themselves; 4, any small particle or amount; 5, a very small unit of weight, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat: $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a pound avoirdupois, and $\frac{1}{5760}$ of a pound troy; 6, a unit of weight for pearls; one fourth of a carat; 7, the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; as, the *grain* of marble or sandstone; 8, the arrangement of fibers in a piece of wood, or of layers in a piece of coal, stone, etc.; 9, the hair side of a piece of leather, or the markings thereon; 10, a slight roughness of surface: *pl.* the refuse or dregs of malted barley: *Metal.*, 1, one of the individual crystals, which in sum total form the metallic structure; 2, the granular structure of a metal; as, coarse or fine in *grain*: *Obs.*, kermes or cochineal, or a red dye made from either of these; any dye, especially a fast one:—*v.t.* 1, to form into small particles; 2, to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.—*adj.* **grain'y.**

grained (grānd), *p.adj.* 1, having a grainy or granular texture or surface; rough; 2, painted, stained, or marked with a grainlike design; especially, marked with a design imitating the grain of wood; 3, dyed in the grain; impregnated.

grain-er (grān'ẽr), *n.* a tool for imitating the grain or texture of wood, or one who uses it.

grain-ing (grān'ĭng), *n.* the process of finishing material in imitation of the grain or texture of wood, leather, marble, etc.

grain oil fusel oil, an oily, colorless, poisonous liquid, the chief constituent of the residue after distillation of alcohol: also called *potato oil.*

gral-la-to-ry (grăl'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *grallator*, a walker on stilts], of or pertaining to the order of birds formerly called *Grallatores*, or wading birds, as herons. Also, **gral'la-to'ri-al.**

gram (grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *gramma*, a small weight], the unit of mass in the metric system, 15.43 troy grains: approximately the weight of a cubic centimeter of distilled water at maximum density. Also, **gramme.**—*abbr.* **g.**; **gr.**

gra-ma (grä'mä), *n.* [Sp.], any of various pasture grasses of the western United States, especially mesquite grass: also called *grama grass.*

gram-a-rye (grăm'ă-rī), *n.* [< O.F. *gramaire:* see **grammar**], *Obs.*, learning; especially, grammar; *Archaic*, magic.

gra-mer-cy (grā-mûr'sĭ), *interj.* [< O.F. *grant merci*, great thanks], *Archaic*, thank you: an emphasized expression of gratitude.

gram-i-na-ceous (grăm'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *gramen*, grass], *Bot.*, pertaining to, or like, grass; grassy; of the order of grasses. Also, **gra-min'e-ous** (grā-mĭn'ē-ŭs).

gram-i-niv-o-rous (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *gramen*, grass + *torare*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, feeding on grasses; grass-eating.

gram-ma-log (grăm'ă-lŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *gramma*, written + *logos*, word], in shorthand, a sign for a single word, as *t* for *it*. Also, **gram'ma-logue.**

gram-mar (grăm'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *gramaire*, knowledge < Gk. *grammatikē (tekhnē)*, (art of) letters], 1, the science that treats of the principles that govern the words of a language in their relation to each other; 2, the manner of speaking or writing a language with reference to these principles; 3, a book on this science; 4, the characteristic forms and usages of a language, as its syntax and inflections; 5, the history of the growth of a language or of a group of languages: *Rare*, the elements or rudiments of any art or science; a textbook or treatise on them.

gram-ma-ri-an (grā-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who knows or teaches the science of language; a writer or compiler of grammars; a philologist.

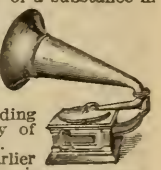
gram-mar school 1, in the United States, a graded school between the primary school and the high school, including grades from the fifth to the eighth; or, in some cities, between the primary school and the junior high school, including the fifth and sixth grades; 2, in England, one of the large public schools, preparatory for college, in which the classics are taught.

gram-mat-i-cal (grā-măt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or in agreement with, grammar or its rules.—*adv.* **gram-mat'i-cal-ly.**

gramme (grăm), *n.* [see **gram**], the unit of mass in the metric system, equal to 15.43 grains troy weight. See **gram**, *Pfd. S.*

gram mo-lec-u-lar weight *Chem.*, the weight of a substance in grams, equal numerically to the number expressing its molecular weight: also called *gram molecule; gramme molecule;* and *mole.*

gram-o-phone (grăm'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *gramma*, something written + *phōnē*, a sound], an instrument for recording and reproducing sound; a variety of phonograph, invented by E. Berliner.


GRAMOPHONE

gram-pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* [< earlier *graundepose* < O.F. *grapois* < Lat. *crassus piscis*, fat fish], 1, one of the smaller whales, a sea mammal akin to the dolphins and porpoises; 2, a person who breathes loudly; a corpulent or stout person.

gran-a-ry (grăn'ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *granum*, grain], 1, a storehouse for grain; 2, figuratively, a region or country where grain is abundant.

GRAMPUS

grand (grănd), *adj.* [< Lat. *grandis*, full-grown], 1, large; imposing in size; majestic; 2, high in dignity, wealth, or power; illustrious; lofty or noble in character; 3, chief in importance; 4, characterized by magnificence or splendor; 5, complete; including everything; as, *grand* total; 6, in some compounds, belonging to the second generation of ascent or descent, as *grand*father; *grand*son; *grand*nephew: *Mus.*, full; for full orchestra; in full classical form: *Colloq.*, very good; very satisfactory; capital; as, a *grand* time; that is a *grand* idea: **grand larceny**, larceny, or

theft, of personal property exceeding (in England) twelve pence in value: formerly distinguished from *petit larceny:* **grand piano,** a piano with a large horizontal, triangular or harp-shaped case: **grand tour,** a tour of Europe, formerly considered as a finishing touch to a young person's education: **grand vizier,** in Mohammedan countries, especially Turkey, the principal officer of the government under the actual head:—*n. Slang,* one thousand dollars.—*adv.* **grand'ly.**

gran-dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* [<A.F. *graund dame,* old lady], *Archaic,* a grandmother; an old woman. Also, **gran'dame.**

grand-aunt (grănd'ănt"), *n.* [*grand*+*aunt*], the sister of one's grandparent; the aunt of one's parent; a great-aunt.

grand-child (grănd'chīld"), *n.* [*grand*+*child*], the child of one's son or daughter.

grand-daugh-ter (grănd'dô"tĕr), *n.* [*grand*+*daughter*], the daughter of one's son or daughter.

grand duke 1, in Luxemburg and in certain states of the former German Empire, a duke ruling over a territory called a *grand duchy;* 2, in Russia before 1917, a son of the czar or a ruler of a principality.—*fem.* **grand duch'ess.**

gran-dee (grăn-dē"), *n.* [<Sp. and Port. *grande,* grand], 1, a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the first rank; 2, any man of high rank.

gran-deur (grăn'dûr), *n.* [see **grand**], 1, great power, rank, or eminence; 2, social distinction and display; 3, elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor; 4, splendor of surroundings; sublime or imposing beauty, as of scenery.

Syn. greatness, magnificence, splendor, sublimity. *Greatness,* figuratively applied, suggests importance, eminence, loftiness of character, or the like; as, the *greatness* of a nation depends upon the integrity of its people; the *greatness* of Lincoln was not apparent to all of his own generation. *Grandeur* names a quality that impresses both eye and mind; it is imposing, stately, inspiring; as, the *grandeur* of Mount Rainier; the *grandeur* of his sacrifice, his principles, his style of entertaining. *Magnificence* is full of beauty, color, sumptuousness, and is often *grandeur* on a warmer and more human plane; as, the *magnificence* of his generosity, of his dress, of his retinue, of the scenery. *Splendor* is dazzling *magnificence. Sublimity* is an exalted quality, awe-inspiring, noble, elevated; as, the *sublimity* of certain passages in the Bible.

grand-fa-ther (grănd'fä"thĕr), *n.* [*grand*+*father*], the father of either of one's parents; loosely, any male ancestor.—*adj.* **grand'fa"ther-ly.**

gran-dil-o-quent (grăn-dil'ō-kwĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *grandis,* great+*loquens* (*-entis*), speaking], characterized by pompousness of style; more lofty than the occasion requires; bombastic.—*adv.* **gran-dil'o-quent-ly.**—*n.* **gran-dil'o-quence.**

gran-di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *adj.* [<It. *grandioso,* splendid], 1, imposing; magnificent; having real grandeur; 2, intended to produce an artificial impression of greatness; pompous; showy.—*adv.* **gran'di-ose-ly.**—*n.* **gran"di-os'i-ty.**

***gran-di-o-so** (grän"dē-ō'sō), *adj.* [It.], *Mus.,* in a grand, pompous style.

grand ju-ry *Law,* in England and the United States, a group of persons selected and summoned according to law, whose duty it is to inquire into crimes committed within its jurisdiction, and to indict (which see) for trial before a petit jury all persons against whom sufficient evidence is produced, and also, sometimes, to inquire into any public offense, as official corruption, nuisances, etc.

grand-ma (grănd'mä"; grăn'mä"), *n.* [familiar form of *grandmother*], *Colloq.,* grandmother. Also, **grand'mam-ma"** (-mä-mä"; -mä"mə).

***grand mal** (grăh'mäl'), [Fr. = great sickness], the severe form of an epileptic attack characterized by convulsions and unconsciousness.

grand-moth-er (grănd'mŭth"ĕr), *n.* [*grand*+*mother*], the mother of either of one's parents; loosely, any distant female ancestor or, familiarly, any old lady.—*adj.* **grand'moth"er-ly.**

grand-neph-ew (grănd'nĕf"ū; -nĕv"ū), *n.* [*grand*+*nephew*], the son of one's niece or nephew; the grandson of one's sister or brother.

grand-niece (grand'nēs"), *n.* [*grand*+*niece*], the daughter of one's niece or nephew; the granddaughter of one's sister or brother.

grand op-er-a *Mus.,* an elaborate and dignified drama, in which the text is set to music, with orchestral accompaniment: properly, *opera.*

grand-pa (grănd'pä"; grăn'pä"), *n.* [familiar form of *grandfather*], the father of either of one's parents. Also, **grand'pa-pa"** (-pə-pä"; -pä"pə).

grand-par-ent (grănd'pâr"ĕnt), *n.* [*grand*+*parent*], the father or mother of either of one's parents: *pl.* loosely, one's forbears.

grand-sire (grănd'sīr"), *n.* [*grand*+*sire*], a grandfather or more remote male ancestor.

grand slam in bridge, the taking by a player, or partners, of every trick in a deal.

grand-son (grănd'sŭn"), *n.* [*grand*+*son*], the son of one's son or daughter.

grand stand the principal range of tiered seats at any outdoor entertainment.

grand-un-cle (grănd'ŭng"kl), *n.* [*grand*+*uncle*], the uncle of one's parent; the brother of one's grandparent; a great-uncle.

grange (grānj), *n.* [<A.F. *graunge*<L.L. *granea,* a barn<Lat. *granum,* grain], 1, a country house with a farm attached to it; 2, a farm with its buildings; 3, in the United States, a local lodge or branch of a national secret organization founded in the interests of the farmers, called Patrons of Husbandry: *Archaic,* a granary: **Grange,** the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

grang-er (grān'jĕr), *n.* 1, a member of a farmers' grange; 2, a countryman.

gra-nif-er-ous (grə-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *granum,* grain+*ferre,* to bear], bearing grain, or seeds like grain.

gran-ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [<It. *granito,* grained], a hard, crystalline rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and, usually, mica.—*adj.* **gra-nit'ic.**

gran-ite ware 1, a kind of ironware coated with hard, gray, speckled enamel imitating granite; 2, pottery with a gray, speckled appearance, resembling granite.

gra-niv-o-rous (grə-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *granum,* grain+*vorare,* to eat], *Zoöl.,* feeding or living on seeds or grain.

gran-ny (grăn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [colloq. abbr. of *grandmother*], 1, a grandmother; an old woman: familiar or contemptuous; 2, a fussy, over-particular person. Also, **gran'nie.**

grant (grănt), *v.t.* [<O.F. *greanter*<*creanter,* to guarantee<L.L.<Lat. *credere,* to intrust], 1, to give or confer, especially in response to a request; 2, to admit as true; concede; 3, to transfer the title of:—*n.* 1, the act of conferring or bestowing; 2, the thing conferred: especially applied to territory or rights conferred by a government: *Law,* a transfer of any property not capable of being passed by livery; transfer of real property; conferring of a right to do a certain act.

Syn., *v.* (see give); *n.* (see boon).

gran-tee (grăn-tē"), *n. Law,* the person to whom property is transferred by law.

grant-or (grăn'tôr; grăn-tôr'), *n. Law,* one who transfers property by law.

gran-u-lar (grăn'ū-lĕr), *adj.* [see **granule**], composed of, or like, grains or granules.

gran-u-late (grăn'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], 1, to form into, or cover with, grains or crystals; as, *granulated* sugar; 2, to roughen the surface of; as, *granulated* eyelids:—*v.i.* to become grainlike or form into crystals, as molasses: **granulated sugar,** sugar which through refining has been whitened and made into small, separate grains; ordinary table sugar: distinguished from *confectioners' sugar* and *brown sugar.*

gran-u-la-tion (grăn"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the process of forming or collecting into grains; 2, one or more of the grains so formed; 3, a roughening of a surface: *Pathol.,* 1, the formation in wounds of new tissue in the shape of grainlike protuberances and small, rounded masses; 2, one of the small grainlike masses so formed.

gran-ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* [<dim. of Lat. *granus,* a grain], a small grain or particle.

gran-u-lose (grăn'ū-lōs), *n. Chem.,* one of the essential constituents of the starch grain, converted into sugar by the action of ferments.

grape (grāp), *n.* [O.F. = bunch of grapes; orig., vine hook<O.Teut. source; cf. O.H.G. *krapfo,* a hook], 1, a smooth green or purple berry, the fruit of the grapevine, growing in clusters and used as fresh fruit, for making wine, and, when dried, for raisins; 2, the grapevine (which see): *Mil.,* a grapeshot (which see).

grape-fruit (grāp'froōt"), *n.* [*grape*+*fruit*], a pale yellow, subtropical, citrous fruit, larger than the orange, having a characteristic acid pulp and bitter-tasting rind.

grape hy-a-cinth *Bot.,* any of a genus (*Muscari*) of bulbous plants growing wild in the eastern United States, escaped from cultivation, bearing a spike of blue spherical flowers on a stalk a few inches high: also called *bluebell* and *bluebottle.*

grap-er-y (grāp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **grape**], an inclosure for cultivating grapes.

grape-shot (grāp′shŏt″), *n.* [*grape*+²*shot*], collectively, small iron balls, shot as a spreading charge from a cannon.

grape sug-ar glucose; dextrose; a simple sugar formed in all green plants, but especially abundant in grapes, whence the name.

grape-vine (grāp′vīn″), *n.* [*grape*+*vine*], 1, any of a widely distributed genus (*Vitis*) of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*), many species being cultivated for their clusters of smooth, sweet or sour, edible berries; 2, a secret or private system of conveying objects or information, as to inmates of a prison.

graph (grăf), *n.* [<Gk. *graphein*, to write, draw], a diagram or curve representing the successive values of a changing quantity; as, a *graph* showing the average monthly rainfall for a locality during a year, or showing the temperature hour by hour through a day: *Math.*, a diagram expressing a mathematical relation; as, the *graph* of an equation.

graph-ic (grăf′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; 2, illustrating by diagrams, curves, or pictures; conveying statistical information by diagrams or charts; 3, vividly described; well-delineated; lifelike; 4, in minerals, exhibiting marks like writing on a surface: *Math.*, showing a mathematical relation or condition by means of points referred to fixed lines or axes: **graphic arts**, drawing, painting, and other fine arts which represent objects on a flat surface: **graphics**, *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the art or science of drawing, especially mechanical drawing, or of calculating from graphs. Also, *adj.* **graph′i-cal**.—*adv.* **graph′i-cal-ly**.

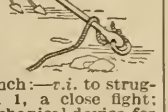
Syn. forcible, lifelike, picturesque, striking, pictorial. —*Ant.* dull, ordinary, flat, colorless, prosy.

graph-ite (grăf′īt), *n.* a dark gray natural form of carbon, used as lead in pencils, as a lubricant, for the carbons in arc lights, etc.: also called *plumbago*, or *black lead*.—*adj.* **gra-phit′ic** (grə-fĭt′ĭk).

graph-ol-o-gy (grăf-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *graphē*, a writing+*-logia*, study], the science of handwriting, especially as an index of character.—*n.* **graph-ol′o-gist**.

graph-o-phone (grăf′ō-fōn), *n.* [<Gk. *graphein*, to write+*phōnē*, a sound: a trade name], a kind of phonograph.

grap-nel (grăp′nĕl), *n.* [<A.F. dim. of *grapon*, grapnel], 1, a small anchor with flukes, or claws, used on boats and balloons; 2, an iron-clawed device for clutching.


GRAPNEL

grap-ple (grăp′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grappled (grăp′ld), *p.pr.* grappling], [<O.F. dim. of *grape*, hook], to lay fast hold of; clinch:—*v.i.* to struggle or contend in a close fight:—*n.* 1, a close fight; a close hold, as in wrestling; 2, a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.

grap-pling (grăp′lĭng), *n.* a device with claws or hooks for clutching: **grappling hook** or **iron**, an iron hook for seizing and holding a vessel or other object. Also, **grap′lin**.

grasp (grăsp), *v.t.* [<earlier *grapsen*<A.S. *grāpian*, to grasp], 1, to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting; as, *grasp* the rope quickly; 2, to take and hold in possession; as, he *grasped* the adjoining land; 3, to understand; as, to *grasp* an idea:—*v.i.* to endeavor to seize: with *at*:—*n.* 1, a seizure of the hand; 2, power of seizure; hold; 3, mental capacity; as, his *grasp* of things is quick for one so young.

Syn., *v.* clasp, clutch, grab, grip, embrace, hug, reach. —*Ant.*, *v.* repel, lose, miss, let go, relinquish.

grasp-ing (grăsp′ĭng), *p.adj.* avaricious; greedy of gain; close.—*adv.* **grasp′ing-ly**.

grass (grăs), *n.* [<A.S. *græs*, grass <O.Teut. source], 1, green herbage, on the leaves and stalks of which cattle feed; 2, any plant of a very large family having hollow, jointed stalks, narrow leaves called blades, and seeds similar to those of grain; 3, pasture: **grass widow**, a woman separated from her husband by divorce or otherwise:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with turf; 2, to bleach, by exposure on grass; 3, to pasture:—*v.i.* to graze.

grass cloth 1, a heavy cloth made in the Canary Islands from a vegetable fiber; 2, a fine fabric made from the bast fibers of an east Asiatic plant, the ramie: used in fine Chinese embroidery.

grass-hop-per (grăs′hŏp″ĕr), *n.* [*grass*+²*hop*], any of many species of leaping and flying insects (families *Acrididæ* and *Locustidæ*), very destructive to green vegetation, having narrow forewings and broad hind wings, folded when not in flight: also called *locust*.

grass-y (grăs′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **grass**], of or pertaining to grass; covered with, or like, grass.—*n.* **grass′i-ness**.

¹grate (grāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grated, *p.pr.* grating], [<O.F. *grater*, to scratch<O.Teut. source], 1, to rub or wear into small particles by the friction of a rough body; grind down; 2, to rub so as to produce a rasping sound; as, to *grate* metal on stone:—*v.i.* 1, to produce a harsh noise by rubbing roughly; 2, to produce mental irritation; sound discordantly; as, her manner *grates* on me; his voice *grates*:—*n.* the act or sound of harsh scraping or rasping.

²grate (grāt), *n.* [<It. *grata*<Lat. *cratis*, hurdle], 1, a framework of horizontal iron bars to hold burning fuel, especially coal; 2, a partition made of bars, as in a window:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grated, *p.pr.* grating], to furnish with iron bars.

grate-ful (grāt′fo͝ol), *adj.* [<Lat. *gratus*, pleasing +*-ful*], 1, thankful; feeling gratitude; 2, pleasurable; refreshing; as, a *grateful* rain after a hot day.—*adv.* **grate′ful-ly**.—*n.* **grate′ful-ness**.

grat-er (grāt′ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**grate**], one who or that which grates; a rasping or grating implement; as, a nutmeg *grater*.

grat-i-fi-ca-tion (grăt″ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **gratify**], 1, the act of pleasing; the state of being pleased; 2, satisfaction; pleasure; 3, reward or recompense; a gratuity.

grat-i-fy (grăt′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *gratificari*<*gratus*, pleasing+*facere*, to make], to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor: *Obs.*, to reward or recompense.

Syn. indulge, humor, please, satisfy. We *gratify* our desires, feelings, impulses, or curiosity for the pleasure we shall get out of it. We *indulge* our appetites or desires because we are too weak-willed to resist their influence. Any normal person likes occasionally to *gratify* a whim, or *indulge* in an extravagance. *Humor* is almost always used unfavorably; we *humor* invalids, fretful children, or, most unwisely, ourselves.

¹grat-ing (grāt′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see ¹**grate**], harsh; irritating to the ear.

²grat-ing (grāt′ĭng), *n.* [see ²**grate**], an open framework or lattice of parallel or crossed bars of wood or metal, used to prevent passage but admitting light and air: *Optics*, a set of very fine parallel lines ruled on a polished surface, used for diffracting light in spectroscopic work.

gra-tis (grā′tĭs), *adv.* [Lat.<*gratia*, a favor], without charge; out of favor or kindness.

grat-i-tude (grăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *gratus*, thankful], the state of being thankful; appreciation of favors received; response to kindness.

gra-tu-i-tous (grə-tū′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *gratuitus*, spontaneous], 1, without cost; freely bestowed; 2, without cause or provocation; unwarranted; without sufficient excuse; as, a *gratuitous* insult; 3, granted without merit or claim.—*adv.* **gra-tu′i-tous-ly**.—*n.* **gra-tu′i-tous-ness**.

gra-tu-i-ty (grə-tū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<L.L. *gratuitas*, gift], 1, a free gift; 2, a sum presented in recognition of a minor service; tip.

Syn. present, donation, bounty, gift, tip. (See boon.)

grat-u-late (grăt′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *gratulari* (*-atus*), to congratulate], *Obs.*, to wish joy to; congratulate.—*n.* **grat″u-la′tion**.—*adj.* **grat′u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rĭ).

grau-pel (grou′pĕl), *n.* [<Ger. *graupeln*, to sleet], *Meteor.*, snowlike hail; soft sleet.

gra-va-men (grə-vā′mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* -vamina (-văm′ĭ-nə); -vamens (-vā′mĕnz)], [L.L. = inconvenience<Lat. *gravare*, to load], *Law*, the substantial cause of an action at law.

¹grave (grāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* graved (grāvd), *p.p.* graved or graven (grāv′n), *p.pr.* graving], [<A.S. *grafan*, to dig], 1, to engrave; sculpture; 2, to impress indelibly on, as the mind: *Archaic*, 1, to bury; 2, to dig:—*n.* 1, an excavation for the reception of a dead body; a place of burial; 2, a place of great slaughter or mortality; 3, figuratively, a place or occasion which proves the end or destruction of anything; as, the *grave* of his hopes.

²grave (grāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* graved (grāvd), *p.pr.* graving], [perh.<O.F. *grave*, gravel, shore], *Naut.*, to clean (a ship's bottom) by scraping or burning off accretions and covering with tar.

³grave (grāv), *adj.* [*comp.* graver, *superl.* gravest], [<Lat. *gravis*, heavy], 1, important; needing serious consideration; 2, solemn; dull in color; sedate; thoughtful; sober; 3, low-pitched: used of an accent or its sign [`], especially in French: *Mus.*, 1, slow in movement; 2, low in pitch:—*n.* a grave accent: *Mus.*, a passage in slow tempo.—*adv.* **grave′ly**.

Syn., *adj.* serious, solemn, earnest, sober, weighty, pressing, staid, momentous, melancholy, sad. A *serious* person is thoughtful and reflective; a *serious* matter is important; a *serious* symptom calls for diagnosis. *Serious* is opposed to what is jocose or mirth-

ful; *grave* is opposed to what is light, lively, or colorful. *Grave* people are slow-moving, not gay; their demeanor is that of people who bear responsibilities. Clergymen, judges, surgeons, are apt to be *grave*. Though chiefly a characteristic of people, *grave* is also applied to weighty matters or affairs, gatherings of aged statesmen, momentous conferences, and the like. A *solemn* person is *grave*, and full of a sense of the importance of the moment, for solemnity is the product of an extraordinary occasion. A *solemn* warning is impressive; a *solemn* silence is mysterious; a *solemn* promise is sacred. *Earnest* is opposed to trifling; an *earnest* seeker is zealous, sincere, and intent. *Sober*, applied to people, describes those who are well-balanced, sane, and sedate, as opposed to those who perhaps are just as *serious* but more vivacious; applied to colors, *sober* means quiet, not showy; *sober* garb is often mournful or drab. (See serious.) —*Ant.* light-hearted, giddy, insignificant, unimportant.

grav-el (grăv'ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [<O.F. *gravelle*, dim. of *grave*, gravel], **1**, to cover with gravel, or small fragments of rock; **2**, to run aground on a beach, as a vessel; **3**, to embarrass; **4**, to lame, as a horse, by a stone under the shoe:—*n. Geol.*, rounded fragments of rock coarser than sand: often mixed with sand; *Pathol.*, solid matter in small pieces in the bladder or kidneys: distinguished from *stone* only by the smaller size.—*adj.* **grav'el-ly.**

grav-el-blind (grăv'ĕl-blīnd"), *adj.* nearly stone-blind; more than sand-blind.

grav-en (grāv'n), *p.adj.* [see **1grave**], cut; carved: **graven image**, an idol.

grav-er (grāv'ĕr), *n.* **1**, any of various cutting tools used by engravers and sculptors, as a burin or chisel; **2**, an engraver or carver in stone.

grave-stone (grāv'stōn"), *n.* [**1***grave*+*stone*], a stone, usually bearing an inscription, placed to mark a grave; a tombstone.

grave-yard (grāv'yärd"), *n.* [**1***grave*+**2***yard*], a burial place; a cemetery.

grav-id (grăv'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *graridus* < *graris*, heavy], pregnant.—*n.* **gra-vid'i-ty.**

grav-i-met-ric (grăv"ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *gravis*, heavy + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, of or pertaining to measurement by weight, as in determining density: distinguished from *volumetric*.

grav-ing (grāv'ĭng), *n.* **1**, [see **1grave**], the act of engraving or carving; **2**, [see **2grave**], the clearing of the bottom of a ship by burning or scraping: **graving dock**, a dry dock for holding a ship while the bottom is being cleaned or repaired.

grav-i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *gravitas* (*-tatis*), heaviness < *graris*, heavy], **1**, to be attracted by gravitation, a force which draws bodies toward each other; **2**, to be naturally attracted; as, office seekers *gravitate* toward those in authority; **3**, to tend to a low or lower level.

grav-i-ta-tion (grăv"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, *Phys.*, the force which draws all bodies in the universe toward one another; **2**, any attraction toward a center of influence.—*adj.* **grav'i-ta'tion-al.**

grav-i-ty (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being serious, sedate, or staid; **2**, weight; solemnity; importance: *Phys.*, terrestrial gravitation; the force tending to draw all bodies toward the center of the earth; *Mus.*, the lowness of a tone or note: **specific gravity**, *Phys.*, the relative weight of a given volume of any kind of matter as compared with the weight of an equal volume of a standard substance, as water or air.

gra-vy (grā'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -vies (-vĭz)], [source uncertain], juice that drips from meat in cooking; also, this juice made into a dressing for food: *Slang*, something acquired with little or no effort; also, graft.

gray (grā), *adj.* [<A.S. *grǣg*, gray], **1**, of a color composed of white mixed with black; of the color of hair whitened by age; **2**, old; mature:—*n.* **1**, a color resulting from mixing white and black; **2**, any animal of this color; as, I'll bet on the *gray*: **gray matter**, *Anat.*, gray nerve tissue in the brain and spinal cord composed of nerve cells and fibers: *Colloq.*, hence, brains; power of thought; intelligence: **gray squirrel**, *Zoöl.*, a large, common squirrel with gray, sometimes black, coat, widely distributed over North America:—*v.t.* to cause to whiten:—*v.i.* to become whitened, as with age. Also, **grey.**—*adv.* **gray'ly.**—*n.* **gray'ness.**

gray-beard (grā'bērd"), *n.* [*gray*+*beard*], an old man. Also, **grey'beard".**

gray-ish (grā'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **gray**], somewhat gray. Also, **grey'ish.**

gray-lag (grā'lăg"), *n.* [<*gray lag goose:* because this *lagged* behind when the other geese migrated], a species (*Anser cinereus*) of wild gray goose of Europe and Asia. Also, **grey'lag".**

gray-ling (grā'lĭng), *n.* [dim. <*gray*], any of several species of a genus (*Thymallus*) of edible fresh-water fishes of America and Europe, allied to the trout. Also, **grey'ling.**

Gray's Inn **1**, one of the four legal guilds of England, which have the power of admitting to practice at the English bar; **2**, the buildings in London, collectively, belonging to this guild.

1graze (grāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grazed (grāzd), *p.pr.* grazing], [<A.S. *grasian* <*græs*, grass], **1**, to provide growing grass, etc., for; as, to *graze* cattle; **2**, to eat grass or herbage from, as a pasture: *Rare*, to tend, as cattle, while pasturing:—*v.i.* to eat grass; move along while eating grass.—*n.* **graz'er.**

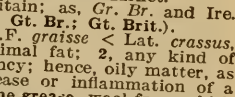
2graze (grāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grazed (grāzd), *p.pr.* grazing], [source uncertain], **1**, to touch or rub lightly; **2**, to scratch or scrape slightly, as the skin, in passing:—*v.i.* to rub something in passing:—*n.* a slight rub; a rubbed place on a surface.

gra-zier (grā'zhĕr), *n.* [see **1graze**], one who pastures or breeds cattle for market.

Gr. Br. *abbr.* Great Britain; as, *Gr. Br.* and Ire. (also, **Gr. Brit.**; **Gt. Br.**; **Gt. Brit.**).

grease (grēs), *n.* [< O.F. *graisse* < Lat. *crassus*, fat], **1**, soft animal fat; **2**, any kind of fat with a buttery consistency; hence, oily matter, as from petroleum; **3**, a disease or inflammation of a horse's fetlocks: **wool in the grease**, wool from which the natural grease and dirt have not been washed:—*v.t.* (grēs; grēz), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* greased (grēst; grēzd), *p.pr.* greasing], **1**, to smear or rub with fat or oil; **2**, to lubricate with grease: *Colloq.*, to bribe: **grease the palm of**, to bribe; influence by gifts.

grease cup *Mech.*, a small cup screwed to a bearing, containing an opening which allows grease for lubrication to be forced into the bearing: also called *grease cock*.



GREASE CUP
1, grease cup; 2, section showing same: A, grease; B, cup; C, tube leading to bearing

greas-er (grēs'ĕr; grēz'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which oils or lubricates: *Slang*, a Mexican, especially one of mixed blood.

grease-wood (grēs'-wŏod"), *n.* [*grease*+*wood*], a stiff, prickly shrub of some alkaline, arid plains in the western United States: also called *greasebush*.

greas-y (grēs'ĭ; grēz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **grease**], resembling, or spotted with, fat; oily.—*adv.* **greas'i-ly.**—*n.* **greas'i-ness.**

great (grāt), *adj.* [<A.S. *grēat*, large], **1**, large in size, number, quantity, extent, etc.; vast: opposite of *small, little*; **2**, of long duration; as, a *great* while after; **3**, extreme; as, *great* ignorance; **4**, of moment; weighty; important; as, *great* questions of state; **5**, illustrious; prominent; eminent; as, a *great* leader; **6**, high-minded; noble; as, a truly *great* character; **7**, sublime; magnificent; marvelous; as, a *great* painting; **8**, active; intimate; as, a *great* friend; **9**, more remote in relationship by one generation; as, *great*-aunt; *great*-grandchild: *Obs.*, **1**, haughty; **2**, pregnant:—*n.* noble or influential people collectively: with *the*.—*adv.* **great'ly.**—*n.* **great'ness.**

Syn., adj. big, huge, majestic, vast, grand, august, important, numerous, abundant, immense, eminent.

great al-ba-core a large salt-water food fish; the tunny (which see).

great–aunt (grāt'-ănt"), *n.* the sister of one's grandparent.

Great Bear a northern constellation, Ursa Major (which see for illus.).

great cir-cle *Math.*, a circle made by the intersection of the surface of a sphere with a plane passing through the center of the sphere; a circle on a sphere which divides the surface into two equal parts, as the equator or any meridian on the earth: **great-circle sailing**, the laying of a course, especially in long ocean voyages, along the great circle of the earth determined by the port of departure and the destination, such being the shortest possible course.

great-coat (grāt'kōt"), *n.* [*great*+*coat*], an overcoat; especially, a large, heavy overcoat.

great Dane one of a breed of very large, powerful, short-haired dogs.

Great Dip-per a group of seven stars, arranged so as to form the outline of a dipper, in the constellation Ursa Major (which see for illus.): also called *Charles's Wain*.

great-en (grāt'n), *v.t.* and *v.i. Archaic*, to make or become larger, more illustrious, etc.

great–grand-child (grāt"-grănd'child"), *n.* the child of one's grandchild.

great–grand-daugh-ter (grāt″-grănd′dô″tĕr), *n.* the daughter of one's grandson or granddaughter.

great–grand-fa-ther (grāt″-grănd′fä″*th*ĕr), *n.* the father of one's grandfather or grandmother.

great–grand-moth-er (grāt″-grănd′mŭ*th*″ĕr), *n.* the mother of one's grandfather or grandmother.

great–grand-son (grāt″-grănd′sŭn″), *n.* the son of one's grandchild.

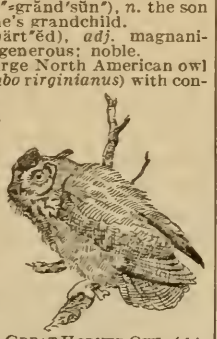
great–heart-ed (grāt′-härt″ĕd), *adj.* magnanimous; generous; noble.

great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) with conspicuous ear tufts like horns.

great lau-rel the most common of the North American rhododendrons (*Rhododendron maximum*): so called because of its resemblance to the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), with which it is often found.

Great Spir-it the Supreme Being: name used by the Indians of North America.

great–un-cle (grāt′-ŭng″kl), *n.* the brother of one's grandparent.



GREAT HORNED OWL (1/5)

Great White Way the theater section of Broadway, New York City: so called from the brightness of its lights at night.

great wil-low-herb *Bot.*, a tall, slender plant (*Epilobium angustifolium*) of the evening primrose family, bearing a long raceme, or flower cluster, of brilliant pink flowers.

[1]greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the knee to the ankle (for illus. see *arms*). [< O.F. *greve*, shin]

[2]greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* tallow], the sediment of melted tallow. [< L.G. *greven*, refuse

grebe (grēb), *n.* four-toed, ducklike, expert diving birds (family *Podicipedidæ*), allied to the loon but smaller. [source uncertain], any of several

Gre-cian (grē′shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Greece:—*n.* 1, a Greek; 2, one versed in Greek language or literature. [< Lat. *Græcia*, Greece],

Gre-cism (grē′sĭzm), *n.* 1, an idiom of the Greek language, or imitation of it; 2, Greek spirit or manner, or imitation of it. Also, Græ′cism.

greed (grēd), *n.* 2, unnatural desire for something; avidity. [< *greedy*], 1, excessive hunger;

Syn. cupidity, avarice, covetousness. *Greed*, *cupidity*, and *avarice* agree in expressing an insatiate longing for wealth. *Greed*, however, has a use extended beyond the passion for money; people entertain *greed* for food, drink, recognition, fame, and the like. *Cupidity* and *avarice* are confined to the desire for money and possessions; *cupidity* stresses the eagerness to get, *avarice* the tendency to hoard one's gains.

greed-y (grēd′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [< A.S. *grǣdig*, greedy], 1, too eager for food and drink; gluttonous; voracious; 2, covetous; eagerly desirous.—*adv.* **greed′i-ly**.—*n.* **greed′i-ness**.

Syn. rapacious, ravenous, insatiable. (Cf. avaricious.)

Greek (grēk), *n.* [< A.S. pl. *Crēcas*, *Grēcas* < Lat. *Græcus*, a Greek], 1, a native or citizen of Greece; 2, the language of Greece, especially of ancient Greece; 3, something impossible to understand:—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, Greece or the Greeks: **Greek Church**, the church dominant in countries formerly composing the Eastern Roman Empire, as Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria: until 1917, the established church of Russia: also called the *Eastern* or the *Orthodox Church*: **Greek cross**, a plain cross like a plus sign [+], with upright equal in length to transverse (for illus. see *cross*): **Greek fire**, a substance that burns on or under water: used in ancient and medieval warfare.

green (grēn), *n.* Teut. root as *grōwan*, to grow], 1, the color of growing grass or of the leaves of most plants; a color between, or composed of, blue and yellow; 2, a grassplot or common; 3, a golf course, especially the closely cut square of turf around any one of the holes: *pl.* 1, fresh or evergreen foliage, cut for decoration; as, Christmas *greens*; 2, spinach or similar green vegetables:—*v.t.* to make of the color of plants and grass:—*v.i.* to become the color of plants and grass:—*adj.* 1, having the color of grass; of a color between, or composed of, blue and yellow; 2, covered with fresh grass or foliage; verdant; 3, fresh; flourishing; as, a *green* old age; 4, unripe; immature; as, *green* fruit; 5, new; untrained; inexperienced; as, a *green* farm hand; 6, wan or pale; as, *green* with envy; 7, not seasoned, dried, cured, or the like; as, *green* firewood. —*adv.* **green′ly**.—*n.* **green′ness**.—*adj.* **green′ish**. [< A.S. *grēne*, green], 1, a color between, or composed of, blue and yellow; 2, a grassplot or common; 3, a golf course, especially the closely cut square of turf around any one of the holes: *pl.* 1, fresh or evergreen foliage, cut for decoration; as, Christmas *greens*; 2, spinach or similar green vegetables:—*v.t.* to make of the color of plants and grass:—*v.i.* to become the color of plants and grass: —*adj.* 1, having the color of grass; of a color between, or composed of, blue and yellow; 2, covered with fresh grass or foliage; verdant; 3, fresh; flourishing; as, a *green* old age; 4, unripe; immature; as, *green* fruit; 5, new; untrained; inexperienced; as, a *green* farm hand; 6, wan or pale; as, *green* with envy; 7, not seasoned, dried, cured, or the like; as, *green* firewood. —*adv.* **green′ly**.—*n.* **green′ness**.—*adj.* **green′ish**.

green-back (grēn′băk″), *n.* United States legal tender note having its back printed in green ink. [*green* + [1]*back*], any

Green-back-ism (grēn′băk″ĭzm), *n. Pol. Sci.*, the theories of a political party in the United States, popularly called the *Greenback party*, officially known as the *Independent party*, which flourished about 1875, advocating the issuance of irredeemable paper money.

green-bri-er (grēn′brī″ĕr), *n.* of several prickly climbing plants (genus *Smilax*) of the lily family, with glossy leaves: common in the United States and Canada. [*green* + *brier*], any

green-er-y (grēn′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĕr-ĭz)], [see **green**], 1, verdure; a verdant mass of plants; 2, a place where green things are grown.

green–eyed (grēn′-īd″), *adj.* eyes; 2, jealous; envious. 1, having green

green-finch (grēn′fĭnch″), *n.* very common finch (*Ligurinus chloris*) of Europe, having olive-green and yellow feathers. [*green* + *finch*], a

green-gage (grēn′gāj″), *n.* green-fleshed plum of excellent flavor. [*green* + [2]*gage*], a

green-gro-cer (grēn′grō″sĕr), *n.* a retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.—*n.* **green′gro″cer-y**. [*green* + *grocer*],

green-horn (grēn′hôrn″), *n.* inexperienced person; a simpleton. [*green* + *horn*],

green-house (grēn′hous″), *n.* conservatory or glass house for the protection or cultivation of tender flowers and plants. [*green* + *house*], a

green-ing (grēn′ĭng), *n.* of turning or becoming green; 2, an apple of any of several varieties with green skins. [see **green**], 1, the process

green plov-er any of several Old World plovers, as the English pewit, or lapwing.

green-room (grēn′rōōm″), *n.* actors' waiting room in a theater. [*green* + *room*], an

green-stone (grēn′stōn″), *n.* of several dark green igneous rocks; sometimes, erroneously, dolerite. [*green* + *stone*], any

green-sward (grēn′swôrd″), *n.* turf well covered with grass. [*green* + *sward*],

green-wood (grēn′wo͝od″), *n.* forest in full leaf. [*green* + *wood*], a

[1]greet (grēt), *v.t.* [< A.S. *grētan*, *grœtan*, to greet < O.Teut. source], 1, to address written or verbal salutations to; accost; welcome; receive in friendly fashion; 2, to appear or be presented to: as, a sight *greeted* our eyes:—*v.i.* to exchange salutations.

[2]greet (grēt), *v.i.* [Sc. < A.S. *grētan*, *grātan*, to weep], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, to weep; mourn:—*n.* weeping.

greet-ing (grēt′ĭng), *n.* [see [1]**greet**], a salutation; welcome; expression of friendliness.

gre-ga-ri-ous (grē-gā′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *grex* (*gregis*), a flock], associating or going together in herds or companies.—*adv.* **gre-ga′ri-ous-ly**.—*n.* **gre-ga′ri-ous-ness**.

Gre-go-ri-an (grē-gō′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Grēgorios*], pertaining to one named Gregory: **Gregorian calendar**, the system of reckoning time introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, in which corrections are made for errors in the earlier Julian calendar: now in use in all Christian countries, including Russia since 1918: **Gregorian chant**, one of a collection of psalm tones compiled by Pope Gregory I (the Great), about 590; a plain song: an important part of the Roman Catholic ritual: also called *Gregorian tone*.

gre-nade (grē-nād′), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate: because filled with missiles as the fruit is with seeds], 1, an explosive shell fired by a fuse and usually thrown by hand; 2, a flask or bottle, containing chemicals, to be thrown and burst, for putting out fires, scattering fumes, etc.: **rifle grenade**, a grenade fired from a rifle.

GRENADIER

gren-a-dier (grĕn″ă-dēr′), *n.* 1, originally, a foot soldier of England who threw grenades; 2, later, in France, England, Austria, etc., a soldier of a company selected for height and strength: 3, now, a member of the British infantry regiment called *Grenadier Guards*; 4, a South African weaver bird of brillant red and black plumage; 5, any of a family (*Macrouridæ*), of deep-water fishes.

[1]gren-a-dine (grĕn′ă-dēn), *n.* [Fr., perh. < *Granada*, city in Spain], 1, a thin, gauzelike dress fabric of silk or silk and wool; 2, a coal-tar dye, a by-product from the manufacture of magnesia.

²gren-a-dine (grĕn′ȧ-dēn′), *n.* [< Fr. *grenadin*, a slice of stewed meat, perh. < O.F. *grain*, a thing used in cookery], *Cookery*, a dish of fillets of veal or poultry, trimmed and larded.

***gre-na-dine** (grē-nȧ′dēn′), *n.* [Fr. < *grenade*, a pomegranate], pomegranate sirup.

gres-so-ri-al (grē-sō′ri-ȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *gradi* (*gressus*), to walk], *Zoöl.*, 1, adapted for walking, as the feet of a chicken; 2, having the habit of walking, as certain birds. Also, **gres-so′ri-ous.**

Gret-na Green (grĕt′nȧ), a village in Scotland just across the border where, formerly, English runaway couples could be married.

grew (grōō), the past tense of the irregular verb *grow*, which see.

grew-some (grōō′sŭm), *adj.* [see **gruesome**], repulsive; frightful. See **grue′some**, *Pfd. S.*

grey (grā), *adj.* [see **gray**], 1, of a color intermediate between white and black; ashen; of the color of hair whitened by age; 2, old:—*n.* 1, the color obtained by mixing white with black; 2, anything of this color, especially an animal:—*v.t.* to cause to whiten:—*v.i.* to become whitened, as hair with age. Also, **gray**, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **grey′ly.**—*n.* **grey′ness.**

grey-beard (grā′bērd″), *n.* [*grey*+*beard*], an old man. See **gray′beard″**, *Pfd. S.*

grey-hound (grā′hound″), *n.* [< A.S. *grīghund*, a greyhound], a slender-bodied, long-legged, very swift dog: sometimes, incorrectly, *grayhound.*

grid (grĭd), *n.* [< *griddle* or *gridiron*], 1, a grating composed of parallel bars; 2, a gridiron, or grated iron utensil used for broiling: *Elec.*, 1, a lead plate provided with perforations or other irregularities of surface, and employed in storage cells for the support of the active material; 2, an electrode, or electric pole, placed between the filament and the plate of an electron tube and controlling the current between plate and filament: **grid leak**, *Rad.*, a resistance connected to the grid of an electron tube, usually in parallel with a blocking condenser, to lead off the grid charge.

grid-dle (grĭd′l), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *gredil*, gridiron < Lat. *craticula*, griddle < *cratis*, hurdle], a metal plate used for cooking hot cakes or griddle-cakes: *Rare*, a miner's wire-bottomed sieve or screen.

grid-dle-cake (grĭd′l-kāk″), *n.* [*griddle*+*cake*], a thin batter cake, baked on a griddle, or metal plate; a flapjack.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grided, *p.pr.* griding], [< ²*gird*, perh. influenced by *grid* or *grind*], 1, to pierce; cut; 2, to grind harshly; jar; grate:—*v.i.* to make a grinding sound; grate:—*n.* a grating sound.

grid-i-ron (grĭd′ĭ″ŭrn), *n.* [< M.E. *gredire* < O.F. *gredil*, gridiron: see **griddle**], 1, a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; 2, a football field: *Naut.*, a framework of parallel beams for supporting a ship under repairs:—*v.t.* to furnish with parallel bars or lines so as to form a network.

grief (grēf), *n.* [< O.F. *grever*, to grieve], 1, sorrow on account of present or past trouble; 2, that which causes sorrow or sadness; affliction; 3, a mishap or accident; as, to come to *grief*: *Obs.*, physical pain.

Syn. sorrow, woe, affliction, tribulation, sadness, melancholy, trial, suffering. These words agree in expressing distress of mind or soul. *Sorrow* is occasioned by the ordinary disappointments, losses, regrets, or misfortunes which are the lot of people in general. *Grief* is deep *sorrow*, caused by an unusual loss, injury, or the like. *Grief* is more acute and more transitory than *sorrow*, and is apt to be marked by passionate demonstrations of feeling. *Affliction* is deep, keen, bitter suffering, occasioned by calamity or loss; *affliction* may name, also, the calamity or loss causing the distress. *Affliction* strikes more deeply into the soul than either *grief* or *sorrow*. *Tribulation* names a severe or grievous *affliction* extending through a long and trying period; it frequently refers to *suffering* regarded as discipline for the soul. *Woe* is like *grief* in that it is violent, and like *affliction* in that it is inconsolable. It is now used chiefly in poetry, though it has acquired also a facetious sense. *Sadness* is mental depression, either from a sorrowful event, or from a low condition of health or spirits; it may name a deep despondency, but it is often fleeting. *Melancholy* sometimes designates a not displeasing, pensive *sadness;* usually it is a habitual or constitutional tendency to despondency and depression, sometimes amounting to actual mental disease.—*Ant.* elation, joy, exultation.

griev-ance (grēv′ȧns), *n.* 1, a sense of wrong or oppression; 2, a just or supposed ground of complaint; a cause of annoyance: *Obs.*, 1, suffering; grief; 2, anger; displeasure.

Syn. injustice, injury, wrong; prejudice.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grieved (grēvd), *p.pr.* grieving], to cause to experience sorrow or distress; wound the feelings of; trouble:—*v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament; feel distress; mourn.

griev-ous (grēv′ŭs), *adj.* 1, causing sadness or sorrow; 2, hard to be borne; as, a *grievous* burden; painful; oppressive; 3, atrocious; flagrant, as a sin.—*adv.* **griev′ous-ly.**—*n.* **griev′ous-ness.**

Syn. mournful, sorrowful, distressing, severe.

griffe (grĭf), *n.* [Fr. = claw], *Arch.*, an ornament like a claw, projecting from the foot of a round column toward a corner of the block on which it stands.

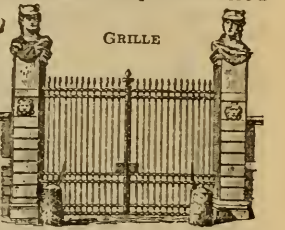
grif-fin (grĭf′ĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *grifoun* < Lat. *gryphus* < Gk. *grups*, a griffin < *grupos*, hook-nosed], 1, a fabled animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with pricked ears: portrayed in heraldic designs; 2, a strict chaperon. Also, **grif′fon; gryf′fon; gryph′on** (grĭf′ŭn).

GRIFFIN

grig (grĭg), *n.* [source uncertain], a merry or lively person: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, 1, a grasshopper; cricket; 2, a small eel.

grill (grĭl), *n.* [< Fr. *griller*, to broil], 1, a gridiron; also, a compact, portable, flat-topped apparatus for small-scale or quick cooking on the table: as, an electric *grill;* 2, that which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat; 3, a room, as in a hotel or restaurant, where broiled meats, promptly served, are a specialty:—*v.t.* 1, to cook on a gridiron or grill; broil, as, especially, meat or fish; 2, to subject to scathing examination, as a criminal:—*v.i.* to undergo broiling; broil.

grille (grĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *grēdil*, griddle: see **griddle**] a grating or screen of metal bars placed before a window or in a doorway, or used as a gate or rail.



GRILLE

grill-room (grĭl′-rōōm″), *n.* [*grill*+*room*], a room in a hotel or restaurant where meats and poultry are broiled and food is cooked to order and served promptly: also called *grill.*

grilse (grĭls), *n.* [source uncertain], a young salmon on its first return from the sea.

grim (grĭm), *adj.* [*comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest], [A.S. = fierce < O.Teut. source], 1, of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; 2, hideous; frightful; 3, cruel; unyielding.—*adv.* **grim′ly.**—*n.* **grim′ness.**

Syn. ferocious, fierce, grisly, stern, relentless, terrible. (See sullen.)—*Ant.* benign, merciful, kind.

gri-mace (grĭ-mās′), *n.* [source uncertain], a twisting of the countenance into a wry face; also, a smirk or look of affectation:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -maced (-māst′), *p.pr.* -macing], to make faces.

gri-mal-kin (grĭ-mal′kĭn; -môl′kĭn), *n.* [prob. < *gray*+*Malkin*, dim. of *Matilda*], an old she-cat; also, a malicious old woman.

grime (grīm), *n.* [< L.G.: cf. Flem. *grijm*, soot], dirt deeply ingrained, or rubbed in; soot:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grimed (grīmd), *p.pr.* griming], to soil or make dirty; besmear.

Grimm's law (grĭmz), [< Jacob *Grimm* (1785–1863), Ger. philologist], *Philol.*, a statement of a set of observed sound changes, in accordance with which a given consonant in the Indo-European form of a word appears in the Teutonic form of the same word, if such exist, shifted in a fairly regular way, as shown in the following table:

Indo-European	k	t	p		g	d	b	gh dh bh
Teutonic	h	th	f		k	t	p	g d b

In German, these sounds appear with a further shift:

High German	h	d	f		ch	z	pf	k	p
					k	sz	f	g	t b
						ss			

NOTE.—The Indo-European consonants are generally preserved in Sanskrit, and in many words in Latin and Greek. The Teutonic consonants are often preserved in English. The operation of Grimm's law is illustrated by the following examples: Gk. *kardia*, Eng. *heart*.—Lat. *tres*, Eng. *three* (Ger. *drei*).—Lat. *pater*, Eng. *father*.—Lat. *ager*, Eng. *acre*.—Lat. *decem*, Eng. *ten* (Ger. *zehn*).—Gk. *bursē*, Eng. *purse*.—Lat. *hostis* (< Indo-European *ghost-*), Eng. *guest*.—Sans.

ūdhar, Gk. outhar, Eng. udder.—Sans. bhratr, Lat. frater, Eng. brother.

grim-y (grīm'ī), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **grime**], much soiled; with dirt ground in.—*adv.* **grim'i-ly.**—*n.* **grim'i-ness.**

grin (grin), *n.* [< A.S. *grennian*, to show the teeth], the act of showing the teeth in laughter, scorn, pain, etc.; a broad smile:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grinned (grind), *p.pr.* grinning], to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain:—*v.t.* to express by smiling in such a way as to show the teeth; as, he *grinned* his pleasure.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ground (ground), *Archaic* and *Rare*, grinded, *p.pr.* grinding], [< A.S. *grindan*, to grind], **1**, to reduce to powder by crushing or friction; as, to *grind* wheat into flour; **2**, to wear away by friction so as to sharpen or smooth; as, to *grind* an ax; **3**, to grate or rub together, as the teeth; **4**, to oppress; harass; crush by imposing hard conditions, especially of a military, political, or economic power or authority; **5**, to turn the crank of, as a coffee mill or hand organ:—*v.i.* **1**, to sharpen, pulverize, or polish by crushing or abrasion; **2**, to be grated or rubbed together: *Colloq.* or *Slang*, to study hard:—*n.* **1**, the act of sharpening, polishing, or making into powder; **2**, a grating or rubbing together; **3**, the turning of a crank; **4**, hard study, as for an examination; laborious and tedious work; **5**, wearisome routine; as, the daily *grind*: *Slang*, a laborious student.—*n.* **grind'er-y.**

grind-er (grīn'dẽr), *n.* **1**, that which sharpens or makes into powder, as an emery wheel or a millstone; **2**, a molar tooth; **3**, a person who turns the crank of a machine, wheel, etc.; as, an organ *grinder*: *Colloq.*, a laborious student; a grind.

grind-stone (grīnd'stōn"), *n.* [*grind*+*stone*], a flat, circular stone mounted so that it can be rotated, as for sharpening tools: *Obs.*, a millstone.

grin-go (gring'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos (-gōz)], [Amer.Sp.: source uncertain], a foreigner: a term of contempt used by Mexicans and South Americans, particularly of natives of the United States.

grip (grip), *n.* [< A.S. *gripe*, grasp+*gripa*, a handful], **1**, a firm grasp with the hand; the act of holding fast; **2**, that by which anything is held firmly, as the handle of a tool; **3**, a mechanical device for holding something; **4**, a particular mode of grasping the hand: used as a secret means of recognition, as among Freemasons; **5**, mental or physical mastery; as, he has a good *grip* on the situation: *Pathol.* (originally, in French slang, *la grippe*), an infectious, epidemic disease characterized by fever, muscular pains, acute inflammation of the nose, larynx, and bronchi; influenza: also written *grippe*: *Colloq.*, a gripsack; valise:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gripped (gript), *p.pr.* gripping], **1**, to grasp or seize; **2**, to hold the attention of:—*v.i.* to take fast hold.—*n.* **grip'per.**

gripe (grīp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* griped (grīpt), *p.pr.* griping], [< A.S. *grīpan*, to seize < O.Teut. source], **1**, to hold with closed fingers; grasp; clutch; hold tightly; **2**, to cause pain in the bowels of; **3**, to afflict; distress; cause anguish to; oppress; pinch: *Colloq.*, to vex; irritate:—*v.i.* to cause colic pains: *Archaic*, to grasp; take hold:—*n.* **1**, a clasping with the hand or arms; a twisting squeeze; **2**, a sharp intestinal pain; **3**, figuratively, distress; oppression; **4**, something to be gripped; a handle, as of a bicycle: *pl.* colic.

grippe (grip), *n.* [< Fr. *la grippe* < *gripper*, to seize], influenza; a feverish cold. See **grip**, *Pfd. S.*

grip-sack (grip'sāk"), *n.* [*grip*+[1]*sack*], *Colloq.*, in the United States, a traveler's valise, or large handbag: also called *grip*.

Gri-sel-da (grī-zĕl'dȧ; -sĕl'dȧ), *n.* [It.], in medieval romance, a heroine whose wifely virtue and patience stood the merciless tests of her husband: the subject of one of the tales in Boccaccio's "Decameron," and of Chaucer's "Clerk's Tale."

gri-sette (grī-zĕt'), *n.* [< Fr. *gris*, gray], **1**, originally, in France, a gray woolen fabric much used by working-class women for dress material; **2**, hence, a French working-class girl, especially one with free and easy manners or morals.

[1]**gris-ly** (griz'lī) *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *grislīc*, horrible < *grīsan*, to shudder], terrible; wild; hideous.—*n.* **gris'li-ness.**

Syn. grim, hideous, gruesome, ghastly, horrible.

[2]**gris-ly** (griz'lī), *adj.* [see **grizzle**], somewhat gray; mixed with gray. See **griz'zly**, *Pfd. S.*

grist (grist), *n.* [< A.S. *grīst* < *grindan*, to grind], **1**, grain for grinding; also, ground grain: **2**, the amount of grain ground at one time: **3**, supply: *U. S. Colloq.*, a quantity or number; a lot.

gris-tle (gris'l), *n.* [source uncertain], *Anat.*, cartilage.—*adj.* **gris'tly** (gris'lī).

grist-mill (grist'mil"), *n.* [*grist*+[2]*mill*], a mill for grinding grain for individual customers.

grit (grit), *n.* [< A.S. *grēot*, sand], **1**, rough, hard particles, as sand, etc.; **2**, a hard, coarse-grained sandstone suitable for grindstones; **3**, firmness of character; endurance; courage:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gritted, *p.pr.* gritting], to grind or grate; as, to *grit* the teeth:—*v.i.* to give forth a grating sound.

grits (grits), *n.pl.* sometimes, especially in the South, used as *sing.* [< A.S. *grytt*(*e*), wheat grits], grain, as oats, wheat, or corn, hulled, and sometimes ground to a coarse meal: used as a breakfast food.

grit-ty (grit'ī), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [see **grit**], **1**, containing, or like, sand; granular; **2**, plucky; having courage.—*n.* **grit'ti-ness.**

griz-zle (griz'l), *n.* [< O.F. dim. of *gris*, gray], a mixture of white and black; gray color:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grizzled (-ld), *p.pr.* grizzling], to cause to become gray:—*v.i.* to turn gray.—*p.adj.* **griz'zled.**

griz-zly (griz'lī), *n.* [*pl.* -zlies (-līz)], a large, fierce bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the western mountains of North America: also called *grizzly bear*:—*adj.* [*comp.* -zlier, *superl.* -zliest], grayish; streaked with gray. Also, **gris'ly.**

groan (grōn), *n.* [< A.S. *grānian*, to lament], **1**, a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; **2**, a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; as, his speech was received with *groans* and hisses; **3**, a low, dismal sound, as of the wind:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter a deep sound of, or as of, pain or sorrow; lament; as, the very winds seem to *groan*; **2**, to creak; as, the door *groaned* on its hinges; **3**, to be oppressed, as by weight, injustice, etc.: with *under* or *beneath*:—*v.t.* to express in or by groans; as, he *groaned* out his wish.

groat (grōt; grôt), *n.* [< M.Du. *groot*, a great (coin)], **1**, formerly, an English silver coin, in value four pence, or eight cents; **2**, any trifling sum.

groats (grōts; grôts), *n.pl.* [< M.E. *grotes* < A.S. *grot*, atom], oats or wheat hulled and crushed.

gro-cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [< O.Fr. *grossier*, one who sells in the gross < L.L. *grossarius*, wholesale dealer], one who sells groceries, as tea, flour, sugar, etc.

gro-cer-y (grō'sẽr-ī), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-īz)], in the United States, a grocer's shop: *pl.* food supplies such as tea, coffee, sugar, spices, etc.

gro-ce-te-ri-a (grō'sē-tē'rī-ȧ), *n.* [*groce*(*ry*)+(*cafe*)*teria*], in the United States, a grocery store where the customers pick out what they want from the shelves and pay as they leave: a trade name.

grog (grŏg), *n.* [< *grograne*, cloak material of Admiral Vernon, who first had the rum served to his sailors diluted], an unsweetened mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor.

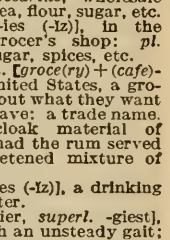
grog-ger-y (grŏg'ẽr-ī), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-īz)], a drinking place of low character.

grog-gy (grŏg'ī), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], **1**, tipsy; **2**, moving with an unsteady gait; staggering as if dazed.—*n.* **grog'gi-ness.**

grog-ram (grŏg'rȧm), *n.* [< Fr. *gros grain*, large grain], a coarse fabric of silk or mohair, or of silk and mohair, often stiffened with gum: formerly called *grogran*.

grog-shop (grŏg'shŏp"), *n.* [*grog*+*shop*], a saloon; drinking place: dramshop.

groin (groin), *n.* [source uncertain], *Anat.*, the lowest part of the abdominal wall near its junction with the thigh; *Arch.*, the curved ridge made by the intersection of two arched ceilings or vaults:—*v.t.* to build so as to form such ridges; as, to *groin* a roof.



GROINS
a, *a*, groins

grom-met (grŏm'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gromette*, a curb], **1**, a kind of metal eyelet in cloth or leather; **2**, a wad of rope, formerly used to hold a cannon ball in place: *Naut.*, a ring formed of rope. Also, **grum'met**; **grom'et.**

[1]**groom** (grōōm), *n.* [perh. < O.Fr. *gromet*, servant], **1**, a man or boy who has charge of horses; **2**, any of several officers of a royal household: *Archaic*, a man of inferior station:—*v.t.* **1**, to feed, curry, and brush, as a horse; **2**, figuratively, to equip, prepare, or dress, especially in a smart or tidy way.

GROMMET

[2]**groom** (grōōm), *n.* [abbr. of *bridegroom*, q. v.], a man recently married, or about to be married.

grooms-man (grōōmz'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)] [[2]*groom*+*man*], one who attends a bridegroom; a best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* [< Du. *groeve*, furrow], **1**, a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; **2**, settled habit or routine:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grooved (grōōvd), *p.pr.* grooving], to put a furrow in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* groped (grōpt), *p.pr.* groping], [< A.S. *grāpian*, to grasp], to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; feel about blindly: often with *for* or *after*.—*n.* **grop'er.**

gros-beak (grōs'bēk"), *n.* [*gross* + *beak*], any of various large-beaked song birds, of different genera, related to the finches, as the cardinal grosbeak and the rose-breasted grosbeak.

gros-grain (grō'grān"), *adj.* [see **grogram**], having heavy cords, as certain silk fabrics:—*n.* a stout, durable, double-corded silk with little luster.

gross (grōs), *adj.* [*comp.* -er, *superl.* -est], [< Fr. *gros*, large], **1,** bulky; thick; not transparent; **2,** rude; indelicate; coarse; as, *gross* humor; **3,** flagrant, shameful; as, *gross* errors; **4,** heavy; sensual; corpulent; fat; repulsive; **5,** dull; dense; witless: *Com.*, including the total value, amount, or weight before any deductions are made; whole; total: opposite of *net*; as, *gross* income; *gross* profits: **gross ton,** a long ton, or 2,240 pounds: **gross weight,** total weight of goods as shipped or packed, with no deduction for tare (the weight of the container), waste, etc:—*n.* **1,** twelve dozen; **2,** entire amount: often with *in*; as, in the *gross*.—*adv.* **gross'ly.**—*n.* **gross'ness.**

Syn., glaring, sensual, vulgar, shameful, rough.

grot (grōt), *n.* [< Fr. *grotte*, grotto], *Poet.*, a grotto or cavern; cave.

gro-tesque (grō-tēsk'), *adj.* [< Fr. *crotesque* < It. *grottesca*, antique work < *grotta*, an excavated chamber with mural paintings: see **grotto**], originally, of the antique style of grotto decoration; hence, fantastically formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous:—*n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; something fantastic; the incongruous in art: with *the*.—*adv.* **gro-tesque'ly.**—*n.* **gro-tesque'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* bizarre, comical, absurd. (See fanciful.)

gro-tes-quer-y (grō-tēs'kēr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -queries (-kēr-ĭz)], a whimsical or incongruous object, speech, or action; a fantastic performance or group of objects. Also, **gro-tes'quer-ie.**

grot-to (grŏt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes; -tos (-ōz)], [< It. *grotta*, cave < Gk. *kruptē*, vault], a picturesque natural cave; an artificial cave, built as a shady retreat and ornamented in imitation of a natural cave.

grot-to-work (grŏt'ō-wûrk"), *n.* [*grotto* + *work*], ornamental rockwork decorating an artificial grotto or cave, or any similar decoration.

grouch (grouch), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, **1,** a fit of ill temper; as, he has a *grouch* on; **2,** one who indulges in moods of ill temper:—*v.i.* to complain; feel surly.—*adj.* **grouch'y.**—*n.* **grouch'i-ness.**

1ground (ground), past tense and past participle of the verb *grind*: **ground glass,** glass the surface of which has been roughened by a sand blast, grinding, or the like, to destroy its transparency.

2ground (ground), *n.* [< A.S. *grund*, earth < O.Teut. source], **1,** the earth or soil; **2,** the surface of a floor or pavement; **3,** land put to special use; as, hunting *ground;* territory; **4,** distance or area on a surface; as, to gain *ground;* **5,** foundation; cause or reason; original principle; as, the *ground* for a belief; **6,** fundamental or preparatory part of an undertaking; as, to prepare the *ground;* **7,** in painting, a first surface coat of neutral color; also, a neutral background or undecorated part: *pl.* **1,** a country estate; lawns and gardens about a house; **2,** dregs or sediment, as of coffee: *Elec.*, in general, the earth when employed as a return conductor; also, the contact of a conductor with the earth; *Mus.*, *Obs.*, the plain song, or simple chant melody; the melody varied in different movements: **ground bass,** *Mus.*, a phrase or theme in the bass staff constantly repeated to a varied melody:

GROUND WATER

a, porous layer; *b*, solid rock, which water cannot penetrate; *c*, *d*, wells; *e*, spring.

ground water, water in the ground; especially, water near the surface, which may flow into a well or spring:—*v.t.* **1,** to fix firmly; establish; as, to *ground* a government on proper principles; **2,** to place or run in or on the earth; as, to *ground* a vessel on the beach; **3,** to teach the first principles to; as, to *ground* a pupil in Latin; **4,** to base; cover with paint or plaster: *Elec.*, to connect (part of a circuit) to the earth or other conductor completing the circuit; *Sports*, to touch (the ball) to the ground:—*v.i.* **1,** to run upon land, or the bottom: said of vessels; **2,** to alight; come to earth:—*adj.* **1,** fundamental; **2,** on or near the earth: as, *ground* floor.

ground cher-ry any of many plants of two genera (*Physalis* and *Quincula*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), having rough or smooth much-branched stems, and bearing, inside a thin membranous calyx, a small, round, tomatolike fruit, edible in some species and poisonous in others.

ground-er (groun'dĕr), *n.* *Baseball*, a low-batted ball that bounds or rolls along the ground; *Football*, an uncompleted forward pass.

ground hack-ee a chipmunk: also called *hackee; hacky; ground hacky.*

ground hem-lock the yew, an evergreen shrub of the eastern United States.

ground hog the woodchuck (which see for illus.), a burrowing rodent akin to the beaver: *Humorous*, sausage: **ground-hog day,** Candlemas, or February 2: the day on which the ground hog is said to come out from his burrow, and, if he casts a shadow, to return, in the expectation of more cold weather.

ground-ing (ground'ĭng), *n.* thorough instruction in the elements of a study or art.

ground i-vy a creeping plant (*Nepeta hederacea*) of the mint family, with clusters of pale blue flowers in the axils of the roundish leaves.

ground-less (ground'lĕs), *adj.* without foundation; without reason.

ground-ling (ground'lĭng), *n.* **1,** one who or that which lives on the earth or ground; **2,** a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; **3,** formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit, or lowest part of the auditorium, of a theater; hence, one of the crowd; a person of inferior or unrefined tastes.

ground-nut (ground'nŭt"), *n.* [2*ground* + *nut*], **1,** any of various plants having rootstocks with tuberous enlargements or seeds borne underground, as the peanut, the American wild bean, or the dwarf ginseng; **2,** the edible tuber of such a plant.

ground pine a low, creeping, evergreen plant (genus *Lycopodium*), one of the club mosses, used in Christmas wreaths and decorations.

ground plan the floor plan of a building: opposite of *elevation* (see *plan*, illus.).

1ground-sel (ground'sĕl), *n.* [2*ground* + *sill*], a timber or beam used in a foundation; a doorsill. Also, **ground'sill** (-sĭl).

2ground-sel (ground'sĕl; *Colloq.* groun'sl), *n.* [< A.S. *grundeswylige*, groundsel, earlier *gundæswelgiæ*, perh. < *gund*, pus + *swelgan*, to swallow: from use of leaves for poultices], any of several weeds of the composite family, having yellow flowers.

ground swell a heavy rolling of the sea, caused by a storm or earthquake.

ground-work (ground'wûrk"), *n.* [2*ground* + *work*], foundation; basis; fundamentals.

group (grōōp), *n.* [< Fr. *groupe* < It. *gruppo*, knot; group], **1,** a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; as, a *group* of houses; **2,** a collection of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; **3,** a division of organisms with certain characteristics; **4,** the chief division of a geological system; **5,** an aggregation, or a unit, holding common views; as, in politics, a radical *group:* **group psychology,** *Psych.*, the science which deals with the behavior of racial, political, or other groups:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to form into a collection or class.

group-er (grōōp'ĕr), *n.* [< Port. *garupa*, a kind of fish], any of several fishes of warm seas.

1grouse (grous), *n.* [*pl.* grouse], [source uncertain], any of several rather large-bodied, dull colored, gallinaceous game birds of the northern hemisphere, generally having feathered legs, including the spruce partridge or Canada grouse, the ruffed and dusky grouse, the prairie and sage hens, the ptarmigan, and others: allied to the partridges and pheasants, and in certain species, as the ruffed grouse, locally called *partridge* or *pheasant* (see *partridge*, illus.).

2grouse (grous; grōōs), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* groused (groust; grōōst), *p.pr.* grousing], [source uncertain], *Slang*, to grumble in a good-natured way.

grout (grout), *n.* [< A.S. *grūt*, coarse meal], **1,** thin mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; **2,** a fine plaster for ceilings: *pl.* dregs; lees: *Obs.*, coarse meal:—*v.t.* to surround or fill in with cement and gravel.

grout-y (grout'ĭ), *adj.* [slang origin], *U. S. Colloq.*, cross; sulky; as, a *grouty* disposition.

grove (grōv), *n.* [< A.S. *grāf*, grove], a small wood; a group of trees without undergrowth.

grov-el (grŏv'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (grŏv'ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [< obs. adv. *groveling* < M.E. *grofling*, with the face downward < O.N. *á grūfu*, on the face], **1,** to lie prone; be abject; move with the body flat on the ground; **2,** to be mean or debased.—*n.* **grov'el-er; grov'el-ler.**

Syn. crawl, creep, cringe, fawn, sneak, wallow.

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew (grōō), *p.p.* grown (grōn), *p.pr.* growing], [<A.S. *growan*, to grow <O.Teut. source], to produce by cultivation:—*v.i.* 1, to increase in size, strength, or maturity by natural organic development; as, some children *grow* rapidly; 2, to arise naturally; be produced by vegetation; as, moss *grows* in damp places; 3, to flourish; thrive; become larger; as, a well-tended business *grows;* 4, to become; change by degrees; as, *grow* quiet; *grow* up; 5, to gain in favor: with *upon:* as, the book *grows* upon one; 6, to adhere; as, to *graw* fast to the wall.—*n.* **grow'er.**

Syn. develop, expand, wax, enlarge, augment.

growl (groul), *n.* [prob. imit.], 1, a deep, angry snarl or guttural noise, such as is made by a dog or other animal; 2, an angry, inarticulate complaint:—*v.i.* 1, to snarl like a dog; 2, to find fault in a surly tone:—*v.t.* to mutter in an angry manner.

growl-er (groul'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which growls: *U. S. Slang,* formerly, a can used to carry beer bought at retail.

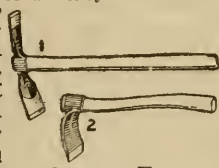
grown (grōn), past participle of the irregular verb *grow:* **grown up,** of adult years; mature: **grown-ups,** *n.pl.* adults.

growth (grōth), *n.* [see **grow**], 1, the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; 2, advancement; increase; 3, that which is produced; result: *Pathol.,* a formation of unhealthy tissue, as a tumor.

grub (grŭb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grubbed (grŭbd), *p.pr.* grubbing], [<M.E. *grubben,* to dig <O.Teut. source], to dig up, as earth; root out of the ground, as stumps: *Slang,* to provide with food:—*v.i.* 1, to dig in the earth, especially with a grubbing hoe, or mattock; rummage; 2, to drudge or toil; perform laborious research: *Slang,* to eat; as, we *grubbed* in a certain tent;—*n.* 1, the larva or egg of an insect; 2, a slovenly or dirty person; 3, a drudge: *Slang,* food.

grub-ber (grŭb'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which digs; especially, a machine or tool that works like an ax in digging up roots, stumps, etc.

grub-bing hoe a mattock, an implement consisting of a heavy metal head with a blade for digging into the ground, attached to a strong wooden handle.



GRUBBING HOES
1, garden mattock; 2, half mattock.

grub-by (grŭb'i), *adj.* 1, infested, as cattle, with the larvæ of certain insects, especially of the botfly or warble fly; 2, dirty; untidy.

grub-stake (grŭb'stāk"), *v.t.* [*grub* + *stake*], *Slang,* in the United States, to furnish (a prospector) with supplies, usually on condition of sharing in his discoveries:—*n.* such supplies.

Grub-street (grŭb'strēt"), *n.* [<*Grub Street* in London, formerly the home of struggling authors: now Milton Street], 1, the class of needy or inferior authors; literary hacks; 2, a district where they live: **grubstreet,** *adj.* pertaining to struggling writers or inferior literary work. Also, **Grub Street.**

grudge (grŭj), *n.* [<obs. *grutch* <O.F. *groucier,* to murmur], secret malice or ill will based on past offense or grievance:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grudged (grŭjd), *p.pr.* grudging], to envy the ownership of; grant reluctantly; begrudge.—*adv.* **grudg'ing-ly.**

Syn., n. aversion, hatred, resentment. (See malice.)

gru-el (grōō'ẽl), *n.* [O.F. <L.L. *grutellum,* dim. of *grutum,* meal <O.L.G. *grūt,* meal], thin porridge; a semiliquid food for invalids, made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk; used also as a breakfast food:—*v.t. Slang,* to exhaust: usually in present participle; as, a *grueling* contest.

grue-some (grōō'sŭm), *adj.* [<obs. *grue,* to shudder <Da. *gru,* horror], horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror; frightful. Also, **grew'some.**—*adv.* **grue'some-ly.**—*n.* **grue'some-ness.**

Syn. ghastly, hideous, repulsive, dismal, frightful.

gruff (grŭf), *adj.* [<Du. *grof,* coarse], rough or surly; harsh; hoarse.—*adv.* **gruff'ly.**—*n.* **gruff'ness.**

Syn. rugged, bluff, harsh, rude, disagreeable.

grum-ble (grŭm'bl), *n.* [<Fr. *grommeler,* to grumble <O.Teut. source], 1, a surly speech; a faint growl; a rumble; 2, a complaint:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* grumbled (grŭm'bld), *p.pr.* grumbling], to utter complainingly:—*v.i.* to find fault; murmur discontentedly; growl.—*n.* **grum'bler.**—*adv.* **grum'bling-ly.**

grum-met (grŭm'ẽt), *n.* [see **grommet**], a metal eyelet: *Naut.,* a ring of rope. Also, **grom'et.** See **grom'met,** *Pfd. S.*

grump-y (grŭm'pi), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [<obs. *grump,* offense], surly; cross; dissatisfied.—*adv.* **grump'i-ly.**—*n.* **grump'i-ness.**

Grun-dy, Mrs. (grŭn'di), *n.* a prudish character continually referred to in an old comedy, Morton's "Speed the Plough" (1798), now symbolical of those who insist upon the strict proprieties.

Grun-dy-ism (grŭn'di-izm), *n.* [<Mrs. *Grundy*], prudery; narrow and unintelligent conventionality, based on a fear of what people will say.

grunt (grunt), *v.t.* [<A.S. *grunettan* <*grunian,* to grunt], to utter with a guttural sound:—*v.i.* to make a gruff, guttural sound like that of a hog:—*n.* 1, the guttural noise of a hog; any similar sound; 2, any of various edible American marine fishes.—*n.* **grunt'er.**

gryf-fon (grif'ŭn), *n.* [see **griffin**], *Obs.,* a fabulous monster. See **grif'fin,** *Pfd. S.*

G. S. *abbr.* 1, General Secretary; 2, Grand Scribe; 3, Grand Secretary; 4, General Service; 5, General Staff:—**gt.** [*pl.* gtt.], [Lat. *gutta*], drop.

guai-a-cum (gwī'a-kŭm; gwä'ä-kŭm), *n.* [<Sp. *guayaco,* Haitian name of tree], 1, *Bot.,* any of a genus (*Guaiacum*) of tropical American trees and shrubs with very hard brownish green wood, especially the lignum-vitæ (*G. officinale*); 2, the resin of such a tree, used in medicine; 3, the wood of the lignum-vitæ. Also, **gui'a-cum; gui'ac.**

gua-na (gwä'nä), *n.* [corr. of *iguana,* q.v.], any of various large lizards found in tropical America, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

gua-na-co (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* [*pl.* -cos (-kōz)], [<nat. *huanaco,* llama], a large South American ruminant (*Lama huanacos*) of the camel family, with reddish brown wool.

GUANACO

gua-no (gwä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [Sp. <Peruv. *huanu*], 1, the solidified excrement of sea fowls, found in large deposits at nesting places on certain African and Peruvian islands, and valued as a fertilizer; 2, any similar manure.

guar-an-tee (gär"ăn-tē'), *n.* [see **guaranty**], 1, anything that insures or assures the occurrence of a given event, the performance of an act, the maintenance of a condition, etc.; 2, a solemn statement that something is as represented, will turn out in a stated way, or the like; as, he gave his *guarantee* that the stuff was all wool: *Law,* 1, an agreement, made by a person called the *guarantor,* to a person called the *guarantee,* to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of a third person: also spelled *guaranty;* 2, property pledged as security for the performance of such an agreement: also spelled *guaranty;* 3, [<Sp. *garante,* a warrant], one who agrees to insure the performance of another's promises; the guarantor; 4, one who accepts a promise or pledge from a guarantor that a third person will fulfil a given agreement:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -teed (-tēd'), *p.pr.* -teeing], to make sure of, as a result; aver; undertake to bring about: with *that* and a clause: *Law,* 1, to undertake (that another shall perform a certain stipulation or agreement); warrant; 2, to be responsible for; secure against loss or damage.

guar-an-tor (gär'ăn-tôr"), *n. Law,* one who contracts to be answerable for the performance of another's obligations or promises.

guar-an-ty (gär'ăn-tī), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], [<A.F. *guarantie* <*guarant,* a warrant], *Law,* 1, an assumption of responsibility for the payment of another's debt, or for the performance of some obligation by another; 2, property pledged as security for the performance of an agreement; surety; 3, an agreement by which one person, nation, etc., undertakes to make another secure in some possession, privilege, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tied (-tid), *p.pr.* -tying], 1, to warrant; insure; 2, to be responsible for (another's performance of an obligation). Also, **guar'an-tee'.**

guard (gärd), *v.t.* [<O.F. *garder,* to keep <O.L.G. *wardōn,* to watch], 1, to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend; 2, to prevent from escaping; 3, to protect or cover, as parts of machinery that may be broken or do injury to persons touching them:—*v.i.* to watch; be cautious: with *against:*—*n.* 1, security or defense against injury or attack; 2, a state of watchfulness or caution: as, be on *guard;* 3, a position or attitude of defense, as in fencing; 4, any contrivance or device for security; as, a mud *guard;* a *guard* on a sword hilt; 5, a man or body of men, as soldiers, employed for defense; as, the Coldstream *Guards;* 6, in England, an official in charge of a train; a conductor; 7, in football, one of two players in the line, stationed one on each side of the center.

Syn., v. protect, shelter, shield. (See defend.)

guard-ant (gär'dănt), *adj. Her.,* looking toward the observer. See **gar'dant,** *Pfd. S.*

guard-ed (gärd'ĕd), *p.adj.* **1,** defended; **2,** careful; cautious; circumspect: *Obs.*, ornamented.—*adv.* **guard'ed-ly.**—*n.* **guard'ed-ness.**

guard-house (gärd'hous"), *n.* [*guard+house*], **1,** a house occupied by guards, as police or soldiers; **2,** a jail for military prisoners.

guard-i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **guard**], **1,** one who legally has the care of the person or property of another; **2,** one who or that which sustains or protects anything, as against hostile attack:—*adj.* protecting; as, a *guardian* angel.—*n.* **guard'i-an-ship".**

guard rail **1,** a handrail or bar placed where there is danger of falling, as on a boat; **2,** a safety rail or beam laid parallel to railway tracks to help keep the wheels in position at dangerous points.

guard-room (gärd'rōōm"), *n.* [*guard+room*], **1,** the room occupied by a military guard while on duty; **2,** a place of imprisonment.

guard ship **1,** a warship stationed at a port or harbor for the latter's protection; **2,** a ship of a squadron doing guard duty.

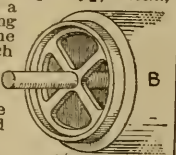
guards-man (gärdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*guard+man*], **1,** a man employed as a guard; **2,** an officer or soldier of any military body employed for defense; **3,** an officer or soldier of any one of the British regiments known as the *Guards.*

gua-va (gwä'vä), *n.* [<Sp. *guayaba*<nat. name], a tree (*Psidium guayaba*) of South America, bearing a pear-shaped fruit used for jelly; also, the fruit.

gu-ber-na-to-ri-al (gū"bĕr-nā-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *gubernator*, governor], pertaining to a governor or to his office.

[1]gud-geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [<Fr. *goujon*<Lat. *gobio*<Gr. *kōbios*, a gudgeon (fish)], **1,** a small, European fresh-water carp (*Gobio gobio*), easily caught and used as bait; **2,** a person who is easily imposed upon; a simpleton; **3,** anything easily secured.

[2]gud-geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [<M.E. *gojone*<O.F. *gousjon*, gudgeon, pin of a pulley], *Mech.*, **1,** an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves; **2,** a socket or ring receiving a pin that turns, as the ring or eye of a hinge, into which the pin fits; a ring on the stern-post of a boat, forming a socket on which the rudder works, etc.; **3,** a metal piece fitted into the end of a wooden shaft or roller and turning in a bearing.



GUDGEON
A, gudgeon; B, shaft.

Gud-run (gōōd'rōōn), *n.* [M.H.G.], *Norse Myth.*, **1,** a self-sacrificing Valkyrie, wife of Helgi the Volsung; **2,** in the Volsunga Saga, daughter of the king of the Nibelungs and wife of Sigurd, whom she took away from her rival Brunhild by a magic drink: later, wife of the Hun king, Atli (Attila): nearly identified with Kriemhild in the Nibelungenlied; *Teut. Myth.*, the heroine of a Middle High German epic, who is carried off to Normandy, and rescued after many years by her lover and her brother.

Guelph (gwĕlf), *n.* [<It. *Guelfo*<M.H.G. *Welf*, name of founder of family], **1,** in medieval Italy, a member of the popular, papal party, one of the two great political factions: opposed to the aristocratic, imperial party of the Ghibellines; **2,** a member of a German princely family from which the present reigning house (Windsor) of England is descended; identified, through joint opposition to the Hohenstaufen emperors, with the papal party in Italy. Also, **Guelf.**—*adj.* **Guelph'ic; Guelf'ic.**

guer-don (gûr'dŭn), *n.* [O.F.<L.L. *widerdonum*<O.H.G. *wider*, against+Lat. *donum*, gift: adapted<O.H.G. *widarlōn*, a recompense], a reward given for deeds of courage or high merit.

Guern-sey (gûrn'zĭ), *adj.* [<name of island], designating a breed of dairy cattle from Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands:—*n.* an animal of this breed: **guernsey,** a thick, knitted woolen shirt.

guer-ril-la (gĕ-rĭl'ä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *guerra*, war], one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands:—*adj.* **1,** consisting of men engaged in irregular warfare; **2,** carrying on irregular warfare. Also, **gue-ril'la.**

guess (gĕs), *v.t.* [<M.E. *gessen*<Scand. source], **1,** to conjecture; judge of at random; as, to *guess* the height of a building; **2,** to solve by conjecture; as, to *guess* a riddle: *Colloq.*, to believe or think; as, I *guess* that you are right:—*v.i.* to form an opinion without sound reason for it:—*n.* **1,** a hasty or chance conclusion; a surmise: an opinion formed at random, or without real evidence; **2,** the act of forming such an opinion.

guess-work (gĕs'wûrk"), *n.* [*guess+work*], **1,** work performed by a random method; **2,** the practice of conjecturing; guesses collectively.

guest (gĕst), *n.* [<A.S. *giest*, guest<Aryan source], **1,** one who is entertained at the house or table of another; a visitor; **2,** a lodger or boarder at a hotel, inn, etc.: *Biol.*, an animal, especially an insect, inhabiting or breeding in the nest of some other animal; *Law*, a traveler who lodges temporarily at a hotel or gets refreshments there: distinguished from *boarder.*

guf-faw (gŭ-fô'), *n.* [Sc.; imit.], a rude or loud burst of laughter.

gui-a-cum (gwĭ'ä-kŭm), *n.* [see **guaiacum**], **1,** any of a genus (*Guaiacum*) of trees; **2,** resin or wood from a guaiacum. See **guai'a-cum,** *Pfd. S.*

guid-ance (gīd'ăns), *n.* [see **guide**], the act of directing; direction; supervision.

guide (gīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* guided, *p.pr.* guiding], [<Fr. *guider*<O.F. *guier*, to guide], **1,** to lead or direct in a path or course; **2,** to influence; govern by counsel:—*n.* **1,** one who leads or directs; a conductor; director; **2,** that by which one directs his course; a guidebook; **3,** a standard; means toward right action; as, conscience is a good *guide: Mech.*, a means of controlling a tool or other device; *Mil.*, a soldier who sets the pace and indicates route and position for his detail.—*adj.* **guid'a-ble.**—*n.* **guid'er.**

Syn., v. rule, conduct, manage, pilot, train, control.

guide-board (gīd'bōrd"), *n.* [*guide+board*], a board, usually placed where roads meet or cross, with directions for travelers; a guidepost.

guide-book (gīd'bŏŏk"), *n.* [*guide+book*], a book of information for travelers.

guide-post (gīd'pōst"), *n.* [*guide+'post*], a post which bears a guideboard.

guide rope a rope leading sidewise from another rope to direct its motion in lifting or pulling: *Aëro*, a rope hung from a balloon, which, by dragging on the ground, helps to control the altitude.

gui-don (gĭ'dŭn), *n.* [Fr.<It. *guidone*, perh.<*guida*, guide], *Mil.*, a small standard for a single company of troops; also, the one who carries it.

guild (gĭld), *n.* [<A.S. *gild*, guild, payment (of fee)<*gildan*, to pay], an association for mutual aid in a common trade or pursuit; loosely, a society for a useful or charitable purpose. Also, **gild.**

guil-der (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* [see **gulden**], **1,** formerly, a gold coin of the Netherlands; **2,** a Dutch silver coin, worth 40 cents, adopted as the monetary unit; a florin: a gulden (which see).

guild-hall (gĭld'hôl"), *n.* [*guild+hall*], the meeting place of a medieval guild or association.

guile (gī), *n.* [O.F., prob.<O.Teut. source], deceit; cunning; duplicity; fraud; craftiness.

Syn. treachery, artfulness, trickery. (See deception.)

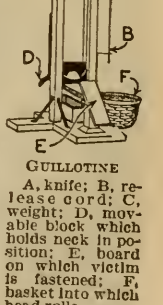
guile-ful (gīl'fŏŏl), *adj.* of a disposition to deceive; full of cunning or treachery; deceitful; treacherous.—*adv.* **guile'ful-ly.**—*n.* **guile'ful-ness.**

guile-less (gīl'lĕs), *adj.* free from guile; artless; innocent; frank; incapable of deceit.—*adv.* **guile'less-ly.**—*n.* **guile'less-ness.**

Syn. open, straightforward, honest, unsophisticated.

guil-le-mot (gĭl'ĕ-mŏt), *n.* [Fr.: prob.<*Guillaume, Uria* and *Cepphus*), expert swimming and diving sea birds, found in northern seas.

guil-lo-tine (gĭl'ō-tēn), *n.* [<Dr. *Guillotin*, who advocated it in 1789 in France as a humane method of execution], **1,** an apparatus for beheading a person by means of the fall of a heavy knife sliding in two upright guides; **2,** a paper-cutting machine: *Surg.*, an instrument for cutting off the tonsils or the soft palate:—*v.t.* (gĭl'ō-tēn'), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tined (-tēnd'), *p.pr.* -tining], to behead with the guillotine.



GUILLOTINE
A, knife; B, release cord; C, weight; D, movable block which holds neck in position; E, board on which victim is fastened; F, basket into which head rolls.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [<A.S. *gylt*, guilt], the state of one who has committed a crime, or who is liable to a penalty; culpability; wrongdoing; the fact of violation of law.

guilt-less (gĭlt'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** free from guilt; innocent; **2,** without knowledge or experience: with *of*; as, *guiltless* of manners.—*adv.* **guilt'less-ly.**—*n.* **guilt'less-ness.**

guilt-y (gĭl'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1,** legally chargeable with, or responsible for, a crime; wicked; criminal; **2,** conscious of, evincing, or burdened with, guilt; not innocent; as, a *guilty* conscience: *Law*, judged an offender against the law.—*adv.* **guilt'i-ly.**—*n.* **guilt'i-ness.**

Syn. culpable, blameworthy, sinful, delinquent, criminal, wicked.

guimpe (gămp; găngp), *n.* [Fr.], a light undergarment for the neck and shoulders.

guin-ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* [<Port. *Guiné*, Guinea], formerly, a British gold coin, of the value of 21 shillings, or about $5: first made for the African trade; now, a British monetary unit equal to 21 shillings: **guinea fowl**, a domesticated barnyard fowl (*Numida meleagris*), grayish blue with white spots, originally from Guinea: also called *guinea* and *guinea hen:* **guinea pig**, [perh. corr. of *cony pig*], a small, domesticated, tailless rodent, probably derived from a South American species (*Caria porcellus*) of cavy.

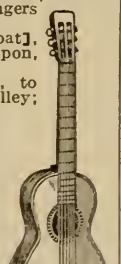
Guin-e-vere (gwĭn'ē-vēr), *n.* [M.E.], in the medieval Arthurian romances, the queen of King Arthur, whose guilty love for Lancelot brought destruction to the Round Table: told of especially in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." Also, **Guin'e-ver** (-vēr).

gui-pure (gē-pūr'; gē'pūr'), *n.* [Fr.], 1, an old-fashioned lace in which the corded pattern was held in place by connecting threads; 2, modern lace of large pattern made in imitation of the original; 3, a coarse thread for lace making.

guise (gīz), *n.* [Fr. < O.H.G. *wīsa*, a way], 1, external appearance; manner; garb; 2, semblance; false appearance; as, in the *guise* of friend.

guis-er (gīz'ẽr), *n. Eng. Dial.*, a mummer; a person in disguise; a masquerader in odd costume.

gui-tar (gĭ-tär'), *n.* [<Sp. *guitarra* < Gk. *kithara*, zither], a six-stringed instrument, of the lute class, played with the thumb and fingers (for range see *music*).



GUITAR

gu-lar (gū'lẽr), *adj.* [<Lat. *gula*, throat], of, pertaining to, or situated upon, the throat; as, a bright *gular* spot.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* [perh. < obs. *gulch*, to swallow], a narrow rocky valley; gully; gorge; ravine.

gul-den (gōōl'dĕn), *n.* [Du. and Ger. = golden], 1, the Dutch monetary unit, value 40.2 cents; also, a silver coin of this value; a guilder; 2, the Austrian florin: *Obs.*, any of various Dutch and German coins. Also, **guil'der.**

gules (gūlz), *n.* [<O.F. *goules*, ermine dyed red], *Her.*, red: indicated in black and white by parallel vertical lines (see *heraldry*, illus.).

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [<Fr. *golfe* < late Gk. *kolphos*, a hollow], 1, an arm of the sea extending into the land, larger in size than a bay; 2, a deep place in the earth; an abyss; 3, a whirlpool; 4, an impassable chasm or separation.

Gulf Stream an important warm oceanic current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico northeastward along the American coast and across the Atlantic, skirting the coast of Europe.

gulf-weed (gŭlf'wēd'), *n.* [*gulf*+*weed*], any of several coarse, floating seaweeds (genus *Sargassum*), with round air sacs, found in the Gulf Stream and among the West Indies.

[1]gull (gŭl), *n.* [perh. < W. *gwylan*, a gull], any of a large subfamily (*Larinæ*) of web-footed sea birds, white, gray, or marked with black, as the herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) (see colored illus. of *birds*, facing page 92); also, any of various allied sea birds, as the terns, skuas, and jaegers.

[2]gull (gŭl), *v.t.* [<obs. *gull*, to gorge], to cheat; impose upon; outwit:—*n.* 1, one easily deceived, as by a tale; a dupe; 2, a trick; a cheat.

gul-let (gŭl'ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. dim. of *gole*, throat], 1, the esophagus, or tube by which food and drink are carried from the mouth to the stomach (for illus. see *mouth*); loosely, the throat or neck; 2, any channel similarly shaped or serving a similar use.

gul-li-ble (gŭl'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [see [2]**gull**], capable of being easily deceived.—*n.* **gul'li-bil'i-ty.**

Gul-li-ver, Lem-u-el (gŭl'ĭ-vẽr), [source uncertain], the hero of four fantastical voyages, in "Gulliver's Travels," a satirical romance by Jonathan Swift (1667–1745).

gul-ly (gŭl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lz)], [prob. < O.F. *gole*, throat], a channel worn by water; narrow ravine:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -lying], to make a channel or channels in by the action of water.

gulp (gŭlp), *v.t.* [imit.], 1, to swallow in large drafts, eagerly or hastily; 2, to suppress, as if by swallowing:—*v.i.* to catch the breath convulsively:—*n.* the act of swallowing in large drafts; also, as much as can be swallowed at once.—*n.* **gulp'er.**

[1]gum (gŭm), *n.* [<A.S. *gōma*, palate], the soft, fibrous tissue covering that part of the jawbones in which the teeth are embedded.

[2]gum (gŭm), *n.* [<O.F. *gomme* < Lat. *gummi* < Gk. *kommi*, gum], 1, a semitransparent vegetable substance, soluble in water, that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface; as, *gum* arabic; 2, India rubber; 3, hardened oil; any viscid substance that has become sticky and tough; 4, in the United States, a preparation of some cohesive substance used for chewing; 5, a gum tree: *pl. Colloq.*, overshoes:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gummed (gŭmd), *p.pr.* gumming], to smear or fasten with mucilage:—*v.i.* to become stiff or sticky.—*n.* **gum'mer.**

gum am-mo-ni-ac a resinous aromatic gum produced from a certain Persian shrub, and used medicinally: also called *ammoniac.*

gum ar-a-bic either of two species of acacia, used as an adhesive, in medicine, and in candy making.

gum-bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* [Amer. Ind. or Negro origin], 1, a southern plant (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) of the mallow family, bearing edible pods; okra; 2, a soup containing okra; 3, in the western United States, a kind of prairie mud which becomes extremely sticky when wet; 4, a patois, or illiterate dialect, spoken by negroes and Creoles in the French West Indies.

gum-boil (gŭm'boil'), *n.* [[1]*gum*+[2]*boil*], a small abscess on the gums of the mouth.

gum-drop (gŭm'drŏp'), *n.* [[2]*gum*+*drop*], a candy made of vegetable gum or gelatin.

gum-my (gŭm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -mier, *superl.* -miest], [see [2]**gum**], like gum; covered or filled with a sticky substance; sticky.—*n.* **gum'mi-ness.**

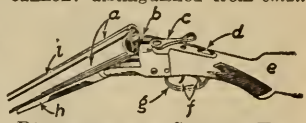
gump-tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* [Sc.: source uncertain], *Colloq.*, 1, common sense; quickness of perception; resourcefulness; 2, energy; zest.

gum res-in a dried mixture of gum and resin, from the sap of various trees and plants.

gum trag-a-canth a gum obtained from certain Asiatic or European trees (genus *Astragalus*): used as a stiffening agent in textiles and as a substitute for gum arabic in the manufacture of medicines, mucilage, etc.: also called *tragacanth.*

gum tree 1, the black gum tree (*Nyssa sylratica*), of the dogwood family, with fine-grained wood, gray bark, and oval leaves which turn deep red very early in the fall: also called *sour gum* and *tupelo;* 2, the sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), a smaller tree of the witch-hazel family, having star-shaped leaves, winged projections of cork along the branches, globose, soft, spiny fruit, and weak spines.

gun (gŭn), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *Gunna*, pet name for *Gunnhildr*, name used for cannon], 1, a weapon consisting primarily of a tube through which missiles are discharged by an explosive, as a shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver; 2, any device resembling a gun; 3, the discharge of a gun as a salute or signal: *Mil.*, a piece of ordnance; cannon: distinguished from *small arms: Aëro.*, in an airplane, the throttle: **gun carriage**, a wheeled mount or support for a cannon:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gunned (gŭnd), *p.pr.*, gunning], to shoot or hunt with a gun.



DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOTGUN, HAMMERLESS TYPE

a, barrels; *b*, breech; *c*, top lever, or locking device for fastening breech; *d*, safety lock; *e*, stock; *f*, triggers, one for each barrel; *g*, trigger guard; *h*, fore end; *i*, sight.

gun-boat (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* [*gun*+*boat*], an armed warship of small size.

gun-cot-ton (gŭn'kŏt'n), *n.* [*gun*+*cotton*], a substance highly explosive by percussion, made by treating cotton or similar vegetable fiber with nitric and sulphuric acids: forming, when dissolved in ether and alcohol, the *collodion* of commerce.

gun-fire (gŭn'fīr'), *n.* [*gun*+*fire*], the discharge of a gun or of guns.

gun-lock (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* [*gun*+[2]*lock*], the mechanism of a gun by which a hammer is released and the charge exploded.

gun-man (gŭn'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*gun*+*man*], a man armed with a gun; especially, one who uses a firearm unlawfully, as for assault.

gun met-al a variety of bronze, formerly used in making cannon, etc., but now supplanted by steel: **gun-metal**, *adj.* made of, or of the color of, this bronze; as, *gun-metal* silk stockings.

gun-nel (gŭn'ĕl), *n.* [see **gunwale**], the upper edge of the side of a vessel. Also, **gun'wale.** *Pfd. S.*

gun-ner (gŭn'ẽr), *n.* [see **gun**], 1, one who operates a gun; an artilleryman; an officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance or military supplies; 2, one who hunts game with a gun.

gun-ner-y (gŭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* the science of artillery, or of the making and using of weapons.

gun-ning (gŭn'ĭng), *n.* the hunting of game, especially small game, with a gun.

gun-ny (gŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [< Hind. < Sans. *gōnī*, sack], **1**, a strong, coarse sackcloth made of jute or hemp fiber, used in wrapping bales; **2**, a bag made of gunny: also called *gunny sack*.

gun pit an excavation in which artillery is placed for concealment from enemy observation.

gun-pow-der (gŭn'pou″dĕr), *n.* [*gun* + *powder*], **1**, an explosive substance composed of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpeter, ground together and granulated; **2**, a kind of fine green tea.

gun room a room in a war vessel for junior officers, or used as a junior officers' mess room.

gun-shot (gŭn'shŏt″), *n.* [*gun* + ²*shot*], the range of a gun:—*adj.* made by a gun, as a wound.

gun-smith (gŭn'smĭth″), *n.* [*gun* + *smith*], an armorer; one who repairs firearms.

gun-stock (gŭn'stŏk″), *n.* [*gun* + *stock*], the wooden part of a firearm, mounting the barrel.

Gun-ter's chain (gŭn'tĕrz), [< proper name], a surveyor's chain, invented by E. G. Gunter (1581–1626), British astronomer, 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links, each 7.92 inches long.

Gun-ther (gōōn'tĕr), *n.* [M.H.G.], in the "Nibelungenlied," a king of Burgundy, the husband of Brunhild and brother of Kriemhild.

gun-wale (gŭn'ĕl; formally, -wāl), *n.* [*gun* + ¹*wale*: guns originally were supported on it], the upper edge of the side of a ship. Also, **gun'nel**.

gup-py (gŭp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pies -ĭz], [< Lechmere *Guppy*], a fresh-water fish (*Lebistes reticulatus*) about 1½ inches long, remarkable for the varied and brilliant coloration of the males.

gur-gle (gûr'gl), *n.* [imit.], a broken, bubbling sound, as of water flowing among pebbles:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gurgled (-gld), *p.pr.* gurgling], to make a murmuring, bubbling sound.

gur-nard (gûr'nărd), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *grognard*, grumbler], any of various marine fishes (family *Triglidæ*) with bony plates on an angular head.

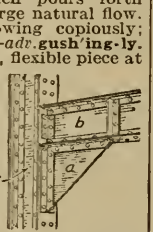
gush (gŭsh), *v.i.* [< M.E. *gosshe*: perh. imit.], to issue forth voluminously and with violence; flow abundantly: *Colloq.*, to display affection and enthusiasm in a silly, demonstrative manner:—*v.t.* to send forth, as a stream, suddenly and copiously:—*n.* **1**, a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; **2**, an outburst, as of feelings: *Colloq.*, a very great display of sentiment; affectation.

Syn., *v.* flow, pour, issue, emit, send forth, eject.

gush-er (gŭsh'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who makes a display of scntiment; **2**, that which pours forth violently; **3**, an oil well that has a large natural flow.

gush-ing (gŭsh'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, flowing copiously; **2**, sentimental; effusive.—*adv.* **gush'ing-ly**.

gus-set (gŭs'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *gousset*, flexible piece at joint in coat of mail < *gousse*, nut shell], **1**, a small three-cornered piece inserted, as in a garment, to strengthen or enlarge a part; **2**, *Mech.*, a metal bracket for strengthening an angle of a construction.



GUSSET (def. 2)
a, gusset, as used to reënforce an angle; *b*, floor girder; *c*, column.

¹**gust** (gŭst), *n.* [< O.N. *gustr*, a gust], **1**, a sudden rush of wind, often accompanied by rain or snow; **2**, an outburst of passion.

²**gust** (gŭst), *n.* [< Lat. *gustus*, taste], *Archaic*, taste; relish.

gust-a-ble (gŭs'tȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being tasted; also, savory; appetizing; **2**, gustatory:—*n.* a thing that can be tasted or eaten; an article of food.

gus-ta-to-ry (gŭs'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the sense of taste: **gustatory nerve**, *Anat.*, one of the branches of the fifth pair of cranial nerves, carrying nervous impulses from the tongue.

gus-to (gŭs'tō), *n.* [It. < Lat. *gustus*, taste], zest; relish; fancy; enthusiasm: *Archaic*, flavor.

Syn. appetite, taste, liking, fondness, enjoyment.

gust-y ¹(gŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ¹**gust**], characterized by sudden blasts of wind; stormy.—*adv.* **gust'i-ly**.

gut (gŭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting], [< A.S. *guttas*, entrails], **1**, to extract the entrails from; **2**, to plunder; empty entirely; destroy the inside of; as, fire *gutted* the building:—*n.* **1**, the intestinal canal; **2**, catgut; intestines of animals prepared for violin strings, etc.; **3**, the silken fiber taken from a silkworm about to spin, and drawn into a thread: used like catgut, especially in fishing tackle; **4**, a narrow channel or strait: *pl.* **1**, *Vulgar*, entrails; **2**, *Colloq.*, courage; spirit.

¹**gut-ta** (gŭt'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -tæ (-ē)], [Lat. = drop], *Arch.*, a small, droplike or peglike ornamentation on a Doric entablature (see *mutule*, illus.).

²**gut-ta** (gŭt'ȧ), *n.*, [< Malay *getah*, gum], a gum which forms the chief constituent of gutta-percha, extracted as a white amorphous compound.

gut-ta-per-cha (gŭt″ȧ-pûr'chȧ), *n.* [< Malay *getah*, gum + *percha*, name of tree], a grayish or yellowish substance, the dried juice of any of certain evergreen trees (family *Sapodilla*) of the Malay Archipelago and other tropical regions, extensively used in commerce; also, the tree.

gut-ter (gŭt'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *gutiere* < *goutte* < Lat. *gutta*, a drop], **1**, a trough under the eaves of a building to carry off rain water; **2**, a depression or channel at the roadside to carry off surface water; **3**, any shallow trough or trench:—*v.t.* to cut into, or furnish with, narrow channels:—*v.i.* **1**, to become channeled, as a flickering candle; **2**, to stream or drop.

gut-ter-ing (gŭt'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, a making into channels; **2**, the act of running in streams or of falling in drops; **3**, material for making narrow channels to carry off water; **4**, gutters collectively.

gut-tur-al (gŭt'ûr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *guttur*, throat], pertaining to, or formed in, the throat:—*n.* a sound formed or modified in the throat, as *g* in *guttural*.—*v.t.* **gut'tur-al-ize**.—*adv.* **gut'tur-al-ly**.

¹**guy** (gī), *n.* [< O.F. *guis* < *guier*, to guide], a rope, wire, etc., to hold steady a pole or the like:—*v.t.* to hold in place or keep steady with a guy, as a tent pole.

²**guy** (gī), *n.* [< *Guy* Fawkes], **1**, in England, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, formerly burned on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (November 5, 1605); **2**, a person of queer looks or dress: *Slang*, in the United States, a fellow:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to ridicule.

guz-zle (gŭz'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* guzzled (-ld), *p.pr.* guzzling], [perh. < O.F. *gosiller*, to vomit], to eat or drink greedily and to excess:—*v.i.* to drink or eat too much or too often.—*n.* **guz'zler**.

gybe (jīb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gybed (jībd), *p.pr.* gybing], [prob. < Du. *gijben*, to shift], **1**, to shift or swing from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail or boom, when the vessel is running before the wind; **2**, to change course, as a vessel, so that the sail gybes:—*v.t.* to cause (a sail or boom) to gybe. Also, **jibe**.

Gy-ges (jī'jēz; gī'-), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Gugēs*], a king of Lydia (716–678 B.C.), fabled possessor of a ring able to produce invisibility.

gym-kha-na (jĭm-kä'nȧ), *n.* [prob. < Urdu *gend-khāna*, court for the game of rackets, literally a ball house: an Anglo-Indian word in imit. of *gymnastic*], a gathering for athletic games and races; also, a place with facilities for athletic sports.

gym-na-si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); -sia (-zĭ-ȧ)], [< Gk. *gumnazein*, to exercise < *gumnos*, naked], **1**, a building for athletic exercises; **2**, (*Ger.* gĭm-nä'zĭ-ōōm), in continental Europe, a preparatory school with courses about up to the end of the sophomore grade in an American college; **3**, in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, with baths, etc., and also with rooms for learned discussions.

gym-nast (jĭm'năst), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, physical exercises.

gym-nas-tics (jĭm-năs'tĭks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physique by athletic exercises.—*adj.* **gym-nas'tic**.

gym-no-sperm (jĭm'nō-spûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *gumnos*, naked + *sperma*, seed], *Bot.*, a plant having seeds naked, or not inclosed in an ovary, as in the conifers.—*adj.* **gym″no-sper'mous**.

gyn-æ-ce-um (jĭn″ĕ-sē'ŭm; jī″nē-), *n.* [*pl.* -cea (-sē'ȧ)], [Lat. < Gk. *gunaikeion*, gynæceum < *gunē* (*gunaikos*), woman + *oikion*, house], the women's part of an ancient Greek or Roman house: also, *gynæcium*: *Bot.*, the female reproductive organs of a flower; the pistils collectively: preferably, *gynœcium*.

gyn-e-col-o-gy (jĭn″ĕ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ; jī-nē″-kŏl'ŏjĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *gunē* (*gunaikos*), woman + *-logia*, a study], that branch of medical science which treats of the diseases of women. Also, **gyn″æ-col'o-gy**.

gy-nœ-ci-um (jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm; jī-), *n.* [*pl.* -cia (-sĭ-ȧ)], [see **gynæceum**], *Bot.*, the female reproductive organs of a flower; the pistils collectively. Also, **gyn″æ-ce'um; gy-ne'ci-um**.

gyp (jĭp), *n.* [source uncertain], in England, at Cambridge and Durham universities, a college servant: *U. S. Slang*, a swindler:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gypped (jĭpt), *p.pr.* gypping], *Slang*, to swindle; cheat.

gyp-sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *gupsos*, chalk], hydrous calcium sulphate: found in a compact state as *alabaster*, crystallizing as *selenite*, and as a fine powder called *plaster of Paris*.

gyp-sy (jĭp'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< 16th-cent. *gipcyan*, for *Egyptian*, in allusion to sup-

posed place of origin], **1**, a member of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; **2**, the language of the gypsies; Romany; **3**, a person of dark complexion; **4**, an unconventional, adventurous girl: **gypsy moth**, a European moth (*Porthetria dispar*), introduced into eastern New England about 1869, and very destructive to tree foliage (for illus. see *insect*). Also, **gip'sy.**

gy-ral (jī'răl), *adj.* [see **gyrate**], rotary; moving in a whirling path or way.

gy-rate (jī'rāt'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gyrated, *p.pr.* gyrating], [< Lat. *gyrare* (*-atus*), to rotate < Gk. *guros*, a ring], to revolve about a point or axis; rotate:—*adj.* (jī'rāt), circular, spiral, or helical; gyral.—*n.* **gy-ra'tion.**—*adj.* **gy'ra-to-ry.**

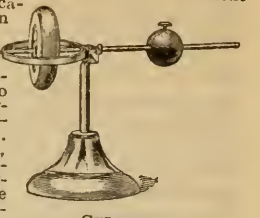
gyre (jīr), *n.* [< Gk. *guros*, a ring], **1**, a rotating motion; gyration; **2**, a circular or spiral form; vortex.

gyr-fal-con (jûr'fô'kn; -fōl'kn), *n.* [see **gerfalcon**], any of various species of falcon inhabiting northern latitudes. Also, **ger'fal'con.**

gy-ro-com-pass (jī'rō-kŭm'păs), *n.* [< Gk. *guros*, a circle + *compassi*], a compass keeping its direction by using the principle of the gyroscope: also called *gyrostatic compass.*

gy-ron (jī'rŏn), *n.* [Fr. *giron* < O.H.G. *gēr*, a spear], *Her.*, a triangular inferior bearing, having its apex at the fess point, or center of the shield, and its base at the edge (see *heraldry*, illus.).

gy-ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *guros*, a circle + *skopein*, to look], an instrument consisting of a flywheel capable of rotating about an axis which is arranged to move freely in one or more directions: used to illustrate the laws of rotation, and, practically, to stabilize cars, ships, airplanes, torpedoes, etc.—*adj.* **gy'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk).



GYROSCOPE

gy-ro-stat (jī'rō-stăt), *n.* [< Gk. *guros*, circle + *statikos*, steadying], an adaptation of the gyroscope, used to demonstrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.—*adj.* **gy'ro-stat'ic.**

gy-rus (jī'rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ri (-rī)], [Lat. < Gk. *guros*, a circle], *Anat.*, a convolution, as of the brain.

gyve (jīv), *n.* [< M.E. *gives*, fetters; source uncertain], *Poet.*, a fetter for the leg:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* gyved (jīvd), *p.pr.* gyving], to fetter or shackle.

H

H, h (āch), *n.* [*pl.* H's; Hs; h's; hs (āch'ĕz)], **1**, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); **2**, as a medieval Roman numeral, 200: *Mus.*, a symbol used, especially in Germany, for the note B: **H**, *Chem.*, the symbol [H] for the element hydrogen; *Phys.*, a symbol for the intensity of a magnetic field.

h. *abbr.* **1**, harbor; **2**, hard; hardness; **3**, height; high; **4**, hour; **5**, hundred; **6**, husband:—**ha.**, nectare:—**h. a.**, horse artillery.

[1]ha (hä), *interj.* [source uncertain], exclamation expressing wonder, suspicion, mirth, joy, doubt, etc.

[2]ha (hä), *n.* [Arab. *ha*, *hā*], either the 6th or the 26th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), sounded as a rough aspirate, or a light aspirate (English *h* initial or final) respectively, as a numerical symbol, 8 or 5.

Ha-bak-kuk (hȧ-băk'ŭk; hăb'ȧ-kŭk), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, **1**, one of the Hebrew prophets; **2**, a book recording his prophecies (see *Bible*, NOTE). Also, in the Douay Bible, **Hab'a-euc.**—*abbr.* **Hab.**

ha-be-as cor-pus (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs), [Lat. = (that) you have the body], *Law*, a writ or order to produce a prisoner at a stated time, to determine the justice of his detention.

hab-er-dash-er (hăb'ĕr-dăsh'ĕr), *n.* [< obs. *haberdash*, small wares, prob. < A.F. *hapertas*, hat material], **1**, one who deals in ribbons, laces, tapes, needles, etc.; **2**, in the United States, one who deals in men's furnishings, as neckwear, hats, etc.

hab-er-dash-er-y (hăb'ĕr-dăsh'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, small supplies, such as laces, ribbons, needles, etc.; **2**, men's furnishings; **3**, a shop where such goods are sold.

hab-er-geon (hăb'ĕr-jŭn; hȧ-bûr'jŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *haubergeon* < O.F. *hauberc*, hauberk: see **hauberk**], a piece of armor for the neck and shoulders; later, a hauberk.

HABERGEON ON MOUNTED KNIGHT

A, A, A, habergeon of chain mail; B, detail showing construction of chain armor; C, leather jacket worn over habergeon; D, helmet.

ha-bil-i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< O.F. *habillement* < *habiller*, to fit out], an article of clothing: *pl.* dress in general.

hab-it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *habitus*, condition, dress < *habēre*, to have], **1**, *Archaic*, dress or clothing; **2**, a woman's riding costume; **3**, the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order; **4**, usual physical or mental condition; **5**, an action so often repeated as to become a fixed characteristic or tendency; the characteristic or tendency so developed; **6**, a pathological or physiological addiction; as, the drug *habit*:—*v.t.* to dress; clothe; attire: *Archaic*, to live in; inhabit.

Syn., *n.* custom, routine, practice, fashion, use, wont. *Custom* has its origin in the continued choice to keep on doing what has been done before. *Habit* is *custom* become so regular that it is automatic; so ingrained that it is spontaneous. *Custom* applies to groups of persons; *habit*, to the individual. It is an American *custom* to eat fruit for breakfast. We speak of the *habit* of smoking. *Routine* consists of the unvarying, mechanical performance of certain acts. *Practice*, like *custom*, stresses the actual repetition of an act rather than, like *habit*, the inclination to repeat it; but *practice* presents the act itself more vividly than *custom*; as, the *practice* of early morning exercising.

hab-it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *habitare*, to dwell], fit to live in comfortably.

hab-it-an-cy (hăb'ĭt-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1**, residence; inhabitancy; **2**, population; inhabitants.

hab-it-ant (hăb'ĭ-tănt), *n.* **1**, a dweller; a permanent resident; **2**, (ȧ"bē"tăN'), in Canada or Louisiana, a farmer of French descent.

hab-i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* [Lat. = it dwells], **1**, the natural abode of an animal or plant; **2**, the place where a person or thing is usually found.

hab-i-ta-tion (hăb"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **habitable**], **1**, a dwelling; **2**, the act of inhabiting.

ha-bit-u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ăl), *adj.* [see **habit**], **1**, resulting from, or acquired by, frequent use or custom; **2**, customary; usual; regular; **3**, given to a (specified) practice; as, a *habitual* coffee drinker.—*adv.* **ha-bit'u-al-ly.**—*n.* **ha-bit'u-al-ness.**

ha-bit-u-ate (hȧ-bĭt'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *habituare* (*-atus*) < *habitus*, condition], to familiarize by use or repetition; accustom.—*n.* **ha-bit"u-a'tion.**

hab-i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *habitudo*, form < *habēre*, to have], **1**, customary manner or mode of procedure; **2**, native character; usual relation; **3**, habitual association or familiarity.

ha-bit-u-é (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ā'; ä"bē"tü-ā'), *n.* [Fr. = accustomed], one who frequently visits a place, as a club, race course, or theater.

ha-cien-da (ä-syĕn'dä; hä"sĭ-ĕn'dä), *n.* [Sp., orig. = employment < Lat. *facienda*, things to be done < *facere*, to do], in Spanish America, a landed estate, as a ranch or plantation, on which the owner lives; also, an establishment in the country for farming, mining, or stock raising.

[1]hack (hăk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *haccian*, to hack < O.Teut. source], **1**, to cut in notches; cut unevenly in pieces; **2**, to disfigure or mutilate by cutting, crushing, or the like; injure by cutting: *Football*, to kick on the shins:—*v.i.* to give a short, dry cough:—*n.* **1**, a tool for cutting or notching, as a mattock; **2**, a gash made by a sharp instrument: *Colloq.*, a dry, broken cough: *Football*, a kick in the shins.

[2]hack (hăk), *n.* [abbr. of *hackney*, q.v.], **1**, a horse that may be hired for all sorts of labor; also, a saddle or carriage horse; **2**, a carriage which may be hired; **3**, one who hires out his services for pay, especially in literary work; a drudge:—*v.t.* **1**, to hire out, as a horse; **2**, to wear out by frequent use; make trite or stale:—*v.i.* **1**, to be offered for hire, as a horse or cab; **2**, to hire oneself out as a literary drudge; **3**, to ride or drive at an ordinary pace, keeping to the roads.

[3]hack (hăk), *n.* [<A.S. *hæc*, gate; grating], 1, a frame with slats or bars: variously used, as for drying fish or cheese, for holding food for cattle, etc.; 2, a row of bricks set out to dry after being molded; 3, a board from which hawks are fed.

hack-a-more (hăk'ă-mōr), *n.* [source uncertain], in the western United States, a rawhide halter: used chiefly for breaking horses.

hack-ber-ry (hăk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)]. [prob. <Scand. <Da. *hæggebær*, hagberry], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Celtis*) of plants of the nettle family, especially an American tree (*C. occidentalis*) which bears small, sweet, red or dark purple berries: also called *nettle tree* and *sugarberry*.

hack-but (hăk'bŭt), *n.* [<O.F. *haquebute*, prob. <Du. *haak*, hook+*bus*, gun], an ancient type of hand firearm; harquebus. Also, *Archaic*, **hag'but**.

hack-ee (hăk'ē), *n.* [imit. of animal's cry], the chipmunk, or ground squirrel: also called *ground hackee*.

hack-ing (hăk'ĭng), *adj.* [see **[1]hack**], 1, cutting unevenly; 2, irritating and wearing: said of a cough:—*n.* 1, a system of grooves in a revolving disk, or lap, for holding abrasive powder used in cutting or polishing precious stones; 2, [see **[3]hack**], the stacking of bricks for drying.

GROUND HACKEE, OR CHIPMUNK

hack-le (hăk'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hackled (-ld), *p.pr.* hackling], [<M.E. *hechele*, hackle<O. Teut. source], 1, to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; heckle or hatchel; 2, to tear; mangle in cutting:—*n.* 1, an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp: also called *hatchel* or *heckle*; 2, the raw flax or silk; 3, the neck plumage of a domestic fowl (see *fowl*, illus.); 4, one of the long feathers in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies; 5, an artificial feather fly made without wings, for angling.

hack-man (hăk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [**[2]hack**+*man*], the driver of a public carriage.

hack-ma-tack (hăk'mă-tăk"), *n.* [<Amer. Ind.], *Bot.*, the tamarack, or American larch (*Larix laricina*), a large deciduous, cone-bearing tree of the pine family, or its wood.

hack-ney (hăk'nĭ), *v.t.* [<O.F. *haquenée*, ambling horse], to wear out by constant use; hence, to make commonplace or trite:—*adj.* 1, let out for hire; 2, common or trite:—*n.* [*pl.* -neys (-nĭz)], 1, a breed of horses used chiefly for riding or driving; 2, a coach or hack for hire: *Obs.*, 1, a horse or pony kept for hire; 2, a hired drudge; hence, a prostitute.

hack-ney coach in England, a licensed public vehicle kept for hire.

hack-neyed (hăk'nĭd), *p.adj.* 1, trite; worn out; vapid; 2, practiced; familiarized.

hack saw a close-toothed saw, having a narrow blade: used for cutting metal (see *saw*, illus.). Also, *n.* **hack'saw"**.

had (hăd), past tense of the verb *have*: also used as an auxiliary in the past perfect tense.

had-dock (hăd'ŭk), *n.* [source uncertain], a North Atlantic sea fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*) of the cod family, valued as food.

Ha-des (hā'dēz), *n.* [<Gk. *Haidēs*, Pluto], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, the abode or state of the dead; 2, the god of the underworld, a brother of Zeus and Poseidon: also called *Pluto*, and identical with the Roman *Dis*.

hadj (hăj), *n.* [<Arab. *hajj*, a pilgrimage], the journey to Mecca, required of every free Mohammedan at least once in his life, and taking place the twelfth month of the year.

hadj-i (hăj'ē), *n.* 1, a Mohammedan who has completed the journey to Mecca; 2, a title used before the name of a pilgrim returned from Mecca.

hæ-mal (hē'măl), *adj.* [<Gk. *haima*, blood], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the blood. Also, **he'mal**.

hæm-a-tite (hĕm'ă-tīt; hē'mă-), *n.* [see **hematite**], an important variety of iron ore: also called *bloodstone*. See **hem'a-tite**, *Pfd. S.*

hæ-mo-glo-bin (hē"mō-glō'bĭn), *n.* [<Gk. *haima*, blood+Lat. *globulus*, small globe], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the red coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles in vertebrates, having the property of combining with oxygen and carrying it in the circulation. Also, **he"mo-glo'bin**.

hæ-mo-phil-i-a (hē"mō-fĭl'ĭ-ă; hĕm"ō-), *n.* [*hemo-* (<Gk. *haima*, blood)+*-philia* (<Gk. *philos*, love)], *Med.*, a tendency to prolonged bleeding from even a trifling wound, inherited by males through the mother. Also, **he"mo-phil'i-a**.

hæm-or-rhage (hĕm'ō-rĭj), *n.* [see **hemorrhage**], *Pathol.*, any copious discharge of blood from a blood vessel. See **hem'or-rhage**, *Pfd. S.*

hæm-or-rhoids (hĕm'ō-roidz), *n. pl.* [see **hemorrhoids**], *Pathol.*, painful swellings of the mucous membranes at the anus, or outer opening of the rectum, due to a varicose condition of the veins of that part: popularly called *piles*. Also, *Archaic*, **em'er-ods**. See **hem'or-rhoids**, *Pfd. S.*

haf-ni-um (hăf'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<*Hafnia*, Lat. name of Copenhagen], *Chem.*, a rare element [symbol **Hf**], with properties similar to those of zirconium.

haft (hăft), *n.* [<A.S. *hæft*, handle<O.Teut. source], 1, a handle or hilt of a tool or knife; 2, a sword hilt:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with a handle or hilt; 2, in Scotland, to fix firmly; settle.

[1]hag (hăg), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a witch; 2, a crone; an ugly old woman; 3, a hagfish.

[2]hag (hăg), *n.* [Sc. = to cut: related to O.N. *högg*, a stroke], *Sc.* and *Eng. Dial.*, 1, a hack; notch; 2, wood, cut or marked for cutting.

[3]hag (hăg), *n.* [related to O.N. *högg*, a ravine], *Sc.* and *Eng. Dial.*, 1, a bog; 2, an especially firm spot in a bog; also, a spot that is especially soft.

Ha-gar (hā'gär), *n.* [Heb. = flight], *Bib.*, the maid of Abraham's wife, Sarah, whom he took as concubine and who bore Ishmael (Gen. 16).

Ha-gen (hä'gĕn), *n.* [Ger.], in the "Nibelungenlied," the uncle and vassal of King Gunther, and the murderer of Siegfried.

hag-fish (hăg'fĭsh"), *n.* [**[1]hag**+*fish*], any of an order (*Hyperotreta*) of eel-like, jawless fishes, which destroy fish by boring into their bodies.

Hag-ga-i (hăg'ă-ī), *n.* [Heb.], 1, a Hebrew prophet who lived about 520 B. C.; 2, a book of the Old Testament in which his words are recorded. Also, in the Douay Bible, **Ag-ge'us** (ă-gē'ŭs).

hag-gard (hăg'ärd), *adj.* [source uncertain], 1, worn and anxious in appearance; gaunt; 2, untamed; specifically, a hawk caught in its adult plumage:—*n.* 1, a wild hawk; hence, 2, any untamed creature.—*adv.* **hag'gard-ly.**—*n.* **hag'gard-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* wasted, wan, wild-looking, gaunt, pale.

hag-gis (hăg'ĭs), *n.* [source uncertain], in Scotland and England, a dish made of the heart, liver, lungs, etc., of a sheep or calf, highly seasoned, mixed with oatmeal, and boiled in a sheep's stomach.

hag-gle (hăg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* haggled (-ld), *p.pr.* haggling], [see **[2]hag**], to hack or cut unevenly; mangle; cut into small pieces; notch or cut in a rough way:—*v.i.* to dispute about trifles; higgle:—*n.* 1, the act of hacking; 2, a dispute about a trifle.

hag-i-ar-chy (hăg'ĭ-är"kĭ; hā'jĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -chies (-kĭz)], [<Gk. *hagios*, sacred+*arkhē*, rule], a government by priests; a sacerdotal government.

Hag-i-og-ra-pha (hăg"ĭ-ŏg'rā-fă; hā"jĭ-), *n. pl.* [<Gk. *hagios*, sacred+*graphein*, to write], the last of the three great Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, containing books not in the *Law* or the *Prophets*; also, the books therein.

hag-i-og-ra-phy (hăg"ĭ-ŏg'rā-fĭ; hā"jĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], a collection of biographies or lives of saints; also, the writing of the lives of saints: *Obs.*, the Hagiographa.—*adj.* **hag"i-o-graph'ic**; **hag"i-o-graph'i-cal.**—*n.* **hag"i-og'ra-pher.**

hag-i-ol-o-gy (hăg"ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ; hā"jĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *hagios*, sacred+*-logia*, a study], 1, a catalog of saints; 2, a history of saints or of sacred literature; also, a work on the lives and legends of saints.—*adj.* **hag"i-o-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **hag"i-ol'o-gist.**

hag-rid-den (hăg'rĭd"n), *adj.* [**[1]hag**+*ride*], 1, ridden by a hag; hence, 2, harassed by illusions or nightmare; oppressed in mind.

Hague Tri-bu-nal (hāg), a permanent international court of arbitration, established at the Hague in 1899: now superseded by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

hah (hä), *interj.* [source uncertain], an exclamation expressing surprise, suspicion, wonder, etc. Also, **ha.**

ha-ha (hä'hä'), *n.* [Fr., perh. imit. of laughter], a hedge, fence, or wall, as of a garden, sunk in a ditch, so that it may not obstruct the view.

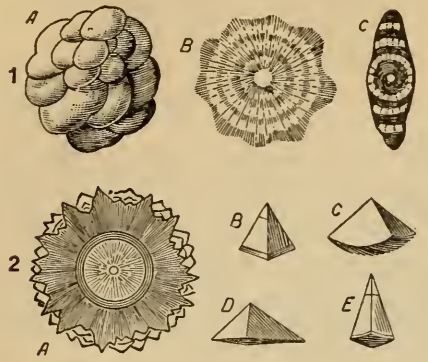
haik (hīk; hăk), *n.* [<Arab. *hayk*<*hāk*, to weave], an Arabian outer garment made of striped wool or cotton cloth. Also, **haick.**

hai-kwan (hī'kwän"), *n.* [Chin. = sea gate], in China, maritime duties upon imports.

[1]hail (hāl), *n.* [<A.S. *hagol*, hail<O.Teut. source], 1, small pellets of ice precipitated from the sky; 2, figuratively, anything falling abundantly and with great force; as, a *hail* of shrapnel:—*v.t.* to pour down forcibly; as, to *hail* bullets:—*v.i.* to pour down hail.

[2]hail (hāl), *n.* [<obs. adj. *hail*<O.N. *heill*, sound in health], a salutation; a hearty greeting:—*v.t.* chiefly *Naut.*, to greet; salute; accost:—*v.i.* to call out greetings or the like; also, to be; come: with *from*; as, he *hails* from the East:—*interj.* an exclamation of greeting.

hail-stone (hāl′stōn″), *n.* [*hail*+*stone*], a small, roundish pellet of hail, or frozen rain, precipitated from the sky.



HAILSTONES

1: *A*, large hailstone, weighing over half an ounce; *B*, *C*, sections of hailstones. 2: *A*, section of hailstone with pyramids on surface; *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, fragments of this hailstone, enlarged.

hair (hâr), *n.* [<A.S. *hǣr*<O.Teut. source], 1, one of the small filaments growing out of the skin of many animals; 2, a mass of such threadlike growths, or any part of it; 3, any outgrowth of a plant that is very tiny, delicate, or like a hair in character; also, minute fibers on the surface of plants; 4, the breadth of a hair.

hair-breadth (hâr′bredth″), *n.* [*hair*+*breadth*], the width of a hair; also, a minute distance: also, *hair's breadth*:—*adj.* very narrow.

hair-cloth (hâr′klôth″), *n.* [*hair*+*cloth*], a fabric made of camel's hair or horsehair with a cotton or linen warp: used to cover furniture.

hair-dress-er (hâr′drĕs″ẽr), *n.* [*hair*+*dress*], one, as a barber, who cuts or dresses hair.

hair line a very slender line: *Print.*, a thin or narrow line on a type face (see *type*, illus.).

hair-pin (hâr′pĭn″), *n.* [*hair*+*pin*], a two-pronged pin of wire, celluloid, or the like, used to hold the hair or headdress in place.

hair-split-ting (hâr′split″ĭng), *adj.* [*hair*+*split*], making trivial or meticulous distinctions:—*n.* the act of making such distinctions.

hair-spring (hâr′spring″), *n.* [*hair*+*spring*], a very delicate spring used to regulate the balance wheel of a timepiece.

hair trig-ger a trigger of a gun so adjusted that a very slight pull discharges the gun.

hair-y (hâr′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **hair**], of, or like, hair; hirsute.—*n.* **hair′i-ness.**

Hai-ti-an (hā′tĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<*Haiti*, place name], pertaining to Haiti:—*n.* a native of Haiti.

hake (hāk), *n.* [source uncertain], any of a genus (*Urophycis*) of fishes of the cod family, especially the white hake (*U. tenuis*), preserved as boneless cod; also, any of various other fishes of the cod family.

ha-keem (hā-kēm′), *n.* [<Arab. *hakīm*, wise one], in India and Mohammedan countries, a sage or physician. Also, **ha-kim′.**

ha-ken-kreuz (hä′kĕn-kroits), *n.* [Ger.=hook cross], the swastika.

ha-kim (hä′kĭm), *n.* [<Arab. *hākim*], in India and Mohammedan countries, a ruler, governor, or judge.

ha-la-tion (hā-lā′shŭn), *n.* [see **halo**], *Photog.*, in a negative, a spreading of the light beyond its proper limits, due to reflection from the back of the plate: in appearance somewhat like a halo.

hal-berd (hăl′bẽrd), *n.* [<O.F. *halebarde* <M.H.G. *helmbarde* <*helm*, helmet or handle+*barta*, broadax <O.Teut. source], an ancient weapon consisting of a battle-ax with a sharp edge or edges, attached to a long staff with a spearlike point. Also, **hal′bert.**

hal-berd-ier (hăl″bẽr-dēr′), *n.* a foot soldier armed with a halberd; later, a royal guard so equipped.

hal-cy-on (hăl′sĭ-ŭn), *n.* [<Gk. *(h)alkuōn*, kingfisher], a fabled bird, identified with the kingfisher, supposed to nest on a floating island at sea at the time of the winter solstice, and to bring calm weather; hence, the kingfisher: *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Halcyon*) of Old World kingfishers, of Australia, Africa, parts of Asia, etc.:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to the kingfishers; 2, peaceful; happy; calm: **halcyon days**, the fourteen days around the winter solstice, when the halcyon, or kingfisher, was nesting at sea: so called because of the tradition that calm and peaceful weather always prevailed at that time; hence, a time of tranquillity.

HALBERDIER

Hal-cy-o-ne (hăl-sī′ō-nē), *n.* *Gk. Myth.*, a daughter of Æolus who threw herself into the sea in grief for her drowned husband, both being changed by the gods into kingfishers.

[1]hale (hāl), *adj.* [<A.S. *hāl*, whole], sound in body; robust; hearty.

[2]hale (hāl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* haled (hāld), *p.pr.* haling], [<O.F. *haler*<O.H.G. *halōn*, to fetch], to drag by violence; move (a person) by force.

half (hăf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hăvz)], [<A.S. *healf*, half <O.Teut. source], one of two equal parts:—*adj.* 1, consisting of, or forming, a half; 2, partial; incomplete:—*adv.* 1, to the extent of a half; 2, partially: **not half**, *Colloq.*, not at all; as, *not half* bad.

half-and-half (hăf′=ănd=hăf′), *n.* any of various mixtures of two substances combined in equal parts, as two malt liquors, usually ale and porter, for a beverage. Also, **half and half.**

half back in football, either of two of the players back of the scrimmage line.

half bind-ing a style of bookbinding, in which only the back and the corners are bound in leather (see *three-quarter binding*, illus.).

half blood 1, one whose parents are of different races; a half-breed: also, *half-blood;* 2, relationship between persons who have only one parent in common.—*adj.* **half′-blood″ed.**

half-boot (hăf′=bo͝ot″), *n.* a boot high enough to reach somewhat above the ankle.

half-bred (hăf′=brĕd″), *adj.* 1, having but one parent of a certain blood; not pure-blooded; 2, ill-bred; rude; uncivil.

half-breed (hăf′=brēd″), *n.* one whose parents are of different races; a half blood.

half broth-er a brother related through one common parent only.

half-caste (hăf′=kăst″), *n.* 1, a person of an East Indian parent on one side and of a European on the other; 2, a half-breed:—*adj.* 1, of mixed European and Asiatic blood; 2, half-blooded.

half cock the halfway position of a gun hammer, in which the trigger cannot be released.

half crown an English silver coin, worth 2½ shillings, or about 60 cents.

half-heart-ed (hăf′=härt″ĕd), *adj.* 1, lacking in interest or sincerity; 2, irresolute.—*adv.* **half″-heart′ed-ly.**—*n.* **half″-heart′ed-ness.**

half hitch a special kind of knot, used for a temporary fastening (see *knot*, illus.).

half-ling (hăf′lĭng; hăf′lin; hôf′-), *adv.* [*half*+*-ling*], *Sc. Dial.*, by half; partly:—*adj.* partly grown:—*n.* 1, a lad; stripling; 2, a half-wit; 3, a silver halfpenny. Also, *adv.*, **half′lings.**

half-mast (hăf′=măst″), *n.* the position of a flag hung below the top of the staff, as emblematic of mourning or as a signal of distress.

half-moon (hăf′=mo͞on″), *n.* the moon at the first or third quarter, when half its disk is seen; also, something shaped like a half-moon.

half note *Mus.*, a note half as long as a whole note: also called *minim* (see App. I).

half-pen-ny (hā′pĕn-ĭ; hăf′pĕn″ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* half-pence (hā′pĕns; hăf′pĕns″), or -pennies (-pĕn-ĭz; -pĕn″ĭz), [*half*+*penny*], an English coin valued at half a penny: equivalent to a cent in U. S. money.

half sis-ter a sister related through only one common parent.

half step *Mus.*, a semitone; *Mil.*, in the U. S. army, a marching step of 15 inches.

half tone 1, in photo-engraving, a photographic process of making plates for illustrations, by which the lights and shadows are reproduced by fine dots or lines; 2, a picture so made; 3, an intermediate tone in painting or engraving: *Mus.*, a semitone; half step: also, *half-tone:* **half-tone**, *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the process of making half tones.

half-way (hăf′wā″; hăf″wā′), *adj.* [*half*+*way*], midway between two points or places; situated in the middle:—*adv.* 1, at half the distance; midway; 2, not entirely; partly; incompletely.

half-wit-ted (hăf′=wĭt″ĕd), *adj.* feeble-minded; idiotic; imbecile.—*n.* **half′-wit″.**

hal-i-but (hăl′ĭ-bŭt; hŏl′ĭ-bŭt), *n.* [prob.<M.E. *hali*, holy+*butte*, flatfish: so called be-

cause eaten on holy days], any of a subfamily (*Hippoglassinæ*) of flounders, especially the common halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), of the North Atlantic, the largest of the flatfishes, and among the most highly valued of the larger food fishes.

hal-ide (hăl'īd; hăl'id; hā'līd; hā'lid), *n.* [< Gk. *hals*, salt], *Chem.*, a compound formed by one of the halogens with any other element. Also, **hal'id.**

hal-i-dom (hăl'i-dŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *hāligdōm*, holiness], *Archaic*, 1, holiness; 2, anything holy or sacred, as an oath, a relic, a place, or the like.

hal-ite (hā'līt; hā'lit), *n.* [< Gk. *hals*, salt], *Mineral.*, native sodium chloride; rock salt.

hal-i-to-sis (hăl"i-tō'sis), *n.* [see **halitus**], foul or unpleasant breath.

hal-i-tus (hăl'i-tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = breath < *halare*, to breathe], breath; vapor.

hall (hôl), *n.* [< A.S. *heall*, hall < O.Teut. source], 1, in early times, the main living room of a castle; 2, a large building or room for entertainments or the like; 3, a court of justice; 4, a university building, used for residence, instruction, or the like; 5, the passageway into a house; in a modern house, a vestibule; 6, in England, the public residence of a landed proprietor; a manor house; 7, an English college dining room or the dinner served there; 8, a lesser college, often unendowed, in an English university.

hal-lan (hăl'ăn; hŏl'-), *n.* [Sc., perh. < *hall*], *Sc.*, a partition, especially between the door and the fireplace, to protect the occupants against drafts; also, the space between the door and the partition.

hal-le-lu-jah (hăl"ē-lōō'yà), *n.* [Heb. = praise ye Jehovah], 1, an exclamation or song of praise to God; 2, a musical composition with similar words of praise for its theme:—*interj.* an exclamation of praise to God:—*adj.* containing such praises. Also, **al"le-lu'ia; al"le-lu'iah; hal"le-lu'iah.**

hal-liard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* [see **halyard**], a tackle for hoisting a sail, etc. See **hal'yard**, *Pfd. S.*

hall mark 1, the stamp used by Goldsmiths' Hall in London, and other assay offices, attesting the quality of gold and silver articles; 2, hence, any mark or proof of genuineness.

hal-lo (hă-lō'), *interj.* [see **hollo**], used in greeting a friend or in attracting his attention:—*n.* a greeting:—*v.t.* to shout loudly; pursue with shouts:—*v.i.* to call loudly. Also, **hal-loa'**. See **hol'lo**, *Pfd. S.*

hal-loo (hă-lōō'), *interj.* and *n.* a call to incite animals, or to attract the attention of persons:—*v.t.* to incite by shouting; shout to:—*v.i.* to shout a halloo. See **hol'lo**, *Pfd. S.*

hal-low (hăl"ō), *v.t.* [< A.S. *hālgian*, to make holy < *hālig*, holy < O.Teut. source], 1, to consecrate; sanctify; 2, to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service or worship of God.

Syn. dedicate, consecrate, inscribe, address.

Hal-low-een (hăl"ō-ēn'), *n.* [*hallow* + *even*], the evening before All Saints' Day, or Allhallows; evening of October 31. Also, **Hal"low-e'en'.**

Hal-low-mas (hăl'ō-màs), *n.* [< A.S. (*ealra*) *hālgena mæsse* (*dæg*), (All) Saints' Mass (Day)], the church festival celebrated in honor of all saints and martyrs on November 1; Allhallows.

hal-lu-ci-na-tion (hă-lū"sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *hallucinari* (*-atus*), to wander in mind], popularly, a false impression or a belief in something imaginary; a delusion; *Psych.*, a perception of things, sounds, or other objects of sense, seemingly vivid and real, but not aroused by immediate sensory experience: usually pathological.—*adj.* **hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry.**

Syn. illusion, perception, impression. (See delusion.)

hall-way (hôl'wā"), *n.* [*hall* + *way*], an entrance hall or corridor in a building.

halm (hŏm), *n.* [see **haulm**], stalks or stems of grains, beans, peas, etc., collectively; also, the dry stalks of straw and hay. See **haulm**, *Pfd. S.*

hal-ma (hăl'mà), *n.* [Gk. = a leap], a game for two or four persons, each with nineteen or thirteen men, played on a checkered board of 256 squares: *Gk. Antiq.*, a long jump, made with the help of weights.

ha-lo (hā'lō), *n.* [*pl.* -los; -loes (-lōz)], [< Gk. *halōs*, disk of sun or moon], 1, a luminous ring appearing to surround ice crystals or small drops of water floating in the atmosphere; 2, the ideal glory lent by the imagination to a person or object highly prized: *Art*, the bright ring represented in pictures as surrounding the heads of saints and other holy persons; nimbus:—*v.t.* to surround with a halo:—*v.i.* to form a halo.

hal-o-gen (hăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *hals*, salt + *-genēs* producing], *Chem.*, any of a group of elements, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which combine with hydrogen to form respectively hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydriodic, and hydrofluoric acid.—*adj.* **ha-log'e-nous.**

hal-oid (hăl'oid; hā'loid), *adj.* [< Gk. *hals*, salt], *Chem.*, resembling salt: said of a compound formed by the combination of a halogen with hydrogen or a base:—*n.* a haloid compound; a halide.

[1]halt (hôlt), *n.* [< A.S. *healt*, lame < O.Teut. source], a limp; lameness:—*adj.* crippled or lame:—*v.i.* 1, to limp; 2, to hesitate, as between two opinions; 3, to be illogical or defective, as in arguing.

[2]halt (hôlt), *n.* [< Ger. *halt* (*machen*), (to make) a stop], a stop in marching or progress:—*v.i.* to come to a stop; stand still:—*v.t.* to stop; bring to a stop.

hal-ter (hôl'tĕr), *n.* [A.S. *hælfter*, a thing to hold by], 1, a rope, usually with a headstall, for leading or holding an animal; 2, a rope or noose for hanging criminals; 3, hence, death by hanging:—*v.t.* 1, to secure with a halter; 2, to hang.

halve (hàv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* halved (hàvd), *p.pr.* halving], [see **half**], 1, to divide into two equal parts; lessen to half; 2, to be or to form a half of; 3, to fasten together by notching and lapping, as timbers: *Golf*, to do (a hole) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent.

halves (hàvz), *n.* plural of the irregular noun *half*; as, the *halves* of an apple.

hal-yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* [< earlier *hallyer* < [2]*hale*, to draw], a tackle for hoisting and lowering a sail, yard, or flag. Also, **hal'liard; haul'yard.**

[1]ham (hăm), *n.* [< A.S. *hamm*, ham; inner part of knee], 1, the hinder part of the thigh; the thigh and buttock; 2, the thigh of an animal, especially a pig; 3, the region back of the knee joint.

[2]ham (hăm), *n.* [< A.S. *hām*, home], in Anglo-Saxon times, a home, house, or village; also, an estate or manor together with its dependents: still used as a suffix in compounds; as, Buck*ingham*.

[3]ham (hăm), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a poor actor; in telegraphy or broadcasting, an amateur.

Ham (hăm), *n.* [< Heb. = black], *Bib.*, the second son of Noah (Gen. 10): according to tradition, the ancestor of the Hamitic races.

ham-a-dry-ad (hăm'à-drī"ăd), *n.* [*pl.* -ads (-ădz); -ades (-à-dēz)], [< Gk. *hamadruas* < *hama*, together with + *drus*, tree], *Class. Myth.*, a wood nymph who lived and died in one particular tree.

ha-mal (hà-màl'; -môl'), *n.* [< Arab. *hammāl*, porter < *hamala*, to carry], a porter; especially, in India, a manservant. Also, **ham-mal'; ha-maul'.**

ham-a-me-lis (hăm"à-mē'lĭs), *n.* [Gk. = a medlar < *hama*, together with + *mēlon*, apple], 1, *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Hamamelis*) of shrubs including the witch-hazel; 2, witch-hazel; an alcoholic extract of the shrub witch-hazel, used as a liniment.

Ha-man (hā'măn), *n.* [O.Pers. = magnificent], *Bib.*, a minister to King Ahasuerus of Persia, and an enemy of the Jews, who plotted to hang his Jewish rival, Mordecai, but was himself hanged on the gallows he had constructed (Esther 3–7).

Ham-burg (hăm'bûrg; hăm'bōōrkh), *n.* [< *Hamburg*, Germany], 1, a variety of European black grape; 2, a breed of domestic fowl of various colors: **Hamburg steak**, finely ground beef seasoned and broiled or fried in small cakes.

hame (hām), *n.* [related to Du. *haam*, collar bar], one of two curved bars on a horse's collar, to which the traces are fastened (see *harness*, illus.).

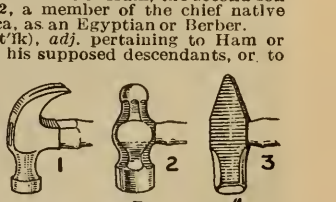
Ham-ite (hăm'īt), *n.* [see **Ham**], 1, a real or supposed descendant of Ham, the second son of Noah (Gen. 10); 2, a member of the chief native race of northern Africa, as an Egyptian or Berber.

Ham-it-ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to Ham or any of his supposed descendants, or to the languages of these peoples, especially the ancient Egyptians.

ham-let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *hamelet*, dim. of *hamel*, village < O. Teut. source], a village of only a few houses.

Ham-let (hăm'-lĕt), *n.* [< Scand.], in Shakespeare's tragedy "Hamlet," a prince of Denmark, who, at the bidding of his father's ghost, avenges his father's murder by slaying his uncle Claudius, the murderer.

ham-mer (hăm'-ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *hamer* < O. or scutch; 6, light tack hammer.



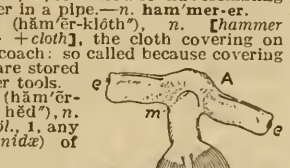
HAMMERS

1, bell-faced nail hammer, with claw; 2, machinist's hammer; 3, blacksmith's hammer; 4, cobbler's hammer; 5, bricklayer's hammer.

Teut. source], **1**, an instrument with a handle and an iron head, used for driving nails, beating metals, etc. (see *tool*, illus.); **2**, anything like this tool in use or shape, as the hammer of a gunlock, a padded mallet in a piano action used for striking the wires, an auctioneer's gavel, etc.: *Anat.*, one of the bones in the middle ear; the malleus (see *ear*, illus.); *Field Athletics*, a weight, usually of twelve or sixteen pounds, attached to a flexible handle, hurled for distance from a mark or ring; *Metal.*, a heavy mass of metal which falls or is driven against a piece of metal to forge or shape it into specific form: **steam hammer**, a large hammer for forging, driven by steam:—*v.t.* **1**, to pound or beat with a heavy implement; **2**, to drive, as a nail, into place by pounding; **3**, to work at assiduously; **4**, figuratively, to drive or force, as an idea, into a person's head:—*v.i.* **1**, to strike heavy blows; **2**, to work hard: used with *at*, *on*, or *upon*; **3**, to make a sound resembling that of blows, as water in a pipe.—*n.* **ham'mer-er.**

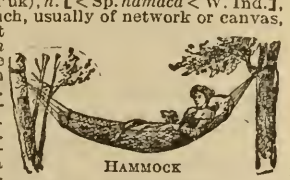
ham-mer-cloth (hăm'ĕr-klôth"), *n.* [*hammer* + *cloth*], the cloth covering on the driver's seat in a coach: so called because covering the pocket in which are stored the hammer and other tools.

ham-mer-head (hăm'ĕr-hĕd"), *n.* [*hammer* + *head*, *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of a family (*Sphyrnidæ*) of sharks with hammer-shaped heads: also called *hammer-headed shark*; **2**, a kind of fruit-eating bat found in Africa; **3**, a small fish of the sucker family; *Ornith.*, the shadow bird, or umbrette, a dusky, tropical wading bird with a long crest on the back of the head.



HAMMER-HEADED SHARK (1/70)
A, head end, from below; *B*, side view: *e*, *e*, *e*, eyes; *m*, mouth.

ham-mock (hăm'ŭk), *n.* [< Sp. *hamaca* < W. Ind.], a couch, usually of network or canvas, suspended by ropes at the ends: *Southern U. S. Colloq.*, a fertile tract abounding in hardwood vegetation.


HAMMOCK

1ham-per (hăm'pĕr), *n.* [< obs. *hanaper* < O.F. *hanapier*, case for goblet < *hanap*, goblet], a large wickerwork basket for carrying or containing food, clothes, etc.:—*v.t.* **1**, to put into a hamper; **2**, to load with hampers.

2ham-per (hăm'pĕr), *v.t.* [source uncertain], **1**, to obstruct; impede; **2**, to embarrass; perplex; **3**, to put out of order; derange:—*n.* anything that hinders or impedes: *Naut.*, the rigging or other necessary and cumbrous equipment of a ship.

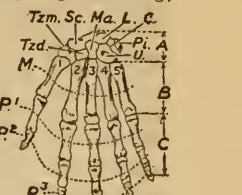
ham-shack-le (hăm'shăk"l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -shackled (-ld), *p.pr.* -shackling], [source uncertain], to fetter, as a horse, by binding the head to one of the forelegs with a rope or strap.

ham-ster (hăm'stĕr), *n.* [Ger. < O.H.G. *haniastro*, weevil], *Zoöl.*, a burrowing, ratlike rodent found in parts of Europe and Asia, having large check pouches used for carrying grain, etc.

ham-string (hăm'string"), *n.* [1*ham* + *string*], **1**, in man, one of the strong sinews at the back of the knee; **2**, in quadrupeds, the large tendon above and behind the hock in the hind leg, corresponding to the large tendon above the heel in man:—*v.t.* **1**, to cripple by cutting these tendons; hock; hence, **2**, to disable; get the better of.

han-ap (hăn'ăp), *n.* [O.F. < O.H.G. *hnapf*, cup, bowl], *Archaic*, an ornamented goblet.

hand (hănd), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, *Anat.*, technically, the terminal part of the fore limb of any vertebrate above the fishes; specifically, the divided lower part of the human arm, connected at the wrist and adapted for grasping; also, a similar formation on any of the limbs of the apes, or on the forelegs of certain other quadrupeds that grasp, as the opossum; **2**, something resembling this member in appearance or use; an index or pointer; as, the *hands* of a clock; **3**, a measure of four inches: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses; **4**, ability or skill; dexterity; knack; as, to try one's *hand* at something; **5**, direction; right or left side; **6**, possession; control; authority; as, to keep the mob in *hand*; **7**, agency in acting or promoting; as, lend a *hand*; **8**, style of writing; penmanship; also, signature; **9**, an employee who labors with his hands; a member of a ship's crew; hence, a person considered as doing a specific thing; as, a good *hand* at figuring; also, a person: usually in *pl.*; as, all *hands* joined in; **10**, a player in a game of cards; also, the cards held by a player at any deal, or a single round in a game; **11**, a pledge, especially as given in betrothal or marriage; **12**, a source from which a thing comes; as, at first *hand*: *Colloq.*, applause; as, give him a *hand*: *Print.*, a sign [☞] used to draw attention; a fist: **hand gallop**, an easy gallop, with the horse well under control:—*v.t.* **1**, to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; **2**, to lead or assist, as with the hand: *Naut.*, to roll up and secure, as a sail; furl:—*adj.* belonging to, or used by, the hand.



BONES OF RIGHT HAND
A, wrist, or carpus; *B*, palm, or metacarpus; *C*, fingers, or phalanges: *Tzm.*, trapezium; *Tzd.*, trapezoid; *Sc.*, scaphoid; *Ma.*, magnum; *L.*, semilunar; *C.*, cuneiform; *Pi.*, pisiform; *U.*, unciform; *M.*, the five metacarpals; P^1, P^2, P^3, the fourteen bones of the phalanges.

hand-ball (hănd'bôl"), *n.* [*hand* + 1*ball*], a game, similar to the English game of fives, in which a ball is struck with the hands and kept bounding against a wall: usually played by two or more persons.

hand-bar-row (hănd'băr'ō), *n.* [*hand* + 1*barrow*], **1**, a frame or stretcher, with handles, for carrying heavy articles; **2**, a wheelbarrow.

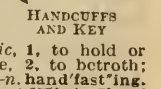
hand-bill (hănd'bil"), *n.* [*hand* + 1*bill*], a printed advertisement, distributed by hand.

hand-book (hănd'book"), *n.* [*hand* + *book*], **1**, a small guidebook; a manual, or concise outline of some subject; **2**, a betting book.

hand-breadth (hănd'brĕdth"), *n.* [*hand* + *breadth*], a linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, or about four inches.

hand-cart (hănd'kärt"), *n.* [*hand* + *cart*], a light cart to be pushed by hand: a pushcart.

hand-cuff (hănd'kŭf"), *n.* [*hand* + 2*cuff*], a manacle, or fetter, confining the wrists; a ring, usually connected with another by a chain, and used to fasten the wrists together: usually *pl.*:—*v.t.* to manacle; put fetters on.


HANDCUFFS AND KEY

hand-fast (hănd'făst"), *n.* [*hand* + 1*fast*], *Archaic*, **1**, a contract, usually of betrothal or marriage; **2**, restraint; custody:—*adj.* *Archaic*, **1**, close-fisted; **2**, bound by contract; betrothed:—*v.t.* *Archaic*, **1**, to hold or grasp with the hand; bind; hence, **2**, to betroth; **3**, in Scotland, to marry temporarily.—*n.* **hand'fast"ing.**

hand-ful (hănd'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], [*hand* + -*ful*], **1**, as much as a hand can hold; **2**, a small number or quantity; **3**, all that can be managed; hence, **4**, a troublesome person or thing.

hand glass **1**, a small mirror to be held in the hand; **2**, a magnifying glass for reading: *Naut.*, a sandglass used in timing the log line.

hand gre-nade **1**, a glass bottle containing chemicals for putting out a fire; **2**, an explosive shell to be thrown by hand in battle.

hand-i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* [perh. orig. *hand in cap*, prob. in ref. to drawing of lots], **1**, a hindrance; impediment; disadvantage: specifically, an extra weight or distance imposed on a superior contestant in a race to make the contest more even; **2**, a corresponding advantage allowed to a supposedly inferior contestant; **3**, a contest with a handicap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -capped (-kăpt), *p.pr.* -capping], **1**, to hinder or retard; **2**, to impose a disadvantage upon, as contestants in a race.

hand-i-craft (hăn'dĭ-kräft), *n.* [*hand* + *craft*], **1**, the work or skill of a craftsman or mechanic; **2**, a trade requiring great manual skill.

hand-i-ly (hăn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [see **handy**], in a handy or deft manner; skilfully.

hand-i-ness (hăn'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* the state or quality of being skilful with the hands.

hand-i-work (hăn'dĭ-wûrk"), *n.* [*hand* + *work*], **1**, work done or produced by the hands; handwork; **2**, any work done by personal effort.

hand-ker-chief (hăng'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* [*hand* + *kerchief*], **1**, a piece of cloth, usually square, for wiping the face or nose; **2**, a neckerchief.

han-dle (hăn'dl), *n.* [< A.S. *handlian*, to touch, feel < *hand*, hand], **1**, that part of a tool, vessel, etc., intended to be grasped by the hand; **2**, that which may be used to bring influence to bear upon a situation, or otherwise to gain an end; a pretext;

Colloq., a professional or other title:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], 1, to touch, hold, feel, examine, move, with the hand; 2, to manage; manipulate; 3, to control; train; direct; 4, to treat of; discourse on; 5, to deal with; act toward; treat; 6, to buy, sell, or invest in habitually or as a business; 7, to equip with handles:—*v.i.* 1, to use or work with the hands; 2, to behave in a certain way when handled.

hand-made (hănd'mād"), *adj.* [*hand*+*make*], fashioned or made by hand.

hand-maid (hănd'mād"), *n.* [*hand*+*maid*], a female servant or personal attendant. Also, *Archaic*, **hand'maid"en.**

hand or-gan *Mus.*, a portable reed organ operated by a hand crank, played by street musicians; a barrel organ; a hurdy-gurdy.

hand-rail (hănd'rāl"), *n.* [*hand*+*rail*], a railing used by the hand as a guide or support.

[1]hand-saw (hănd'sô"), *n.* [*hand*+[1]*saw*], a carpenter's saw for use in one hand.

[2]hand-saw (hănd'sô"), *n.* [prob. corr. <*hernshaw*, q.v.], *Obs.*, a heron; as, I know a hawk from a *handsaw* (Hamlet, II:2).

hand screw 1, a mechanical device for lifting heavy articles; a lifting jack (see [1]*jack*, illus.); 2, a wooden hand clamp used by carpenters.

hand-sel (hănd'sĕl; hăn'sĕl), *n.* [<O.N. *handsal*, giving of the hand, as in a promise or bargain], 1, a token given or received as an indication of good will or to secure good luck, especially in a new business or enterprise; hence, a foretaste; 2, pledge money; 3, in Scotland, a gift to children and servants, formerly given on the first Monday of the year:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seled or -selled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -seling or -selling], 1, to give a token of luck to; 2, to try for the first time; 3, to inaugurate; celebrate. Also, **han'sel.**

hand-some (hăn'sŭm), *adj.* [*comp.* -somer, *superl.* -somest], [<M.E. *handsum*, convenient <*hand*+-*some*], 1, pleasing to look upon; well formed; 2, generous; gracious; 3, ample: *Obs.*, dexterous; fitting.—*adv.* **hand'some-ly.**—*n.* **hand'some-ness.**

Syn. impressive, comely; liberal. (See beautiful.)

hand-spike (hănd'spīk"), *n.* [*hand*+*spike*], a lever for moving heavy weights.

hand-work (hănd'wûrk"), *n.* [*hand*+*work*], anything made by hand.

hand-writ-ing (hănd'rīt"ĭng), *n.* [*hand*+*write*], 1, the style of penmanship peculiar to a certain individual; 2, matter written by hand.

hand-y (hăn'dĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **hand**], 1, dexterous; skilful; 2, convenient; close at hand: *Naut.*, manageable; as, a *handy* skiff.

hang (hăng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hung (hŭng), or, *Archaic*, hanged (hăngd), *p.pr.* hanging], [<three sources; 1, <A.S. *hōn*, to hang, v.t.; 2, <A.S. *hangian*, to hang, v.i.; 3, <O.N. *hengjan*, to cause to hang], 1, to attach to something above suspend; 2, to fasten to something so as to be movable, as a door; 3, [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hanged (hăngd)], to suspend by the neck until dead; put to death on the gallows; 4, to cause to droop; bow; 5, to attach or fasten, as the head, or effective part, of an implement to its handle; 6, to furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls; 7, to adjust to the correct length; as, to *hang* a skirt; 8, in the United States, to cause to come to a deadlock, as a jury: **hang up**, *Colloq.*, 1, to postpone; 2, to extend credit to:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hung], 1, to dangle; be suspended; 2, to depend or swing on supports; 3, to be dependent; cling; 4, to hover threateningly: with *over*; 5, to be in a deadlock; 6, to rest; depend: with *on*; 7, [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hanged], to die by hanging:—*n.* the manner in which a thing hangs or balances; as, the *hang* of a garment; the *hang* of an ax: *Colloq.*, 1, the manner of doing or using; knack; 2, the general idea; as, the *hang* of a story.

han-gar (hăng'ĕr; hăng'gär"), *n.* [Fr. = shed], a shed for storing vehicles, especially aircraft.

hang-bird (hăng'bûrd"), *n.* [*hang*+*bird*], a bird that builds a hanging nest, as the oriole.

hang-dog (hăng'dôg"), *adj.* [*hang*+*dog*], of degraded, ashamed, or sneaking appearance:—*n.* a sneak; a base and worthless fellow.

HANGER

hang-er (hăng'ĕr), *n.* [see **hang**], 1, one who or that which hangs; 2, that by which something is hung or suspended; specifically, a frame by which a bearing, as for a shaft, is suspended from a ceiling; 3, a kind of cutlass, or short, curved sword, formerly suspended from the belt.

hang-er-on (hăng'ĕr-ŏn"), *n.* [*pl.* hangers-on], an unwelcome follower; a parasite.

hang-ing (hăng'ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, pending; imminent; 2, suggesting or involving death as a penalty; 3, jutting over; as, *hanging* gardens:—*n.* 1, execution on the gallows; 2, the drapery for the walls, windows, or doors in a room: usually *pl.*

hang-man (hăng'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*hang*+*man*], a public officer who executes convicted criminals; a public executioner.

hang-nail (hăng'nāl"), *n.* [<earlier *agnail*<A.S. *angnægl*, a corn<*ang*-, painful+*nægl*, nail (of iron), incorrectly developed as meaning finger nail], a small piece of loose cuticle around the finger nail.

hank (hăngk), *n.* [<M.E. *hanken*, to fetter, related to O.N. *hönk*, coil or skein], 1, two or more skeins, as of thread, silk, or wool, fastened together; also, a rope, as of wire or hair; 2, a withy or rope loop for fastening a gate: *Naut.*, a ring on the edge of a sail, running on a rope:—*v.t.* to form into hanks.

han-ker (hăng'kĕr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to have an eager longing or craving: with *for*, *after*, or an infinitive.—*n.* **han'ker-ing.**

han-ky–pan-ky (hăng'kĭ-păng'kĭ), *n.* [perh. <*hocus-pocus*], 1, jugglery; tricky dealing; 2, the chatter of jugglers to divert attention from their tricks:—*adj.* tricky; cheating.

Han-o-ve-ri-an (hăn"ō-vē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<*Hanover* in Germany], 1, pertaining to Hanover in Germany; 2, pertaining to the German ducal house of Hanover founded about 1125; 3, designating, or pertaining to, the dynasty of the British Empire founded by George, Elector of Hanover, who became George I of England in 1714:—*n.* a member of the house of Hanover.

hanse (hăns), *n.* [O.F.<O.H.G. *hansa*, company], *Hist.*, 1, a guild of merchants; 2, the entrance fee to such a guild; also, the fee extracted from non-members of such a guild: **Hanse**, a league of merchants of various free cities of northern Germany called *Hanse* towns, formed about the middle of the 13th century to advance and protect their commerce.

Han-se-at-ic (hăn"sē-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the Hanse towns or to the league formed by them: **Hanseatic League**, the league of Hanse towns.

han-sel (hăn'sĕl), *n.* [see **handsel**], 1, a good-will gift or token, given or received at the beginning of a new status or enterprise; 2, a pledge; 3, in Scotland, a New Year's gift to children:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seled or -selled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -seling or -selling], 1, to present with a handsel; 2, to try for the first time; 3, to celebrate. See **hand'sel**, *Pfd. S.*

han-som (hăn'sŭm), *n.* [<*Hansom*, patentee of cab, 1834], a two-wheeled, one-horse cab, with an outside, driver's seat behind: also called *hansom cab.*

HANSOM

[1]hap (hăp), *n.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* happed (hăpt), *p.pr.* happing], [<M.E.<O.N. *happ*, chance], to happen; befall casually:—*n.* 1, happening; chance; a casual event; 2, good luck.

[2]hap (hăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* happed (hăpt), *p.pr.* happing], [perh. Sc.], *Sc. Dial.*, to cover or wrap:—*n.* a cloak or wrapper.

hap-haz-ard (hăp'hăz"ărd), *n.* [[1]*hap*+*hazard*], mere luck; accident; random:—*adv.* by chance; at random:—*adj.* accidental; random.

Syn., *adj.* promiscuous, random, accidental, casual.

hap-less (hăp'lĕs), *adj.* [see [1]**hap**], unfortunate; without hap or luck; unhappy; forlorn.—*adv.* **hap'less-ly.**—*n.* **hap'less-ness.**

hap-ly (hăp'lĭ), *adv.* by chance, luck, or accident; perhaps; perchance.

hap-pen (hăp'n), *v.i.* 1, to chance; come or occur by chance; 2, to occur; take place; come to pass: **happen upon**, to come upon by chance:—*adv. Colloq.*, perhaps; by chance; perchance.

Syn., *v.* befall, chance, occur, betide, come about.

hap-pen-ing (hăp'n-ĭng), *n.* that which happens; a chance event; an occurrence.

hap-pi-ly (hăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* 1, successfully; 2, fortunately; luckily; 3, in a happy, joyous, or contented manner or state; 4, aptly; felicitously.

hap-pi-ness (hăp'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being glad or contented; contentment; 2, good fortune; good luck; prosperity; 3, natural elegance of address; felicity, as of language.

Syn. joy, joyfulness, felicity, bliss, enjoyment, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, delight, contentment

Pleasure, the opposite of pain, is an agreeable emotion covering all degrees of the feeling. *Enjoyment* is the taking or experiencing of *pleasure*. *Happiness* is a state of glowing *pleasure*, of being radiantly contented with one's lot. *Joy* is vivid, profound, demonstrative, and, because of its intensity, often transient. *Gladness*, though as strong as *joy*, is more serene, and is experienced over worthy causes; we speak of unholy *joy* over an enemy's downfall, not of unholy *gladness*. *Delight* is a high degree of *pleasure*, often bubbling and rapturous. *Felicity*, a word in rather elevated use, is intense *happiness*. *Bliss* is perfect *joy*. *Contentment* is a state of calm *pleasure* over what one has or is; *satisfaction* leaves nothing to be desired.—*Ant.* unhappiness, wretchedness, misery, discontent, bitterness.

hap-py (hăp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest], **1**, enjoying pleasure or good; enjoying peace of any kind; contented; satisfied; **2**, successful; prosperous; favored by luck or fortune; lucky; fortunate; **3**, giving or causing joy or happiness; **4**, apt; felicitous; gracious, as language: **happy hunting grounds**, the North American Indian hereafter, where the souls of warriors pass after death.

Syn. blissful, blithe, merry, gay, jolly, joyous, contented, cheerful, glad, sunny, fortunate, lucky, auspicious. *Happy*, as compared with *lucky* and *auspicious*, means coming by good chance or fortune; as, a *happy* outcome; a *happy* solution of difficulties; a *happy* accident. *Happy* emphasizes the favorable aspect of the chance; *lucky*, a familiar word, emphasizes the chance itself. A *lucky* man reaps benefits and success from what is apparently no labor of his own; a *lucky* circumstance brings fortune which might as easily have been turned away. *Fortunate* is a more dignified word than *lucky*; the *fortunate* man's status or good fortune is less striking, more in proportion to his labor, than that of the *lucky* man. *Auspicious* is not used of persons, but describes those casual and incidental circumstances that are of favorable omen for a journey, a new undertaking, etc.; as, an *auspicious* moment; an *auspicious* occasion.—*Ant.* unhappy, unfortunate.

hap-py-go-luck-y (hăp'ĭ-gō-lŭk'ĭ), *adj.* **1**, lighthearted; easy-going; **2**, trusting to chance; unreliable; slapdash.

Haps-burg (häps'bûrg; häps'bo͝orkh), *n.* [Ger. < *Habichtsburg*, hawk's castle], a German princely family, from the 13th to the 18th century the ruling house of Austria, to which have belonged rulers of Austria and Spain, and many emperors of the Holy Roman Empire: **Hapsburger**, a member of the imperial family of Austria: **Hapsburg-Lorraine**, the Austrian imperial family from 1740 to 1918.

ha-ra-ki-ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* [Jap. < *hara*, belly + *kiri*, to cut], in Japan, a method of suicide by disembowelment, practiced by, and sometimes required of, disgraced nobles and military officers; also, sometimes employed as a solemn protest against supposed slights upon the national honor: formerly common, still occasional. Also, incorrectly, **ha'ri-ka'ri**.

ha-ram (hä'răm), *n.* [see **harem**], the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house. See **ha'rem**, *Pfd. S.*

ha-rangue (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *arenge* < L.L. *harenga*, a public address], a noisy, ranting, public oration, usually delivered extemporaneously:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* harangued (-răngd'), *p.pr.* haranguing], to deliver a noisy speech:—*v.t.* to address in a noisy oration.—*n.* **ha-rangu'er** (hȧ-răng'ẽr).

Syn., *n.* address, oration, declamation. (See speech.)

har-ass (hăr'ăs), *v.t.* [< Fr. *harasser*, perh. < O.F. *harer*, to set a dog on], **1**, to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; **2**, to tire out and annoy (an enemy) by incessant petty attacks; **3**, to worry; tease; disturb; torment.—*n.* **har'ass-er.**—*n.* **har'ass-ment.**—*adj.* **har'ass-a-ble.**

Syn. besiege, fret, bother, pester, worry. (See annoy.)

har-bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *herbergere* < *herberge*, lodging < O.H.G. *heriberga* < *hari*, army + *-berga*, shelter], **1**, originally, the messenger who was sent ahead to prepare lodgings and entertainment for a royal party; **2**, a messenger; forerunner:—*v.t.* to announce; foretell; usher in.

har-bor (hăr'bẽr), *n.* [< M.E. *hereberge* < *here*, army + *beorg*, shelter], **1**, formerly, an inn or lodging; **2**, a port or place of shelter for ships; a protected waterway or arm of a sea or lake equipped with docking facilities; **3**, hence, any place of refuge or safety:—*v.t.* **1**, to shelter or protect; **2**, to cherish; entertain, as evil thoughts or designs:—*v.i.* to find or to take shelter, as in a harbor. Also, **har'bour.**

Syn., *n.* shelter, security, haven, refuge, port.

har-bor-age (hăr'bẽr-ăj), *n.* **1**, a port or anchorage for ships; **2**, protection; shelter; lodging; accommodations. Also, **har'bour-age.**

har-bor mas-ter a government officer charged with the duty of carrying out the regulations governing the use of a harbor.

hard (härd), *adj.* [< A.S. *heard*, hard < O.Teut. source], **1**, compact and solid; firm; not easily pierced or broken: opposite of *soft*; **2**, unsympathetic; stern; austere; unfeeling; unyielding; **3**, difficult of accomplishment; laborious; strenuous; fatiguing; **4**, cruel; oppressive; severe; **5**, exacting; not easily complied with; **6**, rough; coarse; wicked; hardened; as, a *hard* man; **7**, containing certain dissolved substances which interfere with the cleansing power of soap: used of water; **8**, thoroughgoing; strenuous; as, a *hard* rider: *Com.*, of prices or the market, high and firm; *Phon.*, **1**, explosive, or pronounced by releasing the breath with explosive force, as *p*, *d*, *k*, or, especially, *c* in *cat* and *g* in *goat*: opposite of *soft*; **2**, voiceless or pronounced without vibration of the vocal cords, as *p*, *t*, *s*: **hard cash**, **1**, actual money; **2**, specifically, coin: **hard coal**, anthracite:—*adv.* **1**, forcibly; laboriously; **2**, earnestly; diligently; **3**, tempestuously; vehemently; **4**, closely; near: mainly in the phrase *hard by*; **5**, roughly; **6**, to the utmost extent; **7**, so as to become firm and unyielding; as, the candy was *hard* set: often in compounds, as *hard*-boiled; **8**, with vexation, trouble, or sorrow; as, it has gone *hard* with us; **9**, securely; fast; firmly:—*n.* **1**, a roadway of solid material by the sea; **2**, a pier or landing place.

Syn., *adj.* difficult, arduous, harsh, laborious, severe, rigorous, exacting, trying, exhausting, obdurate, unfeeling, insensible, solid, firm, oppressive, unrelenting, callous. *Hard*, *difficult*, and *arduous* describe that which cannot be accomplished without labor or strain; *hard* describes a task that may require either physical or mental effort; *difficult* is used of tasks that require skill, cleverness, diplomacy, rather than physical exertion. Prisoners are condemned to *hard* rather than *difficult* labor; a problem that baffles the understanding may be termed either *hard* or *difficult*. *Arduous* describes that which is highly *difficult*; that is *arduous* which is high in aim, and attainable only through persevering toil of both body and mind; as, an *arduous* enterprise. *Hard*, *obdurate*, *unfeeling*, and *insensible* designate an unyielding quality; as, *hard* candy; a *hard* heart; an *obdurate* will or disposition; an *unfeeling* nature; *insensible* to pity.—*Ant.*, *adj.* soft, yielding, gentle, easy, sympathetic, lenient, submissive.

hard-boiled (härd'-boild'), *adj.* of an egg, boiled until both white and yolk have solidified: *Slang*, impervious to argument or appeal.

hard-en (här'dn), *v.t.* **1**, to make firm or solid; **2**, to confirm in impudence or wickedness; **3**, to make hardy or robust; toughen; **4**, to accustom: *Metal.*, to bring into condition, as metals, either by heating and cooling or by rolling and hammering, so as to resist deformation as much as possible:—*v.i.* **1**, to become firm or solid; **2**, to become hardy or robust; **3**, to become impudent or indifferent.—*p.adj.* **hard'ened.**

hard-hack (härd'hăk'), *n.* [*hard* + (perh.) *hack*], *Bot.*, an American flowering shrub (*Spiræa tomentosa*) of the rose family, with dense terminal panicles of pink or purple, rarely white, flowers, and hairy leaves: used in medicine: also called *steeplebush*.

hard-head (härd'hĕd'), *n.* [*hard* + *head*], **1**, a shrewd person; **2**, a salmon trout (*Salmo giardneri*), a large and important food fish of the northern Pacific rivers; **3**, the menhaden; **4**, locally, an important food fish of Atlantic tidal rivers, resembling the menhaden; **5**, in England, any of several sculpins.

hard-head-ed (härd'-hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having shrewd judgment; sharp-witted; keen; **2**, practical; not sentimental or theoretical; **3**, obstinate; persistent; stubborn.

hard-heart-ed (härd'-härt'ĕd), *adj.* **1**, unfeeling; unsympathetic; **2**, cruel; merciless.—*adv.* **hard'-heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **hard'-heart'ed-ness.**

har-die (här'dĭ), *n.* [see **hardy**], a kind of chisel to be attached to an anvil. See **har'dy**, *Pfd. S.*

har-di-hood (här'dĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [see **hardy**], **1**, physical endurance; robustness; **2**, bravery; pluck; resolution; also, **3**, foolhardy daring; boldness; **4**, impudence; effrontery; audacity.

hard la-bor work imposed on some criminals in addition to a term of imprisonment, as part of the punishment.

hard-ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* [see **hard**], **1**, with difficulty; laboriously; **2**, scarcely; by a narrow margin; not fully or completely; as, the statement is *hardly* true; hence, improbably; **3**, severely; vigorously.

hard-ness (härd'nĕs), *n.* the state or quality of being firm and unyielding, literally or figuratively; as, *hardness* of rock; *hardness* of heart; *Chem.*, a quality imparted to water by certain mineral

salts, usually lime, in solution; *Art*, harshness or lack of sympathy in tone or treatment.

hard-pan (härd'pan"), *n.* [*hard*+*pan*], *Mining*, a bed or layer of earth, not so solid as rock but difficult to excavate, and covered over with softer soil: *U. S. Colloq.*, a solid foundation; firm basis.

hard-set (härd'=sĕt"), *adj.* 1, in a difficult position; 2, firm; determined; obdurate.

hard-shell (härd'=shĕl"), *adj.* having a hard shell, as a crab before molting: *U. S. Colloq.*, strict; conservative; rigidly orthodox.

hard-ship (härd'ship), *n.* [*hard*+*-ship*], 1, severe labor; privation; 2, injustice; oppression.

Syn. exposure, suffering, misfortune, adversity.

hard-tack (härd'=tăk"), *n.* a large, unsalted, solid biscuit used in the army and navy.

hard-ware (härd'wâr"), *n.* [*hard*+[1]*ware*], manufactured articles of metal, as cutlery, utensils, tools, nails, machine parts, etc.

hard-wood (härd'wo͝od"), *n.* [*hard*+*wood*], 1, the wood from broad-leaved trees, as opposed to that from the conifers, or softwoods; also, a tree producing such wood: also, *hard wood;* 2, (properly, *hard wood*), any heavy, close-grained wood: opposite of *soft wood:*—*adj.* of or pertaining to hardwood.

har-dy (här'di), *adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], [<O.F. *hardi*, hardy<O.H.G. *hartjan*, to harden], 1, robust; capable of bearing hardship; 2, bold; resolute; 3, able to survive the winter: used of plants: —*n.* [perh.<*hard*], *Mech.*, a blacksmith's chisel, having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil: also, *hardie:* **hardy hole**, the hole in the anvil into which a hardy is set.—*adv.* **har'di-ly.**—*n.* **har'di-ness.**

hare (hâr), *n.* [<A.S. *hara*<O.Teut. source], any of several timid, swift-running herbivorous rodents (chiefly of the genus *Lepus*), having a divided upper lip, long ears, a short fluffy tail, and hind legs well developed for jumping, many American species being called rabbits, as the cottontail and jack rabbits (see *mammalia*, illus.): **Belgian hare**, a reddish variety of domestic rabbit, bred to imitate the wild English hare.

hare-bell (hâr'bĕl"), *n.* [*hare*+[1]*bell*], *Bot.*, a small, delicate, slender, perennial herb (*Campanula rotundifolia*), having blue, bell-shaped flowers: in some places called *bluebell.*

hare-brained (hâr'brānd"), *adj.* [*hare*+*brain*], wild; giddy; heedless; rash.

hare-foot (hâr'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*hare*+*foot*], 1, one who runs like a hare; a fast runner; 2, (also, *hare's-foot*), a kind of clover (*Trifolium arvense*) with soft, silky heads, native to Europe, but naturalized in the United States: also called *rabbit-foot clover.*

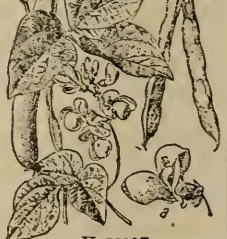
hare-lip (hâr'lip"), *n.* [*hare*+*lip*], a congenital malformation in man, whereby the upper lip is cleft in the middle, like a hare's lip, or on one side.

ha-rem (hâ'rĕm), *n.* [<Arab. *haram*, closed to promiscuous access<*harama*, to prohibit], 1, the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; 2, the wives and female relatives of a Mohammedan; 3, sacred circuit around the mosque at Mecca. Also, **ha-reem'**; **ha'ram.**

hare's-foot (hârz'=fo͝ot"), *n.* a foot of a hare or rabbit, used by actors in making up: *Bot.*, 1, a fern (*Davallia canariensis*) of the Canary and Madeira islands and the adjacent continents; 2, in England, a kind of clover; harefoot.

hare's-tail (hârz'=tāl"), *n. Bot.*, a kind of sedge with bristles resembling a hare's tail.

har-i-cot (hăr'i-kō; hăr'i-kōt), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], 1, a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables; 2, the seed or unripe pod of the kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), a climbing string bean.



HARICOT
a, flower; *b*, pod.

ha-ri-ka-ri (hä'rē=kä'rē), *n.* [see **hara-kiri**], among Japanese, suicide by slashing the abdomen horizontally. See **ha'ra-ki'ri**, *Pfd. S.*

hark (härk), *v.i.* [<M.E. *herkien*, to listen], to listen: generally used in the imperative, with exclamatory force: **hark back**, 1, to retrace a course so as to get a fresh start; 2, to return or revert, as to a subject:—*n.* shout or cry of encouragement to hounds.

hark-en (här'kn), *v.t.* [see **hearken**], to hear by listening; give heed to:—*v.i.* to listen; attend; pay attention by listening. Also, **heark'en**, *Pfd. S.*

har-le-quin (här'lē-kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* [Fr.<It. *arlecchino*, harlequin], a buffoon: **Harlequin**, the performer in a comedy or pantomime who wears party-colored, spangled garments, carries a mock sword or a wand, and amuses the audience with droll tricks:—*adj.* 1, fantastic or full of trickery; 2, party-colored:—*v.i.* to amuse by playing tricks.

har-le-quin-ade (här"lē-kwĭn-ād'), *n.* 1, a part of a pantomime in which the lead is taken by the harlequin and the clown; 2, buffoonery.

har-lot (här'lŏt), *n.* [<O.F. *arlot*, lad, knave, vagabond], a woman of bad character; a prostitute: *Obs.*, 1, a menial; 2, a low-bred person; a knave:—*adj.* wanton.—*n.* **har'lot-ry.**

harm (härm), *n.* [<A.S. *hearm*, injury<O.Teut. source], 1, injury; damage; misfortune; 2, moral evil or wrongdoing:—*v.t.* to hurt, damage, or injure. —*adj.* **harm'ful.**—*adv.* **harm'ful-ly.**—*adj.* **harm'less.**—*adv.* **harm'less-ly.**—*n.* **harm'less-ness.**

Syn., *n.* mischief, hurt, loss, offense. (See injury.)

Har-ma-chis (här'mä-kĭs), *n.* [<Egypt. *Hormtakh*, Horus of two horizons], *Egypt. Myth.*, the beneficent god Horus: a name applying to one of his many aspects.

Har-mo-ni-a (här-mō'nĭ-ä), *n.* [<Gk. *harmonia*, music<*harmein*, to join], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of music, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, given by Zeus in marriage to Cadmus.

har-mon-ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or producing, a right or pleasing concord of sound; 2, pertaining to harmony, as distinct from rhythm or melody; 3, musical; pleasing to the ear; 4, having a frequency, or rate of vibration, which is an exact multiple of one regarded as fundamental; 5, pertaining to harmonics: *Mus.*, designating, or pertaining to, one of the minor scales (see *minor*, and illus. under *scale*): **harmonic mean**, *Math.*, the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of two given quantities: **harmonic motion**, the vibratory motion of the projection, upon a straight line, of a point moving uniformly along a circumference in the same plane: —*n. Phys.*, 1, a wave or vibration, as of sound or electricity, having a frequency which is an exact multiple of a fundamental frequency; especially, a partial tone, or overtone, having such frequency; a harmonic overtone; 2, loosely, any overtone; *Mus.*, such a tone produced separately, as by laying a finger lightly, at a proper place, on a vibrating string: **harmonics**, *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science dealing with musical sounds. Also, **har-mon'i-cal.**—*adv.* **har-mon'i-cal-ly.**

har-mon-i-ca (här-mŏn'ĭ-kä), *n.* 1, a musical instrument, the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; 2, an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of metal strips which are struck by a mallet; 3, an instrument provided with metal reeds played by the mouth; a mouth organ: also called *harmonicon* [*pl.* -ca (-kä)].

har-mo-ni-ous (här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* 1, concordant; musical; 2, symmetrical; 3, adapted to each other; agreeing in action and feeling; 4, living in friendship; peaceable; 5, in accord in such a manner as to be pleasing to the ear and eye.—*adv.* **har-mo'ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **har-mo'ni-ous-ness.**

Syn. congruous, peaceable, sweet, musical.

har-mo-nist (här'mō-nĭst), *n.* 1, *Mus.*, a musician; one who is expert in musical science; 2, one who points out parallel passages from different writings, as the Gospels; 3, a harmonizer.

har-mo-ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* a small reed organ; melodeon; cabinet organ.

HARMONIUM

har-mo-nize (här'mō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], 1, to arrange in musical harmony; 2, to bring into agreement, as different colors; 3, to cause to agree; reconcile: —*v.i.* 1, to agree; correspond; be in harmony; 2, to be in peace and friendship.—*n.* **har'mo-niz"er.**—*n.* **har"mo-ni-za'tion.**

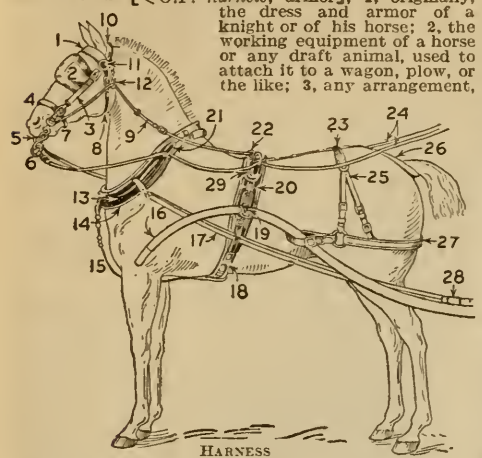
Syn. accord, adjust, agree.

har-mo-ny (här'mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], 1, nice adjustment of parts to one another so as to form a connected whole; 2, agreement in action, feeling, sentiment, or the like; 3, a literary work showing parallel or similar histories or passages; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels: *Mus.*, 1, an agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; 2, the composition

of a piece of music with reference to its chords; **3**, the science treating of the composition of chords; **4**, the simultaneous rendering, by the voice parts, of different tones agreeably combined; opposite of *unison:* **harmony tone**, any tone considered as part of a chord.

Syn. agreement, accordance, unison, conformity, consonance, melody, concord, tunefulness.

har-ness (här'nĕs), *n.* [*pl.* -ness (-nĕs); -nesses (-ĕz)], [<O.F. *harneis*, armor], **1**, originally, the dress and armor of a knight or of his horse; **2**, the working equipment of a horse or any draft animal, used to attach it to a wagon, plow, or the like; **3**, any arrangement,



HARNESS

1-12, parts of the bridle (1, brow band; 2, blinder; 3, cheek piece; 4, noseband; 5, bit; 6, curb; 7, curb strap; 8, throatlatch; 9, checkrein; 10, crownpiece; 11, cockade; 12, guide ring for checkrein); 13, collar; 14, collar pad; 15, martingale; 16, shaft; 17, trace; 18, girth, or bellyband; 19, shaft ring; 20, saddle; 21, ring on hame for rein; 22, hook for checkrein; 23, hip strap; 24, reins; 25, fork; 26, crupper; 27, breeching, attached to shaft by holdback; 28, trace buckle; 29, terret.

as of straps, for performing some mechanical operation:—*v.t.* to put harness upon; attach, as with a harness: *Archaic*, to arm or equip, as a knight.

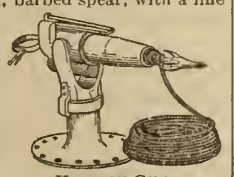
harp (härp), *n.* [<A.S. *hearpe*, harp < O.Teut. source], **1**, *Mus.*, one of the oldest stringed instruments, triangular in shape and played with the fingers (for range see *music*); **2**, any of several objects resembling a harp; **3**, any of several coins bearing the figure of a harp, formerly used in Ireland: **Harp**, *Astron.*, the constellation Lyra:—*v.i.* **1**, to play on a harp; **2**, to revert to, or dwell unduly, tediously, or persistently upon some particular subject: with *on* or *upon*:—*v.t.* to give voice to; express.

harp-er (här'pẽr), *n.* **1**, a player on the harp; formerly, often, a minstrel; **2**, an old Irish coin.

harp-ings (här'pĭngz), *n.pl.* [perh. <*harp*], *Naut.*, the fore parts of the wales, thickened around the bow of a ship to withstand shocks due to plunging. Also, **harp'ins** (-pĭnz).

harp-ist (härp'ĭst), *n.* [see **harp**], one who plays the harp: especially used of a harper in an orchestra or of a soloist at concerts.

har-poon (här-pōōn'), *n.* [<Fr. *harpon* < *harpe*, clamp], a long, barbed spear, with a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales or large fish: **harpoon gun**, a gun used for projecting the harpoon:—*v.t.* to strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.—*n.* **har-poon'er.**



HARPOON GUN

harp-si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* [<obs. Fr. *harpechorde* <Lat. *harpa*, harp+*chorda*, string], *Mus.*, an obsolete keyboard instrument, the wires being strung upon a harp-shaped frame, similar in shape to a modern grand piano, but smaller in size: one of the forerunners of the piano, in general use from the 16th to the first half of the 18th century.

Har-py (här'pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pies (-pĭz)], [<Gk. *harpuiai*, harpies <*harpazein*, to snatch], *Class. Myth.*, any of three evil, filthy, winged monsters, each with a woman's face and body, and the wings, tail, and claws of a vulture: **harpy, 1**, a grasping or rapacious person; extortioner; **2**, a large, crested, tropical American eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*); also called *harpy eagle*.

har-que-bus (här'kwē-bŭs), *n.* [<Fr. *harquebuse* <It. *arcobugio*, corr. of M.H.G. *hakenbühse* <*haken*, hook+*bühse*, gun], **1**, an ancient portable gun having a matchlock, in use before the musket; **2**, a soldier or company of soldiers armed with the harquebus. Also, **har'que-buse; ar'que-bus.**

har-que-bus-ier (här'kwē-bŭs-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a harquebus as part of his equipment. Also, **ar'que-bus-ier'.**

har-ri-dan (har'ĭ-dăn), *n.* [perh. <Fr. *haridelle*, old jade], **1**, a worn-out harlot; **2**, an ugly, shrewish old woman; a vixen; a hag.

[1]har-ri-er (har'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [<earlier *harier*, perh. <*hare*, q.v., or <*harry*], one of a breed of small dogs, similar to the hound, used for hunting hares.

[2]har-ri-er (har'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [see **harry**], **1**, one who or that which lays waste, ravages, or harries; **2**, specifically, any of various hawks or falcons.

har-row (har'ō), *n.* [<M.E. *harwe*, a harrow], a farming instrument having sharp iron or wooden teeth, for breaking up clods or covering sown seed with earth:—*v.t.* **1**, to drive a harrow over, as plowed land, so as to pulverize the soil; **2**, to lacerate or torment; vex; distress.—*n.* **har'row-er.**

har-row-ing (har'ō-ĭng), *p.adj.* agonizing; vexing; tormenting.—*adv.* **har'row-ing-ly.**

har-ry (har'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], [<A.S. *hergian*, to lay waste <O. Teut. source], **1**, to plunder; lay waste; **2**, to annoy; vex; tease; harass. Also, *Archaic*, **har'row.**

harsh (härsh), *adj.* [<M.E. *harsk*, perh. <Scand. source], **1**, discordant; jarring to the mind; offensive to feelings or judgment; **2**, rough to the hearing, taste, touch, or sight; **3**, austere; severe; stern; unyielding.—*adv.* **harsh'ly.**—*n.* **harsh'ness.**

Syn. rigorous, severe, gruff, relentless, austere.

hars-let (härs'lĕt), *n.* [see **haslet**], the liver, heart, lungs, etc., of an animal, especially the hog, used for food. Also, **has'let**, *Pfd. S.*

hart (härt), *n.* [<A.S. *heort*, hart < O.Teut. source], the adult male of the red deer; a stag.

har-tal (hŭr-täl'), *n.* [Hind.], in India, a concerted cessation of work and business, as an expression of mourning or protest, or in celebration of an event.

harte-beest (härt'bēst"; härt'tē-bēst"), *n.* [S. Afr. Du. < Du. *hert*, hart+*beest*, beast], a large South African antelope (*Bubalis caama*) with doubly curved horns, now nearly extinct. Also, **hart'beest".**

harts-horn (härts'hôrn"), *n.* [*hart* + *horn*], **1**, a stag's horn or antler; **2**, the aqueous solution of ammonia: formerly distilled from the horns of stags: also called *spirits of hartshorn;* **3**, ammonium carbonate; sal volatile: the principal constituent of smelling salts: formerly obtained from stags' horns.

hart's-tongue (härts'-tŭng"), *n.* any of various ferns, with straight or curved fronds, found in Eurasia, Mexico, and, rarely, in the United States. Also, **harts'tongue".**

har-um-scar-um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *adj.* [prob. *'em+scare 'em*], *Colloq.*, wild; thoughtless; rash; giddy; reckless; also, untidy:—*adv.* in a giddy, haphazard, or thoughtless manner:—*n.* a person so characterized.

ha-rus-pex (hă-rŭs'pĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -pices (-pĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = inspector of entrails], *Rom. Antiq.*, a Roman diviner or soothsayer, not an official priest of the state religion, who interpreted natural phenomena and read the entrails of sacrificial victims.

har-vest (här'vĕst), *v.t.* [<A.S. *hærfest*, autumn < O.Teut. source], **1**, to gather in or reap, as corn; **2**, to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of any effort or exertion:—*v.i.* to gather in a crop:—*n.* **1**, the season of reaping a crop of any kind; early autumn; **2**, the gathering of a crop; **3**, that which is reaped and gathered in; result of effort: **harvest home**, **1**, the gathering and bringing home of the harvest; **2**, an autumn festival after the harvest has been brought home; **3**, a church service of thanksgiving held during the season of the ingathering of crops; **4**, a song sung by the reapers at this season, or at the harvest feast: **harvest moon**, the full moon which occurs nearest the autumnal equinox: **harvest mouse**, any of several very small field mice, especially a European species (*Mus minutus*) which builds a globular nest on stalks of growing grain.

har-vest-er (här'vĕs-tẽr), *n.* **1**, a reaping machine; **2**, one who reaps; a reaper.

har-vest-man (här'vĕst-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*harvest*+*man*], one who reaps; a harvester: *Zoöl.*, an arachnid with small body and long, slender legs: commonly called *daddy longlegs.*

has (hăz), third person singular present indicative of the verb *have*.

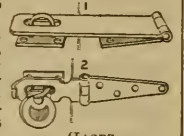
has-been (hăz'-bĭn'), *n. Colloq.*, something once useful but no longer so; especially, a person whose ideas or methods are no longer acceptable.

hash (hăsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *hacher*, to cut], 1, to cut into small pieces; chop or mince, as meat; 2, to jumble; botch:—*n.* 1, something chopped in small pieces; especially, a dish of meat or vegetables chopped small: 2, any mixture; a jumble; 3, a botch.

hash-ish (hăsh'ēsh; hă-shēsh'), *n.* [Arab. = dry herb], an Oriental narcotic drug prepared from Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) and chewed or smoked for its intoxicating effect. Also, **hash'eesh.**

has-let (hăz'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *hastelet*, dim. of *haste*, a spit < Lat. *hasta*, a spear], the liver, heart, lungs, etc., of an animal, especially the hog, used for food. Also, **hars'let.**

hasp (hăsp), *n.* [< A.S. *hæpse*, a clasp], 1, a clasp passing over a staple and secured with a pin or padlock; 2, a hank of yarn:—*v.t.* to secure with a clasp and staple.



HASPS

1, protection hinge hasp; 2, common hinge hasp and lock.

has-sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* [< A.S. *hassuc*, coarse grass], 1, a tuft of coarse grass; a tussock; 2, a mat or cushion for kneeling upon; a cushioned footstool.

hast (hăst), *Archaic* or *Poet.*, second person singular present indicative of the verb *hare*.

has-tate (hăs'tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *hasta*, spear], shaped like a spear: *Bot.*, triangular, with a spreading, pointed lobe at each side of the base: said of a leaf (for illus. see *leaf*).

haste (hāst), *n.* [O.F. < O.Teut. source akin to A.S. *hæst*, fury, O.H.G. *heisti*, violent], 1, quickness of movement; celerity; speed; swiftness; 2, inconsiderate or rash hurry; 3, urgency; need of hurry or speed:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hasted, *p.pr.* hasting], *Rare*, to hurry; hasten; dispatch.

Syn., *n.* nimbleness, dispatch, alacrity, hurry, expedition, bustle, flurry, rapidity, precipitancy.

has-ten (hās'n), *v.t.* 1, to cause to hurry; drive or urge on; 2, to dispatch; execute quickly:—*v.i.* to move or act with speed; be quick.—*n.* **has'ten-er.**

Syn. accelerate, quicken, expedite, speed.

hast-y (hās'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, precipitate; rash; 2, hurried; quick; speedy; 3, cursory; careless; superficial; impatient; 4, quick-tempered: *Obs.*, impatient.—*adv.* **hast'i-ly.**—*n.* **hast'i-ness.**

Syn. quick, speedy, swift, fleet, impetuous, eager, hurried, lively. *Hasty* emphasizes the hurried quality of a motion or act, and has thus gathered the bad meaning of ill-considered. *Speedy* emphasizes rapidity; as, a *speedy* gait. *Quick* describes that which is prompt to respond, alert, lively in motion, sensitively intelligent; she was *quick* on her feet; *quick* at repartee.

hast-y pud-ding 1, in England, a pudding made by stirring flour or oatmeal into boiling water or milk; 2, in the United States, a batter or mush similarly made from corn meal.

hat (hăt), *n.* [< A.S. *hæt*, hat < O.Teut. source], a covering for the head, usually with a crown and brim, as distinguished from a cap, bonnet, or the like: *R. C. Ch.*, a cardinal's red hat; hence, a cardinal's rank.—*adj.* **hat'ted.**

hat-band (hăt'bănd"), *n.* [*hat*+*band*], a fabric band around the crown of a hat; sometimes, a black band worn as a sign of mourning.

[1]hatch (hăch), *n.* [< A.S. *hæc*, gate, rail], 1, an opening in a deck, roof, floor, etc., usually with a removable cover; hatchway; 2, the cover for such an opening; 3, the lower half of a divided door, gate, etc.; 4, a sluice gate; 5, a weir set in a stream to catch fish.

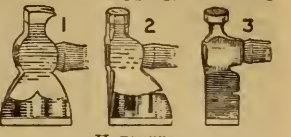
[2]hatch (hăch), *v.t.* [< M.E. *hacchen*], 1, to produce young from; as, to *hatch* eggs; 2, to produce (young) from eggs; as, to *hatch* chickens; 3, to plot or contrive:—*v.i.* 1, to yield young, as eggs; 2, to come forth from the egg, as a young chick:—*n.* 1, the brood of young produced at one time; 2, the act of producing young from eggs; 3, result; outcome.—*n.* **hatch'er.**

[3]hatch (hăch), *n.* [< Fr. *hacher*, to cut], one of the system of fine crossed or parallel lines used in a drawing or engraving, as for shading:—*v.t.* to mark, engrave, or decorate with such lines; crosshatch.

hatch-el (hăch'ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [see **hackle**], 1, to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; hackle or heckle; 2, to tease or vex:—*n.* a comb for cleansing flax or hemp: also called *hackle* or *heckle*.

hatch-er-y (hăch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **[2]hatch**], a place where eggs, especially the eggs, or spawn, of fish, are artificially incubated.

hatch-et (hăch'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, ax], a tool for chopping, resembling a light, short-handled ax, used with one hand: **to bury the hatchet**, to put an end to hostilities or unfriendliness: **hatchet face**, a sharp, angular face.



HATCHETS

1, hatchet with claw; 2, hall hatchet; 3, lathing hatchet.

hatch-ing (hăch'ĭng), *n.* [see **[3]hatch**], in a drawing or engraving, the fine parallel or crossed lines used to give an effect of shading.

hatch-ment (hăch'mĕnt), *n.* [corr. of *achievement*], *Her.*, in England, a lozenge-shaped panel, bearing the coat of arms of a deceased person, temporarily displayed, as on a tomb, or in a church.

hatch-way (hăch'wā"), *n.* [*hatch*+*way*], an opening for a passage through the deck of a vessel, a floor, roof, or the like.

hate (hāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hated, *p.pr.* hating], [< A.S. *hatian* < O.Teut. source], 1, to abhor; abominate; detest; 2, to dislike; regard with displeasure; as, I *hate* to ride:—*v.i.* to feel hatred:—*n.* detestation; thorough dislike; hatred.—*n.* **hat'er.**

hate-ful (hāt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, exercising or exhibiting hatred; malignant; as, a *hateful* spirit; 2, deserving or causing hatred; abominable; odious; as, *hateful* vices.—*adv.* **hate'ful-ly.**—*n.* **hate'ful-ness.**

Syn. odious, detestable, loathsome, abhorrent, offensive, obnoxious, repulsive. That is *hateful* which awakens intense dislike or aversion; that is *odious* which not only excites aversion, but is disagreeable or repugnant besides; as, *hateful* faults, vices, talebearing; *odious* remarks, legislation, behavior. That is *detestable* which awakens indignation or revulsion spiced with contempt; as, *detestable* standards, cant, dissimulation. That is *loathsome* which is regarded with disgust, physical or moral; as, a *loathsome* reptile, habit. *Abhorrent* describes that so repugnant as to cause a mental shrinking or recoil, as from fear, horror, or disgust. Unsightly or disgusting things are *offensive* to the senses; officious or ill-mannered people are *offensive* to others. *Obnorious* adds to *offensive* the sense of extremely objectionable, and, as here compared, is applied only to people.—*Ant.* pleasing, lovable.

hath (hăth), third person singular present indicative, grave form, of the verb *have*.

Ha-thor (hä'thôr), *n.* [Gk. < Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the goddess of love: usually represented as having a cow's head or ears: **Hathor capital**, *Egypt. Arch.*, a square capital with a sculptured face of Hathor on each side (see *Egyptian architecture*, illus.).

ha-tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* [see **hate**], bitter aversion: active hostility; repugnance; malevolence.

Syn. detestation, animosity, enmity. (See antipathy.)

hat-ter (hăt'ẽr), *n.* a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, headgear; especially, a dealer in men's hats.

hau-berk (hô'bẽrk), *n.* [< O.F. *hauberc* < O.H.G. *halsberg* < *hals*, neck+*-bergan*, to cover], a coat of mail formed of interwoven steel rings.

haugh-ty (hô'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [< earlier *haught* < Fr. *haut*, high < Lat. *altus*, high], 1, proud; disdainful; 2, overbearing; contemptuous.—*adv.* **haugh'ti-ly.**—*n.* **haugh'ti-ness.**

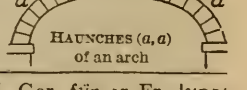
Syn. supercilious, insolent, reserved. (See arrogant.)

haul (hôl), *v.t.* [see **[2]hale**], 1, to pull or draw forcibly; 2, to transfer by drawing; 3, to turn the course of (a ship), especially closer to the wind:—*v.i.* 1, to change the course of a ship; 2, to shift, as the wind; hence, to change one's mind: with *around*; 3, to tug; pull; 4, to transport goods by wagon or truck as a business:—*n.* 1, a strong pull; 2, a single draft, as of a net, or the quantity obtained by it; 3, the distance over which anything is drawn.—*n.* **haul'er.**—*n.* **haul'ing.**

haul-age (hô'lăj), *n.* act or process of hauling; also, effort used in, or charge for, hauling.

haulm (hôm), *n.* [< A.S. *healm*, stem], 1, collectively, stalks or stems of grains, beans, peas, etc.; also, the dry stalks of straw and hay, used for bedding for animals, or for thatching roofs; 2, the jointed stem of grass or grain; culm. Also, **halm** (hôm).

haunch (hänch; hônch), *n.* [< O.F. *hanche*, hip < O.Teut. source], 1, of man, the hip and buttock; the hind part; 2, of meats, the leg and the loin taken together; a joint of venison or mutton: *Arch.*, a curved section of an arch, about midway between the crown and the piers.



HAUNCHES (*a*, *a*) of an arch

haunt (hänt; hônt), *v.t.* [<Fr. *hanter*, to haunt], 1, to visit frequently or habitually: 2, to trouble by frequent appearances or recurrences:—*v.i.* to remain or visit (in a given place) persistently and habitually:—*n.* a place of accustomed resort; a place of frequent or habitual refuge, as, the *haunt* of outlaws: *Colloq.*, a ghost.—*p.adj.* **haunt'ing.**—*n.* **haunt'er.**

haus-to-ri-um (hôs-tō'ri-ûm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ȧ)], [<Lat. *haustor*<*haurire* (*haustus*), to draw], *Bot.*, in molds, mushrooms, and similar plants, a rootlike branch which absorbs food from the host or from decaying organic matter.

haut-boy (hō'boi), *n.* [<Fr. *haut*, high+*bois*, wood], *Mus.*, 1, a high-pitched orchestral instrument of the wood-wind group, similar in shape to the clarinet, but with a double-reed mouthpiece: the oboe (for range see *music*); 2, the oboe stop in an organ; *Bot.*, a European species of strawberry.

hau-teur (hō-tûr'), *n.* [Fr. = loftiness], an arrogant bearing or spirit; disdainful pride.

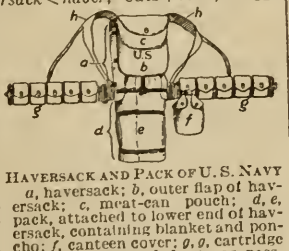
Ha-van-a (hȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* [<Sp. *Habana*], a cigar made in Habana; also, any cigar made of Cuban tobacco. Also, **Ha-van'na; Ha-van'nah.**

have (hăv), *v.t.* [*present*, I have, thou hast, he has, we, you, they have; *p.t.* and *p.p.* had (hăd), *p.pr.* having], [<A.S. *habban*, to have<O.Teut. source], 1, to hold; possess; 2, to contain; include; 3, to get; obtain; 4, to have knowledge of; understand; as, he *has* no Greek; 5, to be obliged; be under necessity: with *to*; 6, to harbor in mind; as, he *has* no ill will; 7, to show or express, as a feeling or opinion; as, he *had* the kindness to come; 8, to affirm; declare, as, rumor *has* it that, etc.; 9, in a general sense, to engage in; experience; suffer; enjoy; do with; as, to *have* a good time, a headache; 10, to give birth to (a child); 11, to bear a given relation to; as, we *had* the shore on our lee; 12, to be in control of; hold as or where desired; as, I *have* you on the hip; I *have* you where I want you; 13, to cause to be (done or the like); as, I will *have* the damage repaired: used also when the effect of the action is involuntarily received; as, he *had* his leg broken:—*v.i. Archaic*, to go or get (at, after, with, etc.): often in imperative, especially of first person, as, *hare* at thee; *have* after them:—*v.aux.* used with the past participle of a verb to form the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect tenses (see *perfect*); as, I *have* gone, I *had* gone, I *shall have* gone. **I had rather,** I prefer to: **I had better** (go), it would be better for me (to go).

have-lock (hăv'lŏk), *n.* [<Henry *Harelock*, Br. general in India in 19th cent.], a white cloth cover for a military cap, with a flap hanging down over the neck as a protection against the sun.

ha-ven (hā'vn), *n.* [<A.S. *hæfen*<O.N. *höfn*, haven], 1, a harbor; a sheltered anchorage for ships; 2, any place of shelter and safety; a refuge.

hav-er-sack (hăv'ĕr-săk), *n.* [<Fr. *harresac*<Ger. *habersack*<*haber*, oats+*sack*, bag], a strong canvas bag for carrying rations.



HAVERSACK AND PACK OF U. S. NAVY

a, haversack; *b*, outer flap of haversack; *c*, meat-can pouch; *d*, *e*, pack, attached to lower end of haversack, containing blanket and poncho; *f*, canteen cover; *g*, *g*, cartridge belt about waist; *h*, *h*, straps passing over shoulders.

hav-ing (hăv'ing), *n.* [see **have**], 1, the act or state of possession; 2, that which one possesses; goods: usually *pl.*: *Sc.* (hăv'ing; -in), good manners, or behavior; breeding: usually *pl.*

hav-oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [<A.F. *havok*<O.F. *harot*, plunder], wide and general devastation; waste:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ocked (-ŏkt). *p.pr.* -ocking], to ravage; lay waste.—*v.i.* to devastate: destroy.

1haw (hô), *n.* [<A.S. *haga*, yard, hedge], *Bot.*, 1, any of several hawthorns, small, more or less thorny trees; 2, the fruit or the flower of any of these trees.

2haw (hô), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a third eyelid found in many animals; also called *nictitating membrane* (which see for illus.); 2, a disease of the haw.

3haw (hô), *n.* [<*ha*, sound of hesitation], 1, a hesitation or faltering in speech; 2, the sound produced by this faltering:—*v.i.* to speak with interruption and hesitation: as, don't hem and *haw* so much.

4haw (hô), *interj.* [source uncertain], a sound made by a driver to direct his team to the left opposite of *gee*:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to turn toward the left.

Ha-wai-ian (hä-wī'yăn), *adj.* [<nat. name], pertaining to the island of Hawaii:—*n.* 1, a native of Hawaii: 2, the Hawaiian language.

haw-finch (hô'finch"), *n.* [*haw*+*finch*], a kind of finch, the European grosbeak.

1hawk (hôk), *n.* [<A.S. *habuc*, hawk], 1, any of several strong, swift-flying birds of prey (family *Buteonidæ*), related to the kites, eagles, and buzzards, as the red-tailed hawk, the sparrow hawks (genus *Accipiter*), and others: 2, any of several falcons (family *Falconidæ*), as the pigeon hawk and others: 3, one who preys on others: a swindler; sharper:—*v.t.* to attack and strike in the air like a hawk:—*v.i.* 1, to hunt wild birds or game with the assistance of hawks; 2, to attack another bird while on the wing; attack as does a hawk.—*p.adj.* and *n.* **hawk'ing.**

2hawk (hôk), *v.t.* [prob.<*2hawker*], to peddle; cry out (wares) for sale from place to place.

3hawk (hôk), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], to force phlegm from the throat by coughing; clear the throat with a grating noise:—*v.t.* to bring up noisily, as phlegm:—*n.* a noisy and forcible attempt to clear the throat.

4hawk (hôk), *n.* [source uncertain], a plasterer's square board for holding mortar, held by means of a short handle underneath.

1hawk-er (hôk'ĕr), *n.* [see **1hawk**], one who breeds, trains, or hunts with, hawks.

2hawk-er (hôk'ĕr), *n.* [prob.<M.L.G. *hoker*<*hocken*, to carry on the back], one who cries and sells goods in the streets; a peddler.

hawk-eyed (hôk'=īd"), *adj.* with sharp, piercing eyes; sharp-sighted like a hawk.

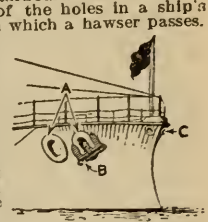
hawk moth any of several large, stout-bodied, swift-flying moths (family *Sphingidæ*), having hooked antennæ and a long proboscis for sucking the juice of flowers: a sphinx moth.

hawk's-bill (hôks'=bil"), *n.* a sea turtle from which tortoise shell is obtained: so named from its curved upper jaw: also called *hawksbill turtle*; *hawk's-bill turtle*. Also, **hawks'bill".**

hawk-weed (hôk'wēd"), *n.* [*hawk*+*weed*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Hieracium*) of plants of the composite family, with heads of yellow flowers: formerly thought to give birds of prey keener vision.

hawse (hôz; hôs), *n.* [<16th cent. *haulse*, prob. <O.N. *hals*, neck], *Naut.*, 1, that part of a ship's bow where the hawse holes are: 2, a hawse hole; 3, the distance on the surface of the water between a ship's bows and her anchor; 4, the situation of the cables of a ship moored by port and starboard anchors.

hawse hole *Naut.*, one of the holes in a ship's bow through which a hawser passes. Also, *n.* **hawse'hole".**



HAWSE HOLE

A, hawse holes; B, anchor in place at one of the hawse holes; C, hawse holes.

haw-ser (hô'zĕr, hô'sĕr), *n.* [prob.<O.F. *haucier*, to hoist], *Naut.*, a thick rope or cable used in towing or mooring a vessel.

haw-thorn (hô'thôrn), *n.* [*haw*+*thorn*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Cratægus*) of small, thorny trees bearing fragrant flowers, and small red berries often called *haws* (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

1hay (hā), *n.* [<A.S. *hīeg*, hay<O.Teut. source], grass, clover, etc., cut and dried for fodder:—*v.i.* to harvest grass for fodder; make hay.

2hay (hā), *n.* [<A.F. *haie*, a net], 1, a net or snare set to catch an animal in its own haunts, 2, a lively, round country dance.

3hay (hā), *n.* [<A.S. *haga*, hedge], *Obs.*, a hedge; also, a place inclosed by a hedge.

hay-cock (hā'kŏk"), *n.* [*1hay*+*3cock*], a cone-shaped pile of hay heaped up in the field.

hay fever *Pathol.*, an acute nasal catarrh, accompanied by conjunctivitis, severe sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head and eyes: usually appearing annually in the spring or late summer, and caused by plant pollen to which the individual is sensitized: also called *hay asthma*; *rose cold.*

hay-loft (hā'lôft"), *n.* [*hay*+*loft*], a loft, or upper story, for the storage of hay.

hay-mow (hā'mou"), *n.* [*hay*+*2mow*], 1, a mass of hay laid up in a barn; 2, the place in which the hay is stored; a hayloft.

hay-rick (hā'rik"), *n.* [*1hay*+*rick*], a large pile of hay stacked in the open air, a haystack.

hay-seed (hā'sēd"), *n.* [*hay*+*seed*], grass seed; also, chaff *U. S. Colloq.*, a rustic.

hay-stack (hā'stăk"), *n.* [*1hay*+*stack*], a stack or pile of hay in the open air a hayrick.

hay-ward (hā'wôrd), *n.* [*1hay*+*ward*], 1, in England a parish officer who guards hedges and fences from damage by cattle grazing in a

common herd; 2, in the United States, an officer who impounds stray animals.

hay-wire (hā'wīr"), *n.* [*hay* + *wire*], wire for binding bales of hay or straw: **to go haywire,** to go crazy; act in a wild, erratic, or irresponsible way.

haz-ard (hăz'ərd), *n.* [< O.F. *hasard*, game of dice, prob. < castle *Hasart* in Palestine (during siege of which game was invented) < Arab. *'Ain Zarba*], 1, an old game of chance from which craps is derived; 2, the uncertainty of result in throwing dice; hence, chance; 3, risk; danger; 4, something risked, as the stakes in a bet: *Court Tennis,* any of three openings in the inclosure surrounding the court, called *winning openings* because a player who strikes a ball through any of them from the opposite side of the court scores a point; *Billiards,* in England, a stroke from which a ball rolls into a pocket after striking another ball; *Golf,* a bunker or other place in the course where the ball is difficult to play: **hazard side,** in court tennis, the side of the court into which the ball is served:—*v.t.* 1, to subject to risk or danger; take the risk of; 2, to put forth, as an opinion, as if risky or uncertain.

Syn., *n.* accident, casualty, peril. (See danger.)

haz-ard-ous (hăz'ər-dŭs), *adj.* dangerous; perilous; accompanied by, or involving, risk.

[1]haze (hāz), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a slight fog or mist; 2, confusion, vagueness, or dimness of sight or mind:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hazed (hāzd), *p.pr.* hazing], to be or make hazy or indistinct.

[2]haze (hāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hazed (hāzd), *p.pr.* hazing], [< O.F. *haser*, to worry], 1, to subject to overwork or unpleasant tasks: applied especially to sailors; 2, to play practical jokes upon; bully: used in United States colleges of so-called disciplinary measures practiced upon freshmen by sophomores.—*n.* **haz'er.**

ha-zel (hā'zl), *n.* [< A.S. *hæsel*, hazel], 1, any shrub or tree of a genus (*Corylus*) of the birch family, bearing a small, rounded, edible nut in a coarse husk; 2, the nut of this tree; filbert; 3, the wood of this tree; 4, a soft, reddish brown color:—*adj.* 1, light reddish brown; 2, made of hazel wood.—**adj. ha'zel-ly.**

ha-zel-nut (hā'zl-nŭt"), *n.* [*hazel* + *nut*], the edible fruit of the hazel tree; the filbert.

ha-zy (hā'zi), *adj.* [*comp.* hazier, *superl.* haziest], [see [1]**haze**], misty; obscure; not clear; vague; uncertain.—*adv.* **ha'zi-ly.**—*n.* **ha'zi-ness.**

H. B. C. *abbr.* Hudson's Bay Company:—**H. B. M.,** His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

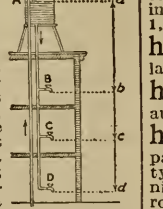
H bone the aitchbone, or bone of the rump in a beef; also, a cut of meat containing it.

H. C. *abbr.* 1, Heralds' College; 2, House of Commons:—**h. c. f.,** highest common factor:—**H. C. L.,** High Cost of Living:—**H. D.,** 1, Headquarters Detachment; 2, Hawaiian Department:—**hdkf.,** handkerchief:—**He,** *Chem.*, the symbol [He] for the element helium:—**H. E.,** 1, His Eminence; 2, His (or Her) Excellency; 3, Hydraulic Engineer; 4, Horizontal Equivalent:—**h. e.,** 1, [Lat. *hoc est*], that is; 2, [Lat. *hic est*], this is.

[1]he (hē), *masc. pron.* of third person [*possessive* his (hĭz), *objective* him (hĭm); *pl.*, *nominative* they (*thā*), *possessive* their (*thâr*), theirs (*thârz*), *objective* them (*thĕm*)], [< A.S. *hē*, he], standing for: 1, a previously designated male, or object thought of as a male; 2, following a noun of common gender, a male or female person or thing; 3, anyone; as, *he* who runs may read:—*n.* [*pl.* often hes (hēz)], a man or male; as, I am that unfortunate *he:* **he-,** *prefix,* male: as, a *he*-goat.

[2]he (hā), *n.* [Heb. = window], the fifth letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ה‎ (see App. I)), approximately equivalent to the English *h:* as a numerical symbol, 5.

head (hĕd), *n.* [< A.S. *hēafod* < O.Teut. source], 1, *Anat.*, the uppermost part of the body in man, the fore part in most animals, attached to the neck, comprising the face, brain, ears, etc.; 2, the top part of a plant, especially when compact; as, a *head* of cabbage; specifically, *Bot.*, a rounded, compact form of inflorescence, as that of clover (for illus. see *inflorescence*); 3, the seat of the understanding or intellect; hence, intelligence; wits; 4, a person; as, the crowned *heads* of Europe; 5, the front or foremost part of anything, as of a procession; 6, a leader or commander; 7, a place of honor or authority; pre-eminent position; 8, the fore part, as of a vessel (see *sail*, illus.); 9, the upper end of anything, as of a barrel, bed, drum; also, a head-shaped upper end, as of a cane; 10, a separate topic or subject; a title to a division of a discussion; 11, origin or source, as of a river; 12, an individual: often used as a *pl.*: as, ten *head* of cattle; 13, crisis or height; 14, latent or reserve force; pressure, as of a stream; pressure as measured by the distance in feet between the level of the surface of a liquid and the level of any specified point; 15, liberty; as, to give a horse his *head;* 16, froth on liquor: *Golf,* the part of a club with which the ball is struck; *Mus.*, 1, that part of a violin in which the pegs are inserted; 2, the oval mark, attached to the stem of a note, which indicates the pitch (see *note*, illus.); *Geog.*, a promontory: **heads,** the side of a coin showing a head **head voice,** voice made by vocal cords adjusted for the higher notes:—*adj.* 1, principal; chief; 2, acting against, or meeting, the front; as, a *head* wind; 3, placed at the front or top:—*v.t.* 1, to lead; direct; 2, to take the first place in; 3, to get in front of; intercept; oppose: often with *off;* 4, to direct the course of; 5, to supply with, or deprive of, a head; 6, in soccer, to strike (the ball) with the head:—*v.i.* 1, to move in a given direction: 2, to come to a climax: often with *up;* 3, to form into a head; 4, to rise, as a stream.—*n.* **head'ship.**



HEAD (def. 14)

A, level of water in tank; distances *ab*, *ac*, *ad* represent the head at B, C, D, respectively.

-head *suffix,* [< M.E. *-hede* < O.Teut. suffix, akin to *-hood*, Ger. *-heit*], used to form nouns of condition from nouns and adjectives; as, god*head.*

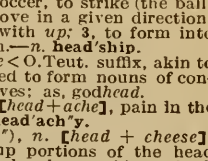
head-ache (hĕd'āk"), *n.* [*head* + *ache*], pain in the head.—*adj.* **head'ach"y.**

head-cheese (hĕd'chēz"), *n.* [*head* + *cheese*], chopped up portions of the head and feet of a pig or calf, seasoned and pressed into a loaf.

head-dress (hĕd'drĕs"), *n.* [*head* + *dress*], 1, a covering or ornament for the head; 2, manner of wearing the hair; a coiffure.

head-ed (hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* [see **head**], 1, having a head (of a specified kind); as, flat-*headed;* 2, formed into a compact mass, as cabbage.

head-er (hĕd'ĕr), *n.* 1, one who takes a leading part; 2, a plunge or fall headforemost; 3, one who affixes heads, as in pin making; 4, a machine for making or removing heads; specifically, a machine that cuts off the heads of wheat stalks in the field; 5, a single horse placed in front of a team to help it uphill: *Carp.* or *Building,* 1, in framing, a cross timber between two parallel timbers, as floor joists, called *trimmers,* to support the ends of intervening timbers, called *tailpieces;* 2, in masonry, a brick or stone laid with its head end, or smaller face, toward the surface of the wall: opposite of *stretcher.*



HEADERS

1, in carpentry: *a*, header; *b*, *b*, trimmers; *c*, tailpieces; 2, in bricklaying: *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, headers; *b*, *b*, stretchers; *c*, three-quarter brick used to effect the desired bond.

head-first (hĕd"fûrst'), *adv.* [*head* + *first*], 1, with the head first; headlong; 2, in rash haste.

head-fore-most (hĕd"fôr'mōst), *adv.* [*head* + *fore-most*], 1, with the head first; headlong; 2, hastily; impetuously; rashly.

head gate 1, an upper canal-lock gate; 2, a gate for admitting water to a sluice, race, etc.

head-gear (hĕd'gēr"), *n.* [*head* + *gear*], 1, anything worn upon the head; a headdress; 2, the part of the harness of a horse that goes over the head: *Naut.*, the rigging on the forward sails; *Mining,* hoisting gear at the mouth of a shaft.

head-ing (hĕd'ĭng), *n.* [see **head**], 1, that which serves as a head or source; 2, a title; a stated topic at the head of a paragraph or section; 3, formation into a compact mass, as in certain plants; 4, material for heads of casks or barrels; 5, a narrow edge of lace or embroidery used for trimming; also, an edge or fold of goods above a line of stitching or gathering; 6, progress; tendency in a given direction: *Mining,* 1, a horizontal passage; drift; 2, a vein over a drift.

head-land (hĕd'lănd), *n.* [*head* + *land*], 1, a promontory; cape; 2, a strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or along a fence.

head-light (hĕd'līt"), *n.* [*head* + *light*], a bright lamp, as at the front of a locomotive or automobile: *Naut.*, a white masthead light.

head-line (hĕd'līn"), *n.* [*head* + *line*], 1, a line of type at the top of a page, containing page number, title, etc.; 2, a heading, often in large type, at the top of a newspaper column or at the beginning of an article, with the title and subtitles; 3, a rope attached to an animal's head.

head-long (hĕd'lông), *adv.* [< M.E. *headling*, headforemost], 1, headforemost; 2, rashly; impetuously; precipitously:—*adj.* 1, rash; thoughtless; impetuous; abrupt; reckless; 2, plunging headfirst.

head-man (hĕd'măn), *n.* [*head* + *man*], 1, a chief or leading man; in Russia, a Cossack chief, or hetman; 2, an executioner. Also, **heads'man.**

head-most (hĕd′mōst), *adj.* [*head+-most*], 1, first in time or place; most advanced; 2, chief in rank or dignity.

head-piece (hĕd′pēs″), *n.* [*head+piece*], 1, a covering or piece of armor for the head; 2, an ornamental design at the beginning of a chapter: *Colloq.*, 1, the head; 2, mental ability.

head-quar-ters (hĕd′kwôr′tẽrz), *n.sing.* and *pl.* [*head+quarters*], 1, the office or residence of a commanding officer; 2, the office from which orders are issued; the center of authority; 3, the personnel of such an office.

head-race (hĕd′rās″), *n.* [*head+race*], a race, channel, or flume for carrying water to a water wheel: opposite of *tailrace*, which carries the water away.

heads-man (hĕdz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*head+man*], 1, a public executioner; 2, a leader; a chief. Also, **head′man.**

head-stall (hĕd′stôl″), *n.* [*head+stall*], 1, a harness, the part of the bridle or halter that fits over the horse's head.

head-stock (hĕd′stŏk″), *n.* [*head+stock*], *Mech.*, a bearing or support for a rotating part; especially, in a lathe, the pedestal or support of the chuck or live center that turns the work (see *lathe*, illus.).

head-stone (hĕd′stōn″), *n.* [*head+stone*], 1, a corner stone; 2, a tombstone.

head-strong (hĕd′strông), *adj.* [*head+strong*], ungovernable; self-willed; stubborn.

Syn. obstinate, stubborn, wilful, wayward, perverse, intractable, determined. *Obstinate* describes one who holds to his own opinion or course in spite of reason, appeal, persuasion, or attack. *Obstinacy* lies in the will. A *stubborn* man, like the *obstinate* one, refuses to change, but *stubbornness* is more apt to be innate and hence habitual than *obstinacy*, and applies to an unyielding quality, inherent in facts as well as in persons. *Headstrong* describes a violently impetuous person. *Wilful* people are more deliberate than the *headstrong*, and more *stubborn* than the *wayward*, who yield to caprice or whim. The *perverse* person is always different from what he should be, as in action, purpose, or desire.

head-wa-ters (hĕd′wô″tẽrz), *n.pl.* [*head+water*], the upper waters of a stream.

head-way (hĕd′wā″), *n.* [*head+way*], 1, forward motion, as of a vessel; momentum; 2, progress or success of any kind; 3, the time intervening between two trains, trolleys, or the like, running in the same direction over the same route; 4, clear space under a bridge, arch, or beam; clearance.

head-y (hĕd′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [*see* **head**], 1, precipitate; wilful; rash; ungovernable; 2, intoxicating, as liquor.—*n.* **head′i-ness.**

heal (hēl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *hælan*, to heal < O.Teut. source], 1, to restore to health; cure; make sound; 2, to reconcile; settle, as differences:—*v.i.* to become well or sound.—*n.* **heal′er.**

health (hĕlth), *n.* [< A.S. *hælth*, wholeness < *hāl*, whole], 1, soundness of physical, mental, or moral condition; especially, freedom from bodily pain or disease; 2, a toast to a person's health and happiness.

health-ful (hĕlth′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, promoting bodily welfare; wholesome; 2, beneficial; advantageous; favorable; 3, of sound health; healthy. —*adv.* **health′ful-ly.**—*n.* **health′ful-ness.**

Syn. hygienic, sanitary, wholesome. (See healthy.)

health-y (hĕl′thĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, in a sound or wholesome condition; sound; well; 2, contributing to bodily welfare; healthful.—*adv.* **health′i-ly.**—*n.* **health′i-ness.**

Syn. healthful, wholesome, vigorous, hale, hearty, salutary, sanitary, salubrious, nutritious, bracing. *Healthy* is most properly applied to that which has good health or is in a vigorous, thriving condition; as, a *healthy* man or tree. *Healthy* also means conducive to health, and is applied to fresh air, exercise, climate, or other agents contributing to health, except food, to which *wholesome* is applied; as, a *healthy* method of life; a *wholesome* diet. *Healthy* and *healthful* are to a degree interchangeable; but *healthful* is more commonly used of conditions that are health-giving, as air, climate, exercise. We do not say *healthy* food, but *healthful* food; we say a *healthy*, not a *healthful*, man. *Salubrious*, which carries a definite sense of improving the health, is applied chiefly to climate or air, rarely to food or exercise. *Salutary* measures produce good effects; *salutary* conditions are positively beneficial; unlike *salubrious*, *salutary* is now used chiefly in the moral sense.

heap (hēp), *n.* [< A.S. *hēap*, crowd], 1, a pile or collection of things thrown together; 2, a large quantity; lot:—*v.t.* 1, to form into a pile or mass; pile up; 2, to bestow generously; 3, to fill to overflowing.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* heard (hûrd), *p.pr.* hearing], [< A.S. *hīeran* < O.Teut. source], 1, to perceive by the ear; 2, to attend or listen to; give heed to; take notice of; 3, to receive information of by hearing; 4, to obey; accede to the wishes of; 5, to listen to regularly in some manner, as a preacher or a university lecturer: *Law*, to carry on an examination of (a case): —*v.i.* 1, to have the sense of hearing; 2, to listen; attend; 3, to be told; gain information:—*interj.* used occasionally by persons in an audience to indicate approval of the speaker's words.—*n.* **hear′er.**

Syn., *v.* apprehend, learn, perceive, grant. (See listen.)

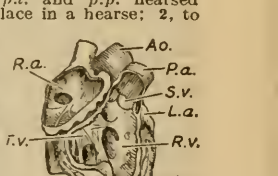
hear-ing (hēr′ĭng), *n.* 1, the act or capacity of perceiving sounds; 2, the sense by which sound is perceived; 3, privilege or opportunity of being heard; audience; 4, the distance over which sounds may be heard; earshot; 5, a formal examination and discussion of facts and evidence conducted in the presence of some official person, as a judge or commissioner.

hark-en (här′kn), *v.i.* [< A.S. *hercnian*, to listen], to listen; heed:—*v.t.* to listen to attentively; hear: *Obs.*, to wait. Also, **hark′en.**

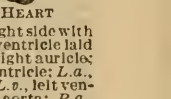
hear-say (hēr′sā″), *n.* [*hear+say*], rumor; gossip; common report:—*adj.* secondhand; derived from rumor: **hearsay evidence**, *Law*, testimony by a person concerning matters of which he knows only what has been told him by a second person.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* [< Fr. *herse*, a bier or rack for carrying the dead < Lat. *hirpex*, a harrow], 1, formerly, a frame on which a corpse was carried; a bier; also, a coffin; 2, now, a wagon or other vehicle for carrying the dead:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hearsed (hûrst), *p.pr.* hearsing], 1, to place in a hearse; 2, to bury; 3, to cover with a pall.

heart (härt), *n.* [< A.S. *heorte* < O.Teut. source], 1, *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a hollow, muscular organ in the thorax (see *thorax*, illus.), which maintains the circulation of the blood through the blood vessels; 2, this organ considered as the seat of the affections, passions, and emotions, as distinguished from the intellect and will; 3, hence, tenderness; sympathy; affection; 4, also, courage; spirit; energy; 5, sweetheart; beloved: used as a term of endearment; 6, a bold or brave man: used in affectionate commendation; 7, one's secret thoughts; innermost soul; conscience; 8, one's personality as a vital or active force; as, to love with one's whole *heart*; 9, the vital, inner, or chief part; center; core; 10, a conventional design representing a heart; 11, one of a suit of cards marked with such a conventional design in red: *pl.* a game at cards, in which the object is to avoid taking heart tricks: by **heart**, by memory; hence, exactly or intimately; as, to know *by heart*: —*v.t.* to construct with a solid center: *Obs.*, to encourage:—*v.i.* to develop a compact center.



HUMAN HEART
Showing right side with auricle and ventricle laid open. *R.a.*, right auricle; *R.v.*, right ventricle; *L.a.*, left auricle; *L.v.*, left ventricle; *Ao.*, aorta; *P.a.*, pulmonary artery; *S.v.*, semilunar valves; *T.v.*, tricuspid valves.


HEART

heart-ache (härt′āk″), *n.* [*heart+ache*], sorrow; grief; distress.

heart-break (härt′brāk″), *n.* [*heart+break*], 1, overpowering sorrow or grief; 2, a cause of grief or sorrow.—*adj.* **heart′break″ing.**

heart-bro-ken (härt′brō″kn), *adj.* inconsolable; in despair; overwhelmed by sorrow.

heart-burn (härt′bûrn″), *n.* [*heart+burn*], *Pathol.*, 1, a burning sensation in the region of the stomach, usually caused by indigestion; 2, jealousy; discontent; enmity:—*n.* and *adj.* **heart′burn″ing.**

heart-ed (härt′ĕd), *adj.* [*see* **heart**], 1, seated in the heart; 2, having a (specified kind of) heart: used in compounds, usually with reference to feelings or qualities of character; as, *good-hearted.*

heart-en (här′tn), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspire; animate: *Obs.*, to restore fertility to (land).

heart-felt (härt′fĕlt″), *adj.* [*heart+feel*], earnest; sincere; with deep emotion.

hearth (härth), *n.* [< A.S. *heordh*, fireplace], 1, the paved floor of a fireplace, often continued outside the fireplace proper into the room; the part of a stove, furnace, or the like, on which the fire is built (see *forestick*, illus.); 2, that part of a room where the fire is made; the fireside; 3, hence, the home itself: *Metal.*, 1, the floor of a forge or furnace where ore is exposed to the action of heat; 2, the lowest part of a blast furnace, which contains the molten metal.

hearth-stone (härth′stōn″), *n.* [*hearth+stone*], 1, the flat stone of a hearth, on which the fire is built; also, 2, the fireside or the home itself; 3, a kind of soft stone, used for scouring hearths.

heart-less (härtlĕs), *adj.* [*heart*+*-less*], 1, without affection; 2, cruel; 3, lacking in courage.—*adv.* **heart'less-ly.**—*n.* **heart'less-ness.**

heart–rend-ing (härt'=rĕn"dĭng), *adj.* causing extreme anguish or grief.

hearts-ease (härts'ēz"), *n.* [*heart* + *ease*], tranquillity of mind or feeling: *Bot.*, any of several flowering plants, as the wild pansy and the wallflower. Also, **heart's'–ease".**

heart-sick (härt'sĭk"), *adj.* [*heart* + *sick*], distressed in mind; despondent.

heart-sore (härt'sōr"), *adj.* [*heart* + *sore*], heart-sick; despondent; grief-stricken.

heart-string (härt'string"), *n.* [*heart* + *string*], 1, a tendon formerly believed to sustain the heart; 2, the seat of the profoundest emotions or affections: usually *pl.*

heart–whole (härt'=hōl"), *adj.* 1, having the heart's affections free; not in love; 2, sincere; genuine: 3, undaunted; fearless.

heart-wood (härt'wo͝od"), *n.* [*heart*+*wood*], *Bot.*, the hard, tough, inner wood in a tree trunk; duramen (for illus. see *alburnum*).

heart-y (härt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **heart**], 1, coming from the heart; kind; cordial; sincere; warm; 2, strong; vigorous; 3, healthy; keen in appetite; abundant; 4, fertile, as land:—*n.* [*pl.* -ies (-tĭz)], good fellow; pal: used especially of sailors.—*adv.* **heart'i-ly.**—*n.* **heart'i-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* sincere, cordial, earnest, ardent. A *sincere* person is free from pretense; a *sincere* statement, feeling, or the like, is honest. *Hearty* adds to *sincere* a genial vigor of feeling, usually simple, even blunt in expression, appealing through its unvarnished genuineness; as, a *hearty* welcome. *Cordial* adds to *sincere* a warmth of feeling; as, *cordial* greetings.

heat (hēt), *n.* [<A.S. *hǣtu*, heat], 1, *Phys.*, a form of energy possessed by bodies, made manifest by their temperature, change of state, as from solid to liquid, etc.; 2, the state of being hot; also, the degree to which a thing is heated; 3, the sensation produced by a hot body; 4, highness of temperature: opposite of *cold;* 5, appearance or color as indicative of temperature; redness or flush of the face; 6, fermentation; effervescence or bubbling; 7, agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor; vehemence; animation: *Metal.*, a heating, as of a mass of metal or ore to be melted in a furnace; *Sports*, 1, a single course at a race or contest; 2, one of several preliminary races run off when there are too many contestants to run in one race, by means of which the poorer contestants are gradually eliminated; *Zoöl.*, in animals, sexual appetite, especially of the female, during the breeding season: **heat of combustion**, *Phys.*, the amount of heat produced when a unit weight of a substance burns: **heat of formation**, *Chem.*, the amount of heat liberated or absorbed when a chemical compound is formed or decomposed: **heat of fusion**, *Phys.*, the heat absorbed by a substance in passing from the solid to the liquid state: **heat of vaporization**, *Phys.*, the heat absorbed by a substance in passing from the solid or liquid state to that of a vapor or gas: **heat of solution**, *Chem.*, the amount of heat liberated or absorbed when a substance goes into solution: **heat treatment**, a process for improving the physical properties of metals, as steel, by heating to a specified temperature and cooling slowly or rapidly as required, and then tempering: **latent heat**, *Phys.*, the heat energy absorbed in bringing about melting or vaporization, as of ice at 0° centigrade into water at 0°; or, conversely, the quantity of heat released by the reverse process: **specific heat**, *Phys.*, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit weight of a substance one degree: **heat lightning**, distant lightning, without thunder, near the horizon, especially at the close of a hot day: **heat prostration**, a condition of temporary exhaustion caused by exposure to heat: **heat stroke**, a serious condition of profound prostration, caused by exposure to excessive heat:—*v.t.* 1, to make hot; 2, to excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate:—*v.i.* 1, to grow hot or warm; 2, to become feverish or excited.

heat-er (hēt'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which gives warmth; 2, specifically, a stove, furnace, or other appliance used to make a place warm.

heath (hēth), *n.* [<A.S. *hǣdh*, heath], a tract of waste or level land, covered with heather or other coarse vegetation, especially in Great Britain: *Bot.*, 1, any of various plants of a large family (*Ericaceæ*) of evergreen shrubs including the common heather of Great Britain, the blueberry, huckleberry, rhododendron, etc.; 2, any of various similar plants.—*adj.* **heath'y.**

heath bird *Ornith.*, the black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) of British heaths, the male being called *heath cock* and the female, *heath hen.*

hea-then (hē'*th*n), *n.* [*pl.* heathen; sometimes, individually considered, heathens], [<A.S. *hǣdhen*, a dweller on a heath: because one who lived in remote regions was deprived of religion], 1, one who does not acknowledge Jehovah as God; one who is neither Jewish, Christian, nor Mohammedan; a pagan; idolater; 2, a rude, irreligious, uncultured person:—*adj.* 1, pagan; 2, irreligious; uncultured.

hea-then-dom (hē'*th*n-dŭm), *n.* 1, the state or condition of being a pagan; 2, heathen peoples or regions collectively.

hea-then-ish (hē'*th*n-ĭsh), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a pagan; 2, rude; ignorant; uncultured; irreligious.—*adv.* **hea'then-ish-ly.**

hea-then-ism (hē'*th*n-ĭzm), *n.* 1, ignorance of the true God; 2, the rites and practices of pagans; paganism; idolatry; 3, barbarous manners or morals: crudeness.

hea-then-ize (hē'*th*n-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make like a pagan or irreligious person:—*v.i.* to practice paganism.

heath-er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], a much-branched evergreen shrub (*Calluna vulgaris*), of the heath family, native in Asia Minor and Europe, and occurring in many varieties: blooming profusely in late summer with white, pink, or carmine single or double flowers: also called *heath.*—*adj.* **heath'er-y.**

heave (hēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* heaved (hēvd) or hove (hōv), *p.pr.* heaving], [<A.S. *hebban*, to heave<O.Teut. source], 1, to hoist or lift up with effort; 2, to force from the breast, as a sigh; 3, to cause to rise or to swell; 4, to throw: *Naut.*, to draw or haul into a certain position, as an anchor:—*v.i.* 1, to be lifted up; 2, to swell; 3, to rise and fall alternately; 4, to strain; pant; 5, to vomit: *Naut.*, 1, to haul, pull, or push: used with *at;* 2, to move, as does a ship; rise and fall alternately:—*n.* 1, an effort or exertion upward; 2, the act of throwing; 3, swell or rising; 4, struggle; 5, effort to vomit: *Geol.*, the horizontal displacement of a rock mass caused by movements along the incline of a fault plane.

heav-en (hĕv'n), *n.* [<A.S. *heofone*, heaven], 1, *Theol.*, the abode of God, and of the blessed after death; 2, a state or condition of bliss; a sublime and exalted condition; 3, any place of supreme happiness or comfort: **the heavens**, the firmament or sky: **Heaven**, the Deity: the supreme sovereign of the universe.—*adj.* and *adv.* **heav'en-ward.**—*adv.* **heav'en-wards.**

heav-en-ly (hĕv'n-lĭ), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or like the sky or visible heavens; 2, of or pertaining to the abode of God and the blessed; celestial; divine; 3, supremely excellent:—*adv.* in a manner appropriate to heaven.—*n.* **heav'en-li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* divine, sacred, blessed. (See celestial.)

heav-er (hēv'ẽr), *n.* [see **heave**], one who or that which lifts; especially, one who loads or unloads goods from boats: as, coal *hearer: Naut.*, a short wooden crowbar, or lever.

heaves (hēvz), *n.* an asthmatic disease of horses, characterized by difficult breathing, wheezing, a peculiar cough, and heaving of the flanks.

Heav-i-side lay-er (hĕv'ĭ-sīd), [<O. *Heaviside* (1850–1925), Br. physicist], *Rad.*, a region of ionized air, favorable to the propagation of radio waves, beginning about 65 miles above the earth: also called *ionosphere.*

heav-y (hĕv'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [<A.S. *hefig* < *hefe*, weight], 1, weighty; ponderous; 2, large in quantity, extent, or effects; as, a *heavy* fall of snow; 3, operating on a large scale; as, a *heavy* buyer; 4, oppressive; hard; burdensome; 5, grave; serious; 6, dejected; depressed; burdened; 7, dull; stupid; 8, powerful; deep; loud; 9, indigestible; not raised light; as, *heavy* cake; 10, thick; coarse; as, *heavy* linen; 11, rough; filled with mud clogs, as a road; impeded by such clogs; as, *heavy* going; 12, strong; as, *heavy* wines; 13, pregnant: **heavy hydrogen**, deuterium (which see): **heavy water**, water in which the hydrogen content is in the form of atoms of deuterium, or heavy hydrogen.

Syn. ponderous, massive. (See onerous.)

heav-y spar *Chem.*, barium sulphate: the commercial name: also called *barite; barytes.*

heav-y-weight (hĕv'ĭ-wāt"), *n.* [*heavy*+*weight*], 1, a very heavy person; 2, especially, a wrestler or boxer weighing over 175 pounds.

heb-dom-a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl), *adj.* [<Gk. *hebdomas*, week < *hepta*, seven], weekly; occurring every seven days.

He-be (hē'bē), *n.* [<Gk. = youth], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of youth, daughter of Hera and Zeus, and cupbearer to the gods before Ganymede.

heb-e-tate (hĕb'ē-tāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<Lat. *hebetare* (*-atus*) < *hebes*, blunt], to make, or to become, dull or stupid:—*adj.* obtuse; stupid.—*n.* **heb"e-ta'tion.**

he-bet-ic (hē-bĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hēbētikos*, pertaining to puberty < *hēbē*, youth, puberty], *Physiol.*, pertaining to adolescence or puberty.

heb-e-tude (hĕb′ē-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *hebetudo*, dullness], obtuseness; stupidity; dulness.

He-bra-ic (hē-brā′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Hebraikos* < Aram. *hebrai:* see **Hebrew**], pertaining to the Hebrews, their language, or their literature.

He-bra-ism (hē′brā-ĭzm), *n.* [< Fr. *hébraïsme* < Gk. *Hebraismos* < Aram. *'ebrai:* see **Hebrew**], **1**, a Hebrew phrase, custom, or trait; **2**, the spirit characteristic of the Hebrews; **3**, the Hebrew religion; Judaism.

He-bra-ist (hē′brā-ĭst), *n.* **1**, one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature; **2**, a follower or adherent of Judaism; **3**, in ancient Palestine, one who retained Hebrew as his native language in opposition to the Greek influence.—*adj.* **He-bra-is′tic.**

He-brew (hē′brōō), *n.* [< Aram. *hebrai* < Heb. *'ibrī*, one from the other side < *'abar*, to cross over], **1**, a member of one of the Semitic tribes: an Israelite; a Jew; **2**, the ancient language of the Hebrews, exemplified in the Old Testament: *pl.* a book of the New Testament, the Epistle to the Hebrews:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Hebrews.—*abbr.* **Heb.**; **Hebr.**

NOTE.—For the ancient Hebrew calendar, see App. II.

Hec-a-te (hĕk′a-tē; formerly often hĕk′āt), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, a goddess with threefold power, over the moon, earth, and the underworld; **2**, later, the goddess of witchcraft. Also, **Hek′a-te.**

hec-a-tomb (hĕk′a-tōm; -tōōm), *n.* [< Gk. *hekatombē* < *hekaton*, hundred + *bous*, ox], **1**, in ancient times, a great public sacrifice of a hundred oxen; hence, **2**, any large sacrifice or slaughter.

heck-le (hĕk′l), *n.* [see **hackle**], an instrument for cleaning flax or hemp: also called *hackle; hatchel:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* heckled (-ld), *p.pr.* heckling], **1**, to comb or dress, as flax or hemp; hackle or hatchel; **2**, to question sharply; interrupt (a public speaker) with intent to annoy and confuse.—*n.* **heck′ler.**

hec-tare (hĕk′târ), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *hekaton*, a hundred + Lat. *area*, space], in the metric system, a land measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres. Also, **hek′tare.**—*abbr.* **ha.**

hec-tic (hĕk′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hektikos*, habitual < *hexis*, physical habit < *ekhein*, to have], **1**, constitutional: slow, but of long continuance: pertaining to gradual wasting away, as of animal tissue; **2**, consumptive; hence, **3**, pertaining to the fever that accompanies tuberculosis: *Colloq.*, exciting; feverish; distracting; as, we passed a *hectic* hour:—*n.* **1**, a fever accompanying tuberculosis, or some similar organic disease, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks; **2**, the vivid flush accompanying a hectic fever; **3**, a consumptive person.

hec-to-gram (hĕk′tō-grăm), *n.* [Gk. *hekaton*, hundred + *gramma*, a weight], 100 grams, or 3.527 ounces avoirdupois. Also, **hek′to-gram; hec′to-gramme; hek′to-gramme.**—*abbr.* **hg.**

hec-to-graph (hĕk′tō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *hekaton*, hundred + *graphein*, to write], an apparatus having a surface of gelatin treated with glycerin, for reproducing copies of a letter or drawing.

hec-to-li-ter (hĕk′tō-lē″tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *hekaton*, hundred + *litra*, a pound], a liquid measure equal to 100 liters, or 26.42 gallons; one tenth of a cubic meter. Also, **hec′to-li″tre; hek′to-li″ter; hek′to-li″tre.**—*abbr.* **hectol.**; **hl.**

hec-to-me-ter (hĕk′tō-mē″tĕr), *n.* [Gk. *hekaton*, hundred + *metron*, a measure], a measure of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch. Also, **hec′to-me″tre; hek′to-me″ter; hek′to-me″tre.**—*abbr.* **hectom.**; **hm.**

Hec-tor (hĕk′tĕr), *n.* [< Gk.], in Homer's "Iliad," the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba of Troy, husband of Andromache, and the greatest of the Trojan warriors killed, with Athena's help, by Achilles, in vengeance for the death of Patroclus.

hec-tor (hĕk′tĕr), *v.t.* [< Gk. *Hektōr*, Trojan hero < *hektōr*, holding fast < *ekhein*, to have], **1**, to bully; domineer; intimidate by threats; **2**, to tease; irritate or provoke:—*v.i.* to bluster; be boisterous: swagger:—*n.* a blustering fellow; a bully.

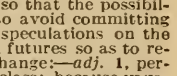
hec-to-stere (hĕk′tō-stēr), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *hekaton*, hundred + *stereos*, solid], in the metric system, a cubic measure equal to 100 cubic meters, or 3,531.44 cubic feet. Also, **hek′to-stere.**

Hec-u-ba (hĕk′ū-bà), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Hekabē*], in Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam, king of Troy, and mother of Hector, who suffered many woes after the fall of Troy and finally was changed into a dog.

hed-dle (hĕd′l), *n.* [source uncertain], one of a series of cords or wires in the harness of a loom to regulate the warp threads:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* heddled (-ld), *p.pr.* heddling], to draw (the thread) through the eye of the needle.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* [< A.S. *hecg*, hedge < O.Teut. source], **1**, a fence of bushes or shrubs, often used as a boundary; **2**, a line of objects or persons used as a barrier:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hedged (hĕjd), *p.pr.* hedging], **1**, to inclose with a border of bushes or shrubs; encircle; **2**, to hinder; limit; obstruct; **3**, to hem in; barricade; protect:—*v.i.* **1**, *Obs.*, to build a hedge; **2**, in betting, to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; **3**, to avoid committing oneself; evade; skulk: *Com.*, in speculations on the grain or produce market, to deal in futures so as to reduce the risk of loss due to price change:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a hedge; **2**, of the lowest class: because vagabonds meet under hedges; as, *hedge* lawyers.

hedge-hog (hĕj′hŏg″), *n.* [*hedge* + *hog*], **1**, any of a genus (*Erinaceus*) of small, insect-eating mammals of the Old World, related to the mole, about twelve inches long, having spines or quills similar to those of the porcupine; **2**, any of various animals of similar appearance, as the American porcupine.



HEDGEHOG

hedge priest formerly, in England, a wandering clergyman with little scholastic training.

hedg-er (hĕj′ẽr), *n.* [see **hedge**], **1**, one who builds or trims hedges; **2**, one who protects himself against losses by betting on both sides, or by dealing in futures on the stock exchange.

hedge-row (hĕj′rō″), *n.* [*hedge* + *row*], a fence of small trees or shrubs.

hedge spar-row a small sparrowlike European warbler (*Accentor modularis*), inhabiting hedges and shrubbery, whence the name.

he-don-ic (hē-dŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hēdonē*, pleasure], of or pertaining to pleasure, or to the philosophy which makes pleasure the goal of life.

he-don-ism (hē′dŏn-ĭzm; hēd′ŏn-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, *Ethics.*, a doctrine of certain ancient Greek philosophers, which taught that the ethical goal and chief good of life is the enjoyment of personal pleasure in the gratification of desires; also, a doctrine of some modern philosophers, sometimes called *utilitarianism*, that the ethical goal of life is to bring about the maximum pleasure for mankind; **2**, hence, self-indulgence. living for pleasure.—*n.* **he′don-ist.**—*adj.* **he″do-nis′tic.**

heed (hēd), *v.t.* [< A.S. *hēdan*, to take care], to notice carefully; take notice of; mind; attend; observe; regard:—*v.i.* to give attention; take care; be on the alert:—*n.* careful attention; regard; caution.

Syn., *n.* consideration, watchfulness. (See care.)

heed-ful (hēd′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, observing; watchful; attentive; **2**, cautious; discreet; mindful; guarded.—*adv.* **heed′ful-ly.**—*n.* **heed′ful-ness.**

heed-less (hēd′lĕs), *adj.* inattentive; neglectful.—*adv.* **heed′less-ly.**—*n.* **heed′less-ness.**

Syn. inconsiderate, careless, unobserving, inattentive, neglectful, rash.—*Ant.* cautious, thoughtful, prudent.

[1]heel (hēl), *v.t.* [corr. of obs. *heeld* < A.S. *hieldan* < *heald*, sloping], to cause (a ship) to lean to one side:—*v.i.* to list: said of a ship.—*n.* **heel′ing.**

[2]heel (hēl), *n.* [< A.S. *hēla*, heel], **1**, the hinder part of the foot; **2**, the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; **3**, anything shaped like a heel; **4**, anything, or part of a thing, resembling the human heel in position; as, the *heel* of a scythe or golf club:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with a heel; **2**, to strike, as a ball, with the heel end of a club or instrument; **3**, to follow closely, as a dog; **4**, to seize the heel of; **5**, to equip (a fighting cock) with steel spurs: *Colloq.*, to equip (oneself) with a gun: **heel in**, *Hort.*, to cover (the roots of plants or trees) temporarily with earth until permanently planted:—*v.i.* **1**, to tap with the heel, as in dancing; **2**, to follow at the heels, as does a dog.—*n.* **heel′ing.**

heel-er (hēl′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who puts heels on shoes; **2**, one who follows close after another, as a disreputable political hanger-on; **3**, a fast runner.

heel-tap (hēl′tăp″), *n.* **1**, [*heel* + *tap*], a thickness or layer of leather for a shoe heel: **2**, [*heel* + *tap*], a small quantity of liquor left in a glass.

[1]heft (hĕft), *n.* [dial. < *heave*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, **1**, heaviness; weight; **2**, the greater part or bulk; the gist of a thing:—*v.t. Colloq.*, **1** to try the weight of, as by lifting; **2**, to lift:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to weigh.

[2]heft (hĕft), *n.* [see **haft**], a haft or handle; the hilt of a sword, dagger, or the like.

he-gem-o-ny (hē-jĕm′ō-nĭ; hĕj′ē-mō-nĭ; hē′jē-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *hēgemōn*, leader], **1**, leadership; **2**, powerful or predominating influence; authority: usually said of the influence of one government over another.

heg-i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rȧ; hē-jī'rȧ), *n.* [< Arab. *hijrah*, departure from one's country], **1**, the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622, regarded as the beginning of the Mohammedan era; **2**, a flight. Also, **hej'i-ra.**

heif-er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *heahfore*, heifer], a young cow that has not yet calved.

heigh (hī; hā), *interj.* [natural cry], calling attention, or expressing jubilation, surprise, interrogation, or encouragement.

heigh–ho (hī'=hō"; hā'=hō"), *interj.* [*heigh* + *ho*], expressing languor, mild surprise, joy, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* [< A.S. *hīehtho* < *hēah*, high < O.Teut. source], **1**, extent from the base to the top; altitude; especially, of man, stature; **2**, the distance of an object above a fixed point; elevation; **3**, an eminence or hill; **4**, the highest point; summit; hence, **5**, the highest state or position; highest rank; distinction; **6**, the highest degree; extreme; top.

height-en (hīt'n), *v.t.* **1**, to raise; lift; elevate; **2**, to intensify; enhance; increase; aggravate:—*v.i.* **1**, to rise in height: **2**, to increase.

Syn. intensify, inflate, augment, increase, aggravate.

Heim-dall (hām'dăl), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the vigilant watchman of Asgard, with power to see a hundred leagues by day or night and to hear the grass grow. Also, **Heim'dallr; Heim'dal.**

hei-nous (hā'nŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *haineux* < *haine*, hatred < *haïr*, to hate], hateful; odious; atrocious.—*adv.* **hei'nous-ly.**—*n.* **hei'nous-ness.**

Syn. odious, nefarious, villainous, flagrant, atrocious, outrageous, monstrous. *Heinous*, said of a crime or a criminal, connotes extreme wickedness; *heinous* sins or crimes are repulsively grievous. *Flagrant*, said of an offense or offender, means, literally, burning, and this meaning has been carried over into a figurative sense of glaring, or openly scandalous; as, a *flagrant* breach of moral law. *Atrocious* means blackly, violently wicked or brutal. *Outrageous* carries the sense of exceeding the bounds of right, decency, or morality; as, *outrageous* conduct; an *outrageous* affront.

heir (ār), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *heres*, heir], **1**, *Law*, one who succeeds, or is entitled to succeed, another in the possession of an estate or title immediately after the death of the other; **2**, loosely, anyone who receives a part of the property of a deceased person; **3**, one who inherits any qualities or advantages, as mental gifts, reputation, or virtues, from another: **heir apparent**, *Law*, one whose right to inherit property cannot be annulled if he outlives his ancestor: **heir presumptive**, *Law*, one who will succeed as heir if his right is not voided by the birth of one nearer in succession.

heir-ess (ār'ĕs), *n.* a woman or girl who inherits, or is heir to, property or title.

heir-loom (ār'lōōm"), *n.* [*heir* + *loom*], **1**, any movable or personal property, which by connection with an estate descends to posterity; **2**, any bit of personal property handed down in a family for generations; also, **3**, any personal quality, mental gift, or characteristic, handed down to posterity.

heir-ship (ār'shĭp), *n.* [*heir* + *-ship*], **1**, state, condition, or rights of one who inherits; **2**, possession by inheritance.

hej-i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rȧ; hē-jī'rȧ), *n.* [see **hegira**], **1**, the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; **2**, any flight. See **heg'i-ra**, *Pfd. S.*

Hek-a-te (hĕk'ȧ-tē), *n.* [< Gk.], **1**, a Greek goddess with authority in heaven, earth, and the underworld; later, **2**, the patroness of witchcraft. See **Hec'a-te**, *Pfd. S.*

hek-tare (hĕk'tār), *n.* [see **hectare**], one hundred ares of land. See **hec'tare**, *Pfd. S.*

hek-to-gram (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* [see **hectogram**], one hundred grams, or 3.527 ounces avoirdupois. Also, **hec'to-gram**, *Pfd. S.*

hek-to-li-ter (hĕk'tō-lē"tẽr), *n.* [see **hectoliter**], one hundred liters, or 26.42 gallons liquid measure. See **hec'to-li"ter**, *Pfd. S.*

hek-to-me-ter (hĕk'tō-mē"tẽr), *n.* [see **hectometer**], one hundred meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch. See **hec'to-me"ter**, *Pfd. S.*

hek-to-stere (hĕk'tō-stēr), *n.* [see **hectostere**], one hundred cubic meters, or 3531.44 cubic feet. Also, **hec'to-stere**, *Pfd. S.*

Hel (hĕl), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, **1**, goddess of the dead, and queen of the lower world: similar to the Roman goddess *Proserpina*; **2**, the lower world itself; the home of the dead. Also, **Hel'a.**

held (hĕld), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *hold*.

Hel-en (hĕl'ĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *Helenē*], *Gk. Myth.*, the beautiful daughter of Zeus and Leda, who was married to Menelaus, king of Sparta, and whose elopement with Paris caused the Trojan war.

Hel-e-nus (hĕl'ĕ-nŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Trojan, son of Priam, gifted with prophecy, who deserted Troy and joined the Greeks.

he-li-a-cal (hē-lī'ȧ-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *hēliakos*, of the sun < *helios*, sun], pertaining to the sun: *Astron.*, designating the rising of a star which has just overtaken the sun the first time it is far enough from the sun to be visible before sunrise, or the setting of a star just before it overtakes the sun the last time it is far enough from the sun to be visible after sunset.

hel-i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **helix**], pertaining to, or of the form of, the thread on a screw, or helix, or of an advancing spiral.—*adv.* **hel'i-cal-ly.**

hel-i-coid (hĕl'ĭ-koid), *adj.* [< Gk. *helix*, spiral + *eidos*, form], coiled spirally: *Zoöl.*, shaped like a snail shell:—*n. Geom.*, any of various warped or twisted surfaces resembling a screw.

Hel-i-con (hĕl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, a mountain range in Bœotia, Greece, believed by the Greeks to be frequented by Apollo and the Muses; hence, **2**, source of inspiration to poets: **helicon**, *Mus.*, a brass wind instrument, similar in range and quality to the bass tuba and often used in its place on marches.—*adj.* **Hel"i-co'ni-an** (-kō'nĭ-ăn).

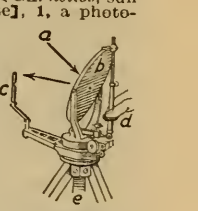
hel-i-cop-ter (hĕl"ĭ-kŏp'tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *helix*, spiral + *pteron*, wing], *Aëro.*, a flying machine that is lifted and held up by horizontal propellers (for illus. see *aviation*). Also, **hel"i-cop'tre.**

he-li-o-cen-tric (hē"lĭ-ō-sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *kentron*, center], *Astron.*, **1**, as if seen from the center of the sun: used of the position of a celestial object; **2**, pertaining to, or having, the sun as a center; as, the *heliocentric* theory of the solar system considers the sun its center: opposite of *geocentric*. Also, **he"li-o-cen'tri-cal.**

he-li-o-chrome (hē"lĭ-ō-krōm"), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*. sun + *khrōma*, color], a photograph in natural colors.

he-li-o-gram (hē"lĭ-ō-grăm"), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *gramma*, a weight], a message transmitted by heliographic methods.

he-li-o-graph (hē"lĭ-ō-grâf"), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *graphein*, to write], **1**, a photo-engraving; **2**, an instrument for photographing the sun; **3**, an apparatus, using a mirror, for signaling by reflecting flashes of sunlight: used chiefly in military and surveying operations:—*v.t.* **1**, to signal by means of a heliograph; **2**, to photograph by using an astronomical camera:—*v.i.* to signal.—*adj.* **he"li-o-graph'ic.**—*n.* **he"li-og'ra-pher.**—*n.* **he"li-og'ra-phy.**



HELIOGRAPH

a, direction of sun's rays, before and after incidence; *b*, back of mirror; *c*, sighting device; *d*, operating key; *e*, stand.

he-li-o-lith-ic (hē"lĭ-ō-lĭth'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *lithos*, stone: in allusion to practices named below], designating an ancient type of culture, existent in the neolithic age in coastal regions of the Mediterranean, of India, Borneo, China, Mexico, and Peru, characterized by worship of the sun and the serpent together, circumcision, couvade, massage, the making of mummies, deformation of the head by bandaging, tattooing, use of the swastika, and megalithic monuments.

he-li-om-e-ter (hē"lĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *metron*, a measure: because orig. designed to measure the diameter of the sun], *Astron.*, an instrument consisting of a telescope of which the object glass is cut in halves, so that by the relative movement of the two parts it is possible to measure moderately small angular distances in the sky.

He-li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *n.* [Gk. = the sun], *Gk. Myth.*, the sun god who drove his four-horse chariot across the sky: sometimes identified with *Apollo*, with *Phaëthon*, properly his son, and with *Hyperion*, properly his father.

he-li-o-scope (hē'lĭ-ō-skōp"), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *skopein*, to look], *Astron.*, a telescope or other instrument devised to protect the eyes during observations of the sun.—*adj.* **he"li-o-scop'ic.**—*n.* **he"li-os'co-py.**

he-li-o-stat (hē"lĭ-ō-stăt"), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *statos*, fixed], *Astron.*, **1**, an instrument consisting of a mirror mounted on a polar axis and moved by clockwork, so as to reflect the sun's rays to a fixed point; **2**, a form of this instrument, provided with a shutter and used for signaling.

he-li-o-ther-a-py (hē"lĭ-ō-thĕr'ȧ-pĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *therapeuein*, to heal], the treatment of disease by sun baths.

he-li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *-tropos* < *trepein*, to turn], *Bot.*,

1, any of a genus (*Heliotropium*) of plants of the borage family, especially the sweet-scented cultivated species (*H. peruvianum*), bearing purple or violet flowers; 2, a light purple color; 3, a heliograph (which see, def. 3): *Archaic*, any of several plants, as the sunflower, marigold, etc., whose flowers turn so as to face the sun as it moves: *Mineral.*, a green variety of silica with small red spots of jasper; bloodstone: **garden heliotrope**, a tall, slender, garden plant (*Valeriana officinalis*), bearing clusters of small, white, very sweet flowers.

he-li-o-trop-ic (hē″lĭ-ō-trŏp′ĭk), *adj. Biol.*, reacting to the stimulus of light: **positively heliotropic**, turning toward light: **negatively heliotropic**, turning away from light.

he-li-ot-ro-pism (hē″lĭ-ŏt′rō-pĭzm), *n. Biol.*, the tendency of plants or animals to be heliotropic, or to react to light, especially sunlight.

he-li-o-type (hē″lĭ-ō-tīp″), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun + *tupos*, impression], 1, a photo-engraving made on a gelatin plate which is afterward hardened for printing; 2, an impression taken from such a plate.—*adj.* **he″li-o-typ′ic** (-tĭp′ĭk).

he-li-o-typ-y (hē″lĭ-ō-tīp″ĭ), *n.* a method of printing a picture by transferring it from an ordinary negative to a sensitive gelatin film, which is hardened to form a printing surface and inked and printed like any other engraving.

he-li-um (hē″lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *hēlios*, sun], *Chem.*, a very light, colorless, gaseous element [symbol He], first known as a constituent of the sun's atmosphere, but later found in mineral compounds of uranium, thorium, etc., and as a constituent of natural gases, used, because of its lightness and noninflammability, for inflating balloons, dirigibles, etc.

he-lix (hē′lĭks; hēl′ĭks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hĕl′ĭ-sēz); helixes (hē′lĭk-sĕz; hēl′ĭk-sĕz)], [Gk. = a spiral], anything in the shape of the thread of a screw, or of a coiled spring: *Arch.*, a spiral line ornament or scroll; *Math.*, the path of a point traced on the curved surface of a right cylinder as the cylinder revolves at a uniform speed about its axis and the point moves at a uniform speed along a line parallel to that axis, as the common screw thread; *Anat.*, the hollowed margin of the external ear; *Zoöl.*, 1, any of a genus (*Helix*) of air-breathing cephalopod mollusks, as land snails, 2, a spirally coiled shell

hell (hĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *hel*, place of the dead], 1, the place of the dead or of departed souls, corresponding to the Greek *Hades* or the Hebrew *Sheol*; 2, the place of punishment for the wicked after death corresponding to *Tartarus* or *Gehenna*; 3, the evil spirits inhabiting hell; 4, any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; 5, a place where evildoers gather, as a gambling house:—*interj.* used as an imprecation.

hell-bend-er (hĕl′bĕn″dẽr), *n.* [*hell*+*bend*], a large aquatic salamander, about eighteen inches long and very tenacious of life, found commonly in the streams of the Ohio valley: *Slang*, 1, a drunken carouser; 2, a debauch.

hell-bent (hĕl′bĕnt″), *p.adj. Slang*, reckless of consequences; determined to do or have.

hell-broth (hĕl′brŏth″), *n.* [*hell*+*broth*], a magic concoction brewed for evil purposes.

Hel-le (hĕl′ē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, sister of Phrixus, with whom she was fleeing through the air on the ram with the golden fleece when she fell into the strait thereafter called the *Hellespont*.

hel-le-bore (hĕl′ē-bōr), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *helleboros*, name of plant], 1, any of several perennial herbs (genus *Helleborus*) of the crowfoot family; especially, in Europe, the black hellebore (*H. niger*), cultivated for its handsome flowers, produced in winter; 2, the powdered root of the plant, used for medicinal purposes; 3, any of several similar plants having poisonous rootstocks; 4, the powdered root of these plants, used as an insecticide.

Hel-lene (hĕl′ēn), *n.* [*pl.* -lenes (-ēnz)], [< Gk. proper name], 1, *Gk. Myth.*, a member of a Thessalian tribe led by Hellen, legendary ancestor of the true Greeks; 2, later, a person of the pure Greek race of the classical period; 3, a modern Greek.

Hel-len-ic (hĕ-lĕn′ĭk; -lē′nĭk), *adj.* 1, strictly, pertaining to, or characteristic of, classic Greece; especially, pertaining to the social and cultural aspects of classical Greek civilization, or to classic Greek art and literature; 2, pertaining to the Greeks in general; 3, pertaining to the literary Greek language as distinguished from *Romaic*, the modern vernacular.

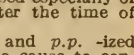
Hel-len-ism (hĕl′ĕn-ĭzm), *n.* 1, a Greek manner of speech; 2, admiration or imitation of the Greeks; 3, the Greek national spirit; 4, the spirit characteristic of the classic Greek period.

Hel-len-ist (hĕl′ĕn-ĭst), *n.* 1, a Jew who spoke Greek in preference to Hebrew; 2, one learned in Greek; 3, a scholar who spread Greek culture during the Renaissance; 4, one who believes that the primary basis for personal culture is to be found in the spirit of the ancient Greeks.

Hel-len-is-tic (hĕl″ĕn-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* 1, aiming at, or tending toward, the Greek spirit; 2, possessing, or partaking of, Hellenic characteristics, with foreign or decadent admixture: used especially of Greek art, literature, and culture after the time of Alexander the Great.

Hel-len-ize (hĕl′ĕn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to cause to conform to Greek standards or usages:—*v.i.* to imitate the Greeks in language and custom.

hell-gra-mite (hĕl′grə-mīt), *n.* [source uncertain], the aquatic larva of an insect (*Corydalis cornuta*), the dobson, or crawler, resembling a dragon fly, HELLGRAMITE often used by anglers as fish bait.



hell-hound (hĕl′hound″), *n.* [*hell*+*hound*], 1, a dog of hell; hence, 2, a malicious person; a demon; a diabolically evil person; a fiendish pursuer.

hell-ish (hĕl′ĭsh), *aaj.* [see **hell**], 1, having to do with, or like, hell; 2, diabolical; infernal.

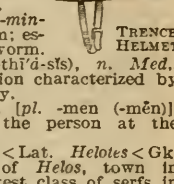
hell-kite (hĕl′kīt″), *n.* [*hell*+*kite*], one who exhibits diabolical cruelty.

hel-lo (hĕ-lō″), *interj.* [see **hollo**], used to attract attention:—*n.* a salutation much used in the United States in telephoning:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -loed (-lōd″), *p.pr.* -loing], to call out.

[1]helm (hĕlm), *n.* [< A.S. *helma*, rudder], 1, the mechanism for steering a ship, comprising rudder and tiller or wheel for moving it; often, the wheel or tiller alone; 2, a post of command, guidance, or government:—*v.t.* to steer or guide.

[2]helm —*v.t.* to cover or equip with a helmet.

hel-met (hĕl′mĕt), *n.* [obs. Fr., dim. of *helme*, protection], 1, metal or leather armor for the head (for illus. see *arms*, *habergeon*, *reredos*); 2, anything resembling such a head protection in shape or use: *Bot.*, the hooded upper lip of some flowers, as the snapdragon.



TRENCH HELMET

hel-minth (hĕl′mĭnth), *n.* [< Gk. *helmins* (*-minthos*), helminth], *Zoöl.*, a worm; especially, an intestinal parasitic worm.

hel-min-thi-a-sis (hĕl″mĭn-thī′ə-sĭs), *n. Med.*, a condition characterized by the presence of worms in the body.

helms-man (hĕlmz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*helm*+*man*], the person at the helm, who steers a ship or boat.

Hel-ot (hĕl′ŏt; hē′lŏt), *n.* [< Lat. *Helotes* < Gk. *Heilōtes*, inhabitants of *Helos*, town in Sparta], a bondsman of the lowest class of serfs in ancient Sparta: **helot**, any slave or serf.

hel-ot-ism (hĕl′ŏt-ĭzm; hē′lŏt-ĭzm), *n.* a state like that of the Helots; slavery; serfdom.

hel-ot-ry (hĕl′ŏt-rĭ; hē′lŏt-rĭ), *n.* 1, Helots as a class; 2, slaves; serfs; 3, serfdom; slavery.

help (hĕlp), *v.t.* [< A.S. *helpan*, to help < O.Teut. source], 1, to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; 2, to prevent; as, I cannot *help* his going; 3, to distribute, as food, at table; also, to distribute food to, at table; 4, to cure:—*v.i.* 1, to lend aid; assist; be available or useful; 2, to distribute food at table:—*n.* 1, assistance; aid; support; succor; 2, remedy; cure; 3, that which forwards or promotes; 4, a portion of food; 5, in the United States, a servant, also used collectively, with a plural verb, to denote a corps of hired servants.—*n.* **help′er**.

Syn., *v.* befriend, encourage, uphold, accommodate, coöperate, aid, assist, relieve, succor. *Help*, *aid*, and *assist* are to a degree interchangeable. *Help* is the strongest and most inclusive term, emphasizing the positiveness of the support rendered and the actual need for it. To *aid* is to further, often by coöperation, the work, struggles, or aim of another. To *assist* is to afford slight, casual, or subordinate service to another. We *help* the poor; we *aid* a reformed sinner to get a fresh start; we *assist* a feeble person to get off a street car. To *reliere* is to remove pain, or to free from anxiety; to *succor* is to render quick aid to one fallen into difficulty; we *reliere* suffering by medicine, the wants of the poor by contributions; we *succor* one found dying in the desert by giving him water.—*Ant.*, *v.* hinder, discourage, block, impede, balk, thwart.

help-ful (hĕlp′fo͝ol), *adj.* giving aid or inspiration: beneficial; wholesome; useful; serviceable.—*adv.* **help′ful-ly**.—*n.* **help′ful-ness**.

help-ing (hĕl′pĭng), *n.* a portion of food served at a meal; a help; as, a *helping* of meat.

help-less (hĕlp'lĕs), *adj.* unable to do for oneself: *Rare*, beyond remedy; also, giving no help.—*adv.* **help'less-ly.**—*n.* **help'less-ness.**

help-mate (hĕlp'māt"), *n.* [corr. of *help meet:* see Gen. 2:18], 1, an assistant; a coworker; a partner; 2, companion; spouse, especially a wife. Also, **help'meet".**

hel-ter-skel-ter (hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr), *adj.* and *adv.* [Imit.], in hurried confusion; tumultuous(ly):—*n.* disorder; confused and hasty action.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* [<A.S. *hielfe*, handle], the handle of a tool, as an ax:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* helved (hĕlvd), *p.pr.* helving], to equip with a handle.

Hel-ve-tian (hĕl-vē'shăn), *adj.* [see **Helvetii**], pertaining to the Helvetii or to Switzerland:—*n.* one of the Helvetii; also, a Swiss.

Hel-vet-ic (hĕl-vĕt'ĭk), *adj.* relating to Helvetia, or Switzerland:—*n.* a follower of the reformer Zwingli (1484–1531); a Swiss Protestant.

Hel-ve-ti-i (hĕl-vē'shĭ-ī), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *Helvetius*, a Swiss], the ancient Gallic inhabitants of Switzerland and the Alpine regions.

[1]hem (hĕm), *n.* [<A.S. *hemm*, an inclosure], 1, the edge or margin of a cloth or garment turned back and sewed down to prevent fraying; also, the edge of sheet metal similarly bent back; 2, an edging or a border on a fabric:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hemmed (hĕmd), *p.pr.* hemming], 1, to fold over and sew down the edge of (a cloth or garment); bend back the edge of (sheet metal); 2, to shut in; surround.

[2]hem (hĕm), *interj.* [natural sound], expressing hesitation or doubt, or used to attract attention: often pronounced as a half cough or clearing of the throat:—*n.* the utterance or sound of *hem:*—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hemmed (hĕmd), *p.pr.* hemming], 1, to utter the sound of *hem;* 2, to stammer or hesitate in speaking.

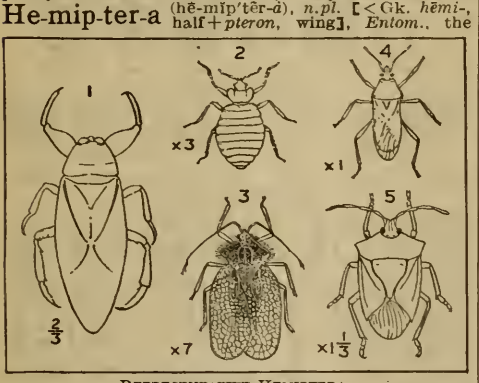
he-mal (hē'măl), *adj.* [see **hæmal**], of or pertaining to the blood. See **hæ'mal,** *Pfd. S.*

hem-a-tite (hĕm'ă-tīt; hē'mă-tīt), *n.* [Gk. *haimatitēs* (*lithos*), bloodlike (stone)], *Mineral.*, a red to black mineral, native anhydrous ferric oxide, occurring massively or in crystals: one of the most important ores of iron; bloodstone. Also, **hæm'a-tite.**

hem-i-cy-cle (hĕm'ĭ-sī"kl), *n.* [<Gk. *hēmi-*, half +*kuklos*, a circle], 1, a half circle; semicircle; 2, a semicircular structure.

hem-i-ple-gi-a (hĕm"ĭ-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *hēmi-*, half+*plēgē*, a stroke], *Pathol.*, a paralysis of one side of the body.—*adj.* **hem"i-pleg'ic.**

He-mip-ter-a (hē-mĭp'tĕr-ă), *n.pl.* [<Gk. *hēmi-*, half+*pteron*, wing], *Entom.*, the



REPRESENTATIVE HEMIPTERA

1, giant water bug; 2, bedbug; 3, lace bug; 4, squash bug; 5, stinkbug.

true bugs, a large order of insects usually having four wings, the outer pair of which are thickened at the base, and having piercing suctorial mouth parts: including squash bugs, bedbugs, giant water bugs, and others.—*adj.* **he-mip'ter-al.**—*adj.* **he-mip'ter-ous.**

hem-i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [<Gk. *hēmi-*, half+*sphaira*, sphere], 1, either of the two half spheres formed by a plane passing through the center of a sphere; 2, half the terrestrial or celestial globe; as, the Eastern *Hemisphere*, including the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, and the Western *Hemisphere*, including North America and South America; also, 3, a map of a hemisphere of the earth or heavens; 4, the people of a hemisphere: *Anat.*, either of the two divisions of the cerebrum.—*adj.* **hem"i-spher'ic; hem"i-spher'i-cal.**

hem-i-sphe-roid (hĕm"ĭ-sfē'roid), *n.* [<Gk. *hēmi-*, half+*sphaira*, sphere +*eidos*, shape], one of the halves into which a figure resembling a sphere, but not exactly spherical, may be cut by a plane.—*adj.* **hem"i-sphe-roi'dal.**

hem-i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *hēmi-*, half +*stikhos*, verse], *Pros.*, 1, half a verse of poetry, especially as divided by a cæsura, or pause; also, 2, an incomplete line.

hem-lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* [<A.S. *hymlice*, hemlock], 1, any tree of a genus (*Tsuga*) of large evergreens of the pine family: also called *hemlock spruce;* also, the lumber from such a tree; 2, any of several poisonous plants of the parsley family, with finely divided leaves and white flowers, as poison hemlock.

hem-mer (hĕm'ĕr), *n.* [see **[1]hem**], 1, one who turns back the edge of cloth and sews it down to prevent fraying; 2, an attachment to a sewing machine for doing this kind of work; 3, a device for turning back the edges of sheet metal.

he-mo-glo-bin (hē"mō-glō'bĭn), *n.* [see **hæmoglobin**], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the red coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates. See **hæ"mo-glo'bin,** *Pfd. S.*

he-mo-phil-i-a (hē"mō-fĭl'ĭ-ă; hĕm"ō-), *n.* [see **hæmophilia**], *Med.*, a tendency to prolonged bleeding from even a trifling wound. See **hæ"mo-phil'i-a,** *Pfd. S.*

hem-or-rhage (hĕm'ō-rāj), *n.* [<O.F. *emorogie* <Gk. *haimorrhagia* <*haima*, blood +*rhēgnunai*, to break], *Pathol.*, escape of blood from a blood vessel: any bleeding. Also, **hæm'or-rhage.**

hem-or-rhoids (hĕm'ō-roidz), *n.pl.* [<O.F. *emoroyde* <Gk. *haimorrhoïdes* (*phlebes*), bleeding (veins) <*haima*, blood+*-rhoos*, flowing], *Pathol.*, painful swellings of the veins of the mucous membrane in the rectum, often accompanied by escape of blood: commonly called *piles.* Also, **hæm'or-rhoids;** *Archaic*, **em'er-ods.**—*adj.* **hem"or-rhoi'dal.**

hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [<A.S. *henep*, hemp], an annual Asiatic herb (*Cannabis sativa*), three to ten feet high, or its tough fiber, used for making cordage and various kinds of coarse fabrics; also, a related species (*C. indica*), the source of a drug and intoxicant called *hashish: Colloq.*, a rope for hanging.—*adj.* **hemp'en.**

hem-stitch (hĕm'stĭch"), *n.* [*hem*+*stitch*], 1, a particular kind of ornamental stitching made by pulling out several parallel threads and drawing the cross threads together in small groups; 2, a piece of fancywork done with this stitch:—*v.t.* to finish by using this style of needlework.

hen (hĕn), *n.* [<A.S. *henn*, fem. of *hana*, cock], the female of the domestic or barnyard fowl, or chicken, of which the male is called *cock*, or of various other birds: *pl.* chickens.

hen-bane (hĕn'bān"), *n.* [*hen*+*bane*], *Bot.*, a coarse, fetid herb of the nightshade family (*Hyoscyamus niger*), with sticky, hairy leaves and yellowish brown flowers, poisonous to most animals.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* [<M.E. *hennes*, hence], 1, from this place, time, source, point of view, or the like; 2, for this reason:—*interj.* begone!

hence-forth (hĕns"fôrth'; hĕns'fôrth"), *adv.* [*hence* +*forth*], from this time on.

hence-for-ward (hĕns"fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* [*hence* +*forward*], from now on; from this time forward; henceforth.

hench-man (hĕnch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*hench* (<A.S. *hengest*, a horse) +*man*], a political assistant or supporter; a trusted follower: *Obs.*, a groom; a page of honor; squire.

hen-dec-a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [<Gk. *hendeka*, eleven+*gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a polygon having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hen-dec-a-syl-la-ble (hĕn-dĕk"ă-sĭl'ă-bl), *n.* [<Gk. *hendeka*, eleven +*syllabē*, syllable], *Pros.*, a line of verse, especially in Latin, of eleven syllables.—*adj.* **hen-dec"a-syl-lab'ic.**

hen-di-a-dys (hĕn-dī'ă-dĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *hen dia duoin*, one thing by two], *Gram.*, the expression of a thought by two nouns joined by *and*, rather than by a noun and a qualifier; as, "goblets and gold," for "golden goblets."

hen-e-quen (hĕn'ē-kĕn), *n.* [<Sp. *jenīquén* <nat. name], sisal hemp. Also, **hen'e-quin.**

hen-na (hĕn'ă), *n.* [Arab.], 1, an Asiatic tree or shrub with fragrant white flowers, used as a hedge in India; 2, a reddish brown cosmetic or dye made from its leaves; 3, a reddish brown color.

hen-ner-y (hĕn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **hen**], 1, a hen farm; 2, a hen house or hen yard.

hen-pecked (hĕn'pĕkt"), *adj.* [*hen*+[2]*peck*], governed by one's wife; domineered over; harassed by trivial annoyances.—*v.t.* **hen'peck".**

hen-ry (hĕn'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -rys; -ries (-rĭz)], [< Joseph *Henry* (1799–1878), Am. physicist], *Elec.*, the practical unit of inductance; the inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of one volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second.

hent (hĕnt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hente, *p.p.* hent, *p.pr.* henting], [< A.S. *gehentan*, to seize], *Archaic*, 1, to lay hold of; grasp; 2, to affect; 3, to carry off; 4, to experience:—*n. Archaic*, that which is grasped.

he-pat-ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hēpar* (*hēpatos*), the liver], of or pertaining to the liver.

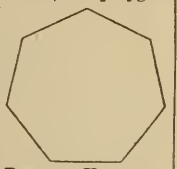
he-pat-i-ca (hē-păt'ĭ-kä), *n.* [*pl.* -cæ (-sē); -cas (-käz)], *Bot.*, 1, any of several herbs (genus *Hepatica*) of the crowfoot family, bearing pink, purplish, or white flowers; 2, any of a class (*Hepaticæ*) of simple, leaflike plants, including the liverworts; one of the lower mosses (see *Bryophyta*, illus.).

He-phæs-tus (hē-fĕs'tŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Hēphaistos*], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of the forge: identified with *Vulcan*. Also, **He-phais'tos** (-fīs'tŏs).

Hep-pel-white (hĕp'ĕl-hwīt), *adj.* [< proper name], designating, or pertaining to, a style of furniture of the 18th century developed by A. Heppelwhite and Company (see *furniture*, illus.).

hep-ta-chord (hĕp'tä-kôrd), *n.* [< Gk. *hepta*, seven + *khordē*, string], *Mus.*, 1, a series of seven notes; 2, a seven-stringed musical instrument; 3, the interval of the major seventh.

hep-ta-gon (hĕp'tä-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *hepta*, seven + *gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a polygon having seven sides and seven angles.—*adj.* **hep-tag'o-nal.**



REGULAR HEPTAGON

hep-ta-he-dron (hĕp'tä-hē'drŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *hepta*, seven + *hedra*, base], *Geom.*, a solid with seven plane faces.—*adj.* **hep'ta-he'dral.**

hep-tam-e-ter (hĕp-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *hepta*, seven + *metron*, a measure], *Pros.*, a line of verse containing seven metrical feet.

hep-tan-gu-lar (hĕp-tăng'gū-lär), *adj.* [< Gk. *hepta*, seven + Lat. *angulus*, a corner], having seven angles.

hep-tarch-y (hĕp'tär-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tarchies (-kĭz)], [< Gk. *hepta*, seven + *-arkhia*, rule], 1, a government by seven rulers; 2, a country governed by seven rulers; also, a group of seven kingdoms or governments, as the seven Saxon kingdoms in England.

her (hûr), *pron.* and *adj.* [< A.S. *hire*, her], the singular objective and possessive case of the feminine personal pronoun *she*.

her. *abbr.* 1, heraldry; heraldic; 2, [Lat. *heres*], heir: used especially in legal documents.

He-ra (hē'rä), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, wife and sister of Zeus, and goddess of marriage and maternity: identified with *Juno*. Also, **He're** (hē'rē).

Her-a-cles (hĕr'ä-klēz), *n.* [< Gk.], the most famous hero of classical antiquity: generally called by the Roman name *Hercules*, which see. Also, **Her'a-kles.**—*adj.* **Her'a-cle'an.**

her-ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* [< O.F. *heraut*, herald], 1, formerly, an official who announced peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, and superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions; 2, more recently, in England, an official who grants, records, and blazons arms, traces pedigrees, etc.; 3, one who announces important news; a messenger; 4, a forerunner; harbinger:—*v.t.* to introduce; proclaim publicly; usher in.

he-ral-dic (hē-răl'dĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

her-ald-ry (hĕr'ăld-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the art of performing the functions of a herald; specifically, the science that treats of armorial bearings or coats of arms, and of determining pedigrees, etc.: *Poet.*, 1, a coat of arms, or a symbol or device marked on one; 2, pomp; ceremony. (See color plate page 460).

herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* [< O.F. *erbe* < Lat. *herba*, grass], 1, a seed plant with a small amount of wood in its stem, which, after forming seed, completely dies or withers away to the ground; 2, a herbaceous plant used for medicine, food, flavor, scent, or the like; 3, grass or other green fodder; herbage.—*adj.* **herb'y.**

her-ba-ceous (hẽr-bā'shŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or of the nature of, herbs; herblike; 2, *Rare*, herbivorous; feeding upon plant food.

herb-age (ûr'bĭj; hûr'bĭj), *n.* 1, herbs or green grasses collectively; 2, pasturage for cattle: *Law*, the right of pasture on the lands of another.

herb-al (hûr'băl), *adj.* concerning plants and grasses:—*n. Archaic*, a book descriptive of plants; *Obs.*, a herbarium.

herb-al-ist (hûr'băl-ĭst), *n.* 1, originally, a botanist; later, 2, a collector of herbs; 3, a dealer in medicinal plants and dried herbs.

her-ba-ri-um (hẽr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ä)], [L.L. = pertaining to herbs], 1, a collection of dried plants, usually scientifically classified, for study; 2, a book, room, or building where such a collection is kept: *Obs.*, a herbal.

herb Chris-to-pher locally, any of several widely different plants, as baneberry, the royal fern, meadowsweet, and others.

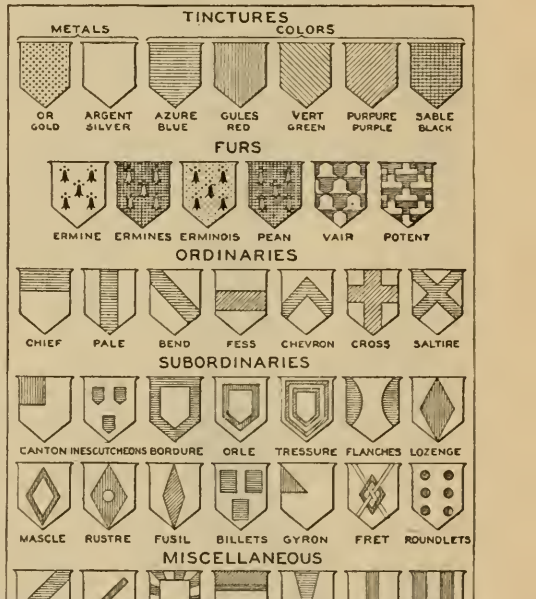
her-bif-er-ous (hẽr-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *herba*, grass + *ferre*, to bear], producing grasses and various small plants, called *herbs:* said of soil or a locality.

Her-biv-o-ra (hẽr-bĭv'ŏ-rä), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *herba*, grass + *vorare*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, in a former classification, a group of animals that feed on grasses, small plants, or vegetables, as distinct from the *Carnivora*.—*n.* **her'bi-vore.**

her-biv-o-rous (hẽr-blv'ŏ-rŭs), *adj.* feeding on plants: opposite of *carnivorous*.

Her-cu-le-an (hẽr-kū'lē-ăn), *adj.* [see **Hercules**], pertaining to Hercules, a hero of Grecian and Roman mythology possessed of superhuman strength: **herculean**, 1, of very great strength and power; 2, huge, as with strength; vast; 3, very difficult or dangerous, as a task.

Her-cu-les (hûr'kŭ-lēz), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Hēraklēs*], *Class. Myth.*, the most famous hero of classical antiquity, son of Jupiter and Alcmene, and known for his great strength and for the twelve tasks, or labors, imposed upon him because of Juno's hatred for him: unwittingly slain by a poisoned shirt given him by his wife, Deianira; *Astron.*, a large northern constellation: **hercules**, a man of great size and prodigious strength. Also, **Her'a-cles; Her'a-kles.**



HERALDRY (*See also plate page 460*)

Showing the method of representing the metals, colors, and furs in black and white, and illustrating some common terms.

Her-cu-les'-club (hûr'kû-lēz-klŭb″), *n.* *Bot.*, **1**, the angelica tree, an ornamental prickly tree (*Aralia spinosa*) of the southern United States; **2**, a variety of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) with a long, melonlike fruit.

[1]herd (hûrd), *n.* [<A.S. *heord*, flock<O.Teut. source], **1**, a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or traveling together; **2**, a rabble or crowd; mob; **3**, hence, the ignorant and uncultured:—*v.i.* **1**, to flock together, as beasts; **2**, to crowd together; assemble:—*v.t.* to form, or crowd into, a flock or herd.

Syn., n. flock, drove, pack, bevy, covey, shoal, school, gam, swarm. A *herd* is a group of the larger animals, especially cattle, feeding or traveling together. A *pack* is a company of hounds, kept together, as for hunting, or of beasts, especially wolves, naturally keeping together, as in search of food. A *flock* is a number of birds or animals of a kind, feeding or flying together. *Bery* is applied to a collection of birds, especially quail or larks, or of some small animals, as roes, and, properly also, to an animated band of women or children. *Covey*, also applicable to birds, is commonly confined to a brood of partridges. *Shoal* and *school* name large numbers of fish swimming in company. A *gam* is a *school* of whales. *Drore* names a *herd* or *flock*, driven or traveling together. *Swarm* is applied to a large number of small animals, especially insects in motion.

[2]herd (hûrd), *n.* [<A.S. *hirde*, herdsman<O.Teut. source], *Archaic*, a keeper of a flock of animals; a herdsman: now, except in Scotland, usually in composition, as cow*herd*, swine*herd*, shep*herd:* also called *herder:*—*v.t.* to drive or tend, as cattle.

her-dic (hûr'dĭk), *n.* [<Peter *Herdic*, inventor], a low-swung carriage, usually with two wheels and a back entrance, with seats along the sides.

herd's grass either of two grasses, timothy and redtop, used for hay.

herds-man (hûrdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*herd*+*man*], one who owns, or tends, cattle: **Herdsman,** *Astron.*, a northern constellation, Boötes, the brightest star of which is Arcturus.

here (hēr), *adv.* [<A.S. *hēr*, here<O.Teut. source], **1**, in or at this place: opposite of *there;* **2**, to this place; in this direction; hither; **3**, on this occasion; at the present time; now; **4**, in the present life.

here-a-bout (hēr'ă-bout'), *adv.* [*here*+*about*], in this locality. Also, **here'a-bouts'.**

here-aft-er (hēr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* [*here*+*after*], **1**, after this; from this time forth; at a later time; **2**, in the life to come:—*n.* **1**, a time or state yet to come; the future; **2**, the life after death.

here-at (hēr-ăt'), *adv.* [*here*+*at*], **1**, at this point; **2**, for this reason.

here-by (hēr-bī'), *adv.* [*here*+*by*], by virtue of this; by means of this: *Obs.*, very near; near by.

he-red-i-ta-ble (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [<obs. Fr. *hérédítable*<Lat. *hereditare*<*heres* (*-edis*), heir], heritable; capable of being handed down from parent to child, left to someone by will, or received from another through death: *Obs.*, capable of receiving by inheritance.—*adv.* **he-red'i-ta-bly.**

her-e-dit-a-ment (hĕr″ē-dĭt'ă-mĕnt , *n.* [<L.L. *hereditamentum*<Lat. *hereditare*, to inherit], *Law*, inheritable property.

he-red-i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *hereditare*, to inherit], **1**, passing, or capable of passing, legally, from an ancestor to a descendant; inheritable; **2**, holding title or possession by inheritance; **3**, transmitted naturally from parent to child; **4**, transmitted as a characteristic from generation to generation, as early baldness or a special facial feature; **5**, pertaining to an inheritance.—*adv.* **he-red'i-ta-ri-ly.**

he-red-i-ty (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [<Fr. *hérédité*<Lat. *hereditas*, heirship<*heres*, heir], *Biol.*, **1**, the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities to descendants; **2**, the tendency of an organism to pass on its characteristics to its offspring.

Her-e-ford (hĕr'ē-fẽrd), *n.* [<*Herefordshire*, England, place of origin], one of a breed of beef cattle, usually red and white:—*adj.* of this breed.

here-in (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* [*here*+*in*], in this; in this book, place, box, circumstance, or the like.

here-in-aft-er (hēr″ĭn-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* [*here*+*in*+*after*], below; later in the same document, address, or the like; chiefly legal.

here-in-be-fore (hēr″ĭn-bē-fōr'), *adv.* [*here*+*in*+*before*], *Law*, above; earlier in the same document, address, or the like.

here-of (hēr-ŏv'), *adv.* [*here*+*of*], **1**, of this; about this; **2**, from this; hence; therefore.

here-on (hēr-ŏn'), *adv.* [*here*+*on*], on this; hereupon; as, *hereon* he produced his proofs.

her-e-sy (hĕr'ē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [<O.F. *eresie* <Gk. *hairesis*, sect<*haireisthai*, to choose], **1**, an opinion or doctrine in opposition to the orthodox belief of the Christian church; especially, an opinion tending to provoke schism; **2**, in other fields, as in politics, literature, philosophy, etc., an opinion or doctrine in opposition to the commonly accepted views.

her-e-tic (hĕr'ē-tĭk), *n.* [<Fr. *hérétique*<Gk. *hairetikos*, able to choose <*haireisthai*, to choose], **1**, one who differs in doctrine from his church; a schismatic; **2**, one who holds opinions contrary to customary views, as in literature, politics, etc.

he-ret-i-cal (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, heresy; contrary to generally accepted beliefs or opinions, especially as regards theology, morality, literature, etc.—*adv.* **he-ret'i-cal-ly.**

here-to (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* [*here*+prep. *to*], to this; to this point, end, place, time, or the like.

here-to-fore (hēr″tōō-fōr'), *adv.* [*here*+prep. *to* +*fore*], formerly; hitherto.

here-un-to (hēr″ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* [*here*+*unto*], to this; up to the present; hereto.

here-up-on (hēr″ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* [*here*+*upon*], on this; hereon; by reason of this.

here-with (hēr-wĭth', hēr-wĭth'), *adv.* [*here*+*with*], with this; as, I send *herewith* my check.

her-i-ot (hĕr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [<A.S. *heregeatwa* < *here*, army+*geatwa*, trappings: because the tax orig. consisted of arms and horses used by a tenant in his lord's wars], *Feudal Law*, a feudal tax paid to the lord of the manor on the death of a tenant.

her-it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-ă-bl), *adj.* [<Fr. *hériter*<Lat. *heritare*, to inherit], **1**, capable of being handed down by will; inheritable; **2**, transmissible from one generation to another, as eye color; **3**, capable of receiving from another by inheritance. Also, **he-red'i-ta-ble.**—*n.* **her″it-a-bil'i-ty.**

her-it-age (hĕr'ĭ-tăj), *n.* **1**, an estate that passes by descent; **2**, an inherited quality or characteristic: *Bib.*, **1**, Israel, regarded as the chosen people of God; **2**, the Christian church.

her-ma (hûr'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mæ (-mē); -mai (-mī)], [Lat. <Gk. *Hermēs*, Hermes], *Archæol.*, a stone pillar surmounted by a head of Hermes. Also, **herm.**

her-maph-ro-dite (hẽr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* [<Gk. *Hermaphroditos*, name of youth who became one with the nymph Salmacis], a person combining the qualities of both sexes: *Biol.*, any organism producing both eggs and sperm, as a plant whose flowers have both stamens and pistils; *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel with foremast square-rigged and mainmast fore-and-aft rigged: also called *hermaphrodite brig;* in Great Britain called *brigantine* (see *ship*, illus.):—*adj.* **1**, having both male and female sex organs: applied figuratively to objects combining opposite qualities; **2**, bisexual: *Naut.*, equipped with a square-rigged mast forward and a fore-and-aft-rigged mast aft.—*adj.* **her-maph″ro-dit'ic.**

Her-mes (hûr'mēz), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of eloquence, science, and good luck, son of Zeus and Maia, messenger of the gods, guardian of commerce, travelers, herds, and boundaries, and also of thieves, and conductor of the dead to Hades: identified with the Roman *Mercury.*

her-met-ic (hẽr-mĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [<L.L. *hermeticus* <*Hermēs* (*Trismegistus*), Gk. name of Egypt. god Thoth, who presided over secrets of science and philosophy], **1**, perfectly closed and air-tight, as by soldering; **2**, of or pertaining to alchemy; magical. Also, **her-met'i-cal.**—*adv.* **her-met'i-cal-ly.**

Her-mi-o-ne (hẽr-mī'ō-nē), *n.* [<Gk.], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, daughter of Menelaus and Helen, promised to Orestes, but married to Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus) and, later, to Orestes; **2**, in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," wife of the jealous Leontes.

her-mit (hûr'mĭt), *n.* [<O.F. *ermite*<Gk. *erēmitēs* <*erēmia*, desert], **1**, one who retires from society and lives alone; a recluse; **2**, a spiced cooky made with nuts and raisins: *Ornith.*, a kind of humming bird found in the tropics: *Obs.*, one paid to pray for his benefactors.—*adj.* **her-mit'ic; her-mit'i-cal.**

her-mit-age (hûr'mĭ-tăj), *n.* the retreat of a recluse; the abode of one who lives alone; **Hermitage,** a variety of red, white, or straw-colored French wine: from a hill near Valence, upon the top of which is the ruined abode of a hermit.

her-mit crab *Zoöl.*, any of several crabs, chiefly marine (families *Paguridæ* and *Parapaguridæ*), which live in empty shells, as of snails.

hern (hûrn), *n.* [corr. of *heron*, q.v.], *Archaic*, the heron. See **her'on,** *Pfd. S.*

her-ni-a (hûr'nĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl.* -nias (-nĭ-ăz); -niæ (-nĭ-ē)], [Lat.=rupture], *Pathol.*, the protrusion of a loop, as of the intestine, or of some part of an internal organ, through an abnormal opening in the wall of its containing cavity: a rupture.—*adj.* **her'ni-al.**

hern-shaw (hûrn'shô), *n.* [< O.F. *heronceau*, dim. of *hairon*, heron]. *Dial.*, a heron; hern: *Her.*, the model of a heron or similar wading bird.

he-ro (hē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes (-rōz)], [< Gk. *hērōs*, hero], **1**, a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; **2**, the chief character in a play, story, or poem; **3**, the chief personage in any great event; **4**, in myth and legend, a man, usually a warrior, possessing superhuman qualities and aided by certain deities: often regarded as a demigod.

He-ro (hē'rō), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a beautiful Thracian priestess of Aphrodite, whose lover, Leander, swam the Hellespont nightly to visit her, but was finally drowned and his corpse washed ashore, whereupon Hero cast herself into the sea.

He-ro-di-an (hē-rō'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *Hērōdē*], *Bib.*, a member of the Jewish political party devoted to the interests of Herod of Galilee: —*adj.* pertaining to Herod, king of Judea.

He-ro-di-as (hē-rō'dĭ-ăs), *n. Bib.*, the second wife of Herod Antipas, who, with the assistance of her daughter Salome, caused Herod to put John the Baptist to death (Mark 6:17–23).

he-ro-ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *adj.* [see **hero**], **1**, pertaining to, or like, a hero; marked by valiant courage; brave; noble; fearless; **2**, producing men of great courage and noble deeds; as, the *heroic* age of Greece; **3**, drastic; extreme; violent; as, we must use *heroic* measures; **4**, grand; lofty; high-flown, as language: *Art*, larger than life-size: *Poet.*, **1**, dealing with heroes; epic; **2**, of lofty and noble sentiment:—*n.* **1**, a poem dealing with heroes; **2**, a poem of lofty and noble sentiment: *pl.* extravagant or bombastic language.

he-ro-ic age the period in the far past when the legendary great men and women of any nation, but especially of Greece and Rome, are said to have lived; the age of heroes and demigods.

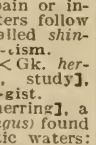
he-ro-ic verse verse suited to, or used for, heroic poetry: *Pros.*, **1**, in English, iambic pentameter; especially, iambic pentameter in rimming couplets, often called *heroic couplets:* the characteristic form of Chaucer and of the eighteenth-century poets; **2**, in French, the twelve-syllabled iambic verse, or Alexandrine; **3**, in Greek and Latin, dactylic hexameter.

he-ro-in (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [Ger. trade name], *Med.*, a white crystalline powder derived from morphine: a habit-forming drug, used to relieve pain or quiet the nerves, as in treating coughs and colds.

her-o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [see **hero**], **1**, originally, a demigoddess; **2**, a woman of distinguished courage, moral or physical; **3**, the leading female character in a play, novel, or the like.

her-o-ism (hĕr'ō-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, those qualities attributed to a hero or heroine; high and noble courage; fortitude; fearlessness; intrepidity; **2**, the exhibition of valor and courage; a heroic act. *Syn.* gallantry, prowess, courage. (See bravery.)

her-on (hĕr'ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *hairon* < O.H.G. *heiger*, heron], any of a family (*Ardeidæ*) of wading birds with a long neck and long legs, frequenting marshy banks, and feeding on fish, frogs, and insects (for colored illus. see *bird*). Also, **hern.**



HERON

her-on-ry (hĕr'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a place where herons congregate and breed, often in very large numbers.

her-pes (hûr'pēz), *n.* [< Gk. *herpēs*, shingles], *Pathol.*, an acute, inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by patches of small, clustered blisters, tending to spread: **herpes zoster**, *Pathol.*, a form of herpes, accompanied by severe pain or intense itching and tingling, in which the blisters follow the line of a cutaneous nerve: commonly called *shingles.*—*adj.* **her-pet'ic** (hĕr-pĕt'ĭk).—*n.* **her'pe-tism.**

her-pe-tol-o-gy (hûr"pē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *herpeton*, reptile + *-logia*, study], *Zoöl.*, the study of reptiles.—*n.* **her"pe-tol'o-gist.**

her-ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *hǣring*, herring], a small, edible fish (*Clupea harengus*) found in great schools in shallow North Atlantic waters: **herring gull**, a common, web-footed sea bird (*Larus argentatus*) of the Atlantic coasts (see *bird*, colored illus.).

her-ring-bone (her'ĭng-bōn"), *adj.* [*herring* + *bone*], composed of rows of short parallel lines slanting in opposite directions from a central rib, like the spine of a herring:—*n.* **1**, a kind of cross-stitch; **2**, a zigzag pattern of stones or tiles:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **1**, to sew with the herringbone stitch; **2**, to work with the herringbone pattern.

hers (hûrz), [see **her**], a possessive form of *she*, used: **1**, as *adj.*: as, whose hat is it? it is *hers*; **2**, as *pron.*; as, which hat have you? I have *hers.*

Her-schel (hûr'shĕl), *n.* [< Sir William *Herschel* (1738–1822), discoverer of planet], *Astron.*, Uranus, the outermost, except Neptune and Pluto, of the planets of the solar system: a former name.

herse (hûrs), *n.* [< Lat. *hirpex*, a rake], **1**, a lattice or screen made of crossed bars; **2**, a frame for drying skins: *Fortif.*, **1**, a portcullis; also, **2**, a frame set with many spikes pointing upward, for obstructing the path of an advancing enemy.

her-self (hĕr-sĕlf'), *pron.* [*her* + *self*], **1**, a reflexive form of *her*, or a form of *she* used as predicate nominative: as, she cut *herself*; she is *herself* again; **2**, an emphatic form of *she*; as, she did it *herself.*

her-ship (hûr'shĭp), *n.* [< A.S. *here*, army + suffix *-scipe*], *Sc. Dial.*, **1**, a cattle raid; cattle stolen in a raid; **2**, pillage; waste; ruin.

Hertz-i-an (hĕrt'sĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Hertz*, proper name], pertaining to the German physicist, Heinrich Hertz (1857–94): **Hertzian telegraphy**, communication by means of electric waves; wireless telegraphy: **Hertzian waves**, electromagnetic waves, first systematically studied by Hertz.

He-si-o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was offered to a sea monster to appease Poseidon, but rescued by Hercules and taken to Greece.

hes-i-tan-cy (hĕz'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **hesitate**], **1**, the act of hesitating; vacillation; indecision; **2**, a slowness in speech; stammering.

hes-i-tant (hĕz'ĭ-tănt), *adj.* slow in acting; irresolute; vacillating.—*adv.* **hes'i-tant-ly.**

hes-i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *haesitare* < *haerēre*, to stick fast], **1**, to be in suspense or uncertainty; waver; vacillate; **2**, to pause; delay; **3**, to stutter; stammer:—*v.t.* to do or utter with delay or difficulty. *Syn.* falter, waver, stutter, trifle, delay, demur.

hes-i-ta-tion (hĕz"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a pause, due to uncertainty; vacillation; doubt; indecision; **2**, a faltering in speech; stuttering; **3**, a halting movement in a dance; also, a dance characterized by such halted movements.

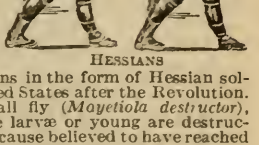
Hes-per (hĕs'pĕr), *n.* [see **Hesperus**], *Poet.*, the evening star; Vesper. See **Hes'per-us.**

Hes-pe-ri-an (hĕs-pē'rĭ-ăn), *adj. Poet.*, **1**, of or pertaining to Hesperia, the name given by Greek poets to the unknown lands bordering the western end of the Mediterranean; **2**, western; occidental; **3**, pertaining to the Hesperides:—*n. Rare*, an inhabitant of the West; an Occidental.

Hes-per-i-des (hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n.pl. Class. Myth.*, **1**, the nymphs, four or five in number, who, helped by a dragon, guarded the golden apples given by Gæa to Hera on her marriage to Zeus; **2**, the garden where these apples were kept.

Hes-per-us (hĕs'pĕr-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *hesperos*, western (star)], *Poet.*, the evening star; especially, in ancient times, the planet Venus when appearing as evening star. Also, *Poet.*, **Hes'per.**

Hes-sian (hĕsh'ăn), *adj.* [< Ger. *Hesse*], of or pertaining to the grand duchy of Hesse in Germany, or its inhabitants: **Hessian boots**, top-boots with tassels in front, worn by the Hessian troops and very popular in England in the early 19th century:—*n.* **1**, a native of Hesse; **2**, specifically, one of the mercenary soldiers employed by Great Britain against the colonies in the American Revolution; **3**, any mercenary or purchasable person; a hireling: *Colloq.*, a rough or violent person: *pl.* andirons in the form of Hessian soldiers, popular in the United States after the Revolution.



HESSIANS

Hes-sian fly a small fly (*Mayetiola destructor*), whose larvæ or young are destructive to wheat: so called because believed to have reached America in straw imported for the Hessian troops.

hest (hĕst), *n.* [< A.S. *hǣs* < *hātan*, to command], *Archaic*, a command; behest; *Obs.*, a pledge.

Hes-ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-ă), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, the daughter of Cronus and Rhea, and goddess of the hearth and home: identified with the Roman *Vesta*; **2**, in ancient writings, one of the nymphs who guarded the golden apples of Hesperides.

he-tæ-ra (hē-tē'rä), *n.* [*pl.* hetæræ (-rē)], [< Gk. *hetaira*, female companion], *Gk. Antiq.*, an accomplished and attractive woman, not a lawful wife but above a common harlot, who associated with and entertained men: often a slave singer or dancer. Also, **he-tai'ra** (hē-tī'rä), [*pl.* -rai (-rī)].

het-er-o-dox (hĕt′ĕr-ō-dŏks), *adj.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *doxa*, opinion], contrary to, or deviating from, an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, opinion, etc.; heretical: opposite of *orthodox*.

het-er-o-dox-y (hĕt′ĕr-ō-dŏk′sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -doxies (-sĭz)], 1, the act or quality of deviating from established opinion; 2, an unorthodox or unapproved doctrine or opinion; heresy.

het-er-o-dyne (hĕt′ĕr-ō-dīn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dyned (-dīnd), *p.pr.* -dyning], [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *dunamis*, power], *Elec.*, to superpose upon (a series of waves of a given frequency) a series of waves of slightly different frequency, producing beats; *Rad.*, in signal reception, to produce beats with (an incoming wave signal) by generating local wave signals of slightly different frequency:—*adj. Rad.*, designating, or pertaining to, such a method of receiving signals; as, *heterodyne* reception.

het-er-œ-cious (hĕt′ĕr-ē′shŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *oikia*, house], *Bot.*, living successively on different hosts, as the wheat rust, which passes one stage on wheat and another on barberry or some other plant.—*n.* **het″er-œ′cism.**

het-er-o-ge-ne-i-ty (hĕt″ĕr-ō-jē-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **heterogeneous**], 1, the quality of being different; 2, difference in kind; dissimilarity: opposite of *homogeneity*.

het-er-o-ge-ne-ous (hĕt″ĕr-ō-jē′nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *genos*, kind], 1, opposite or unlike in character, quality, or structure (to something else); opposite of *homogeneous*; 2, composed of parts of different kinds; as, a *heterogeneous* mixture.

het-er-o-gen-e-sis (hĕt″ĕr-ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *genesis*, beginning], *Biol.*, 1, the production of organic from inorganic matter; spontaneous generation; 2, metagenesis, or the production of sexual and asexual forms in alternate generations of a complete life history, as in certain jellyfishes, producing sexually fertilized eggs which develop into an asexual, polyp form, which in turn buds off the sexual, or medusa, generation.

het-er-og-y-nous (hĕt″ĕr-ŏj′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *gunē*, female], *Zoöl.*, having the females divided into reproductive and neuter classes, as ants and bees.

het-er-o-mor-phic (hĕt″ĕr-ō-mōr′fĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *morphē*, form], 1, differing from the standard type or form; 2, undergoing complete change, as when a tadpole changes into a frog, or a larva into an adult insect.

het-er-o-nym (hĕt′ĕr-ō-nĭm″), *n.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *onoma*, name], 1, a word spelled like another, but differing in pronunciation and meaning; as, *lead*, a metal, and *lead*, to conduct: opposite of *homonym*; 2, an exact synonym; one of two or more words in the same language having the same meaning; as, *yearly*, *annual*; 3, a word that has the same meaning as a word in another language; as, English *flower* and French *fleur*.—*adj.* **het″er-on′y-mous.**

het-er-o-plas-ty (hĕt′ĕr-ō-plăs″tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *plastikos*, plastic], *Surg.*, a grafting of tissue from another animal or person: opposite of *autoplasty*.

Het-er-op-ter-a *heteros*, other + *pteron*, wing], *Entom.*, a suborder, in a former system of classification, of the old order Hemiptera (which see): considered to include those insects which have the outer wings, when present, thickened at the base, as the squash bugs, giant water bugs, etc.—*adj.* **het″er-op′ter-ous.**

het-er-os-po-rous (hĕt″ĕr-ŏs′pō-rŭs; hĕt″ĕr-ō-spō′rŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *sporos*, seed], *Bot.*, bearing both large and small asexual spores: opposite of *homosporous*.

het-er-o-zy-gote (hĕt″ĕr-ō-zī′gōt; -zĭg′ōt), *n.* [< Gk. *heteros*, other + *zygon*, yoke], a hybrid plant or animal; in the Mendelian theory of heredity, an organism the parents of which were unlike with respect to a given transmissible character, or gene, so that the individual does not always breed true with respect to this character.—*adj.* **het″er-o-zy′gous.**

het-man (hĕt′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], [see **ataman**], 1, in Russia, the chief of a Cossack community, elected to that rank annually; 2, the commander of a Polish army. Also, **at′a-man.**

heugh (hūkh), *n.* [Sc. < M.E. *hōgh*, a hill], *Sc. Dial.* or *Obs.*, 1, a glen with crags and rocky walls; 2, a shaft in a coal mine: a coal pit. Also, **heuch.**

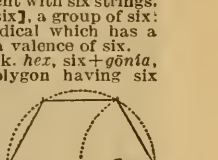
hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed (hūd), *p.p.* hewn (hūn) or hewed, *p.pr.* hewing], [< A.S. *hēawan*, to cut], 1, to cut or shape, as with an ax or other sharp-edged tool; hack; chop to pieces; 2, to cut down, as trees; 3, to cut into shape; form or shape with care: often with *out*:—*v.i.* to strike, as with an ax.—*n.* **hew′er.**

hex (hĕks), *n.* [< Ger. *hexe*, witch, ult. < Lat. < Gk. *Hekate*, Hecate, goddess of lower world, later thought of as goddess of sorcery], *Dial.*, one who practices sorcery:—*v.i.* and *v.t* to practice sorcery (upon).

hex-a-chord (nĕk′sə-kord), *n.* [< Gk. *hex*, six + *khordē*, string], 1, in medieval music, a series of six notes forming four whole tones and a semitone, the latter being the third in the series; 2, an ancient musical instrument with six strings.

hex-ad (hĕk′săd), *n.* [< Gk. *hex*, six], a group of six: *Chem.*, an element or radical which has a valence of six:—*adj. Chem.*, having a valence of six.

hex-a-gon (hĕk′sə-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *hex*, six + *gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a polygon having six angles and six sides.—*adj.* **hex-ag′o-nal.**—*adv.* **hex-ag′o-nal-ly.**



REGULAR HEXAGON inscribed in circle. Each side is equal to radius, *a*, of the circle.

hex-a-gram (hĕk′sə-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *hex*, six + *gramma*, a line], *Geom.*, 1, a plane figure formed by producing the sides of a regular hexagon until a six-pointed, star-shaped figure results; 2, a figure composed of six lines.

hex-a-he-dron (hĕk″sə-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drŏnz); -dra (-drə)], [< Gk. *hex*, six + *hedra*, base], *Geom.*, a solid having six plane faces: **regular hexahedron**, a cube.—*adj.* **hex″a-he′dral.**

hex-am-e-ter (hĕk-săm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *hex*, six + *metron*, a measure], *Pros.*, a line or verse of six metrical feet (for illus. see *prosody*):—*adj.* having six metrical measures.

hex-an-gu-lar (hĕks″ăng′gū-lär), *adj.* [< Gk. *hex*, six + Lat. *angulus*, a corner], having six angles, as does a hexagon.

hex-a-pod (hĕk′sə-pŏd), *adj.* [< Gk. *hex*, six + *pous* (*podos*), foot], having six feet:—*n. Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Hexapoda*) of invertebrate animals comprising the true, or six-legged, insects.

hex-ose (hĕk′sōs), *n.* [< Gk. *hex*, six], *Chem.*, a subdivision of the carbohydrate group, including those sugars the molecules of which contain six atoms of carbon, as glucose, dextrose, etc.

hey (hā), *interj.* [< M.E. *hei*, hey], used to express surprise, joy, etc., or to attract attention.

¹hey-day (hā′dā″), *interj.* [source uncertain], expressing joy, surprise, exultation, etc.

²hey-day (hā′dā″), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, the period of greatest vigor, vitality, or prosperity; 2, hence, happiness; youthful ardor.

hf. *abbr.* half:—**Hf**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Hf] for the element hafnium:—**H. F. A.**, Heavy Field Artillery:—**H. F. C.**, *Elec.*, High-Frequency Current:—**hf. cf.**, half calf:—**hg.**, 1, hectogram; 2, heliogram:—**Hg**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Hg, < Lat. *hydrargyrum*] for the element mercury:—**H. G.**, 1, His (or Her) Grace: title of archbishop, duke, or duchess; 2, High German; 3, Horse Guards:—**H. H.**, 1, His (or Her) Highness: title of a prince or princess; 2, His Holiness: title of the Pope:—**hhd.**, hogshead:—**H. I.**, Hawaiian Islands.

hi-a-tus (hī-ā′tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tuses (-tŭs-ēz); hiatus], [Lat. < *hiare*, to gape], 1, a space where something is wanting, as in a series; 2, a break; vacancy; gap: *Logic*, a step lacking in a chain of proof; *Gram.* and *Pros.*, the coming together of two vowels without an intervening consonant: called *external hiatus* if in two words, as *Eta enters*, or *internal hiatus* if in two syllables of one word, as *coördinate*; also, the slight break in sound between such vowels.

Hi-a-wa-tha (hī″ə-wō′thə), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], the hero of a poem by Longfellow, recounting the life and teachings of a legendary leader among the American Indians: so called for an early chief among the Mohawks, who confederated the neighboring Indian tribes into the Five Nations

hi-ber-nal (hī-bûr′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *hibernus*, wintry], referring to winter; wintry.

hi-ber-nate (hī′bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *hibernare* (*-atus*), to winter], to winter; pass the winter: *Biol.*, to pass the winter in a dormant, apathetic, or torpid state, as the buds of deciduous trees, or the bears, snakes, and other animals.—*n.* **hi″ber-na′tion.**

Hi-ber-ni-an (hī-bûr′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Hibernia*, Ireland, corr. of *Iverna* < Gk. *Iernē* < supposed O.Celt. root (*Iveriu*) of *Erin*], *Poet.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia, or Ireland, or its people:—*n.* a native of Hibernia, or Ireland.

Hi-ber-ni-an-ism (hī-bûr′nĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *n.* an idiom or phrase peculiar to the Irish; especially, an Irish bull. Also, **Hi-ber′ni-cism.**

hi-bis-cus (hī-bĭs′kŭs; hĭ-), *n.* [< Gk. *hibiskos*, mallow], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Hibiscus*) of plants of the mallow family; especially, in America, the shrubby althæa, or rose of Sharon, a garden shrub bearing large, showy flowers of varied colors.

hic-cup (hĭk′ŭp), *n.* [< earlier *hicket:* imit.], *Pathol.*, a sharp, gasping sound, made by a quick, spasmodic inhalation of breath, due to contraction of the diaphragm and glottis:—*v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough with indrawn breath:—*v.t.* to say, or utter, with hiccups. Also, **hic′cough** (-ŭp).

***hic ja-cet** (hĭk jā′sĕt), [Lat. = here (he) lies], a Latin inscription used on tombstones, meaning "here lies"; hence, an epitaph.

hick-o-ry (hĭk′ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< nat. Virginian name, *pohickery*], **1**, any of a genus (*Carya*) of nut trees of the walnut family; **2**, the edible nut of this tree; **3**, the hard, tough, heavy wood obtained from this tree and valued as timber; **4**, something made of this wood, as a walking stick.

hid (hĭd), past tense and past participle of ²*hide:*—*p.adj.* **1**, concealed; **2**, latent. Also, **hid′den.**

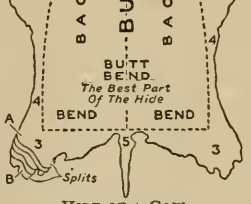
hi-dal-go (hĭ-dăl′gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos (-gōz)], [Sp. < *hijo dalgo*, son of something], in Spain, a nobleman of the lower class.—*n.fem.* **hi-dal′ga.**

hid-den (hĭd′n), past tense and past participle of the verb ²*hide:*—*p.adj.* **1**, concealed; occult; mysterious; not known; **2**, latent; dormant.

Syn., *adj.* invisible, latent, clandestine. (See obscure.)

hid-den-ite (hĭd′n-īt), *n.* [< W. E. *Hidden* (1853–)], a yellow-green or emerald-green variety of the mineral spodumene: used as a gem.

¹hide (hīd), *n.* [< A.S. *hȳd*, skin], the skin of an animal, either raw or tanned:—*v.t.* [*p.p.* hided, *p.pr.* hiding], **1**, to skin, as an animal; **2**, to cover with hide; **3**, to whip with a leather lash.



HIDE OF A COW

1, 1, head, or pate; 2, 2, fore shanks; 3, 3, hind shanks; 4, 4, belly; 5, tail; A, top grain split; B, flesh split.

²hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid (hĭd′n) or hid, *p.pr.* hiding], [< A.S. *hȳdan*, to hide], **1**, to conceal; put out of sight; **2**, to remove from danger; shelter; **3**, to keep hidden; secrete; disguise; **4**, to obstruct, as a view:—*v.i.* to conceal oneself; also, to be concealed; keep oneself out of sight.

Syn. veil, cover. (See conceal.)—*Ant.* disclose, divulge, uncover, reveal.

³hide (hīd), *n.* [< A.S. *hīg* < *hīgid*, land enough for a household], in old English law, a measure of land varying in area from 80 to 120 acres.

hide-bound (hīd′-bound″), *adj.* [¹*hide*+³*bound*], **1**, having the skin close or tight as a result of poor feeding: said of cattle; **2**, having very tight bark, as trees; **3**, narrow-minded; bigoted.

hid-e-ous (hĭd′ē-ŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *hidos* < *hisde*, fear], **1**, offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; ugly; horrible; **2**, shocking; revolting; repulsive.—*adv.* **hid′e-ous-ly.**—*n.* **hid′e-ous-ness.**

Syn. grim, ghastly, grisly, revolting, ugly, frightful.

hi-dro-sis (hĭ-drō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *hidrōsis*, perspiration], *Pathol.*, excessive sweating.

hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hied (hīd), *p.pr.* hying or hieing], [< A.S. *hīgian*, to strive], **1**, to cause to hasten; **2**, to incite; urge:—*v.i.* to make haste; hurry.

hi-e-mal (hī′ē-măl), *n.* [< Lat. *hiems*, winter], pertaining to winter; wintry.

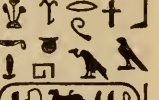
hi-er-arch (hī′ēr-ärk), *n.* [< Gk. *hieros*, sacred +*-arkhēs*, ruler], **1**, the chief of a religious body; **2**, the leader of an angelic host; **3**, in ancient Greece, the officer in charge of offerings given in fulfilment of a religious vow.—*adj.* **hī″er-ar′chic** (-kĭk); **hī″er-ar′chal** (-kăl); **hī″er-ar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl).

hi-er-arch-y (hī′ēr-ärk″ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-ĭz)], **1**, the body of clergy of a church, arranged in successive groups according to rank; the priesthood; **2**, government by such a body; **3**, any group of officials arranged in groups according to rank; **4**, a rank, or order, of holy beings, as angels· *Biol.*, a series of groups arranged by rank, as, in zoölogy, phylum, subphylum, class, order, family, genus, species, variety.—*n.* **hi′er-ar″chism.**—*n.* **hi′er-arch″ist.**

hi-er-at-ic (hī″ēr-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hiereus*, priest], **1**, pertaining to priests; sacerdotal; **2**, consecrated to sacred uses; **3**, designating a form of hieroglyphic writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests: distinguished from *demotic*. Also, **hi″er-at′i-cal.**

hi-er-o-glyph (hī′ēr-ō-glĭf″), *n.* [< Gk. *hieros*, sacred+*gluphē*, carving], **1**, originally, a sacred character or symbol as used in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians; **2**, a character in any pictorial system of writing; **3**, a character whose meaning is difficult to decipher.

hi-er-o-glyph-ic (hī″ēr-ō-glĭf′ĭk), *n.* **1**, a sacred character, mark, or symbol; **2**, a figure or picture denoting a certain sound or idea; **3**, a secret symbol: *pl.* **1**, the figures or symbols used in picture writing by the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc.; **2**, this method of writing; hence, **3**, any illegible writing:—*adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to hieroglyphics; **2**, symbolic; written in code or symbols; emblematic; **3**, illegible; hard to read.—*adv.* **hī″er-o-glyph′i-cal-ly.**


HIEROGLYPHICS

hi-er-o-phant (hī′ēr-ō-fănt″, hī-ĕr′-), *n.* [< Gk *hieros*, sacred+*phainein*, to show], **1**, in ancient Greece, a priest who gave instruction in the sacred rites; especially, the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, **2**, one who interprets sacred mysteries.—*adj.* **hī″er-o-phan′tic.**

hig-gle (hĭg′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* higgled (-ld), *p.pr.* higgling], [corr. of *haggle*], **1**, to peddle; carry articles about for sale; **2**, to chaffer; dispute about trifles; haggle over terms.—*n.* **hig′gler.**

hig-gle-dy–pig-gle-dy (hĭg′l-dĭ-pĭg′l-dĭ), *adv.* [source uncertain], in a confused manner; in disorder:—*adj.* jumbled together; topsy-turvy:—*n.* confusion; disarray.

high (hī), *adj.* [< A.S. *hēah*, high < O.Teut. source], **1**, elevated in location, as a tree top; **2**, extending far upward, as a building or tree; **3**, having (a specified) elevation or extent; as, a foot *high*; **4**, exalted; noble; lofty in character; superior; as, *high* art; **5**, extreme; as, *high* favor; **6**, containing a relatively large amount; as, wine *high* in alcohol; **7**, chief; head; as, *high* priest; **8**, well advanced toward fulness or completion; as, *high* noon; *high* tide; **9**, strong; violent; tempestuous; as, *high* winds; *high* passions; **10**, elated; lively; as, *high* spirits; **11**, of crime, grave; serious; **12**, haughty; boastful; as, *high* looks; **13**, of game, strongly scented; slightly tainted; **14**, expensive; costly; of prices, great; **15**, of voices, shrill; sharp: *Mus.*, of tones or pitch, made by relatively rapid vibrations: opposite of *low* or *deep:* applied also to a voice or instrument that produces such tones; *Phon.*, produced with the tongue in a raised position, as *ē; Biol.*, with complex development: usually in the comparative; as, the *higher* animals: **high life**, **1**, luxurious living; **2**, the manner of life of rich or aristocratic society: **High Mass**, *R. C. Ch.*, a celebration of the Eucharist, usually at the high altar, accompanied by music: **high seas**, **1**, the open sea or ocean; **2**, that part of the ocean more than three miles from the coast line, not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation: **high treason**, a grave crime against the sovereign or state, considered as the highest civil offense: in the United States, limited to making war against that country, adhering to a national enemy, or giving aid and comfort to such enemy:—*adv.* **1**, to a great altitude; **2**, to a great degree; **3**, at a great rate; **4**, luxuriously; **5**, in a shrill or loud pitch.—*adv.* **high′ly.**

high ball a drink of whisky diluted with soda water or the like, and served in a high glass.

high-bind-er (hī′bīn″dẽr), *n.* [*high*+*bind*], *U. S. Colloq.*, **1**, a rowdy; gangster; **2**, one of a gang of Chinese ruffians in an American city.

high-born (hī′bôrn″), *adj.* [*high*+*born*], of noble birth or descent.

high-boy (hī′boi″), *n.* [*high*+*boy* (perh. < Fr. *bois*, wood)], a high, spacious chest of drawers, mounted on long legs: distinguished from *lowboy*, which is usually of table height, with two long drawers.

high-bred (hī′-brĕd″), *adj.* **1**, descended from a fine or pedigreed stock or race; **2**, having gentle manners and high ideals; cultivated.

high-brow (hī′brou″), *n.* [*high*+*brow*], *Slang*, **1**, a person so highly educated as to lack interest in the commonplace: **2**, an intellectual snob:—*adj. Slang*, intellectual; cultured.

High Church *Eccl.*, a party in the Anglican Church which emphasizes the importance of the doctrines of the historic episcopate, the apostolic succession in the priesthood, the efficacy of the sacraments, and the maintenance of the ancient ritual: **High-Church**, *adj.* designating this party, its doctrines, or its members.—*n.* **High″-Church′man.**

high-col-ored (hī′=kŭl″ērd), *adj.* **1,** bright in color; **2,** vivid; **3,** exaggerated.

high-fa-lu-ting (hī″fă-lū′tĭng), *adj.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, high-sounding; bombastic:—*n.* bombastic speech. Also, **high″fa-lu′tin.**

high-flown (hī′=flōn″), *adj.* **1,** elevated; proud; **2,** bombastic; inflated.

high-fly-er (hī″flī′ēr; hī″flī′ĕr), *n.* [*high*+*fly*], **1,** a bird that flies high; **2,** a person who is too ambitious; one who is extreme in his opinions, or ostentatious in his mode of living. Also, **high″fī′er.**

High Ger-man the literary and official language of Germany: so called because developed mainly from the dialects of the highlands.

high-hand-ed (hī′=hăn″dĕd), *adj.* arbitrary; oppressive; overbearing.

high-hole (hī″=hōl″), *n. Ornith.*, the flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), or golden-winged woodpecker: also called *yellow-hammer* and, locally, *high-holder.*

high-land (hī′lănd), *n.* [*high*+*land*], elevated or mountainous land: **Highlands,** mountainous districts, especially of Scotland: **Highland fling,** a Scottish dance resembling the hornpipe.

high-land-er (hī′lăn-dĕr), *n.* an inhabitant of a mountainous country: **Highlander,** a native of the Scotch Highlands.

HIGHLANDER

high-lows (hī′=lōz″), *n.pl.* laced shoes reaching to the ankle.

high-mind-ed (hī′=mīn″dĕd), *adj.* **1,** honorable; having high principles; **2,** haughty; arrogant.—*n.* **high″-mind′ed-ness.**

high-ness (hī′nĕs), *n.* [see **high**], the state or quality of being high: **Highness,** a title applied, with a possessive pronoun, to kings, queens, princes, etc.; as, His Royal *Highness.*

high-pres-sure (hī′=prĕsh″ûr), *adj.* **1,** having, operated by, or suitable for, a relatively high pressure, as of steam in an engine or water in pipes; **2,** figuratively, strenuous; enthusiastic.

high priest a chief priest: *Bib.*, the chief priest of the Jewish religion.

high-road (hī′rōd″), *n.* [*high*+*road*], **1,** a chief or much traveled road; **2,** an easy method.

high school in the United States, **1,** that department in the free public school system, next above the grammar school, which offers a course of instruction, usually lasting four years, in the subjects necessary for entrance into a college or other advanced institution, or into business; **2,** an institution for the provision of such instruction, or a building occupied by it; also, the students in such a school: **junior high school,** in some cities, a school intermediate between the sixth grade of the elementary school, and the second year of the high school, including grades seven, eight, and nine: like the high school in departmental organization and attention to individual needs.

high-speed steel a steel of great hardness and toughness, containing a high percentage of tungsten and retaining its hardness even at red heat, as in tools which cut metal at high speed.

high-spir-it-ed (hī″=spĭr″ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* **1,** having a lofty bearing; courageous; **2,** mettlesome; animated; fiery, as a horse.

high-strung (hī′=strŭng″), *adj.* **1,** sensitive; nervous; **2,** spirited; mettlesome.

hight (hīt), *p.adj.* [<p.p. of A.S. *hātan*, to call], *Obs.* or *Poet.*, called; named: as, a maid *hight* Joan.

high-toned (hī′=tōnd″), *adj.* **1,** high-principled; honorable; **2,** dignified; aristocratic: used sarcastically or humorously: *Mus.*, pitched in the upper range of musical or vocal sounds; high-pitched.

high-way (hī′wā″), *n.* [*high*+*way*], **1,** a main thoroughfare; a course or path through which much traffic passes; **2,** any public road.

Syn. thoroughfare, road, course, path. (See way.)

high-way-man (hī′wā″măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*highway*+*man*], a robber, usually mounted, who holds up his victims on a public road.

H. I. H. *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness: a title of respect given to royalty.

hi-jack-er (hī′jăk″ĕr), *n.* [slang origin], *U. S. Slang*, a robber; a bandit; especially, one who preys upon those engaged in bootlegging.

hike (hīk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hiked (hīkt), *p.pr.* hiking], [slang origin], *Colloq.*, to tramp; take a long walk; march:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to jerk; move with a sharp pull:—*n. Colloq.*, a long walk or march.

hi-la-ri-ous (hī-lā′rĭ-ŭs; hī-lā′-), *adj.* [<Lat. *hilaris*, cheerful], merry; happy; exhilarated; noisy; mirthful.—*adv.* **hi-la′ri-ous-ly.**

Syn. jolly, boisterous, romping. (See cheerful.)

hi-lar-i-ty (hī-lăr′ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], noisy merriment; exhilaration; joyousness; boisterous pleasure.

hil-ding (hĭl′dĭng), *n.* [perh.<*hield*<A.S. *hieldan*, to bend], *Obs.*, a base wretch; a jade:—*adj. Obs.*, base; disreputable; paltry; mean.

hill (hĭl), *n.* [<A.S. *hyll*, hĭl], **1,** a natural elevation lower than a mountain; **2,** a small mound or heap of earth; as, an ant *hill;* **3,** a plant or group of plants rooted in a hill of dirt; as, a *hill* of beans:—*v.t.* **1,** to heap earth about, as plants, in a mound; **2,** to form into a mound:—*v.i.* to become formed into a mound.

hil-lo (hĭl′ō; hĭ-lō′), *interj.* and *n.* [see **hollo**], a call to attract attention. Also, **hil′loa; hal-lo′; hal-loa′.** See **hol′lo,** *Pfd. S.*

hill-ock (hĭl′ŭk), *n.* [dim. of *hill*], a small hill or elevation; a mound; hummock.

hill-side (hĭl′sīd″), *n.* [*hill*+*side*], the slope of a hill; an incline or rise of land.

hill-top (hĭl′tŏp″), *n.* [*hill*+*top*], the summit, or top, of a hill.

hill-weed (hĭl′wēd″), *n.* [*hill*+*weed*], *Bot.*, a common European plant of the composite family, naturalized in the United States: also called *bullweed; buttonweed; knapweed.*

hill-y (hĭl′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **hill**], abounding with, or characterized by, hills; rugged; steep.—*n.* **hill′i-ness.**

hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [A.S. = that by which held], a handle, especially of a sword or dagger.

hi-lum (hī′lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* hila (-lă)], [Lat. = a little thing], *Bot.*, **1,** the scar on a seed marking the point of attachment to the parent plant (see *germination*, illus.); **2,** the nucleus of a grain of starch; **3,** the eye of a bean; *Anat.*, the point where ducts, nerves, and blood vessels enter and leave a gland or other organ.

him (hĭm), *pron.* [A.S., dative of *he*], the objective case of *he:* as, they brought *him* home.

H. I. M. *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty: a title given to reigning royalty.

Hi-ma-la-yan (hĭ-mä′lă-yăn″; sometimes hĭm″ă-lā′yăn), *adj.* [<Sans. *hima*, snow +*ālaya*, abode], pertaining to the Himalayas, a very lofty range of mountains between Tibet and India.

him-self (hĭm-sĕlf′), *pron.* [*him*+*self*], **1,** a reflexive form of *he;* as, he cut *himself;* **2,** an emphatic form of *he;* as, he did it *himself;* **3,** his normal or true self; as, he is not *himself.*

[1]hind (hīnd), *n.* [A.S. = deer], **1,** the female of the red deer, especially in and after the third year: opposite of *stag;* **2,** any of several kinds of fishes.

[2]hind (hīnd), *n.* [<M.E. *hine*, a servant<A.S. *hīgan*, servants], **1,** in England and Scotland, a farm servant or steward; **2,** a peasant; boor; rustic.

[3]hind (hīnd), *adj.* [*comp.* hinder, *superl.* hindmost or hindermost], [<A.S. *hinder*, behind], of, or belonging or pertaining to, the rear; found in the rear; as, the *hind* legs of an animal.

Hind. *abbr.* **1,** Hindu; **2,** Hinduism; **3,** Hindustan; **4,** Hindustani; **5,** Hindi.

[1]hind-er (hīn′dĕr), *adj.* [comp. of [3]*hind*], pertaining to, or constituting, the back or rear.

[2]hin-der (hĭn′dĕr), *v.t.* [<A.S. *hindrian*, to hinder], to obstruct; impede; thwart; frustrate:—*v.i.* to impose obstructions; raise obstacles.

Syn. clog, bar, block, check, embarrass, retard, impede. (See prevent.)—*Ant.* further, help, push, promote.

hin-der-ance (hĭn′dĕr-ăns), *n.* an impediment; obstruction. See **hin′drance,** *Pfd. S.*

hind-er-most (hīn′dĕr-mōst), *adj.* [[3]*hinder* +*most*], farthest back; hindmost.

Hin-di (hĭn′dē), *n.* [<Hind. *Hind*, India], the principal vernacular spoken in northern India.

hind-most (hīnd′mōst), *adj.* [[3]*hind*+*most*], farthest from the front; in the extreme rear; last. Also, **hind′er-most.**

hin-drance (hĭn′drăns), *n.* [see **[2]hinder**], **1,** the act of hindering or state of being hindered; restraint; **2,** an obstruction; an impediment; obstacle; a check. Also, **hin′der-ance.**

Syn. impediment, obstacle, obstruction, difficulty, encumbrance. *Difficulty*, the general term, connotes that which is hard to do or overcome: a *difficulty* may be conquered usually by perseverance or effort, unless it lies within oneself, and is caused by a lack of nervous control; as, she had *difficulty* in restraining her tears. A *hindrance* is that which pulls one back and prevents accomplishment; it puts a stop to progress. Rain may be a *hindrance;* bashfulness may be a *hindrance.* That which bears down on one, burdens one, hampers one, is an *encumbrance;* heavy baggage is an *encumbrance.* An *impediment* literally is a stumblingblock; stones in the road are *impediments;* anything, however, that slows us down or holds us back may be called an

impediment; certain conditions are *impediments* to marriage; certain physical defects form *impediments* in one's speech. *Obstacles* and *obstructions* lie in our way; *obstacles* are *difficulties*, usually surmountable, of either a physical or a moral nature; an *obstacle* race is one in which physical barriers or *hindrances* must be passed; the path of success presents many *obstacles*. *Obstructions* are usually physical, and may be insurmountable. Torn-up roads form an *obstruction* to motorists.

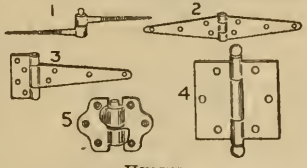
hind-sight (hīnd'sīt″), *n.* [³*hind* + *sight*], **1,** the rear sight on a rifle; **2,** ability to look back and see what should have been done.

Hin-du (hĭn'dōō, hĭn-dōō'), *n.* [< Hind. *Hind*, India], **1,** a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; **2,** any native of India who believes in Hinduism:—*adj.* of or belonging to Hindus or Hinduism; Indian. Also, **Hin'doo.**—*v.t.* **Hin'du-ize.**

Hin-du-ism (hĭn'dōō-ĭzm), *n.* the Hindu social and religious system, founded on the worship of Brahma. Also, **Hin'doo-ism.**

Hin-du-sta-ni (hĭn″dōō-stä'nē), *n.* [< Pers. *Hindūstān*, country of the Hindus], the chief language of the Mohammedans in India, a dialect of Western Hindi mixed with Arabic and Persian: used as the common medium between Mohammedans and Hindus, also between Europeans and natives generally: often loosely called *Urdu:*—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Hindus, their country, or their language. Also, **Hin″doo-sta'ni.**

hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [< M.E. *henge*, hinge, hook], **1,** the joints or hooks on which a door, gate, lid, or the like, turns or swings; **2,** a natural joint, as of an oyster shell; **3,** the fundamental or cardinal point on which anything depends or turns for its course or result:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hinged (hĭnjd), *p.pr.* hinging (hĭn'jĭng)], to hang by, or furnish with, a hinge:—*v.i.* **1,** to turn or hang, as a door on a hinge; **2,** to depend for result; be contingent: generally with *on* or *upon*.



HINGES
1, hook-and-eye hinge; 2, strap hinge; 3, T hinge; 4, butt hinge; 5, blind hinge.

¹hin-ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [< Lat. *hinnus*, a hinny], the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass: distinguished from *mule*.

²hin-ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.* [Sc. dial. var. of *honey*], *Sc. Dial.*, honey: a term of endearment.

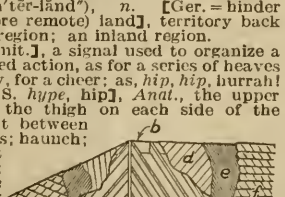
hint (hĭnt), *n.* [< A.S. *hentan*, to seize upon], an indirect suggestion; distant allusion; intimation:—*v.t.* to suggest; mention casually:—*v.i.* to intimate vaguely; make a covert or indirect suggestion.

Syn., v. indicate, mention, intimate, insinuate, imply, allude, point, advert, refer, signify, relate.

hin-ter-land (hĭn'tẽr-lănd″), *n.* [Ger. = hinder (more remote) land], territory back of a river or seacoast region; an inland region.

¹hip (hĭp), *interj.* [imit.], a signal used to organize a group into united action, as for a series of heaves on a rope, or, especially, for a cheer; as, *hip, hip,* hurrah!

²hip (hĭp), *n.* [< A.S. *hype*, hip], *Anat.*, the upper fleshy part of the thigh on each side of the pelvis; the thigh joint between the thigh and hip bones; haunch; *Entom., Rare,* the first joint of an insect's leg; *Arch.*, the angle at the junction of two sloping sections of a roof: **hip bone,** *Anat.*, a large irregular bone, part of the pelvis, forming the chief projection of the hip: **hip joint,** *Anat.*, the joint connecting the hip bone and the thigh bone: **hip roof,** *Arch.*, a roof without gables, in which the sloping ends and sides meet in a sharp angle, or hip: also called *hipped roof:* **hip strap,** a strap which passes over a horse's hip, supporting the breeching (see *harness*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hipped (hĭpt), *p.pr.* hipping], **1,** to injure the thigh joint of (an animal); **2,** to build with a hip, as a roof; **3,** in wrestling, to throw (one's adversary) over one's hip.



HIP ROOF
a, hip rafter; *b*, ridge board; *c*, *c*, rafters; *d*, sheathing; *e*, building paper; *f*, shingles.

³hip (hĭp), *n.* [< A.S. *hēope*, fruit of rose], *Bot.*, the ripe fruit of the rose, especially the wild rose.

hipped (hĭpt), *p.adj.* **1,** [< *²hip*], having a (specified type of) hip; **2,** [< *²hip*], injured in the hips; hipshot; **3,** [< *hyp*], afflicted with imaginary diseases; melancholy: also, *hypped: Arch.*, [< *²hip*], having a hip roof, or one with both ends and sides sloping to a central lengthwise ridge: *Slang,* [< *hyp*], obsessed; unreasonably enthusiastic: with *on;* as, *hipped* on the subject of prohibition: also, *hypped.*

hip-po-cam-pus (hĭp″ō-kăm'pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -pi (-pī)], [< Gk. *hippos*, horse + *kampos*, sea monster], *Zoöl.*, a small, salt-water fish with a head like that of a horse; a sea horse (which see for illus.); *Anat.*, an elevation on the floor of certain cavities, or ventricles, of the brain; *Gk. Myth.*, a fabulous sea monster with head and fore quarters similar to a horse, and a tail like a fish.

Hip-po-crat-ic (hĭp″ō-krăt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Hippokratēs*], concerning or derived from Hippocrates, a Greek physician, living about 460–376 B. C., called the "Father of Medicine": **Hippocratic oath,** a solemn pledge, formerly taken by those about to practice medicine or nursing and embodying a standard of medical ethics.

Hip-po-crene (hĭp'ō-krēn; hĭp″ō-krē'nē), *n.* [< Gk. *hippos*, horse + *krēnē*, a spring], *Gk. Myth.*, a fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, believed to have sprung up where Pegasus, the winged horse, struck his hoof, and considered a fount of poetic inspiration from the Muses.

Hip-po-da-mi-a (hĭp″ō-dā-mī'ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *hippodamos*, a horse tamer], *Gk. Myth.*, a Grecian princess, offered by her father as a prize to the man who could defeat him in a chariot race, and won by her lover Pelops, through a bribe which he offered to her father's charioteer.

hip-po-drome (hĭp'ō-drōm), *n.* [< Gk. *hippos*, horse + *dromos*, a race course], **1,** an ancient Greek or Roman oval course for chariot races, surrounded by tiers of seats; **2,** a modern arena with seats around it for spectators; a circus.

hip-po-griff (hĭp'ō-grĭf), *n.* [< It. *ippogrifo* < Gk. *hippos*, horse + L.L. *gryphus*, griffin], a mythical creature having the body of a horse, the wings and head of an eagle, and the forelegs of a lion. Also, **hip'po-gryph.**

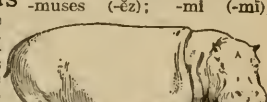
Hip-pol-y-te (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tē), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a queen of the Amazons, who, according to one tradition, was slain by Hercules when he came to get a girdle which she wore, but, according to another, was conquered and wedded by Theseus: a character (written *Hippolyta*) in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Chaucer's "Knight's Tale," Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," and the Elizabethan play "The Two Noble Kinsmen."

Hip-pol-y-tus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the noble son of Theseus, falsely accused by his stepmother, Phædra, because he would not return her love, cursed by his father, and killed by Poseidon at the request of Theseus, but restored to life by Æsculapius through Diana's instigation: the subject of a tragedy, "Phædra," by Euripides.

Hip-pom-e-nes (hĭ-pŏm'ē-nēz), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, in the Bœotian version of the story of Atalanta, a hero who, having defeated the maiden in a foot race by following the advice of Aphrodite and dropping three golden apples which Atalanta could not resist stopping to pick up, secured her as his bride: sometimes identified with *Milanion*, the hero of the Arcadian version of the story.

hip-poph-a-gous (hĭ-pŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *hippos*, horse + *phagein*, to eat], eating horseflesh as food.—*n.* **hip-poph'a-gy** (-jĭ).

hip-po-pot-a-mus (hĭp″ō-pŏt'ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -muses (-ĕz); -mi (-mī)], [< Gk. *hippos*, horse + *potamos*, river], a very large, thick-skinned, amphibious mammal allied to the hogs, with short legs and a massive body, commonly found in the rivers of Africa.


HIPPOPOTAMUS
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hip-shot (hĭp'-shŏt″), *adj.* [*²hip* + *shoot*], **1,** having a dislocated hip joint; **2,** with one hip higher than the other; lame; **3,** hence, ungainly.

hir-cine (hûr'sĭn; -sīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *hircus*, goat], like a goat, especially in odor; goatish.

hire (hīr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hired (hīrd), *p.pr.* hiring], [< A.S. *hȳr*, wage], **1,** to employ, as a servant, for wages; engage for temporary service at a certain price; **2,** to contract for the use of; lease, as property, for temporary use; **3,** to grant temporary use of for pay: often with *out;* as, to *hire* out a horse by the hour;

4, to bribe, as a mercenary:—*n.* **1**, the act of hiring; **2**, wages paid for personal service or labor; **3**, recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; price; rent; **4**, a bribe.

Syn., *n.* (see salary); *v.* (see employ).

hire-ling (hīr'lĭng), *n.* **1**, one who serves for wages; **2**, one who is willing to sell honor or principle for personal gain:—*adj.* mercenary; venal.

hir-sute (hûr'sūt; hĕr-sūt'), *adj.* [<Lat. *hirsutus*, shaggy], hairy; covered with bristles or hair; shaggy.—*n.* **hir'sute-ness.**

his (hĭz), [A.S., genitive of *hē*], the possessive case of *he:* used: **1**, as *poss.adj.*; as, *his* merit is great the credit is *his*; **2**, as *poss.pron.*; as, which hat have you? I have *his: Obs.*, the possessive case of *it.*

His-pan-ic (hĭs-păn'ĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *Hispania*, Spain], *Poet.*, pertaining to Hispania, or Spain, its people, or language.

his-pid (hĭs'pĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *hispidus*, rough], prickly; bristly, as a porcupine or a cactus.

hiss (hĭs), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a sibilant noise, like the voiceless sound of *s*, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and base of the upper teeth, and resembling the sounds made by a serpent or goose; **2**, a sharp, sibilant sound, expressive of hatred, derision, or disapproval:—*v.i.* to utter a sound like that of an angry goose or serpent, especially as a sign of disapprobation or contempt; as, they *hissed* at what he said:—*v.t.* to express, or to express contempt for, by such a sound; as, the audience *hissed* her.—*n.* **hiss'ing.**

hist (hĭst), *interj.* [ejaculatory sound], hush! listen! —*v.t.* to urge on, or incite, as a dog.

hist. *abbr.* **1**, historian; **2**, historic; historical; **3**, history; **4**, histology.

his-tol-o-gy (hĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *histos*, tissue +*-logia*, study], *Biol.*, the science treating of the microscopical structure of animal and plant tissues.—*adj.* **his"to-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **his-tol'o-gist.**

his-to-ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **history**], **1**, a writer about the events of the past; a chronicler; annalist; **2**, a student of the past.

his-tor-ic (hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to history: usually, *historical;* **2**, based upon, or true to, the facts of history; **3**, celebrated in history; famous: *Gram.*, designating a tense employed in telling of past events: usually, *historical;* as, the *historical* present is used for the past tense in vivid narrative.—*adj.* **his-tor'i-cal.**—*adv.* **his-tor'i-cal-ly.**

his-tor-i-fy (hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to keep records of, for historical purposes; chronicle.

his-to-ri-og-ra-pher (hĭs-tō"rĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *historia*, an inquiry +*graphein*, to write], a writer especially appointed to study and write of past events, usually in a particular country.—*n.* **his-to"ri-og'ra-phy.**

his-to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Gk. *historia*, inquiry], **1**, a complete story; a narrative or tale of events; **2**, an account of past facts and events affecting one or more nations or peoples, arranged in due order, usually with comments and explanations: distinguished from *annals* and *chronicles;* **3**, the branch of learning that studies, records, and explains past facts and events; **4**, past facts or events in general, concerning some person, thing, nation, etc.: *Med.*, the story obtained from a patient concerning his health, past and present, his parentage, surroundings, and work, and the symptoms of his disease.

Syn. annals, story, record, account, recital, chronicle. A *record* may be a brief note set down for remembrance or reference; it may be a piece of evidence or information preserved in writing, or in some other legible form, as in the traces of former geological periods found in rocks; or, a *record* may be a connected account of facts, preserved in a document, or on a monument or tablet. *Annals* and *chronicles* are kinds of *record; annals* narrate events year by year; *chronicles* set events down continuously over a certain period, long or short. *History* is a continuous, systematic *record* of public events. *Annals* and *chronicles* observe merely the order of time in presenting their material; *history* selects, emphasizes, and, usually, explains or interprets the events. *Annals* and *chronicles* set down that which happens, often regardless of subject, and always without perspective; *history* groups events, especially as they concern a certain nation, institution, or any center of interest, with regard to relative importance.

his-tri-on-ic (hĭs"trĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *histrio* (*-onis*), actor], **1**, pertaining to acting, actors, or the stage; **2**, designed for show or effect; stagy; affected:—*n.pl.* **1**, the art of theatrical representation; dramatics; **2**, staginess; theatrical affectation.

hit (hĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting], [<A.S. *hyttan*, to strike], **1**, to strike; give a blow to; **2**, to wound the feelings of; affect; **3**, to touch (a mark); attain to; reach; **4**, to coincide with; suit; **5**, to meet with; find:—*v.i.* **1**, to clash or collide; **2**, to strike out; deliver a blow; **3**, to reach one's aim; succeed; reach: often with *upon;* **4**, to get into accord; agree; suit: *Colloq.*, to fire or explode, as a gasoline engine; as, to *hit* on all four cylinders:—*n.* **1**, a stroke or blow; **2**, success; as, the song was a great *hit;* **3**, repartee; appropriate remark; as, his answer was a clever *hit: Baseball*, a ball so driven by the batter as to enable him to reach first base without error by the opposing side and without forcing a base runner out: also called *base hit.*—*n.* **hit'ter.**

hitch (hĭch), *v.t.* [source uncertain], **1**, to fasten or tie; unite; **2**, to lift or move with a jerk:—*v.i.* **1**, to become entangled or caught; catch; **2**, to move by jerks; walk haltingly; limp; **3**, to strike the feet together, as horses: *Colloq.*, **1**, to get along together; **2**, to agree; be consistent, as two stories or reports:—*n.* **1**, a pulling or jerking upward; **2**, a sudden stop; an obstacle; impediment; **3**, a limp; **4**, an inconsistency, as in a story: *Naut.*, a special kind of noose or knot, especially for temporary fastening (see *knot*, illus.).

hitch-hike (hĭch'=hīk"), *n.* a walk, or hike, during which one receives one or more free rides, as from passing automobiles.

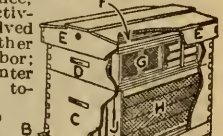
hith-er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [<A.S. *hider*, hither], **1**, to this place; **2**, to this point or conclusion:—*adj.* on the side near or toward the speaker; nearer.

hith-er-to (hĭth"ẽr-tōō'; hĭth'ẽr-tōō"), *adv.* [*hither* +prep. *to*], up to this time; till now; heretofore; in time past.

hith-er-ward (hĭth'ẽr-wẽrd), *adv.* [*hither*+*-ward*], to this place; in this direction; hither. Also, **hith'er-wards.**

Hit-tite (hĭt'īt), *n.* [<Heb. *Khittīm*, the Hittites], *Bib.*, a member of an ancient people scattered through Asia Minor and Palestine.

hive (hīv), *n.* [<A.S. *hȳf* <O.Teut. source], **1**, a box or house for bees: a beehive; **2**, a swarm of bees living in such a box: hence, **3**, any place teeming with activity:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hived (hīvd), *p.pr.* hiving], **1**, to gather or put into a hive; **2**, to harbor; store, as honey:—*v.i.* **1**, to enter a hive, as bees; **2**, to live together in swarms.



BEEHIVE

A, alighting board; B, bee entrance; C, hive body, or brood chamber; D, comb honey super; E, hive cover; F, inner cover; G, comb honey sections, held in section holder; H, comb foundation in frames; J, frame ends, showing bee spaces; K, bottom board; L, hive stand.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* [source uncertain], *Pathol.*, urticaria; nettle rash; a skin disease characterized by the sudden appearance of smooth, whitish elevations, accompanied with intense itching, generally due to disturbance of the stomach and intestinal tract by certain foods, such as shellfish, strawberries, etc.

H. J. *abbr.* [Lat. *hic jacet*], here lies:—**H. L.**, House of Lords:—**hl.**, hectoliter:—**H. M.**, **1**, His (or Her) Majesty; **2**, Home Mission; Home Missionary:—**hm.**, hectometer:—**H. M. C.**, His (or Her) Majesty's Customs:—**H. M. S.**, **1**, His (or Her) Majesty's Service; **2**, His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Steamship):—**ho.**, house:—**Ho**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ho] for the element holmium.

ho (hō), *interj.* [ejaculatory], **1**, stop! hold! also, *whoa;* **2**, expressing delight, surprise, etc., or, when repeated, mockery; **3**, hallo! attend! Also, **hoa.**

hoar (hōr), *adj.* [<A.S. *hār*, hoary], **1**, gray; ish white in color; white; **2**, gray with age; old; venerable; **3**, ancient: *Archaic*, white with mold; stale; musty:—*n.* **1**, white frost; **2**, great age; antiquity.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* [<A.S. *hordian*, to treasure], a store or treasure laid up secretly; a collection of things kept in hiding or in reserve: *Obs.*, a place for storing away treasures:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to lay up and store, as money; store away.—*n.* **hoard'er.**

hoard-ing (hōr'dĭng), *n.* [<obs. *hoard*, a hurdle <O.F. *hurt* <O.H.G. *hurt*, a hurdle], in England, a temporary board fence, inclosing a building site and materials while construction is going on, often used as a billboard.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst"), *n.* [*hoar*+*frost*], rime; tiny ice particles from the moisture in the air.

hoar-hound (hōr'hound"), *n.* [see **horehound**], **1**, any of various plants of the mint family, especially one (*Marrubium vulgare*) used as a remedy for coughs, colds, etc.; **2**, an extract or confection flavored with this plant. Also, **hore'hound"**, *Pfd. S.*

hoarse (hôrs), *adj.* [*comp.* hoarser, *superl.* hoarsest], [<A.S. *hās, hārs,* hoarse], **1,** discordant, as the sound of a foghorn; **2,** husky, as the voice when affected by a cold.—*adv.* **hoarse'ly.**—*n.* **hoarse'ness.**

hoars-en (hôr'sn), *v.t.* to make rough or harsh in sound:—*v.i.* to become husky.

hoar-y (hôr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* hoarier, *superl.* hoariest], [see **hoar**], **1,** white or gray with age, as hair: **2,** ancient: *Obs.,* stale; musty.—*n.* **hoar'i-ness.**

hoar-y plan-tain an herb (*Plantago media*) of the English plantain, but with shorter, densely hairy leaves and a spike of sweet-scented flowers.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [18th cent.; perh. corr. of *hocus*], a humorous or mischievous trick; a fraud played off as a jest:—*v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a trick.

Syn., v. deceive, take in, trick, bamboozle, cheat.

[1]hob (hŏb), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a projection in a fireplace on which things are placed to be kept warm (see *forestick,* illus.); **2,** the peg used as a target in some games, as quoits; **3,** a threaded and fluted steel worm, used in a lathe for cutting worm wheels, etc.

[2]hob (hŏb), *n.* [colloq. for *Robin, Robert*], an elf: *Eng. Dial.,* a lout: **to play hob,** to work mischief.

hob-ble (hŏb'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hobbled (-ld), *p.pr.* hobbling], [<M.E. *hobelen,* to limp], **1,** to move or proceed haltingly; **2,** to walk with a limp or awkward step:—*v.t.* **1,** to make lame; **2,** to hamper, as by tying the legs of a horse; shackle:—*n.* **1,** a limping or awkward step; **2,** a clog or fetter: *Colloq.,* an awkward or embarrassing situation: **hobble skirt,** a skirt made so tight below the knees as to prevent long steps.

hob-ble-de-hoy (hŏb'l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [16th cent.: source uncertain], **1,** a lad between boyhood and manhood; **2,** hence, an inexperienced, awkward youth; a stupid lout; gawk.

[1]hob-by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-iz)], [<M.E. *hobin, hoby,* farmer's name for horse: var. of *Robin*], **1,** *Archaic,* a small, ambling horse; a nag; **2,** a hobbyhorse; **3,** a favorite pursuit, plaything, or topic of conversation, aside from one's chief occupation or business; one's particular, favorite pastime.

[2]hob-by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-iz)], [<M.E. *hoby* <O.F. *hobé,* falcon], a small falcon formerly used for hunting larks and other small birds.

hob-by-horse (hŏb'ĭ-hôrs'), *n.* [*hobby+horse*], **1,** a stick with a horse's head, on which children ride; **2,** a wooden rocking-horse; **3,** an imitation horse on a merry-go-round; **4,** a wicker horse used in the old morris dances.

hob-gob-lin (hŏb'gŏb"lĭn), *n.* [*hob+goblin*], **1,** an impish elf; **2,** an evil sprite of frightful appearance; **3,** hence, any alarming apparition; bogy; bugbear: **Hobgoblin,** Robin Goodfellow, or Puck.

hob-nail (hŏb'nāl"), *n.* [*hob+nail*], **1,** a short thick nail with a large head, used for protecting the soles of heavy boots, and to prevent slipping; **2,** a clown; a lout.—*adj.* **hob'nailed".**

hob-nob (hŏb'nŏb"), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nobbed (-nŏbd"), *p.pr.* -nobbing], [<*hob or nob,* take or leave, perh. <A.S. *habban,* to have, *ne habban,* not to have], to drink, talk, or associate familiarly:—*n.* **1,** a friendly chat; **2,** a friendly drinking together.

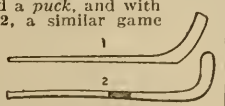
ho-bo (hō'bō), *n.* [*pl.* hobos, hoboes (-bōz)], [U.S. slang], a tramp; vagrant.—*n.* **ho'bo-ism.**

[1]hock (hŏk), *n.* [<*Hochheim,* place of manufacture], **1,** a German white or yellow wine: also called *Hochheimer;* **2,** hence, any white Rhine wine.

[2]hock (hŏk), *n.* [<earlier *hough* <A.S. *hōh,* human heel], **1,** the joint in the hind leg of some animals, corresponding to the ankle in man; as, in the horse, the joint between the stifle and the fetlock (see *horse, dog, fowl,* illus.); **2,** the back part of the human knee joint:—*v.t.* to lame by cutting the tendons of the hamstring. Also, **hough** (hŏk).

[3]hock (hŏk), *v.t.* [perh. akin to *[2]hawk*], *Slang,* to pawn; pledge as security for a loan.

hock-ey (hŏk'ĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a winter game played between goals on a field of ice, with a rubber disk, called a *puck,* and with clubs curved at one end; **2,** a similar game played on turf with a ball instead of a puck: **3,** the curved stick for driving the puck: also called *hockey stick.*



HOCKEY STICKS
1, ice hockey stick; 2, English field hockey stick.

ho-cus (hō'kŭs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hocused or -cussed (-kŭst), *p.pr.* hocusing or -cussing], [abbr. of *hocus-pocus*], **1,** to cheat or trick; **2,** to render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob; **3,** to adulterate; also, to mix with drugs, as liquor;—*n.* drugged liquor: *Obs.,* **1,** an impostor, **2,** trickery.

ho-cus-po-cus (hō'kŭs-pō'kŭs), *n.* [17th-cent. mock Latin], **1,** an incantation used by jugglers as a set formula; **2,** a juggler's trick; **3,** a juggler or magician; impostor; cheat; **4,** nonsense.

hod (hŏd), *n.* [prob. <obs. *hot* <O.F. *hotte,* pannier <Ger. *hotte,* a tub], **1,** a wooden trough, fastened to a long handle and balanced across the shoulder, for carrying mortar or bricks; **2,** a coal scuttle.

hod-car-ri-er (hŏd'kăr"ĭ-ēr), *n.* [*hod+carry*], **1,** a workman who carries mortar and bricks; a hodman; **2,** figuratively, any common drudge.

hod-den (hŏd'n), *n.* [source uncertain], *Sc. Dial.,* hodden gray (which see):—*adj.* dressed in hodden gray; rustic; countrified.

hod-den gray *Sc. Dial.,* a coarse, woolen cloth manufactured in Scotland from undyed fleece, and formerly worn only by peasants.

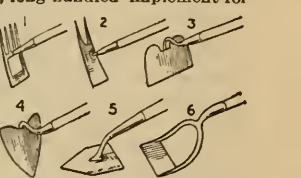
Ho-der (hō'dĕr), *n.* [<O.N.], *Norse Myth.,* the blind god who, through Loki's trickery, unwittingly slew Balder with a sprig of mistletoe.

hodge-podge (hŏj'pŏj"), *n.* [corr. of *hotchpotch,* q.v.], a dish made of meat and vegetables stewed together; hence, any confused mixture; medley; jumble: also, *hotchpotch: Eng. Law,* a throwing together of properties so as to facilitate an equal division of the whole: commonly, *hotchpot.*

hod-man (hŏd'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*hod+man*], a bricklayer's helper; a hodcarrier.

ho-dom-e-ter (hō-dŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [<Gk. *hodos,* a way+*metron,* a measure], an instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle for measuring the distance traversed. Also, **o-dom'e-ter.**

hoe (hō), *n.* [<Fr. *houe* <O.H.G. *houwa* <*houwan,* to hew], a flat-bladed, long-handled implement for weeding, loosening soil, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hoed (hōd), *p.pr.* hoeing], **1,** to cut, till, or dig up with a hoe; **2,** to weed: —*v.i.* to work with a hoe.



HOES
1, rake and hoe combination; 2, weeding hoe; 3, common garden hoe; 4, warren hoe; 5, 6, Dutch hoes.

hoe-cake (hō'kāk"), *n.* [*hoe+cake*], in the southern United States, a kind of thin corn-meal bread originally baked on the blade of a hoe.

Hœ-nir (hū'nĕr), *n.* [<O. N.], *Norse Myth.,* one of the three gods who created the first two mortals.

hog (hŏg), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a full-grown, domestic swine; an adult of the domesticated variety of the wild pig; **2,** any of various animals resembling this, as the peccary, water hog, etc.; **3,** a grasping, gluttonous person: a coarse, unclean, and disgusting person; **4,** a kind of rough, broomlike frame used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hogged (hŏgd), *p.pr.* hogging], **1,** to take more than one's fair share of; **2,** to render (horse's hair) bristly by cutting short; **3,** to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water:—*v.i. Naut.,* to be bent in the middle so as to curve up like a hog's back, as the bottom of the hull of a ship when broken or strained.

hog-back (hŏg'băk"), *n* [*hog+[1]back*], **1,** an animal with back curved like a hog's; **2,** anything resembling a hog's back in form: *Geol.,* a sharply crested, rocky or sandy ridge formed by the outcropping of tilted strata of rock; any sharp, steep ridge.

hog-gish (hŏg'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **hog**], **1,** gluttonous; coarsely selfish; **2,** disgusting; filthy.

hogs-head (hŏgz'hĕd), *n.* [<M.E. *hogges hed:* source uncertain], **1,** a liquid measure of capacity equal to 52½ imperial gallons or 63 wine gallons; **2,** a large cask holding from 100 to 140 gallons.

Hoh-en-zol-lern (hō'ĕn-tsŏl"ĕrn), *n.* [<Ger. *hoch, hoh-,* high+*soller, söller,* watch tower], the name of the princely family, founded in the 11th century, from which came the kings of Prussia from 1701 to 1918, and the German emperors from 1871 to 1918.

hoi-den (hoi'dn), *n.* [see **hoyden**], a tomboy; romp: —*adj.* rude; ill-mannered:—*v.i.* to romp roughly or indelicately. See **hoy'den,** *Pfd. S.*

***hoi pol-loi** (hoi" pō-loi'), [Gk. = the many], the crowd: the masses.

hoise (hoiz), *v.t.* [<M.E. *hissa,* a sailors' cry in lifting], *Obs.,* to hoist; raise with tackle.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* [<*hoise*], **1** to lift or raise with tackle; heave; **2,** to raise aloft, as a flag:—*n.* **1,** the act of lifting or heaving up; **2,** an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, etc.; a tackle; **3,** an elevator or lift; **4,** the perpendicular

COATS OF ARMS AND SYMBOLS OF HERALDRY

1–6, complete coats of arms: 1, United States of America; 2, Washington; 3, Roosevelt; 4, Philippine Islands; 5, Great Britain; 6, France under the Bourbon reign.—7–18, some of the elements used in coats of arms: 7, shield, or escutcheon; 8, helmet; 9, mantling; 10, wreath, supporting crest composed of hand and branch; 11, wreath, plain; 12, supporters; 13, crown; 14, coronet; 15, scroll, bearing motto; 16, crosses (*a*, botonee; *b*, crosslet, fitchée; *c*, Greek; *d*, saltire; *e*, pattée); 17 eagle, displayed; 18, lion, rampant.

(*See other side; see also illus. page 452.*)

THE USES AND USAGES OF HERALDRY

HERALDRY, in the fullest sense of the word, is the business or occupation of a herald, but as used today it applies to but one of the many concerns of the medieval herald, namely, to the science of armorial bearings.

In the days of chivalry, the herald was an official of much importance and many functions. He issued proclamations in the name of his lord; bore messages between persons of high estate; supervised tournaments and trials by combat; was the recorder of deeds of chivalry and the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to genealogy and precedence. Naturally, it was the herald who became the arbiter, and eventually the dictator, in all matters relating to armorial bearings.

Just when the custom of bearing a distinguishing mark upon the shield originated, it is difficult to say, but with the development of body armor and the closed helmet the need of a distinctive emblem became imperative.

At first a knight was free to choose whatever mark or device pleased his fancy. This he placed upon his shield, and, in slightly later times, upon the surcoat which he wore over his armor; whence the name *coat of arms.* But as time went on, armorial bearings increased and multiplied, and frequent duplications of individual bearings arose. By the fourteenth century the need for systemization and conventionalization had made itself felt, and the whole subject had been reduced to something closely approaching an exact science.

The starting point in heraldry is, naturally, the *escutcheon,* or shield, viewed always as though borne by a person facing the observer. Hence the terms *dexter,* or right, and *sinister,* or left, designate sides of the shield exactly the opposite of those to which we should naturally apply them: *dexter* is the *bearer's* right, *sinister,* the *bearer's* left. (See *escutcheon,* illus.)

The colors applied to the shield are called *tinctures,* and are of two classes: the metals, *or* (gold) and *argent* (silver), and the *colors* proper, as *gules* (red), *azure* (blue), etc. This distinction between metals and colors must be carefully observed, as one of the important principles of heraldry is that color must never touch color, nor metal, metal. In place of the tinctures, certain conventional allover patterns, known as *furs,* were frequently substituted. Originally the furs were but two in number, *ermine* and *vair;* but these were later modified into various others, as *erminois, pean, potent,* etc.

The *charges,* or bearings, placed upon the shield, fall into two distinct divisions, the one comprising the *ordinaries* and *subordinaries* usually showing geometrical patterns, and the other, the *common charges,* being of a more or less pictorial, or representative, character.

The *ordinaries* have always been rated as very ancient and highly honorable charges, being in reality nothing more nor less than simple embellishments of some structural or strengthening part of the shield, such as doubtless were produced in very early times by coloring this part differently from the shield. Greater refinement and variety were obtainable by using any one of a number of ornamental *partition lines* to form the edge of the charge. The *subordinaries* are charges of the same general character as the ordinaries; indeed, authorities differ as to just where the division line between the two classes should be drawn.

Among the *common charges* may be mentioned the lion, the eagle, the stag, the griffin, the sun, moon, star, mullet, cockle, and a host of other objects drawn from the world of nature or of myth and fable. Most notable of all is the lion, or leopard, which appears again and again in the arms of monarchs and nobles of high estate, as in the royal arms of England and of Scotland. Second only to the lion is the eagle, which sometimes appears single-headed, sometimes double-headed, and usually *displayed,* that is, with wings widespread.

A *coat of arms* may bear a single charge, or it may present a great array of charges to represent the union in one person of many houses. To the proper assembling of such charges on a single shield, the name *marshaling* is applied. The simplest form of marshaling is *quartering,* as in the arms of Great Britain, but each quarter of a shield may itself be quartered, and the process of marshaling may be continued, as in the great arms of Maria Theresa, or those of certain European nations, until the coat of arms becomes an intricate design composed of seemingly innumerable constituents.

Outside of the escutcheon, we usually find certain heraldic embellishments which are not strictly essential to the arms proper. The *helmet* is a usual accompaniment, placed over the escutcheon, together with an ornamental scrollwork, called *mantling,* which droops down on either side, and which originally represented the scarf worn round the body beneath the coat of mail. The *crest,* originally a special mark of honor, is now commonly placed above the helmet, rising from a *wreath,* or narrow band, formed of the two chief colors of the arms. The *motto,* in early times the battle cry of its owner, is usually placed, within a *scroll,* above the crest or beneath the escutcheon. *Supporters,* that is figures of men, beasts, angels, or the like, placed on either side of the escutcheon in attitudes of support or protection, are usually to be found only in the arms of monarchs and very powerful nobles. This is also true of the *coronet,* while the *crown* is reserved exclusively for kings and emperors.

dimension of a flag: opposite of *fly:*—*p.adj.* [p.p. of *hoise:* see etymology], *Obs.*, lifted: **hoist with his own petard**, destroyed by his own plots against others.

hoi-ty-toi-ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *interj.* [prob. < obs. *hoit*, to be riotously mirthful], an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, contempt, etc.: —*adj.* 1, flighty; giddy; 2, arrogant; haughty.

ho-key-po-key (hō'kĭ-pō'kĭ), *n.* [prob. < *hocus-pocus*], *Colloq.*, 1, hocus-pocus; trickery; 2, cheap ice cream sold in the streets.

ho-kum (hō'kŭm), *n.* [perh. < *hocus*, in sense of a stage trick], *Slang*, a phrase, gesture, or stage property, used by an actor to catch attention and win a laugh; hence, empty talk; claptrap.

H.O.L.C. *abbr.* Home Owners' Loan Corporation: a former Federal home-financing agency.

[1]hold (hōld), *n.* [corr. of *hole*], the interior of a ship below decks, where the cargo is stored.

[2]hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held (hĕld), *p.p.* held or, *Archaic*, holden (hōl'dn), *p.pr.* holding], [< A.S. *haldan*, to hold < O.Teut. source], 1, to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; 2, to keep possession of; retain; keep; 3, to possess; occupy, as an office; 4, to keep (oneself) in a particular state; 5, to restrain; hold in check; as, *hold* your tongue; 6, to join together; combine; connect; 7, to judge; consider; as, I *hold* him a model of culture; 8, to entertain, believe, or accept, as an opinion; 9, to have room or space for; contain; 10, to observe; celebrate, as a festival; 11, to call and conduct, as a meeting; 12, to uphold; sustain; support:—*v.i.* 1, to keep a grasp on something; 2, to cling; adhere; 3, to stand good; remain firm and unbroken; be valid; as, this rule always *holds;* 4, to endure; continue; proceed; as, to *hold* to a given course of action; 5, to hesitate; restrain oneself; refrain; 6, to maintain an opinion:—*n.* 1, the act of grasping or keeping; seizure; grasp; 2, an embrace; 3, support; 4, a claim; ground or authority on which a thing is taken or kept; 5, a jail; place of confinement; 6, a fortified place: *Law*, a tenure or manner of holding property: usually in compounds, as free*hold*, copy*hold*, etc.; *Mus.*, a character placed over [𝄐] or under [𝄐] a note or rest to show that it is to be prolonged: also called *pause* or *fermata*.

Syn., *v.* possess, comprehend, clasp, cherish, embrace, keep, restrain, contain, support, uphold, maintain.

hold-back (hōld'băk'), *n.* [[2]*hold*+[2]*back*], 1, a check or hindrance; 2, a strap used in holding back, or in backing, a carriage (see *harness*, illus.).

hold-er (hōl'dĕr), *n.* [see [2]**hold**], 1, a container; 2, a device in which something may be held in position; as, a cigar *holder;* 3, a handle; 4, a heavy cloth pad by which to grasp the handle of a pressing iron, hot cooking pan, etc., to protect the hand from the heat; 5, a possessor; as, a *holder* of bonds; 6, an occupant; tenant: *Law*, the one who holds, and is legally entitled to the payment of, a check, note, or bill.

hold-fast (hōld'făst'), *n.* [[2]*hold*+[1]*fast*], 1, a nail, catch, clamp, hook, etc., used to fasten an object in place; 2, something to hold on to; support.

hold-ing (hōl'dĭng), *n.* [see [2]**hold**], 1, property owned, as bonds, stocks, etc.; 2, a farm or other real estate rented from another: *Obs.*, a refrain of a song: *Football*, the act of seizing and thereby hindering an opponent in a manner forbidden by the rules: **holding company**, 1, a company that owns stock in a number of other companies and derives its income from the return on these holdings; 2, a company that owns a controlling interest in subsidiary companies, and operates their properties.

hold-up (hōld'ŭp'), *n.* [[2]*hold*+*up*], 1, an attack, with intent to rob; 2, one who attacks and robs; highwayman: *Slang*, an excessive charge, especially when the person charged cannot avoid paying.

hole (hōl), *n.* [< A.S. *hol*, hollow], 1, an opening in or through something; a cavity; 2, a depression; hollow place; pit; 3, a perforation; 4, the burrow of an animal; 5, hence, a dirty and disgusting habitation; 6, a hiding place: *Colloq.*, a difficulty or dilemma: *Golf*, 1, a cavity in the putting green into which is sunk a metal cup and into which the ball must be played; 2, the distance, or section of a golf course, from a tee to the next such cup on the green.

Syn. cavity, aperture, orifice, hollow, perforation, gap.

hol-i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* [see **halibut**], a large flatfish valued as food. See **hal'i-but**, *Pfd. S.*

hol-i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*holy*+*day*], 1, a day of a religious festival; a day consecrated to religious celebration: usually, *holyday* or *holy day;* 2, a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some national or religious event; 3, a day of freedom from labor; 4, a day legally set aside by the government for suspension of business, often in celebration of a great event:—*adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay; as, in *holiday* dress.

ho-li-ness (hō'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [see **holy**], 1, the state or quality of being free from sin; 2, moral and spiritual purity; 3, sacredness; divineness: **Holiness**, a title of the Pope: used with *his* or *your*.

Syn. sanctity, piety, sacredness, righteousness, godliness.—*Ant.* impurity, impiety, unrighteousness.

hol-land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* [< Du. *Holland* < *holt*, wood +*-land*, land], fine, unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed, first manufactured in Holland: used for window shades, children's garments, upholstery, etc.

Hol-land-er (hŏl'ăn-dĕr), *n.* a native of Holland; a Dutchman.—*abbr.* **Holl.**

Hol-lands (hŏl'ăndz), *n.* a strong gin made in Holland from grain and juniper berries.

hol-lo (hŏl'ō; hŏ-lō'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *hola*, ho, there!], to shout to at a distance; to incite, as hounds:—*v.i.* to shout out:—*n.* a shout to attract attention; a call of greeting; hello:—*interj.* (hŏ-lō'), a cry to attract attention. Also, **hal-loa'**; **hal-loo'**; **hel-lo'**; **hil'lo**; **hil'loa**; **hol'la**; **hul-lo'**.

hol-low (hŏl'ō), *adj.* [< A.S. *holh*, hole], 1, having an empty space within: opposite of *solid;* 2, concave; sunken; 3, superficial; unreal; insincere; 4, reverberating; muffled; deep or low, as if from a hollow body: used of sound:—*adv. Colloq.*, completely; thoroughly: usually in the phrase *to beat all hollow*:—*n.* 1, a cavity or pit; an unfilled space; as, the *hollow* of a tree; 2, a depression between elevations; a basin; valley; 3, a groove in moldings:—*v.t.* to excavate; scoop out; make empty:—*v.i.* to become empty.—*adv.* **hol'low-ly.**—*n.* **hol'low-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* sunken, depressed, empty, worthless.

hol-low-heart-ed (hŏl'ō-härt'ĕd), *adj.* insincere; dishonest; deceitful.

hol-ly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lz)], [< A.S. *holegn*, holly], 1, an evergreen shrub or tree (genus *Ilex*) with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries, used as a decoration at Christmas; 2, the leaves and berries of this shrub: **holly oak**, the holm oak (which see).

hol-ly-hock (hŏl'ĭ-hŏk), *n.* [< *holy* + obs. *hock* < A.S. *hoc*, a mallow], a tall, perennial, cultivated mallow (*Althæa rosea*) with large, decorative, varicolored flowers.

GARDEN HOLLYHOCK

holm (hōm), *n.* [< O.N. *holmr*, an islet in a river], 1, low, flat land by the side of a river; 2, a small island in a river; an islet.

hol-mi-um (hŏl'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Holmia*, Latinized form of *Stockholm*], *Chem.*, an element [symbol **Ho**] of the rare earth group.

holm oak [*holm* = corr. of A.S. *holegn*, holly], an evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) with tough, hard wood and glossy, hollylike leaves which are quite variable in shape, found in southern Europe; the holly oak.

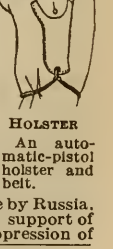
hol-o-caust (hŏl'ō-kôst), *n.* [< Gk. *holos*, whole + *kauston*, burnt], 1, a sacrifice completely consumed by fire; a burnt offering; 2, complete or wholesale destruction, as by fire.

hol-o-graph (hŏl'ō-gräf), *adj.* [< Gk. *holos*, whole +*graphein*, to write], designating a document written entirely in the handwriting of the person whose signature it bears; as, a *holograph* will or deed:—*n.* a holograph document.—*adj.* **hol'o-graph'ic.**

hol-o-thu-ri-an (hŏl'ō-thū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *holothourion*, zoöphyte], *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Holothurioidea*) of marine animals with elongated, cylindrical body, often spiny, related to the starfishes and sea urchins and including the trepangs; a sea cucumber (for illus. see *Echinodermata*):—*adj.* pertaining to a holothurian.

holp (hōlp), *Archaic*, past tense of the verb *help*.—*p.p.* *Archaic*, **holp'en.**

Hol-stein (hōl'stīn), *adj.* [name of duchy in Prussia], designating a breed of large cattle, originally from Schleswig-Holstein, raised for milk and beef:—*n.* one of this breed of cattle. Also called *Holstein-Friesian*.



HOLSTER

An automatic-pistol holster and belt.

hol-ster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* [17th-cent. Du. = a case for a pistol], a leather pistol case, usually worn at the belt or attached to the front of a saddle.

holt (hōlt), *n.* [A.S. = wood], *Poet.*, a wooded hill; thicket; grove; copse.

ho-ly (hō'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* holier, *superl.* holiest], [< A.S. *hālig* < *hāl*, whole], 1, dedicated to the service of God; consecrated; 2, pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless: **Holy Alliance**, a compact made by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in 1815, nominally in support of religion and peace, but really for the suppression of

revolutionary tendencies: **Holy Family**, Joseph, Mary, and Jesus, as portrayed in paintings: **Holy Roman Empire**, the Western Roman Empire from Charlemagne (A. D. 800), or, in a narrower sense, from Otto I (962), until 1806: **Holy See**, the seat of the papacy; the papal throne: **holy writ**, the Bible:—*n.* [*pl.* holies (-liz)], a sacred thing: **holy of holies**, 1, the innermost shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the people's most sacred religious relics were kept; hence, 2, any place held particularly sacred.—*adv.* **ho'li-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* devout, religious, blessed, hallowed, sacred. That is *holy* which by its own innate character is set above all else as spiritually or morally perfect. Hence, *holy* is a stronger term than *sacred*, for *sacred* describes that set apart by man for religious use, that which is hallowed by association or deserving in some way of special reverence. *Holy* applied to God indicates his utter perfection; the *Holy* Bible is his Word. *Sacred* songs, vessels, edifices, are those consecrated to the worship of God. That is *sacred*, too, which is to be kept free from profanation, violation, or harm. *Sacred* is opposed to secular and profane; as, *sacred* history.

ho-ly day a day set aside as sacred, as the Sabbath, or to be observed with religious ceremonies in memory of some person or event held sacred: *Obs.*, a holiday. Also, **ho'ly-day** (hō'li-dā″).

Ho-ly Ghost *Theol.*, the third person of the Trinity: also called *Holy Spirit.*

Ho-ly Grail in medieval legend, the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper, for a time miraculously preserved, but eventually lost because of the impurity of its keepers: the subject of Wagner's "Parsifal," of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and of Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal." See also *grail.*

Ho-ly Land Palestine, in southwestern Syria, the ancient home of the Jews, and the birthplace of Christianity.

ho-ly rood the cross of the Crucifixion: *R. C.* and *Angl. Chs.*, a cross or crucifix, especially one surmounting the center of the rood screen, at the entrance to the choir or chancel.

Ho-ly Spir-it *Theol.*, the third person of the Trinity: also called *Holy Ghost.*

ho-ly-stone (hō'li-stōn″), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, *Naut.*, a large, flat sandstone used for scouring a ship's decks; 2, a stone with a natural hole in it: sometimes used as a charm:—*v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone:—*v.i.* to use a holystone.

Ho-ly Thurs-day *R.C. Ch.*, the day before Good Friday, when the Last Supper is commemorated: also called *Maundy Thursday; Angl.Ch.*, Ascension Day, or the 40th day after Easter, when Christ's ascension is commemorated.

Ho-ly Week *Eccl.*, the week between Palm Sunday and Easter.

hom-age (hŏm'āj), *n.* [<O.F. *ommage*<L.L. *hominaticum*, service of a vassal<*homo* (*hominis*), man], 1, in feudal times, the formal, public ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised loyalty and service to his sovereign or overlord; 2, the relationship thus established; 3, respect shown by some external action; respectful deference; reverence; honor.

Syn. allegiance, loyalty, obeisance, respect.

hom-bre (hŏm'bĕr), *n.* [see **omber**], a certain Spanish game of cards. See **om'ber**, *Pfd. S.*

home (hōm), *n.* [<A.S. *hām*, home<O.Teut. source], 1, one's abode or residence; fixed dwelling place of a man and his family; 2, a happy, congenial place of abode; 3, one's own country; one's native land; fatherland; 4, a locality where a plant or animal abounds; natural habitat; 5, a benevolent or charitable institution; 6, in various games, a goal; a base to which players must return to score, or at which they are safe:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to one's abode or country; 2, carried on, or produced in, one's own country; 3, domestic; 4, close; to the point designed; as, a *home* thrust; intimate: **home plate**, *Baseball*, the base at which the batsman stands to bat:—*adv.* 1, to, or at, home; 2, intimately; to the innermost part; closely; as, the blow struck *home*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* homed (hōmd), *p.pr.* homing], to equip with a home:—*v.i.* 1, to fly home, as pigeons; 2, to dwell.

home-born (hōm'-bōrn″), *adj.* 1, native; natural; 2, domestic; produced in the home.

home-bred (hōm'-brĕd″), *adj.* 1, raised at home; 2, uncouth; unpolished; crude.

home-brew (hōm'-brōō″), *n.* an alcoholic beverage, especially beer, made at home.

home-less (hōm'lĕs), *adj.* [*home*+*-less*], without a home or refuge; as, *homeless* wanderers.—*adv.* **home'less-ly.**—*n.* **home'less-ness.**

home-like (hōm'līk″), *adj.* [*home*+*-like*], resembling a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; hospitable.—*n.* **home'like″ness.**

home-ly (hōm'lī), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **home**], 1, homelike; domestic; cozy; 2, simple; plain; as, *homely* food; 3, uncultured; crude; 4, plain-featured; unattractive: *Obs.* or *Rare*, benevolent; kindly.—*n.* **home'li-ness.**

home-made (hōm'mād″), *adj.* [*home*+*make*], 1, made in, or for, the home; as, *homemade* bread; 2, of domestic, rather than foreign, manufacture; 3, plain; unpretentious; crude in workmanship; as, a *homemade* piece of furniture.

ho-me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth; hŏm'ē-), *n.* [<Gk. *homoios*, like+*pathein*, to suffer], one who believes in, or practices, homeopathy. Also, **ho'mœ-o-path.**—*n.* **ho″me-op'a-thist.**

ho-me-o-path-ic (hō″mē-ō-păth'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to homeopathy (which see): opposite of *allopathic*; 2, of very small quantity; as, a *homeopathic* dose. Also, **ho″mœ-o-path'ic.**

ho-me-op-a-thy (hō″mē-ŏp'a-thī), *n. Med.*, the system of practical medicine introduced by Hahnemann (1755–1843), which seeks to cure disease by giving, in very small quantities, drugs which will produce effects on a healthy person similar to the symptoms of the disease treated, on the theory that these symptoms are not the disease as such but the evidences of nature's effort to combat it, and that hence the artificial production of the symptoms in a patient is equivalent to helping nature produce the means of cure. Also, **ho″mœ-op'a-thy.**

ho-mer (hō'mĕr), *n.* [<Heb. *khōmer*, heap], an ancient Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 75 gallons, or 11 bushels.

Ho-mer-ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *Homēros*, Homer], of or pertaining to the Greek epic poet Homer, his style, poems, or time.

home rule local self-government of a dependent country or province: **Home Rule**, in Ireland, self-government by the Irish: long the goal of Irish patriots, and the important political issue dividing southern Ireland from conservative England and northern Ireland: **home ruler**, one who favors home rule; especially, one who, prior to 1920, advocated the policy of Home Rule for Ireland.

home run 1, a run back to a home or starting point; 2, in baseball, a run scored on a hit which enables the batter to make a circuit of the bases before the ball can be returned to the plate; also, the hit.

home-sick (hōm'sĭk″), *adj.* [*home*+*sick*], longing for home; depressed because of absence from home or family.—*n.* **home'sick″ness.**

home-spun (hōm'spŭn″), *n.* [*home*+*spin*], 1, cloth woven at home or made of yarn spun there; 2, fabric woven to resemble that made on a home loom; 3, anything coarse and homely: *Obs.*, an unpolished rustic or countrified person:—*adj.* 1, woven at home; of domestic make; 2, coarse; plain; homely.

home-stead (hōm'stĕd), *n.* [<A.S. *hāmstede* <*hām*, home+*stede*, place], a home, especially an ancestral home, with the adjoining lands and buildings: *Law*, land and buildings occupied by the head of a family as his permanent home: **homestead law**, 1, a law giving certain privileges, such as the exemption of the homestead from forced sale to satisfy creditors, to the owner of a homestead; 2, a law authorizing the sale of parcels of public land to settlers:—*v.t.* to acquire or occupy (land or buildings) as a homestead.

home-stead-er (hōm'stĕd-ēr), *n. Law*, one who occupies or acquires his holdings of land under the homestead laws.

home-ward (hōm'wĕrd), *adj.* [*home*+*-ward*], leading toward home:—*adv.* toward home or one's native land. Also, *adv.*, **home'wards.**

hom-i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [<Lat. *homo*, man +*caedere*, to kill], the killing of one human being by another in any way: including *manslaughter*, or the slaying of a person unlawfully, but without malice; *murder*, or slaying with malice aforethought; and *justifiable* or *excusable homicide*, as in the performance of a duty, in self-defense, etc.: *Rare*, one who slays another.—*adj.* **hom'i-cid″al.**

hom-i-let-ic (hŏm″ĭ-lĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *homilein*, to hold converse], 1, pertaining to the composition of sermons; 2, like a sermon; 3, tediously didactic:—*n.pl.* used as *sing. Theol.*, the science or art of composing or delivering sermons.

hom-i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* [see **homily**], 1, one who writes or preaches sermons or homilies; 2, one who delivers lectures on theological subjects.

hom-i-ly (hŏm'ĭ-lī), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-līz)], [<Fr. *omelie* <Gk. *homilia*, a discourse], 1, a religious discourse or sermon delivered in public; 2, a tedious moral dissertation delivered in private.

hom-ing (hōm'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **home**], easily finding the way home: **homing pigeon**, a

breed of pigeon, often with remarkable endurance and speed, able to find its way home from great distances.

hom-i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *rockahomonie*, parched corn], hulled Indian corn, coarsely ground or broken, used as a cereal food.

ho-mo-dyne (hō'mō-dīn), *adj.* [<Gk. *homos* same+*dunamis*, power], *Elec.*, relating to the same frequency:—*n. Elec.*, in communication systems, a method of receiving waves by superposing upon them waves of the same frequency.

ho-mœ-op-a-thy (hō″mē-ŏp′ă-thĭ), *n.* [see **homeopath**], *Med.*, a system of curing disease by giving, in minute doses, drugs which would produce in a healthy person the symptoms of the disease to be treated. See **ho″me-op′a-thy**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **ho′mœ-o-path** (-ō-păth); **ho″mœ-op′a-thist.**—*adj.* **ho″mœ-o-path′ic.**

ho-mo-ge-ne-i-ty (hō″mō-jĕ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **homogeneous**], likeness; similarity; identity; homogeneous quality.

ho-mo-ge-ne-ous (hō″mō-jē′nē-ŭs; hŏm″ō-), *adj.* [<Gk. *homos*, same+*genos*, a kind], uniform; of the same kind or nature; composed of similar parts: opposite of *heterogeneous: Alg.*, having all terms of the same degree.

hom-o-graph (hŏm′ō-grăf; hō′mō-), *n.* [<Gk. *homos*, same+*graphein*, to write], one of two or more words identical in spelling but derived from different roots, as, *lie*, to prevaricate, and *lie*, to recline, or *lead*, to conduct, and *lead*, the metal.

ho-moi-ou-si-an (hō″moi-ōō′sĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *homoios*, like+*ousia*, substance, essence], pertaining to similarity of nature or substance: *Eccl. Hist.*, holding to the belief that God the Son and God the Father are similar in nature and substance but not identical: distinguished from *homoousian:* **Homoiousian**, a fourth-century Christian who held this belief.

ho-mol-o-gate (hō-mŏl′ō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [<L.L. *homologare* (*-atus*) <Gk. *homos*, same+*logos*, word], *Law*, to acknowledge; assent to; express approval of, as does a court in confirming an award:—*v.i.* to agree; assent.

ho-mol-o-gize (hō-mŏl′ō-jīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], [see **homologous**], to cause to correspond in value, proportion, structure, or the like:—*v.i.* to correspond.

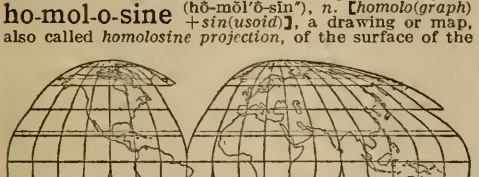
ho-mol-o-gous (hō-mŏl′ō-gŭs), *adj.* [<Gk. *homos*, same+*logos*, ratio], corresponding; similar or alike; alike in structure, position, proportion, value, or the like: *Geom.*, having the same relative position in corresponding figures.

hom-o-lo-graph-ic (hŏm″ō-lō-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *homologos*, agreeing +*graphē*, a drawing], pertaining to the drawing or representation of equal areas: **homolographic projection**, a drawing or map of the surface of the earth, made in any of several ways by which equal areas of the surface drawn are represented by equal areas on the drawing, so that different continents or parts of them are given in proper areal proportion: also called *homolograph.*

hom-o-logue (hŏm′ō-lŏg), *n.* [see **homologous**], that which exactly corresponds in position, proportion, or structure, to something else: *Chem.*, one member of a series of compounds of the same chemical type, called a *homologous series*, as any member of the series of olefines or of alcohols.

ho-mol-o-gy (hō-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], likeness in position, value, structure, etc.: *Zoöl.*, likeness in general type of structure in corresponding parts, which are of the same evolutionary origin, as in a bird's wing and a quadruped's foreleg.

ho-mol-o-sine (hō-mŏl′ō-sīn″), *n.* [*homolo(graph)* +*sin(usoid)*], a drawing or map, also called *homolosine projection*, of the surface of the earth, made by combining two specific, different homographic projections, showing the continents with the minimum of distortion.



HOMOLOSINE

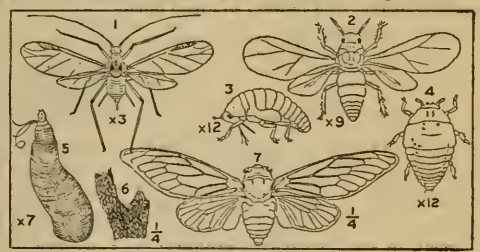
hom-o-nym (hŏm′ō-nĭm; hō′mō-), *n.* [<Gk. *homos*, same+*onoma*, name], **1**, any of two or more words, identical in sound, but differing in spelling and meaning, as *pair*, *pare*, *pear*, or *to*, *too*, *two*, or spelled alike but differing in meaning, as *bear* (the animal) and *bear* (to carry); **2**, one of two or more things or persons having the same name.—*adj.* **ho-mon′y-mous** (hō-mŏn′ĭ-mŭs).—*adj.* **hom″o-nym′ic** (hŏm″ō-nĭm′ĭk).—*n.* **ho-mon′y-my** (hō-mŏn′ĭ-mĭ).

ho-mo-ou-si-an (hō″mō-ōō′sĭ-ăn; -ou′sĭ-ăn; hŏm″ō-), *adj.* [<Gk. *homos*, same + *ousia*, substance, essence], of the same nature or substance: *Eccl. Hist.*, pertaining to, or holding, the belief, expressed in the Nicene Creed, that God the Father and God the Son are of one and the same nature and substance: distinguished from *homoiousian:* **Homoousian**, any of a group of Christians of the fourth century who professed belief in this dogma.

hom-o-phone (hŏm′ō-fōn; hō′mō-), *n.* [<Gk. *homos*, same+*phonē*, a sound], **1**, a letter or character representing the same sound as another; **2**, one of two or more words identical in sound but differing in meaning and, usually, in spelling; a homonym.—*adj.* **ho-moph′o-nous** (hō-mŏf′ō-nŭs).

ho-moph-o-ny (hō-mŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.* sameness of sound with a difference in meaning, as in the words *reed*, *rede*, and *read: Mus.*, **1**, in ancient times, unison singing as opposed to antiphonal singing; **2**, in modern times, music written for a single voice with or without accompaniment; monody, or monophony: opposite of *polyphony.*—*adj.* **ho″mo-phon′ic.**

Ho-mop-ter-a (hō-mŏp′tĕr-ă), *n.pl.* [<Gk. *homos*, same+*pteron*, a wing], *Zoöl.*, **1**, a large order of insects, with piercing suctorial mouth parts and generally four wings, which when present are



REPRESENTATIVE HOMOPTERA

1, male green pea plant louse; 2-4, grapevine plant louse (2, male; 3, female, leaf form; 4, female, root form); 5, 6, female oyster shell bark lice; 7, cicada.

of the same thickness throughout, including the scale insects, plant lice, cicadas, and others; **2**, in older classifications, a suborder of the old order Hemiptera.—*adj.* and *n.* **ho-mop′ter-an.**—*adj.* **ho-mop′ter-ous.**

ho-mo-sex-u-al (hō″mō-sĕk′shū-ăl), *adj.* [<Gk. *homos*, same + *sexual*], **1**, feeling sexual attraction to a person of the same sex; **2**, pertaining to such attraction.—*n.* **ho″mo-sex″u-al′i-ty.**

ho-mos-po-rous (hō-mŏs′pō-rŭs; hō″mō-spō′-rŭs), *adj.* [<Gk. *homos*, same +*sporos*, a seed], *Bot.*, producing or having one kind of asexual spores or cells only: opposite of *heterosporous.*

ho-mo-zy-gote (hō″mō-zī′gōt; -zĭg′ōt), *n.* [<Gk. *homos*, like+*zugōtos*, yoked <*zugon*, yoke], *Biol.*, a plant or animal of pure breed; in the Mendelian theory of heredity, an organism the parents of which were alike with respect to a given transmissible character, or gene, so that the individual breeds true with respect to that character: opposite of *heterozygote.*—*adj.* **ho″mo-zy′gous.**

ho-mun-cu-lus (hō-mŭng′kū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat., dim. of *homo*, man], **1**, a small or stunted man; a dwarf; manikin; **2**, in medieval magic, a tiny man, produced in a laboratory, and possessing magical insight.

Hon. *abbr.* Honorable; Honorary:—**Honble.**, Honorable:—**Hond.**, **1**, Honduras; **2**, Honored.

hone (hōn), *n.* [<A.S. *hān*, a whetstone], a fine whetstone for sharpening razors and other keen-edged tools:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* honed (hōnd), *p.pr.* honing], to sharpen on such a whetstone.

hon-est (ŏn′ĕst), *adj.* [<Lat. *honestus*, honest], **1**, straightforward; trustworthy; upright; just; **2**, genuine; unadulterated; without fraud; according to requirements; as, *honest* weight; **3**, frank; open, as a countenance: *Archaic*, virtuous: said of a woman.—*adv.* **hon′est-ly.**

hon-es-ty (ŏn′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* 1, freedom from deceit; 2, straightforwardness; fairness; veracity; 3, uprightness: *Obs.*, 1, becoming deportment; 2, chastity.

Syn. sincerity, fairness, honor, integrity, probity, uprightness, rectitude. *Honesty* is that quality of man that shows him fair and truthful in speech, above cheating, stealing, misrepresentation, or any other fraudulent action. *Honor* adds to *honesty* a sturdy and splendid devotion to such standards of right, fidelity, courage, and conduct as society has crystallized throughout the centuries; as, the *honesty* of the employees; the *honor* of a gentleman; his *honor* was at stake. *Uprightness* is that quality in man that carries him along a straight path of *honesty* and duty; as, the *uprightness* of the judge was never questioned. *Integrity* emphasizes the wholeness of a man's moral nature; he is sound, incorruptible, and particularly strict about fulfilling the trusts reposed in him by others. *Probity* is virtue which has been put to the test and never found wanting; a man of *probity* is *honest* beyond mere care for the property of others; he regards their good name, their every advantage, with the same conscience as he would his own. *Probity, integrity, uprightness*, and *honor* are qualities of people; *honesty* may apply also to a thing; as, an *honest* reply.

hon-ey (hŭn′ĭ), *n.* [< A.S. *hunig*, honey], 1, a sweet, sticky, sirupy substance, produced by bees from the nectar which they collect from flowers, and stored by them in wax cells; 2, sweetness; 3, darling; sweet one: a term of endearment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eyed or -ied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -eying], 1, to make sweet as with honey; 2, to address endearingly or flatteringly; wheedle; cajole:—*adj.* 1, very sweet; 2, beloved.

hon-ey-bee (hŭn′ĭ-bē″), *n.* [*honey*+*bee*], the common hive bee (*Apis mellifera*) which gathers nectar from flowers to make honey.

hon-ey-comb (hŭn′ĭ-kōm″), *n.* [*honey*+*comb*], 1, the wax structure made by many bees, in the cells of which honey is stored, or the young are housed and fed during the larval period; 2, anything similarly constructed:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to fill, or become filled, with holes, passages, or cells like those of a honeycomb: **honeycomb coil**, *Elec.*, in radio communication, a form of concentrated inductance made by winding a coil of wire in lattice form.

HONEYCOMB

hon-ey-dew (hŭn′ĭ-dū″), *n.* [*honey*+*dew*], 1, the sweet liquid excreted by most aphids, or plant lice, upon which ants, bees, and other insects feed: often found on leaves and erroneously thought to be a vegetable product; 2, a variety of tobacco treated with molasses; 3, a kind of muskmelon with smooth rind and sweet, greenish pulp.

hon-eyed (hŭn′ĭd), *adj.* [see **honey**], 1, covered, or filled, with honey; 2, sweet; coaxing; flattering; as, *honeyed* words. Also, **hon′ied.**

Syn. sweet, sugary, flattering, agreeable, fawning.

hon-ey lo-cust *Bot.*, a large, thorny American tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) of the pea family, having flowers in small narrow racemes, which produce long flat pods: also called *sweet locust*.

hon-ey-moon (hŭn′ĭ-mōōn″), *n.* [*honey*+*moon*], the period spent together, often on a trip or tour, as a sort of holiday by a newly married couple before settling down to routine life; a wedding trip:—*v.i.* to take such a holiday or trip.

hon-ey-suck-le (hŭn′ĭ-sŭk″l), *n.* [< M.E. *hunisuccle* < *hunisuce* < A.S. *hunigsūge* < *hunig*, honey+*sūgan*, *sūcan*, to suck], any of a genus (*Lonicera*), typifying a large family (*Caprifoliaceæ*) of plants; especially, the common woodbine (*L. caprifolium*), a twining vine with sweet, tubular flowers.

honk (hŏngk), *n.* [imit.], 1, the call of a wild goose; 2, any sound resembling this, as that of an automobile horn:—*v.i.* to make such a sound:—*v.t. Slang*, to sound; blow, as the horn of an automobile.

hon-or (ŏn′ẽr), *n.* [Lat. = renown, repute], 1, respectful regard accorded to, or deserved by, high worth; high esteem; worship; fame; reputation; 2, distinction; exalted rank; 3, a delicate sense of what is just and right; scorn of meanness, deceit, or unfairness; 4, chastity or purity, especially of women; 5, an outward mark of high esteem; a token of respect; recognition of merit; as, to win first *honors* in a contest or exhibition; 6, a title used in addressing certain officials; 7, an adornment; glory; credit; as, he is an *honor* to his family; 8, in whist, one of the four highest trump cards; in bridge, one of the five highest trump cards, or, in "no trumps," an ace: *pl.* 1, the courtesies rendered to guests; 2, distinguished standing in school or college:—*v.t.* 1, to treat with respect, deference, or civility; 2, to revere or worship, as God; 3, to bestow marks of esteem upon: followed by *with*: *Com.*, to accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a check. Also, **hon′our.**—*n.* **hon′or-er.**

Syn., *n.* (see honesty, fame); *v.* reverence, esteem, admire.—*Ant.*, *v.* defame, despise, dishonor, revile.

hon-or-a-ble (ŏn′ẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, worthy of esteem; illustrious; 2, in accord with honor; as, *honorable* words, deeds; *honorable* defeat; 3, distinguished in rank; characterized by marks of honor; 4, high-minded; upright; noble; 5, a title of distinction given to judges and other officials of rank. Also, **hon′our-a-ble.**—*adv.* **hon′or-a-bly.**—*n.* **hon′or-a-ble-ness.**

Syn. creditable, illustrious, just, genuine, honest.

hon-o-ra-ri-um (ŏn″ō-rā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-rĭ-ȧ)], [< Lat. *honorarium* (*donum*), honorary (gift)], an honorary fee paid to a professional man as a courtesy, in recognition of some service on which propriety forbids that a price be set; hence, a fee.

hon-or-a-ry (ŏn′ẽr-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *honorarius*, of honor], 1, done or conferred as a sign of high esteem; as, an *honorary* degree; 2, possessing a title or position by courtesy, without giving service or receiving the appropriate pay or privileges.

hon-or-if-ic (ŏn″ẽr-ĭf′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *honorificus*, honoring < *honor*, glory+*facere*, to make], implying respect: used especially of terms used in Oriental countries in addressing a person of importance, and meaning highborn, venerable, august, etc.

hooch (hōōch), *n.* [< Alaskan Ind. *hoochinoo*, liquor of yeast, flour, and molasses], *U. S. Slang*, intoxicating liquor. Also, **hootch.**

hood (ho͝od), *n.* [< A.S. *hōd*, a hood], 1, a soft wrapper or covering for the head and neck; 2, a head covering attached to a monk's cloak; a cowl; 3, something resembling such a head covering, as a folding cover for a carriage, automobile, or automobile engine; 4, a projecting cover above a hearth or range to carry off smoke, etc.; 5, a fold hanging down the back of an academic gown, indicating by its color the wearer's degree: *Zoöl.*, 1, a bird's topknot; 2, a distensible fold of skin on the neck of some snakes; *Bot.*, 1, a floral part shaped like a hood, as the spathe in a jack-in-the-pulpit; 2, the cap covering the spore case of the higher mosses:—*v.t.* 1, to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood; 2, to hide; conceal.—*p.adj.* **hood′ed.**

HOOD
Academic costume, showing hood (*a*).

-hood *suffix*, [< A.S. suffix *-hād*], forming nouns from nouns and adjectives, meaning: 1, state, quality, condition, or character of being; as, child*hood*; likeli*hood*; 2, collective group or body; as, priest*hood*; brother*hood*; 3, an instance or example; as, false*hood*.

hood-lum (ho͝od′lŭm), *n.* [U. S. slang], *Colloq.*, a rowdy; street tough.

hood-man (ho͝od′măn), *n.* [*hood*+*man*], in blindman's buff, the blindfolded player.

hood-man–blind (ho͝od′măn-blīnd″), *n.* a game in which a blindfolded player tries to catch and identify the others; blindman's buff.

hoo-doo (hōō′dōō), *n.* [see **voodoo**], *Colloq.*, a person or thing that causes ill luck:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dooed (-dōōd), *p.pr.* -dooing], to bring ill luck upon; bewitch.

hood-wink (ho͝od′wĭngk), *v.t.* [*hood*+*wink*], 1, to blindfold or cover the eyes of; 2, to hide; conceal, as by dissimulation; 3, to deceive.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs; rarely, hooves (hōōvz)], [< A.S. *hōf*, hoof < O.Teut. source], 1, the horny covering of the fore part of the feet of certain animals, as the horse, ox, hippopotamus, etc., of the order Ungulata; 2, an animal with hoofs: *Geom.*, a section of a cone or cylinder of revolution, with the top cut off by a plane oblique to the base; an ungula:—*v.t.* to strike with the hoof: **hoof it**, *Slang*, to go on foot.—*adj.* **hoofed** (hōōft).

HOOF (*a*)

hoof-bound (hōōf′bound″), *adj.* [*hoof* + [2]*bound*], affected with a disease in which the hoof dries and contracts, causing tenderness and lameness.

hook (ho͝ok), *n.* [< A.S. *hōc*, a corner, angle], 1, a curved piece of metal, bone, or the like, with which to hold or catch something; as, a crochet *hook*; 2, a hook-shaped implement for lopping or cutting, as a sickle; 3, a cape or headland that turns inland at its extremity; as, the *Hook* of Holland; 4, a sharp bend in a river; 5, that which catches; a snare; trap; 6, the fixed part of a hinge, as for a gate, containing the upright pin about which the other part swings: *Mus.*, one of the small diagonal strokes from the stem of a note which shows it to be an eighth, sixteenth, etc. (see *note*, illus.);

by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul:—*v.t.* **1**, to catch with, or as with, a hook; **2**, hence, to trap; ensnare; **3**, to gore or attack with the horns, as does a bull or other horned animal: *Golf*, to hit (the ball) so that it curves to the left: opposite of *slice*: *Slang*, to steal:—*v.i.* **1**, to bend into the shape of a hook; **2**, to become fastened with a hook; **3**, to attack with the horns.

hook-ah (hŏŏk'ə), *n.* [<Arab. *huqqah*, casket; pipe for smoking], a pipe with a long tube for drawing tobacco smoke through water. Also, **hook'a.**

hooked (hŏŏkt; hŏŏk'ĕd), *p.adj.* [see **hook**], made with a hook; as, a *hooked* rug; curved like a hook; furnished with hooks or claws: *Slang*, trapped.

hook-er (hŏŏk'ĕr), *n.* [<Du. *hoeker*, a fishing boat], **1**, a fishing smack; **2**, a type of two-masted, small Dutch vessel; **3**, any clumsy, ill-fitted old craft.

hook-up (hŏŏk'-ŭp), *n.* [*hook* + *up*], an arrangement of parts, circuits, etc., as in a radio or in a system of stations which simultaneously broadcast a program received from a single station.

hook-worm (hŏŏk'wûrm"), *n.* [*hook*+*worm*], any of several roundworms (especially of the genus *Uncinaria*), parasitic in the small intestine, most common in warm climates: **hookworm disease**, *Pathol.*, an anæmic disease due to hookworms, and marked by progressive weakness, pallor, and emaciation.

hook-y (hŏŏk'ĭ), *n.* [<slang phrase *hook it*, run away], probably, a truant: used only in the expression **to play hooky**, *Slang*, to play truant.

hoo-li-gan (hōō'lĭ-găn), *n.* [<name of typical rowdy], *Slang*, a rowdy; a gangster.

1hoop (hōōp), *n.* [<A.S. *hōp*, a hoop<O.Teut. source], **1**, a circular metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, or the like; **2**, a band or ring for the finger; **3**, a large ring of metal or wood rolled along the ground by children at play; **4**, anything curved like such a ring, as the iron arch used in the game of croquet: *pl.* a hoop skirt (which see):—*v.t.* to bind or secure with a curved band; encircle.

2hoop (hōōp), *n.* [imit.], the cry made in whooping cough:—*v.i.* to utter this cry. *Pfd. S.*, **whoop.**

hoop-er (hōōp'ĕr), *n.* [see **1hoop**], one who puts the hoops on casks and barrels; a cooper.

hoo-poe (hōō'pōō; -pō), *n.* [<Fr. *huppe*, tuft, crest <Lat. *upupa*, hoopoe], any of several Old World birds (family *Upupidæ*) with long slender bill and erectile tuft of feathers on the head.

hoop skirt **1**, a framework of flexible material, upon which crinoline is stretched: formerly used to expand the skirt of a dress; **2**, a skirt over such a frame.

HOOP SKIRT OF 1860

hoo-ray (hōō-rā'), *interj.* [see **hurrah**], expressing joy, triumph, etc.:—*n.* a cheer:—*v.i.* to utter such a cheer:—*v.t.* to cheer on; salute with exulting cheers; huzza; applaud or encourage with hurrahs. See **hur-rah'**, *Pfd. S.*

hoose-gow (hōōs'gou; -gō), *n.* [<Sp. *juzgado*, a court], *U. S. Slang*, a jail; a prison. Also, **hoos'gow.**

Hoo-sier (hōō'zhĕr), *n.* [<local usage], a citizen of the State of Indiana.

hoot (hōōt), *v.i.* [imit.], **1**, to utter a cry resembling the sound *hoot:* said of an owl; **2**, to make a loud sound or whistle, as a steam boiler; **3**, to imitate the cry of the owl; especially, to utter shouts of derision or contempt:—*v.t.* **1**, to jeer at; **2**, to assail or greet with exclamations of contempt and derision:—*n.* **1**, the cry of an owl; **2**, a sound like an owl's cry; **3**, a jibe; a shout of contempt.

hootch (hōōch), *n.* [see **hooch**], *U. S. Slang*, intoxicating liquor. Also, **hooch**, *Pfd. S.*

1hop (hŏp), *n.* [<M.Du. *hoppe*, hop: source uncertain], *Bot.*, a perennial vine (*Humulus lupulus*) whose ripened cones give a bitter flavor to malt liquors: *pl.* the dried, ripened cones of this plant, used in flavoring malt liquors, in medicine, etc.: **hop clover**, **1**, any of several low-growing clovers, especially one with yellow flowers (*Trifolium agrarium*) which, when dried, somewhat resemble hops: **2**, black medic, or nonesuch (see *shamrock*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hopped (hŏpt), *p.pr.* hopping], to flavor with these ripened cones:—*v.i.* to pick hops.

2hop (hŏp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hopped (hŏpt), *p.pr.* hopping], [<A.S. *hoppian*, to leap<O.Teut. source], **1**, to leap over on one leg; **2**, to make to jump:—*v.i.* **1**, to proceed by short leaps, using one leg only; **2**, to jump with both or all feet at once, as do frogs: **hop off**, *Slang*, to begin an airplane flight:—*n.* a short, brisk jump, especially on one leg: *Colloq.*, **1**, an informal dance; **2**, a single airplane flight.

hope (hōp), *n.* [<A.S. *hopa*, hope], **1**, the desire of good, accompanied by expectation; anticipation; **2**, the source of hope; that upon which one relies or counts; **3**, the object of desire:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hoped (hōpt), *p.pr.* hoping], **1**, to expect with confidence; **2**, to desire; covet:—*v.i.* **1**, to cherish a desire with anticipation: usually with *for*; **2**, to trust confidently: usually with *in*; as, "*hope* thou in God."

Syn., *n.* promise, reliance, trust, desire, expectation.

hope-ful (hōp'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, full of agreeable expectation; **2**, inspiring hope; promising success; as, *hopeful* prospects:—*n.* a promising young person: used humorously or ironically.—*adv.* **hope'ful-ly.**—*n.* **hope'ful-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* assured, confident, optimistic. (See sanguine.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* depressed, pessimistic, despairing.

hope-less (hōp'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without promise of good results or a happy outcome; as, a *hopeless* situation; **2**, despairing; without hope.—*adv.* **hope'less-ly.**—*n.* **hope'less-ness.**

Syn. despondent, desperate, forlorn, cheerless.

Ho-pi (hō'pē), *n.* [<nat. *Hópitu*, "peaceful ones"], a member of a certain tribe of Pueblo Indians of Arizona and near-by regions, expert as farmers, weavers, and dyers, and noted for their religious ceremonies.

hop-lite (hŏp'lĭt), *n.* [<Gk. *hoplitēs*<*hoplon*, weapon], *Gk. Antiq.*, a heavy-armed foot soldier bearing a shield, sword, and one or more spears.

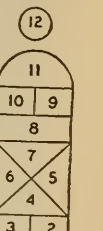
hop-o'-my-thumb (hŏp'ō-mĭ-thŭm'), *n.* a pygmy: **Hop-o'-my-Thumb**, the diminutive hero of English fairy tales.

hop-per (hŏp'ĕr), *n.* [see **2hop**], **1**, one who or that which makes short leaps or skips; **2**, specifically, any of various leaping insects, as the grasshopper, flea, maggot of the cheese fly, etc.; **3**, a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill, or any of various devices resembling it in appearance or action; **4**, the mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammers; **5**, a barge with an opening in the bottom for dumping the contents, as garbage, into the sea: also called *hopper barge*; **6**, a railroad freight car which can be unloaded through the bottom: also called *hopper car*; **7**, a receptacle for water for a special use, as for flushing a water-closet: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a basket used in sowing grain.

HOPPER CAR

hop-ple (hŏp'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hopped (-ld), *p.pr.* hoppling], [source uncertain: akin to *hobble*], **1**, to shackle or fetter the feet of, as a horse; hobble; **2**, hence, to hamper:—*n.* a fetter or manacle.

hop-scotch (hŏp'skŏch"), *n.* [<**2hop** + **1scotch**], a child's game in which each player tosses a small flat stone into successive compartments of a design drawn, or scotched, upon the pavement or road, hops on one foot into this compartment and kicks the stone with the hopping foot back to the base line.



HOP-SCOTCH

hor. *abbr.* **1**, horizon; **2**, horology (also, **Hor.**; **Horol.**):—**Hor.**, Horace.

Ho-ræ (hō'rē), *n.pl.* [Lat.<Gk. *hōrai*, hours], *Class. Myth.*, goddesses of the seasons, and of order and justice.

ho-ral (hō'răl), *adj.* [<Lat. *horalis*<*hora*, hour], of, relating to, or pertaining to, an hour or hours; horary; hourly.

ho-ra-ry (hō'ra-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or showing, the hours; **2**, taking place every hour; hourly; **3**, lasting throughout an hour.

Ho-ra-tian (hō-rā'shăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Horatius*], of or pertaining to the Roman poet, Horace, or his poetry.

Ho-ra-ti-i (hō-rā'shĭ-ī), *n.pl.* in Roman legend, three brothers famous for their conquest of the three Curiatii from Alba Longa.

Ho-ra-ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō; hō-rā'shō), *n.* in Shakespeare's tragedy, "Hamlet," the staunch, sane, and sensible friend of Hamlet.

Ho-ra-ti-us Co-cles (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs kō'klēz; hō-rā'shŭs), in Roman legend, a famous hero who, with two comrades, guarded the bridge over the Tiber against the invading Etruscans.

horde (hôrd), *n.* [<Turk. *ordā*, a camp], **1**, a wandering tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; **2**, a vast multitude; gang; **3**, a swarm or pack of animals or insects:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* horded, *p.pr.* hording], to live or act together in large groups.

hore-hound (hôr'hound"), *n.* [<A.S. *hār*, hoary +*hūne*, a plant], **1**, any of various plants of the mint family, especially a species (*Marrubium vulgare*) brought to America from Europe and used

as a remedy for colds and coughs; **2**, a flavoring extract or confection made from this plant. Also, **hoar'hound'**.

ho-ri-zon (hō-rī'zŭn; hŏ-rī'zn), *n.* [<O.F. *orizonte* <Gk. *horizōn* (*kuklos*), a limiting (circle) <*horizein*, to bound or limit], **1**, the line where the sky and earth or sea appear to meet: called *apparent* or *visible horizon;* **2**, the limit or range of one's mental vision, experience, or interest: *Astron.*, the great circle of the celestial sphere: formed by the intersection of the celestial sphere and a plane passing through the observer's eye and at right angles to the direction of gravity: called *rational* or *celestial horizon; Geol.*, a rock deposit or formation definitely fixed as to time of origin.

hor-i-zon-tal (hŏr"i-zŏn'tăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the horizon; **2**, parallel to the plane of the horizon; level; not tilted: opposite of *vertical:* **horizontal union**, a craft union; a trade-union whose members are in the same craft, in whatever industry they work:—*n.* that which is parallel to the horizon, as a plane or line.—*adv.* **hor"i-zon'tal-ly.**

hor-mone (hôr'mōn), *n.* [<Gk. *hormōn*, p.pr. of *hormaein*, to set in motion, excite], a chemical substance carried by the blood from one organ of the body to another, and capable of exciting the latter to increased functional activity.

horn (hôrn), *n.* [A.S.<O.Teut. source], **1**, a hard, thick, and usually pointed projection growing upon the head of various hoofed animals; **2**, any similar projection, as the antler of a deer, tentacle of a snail, antenna of an insect, etc.; **3**, the thickened form of tissue of which animals' horns are made; **4**, anything resembling the horns of an animal, as the pointed end of an anvil, the high pommel of a saddle, the ends of a crescent moon, etc.; **5**, a vessel made of horn, as a container for powder, or, formerly, a drinking cup: *Bib.*, a symbol of strength, pride, or glory; *Aëro.*, a projection on a control surface of an airplane, offering a leverage for the wire from the control lever (see *airplane* and *empennage*, illus.); *Mus.*, **1**, originally, the simplest form of wind instrument, made of the horn of an animal; as, a hunting *horn;* **2**, in general, any horn-shaped metal wind instrument; **3**, in orchestras and bands, any of several wind instruments somewhat resembling a horn, including the *French horn*, a brass tube with valves, giving a clear, mellow tone, and the *f horn*, which is often substituted for it; the *bass horn*, a large brass instrument, also called *bass tuba* or *tuba;* the *English horn*, a wood-wind instrument equivalent to an alto oboe, with a reedy, piercing tone; the *basset horn*, now seldom used (for ranges, see *music*): **horn of plenty**, **1**, *Class. Myth.*, a magic horn which became filled with whatever its possessor wished; **2**, hence, abundance; a horn used as a symbol of abundance; a cornucopia:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with horns; shape like a horn; **2**, to attack or wound with a horn.

horn-beam (hôrn'bēm"), *n.* [*horn*+*beam*], *Bot.*, any of several trees (genera *Carpinus* and *Ostrya*) of the birch family; especially, the blue beech, or water beech, a small, smooth-barked tree common in eastern North America: locally also called *ironwood.*

horn-bill (hôrn'bĭl"), *n.* [*horn*+*bill*], *Zoöl.*, any of several large Old World birds (family *Bucerotidæ*), with large bills which in many species bear hollow, bony casques or flat, hornlike protuberances.

horn-blende (hôrn'blĕnd"), *n.* [<Ger. *horn*, horn +*blende*, zinc sulphide], *Mineral.*, a common hard mineral, generally black, composed of a light to dark green silicate of iron, magnesium, and calcium with aluminum.—*adj.* **horn-blen'dic.**

horn-book (hôrn'bŏŏk"), *n.* [*horn*+*book*], **1**, an old form of child's primer consisting of a single printed page, covered with transparent horn, set in a frame with a handle; **2**, hence, any primer.

horned (hôrnd; *Poet.*, hôr'nĕd), *adj.* [see **horn**], **1**, having horns; as, the *horned* moon; **2**, shaped like a horn: **horned lark**, a small American song bird, akin to the English skylark: **horned pout**, a bullhead: **horned toad**, any of several small, harmless, insect-eating lizards (genera *Anota* and *Phrynosoma*) with scales and hornlike spines (for illus. see *Reptilia*).

hor-net (hôr'nĕt; -nĭt), *n.* [<A.S. *hyrnet*, hornet], *Entom.*, any of several large, fierce wasps, especially the yellow jacket (*Vespa maculata*).

horn-pipe (hôrn'pīp"), *n.* [*horn*+*pipe*], **1**, a lively dance, especially popular with sailors, or music for it; **2**, an obsolete Welsh wind instrument.

horn-y (hôr'nĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **horn**], **1**, made of horn or of a similar substance; **2**, having horns; **3**, hard, like horn; callous.

horn-y-hand-ed (hôr'nĭ-hănd"ĕd), *adj.* having hands calloused by labor.

hor-o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj; -lŏj), *n.* [<Gk. *hōra*, time +*logos*, a telling], **1**, a timepiece, as a clock, watch, dial, or the like; **2**, a clock tower.

ho-rol-o-gy (hō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *hōra*, time +*-logia*, science], the science of measuring time or of making timepieces.—*adj.* **hor"o-log'ic; hor"o-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **ho-rol'o-gist.**—*n.* **ho-rol'o-ger.**

hor-o-scope (hŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [<Gk. *hōra*, time +*skopein*, to look], *Astrol.*, the aspect of the heavens, especially the position of the planets at any instant, from which astrologers profess to foretell the future of a person born at that instant; also, the diagram, representing the twelve divisions of the heavens, used by astrologers.

ho-ros-co-py (hō-rŏs'kō-pĭ), *n. Astrol.*, **1**, the art of reading the position of heavenly bodies with a view to foretelling future events; **2**, the aspect of the heavens at the time of a person's birth.

hor-ren-dous (hō-rĕn'dŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *horrendus*, frightful <*horrēre*, to bristle; shudder], fearful; frightful; fitted to excite horror.

hor-rent (hŏr'ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *horrens* (*-entis*), bristling, shuddering <*horrēre*, to bristle, shudder], **1**, standing out like spines; bristling; **2**, horrifying; causing terror or disgust.

hor-ri-ble (hŏr'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *horribilis* <*horrēre*, to bristle; shudder], terrible; dreadful; shocking; hideous: *Colloq.*, severe; excessive; disagreeable; as, *horrible* weather.—*adv.* **hor'ri-bly.**

Syn. awful, terrific, fearful, frightful, abominable.

hor-rid (hŏr'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *horridus*, frightful <*horrēre*, to shudder], dreadful; terrible; hideous; obnoxious: *Archaic*, bristling; *Colloq.*, gloomy; disagreeable.—*adv.* **hor'rid-ly.**—*n.* **hor'rid-ness.**

hor-ri-fy (hŏr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *horrificare* <*horror*, fear +*facere*, to make], to fill or strike with great fear, dread, or terror.—*n.* **hor"ri-fi-ca'tion.**—*adj.* **hor-rif'ic.**

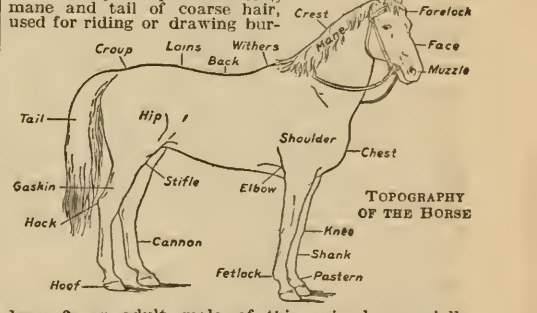
hor-ror (hŏr'ẽr), *n.* [Lat. = great fear], **1**, excessive fear or abhorrence; extreme dread; **2**, great aversion, antipathy, or disgust; **3**, that which fills with dread or terror; as, Poe tells of many *horrors:* **the horrors**, *Colloq.*, **1**, the blues; **2**, delirium tremens.

Syn. fright, fear, dread, terror, alarm, dismay, panic, apprehension, consternation, disquietude, affright. *Fear* is the general term, and names a painful emotion springing from threatened danger or evil, accompanied by a desire to flee from it. *Fright* and *terror* are extreme *fear; fright* is sudden, shocking, but usually not lasting; *terror* is stark, violent, overwhelming. *Dread* is very great *fear*, aroused by an overpowering distrust of the future. *Apprehension*, akin to *dread*, is a more nervous and agitated, though really less serious, *fear*. *Disquietude* also is experienced over the future; it is a condition of worry, lack of peace, unrest. *Alarm* is an excited anticipation of danger. *Dismay* and *consternation* name violent states of *fear* in which the mind is confused, the heart discouraged, the future faced with helpless *terror*. *Panic* is excessive, frantic *fear*, often experienced by large numbers over a trifling cause or no cause at all. *Horror* is a terrified *fear* tinged by a shuddering abhorrence and repulsion.

***hors de com-bat** (ôr" dē kôṅ"bä'), [Fr. = outside the combat], put out of the fighting; incapacitated; disabled.

***hors d'œu-vre** (ôr" dûvr"), [Fr. = outside the work], a dish or course served as a relish, usually at the beginning of a meal.

horse (hôrs), *n.* [<A.S. *hors*, horse <O.Teut. source], **1**, a large, solid-hoofed quadruped with long mane and tail of coarse hair, used for riding or drawing burdens; **2**, an adult male of this animal, especially a castrated male; **3**, in zoölogy, any of other members of the horse family (*Equidæ*), as an ass or zebra; **4**, cavalry; **5**, a framework or machine for the support of anything, as a sawhorse for supporting wood; **6**, in



TOPOGRAPHY OF THE HORSE

gymnastics, a wooden block on four legs, padded and covered with leather, used for vaulting, etc.: *Mining* and *Geol.*, a mass of rock or slate projecting into a vein of ore or a coal bed: *Slang*, jocularly, a fellow; chap: **horse latitudes**, two belts or zones, about 30° north and 30° south of the equator, shifting with the seasons, especially noticeable on the oceans, and marked by baffling winds and generally clear weather: **horse mackerel**, the tunny, or tuna fish: **horse sense**, practical common sense: **dark horse**, *Colloq.*, 1, a horse whose racing chances have not been considered by the public; 2, hence, in politics, a little-known or unforeseen competitor:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* horsed (hôrst), *p.pr.* horsing], 1, to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; 2, to place astride the back of another, as for flogging; hence, to flog; 3, to overwork; drive; *Slang*, to make the object of horseplay:—*v.i.* to get, or ride, on horseback: —*adj.* coarse; large of its kind: in compounds, as *horse*laugh, *horse*-chestnut.—*adj.* **horse'less.**

horse-back (hôrs'bak″), *n.* [*horse*+¹*back*], the back of a horse:—*adv.* on horseback.

horse car 1, in the United States, a horse-drawn car; 2, a car for transporting horses.

horse–chest-nut (hôrs'=chĕs'nŭt), *n.* a tree (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) with large clusters of white or pink blossoms and large, nut-like seeds growing in burs; also, its bitter seed.

horse-flesh (hôrs'flĕsh″) *n.* [*horse*+*flesh*], 1, the meat obtained from a horse; 2, horses collectively; 3, a species of mahogany found in Cuba.

horse-fly (hôrs'flī″), *n.* [*pl.* -flies (-flīz″)], [*horse*+¹*fly*], *Entom.*, 1, any of several large flies (family *Tabanidæ*), the females of which sting and suck blood from animals: also called *gadfly*; *breeze fly*; 2, any of various other annoying flies.

horse gen-tian any of a genus (*Triosteum*) of herbs of the honeysuckle family, with purplish-red flowers; especially, the feverroot.

Horse Guards 1, the brigade of English cavalry appointed to guard the sovereign or his residence; 2, the headquarters of this brigade in London; 3, the British military authorities.

horse-hair (hôrs'hâr″), *n.* [*horse*+*hair*], 1, the hair of a horse, especially from the mane or tail; 2, a fabric woven of these hairs: haircloth.

horse-hide (hôrs'hīd″), *n.* [*horse*+*hide*], the hide of a horse, or the leather made from it.

horse-laugh (hôrs'lâf″), *n.* [*horse*+*laugh*], a loud, coarse burst of laughter; a guffaw.

horse-leech (hôrs'lēch″), *n.* [*horse*+*leech*], 1, a large bloodsucking leech, said to attach itself to the noses of drinking horses; 2, a person who makes excessive demands: *Obs.*, a veterinary.

horse-man (hôrs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*horse*+*man*], 1, a rider upon a horse; 2, one clever at managing horses.—*n.* **horse'man-ship.**

horse ma-rine 1, a member of a fictitious corps of sailors doing shore duty as cavalry, or of cavalrymen on ship duty; 2, hence, any person out of his natural sphere.

horse-play (hôrs'plā″), *n.* [*horse*+*play*], coarse, rough, boisterous fun.

horse pow-er *Mech.*, a unit of power, equal to that required to raise 33,000 pounds at the rate of one foot per minute: equivalent to 746 watts. Also, *n.* **horse'pow″er.**—*abbr.* **H. P.**; **h. p.**

horse–rad-ish (hôrs'=răd″ĭsh), *n.* a large-leaved plant (*Radicula armoracia*) of the mustard family, whose root is used as a relish.

horse-shoe (hôrs'shōō″), *n.* [*horse*+*shoe*], 1, a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; 2, anything roughly U-shaped.

horse-shoe crab *Zoöl.*, any of various marine invertebrate animals with a horseshoe-shaped shell and a long, spiny tail (for illus. see *Arachnida*); a king crab (which see).

horse-tail (hôrs'tāl″), *n.* [*horse*+*tail*], 1, the tail of a horse; 2, a distinction or emblem denoting a pasha's rank among the Turks: *Bot.*, any of a family (*Equisetaceæ*) of low-growing, rushlike simple plants, which link the simpler ferns with the seed-bearing plants (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.); *Anat.*, an elongated, brushlike formation in the lower end of the spinal canal, comprising the lower pairs of spinal nerves.

horse-weed (hôrs'wēd″), *n.* [*horse*+*weed*], *Bot.*, a troublesome American weed (*Leptilon canadense*) of the composite family, locally called *fireweed*; also, the ragweed.

horse-whip (hôrs'hwĭp″), *n.* [*horse*+*whip*], a long leather whip with a lash for controlling a horse:—*v.t.* to flog with a heavy whip.

horse-wom-an (hôrs'wōōm″ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm″ĕn)], [*horse*+*woman*], a woman who rides on horseback.

hors-y (hôr'sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **horse**], pertaining to, or characteristic of, horses, horsemen, or horse racing: *Slang*, in bad taste. —*n.* **hors'i-ness.**—*adv.* **hors'i-ly.**

hort. *abbr.* horticultural; horticulture; horticulturist (also, **hortic.**).

hor-ta-to-ry (hôr'tă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *hortari*, to exhort], 1, serving to incite to good deeds; 2, giving, or tending to give, advice: *Gram.*, serving to express exhortation; as, the *hortatory* subjunctive in Latin.—*adj.* **hor'ta-tive.**

hor-ti-cul-ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl″tûr), *n.* [<Lat. *hortus*, garden+*cultura*, culture], the art or science of cultivating gardens or orchards.—*n.* **hor″ti-cul'tur-ist.**—*adj.* **hor″ti-cul'tur-al.**

Ho-rus (hō'rŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Hōros*<Egypt. *Hor*], *Egypt. Myth.*, the god of the rising sun, represented with the head of a hawk.

ho-san-na (hō-zăn'ä), *n.* [<Heb. *hoshana*<*hoshi'ahnna*, save, (we) pray!], 1, a chant of praise and glory to God; 2, an entreaty for blessings: —*interj.* used to ascribe praise to God.

hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose; *Archaic*, hosen], [<A.S. *hosa*, stockings], 1, formerly, a tight-fitting covering for the leg and hip, worn by men; 2, now, a covering for he leg; stocking; 3, [*pl.* sometimes hoses], a flexible tube for conveying water, etc., as from a faucet.

Ho-se-a (hō-zē'ä), *n.* [<Heb. =deliverance], 1, a minor Hebrew prophet who lived about the eighth century B. C.; 2, the book of the Old Testament that contains his teachings (see *Bible*, NOTE). Also, in the Douay Bible, **O'see** (ō'zē; ō'sē).—*abbr.* **Hos.**

ho-sier (hō'zhẽr), *n.* [see **hose**], one who deals in stockings and other kinds of knit goods.

ho-sier-y (hō'zhẽr-ĭ), *n.* 1, stockings in general; also, other goods similarly knitted or woven; 2, a manufactory for such goods.

hos-pice (hŏs'pĭs; -pēs), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *hospitium*, an inn<*hospes*, guest], 1, a place of shelter for travelers or wayfarers; especially, a refuge for the destitute or sick; 2, a monastery, especially in the Alps, that also serves as an inn.

hos-pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *hospitare*, to entertain<Lat. *hospes*, guest], 1, generous in receiving and entertaining friends or strangers; kind and attentive to guests or strangers; 2, marked by, or indicating, kindness and thoughtfulness to guests or strangers; as, a *hospitable* act; 3, figuratively, very receptive.—*adv.* **hos'pi-ta-bly.**

hos-pi-tal (hŏs'pĭ-tăl), *n.* [<L.L. *hospitale*, place for guests<Lat. *hospes*, guest], an institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the sick or wounded: *Obs.* or *Hist.*, 1, a place of shelter for strangers; 2, a charitable institution; as, a foundling *hospital*.—*n.* **hos'pi-tal-er; hos'pi-tal-ler.**

hos-pi tal-i-ty (hŏs″pĭ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *hospitalitas*, hospitality<*hospes*, guest], the practice of entertaining friends or strangers with kindness and liberality.

hos-pi-ti-um (hŏs-pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tia (-ä)], [Lat. =an inn], *Archaic*, a hospice; inn.

hos-po-dar (hŏs'pō-där), *n.* [Rumanian<Slav. *gospodi*, lord], 1, a title bestowed by the Sultan of Turkey, in feudal times, on the vassal princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia; 2, a title at one time borne by the Russian emperors.

¹host (hōst), *n.* [<Lat. *hostis*, enemy], 1, originally, a large army; 2, a great number; throng.

²host (hōst), *n.* [<O.F. *oste*<Lat. *hospes* (-*itis*), host], 1, one who entertains another; 2, the keeper or proprietor of a hotel or inn: *Biol.*, an organism that gives nourishment to a parasite.

Host (hōst), *n.* [<O.F. *oiste*<Lat. *hostia*, victim], *Eccl.*, 1, *Obs.*, a sacrifice; 2, the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ: sometimes extended to include both elements of the sacrament, or the bread before consecration.

hos-tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* [O.F.<Lat. *obses* (-*idis*), a hostage], 1, a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfilment o certain conditions; 2, any pledge or security.

hos-tel (hŏs'tĕl), *n.* [O.F.<L.L. *hospitale*, place for guests], *Archaic*, an inn or hotel; hostelry.

hos-tel-ry (hŏs'tĕl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<O.F. *ostelerie*<*ostelier*, innkeeper<*hospitalier* <L.L. *hospitalarius*, one who entertains guests], *Archaic*, an inn or lodging house.

host-ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* [fem. of ²*host*], 1, a woman who receives and entertains guests at a private or public function; 2, the mistress of an inn.

hos-tile (hŏs'tĭl; *Br.* hŏs'tīl), *adj.* [<Lat. *hostilis*<*hostis*, enemy], 1, belonging to, or characteristic of, an enemy; showing ill will or animosity; 2, adverse; unfriendly; antagonistic:—*n.*

1, an enemy; adversary; especially, 2, an American Indian at war against the whites.—*adv.* **hos'tile-ly.**

hos-til-i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state of being antagonistic or unfriendly; 2, opposition; antagonism: *pl.* acts of warfare.

Syn. bitterness, vindictiveness, animosity. (See enmity.)

host-ing (hōs'tĭng), *n.* [<obs. *host*, to move as an army<O.F. *host*, army], a muster; the assembling of troops: *Obs.*, a battle; combat.

hos-tler (hŏs'lẽr; ŏs'lẽr), *n.* [<earlier *hosteler* <O.F. *ostelier*, an innkeeper; see **hostelry**], 1, *Obs.*, an innkeeper; 2, one who takes care of horses at an inn or stable; a groom: also, *ostler*; 3, one who cares for a railroad locomotive after a run.

hot (hŏt), *adj.* [*comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest], [<A.S. *hāt*<O.Teut. source], 1, having much heat; far above a normal temperature: opposite of *cold*; 2, fiery, passionate; violent; ardent; furious; 3, lustful; sensual; 4, pungent; acrid; 5, fresh; strong; as, a *hot* scent; 6, unendurable; as, to make a situation too *hot* for a person; 7, near to the object sought for: used in games.—*adv.* **hot'ly.**—*n.* **hot'ness.**

hot-bed (hŏt'bĕd"), *n.* [*hot*+*bed*], 1, *Hort.*, a bed of very rich earth covered with a glass frame, and heated by fermenting manure to force the growth of plants; 2, any place or condition that promotes growth or activity; as, a *hotbed* of treason.

hotch-pot (hŏch'pŏt"), *n.* [see **hotchpotch**], *Eng. Law*, a throwing together of properties so as to facilitate an equal division of the whole. Also, **hotch'potch"; hodge'podge".**

hotch-potch (hŏch'pŏch"), *n.* [<Fr. *hochepot* <*hocher*, to shake+*pot*, a pot], 1, a thick broth or stew, of meat and vegetables: commonly, *hodgepodge*; 2, a mixture; medley: commonly, *hodgepodge*: *Eng. Law*, a hotchpot.

hot cross-bun a kind of bun, marked with a cross, eaten on Good Friday: so called whether hot or cold: also called *cross-bun*.

ho-tel (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [Fr.<*hostel*, q.v.], a house for entertaining travelers or strangers; a large inn or lodging house: **hôtel** (ō"tĕl'), [Fr.], a public building; as, the *hôtel* de ville, a town hall; also, the mansion or town residence of a person of wealth or rank.

hot-foot (hŏt'fo͝ot"), *adv.* [*hot*+*foot*], *Colloq.*, in great haste:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to go in haste.

hot–head (hŏt'-hĕd"), *n.* an impetuous or fiery-tempered person.—*adj.* **hot'-head"ed.**

hot-house (hŏt'hous"), *n.* [*hot*+*house*], a house with a glass roof, heated for raising or forcing tender plants and for ripening fruits.

hot-spur (hŏt'spûr"), *n.* [*hot*+*spur*], a rash, hasty, or violent man:—*adj.* hot-headed; reckless.

Hot-ten-tot (hŏt'n-tŏt), *n.* [Du., perh. = stammerer], 1, one of a savage, degraded South African race, native to Cape Colony; 2, the language spoken by this people; figuratively, 3, any uneducated and unrefined person.

hou-dah (hou'dä), *n.* [see **howdah**], a covered seat or tent on the back of an elephant or camel. See **how'dah**, *Pfd. S.*

hough (hŏk), *n.* [see ²**hoek**], 1, the joint in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, corresponding to the ankle in man; 2, the back of the knee joint in man: —*v.t.* to hamstring. See ²**hock**, *Pfd. S.*

¹hound (hound), *n.* [<A.S. *hund*, dog<O.Teut. source], 1, a kind of domestic dog, with large, drooping ears, which hunts, usually by scent, deer, rabbits, foxes, etc.; 2, a despicable, mean fellow: —*v.t.* 1, to chase with, or as with, hunting dogs; 2, to pursue unpityingly; nag; persecute; drive.

²hound (hound), *n.* [<O.N. *hūnn*, knob], *Naut.*, one of two projections at the masthead for supporting the trestletrees or the rigging; *Carriage building*, one of two diagonal braces on the tongue or running gear of a vehicle.

hour (our), *n.* [<O.F. *ure*<Gk. *hōra*, hour], 1, the 24th part of a day; 60 minutes; 2, the time of day as marked by a clock or dial; 3, a particular or appointed time; as, the *hour* for adjournment: *pl.* the fixed or stated times for daily work, school, etc.; as, school *hours* are from 9 to 3: *pl. Eccl.*, 1, the seven stated periods of the day set aside for prayers; 2, the prayers repeated at these times: **Hours**, *R. C. Ch.*, a book containing the prayers for certain times of day: *Class. Myth.*, [Lat. *Horae*], goddesses of the seasons and of order and justice.

hour an-gle *Astron.*, the angle at the pole, or the arc on the celestial equator, between the meridian of a given place and the meridian through a given celestial body used as a basis of reference.

hour cir-cle *Astron.*, one of twelve equidistant great circles through the poles of the celestial sphere, perpendicular to the equator.

hour-glass (our'glȧs"), *n.* [*hour*+*glass*], a device consisting of two glass bulbs, one above the other, connected by a narrow neck: used for measuring time, as the period of an hour, by running sand or mercury from one bulb to the other; a sandglass that measures an hour.

HOURGLASS

hou-ri (hoo͞'rĭ; hou'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ris (-rĭz)], [Fr.<Pers. *hūrī*<Arab. *haurā*, black-eyed], 1, one of the dark-eyed maidens of the Mohammedan paradise; 2, any sensuously beautiful woman.

hour-ly (our'lĭ), *adv.* [see **hour**], every hour; often:—*adj.* occurring every hour.

house (hous), *n.* [*pl.* houses (houz'ĕz)], [<A.S. *hūs* <O.Teut. source], 1, a building for residence; place of abode; 2, a building for some particular purpose: often used in compounds; as, courthouse, almshouse, etc.; 3, a shelter for an animal; as, a dog *house*; 4, a household, family, or race; especially, a noble family; as, the *House* of Hapsburg; 5, one of the divisions of a legislative or governing body; 6, a quorum of the members of such a body, or enough to transact business; 7, a business firm or place of business; 8, a theater or its audience: *Obs.*, a square on a chessboard: *Astrol.*, one of the twelve zodiacal signs into which the circuit of the heavens is divided for use in astrology: **House of Commons**, the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of elected representatives of the counties and boroughs: **House of Lords**, the upper house of the British Parliament, consisting of archbishops, bishops, and peers of the realm: **House of Representatives**, the lower and larger branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members elected in proportion to population: often called *the House*:—*v.t.* (houz), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* housed (houzd), *p.pr.* housing], 1, to shelter; 2, to store, as goods: *Naut.*, to secure, or put in a safe place; as, to *house* a yacht:—*v.i.* to hide; take shelter.

house boat a barge or other vessel fitted up as a floating residence.

house-break-er (hous'brāk"ẽr), *n.* [*house* +*break*], one who breaks open and enters the dwelling of another with intent to commit a felony.—*n.* **house'break"ing.**

house fly the common domestic fly, a two-winged insect (*Musca domestica*, of the order *Diptera*), with sucking mouth parts, breeding chiefly in manure and garbage: the larvæ being called *maggots*.

house-hold (hous'hōld), *n.* [*house*+*²hold*], a group of persons living together; a family: —*adj.* pertaining to a family or home; domestic.

house-hold-er (hous'hōl"dẽr), *n.* 1, the head of a family group; 2, one who occupies a house as his own dwelling.

house-keep-er (hous'kēp"ẽr), *n.* [*house*+*keep*], 1, a woman who superintends the running of a household; 2, a woman who does the work or takes care of a house.

house-keep-ing (hous'kēp"ĭng), *n.* the management of a house and family;—*adj.* capable of being used in the management of a household; domestic.

hou-sel (hou'zẽl), *n.* [<A.S. *hūsel*, a sacrifice], *Archaic*, 1, the Lord's Supper, or Eucharist; 2, the act of administering or receiving the Eucharist: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seled or -selled (-zẽld), *p.pr.* -seling or -selling], *Archaic*, to administer the Eucharist to.

house-leek (hous'lēk"), *n.* [*house*+*leek*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Sempervivum*) of herbs related to the sedums, native in Europe and Asia, having dense rosettes of thick, fleshy leaves and clusters of yellow or purple flowers; especially, the common houseleek (*S. tectorum*) cultivated in American gardens.

house-maid (hous'mād"), *n.* [*house*+*maid*], a girl hired to do housework, especially chamber work: **housemaid's knee**, a swollen condition of the knee joint, caused by continued kneeling.

house-room (hous'ro͞om"), *n.* [*house*+*room*], 1, space or accommodation in a building or house; lodging; hence, 2, space; consideration; as, don't give such an idea *houseroom*.

house-top (hous'tŏp"), *n.* [*house*+*top*], the highest part of a house; the roof; hence, a public place; as, to shout from the *housetop*.

house-warm-ing (hous'wôr"mĭng), *n.* [*house* +*warm*], a feast celebrating entrance into a new house.

house-wife (hous'wĭf"), *n.* [*house*+*wife*], 1, the mistress of a home; one who manages the domestic affairs of a household; 2, (hŭz'ĭf), a small case for sewing materials, particularly in the army.

house-work (hous'wûrk"), *n.* [*house*+*work*], the work connected with housekeeping.

1hous-ing (houz'ing), *n.* [see **house**], **1**, the act of giving shelter; **2**, that which gives shelter; living conditions generally as determined by one's abode; as, the *housing* of the workmen in the city: *Mech.*, a cavity or recess designed to receive or contain some corresponding part; specifically, a journal box, a mortise in a beam, a casing for gears or bearings, or the like; *Arch.*, a niche for a statue.

2hous-ing (houz'ing), *n.* [<O.F. *huche*, housing], a horse's saddlecloth: *pl.* the decorative trappings on a horse.

Hou-yhn-hnm (hōō-in'm; hwin'm), *n.* [coined by Swift in imit. of neigh of horse], one of the inhabitants of a land, described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," in which the dominant race is composed of horses, gifted with reason and remarkable virtue, and a subordinate race is composed of degraded human beings, called *Yahoos*.

hove (hōv), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *heave*.

hov-el (hov'el), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, an open shed for cattle; **2**, a wretched little cottage, hut, or cabin:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hoveled or -elled (-eld), *p.pr.* hoveling or -elling], **1**, to shelter in a hut or cabin; **2**, to construct in the shape of a shed or hovel.

hov-er (huv'er), *v.i.* [perh.<obs. v. *hove*, to hover; source uncertain], **1**, to flutter over or about; **2**, to move or loiter about uncertainly and anxiously; **3**, to stand in suspense or expectation:—*v.t.* to settle protectingly over, as does a hen over her chicks: —*n.* a device for keeping incubator chicks warm.

how (hou), *adv.* [<A.S. *hū*, how], **1**, in what manner; **2**, to what degree or extent; **3**, for what reason; **4**, in what condition; **5**, by what name; **6**, with what meaning; **7**, at what price:—*n.* the manner; the means.

how-be-it (hou-bē'it), *adv.* and *conj.* [*how*+*be*+*it*], nevertheless; but; although; yet.

how-dah (hou'dä), *n.* [<Pers. *haudah*<Arab. *haudaj*, a litter], a canopied seat for riding on an elephant or camel, often richly decorated. Also, **hou'dah**.

how-ev-er (hou-ev'er), *adv.* [*how*+*ever*], in whatever manner; to whatever degree or extent; howsoever:—*conj.* notwithstanding; yet; still.—Also, *Poet.*, **how-e'er** (hou-ār').

how-itz-er (hou'it-sēr), *n.* [<Ger. *haubitze*<Bohem. *houfnice*, catapult], a short cannon, throwing shells, generally at a higher angle of elevation than ordinary cannon.

HOWDAH

howl (houl), *v.i.* [<M.E. *houlen*, to howl: prob. imit.], **1**, to utter a loud, wailing cry, like a dog or wolf; **2**, to utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; **3**, to roar, like the wind:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone: **howl down**, to suppress by a howling cry or clamor:—*n.* **1**, the long, wailing cry of a dog or wolf; **2**, a cry of distress or anguish; **3**, a loud shout of derision; as, the *howl* of a mob.

howl-er (houl'ēr), *n.* **1**, one who wails or cries loudly; **2**, in telephony, a device for producing a startling noise in a telephone receiver to draw attention to some negligence: *Zoöl.*, any of several South American monkeys whose cry is audible for miles: *Slang*, anything excessive, as a bad blunder.

howl-et (hou'lēt; hōōl'ēt), *n.* [see **owlet**], *Archaic* or *Sc. Dial.*, an owl; also, a young or small owl. See **owl'et**, *Pfd. S.*

how-so-ev-er (hou'sō-ev'er), *adv.* and *conj.* [*how*+*so*+*ever*], in whatsoever manner; however; in whatever degree; to whatever extent.

1hoy (hoi), *n.* [prob.<M.Du. *hoei*, a sloop], **1**, formerly, a small, one-masted, heavy coasting vessel; now, **2**, a heavy barge.

2hoy (hoi), *interj.* [nat. cry], **1**, ho! halloo! **2**, a shout:—*n. Naut.*, a call or shout used in hailing.

hoy-den (hoi'dn), *n.* [source uncertain], a rude, boisterous girl; a romp; a tomboy: —*adj.* rough; bold; ill-mannered:—*v.i.* to act in a rude, boisterous way. Also, **hoi'den**.

Hoyle (hoil), *n.* [<proper name], a book of rules for card games, originally edited by Edmund Hoyle (1672–1769) of England: according to **Hoyle**, **1**, adhering to the rules in any game; **2**, strictly formal.

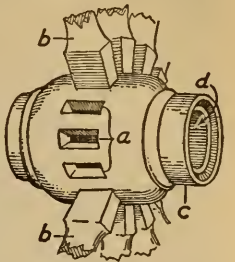
H. P. *abbr.* **1**, half pay; **2**, high pressure (also, **HP**): **3**, horse power (also, **h. p.**):—**hr.**, [*pl.* hrs.], hour:—**H. R.**, **1**, Home Rule; **2**, House of Representatives:—**H.R.E.**, Holy Roman Emperor (or Empire):—**H. R. H.**, His (or Her) Royal Highness:—**H. S.**, **1**, [Lat. *hic sepultus*], here is buried; **2**, [Lat. *hic situs*], here lies; **3**, High School:—**H. S. H.**, His (or Her) Serene Highness:—**ht.**, height:—**H.T.**, Hawaii Territory (also, **T.H.**).

hub (hub), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, the nave, or central part, of a wheel (see illus.); **2**, any central part; **3**, the peg at which quoits are thrown; **4**, a steel punch; **5**, the hilt of a weapon: **the Hub**, humorously, the city of Boston.

hub-bub (hub'ub), *n.* [<Celt.: prob. imit.], a loud confusion of voices; uproar; tumult.
Syn. (see noise).

huck-a-back (huk'a-bak), *n.* [source uncertain], a rough-surfaced kind of linen or cotton cloth, generally used for toweling. Also, **huck**.

huck-le-ber-ry (huk'l-ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-iz)], [prob. Am. corr. of *hurtleberry*, a var. of *whortleberry*, q. v.], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Gaylussacia*) of low-growing shrubs of the heath family, bearing a berrylike fruit, edible in some species (as *G. frondosa*), containing ten nutlets; **2**, in the Central States, a species (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) of blueberry, usually called *swamp blueberry*, growing five to twelve feet tall, bearing a sweet edible berry having many small seeds; **3**, locally, any of several shrubs related to these; also, the fruit of any huckleberry.



HUB
a, spokesockets; *b*, *b*, spokes; *c*, band; *d*, box.

huck-le (huk'l), *n.* [dim. of obs. *huck*, hip, akin to *hock*], the hip: **huckle bone**, **1**, the hip bone; **2**, the ankle bone.

huck-ster (huk'stēr), *n.* [<obs. *huck*, to haggle: source uncertain], **1**, a peddler; one who retails small articles; **2**, a mean, tricky fellow:—*v.i.* **1**, to make petty bargains; **2**, to haggle; wrangle over:—*v.t.* **1**, to peddle; **2**, to carry on petty dealings in.

hud-dle (hud'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* huddled (hud'ld), *p.pr.* huddling], [<O.Teut. source], **1**, to crowd or draw together, as from confusion, fear, or cold; **2**, to place or perform in haste or disorder; hence, **3**, to botch:—*v.i.* **1**, to come in a crowd; flock with *on*, *up*, or *over*; **2**, to nestle together; **3**, to draw oneself up into a heap:—*n.* confusion; crowd.

hue (hū), *n.* [<A.S. *hiw*, color], **1**, color; tint; **2**, a variety of a specified color; as, red of a dark *hue*: *Obs.*, **1**, figure; aspect; **2**, an apparition.
Syn. tint, shade, dye. (See color.)

hue and cry [<O.F. *hu et cri*<L.L. *huesium et clamor*, noise and outcry], **1**, a general outcry of alarm or pursuit; **2**, an official gazette in England advertising crimes and criminals formerly, an outcry and pursuit of a criminal, which was started by the aggrieved person, and which every man hearing it was required to take up.

huff (huf), *v.t.* [imit.], **1**, to puff or blow up; **2**, to treat with insolence; bully; **3**, to make angry; **4**, in checkers, to remove (a piece which has failed to jump):—*v.i.* **1**, to puff up; **2**, to become angry or offended:—*n.* a fit of ill humor or petulance.—*adj.* **huff'ish**.

huff-y (huf'i), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, arrogant; insolent; **2**, angry; petulant; touchy; ill-tempered.—*adv.* **huff'i-ly**.—*n.* **huff'i-ness**.

hug (hug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hugged (hugd), *p.pr.* hugging], [source uncertain], **1**, to embrace closely; fondle affectionately; **2**, to hold fast to; cling to; **3**, to keep close to; as, to *hug* the shore:—*n.* **1**, a close embrace; **2**, a body grip in wrestling.

huge (hūj), *adj.* [*comp.* huger, *superl.* hugest], [<O.F. *ahuge*, vast], **1**, of great bulk; vast; **2**, great; as, the party was a *huge* success. Also, *Humorous*, **huge'ous** (hūj'ŭs).—*adv.* **huge'ly**.—*n.* **huge'ness**.
Syn. bulky, vast, colossal, immense. (See enormous.)

hug-ger-mug-ger (hug'ēr-mug'ēr), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, confusion; **2**, secrecy:—*adj.* **1**, disordered; **2**, clandestine:—*adv.* **1**, secretly; **2**, in confusion:—*v.t.* to conceal; hush up: —*v.i.* to proceed in a secret or in a muddled fashion.

Hu-gue not (hū'gē-nōt), *n.* [Fr., perh. dim. of *Hugues*, Hugh], a French Protestant of the 16th or 17th century.—*adj.* **Hu'gue-not'ic**.

hulk (hulk), *n.* [<A.S. *hulc*<L.L. *hulka*, heavy merchant ship, perh.<Gk. *holkas*, a trading vessel], **1**, the body of a ship, especially if old or unseaworthy; **2**, an old clumsy vessel; **3**, any unwieldy object or person: the hulks, old ships formerly used as convict prisons or for other than seafaring purposes.

hulk-ing (hulk'ing), *adj.* unwieldy; clumsy; loutish; as, a *hulking* fellow.

1hull (hul), *n.* [<A.S. *hulu*, husk<*helan*, to cover], the outer covering, as of various fruits, vegetables, and grains; the husk:—*v.t.* to shell, husk, stem, as peas, corn, and berries.—*n.* **hull'er**.

²hull (hŭl), *n.* [prob. < *¹hull*], the body or frame of a vessel:—*v.t.* to strike the hull of (a vessel) with a shot:—*v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, as a ship without sails.

hul-la-ba-loo (hŭl″ə-bə-lōō″), *n.* [18th cent. < doubling of *hullo*], clamor; uproar; noisy contention; tumult.

hul-lo (hŭ-lō″), *n.* and *interj.* [see **hollo**], 1, a call to attract attention; 2, an informal salutation; hollo:—*v.i.* to call out or exclaim:—*v.t.* to call to; shout aloud. See **hol'lo**, *Pfd. S.*

¹hum (hŭm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hummed (hŭmd), *p.pr.* humming], [imit.], 1, to make a sound without opening the lips, suggesting the sound of a prolonged *m*; 2, to make a buzzing noise, as a bee in flight; drone; 3, to sing with lips closed; 4, to be in energetic motion or action; as, he made things *hum*: —*v.t.* 1, to sing in a low undertone; 2, to sing with the lips closed:—*n.* 1, the noise made by bees and insects in flying; 2, the act of making a low sound; 3, a distant sound, as of machinery, people, or of airplanes in flight.

²hum (hŭm), *interj.* and *n.* a sound, followed by a pause, implying hesitation, surprise, doubt, etc.

hu-man (hū′mən), *adj.* [< Lat. *humanus* < *homo*, man], 1, of or pertaining to man or mankind; 2, characteristic of man; having the qualities of man as distinguished, by his failings, from the spiritual and, by his intelligence, from the brutes:—*n.* a human being; a person.—*n.* **hu'man-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* (see humane).

hu-mane (hū-mān′), *adj.* 1, having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; sympathetic; compassionate; 2, refining or elevating, as certain studies.—*adv.* **hu-mane'ly.**—*n.* **hu-mane'ness.**

Syn. human. That is *human* which characterizes man as such; that is *humane* which is actively benevolent. All persons are *human*; kindly persons are *humane*.

hu-man-ism (hū′mən-izm), *n.* 1, the state of belonging to mankind, or of being human; 2, humanity; devotion to the interests of mankind; 3, liberal education; the study of art and letters, especially of the Greek and Roman classics; 4, a recent intellectual or philosophical conception of religion, which, not satisfied with skepticism or dogma, regards man as the highest entity so far attained, and emphasizes the significance of the spiritually cultivated ethical will.—*n.* **hu'man-ist.**—*adj.* **hu"man-is'tic.**

hu-man-i-ta-ri-an (hū-mān″ĭ-tā″rĭ-ən), *n.* [see **humanity**], a philanthropist, or charitably inclined person: *Theol.* or *Philos.*, one who bases religion on love to mankind rather than on faith in a supernatural revelation; specifically, one who emphasizes the human nature of Jesus:—*adj.* 1, philanthropic; benevolent; having broad human sympathies; 2, holding, or believing in, the philosophy of love to mankind.—*n.* **hu-man"i-ta'ri-an-ism.**

hu-man-i-ty (hū-mān′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *humanitas* < *humanus* < *homo*, man], 1, mankind as a whole; 2, the state or quality of belonging to mankind; 3, the nature which distinguishes man from other creatures; 4, philanthropy, or charity toward others; kindness; benevolence; good will; *pl.* classical learning and polite literature, especially the Latin and Greek classics; education.

Syn. kindness, sympathy. (See benevolence.)

hu-man-ize (hū′mən-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **human**], 1, to make like mankind; 2, to enlighten; 3, to make humane; refine or civilize:—*v.i.* to become human.

hu-man-kind (hū′mən-kīnd″), *n.* [*human* + *kind*], mankind collectively; humanity.

hu-man-ly (hū′mən-lĭ), *adv.* [see **human**], 1, from a human viewpoint; 2, in a human manner; 3, within human power or knowledge.

hum-ble (hŭm′bl), *adj.* [*comp.* -bler, *superl.* -blest], [< Lat. *humilis*, lowly < *humus*, ground], 1, lowly in feeling; having a low estimate of oneself; modest; meek; submissive; subservient; 2, lowly in condition; mean; obscure; unassuming; as, a *humble* cottage:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to abase; make submissive; subdue; mortify; humiliate.—*n.* **hum'ble-ness.**—*adv.* **hum'bly.**—*n.* **hum'bler.**

Syn., *adj.* unassuming, subservient, self-depreciatory, modest, poor, plain, lowly, unpretending, obscure, meek. (See lowly.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* haughty, proud, assertive.

hum-ble-bee (hŭm′bl-bē″), *n.* [< M.E. *humbylbee* < *hummelen*, to hum + A.S. *bēo*, bee], any of various species of large, hairy bee. See **bum'ble-bee"**, *U. S. Pfd. S.*

hum-ble pie [< earlier *(an) umble pie*, by wrong division of *(a) numble pie* < *numbles* < O.F. *nombles*, entrails < Lat. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, loin], *Obs.*, originally, a pie made of the heart, liver, etc., of a deer, and intended for the servants' table: to **eat humble pie**, to make apologies, humiliate oneself, or withdraw one's words.

hum-ble plant *Bot.*, a tropical and greenhouse plant of the pea family, whose pinnate leaves fold their leaflets together at night or when touched; the sensitive plant.

hum-bug (hŭm′bŭg″), *n.* [18th-cent. slang], 1, a fraud or imposition; sham; 2, a plausible deceiver; an impostor; 3, a spirit of trickery or deception: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bugged (-bŭgd″), *p.pr.* -bugging], to impose upon; deceive; swindle.—*n.* **hum'bug"ger.**

hum-bug-ger-y (hŭm′bŭg″ər-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], fraud; deception; quackery.

hum-drum (hŭm′drŭm″), *adj.* [16th cent., by doubling of *¹hum*], dull; monotonous: —*n.* 1, a stupid person; 2, monotony.

hu-mer-al (hū′mər-əl), *adj.* [see **humerus**], *Anat.*, pertaining to the humerus (which see).

hu-mer-us (hū′mər-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (-ī)], [Lat. = shoulder], *Anat.*, the bone of the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; *Zoöl.*, a corresponding bone in the fore limb of other vertebrates.

hu-mid (hū′mĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *humidus* < *humēre*, to be moist], damp; moist; somewhat wet or watery; specifically, containing a relatively large amount of water vapor; as, *humid* air or atmosphere.

hu-mid-i-fy (hū-mĭd′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*humid* + *-fy*], to increase the moisture or vapor in.—*n.* **hu-mid'i-fi"er.**

hu-mid-i-ty (hū-mĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* dampness; moisture: *Phys.*, the condition of the atmosphere with reference to its content of water vapor.

hu-mi-dor (hū′mĭ-dôr), *n.* a device for keeping the air in a chamber from becoming dry, as a small case containing dampened sponges; also, a box, containing such a device, for storing cigars.

hu-mil-i-ate (hū-mĭl′ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *humilis*, low], to humble the self-respect of; mortify; put to shame.

Syn. humble, mortify, abase, disgrace, degrade.

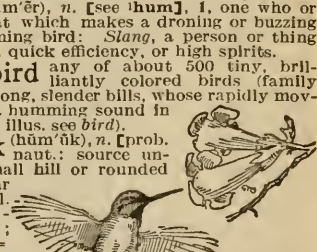
hu-mil-i-a-tion (hū-mĭl″ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of putting to shame; 2, the state of being put to shame; mortification; abasement; chagrin.

Syn. embarrassment, chagrin, disappointment.

hu-mil-i-ty (hū-mĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *humilitas*, humility], 1, the state or quality of being lowly in mind; modesty; meekness; 2, subservience; submission; modest courtesy.

hum-mer (hŭm′ər), *n.* [see **¹hum**], 1, one who or that which makes a droning or buzzing noise; 2, a humming bird: *Slang*, a person or thing exhibiting energy, quick efficiency, or high spirits.

hum-ming bird any of about 500 tiny, brilliantly colored birds (family *Trochilidæ*), with long, slender bills, whose rapidly moving wings make a humming sound in flight (for colored illus. see *bird*).



HUMMING BIRD (¼) AT A FLOWER

hum-mock (hŭm′ŭk), *n.* [prob. naut.: source uncertain], 1, a small hill or rounded mound; 2, a similar ridge on an ice field.

hu-mor (hū′mər; ū′mər), *n.* [Lat. = fluid, moisture], 1, state or temper of mind; mood; caprice; 2, the mental capacity for perceiving or expressing absurdities; 3, any element in a situation or event that appeals to a sense of the incongruous: *Physiol.*, originally, any of the four bodily fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy, or black bile) supposed to determine one's health and disposition; hence, any fluid of the body, as of the eye:—*v.t.* 1, to yield to the mood of; indulge; gratify; 2, to adapt oneself to. Also, **hu'mour.**

Syn., *n.* mood, disposition, wit. *Wit* is a flashing perception that darts swiftly and unexpectedly among ideas, situations, or expressions, finding amusing incongruities, contrasts, or comical aspects which were not foreseen. *Wit* is keen, laughter-provoking, sometimes cutting in its deadly faculty for hitting upon a hidden truth. *Humor* is neither darting nor occasional, for it is more a turn of one's nature, a specific tendency of the disposition. *Wit* is intellectual; *humor* is sympathetic. Hence, *humor* is kindly; its mirth is of a generously human sort.

hu-mor-ist (hū′mər-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who shows readily, in words or meaning, a facetious or droll fancy; a wag; 2, a whimsical or eccentric person.

hu-mor-ous (hū′mər-ŭs), *adj.* 1, full of, or characterized by, mirth and fun; diverting;

witty; 2, whimsical; capricious: *Rare*, irritable; peevish.—*adv.* **hu'mor-ous-ly.**—*n.* **hu'mor-ous-ness.**
Syn. amusing, facetious, funny, jocose, whimsical, witty, sportive.—*Ant.*, mournful, serious, sad, sober.

hu-mor-some (hū'mĕr-sŭm), *adj.* 1, peevish; full of moods; petulant; 2, capricious; witty; droll. Also, **hu'mour-some.**

hump (hŭmp), *n.* [17th cent.: source uncertain], a rounded protuberance, especially that on the back of a camel, or that formed by a crooked spine in man:—*v.t.* to make in such a shape; to bend or curve as the back: *Slang*, used reflexively, to gather (oneself) together for great or strenuous effort; *Slang, Archaic*, to vex or annoy.—*adj.* **humped.**

hump-back (hŭmp'băk"), *n.* [*hump* + †*back*], 1, a hunchback; 2, a crooked back; 3, a kind of whale.—*adj.* **hump'backed"** (-băkt").

humph (h'm: pronounced without opening the lips, and with a very quick termination of the *m* sound), *interj.* [natural ejac.], expressing doubt, dissatisfaction, surprise, or disgust:—*v.i.* (hŭmf), to utter such an exclamation:—*n.* (hŭmf), this exclamation.

Hump-ty Dump-ty [< *humpy-dumpy* < *hump* + *dumpy*], 1, the short, dumpy hero of a popular nursery rime, symbolizing an egg; hence, 2, a short, dumpy person: **humpty-dumpty,** *adj.* having short limbs and a round body.

hu-mus (hū'mŭs), *n.* [Lat. = ground], a black or dark brown substance in soils, formed by the decay of organic matter, chiefly vegetable.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* [< A.S. *Hūne* < L.L. *Hunni*, the Huns], 1, one of a warlike, wandering people of northern Asia, who, in the fifth century, overran and devastated Europe; 2, any savage invader; 3, a marauding, destructive person; a vandal.

hunch (hŭnch), *v.t.* [source uncertain], 1, to punch with the fist or elbow; jostle; 2, to bend or round (the back):—*n.* 1, *Dial.* or *Obs.*, a thrust with the fist or elbow; 2, a hump; 3, a lump; a chunk: *Slang*, an instinctive feeling or conviction.

hunch-back (hŭnch'băk"), *n.* [*hunch* + †*back*], 1, a person with a crooked back; a hump-back; 2, a hunched back.—*adj.* **hunch'backed"** (-băkt").

hun-dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [A.S.], 1, the number consisting of ten times ten; 2, a sign or symbol used to represent one hundred units, as 100 or C; 3, a division of a county: so used in England and in the state of Delaware:—*adj.* numbering ten times ten; five score.—*adj.* and *n.* **hun'dredth.**

hun-dred-fold (hŭn'drĕd-fōld"), *adj.* [*hundred* + *-fold*], 100 times as much; in the proportion of 100 to 1:—*n.* 100 times as much: **a hundredfold,** 100 times as much as a given unit.

hun-dred-weight (hŭn'drĕd-wāt"), *n.* [*hundred* + *weight*], the 20th part of a ton; 100 or 112 pounds avoirdupois.

hung (hŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *hang*.

Hun-ga-ri-an (hŭng-gā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Hungari, Ungari*, name given to Magyars], pertaining to Hungary, its language, or its people:—*n.* 1, a native or citizen of Hungary; 2, the language of Hungary; Magyar.—*abbr.* **Hung.; Hun.**

hun-ger (hŭng'gĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *hungor* < O.Teut. source], 1, appetite or desire for food; 2, any strong desire:—*v.i.* 1, to feel the desire for food; 2, to have a longing or earnest desire for something:—*v.t.* to make hungry; force by starvation.

hun-ger strike continued refusal to accept food, practiced to obtain a certain end, as release from prison, or publicity for a cause.

hun-gry (hŭng'grĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -grier, *superl.* -griest], 1, having a keen appetite; feeling uneasiness for want of food; 2, emaciated or thin; 3, eagerly desirous; 4, unfertile; barren: said of land.—*adv.* **hun'gri-ly.**—*n.* **hun'gri-ness.**

hunk (hŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a lump or large piece; a chunk, as of bread or meat.

Hun-ker (hŭng'kĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Pol. Slang*, a conservative; old fogy: originally, a conservative New York Democrat of about 1845: opposed by the *Barnburners.*

hunks (hŭngks), *n.* [source uncertain], a niggardly or mean fellow; a covetous person; miser.

hunt (hŭnt), *v.t.* [< A.S. *huntian* < *hunta*, hunter], 1, to pursue, or strive to catch or kill, as game or wild animals; 2, to go through in search of something; 3, to use in the chase, as hounds; 4, to persecute; hound; follow closely; 5, to search after:—*v.i.* 1, to follow the chase; 2, to seek: with *for* or *after*: *Mech.*, to change erratically: said of a steam-engine governor whose motion should be steady:—*n.* 1, the act of pursuing game, or wild animals; 2, a pack of hounds; 3, an association of huntsmen; 4, the district over which hounds pursue game; 5, a search; as, a *hunt* for a house.—*n.* **hunt'ing.**
Syn., *v.* seek, track, pursue, search, scour, follow.

hunt-er (hŭn'tĕr), *n.* 1, one who pursues game; a huntsman; 2, a horse or hound trained for use in hunting; 3, one who searches diligently for anything; 4, a watch having a hunting case: also called *hunting watch.*—*n. fem.* **hunt'ress.**

hunt-ing box a temporary residence for use during the hunting season.

hunt-ing case a watch case with a hinged metal cover to protect the crystal.

hunts-man (hŭnts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*hunt* + *man*], 1, a hunter; 2, one who has charge of the pack of hounds in a hunt.

hunt's-up (hŭnts'=ŭp"), *n. Archaic*, formerly, a tune played or sung to awaken huntsmen.

hur-dle (hûr'dl), *n.* [< A.S. *hyrdel*, a wicket < O.Teut. source], 1, a movable fence of interwoven twigs, branches, or steel; 2, a fence or barrier to be leaped over in steeplechasing or in racing; 3, a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: **the hurdles,** either of two races, also called *hurdle races*, of 120 and 220 yards, in which ten barriers, three feet six inches high and two feet six inches high respectively, must be leaped:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], 1, to hedge in, or inclose, with a barrier; 2, to leap over, as the barriers in a hurdle race:—*v.i.* to make a leap or jump over an obstacle while running.—*n.* **hur'dler.**

HURDLE

hur-dy-gur-dy (hûr'dĭ=gûr'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [prob. imit.], 1, formerly, a lute-shaped musical instrument with strings, the tones of which were produced by turning a crank; 2, any musical instrument played by turning a crank, as the familiar mechanical piano mounted on wheels.

hurl (hûrl), *v.t.* [prob. imit.], 1, to throw with violence; drive forcibly; 2, to cast down; overthrow; 3, to utter with vehemence:—*v.i.* 1, to rush; fling oneself; 2, to take part in the game of hurling:—*n.* 1, the act of throwing violently; 2, a cast; a violent throw; a fling; a pitch.—*n.* **hurl'er.**
Syn., *v.* throw, drive, impel. (See cast.)

hurl-ing (hûrl'ĭng), *n.* either of two games, the one, formerly played in England, resembling Rugby, the other, played in Ireland, resembling hockey.

hurl-y (hûr'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* hurlies (-lĭz)], [< *hurl*], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, confusion; turmoil; hurly-burly.

hurl-y–burl-y (hûr'lĭ=bûr'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* =burlies (-lĭz)], [< *hurly*, by reduplication], tumult; confusion; bustle; uproar; hubbub; racket.

Hu-ron (hū'rŏn), *n.* [Fr. < Amer. Ind.], a member of an Iroquois tribe of Indians, formerly living near Lakes Huron and Ontario.

Hu-ro-ni-an (hū-rō'nĭ-ăn), *adj. Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the earlier period of the Algonkian, or Proterozoic, era (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Huronian period or strata.

hur-rah (hŏo-rä'; hŭ-rä'), *interj.* [< Ger. *hurra*, imit. cry], expressing joy, encouragement, triumph, applause, etc.:—*n.* a triumphant shout; a cheer:—*v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, etc.; cheer:—*v.t.* to cheer; salute with cries of approval, welcome, etc. Also, *Colloq.*, **hoo-ray'; hur-ra'.**

hur-ri-cane (hûr'ĭ-kān), *n.* [< Sp. *huracán* < Carib. *hurakan*, a whirlwind], a violent whirlwind; a gale of extreme violence, sometimes violently cyclonic, especially common in tropical regions, and usually accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain; hence, a violent shower of anything, as missiles, protests, gifts, or the like.

hur-ri-cane deck *Naut.*, the light, topmost deck on a passenger steamship, used for observation by the ship's officers.

hur-ried (hûr'ĭd), *p.adj.* [see **hurry**], characterized by haste; hasty.—*adv.* **hur'ried-ly.**

hur-ry (hûr'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hurried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* hurrying], [16th cent.: *Obs.*, bustle], to press on; impel to greater speed, as a person; expedite, as a process:—*v.i.* to act or move with haste:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], 1, haste; urgency; precipitation; 2, in England, a chute for loading vessels with coal: *Obs.*, bustle; confusion.
Syn., *v.* dispatch, rush, expedite, quicken.

hur-ry–scur-ry (hûr'ĭ=skûr'ĭ), *n.* confusion; disordered haste; pell-mell:—*adj.* disorderly; confused; hasty. Also, **hur'ry-skur'ry.**

hurt (hûrt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting], [prob. < O.F. *hurter*, to bruise], 1, to inflict pain upon; wound; 2, to injure; impair; 3, to grieve; cause to suffer mentally:—*v.i.* 1, to be painful, as a sore; 2, to cause physical or mental pain, as a blow

or insult:—*n.* **1,** a wound; injury; **2,** damage; loss; **3,** detriment; impairment of value.
Syn., n. wound, pain, bruise, loss, detriment, damage, slight, stain, wrong. (See injury.)

hurt-ful (hûrt'fo͝ol), *adj.* injurious; physically or mentally harmful; unwholesome; detrimental.—*adv.* **hurt'ful-ly.**—*n.* **hurt'ful-ness.**
Syn. noxious, pernicious, baneful, mischievous.

hur-tle (hûr'tl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], [<obs. *hurt,* to strike], to fling or impel forcibly; collide with:—*v.i.* **1,** to clash; **2,** to rush headlong; **3,** to move with a clashing sound; clatter.

hur-tle-ber-ry (hûr'tl-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [see **whortleberry**], **1,** the whortleberry, or huckleberry; **2,** in Europe, the bilberry, any of various species of blueberry. See **whor'tle-ber'ry.** *Pfd. S.*

hurt-less (hûrt'lĕs), *adj.* [see **hurt**], **1,** harmless; innocent; **2,** not harmed.

hus-band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* [<A.S. *hūsbonda,* master of house <*hūs,* house + *bōnda* <O.N. *bōndi,* freeholder], a man who has a wife: correlative of *wife: Archaic,* **1,** a husbandman; **2,** a manager or steward:—*v.t.* **1,** to manage with economy; **2,** to espouse; marry (a wife): *Archaic,* **1,** to till (the ground); **2,** to provide with a husband.

hus-band-man (hŭz'bănd-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [<archaic, *husband,* to till the ground + *man*], a tiller of the soil; a farmer.

hus-band-ry (hŭz'bănd-rĭ), *n.* [<*husband,* to till the ground], **1,** agriculture; farming; **2,** economical management; frugality; thrift.

hush (hŭsh), *interj.* [<obs. adj. *husht,* quiet], be still! silence!—*v.t.* **1,** to make quiet or silent; **2,** to soothe; comfort; **3,** to conceal; prevent publication or revelation of: usually with *up;* as, to *hush* up the scandal:—*v.i.* to keep, or be, silent or quiet:—*n.* silence; stillness; peace: **hush money,** a bribe, usually money, given to insure silence or secrecy.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* [<M.E. *huske:* source uncertain], **1,** the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds; in the United States, the covering of an ear of maize, or Indian corn; **2,** *Bib.,* in the parable of the prodigal son, the pulpy pod of the carob tree, used for fattening swine and eaten by the poorer classes (Luke 15:16); **3,** any rough and worthless outside covering:—*v.t.* to strip the outer covering from, as corn.—*n.* **husk'er.**

HUSK
a, surrounding ear of maize.

husk-ing bee a rural social gathering to assist in husking corn preparatory to storing it for the winter.

[1]husk-y (hŭs'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1,** consisting of, or like, husks, or dry hulls; worthless; **2,** dry and harsh; rough or hoarse in quality: said of the voice; as, his tones are *husky.*—*adv.* **husk'i-ly.**—*n.* **husk'i-ness.**

[2]hus-ky (hŭs'kĭ), *adj.* [mod. colloq.], *U. S. Slang,* strong; well-developed; powerful:—*n.* [*pl.* -kies (-kĭz)], a stalwart, well-developed man.

Hus-ky (hŭs'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -kies (-kĭz)], [perh. corr. of *Eskimo*], **1,** an Eskimo; **2,** the language of the Eskimos: **husky,** a powerful Eskimo sledge dog.

hus-sar (hŏŏ-zär'), *n.* [<Hung. *huszar* <O.Serv. *husar* <It. *corsaro,* corsair], **1,** originally, a light-armed cavalryman in the Hungarian or Croatian armies; **2,** now, one of a class of light-armed cavalry of European armies, usually wearing vivid uniforms.

hus-sy (hŭz'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-ĭz)], [<*housewife*], **1,** a worthless woman; **2,** a saucy girl; a romp; **3,** (properly, *housewife* (hŭz'ĭf), which see), a small traveling case containing sewing materials. Also, **huz'zy.**

hus-tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n.pl.* usually used as *sing.* [<A.S. *hūsting* <O.N. *hūsthing* <*hūs,* house + *thing,* assembly], **1,** a court held in the Guildhall in London before the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs; **2,** the stand from which parliamentary candidates were formerly nominated, and addressed the electors; **3,** any place where campaign speeches are made; also, the general proceedings at an election.

hus-tle (hŭs'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *n.pr.* -tling], [<Du. *husselen,* to shake], **1,** to shake together in confusion; **2,** to jostle; mob; **3,** to push forward roughly; shove along: *Colloq.,* to cause to be done or completed quickly:—*v.i.* to jostle; push; crowd: *Colloq.,* to show energy and alacrity; work busily; make haste; hurry.—*n.* **hus'tler.**

hut (hŭt), *n.* [<Fr. *hutte* <Ger. *hütte,* cottage], **1,** a small house or cabin; hovel; shanty; **2,** a temporary building for lodging troops; **3,** during the World War, a canteen station in or near an army camp or cantonment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hutted, *p.pr.* hutting], to house in a hut:—*v.i.* to lodge, or live, in a hut.

FORMS OF HUT

hutch (hŭch), *n.* [<Fr. *huche* <L.L. *hutica,* a chest], **1,** a bin for storing grain, etc.; **2,** a coop or pen for animals; **3,** a hut; hovel; **4,** a trough for washing ore; **5,** a car for hauling ore up out of a mine:—*v.t.* **1,** to store; hoard; **2,** to wash (ore) in a trough.

huz-za (hŭ-zä'; hŏŏ-zä'), *interj.* [imit.], expressing joy, triumph, approbation, etc.:—*n.* a shout of joy or triumph; a hurrah:—*v.i.* to utter such a shout. Also, **huz-zah'.**

hy-a-cinth (hī'ə-sĭnth), *n.* [<earlier *jacynth* <Gk. *huakinthos,* flower or gem], *Mineral.,* **1,** a violet-blue mineral resembling a sapphire, used as a jewel in ancient times; **2,** a transparent red or brownish zircon, used as a gem: less commonly applied to certain garnets: *Bot.,* **1,** any of a genus (*Hyacinthus*) of well known bulbous plants of the lily family, with racemes of bell-shaped flowers, most of which are sweet-scented; **2,** the bulb or fragrant flower of this plant; **3,** an unidentified plant, fabled in mythology to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus.

hy-a-cin-thine (hī'ə-sĭn'thĭn), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the reddish or brownish mineral, zircon; **2,** pertaining to the hyacinth; hence, **3,** sweet-scented; also, **4,** purplish blue; **5,** like Hyacinthus (which see): hence, **6,** handsome; beautiful.

Hy-a-cin-thus (hī'ə-sĭn'thŭs), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.,* a beautiful Greek youth beloved by Apollo, who unwittingly killed him and in remorse caused the hyacinth to grow from his blood.

Hy-a-des (hī'ə-dēz), *n.pl.* [<Gk. *Huades,* perh. <*huein,* to rain], *Gk. Myth.,* five nymphs, guardians of Bacchus and daughters of Atlas, who were placed in the heavens by Zeus, in pity for their continual weeping for their brother's death; *Astron.,* a small group of stars in the head of the constellation Taurus, their rising at sunset having been regarded by the ancients as marking the beginning of the rainy season. Also, **Hy'ads** (-ădz).

hy-æ-na (hī-ē'nə), *n.* [see **hyena**], any of a family of carnivorous mammals, in appearance and habits intermediate between the cat and the dog, native to Africa and Asia. See **hy-e'na,** *Pfd. S.*

hy-a-line (hī'ə-lĭn), *adj.* [<Gk. *hualos,* glass], crystalline; transparent; like glass:—*n. Poet.,* **1,** a smooth, clear sea or sky; **2,** anything resembling glass in transparency.

hy-a-lite (hī'ə-līt), *n.* a clear or translucent, colorless, glassy variety of opal.

hy-a-loid (hī'ə-loid), *adj.* [<Gk. *hualos,* glass + *eidos,* form], clear; glassy; transparent: **hyaloid membrane,** *Anat.,* the thin transparent membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye:—*n.* the hyaloid membrane.

hy-brid (hī'brĭd), *n.* [<Lat. *hybrida,* offspring of tame sow and wild boar], **1,** *Biol.,* an animal or plant derived from the crossing of two distinct varieties or species; an individual of mixed parentage; **2,** anything formed of heterogeneous elements; specifically, a word whose elements are from different languages, as *cablegram:*—*adj.* **1,** produced from two classes or species; crossbred; **2,** composed of incongruous elements, as a word.—*n.* **hy-brid'i-ty.**

hy-brid-ism (hī'brĭd-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the state of being produced by the interbreeding or crossing of two species; **2,** interbreeding; crossing.

hy-brid-ize (hī'brĭd-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1,** to subject (a species, race, etc.) to crossbreeding; interbreed; **2,** to cross-fertilize:—*v.i.* **1,** to produce hybrids; **2,** to be capable of cross-fertilization.—*n.* **hy'brid-i-za'tion.**

Hy-dra (hī'drə), *n.* [*pl.* -dras (-drəz); -dræ (-drē)], [Gk., = water snake], *Gk. Myth.,* a huge sea serpent with nine heads, each of which when cut off was replaced by two unless the wound was immediately cauterized: finally slain by Hercules; *Astron.,* a large southern constellation, supposed to represent this monster: **hydra,** any evil with many sources or causes, or one which, when grappled with, appears to become greater; any evil hard to overcome: *Zoöl.,* any of a genus (*Hydra*) of very small fresh-water coelenterate polyps, reproducing by buds and by eggs and sperm, the body a simple cylindrical sac having at one end a mouth surrounded by six to ten tentacles, and at the other end a basal disk by which the animal may attach itself (see *Cœlenterata,* illus., figures 1 and 2).

hy-dran-ge-a (hī-drān'jē-ə), *n.* [<Gk. *hudōr,* water + *aggos,* vessel], *Bot.,* **1,** any

of a large genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs or small trees of the saxifrage family, with large showy clusters of flowers of many delicate colors; also, its blossom.

hy-drant (hī′drănt), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water], a standpipe with a valve and spout through which water may be drawn from a water main; a fire plug or similar apparatus.

hy-dranth (hī′drănth), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *anthos*, flower], *Zoöl.*, one of the feeding branches, or polyps, of a hydroid colony, resembling a hydra in structure but having many more tentacles (see *hydroid*; see *Cœlenterata*, illus., figure 4).

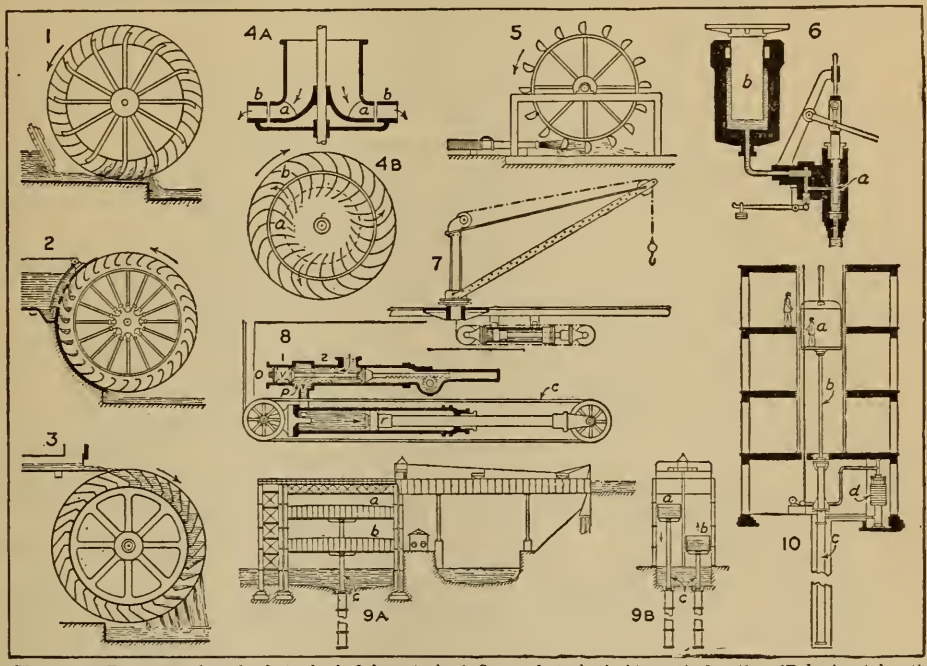
hy-drate (hī′drāt), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water], *Chem.*, a compound containing water:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -drated, *p.pr.* -drating], *Chem.*, 1, to combine or impregnate with water; 2, to convert into a hydrate:—*v.i.* to combine with water.—*n.* **hy-dra′tion.**

hy-dri-od-ic (hī″drĭ-ŏd′ĭk), *adj.* [*hydr(ogen)* + *iod(ine)*], *Chem.*, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine: **hydriodic acid**, a pungent, colorless gas, soluble in water, forming salts known as *iodides*.

hy-dro-air-plane (hī″drō-âr′plān″), *n.* an airplane so constructed that it can rise from, alight upon, or travel upon, the surface of water (see *aviation*, illus.): distinguished from *hydroplane* (which see). Also, **hy″dro-a′ër-o-plane″.**

hy-dro-bro-mic (hī″drō-brō′mĭk), *adj.* [*hydro(gen)* + *brom(ine)*], *Chem.*, produced by the combination of hydrogen and bromine: **hydrobromic acid**, a suffocating, colorless gas, very soluble in water, forming salts known as *bromides*.

hy-dro-car-bon (hī″drō-kär′bŏn), *n.* [*hydro(gen)* + *carbon*], *Chem.*, a compound



HYDRAULIC DEVICES.—1, undershot wheel; 2, breast wheel; 3, overshot wheel; 4A, vertical section, 4B, horizontal section, of low-speed turbine (*a*, central section with fixed vanes; *b*, rotating section); 5, high-speed turbine; 6, hydraulic press (when small plunger *a* is forced down, ram *b* is forced up); 7, hydraulic crane; 8, detail of hydraulic cylinder which operates crane (valve *V* in position 1, or straddling port *P*, controls flow of water to raise load by means of ram *r* and cable *C*, or to hold it stationary; valve in position 2 opens outlet *O* for water and allows load to descend); 9A, side view, 9B, end view, of hydraulic lift canal lock (*a*, *b*, tanks, large enough to float a canal boat, mounted on hydraulic rams, *c*; as *a* decends, *b* rises); 10, passenger elevator (*a*, cage; *b*, ram; *c*, cylinder, beneath building; *d*, hydraulic balance, compensating for weight of car).

hy-drau-lic (hī-drô′lĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *aulos*, pipe], *Phys.*, 1, of or pertaining to the science dealing with water or other liquids in motion; 2, operated by water power; as, a *hydraulic* lift; 3, hardening when submerged in water; as, *hydraulic* cement or lime: **hydraulic mining**, a process involving washing ore from its bed by a strong jet of water: **hydraulic press**, a powerful piece of machinery for compressing or lifting, in which a large plunger is moved by water forced into its cylinder by a small pump: also called *hydrostatic press*: **hydraulic ram**, a pumping device in which a column of water, running by gravity through a straight pipe, attains such speed that when the end of the pipe is suddenly closed, some of the water is forced through a valve and up to a higher level:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -licked (-lĭkt), *p.pr.* -licking], to excavate by means of, or subject to the action of, strong jets or streams of water.—*adv.* **hy-drau′li-cal-ly.**

hy-drau-lics (hī-drô′lĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* *Phys.*, the science that deals with the action of water or other liquids in motion.

hy-dric (hī′drĭk), *adj.* [< *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*], *Chem.*, pertaining to, or combined with, hydrogen.

hy-dride (hī′drīd; hī′drĭd), *n.* *Chem.*, 1, formerly, a hydroxide; 2, a compound of hydrogen with an element or radical. Also, **hy′drid.**

of carbon and hydrogen, one of a large and important group of compounds including the paraffins, olefines, benzenes, anthracenes, etc.: *Dietetics*, a fat: distinguished from *carbohydrate*, a sugar, starch, or the like.

hy-dro-ceph-a-lus (hī″drō-sĕf′a-lŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *kephalē*, head], *Pathol.*, an excess of fluid in the brain, often causing an enlarged head and mental weakness; cerebral dropsy.—*adj.* **hy″dro-ceph′a-lous.**—*adj.* **hy″dro-ce-phal′ic.**

hy-dro-chlo-ric (hī″drō-klō′rĭk), *adj.* [*hydro(gen)* + *chlor(ine)*], *Chem.*, pertaining to, or composed of, hydrogen and chlorine: **hydrochloric acid**, 1, a colorless, suffocating gas, soluble in water, the salts of which are called *chlorides*, or muriates; 2, muriatic acid, a solution of this gaseous acid in water.

hy-dro-cy-an-ic (hī″drō-sī-ăn′ĭk), *adj.* [*hydro(gen)* + *cyan(ogen)*], *Chem.*, pertaining to, or composed of, hydrogen in combination with cyanogen: **hydrocyanic acid**, a colorless liquid, one of the most violent poisons known: also called *prussic acid*, the salts being called *prussiates* or *cyanides*.

hy-dro-dy-nam-ic (hī″drō-dī-năm′ĭk), *adj.* [*hydro-* (< Gk. *hudōr*, water) + *dynamic*], *Phys.*, pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water or other fluid; pertaining to water power or to hydrodynamics (which see).

hy-dro-dy-nam-ics (hī″drō-dī-năm′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing. Phys.*, the science that deals with the action and motion of fluids.

hy-dro-e-lec-tric (hī″drō-ē-lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* [*hydro-* (< Gk. *hudōr*, water) + *electric*], pertaining to electric energy generated by water power or by the friction of steam.

hy-dro-flu-or-ic (hī″drō-flōō-ŏr′ĭk), *adj.* [*hydro-* (*gen*) + *fluor*(*ine*)], *Chem.*, pertaining to, or composed of, hydrogen combined with fluorine: **hydrofluoric acid**, a colorless, volatile, irritant, very corrosive liquid destructive of most organic matter: used chiefly in etching glass.

hy-dro-gen (hī′drō-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *-genēs*, producing], *Chem.*, a colorless, tasteless, odorless, gaseous element [symbol **H**], the lightest substance known: a constituent of all acids, of water, and of most organic compounds; that element which in combination with oxygen produces water [H_2O].—*adj.* **hy-drog′e-nous** (hī-drŏj′ē-nŭs).

hy-dro-gen-ize (hī′drō-jĕn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Chem.*, 1, to combine with hydrogen; 2, to effect chemical action in by means of hydrogen: opposite of *oxidize*.

hy-dro-gen per-ox-ide *Chem.*, a viscid, colorless liquid used in dilute solution as a disinfectant, for bleaching hair, and for other purposes: also called *dioxide*.

hy-drog-ra-phy (hī-drŏg′rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *graphein*, to write], the art of describing and mapping the surface waters of the earth, as oceans, lakes, rivers, etc., with reference to their depth, tides, coast lines, etc.—*adj.* **hy″dro-graph′ic.**—*n.* **hy-drog′ra-pher.**

hy-droid (hī′droid), *adj.* [see **hydra**], *Zoöl.*, resembling a hydra (which see):—*n. Zoöl.*, any of many hydrozoans, cœlenterates in the form of a hydra or of a much-branched, hydralike colony: the latter consisting of a central stem, in some forms bearing feeding bodies, or hydranths, at the tips of the branches, in other forms bearing hydranths and, in addition, reproductive branches from which are budded off small hydromedusæ, or jellyfishes: from the resemblance to plants, also called *zoöphyte* (see *Cœlenterata*, illus., figure 4).

hy-drol-o-gy (hī-drŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *-logia*, a study], that branch of physical geography which treats of the water of the earth, with special reference to its properties, phenomena, and distribution.

hy-drol-y-sis (hī-drŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *luein*, to break up], *Chem.*, a chemical reaction produced by decomposition of a compound, its elements taking up those of water.—*v.t.* **hy′dro-lyze.**

hy-dro-lyte (hī′drō-līt), *n.* any substance affected by hydrolysis.

hy-dro-me-chan-ics (hī″drō-mē-kăn′-ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [*hydro-* (< Gk. *hudōr*, water) + *mechanics*], *Phys.*, the science which deals with fluids in action; hydrodynamics.

hy-dro-me-du-sa [*hydro-* (< Gk. *hudōr*, water) + *medusa*], *Zoöl.*, a medusa, or jellyfish, which buds off from a hydroid colony (see *hydroid*; see also *Cœlenterata*, illus., 3 and 4).

hy-dro-met-al-lur-gy (hī″drō-mĕt′ăl-ûr″jĭ), *n.* [*hydro-* (< Gk. *hudōr*, water) + *metallurgy*], the method or practice of working ores by wet processes.

hy-drom-e-ter (hī-drŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, an apparatus for determining specific gravity, consisting of a closed, graduated tube, loaded so as to float upright in a liquid (see illus. above).—*adj.* **hy″dro-met′ric.**—*n.* **hy-drom′e-try.**

STORAGE BATTERY HYDROMETER

A, float or true hydrometer; B, reading on gauge; C, rubber bulb; D, glass tube which contains the hydrometer.

hy-dro-path-ic (hī″drō-păth′ĭk), *adj.* [see **hydropathy**], *Med.*, pertaining to hydropathy (which see).

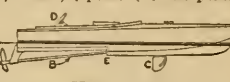
hy-drop-a-thy (hī-drŏp′ə-thĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *-patheia*, suffering], *Med.*, the water cure: the treatment of disease by frequent and copious use of water.—*n.* **hy-drop′a-thist.**

hy-dro-pho-bi-a (hī″drō-fō′bĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *phobos*, fear], *Pathol.*, rabies; an infectious disease of carnivorous animals, especially the dog and the wolf, accompanied by convulsions, inability to swallow, difficulty in breathing, and abnormal dread of water.—*adj.* **hy″dro-pho′bic** (-fō′bĭk; -fŏb′ĭk).

hy-dro-phone (hī′drō-fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *phonē*, a sound], an instrument for the analysis of sound transmitted through water, with reference to direction and distance.

hy-dro-phyte (hī′drō-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *phuton*, a plant], *Bot.*, any plant which thrives only in water or in very wet soils, as the water lilies: distinguished from *mesophyte* and *xerophyte*.

hy-dro-plane (hī′drō-plān), *n.* [*hydro-* (< Gk. *hudōr*, water) + *plane* (< Lat. *planus*, flat)], 1, a motor boat, especially one with a nearly flat bottom ascending with one or more steps toward the stern, the bow of which rises partly out of the water when driven at high speed; 2, erroneously a hydro-airplane.



HYDROPLANE

A, propeller; B, propeller shaft; C, rudder; D, steering wheel; E, step; F-F, water line.

hy-dro-sol (hī′drō-sŏl; -sōl), *n.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *sol*(*ution*)], water containing colloidal particles in suspension: also called *colloidal solution*.

hy-dro-sphere (hī′drō-sfēr), *n.* [Gk. *hudōr*, water + *sphaira*, sphere], 1, that part of the earth's surface consisting of water: distinguished from *lithosphere* and *atmosphere*; 2, the moisture in the air surrounding the earth.

hy-dro-stat (hī′drō-stăt), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *statos*, standing], *Mech.*, 1, an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; 2, an electrical contrivance for indicating or controlling the height of water in a reservoir or other receptacle.

hy-dro-stat-ic (hī″drō-stăt′ĭk), *adj. Phys.*, pertaining to the pressure and equilibrium of fluids: **hydrostatic press**, a powerful machine for compressing or lifting, in which a liquid from a small pump effects slow motion of the plunger of a larger cylinder; a hydraulic press.

hy-dro-stat-ics (hī″drō-stăt′ĭks), *n. Phys.*, that branch of physics treating of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids at rest.

hy-dro-ther-a-peu-tics (hī″drō-thĕr″ə-pū′tĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *therapeucin*, to cure], *Med.*, a method of treating disease by baths, wet packs, mineral waters, etc.—*adj.* **hy″dro-ther″a-peu′tic.**

hy-dro-ther-a-py (hī″drō-thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n. Med.*, the water cure; hydropathy.

hy-dro-ther-mal (hī″drō-thûr′măl), *adj.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *thermos*, heat], pertaining to hot water and its action: *Geol.*, pertaining to, or resulting from, the action of heated water in the dissolution, transportation, and redepositing of mineral matter and ores.

hy-drous (hī′drŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water], watery: *Chem.*, 1, containing water in combination; 2, containing hydrogen.

hy-drox-ide (hī-drŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [< *hydro*(*gen*) + *oxide*], *Chem.*, a compound containing the hydroxyl radical [OH]. Also, **hy-drox′id.**

hy-drox-yl (hī-drŏk′sĭl), *n.* [*hydro*(*gen*) + *ox*(*ygen*) + (*eth*)*yl*], *Chem.*, a compound monad radical [OH], existing in bases, oxygen acids, and many organic compounds, such as alcohols.

hy-dro-zo-an (hī″drō-zō′ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *hudōr*, water + *zō*(*i*)*on*, animal], *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Hydrozoa*) of chiefly marine cœlenterates, including the fresh-water hydras, the marine hydroids, the staghorn corals, or millepores, most of the smaller jellyfishes, etc., having a saclike body without internal partitious, but appearing in a great variety of forms: some hydroid, in the form of a simple, cylindrical, unbranched hydra, or resembling a much-branched hydra and called a hydroid colony; some medusoid, or in the form of a jellyfish; some exhibiting alternation of generations, being hydroid in the asexual stage of their life history and medusoid in the sexual stage (see *Cœlenterata*, illus., figures 1–5):—*adj.* resembling, or pertaining to, a hydrozoan.

hy-e-na (hī-ē′nə), *n.* [< Gk. *huaina*, hyena, fem. of *hus*, hog], any of a family (*Hyænidæ*) of carnivorous mammals, in appearance and habits intermediate between the cat and the dog, native to Africa and Asia (see *Mammalia*, illus.). Also, **hy-æ′na.**

Hy-ge-ia (hī-jē′yə), *n.* [Gk. = health], 1, *Gk. Myth.*, the daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of health; hence, 2, health: *Astron.*, a planetoid, whose orbit lies between those of Mars and Jupiter. Also, **Hy-ge′a** (-jē′ə); **Hy-gi′a** (-jī′ə).—*adj.* **Hy-ge′ian.**

hy-ge-ian (hī-jē′yăn), *adj.* pertaining to health and its preservation.

hy-gi-ene (hī′jĭ-ēn; hī′jēn), *n.* [< Gk. *hugieinē* (*tekhnē*), (art) of health], *Med.*, the science which treats of the preservation of health and the prevention of disease.—*n.* **hy′gi-en-ist.**

hy-gi-en-ic (hī″jĭ-ĕn′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to health or the science of health; **2**, sanitary.

hy-grom-e-ter (hī-grŏm′ē-tēr), *n.* [< Gk. *hugros*, wet + *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring atmospheric moisture.—*n.* **hy-grom′e-try.**—*adj.* **hy″gro-met′ric.**

hy-gro-scope (hī′grō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *hugros*, wet + *skopein*, to see], an instrument showing variations in atmospheric moisture.

hy-gro-scop-ic (hī″grō-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, having the property of absorbing and condensing moisture from the atmosphere; **2**, pertaining to the hygroscope: *Bot.*, sensitive to moisture.

Hyk-sos (hĭk′sōs; -sŏs), *n.pl.* [< Egypt. *Hik-shasu*, chiefs of the Bedouins], the so-called Shepherd Kings, a dynasty of foreign usurpers who ruled Egypt at Memphis about 1800 B. C.

Hy-las (hī′lăs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a beautiful Greek boy, beloved by Hercules, who, while getting water, was drawn down into the spring by amorous nymphs.

hy-men (hī′mĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *humēn*, membrane], *Anat.*, the maidenhead, a thin membrane partly closing the external orifice of the vagina, lack or rupture of which is popularly but erroneously considered proof of loss of virginity.

Hy-men (hī′mĕn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, the Grecian god of marriage: **hymen, 1**, the state of marriage; **2**, a wedding song.

hy-me-ne-al (hī″mē-nē′ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to marriage:—*n.* a marriage song.

Hy-men-op-ter-a (hī″mĕn-ŏp′tĕr-ă), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *humēn*, membrane + *pteron*, wing], *Zoöl.*, a large, highly specialized order of insects having four membranous wings and generally worm-like larvæ, including the bees, wasps, and ants.—*adj.* **hy″men-op′ter-ous.**—*adj.* and *n.* **hy″men-op′ter-an.**

Hy-mir (hü′mĕr), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, a great giant who personified the winter sea, and whose cattle were the icebergs. Also, **Hy′mer.**

hymn (hĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *humnos*, a song of praise], **1**, a sacred song expressing praise or adoration, as of God; **2**, a sacred lyric, patriotic ode, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hymned (hĭmd), *p.pr.* hymning (hĭm′ĭng; hĭm′nĭng)], to sing praises to; praise:—*v.i.* to sing in praise or adoration.—*n.* **hym′nist** (hĭm′nĭst).

hym-nal (hĭm′năl), *n.* a collection of sacred songs for public worship; a hymn book.

hym-no-dy (hĭm′nō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Gk. *humnos*, hymn + *ō(i)dē*, song], **1**, the art of singing hymns; **2**, the composition or study of hymns; **3**, hymns collectively.—*n.* **hym′no-dist.**

hym-nol-o-gy (hĭm-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *humnos*, hymn + *-logia*, a study], **1**, the study of sacred songs, their origin, composition, use, etc.; **2**, hymns collectively.—*n.* **hym-nol′o-gist.**

hy-oid (hī′oid), *adj.* [< Gk. *huoeidēs*], U-shaped: **hyoid bone**, *Anat.*, the U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue and above the larynx, to which are attached some of the muscles used in swallowing.

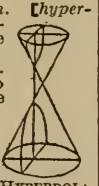
hyp (hĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* hypped (hĭpt), *p.pr.* hypping], [< *hyp(ochondria)*], *Colloq.*, **1**, to affect with melancholy or depression of spirits; **2**, to make unduly enthusiastic:—*n.* melancholy: usually *pl.*—*p.adj.* **hypped.**—*adj.* **hyp′pish.**

hyp- *abbr.* **1**, hyperbole; **2**, hypotenuse; **3**, hypothesis; hypothetical.

Hy-pa-ti-a (hī-pā′shĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk.], a beautiful Greek woman of Alexandria, philosopher and teacher, killed by a mob in A.D. 415; the heroine of "Hypatia," a novel by Charles Kingsley.

hy-per- *prefix*, [< Gk. *huper*, over, above, exceeding], **1**, over; beyond; **2**, abnormally great, excessive, etc.; as, *hyper*acidity: *Chem.*, indicating the highest in a series of oxygen compounds: generally abbreviated to *per-*: opposite of *hypo-*.

hy-per-a-cid-i-ty (hī″pĕr-ă-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + *acidity*], a condition marked by too much acid, as in the secretions of the stomach or mouth.



HYPERBOLA

hy-per-bo-la (hī-pûr′bō-lă), *n.* [< Gk. *huper*, above + *ballein*, to throw], *Geom.*, a plane curve, such that the difference of the distances from any point thereon to two fixed points, or foci, is a constant; the curve formed by the intersection of a plane with two equal cones placed vertex to vertex, their axes being a straight line.

hy-per-bo-le (hī-pûr′bō-lē), *n.* *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which the statement clearly expresses more than the truth; poetic exaggeration.

hy-per-bol-ic (hī″pĕr-bŏl′ĭk), *adj.* *Rhet.*, pertaining to, or containing, overstatements or untruths; exaggerated; *Math.*, belonging to, or of the nature of, a hyperbola: **hyperbolic logarithm**, a Napierian logarithm. Also, **hy″per-bol′i-cal.**

hy-per-bo-re-an (hī″pĕr-bō″rē-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *huper*, above + *Boreas*, north wind], **1**, northern; arctic; **2**, very cold; frigid; **Hyperborean**, *Gk. Myth.*, designating a fabled race of people living beyond the north wind, in a land of sunshine and eternal bliss:—*n.* a person living in the far north, as an Eskimo: **Hyperborean**, *Gk. Myth.*, a member of the Hyperborean race.

hy-per-crit-ic (hī″pĕr-krĭt′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *huper*, exceeding + *kritikos*, critical], one who finds fault to excess; a censorious critic.

hy-per-crit-i-cal (hī″pĕr-krĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, severe in comment or judgment; too quick to find fault; captious; **2**, fastidious; excessively nice or exact.—*adv.* **hy″per-crit′i-cal-ly.**

Hy-pe-ri-on (hī-pē′rĭ-ŏn; hī″pĕr-ī′ŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, a Titan, father of Helios, or the sun, Selene, or the moon, and Eos, or the dawn; **2**, also, in Homer, Helios himself, the sun god: identified in later mythology with *Apollo*.

hy-per-me-tro-pi-a (hī″pĕr-mē-trō′pĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *huper*, over + *metron*, a measure + *ōps*, eye], an abnormal condition of the eye, in which rays from a distant object converge to a focus behind the retina; farsightedness: opposite of *myopia*.—*adj.* **hy″per-me-trop′ic** (-trŏp′ĭk).

Hy-perm-nes-tra (hī″pĕrm-nĕs′trȧ), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the only one of the Danaïdes, the 50 daughters of King Danaüs, who, disobeying her father, did not murder her husband.

hy-per-pi-e-si-a (hī″pĕr-pī-ē′zhĭ-ă; -sĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *huper*, over + *piesis*, pressure], high blood pressure. Also, **hy″per-pi-e′sis.**

hy-per-tro-phy (hī-pûr′trō-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *huper*, over + *-trophia*, nourishment], *Pathol.* and *Biol.*, an excessive development or enlargement of any organ or part of the body, as from overexercise, overnutrition, etc: opposite of *atrophy*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phied (-fĭd), *p.pr.* -phying], to become excessively developed or enlarged, as an organ.

hy-phen (hī′fĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *huphen*, together < *hupo*, under + *hen*, one], a mark [-] to join the parts of compound words or to separate syllables:—*v.t.* to join with, or separate by, such a mark.

hy-phen-ate (hī′fĕn-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to insert a hyphen between the parts or syllables of (a word).

Hyp-nos (hĭp′nŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *Hupnos*: see **hypnosis**], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of sleep: identified with the Roman *Somnus*. Also, **Hyp′nus** (-nŭs).

hyp-no-sis (hĭp-nō′sĭs), *n.* **1**, a state resembling that of sleep, often artificially induced, in which the mind readily responds to external suggestion; a hypnotic state; **2**, artificial sleep; a hypnotic trance: *Med.*, **1**, the mental condition of a person in a hypnotic state; **2**, the artificial inducement of hypnosis, or a hypnotic sleep.

hyp-not-ic (hĭp-nŏt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, a state of artificial sleep, or hypnosis:—*n.* **1**, a person who can be hypnotized; **2**, a person in a state of hypnosis; **3**, anything that produces sleep, as a drug.—*adv.* **hyp-not′i-cal-ly.**

hyp-no-tism (hĭp′nō-tĭzm), *n.* *Med.*, a method of inducing artificially a state resembling sleep, in which the mind readily responds to external suggestion: formerly called *mesmerism*, which see.—*n.* **hyp′no-tist.**

hyp-no-tize (hĭp′nō-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], *Med.*, to put into a state of hypnosis, or artificial sleep, in which the mind readily responds to external suggestion or direction: *Slang*, to dazzle; to fascinate, as by oratory.—*n.* **hyp′no-tiz″er.**—*adj.* **hyp′no-tiz″a-ble.**

hy-po (hī′pō), *n.* [abbr. of *hyposulphite*], sodium hyposulphite, or, more properly, sodium thiosulphate, a white, coarsely crystalline material used in photography as a fixing agent: also called *hyposulphite*.

hy-po- *prefix*, [< Gk. *hupo*, under], under; below; less than: *Physiol.* and *Pathol.*, used to signify deficiency in functions of growth or development; *Chem.*, indicating a compound lower in a series than another: opposite of *hyper-*.

hy-o-chon-dri-a (hīp″ō-kŏn′drĭ-ă; hī″pō-), *n.* [< Gk. (*ta*) *hypokhondria*, the soft parts of the body under the cartilage of the ribs < *hupo*, below + *khondros*, cartilage: because depression was supposed to center in upper part of abdomen], **1**, *Pathol.*, a mental disorder attended with extreme melancholy and with a morbid anxiety respecting one's state of health; **2**, hence, low spirits; the blues: *Anat.*, plural of *hypochondrium*, which see.

hyp-o-chon-dri-ac (hĭp″ō-kŏn′drĭ-ăk; hī″pō-), *n.* *Pathol.*, one who is affected with hypochondria, or melancholy:—*adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, melancholy: **hypochondriac region**, the region of either hypochondrium (which see).

hyp-o-chon-dri-a-sis (hĭp″ō-kŏn-drī′ə-sĭs; hī″pō-), *n.* *Pathol.*, a condition of extreme melancholy; hypochondria (which see).

hyp-o-chon-dri-um (hĭp″ō-kŏn′drĭ-ŭm; hī″pō-), *n.* (*pl.* -dria (-drĭ-ə)), [Lat.], the soft region of either side of the abdomen, immediately below the short ribs.

hy-po-cot-yl (hī″pō-kŏt′ĭl; hĭp″ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* (< Gk. *hupo*, under) + *cotyl(edon)*], *Bot.*, in a germinating seed plant, that part of the axis, or stem, below the cotyledons (see *germination*, illus.).

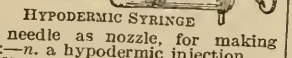
hy-poc-ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk′rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *ypocrisie* < Eccl. Lat. < Gk. *hupokrisis*, the acting of a part], a pretending to be what one is not; especially, the assumption of an appearance of virtue which one does not possess.
Syn. affectation, cant, sham, dissimulation.

hyp-o-crite (hĭp′ō-krĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *ypocrite* < Gk. *hupokritēs*, actor], 1, one who practices deception to gain his own ends; 2, a pharisee.
Syn. dissembler, impostor, cheat, liar, pretender.

hyp-o-crit-i-cal (hĭp″ō-krĭt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to deceit or to a deceiver; deceitful; dissembling; feigning.—*adv.* **hyp″o-crit′i-cal-ly.**

hy-po-cy-cloid (hī″pō-sī′kloid; hĭp′ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *kuklos*, circle + *eidos*, shape], *Geom.*, the path traced by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls without slipping upon the inside of a fixed circle (see *epicycloid*, illus.).

hy-po-der-mic (hī″pō-dûr′mĭk; hĭp″ō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *derma*, skin], pertaining to the tissues under the skin; as, a *hypodermic* injection: **hypodermic syringe**, a small syringe fitted with a hollow needle as nozzle, for making hypodermic injections:—*n.* a hypodermic injection.


HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

hy-po-gas-tric (hī″pō-găs′trĭk; hĭp″ō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *gastēr*, belly], *Anat.*, pertaining to the lower middle part of the abdomen.

hy-pog-y-nous (hī-pŏj′ĭ-nŭs; hī-), *adj.* [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *gunē*, female], *Bot.*, growing attached below the ovary, or apparently so, as certain stamens and pistils: opposite of *epigynous*.

hy-po-phos-phite (hī″pō-fŏs′fīt; hĭp″ō-), *n.* [see **hypophosphorous**], *Chem.*, a salt of hypophosphorous acid; *Med.*, such a salt used as a tonic in nervous debility, anæmia, etc.

hy-po-phos-phor-ous (hī″pō-fŏs′fôr-ŭs; hĭp″ō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *phōsphoros* < *phōs*, light + *pherein*, to bring], *Chem.*, designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus.

hy-pos-ta-sis (hī-pŏs′tə-sĭs; hī-), *n.* [*pl.* -tases (-sēz)], [< Gk. *hupostasis*, substance < *hupo*, under + *stasis*, standing], *Philos.*, the essence, or underlying substance, as distinct from attributes; *Theol.*, the personality of Christ, or of any of the parts of the Trinity.—*adj.* **hy″po-stat′ic.**

hyp-o-style (hĭp′ō-stīl; hī′pō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *hupostulos* < *hupo*, under + *stulos*, pillar], *Arch.*, having a roof supported by rows of columns.

hy-po-sul-phite (hī″pō-sŭl′fīt; hĭp″ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* (< Gk. *hupo*, under) + *sulph(ur)*], *Chem.*, 1, a salt of hyposulphurous acid; 2, commonly but incorrectly, sodium thiosulphate, or hypo, a white, coarsely crystalline compound, used in photography as a fixing agent, and in bleaching, tanning, etc.

hy-po-sul-phur-ous (hī″pō-sŭl′fûr-ŭs; -sŭl-fū′rŭs), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, certain acids containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than sulphurous acid.

hy-pot-e-nuse (hī-pŏt′ē-nūs; hī-), *n.* [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *teinein*, to stretch], *Geom.*, that side of a right-angled triangle which is opposite to the right angle. Also, **hy-poth′e-nuse** (-pŏth′-).

HYPOTENUSE (*a*)

hy-poth-e-cate (hī-pŏth′ē-kāt; hĭ-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Gk. *hupo*, under + *tithenai*, to place], *Law*, to pledge (property) as security for a debt; mortgage.—*n.* **hy-poth″e-ca′tion.**—*n.* **hy-poth′e-ca″tor.**

hy-poth-e-sis (hī-pŏth′ē-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *hupothesis*, foundation < *hupo*, under + *tithenai*, to place], a proposition, principle, or theory, assumed or taken for granted as a basis for reasoning, argument, or investigation, or to explain certain phenomena; supposition; conjecture.

hy-po-thet-ic (hī″pō-thĕt′ĭk; hĭp″ō-), *adj.* based on supposition; conjectural. Also, **hy″po-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **hy″po-thet′i-cal-ly.**

hy-rax (hī′răks), *n.* [< Gk. *hurax*, a mouse], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Hyrax*) of small Old World mammals resembling the rodents in body form, but in certain other respects more closely akin to the ungulates, or hoofed animals: also called *cony*, *daman*, and *rock rabbit*.

HYRAX

hy-son (hī′sŭn), *n.* [< Chin. *hsi-ch'un*, bright spring], a variety of green tea.

hys-sop (hĭs′ŭp), *n.* [< Gk. *hussōpos* < Heb. *ēzōb*, aromatic plant], *Bot.*, 1, a fragrant medicinal herb of the mint family, growing about two feet high and bearing blue flowers; 2, the flowers of this plant; *Bib.*, an unidentified plant, the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in the Mosaic rites of purification, sacrifice, etc. (Ps. 51:7; John 19:29).

hys-ter-e-sis (hĭs″tĕr-ē′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *husterein*, to be behind time], *Phys.*, 1, a lag, or retardation of the effect, of a varying force behind the variations of the force; 2, especially, the lag in the changes of magnetization of a ferromagnetic substance behind the variations of the magnetizing field.—*adj.* **hys″ter-et′ic** (hĭs″tĕr-ĕt′ĭk).

hys-te-ri-a (hĭs-tē′rĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *hustera*, the womb; because formerly supposed due to disturbance of womb], a nervous affection, especially of women, characterized chiefly by excessive emotional excitement with lack of control, as in fits of alternate laughing and weeping; *Pathol.*, a mental disorder characterized by peculiar types of behavior, as anæsthesia or convulsions, which do not appear to be based upon any organic disease.

hys-ter-i-cal (hĭs-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or affected by, hysteria; 2, violently emotional; uncontrolled.—*adv.* **hys-ter′i-cal-ly.**

hys-ter-ics (hĭs-tĕr′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* 1, a fit of nervous, uncontrollable laughing and crying; 2, any uncontrollable emotional outbreak.

I

1I, i (ī), *n.* [*pl.* I's; i's (īz)], the ninth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); as a Roman numeral, 1: I, *Chem.*, the symbol [I] for the element iodine: *i*, *Alg.*, the symbol commonly used for the imaginary quantity, $\sqrt{-1}$.

2I (ī), *personal pron.* [*possessive* my or mine, *objective* me; *pl.*, *nominative* we, *possessive* our or ours, *objective* us], [< A.S. *ic*, I < Aryan source], the pronoun of the first person; the pronoun, used as subject, by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

I. *abbr.* 1, Idaho; 2, [Lat. *Imperator*], Emperor:—**Ia.**, official abbreviation for the state of Iowa:—**I. A.**, 1, Incorporated Accountant; 2, Indian Army.

I-a-go (ē-ä′gō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Othello," a friend whose treachery caused Othello, in a jealous rage, to murder his wife, Desdemona.

i-am-bic (ī-ăm′bĭk), *adj.* [see **iambus**], *Pros.*, 1, designating, or pertaining to, a metrical foot consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one, represented by ⏑ – (see *prosody*, NOTE):—*n.* *Pros.*, 1, an iambic metrical foot; an iambus; 2, a line or stanza composed in such meter; 3, a type of poetry, chiefly satirical or invective; also, a lampoon. Also, *n.* **i′amb.**

i-am-bus (ī-ăm′bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -bi (-bī); -buses (-bŭsĕz; -ĭz)], [Lat. < Gk. *iambos*, iambus; lampoon < *iaptein*, to assail], *Pros.*, a metrical foot [marked ⏑ –] consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one; an iambic.

-i-an *suffix*, a variant of *-an* with euphonic *-i-*: **·i-a-na**, a similar variant of *-ana*.

ib. *abbr.* [Lat. *ibidem*], in the same place: used to avoid repeating specific references (also, **ibid.**).

I-be-ri-an (ī-bē′rĭ-ən), *adj.* [< Lat. *Iberia* < Gk. *Ibēres*, Spaniards], 1, of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, corresponding to modern Transcaucasian Georgia; 2, of or pertaining to the Spanish-

Portuguese peninsula, anciently called Iberia:—*n.* **1,** a native or inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Asia; **2,** a member of the ancient race existing in the Iberian, or Spanish-Portuguese, peninsula; also, their language.

i-bex (ī'bĕks), *n.* [*pl.* ibexes (ī'bĕk-sĕz; -sĭz); ibices (ib'ĭ-sēz; ī'bī-)], [Lat = chamois], any of several species of wild goat, especially of the Alps and the Apennines, having large, backward-curving horns.

***i-bi-dem** (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [Lat. = in the same place], in the same place, as in a book, chapter, passage, etc.—*abbr.* **ib.**; **ibid.**

i-bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. < Egypt.], any of several large, storklike, carnivorous wading birds (subfamily *Ibidinæ*), related to the herons, having a long, curved beak: widely distributed in warm regions.

-i-ble *adj. suffix,* [< Lat. *-ibilis,* that can be], be; capable of being; as, reduc*ible.* See **-a-ble.**

Ib-sen-ism (ib'sĕn-ĭzm), *n.* [< proper name], the dramatic style and aims of Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906), a Norwegian dramatist.

I. C. *abbr.* [< Lat. *Jesus Christus* < Gk. *Iēsous khristos,* Jesus anointed], Jesus Christ.

-ic *adj. suffix,* [< Lat. *-icus* and Gk. *-ikos*], **1,** made up of; as, trochai*c;* **2,** like in nature or kind; as, seraphi*c;* angeli*c;* hypnoti*c;* **3,** of, pertaining to, or belonging to; as, Celti*c;* Nordi*c;* rusti*c;* Stoi*c;* tragi*c;* **4,** patterning after or resembling; as, classi*c;* Byroni*c;* **5,** having to do with; as, publi*c;* poeti*c;* domesti*c;* aquati*c;* economi*c: Chem.,* indicating that the element in a specified compound is in combination at its highest valence, or at a valence higher than in compounds designated by an adjective ending in *-ous;* as, ferri*c,* nitri*c:* —*n. suffix,* used: **1,** in nouns derived from the substantive use of adjectives in *-ic;* as, magi*c;* publi*c;* **2,** in nouns adopted in English from certain Greek or Latin adjectives; as, mechani*c;* logi*c;* arithmeti*c.*

-i-cal *adj. suffix,* [*-ic+-al*], forming a variation of many adjectives in *-ic;* as, classi*cal;* poeti*cal:* often differing in meaning from the form in *-ic* by being somewhat vaguer and more remote in its connection with the original root; as, a histori*c* monument is one actually associated with, or famous in, history; a histori*cal* romance is one based upon history.

I-ca-ri-an (ī-kā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Icarus**], **1,** pertaining to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, or to the island of Icaria in the Ægean Sea; **2,** pertaining to an ideal country, Icaria, or to any of several communities patterned after the description of it by the French communist, Étienne Cabet, published in 1840.

Ic-a-rus (ĭk'ă-rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Ikaros*], *Class. Myth.,* the young son of Dædalus, who, when escaping from Crete with his father, flew so high that the sun melted the wax by which his wings were attached, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned.

I. C. C. *abbr.* Interstate Commerce Commission (established February 4, 1887).

ice (īs), *n.* [< A.S. *īs,* ice < O.Teut. source], **1,** a brittle, transparent solid: the form taken by water when frozen; **2,** any substance resembling ice; as, menthol *ice;* **3,** [*pl.* ices (ī'sĕz)], a frozen confection; as, water *ice;* **4,** the coating of melted sugar, white of egg, flavoring, etc., placed on a cake; frosting; icing:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* iced (īst), *p.pr.* icing], **1,** to change into a frozen state; freeze; **2,** to supply with ice; **3,** to preserve or cool by ice; **4,** to cover, as cake, with frosting.

Ice. *abbr.* Iceland; Icelandic (also, **Icel.**):—**I. C. E.,** Institute of Civil Engineers.

-ice *n. suffix,* [< Lat. *-itia*], quality or state of: added usually to Latin or French roots; as, servi*ce;* justi*ce;* avari*ce;* coward*ice.*

ice age *Geol.,* the Pleistocene period, preceding the Recent, or present, era, during which ice covered large portions of the world (see *geology,* chart).

ice-berg (īs'bûrg″), *n.* [prob. < Du. *ijs,* ice + *berg,* hill], a huge mass of ice detached from the base of a glacier and floating in the sea.

ICEBERG of moderate size compared with ocean liner: AA, water line; AB, part above water; AC, part below water, about nine times that which is above.

ice-blink (īs'blĭngk″), *n.* [*ice+blink*], a peculiar luminosity on the horizon, in northern regions, caused by the reflection of light from distant ice.

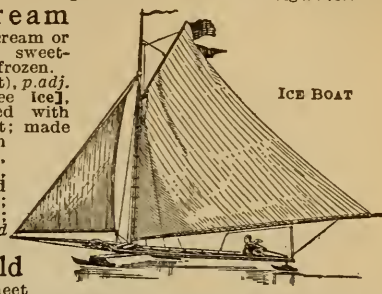
ice boat **1,** a strongly built and specially equipped steamboat for breaking a channel in a frozen river, lake, etc.; **2,** a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails over ice: used for sport (see illus. next column).

ice-bound (īs'bound″), *adj.* [*ice+bind*], **1,** so shut in or surrounded by ice as to be incapable of getting out or moving forward, as a boat; **2,** inaccessible because of ice, as a coast.

ice box a chest holding ice, for the preservation or cooling of food: a kind of refrigerator.

ice cream flavored cream or custard, sweetened and frozen.

iced (īst), *p.adj.* [see **ice**], **1,** covered with ice or sleet; made cold with ice; as, *iced* tea; **2,** covered with icing; frosted; as, *iced* cake.


ICE BOAT

ice field a vast sheet or expanse of floating ice: also called *ice floe; ice float.*

ice house a building in which ice is packed and stored for future use.

Ice-land-er (īs'lăn-dẽr), *n.* [< O.N. *Island,* land of ice], an inhabitant of Iceland.

Ice-lan-dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *adj.* pertaining to Iceland, or to the Icelanders, or their language: —*n.* the language of the Icelanders, including, in its older stages, the language of the continental Scandinavians: **Old Icelandic,** Old Norse.—*abbr.* **Icel.**; **Ice.**

Ice-land moss an edible lichen growing in the northern regions.

Ice-land spar *Mineral.,* a colorless, transparent variety of native calcium carbonate, or calcite, found at its best in Iceland: used in the manufacture of optical instruments because of its double refractive power.

ice-man (īs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*ice+man*], **1,** one skilled in traveling on ice; **2,** one who cuts, manufactures, retails, or delivers, ice.

ice pack **1,** a field of broken and drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together; **2,** a bag of cracked ice: used to reduce swellings, inflammation, or fever.

ice plant a plant of southern California, Africa, and Mediterranean regions, having its leaves covered with small, glistening droplets.

ice wa-ter melted ice, or water made cold by ice placed around or in it.

Ich-a-bod (ĭk'ă-bŏd), *n.* [Heb. = no glory], *Bib.,* a grandson of Eli (1 Sam. 4:21): **Ichabod Crane,** in Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," an awkward, ridiculous schoolmaster who is frightened out of the vicinity by his rustic rival in love disguised as a headless horseman.

ich-neu-mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhneumōn,* the tracker < *ikhneuein,* to track < *ikhnos,* a track, footstep], **1,** an Old World mongoose, a small, brave, dexterous mammal, weasel-like in form, which feeds on mice, rats, snakes, and other small animals, the Egyptian species being specially venerated for its supposed destruction of the eggs and young of crocodiles; **2,** an ichneumon fly.

ich-neu-mon fly any of a large group of insects (chiefly in family *Ichneumonidæ,* order *Hymenoptera*) which for the most part lay their eggs in or upon the larvæ of other insects.

ICHNEUMON FLY

ich-nog-ra-phy (ĭk-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhnos,* track, trace + *graphē,* a writing], **1,** a ground, or floor, plan; a horizontal section drawn to scale; a map; **2,** the art of making or drawing such a plan.

ich-no-lite (ĭk'nō-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhnos,* track + *lithos,* stone], the fossilized footprint of a prehistoric animal: also called *ichnite.*

ich-nol-o-gy (ĭk-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhnos,* track + *-logia,* a study], *Geol.,* the scientific study of fossil footprints.—*adj.* **ich″no-log'i-cal.**

i-chor (ī'kôr), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhōr,* fluid in the veins of the gods], **1,** *Class. Myth.,* the fluid which was supposed to flow, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; **2,** a thin, watery, acrid serum, or discharge, as from an ulcer or wound.—*adj.* **i'chor-ous.**

ich-thin (ĭk'thĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish], the nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of fishes, closely allied to albumen.

ich-thy-ic (ĭk'thĭ-ĭk), *adj.* *Zoöl.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, fishes.

ich-thy-o-col (ĭk'thĭ-ō-kŏl), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish + *kolla*, glue], isinglass, a very pure gelatin made from the air bladders of certain fresh-water fishes. Also, **ich″thy-o-col'la.**

ich-thy-og-ra-phy (ĭk″thĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish + -*graphia*, a writing], a treatise on, or a description of, fishes.

ich-thy-ol (ĭk'thĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus*, fish + Lat. *oleum*, oil], *Chem.*, a brownish, tarry liquid obtained by distillation of certain bituminous shales containing fossil fishes: valuable as an antiphlogistic and antiseptic.

ich-thy-o-lite (ĭk'thĭ-ō-līt″), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish + *lithos*, stone], a fossil of a fish or of part of a fish.

ich-thy-ol-o-gy (ĭk″thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish + -*logia*, a study], that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes; a natural history of fishes.—*n.* **ich″thy-ol'o-gist.**

ich-thy-oph-a-gous (ĭk″thĭ-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish + *phagein*, to eat], living on fish; fish-eating.

ich-thy-o-sau-rus (ĭk″thĭ-ō-sô'rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ri (-rī)], [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish + *sauros*, lizard], any of a genus (*Ichthyosaurus*, order *Ichthyosauria*) of extinct marine reptiles with long jaws and porpoiselike body (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

ich-thy-o-sis (ĭk″thĭ-ō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ikhthus* (-*uos*), fish], *Med.*, a disease characterized by thick, dry, rough, and scaly skin; fishskin.

i-ci-cle (ī'sĭ-kl), *n.* [< A.S. *īses gicel* < *īs*, ice + *gicel*, icicle], a tapering piece of ice formed when dripping water freezes.—*adj.* **i'ci-cled.**

i-ci-ly (ī'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [see **ice**], in a frigid and repelling manner; coldly.

i-ci-ness (ī'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1**, the state of being very cold, of abounding in ice, or of being covered with ice; **2**, coldness or unresponsiveness, as of manner.

ic-ing (īs'ĭng), *n.* a coating or covering put on cake, made of sugar, white of egg, etc.; frosting.

i-con (ī'kŏn), *n.* [*pl.* icons (ī'kŏnz); icones (ī'kō-nēz)], [L.L. < Gk. *eikōn*, image], **1**, an image; a likeness; **2**, in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture, as of the Virgin Mary or a saint. Also, **ei'kon; i'kon.**

i-con-o-clast (ī-kŏn'ō-klăst), *n.* [< L.L. < Gk. *eikōn*, image + *klastēs*, a breaker < *klan*, to break], **1**, one hostile to the practice of image worship; **2**, an image breaker; especially, one of a party of reformers in the Greek Church during the eighth and ninth centuries, or in the Netherlands during the 16th century; **3**, one who attacks cherished traditions.—*n.* **i-con'o-clasm.**—*adj.* **i-con″o-clas'tic.**

i-co-sa-he-dron (ī″kō-sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -dra (-drȧ)], [< Gk. *eikosi*, twenty + *hedra*, base, seat], *Math.*, a solid bounded by 20 plane faces.—*adj.* **i″co-sa-he'dral.**

Icosahedron

-ics *n. suffix*, [see **-ic**], employed to form a plural noun naming: **1**, a science: as, dyna*mics*; mechan*ics*; acous*tics*: treated grammatically as singular; **2**, a system, or a group of practical matters or methods: as, tac*tics*; poli*tics*; statis*tics*; athle*tics*: usually construed as plural.

ic-ter-ic (ĭk-tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ikterikos* < *ikteros*, jaundice], pertaining to, affected with, or tending to alleviate, jaundice:—*n.* a remedy for jaundice.

ic-ter-us (ĭk'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ikteros*, jaundice], *Pathol.*, jaundice; *Bot.*, a diseased condition of vegetation, as of grain, in which the plant turns abnormally yellow.—*adj.* **ic'ter-oid.**

ic-tus (ĭk'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* ictuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = a blow < *icere* (*ictus*), to strike], *Med.*, a blow, stroke, or sudden attack, as a stroke of paralysis; a pulsation; *Pros.*, the rhythmical or metrical accent placed upon a certain syllable of a word.

i-cy (ī'sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest], [see **ice**], **1**, pertaining to, resembling, or covered with, ice; **2**, chilling or frigid in manner; indifferent.

id. *abbr.* [Lat. *idem*], the same:—**Id.**, Idaho (also, **I.**; **Ida.**):—**I. D.**, Intelligence Department:—**I'd**, a contraction for **1**, *I would*; **2**, *I had*:—**Ida.**, Idaho.

-id *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. -*idus*], forming descriptive words from Latin roots; as, ac*id*; flu*id*; morb*id*: *Zoöl.*, [< Lat. names of families in -*idae*, pl. of -*ides* < Gk. -*idēs*, son of], belonging to a (specified) biological family or class; as, arachn*id*:—*n. suffix*, [< Lat. -*is*, pl. -*ides*], used in the names of epic poems; as, *Æneid*: *Zoöl.*, [< Lat. names of classes in -*ida*, taken as neuter pl. of -*ides* < Gk. -*idēs*, son of], a member of a (designated) class or family; as, arachn*id*: *Chem.*, [< Lat. -*idus*], (also, -*ide*), used in names of compounds; as, chlor*id*: chiefly in the United States.

I-dæ-an (ī-dē'ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Idaeus* < Gk. *Idaios* < *Idē*, (Mount) Ida], *Gk. Myth.*, pertaining to either of the sacred mountains called Ida, the one in Crete and the other in Asia Minor.

-ide (-īd; -ĭd), *suffix*, [< Lat. -*idus*: see **-id**], *Chem.*, used with names of elements to form the names of compounds of these elements; as, sulph*ide*; ox*ide*. Also, chiefly in the United States, **-id** (-ĭd).

i-de-a (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. = look, appearance, kind < *idein*, to see], **1**, a mental picture or image; **2**, a mental pattern; something conceived as perfect, without reference to its actual existence in perfection; hence, a standard of excellence; an ideal; **3**, a purpose, plan, or aim to be carried out; an intention; **4**, a general notion; a mental impression; **5**, a vague thought; an indefinite opinion; as, I have an *idea* she will come; **6**, a belief; an opinion or supposition: *Philos.*, **1**, according to Plato, an immaterial pattern existing in the mind, of which individual objects are imperfect copies; **2**, according to Descartes, Locke, and others, an immediate object of thought; **3**, according to Kant, Hegel, and others, pure reason; absolute truth beyond experience.

i-de-al (ī-dē'ăl), *adj.* [< Fr. < L.L. *idealis*, existing in idea: see **idea**], **1**, of, pertaining to, or answering to, a conception of perfection; expressing or embodying the perfect example or type: as, the *ideal* character or state; **2**, existing in imagination only; hence, visionary; impractical; **3**, pertaining to, existing in, or expressed by, ideas; embodying an idea; **4**, based on a mental image; imaginative; **5**, of or pertaining to idealism; idealistic: *Philos.*, considering ideas as the only realities:—*n.* **1**, that which exists only as an idea; a mental conception beyond or apart from reality; **2**, a mental image representing the perfect type, regarded as the standard for imitation; **3**, the highest standard of excellence or beauty; also, a person or thing embodying such a standard.—*adv.* **i-de'al-ly.**

i-de-al-ism (ī-dē'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the tendency to see, or the faculty of seeing, things as they should be instead of as they are; **2**, practical aspiration toward a mentally conceived standard of perfection; a seeking after beauty or excellence; **3**, in art and literature, purely imaginative treatment of subjects; the attempt to depict perfection as the mind conceives it, rather than fact as observed: opposite of *realism*: *Philos.*, any of several systems of thought which hold that the objects we see with our eyes are in reality the embodiments of ideas, and, hence, that ideas are the only realities and that reality is essentially mental.

i-de-al-ist (ī-dē'ăl-ĭst), *n.* **1**, an adherent of the philosophic doctrine of idealism; **2**, one who, as an artist or an author, views and treats a subject imaginatively rather than literally: opposite of *realist*; **3**, one who seeks perfection: one who governs his life by standards of perfection rather than by practical considerations; a visionary.—*adj.* **i-de″al-is'tic.**

i-de-al-i-ty (ī″dē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality or state of existing in idea only; also, a thing so existing; **2**, the capacity or tendency to conceive mental images or ideals.

i-de-al-ize (ī-dē'ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to look upon as beautiful or perfect, regardless of fact; as, she *idealizes* her son; **2**, to see (a situation, condition, or the like) as it should be, not as it is; **3**, to treat imaginatively, without regard for the limitations of real life or nature, as a subject in art or literature:—*v.i.* to see, or be able to see, things, qualities, relationships, subjects of art, etc., in the light of perfection.—*n.* **i-de″al-i-za'tion.**

i-de-a-tion (ī″dē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [see **idea**], *Psych.*, the formation and relation of ideas; thought.—*adj.* **i″de-a'tion-al.**

***i-dem** (ī'dĕm), *n.* [Lat. = the same], the same:—*adv.* in the same as above or before: used to avoid repetition.—*abbr.* **id.**

i-den-tic (ī-dĕn'tĭk), *adj.* [< L.L. *identicus* < Lat. *idem*, same], identical: used especially in diplomacy for messages of precisely similar wording sent by two or more powers acting in concert but not jointly; as, *identic* notes; *identic* protests.

i-den-ti-cal (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, the very same: no other: not different; as, the *identical* spot; **2**, of different things, exactly alike, as in kind, quality, etc.: as, no two faces are *identical*.

Syn. uniform, interchangeable, selfsame. (See alike.)

i-den-ti-fy (ī-dĕn'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< L.L. *identificare* (-*atus*) < Lat. *identitas*, sameness + *facere*, to make], **1**, to make, consider, or treat as the same; join or associate inseparably, as interests; **2**, to prove the same; prove

one's own, as stolen property; **3**, to aid in proof or recognition of, as a mark, accredited testimony, or the like: *Biol.*, to note or determine the species of; classify.—*adj.* **i-den'ti-fi"a-ble.**—*n.* **i-den"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

i-den-ti-ty (ī-dĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< L.L. *identitas*, sameness < Lat. *idem*, the same], **1**, the state of absolute resemblance between two or more things in the aspects considered; sameness; **2**, distinctive individuality or personality; **3**, the condition of being what was declared or asserted; **4**, oneness.

i-de-o-gram (ĭ'dē-ō-grăm"; ĭd'ē-), *n.* [< Gk. *idea*, form + *graphein*, to write], **1**, a symbol, as in primitive picture writing, in which each object, action, or thought is expressed by a picture; **2**, any symbol standing for a word or idea, as 1, 2, +, −, ×, &, ¶, <, $, etc. Also, **i'de-o-graph".**

i-de-og-ra-phy (ĭ"dē-ŏg'rā-fĭ; ĭd"ē-), *n.* the use or study of figures or symbols by which the idea of a thing is expressed but not named.

i-de-ol-o-gy (ĭ"dē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; ĭd"ē-), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *idea*, form + *-logia*, study], **1**, the science of ideas; specifically, the theory that ideas originate exclusively from certain sensations; **2**, unpractical or visionary speculation; vain theorizing; **3**, the set of ideas, prejudices, etc., which determine the individual's general point of view or philosophy of life.

i-de-o-mo-tor (ĭ"dē-ō-mō'tĕr; ĭd"ē-), *adj.* [*idea* + *motor*], *Psych.*, designating, or pertaining to, unconscious bodily movement initiated by an idea.

ides (īdz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *idus*, the ides], in the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones (see *nones*), falling on the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

***id est** (ĭd ĕst), [Lat. = that is], that is: usually abbreviated to *i.e.*

id-i-oc-ra-sy (ĭd"ĭ-ŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *idios*, one's own + *krasis*, a mixing; tempering], idiosyncrasy (which see).

id-i-o-cy (ĭd'ĭ-ō-sĭ), *n.* [see **idiot**], **1**, a permanent condition of extreme mental incapacity, either congenital, or due to arrested development resulting from disease or injury in infancy; feeble-mindedness; **2**, the lowest classification of feeble-mindedness. *Syn.* imbecility, stupidity, senselessness, foolishness, folly.—*Ant.* intelligence, sense, wisdom, brilliancy.

id-i-o-graph (ĭd'ĭ-ō-grăf"), *n.* [< Gk. *idios*, one's own + *graphein*, to write], a characteristic mark, symbol, or signature; a trade-mark.

id-i-om (ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *idiōma*, a peculiarity; property < *idioesthai*, to make one's own < *idios*, one's own], **1**, the language or tongue of a people or country; also, a dialect, expression, or construction peculiar to a group or section; **2**, the specific and peculiar genius or spirit of a language, as evidenced in its structure, syntax, and characteristic method of expressing thought; **3**, an expression which, understood as a whole, has a meaning different from that of the joined meanings of its component parts; as, *hard put to it*; **4**, a method of expression peculiar to an individual; as, Meredith's *idiom*.

Syn. dialect, tongue, peculiarity. (See language.)

id-i-o-mat-ic (ĭd"ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, peculiar to a language; vernacular; colloquial; **2**, given to, or marked by, a mode of expression characteristic of a language; as, an *idiomatic* phrase. Also, **id"i-o-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **id"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly.**

id-i-o-syn-cra-sy (ĭd"ĭ-ō-sĭng'krā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *idios*, one's own + *sun*, together + *krasis*, a mixture], a constitutional peculiarity of temperament; also, a specific instance of such peculiarity shown in some mental or physical eccentricity, oddity, aversion, or the like; idiocrasy.—*adj.* **id"i-o-syn-crat'ic.**

id-i-ot (ĭd'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [< Gk. *idiōtēs*, a plebeian; an ignorant man < *idios*, one's own], any person who is seriously feeble-minded or defective mentally; especially, a person in the lowest class of feeble-minded persons; a foolish person; blockhead.

id-i-ot-ic (ĭd"ĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, an idiot; **2**, senseless; foolish. Also, **id"i-ot'i-cal.**—*adv.* **id"i-ot'i-cal-ly.**

i-dle (ī'dl), *adj.* [*comp.* idler, *superl.* idlest], [< A.S. *īdel*, empty; useless], **1**, useless; futile; vain; groundless; as, an *idle* tale; *idle* rumor; *idle* remonstrance; **2**, unoccupied; not used or employed; not put to use; as, *idle* servants; *idle* houses, money, time; **3**, prone to rest; lazy; indolent:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* idled (-dld), *p.pr.* idling], **1**, to waste or lose time; act or move indolently; while away time; **2**, to run slowly in neutral gear, as an automobile engine:—*v.t.* to pass (time) in doing nothing; as, to *idle* away one's hours.

Syn., *adj.* inactive, slothful, torpid, sluggish, trifling, lazy, indolent, unoccupied, vain, futile, frivolous. An *idle* person may be inactive in the general sense of doing nothing, or he may be frittering away time in useless or ineffective action. An *idle* tramp simply loafs; an *idle* clerk may be intensely occupied with something apart from his work. *Idle* may or may not carry the tone of reproach, but *lazy* is always disparaging. A *lazy* person is one who has an aversion to work, though sometimes physical laziness is accompanied by a surprising mental alertness. The *indolent* man is reluctant to think or even to move. *Slothful* describes one who has an intensified indolence.—*Ant.*, *adj.* active, diligent.

i-dle-ness (ī'dl-nĕs), *n.* the state of being inactive; indolence; laziness; slothfulness

i-dler (ī'dlĕr), *n.* one who wastes time in doing nothing; a lazy person; a lounger: *Mech.*, in a system of gearing, a wheel serving merely to transfer rotary motion from one axle to another without change of direction or velocity.

i-dly (ī'dlĭ), *adv.* in an aimless manner; lazily; ineffectually; uselessly.

I-do (ē'dō), *n.* [Ido = offspring], an artificial international language, made public in 1907: based mainly on the principles of Esperanto.

i-dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* [< Lat. *idolum* < Gk. *eidōlon*, image < *eidos*, form], **1**, an image of a divinity or a god used as an object or medium of worship; **2**, a person or thing too greatly loved or adored; **3**, a form having no substance; an apparition, as an image in a mirror; a phantom: *Logic*, a fallacy; a false conception.—*n.* **i'dol-ism.**

EGYPTIAN IDOL

i-dol-a-ter (ī-dŏl'ā-tĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *idolatre* < Gk. *eidōlolatrēs*, idol worshiper], **1**, one who worships idols; a pagan; one who pays divine honors to images, talismans, etc.; **2**, one who loves a person or thing to excess; a devotee; great admirer.—*n.fem.* **i-dol'a-tress.**

i-dol-a-trous (ī-dŏl'ā-trŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or practicing, the worship of images; **2**, marked by undue reverence or excessive affection.

i-dol-a-try (ī-dŏl'ā-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], **1**, the worship of images, or any created object; **2**, very great admiration, veneration, or love, of any person or thing; excessive adoration.

i-dol-ize (ī'dŏl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **idol**], to worship, as an image regarded as a god; also, to love or admire to excess, as a hero:—*v.i.* to practice habitually the worship of images regarded as gods. Also, **i'dol-ise.**

I-dom-e-neus (ī-dŏm'ĕ-nūs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a king of Crete who led the Cretans against the Trojans.

I-dun (ē'dōōn), *n.* [< N.O.], *Norse Myth.*, the keeper of the apples of youth. See **I'thunn**, *Pfd. S.*

i-dyl (ī'dĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *idyllium* < Gk. *eidullion*, a little image; a descriptive poem < *eidos*, form], **1**, a short, pastoral poem; also, a description in verse or prose of a picturesque rural scene, a rustic episode, etc.; **2**, an episode forming a suitable subject for an idyl; **3**, sometimes, a descriptive or narrative poem of greater length, presenting pastoral scenes: *Mus.*, a short, romantic piece in simple, unaffected style. Also, **i'dyll.**

i-dyl-ist (ī'dĭl-ĭst), *n.* a writer, in either poetry or prose, of short descriptions of pastoral scenes, incidents of rustic life, etc. Also, **i'dyll-ist.**

i-dyl-lic (ī-dĭl'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a short description, in either poetry or prose, of rustic life or pastoral scenes; pertaining to the scene or episode which is a fit subject for such a writing; **2**, pastoral; hence, pleasingly simple.

-ie *n. dim. suffix*, [see **-y**], implying affection: used especially with Scotch words; as, lassie. See **-y.**

i. e. *abbr.* [Lat. *id est*], that is:—**I. E.**, **1**, Indian Empire; **2**, Indo-European.

-ier *n. suffix*, [unaccented, usually < M.E. *-er* < O.F. *-ier:* see **-er**; accented, usually < Fr. *-ier:* see **-eer**], denoting an agent, profession, or one concerned with; as, collier; financier; gondolier.

if (ĭf), *conj.* [< A.S. *gif*, if], **1**, on the condition that; as, *if* he stole the money, he must bear the consequences; on the supposition that; as, *if* you meet him, send him to me; **2**, although; expressing concession; as, even *if* the examinations were hard, they were fair; **3**, whenever; as, *if* I have any question, I will come to you; **4**, whether; as, ask *if* he knows:—*n.* the word *if*; hence, a supposition or condition.

Ig-dra-sil (ĭg'drā-sĭl), *n.* [see **Ygdrasill**], *Norse Myth.*, the great tree of the universe, having three roots. See **Yg'dra-sill**, *Pfd. S.*

ig-loo (ĭg′lo͞o), *n.* [< Eskimo *iglū*, house], an Eskimo dome-shaped hut, made of snow and blocks of ice. Also, **ig′lu.**

IGLOO

ig-ne-ous (ĭg′nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *igneus*, fiery < *ignis*, fire], pertaining to fire: *Geol.*, formed under intense heat; formed by volcanic action; as, *igneous* rocks.

ig-nes-cent (ĭg-nĕs′ĕnt). *adj.* [< Lat. *ignescens* (*-entis*), taking fire < *ignescere*, to take fire < *ignis*, fire], sending out sparks when struck with steel; scintillating; figuratively, inflammatory.

***ig-nis fat-u-us** (ĭg′nĭs făt′ū-ŭs), [*pl.* ignes fatui (ĭg′nēz făt′ū-ī)], [Lat. = foolish fire], **1,** a phosphorescent light seen above the ground in marshy places, supposed to be caused by spontaneous combustion of gas from decaying animal or vegetable matter: popularly known as *will-o'-the-wisp* and *jack-o'-lantern;* **2,** an aim, thing, hope, etc., that misleads.

ig-nite (ĭg-nīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ignited, *p.pr.* igniting], [< Lat. *ignire* (*-itus*), to set on fire < *ignis*, fire], **1,** to set on fire; **2,** to make luminous by heat; subject to intense heat:—*v.i.* **1,** to take fire; **2,** to glow with heat.—*adj.* **ig-nit′i-ble; ig-nit′a-ble.**

ig-nit-er (ĭg-nīt′ẽr), *n.* one who or that which sets fire to or kindles; especially, any of certain devices, fuses, etc., used to explode charges.

ig-ni-tion (ĭg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of setting on fire; **2,** the state of being set on fire; **3,** the means of setting on fire: *Mech.*, the device for exploding the charge in an internal-combustion engine; *Chem.*, the process of roasting, or intensely heating, a substance, to remove carbon, oxygen, etc.: **ignition point,** the temperature at which a substance takes fire.

ig-no-ble (ĭg-nō′bl), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *ignobilis* < *in-*, not + *nobilis*, noble], **1,** of low birth or station; of no reputation; not illustrious; **2,** of mean quality; base.—*n.* **ig-no′ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ig-no′bly.**

ig-no-min-i-ous (ĭg″nō-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **ignominy**], **1,** full of, carrying, or incurring, public disgrace and dishonor; shameful; **2,** deserving disgrace; infamous; **3,** humiliating; as, *ignominious* punishment.—*adv.* **ig″no-min′i-ous-ly.**

Syn. infamous, degrading, disgraceful, humiliating.

ig-no-min-y (ĭg′nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [< Lat. *ignominia*, disgrace], **1,** dishonor; public disgrace; **2,** conduct meriting public disgrace.

ig-no-ra-mus (ĭg″nō-rā′mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -muses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = we do not know < *ignorare:* see **ignore**], one lacking education or knowledge; a blockhead: *Law*, formerly, **1,** the indorsement made by a grand jury upon a bill of indictment when there is not sufficient evidence upon which to find a true bill; hence, **2,** a bill returned with this indorsement.

ig-no-rance (ĭg′nō-rāns), *n.* [see **ignore**], the state of being uneducated, uninformed, or unacquainted; lack or want of knowledge in general.

ig-no-rant (ĭg′nō-rānt), *adj.* **1,** lacking knowledge; uninstructed; uneducated; **2,** unaware: with *of;* as, he was *ignorant* of the fact; uninformed: with *in;* as, I am *ignorant* in that subject; **3,** displaying, or marked by, lack of knowledge; resulting from want of knowledge.—*adv.* **ig′no-rant-ly.**

Syn. illiterate, unlettered, uneducated, uninformed, untutored, unlearned. One is *ignorant* who lacks knowledge. If he lacks that common knowledge which anyone might be reasonably expected to possess, he is *ignorant* in the general sense; if he is merely uninformed of a certain thing, he is *ignorant* in the particular sense. *Ignorant* is, therefore, far from an absolute term, for the best-informed man in the world is necessarily *ignorant* of many things, and the savage, deemed *ignorant* by the civilized man, is nevertheless wise in the ways of his environment. *Illiterate* means without letters, hence without the knowledge available through books and reading. *Illiterate*, especially in the census reports, or in regard to immigrants, means, specifically, unable to read or write. *Unlettered* is milder than *illiterate.* An *uneducated* person is one who has not had the advantage of systematic instruction or mind training. Though an *uneducated* person may be brilliant as far as the quality of his mind is concerned, he often lacks the ordered knowledge which is the basis of dependable judgments.

ig-nore (ĭg-nōr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ignored (-nōrd′), *p.pr.* ignoring], [< Lat. *ignorare* < *in-*, not + (*g*)*noscere*, to know], to treat as unknown; disregard intentionally; fail to recognize; refuse to notice: *Law*, to throw out, as a bill of indictment by a grand jury, as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence.

I-go-rot (ē″gō-rōt′), *n.* [*pl.* -rot (-rōt′); -rots (-rōts′)], [< Sp. *igorrote* < nat. name], a member of one of the savage, head-hunting tribes inhabiting Luzon in the Philippines. Also, **I″gor-ro′te** (ē″gōr-rō′tā).

I-graine (ē-grān′; ē-grā′nē), *n.* [< O.F. *Igerne*], in the Arthurian legends, the mother of King Arthur: also called, by Tennyson, *Ygerne.*

i-gua-na (ĭ-gwä′nȧ), *n.* [Sp. < Carib. *igoana, iwana*, iguana], *Zoöl.*, any of several tropical American lizards (genera *Iguana* and *Metopoceros*), one large, inoffensive, herbivorous species being used as food.

IGUANA (1/8)

I. H. N. *abbr.* In His Name: motto of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons:—**i. h. n.,** indicated horse power:—**I H S,** *Eccl.*, a monogram representing the Greek ΙΗΣ, for ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, Jesus: often confused with the following:—**I. H. S., 1,** [Lat. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*], Jesus, Savior of Men; **2,** [Lat. *In Hoc Signo (Vinces)*], in this sign (thou shalt conquer); **3,** [Lat. *In Hoc* (*Cruce*) *Salus*], in this (Cross) salvation.

i-kon (ī′kŏn), *n.* [see **icon**], an image; a statue or mosaic of a sacred subject. See **i′con,** *Pfd. S.*

Il *Chem.*, the symbol [Il] for the rare element illinium, discovered in 1926.

il- *prefix,* [see ¹**in-**, ²**in-**], a form of ¹*in-* or ²*in-*, which see, meaning *in* or *not*, used before *l.*

i-lang–i-lang (ē-läng′-ē-läng′), *n.* [see **ylang-ylang**], **1,** an East Indian tree bearing fragrant flowers; **2,** the essential oil distilled from these: used in perfumery. See **y′lang–y′lang,** *Pfd. S.*

-ile *adj. suffix,* [< Lat. *-ilis*], of, like, or pertaining to; as, juvenile: sometimes written *-il*, as in civil, sometimes *-ble*, as in humble.

il-e-um (ĭl′ē-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *ilia*, entrails], *Anat.*, the lowest part of the small intestine, between the jejunum and the large intestine (see *intestine*, illus.).—*adj.* **il′e-ac.**

i-lex (ī′lĕks), *n.* [Lat. = holm oak], *Bot.*, **1,** any of a genus (*Ilex*) of the holly family, including trees and shrubs, some of which, as the common American holly, are evergreen; **2,** the holm oak, or holly oak.

il-i-ac (ĭl′ĭ-ăk), *adj.* [< L.L. *iliacus*, pertaining to the ileum: see **ileum**], *Anat.*, pertaining to, or situated near, the ilium, or upper portion of the hip bone.

Il-i-ad (ĭl′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [< Gk. *Ilias* (*-ados*) < *Ilion*, Ilium, or Troy, city of *Ilos*, son of Tros], a Greek epic poem narrating some of the events of the siege of Troy (Ilium): supposed to have been written by Homer.

il-i-um (ĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ilia (*-ȧ*)], [see **ileum**], *Anat.*, the upper of the three fused bones forming each side of the pelvis (see *pelvis, innominate*, illus.).

Il-i-um (ĭl′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Ilion:* see **Iliad**], a poetical name for ancient Troy.

ilk (ĭlk), *adj.* [< A.S. *ilca, ilce*, same], *Obs.*, same:—*pron. Obs.*, the same: **of that ilk,** **1,** in Scotland, of the same name, surname, estate, or place; as, Balfour of that *ilk* means Balfour of Balfour; **2,** by extension, of the same set, kind, family, breed, or the like:—*n.* family; kind; class; set: an incorrect usage arising from a misunderstanding of the phrase *of that ilk.*

ill (ĭl), *adj.* [*comp.* worse (wûrs), *superl.* worst (wûrst)], [< O.N. *illr*, ill; bad, wicked], **1,** sick; diseased; physically unwell; **2,** morally bad; as, *ill* fame; **3,** harmful; malevolent; as, an *ill* fate; **4,** faulty; unskilful; as, *ill* management; **5,** improper: said of manners or behavior; **6,** unpropitious; unfavorable; as, *ill* fortune; an *ill* wind; **7,** harsh; threatening; of evil meaning or aspect; as, *ill* news; **8,** cross; unpleasant; as, *ill* temper; *ill* feeling; **9,** imperfect; as, *ill* success:—*n.* **1,** evil; the opposite of good; that which impairs happiness, or mars or hinders success; **2,** something unfavorable or injurious; as, to work *ill* to one's neighbor: *pl.* misfortunes:—*adv.* **1,** badly; unfavorably; **2,** imperfectly; as, *ill* furnished; **3,** scarcely; hardly.

Syn., adj. sick, indisposed, unwell; harsh, unkind. *Ill* and *sick* in general English usage have been interchangeable, but there is now a tendency in Great Britain to use *sick* of one suffering from nausea, while *ill* is em-

ployed in the wider sense to designate any disordered state of the body. In the United States, the words are still used with little distinction.

Ill. *abbr.* Illinois; official abbreviation (also, **Ills.**) —**ill.**, illustrated; illustration (also, **illus.**; **illust.**): —**I'll**, a contraction for: **1**, *I will*; **2**, *I shall*.

ill–bred (Il'=brĕd'), *adj.* lacking good breeding; badly trained; rude; impolite.

il-le-gal (I-lē'găl), *adj.* [*in-* + *legal*], contrary to law.—*n.* **il"le-gal'i-ty.**—*adv.* **il-le'gal-ly.**

il-leg-i-ble (I-lĕj'I-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *legible*], not capable of being read; so badly written or obscured, as by time, as to be undecipherable.—*n.* **il-leg"i-bil'i-ty.**—*adv.* **il-leg'i-bly.**—*n.* **il-leg'i-ble-ness.**

il-le-git-i-ma-cy (Il"ē-jIt'I-mă-sI), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sIz)], [see **illegitimate**], **1**, the condition or quality of being unlawful, illogical, or irregular; especially, **2**, the condition of being born out of wedlock; bastardy.

il-le-git-i-mate (Il"ē-jIt'I-mât), *adj.* [*in-* + *legitimate*], **1**, unlawful; illegal; **2**, born out of wedlock; **3**, illogical; wrongly deduced; **4**, contrary to good usage; not genuine, as a word or expression.—*adv.* **il"le-git'i-mate-ly.**—*n.* **il"le-git'i-ma'tion.**

ill–fa-vored (Il'=fā'vĕrd), *adj.* **1**, not comely; ugly; **2**, offensive. Also, **ill'–fa'voured.**

il-lib-er-al (I-lIb'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [*in-* + *liberal*], **1**, not befitting a free man; without culture or education; hence, **2**, not broad-minded; bigoted; **3**, stingy; ungenerous; niggardly.—*n.* **il-lib"er-al'i-ty.**

il-lic-it (I-lIs'It), *adj.* [< Fr. *illicite* < Lat. *in-*, not + *licēre* (*licitus*), to be allowed], **1**, not authorized; forbidden; unlicensed; unlawful; as, *illicit* trade; an *illicit* still; **2**, not conforming to law; as, an *illicit* dealer.—*adv.* **il-lic'it-ly.**—*n.* **il-lic'it-ness.**

il-lim-it-a-ble (I-lIm'It-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *limit*], immeasurable; vast; infinite.—*adv.* **il-lim'it-a-bly.**—*n.* **il-lim'it-a-ble-ness.**

il-lin-i-um (I-lIn'I-ŭm), *n.* [< state of *Illinois*], *Chem.*, a very rare metallic element [symbol **Il**], probably similar to those of the rare earth group: notable as the first element to be discovered (in 1926) by an American scientist.

Il-li-nois (Il"I-noi'; -noiz'), *n.* [Fr. < Amer.Ind. *illinuk*, the men], a member of the Illinois Confederacy, a union of western Algonquian Indians, formerly occupying the district lying between the Wabash and Mississippi rivers.

il-lit-er-a-cy (I-lit'ĕr-ă-sI), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sIz)], [see **illiterate**], ignorance of letters; want of learning; especially, inability to read or write.

il-lit-er-ate (I-lit'ĕr-ât), *adj.* [*in-* + *literate*], **1**, ignorant of letters; unlearned; uneducated; specifically, unable to read or write; **2**, showing want of learning or culture; marked by such errors as betray ignorance; as, an *illiterate* letter:—*n.* one who is uneducated; specifically, one unable to read or write.—*adv.* **il-lit'er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **il-lit'er-ate-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* unlettered, uninstructed. (See ignorant.)

ill–na-tured (Il'=nā'tŭrd), *adj.* ill-tempered; spiteful; cross.—*adv.* **ill"–na'tured-ly.**

ill-ness (Il'nĕs), *n.* [see **ill**], **1**, the condition of being sick; **2**, a malady; a disease; a sickness; disorder of health: *Obs.*, vice; wickedness; evil.

Syn. ailment, indisposition, complaint. (See disease.)

il-log-i-cal (I-lŏj'I-kăl), *adj.* [*in-* + *logical*], failing to observe, or ignorant of, the rules of sound reasoning; contrary to sound reasoning, or to logic, the science of sound reasoning; inconsistent; incongruent.—*adv.* **il-log'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **il-log'i-cal-ness.**

ill–starred (Il'=stärd'), *adj.* born under an unlucky star; unfortunate; ill-fated.

ill–tem-pered (Il'=tĕm'pĕrd), *adj.* hasty; irascible; quarrelsome; peevish.

ill-treat (Il"trēt'), *v.t.* [*ill* + *treat*], to abuse; maltreat; treat cruelly; misuse.

il-lume (I-lūm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* illumed (-lūmd'), *p.pr.* illuming], [< O.F. *illumer*, contr. of *illuminer* < Lat. *illuminare*, to light up], *Poet.*, to illuminate; make bright or light up.

il-lu-mi-nant (I-lū'mI-nănt), *adj.* [see **illuminate**], lending or shedding light:—*n.* a substance which gives or produces light, as oil or gas.

il-lu-mi-nate (I-lū'mI-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *illuminare* (*-atus*), to light up < *lumen* (*-inis*), light], **1**, to light up; enlighten, especially spiritually or mentally; **2**, to make clear: throw light on, as a difficulty or subject; **3**, to decorate with artificial lights; **4**, to adorn, as the initial letter of a manuscript or the border of its pages, with designs in bright colors, silver, or gold, as was done in medieval times (for illus. see the frontispiece); **5**, to make illustrious or renowned:—*v.i.* to make a display of lights.—*adj.* **il-lu'mi-na-tive.**

il-lu-mi-na-tion (I-lū"mI-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of giving light or the state of being lighted; especially, the decoration of houses or cities with lights; **2**, the amount of light shed or supplied by a source of light; **3**, the art of adorning books or manuscripts with gold, silver, or brilliantly colored designs; also, such a design; **4**, intellectual or spiritual enlightenment; inspiration.

Syn. enlightenment, embellishment. (See light.)

il-lu-mi-na-tor (I-lū'mI-nā"tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which gives light; especially, any device or instrument for throwing or focusing light; **2**, one who adorns books, manuscripts, etc., with gold, silver, or brilliantly colored designs, especially with decorative letters and borders.

il-lu-mine (I-lū'mIn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mined (-mInd), *p.pr.* -mining], [see **illume**, **illuminate**], to light up; enlighten:—*v.i.* to be lighted.

illus. *abbr.* illustrated; illustration (also, **ill.**; **illust.**).

ill–use (Il"=ūz'), *v.t.*, to treat badly; abuse; misuse; subject to ill use.

il-lu-sion (I-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *illusio* (*-onis*), deception < *illudere* (*-lusus*), to deceive], **1**, a perception of an appearance, sound, or other object of sense, which does not correspond with reality; mistaken perception, as an optical *illusion*; hence, **2**, a belief or idea based on faulty reasoning; inaccurately used for *delusion*; **3**, in psychology, perception in which sensory experiences are misinterpreted, as when objects in a series of still pictures on a screen seem to be "moving pictures," or when small, dense objects seem to be heavier than similar large ones of equal weight; **4**, the state of being deceived or mistaken; **5**, a transparent tulle; a delicate net lace used for veils, scarfs, etc.

Syn. fallacy, unreality, hallucination. (See delusion.)

il-lu-sion-ist (I-lū'zhŭn-Ist), *n.* **1**, one given to being deceived by false impressions; a dreamer or visionary; **2**, a producer of false or deceptive appearances, either to deceive or to entertain, as a sleight-of-hand performer; conjurer.

il-lu-so-ry (I-lū'sō-rI), *adj.* **1**, causing deception; misleading; fallacious; **2**, of the nature of a misconception.—*adj.* **il-lu'sive.**—*adv.* **il-lu'sive-ly.**

Syn. imaginary, deceiving, misleading, chimerical, unreal, fanciful.—*Ant.* actual, real, true.

il-lus-trate (I-lŭs'trāt; Il'ŭs-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *illustrare* (*-atus*), to light up < *in*, upon + *lustrare*, to enlighten], **1**, to make clear or intelligible by concrete examples; explain by comparisons or examples; **2**, to make plain by means of pictures; ornament with pictures or designs.—*p.adj.* **il'lus-trat-ed** (Il'ŭs-trāt-ĕd; I-lŭs'trāt-ĕd).

il-lus-tra-tion (Il"ŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the art of making plain by the use of examples, analogies, or explanatory figures; the act of elucidating; **2**, the state of being made clear by means of examples, analogies, or explanatory figures; **3**, the act or the art of adorning books, magazines, etc., with pictorial decorations; **4**, that which makes clear, as a comparison, explanatory sketch, or example; **5**, that which adorns or decorates a text; a picture; a cut.

Syn. picture, cut, print, drawing, example.

il-lus-tra-tive (I-lŭs'trā-tIv; Il'ŭs-trā-tIv), *adj.* tending to make clear; serving as an example.—*adv.* **il-lus'tra-tive-ly.**

il-lus-tra-tor (Il'ŭs-trā"tĕr; I-lŭs'trā-tĕr), *n.* one who explains, or makes explanatory figures or sketches; especially, one whose business it is to provide pictures or drawings for decorating magazines, books, or newspapers.

il-lus-tri-ous (I-lŭs'trI-ŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *illustre* or < Lat. *illustris*, bright], distinguished by greatness; renowned; famous; eminent; celebrated; as, the nation's *illustrious* men.—*adv.* **il-lus'tri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **il-lus'tri-ous-ness.**

Syn. noted, glorious, noble. (See distinguished.)

Il-lyr-i-an (I-lIr'I-ăn), *adj.* [< name of country], pertaining to ancient Illyria, a country north of Greece, or to its people or their language.—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Illyria; **2**, the language of the people of Illyria, classified in the Albanian subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages (see chart, page 499.)

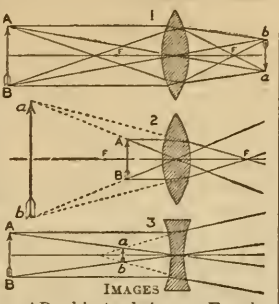
il-men-ite (Il'mĕn-It), *n.* [< *Ilmen* mountains in Ural range], a black, lustrous iron-titanium oxide: important as an ore of iron.

***il pen-se-ro-so** (ēl pĕn"sĕ-rō'sō), [It. = the pensive (man)], the pensive (man): opposite of *l'allegro*, the cheerful (man): **Il Penseroso**, the title of one of Milton's minor poems.

im- *prefix*, a variant of *in-*, used, for euphony, before *b*, *m*, and *p*. See **in-**; **2in-**.

I. M. *abbr.* Isle of Man:—**I'm**, the contraction for *I am*.

im-age (im′ăj), *n.* [< Lat. *imago* (*-inis*), a copy, likeness], **1,** an imitation of the external form of a person or thing; a picture; a statue; especially, a statue used as an idol, or as an object of veneration; **2,** a counterpart; an exact resemblance; hence, an embodiment or type; as, she is the *image* of purity; **3,** a figure of speech; a simile or metaphor: *Psych.*, a mental picture, as that of a past experience reproduced by memory; an idea; a conception: *Phys.*, an optical counterpart of an object formed by rays of light reflected from a mirror or refracted through a lens: **real image,** *Phys.*, an image, capable of being received on a screen, formed by the actual convergence of rays, as the image formed on the film in a camera: **virtual image,** *Phys.*, an image which cannot be received upon a screen, but which appears to the eye to exist at the point whence rays of light appear to come, as the image seen in an ordinary plane mirror or through a magnifying glass:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imaged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* imaging], **1,** to form a likeness of; portray; mirror; reflect; **2,** to represent to the mental vision; picture in one's own mind; **3,** to describe or picture effectively by means of language; **4,** to represent by a symbol; typify.



AB, object; *ab*, image; F, principal focus. 1, object outside F; image real, inverted, reduced; 2, object inside F; image virtual, upright, magnified; 3, object outside F; image virtual, upright, reduced.

im-age-ry (im′ăj-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** the work of one who makes likenesses; **2,** such artificial imitations taken collectively; pictures; statuary; **3,** mental images considered collectively; especially, the type of image naturally occurring to a certain mind; as, the *imagery* of an artist; **4,** fanciful imagination; ability to make mental pictures; **5,** figurative decoration in writing or speaking; also, the forms called forth in the mind in response to rhetorical figures.

im-ag-i-na-ble (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **imagine**], capable of being conceived or pictured by the mind.—*adv.* **im-ag′i-na-bly.**

im-ag-i-na-ry (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* existing only in the fancy; unreal: *Math.*, unreal; containing the factor $\sqrt{-1}$, represented by *i*; as, $\sqrt{-4} = \sqrt{4} \times (-1) = \pm 2i$: applied to an indicated even root of a negative quantity: opposite of *real.*

Syn. ideal, fanciful, chimerical, illusory.

im-ag-i-na-tion (ĭ-măj″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the picture-forming power of the mind; the ability to create ideas or images independent of the external world; especially, the higher forms of this power as exercised in art; the creative faculty; **2,** any product of this creative power of the mind; a creation of the mind; a fancy; a notion; **3,** the ability to perceive and appreciate a mental image created by another; especially, the faculty of appreciating such images seen in art and literature.

Syn. fancy, fantasy. The two words, *fancy* and *imagination*, name two aspects of that great power of the mind which creates, associates, combines, or alters mental images. Of the two, *fancy* is the lesser power; it may operate independently of the external world, but more often plays upon the objects or experiences of common life, to fill an idle moment or create a pleasing daydream. *Imagination* is more independent of the external world, and in a far deeper sense than *fancy* is truly creative. It presents images characterized by grandeur of conception, exaltation of mood, and that piercing vision which detects truth. The scientist, the poet, the wise parent, the great teacher, alike exercise it.

im-ag-i-na-tive (ĭ-măj′ĭ-nă-tĭv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, the faculty of creating mental images; as, *imaginative* literature; constructive; inventive; fanciful.—*adv.* **im-ag′i-na-tive-ly.**—*n.* **im-ag′i-na-tive-ness.**

im-ag-ine (ĭ-măj′ĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ined (-ĭnd), *p.pr.* -ining], [< Fr. *imaginer* < Lat. *imaginari* (*-atus*) to imagine < *imago* (*-inis*), a copy; an image], **1,** to form a mental picture or an idea of; produce by the imagination; conceive; **2,** to conjecture; guess; think; suppose; **3,** to scheme; contrive:—*v.i.* **1,** to form a mental picture; **2,** to suppose; surmise.

Syn. deem, surmise, guess, conjecture, think, believe, picture, conceive, opine.—*Ant.* know, prove.

im-ag-ist (ĭm′ăj-ĭst), *n.* [< *image*, influenced by Fr. *imagiste*, imagist], one of a group of modern poets who advocate freedom from conventions in theme and in verse form, and seek to produce their poetic effects primarily through a series of clear, direct, and vivid images.—*n.* **im′ag-ism.**

i-ma-go (ĭ-mā′gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz); -magines (-măj′ĭ-nēz)], [Lat. = image], an image: *Zoöl.*, the last, or adult, stage of an insect's development.

i-mam (ĭ-mäm′), *n.* [< Arab. *imām*, leader], a Mohammedan priest or dignitary.

im-be-cile (ĭm′bē-sĭl, *Br.* ĭm′bē-sēl), *adj.* [< Fr. *imbécille* < Lat. *imbecillus*, weak, feeble], **1,** *Rare*, without strength, whether physical or mental; **2,** mentally weak; feeble-minded; idiotic; **3,** marked by fatuousness or stupidity: *Psych.*, feeble-minded, but of a grade between that of an idiot and a moron:—*n.* one of feeble mind; a fool: *Psych.*, an imbecile person.

im-be-cil-i-ty (ĭm″bē-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** *Rare*, the condition of being mentally or physically weak; **2,** especially, mental impotency; also, an instance of mental weakness; **3,** silly folly or absurdity; an instance of such foolishness: *Psych.*, a medium grade in the classification of feeble-minded persons, between that of idiots and that of morons, designating those who can develop a considerable degree of self-help and a fair degree of social conformity.

Syn. stupidity, foolishness, incapacity, idiocy.

im-bed (ĭm-bĕd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imbedded, *p.pr.* imbedding], [see **embed**], to inclose in surrounding matter, as in a bed. Also, **em-bed′**, *Pfd. S.*

im-bibe (ĭm-bīb′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imbibed (-bībd′), *p.pr.* imbibing], [< Lat. *imbibere* < *in*, in + *bibere*, to drink], **1,** to drink in; inhale; absorb, as if by drinking; **2,** to receive or absorb into the mind; assimilate.—*n.* **im-bib′er.**—*n* **im″bi-bi′tion** (-bĭ-bĭsh′ŭn).

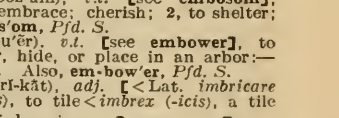
im-bit-ter (ĭm-bĭt′ĕr), *v.t.* [see **embitter**], to make resentful or bitter. *Pfd. S.*, **em-bit′ter.**

im-bod-y (ĭm-bŏd′ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imbodied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* imbodying], [see **embody**], **1,** to give a body to; incarnate; give concrete form to, as ideas by means of words; **2,** to form into a body; include. See **em-bod′y**, *Pfd. S.*

im-bos-om (ĭm-bŏŏz′ŭm), *v.t.* [see **embosom**], **1,** to embrace; cherish; **2,** to shelter; surround. See **em-bos′om**, *Pfd. S.*

im-bow-er (ĭm-bou′ĕr), *v.t.* [see **embower**], to shelter, hide, or place in an arbor:—*v.i.* to rest in an arbor. Also, **em-bow′er**, *Pfd. S.*

im-bri-cate (ĭm′brĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *imbricare* < *imber*, shower], **1,** having the edges lapped over each other, in regular order, as scales, shingles, or leaves in a bud; **2,** decorated with regularly overlapping scales, or with an arrangement having the effect of such overlapping. Also, **im′bri-cat″ed** (-kāt″ĕd).



IMBRICATION

1, section of primrose bud, showing imbricate arrangement of petals; 2, imbricate scales of the cone of the hemlock spruce; 3, imbricate tiles on a roof.

im-bri-ca-tion (ĭm″brĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* a regular overlapping of edges, as of shingles, petals or leaves in a bud, or the like.

im-bro-glio (ĭm-brō′lyō), *n.* [*pl.* -glios (-yōz)], [It. = confusion < *imbrogliare*, to confuse, embroil], an intricate and perplexing state of affairs: especially, a complicated political or dramatic situation: a complicated plot: *Rare*, a disordered pile.

im-brown (ĭm-broun′), *v.t.* [see **embrown**], to tan; render brown. Also, **em-brown′.**

im-brue (ĭm-brōō′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imbrued (-brōōd′), *p.pr.* imbruing], [< O.F. *embreurer*, to moisten < Lat. *in*, in + *bibere*, to drink], to wet or moisten; stain; drench: now used only of slaughter, gore, blood, or the like. Also, **em-brue′.**

im-brute (ĭm-brōōt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imbruted, *p.pr.* imbruting], [*in-* + *brute*], to reduce to the condition of a brute; brutalize:—*v.i.* to become like a brute. Also, **em-brute′.**

im-bue (ĭm-bū′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imbued (-būd′), *p.pr.* imbuing], [< Lat. *imbuere*, to wet, imbrue], **1,** to cause to absorb; saturate; tinge deeply; dye; **2,** to cause to become permeated; as, to *imbue* the mind with certain principles or ideas.

im-i-ta-ble (ĭm′ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **imitate**], capable of being patterned after or copied.

im-i-tate (ĭm′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *imitari* (*-atus*), to copy], **1,** to follow, or try to follow, the example of; mimic, as manners, gestures, or the like; use as a model; copy;

2, to reproduce or duplicate in form, color, qualities, or the like; make a semblance of; 3, to look like; as, paper doilies are made to *imitate* lace ones: *Biol.*, to simulate the appearance of, as for protection; mimic.

Syn. mimic, mock, ape, impersonate, counterfeit, resemble, duplicate, simulate. To *imitate* is to pattern after another, either consciously or unconsciously. The things which imitation seeks to follow may or may not be praiseworthy, but its object is merely to make those things its own. To *mimic*, *mock*, and *ape* are all modes of *imitating;* they differ from it in their object, for the object of *mimicking* is to afford entertainment for others at the expense of the victim, the object of *mocking* is to affront or deride, and the object of *aping* is to improve oneself. One author may *imitate* the style of another in order to better his own, or because he lacks originality; admirers of great men strive to *imitate* them. People *mimic* the imperfect speech of a foreigner to excite laughter. A vulgar, ignorant person may *ape* his superiors. We *mock* a speech, showing up its hypocrisy, or bringing contempt upon it, sometimes unfairly and always insultingly. (See follow.)

im-i-ta-tion (ĭm″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of following an example; the act of mimicking; 2, that which is made or done to resemble something else; a counterfeit: *Mus.*, in polyphonic music, the repetition by one voice of a theme previously set forth by another:—*adj.* made to resemble something superior or of better material; as, *imitation* lace.

Syn., n. impersonation, copy, likeness. (See duplicate.)

im-i-ta-tive (ĭm′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, following a model or example; formed after a model; reproducing or otherwise showing the qualities of the original; 2, given to copying others; not gifted with originality; 3, not genuine; counterfeit; 4, having the faculty of copying others; as, a child is an *imitative* creature.—*adv.* **im′i-ta-tive-ly.**—*abbr.* **imit.**

im-i-ta-tor (ĭm′ĭ-tā″tẽr), *n.* one given to copying, or with a gift for mimicking, others; also, a counterfeiter; copier; plagiarist.

im-mac-u-late (ĭ-măk′ū-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *immaculatus* < *in-*, not + *maculatus*, spotted], 1, without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure; also, absolutely clean; 2, without fault; errorless: *Biol.*, not spotted; without colored spots: **Immaculate Conception**, *R. C. Ch.*, the dogma, officially proclaimed in 1854, that the Virgin Mary, though naturally begotten, was, through divine favor, preserved from all stain of original sin, from the moment when she was conceived in her mother's womb.—*adv.* **im′mac′u-late-ly.**—*n.* **im-mac′u-late-ness.**

Syn. unblemished, spotless, unsullied, stainless, pure.

im-ma-nent (ĭm′ā-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *immanens* (*-entis*), remaining in < *in*, in + *manēre*, to remain], indwelling; inherent; intrinsic.—*n.* **im′ma-nence; im′ma-nen-cy.**

Im-man-u-el (ĭ-măn′ū-ĕl), *n.* [< Heb. *'immānūēl* < *'im*, with + *ānū*, us + *ēl*, God], *Bib.*, God with us: a name of Jesus (Isa. 7:14).

im-ma-te-ri-al (ĭm″ā-tē′rĭ-āl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *material*], 1, not consisting of matter; spiritual; incorporeal; 2, unimportant; having no weight; making no difference.—*adv.* **im″ma-te′ri-al-ly.**

Syn. inconsequential, trifling, insignificant.

im-ma-ture (ĭm″ā-tūr′), *adj.* [²*in-* + *mature*], 1, not ripe; not fully grown or developed; 2, not finished or perfected; crude.—*adv.* **im″ma-ture′ly.**—*n.* **im′ma-tu′ri-ty** (-tū′rĭ-tĭ).

im-meas-ur-a-ble (ĭ-mĕzh′ŭr-ā-bl; ĭm-mĕzh′-), *adj.* [²*in-* + *measure*], not capable of being reckoned in terms of length, breadth, etc.; immense; illimitable; vast.—*adv.* **im-meas′ur-a-bly.**—*n.* **im-meas″ur-a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **im-meas′ur-a-ble-ness.**

im-me-di-a-cy (ĭ-mē′dĭ-ā-sĭ), *n.* [see **immediate**], 1, the fact, quality, or condition of being free from any intervening medium; direct relationship; closeness; 2, the pressing or urgent quality of the present; present necessity.

im-me-di-ate (ĭ-mē′dĭ-āt), *adj.* [< L.L. *immediatus* < Lat. *in-*, not + L.L. *mediare* (*-atus*), to go between < Lat. *medius*, middle], 1, not separated (in relation to some other person or thing) by any intervening medium; next; succeeding; as, *immediate* inheritors; close; not remote; as, one's *immediate* family; 2, direct; acting without intervening agency or object; as, the *immediate* causes of the war; 3, not separated in time; instant; pertaining to the present; urgent; as, *immediate* needs; 4, not separated in space; adjoining; in contact; 5, perceived directly; intuitive; as, an *immediate* inference: *Colloq.*, near at hand; as, in the *immediate* neighborhood.—*adv.* **im-me′di-ate-ly** —*n.* **im-me′di-ate-ness.**

Syn., adv. directly, instantly, instantaneously, presently, straightway, forthwith, promptly, soon, now. *Immediately* expresses the idea that no time elapses between two events or actions; it means at once. *Directly* also, in its primary signification, means at once, but it has acquired now the secondary meaning of presently, in no long time, by and by; colloquially speaking, *directly* means pretty soon. *Immediately*, though far less than *directly*, is also gathering a looser application, and sometimes now indicates soon instead of at once, as the time of the action. *Instantly* and *instantaneously* signify at this very moment, *now*, with no lapse of time, however brief. These words have kept the precision of their meaning. A slight difference in application is observable, indicating, in the case of *instantaneously*, that a slight but imperceptible period of time has elapsed, as in the examples: he died *instantly:* the medicine affected the sick man *instantaneously.*

im-med-i-ca-ble (ĭ-mĕd′ĭ-kā-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *medicabilis*, curable], not curable; not to be healed.

im-me-mo-ri-al (ĭm″ē-mō′rĭ-āl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *memoria*, memory], extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition; ancient.—*adv.* **im″me-mo′ri-al-ly.**

im-mense (ĭ-mĕns′), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *metiri* (*mensus*), to measure], immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large: *Slang*, fine; excellent.—*adv.* **im-mense′ly.**—*n.* **im-mense′ness.**

Syn. huge, colossal, gigantic. (See enormous.)

im-men-si-ty (ĭ-mĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or fact of being very large; 2, immeasurableness; hugeness; boundlessness.

im-men-su-ra-ble (ĭ-mĕn′shōō-rā-bl), *adj.* immense; limitless; of indefinite extent; immeasurable.—*n.* **im-men″su-ra-bil′i-ty.**

im-merge (ĭ-mûrj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* immerged (-mûrjd′), *p.pr.* immerging], [< Lat. *immergere* (*-mersus*) < *in*, in + *mergere*, to dip], to plunge into or under anything, especially into a liquid; immerse:—*v.i. Rare*, to disappear behind another, or to enter the shadow of another: said of celestial bodies.

im-merse (ĭ-mûrs′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* immersed (-mûrst′), *p.pr.* immersing], 1, to plunge into or under anything, especially into a fluid: dip; 2, to occupy or absorb (a person), as in an occupation; involve deeply; as, difficulties *immersed* him: 3, to baptize by submerging the entire person in water.

im-mer-sion (ĭ-mûr′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of immersing or state of being immersed, especially in a fluid; absorption, as in a task; 2, the act of submerging a person for the purpose of Christian baptism; baptism by submerging the whole person in water: *Astron.*, the disappearance of a heavenly body by its passage behind, or into the shadow of, another.

im-mesh (ĭ-mĕsh′), *v.t.* [see **enmesh**], to entangle in, or as in, a net. Also, **en-mesh′**, *Pfd. S.*

im-me-thod-i-cal (ĭm″ē-thŏd′ĭ-kăl; ĭm″mē-), *adj.* [²*in-* + *methodical*], without method; unsystematic; irregular; confused.

im-mi-grant (ĭm′ĭ-grănt), *adj.* [see **immigrate**], passing or coming into a country as a settler:—*n.* one who comes into a country to settle.

Syn., n. emigrant. An *immigrant* is a person who is entering a land or country for the purpose of permanent residence. This same person, from the point of view of the country which he is leaving, is an *emigrant*, or one who is going out.

im-mi-grate (ĭm′ĭ-grāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grated, *p.pr.* -grating], [< Lat. *immigrare* (*-atus*) < *in*, into + *migrare*, to migrate], to come into a country as a permanent resident.—*n.* **im″mi-gra′tion.**

im-mi-nence (ĭm′ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **imminent**], 1, the condition or quality of being about to happen: said of events, especially dangers; immediate probability; 2, that which impends, as evil or danger.—*n.* **im′mi-nen-cy.**

im-mi-nent (ĭm′ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *imminens* (*-entis*), overhanging < *in*, into + *minēre*, to project], threatening; likely to occur immediately: said of events, especially misfortunes or perils.—*adv.* **im′mi-nent-ly.**

Syn. impending, threatening. *Imminent* refers to an evil, danger, or disaster which is perilous and close at hand. *Impending* describes an evil as hanging over one; the time of its coming is more uncertain, but its arrival none the less sure than that described by *imminent*. *Threatening* describes that which has a menacing aspect, an ominous or evil-portending semblance; an evil *threatening* to happen may befall in the near future, in the distant future, or, sometimes, not at all.

im-mis-ci-ble (ĭ-mĭs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *miscēre*, to mix], not capable of being blended or mingled.—*n.* **im-mis″ci-bil′i-ty.**

im-mo-bile (ĭ-mō′bĭl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *mobile*], not movable; stable; motionless.

im-mo-bil-i-ty (ĭm″ō-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the condition of being immovable; fixedness.

im-mod-er-ate (ĭ-mŏd′ẽr-āt), *adj.* [*in-* + *moderate*], extreme; excessive; intemperate.—*adv.* **im-mod′er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **im-mod″er-a′tion.**

Syn. inordinate, intemperate, excessive, unreasonable, extreme.—*Ant.* restrained, reasonable, just.

im-mod-est (ĭ-mŏd′ĕst), *adj.* [*in-* + *modest*], **1,** wanting in decent restraint; **2,** sensual; not chaste; impure; **3,** forward; brazen; impudent.—*adv.* **im-mod′est-ly.**

Syn. shameless, lewd, obscene, unchaste, indecent, sensual, impudent.—*Ant.* modest, chaste, decent, pure.

im-mod-es-ty (ĭ-mŏd′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1,** want of decent restraint; want of delicacy; sensuality; lewdness; **2,** impudence; forwardness.

im-mo-late (ĭm′ō-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *immolare* (*-atus*), to sprinkle with grain; sacrifice < *in*, in + *mola*, grain], to offer, as a victim, in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of; as, to *immolate* ambition on the altar of duty.—*n.* **im″mo-la′tion.**—*n.* **im′mo-la″tor** (-tẽr).

im-mor-al (ĭ-mŏr′ăl), *adj.* [*in-* + *moral*], **1,** contrary to conscience or the law of right as conceived by any given community or group; wicked; vicious; unprincipled; distinguished from *unmoral*; **2,** specifically, loose sexually.—*adv.* **im-mor′al-ly.**

Syn. bad, corrupt, depraved, loose, profligate, licentious, sinful, vicious, unprincipled, unrighteous.—*Ant.* moral, good, sinless, pure, virtuous, chaste.

im-mo-ral-i-ty (ĭm″ō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of being wicked, depraved, or contrary to right; specifically, lewdness; **2,** a lewd act; an evil practice; a vice.

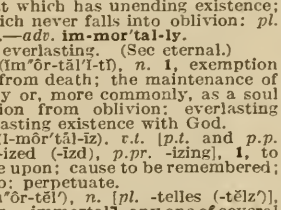
im-mor-tal (ĭ-môr′tăl), *adj.* [*in-* + *mortal*], **1,** freed from the fate of death; divine; eternal; **2,** destined or fitted to live through the ages, or indefinitely; imperishable; famous for all time to come; **3,** pertaining to, or marked by, loftiness; divine; heavenly; as, *immortal* yearnings:—*n.* **1,** one freed from the fate of death; that which has unending existence; **2,** one who or that which never falls into oblivion: *pl. Class. Myth.*, the gods.—*adv.* **im-mor′tal-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* deathless, everlasting. (Sec eternal.)

im-mor-tal-i-ty (ĭm″ôr-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** exemption from death; the maintenance of eternal life in the body or, more commonly, as a soul or spirit; **2,** exemption from oblivion: everlasting fame: *Theol.*, an everlasting existence with God.

im-mor-tal-ize (ĭ-môr′tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1,** to confer everlasting fame upon; cause to be remembered; **2,** to give endless life to; perpetuate.

im-mor-telle (ĭm″ôr-tĕl′), *n.* [*pl.* -telles (-tĕlz′)], [Fr. = immortal], any one of several flowers of the composite family, commonly called *everlasting*, including asterlike and other forms of flower head: so named because they retain their form and color when dried; also, a wreath of such flowers.



IMMORTELLES
1, *Helichrysum*; 2, *Gomphrena*.

im-mov-a-ble (ĭ-mōōv′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *movable*], **1,** not to be moved; fixed; stationary; motionless; not to be changed; **2,** steadfast; unchanging; unyielding, as in an attitude; **3,** not emotionally sensitive; unfeeling; impassive: *Law*, not subject to removal; permanent: said of land or things fixed thereto:—*n.* that which cannot be moved: *pl. Law*, land, or things fixed to land, as trees or buildings.—*adv.* **im-mov′a-bly.**—*n.* **im-mov″a-bil′i-ty.**

im-mune (ĭ-mūn′), *adj.* [< Lat. *immunis*, exempt from public service < *in-*, not + *munus*, public burden], exempt, as from a tax or duty; especially, exempt from the contagion of a given disease, either naturally or by inoculation: with *to* or *from*:—*n.* one who is not susceptible to a disease either by nature, or through inoculation against it, or because of a previous attack.

im-mu-ni-ty (ĭ-mū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** freedom from obligation; exemption from natural, ordinary liabilities, evils, or misfortunes; as, *immunity* from duty; **2,** a special privilege; as, the *immunities* of the rich; **3,** the condition of not being susceptible to a given disease, either naturally or by inoculation against it: *Law*, exemption from a service, obligation, tax, or the like.

Syn. privilege, exemption, prerogative, advantage.

im-mun-ize (ĭ-mūn′īz; ĭm′ū-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd; -īzd; -nīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1,** to protect from the infection or contagion of a disease, as by inoculation; **2,** to render exempt, as from taxation.

im-mure (ĭ-mūr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* immured (-mūrd′), *p.pr.* immuring], [< L.L. *immurare* < Lat. *in*, in + *murus*, wall], to confine within walls; shut up in, or as in, prison; confine; hence, to shut up or seclude (oneself); as, he *immured* himself in solitude: *Obs.*, to fortify by walling in.

im-mu-ta-ble (ĭ-mū′tă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *mutare*, to change], not subject to change; unalterable; invariable: *Zoöl.*, not subject to variation, as markings in all the individuals of a species.—*adv.* **im-mu′ta-bly.**—*n.* **im-mu″ta-bil′i-ty.**

Im-o-gen (ĭm′ō-jĕn), *n.* in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," the daughter of King Cymbeline, and wife of Posthumus, who, in spite of a plot against her honor, justifies her husband's boasts of her purity.

imp (ĭmp), *n.* [< A.S. *impa*, a scion, a graft], **1,** a young or small devil; a little, mischievous demon; a hobgoblin; **2,** a rogue: a pert or mischievous child: often used humorously:—*v.t.* *Obs.*, in falconry, to repair (a wing or feather) with a feather or feathers to improve the powers of flight; *Archaic*, to equip with wings; hence, figuratively, to repair or strengthen.

Imp. *abbr.* [Lat. *Imperator*, *Imperatrix*], Emperor; Empress:—**imp.**, **1,** imperial; **2,** imperative; **3,** imported; importer; **4,** imperfect; **5,** [Lat. *imprimatur*], let it be printed.

im-pact (ĭm-păkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *impingere* (*-pactus*) < *in*, upon + *pangere*, to fix, strike], to pack firmly; wedge closely; drive together:—*n.* (ĭm′-păkt), a striking together of two objects; a collision; the force of the collision, or the force communicated by such striking: *Mech.*, the act of striking, as in the momentary contact of a moving object against another.

im-pac-tion (ĭm-păk′shŭn), *n.* the act of becoming, or state of being, wedged in: *Med.*, a lodgment of something in an organ or passage of the body: **dental impaction**, the condition of a tooth which is so deeply embedded in the jawbone that it will not come through the gum.

im-pair (ĭm-pâr′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *empeirer*, to make worse < Lat. *in*, into + *pejor*, worse], to lessen in quantity, excellence, value, or strength; damage, as health, reputation, or fortune.

Syn. injure, diminish, mar, spoil, harm, blemish.

im-pair-ment (ĭm-pâr′mĕnt), *n.* the act of damaging or injuring; also, the state of being damaged or injured; the lessening in value, excellence, or strength; deterioration or damage; injury.

im-pale (ĭm-pāl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* impaled (-pāld′), *p.pr.* impaling], [< Fr. *empaler* < L.L. *impalare*, to put a stake in < *in*, in + *palus*, stake], **1,** to transfix with anything sharp; put to death or torture by thrusting through and fixing with a sharp stake; hence, **2,** to render helpless, as if fixed on a stake; torment thus: as, to *impale* a criminal on his own evidence: *Her.*, to place side by side on a shield; hence, to place on an equality: *Rare*, to surround with, or as with, pales or stakes. Also, **em-pale′.**—*n.* **im-pale′ment.**

IMPALED BEARINGS

im-pal-pa-ble (ĭm-păl′pă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *palpable*], **1,** not perceivable by touch; intangible: said of gas, shadows, immaterial things; too fine to be felt: said of a powder ground extremely fine; **2,** incapable of being readily taken in by the mind; as, *impalpable* distinctions.—*n.* **im-pal″pa-bil′i-ty.**

im-pan-el (ĭm-păn′ĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [*in-* + *panel*], *Law*, **1,** to enter on a list for jury duty; enroll; **2,** sometimes, to draw from a jury list and swear in as jurors to try a particular case. Also, **em-pan′el.**

im-par-a-dise (ĭm-păr′ă-dīs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dised (-dīst), *p.pr.* -dising], [*in-* + *paradise*], **1,** to put in a place of heavenly happiness; hence, bring to a state of ecstatic bliss or rapture; **2,** to make into a heavenly place or state.

im-par-i-ty (ĭm-păr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*in-* + *parity*], the condition of being unequal; inequality; disproportion; difference of quantity, degree, or the like.

im-part (ĭm-pärt′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *empartir* < Lat. *impartire* < *in*, to + *pars* (*partis*), a part], **1,** to bestow a share or portion of, as of enjoyment, one's thoughts, or the like; give; as, autumn *imparts* rich colors to the trees; **2,** to give knowledge of; tell; make known:—*v.i.* to give a share; give.

Syn. reveal, disclose, divulge, yield, confer.

im-par-tial (ĭm-pär′shăl), *adj.* [*in-* + *partial*], not favoring one more than another; fair; just; unprejudiced; unbiased.—*adv.* **im-par′tial-ly.**

im-par-ti-al-i-ty (Im-pär″shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ; Im″pär-shăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality or character of being free from bias or prejudice; freedom from favoritism of judgment or treatment.
Syn. equity, disinterestedness, fairness. (See justice.)

im-pass-a-ble (Im-pàs′ă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *passable*], not to be gone through or by; not admitting transit or travel; as, an *impassable* barrier.—*adv.* **im-pass′a-bly.**—*n.* **im-pass′a-bil′i-ty.**

***im-passe** (ăN″päs′; im-pàs′), *n.* [*pl.* -passes (-päs′; -pàs′ĕz)], [Fr.], an impassable way; hence, a positlon or situation from which there is no logical way out; a deadlock.

im-pas-si-ble (Im-pàs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *passibilis*, capable of feeling < *pati* (*passus*), to feel], 1, not able to suffer; insensible to pain; not subject to pain or harm; 2, not to be moved to passion, or any sign of emotion; apathetic.—*adv.* **im-pas′si-bly.**—*n.* **im-pas″si-bil′i-ty.**

im-pas-sioned (Im-pàsh′ŭnd), *adj.* [¹*in-* + *passion*], moved to strong feeling; ardent; showing deep feeling; as, an *impassioned* appeal.
Syn. glowing, burning, fiery, intense, vehement.

im-pas-sive (Im-pàs′ĭv), *adj.* [²*in-* + *passive*], 1, not feeling, not susceptible to, or not showing, pain or suffering; impassible; 2, incapable of being injured; inanimate; invulnerable; hence, unconscious; insensible; 3, incapable or devoid of emotion; apathetic; unimpressionable; not to be roused to passion; serene.—*adv.* **im-pas′sive-ly.**—*n.* **im-pas′sive-ness.**—*n.* **im″pas-siv′i-ty** (Im″pă-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ).
Syn. apathetic, insensible, invulnerable. (See stoic.)

im-paste (Im-pāst′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* impasted, *p.pr.* impasting], [¹*in-* + *paste*], to form into, or inclose in, or as in, a paste: *Painting*, to paint by putting the colors on thickly.

im-pa-tience (Im-pā′shĕns), *n.* [see **impatient**], 1, failure to stand discomfort or suffering calmly; 2, a feverish desire for quick results; unwillingness to wait; restless irritability because of delay, suspense, opposition, anxiety, etc.

im-pa-tient (Im-pā′shĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *patient*], 1, not bearing what there is to bear with composure or patience; desirous of quick results; restless because of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; intolerant; 2, showing or expressing restlessness, irritability, or intolerance, arising from a state of fretfulness or eagerness.—*adv.* **im-pa′tient-ly.**
Syn. peevish, fretful, hasty, choleric, testy, irritable.

im-peach (Im-pēch′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *empechier* < L.L. *impedicare*, to entangle < Lat. *in*, in + *pedica*, fetter], 1, to call in question; attack disparagingly; discredit, as one's name, honor, motives, or the like; 2, to accuse of a crime; especially, in regard to a public official, to arraign for misconduct in office: *Obs.*, to hinder.—*n.* **im-peach′er.**
Syn. accuse, charge, arraign, censure, discredit.

im-peach-a-ble (Im-pēch′ă-bl), *adj.* 1, of a public officer, liable to trial before a competent tribunal for misconduct in office; also, of an act, tending to make one thus liable; 2, of statements, motives, or the like, liable to criticism or censure.

im-peach-ment (Im-pēch′mĕnt), *n.* 1, a discrediting; a calling to account; disparagement, as of the truth of testimony, honesty of motive, or the like; 2, the accusation and prosecution of a public official for crime or misconduct in office.

im-pearl (Im-pûrl′), *v.t.* [¹*in-* + *pearl*], *Poetic*, 1, to make into, or like, pearls; 2, to decorate with, or as with, pearls; as, to *impearl* with tears, dew, etc.

im-pec-ca-ble (Im-pĕk′ă-bl), *adj.* [< L.L. *impeccabilis* < Lat. *in-*, not + *peccare*, to sin], 1, of persons, not liable to sin or error; 2, of things, blameless; faultless.—*n.* **im-pec″ca-bil′i-ty.**

im-pe-cu-ni-ous (Im″pē-kū′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *pecuniosus* < *pecunia*, money < *pecu*, cattle], usually without money enough for necessities; always poor; penniless.—*n.* **im″pe-cu″ni-os′i-ty.**—*adv.* **im″pe-cu′ni-ous-ly.**

im-ped-ance (Im-pēd′ăns), *n.* [see **impede**], *Elec.*, the apparent resistance of a circuit to the flow of an alternating current.

im-pede (Im-pēd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* impeded, *p.pr.* impeding], [< Lat. *impedire*, to entangle the feet < *in*, in + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], to obstruct; hinder; make slower; as, to *impede* progress.

im-ped-i-ment (Im-pĕd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* 1, the state of being hindered; 2, that which hinders or obstructs; a hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; 3, an organic obstruction to distinct or easy speech; 4, baggage: usually *pl.*: *Law*, 1, that which hinders the contraction of a valid marriage; 2, a legal hindrance to the making of a contract.
Syn. obstacle, encumbrance, bar. (See hindrance.)

im-ped-i-men-ta (Im-pĕd″ĭ-mĕn′tă), *n.pl.* [Lat. = encumbrances: see **impede**], things which hinder progress; baggage: *Mil.*, objects other than natural barriers which delay troops.

im-pel (Im-pĕl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* impelled (-pĕld′), *p.pr.* impelling], [< Lat. *impellere* < *in*, on + *pellere* (*pulsus*), to drive], to drive forward; urge on; force or influence to motion or action; constrain; as, necessity *impelled* him to confide in us; also, to propel; push on.—*n.* **im-pel′ler.**—*adj.* **im-pel′lent.**
Syn. actuate, instigate, induce, move, excite, incite, embolden.—*Ant.* retard, deter, discourage.

im-pend (Im-pĕnd′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *impendēre* < *in*, upon + *pendēre*, to hang], to hang aloft; be ready to fall; hence, figuratively, of evil or danger, hover about; threaten immediately; be about to happen.

im-pend-ent (Im-pĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* *Rare*, close at hand; imminent.—*n.* **im-pend′ence.**

im-pend-ing (Im-pĕn′dĭng), *p.adj.* 1, literally, overhanging; suspended, so as to seem about to fall; 2, figuratively, of danger, evil, or the like, close at hand; imminent; threatening.
Syn. menacing, threatening, near. (See imminent.)

im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty (Im-pĕn″ĕ-trā-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **impenetrable**], 1, the incapability of being pierced or entered; imperviousness; 2, inscrutability; 3, obtuseness: *Phys.*, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time.

im-pen-e-tra-ble (Im-pĕn′ĕ-trā-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *penetrate*], 1, not to be entered or pierced; not admitting entrance or passage through; 2, not capable of being comprehended; inscrutable; as, an *impenetrable* mystery; 3, not susceptible to influences, ideas, or impressions; untouched by sympathy; as, an *impenetrable* mind or heart: *Phys.*, having the property by virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time.—*n.* **im-pen′e-tra-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **im-pen′e-tra-bly.**

im-pen-i-tence (Im-pĕn′ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [see **impenitent**], want of penitence or repentance; the condition of being unrepentant; hardness of heart.—*n.* **im-pen′i-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ).

im-pen-i-tent (Im-pĕn′ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *penitent*], not sorry for one's sin; unrepentant; obdurate; hardened in sin:—*n.* one who is not repentant; a hardened sinner.—*adv.* **im-pen′i-tent-ly.**

im-per-a-tive (Im-pĕr′ă-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *imperativus* < *imperare* (-*atus*), to command], 1, expressing positive command; authoritative; peremptory; 2, not to be avoided or shirked; urgent; compulsory; as, *imperative* necessity: *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which expresses command, advice, entreaty, or exhortation:—*n.* a command, or an action or word that involves or expresses a command: *Gram.*, that mood of the verb which expresses command, advice, entreaty, or exhortation; also, a verb in this mood.—*adv.* **im-per′a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **im-per′a-tive-ness.**
Syn., *adj.* peremptory, commanding, authoritative, arbitrary, dictatorial, imperious, obligatory, urgent.—*Ant.*, *adj.* gentle, submissive, docile, avoidable.

im-pe-ra-tor (Im″pĕ-rā′tôr), *n.* [Lat. = general, leader], commander in chief: originally a title of special honor; later, an emperor.

im-per-cep-ti-ble (Im″pĕr-sĕp′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *perceive*], beyond the range of the senses or of a particular sense; beyond appreciation by the mind, as fine discriminations or differences; hence, brief, gradual, or subtle; as, *imperceptible* growth or change.—*n.* **im″per-cep′ti-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **im″per-cep′ti-bly.**—*n.* **im″per-cep″ti-bil′i-ty.**

im-per-fect (Im-pûr′fĕkt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *perfect*], not fully formed; incomplete; defective; not done; incorrect; faulty; falling short of a desired, adequate, or ideal condition: *Mus.*, so arranged that the third or fifth of the final chord is the melody chord; *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, a tense which indicates past action going on but not completed, or, less accurately, action in the past time; as, he *was walking*, he *walked*:—*n.* the imperfect tense.—*adv.* **im-per′fect-ly.**—*n.* **im-per′fect-ness.**

im-per-fec-tion (Im″pĕr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1, a falling short of a desired, adequate, or ideal condition; incompleteness; faultiness; 2, a defect; blemish; failing; fault.
Syn. weakness, fault, vice, flaw, deficiency, blemish.

im-per-fo-rate (Im-pûr′fō-rāt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *perforate*], not pierced; having no holes: *Anat.*, having no opening: said of parts that normally have openings. Also, **im-per′fo-rat″ed** (-rāt″ĕd).—*adj.* **im-per′fo-ra-ble.**

im-pe-ri-al (Im-pē′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *imperialis*, pertaining to empire < *imperium*, com-

mand], 1, pertaining to an empire, emperor, or empress; 2, of or pertaining to a sovereign state as governing colonies or dependencies: in the British Empire, applied to affairs affecting the combined home and colonial interests; formerly used to designate the government, parliament, or policy of the United Kingdom as distinct from that of her colonies; 3, of or pertaining to sovereignty or august power, or to one who possesses it; commanding; supreme; domineering; imperious; 4, fit for an emperor; hence, magnificent; imposing; superior in size or quality; 5, designating the system of weights and measures legally established in the United Kingdom:—*n.* 1, anything of unusual size or excellence, as a certain size of paper or slate, a large decanter, or the like; 2, the top or roof of a coach; also, *Rare*, a luggage case made to fit such a top; 3, a tuft of hair beneath the lower lip: so called because the emperor Napoleon III wore his beard in this way; 4, a Russian gold coin: **Imperial**, a soldier or an adherent of the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; an Imperialist.—*adv.* **im-pe'ri-al-ly.**

IMPERIAL
Napoleon III wearing an imperial.

Syn., *adj.* kingly, queenly, majestic, royal, sovereign.

im-pe-ri-al-ism (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the power or system of government of an emperor; 2, the belief in the value of colonies: in British and American politics, the policy of the extension of national power, either by the acquisition of new territory or by a closer union of territory already possessed.

im-pe-ri-al-ist (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, a believer in the principle of empire; especially, in British and American politics, one who favors the policy of extending the national power by the acquisition of new territory or by a closer union of territory already possessed; 2, the follower of an emperor: **Imperialist**, an adherent or a soldier of the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.—*adj.* **im-pe'ri-al-is'tic.**

im-per-il (ĭm-pĕr'ĭl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -iled or -illed (-ĭld), *p.pr.* -iling or -illing], [¹*in-* + *peril*], to put in danger or jeopardy; endanger.

im-pe-ri-ous (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *imperiosus* < *imperium*, command], 1, dictatorial; commanding; overbearing; 2, overmastering; urgent.—*adv.* **im-pe'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im-pe'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. arrogant, domineering, lordly, overbearing, arbitrary, dictatorial, imperative, compelling, despotic.

im-per-ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr'ĭsh-ă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *perish*], not subject to decay or destruction; permanently enduring; immortal.—*adv.* **im-per'ish-a-bly.**—*n.* **im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty.**

im-pe-ri-um (ĭm-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ă)], [Lat. = command, absolute power], unrestrained power; supreme command: *Law*, the right of jurisdiction, which includes the authority to use the power of the state to enforce its laws.

im-per-ma-nent (ĭm-pûr'mă-nĕnt).*adj.*[²*in-* + *permanent*], not lasting; temporary.

im-per-me-a-ble (ĭm-pûr'mē-ă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *permeate*], not permitting passage, as of a fluid through a substance; impervious; as, an *impermeable* rock.—*n.* **im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty.**

im-per-son-al (ĭm-pûr'sŭn-ăl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *personal*], 1, not having personality; not existing as a separate individuality; as, an *impersonal* power called Luck; 2, not having reference to a particular person; not relating to a person: *Gram.*, designating verbs used either with no subject or with an indefinite one, always in the third person singular; as, *it snows*; *it seems*:—*n.* *Gram.*, an impersonal verb.—*n.* **im-per'son-al'i-ty.**—*adv.* **im-per'son-al-ly.**

im-per-son-ate (ĭm-pûr'sŭn-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [²*in-* + *person*], 1, to give the qualities of a person to; represent as a person; personify; 2, to act the character of; play the part of.—*n.* **im-per'son-a'tion.**—*n.* **im-per'son-a-tor.**

im-per-ti-nence (ĭm-pûr'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **impertinent**], 1, irrelevancy; unfitness; also, a case of this; 2, incivility; rudeness; insolence; also, an instance of intrusive sauciness or offensive behavior.—*n.* **im-per'ti-nen-cy.**

im-per-ti-nent (ĭm-pûr'tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *pertinent*], 1, of no relation to the matter in hand; out of place; not to the point; 2, saucy; intrusive; insolent; rude; uncivil or offensive in behavior.—*adv.* **im-per'ti-nent-ly.**

Syn. impudent, presumptuous, disrespectful, saucy.

im-per-turb-a-ble (ĭm"pĕr-tûr'bă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *perturb*], not capable of being mentally excited or agitated; self-contained.—*adv.* **im"per-turb'a-bly.**—*n.* **im"per-turb'a-bil'i-ty.**

im-per-vi-ous (ĭm-pûr'vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *pervius*, allowing passage], not affording passage: with *to*; impermeable; impenetrable; as, cement should be *impervious* to water; minds should not be *impervious* to argument.—*adv.* **im-per'vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im-per'vi-ous-ness.**

im-pe-trate (ĭm'pē-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *impetrare* (*-atus*), to obtain < *in*, in + *patrare*, to bring about], *Theol.*, to secure by earnest request or prayer: *Rare*, to beseech; implore.—*n.* **im"pe-tra'tion.**

im-pet-u-os-i-ty (ĭm-pĕt"ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **impetuous**], of physical things, sudden, violent energy of movement or action; of people or feelings, the quality or character which leads to action without thought; impulsiveness; also, an instance of headlong action or rash impulse.

im-pet-u-ous (ĭm-pĕt'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *impétueux* < Lat. *impetuosus* < *impetere*, to assail], 1, of physical things, rushing with force and violence; as, an *impetuous* current; 2, of people or feelings, acting with, or marked by, sudden energy; hasty and rash; ardent; passionate; vehement; violent.—*adv.* **im-pet'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im-pet'u-ous-ness.**

Syn. excitable, violent, furious, headlong, vehement, impulsive, rash, ardent.—*Ant.* calm, deliberate, steady.

im-pe-tus (ĭm'pē-tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = force], 1, the property of a moving body which enables it to overcome resistance because of its mass and velocity; momentum; 2, figuratively, any impulse; moving force; stimulus; incentive.

im-pi-e-ty (ĭm-pī'ē-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [²*in-* + *piety*], 1, want of reverence for the Supreme Being; irreligion; ungodliness; 2, an act of irreverence or wickedness; 3, a want of reverence or respect in general, as for a parent; undutifulness.

im-pinge (ĭm-pinj'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* impinged (-pinjd'), *p.pr.* impinging], [< Lat. *impingere*, to drive at < *in*, into + *pangere*, to fix, drive], 1, to strike or dash; collide: with *on*, *upon*, or *against*; as, sound waves *impinge* on the tympanum of the ear; 2, to encroach; infringe: with *upon*.—*n.* **im-pinge'ment.**

im-pi-ous (ĭm'pī-ŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *pious*], wanting in reverence for God; irreligious; wicked; profane; irreverent; as, *impious* language: *Rare*, wanting in dutifulness, especially toward parents.—*adv.* **im'pi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **im'pi-ous-ness.**

Syn. irreverent, ungodly, wicked, profane, blasphemous.—*Ant.* devout, holy, reverent, godly.

imp-ish (ĭm'pĭsh), *adj.* [see **imp**], having the character of a mischievous little devil or urchin.—*adv.* **imp'ish-ly.**—*n.* **imp'ish-ness.**

im-pla-ca-ble (ĭm-plā'kă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *placate*], not to be pacified or appeased; stubbornly irreconcilable; relentless.—*n.* **im-pla'ca-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **im-pla'ca-bly.**—*n.* **im-pla"ca-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. unrelenting, inexorable, merciless, unappeasable, pitiless.—*Ant.* forgiving, placable, mild, gentle.

im-plant (ĭm-plănt'), *v.t.* [²*in-* + *plant*], 1, to set in deeply; cause to take root; 2, hence, to inculcate, as a principle; instil.—*n.* **im"plan-ta'tion.**

im-ple-ment (ĭm'plē-mĕnt), *n.* [< L.L. *implementum*, accomplishment < Lat. *implēre* (*-pletus*), to fill up, finish < *in*, in + *plēre*, to fill], that which supplies a want, or is a necessity to an end; especially, an instrument, tool, or utensil: *pl.* the equipment necessary to carry out a given operation or work:—*v.t.* to perform; fulfill, as a pledge; execute, as a policy.

im-pli-cate (ĭm'plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *implicare* (*-atus*), to involve < *in*, in + *plicare*, to fold], 1, to fold; entwine; entangle; 2, to involve deeply, especially unfavorably, as a person in a crime; 3, to imply as a natural accompaniment, consequence, or the like; as, the fact of government *implicates* people to be governed.

im-pli-ca-tion (ĭm"plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, an entanglement; 2, the act of implying, or the state of being implied; also, the meaning implied, or consequence involved; an inference.

im-plic-it (ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *implicitus* < *implicare* (*-atus*), to involve: see **implicate**], 1, to be understood, though not directly expressed; implied; 2, essentially contained in, though not expressed or displayed; virtual; potential; 3, trusting in the word or authority of another without question: as, *implicit* faith; unreserved; as, *implicit* confidence.—*adv.* **im-plic'it-ly.**—*n.* **im-plic'it-ness.**

Syn. tacit, implied, virtual, blind, absolute.

im-plied (ĭm-plīd'), *p.adj.* [see **imply**], involved or included by fair or reasonable inference, though not expressed in words or actions; expressed indirectly; tacitly included.—*adv.* **im-pli'ed-ly** (-plī'ĕd-lĭ).

im-plore (ĭm-plōr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* implored (-plōrd'), *p.pr.* imploring], [< Lat. *im-*

plorare, to entreat < *in*, unto + *plorare*, to cry], to entreat earnestly and humbly; supplicate; as, to *implore* God to have mercy; beg for; pray; as, to *implore* mercy from God:—*v.i.* to supplicate.—*adv.* **im-plor'ing-ly.**

Syn. supplicate, beseech, entreat, plead. (See pray.)

im-ply (im-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* implied (-plīd'), *p.pr.* implying], [< O.F. *emplier* < Lat. *implicare*, to involve: see **implicate**], **1**, to contain, signify, or involve by reasonable inference (a fact, truth, or meaning not directly expressed); carry as a consequence; as, wealth *implies* responsibility; **2**, to hint; intimate; insinuate: *Obs.*, to enfold; entangle.

Syn. include, impart, denote, mean, intimate, signify.—*Ant.* express, set forth, make explicit.

im-pol-i-cy (im-pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* + *policy*], unsuitableness, as of a course of action to the result desired; inadvisability; inexpediency.

im-po-lite (im"pō-līt'), *adj.* [*in-* + *polite*], uncivil; rude; boorish; discourteous; ill-mannered.—*adv.* **im"po-lite'ly.**—*n.* **im"po-lite'ness.**

im-pol-i-tic (im-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* [*in-* + *politic*], **1**, unwise; not prudent or sagacious: said of persons; **2**, not judicious; inexpedient; apt to imperil the result desired: said of actions, measures, or the like.—*adv.* **im-pol'i-tic-ly.**

im-pon-der-a-ble (im-pŏn'dĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *ponderable*], without weight; very light.—*n.* **im-pon"der-a-bil'i-ty.**

¹im-port (im-pōrt'), *v.t.* [< L.L. *importare* (*-atus*), to bring in < *in*, in + *portare*, to bear], **1**, to bring from without or from abroad, especially for commercial purposes: opposite of *export*; **2**, to introduce, as bitterness into a debate:—*n.* (im'pōrt), an article brought from a foreign country; especially, merchandise intended for sale: usually *pl.*—*n.* **im-port'er.**

²im-port (im-pōrt'), *v.t.* [< L.L. *importare*, to be of consequence, to mean < Lat. *importare*, to bring in], **1**, to signify or imply; **2**, to be of consequence or concern to; affect seriously or significantly:—*v.i.* to have consequence; be of moment:—*n.* (im'pōrt), **1**, meaning; that which is implied; signification, especially as affected by context; **2**, consequence; moment; importance; significance.

Syn., *n.* sense, purport, weight. (See signification.)

im-por-tance (im-pōr'tăns), *n.* **1**, the quality or state of being significant, weighty, or momentous; **2**, social consequence; high position; **3**, pretentiousness; pompousness.

Syn. significance, weight, moment, value, consequence.

im-por-tant (im-pōr'tănt), *adj.* **1**, of serious consequence; bearing weight or significance; momentous; **2**, of high position; of social consequence; **3**, pretentious; pompous.—*adv.* **im-por'tant-ly.**

Syn. grave, weighty, momentous, significant, valuable, influential, prominent, consequential, pompous. (See serious.)—*Ant.* insignificant, unimportant, trifling.

im-por-ta-tion (im"pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **¹import**], **1**, the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad: opposite of *exportation*; **2**, that which is brought into a country from abroad, as merchandise, wares, labor (workmen), fashions, etc.

im-por-tu-nate (im-pōr'tū-nāt), *adj.* [see **importune**], vexatiously persistent in demand; pressing; urgent.—*adv.* **im-por'tu-nate-ly.**

im-por-tune (im"pōr-tūn'; im-pōr'tūn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tuned (-tūnd'), *p.pr.* -tuning], [< Fr. *importuner*, to annoy, beg < L.L. *importunari* (*-atus*) < Lat. *importunus*, troublesome], to beset with continual petitions:—*v.i.* to beg urgently.

Syn. beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit.

im-por-tu-ni-ty (im"pōr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], persistent demand; insistence; pressing solicitation.—*n.* **im-por'tu-na-cy.**

im-pose (im-pōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imposed (-pōzd'), *p.pr.* imposing], [< Lat. *in*, on + *pausare*, to cease (confused with *ponere* (*positus*), to place)], **1**, to lay or inflict upon, as a burden, tax, or punishment; force upon, as by authority or influence; **2**, to obtrude; as, to *impose* one's company or opinions upon others; **3**, to palm off deceivingly or fraudulently; with *upon*: *Eccl.*, to lay on (hands), as in confirmation or ordination; *Print.*, to lay out and lock up (pages of type), usually in multiples of four, so that the pages printed from them will be accurately placed and in consecutive order:—*v.i.* **1**, to create a striking impression; exert influence through appearance or prestige; **2**, to take advantage; presume: with *upon*; as, to *impose* upon one's good nature; **3**, to take advantage through deception: with *upon*.

im-pos-ing (im-pōz'ĭng), *p.adj.* strikingly impressive; commanding; stately; grand.

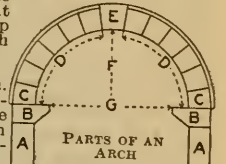
Syn. striking, majestic, noble, dignified.—*Ant.* featureless, unimpressive, commonplace, forceless.

im-po-si-tion (im"pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *impositio* (*-onis*), imposition < *imponere* (*-positus*), to impose], **1**, the act of imposing, as a burden, or of imposing upon; also, that which is imposed; **2**, in England, additional work required, as of a student, for punishment; **3**, a trick, fraud, or deception: *Eccl.*, a laying on of hands, as in ordination: *Print.*, the arrangement of type into groups of pages for printing.

im-pos-si-bil-i-ty (im-pŏs"ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **impossible**], **1**, the state or fact of not being able to exist, be done, or happen; **2**, that which cannot exist or be done; that which cannot be imagined; utter improbability: *Colloq.*, an objectionable thing or person; an intolerable situation.

im-pos-si-ble (im-pŏs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *possible*], **1**, not capable of occurring or being; **2**, hopeless; not feasible; not to be done conveniently; as, it is *impossible* to meet you: *Colloq.*, utterly objectionable, as a person; unsuitable; outrageous; as, an *impossible* situation.—*adv.* **im-pos'si-bly.**

im-post (im'pōst), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *imponere* (*-positus*), to place on], a tax, tribute, or duty; especially, a duty levied by the government on goods brought into a country: *Arch.*, the top member of a pillar on which an arch rests.



PARTS OF AN ARCH

A, A, piers; B, B, imposts; C, C, springers; D, D, voussoirs; E, keystone; F, rise; G, span.

Syn. toll, tax, duty.

im-pos-tor (im-pŏs'tĕr), *n.* [< *impose*, influenced by *imposture*], one who deceives others by an assumed character or false pretensions; a swindler.

im-pos-ture (im-pŏs'tūr), *n.* [< L.L. *impostura*, imposition: see **imposition**], deception by means of false pretensions; fraud.

im-po-tence (im'pō-tĕns), *n.* [see **impotent**], **1**, the state of being weak in body or mind; feebleness; **2**, utter inability to accomplish a purpose: *Law* and *Med.*, absence of procreative sexual power.—*n.* **im'po-ten-cy.**

Syn. weakness, infirmity, frailty, incapacity.

im-po-tent (im'pō-tĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *potent*], **1**, wanting in physical, mental, or moral power; weak; without vigor; **2**, lacking sexual power: *Obs.*, wanting in self-control.—*adv.* **im'po-tent-ly.**

im-pound (im-pound'), *v.t.* [*in-* + ²*pound*], to shut up in a pen; as, to *impound* stray cattle; confine: *Law*, to seize and hold.

im-pov-er-ish (im-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *empoverir* < Lat. *in*, in + *pauper*, poor], **1**, to make poor; **2**, to use up the strength, richness, or fertility of, as land.—*n.* **im-pov'er-ish-ment.**

im-pow-er (im-pou'ĕr), *v.t.* [see **empower**], **1**, to give authority to; authorize; **2**, to enable. Also, **em-pow'er**, *Pfd. S.*

im-prac-ti-ca-ble (im-prăk'tĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *practicable*], **1**, not to be effected by the means employed or at command; almost impossible; **2**, not easily managed; **3**, impassable, as roads.—*n.* **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **im-prac'ti-ca-bly.**—*n.* **im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty.**

im-pre-cate (im'prē-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *imprecari* (*-atus*) < *in*, upon + *precari*, to pray], to call down (an evil or a curse); invoke: *Obs.* or *Rare*, to curse; wish evil to.—*adj.* **im'pre-ca-to-ry.**

im-pre-ca-tion (im"prē-kā'shŭn), *n.* a curse; the invoking of evil upon any one.

Syn. curse, execration, anathema. (See malediction.)

im-preg-na-ble (im-prĕg'nă-bl), *adj.* [< Fr. *imprenable* (< Lat. *in-*, not) + *prendre*, to take], **1**, not to be captured, as a fortress; **2**, not to be overcome, as virtue.—*adv.* **im-preg'na-bly.**—*n.* **im-preg"na-bil'i-ty.**

im-preg-nate (im-prĕg'nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< L.L. *impraegnare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *in*, in + *praegnans*, pregnant], **1**, to make (a female) pregnant; to fecundate (an ovum); also, to make fertile, as land; **2**, to cause to be filled or permeated with; saturate, as wood with creosote; hence, **3**, to imbue, as with feelings, principles, etc.:—*adj.* (-nāt), impregnated.—*n.* **im"preg-na'tion.**

im-pre-sa-ri-o (im"prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -rios (-ōz); -sari (-rē)], [It. < *impresa*, undertaking], the organizer, manager, or conductor of an opera or concert company.

im-pre-scrip-ti-ble (im"prē-skrĭp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *prescribe*], inalienable; fixed: *Law*, not to be obtained or lost by the rule of prescription, as property.

[1]im-press (ĭm-prĕs′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *imprimere* (*-pressus*) <*in*, in + *premere*, to press], **1**, to exert pressure upon; mark (a thing), especially with a die, stamp, or the like; as, she *impressed* the wax with her seal; **2**, to produce (a mark) by pressure on something; imprint; **3**, to press (a thing upon another) so as to leave a mark; as, he *impressed* his brand on the animal; **4**, figuratively, to affect or influence strongly; as, the speech *impressed* me deeply:—*n.* (ĭm′prĕs), **1**, a mark produced by pressure, as by a stamp; **2**, a distinguishing mark; characteristic; stamp.

[2]im-press (ĭm-prĕs′), *v.t.* [[1]*in-* + [2]*press*], **1**, to compel to enter the public service, as soldiers or sailors; formerly, to seize by force for British naval service; **2**, to seize for public service, as goods.

im-press-i-ble (ĭm-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [see [1]**impress**], capable of being mentally affected; sensitive.—*n.* **im-press″i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ).

im-pres-sion (ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of marking, stamping, etc.; **2**, the state of being marked, stamped, or affected by outside influence; **3**, the mark made by a stamp or mold; as, the *impression* on a coin; **4**, the style or character formed by outside force or indirect influence; **5**, an image in the mind caused by something outside it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by sensation, emotion, or intellect; **6**, a vague notion, remembrance, or belief: *Print.*, the act or result of pressing type, plates, etc., on paper; *Publishing*, the whole number of copies printed at one time; especially, the copies reprinted unaltered from the original plates; distinguished from *edition*.

im-pres-sion-a-ble (ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn-*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving effects from without or of being influenced by surroundings; as, an *impressionable* nature.—*n.* **im-pres″sion-a-bil′i-ty.**
Syn. susceptible, moldable, sensitive.

im-pres-sion-ism (ĭm-prĕsh′ŭn-ĭzm), *n. Art*, a theory of painting in which the underlying aim is to record the vividness and force of the artist's first impression without elaborate detail; *Lit.*, the broad treatment of a subject, without much explanatory detail.—*adj.* and *n.* **im-pres′sion-ist.**

im-pres-sion-is-tic (ĭm-prĕsh″ŭn-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a certain style, as in art and literature, which conveys a general impression through the immediate subjective effect, with slight regard to minor details.

im-pres-sive (ĭm-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* capable of making an effect on the intellect or feelings.—*adv.* **im-pres′sive-ly.**—*n.* **im-pres′sive-ness.**
Syn. stirring, exciting, moving, imposing.

im-press-ment (ĭm-prĕs′mĕnt), *n.* [see [2]**impress**], the act of impressing into public service or of seizing for public use.

im-prest (ĭm′prĕst), *n.* [[1]*in-* + obs. *prest*, loan (O.F. <L.L. *praestare*, to stand surety for): influenced by It. and L.L. *imprestare*, to lend], **1**, an advance of money to a person to enable him to execute a specified piece of state business; **2**, formerly, advance pay of soldiers or sailors:—*adj. Obs.*, advanced; loaned.

im-pri-ma-tur (ĭm″prĭ-mā′tûr), *n.* [Lat. = let it be printed], a license to print a book, pamphlet, or the like; hence, sanction in general.

***im-pri-mis** (ĭm-prī′mĭs), *adv.* [<Lat. *in primis*, among the first], in the first place.

im-print (ĭm-prĭnt′), *v.t.* [[1]*in-* + *print*], **1**, to mark by pressure; **2**, to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked type; **3**, to impress deeply, as on the mind or memory:—*n.* (ĭm′prĭnt), **1**, an impression, impress, or mark left by something; **2**, the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book.

im-pris-on (ĭm-prĭz′n), *v.t.* [[1]*in-* + *prison*], **1**, to put into a jail; detain in custody; incarcerate; **2**, to restrain or confine in any way.

im-pris-on-ment (ĭm-prĭz′n-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, state of being shut in, or as in, jail; confinement; restraint; **2**, the act of putting in jail.

im-prob-a-bil-i-ty (ĭm-prŏb″*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **improbable**], **1**, unlikelihood; **2**, an event not likely to happen.

im-prob-a-ble (ĭm-prŏb′*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *probable*], not likely to be true; not easily believed; possible, but not to be expected; unlikely to occur.—*adv.* **im-prob′a-bly.**

im-promp-tu (ĭm-prŏmp′tū), *adv.* [Fr. <Lat. *in*, in + *promptus*, readiness <*promere* (*promptus*), to produce], without preparation; offhand:—*adj.* said, made, or done on the spur of the moment:—*n.* an extemporaneous speech or performance.

im-prop-er (ĭm-prŏp′ẽr), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *proper*], **1**, not well adapted or suited to the purpose in view; **2**, not according to good manners; unseemly; unbecoming; indecent; **3**, not in accord with fact, truth, or reason; wrong; inaccurate: **improper fraction**, *Math.*, a fraction having a numerator larger than the denominator, as $\frac{4}{3}$.—*adv.* **im-prop′er-ly.**

im-pro-pri-e-ty (ĭm″prō-prī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality of being improper; **2**, an instance of that which is not in accordance with usage, custom, decency, or correctness.

im-prov-a-ble (ĭm-pro͞ov′*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* [see **improve**], capable of being bettered.

im-prove (ĭm-pro͞ov′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* improved (-pro͞ovd′), *p.pr.* improving], [<A.F. *emprower* <O.F. *en-*, in + *prou*, profit <Lat. *in*, in + *pro*, for], **1**, to make better, or more profitable or desirable; **2**, to use to advantage; utilize; as, to *improve* an opportunity; **3**, to alter so as to make more valuable, as a building lot:—*v.i.* **1**, to grow better, as in health; **2**, to alter for the better; add a degree of worth or value: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to increase in value; advance to a better quality or condition.—*n.* **im-prov′er.**

im-prove-ment (ĭm-pro͞ov′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, advancement of anything to a better condition; also, the result of this advancement; **2**, that by which the value of anything, especially property, is increased: usually *pl.*

im-prov-i-dence (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* [see **improvident**], failure to provide for the future; want of foresight or thrift.

im-prov-i-dent (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *provide*], lacking foresight or thrift; not providing for the future.—*adv.* **im-prov′i-dent-ly.**
Syn. prodigal, wasteful, shiftless, thriftless, reckless.

im-prov-i-sa-tion (ĭm-prŏv″ĭ-sā′shŭn; -zā′shŭn), *n.* [see **improvise**], **1**, the act of composing poetry or music without preparation; **2**, an extemporaneous composition.

im-pro-vise (ĭm″prō-vīz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vised (-vīzd′), *p.pr.* -vising], [<It. *improvviso*, unprovided, extempore <Lat. *in-*, not + *providēre* (*-visus*), to foresee, provide], **1**, to compose without preparation or forethought: used especially of verse or music; **2**, to make up on the spur of the moment or for a special occasion; as, to *improvise* a fancy costume:—*v.i.* **1**, to compose without previous thought; **2**, to do a thing offhand.—*n.* **im″pro-vis′er; im-prov′i-sa″tor.**

im-pru-dence (ĭm-pro͞o′dĕns), *n.* [see **imprudent**], **1**, want of discretion; rashness; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interests; **2**, an act lacking discretion or foresight.

im-pru-dent (ĭm-pro͞o′dĕnt), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *prudent*], wanting caution or discretion; heedless of consequences; indiscreet.—*adv.* **im-pru′dent-ly.**
Syn. improvident, incautious, heedless, foolhardy, rash, inconsiderate, injudicious, indiscreet.

im-pu-dence (ĭm′pū-dĕns), *n.* [see **impudent**], impertinence; forwardness; sauciness: *Obs.*, immodesty; indelicacy.—*n.* **im′pu-den-cy.**
Syn. effrontery, pertness, boldness. (See assurance.)

im-pu-dent (ĭm′pū-dĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *impudens* <*in-*, not + *pudens* (*-entis*), feeling shame], pert; insolent; offensively forward; disrespectful; insolent; brazen: *Obs.*, not modest; indecent; shameless.—*adv.* **im′pu-dent-ly.**

im-pugn (ĭm-pūn′), *v.t.* [<Fr. *impugner* <Lat. *in*, against + *pugnare*, to fight], to attack by arguments; question; attack as false.—*n.* **im-pugn′er.**

im-pu-is-sant (ĭm-pū′ĭ-sănt), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *puissant*], powerless; impotent; feeble; weak.—*n.* **im-pu′is-sance** (-săns).

im-pulse (ĭm′pŭls), *n.* [<Lat. *impellere* (*-pulsus*), to push: see **impel**], **1**, force communicated suddenly, causing motion; an impetus; **2**, the result of an impelling force; **3**, incitement to action arising from some external stimulus or state of mind; **4**, a sudden determination to act, without reflection or deliberation: *Mech.*, the effect of a force in changing the motion of a body, measured by the product of the force multiplied by the time during which it acts: most frequently applied to forces of brief duration.
Syn. incentive, incitement, motive, instigation, influence. An *incentive* spurs or goads one to action; our desires, ambitions, or goals furnish *incentives*. A rich man may lack the *incentive* to earn money, but love of a certain profession may furnish a driving *incentive* to work. *Incentive* and *motive* are sometimes interchangeable, but *motive* implies the reason and will behind an action, rather than the stimulation that excited it. *Motive* determines what we shall do; *incentive* drives us to performance. Fear of punishment is often a child's *motive* for deceiving; detectives seek for the *motive* which may clear up an unexplained murder. An *impulse* is always mental: it is a sudden rush of feeling that incites to action without reflection; those who speak first and think afterward act on *impulse;* warm-hearted people yield to the *impulse* to be generous.

im-pul-sion (im-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of driving, or impelling, or the state of being driven, urged, or impelled: **2**, the sudden driving impact of a body in motion upon another body; **3**, tendency to onward motion derived from a driving force; impetus; **4**, instigation; stimulation to action.

im-pul-sive (im-pŭl′siv), *adj.* **1**, having the power of urging forward; **2**, influenced by, or resulting from, some sudden moving force, either external or mental; as, *impulsive* movements; **3**, apt to be moved to action by sudden and momentary feeling or emotion: *Mech.*, acting for a short time: used of forces where the effect is measured by the impulse.—*adv.* **im-pul′sive-ly.**—*n.* **im-pul′sive-ness.**

Syn. impetuous, headlong, passionate, spontaneous.

im-pu-ni-ty (im-pū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *impunitas* < *impunis*, without punishment < *in-*, not + *poena*, punishment], freedom from punishment, injury, or loss; as, you cannot lie with *impunity*.

im-pure (im-pūr′), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *pure*], **1**, not clean; unwholesome; **2**, mixed with a foreign or inferior substance; adulterated; **3**, not virtuous in thought, word, or deed; **4**, unclean; unhallowed; **5**, not idiomatic: ungrammatical; obscure: said of a language or style.—*adv.* **im-pure′ly.**—*n.* **im-pure′ness.**

im-pu-ri-ty (im-pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], **1**, the condition of being impure, physically or morally; **2**, that which is, or tends to make, unclean.

im-pur-ple (im-pûr′pl), *v.t.* [see **empurple**], to make purple. See **em-pur′ple**, *Pfd. S.*

im-put-a-ble (im-pūt′ă-bl), *adj.* [see **impute**], capable of being charged or ascribed; attributable.—*adv.* **im-put′a-bly.**—*n.* **im-put″a-bil′i-ty.**

im-pu-ta-tion (im″pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of laying a charge against some one; an ascribing of responsibility; insinuation; **2**, anything charged, especially discredit; blame; reproach.

im-put-a-tive (im-pūt′ă-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, inclined to censure or charge to another; **2**, attributable; ascribable.—*adv.* **im-put′a-tive-ly.**

im-pute (im-pūt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* imputed, *p.pr.* imputing], [< Lat. *imputare* (*-atus*) < *in*, to + *putare*, to reckon], to set to the account of; charge, attribute, or ascribe: *Theol.*, to attribute (sin or righteousness) as received from another.—*n.* **im-put′er.**

in (in), *prep.* [A.S.], **1**, within the bounds or limits of; as, lost *in* the woods; hurt *in* the hand; **2**, being surrounded by, as circumstances, activities, interests, etc.; as, *in* business; *in* trouble; **3**, within (a state, condition, occupation, situation, etc.); as, calm *in* death; *in* chains; *in* pain; **4**, within (a period of time); during; as, *in* winter; **5**, after; as, return *in* two days; **6**, at the time of; as, *in* the beginning; **7**, in the person or case of; as, you have a friend *in* me; **8**, in the range of; as, *in* mathematics; within the capacity, thought, etc., of; as, it isn't *in* him to do that; **9**, made of; as, a figure *in* porcelain; expressed in; as, a play *in* French; **10**, on account of; as, to rejoice *in* youth; **11**, as a means of; as, *in* explanation, let me offer this; **12**, from among; as, nine times *in* ten: **in as much as, inasmuch as,** because; considering that:—*adv.* **1**, to the inside; as, he went *in*; **2**, close by; at home; as, my master is *in*:—*adj.* **1**, incoming; inward; interior; **2**, in port; arrived; as, an *in* ship: *Slang*, the richer by; as, he was *in* five dollars:—*n. Baseball*, a ball pitched so as to curve toward a right-handed batter: *pl.* **1**, the political party in office; **2**, in baseball, the side at the bat: **ins and outs**, **1**, windings and turnings; **2**, vicissitudes; as, the *ins and outs* of life; **3**, the minute details of any complicated procedure.

^{1}in- *prefix*, [< Lat. *in*, in, into, on, to, against], in; into; toward; within; on: found in the forms *il-* before *l*, as *illusion*; *ir-* before *r*, as *irradiate*; *im-* before *b*, *m*, *p*, as *imbibe*; *immerse*; *impart*; and in words coming from the French, usually *en-*, as *enrich*.

^{2}in- *prefix*, [Lat. prefix = not], not; without; non-; un-; as, *inaudible*; *inactive*; *inelastic*: found, like ^{1}*in-*, as *il-*, *ir-*, and *im-*; as, *illicit*; *irregular*; *immense*.

^{3}in- *prefix*, [A.S.], meaning in, into, within, toward, on: usually combined with words of English origin.

In. *abbr.* [*pl.* in., ins.], inch:—**In**, *Chem.*, the symbol [In] for the element indium.

-in *suffix*, [< Lat. *-inus*], *Chem.*, used in names of certain elements and of neutral compounds; as, album*in*; fibr*in*: in elements, usually *-ine*; as, chlor*ine*.

in-a-bil-i-ty (in″ă-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [^{2}*in-* + *ability*], the state or condition of being without power to do; lack of power, mental, moral, or physical.

Syn. incapacity, impotence, incompetence. (See disability.)—*Ant.* strength, ability, power.

in-ac-ces-si-ble (in″ăk-sĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *access*], not easy to get to or into; not approachable; not obtainable.—*adv.* **in″ac-ces′si-bly.**—*n.* **in″ac-ces″si-bil′i-ty.**

in-ac-cu-ra-cy (in-ăk′ū-rā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-siz)], [see **inaccurate**], **1**, the quality of being inexact; incorrectness; **2**, a mistake; an error.

in-ac-cu-rate (in-ăk′ū-rāt), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *accurate*], incorrect; not exact; containing errors.—*adv.* **in-ac′cu-rate-ly.**—*n.* **in-ac′cu-rate-ness.**

in-ac-tion (in-ăk′shŭn), *n.* [^{2}*in-* + *act*], **1**, lack of motion; **2**, the state of idleness.

in-ac-tive (in-ăk′tĭv), *adj.* **1**, powerless to move; **2**, sluggish; idle.—*n.* **in-ac′tive-ness.**—*adv.* **in-ac′tive-ly.**—*n.* **in″ac-tiv′i-ty.**

Syn. inert, phlegmatic, lazy, idle, passive, supine, lifeless, indolent. *Inactive* people are not active: they may be lazy, and disinclined to act; they may be ill, and not able to exercise; they may be slow as opposed to lively or quick; they may be idle for the moment because there is nothing to do. *Inert* implies a disinclination to act, even to move, commonly inherent; *inert* natures, minds, bodies, are hard to prod or stimulate into motion or activity. *Inert* is applied figuratively to bodies in a state of torpor; as, the senseless man lay *inert* upon the floor; a hibernating animal lies *inert* the winter long. Both *inactive* and *inert* are applied to things; we speak of an *inactive* volcano; matter is *inert*. *Phlegmatic* describes those who are born heavy, dull, and stolid of mind and temperament; they are unexcitable rather than lazy or lifeless.

in-ad-e-quate (in-ăd′ĕ-kwāt), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *adequate*], not equal to some demand or requirement; not sufficient.—*adv.* **in-ad′e-quate-ly.**—*n.* **in-ad′e-quate-ness.**—*n.* **in-ad′e-qua-cy.**

Syn. incapable, deficient, insufficient, unsuitable.

in-ad-mis-si-ble (in″ăd-mis′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *admit*], **1**, not to be granted or conceded as true; **2**, not to be allowed or admitted.—*adv.* **in″ad-mis′si-bly.**—*n.* **in″ad-mis″si-bil′i-ty.**

in-ad-vert-ence (in″ăd-vûr′tĕns), *n.* [^{2}*in-* + *advert*], **1**, inattention; negligence; **2**, an oversight; a mistake.—*n.* **in″ad-vert′en-cy.**

in-ad-vert-ent (in″ăd-vûr′tĕnt), *adj.* **1**, inattentive; careless; **2**, unintentional; as, an *inadvertent* slight.—*adv.* **in″ad-vert′ent-ly.**

Syn. unconsidered, heedless, thoughtless, inattentive. (See negligent.)—*Ant.* thoughtful, considerate, careful.

in-al-ien-a-ble (in-āl′yĕn-ă-bl), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *alien*], incapable of being properly surrendered or transferred to another; as, *inalienable* rights or prerogatives.—*adv.* **in-al′ien-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-al″ien-a-bil′i-ty.**

in-am-o-ra-ta (in-ăm″ō-rā′tă), *n.* [It. < *inamorare*, to fall in love with < Lat. *in*, in + *amor*, love], a woman with whom one is in love.

in-ane (in-ān′), *adj.* [< Lat. *inanis*, empty, vain], empty; senseless; silly.—*adv.* **in-ane′ly.**

in-an-i-mate (in-ăn′ĭ-māt), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *animate*], **1**, without life; specifically, not endowed with animal life; **2**, hence, dull; spiritless; lifeless.—*adv.* **in-an′i-mate-ly.**—*n.* **in-an′i-mate-ness.**

Syn. lifeless, dull, inert, soulless, spiritless. (See dead.)

in-a-ni-tion (in″ă-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *inanitio* (*-onis*) < *inanire* (*-itus*), to make empty < *inanis*, empty], emptiness; exhaustion from hunger.

in-an-i-ty (in-ăn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], [see **inane**], emptiness; senselessness: *pl.* vanities.

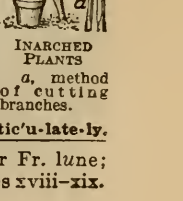
in-ap-pli-ca-ble (in-ăp′lĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *apply*], **1**, not suitable or fit for a certain purpose or case; **2**, not bearing upon the case in point.—*adv.* **in-ap′pli-ca-bly.**—*n.* **in-ap″pli-ca-bil′i-ty.**

in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble (in″ă-prē′shĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *appreciate*], too small to be realized; of no consequence.—*adv.* **in″ap-pre′ci-a-bly.**

in-ap-pro-pri-ate (in″ă-prō′prĭ-āt), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *appropriate*], not suitable for a particular occasion or person; not fit; not proper.—*adv.* **in″ap-pro′pri-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in″ap-pro′pri-ate-ness.**

in-apt (in-ăpt′), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *apt*], not suitable; not ready; unfit.—*adv.* **in-apt′ly.**—*n.* **in-apt′ness.**

in-apt-i-tude (in-ăp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**, lack of general fitness or suitableness; **2**, want of readiness; **3**, want of skill; unhandiness.



INARCHED PLANTS
a, method of cutting branches.

in-arch (in-ärch′), *v.t.* [^{1}*in-* + ^{1}*arch*], to graft by bringing two branches into contact while both are growing on their own roots.

in-ar-tic-u-late (in″är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *articulate*], **1**, not uttered in the form of intelligible speech, as a moan or the sounds made by animals; **2**, incapable of speech; unable to speak distinctly; as, *inarticulate* with rage; **3**, unspoken; dumb; as, *inarticulate* grief: *Zoöl.*, not composed of segments united by joints.—*adv.* **in″ar-tic′u-late-ly.**

in-ar-tis-tic (In"är-tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [²*in-* + *artistic*], 1, not in accord with the principles of art; 2, lacking appreciation of art; 3, not graceful; not skilful. Also, **in"ar-tis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **in"ar-tis'ti-cal-ly.**

in-as-much (In"ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* [*in* + ¹*as* + *much*], in so far; to such a degree; in view of the fact: often, *in as much* (see *in*): used with *as.*

in-at-ten-tion (In"ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [²*in-* + *attend*], heedlessness; failure to fix one's mind on a matter; lack of courteous regard or attention.

in-at-ten-tive (In"ă-tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* paying no heed (to); negligent; heedless.—*adv.* **in"at-ten'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in"at-ten'tive-ness.**

Syn. absent-minded, thoughtless. (See negligent.)

in-au-di-ble (In-ô'dĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *audible*], incapable of being heard; not heard.—*adv.* **in-au'di-bly.**—*n.* **in-au"di-bil'i-ty.**

in-au-gu-ral (In-ô'gŭ-răl), *adj.* [see **inaugurate**], pertaining to the ceremonies accompanying the dedication of a public building, the formal installation of a person in office, or the like:—*n.* an address made on such an occasion.

in-au-gu-rate (In-ô'gŭ-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *in-* + *augurare* (*-atus*), to take omens, introduce to office with ceremonies by augurs < *augur*, a diviner or reader of omens], **1,** to admit or introduce into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; install; **2,** to make a formal beginning of; as, to *inaugurate* a custom; begin, as a new policy; **3,** to initiate the public use of by some ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.—*n.* **in-au'gu-ra"tion.**

Syn. institute, initiate, begin, commence, induct.

in-aus-pi-cious (In"ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *auspicious*], unfavorable; of bad omen; as, an *inauspicious* sign.—*adv.* **in"aus-pi'cious-ly.**

in-board (In'bôrd"), *adj.* [²*in-* + *board*], *Naut.*, situated inside the hull:—*adv.* *Naut.*, toward the center of the vessel; as, ballast stored *inboard.*

in-born (In'bôrn"), *adj.* [²*in-* + ²*bear*], implanted by nature; innate.

Syn. inbred, natural, ingrained. (See inherent.)

in-bound (In'bound"), *adj.* [²*in-* + ²*bound*], bound or headed toward, rather than away from, a given or implied place.

in-bred (In'brĕd"), *p.adj.* [see **inbreed**], **1,** born with one; natural; as, man has an *inbred* love of freedom; **2,** (In-brĕd'), born of closely related parents.

Syn. ingrained, innate, natural. (See inherent.)

in-breed (In-brēd'), *v.t.* [²*in-* + *breed*], **1,** to produce within; **2,** to mate (animals closely related).

inc. *abbr.* **1,** including; included; inclusive (also, **incl.**); **2,** incorporated (also, **incor.**); **3,** increase.

In-ca (Ing'kȧ), *n.* [Sp. < Peruv.], **1,** an emperor of Peru before the Spanish conquest; also, a member of the imperial clan of Peru; **2,** a member of the tribe of Indians dominant in South America at that time.

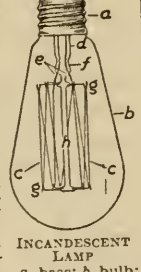
in-cage (In-kāj'), *v.t.* [²*in-* + *cage*], to shut in, or as in, a cage; coop up.

in-cal-cu-la-ble (In-kăl'kŭ-lȧ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *calculate*], **1,** beyond reckoning or estimate; **2,** uncertain.—*adv.* **in-cal'cu-la-bly.**

in-ca-les-cent (In"kȧ-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incalescens* (*-entis*) < *in-*, in + *calescere*, to grow hot < *calēre*, to be hot, glow], increasing in heat.

in-can-des-cence (In"kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* [see **incandescent**], the condition of emitting light as a result of intense heat, as does an electric lamp filament.—*n.* **in"can-des'cen-cy.**

in-can-des-cent (In"kăn-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incandescens* (*-entis*) < *in-*, in + *candescere*, to begin to glisten, glow < *candēre*, to be glittering white], glowing with heat; white with intense heat; hence, brilliant; resplendent; shining; clear: **incandescent lamp,** a form of lamp in which the light is produced by a filament which is rendered luminous by its resistance to an electric current.



INCANDESCENT LAMP

a, base; *b*, bulb; *c*, *c*, filaments; *d*, stem; *e*, lead-in wires; *f*, sealed section of stem; *g*, *g*, anchors; *h*, hub.

in-can-ta-tion (In"kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *incantatio* (*-onis*), an enchanting < *incantare*, to enchant < *in-*, on + *cantare*, to sing, act, charm < *canere*, to sing], **1,** the use of magical words, spoken or sung, for enchantment or exorcism; **2,** the formula so used; **3,** hence, any magic, sorcery, wizardry, or enchantment.

in-ca-pa-ble (In-kā'pȧ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *capable*], **1,** not having the power or fitness for a specified action: with *of*: as, *incapable* of understanding; **2,** not able to admit; not susceptible; as, *incapable* of improvement; **3,** not sufficiently wicked; as, *incapable* of murder; **4,** deficient in ordinary ability; *Law*, lacking legal qualification.—*n.* **in-ca'pa-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-ca'pa-bly.**—*n.* **in-ca"pa-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. insufficient, unqualified, incompetent, inadequate. (See unable.)—*Ant.* able, sufficient, qualified.

in-ca-pac-i-tate (In"kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [see **incapacity**], to deprive of ability or natural power; render powerless or unfit; disable; *Law*, to deprive of legal requisites; disqualify.—*n.* **in"ca-pac'i-ta'tion.**

in-ca-pac-i-ty (In"kȧ-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [²*in-* + *capacity*], lack of power, physical or mental; disability from any cause.

Syn. inability, disability, incompetency, incapability, disqualification.—*Ant.* capacity, ability, qualification.

in-car-cer-ate (In-kär'sĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *incarcerare* (*-atus*), to imprison < Lat. *in-*, in + *carcer*, a prison], to imprison; confine:—*adj.* imprisoned.—*n.* **in-car"cer-a'tion.**—*n.* **in-car'cer-a"tor** (-ā"tẽr).

in-car-na-dine (In-kär'nȧ-dĭn), *adj.* [< It. *incarnadino*, carnation color < *incarnato*, incarnate, of flesh color < Lat. *incarnare* (*-atus*), to clothe with flesh], flesh-colored; pink; also, crimson, or blood red:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dined (-dĭnd), *p.pr.* -dining], to dye red, flesh color, pink, or crimson.

in-car-nate (In-kär'nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incarnare* (*-atus*), to clothe with flesh < *in-*, in + *caro* (*carnis*), flesh], embodied in human form; personified:—*v.t.* (In-kär'nāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], **1,** to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh; **2,** hence, to express in concrete form; actualize; **3,** to be the type of; embody, as a quality or other abstraction.

in-car-na-tion (In"kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; **2,** a person or form embodying a principle, ideal, etc.; also, a person in whom some attribute, principle, or quality is exhibited in a human form: *Theol.*, the taking upon himself of human nature by the Son of God; embodiment of God in human form, as in the person of Jesus.

in-case (In-kās'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* incased (-kāst'), *p.pr.* incasing], [²*in-* + *case*], to inclose in a box or other covering; surround with anything. Also, **en-case'.**—*n.* **in-case'ment.**

in-cau-tious (In-kô'shŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *caution*], heedless; careless; indifferent; unwary.—*adv.* **in-cau'tious-ly.**—*n.* **in-cau'tious-ness.**

Syn. indiscreet, imprudent, thoughtless, foolhardy, rash.—*Ant.* cautious, prudent, discreet, circumspect.

in-cen-di-a-rism (In-sĕn'dĭ-ȧ-rĭzm), *n.* [see **incendiary**], the act of one who, for malicious purposes, sets fire to property.

in-cen-di-a-ry (In-sĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *incendiarius* < *incendium*, conflagration < *in-* (intensive) + *candēre*, to glow], **1,** pertaining to the malicious setting on fire of property; **2,** tending to excite sedition or violence; as, an *incendiary* speech:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** one who maliciously sets fire to the property of another; **2,** one who excites quarrels.

¹in-cense (In-sĕns'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* incensed (-sĕnst'), *p.pr.* incensing], [< Lat. *incendere* (*-census*), to set on fire < *in-* (intensive) + *candēre*, to glow], to inflame, as passion; make angry; provoke.

Syn. vex, exasperate, inflame, madden. (See irritate.)

²in-cense (In'sĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *incensum*, thing set on fire], **1,** any material, as aromatic gum or other vegetable product, which gives off perfume when burned; **2,** the smoke or odor of such spices or gums when burned, as in religious rites or ceremonies; **3,** any pleasant odor or perfume, as of flowers; **4,** hence, anything offered in the way of homage, as flattery, applause, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* incensed (-sĕnst), *p.pr.* incensing], to perfume with, or as with, incense:—*v.i.* to burn incense.

in-cen-tive (In-sĕn'tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *incentivus*, setting the tune < *incinere* (*-centus*) < *in-*, into + *canere*, to sing, sound], arousing to action; encouraging:—*n.* that which arouses to action.

Syn., *n.* motive, stimulus, spur. (See impulse.)

in-cept (In-sĕpt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *incipere* (*-ceptus*), to begin < *in-*, into + *capere*, to take], to take within: *Obs.*, to begin; undertake.

in-cep-tion (In-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* the beginning; origin; initiation; first stage; as, the movement was successful from its *inception.*

in-cep-tive (In-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* beginning; relating to a beginning:—*n.* *Gram.*, a word which, by its form, indicates the beginning of an action.

in-cer-ti-tude (In-sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [²*in-* + *certitude*], lack of assurance or decision.

in-ces-sant (ĭn-sĕs'ănt), *adj.* [< L.L. *incessans* (*-antis*), unceasing < Lat. *in-*, not + *cessare*, to cease], unceasing; ceaseless; continual. —*adv.* **in-ces'sant-ly.**—*n.* **in-ces'san-cy.**

Syn. uninterrupted, unceasing. (See continual.)

in-cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* [< Lat. *incestus* < *in-*, not + *castus*, chaste], sexual relationship between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is forbidden by law.—*adj.* **in-ces'tu-ous.**

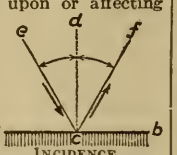
inch (ĭnch), *n.* [< A.S. *ynce* < Lat. *uncia*, twelfth part; **inch**], **1**, a measure of length, a twelfth part of a foot (see App. II, illus.); **2**, a small distance or degree:—*v.t.* **1**, to measure by inches; **2**, to move by small degrees:—*v.i.* to move slowly or by small degrees.

inch-meal (ĭnch'mēl"), *adv.* [< A.S. *ynce*, inch by little; slowly; gradually; inch by inch.

in-cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incohare*, *inchoare* (*-atus*), to begin], incipient; just begun; hence, incomplete.—*adv.* **in'cho-ate-ly.**

in-cho-a-tive (ĭn-kō'ā-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, incomplete; **2**, expressing or pertaining to a beginning:—*n.* a word, especially a verb, which expresses the beginning of an action.—*abbr.* **inch.**

in-ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [see **incident**], the act or fact of falling upon or affecting something: *Geom.*, the position of two figures in relation to each other when they partly coincide, as of a line and a point within the line: **angle of incidence**, *Phys.*, the angle between the line of direction of a ray and the perpendicular to the surface on which it falls.



INCIDENCE
ecd, angle of incidence upon surface *ab*; *dcf*, angle of reflection.

in-ci-dent (ĭn'sĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incidere* < *in*, in + *cadere*, to fall], **1**, falling or acting upon something from without; as, *incident* rays, rays *incident* upon a surface; **2**, apt to occur; naturally pertaining; as, the duties *incident* to his rank: *Law*, commonly depending on, or connected with, something, as an estate, office, etc.:—*n.* an event of small importance in relation to some larger event or experience; also, an accidental occurrence; episode: *Law*, something naturally or commonly attaching to an office, estate, etc.

Syn., *n.* circumstance, occurrence. (See event.)

in-ci-den-tal (ĭn"sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* happening as a chance or subordinate feature of something more important; casual; relatively unimportant; occurring as a necessary but minor result of something larger; as, expenses *incidental* to a journey: **incidental music**, **1**, music played during the action of a play; **2**, soft music accompanying, and accordant in feeling with, the reading or recitation of a poem:—*n.* something casual or relatively unimportant: *pl.* minor expenses.—*adv.* **in"ci-den'tal-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* casual, accidental, chance. (See fortuitous.)

in-cin-er-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-ated**, *p.pr.* **-ating**], [< L.L. *incinerare* (*-atus*), to burn to ashes < Lat. *in*, in + *cinis* (*-eris*), ashes], to burn to ashes; consume by fire; as, to *incinerate* garbage; cremate.—*n.* **in-cin"er-a'tion.**

in-cin-er-a-tor (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-ā"tĕr), *n.* a furnace for burning waste substances; especially, one for burning rubbish or for cremating bodies.

in-cip-i-ence (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [see **incipient**], beginning; initial state; commencement, as of pride.—*n.* **in-cip'i-en-cy.**

in-cip-i-ent (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incipiens* (*-entis*), beginning < *in*, in + *capere*, to take], beginning to be or to appear; as, the *incipient* stage of a disease.—*adv.* **in-cip'i-ent-ly.**

in-cise (ĭn-sīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* incised (**-sīzd'**), *p.pr.* incising], [< Fr. *inciser* < Lat. *incidere* (*-cisus*) < *in*, into + *caedere*, to cut], to cut in or into; engrave; carve into with a sharp instrument.

in-ci-sion (ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of cutting in or engraving; **2**, a cut made with a sharp instrument, as in a surgical operation.

in-ci-sive (ĭn-sī'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, keen-edged; having the quality of cutting; **2**, hence, sharply expressive, as language; sarcastic; cutting.—*adv.* **in-ci'sive-ly.**—*n.* **in-ci'sive-ness.**

in-ci-sor (ĭn-sī'zĕr; -sĕr), *n.* a cutting tooth; especially, in man, one of the four front teeth situated one in front of each eye tooth (see *dentition*, illus.).

in-ci-so-ry (ĭn-sī'sō-rĭ), *adj.* having the power of cutting; incisive.

in-cite (ĭn-sīt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* incited, *p.pr.* inciting], [< Fr. *inciter* < Lat. *incitare*, to rouse < *in*, on + *ciēre* (*citus*), to move, make to go], to move to action; stir up; spur on.—*n.* **in-cit'er.**

Syn. instigate, move, abet, animate, quicken, stir.

in-cite-ment (ĭn-sīt'mĕnt), *n.* the act of inciting; a spurring on; also, that which goads or spurs on; an incentive; impulse; encouragement.

Syn. spur, stimulation, incentive. (See impulse.)

in-ci-vil-i-ty (ĭn"sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ties** (**-tĭz**)], [*in-* + *civil*], **1**, lack of courtesy; impoliteness; **2**, any discourteous or impolite act.

Syn. indignity, rudeness, unmannerliness.

in-clem-en-cy (ĭn-klĕm'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-cies** (**-sĭz**)], [see **inclement**], **1**, severity of weather; storminess; **2**, harshness of disposition.

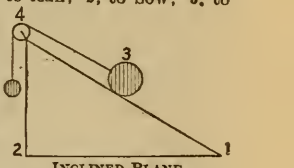
in-clem-ent (ĭn-klĕm'ĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *clement*], **1**, harsh; unmerciful; **2**, severe; stormy; as, *inclement* weather.

in-clin-a-ble (ĭn-klīn'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **incline**], **1**, favorably disposed; propitious; **2**, having a tendency; **3**, capable of sloping.

in-cli-na-tion (ĭn"klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a leaning or slanting position; **2**, a turning aside from a given direction or position, usually the vertical or horizontal; **3**, the act of bending; specifically, a nod; as, a courteous *inclination* of the head; **4**, a tendency of the mind; disposition; bent; as, an *inclination* toward business; **5**, desire; preference: *Geom.*, the angle lying between two lines, planes, etc.; *Magnetism*, the angle below the horizontal which the lines of force in the earth's magnetic field make with the horizontal at any given point; the magnetic dip.

Syn. bias, affection, bent, propensity, proclivity, tendency, proneness, turn. (See disposition, desire.) —*Ant.* aversion, dislike, repulsion, disinclination.

in-cline (ĭn-klīn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inclined (**-klīnd'**), *p.pr.* inclining], [< O.F. *encliner* < Lat. *in*, toward + *clinare*, to bend, lean], **1**, to turn or lean from a given direction or position; **2**, to bow; **3**, to have a mental bent or tendency; **4**, to have preference:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to lean; **2**, to bow; **3**, to direct; give a tendency to; turn; dispose:—*n.* a slope; a sloping surface; an inclined plane; an ascent or descent.



INCLINED PLANE
1-2, base; 3, large weight; 4, pulley or roller.

in-clined (ĭn-klīnd'), *p.adj.* **1**, sloping; **2**, having a tendency; **3**, favorably disposed: *Math.*, forming any angle with some line or surface: **inclined plane**, *Mech.*, one of the simple machines, or mechanical powers, consisting of a sloping surface forming any angle, except a right angle, with a horizontal plane.

in-cli-nom-e-ter (ĭn"klĭ-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*incline* + *meter*], an instrument for measuring the inclination or slope of anything; specifically: *Aëro.*, an instrument used on aircraft for measuring their angle or dip during flight; *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring the inclination, or magnetic dip, at any point; a dipping needle; *Mech.*, a device for indicating divergence from a level; a clinometer; used in surveying, carpentry, etc.

INCLINOMETER

in-close (ĭn-klōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inclosed (**-klōzd'**), *p.pr.* inclosing], [*in-* + *close*], **1**, to shut in; include within limits, as land within a wall or fence; surround; **2**, to insert or fold in with something else; as, to *inclose* a check in a letter. Also, **en-close'.**

in-clo-sure (ĭn-klō'zhŭr), *n.* **1**, the act of shutting in, or state of being shut in; **2**, that which is surrounded, as a piece of land; specifically, at various periods in English history, a legally authorized fencing in of common land so as to include it in a large estate under private ownership; **3**, that which surrounds, as a fence; **4**, something included with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, etc. Also, **en-clo'sure.**

in-clude (ĭn-klōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* included, *p.pr.* including], [< Lat. *includere* (*-clusus*) < *in*, in + *claudere*, to shut], **1**, to inclose; hold, as in an inclosure; shut up within something; **2**, to contain as part of the whole; **3**, to place in a class or category.

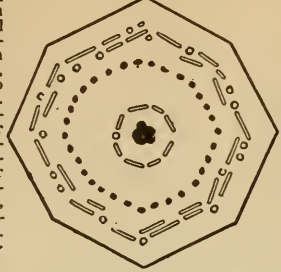
Syn. contain, inclose, comprise. (See comprehend.)

in-clu-sion (ĭn-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* the act of including; also, the state of being included or contained: *Mineral.*, a foreign substance, usually minute, inclosed in a mineral mass (see illus. next page).

in-clu-sive (ĭn-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, inclosing; containing; **2**, comprehensive; all-embracing; **3**, taking in, or including, the terms, limits, or extremes, mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*.—*adv.* **in-clu'sive-ly.**—*n.* **in-clu'sive-ness.**

Syn. comprehensive, comprising, surrounding.

in-cog-ni-to (ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-tō), *adj.* [It. = unknown < Lat. *in-*, not + *cognoscere* (*cognitus*), to recognize], unknown or disguised:—*adv.* in disguise; with one's real title or character concealed, as under an assumed name; as, royalty may prefer to travel *incognito*:—*n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], **1**, a person who appears or travels under an assumed title; **2**, the assuming of a character or title to avoid recognition; **3**, a disguise; **4**, the state of being disguised or unrecognized. —Also, *fem.* **in-cog′ni-ta.**—*abbr.* **incog.**



INCLUSIONS IN A SECTION OF A CRYSTAL

in-co-her-ence (ĭn″kō-hēr′ĕns), *n.* [see **incoherent**], **1**, looseness; failure to stick together; **2**, want of connection in thought or language; inconsistency; **3**, that which is marked by want of connection.—*n.* **in″co-her′en-cy.**

in-co-her-ent (ĭn″kō-hēr′ĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *cohere*], **1**, consisting of parts that do not cling together; as, particles of sand are *incoherent*; **2**, without logical connection; disjointed; rambling; as, *incoherent* speech.—*adv.* **in″co-her′ent-ly.**

in-com-bus-ti-ble (ĭn″kŏm-bŭs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *combustible*], incapable of being consumed by fire:—*n.* an unburnable substance, as asbestos.—*n.* **in″com-bus″ti-bil′i-ty.**

in-come (ĭn′kŭm), *n.* [²*in-* + *come*], **1**, the amount, usually expressed in money, derived from labor, business, property, or capital; **2**, the yearly receipts of a person or business company: **income tax**, a tax levied upon yearly receipts or profits.

Syn. proceeds, profit, revenue, emolument, interest.

in-com-ing (ĭn′kŭm″ĭng), *adj.* **1**, coming in; as, the *incoming* administration; **2**, accruing, as profits:—*n.* **1**, the act of coming in; arrival; **2**, that which comes in.—*n.* **in′com″er.**

in-com-men-su-ra-ble (ĭn″kŏ-mĕn′shŏō-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **incommensurate**], having no common measure; not commensurate.—*n.* **in″com-men″su-ra-bil′i-ty.**

in-com-men-su-rate (ĭn″kŏ-mĕn′shŏō-rāt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *commensurate*], **1**, having no common measure; **2**, inadequate; not great enough; as, his strength is *incommensurate* to the demands upon it.—*adv.* **in″com-men′su-rate-ly.**

in-com-mode (ĭn″kŏ-mōd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -moded, *p.pr.* -moding], [< Lat. *in-*, not + *commodare*, to adjust < *commodus*, fit], to inconvenience; trouble; disturb.

Syn. annoy, trouble, molest, inconvenience, vex.

in-com-mo-di-ous (ĭn″kŏ-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* not giving ease or advantage; inconvenient; as, *incommodious* apartments.—*adv.* **in″com-mo′di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in″com-mo′di-ous-ness.**

in-com-mod-i-ty (ĭn″kŏ-mŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], inconvenience; trouble; disturbance; annoyance; disadvantage.

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (ĭn″kŏ-mū′nĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *communicate*], incapable of being shared with, or told to, another.

in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive (ĭn″kŏ-mū′nĭ-kā-tĭv), *adj.* not given to speaking freely; reserved; taciturn; reticent.

in-com-pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *compare*], **1**, not to be compared, or unsuitable for comparison: with *with* or *to*; **2**, unequaled; matchless; peerless.—*n.* **in-com″pa-ra-bil′i-ty.**—*adv.* **in-com′pa-ra-bly.**

in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty (ĭn″kŏm-păt″ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **incompatible**], **1**, the state of being inharmonious, incongruous, irreconcilable, or inconsistent; **2**, that which is incompatible.—*n.* **in″com-pat′i-ble-ness.**

in-com-pat-i-ble (ĭn″kŏm-păt′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *compatible*], incapable of existing or acting together in harmony; discordant; disagreeing:—*n.pl.* persons or things that do not agree, harmonize, or correspond.—*adv.* **in″com-pat′i-bly.**

Syn., adj. incongruous, conflicting. (See inconsistent.)

in-com-pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm′pē-tĕns), *n.* [see **incompetent**], inability; insufficiency; legal disqualification.—*n.* **in-com′pe-ten-cy.**

Syn. incapacity, inadequacy, unfitness.

in-com-pe-tent (ĭn-kŏm′pē-tĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *competent*], of inadequate ability or fitness: *Law*, not legally qualified:—*n.* one who is incapable of doing what is expected of him.

Syn., adj. incapable, disqualified, unable, insufficient.—*Ant., adj.* sufficient, capable, qualified.

in-com-plete (ĭn″kŏm-plēt′), *adj.* [²*in-* + *complete*], **1**, not fully finished or developed; **2**, not having all its parts; imperfect; as, an *incomplete* flower.—*adv.* **in″com-plete′ly.**—*n.* **in″com-plete′ness.**—*n.* **in″com-ple′tion.**

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble (ĭn-kŏm″prē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *comprehend*], **1**, not to be understood or grasped by the mind; hence, enigmatic; **2**, infinite; without limit or end; boundless.—*adv.* **in-com″pre-hen′si-bly.**—*n.* **in-com″pre-hen″si-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **in-com″pre-hen′si-ble-ness.**

Syn. mysterious, baffling, inconceivable, unintelligible, unfathomable, recondite, inscrutable.

in-com-press-i-ble (ĭn″kŏm-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *compress*], **1**, incapable of being reduced in volume or compass by pressure; **2**, resisting pressure.—*n.* **in″com-press″i-bil′i-ty.**

in-con-ceiv-a-ble (ĭn″kŏn-sēv′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *conceive*], incapable of being grasped by the mind; unimaginable; unthinkable; unbelievable.—*n.* **in″con-ceiv′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in″con-ceiv′a-bly.**—*n.* **in″con-ceiv″a-bil′i-ty.**

in-con-clu-sive (ĭn″kŏn-klōō′sĭv), *adj.* [²*in-* + *conclude*], **1**, leading to no definite result in evidence or argument; unconvincing; **2**, reaching no definite result in action; ineffective.—*adv.* **in″con-clu′sive-ly.**—*n.* **in″con-clu′sive-ness.**

in-con-gru-i-ty (ĭn″kŏn-grōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **incongruous**], **1**, want of fitness or harmony; inconsistency; **2**, that which is unfit, unsuitable, or inconsistent.

in-con-gru-ous (ĭn-kŏng′grōō-ŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *congruous*], inharmonious; unsuitable for given conditions; inappropriate.—*adv.* **in-con′gru-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-con′gru-ous-ness.**

Syn. discordant, ill-matched. (See inconsistent.)

in-con-se-quence (ĭn-kŏn′sē-kwĕns), *n.* [see **inconsequent**], **1**, the quality of being illogical; lack of proper sequence; irrelevancy; **2**, that which does not follow as a logical sequence.

in-con-se-quent (ĭn-kŏn′sē-kwĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *consequent*], **1**, not logically resulting from what has gone before; **2**, irrelevant; having nothing to do with the subject in hand.

in-con-se-quen-tial (ĭn-kŏn″sē-kwĕn′shȧl), *adj.* **1**, irrelevant; illogical; **2**, unimportant; of no consequence.

in-con-sid-er-a-ble (ĭn″kŏn-sĭd′ĕr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *consider*], not deserving consideration; unimportant.—*adv.* **in″con-sid′er-a-bly.**—*n.* **in″con-sid′er-a-ble-ness.**

in-con-sid-er-ate (ĭn″kŏn-sĭd′ĕr-ăt), *adj.* **1**, not properly considered; rash; **2**, not heeding the wishes, thoughts, or feelings of others; thoughtless of others.—*adv.* **in″con-sid′er-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in″con-sid′er-ate-ness.**

Syn. negligent, heedless, improvident, incautious, rash.—*Ant.* considerate, thoughtful, careful.

in-con-sist-en-cy (ĭn″kŏn-sĭs′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **inconsistent**], **1**, want of agreement, as between two narratives of the same event; incongruity; **2**, especially, a discrepancy between practice and professed principles; **3**, changeableness.—*n.* **in″con-sist′ence.**

in-con-sist-ent (ĭn″kŏn-sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *consistent*], **1**, illogical; lacking agreement or uniformity; **2**, self-contradictory; incompatible, as conduct with theory; showing a difference between principles and practice.—*adv.* **in″con-sist′ent-ly.**

Syn. incongruous, incompatible, illogical, contradictory, conflicting, inharmonious, irreconcilable, unsuitable. *Inconsistent*, *incongruous*, and *incompatible* agree in expressing discordance and disagreement. The idea under *inconsistent* is, unfit to be placed together; that under *incompatible* is, incapable of being suffered together; that under *incongruous* is, unsuitable, absolutely ill-matched. *Inconsistent* is applied to our actions or conduct when either is at variance with our principles. *Inconsistent* statements are contradictory. An *inconsistent* mode of life is not in keeping with one's income, standards, and the like. Colors that clash disagreeably are *incongruous*. Things, facts, natures, sentiments, that are *incompatible* cannot exist together. One cannot be at once serene and agitated—the states are *incompatible*. A man who adopts a certain course of action must discard all amusements or diversions that are *incompatible* with it.—*Ant.* accordant, harmonious, agreeing, consistent, consonant.

in-con-sol-a-ble (in″kŏn-sōl′ă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *console*], not to be comforted; disconsolate.—*adv.* **in″con-sol′a-bly.**

in-con-so-nant (in-kŏn′sō-nănt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *consonant*], not agreeing; not harmonious; discordant.—*n.* **in-con′so-nance.**—*adv.* **in-con′so-nant-ly.**

in-con-spic-u-ous (in″kŏn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *conspicuous*], 1, not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly to be seen; 2, not attracting attention.—*adv.* **in″con-spic′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in″con-spic′u-ous-ness.**

in-con-stan-cy (in-kŏn′stăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **inconstant**], 1, changeableness; fickleness; instability of temper; 2, an instance of fickleness.
Syn. faithlessness, volatility, gaiety. (See lightness.)

in-con-stant (in-kŏn′stănt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *constant*], subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle.—*adv.* **in-con′stant-ly.**
Syn. wavering, fluctuating, variable, disloyal, changeable, mutable, faithless.—*Ant.* constant, faithful.

in-con-test-a-ble (in″kŏn-tĕs′tă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *contest*], not admitting of question or dispute.—*adv.* **in″con-test′a-bly.**
Syn. certain, undeniable, incontrovertible, indubitable, unquestionable, indisputable.—*Ant.* doubtful, dubious, questionable, hypothetical, unverified.

in-con-ti-nence (in-kŏn′tĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **incontinent**], lack of restraint, especially in indulging the passions; *Med.*, inability to restrain a natural discharge.—*n.* **in-con′ti-nen-cy.**

in-con-ti-nent (in-kŏn′tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *continent*], unrestrained; specifically, not exercising control of the passions; impure: *Med.*, unable to restrain a natural discharge:—*n.* an unchaste or immoral person:—*adv. Archaic*, immediately; instantly; forthwith.—*adv.* **in-con′ti-nent-ly.**

in-con-tro-vert-i-ble (in-kŏn″trō-vûr′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *controvert*], not admitting of debate; indisputable.—*adv.* **in-con″tro-vert′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-con″tro-vert′i-bil′i-ty.**
Syn. incontestable, undeniable, indisputable, certain, positive, indubitable, irrefragable.

in-con-ven-ience (in″kŏn-vēn′yĕns), *n.* [see **inconvenient**], 1, discomfort; disadvantage; failure to fit the requirements of comfort or efficiency; 2, that which causes trouble; a hindrance, annoyance, or embarrassment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -venienced (-vēn′yĕnst), *p.pr.* -veniencing], to put to trouble; annoy; molest.

in-con-ven-ient (in″kŏn-vēn′yĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *convenient*], disadvantageous; not fitted for easy use; annoying; causing trouble; uncomfortable.—*adv.* **in″con-ven′ient-ly.**
Syn. unsuitable, inexpedient, inopportune, embarrassing, untimely.—*Ant.* convenient, suitable, fitting.

in-con-vert-i-ble (in″kŏn-vûr′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *convert*], incapable of being changed into, or exchanged for, something else; as, the bank notes were *inconvertible* into gold.—*adv.* **in″con-vert′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″con-vert′i-bil′i-ty.**

incor. *abbr.* incorporated (also, **inc.**): often used as part of the name of an incorporated business.

in-cor-po-rate (in-kôr′pō-rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incorporare* (*-atus*), to furnish with a body < *in*, in + *corpus* (*corporis*), body], 1, closely united; united in one body; 2, formed into, or united with others in, a unified body of persons authorized to act legally or politically as one:—*v.t.* (in-kôr′pō-rāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], 1, to combine into one body; unite; specifically, to form, as individuals, into a body authorized to act legally or politically as one; as, to *incorporate* a town, a club, or a manufacturing company; 2, to embody; put in as a part; include; as, to *incorporate* an idea into a story; 3, to blend; mix, as one substance with another; 4, to give bodily form to:—*v.i.* to unite with another body; be blended.

in-cor-po-ra-tion (in-kôr″pō-rā′shŭn), *n.* 1, a uniting into one body; a joining with another body; combination or union; 2, the formation of a corporation, or body of persons authorized to act legally or politically as a whole; 3, the body so formed: usually called *corporation*.

in-cor-po-ra-tor (in-kôr′pō-rā″tĕr), *n.* 1, one who embodies or unites; 2, an original member or founder of a corporation.

in-cor-po-re-al (in″kôr-pō′rē-ăl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *corporeal*], 1, not made of matter; 2, pertaining to spiritual beings or things: *Law*, having no material existence in itself, but attaching as a right to some actual thing and hence inheritable; as, *incorporeal* hereditaments.—*adv.* **in″cor-po′re-al-ly.**

in-cor-rect (in″kŏ-rĕkt′), *adj.* [²*in-* + *correct*], 1, not according to model or rule; faulty; 2, not according to fact; inaccurate; 3, not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper.—*adv.* **in″cor-rect′ly.**—*n.* **in″cor-rect′ness.**

in-cor-ri-gi-ble (in-kŏr′ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *corrigible*], bad beyond correction or reform; as, an *incorrigible* drinker:—*n.* one who is bad beyond correction.—*n.* **in-cor′ri-gi-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-cor′ri-gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-cor′ri-gi-bil′i-ty.**

in-cor-rupt (in″kŏ-rŭpt′), *adj.* [²*in-* + *corrupt*], 1, free from physical or moral blemish; sound; 2, upright; especially, not to be bribed; honest; 3, pure; free from error, as a language.

in-cor-rupt-i-ble (in″kŏ-rŭp′tĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, incapable of physical corruption or decay; 2, not liable to moral contamination; especially, not to be bribed.—*adv.* **in″cor-rupt′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″cor-rupt′i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in″cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-cor-rup-tion (in″kŏ-rŭp′shŭn), *n. Archaic or Obs.*, freedom from physical decay or immoral conduct.

in-crease (in-krēs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* increased (-krēst′), *p.pr.* increasing], [< O.F. *encreistre* < Lat. *in*, in + *crescere*, to grow], to become greater in any respect; multiply; grow:—*v.t.* to augment; enlarge:—*n.* (in′krēs), 1, the act or fact of growing larger; 2, that which is added to the original stock; profits; offspring: *Archaic*, the period of waxing (of the moon).—*n.* **in-creas′er.**—*adv.* **in-creas′ing-ly.**
Syn., *n.* extension, expansion, enlargement, accession, addition, growth, development; *v.* extend, enlarge, dilate, expand, magnify, grow, multiply. These verbs agree in the idea of making bigger. *Increase*, the general term, is applied to quantity, number, and to size, especially as made greater by natural processes; we *increase* the quantity of a child's food as he grows older; as the child grows, he *increases* in height and weight; he is supposed to *increase* in wisdom. To *enlarge* is to make the dimensions of width, length, or height greater, and hence to *increase* the capacity, range, or bulk of a thing; we *enlarge* the docking facilities of a port; we *enlarge* a house, a business, a magazine, a room; we do not *increase* a room or a house. To *extend* is to make greater by stretching out to greater length, or into a greater space. We may *increase* our power by *extending* its influence.—*Ant.*, *n.* loss, diminution; *v.* decrease, diminish, lessen.

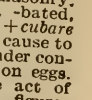
in-cred-i-ble (in-krĕd′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *credible*], surpassing belief; unlikely; marvelous; hard to believe; unimaginable.—*adv.* **in-cred′i-bly.**—*n.* **in-cred′i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-cred′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-cre-du-li-ty (in″krĕ-dū′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *credulus*, credulous], refusal or inability to believe; disbelief; skepticism.
Syn. unbelief, doubt, skepticism. (See disbelief.)

in-cred-u-lous (in-krĕd′ū-lŭs), *adj.* 1, indicating lack of belief; as, an *incredulous* expression on the face; 2, unbelieving; skeptical.—*adv.* **in-cred′u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **in-cred′u-lous-ness.**

in-cre-ment (in′krē-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *incrementum* < *in*, in + *crescere* (*cretus*), to grow], 1, increase; augmentation; 2, that which is added; especially, one of several small additions.

in-cres-cent (in-krĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *increscens* (*-entis*), increasing], increasing; enlarging; waxing: used chiefly of the moon: *Her.*, waxing: said of a crescent moon depicted with the points toward the dexter, or the wearer's right, side of the escutcheon.


INCRESCENT MOON

in-crim-i-nate (in-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< L.L. *incriminare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *in-* (intensive) + *criminare*, to accuse of crime < *crimen* (*-minis*), offense], to accuse of, or implicate or involve in, a crime.—*n.* **in-crim′i-na′tion.**—*adj.* **in-crim′i-na-to-ry** (-nă-tō-rĭ).

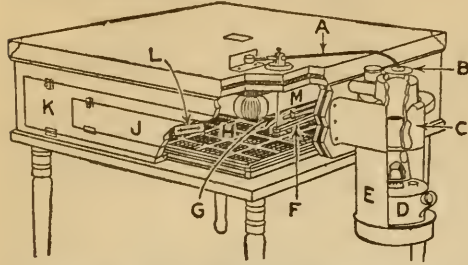
in-crust (in-krŭst′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *incruster* < Lat. *in*, in + *crustare*, to cover with a crust < *crusta*, a crust], to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat: *Fine Arts*, to overlay with a decorative covering, as with mosaics; inlay with mosaics. Also, **en-crust′.**

in-crus-ta-tion (in″krŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of covering with a crust; 2, a crust; 3, an incrusted or inlaid object or substance; 4, a covering or inlay, as of mosaic, attached to masonry.

in-cu-bate (in′kū-bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< Lat. *in*, on + *cubare* (*-atus*), to lie], 1, to sit upon (eggs) in order to cause to hatch; 2, to keep, as bacteria, embryos, etc., under conditions favorable for development:—*v.i.* to sit on eggs.

in-cu-ba-tion (in″kū-bā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of hatching by any means; 2, figuratively, a brooding upon: *Pathol.*, the development of an infectious disease from the time of inception to the appearance of the first symptoms.

in-cu-ba-tor (In'kū-bā"tĕr), *n.* that which hatches; specifically, 1, an apparatus for hatching eggs; 2, an apparatus for rearing prematurely born babies; 3, an apparatus for maintaining cultures, as of bacteria, at the proper temperature.



INCUBATOR (def. 1)

A, regulating lever connected to damper; B, damper; C, water tank; D, lamp; E, lamp support; F, metal thermostat; G, rod connecting thermostat with lever; H, egg tray; J, inside door; K, outside door; L, thermometer; M, water pipe.

in-cu-bus (In'kū-bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -buses (-ĕz; -ĭz); -bi (-bī)], [L.L. < Lat. *incubo*, a nightmare < *incubare*, to lie on], 1, in the Middle Ages, a demon believed to lie heavily on persons in their sleep; 2, a feeling of oppression during sleep; hence, a nightmare; 3, any depressing weight or burden.

in-cul-cate (In-kŭl'kāt; In'kŭl-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *inculcare* (*-atus*), to tread in or on; impress < *in*, in + *calcare*, to tread < *calx* (*calcis*), heel], to impress upon the mind by persistent admonitions; as, to *inculcate* honesty.—*n.* **in"cul-ca'tion.**—*n.* **in-cul'ca-tor** (-kā-tĕr).

in-cul-pate (In'kŭl-pāt; In-kŭl'pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *inculpare* (*-atus*), to censure < *in*, upon + *culpa*, fault], to accuse of wrongdoing; blame; incriminate.—*n.* **in"cul-pa'tion.**—*adj.* **in-cul'pa-to-ry** (-pā-tō-rĭ).

in-cum-ben-cy (In-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **incumbent**], 1, the act or state of holding an office; 2, possession of any office, and discharge of the functions pertaining thereto; as, the governor accomplished much during his *incumbency*; 3, the possession of a church benefice, or living.

in-cum-bent (In-kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *incumbens* (*-entis*), lying upon < *in*, on + *cubare*, to lie], 1, exerting pressure upon; hence, impending; 2, imposed as a duty; as, it is *incumbent* upon every good citizen to vote:—*n.* 1, the holder of an office; 2, a clergyman in possession of a benefice or parish.

in-cum-ber (In-kŭm'bĕr), *v.t.* [see **encumber**], 1, to impede; 2, to obstruct; 3, to load with debt. See **en-cum'ber.** *Pfd. S.*

in-cum-brance (In-kŭm'brăns), *n.* that which burdens. See **en-cum'brance.** *Pfd. S.*

in-cu-nab-u-la (In"kū-năb'ū-lă), *n.pl.* [Lat. pl. = cradle, origin], beginnings; early stages; also, specimens of early or primitive works of art or manufacture: *Ornith.*, breeding places; *Bibliography*, [*sing.*, *Rare*, -lum (-lŭm)], early books; especially, books printed before about 1500.

in-cur (In-kûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* incurred (-kûrd'), *p.pr.* incurring], [< Lat. *in*, into + *currere* (*cursus*), to run], 1, to bring upon oneself by one's actions; as, to *incur* dislike; 2, to contract, as a debt.

in-cur-a-ble (In-kūr'ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *cure*], incapable of being healed or remedied; beyond the power of skill or medicine:—*n.* a person diseased beyond remedy.—*n.* **in-cur'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-cur'a-bly.**—*n.* **in-cur"a-bil'i-ty.**

in-cu-ri-ous (In-kū'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [*in-* + *curious*], not inquisitive; not eager to know; inattentive.—*n.* **in-cu'ri-os'i-ty.**—*adv.* **in-cu'ri-ous-ly.**

in-cur-sion (In-kûr'shŭn), *n.* [see **incur**], an inroad; raid; invasion; as, the enemy made an *incursion* into the country.—*adj.* **in-cur'sive.**

in-cur-vate (In-kûr'vāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in*, in + *curvare* (*-atus*), to curve], bent inward:—*v.t.* (In-kûr'vāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], to cause to bend:—*v.i.* to bend inward—*n.* **in"cur-va'tion.**

in-curve (In-kûrv'), *v.t.* [*in-* + *curve*], to cause to bend inward:—*v.i.* to bend inward.

in-cus (Ing'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* incudes (In-kū'dēz)], [Lat. = anvil < *incudere*, to stamp in, forge], *Anat.*, a small anvil-shaped bone, one of three in the middle ear (for illus. see *ear*).

Ind (Ind), *n.* [< *India*], *Poet.* and *Archaic*, India: *Obs.*, the Indies: *pl. Obs.*, natives of India.

Ind. *abbr.* 1, official abbreviation for the state of Indiana; 2, India; Indian:—**ind.**, 1, indigo; 2, independent; 3, indicative (also, **indic.**).

in-debt-ed (In-dĕt'ĕd), *adj.* [< O.F. *endetté*, p.p. of *endetter* < *en*, in + *dette*, debt < Lat. *in*, to + *debēre* (*-itus*), to owe], 1, owing money; 2, being under obligation; owing gratitude.

in-debt-ed-ness (In-dĕt'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* 1, the state of owing someone money, or of being under obligation; 2, the amount owed: debts.

in-de-cen-cy (In-dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **indecent**], 1, want of delicacy, refinement, or good manners; 2, that which is obscene or impure; a word or act offensive to modesty.

in-de-cent (In-dē'sĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *decent*], 1, improper in language, behavior, etc.; immodest; indelicate; 2, unfit to be heard or looked upon.

in-de-ci-pher-a-ble (In"dē-sī'fĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *decipher*], incapable of being read or comprehended.

in-de-ci-sion (In"dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [*in-* + *decide*], a wavering of the mind; hesitation.

Syn. vacillation, fluctuation. (See irresolution.)

in-de-ci-sive (In"dē-sī'sĭv), *adj.* 1, not bringing to a sure end; inconclusive; 2, not positive; vacillating.—*adv.* **in"de-ci'sive-ly.**

in-de-clin-a-ble (In"dē-klīn'ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *decline*], *Gram.*, that cannot be varied by inflection:—*n. Gram.*, a word that cannot be declined, as the Latin *nihil*.—*obbr.* **indecl.**

in-de-co-rous (In"dē-kō'rŭs; In-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *adj.* [*in-* + *decorous*], unsuitable or improper; violating the accepted rules of good breeding.—*adv.* **in"de-co'rous-ly.**—*n.* **in"de-co'rous-ness.**

in-de-co-rum (In"dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* [*in-* + *decorum*], violation of propriety or rules of conduct; a breach of etiquette or civility.

in-deed (In-dēd'), *adv.* [*in* + *deed*], in fact; in truth: used: 1, to lend emphasis; as, no, *indeed;* I should be glad, *indeed;* 2, to confirm and amplify; as, he went, *indeed* he had to go; 3, in conceding or admitting; as, there are, *indeed*, mistakes: —*interj.* denoting surprise, incredulity, irony, etc.

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (In"dē-făt'ĭ-gă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *indefatigabilis* < *in-*, not + *de-*, completely + *fatigare*, to tire out], incapable of being wearied; untiring; unceasing in labor or effort.—*adv.* **in"de-fat'i-ga-bly.**—*n.* **in"de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. assiduous, unremitting, unflagging, untiring.

in-de-fea-si-ble (In"dē-fē'zĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + O.F. *desfaire*, to undo < Lat. *de*, from + *facere*, to do], not to be annulled or made void, as a title.—*adv.* **in"de-fea'si-bly.**—*n.* **in"de-fea"si-bil'i-ty.**

in-de-fen-si-ble (In"dē-fĕn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *defense*], incapable of being justified; as, an *indefensible* argument.—*n.* **in"de-fen'si-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in"de-fen'si-bly.**—*n.* **in"de-fen'si-bil'i-ty.**

in-de-fin-a-ble (In"dē-fīn'ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *define*], incapable of being described exactly or explained; as, *indefinable* charm.—*adv.* **in"de-fin'a-bly.**—*n.* **in"de-fin'a-ble-ness.**

in-def-i-nite (In-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *adj.* 1, not exact; vague; uncertain; 2, having no fixed limit, amount, or number; 3, too large for measurement: *Bot.*, inconstant in numbers, or too numerous to be easily counted, as stamens of certain flowers; *Gram.*, not defining, as various pronouns, adverbs, and adjectives, certain tenses of verbs, and the articles *a* and *an*.—*adv.* **in-def'i-nite-ly.**—*n.* **in-def'i-nite-ness.**

Syn. indeterminate, undetermined, general, vague, unlimited, unmeasured, inexact, loose, lax.

in-de-his-cent (In"dē-hĭs'ĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *dehiscent*], *Bot.*, not opening at maturity, as certain fruit.—*n.* **in"de-his'cence.**

in-del-i-ble (In-dĕl'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *delebilis*, destructible < *delēre*, to destroy], not to be blotted out, effaced, or forgotten; as, an *indelible* impression: **indelible ink**, an ink that cannot be obliterated by washing or ordinary use.—*adv.* **in-del'i-bly.**—*n.* **in-del'i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **in-del'i-ble-ness.**

in-del-i-ca-cy (In-dĕl'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **indelicate**], 1, want of refinement; 2, that which is offensive to modesty.

in-del-i-cate (In-dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *adj.* [*in-* + *delicate*], lacking in refinement; offensive to modesty; coarse; indecent.—*adv.* **in-del'i-cate-ly.**

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion (In-dĕm"nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **indemnify**], 1, the act of securing against loss or damage; 2, reimbursement for loss, damage, or injury.

Syn. restitution, compensation, amends. (See redress.)

in-dem-ni-fy (in-dĕm′nĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *indemnis*, free from loss (< *in-*, not + *damnum*, loss) + *-ficare* (*-atus*) < *facere*, to make], **1**, to protect or insure against loss or damage; **2**, to repay or compensate for loss.

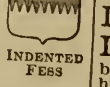
in-dem-ni-ty (in-dĕm′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< L.L. *indemnitas* (*-atis*) < Lat. *indemnis*, free from loss], **1**, security against loss, damage, or punishment; **2**, that which is paid for loss or injury. *Syn.* protection, compensation, remuneration.

1in-dent (in-dĕnt′), *v.t.* [< L.L. *indentare* (*-atus*), to notch < Lat. *in-*, in + *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], **1**, to give a zigzag outline to; **2**, to cut into points like teeth; notch, as a board, for the purpose of dovetailing; **3**, to notch the edges of (two copies of a written agreement); formerly used as a device for identification; hence, **4**, to make formal agreement to, as in a bond, deed, articles of apprenticeship, or the like; **5**, in writing or printing, to begin (a line) with a blank space: *Law*, to draw up (a document) in two or more exactly corresponding copies:—*p.t.* **1**, to be cut into points or notches; **2**, to enter into an agreement; **3**, to begin a line of print or writing with a blank space:—*n.* **1**, a notch in the border; **2**, a formal written agreement; **3**, a space at the beginning of a line in writing or printing.

2in-dent (in-dĕnt′), *v.t.* [1*in-* + *dent*], to make a depression in; dent; stamp; press in.

in-den-ta-tion (in″dĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, [see 2**indent**], a small depression, as from a blow; a dent; **2**, [see 1**indent**], a notch; also, in writing or printing, a space at the beginning of a line.

in-dent-ed (in-dĕnt′ĕd), *p.adj.* [see 1**indent**], **1**, notched on the edge like a row of teeth; zigzag; **2**, held by an agreement, as an apprentice; **3**, in writing or printing, having a space left at the beginning, as a line in paragraphing: *Her.*, having a jagged, or serrated, edge, as a partition line.



INDENTED FESS

in-den-tion (in-dĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1**, in printing or writing, the act of leaving a space at the beginning of a line; **2**, the space so left; **3**, a dent; act of indenting.

in-den-ture (in-dĕn′tūr), *n.* in writing or printing, a space left at the beginning of a line: *Law*, a written agreement, formerly in duplicate, with correspondingly notched edges; especially, an instrument of this description binding an apprentice to service:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to bind by an indenture, or written contract.

in-de-pend-ence (in″dē-pĕn′dĕns), *n.* [see **independent**], **1**, freedom from support or government by others; **2**, a competency, or income sufficient for one's needs: **Independence Day**, July 4, the day on which, in 1776, the American Declaration of Independence was adopted: observed in the United States as a holiday.—*n.* **in″de-pend′en-cy**. *Syn.* freedom, exemption, immunity. (See liberty.)

in-de-pend-ent (in″dē-pĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* [2*in-* + *dependent*], **1**, not relying on, supported by, or governed by, another; **2**, having enough to live on; **3**, not easily influenced; unbiased; **4**, disinclined, through pride, to accept assistance, money, etc.: *Politics*, unattached to any party:—*n.* one who, in politics, art, literature, etc., acts or thinks for himself: **Independent**, **1**, one who holds that an organized congregation should be free from any superior control; in England, a Congregationalist; **2**, a member of any organized independent party.—*adv.* **in″de-pend′ent-ly**.

in-de-scrib-a-ble (in″dē-skrīb′ă-bl), *adj.* [2*in-* + *describe*], not to be portrayed in words; indefinite; vague; too wonderful or too bad to be described.—*n.* **in″de-scrib′a-ble-ness**.—*n.* **in″de-scrib′a-bil′i-ty**.—*adv.* **in″de-scrib′a-bly**.

in-de-struct-i-ble (in″dē-strŭk′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [2*in-* + *destroy*], **1**, not capable of being broken up, ruined, or demolished; **2**, durable.—*n.* **in″de-struct′i-ble-ness**.—*adv.* **in″de-struct′i-bly**.—*n.* **in″de-struct′i-bil′i-ty**.

in-de-ter-mi-na-ble (in″dē-tûr′mĭ-nă-bl), *adj.* [2*in-* + *determine*], not to be known or defined exactly.

in-de-ter-mi-nate (in″dē-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *adj.* not settled or fixed; indefinite; vague; not leading to a definite result: *Bot.*, having the lower flowers opening first, as a raceme; *Math.*, having an indefinite number of values or solutions.—*adv.* **in″de-ter′mi-nate-ly**.—*n* **in″de-ter′mi-nate-ness**.

in-de-ter-mi-na-tion (in″dē-tûr″mĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* an unsettled, indecisive state of mind; lack of decision.

in-de-ter-min-ism (in″dē-tûr′mĭn-ĭzm), *n.* *Philos.*, the doctrine that man's will is not determined, or driven to the choice of any given act, by external causes.

in-dex (in′dĕks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (in′dĕk-sĕz; -sĭz); indices (in′dĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = discloser, that which indicates < *indicare*, to point out], **1**, the forefinger; **2**, a pointer, as the hand on a dial; **3**, a table, usually alphabetical, of the contents of a book; **4**, that which serves to point out, indicate, etc.: *Obs.*, a prolog or preface: *Math.*, the figure or letter placed above and to the right to show the power or root, as 3, $\frac{1}{x^3}$, $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$; an exponent; *Print.*, a mark [☞] used to call attention; a fist: **Index**, *R. C. Ch.*, short for *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*, a list of books not to be read, or *Index Expurgatorius*, a list of books from which certain passages must be eliminated: **index finger**, the forefinger:—*v.t.* **1**, to provide with an alphabetical table of references; **2**, to point out; indicate.

In-di-a ink (in′dĭ-ă), a black pigment, from the Far East: properly sepia, now made of lampblack, gum, etc.: used for fine drawing, painting, etc.: also called *Chinese* or *China ink*.

In-di-a-man (in′dĭ-ă-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*India* (see **Indian**) + *man*], a large vessel employed in the India trade.

In-di-an (in′dĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *India*, India < Gk. *Indos*, Indus < O.Pers. *hind*, river], **1**, pertaining to India, the East Indies, or the British Indian Empire; also, pertaining to the West Indies, or to the American Indians; **2**, made of maize, or Indian corn; **3**, of a material, pattern, etc., made in India or by the American Indians:—*n.* **1**, a native of the East or West Indies; sometimes, a European who formerly lived in India; **2**, one of the original inhabitants of America, so called because the first discoverers supposed they had reached the Indies: also called *Red Indian*; **3**, any one of the tribal languages spoken by the American Indians.

In-di-an bread tuckahoe; an edible underground fungus growing on old roots.

In-di-an club a bottle-shaped club, swung by the hands in gymnastic exercises.

In-di-an corn an American cereal plant growing in tall stalks which bear large ears of grain covered with a green husk: properly called *maize*, but known in the United States merely as *corn*.

INDIAN CLUB

In-di-an file single file: a method of traveling used by American Indians.

In-di-an pipe a low, waxy-white, sometimes reddish, saprophytic, fleshy herb, three to ten inches high, resembling a long-stemmed pipe: found in dense woods.

In-di-an red a dark purplish red earth, originally from the Persian Gulf.

In-di-an sum-mer a period of mild weather in the late fall.

In-di-an yel-low a bright yellow pigment used in oil and water-color painting.

In-di-a pa-per [1, a thin, absorbent, creamy yellow paper made in China: used in printing fine engravings; **2**, a strong, thin, opaque paper, originally made in the Orient: used for printing books in which it is desired to avoid bulkiness.

In-di-a rub-ber caoutchouc, a gummy, elastic substance made from the milky juice of various tropical plants: often called *rubber*; also, a piece of rubber, or an article made of it. Also, *n.* **in″di-a-rub′ber**.—*adj.* **In″di-a-rub′ber**; **in″di-a-rub′ber**.

In-dic (in′dĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *Indicus* < Gk. *Indikos*, Indian], pertaining to India, or to the Indo-European languages spoken there:—*n.* an Indic language.

in-di-can (in′dĭ-kăn), *n.* [see **indigo**], *Chem.*, a natural glucoside, the active principle of the indigo plant, which by decomposition produces indigo blue; *Physiol. Chem.*, an indigo-forming substance found in the urine of animals, including man.

in-di-cant (in′dĭ-kănt) *adj.* [see **indicate**], serving to point out:—*n.* that which points out.

in-di-cate (in′dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *indicare* (*-atus*), to point out < *in*, in, at + *dicare*, to appoint, declare < *dicere*, to say], to point out: show make; suggest; hint; make known; as, signposts *indicate* the way to go: *Med.*, to point out by signs or symptoms, as a disease, its cause, treatment, or outcome.

Syn. betoken, signify, denote, reveal, disclose, hint, suggest, intimate, manifest, exhibit, display.

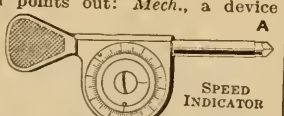
in-di-ca-tion (in″dĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of showing or pointing out; **2**, that which points out; a token; evidence; sign; symptom: *Med.*, a sign or circumstance which points out the cause, treatment, or outcome of a disease.

Syn. mark, manifestation, evidence, token, sign, symptom, proof, intimation, signal, suggestion, hint.

in-dic-a-tive (in-dĭk′ă-tĭv), *adj.* pointing out; suggestive of; as, cold hands are *indicative* of poor circulation: **indicative mood**, *Gram.*, in

the conjugation of a verb, the form used to assert or state a fact, or ask a direct question:—*n.* the indicative mood.—*adv.* **in-dic'a-tive-ly.**

in-di-ca-tor (In'dĭ-kā"tẽr), *n.* one who or that which points out: *Mech.*, a device that shows the condition or position of something, as a pointer or the like; *Chem.*, a substance, such as litmus, used in analyses to indicate the condition of a solution as acid or basic, or the point at which a certain reaction ends and another commences.



SPEED INDICATOR

When the point A, connected with the dial by a reducing worm gear, is pressed against the end of a rotating shaft for a given time, the number of rotations of the shaft in that time is recorded on the dial.

in-di-ca-to-ry (In'dĭ-ka-tō-rĭ), *adj.* serving to point out; indicative (of).

in-di-ces (In'dĭ-sēz), *n.* [Lat., pl. of *index*, a dis-closer], Latin plural of *index*.

in-di-ci-a (In-dish'ĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *indicium*, a sign < *indicare*, to point out], signs; symptoms; appearances; distinguishing marks; tokens.

in-dict (In-dīt'), *v.t.* [< A.F. *enditer*, to indict < O.F. *enditer*, to publish < Lat. *in-*, against + *dictare*, to declare], *Law*, to charge with a crime: used of the action of a grand jury in finding a true bill of indictment (see *indictment*).—*n.* **in-dict'er; in-dict'or.**

in-dict-a-ble (In-dīt'ă-bl), *adj.* **1**, liable to be indicted, or charged with a crime in due form of law; **2**, giving cause for indictment.

in-dic-tion (In-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *indictio* (*-onis*), indiction < *indicere*, to appoint < *in*, in + *dicere*, to say], **1**, in ancient Rome, a proclamation, instituted by Constantine in 312 and issued every fifteen years by the emperor, announcing the valuation and taxation of property; also, the tax thus levied; **2**, a cycle of fifteen years; also, a particular year in the cycle.

in-dict-ment (In-dīt'mĕnt), *n.* [see **indict**], an accusation: *Law*, **1**, a formal written accusation of a crime, which has been preferred to a grand jury in the form of a bill of indictment and, after consideration but without opportunity for defense by the accused, has been found to make out a probable case and has been returned to a court for trial: **2**, the action of the grand jury in returning the case for trial; **3**, the legal document embodying the accusation: **bill of indictment**, the formal accusation as presented by the prosecuting officer to the grand jury: so called until the grand jury either declares that the evidence as presented makes out a probable case against the accused (that is, finds a true bill of indictment), or dismisses the bill.

In-dies (In'dĭz), *n.pl.* [pl. of obs. *Indy* < Lat. *India*: see **Indian**], India and the islands beyond; the East Indies; also, formerly, the West Indies.

in-dif-fer-ence (In-dĭf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [see **indifferent**], **1**, the state of being unconcerned; want of zeal or interest; absence of feeling for or against; **2**, unimportance; insignificance.

Syn. apathy, listlessness, insensibility, unconcern, heedlessness, neglect, aloofness, coldness. *Apathy* is absence of feeling; primarily, *apathy* names a natural and permanent state, in which one is passionless and unexcitable, unfeeling, sluggish, phlegmatic; secondarily, *apathy* names a condition which resembles this state, induced or produced by some paralyzing shock or numbing influence: as, the *apathy* of hopelessness. *Indifference* is the absence of interest or attention; it is often a transitory lack of feeling. *Insensibility* is a lack of mental feeling or emotion; if induced, it is temporary, as the condition following nervous shock; if it is natural, it is permanent. *Unconcern* is complacent disregard for the future. It may be the fruit of *apathy*, *insensibility*, or *indifference*.

in-dif-fer-ent (In-dĭf'ẽr-ĕnt), *adj.* [< *in-* + *different*], **1**, unconcerned; having no marked preference; **2**, unimportant; immaterial; **3**, mediocre; **4**, nonessential; **5**, impartial.—*adv.* **in-dif'fer-ent-ly.**

Syn. careless, heedless, apathetic. (See stoic.)

in-di-gence (In'dĭ-jĕns), *n.* [see **indigent**], the state of being destitute or very poor; poverty; want.—*n.* **in'di-gen-cy.**

Syn. lack, privation, need, penury. (See poverty.)

in-di-gene (In'dĭ-jēn), *n.* [< Fr. *indigène* < Lat. *indigena*, native: see **indigenous**], a native animal or plant; an autochthon.

in-dig-e-nous (In-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *indigenus*, native < Lat. *indi-* (< O.Lat. *indu-*), within + *gignere* (*genitus*), to bear, beget], born or produced in a country; native; as, cotton is *indigenous* to America; innate.—*adv.* **in-dig'e-nous-ly.**

Syn. inborn, inherent, innate. (See native.)

in-di-gent (In'dĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *indigens* (*-entis*), being in want < *indigēre*, to be in want < *indi-* (< O.Lat. *indu-*), in + *egēre*, to want], destitute; needy: *Archaic*, lacking: usually with *of*.

in-di-gest-ed (In"dĭ-jĕs'tĕd), *adj.* [< obs. *indigest* < Lat. *in-*, not + *digestus*, digested: see **digest**], **1**, not converted into a form that can be assimilated into the system as food; **2**, not softened, as food, by steam; **3**, not sufficiently considered; **4**, confused.

in-di-gest-i-ble (In"dĭ-jĕs'tĭ-bl), *adj.* not digestible physically or mentally.—*adv.* **in"di-gest'i-bly.**—*n.* **in"di-gest'i-bil'i-ty.**

in-di-ges-tion (In"dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* difficulty in digesting or inability to digest food; dyspepsia.—*adj.* **in"di-ges'tive.**

in-dign (In-dīn'), *adj.* [< Lat. *indignus*, unworthy < *in-*, not + *dignus*, worthy], *Obs.* or *Poet.*, unworthy; contemptible; disgraceful; degrading.

in-dig-nant (In-dĭg'nănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *indignans* (*-antis*), feeling anger at something unworthy < *in-*, not + *dignus*, worthy], feeling anger or scorn at injustice, ingratitude, etc.—*adv.* **in-dig'nant-ly.**

in-dig-na-tion (In"dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, dishonorable, or base; justifiable anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Syn. wrath, resentment, fury, rage. (See anger.)

in-dig-ni-ty (In-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *indignitas*, unworthiness, unworthy behavior < *in-*, not + *dignus*, worthy], an act intended to lower the self-respect of another; an insult.

Syn. affront, rudeness, discourtesy, outrage, offense. —*Ant.* honor, compliment, politeness.

in-di-go (In'dĭ-gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos; -goes (-gōz)], [< Gk. *indikon*, Indian (dye)], **1**, a dark blue pigment and dye obtained from the decomposition of indican, which is found in the sap of various herbaceous shrubs: now made synthetically from naphthalene; **2**, a deep violet blue, one of the seven primary colors: **indigo blue**, the chief coloring matter of pure indigo, crystallizing in fine prisms of metallic luster.

in-di-rect (In"dĭ-rĕkt'), *adj.* [< *in-* + *direct*], **1**, not straight or in a line; as, an *indirect* road; **2**, resulting from a cause in a roundabout manner; not reaching an end by the most straightforward method; **3**, not straightforward.—*adv* **in"di-rect'ly.**

in-di-rec-tion (In"dĭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* roundabout means or methods; dishonesty.

in-dis-cern-i-ble (In"dĭs-zûr'nĭ-bl), *adj.* [< *in-* + *discern*], incapable of being seen or perceived; not discoverable.

in-dis-creet (In"dĭs-krēt'), *adj.* [< *in-* + *discreet*], imprudent; unwise; unadvised.—*adv.* **in"dis-creet'ly.**—*n.* **in"dis-creet'ness.**

in-dis-crete (In"dĭs-krēt'), *adj.* [< *in-* + *discrete*], not separate; closely or firmly united.

in-dis-cre-tion (In"dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [see **indiscreet**], **1**, rashness; imprudence; also, an unwise or imprudent act; **2**, a blunder

in-dis-crim-i-nate (In"dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< *in-* + *discriminate*], **1**, not choosing carefully; not discriminating; **2**, confused; promiscuous.—*adv.* **in"dis-crim'i-nate-ly.**—*n.* **in"dis-crim'i-nate-ness.**—*n.* **in"dis-crim'i-na'tion.**

Syn. confused, mingled, promiscuous, heterogeneous.

in-dis-crim-i-na-tive (In"dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *adj.* making no distinction.

in-dis-pen-sa-ble (In"dĭs-pĕn'sa-bl), *adj.* [< *in-* + *dispense*], not to be done without; absolutely necessary or requisite.—*adv.* **in"dis-pen'sa-bly.**—*n.* **in"dis-pen"sa-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. essential, required, requisite. (See necessary.)

in-dis-pose (In"dĭs-pōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd'), *p.pr.* -posing], [< *in-* + *dispose*], **1**, to render unfit; disqualify; **2**, to make ill or not well; **3**, to make averse or unfavorable; disincline.

in-dis-posed (In"dĭs-pōzd'), *p.adj.* **1**, slightly ill; **2**, disinclined; **3**, unfriendly.

in-dis-po-si-tion (In-dĭs"pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< *in-* + *disposition*], **1**, slight illness; **2**, disinclination; unwillingness.

Syn. sickness, ailment; reluctance. (See disease.)

in-dis-pu-ta-ble (In-dĭs'pū-tă-bl; In"dĭs-pū't'ă-bl), *adj.* [< *in-* + *dispute*], too evident to admit of debate or question.—*n.* **in-dis'pu-ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-dis'pu-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-dis"pu-ta-bil'i-ty.**

in-dis-so-lu-ble (In-dĭs'ō-lū-bl; In"dĭ-sŏl'ū-bl), *adj.* [< *in-* + *dissolve*], **1**, not capable of being dissolved or broken up; indestructible; **2**, forever binding, as an agreement.—*n.* **in-dis'so-lu-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-dis'so-lu-bly.**—*n.* **in-dis"so-lu-bil'i-ty.**

in-dis-tinct (In"dĭs-tĭngkt'), *adj.* [< *in-* + *distinct*], **1**, not easily distinguishable by the senses or the mind; **2**, faint; undefined; indefinite; confused.—*adv.* **in"dis-tinct'ly.**—*n.* **in"dis-tinct'ness.**

in-dis-tin-guish-a-ble (in″dĭs-tĭng′gwĭsh-ă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-*+*distinguish*], 1, incapable of being discerned or discriminated; blurred; 2, imperceptible.—*adv.* **in″dis-tin′guish-a-bly.**

in-dite (in-dīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* indited, *p.pr.* inditing], [<O.F. *enditer*, to make known: see **indict**], 1, to compose; write; as, to *indite* a letter; 2, to express in formal style.—*n.* **in-dit′er.**

in-di-um (in′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *indikon*, indigo: so called because it has two indigo blue lines in its spectrum], *Chem.*, a rare, silver-white, fusible metallic element [symbol In], similar to aluminum.

in-di-vid-u-al (in″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl), *adj.* [<L.L. *individualis* <Lat. *individuus*, indivisible <*in-*, not+*dividere*, to divide], 1, existing as a single and distinct thing or personality; 2, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; 3, of a peculiar or striking character; as, an *individual* style of speaking: *Obs.*, not divisible:—*n.* 1, a single or separate person, animal, or thing, as distinguished from a class or group; 2, anything that cannot be divided without losing its identity.—*adv.* **in″di-vid′u-al-ly.**

in-di-vid-u-al-ism (in″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, egoism; the conduct of the individual in pursuing his own personal ends; 2, a social theory or system that favors the rights of the individual, as opposed to socialism, or communistic organization in industry and government; 3, a personal peculiarity.

in-di-vid-u-al-ist (in″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who thinks or acts independently; an egoist; 2, one who believes in economic individualism.—*adj.* **in″di-vid″u-al-is′tic.**

in-di-vid-u-al-i-ty (in″dĭ-vĭd″ū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the fact or condition of being separate and distinct; separate or distinct existence; oneness; 2, the sum of the distinctive characteristics that distinguish one person or thing from another; 3, an individual thing or person.

in-di-vid-u-al-ize (in″dĭ-vĭd′ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to characterize with distinctive qualities; 2, to note particularly or individually; select.

in-di-vid-u-ate (in″dĭ-vĭd′ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<L.L. *individuare* (*-atus*), to single out: see **individual**], 1, to give individuality to; 2, to distinguish from others.

in-di-vis-i-ble (in″dĭ-vĭz′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-*+*divide*], not separable into parts: *Math.*, not to be divided exactly; as, 10 is *indivisible* by 4.—*adv.* **in″di-vis′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″di-vis″i-bil′i-ty.**

In-do-Chi-nese (in″dō-chī-nēz′; -nēs′), *adj.* pertaining to Indo-China, the peninsula south of China, or to its people or language.

in-doc-ile (in-dŏs′īl), *adj.* [²*in-*+*docile*], unteachable; not easily governed or trained; undisciplined; unruly.—*n.* **in″do-cil′i-ty** (-dō-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ).

in-doc-tri-nate (in-dŏk′trĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [¹*in-*+*doctrine*], to instruct in learning, principles, or doctrines; imbue with learning.—*n.* **in-doc″tri-na′tion.**

In-do-Eu-ro-pe-an (in″dō-ū″rō-pē′ăn), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a family of languages of India, western Asia, and Europe, and including Indic (Sanskrit), Iranian (Persian), Armenian, Greek, Italic (Romance tongues), Albanian, Balto-Slavic, Teutonic (English, German, Scandinavian, etc.), Celtic, etc.: also called *Aryan* and *Indo-Germanic* (see chart, page 499):—*n.* a member of a race speaking one of these languages; loosely, an Aryan.

In-do-Ger-man-ic (in″dō-jĕr-măn′ĭk), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic family also known as *Indo-European* (which see) or *Aryan*:—*n.* a Caucasian who speaks one of the Aryan tongues; an Indo-European.

in-do-lence (in′dō-lĕns), *n.* [see **indolent**], lack of bodily or mental activity; repugnance to toil or effort; love of ease; laziness.

in-do-lent (in′dō-lĕnt), *adj.* [<L.L. *indolens* (*-entis*) <Lat. *in-*, not+*dolēre*, to grieve], fond of ease; avoiding labor; lazy: *Med.*, causing little pain; as, an *indolent* ulcer.—*adv.* **in′do-lent-ly.**

Syn. lazy, slothful, sluggish, inert. (See idle.)

in-dom-i-ta-ble (in-dŏm′ĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *indomitabilis* <Lat. *in-*, not+*domitare*, to tame], untamable; irrepressible; unconquerable; unyielding.—*adv.* **in-dom′i-ta-bly.**

in-door (in′dōr″), *adj.* [<earlier (*with*)*in door*], 1, of or pertaining to the interior of a building; 2, living, belonging, or done, within doors; 3, of charity, administered within an institution.

in-doors (in-dōrz′; in′dōrz″), *adv.* [<earlier (*with*)*in doors*], inside or into the house.

in-dorse (in-dōrs′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* indorsed (-dōrst′), *p.pr.* indorsing], [<M.E. *endosse* <O.F. *endosser*, to put on the back of <Lat. *in*, on+*dorsum*, back], 1, to write one's name on the back of, as a check, document, etc.; 2, to approve or sanction. Also, **en-dorse′.**—*adj.* **in-dors′a-ble.**

in-dor-see (in″dōr-sē′), *n.* a person to whom a check, note, etc., is assigned, or made payable. Also, **en″dor-see′.**

in-dorse-ment (in-dōrs′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of writing on the back of a check, note, etc.; 2, that which is so written; 3, sanction; approval. Also, **en-dorse′ment.**

in-dors-er (in-dōr′sēr), *n.* one who indorses, or writes his name on the back of, a check, note, etc.; a guarantor. Also, **en-dors′er.**

In-dra (in′drä), *n.* [Sans.], *Hind. Myth.*, the greatest of the Vedic gods, wielder of the thunderbolt and dispenser of rain.

in-draft (in′drăft″), *n.* [³*in-*+*draft*], 1, the act of drawing or pulling in; 2, that which is drawn or pulled in; an inflowing. Also, **in′draught″.**

in-drawn (in′drôn″; in-drôn′), *adj.* [³*in-*+*draw*], drawn in; hence, lost in thought.

in-du-bi-ta-ble (in-dū′bĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *indubitabilis* <*in-*, not+*dubitare*, to doubt], too evident to be doubted; unquestionable; not dubitable; sure.—*adv.* **in-du′bi-ta-bly.**

Syn. incontestable, indisputable, certain, unquestionable, evident, incontrovertible.

in-duce (in-dūs′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* induced (-dūst′), *p.pr.* inducing], [<Lat. *in*, in, on+*ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], 1, to lead on; influence; prevail upon; 2, to bring on; effect; cause; as, illness *induced* by exposure: *Phys.*, to produce without contact, as a magnetic or electric effect upon a body; *Logic*, to arrive at (a conclusion) by reasoning from particular cases to general principles.—*adv.* **in-duc′ed-ly.**

Syn. incite, persuade, influence, impel, urge, move.

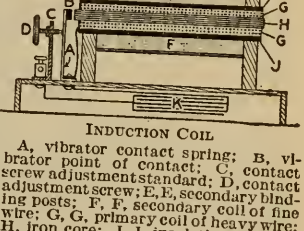
in-duce-ment (in-dūs′mĕnt), *n.* something that causes action or influences conduct; a motive; incentive; reason.—*adj.* **in-duc′i-ble.**

in-duct (in-dŭkt′), *v.t.* to introduce; place in an office; install; also, to initiate: *Eccl.*, to put into possession of a church or benefice.

in-duc-tance (in-dŭk′tăns), *n. Elec.*, 1, the property of an electrical conductor or circuit by virtue of which an electromotive force is produced in it by the variation of an electric current, either in the circuit itself (*self-inductance*) or in an adjacent circuit (*mutual inductance*): measured by the ratio of the induced electromotive force to the rate of change of the inducing current; 2, an electrical conductor, as a coil of wire, having this property.

in-duc-tile (in-dŭk′tĭl), *adj.* 1, not capable of being drawn out into wire, as certain metals; 2, not easily led; unyielding.—*n.* **in″duc-til′i-ty.**

in-duc-tion (in-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* the introduction of a person into an office: *Archaic*, an introduction; preface: *Eng. Eccl. Law*, the formal introduction of a clergyman into a charge or benefice; *Elec.*, 1, the production of an electric or magnetic effect by one body upon another without contact; 2, an electric or magnetic condition produced in a body when placed in an electric or magnetic field; *Logic*, the process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or of arriving at a general conclusion from particular cases; also, the result so reached: **induction coil**, *Elec.*, an electrical apparatus consisting of an iron core and two concentric coils of wire insulated from each other: used for the production of induced currents of high potential: sometimes called *inductorium*.



INDUCTION COIL

A, vibrator contact spring; B, vibrator point of contact; C, contact screw adjustment standard; D, contact adjustment screw; E, E, secondary binding posts; F, F, secondary coil of fine wire; G, G, primary coil of heavy wire; H, iron core; J, J, insulation separating primary and secondary coils; K, condenser.

Syn. (see deduction, conclusion).

in-duc-tive (in-dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* 1, leading on; persuasive; 2, pertaining to, or employing, the method of logical induction; reaching a general conclusion from particular instances: said of reasoning: *Elec.*, relating to the production of an electric or magnetic condition by induction.—*adv.* **in-duc′tive-ly.**

in-duc-tiv-i-ty (in″dŭk-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.*, the property of a substance which determines its power to transmit electric or magnetic effects

by induction; also called, when electrical, *specific inductive capacity*, and when magnetic, *permeability*.

in-duc-tom-e-ter (in″dŭk-tŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*induct(ance)* + *meter*], *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring inductance.

in-duc-tor (in-dŭk′tĕr), *n.* [see **induce**], one who establishes or installs another in an office or a benefice: *Elec.*, a device in, or portion of, an apparatus which produces electric or magnetic effects on neighboring parts without contact: **inductor compass**, a compass controlled by an inductor, the magnetic field utilized being that of the earth: also called *earth-inductor compass*.

in-duc-to-ri-um (in″dŭk-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. L. = covering], *Elec.*, an induction coil.

in-due (in-dū′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* indued (-dūd′), *p.pr.* induing], [< O. F. *enduire* < Lat. *in*, in, on + *ducere*, to lead, influenced by *induere*, to put on (clothes)], **1**, to put on, as clothes; assume: **2**, to furnish; supply; give to or endow. Also, **en-due′**.

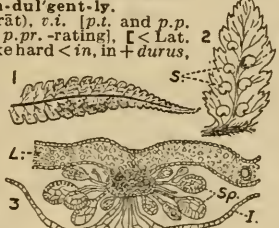
in-dulge (in-dŭlj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* indulged (-dŭljd′), *p.pr.* indulging], [< Lat. *indulgēre*, to indulge, be courteous to], **1**, to give way to, through kindness or weakness; humor: **2**, to yield to; give free rein to: *Eccl.*, to grant an indulgence or a dispensation to: *Com.*, to grant (a person) an extension of time on a note or bill:—*v.i.* to gratify one's tastes or desires without restraint: usually with *in*.

Syn. humor, pamper, spoil, satisfy. (See gratify.)

in-dul-gence (in-dŭl′jĕns), *n.* **1**, the act of gratifying or humoring another; also, an instance of this; **2**, the act of yielding to one's own desires or habits; self-gratification; also, an instance of this: *Eccl.*, **1**, *R. C. Ch.*, remission of temporal punishment still due for sin after full repentance and sacramental absolution; **2**, the reduction of the severity of an ecclesiastical law: properly called *dispensation*; **3**, formerly, especially before the Reformation, a statement from the Pope releasing one for a stated time from punishment: also called *pardon*.—*n.* **in-dul′gen-cy**.

in-dul-gent (in-dŭl′jĕnt), *adj.* yielding to the humor, wishes, etc., of another; compliant: as, an *indulgent* parent: too lenient or forbearing.—*adv.* **in-dul′gent-ly**.

in-du-rate (in′dŭ-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *indurare* (*-atus*), to make hard < *in*, in + *durus*, hard], to grow hard:—*v.t.* **1**, to harden; as, heat *indurates* clay; **2**, to make unfeeling:—*adj.* (in′dŭ-rāt), hardened; calloused.—*n.* **in′du-ra′tion**.



INDUSIUM

1, under side of a fern leaflet showing the fruit dot, or sorus; 2, enlarged view of sori (*S.*); 3, section of a leaflet (*L.*) through a fruit dot, showing the arrangement of the sporangia (*Sp.*) covered by the indusium (*I.*).

in-du-si-um (in-dū′zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -sia (*-ä*)], [Lat. = tunic < *induere*, to indue], *Bot.*, a growth covering certain parts of a plant, especially the membranous sheath that covers the sporangia, or spore cases, of a fern; *Entom.*, the covering of a larva.

in-dus-tri-al (in-dŭs′trĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **industry**], **1**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, industry, or productive enterprise; **2**, devoted to training for systematic labor; as, *industrial* courses of study; **3**, engaged in, or constituting, systematic labor; **4**, derived from, or engaged in, manufacturing on a large scale: **industrial insurance**, life insurance for small amounts, ranging from $15 to $500, with premiums payable weekly, intended to bring insurance within the reach of the poorer classes: **industrial union**, a vertical union (see *vertical*).—*adv.* **in-dus′tri-al-ly**.

in-dus-tri-al-ism (in-dŭs′trĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* a social and economic system founded on, or judged with reference to, industrial activities, characterized by machinery, large-scale production, etc.

in-dus-tri-ous (in-dŭs′trĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, characterized by diligence or application; hard-working; **2**, zealous: *Obs.*, skilful; ingenious; clever.—*adv.* **in-dus′tri-ous-ly**.—*n.* **in-dus′tri-al-ist**.—*v.t.* **in-dus′tri-al-ize**.

Syn. assiduous, diligent, sedulous. (See active, busy.)

in-dus-try (in′dŭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< Lat. *industria*, industry], **1**, steady application to a task, business, or labor; **2**, broadly, all forms of economic activity, including financial, commercial, and productive enterprises generally, as well as the professions; **3**, in a more limited sense, the productive occupations as distinguished from finance and commerce; **4**, a particular branch of work or trade.

in-dwell (in″dwĕl′), *v.t.* [*in* + *dwell*], to abide in; inhabit; also, to exist within; possess, as a spirit or principle:—*v.i.* to abide; dwell.—*n.* **in′-dwell″er**.—*adj.* **in′dwell″ing**.

-ine *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-inus*], of the nature of; pertaining to: as, asi*nine*; mari*ne*; Florenti*ne*; like; as, adamanti*ne*: *Zoöl.*, belonging to the genus: as, cani*ne*; feli*ne*:—*n. suffix*, in nouns from Latin nouns or adjectives in *-inus*, *-ina*; as, doctri*ne*; medici*ne*; discipli*ne*: sometimes, *-in*: *Chem.*, forming names of alkaloids and basic substances; as, cocai*ne*; anili*ne*; and of the elements brom*ine*, chlor*ine*, fluor*ine*, iod*ine*.

in-e-bri-ant (in-ē′brĭ-ănt), *adj.* [see **inebriate**], intoxicating:—*n.* an intoxicant.

in-e-bri-ate (in-ē′brĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *inebriare* (*-atus*), to make drunk < *in*, in + *ebrius*, drunk], **1**, to make drunk; intoxicate; **2**, hence, figuratively, to exhilarate (the mind or feeling) beyond judgment: **3**, to stupefy:—*n.* (-ăt), a habitual drunkard:—*adj.* drunken: intoxicated.—*n.* **in-e″bri-a′tion**.—*n.* **in″e-bri′e-ty** (in″ē-brī′ĕ-tĭ).

in-ed-i-ble (in-ĕd′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *edible*], not fit to be eaten.—*n.* **in-ed″i-bil′i-ty**.

in-ef-fa-ble (in-ĕf′ă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *effabilis* < *effari*, to speak out, utter < *ex*, out + *fari*, to speak], **1**, transcending expression; unspeakable; inexpressible; **2**, too sacred for utterance.—*adv.* **in-ef′fa-bly**.—*n.* **in-ef′fa-ble-ness**.

in-ef-face-a-ble (in″ĕ-fās′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *efface*], incapable of being blotted or rubbed out.—*adv.* **in″ef-face′a-bly**.

in-ef-fec-tive (in″ĕ-fĕk′tĭv), *adj.* [*in-* + *effect*], **1**, not producing, or incapable of producing, the desired result; **2**, lacking in artistic effect.—*adv.* **in″ef-fec′tive-ly**.—*n.* **in″ef-fec′tive-ness**.

Syn. vain, useless, fruitless, inefficient, inefficacious, futile.—*Ant.* efficient, fruitful, productive, operative.

in-ef-fec-tu-al (in″ĕ-fĕk′tū-ăl), *adj.* not producing the desired result; unavailing; inefficient.—*adv.* **in″ef-fec′tu-al-ly**.—*n.* **in″ef-fec′tu-al-ness**.

in-ef-fi-ca-cious (in-ĕf″ĭ-kā′shŭs), *adj.* [see **inefficacy**], not able to produce the desired result.—*adv.* **in-ef″fi-ca′cious-ly**.

in-ef-fi-ca-cy (in-ĕf′ĭ-kd-sĭ), *n.* [*in-* + *efficacy*], inability to produce the desired result; ineffectualness; inadequacy.

in-ef-fi-cien-cy (in″ĕ-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **inefficient**], lack of power or skill to accomplish or complete something; incapacity.

in-ef-fi-cient (in″ĕ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *efficient*], **1**, not producing, or not equipped to produce, the desired result; **2**, incapable; lacking in skill for a given undertaking.—*adv.* **in″ef-fi′cient-ly**.

Syn. ineffective, incompetent, powerless, futile, unavailing, fruitless, ineffectual, ineffective, vain.

in-e-las-tic (in″ĕ-lăs′tĭk), *adj.* [*in-* + *elastic*], **1**, incapable, when stretched or compressed, of recovering the original form or volume; **2**, rigid; **3**, hence, not adaptable.—*adv.* **in″e-las′ti-cal-ly**.—*n.* **in″e-las-tic′i-ty** (-tĭs′ĭ-tĭ).

in-el-e-gance (in-ĕl′ĕ-găns), *n.* [see **inelegant**], lack of refinement in form or manner; want of elegance.—*n.* **in-el′e-gan-cy**.

in-el-e-gant (in-ĕl′ĕ-gănt), *adj.* [*in-* + *elegant*], lacking in beauty, refinement, elegance, or good taste.—*adv.* **in-el′e-gant-ly**.

in-el-i-gi-ble (in-ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *eligible*], **1**, unworthy of choice; unsuitable; **2**, legally unfitted for choice or election.—*adv.* **in-el′i-gi-bly**.—*n.* **in-el″i-gi-bil′i-ty**.

in-e-luc-ta-ble (in″ĕ-lŭk′tă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *ineluctabilis* < *in-*, not + *e*, out + *luctari*, to struggle], unavoidable; overpowering; irresistible.

in-ept (in-ĕpt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *ineptus* < *in-*, not + *aptus*, apt], **1**, not fit or suitable; **2**, not consistent with reason; absurd; **3**, clumsy; inefficient.—*adv.* **in-ept′ly**.—*n.* **in-ept′ness**.—*n.* **in-ept′i-tude**.

in-e-qual-i-ty (in″ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [*in-* + *equal*], **1**, difference; disparity, especially of rank, station, size, number, etc.; **2**, unevenness, as in surface; variableness; changeableness of condition; **3**, want of due proportion; uneven distribution; insufficiency: *Math.*, the relation between quantities that are unequal; also, an expression of this relation, shown by the insertion of the appropriate sign [≠ or ≯, is not equal to, >, is greater than, or <, is less than], between the quantities; *Astron.*, a deviation from regularity in the motion of a heavenly body.

Syn. diversity, disproportion. (See disparity.)

in-eq-ui-ta-ble (in-ĕk′wĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [see **inequity**], not according to fairness or justice; unjust.—*adv.* **in-eq′ui-ta-bly**.

CHART OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES

SUBFAMILY	BRANCH	[1] Languages and Dialects	[2] Regions where Spoken
		[3] *Satem Languages*	
I. INDO-IRANIAN, or ARYAN	INDIC: Vedic; Classical Sanskrit; Pali; Prakrit,	from which are derived many modern local dialects, as *Bengali, Singhalese, Eastern Hindi, Western Hindi* (including *Hindustani* and its chief dialect, *Urdu*), etc., and perhaps *Romany.*	India.
	IRANIAN: Avestan (Zend, or Old Bactrian); Old Persian; Pahlavi;	*Modern Persian, Kurdish,* etc.; *Afghan, Baluch,* etc.	Persia, Kurdistan, Caucasia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc.
II. ARMENIAN	ARMENIAN: Old Armenian;	*Modern Armenian.*	Armenia.
III. ALBANIAN	ALBANIAN: Illyrian;	*Modern Albanian;* Thracian.	Balkan Peninsula.
IV. BALTO-SLAVIC	BALTIC: Old Prussian;	*Lithuanian; Lettish.*	Baltic Provinces; Lithuania.
	SLAVIC, or SLAVONIC: Church Slavic, or Old Bulgarian;	*Russian,* in several dialects; *Bulgarian; Serbian; Croatian; Slovenian; Czech,* or *Bohemian; Slovakian; Polish;* etc.	Russia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Poland, etc.
		[3] *Centum Languages*	
V. HELLENIC	GREEK: Old Ionic, or Epic; Attic; Doric; Æolic;	etc.; *Modern Greek.*	Greece and Asia Minor.
VI. ITALIC	OSCO-UMBRIAN: Oscan; Umbrian.		Italy.
	LATIN: Classical and Vulgar Latin, the latter developing into: Langue d'oïl; Langue d'oc;	*French; Provençal; Catalan; Spanish; Portuguese; Italian; Rumanian,* including *Romansh* and *Wallachian.*	Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Rumania.
VII. CELTIC	CONTINENTAL CELTIC: Gaulic.		Ancient Gaul.
	GAELIC: Old Irish;	*Irish; Scotch; Manx.*	Ireland; Scotland; Isle of Man.
	CYMRIC, or BRITANNIC: Cornish;	*Welsh; Breton.*	Cornwall; Wales; Brittany.
VIII. TEUTONIC, or GERMANIC	EAST GERMANIC: Gothic.		Ancient Germany.
	NORTH GERMANIC, or SCANDINAVIAN: Old Norse, or Old Icelandic, developing into	*Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish.*	Iceland and Scandinavia.
	WEST GERMANIC: Old High German, including Upper Frankish, Bavarian, Alemannic, and developing into Middle High German and	*Modern German,* including the developments from the Old High German dialects; Old Saxon, or Old Low German, developing into *Low German,* or *Plattdeutsch;* Old Low Frankish, or Old Dutch, developing into Middle Dutch, *Dutch, Flemish, Brabantish,* and *Limburgish;* Old Frisian and *Modern Frisian;* Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, including West Saxon, Kentish, Mercian, and Northumbrian, and developing into Middle English and thence into *Modern English.*	German Highlands; Austria; Switzerland; Germany; Northern Germany; Holland; Belgium; Friesland; England.

CHART OF THE SEMITIC FAMILY OF LANGUAGES

ARABIC, or SOUTHERN BRANCH	NORTHERN GROUP: Old or Classical Arabic;	*Modern Arabic,* including as dialects *Syrian, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Maltese,* etc.	Arabia, Turkey in Asia, North, East, and Central Africa, Malay Archipelago.
	SOUTHERN GROUP: South Arabic; Ethiopic.		Southern Arabia, Abyssinia.
ARAMÆAN, or NORTHERN BRANCH	BABYLONIAN-ASSYRIAN: Babylonian, or Chaldean; Assyrian.		Ancient Babylonia and Assyria.
	ARAMAIC: eastern subgroup, consisting of Babylonian, Aramaic, Syriac, etc., and	*Modern Aramaic;* western subgroup, consisting of *Biblical* and *Palestinian Aramaic, Samaritan,* etc.	Ancient Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Armenia, Palestine, Northern Africa.
	HEBRAIC: Biblical Hebrew, Neo-Hebrew, Moabitish; Canaanitish; Phœnician, Punic.		Palestine; Phœnicia, Carthage, etc.

[1] Languages and dialects no longer spoken are printed in **boldface**; others in *italics.*

[2] In general, the locality named is that in which the given language was originally developed. Localities to which Indo-European languages have been recently carried by colonization, as America and South Africa, are not listed

[3] The Indo-European family of languages is divided primarily into two groups, conveniently distinguished by the characteristic development of certain consonant sounds. One of these sounds, originally a palatal *k*, is differentiated into *s* and *k* respectively in the two groups. The initial letters of *satem* and *centum* (*kentum*), the Sanskrit and Latin forms of the original word for hundred, illustrate this differentiation, and the groups have been named from them. In general, the satem languages formed the eastern, the centum languages the western, division of the Indo-European family. Tocharian, however, a little known language recently discovered in Chinese Turkestan, is a centum language, generally believed to have been carried into Asia by emigrants from Europe.

in-eq-ui-ty (ĭn-ĕk′wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [*in-* + *equity*], lack of fairness or justice.

in-e-rad-i-ca-ble (ĭn″ē-răd′ĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *eradicate*], incapable of being rooted or torn out.—*adv.* **in″e-rad′i-ca-bly.**

in-er-rant (ĭn-ĕr′ȧnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *errant*], infallible; free from error.—*n.* **in-er′ran-cy.**

in-ert (ĭn-ûrt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *iners* (*-ertis*) < *in-*, not + *ars*, skill, art], 1, having no power of motion, action, or resistance; possessed of inertia: 2, sluggish; 3, having no active chemical or medicinal properties; neutral.—*adv.* **in-ert′ly.**—*n.* **in-ert′ness.**

Syn. passive, apathetic, dead, dull. (See inactive.)

in-er-ti-a (ĭn-ûr′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Lat. = lack of skill, inactivity: see **inert**], tendency not to move; lack of activity; sluggishness: *Phys.*, that property by virtue of which a body if at rest tends to remain so, or if moving to continue in motion in the same straight line, unless acted upon by some external force.

in-es-cutch-eon (ĭn″ĕs-kŭch′ŭn), *n.* [*in-* + *escutcheon*], a small escutcheon used as a bearing on an escutcheon (see *heraldry*, illus.).

***in es-se** (ĭn ĕs′ē), [Lat. = in being], in actual existence; in being: opposite of *in posse*.

in-es-sen-tial (ĭn″ĕ-sĕn′shȧl), *adj.* [*in-* + *essential*], 1, not needed or indispensable; not important; 2, immaterial:—*n.* an inessential thing.

in-es-ti-ma-ble (ĭn-ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *estimate*], not to be computed; beyond measure or price.—*adv.* **in-es′ti-ma-bly.**

in-ev-i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv′ĭ-tȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *inevitabilis* < *in-*, not + *e*, from + *vitare*, to shun, escape], not to be evaded; unavoidable; as, *inevitable* death.—*adv.* **in-ev′i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-ev′i-ta-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-ev″i-ta-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. unpreventable, unevadable. (See necessary.)

in-ex-act (ĭn″ĕg-zăkt′), *adj.* [*in-* + *exact*], not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual; not careful.—*adv.* **in″ex-act′ly.**—*n.* **in″ex-act′ness.**

in-ex-cus-a-ble (ĭn″ĕks-kūz′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *excuse*], not admitting of excuse or apology; unpardonable.—*adv.* **in″ex-cus′a-bly.**

in-ex-haust-i-ble (ĭn″ĕg-zôs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *exhaust*], 1, not to be used up; unfailing; 2, of exhaustless power, vigor, or strength; indefatigable; unwearied.—*n.* **in″ex-haust′i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in″ex-haust′i-bly.**—*n.* **in″ex-haust′i-bil′i-ty.**

in-ex-o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕk′sŏ-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *inexorabilis* < *in-*, not + *exorare*, to entreat < *ex*, out + *orare*, to speak], not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting.—*n.* **in-ex′o-ra-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-ex′o-ra-bly.**—*n.* **in-ex″o-ra-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. inflexible, relentless, resolute, implacable.

in-ex-pe-di-ent (ĭn″ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *expedient*], unsuitable to conditions; inadvisable; impolitic.—*adv.* **in″ex-pe′di-ent-ly.**—*n.* **in″ex-pe′di-en-cy; in″ex-pe′di-ence.**

in-ex-pen-sive (ĭn″ĕks-pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* [*in-* + *expense*], cheap; costing little.

in-ex-pe-ri-ence (ĭn″ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [*in-* + *experience*], 1, want of actual enjoyment, suffering, or personal contact with life, or of the knowledge gained from actual contact with the world's affairs; 2, lack of skill or practical wisdom.

in-ex-pe-ri-enced (ĭn″ĕks-pē′rĭ-ĕnst), *adj.* lacking the personal knowledge and skill that comes from living a practical, active life.

in-ex-pert (ĭn″ĕks-pûrt′), *adj.* [*in-* + *expert*], unskilled; lacking the knowledge gained from practice.—*adv.* **in″ex-pert′ly.**—*n.* **in″ex-pert′ness.**

in-ex-pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *expiate*], 1, not capable of being expiated or atoned for; as, an *inexpiable* crime; 2, implacable; relentless; as, *inexpiable* war.

in-ex-pli-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′plĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *explicate*], not capable of being explained, made plain, or understood; not to be interpreted or accounted for; as, an *inexplicable* mystery.—*adv.* **in-ex′pli-ca-bly.**—*n.* **in-ex″pli-ca-bil′i-ty.**

in-ex-plic-it (ĭn″ĕks-plĭs′ĭt), *adj.* [*in-* + *explicit*], not plain; not definite; incomplete.

in-ex-plo-sive (ĭn″ĕks-plō′sĭv), *adj.* [*in-* + *explode*], not able or likely to burst.

in-ex-press-i-ble (ĭn″ĕks-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **inexpressive**], incapable of being uttered or described: **inexpressibles,** *n.pl.* *Humorous*, trousers.—*adv.* **in″ex-press′i-bly.**

in-ex-pres-sive (ĭn″ĕks-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* [*in-* + *express*], 1, lacking in expression or meaning; dull; 2, not adequate to convey meaning: *Obs.*, inexpressible.—*adv.* **in″ex-pres′sive-ly.**

in-ex-pug-na-ble (ĭn″ĕks-pŭg′nȧ-bl; -pūn′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *inexpugnabilis* < *in-*, not + *expugnare*, to storm < *ex*, out + *pugnare* to fight], 1, not to be subdued or overcome by force; unconquerable; impregnable; hence, 2, of principles or truths, incapable of being overcome.

in-ex-ten-si-ble (ĭn″ĕks-tĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *extend*], incapable of being stretched; inelastic; as, *inextensible* fibers.—*adv.* **in″ex-ten′si-bly.**—*n.* **in″ex-ten″si-bil′i-ty.**

***in ex-ten-so** (ĭn ĕks-tĕn′sō), [Lat. = in extension], at full length; in full.

in-ex-tin-guish-a-ble (ĭn″ĕks-tĭng′gwĭsh-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *extinguish*], unquenchable, as a fire; unslakable, as thirst.

***in ex-tre-mis** (ĭn ĕks-trē′mĭs), [Lat. = at the very end], at the point of death.

in-ex-tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′trĭ-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *extricate*], 1, involved beyond extrication; 2, incapable of being untied or disentangled; 3, hopelessly confused or obscure; unsolvable; 4, intricate in design; elaborate.—*adv.* **in-ex′tri-ca-bly.**

inf. *abbr.* 1, infantry; 2, infinitive (also, **infin.**):—**in f.**, [Lat. *in fine*], at the end.

in-fal-li-ble (ĭn-făl′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *fallible*], 1, incapable of erring; unfailing; as, man is not *infallible;* 2, not liable to mistake or disappointment; certain.—*adv.* **in-fal′li-bly.**—*n.* **in-fal″li-bil′i-ty.**

in-fa-mous (ĭn′fȧ-mŭs), *adj.* [see **infamy**], 1, having notoriously evil or vile repute; 2, odious; scandalous: *Eng. Law*, designating a crime that entailed loss of honor and of witness and jury rights: now abolished.—*adv.* **in′fa-mous-ly.**

Syn. shameful, disgraceful, detestable, ignominious, abominable, outrageous, wicked, villainous, atrocious.

in-fa-my (ĭn′fȧ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Fr. *infamie* < Lat. *infamia*, ill fame < *infamis*, of ill fame < *in-*, not + *fama*, fame], 1, public disgrace; loss of good name; 2, baseness or vileness; 3, an odious act: *Law*, loss of character, and, formerly, of witness and jury rights, by a convicted person.

Syn. disgrace, ignominy, dishonor, reproach, baseness, opprobrium.—*Ant.* honor, dignity, respect.

in-fan-cy (ĭn′fȧn-sĭ), *n.* [see **infant**], 1, the state of being a babe in arms; early childhood; 2, the first stage of anything: *Law*, minority, the period from birth to manhood or womanhood, which, in Great Britain and the United States, is 21 years.

in-fant (ĭn′fȧnt), *n.* [< O.F. *enfant* < Lat. *infans* (*-antis*), child < *in-*, not + *fari*, to speak], a babe; a young child: *Law*, a person who has not attained the legal age of manhood or womanhood, or who is under age:—*adj.* pertaining to the earliest stages of childhood; immature; childish: *Law*, pertaining to the legal period of minority.

in-fan-ta (ĭn-fȧn′tȧ), *n.* [Sp. and Port. = girl child < Lat. *infans:* see **infant**], any daughter of the royal family of Spain and, prior to the Republic, of Portugal: used also as a title.

in-fan-te (ĭn-fȧn′tā), *n.* [Sp. and Port. = boy child < Lat. *infans:* see **infant**], any son of the royal family of Spain and, formerly, of Portugal, except the eldest: used also as a title.

in-fan-ti-cide (ĭn-făn′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *infanticidium* < Lat. *infans* (*-antis*), infant + *caedere*, to kill], 1, the murder of a newborn or recently born child: 2, one who commits such murder.

in-fan-tile (ĭn′fȧn-tīl; -tĭl), *adj.* [see **infant**], pertaining to babies or the period of babyhood; childish: *Psych.*, designating, or pertaining to, a condition of retarded physical or mental development in one past the age of infancy, characterized by reactions resembling those of an infant.—*n.* **in-fan′ti-lism.**

in-fan-tile pa-ral-y-sis *Pathol.*, a children's infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the motor nerve cells of the spinal cord, usually resulting in partial paralysis, and often death; acute anterior poliomyelitis.

in-fan-tine (ĭn′fȧn-tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* childish; childlike; infantile.

in-fan-try (ĭn′fȧn-trĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *infanterie* < It. *infanteria* < *infante*, youth < Lat. *infans* (*-antis*), infant: see **infant**], a body of soldiers armed, equipped, and trained for service on foot: **mounted infantry,** foot soldiers temporarily provided with horses.

in-fan-try-man (ĭn′fȧn-trĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*infantry* + *man*], a soldier of the organized foot service.

in-fat-u-ate (ĭn-făt′ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *infatuare* (*-atus*), to make a fool of, infatuate < *in*, in + *fatuus*, foolish], 1, to lead into folly; 2, to inspire with an extravagantly foolish passion:—*adj.* (-ȧt), showing excessive fondness; deprived of sound judgment.—*p.adj.* **in-fat′u-at″ed.**

in-fat-u-a-tion (ĭn-făt″ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, extravagant folly; 2, an extravagant and foolish passion or affection, as for gambling.

in-fect (in-fĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *inficere* (*-fectus*), to taint<*in-*, into+*facere*, to make], **1**, to contaminate; taint; **2**, to communicate a disease, mood, or the like, to (a person): followed by *with*.—*adj.* **in-fec'tive.**—*n.* **in-fec'tor.**

in-fec-tion (in-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of infecting; also, the state of being infected; the communication of a condition of body or spirit to another; **2**, the communication of disease germs; **3**, that which depraves or infects morally, as an evil influence or bad example; that which infects or communicates disease; **4**, a disease that is communicated by germs in any manner: distinguished from *contagion*, which requires personal contact with an infected person; **5**, a prevailing germ disease; an epidemic; **6**, the communication of emotions from person to person.

Syn. communication, epidemic. (See contagion.)

in-fec-tious (in-fĕk'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, capable of communicating some condition, as disease, by infection; **2**, corrupting; demoralizing; **3**, readily communicated or spread; as, *infectious* gaiety: *Obs.*, tainted with disease: **infectious disease**, a disease that may be spread by germs without personal contact:—*adv.* **in-fec'tious-ly.**—*n.* **in-fec'tious-ness.**

in-fe-cun-di-ty (in"fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [²*in-*+*fecund*], barrenness; infertility.

in-fe-lic-i-tous (in"fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [see **infelicity**], unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; inapt; ill-timed.—*adv.* **in"fe-lic'i-tous-ly.**

in-fe-lic-i-ty (in"fē-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [²*in-*+*felicity*], **1**, misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; **2**, an ill-timed act or expression.

in-fer (in-fûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inferred (-fûrd'), *p.pr.* inferring], [<Lat. *inferre*, to bring in; conclude<*in*, in+*ferre*, to bring], **1**, to derive by reasoning; deduce or induce; conclude; **2**, to be or furnish evidence of; involve as a consequence; imply; as, smoke *infers* a fire; **3**, to indicate; as, your haste *infers* your eagerness: *Colloq.*, to guess; suppose:—*v.i.* to draw inferences by deduction or induction.

Syn. deduce, derive, gather, conclude; imply. *Infer* is often confused with *imply*. To *infer* is, chiefly, to derive, or come to, a conclusion; one who *implies* suggests, or affords tangible grounds for, a conclusion. What a speaker *implies*, his hearers may *infer*.

in-fer-a-ble (in-fûr'ä-bl), *adj.* capable of being arrived at by reasoning, as a conclusion from premises; deducible. Also, **in-fer'ri-ble.**

in-fer-ence (in'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1**, the process or act of inferring; the act of arriving at a conclusion by reasoning of any kind; **2**, a process of reasoning and formation of conclusions by proceeding from premises according to rules of logic.

Syn. (see conclusion).

in-fer-en-tial (in"fĕr-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* having the nature of a conclusion arrived at by reasoning from known facts.—*adv.* **in"fer-en'tial-ly.**

in-fe-ri-or (in-fē'rĭ-ĕr), *adj.* [Lat., comp. of *inferus*, low], **1**, lower in place, rank, value; secondary; **2**, mediocre; second-rate: *Astron.*, between the earth and the sun; as, *inferior* planets; *Anat.*, situated below similar parts designated as *superior*; *Print.*, set below type line, as a figure or letter, as ₂ in H_2O:—*n.* one who or that which ranks below another.

in-fe-ri-or-i-ty (in-fē"rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* a lower, or inferior, state or quality: **inferiority complex**, *Psych.*, an exaggerated sense of inadequacy, particularly in relation to other persons, supposedly based upon an unconsciously maintained infantile attitude toward one's parents.

in-fer-nal (in-fûr'năl), *adj.* [<Lat. *infernalis*<*infernus*, situated below<*inferus*, low], **1**, pertaining to the lower world, the regions of the dead; **2**, belonging to, or resembling, hell; hellish; **3**, fiendish; outrageous: **infernal machine**, an apparatus designed to destroy life and property.—*adv.* **in-fer'nal-ly.**

Syn. diabolical, devilish, satanic, demoniac, hellish.

in-fer-no (in-fûr'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [It.<Lat. *infernus*, situated below<*inferus*, low], **1**, the lower regions; hell; **2**, a scene so horrible as to resemble hell: **Inferno**, the title of the part of Dante's "Divine Comedy" descriptive of hell.

in-fer-tile (in-fûr'tĭl; *Br.* -tīl), *adj.* [²*in-*+*fertile*], not productive; not fertilized, as an egg; sterile; barren.—*adv.* **in-fer'tile-ly.**—*n.* **in"fer-til'i-ty.**

in-fest (in-fĕst'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *infestare*, to assail<*infestus*, hostile], to attack; overrun; beset or annoy constantly and in numbers; as, moths *infest* woolen materials.—*n.* **in"fes-ta'tion.**

in-fi-del (in'fĭ-dĕl), *n.* [<Lat. *infidelis*, faithless<*in-*, not+*fidelis*, faithful<*fides*, faith], **1**, one who rejects religion or divine revelation; a professed unbeliever in whatever religion is locally regarded as true, as from the Turkish viewpoint, a non-Mohammedan; in Christian communities, a non-Christian; **2**, a renegade; **3**, in general, one who does not believe in something specified:—*adj.* **1**, unbelieving; heathen; **2**, pertaining to, or characteristic of, infidels.

Syn., *n.* unbeliever, disbeliever. (See skeptic.)

in-fi-del-i-ty (in"fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, disbelief in some religion, especially Christianity; **2**, breach of trust; disloyalty, or an instance of it; **3**, specifically, marital infidelity; adultery.

in-field (in'fēld"), *n.* [²*in-*+*field*], **1**, in baseball, the space within the base lines; also, infielders collectively: opposite of *outfield*; **2**, in Scotland, tilled land near the farmhouse: opposite of *outfield*.

in-field-er (in'fēl"dĕr), *n.* in baseball, the shortstop or any of the players, not a runner, on the first, second, or third base: distinguished from *battery* and *outfielder*.

in-fil-trate (in-fĭl'trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [²*in-*+*filter*], **1**, to cause to pass through pores or very small openings; **2**, to pass through as by straining:—*v.i.* to percolate, or filter through, pores or small spaces.—*n.* **in"fil-tra'tion.**

in-fi-nite (in'fĭ-nĭt), *adj.* [²*in-*+*finite*], **1**, immeasurably great; having no restrictions in power, knowledge, etc.; **2**, unlimited; immeasurable; inexhaustible: *Math.*, having a value greater than any assignable value:—*n.* that which has no limit: *Math.*, an infinite quantity: **the Infinite**, God; the Absolute Being.—*adv.* **in'fi-nite-ly.**—*n.* **in'fi-nite-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* limitless, illimitable, interminable, boundless, countless, fathomless, endless, vast, eternal.

in-fin-i-tes-i-mal (in"fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [*infinite*+(*cent*)*esimal*], **1**, immeasurably small; very minute; **2**, of or pertaining to very minute quantities: *Math.*, having a value less than any assignable value.—*adv.* **in"fin-i-tes'i-mal-ly.**

in-fin-i-ti-val (in-fĭn"ĭ-tī'văl), *adj.* [see **infinitive**], pertaining to the infinitive verb form.—*adv.* **in-fin"i-ti'val-ly.**

in-fin-i-tive (in-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [<Lat. *infinitivus*<*in-*, not+*finire* (*-itus*), to define], *Gram.*, without limitation of person or number: applied to that verb form which merely expresses the general sense of the verb:—*n.* *Gram.*, the infinitive verb form, usually indicated by *to* before the verb; as, *to sing*.

in-fin-i-tude (in-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [see **infinite**], **1**, the quality of being boundless or immeasurable; also, that which is boundless in space, number, etc.; **2**, a quantity too great to be counted.

in-fin-i-ty (in-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being immeasurable; **2**, unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; **3**, an indefinitely great quantity: *Geom.*, the portion of space lying at an infinite distance from the portion of space under consideration; *Math.*, an infinite quantity: represented by ∞.

in-firm (in-fûrm'), *adj.* [<Lat. *infirmus*, weak<*in-*, not+*firmus*, firm, strong], **1**, feeble in body or health; **2**, weak; irresolute; **3**, insecure; frail; **4**, uncertain.—*adv.* **in-firm'ly.**

in-fir-ma-ry (in-fûr'mä-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a room or building for the treatment of the sick and injured; especially, the quarters for the sick in a school, institution, or the like.

in-fir-mi-ty (in-fûr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being weak or sick; **2**, weakness of body or of mind; illness; failing; frailty.

Syn. foible, defect, disease, feebleness. (See debility.)

[1]in-fix (in-fĭks'), *v.t.* [²*in-*+*fix*], **1**, to fasten in, as by piercing; **2**, to implant; teach.

[2]in-fix (in'fĭks), *n.* [²*in-*+*fix*], *Gram.*, a modifying element inserted in the body of a word, having a value similar to that of a suffix or prefix, as *n* in the present tense of Latin *rincere* (root *vic-*).

in-flame (in-flām'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inflamed (-flāmd'), *p.pr.* inflaming], [<O.F. *enflammer*<Lat. *inflammare*, to inflame<*in*, in+*flamma*, flame], **1**, to set on fire; **2**, to fire with passion; **3**, to excite; provoke; irritate; **4**, to put into a state of redness, swelling, and pain; as, weeping *inflames* the eyes; make unnaturally hot, as with a fever:—*v.i.* **1**, to become affected with redness, swelling, and pain; **2**, to become provoked or excited.—*n.* **in-flam'er.**

Syn. anger, exasperate, enrage, arouse, kindle, fire.

in-flam-ma-ble (in-flăm'ä-bl), *adj.* **1**, easily set on fire; combustible; **2**, easily excited; excitable; irritable.—*n.* **in-flam'ma-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-flam'ma-bly.**—*n.* **in-flam"ma-bil'i-ty.**

in-flam-ma-tion (in"flă-mā'shŭn), *n.* the act of inflaming, or the condition of being inflamed: *Pathol.*, an unnatural condition of any part of the body due to irritation and shown by pain, redness, heat, and swelling.

in-flam-ma-to-ry (in-flăm'ä-tō-rĭ), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or

rebellion: *Pathol.*, pertaining to, tending to produce, or showing, a condition of redness, swelling, etc.

in-flate (in-flāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inflated, *p.pr.* inflating], [< Lat. *in*, into + *flare* (*-atus*), to blow], **1**, to swell out with air or gas, as a balloon; **2**, to puff up; make proud; **3**, to expand or raise unduly, as prices: **inflate the currency**, to increase unduly or excessively the amount of money other than the standard of a country, so that its nominal value tends to rise in relation to its purchasing or actual value:—*v.i.* to swell out with air or gas.—*n.* **in-flat'er**; **in-fla'tor.**

in-fla-tion (in-flā'shŭn), *n.* a swelling or distending, especially from air or other gas; hence, pomposity; also, great conceit: *Com.*, a general rise in prices accompanying an increase in the amount of money in circulation; *Econ.*, the process whereby the volume and rapidity of circulation of the medium of exchange increase more rapidly than the volume of business done, as evidenced by a rise in prices.

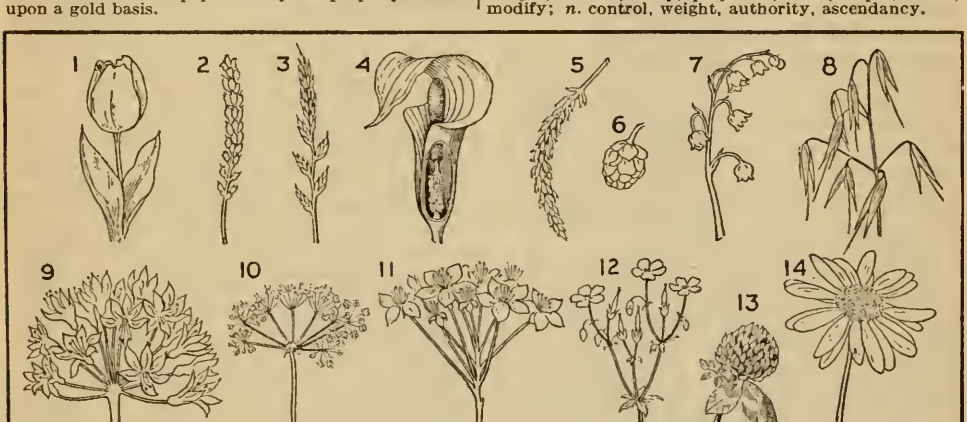
in-fla-tion-ist (in-flā'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who favors a policy of a sweeping increase in the amount of money in circulation; specifically, one in favor of the issue of paper money not properly secured upon a gold basis.

in-flo-res-cence (in"flō-rĕs'ens), *n.* [< Lat. *inflorescens* (*-entis*), coming into flower < *in*, in + *flos* (*floris*), flower], *Bot.*, **1**, the process of coming into flower: **2**, the arrangement of flowers on the stem: **3**, blossoms collectively; flower clusters.

in-flow (in'flō"), *n.* [*in-* + *flow*], the act of running or flowing in; also, that which runs in.

in-flu-ence (in'flōō-ĕns), *n.* [< L.L. *influentia* < Lat. *in*, into + *fluere*, to flow], **1**, originally, a flow of ethereal fluid believed to emanate from the stars and to affect human actions; **2**, energy or power tending to produce effects by indirect or invisible means; as, the *influence* of a good example; **3**, power arising from wealth or station; as, he has political *influence*; **4**, one who or that which exerts power: *Elec.*, an electrical effect produced by one body upon another without contact; electrical induction:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -enced (-ĕnst), *p.pr.* -encing], **1**, to have unseen power over, physically or mentally; sway; as, to *influence* a community for good; **2**, to modify or affect the condition of; as, rainfall *influences* the productiveness of a country.

Syn., *v.* bias, sway, prejudice, alter, impel, affect, modify; *n.* control, weight, authority, ascendancy.



TYPES OF INFLORESCENCE

1, solitary (tulip); 2, spike (plantain); 3, compound spike (couch grass); 4, spadix (jack-in-the-pulpit); 5, ament, or catkin (birch); 6, cone, or strobile (hop); 7, raceme (lily of the valley); 8, panicle (oat); 9, umbel (African lily, *Agapanthus*); 10, compound umbel (wild carrot); 11, corymb (hawthorn); 12, cyme (wild geranium); 13, head (clover); 14, composite head (daisy).

in-flect (in-flĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *in*, in + *flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], **1**, to bend; turn from a direct course; **2**, to vary the sound of, as the voice, by producing changes in pitch or tone: *Gram.*, to vary the form of (a noun, verb, or adjective) so as to show changes in the person, number, tense, case, etc.:—*v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of ending.

in-flec-tion (in-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bend or curve; **2**, rise and fall in the voice: *Gram.*, the variations undergone by words to mark case, number, gender, etc. Also, **in-flex'ion.**

in-flec-tion-al (in-flĕk'shŭn-ăl), *adj. Gram.*, showing changes in form to denote changes in person, number, case, etc.; as, Latin is an *inflectional* language. Also, **in-flex'ion-al.**

in-flec-tive (in-flĕk'tĭv), *adj.* capable of bending; *Gram.*, inflectional (which see); as, *inflective* languages.

in-flex-i-ble (in-flĕk'sĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], **1**, not to be bent; rigid; stiff; **2**, not to be moved by entreaty; not to be varied or changed; unalterable.—*n.* **in-flex'i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-flex'i-bly.**—*n.* **in-flex"i-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. unbending, obstinate, obdurate, unappeasable, implacable, immovable, inexorable, resolute, rigorous.

in-flict (in-flĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *infligere* (*-flictus*), to strike on; inflict < *in*, on + *fligere*, to strike], **1**, to cause by, or as if by, striking, as pain, a wound, etc.; cause to be suffered or borne; **2**, to impose, as a punishment, an unpleasant thing, etc.

in-flic-tion (in-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of imposing, as a punishment; **2**, that which is suffered, as pain, annoyance, etc.—*adj.* **in-flic'tive.**

in-flu-en-tial (in"flōō-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* having or exerting power or sway; as, an *influential* citizen.—*adv.* **in"flu-en'tial-ly.**

in-flu-en-za (in"flōō-ĕn'zà), *n.* [It. < Lat. *influens* (*-entis*), flowing in], *Pathol.*, an acute, infectious disease, probably caused by a specific bacterium and frequently occurring in epidemic form, characterized by inflammation of the air passages, severe muscular pains and headache, digestive and nervous disturbances, and prostration: often followed by serious after effects: popularly called *flu.*

in-flux (in'flŭks"), *n.* [< L.L. *influxus* < Lat. *in*, into + *fluere* (*fluxus*), to flow], **1**, an inflow; inpouring, as of air, liquid, gas, etc.; **2**, the addition or continual incoming of persons or things; as, an *influx* of late arrivals at a concert; **3**, the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea.

in-fold (in-fōld'), *v.t.* [*in-* + *fold*], **1**, to wrap up or surround with folds; envelop; **2**, to hold in the arms; embrace. Also, **en-fold'.**

in-form (in-fôrm'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enformer* < Lat. *informare*, to give shape to, describe < *in*, in + *forma*, form], **1**, to give to (a person) definite knowledge, as of an event; tell; enlighten; acquaint with a fact; **2**, to animate; imbue; inspire; **3**, to give characteristic form to; be the formative principle of; mold: *Rare*, to train; instruct; guide:—*v.i.* to give accusatory information: *Obs.*, to assume form.

Syn. advise, notify, mention, tell, communicate, apprise, enlighten, vitalize, inspirit, animate.

in-for-mal (in-fôr'măl), *adj.* [*in-* + *formal*], **1**, not according to custom or rule; irregular; **2**, without ceremony; unceremonious; as, an *informal* reception.—*adv.* **in-for'mal-ly.**

in-for-mal-i-ty (in″fôr-măl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form or ceremony; also, an instance of such lack.

in-form-ant (in-fôr′mănt), *n.* [see **inform**], one who imparts news or knowledge.

in-for-ma-tion (in″fôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** knowledge given or acquired; **2,** valuable or timely knowledge, especially of facts; news: *Law*, **1,** a kind of lawsuit or accusation brought on behalf of the government; **2,** a declaration made before a magistrate requesting him to issue a summons or warrant.
Syn. tidings. (See knowledge, intelligence.)

in-form-a-tive (in-fôr′mă-tĭv), *adj.* capable of imparting knowledge; instructive.

in-form-er (in-fôr′mĕr), *n.* **1,** one who informs a magistrate of a breaking of the law; **2,** one who gives information or news: distinguished from *informant* in conveying a sense of opprobrium: *Obs.*, one who or that which inspires or vitalizes.

in-fra- *prefix*, [Lat. = below], beneath; below; as, *infra*costal: *infra*-red.

in-fra-cos-tal (in″frā-kŏs′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *infra*, below + *costa*, rib], lying beneath or below the ribs; as, *infracostal* nerves.

in-frac-tion (in-frăk′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *infractio* (*-onis*), a weakening, breaking into < *in*, into + *frangere* (*fractus*), to break], the act of breaking a law, rule, or convention; a breach; violation; as, an *infraction* of a treaty.

in-fra-red (in″frā-rĕd′), *adj. Phys.*, designating, or pertaining to, the part of the spectrum, or the rays refracted to it, which lies outside the range of the visible spectrum at its red end.

in-fre-quence (in-frē′kwĕns), *n.* [see **infrequent**], the state or fact of happening very seldom; rareness.—*n.* **in-fre′quen-cy.**

in-fre-quent (in-frē′kwĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *frequent*], **1,** seldom occurring: as, *infrequent* visits; *infrequent* rains; **2,** occurring or placed only at long intervals.—*adv.* **in-fre′quent-ly.**

in-fringe (in-frĭnj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* infringed (-frĭnjd′), *p.pr.* infringing], [< Lat. *infringere*, to break into, violate < *in*, into + *frangere*, to break], to disregard or break, as a law; neglect to obey: —*v.i.* to encroach or trespass: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe* upon a patent.—*n.* **in-fring′er.**
Syn. invade, transgress, violate, trespass, break.

in-fringe-ment (in-frĭnj′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of breaking or neglecting a law; violation; **2,** encroachment on a right, as by reproduction or imitation of a patented article; also, the unlawful use of a trade name or trade-mark.

in-fun-dib-u-lar (in″fŭn-dĭb′ū-lăr), *adj.* [see **infundibulum**], having the shape of a funnel. Also, **in″fun-dib′u-late** (-lāt).

in-fun-dib-u-lum (in″fŭn-dĭb′ū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lă)], [Lat. = a funnel < *in*, into + *fundere*, to pour], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, any of various parts or organs having the form or shape of a funnel; especially, the hollow stalk at the base of the vertebrate brain, terminated by the pituitary body, or the terminations of the bronchioles.

in-fu-ri-ate (in-fū′rĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *infuriare* (*-atus*), < Lat. *in*, in + *furia*, fury < *furere*, to rage], to enrage; madden; as, to *infuriate* a mob:—*adj.* (in-fū′rĭ-āt), enraged; excessively angry.—*n.* **in-fu′ri-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn).

in-fuse (in-fūz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* infused (-fūzd′), *p.pr.* infusing], [< Lat. *in*, into + *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], **1,** to introduce, as by pouring; **2,** to fill; animate; **3,** to impart or teach gradually, as good principles; **4,** to steep in water or other solvent in order to extract the active or useful qualities.—*n.* **in-fus′er.**

in-fu-si-ble (in-fū′zĭ-bl), *adj.* incapable of being melted by heat.

in-fu-sion (in-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1,** a pouring in; something poured in or mingled; **2,** the imparting or teaching of ideas, principles, etc.; **3,** the process of steeping a substance in water to extract its properties; also, the liquid obtained by this process; **4,** any water containing dissolved organic matter.

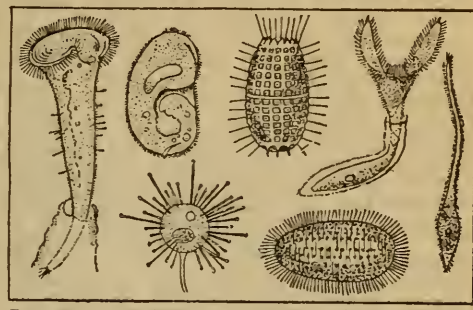
in-fu-so-ri-a (in″fū-sō′rĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [Lat.: because found in *infusions* (def. 4)], *Zoöl.*, **1,** a class of Protozoa, including those one-celled animals, mostly microscopic, which possess cilia, or hairlike processes: found in exposed water and as parasites in higher animals (see illus. next column); **2,** formerly, a group comprising most of the minute vegetable and animal organisms found in stagnant water.—*adj.* **in″fu-so′ri-al.**—*n.* **in″fu-so′ri-an.**

in-fu-so-ri-al earth a light-colored earth composed largely of microscopic shells of diatoms: kieselguhr: used as a filtering material, as an abrasive, and as an absorbent in explosives.

-ing *suffix*, [< A.S. n. suffix *-ung*, *-ing*, displacing p.pr. suffix *-ende* in late M.E.], used to form: **1,** the present participle; as, a walk*ing* delegate; **2,** certain types of verbal noun; as, the writ*ing* of books, or (gerund) writ*ing* books, is hard, or (n. der.) the writ*ing* is bad; **3,** diminutives, patronymics, etc., as geld*ing*; farth*ing*.

in-gath-er-ing (in′găth″ĕr-ĭng), *n.* [²*in-* + *gather*], the act of collecting or of bringing in, especially the harvest.—*n.* **in′gath″er-er.**

in-gen-ious (in-jēn′yŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ingeniosus* < *ingenium*, cleverness, natural capacity], **1,** having inventive skill; clever; **2,** skilfully contrived or made: *Obs.*, having brilliant mental qualities.—*adv.* **in-gen′ious-ly.**—*n.* **in-gen′ious-ness.**



REPRESENTATIVE FORMS OF INFUSORIA (highly magnified)

***in-gé-nue** (ăn″zhā″nü′), *n.* [*pl.* -nues (-nü′)], [Fr. < Lat. *ingenuus*, frank], **1,** a frank, innocent, and unsophisticated girl or young woman; **2,** an actress who portrays such a character.

in-ge-nu-i-ty (in″jē-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *ingenuitas*, ingenuousness: see **ingenuous**: present meaning due to a confusion with *ingenious*], **1,** cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill; **2,** cleverness of design or execution: *Archaic*, frank sincerity; candor; ingenuousness.

in-gen-u-ous (in-jĕn′ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ingenuus*, free-born, frank < *in*, in + *gen-*, root of *gignere*, to beget], **1,** frank; open; innocent; **2,** noble; high-minded.—*adv.* **in-gen′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-gen′u-ous-ness.**
Syn. unreserved, sincere; honorable. (See open.)

in-gest (in-jĕst′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *in*, into + *gerere* (*gestus*), to carry], to put or receive (food) into the stomach.—*n.* **in-ges′tion** (-chŭn).—*adj.* **in-ges′tive.**

in-gle (ĭng′gl), *n.* [prob. < Gael. *aingeal*, fire], a fire or fireplace; a blaze; as, sit thee by the *ingle*.

in-gle-nook (ĭng′gl-nōōk″), *n.* [*ingle* + *nook*], the chimney corner. Also, **in′gle nook.**

in-glo-ri-ous (in-glō′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *glory*], **1,** without fame; obscure; humble; **2,** disgraceful; shameful; as, an *inglorious* defeat.—*adv.* **in-glo′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-glo′ri-ous-ness.**

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in-glu-vi-es (in-glōō′vĭ-ēz), *n.* [Lat., perh. < *in*, in + *glutire*, to swallow], *Zoöl.*, the crop, or craw, as of a bird or insect (see *gizzard*, illus.).

in-got (ĭng′gŏt; ĭn′-), *n.* [source uncertain], a mass of metal cast into a mold: *Obs.*, a mold for casting.

in-graft (in-grăft′), *v.t.* [²*in-* + *graft*], **1,** to set (a scion) from one tree into another for propagation; **2,** to cause to undergo grafting, as a tree; **3,** figuratively, to incorporate; **4,** to implant, or cause to take root, as principles or ideas. Also, **en-graft′.**

in-grain (in′grān″; ĭn-grān′), *v.t.* [< M.E. *engreynen*, to dye with a fast color, especially scarlet < O.F. *en graine*, in a scarlet dye (later meaning of Eng. *in* (*the*) *grain*, deeply, in the texture, arose from association with meaning fiber, texture) < Lat. *in*, in + L.L. *grana*, seed, cochineal (the source of a scarlet dye, and thought of as a berry or seed) < Lat. *granum*, grain, seed], **1,** to dye in the fiber or grain before manufacture; **2,** to dye with any deep, lasting color; **3,** (also, *engrain*), to saturate or fix in deeply; as, *ingrained* vice:—*adj.* (in′grān″), **1,** dyed before being manufactured; **2,** thoroughly wrought or worked in; deep-seated:—*n.* a carpet made of cotton and wool, in which the threads are dyed before being woven.

in-grained (in′grānd′; in″grānd′), *p.adj.* thoroughly worked into the fiber; in-wrought; hence, deep-seated; inherent; saturated. *Syn.* deep-seated, rooted. (See inherent.)

in-grate (in′grāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *gratus*, grateful], not thankful:—*n.* one who is not thankful or appreciative.—*adj. Obs.*, **in-grate′ful.**

in-gra-ti-ate (in-grā′shi-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [prob. < It. *ingratiare*, to put in grace < *in grazia* < Lat. *in gratiam*, into favor], 1, to bring (oneself) into the favor of another; as, he *ingratiated* himself with all about him; 2, to secure favorable reception for: with *into*.

in-grat-i-tude (in-grat′i-tūd), *n.* [see **ingrate**], absence of thankfulness; insensibility to kindness: *Obs.*, unkindness; hostility.

in-gre-di-ent (in-grē′di-ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *ingredi*, to enter upon, begin < *in*, into + *gradi*, to go, step], a part of a compound or mixture; as, sugar is an *ingredient* of cake; an element.

in-gress (in′grĕs), *n.* [< Lat. *ingressus*, a going into, a beginning < *in*, into + *gradi* (*gressus*), to go, step], 1, entrance; access; 2, the place of entrance; 3, liberty of access: *Astron.*, 1, the sun's entrance into a sign of the zodiac; 2, the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth at an eclipse, or of an inferior planet upon the disk of the sun at transit.

in-grow-ing (in′grō″ing), *adj.* [*in-* + *grow*], growing into something or growing inward.

in-grown (in′grōn″), *adj.* 1, grown within; also, innate; 2, having grown into adjacent flesh.

in-gui-nal (ing′gwi-nāl), *adj.* [< Lat. *inguinalis* < *inguen* (*-inis*), groin], *Anat.*, of, pertaining to, or lying in the neighborhood of, the groin.

in-gulf (in-gŭlf′), *v.t.* [see **engulf**], to swallow up; bury; overwhelm. See **en-gulf′**, *Pfd. S.*

in-gur-gi-tate (in-gûr′ji-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *ingurgitare* (*-atus*), to engulf in, gorge < *in*, in + *gurges* (*-itis*), whirlpool], 1, to swallow in a greedy manner; gulp; 2, to swallow up in, or as in, a deep pool:—*v.i.* to drink immoderately.—*n.* **in-gur″gi-ta′tion.**

in-hab-it (in-hăb′it), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enhabiter* < Lat. *in*, in + *habitare*, to dwell], to dwell in; occupy, as a land or a dwelling:—*v.i. Archaic*, to dwell.—*adj.* **in-hab′it-a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **in-hab′it-ed.**

in-hab-it-ance (in-hăb′i-tăns), *n.* 1, occupancy; residence; 2, an abode; a residence.—*n.* **in-hab′it-an-cy.**

in-hab-it-ant (in-hăb′i-tănt), *n.* one who or that which occupies; a resident.

in-hab-i-ta-tion (in-hăb″i-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of living in a place; the state of being lived in; 2, continued residence.

in-hab-it-ive-ness (in-hăb′it-iv-nĕs), *n.* a tendency to continue living in or near the same place: a term used in phrenology (which see).

in-hal-ant (in-hāl′ănt), *n.* [see **inhale**], *Med.*, 1, an inhaler (def. 2); 2, a medicated vapor, or the like, to be inhaled:—*adj. Zoöl.*, designating, or pertaining to, a passage, tube, or siphon through which is drawn or expelled a current of water carrying dissolved air or, sometimes, food, as in clams, tunicates, etc.: opposite of *exhalant* (see *Lamellibranchia*, illus.).

in-hale (in-hāl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inhaled (-hāld′), *p.pr.* inhaling], [< Lat. *in*, in + *halare* (*-atus*), to breathe], to draw into the lungs, as a breath: opposite of *exhale*.—*n.* **in″ha-la′tion.**

in-hal-er (in-hāl′ĕr), *n.* 1, one who draws a breath into the lungs; 2, an instrument through which a medicated vapor, or the like, is drawn into the lungs; an inhalant; 3, an apparatus for purifying air.

in-har-mon-ic (in″här-mŏn′ik), *adj.* [*in-* + *harmony*], not concordant; unmusical; discordant. Also, **in″har-mon′i-cal.**

in-har-mo-ni-ous (in″här-mō′ni-ŭs), *adj.* 1, unmusical; inharmonic; discordant; 2, conflicting; not in accord.—*adv.* **in″har-mo′ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in″har-mo′ni-ous-ness.**

in-here (in-hēr′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inhered (-hērd′), *p.pr.* inhering], [< Lat. *in*, in + *haerēre* (*haesus*), to stick], to be fixed or to exist in something else; be vested, as a right; exist as an attribute.

in-her-ent (in-hēr′ĕnt), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; essential; inborn; as, fear of death is *inherent* in man.—*adv.* **in-her′ent-ly.**—*n.* **in-her′ence; in-her′en-cy.**

Syn. innate, inbred, inborn, inseparable, ingrained, intrinsic, essential. That is *inherent* which exists in a person or thing as an inseparable or abiding quality; we speak of *inherent* characteristics; *inherent* properties. *Intrinsic* refers to the essential nature of a person or thing. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* are often used interchangeably, and both are opposed to the idea of accidental, merely apparent, adventitious, or transitory; but *inherent* emphasizes the permanent and connected, *intrinsic* the natural and constitutional aspect; we speak of an *inherent*, not an *intrinsic* love of luxury; we say *intrinsic* worth or virtue. That is *essential* without which a thing would not be what it is. *Inborn*, *inbred*, and *innate* are used only in connection with beings. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost exactly synonymous; but *innate* has the more extensive connotation; we say that properties are *innate* or *inborn*, *innate* emphasizing their natural and *inherent* quality, *inborn* the mere fact that they are implanted in us from birth. *Inbred* emphasizes either the inherited or the cultivated aspect of a characteristic; a property or quality that is inherited and nurtured, as a talent, is both *inborn* and *inbred*; *innate* shortcomings, *inborn* independence, *inborn* snobbishness, *inbred* considerateness, *inbred* feelings, *ingrained* selfishness.

in-her-it (in-hĕr′it), *v.t.* [< O.F. *enheriter*, to put in possession as heir < L.L. *inhereditare*, to appoint as heir < Lat. *in*, in + *heres* (*-edis*), heir], 1, to come into possession of, as property, rank, etc., from an ancestor by right of succession; 2, to derive, as physical or mental qualities, from one's ancestors; receive by birth; 3, to be heir to:—*v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir.—*adj.* **in-her′it-a-ble.**

in-her-it-ance (in-hĕr′i-tăns), *n.* 1, the act of coming into a property, as an heir; 2, property received by an heir; 3, any immaterial possession that is inherited from previous generations; 4, a possession or blessing, especially one bestowed as a gift: *Biol.*, the biologic process by which descendants possess or develop characters which were present in their ancestors: *Obs.*, something possessed; ownership.

in-her-i-tor (in-hĕr′i-tĕr), *n.* one who receives property or possessions from ancestors or others; an heir.—*n.fem.* **in-her′i-tress; in-her′i-trix.**

in-he-sion (in-hē′zhŭn), *n.* [see **inhere**], the state of existing as a part of, or being inherent in, something else; inherence.

in-hib-it (in-hĭb′it), *v.t.* [< Lat. *inhibēre* (*-hibitus*), to restrain < *in*, in + *habēre*, to hold], to restrain; hold in check: *Eccl.*, to forbid; as, to *inhibit* (a clergyman) from performing ministerial duties.

Syn. prohibit, forbid, hinder, debar, preclude. To *forbid* is the familiar term, and is both direct and personal; a mother *forbids* her child to cross the street. To *prohibit* is the formal, judicial term; it connotes more indirect, wide, and official action; the municipal government *prohibits* citizens from crossing the streets except at street intersections. A father *forbids* his boy to smoke; a garage owner *prohibits* smoking on his premises. The personal command in *forbid* has only personal force behind it; the prohibitions of a city or corporation are enforceable by law. To *inhibit*, in ordinary use, means to hold back or restrain; psychologists use the word to suggest repression; as, *inhibited* feelings or instincts.—*Ant.* further, permit, sanction, advance, promote.

in-hi-bi-tion (in″hi-bish′ŭn), *n.* the act of forbidding or preventing, or the state of being forbidden or restrained: *Psych.*, the prevention of the exercise of an impulse, as by the exercise of another; *Eccl. Law*, the command of a bishop or high authority that a clergyman cease his ministerial duties.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-hŏs′pi-tă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *hospitable*], 1, not welcoming strangers or guests; 2, providing no refuge; barren; cheerless; as, the *inhospitable* coast of Iceland.—*adv.* **in-hos′pi-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-hos′pi-ta-ble-ness.**

in-hos-pi-tal-i-ty (in-hŏs″pi-tăl′i-ti), *n.* [*in-* + *hospitality*], 1, want of cordiality or desire to welcome strangers or guests; 2, lack of facilities for shelter or food, as in desert wastes.

in-hu-man (in-hū′măn), *adj.* [*in-* + *human*], 1, unfeeling; cruel; without kindly qualities; 2, displaying a lack of human qualities; 3, not like a human being.—*adv.* **in-hu′man-ly.**

Syn. ferocious, cruel, brutal, fierce, savage, merciless, ruthless, relentless, barbarous, bloodthirsty. *Cruel* describes that indifference to the suffering of others, or pleasure therein, which characterizes many people in their natural state, as is evidenced by the desire of children to torment animals or each other. As people grow civilized, or as children are molded by their environment, the disposition to be *cruel* is replaced by that kindness, gentleness, and tenderness to life which is known as humanity. Those who, civilized and mature, still lack the humanity to be expected of a decent human

being, are *inhuman*. *Sarage* implies the cruelty of the untamed, the natural bloodthirstiness and delight in prey of the uncivilized. *Ferocious* adds to *savage* the fire of anger, a beastlike violence; *ferocious* is indicative of a natural disposition to be murderously rapacious. *Fierce* describes a hotly combative nature, flaring, vehement, raging; fierceness differs from ferocity in being more the matter of a moment, hot but passing, and in being, often, latent or dormant. The quietest of women will instantly wax *fierce* in defense of her children. *Fierce* is now often used of feelings that are ardent, impetuous, almost angrily passionate; as, *fierce* love or hate. *Brutal* describes an animal-like cruelty, formerly always malicious, now merely coarse, unfeeling, sensual. *Barbarous* is sometimes used to express the opposite of civilized; as, *barbarous* tribes; it is also used to describe the coarse and *cruel* side of uncivilized life; as, *barbarous* customs. *Ferocious*, *fierce*, and *savage* are used to describe the natural tempers of animals; *inhuman*, *brutal*, and *barbarous* describe people that act like animals.

in-hu-man-i-ty (in"hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality of being unfeeling or unkind; **2**, cruelty; **3**, an inhuman act.

in-hume (ĭn-hūm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inhumed (-hūmd'), *p.pr.* inhuming], [< Lat. *inhumare*, to bury < *in*, in + *humus*, ground], to lay in the earth; bury.—*n.* **in"hu-ma'tion.**

in-im-i-cal (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *inimicalis* < Lat. *inimicus*, hostile < *in-*, not + *amicus*, friend], **1**, hostile; unfriendly; **2**, opposed; antagonistic; as, weariness of body is *inimical* to hard brain work.—*adv.* **in-im'i-cal-ly.**

in-im-i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĭm'ĭ-tă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *imitate*], matchless; unequalled; beyond imitation.—*adv.* **in-im'i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-im"i-ta-bil'i-ty.**

in-iq-ui-tous (ĭn-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [see **iniquity**], wicked; grossly unjust.—*adv.* **in-iq'ui-tous-ly.**—*n.* **in-iq'ui-tous-ness.**

Syn. unrighteous, wrong, criminal, nefarious, atrocious.—*Ant.* good, right, righteous, virtuous, unsullied.

in-iq-ui-ty (ĭn-ĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *iniquité* < Lat. *iniquitas* < *in-*, not + *aequus*, just], **1**, wickedness; gross injustice; unrighteousness; **2**, a wicked act; a sin or crime.

Syn. crime, injustice, sin, abomination.

in-i-tial (ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *initialis* < *initium*, a beginning < *in*, into + *ire* (*itus*), to go], **1**, placed at the beginning; **2**, marking, or pertaining to, the beginning; starting:—*n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, etc.: *pl.* the first letters of the words of a person's name placed separately in a series:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tialed or -tialled (-ăld), *p.pr.* -tialing or -tialling], **1**, to mark with an initial or initials; **2**, to sign with initials.—*adv.* **in-i'tial-ly.**

in-i-ti-ate (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *initiare* (*-atus*), to initiate, consecrate < *in*, into + *ire* (*itus*), to go], **1**, to instruct in the first principles of anything; **2**, to set on foot; begin; introduce; as, to *initiate* a series of reforms; **3**, to introduce into a club, secret society, or the like, by special teachings and ceremonies:—*adj.* (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), **1**, introduced, as into a society; also, instructed, as in one's duties or in certain principles; **2**, beginning, incipient: *Obs.*, pertaining to, or marking, a beginning or a person newly initiated:—*n.* one who has been, or is about to be, introduced into a society, club, or the like.—*n.* **in-i'ti-a"tor** (-tẽr).

in-i-ti-a-tion (ĭn-ĭsh"ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of introducing into a club, secret society, business, literature, etc.; **2**, the ceremonial rites by which one becomes a member of a society or fraternity.

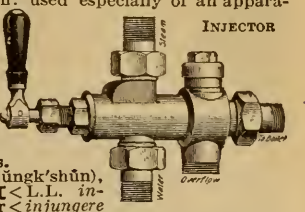
in-i-ti-a-tive (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *adj.* introductory:—*n.* **1**, an introductory or first step; **2**, power of originating something; the self-reliance or energy required to begin or dare new undertakings: *Pol. Sci.*, the right or the method by which a people may originate a movement, as a reform, by demanding the necessary laws from their representative assembly: usually completed by the *referendum*.

in-i-ti-a-to-ry (ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, introductory; as, the *initiatory* steps in an undertaking; **2**, serving to introduce, or initiate, as into some society or some special knowledge.

in-ject (ĭn-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *injicere* (*-jectus*), to throw into < *in*, into + *jacere*, to throw], **1**, to drive or force in; introduce (a liquid) by mechanical means, as, especially, a drug into the body; **2** to introduce, as a remark; interject.

in-jec-tion (ĭn-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a forcing in; **2**, that which is forced in: *Med.*, the act of forcing a liquid into a part, such as the rectum or a blood vessel, or under the skin, as morphine; also, the liquid so introduced; an enema; a hypodermic.

in-jec-tor (ĭn-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which forces in: used especially of an apparatus for injecting feed water into a steam boiler.



in-ju-di-cious (ĭn"jōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [²*in-* + *judicious*], unwise; imprudent; incautious.—*adv.* **in"ju-di'cious-ly.**—*n.* **in"ju-di'cious-ness.**

in-junc-tion (ĭn-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *injunctio* (*-onis*), an order < *injungere* (*-junctus*), to join into, enjoin < *in*, into + *jungere*, to join], **1**, the act of enjoining or commanding; **2**, that which is enjoined or commanded; a command; an order: *Law*, a legal process whereby a person is commanded by a court to do, or forbidden to do, certain matters.

in-jure (ĭn'jẽr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* injured (-jẽrd), *p.pr.* injuring], [see **injury**], to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.—*n.* **in'jur-er.**

Syn. wrong, mar, sully, spoil, maltreat, violate.

in-ju-ri-ous (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, hurtful, physically or morally; harmful; **2**, abusive; malicious.—*adv.* **in-ju'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-ju'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. baneful, noxious, detrimental, pernicious, deleterious.—*Ant.* beneficial, helpful, advantageous.

in-ju-ry (ĭn'jōō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *injuria*, wrong, hurt < *in-*, not + *jus* (*juris*), right], **1**, any hurt or harm, physical or moral; any damage to, or violation of, one's person, property, rights, etc.; **2**, that which causes harm: *Obs.*, insult.

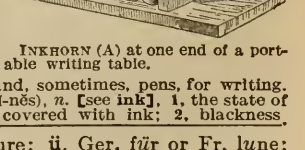
Syn. damage, detriment, loss, hurt, harm, mischief, impairment, injustice, wrong, evil, outrage, prejudice. *Injury*, the general term, is applied to whatever affects one disadvantageously. We speak of an *injury* to the spine, to one's credit, to tires by a gravel road, to property adjoining garages or noisy factories. *Damage*, *harm*, *hurt*, and *mischief* are forms of *injury*. *Damage* connotes loss and diminished value; it is often partial, sometimes reparable, sometimes not; we insure against *damage* by fire. There is a note of blame in *damage*, suggesting carelessness or other fault in some agent. *Harm*, a word popularly used for *injury*, is practically interchangeable with it. *Harm* connotes loss or impairment, and though it may result from other causes, is frequently done by a living agent, with or without intention; false rumors often do *harm* to a candidate running for office; children unintentionally do *harm* to furniture. A broken arm, however, would be referred to as an *injury*, not a *harm*; undesirable neighbors would constitute an *injury*, not a *harm*, to the monetary value of property, but would be a *harm*, rather than an *injury*, to the morals of the children in the vicinity. *Mischief*, like *harm*, is often done by living agents, with or without intention. Children's sportive *mischief* vexes; the gossip's *mischief* produces evil; discontent is a great *mischief*-maker. *Hurt*, properly applied to such *injury* as affects soundness of tissue, as a bruise, is also used of figurative and moral objects; as, she carried that *hurt* in her heart for years.

in-jus-tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [²*in-* + *justice*], **1**, the quality of being unfair; disregard of another's rights; **2**, an injury; a wrong.

Syn. grievance, unfairness, iniquity, injury, inequity.—*Ant.* fairness, impartiality, justice, equity.

ink (ĭngk), *n.* [< O.F. *enque* < L.L. *encaustum* < Gk. *egkauston*, purple ink used by Roman emperors for signatures < *egkaustos*, burned in < *en*, in + *kaiein*, to burn], a colored solution of various chemicals used for writing, printing, etc.; also, a viscous paste used for printing: *Zoöl.*, the inklike liquid ejected by certain cephalopods, as the cuttlefish, squid, etc., as a means of escape from an enemy:—*v.t.* **1**, to spread ink upon; **2**, to color, stain, or blacken with such a fluid.—*n.* **ink'er.**

ink-ber-ry (ĭngk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [pl. -ries (-ĭz)], [*ink* + *berry*], **1**, a native American holly (*Ilex glabra*), having small black berries; **2**, the pokeweed; **3**, the fruit of these plants.



INKHORN (A) at one end of a portable writing table.

ink-horn (ĭngk'hôrn"), *n.* [*ink* + *horn*], a small, portable receptacle, made of horn, wood, or other material, and formerly used for holding ink and, sometimes, pens, for writing.

ink-i-ness (ingk'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [see **ink**], **1**, the state of being covered with ink; **2**, blackness.

in-kle (Ing'kl), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a kind of wide braid made of linen; 2, a kind of linen thread from which this braid is manufactured.

ink-ling (Ingk'ling), *n.* [< obs. or dial. *inkle*, to whisper, hint], partial knowledge; a hint; suspicion; as, an *inkling* of the truth.

ink-stand (Ingk'stănd"), *n.* [*ink* + *stand*], 1, a small receptacle for ink into which a pen may be dipped; 2, a tray, or other device, for holding pens, ink, and other conveniences for writing.

ink-well (Ingk'wĕl"), *n.* [*ink* + *well*], a cup for holding ink, fitted into a desk or inkstand; the ink-containing part of an inkstand.

ink-y (Ingk'I), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **ink**], consisting of, or like, ink; discolored or spotted with ink; black.

in-lace (In-lās'), *v.t.* [see **enlace**], 1, to wrap or cover with lace; 2, to entangle. See **en-lace'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-laid (In-lād'; In'lād"), *p.adj.* [see **inlay**], 1, set into a surface in order to ornament it; 2, ornamented with materials set in, as ivory, wood, metal, etc.

in-land (In'lănd), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *land*], 1, pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; 2, away from the sea; 3, domestic; as, *inland* commerce; —*adv.* toward the interior; away from the coast or frontier:—*n.* (In'lănd"), the interior of a country.

in-lay (In-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inlaid (-lād'), *p.pr.* inlaying], [^{2}*in-* + ^{2}*lay*], to ornament (a surface) by setting in pieces of ivory, wood, etc.:—*n.* (In'lā"), materials for inlaying; also, the pattern so formed.

in-let (In-lĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting], [^{2}*in-* + ^{2}*let*], to inlay:—*n.* (In'lĕt), 1, an entrance; 2, a small bay or creek; 3, something let or set in.

in lim. *abbr.* [Lat. *in limine*], at the outset:—**in loc. cit.**, [Lat. *in loco citato*], in the place cited.

in-ly (In'lI), *adv.* [< A.S. *innlīce*, inly: see **in**], 1, inwardly; in the innermost parts; 2, cordially.

in-mate (In'māt), *n.* [^{2}*in-* + ^{2}*mate*], 1, one who dwells with others in a house; 2, one of a family, or body of persons, living under one roof; 3, one who is confined in a prison, lunatic asylum, or the like; 4, an inhabitant; sometimes, a stranger or foreigner.

***in me-mo-ri-am** (mē-mō'rI-ăm), [Lat.], in memory (of): used in epitaphs, elegies, etc.; as, Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

in-mesh (In-mĕsh'), *v.t.* [see **enmesh**], to ensnare in, or as in, a net. See **en-mesh'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-most (In'mōst), *adj.* [< A.S. *inne*, in, within + *-mest*, superl. suffix], innermost; furthest within; as, the *inmost* wish of my heart.

inn (In), *n.* [A.S. = a dwelling, lodging < *in*, in], 1, a house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; a tavern; hotel; hostelry; 2, formerly, a house or hotel used as a place of residence for law students: **Inns of Court**, in London, the four sets of buildings, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn, belonging to the four legal societies; hence, the societies themselves.

in-nate (In'nāt; In-nāt'), *adj.* [< L.L. *innatus*, inborn < Lat. *in*, in + *nasci* (*natus*), to be born], inborn; native; natural; as, *innate* grace.—*adv.* **in'nate-ly.**—*n.* **in'nate-ness.**

Syn. original, natural, intrinsic. (See inherent.)

in-ner (In'ĕr), *adj.* [< A.S. *innera*, inner, comp. of *in*, in], 1, internal; interior; 2, pertaining to the mind or soul; 3, not easily perceived: **Inner Light**, in mystical religions, especially Quakerism, a guiding enlightenment of the spirit of the individual through its direct contact with God.

in-ner-most (In'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* [*inner* + *-most*], farthest inward from outside; inmost.

in-ner-va-tion (In"ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [^{2}*in* + *nerre*], *Anat.*, the distribution of nerve fibers to a part; *Physiol.*, the supply of nerve force; specifically, the nervous stimulation of an organ necessary for its proper functioning.

in-ning (In'Ing), *n.* [< obs. *in*, to lodge; include < A.S. *innian*, to go in, put in], 1, in baseball, cricket, etc., one of the divisions of the game, during which a single side is at bat, or each side in turn is at bat once: in Great Britain usually *innings*, used as *sing.*; 2, hence, the period when a person or party is in power: in Great Britain usually *innings*, used as *sing.*; *pl.* lands reclaimed from the sea, as swamps.

inn-keep-er (In'kēp"ĕr), *n.* [*inn* + *keep*], the proprietor or lessee of an inn.

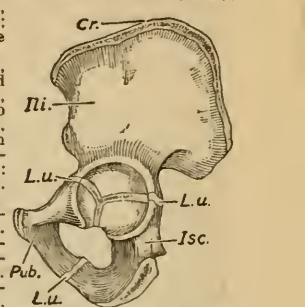
in-no-cence (In'ō-sĕns), *n.* [see **innocent**], 1, purity; freedom from guilt or sin; specifically, absence of guilt in the eyes of the law; 2, lack of acquaintance with evil; purity of thought and feeling; 3, harmlessness; 4, guilelessness; simplicity; *Bot.*, a delicate meadow plant (*Houstonia cærulea*) of the United States, with small, bluish or white flowers; the bluet, or quaker-lady.—*n.* **in'no-cen-cy.**

in-no-cent (In'ō-sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *nocens* (*-entis*), doing harm], 1, sinless; free from guilt or wrongdoing; blameless; 2, pure in heart and life; 3, foolishly ignorant; 4, without evil effect or intention; 5, devoid; as, *innocent* of humor; 6, harmless; innocuous; as, an *innocent* medicine; 7, lawful:—*n.* 1, one who is free from, or unacquainted with, sin; 2, a simpleton: *pl.* bluets.—*adv.* **in'no-cent-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* guiltless, sinless, guileless, inoffensive, innocuous, virtuous, artless, ignorant.—*Ant.*, *adj.* guilty, sinful, wicked, unrighteous, impure.

in-noc-u-ous (I-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *innocuus*, harmless < *in-*, not + *nocēre*, to harm], harmless; safe; innocent; as, an *innocuous* dose.—*adv.* **in-noc'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-noc'u-ous-ness.**

in-nom-i-nate (I-nŏm'I-nāt; In-nŏm'I-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *nominare* (*-atus*), to name < *nomen*, name], having no specific name; unnamed: **innominate bone**, *Anat.*, the hip bone.



HUMAN INNOMINATE BONE
In early youth, showing the three primary bones, or illum (*Ilt.*), ischium (*Isc.*), and pubis (*Pub.*), which later join along the lines of union (*L.u.*) to form one bone; *Cr.*, crest of illum.

in-no-vate (In'ō-vāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *innovare* (*-atus*), to make new < *in*, in + *novus*, new], to make changes in something already established; introduce new things: —*v.t.* to introduce as new.—*n.* **in'no-va"tor** (-tĕr).

in-no-va-tion (In"ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the introduction of something new; 2, a novel custom, device, style, or the like.

in-nox-ious (I-nŏk'shŭs; In-), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *noxious*], innocuous; not hurtful; harmless.

in-nu-en-do (In"ū-ĕn'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [Lat. = by nodding at, intimating < *in*, in, by, to + *nuere*, to nod], an insinuation; an indirect reference, usually derogatory.

in-nu-mer-a-ble (I-nū'mĕr-ă-bl; In-nū'-), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *numerare*, to number], incapable of being counted; indefinitely numerous; numberless; as, *innumerable* stars.—*adv.* **in-nu'mer-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-nu"mer-a-bil'i-ty.**

in-nu-mer-ous (I-nū'mĕr-ŭs; In-nū'-), *adj. Poet.* or *Rhet.*, numberless; uncountable.

in-nu-tri-tious (In"ū-trish'ŭs; In"nū-), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *nutritious*], not nourishing.

in-oc-u-late (In-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *inoculare* (*-atus*), to implant < *in*, in + *oculus*, eye; bud], to inculcate, as harmful ideas, upon the mind of; imbue; infect: *Med.*, to impregnate with the virus of a disease, as for protective purposes; *Bot.*, to graft on by the insertion of buds; *Bacteriol.*, to plant (bacteria or other germs) in a favorable food medium.—*n.* **in-oc'u-la"tor.**

in-oc-u-la-tion (In-ŏk"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* the inculcation, as of feelings, ideas, etc.: *Med.*, the insertion of a virus, or the poison of a disease, into body tissues, especially as a therapeutic measure, in order to communicate a mild form of the disease which builds up antibodies and so tends to prevent a serious attack: **curative inoculation**, the injection of an antiserum to cure a disease, as in diphtheria: **preventive** or **protective inoculation**, introduction of a vaccine to protect against a disease.

in-o-dor-ous (In-ō'dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *odor*], without smell or scent.

in-of-fen-sive (In"ō-fĕn'sIv), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *offense*], 1, harmless; 2, free from disagreeable or disgusting qualities; 3, not annoying.—*adv.* **in"of-fen'sive-ly.**—*n.* **in"of-fen'sive-ness.**

in-op-er-a-ble (In-ŏp'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *operate*], *Surg.*, unfit to be operated on.

in-op-er-a-tive (In-ŏp'ĕr-ă-tIv), *adj.* 1, not active; inapplicable; 2, ineffective.

in-op-por-tune (In-ŏp"ŏr-tūn'), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *opportune*], not ready; not fit; unsuitable; unseasonable.—*adv.* **in-op"por-tune'ly.**—*n.* **in-op"por-tune'ness.**

Syn. inconvenient, ill-timed, inappropriate.

in-or-di-nate (In-ôr'dI-nāt), *adj.* [^{2}*in-* + *ordinate*], 1, without order or regularity; 2, immoderate; unrestrained; as, *inordinate* love of drinking.—*adv.* **in-or'di-nate-ly.**—*n.* **in-or'di-nate-ness.**

Syn. excessive, immoderate, intemperate, disordered.

in-or-gan-ic (ĭn″ôr-găn′ĭk), *adj.* [*in-+organic*], 1, without organs or the structure peculiar to living beings; not having the characteristics of a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; 2, not formed from living substances; not produced by organic, or living, processes: *Chem.*, pertaining to substances that do not contain carbon, except as an unimportant element, as minerals, rocks, and metals: **inorganic chemistry**, that branch of chemistry which treats of substances other than carbon compounds.

in-os-cu-late (ĭn-ŏs′kū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [*in-+osculate*], to unite by bringing two openings together, as arteries:—*v.i.* to meet and join together at the ends so as to form one continuous whole.—*n.* **in-os″cu-la′tion.**

in-quest (ĭn′kwĕst), *n.* [< O.F. *enqueste:* see **inquire**], 1, an official inquiry with the aid of a jury into a special matter, as the cause of a sudden death; 2, the body of men making such an inquiry; 3, the verdict from such an inquiry: *Rare*, inquiry.

in-qui-e-tude (ĭn-kwī′ĕ-tūd), *n.* [*in-+quiet*], a state of uneasiness or restlessness: *pl.* disturbing thoughts; anxieties.

in-quire (ĭn-kwīr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inquired (-kwīrd′), *p.pr.* inquiring], [< O.F. *enquerre* < Lat. *inquirere* (*-quisitus*) < Lat. *in*, in+*quaerere*, to seek], 1, to seek for or after by questions; 2, to make examination into: with *for*, *into*, *after*, *about*: *Obs.*, to question:—*v.i.* 1, to ask a question; 2, to make investigation. Also, **en-quire′.**—*n.* **in-quir′er.**

Syn. ask, interrogate, challenge. (See question.)

in-quir-ing (ĭn-kwīr′ĭng), *p.adj.* given to asking questions or making investigations; inquisitive.—*adv.* **in-quir′ing-ly.**

in-quir-y (ĭn-kwīr′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, the act of seeking information, knowledge, etc.; research; 2, an investigation: as, to proceed with the *inquiry*; 3, a question; a query. Also, **en-quir′y.**

Syn. examination, inquisition, query, interrogation.

in-qui-si-tion (ĭn″kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *inquisitio* (*-onis*) < *inquirere* (*-quisitus*), to seek], inquiry; examination: *Law*, an official inquiry, as by a coroner's jury: **Inquisition**, *R. C. Ch.*, formerly, a court for the discovery and punishment of nonbelievers.—*adj.* **in″qui-si′tion-al.**

in-quis-i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, given to asking questions; prying; improperly curious 2, active in the pursuit of knowledge.—*adv.* **in-quis′i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-quis′i-tive-ness.**

Syn prying, peeping, curious, meddlesome, searching.

in-quis-i-tor (ĭn-kwĭz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* one who makes examinations or investigates; especially, one appointed by law to investigate, as a coroner: *R. C. Ch.*, an officer of the Inquisition.

in-quis-i-to-ri-al (ĭn-kwĭz″ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to an investigator, or inquisitor, or to his office; 2, making searching or unpleasant inquiry.—*adv.* **in-quis″i-to′ri-al-ly.**

I. N. R. I. *abbr.* [Lat. *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudaeorum*], Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews: taken from Pilate's inscription (John 19:19).

in-road (ĭn′rōd), *n.* [*in-+road*], a sudden invasion; especially, entry by force; a hostile raid.

in-rush (ĭn′rŭsh′), *n.* [*in-+rush*], an influx; a sudden invasion; as, an *inrush* of waters.

ins. *abbr.* 1, inches (also, in.): 2, inscribed; 3, insurance; 4, inspector (also, **insp.**).

in-sa-lu-bri-ous (ĭn″sə-lū′brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [*in-+salubrious*], not healthful; unwholesome; unhealthy.—*n.* **in″sa-lu′bri-ty.**

in-sane (ĭn-sān′), *adj.* [*in-+sane*], 1, mentally disordered; mad; lunatic; crazy; 2, very unreasonable; utterly senseless; 3, intended for the mentally disordered: as, an *insane* asylum; 4, lacking intelligence.—*adv.* **in-sane′ly.**—*n.* **in-sane′ness.**

in-san-i-ta-ry (ĭn-săn′ĭ-tă-rĭ), *adj.* [*in-+sanitary*], not healthful; injurious to health; as, *insanitary* plumbing.

in-san-i-ty (ĭn-săn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **insane**], 1, persistent and marked departure from the normal in thinking, acting, or feeling; 2, extravagant folly.

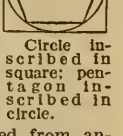
Syn. dementia, derangement, alienation, feeble-mindedness, amentia, lunacy, delirium, frenzy, mania, hallucination, madness, fanaticism, fury, aberration. *Insanity* includes both deterioration of the mental functions (*dementia*), and disorder of these functions (*derangement* or *alienation*). Legal *insanity* in many States also includes *feeble-mindedness* (*amentia*). *Insanity*, as a scientific term, is falling into disuse and, like *lunacy*, is tending to become obsolete, retaining significance mainly in the legal sense. Underlying the common meaning and the legal use of the term *insanity* are concepts of social incompetence, maladjustment, and social nonconformity, involving ideas of mental incompetence, irrational or irresponsible conduct, and the like. The psychiatrist in a hospital for the insane treats many patients who are not legally insane. *Delirium*, which is present in certain mental disorders and may accompany a high fever, denotes a condition of being "out of one's mind"; it is a temporary or intermittent condition characterized by lack of orientation, incoherent ideas and speech, and other symptoms of *derangement*. *Delirium tremens*, an especially violent form, often following the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicants, is marked by delusions, hallucinations, and motor disturbance. *Frenzy* is excessive emotional agitation without self-control, and may, or may not, be pathological; as, a *frenzy* of grief. *Mania* is mental disorder characterized by violent reactions, mental *derangement*, lack of self-control, etc., or it may name an obsession; as, a suicidal *mania*. In their secondary senses, *mania* names an uncontrollable desire or craze for something; as, a *mania* for bridge; *delirium*, a state of enthusiastic, rapturous, or wild excitement; as, a *delirium* of joy; *lunacy* names a silly, foolish wantonness of conduct, and *frenzy*, wild or frantic excitement; as, such folly is sheer *lunacy*; he acted in a *frenzy* of fear.

in-sa-ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā′shĭ-ă-bl; ĭn-sā′shĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **insatiate**], beyond gratification; immoderate; not to be satisfied; as, an *insatiable* appetite or ambition.—*n.* **in-sa′ti-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-sa′ti-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-sa″ti-a-bil′i-ty.**

in-sa-ti-ate (ĭn-sā′shĭ-āt), *adj.* [*in-+satiate*], beyond gratification; not to be satisfied; not satiate.—*adv.* **in-sa′ti-ate-ly.**

in-sconce (ĭn-skŏns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sconced (-skŏnst′), *p.pr.* -sconcing], [see **ensconce**], 1, to shelter; hide; 2, to settle cosily. See **en-sconce′**, *Pfd. S.*

in-scribe (ĭn-skrīb′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inscribed (-skrībd′), *p.pr.* inscribing], [< Lat. *in*, in+*scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], 1, to write or engrave, especially on some enduring substance; as, to *inscribe* a name on a tablet of brass; 2, to write or engrave upon; as, to *inscribe* the stone with a name; 3, to stamp deeply, as on the memory; 4, to address (a written greeting, poem, or the like) to a person: *Geom.*, to draw, as a circle or polygon, within a figure in such a way that certain points of the figure drawn lie in the boundary of the original figure: opposite of *circumscribe*.—*n.* **in-scrib′er.**



Circle inscribed in square; pentagon inscribed in circle.

in-scrip-tion (ĭn-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of writing or engraving, especially in permanent form; also, anything so written or engraved; 2, signs, letters, etc., written, printed, or engraved in permanent form, as on a monument, a picture, a coin, or the like; 3, a brief dedication, as of a book or work of art, to a person: *Archæol.*, writing cut in stone, metal, or the like, preserved from ancient times and serving as a historical record; as, an *inscription* on an Assyrian tablet.—*adj.* **in-scrip′tive.**

in-scru-ta-ble (ĭn-skrōō′tă-bl), *adj.* [< L.L. *inscrutabilis* < Lat. *in-*, not+*scrutari*, to search], not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; not to be understood; as, the *inscrutable* ways of God: *Rare*, not to be fathomed.—*n.* **in-scru′ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-scru′ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-scru″ta-bil′i-ty.**

in-sect (ĭn′sĕkt), *n.* [< Lat. *insectum*, notched: so called because appearing almost divided < *in*, In+*secare* (*sectus*), to cut], 1, one of the Insecta (which see; see also colored illus. facing page 508); also, popularly, a member of an allied, wingless class, as a spider or tick; 2, a despicable person.

In-sec-ta (ĭn-sĕk′tă), *n.pl.* *Zoöl.*, a class of invertebrate animals, comprising those having the body divided into three distinct regions, head, thorax, and abdomen, and having only three pairs of jointed legs, most forms having two pairs of wings and well-marked metamorphic stages, and all breathing by means of tubes (tracheæ), which convey air from abdominal pores to all parts of the body.

in-sec-ti-cide (ĭn-sĕk′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*insect+-cide* (< Lat. *caedere*, to kill)], a poisonous powder or solution for killing bugs, flies, etc.

In-sec-tiv-o-ra (ĭn″sĕk-tĭv′ō-rā), *n.pl.* [L.L., neut. pl. of *insectivorus* < *insectum*, insect+*vorare*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, an order of mammals, comprising many small quadrupeds, as shrews, moles, hedgehogs, etc., that feed chiefly on insects: **insectivore** (ĭn-sĕk′tĭ-vōr), one of the Insectivora.—*adj.* **in″sec-tiv′o-rous.**

in-se-cure (ĭn″sĕ-kūr′), *adj.* [*in-+secure*], 1, not firm; unsafe; 2, not protected from danger; not assured of safety.—*adv.* **in″se-cure′ly.**

in-se-cu-ri-ty (In″sē-kū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** lack or want of safety; the state of being unprotected from danger; **2,** lack of firmness.

in-sem-i-nate (In-sĕm′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *in,* in- to + *semen* (*-inis*), seed], to implant; insert; impregnate.

in-sen-sate (In-sĕn′sāt), *adj.* [< L.L. *insensatus* < Lat. *in-,* not + *sensus,* sense], **1,** unmoved; unfeeling; soulless; hence, brutal; harsh; **2,** stupid; foolish; as, *insensate* rage; **3,** without sensation; lifeless; inanimate.

in-sen-si-bil-i-ty (In-sĕn″sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **insensible**], the quality or state of being incapable of physical feeling or mental emotion.

Syn. apathy, numbness. (See indifference.)

in-sen-si-ble (In-sĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *sensible*], **1,** incapable of feeling; lacking the power to feel; **2,** by slow degrees; gradual; imperceptible; **3,** without feeling or emotion; apathetic; indifferent; **4,** unconscious.—*adv.* **in-sen′si-bly.**

Syn. numb, unfeeling, impassive, dull. (See hard.)

in-sep-a-ra-ble (In-sĕp′ā-rā-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *separate*], incapable of being divided or parted; permanently united; not separable.—*adv.* **in-sep′a-ra-bly.**—*n.* **in-sep″a-ra-bil′i-ty.**

in-sert (In-sûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *inserere* (*-sertus*) < *in,* in + *serere,* to join], to place in or among; introduce into; cause to be included:—*n.* (ĭn′sûrt), that which is put in; an inset; insertion.

in-ser-tion (In-sûr′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of putting in; **2,** that which is put in, as a passage put into the text of a book; **3,** a band of lace or embroidery used for trimming a garment, set in with plain material on each side: *Anat.,* the point at which a muscle is attached to the part that is to be moved.

in-set (In′sĕt), *n.* [*in-* + *set*], **1,** a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, book, magazine, etc.; **2,** a smaller map, cut, etc., inserted within the border of a larger one:—*v.t.* (In-sĕt′), to put in; insert.

in-shore (In′shōr″; In″shōr′), *adj.* [²*in-* + ¹*shore*], being near, or moving in the direction of, the shore:—*adv.* (In″shōr′), in toward the coast or bank.

in-shrine (In-shrīn′), *v.t.* [*in-* + *shrine*], to place in a shrine. See **en-shrine′,** *Pfd. S.*

in-side (In′sīd″), *adj.* [²*in-* + *side*], interior; being within: *Colloq.,* secret; known only to a few; as, *inside* information:—*adv.* (In″sīd′; In′sīd″), within: **inside of,** *Colloq.,* within the space of:—*n.* (In″sīd′), that which is within; inner part; contents: *pl. Colloq.,* entrails:—*prep.* on the inner side of; within.

in-sid-er (In″sīd′ẽr), *n.* one who is so situated as to be able to get reliable or special information not available to the public: opposite of *outsider.*

in-sid-i-ous (In-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *insidiosus* < *insidiae,* ambush < *in,* in + *sedēre,* to sit], treacherous; deceitful; sly; crafty; operating secretly; as, tuberculosis is an *insidious* disease.—*adv.* **in-sid′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-sid′i-ous-ness.**

in-sight (In′sīt″), *n.* [²*in-* + *sight*], **1,** penetration; intuition; mental vision; as, poetic *insight;* **2,** an understanding of the true, inner nature of things.

Syn. discernment. (See discrimination, sagacity.)

in-sig-ni-a (In-sĭg′nĭ-*ā*), *n. pl.* [*sing.* insigne (-sĭg′nē)], [Lat., pl. of *insigne,* badge, neut. of adj. *insignis,* distinguished by a mark < *in,* on + *signum,* sign], distinguishing badges of honor, or office; as, the *insignia* of royalty; hence, distinguishing marks of any kind; as, the *insignia* of a profession.

INSIGNIA OF SIGNAL CORPS

in-sig-nif-i-cance (In″sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kăns), *n.* [see **insignificant**], unimportance; triviality; smallness; pettiness.—*n.* **in″sig-nif′i-can-cy.**

in-sig-nif-i-cant (In″sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kănt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *significant*], **1,** without importance, force, influence, or meaning; **2,** trifling; mean; small.—*adv.* **in″sig-nif′i-cant-ly.**

Syn. immaterial, meaningless, irrelevant, trivial, contemptible, small, petty, paltry, unimportant.

in-sin-cere (In″sĭn-sēr′), *adj.* [²*in-* + *sincere*], deceptive; making a false pretense; not to be trusted; hypocritical.—*adv.* **in″sin-cere′ly.**

Syn. artful, pharisaical, disingenuous, untrustworthy.

in-sin-cer-i-ty (In″sĭn-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* deception; lack of candor; hypocrisy.

in-sin-u-ate (In-sĭn′ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *insinuare* (*-atus*) < *in,* in + *sinus,* curve], **1,** to push, work, or introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means, as into the confidence or affections; **2,** to suggest or hint indirectly; as, he *insinuated* that I did not tell the truth; **3,** to introduce as by a winding motion; worm in:—*v.i. Obs.,* to wheedle oneself into the confidence or affection of another.—*adj.* **in-sin′u-a-tive.**—*n.* **in-sin′u-a″tor.**

in-sin u-a-tion (In-sĭn″ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** an indirect or sly hint; as, to slander by *insinuations;* **2,** the act of hinting or suggesting slyly; **3,** a stealing in; **4,** ingratiation, or an instance of it.

in-sip-id (In-sĭp′ĭd), *adj.* [< L.L. *insipidus* < Lat. *in-,* not + *sapidus,* savory < *sapere,* to taste; be wise], **1,** without flavor; tasteless; **2,** uninteresting; as, *insipid* conversation.—*n.* **in-sip′id-ness.**—*adv.* **in-sip′id-ly.**—*n.* **in″si-pid′i-ty.**

Syn. dull, flat, vapid, mawkish, pointless, prosaic, unsavory.—*Ant.* bright, sparkling, lively, piquant.

in-sist (In-sĭst′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *insistere,* to set foot on; insist < *in,* on + *sistere,* to stand], **1,** to urge or press a wish or command: with *on* or *upon;* **2,** to take a persistent stand and refuse to give way.

Syn. persevere, persist, urge, demand, require. We *insist* with force, argument, right, or authority, chiefly in a good sense; we *insist* that justice be done; that sanitary laws be enforced. The force behind *insist* is going outward; we are impelling others to do what they should do, or what we think they should do. To *persist* is to continue with firmness, even with obstinacy, in doing what we want to do. There is judgment back of *insisting;* there is mulishness and wilfulness back of *persisting;* hence *persist* is usually, and should always be, used in the bad sense. We *persist* in an ill-advised course, an unjust opinion, especially against protest or remonstrance. For such continuance in duty, or otherwise in the good sense, *persevere* is used. Reflection, determination in its courageous aspect, and virtue lie back of *persevere;* we *persevere* in unpleasant tasks, in a course of studies, in habits of daily exercise. To *urge* is to drive one to do a thing, but the force behind it is that of entreaty, exhortation, or pressing advocacy; we *urge* people to act, or we *urge* the adoption of an action or a plan.

in-sist-ence (In-sĭs′tĕns), *n.* the act of persisting or holding fast to something; urgency; perseverance.—*n.* **in-sist′en-cy.**

in-sist-ent (In-sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* urgent; compelling attention.—*adv.* **in-sist′ent-ly.**

***in si-tu** (In sī′tū), [Lat. = in place], in position; in its original or proper place.

in-snare (In-snār′), *v.t.* [²*in-* + *snare*], to catch in, or as in, a trap; inveigle. Also, **en-snare′.**

in-so-bri-e-ty (In″sō-brī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [²*in-* + *sober*], intemperance; drunkenness.

in-sole (In′sōl″), *n.* [³*in-* + ²*sole*], **1,** the part of the sole inside a boot or shoe; **2,** a movable sole placed inside a shoe.

in-so-lence (In′sō-lĕns), *n.* [see **insolent**], contemptuous or haughty language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior; impudence: *Rare,* an affront; insult.

in-so-lent (In′sō-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *insolens* (*-entis*), unusual, arrogant < *in-,* not + *solēre,* to be accustomed], **1,** haughty; contemptuously offensive; **2,** insulting; very rude.—*adv.* **in′so-lent-ly.**

Syn. saucy, impudent, abusive, contemptuous. (See arrogant.)—*Ant.* respectful, mannerly, mild.

in-sol-u-ble (In-sŏl′ū-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *soluble*], **1,** incapable of being dissolved in a liquid; as, fat is *insoluble* in water; **2,** not to be explained or solved, as a mystery; **3,** incapable of being paid off: said of a debt.—*n.* **in-sol′u-ble-ness.**—*n.* **in-sol″u-bil′i-ty.**

in-solv-a-ble (In-sŏl′vă-bl), *adj.* [²*in-* + *solre*], **1,** not capable of explanation; **2,** unnegotiable; not good; as, an *insolvable* bank note; **3,** incapable of being dissolved.

in-sol-ven-cy (In-sŏl′vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **insolvent**], the state of being unable to meet financial obligations; bankruptcy.

in-sol-vent (In-sŏl′vĕnt), *adj.* [²*in-* + *solvent*], **1,** unable to pay all debts; bankrupt; **2,** pertaining to bankrupts; **3,** insufficient to pay all debts:—*n.* one who cannot pay his debts; a bankrupt.

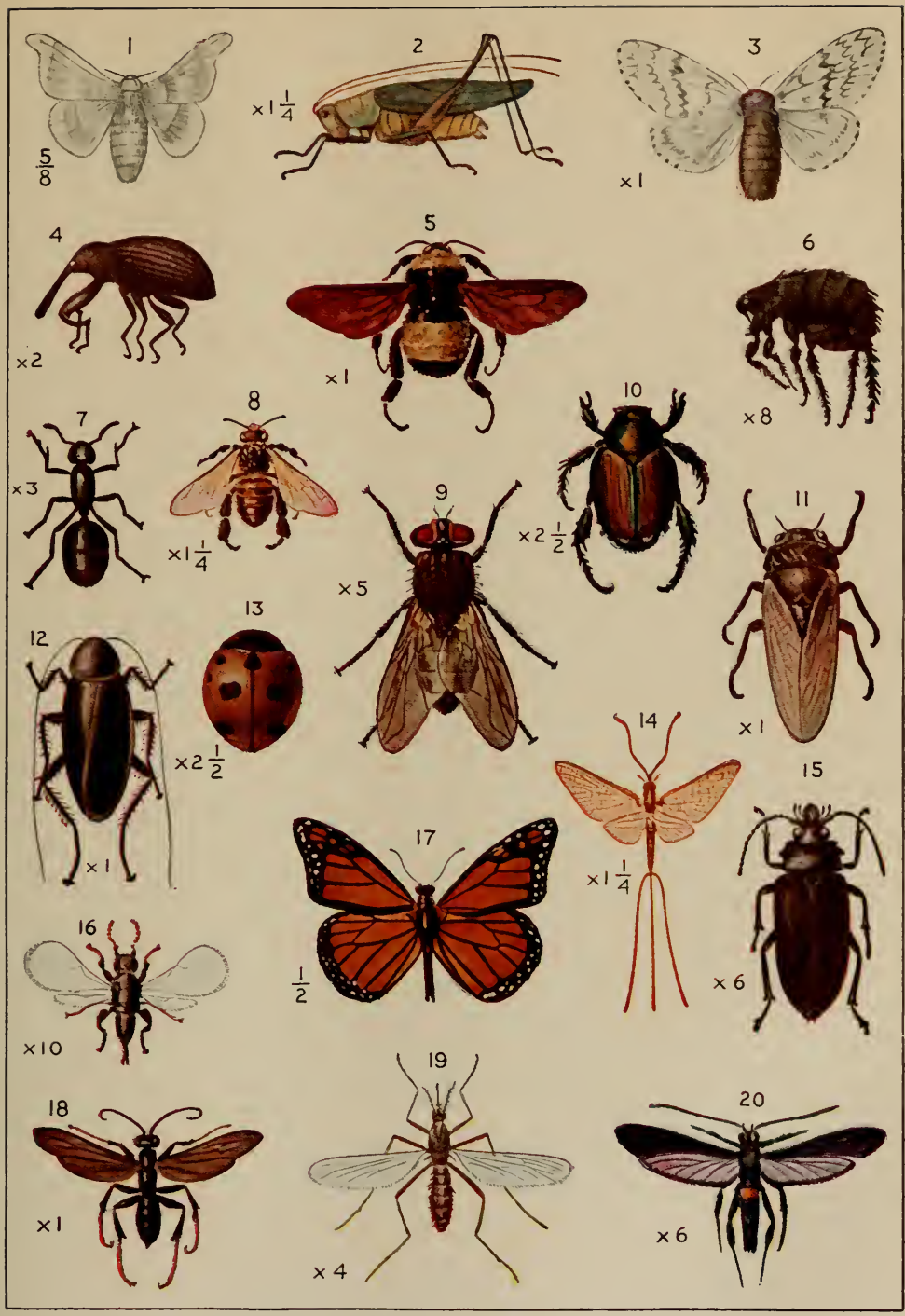
in-som-ni-a (In-sŏm′nĭ-*ā*), *n.* [Lat. < *insomnis,* sleepless < *in-,* not + *somnus,* sleep], sleeplessness; chronic inability to obtain the proper amount of sleep; prolonged or abnormal wakefulness.

in-so-much (In″sō-mŭch′), *adv.* [*in* + ¹*so* + *much*], in such manner; to such a degree: usually followed by *that* or *as.*

in-sou-ciance (ăn″sōō″syăns′; In-sōō′sĭ-ăns), *n.* [see **insouciant**], light-heartedness; indifference; lack of concern.

in-sou-ci-ant (In-sōō′sĭ-ănt; ăn″sōō″syăn′), *adj.* [Fr. < *in-,* not + *soucier,* to care < Lat. *sollicitare,* to disturb], indifferent; unconcerned.

in-span (In-spăn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inspanned (-spănd′), *p.pr.* inspanning], [< Du. *inspannen,* to span, yoke], in South Africa, to yoke; make ready by yoking to a wagon:—*v.i.* to yoke oxen or other draft animals to a wagon.



TWENTY TYPICAL INSECTS OF NORTH AMERICA

1, silkworm moth (*Bombyx mori*); 2, long-horned green grasshopper (*Orchelimum vulgare*); 3, gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*); 4, cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*); 5, bumblebee (*Bombus americana*); 6, flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*) 7, ant (*Camponotus melleus*); 8, honey bee (*Apis mellifera*); 9, housefly (*Musca domestica*); 10, Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*); 11, cicada (*Cicada septendectm*); 12, cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*); 13, ladybird (*Coccinella novemnotata*); 14, May fly (*Ephemera varia*); 15, a boring beetle (*Prionus laticollis*); 16, fig insect (*Blastophaga psenes*); 17, milkweed butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*); 18, hunting wasp (*Larra americana*); 19, mosquito (*Culex pipiens*); 20, peach moth (*Synanthedon exitosa*).

(*See other side.*)

TWENTY TYPICAL INSECTS

INSECTS outnumber all other animals. In complexity of structure, habits of life, and intelligence they stand at the head of invertebrates. They are both a bane and a blessing to man. In the United States alone certain injurious ones destroy or damage crops and forests every year to the value of approximately a billion dollars. Others carry disease germs that cause incalculable loss. Still others destroy houses and clothing. Some, however, are beneficial and insure the perpetuation of the seed and fruit of plants upon which, directly or indirectly, man depends for food.

The phenomenon of metamorphosis is one of the most interesting things in insect life. The members of the higher orders pass through three distinct stages after hatching from the egg. In the first, or growing stage, they resemble worms rather than beautiful winged creatures, and are called *larvæ;* in the next, or resting stage, they are in a completely dormant condition, and are called *pupæ;* to the third, the adult stage, the name *imago* has been applied. Some larvæ spin silken waterproof coverings for protection during the pupa stage, composed of a continuous thread which they wrap round and round themselves in a multitude of loops, forming a hermetically sealed case, or cocoon. In this covering they pass a long period of time, finally hatching out into adult form. The insects of most of the lower orders, as the dragonflies, crickets, and grasshoppers, when newly hatched from the egg, do not resemble a worm, but are like miniature, clumsy adults without wings, called *nymphs.* In some cases the imago, which has never seen a larva or a pupa, makes marvelous preparations for the survival of its offspring, which it will never see except as an egg.

Insects are the only invertebrates that fly. Most of them possess two pairs of wings. An early system of classification was based solely upon wing differences. Hence each order name in this system ended with the Greek word *ptera,* wings. Thus we have the *Aptera,* insects without wings; *Orthoptera,* those with straight wings; *Diptera,* those with two wings; etc. Recent study, however, has shown that other features, including certain life relationships, should be considered along with wing structure. Insects have, therefore, been partially reclassified, and distributed among a larger number of orders. Representatives of the leading ones are shown in our plate.

Among the best known of the beneficial insects are the bees (5, 8), classified as *Hymenoptera* (literally, membranous-winged). Bees are chiefly useful in carrying the dustlike powder, or pollen, from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower, thus enabling the plant to develop fertile seeds. The fig insect (16), a kind of wasp, made possible the fig industry of California. Imported from Smyrna, it cross-pollinated the fig flowers, and thus indirectly caused the fruit to mature. The honey bee not only carries pollen but also makes honey. The ladybird, or ladybug (13), in the order *Coleoptera* (sheath-winged), is really neither bird nor bug, but a beetle, having the hard outer wings characteristic of all beetles. It is useful to plants because it feeds on scale insects and plant lice, small insects which hinder the growth of plants by sucking their sap. The silkworm (1), a domesticated insect of the order *Lepidoptera* (scaly-winged), is fed in captivity upon its natural food, mulberry leaves. Another of this order is the milkweed, or monarch, butterfly (17), which migrates north in summer, laying its eggs on the way. The new broods hatched in the north migrate in flocks back to the south for the winter, as do the birds. This butterfly in its larval stage feeds only upon the milkweed, thus holding that weed in check.

Three destructive beetles are the Japanese beetle, the borer, and the weevil. The grub of the Japanese beetle (10) in its larval stage eats grass roots, while the adult feeds upon almost all kinds of vegetation. It was accidentally brought from Japan to Riverton, N. J., near Philadelphia, in 1916, and has already become a serious menace to fruit trees, flowers, and lawns. It multiplies with great rapidity; in southeastern Pennsylvania the infested area is steadily increasing, and no effective check for it, natural or artificial, has yet been found. The borer beetle (15) lays its eggs beneath the bark of living trees, and the grubs feed on the cambium, or growing tissue between the young wood and the bark. One of the most destructive is the pine-tree borer. The boll weevil (4), in its larval stage, eats the young fiber in the cotton boll, and does untold damage to our cotton crop each year. Other weevils eat the inner kernel of grain and other seeds. The gipsy moth (3), like the Japanese beetle, was accidentally introduced into America, and has done great damage to the trees in New England. The peach moth (20), another undesirable recent immigrant, came from Australia by way of cherry trees from Japan. It attacks first the tender twigs; later, the fruit.

The housefly (9) and the mosquito (19) belong to the order *Diptera* (two-winged). Not only are they annoying to man but some species carry the germs of disease, as of yellow fever and malaria, preventable by destroying certain kinds of mosquitoes or by securing complete protection against their bites. The dainty May fly (14) has four wings. As the adults live only a day or two, these insects are called *Ephemeridæ* (living but a day). The larvæ, however, may live two or three years. The hunting wasp (18) belongs to the same order as the bees, but to a different family. Its sting paralyzes its prey, chiefly spiders. These are carried to the nest and stored as food for the young wasps. The cicada, or harvest fly, or locust (11) belongs to the order *Homoptera* (wings alike: because the outer wings are of uniform thickness). The young spend several years underground, feeding on tree roots. The adults also damage trees by laying their eggs beneath the bark of young branches.

in-spect (in-spĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *inspicere* (*-spectus*) < *in*, in + *specere*, to look at], **1**, to examine closely and critically, as to find possible errors; investigate **2**, to review and survey officially, as troops.

in-spec-tion (in-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* careful or critical examination or review.

in-spec-tor (in-spĕk'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who examines or oversees; **2**, an official who superintends some matter of public interest; **3**, a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.

in-sphere (in-sfēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* insphered (-sfērd'), *p.pr.* insphering], [*in-* + *sphere*], **1**, to inclose in a globe or sphere; encircle; **2**, to form into a globe or sphere. Also, **en-sphere'**.

in-spi-ra-tion (in"spi-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **inspire**], **1**, the act of drawing air into the lungs; **2**, the influence or impulse which causes creation in art, literature, music, etc.; the effect upon the creative imagination of beauty, power, terror, or other emotional force; **3**, the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred writers and teachers; as, scripture given by the *inspiration* of God.—*adj.* **in"spi-ra'tion-al.**

in-spire (in-spīr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inspired (-spīrd'), *p.pr.* inspiring], [< O.F. *inspirer* < Lat. *in*, in + *spirare* (*-atus*), to breathe], **1**, to draw (air) into the lungs; **2**, to animate or fill with ideas; as, to *inspire* a child with a hatred of wrong; **3**, to control or guide by divine or supernatural influence; as, God *inspired* the ancient prophets; **4**, to kindle or arouse, as an idea, emotion, impulse, etc., in the mind or spirit; suggest; as, his party *inspired* his policy: *Obs.*, to breathe into: —*v.i.* to draw air into the lungs.—*adj.* **in-spir'a-ble.** —*adj.* **in-spir'a-to-ry.**—*n.* **in-spir'er.**

Syn. animate, cheer, stimulate, instil, impart, encourage, enliven.—*Ant.* dispirit, depress, discourage.

in-spir-it (in-spĭr'ĭt), *v.t.* [*in-* + *spirit*], to give life or vitality to; exhilarate; cheer; rouse: said of waning courage, etc.—*adv.* **in-spir'it-ing-ly.**

in-spis-sate (in-spĭs'āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [< L.L. *inspissare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *in*, in + *spissus*, thick], to thicken, as by evaporation:—*v.i.* to grow thick.—*n.* **in"spis-sa'tion.**

inst. *abbr.* **1**, instant: used in allusion to the present month; **2**, institute; institution.

in-sta-bil-i-ty (in"stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [*in-* + *stable*], **1**, want of firmness or steadiness; **2**, inconstancy; fickleness; vacillation.

Syn. changeableness, mutability, unsteadiness, unsubstantiality.—*Ant.* constancy, steadiness, firmness.

in-stall (in-stôl'), *v.t.* [< L.L. *installare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *in*, in + *stallum*, stall], **1**, to establish with the usual ceremonies in an office or position; induct; **2**, to put into condition or position for use; as, to *install* an electric lighting system.

in-stal-la-tion (in"stô-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of formally establishing in an office or position; investiture; **2**, the setting up in position for service, as machinery; **3**, the apparatus so set up.

in-stal-ment (in-stôl'mĕnt), *n.* [< obs. *install*, to arrange: see **install**], **1**, the act of installing or establishing in a position or office; **2**, a portion of a sum of money or debt that is to be paid in parts at stated times; **3**, one of a number of parts of anything, produced one part at a time; as, the first *instalment* of a new serial story. Also, **in-stall'ment.**

in-stance (in'stăns), *n.* [< Lat. *instantia*, presence; urgency < *instans*, being present: see **instant**], **1**, something offered as an illustration or example; **2**, a suggestion; request; as, the work was begun at the *instance* of the publishers: *Obs.*, a motive:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* instanced (-stănst), *p.pr.* instancing], to refer to or offer as an example.

in-stan-cy (in'stăn-sĭ), *n.* insistence; urgency: *Rare*, **1**, immediateness; **2**, pressure.

in-stant (in'stănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *instans* (*-antis*), being present; pressing upon < *in*, on + *stare*, to stand], **1**, urgent; **2**, immediate; direct; **3**, imminent; **4**, of the present month; as, the tenth *instant*:—*n.* **1**, a particular moment of time; **2**, a very small portion of time; a second.

in-stan-ta-ne-ous (in"stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, acting or occurring in a moment; **2**, at a given moment.—*adv.* **in"stan-ta'ne-ous-ly.**

in-stan-ter (in-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* [Lat. = urgently, pressingly], *Colloq.*, immediately; without delay; as, I will go *instanter*.

in-stant-ly (in'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* [see **instant**], at once; without delay; as, when his father spoke, he obeyed *instantly*:—*conj.* as soon as.

Syn., *adv.*, forthwith, directly. (See immediate.)

in-state (in-stāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* instated, *p.pr.* instating], [*in-* + *state*], to put or establish in office or rank; install; as, he *instated* himself in the favor of those in power: *Obs.*, to endow; invest.

in-stead (in-stĕd'), *adv.* [*in* + *stead*], **1**, in room or place: followed by *of*; **2**, in its place.

in-step (in'stĕp), *n.* [prob. *in-* + *step*], **1**, the forward upper side of the human foot (see *foot*, illus.); **2**, part of the hind leg of a horse, between hock and pastern; **3**, a part, as of a stocking, covering the instep.

in-sti-gate (in'stĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *instigare* (*-atus*), to urge on, incite < Lat. *in*, on + root *stig-*, akin to Lat. *stinguere* and Gk. *stizein*, to prick, goad], to provoke or urge on; incite: usually in a bad sense; as, to *instigate* one to murder.—*n.* **in'sti-ga"tor** (-tẽr).

Syn. impel, abet, goad, spur, tempt, stimulate.

in-sti-ga-tion (in"stĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* an urging forward; an incitement, chiefly to bad actions; a stimulus; a spur.

in-stil (in-stĭl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* instilled (-stĭld'), *p.pr.* instilling], [< Lat. *in*, in + *stillare* (*-atus*), to drop], **1**, to pour in by drops; **2**, hence, to introduce, as a principle, feeling, etc., gradually; cause to enter (the mind, heart, etc.) by degrees; impart slowly. Also, **in-still'.**—*n.* **in-stil'ment; in-still'ment.**

Syn. infuse, implant, inculcate, inspire, ingraft.

in-stil-la-tion (in"stĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of instilling, or pouring in drop by drop; also, that which is instilled; **2**, the act of infusing ideas, feelings, etc., gradually into the mind or heart.

in-stinct (in-stĭngkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *in*, in, on + *stinguere* (*stinctus*), to prick], charged or filled (with); as, creatures *instinct* with life:—*n.* (in'stĭngkt), **1**, in animals, a natural, involuntary urging to any action; **2**, a natural tendency: unconscious skill; as, an *instinct* for direction: *Psych.*, a more or less complex, stereotyped reaction which, under given stimuli, accomplishes a definite end, but is performed without dependence upon reason or intelligence.

in-stinc-tive (in-stĭngk'tĭv), *adj.* acting or prompted by natural impulse; as, *instinctive* fear; innate.—*adv.* **in-stinc'tive-ly.**

in-sti-tute (in'stĭ-tūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tuted, *p.pr.* -tuting], [< Lat. *instituere* (*-tutus*) < *in*, in + *statuere*, to cause to stand], **1**, to establish; set up; fix; originate; **2**, to put into operation; as, to *institute* a custom: *Eccl.*, to appoint to a church:—*n.* **1**, an established law or principle; **2**, a scientific, artistic, professional, or literary organization or place of education; as, an *institute* of technology; **3**, a building devoted to the work of such an organization: *pl.* the basic principles of law; also, a collection or classification of these principles; as, the *Institutes* of Justinian.—*adj.* **in'sti-tu"tive.**

in-sti-tu-tion (in"stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of establishing; **2**, that which is established; especially, an established rule, custom, principle, or the like, regulating social or civic conduct and organization; as, church, home, and school are fundamental *institutions*; **3**, an organized body or society for promoting a particular object, especially of a charitable or educational nature; **4**, a building or buildings for carrying on the work of such an organization: *Eccl.*, **1**, the appointing of a clergyman to a church; **2**, the establishment of the sacrament of the Eucharist, as originated by Christ at the Last Supper; also, the words used by Christ on that occasion (Matt. 26:26–28; Mark 14:22–24; Luke 22:19, 20; 1 Cor. 11:23–25) and repeated by the priest at the celebration of the sacrament.

in-sti-tu-tion-al (in"stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an institution or establishment; **2**, pertaining to legal institutes; elementary; **3**, established; **4**, pertaining to educational or philanthropic organizations, or to their buildings; **5**, accompanied by, and working through, organized agencies for charitable and educational objects; as, an *institutional* church

in-sti-tu-tion-al-ism (in"stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the system of institutions; **2**, devotion to, and support of, established institutions: used especially of zeal for religious customs.

in-sti-tu-tor (in'stĭ-tū"tẽr), *n.* a founder of a system or society: *Eccl.*, the bishop, or his appointee, who institutes a clergyman into a parish.

in-struct (in-strŭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *in*, in + *struere* (*structus*), to build], **1**, to teach; educate; **2**, to furnish with orders or directions; **3**, to inform; apprise; advise; counsel: *Eng. Law*, **1**, to direct (a barrister) to act as counsel in a case; **2**, to furnish with information; as, a judge *instructs* a jury.

Syn. inform, direct, teach. (See advise.)

in-struc-tion (in-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of teaching; **2**, knowledge imparted; *pl.* orders or directions; as, to follow *instructions*.

Syn. direction, requirement. (See education, order.)

in-struc-tion-al (in-strŭk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to orders, directions, or teaching; **2**, conveying information.

in-struc-tive (ĭn-strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* tending to inform; giving knowledge.—*adv.* **in-struc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-struc'tive-ness.**

in-struc-tor (ĭn-strŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1,** one who gives knowledge or informs; a teacher; **2,** in American colleges, a teacher ranking below a professor.—*n.* **in-struc'tor-ship.**—*n. fem.* **in-struc'tress.**

in-stru-ment (ĭn'strōō-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *instrumentum* < *instruere*, to construct], **1,** that by which anything is accomplished; an agent; a means; **2,** a mechanical device; a tool; **3,** a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds: *Law*, a formal writing of any kind; a legal document.

Syn. device, agent, medium, channel, apparatus.

in-stru-men-tal (ĭn"strōō-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1,** serving as a means; helping to bring about some end; helpful; **2,** performed on, or composed for, a musical instrument, or instruments.—*adv.* **in"stru-men'tal-ly.**—*n.* **in"stru-men-tal'i-ty.**

in-stru-men-tal-ism (ĭn"strōō-mĕn'tăl-ĭzm), *n. Philos.*, the view that truth is genuine only when it is usable as an instrument.

in-stru-men-tal-ist (ĭn"strōō-mĕn'tăl-ĭst), *n.* one who plays upon a musical instrument: *Philos.*, a believer in instrumentalism.

in-stru-men-ta-tion (ĭn"strōō-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* the use or method of using a scientific or surgical instrument: *Mus.*, the arrangement of music for a number of instruments, especially for an orchestra or band; orchestration.

in-sub-or-di-nate (ĭn"sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *adj.* [*in-* + *subordinate*], not submitting to authority; disobedient; mutinous; rebellious.—*adv.* **in"sub-or'di-nate-ly.**

Syn. contumacious, unruly, rebellious.

in-sub-or-di-na-tion (ĭn"sŭb-ôr"dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* physical or mental resistance to authority; rebellion: opposite of *subordination*.

in-sub-stan-tial (ĭn"sŭb-stăn'shăl), *adj.* [*in-* + *substantial*], not having solidity; frail; unreal; flimsy.—*adv.* **in"sub-stan'tial-ly.**—*n.* **in"sub-stan"tĭ-al'ĭ-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ).

in-suf-fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'ẽr-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *suffer*], not to be borne; intolerable; as, *insufferable* conduct.—*adv.* **in-suf'fer-a-bly.**

in-suf-fi-cien-cy (ĭn"sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **insufficient**], **1,** want of power, force, amount, quality, etc.; inadequacy; **2,** inability to perform normal work: said of bodily organs.

in-suf-fi-cient (ĭn"sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* [*in-* + *sufficient*], deficient in quality, amount, power, etc.; inadequate.—*adv.* **in"suf-fi'cient-ly.**

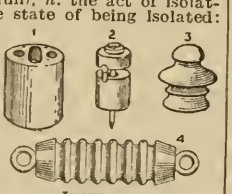
Syn. scanty, deficient, incapable, incompetent.

in-su-lar (ĭn'sŭ-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *insula*, island], **1,** pertaining to an island or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, etc.; **2,** isolated; hence, narrow-minded; provincial; prejudiced.

in-su-lar-i-ty (ĭn"sŭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the state of being an island; **2,** narrowness of opinions, ideas, experience, associations, etc.

in-su-late (ĭn'sŭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to place alone, or in a separate situation; isolate: *Phys.*, to separate (conducting bodies), or to cover (a body), with a nonconducting material, in order to prevent transfer or leakage, as of electricity.

in-su-la-tion (ĭn"sŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* the act of isolating, or the state of being isolated: *Phys.*, **1,** the act of separating by nonconducting materials; **2,** the state of being separated by nonconductors to prevent the passage of electricity, heat, or sound; **3,** nonconducting material.



INSULATORS

1, strain insulator; 2, spike insulator; 3, stud insulator; 4, antenna insulator.

in-su-la-tor (ĭn'sŭ-lā"tẽr), *n.* **1,** one or that which isolates; **2,** specifically, a body or material that is impervious to the passage of electricity, heat, or sound.

in-su-lin (ĭn'sŭ-lĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *insula*, island: in ref. to parts of pancreas called "islands" of Langerhans], a preparation from certain parts of the pancreas of oxen, sheep, and the like, used to retard the formation of sugar in the blood of diabetics.

in-sult (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *insultare*, to keep jumping upon < *in*, on + *saltire*, to leap], to treat with gross contempt or abuse, either by word or act:—*v.i. Archaic*, to triumph impudently:—*n.* (ĭn'sŭlt), **1,** an affront or indignity; **2,** gross abuse in word or action.

Syn., *n.* affront, abuse, indignity, contumely, outrage.

in-sult-ing (ĭn-sŭl'tĭng), *p.adj.* containing or intending offense or affront.

in-su-per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *superable*], not to be overcome; as, *insuperable* difficulties.—*n.* **in-su'per-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-su'per-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-su"per-a-bil'i-ty.**

in-sup-port-a-ble (ĭn"sŭ-pōr'tă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *support*], not capable of being endured; insufferable.—*adv.* **in"sup-port'a-bly.**

in-sur-a-ble (ĭn-shōōr'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **insure**], suitable or proper to be insured against injury, loss, etc., as real estate and personal property.

in-sur-ance (ĭn-shōōr'ăns), *n.* **1,** a system of protection against the risk of individual loss, by distributing according to the law of averages the burden of losses over a large number of individuals; **2,** a contract whereby, in consideration of a certain payment called a *premium*, one party to the contract agrees, in case of certain eventualities, as loss by fire, accident, death, etc., to indemnify a person or persons designated by the other party, by the payment of a stated sum of money; **3,** the sum paid for the insuring; the premium; **4,** the amount for which anything is insured; the amount of indemnity to be paid.

in-sure (ĭn-shōōr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* insured (-shōōrd'), *p.pr.* insuring], [var. of *ensure* < O.F. *en-*, in (< Lat. *in-*, in) + *seur*, sure (< Lat. *securus*, secure)], **1,** to secure, as a person, against loss or damage by fire, accident, etc., in return for the payment of a premium; also, to issue a contract of insurance to; **2,** to make sure or secure, as property, by the payment of a premium; **3,** to assure; guarantee: with *against*:—*v.i.* to contract to give security against loss or damage by fire, death, accident, etc.; underwrite. Also, **en-sure'.**

in-sured (ĭn-shōōrd'), *n.* one who is secured against loss by fire, accident, theft, etc.

in-sur-er (ĭn-shōōr'ẽr), *n.* one who secures others against loss by fire, accident, death, etc.

in-sur-gence (ĭn-sûr'jĕns), *n.* [see **insurgent**], a revolt; an uprising; rebellion.

in-sur-gent (ĭn-sûr'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in*, against + *surgens* (*-entis*), rising], rebellious; rising against civil or political authority:—*n.* a rebel: **Insurgent**, *U. S. Politics*, a member of a section of the Republican Party which has advocated progressive policies and opposed certain rules of the House.

Syn., *adj.* mutinous, rebellious, insubordinate.

in-sur-mount-a-ble (ĭn"sûr-moun'tă-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *surmount*], incapable of being passed over or conquered; insuperable.—*adv.* **in"sur-mount'a-bly.**—*n.* **in"sur-mount'a-bil'i-ty.**

in-sur-rec-tion (ĭn"sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *insurrectio* (*-onis*) < *in*, on + *surgere* (*surrectus*), to rise], active or open rebellion against authority; revolt.—*adj.* **in"sur-rec'tion-al.**

Syn. uprising, revolt, mutiny. (See revolution.)

in-sur-rec-tion-a-ry (ĭn"sŭ-rĕk'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, active or open rebellion; as, *insurrectionary* ideas.

in-sur-rec-tion-ist (ĭn"sŭ-rĕk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who takes part in a rebellion; an insurgent.—*n.* **in"sur-rec'tion-ism.**

in-sus-cep-ti-ble (ĭn"sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *susceptible*], not easy to influence or impress.—*n.* **in"sus-cep"ti-bil'i-ty.**

in-swathe (ĭn-swāth'), *v.t.* [see **enswathe**], to bind or wrap with a band or bandage; swathe. See **en-swathe'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-swept (ĭn'swĕpt"), *adj.* [*in-* + *sweep*], tapering toward the front, as an automobile frame.

int. *abbr.* **1,** interest; **2,** interior; **3,** interjection (also, **interj.**); **4,** internal; **5,** international; **6,** interpreter; **7,** intransitive (also, **intrans.**).

in-tact (ĭn-tăkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *intactus* < *in-*, not + *tangere* (*tactus*), to touch], entire; unbroken; uninjured; untouched, as by anything harmful.

Syn. whole, unimpaired, perfect, entire, complete.

in-tag-lio (ĭn-tăl'yō; ĕn-tăl'yō), *n.* [*pl.* -lios (-yōz); -i (-yē)], [It. < *in-*, in + *tagliare*, to cut], **1,** an incised design or figure, as a die, in any hard material; **2,** a gem or stone having a design cut into the surface: opposite of *cameo*; **3,** the art of making intaglios: chiefly in the phrase *in intaglio*; **4,** a countersunk die for producing a design in relief: **intaglio printing**, printing from an engraved surface.

in-take (ĭn'tāk"), *n.* [*in-* + *take*], **1,** a thing taken in; a taking in, as of breath; **2,** the place where a fluid enters a pipe, channel, etc.; **3,** a narrowing, as in a stocking: *Mech.*, the amount of energy taken in.

in-tan-gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-* + *tangible*], **1,** incapable of being touched; **2,** vague; not easily defined or formulated; as, the beauty of a poem is *intangible*.—*n.* **in-tan'gi-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-tan'gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-tan"gi-bil'i-ty.**

in-te-ger (in'tē-jēr), *n.* [Lat. = untouched < *in-*, not + *tag-*, root of *tangere* (*tactus*), to touch], an entity: *Math.*, a whole number: opposite of *fraction*.

in-te-gral (in'tē-grăl), *adj.* 1, constituting a whole; complete; 2, necessary to the completeness of a whole; 3, pertaining to a whole number: **integral calculus**, a certain branch of higher mathematics (see *calculus*):—*n.* a whole made up of parts: *Math.*, an expression whose derivative is a given expression.—*adv.* **in'te-gral-ly.**

in-te-grant (in'tē-grănt), *adj.* [see **integrate**], forming part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing:—*n.* a necessary part.

in-te-grate (in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grated, *p.pr.* -grating], [< Lat. *integrare* (*-atus*), to make whole: see **integer**], 1, to bring together the parts of; 2, to give the sum total of:—*v.i.* to become complete: opposite of *differentiate*.

in-te-gra-tion (in"tē-grā'shŭn), *n.* the process of making whole: *Math.*, the act or process inverse to differentiation, whereby is found the expression of which a given expression is the derivative or the differential: denoted by the sign $\int$: originally a lengthened *S*, for Latin *summa*, sum.

in-te-gra-tor (in'tē-grā"tēr), *n. Mech.*, a device for calculating definite integrals, generally by moving a pointer along the curve on which the integral depends, as a planimeter.

in-teg-ri-ty (in-tĕg'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *integritas* (*-atis*), wholeness: see **integer**], 1, uprightness; virtue; honesty; 2, soundness; uninjured state; 3, unbroken condition; completeness.

Syn. (see justice, honesty).

in-teg-u-ment (in-tĕg'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *integumentum* < *in-*, upon + *tegere*, to cover], an external covering, as the skin.

in-tel-lect (in'tē-lĕkt), *n.* [< Lat. *intelligere* (*-lectus*), to understand], 1, the powers of the mind or understanding that know and reason: distinguished from *feeling* and *will*; 2, more specifically, the power to reason, or to think abstractly; the highest development of intelligence; 3, intelligent persons collectively; as, the *intellect* of the country; 4, intelligence embodied; as, Newton was a great *intellect*: *pl. Archaic*, the mental powers collectively; the senses.

Syn. mind, intelligence, understanding, sense, reason, reasoning, genius, brains. *Mind*, the general term for mental functioning, includes consciousness, thought, perception, cognition, feeling, volition, the subconscious, etc. Hence, we are aware of the world about us, we meditate, reason, and think things out, with the *mind*. We determine with the *mind*: as, I have made up my *mind* to do it; we decide and resolve; as, I know my own *mind* and shall stick to it; we feel disposed or inclined with our *minds*; as, I have half a *mind* to do it; we have disordered *minds*, or have peace of *mind*; and we conceive of the *mind* as the self, soul, or spirit in contrast with the body, or physical self. *Intellect* is commonly limited to that power of the *mind* that knows or reasons, as opposed to the power of feeling and will; *mind* may be used in this limited sense, and then becomes synonymous with *intellect*. *Intelligence* commonly names the power to exercise the mental functions, the capacity to know, to apprehend. *Understanding* and *comprehension* emphasize *reason* and the functioning of *intelligence*. *Intellect* tends to become limited to the higher aspects of *intelligence*, abstract reasoning, purposeful thought, etc. One who has this type of mind is an intellectual person. *Intellect* is found in man, but not in the lower animals, even those that have a fair degree of *intelligence*. *Genius* may be applied to a master *mind*, an outstanding *intellect*, as in the case of Leonardo da Vinci, or remarkable specific ability, as in a musical *genius*. (See genius.)

in-tel-lec-tion (in"tē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* exercise of the mind; also, a particular act of understanding; thought; cognition.

in-tel-lec-tive (in"tē-lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* 1, belonging to, or proceeding from, the mind; mental; 2, endowed with the power of understanding.

in-tel-lec-tu-al (in"tē-lĕk'tū-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or performed by, the mind; perceived by, or existing in, the understanding; 2, endowed with powers of understanding above the ordinary; 3, exercising the mind; as, *intellectual* pursuits: —*n.* a person of superior mentality; as, Bacon was an *intellectual*.—*adv.* **in"tel-lec'tu-al-ly.**

Syn., adj. intelligent, mental. *Mental*, which is opposed to corporeal and bodily, is applied to those things that are of the mind, done by the mind, and distinguished by the mind; as, *mental* enjoyments; *mental* discipline; *mental* endowments; *mental* arithmetic; a *mental* reservation. *Intellectual*, which, unlike *mental*, can also be applied to persons, applies to that which belongs to, appeals to, or demands the exercise of, the intellect, as opposed to the emotions, or the purely physical. *Intellectual* not only describes conversations which deal with thought-challenging or abstract subjects, but also the persons whose minds are so developed or gifted as to be able to handle such subjects. Such enlightened persons, taken collectively, are referred to as "the intellectuals." *Intelligent* describes, in the first place, those endowed with mind or intellect. It is also applied to animals, though bees and ants, in spite of their remarkably complex reaction patterns and the apparent purposefulness of their behavior, are not in the technical sense *intelligent*. It is applied further to those human beings who show the power to comprehend, as opposed to the idiotic or abnormal. Chiefly, however, *intelligent* describes those who comprehend quickly, show sagacity, a degree of shrewdness, and an all-round ability to understand. When we think of an *intellectual* man we think of a scholar; when we think of an *intelligent* man we picture a bright, active, quick mind working effectively.

in-tel-lec-tu-al-ism (in"tē-lĕk'tū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the exercise of mental power; devotion to intellectual pursuits; 2, the doctrine that all knowledge comes from pure reason.

in-tel-lec-tu-al-i-ty (in"tē-lĕk"tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the quality or state of being scholarly or endowed with a high degree of mentality; trained intelligence.

in-tel-li-gence (in-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* [see **intelligent**], 1, ability to learn, to profit by experience, or to acquire knowledge; comprehension; understanding; 2, ability for reasoning and abstract thinking; intellect; 3, ability to meet a new situation, to solve a problem, or direct one's conduct or thinking effectively; common sense; 4, that which possesses these abilities or powers of mind; as, the supreme *Intelligence*; 5, information or news, particularly secret information, as that secured for government use during war time: *Psych.*, the quality or faculty which underlies these abilities, distinguished from habit, instinct, reflex action, etc., and from specific abilities, as musical talent or retentive memory for figures: **intelligence quotient**, a figure equal to 100 times the result of dividing the mental age rating given an individual in some intelligence test by his actual age in years, persons of sixteen years or older being considered to have an actual age of sixteen: generally abbreviated to *I. Q.*: **intelligence test**, 1, any question, task, problem, or controlled situation used in measuring or rating the degree of intelligence of a person or animal; 2, a series of such tests, usually standardized by repeated trials on many individuals, adapted especially to show the power and aptness of the person tested to understand ideas, and to apply and use knowledge reasonably and with understanding; used for classifying students, soldiers, employees, or the like.

Syn. information, news, tidings, advice. *News* is the general term, connoting knowledge or report of recent events; timeliness and freshness characterize *news*. *Information* is specific knowledge; if it is recent and timely it is also *news*; but it may be a fact sought for a practical purpose, for direction, or the like. Hence, we have bureaus of *information*. *Tidings*, now chiefly a literary word, is a piece of *news*; as, to bring glad *tidings*. *Intelligence* is *news* or *information* of a more formal coloring, with emphasis on the enlightening aspect of the facts so made known. (See intellect.)

in-tel-li-genc-er (in-tĕl'ĭ-jĕn-sēr), *n.* a person who conveys news; especially, a spy.

in-tel-li-gent (in-tĕl'ĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *intelligens* (*-entis*), understanding < *inter*, between + *legere*, to collect, read], 1, possessing intelligence; capable of purposeful mental activity or, particularly, of reasoning or of learning by experience; 2, showing intelligence or comprehension; as, an *intelligent* answer; 3, less correctly, having ability for abstract thought; intellectual: *Obs.* or *Rare*, cognizant; well versed.—*adv.* **in-tel'li-gent-ly.**

Syn. bright, quick-witted, sagacious, sensible, shrewd. (See intellectual.)—*Ant.* dull, stupid, ignorant.

in-tel-li-gen-tial (in-tĕl"ĭ-jĕn'shăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, possessing, or displaying intelligence, or powers of mind and understanding; 2, conveying or transmitting information.

in-tel-li-gent-si-a (in-tĕl"ĭ-jĕnt'sĭ-ă; -gĕnt'-), *n.* [< Russ. *intelligentsiya* < It. *intelligenza*, *-zia*, intelligence], collectively, the educated classes. Also. **in-tel"li-gent'zi-a.**

in-tel-li-gi-ble (in-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **intellect**], understandable; clear, as an explanation.—*adv.* **in-tel'li-gi-bly.**—*n.* **in-tel"li-gi-bil'i-ty.**

in-tem-per-ance (in-tĕm'pēr-ăns), *n.* [see **intemperate**], 1, want of modera-

tion or self-restraint; intemperateness; 2, excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors.

in-tem-per-ate (ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ĭt), *adj.* [ᵃin-+*temperate*], 1, characterized by want of moderation or self-restraint; 2, excessive; inclement; severe; 3, addicted to alcoholic liquors.—*adv.* **in-tem'per-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in-tem'per-ate-ness.**

Syn. immoderate, excessive, inordinate, unrestrained, drunken.—*Ant.* temperate, controlled, moderate, mild.

in-tend (ĭn-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *entendre*, to understand < Lat. *intendere* (*-tentus; -tensus*), to direct < *in*, in+*tendere*, to stretch], 1, to purpose; mean; as, we *intend* to win this game; 2, to design (a thing) for some purpose: *Obs.*, 1, to set the mind on; 2, to direct, as one's way; 3, to feign; pretend.

in-tend-an-cy (ĭn-tĕn'dăn-sĭ) *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], 1, the duties or office of an intendant; also, a body of intendants; 2, a territorial district in one of the Spanish American countries, or, formerly, in a French colonial possession.

in-tend-ant (ĭn-tĕn'dănt), *n.* 1, one who has direction or charge of a public business; a manager; a superintendent; 2, in Spanish American countries and, formerly, in French colonial possessions, an official in charge of a district.

in-tend-ed (ĭn-tĕn'dĕd), *p.adj.* purposed; as, the *intended* meaning of a remark: *Colloq.*, betrothed:—*n. Colloq.*, the person to whom one is engaged to be married.

in-tense (ĭn-tĕns'), *adj.* [see **intend**], 1, extreme in degree; excessive; 2, intent; ardent; eager.—*adv.* **in-tense'ly.**—*n.* **in-tense'ness.**

Syn. earnest, intent, fervid, rapt, glowing, ardent.

in-ten-si-fy (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. < Lat. *intensus*, tightened+*facere*, to make], to make greater in degree.—*n.* **in-ten'si-fi'er.**—*n.* **in-ten'si-fi-ca'tion.**

Syn. aggravate, enhance, increase, heighten.

in-ten-sion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [see **intend**], 1, determination; 2, increase of energy: *Logic*, the sum of the constituent elements of a concept.

in-ten-si-ty (ĭn-tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being extreme; extreme strength, force, or energy; as, *intensity* of an electric current: 2, the degree or amount of some condition, quality, or physical attribute, as of light or sound.

in-ten-sive (ĭn-tĕn'sĭv), *adj.* 1, increasing in degree or amount; causing to increase in degree or amount; 2, of or pertaining to intensity, or the degree of force, strength, depth, etc., of anything; 3, deep and thorough rather than broad; as, an *intensive* study of a short period of history: *Agr.*, designating a method of producing unusually large returns from a given area by a certain method: opposite of *extensive*; *Gram.*, giving emphasis.—*adv.* **in-ten'sive-ly.**

in-tent (ĭn-tĕnt'), *adj.* having the mind closely fixed on a subject; diligent; directed with eager attention; intense:—*n.* 1, purpose; aim; 2, meaning; import.—*adv.* **in-tent'ly** —*n.* **in-tent'ness.**

Syn., *n.* drift, aim, purport, view. (See design.)

in-ten-tion (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1, purpose; design; aim; as, his good *intention*; 2, meaning: *pl. Colloq.*, purpose with regard to matrimony.

Syn. aim, object; import, significance. (See design.)

in-ten-tion-al (ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* done on purpose; done by design; as, an *intentional* wrong.—*adv.* **in-ten'tion-al-ly.**

in-ten-tioned (ĭn-tĕn'shŭnd), *adj.* having designs: usually in composition; as, well-*intentioned*; ill-*intentioned*.

in-ter (ĭn-tûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* interred (-tûrd'), *p.pr.* interring], [< O.F. *enterrer* < L.L. *interrare* < Lat. *in*, in+*terra*, earth], to bury.

in-ter- *prefix.* [Lat. = between, among], 1, among; between; as, *inter*cede; *inter*class; 2, together; mutually; as, *inter*join; *inter*lock.

in-ter-act (ĭn"tĕr-ăkt'), *v.i.* [*inter-*+*act*], to influence each other; have mutual effect.

in-ter-ac-tion (ĭn"tĕr-ăk'shŭn), *n.* the effect of one thing on another; mutual influence.

in-ter-bor-ough (ĭn"tĕr-bŭr'ō), *adj.* [*inter-*+*borough*], pertaining to, or operating in, several boroughs.

in-ter-breed (ĭn"tĕr-brēd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bred (-brĕd'), *p.pr.* -breeding], [*inter-*+*breed*], to propagate by crossing different varieties, kinds, or stocks:—*v.i.* to propagate, or breed with each other: said of animals, plants, etc., of different race or species.

in-ter-ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr'kă-lă-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *intercalarius*: see **intercalate**], 1, of a day, month, etc., inserted in the calendar, as February 29 in the calendar of leap year; 2, of a year, having added days or an added month; 3, interpolated.

in-ter-ca-late (ĭn-tûr'kă-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *intercalare* (*-atus*), to insert in calendar < *inter*, between +*calare*, to proclaim], 1, to insert, as a day, in the calendar; 2, to interpolate.—*n.* **in-ter"ca-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn).

in-ter-cede (ĭn"tĕr-sēd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceded, *p.pr.* -ceding], [< Lat. *inter*, between +*cedere* (*cessus*), to go], 1, to mediate as a friend between persons who are unfriendly; 2, to plead for another; with *with* or *for*.—*n.* **in"ter-ced'er.**

in-ter-cel-lu-lar (ĭn"tĕr-sĕl'ū-lăr), *adj.* [*inter-*+*cell*], located between cells.

in-ter-cept (ĭn"tĕr-sĕpt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *intercipere* (*-ceptus*), to intercept < *inter*, between +*capere*, to take], 1, to seize by the way; 2, to obstruct, as a view; interfere with the course of; come in the way of: *Math.*, to include between two points or lines:—*n. Math.*, a part, as of a line, so included.—*n.* **in"ter-cep'tion.**—*n.* **in"ter-cep'tor; in"ter-cept'er.**

in-ter-ces-sion (ĭn"tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [see **intercede**], 1, the act of trying to restore friendship between two who are separated by disagreement; 2, the act of pleading in behalf of another.

in-ter-ces-sor (ĭn"tĕr-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* 1, one who tries to restore friendly relations between two who are parted by differences; 2, one who pleads in behalf of another.

in-ter-ces-so-ry (ĭn"tĕr-sĕs'ō-rĭ), *adj.* seeking to make peace between two estranged parties; pleading in behalf of another.

in-ter-change (ĭn"tĕr-chānj'), *v.t.* [*inter-*+*change*], 1, to exchange, as opinions, gifts, courtesies, etc.; 2, to exchange the position of, by putting one thing in the place of another; 3, to vary:—*n.* (ĭn'tĕr-chānj"), 1, the exchange of two things, one for the other; 2, alternate sequence, as of seasons.

in-ter-change-a-ble (ĭn"tĕr-chān'jă-bl), *adj.* 1, capable of being put in place of each other; 2, capable of being exchanged.—*n.* **in"ter-change'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in"ter-change'a-bly.**—*n.* **in"ter-change"a-bil'i-ty.**

in-ter-col-le-gi-ate (ĭn"tĕr-kŏ-lē'jĭ-ĭt), *adj.* [*inter-*+*college*], 1, carried on, as games, between colleges; 2, existing, as leagues, among colleges or universities.

in-ter-co-lum-ni-a-tion (ĭn"tĕr-kŏ-lŭm"nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*inter-*+*column*], *Arch.*, the open space between two columns, measured at the bases, or the method of regulating it.

in-ter-com-mu-ni-cate (ĭn"tĕr-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*inter-*+*communicate*], to impart or convey mutually:—*v.i.* to communicate with one another.—*n.* **in"ter-com-mu"ni-ca'tion.**

in-ter-cos-tal (ĭn"tĕr-kŏs'tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *inter*, between+*costa*, a rib], *Anat.*, between the ribs; *Bot.*, between the veins of a leaf.

in-ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* [< O.F. *entrecours* < Lat. *inter*, between+*currere* (*cursus*), to run], 1, connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, etc.; exchange; fellowship; 2, sexual connection.

Syn. commerce, communication, reciprocation.

in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al (ĭn"tĕr-dē-nŏm"ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*inter-*+*denomination*], pertaining to mutual action among several religious denominations.

in-ter-de-pend-ence (ĭn"tĕr-dē-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* [*inter-*+*depend*], the state of being mutually dependent.—*adj.* **in"ter-de-pend'ent.**

in-ter-dict (ĭn"tĕr-dĭkt'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *entredit* < Lat. *inter*, between, among+*dicere* (*dictus*), to say], to restrain or forbid: *Eccl.*, to cut off from the spiritual services of a church:—*n.* (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt), a formal prohibition: *R. C. Ch.*, an order from the Pope debarring a person or place from ecclesiastical privileges.—*adj.* **in"ter-dic'tive.**—*adj.* **in"ter-dic'to-ry.**

in-ter-dic-tion (ĭn"tĕr-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of issuing an authoritative prohibition, or ban; also, the ban itself; 2, judicial restraint.

in-ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *n.* [Lat. = it matters < *inter*, between+*esse*, to be: earlier Eng. form *interess*, compensatory payment, advantage], 1, benefit; that which is of advantage; as, he acts for the public *interest*; 2, that which concerns one; the feeling that something concerns one; also, that which arouses such a feeling; as, suspense gives *interest* to a story; attentive or sympathetic concern or regard; 3, consideration for personal or selfish profit; 4, personal influence over the action of others; as, he used his *interest* with the president; 5, a share or part ownership in a business or other project: *Fin.*, a sum paid for the use of money, being a certain per cent of the sum loaned per unit of time, as per year: *Psych.*, 1, the tendency to give, or persist in, attention to an object, situation, or idea,

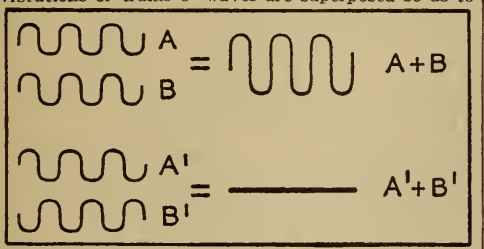
or group of such objects of attention, in spite of distracting influences; **2**, the consciousness of such tendency: *pl.* the persons concerned in some field of business or industry, taken collectively; as, the coal *interests:* **simple interest**, interest paid on the principal only, or the amount loaned: **compound interest**, interest paid on the sum of the principal and any interest due but not paid, such unpaid interest, as it falls due, being added to the principal:—*v.t.* **1**, to engage the attention of; arouse to curiosity, sympathy, or the like; **2**, to cause to take a share in; as, to *interest* oneself in politics; **3**, to produce an effect upon.

in-ter-est-ed (ĭn'tẽr-ĕs-tĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, having the feelings or emotions excited or held; **2**, concerned; influenced by personal considerations or advantage; selfish; **3**, having a share or a responsibility in.

in-ter-est-ing (ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, engaging the attention or curiosity; **2**, exciting the feelings, emotions, or curiosity.

in-ter-fere (ĭn"tẽr-fēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fered (-fērd'), *p.pr.* -fering], [< O.F. (*s'*)*entreferir*, to strike one another < Lat. *inter*, between, among + *ferire*, to strike], **1**, to come into collision; clash; be in opposition; **2**, to strike the fetlock with the opposite hoof: said of a horse; **3**, to enter into, or meddle in, the affairs of others: *Phys.*, to interact so as to affect one another, as waves of light.—*n.* **in"ter-fer'er.**

in-ter-fer-ence (ĭn"tẽr-fēr'ĕns), *n.* **1**, opposition; obstruction; objection or hindrance; **2**, the act of meddling in another person's affairs: *Phys.*, the effect produced when two or more vibrations or trains of waves are superposed so as to



INTERFERENCE

In A and B, the vibrations are in the same phase and reënforce each other, producing, at A + B, vibrations of double magnitude; in A^1 and B^1, the vibrations are of opposite phase and neutralize each other, so that there is no resultant vibration, represented by $A^1 + B^1$.

strengthen or to neutralize one another, the magnitude of the effect depending on the relative phases of the components, being greatest when all are in the same phase; *Rad.*, the overlapping or intermixing of electric waves from different sending stations, or from atmospheric or other disturbances, resulting in confusion or unintelligibility at receiving stations.—*adj.* **in"ter-fe-ren'tial.**

in-ter-fer-om-e-ter (ĭn"tẽr-fẽr-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*interfere* + ²*meter*], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring minute distances by observing the interference of two rays of light.

in-ter-fold (ĭn"tẽr-fōld'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *fold*], to fold, as the hands, one with the other.

in-ter-fuse (ĭn"tẽr-fūz'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *fuse*], **1**, to cause to flow together; **2**, to cause to blend; **3**, to spread through; pervade.—*n.* **in"ter-fu'sion.**

in-ter-gra-da-tion (ĭn"tẽr-grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* [*inter-* + *grade*], arrangement in a series of forms or kinds which differ very slightly from one another.—*n.* **in'ter-grade".**—*v.i.* **in"ter-grade'.**

in-ter-im (ĭn"tẽr-ĭm), *n.* [Lat. = meanwhile], an intervening time or period:—*adj.* temporary.

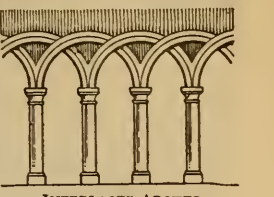
in-te-ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* [Lat., compar. of *inter*, between], **1**, inner; internal; **2**, far from the coast or frontier:—*n.* **1**, the inside; **2**, the inland part of a country; **3**, the inside of a room or building, or a view of such an interior; **4**, the internal, or home, affairs of a country; also, the government department dealing with home affairs.—*adv.* **in-te'ri-or-ly.**

in-ter-ja-cent (ĭn"tẽr-jā'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *interjacens* (*-entis*) < *inter*, between + *jacēre*, to lie], lying between.—*n.* **in"ter-ja'cence.**

in-ter-ject (ĭn"tẽr-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *interjicere* (*-jectus*) < *inter*, between + *jacere*, to throw], to insert; throw in; interpose:—*v.i.* to interpose a remark or expression.—*adj.* **in"ter-jec'to-ry.**

in-ter-jec-tion (ĭn"tẽr-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, exclamation; ejaculation; **2**, the act of exclaiming: *Gram.*, a word thrown in without grammatical connection, to express sudden emotion, feeling, etc.—*adj.* **in"ter-jec'tion-al.**—*adv.* **in"ter-jec'tion-al-ly.**

in-ter-lace (ĭn"tẽr-lās'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *lace*], **1**, to join or unite by weaving or lacing together; interweave; **2**, to intermingle; intersperse:—*v.i.* to lace two things together; interweave.



INTERLACED ARCHES

in-ter-lard (ĭn"tẽr-lärd'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *entrelarder* < *entre*, between + *larder* < *lard*, fat], to *mix*; vary by mingling with something different; diversify; intermingle; as, to *interlard* a serious talk with jests.

in-ter-lay (ĭn"tẽr-lā'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + ³*lay*], to put or lay between or among.

in-ter-leaf (ĭn'tẽr-lēf"), *n.* [*pl.* -leaves (-lēvz")], [*inter-* + *leaf*], a leaf set in between other leaves of a book, as for additions, notes, etc.

in-ter-leave (ĭn"tẽr-lēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -leaved (-lēvd'), *p.pr.* -leaving], to insert a leaf in; as, to *interleave* a book with illustrations.

¹in-ter-line (ĭn"tẽr-līn'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + ¹*line*], to write in, or insert, between the lines of (anything written or printed).—*n.* **in"ter-lin'ing.**

²in-ter-line (ĭn"tẽr-līn'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + ²*line*], to fit with an extra lining beneath the ordinary one: said of a garment.—*n.* **in'ter-lin"ing.**

in-ter-lin-e-ar (ĭn"tẽr-lĭn'ē-ẽr), *adj.* [see ¹**interline**], **1**, written or printed between other lines, as a translation; **2**, having matter written or printed between lines; **3**, having the same text in different languages in alternate lines.

in-ter-lin-e-a-tion (ĭn"tẽr-lĭn"ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of writing or printing lines between other lines; interlining; **2**, that which is written or printed between other lines.

in-ter-link (ĭn"tẽr-lĭngk'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *link*], to link to another or to one another.

in-ter-lock (ĭn"tẽr-lŏk'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + ²*lock*], to fasten together by linking or engaging with one another:—*v.i.* to unite with one another by locking or overlapping.

in-ter-lo-cu-tion (ĭn"tẽr-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *loquor* (*locutus*), to speak], interchange of speech; conversation.

in-ter-loc-u-tor (ĭn"tẽr-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who takes part in a conversation; a questioner; an interpreter; **2**, in a minstrel troupe, the middle man who questions the end men.—*n. fem.*, **in"ter-loc'u-tress; in"ter-loc'u-trice; in"ter-loc'u-trix.**

in-ter-loc-u-to-ry (ĭn"tẽr-lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, conversational; **2**, introduced between the parts of a conversation: *Law*, not final; made or done during the process of an action.

in-ter-lope (ĭn"tẽr-lōp'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -loped (-lōpt'), *p.pr.* -loping], [*inter-* + *lope*, dial. form of *leap*], **1**, originally, to trade without a license; **2**, hence, to meddle; intrude.

in-ter-lop-er (ĭn'tẽr-lōp"ẽr), *n.* **1**, originally, an unlawful trader; **2**, hence, one who intrudes or thrusts himself into the affairs of others; one who interferes officiously.

in-ter-lude (ĭn'tẽr-lūd), *n.* [< L.L. *interludium* < Lat. *inter*, between + *ludus*, play], **1**, a short, usually farcical, entertainment given between acts of a play: especially popular prior to the time of Shakespeare; **2**, a short passage of music played between the stanzas of a song or hymn, between the acts of an opera, etc.; also, such a passage played independently; **3**, any interval of time or space between events.

in-ter-lu-nar (ĭn"tẽr-lū'nẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *luna*, moon], of or pertaining to the time elapsing between the old and the new moon. Also, **in"ter-lu'nar-y.**

in-ter-mar-riage (ĭn"tẽr-măr'ĭj), *n.* [see **intermarry**], **1**, connection by marriage, as between families, races, and castes; **2**, marriage between persons nearly related.

in-ter-mar-ry (ĭn"tẽr-măr'ĭ), *v.i.* [*inter-* + *marry*], to become related by marriage between members: said of families, tribes, sects, etc.

in-ter-med-dle (ĭn"tẽr-mĕd'l), *v.i.* [*inter-* + *meddle*], to interfere officiously or unduly in other people's affairs.—*n.* **in"ter-med'dler.**

in-ter-me-di-a-ry (ĭn"tẽr-mē'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [see **intermediate**], **1**, situated or coming between; **2**, acting as a mediating agent:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], an agent; go-between; means.

in-ter-me-di-ate (In″tĕr-mē′dĭ-āt), *adj.* [*inter-* + *mediate*], existing or lying in the middle; coming between:—*n.* **1**, that which lies between; **2**, a go-between: *Chem.*, a compound formed as an intermediate stage in manufacturing a finished product; especially, any of many such coal-tar products. —*adv.* **in″ter-me′di-ate-ly.**—*n.* **in″ter-me″di-a′tion.**

in-ter-ment (In-tûr′mĕnt), *n.* [see **inter**], the act or ceremony of burying; burial.

in-ter-mez-zo (In″tĕr-mĕd′zō), *n.* [*pl.* -mezzi (-zē)], [It., corr. of *intermedio* < Lat. *intermedius*, middle], a short, bright piece of music, or ballet, performed between the acts of a play: *Mus.*, an interlude; a short, light composition inserted between the parts of a larger work, as between the acts of an opera; also, such a piece played independently.

in-ter-mi-na-ble (In-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-bl), *adj.* [< *interminate*], endless; boundless; immeasurable.—*adv.* **in-ter′mi-na-bly.**

Syn. infinite, limitless, boundless. (See eternal.)

in-ter-min-gle (In″tĕr-mĭng′gl), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *mingle*], to mix together; join together:—*v.i.* to intermix; become combined.

in-ter-mis-sion (In″tĕr-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [see **intermit**], **1**, a short or temporary break; interruption; **2**, an interval of time between two parts, as acts of a play.—*adj.* **in″ter-mis′sive.**

in-ter-mit (In″tĕr-mĭt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting], [< Lat. *inter*, between + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], to stop for a time; discontinue; interrupt; delay temporarily.

in-ter-mit-tent (In″tĕr-mĭt′ĕnt), *adj.* more or less continuous, but with interruptions; periodic; recurrent.—*adv.* **in″ter-mit′tent-ly.** —*n.* **in″ter-mit′tence; in″ter-mit′ten-cy.**

in-ter-mix (In″tĕr-mĭks′), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*inter-* + *mix*], to combine; mingle; mix.

in-ter-mix-ture (In″tĕr-mĭks′tûr), *n.* **1**, the act of mingling together; **2**, a quantity or mass of ingredients mingled together; a mixture; **3**, something added to a mass.

in-tern (In-tûrn′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *interner* < Lat. *internus*, internal], to confine within fixed limits, as citizens of an enemy country or ships in a neutral port, in war time:—*n.* an inmate, as of a school; especially, a recently graduated physician or surgeon resident in a hospital: usually, *interne*.—*n.* **in-tern′ment.**

in-ter-nal (In-tûr′nȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *internus*, within], **1**, belonging to the center or inside; interior; inward: opposite of *external*; **2**, not foreign; domestic; **3**, inherent; intrinsic; **4**, subjective; pertaining to the mind or soul; **5**, to be taken inwardly: said of medicine.—*adv.* **in-ter′nal-ly.**—*n.* **in″ter-nal′i-ty.**

in-ter-nal com-bus-tion *Mech.*, the process by which power is generated within an engine cylinder, or cylinders, by the explosion of a mixture of air and a fuel, such as vaporized gasoline (for illus. see *gas engine*): distinguished from the process represented by the steam engine, in which the power is derived and the pressure is generated from the combustion of fuel outside the engine cylinder.—*adj.* **in-ter′nal-com-bus′tion.**

in-ter-na-tion-al (In″tĕr-năsh′ŭn-ăl), [*inter-* + *nation*], *n.* a person connected with more than one nation, as a naturalized citizen; also, one who takes part in an international contest: **Third International**, an international organization of communistic socialists founded at Moscow in March, 1919:—*adj.* pertaining to, or carried on between, two or more nations or their people.—*adv.* **in″ter-na′tion-al-ly.** —*v.t.* **in″ter-na′tion-al-ize.**

***In-ter-na-tio-nale** (ăn″tăr″nä″syō″nȧl′), *n.* [Fr.], a communistic hymn sung first by French socialists and, later, by others.

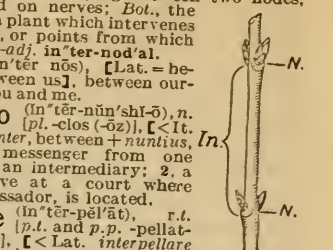
in-ter-na-tion-al-ism (In″tĕr-năsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **international**], **1**, the fact or state of being attached by sentiment to more than one nation; **2**, organized action, as by the trade-unions of different countries, for the advancement of the working classes as a world group; **3**, the political philosophy which stresses the solidarity and mutual dependence of all nations, and offers a theoretical foundation for world peace.—*n.* **in″ter-na′tion-al-ist.**

in-terne (In-tûrn′), *n.* [see **intern**], an inmate, as of a school; especially, a recently graduated physician or surgeon resident in a hospital: also, *intern*: *Poet.*, the inner part; interior.

in-ter-ne-cine (In″tĕr-nē′sĭn; -sīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *necare*, to kill], **1**, deadly; killing; **2**, destructive of one another.

in-tern-ist (In-tûr′nĭst), *n.* [see **intern**], a physician as distinguished from a surgeon: one who specializes in the treatment of diseases whose principal seat is within the body, as by drugs, diet, etc.

in-ter-node (In′tĕr-nōd″), *n.* [*inter-* + *node*], *Anat.*, the space lying between two nodes, or swellings, found on nerves; *Bot.*, the part of the stem of a plant which intervenes between the nodes, or points from which the leaves spring.—*adj.* **in″ter-nod′al.**



In., internode. *N.*, *N.*, nodes;

***in-ter nos** (In′tĕr nōs), [Lat. = between us], between ourselves; between you and me.

in-ter-nun-ci-o (In″tĕr-nŭn′shĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -clos (-ōz)], [< It. *internunzio* < Lat. *inter*, between + *nuntius*, messenger], **1**, a messenger from one party to another; an intermediary; **2**, a papal representative at a court where no nuncio, or ambassador, is located.

in-ter-pel-late (In″tĕr-pĕl′āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pellated, *p.pr.* -pellating], [< Lat. *interpellare* (*-atus*), to interrupt < *inter*, between + *pellere*, to drive], to question formally: interrogate.—*n.* **in″ter-pel-la′tion** (-pĕ-lā′shŭn).

in-ter-pen-e-trate (In″tĕr-pĕn′ē-trāt), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *penetrate*], to pass into all parts of, and throughout:—*v.i.* to pervade each other.

in-ter-plan-et-a-ry (In″tĕr-plăn′ĕt-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [*inter-* + *planet*], *Astron.*, situated between the planets; within the solar system.

in-ter-play (In′tĕr-plā″), *n.* [*inter-* + *play*], mutual action; interchange of action or influence; interaction, as of the parts of a machine.

in-ter-plead (In″tĕr-plēd′), *v.i.* [*inter-* + *plead*], *Law*, to litigate with each other to decide the claim to title to goods or rights, as two parties having the same claim against a third party.

in-ter-plead-er (In″tĕr-plēd′ĕr), *n. Law*, a proceeding by which a party against whom two others bring the same claim may compel them to settle between themselves the right to claim title.

in-ter-po-late (In-tûr′pō-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *interpolare*, to polish, dress up < *inter*, between + *polire*, to polish], **1**, to insert (new or unauthorized matter) into a book or writing; **2**, to insert between other things or parts, as in a series in mathematics; **3**, to intervene; insert.—*n.* **in-ter′po-la″tor** (-tĕr).

in-ter-po-la-tion (In-tûr″pō-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, anything inserted, as in a text; especially, anything spurious; **2**, the act of inserting.

in-ter-pose (In″tĕr-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Lat. *inter*, between + *pausare*, to cease: see **¹pose**], **1**, to place or set between; **2**, to thrust in; put forth in order to interfere or to mediate; **3**, to introduce (a remark, opinion) in the midst of a conversation:—*v.i.* **1**, to be between; **2**, to mediate; come between parties in a dispute; **3**, to interrupt by making a remark.—*n.* **in″ter-pos′er.**

Syn. intercede, arbitrate, intermeddle, intervene.

in-ter-po-si-tion (In″tĕr-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1**, the act of coming between, interrupting, or mediating; **2**, that which is interjected.

in-ter-pret (In-tûr′prĕt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *interpretari* (*-atus*), to explain], **1**, to explain the meaning of; elucidate; translate orally; **2**, to bring out the meaning or significance of, by means of musical rendering, stage portrayal, or the like; as, Patti's *interpretation* of Lucia, or Booth's of Hamlet; **3**, to regard from one's own viewpoint; construe:—*v.i.* to act as a translator or interpreter.

Syn. explain, solve, unfold, elucidate, decipher, construe. To *interpret* is to give the meaning of the language of one country or period in the language of another; or to explain in familiar terms that which is obscurely worded; or to bring out the meaning either by artistic presentation or sympathetic understanding; as, to *interpret* a dream will make it intelligible; to *interpret* a character on the stage is to render it so that it lives to the audience; to *interpret* the testimony of a foreign-speaking witness is to give it in our native tongue. To *construe*, as here compared, is to *interpret* in the light of certain circumstances which reveal motives, give sense to, or otherwise explain a particular situation; as, his silence was *construed* as consent. To *explain* is to clear up that which is not understood, is misunderstood, or is obscure; to *explain* is to make known meanings, account for conduct, make motives intelligible, solve difficulties; as, to *explain* how to operate a radio set; to *explain* why we voted for So-and-So. To *elucidate* is to *explain*, especially by throwing light on, as by apt illustration, revealing comparison, or the like.

in-ter-pre-ta-tion (In-tûr″prĕ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of explaining the meaning

or significance of something; 2, explanation; translation; 3, the expression, by an artist or actor, of his conception of a subject, as of a landscape or a character.

in-ter-pre-ta-tive (ĭn-tûr'prē-tā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, explanatory; intended or serving to explain or translate; 2, deducible by interpretation or interference.—*adv.* **in-ter'pre-ta-tive-ly.**

in-ter-pret-er (ĭn-tûr'prĕt-ẽr), *n.* 1, one who explains; 2, one who translates orally the words of persons conversing in different languages: *Obs.*, an expounder of the principles of law or religion.

in-ter-reg-num (ĭn"tẽr-rĕg'nŭm), *n.* [Lat. < *inter*, between + *regnum*, reign], 1, the interval between two reigns, governments, etc.; 2, a break in a continuous period or series of events.

in-ter-re-lat-ed (ĭn"tẽr-rẽ-lāt'ĕd), *adj.* [*inter-* + *relate*], having a mutual connection; correlative; reciprocal.

in-ter-re-la-tion (ĭn"tẽr-rẽ-lā'shŭn), *n.* mutual connection; correlation.

in-ter-ro-gate (ĭn-tẽr'ō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *inter*, among + *rogare* (*-atus*), to ask], to question; examine by asking questions:—*v.i.* to ask questions.

Syn. ask, inquire, search, examine. (See question.)

in-ter-ro-ga-tion (ĭn-tẽr"ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of asking questions; 2, a question; inquiry; 3, a sign [?] indicating a question: also called *interrogation point* and *question mark*.

in-ter-rog-a-tive (ĭn"tẽ-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *adj.* indicating, or containing, a question or inquiry:—*n. Gram.*, a word used in directing a question, as *why*, *where*, *who*, etc.—*adv.* **in"ter-rog'a-tive-ly.**

in-ter-ro-ga-tor (ĭn-tẽr'ō-gā"tẽr), *n.* one who asks questions; a questioner.

in-ter-rog-a-to-ry (ĭn"tẽ-rŏg'ā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* containing, or expressing, a question:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a question: *Law*, a question, or series of questions, formally put in writing to a witness, to be used as evidence in a case.

in-ter-rupt (ĭn"tẽ-rŭpt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], 1, to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; 2, to obstruct; 3, to cause to stop; end suddenly:—*v.i.* 1, to break into a conversation or sentence; 2, to interfere with an action.

in-ter-rupt-er (ĭn"tẽ-rŭp'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which interrupts: *Elec.*, a device for intermittently opening and closing the primary circuit of an induction coil. Also, **in"ter-rup'tor.**

in-ter-rup-tion (ĭn"tẽ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* 1, the state of being broken in upon, or the act of breaking in upon something, as a conversation; 2, a hindrance; something that blocks progress or breaks in upon speech, action, etc.; 3, a sudden ceasing.

Syn. discontinuance, break, hindrance, intervention.

in-ter-scho-las-tic (ĭn"tẽr-skō-lăs'tĭk), *adj.* [*inter-* + *scholastic*], between schools; as, an *interscholastic* football game.

in-ter-sect (ĭn"tẽr-sĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], to cut across, as one line another:—*v.i.* to cross each other.

in-ter-sec-tion (ĭn"tẽr-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of dividing by cutting across; 2, the place of crossing: *Geom.*, the place where two lines or two surfaces meet or cut each other.

in-ter-space (ĭn"tẽr-spās"), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *space*], 1, to break up with intervals or distances; 2, to fill up intervals or distances between:—*n.* (ĭn'tẽr-spās"), an interval or distance between objects.

in-ter-sperse (ĭn"tẽr-spûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -spersed (-spûrst'), *p.pr.* -spersing], [< Lat. *inter*, among + *spargere* (*sparsus*), to scatter], 1, to vary by alternation or contrast; as, grassland *interspersed* with trees; a reading *interspersed* with comment; 2, to scatter about; as, to *intersperse* flowers in a garden.—*n.* **in"ter-sper'sion.**

in-ter-state (ĭn'tẽr-stāt"), *adj.* [*inter-* + *state*], including, or existing between, different states or their inhabitants: **Interstate Commerce Commission**, a commission appointed by the President to investigate and regulate common carriers, as railroads, doing business between States, with a view of preventing unfair discrimination in rates, illegal combinations, etc.

in-ter-stel-lar (ĭn"tẽr-stĕl'ẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *inter*, among + *stella*, star], pertaining to, or situated in, space among the stars.

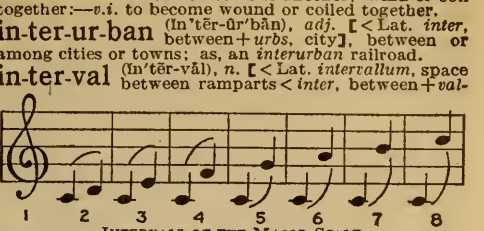
in-ter-stice (ĭn-tûr'stĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -stices (-stĭ-sĕz)], [< Lat. *inter*, between + *sistere* (*-stitus*), to stand], a narrow space between things closely set; a crevice.—*adj.* **in"ter-sti'tial** (ĭn"tẽr-stĭsh'ăl).

in-ter-tex-ture (ĭn"tẽr-tĕks'tûr), *n.* [*inter-* + *texture*], 1, the art or act of weaving one thing into another; 2, the condition of being woven in with something else; also, that which is so woven.

in-ter-twine (ĭn"tẽr-twīn'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *twine*], to twist with one another; wind or coil together:—*v.i.* to become wound or coiled together.

in-ter-ur-ban (ĭn"tẽr-ûr'băn), *adj.* [< Lat. *inter*, between + *urbs*, city], between or among cities or towns; as, an *interurban* railroad.

in-ter-val (ĭn'tẽr-văl), *n.* [< Lat. *intervallum*, space between ramparts < *inter*, between + *vallum*, rampart], 1, the time intervening between two events or periods, or between recurrences of similar states; 2, a space between objects; 3, the distance between persons or things with regard to quality, state, etc.: *Mus.*, the difference in pitch between two tones; as, the *interval* from C to E is a third; the relation of two tones with regard to pitch: **harmonic interval**, two tones sounded simultaneously, or as a chord: **melodic interval**, two consecutive tones, as in a melody.



INTERVALS OF THE MAJOR SCALE

1, G, or treble, clef; 2, second; 3, third; 4, fourth; 5, fifth; 6, sixth; 7, seventh; 8, octave.

in-ter-vale (ĭn'tẽr-vāl), *n.* [*inter-* + *vale*], in the United States, a low, flat section of country lying between two lines of mountains or hills, or on either side of a river or stream.

in-ter-vene (ĭn"tẽr-vēn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vened (-vēnd'), *p.pr.* -vening], [< Lat. *inter*, between + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], 1, to come in from outside, as a force to influence action; interpose; come between, intercede, or interfere; 2, to occur in the meantime; elapse, as time: *Law*, to become a party, by leave of court, to a legal proceeding between two other parties, as for the protection of an interest therein.—*n.* **in"ter-ven'er.**—*adj.* **in"ter-ven'ient.**

in-ter-ven-tion (ĭn"tẽr-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* the act of coming between for any purpose; the act of interfering: *Law*, the act of entering, by leave of court, a legal proceeding and becoming a party to it.

in-ter-view (ĭn'tẽr-vū), *n.* [< Fr. *entrevue* < *s'entrevoir*, interview < *entre*, between + *voir*, to see], 1, a personal conference or meeting; 2, in journalism, the act of conversing with, or being questioned by, a reporter; also, the published account of such a conversation:—*v.t.* to question, especially in order to obtain information for the press.—*n.* **in'ter-view"er.**

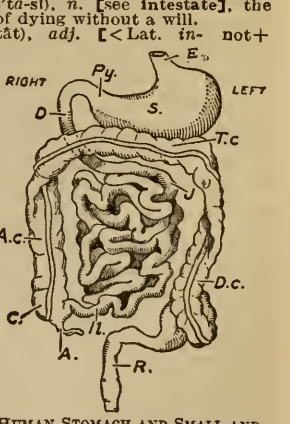
in-ter-weave (ĭn"tẽr-wēv'), *v.t.* [*inter-* + *weave*], 1, to weave together; twist or twine together; 2, to intermingle; as, to *interweave* prose and poetry:—*v.i.* to become twisted together.

in-tes-ta-cy (ĭn-tĕs'tă-sĭ), *n.* [see **intestate**], the state of dying without a will.

in-tes-tate (ĭn-tĕs'tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-* not + *testari* (*-atus*), to make a will], 1, not having made a will; as, to die *intestate*; 2, not lawfully bequeathed or disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* piece of property:—*n.* one who dies without having made a valid will.

in-tes-ti-nal (ĭn-tĕs'tĭ-năl), *adj.* [see **intestine**], pertaining to, or found in, the bowels.—*adv.* **in-tes'ti-nal-ly.**

in-tes-tine (ĭn-tĕs'tĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *intestinus* internal < *intus*, within], 1, within the state or country; not foreign; as, an *intestine* war; 2, pertaining to what is inward or within:—*n.* the lower part of the alimentary canal extending from the stomach to the anus; the bowels: usually *pl.*



HUMAN STOMACH AND SMALL AND LARGE INTESTINES

S., stomach; *Py.*, pylorus; *D.*, duodenum; *A.c.*, ascending colon; *C.*, cæcum; *A.*, vermiform appendix; *Il.*, ileum; *R.*, rectum; *D.c.*, descending colon; *J.*, jejunum; *T.c.*, transverse colon; *E.*, lower end of esophagus.

in-thrall (In-thrôl'), *v.t.* [see **enthrall**], to enslave. See **en-thrall'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-throne (In-thrōn'), *v.t.* [see **enthrone**], to place on a seat of power; invest with the power of a sovereign. See **en-throne'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-ti-ma-cy (In'tĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **intimate**], confidential fellowship.

in-ti-mate (In'tĭ-māt), *adj.* [< L.L. *intimare* (*-atus*), to hint, make known < *intimus*, inmost], **1**, pertaining to the inward nature of anything; intrinsic; as, *intimate* principles; **2**, close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; **3**, resulting from close investigation or constant study; as, an *intimate* knowledge of art; **4**, close in position or connection:—*n.* a close friend:—*v.t.* (In'tĭ-māt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], **1**, to make known indirectly; imply; hint; **2**, to announce.—*adv.* **in'ti-mate-ly.**

Syn., *v.* hint, suggest, insinuate, allude, imply.

in-ti-ma-tion (In'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of announcing directly or indirectly; **2**, an indirect hint; **3**, a formal announcement.

in-tim-i-date (In-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< L.L. *intimidare* (*-atus*), to make timid < Lat. *in*, into + *timidus*, timid], to make afraid; overawe, especially by threats.—*n.* **in-tim'i-da"tor** (-tēr).

in-tim-i-da-tion (In-tĭm"ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of overawing by threats; **2**, the state of being overawed by threats.

in-ti-tle (In-tī'tl), *v.t.* [see **entitle**], **1**, to give a name to; **2**, to dignify by a name or designation; **3**, to give a right to. See **en-ti'tle**, *Pfd. S.*

in-tit-ule (In-tĭt'ūl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uled (-ūld), *p.pr.* -uling], [< O.F. *intituler* < L.L. *intitulare* < Lat. *in*, in + *titulus*, title], to give a title to, as a book, an act of legislature, or the like.

in-to (In'tōō), *prep.* [*in* + *to*], **1**, to the inside of: designating motion or direction inward; as, come *into* the room; look *into* the matter; **2**, to the condition of: designating change from one thing or state to another: *Math.*, with *goes* understood, an expression of division; as, 2 *into* 6, 3 times; **2**, multiplied by; as, 2 *into* 6 equals 12.

in-tol-er-a-ble (In-tŏl'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *tolerare*, to bear], unbearable; not to be endured, as heat.—*n.* **in-tol'er-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-tol'er-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-tol"er-a-bil'i-ty.**

in-tol-er-ance (In-tŏl'ĕr-ăns), *n.* **1**, unwillingness to permit others to follow their own opinions and beliefs, especially in matters of religion and morals; **2**, inability to bear or endure; as, *intolerance* of extreme cold.—*n.* **in-tol'er-an-cy.**

in-tol-er-ant (In-tŏl'ĕr-ănt), *adj.* **1**, not allowing difference of opinion or belief to others, especially in religious matters; **2**, unable to bear or endure: used with *of*; as, to be *intolerant* of pain.—*adv.* **in-tol'er-ant-ly.**

in-tomb (In-tōōm'), *v.t.* [see **entomb**], to bury; inter. See **en-tomb'**, *Pfd. S.*

in-to-nate (In'tō-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *intonare* (*-atus*) < *in*, in + *tonus*, a tone], **1**, to read or recite in a rhythmic, musical tone, as in reading the church service; **2**, to speak with the singing voice.

in-to-na-tion (In"tō-nā'shŭn), *n.* the modulation of the speaking voice: *Mus.*, **1**, the chanting of a plain song or psalm tone; **2**, the singing of the opening phrase of a hymn by a precentor or leader, to be followed by congregational or group singing; **3**, loosely, singing or playing in tune.

in-tone (In-tōn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* intoned (-tōnd'), *p.pr.* intoning], to recite in a singing tone; utter in a monotone; chant, as a church service:—*v.i.* to chant; recite in singing tones or in a monotone.

in-tox-i-cant (In-tŏk'sĭ-kănt), *n.* [see **intoxicate**], **1**, that which makes drunk, as alcohol; **2**, anything that elates or excites.

in-tox-i-cate (In-tŏk'sĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< L.L. *intoxicare*, to smear with poison < Lat. *in*, on + *toxicum*, poison < Gk. *toxikon* < *toxa*, (poisoned) arrows], **1**, to make drunk, as by alcoholic liquors; **2**, to excite or stimulate exceedingly; as, pleasure *intoxicates* one: *Med.*, to poison:—*v.i.* to cause or produce drunkenness or excessive stimulation.—*p.adj.* **in-tox'i-cat"ing.**

in-tox-i-ca-tion (In-tŏk"sĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making drunk; **2**, the state of being drunk; **3**, great excitement. *Med.*, poisoning.

in-tra- *prefix*, [Lat. = inside], within; inside; as, *intra*mural.

in-trac-ta-ble (In-trăk'tă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, ungovernable; unruly; unmanageable; as, an *intractable* horse; **2**, not easy to work, treat, or control; as, *intractable* metal.—*n.* **in-trac'ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-trac'ta-bly.**—*n.* **in-trac"ta-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. froward, disobedient, perverse, unruly.

in-trac-tile (In-trăk'tĭl), *adj.* incapable of being drawn or spun out, as bismuth.

in-tra-dos (In-trā'dŏs), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *intra*, within + *dorsum*, back], *Arch.*, the under surface or curve of an arch or vault (see *extrados*, illus.).

in-tra-mu-ral (In"trā-mū'răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *intra*, within + *murus*, a wall], entirely within the limits of a building, university, city, etc.; as, an *intramural* railway; *intramural* sports: *Anat.*, within the walls of an organ.

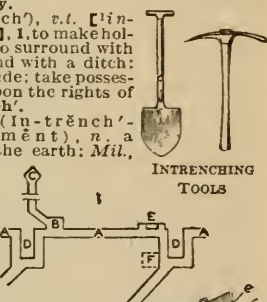
intrans. *abbr.* intransitive (also, **int.**):—**in trans.** [Lat. *in transitu*], on the way.

in-tran-si-gent (In-trăn'sĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* [< Fr. *intransigeant* < Sp. (*los*) *intransigentes*, extreme republicans < Lat. *in-*, not + *transigere*, to come to an understanding], not reconcilable; uncompromising: used of an extreme political party, especially a party of radicals:—*n.* **1**, originally, a member of a Spanish revolutionary party in 1873; **2**, in France, an extreme radical; hence, **3**, any extreme radical.

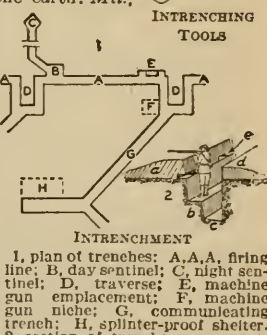
in-tran-si-tive (In-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *trans*, across + *ire* (*itus*), to go], *Gram.*, not carrying action over to a receiver; permitting of no object because expressing action not received: said of certain verbs; as, he *runs*; he *laughed*.—*adv.* **in-tran'si-tive-ly.**

in-trench (In-trĕnch'), *v.t.* [*in-* + *trench*], **1**, to make hollows or furrows in: **2**, to surround with a ditch; fortify or defend with a ditch:—*v.i.* to encroach; intrude; take possession; as, to *intrench* upon the rights of others. Also, **en-trench'.**

in-trench-ment (In-trĕnch'-mĕnt), *n.* a long, narrow ditch in the earth: *Mil.*, a defensive work consisting of ditches with walls of earth thrown up as a shield against the fire of the enemy. Also, **en-trench'ment.**



INTRENCHING TOOLS



INTRENCHMENT

1, plan of trenches: A,A,A, firing line; B, day sentinel; C, night sentinel; D, traverse; E, machine gun emplacement; F, machine gun niche; G, communicating trench; H, splinter-proof shelter. 2, section of trench: *a*, rampart; *b*, banquette; *c*, bottom of trench, lower at the back for drainage; *d*, embankment for protection from shrapnel; *e*, niche for extra rounds of ammunition.

in-trep-id (In-trĕp'-ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *trepidus*, alarmed], bold; fearless; brave; daring.—*adv.* **in-trep'id-ly.**

Syn. gallant, dauntless, courageous.

in-tre-pid-i-ty (In"trĕ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* fearlessness; valor; coolness in danger.

Syn. (see bravery).

in-tri-ca-cy (In'trĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **intricate**], **1**, the condition of being intricate, or entangled or complicated; **2**, that which is entangled or involved.

in-tri-cate (In'trĭ-kât), *adj.* [< Lat. *intricare* (*-atus*) < *in*, in + *tricae*, tricks], exceedingly entangled; involved; perplexing; complicated; as, an *intricate* plot in a story.—*adv.* **in'tri-cate-ly.**

Syn. difficult, complex, involved, obscure.

in-tri-gant (In'trĭ-gănt; ăn"trē'gäN'), *n.* [*pl.* -gants (-gănts'; -gäN'), [Fr. < *intriguer*, to plot], one who carries on a secret plot or love affair. Also, **in'tri-guant.**—*n. fem.* **in"tri-gante'** (In"trĭ-gănt'; ăn"trē'gäNt'), [*pl* -gantes (-gănts'; -gäNt')]; **in"tri-guante'.**

in-trigue (In-trēg'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* intrigued (-trēgd'), *p.pr.* intriguing], [< Fr. *intriguer* < Lat. *intrigare*, to plot], **1**, to carry on a secret plot; **2**, to engage in secret love affairs:—*v.t.* **1**, to bring about by secret plotting; **2**, to interest keenly:—*n.* (In-trēg'; In'trēg), **1**, secret plotting or scheming; **2**, a secret or involved plot; a conspiracy; **3**, the plot of a play or story; **4**, a secret love affair.—*n.* **in-tri'guer.**

in-trin-sic (In-trĭn'sĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *intrinsèque* < L.L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside < *intra*, within + *secus*, by, beside], **1**, pertaining to the very nature of a thing; inherent; real; true: opposite of *extrinsic*; **2**, being within; intimate.—*adv.* **in-trin'si-cal-ly.**

Syn. essential, innate, inbred. (See inherent.)

in-tro-duce (In"trō-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced *p.pr.* -ducing], [< Lat. *intro*, to the inside + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], **1**, to conduct

or bring in; 2, to bring into use or notice, as a style, a fad, or the like; 3, to make known, as one person to another; cause to become acquainted; 4, to put into something; insert; as, to *introduce* lime into the soil; 5, to give a first lesson in; as, to *introduce* the poerty of Keats; 6, to present in a formal manner, as a resolution; 7, to open; begin; as, a phrase *introduces* that sentence.

in-tro-duc-tion (in″trō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of bringing into use or notice; 2, presentation, socially, of one person to another, of a speaker to his audience, of a young lady to society, or the like; 3, a preface, usually long and explanatory; *Mus.*, 1, an opening movement of a larger musical form; 2, a group of measures leading into the main part of a composition.—*abbr.* **introd.**; intro.

in-tro-duc-to-ry (in″trō-dŭk′tō-rĭ), *adj.* serving to bring into notice or use; preliminary.—*adj.* **in″tro-duc′tive.**—*abbr.* **introd.**

in-tro-it (in′trō-ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *introitus*, an entering < *intro*, to the inside + *ire* (*itus*), to go], *Eccl.*, in liturgical churches, a chant or that part of the service sung before the celebration of the Eucharist.

in-tro-mis-sion (in″trō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [see **intromit**], the act of inserting or introducing; admission.

in-tro-mit (in″trō-mĭt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting], [< Lat. *intro*, to the inside + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], 1, to send or put in or inside; insert; introduce; 2, to permit to enter; let in; as, glass *intromits* light:—*v.i.* to intermeddle.

in-tro-spect (in″trō-spĕkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *intro*, to the inside + *spectare*, to look], to look into or within:—*v.i.* to look within oneself; examine one's own thoughts or feelings.

in-tro-spec-tion (in″trō-spĕk′shŭn), *n.* the act or process of examining one's own thoughts or feelings.

in-tro-spec-tive (in″trō-spĕk′tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to self-examination; inclined to look inward and search one's own thoughts and feelings. —*adv.* **in″tro-spec′tive-ly.**—*n.* **in″tro-spec′tive-ness.**

in-tro-ver-sion (in″trō-vûr′shŭn), *n.* [see **introvert**], 1, the act of looking into or within; 2, the act of turning inward.

in-tro-vert (in″trō-vûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *intro*, to the inside + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], to look into or within; introspect: *Zoöl.*, to turn inward or within, as one part within another:—*n.* (in′trō-vûrt″), *Psych.*, a person who habitually directs his attention to his own feelings, emotions, symptoms, etc.; one given to introspection, or self-examination: opposite of *extrovert*.

in-trude (in-trōōd′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* intruded, *p.pr.* intruding], [< Lat. *in*, into + *trudere* (*trusus*), to thrust], to come in without invitation or welcome: often with *on* or *upon*:—*v.t.* to thrust or force in or upon: *Obs.*, to invade.—*n.* **in-trud′er.**

in-tru-sion (in-trōō′zhŭn), *n.* the act of entering without invitation or welcome: *Geol.*, the penetration of a rocky mass into another rock formation; also, the mass itself.

in-tru-sive (in-trōō′sĭv), *adj.* 1, inclined to enter without right or welcome; forward; 2, forced or thrust in, as a foreign substance or element. —*adv.* **in-tru′sive-ly.**—*n.* **in-tru′sive-ness.**

Syn. meddlesome, meddling, obtrusive, interfering, inquisitive, troublesome. (See officious.)

in-trust (in-trŭst′), *v.t.* [*in-* + *trust*], 1, to give into faithful keeping; confide; 2, to deliver or commit in trust to someone. Also, **en-trust′.**

in-tu-it (in′tū-ĭt; in-tū′ĭt), *v.t.* [< *intuition*], to perceive by immediate insight, or intuition.

in-tu-i-tion (in″tū-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *intuitio* (*-onis*) < Lat. *in*, into + *tuĕri* (*tuitus*), to look], 1, knowledge based on insight or spiritual perception rather than on reasoning; immediate insight; 2, that which is known immediately or without reasoning: *Philos.*, instantaneous understanding or comprehension of a truth or rule of action.—*adj.* **in″tu-i′tion-al.**—*adv.* **in″tu-i′tion-al-ly.**

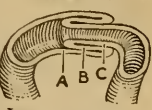
in-tu-i-tion-al-ism (in″tū-ĭsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n. Philos.*, the doctrine that absolute truth and absolute reality may be perceived by intuition.—*n.* **in″tu-i′tion-al-ist.**

in-tu-i-tion-ism (in″tū-ĭsh′ŭn-ĭzm), *n. Philos.*, the doctrine that human knowledge is based on self-evident truths, intuitively recognized. —*n.* **in″tu-i′tion-ist.**

in-tu-i-tive (in-tū′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* 1, known, or capable of knowing, by the mind without reasoning; 2, possessing, or acting by, instinctive knowledge or feeling.—*adv.* **in-tu′i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-tu′i-tive-ness.**

in-tu-mesce (in″tū-mĕs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mesced (-mĕst′), *p.pr.* -mescing], [< Lat. *in*, in + *tumescere* < *tumēre*, to swell], to swell; become larger; expand with heat.—*n.* **in″tu-mes′cence** (-mĕs′ĕns).—*adj.* **in″tu-mes′cent** (-ĕnt).

in-tus-sus-cep-tion (in″tŭs-sŭ-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *intus*, within + *susceptio* < *suscipere*, to take up], 1, a receiving of one part within another; 2, a taking within: usually by absorption: *Anat.* and *Surg.*, the entering of one part of the intestine within another; a telescoping of the bowel.



INTUSSUSCEPTION
A, sheath, or receiving section; B, C, returning and entering sections.

in-twine (in-twīn′), *v.t.* [see **entwine**], to wind around; interweave:—*v.i.* to become twisted together. Also, **en-twine′**, *Pfd. S.*

in-twist (in-twĭst′), *v.t.* [see **entwist**], to twine together. Also, **en-twist′**, *Pfd. S.*

in-u-lin (in′ū-lĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *inula*, name of a plant, probably elecampane], *Chem.*, a horny, colorless, amorphous carbohydrate obtained from various roots, particularly the dahlia, chemically intermediate between a starch and a sugar and of greater sweetness than cane sugar: used in the preparation of diabetic foods and fructose.

in-un-date (in′ŭn-dāt; in-ŭn′-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [< Lat. *in*, upon + *undare* (*-atus*), to flow < *unda*, a wave], 1, to fill to overflowing; flood; 2, figuratively, to spread over.

in-un-da-tion (in″ŭn-dā′shŭn), *n.* 1, an overflow; flood; 2, a superabundance.

in-ure (in-ūr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* inured (-ūrd′), *p.pr.* inuring], [< [1]*in-* + obs. *ure* < Fr. *œuvre*, work < Lat. *opera*, works], to accustom; habituate: *Obs.*, to put to use:—*v.i.* to come into use or operation; take or have effect.—*n.* **in-ure′ment.**

in-urn (in-ûrn′), *v.t.* [[1]*in-* + *urn*], to place in an urn, as ashes of the dead; hence, to bury.

in-u-til-i-ty (in″ū-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [[2]*in-* + *utility*], 1, uselessness; 2, an unprofitable or useless thing.—*adj.* **in-u′tile** (-ū′tĭl).

inv. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *invenit*], he, or she, invented (It); 2, invented; inventor; 3, invoice.

in-vade (in-vād′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* invaded, *p.pr.* invading], [< Lat. *in*, into + *radere* (*rasus*), to go], 1, to enter (a country) with a hostile army; 2, to encroach on; infringe upon; violate; as, to *invade* the laws of a country; 3, to attack; affect seriously, as does disease: *Obs.*, to enter:—*v.i.* to make an entrance into a country with a hostile army.—*n.* **in-vad′er.**

in-vag-i-nate (in-văj′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *in*, into + *vagina*, sheath], 1, to place or receive into, or as into, a sheath; 2, to cause to infold so that an outer portion, as of a hollow organ, is drawn back, or sheathed, within another portion.—*n.* **in-vag″i-na′tion.**

[1]in-val-id (in-văl′ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *ralidus*, sound], of no force or authority; not valid: *Law*, not binding; null; without legal force; as, an *invalid* claim.

[2]in-va-lid (in′vă-lĭd; *Br.* in″vă-lēd′), *n.* [see **[1]invalid**], one who is weak or infirm in health; also, a disabled soldier or sailor:—*adj.* 1, sick; enfeebled by ill health; 2, adapted to the use of a sick person; as, an *invalid* chair:—*v.t.* 1, to affect with sickness; make weak; 2, to regard as sick; send away as sick, as from the army or navy.

in-val-i-date (in-văl′ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], to weaken or destroy the force or authority of: *Law*, to take away all binding force from.—*n.* **in-val″i-da′tion.**

in-va-lid-ism (in′vă-lĭd-ĭzm), *n.* [see **[2]invalid**], chronic illness or infirmity; the state of being a confirmed invalid.

in-va-lid-i-ty (in″vă-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **[1]invalid**], want of legal force or strength; lack of validity; bodily weakness.

in-val-u-a-ble (in-văl′ū-ă-bl), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *value*], priceless; exceedingly precious; valuable beyond estimation.—*adv.* **in-val′u-a-bly.**

in-var (in-vär′), *n.* [abbr. of *invariable*], *Metal.*, an alloy steel containing 36 per cent nickel, remarkable for its low coefficient of expansion: used in scientific instruments, chronometers, etc.

in-va-ri-a-ble (in-vā′rĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [[2]*in-* + *vary*], constant; uniform; unchanging; as, his *invariable* habit was to walk home.—*n.* **in-va′ri-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-va′ri-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-va′ri-a-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. permanent, continual, uniform, constant.

in-va-sion (in-vā′zhŭn), *n.* [see **invade**], 1, the act of entering a country with a hostile army; 2, encroachment; infringement; 3, an attack of anything injurious, as of a disease or epidemic.

in-va-sive (in-vā′sĭv), *adj.* of or pertaining to an invasion; aggressive; encroaching.

in-vect-ed (ĭn-vĕk'tĕd), *adj.* [< Lat. *invectus*, carried in], *Her.*, formed of, or bordered by, a series of small convex arcs (for illus. see *heraldry*).

in-vec-tive (ĭn-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* [< L.L. *invectivus* < Lat. *in*, against + *vehere* (*vectus*), to carry], a violent accusation or denunciation; hence, wordy abuse; vituperation:—*adj.* abusive.—*adv.* **in-vec'tive-ly.**

in-veigh (ĭn-vā'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *envair*, to attack < Lat. *in*, against + *vehere* (*vectus*), to carry], to speak violently and bitterly; utter blame or reproach: with *against;* as, a Congressman may *inveigh* against a proposed measure.—*n.* **in-veigh'er.**

in-vei-gle (ĭn-vē'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [< 16th-cent. Eng. *envegle*, prob. < Fr. *aveugler*, to blind < Lat. *ab*, from + *oculus*, eye], to persuade by deception, flattery, etc.; lure; cajole.—*n.* **in-vei'gle-ment.**—*n.* **in-vei'gler.**

Syn. decoy, allure, entice, wheedle, seduce.

in-vent (ĭn-vĕnt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *in*, upon + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], **1**, to create as a result of original study; originate; produce for the first time; as, to *invent* a machine; **2**, to devise or contrive; fabricate; as, to *invent* a strange tale: *Obs.*, to find; discover.

Syn. originate, devise, fabricate. (See discover.)

in-ven-tion (ĭn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of making for the first time, or originating; the doing or making of something in a new way; **2**, the thing originated; a new device or contrivance, as a machine; **3**, the quality by which one devises or produces anything for the first time, or finds a new method of doing something; **4**, the act of producing by the imagination; fabrication; **5**, that which is fabricated or made up, as a falsehood: *Rhet.*, the choice and presentation of a theme or plot, or originality shown in its development; *Mus.*, a short pianoforte piece written for the purpose of developing a single idea in two-part counterpoint through modulation in various keys: term invented by J. S. Bach: *Archaic*, a discovery.

in-ven-tive (ĭn-vĕn'tĭv), *adj.* able to originate; clever at devising things, methods, or the like.—*adv.* **in-ven'tive-ly.**—*n.* **in-ven'tive-ness.**

in-ven-tor (ĭn-vĕn'tẽr), *n.* one who contrives or devises something new, or who finds a new method; one who originates something, especially of a mechanical or scientific nature. Also, **in-vent'er.**

in-ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō"rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a catalog or itemized list, as of books or furniture; specifically, the account of stock taken in a business; **2**, things that are, or may be, included in such a list:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-rĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], **1**, to draw up a list of (goods); **2**, to place on such a list.—*adj.* **in"ven-to'ri-al.**—*adv.* **in"ven-to'ri-al-ly.**

in-verse (ĭn-vûrs'; ĭn'vûrs), *adj.* [< Lat. *in*, against + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], opposite in tendency, direction, or effect; reversed; inverted: *Math.*, opposite in nature and effect; as, subtraction is the *inverse* operation of addition; opposite; inverted; as, an *inverse* ratio:—*n.* the direct opposite; the contrary.—*adv.* **in-verse'ly.**

in-ver-sion (ĭn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of turning in the opposite direction; **2**, the state of being turned in the opposite direction, inside out, or upside down; **3**, any change of order or relative position: *Gram.*, a change in the usual order of words in a sentence; *Math.*, **1**, the process of using an opposite rule of operation; **2**, change in position of terms; *Mus.*, the transposing of the tones of an interval or chord from their original order; as, in intervals, the placing of a lower note at its octave higher than a second note; also, the interval or chord resulting from such transposition; *Chem.*, a rearrangement of molecular structure, as in sugars, whereby two new compounds are formed having opposite effects on the plane of polarization: **sexual inversion**, *Psych.*, an abnormal condition in which the interests and reactions of an individual resemble those characteristic of the opposite sex.

in-vert (ĭn-vûrt'), *v.t.* **1**, to turn upside down, inside out, or in an opposite direction; **2**, to reverse the meaning, order, or condition of: *Mus.*, to reverse the positions of, as the upper and lower parts of an interval or two-part harmony:—*n.* (ĭn'vûrt), *Psych.*, one whose interests and reactions resemble those of the opposite sex: also called *sexual invert.*—*adj.* **in-vert'i-ble.**

in-vert-ase (ĭn-vûr'tās), *n.* *Chem.*, an enzyme present in ordinary yeast and in internal secretions, having the power to change cane sugar into glucose: also called *invert sugar* and *invertin.*

in-ver-te-brate (ĭn-vûr'tē-brāt), *n.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *vertebra*, joint of spine], *Zoöl.*, an animal without a backbone or spinal column:—*adj.* **1**, having no backbone; **2**, having no force of character; weak; lacking in self-assertion.

in-vert-ed (ĭn-vûr'tĕd), *adj.* [see **inverse**], turned in an opposite position or turned upside down: **inverted arch**, an arch with its crown turned downward: used in the foundation work for floors of tunnels, sewers, and the like.

in-vest (ĭn-vĕst'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *in*, upon + *vestire*, to clothe], **1**, to array; dress; clothe: followed by *in* or *with;* **2**, to clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; **3**, to furnish; endow, as with some quality or attribute: *Mil.*, to surround; besiege; as, the armies *invest* the city; *Com.*, to apply or lay out, as money or funds, for profit or income: with *in;* as, to *invest* $1,000 in stocks:—*v.i.* *Com.*, to put money out for profit.

in-ves-ti-gate (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *in*, into + *vestigare* (-*atus*), to track], to inquire carefully concerning; search; examine systematically; as, to *investigate* the cause of a disaster:—*v.i.* to pursue an inquiry.—*adj.* **in-ves'ti-ga-ble.**—*n.* **in-ves'ti-ga"tor.**

in-ves-ti-ga-tion (ĭn-vĕs"tĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* careful inquiry, search, or examination.

in-ves-ti-ture (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-tûr), *n.* [see **invest**], **1**, a garment or covering; especially, an official cloak; hence, official insignia; **2**, the receiving of the insignia of office; **3**, the act or right of giving possession or of installing in office.

in-vest-ment (ĭn-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of clothing with something, as with the robes of office; **2**, that in which one is clothed; a garment; also, any covering, as the external coating of an organism: *Com.*, **1**, the act of laying out money for the sake of profit; **2**, money or capital so placed; **3**, that in which money is invested; *Mil.*, a siege; blockade: **investment trust**, an organization which receives in trust, and invests, funds placed in its care.

in-ves-tor (ĭn-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* one who puts out money for profit; as, *investors* in railroad stock.

in-vet-er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.* [see **inveterate**], the state of being firmly established, as a habit; long continuance; deep-rootedness.

in-vet-er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *in*, in + *veterare* (-*atus*), to make old < *vetus*, old], **1**, established a long time; deep-rooted; as, *inveterate* hatred; **2**, habitual; confirmed in some fixed habit; as, an *inveterate* smoker: *Obs.*, hostile; bitter; spiteful.—*adv.* **in-vet'er-ate-ly.**

in-vid-i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *invidia*, envy], likely to cause ill will or envy; unfairly discriminating; as, *invidious* comparisons: *Obs.*, enviable.—*adv.* **in-vid'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **in-vid'i-ous-ness.**

in-vig-or-ate (ĭn-vĭg'ôr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *in*, into + *vigor*, strength], to give vitality to; strengthen; animate; as, sea air *invigorates* the weak.—*n.* **in-vig"or-a'tion.**

Syn. refresh, stimulate, energize, exhilarate.

in-vin-ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *vincere*, to conquer], not to be overcome or subdued; unconquerable.—*n.* **in-vin'ci-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-vin'ci-bly.**—*n.* **in-vin"ci-bil'i-ty.**

in-vi-o-la-ble (ĭn-vī'ō-l*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *violare* (-*atus*), to violate], **1**, not to be profaned or injured, as a sanctuary; **2**, to be kept unbroken, as a promise; also, incapable of being profaned, etc.—*adv.* **in-vi'o-la-bly.**—*n.* **in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty.**

in-vi-o-late (ĭn-vī'ō-lāt), *adj.* **1**, uninjured; unbroken; **2**, not defiled; pure; **3**, inviolable. Also, **in-vi'o-lat"ed.**—*adv.* **in-vi'o-late-ly.**

in-vis-i-ble (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], not capable of being seen; beyond the reach of sight; not visible under certain conditions: **invisible ink**, ink that remains invisible on the paper until exposed to the action of heat, strong light, acid, etc.; sympathetic ink:—*n.* one who or that which cannot be seen.—*n.* **in-vis'i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **in-vis'i-bly.**—*n.* **in-vis"i-bil'i-ty.**

in-vi-ta-tion (ĭn"vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **invite**], **1**, the act of requesting a person to come to some place, or to do something; **2**, the words or document by which the request is conveyed; **3**, allurement.

in-vi-ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī't*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, a request:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], *Eccl.*, a form of invitation used in worship, as a call to prayer or praise.

in-vite (ĭn-vīt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* invited, *p.pr.* inviting], [< Fr. *inviter* < Lat. *invitare* (-*atus*), to invite], **1**, to request courteously to go to some place or to do some act; request the presence of; **2**, to tempt; attract; **3**, to give opportunity for; draw on; as, to *invite* disease through neglect.—*n.* **in-vit'er.**

Syn. bid, summon, press, urge, allure. (See call.)

in-vit-ing (ĭn-vīt'ĭng), *p.adj.* tempting; attractive; as, an *inviting* meal.—*adv.* **in-vit'ing-ly.**

in-vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *invocare* (-*atus*), to call upon: see **invoke**], to address in prayer; implore; call upon; invoke; supplicate.

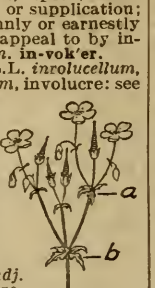
in-vo-ca-tion (in″vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or form of addressing in prayer; supplication; especially, the act or form of calling upon God or a deity; **2**, the act of conjuring an evil spirit, or a formula so used; an incantation.

in-voice (in′vois), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, a sending < *enroyer*, to send], **1**, a commercial paper or written document listing goods, sent to a purchaser, with their prices, quantity, and charges; **2**, the goods mentioned in the document either sent or received:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* invoiced (-voist), *p.pr.* invoicing], to list on such a paper; include in such a list.

in-voke (in-vōk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* invoked (-vōkt′), *p.pr.* invoking], [< Lat. *in*, upon + *vocare* (*-atus*), to call], **1**, to address in prayer or supplication; as, to *invoke* the Muses; **2**, to ask solemnly or earnestly for (aid or protection); **3**, to conjure; appeal to by incantation; as, to *invoke* evil spirits.—*n.* **in-vok′er.**

in-vol-u-cel (in-vŏl′ū-sĕl), *n.* [< L.L. *involucellum*, dim. of Lat. *involucrum*, involucre: see **involucre**], *Bot.*, a secondary involucre.

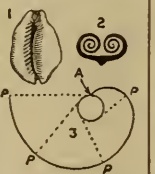
in-vo-lu-cre (in′vō-lū″kĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *involucrum* < *involvere* < *in*, in + *volvere*, to roll], *Bot.*, a rosette of small leaves or bracts, sometimes resembling a calyx, situated below a flower or flower cluster, as in the dandelion and other composites; also, the circlet of bracts about the base of an umbel or cyme. Also, **in″vo-lu′crum.**—*adj.* **in″vo-lu′cral.**—*adj.* **in″vo-lu′crate** (-krāt).



INVOLUCEL (*a*) AND INVOLUCRE (*b*)

in-vol-un-ta-ry (in-vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *voluntas*, the will], **1**, not under the control of the will; **2**, contrary to choice; compulsory; **3**, unintentional.—*adv.* **in-vol′un-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **in-vol′un-ta-ri-ness.**

in-vo-lute (in′vō-lūt), *adj.* [see **involve**], complicated; involved: *Bot.*, having edges rolled inward, as certain leaves in their buds; *Zoöl.*, coiled spirally, as some shells:—*n. Geom.*, a curve traced by a point on a taut thread as it unwinds from, or winds upon, a fixed curve, called the *evolute*.



INVOLUTE

1, involute shell; 2, section of an involute leaf bud; 3, geometrical involute: *A*, point at which thread starts to unwind; *PPPP*, involute.

in-vo-lu-tion (in″vō-lū′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of folding or coiling in or round; also, that which folds in or round; **2**, that which is intricate or complicated: *Biol.*, a retrograde change, the reverse of evolution; *Med.*, **1**, a rolling or turning inward; **2**, the return of an organ to its normal size, as the uterus after parturition; *Math.*, the process of raising a mathematical quantity to a given power by multiplying it by itself: the opposite of *evolution*.

in-volve (in-vŏlv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* involved (-vŏlvd′), *p.pr.* involving], [< Lat. *in*, in + *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], **1**, to surround; envelop; entwine; **2**, to complicate; entangle; **3**, to draw, as into a quarrel; implicate; embarrass; **4**, to produce or include as a consequence; as, to *involve* a loss of time and energy; **5**, to engage completely: *Math.*, to multiply (a quantity) by itself any given number of times; raise to a given power.—*n.* **in-volve′ment.**

Syn. implicate, embroil, imply, complicate, include, entwine, wind, coil, envelop, surround.

in-volved (in-vŏlvd′), *p.adj.* complicated; intricate; not easy to separate, analyze, or solve.

in-vul-ner-a-ble (in-vŭl′nĕr-*a*-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *in-*, not + *vulnerare*, to wound < *vulnus*, a wound], **1**, incapable of being wounded or harmed; **2**, incapable of being answered or refuted; as, an *invulnerable* argument.—*adv.* **in-vul′ner-a-bly.**—*n.* **in-vul″ner-a-bil′i-ty.**

in-ward (in′wĕrd), *adj.* [< A.S. *innanweard*, inward], **1**, situated within; internal; **2**, pertaining to what is within, as the mind, soul, or the like; spiritual: *Obs.*, familiar; private:—*adv.* **1**, toward the center or interior; as, to bend *inward*; **2**, into or toward the mind: *Obs.*, on the inside; internally:—*n. pl. Colloq.*, the entrails. Also, *adv.*, **in′wards.**

in-ward-ly (in′wĕrd-lĭ), *adv.* **1**, internally; especially, in the mind or feelings; secretly; **2**, toward the center or inside.

in-ward-ness (in′wĕrd-nĕs), *n.* **1**, the inner meaning or purpose of a thing; its real nature; **2**, the quality of being internal, actually or figuratively; **3**, spirituality; **4**, intensity of feeling; earnestness: *Obs.*, intimacy; familiarity.

in-weave (in-wēv′), *v.t.* [*in-* + *weave*], to twist or lace in or together; interlace: *Rare*, to weave.

in-wind (in-wīnd′), *v.t.* [*in-* + *wind*], to twist together; wind in; twine together.

in-wrap (in-răp′), *v.t.* [*in-* + *wrap*], **1**, to inclose or cover by wrapping; **2**, to entangle; involve; **3**, to engage wholly; engross. Also, **en-wrap′.**

in-wreathe (in-rēth′), *v.t.* [*in-* + *wreath*], to surround with, or as with, a garland, or a wreath. Also, **en-wreathe′.**

in-wrought (in-rôt′; in′rôt″), *adj.* [*in-* + *wrought*], **1**, worked in, as by embroidery; **2**, adorned with figures or patterns.

I-o (ī′ō), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a beautiful maiden beloved by Zeus, changed by the jealous Hera into a heifer and tormented by a terrible gadfly which drove her across the Ionian Sea to Egypt, where she regained her original form.

Io. *abbr.* the state of Iowa (usually, **Ia.**):—**I. O.**, India Office.

i-od-ic (ī-ŏd′ĭk), *adj.* [see **iodine**], *Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or containing, iodine.

i-o-dide (ī′ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n. Chem.*, a salt of hydriodic acid. Also, **i′o-did.**

i-o-dine (ī′ō-dĭn; -dīn; -dēn), *n.* [< Fr. *iode* < Gk. *iōdēs*, violet-like < *ion*, violet: from color of its vapor], *Chem.*, a blue-black, nonmetallic element [symbol I], found widely distributed in mineral springs, seaweeds, Chile saltpeter, etc., its salts being largely used in medicine and photography: popular term for *tincture of iodine*. Also, **i′o-din.**

i-o-do-form (ī-ō′dō-fôrm; ī-ŏd′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*iod(ine)* + *(chlor)oform*], *Chem.*, a yellow crystalline powder, a compound of iodine, with a characteristic and penetrating odor: used in surgical dressing and as an antiseptic.

i-o-dol (ī′ō-dōl; -dŏl), *n.* [see **iodine**], *Chem.*, a yellow, odorless powder containing a high percentage of iodine: used, like iodoform, as an antiseptic.

I. O. F. *abbr.* Independent Order of Foresters:—**Ion.**, Ionic; Ionian.

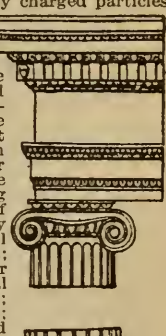
i-on (ī′ŏn), *n.* [Gk. = going], *Phys.*, **1**, one of the particles bearing electrical charges which transmit electric current through the air or other gases; **2**, a product of electrolytic decomposition liberated at one of the electrodes during the passage of the electric current, that formed at the positive electrode being called the *anion*, a negative *ion*, and that at the negative electrode, the *cation*, a positive *ion*.

-ion *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-io* (*-ionis*)], denoting: **1**, action or the result of action; as, *suspicion; option;* **2**, state or condition; as, *infection; dejection*.

I-o-ni-an (ī-ō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Iōnios*], **1**, pertaining to Ionia, the western coast of Asia Minor and the neighboring islands, or to its inhabitants: also, *Ionic*; **2**, designating a certain mode in ancient Greek and medieval church music:—*n.* a member of that one of the main divisions of the ancient Greek race which settled first in Attica, Eubœa, and Achaia, and later spread to the western coast of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands.

i-on-ic (ī-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [see **ion**], *Phys.*, of or relating to the ions, or electrically charged particles present in a gas or liquid in the conducting state.

I-on-ic (ī-ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Iōnikos*], **1**, of or pertaining to Ionia, the western coast of Asia Minor and the neighboring islands, or to its inhabitants; **2**, pertaining to that one of the main divisions of the ancient Greeks which settled originally in Attica, Eubœa, and Achaia, and later in Ionia; **3**, pertaining to the language spoken by them: *Arch.*, pertaining to, or descriptive of, an order of classic architecture characterized by scroll-like decorations, or spiral volutes, on the capitals of pillars; *Gk.* and *Lat. Pros.*, designating, or pertaining to, a kind of metrical foot:—*n.* **1**, an Ionic metrical foot; **2**, a verse consisting of such feet; **3**, the dialect spoken in Ionia and Attica, or classic Greek: **ionic**, *Print.*, a kind of heavy-faced type.


IONIC COLUMN

i-o-ni-um (ī-ō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see **ion**], *Chem.*, a radioactive solid substance, from which radium is derived: produced by the decomposition of uranium.

i-on-i-za-tion (ī″ŏn-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-) *n.* [see

ionize], **1**, the electrolytic dissociation of an electrolyte by solution or fusion; **2**, the process by which the particles of a gas become converted into carriers of electricity.

i-on-ize (ī′ŏn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **ion**], *Phys.*, to render (a substance) electrically conductive by the production in it of small electrified particles, or ions.—*adj.* **i′on-iz′a-ble.**

i-on-o-gen (ī-ŏn′ō-jĕn), *n.* [*ion* + *-gen* (< Gk. *-genos*, producing)], *Phys.*, a substance which is capable of being ionized by electrolytic dissociation.

i-o-none (ī′ō-nōn), *n.* [< Gk. *ion*, violet], *Chem.*, a substance artificially made from citral and acetone, having a strong odor of violets: used in perfumes.

i-on-o-sphere (ī-ŏn′ō-sfēr; ī-ō′nō-), *n.* [*ion* + *sphere*], a layer of air, 65 or more miles up, favorable to radio; Heaviside layer (which see).

I. O. O. F. *abbr.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows:—**I. O. R.**, Indcpendent Order of Rechabites:—**I. O. R. M.**, Improved Order of Red Men.

i-o-ta (ī-ō′tä), *n.* [< Gk. *iōta*], **1**, the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet [ι, I (see App. I)], corresponding to the English *i*; hence, **2**, a small or insignificant part; jot: **iota subscript**, *Gk. Gram.*, a small iota below another vowel, as in ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

I O U (ī ō ū), *n.* [< *I owe you*, for which the names of the letters stand], a duly signed but informal acknowledgment of a debt: *Colloq.*, a symbol of indebtedness:—**I. O. U.**, *abbr.* I owe you.

ip-e-cac-u-an-ha (ĭp″ē-kăk″ū-ăn′ä), *n.* [Port. < nat. name of plant, *ipekaguene*], a South American creeping, shrubby plant; also, its root: *Pharm.*, an extract or tincture of this root, used as an emetic and sometimes as a purgative: popularly known as *ipecac*.

Iph-i-ge-ni-a (ĭf″ĭ-jē-nī′ä), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a daughter of Agamemnon, offered by him as a sacrifice to Artemis in order to secure favorable winds for the Greeks in the expedition against Troy, but rescued by the goddess and carried to Tauris to serve as priestess: subject of dramas by Euripides.

i-po-mœ-a (ĭ″pō-mē′ä), *n.* [< L. *Ips*, name used by Linnæus for bindweed (< Gk. *ips* (*ipos*), worm) + *homoios*, like], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Ipomœa*) of flowering herbs, creeping or twining plants, or, rarely, shrubs or trees, mostly tropical, including the morning-glory and the sweet potato. Also, **i″po-me′a.**

***ip-se dix-it** (ĭp′sē dĭk′sĭt), [Lat.], he himself has said (it); hence, dogmatic assertion resting merely on the authority of the speaker.

***ip-so fac-to** (ĭp′sō făk′tō), [Lat.], as a result of the act, or fact, itself.

I. Q. *abbr.* intelligence quotient:—**Ir**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ir] for the element iridium:—**Ir.**, Irish; Ireland (also, **Ire.**):—**I. R.**, Inland, or Internal, Revenue.

ir- *prefix*, a form of the prefix *in-*, used for euphony before *r*; as, *ir*responsible.

I-ra-ni-an (ī-rā′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Pers. *Irān*, Persia], **1**, relating to Iran, formerly all the region between Kurdistan and India, but in modern times, Persia: the native name; also, relating to the people of Persia; **2**, designating that branch of the Indo-European family of languages which includes Avestan, Old Persian, etc., and their descendants (see *Indo-European*, chart):—*n.* **1**, a member of the Iranian race; **2**, one of the Iranian languages.

i-ras-ci-ble (ī-răs′ĭ-bl; ĭ-răs′-), *adj.* [< Lat. *irasci*, to grow angry], easily excited to anger; irritable; choleric; captious; hot-tempered.—*n.* **i-ras′ci-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **i-ras′ci-bly.**—*n.* **i-ras′ci-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. irritable, touchy, petulant, snappish, cross.

i-rate (ī-rāt′; ī′rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ira*, anger], angry; enraged; incensed.—*adv.* **i-rate′ly.**

ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath; strong resentment; as, his *ire* was aroused.—*adj.* **ire′ful.**—*adv.* **ire′ful-ly.**

Syn. rage, passion, wrath. (See anger.)

i-ren-ic (ī-rĕn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *eirēnē*, peace], tending to promote peace. Also, **i-ren′i-cal.**

i-ri-da-ceous (ī″rĭ-dā′shŭs), *adj.* [see **iris**], **1**, of or relating to a family (*Iridaceæ*) of perennial herbs, which includes the iris, gladiolus, crocus, etc.; **2**, similar in shape to the flower of the iris.

ir-i-des-cent (ĭr″ĭ-dĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* having changing, shimmering, rainbowlike colors.—*adv.* **ir″i-des′cent-ly.**—*n.* **ir″i-des′-cence.**

i-rid-i-um (ī-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *iris*: see **iris**], *Chem.*, a hard, silver-white, metallic element [symbol **Ir**] of the platinum group, used to harden platinum alloys, and with osmium to make gold pen points, watch and compass bearings, etc.

i-ris (ī′rĭs), *n.* [*pl.* irises (-ĕz); irides (ĭr′ĭ-dēz; ī′rĭ-)], [Lat. < Gk. *Iris* (*-idos*), the rainbow goddess], the rainbow; also, a rainbowlike iridescent appearance: *Anat.*, a circular, colored membrane suspended before the lens of the eye, containing a contractile opening, called the pupil, by which light reaches the retina (see *eye*, illus.); *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Iris*) of plants with sword-shaped leaves and generally showy flowers: typical of a family (*Iridaceæ*) of temperate and tropical herbs, most of which have a perennial rootstock or other type of underground stem, and many of which are cultivated for their showy flowers, as the garden irises, sometimes called *flags*, or *fleur-de-lis*, and the gladiolus, crocus, and others: **iris diaphragm**, a device, as in a camera, consisting of a number of thin, movable leaves attached to a ring, which regulate the size of the aperture: **Iris**, *Class. Myth.*, the goddess of the rainbow; in the "Iliad," the messenger of Zeus and Hera.

IRIS

I-rish (ī′rĭsh), *adj.* [< A.S. *Iras*, the Irish], pertaining to Ireland, its inhabitants, or its language:—*n.* the native Celtic language of the Irish; Erse; Gaelic; also, English as spoken by the Irish: **the Irish**, collectively, the people of Ireland.

I-rish-ism (ī′rĭsh-ĭzm), *n.* an Irish peculiarity, especially of speech.

I-rish-man (ī′rĭsh-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Irish* + *man*], a man of Irish race or birth.

i-ri-tis (ī-rī′tĭs), *n.* [see **iris**], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the iris of the eye.—*adj.* **i-rit′ic** (ī-rĭt′ĭk).

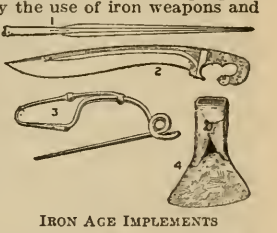
irk (ûrk), *t.t.* [< M.E. *irken*, to weary: source uncertain], to weary; annoy; bore.

irk-some (ûrk′sŭm), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.—*adv.* **irk′some-ly.**—*n.* **irk′some-ness.**

Syn. troublesome, dull, fatiguing. (See tedious.)

i-ron (ī′ûrn), *n.* [< A.S. *īsern*, *īsen*, or *īren*, iron], **1**, a silver-white metallic element [symbol **Fe**, < Lat. *ferrum*], the most important of all elements used in the metallic form: found widely distributed as natural oxides, sulphides, silicides, etc., in large deposits in various parts of the world, and used commercially in many forms; as, *wrought iron*, which is nearly pure iron containing little carbon, somewhat soft, ductile, and of great toughness; *steel*, usually containing less than two per cent carbon, of greater inherent strength and hardness, and capable through heat treatment of acquiring properties varying from extreme softness to great hardness and toughness as desired; and *cast iron*, with two to four per cent carbon, produced directly from the ore, of considerable hardness, but inclined to brittleness; **2**, a utensil or weapon made of iron; specifically, a flatiron, branding tool, pistol, harpoon, etc.; **3**, anything especially hard; **4**, firmness; rigidity; robustness: *pl.* fetters or chains for a prisoner: *Golf*, any of several clubs with an iron head, especially a mid-iron; *Med.*, a preparation of iron used as a tonic: **galvanized iron**, sheet iron which has been coated with metallic zinc:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or made of, iron; **2**, resembling iron; hard; hardy; inflexible; merciless; harsh: **iron pyrites**, native iron disulphide, occurring as a brass-yellow mineral, pyrite, or as a pale yellow mineral, marcasite (see these terms): important as a source of sulphur in the manufacture of sulphuric acid:—*v.t.* **1**, to smooth with a flatiron; **2**, to furnish or arm with iron; **3**, to fetter.

i-ron age *Archæol.*, the stage of human progress marked by the use of iron weapons and tools, succeeding the *stone age* and the *bronze age*; *Class. Myth.*, the last and worst age of the world: hence, an age of wickedness.



IRON AGE IMPLEMENTS
1, spear head; 2, sword; 3, brooch; 4, spade with socket for handle.

i-ron-bound (ī′ûrn-bound″), *adj.* **1**, confined with bands of iron; **2**, surrounded by, or faced with, rocks, as a coast; **3**, inflexible; rigid; hard and fast; rigorously restricted.

i-ron-clad (ī′ûrn-klăd″), *n.* [*iron* + *clad*], a warship cased with iron or steel plates:—*adj.* covered or protected with iron plates: *Colloq.*, not to be evaded; extremely strict; as, an *ironclad* agreement.

i-ron-gray (ī′ûrn-grā″), *adj.* of a color resembling freshly broken iron:—*n.* the color of freshly broken iron. Also, **i′ron-grey″.**

i-ron-i-cal (ī-rŏn′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **irony**], **1**, covertly sarcastic; expressing one thing and meaning exactly the opposite; **2**, pertaining to a circumstance the reverse of what was, or might be, expected.—*adv.* **i-ron′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **i-ron′i-cal-ness.**

i-ron-mas-ter (ī′ûrn-mās″tẽr), *n.* [*iron*+*master*], a manufacturer of iron; the owner or superintendent of an ironworks.

i-ron-mon-ger (ī′ûrn-mŭng″gẽr), *n.* [*iron*+*monger*], in Great Britain, a dealer in iron goods and hardware.—*n.* **i′ron-mon″ger-y.**

i-ron rust a reddish coating which forms on articles of iron or steel when exposed to weather, moisture, etc.

i-ron-side (ī′ûrn-sīd″), *n.* [*iron*+*side*], a man of great strength: *pl.* used as *sing.* an iron-clad warship: **Ironsides,** Cromwell's cavalry: **Old Ironsides,** the United States frigate *Constitution.*

i-ron-ware (ī′ûrn-wâr″), *n.* [*iron*+*ware*], hardware; articles made of iron.

i-ron-weed (ī′ûrn-wēd″), *n.* [*iron*+*weed*], *Bot.,* in the United States, any of a genus (*Vernonia*) of perennial herbs of the composite family, varying from three to six feet high, bearing flat-topped clusters of chiefly purple, but sometimes white, flowers.

i-ron-wood (ī′ûrn-wŏŏd″), *n.* [*iron*+*wood*], *Bot.,* in eastern North America, either of two trees of the birch family: the American hornbeam (genus *Carpinus*), a small, smooth-barked tree with beechlike leaves, and the hop hornbeam (genus *Ostrya*), a slender tree with bark and leaves resembling those of the birch: both trees having a hoplike flower cluster.

i-ron-work (ī′ûrn-wûrk″), *n.* [*iron*+*work*], **1,** iron articles; work in iron; **2,** a place where iron is smelted and articles are made from it: usually *pl.*

i-ro-ny (ī′rō-nĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *eirōneia,* pretended ignorance], **1,** covert sarcasm; ridicule in the guise of compliment or praise; a mode of speech meaning the opposite of what is said; **2,** pretended ignorance in argument: called *Socratic irony;* **3,** an outcome of a situation which is the reverse of what would normally be hoped for or expected; as, the *irony* of life.

Syn. sarcasm, satire, banter. (See ridicule.)

Ir-o-quois (ĭr″ō-kwoi′), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr. form of nat. name], a member of a powerful confederacy of American Indians, the Five Nations, formerly inhabiting central New York and comprising the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes, and later the Tuscaroras.—*adj.* and *n.* **Ir″o-quoi′an.**

ir-ra-di-ant (ĭ-rā′dĭ-ănt), *adj.* [see irradiate], emitting rays of light; shining brightly; illuminating.—*n.* **ir-ra′di-ance;** **ir-ra′di-an-cy.**

ir-ra-di-ate (ĭ-rā′dĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *in,* upon+*radiare* (*-atus*), to send out rays], **1,** to shed light upon; **2,** to throw light on, intellectually; **3,** to diffuse:—*v.i.* to emit rays of light.—*adj.* **ir-ra′di-a-tive.**

ir-ra-di-a-tion (ĭ-rā″dĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* illumination; radiance: *Optics,* the apparent enlargement of an illuminated object when seen against a dark background.

ir-ra-tion-al (ĭ-răsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*in-*+*rational*], **1,** lacking or not exercising reasoning powers; **2,** contrary to reason; absurd: *Math.,* not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; surd; specifically, expressed as an indicated root that cannot be extracted, as $\sqrt{3}$.—*adv.* **ir-ra′tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **ir-ra″tion-al′i-ty** (ĭ-răsh″ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ).—*n.* **ir-ra′tion-al-ism.**

ir-re-claim-a-ble (ĭr″ē-klām′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*reclaim*], incapable of being recovered, amended, reformed, or restored.—*adv.* **ir″re-claim′a-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-claim′a-ble-ness.**

ir-rec-on-cil-a-ble (ĭ-rĕk″ŭn-sīl′ă-bl; ĭ-rĕk″ŭn-sĭl′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*reconcile*], not adjustable, as differences or quarrels; hostile, as enemies; not in agreement, as actions and beliefs:—*n.* one who refuses to accept compromises or concessions, as from political opponents; one who is implacably discontented.—*n.* **ir-rec″on-cil′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir-rec″on-cil′a-bly.**—*n.* **ir-rec″on-cil″a-bil′i-ty.**

ir-re-cov-er-a-ble (ĭr″ē-kŭv′ẽr-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*recover*], not capable of being regained; irreparable.—*adv.* **ir″re-cov′er-a-bly.**

ir-re-cu-sa-ble (ĭr″ē-kū′zā-bl), *adj.* [< L.L. *irrecusabilis* < Lat. *in-,* not+*recusare,* to refuse], incapable of being rejected, or refused acceptance; as, *irrecusable* proof.—*adv.* **ir″re-cu′sa-bly.**

ir-re-deem-a-ble (ĭr″ē-dēm′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*redeem*], **1,** incapable of being bought back; **2,** not exchangeable for gold or silver: said of paper money; **3,** irreclaimable; thoroughly depraved.—*adv.* **ir″re-deem′a-bly.**

ir-re-den-ta (ĭr″ē-dĕn′tä; ēr″rā-dĕn′tä), *adj.* [It. = unredeemed], under an alien government: said of a region regarded as belonging to a (specified) independent state.

Ir-re-den-tist (ĭr″ē-dĕn′tĭst), *n.* [< It. *irredenta,* unredeemed], in post-war Italian politics, one of a party favoring incorporating into Italy neighboring districts largely Italian in race, but subject to other governments, and known as *Italia irredenta.*

ir-re-du-ci-ble (ĭr″ē-dū′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*reduce*], **1,** incapable of being brought into a different condition or form; **2,** incapable of being diminished; **3,** not capable of being subdued: *Arith.,* of a fraction, not capable of simplification through the cancellation of common factors in numerator and denominator.—*adv.* **ir″re-du′ci-bly.**

ir-ref-ra-ga-ble (ĭ-rĕf′rā-gā-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *ir-* (*in-*) not+*refragari,* to oppose], unanswerable; undeniable: *Rare,* indestructible; inviolable.—*adv.* **ir-ref′ra-ga-bly.**—*n.* **ir-ref″ra-ga-bil′i-ty.**

ir-re-fut-a-ble (ĭr″ē-fūt′ă-bl; ĭ-rĕf′ū-tă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*refute*], incapable of being proved false or incorrect, as an argument.—*adv.* **ir″re-fut′a-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-fut″a-bil′i-ty.**

ir-reg-u-lar (ĭ-rĕg′ū-lẽr), *adj.* [*in-*+*regular*], **1,** not straight or symmetrical; not uniform in shape, proportion, duration, order, etc.; **2,** not conforming to rule or established method; disorderly; abnormal: *Bot.,* having sepals or petals unlike each other in shape; *Gram.,* not inflected or conjugated in the usual way.—*adv.* **ir-reg′u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **ir-reg″u-lar′i-ty.**

ir-rel-a-tive (ĭ-rĕl′ă-tĭv), *adj.* [*in-*+*relative*], not having relation; unconnected; also, not bearing upon the case; irrelevant.—*adv.* **ir-rel′a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **ir-rel′a-tive-ness.**

ir-rel-e-vant (ĭ-rĕl′ẽ vănt), *adj.* [*in-*+*relevant*], not bearing upon the case; unrelated to the matter under consideration.—*n.* **ir-rel′e-vance;** **ir-rel′e-van-cy.**—*adv.* **ir-rel′e-vant-ly.**

ir-re-li-gion (ĭr″ē-lĭj′ŭn), *n.* [*in-*+*religion*], the state of being without, or hostile to, religion; ungodliness; impiety.

ir-re-li-gious (ĭr″ē-lĭj′ŭs), *adj.* [*in-*+*religious*], **1,** lacking religion; **2,** profane.—*adv.* **ir″re-li′gious-ly.**—*n.* **ir″re-li′gious-ness.**

ir-re-me-di-a-ble (ĭr″ē-mē′dĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*remedy*], not capable of being remedied or corrected.—*adv.* **ir″re-me′di-a-bly.**

ir-rep-a-ra-ble (ĭ-rĕp′ă-ră-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*reparable*], not capable of being repaired, restored, or made good.—*adv.* **ir-rep′a-ra-bly.**

ir-re-press-i-ble (ĭr″ē-prĕs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*repress*], incapable of being subdued or restrained.—*n.* **ir″re-press′i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir″re-press′i-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-press″i-bil′i-ty.**

ir-re-proach-a-ble (ĭr″ē-prōch′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*reproach*], blameless; faultless; not to be discredited.—*n.* **ir″re-proach′a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir″re-proach′a-bly.**

ir-re-sist-i-ble (ĭr″ē-zĭs′tĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*resist*], incapable of being withstood; overpowering.—*n.* **ir″re-sist′i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir″re-sist′i-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-sist″i-bil′i-ty.**

ir-res-o-lu-ble (ĭ-rĕz′ō-lū-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*re-*+*soluble*], **1,** not capable of being dissolved in a liquid; **2,** not relievable.

ir-res-o-lute (ĭ-rĕz′ō-lūt), *adj.* [*in-*+*resolute*], undecided; wavering; not determined.—*adv.* **ir-res′o-lute-ly.**—*n.* **ir-res′o-lute-ness.**

ir-res-o-lu-tion (ĭ-rĕz″ō-lū′shŭn), *n.* lack of determination; hesitation.

Syn. indecision, vacillation. *Indecision* wavers because it does not know what to do. This state of mind, usually temporary, arises from the inability to judge between courses or actions presenting themselves as possible. *Indecision* therefore does not necessarily indicate weakness; *irresolution* and *vacillation* do. *Irresolution* cannot summon the courage to act or decide one way or the other; *vacillation* decides bravely enough, but directly changes to the opposite decision or action, and as quickly back again.

ir-re-spec-tive (ĭr″ē-spĕk′tĭv), *adj.* [*in-*+*respect*], independent; regardless; used adverbially with *of.*—*adv.* **ir″re-spec′tive-ly.**

ir-re-spon-si-ble (ĭr″ē-spŏn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*responsible*], **1,** not to be held accountable; not subject to responsibility; **2,** not able to respond to obligation; not trustworthy.—*adv.* **ir″re-spon′si-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-spon″si-bil′i-ty.**

ir-re-triev-a-ble (ĭr″ē-trēv′ă-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*retrieve*], not recoverable; irreparable.—*adv.* **ir″re-triev′a-bly.**

ir-rev-er-ence (ĭ-rĕv′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* [*in-*+*revere*], **1,** a lack of respect or veneration, especially toward sacred things; **2,** a disrespectful act or speech; **3,** state of being regarded without respect.

ir-rev-er-ent (ĭ-rĕv′ẽr-ĕnt), *adj.* disrespectful: showing a want of veneration, as for things regarded as sacred.—*adv.* **ir-rev′er-ent-ly.**

ir-re-vers-i-ble (ĭr″ē-vûr′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [*in-*+*reverse*], **1,** incapable of being

turned back or upside down; 2, incapable of being repealed.—*adv.* **ir″re-vers′i-bly.**—*n.* **ir″re-vers′i-bil′i-ty.**

ir-rev-o-ca-ble (i-rĕv′ō-kȧ-bl), *adj.* [<*in-*+*revoke*], not to be called back; as, the *irrevocable* past; not capable of being repealed or undone.—*adv.* **ir-rev′o-ca-bly.**—*n.* **ir-rev′o-ca-bil′i-ty.**

ir-ri-gate (ir′i-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [<Lat. *in*, upon+*rigare* (*-atus*), to moisten], 1, to supply with water, as land under cultivation, by means of ditches, channels, etc.; 2, to refresh, as by watering: *Med.*, to wash out, as a wound, with a flow of liquid, for cleansing, disinfecting, etc.

ir-ri-ga-tion (ir″i-gā′shŭn), *n.* the furnishing of a water supply by means of ditches, canals, etc., as to land under cultivation: *Med.*, a washing out by means of a stream of medicated liquid.

ir-ri-ta-ble (ir′i-tȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **irritate**], 1, easily annoyed; readily provoked to ill temper; 2, excessively sensitive: *Physiol.*, capable of responding to a stimulus.—*n.* **ir′ri-ta-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **ir′ri-ta-bly.**—*n.* **ir″ri-ta-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. peevish, impatient, irascible, fretful, petulant.

ir-ri-tant (ir′i-tȧnt), *adj. Pathol.*, causing undue sensitiveness or inflammation:—*n. Pathol.*, anything which causes excessive sensitiveness or inflammation; *Physiol.*, an agent which stimulates an organ to its vital action, or which overstimulates.

ir-ri-tate (ir′i-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<Lat. *irritare* (*-atus*), to provoke], to provoke or make angry; fret; annoy: *Pathol.*, to cause inflammation, redness, or pain in; *Physiol.*, to stimulate; overexcite; produce undue sensitiveness in.

Syn. vex, annoy, excite, incense, exasperate, provoke, offend, tease. To *irritate* is to excite to anger, impatience, nervousness, or fretfulness, usually by something that grates on the sensibilities. We are *irritated* by being constantly crossed or nagged, or by having to listen to harsh or unnecessary noise. To *exasperate* is to *irritate* so thoroughly and intensely that hot, often bitter, anger results. We stand irritation as long as we can, and the "last straw" so *exasperates* us that we fly into a temper. To *annoy* is to disturb to the point of irritation; to *vex* is to *irritate* to the point of offense. We are *vexed* by the intentional slight of a friend, by the continued tardiness at appointments which so inconveniences us. To *provoke* is to arouse annoyance or vexation; we are *provoked* at ourselves when we act heedlessly and find ourselves in trouble; a constant stream of questions will *provoke* the most patient. *Provoke* is sometimes used in the sense of *tease*; as, he pretended to have forgotten, just to *provoke* me. To *incense* is to incite one to maddened anger.—*Ant.* pacify, tranquilize, placate, appease, soothe, calm.

ir-ri-ta-tion (ir″i-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of exasperating; 2, the state of being provoked or vexed; exasperation; vexation; impatience: *Physiol.*, the act of stimulating normally a muscle, organ, etc.; *Pathol.*, a morbid condition of oversensitiveness of an organ or part of the body.—*adj.* **ir′ri-ta-tive.**

ir-rup-tion (i-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *in-*, against +*rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], 1, a bursting or rushing in; 2, sudden invasion.

ir-rup-tive (i-rŭp′tĭv), *adj.* breaking or rushing in upon; tending to invade violently.

is (ĭz), [A.S.<Teut. *es-*, to be], third person singular present indicative of the irregular verb *be*.

Is. *abbr.* Isaiah (also, Isa.):—**is.**, island (also, **isl.**):—**I.S.**, 1, Irish Society; 2, Inside Service.

I-saac (ī′zȧk), *n.* [Heb.=laughter], *Bib.*, a Hebrew patriarch, the son of Abraham and Sarah, father of Jacob and Esau (Gen. 21:3; 35:29).

I-sa-iah (ī-zā′yȧ; ī-zī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb.=salvation of Jehovah], *Bib.*, 1, a great Hebrew prophet before and during the reign of Hezekiah of Judah; 2, a book of the Old Testament containing his preaching. Also, **E-sa′ias** (ē-); in the Douay Bible, **I-sa′ias** (ī-).

Is-car-i-ot (is-kăr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [Heb.=a dweller in Kerioth], *Bib.*, the surname of Judas, the apostle who betrayed Jesus (Matt. 10:4).

is-chi-um (is′kĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ischia (*-ȧ*)], [<Gk. *iskhion*, hip], *Anat.*, the lowest of the three parts of the innominate, or hip, bone, which forms half of the pelvis; one of the bones on which the body rests when sitting (see *innominate*, illus.).—*adj.* **is′chi-al.**

I-seult (ĭ-sōōlt′), *n.* [prob. Celt.], in medieval romance, either of two women, an Irish princess, wife of King Mark of Cornwall, called "the Beautiful," and beloved by Tristram; or the wife of Tristram, called "Iseult of Brittany" or "Iseult of the White Hands": a figure in "The Last Tournament" in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," in Matthew Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult," in Swinburne's "Tristram of Lyonesse," and in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde." Also, **I-solde′** (ĭ-sōld′).

-ish *adj. suffix*, [<A.S. *-isc*], 1, pertaining to: added to names of places or countries; as, Scott*ish*; 2, of the nature of; like: especially, having the undesirable traits of: added to nouns; as, woman*ish*; 3, somewhat: added freely to adjectives; as, black*ish*.

-ish *suffix*, [<Fr. *-iss-*], a termination of some verbs derived from the French; as, fin*ish*; furn*ish*.

Ish-ma-el (ĭsh′mȧ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb.=God hears], 1, *Bib.*, the exiled son of Abraham and Hagar (Gen. 16:11–16); hence, 2, an outcast.

Ish-ma-el-ite (ĭsh′mȧ-ĕl-īt), *n.* 1, a descendant of Ishmael; hence, 2, a social outcast; one at war with society.—*adj.* **Ish′ma-el-it″ish.**

Ish-tar (ĭsh′tär), *n.* [Assyr.]. *Babylonian* and *Assyr. Myth.*, the supreme goddess; the goddess of love and of fertility: identified with the Phœnician *Ashtoreth*, the Greek *Aphrodite*, and the Egyptian *Isis*.

i-sin-glass (ī′zĭng-glȧs), *n.* [perh.<obs. Du. *huisenblas*, sturgeon's bladder], 1, a pure, commercial form of gelatin prepared from the air bladders of certain fish, especially sturgeon: used as an adhesive, for clarifying liquors, for stiffening silks, linens, etc.; 2, mica, especially in thin sheets: erroneously so called from its resemblance to sheets of gelatin.

I-sis (ī′sĭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the chief female divinity, symbolical of fruitfulness; sister and wife of Osiris: sometimes identified with *Ishtar*.

Is-lam (ĭs′lŏm; ĭz′lŏm; ĭs-lăm′), *n.* [Arab. =surrender], 1, the Mohammedan religion; 2, the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries they rule.—*adj.* **Is-lam′ic.**—*n.* **Is′lam-ite.**—*n.* **Is′lam-ism.**

Isis

is-land (ī′lȧnd), *n.* [<A.S. *īgland*<*īeg*, isle+*land*, land: *s* in spelling from confusion with O.F. *isle*<Lat. *insula*, island], 1, a tract of land surrounded by water; 2, anything detached or isolated, like such a tract of land: **island universe**, *Astron.*, a spiral nebula regarded as a universe similar in scope to our solar system and visible stars:—*v.t.* 1, to make into or like an island; insulate; isolate; 2, to supply with islands.

is-land-er (ī′lȧn-dẽr), *n.* one born or living on an island.

isle (īl), *n.* [<O.F. *isle*, *ile*<Lat. *insula*, island], an island: usually poetical:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* isled (īld), *p.pr.* isling], to isolate:—*v.i.* to dwell on an island.

is-let (ī′lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *isle*], 1, a small island; 2, any isolated tract or spot.

ism (ĭzm), *n.* [see **-ism**], a distinctive system or doctrine: usually used in disparagement.

-ism *n. suffix*, [<Gk. *-ismos*], indicating: 1, the action of; as, bapt*ism*; 2, the state, condition, or quality of; as, mystic*ism*; hero*ism*; 3, a system, doctrine, policy, etc., indicated by the first part of the word; as, liberal*ism*; Presbyterian*ism*; 4, a characteristic or peculiarity, especially in manner or language; as, British*ism*: *Med.*, a morbid condition induced by excessive use of; as, alcohol*ism*.

Is-me-ne (ĭs-mē′nē), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, in Sophocles's tragedies, the timid, practical sister of Antigone, and daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta.

i-so-bar (ī′sō-bär), *n.* [<Gk. *isos*, equal+*baros*, weight], *Meteor.*, on a chart, globe, or map, a line connecting places having the same barometric pressure.—*adj.* **i′so-bar′ic** (-băr′ĭk).

i-so-chro-mat-ic (ī″sō-krō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *isos*, equal+*khrōma*, color], having the same color: *Photog.*, orthochromatic.

i-soch-ro-nous (ī-sŏk′rō-nŭs), *adj.* [<Gk. *isos*, equal+*khronos*, time], equal in length, duration, or intervals of occurrence, as the vibrations of a pendulum; taking place in equal times or at the same intervals of time as something else: often with *to* or *with*. Also, **i-soch′ro-nal.**—*adv.* **i-soch′ro-nal-ly.**—*n.* **i-soch′ro-nous-ly.**—*n.* **i-soch′ro-nism.**

i-so-cli-nal (ī″sō-klī′nȧl), *adj.* [<Gk. *isos*, equal +*klinein*, to incline], indicating equal inclination: applied to imaginary lines connecting points on the earth's surface where the magnetic inclination or dip is the same: *Geol.*, indicating strata that dip regularly in the same direction. Also, **i″so-clin′ic.**

i-so-di-mor-phism (ī″sō-dī-môr′fĭzm), *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal+*di*, two+*morphē*, form], in crystallography, similarity in crystalline form between two dimorphous groups.

i-so-dy-nam-ic (ī″sō-dī-năm′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *isos*, equal+*dunamis*, power], pertaining to, or indicating, equality of force: *Physical Geog.*, exhibiting equal magnetic force: applied to imaginary lines connecting points on the earth's surface where the magnetic intensity is the same.

i-so-gon-ic (ī″sō-gŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *isos*, equal +*gōnia*, angle], pertaining to, having

or noting equal angles: applied to lines on a map joining places on the earth's surface where the magnetic declination, or deviation from the true north, is the same.

i-so-hy-et (ī'sō-hī'ĕt), *n.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *huetos*, rain], a line joining points on a map having the same annual rainfall.—*adj.* **i"so-hy'e-tal.**

i-so-late (ī'sō-lāt; Is'ō-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Fr. *isolé* < It. *isolato* < Lat. *insula*, island], 1, to place alone or in a detached position; separate from others; 2, to insulate: *Chem.*, to obtain in a pure or uncombined state.—*n.* **i'so-la"tor.**

i-so-la-tion (ī"sō-lā'shŭn; Is"ō-), *n.* the act of setting, or state of being, apart; seclusion.

Syn. solitude, separation. (See retirement.)

i-so-la-tion-ist (ī"sō-lā'shŭn-ĭst; Is"ō-), *n.* a person who favors avoidance of political entanglements with other nations.—*n.* **i"so-la'tion-ism.**

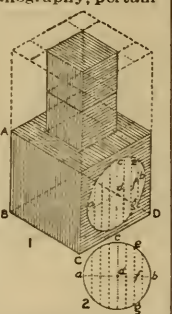
I-solde (ĭ-sōld'), *n.* [prob. Celt.], in medieval romance: 1, an Irish princess beloved by Tristram; 2, the wife of Tristram. See **I-seult'**, *Pfd. S.*

i-so-mer (ī'sō-mĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *meros*, part], *Chem.*, a substance containing the same elements combined in the same proportion as another, but differing in chemical or physical properties or both.—*n.* **i-som'er-ism** (ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭzm).

i-so-mer-ic (ī"sō-mĕr'ĭk), *adj. Chem.*, composed of the same elements in the same proportion, with different physical or chemical properties: said of two or more compounds. Also, **i"so-mer'i-cal.**

i-som-er-ous (ī-sŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *adj. Bot.*, of a flower, having the same number of parts in each whorl, as sepals, petals, etc.; *Chem.*, isomeric.

i-so-met-ric (ī"sō-mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *metron*, a measure], having equality of measure; specifically, in crystallography, pertaining to that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length and at right angles to one another: **isometric projection**, a method of mechanical drawing designed to show measurements in three dimensions without regard to the principle of perspective. Also, **i'so-met'ri-cal.**



ISOMETRIC PROJECTION

The lines AB, BC, CD, in the three dimensions respectively of the projection of the cube (In 1) are equal to the edges of a real cube, and hence to each other. Similarly the line *ab* in the circle (2) is equal to *ab* in the projection; the lines *cd*, in the circle and in its projection, and the lines *ef*, etc., are equal.

i-so-mor-phic (ī"sō-môr'fĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *morphē*, form], in crystallography, being similar in crystalline form: *Biol.*, alike in structure or appearance.—*n.* **i"so-mor'phism.**

i-so-pod (ī'sō-pŏd) *n.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *pous* (*podos*), foot], any of an order (*Isopoda*) of mostly small crustaceans, including the sow bugs, or wood lice.

i-sos-ce-les (ī-sŏs'ē-lēz), *adj.* [< Gk *isos*, equal + *skelos*, leg], *Geom.*, having two equal sides, as a triangle.

i-so-therm (ī'sō-thûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *thermē*, heat], *Meteor.*, a line on a map, connecting those places on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time.

i-so-ther-mal (ī"sō-thûr'măl), *adj.* having, or indicating, equal temperatures; designating, or pertaining to, lines, as on a map or chart, connecting places at which the temperature at a given time, or, usually, the mean annual temperature, is the same.

i-so-tope (ī'sō-tōp), *n.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *topos*, place], *Chem.*, one of two or more closely allied elements having identical chemical properties, but differing slightly in atomic weights.

i-so-trop-ic (ī"sō-trŏp'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *isos*, equal + *tropē*, a turning < *trepein*, to turn], *Phys.*, having the same physical properties in every direction. Also, **i-sot'ro-pous** (ī-sŏt'rō-pŭs).

Is-ra-el (Iz'rā-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = striver with God], 1, *Bib.*, the Hebrew patriarch Jacob: so called after his return from exile (Gen. 32); 2, the descendants of Jacob; the Jews; 3, the northern kingdom after the division of the Jews; 4, those who returned from the Babylonian captivity; 5, figuratively, the chosen people of God; the elect.

Is-ra-el-ite (Iz'rā-ĕl-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew.—*adj.* **Is'ra-el-it'ish** (-ĕl-ĭt'ĭsh).—*adj.* **Is'ra-el-it'ic** (-ĕl-ĭt'ĭk).

is-su-a-ble (ĭsh'ū-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **issue**], *Com.*, 1, that may come, as proceeds from an investment; 2, capable of being legally issued, as a bond; *Law*, capable of being made an issue at law; as, an *issuable* statement in a claim.

is-su-ance (ĭsh'ū-ăns), *n.* the act of giving out; as, the *issuance* of an edict; issue.

is-sue (ĭsh'ū), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *exire*, to go out], 1, the act of passing or flowing out; 2, a means of egress; an outlet; also, the point of outlet, as of a river, stream, etc.; 3, that which is sent forth or produced, as a book, newspaper, etc.; especially, the entire number or amount sent out at one time; as, a government *issue* of bank notes; 4, offspring; descendants; 5, produce of the earth; profits of land, etc.; 6, the final result; outcome: *Pathol.*, 1, a discharge, as of blood or pus; 2, an artificial sore, discharging pus, kept open by inserting some irritating substance; *Law*, 1, a point of contention between parties; 2, the point at which a matter becomes ripe for decision:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* issued (-ūd), *p.pr.* issuing], 1, to send out; emit; discharge; 2, to publish; put into circulation; send out officially: *Obs.*, to give birth to:—*v.i.* 1, to come or pass forth; flow out; 2, to arise, as from a source; flow; 3, to proceed, as offspring; be descended; 4, to accrue, as proceeds or revenue; 5, to come to an end; result: with *in*: *Law*, to be sent out officially.

Syn., *n.* outcome, event, consequence. (See result.)

-ist *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-istēs*], designating: 1, one who does, or makes a practice of doing, a given thing; as, plagiar*ist;* moral*ist;* 2, one who pursues or is skilled in a given branch of art or science; as, art*ist;* alchem*ist;* humor*ist;* 3, an adherent of a system, religion, or creed: as, Buddh*ist;* social*ist;* color*ist.*

isth-mi-an (Is'mĭ-ăn; Isth'-; Ist'-), *adj.* [see **isthmus**], pertaining to a neck of land which connects two larger bodies of land: **Isthmian,** *adj.* 1, pertaining to the Isthmus of Panama; 2, pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, Greece, or the games anciently held there every two years:—*n.* one who lives on, or who was born on, an isthmus.

isth-mus (Is'mŭs; Isth'-; Ist'-), *n.* [< Gk. *isthmos*, isthmus], a neck of land connecting two bodies of land, or joining a peninsula to the mainland: *Anat.*, a narrow or constricted part, as of an organ.

it (ĭt), *pron.* [*poss.* its; *pl.* like that of *he:* they, their or theirs, them], [< A.S. *hit*, it], the neuter pronoun of the third person, singular number, used: 1, as the substitute for any noun or noun clause mentioned or understood; as, who is *it* (the person) knocking? 2, as subject of an impersonal verb; as, *it* hails; *it* is two miles to town; *it* is well with him; 3, as apparent subject of a verb whose real subject follows the predicate; as, *it* is useless to plead; *it* is true that he tried; 4, for an indefinite subject or object; as, *it* was he who called; let us walk *it;* 5, in children's games, for the one whom the other contestants oppose: *Obs.*, its:—*n. Colloq.*, personal magnetism; specifically, sex appeal.

It. *abbr.* Italy; Italian; Italic; (also, **Ital.**):—**it.,** italic; italics (also, **ital.**).

I-tal-ian (ĭ-tăl'yăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Italia*, Italy], pertaining to Italy, its people, or its language:—*n.* 1, a native of Italy; 2, the language of Italy.

i-tal-ic (ĭ-tăl'ĭk), *adj.* [Lat. *Italicus* < Gk. *Italikos*, pertaining to Italy], designating, or printed in, a sloping style of type, as in the word *italics* (for styles see App. I): **Italic,** pertaining to Italy, especially to ancient Italy, or to the subfamily of Indo-European languages which includes Latin (see *Indo-European*, chart):—**italics,** *n. pl.* (rarely, *italic*), italic type: **Italic,** *n.* an Italic language.

i-tal-i-cize (ĭ-tăl'ĭ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], to print in italics; in writing, to underline (letters or words) with a single line:—*v.i.* to use italics.

itch (ĭch), *v.i.* [< A.S. *giccan*, to itch], 1, to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which causes a desire to scratch the part affected; 2, to have a constant and teasing desire; to long:—*n.* 1, a sensation of irritation in the skin; 2, a constant and teasing desire for something: *Pathol.*, a contagious skin disease characterized by intense itching; scabies.—*n.* **itch'ing.**—*n.* **itch'i-ness.**—*adj.* **itch'y.**

-ite *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-ītēs*], denoting: 1, a follower, descendant, or inhabitant, of; as, Roosevelt*ite;* Israel*ite;* 2, the name of a commercial product; as, vulcan*ite;* 3, fossil organisms; as, trilob*ite:* 4, an explosive; as, dynam*ite: Anat.*, a part, segment, or joint of a body; *Chem.*, 1, a salt of an acid the name of which ends in *-ous*, as phosph*ite;* 2, a saccharine substance; as, dulc*ite: Mineral.*, certain rocks; as, gran*ite.*

i-tem (ī'tĕm), *n.* [Lat. = in like manner], 1, a separate article, entry, or particular; a sum entered in an account; 2, a newspaper paragraph: *Obs.*, a saying or hint, preceded by the word *item:*—*adv.* also; likewise: used to introduce a statement or each article in an enumeration.

i-tem-ize (ī'tĕm-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to state by items; as, to *itemize* a bill.—*n.* **i'tem-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **i'tem-iz"er.**

it-er-ance (ĭt'ĕr-ăns), *n.* [see **iterate**], iteration; repetition.—*adj.* **it'er-ant.**

it-er-ate (ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *iterare* (*-atus*) < *iterum*, again], to utter a second time; repeat.—*adj.* **it'er-a-tive.**

it-er-a-tion (ĭt"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* repetition, as of something said or done; reiteration.

Ith-a-ca (ĭth'ă-kă), *n.* [< Gk.], the island home of Odysseus, off the west coast of Greece.

I-thunn (ē'thōōn), *n.* [O.N.]. *Norse Myth.*, the wife of Bragi and keeper of the golden apples eaten by the gods to retain youth. Also, **I'thun; I'dun.**

I-thu-ri-el (ĭ-thū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = the discovery of God], in Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel sent to find Satan.

i-tin-er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ă-sĭ; ĭ-), *n.* [see **itinerate**], the practice of traveling about, especially with a specific purpose or with routine duties.

i-tin-er-an-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ăn-sĭ; ĭ-), *n.* **1,** a passing from place to place, especially for some specific purpose, as preaching; **2,** the practice of preaching in a circuit; **3,** a body of officials passing from place to place in the discharge of duty.

i-tin-er-ant (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ănt; ĭ-), *adj.* passing from place to place; as, an *itinerant* preacher:—*n.* one who passes from place to place.

i-tin-er-a-ry (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ă-rĭ; ĭ-), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to traveling, a journey, or a route; **2,** traveling from place to place:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** a traveler's guide- or route book; also, a plan of an extended journey; **2,** a route; **3,** a record of a journey.

i-tin-er-ate (ī-tĭn'ĕr-āt; ĭ-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *itinerari*, to travel < *iter* (*itineris*), journey], to travel from place to place, usually for a definite purpose, as preaching.

-i-tis *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-itis*], forming the names of inflammatory diseases; as, tonsill*itis*.

its (ĭts), *pron.* the possessive case of the pronoun *it;* as, the tree has lost *its* leaves. Also, *Archaic*, **it.**

it's (ĭts), a contraction of the two words, *it is;* as, *it's* a poor rule that won't work both ways.

it-self (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* [*it*+*self*], the intensive or reflexive form of *it.*

I-u-lus (ī-ōō'lŭs), *n.* [Lat.] *Class. Myth.*, the son of Æneas: also called *Ascanius.*

I-van-hoe (ī'văn-hō), *n.* [M.E.], the hero of Sir Walter Scott's so-named historical romance, of the time of King Richard I of England.

-ive *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-ivus*], relating to; of the nature of; as, act*ive;* fest*ive;* also in nouns, which in reality are adjectives used substantively; as, nat*ive.*

I've (īv), a colloquial contraction of the two words *I have;* as, *I've* no time to do it.

i-vied (ī'vĭd), *adj.* [see **ivy**], covered or overgrown with ivy; as, *ivied* walls.

i-vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< O.F. *ivoire* < Lat. *eboreus* < *ebur* (*eboris*), ivory], **1,** the hard, white, elastic substance which forms the tusks of certain mammals, as the elephant and walrus; **2,** ivory color; whiteness; **3,** a substance resembling ivory; **4,** an article, as a carving, made of ivory: *pl.* teeth: used humorously: *Slang, pl.* **1,** dice; **2,** billiard balls; **3,** the keys of a piano:—*adj.* made of, or like, ivory.

i-vo-ry black a fine, soft, black pigment made by burning ivory in a closed vessel; also, bone black of fine quality.

i-vo-ry nut the seed of a South American palm, from which vegetable ivory, used for buttons, etc., is obtained.

i-vo-ry palm the palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*) yielding the ivory nut.

i-vo-ry-type (ī'vō-rĭ-tīp"), *n.* [*ivory*+*type*], *Photog.*, a picture in natural colors, made by placing upon a strong print a light print, colored on the back and rendered translucent by varnishing.

i-vy (ī'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* ivies (-vĭz)], [< A.S. *īfig:* source uncertain], any of several clinging evergreen or deciduous vines with ornamental leaves, as English ivy (*Hedera helix*) or Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*); also, any of various similar creeping plants.

I. W. *abbr.* Isle of Wight:—**I. W. W.,** Industrial Workers of the World.

Ix-i-on (ĭk-sī'ŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, father of the centaurs: bound in Tartarus to a wheel as a punishment for aspiring to the love of Hera.

ix-tle (ĭks'tlē; -tlĭ; ĭs'-), *n.* [< Mex. *istle*], the fiber from any of several tropical American plants, used in basketry, rope making, etc. Also, **ix'tli.**

I-yar (ē"yär'), *n.* [< Heb. *iyār*], the second month of the ancient Hebrew ecclesiastical year, nearly equivalent to May: earlier called *Zif* (see App. II).

-ize *v. suffix*, [< Fr. *-iser*], meaning: **1,** to subject or treat to the action denoted by the root; as, crit*icize;* **2,** to make or make like; as, fossil*ize;* human*ize;* **3,** to act like; treat after the manner or method of; as, Anglic*ize;* macadam*ize;* **4,** to treat or combine with; as, oxid*ize;* carbon*ize.* Also, especially *Br.*, **-ise.**

iz-zard (ĭz'ărd), *n.* [< earlier *ezed* < *zed*, q.v.], the letter Z: an old name; as, from a to *izzard.*

J

J, j (jā), *n.* [*pl.* J's; Js; j's; js (jāz)], the tenth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses see *alphabet*, NOTE): *Archaic*, used for final *i* in Roman numerals; as, xij = 12.

J. *abbr.* **1,** Judge; Justice; **2,** joule, a unit of energy or of work.

jab (jăb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jabbed (jăbd), *p.pr.* jabbing], [prob. imit.], to poke or punch; thrust something sharp into:—*v.i.* to make a thrust, as with something pointed:—*n.* a thrust or punch.

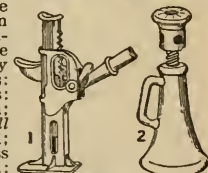
jab-ber (jăb'ĕr), *v.t.* [prob. imit.], to utter unintelligibly:—*v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter:—*n.* incoherent or unintelligible talk.

Syn., v. babble, chatter, gabble, prate, prattle.

ja-bot (zhă"bō'), *n.* [Fr.], a lace frill on a woman's waist, or, formerly, on a man's shirt front.

ja-cinth (jā'sĭnth; jās'ĭnth), *n.* [< O.F. *jacinthe* < Lat. *hyacinthus*, hyacinth (flower or gem) < Gk. *huakinthos*, iris], a reddish orange gem: *Obs.*, a hyacinth, flower or plant. See **hy'a-cinth,** *Pfd. S.*

[1]jack (jăk), *n.* [perh. < *John*, influenced by Fr. *Jacques*, James], **1,** a young man, especially a man of the common people, or a menial or assistant; sometimes written *Jack;* hence, **2,** any one of several mechanical devices which may be considered to do the work of an assistant, servant, or the like; as, a boot-*jack*, a roasting *jack* for turning meat on a spit, or a portable mechanism for lifting a great weight; **3,** the male of any of several animals, especially the ass; **4,** any of several fish, especially a small pike or pickerel; **5,** a light which casts a bright glare, used to attract game in hunting or fishing at night; also called *jack light; jack lamp;* **6,** in the game of bowls, a small bowl used as a mark; **7,** a mechanical figure that strikes the bell in certain large clocks: *Cards*, any one of the four knaves: *Mus.*, a part of the action of a piano: *Naut.*, **1,** a schooner-rigged vessel used in the Newfoundland fisheries; **2,** a small flag, usually flown at the bowsprit, often the same as the canton of the ensign, in the United States a blue field with white stars: when emblematic of union called *union jack; Elec.*, in combination with a plug, a device by which connection can readily be effected in electric currents: *pl.* the game of jackstones: **Jack,** **1,** a nickname for John; **2,** a young man: used with *Jill* to mean any youth and maid; **3,** a familiar term of address among laborers, sailors, etc.; hence, a sailor: often *jack-tar:* **Jack-of-all-trades,** one who can do various kinds of work, often implying lack of skill in any line:—*v.t.* **1,** to raise or hoist by means of a jack, levers, blocks, or other mechanical devices: often with *up;* **2,** to hunt or fish for at night with a dazzling light: *Slang*, **1,** to incite to renewed effort: with *up;* **2,** to give up, as a job: with *up:*—*v.i.* to hunt or fish with the jack light.



WEIGHT-LIFTING JACKS
1, ratchet type automobile jack; 2, screw type heavy-duty jack.

[2]jack (jăk), *n.* [< Fr. *jaque*, a coat of mail], any defensive garment made of two interlined folds of leather or linen: *Archaic*, **1,** a coat of mail; **2,** a leather or metal pitcher or mug: also called *blackjack.*

[3]jack (jăk), *n.* [< Port. *jaca* < Malayalam *chakka*, native name], **1,** a certain tree of the Indian archipelago yielding a fruit similar to, but larger than, the true breadfruit, and wood for building and cabinetwork: also called *jack tree;* **2,** the fruit of this tree.

Jack (jăk), *n.* [abbr. of *Jacqueminot*], the Jacqueminot rose, a popular hardy crimson rose.

jack-al (jăk'ôl), *n.* [< Turk. *chakāl* < Pers. *shagāl*, jackal], **1,** any of several doglike flesh-eat-

ing animals of the Old World (especially *Canis aureus*), which hunt at night in packs; **2**, one who does base work for another: from the incorrect supposition that the jackal hunts prey for the lion.

jack-a-napes (jăk′ə-nāps″), *n.* [< nickname *Jack Napes*, applied to William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (?–1450) whose badge was a clog and chain like that of a tame ape], a conceited or impertinent fellow; a pert child: *Archaic*, a monkey; ape.

Jack and Jill (jil), **1**, in an old English nursery rime, a lad and lass; **2**, hence, any young man and his sweetheart. Also, **Jack and Gill.**

jack-ass (jăk′ăs″), *n.* [*Jack* + *ass*], **1**, the male ass; donkey; **2**, contemptuously, a blockhead.

jack boot a large boot reaching above the knee. Also, *n.* **jack′boot″**.

jack-daw (jăk′dô″), *n.* [*Jack* + *daw*], a European bird (*Corrus monedula*) of the crow family, which may be taught to imitate human speech.

jack-et (jăk′ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *jaquet*, jacket, dim. of *jaque*, coat of mail], **1**, a short tailless coat; also, anything put on like a coat, but not used as clothing; as, a cork *jacket*, used as a life preserver; **2**, a covering for protection, insulation, etc.; as, a water *jacket* for cooling an engine:—*v.t.* to cover with a jacket.

jack-in-a-box (jăk′ən-ə-bŏks′), *n.* **1**, a tropical tree bearing a fruit that rattles when shaken; **2**, a jack-in-the-box.

jack-in-the-box (jăk′ən-thə-bŏks′), *n.* **1**, a toy consisting of a grotesque figure which springs from within a box when the lid is released; **2**, a kind of firework; **3**, a rogue; cheat.

jack-in-the-pul-pit (jăk′ən-thə-po͝ol′pĭt), *n.* an American plant (*Arisæma triphyllum*) of the arum family, with inconspicuous flowers borne on a fleshy axis covered by a leaflike hood, or spathe (see also illus. under *spathe*).

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT (⅛)

Jack Ketch (kĕch), [name of a notorious Eng. executioner of the time of James II], a hangman; executioner.

jack-knife (jăk′nīf″), *n.* [*pl.* jackknives (-nīvz″)], [*Jack* + *knife*], a pocketknife larger and stronger than a penknife.

jack light a light to dazzle or attract game in hunting or fishing at night: also called *jack lamp; jack.*

jack-o′-lan-tern (jăk′ə-lăn″-tərn), *n.* **1**, a decorative lantern suggesting a human face, used especially at Halloween: usually made of, or in imitation of, a hollowed pumpkin; **2**, a will-o′-the-wisp.

jack pine the prince's pine (*Pinus divaricata*), a slender pine of North America.

jack rab-bit any of several species of large hares of western North America.

jack-screw (jăk′skro͞o″), *n.* [*Jack* + *screw*], a pressing or lifting device operated by a screw (for illus. see *Jack*).

jack-stay (jăk′stā″), *n.* [*Jack* + *stay*], *Naut.*, one of a set of ropes or rods which extend along the yards of a ship and to which sails are fastened.

jack-stone (jăk′stōn″), *n.* [*Jack* + *stone*], one of a set of pebbles or small metal pieces which are picked up in various ways in playing a children's game: *pl.* any of the games so played; jacks.

jack-straw (jăk′strô″), *n.* [*Jack* + *straw*], **1**, a man of straw; a man of little consequence; **2**, any of the strips of wood or metal used in a child's game, in which the players try in turn to lift the strips out of a pile without causing other strips to move: *pl.* the game so played.

jack-tar (jăk′-tär′), *n.* a sailor: used patronizingly or humorously.

Ja-cob (jā′kŭb), *n.* [< Heb. *ya'aqōb*, a supplanter], *Bib.*, a Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebekah, and ancestor, through his twelve sons, of the twelve tribes of Israel: also called *Israel.*

Jac-o-be-an (jăk″ō-bē′ăn; jə-kō′bē-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Jacobus*, James], of or pertaining to the times or reign of James I of England; specifically, designating a style of architecture and design characteristic of that period: *Bib.*, of or pertaining to St. James the Less or the Epistle of James.

Jac-o-bin (jăk′ō-bĭn), *n.* [Fr. = Dominican friar: because the order was established in the convent of the Church of St. *Jacques* in Paris < Lat. *Jacobus*, James], **1**, a French friar of the Dominican order; **2**, one of a club of very extreme democrats during the French Revolution of 1789, instigators of the Reign of Terror: so called because the club met in the convent of the Jacobin friars; **3**, hence, any violently radical political extremist: **jacobin**, a pigeon with ruffed neck feathers which resemble a hood. —*adj.* **Jac″o-bin′ic.**—*n.* **Jac′o-bin-ism.**

Jac-o-bite (jăk′ō-bīt), *n.* [see **Jacobean**], in English history, a supporter of James II after his dethronement; also, a supporter of the claim to the throne of the son or the grandson of James II, known respectively as the Old and the Young Pretender. —*adj.* **Jac″o-bit′i-cal** (-bĭt′ĭ-kăl).—*n.* **Jac′o-bit-ism.**

Ja-cob's lad-der *Bib.*, a ladder reaching from earth to heaven, seen by Jacob in a dream (Gen. 28:12); *Naut.*, a rope ladder with wooden rungs, for ascending from deck to rigging: also, *Jacob's-ladder; Bot.*, a plant (*Polemonium cæruleum*) about two feet high with pinnate leaves resembling a ladder, and terminal clusters of bright blue, sometimes white, flowers: also, *Jacob's-ladder.*

jac-o-net (jăk′ō-nĕt), *n.* [< Hind. *Jagannāthi* < name of town where made], **1**, a fine, soft, white cotton material, originally made in India; **2**, a cotton cloth with one side glazed, usually dyed. Also, **jac′co-net; jac′co-not.**

Jacque-mi-not (jăk′mĭ-nō; zhăk″mē″nō″), *n.* [< J. F. *Jacqueminot* (1787–1865), Fr. general], a kind of crimson hybrid perpetual rose.

***Jacque-rie** (zhăk″rē′), *n.* [< *Jacques* Bonhomme, a contemptuous name given by nobles to a peasant], the peasant uprising of 1358, in France; hence, any peasant insurrection.

jac-u-late (jăk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *jaculari* (*-atus*) < *jacere*, to throw], *Rare*, to hurl, as a weapon:—*v.i. Rare*, to dart.—*n.* **jac″u-la′tion.**—*adj.* **jac′u-la-to-ry.**

[1]jade (jād), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, an inferior or worn-out horse; **2**, a vicious woman; **3**, a saucy young woman: used contemptuously or humorously:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jaded, *p.pr.* jading], to tire by long-continued labor:—*v.i.* to become weary; flag.

Syn., *v.* weary, fag, exhaust, fatigue, wear out.

[2]jade (jād), *n.* [< Fr. *le jade* for *l'ejade*, the jade < Sp. (*piedra de*) *ijada*, (stone of) the colic (because supposed to cure colic) < Lat. *ilia*, pl., flanks], a hard semiprecious stone, green, brownish, white, or blue, used for gems and ornaments, and often carved: properly, a variety of pyroxene, essentially a silicate of sodium and aluminum, in mineralogy called *jadeite* (jād′īt).

jae-ger (yā′gĕr), *n.* [see **jäger**], **1**, a huntsman: usually written *jäger;* **2**, a German or Austrian rifleman: usually written *jäger;* **3**, (also, jā′gĕr), any of several strong, long-winged, swimming birds closely resembling gulls, which rob gulls and other birds of their food; the skua: also written *jäger.*

Ja-el (jā′ĕl), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, the woman who invited Sisera, an enemy of the Israelites, into her tent and killed him while he slept, by driving a nail through his temples (Judg. 4: 18–21).

[1]jag (jăg), *n.* [prob. imit.], a sharp projecting point; a notch:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jagged (jăgd), *p.pr.* jagging], to cut or tear into notches. Also, **jagg.**

[2]jag (jăg), *n.* [source uncertain], *Collog.*, a small load; *Slang*, a drinking spree; also, enough liquor to intoxicate.

J. A. G. *abbr.* Judge Advocate General, chief of the legal bureau of the army or navy.

Jag-an-nath (jŭg′ə-nät; -nôt), *n.* [< Hind. *Jagan-nāth*, lord of the world], the Hindu god Krishna, the eighth embodiment of Vishnu, whose worship centers about the chief idol at Puri, in Orissa, before whose car it was formerly erroneously supposed that devotees cast themselves to death (see *Juggernaut*, illus.). Also, **Jag″an-na′tha; Jug′ger-naut.**

jä-ger (yā′gĕr), *n.* [Ger. = a hunter], **1**, a huntsman; also, a German or Austrian rifleman: also, *jaeger;* **2**, (also, jā′gĕr), a gull-like bird: usually, *jaeger.*

jag-ged (jăg′ĕd), *p.adj.* [see **[1]jag**], notched; irregular on the edge; cut or torn in points.—*adv.* **jag′ged-ly.**—*n.* **jag′ged-ness.**

Syn. rough, pointed, broken, uneven, cleft, notched.

jag-ger-y (jăg′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [< Hind. *jāgrī*, palm sugar], a coarse East Indian palm sugar.

jag-uar (jă′g-wär; jə-gwär′), *n.* [< S. Amer. Ind. *yaguara*], a fierce forest cat (*Felis onca*), resembling the leopard, having yellow fur with black spots and a body three to four feet long, ranging from Texas to Patagonia.

JAGUAR (1/35)

Jah (yä; jä), *n.* [< Heb. *Yāh*, shortened form of *Yahweh*, Jehovah], a contracted form of Jehovah, Jahveh, or Yahweh, often forming part of a proper name.

ja-had (jə-häd'), *n.* [see **jihad**], a Mohammedan holy war. Also, **je-had'**. See **ji-had'**, *Pfd. S.*

Jah-weh (yä'wĕ), *n.* [< Heb. *yahweh* < *hāwāh*, to exist], Jehovah: a restoration of the supposed original name. See **Yah'weh**, *Pfd. S.*

Jah-wist (yä'wĭst), *n.* the author of certain passages in the Old Testament in which God is styled *Jahweh*, *Yahweh*, etc.: distinguished from *Elohist*. Also, **Jah'vist**. See **Yah'wist**, *Pfd. S.*

jai a-lai (hī' ä-lī'), [Sp. < Basque jai, festival + *alai*, merry], a game of Spain and tropical America, played by two players on a large court, who alternately hurl a ball at a wall with long wicker rackets, returning it on the rebound.

jail (jāl), *n.* [< O.F. *jaiole*, prison, cage < L.L. *gabiola*, cage, dim. of L.L. *gabia*, for Lat. *cavea*, cage < *cavus*, hollow], a prison; especially, a place where persons guilty of minor offenses are confined: **jail fever**, typhus fever, formerly common in certain jails:—*v.t.* to imprison. Also, *Br.*, **gaol** (jāl).

jail-bird (jāl'bûrd"), *n.* [*jail* + *bird*], **1**, a convict; **2**, a habitual criminal; **3**, one who has been confined in a jail. Also, *Br.*, **gaol'bird"**.

jail de-liv-er-y the breaking out or forcible liberation of prisoners, without legal authority: *Old Eng. Law*, the clearing of a jail by bringing all prisoners to trial: written *gaol delivery*.

jail-er (jāl'ẽr), *n.* [see **jail**], a person in charge of a jail. Also, **jail'or**; *Br.*, **gaol'er** (jāl'ẽr).

Jain (jīn; jān), *n.* [< Hind. < Sans. *jaina*, of a Buddha < *jina*, overcomer; a Buddha < root *ji*, to conquer], an adherent of an East Indian religious system, called *Jainism*, resembling both Buddhism and Brahmanism and characterized by the reverence paid to holy men of past times, called *jinas:* also called *Jaina:* —*adj.* pertaining to this religious system.—*n.* **Jain'ism**.

Ja-i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs; jă-ī'rŭs), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, the father of a girl whom Jesus is reported to have restored to life (Matt. 9:18).

jal-ap (jăl'ăp), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *jalapa* < *Xalapa*, *Jalapa*, a town in Mexico where first obtained < Aztec *xalli*, sand + *pan*, upon], the dried root of a Mexican climbing plant (*Exogonium purga*), from which a purgative extract or powder is made.

***ja-lou-sie** (zhă"lōō"zē'), *n.* [Fr. = jealousy: see **jealous**: so called because it prevents strangers from seeing in], a blind or shutter composed of overlapping slats like louver boards (which see for illus.), sloping upward from without, so as to admit light while excluding sun and rain; a Venetian blind.

1jam (jăm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jammed (jămd), *p.pr.* jamming], [prob. imit.], **1**, to squeeze or crush into a compact mass; press in tightly; **2**, to block or render immovable by crowding:—*v.i.* to become tightly wedged or packed:—*n.* a dense collection or crowd.

2jam (jăm), *n.* [prob. < *1jam*], a thick, sweet fruit preserve.

Jam. *abbr.* Jamaica, the largest island in the British West Indies, 80 miles southeast of Cuba.

Ja-mai-can (jə-mā'kăn), *n.* [< place name], a native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

jamb (jăm), *n.* [< Fr. *jambe*, leg < L.L. *gamba*, hoof, perh. < Celt. *camb-*, crooked], one of the upright sides of a doorway, window opening, or fireplace: *Hist.*, a piece of armor for the leg (for illus. see *arms*).

jam-bo-ree (jăm"bō-rē'), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, in euchre, a hand containing the five highest cards, giving a score of 16; **2**, an international gathering of boy scouts, occurring every four years: *Slang*, an uproarious spree or carouse.

James (jāmz), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *Jacobus* < Heb. *Ya'aqōb*, a supplanter], *Bib.*, **1**, one of the twelve apostles, the son of Zebedee; **2**, another apostle, the son of Alpheus; **3**, the James described as the Lord's brother (Gal. 1:19); also, a book of the New Testament, traditionally ascribed to him.

James-town weed (jāmz'toun"), [see **Jimson weed**], a coarse, poisonous plant: also called *thorn apple*. See **Jim'son weed**, *Pfd. S.*

Jam-shid (jăm-shēd'), *n.* [Pers.], *Pers. Myth.*, king of a race of elves or fairies, called *peris*, who for his boastfulness was condemned to a life on earth, where he reigned 700 years. Also, **Jam-shyd'**.

Jan. *abbr.* January, the first month of the year according to the present, or Gregorian, calendar.

jan-gle (jăng'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [< O.F. *jangler*, to jangle; prattle; talk saucily], **1**, to sound out of tune; be discordant; **2**, to gossip; chatter; **3**, to quarrel or wrangle:—*v.t.* to cause to sound discordantly:—*n.* **1**, a discordant sound, as of bells ringing together; **2**, a wrangle: *Obs.*, chatter.

jan-i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *janua*, door], **1**, a doorkeeper; porter; **2**, the caretaker of a building or apartment.—*n. fem.* **jan'i-tress**.

Jan-i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Fr. *janissaire* < Turk. *yeñi*, new + *cheri*, soldiery], **1**, formerly, one of a military force, organized in the 14th century, which acted as the standing army of the Turkish Empire: suppressed in 1826 because of its unruliness; **2**, now, a Turkish soldier. Also, **jan'i-za-ry**; **Jan'is-sa-ry**; **jan'is-sa-ry**.

Jan-u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *Januarius* (*mensis*), (the month) of *Janus*, q.v.], the first month of the year, having 31 days.

Ja-nus (jā'nŭs), *n.* [Lat.], an ancient Roman god, protector of doorways and gates, able to look into the past and future, and hence patron of beginnings and endings, whose head had two faces on opposite sides, and whose temple in the Roman Forum was closed only in times of peace.

JANUS

Ja-nus-faced (jā'nŭs-fāst"), *adj.* looking both ways; two-faced; hence, deceitful; misleading.

ja-pan (jə-păn'), *n.* [< *Japan* < Malay *Japung* < Chin. *Jih-pun*, sunrise < *jih*, sun + *pun*, origin], **1**, Japanese lacquer, a hard, brilliant varnish for wood or metal; also, any coating resembling it; **2**, a similar preparation mixed with turpentine and litharge, used as a drier; **3**, collectively, articles lacquered in the Japanese manner: **black japan**, a hard, black varnish made from linseed oil and asphalt: used on metal: **Japan clover**, a bushy forage plant of eastern Asia, and common in the United States: **Japan rose**, **1**, any of several roses of Japan; **2**, a camellia (which see):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -panned (-păn'd'), *p.pr.* -panning], to coat with japan or similar varnish.

Jap-a-nese (jăp"ă-nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, or to its inhabitants or language: **Japanese barberry**, a dwarf variety of barberry used for ornamental hedges: **Japanese beetle**, a small, bronze-green, very destructive beetle (*Popillia japonica*), unintentionally brought to the neighborhood of Philadelphia in 1916 (for colored illus. see *insect*): **Japanese ivy**, an ornamental climbing plant with glossy, dark-green foliage: **Japanese persimmon**, a fine-flavored persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) of China and Japan: **Japanese plum**, a tree (*Prunus triflora*) of China and Japan, bearing a large, sweet, yellow or light-red fruit; also, its fruit: **Japanese quince**, **1**, the loquat (which see); **2**, an ornamental quince (*Cydonia japonica*) bearing red flowers: —*n.* **1**, a native of Japan; **2**, the language of Japan.

Jap-a-nesque (jăp"ă-nĕsk'), *adj.* resembling the Japanese style of art.

jape (jāp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* japed (jāpt), *p.pr.* japing], [perh. < O.F. *japer*, to bark], *Archaic*, to mock or trick:—*v.i. Archaic*, to jest or jeer:—*n.* a jest or jibe.

Ja-pheth (jā'fĕth), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, the youngest son of Noah (Gen. 5:32).

Ja-phet-ic (jə-fĕt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to Japheth: formerly used loosely to designate the Caucasian races of Europe and some adjacent parts of Asia: distinguished from *Semitic* and *Hamitic*.

ja-pon-i-ca (jə-pŏn'ĭ-kă), *n.* [< Mod.Lat. *japonicus* (*-ca*), Japanese < Fr. *Japon*, Japan: see **japan**], **1**, the camellia, or Japan rose, a plant with white or red roselike flowers; **2**, the Japanese quince.

Ja-ques (jā'kwēz; jāk'wēs; zhāk), *n.* [< Fr. *Jacques* < Lat. *Jacobus* < Heb. *Ya'aqōb:* see **James**], in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a melancholy philosopher, attendant upon the exiled duke.

1jar (jär), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jarred (järd), *p.pr.* jarring], [prob. imit.], **1**, to give out a harsh sound; be discordant; **2**, to shake; vibrate; **3**, to clash; disagree:—*v.t.* **1**, to make discordant; **2**, to cause to shake:—*n.* **1**, a harsh sound; discord; **2**, a sudden shake or quivering; **3**, a conflict of opinion.

Syn., *v.* tremble, jolt, quiver, disturb. (Cf. shake.)

2jar (jär), *n.* [< Fr. *jarre* < Sp. *jarra* < Arab. *jarrah*, jar, jug], **1**, a more or less cylindrical, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass; **2**, the contents or capacity of such a vessel: **Leyden jar**, a glass jar coated nearly to the top outside and inside with tin foil and used as an electrical condenser (see illus. page 564).

3jar (jär), *n.* [M.E. *char* < A.S. *cerr*, a turn], a turn: obsolete except in *ajar*, and in *on the jar*, ajar.

***jar-di-nière** (zhär"dē"nyär'), *n.* [Fr. = female gardener; pot or stand for flowers < O.N.F. *gardin*, garden < O.L.G. *gardo*, a yard], an ornamental porcelain or metal flower stand or holder.

jar-gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* [O.F.: source uncertain], **1**, originally, the twitter of birds; hence,

unintelligible utterance; gibberish; 2, a mixture of two or more languages or dialects, such as pidgin English; 3, speech containing the peculiar expressions of a party, sect, etc.; cant; lingo; as, psychologists' *jargon*:—*v.i.* to use unintelligible speech.

Syn., *n.* gabble, argot, slang. (See language.)

jar-go-nelle (jär"gō-nĕl'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *jargon*], an early ripening variety of pear.

jarl (yärl; järl), *n.* [O.N. = nobleman], in old Norse history, a nobleman; a chieftain.

Jas. *abbr.* James; especially, a book of the New Testament of this name.

ja-sey (jā'zĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], *Humorous*, in England, a wig, especially one of worsted.

jas-mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* [< Arab. < Pers. *yāsmīn*, jasmine], 1, any of a genus (*Jasminum*) of shrubs of the olive family, bearing fragrant flowers; 2, any of various other shrubs, as the Carolina jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), a climbing shrub with evergreen leaves and handsome fragrant yellow flowers; 3, a perfume made from the flower of the jasmine: **jasmine oil**, an oil distilled from jasmine flowers, used in perfumery. Also, **jas'min**; **jes'sa-mine** (jĕs'ā-mĭn).

Ja-son (jā'sŭn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, son of Æson, who, at the bidding of his jealous uncle Pelias, organized the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis, and stole the Golden Fleece from King Æëtes with the help of the enchantress Medea, whom he married and later deserted for a princess of Corinth.

jas-per (jăs'pĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *jaspre* < Gk. *iaspis*, a bright stone < Oriental source], a many-shaded opaque variety of silica, partially quartz and akin to flint: usually red, brown, or yellow: sometimes polished and made into ornaments: *Bib.*, a stone, probably green chalcedony, used in the breastplate of the high priest (Ex. 28:20).

jaun-dice (jän'dĭs; jôn'dĭs), *n.* [< Fr. *jaunice*, jaundice < *jaune*, yellow < Lat. *galbinus*, greenish yellow < *galbus*, yellow], 1, a condition characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, due to the presence of bile in the blood, resulting from a variety of causes: also known as *icterus*; 2, a mental condition such as jealousy, which distorts the judgment: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -diced (-dĭst), *p.pr.* -dicing], 1, to affect with, or as with, jaundice; 2, to affect with envy or prejudice.—*p.adj.* **jaun'diced** (-dĭst).

jaunt (jänt; jônt), *n.* [source uncertain], a short excursion or ramble:—*v.i.* to roam; take a short trip: *Obs.*, 1, to jolt; 2, to trudge wearily.

Syn., *n.* excursion, journey, tour, trip, stroll.

jaunt-ing car a two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle with a seat for the driver in front and two back-to-back, lengthwise seats for passengers, with footboards over the wheels: used especially in Ireland.

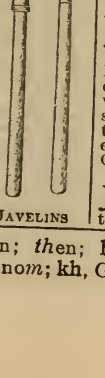
JAUNTING CAR

jaun-ty (jän'tĭ; jôn'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [< earlier *jantee* < Fr. *gentil*, genteel < Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to a clan], airy; gay; stylish; nonchalant.—*adv.* **jaun'ti-ly.**—*n.* **jaun'ti-ness.**

Ja-va man an apelike man whose fossil remains were found in Java: a species of pithecanthrope.

Jav-a-nese (jăv"ā-nēz'; -nēs), *n.* [< *Java*, nat. name], 1, a native or inhabitant of Java, an island of the Dutch East Indies; 2, the language of Java:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Java.

jave-lin (jăv'lĭn; jăv'ē-lĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *javeline*, javelin], a light spear to be thrown by hand.



JAVELINS

jaw (jô), *n.* [perhaps akin to *chew*, *chaw*], 1, *Anat.*, in man and most other vertebrates, one of the two bony structures which frame the mouth and in which the teeth are set: also called *jawbone*: in technical language called *maxilla* (upper) and *mandible* (lower); 2, the lower part of the cheek covering the jawbone; 3, anything that resembles an animal's jaw in form or power of gripping; as, the *jaws* of a vise: *Slang*, superfluous talk; scolding:—*v.i.* to talk tediously: *Colloq.*, to sermonize:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to scold; nag; lecture.

jay (jā), *n.* [< O.F. *jai*, a jay, perh. < O.H.G. *gāhi*, quick], any of several noisy, restless birds of Europe and America, akin to the crow, with bright, handsome feathers: especially, in the United States, the blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*): *Slang*, a chatterer: a poor actor: simpleton.

jay walk-er *Slang*, a pedestrian who ignores regular street crossings or traffic signals.

jazz (jăz), *n.* [source uncertain: traditionally from name of *Jasbo* Brown, a negro musician on the Mississippi in the 19th cent.], *Colloq.*, ragtime music, usually loud and in syncopated measures accompanied by novel and acrobatic musical effects, played generally on the trombone and nonorchestral instruments such as the banjo, mandolin, ukulele, saxophone, and piano, and deriving its distinguishing effect by the sliding from one tone to another:—*v.t.* 1, to play (music) so as to make it resemble jazz; 2, to render lively or slightly rowdy: with *up*:—*v.i.* to act in a gay, lively, or rowdyish way.

J. C. *abbr.* 1, Jesus Christ; 2, Julius Cæsar; 3, [Lat. *juriscconsultus*], one learned in the law; 4, Justice Clerk, a Scottish legal officer:—**J. C. D.**, [Lat. *juris civilis doctor*], Doctor of Civil Law:—**J. D.**, [Lat. *jurum doctor*; *juridicae doctor*], Doctor of Laws.

jeal-ous (jĕl'ŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *gelos*, jealous < L.L. *zelosus*, full of zeal < Gk. *zēlos*, zeal], 1, characterized by envy or suspicious fear; as, to be *jealous* of a man's prosperity; 2, apprehensive of a rival in affection; deeply resentful of successful rivalry; 3, intolerant of all but exclusive worship and love: said of God (Ex. 20:5); 4, suspiciously or anxiously watchful; as, to be *jealous* of a good name: *Archaic*, zealous; *Obs.*, apprehensive; afraid.—*adv.* **jeal'ous-ly.**

jeal-ous-y (jĕl'ŭs-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, envy; 2, resentment toward, or fear of, a rival; 3, insistence on exclusive affection; 4, watchful care.

Syn. envy. *Jealousy* is a passionate desire to keep what one has, intensified by the fear of losing it. In its noble sense, *jealousy* names a watchfulness and care that amount to zeal; as, the rights of a minor child should be preserved with *jealousy*. In its bad sense, *jealousy* is the green-eyed monster of fiction; it has the apprehensive or suspicious quality of fear, and is akin to anger, especially in its tendency to retaliation or revenge. *Envy* is a base passion, fed by the grudging hatred with which it covetously contemplates the advantages or possessions of others. *Envy* may be less intensely personal than *jealousy*, since one may feel *envy* of a friend without wishing him harm. *Jealousy* can be appeased, though often temporarily, by arguments, proofs, or the like, by the long-suffering object; *envy* is always sick over what others have and it lacks. *Envy* is found only between individuals; *jealousy* is also applicable to bodies of individuals; as, democracies show a proper *jealousy* of their liberties.

jean (jēn; jān), *n.* [prob. < M.E. *gene* < L.L. *Janua*, Genoa, whence it was brought], a kind of twilled cotton cloth: *pl.* clothes made of this cloth.

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to sneer at; make loud fun of; ridicule:—*v.i.* to speak in a sneering or sarcastic manner:—*n.* a sneer; coarse ridicule.

Syn., *v.* scoff, sneer, gibe, taunt, mock. To *scoff* is to direct mockery or insolent derision, especially at serious and sacred things, particularly at religion, as exemplified in Goldsmith's famous line, "and fools who came to *scoff* remained to pray." To *sneer* is to show contempt as by curling the lip, smiling derisively, or by other facial expression; one may *sneer* also by uttering derisive remarks, usually ironical, often covert. *Sneers* may be cast at a person, thing, or cause. *Gibes* and *jeers*, which are always uttered, are directed only toward persons; a *gibe* is ill-natured, often disguised under fair speech, and usually reproachful. A *jeer* is insulting, satirical, and unsoftened; as, he could stand the *jeers* of the crowd better than the privately bitter *gibes* of his wife. To *scoff* is irreverent; to *sneer*, *gibe*, and *jeer* are at best unfitting, at worst vulgar.

jeers (jērz), *n.pl.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, tackle for moving the lower yards of a vessel.

Jef-fer-so-ni-an (jĕf"ēr-sō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], characteristic of the American statesman, Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), or his principles or policies.

je-had (jē-häd'), *n.* [see **jihad**], a Mohammedan holy war. Also, **ja-had'**. See **ji-had'**, *Pfd. S.*

Je-ho-vah (jē-hō'vä), *n.* [16th-cent. Eng.], a reconstructed form, commonly used since the 17th century, of the proper name of the God of the Hebrews, formed by combining the consonants J H V H of *Yahaveh*, with J for Y, with the vowel points of the word *Adōnāi* (Lord), which in reading aloud was substituted by the Hebrews for the name Yahaveh, a word too sacred for ordinary utterance: the *Yahweh*, *Jahreh*, etc., of modern Biblical scholars; in devotional use, God, the Lord; the Almighty.—*adj.* **Je-ho'vic.**

Syn. God, Lord, Almighty, Deity, Creator.

Je-ho-vist (jē-hō'vĭst), *n.* 1, as established by modern critical research, the author of those portions of the Pentateuch in which God is spoken

of in the Hebrew as *Jehovah*, that is, *Yahweh*, or *Jahveh*, instead of as *Elohim*, as in other portions; **2**, one who maintains that the spelling and pronunciation *Jehovah* correspond to the original Hebrew.—*adj.* **Je"ho-vis'tic.**

Je-hu (jē'hū), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, a warrior and king of Israel, who drove his chariots furiously (2 Kings 9:20); hence, **jehu**, *Colloq.*, a driver of horses, especially a reckless driver.

je-june (jē-jōōn'), *adj.* [< Lat. *jejunus*, fasting; dry; empty], barren; dry; without interest; as, a *jejune* tale.—*adv.* **je-june'ly.**—*n.* **je-june'ness.**

je-ju-num (jē-jōō'nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna (-nə)], [L.L. < Lat. *jejunus*, empty: so called because formerly supposed to be empty after death], *Anat.*, the middle part of the small intestine, extending from the duodenum to the ileum (see *intestine*, illus.).

Je-kyll, Dr., and Mr. Hyde (jē'kĭl; hīd), the two personalities, different phases of the same individual, together forming the hero of a tale by Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll being a kindly physician who, by drinking a certain potion, can change to Mr. Hyde, a person of criminal tendencies, who is finally unable to recover his true character; hence, any person having two distinct personalities, especially an evil and a benevolent one.

jel-li-fy (jĕl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [see **jelly**], to make gelatinous:—*v.i.* to become like jelly.

jel-ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *gelée*, frost < Lat. *gelare*, to freeze], **1**, the juice of meat, fruit, etc., containing gelatin or a similar coagulant, becoming semisolid after boiling and cooling; **2**, hence, any substance of gelatinous consistency:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -lying], to become jelly or like jelly:—*v.t.* to cause to become jelly.—*p.adj.* **jel'lied.**

jel-ly-fish (jĕl'ĭ-fĭsh"), *n.* [*jelly*+*fish*], any of several marine invertebrates (phylum *Cœlenterata*), of disklike shape, varying size, and jellylike consistency (see *Cœlenterata*, illus.); a medusa.

jen-net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *genet* < Sp. *jinete*, light horseman], a small Spanish horse.

jen-ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jennies (-ĭz)], [familiar form of *Janet*], **1**, a machine for spinning; **2**, a female: used with or without the name of the creature; as, a *jenny* ass, or a *jenny*; **3**, [in allusion to designation JN], a wartime training airplane: **jenny wren**, an affectionate name for the wren.

jeop-ard-ize (jĕp'ər-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [see **jeopardy**], to endanger; expose to risk. Also, **jeop'ard.**

jeop-ard-y (jĕp'ər-dĭ), *n.* [< M.E. *iuparti*, risk < O.F. *iu parti*, a divided game < Lat. *jocus*, game+*partiri*, to divide], risk; peril; hazard.

Syn. harm, risk, insecurity, peril. (See danger.)

Jeph-thah (jĕf'thə), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, a judge in Israel who, in fulfilling a rash vow, sacrificed his only daughter (Judg. 11: 30–40).

je-quir-i-ty (jē-kwĭr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *jéquirity* < *jekiritī*, nat. name], a twining shrub of India, whose colored seeds, called *jequirity beans*, are used in medicine, for weights, and for ornaments.

Jer. *abbr.* Jeremiah: especially, a book in the Old Testament of that name.

jer-bo-a (jĕr-bō'ə), *n.* [< Arab. *yarbu'*, loin flesh; jerboa: in allusion to the strong leg muscles], any of a family (*Dipodidæ*) of ratlike, jumping rodents of the Old World, having short forelegs and a long tail.

JERBOA ($\frac{1}{10}$)

je-reed (jē-rēd'), *n.* [< Arab. *jarid*, javelin], **1**, a wooden javelin used by Turkish and Persian horsemen in mock battles; **2**, a game played with jereeds. Also, **jer-rid'**; **je-rid'.**

jer-e-mi-ad (jĕr"ē-mī'ăd), *n.* [see **Jeremiah**], a lamentation; tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint: so called in allusion to "Lamentations," a book in the Old Testament attributed to Jeremiah.

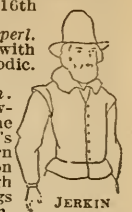
Jer-e-mi-ah (jĕr"ē-mī'ə), *n.* [Heb., prob. = exalted of the Lord], *Bib.*, **1**, a great Hebrew prophet of about 630–585 B.C.; **2**, a book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies. Also, **Jer'e-my** (-mē); in the Douay Bible, **Jer"e-mi'as** (-mī'ăs).

[1]jerk (jûrk), *v.t.* [source uncertain: prob. limit.], **1**, to give a quick pull, twist, or push to; **2**, to throw with a sudden, quick movement:—*v.i.* to move convulsively:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, quick pull, twist, push, or throw; **2**, a convulsive movement.

[2]jerk (jûrk), *v.t.* [< Amer. Sp. *charque* < Peruv. *ccharqui*, dried flesh], to cut into long, thin strips and dry in the sun, as beef:—*n.* beef so treated.

jer-kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* [source uncertain], a short, close-fitting coat or waistcoat, often of leather and sleeveless, worn by men in the 16th and 17th centuries.

jerk-y (jûr'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see [1]**jerk**], moving with quick starts and frequent stops; spasmodic.—*adv.* **jerk'i-ly.**—*n.* **jerk'i-ness.**



JERKIN

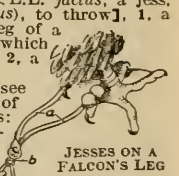
Jer-o-bo-am (jĕr"ō-bō"ăm), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, **1**, a Jewish leader who became the first king of the northern kingdom, Israel, while Solomon's son, Rehoboam, reigned over the southern kingdom, Judah (1 Kings 11–14); **2**, a son of Joash, and king of Israel, who, though wicked, brought prosperity (2 Kings 13:13): called Jeroboam II: **jeroboam**, *Slang*, a very large goblet or bottle.

jer-ry-built (jĕr'ĭ-bĭlt"), *adj.* [prob. abbr. of *Jeremiah*], flimsily built, as houses.

Jer-sey (jûr'zĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *Caesarea*, of Cæsar < *Caesar*], **1**, pertaining to the island of Jersey or to its breed of cattle; **2**, pertaining to New Jersey:—*n.* one of a breed of dairy cows that originated in the island of Jersey: **jersey**, **1**, a knitted fabric of silk, wool, or cotton; **2**, a close-fitting upper garment of this elastic fabric.

Je-ru-sa-lem ar-ti-choke a perennial American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*); also, its root, used as a vegetable.

jess (jĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *ges* (*get*) < L.L. *jactus*, a jess, a throw < Lat. *jacere* (*jactus*), to throw], **1**, a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk and provided with a ring to which is attached the falconer's leash; **2**, a streamer on a wreath or crown.



JESSES ON A FALCON'S LEG

a, jesses; *b*, swivel; *c*, leash.

jes-sa-mine (jĕs'ə-mĭn), *n.* [see **jasmine**], any of various shrubs with fragrant flowers: sometimes preferred in this spelling to distinguish certain American species. See **jas'mine**, *Pfd. S.*

Jes-se (jĕs'ē), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, a Hebrew of the time of Samuel and Saul, father of eight sons, the youngest of whom was David (1 Sam. 16).

Jes-si-ca (jĕs'ĭ-kə), *n.* in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Shylock's daughter.

jest (jĕst), *n.* [< O.F. *geste*, exploit < Lat. *gerere* (*gestus*), to do, perform], **1**, a joke; pleasantry; also, a taunt; jeer; **2**, the butt, or object, of a joke: *Obs.*, **1**, an exploit; **2**, a tale of adventure:—*v.i.* to joke; jeer; act or speak banteringly:—*v.t. Obs.*, to ridicule; banter.

jest-er (jĕs'tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who makes jokes; **2**, in medieval times, a court fool.

Je-su (jē'sū; yā'sōō), *n.* [vocative case of Lat. *Jesus*, q.v.], *Poet.*, Jesus: used in direct address.

Jes-u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* [see **Jesus**], **1**, a member of the Society of Jesus, an order of Roman Catholic missionary priests founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534: charged by its enemies with the use of crafty and intriguing methods; **2**, hence, a crafty intriguer.

Jes-u-it-ic (jĕz"ū-ĭt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Jesuits, or their reputed practices: **jesuitic**, cunning; secretive in method; crafty. Also, **Jes"u-it'i-cal**; **jes"u-it'i-cal.**

Jes-u-it-ism (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the principles, system, or practices of the Jesuits; **2**, subtlety; secret diplomacy.—*n.* **Jes'u-it-ry.**

Jes-u-its' bark cinchona, a tree growing in the region of the Andes, from the bark of which quinine is obtained: so called because its value was made known to Europe by the Jesuits.

Je-sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Heb. *Yēshūa'*, Jehovah is salvation < *Yāh*, Jehovah+*hōshīa*, to help: a common Hebrew proper name, also found as *Jeshua*, *Joshua*, *Jehoshua*], *Bib.*, **1**, the son of Mary and founder of the Christian religion (Matt. 1:20–21): called *Jesus of Nazareth* or *Jesus Christ*; **2**, the author of the apocryphal book Ecclesiasticus; **3**, any of several other characters, as Joshua and Justus (Heb. 4:8; Col. 4:11).

[1]jet (jĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting], [< Fr. *jeter* < L.L. *jectare* < Lat. *jactare*, to throw], to spurt out:—*v.i.* **1**, to shoot or spout out; **2**, to jut out: *Obs.*, to swagger:—*n.* **1**, a stream of fluid issuing in more or less cylindrical form from an opening; as, the whale spouts a *jet* of water; **2**, a spout or nozzle intended for the emission of a fluid, as gas.

[2]jet (jĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *jaiet*, jet], **1**, a hard, black, fossil substance, akin to coal, used extensively in making ornaments and buttons; **2**, the color of jet, a deep, glossy black:—*adj.* **1**, of jet; **2**, very black.

jet-sam (jĕt'săm), *n.* [see **jettison**], *Maritime Law*, **1**, goods thrown overboard to ease a ship

in peril; especially, such goods when washed ashore; 2, *Obs.*, jettison; the act of throwing goods overboard.

jet-ti-son (jĕt'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *getaison*, a throwing < Lat. *jactatio*, a throwing < *jacere* (*jactus*), to throw], *Maritime Law*, the throwing overboard of goods, especially to ease a ship in time of peril:—*v.t. Law*, to throw overboard in time of peril.

1jet-ty (jĕt'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *jetee*, structure extending out < *jeter*, to throw: see **1jet**], 1, a structure extending into the water, used as a pier or as a wall to protect a harbor or to direct currents; 2, a projecting part of a building:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -tying], to jut out or project.

2jet-ty (jĕt'ĭ), *adj.* [see **2jet**], 1, made of jet; 2, like jet in color; of a deep, glossy black.

***jeu d'es-prit** (zhœ" dĕs"prē'), [*pl.* jeux (zhœ")], [Fr. = play of mind], a witticism.

Jew (jū; jōō), *n.* [< Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob], originally, a member of the tribe of Judah; now, in religion, an adherent of Judaism; in race, a Hebrew or Israelite, derived from a Semitic tribe which first achieved importance in Palestine, but is now found, with more or less local modification from the original Semitic type, in most countries of the world.—*n. fem.* **Jew'ess.**

jew-el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *joel*, jewel, perh. < Lat. *gaudium*, joy, or *jocus*, play], 1, a gem or precious stone, especially one cut for use in personal adornment; 2, a valuable ornament or trinket set with precious stones or gems; 3, a piece of precious stone or similar hard substance used to form a durable bearing in the works of a timepiece; 4, a person or thing especially loved; anything excellent or precious:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jeweled or jewelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* jeweling or jewelling], 1, to furnish or adorn with precious stones or something resembling them; 2, to fit, as the works of a timepiece, with jewels as bearings.

jew-el-er (jū'ĕl-ĕr; jōō'ĕl-ĕr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels. Also, **jew'el-ler.**

jew-el-ry (jū'ĕl-rĭ; jōō'-), *n.* 1, gems, ornaments of gold and silver, etc., collectively; 2, the art or trade of a jeweler. Also, *Br.*, **jew'el-ler-y.**

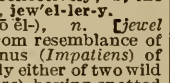
jew-el-weed (jū'ĕl-wēd"; jōō ĕl-), *n.* [*jewel* + *1weed*, prob. from resemblance of flower to an earring], any of a genus (*Impatiens*) of herbs of the balsam family, especially either of two wild American species (*I. aura* and *I. biflora*) having spotted yellow or orange flowers and thin, silvery leaves, growing in damp, shady places: also called *touch-me-not.*

jew-fish (jū'fĭsh"; jōō'-), *n.* [*Jew* + *fish*], any of several large sea basses (family *Serranidæ*).

Jew-ish (jū'ĭsh; jōō'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **Jew**], pertaining to, or like, the Jews or their customs: **Jewish calendar**, the calendar based on the lunar month, used by the ancient Jews (for full statement, see App. I).

Jew-ry (jū'rĭ; jōō'rĭ), *n.* 1, Judea; 2, the part of a town inhabited by Jews; 3, the Hebrew race.

jew's-harp (jūz'-härp"; jōōz'-), *n.* 1, a small lyre-shaped musical instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and struck by the finger, gives forth tones; 2, the fastening or shackle by which a chain cable is attached to an anchor ring. Also, **jews'-harp".**


JEW'S-HARP

Jez-e-bel (jĕz'ē-bĕl), *n.* [< Heb.], 1, *Bib.*, the evil wife of Ahab, king of Israel (2 Kings 9:30); 2, a bold or wicked woman.

1jib (jĭb), *n.* [perh. abbr. of *gibbet*, q.v.], 1, a three-cornered sail extending beyond the bow of the vessel, set on a stay, and stretching from the head of the foretopmast to the jib boom or bowsprit (see *sail*, illus.); 2, the projecting arm or beam of a crane or lifting machine, from which the load is hung. Also, **jibb.**

2jib (jĭb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jibbed (jĭbd), *p.pr.* jibbing], [source uncertain], to move restlessly backward and sidewise, as a horse in harness; balk.

3jib (jĭb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jibbed (jĭbd), *p.pr.* jibbing], [perh. akin to *gybe*, q.v.], *Naut.*, to shift suddenly from one side of the boat to the other, as a sail or boom in tacking:—*v.t.* to shift from one side to the other; as, to *jib* a sail. Also, **jibb.**

jib boom [*1jib* + *1boom*], a spar which serves to prolong the bowsprit of a vessel, and to which a jib is fastened (see *bowsprit*, illus.).

1jibe (jīb), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jibed (jībd), *p.pr.* jibing], [see **gybe**], 1, to shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail or boom when the vessel is running before the wind and changes its course so that the wind must strike the other side of the sail; 2, to change course as a vessel, with such a shift. See **gybe**, *Pfd. S.*

2jibe (jīb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jibed (jībd), *p.pr.* jibing], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to harmonize, as two statements; agree; also, to get along (with a person).

3jibe (jīb), *n.* [see **gibe**], a scoff; taunt:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jibed (jībd), *p.pr.* jibing], to sneer at:—*v.i.* to scoff; sneer. See **gibe**, *Pfd. S.*

jif-fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* jiffies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, an instant; a moment.

jig (jĭg), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a rapid, irregular dance, or the music for it, often in triple time: also written *gigue*; 2, a prank or practical joke; 3, a guiding tool or a template; 4, any of various jolting devices, used especially in mining; 5, a fishhook, or set of hooks, with loaded shanks, used in trolling:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jigged (jĭgd), *p.pr.* jigging], 1, to dance a jig; 2, to use a jig for fishing:—*v.t.* 1, to sing or play in a lively manner suggestive of a jig; 2, to fashion with the aid of a guiding tool or template, called a jig; 3, to drill with a jolting mechanism; 4, to sift (ore) by jolting in a jig.

JIG, 5

1jig-ger (jĭg'ĕr), *n.* 1, one who jigs; 2, any of various mechanical contrivances, especially one working with a jerky motion: in particular, a device for washing or separating ore by jolting it; 3, a small sail and tackle for yawl or canoe; 4, a drink of spirits; a dram; 5, a measure of 1½ fluid ounces, used especially in mixing alcoholic beverages: *Colloq.*, a thing; object; also, a contrivance; gadget: used often of objects of which the real name is unknown: *Golf*, a club with a narrrow iron head with considerable loft, or slope, used for approach shots: **jigger mast**, the after mast of a four-masted or a yawl-rigged vessel.

2jig-ger (jĭg'ĕr), *n.* [see **chigoe**], 1, in the southern United States, any of various mites, the larvæ of which burrow under the skin: sometimes called *chigoe*; 2, in the West Indies, the chigoe (which see), a flea parasitic on man. Also, **chig're; chig'ger.**

jig-gle (jĭg'l), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jiggled (-ld), *p.pr.* jiggling], [freq. of *jig*, q.v.], to move jerkily back and forth; joggle:—*n.* a slight, jerky movement.

jig-jog (jĭg'-jŏg"), *n.* [reduplication of *jig*], a jolt:—*adj.* having a jolting motion:—*adv.* joltingly.

jig saw a scroll saw; a saw with a very narrow blade held in a frame, moved vertically back and forth, usually by hand or by a treadle: used to cut along curved or irregular lines.

ji-had (jē-hädʹ), *n.* [< Arab. *jihād*, holy war], 1, a holy war against the enemies of the Mohammedan faith; 2, any bitter war for religion or principle. Also, **ja-had'** (jä-hädʹ); **je-had'** (jē-hädʹ).

jill (jĭl), *n.* [see **gill**], 1, a young woman; sweetheart: preferably, *gill*; 2, the female of a ferret or weasel.

jilt (jĭlt), *n.* [prob. < obs. *gillot*, dim. of *Gill*, a girl's name, q.v.], one who capriciously discards a lover; an extreme coquette:—*v.t.* to discard or desert (a lover):—*v.i.* to desert a lover.—*n.* **jilt'er.**

jim (jĕm), *n.* [Arab.], the fifth letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *j*: as a numerical symbol, 3.

Jim Crow [< refrain of old Negro song: prob. < *Jim*, for James + *2crow*], a Negro.

jim-my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz)], [< *James*], a short crowbar used by burglars:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -mying], to force (open) with a jimmy.

jimp (jĭmp), *adj.* [source uncertain], *Sc.*, 1, slender; graceful; trim; 2, scanty; scarce.

Jim-son weed (jĭm'sn), [orig. *Jamestown weed* < place in Virginia, whither it was probably carried from Asia], a coarse, poisonous plant (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family, having trumpet-shaped flowers and globose, usually prickly, fruit: also called *thorn apple*; rarely, *Jamestown weed.*

jin-gle (jĭng'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [imit.], to cause to give a tinkling, metallic sound; as, he *jingled* his keys:—*v.i.* to give a tinkling, metallic sound:—*n.* 1, a metallic sound, as of clinking coins, or the motion which produces it; 2, a pleasing or catchy succession of sounds or rimes; also, verse having such a succession of sounds or rimes, usually with little sense; a simple little riming song; 3, a covered, two-wheeled car used in Australia and Ireland.

jin-go (jĭng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz)], [orig. conjurers' gibberish], one who favors an aggressive policy in foreign affairs, or who boasts noisily of his country's warlike achievements: used in reproach: so called from the expression *by jingo* in a patriotic song popular in England in 1878: **by jingo**, a mild or jocular oath:—*adj.* characteristic of, or pertaining to, an aggressive foreign policy.—*n.* **jin'go-ism.**—*adj.* **jin'go-is'tic.**

jinks (jĭngks), *n. pl.* [prob. imit.], pranks; hilarity: chiefly in the phrase *high jinks.*

jin-ni (jĭ-nēʹ), *n.* [*pl.* jinn (jĭn), often used as *sing.*], [< Arab. *jinnī*, a demon], a supernatural being, believed to be able to assume both animal and human forms, and to be subject to magic control, often appearing in Mohammedan tales. Also, **jin-nee'; ge'nie.**

jin-rik-i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä), *n.* [< Jap. *jin*, man + *riki*, power + *sha*, vehicle], a small, Japanese, two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also, **jin-rik'sha; jin-rick'sha; jin-rick'shaw.**

JINRIKISHA

jinx (jĭngks), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, anything supposed to bring bad luck; a hoodoo; a Jonah.

jit-ney (jĭt'nĭ), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *jeton*, a small metal disk], *Slang*, a five-cent piece; nickel: *Colloq.*, a conveyance, especially an automobile, in which passengers are carried for a small fare:—*v.i. Colloq.*, **1**, to travel by jitney, or short-distance automobile bus; **2**, to operate such a conveyance.—*n.* **jit'ney-man.**

jit-ter (jĭt'ẽr), *v.i.* [imit.], to be extremely nervous: —*n.* a state of nervous excitability: **jitters**, extreme nervousness.—*adj.* **jit'ter-y.**

jiu-jit-su (jo͞o'jĭt"so͞o), *n.* [see **jujutsu**], a Japanese weaponless method of self-defense. Also, **jiu'jut"su** (-jo͞ot"-). See **ju'jut"su**, *Pfd. S.*

Jj. *abbr.* Justices:—**jn.**, junction (also, **jnc.; junc.**): —**Jno.**, John:—**Jo.**, Joel.

jo (jō), *n.* [*pl.* joes (jōz)], [perh. Sc. form of *joy*], *Sc.*, a sweetheart of either sex. Also, **joe.**

¹job (jŏb), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a piece of work, especially of an odd or occasional kind or one undertaken for a fixed price; **2**, any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at public expense: *Colloq.*, **1**, one's business situation; employment; **2**, any event or circumstance:—*adj.* bought, sold, or handled in the gross, or as a total; as, a *job* lot:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jobbed (jŏbd), *p.pr.* jobbing], **1**, to buy up (goods) for resale in smaller quantities; buy and sell as a broker; **2**, to do by the lot or by the piece; sublet, as parts of a process such as tailoring; **3**, to effect by corrupt political methods:—*v.i.* **1**, to do work of an occasional nature; work by the job or lot; **2**, to act as a broker or middleman; **3**, to secure private advantage under pretense of serving others or the public.

²job (jŏb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jobbed (jŏbd), *p.pr.* jobbing], [prob. imit.], to prod; jab:—*v.i.* to make a thrust or prod:—*n.* a slight stab; thrust.

Job (jōb), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, **1**, the hero of a poetical book of the Old Testament, who patiently suffered much affliction; **2**, the book containing his story: **Job's comforter**, one who, under pretense of sympathy or comfort, increases distress.

job-ber (jŏb'ẽr), *n.* [see ¹**job**], **1**, a middleman; **2**, in England, a middleman operating between stockbrokers; **3**, one who transacts public business for his own private interests; **4**, one who works by the job.

job-ber-y (jŏb'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], low scheming for private advantage or political ends.

Jo-cas-ta (jō-kăs'tȧ), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of Laius, king of Thebes, who unwittingly married her son, Œdipus, supposedly dead, and killed herself upon discovering her crime.

jock-ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eys (-ĭz)], [< Sc. *Jock*, Jack], **1**, one hired to ride a horse in a race; a groom; **2**, a dealer in horses; **3**, a cheat; an unfair trader:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eyed (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -eying], **1**, to cheat or deceive; **2**, in racing, to jostle against; hinder by riding unfairly:—*v.i.* **1**, to cheat; be tricky; **2**, to seek to secure a legitimate advantage by maneuvering.—*n.* **jock'ey-ism.**—*n.* **jock'ey-ing.**

jock-o (jŏk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [Fr. < *engeco* < *ncheko*, nat. Afr. name], a chimpanzee or ape.

jo-cose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *jocosus*, sportive < *jocus*, jest], sportive; full of jokes; humorous; merry; as, a *jocose* manner.—*adv.* **jo-cose'ly.**—*n.* **jo-cose'ness.**—*n.* **jo-cos'i-ty** (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

Syn. facetious, droll, playful, waggish, funny, jocular. —*Ant.* doleful, sad, mournful, surly, dispirited, sober.

joc-u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *jocularis*, sportive < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, jest], **1**, making jokes; **2**, done as a joke.—*adv.* **joc'u-lar-ly.**

Syn. jocose, merry, blithe, sportive, good-humored.

joc-u-lar-i-ty (jŏk"ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, merriment; **2**, inclination to joke or make fun.

joc-und (jŏk'ŭnd; *Br.* jō'kŭnd), *adj.* [< O.F. *jocond* < Lat. *jucundus*, pleasant < *jurare*, to please], jovial; sportive; gay; as, *jocund* spring or dances.—*adv.* **joc'und-ly.**—*n.* **jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ).

jodh-purs (jŏd'po͝orz; jŏd'pûrz), *n.pl.* [< Jodhpur, city of India], a kind of riding breeches made to fit close from the knee to the ankle.

Jo-el (jō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb.], an ancient Hebrew prophet, or an Old Testament book of his preachings.

joe-pye weed (jō"-pī'), [source uncertain], *Bot.*, a tall plant (*Eupatorium purpureum*) of the composite family, with whorled leaves and purple flowers: also called *trumpetweed.*

jog (jŏg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jogged (jŏgd), *p.pr.* jogging], [prob. imit.], **1**, to push or shake lightly; nudge; **2**, hence, to arouse gently; as, to *jog* the memory:—*v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion; also, to make one's way laboriously:—*n.* **1**, a slight push or shake; **2**, a slow trot; **3**, a notch: *Colloq.*, an irregularity of line or surface.—*n.* **jog'ger.**

jog-gle (jŏg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* joggled (-ld), *p.pr.* joggling], [prob. freq. of *jog*, q.v.], **1**, to join, as timbers, with a notch or angle in one fitted to hold a projection in the other; **2**, to shake slightly; nudge: —*v.i.* to totter:—*n.* **1**, a sudden shake or push; **2**, a joint of stones or timbers made by fitting a projection of one into an indentation in the other, to prevent slipping; **3**, a projection, notch, or dowel, used to make such a joint: **joggle post**, a post furnished with shoulders to prevent slipping; a king-post.

jog trot a slow, regular gait; hence, a monotonous repetition or routine; an easy-going way.

jo-han-nes (jō-hăn'ēz), *n.* [Mod. Latin = John: named for John V], a former Portuguese gold coin worth about $8.81.

John (jŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Iōannēs* < Heb. *Yehōkhānān*], *Bib.*, **1**, one of the twelve apostles, a son of Zebedee: traditional author of the Fourth Gospel, the three Epistles bearing his name, and the Book of Revelation; **2**, the Fourth Gospel; **3**, any of the three epistles in the New Testament ascribed to the apostle John: **John the Baptist**, a preacher of repentance who preceded and baptized Jesus and was put to death by Herod at the request of his wife, Herodias (Matt. 3); **John Bull**, an Englishman; also, the English collectively; **John Doe**, (dō), a fictitious name for a party to any transaction, especially at law.

John-a-dreams (jŏn'ȧ-drēmz'), *n.* [corr. of *John of Dreams*], a dreamy idler.

John Do-ry [see ²**dory**], a brightly colored European marine food fish (*Zeus faber*), or any member of its family (*Zeidæ*). Also, **john do'ree.**

john-ny-cake (jŏn'ĭ-kāk"), *n.* [source uncertain], a flat cake of corn meal mixed with milk or water, eggs, etc., and baked; a hoecake.

join (join), *v.t.* [< O.F. *joindre* < Lat. *jungere*, to join], **1**, to unite; connect; put or bring together; unite in marriage; **2**, to unite with; become a member of; as, to *join* a club; the lane *joins* the highway; **3**, to engage in, with others; as, to *join* battle; **4**, to be adjacent to; adjoin:—*v.i.* **1**, to be in contact; be adjacent; **2**, to become associated or united; come together as one:—*n.* a joint or union.

Syn., *v.* unite, consolidate, couple, associate. (See combine.)—*Ant.*, *v.* separate, detach, dissolve.

join-der (join'dẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *joindre*, to join, taken as noun: see **join**], *Law*, the joining of two or more causes of action in the same declaration.

join-er (join'ẽr), *n.* [see **join**], **1**, one who or that which joins; **2**, specifically, a skilled workman who finishes the inside woodwork for houses or who makes furniture: *Colloq.*, one who joins many societies; a good fellow.

join-er-y (join'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* skilled work in wood; the art of making furniture.

joint (joint), *n.* [O.F., p.p. of *joindre* < Lat. *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], **1**, the place where two or more things are united; especially, the union of bones into a movable or immovable articulation; a hinge; the part between two joinings; **2**, a large piece of meat cut for roasting: *Geol.*, one of a series of cracks intersecting a mass of rock, dividing it into more or less regular blocks: *Slang*, a low resort:—*adj.* **1**, united; combined; **2**, used, held, or shared by two or more: **joint-stock company**, *Econ.*, a company like a corporation in that its capital is divided into transferable shares of stock, but like a partnership in that shareholders are individually liable without limit for the debts of the company, except in States in which specific legislation decrees limited liability:—*v.t.* **1**, to form with joints; articulate; **2**, in joinery, to prepare the edge of, as of a board to fit another; **3**, to cut, as meat, into parts or joints.—*adv.* **joint'ly.**—*n.* **joint'er.**

join-ture (join'tûr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *junctura*, a joining < *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], *Law*, a settlement accepted by a wife, by which, upon her husband's death, she inherits certain specified property from his (or their joint) estate, in lieu of her right, called a *dower right*, by which she could inherit a life interest in a portion (usually a third) of his real property: *Rare*, a joining:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to settle property upon (a wife) in place of her dower right.—*n. fem. Law*, **joint'ress.**

joist (joist), *n.* [< O.F. *giste*, a place to lie on, a beam < *gesir* < Lat. *jacēre*, to lie], a horizontal

timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened (for illus. see *frame house*):—*v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* [prob. < Lat. *jocus*, jest], **1**, something said or done to cause mirth; a witticism; jest; **2**, a laughingstock:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* joked (jōkt), *p.pr.* joking], to make fun of:—*v.i.* to jest.

jok-er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who makes or tells humorous stories or plays pranks; **2**, an extra card used in certain card games, usually the highest trump; **3**, a disguised nullifying clause, as in a legislative measure; hence, any concealed obstruction or difficulty.

jole (jōl), *n.* [see ¹jowl], **1**, the jaw; **2**, a dewlap or wattle; **3**, the fore part of a fish. See **jowl**, *Pfd. S.*

jol-li-fi-ca-tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **jollify**], merrymaking; festivity.

jol-li-fy (jŏl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *joli*, gay + *-fier* (< Lat. *facere*, to make)], *Colloq.*, to make merry:—*v.i.* to be merry.

jol-li-ty (jŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **jolly**], the state of being merry, gay, or sportive.

jol-ly (jŏl'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* jollier, *superl.* jolliest], [< O.F. *joli*, gay], **1**, full of life and mirth; gay; **2**, causing mirth or gaiety:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jollied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* jollying], *Slang*, **1**, to flatter; treat pleasantly in the hope of obtaining a favor; **2**, to make good-humored fun of:—*adv.* *Colloq.*, in Great Britain, very; uncommonly:—*n.* a ship's small boat; a jolly-boat.—*adv.* **jol'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ).—*n.* **jol'li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* gay, festive, merry, jovial. (See joyful.)

jol-ly-boat (jŏl'ĭ-bōt"), *n.* a ship's small boat, used for general or rough work; a jolly.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to shake by sudden jerks and jars:—*v.i.* to have a jerky motion:—*n.* a sudden jerk or stop.—*n.* **jolt'er.**

Jo-nah (jō'nȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Yōnāh*, dove], **1**, *Bib.*, a minor Hebrew prophet; also, a book of the Old Testament, which tells the history of the prophet Jonah (see *Bible*, Note): in the Douay Bible, *Jonas*; **2**, one who brings ill luck.

Jon-a-than (jŏn'ȧ-thăn), *n.* [< Heb. *Yehōnāthān*, gift of Jehovah], **1**, *Bib.*, the son of King Saul and close friend of David (1 Sam. 18–20); **2**, jocularly, the United States, Uncle Sam; hence, a typical American: usually, *Brother Jonathan.*

***jon-gleur** (zhōn'glûr'), *n.* [Fr. < same source as *juggle*, q.v.], in medieval France and England, an itinerant minstrel.

jon-quil (jŏn'kwĭl; jŭng'kwĭl), *n.* [< Lat. dim. of *juncus*, rush], **1**, a plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*) of the amaryllis family, with yellow or white fragrant flowers and very short crown, growing from perennial bulbs; **2**, a pale yellow color. Also, **jon'quille.**

jo-rum (jō'rŭm), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, **1**, a large drinking bowl; **2**, its contents.

Jos-eph (jō'zĕf), *n.* [< Heb. *Yōsēph*, he shall add], *Bib.*, **1**, a Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, sold into Egypt by his brothers (Gen. 37:28); **2**, the husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus (Matt. 1:18–25); **3**, the rich man of Arimathæa who buried Jesus (Matt. 27:57–60): **joseph**, **1**, a coat worn by women in the 18th century as a riding habit; **2**, a similar coat for men.

josh (jŏsh), *v.t.* [perh. < *Josh* Billings (1818–85), Am. humorist], *Slang*, to hold up to ridicule; banter:—*n.* *Slang*, good-natured raillery; pleasantry.

Josh-u-a (jŏsh'ū-ȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Yehōshūa*, God of salvation: see **Jesus**], *Bib.*, an Old Testament leader of the Israelites, successor to Moses; also, a book of the Old Testament giving his history (see *Bible*, Note). Also, in the Douay Bible, **Jos'u-e** (jŏs'ū-ē).

Jo-si-ah (jō-sī'ȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Yōshiyāh*, given of the Lord], *Bib.*, a king of Judah (2 Kings 22–23).

joss (jŏs), *n.* [prob. < Port. *deos* < Lat. *deus*, god], a Chinese household divinity or idol: **joss house**, a Chinese temple: **joss stick**, a stick made of hardened paste of scented wood, burned as incense, as a measure of ti ne at night, etc.

jos-tle (jŏs'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], [earlier *justle*, freq. of O.F. *juster*, to joust < Lat. *juxtare*, to approach], to push against; run against and shake; elbow:—*n.* a collision, as of pedestrians; bumping; elbowing.

jot (jŏt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting], [< Gk. *iōta*, the letter *i*], to make a memorandum of: with *down*:—*n.* a tittle or small particle.

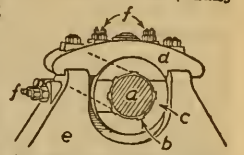
Jo-tunn (yō'tōon), *n.* [< O.N. = giant], *Teut. Myth.*, a giant. Also, **Jo'tun**; **Jö'tunn** (yö'tōon).

Jo-tunn-heim (yō'tōon-hām), *n.* [< O.N. = giant's home], the home of the Teutonic giants, at the edge of the world. Also, **Jo'tunn-heimr** (-hāmr); **Jö'tunn-heim** (yö'-); **Jö'tunn-heimr.**

joule (joul; commonly, jōōl), *n.* [< J. P. *Joule* (1818–89), Eng. physicist], *Elec.*, a unit of work or energy, practically equivalent to the work done, or heat generated, in maintaining for one second a current of one ampere through a resistance of one ohm; ten million ergs.

jounce (jouns), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jounced (jounst), *p.pr.* jouncing], [source uncertain], to shake up and down; jolt; bounce:—*n.* a jolt.

jour-nal (jûr'nȧl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *diurnalis*, daily < *dies*, day], **1**, a daily record of news or events; **2**, hence, a daily record kept by a legislative body; **3**, a daily newspaper or other periodical; **4**, a diary; **5**, a daybook; in double-entry bookkeeping, a book in which each transaction is entered, with record of the accounts to which it is debited and credited: *Naut.* a ship's log book; the log; *Mech.*, that portion of an axle, spindle, or rotating shaft that rests or turns in a bearing: **journal box**, **1**, the bearing for a journal (see illus.); **2**, a casing inclosing a bearing and journal.



JOURNAL IN JOURNAL BOX

a, end of shaft (journal); *b*, bearing surface (babbitting); *c*, bearing box, consisting of three adjustable parts; *d*, cap; *e*, frame; *f*, *f*, adjusting bolts and lock nuts.

jour-nal-ism (jûr'nȧl-ĭzm), *n.* the occupation of publishing, or writing for, newspapers or periodicals.—*n.* **jour'nal-ist.**—*adj.* **jour'nal-is'tic.**

jour-nal-ize (jûr'nȧl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to enter in a day-book or other record:—*v.i.* to keep a daily record or diary.

jour-ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *journée*, to journey < *jornee*, day, day's work, day's journey < L.L. *diurnata*, daily < Lat. *dies*, day], **1**, a passage or expedition from one place to another, especially by land; travel; **2**, the amount of time consumed or space covered in travel: *Obs.*, a day's work or travel:—*v.i.* to travel, especially by land, from one place to another.

Syn., *n.* tour, trip, excursion, jaunt.

jour-ney-man (jûr'nĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*journey* (in obs. sense of day's work; work; labor) + *man*], a mechanic or craftsman who has served his apprenticeship or learned a trade and works for another, especially by the day.

jour-ney-work (jûr'nĭ-wûrk"), *n.* [*journey* (see **journeyman**) + *work*], mechanical or routine work; hack work.

joust (jŭst; jōōst), *n.* [see ²just], a combat with lances between mounted knights:—*v.i.* to engage in a joust. See ²just, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **joust'er.**

Jove (jōv), *n.* [< stem of oblique cases of Lat. *Jupiter* (*Joris*), Jupiter], **1**, *Rom. Myth.*, Jupiter; **2**, *Poet.*, the planet Jupiter.—*adj.* **Jo'vi-an.**

jo-vi-al (jō'vĭ-ȧl), *adj.* jolly; merry; as, he was always a *jovial* comrade: **Jovial**, *Obs.*, of or pertaining to the god Jupiter, or the planet, which was thought to have a benignant influence over men.—*adv.* **jo'vi-al-ly.**—*n.* **jo'vi-al'i-ty.**—*n.* **jo'vi-al-ness.**

Syn. festive, gay, mirthful, good-natured. (See joyful.)

¹jowl (jōl; joul), *n.* [< confusion of M.E. *jowle* < A.S. *ceafl*, jaw, and M.E. *cholle* < A.S. *ceolur*, throat], **1**, the jaw or cheek; **2**, a dewlap; **3**, a wattle; **4**, the head and contiguous parts of a fish. Also, **jole.**

²jowl (jōl; joul), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Obs.* or *Sc.*, to strike, as a bell:—*v.i.* *Obs.* or *Sc.*, to sound or strike:—*n.* *Obs.* or *Sc.*, the sound or toll of a bell.

joy (joi), *n.* [< O.F. *joie* < Lat. *gaudium*, joy], **1**, the emotion of gladness; happiness; gaiety; **2**, that which inspires gladness: **Joy**, *Class. Myth.*, one of the three Graces; Euphrosyne:—*v.i.* to rejoice or be glad; as, to *joy* in happiness:—*v.t.* to gladden.

Syn., *n.* (see happiness).—*Ant.*, *n.* grief, gloom.

joy-ance (joi'ȧns), *n.* *Archaic*, delight; gaiety; festivity; enjoyment.

joy-ful (joi'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, full of joy; **2**, showing joy; as, a *joyful* manner; **3**, causing joy.—*adv.* **joy'ful-ly.**—*n.* **joy'ful-ness.**

Syn. festive, glad, happy, gay, joyous, jolly, jovial. *Joyful* describes that which produces or inspires keenly pleasurable emotions; it connotes, usually, expression or demonstration; as, bells rang in the *joyful* tidings; he was wildly *joyful* over his success. *Joyous* describes rather an innate, bubbling quality; as, the *joyous* smile of the proud mother; *joyous* laughter. *Jolly* and *jovial* often suggest good-natured mirth; a *jovial* company is festive; a *jolly* company is merry, often hilarious.

joy-less (joi'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without gladness; gloomy; despairing; **2**, incapable of causing joy; unenjoyable.—*adv.* **joy'less-ly.**—*n.* **joy'less-ness.**

joy-ous (joi'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, full of joy; **2**, showing joy; **3**, causing joy; as, a *joyous* occasion.—*adv.* **joy'ous-ly.**—*n.* **joy'ous-ness.**

Syn. (see joyful).—*Ant.* doleful, sad, gloomy.

joy ride *Slang* or *Colloq.*, 1, a ride in a motor car characterized by reckless driving and, usually, rowdyism or impropriety; 2, any reckless ride.

joy stick *Slang*, in an airplane, the lever which operates the movable planes for the purpose of controlling its motion: also called *control stick*.

J. P. *abbr.* Justice of the Peace:—**Jr.**, Junior (also, **jr.**; **Jun.**; **jun.**; **Junr.**; **junr.**).

Ju-bal (jōō′băl), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, son of Lamech: inventor of the harp and organ (Gen. 4:21).

ju-bi-lant (jōō′bĭ-lănt), *adj.* [see **jubilate**], 1, uttering songs of triumph; 2, shouting with joy; exultingly glad.—*adv.* **ju′bi-lant-ly.**

ju-bi-late (jōō′bĭ-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *jubilare* (-*atus*), to shout for joy < *jubilum*, a shout], to utter triumphant rejoicing: **Jubilate** (jū″bĭ-lā′tē; yōō″bē-lä′tä), *n.* 1, the 100th Psalm: from its opening word in the Latin version; 2, in ritualistic church services, the canticle beginning "Oh be joyful in the Lord"; also, its musical setting; hence, 3, any hymn of rejoicing; 4, the third Sunday after Easter.—*n.* **ju″bi-la′tion.**

ju-bi-lee (jōō′bĭ-lē), *n.* [< Fr. *jubilé* < L.L. *jubilaeus* (*annus*), (year) of jubilee < Gk. *iōbēlaios* < Heb. *yōbēl*, ram, ram's-horn trumpet, used in announcing the grand sabbatical year: confused also with Lat. *jubilum*, shout], 1, a Jewish festival celebrated every fiftieth year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; 2, the fiftieth anniversary of an event, its commemoration, or celebration: often, also, twenty-fifth anniversary; 3, *R. C. Ch.*, a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope, formerly every twenty-fifth year, now at any time; 4, any occasion of rejoicing; also, any expression of joy.

Jud. *abbr.* 1, Judges, the seventh book of the Old Testament (also, **Judg.**); 2, Judith; 3, judicial.

Ju-dah (jōō′dȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Yehūdāh*, praised], 1, a common Jewish personal name: also written *Judas* and *Jude*; specifically, 2, a son of Jacob and Leah; 3, the powerful tribe descended from him, from which sprang the house of David; also, the district of southern Palestine in which the tribe lived; 4, the kingdom formed of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, when the other ten tribes seceded (1 Kings 12:16–20).

Ju-da-ic (jōō-dā′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Ioudaïkos* < *Ioudaios*, a Jew < Heb.: see **Judah**], pertaining to the Jews. Also, **Ju-da′i-cal.**

Ju-da-ism (jōō′dā-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the religious ceremonies and doctrines of the Jews; 2, conformity to Jewish rites and customs.

Ju-da-ize (jōō′dā-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* izing], to practice or be converted to Judaism:—*v.t.* to convert to Judaism.

Ju-da-iz-er (jōō′dā-īz″ẽr), *n.* 1, one who conforms to, or advocates, Judaism; 2, in the early Christian church, a Jew who, though converted to Christianity, honored the ancient laws of Moses.

Ju-das (jōō′dȧs), *n.* [see **Judah**], *Bib.*, 1, the Greek and Latin form of the Jewish name *Judah*; specifically, 2, the disciple who betrayed Jesus (Matt. 26:14, 15, 48, 49): called in full *Judas Iscariot*; hence, one who betrays another under pretense of friendship; 3, a brother of Jesus (Matt. 13.55) 4, a disciple who is identified by the phrase "not Iscariot" (John 14:22).

Ju-das tree [from legend that Judas hanged himself on a European species of this tree], 1, any of a genus (*Cercis*) of shrubs or small trees, especially a species (*C. canadensis*) bearing brilliant, rose-pink flowers early in the spring, before the leaves appear: common in the eastern United States south of New York; 2, a European species of elder.

Jude (jōōd), *n.* [see **Judah**], *Bib.*, 1, an epistle of the New Testament; 2, its author, who speaks of himself as "brother of James," and is thought to be the Judas who was one of the brothers of Jesus.

Ju-de-an (jōō-dē′ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Judaeus*, pertaining to the Jews: see **Jew**], pertaining to Judea, the land of Judah:—*n.* a Jew. Also, **Ju-dæ′an.**

Judg. *abbr.* Judges, the seventh book of the Old Testament (also, **Jud.**).

judge (jŭj), *n.* [< O.F. *juge* < Lat. *judex* (*judicis*), judge < *jus*, right + -*dicus*, speaking], 1, the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and decide civil and criminal cases; 2, a person appointed to decide in a trial of skill, speed, etc., between two or more persons; 3, one who has skill, knowledge, or experience to decide on the quality or value of anything; as, a *judge* of poetry; 4, one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: **Judges**, a book of the Old Testament, giving the history of the Jews during the time of the judges, from Joshua to Samuel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* judged (jŭjd), *p.pr.* judging], 1, to hear and pass sentence on, as a law case; 2, to estimate; criticize; as, we *judged* him unfairly; 3, to rule; as, Samuel *judged* Israel:—*v.i.* 1, to form an opinion after careful consideration; 2, to hear and determine a case and pass sentence; 3, to consider; think; hold an opinion; 4, to criticize, especially adversely.—*n.* **judge′ship.**

Judge Ad-vo-cate an officer of a court-martial whose duty it is to prosecute in the name of the government an officer or soldier on trial, and also to act as counsel for the accused by protecting him from incriminating himself.

judg-ment (jŭj′mĕnt), *n.* 1, the mental process by which we become aware of differences or similarities in what we perceive; discrimination; 2, the mental power of deciding by the comparison of facts and ideas; the critical faculty; estimate; opinion; 3, correct decision; discernment; acumen; 4, the act of deciding or passing sentence; also, a sentence; specifically, 5, the decision of a court; the sentence or order of a presiding officer after a proceeding; 6, the divine estimate of, and attitude toward, a wrongdoer; hence, a calamity attributed to the anger of God; as, a *judgment* fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah: **the Judgment**, the final trial of mankind by God: also called *Last Judgment*. Also, **judge′ment.**

Syn. discernment, discretion. (See discrimination.)

ju-di-ca-to-ry (jōō′dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [see **judicature**], of or pertaining to the administration of justice:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a court of justice; 2, that department of the government which administers justice.

ju-di-ca-ture (jōō′dĭ-kȧ-tūr), *n.* [< L.L. *judicatura*, judicature < Lat. *judex*, judge: see **judge**], 1, a court of justice: also, judges collectively; 2, the power of doing justice by legal trial and judgment; 3, the territory and matter over which the authority of a court extends: *Obs.*, legality.

ju-di-cial (jōō-dĭsh′ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *judicium*, judgment < *judex*: see **judge**], 1, pertaining to the administration of justice or to a judge; 2, proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; 3, impartial; 4, functioning as a judge; involving judgment; as, a *judicial* decision.—*adv.* **ju-di′cial-ly.**

ju-di-ci-a-ry (jōō-dĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)] 1, judges collectively; 2, that branch of a government concerned with the trial and determination of controversies at law:—*adj.* judicial.

ju-di-cious (jōō-dĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* prudent; wise; sagacious; exhibiting sound sense or discretion.—*adv.* **ju-di′cious-ly.**—*n.* **ju-di′cious-ness.**

Syn. wise, politic, discreet, sensible, well-advised.

Ju-dith (jōō′dĭth), *n.* [< Heb. *Yehūdīth*, praised], 1, a Jewish heroine who slew Holofernes, an Assyrian general, and saved her country; 2, a book of the Apocrypha, which tells of her story.

jug (jŭg), *n.* [source uncertain], a narrow-necked, earthenware or metal vessel, usually with a handle: used to hold or carry liquids: *Slang*, a prison or jail:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jugged (jŭgd), *p.pr.* jugging], to put into, or cook in, a jug: *Slang*, to commit to jail.

Jug-ger-naut (jŭg′ẽr-nôt), *n.* [see **Jagannath**], 1, the Hindu god Krishna, or his idol: sometimes, *Jagannath*; 2, the idol dragged in yearly processions on a great car; 3, anything demanding blind devotion and self-sacrifice, as a custom or institution: from the former belief that worshipers cast themselves to death before the car of Jagannath (which see).

JUGGERNAUT

jug-gle (jŭg′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* juggled (-ld), *p.pr.* juggling], [< O.F. *jogler* < Lat. *joculari*, to jest < *jocus*, jest], 1, to perform sleight-of-hand tricks; 2, to practice deceit or artifice:—*v.t.* 1, to conjure with; perform tricks with; 2, to cheat by tricks:—*n.* 1, a sleight-of-hand trick; 2, imposture; fraud.

jug-gler (jŭg′lẽr), *n.* 1, a conjurer; one who is skilled in sleight-of-hand tricks; 2, an impostor; a tricky, cunning person; a deceiver.

jug-gler-y (jŭg′lẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, magic; trickery; sleight of hand; hence, 2, deception; imposture; fraud.

Ju-go-slav (yū′gō-släv″), *n.* [see **Yugoslav**], a citizen of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state: one of the southern Slavs. See **Yu′go-slav″**, *Pfd. S.*

ju-gu-lar (jōō′gū-lȧr), *adj.* [< Lat. *jugulum*, collar bone; throat], pertaining to the neck or throat: *Anat.*, designating or pertaining to the jugular vein: **jugular vein**, either of two large veins, lying on either side of the throat, which carry the blood from the head toward the heart:—*n.* the jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* [< Fr. *jus* < Lat. *jus*, broth; juice], 1, the fluid contained in plant or animal tissues; as, meat *juice*, fruit *juice*, etc.; hence, 2, the essence of anything: *Slang*, electric current; power.

juic-y (jōōs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], full of fluid or juice; succulent.—*n.* **juic'i-ness.**

ju-jube (jōō'jōōb), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *jujuba* < Gk. *zizuphon*, the jujube fruit], 1, the edible fruit of any of various shrubs or trees (genus *Zizyphus*) of tropical and subtropical regions; 2, a lozenge or small tablet flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

ju-jut-su (jōō'jōōt'sōō), *n.* [Jap. *jū*, soft + *jutsu*, art: prob. because no weapons are used], Japanese wrestling, which opposes anatomical knowledge and skill to physical strength. Also, **jiu'jit'su.**

Jul. *abbr.* July, the seventh month in the present calendar: named for Julius Cæsar.

ju-lep (jōō'lĕp), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *julāb*, julep < Pers. *gulāb*, rose water < *gul*, rose + *āb*, water], 1, a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored; as, mint *julep*; 2, a mixture of sugar and water in which medicine is given.

Jul-ian (jōōl'yăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Julianus*, pertaining to Julius], pertaining to Julius Cæsar: **Julian calendar**, the calendar devised by Julius Cæsar in 46 B. C. to give a civil year of 365 days with one of 366 days every fourth year: often designated *Old Style* [*abbr.* O. S.]: replaced by the Gregorian calendar, often designated *New Style* [*abbr.* N. S.], in Roman Catholic countries in 1582, in the British Isles and colonies in 1752, in most of Russia in 1918, and in Greece in 1923.

***ju-lienne** (zhū'lyĕn'; jōō'lĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [prob. from a proper name], a clear meat soup, with chopped vegetables, especially carrots: **julienne potatoes**, potatoes cut into long, very narrow strips and fried in deep fat.

Ju-li-et (jōō'lĭ-ĕt), *n.* [dim. of *Julia*, fem. of *Julius*: a proper name], in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the heroine who with her lover, Romeo, suffered a tragic death as a result of a feud between their families, the Capulets and Montagues.

Ju-ly (jōō-lī'), *n.* [< Lat. *Julius* (*Caesar*)], the seventh month of the year: so named from Julius Cæsar.

jum-ble (jŭm'bl), *n.* [prob. imit.], 1, a confused mass, mixture, or collection; disorder; 2, a kind of thin cake:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order:—*v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jum-bo (jŭm'bō), *n.* [source uncertain], a huge person or animal: from the name (Jumbo) of an elephant, said to have been the largest ever in captivity, bought by P. T. Barnum from the London Zoölogical Gardens for his American menagerie.

jump (jŭmp), *n.* [prob. imit.], 1, a spring or bound; hence, a sudden rise; as, stocks took a *jump*; 2, the space covered by a spring or bound; 3, an involuntary start or jerk: *Obs.*, a venture; *Slang*, advantage of a first start:—*v.t.* 1, to leap over; 2, to leap aboard (a train); 3, to cause to spring or bound; 4, to leave as by a leap; as, the trolley pole *jumped* the wire; 5, to take possession of fraudulently, as a mining claim: *Obs.*, to risk:—*v.i.* 1, to spring forward or upward; 2, to give a sudden or involuntary start; rise, as prices: *Archaic*, to agree; act in harmony: with *together* or *with*:—*adv. Obs.*, exactly; immediately upon.

jump-er (jŭm'pĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which jumps; 2, a member of any of various religious sects which practice dancing under religious excitement; 3, a hooded fur jacket worn in Arctic regions; 4, in the United States, a sort of blouse or loose jacket worn by workmen over their clothes as a protection; 5, a kind of loose outer blouse, or jacket, reaching to the hips.

jump spark in the ignition system of certain internal-combustion engines, the electric spark produced through an arc between permanently separated poles: opposite of *make-and-break spark*.

Jun. *abbr.* 1, June; 2, Junior (also, **jun.**; **Jr.**; **jr.**): —**Junc.**, Junction (also, **jn.**; **junc.**).

jun-co (jŭng'kō), *n.* [*pl.* juncos (-kōz)] [Sp. < Lat. *juncus*, a rush], any of several American finches (genus *Junco*) about the size of the English sparrow; especially, the snowbird, gray above and white underneath, with white outer tail feathers.

junc-tion (jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], 1, the act of joining or state of being joined; union; 2, a point or place of union; as, the *junction* of two rivers.—*adj.* **junc'tion-al.**

junc-ture (jŭngk'tŭr), *n.* 1, the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; 2, a union of circumstances producing a particular or critical occasion; concurrence of events; a crisis.

June (jōōn), *n.* [< Lat. *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens], the sixth month of the year.

June ber-ry the shadbush, or service berry; also, its berrylike fruit.

June bug a reddish brown beetle, of any of numerous species, that emerges from the ground at night in May and June: also called *June beetle*.

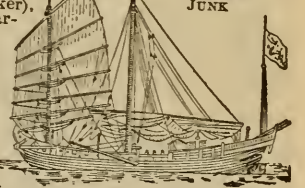
jun-gle (jŭng'gl), *n.* [< Hind. *jangal*, desert; forest], a close, tropical thicket; any tract overrun with dense undergrowth and tangled vegetation: **jungle fowl**, 1, any of several wild birds (genus *Gallus*) of Asia, especially a species (*G. bankiva*) supposed to be the ancestor of the domestic fowl (see *bird*, colored illus.); 2, any of several related birds of Australia.

jun-ior (jōōn'yĕr), *adj.* [Lat., comp. of *juvenis*, young], 1, younger in years: as, John Smith, *junior*; 2, of lower standing; as, the *junior* partner in a firm; 3, belonging to youth; 4, later in date or occurrence: *U. S. Education*, designating, or pertaining to, the next to the last year of a collegiate or high-school course: **junior college**, *U. S. Education*, an institution offering, often in connection with studies of high-school rank, the equivalent of the first two years of collegiate work, and affording a basis for advanced professional specialization: **junior high school**, *U. S. Education*, a school between the elementary school (first six grades) and the high school (last three grades), including the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades: characterized by departmental teaching, subject promotion, and attention to individual needs and capabilities and to the problems of adolescence:—*n.* 1, the younger; 2, one of lower standing; 3, in American colleges and high schools, a student in the next to the last year. —*n.* **jun-ior'i-ty** (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ).

ju-ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *juniperus*, juniper], any of a genus (*Juniperus*) of evergreen trees or shrubs of the pine family, as the common juniper (*J. communis*) and the red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

[1]junk (jŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, old metal, glass, paper, etc., of small marketable value; hence, any jumble of articles of little or no value; 2, pieces of cordage, etc., used in making mats, for calking, etc.; 3, hard, salt, ship beef; 4, a chunk.

[2]junk (jŭngk), *n.* [prob. < Javanese *djong*, junk], a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, and from one to five masts, each in one piece.


CHINESE JUNK

Jun-ker (yōōng'kĕr), *n.* [< earlier Ger. *junkher*, nobleman: literally, young sir], 1, a member of the aristocratic, conservative party in Prussia, which came into power in 1862; 2, a young German nobleman. Also, **jun'ker.**—*n.* **jun'ker-ism.**

jun-ket (jŭng'kĕt), *n.* [prob. < A.F. *jonquette*, rush basket used in making junket < Lat. *juncus*, a rush], 1, a preparation of curdled milk and cream sweetened; 2, a kind of sweetmeat; 3, a feast; excursion; picnic:—*v.i.* to join an excursion or picnic.

Ju-no (jōō'nō), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the wife of Jupiter, god of the heavens, goddess of marriage and childbirth: identified with the Greek *Hera*.

jun-ta (jŭn'tä), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *juncta*, fem. p.p. of *jungere*, to join], in Spain, Italy, and Central South America, an assembly or council for making or administering laws.

jun-to (jŭn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* juntos (-tōz)], [erroneous form of *junta*, q.v.], a number of men secretly combined for some purpose, especially a political one.

Ju-pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *Juppiter*, a contraction of Lat *Joris pater*, Jove father], 1, *Rom. Myth.*, the greatest of the gods: identified with the Greek *Zeus*; 2, the fifth planet in order of distance from the sun, the largest in the solar system, and, except Venus, the brightest (see *solar system*, illus.).

Ju-pi-ter Am-mon (ăm'ŏn), *Rom. Myth.*, the name given to the Egyptian god *Ammon* by the Romans.

ju-pon (jōō'pŏn; jōō-pŏn'), *n.* [Fr. < *jupe*, skirt < Sp. *aljuba*, a Moorish garment < Arab. *jubbah*, garment], 1, a cotton and wool dress fabric; 2, a medieval jacket or doublet: *Her.*, a sleeveless surcoat bearing the insignia of the wearer.

ju-ral (jōō'răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *jus* (*juris*), law, right], *Law*, pertaining to legal rights and obligations.

Ju-ras-sic (jōō-răs'ĭk), *adj.* [< *Jura*, name of mountains + *-assic* after analogy of *Triassic*], pertaining to the Jura Mountains, between France and Switzerland; like them in exhibiting oölitic

limestone: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the second period in the Mesozoic era, immediately following the Triassic, and characterized by the first birds and the saurian monsters (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* *Geol.*, the Jurassic period or system of strata.

ju-rat (jo͝o′răt; zhŭ′rä′), *n.* [< L.L. *jurare* (*-atus*), to swear], *Law*, the clause in a sworn declaration stating when and before whom the declaration was made.

ju-ra-to-ry (jo͝o′rə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* *Law*, pertaining to, or including, an oath.

ju-rid-i-cal (jo͝o-rĭd′ĭ-kəl), *adj.* [< Lat. *juridicus*, pertaining to law < *jus* (*juris*), law + *dicere*, to say], 1, pertaining to law, the proceedings of law courts, or the office of a judge; 2, considered by law to exist; as, a *juridical* person: **juridical days**, days on which the courts are open.

ju-ris-con-sult (jo͝o′rĭs-kŏn′sŭlt; -kən-sŭlt′), *n.* [< Lat. *jurisconsultus*, one learned in the law], one learned in law; a jurist.

ju-ris-dic-tion (jo͝o′rĭs-dĭk′shən), *n.* [< Lat. *jurisdictio* (*-onis*), jurisdiction < *jus* (*juris*), right + *dictio*, a saying], 1, the right to exercise legal authority; extent of power; as, the *jurisdiction* of a court or state; 2, the district over which any authority extends: *Law*, the right of a court to pass upon a given case; also, the scope of a court's authority.

Syn. dominion, power, authority, right, control.

ju-ris-pru-dence (jo͝o′rĭs-pro͞o′dĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *jurisprudentia*, the science of law < *jus* (*juris*), right + *prudentia*, skill], 1, the philosophy or science of law; 2, the system of laws of a country.—*abbr.* **jurisp.**—*adj.* **ju′ris-pru′dent.**—*adj.* **ju′ris-pru-den′tial** (-dĕn′shəl).

ju-rist (jo͝o′rĭst), *n.* [< Fr. *juriste* < L.L. *jurista*, lawyer < *jus* (*juris*), law], one skilled in the science of law; a writer on law; a student or expounder of its principles.—*adj.* **ju-ris′tic**; **ju-ris′ti-cal.**

ju-ror (jo͝o′rẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *jureor* < Lat. *jurotor*, one who swears < *jurare*, to swear], one who serves on a jury; a juryman.

ju-ry (jo͝o′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< O.F. *jurée*, oath < Lat. *jurare* (*-atus*), to swear], 1, *Law*, a body of persons, residents of the county having jurisdiction of the cases called before them, usually twelve in number, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into, or decide on, the evidence in a case of law before them: also called a *petit jury*; 2, a committee of experts selected to award prizes, to adjudge the value of land, or the like: **grand jury**, *Law*, a body of from 13 to 23 persons, residents of the county having jurisdiction of the cases called before them, chosen to inquire into bills of indictment to discover whether there is ground for formal criminal trial before a court.

ju-ry-man (jo͝o′rĭ-mən), *n.* [*jury* + *man*], a juror; one who serves on a jury.

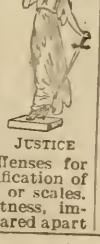
ju-ry mast [source of *jury* uncertain], 1, *Naut.*, a temporary mast; 2, a surgical support for an injured spine.

1just (jŭst), *adj.* [< Lat. *justus*, right < *jus*, law], 1, according to divine or human laws; upright; 2, giving to every man his due; faithful; equitable; 3, based on reasonable grounds; as, a *just* opinion; 4, exact; regular; fair; as, a *just* measure:—*adv.* 1, exactly; without lack or excess; as, *just* right; 2, but now; a moment ago; as, he has *just* gone; 3, only, barely; as, *just* a little: *Colloq.*, perfectly; quite; as, *just* beautiful.—*adv.* **just′ly.**—*n.* **just′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* honest, honorable, fair, true, righteous.

2just (jŭst), *n.* [< O.F. *juste*, just < L.L. *juxtare*, to approach], a combat with lances between two mounted knights; especially, such a combat as part of a tournament: *pl.* a tournament:—*v.i.* to engage in a just. Also, **joust** (jŭst; jo͝ost).—*n.* **just′er.**

jus-tice (jŭs′tĭs), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *justitia*, justice < *justus*, right < *jus*, law], 1, the principle or practice of dealing uprightly and equitably with others; rectitude; integrity; 2, absolute fairness; impartiality; 3, the rendering of due reward or appreciation; deserved reward or punishment; as, to do oneself *justice*; 4, legal authority; 5, a judge; magistrate: **justice of the peace**, a public officer, originally invested only with judicial powers for preventing and punishing breaches of the peace; now, in the United States, an officer having duties widely varying in the several states, from the mere administering of oaths to the judging of minor cases and the holding of offenders charged with serious criminal offenses for trial by a superior court: **Justice**, a personification of justice, often blindfolded, holding a sword or scales.



JUSTICE

Syn. equity, right, honesty, integrity, justness, impartiality. *Justice* and *equity* are here compared apart from their legal distinctions. *Justice* gives a man his strict due, deciding the case on its own merits, excluding the thought of others, and rendering decision on the basis of fairness, propriety, conformity to standards, adherence to fact, living worthily up to one's abilities, showing appreciation, or the like; as, the *justice* of his punishment; the *justice* of her conduct; the *justice* of the criticism, or his resentment; the *justice* of his statement; to do oneself *justice*; do another *justice*. *Equity* does not exclude the thought of others, but rather entertains it, having for its purpose a fair apportionment, an even-handed distribution, of what there is. *Justice* is strict; *equity* has the elasticity of a spiritual quality, yielding where conditions demand or permit, and sometimes appearing to break the letter, while conserving the spirit, of a law. *Justness* can mean either *justice* or *equity*, but it usually connotes conformity to accuracy, truth, reasonableness, or the like. Just resentment is well grounded; just punishment is deserved; just divisions are fair. *Impartiality* is unbiased, unprejudiced, impersonal fairness.—*Ant.* injustice, unfairness, dishonesty, partiality, untruth, wrong.

jus-tice-ship (jŭs′tĭs-shĭp), *n.* the office, or period in office, of a judge or magistrate.

jus-ti-ci-a-ble (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ə-bl), *n.* a person under the jurisdiction of another:—*adj.* 1, subject to jurisdiction, as a person; 2, capable of being disposed of judicially, as a case.

jus-ti-ci-a-ry (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *justitiarius*, one who administers justice], *Eng. Hist.*, the chief judicial and political officer under Norman and early Plantagenet kings: also, *justiciar*:—*adj.* pertaining to law or the work of the courts; relating to the administration of justice.

jus-ti-fi-a-ble (jŭs′tĭ-fī′ə-bl), *adj.* [see **justify**], capable of being shown to be right; excusable; as, killing in self-defense is legally *justifiable*.—*adv.* **jus′ti-fi′a-bly.**—*n.* **jus′ti-fi′a-ble-ness.**

jus-ti-fi-ca-tion (jŭs′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shən), *n.* 1, the act of justifying or state of being justified; 2, an acceptable excuse; defense; as, there was no *justification* for his disobedience; 3, exoneration.—*adj.* **jus′ti-fi-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv).—*adj.* **jus′ti-fi-ca-to-ry.**

jus-ti-fy (jŭs′tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *justifier* < L.L. *justificare*, to do justice to < Lat. *justus*, just + *facere*, do], 1, to show or prove to be right; warrant; vindicate; make right; 2, to pronounce free from blame; exonerate: *Theol.*, to declare blameless of sin on the ground of Christ's righteousness; *Print.*, to make straight, even, or true, as lines of type:—*v.i.* 1, to show lawful grounds for an act; 2, to prove to be surety: *Print.*, to form an even surface or true line; be straight; fit.—*n.* **jus′ti-fi′er.**

Syn. vindicate, clear, exonerate, excuse, warrant, defend, absolve, acquit.—*Ant.* condemn, blame, censure, convict.

jut (jŭt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting], [var. of **1jet**, q.v.], to project beyond the main body; as, a rock *juts* out from a hillside:—*n.* a projection.

jute (jo͞ot), *n.* [< Bengali *jhoto* < Sans. *juta*, *jata*, braid of hair], 1, the fiber of either of two East Indian plants (genus *Corchorus*), used for ropes, burlap, bagging, mats, etc.; 2, either of these plants.

Jute (jo͞ot), *n.* [< L.L. *Jutae*, pl. < A.S. *Eotas* < O.N. *Iotar*, people of Jutland], a member of a Low German tribe living in Jutland, some of whom, with the Angles and Saxons, invaded and settled in Britain during the fifth century.—*adj.* **Jut′ish.**

jut-ty (jŭt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-ĭz)], [corr. and confusion of **1jetty**, **1jet**, and **jut**, q.v.], 1, a projection, as from a building; 2, a jetty, or structure extending into the sea to divert currents; a pier:—*v.i.* *Obs.*, to jut.

ju-ve-nes-cent (jo͞o′və-nĕs′ənt), *adj.* [< Lat. *juvenescens* (*-entis*), p.pr. of *juvenescere*, to reach the age of youth < *juvenis*, young], becoming young again.—*n.* **ju′ve-nes′cence.**

ju-ve-nile (jo͞o′və-nīl; *Br.* -nĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *juvenilis*, youthful < *juvenis*, young], 1, youthful; immature; 2, characteristic of, or suitable to, youth; as, *juvenile* books; 3, pertaining to children under a certain age, as sixteen years, fixed by law; as, *juvenile* delinquent: **juvenile court**, *Law*, a court in which juveniles within the definition of local law are tried for certain or, frequently, any offenses:—*n.* 1, a young person; 2, a book for children; 3, an actor in youthful rôles.—*n.* **ju′ve-nil′i-ty** (-nĭl′ĭ-tĭ).

jux-ta-pose (jŭks′tə-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Lat. *juxta*, side by side + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], a placing or being placed close together or side by side; contiguity.

jux-ta-po-si-tion (jŭks′tə-pŏ-zĭsh′ən), *n.* [< Lat. *juxta*, side by side + *pausare*, to pause: see **1pose**], to place side by side; put close together.

K

K, k (kā), *n.* [*pl.* K's; Ks; k's; ks (kāz)], **1**, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); **2**, anything having the shape of the printed capital K: **K**, *Chem.*, the symbol [K, < L.L. *kalium*] for the element potassium; *Math.*, any of various constants.

K. *abbr.* **1**, King; Kings; **2**, Knight:—**k.**, **1**, *Meteor.*, cumulus; **2**, *Chess*, king.

Ka-a-ba (kä'ə-bə; kä'bə), *n.* [see **Caaba**], the shrine at Mecca, toward which all Mohammedans turn when praying. See **Ca'a-ba**, *Pfd. S.*

kab-a-la (kăb'ə-lə), *n.* [see **cabala**], **1**, a mystic Hebrew system of theosophy and scriptural interpretation; **2**, occultism; secret doctrines. Also, **kab'ba-la**. See **cab'a-la**, *Pfd. S.*

ka-di (kä'dĭ; kā'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dis (-dĭz)], [see **cadi**], a Mohammedan village judge. Also, **ca'di**, *Pfd. S.*

kaf (käf), *n.* [Arab.], the twenty-second letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *k*: as a numeral, 20.

Ka-fir (kä'fẽr), *n.* [Arab. = infidel], **1**, an infidel, or one who is not a Mohammedan; **2**, a member of any of several tribes of Kafiristan in northeastern Afghanistan; **3**, a member of one of the native races of the east coast of Africa; especially, the most intelligent race of the Bantu negroes in South Africa: **Kafir corn**, a variety of Indian millet, or durra, cultivated in South Africa. Also, **Kaf'fir** (käf'ẽr).

kaf-tan (käf'tăn; käf-tän'), *n.* [see **caftan**], a long-sleeved gown worn in Near Eastern countries (for illus. see *caftan*). See **caf'tan**, *Pfd. S.*

kai-ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [see **kayak**], an Eskimo canoe of sealskin stretched over a light wooden or bone frame (for illus. see *kayak*). See **kay'ak**, *Pfd. S.*

kai-nite (kī'nīt), *n.* [< Gk. *kainos*, recent], a hydrous magnesium sulphate combined with potassium chloride: used as a fertilizer.

kai-ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *Caesar*, emperor: from family name of first Roman emperors], emperor: a title applied, **1**, to the emperors of the Holy Roman empire; **2**, to the former emperors of Austria and, especially, Germany.

ka-ka (kä'kə), *n.* [Maori = parrot: imit.], a parrot of New Zealand, gray, red, and olive-brown.

ka-ka-po (kä'kä-pō'), *n.* [< Maori *kaka*, parrot + *po*, night], a curious parrot of New Zealand, with a disklike growth of feathers about the eyes.

ka-ki (k 'kē), *n.* [Jap.], the Japanese persimmon, or date plum; the Chinese date plum.

kale (kāl), *n.* [northern dial. form of *cole*, cabbage], **1**, a kind of cabbage with open, curled leaves; **2**, in Scotland, any kind of cabbage; also, a broth or soup of kale: *Colloq.*, money. Also, **kail**.

ka-lei-do-graph (kə-lī'dō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, beautiful + *eidos*, form + *-graphos*, written], a certain contrivance for displaying kaleidoscopic effects, as on a screen.

ka-lei-do-scope (kə-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *kalos*, beautiful + *eidos*, form + *skopein*, to behold], an instrument containing small bits of colored glass, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, appear in a variety of symmetrical forms when rotated.

ka-lei-do-scop-ic (kə-lī'dō-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*, **1**, pertaining to the kaleidoscope; **2**, constantly changing in color; changingly beautiful.

kal-en-dar (kăl'ẽn-dẽr), *n.* [see **calendar**], **1**, a system of dividing time into years, months, etc., so as to fix dates; **2**, a table, or group of tables, showing how in a given year the dates of the month fall with respect to the days of the week; **3**, a schedule or list. See **cal'en-dar**, *Pfd. S.*

kal-ends (kăl'ẽndz), *n.* [see **calends**], in the ancient Roman calendar, the first day of the month. Also, **cal'ends**, *Pfd. S.*

ka-lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* [see **caliph**], in Mohammedan countries, one having supreme civil and religious authority. See **ca'liph**, *Pfd. S.*

kal-mi-a (kăl'mĭ-ə), *n.* [named by Linnæus for his pupil, Peter *Kalm* (1716–79)], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Kalmia*) of evergreen laurel-like shrubs of the heath family, with showy clusters of white, pink, or purplish flowers; especially, the American flowering mountain laurel.

Kal-muck (kăl'mŭk), *n.* [< Russ. *Kalmuiku*], **1**, a member of any of various Buddhist Mongol tribes of western China or eastern Russia; **2**, also, their language: **kalmuck**, a variety of coarse cloth. Also, **Kal'muk**; **kal'muk**.

kal-so-mine (kăl'sō-mīn), *n.* [see **calcimine**], a white or colored wash for coating walls, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mined (-mīnd), *p.pr.* -mining], to coat with such a wash. *Pfd. S.*, **cal'ci-mine**.

ka-ma-la (kə-mä'lə; kăm'ə-lə), *n.* [Hind.], an East Indian vegetable dyestuff of rich orange color, used for silks. Also, **ka-mi'la** (-mē'-).

Kan-a-ka (kăn'ə-kə; kə-näk'ə), *n.* [Hawaiian = a man], **1**, a native of the Hawaiian Islands; **2**, a South Sea Islander. Also, **Ka-nack'a**.

Ka-na-rese (kä'nə-rēz'; -rēs'), *adj.* [< *Kanara*, in southern India], pertaining to the Dravidian inhabitants of Kanara, a district in the south of India, and the language spoken by them.

kan-ga-roo (kăng"gə-rōō'), *n.* [nat. name], any of a family (*Macropodidæ*) of mammals of Australia, feeding on grass and leaves, and having short forelegs, long, powerful hind legs with which it leaps, a long, strong tail, and a marsupium, or external pouch, for carrying its immature young.

KANGAROO ($\frac{1}{60}$)

Kans. *abbr.* Kansas: official abbreviation (also, **Kan.**; **Kas.**).

Kant-i-an (kăn'tĭ-ən), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), or to his doctrines:—*n.* a follower of Kant; one who believes in, or advocates the philosophy of, Kant.

Kant-i-an-ism (kăn'tĭ-ən-ĭzm), *n.* the philosophy of Immanuel Kant, who taught that the data of experience can be perceived, and thought can be carried on, only in certain ways determined by the inherent nature of the mind, so that ultimately the mind determines the form of our universe and of our thought processes; and further, that, though no proof can be given of the existence of mind or of God, of freedom of the will, or of immortality, these are necessary assumptions if there is to be either experience or thought: this teaching constituting the beginning of the so-called critical philosophy. Also, **Kant'ism**.

ka-o-lin (kā'ō-lĭn; kä'ō-lĭn), *n.* [< Chin. *kao ling*, high hill: name of mountain where found], caolinite: the commercial name. Also, **ka'o-line**.

ka-o-lin-ite (kā'ō-lĭn-īt; kä'-), *n.*, a very pure white clay used to form the paste from which porcelain is made.

ka-pok (kā'pŏk), *n.* [< Malay *kāpoq*], the mass of silky fibers within the seed pods of a certain tropical tree (*Ceiba pentandra*): used as a stuffing for mattresses, etc., and also woven into fabrics.

kap-pa (kăp'ə), *n.* [Gk.], the tenth letter of the Greek alphabet [κ, K (see App. I)], sounded like *k*: often transliterated by *c* in words from Greek.

ka-ra-kul (kă'rə-kōōl'; *Colloq.* kăr'ə-kŭl), *n.* [< *Karakul*, in Bokhara], the pelt of the very young lamb of the astrakhan, or curly-haired sheep of Russia and Asia. Also, **ca'ra-cul'**.

kar-at (kăr'ăt), *n.* [see **carat**], **1**, a unit of weight for precious stones; **2**, a twenty-fourth part: used to express the fineness of gold. See **car'at**, *Pfd. S.*

kar-ma (kär'mə; kŭr'mə), *n.* [Sans. = action], **1**, in Hinduism, a person's actions in one stage of his existence thought of as affecting his lot in the next; **2**, destiny as determined by previous acts.

ka-roo (kə-rōō'), *n.* [*pl.* karoos (-rōōz')], [Hottentot name], in South Africa, a dry, elevated tableland: **Great Karoo**, the karoo in Cape Colony.

kat-a- *prefix*, [see **cata-**], down; under; against. Also written **kath-**; **kat-**: see **cat-a-**.

ka-tab-a-sis (kə-tăb'ə-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *kata*, down + *bainein*, to go], a going down: **Katabasis**, the adventurous retreat to the sea, of the Greeks who followed Cyrus against Artaxerxes, as related by Xenophon in the "Anabasis."

ka-tab-o-lism (kə-tăb'ō-lĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *kata*, down + *ballein*, to throw], *Biol.*, the process in a cell, tissue, or organ by which protoplasm is broken down into less complex, waste substances, as carbonic acid, water, and salts: destructive metabolism. Also, **ca-tab'o-lism**.—*adj.* **kat'a-bol'ic**.

ka-tal-y-sis (kə-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [see **catalysis**], *Chem.*, the producing of a reaction between two substances by the presence of a third substance which itself remains unchanged. Also, **ca-tal'y-sis**. *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **kat'a-lyt'ic**.

kath-ode (kăth'ōd), *n.* [see **cathode**], *Elec.*, in an electric cell, the negative electrode, or

the conductor by which the current leaves: opposite of *anode*. See **cath'ode**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **kath'o-dal.**

ka-ty-did (kā'tĭ-dĭd″), *n.* [imit. of insect's note], a green, tree insect resembling a large grasshopper, belonging to the order Orthoptera, which makes a shrill sound similar to the words, "Katy did."

kau-ri (kou'rĭ), *n.* [Maori], a very large resinous New Zealand tree of the pine family, yielding exceptionally long timbers: **kauri gum**, the resin which exudes from the kauri: used in varnish.

kay-ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [< Eskimo], a boat used by men in Arctic America, made of sealskin stretched over a frame and kept watertight above by a decklike covering laced about the paddler. Also, **kai'ak; ky'ack.**

KAYAK

K. B. *abbr.* Knight of the Bath:—**K. C.**, 1, Knights of Columbus (also, **K. of C.**); 2, Knight Commander; 3, King's Counsel:—**K. C. B.**, Knight Commander of the Bath:—**K. D.**, knocked down (cut to fit but not assembled).

ke-a (kā'ä; kē'ä), *n.* [Maori: imit.], *Ornith.*, a large parrot of New Zealand, which naturally feeds on fruit, insects, and carrion, but which also kills sheep by tearing their backs to obtain the fat about the kidneys.

keb-bie (kĕb'ĭ), *n.* [Sc.], in Scotland, a cudgel; a walking stick.

keb-buck (kĕb'ŭk), *n.* [Sc. < Gael. *cabag*, a cheese], *Sc.* and *Ir. Dial.*, a cheese. Also, **keb'bock.**

keck (kĕk), *v.i.* [imit.], 1, to heave as in nausea; retch; 2, to show or feel loathing.

kedge (kĕj), *n.* [perh. var. of *cadge*], a light anchor: also called *kedge anchor*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kedged (kĕjd), *p.pr.* kedging], to move (a vessel) by carrying a small anchor out in a boat, dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

keek (kēk), *v.i.* [< M.E. *kiken*, to peep], *Sc.* and *Eng. Dial.*, to peep:—*n. Slang*, an industrial spy.

[1]keel (kēl), *n.* [< O.N. *kjolr*, a ship], 1, the chief and lowest timber or steel plate of a vessel, extending from stem to stern along the bottom and supporting the whole frame; 2, a ship; 3, in an airship, the lowest and central part of the body of the machine, which helps to keep the balance; 4, anything with a shape or purpose similar to that of a ship's keel, as a longitudinal ridge on the breastbone of most birds:—*v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *Poet.*, to sail:—*v.i.* to turn up the keel; turn over: **keel over**, *Colloq.*, to upset; capsize; fall suddenly.

[2]keel (kēl), *n.* [< M.Du. *kiel*, ship], 1, a barge, especially one used on the Tyne for carrying coal; 2, hence, a unit of weight for coal, equal to 21⅓ tons.

[3]keel (kēl), *n.* [< Gael. *cīl*, ruddle], a red ocher used for marking lumber, sheep, etc.; ruddle.

[4]keel (kēl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *cēlan*, to make cool < *cōl*, cool], *Obs.*, to cool or prevent from boiling over, as liquid, by stirring or skimming:—*v.i.* to become cool.

keel-haul (kēl'hôl″), *v.t.* [*keel*+*haul*], 1, to drag (a person) from one side of a ship to the other, beneath the bottom: formerly a naval punishment; 2, to rebuke abusively.

keel-son (kĕl'sŭn), *n.* [prob. related to Sw. *kölsvin*, keelson, or to Norw. *kjölsvill* < *kjöl*, keel +*svill*, sill], a longitudinal beam or timber bolted to the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Also, **kel'son.**

[1]keen (kēn), *adj.* [< A.S. *cēne* < O.Teut. source], 1, sharp; cutting; as, a *keen* tool; piercing; bitter; as, a *keen* wind; *keen* sarcasm; 2, acute; intelligent; as, a *keen* student; 3, eager; ardent; as, a *keen* sportsman.—*adv.* **keen'ly.**—*n.* **keen'ness.**

Syn. cutting, penetrating, stinging, acute, shrewd.

[2]keen (kēn), *n.* [< Ir. *caoine*, lamentation], a wailing lamentation for the dead:—*v.t.* to lament (the dead) with a wail:—*v.i.* to utter a wailing dirge.

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kept (kĕpt), *p.pr.* keeping], [< A.S. *cēpan*, to observe: source uncertain], 1, to have the care of; defend; as, to *keep* a castle, or a goal; 2, to preserve; support; maintain; as, to *keep* servants, or an automobile; 3, to conduct; carry on; manage; as, to *keep* a shop; 4, to maintain in proper order; as, to *keep* house; 5, to have and retain in use, ownership, or possession; as, whatever you find you may *keep;* 6, to observe; fulfil; perform; as, to *keep* a holiday, or a promise; 7, to reserve; hold in; detain; as, to *keep* a secret; to *keep* a boy after school; 8, to have on hand or in stock, as for sale; as, to *keep* shoes; 9, to cause to persist; as, to *keep* one's health, or silence; maintain or cause to continue in a specified condition; as, *keep* your hat on; 10, to remain in; as, to *keep* one's room:—*v.i.* 1, to remain or continue in any state or condition; as, to *keep* cheerful; *keep* up in a crisis; 2, to continue sweet, fresh, or unspoiled, as fruit; 3, to continue in session:—*n.* 1, means of, or provision for, maintenance; board; as, he worked for his *keep;* 2, the stronghold or donjon of an ancient castle: *Obs.*, that in which something is stored or preserved, as a cupboard for meat: **for keeps**, *Colloq.*, for the winner to retain what he wins; as, to play marbles *for keeps.*

Syn., *v.* save, support, hold. (See defend, celebrate.)

keep-er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* one who keeps; especially, a person who has custody of prisoners, the mentally unsound, or animals: *Phys.*, a soft-iron bar connecting the poles of a horseshoe magnet.

keep-ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* 1, care; custody; charge; 2, means of life; 3, harmony; congruity.

keep-sake (kēp'sāk″), *n.* [*keep*+*sake*], a token kept in memory of the giver; memento.

Kee-wa-tin (kē-wä'tĭn), *adj.* [< name of former district including central and western Canada], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the earlier period of the Archæan, or Archæozoic, era (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* the Keewatin period.

kef-ir (kĕf'ẽr), *n.* [Caucasian], a fermented liquor made from milk. Also, **keph'ir.**

keg (kĕg), *n.* [< dial. *cag* < O.N. *kaggi*, a keg], a small, strong barrel, holding 5 to 10 gallons.

keir (kēr), *n.* [recorded from 16th cent.: perh. < Scand.], a vat holding bleaching liquor. Also, **kier.**

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* [< M.E. *culp*], 1, any of several large, brown seaweeds (for illus. see *Thallophyta*); 2, ashes of seaweed: a source of alkalies and iodine.

kel-pie (kĕl'pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* kelpies (-pĭz)], [source uncertain], an evil water sprite, supposed to take the form of a horse, and to warn people who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning. Also, **kel'py.**

kel-son (kĕl'sŭn), *n.* [see **keelson**], a timber bolted to the keel of a vessel. See **keel'son**, *Pfd. S.*

Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* [see **Celt**], a descendant of the Bretons, Welsh, Irish, or Gaelic Scotch. See **Celt** (sĕlt), *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **Kelt'ic.**

kel-ter (kĕl'tẽr), *n.* [see **kilter**], *Colloq.*, proper order; good condition. See **kil'ter**, *Pfd. S.*

Kel-vin scale (kĕl'vĭn), [< Lord *Kelvin* (1824–1907), Br. physicist], *Phys.*, the absolute scale of temperature, with zero at −273° C.

ken (kĕn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kenned (kĕnd), *p.pr.* kenning], [< A.S. *cennan*, to know < O.Teut. source], *Sc.*, to know; understand: *Archaic*, to descry; discern:—*v.i. Archaic*, to know:—*n.* knowledge; comprehension.

Ken. *abbr.* an abbreviation for the State of Kentucky (officially, **Ky.**).

Ken-dal (kĕn'dăl), *n.* [< place name], 1, a rough, green, woolen cloth formerly woven at Kendal, England; 2, its color, also called *Kendal green.*

ken-nel (kĕn'ĕl), *n.* [< Fr. *chenil* < L.L. *canile* < *canis*, dog], 1, a house for a dog or dogs; also, a place where dogs are bred and reared; 2, a pack of dogs; 3, a vile lodging:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -neled or -nelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -neling or -nelling], to confine in a kennel:—*v.i.* to live in a kennel, as a dog does.

ken-ning (kĕn'ĭng), *n.* [see **ken**], 1, *Obs.*, a knowing; 2, in early Teutonic poetry, a conventionalized, figurative name for an object, as *gannet's bath* for *sea.*

ke-no (kē'nō), *n.* [source uncertain], a game of chance resembling lotto.

ken-o-tron (kĕn'ō-trŏn), *n.* [*keno-* (< Gk. *kenos*, empty)+*-tron*, as in *electron:* a trade name], *Rad.*, a vacuum tube, containing a filament and plate, used as a rectifier of alternating current.

Kep-ler's laws (kĕp'lẽrz), three laws of the motions of the planets, announced by the German astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571–1630), the basic one of which says that the orbit of a planet is an ellipse with the sun at one of the foci.

kept (kĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *keep.*

ke-ram-ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *adj.* [see **ceramic**], pertaining to pottery:—*n.pl.* 1, used as *sing.*, the art of making pottery; 2, used as *pl.*, articles of pottery collectively. Also, **ce-ram'ic** (sē-), *Pfd. S.*

ker-a-tin (kĕr'ă-tĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *keras* (*keratos*), horn], a nitrogenous compound forming a large part of horny substances, such as nails, claws, horns, etc.—*adj.* **ke-rat'i-nous** (kē-răt'ĭ-nŭs).

ker-a-tol (kĕr'ă-tōl; -tŏl), *n.* [trade name < Gk. *keras* (*-atos*), horn], a kind of artificial leather with a hard surface.

kerb (kûrb), *n.* [see **curb**], 1, an edging, as along a sidewalk; 2, the street as a market for stocks and bonds:—*v.t.* 1, to restrain; control; 2, to furnish with a curb. See **curb**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **kerb'ing.**

ker-chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* [< O.F. *couvrechief* < *covrir*, to cover+*chief*, head: see **cover, chief**], 1, a square of cloth worn, usually by women, on the head or about the neck; 2, a handkerchief.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* [<A.S. *cyrf*, a cutting], **1**, the notch or slit made by cutting, as by a saw; **2**, the cut end of a felled tree; **3**, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter of a cloth-shearing machine.

ke-rite (kē'rit), *n.* [<Gk. *kēros*, wax], a variety of vulcanite made of asphalt with animal or vegetable oils and sulphur: used for insulating.

ker-mes (kûr'mēz), *n.* [<Pers. *qirmiz*], **1**, a scarlet dye consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects found especially in countries bordering the Mediterranean; **2**, any of these insects; **3**, a Mediterranean dwarf oak on which the kermes insect lives.

ker-mis (kûr'mis), *n.* [Du.<*kerk*, church+*mis*, mass: because orig. used of mass on anniversary of a church dedication when an annual fair was held], **1**, in the Netherlands, a periodical outdoor fair accompanied by noisy festivity; **2**, in the United States, an indoor fair held for charity. Also, **ker'mess**; **kir'mess**.

1kern (kûrn), *n.* [see **kirn**], in Scotland, the last sheaf of a harvest: also, a feast at the close of the harvest; a harvest home. See **kirn**, *Pfd. S.*

2kern (kûrn), *n.* [<Fr. *carne*, a projecting angle <Lat. *cardo* (*-dinis*), a hinge], *Print.*, a part of the face overhanging the body, or shank, of a type.

3kern (kûrn), *n.* [<Ir. *ceithern*], **1**, a Celtic light-armed foot soldier; **2**, a peasant. Also, **kerne**.

ker-nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [<A.S. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn*, grain], **1**, a grain or seed; the softer, sometimes edible, portion of a nut, fruit stone, or the like; **2**, the nucleus of anything: core; as, the *kernel* of a plan:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -neled or -nelled (-nĕld), *p.pr.* -neling or -nelling], to form kernels, as wheat.

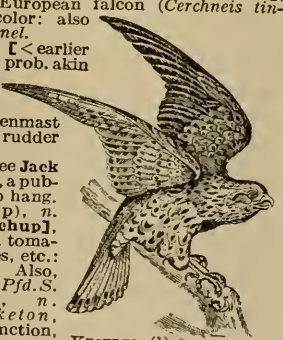
ker-o-sene (kĕr'ō-sēn"), *n.* [<Gk. *kēros*, wax], a light, colorless oil used for illuminating purposes: a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, coal, etc.: also called *coal oil*.

Ker-ry (kĕr'ĭ), *n.* [<*Kerry*, place name], a breed of small black cattle of County Kerry, Ireland.

ker-sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* kerseys (-zĭz)], [<*Kersey*, village in Suffolk], a coarse, woolen cloth of light weight, often ribbed.

ker-sey-mere (kûr'zĭ-mēr), *n.* [corr. of *cassimere*, cashmere], a fine, twilled, woolen cloth: also called *cassimere*.

kes-trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* [<O.F. *cresserelle*, a kestrel], a small European falcon (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*) of reddish color: also called *windhover; stannel*.



KESTREL (♂)

1ketch (kĕch), *n.* [<earlier *cache*, ketch: prob. akin to *catch*, q.v.], a small, fore-and-aft-rigged sailing vessel, with relatively small mizzenmast located forward of the rudder post (see *ship*, illus.).

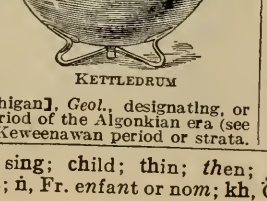
2ketch (kĕch), *n.* [see **Jack Ketch**], *Br.*, a public executioner:—*v.t.* to hang.

ketch-up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* [see **catchup**], a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, spices, etc.: used with meat, etc. Also, **cat'sup**. See **catch'up**, *Pfd. S.*

ke-tone (kē'tōn), *n.* [<Ger. *keton*, formed, for sake of distinction, from *acetone*, q.v.], *Chem.*, any of an important class of organic compounds, usually volatile liquids or crystalline solids, allied to the aldehydes, including acetone.—*adj* **ke-ton'ic** (kē-tŏn'ĭk).

ket-tle (kĕt'l), *n.* [<A.S. *cetel*, kettle<O.Teut. source], **1**, a metal vessel for boiling liquids; a teakettle; **2**, a tin pail; **3**, a pool of deep water where carp lie in the winter; **4**, a kettledrum: *Geol.*, a depression, up to 150 feet wide, formed by glacial action: also called *kettle hole*.

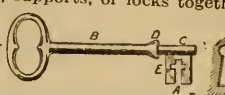
ket-tle-drum (kĕt'l-drŭm"), *n.* [*kettle+drum*], a drum consisting of a large bowl of copper or brass with parchment stretched over the opening: when used in orchestras, called *timpano*, which see.



KETTLEDRUM

Ke-wee-naw-an (kē"wē-nô'ăn), *adj.* [<*Keweenaw* Point, Michigan], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the later period of the Algonkian era (see *eology*, chart):—*n.* the Keweenawan period or strata.

1key (kē), *n.* [<A.S. *cǣg*, key], **1**, a metal instrument for moving the bolt of a lock; **2**, any of several instruments resembling a key in general form or use; as, the *key* of a clock; **3**, a device which, when slipped into place, wedges, supports, or locks together different parts, as a keystone; **4**, figuratively, that which allows or hinders passage, and hence controls: as, Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean; hence, that by means of which a difficulty is removed or something unintelligible explained; as, the *key* to a riddle, or to a code; **5**, the part of the first coat of plaster that passes between the laths and so forms a secure basis for succeeding coats; the rough surface under veneering; **6**, in certain musical instruments, as the piano, in typewriters and similar devices, a lever by means of which the instrument is made to operate by the fingers; **7**, the general pitch or tone of the voice; as, men naturally speak in a lower *key* than women; also, tone of thought or expression; as, a poem in minor *key*: *Elec.*, a device operated by the fingers for opening or closing an electric circuit; *Mech.*, a straight piece of metal inserted into a slot called the *keyway*, so as to prevent a wheel from turning on a shaft; *Mus.*, an arrangement or series of musical tones bearing a fixed relation to a given note, called the *keynote*; as, the *key* of G major:—*v.t.* to lock with a key; also, to provide with a key: *Mus.*, to regulate the tone of: *Colloq.*, to make tense: stimulate: often with *up*.



KEY AND KEYHOLE

A, main ward or bridge; B, stem or body; C, pin; D, collar; E, bit or web; F, bow; G, eye; H, slot.

2key (kē), *n.* [<Sp. *cayo*, shoal; reef], a low, small reef or island; as, the Florida *keys*.

key-board (kē'bōrd"), *n.* [**1key**+*board*], **1**, the row of keys on a piano; **2**, the manual of an organ; **3**, the bank of keys of a typewriter, etc.

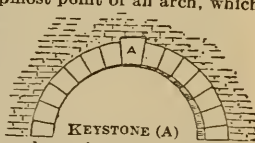
keyed (kēd), *p.adj.* [see **1key**], **1**, having keys; **2**, tightly stretched, as a musical string; **3**, tuned, as a musical instrument; **4**, set to a stated key, as a tune; **5**, figuratively, in a state of tension: with *up*.

key fruit a hinged seed, as of the maple, ash, elm, etc.; a samara (see *fruit*, illus.).

key-hole (kē'hōl"), *n.* [**1key**+*hole*], a small opening in a door or lock for inserting a key.

key-note (kē'nōt"), *n.* [**1key**+*note*], the ruling principle; as, the *keynote* of her costume was simplicity: *Mus.*, the basal note in a scale of musical notes; the tonic: also called *key tone*.

key-stone (kē'stōn"), *n.* [**1key**+*stone*], the stone at the topmost point of an arch, which holds the whole structure in place: **Keystone State**, Pennsylvania: so called because in the geographical order of the original thirteen states of the Union, Pennsylvania occupied the seventh, or middle, place.



KEYSTONE (A)

key tone *Mus.*, the basal note in a related arrangement of musical notes; key; keynote.

key-way (kē'wā"), *n.* [**1key**+*way*], **1**, *Mech.*, a lengthwise slot cut partly in a shaft and partly on the inside of the hub of a wheel, to hold a key, or strip of metal designed to prevent the wheel from turning on the shaft; **2**, the slot in a lock which is operated by a flat key.

K. G. *abbr.* Knight of the Garter:—**kg.**, kilogram:—**K. G. F.**, Knight of the Golden Fleece.

kha (khä), *n.* [Arab.], the seventh letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *kh*; as a numeral, 600.

kha-ki (kä'kē), *n.* [Hind. = dusty], a dust-colored or olive-drab wool or cotton cloth, much used for uniforms; collectively, uniforms of this cloth; as, the boys in *khaki*:—*adj.* olive drab in color.

kha-lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* [see **caliph**], in Mohammedan countries, one who has supreme civil and religious power; the sultan. See **ca'liph**, *Pfd. S.*

1khan (kän; kăn), *n.* [Pers. = a prince], **1**, a Tatar sovereign title originally applied to the conqueror Genghis Khan (about 1162–1227) and his successors as supreme rulers over various Asiatic tribes and regions; **2**, now, a title applied to the princes who rule over certain semi-independent Asiatic states, and to various officers and chiefs of lower rank; **3**, in Afghanistan, India, and Persia, a title of respect.

2khan (kän; kăn), *n.* [Arab. = inn], in the Orient, a public rest house, built around a courtyard.

khan-ate (kän'āt), *n.* [see **1khan**], a district ruled by a khan; also, the office of a khan.

khe-dive (kē-dēv′), *n.* [<Turk. *khedív* < Pers. *khedīw*, great prince], from 1867 until 1914, the official title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt.

kibe (kīb), *n.* [source uncertain], a crack in the skin, especially of the foot: ulcerated chilblain.

kib-itz-er (kĭb′ĭt-sẽr), *n.* [Yiddish < Ger. *kiebitzen*, to look on (at cards) < *kiebitz*, kibitzer, orig. plover: imit.], *Colloq.*, one who volunteers advice; a meddler; especially, one who watches the play at a game of cards.

kick (kĭk), *v.t.* [<M.E. *kike*: source uncertain], 1, to thrust at, or strike, with the foot; 2, to push against violently, as does a firearm in recoiling; 3, to propel by striking with the foot, as a football; 4, to fling or move quickly upward; as, he *kicked* up his heels: **kick up a fuss**, to make trouble:—*v.i.* 1, to strike out with the foot, especially habitually; 2, to recoil, as a firearm; resist; spring back: *Slang*, to protest vigorously; grumble:—*n.* 1, a blow with the foot; 2, a spring backward, as of a gun when fired; 3, in football, a turn at kicking: *Slang*, 1, a vigorous objection or protest: 2, in beverages, a distinct taste of alcohol, or its after effect; 3, stimulus; thrill; vivid reaction; as, to get a *kick* out of sailing.—*n.* **kick′er.**

kick–off (kĭk′-ôf″), *n.* *Football*, in the United States, a place kick used to start play, as at the opening of a game.

kick-shaw (kĭk′shô″), *n.* [<Fr. *quelque chose*, something], 1, something trifling, fantastic, uncommon, or without any particular name; 2, a light, unsubstantial dish of food; a tidbit; a delicacy.

1kid (kĭd), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *kidh*, a kid], 1, the young of the goat; also, this animal's flesh; 2, leather made from the skin of a kid or goat: used especially for shoes and gloves; 3, a young female deer: *Colloq.*, a child:—*adj.* made of leather called kid: *Slang*, youthful:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding], to give birth to: *Slang*, to humbug; banter with:—*v.i.* to give birth to a kid or kids: *Slang*, to hoax.

2kid (kĭd), *n.* [prob. var. of **1kit**], a small tub: *Naut.*, a sailors' mess tub.

kid-nap (kĭd′năp″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -naped or -napped (-năpt″), *p.pr.* -naping or -napping], [**1kid**+obs. *nap*, to seize], to steal, carry away, or abduct, and restrain forcibly (a human being, especially a child).—*n.* **kid′nap″er; kid′nap″per.**

kid-ney (kĭd′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys (-nĭz)], [source uncertain], 1, either of two glandular organs in mammals, birds, and reptiles, which secrete urine and thereby remove waste nitrogenous matter from the blood; 2, temperament; disposition; hence, sort or kind; as, a man of that *kidney*: **kidney bean**, 1, a reddish brown bean shaped like a kidney (see *haricot*, illus.): also called *haricot* and *French bean*; 2, any of various beans shaped more or less like a kidney, as distinguished from the lima bean, which is flattened; 3, the scarlet runner, a climbing bean with scarlet flowers.

kier (kēr), *n.* [16th-cent. Eng.: perh. < Scand.], a vat for holding bleaching liquor. Also, **keir.**

kie-sel-guhr (kē′zĕl-gōōr″), *n.* [Ger. < *kiesel*, flint +*guhr*, ferment], a fine earth or powder consisting of the siliceous remains of certain algæ, or one-celled plants: used as a polishing powder and, formerly, as a component of dynamite.

kie-ser-ite (kē′zĕr-īt), *n.* [<D. G. *Kieser*, Ger. scientist], a hydrated sulphate of magnesium, occurring in large beds at Stassfurt, Germany: used in the manufacture of Epsom salts.

kil-erg (kĭl′ûrg″), *n.* [<Gk. *khilioi*, a thousand +*ergon*, work], *Phys.*, a unit of work or energy equivalent to one thousand ergs.

1kill (kĭl), *v.t.* [source uncertain], 1, to deprive of life: said of animals and vegetables; 2, to deaden; weaken; consume; as, to *kill* one color with another; to *kill* time; 3, to reject; discard; as, to *kill* an article or a play: *Print.*, to stop the publication of; mark as not to be used; *Tennis*, to play (a ball) so hard that the opponent cannot make a return:—*v.i.* to destroy life:—*n.* 1, in hunting, the act of killing; 2, the animal killed, or the total amount of game taken.

Syn., *v.* assassinate, execute, murder, slaughter, slay, massacre, dispatch. To *kill*, the general word, means to deprive of life, whether by accident, by law, by wrongdoing, or in self-defense; it refers equally to human beings, animals, or plants, and is as colorless as to method as it is to motive. To *execute* is to *kill*, according to law, one legally sentenced to death. *Assassinate*, *murder*, and *slaughter* are used in connection with the wrongful killing of human beings; to *assassinate* is to *kill* by treacherous, violent assault, whether secretly or openly; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditated malice; to *slaughter* is to *kill* brutally, ruthlessly, and on a large scale. *Slaughter* as used in connection with the sweeping destruction of troops in battle does not connote brutality. *Slaughter* as applied to animals means to butcher them for food.

2kill (kĭl), *n.* [<Du. *kil*, a channel], a creek or channel: archaic except in proper names.

kill-deer (kĭl′dēr″), *n.* [imit. of bird's cry], the ring plover of North America, a restless bird that flies low over meadows or flats, and nests on the ground, usually near shores. Also, **kill′dee″.**

kill-ing (kĭl′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **1kill**], able to cause death; destructive: *Colloq.*, 1, overwhelming; captivating; as, *killing* kindness; a *killing* glance; 2, extremely laughable; ludicrous; as, the play was *killing*:—*n.* *Slang*, a great success; profitable achievement; as, to make a *killing*.—*adv.* **kill′ing-ly.**

kiln (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* [<A.S. *cylene* < Lat. *culina*, kitchen], a furnace or oven for burning, drying, or hardening, as bricks:—*v.t.* to bake in such an oven.

kil-o (kĭl′ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [Fr. abbr. of *kilogramme*], a kilogram, a metric measure of weight.

kil-o- *prefix*, [<Gk. *khilioi*, thousand], in the metric system, one thousand.

kil-o-cy-cle (kĭl′ō-sī′kl), *n.* [*kilo-*+*cycle*], *Elec.*, 1000 cycles per second: a unit used especially in radio, in giving the frequency of an alternating current or oscillation.

kil-o-gram (kĭl′ō-grăm), *n.* [*kilo-*+*gram*], a metric measure of weight equal to 1000 grams, or 2.2046 pounds: often called *kilo*. Also, **kil′o-gramme.**

kil-o-gram-me-ter (kĭl′ō-grăm-mē″tẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *khilioi*, thousand + *gramma*, a weight + *metron*, a measure], a unit of work or energy, equivalent to the work required to raise one kilogram one meter vertically: equal to 7.2334 foot pounds. Also, **kil′o-gram-me″tre.**

kil-o-li-ter (kĭl′ō-lē″tẽr), *n.* [*kilo-*+*liter*], a metric measure of capacity equal to 1000 liters, or one cubic meter: equivalent to 264.18 gallons.

kil-o-me-ter (kĭl′ō-mē″tẽr), *n.* [*kilo-*+**3meter**], in the metric system, a measure of length or distance equal to 1000 meters: equivalent to 3,280.8 feet or 0.62137 statute mile. Also, **kil′o-me″tre.**—*adj.* **kil′o-met′ric.**

kil-o-volt (kĭl′ō-vōlt″), *n.* [*kilo-*+*volt*], *Elec.*, a unit of electromotive force equal to 1000 volts.

kil-o-watt (kĭl′ō-wŏt″), *n.* [*kilo-*+*watt*], a unit of electrical power equal to 1000 watts: **kilowatt hour**, *Elec.*, a commercial unit of electrical energy, equal to the work done by a current of one kilowatt acting for one hour, or to 3,600,000 joules.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* [prob. < Da. *kilte*, to tuck up], a short, plaited petticoat worn by men of the Scottish Highlands; a skirt similarly made:—*v.t.* 1, to form into broad, flat plaits, as cloth in making a skirt; 2, in Scotland, to tuck up (clothing) around the body.

KILT (A)

kil-ter (kĭl′tẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, proper order; good condition: used only in the phrases *out of kilter*, *in kilter*. Also, **kel′ter.**

ki-mo-no (kĭ-mō′nō; kĭm′ō-nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [Jap.], 1, the loose outer robe of the Japanese; 2, a similar garment worn as a dressing gown by women of western countries.

1kin (kĭn), *n.* [<A.S. *cynn* < O.Teut. source], 1, race; family; hence, kind; 2, persons of the same race or family; kindred; as, one's nearest *kin*; 3, relationship:—*adj.* of the same ancestry or kind.—*n.* **kin′ship.**

Syn., *n.* kinsfolk, kinsmen, kindred, family, consanguinity, blood, connection, affinity, descent.

2kin (kĭn), *n.* [Chin.], a Chinese lute or cittern having from five to twenty-five silk strings.

-kin *suffix*, [<Du. *-kijn*], suffix used to form diminutive nouns; as, lamb*kin*; manni*kin*; Peter*kin*.

kin-æs-the-si-a (kĭn″ĕs-thē′sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă; kī″nĕs-), *n.* [<Gk. *kinein*, to move+*aisthēsis*, sensation], *Psych.*, sensation from nerve endings, as in muscles and joints, giving rise to perception of movement, position, strain, etc.: also called *kinæsthetic sensation*. Also, **kin″es-the′si-a.**—*adj.* **kin″æs-thet′ic.**

kin-æs-the-sis (kĭn″ĕs-thē′sĭs; kī″nĕs-), *n.* the sense of muscular effort; kinæsthesia (which see). Also, **kin″es-the′sis.**

kind (kīnd), *n.* [<A.S. *gecynde*: see **1kin**], 1, a class or natural group of animals or plants; as, the cat *kind*; 2, variety; sort; as, what *kind* of dress did she wear? 3, nature; character; style; way; as, to differ in *kind*: *Archaic*, blood relationship; natural descent; as, he was of noble *kind*: **to pay in kind**, to pay with things of the same sort, or with products of the soil, instead of with money: **kind of**, *Colloq.*, somewhat; in slight degree; as, I feel *kind of* sick;

a *kind of* tower; he *kind of* laughed:—*adj.* **1,** sympathetic; benevolent; gracious; amiable; considerate; **2,** mild; tractable; as, a *kind* horse: *Archaic,* appropriate to the race or individual; native; natural.

Syn., n. sort, description, nature, character. *Kind* and *sort* are used interchangeably, but *sort* is often used when a tone of disparagement or slight is to be conveyed; as, that *sort* of people should be kept out; *adj.* compassionate, friendly, gentle, tender, humane, charitable, good.—*Ant., adj.* brutal, unmerciful.

kin-der-gar-ten (kĭn'dĕr-gär"tĕn), *n.* [Ger. = children's garden], a school in which very young children are taught by the use of objects and instructive play: originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852) in 1840.—*n.* **kin'der-gart"ner.**

kind-heart-ed (kīnd'härt"ĕd), *adj.* generous; sympathetic; charitable; humane.

1kin-dle (kĭn'dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kindled (-dld), *p.pr.* kindling], [<O.N. *kynda,* to kindle], **1,** to set fire to; ignite; **2,** to inflame; inspire; stir up, as the passions; **3,** to illuminate; brighten; as, enthusiasm *kindled* her face:—*v.i.* **1,** to catch fire; **2,** to become excited or illumined.

2kin-dle (kĭn'dl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [<M.E. *kindlen,* to bring forth <*kind,* nature: see **kind**], to bring forth young.

kind-li-ness (kīnd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [see **kindly**], the quality of being gracious and sympathetic; humaneness.

kind-ling (kĭnd'lĭng), *n.* [see **1kindle**], light, combustible material for starting a fire.

kind-ly (kīnd'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **kind**], **1,** pleasant; gracious; sympathetic; benevolent; **2,** agreeable; beneficial: said of climate, surroundings, etc.: *Archaic,* **1,** characteristic; innate; as, it is *kindly* for him to be good to animals; **2,** native; as, a *kindly* Scot:—*adv.* **1,** in a gracious manner; goodhumoredly; **2,** in a natural manner; readily; as, willows take *kindly* to damp ground.

Syn., adj. gentle, pleasant, propitious, well-disposed.—*Ant., adj.* ill-disposed, uncharitable, unforgiving.

kind-ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being ready to do good to others; **2,** a helpful or gracious act.

Syn. gentleness, benignity, clemency, tenderness, mildness.—*Ant.* brutality, mercilessness, severity.

kin-dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [<A.S. *cynn,* kin+*rædden,* condition], **1,** relationship by birth or marriage; kinship; **2,** persons thus related, collectively; kin; those united by likeness of interest, by relationship, etc., as a clan; **3,** likeness in nature or character:—*adj.* **1,** related by blood or marriage; **2,** of like nature or character; congenial; akin.

kine (kīn), *n.* [<older *kyen,* formed like oxen <A.S. *cȳ,* pl. of *cū,* cow], *Archaic,* plural of *cow.*

kin-e-ma-col-or (kĭn"ĕ-mə-kŭl"ĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *kinēma,* movement+Lat. *color,* color], a process of making and showing motion pictures in colors: a trade name.

kin-e-mat-ics (kĭn"ĕ-măt'ĭks; kĭ"nĕ-), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *kinēma,* motion], *Phys.,* the science which treats of the motion of bodies and systems without regard to the forces producing it: a branch of mathematics, but often included in treatises on dynamics.—*adj.* **kin"e-mat'ic; kin"e-mat'i-cal.**

kin-e-mat-o-graph (kĭn"ĕ-măt'ō-grăf; kĭ"nĕ-), *n.* [see **cinematograph**], **1,** a lantern for projecting motion pictures upon a screen, as in a theater; **2,** a camera for making such pictures. See **cin"e-mat'o-graph** (sĭn"-), *Pfd. S.*

kin-e-scope (kĭn'ĕ-skōp; kĭ'nĕ-), *n.* [<Gk. *kinein,* to move+*skopein,* to look], an instrument for drawing a curve representing the resultant of several circular motions: also called *kinetoscope.*

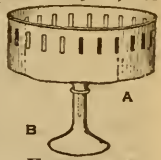
kin-es-the-si-a (kĭn"ĕs-thē'sĭ-ə; -zhĭ-ə; kĭ"nĕs-), *n.* [see **kinæsthesia**], *Psych.,* sensation from nerve endings, as in muscles and joints, giving rise to perception of movement, position, strain, etc.: also called *kinesthetic sensation.* Also, **kin"æs-the'si-a.** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **.in"es-thet'ic.**

ki-net-ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; kī-), *adj.* [<Gk. *kinētikos* <*kinein,* to move], *Phys.,* pertaining to, or causing, motion; as, the *kinetic* theory of gases assumes that their molecules dart in all directions:—*n.pl.* used as *sing. Phys.,* the division of dynamics treating of changes of motion as produced by unbalanced forces: distinguished from *statics:* **kinetic energy,** the energy possessed by a moving body due to its motion, and equal to one half the product of its mass and the square of its velocity: opposite of *potential energy.*

ki-ne-to-graph (kĭ-nē'tō-grăf; kī-), *n.* [<Gk. *kinein,* to move+*graphein,* to write], *Rare,* **1,** a camera for making the exposures for moving pictures; **2,** a lantern for projecting moving pictures on a screen.—*adj.* **ki-ne"to-graph'ic.**—*n.* **kin"e-tog'ra-pher** (kĭn"ĕ-tŏg'rə-fĕr; kĭ"nĕ-).

ki-ne-to-phone (kĭ-nē'tō-fōn; kī-), *n.* [<Gk. *kinein,* to move+*phōnē,* sound], an instrument by which appropriate sounds, as of words, etc., are automatically synchronized with the action of a motion picture on the screen: also called *biophotophone; kinetophonograph.*

ki-ne-to-scope (kĭ-nē'tō-skōp; kī-), *n.* [<Gk. *kinein,* to move+*skopein,* to look], **1,** a machine invented by Edison which enables an observer to see, through slits in a vertical, hollow, rotating cylinder, a series of pictures on a strip pressed against the inside wall of the cylinder, the series appearing as a continuous picture of a moving object; **2,** an instrument for drawing a curve representing the combination of a number of circular movements: also called *kinescope.*—*adj.* **ki-ne"to-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk).



KINETOSCOPE
A, rotating cylinder; B, base.

king (kĭng), *n.* [<A.S. *cyning,* king <*cynn,* kin], **1,** a male sovereign or ruler; **2,** one who is specially distinguished in his class or kind; as, a *king* of men; the *king* of beasts; **3,** a playing card representing a king; *Checkers,* a piece which, having crossed the board to the opponent's last row, may move in either direction; *Chess,* the principal piece, moving one space in any direction.—*n.* **king'ship.**—*adj.* **king'ly.**—*n.* **king'li-ness.**

King Ar-thur (är'thûr), a legendary leader of the Celtic tribes in Britain, who defeated the Saxon invaders in the sixth century; organizer of the Round Table, model of knightly chivalry, and hero of a cycle of romances, the best known versions being Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

king-bird (kĭng'bûrd"), *n.* [*king*+*bird*], *Ornith.,* any of several of the larger American flycatchers (genus *Tyrannus*); especially, the bee bird (*T. tyrannus*), noted for its pugnacity and darting flight.

king-bolt (kĭng'bōlt"), *n.* [*king*+*1bolt*], a vertical bolt attaching the forward axle to the body of a vehicle or the truck to a railroad coach, and acting as a pivot in turning; a king-pin.

king crab *Zoöl.,* any of several species of marine invertebrates (order *Xiphosura*), especially a species (*Limulus polyphemus*) having a horseshoe-shaped anterior shell to which is jointed a smaller posterior shell bearing a long spinelike tail, the legs and breathing organs being attached to the under side of the body; the horseshoe crab (for illus. see *Arachnida*).

king-craft (kĭng'krăft"), *n.* [*king*+*craft*], the art of kingly government.

king-dom (kĭng'dŭm), *n.* [<A.S. *cyning,* king +*dōm,* authority], **1,** the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; **2,** one of the classes into which all natural objects are divided; as, the animal, mineral, and vegetable *kingdoms;* **3,** any separate sphere of influence or activity: as, the *kingdom* of the mind: **kingdom of heaven,** or **of God,** the spiritual reign of God as king: **kingdom come,** the hereafter.

Syn. empire, state, realm, dominion, monarchy.

king-fish-er (kĭng'fĭsh"ĕr), *n.* [*king*+*fish*], *Ornith.,* any of a family (*Alcedinidæ*) of long-billed, fish-eating birds having a harsh cry, the species common in the eastern United States, called *belted kingfisher* (*Ceryle alcyon*), being conspicuously crested, colored bright blue or slate-blue and white, and building its nest in banks.

BELTED KINGFISHER (½)

King Horn (hôrn), a Christian prince, the hero of various medieval romances in French and English, who was driven from his realm, and after many adventures married a king's daughter.

King James Ver-sion the English translation of the Bible sanctioned by James I, and published in 1611; the Authorized Version (see *Bible,* NOTE).

king-let (kĭng'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *king*], a lesser or petty king: *Ornith.,* **1,** any of several small migratory song birds (genus *Regulus*) of North America, with olive-green back and whitish under parts; **2,** either the golden-crested or the ruby-crowned wren of Europe.

king–pin (king'ˌpin"), *n.* **1**, a vertical bolt pivoting the forward axle to the body of a vehicle; a kingbolt; **2**, the pin at the apex in a triangular arrangement of tenpins: *Colloq.*, a person of importance or one essential to a project.

king–post (king"ˌpōst"), *n.* in carpentry, an upright beam supporting the apex of a triangular truss, and resting on the center of a beam which forms the base of the triangle: used especially in a truss formed by two rafters of a roof and the horizontal tiebeam: also called *jogle post:* distinguished from *queen-post.*

KING TRUSS
A, king-post; B, tiebeam; C, C, struts or braces.

Kings (kingz), *n.* [see **king**], *Bib.*, **1**, in the Protestant Old Testament, either of two historical books recording the reigns of the Jewish kings following David; **2**, in the Douay (Roman Catholic) Version, any of four books identical with 1 and 2 Samuel and 1 and 2 Kings in the Protestant Version (see *Bible*).

king's Eng-lish correct or pure English in writing or speech.

king's ev-i-dence *Br. Law*, state's evidence; evidence given for the government: called *queen's evidence* if a queen is reigning.

king's e-vil scrofula: so called because formerly thought curable by a king's touch.

king truss *Arch.*, a braced structure supporting a roof, with a vertical member, called a *king-post*, supporting the apex (see illus. above).

king-wood (king'wo͝od"), *n.* [*king* + *wood*], a hard, violet-tinted wood imported from Brazil: used in fine cabinetwork.

kink (kingk), *n.* [prob. Du. = a twist], **1**, a twist, bend, or curl in a rope, wire thread, or the like; **2**, a crotchet; odd whim or notion; unusual turn of mind:—*v.t.* to cause to twist upon itself:—*v.i.* to form a twist or curl, as in wire; be extremely curly.—*adj.* **kink'y.**

ki-no (kē'nō; kī'nō), *n.* [prob. W.Afr.], a reddish brown, brittle gum extracted from certain tropical trees (especially genus *Pterocarpus*), used in medicine as an astringent and in tanning and dyeing.

kins-folk (kinz'fōk"), *n.* [*kin* + *folk*], relatives; kin; family; as, his *kinsfolk* aided him.

kins-man (kinz'mən), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*kin* + *man*], **1**, one related by blood; **2**, loosely, a relative by marriage.

kins-wom-an (kinz'wo͝om"ən), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wim"ĕn)], [*kin* + *woman*], **1**, a woman related by blood; **2**, loosely, a female relative.

ki-osk (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [< Turk. *kiushk*], **1**, in Turkey and Persia, an open pavilion; **2**, a building of similar construction used as a news stand, etc.

kip (kip), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, the untanned skin of a young beast, as a calf or sheep, or of an undersized animal; **2**, leather made from such a skin.

kip-per (kip'ĕr), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to cure, as salmou and herring, by cleaning, salting, and drying or smoking:—*n.* **1**, a male salmon or sea trout during or after the spawning season, when it is unfit to eat; **2**, the spawning season of salmon; **3**, a salmon or herring that has been kippered.

Kir-ghiz (kir-gēz'), *n.* [*pl.* -ghiz; -ghizes (-gēz'ĕz)], [nat. name], a member of a nomadic people allied to the Mongols in race and to the Tatars in speech, living on the steppes of southwest Siberia and the adjacent Chinese highlands. Also, **Kir-giz'**; **Kir-ghis'.**

kirk (kûrk), *n.* [northern form of *church*], a church: **the Kirk**, the established church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.

kir-mess (kûr'mĕs), *n.* [see **kermis**], **1**, in Holland, an outdoor festival; **2**, in the United States, an indoor fair. See **ker'mis**, *Pfd. S.*

kirn (kûrn; kĭrn), *n.* [perh. < *churn:* because a churn full of cream appeared in the festivities], in Scotland, **1**, the last sheaf of a harvest; **2**, a feast at the close of the harvest; a harvest home. Also, **kern.**

kir-tle (kûr'tl), *n.* [< A.S. *cyrtel*, perh. < Lat. *curtus*, short], *Archaic*, **1**, a woman's gown or dress; **2**, a man's tunic or coat.

Kis-lev (kĭs'lĕf), *n.* [< Heb.], the ninth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year (Neh. 1:1), approximately December (see App. I). Also, **Chis'leu.**

kis-met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* [< Arab. *qismat* < *qasama*, to divide], fate; destiny.

kiss (kĭs), *n.* [< A.S. *coss*, a kiss], **1**, a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch; **2**, any of various confections:—*v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly. —*v.i.* to salute each other with the lips; touch gently.

[1]kit (kĭt), *n.* [prob. < M.Du. *kitte*, tub], **1**, a small wooden box or tub for packing mackerel, butter, or the like; **2**, an outfit of tools or articles for a special purpose: often including the box or bag holding them.

[2]kit (kĭt), *n.* [source uncertain], a small, three-stringed violin, about sixteen inches long.

[3]kit (kĭt), *n.* [abbr. of *kitten*], a young cat; a kitten, or young of any member of the cat family.

[4]kit (kĭt), *n.* [prob. < [1]*kit*], *Colloq.*, family; brood; as, the whole *kit* and crew of them.

kitch-en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *cycene* < Lat. *coquina* < *coquere*, to cook], **1**, a room or apartment where cooking is done; the cooking department; **2**, an establishment where food is cooked and sold.

kitch-en-er (kĭch'ĕn-ĕr), *n.* a worker in, or head of, a kitchen: *Br.*, a cooking range.

kitch-en-ette (kĭch"ĕn-ĕt'), *n.* in the United States, a small room or pantry fitted with conveniences for cooking.

kitch-en gar-den a garden for raising vegetables for home use.

kitch-en mid-den (mĭd'n), [< Da. *kjökken-møding*, kitchen refuse heap], a mound of bones and refuse, usually the site of a prehistoric human dwelling: also called *midden.*

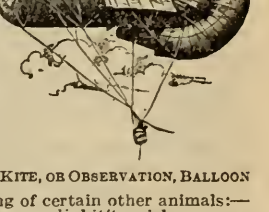
kitch-en po-lice in the army, the duty of helping the cook and cleaning up the kitchen; **2**, soldiers assigned to this duty, frequently as a punishment for petty offenses.

kite (kīt), *n.* [< A.S. *cȳta*, kite (bird)], **1**, any of several falconlike species of birds of prey (chiefly genus *Milvus*); **2**, a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen, for flying in the air; **3**, a grasping person; a rogue; sharper: *Naut.*, a light, lofty sail, used only in a light wind: *Slang*, commercial paper of fictitious value, used to raise money or secure credit, as a check which is not covered by funds in the bank: **kite balloon**, an anchored balloon, so constructed as to take advantage, like a kite, of the lifting power of the wind, and used for observation purposes:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kited, *p.pr.* kiting], *Slang*, to get money or credit by using commercial paper of questionable value; *Colloq.*, to go with great rapidity:—*v.t. Slang*, to draw (a check) with the intention of depositing funds to cover it before it is cashed.

TYPES OF KITES
1, Chinese kite; 2, tailed kite; 3, Eddy kite with bowed crosspiece; 4, multicellular kite; 5, box kite.

kith (kĭth), *n.* [< A.S. *cȳthth*, known country], acquaintances; friends; neighbors: used only in the expression *kith and kin.*

kit-ten (kĭt'n), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *chitoun*, var. of *chaton* dim. of *chat*, cat], a young cat; also, the young of certain other animals:—*v.i.* to give birth to a kitten.—*adj.* **kit'ten-ish.**


KITE, OR OBSERVATION, BALLOON

kit-ti-wake (kĭt'ĭ-wāk), *n.* [imit. of bird's cry], any of several gulls (genus *Rissa*), distinguished by a small or rudimentary hind toe.

kit-tle (kĭt'l), *adj.* [< M.E. *kytylle*, to puzzle], *Obs.*, skittish; capricious; as, a *kittle* horse.

ki-va (kē'vä), *n.* [Amer. Ind. = sacred chamber], in Pueblo Indian houses, a large room used for religious ceremonies, as a men's dormitory, etc.

Ki-wa-nis (kē-wä'nĭs), *n.* [coined word], an international group of clubs of business and professional men, organized in 1915 for civic service, fraternity, and good fellowship.—*n.* **Ki-wa'ni-an.**

ki-wi (kē'wi), *n.* [Maori], any of a genus (*Apteryx*) of nocturnal, flightless New Zealand birds; an apteryx (which see for illus.): *Army Slang*, a member of the flying corps who does not fly.

k. k. *abbr.* [Ger. *ka ser ich-königlich*], imperial-royal: —**K. K. K.**, Ku-Klux Klan.

Klebs–Löff-ler ba-cil-lus (klĕbz' = lĕf'lĕr), [< Edwin *Klebs* (1834–1913) and Friedrich A. J. *Löffler* (1852–1915), Ger. bacteriologists], a rod-shaped organism with a tendency to club-shaped ends: the cause of diphtheria.

klep-to-ma-ni-a (klĕp″tō-mā′nĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *kleptēs*, thief + *mania*, madness], an abnormal and often irresistible impulse to steal. Also, **clep″to-ma′ni-a.**—*n.* **klep″to-ma′ni-ac.**

Klieg light (klēg), [<*Kliegl*, firm name], a kind of electric arc light that gives an especially bright illumination, used in photography: commonly called *Klieg*, officially *Klieglight*.

Kling-sor (klĭng′zôr), *n.* [Ger.], the archenemy of the knights of the Grail, who, by his magic, attempts to corrupt the pure-hearted hero of Wagner's "Parsifal," and is destroyed on his failure and the loss of the sacred spear to Parsifal.

klip-spring-er (klĭp′spring″ĕr), *n.* [S. Afr. Du. <*klip*, rock + *springer*, springer], a small African antelope (*Oreotragus saltator*), noted for its coarse hair and agility: also called *klipbok*.

KLIPSPRINGER ($\frac{1}{30}$)

knack (năk), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, the adroit way of doing a thing; dexterity; 2, an ingenious device; a clever contrivance, or toy.

knap[1] (năp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knapped (năpt), *p.pr.* knapping], [imit.], to shape by chipping off pieces, as, flint arrowheads: *Obs.*, 1, to strike sharply; break or snap; 2, to bite or nibble:—*v.i.* *Obs.*, 1, to make a short, sharp sound; 2, to speak affectedly:—*n.* *Obs.*, 1, a sharp blow; rap; 2, a cheating throw at dice.

knap[2] (năp), *n.* [<A.S. *cnæpp*, hilltop], *Obs.*, 1, a protuberance; a knop; 2, a rise of ground.

knap-sack (năp′săk″), *n.* [*knap* (prob. <L.G. *knappen*, to bite) + *sack*], a leather or cloth bag carried on the back, used especially by soldiers.

knap-weed (năp′wēd″), *n.* [<earlier *knop*, knob + *weed*], 1, a common European weed (*Centaurea nigra*) of the composite family, naturalized in the United States in meadows and pastures, with heads of purple flowers: also called *bullweed; buttonweed; loggerhead;* 2, any of various similar plants, as the bachelor's-button and star thistle.

knar (när), *n.* [<M.E. *knarre*, knot], a knot in wood; a bark-covered protuberance on a tree.

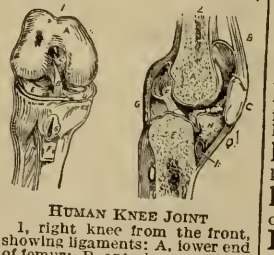
knave (nāv), *n.* [<A.S. *cnafa*, boy], 1, a dishonest person; a rascal; 2, a playing card bearing the figure of a soldier or servant; a jack: *Archaic*, a servant or a man of humble birth.

knav-er-y (nāv′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], dishonesty; fraud; deceit: *Obs.*, frolicsomeness.

knav-ish (nāv′ĭsh), *adj.* dishonest; as, a *knavish* trick: *Obs.*, mischievous.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* [<A.S. *cnedan*, to knead], 1, to mix by manipulating, usually with the hands, as dough; 2, to treat or operate upon by massage; form or mold, as if by kneading.

knee (nē), *n.* [<A.S. *cnēow*, knee <O.Teut. source], 1, the joint between the lower leg and the thigh of man; also, the anterior, or front, portion of the leg near this joint; also, the corresponding part of the leg of any animal or insect or, popularly, a joint likened to it; 2, the part of a garment covering this portion of the body; 3, anything resembling this joint, as a bent piece of timber used to brace the side of a boat to a crosspiece: **knee breeches**, breeches reaching to, or just below, the knee: **knee jerk**, a jerk or involuntary muscular contraction resulting from a smart tap on the patellar tendon: also called *patellar reflex*: **knee joint**, *Anat.*, in man, the articulation of the femur, or bone of the thigh, with the tibia, or large bone of the lower leg; also, any joint likened to this; *Mech.*, a toggle joint (see *toggle*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* kneed (nēd), *p.pr.* kneeing], 1, to hit with the knee; 2, to fasten with a knee, as part of a construction:—*v.i.* to kneel.



HUMAN KNEE JOINT

1, right knee from the front, showing ligaments: A, lower end of femur; B, anterior crucial ligament; C, posterior crucial ligament; D, interior semilunar cartilage; E, external cartilage; F, part of the ligament of the patella turned down; G, synovial bursa laid open beneath the ligature of the patella. 2, longitudinal section of the left knee: A, lower end of femur; B, tendon of extensor muscles of leg; C, patella; D, ligament of patella; E, head of tibia; F, anterior crucial ligament; G, posterior ligament; H, mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella; I, bursa.

knee-cap (nē′kăp″), *n.* [*knee* + *cap*], 1, a flattened, triangular, movable bone on the front of the knee joint; the patella, or kneepan (for illus. see *knee, patella*); 2, a protective covering for the knee.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knelt (nĕlt) or kneeled (nēld), *p.pr.* kneeling], [<A.S. *cnēowlian*, to kneel], to bend down or rest upon the knee or knees.

knee-pan (nē′păn″), *n.* [*knee* + *pan*], the patella, or flattened, triangular, movable bone on the front of the knee joint: usually called *kneecap*.

knell (nĕl), *n.* [<A.S. *cnyllan*, to toll], the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; hence, a sign of coming evil:—*v.t.* *Poet.* or *Archaic*, to announce or summon by a knell:—*v.i.* to toll dolefully.

knew (nū), past tense of the irregular verb *know*, which see.

Knick-er-bock-er (nĭk′ĕr-bŏk″ĕr), *n.* [<Dierdrich *Knickerbocker*, name used by Irving in writing his "History of New York"], a person descended from the original Dutch settlers of New York; also, any New Yorker: **knickerbockers**, wide breeches gathered in below the knee, such as were worn by Dutch settlers of New York; now, a popular sports garment, usually called *knickers*.

knick-knack (nĭk′năk″), *n.* [<obs. *knack*, trinket], an ornamental trifle; a toy.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (nīvz)], [<A.S. *cnīf*, knife], a cutting instrument consisting of a sharp-edged steel blade set in a handle: *Mech.*, a sharp-edged blade forming part of an implement or device; as, the *knives* of a lawn mower:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knifed (nīft), *p.pr.* knifing], to stab with a knife: *Colloq.*, to ruin by secret or underhand methods.

knife-edge (nīf′-ĕj″), *n.* 1, *Mech.*, a sharp blade serving as a fulcrum on which a balance beam rests; 2, a sharp edge, as of a knife.

knife switch *Elec.*, a switch consisting in its simplest form of a pair of thin, springy, platelike posts between which a blade, hinged like a jackknife blade, may be gripped when the circuit is to be closed.

KNIFE SWITCH

knight (nīt), *n.* [<A.S. *cniht*, soldier], 1, in medieval Europe, one, generally of high birth, who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted by solemn ceremonies to the rank of knighthood; one who attended a lady or championed her cause in war or tournament; 2, in Great Britain, one who holds a rank, next below a baronet, which gives him the title of *Sir*, and is conferred in recognition of merit or patriotic service; 3, in Roman history, one of the equites, or citizens of the class from which the cavalry was recruited; 4, in chess, a piece bearing the figure of a horse's head; 5, a member of any of certain orders and societies: **Knights of Columbus**, a benevolent and fraternal organization of Catholic men, founded in 1882:—*v.t.* to confer knighthood upon.

knight-er-rant (nīt′-ĕr′ănt), *n.* [*pl.* knights-errant], in the Middle Ages, a knight who wandered about in search of adventures and to show his military prowess.

knight-er-rant-ry (nīt′-ĕr′ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* knight-errantries (-rĭz)], 1, a wandering in search of adventure; also, the character of knights-errant; 2, quixotic or chivalric conduct.

knight-hood (nīt′hŏŏd), *n.* [*knight* + *-hood*], 1, the character, rank, or dignity of a knight; 2, knights collectively.

knight-ly (nīt′lĭ), *adj.* [see **knight**], 1, like a knight; chivalrous; brave; gentle and courteous; 2, consisting of knights.—*n.* **knight′li-ness.**

Knight Tem-plar [see **temple**], 1, [*pl.* Knights Templars], a member of a powerful military order, founded about 1118 to protect pilgrims on the way to Jerusalem during the Crusades: suppressed in 1312; 2, [*pl.* Knights Templar], a member of a branch of the Freemasons in the United States, an organization reputed to be based on the military order.

knit (nĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knitted, also, chiefly *Archaic* or *Poet.*, knit, *p.pr.* knitting], [<A.S. *cnyttan*, to knit], 1, to unite closely; tie or draw together; 2, to draw into wrinkles; as, to *knit* the brows; 3, to form, as a fabric, by looping or weaving thread or yarn on needles: *Archaic* or *Poet.*, to fasten with a knot; tie in knots:—*v.i.* 1, to knit a fabric of thread or yarn; 2, to become closely joined or united; as, the broken limb *knitted* well.—*n.* **knit′ter.**

knit-ting (nĭt′ĭng), *n.* 1, the work of a knitter; 2, the netted fabric thus woven.

knives (nīvz), the irregular plural of the noun *knife*, which see.

knob (nŏb), *n.* [<M.E. *knobbe*, knob], 1, a round swelling, lump, or mass; 2, the rounded handle of a door, an umbrella, etc.; 3, a rounded hill.—*adj.* **knob'by.**—*n.* **knob'bi-ness.**

knock (nŏk), *v.t.* [<A.S. *cnocian*, prob. imit.], 1, to strike or beat; give a blow to; hit; 2, to bring into contact; as, to *knock* the head against a wall: *Slang*, to criticize harshly: **knock down**, in auctions, to indicate the sale of by a blow with a hammer: **knock off**, *Colloq.*, 1, to stop; as, to *knock off* work; 2, to deduct; as, to *knock off* a dollar from the price:—*v.i.* 1, to strike a blow with the fist or something hard; especially, to rap on a door; 2, to drive or strike against something; 3, to jar or pound noisily: said of machinery parts: **knock about**, to wander in an aimless way:—*n.* a heavy blow or stroke; a rap.

knock-a-bout (nŏk'ə-bout"), *n.* [*knock*+*about*], 1, a small yacht carrying a mainsail and jib and having a fin keel or centerboard; 2, an article used for rough or everyday wear:—*adj.* characterized by roughness; suitable for rough usage.

knock-er (nŏk'ẽr), *n.* [see **knock**], 1, one who knocks; especially, *Slang*, one who makes critical or disparaging remarks; 2, a loose handle attached to a door, to be used as a means of rapping.

knock-kneed (nŏk'=nēd"), *adj.* having the legs bent inward at the knees.

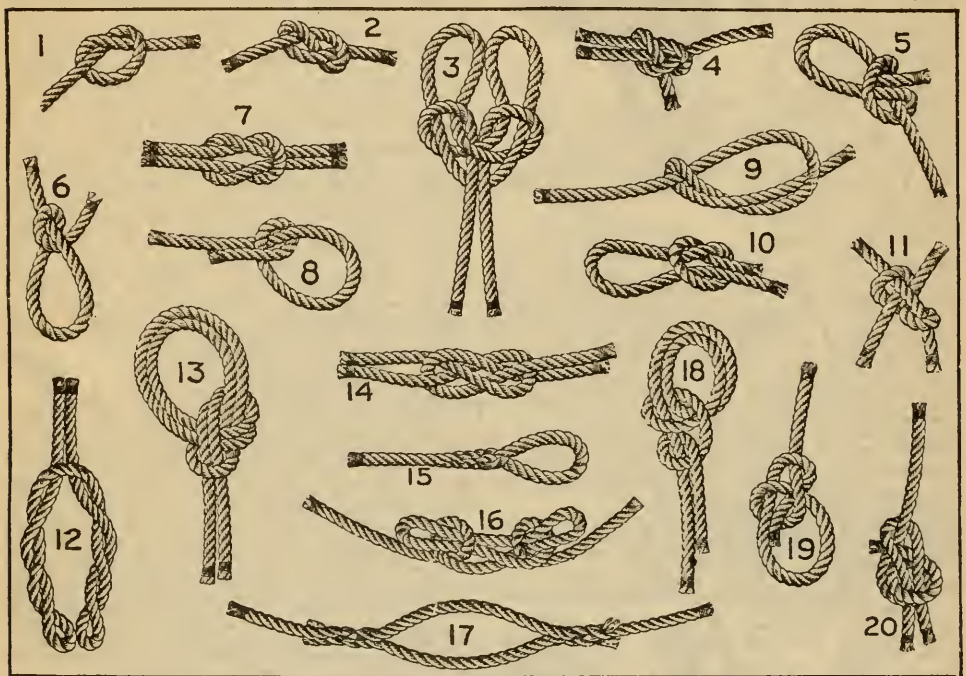
knock-out (nŏk'=out"), *n.* a blow, as in boxing, that produces insensibility:—*adj.* causing insensibility; very severe: **knock-out drops**, *Slang*, any drug criminally used to cause insensibility.

[1]knoll (nōl), *v.t.* [var. of *knell*], *Archaic*, 1, to ring, as a bell; especially, to ring slowly, as for a funeral; 2, to proclaim by tolling:—*n. Archaic*, a knell.

[2]knoll (nōl), *n.* [<A.S. *cnoll*, hilltop], a hilltop; a rounded hillock.

knop (nŏp), *n.* [<M.E. *knoppe*, knob], a knob or button; especially, a knoblike architectural ornament, as at the intersection of ribs in Gothic vaulting or on the top of a pinnacle: *Obs.*, a bud.

[1]knot (nŏt), *n.* [<A.S. *cnotta*, a knot], 1, an interweaving or tying of the parts of one or more threads, cords, etc., so that they will not slip or come apart; 2, anything resembling a knot or lump; as, a *knot* of muscles, of ribbon; 3, an entanglement; difficulty; something not easily solved; 4, the hard knob or lump at the insertion of a branch, as of a tree; also, the fibers of a branch that are within the trunk, or the gnarled fibers of the trunk which grow around the insertion of a branch; 5, a group or cluster of people: *Naut.*, 1, a section of a log line marked at the ends by knots or colored rags, at such intervals that the number of knots run out in 28 seconds equals the speed of the vessel in nautical miles per hour; 2, a unit of velocity equal to one nautical mile per hour: as, the ship made nine *knots;* 3, loosely, a nautical mile: in the United States, 6080.27 feet; in other countries, approximately the same:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting], 1, to tie in a knot; form knots in; 2, to make secure, as with knots; hence, to unite closely; entangle: —*v.i.* 1, to form joints or heads, as some plants; 2, to make knots, as in ornamental work, or for a fringe.



KNOTS, BENDS, AND HITCHES.—1, overhand knot; 2, figure eight; 3, Spanish bowline knot; 4, common, or sheet, bend; 5, studding-sail tack bend; 6, inside clinch; 7, square, or reef, knot; 8, half hitch; 9, timber hitch; 10, running knot; 11, clove hitch; 12, cat's-paw; 13, bowline knot on a bight; 14, single carrick bend; 15, eye-splice; 16, sheepshank; 17, cut splice; 18, fisherman's bend; 19, bowline knot, which will not slip and never pulls tight; 20, double sheet bend.

Syn., *n.* tie, bend, hitch, splice. *Tie* and *knot* are general terms, applied to any fastening or knoblike interlacing formed with a flexible cord. More specifically, a *knot* is a simple knob or lump formed by interweaving the strands of a single cord, as to prevent raveling; a *bend* is a *tie* by which one cord is fastened to another or to an object; a *hitch* is a *tie* forming a temporary fastening, easily undone. A *splice* is a joint between two cords, made by interweaving their strands.

[2]knot (nŏt), *n.* [source uncertain], a sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*), breeding within the arctic circle and scattering over the world during the winter.

knot-grass (nŏt'grăs"), *n.* [*[1]knot*+*grass*], 1, a trailing weed (*Polygonum aviculare*) of the buckwheat family, having pink or white flowers and triangular seeds: also called *doorweed* and *knotweed;* 2, any of various grasses, especially oat grass.

knot hole a hole in a tree or in lumber caused by the rotting or falling out of a knot.

knot-ting (nŏt'ing), *n.* [see **[1]knot**], 1, the tying of a knot; tying or entangling in a knot; 2, a kind of fancywork made with knotted threads; 3, in cloth manufacture, the removal of knots from cloth; 4, a kind of paint for protecting metals.

knot-ty (nŏt′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], 1, having many knots; gnarly; 2, rugged; 3, difficult; as, a *knotty* problem.—*n.* **knot′ti-ness.**

knout (nout; nōōt), *n.* [< Russ. *knut*, scourge], a leathern whip formerly used for punishing criminals or serfs in Russia:—*v.t.* to punish by flogging.

know (nō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* knew (nū), *p.p.* known (nōn), *p.pr.* knowing], [< A.S. *cnāwan*, to know < Aryan source], 1, to perceive with the mind as true; be certain of; understand clearly; as, he *knows* right from wrong; 2, to recognize; as, he *knew* the landscape; 3, to be acquainted with; be intimate with; be versed in; have experience of; as, to *know* Spanish; to *know* trouble: *Archaic*, to have sexual intercourse with:—*v.i.* to be informed; have certain knowledge: *Archaic*, to acquire knowledge, experience, or skill:—*n. Slang*, knowledge; the state of having secret information; as, in the *know*.—*adj.* **know′a-ble.**—*n.* **know′er.**

know-ing (nō′ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, having knowledge; intelligent; 2, shrewd; cunning:—*n.* knowledge; cognizance.—*adv.* **know′ing-ly.**

knowl-edge (nŏl′ĕj), *n.* 1, clear perception of a truth or fact; the act or state of knowing; cognition; 2, that which has been perceived or grasped mentally; learning; the sum of information or enlightenment of the world, a group, an individual, or the like; 3, practical understanding gained from experience; skill; 4, notification; advertisement; as, *knowledge* of the event has been made public; 5, sexual intercourse: *Archaic*, recognition; cognizance.

Syn. acquaintance, comprehension, erudition, experience, learning, lore, information, enlightenment, intuition, conviction, wisdom, science, scholarship. Broadly, *knowledge* is the sum of what is known; as, every branch of *knowledge*. In a limited sense, *knowledge* is the whole body of facts, acquired or intuitive, known to a mind; as, he has a marvelous store of *knowledge*: referring to a single subject, such *knowledge* is an understanding of that subject; as, a *knowledge* of botany. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, usually not systematized, but gathered in a haphazard or casual way, as from instruction, reading, observation, or hearsay. *Experience* is the yield of life as it has been lived; it is the *knowledge* taught by all that one has enjoyed or suffered, viewed especially as a source of better judgment and increased skill for the future; as, he learned by bitter *experience*: the lessons of *experience*. *Wisdom*, though consisting of *knowledge* plus *experience*, is a power which transcends them both. A man may possess first-hand *knowledge* of life, yet never apply it in such a way as to show *wisdom*. *Wisdom* unites with the facts of *knowledge* and the fruit of *experience* a genius for judgment; *wisdom* is both ideal and practical. *Science*, broadly, is systematized and formulated *knowledge* regarded as the result of the search for truth. In a more limited sense, *science* is the body of ordered *knowledge* available with reference to any particular subject, especially some aspect of the physical world; as, the *science* of physics. (See learning.)

Know-Noth-ing (nō′-nŭth′ĭng), *n.* a member of a political party in the United States, officially known as the *American party*, which flourished in 1853 and a few years following, and which held that none but native Americans should hold office: so called because the members replied "I don't know" to questions concerning the party: **know-nothing**, a densely ignorant person.

knuck-le (nŭk′l), *n.* [< M.E. *knokel*, prob. dim. of M.L.G. *knoke*, bone], 1, any of the joints of the fingers; 2, in cookery, the knee or the hock joint, especially of a calf, with the surrounding meat, used for stews or soups; 3, in shipbuilding, an acute angle in some of the timbers; 4, a loop of intestine in a hernia: *Mech.*, in a hinge, the part where the two flanges or straps join, with a pin as axis: so called when the joint is in cylindrical form:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], 1, to bend the fingers; 2, to yield or submit: with *under*; 3, to apply oneself earnestly: with *down*.

knuck-le-bone (nŭk′l-bōn″), *n.* [*knuckle*+*bone*], 1, in man, one of the bones in the finger; 2, a bone at the knuckle, especially of sheep: *pl.* an ancient game of the Greeks, played originally with the knucklebones of sheep.

knuck-le-dust-er (nŭk′l-dŭs″tĕr), *n.* a metal instrument worn over the knuckles as a weapon: commonly called *brass knuckles*.

knurl (nûrl), *n.* [< earlier *knur*, hard knob], 1, a hard knot, nodule, or anything swelled or pushed beyond the surface, as in a tree, stone, etc.: also, *knur*; 2, any of the ridges on the edge of a coin, nut, or screw head; also, a tool for producing them:—*v.t.* to mill; bead; ridge about the edges.—*adj.* **knurl′y.**

ko-a (kō′ä), *n.* [native name], a Hawaiian acacia tree valuable for its timber and bark.

ko-a-la (kō-ä′lä), *n.* [native name], an arboreal, pouch-bearing animal of Australia, about two feet long, somewhat resembling a small bear, having a rudimentary tail and ash-gray woolly fur.

ko-bold (kō′bōld), *n.* [Ger.], *Teut. Myth.*, a nature spirit, brownie, or gnome belonging particularly to the earth and living in mines or caves.

Ko-dak (kō′dăk), *n.* [arbitrarily coined word], 1, a trade-mark applied originally to a certain make of small hand camera, and later to other cameras of this make; 2, (often, *kodak*), any camera bearing this trade-mark; erroneously, any hand camera:—*adj.* designating photographic goods manufactured under this trade-mark:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to photograph with a kodak.—*n.* **ko′dak-er.**

Ko-hel-eth (kō-hĕl′ĕth), *n.* [Heb. = preacher], the book of Ecclesiastes; also, the name given to Solomon in this book, translated "preacher."

Koh-i-noor (kō′hĭ-nōōr″; kō′ĭ-), *n.* [< Pers. *kōh-i-nūr*, mountain of light], 1, a famous East Indian diamond, weighing about 106 carats, or 1¼ ounces troy, one of the British crown jewels since 1849; 2, hence, anything of supreme excellence. Also, **Koh′-i-nur″** (-nōōr″); **Koh′-i-noor″.**

kohl (kōl; kō′hl), *n.* [Arab. = powder for eyelids], finely powdered antimony sulphide, used by Eastern women to darken the eyelids.

kohl-ra-bi (kōl′-rä′bĭ; kōl′-rä′bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-bĭz)], [Ger. < It. *caroli rape* < Lat. *caulis*, cabbage + *rapum*, turnip], a variety of cabbage with an enlarged, edible, turniplike stem.

ko-la (kō′lä), *n.* [W.Afr.], an African tree (*Cola acuminata*); also, its bitter nut, containing caffeine, used for chewing, like tobacco. Also, **co′la.**

koo-doo (kōō′dōō), *n.* [< Kafir *iqudu*], a species of large antelope, found in Africa.

Koord (kōōrd), *n.* [see **Kurd**], one of a dark, fierce race of Kurdistan. See **Kurd**, *Pfd. S.*

***kop** (kŏp), *n.* [Du. = head], in Dutch South Africa, a hill; mountain.

ko-peck (kō′pĕk), *n.* [Russ.], a Russian copper coin which in 1913 was worth from one half to three fourths of a cent. Also, **co′peck; ko′pek.**

koph (kōf), *n.* [Heb.], the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ק) (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *q*: as a numeral, 100.

***kop-je** (kŏp′ĭ), *n.* [Du., dim. of *kop*, head], in Dutch South Africa, a small hill.

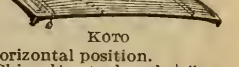
Ko-ran (kō-răn′; kō′răn), *n.* [< Arab. *qorān*, recitation], the sacred book of the Mohammedans, written in Arabic and believed by them to be the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed. Also, **Al″co-ran′** (ăl′kō-răn′; ăl′kō-răn).

Ko-re-an (kō-rē′ăn), *adj.* [< *Korea*], of or pertaining to the language, people, customs, etc., of a Japanese dependency in eastern Asia: called *Korea* until 1910, but now officially called by native name, *Chosen*:—*n.* a native of Korea, or the language spoken there.

ko-ru-na (kō-rōō′nä), *n.* [Czech < Lat. *corona*, crown], a copper-and-nickel coin, the monetary unit of Czechoslovakia, worth about three cents.

ko-sher (kō′shĕr), *adj.* [< Heb. *kashēr*, right], lawful; clean according to Jewish law: used of food, especially meat, or of shops where such meat is sold:—*n.* food, or a food shop, fulfilling the requirements of Jewish law.

ko-to (kō′tō), *n.* [Jap.], a Japanese musical instrument, similar to the harp, but having only thirteen strings and played in a horizontal position.



Koto

ko-tow (kō″tou′), *n.* [< Chin. *k'o*, to knock + *t'ou*, head], a Chinese custom of kneeling and touching the ground with the forehead as a token of respect or worship:—*v.i.* to show deference by such an act; hence, to be obsequious. Also, **kow″tow′.**

kou-miss (kōō′mĭs), *n.* [see **kumiss**], fermented liquor made from milk. See **ku′miss**, *Pfd. S.*

K. P. *abbr.* 1, Knight of St. Patrick; 2, Knights of Pythias; 3, *Mil.*, kitchen police:—**Kr**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Kr] for the element krypton.

kraal (kräl; krôl), *n.* [S.Afr.Du. < Port. *curral*, cattle pen], 1, in South Africa, a group of huts surrounded by a defense of stakes; 2, a sheepfold or cattle pen:—*v.t.* to inclose in a kraal, as sheep or cattle.

kra-ken (krä′kĕn; krā′-), *n.* [< Scand. *krake*, sea monster], a huge, mythical sea monster.

kran (krän), *n.* [Pers., ult. < Lat. *corona*, crown], a former Persian monetary unit (about 24 cents).

krem-lin (krĕm′lĭn), *n.* [Fr. < Russ. *kreml*, fortress], a Russian citadel or fortress: **Kremlin**, a large inclosure in Moscow containing a palace of the former czar, the arsenal, churches, etc.

kreut-zer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* [< Ger. *kreuzer*, kreutzer, < *kreuz*, cross: because orig. marked with a cross], a copper coin formerly current in Germany, or a similar coin formerly current in Austria, worth about half a cent. Also, **kreu'zer** (krolt'sĕr).

Kriem-hild (krēm'hĭld), *n.* [< M.H.G. *Krimhilt*], *Teut. Myth.*, in the "Nibelungenlied," Siegfried's beautiful wife, who, after his death at the hands of her brother, married Etzel (Attila), King of the Huns, and through him avenged her husband's murder: identified with Gudrun in the "Volsunga Saga."

kris (krēs), *n.* [see **creese**], a short Malay sword or dagger (for illus. see *creese*). See **creese**, *Pfd. S.*

Krish-na (krĭsh'nä), *n.* [< Sans.], an incarnation of Vishnu, the second god of the Hindu trinity: in Hindu epic literature, the hero of many exploits; as a god, the personification of the fruitful, reproductive aspect of nature.

Kriss Krin-gle (krĭs krĭng'gl), [< Ger. *Christkindel*, the little Christ child], originally, an embodiment of the Christ child appearing on Christmas Eve, according to legend: later confounded with Santa Claus, or St. Nicholas, and now represented as a lovable old man who brings Christmas gifts.

kro-na (krō'nē), *n.* [*pl.* kronor (-nōr)], [Sw.], a coin, and the monetary unit, of Sweden, equivalent to about 45 cents: also, by translation, called *crown*.

kro-ne (krō'nē), *n.* [*pl.* kroner (-nĕr)], [Ger. and Da. = crown], 1, in Norway and Denmark, a silver coin, worth about 45 cents; 2, (krō'nē), [*pl.* kronen (-nĕn)], formerly, an Austrian coin and monetary unit, worth about 20 cents; also, a German coin worth ten marks; 3, the koruna (which see). Also, by translation, called *crown*.

kroon (krōn; krōōn), *n.* [prob. < Scand. *krone* or *krona*, crown (the coin) < Lat. *corona*, crown], the monetary unit of Estonia (45 cents).

kryp-ton (krĭp'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *krupton*, hidden], *Chem.*, a rare gaseous element [symbol Kr], present in very small quantities in the atmosphere.

ku-dos (kū'dŏs; kōō'-), *n.* [Gk. = glory], *Colloq.*, glory; fame; credit for good work.

Ku–Klux (kū'-klŭks'), *n.* [< Gk. *kuklos*, circle], the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, a secret society in the southern United States after the Civil War, whose aim was to regain white political ascendancy in the South: revived after the World War in many parts of the United States in advocacy of the supremacy of a native-born, white, Protestant citizenship: also called *Ku-Klux Klan*. Also, **Ku'klux'**.

ku-lak (kōō-läk'), *n.* [Russ., orig. = fist: of Tatar origin], 1, in prerevolutionary Russia, a peasant who exploited his poorer neighbors; later, one of the richer peasants; 2, as used by the communists, a peasant who opposes the soviet economic policy.

***Kul-tur** (kōōl-tōōr'), *n.* [Ger.], civilization; an organized system of life and education tending to secure efficiency and progress in all phases of material well-being, science, and art, especially as exemplified by the German system before 1914.

ku-miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* [< Tatar *kumiz*, fermented mare's milk], a fermented liquor made from mare's or camel's milk by Tatar tribes of central Asia; also, a similar dietetic drink made from cow's milk in western countries. Also, **ku'mys; kou'miss.**

küm-mel (küm'ĕl), *n.* [Ger. = caraway seed], a cordial made usually from rectified alcohol and flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc.

kum-quat (kŭm'kwŏt), *n.* [< Chin. *kin keu*, golden orange], 1, a small citrous fruit, about the size and shape of an olive, used chiefly in preserves; 2, the tree bearing this fruit. Also, **cum'quat.**

Kun-dry (kōōn'drĭ), *n.* [Ger.], in Wagner's "Parsifal," a woman who was doomed to wander eternally for laughing at Jesus while he was bearing the cross, and who is forced by Klingsor to try to seduce Parsifal, whose resistance enables him to lift her curse.

Kuo-min-tang (gwō'mĭn-täng'), *n.* [Chin. = nationalist people's party], the nationalist party organized in the Chinese Republic, largely by Sun Yat-sen in 1926–27.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* [Turk.], a member of a dark, fierce race in the undefined region of Kurdistan, eastern Turkey, and western Persia. Also, **Curd; Koord.**—*adj.* **Kurd'ish** (kōōr'dĭsh).

kvass (kväs), *n.* [< Russ. *kras*, beer], a Russian fermented drink, usually made of rye.

kw. *abbr.* kilowatt (also **KW; K. W.**):—**kwh.**, kilowatt hour:—**Ky.**, Kentucky: official abbreviation (also, **Ken.**).

ky-ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [see **kayak**], a hunting canoe covered with sealskin, used in arctic America. For illus. see **kay'ak**, *Pfd. S.*

ky-an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< J. H. *Kyan* (1774–1850), Irish inventor], to treat (wood) with corrosive sublimate to prevent decay.

ky-mo-graph (kī'mō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *kuma*, a wave + *graphein*, to write], an instrument for recording waves or periodic variations, as of muscular contractions, pulse beats, or respirations. Also, **cy'mo-graph** (sī'-).—*adj.* **ky'mo-graph'ic.**

Kym-ry (kĭm'rĭ), *n.pl.* [see **Cymry**], the Welsh race collectively. Also, **Kym'ri.** See **Cym'ry**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **Kym'ric.**

ky-pho-sis (kī-fō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *kuphos*, crooked], humpback; angular curvature of the spine. Also, **cy-pho'sis** (sī-).—*adj.* **ky-phot'ic** (-fŏt'ĭk).

Kyr-i-e e-lei-son (kĭr'ĭ-ē ē-lī'sŏn; kū'rĭ-ā ē-lā'ĭ-sŏn), [Gk. = Lord, have mercy (upon us)], *Eccl.*, the first words of a brief petition used at various places in the service in the Eastern and Roman churches, and in the Anglican church, especially as a response; also, a musical setting of these words.

L

L, l (ĕl), *n.* [*pl.* L's; Ls; l's ls (ĕlz)], 1, the twelfth letter in the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); 2, as a Roman numeral, 50; 3, (also, *ell*), any one of several objects shaped like a capital L, as a right-angled pipe fitting, or a wing or extension to a building, set at right angles to it: *Colloq.*, an elevated railroad: often written *el*.

L. *abbr.* 1, Lady; 2, Latin (also, **Lat.**); 3, Law; 4, Liberal; 5, Low; 6, [Lat. *liber*], book (also, **Lib.**); 7, Late; 8, Licentiate; 9, Lord:—**l.**, 1, [Lat. *libra*], pound: before figures written £; as, £40; 2, lake; 3, land; 4, latitude; 5, leaf; 6, league; 7, left; 8, length; 9, line; 10, link; 11, liter.

1la (lä), *n.* [see **2do**], *Mus.*, the sixth in the series of syllables used in singing any diatonic scale.

2la (lō; lä), *interj.* [var. of *lō*], *Obs.*, look! *Dial.*, oh! usually with *me*; as, *la* me!

La. *abbr.* Louisiana:—**L. A.**, 1, Legislative Assembly; 2, Literate in Arts; 3, Library Association.

laa-ger (lä'gĕr; lō'gĕr), *n.* [< S. Afr. Du. *lager*, camp], in South African campaigning, a camp with a hastily made barricade of wagons:—*v.t.* to form, as wagons, into a barricade:—*v.i.* to encamp.

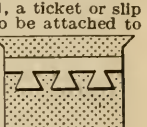
Lab. *abbr.* 1, Labrador; 2, Laborite:—**lab.**, 1, laboratory; 2, labiate; labial.

La-ban (lā'băn), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, the father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob (Gen. 29:16).

lab-a-rum (lăb'*a*-rŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ra (-rä)], [Lat. < Gk. *labaron*, a standard], 1, the Christianized form of the Roman cavalry standard or banner, adopted by the Emperor Constantine after his conversion and bearing the sacred monogram of Christ; 2, figuratively, a standard of conduct or a moral guide: *R. C.* and *Angl. Chs.*, a banner carried in ecclesiastical processions.

lab-e-fac-tion (lăb'ĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *labare*, to totter + *facere* (*factus*), to make], *Rare*, decay; ruin; downfall.

la-bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* [O.F. = ribbon], 1, a ticket or slip of paper or other material to be attached to an object and to bear an inscription indicating the size, contents, price, ownership, or other facts concerning the object; 2, a strip of ribbon or parchment attached to a document to bear the seal; 3, a short, convenient, classifying phrase or catchword, applied to persons, theories, or the like: *Her.*, a narrow bar of special shape across an escutcheon or coat of arms, to indicate an only or first-born son; *Arch.*, a projecting molding over a door, window, or other opening, as if to check the flow of rain down the wall:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -beled or -belled (-bĕld), *p.pr.* -beling or -belling], 1, to mark with a label; 2, to classify; apply a classifying word or catchword to.—*n.* **la'bel-er.**



LABEL

la-bel-lum (lă-bĕl'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-*ä*)], [Lat., dlm. of *labium*, lip], *Bot.*, the lip, or lower petal, of an orchid, often spurred or enlarged.

la-bi-al (lā'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *labium*, lip], of or pertaining to the lips; as, the *labial* glands: *Phon.*, 1, formed or articulated mainly by the lips, as the consonants *p*, *b*; 2, modified by a rounding and partial closing of the lips, as the vowels *ō*, *ŏŏ*; *Mus.*, having a

lip instead of a reed: said of an organ pipe:—*n. Phon.*, **1**, a sound, or a symbol indicating a sound, formed mainly by the lips, as *p, b, m, f, v*; **2**, a device for the correction of stammering: *Mus.*, an organ pipe in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air against a labium, or liplike edge.—*adv.* **la'bi-al-ly.**

la-bi-ate (lā'bĭ-āt), *adj.* having parts like lips; lipped: *Bot.*, having lips or liplike parts, as the calyx or corolla of the lady's-slipper.

la-bile (lā'bĭl; lăb'ĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *labilis*, slipping < *labi*, to slip], *Chem.*, unstable; metastable: *Elec.*, gliding or flowing smoothly.

la-bi-o-den-tal (lā"bĭ-ō-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *labium*, lip + *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], pertaining to the lips and teeth: *Phon.*, articulated by the lips and teeth, as *f, v*:—*n.* a labiodental consonant.

la-bi-o-na-sal (lā"bĭ-ō-nā'zăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *labium*, lip + *nasus*, nose], *Phon.*, formed or modified by the lips and nose jointly, as *m*:—*n. Phon.*, a sound formed by both nose and lips, as *m*.

la-bi-um (lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* labia (-ă)], [Lat. = lip], *Anat., Bot., Zoöl., Mus.*, etc., a lip or part shaped like a lip, as a human lip, one of the folds of the vulva, the lower, liplike part of the corolla of some flowers, an insect's lower lip, the lip of an organ pipe, etc.

la-bor (lā'bẽr), *n.* [Lat. = work], **1**, work; toil; physical or mental exertion or effort; **2**, that which requires effort; a task; as, the twelve *labors* of Hercules; **3**, the act of toiling or working; **4**, the class of wage-earning workers; especially, those doing physical work, as distinguished from those who supply capital, and from those doing mental work; **5**, travail; the effort and pangs of childbirth; **6**, the heavy rolling or pitching of a vessel at sea: *Obs.*, trouble; pains:—*v.i.* **1**, to toil or work; exert oneself physically or mentally; **2**, to strive; take pains; as, he *labored* to understand me; **3**, to be hard pressed; operate or proceed with difficulty; move slowly, as if under a burden; as, the wagon *labored* in the mud; **4**, to be in childbirth; travail; **5**, to pitch and roll heavily, as a vessel at sea in a storm: **laboring class**, the class engaged in rough physical work, or in day labor; the proletariat: **laboring man**, a man who belongs to the wage-earning class; a workingman:—*v.t.* to work out carefully and in detail; elaborate; as, I will not *labor* the point: *Obs.*, to cause to work hard. Also, **la'bour.**

Syn., n. work, toil, drudgery. *Work*, the general term, names any output of energy or close application of effort to some purpose. Hence, its range is wide: *work* may be hard, easy, light, heavy, serious, pleasant, or burdensome. *Labor* is hard *work*; it may be mental, but is more apt to be physical exertion of a severe, tiring sort. *Toil* is even harder *work* than *labor*; it is painful as well as monotonous, exhausting rather than merely wearing. *Work* may leave us agreeably or badly tired; *labor* leaves us painfully tired, heavy in body and mind from fatigue; *toil* leaves us frankly worn out. *Drudgery* is slavish, displeasing, often menial, *work*; *work*, light in itself, may be *drudgery* to one who hates routine.—*Ant., n.* idleness, sloth.

lab-o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ō-rā-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *laborare* (*-atus*), to work], **1**, a building or room equipped for experiments or for research work in one of the natural sciences; **2**, a place where chemicals, drugs, or the like, are prepared.

La-bor Day in most States of the United States, a day, usually the first Monday in September, set apart as a legal holiday to honor workingmen as a class. Also, **La'bour Day.**

la-bored (lā'bẽrd), *p.adj.* [see **labor**], done with difficulty or elaborate care; forced; not easy or natural; as, a *labored* speech. Also, **la'boured.**

la-bor-er (lā'bẽr-ẽr), *n.* a toiler; one who for pay does unskilled, physical work. Also, **la'bour-er.**

Syn. workingman. (See artisan.)

la-bo-ri-ous (lă-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, difficult; requiring much toil; **2**, painstaking; hard-working.—*adv.* **la-bo'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **la-bo'ri-ous-ness.**

La-bor-ite (lā'bẽr-ĭt), *n. Colloq.*, in Great Britain, a person belonging to the Labor party; **laborite**, one who supports the interests of the laboring class. Also, **La'bour-ite; la'bour-ite.**

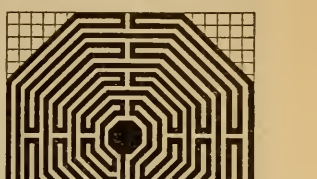
La-bor par-ty in Great Britain, a political party, the members of which are drawn mainly from trade-unions, socialist and liberal organizations, or the like, and which strives by political means to advance the interests of the working class: **labor party**, a similar party in any country.

la-bor un-ion an association of workers organized for mutual protection and benefit.

la-brum (lā'brŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -bra (-brȧ)], [Lat. = lip], any liplike part; a rim, as of a dish: *Zoöl.*, **1**, the upper lip of an insect, or similar part of other arthropods; **2**, the outer lip of a univalve shell.

la-bur-num (lȧ-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [Lat., name of shrub], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of poisonous, ornamental trees or shrubs in the pea family, bearing trifoliolate leaves and hanging clusters of pea-shaped, yellow flowers.

lab-y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [< Gk. *laburinthos*, labyrinth], **1**, a building or structure with many intricate or confusing passages; a maze; **2**, a difficult, complicated, or confusing situation; a puzzle: *Anat.*, the winding tubes of the inner ear (see *ear*, illus.): **Labyrinth**, *Gk. Myth.*, the bewildering structure built in Crete by Dædalus for King Minos as a prison for the Minotaur, and penetrated by Theseus.



LABYRINTH: Follow black line.

lab-y-rin-thine (lăb"ĭ-rĭn'thĭn), *adj.* intricate; perplexing; confusing. Also, **lab'y-rin'-thi-an; lab'y-rin'thic.**

[1]lac (lăk), *n.* [< Hind. *lākh* < Sans. *laksha*, a lac], in India, 100,000; as, a *lac* of rupees. Also, **lakh.**

[2]lac (lăk), *n.* [< [1]*lac*, because of immense number of insects at certain seasons], **1**, a dark red, resinous substance deposited by a scale insect (*Carteria lacca*) on the twigs of various trees in India and obtained in three forms: *stick-lac*, the twigs with adherent resin; *seed-lac*, the resin cleaned from twigs and coloring matter; and *shellac*, the resin melted and strained: used in sealing wax, varnishes, and insulating materials; **2**, the sap of various trees, used in making varnish; **3**, lacquer.

lace (lās), *n.* [< O.F. *laz* < Lat. *laqueus*, noose], **1**, a cord or string passed through eyelets or other holes to bind or fasten; as, a shoe *lace*; **2**, a delicate, ornamental fabric made from fine threads of linen, cotton, gold, or silver, woven in an open pattern; **3**, a braid for trimming men's hats, uniforms, or the like; as, gold *lace* and silver *lace*: **lace bug**, any of numerous small bugs (family *Tingitidæ*) having lacelike wings (see *Hemiptera*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* laced (lāst), *p.pr.* lacing], **1**, to fasten with a cord; pull together or compress by means of a cord; **2**, to adorn or trim, as with lace; **3**, to weave or twine together; interlace; **4**, to provide with a string or cord running through eyelets or other holes; **5**, to beat, lash, or whip.

Lac-e-dæ-mon (lăs"ē-dē'mŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Lakedaimōn*], **1**, Sparta, the capital city of Laconia; **2**, the state of Laconia.

Lac-e-dæ-mo-ni-an (lăs"ē-dē-mō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to Lacedæmon, or Laconia, in southern Greece, of which the principal city was Sparta; **2**, Spartan:—*n.* a Spartan. Also, **Lac"e-de-mo'ni-an.**

lac-er-ate (lăs'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *lacerare* (*-atus*), to tear], **1**, to tear or mangle with jagged cuts, as flesh; **2**, to afflict or harrow, as the feelings:—*adj.* (-ăt), torn; jagged, as an irregularly cut leaf.—*adj.* **lac'er-a-ble.**—*adj.* **lac'er-a-tive.**

lac-er-a-tion (lăs"ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of tearing or mangling; **2**, a jagged rent or wound; **3**, a harrowing or wounding, as of the feelings.

la-cer-ta (lȧ-sûr'tȧ), *n.* [Lat. = lizard], *Zoöl.*, a lizard; especially, any of a genus (*Lacerta*) of Old World lizards, formerly inclusive of nearly all known lizards: **Lacerta**, *Astron.*, a small northern constellation, the Lizard (see *constellation*).

la-cer-ti-an (lȧ-sûr'shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-), *adj. Zoöl.*, pertaining to lizards; lizardlike:—*n.* a lizard.

lace-wing (lās'wĭng"), *n.* [*lace* + *wing*], any of various insects with delicately veined, lacelike wings, and brilliant eyes, especially any of a family (*Chrysopidæ*) of the order Neuroptera.

lach-es (lăch'ĕz), *n.* [< O.F. *laschesse* < *lascher* < Lat. *laxare*, to slacken < *laxus*, slack], remissness; neglect: *Law*, inexcusable delay in laying claim to a right, or in performing a legal duty.

Lach-e-sis (lăk'ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *lakhesis*, destiny < *lakhein*, to fall by lot], *Gk. Myth.*, that one of the Fates who measures off the thread of life.

lach-ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *lacrima*, a tear], pertaining to tears:—*n.* a lachrymatory, or small bottle supposedly for tears: *Anat.*, one of a pair of bones on the inner side of the eye socket, through which excess tear secretion passes to the nose: *pl.* the lachrymal organs; also, fits of crying. Also, **lac'ri-mal; lac'ry-mal.**

lach-ry-ma-to-ry (lăk'rĭ-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, *Class. Antiq.*, a tear bottle, or small, narrow-necked vessel of a kind found in ancient Roman tombs, formerly supposed to contain the mourners' tears, but now known to have been used for ointments or perfumes: 2, a tear-producing substance:—*adj.* pertaining to, or causing, tears: **lachrymatory shell**, a bomb, or explosive projectile, filled with a gas which causes smarting and watering of the eyes: also called *tear shell*. Also, **lac'ri-ma-to-ry.**

lach-ry-mose (lăk'rĭ-mōs), *adj.* 1, shedding or given to shedding tears; tearful; 2, causing to shed tears, as a tragedy; sad. Also, **lac'ri-mose.**

lac-ing (lās'ĭng), *n.* [see **lace**], 1, a cord, braid, or the like, passed through eyelets to fasten or bind, or used as trimming; 2, the action or method of fastening or binding with a cord, thong, or the like: *Colloq.*, a sound thrashing.

la-cin-i-ate (lȧ-sĭn'ĭ-ăt), *adj.* [<Lat. *lacinia*, lappet], fringed; bordered with fringe: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, fringed, or deeply cut into somewhat irregular, narrow, pointed lobes. Also, **la-cin'i-at"ed.**

lack (lăk), *v.t.* [<M.E. *lac*, fault, defect], 1, to be without; not have; be destitute of; 2, to be in want of; need; require; *Obs.*, to miss; feel the absence of:—*v.i.* 1, to be deficient; fail; be wanting: usually in present participle; as, information was *lacking*; 2, to have need; be in want; be short: usually with *of* or *in*; as, he *lacks* in wisdom:—*n.* 1, want; deficiency; 2, that which fails, or is absent or deficient.

lack-a-dai-si-cal (lăk"ȧ-dā'zĭ-kăl), *adj.* [<archaic interj. *alack-a-day!*], 1, languishing; lazily indifferent; 2, having affected airs; affectedly or languidly sentimental.—*adv.* **lack"a-dai'si-cal-ly.**—*n.* **lack"a-dai'si-cal-ness.**

lack-er (lăk'ẽr), *n.* [see **lacquer**], a kind of varnish or varnished woodwork:—*v.t.* to varnish or cover with lacquer. See **lac'quer**, *Pfd. S.*

lack-ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eys (-ĭz)], [<Fr. *laquais*, a soldier or footman], 1, a male attendant of low rank; footman; valet; 2, a slavish follower; toady:—*v.t.* to wait on; serve:—*v.i.* to act as valet; serve as attendant. Also, **lac'quey.**

lack-lus-ter (lăk'lŭs"tẽr), *n.* [*lack* + *luster*], absence of luster or brightness; dulness:—*adj.* lacking luster; dull; dim. Also, **lack'lus"tre.**

La-co-ni-an (lȧ-kō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Lakōn*, a Spartan], of or pertaining to Laconia, a state in the southeastern part of ancient Greece, of which the capital was Sparta, or Lacedæmon:—*n.* an inhabitant of Laconia; a Spartan.—*n.* **lac'o-nism.**

la-con-ic (lȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *adj.* saying a great deal in a few words; concise; pithy; terse: from the abrupt, terse manner of the Laconians. Also, **la-con'i-cal.**—*adv.* **la-con'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **la-con'i-cism.**

Syn. succinct, brief, concise, pithy, terse. (See short.)

lac-quer (lăk'ẽr), *n.* [<obs. Fr. *lacre*, sealing wax, perh. <Port. *lacca*, lac], 1, a transparent varnish made by dissolving any of various resins, nitrocellulose, etc., in alcohol or another solvent, and used to protect brass, silver, etc., from tarnish and as a finish for automobiles; 2, any of various varnishes made with resin, especially one made from the sap of certain trees in Japan and China; 3, Chinese or Japanese woodwork finished with a hard, polished varnish, and often inlaid with gold, ivory, pearl, or the like:—*v.t.* to cover or paint with lacquer. Also, **lack'er.**

lac-quey (lăk'ĭ), *n.* [see **lackey**], a valet; hence, any servile attendant:—*v.t.* to serve:—*v.i.* to act as servant. See **lack'ey**, *Pfd. S.*

lac-ri-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *adj.* [see **lachrymal**], pertaining to tears:—*n. Anat.*, a bone on the inner side of each eye socket. See **lach'ry-mal.** *Pfd. S.*

lac-ri-ma-to-ry (lăk'rĭ-mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a small bottle of a kind found in ancient tombs:—*adj.* pertaining to tears. See **lach'ry-ma-to-ry**, *Pfd. S.*

lac-ri-mose (lăk'rĭ-mōs), *adj.* tearful; given to weeping easily. See **lach'ry-mose**, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **lac'ri-mose-ly.**

la-crosse (lȧ-krŏs'), *n.* [Fr. <*la*, the + *crosse* <O.F. *croce*, a hook], a game played by 24 players with a ball about three inches in diameter and a netted bat or racket, called a *crosse:* originated by the North American Indians.

lac-ta-rine (lăk'tȧ-rĭn; -rēn), *n.* [<Lat. *lactare* (*-atus*), to contain milk; suckle], a preparation of casein or milk curds, used to fix the colors in printing calico. Also, **lac'ta-rene** (lăk'tȧ-rēn).

lac-tate (lăk'tāt), *n. Chem.*, a salt of lactic acid: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], to change into milk; make milky:—*v.i.* 1, to secrete milk; 2, to suckle young.—*n.* **lac-ta'tion.**

lac-te-al (lăk'tē-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *lacteus*, milky <*lac*, milk], pertaining to, or like, milk; milky:—*n.pl. Anat.*, the lymphatic vessels of the small intestines, which take up the chyle and convey it to the thoracic duct or to the right lymphatic duct.

lac-te-ous (lăk'tē-ŭs), *adj.* milky; resembling, or suggesting, milk.

lac-tes-cence (lăk-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [<Lat. *lactescens* (*-entis*), turning to milk], 1, the act or process of becoming milky; 2, milkiness: *Bot.*, the flow of latex, a milky juice, from certain plants when gashed, as the rubber tree; *Zoöl.*, milk production.

lac-tes-cent (lăk-tĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* 1, milky; becoming like milk; 2, secreting, or involved in the secretion of, milk or a milklike juice; as, *lactescent* plants: *Bot.*, yielding latex, a milky juice, as the rubber plant; *Zoöl.*, producing milk.

lac-tic (lăk'tĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *lac* (*lactis*), milk], of or pertaining to milk; derived from milk: **lactic acid**, *Chem.*, a colorless, sirupy liquid occurring in sour milk, in sauerkraut, and in the fermentation of various vegetable juices: used in chemical industries, and in the manufacture of soft drinks as a substitute for the more expensive tartaric and citric acids.

lac-tif-er-ous (lăk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *lac*, milk + *ferre*, to carry], yielding or conveying milk or a milky juice.

lac-to-ba-cil-lus (lăk"tō-bȧ-sĭl'ŭs), *n.* [*lacto-* (<Lat. *lac* (*lactis*), milk + *bacillus*], any of a genus (*Lactobacillus*) of lactic-acid-forming bacteria, some species of which are used in making fermented milk.

lac-tom-e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *lac*, milk + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for determining the quality or richness of milk, as a hydrometer which determines its specific gravity. Also called *galactometer.*

lac-tose (lăk'tōs), *n.* [<Lat. *lac*, milk], *Chem.*, a white, crystalline powder of sweetish taste, obtained from whey and used in pharmacy and in infant foods: also called *milk sugar* and *sugar of milk.*

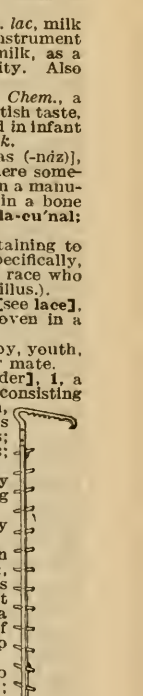
la-cu-na (lȧ-kū'nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē); -nas (-nȧz)], [<Lat. *lacus*, lake], a space where something has been omitted; a blank or gap, as in a manuscript: *Biol.*, a small pit or hollow, as found in a bone or in certain other animal tissues.—*adj.* **la-cu'nal; la-cu'nar.**—*adj.* **la-cu'nose.**

la-cus-trine (lȧ-kŭs'trĭn), *adj.* of or pertaining to lakes; living in lakes; specifically, pertaining to the lake dwellers, a prehistoric race who built houses over the water (see *lake dweller*, illus.).

lac-y (lās'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **lace**], lacelike; resembling a fine fabric woven in a delicate open pattern.

lad (lăd), *n.* [<M.E. *ladde*, a follower], a boy, youth, or stripling; familiarly, any comrade or mate.

lad-der (lăd'ẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *hlæder*, a ladder], 1, a device for climbing or scaling, consisting generally of two long uprights of wood, iron, rope, or the like, connected by numerous crosspieces, called *rungs*, to serve as steps; 2, any means by which one climbs or ascends; as, the *ladder* of success.


SCALING LADDER

lad-der shell any of various spirally formed sea shells showing plainly marked ribs: also called *wentletrap.*

lad-die (lăd'ĭ), *n.* [dim. of *lad*], *Sc.*, a boy or lad: sometimes, a lover.

lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* laded, *p.p.* laded or laden (lād'n), *p.pr.* lading], [<A.S. *hladan*, to load], 1, to load; put a cargo aboard, as a ship; place a burden on or in: rare, except in past participle; 2, to throw out or in with a scoop or dipper; bail; as, to *lade* water out of a vat:—*v.i.* 1, to take on cargo; 2, to dip up water or other liquid.

lad-en (lād'n), past participle of the verb *lade*:—*p.adj.* 1, loaded; burdened; 2, oppressed, as with sorrow or sin.

lad-ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of loading; 2, the act of bailing; 3, the thing loaded; burden; freight; cargo: **bill of lading**, a receipt issued by a railroad, shipping company, or other carrier to a shipper, acknowledging responsibility for the shipment of goods, and promising delivery to the person and place designated in the receipt.

La-di-no (lȧ-dē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz; -nōs)], [<Lat. *Latinus*, Latin], 1, a Romance dialect spoken by the descendants of the Jews who were exiled from Spain and Portugal; 2, in Spanish America, a half-breed; especially, a person of mixed Spanish and Indian descent; a mestizo.

la-dle (lā′dl), *n.* [< A.S. *hlædel* < *hladan*, to lade out], 1, a spoon or dipper, with a long handle, for transferring liquids; 2, a large pot or vessel for holding, transporting, and pouring molten metal:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ladled (-dld), *p.pr.* ladling], to take up and pour out, (a liquid) with a dipper or spoon.

la-drone (lā-drōn′), *n.* [< Sp. *ladrón* < Lat. *latro* (*-onis*), robber], in Spanish-speaking countries, a robber; brigand.—*n.* **la-dron′ism.**

la-dy (lā′dī), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dīz)], [< A.S. *hlǣfdīge*, lady, perh. < *hlāf*, loaf + *dīge*, one who kneads], 1, originally, a woman in a position of household authority, or having proprietary rights over an estate: corresponding to *lord*; 2, a woman of good family or high position in society: corresponding to *gentleman*; 3, a woman of courtesy and refinement: corresponding to *gentleman* in the same sense; 4, in the days of chivalry, the woman chosen by a knight or squire as the object of his devoted service; hence, later, a sweetheart or wife: **Lady**, in Great Britain, 1, the proper title of the wife of any nobleman below the rank of duke; 2, the courtesy title of the wife of a knight or baronet; 3, the title of the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl: used with the Christian name: **Our Lady**, *R. C. Ch.*, the Virgin Mary.

la-dy-bird (lā′dī-bûrd″), *n.* [*lady* + *bird*], a lady-bug (which see): *Obs.*, sweetheart.

la-dy-bug (lā′dī-bŭg″), *n.* [*lady* + *bug*], *Colloq.*, any of various small, brightly colored beetles (for colored illus. see *insect*).

La-dy chap-el a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, situated east of the altar in larger churches (see *cathedral*, illus.).

La-dy Day *Eccl.*, March 25, the feast of the Annunciation (which see): until 1752, the beginning of the civil year in the English calendar.

la-dy fin-ger a small sweet cake, somewhat like a finger in shape.

la-dy-kill-er (lā′dī-kĭl″ēr), *n.* a man who is peculiarly fascinating to women.

la-dy-like (lā′dī-līk″), *adj.* [*lady* + ¹*like*], 1, befitting a gentlewoman; courteous; well-bred; 2, womanly; delicate; 3, effeminate; unmanly.

la-dy-love (lā′dī-lŭv″), *n.* [*lady* + *love*], 1, a sweetheart; a woman who is beloved; 2, love for a lady; romantic affection.

la-dy-ship (lā′dī-shĭp), *n.* [*lady* + *-ship*], the rank of a gentlewoman: used with *her* or *your* by inferiors in addressing one whose title is *Lady*.

la-dy's-slip-per (lā′dīz-slĭp″ēr), *n.* 1, a cypripedium, an orchid that resembles a slipper (see *cypripedium*, illus.): also called *moccasin flower*; 2, the garden balsam. Also, **la′dy-slip″per.**

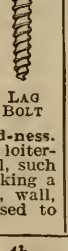
La-er-tes (lā-ûr′tēz), *n.* [< Gk.], 1, *Gk. Myth.*, a king of Ithaca and father of Odysseus; 2, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Ophelia's brother, who poisons his rapier, wounds Hamlet in a duel, and by an exchange of weapons is fatally wounded with his own: a bold and resolute person, contrasting with Hamlet.

læ-vo-gy-rate (lē″vō-jī′rāt), *adj.* [see **levogyrate**], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, turning the plane of polarization to the left. See **le″vo-gy′rate**, *Pfd. S.*

læ-vo-ro-ta-to-ry (lē″vō-rō′tā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [see **levorotatory**], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, levogyrate. See **le″vo-ro′ta-to-ry**, *Pfd. S.*

¹lag (lăg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lagged (lăgd), *p.pr.* lagging], [perh. dial. distortion of ³*last*], to move slowly; linger; fall behind:—*n.* a falling behind in movement: *Phys.*, the amount by which a movement is retarded; *Elec.*, the amount by which an alternating current is behind the electromotive force: **lag of the tide**, the amount by which actual high tide falls behind the mean time of high tide in the first and third quarters of the moon.—*n.* **lag′ger.**

²lag (lăg), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *lögg*, rim of barrel], 1, a barrel stave; 2, a stavelike strip of lagging: **lag bolt**, a bolt or screw made with a square head: also called *lag screw*.



LAG BOLT

lag-an (lăg′ăn), *n.* [see **ligan**], *Law*, merchandise cast overboard with an identifying buoy attached. See **li′gan**, *Pfd. S.*

la-ger beer (lä′gĕr), [< Ger. *lagerbier*, stored beer < *lager*, a storehouse + *bier*, beer], a brewed malt liquor: so called because it is aged for some months before being used: also called *lager*.

lag-gard (lăg′ärd), *n.* [see **¹lag**], one who loiters or is sluggish:—*adj.* backward; slow; tardy.—*adv.* **lag′gard-ly.**—*n.* **lag′gard-ness.**

lag-ging (lăg′ĭng), *n.* slow motion; the act of loitering or holding back: *Mech.*, material, such as strips of wood, felt, or asbestos, used in making a nonconducting covering over a steam cylinder, wall, boiler, or the like; *Arch.*, planks or beams used to support an arch during construction.

la-gniappe (lăn-yăp′), *n.* [Louisiana Fr., prob. < Fr. *la*, the + Sp. *napa*, *yapa*, a tip], *Southern U. S.*, a small gratuity or present given by a tradesman to a customer. Also, **la-gnappe′.**

la-goon (lä-gōōn′), *n.* [< It. and Sp. *laguna* < Lat. *lacuna* < *lacus*, lake], 1, a shallow lake or channel, usually an inlet of the sea. Also, **la-gune′.**

la-ic (lā′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *laikos*, lay < *laos*, people], 1, pertaining to those who are not clergymen; secular; lay; 2, pertaining to those who are not of a specified profession:—*n.* a layman. Also, *adj.* **la′i-cal.**

laid (lād), past tense and past participle of ²*lay*: **laid paper**, paper watermarked with prominent vertical lines some distance apart and fine close cross lines.

lain (lān), past participle of the intransitive verb ²*lie*, which see.

lair (lâr), *n.* [< A.S. *leger*, bed], a resting place or couch; especially, the den of a wild beast:—*v.i.* to go to one's resting place: lie down; rest.

laird (lârd), *n.* [Sc. form of *lord*], in Scotland, the master of a landed estate.

***lais-sez faire** (lā″sā″ fâr′), [Fr. = let act], an expression denoting, literally, "let alone"; "let (people) do (as they please)": used especially, in economics, of a policy of noninterference by the government with competitive business methods, nonregulation of conditions of labor, manufacturing, transportation, or the like. Also, ***lais″ser″ faire′.**

la-i-ty (lā′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], [< Fr. *lai* < Gk. *laikos*, lay < *laos*, people], 1, laymen; the body of the people, as distinguished from the clergy; 2, all those who are outside any given profession.

La-i-us (lā′ĭ-ŭs; lā′yŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Laïos*], *Gk. Myth.*, father and accidental victim of Œdipus.

¹lake (lāk), *n.* [< O.F. *lac* < Lat. *lacus*, lake], 1, a body of water surrounded by land: usually applied to a body of water of considerable area; 2, sometimes, an artificial, ornamental pond, as in a park: **lake dweller**, one living in a structure, called a *lake dwelling*, built on piles, or on an island made within piles, driven into the bed of a lake; especially, one of a prehistoric race inhabiting such dwellings: **lake trout**, any of several species and varieties of fresh-water food fishes of the salmon family, especially the salmon trout of western North America and the Mackinaw trout: **Lake Country**, a mountainous region in the English counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, where there are many lakes: **Lake poets**, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who lived in the English Lake Country.

LAKE DWELLING

a, *b*, *c*, layers of clay, stones, and logs, stumps or branches, respectively, held in place by piles.

²lake (lāk), *n.* [var. of ²*lac*, q.v.], 1, an insoluble pigment, obtained by precipitating solutions of organic coloring matter with metallic salts; 2, a color from such a pigment; as, crimson *lake*.

lakh (lăk), *n.* [see **¹lac**], in British India, the sum of 100,000 rupees; a great number. See ¹lac, *Pfd. S.*

lal-la-tion (lăl-ā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *lallare* (*-atus*), to sing lullaby], the pronunciation of r as *l*.

***l'al-le-gro** (lăl-lā′grō), [It.], the cheerful (man): opposite of *il penseroso*, the pensive (man): **L'Allegro**, one of Milton's minor poems.

lam (lăm), *n.* [Arab.], the 23d letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *l*: as a numerical symbol, 30.

Lam. *abbr.* Lamentations, a book of the Old Testament, ascribed to Jeremiah.

la-ma (lä′mä), *n.* [Tibetan], a priest of Lamaism; also, a monk noted for learning and sanctity.

La-ma-ism (lä′ma-izm), *n.* the branch of Buddhism prevalent in Tibet and Mongolia.

La-marck-ism (lä-märk′kĭzm), *n.* [< proper name], *Biol.*, the theory of organic evolution proposed by the French naturalist Jean Baptiste Lamarck (1744–1829), to the effect that new body characteristics are developed in, and others lost to, an organism through adaptation to its environment, and that such modifications may be transmitted to its offspring; the theory of inheritance or transmission of acquired characteristics.—*adj.* **La-marck′i-an.**

lamb (lăm), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, the young of sheep; 2, the flesh of young sheep, used as food; 3, one who is gentle or innocent, as a little child: *Slang*, one who is easily swindled: **the Lamb**, Christ:—*v.t.* to bring forth lambs.—*adj.* **lamb′like.**

lam-baste (lăm-bāst′), *v.t.* [prob. < *dial.* *lam*, to beat, akin to O.N. *lemja*, to beat + *baste*, to beat], to beat; whack; thrash.

lamb-da (lăm′dä), *n.* [Gk.], the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet [Λ, λ (see App. I)], corresponding to English *l*.

lam-bent (lăm′bĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *lambens* (*-entis*), licking], **1**, touching lightly; playing lightly over the surface, as flame; flickering; **2**, softly radiant, as light; **3**, gently brilliant; as, *lambent* wit. —*adv.* **lam′bent-ly.**—*n.* **lam′ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ).

lam-bert (lăm′bĕrt), *n.* [< Johann Heinrich *Lambert* (1728–77), Ger. scientist], *Optics*, a unit of brightness, being the brightness of a diffusing surface which emits one lumen per square centimeter.

lamb-kin (lăm′kĭn), *n.* [dim. of *lamb*], **1**, a little lamb; **2**, a tenderly cherished child.

lam-bre-quin (lăm′brē-kĭn; lăm′bĕr-kĭn), *n.* [Fr.: orig., scarf worn over helmet], an ornamented piece of fabric, as tapestry or velvet, hanging by one edge as a curtain for the upper part of a window or doorway, as a drapery for the edge of a shelf, or the like: *Obs.* or *Hist.*, a kind of scarf worn over a helmet.

lamb-skin (lăm′skĭn″), *n.* [*lamb*+*skin*], the skin of a lamb, or the leather made from it; especially, a lamb's skin dressed with the fleece on it.

lamb's-quar-ters (lămz′-kwôr′tĕrz), *n.* the common goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*); also, any of various herbs related to it.

lamb's wool **1**, the wool of lambs; also, fabric made from it; **2**, a drink made of hot ale and the pulp of roasted apples, seasoned with nutmeg and other spices.

lame (lām), *adj.* [*comp.* lamer, *superl.* lamest], [< A.S. *lama*, lame], **1**, crippled or disabled, especially in a leg or foot, so that movement is difficult, painful, or impossible; halt; **2**, inefficient; insufficient; ineffectual; not sound; as, a *lame* excuse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lamed (lāmd), *p.pr.* laming], to cripple or disable.—*adv.* **lame′ly.**—*n.* **lame′ness.**

la-medh (lä′mĕd), *n.* [Heb. = oxgoad], the 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [> (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *l*: as a numerical symbol, 30.

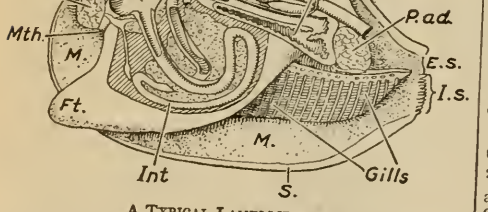
lame duck **1**, a speculator who is unable to meet his obligations; **2**, an officeholder, as a Congressman, whose successor has been chosen but has not yet taken his seat.

la-mel-la (lä-mĕl′ä), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ (-ē); lamellas (-äz)], [Lat., dim. of *lamina*, a thin piece of metal or wood], a thin plate, sheet, or layer; a plate-shaped part: *Anat.*, a thin sheet of bone.

la-mel-lar (lä-mĕl′är; lăm′ĕ-lär), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, thin layers or scales.

lam-el-late (lăm′ĕ-lāt; lä-mĕl′āt), *adj.* *Bot.* or *Zoöl.*, **1**, composed of, or supplied with, thin plates or scales; **2**, in the form of, or made of, a flat plate or leaflike structure. Also, **lam′el-lat′ed** (-lāt′ĕd).—*n.* **lam′el-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn).

La-mel-li-bran-chi-a (lä-mĕl″ĭ-brăng′kĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [< Lat. *lamella*, a thin metal plate + *branchiae*, gills], *Zoöl.*, a class of mollusks having paired gills, generally in the form of thin plates, and a hinged shell held together by one or more adductor muscles, as oysters and clams. Also, **La-mel″li-bran″chi-a′ta** (-ā′tä).—*n.* **la-mel′li-branch** (-brăngk).—*adj.* **la-mel″li-bran′chi-ate.**



A TYPICAL LAMELLIBRANCH

Interior view of a fresh water mussel: *A.ad.*, anterior adductor muscle; *Mth.*, mouth; *M.*, *M.*, mantle; *Ft.*, foot; *Int.*, intestine; *S.*, shell; *Gills*, one of the platelike gills; *I.s.*, inhalant siphon; *E.s.*, exhalant siphon, *P.ad.*, posterior adductor muscle; *Kd.*, kidney; *Ht.*, heart; *St.*, stomach.

la-ment (lä-mĕnt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *lamentari*, to bewail], to mourn for; grieve for; bewail:—*v.i.* to feel or express grief or sorrow; weep; mourn: often with *for* or *over*:—*n.* **1**, an expression of sorrow, as by weeping or wailing; **2**, a literary expression of sorrow, as an elegy: *Mus.*, an old Scottish or Irish folk song of pathetic character.

Syn., *v.* bewail, mourn, sorrow, grieve, beweep, bemoan, deplore.—*Ant.*, *v.* exult, triumph, rejoice.

lam-en-ta-ble (lăm′ĕn-tä-bl), *adj.* **1**, pitiable; deplorable; regrettable; as, a *lamentable* occurrence; **2**, mournful; expressing grief or sorrow.—*adv.* **lam′en-ta-bly.**

Syn. despicable, grievous, sorrowful, wretched, miserable, pitiful, doleful, mournful.

lam-en-ta-tion (lăm″ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of bewailing; **2**, uttered words or cries expressive of grief; a written expression of grief or sorrow: *Mus.*, a medieval plain song with text from the book of Lamentations: **Lamentations**, a poetical book of the Old Testament, attributed to Jeremiah.

la-ment-ed (lä-mĕn′tĕd), *p.adj.* regretted; mourned for: especially used in the common expression, late *lamented*.

La-mi-a (lā′mĭ-ä), *n.* [< Gk. *lamia*, female demon], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, a queen of Libya, beloved by Zeus and changed by Hera into a vampire, feeding on the blood of young children; **2**, in the poem by Keats, of this name, a bride who reverts to her original form of serpent: **lamia, 1**, *Class. Myth.*, one of a class of blood-sucking monsters, half woman and half serpent; **2**, a vampire; witch; sorceress.

lam-i-na (lăm′ĭ-nä), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē); -nas (-näz)], [Lat. = thin plate], a thin scale, flake, layer, or plate, as of bone, stratified rock, vegetable tissue, or the like: *Metal.*, a thin plate, sheet, or layer; *Bot.*, the blade, or flat, extended part, of a foliage leaf, as distinguished from the petiole or leaf stem.

lam-i-na-ble (lăm′ĭ-nä-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated into thin layers, as mica, or of being formed into a single thin sheet, or lamina, as gold, by rolling or hammering.

lam-i-nate (lăm′ĭ-nāt), *adj.* having the form of a thin plate; composed of, or arranged in, thin coats, scales, or layers:—*v.t.* (lăm′ĭ-nāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], **1**, to roll or press into the form of a thin plate; divide or separate into thin sheets or layers by splitting, as mica; **2**, to overlay or build up with thin sheets or layers:—*v.i.* to separate into thin sheets or layers; also, to assume the form of a thin plate or layer: **laminated steel**, steel made up of separate sheets or plates.—*n.* **lam″i-na′tion.**

Lam-mas (lăm′ăs), *n.* [< A.S. *hlāfmæsse*, loaf for Mass], *R. C. Ch.*, the first day of August, formerly observed in England as a harvest festival, loaves of bread from the first ripe wheat being consecrated at Mass: now observed as the feast of St. Peter in Chains (Acts 12:3–11): also called *Lammas Day*.

Lam-mas-tide (lăm′ăs-tīd″), *n.* [*Lammas*+*tide*], the time of year about the first of August, or Lammas Day.

lam-mer-gei-er (lăm′ĕr-gī″ĕr), *n.* [< Ger. *lämmer*, lambs + *geier*, vulture], a very large bird (*Gypaëtus barbatus*), allied to the eagles and vultures and inhabiting the mountains of southern Europe and Asia: also called *bearded vulture*. Also, **lam′mer-gey″er.**

lamp (lămp), *n.* [< Fr. *lampe* < Gk. *lampas*, a torch], **1**, a vessel in which oil or other inflammable liquid is burned for lighting purposes by means of a wick: in modern times provided with a chimney or globe, usually of glass, to protect the flame and make combustion more complete; **2**, any device employing a flame, incandescent wire, or the like, for giving out artificial light; **3**, anything that gives out light, real or metaphorical: *Slang*, usually *pl.*, the eyes:—*v.t. Slang*, to gaze at.

ANCIENT LAMPS

1lam-pas (lăm′păs), *n.* [source uncertain], in horses, an inflammation and swelling in the roof of the mouth. Also, **lam′pass**; **lam′pers.**

2lam-pas (lăm′păs), *n.* [source uncertain], a kind of silken fabric, originally Chinese, with an elaborate ornamental pattern worked on a ground of different color: used for upholstery.

lamp-black (lămp′blăk″), *n.* [*lamp*+*black*], a fine soot of pure carbon formed by the imperfect combustion of highly carbonaceous substances, as oil in a lamp, or tar in a specially constructed kiln: used in paints, printing ink, etc.:—*v.t.* to cover or daub with such substance.

lam-per eel (lăm'pĕr), [corr. of *lamprey*, q.v.], a lamprey (which see).

lam-pi-on (lăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [< It. *lampione* < *lampa*, lamp], a small oil lamp, usually of colored glass, used for festive illumination.

lamp-light-er (lămp'lĭt"ĕr), *n.* [*lamp* + ¹*light*], 1, a person who lights lamps, especially street lamps; 2, a rol ed tube or long, folded slip of paper, or splinter of wood, used, especially before matches became common, to light lamps, pipes, or the like; 3, an American, edible, fresh-water fish, eight to ten inches long: also called *calico bass; strawberry bass.*

lam-poon (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* [< Fr. *lampon*, drinking song < *lampons*, let us drink], a bitter or malicious personal satire; an article holding a person up to ridicule or contempt:—*v.t.* to abuse or ridicule in a written article; satirize virulently.—*n.* **lam-poon'er.**

lam-prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -preys (-prĭz)], [< O.F. *lamproie* < L.L. *lampreda*, perh. < *lampetra*, as if < *lambere*, to lick + *petra*, stone], any of various eel-like, fresh-water or marine, low vertebrates (subclass *Petromyzontia*), from a few inches to three feet in length, which have no jaws, but a large, circular, sucking mouth, and some of which are valued as food.

la-na-i (lä-nä'ē), *n.* [Hawaiian nat. name], a porch: term used in Hawaii.

la-nate (lā'nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *lanatus*, woolly], densely hairy; woolly; having fine hairs or filaments: used especially of hairy or woolly stems or leaves of certain plants, as the tall field mullein.

Lan-cas-tri-an (lăng-kăs'trĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Lancaster*], of or pertaining to the house of Lancaster, an English royal family descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III, of which three members, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, reached the throne:—*n.* a member or follower of this family, especially during its struggle with the house of York in the Wars of the Roses (1455–85), in which its symbol was the red rose.

lance (lăns), *n.* [< Lat. *lancea*, lance], 1, a thrusting weapon, used principally by cavalry, consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp steel spearhead (see *arms*, illus.); 2, any long, slender spear or implement resembling a soldier's lance; especially, a spear with a sharp point and keen cutting edges, used in killing whales or spearing fish; 3, a soldier equipped with a lance: in the Middle Ages, a knight thus armed, with his retinue; as, a company of fifteen *lances*; 4, in fireworks, a small paper tube or case, filled with combustibles for white or colored fire: **lance corporal**, a corporal's assistant; a private acting as corporal: **lance sergeant**, an acting sergeant:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lanced (lănst), *p.pr.* lancing], 1, to cut, pierce, or wound with a lance or similar weapon; 2, to pierce or cut open, as a boil or abscess, with a surgeon's lancet or similar instrument: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, to fling; launch.

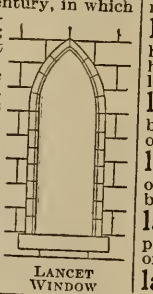
lance-let (lăns'lĕt), *n. Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Branchiostoma*) of small, burrowing, fish-shaped animals, akin to the vertebrates, with a dorsal nerve cord, but a cartilaginous rod instead of a backbone: found in warm, shallow water in temperate and tropical climates; an amphioxus (for illus. see *Chordata*).

Lan-ce-lot (lăn'sē-lŏt), *n.* [prob. Celt.], the lover of Guinevere, bravest and handsomest of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table: subject of many medieval romances, often conflicting, and a prominent figure in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

lan-ce-o-late (lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, lance], shaped like a spearhead: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, slender and tapering to a point, as certain leaves (see *leaf*, illus.): opposite of *spatulate.*

lanc-er (lăn'sĕr), *n.* [see **lance**], a person who uses the long, spearlike weapon called a *lance;* especially, a cavalry soldier so armed: *pl.* a dance, popular in the latter half of the 19th century, in which groups of four couples perform an elaborately prescribed series of movements; also, a sprightly musical arrangement accompanying such a dance.

lan-cet (lăn'sĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *lancette* < Lat. *lancea*, lance], 1, a small, spearlike weapon; 2, a surgeon's small knife, pointed and sharpened on both edges: *Arch.*, a sharply pointed arch or window characteristic of early Gothic: short for *lancet arch* or *lancet window.*


LANCET WINDOW

lance-wood (lăns'wŏŏd"), *n.* [*lance* + *wood*], 1, a straight-grained, flexible wood, suitable for archery bows, cabinetwork, etc.; 2, any tree yielding such wood, especially a tropical American tree (*Aberemoa quitarensis*).

lan-ci-nate (lăn'sĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *lancinare* (-*atus*), to rend], 1, to tear; pierce; 2, to dart through, as does a pain.—*n.* **lan'ci-na'tion.**

land (lănd), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, the solid part of the earth's surface, as opposed to *water, sea*, or *ocean;* 2, a natural, political, or other division of the earth's surface, considered by itself or with reference to its population, owner, or other attribute; a country; district; estate; 3, the inhabitants of a country; a people; nation; 4, ground; soil; earth: especially with reference to location or use: as, swamp *land;* pasture *land;* 5, the country as distinguished from the city; obsolete except in the expression *back to the land;* 6, in Scotland, a tenement; a building having a single entrance common to a number of distinct apartments, called *houses: Econ.*, all the elements of the wealth of a nation which are contributed by nature, as opposed to the *improvements*, which result from man's labor and enterprise; the permanent and ultimate sources of economic wealth, whether in soil, water, air, sunshine, or any natural element; *Law*, a parcel of ground regarded as the object of ownership, including all things attached to it by nature, as trees and springs, or by man, as buildings, fences, and other improvements, and all things located at any distance from the surface vertically above or below it; *Mech.*, the original face or level of a surface having grooves or indentations, as the surface between the spiral grooves of a rifle barrel, or between the furrows of a twist drill (see ¹*drill*, ²*rifle*, illus.):—*v.t.* 1, to bring to, or set on, shore, as passengers; 2, to bring to and set down, as at a destination; as, the train *landed* him at his station on time; 3, to bring to shore; hence, to capture, as a fish; 4, to secure; win; as, to *land* a prize:—*v.i.* 1, to come or go ashore, as a passenger; disembark; 2, to arrive at a dock or other destination, as a vessel; 3, to come to the end of a course; get into a situation; as, he *landed* in jail; 4, to alight; come to earth, as after a jump or a fall.

lan-dau (lăn'dô; lăn'dou), *n.* [< *Landau*, town in Germany where first made], a four-wheeled, inclosed carriage, with a top in two sections which can be raised or lowered independently.

LANDAU

lan-dau-let (lăn"dô-lĕt'), *n.* [dim. of *landau*], 1, a small, inclosed, four-wheeled carriage; small landau; 2, a two-seated motor of which the rear section of the top can be folded down.

land-ed (lăn'dĕd), *adj.* [see **land**], 1, possessed of land; as, a *landed* proprietor; 2, consisting of land; as, a *landed* estate.

land-fall (lănd'fôl"), *n.* [*land* + *fall*], 1, a landslide; 2, the sudden acquisition of landed property through the death of the owner: *Naut.*, the first land sighted after a voyage, or the act of sighting it; *Aëro.*, a coming to land.

land-grab-ber (lĕnd'grăb"ĕr), *n.* 1, one who obtains land, especially a large amount of land, illegally or selfishly; 2, formerly, in Ireland, one who bought or occupied land from which another had been expelled.

land-grave (lănd'grāv"), *n.* [< M.H.G. *lant*, land + *graf*, count], in medieval Germany, a count having certain territorial jurisdiction; later, a title of certain German princes.—*n. fem.* **land'gra-vine.**

land-hold-er (lănd'hōl"dĕr), *n.* [*land* + ²*hold*], a landowner; a holder, occupier, or proprietor of land.—*adj.* and *n.* **land'hold"ing.**

land-ing (lăn'dĭng), *n.* [see **land**], 1, the act of going or putting ashore, or of alighting or coming to earth; 2, a place or structure, as a wharf or platform, where goods or persons can be loaded or unloaded; a level field suitable for airplanes to come to rest: *Arch.*, a platform at the end of a flight of steps.

land-la-dy (lănd'lā"dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [*land* + *lady*], 1, a woman who leases land or houses to tenants; 2, the mistress of an inn, boarding house, or the like; 3, the wife of a man who owns or leases land, or of the master of an inn or lodging house.

land-locked (lănd'lŏkt"), *adj.* [*land* + ²*lock*], 1, nearly or wholly inclosed by land, as a body of water; 2, living in, or confined to, waters shut off from the sea; as, *landlocked* fish.

land-lord (lănd'lôrd"), *n.* [*land* + *lord*], 1, a man who owns land; 2, one who leases land or buildings to others; 3, the master of a hotel, inn, boarding house, lodging house, or the like.

land-lub-ber (lănd'lŭb"ĕr), *n.* [*land* + *lubber*], 1, one who has had little or no experience at sea: a sailor's term of ridicule; hence, 2, any one who is awkward on shipboard.

land-mark (lănd'märk"), *n.* [*land* + ¹*mark*], 1, a fixed object that marks the boundary

of a tract of land; 2, any familiar, conspicuous, or memorable object, especially one on land, used as a guide either by travelers on land or by navigators; 3, any prominent fact, object, or occurrence which is considered a turning point in history, or which may help to explain, recall, or locate other facts and events.

land of-fice a government bureau where records are kept, and other business transacted, pertaining to the public lands.

land-own-er (lănd'ōn"ẽr), *n.* [*land*+*own*], a person who possesses property in land.

land–poor (lănd'=pōōr"), *adj.* possessing property in real estate, but having little or no income with which to maintain it and pay taxes on it.

land-scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* [<Du. *landschap*, landscape], 1, a section of land, or of land and water, seen as one view; 2, a picture representing natural scenery; 3, sometimes, a picture of natural scenery other than the sea: distinguished from *seascape*.

land-slide (lănd'slīd"), *n.* [*land*+*slide*], 1, the dislodgment of earth, stones, etc., from a hillside; 2, the material so dislodged. Also, **land'slip"**.

lands-man (lăndz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*land* +*man*], a person who lives on land: opposite of *seaman: Naut.*, an inexperienced sailor, especially one on his first voyage.

Lands-thing (läns'tĭng"), *n.* [<Da. *land*, country+*thing*, parliament], the upper house of the Danish Parliament or Rigsdag.

Land-sturm (länt'stōōrm"; -shtōōrm"), *n.* [<Ger. *land*, country+*sturm*, alarm], 1, in various countries, as formerly in Germany, and in Japan, a levy, or mustering, in time of war, of all men fit for military duty and not already under arms; 2, the forces called, or subject to call, under such a levy, constituting the last reserve and summoned only in case of invasion or grave national emergency.

***Land-tag** (länt'täkh"), *n.* [Ger. <*land*, country +*tag*, diet or council], the parliament, or lawmaking body, of a German state, especially of Prussia, consisting of an upper and a lower house.

land-ward (lănd'wẽrd), *adv.* [*land*+*-ward*], toward the shore:—*adj.* facing or moving toward the shore. Also, *adv.* **land'wards.**

Land-wehr (länt'vār"), *n.* [Ger. <*land*, country +*wehr*, defense], in various countries, as formerly in Germany, and in Japan, that part of the national military forces consisting of the men who have completed their military service and constitute a reserve practically exempt from duty during peace times.

lane (lān), *n.* [A.S. <O.Teut. source], 1, an informal or unpaved rural road or street, not used as a highway; a narrow path or byway; a passageway between hedges or walls; 2, any narrow passage or track, as between more or less densely crowded objects, people, or the like; 3, any one of the courses across the ocean fixed as routes for vessels going in the same direction, to diminish the danger of collision.

lang-syne (lăng"sīn'), *adv.* [Sc.=long since], long ago; long since:—*n.* the days of long ago: used chiefly in *auld langsyne.* Also, **lang syne.**

lan-guage (lăng'gwāj), *n.* [<Fr. *langage*<Lat. *lingua*, tongue], 1, the body of words, forms, and idioms ordinarily used for the communication of ideas within a community; speech, whether spoken or written; 2, the established system of verbal communication of one group or nation as distinct from that of another; a tongue; as, the French *language;* 3, any conventionalized or effective means for the expression of thoughts, ideas, feelings, or the like; as, the *language* of signs; the *language* of flowers; 4, a special vocabulary or manner of expression characteristic of a person or a class; style; as, he uses good *language;* the *language* of childhood; 5, the vocabulary or phraseology pertaining to a department of knowledge or to a special subject; as, the *language* of chemistry.

Syn. speech, dialect, idiom, tongue, expression, diction, vernacular, patois, lingo, jargon, argot, slang. *Language* is, in its general sense, a means of conveying ideas. Among human beings ideas are conveyed by words, by expressive gestures, eyes, signs, or symbols. A nation which uses the same store of words in the same way possesses a *language;* we speak of the dead *languages* of ancient, vanished countries. The finger or sign *language* is used by the deaf and dumb. We speak of the *language* of the eyes, of flowers. *Speech* is the power to utter articulate sound; also, the sound articulated or the thing said; in this latter sense *speech* and *language* are used interchangeably; as, his *speech* was that of an educated man. The method of communication ascribed to animals, however, is their *language*, not their *speech*. A *tongue* is the *language* of a nation. *Idiom* is a distinguishing character peculiar to a *language*, perceived in the turn of its words and phrases, or in the nature of its construction. The way in which we use "shall" and" will" is idiomatic; such usages, the very bone of our English, are hardest for foreigners to grasp. *Vernacular* is the *language* belonging to one by birth; it is the mother *tongue*, conceived of particularly as unenriched by foreign additions and unweighted by the scholarly or heavy. A *dialect* is a *language* within a language, grown up or surviving in a district or in a certain class, with *idiom*, pronunciation, and vocabulary distinguishable from that of the main *language*, and admitted to, though not recognized except as a subordinate part of, the main *language*. *Slang* consists of a body of words or phrases, or words in special senses, in a current, often rapidly passing, use. *Slang* may be coarse; it may be the characteristic cant of a club, a race track, or a group of students; or it may be merely colloquial, familiar *speech*. In the last-mentioned case, if it possesses aptness or force, it may become a part of standard English. *Lingo*, *jargon*, and *argot* are the special *languages* used by certain classes. *Jargon* is confused gibberish; it names a mode of *speech* full of unfamiliar terms, as that of baseball enthusiasts, students, or the like. *Argot* is particularly the secret *jargon* of thieves and tramps. A backwoodsman might style the *speech* of a scholar *lingo;* a foreign *language*, not understood, is sometimes contemptuously referred to as *lingo*, as is the vocabulary of an unfamiliar subject; as, pugilists', scientists' *lingo*. *Jargon* also names *language* fallen into a barbarous state.

***langue d'oc** (läng" dōk'), [<O.F. *langue* (<Lat. *lingua*, tongue)+*de*, of+Prov'l *oc*, yes (<Lat. *hoc*, this)], a dialect akin to French, spoken in the Middle Ages in the southern provinces of France and surviving in one of its branches, Provençal: literally, "language of *oc*," so called because in these provinces the word for "yes" was *oc*.

***langue d'o-ïl** (läng" dō"ēl'), [<O.F. *langue* (<Lat. *lingua*, tongue)+*de*, of +*oïl*, yes (<Lat. *hoc illud*, this (is) that)], a French dialect of the Middle Ages, also called *Old French*, which was spoken in the provinces of France north of the Loire River, and from which modern French is mainly derived: literally, "language of *oïl*," so called because in these provinces the word for "yes" was *oïl*, later *oui*.

lan-guet (lăng'gwĕt), *n.* [<Fr. *languette*, little tongue], a little tongue, or tonguelike object or implement, as the reed of a wood-wind instrument, the flat plate opposite the mouth of an organ pipe, a tongue of land, etc. Also, **lan'guette.**

lan-guid (lăng'gwĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *languidus*<*languēre*, to languish], 1, drooping; weak, as from exhaustion; 2, slow; spiritless; uninterested; apathetic; 3, feeble; without force.—*adv.* **lan'guid-ly.** —*n.* **lan'guid-ness.**

Syn. faint, flagging, listless, sluggish, inert, dull, wearied.—*Ant.* active, eager, vigorous, energetic, fresh.

lan-guish (lăng'gwĭsh), *v.i.* [<Fr. *languir*<Lat. *languēre*, to languish], 1, to lose strength or animation; become slack or feeble; fail; fade; flag; pine; 2, to droop or pine away, as with longing; 3, to show an affected weariness or a sentimental tenderness.—*n.* **lan'guish-ment.**—*adv.* **lan'guish-ing-ly.**

lan-guor (lăng'gẽr; lăng'gwẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *languor*, faintness], 1, weariness of body or depression of mind, as the result of exertion; lassitude; listlessness; 2, dreamy indolence; 3, dulness; inertness; slackness.—*adj.* **lan'guor-ous.**—*adv.* **lan'guor-ous-ly.**

lan-iard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* [see **lanyard**], *Naut.*, a small rope or cord used on shipboard; *Mil.*, a cord used in firing cannon. See **lan'yard**, *Pfd. S.*

la-nif-er-ous (lȧ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *lana*, wool +*ferre*, to bear], wool-bearing; woolly; covered with fine hairs resembling wool.

la-nig-er-ous (lȧ-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *lana*, wool +*gerere*, to carry], wool-bearing; woolly; covered with fine, woolly hair.

lank (lăngk), *adj.* [<A.S. *hlanc*, slender], 1, lean; not well filled out; shrunken; thin; as, a man with a tall, *lank* figure; 2, long, and without curl or wave, as hair.—*n.* **lank'ness.**

Syn. gaunt, thin, spare, meager, bony. (See lean.)

lank-y (lăngk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], lean; gaunt; tall and spare; loose-jointed or awkward.—*n.* **lank'i-ness.**

lan-o-lin (lăn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [<Lat. *lana*, wool+*oleum*, oil], a fatty substance obtained from sheep's wool, used, when purified, as the basis for various ointments: also called *wool fat*. Also, **lan'o-line.**

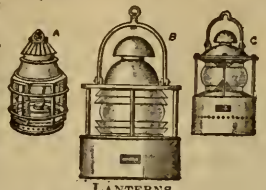
lans-downe (lănz'doun), *n.* [<*Lansdowne*, Pennsylvania, residence of manufacturer], a finely woven silk and wool fabric, used as dress goods.

lans-que-net (läns'kē-nĕt), *n.* [Fr.<Ger. *landsknecht*, mercenary soldier<*land*, country+*knecht*, servant], 1, a mercenary foot soldier,

especially a pikeman, formerly common in European armies; 2, a gambling game played with cards.

lan-ta-na (lăn-tā′nȧ; lăn-tä′nȧ), *n.* [L.L.: name used by Linnæus for this shrub], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Lantana*) of shrubs of the vervain family, growing mainly in tropical and subtropical America and bearing spikes or heads of red and yellow or orange, or white flowers.

lan-tern (lăn′tẽrn), *n.* [<Lat. *lanterna*<Gk. *lamptēr*, torch<*lampein*, to shine], 1, a lamp or other illuminating device, as a transparent case inclosing a candle, chiefly for use out of doors, so constructed that it can be carried about, or if fixed, as to a wall or post, will burn without being extinguished by the wind or weather; 2, the room in a lighthouse containing the lamp; 3, any of various structures similar in shape or purpose: *Arch.*, 1, an open, towerlike structure set on the roof of a building, as of a cathedral, to give light and air to the interior; 2, a small cupola or dome surmounting a larger one.



LANTERNS
A, post; *B*, range light; *C*, riding light.

lan-tern-jawed (lăn′tẽrn-jôd″), *adj.* having a long, thin face, with the suggestion of hollow cheeks and prominent jaws.

lan-tha-num (lăn′thȧ-nŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *lanthanein*, to lurk: so called because of late discovery], *Chem.*, a somewhat rare grayish white metallic element [symbol La] of the cerium group, the compounds of which are used in making incandescent gas mantles. Also, **lan-tha′ni-um** (-thā′nĭ-ŭm).

lant-horn (lănt′hôrn; lăn′tẽrn), *n.* [<*lantern*, influenced by *horn*, material of early lanterns], *Archaic*, a lantern. See **lan′tern**, *Pfd.* S.

la-nu-gi-nous (lȧ-nū′jĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *lanugo* (*-inis*), woolly substance<*lana*, wool], covered with delicate, soft hair or down, as the leaves of some plants. Also, **la-nu′gi-nose** (lȧ-nū′jĭ-nōs).

lan-yard (lăn′yȧrd), *n.* [<earlier *lannier*<Fr. *lanière*, leather band, influenced by *yard*, a spar], *Naut.*, a small line used as a fastening on shipboard, especially in extending or tightening the stays and shrouds; *Mil.*, a strong line with a hook attached, used in firing a certain type of cannon. Also, **lan′iard.**

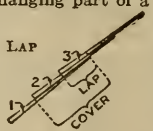
La-oc-o-ön (lā-ŏk′ō-ŏn), *n.* [<Gk.], 1, *Class. Myth.*, a priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the wrath of Athena by warning the Trojans against the wooden horse, and was thereupon, with his two sons, strangled by two serpents which Athena summoned from the sea; 2, a famous group of statuary, portraying Laocoön and his sons in the coils of the serpents.

La-od-a-mi-a (lā-ŏd″ȧ-mĭ′ȧ), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of Protesilaus, who won permission of the gods for her husband, the first Greek killed in the Trojan War, to return to life for three hours, after which she went with him to the underworld.

La-od-i-ce-an (lā-ŏd″ĭ-sē′ăn), *adj.* [<Gk.], 1, pertaining to Laodicea, a Greek city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where one of the very early Christian churches was established; 2, indifferent, or lukewarm, as in religion (Rev. 3:14–16):—*n.* 1, an inhabitant of Laodicea; 2, a lukewarm person.

La-om-e-don (lā-ŏm′ē-dŏn), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, founder and first king of Troy, and father of Priam.

¹lap (lăp), *n.* [<A.S. *lappa*, something hanging loosely], 1, *Obs.*, the loose or hanging part of a garment, which may be doubled over; especially, the skirt of a coat or gown; 2, that part of the clothing that rests upon the thighs and knees of a person in a sitting position; the part of the body thus covered; 3, a place for supporting, sheltering, or rearing; 4, that part of any object, as a shingle, that lies upon or extends over another; the state of being so extended over something else; the measure or degree of such extension; as, a *lap* of four inches; 5, one circuit of a race course where several circuits constitute a race; also, one length in a straight race course; 6, a single turn, as of rope, thread, or the like, about a drum, reel, or spool; 7, in some games, the points won in excess of the number necessary to win: so called if counted in the score of the next game: *Mech.*, a revolving disk used in cutting gems, in polishing, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lapped (lăpt), *p.pr.* lapping], 1, to fold over, as cloth; wrap, as paper about a package; 2, to hold as if in one's lap; as, *lapped* in luxury; 3, to place over or alongside of something else so as partly to cover it; also, to come to such a position over or beside; 4, in racing, to get ahead of by a lap; 5, to cut or polish with a lap, as gems:—*v.i.* 1, to be folded; as, the sleeve *laps* back; 2, to lie partly over something; as, the boards *lap*; 3, to project beyond something.



1, 2, 3, courses of shingles. The exposed part of each course is the gauge.

²lap (lăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lapped (lăpt), *p.pr.* lapping], [<A.S. *lapian*, to lick up], 1, to lick up, or take up with the tongue, as a liquid; 2, to wash or splash gently against, as do waves:—*v.i.* 1, to take up a liquid with the tongue, as do cats and dogs; 2, to make a sound like that of taking up liquid with the tongue; splash gently; ripple:—*n.* 1, the act or manner of taking up liquids with the tongue; 2, a sound of washing or rippling, as of wavelets; 3, any liquid intended to be licked up, as milk or soup for cats and dogs: *Slang*, a beverage; especially, an alcoholic beverage.

lap-board (lăp′bōrd″), *n.* [¹*lap*+*board*], a board laid across the lap and used as a table.

lap dog a pet dog small enough to be held in one's lap and carried about in the arms.

la-pel (lȧ-pĕl″), *n.* [<¹*lap*, q.v.], a part of a garment that folds back; especially, the fold at either side of a coat front, forming a continuation of the collar.

lap-ful (lăp′fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], [see ¹**lap**], as much as can be held in the lap.

lap-i-da-ry (lăp′ĭ-dā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *lapidarius*<*lapis* (*-idis*), a stone], 1, one who cuts, polishes, engraves, or sets, jewels; 2, a dealer in, or collector of, precious stones; an expert in, or lover of, the art of working with gems; 3, one who cuts or engraves tombstones:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to stones or to the art of cutting stones, especially gems; 2, pertaining to, or suitable for, monumental inscriptions; 3, engraved upon stone.

lap-i-des-cent (lăp″ĭ-dĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *lapidescens* (*-entis*), becoming stone], having the power to petrify another substance:—*n.* a substance with the power of turning another into stone.

la-pid-i-fy (lȧ-pĭd′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *lapidifier*<Lat. *lapis*, stone+*facere*, to make], to petrify; make stonelike:—*v.i.* to become stonelike.—*n.* **la-pid″i-fi-ca′tion.**—*adj.* **lap′i-dif′ic** (lăp″ĭ-dĭf′ĭk).

lap-i-dist (lăp′ĭ-dĭst), *n.* [<Lat. *lapis* (*-idis*), stone], one who is an expert in, deals in, or collects, stones, especially precious stones; a student of minerals; a lapidary.

lap-in (lăp′ĭn; lȧ″păṅ′), *n.* [Fr. = rabbit], a rabbit; also, rabbit fur.

***la-pis** (lā′pĭs; lăp′ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* lapides (lăp′ĭ-dēz)], [Lat. = stone], 1, a stone: generally used in combination with other Latin words; 2, a method of producing figures or dots on calico with indigo.

la-pis laz-u-li (lā′pĭs lăz′ū-lī), [Lat. = stone of azure], an opaque, semiprecious stone of deep azure blue color, a compound silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium; also, its color.

Lap-i-thæ (lăp′ĭ-thē), *n.pl.* [Lat.<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a wild people of Thessaly, whose conflicts with the centaurs, especially one at the wedding feast of King Pirithoüs, where the centaurs tried to carry off the bride and other maidens, were often the subject of ancient poets and sculptors.

Lap-land-er (lăp′lăn-dẽr), *n.* [*Lapp*+*land*], an inhabitant or native of Lapland, a region in the northern part of Scandinavia; a Lapp.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* [Sw.: perh. a term of contempt], 1, an inhabitant of Lapland, a region in the northern part of Scandinavia; a Laplander; 2, the language of that region.

lap-pet (lăp′ĕt), *n.* [<¹*lap*, q.v.], 1, a loose, overhanging piece, as of a garment or headdress; 2, a flap or process of flesh, as a bird's wattle or an ear lobe; 3, any hanging part of a thing.

lapse (lăps), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lapsed (lăpst), *p.pr.* lapsing], [<Lat. *labi* (*lapsus*), to glide], 1, to pass, glide, or slip slowly or gently: mainly figurative; as, to *lapse* into unconsciousness; buildings *lapse* into ruin; 2, to fall, deviate, or depart, as from a moral standard or ideal; commit a fault through negligence; fall into error: *Eccl.*, in the early church, to backslide, or to deny the faith under persecution; *Law*, to terminate or revert, as a privilege, right, title, etc., through failure of the holder to observe the contingent terms:—*n.* 1, a slipping; gliding; slow or gentle passing, as of water or time, or as from one condition or state to another, usually lower or worse; 2, an interval; period; as, after the *lapse* of centuries; 3, a slip, as of memory, tongue, or pen; a slight deviation from what is usual or right; a slight fault; 4, a passing into ruin or disuse; as,

the *lapse* of freedom of speech: *Law*, the termination of a claim, right, or the like, through some negligence or failure to exercise it; *Eccl.*, a falling away from the true faith; apostasy.
Syn., *n.* default, error, mistake, deviation, decline.

lap-stone (lăp′stōn″), *n.* [[1]*lap* + *stone*], a stone, held in the lap, upon which shoemakers hammer leather to harden or toughen it.

lap-streak (lăp′strēk″), *adj.* [[1]*lap* + *streak*], *Naut.*, having a shell or outer covering constructed of planks whose edges overlap like clapboards on a house; clinker-built: said of a boat.

LAPSTREAK

Lapstreak, or clinker-built (1), and carvel-built (2) construction of boat planking.

lap-wing (lăp′wĭng″), *n.* [< A.S. *hlēapwince* < *hlēapan*, to leap + *wincian*, to waver: with reference to flight], *Ornith.*, any of several Old World ploverlike birds, especially one species (*Vanellus vanellus*) often called *pewit*.

lar-board (lär′bōrd; lär′bẽrd), *n.* [< M.E. *ladde borde* (*ladde*, *lathe*, changed to *lar* by influence of *star*board) < A.S. *hladan*, to load + *borde*, side of ship], *Naut.*, the left side of a ship as one faces the bow; the port side:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the left side of a ship: now replaced by *port:* opposite of *starboard*.

lar-ce-ner (lär′sē-nẽr), *n.* [see **larceny**], a thief; one who commits theft or larceny.

lar-ce-ny (lär′sē-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Fr. *larcin* < Lat. *latrocinium* < *latro*, robber], *Law*, the unlawful taking away of another's property, with intent to defraud and to deprive him of its use; theft: **grand larceny**, theft of a relatively serious character, according to the circumstances of the theft, or the character or value of the property stolen, as variously defined by statutes: **petit larceny**, theft of a relatively unimportant character: also, *petty larceny*.—*adj.* **lar′ce-nous**.

larch (lärch), *n.* [< Ger. *lärche* < Lat. *larix* (-*icis*), larch], **1**, any of a genus (*Larix*) of graceful, cone-bearing trees of the pine family, with short, needlelike, deciduous leaves; **2**, the wood of any of these trees, usually of great durability.

lard (lärd), *n.* [< Fr. *larder* < Lat. *lardum*, fat], a semisolid fat or grease, prepared by drawing off the liquid from melted hog's fat and letting it cool:—*v.t.* **1**, to smear with fat or grease; **2**, to enrich by the insertion of strips of pork or bacon before roasting; **3**, to enrich; garnish; decorate; as, to *lard* a speech with compliments and metaphors.

lard-er (lär′dẽr), *n.* **1**, the provisions of a household; **2**, the place where they are kept.

lard oil a colorless and translucent oil expressed from hog's lard and consisting largely of olein: used as a lubricant, illuminant, and adulterant.

la-res (lā′rēz), *n.pl.* [*sing.* lar (lär); Eng. *pl.* lars (lärz)], [Lat. = household gods], *Rom. Antiq.*, originally, gods or spirits of particular localities, as of the home, fields, crossroads, or the like; later, the kindly spirits of ancestors considered as household gods: **lares et penates** (ĕt pē-nā′tēz), the household gods of an establishment as a group, comprising the *lares*, or spirits of ancestors, and *penates*, or spirits of the storeroom, worshiped in association with Vesta, goddess of the hearth and the guardian spirit of the establishment.

large (lärj), *adj.* [*comp.* larger, *superl.* largest], [< Lat. *largus*, copious], **1**, great in size; bulky; extensive; big; **2**, broad in range or scope; comprehensive; as, *large* authority; *large* discretion; **3**, broad and liberal in understanding or sympathy; generous; munificent: now obsolete or archaic except in a few phrases such as, *large* charity; *large* tolerance; a *large* mind: *Naut.*, fair; favorable: said of the wind: **at large**, **1**, in full; in detail; as, to discuss a subject *at large;* **2**, free; unrestrained; unconfined; as, the thief is still *at large;* **3**, chosen to represent a whole state or section composed of many districts, rather than a specified district: used of electors, political representatives, or the like: **by and large**, in general; in all respects.—*adv.* **large′ly**.—*n.* **large′ness**.
Syn. big, broad, abundant, bulky, colossal, enormous, huge, massive, spacious, great, ample, immense.

lar-gess (lär′jĕs), *n.* [< Fr. *largesse* < Lat. *largus*, copious], liberal or generous giving; a generous gift, especially one bestowed by some great personage on an occasion of public festivity or rejoicing: *Archaic*, liberality; bounty. Also, **lar′gesse**.
Syn. present, gratuity, gift, bestowal, dole. (See boon.)

***lar-ghet-to** (lär-gĕt′tō), *adj.* [It. = somewhat slow], *Mus.*, moderately slow; in a tempo between *largo* and *adagio:*—*adv.* moderately slowly:—*n.* a passage requiring moderately slow tempo.

***lar-go** (lär′gō), *adj.* [It. = slow], *Mus.*, slow:—*adv.* slowly:—*n.* a musical composition or passage requiring slow tempo and a solemn style.

lar-i-at (lăr′ĭ-ăt), *n.* [< Sp. *la reata* < *reatar*, to tie again], **1**, a rope with a running noose, for catching horses or cattle; a lasso; **2**, a rope for picketing or tethering horses, mules, or cattle.

la-rith-mics (lā-rĭth′mĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *laos*, people + *arithmos*, number], the study of population from the numerical side.

[1]lark (lärk), *n.* [< A.S. *lāferce*, lark], **1**, any of various small singing birds (family *Alaudidæ*), mostly inhabiting the Old World; especially, the skylark, noted for its song, and the American horned lark; **2**, any of various birds resembling larks, but classified in some other family, as the meadow lark and titlark.

[2]lark (lärk), *n.* [19th cent.: source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a frolic; spree; hilarious time; an amusing adventure:—*v.i.* to frolic; have a hilarious time:—*v.t.* to make sport of; tease.

lark-spur (lärk′spûr), *n.* [[1]*lark* + *spur*], any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of plants, many of which are cultivated for their showy spikes or racemes of flowers, generally pink or blue: so called because the calyx has a spur resembling a lark's long back claw.

lar-ri-gan (lăr′ĭ-găn), *n.* [Can.], in Canada and northern United States, a high moccasin of oil-tanned hide: used by lumbermen and trappers.

lar-ri-kin (lăr′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [Australian slang], a rowdy:—*adj.* disorderly; rowdyish.

lar-rup (lăr′ŭp), *v.t.* [dial. or colloq.: cf. Du. *larp*, a lash], *Colloq.*, to beat; thrash soundly.

lar-va (lär′vȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -væ (-vē)], [Lat. = ghost; mask], *Zoöl.*, the immature, often wormlike, form of insects that undergo metamorphosis, in the stage between the egg and the pupa (see *metamorphosis*, illus.); also, the early form of any animal which while immature, and during its development, is structurally unlike its parent; hence, an animal in this form, as a caterpillar or tadpole.—*adj.* **lar′val**.

la-ryn-ge-al (lȧ-rĭn′jē-ăl; lăr″ĭn-jē′ăl), *adj.* [see **larynx**], *Anat.*, pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx, or upper end of the windpipe.

lar-yn-gi-tis (lăr″ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.*, inflammation of the larynx, or upper end of the windpipe.—*adj.* **lar″yn-git′ic** (lăr″ĭn-jĭt′ĭk).

lar-yn-gol-o-gy (lăr″ĭng-gŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *larugx*, larynx + -*logia*, a study], the study of the structure, functions, and treatment of the larynx.—*n.* **lar″yn-gol′o-gist**.—*adj.* **la-ryn″go-log′i-cal**.

la-ryn-go-scope (lȧ-rĭng′gō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *larugx*, larynx + *skopein*, to see], *Surg.*, an instrument for visually examining the larynx.—*n.* **lar″yn-gos′co-py** (-gŏs′kō-pĭ).

lar-yn-got-o-my (lăr″ĭng-gŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *larugx*, larynx + *temnein*, to cut], *Surg.*, a cutting into the larynx to remove an obstruction or to relieve difficult breathing.

lar-ynx (lăr′ĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* larynges (lȧ-rĭn′jēz)], [< Gk. *larugx*, larynx], *Anat.*, the upper part of the windpipe, a boxlike formation of cartilage and muscles in the throat, containing the vocal cords, a projection on which constitutes the Adam's apple; the organ of voice (see *bronchi*, *vocal*, illus.).

las-car (lăs′kȧr; lăs-kär′), *n.* [< Hind. *lashkarī*, one attached to an army < *lashkar*, army], **1**, an East Indian sailor, especially in a British ship; **2**, an East Indian army servant or artilleryman of low rank.

las-civ-i-ous (lă-sĭv′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *lascivus*, wanton], **1**, lustful; lewd; wanton, as persons or desires; **2**, tending to excite lewd or wanton thoughts or emotions, as objects or pictures.—*adv.* **las-civ′i-ous-ly**.—*n.* **las-civ′i-ous-ness**.
Syn. unchaste, impure, lewd, licentious, sensual, salacious.—*Ant.* chaste, pure, continent, restrained.

[1]lash (lăsh), *v.t.* [imit.], **1**, to beat or strike violently, as with a whip or thong; flog; scourge; also, to rush, dash against; **2**, hence, to stir up or arouse by a strong emotional appeal; as, to *lash* an audience to fury; **3**, to rebuke, censure, satirize, or berate severely: *Archaic*, to fling recklessly: with *out* or *up:*—*v.i.* **1**, to ply the whip; **2**, to use strongly censuring language; **3**, to rush; dash; move quickly; burst out, as flames:—*n.* **1**, a thong; the flexible part of a whip; **2**, a stroke of a whip; **3**, a satiric attack; a severe or cutting rebuke; **4**, one of the little hairs on the edge of an eyelid; an eyelash; **5**, in textile weaving, a device for controlling certain groups of threads in the fabric, for the formation of the pattern or figure.

[2]lash (lăsh), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to fasten or bind with a cord or rope.

lash-er (lăsh′ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**lash**], **1**, one who whips or flogs; **2**, in England, the water rushing into a weir, or the pool below the weir; also, the weir itself.

lash-ing (lăsh'ĭng), *n.* [see *¹lash*]. **1**, the act or process of whipping, or of administering a cutting rebuke; **2**, a sharp rebuke or reproof; **3**, [see *²lash*], the act or process of binding; **4**, a cord, thong, or the like, used for tying or binding.

lass (lăs), *n.* [<M.E. *lasce*, girl, maiden], *Sc.*, **1**, a girl; usually, a country girl; **2**, a sweetheart; **3**, a serving maid.

las-sie (lăs'ĭ), *n.* [dim. of *lass*], *Sc.*, a girl or young woman; a young lass: often affectionate.

las-si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *lassitudo*, weariness], weariness; lack of energy.

Syn. languor, debility, exhaustion, droopiness, indifference.—*Ant.* vigor, energy, vitality, freshness, briskness.

las-so (lăs'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-ōz)], [<Sp. *lazo*, a lace], a rope, usually of hide, with a running noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle; a lariat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p. p.* -soed (-ōd), *p.pr.* -soing], to catch (cattle, horses, or the like) with a rope, by slinging a running noose over the head or leg.—*n.* **las'so-er.**

¹last (lăst), *n.* [<A.S. *læst*, boot], a wooden model of the foot on which shoes are shaped or fitted; also, a metal form inserted into shoes, against which nails are clinched:—*v.t.* to shape or mold, as boots or shoes, about a model of a foot.

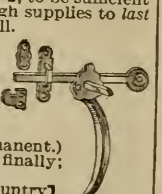
²last (lăst), *n.* [<A.S. *hlæst*, a load], *Rare*, **1**, a commercial measure of weight or quantity, varying with different localities and commodities: of fish or ashes, 12 barrels; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, each containing 100 pounds; of wool, 12 sacks; **2**, a measure of a ship's capacity: approximately two tons.

³last (lăst), *adj.* [superl. of *late*], [<A.S. *latost*, superl. of *læt*, late], **1**, being at the end; after all others, in a given group, in respect to time, place, degree, order of succession, or the like; final; as, the *last* man to volunteer; to spend one's *last* dollar; **2**, next before the present: as, *last* year; **3**, least likely; least fitted; as, he is the *last* man to do such a job well; **4**, authoritative; conclusive; final; as, the *last* word of science; **5**, utmost; supreme; as, of the *last* importance: **at last**, finally; at the end of a long period, as of waiting:—*adv.* **1**, after all the others; as, *last* came the king; **2**, on the occasion, or at the time, next preceding the present; as, I *last* heard her sing in "Faust"; **3**, in conclusion; finally; at the end:—*n.* the end; the final act or stage; conclusion.

Syn., *adj.* final, latest, ultimate, conclusive. That is *last* which comes after all others or comes at the end; as, the *last* company in the parade; the *last* trolley; trust a woman to have the *last* word. *Last* is also used to designate that which is nearest now or the present; as, *last* week; it designates, too, the most recent; as, his *last* story; her *last* baby. *Latest* differs from *last* as earliest differs from first; *latest* is applied only to the order of time; the *latest* news is up to the *last* minute; the *latest* trolley may also be the *last* trolley; but "his *latest* book" may bear a different sense from "his *last* book." *Ultimate* designates that beyond which nothing more exists or is possible; *ultimate* may refer to the remote future, knowledge yet unplumbed, and the like; as, the *ultimate* object, result, destiny; or it may refer to the remote past, or all that which has preceded regarded as a factor; as, the *ultimate* cause; *ultimate* source; or it may describe the *last* that can be obtained, delved into, or traced out; as, *ultimate* analysis. That is *final* which comes at the end, is terminating, is followed or can be followed by nothing else; the *final* performance of a play is the *last* performance; the *final* session of Congress; the *final* cause is, specifically, the end or purpose for which anything is done. That is *conclusive* which is convincing or decisive; a *conclusive* argument ends the discussion; a *conclusive* reply decides a matter one way or the other.

⁴last (lăst), *v.i.* [<A.S. *læstan*, to fulfil], **1**, to continue in time or in existence; **2**, to be sufficient for a given time; hold out; as, enough supplies to *last* till tomorrow; **3**, to endure; wear well.

last-ing (lăst'ĭng), *p.adj.* wearing well; enduring; permanent:—*n.* a durable woolen or worsted fabric used for the uppers of women's shoes, for covering buttons, and for similar purposes.—*adv.* **last'ing-ly.**—*n.* **last'ing-ness.**



LATCH

Syn., *adj.* durable, stable. (See permanent.)

last-ly (lăst'lĭ), *adv.* [see ³last], finally; in conclusion; at the end.

lat (lăt), *n.* [<Latvia, name of country], the gold monetary unit of Latvia, equivalent to 19.3 cents.

lat. *abbr.* latitude: used especially in giving positions at sea:—**Lat.**, Latin (also, **L.**).

latch (lăch), *n.* [<O.F. *lache*, lace, or <A.S. *læccan*, to grasp], a fastening device for a door or gate, often not requiring a key (see illus. preceding column).—*v.t.* to secure or fasten with a catch:—*v.i.* to be fastened or secured by a catch.

latch-et (lăch'ĕt; lăch'ĭt), *n.* [<O.F. *lachet*, dim. of *lache*, lace], a shoe string; a strip of leather that fastens a sandal.

latch-key (lăch'kē"), *n.* [*latch*+*key*], a key for raising the catch, or lock, of a gate or door, on the side where the knob does not move the latch; hence, any key to a door of a house.

latch-string (lăch'strĭng"), *n.* [*latch*+*string*], a cord for raising a door catch, usually run through a hole in the door above the latch, so that the door can be unfastened from the outside.

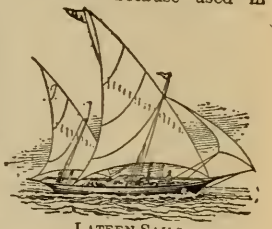
late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* later (lāt'ẽr) or latter (lăt'ẽr), *superl.* latest or last], [<A.S. *læt*, late <O.Teut. source], **1**, coming, occurring, or acting, after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; as, *late* trains; a *late* spring; a *late* riser; **2**, occurring far on toward the end or close; as, a *late* hour of the day; **3**, of recent date; as, a *late* occurrence; **4**, formerly in office; as, the *late* judge; also, deceased; **5**, just preceding the present member of a series; **6**, lasting far into the night; as, *late* parties:—*adv.* **1**, after the suitable, appointed, or customary time; as, to get up *late*; **2**, formerly, but no longer; **3**, far into the day, night, week, or the like; as, to work early and *late*: *Poet.* or *Archaic*, recently; as, "I sent thee *late* a rosy wreath": **of late**, recently; as, I have not seen you *of late*.—*n.* **late'ness.**

LATCH-STRING (*a*)

Syn., *adj.* tardy, slow, delayed. (See modern.)

lat-e-bra (lăt'ẽ-brȧ), *n.* [Lat.=a hiding place, retreat], *Embryol.*, in an egg, the flask-shaped extension of the white yolk to the center of the yellow yolk (see *¹egg*, illus.).

la-teen sail (lă-tēn'; sāl): [<Fr. (*voile*) *latine*, Latin Mediterranean], *Naut.*, a three-cornered sail attached to a yard which is crossed obliquely on a low mast, raking forward.



LATEEN SAILS

Late Lat-in a form of Latin which followed the Latin of the Classical period, from about A.D. 200 to about A.D. 600: distinguished from *Low Latin*.—*abbr.* **L.L.**; **LL.**

late-ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* [<A.S. *læt-līce*<*læt*, late], a short time ago; recently; of late.

la-ten-cy (lā'tẽn-sĭ), *n.* [see **latent**], the state of being present, but not active or apparent.

la-tent (lā'tẽnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *latens* (*-entis*), hidden], present in some form, but not fully developed or active; concealed; not apparent; as, *latent* disease germs: **latent heat**, *Phys.*, heat which is expended, without producing an increase in temperature, in the transformation of a solid into a liquid or gas or of a liquid into a gas, and which is evolved in the reverse transformation.—*adv.* **la'tent-ly.**

Syn. dormant, quiescent, hidden, potential, invisible.—*Ant.* manifest, operative, developed.

lat-er (lāt'ẽr), *adj.* comparative of *late*:—*adv.* after a lapse of time.

lat-er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *latus* (*lateris*), side], **1**, pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side; as, *lateral* pressure; **2**, in genealogy, descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent; as, a *lateral* branch of the family: *Biol.*, growing at the side:—*n.* anything situated or growing at the side.—*adv.* **lat'er-al-ly.**

Lat-er-an (lăt'ẽr-ăn), *n.* [<Lat. *Lateranus*, Roman family name], **1**, the cathedral church of St. John Lateran, in Rome, ranking above all other Roman Catholic churches; **2**, the palace adjoining it, formerly the residence of the popes, now a museum.

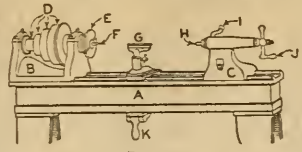
lat-est (lāt'ĕst), *adj.* and *adv.* [superl. of *late*], of the most recent occurrence: *Archaic*, last.

Syn., *adj.* (see ³last).

la-tex (lā'tĕks), *n.* [Lat.=liquid], *Bot.*, a milky juice secreted by certain plants, as the rubber tree.

lath (lăth), *n.* [*pl.* laths (lăthz)], [<M.E. *latthe*, perh. <A.S. *lætt*, lath], *Building*, one of the thin, narrow strips of wood nailed to the framework of a house to support plaster; also, coarse-meshed woven wire or perforated sheet metal used similarly:—*v.t.* to cover, as a framework, with laths, as for a foundation for plastering.—*n.* lath'er (lăth'ẽr).

lathe (lāth), *n.* [*pl.* lathes (lāthz)], [source uncertain: prob. < Scand.: cf. Da. *-lad*, frame], *Mech.* a machine by which articles of wood or metal are held and shaped, by turning against a tool thrust against the object.



LATHE
A, bed; B, headstock; C, tailstock; D, cone-driving pulley; E, face plate; F, live center; G, tool rest; H, dead center; I, dead-center clamp handle; J, dead-center adjusting handle; K, cross slide clamp.

lath-er (lāth'ėr), *n.* [< A.S. *lēathor*, washing soda < O. Teut. source], **1**, foam or froth made from soap and water; **2**, foam produced by sweat, as of horses:—*v.i.* to form foam or suds:—*v.t.* to cover with froth or foam, as in shaving.—*n.* **lath'er-er.**—*adj.* **lath'er-y.**

lath-ing (lāth'iŋg), *n.* [see **lath**], **1**, the act or process of covering a framework with narrow thin strips of wood or metal as a foundation for plastering; **2**, strips of wood or metal so placed; lath work.

lath-y (lāth'ī), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], long and slender, like a lath or thin strip of wood.

Lat-in (lăt'in), *adj.* [< Lat. *Latinus*, Latin], **1**, pertaining to Latium, a district of ancient Italy of which Rome was the capital, or to its inhabitants, the Latins; as, the *Latin* language; *Latin* customs; **2**, designating, pertaining to, or written in, the language of the Latins, or Romans; as, a *Latin* grammar; *Latin* literature; **3**, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, as opposed to the Greek Church: **Latin cross**, a figure like a plus sign with the lower vertical arm somewhat prolonged (see *cross*, illus.): **Latin languages**, the languages which in the main are derived from classical Latin, as Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, and Rumanian: **Latin peoples, Latin races**, those peoples, or nations, whose languages are mainly derived from classical Latin, and whose culture and civilization are akin to ancient Roman civilization: **Latin quarter**, a section of Paris, south of the Seine, where many students lodge: **Latin Union**, formerly, a union of several European countries speaking Latin languages, for the regulation of their coinage:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of ancient Latium or Rome; **2**, the language of ancient Latium or Rome, or the literature written in that language; **3**, one whose language is derived from the Latin, as a Frenchman, Spaniard, etc.; **4**, a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat-in-ism (lăt'in-izm), *n.* an expression or idiom belonging peculiarly to the Latin language; in another language, an expression or construction formed according to a Latin model.

Lat-in-ist (lăt'in-ist), *n.* one learned in Latin; a student of Latin.

La-tin-i-ty (lă-tin'i-ti), *n.* manner or style in the use of the Latin language; the Latin language with respect to construction or style.

Lat-in-ize (lăt'in-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to give Latin style, endings, or characteristics, to; **2**, to translate into Latin:—*v.i.* to use Latin words and expressions.

lat-ish (lāt'ish), *adj.* [see **late**], somewhat after the proper time; a little late or tardy.

lat-i-tude (lăt'i-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *latitudo* (*-inis*) < *latus*, broad], **1**, literally, breadth; hence, range; extent of applicability; as, your remarks cover a wide *latitude* of meanings; **2**, degree of freedom or independence of rules; as, he was given great *latitude* in making the arrangements; **3**, a region or locality with reference to its distance from the equator; as, cold *latitudes*: *Geog.*, angular distance north or south of the equator, one degree of latitude on the earth being equivalent to about 69 statute miles; *Astron.*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, or plane in which the earth moves about the sun: short for *celestial latitude*.—*adj.* **lat'i-tu'di-nal.**

lat-i-tu-di-na-ri-an (lăt'i-tū'di-nā'ri-ăn), *adj.* not attached strictly to any particular belief or opinion, especially in religious matters; allowing others their own beliefs; as, *latitudinarian* ministers:—*n.* **1**, one who holds views wide in range or scope or who cares little about forms of creed, worship, or church government; **2**, one of a group of English churchmen who, in the 17th century, tried to inculcate a more liberal spirit into the English Church, in order to reunite the dissenters with the Church.—*n.* **lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-izm).

La-to-na (lă-tō'nă), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Lētō*], *Rom. Myth.*, mother of Apollo and Diana: called *Leto* by the Greeks.

la-trine (lă-trēn'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *latrina* < *lavatrina* < *lavare*, to wash], a privy, especially one in a camp; often equipped also as a wash room.

lat-ro-cin-y (lăt'rō-sin'i), *n.* [< Lat. *latrocinium*, freebooting, robbery], *Archaic*, highway robbery; brigandage; also, a band of brigands.

lat-ten (lăt'ėn), *n.* [< O.F. *laton*, mixed metal], a metallic alloy resembling brass: formerly much used in making church vessels.

lat-ter (lăt'ėr), *adj.* [comparative of *late*], [< A.S. *lætra*, comp. of *læt*, late], **1**, more recent; later; also, pertaining, or belonging, to the end of a period of time; as, the *latter* part of his life; **2**, being the second of two things already mentioned: opposite of *former*: *Obs.*, last; final: **Latter-day Saint**, a Mormon.

lat-ter-ly (lăt'ėr-li), *adv.* **1**, recently; **2**, toward the end of some period of time, as of life.

lat-tice (lăt'is), *n.* [< O.F. *lattis* < *laite*, lath], **1**, openwork made by crossed or interlaced strips of metal or wood; hence, **2**, any door, window, gate, or screen, having, or made of, such a network:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ticed (-ist), *p.pr.* -ticing], **1**, to arrange in a network; **2**, to furnish with such openwork.

lat-tice-work (lăt'is-wûrk'), *n.* [*lattice* + *work*], a grill made by crossing or interlacing strips or bars, as of wood or metal.

Lat-vi-an (lăt'vi-ăn), *adj.* [< name of country], pertaining to Latvia; Lettish.

laud (lôd), *v.t.* [< Lat. *laus* (*laudis*), praise], to praise highly; extol:—*n.* **1**, praise; exaltation; **2**, a hymn extolling God; a song of praise: *pl. Eccl.*, a service of praise, usually held in the early morning.

laud-a-ble (lôd'ă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *laudare*, to praise], commendable; worthy of praise; as, a *laudable* effort.—*n.* **laud'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **laud'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **laud'a-bly.**

lau-da-num (lô'dă-nŭm; lŏd'n-ŭm; *n.* [perh. < Lat. *ladanum*, gum resin], *Med.*, tincture of opium: a poisonous, narcotic drug.

lau-da-tion (lô-dā'shŭn), *n.* [see **laud**], praise; the act of praising.

Syn. eulogy, commendation, encomium, extolment.

laud-a-to-ry (lôd'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to praise; expressing praise; eulogizing.

laugh (lăf), *n.* [< A.S. *hlehhan*, to laugh < O.Teut. source], the expression of mirth, ridicule, derision, or the like, by convulsive sounds accompanied by contortions of the face, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to express merriment in such a way; **2**, to be happy; appear gay or pleasant; **3**, to jeer: with *at*:—*v.t.* **1**, to express or utter, with laughter; **2**, to move or affect by merriment or ridicule; as, they *laughed* her out of her ill-temper.—*n.* **laugh'er.**

laugh-a-ble (lăf'ă-bl), *adj.* mirth-provoking; ridiculous; causing hilarity; funny.—*n.* **laugh'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **laugh'a-bly.**

Syn. droll, comical, amusing, witty, facetious, absurd, humorous; queer, odd. (See ludicrous.)

laugh-ing (lăf'iŋg), *p.adj.* accompanied with gaiety; capable of being treated lightly without serious consequences; as, a *laughing* matter.

laugh-ing gas *Chem.*, nitrous oxide, a colorless gas with a slightly sweetish smell, producing, when inhaled, exhilaration, sometimes laughter, and afterwards insensibility: used as an anæsthetic.

laugh-ing-stock (lăf'iŋ-stŏk'), *n.* [*laugh* + *stock*], a person or object generally ridiculed; a butt.

laugh-ter (lăf'tėr), *n.* [see **laugh**], **1**, the facial movements and convulsive sounds provoked by merriment, keen amusement, derision, etc.; **2**, the cause for, or object of, merriment or jest; a butt.

¹launch (lănch; lônch), *v.t.* [< O.N.F. *lancher* < Lat. *lanceare*, to throw a lance < *lancea*, a lance], **1**, to hurl, as a weapon; throw; **2**, to cause to glide into the water, as a vessel; **3**, to send forth; start, as an enterprise; set, as a person, on a course:—*v.i.* (often with *forth*, *out*, or *into*), **1**, to put to sea; **2**, to enter on a new career or course; **3**, to plunge; start with vigor; as, she *launched* into a torrent of abuse:—*n.* **1**, the sliding of a ship from the ways into the water; **2**, the act causing this movement.

²launch (lănch; lônch), *n.* [< Sp. *lancha*, pinnace], a large, open, pleasure or passenger boat, usually motor-driven: *Naut.*, the largest of the boats carried by a man-of-war.

laun-der (lăn'dėr; lôn'dėr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *larandier* < Lat. *lavare*, to wash], to wash and iron, as garments:—*v.i.* to be washable; as, this silk *launders* well.—*n.* **laun'der-er.**

laun-dress (lăn'drės; lôn'drės), *n.* a woman who washes and irons clothes.

laun-dry (lăn'dri; lôn'dri), *n.* [*pl.* -dries (-driz)], **1**, a room or building where clothes are

washed and ironed; 2, the act of washing and ironing: *Colloq.*, articles sent to be washed.

Laun-fal (län'făl; lôn'făl), *n.* [O.F. or A.F.], in medieval romance, a knight of the Round Table: subject of Lowell's "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

Lau-ra-ce-æ (lô-rā'sē-ē), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *laurus*, laurel tree], *Bot.*, a widespread family of shrubs or trees including laurel, sassafras, cinnamon, and others, many of which have medicinal or aromatic properties.—*adj.* **lau-ra'ceous** (lô-rā'shŭs).

lau-re-ate (lô'rē-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel], 1, made of laurel; 2, decked or crowned with laurel; hence, worthy of honor:—*n.* one crowned with laurel: **poet laureate**, the official court poet of Great Britain.—*n.* **lau're-ate-ship**".

lau-rel (lô'rĕl; lŏr'ĕl), *n.* [< Fr. *laurier* < O.F. *lor* < Lat. *laurus*, laurel tree], 1, an aromatic evergreen shrub (*Laurus nobilis*) of southern Europe, used by the ancient Greeks as a symbol of fame and honor: also called *bay tree; sweet bay*; etc.; 2, any of several shrubs of the heath family; especially, the flowering mountain laurel (for colored illus. see *flower*); 3, any of several ornamental deciduous or evergreen shrubs, native or imported; 4, a crown or wreath of bay given as a prize or honor; hence, honor or distinction: usually *pl.*—*adj.* **lau'reled; lau'relled.**

Lau-ren-ti-an (lô-rĕn'shĭ-ăn; -shăn), *adj.* [< O.F. < Lat. *Laurentum*, town in Latium], pertaining to the St. Lawrence River: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the later period of the Archæan era (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Laurentian period.

lau-rus-tine (lô'rŭs-tīn), *n.* [< L.L. < Lat. *laurus*, laurel tree + *tinus*, shrub], an evergreen, flowering garden shrub (*Viburnum tinus*) of the Mediterranean region, having oblong leaves.

lau-wine (lô'wĭn; lou-vē'nē), *n.* [*Ger. pl.* lauwinen (lou-vē'nĕn)], [Ger. = avalanche], a sliding mass of ice and snow, or of rocks; an avalanche.

la-va (lä'vä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *lavare*, to wash], 1, melted rock such as that which is thrown from a volcano; 2, such substance solidified by cooling.

la-va-bo (lä-vä'bō), *n.* [*pl.* -bos (-bōs)], [Lat. = I shall wash: first word of Ps. 26:6], 1, the washing place in a monastery; 2, a washbasin: *pl.* a lavatory or place for washing: *Eccl.*, the ceremonial washing of hands by the priest before the consecration of the Host; also, the towel or basin used for this purpose.

lav-age (lăv'äj; lä'vàzh'), *n.* [Fr. = a washing < *laver*, to wash], the act of washing: *Med.*, the washing out of the stomach or large intestine.

lav-a-liere (lăv"ä-lēr"), *n.* [Fr. = knot of a cravat, perh. < Louise de *La Vallière*, mistress of Louis XIV], a lady's flat, round, or oval pendant, and the chain on which it is worn around the neck. Also, **lav'a-lier'**; ***la"val"lière'** (lä"vä'lyâr').

***la-van-de-ra** (lä"vän-thā'rä), *n.* [Sp. = washerwoman], in Spanish-speaking countries, a washerwoman; laundress.

lav-a-to-ry (lăv'ä-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tories (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *lavatorium*, lavatory < *lavare*, to wash], 1, a room with conveniences for washing the hands and face; a retiring room; 2, a washbasin.

[1]lave (lāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* laved (lāvd), *p.pr.* laving], [< A.S. *lafian*, to pour, and < Fr. *laver* < Lat. *lavare*, to wash], 1, to bathe oneself; 2, to flow; wash:—*v.t.* 1, to wash; bathe; 2, to flow gently upon or against, as the sea upon a beach.—*n.* **la-va'tion.**

[2]lave (lāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* laved (lāvd), *p.pr.* laving], [< A.S. *lafian*, to pour], to lift or pour out, as with a ladle; bail out: *Obs.*, to pour out or bestow lavishly:—*v.i. Obs.*, to droop.

[3]lave (lāv), *n.* [Sc. < A.S. *lāf*, what is left], *Sc.*, the rest; remainder.

lav-en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [< A.F. *lavendre* < L.L. *lavendula*, lavender], 1, a fragrant European plant (*Lavandula vera*) of the mint family; 2, the oil or perfume obtained from the plant; 3, the pale lilac color of its flowers.

[1]la-ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* [see **[1]lave**], *Bib.*, a large vessel for ceremonial ablutions of the priest (Ex. 30: 18): *Archaic* or *Poet.*, a font; basin; bowl for water.

[2]la-ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* [Lat., name of water plant], any of various edible, purple seaweeds.

La-ver-na (lä-vûr'nä), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of thieves, mountebanks, etc.

lav-er-ock (lăv'ẽr-ŭk; lăv'rŭk; lăv'rŭk), *n.* [see **[1]lark**], *Obs.* or *Poet.*, the lark.

lav-ish (lăv'ĭsh), *adj.* [< obs. n. *lavish*, profusion < O.F. *lavache*, deluge of rain], 1, giving or producing profusely; extravagant; prodigal; 2, unstinted; excessive; 3, unrestrained; exuberant: said of speech or action:—*v.t.* to bestow liberally; squander.—*adv.* **lav'ish-ly.**—*n.* **lav'ish-ment.**—*n.* **lav'ish-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* wasteful, profuse, bountiful, free-handed.

[1]law (lô), *n.* [< A.S. *lagu*, a thing laid down < O.N. *lag*], 1, a binding rule of action established by authority with the intent of enforcing justice; 2, an enactment of a legislative body; 3, a body of rules or regulations recognized as binding by men or nations, or in courts; 4, the state of society produced by the existence and enforcement of such a body of rules; 5, a rule of action or conduct established by custom and having no legal foundation; as, the *laws* of courtesy; 6, authoritative injunction; as, to lay down the *law*; 7, litigation; trial by legal process; as, to go to *law*; 8, jurisprudence, or the science of legal rules and principles; 9, the legal profession; 10, legal knowledge; as, his *law* is sound; 11, a correct statement of the invariable occurrence of certain natural phenomena in the same way under specified conditions; as, the *law* of gravitation; an established principle; 12, in art, sciences, games, or the like, the rules of procedure; recognized usage: *Bib.*, the moral and ceremonial code ascribed to Moses and contained in the first five books of the Old Testament; also, this part of the Scriptures: **common law**, a system of rules originating in custom rather than in the enactments of a legislative body: **parliamentary law**, the body of rules recognized as correct for regulating procedure in legislative or deliberative bodies: **periodic law**, *Chem.*, the statement of the classification of the chemical elements in the order of their atomic weights, as devised by Mendeléeff (see App. I): **Roman law**, the body of Roman rules or principles accepted by most governments of Continental Europe as the basis of their jurisprudence: **statute law**, a formal, codified, regularly enacted law:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to prosecute; sue:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to have recourse to law.

Syn., *n.* edict, decree, code, commandment, enactment, mandate, order, ordinance, statute, regulation.

[2]law (lô), *interj.* [perh. var. of **[2]*la***, *lo*, or corr. of *Lord*], expressing surprise. Also, **laws**; **la.**

law-ful (lô'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **[1]law**], according to established rule or custom; sanctioned by law; legitimate; rightful.—*adv.* **law'ful-ly.**—*n.* **law'ful-ness.**

Syn. legal, legitimate, authorized, allowable.

law-giv-er (lô'gĭv"ẽr), *n.* [**[1]law** + *give*], one who declares or enacts a law or code of laws, as Moses, Solon, and others; a legislator.

lawk (lôk), *interj.* [corr. of *Lord* or *alack*], *Colloq.* or *Vulgar*, expressing astonishment. Also, **lawks.**

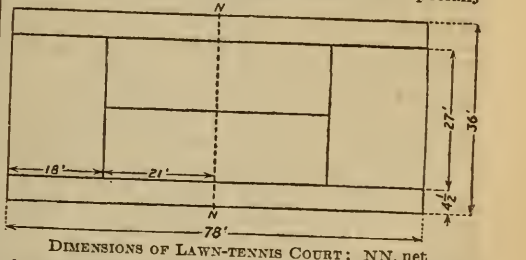
law-less (lô'lĕs), *adj.* [see **[1]law**], not obedient to, or controlled by, authority; regardless of law; disorderly; unruly; licentious.—*n.* **law'less-ness.**

law-mak-er (lô'māk"ẽr), *n.* [**[1]law** + *make*], one who formulates, or who assists in formulating or enacting, a law; a legislator.

[1]lawn (lôn), *n.* [prob. < *Laon*, France, where made], a fine, thin linen or cotton fabric.—*adj.* **lawn'y.**

[2]lawn (lôn), *n.* [< O.F. *launde*, a plain < O.Celt. source; cf. W. *llan*, a space], a plot of closely mown grass: *Archaic*, a woodland glade.—*adj.* **lawn'y.**

lawn ten-nis an outdoor game for two, three, or four players: played on a specially



DIMENSIONS OF LAWN-TENNIS COURT: NN, net

planned outdoor court crossed in the middle by a net, over which a ball is played by means of rackets.

law-suit (lô'sūt"), *n.* [**[1]law** + *suit*], an action in a court for the settlement of a claim or for the enforcement of a right.

law-yer (lô'yẽr), *n.* [see **[1]law**], a member of the legal profession, as an attorney, solicitor, barrister, or the like; one knowing the law well: *Bib.*, one who expounded the law of Moses (Luke 14: 3).

lax (lăks), *adj.* [< Lat. *laxus*, loose], 1, not firm or stiff; flabby; slack; 2, weak; not strict; as, *lax* principles; inexact; careless; not precise; 3, loose or relaxed, as the bowels.—*adv.* **lax'ly.**—*n.* **lax'ness.**

Syn. yielding, relaxed, dissolute, loose, slack. (See negligent.)—*Ant.* severe, strict, energetic, heedful.

lax-a-tive (lăk'sä-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *laxare* (*-atus*), to relax], *Med.*, mildly cathartic; aperi-

ent; causing the bowels to move: said of a medicine: —*n.* a mild cathartic medicine.

lax-i-ty (lăk′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **lax**], the state or quality of being loose, negligent, or weak.

[1]**lay** (lā), *n.* [< O.F. *lai*, perh. < O.H.G. *leich*, melody], **1**, a lyric or narrative poem meant to be sung; **2**, loosely, any song or poem.

[2]**lay** (lā), *adj.* [< Fr. *lai* < Eccl. Lat. < Gk. *laikos*, of the people], **1**, pertaining to, or done by, those outside the clergy; **2**, belonging to, or proceeding from, nonmembers of any profession; nonprofessional.

[3]**lay** (lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* laid (lād), *p.pr.* laying], [< A.S. *lecgan*, to lay], **1**, to place, put, or deposit; cause to lie; **2**, to place in orderly fashion, as in layers or rows; **3**, to construct by arranging materials according to a plan; as, to *lay* railroads, foundations, or floors; **4**, to bring or beat down; as, the storm *laid* the crops; a blow *laid* him low; **5**, to cause to be quiet or to subside; calm; as, to *lay* the dust; to *lay* a ghost; **6**, to apply; as, to *lay* advice to heart; cause to be in a given position or condition; as, to *lay* bare a secret; *lay* waste a country; **7**, to locate, as a scene; **8**, to place things on or in, for a special purpose; as, to *lay* a table for a meal; **9**, to impose, as a tax, penalty, or burden; **10**, to ascribe or impute; as, to *lay* the blame of an accident at one's door; **11**, to present for consideration or conference, as a claim or facts; **12**, to devise, as a plan or plot; **13**, to deposit, as a wager; stake; **14**, to place on or over a surface in layers or coats; as, to *lay* colors on a canvas; *lay* a carpet; **15**, to make, as a rope or cable, by arranging the strands and twisting them; **16**, to produce and deposit, as an egg:—*v.i.* **1**, to produce and deposit eggs; **2**, to bet; **3**, to apply oneself energetically: *Naut.*, to take up a position (as required); as, to *lay* aft:—*n.* **1**, the manner or direction in which something lies, or its general arrangement; as, the *lay* of the ground; **2**, a wager; **3**, the amount and direction of the twist in the strand of a twine, rope, or cable: *Slang*, a line of business; job; prospect.

[4]**lay** (lā), past tense of the irregular intransitive verb [2]*lie*, which see.

lay-er (lā′ẽr), *n.* [see [3]**lay**], **1**, a person or thing that places or lays; as, a *layer* of great plans; that hen is a good *layer*; **2**, one thickness, stratum, row, coating, or the like; as, a *layer* of sand; **3**, a runner, or long shoot, of a plant, as the strawberry, the tip or a part of which when covered with earth develops roots which produce a new plant; **4**, in tanning, a pit or tank in which hides are soaked:—*v.t. Hort.*, to start (a new plant) by bending down a stalk or a runner of an established plant and covering part of it with earth, so that new roots may develop in it.—*n.* **lay′er-ing.**

lay-ette (lā-ĕt′), *n.* [Fr.], a complete outfit of bedding, clothes, etc., for a newborn child.

lay fig-ure [lay < Du. *lee* (*man*), lay (figure) < *led*, joint: akin to Ger. *g-lied*, limb], **1**, an adjustable model of the human body, used by artists for arranging draperies, costumes, etc.; **2**, hence, a mere puppet; one subject to another's will; a person technically in authority but without real influence.

lay-man (lā′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[2]*lay*+*man*], **1**, a person not of the clergy; one of the laity; **2**, a person not of a given profession, or not possessed of expert knowledge; as, the *layman's* opinion of a painting may differ from that of an artist.

lay-out (lā′out″), *n.* [[3]*lay*+*out*], *Colloq.*, **1**, the act, process, or manner of laying something out; especially, the manner in which the details of a plan or arrangement are assembled; **2**, something that is, or may be thought of as being, spread out, as a supply of tools, equipment, or apparatus; as, a burglar's *layout*; **3**, a display: *Print.*, the plan for a page of printing.

la-zar (lā′zȧr), *n.* [< L.L. *lazarus*, a leper < Gk. *Lazaros*, the beggar: see **Lazarus**], a person, especially a beggar, who has a horrible disease; a leper: **lazar house**, a lazaretto.—*adj.* **la′zar-like″.**

laz-a-ret-to (lăz″ȧ-rĕt′ō), *n.* [*pl.* lazarettos (-ōz)], [< It. *lazzaretto* < L.L. *lazarus*, leper: < Heb. source: see **Lazarus**], **1**, a building or, rarely, a ship, used as a public hospital for the care of persons, especially the poor, with loathsome or contagious diseases, such as leprosy: also called *lazar house*; **2**, a building or ship used as a quarantine station: *Naut.*, a space between the decks of some large merchant ships, used as a storeroom for provisions. Also, **laz″a-ret′.**

Laz-a-rus (lăz′ȧ-rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Lazaros* < Heb. *El′āzār*, he whom God helps], *Bib.*, **1**, the brother of Mary and Martha, restored to life by Christ (John 11); **2**, in one of the parables, a beggar with loathsome sores, who, after death, was taken to heaven, while the rich man who had refused him aid went to hell (Luke 16:20–31).

laz-u-lite (lăz′ū-līt), *n.* [see **lapis lazuli**], *Mineral.*, a brittle, azure-blue mineral, occurring in small masses, often crystalline, chemically a basic phosphate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium.

la-zy (lā′zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest], [< earlier *laysy*, perh. < [2]*lay*, as *tipsy* from [2]*tip*], **1**, indisposed to move quickly or to work; indolent; **2**, slow; sluggish; slothful: **lazy tongs**, an extensible device consisting of many joined and pivoted short bars terminating in pincers, used to pick up an object at a distance.—*n.* **la′zi-ness.**—*adv.* **la′zi-ly.**
Syn. (see idle; cf. inactive.)

laz-za-ro-ne (lăz″ȧ-rō′nā; läd″zä-rō′nā), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nē)], [It.: see **lazar**], an idler or homeless beggar in the streets of Naples: usually *pl.*

lb. *abbr.* [*pl.* lbs.], [Lat. *libra*], a pound:—**l. c.**, **1**, [Lat. *loco citato*], in the place cited; **2**, letter of credit; **3**, lower case:—**L. C.**, Lower Canada:—**L/C.**, letter of credit:—**l. c. d.**, least common denominator:—**l. c. f.**, least common factor:—**L. C. J.**, Lord Chief Justice:—**l. c. l.**, less than carload lot:—**l. c. m.**, least common multiple:—**Ld.**, Lord:—**Ldp.**, Lordship:—**lea.**, **1**, league; **2**, leave.

lea (lē), *n.* [< A.S. *lēah*, meadow], a grassy field or stretch of pasture land: a meadow.

leach (lēch), *v.t.* [prob. < A.S. *leccan*, to water], **1**, to cause to drip or wash through something; as, to *leach* water through wood ashes to obtain lye; **2**, to wash or percolate with water to extract soluble substances; as, to *leach* wood ashes with water in order to extract lye; **3**, to extract by percolation; as, to *leach* the alkaline salts from ashes:—*v.i.* to be extracted by percolation, as a soluble substance; as, lye *leaches* from the ashes:—*n.* **1**, the substance, such as wood ashes, through which water is percolated in making lye; **2**, the soluble substance obtained by percolation and held in solution by the liquid percolated; **3**, a vessel in which wood ashes are placed in order that water may be percolated through them.—*adj.* **leach′y.**

[1]**lead** (lĕd), *n.* [< A.S. *lēad*, lead], **1**, a common heavy, bluish white metallic element [symbol **Pb**, < Lat. *plumbum*], easily fusible, soft, malleable, but not ductile or tenacious, the chief ore being *galena*, native lead sulphide: used in the metallic state for water pipes, roofing, gutters, etc., and in many alloys, as solder, pewter, type metal, etc.; used in compounds for making paint, insect poison, dyes, etc.; **2**, a weight attached to a rope, as for measuring depths at sea; a plummet; **3**, a thin strip of metal used in printing for separating lines of type; **4**, a stick of graphite or black carbon used in a pencil: **lead arsenate**, a poisonous white crystalline salt, used as insecticide: **black lead**, graphite, used in lead pencils, as a lubricant, etc.: **blue lead**, galena: **red lead**, lead oxide of a bright red color, used as a pigment or, mixed with linseed oil, as a cement: **white lead**, a mixture of carbonate and hydroxide of lead, a heavy white substance used as a pigment and in paint manufacture: **sugar of lead**, a crystalline salt, lead acetate, used in medicine:—*adj.* consisting wholly or partly of lead; as, a *lead* pipe:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leaded, *p.pr.* leading], **1**, to cover, fit, fasten, or join with lead; as, to *lead* the glass in a window sash; **2**, in pottery, to glaze with a lead compound: *Print.*, to spread, as lines of type, by inserting thin sheets of metal between:—*v.i.* to become coated with lead, as the inside of a gun barrel.

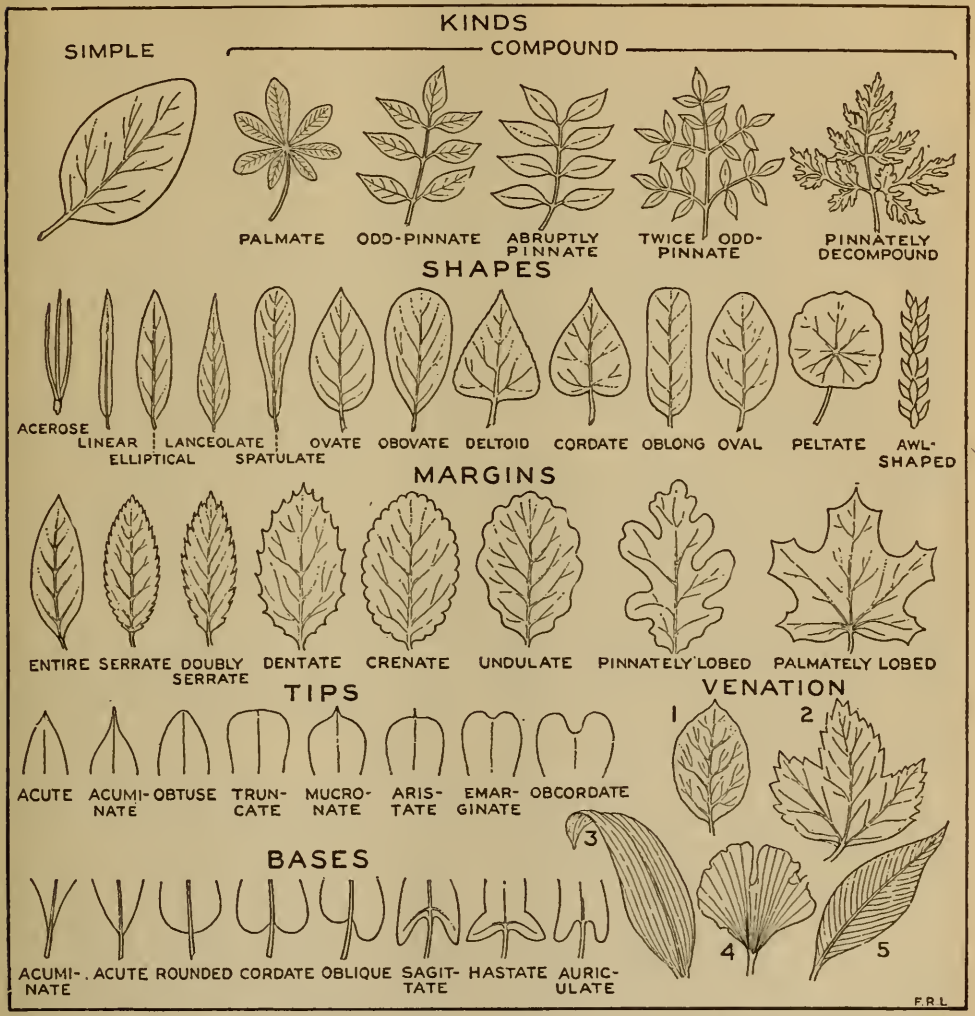
[2]**lead** (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* led (lĕd), *p.pr.* leading], [< A.S. *lǣdan* < O.Teut. source], **1**, to guide, or conduct, by the hand or other means; as, to *lead* a horse; **2**, to guide, or conduct, by going ahead or otherwise showing the way; **3**, to guide the actions of, as by counsel or advice; direct by influence; **4**, to have control or direction of; command; as, to *lead* an expedition; **5**, to go or be ahead of; be first among; as, America *leads* the world in wealth per capita; **6**, to induce; influence; as, her friends *led* her to make the purchase; **7**, to spend; pass; as, he *leads* a life of luxury; **8**, to cause (one) to undergo or pass through something: with implication of perplexity or hardship; as, she *led* me a chase; **9**, in card games, to begin a game or a trick by playing; as, he *led* hearts:—*v.i.* **1**, to act as guide, director, manager, or the like; conduct; **2**, to have or take first place; **3**, to be capable of being led; as, the horse *leads* easily; **4**, to go; take a course; as, all roads *lead* to Rome; **5**, in games, to make the first play:—*n.* **1**, guidance; as, I will follow your *lead*; **2**, first place or position; precedence; measure of precedence; as, the bay horse has a *lead* of six lengths; **3**, in games, the right to play first, or the play thus made; **4**, something which may guide on a special path or course of action, such as an open channel in an ice field or a piece of information; **5**, a principal actor in a play; the part played by a principal actor: *Elec.*, **1**, a wire connecting an instrument to an electric circuit; **2**, the amount by which an alternating current is, in some cases, in advance of the electromotive force; *Mining*, a stratum of ore following an old river bed; lode.

lead bath 1, a furnace in which crushed ores of gold or silver are exposed to the action of molten lead to form an alloy from which the valuable metal may be extracted; 2, a bath of molten lead used as a medium for heating tools, before hardening by quenching in oil or water.

lead-en (lĕd'n), *adj.* [see **lead**]. 1, of the color of, made of, or heavy, as lead; heavy; 2, sluggish; dull; slow, as with weariness.

lead-ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act or process of guiding or conducting; 2, a thing that leads; 3, a guiding influence; an example:—*p.adj.* 1, guiding; directing; 2, foremost; as, the *leading* feature.
Syn., *adj.* capital, first, chief, main, principal.

lead-ing strings 1, cords or lines used to guide and support young children learning to walk; 2, guidance; assistance, especially to one who is infantile or unable to take care of himself.



LEAF.—Explanation of Venation: 1, pinnate; 2, palmate; 3, 4, 5, parallel from base to tip, base to margin, midrib to margin.

lead-er (lēd'ēr), *n.* [see **lead**], 1, one who guides, directs, or conducts; 2, a person or thing that occupies, or is fitted to occupy, the first or chief place; as, a *leader* among men; used also of the first horse in a tandem; 3, the principal editorial article of a newspaper; 4, an article of merchandise, especially advertised and sold at a price to attract trade; 5, a pipe to carry off rain water from a roof; 6, a tendon; as, the *leaders* of the toes; 7, *pl.* in printing, a line of dots or dashes to direct the eye to a certain point; 8, in fishing, a wall or net for leading fish, as into a weir; also, a strip of catgut or the like, fastened to a casting line, to which the hooks are attached.—*n.* **lead'er-ship.**
Syn. chief, commander, guide, head, conductor.

lead-ing tone *Mus.*, in harmony, the seventh tone of an ascending diatonic scale.

lead pen-cil (lĕd), an implement for drawing or writing, consisting of a thin core of black lead incased in paper or wood; also called *pencil.*

lead wa-ter (lĕd), an aqueous solution of subacetate of lead, used in medicine as an external application for bruises and sprains.

leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], [< A.S. *lēaf*, leaf], any of various thin, flat objects, as a sheet of metal beaten very thin, a single sheet of a book with a page on each side, a removable section of the top of a folding table, one half of a folding door, or the like; *Bot.*, one of the flat, thin plant structures, green and variously

shaped and usually supported on a stem of a green color, which make up the foliage: *Colloq.*, a flower petal or sepal:—*v.i.* to put forth foliage:—*v.t.* to turn the pages of without reading carefully: usually with *through;* as, to *leaf* through a book.

leaf-age (lēf'āj), *n.* leaves collectively; foliage of trees, shrubs, etc.

leaf bud a bud, or undeveloped shoot, from which a leaf rather than a flower will grow.

leafed (lēft), *p.adj.* having leaves, or (such) a leaf: usually in composition.

leaf-less (lēf'lĕs), *adj.* having no foliage; having lost its leaves.

leaf-let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* a small or a young foliage leaf, as on a plant: *Bot.*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; *Print.*, a sheet of printed matter which may be folded into pages, but not stitched; a folder.

leaf-stalk (lēf'stôk"), *n.* [*leaf*+[1]*stalk*], *Bot.*, a petiole; the stem of a foliage leaf, by which it is ordinarily supported and attached to the branch; the footstalk of a leaf: absent in sessile leaves.

leaf-y (lēf'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **leaf**], made of, having, or characterized by, leaves or foliage; pertaining to a leaf.—*n.* **leaf'i-ness.**

[1]**league** (lēg), *n.* [< Fr. *ligue* < It. *liga*, league < Lat. *ligare*, to bind], **1**, an agreement entered into by two or more persons, nations, or parties for their common good; **2**, the parties to such an agreement, considered as making up an association, alliance, or confederation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leagued (lēgd), *p.pr.* leaguing], to unite, as in a confederation:—*v.i.* to join together, as in an alliance; confederate.—*n.* **lea'guer.**

Syn., *n.* alliance, confederation, association, combination, confederacy, union, coalition; covenant, compact.

[2]**league** (lēg), *n.* [< L.L. *leuga*, a Gallic mile < Celt. source], **1**, a measure of distance, varying with time and country, but approximately three miles; **2**, in English-speaking countries, either three statute miles, or three nautical miles.

League of Na-tions an organization for the furtherance of international coöperation and the maintenance of peace among nations by arbitration, enforced by economic boycott or, if necessary, by armed intervention, established in 1919 largely through the efforts of Woodrow Wilson, and maintaining a permanent secretariat at Geneva for the transaction of routine business: bicameral in government, with an Assembly composed of not over three members from each of the more than 50 subscribing nations, with one vote for each nation, meeting annually and exercising the superior power, and a Council consisting of representatives of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, as permanent members, and nine others chosen in rotation from the other member nations, meeting more frequently, as occasion requires.

lea-guer (lē'gẽr), *n.* [< Du. *leger*, a lair; camp], *Obs.*, in the Middle Ages, a camp, especially of a besieging army; *Archaic*, a siege, or protracted effort to take a fortified place:—*v.t. Archaic*, to besiege.

Le-ah (lē'ȧ), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, the daughter of Laban, older sister of Rachel, and first wife of Jacob (Gen. 29:16).

leak (lēk), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *leka*, to drip], **1**, a hole, crack, or other opening, which lets anything, especially a fluid or friable substance, out or in; as, a *leak* in a tunnel lets sand in; a *leak* in a gas pipe lets gas out; **2**, any means by which, in a figurative sense, something may get out or get away; as, a *leak* in the treasury; a *leak* in an electric system whereby current is lost.—*v.i.* to flow or pass accidentally through, or as through, a hole, crack, or other small aperture, literally or figuratively: used of liquids, money, information, etc.:—*v.t.* to allow to enter or escape through a leak.

leak-age (lēk'āj), *n.* **1**, the accidental passing in or out of a liquid, gas, or the like, through a hole or crack; **2**, the quantity that thus passes in or out: *Com.*, an allowance for loss through the escape of part of a liquid from its container, or for wastage in process of storage or handling.

leak-y (lēk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], having holes or cracks which allow water or other fluid to pass in or out; as, a *leaky* boat or pan: *Colloq.*, not able to keep a secret; tattling.—*n.* **leak'i-ness.**

leal (lēl), *adj.* [< O.F. *leel*, loyal < Lat. *legalis*, lawful], *Poet.* or *Sc.*, loyal; faithful; true.

[1]**lean** (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leaned (lēnd), sometimes leant (lĕnt), *p.pr.* leaning], [< A.S. *hleonian*, to lean < O.Teut. source], **1**, to be in an attitude or assume a position that slants, or deviates from the upright; incline; as, the Tower of Pisa *leans;* to *lean* out of a window; **2**, to bend or incline so as to receive support; as, the lame girl *leaned* upon his arm; to *lean* upon a crutch; hence, **3**, to rely or depend, as for counsel, support, or comfort; as, she *leans* upon her mother in all things; **4**, to have a tendency or inclination; as, this program *leans* toward socialism; he *leans* always toward the easy solution:—*v.t.* to cause to slant, or incline; as, to *lean* a pole against a house:—*n.* the act of inclining; the degree of inclining.

[2]**lean** (lēn), *adj.* [< A.S. *hlæne*, lean], **1**, lacking in fat; as, *lean* meat; not well filled out; lank; thin; as, a *lean* person; **2**, scant; wanting in richness, productiveness, profit, or the like; barren; as, *lean* ores; *lean* research work:—*n.* meat, flesh, or muscle without fat.—*adv.* **lean'ly.**—*n.* **lean'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* thin, meager, spare, gaunt, lank. *Thin* people are noticeably without fat; *thin* usually describes a skinny appearance, or the worn emaciation that follows illness or malnutrition; but we do hear the expression "naturally *thin*," describing those who are well but slim or slender. *Lean* is used of those who are "naturally *thin*," or who develop a muscular instead of a fat body; *lean* people usually look healthy. *Lean* is sometimes used in the less pleasing sense of *thin*. *Meager* applied to people suggests a starveling, blue-skinned look; a *gaunt* frame is bony, angular, full of unlovely hollows; a *gaunt* face is hollow and haggard. *Lank* people look long, whether they are tall or short, because of their characteristic shrunken thinness; the word is usually applied to tall, angular people, often with the suggestion of loose-jointedness, and, sometimes, of flabbiness.—*Ant.*, *adj.* stout, fat, full, corpulent.

Le-an-der (lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the lover celebrated for swimming the Hellespont nightly from Abydos to Sestos to visit Hero, but who was finally drowned and his corpse washed ashore, whereupon Hero cast herself into the sea.

lean-ing (lēn'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see [1]**lean**], inclining; slanting:—*n.* a tendency; inclination; desire; as, he shows a *leaning* toward radicalism.

lean-to (lēn'=tōō"), *n.* a building, shed, or the like, especially one built against another structure:—*adj.* having only one pitch: said of a roof.

leap (lēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leaped (lēpt) or leapt (lĕpt), *p.pr.* leaping], [< A.S. *hlēapan*, to jump < O.Teut. source], **1**, to jump, or spring, some little distance through the air; **2**, to bound; move swiftly or suddenly; as, my heart *leaps*:—*v.t.* **1**, to jump, or spring, over; as, to *leap* a fence; **2**, to cause to jump; as, to *leap* a horse over a hedge:—*n.* **1**, a jump; a spring; **2**, the space cleared in leaping; *Mus.*, in harmony, a passing from one tone to another at an interval of two or, usually, several diatonic steps, as from *c* to *e*, *d* to *g* sharp.—*n.* **leap'er.**

leap-frog (lēp'frŏg"), *n.* [*leap*+[1]*frog*], a game in which one person bends down and another vaults over him.

leap year [prob. so called because in following year any given date *leaps* over the day of the week on which it would naturally fall], a year, occurring usually every fourth year, having 366 days, in which February has 29 instead of 28 days: found by dividing the number of the year by four, or, in the case of the century years, by 400: if there is no remainder, it is a leap year.

Lear (lēr), *n.* [< Celt.], a legendary king of Britain, the aged hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "King Lear," who, deceived in his old age by false protestations of love from his elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, and misjudging the true but undemonstrative affection of Cordelia, his youngest daughter, perishes as a victim of filial ingratitude.

learn (lûrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* learned (lûrnd) or learnt (lûrnt), *p.pr.* learning], [< A.S. *leornian*, to learn], **1**, to acquire knowledge of, or skill in; as, to *learn* French; **2**, to ascertain; hear; be informed about; as, I regret to *learn* that Mr. X. is dead; **3**, to memorize: *Obs.*, to teach:—*v.i.* to gain knowledge; fix information in the mind; as, to *learn* quickly.—*n.* **learn'er.**

learn-ed (lûr'nĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, having much knowledge, especially book knowledge; erudite; as, a *learned* professor; **2**, pertaining to knowledge or erudition; requiring much study; as, one of the *learned* professions.—*adv.* **learn'ed-ly.**

Syn. trained, scholarly, erudite, deeply read, scholastic, well-informed.—*Ant.* unscholarly, untrained.

learn-ing (lûrn'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act or process of acquiring knowledge; as, she was slow at *learning;* **2**, knowledge or skill gained by study or instruction; scholarship; erudition: *Psych.*, modification of behavior tendencies through experience.

Syn. erudition, scholarship, lore. *Learning* is knowledge obtained by study, commonly in the field of the languages, literature, history, or science. The amount of knowledge sufficient to be called *learning* is great, but *learning* shares the disadvantages of mere knowledge: it does not necessarily connote the power of efficient action or superior judgment. *Learning* has,

in fact, been so often divorced from these qualities in the persons of those who loved books to the exclusion of life itself, as to gain for the learned a reputation for being impractical and visionary. *Erudition* is profound *learning* in the abstruse studies beyond the interest or comprehension of ordinary people; it is more frequently applied to *learning* in literature and languages than in science. *Scholarship* is *learning* of an accurate, sometimes academic, always schooled and disciplined sort, commonly in the field of the liberal arts. Like *learning*, *scholarship* has been so much the possession of students that it is often unfavorably opposed to the practical ability of the average man. *Lore*, formerly another word for *erudition*, now is applied to a body of facts or traditions in connection with a certain subject; as, bird *lore*. (Cf. knowledge.)

lease (lēs), *n.* [<A.F. *les*, a leaving<O.F. *laisser*, to let go], **1**, a written contract whereby one party grants the use of land, buildings, or personal property, for a definite consideration known as rent, for a specified term, to another; also, the document in which the contract is written; **2**, the land, buildings, or personal property, thus acquired and held; **3**, the term during which such a contract is in force:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leased (lēst), *p.pr.* leasing], **1**, to grant possession of, for a specified term, by a written contract; as, an owner of property, the lessor, *leases* it to a tenant, the lessee; **2**, to take possession of under a contract of lease; as, a tenant *leases* a house from the owner.

lease-hold (lēs'hōld"), *n.* [*lease*+²*hold*], **1**, the tenure, or possession, of property by lease, or contract granting such possession for a specified term and for a definite consideration; **2**, the real estate so held.—*n.* **lease'hold"er.**

leash (lēsh), *n.* [<O.F. *lesse*, perh.<Lat. *laxus*, loose], **1**, a thong of leather or a long cord by which a dog, hawk, or the like, is held; **2**, in hunting, three creatures of a kind, as hounds, foxes, or hares; hence, in general, three of a kind; three: **3**, in textile weaving, a looped cord for raising certain threads: —*v.t.* to tie together or hold with a cord or thong.

leas-ing (lēz'ing), *n.* [<A.S. *lēasian*, to lie<*lēas*, false], *Archaic*, the act or practice of lying; a lie or falsehood.

least (lēst), *adj.* [superl. of *little*], [<A.S. *læsest*, *læst*, least], smallest in degree, size, value, importance, etc.:—*adv.* in the lowest or smallest measure.

leath-er (leth'ėr), *n.* [<A.S. *lether*, leather], **1**, the skin of an animal, tanned and prepared for use; **2**, any of various objects made of or like the skin so prepared; **3**, the hanging part of a dog's ear:—*v.t.* to cover, or provide, with leather: *Colloq.*, to thrash; whip.

leath-er-back (leth'ėr-bak"), *n.* [*leather*+¹*back*], one of the largest known sea turtles, often weighing over 1,000 pounds, found in warm waters, especially of the Atlantic: so called because of its thick, leathery upper shell.

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LEATHERBACK

leath-er-et (leth'ėr-et), *n.* [dim. of *leather*], an imitation leather made of paper and cloth: used as a substitute for leather. Also, **leath'er-ette'.**

leath-ern (leth'ėrn), *adj.* [see **leather**], like, or made of, leather or tanned hide; leathery.

leath-er-oid (leth'ėr-oid), *n.* a material, made chiefly from vegetable fiber, having qualities resembling those of leather.

leath-er-y (leth'ėr-i), *adj.* resembling leather or tanned hide; tough.

¹leave (lēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* left (left), *p.pr.* leaving], [<A.S. *lǣfan*, to leave<O.Teut. source], **1**, to fail to take; allow to remain behind; **2**, to allow to remain, or continue, in the same place or condition; as, the appeal *left* him cold; **3**, to depart from; forsake; **4**, to take to a place and let remain; deliver; as, to *leave* packages, cards; **5**, to cease from; desist from; as, *leave* your bickering; **6**, to bequeath; give by legacy; **7**, to end one's connection with or residence at; as, he is *leaving* his club; **8**, to refer for decision; as, I *leave* it to you:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to go away; depart.

Syn. quit, forsake, desert, relinquish, surrender, forego. (See abandon, let.)

²leave (lēv), *n.* [<A.S. *lēaf*, pleasure, approval], **1**, a permission granted; **2**, permission to take a short vacation, as from active military service; the vacation thus permitted; **3**, departure; formal farewell: mainly in the expression, take *leave:* **French leave**, a going away hastily or secretly.

Syn. liberty, license, allowance, permission.

³leave (lēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* leaved (lēvd), *p.pr.* leaving], [see **leaf**], to put forth foliage; leaf: often used with *out.*

leav-en (lev'n), *v.t.* [<Fr. *levain*<Lat. *levamen*, alleviation; that which raises<*levare*, to lift], **1**, to produce fermentation in, by adding a fermenting agency, as yeast; make light, as dough, by adding yeast or some other fermenting agency; **2**, to touch or tinge with something that modifies:—*n.* **1**, a substance that produces fermentation, especially in dough, as yeast or fermenting dough; **2**, any element or influence which, working silently and strongly, causes changes.

leaves (lēvz), plural of noun *leaf*, the foliage of trees, shrubs, and plants.

leav-ing (lēv'ing), *n.* [see **¹leave**], that which is left over; a thing left: *pl.* refuse; offal.

lech-er (lech'ėr), *n.* [<O.F. *lecheor*<*lechier*, to live by lust<O.H.G. *leccōn*, to lick], a lewd or excessively sensual man; a debauchee.

lech-er-ous (lech'ėr-ūs), *adj.* lewd; lustful; excessively sensual.—*adv.* **lech'er-ous-ly.**—**lech-er-y** (lech'ėr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], gross sensuality; indulgence in lust; lewdness.

lec-tern (lek'tėrn), *n.* [<O.F. *leitrun*<L.L. *lectrum*, a pulpit<Lat. *legere* (*lectus*), to read], **1**, in ritualistic churches, the reading desk from which the Scripture lessons are read or chanted; **2**, *Sc.*, a reading or writing desk.

EAGLE LECTERN

lec-tion (lek'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *lectio* (*-onis*), a reading], a special wording, spelling, or variation in a text: *Eccl.*, a lesson, especially a portion of the Scriptures, read in a church service.

lec-tion-a-ry (lek'shŭn-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-riz)], *Eccl.*, a book or list of Scripture lessons to be read in church services during the year.

lec-tor (lek'tōr), *n.* [Lat.=a reader], one who reads lectures, especially in European universities: *Eccl.*, a reader; one who reads the lessons in church.

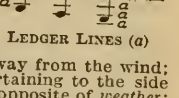
lec-ture (lek'tūr), *n.* [<Lat. *lectura*, commentary <*legere* (*lectus*), to read], **1**, a formal talk or discourse, on any subject, especially before a public audience; **2**, a formal talk by a teacher in a university or college; **3**, a lengthy reproof:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing] to deliver a formal talk or discourse:—*v.t.* **1**, to deliver a formal talk or discourse to; **2**, to rebuke at length.—*n.* **lec'tur-er.**—*n.* **lec'ture-ship.**

led (led), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *lead*, which see.

Le-da (lē'dą), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta and beloved by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a swan: mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen of Troy, and Clytemnestra.

ledge (lej), *n.* [prob.<M.E. *leggen*, to lay], **1**, a ridge, shelf, or bar projecting from a vertical surface, especially from a building, a cliff, or wall; as, the *ledge* of a window; a *ledge* of rock; **2**, a ridge, as of rock, projecting upward from the bottom of a lake or other body of water: *Geol.*, a small mass of rock projecting above the surface, or from the side of a hill: *Mineral.*, a narrow mass of rock containing a mineral deposit; a lode or vein.—*adj.* **ledg'y.**

ledg-er (lej'ėr), *n.* [prob.<M.E. *leggen*, to lie, but confused with *leggen*, to lay], in bookkeeping, a book in which are recorded the final summaries of debits and credits: **ledger line,** *Mus.*, a line above or below the staff to increase its scope: also, *leger line.*



LEDGER LINES (*a*)

lee (lē), *n.* [<A.S. *hlēo*, shelter], *Naut.*, **1**, shelter from the wind afforded by some object or point of land; as, in the *lee* of an island; a place sheltered from the wind; **2**, the direction toward which the wind blows; the side away from the wind; as, on the *lee* of a vessel:—*adj.* pertaining to the side or direction away from the wind: opposite of *weather:* **lee shore,** a shore toward which the wind blows from a vessel: **lee tide,** a tide that runs with the wind.

¹leech (lēch), *n.* [<A.S. *lǣce*,a leech], **1**, any of various bloodsucking, flat worms, two to four inches long, formerly much used by physicians, and still used occasionally, for bleeding patients (for illus. see *annelida*); **2**, one who gets all he can out of another:—*v.t.* to bleed by applying a bloodsucking worm.

²leech (lēch), *n.* [<A.S. *lǣce*, physician; perh. same as *¹leech*], *Archaic*, a physician:—*v.t.* to heal.

³leech (lēch), *n.* [<Scand.], *Naut.*, the perpendicular or sloping edge of a sail (see *sail*, illus.).

leek (lēk), *n.* [<A.S. *lēac*, leek], a plant of the lily family resembling an onion in flavor and structure, and used for food or flavoring.

leer (lēr), *v.i.* [perh.<obs. *leer*, cheek], to look slyly, evilly, or with a sidelong glance:—*v.t.* **1**, to

glance slyly into; 2, to entice with sly glances:—*n.* a sly, sidelong look of malice, triumph, or evil desire.

leer-y (lēr'ĭ), *adj.* [perh. < *leer*], *Colloq.*, 1, knowing; sly; 2, suspicious; distrustful; afraid.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* [< Fr. *lie* < L.L. *lia*, sediment in wine], sediment of liquor; dregs.

lee-ward (lē'wĕrd; lū'ĕrd), *adj.* [*lee*+*-ward*], *Naut.*, being in the direction toward which the wind blows from the observer: opposite of *windward*:—*adv.* toward the lee; down the wind from the observer:—*n.* the direction toward which the wind blows from the observer.—*adv.* **lee'ward-ly.**

lee-way (lē'wā"), *n.* [*lee*+*way*], *Naut.*, the movement or drift of a ship occasioned by the wind, away from the line or direction in which it is pointed: *Colloq.*, room for action or for free play.

[1]left (lĕft), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *leave*.

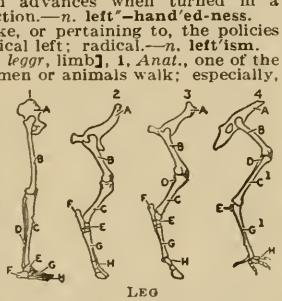
[2]left (lĕft), *adj.* [< A.S. *lyft*, *left*, weak, worthless], 1, pertaining to that side of the body which is, in general, the weaker and less skilful; namely, that side which, as one faces the sunrise, is toward the north: opposite of *right;* 2, of a stream bank, on the left of a person in mid stream, facing down stream: **left wing**, the more liberal or radical element, especially in a political party:—*n.* 1, the direction or region which lies on the left side; as, turn to the *left;* the house is on the *left;* 2, in a theater, the side of a stage to the left of a player facing the audience: **Left** or **left**, in politics, the most liberal or radical party: so called because in a European deliberative assembly this party is often seated at the left of the presiding officer.

left-hand (lĕft'=hănd"), *adj.* situated on the left side: *Obs.*, sinister; unlucky.

left-hand-ed (lĕft'=hănd'ĕd; lĕft'=hănd'ĭd), *adj.* 1, using the left hand with greater skill or strength than the right hand; 2, done with the left hand; as, a *left-handed* blow; 3, adapted for use by a person whose left hand is more skilful than the right; as, a *left-handed* golf club; 4, awkward; 5, malicious; derogatory; equivocal; as, a *left-handed* compliment: **left-handed marriage**, a morganatic marriage, the groom giving the left instead of the right hand to the bride in the marriage ceremony: **left-handed screw**, *Mech.*, a screw which advances when turned in a counterclockwise direction.—*n.* **left"-hand'ed-ness.**

left-ist (lĕft'ĭst), like, or pertaining to, the policies of the political left; radical.—*n.* **left'ism.**

leg (lĕg), *n.* [< O.N. *leggr*, limb], 1, *Anat.*, one of the limbs by which men or animals walk; especially, in man, the part of the lower limb between the knee and the ankle; 2, any of various things resembling a limb in form or in use; as, the *leg* of a stool; 3, the part of a garment covering one of the legs; 4, in cricket, the part of the field to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler: *Naut.*, the course covered by a vessel on one tack; *Math.*, one of two sides of a triangle, the third side being regarded as the base.



LEG

1, of a man; 2, of an ox; 3, of a horse; 4, of a bird.—A, pelvis; B, femur; C, tibia (C1, tibiotarsus); D, fibula; E, tarsus; F, os calcis; G, metatarsus (G1, tarsometatarsus); H, phalanges.

leg. *abbr.* 1, legal; 2, legate; 3, legato; 4, legislative; legislature.

leg-a-cy (lĕg'ă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *legacie*, legateship < Lat. *legatus*, commissioned], 1, a gift of money or other property by will; a bequest; 2, figuratively, anything handed down from an ancestor, predecessor, or previous condition; as, a *legacy* of family pride; wars leave *legacies* of hatred.

le-gal (lē'găl), *adj.* [< Lat. *lex* (*legis*), law], 1, pertaining to law; as, *legal* questions; 2, permitted or authorized by law; as, the procedure was entirely *legal;* 3, enforceable in, or protected by, law or a court of law; as, *legal* rights: distinguished from *equitable*, inherently just: **legal tender**, *Law*, money or currency which by law is made suitable for the payment of a debt.—*adv.* **le'gal-ly.**

le-gal-ist (lē'găl-ĭst), *n.* one who interprets law, or conforms to law, strictly and formally, according to the letter rather than the spirit; one who thus interprets any authoritative statement or doctrine in such matters as theology, propriety, or art; a formalist: *Theol.*, one who believes in salvation through works or obedience to the law rather than through faith.—*adj.* **le'gal-is'tic.**—*n.* **le'gal-ism.**

le-gal-i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], conformity to law; lawfulness: *Theol.*, belief in salvation through works; insistence on the letter rather than the spirit of the law.

le-gal-ize (lē'găl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make lawful; as, to *legalize* the sale of drugs: *Theol.*, to apply or interpret strictly according to the letter of the law.—*n.* **le'gal-i-za'tion.**

leg-ate (lĕg'ăt), *n.* [< Lat. *legare* (*-atus*), to commission], an ambassador, envoy, or delegate: *R. C. Ch.*, a representative of the Pope in the performance of certain functions:—*v.t. Obs.* or *Rare*, [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to bequeath; leave by will.—*n.* **leg'ate-ship.**—*adj.* **leg'a-tine** (lĕg'ă-tĭn; -tīn).

leg-a-tee (lĕg"ă-tē'), *n.* [< *legate*, to bequeath: see **legate**], *Law*, a person to whom money or other property is bequeathed, or left by will.

le-ga-tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [see **legate**], 1, the authorization of one person to act for another; 2, a deputation; a diplomatic envoy, especially one not of the rank of ambassador, and his associates: a diplomatic minister and his suite; 3, the official residence of a diplomatic representative.

***le-ga-to** (lā-gä'tō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. = bound together < Lat. *ligare*, to bind], *Mus.*, in a smooth, flowing manner, without breaks between notes: opposite of *staccato.*

leg-end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd), *n.* [< O.F. *legende* < L.L. *legenda*, things to be read < Lat. *legere*, to read], 1, a story, often telling of miracles or wonders, handed down from the past, especially one connected with a person or event in authentic history, of doubtful certainty, but popularly believed to be true; a tradition; 2, the words of an inscription, motto, title, or the like, as on a coin or under an illustration in a book.

leg-end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or related in, a legend or tradition; based on legend rather than on authentic history; as, *legendary* elements in a narration; according to popular tradition; as, the *legendary* founder of Rome.

leg-er-de-main (lĕj"ĕr-dē-mān'), *n.* [< Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand], 1, sleight of hand; the art of juggling; 2, any deception based on manual dexterity or trickery.

leg-er line *Mus.*, a line above or below the musical staff. See **ledg'er line**, *Pfd. S.*

legged (lĕgd; in combination, lĕg'ĕd or lĕgd), *adj.* [see **leg**], having legs: usually in combination; as, a three-*legged* stool.

leg-gings (lĕg'ĭngz), *n.pl.* long gaiters, or outer coverings for the legs, as a protection from cold or wet. Also, **leg'gins.**

Leg-horn (lĕg'hôrn), *adj.* [< place name], pertaining to the Italian city of Leghorn:—*n.* a breed of rather small domestic fowl, originating in or near Leghorn, having smooth yellow legs and white ear lobes, and valued as prolific layers: **leghorn**, *n.* 1, a braid made of fine Italian wheat straw: so called because exported from Leghorn; 2, a hat made of such straw.

leg-i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *legibilis*, readable < *legere*, to read], capable of being read or deciphered; plain; clear; readable.—*adv.* **leg'i-bly.**—*n.* **leg'i-ble-ness.**—*n.* **leg"i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

le-gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *legio* (*-onis*), legion < *legere*, to choose], 1, in Roman history, the most important army unit, containing, at various periods, from 3,000 to 6,000 foot soldiers, with accompanying cavalrymen; 2, a military force; an army; 3, a vast number; a multitude: **Legion of Honor**, an honorary order of France, founded in 1802 by Napoleon as a reward for distinguished civil or military services: **American Legion**, an organization of citizens of the United States, in military service during the World War: incorporated by Act of Congress in 1919.

le-gion-a-ry (lē'jŭn-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a soldier or member of a legion:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to a legion; 2, very numerous; multitudinous. Also, *n.* **le"gion-naire'** (lē"jŭn-ār').

leg-is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< *legislator*, q.v.], to make or enact a law or laws; as, Congress *legislates* for our country:—*v.t.* to bring about or regulate by law; cause to go, pass, or the like, by enacting a law; as, to *legislate* child labor out of existence.

leg-is-la-tion (lĕj"ĭs-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making a law or laws; 2, the laws promulgated by a legislator or legislative body.

leg-is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to the power to make, or the making of, laws.

leg-is-la-tor (lĕj'ĭs-lā"tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *lex* (*legis*), law + *lator*, proposer (of a law) < *ferre* (*latus*), to bear], a member of a lawmaking body.

leg-is-la-ture (lĕj'ĭs-lā"tûr), *n.* 1, that body in a state which has the power of enact-

ing laws; **2**, in the United States, the lawmaking body of a state or territory, as distinguished from *Congress*.

le-gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* [<Lat. *lex* (*legis*), law], a person learned or skilled in the law.

le-git-i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mə-sĭ), *n.* [see **legitimate**], **1**, the state or condition of being allowed by law, or of conforming to recognized principles or standards; as, the *legitimacy* of a claim; **2**, the state of having been born in lawful marriage.

le-git-i-mate (lē-jĭt'ĭ-māt), *adj.* [<Lat. *legitimus*, lawful], **1**, lawful; in accord with the law; as, a *legitimate* procedure; a *legitimate* monarch; **2**, lawfully begotten; born in wedlock; **3**, genuine; not false; as, *legitimate* sorrow; the *legitimate* works of Shakespeare; **4**, conforming to accepted standards or conventions; as, the *legitimate* drama; hence, presenting dramatic productions, as opposed to photoplays, burlesque, musical comedy, and vaudeville; as, the *legitimate* stage; **5**, reasonable; logical; as, illness is a *legitimate* excuse for absence:—*v.t.* (lē-jĭt'ĭ-māt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], to make, or declare to be, lawful or regular.—*adv.* **le-git'i-mate-ly.**—*n.* **le-git'i-mate-ness.**—*n.* **le-git"i-ma'tion.**

le-git-i-mist (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mĭst), *n.* a supporter of established government, especially of a hereditary monarchy: **Legitimist**, in French history, a supporter of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty.

le-git-i-mize (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], to make or declare to be lawful or regular. Also, **le-git'i-ma-tize.**—*n.* **le-git"i-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mī-).

leg–of–mut-ton (lĕg"ə-ŏv-mŭt'n), *adj.* shaped like a leg of mutton; large and full at the top, small at the bottom: said of a sleeve (see *gigot*, illus.); of a sail, triangular, with the apex at the top and the base attached to a fore-and-aft boom.

leg-ume (lĕg'ūm; lē-gūm'), *n.* [<Fr. <Lat. *legumen*, leguminous plant < *legere*, to pick], *Bot.*, **1**, a type of podlike fruit in which a row of several seeds is attached to the internal ridge formed where the two halves of the inclosing pod join, as in the pea and the bean (for illus. see *fruit*); **2**, the seed of such fruit regarded as food: usually *pl.*; **3**, a plant bearing such fruit.—*adj.* **le-gu'mi-nous** (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs).

le-i (lā'ē), *n.* [Hawaiian], a decorative dress, as a wreath or garland, for the head or neck.

lei-sure (lē'zhūr; lēzh'ūr), *n.* [<O.F. *leisir* < Lat. *licēre*, to be allowed], spare time at one's disposal:—*adj.* free from business; as, *leisure* hours.—*adj.* and *adv.* **lei'sure-ly.**—*n.* **lei'sure-li-ness.**

leit-mo-tif (līt'mō-tēf"), *n.* [Ger. = leading theme], *Mus.*, a recurring phrase or theme, as in opera, that characterizes some person or idea.

lem-an (lĕm'ăn; lē'măn), *n.* [<M.E. *leofman* < A.S. *lēof mann*, dear person], *Archaic*, a sweetheart or lover of either sex; especially, a mistress.

lem-ma (lĕm'ə), *n.* [*pl.* lemmata (lĕm'ə-tə) ; -mas (-əz)], [<Gk. *lēmma*, something taken < *lambanein*, to take], a summary of the contents of a poem or other literary composition, prefixed to the composition as a subtitle; a statement of a theme, as of a poem, musical composition, or the like: *Math.* and *Logic*, a minor or secondary proposition, proved or assumed to be true for the purpose of proving the main proposition.

lem-ming (lĕm'ĭng), *n.* [Norw.], *Zoöl.*, any of several species of small, mouselike rodents, having short tails and furry feet, found in the arctic regions.

LEMMING

lem-on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [<Fr. *limon*, perh. < Pers. *līmūn*, a lemon], **1**, a citrous fruit with pale yellow skin, and very acid juice; **2**, the tree (*Citrus medica limon*) on which this fruit grows; **3**, the pale yellow color of its skin:—*adj.* **1**, flavored with the juice of, or containing, the fruit called lemon; **2**, pale yellow; resembling a lemon in color.

lem-on-ade (lĕm"ŭn-ād'), *n.* a beverage of sweetened water flavored with lemon juice.

lem-pi-ra (lĕm-pē'rä), *n.* [< name of an aboriginal chief], the monetary unit of Honduras, equivalent to 50 cents.

le-mur (lē'mûr), *n.* [Lat. = a ghost: so called from nocturnal habits and stealthy movements], *Zoöl.*, any of several species of mammals (suborder *Lemuroidea*), about the size of a cat and allied to the monkeys, generally having a foxlike face, large eyes, and soft, woolly fur, and found mainly in Madagascar and near-by islands (see *Primates*, illus.).—*adj.* **lem'u-rine** (lĕm'û-rĭn; -rīn).—*adj.* **lem'u-roid** (lĕm'û-roid).

lem-u-res (lĕm'û-rēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. = ghosts], *Rom. Myth.*, mischievous spirits of the dead.

lend (lĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending], [<earlier *len* <A.S. *lǣnan* < *lǣn*, loan], **1**, to grant to another for temporary use, without compensation, or for a small fee, as a book from a library, or at interest, as in the case of money; **2**, to afford; furnish; provide; as, to *lend* aid; rugs *lend* beauty to a room; **3**, to devote; as, to *lend* oneself to a scheme:—*v.i.* to make a loan.—*n.* **lend'er.**

length (lĕngth), *n.* [<A.S. *lengthu*, length], **1**, the measure of an object from end to end, or along its longest dimension; as, the *length* of the boat; **2**, extent in space, time, or degree; as, the *length* of a race course; the *length* of an interview; he will go to any *length* to get it; **3**, a specified distance considered as a unit of measure; as, to win by a *length*; **4**, a single piece, as of a series of objects that may be connected together; as, a *length* of silk; a *length* of pipe: *Pros.* and *Phon.*, the quality of a syllable (in prosody) or vowel (in phonetics), especially in Greek, Latin, or the old Germanic languages, as regards the time required for pronunciation, whether long or short; *Phon.*, generally, in modern English, the quality of a vowel as regards its sound value, the so-called long vowels being pronounced like their names in the alphabet; *Theat.*, forty-two lines of an actor's part: **at length**, **1**, in full; **2**, at last.

length-en (lĕng'thn), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *Pros.*, to make (a vowel or syllable) long:—*v.i.* to grow or become longer.

length-wise (lĕngth'wīz"), *adv.* [*length* + *-wise*], in the direction from end to end; along the length. Also, **length'ways"** (-wāz").

length-y (lĕng'thĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **length**], long; long and tiresome; as, a *lengthy* speech.—*adv.* **length'i-ly.**—*n.* **length'i-ness.**

le-ni-en-cy (lē'nĭ-ĕn-sĭ; lēn'yĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **lenient**], forbearance; mildness; mercifulness. Also, **le'ni-ence** (lē'nĭ-ĕns; lēn'yĕns).

Syn. clemency, lenity, forgivingness, gentleness, compassion. (See mercy.)

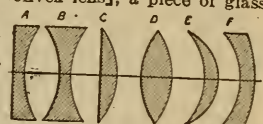
le-ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ĕnt; lēn'yĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *leniens* (*-entis*), soothing], not severe; indulgent; mild; merciful; as, a *lenient* judge.—*adv.* **le'ni-ent-ly.**

len-i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [<Lat. *lenire* (*-itus*), to soothe], soothing; allaying pain:—*n.* **1**, anything that allays pain; **2**, a laxative.

len-i-ty (lĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *lenitas* <*lenis*, gentle], mildness of temper or disposition; gentleness of treatment; forbearance.

Syn. leniency, clemency, gentleness. (See mercy.)

lens (lĕnz), *n.* [Lat. = a lentil: so called from shape of double convex lens], a piece of glass or other transparent substance, with one or two curved surfaces, usually spherical or cylindrical, having the property of converging or diverging beams of light and forming images of objects; hence, a transparent body in the eye (see *eye*, illus.), the purpose of which is to form on the retina images of external objects; the crystalline lens of the eye: **achromatic lens**, a lens so constructed that the images formed will be free from extraneous color: **converging lens** or **convex lens**, a lens thicker in the center than at the edges, which brings parallel rays of transmitted light to a real focus and forms a real image: **diverging lens** or **concave lens**, a lens thicker at the edges than in the center, which diverges transmitted light rays and forms a virtual image (see *focus*, illus.).



LENSES

A, plano-concave; B, double concave; C, plano-convex; D, double convex; E, F, meniscus, or concavo-convex.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* [see **Lenten**], the forty week days preceding Easter Sunday, beginning with Ash Wednesday, observed by the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, in commemoration of Christ's forty days of fasting and temptation, as a season of special penitence, self-denial, and preparation for the great feast of Easter.

lent (lĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *lend*, which see.

-lent *adj. suffix*, [<Lat. *-lentus*], full of; as, fraudu*lent*; corpu*lent*.

Lent-en (lĕn'tĕn), *adj.* [<M.E. n. *lenten* < A.S. *lencten*, the spring, prob. < *lang*, long, because days are longer in spring], pertaining to Lent, or the forty fast days preceding Easter: **lenten**, somber; cheerless; meager; as, a *lenten* face; *lenten* fare.

len-ti-cel (lĕn'tĭ-sĕl), *n.* [<Fr. dim. of Lat. *lens* (*lentis*), lentil], *Bot.*, a lens-shaped forma-

tion on woody stems, which bursts the covering outer layer of bark and thus forms a pore for the admission of air.

len-tic-u-lar (lĕn-tĭk′ū-lär), *adj.* [< Lat. *lenticula*, lentil], **1**, having the shape of a lentil; convex or bulging on both sides; shaped like a double convex lens; **2**, pertaining to a lens.

len-ti-go (lĕn-tī′gō), *n.* [*pl.* -tigines (-tĭj′ĭ-nēz)], [< Lat. *lens* (*lentis*), a lentil], a freckle.—*adj.* **len-tig′i-nous** (-tĭj′ĭ-nŭs).

len-til (lĕn′tĭl), *n.* [< Fr. *lentille* < Lat. *lenticula*, lentil], a plant (*Lentilla lens*) of the pea family, much grown in southern Europe and the Orient for the edible seeds, either in the natural state or when ground into meal: *pl.* the seeds of the plant used for food.

***len-to** (lĕn′tō), *adv.* [It. = slowly], *Mus.*, slowly: ***molto lento**, (mōl′tō), *Mus.*, very slowly.

***l'en-voi** (läN″vwä′: lĕn-voi′), *n.* [O.F. = the sending], *Archaic*, a postscript to a poem, play, etc., expressing the author's parting thoughts, or the moral; a short concluding stanza: also called *envoy*.

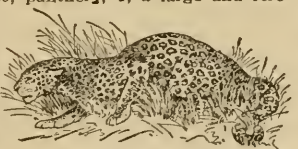
Le-o (lē′ō), *n.* [Lat. = lion], *Astron.*, **1**, a northern zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing a group of bright stars known as the Sickle, the brightest star of which, in the handle, is known as Regulus; **2**, the fifth sign of the zodiac: **Leo minor**, *Astron.*, a small northern constellation, between Leo and Ursa Major.

Le-o-nid (lē′ō-nĭd), *n.* [< Lat. *leo* (*leonis*), a lion], one of the meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Leo, about November 15 of each year; supposedly one of a meteoric swarm with a period of 33 years, the largest displays having occurred in 1833 and 1866; generally used in plural.

le-o-nine (lē′ō-nīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a lion; hence, strong; fierce; majestic.

Le-o-nine verse *Pros.*, a kind of medieval Latin verse, consisting of hexameters, or alternating hexameters and pentameters, in which the last word of each line rimes with a word near the middle of that line.

leop-ard (lĕp′ĕrd), *n.* [< Gk. *leopardos* < *leōn*, lion + *pardos*, panther], **1**, a large and ferocious catlike mammal (*Felis pardus*) of Africa and southern Asia, having a yellow skin dappled with black spots; **2**, some similar animal, such as the so-called American leopard, or jaguar (see *jaguar*, illus.); **3**, a gold coin of the time of Edward III of England: *Her.*, the broadside figure of a lion represented as walking with the right paw raised, and looking at the spectator: also called *lion passant gardant*.—*n. fem.* **leop′ard-ess.**



LEOPARD ($\frac{1}{30}$)

lep-er (lĕp′ĕr), *n.* [< obs. *leper* < O.F. *lepre*, leprosy < Gk. *lepra*, scaly], **1**, a person suffering from leprosy, a chronic, infectious, loathsome disease marked by nodules, ulcers, and white, scaly scabs and followed by deformity and mutilation of parts; **2**, figuratively, a perverted person; an outcast.

Lep-i-dop-ter-a (lĕp″ĭ-dŏp′tĕr-ȧ), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *lepis* (*-idos*), scale + *pteron*, wing], a very large order of insects, the butterflies and moths, the larvæ of which are called caterpillars.—*n.* and *adj.* **lep″i-dop′ter-an.**—*adj.* **lep″i-dop′ter-ous.**

lep-i-do-si-ren (lĕp″ĭ-dō-sī′rĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *lepis* (*-idos*), scale + *seirēn*, siren], an eel-shaped fish (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*) of the swamps of the Amazon.

lep-re-chaun (lĕp″rē-khŏn′), *n.* [< Ir. *lupracān* < O. Ir. *luchorpān*, goblin < *lu*, small + *corp*, body], in Irish folklore, a sprite or fairy, usually in the form of a little old man.

lep-ro-sy (lĕp′rō-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [see **leper**], **1**, a chronic, infectious, loathsome disease, marked by nodules, ulcers, and white, scaly scabs, and followed by deformity and mutilation of parts; **2**, hence, depravity or moral corruption.—*adj.* **lep′rous.**

Les-bi-an (lĕz′bĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Lesbos*], **1**, pertaining to the island of Lesbos; **2**, erotic: **Lesbian love**, sexual attraction felt by a woman for another woman:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Lesbos; **2**, a woman with a tendency to Lesbian love.—*n.* **Les′bi-an-ism.**

lese maj-es-ty (lēz măj′ĕs-tĭ), [< Fr. *lèse-majesté* < Lat. *laesa majestas*, injured dignity], *Law*, a crime against the sovereign or ruling power; treason; especially, any of various acts felt to be offensive to the dignity of a government. Also, **leze maj′es-ty**; ***lèse″-ma″jes″té′** (läz″ᵉma″zhĕs″tā′).

le-sion (lē′zhŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *laesio* (*-onis*), injury], injury; hurt; loss: *Law*, the injury or loss suffered by a party to a contract who does not receive under the contract the equivalent of what he gives; *Med.*, a hurt, wound, or local degeneration of an organ, causing a change in its function or structure.

less (lĕs), *adj.* [comp. of *little*], [< A.S. *lǣssa*, less < O.Teut. source], **1**, not so large; not so much: used of quantity, amount, or bulk, but distinguished from *smaller*, used of size, and *fewer*, used of number; **2**, not so great in importance; as, *less* than the dust:—*adv.* to a smaller extent; in a lower degree; not so much:—*n.* a smaller amount; as, I have *less* than ten dollars:—*prep.* diminished by; as, ten *less* seven is three.

-less *adj. suffix*, [< A.S. *lēas*, free from], **1**, devoid of, free from, without: used freely with nouns; as, homeless; worthless; pitiless; **2**, unable, or without power, to be acted upon (as indicated by its verb); as, dauntless; countless; resistless; **3**, not (acting in the manner indicated by its verb); as, ceaseless; relentless:—*adv. suffix*, without; as, doubtless.

les-see (lĕs-ē′), *n.* [< O.F. *lessé*, p.p. of *lesser*, to let go < Lat. *laxare*, to let go], *Law*, a person to whom a lease is granted or who holds property by lease; a tenant under a lease.

less-en (lĕs′n), *v.t.* [see **less**], **1**, to make smaller; reduce; diminish; **2**, to represent as being less or less important than commonly supposed; disparage; as, I would not *lessen* his services to the state:—*v.i.* to grow smaller; shrink; become less important.

Syn. reduce, diminish, lower, abate. (See decrease.)—*Ant.* aggravate, increase, expand, wax, swell, distend.

less-er (lĕs′ĕr), *adj.* a double comparative, from the comparative adjective *less*: smaller; less.

les-son (lĕs′n), *n.* [< O.F. *leçon*, lesson < Lat. *lectio* (*-onis*), a reading < *legere*, to read], **1**, material assigned to a pupil to learn as a single task; as, the *lesson* begins on page 50; **2**, instruction given at one time; an exercise; a lecture; as, my next *lesson* is at eleven o'clock; **3**, that which is learned or taught by experience, observation, or the like, and which serves as warning or encouragement; as, let that accident teach you a *lesson*; **4**, a rebuke; severe lecture: *pl.* systematic instruction; as, the child has *lessons* every morning: *Eccl.*, **1**, a portion of Scripture read as a part of divine worship; **2**, in certain ritualistic churches, one of two such portions of Scripture appointed to be read at morning and evening prayer, the first *lesson* from the Old Testament, the second *lesson* from the New Testament:—*v.t.* to teach; give a lesson to; inculcate.

les-sor (lĕs′ôr; lĕs-ôr′), *n.* [< A.F. *lesser*, to let go < Lat. *laxare*, to let go], *Law*, the grantor of a lease; one who rents property to another.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* [< M.E. *les* < A.S. (*thȳ*) *lǣs the*, whereby less], **1**, that . . . not; in order that . . . not; for fear that; as, "take heed *lest* ye fall"; **2**, that: used without *not* after expressions denoting fear; as, I was apprehensive *lest* they should be late.

[1]let (lĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* letted or let, *p.pr.* letting], [< A.S. *lettan*, to hinder < *læt*, slow], *Archaic*, to hinder:—*n.* **1**, *Archaic*, a hindrance; **2**, in lawn tennis, a ball interfered with in some way specified in the rules.

[2]let (lĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* letting], [< A.S. *lǣtan*, to allow < O.Teut. source], **1**, to permit; allow; **2**, to enable, cause, or make, to do: with the infinitive without *to*; as, *let* them go; *let* me understand; **3**, to grant to a tenant; rent or hire; lease; **4**, to give out; assign, as a contract; **5**, used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive without *to*, to form the imperative of the first and third persons, the subject being expressed; as, *let* us build a fire; *let* everyone stand; **let alone**, to leave undisturbed or in solitude; **let blood**, to cause blood to flow by surgical means; draw blood:—*v.i.* to be leased or rented; as, your room will *let* easily; **let on**, *Slang*, **1**, to pretend; as, I'll *let on* to be sick; **2**, to give oneself away by revealing something; as, don't *let on* that you know me.

Syn. allow, permit, suffer, endure, grant, give leave to, leave. *Let*, to permit or allow, is used without *to*: I, *let* him go; I *let* the children decide. *Leave*, meaning to allow, especially with the idea of offering no interference, is used with *to*: we *leave* our guests to follow their own inclinations; we *leave* our students to decide upon their own courses. The use of *leave*, without *to*, in this sense for *let*, as in *leave* me have it, should be avoided.

-let *n. suffix*, [< wrong division of O.F. nouns in *l* with diminutive ending in *et*; as, *hamlet* < O.F. *hamelet* = *hamel* + *et*], forming: **1**, diminutive nouns; as, streamlet; cloudlet; eaglet; **2**, names of pieces of clothing or bodily ornaments: as, armlet; bracelet.

le-thal (lē′thăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *lethalis* < *letum*, death], **1**, deadly; fatal: as, a *lethal* dose; **2**, pertaining to death: **lethal chamber**, a room in which animals or condemned criminals may be put to death by gases.

leth-ar-gy (lĕth′är-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *lēthargia* < *lēthargos*, forgetful < *lantha-*

nesthai, to forget], **1**, unhealthy drowsiness; unnaturally prolonged slumber; listlessness; **2**, a state of inaction or indifference.—*adj.* **le-thar'gic** (lē-thär'jĭk).

Le-the (lē'thē), *n.* [< Gk. *lēthē*, forgetfulness < *lanthanesthai*, to forget], *Class. Myth.*, a river in Hades, a draft of whose waters produced forgetfulness of the past; hence, oblivion.—*adj.* **Le-the'an.**

Le-to (lē'tō), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a goddess beloved by Zeus, mother of Apollo and Artemis: equivalent to the Roman *Latona*.

Lett (Lĕt), *n.* [< Ger. *Lette* < nat. *Latvi*, Lett], a member of a Slavic people living mainly in the Baltic provinces, especially in Latvia, closely related in blood and language to the Lithuanians.

let-ter (lĕt'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *lettre* < Lat. *littera*, letter of alphabet], **1**, a mark or character used as an alphabetic symbol to represent a speech sound, as in writing or printing; **2**, a written or printed communication; epistle; missive; note; **3**, one of a set of types used in printing; also, a style of type; as, the book is printed in black *letter;* **4**, the exact, word-for-word meaning; as, "the *letter* killeth, but the spirit giveth life"; **5**, a document certifying certain privileges or authority, or identifying the bearer; as, a *letter* of credit: *pl.* literature; learning; knowledge; as, great men of *letters:* **letters of administration,** *Law*, the instrument or writing issued by a court by which an administrator is granted authority to manage and settle the business affairs and estate of a person who has died: **letter of advice,** *Com.*, **1**, a written report from an agent to a principal or from a consignor to a consignee transmitting special information; **2**, especially, in foreign exchange, a letter by which the drawer of a bill of exchange, or draft, notifies the drawee that the bill has been drawn: **letter of credit,** *Fin.*, a letter addressed by a bank or a mercantile house to one or more of its correspondents at home or abroad, authorizing the correspondent to honor drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it by certain designated parties: when addressed to several correspondents sometimes called *circular letter of credit:* **letter or letters of marque and reprisal,** *Pol. Sci.*, a document issued by a government, authorizing a private individual to seize subjects of another government or their goods by way of retaliation or reprisal; later, governmental permission to fit out a private armed vessel to capture vessels flying the flag of another government, such capture not being considered piracy: **letters patent,** an official paper under seal of the government, giving a person some specified authority, permission, or privilege: **letters testamentary,** *Law*, the instrument or writing issued by a court by which an executor or executrix is authorized to manage and settle the business affairs and estate of a person who has died: **day letter,** a telegraphic message sent during the day at a reduced rate: **night letter,** a similar telegraphic message at even lower rates, sent during the night:—*v.t.* to impress or write letters on.

let-ter car-ri-er a postman; one who carries mail to the ultimate addressees.

let-tered (lĕt'ĕrd), *p.adj.* **1**, literate; possessed of an ordinary education; **2**, learned; having to do with erudition; **3**, inscribed with letters.

let-ter-gram (lĕt'ĕr-grăm), *n.* [*letter* + *-gram* (< Gk. *gramma*, a writing)], a day letter or a night letter: see *letter*.

let-ter-head (lĕt'ĕr-hĕd"), *n.* [*letter* + *head*], **1**, a printed form at the top of a sheet of writing paper, usually containing the business name and address of the sender; **2**, a sheet so printed.

let-ter-ing (lĕt'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* [see **letter**], **1**, the act or process of marking with letters; **2**, letters, or an inscription, marked on an object.

let-ter-press (lĕt'ĕr-prĕs"), *n.* [*letter* + *press*], the text of a book, newspaper, or the like, as distinguished from the illustrations.

let-ter press a device for making facsimile copies of letters, documents, etc., by pressing a manuscript, written or printed in suitable ink, against a sheet of dampened paper.

Let-tish (lĕt'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **Lett**], Latvian; pertaining to the Letts:—*n.* their language.

***lettre de ca-chet** (lĕtr'" dē kă"shā'), [*pl.* lettres (lĕtr'") de cachet], [Fr. = letter with seal], a sealed letter; especially, a secret, official letter from a sovereign ordering an arbitrary arrest or imprisonment.

let-tuce (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *lactuca* < *lac* (*lactis*), milk; in ref. to milky juice of root], **1**, a garden plant (*Lactuca sativa*) of the composite family, with delicate, crisp leaves used especially in salads; **2**, any of several similar plants of the same genus.

le-u (lē'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* lei (lā)], [Rumanian < Lat. *leo* (*leonis*) < Gk. *leōn*, lion], the gold monetary unit of Rumania, equivalent to about one cent. Also, **ley** (lā).

leu-co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gk. *leukos*, white + *kutos*, a vessel], *Physiol.*, a white blood corpuscle; a tiny, nucleated, amœboid cell found in the blood and lymph, and in pus, and able to change its shape and to move about within the blood vessels or through the softer tissues: useful in destroying harmful bacteria. Also, **leu'ko-cyte.**

leu-co-cy-to-sis (lū"kō-sī-tō'sĭs), *n. Med.*, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood.

leu-cor-rhe-a (lū"kō-rē'ă), *n.* [< Gk. *leukos*, white + *rhein*, to flow], *Pathol.*, a whitish, viscid, mucous discharge from the vagina and uterus, due to congestion; the whites. Also, **leu"cor-rhœ'a.**

lev (lĕf), *n.* [*pl.* leva (lĕ'vă)], [< Bulgarian *lev*, lev < Lat. *leo:* see **leu**], the gold monetary unit of Bulgaria, equivalent to about one cent. Also, **lew** (lĕf).

Le-vant (lē-vănt'), *n.* [Fr. = a rising < *lever*, to raise < Lat. *levare*, to lift: so called because the sun rises in direction of Orient], the Orient; especially, the Near East; the countries near the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea; the coast regions of Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt: **levant,** **1**, a fine kind of leather, ordinarily made of goatskin, used especially in bookbinding, and originally obtained from the Near East, or Levant; **2**, a strong east wind which frequently blows on the Mediterranean: also called *levanter.*—*adj.* and *n.* **Le-van'tine** (lē-văn'tĭn; lĕv'ăn-tīn).

le-vant-er (lē-văn'tĕr), *n.* a strong east wind which frequently blows on the Mediterranean: also called *levant:* **Levanter,** an inhabitant of the Levant, or Near East; a Levantine.

le-va-tor (lē-vā'tŏr), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *levare*, to lift], *Anat.*, a muscle that raises or lifts an organ or part; *Surg.*, an instrument for raising a depressed part in fracture of the skull.

[1]lev-ee (lĕv'ē'; lĕv'ē), *n.* [< Fr. *levé*, *lever*, rising < (*se*) *lever*, to raise oneself: because first used of a king's morning reception upon rising from bed], **1**, originally, a morning reception or assembly held by a great personage upon rising from bed; **2**, in Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held by a sovereign or his representative in the early afternoon, for men; **3**, in the United States, a reception held by the President; **4**, any assemblage of guests.

[2]lev-ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'), *n.* [< Fr. *levée*, raised < Lat. *levare*, to raise], in the southern and western United States, an embankment or wall built to prevent a river from overflowing its banks; also, a landing place or quay:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eed (-ēd; -ēd'), *p.pr.* -eeing], to provide, as a river, with an embankment to keep water within a channel or to prevent inundations.

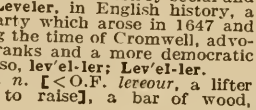
lev-el (lĕv'ĕl), *adj.* [< O.F. *livel* < Lat. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, balance], **1**, smooth and flat; having or lying in a horizontal surface or plane; as, a *level* field; the *level* surface of the ocean; **2**, exactly horizontal; as, the bar is *level;* **3**, having the same altitude, rank, importance, or condition; as, the window is *level* with the tree top; **4**, in sports, open to all participants on the same conditions; without handicap; as, a *level* race; **5**, steady; judicious; well-balanced; as, a *level* head; **6**, plain; straightforward; clear: *Phys.*, perpendicular at all points to the intersecting lines of force: used of an imaginary surface in a field of force, as a magnetic field, such that at all points a body would have the same potential energy; equipotential:—*n.* **1**, a horizontal or nearly horizontal line or surface; a smooth, horizontal area, as of a field; **2**, condition of being horizontal; as, the surface of the water will come to a *level;* **3**, a horizontal plane used as the basis from which to measure altitude: usually the surface of the ocean; as, 5,000 feet above sea *level;* **4**, position relative to a given standard, referring to literal altitude, or social or moral matters, or the like: as, trees cannot grow above this *level;* I would not stoop to your *level* of conduct; **5**, equality of altitude, rank, importance, or the like; as, his ancestry is on a *level* with the best; **6**, an open stretch of water, as in a river or between two locks in a canal; **7**, in mechanics and surveying, an instrument used to find a horizontal line or position, or to adjust something to the horizontal (see *tool*, illus.): often called *spirit level*, or, as used in surveying, *surveyor's level;* **8**, in mining, a horizontal passage in a mine:—*adv.* **1**, in a straight or horizontal line; as, hold your gun *level;* **2**, directly; plainly; honestly:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], **1**, to make smooth, flat, or even, especially in a more or less horizontal plane: as, to *level* a piece of ground; **2**, to bring into a horizontal position; **3**, to bring into the same altitude with something else; **4**, to bring into line with an object; aim, as a gun; **5**, to bring, as a building, to the ground; raze; **6**, to bring to a common or equal condition or rank; as, death *levels* prince and pauper; **7**, in surveying, to ascertain the altitudes of

various points on, as with a surveyor's level:—*v.i.* **1**, to aim a weapon; direct one's attention or efforts toward something; **2**, to bring persons or objects to a level: with *up* or *down:* **level off,** *Aëro.*, to fly horizontally, near the ground, in preparation for landing.—*n.* **lev'el-ness.**

Syn., adj. horizontal, even, flush, plain, plane. (See ¹flat.)

lev-el-er (lĕv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which makes something equal, even, level, or the like; specifically, a device used for leveling billiard tables, or an implement used in scraping and grading roads, or the like; **2**, one who would destroy social and economic distinctions: **Leveler,** in English history, a member of a political party which arose in 1647 and became prominent during the time of Cromwell, advocating a leveling of all ranks and a more democratic form of government. Also, **lev'el-ler; Lev'el-ler.**

le-ver (lē'vẽr; lĕv'ẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *lereour*, a lifter <Lat. *levare*, to raise], a bar of wood, metal, or the like, used to pry or move a heavy object by placing one part of it against the object, bracing it against something fixed, and lifting or pushing on the other end: *Mech.* and *Phys.*, any rigid bar capable of turning about a fixed point, called the fulcrum, and having counteracting forces applied at two other points.



THREE TYPES OF LEVER
P, power; F, fulcrum; W, weight.

le-ver-age (lē'vẽr-ăj; lĕv'ẽr-ăj), *n.* **1**, the action or application of a lever; **2**, the mechanical power gained by using a lever.

lev-er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *lerrete* < *levre* < Lat. *lepus* (*leporis*), hare], a young hare; specifically, a hare less than a year old: *Obs.*, a mistress.

Le-vi (lē'vī), *n.* [<Heb. *Lēvī*], *Bib.*, the third son of Jacob, ancestor of the Levites (Gen. 29: 34).

lev-i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **levy**], **1**, liable to levy or seizure, as goods; **2**, that may be levied or imposed, as a tax.

le-vi-a-than (lē-vī'ă-thăn), *n.* [<Heb. *liryāthān*, aquatic animal], **1**, *Bib.*, a large aquatic animal not definitely identified, but generally regarded as a reptile or whale (Job 41: 1; Ps. 104: 26; etc.); **2**, anything huge of its kind: usually applied to a very large ship, or to a person of outstanding power or influence: **Leviathan,** the title of a work on the state, by Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679).

lev-i-gate (lĕv'ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [<Lat. *levigare* (*-atus*), to smooth < *levis*, smooth], to make smooth; reduce to an extremely fine powder; make fine paste of; mix thoroughly:—*adj.* (-gāt), smooth, as if rubbed to a gloss; burnished.—*n.* **lev"i-ga'tion.**

lev-in (lĕv'ĭn), *n.* [<M.E. *leven*, lightning], *Poet.* or *Archaic*, lightning:—*v.i.* to lighten: flash.

lev-i-tate (lĕv'ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<L. L. < Lat. *levis*, light], to rise because of, or as if because of, lightness or buoyancy:—*v.t.* to make light or buoyant, so as to cause to rise and float in the air.

lev-i-ta-tion (lĕv"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act of making, or the state of being, light or buoyant: *Spiritualism*, the process or illusion of moving heavy objects without human or other natural agency, or of suspending them in the air without support.

Le-vite (lē'vīt), *n.* [see **Levi**], *Bib.*, **1**, an Israelite of the tribe descended from Levi; **2**, specifically, one of the men of this tribe, who, between 25 and 50 years of age, acted as assistants to the priests in the rites of the Jewish tabernacle or temple.

Le-vit-i-cal (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the tribe of Levi or to the Levites; **2**, of or pertaining to the book of Leviticus; **3**, pertaining to dogma or ritual: **Levitical degrees,** the degrees of relationship within which individuals were forbidden by the Mosaic law to marry (Lev. 18): also called *forbidden degrees.*

Le-vit-i-cus (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [<L.L. *Leviticus* (*liber*), book of the Levites], the third book of the Old Testament, containing the Jewish ceremonial laws administered by the priests and Levites.

lev-i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<O.F. *levité* <Lat. *levitas*, lightness], **1**, the state or quality of being buoyant; **2**, lightness of disposition or conduct; frivolity; **3**, inconstancy; capriciousness.

Syn. thoughtlessness, flightiness. (See ²lightness.)

le-vo-gy-rate (lē"vō-jī'rāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *laevus*, left + *gyrare* (*-atus*), to revolve < Gk. *guros*, ring], turning to the left: specifically, in crystallography, levorotatory (which see).

le-vo-ro-ta-to-ry (lē"vō-rō'tă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *laevus*, left + *rotare* (*-atus*), to turn], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, causing the plane of polarization to turn to the left, or counterclockwise: said of certain crystals: opposite of *dextrorotatory.* Also, **læ"vo-ro'ta-to-ry.**—*n.* **le"vo-ro-ta'tion** (lē"vō-rō-tā'shŭn).

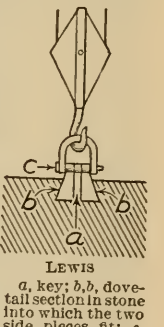
lev-u-lose (lĕv'ū-lōs), *n.* [<Lat. *laevus*, left: because applied to *levo*rotatory form of glucose], *Chem.*, a yellowish crystalline substance found with glucose in sweet fruits and in honey; fruit sugar; fructose: used in foodstuffs, etc. Also, **læv'u-lose.**

lev-y (lĕv'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* levies (-ĭz)], [<Fr. *lever*, to raise], **1**, the act of raising by compulsion, as money or men; **2**, the amount or number raised:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* levied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* levying], **1**, to raise or collect by compulsion; exact or impose by authority, as a tax; **2**, to raise (troops) for active service; **3**, to wage; engage in (warfare): *Law*, to seize or take (property); enforce (an execution):—*v.i.* to effect a seizure in order to collect money: with *on.*

lewd (lūd), *adj.* [<A.S. *lǣwede*, of the lay people, unlearned], sensual; impure; unchaste: *Obs.*, pertaining to the laity; hence, ignorant; *Obs.* or *Archaic*, vicious; base.—*adv.* **lewd'ly.**—*n.* **lewd'ness.**

Syn. licentious, immodest, indecent, lascivious.

lew-is (lū'ĭs), *n.* [source uncertain], an iron device, for attaching heavy stones and the like to a lifting apparatus, consisting of a sectional dovetailed tenon inserted in a dovetail mortise in the object to be raised: also called *lewisson.*



LEWIS
a, key; *b,b*, dovetail section in stone into which the two side pieces fit; *c*, bolt.

Lew-is au-to-mat-ic ri-fle a light, gas-operated, air-cooled automatic rifle with a normal firing speed of 300 shots a minute: invented by Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A.: also called *Lewis machine gun; Lewis gun.*

lew-is-ite (lū'ĭs-īt), *n.* [<W. J. *Lewis*, Am. chemist], a faintly yellow liquid, compounded from arsenic trichloride, producing a violently irritating and deadly gas: used in chemical warfare.

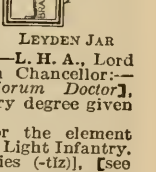
lex-i-cal (lĕk'sĭ-kăl), *adj.* [<Gk. *lexikos*, lexical < *lexis*, word], **1**, pertaining to the words of a language as distinguished from its grammar and syntax; **2**, pertaining to a dictionary, or lexicon, or to the process or art of making it.

lex-i-cog-ra-pher (lĕk"sĭ-kŏg'ră-fẽr), *n.* [see **lexicography**], one who compiles, or is skilled in the art of compiling, a dictionary.

lex-i-cog-ra-phy (lĕk"sĭ-kŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *lexikos* of words + *graphein*, to write], the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.—*adj.* **lex"i-co-graph'i-cal.**

lex-i-con (lĕk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gk., neut. of *lexikos*, pertaining to words], a dictionary, especially of an ancient language, as Greek, Hebrew, or Latin.

Ley-den jar (lī'dĕn), *Elec.*, a form of condenser for static electricity, invented in Leyden, Holland, consisting of a glass jar or cylinder coated inside and out with tin foil nearly to the top, the inner coating being commonly connected with a metallic knob at the top.



LEYDEN JAR

leze maj-es-ty (lēz), *Law*, a crime against the sovereign or ruling power. See **lese maj'es-ty,** *Pfd. S.*

L. F. C. *Elec.*, Low Frequency Current:—**L. G.**, **1**, Low German (also, **L. Ger.**); **2**, Life Guards:—**l. h.**, left hand:—**L. H.**, Light Horse:—**L. H. A.**, Lord High Admiral:—**L. H. C.**, Lord High Chancellor:—**L. H. D.**, [Lat. *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor*], Doctor of the Humanities: an honorary degree given by colleges and universities.

Li *abbr. Chem.*, the symbol [Li] for the element lithium:—**L. I.**, **1**, Long Island; **2**, Light Infantry.

li-a-bil-i-ty (lī"ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **liable**], **1**, exposure to some occurrence or casualty; as, *liability* to accident; **2**, the state of being responsible for a loss, debt, penalty, or the like; as, *liability* for damages; **3**, that for which one is responsible: *pl.* one's pecuniary obligations: debts.

li-a-ble (lī'ă-bl), *adj.* [<Fr. *lier*, to bind <Lat. *ligare*, to bind], **1**, legally responsible; answerable; **2**, exposed to damage, danger, expense, penalty, or the like: with *to: Obs.*, **1**, adapted to an end; **2**, subject: with *to.*

Syn. accountable, answerable. (See responsible, apt.)

***li-ai-son** (lyā″zôn′), *n.* [Fr. = a bond < Lat. *ligatio*, a bond], an improper intimacy between a man and a woman: *Cookery*, a sauce or thickening, usually made of eggs; *Phon.*, in reading or speaking French, the carrying over of a final consonant, otherwise mute, to a succeeding word beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, as in the two words *nous* (nōō) and *arons* (ä″vôn′), when pronounced together (nōō″zä″vôn′); *Mil.*, a linking of operations, as between two distant forces, by means of officers in communication with both forces, through signals, radio, etc.; *Mus.*, a tie: a curved line binding two notes of the same pitch.

li-a-na (lē-ä′nä; lī-ăn′ä), *n.* [< Fr. *liane*, perh. < *lier* < Lat. *ligare*, to bind], any climbing perennial plant with a woody stem: applied especially to high-climbing plants of this kind found in tropical forests.

li-ar (lī′ėr), *n.* [< A.S. *lēogere*, liar], one who intentionally tells an untruth.

Syn. hypocrite, dissembler, deceiver, prevaricator.

lib. *abbr.* **1**, librarian; library; **2**, [Lat. *liber*], book; **3**, *Obs.*, [Lat. *libra*], pound.

li-ba-tion (lī-bā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *libare* (*-atus*), to pour], **1**, the act of pouring wine or other liquid on the ground or on a sacrifice in honor of a god; **2**, the liquid so poured; **3**, humorously, a drink.

***li-bec-cio** (lē-bĕt′chō), *n.* [It. < Gk. *Lips*, the southwest wind < *Libuē*, Libya], the southwest wind. Also, incorrectly, **li-bec′chio.**

li-bel (lī′bĕl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, book], **1**, anything asserted or implied tending to defame or bring into ill repute; especially, a written or printed slander; **2**, defamation; calumniation: *Law*, **1**, any written or printed statement which reflects upon the character of another, published maliciously and without justification; **2**, in certain jurisdictions, the written statement of the plaintiff, under oath, of his cause of action: *Obs.*, a short declaration or writing:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -beled or -belled (-bĕld), *p.pr.* -beling or -belling], to publish a false, injurious statement against; defame; expose to ridicule: *Law*, **1**, to publish a false or injurious statement against, calculated to injure the character of (a person); **2**, to bring suit against by filing a libel; as, to *libel* a ship for nonpayment of fees.—*n.* **li′bel-er**; **li′bel-ler.**

Syn., *v.* asperse, revile, slander, discredit, vilify.

li-bel-ant (lī′bĕl-ănt), *n. Law*, one who brings a suit by filing a libel, as in an admiralty court against a ship, or in a divorce case: corresponding to the plaintiff in a common-law action. Also, **li′bel-lant.**

li-bel-ee (lī″bĕl-ē′), *n. Law*, one against whom a libel is filed. Also, **li″bel-lee′.**

li-bel-ous (lī′bĕl-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, *Law*, containing, or of the nature of, defamation; **2**, vilifying; scurrilous. Also, **li′bel-lous.**—*adv.* **li′bel-ous-ly.**

***li-ber** (lī′bėr), *n.* [*pl.* libri (lī′brī)], [Lat. = book], a book; especially, a book of records, as of deeds or wills.

lib-er-al (lĭb′ėr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *liber*, free], **1**, free-born; hence, suitable to one of free birth; refined; not narrowly restricted; as, a *liberal* education; the *liberal* arts; **2**, generous; open-handed; having or displaying a generous inclination; **3**, plentiful; bountiful; abundant; **4**, unprejudiced; free from narrowness in ideas or religious doctrines; catholic; **5**, not literal; free, as a translation; **6**, disposed to a democratic rather than aristocratic or conservative form of government; progressive: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, unrestrained; licentious: **liberal arts**, the branches of academic learning, such as literature, history, science, language, etc., leading to a degree of bachelor of arts or master of arts: called by the ancient Romans *artes liberales* (literally, arts befitting a free man): see *trivium*, *quadrivium*:—*n.* an advocate of liberal principles and practice in government, industry, art, or the like: opposite of *conservative*, and distinguished from *radical*: **Liberal**, a member of a political party in Great Britain which advocates free trade, abolition of privilege, democratic reform, etc.; a member of a similar party in any other nation.—*adv.* **lib′er-al-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* abundant, ample, munificent, bounteous, free-handed. (See generous.)

lib-er-al-ism (lĭb′ėr-ăl-izm), *n.* **1**, the quality of being open-minded or benevolent; **2**, the principles or theories of one who advocates freedom of thought or speech in religion, politics, etc.

lib-er-al-i-ty (lĭb″ėr-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality or state of being generous, open-handed, open-minded, etc.; **2**, a donation; gift.

lib-er-al-ize (lĭb′ėr-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to render free from restrictions or prejudices:—*v.i.* to express liberal opinions; become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

lib-er-ate (lĭb′ėr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *liberare* (*-atus*), to free < *liber*, free], **1**, to set free from restraint or bondage; **2**, to free from combination, as a gaseous element in a compound.—*n.* **lib′er-a′tor.**—*n.* **lib″er-a′tion.**

Syn. extricate, unfasten, discharge, deliver, release, emancipate, free. We *free* by setting at liberty that which is bound, by ridding of or clearing away that which entangles or burdens; we *free* slaves, *free* our consciences from a sense of guilt, *free* land of mortgages, *free* ourselves from pain. To *liberate* is to set free from bondage, as a slave, or from confinement, as a prisoner; in these senses it is a more formal word than *free*. To *release* is to deliver from bondage, or set free from anything that restrains, fastens, or confines; we *release* acquitted prisoners, a friend from a promise, a debtor from his obligation. To *emancipate* is to *free* from legal, social, political, moral, or intellectual repression or restraint. We *emancipate* slaves by *freeing* them, unenfranchised citizens by giving them the suffrage, our minds by giving them range of thought. We *extricate* a person from a predicament or difficulty by literally disentangling the threads of his perplexities. To *discharge*, as here compared, is to *release* legally, as a prisoner, to dismiss from service, as an employee, or to clear, as a debt, by paying.—*Ant.* confine, restrain, hold.

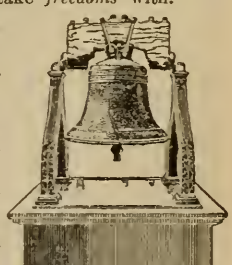
Li-be-ri-an (lī-bē′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *liber*, free], pertaining to Liberia, a Negro republic in western Africa:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Liberia.

lib-er-tine (lĭb′ėr-tĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *libertinus*, a freedman], one who gives free play to his evil impulses, appetites, and desires; a rake: *Rom. Antiq.*, a freedman, or liberated slave, or his child: —*adj.* loose in morals; profligate; dissolute: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, unrestrained; free.—*n.* **lib′er-tin-ism.**

lib-er-ty (lĭb′ėr-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *liberté* < Lat. *libertas* (*-atis*), < *liber*, free], **1**, freedom from control or subjection; **2**, freedom from restraint; the right to do what one pleases; **3**, the possession and use of the privilege of self-government; **4**, a transgression of the rules of propriety or ordinary usage; **5**, a special privilege, right, or immunity, conferred by authority; franchise; **6**, a place or a territory in which certain privileges are enjoyed: *Ethics*, freedom or power to make a voluntary choice: **Liberty bond**, an interest-bearing bond of any of several series issued by the United States government during the World War: **Liberty loan**, any of several popular loans floated by the United States government during the World War.

Syn. freedom, independence, emancipation, license, exemption, franchise, immunity. *Liberty* and *freedom* are used interchangeably; but *freedom* connotes an absence, want of, or the nonexistence of, compulsion or restraint; *liberty* connotes being freed from some sort of restraint or control, as captivity, despotism, or bondage. *Freedom* is wider of signification, and can be applied in the field of figurative oppression; we desire *freedom* from care, *freedom* from responsibility. "*Liberty* of conscience" is a phrase that suggests that once consciences were dictated to; "*liberty* of the press" has the echo of a one-time suppression; "personal *liberty*" suggests personal slavery. *Independence* is the name of that state of *freedom* in which nations are not dependent on, or subject to, the domination of others. *Emancipation* names the state of one set free from social, moral, intellectual, or political repression or restraint. *Emancipation* secured *liberty* of person for the slaves. *License*, in its better sense, is a permit issued by the government or other competent authority to carry on some certain business, or to marry, preach, or the like. In its unfavorable sense, *license* names an abuse of *freedom*. *Freedom* and *liberty* are also used in an unfavorable sense, meaning undue familiarity, a setting aside of rules or conventions; as, to take *liberties* with; take the *liberty* of doing; to take *freedoms* with.

Lib-er-ty Bell the bell rung in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress declared the independence of the thirteen American colonies.



LIBERTY BELL

li-bid-i-nous (lĭ-bĭd′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **libido**], having impure desires; lascivious.

***li-bi-do** (lĭ-bē′dō; -bī′-), *n.* [Lat. = pleasure, desire, lust], desire; especially, normal sexual desire: *Psych.*, the desire, urge, or personal interest of a person directed toward another person or something regarded as a person; the sex instinct in its broadest sense.

Li-bra (lī'brə), *n.* [Lat. = scales], *Astron.*, **1**, a southern zodiacal constellation, also called *Scales* or *Balance;* **2**, the seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, about September 22: **libra**, formerly, the gold monetary unit of Peru, equivalent to about $4.87: replaced in 1930 by the *sol.*

li-bra-ri-an (lī-brâ'rĭ-ən), *n.* [see **library**], one who has charge of a library.

li-bra-ry (lī'brâ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Fr. *librairie*, bookshop < Lat. *librarius*, of books < *liber*, book], **1**, a collection of books for reading or reference; **2**, a room or building containing such a collection; **3**, a series of books issued by the same publisher; **4**, a private collection of books for study or recreation; **5**, a place where books are rented or lent to patrons.

li-brate (lī'brāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], [< Lat. *librare* (*-atus*), to balance], to balance; poise:—*v.i.* to hang balanced; be poised; vibrate, as does a balance.—*adj.* **li'bra-to-ry.**

li-bra-tion (lī-brā'shŭn), *n. Astron.*, a real or apparent oscillatory motion of a heavenly body: **libration of the moon**, *Astron.*, an apparent irregularity of the moon's rotation by which those parts on or near the edge of the disk become alternately visible and invisible, denoting a kind of lunar oscillation.

li-bret-tist (lĭ-brĕt'ĭst), *n.* [see **libretto**], the writer of the words of an opera, oratorio, etc.

li-bret-to (lĭ-brĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-ōz); -ti (-tē)], [It., dim. of *libro*, book], the text of an opera or other long dramatic musical composition.

li-bri-form (lī'brĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *liber*, bark + *forma*, shape], *Bot.*, shaped like, or resembling, bast, or the inner bark of various trees.

Lib-y-an (lĭb'ĭ-ən), *adj.* [< Gk. *Libuē*], pertaining to a region in North Africa, called *Libya* by the ancient Greeks, or to the Hamitic language spoken in that region: *Poet.*, African:—*n.* a native of ancient Libya; also, the Hamitic language used there.

lice (līs), plural of the irregular noun *louse*, which see.

li-cense (lī'sĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *licentia* < *licēre*, to be lawful], **1**, authority to act at discretion; permission; leave; **2**, a document issued by the proper authorities granting permission to do something that would otherwise be contrary to the law; a legal permit; **3**, unrestrained liberty; lack of regard for propriety; freedom abused; **4**, permissible variation from a set form or rule for the sake of effect; as, poetic *license:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* licensed (-sĕnst), *p.pr.* licensing], to permit by law. Also, **li'cence.**—*n.* **li'cens-er.**

Syn., *n.* permission, authority, permit, privilege, excess, abuse. (See liberty.)

li-cen-see (lī"sĕn-sē'), *n.* one to whom permission or authority is given. Also, **li"cen-cee'.**

li-cen-ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *n.* **1**, one given authority by license to preach or to practice a profession; **2**, in certain universities of continental Europe, an academic degree between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

li-cen-tious (lī-sĕn'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, unrestrained by law or morality; lawless; **2**, lewd; dissolute; libertine; lascivious.—*adv.* **li-cen'tious-ly.** —*n.* **li-cen'tious-ness.**

Syn. unchaste, lustful, sensual, profligate, lewd.

lich (lĭch), *n.* [< A.S. *līc*, body, shape], *Scot.* and *Eng. Dial.*, a corpse; *Obs.*, the body; trunk: **lich gate**, the roofed gate of a churchyard, intended to shelter a coffin awaiting burial. Also, **lych; lyke.**

li-chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *leikhēn*, tree moss], *Bot.*, any of a group of low-growing plant formations composed of certain fungi growing with certain algæ in a condition of close union and mutual interdependence: found on trees, fences, stones, etc.: *Pathol.*, any of various skin diseases, some with wide, flat eruptions, often very persistent.—*adj.* **li'chen-ous.**

li-chen-ol-o-gy (lī"kĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< *lichen* + *-ology* (< Gk. *-logia*, study)], that branch of botany which treats of lichens.

lich-wake (lĭch'wāk"), *n.* [< M.E. *lich*, corpse + *wake*, a watching], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, a night watch over a corpse; wake. Also, **lyke'wake".**

lic-it (lĭs'ĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *licitus*, lawful], lawful; allowed; permitted.—*adv.* **lic'it-ly.**—*n.* **lic'it-ness.**

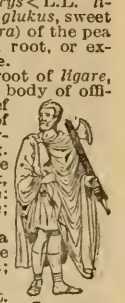
lick (lĭk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *liccian*, to lick], **1**, to pass the tongue over; lap up; **2**, to play lightly over: usually said of flames: *Colloq.*, **1**, to whip or flog; **2**, to overcome in a fist fight, or, less commonly, in some other specified form of contention:—*v.i.* to make a sudden movement, as a flame; dart: *Slang*, to win:—*n.* **1**, the act of passing the tongue over something; **2**, a small quantity; as much as the tongue will take up; **3**, a place to which animals come for salt; a salt lick: *Colloq.*, a quick or careless stroke; blow; specifically, a stroke of work; as, he put in some hard *licks.*

lick-er-ish (lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* [< earlier *lickerous*, corr. of *lecherous*, lustful], **1**, greedy or eager, especially for tempting food; **2**, lecherous; lustful: *Obs.*, toothsome. Also, **liq'uor-ish.**—*adv.* **lick'er-ish-ly.**—*n.* **lick'er-ish-ness.**

lick-spit-tle (lĭk'spĭt"l), *n.* an abject flatterer; parasite; bootlicker. Also, **lick'-spit".**

lic-o-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* [< A.F. *lycorys* < L.L. *liquiritia* < Gk. *glukurrhiza* < *glukus*, sweet + *rhiza*, root], **1**, a plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) of the pea family, bearing blue flowers; **2**, its dried root, or extract, used in medicine. Also, **liq'uo-rice.**

lic-tor (lĭk'tôr), *n.* [Lat., perh. < *lig-*, root of *ligare*, to bind], *Rom. Antiq.*, one of a body of officials or guards who attended the chief magistrates, and bore as a badge of authority the fasces, a bundle of rods surrounding an ax with the blade projecting.


Lictor

lid (lĭd), *n.* [< A.S. *hlid*, lid], **1**, a movable cover closing an opening, as of a box, trunk, etc.; top; **2**, the cover of the eye: *Slang*, **1**, a hat; **2**, police restraint of crime; as, to put the *lid* on.—*adj.* **lid'ded.**

lid-less (lĭd'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, devoid of a cover; **2**, without lids, as the eyes of snakes and certain other animals; **3**, hence, wakeful; alert; watchful.

[1]lie (lī), *n.* [< A.S. *lēogan*, to lie < O.Teut. source], **1**, a falsehood; **2**, anything that misleads or is intended to mislead: **to give the lie to**, to accuse of falsehood: **lie detector**, a device or apparatus for determining whether a spoken statement is a lie by utilizing the effects of uttering it, often unconscious, upon the speaker:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lied (līd), *p.pr.* lying], **1**, to speak a falsehood; **2**, to make false representations; as, figures never *lie.*

Syn., *n.* untruth, falsity, fabrication, quibble, prevarication, equivocation, mendacity, falsehood. An *untruth* is something stated which is contracy to fact. A *falsehood* is the utterance of something known to be untrue; if it is the cloaking sort of refuge indulged in by frightened children, it is less culpable than an *untruth* told with intent to deceive. A *lie* is a deliberate, intentional *falsehood.* A *quibble* is an evasion of the truth, effected often by the shifting operation known as "side-stepping," or by making capital of ambiguity. An *equivocation* is a deliberate concealing of the truth behind words capable of a double interpretation. A *fabrication* is an invention; it is sometimes a plain *lie;* it is sometimes a fanciful embroidery of fact indulged in by the imaginative, and creative of more amusement than harm, as its nature is perfectly evident; sometimes it is a story told for its fictional or dramatic value. In this last-named sense, it is not of course comparable with the other words, as it is not meant to deceive. *Mendacity* is habitual, shameless lying; it bespeaks a falseness in the very nature of the person practicing it.—*Ant.*, *n.* truth, fact, verity, reality.

[2]lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay (lā), *p.p.* lain (lān), *p.pr.* lying], [< A.S. *licgan*, to lie < O.Teut. source], **1**, to assume, or rest in, a reclining position: often with *down;* **2**, to be at rest, usually horizontally: used of things; **3**, to be, for a period, in a state of disuse, inactivity, or the like; **4**, to exist or be situated in a certain position, connection, or arrangement; as, the town *lies* west of the river; **5**, to extend, or have direction; as, the road *lies* before us; **6**, to exist; reside; be found; as, the trouble *lies* in the engine; **7**, to stop for the night; lodge: *Law*, to be valid or able to be sustained, as an action:—*n.* **1**, the way, position, or direction in which a thing lies; **2**, the lair of an animal: *Golf*, the position in which a ball in play comes to rest or is placed to be struck.

***Lied** (lēt), *n.* [*pl.* Lieder (lē'dĕr)], [Ger. = song], *Mus.*, a German song or ballad.

***Lie-der-sing-er** (lē'dĕr-zĭng"ĕr), *n.* [Ger. = song singer], *Mus.*, one who specializes in the singing of German songs and ballads.

lief (lēf), *adj.* [< A.S. *lēof*, pleasant, dear], *Archaic*, **1**, willing; **2**, precious; valued:—*adv.* willingly; gladly; as, he had (or would) as *lief* go as stay.

liege (lōj), *adj.* [< O.F. *lige*, perh. < O.H.G. *ledig*, free], **1**, having the feudal right to devotion and service; sovereign; as, he reverenced his *liege* lady; **2**, bound by feudal law to give service and allegiance; **3**, faithful; true:—*n.* **1**, one bound by feudal law to give service; a vassal; **2**, a sovereign; lord and master.

liege man **1**, a vassal; **2**, hence, a devoted follower or adherent. Also, *n.* **liege'man** [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)].

li-en (lē'ən; lēn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *ligamen*, a binding], *Law*, **1**, a legal claim upon property until a debt upon it is discharged; **2**, security for payment: **mechanic's lien**, a right to compensation for labor or

material supplied in improving real property, enforceable as a legal claim against that property.

lieu (lū), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *locus*, place], place; stead: used in the phrase *in lieu of*.

Lieut. *abbr.* Lieutenant (also, **Lt.**):—**Lieut. Col.**, Lieutenant Colonel.

lieu-ten-an-cy (lū-tĕn'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **lieutenant**], the office, term of office, rank, or authority of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten-ant (lū-tĕn'ănt; *Br.* lĕf-tĕn'ănt), *n.* [< Fr. *lieu*, place + *tenant*, p.pr. of *tenir*, to hold], **1**, one who acts for a superior; **2**, in the army, an officer ranking next below a captain; **3**, in the British navy, an officer ranking next below a commander; **4**, in the U. S. navy, a commissioned officer ranking next below a lieutenant commander: **lieutenant colonel**, an army officer next in rank above a major, and below a colonel: **lieutenant commander**, in the U. S. navy, an officer ranking next above a lieutenant, and below a commander: **lieutenant general**, an army officer next in rank above a major general, and below a general: **lieutenant governor**, a deputy governor; one next in rank below a governor, who succeeds to the office in case of the latter's death.

Lieut. Gen. *abbr.* Lieutenant General:—**Lieut. Gov.**, Lieutenant Governor.

life (līf), *n.* [*pl.* lives (līvz)], [< A.S. *līf*. life], **1**, the particular quality which marks the difference between an animal or plant and an inorganic body, or a dead organism; **2**, the state of being alive; living existence; vitality; as, to bring to *life* that which appears to be dead; **3**, union of soul and body; **4**, a living person; as, but one *life* was saved from the wreck; **5**, living beings regarded collectively; as, human *life*; animal *life*; **6**, the period between birth and death; as, all the years of a man's *life*; the period from birth to the present; as, all my *life*; the period from the present to death; as, I shall live my *life* as well as I can; **7**, manner of living; as, a *life* of pleasure; **8**, a biography; as, a *life* of Tennyson; **9**, animation; vivacity; as, she was full of *life*; **10**, the controlling principle; the moving spirit; as, he was the *life* of the household; **11**, the period during which a thing exists in an efficient condition; as, the *life* of a car; *life* of an empire; **12**, living counterpart; also, spirit, as of a statue; **13**, intelligent or conscious existence, thought of as a quality of the soul; as, spiritual *life*: **life belt**, a buoyant girdle, as of cork, to keep persons afloat: **life buoy**, a float, often a buoyant ring, to keep persons afloat.—*adj.* **life'ful.**

life-blood (līf'blŭd"), *n.* [*life* + *blood*], **1**, the blood necessary to life; vital blood; **2**, any source or spring of vital strength and energy.

life-boat (līf'bōt"), *n.* [*life* + *boat*], a strong boat, specially constructed for rescues at sea and for escape from shipwrecked vessels (see *davit*, illus.).

life guard **1**, a body of troops defending the person of a sovereign or a high officer; **2**, in the United States, an expert swimmer at public bathing beaches, detailed to save people from drowning.

life in-sur-ance **1**, a type of insurance based on a contract by which, in consideration of certain periodic payments called premiums, a company agrees to pay a certain sum of money to a stated beneficiary at a stipulated time or at the death of the insured person; **2**, the contract making such an agreement: called a *policy*; **3**, the amount of money to be paid to the insured or his beneficiary.

life-less (līf'lĕs), *adj.* [see **life**], **1**, not possessing life; inanimate; deprived of life; dead; also, seemingly dead; insensible; **2**, wanting in energy and vitality; listless; dull.—*adv.* **life'less-ly.**—*n.* **life'less-ness.**

Syn. inanimate, torpid, inert, heavy. (See dead.)

life-like (līf'lĭk"), *adj.* [*life* + *like*], like the real thing; realistic.—*n.* **life'like"ness.**

life line **1**, a rope thrown to a vessel in distress; **2**, a diver's signal rope (see *diver*, illus.); **3**, one of the main lines in the palm of the hand (see *palmistry*, illus.).

life-long (līf'lông"), *adj.* [*life* + *long*], enduring or remaining throughout life.

life pre-serv-er **1**, a jacket or belt of buoyant material, for keeping a person afloat; **2**, a weighted stick or cane.

LIFE PRESERVER

life-size (līf'sīz"), *adj.* of natural or original size.

life-time (līf'tīm"), *n.* [*life* + *time*], the duration of existence, or of one's life.

lift (lift), *v.t.* [< O.N. *lypta*, to lift: related to *loft*, sky], **1**, to raise to a higher point: place in a higher position; **2**, to maintain in an elevated position; as, the mountains *lift* their heads; **3**, to exalt; raise to a higher degree or condition, physically or spiritually; **4**, to remove; **5**, to pay off (a mortgage); **6**, to treat (the face) surgically so as to tighten up sagging muscles, remove wrinkles, or improve the contour: *Dial. Eng.*, to collect, as wages, rent, etc.; *Colloq.*, to steal, as cattle: *Golf*, **1**, to remove (the ball), as from a hazard, to a better lie behind the original position, counting the penalty and continuing to play; **2**, to take up (the ball) from an unplayable position, or when the player is already beaten, thereby conceding the hole:—*v.i.* **1**, to exert strength in raising something; pull upward; **2**, to rise or have the appearance of rising; as, the fog *lifts*:—*n.* **1**, the act of raising to a higher point; also, that which is raised; **2**, hence, high position; as, the proud *lift* of her head; **3**, the height to which, or through which, anything is raised; **4**, aid; help; assistance; as, give me a *lift* with this burden; **5**, in England, an elevator; **6**, an advance in position; promotion; **7**, that which raises or is raised, as a handle on a window sash, one thickness of leather in the heel of a shoe, or the like; *Naut.*, a rope from the mast to an end of a yard below, supporting the yard (see *rigging*, illus.): **lift pump**, a pump which lifts a liquid but does not force it out under pressure; a suction pump (see ¹*pump*, illus.): opposite of *force pump*.—*n.* **lift'er.**

lig-a-ment (lĭg'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *ligamentum* < *ligare*, to bind], a bond or connecting tie: *Anat.*, any band of strong, fibrous tissue which connects the ends of bones, or holds in place an organ of the body.—*adj.* **lig"a-men'tous** (-mĕn'tŭs).

li-gan (lī'găn), *n.* [< O.F. *lagan*, perh. < Scand. source; akin to ²**lie**], *Law*, goods cast overboard with an identifying buoy attached. Also, **lag'an** (lăg'ăn).

li-gate (lī'gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ligated, *p.pr.* ligating], [< Lat. *ligare* (*-atus*), to bind], to bind with a ligature, or narrow bandage.—*n.* **li-ga'tion.**

lig-a-ture (lĭg'ă-tûr), *n.* **1**, the act of tying or binding; **2**, a thing that unites or binds; a narrow bandage: *Mus.*, a curved line connecting notes, or the notes so connected; a slur; *Print.*, a double character, or two or more letters united to form a single character, as *fl* or *æ*; also, a proof reader's mark [⁀] placed over two letters to indicate that they are to be printed as a ligature; *Surg.*, a thread or wire, used to tie blood vessels to arrest bleeding, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to tie or bind with a ligature, or narrow band; ligate.

li-geance (lī'jăns; lē'-), *n.* [see **liege**], *Archaic*, allegiance; *Law*, the district ruled over, or the extent of power exercised, by a sovereign.

¹light (līt), *n.* [< A.S. *lēoht*, light], **1**, the condition of illumination necessary for vision: opposite of *darkness*; **2**, luminous, radiant energy; that which acts upon the eye to cause sight; **3**, the sensation excited in the eye from which sight results; **4**, brightness given out by an illuminated or illuminating body; **5**, that which so illuminates; **6**, a window, or a window pane; **7**, daylight; especially, dawn; **8**, clear mental vision or that which gives it; as, to throw *light* on a problem; **9**, appearance from a special point of view; as, to put the matter in a new *light*; **10**, the state of being visible, especially in public; as, his deeds were brought to *light*; **11**, a means of producing or kindling a flame or blaze of light; **12**, an eminent or model person: often referred to as a *shining light*: *Painting*, the bright part of a painting or picture: opposite of *shade*:—*adj.* **1**, clear or bright; not dark; **2**, pale in color; blond:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lighted or lit (līt), *p.pr.* lighting], **1**, to set on fire; kindle; **2**, to cause to shine and give forth brightness; **3**, to illuminate; as, the lamp *lights* up the room; **4**, to furnish with, or guide by, a light:—*v.i.* **1**, to take fire; **2**, to be illuminated; reflect brightness: often with *up*: *Obs.*, to grow light; shine.

Syn., *n.* blaze, flare, flame, flash, glare, gleam, glimmer, glitter, glow, sparkle, illumination. *Blaze* and *flame* suggest light accompanied by heat; a *flame* is often sudden and intermittent; while a *blaze* is steadier both in heat and light, and is usually larger than a *flame*; thus, a candle *flame*, but the *blaze* of the sun. *Flare* suggests a sudden, unsteady, blinding light, as that of a torch; *flash*, a sudden light of short duration; *glare*, a steady, blinding, unpleasant light; *gleam*, a momentary, small light shining through darkness; *glimmer*, a faint wavering light; *glitter*, a hard, brilliant light; *glow*, a warm, soft, subdued, often rosy light; and *sparkle*, light in small, quick, sudden flashes. *Illumination* means either the general condition of light or brightness, or, specifically, the decoration of a house, a street, etc., with lights.—*Ant.*, *adj.* dark, dim, gloomy.

²light (līt), *adj.* [< A.S. *lēoht*, light, not heavy], **1**, of little weight or specific gravity; not heavy; **2**, short in weight, as a coin; **3**, delicate in structure or appearance; **4**, easy to understand, perform, or endure;

as, *light* books; *light* tasks; *light* taxes; **5**, of food, easy of digestion; as, a *light* diet; not soggy; **6**, of wines, containing little alcohol; **7**, not heavy in movement or touch; also, nimble; easy; graceful; **8**, of small volume; not dense: as, a *light* rain; **9**, sandy or friable, as soil; **10**, not heavily equipped; as, *light* infantry; **11**, having no burden or care; cheerful; gay; as, *light* of heart; **12**, feeling no responsibility; unsteady; frivolous; fickle; hence, **13**, morally loose or lax; **14**, unstable; flighty: **light heavyweight**, a pugilist weighing 160, but less than 175, pounds:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lighted or lit (lĭt), *p.pr.* lighting], **1**, to come down: alight, as from a horse; also, settle from flight, as a bird; **2**, to come by chance: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to fall suddenly, as a blow.—*adv.* **light'ly.**

[1]light-en (līt'n), *v.t.* [see **[1]light**], **1**, to give light to; make bright, as the face, eye, sky, etc.; **2**, to illuminate intellectually; **3**, to flash forth or reveal, as in lightning:—*v.i.* **1**, to gleam or flash with light; **2**, to clear; become lighter.

[2]light-en (līt'n), *v.t.* [see **[2]light**], **1**, to reduce in weight; **2**, to alleviate, as cares or burdens; **3**, to gladden or brighten:—*v.i.* to become less heavy.

[1]light-er (līt'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]light**], one who or that which illuminates or makes bright; specifically, a tightly twisted strip of paper or an electrical device for lighting gas, cigarettes, etc.

[2]light-er (līt'ẽr), *n.* [see **[2]light**], a large, open barge used in loading and unloading vessels not lying at a wharf, or in carrying freight about a harbor.

light-er-age (līt'ẽr-ăj), *n.* **1**, the unloading of a cargo by large, open barges, called *lighters*; **2**, the charge made for such work.

light-face (līt'fās"), *n.* [*light*+*face*], *Print.*, ordinary type, having relatively thin lines: opposite of *boldface* (see page 1174).—*adj.* **light'-faced".**

light-fin-gered (līt'=fĭng"gẽrd), *adj.* **1**, having a deft, graceful touch; **2**, addicted to picking pockets; thievish.—*n.* **light"-fin'gered-ness.**

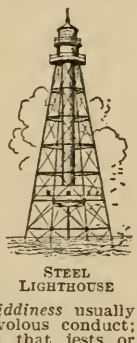
light-foot-ed (līt'=fo͝ot"ĕd), *adj.* not heavy of step; nimble; springy; of lively gait. Also, **light'-foot".**—*adv.* **light"-foot'ed-ly.**

light-head-ed (līt'=hĕd"ĕd; līt'=hĕd"ĭd), *adj.* **1**, dizzy; slightly delirious; out of one's head, as in a fever; **2**, thoughtless; heedless.—*adv.* **light"-head'ed-ly.**—*n.* **light"-head'ed-ness.**

light-heart-ed (līt'=härt"ĕd), *adj.* free from care; gay; cheerful; sanguine.—*adv.* **light"-heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **light"-heart'ed-ness.**

light-horse-man (līt'=hôrs"măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], a cavalry soldier bearing light arms or equipment.

light-house (līt'hous"), *n.* [**[1]light**+*house*], a tower or other structure with a brilliant, flashing or steady light at the top, by which ships are guided at night.



STEEL LIGHTHOUSE

light-mind-ed (līt'=mīnd"ĕd), *adj.* without mental seriousness or force; frivolous; silly.—*n.* **light"-mind'ed-ness.**

[1]light-ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* [see **[1]light**], the state of being illuminated; degree of illumination.

[2]light-ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* [see **[2]light**], **1**, the state or quality of being small in weight; hence, **2**, lack of seriousness; frivolity; fickleness; nimbleness; delicacy; grace.

Syn. gaiety, giddiness, flippancy, levity, flightiness, unsteadiness, inconstancy, volatility, buoyancy. *Gaiety* is a proper lightness of heart apparent in speech and manner. *Giddiness*, *flippancy*, *levity*, and *flightiness* are alike in being forms of *gaiety* carried to an extreme; but they differ in that *giddiness* usually means merely unsuitably wild or frivolous conduct; *flippancy* refers especially to speech that jests or trifles with a serious subject or upon a serious occasion; *levity* refers to inappropriately gay or trifling speech or conduct; as, in regard to so grave a decision his *levity* was ill-timed; and *flightiness* implies an unbalanced mental condition. *Unsteadiness*, *inconstancy*, and *volatility* are alike in suggesting lack of firmness; but *unsteadiness* suggests readiness to be moved from a purpose; *inconstancy* adds to this the idea of failure in loyalty; and *volatility* implies a fickle readiness to fly from one idea or plan to another. *Buoyancy*, taken literally, means lightness sufficient to enable a body to float on a liquid; but it suggests a lightness of spirit which can keep its possessor from sinking under trouble.

light-ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* [contr. of *lightening* <*lighten*, to flash], a sudden discharge of electricity between clouds, or between clouds and the ground: **lightning arrester**, *Elec.*, a device for protecting electrical instruments from lightning.

light-ning bug a firefly; any insect that emits a phosphorescent light while flying.

light-ning rod a metal rod fastened on a building, and connected with the earth, to protect the building from lightning.

lights (līts), *n.pl.* [<A.S. (*thā*) *lihtan*, (the) light things: akin to **[2]*light***], the lungs of domestic animals or, *Obs.* or *Vulgar*, of human beings.

light-ship (līt'shĭp"), *n.* [**[1]*light*+*ship***], *Naut.*, a vessel carrying a warning light and moored at a dangerous place, or marking a channel.

[1]light-some (līt'sŭm), *adj.* [**[1]*light*+*-some***], *Rare*, **1**, having light; **2**, luminous.

[2]light-some (līt'sŭm), *adj.* [**[2]*light*+*-some***], **1**, cheerful; lively; **2**, nimble; **3**, frivolous.

light-weight (līt'wāt"), *n.* [**[2]*light*+*weight***], **1**, one who weighs less than the average; especially, a pugilist who weighs 130, but less than 135, pounds; **2**, a stupid or unimportant person:—*adj.* **1**, below average in weight; **2**, of little account.

light-wood (līt'wo͝od"), *n.* [**[1]*light*+*wood***], in the southern United States, pine wood full of pitch or resin, used for torches and kindling.

light year *Astron.*, a unit of stellar distance: the distance traversed by light in one year, equal to approximately 5,880,000,000,000 miles.

lign-al-oes (lĭn"=ăl'ōz; lĭg=năl'ōz), *n.* [<L.L. *lignum aloes*, wood of aloe], an East Indian tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*) containing aromatic resin; the agallochum; also, its wood, burned as incense.

lig-ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *ligneus*<*lignum*, wood], composed of, or like, wood.

lig-ni-fy (lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *lignifier*<Lat. *lignum*, wood+*facere*, to make], to turn into wood:—*v.i.* to become like wood.—*n.* **lig'ni-fi-ca'tion.**

lig-nin (lĭg'nĭn), *n.* [<Lat. *lignum*, wood], *Bot.*, a substance that forms the main part of wood in woody stems, found in the thickened cell wall.

lig-nite (lĭg'nīt), *n.* a soft, brownish black kind of coal showing the original structure of the wood and intermediate between peat and bituminous coal: also called *brown coal*.—*adj.* **lig-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk).

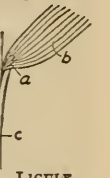
lig-num-vi-tæ (lĭg'nŭm=vī'tē), *n.* [Lat.=wood of life], the very heavy hard wood of certain trees of tropical America, especially the guaiacum, and of Australia; also, any of these trees.

lig-u-la (lĭg'ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē); -las (-lăz)], [Lat., dim. of *lingua*, tongue], *Bot.*, a tongue-shaped part of a leaf; *Zoöl.*, a tonguelike part of the mouth of an insect.

lig-u-late (lĭg'ū-lāt), *adj.* tongue-shaped: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, having certain parts tongue-shaped. Also, **lig'u-lat"ed.**

lig-ule (lĭg'ūl), *n.* *Bot.*, a thin, membranous part attached to a leaf at the point where the blade joins the leafstalk, as in the grasses.

lig-ure (lĭg'ûr), *n.* [<Gk. *ligurion*, a gem], one of the twelve precious stones in the Jewish high priest's breastplate (Ex. 28:19; 39:12).



LIGULE
a, ligule; *b*, leaf blade; *c*, stem.

Li-gu-ri-an (lĭ-gū'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Ligures*], pertaining to Liguria, a district of ancient Italy:—*n.* a native of Liguria.

[1]like (līk), *adj.* [*comp.* more like, *Rare*, liker, *superl.* most like, *Rare*, likest], [<A.S. *gelīc*, similar, like<O.Teut. source], **1**, similar; equal or nearly equal; as, in a *like* manner; **2**, in a mood for; disposed to: with a verbal noun; as, I feel *like* reading; **3**, characteristic of; as, it was *like* him to be generous; **4**, giving promise of; showing evidence of; as, it looks *like* rain; this looks *like* revenge: *Dial.*, likely; as, I was *like* to die:—*prep.* in the manner of; as, you act *like* your father:—*adv.* *Archaic*, in the same way or manner: with *as*; as, "*like* as a father pitieth his children"; *Collog.*, **1**, probably; as, very *like* he'll go; **2**, so to speak: used parenthetically; as, his face was pinched *like*:—*conj.* *Archaic* or *Dial.*, as; as if; as, do *like* I do; he acts *like* he was boss:—*n.* that which is equal or similar to another; a counterpart; as, where will you find his *like*? *Golf*, the stroke that, when played, will equalize the number of strokes played by each side.

[2]like (līk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* liked (līkt), *p.pr.* liking], [<A.S. *līcian*, to please, be suitable for<O.Teut. source], to have a taste for; enjoy; find agreeable; also, to wish, or want:—*v.i.* to choose; as, do as you *like*:—*n.pl.* the things one fancies; as, our *likes* and dislikes.—*adj.* **lik'a-ble; like'a-ble.**—*n.* **lik'a-ble-ness.**

-like *adj. suffix*, [see **[1]like**], similar to; resembling: added freely to nouns, without hyphen except when stem word ends in *l*: as, boy*like*; eel-*like*.

like-li-hood (līk'lī-hŏŏd), *n.* [see **likely**], **1,** probability; **2,** something that is likely to happen; **3,** evidence; indication; **4,** prospect; promise, as, a man of little *likelihood.*

like-ly (līk'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< O.N. *líkligr,* likely], **1,** credible; plausible; as, a *likely* story; **2,** suitable; well-adapted; as, a *likely* place to hide; **3,** being such as to make probable; as, that is *likely* to happen; **4,** favorable; promising: *Archaic* or *Colloq.,* good-looking; as, a *likely* child:—*adv.* probably; in all probability.

Syn., adj. probable, credible, plausible. A *likely* event is one that might in the circumstances happen; a *likely* rumor is such as might prove true; a *likely* prophecy is one that is apt to be justified by events. *Probable* is not so emphatic as *likely;* it connotes less assurance, more of doubt, although carrying the idea that the odds are in favor of the thing specified; a *probable* event may be expected to happen; a *probable* rumor is apt to prove true; a *probable* story has more evidence for it than against it. (See apt.)

lik-en (līk'n), *v.t.* [see **1like**], to regard or represent as like; compare: followed by *to* or *unto;* as, "I will *liken* him unto a wise man."

like-ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* **1,** state or quality of being like; resemblance; similarity; **2,** a portrait; copy; **3,** guise; external appearance.

Syn. resemblance, similarity, identity, agreement, parallel, portrait, effigy. *Likeness, resemblance,* and *similarity* are often used one for another. *Likeness,* however, connotes an essential and specific sameness in the qualities or properties under discussion. *Resemblance* may suggest merely a fleeting or superficial correspondence. *Similarity* expresses a degree of *likeness,* but it is also casual, contingent, external in its nature. There is at times a startling *likeness* between father and son; a mirror reflects our *likeness.* A stranger's faint *resemblance* to some one we know bothers us until we can recall the one we are reminded of; a *resemblance* in form or shape is noticeable among natural objects, especially as seen in different lights or from different angles. *Similarity* is observable between characters, circumstances, reactions, styles of speech, modes of making decisions, acres, or the like.

like-wise (līk'wīz"), *adv.* [< *in like wise,* in similar manner], in a similar manner; also; too:—*conj.* also; moreover.

lik-ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* [see **2like**], fondness; inclination; desire: often with *for;* as, my *liking* for her increased: *Archaic,* good appearance.

li-lac (lī'lăk), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *līlak,* indigo plant < Pers. *nīlak,* bluish], **1,** any of a genus (*Syringa*) of shrubs of the olive family, especially a species (*S. vulgaris*) native to Europe and Asia, the flowers of which are generally small, clustered, fragrant, and white or pinkish purple (see *inflorescence,* illus.); **2,** the characteristic color of the lilac; a pinkish purple.

lil-i-a-ceous (lĭl"ĭ-ā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *liliaceus* < *lilium,* lily], pertaining to, or resembling, lilies: *Bot.,* **1,** pertaining, or belonging, to the lily family; **2,** similar to the lily.

lil-ied (lĭl'ĭd), *adj.* [see **lily**], decorated with lilies: *Poet.,* resembling, or having many, lilies.

Lil-ith (lĭl'ĭth; lī'lĭth), *n.* [Heb. = night demon], **1,** in ancient Hebrew legend, an evil spirit, apparently of Babylonian origin, regarded in early times as a demon of the night, later as a vampire in the form of a seductive woman; **2,** according to some Jewish traditions, the first wife of Adam; **3,** in medieval legend, a witch.

lil-li-bul-le-ro (lĭl"ĭ-bŭ-lē'rō), *n.* [meaningless refrain of a song], part of the refrain of a song mocking the Irish Roman Catholics at the time of the revolution of 1688; hence, the song itself: *Mus.* a light ballad, often a parody.

Lil-li-pu-tian (lĭl"ĭ-pū'shăn), *adj.* [< name invented by Jonathan Swift], **1,** of or pertaining to Lilliput, a fictitious country described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," inhabited by a race of tiny people, about six inches tall; **2,** hence, very small: —*n.* **1,** one of the inhabitants of Lilliput; **2,** a very small or insignificant person; a dwarf. Also, **Lil"i-pu'tian.**

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* [< M.E. *lulte,* perh. related to Norw. *lilla,* to sing], **1,** a light or lively tune; a merry song; **2,** rhythmic movement; as, the *lilt* of verse; **3,** a sprightly motion:—*v.t.* to sing in a rhythmic and gay manner:—*v.i.* to sing gaily; as, to *lilt* and play.

lil-y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lilies (-lz)], [< Lat. *lilium,* lily], **1,** any of a genus (*Lilium*) of plants, typical of a large family (*Liliaceæ*), having a bulblike root and more or less conical, showy flowers (for colored illus. see *flower*): **2,** any of various related plants resembling true lilies: **3,** the fleur-de-lis as a heraldic charge, especially on the royal arms of France: often in *pl.*: **lily of the valley,** a low-growing, perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*), bearing racemes of fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers (for illus. see *inflorescence*): **lily pad,** one of the broad, flat, floating leaves of the water lily:—*adj.* **1,** resembling a lily; **2,** white; pale; **3,** innocent; pure.

lil-y-liv-ered (lĭl'ĭ-lĭv"ĕrd), *adj.* **1,** having a pale or wan look: white-livered; **2,** hence, cowardly; timid; base; timorous.

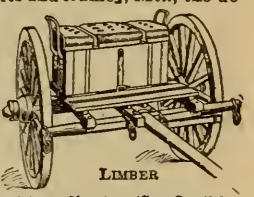
Li-ma bean (lī'mă), [< *Lima,* Peru: bean is orig. from S. Am.], a common variety of bean (*Phaseolus limensis*), or its flat seed, prized as food.

[1]limb (lĭm), *n.* [< A.S. *lim,* limb of body; branch of tree], **1,** an arm, leg, or wing; **2,** one of the main branches of a tree; **3,** any part resembling a leg or branch; as, the *limb* of a cross; also, a projection; a spur, as of a mountain chain; **4,** any person or thing regarded as part of something else; a branch, member, or representative; as, a policeman is a *limb* of the law: *Colloq.,* a mischievous child:—*v.t.* to cut or tear the legs or branches from: *Rare,* to furnish with arms or legs.

[2]limb (lĭm), *n.* [< Lat. *limbus,* edge], the graduated part of a leveling rod or of an instrument for measuring angles: *Astron.,* the circular edge of the disk of the sun or moon or of a planet.

limbed (lĭmd), *adj.* [see **1limb**], possessed of limbs: usually in combination; as, long-*limbed.*

[1]lim-ber (lĭm'bĕr), *n.* [< earlier *lymor,* perh. < Fr. *limonière,* shafts and frame], *Mil.,* the detachable front part of a gun carriage:—*v.t. Mil.,* to attach the limber to (a gun carriage):—*v.i.* to attach the trail of a gun to the limber: often with *up.*



LIMBER

[2]lim-ber (lĭm'bĕr), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1,** flexible; pliant; limp; **2,** supple; lithe; nimble:—*v.t.* to make flexible, easy to bend, or supple.—*n.* **lim'ber-ness.**

Syn., adj. pliable, supple, lithe, pliant. (See flexible.) —*Ant., adj.* stiff, rigid, brittle, firm, unbending.

lim-bo (lĭm'bō), *n.* [< Lat. *in limbo,* on the edge (of hell) < *limbus,* edge], **1,** in medieval theology, the eternal abode of the souls of those who never had opportunity to accept the Christian faith; **2,** a place of confinement or oblivion: *Slang,* jail. Also, **lim'bus.**

Lim-burg cheese (lĭm'bûrg) [< place name], a mild-flavored, strong-smelling cheese, originally made in the province of Limburg, Belgium: also called *Limburger cheese* and *Limburger.*

[1]lime (līm), *n.* [< A.S. *līm,* cement], **1,** a sticky substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds: usually called *birdlime;* **2,** a white, earthlike substance, calcium oxide, obtained by the action of heat upon limestone, marble, sea shells, etc., and used in making cement, mortar, etc.: also called *quicklime;* **3,** quicklime mixed with water, forming white powder, calcium hydroxide: also called *slaked lime:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* limed (līmd), *p.pr.* liming], **1,** to apply quicklime to; dress with slaked lime, as land; **2,** to catch, as birds, with a sticky substance smeared on twigs; **3,** also, to smear with birdlime.

[2]lime (līm), *n.* [Fr. < Pers. *līmūn,* a lemon], a tree (*Citrus medica acida*) yielding a small, juicy, acid fruit, much like a lemon; also, the fruit of this tree.

[3]lime (līm), *n.* [prob. var. of *lind,* old form of *linden*], the linden: a much-used shade tree.

lime-kiln (līm'kĭl"; -kĭln"), *n.* [**1lime**+*kiln*], a furnace for the burning of limestone or shells, to obtain lime.

lime-light (līm'līt"), *n.* [**1lime**+**1light**], **1,** a brilliant, incandescent light produced by playing upon lime an intensely hot flame made by burning a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen under pressure in a jet: also called *calcium light* or *oxyhydrogen light;* **2,** the brilliant light thrown upon the central figure or group on a stage; spotlight; **3,** hence, notoriety; prominent position before the public.

li-men (lī'mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = threshold], *Psych.,* **1,** the threshold; the point at which a stimulus gradually intensified, or a difference, gradually increased, between similar stimuli, becomes just barely perceptible; **2,** a quantitative measure of stimulation: **absolute limen,** the measure of a stimulus that is just perceptible: **difference limen,** the measure of difference between two similar stimuli that are barely to be distinguished.—*adj.* **lim'i-nal.**

lim-er-ick (lĭm'ĕr-ĭk), *n.* [perh. < refrain of nonsense song, "Will you come up to *Limerick?*"], a nonsense poem of five anapestic lines, of which lines one, two, and five have three stresses and rime, and three and four have two stresses and rime.

lime-stone (līm′stōn″), *n.* [¹*lime*+*stone*], a kind of rock, essentially of calcium carbonate: used for building stone, for road construction, in smelting iron, and, when burned, as a source of lime.

lime twig a twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds; hence, a snare of any kind.

lime-wa-ter (līm′wô″tẽr), *n.* [¹*lime*+*water*], a saturated aqueous solution of lime: used medicinally as a mild alkali.

li-mic-o-line (lī-mĭk′ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *limus*, mud + *colere*, to inhabit], *Zoöl.*, frequenting the shore; *Ornith.*, pertaining to shore birds, as the snipes and plovers.

lim-it (lĭm′ĭt), *n.* [< Fr. *limite* < Lat. *limes* (-*itis*), boundary], **1**, that which confines, ends, or bounds; a border or boundary; a fixed line or point beyond which extent is not possible: used of space, time, quantity, etc.; utmost extent; **2**, something that has boundaries or borders; a district or region: *Math.*, a value or form such that the difference between it and a variable value or form becomes, and remains during subsequent stages of variation, less than any preassigned difference, however small; as, the circumference of a circle forms the *limit* of the lengths of the perimeters of the circumscribed and the inscribed regular polygons as the number of sides is increased:—*v.t.* to set bounds to; confine within bounds: *Law*, to set a limit to; allot; fix.—*adj.* **lim′it-a-ble.**

lim-i-ta-ry (lĭm′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, restricted; subject to limitations; **2**, confining; bounding.

lim-i-ta-tion (lĭm″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of bounding or restricting; **2**, that which bounds, binds, or holds back; restriction; qualification: *Law*, a period, fixed by statute, after the expiration of which claims cannot be enforced.—*adj.* **lim′i-ta-tive.**

lim-it-ed (lĭm′ĭt-ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, restricted; circumscribed; **2**, carrying a restricted number of passengers, at an increased fare: said of a railway train: *Law*, **1**, controlled in action by constitutional provisions; as, a *limited* government or monarchy; **2**, controlled in action and extent of liability by statute; as, a *limited* partnership: used also as the last word of a company's name to indicate that the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his stock:—*n.* a fast express train, offering superior accommodations, and usually charging an extra fare.—*adv.* **lim′it-ed-ly.**

lim-it-less (lĭm′ĭt-lĕs), *adj.* having no limit; unconfined; immeasurable; boundless.
Syn. infinite, boundless, illimitable, unrestricted.

lim-mer (lĭm′ẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Sc.* and *Dial. Eng.*, **1**, a scamp; rascal; villain; **2**, a worthless or immoral woman.

limn (lĭm), *v.t.* [< obs. *lumine* < O.F. *luminer*, to illuminate < Lat. *lumen*, light], **1**, to paint or draw; **2**, hence, to portray; depict: *Obs.*, to illuminate, as books and manuscripts.—*n.* **lim′ner.**

Li-moges (lē-mōzh′), *adj.* [Fr.], pertaining to, or coming from, Limoges, a city of southwest France, famed for its china and enamel ware:—*n.* articles of porcelain or enamel made at Limoges.

li-mo-nite (lī′mō-nīt), *n.* [< Gk. *leimōn*, meadow: because at first used of bog iron ore], *Mineral.*, hydrated ferric oxide, an important ore of iron: also called *brown hematite, yellow ocher.*

li-mou-sine (lĭm″ōō-zēn′; lē″mōō-zēn′), *n.* [Fr.], a type of motor car having a large, closed body and permanent top, and a separate covered, but not inclosed, seat for the driver.

¹limp (lĭmp), *v.i.* [related to A.S. *lempheall*, limphalting or lame], to walk with a halt; go in a lame manner; of verse, to halt:—*n.* lameness in walking.

²limp (lĭmp), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, lacking stiffness, firmness, or strength; **2**, weak in character; lacking vigor.—*adv.* **limp′ly.**—*n.* **limp′ness.**
Syn. loose, elastic, drooping, limber, soft, flabby, flaccid.—*Ant.* stiff, substantial, firm, rigid, unbending.

lim-pet (lĭm′pĕt; -pĭt), *n.* [< A.S. *lempedu* < L.L. *lampreda*, limpet], any of several marine mollusks (class *Gastropoda*) having a more or less broadly cone-shaped shell, found sticking tightly to rocks and piles, and often used for food.

A LIMPET

lim-pid (lĭm′pĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *limpidus*, clear], transparent; sparklingly clear; as, a *limpid* stream.—*adv.* **lim′pid-ly.**—*n.* **lim′pid-ness.**—*n.* **lim-pid′i-ty.**
Syn. lucid, pellucid, crystalline. (See transparent.)

lim-y (līm′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ¹lime], **1**, like, or with the qualities of, lime; **2**, smeared with birdlime; sticky; **3**, containing, or composed of, lime or birdlime.

linch-pin (lĭnch′pĭn″), *n.* [*linch* (< A.S. *lynis*, axle) + *pin*], a pin or piece of iron through the end of an axle to keep the wheel in place: also called *axle pin.*

LINCHPIN (A) Shown (B) in axle.

Lin-coln's Inn one of the four great legal societies of England: so called because the buildings it occupies in London were formerly owned by the Earl of Lincoln; also, the buildings themselves.

lin-den (lĭn′dĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *lind*, lime tree], any of a genus (*Tilia*) of large trees with heart-shaped leaves and small clusters of cream-colored flowers, bearing fruit in small balls with attached wings; basswood.

¹line (līn), *n.* [< A.S. *līne*, cord, or < Fr. *ligne*, a line: both < Lat. *linea*, a string of flax < *linum*, flax], **1**, a slender, strong string, wire, cord, or the like; as, a clothes*line;* fishing *line;* **2**, a mark drawn by a pen, pencil, or the like, as in a drawing; also, any slender mark resembling this, as a wrinkle in the skin or a crease in the palm; **3**, a boundary; as, to cross the *line* into Canada; hence any line of division, or limit; as, he drew the *line* at drinking; **4**, a real or imaginary line defined by a series of objects; as, all four horses seemed to be in *line;* hence, figuratively, harmony, or accord; as, to bring voters into *line;* **5**, contour; as, his face has good *lines;* hence, outline; plan; method; **6**, a row of printed or written words, as the *lines* of a newspaper; hence, a verse; also, a short note or letter; **7**, trolleys, vessels, stages, or the like, operated under one management over a regular route; as, the White Star *Line;* **8**, railroad tracks or route; as, a branch *line;* main *line;* a system as a whole; also, one of the wires of a telephone or telegraph system; **9**, a course of thought or conduct; also, a business or profession; **10**, direction; track; route; **11**, a measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch; also, a millimeter; **12**, *pl.* in geography, the marks on a map indicating the circles of latitude and longitude; **13**, the equator: with *the;* **14**, descendants of a common ancestor; family; lineage: *Math.*, a figure which has extent in one dimension without breadth or thickness; *Mus.*, one of the horizontal, parallel rulings that form the staff; *Mil.*, **1**, a row of defended positions; as, a trench in the front *line;* **2**, a row of soldiers marching abreast; **3**, the district occupied or inclosed by a military force; **4**, the fighting forces of an army; *Nav.*, **1**, a certain formation of war vessels; **2**, in the United States, the officers in charge of the direction of the fighting forces of a warship; *Com.*, **1**, a branch of commercial business; as, his *line* is hardware; **2**, a stock of goods of a specified kind; as, a full *line* of silks; *Aëro.*, an area in front of a hangar for warming up, etc.; apron: *pl.* **1**, lot; fortune; as, hard *lines:* **2**, the words of a part in a play: **line officer**, in the United States army, a captain or lieutenant, who commands his troops on the field in person: distinguished from *staff officer* and *field officer:* **line telegraphy**, telegraphy over wires: opposite of *radio:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lined (līnd), *p.pr.* lining], **1**, to draw marks upon, as with a pen or pencil; **2**, to place in a row side by side; as, to *line* fruit trees; **3**, to show by lines; outline; **4**, to establish a row along; as, to *line* a road with houses; **5**, to read out a few words from, or one verse of, at a time; as, to *line* a hymn: *Baseball*, to bat (the ball) swiftly and close to the ground: *Archaic*, to help; aid:—*v.i.* to form a row; be in a row; as, the men *line* up for inspection.—*n.* **¹line′age.**

²line (līn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lined (līnd), *p.pr.* lining], [< A.S. *līn*, flax: because linen was used for lining garments], **1**, to cover on the inside, as a garment; **2**, to serve as the inside covering of; **3**, to put something inside; fill, as one's purse or pockets.—*n.* **lin′er.**

lin-e-age (lĭn′ē-āj), *n.* [< O.F. *lignage* < Lat. *linea*, line], **1**, descent from an ancestor; **2**, family; pedigree; as, a lady of high *lineage.*

lin-e-al (lĭn′ē-ăl), *adj.* [< Fr. *lineal* < L.L. *linealis*, of a line], **1**, pertaining to, or composed of, lines; linear; **2**, pertaining to direct descent from an ancestor: opposite of *collateral;* **3**, transmitted from father to son; hereditary.—*adv.* **lin′e-al-ly.**

lin-e-a-ment (lĭn′ē-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *lineamentum* < *lineare*, to draw lines on < *linea*, line], a feature or outline, especially of the face: usually *pl.*

lin-e-ar (lĭn′ē-ȧr), *adj.* [< Lat. *linea*, line], **1**, pertaining to, or consisting of, a line or lines; **2**, having length only; **3**, resembling a line; hence, uniform in width, elongated, and very narrow: **linear equation**, *Math.*, an equation between two or more variables, each in the first degree: so called because the graph of every such equation is a straight line.

line-man (līn'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*line* + *man*], **1**, a man who repairs the poles and wires of a telephone or telegraph, or of an electric system; **2**, a man who inspects the rails of a railroad; **3**, one who carries the tape, line, or chain in surveying.

lin-en (lin'ĕn; -in), *n.* [< A.S. *līnen* < *līn*, flax], **1**, thread or fabric made of flax; **2**, articles made of this cloth, as sheets, table linen, etc.; hence, **3**, similar articles made of cotton:—*adj.* made of flax: **linen draper**, one who sells linen goods at retail.

line of force *Phys.*, an imaginary line drawn in a field of force to represent the direction of the force at each point (see *magnet*, illus.).

lin-er (līn'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**line**], **1**, a steamship belonging to a regular system of passenger transport; especially, a large, swift steamship in transoceanic service: also sometimes used of dirigible aircraft operating in a somewhat similar manner; **2**, one who or that which makes lines, or stripes: *Baseball*, a batted ball which flies nearly horizontally through the air.

lines-man (līnz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*line* + *man*], *Football*, an official who has charge of a line marking the progress of the ball in play and the distance to be gained; *Lawn Tennis*, one of several officials who watch the lines of the court and decide whether the ball in play strikes in or out with respect to them.

line–up (līn'ʷŭp″), *n.* in football, the arrangement of the players just before a play; hence, *Colloq.*, any grouping of persons. Also, **line' up″**.

[1]ling (ling), *n.* [< M.E. *lenge*, perh. < A.S. *lang*, long: in allusion to its length], **1**, a large North Atlantic fish (*Molva molva*) resembling the cod; **2**, any of various other fishes, as the burbot, hake, etc.

[2]ling (ling), *n.* [< M.E. *lyng* < O.N. *lyng*, heath], the common heather of England and Scotland.

[1]-ling *n. suffix*, **1**, [< A.S. < O.Teut. source], meaning one connected or related; as, nurse*ling*; **2**, [< O.N. < O.Teut. source], forming diminutives, often contemptuous; as, duck*ling*; prince*ling*.

[2]-ling *adv. suffix*, [< A.S. < O.Teut.], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, showing direction or condition; as, dark*ling*.

lin-ger (ling'gẽr), *v.i.* [< A.S. *lengan*, to lengthen], **1**, to delay; daily about; **2**, to remain alive, though waning, suffering, dying, or the like; **3**, to remain long or be reluctant to go:—*v.t.* to pass slowly; lengthen in time: *Obs.*, to defer; delay.—*n.* **lin'ger-er.**

***lin-ge-rie** (lăn″zhē-rē′), *n.* [Fr. < *linge*, linen], **1**, linen articles collectively; **2**, specifically, linen, cotton, or silk undergarments for women.

lin-go (ling'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz)], [corr. of *lingua* (*franca*), q.v.], a form of speech; dialect: used generally in a humorous or contemptuous way of an unfamiliar language or vocabulary.

Syn. jargon, cant, dialect. (See language.)

lin-gua fran-ca (ling'gwȧ frăng'kȧ), [It. = Frankish tongue], a mixture of several languages, as Italian, Greek, Turkish, etc., used by western Europeans in their intercourse with the Oriental races; hence, any mixture of languages similarly used.

lin-gual (ling'gwăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *lingua*, tongue], **1**, pertaining to the tongue; **2**, shaped like a tongue: *Phon.*, formed by the tongue:—*n. Phon.*, a letter or sound formed by the tongue, as *l*, *r*, *th*, etc.

lin-guist (ling'gwist), *n.* one skilled in languages; a student of languages.

lin-guis-tic (ling-gwis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the study and comparison of languages: *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of language; the comparative study of the origin, growth, likenesses, and differences of languages.—*adj.* **lin-guis'ti-cal.**

lin-i-ment (lin'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *linimentum* < *linire*, to smear], *Med.*, a liquid applied to the skin by friction to soothe or stimulate.

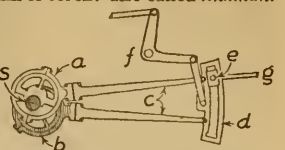
lin-ing (lin'ing), *n.* [see [2]**line**], **1**, a covering for the inside of anything; **2**, contents; as, the best *lining* for a purse is money; **3**, the act of furnishing or inserting an inside covering.

[1]link (lingk), *n.* [< O.N. < O. Teut source], **1**, a single loop or division of a chain; specifically, a length in a surveyor's land measure, equal to 7.92 inches; **2**, a single part of a connected series; as, a *link* in a chain of evidence; **3**, a connection; tie; as, bound by *links* of friendship: *Colloq.*, one section of a chain of sausages: **link motion**, *Mech.*, a system of rigid pieces linked or pivoted together; specifically, such a system used on a steam engine to control the valve gear, especially in reversing the engine (see illus. next column):—*v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link; couple: *Elec.*, to encircle; pass about, as a ring about a stake; as, the lines of magnetic force *link* the electric circuit:—*v.i.* to be connected or coupled.—*n.* **link'age.**

[2]link (lingk), *n.* [source uncertain], a torch made of pitch and tow, or coarse flax.

link-boy (lingk'boi″), *n.* [[2]*link* + *boy*], one who carries a link or torch: also called *linkman*.

links (lingks), *n.pl.* sometimes used as *sing.* [< A.S. *hlinc*, ridge of land], golf grounds; a golf course: *Sc.*, flat or rolling land along a seashore.



ONE TYPE OF LINK MOTION

a, *b*, straps inclosing eccentric disks, which are both attached to shaft, *s* (in a locomotive, the axle of a driving wheel); *c*, rods connected with ends of slot link, *d*; *e*, block with flanges, between which link slides up or down, as adjusted by lever pivoted at *f*; *g*, rod actuating the D valve.

linn (lin), *n.* [< A.S. *hlynn*, torrent, or Gael. *linne*, pool], *Sc.*, **1**, a waterfall; **2**, a pool above or below this; **3**, a sheer gully; high and steep ravine.

Lin-næ-an (lĭ-nē'ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Linnaeus*, Lat. name of Karl von *Linné* (1707–78), Sw. naturalist], pertaining to Linné, or his binomial system of scientific nomenclature. Also, **Lin-ne'an.**

lin-net (lin'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *linette* < *lin*, flax: because it feeds on flaxseed], a small finch (*Linota cannobina*) common in the Old World.

lin-o-le-ic (lin″ō-lē'ik; lī-nō'lē-ik), *adj. Chem.*, designating a certain acid found in linseed oil and similar oils.—*n. Chem.* **li-no'le-ate.**

li-no-le-um (lī-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *linum*, flax + *oleum*, oil], **1**, a floor covering made of a mixture of ground cork and boiled linseed oil, with a backing of burlap or felt paper; **2**, a preparation of linseed oil, made hard by oxidizing.

Lin-o-type (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* [< *line o' type*], *Print.*, the trade-mark of a kind of type-setting machine operated by keys resembling those of a typewriter, which casts each line of type in one piece.—*n.* **lin'o-typ″ist.**

lin-seed (lin'sēd″), *n.* [< A.S. *līn*, flax + *sǣd*, seed], the seed of flax; **linseed oil**, a pale yellow oil pressed from flaxseed, used in making paint, linoleum, varnish, printers' ink, rubber substitutes, etc.: **linseed cake**, linseed after the oil has been expressed.

lin-sey–wool-sey (lin'zĭ=wo͝ol'zĭ; lin'sĭ=wo͝ol'sĭ), *n.* [< A.S. *līn*, flax + obs. *say*, silk + *wool* + riming syllable], a coarse cloth of linen or cotton and wool: also called *linsey*: *Obs.*, nonsense.

lin-stock (lin'stŏk), *n.* [< earlier *lintstock* < Du. *lontstok* < *lont*, a match + *stok*, a stick], *Obs.*, a long, forked stick tipped with iron, for holding a lighted rope match: formerly used in firing a cannon.

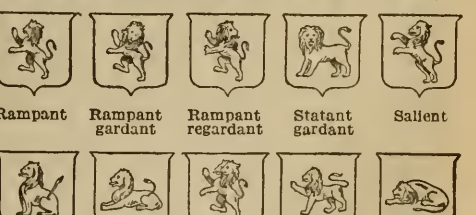
lint (lint), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *linette*, dim. of *lin*, linen, or < Lat. *linteum*, linen cloth], **1**, the soft down obtained by scraping linen, used for dressing wounds; also, ravelings from textiles; **2**, in the southern United States, the raw cotton after ginning: *Obs.* or *Sc.*, flax.

lin-tel (lin'tĕl), *n.* [O.F. = threshold], *Arch.*, the horizontal piece of wood or stone over the top of a door or window (see *frame house*, illus.).

lin-ters (lin'tẽrz), *n.pl.* [see **lint**], short fibers left adhering to cottonseed after one ginning, removed by further ginning and used in making mattresses, cotton batting, etc.

lint-white (lint'hwīt″), *n.* [< A.S. *līnetwige*, linnet], in northern Scotland, the linnet.

li-on (lī'ŭn), *n.* [< A.F. *leun* < Lat. *leo* (*leonis*) < Gk. *leōn*, lion], **1**, a powerful, flesh-eating mammal (*Felis leo*) of the cat family, found in the deserts of Africa and southern Asia (see illus. next page); **2**, a person who possesses great courage; **3**, an object of interest and curiosity; especially, a person who is celebrated and consequently much sought after by society: *Her.*, a figure of a lion, depicted, as a bearing on an escutcheon, in any of



THE LION AS DEPICTED IN HERALDIC DEVICES

several conventional attitudes: **Lion**, *Astron.*, the constellation and zodiacal sign Leo.—*n.fem.* **li'on-ess.**

li-on-heart-ed (lī'ŭn=härt'ĕd), *adj.* bold; courageous; chivalrous; intrepid.

li-on-ize (lī'ŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to treat as a celebrity; pay very great attention to socially; as, to *lionize* a novelist:—*r.i.* to visit the lions, or objects of interest, of a place.—*n.* **li'on-i-za'tion.**

LION AND LIONESS (⅛₀)

lip (lĭp), *n.* [<A.S. *lippa*, lip], **1**, one of the two fleshy borders of the mouth; **2**, the flaring or folding edge or margin of anything, as of a cup, crater, wound, etc.; as, the *lip* of a pitcher: *Slang*, saucy language:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lipped (lĭpt), *p.pr.* lipping], to press with the lips; kiss: *Rare*, to utter softly: *Sc.*, to notch:—*v.i.* to use the lips, as in playing a musical instrument:—*adj.* **1**, spoken but not felt; insincere; as, *lip* service; **2**, made or pronounced with the lips; labial: **lip stick**, a small cosmetic stick, or pencil, for the lips; especially, one colored with rouge and used to tint or outline the lips.

li-quate (lī'kwāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -quated, *p.pr.* -quating], [<Lat. *liquare* (*-atus*), to melt], *Metal.*, to separate (one metal from another) by subjection to sufficient heat to cause the more fusible to melt and flow away from the other.

li-qua-tion (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n. Metal.*, **1**, the art of melting or fusing; **2**, the separation of one metal from another in a mixture by heating to a temperature at which the more fusible metal melts.

liq-ue-fac-tion (lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [see **liquefy**], **1**, the transformation of a gas or a solid into a liquid; **2**, the state of being melted.

liq-ue-fy (lĭk'wē-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *liquéfier*<Lat. *liquēre*, to be liquid+*facere*, to make], to transform into a liquid:—*v.i.* to become liquid.—*adj.* **liq'ue-fi'a-ble.**

li-ques-cent (lī-kwĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *liquescens* (*-entis*), melting<*liquēre*, to be liquid], **1**, in a melting condition; **2**, easily melted.—*n.* **li-ques'cence.**

li-queur (lē'kûr'; lī-kûr'), *n.* [Fr.=liquor], an alcoholic drink sweetened and variously flavored with aromatic substances; a cordial.

liq-uid (lĭk'wĭd), *adj.* [<O.F. *liquide*<Lat. *liquidus*, liquid], **1**, freely flowing; not solid; **2**, clear or smooth in sound; as, a *liquid* melody; **3**, colorless; transparent, as the air: *Phys.*, having free movement of the constituent molecules, but not tending, as does a gas, to expand indefinitely; *Phon.*, smooth; flowing, as the consonants *l* and *r*: *Fin.*, easily and quickly turned into cash; as, *liquid* assets: **liquid measure**, a system of measuring liquids (see App. II):—*n.* a liquid substance: *Phon.*, any of the consonants *l*, *r*, and, sometimes, *m* and *n*.—*adv.* **liq'uid-ly.**—*n.* **li-quid'i-ty.**

Syn. (see fluid).

liq-uid-am-bar (lĭk'wĭd-ăm'bär), *n.* [<Lat. *liquidus*, liquid+L.L. *ambar*, amber], **1**, either of two trees, one (*Liquidambar storax*) of Asia Minor, yielding the balsam storax, and the other (*L. styraciflua*) of the warmer parts of North America, also called *sweet gum*, yielding a gum used as a substitute for storax in medicine, etc., and having star-shaped leaves and branches marked by corklike ridges; **2**, the fragrant balsam of the sweet gum.

liq-ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], [see **liquid**], to settle or pay off, as a debt: *Law*, **1**, to settle the affairs of (a corporation, estate, or the like) with the purpose of closing (it); **2**, to arrange or adjust, and gradually extinguish, as the obligations of a bankrupt: *Obs.*, or *Rare*, to make plain: **liquidated damages**, damages, the amount of which has been determined between the parties to a contract as the damages to be paid and accepted in full if a breach of contract occurs: sometimes called *liquidating damages*:—*v.i.* to pay one's debts.—*n.* **liq'ui-da'tor** (-dā'tẽr).

liq-ui-da-tion (lĭk'wĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* the act of paying off a debt: *Law*, **1**, a fixed valuation of things which before was uncertain; **2**, the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt or of a company.

liq-uid fire a highly inflammable liquid, such as gasoline, ejected from an apparatus by pressure and ignited so as to form a stream of fire.

liq-uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *licur*<Lat. *liquor*<*liquēre*, to be liquid], **1**, any liquid; specifically, an alcoholic or intoxicating liquid; **2**, in cookery, a liquid in which meat or other food has been boiled: *Med.*, an aqueous solution of a nonvolatile substance: —*v.t. Obs.*, to cover with oil or grease, as leather.

liq-uo-rice (lĭk'ŏ-rĭs), *n.* [see **licorice**], **1**, a certain herb of the pea family; **2**, the root of this plant, or its juice. See **lic'o-rice**, *Pfd. S.*

li-ra (lē'rä), *n.* [*pl.* lire (lē'rā)], [It.<Lat. *libra*, pound], **1**, the monetary unit of Italian currency, a silver coin now worth about 5½ cents; **2**, a Turkish gold coin, normally worth about $4 40.

lisle (līl), *n.* [Fr.<town *Lisle*, now *Lille*], a fine, hard-twisted cotton thread; also, a fabric knitted of it: used especially for stockings, gloves, etc.

lisp (lĭsp), *v.i.* [<A.S. *wlisp*, lisping], **1**, to pronounce *s* and *z* incorrectly, giving them the sounds of *th*; **2**, to speak imperfectly or with hesitation:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter imperfectly or affectedly; **2**, to express in a timid or childlike manner:—*n.* **1**, a speech defect characterized by the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z*; **2**, any sound like a sibilant; as, the *lisp* of falling leaves.—*n.* **lisp'er.**

lis-som (lĭs'ŭm), *adj.* [contr. of *lithesome*, q.v.], limber; nimble; swift and light in motion. Also, **lis'some**; **lithe'some** (līth'sŭm).—*n.* **lis'some-ness.**

[1]list (lĭst), *n.* [<Fr. *liste*, roll, catalog<O.F. *liste*, edge, border, strip<O.H.G. *lista*, a border], **1**, the edge or selvage of cloth; **2**, a band of cloth; **3**, a catalog, roll, or register; an inventory, as of bonds, books, names, or the like: *Agr.*, a ridge thrown up alongside a furrow; *Carp.*, a slender strip of wood, especially that trimmed from the bark edge of a board: *Obs.*, a limit or boundary; an inclosure:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with strips of cloth, or list; **2**, to trim away a strip from the edge of (a board); **3**, to prepare (land) by making alternate furrows and ridges, as with a lister; **4**, to catalog, enroll, or register:—*v.i.* to enlist.

[2]list (lĭst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* listed or list, *p.p.* listed, *p.pr.* listing], [<A.S. *lystan*, to please], *Archaic*, to wish; choose; as, the wind bloweth where it *listeth*:—*n. Archaic*, a wish or desire.

[3]list (lĭst), *v.i.* [prob.<A.S. *hlust*, pleasure, joy, desire <*lystan*, to please], *Naut.*, to tilt over to one side: said of a ship:—*r.t.* *Naut.*, to cause (a ship) to lean over on one side:—*n. Naut.*, a leaning or tilting to one side: said of a ship.

[4]list (lĭst), *v.t.* [<A.S. *hlystan*, to hear], *Archaic*, to listen to:—*r.i.* to hearken; attend.

lis-ten (lĭs'n), *v.i.* [<M.E. *lustnen*<A.S. *hlosnian*, to listen<O.Teut. source], **1**, to attend closely, so as to hear; hearken; **2**, to heed; obey: **listen in**, *Radio*, to adjust the receiving mechanism of a wireless apparatus, so that one is brought into connection with a sending station: **listening patrol**, the soldiers occupying a listening post: **listening post**, *Mil.*, a position from which soldiers can detect indications of the movements of the enemy:—*r.t. Archaic*, to give heed to; hearken to.—*n.* **lis'ten-er.**

Syn. hear; attend, hark, heed. To *hear* is to perceive by the ear, as a sound, cry, etc. To *listen* is to make the effort to *hear*, to try consciously to *hear*. We may *hear* without *listening* and we may *listen* without *hearing*.

list-er (lĭs'tẽr), *n.* [see **[1]list**], a kind of plow which digs a furrow, plants grain, and covers it, at one operation.

lis-ter-ine (lĭs'tẽr-ēn), *n.* [<Joseph *Lister* (1827–1912), inventor: a trade name], a solution sold as an antiseptic and toilet accessory, containing benzoic acid, boric acid, borax, etc.

list-less (lĭst'lĕs), *adj.* [see **[2]list**], indifferent; languid; spiritless; lacking energy; as, a *listless* child.—*adv.* **list'less-ly.**—*n.* **list'less-ness.**

Syn. languid, dull, flagging, unconcerned, unheeding.

lists (lĭsts), *n.pl.* [see **[1]list**], **1**, the barriers of an inclosure where tournaments were held; **2**, the inclosure itself; **3**, any place where contests are held.

[1]lit (lĭt), past tense and past participle of the verbs **[1]light** and **[2]light**. Also, **light'ed.**

[2]lit (lĭt), *n.* [<Lithuanian, from name of country], the gold monetary unit of Lithuania, equivalent to ten cents. Also, **lit'as.**

lit. *abbr.* **1**, liter, a measure or capacity in the metric system; **2**, literal; literally; **3**, literary; literature.

lit-a-ny (lĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [<Gk. *litaneia*, prayer<*litanos*, suppliant], *Eccl.*, a solemn form of supplication consisting of a series of petitions by the clergy with frequent responses by the congregation; *Poet.*, any solemn supplication: **the Litany**, a special form of service of this sort, especially that found in the Book of Common Prayer.

li-tchi (lē'chē'), *n.* [<Chin. *li-chi*, name of tree], **1**, a Chinese tree bearing a nutlike fruit which is eaten dried or preserved; **2**, the fruit of this tree.

Lit. D. *abbr.* [Lat. *Literarum Doctor*], Doctor of Letters or Literature (also, **Litt. D.** [Lat. *Litterarum Doctor*]).

li-ter (lē′tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *litre* < Gk. *litra*, pound], the metric unit of capacity, equal to the volume of a kilogram of water at 4° C.: approximately 1000 (more accurately, 1,000.027) cubic centimeters: equivalent to 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts. Also, **li′tre** (lē′tĕr).

lit-er-a-cy (lit′ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* [see **literate**], the ability to read and write.

lit-er-al (lit′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *littera*, letter], **1**, according to the natural or usual interpretation or meaning of something written or expressed in words; as, a *literal* interpretation of the law; **2**, consisting of, or pertaining to, letters; as, a *literal* error; **3**, expressed in writing; written; as, a *literal* contract; **4**, exactly representing the given words; as, a *literal* translation; **5**, not exaggerated; as, the *literal* truth; **6**, matter-of-fact; prosaic; **7**, etymological; as, the *literal* meaning of a word: *Math.*, designating an expression in which quantities are expressed by letters: opposite of *numerical*.—*adv.* **lit′er-al-ly**.—*n.* **lit′er-al-ness**.

lit-er-al-ism (lit′ĕr-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* preciseness; exactitude: *Art*, the tendency to depict things exactly as they are; realism.—*n.* **lit′er-al-ist**.

lit-er-a-ry (lit′ĕr-ă-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to literature or to men of letters; **2**, having a knowledge of, or engaged in, literature.

lit-er-ate (lit′ĕr-ăt), *adj.* [< Lat. *litteratus*, learned], **1**, knowing how to read and write; **2**, pertaining to, or having a knowledge of, letters or literature: —*n.* a learned or educated person: opposite of *illiterate*.

***lit-e-ra-ti** (lit″ē-rä′tī), *n.pl.* men of letters; learned people: the literary class.

***lit-e-ra-tim** (lit″ē-rä′tĭm), *adv.* [Lat. = letter by letter], literally; letter for letter.

lit-er-a-ture (lit′ĕr-ă-tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *littera*, letter], **1**, the written or printed productions of a country or period, especially those that are notable for beauty or force of style; **2**, the occupation of authors; **3**, the body of writing upon a given subject: *Colloq.*, printed matter issued for a special purpose; as, campaign *literature*; *Archaic*, literary culture.

lith-arge (lĭth′ärj), *n.* [< O.F. *litarge* < Gk. *lithos*, stone + *arguros*, silver], lead monoxide, a yellow or red substance used in the manufacture of pottery, glass, varnish, drying oils, rubber, and cement.

lithe (līth), *adj.* [*comp.* lither, *superl.* lithest], [< A.S. *līthe*, soft], bending easily; limber; gracefully nimble; supple.—*adv.* **lithe′ly**.—*n.* **lithe′ness**.

lithe-some (līth′sŭm), *adj.* nimble; limber; lithe; as, a *lithesome* maid. Also, **lis′som; lis′some** (lĭs′ŭm).—*n.* **lithe′some-ness**.

lith-i-a (lĭth′ĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *lithos*, of stone], *Chem.*, a white crystalline substance, lithium oxide, a constituent of various mineral waters: **lithia water**, a natural mineral water containing a small proportion of lithium salts: used as an antacid and diuretic.

lith-ic (lĭth′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *lithos*, stone], pertaining to, or like, stone; as, *lithic* decoration: *Med.*, pertaining to the formation of hardened masses, or stones, due to uric acid, as in the bladder.

lith-i-um (lĭth′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see **lithia**], *Chem.*, a silver-white metallic element [symbol **Li**], the lightest known metal.

lith-o-graph (lĭth′ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *lithos*, stone + *graphein*, to write], an impression, as of a picture or of printed matter, often in colors, reproduced from a smooth, flat, porous surface of stone or other material on which the design has been laid down by the use of grease and water in such a way that when the whole surface is inked only certain parts as desired will take the ink and print:—*v.t.* to reproduce by this process.—*adj.* **lith″o-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk); **lith″o-graph′i-cal**.—*adv.* **lith″o-graph′i-cal-ly**.

li-thog-ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg′rä-fĭ), *n.* the art or process of making a lithograph of a drawing, design, printed matter, or the like, often in colors.

lith-o-pone (lĭth′ō-pōn), *n.* [source uncertain], a white pigment and paint filler, a mixture of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate, used largely in place of white lead in the manufacture of paint.

lith-o-sphere (lĭth′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gk. *lithos*, stone + *sphaira*, sphere], the solid portion of the globe; the crust of the earth: distinguished from *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*.

li-thot-o-my (lĭ-thŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *lithos*, stone + *tomia*, a cutting], *Surg.*, a cutting into the bladder for the removal of a stone or stones.

Lith-u-a-ni-an (lĭth″ū-ā′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Lituania*], of or pertaining to the republic of Lithuania in Europe:—*n.* **1**, a native or inhabitant of Lithuania; **2**, the language spoken there.

lith-y (lī*th*′ĭ; lĭ*th*′ĭ), *adj.* [see **lithe**], supple; bending easily; pliable; flexible.

lit-i-ga-ble (lĭt′ĭ-gă-bl), *adj.* [see **litigate**], capable of being contested at law.

lit-i-gant (lĭt′ĭ-gănt), *adj.* engaged in a lawsuit; also, inclined to resort to the law to settle claims:—*n.* either party in a lawsuit.

lit-i-gate (lĭt′ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *litigare* (*-atus*) < *lis* (*litis*), lawsuit], to bring to a court of law for settlement; as, to *litigate* a dispute about boundaries of land:—*v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.—*n.* **lit′i-ga″tor**.

lit-i-ga-tion (lĭt″ĭ-gā′shŭn), *n.* [see **litigate**], **1**, the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; **2**, a suit at law.

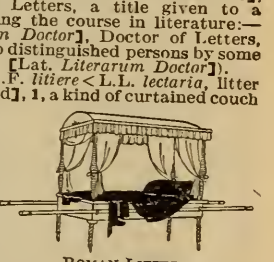
li-ti-gious (lĭ-tĭj′ŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *litigieux* < Lat. *litigiosus*, contentious < *litigium*, strife, litigation], **1**, given to engaging in lawsuits; hence, quarrelsome; **2**, disputable by law; also, subject to, or involved in, a suit at law; **3**, pertaining to a suit at law.—*adv.* **li-ti′-gious-ly**.—*n.* **li-ti′gious-ness**.

lit-mus (lĭt′mŭs), *n.* [< M.Du. *leecmos* (< Hind. *lākh*, gum lac, used as red dye) + *mocs*, pulp], *Chem.*, a violet-blue coloring matter obtained from lichens, which is turned red by an acid and restored to blue by an alkali: **litmus paper**, an absorbent paper saturated with litmus: used to test solutions for acids and alkalies.

li-to-tes (lī′tō-tēz; lĭt′ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *litotes*, plainness < *litos*, plain], *Rhet.*, understatement by denial of the opposite; as, a man of *no mean* ability.

Litt. B. *abbr.* [Lat. *Litterarum Baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Letters, a title given to a college student completing the course in literature:—**Litt. D.** [Lat. *Litterarum Doctor*], Doctor of Letters, an honorary title given to distinguished persons by some universities (also, **Lit. D.** [Lat. *Literarum Doctor*]).

lit-ter (lĭt′ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *litiere* < L.L. *lectaria*, litter < Lat *lectus*, bed], **1**, a kind of curtained couch with shafts projecting at each end, borne on men's shoulders; **2**, a stretcher or cot for carrying a sick or wounded person; **3**, straw, shavings, or the like, used as bedding for animals; **4**, a condition of confusion or untidiness; **5**, odds and ends scattered about untidily; **6**, the young produced at one birth, as of pigs or dogs:—*v.t.* **1**, to supply with straw or the like for bedding; cover with straw; **2**, to scatter carelessly; **3**, to render untidy by scattering rubbish about; **4**, to give birth to: said of animals:—*v.i.* to bring forth young: said of animals.



ROMAN LITTER

***lit-té-ra-teur** (lē″tā″rä″tûr′), *n.* [Fr. = man of letters], a scholarly man; a man well versed in literature or letters.

lit-tle (lĭt′l), *adj.* [*comp.* less or, *Dial.*, littler, *superl.* least or, *Dial.*, littlest], [< A.S. *lȳtel*, little], **1**, small in size, quantity, dignity, importance, or power; **2**, brief in time; **3**, young; **4**, mean; petty: **little slam**, *Cards*, the taking by a player or partners of all the tricks but one:—*adv.* **1**, in a small degree; not much; **2**, not at all: before such verbs as *know*, *imagine*, *realize*, *think*; as, he *little* realizes the results of his actions:—*n.* that which is small in size, quantity, dignity, importance, or power: **a little**, slightly; to a small degree; for a short time; somewhat; also, a small amount.—*n.* **lit′tle-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* small, diminutive, tiny, minute. *Little* is the opposite of great or big, and usually is applied to that which is of natural size, condition, or amount; as, a *little* book of poems; the *little* finger. *Little* also connotes, in certain connections, tenderness, indulgence, condescension, or the like; as, *little* woman; you generous *little* simpleton; your *little* favor was appreciated. *Small* is opposed rather to large, and describes that either definitely or comparatively lacking, or deficient in size or strength as set by a standard; a *small* number is less than we expected; so is a *small* contribution: we say a dress is too *small*, not too *little*. Unlike *little*, *small* does not carry a favorable emotional connotation; a bereaved parent speaks of a *little* grave, not a *small* grave; an annoyed old gentleman refers to *small* boys' mischief, not to that of dear *little* boys. Both *small* and *little* connote the unimportant, the paltry, or contemptible: we speak of *small* significance; *little* minds; *small* change; *little* trials are harder to bear than big ones. *Tiny* is a child's word for very *small*; it is conversationally used also for *minute*, which means exceedingly *small*, and, as applied to details or particulars, precise, exact, accurate. *Diminutive* means relatively *small*; a *diminutive* person is *smaller* than he ought to be.

lit-to-ral (lĭt′ō-răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *litus* (*-oris*), shore], pertaining to, near, or living on, a shore:—*n.* the shore of a sea, lake, or other water, and the country lying near it.

li-tur-gi-cal (lĭ-tûrjĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **liturgy**], of or pertaining to a set form of divine service; as, a *liturgical* form of worship. Also, **li-tur'gic.**—*adv.* **li-tur'gi-cal-ly.**

lit-ur-gy (lĭt'ûr-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *leitourgia*, public service < *leitos*, public + *ergon*, work], *Gk. Antiq.* a form of service to the state required on demand of its wealthy citizens, as the staging of a theatrical spectacle, in peace, or the equipping of a ship, in war; *Eccl.*, **1**, the set form of service for public worship, such as that in the Book of Common Prayer; **2**, in the Catholic churches, the form of service for the celebration of the Eucharist; the Mass.

liv-a-ble (lĭv'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **1live**], **1**, capable of being lived through; endurable; **2**, fit or agreeable to live in or with. Also, **live'a-ble.**

1live (lĭv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lived (lĭvd), *p.pr.* living], [< A.S. *libban*, to live < O.Teut. source], **1**, to exist, or have life; **2**, to pass life (in a particular manner); as, to *live* happily; *live* well; **3**, to reside or dwell; as, to *live* in a foreign land; **4**, to win a livelihood; subsist (economically); as, to *live* by working; **5**, to eat; be nourished; subsist (physically); with *on* or *by*; as, to *live* on meat; **6**, to continue to have life or existence; as, to *live* to be old; to *live* in our memories; **7**, to dwell together; with *with*; **8**, to exist (spiritually); as, to *live* by faith; **9**, to survive or endure; as, the ship *lived* through the storm;—*v.t.* **1**, to experience or pass; as, to *live* a happy life; **2**, to practice or express constantly; as, to *live* one's religion: **live down**, so to live as to refute, or cause to be forgotten; as, to *live down* disgrace.

2live (lĭv), *adj.* [< *alive*, q.v.], **1**, having life; alive; living: not dead; **2**, pertaining to living things; **3**, effective; operative; specifically, burning; as, a *live* coal; unexploded, as a shell; charged, as an electric wire; delivering power or motion, as machinery; **4**, bright; striking; as, a *live* color: *Colloq.*, animated; energetic; full of enthusiasm; wide-awake; as, a *live* society; also, of present interest; as, a *live* topic or debate: *Print.*, about to be used; as, *live* copy: **live weight**, the weight of an animal before it is slaughtered: **live wire**, a wire carrying an electric current; also, *Colloq.*, an energetic, wide-awake person.

live-li-hood (lĭv'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [< earlier *lifelade* < A.S. *līflād* < *līf*, life + *lād*, course: Influenced by obs. *livelihood*, liveliness], means of existence; regular support.

Syn. living, maintenance, subsistence, support.

live-long (lĭv'lông"), *adj.* [< earlier *lefe long* < A.S. *lēof lang*, dear long], **1**, lasting long (of time); tedious; **2**, whole; entire; as, they toiled the *livelong* day: *Obs.*, lasting (of objects).

live-ly (lĭv'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *līflīc*, like life], **1**, active; brisk; full of spirit; as, a *lively* disposition; **2**, vivid; keen; as, a *lively* fancy; **3**, cheering; exhilarating; as, a *lively* tune; **4**, cogent; as, a *lively* argument; **5**, resilient; as, a *lively* golf ball: *Rare*, lifelike:—*adv.* briskly.—*n.* **live'li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* merry, sportive, sprightly, vivacious, spirited, gay, alive.—*Ant.*, *adj.* slow, languid, sluggish, dull.

liv-en (lĭv'n), *v.t.* [see **2live**], to brighten; cheer; make lively: usually with *up*:—*v.i.* to become cheerful or lively.

live oak an evergreen oak (*Quercus virginiana*) of the southern United States.

1liv-er (lĭv'ĕr), *n.* [see **1live**], **1**, a resident; **2**, one who exists, dwells, or spends time in some special way; as, a high *liver*.

2liv-er (lĭv'ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *lifer*, liver], *Anat.*, an organ of the body, the chief functions of which are to secrete bile and to form glycogen from the digested food material brought to it from the intestines.

liv-er-ied (lĭv'ĕr-ĭd), *adj.* [see **livery**], clothed in a livery, or special dress.

liv-er-wort (lĭv'ĕr-wûrt"), *n.* [**2liver** + **1wort**, plant: from shape of some parts], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a class (*Hepaticæ*) of mosses including the lower forms, consisting of a flat, leaflike structure, or thallus, and rudimentary roots (see *Bryophyta*, illus.); **2**, any of a genus (*Hepatica*) of plants of the crowfoot family; the early spring flower hepatica.

liv-er-y (lĭv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *livrée*, livery < *livrer*, to free], **1**, originally, a supply of food or clothing, given to retainers and servants; **2**, a particular costume worn by servants, or by any special group of persons; also, the persons wearing such a costume; **3**, the keeping and feeding of horses for compensation or the hiring out of horses and vehicles; **4**, in the United States, a stable where horses are boarded or where horses and vehicles are hired out: also called *livery stable*; hence, a place where boats, etc., may be hired: *Law*, the act of delivering possession of land: **livery of seisin**, *Eng. Law*, the ceremonial delivery of possession of real property, made upon the property itself.

liv-er-y-man (lĭv'ĕr-ĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*livery* + *man*], **1**, the keeper of a stable where horses are boarded or where horses and vehicles are hired out; **2**, a member of any of the guilds of London who is privileged to wear the distinctive costume of his company: *Archaic*, a liveried servant.

live-stock (lĭv'stŏk"), *n.* [**2live** + *stock*], living domestic animals, as horses, cows, or pigs, raised for use or profit. (See illus. next page.)

liv-id (lĭv'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *lividus*, pale], **1**, black and blue; discolored, as by a bruise; as, a *livid* scar; **2**, ashy pale.—*n.* **li-vid'i-ty.**

liv-ing (lĭv'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **1live**], **1**, having life; **2**, flowing, as a spring; **3**, vigorous; active; as, a *living* hope; **4**, producing life, action, or strength; refreshing; as, *living* waters; **5**, of or pertaining to an existing person or thing; as, the *living* age; also, contemporary; **6**, true to life; like; as, he is the *living* image of his father; **7**, existing in its original condition; as, *living* rock:—*n.* **1**, livelihood; as, to earn a *living*; **2**, mode of life; as, plain *living*; **3**, state of existence; also, one who exists: with *the*; **4**, the ability or competence to live, especially at ease: *Archaic*, possessions: *Eccl.*, in England, a benefice; a church appointment, as that of a rector.

liv-ing room in the United States, a family sitting room.

li-vre (lē'vĕr; lēvr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *libra*, pound], **1**, an ancient French monetary unit; **2**, a French silver coin, formerly worth about nineteen cents, replaced by the franc; **3**, as a weight, 500 grams.

lix-iv-i-ate (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *lixivius*, made into lye], to wash out with water, as wood ashes, in order to obtain the soluble alkali salts.—*n.* **lix-iv'i-a'tion.**

lix-iv-i-um (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* a solution resulting from draining water through a substance; especially, a solution of alkaline salts, as lye.

liz-ard (lĭz'ărd), *n.* [< O.F. *lesard* < Lat. *lacertus*, lizard], *Zoöl.*, **1**, a reptile having a scaly body, a long tail, and, typically, four well-developed legs, each with five claw-bearing toes; **2**, any of an order (*Lacertilia*) of reptiles, including the preceding and the chameleon, horned toad, etc.

LIZARD (¼)

L. L. *abbr.* **1**, Late Latin; Low Latin (also, **LL.**); **2**, Lord Lieutenant:—**l.l.**, [Lat. *loco laudato*], in the place cited:—**L. L. A.**, Lady Literate in Art.

lla-ma (lä'mä; lyä'mä), *n.* [Sp., prob. < Peruv.], **1**, any of several South American mammals somewhat like a camel, but smaller and without a hump; especially, a domesticated variety of the guanaco, used as a beast of burden; **2**, cloth made of its hair.

lla-no (lä'nō; lyä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz; -nōs)], [Sp. = plain], a broad, level, grassy plain: used especially of those in South America and Texas.

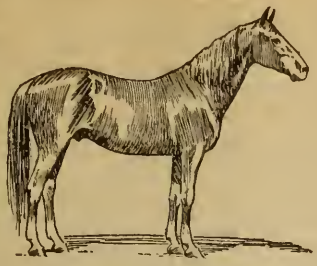
LL. B. *abbr.* [Lat. *Legum Baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Laws:—**LL. D.**, [Lat. *Legum Doctor*], Doctor of Laws: an honorary degee:—**LL.M.**, [Lat. *Legum Magister*], Master of Laws.

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* an insurance association with central offices in London, having for its main objects the writing of marine insurance and the dissemination of maritime information, but also dealing in other kinds of insurance.

lo (lō), *interj.* [< A.S. *lā*, a natural interj.: perh. shortened form of *lōca*, look thou], behold! see! look!

loach (lōch), *n.* [< Fr. *loche*, loach], any of several species of small European fresh-water fish, belonging to the carp family.

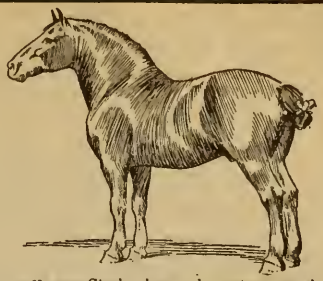
load (lōd), *n.* [< A.S. *lād*, journey], **1**, a burden; **2**, the mass or weight usually carried at one time; as, a *load* of coal; cargo; **3**, a customary unit or measure of weight of certain substances; **4**, that which is held up or borne; as, the *load* on an arch; **5**, a mental burden; as, a *load* of care; **6**, the powder and bullet, etc., with which a gun is loaded: *pl. Colloq.*, plenty; lots; as, *loads* of fun: *Mech.*, **1**, the work that has to be done by an engine, in addition to its own friction; **2**, the downward pressure caused by an overlying mass: **load displacement**, *Naut.*, the displacement of a fully loaded ship: **load line**, a mark on the side of a vessel indicating the water line when the vessel is properly loaded:—*v.t.* **1**, to put on or in (an animal, vehicle, ship, etc.) as much as can be carried; **2**, to put (the cargo) on or in a vehicle, ship, etc.; **3**, to burden; weigh down; embarrass; **4**, to give to in great abundance; as, to *load* one with attentions; **5**, to put powder and bullet, etc., into, as a gun; **6**, to lend added weight to, by something added or inserted, often in order to defraud; as, to *load* dice; also, to adulterate, as silk



DRIVING HORSE.—Tall; slender, sinewy legs, long from withers to knee and from hip to hock; narrow but deep chest; graceful neck; large windpipe.

*Typical Judging Values**

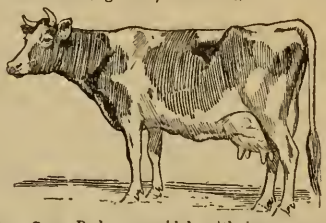
4	Form	6
10	Quality	8
10	Action	4
1	Withers	0
3	Croup	4
1	Buttocks	2
2	Gaskins	3
4	Hocks	6



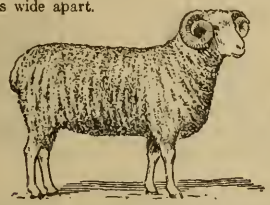
DRAFT HORSE.—Stocky; heavy; low-set; strong shoulders and hips; short, muscular legs; short neck, less erect than in driving horse; wide chest.

BEEF STEER.—Body brick-shaped; bones well covered; flesh firm, smooth, and deep; neck and legs short, and legs wide apart.

10	Weight	0
10	Form	5
12	Flesh	0
2	Neck	0
1	Ears	2
4	Shoulders	3
2	Forelegs	1
4	Chest	6
6	Ribs	3
8	Back	3
0	Udder, etc.	35



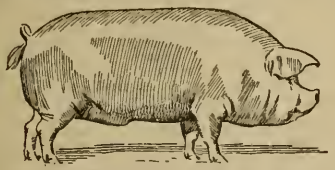
MILK COW.—Body pyramidal, with base at rear; hip bones prominent; tendency to gauntness; udder large; teats large and wide apart; veins on udder large.



MUTTON SHEEP.—Plump; flesh firm; low-built; wide back; well-spaced legs; long, coarse fleece.

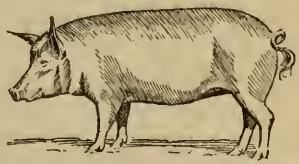
6	Weight	6
10	Form	6
10	Quality	8
10	Condition	0
5	Shoulders	2
4	Chest	5
4	Ribs	3
6	Back	3
6	Loins	3
4	Rump	4
4	Thighs	3
5	Twist	3
12	Wool	40

WOOL SHEEP.—Thinner; wrinkled skin to provide large wool-growing surface; finer fleece.



LARD HOG.—Chunky; fat; short, wide-spaced legs.

10	Form	10
10	Quality	10
10	Flesh	6
8	Shoulders	6
4	Chest	5
8	Sides	8
9	Back	6
9	Loins	6
3	Belly	3
9	Hams	6



BACON HOG.—Rangy; firm, lean flesh; long legs.

*On a score card the point values of all the characters listed usually total 100. Here are listed only the characters that emphasize the differences between the types contrasted.

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF LIVESTOCK

or wine: **loaded**, *p.adj.*, weighted, sometimes in a fraudulent way; as, *loaded* dice: *Slang*, drunk:—*v.i.* **1**, to put powder and bullet into a gun; **2**, to give or take on a load.—*n.* **load'er.**

Syn., *n.* pack, weight, burden. (See encumbrance.)

load-ing coil *Rad.*, a coil connected in circuit to increase its inductance and therefore its period of oscillation.

load-star (lōd'stär"), *n.* [see **lodestar**], a guiding star; the polestar. See **lode'star"**, *Pfd. S.*

load-stone (lōd'stōn"), *n.* [*load*+*stone*], magnetic iron ore, a variety of magnetite which possesses natural magnetic properties: also called *natural magnet*. Also, **lode'stone".**

[1]loaf (lōf), *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], [<A.S. *hlāf*, loaf <O.Teut. source], **1**, a shaped mass of bread or cake; **2**, a shaped lump, as of sugar.

[2]loaf (lōf), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to pass (time) in idleness:—*v.i.* to waste time.—*n.* **loaf'er.**

loam (lōm), *n.* [<A.S. *lām*, loam], **1**, earth composed of clay and sand, with enough sand to counteract the cohesiveness of clay; **2**, popularly, a rich, fertile soil composed of decayed vegetable or other organic matter, clay, and sand: *Founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, and other materials, used for making molds:—*v.t.* to cover with loam.—*adj.* **loam'y.**

loan (lōn), *n* [<A.S. *lān*, a loan], **1**, a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; **2**, something granted for temporary use; **3**, the act of lending:—*v.t.* and *v.i. Com.* or *Colloq.*, to lend.

loath (lōth), *adj.* [<A.S. *lāth*, hostile; hateful], unwilling; reluctant: *Obs.*, offensive; hateful. Also, **loth.**—*n.* **loath'ness.**

Syn. reluctant, averse, indisposed, disinclined, unwilling, opposed.

loathe (lōth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* loathed (lōthd), *p.pr.* loathing], [<A.S. *lāthian*, to be hateful], to regard with extreme dislike or disgust; detest.

loath-ing (lōth'ĭng), *n.* intense disgust; nausea; aversion; abhorrence.

loath-some (lōth'sŭm), *adj.* causing intense disgust or a feeling of sickness; as, a *loathsome* disease; detestable.—*adv.* **loath'some-ly.**—*n.* **loath'some-ness.**

Syn. abominable, offensive, abhorrent, detestable, revolting. (See hateful.)

loaves (lōvz), *n.* plural of *loaf;* as, five *loaves* of bread.

lob (lŏb), *n.* [< obs. *lob,* fowl's wattle], **1,** a soft lump; **2,** a worm, when used as bait in fishing: *Colloq.,* a dull person; a lout: *Cricket,* a slow underhand ball in bowling; *Lawn Tennis,* a slow stroke by which the ball is sent high into the air to pass over an opponent at the net:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lobbed (lŏbd), *p.pr.* lobbing], to send slowly, or high in the air, as a tennis ball.

lo-bate (lō'bāt), *adj.* [see **lobe**], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.,* having, or being divided into, more or less rounded parts, as the margin of certain leaves, or the parts of the liver or lungs. Also, **lo'bat-ed.**—*n.* **lo-ba'tion.**

lob-by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-ĭz)], [< L.L. *lobia,* lodge], **1,** a hall, waiting room, or passage opening into an apartment or series of rooms; specifically, **2,** that part of the assembly hall of a lawmaking body to which the public has access; **3,** in the United States, persons who try to influence the votes of members of a lawmaking body:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -bying], in the United States, to try to influence, by personal agency, the votes of members of a legislative or lawmaking body for a particular measure:—*v.t.* to try to get (a bill) passed, by personal influence exerted on the legislators.—*n.* **lob'by-ist.**

lobe (lōb), *n.* [< Gk. *lobos,* lobe, pod], any rounded projection or part; as, the *lobe* of the ear; a *lobe* of the brain: *Bot.,* one of the divisions of a leaf separated by indentions extending less than halfway to the midrib, as in certain oaks.—*adj.* **lobed** (lōbd).

lo-be-li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ; lō-bēl'yȧ), *n.* [< M. de *Lobel* (1538–1616), Fr. botanist], *Bot.,* any of a genus (*Lobelia*), typical of a family (*Lobeliaceæ*) of plants, some of which are medicinal, with beautiful red, blue, or white flowers, including the wild cardinal flower of North America, and several cultivated forms.

lob-lol-ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], [source uncertain], a pine (*Pinus tæda*) of the southern United States, having coarse bark and long leaves in groups of three or, sometimes, two: also called *loblolly pine: Obs.,* a bumpkin: *Naut.,* a stiff gruel.

lob-scouse (lŏb'skous"), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.,* a dish composed of meat, vegetables, and ship's biscuit. Also, **lob'scourse".**

lob-ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *lopustre,* corr. of Lat. *locusta,* locust; lobster], **1,** any of various large, edible crustaceans, especially any of a genus (*Homarus*) having five pairs of legs, the first developed into powerful claws, or pincers; **2,** its flesh, used as food: *Slang,* a cheap, mean, or clumsy fellow.

lob-ule (lŏb'ūl), *n.* [< L.L. *lobulus,* dim. of *lobus,* lobe], a small lobe or a subdivision of a larger lobe.—*adj.* **lob'u-lar.**

lo-cal (lō'kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *locus,* place], **1,** pertaining to place: **2,** relating to, or characteristic of, a particular or prescribed place; hence, **3,** narrow; restricted; as, a *local* custom:—*n. U. S. Colloq.,* **1,** a newspaper item of interest only in the place where the paper is issued: **2,** a train stopping at all small stations; **3,** a branch of a labor union consisting of members residing in or near a given town or city, responsible as a unit of the national union in all matters of national scope, but having rights of self-government in labor matters affecting only the town or city.—*adv.* **lo'cal-ly.**

lo-cal ac-tion *Elec.,* chemical action taking place in the interior of a voltaic cell, without contributing to the main current.

lo-cale (lō"kăl'), *n.* [Fr.], **1,** a place or locality; specifically, **2,** a place with reference to some characteristic condition. Also, properly, **lo"cal'.**

lo-cal-ism (lō'kăl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **local**], **1,** a word, expression, or custom used in, or peculiar to, a particular region or place; **2,** the state or condition of being limited to a particular district; hence, **3,** attachment to a particular district.

lo-cal-i-ty (lō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], **1,** a restriction or limitation to a definite place; **2,** a general region or position; a vicinity.

Syn. neighborhood, district, vicinage, place, position.

lo-cal-ize (lō'kăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to attach or limit to a particular place; as, quarantine attempts to *localize* contagious diseases.—*n.* **lo"cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'-; -ĭ-zā'-).

lo-cal op-tion the right or duty delegated by political units to their subdivisions to determine by vote, whether some designated thing, as, formerly, the sale of alcoholic drinks, shall be allowed within that district.

lo-cate (lō kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* located, *p.pr.* locating], [< Lat. *locare* (*-atus*), to place], **1,** to place in a particular spot; establish; settle; **2,** to mark out and determine the position of, as a railroad, a mining claim, or the like; **3,** to find the position of; **4,** to settle definitely the seat of; as, to *locate* a tumor:—*v.i. U. S. Colloq.,* to settle; take up one's residence.

lo-ca-tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of determining, settling, or finding; **2,** position or place in space; situation; place of residence; **3,** that which is marked by boundaries, as a mining claim; **4,** a site, outside a studio, on which a photoplay is being filmed.

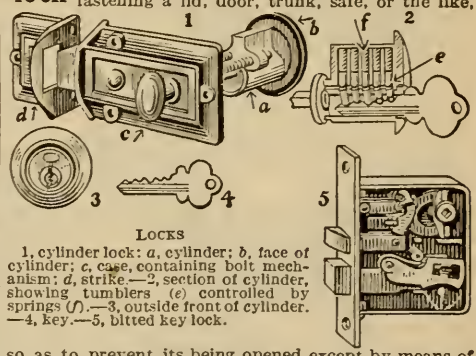
loc-a-tive (lŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *adj. Gram.,* designating a case which indicates place where; *Anat.* and *Zoöl.,* serving to place or locate in a series; as, *locative* names:—*n. Gram.,* the case that denotes place where, as of Latin *Romae,* at Rome; also, a word in that case.

loc. cit. *abbr.* [Lat. *loco citato*], in the place (already) cited (also, l. c.).

loch (lŏkh), *n.* [Gael. = lake], *Sc.,* a lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea: in Ireland, usually *lough.*

[1]lock (lŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *loc,* a tress], **1,** a tuft, or small bunch, of anything, as of hair, wool, hay, or silk; **2,** a ringlet of hair; a tress: *pl.* a head of hair.

[2]lock (lŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *loc,* a latch], **1,** a device for fastening a lid, door, trunk, safe, or the like,



LOCKS

1, cylinder lock: *a,* cylinder; *b,* face of cylinder; *c,* case, containing bolt mechanism; *d,* strike.—2, section of cylinder, showing tumblers (*e*) controlled by springs (*f*).—3, outside front of cylinder.—4, key.—5, bitted key lock.

so as to prevent its being opened except by means of a special key or by manipulation of parts according to a secret formula; **2,** any device that fastens; as, a window *lock;* **3,** an inclosure between two gates in a canal or stream, used in raising and lowering boats from one water level to another; **4,** a mechanism for firing a gun; **5,** any of several holds in wrestling:—*v.t.* **1,** to fasten or secure with a lock; **2,** to make secure; shut in or out; confine, as things that might escape or be taken away: often with *up, in,* or *out;* **3,** to make fast by intertwining; **4,** to make solid or rigid by the linking or engaging of parts, as the gears of a motor car:—*v.i.* **1,** to become fast by a lock; **2,** to entwine; **3,** to become firmly engaged, as gears.

lock-age (lŏk'ăj), *n.* **1,** the amount of toll charged to go through a lock in a canal; **2,** the amount of rise and fall effected by a lock or a series of locks; **3,** the act of passing through a lock.

lock-er (lŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a drawer, cupboard, compartment, or chest secured by a lock; especially, a cupboard for individual use; **2,** one who fastens with a lock: *Naut.,* a compartment or chest, as for clothes.

lock-et (lŏk'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *locquet,* dim. of *loc,* a lock of a door], an ornament, usually of gold, silver, or platinum, made to inclose a portrait or other small token and to be worn on a necklace or chain.

lock-jaw (lŏk'jô"), *n.* [*[2]lock* + *jaw*], *Med.,* an acute infectious disease, generally fatal, in which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed or locked; a form of tetanus; trismus.

lock-out (lŏk'out"), *n.* [*[2]lock* + *out*], *Econ.,* the refusal by an employer to allow employees to continue to work for him, unless they accept his terms as to wages or working conditions.

lock-smith (lŏk'smĭth"), *n.* [*[2]lock* + *smith*], a maker or mender of locks.

lock step the step of men walking or marching in very close file, each man keeping step exactly with the man preceding him.

lock stitch a sewing-machine stitch, made by the interlocking of two threads.

lock-up (lŏk'ŭp"), *n.* [*[2]lock* + *up*], **1,** the act of fastening; **2,** a temporary prison; a jail.

lo-co (lō'kō), *n.* [Sp. = crazy], 1, any of various poisonous American plants of the pea family (especially genera *Astragalus* and *Aragallus*) which cause, in horses, cattle, and sheep which eat them, a peculiar disease, characterized by a slow gait, glassy eyes, delirium, and emaciation: also called *loco weed;* 2, the disease so caused: also called *loco disease:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coed (-kōd), *p.pr.* -coing], to poison with loco: *Colloq.*, to make crazy.

lo-co-fo-co (lō'kō-fō'kō), *n.* [*pl.* -cos (-kōz)], [early trade name of match, ignorantly copied from name *locomotive*, as if *loco-* meant self: hence, *locofoco* = self-lighting (*foco-* < Lat. *focus*, hearth)], *Obs.*, a friction match: **Locofoco,** *U. S. Hist.*, a member of the radical, or Equal Rights, wing of the Democratic party of 1835; later, any Democrat.

lo-co-mo-bile (lō'kō-mō'bil), *adj.* [< Lat. *locus*, place + *mobilis*, movable], having power to move about: applied especially to certain large types of machinery, such as steam shovels.

lo-co-mo-tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *locus*, place + *mōtiō* (*mōtus*), to move], the act of moving, or ability to move, from place to place.

lo-co-mo-tive (lō'kō-mō'tiv), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or used in, motion from place to place; 2, moving or able to move from one place to another; 3, pertaining to a machine that moves about under its own power:—*n.* a steam engine or electric motor for drawing railway cars.

lo-co-mo-tor (lō'kō-mō'tŏr), *adj.* pertaining to motion from place to place: **locomotor ataxia,** *Med.*, a disease of the nervous system in which muscular coördination fails, especially in the legs: also called *tabes dorsalis.*

loc-u-lar (lŏk'ū-lăr), *adj.* [see **loculus**], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, formed of, or having, loculi, or small chambers, as the seed cavities in an ovary, or the chambers in sea anemones.—*adj.* **loc'u-late** (-lāt).

loc-u-lus (lŏk'ū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat., dim. of *locus*, place], a small cavity or chamber.

***lo-cum te-nens** (lō'kŭm tē'nĕnz), [Lat. = holding place], a substitute; one who, for a time, takes the place of another.

lo-cus (lō'kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* loci (-sī)], [Lat. = place], a place; locality; *Plane Geom.*, a line or curve traced by a moving point, or a surface developed by a moving line, under stated conditions.

lo-cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* [< Lat. *locusta*, locust], *Zoöl.*, 1, any of a family (*Acrididæ*) of grasshoppers: used especially of certain species, destructive to vegetation, which migrate in great swarms; 2, the cicada: *Bot.*, 1, any of several large deciduous trees (genus *Robinia*), with compound leaves, especially the common locust, or false acacia (*R. pseudoacacia*), having rough bark, yellow-white flowers, and weak thorns; 2, any of various other trees, as the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) or the mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*).

lo-cu-tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *loqui* (*locutus*), to speak], a particular style of speech; a peculiar phrase; idiom: *Rare*, speech.

loc-u-to-ry (lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a room for conversation; parlor; especially, in a monastery, a reception room for visitors.

lode (lōd), *n.* [< A.S. *lād*, a course], *Mining*, 1, any deposit of metallic ore containing gold, silver, or the like, found in a vein or fissure in quartz or other rocks; 2, the fissure that is filled with the ore-bearing rock: *Obs.*, 1, a path; byway; 2, a waterway, as a canal.

lode-star (lōd'stär'), *n.* [*lode* (< *load*) + *star*], 1, a guiding star; especially, the polestar, or North Star; 2, hence, anything that strongly influences or attracts. Also, **load'star'.**

lode-stone (lōd'stōn'), *n.* [see **loadstone**], magnetic iron oxide. See **load'stone'**; *Pfd. S.*

lodge (lŏj), *n.* [< O.F. *loge* < L.L. *lobia*, gallery < O.H.G. *louba*, arbor], 1, a small house; cottage; hut; 2, the porter's or gamekeeper's cottage on a large estate; 3, the den of a wild animal or group of animals; 4, the hut of an American Indian; 5, a place where members of an association meet, especially members of a secret organization; also, the members collectively:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lodged (lŏjd), *p.pr.* lodging], 1, to furnish with a temporary dwelling; entertain or receive as a temporary dweller; 2, to deposit for safety; 3, to settle in some spot; as, to *lodge* a stone; 4, to place formally before the proper authorities: as, to *lodge* information; 5, to place at the disposal of someone; as, to *lodge* power; 6, to lay flat on the ground; as, the storm *lodged* the standing grain; 7, to force (a deer) to covert:—*v.i.* 1, to live for a time; 2, to live in a rented room or rooms; 3, to be deposited or to come to rest; 4, to fall down, as grain or trees.

lodg-er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* one who lives in a rented room or apartment in a house occupied by others.

lodg-ing (lŏj'ĭng), *n.* sleeping accommodation; also a temporary place of residence: *pl.* rooms, or a room rented as living quarters: **lodging house,** a house, other than a hotel, in which rooms, generally furnished, are let to lodgers.

lodg-ment (lŏj'mĕnt), *n.* 1, the act of giving shelter, settling, or depositing; 2, the state of being housed, settled, or deposited; 3, a place in which to settle; as, the idea found *lodgment* in his brain; 4, a collection of material deposited; 5, the occupation of a military position: *Rare*, a room or rooms hired in the house of another. Also, **lodge'ment.**

lo-ess (lō'ĕs; lŏs), *n.* [< Ger. *löss*, loess], *Geol.*, an unstratified, loamy, yellowish brown earth found in river valleys in the northern hemisphere.

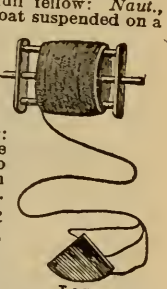
loft (lôft), *n.* [O.N. = sky; air; upper room], 1, an attic; a room directly beneath a roof; 2, a floor or gallery raised above the main floor; as, an organ *loft* in a church; a hay*loft* in a barn; 3, in the United States, an upper floor in a warehouse; 4, a pigeon house: *Golf*, 1, a slope on the face of a club to cause the ball to rise in the air when struck; 2, a stroke made with such a club: also called *lofting shot: Obs.*, elevation; upper air:—*v.t.* to keep, as pigeons, in a loft: *Golf*, to strike (a ball) high into the air:—*v.i. Golf*, to loft the ball.

loft-er (lôf'tẽr), *n. Golf*, an iron club, having the face sloped so as to give a rising motion to the ball when struck: also called *lofting iron.*

loft-y (lôf'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ler, *superl.* -lest], 1, very high; towering; 2, exalted in dignity, rank, etc.; conscious of superiority; proud; 3, elevated in style or sentiment; stately; sublime; as, *lofty* sentiments.—*adv.* **loft'i-ly.**—*n.* **loft'i-ness.**

Syn. haughty, insolent, superior, dignified, exalted, tall, high, soaring.—*Ant.* meek, lowly, low, abject.

log (lŏg), *n.* [< M.E. *logge*, log], 1, a bulky piece of felled timber, usually in its natural or unhewn state; 2, hence, a heavy, inert, dull fellow: *Naut.*, 1, a device consisting of a wooden float suspended on a graduated line and reel, used for measuring the rate of progress of a ship; 2, a book in which the record of a ship's daily progress and other items of interest are entered: also called *log book:* **log chip,** a wooden triangle which serves as the float in a ship's log: also called *log ship:* **log line,** the graduated cord to which the log chip is attached: **log reel,** a reel upon which a log line is wound:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* logged (lŏgd), *p.pr.* logging], 1, to fell and trim (a tree); hew or saw (timber) into logs; 2, to fell and take out the timber of (a tract of woodland): *Naut.*, to enter in a log book:—*v.i.* to cut down and get out trees.



Log reel, log line, and log chip.

Log

log. *abbr.* logarithm; logarithmic: in practical use, written *log* (without period); as, *log* 10 = 1.

lo-gan-ber-ry (lō'găn-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [proper name *Logan* + *berry*], 1, a hybrid plant obtained by crossing the red raspberry with the California blackberry; 2, the fruit of the plant.

log-a-œ-dic (lŏg'ă-ē'dĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *logos*, speech, prose + *aoidē*, song: literally, prose-poetic], *Pros.*, composed of dactyls and trochees, or of anapæsts and iambi, combined.

log-a-rithm (lŏg'ă-rĭthm; -rĭthm), *n.* [< Gk. *logos*, reckoning + *arithmos*, number], the exponent, or index, of the power to which a given number, the *base*, must be raised in order to give a required number; as, since $10^3 = 1{,}000$ the *logarithm* of 1,000 to the base 10 is 3: **common logarithm,** a logarithm to the base 10, commonly used in computation: distinguished from *Napierian*, or *natural, logarithm.*

log-a-rith-mic (lŏg'ă-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a logarithm: **logarithmic curve,** a curve in which one of the rectangular coördinates of any point is the logarithm of the other.

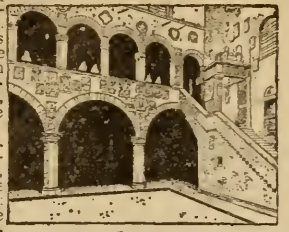
log book a ship's diary, or journal, recording its progress, position, daily occurrences, etc.: also called *log.* Also, *n.* **log'book'.**

loge (lōzh), *n.* [Fr. = theater box], a booth; specifically, in a theater, a small compartment containing seats for a small number of the audience; a box.

log-ger-head (lŏg'ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* [< dial. *logger*, a block of wood for hobbling a horse + *head*], 1, a blockhead; numskull; 2, a kind of large sea turtle; 3, an iron tool with a ball at the end, used when heated to melt pitch; 4, a post at the stern of a whaling boat for making fast a rope; 5, a common European weed of the composite family, naturalized in the United States and Canada: also called *knap-*

weed; bullweed; buttonweed; hillweed: **to be at loggerheads,** to dispute or quarrel.

log-gia (lŏj'ä; lô'jĭ-ä; *It* lôd'jä), *n.* [*pl.* loggias (lŏj'äz; lô'jĭ-äz); logge (lôd'jā)], [It. = open gallery], *Arch.*, a covered gallery or portico, having at least one side open to the air.



Loggia
Showing stairway and corner of court of Bargello Palace, Florence.

log-ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *logikē*, of reason < *logos*, reason], **1**, the science or art of reasoning; **2**, a work or treatise on this science; **3**, correct reasoning or inference; **4**, the systematic classification of thought in any branch of knowledge.

log-i-cal (lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the science of correct reasoning; **2**, according to the rules of correct reasoning; **3**, reasonable; to be expected according to the laws of correct reasoning; **4**, skilled in the art of correct reasoning; as, a *logical* writer.—*adv.* **log'i-cal-ly.**

lo-gi-cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of correct reasoning.

[1]lo-gis-tics (lō-jĭs'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Fr. *logistique* < *loger*, to lodge], *Mil.*, the branch of military science dealing with the moving, quartering, and provisioning of armies.

[2]lo-gis-tics (lō-jĭs'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *logizesthai*, to calculate], *Math.*, the use of the four fundamental operations in arithmetic.

log-o-gram (lŏg'ō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *logos*, word + *gramma*, a letter], **1**, a character, as in shorthand, representing a word; **2**, a sign designating a word, as £ for pound; **3**, a kind of word puzzle.

log-o-graph (lŏg'ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *logos*, word + *graphein*, to write], **1**, a character or combination of characters representing a word; logogram; **2**, a piece of type containing a word, or two or more letters; a logotype.—*adj.* **log'o-graph'ic.**

lo-gog-ra-phy (lō-gŏg'rä-fĭ), *n.* the art or practice of longhand reporting, in which each of several reporters in turn writes a few of the words or sentences: *Print.*, the use of a single type containing more than one letter.—*n.* **lo-gog'ra-pher.**

lo-gom-a-chy (lō-gŏm'ä-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -chies (-kĭz)], [< Gk. *logos*, word + *makhē*, a fight], **1**, a dispute about mere words; **2**, any of various games in which words are formed or built up.

log-or-rhe-a (lŏg"ō-rē'ä), *n.* [< Gk. *logos*, word + *rhein*, to flow], a flow of incoherent words in certain mental disorders. Also, **log"or-rhœ'a.**

Log-os (lŏg'ŏs), *n.* [Gk. = word, reason], *Theol.*, the Divine Word, especially as expressed in bodily form in the person of Christ; the second person in the Trinity: so called because in the person of Christ the Divine nature expressed itself to men: a term adopted through the influence of Greek philosophy; *Gk. Philos.*, the rational principle of the universe.

log-o-type (lŏg'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gk. *logos*, word + *typos*, a type], *Print.*, a single type containing two or more letters or syllables, or one or more words: distinguished from *ligature.*

log-roll-ing (lŏg'rōl'ĭng), *n.* [*log* + *roll*], **1**, in clearing land, the act of rolling logs to any required spot: often done coöperatively and made the occasion of merrymaking: **2**, hence, in politics, a combining to assist in furthering the schemes of others in the expectation of receiving assistance in return.

log-wood (lŏg'wŏŏd"), *n.* [*log* + *wood*], the heartwood of a Central American tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*) containing a dark red coloring principle much used in dyeing, calico printing, etc.; also, the tree itself.

lo-gy (lō'gĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* logier, *superl.* logiest], [prob. < Du. *log*, heavy], *U. S. Dial.*, heavy; lethargic.

Lo-hen-grin (lō'ĕn-grĭn), *n.* [M.H.G.], **1**, in German medieval romance, the hero of various versions of the legend of the knight of the swan; **2**, in Wagner's "Lohengrin," the hero, a knight of the Holy Grail, sent to the aid of Elsa, whom he marries and later parts from when compelled to disclose his name.

loin (loin), *n.* [< O.F. *loigne* < Lat. *lumbus*, the loin], **1**, *Anat.*, the lower part of the body of an animal or man on either side of the spine, between the lowest rib and the hip bone (see *horse*, illus.): usually *pl.*; **2**, a special cut of meat from the lumbar region, as of beef or pork (see *beef*, illus.): *pl. Archaic*, the hips and lower abdominal region, regarded as the seat of strength and of procreation.

loi-ter (loi'tẽr), *v.i.* [< M.Du. *loteren*, to wag about], to spend idly, as time: with *away*;—*v.t.* to spend time idly; delay; saunter.—*n.* **loi'ter-er.**

Lo-ki (lō'kē), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *loka*, to lock], *Norse Myth.*, the Teutonic god of evil, inventor of constant trouble and mischief, cause of the death of Balder, and father of the Midgard serpent, the wolf Fenrir, and the goddess Hel: finally bound by Thor and placed by Skathi beneath a venom-dropping serpent. Also, **Lo'ke.**

loll (lŏl), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], **1**, to lounge about at ease; **2**, to droop; hang out loosely, as the tongue of an animal:—*v.t.* **1**, to permit (the tongue) to hang out; **2**, to permit (head, arms, or the like) to rest lazily.

Lol-lard (lŏl'ärd), *n.* [< M.Du. *lollaerd*, one who mumbles (prayers)], in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, one of a sect of reformers who adhered to the religious and economic opinions of John Wycliffe.

lol-li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a lump of hard candy on a stick; **2**, a kind of taffy. Also, **lol'ly-pop.**

L. O. M. *abbr.* Loyal Order of Moose, a secret beneficiary order.

Lom-bard (lŏm'bärd; lŭm'-), *n.* [Fr. < It. *Lombardo* < L.L. *Longobardus* < Lat. *longus*, long + *Bardi*, name of tribe], a member of a Teutonic tribe that invaded Italy and established, in the sixth century, a kingdom, the present Lombardy; also, a native of that region, or a descendant of the tribe: **lombard,** *Obs.*, a banker: **Lombard Street,** in London, a street where, formerly, Lombard bankers did business; hence, finance; financiers collectively.

Lom-bard-y pop-lar a variety of black poplar (*Populus nigra italica*) remarkable for its slender form and upcurved branches.

lo-ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *lomentum*, bean-meal; skin lotion], *Bot.*, a plant pod with more or less well-developed constrictions between the seeds (for illus. see *fruit*).

lon. *abbr.* longitude (also, **long.**):—**Lon.**, London (also, **Lond.**).

lone (lōn), *adj.* [shortened form of *alone*], lonesome; solitary; retired: *Humorous*, unmarried or widowed; *Rare*, apart from others; not much visited; solitary; hence, lonely: *Cards*, played without help from one's partner; as, a *lone* hand.

lo-neal (lō'nēl"), *v.t.* [*lo(ne)* + (*an*)*neal*], *Metal.*, to heat to a temperature below the critical temperature, as steel, for softening, relieving stains, etc.

lone-li-ness (lōn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [see **lonely**], **1**, the state of being solitary; **2**, seclusion; solitude; **3**, low spirits due to lack of companionship.

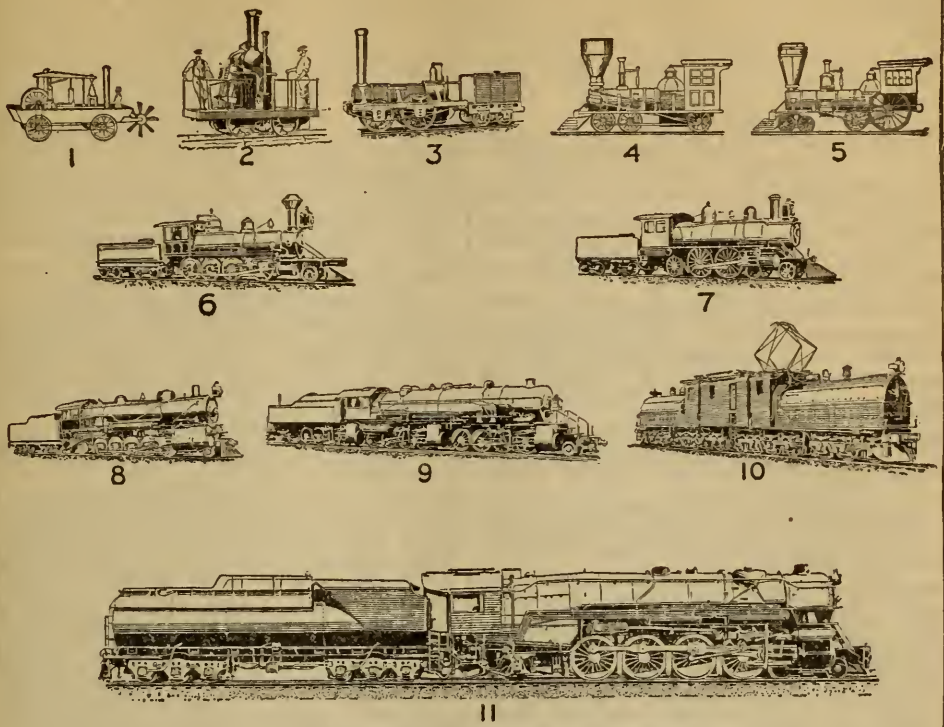
lone-ly (lōn'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **lone**], **1**, deserted; solitary; without a companion; **2**, not often visited; **3**, depressed because alone.

Syn. solitary, alone, lone, lonesome, desolate, deserted. To be *alone* is to be all by oneself. *Solitary* describes the condition of being *alone;* as, *solitary* confinement; a *solitary* stroll. *Solitary* applied to places means secluded, unfrequented; as, *solitary* haunts. He who is *lonely* is *solitary* and *alone* and regrets it. A *lonely* place is remote, hard to reach, or not frequented by human beings. *Lone* is a poetical word for *lonely*, though we still speak ordinarily of a *lone* hand in cards. He is *lonesome* who feels *lonely:* that is *lonesome* which makes us feel *lonely;* as, the *lonesome* cry of the whippoorwill. A place is *lonesome* that is secluded. *Desolate* describes the state of one forlorn because he is left alone.

lone-some (lōn'sŭm), *adj.* [*comp.* lonesomer, *superl.* lonesomest], **1**, secluded; shut off from society; **2**, depressed because alone; drearily solitary.—*adv.* **lone'some-ly.**—*n.* **lone'some-ness.**

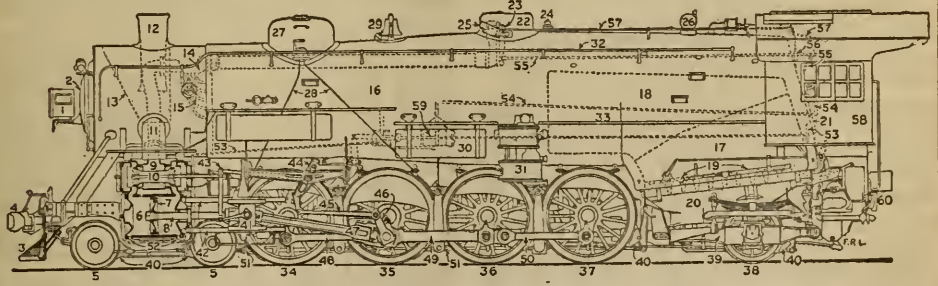
Syn. forlorn, alone, deserted, desolate. (See lonely.)

[1]long (lông), *adj.* [< A.S. *lang* < O.Teut. source], **1**, covering a considerable distance from end to end; not short: distinguished from *broad* and *wide;* **2**, extended in time; not brief: hence, drawn out; tedious; tiresome; **3**, extended (to a specified measure) in space or time; as, a yard *long;* an hour *long;* **4**, continued to a great extent numerically or serially; as, a *long* list; **5**, far-reaching; **6**, designating measure, quantity, weight, etc., in excess of the standard; as, a *long* mile; a *long* half hour; **7**, well supplied: with *on: Colloq.*, tall: *Fin.*, in the position of having bought stocks or commodities on the exchanges, in expectation of a rise in price, at which time the goods may be resold at a profit; as, *long* of the market; *Phon.*, **1**, of any of the English vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, sounded like its name; **2**, of vowels, and sometimes consonants, in other languages, more prolonged in pronunciation than the corresponding short sound; *Pros.*, in classical languages,



TYPES IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE

1, 1803: Oliver Evans's combination steam carriage and paddle-wheel boat; 2, 1831: Davis's "York"; 3, 1832: "Old Ironsides"; 4, 1842: locomotive with six drivers, the front four drivers connected in a flexible truck; 5, 1848, passenger locomotive; 6, 1876: consolidation type locomotive; 7, 1895: Atlantic type passenger locomotive; 8, 1893 Santa Fe type freight locomotive; 9, 1914: triplex freight locomotive, with twelve pairs of driving wheels, weight in working order, 850,000 pounds; 10, 1920: electric locomotive; 11, modern steam passenger locomotive; length 100 feet 6 inches; weight 659,000 pounds; tractive power 68,200 pounds.



PARTS OF PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVE, MOUNTAIN TYPE

1, headlight; 2, smoke-box door; 3, pilot; 4, coupler; 5, truck wheels; 6, cylinders; 7, piston; 8, piston rod; 9, live-steam chamber; 10, steam-chest valve; 11, steam pipe; 12, smokestack; 13, smoke box netting; 14, superheater; 15, superheater tubes; 16, boiler tube space; 17, fire box; 18, combustion chamber; 19, grates; 20, ash pit, 21, fire door; 22, dome; 23, throttle valve; 24, safety valve; 25, whistle; 26, dynamo; 27, sand box; 28, sand pipes; 29, bell; 30, air drum; 31, air pump; 32, handrail; 33, running board; 34, front driving wheel; 35, main driving wheel; 36, intermediate driving wheel; 37, rear driving wheel; 38, rear truck wheel; 39, rear truck frame; 40, brake shoes; 41, crosshead; 42, crosshead guide bars; 43, combining lever in valve mechanism; 44, reversing link; 45, eccentric rod; 46; eccentric crank; 47, main connecting rod; 48, front driving rod; 49, main driving rod; 50, rear driving rod; 51, water brake beam; 52, cylinder cocks; 53, cylinder-cock operating rod; 54, power-reverse rod; 55, throttle lever; 56, water gauge; 57, whistle lever; 58, cab; 59, power-reverse cylinder; 60, tender coupling.

designating a syllable containing a long vowel, or a diphthong, or one followed by two or more consonants; in English, sometimes, designating a syllable which bears the stress: **long ton**, 2240 pounds avoirdupois: the common ton of Great Britain:—*adv.* **1**, to a great length or period; **2**, in great degree; as, *long* before the war; **3**, for a length of time; as, to stay *long*; **4**, throughout the entire extent or duration; as, all his life *long*.

²long (lông), *v.i.* [<A.S. *langian*, to seem long to], to desire something eagerly: with *for* or *after*, or with an infinitive with *to*; as, I *long* to go.

Syn. hanker, crave, yearn, want, desire.

lon-ga-nim-i-ty (lông″gə-nim′i-ti), *n.* [<Lat. *longus*, long + *animus*, spirit], ability to suffer without complaint; forbearance; patience.

long-boat (lông′bōt″), *n.* [*¹long + boat*], *Naut.*, the largest and strongest of the small boats carried by a merchant ship.

long bow a bow drawn by hand, and shooting an arrow, formerly used by English archers: distinguished from *crossbow*. Also, *n.* **long′bow″**.

long cloth a superior kind of fine cotton fabric. Also, *n.* **long′cloth″**.

long-drawn (lông′=drôn″), *adj.* prolonged; drawn out in time; hence, tiresome.

***lon-gé-ron** (lôn″zhā″rôn′; lon′jėr-on), *n.* [Fr.], one of the chief longitudinal members of the fuselage, or body, of an airplane (see *airplane*, illus.).

lon-gev-i-ty (lon-jev′i-ti), *n.* [<Lat. *longus*, long + *aevum*, age], great length of life.

lon-ge-vous (lon-jē′vus), *adj.* *Rare*, long-lived; living to an old age.

long-hand (lông′hand″), *n.* [*¹long + hand*], ordinary script: distinguished from *shorthand*.

long-head-ed (lông′=hed″ed), *adj.* having a long head: *Colloq.*, farseeing; shrewd; clever.—*n.* **long″-head′ed-ness**.

long-ing (lông′ing), *n.* [see *²long*], an earnest desire; strong craving; aspiration; wish.

Syn. appetite, yearning, inclination. (See desire.)

long-ish (lông′ish), *adj.* [see *¹long*], rather, or moderately, long.

lon-gi-tude (lon′ji-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *longitudo* (*-inis*), length], *Geog.*, distance east or west measured by the arc between two meridians, one of which passes through any given point and the other through a point chosen as standard of reference, usually Greenwich, England, or Washington, D. C.; *Astron.*, of a celestial body, the arc of the ecliptic measured eastward from the vernal equinox to the point where the ecliptic is intersected by the great circle through the body and the poles of the ecliptic: also called *celestial longitude*: *Obs.*, length.

lon-gi-tu-di-nal (lon″ji-tū′di-năl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to longitude or to length; **2**, extending lengthwise.—*adv.* **lon″gi-tu′di-nal-ly**.

long-lived (lông′=livd″), *adj.* **1**, lasting a long time; **2**, living to a great age.

Long Par-lia-ment an English parliament which convened in 1640, was expelled by Cromwell in 1653, reassembled in 1659, and was formally dissolved in 1660.

long prim-er a size of type, approximately equal to 10 point, making 7.2 lines to an inch (for illus. see App. I).

long-shore-man (lông′shōr″măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [(*a*)*long* + *¹shore* + *man*], one who works about wharves, as in loading boats.

long-sight-ed (lông′=sit″ed), *adj.* farseeing; hence, sagacious; penetrating.

long-spur (lông′spûr″), *n.* [*¹long + spur*], any of several birds of the finch family (chiefly genus *Calcarius*) with long hind claws, found in the arctic regions and the great central plain of North America.

long-stand-ing (lông′=stăn″ding), *adj.* having lasted for a considerable time.

long-stop (lông′=stŏp″), *n.* in cricket, a fielder who stands behind the wicket keeper.

long-suf-fer-ing (lông′=sūf″ėr-ing), *adj.* very patient under injury or offense: —*n.* long patience under injury or abuse.

long-tongued (lông′=tŭngd″), *adj.* having a long tongue; hence, talkative; gossipy.

long-wind-ed (lông′=wind″ed; -id), *adj.* **1**, capable of speaking or writing at great length; **2**, hence, tedious; long drawn out.—*adv.* **long″-wind′ed-ly**.—*n.* **long″-wind′ed-ness**.

long-wise (lông′wīz″), *adv.* [*¹long + ²wise*], in the direction from end to end; lengthwise. Also, *Colloq.*, **long′ways″** (-wāz″).

loo (lōō), *n.* [abbr. of obs. *lanterloo* <Fr. *lanturelu*, refrain of song], a certain card game; also, the stake played for:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* looed (lōōd, *p.ppr.* looing], to cause (a player) to forfeit in this game.

look (lŏŏk), *v.i.* [<A.S. *lōcian*, to look], **1**, to direct the eye toward anything; see: with *at*, *about*, *to*, etc., **2**, to direct the vision with a certain manner or feeling; as, to *look* sadly; **3**, to direct the mind or attention; as, to *look* into a matter; **4**, to face or front; as, my windows *look* on a garden; **5**, to keep watch; as, to *look* after the sheep; **6**, to expect; anticipate: with *for*; as, to *look* for better business; **7**, to appear; have a certain expression or appearance; as, to *look* sad; to *look* like rain; **8**, to depend or turn: with *to*; as, to *look* to the state for protection; **9**, to show a tendency; point (in a particular direction); as, the facts *look* the other way:—*v.t.* **1**, to show by an expression of face; as, he *looked* his contempt; **2**, to turn the eyes upon; regard; as, he *looked* the boy up and down; **3**, to influence by looking; as, to *look* down criticism; **4**, to examine; inspect: now only with *over*:—*n.* **1**, the act of looking; a glance; a view; **2**, appearance; aspect; **3**, expression of face:—*interj.* see!

Syn., *v.* behold, see, appear, discern, perceive, gaze, regard, inspect, scan, view, stare. (See seem.)

look-er-on (lŏŏk″ėr-ŏn′), *n.* [*pl.* lookers-on (-ėrz″)], a bystander; a passive observer.

Syn. spectator, beholder, inspector, eyewitness.

look-ing glass (lŏŏk′ing=glăs″), *n.* a mirror made of glass coated on the back with a reflecting substance, as silver amalgam or platinum.

look-out (lŏŏk′out″), *n.* [*look + out*], **1**, the act of watching, as for someone to come or something to happen; **2**, a place for watching; **3**, a person engaged in watching; **4**, a prospect; what may be expected: *Colloq.*, concern; interest.

¹loom (lōōm), *n.* [earlier meaning tool <A.S. *gelōma*, tool], **1**, a frame or machine for weaving cloth; **2**, the shaft of an oar between blade and handle; also, the handle: *Sc.*, an implement; a vessel.

²loom (lōōm), *v.i.* [perh. akin to East Frisian *lōmen*, to move slowly], to seem to rise gradually and appear huge:—*n.* an indistinct outline of an object.

¹loon (lōōn), *n.* [perh. <O.N. *lōmr*, a water bird], any of several northern diving birds (genus *Gavia*).

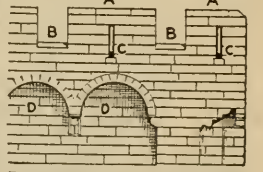
²loon (lōōn), *n.* [<earlier *lowne*: source uncertain], a dull or stupid person; a rascal: *Sc.*, a lad.

¹loop (lōōp), *n.* [<Gael. *lub*, a bend], **1**, a doubling or folding, as of string, thread, or rope, such as forms a ring or eye through which another cord, or the like, may be run; **2**, any ring-shaped or circular figure, road, or the like, as a stitch in needlework, a branch line of a railroad, a curve in a river, lake, or the like: *Rad.*, a form of antenna consisting of one or more turns of wire wound upon an insulating framework: **loop line**, a railway line running out of, and rejoining, the main line: **loop stitch**, a stitch composed of a series of loops fastened at the end, as by a short stitch:—*v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops: often with *up*:—*v.i.* to make a loop.

²loop (lōōp), *n.* [<M.E. *loupe*, loophole <O.F. *loup*, narrow window, perh. <M.Du. *lupen*, to peer], *Archaic*, a narrow opening, as a window; a loophole.

loop-er (lōōp′ėr), *n.* [see *¹loop*], **1**, any of various insect larvæ that move by forming the body into loops; a measuring worm; **2**, in some machines, as the sewing machine, a contrivance for making loops.

loop-hole (lōōp′hōl″), *n.* [*²loop + hole*], **1**, a narrow opening for observation or for shooting through, as in a fort or castle; **2**, the means of barely escaping something or of evading a rule.



BATTLEMENT WITH LOOPHOLES

A, A, merlons; B, B, crenels, or embrasures; C, C, loopholes; D, D, arches overhanging machicolation.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* [*comp.* looser, *superl.* loosest], [<O.N. *lauss*, loose], **1**, not held fast; as, a *loose* tooth; unbound; as, *loose* hair; *loose* papers; only lightly or locally secured; as, *loose* ribbons; **2**, not tightly fitted or drawn; as, a *loose* garment; **3**, wanting in accuracy or system; not exact; as, *loose* logic; **4**, vague; unconnected; as, *loose* ideas; **5**, not close or compact in substance or texture, as sand or fabrics; **6**, lax in principles; unstable morally; **7**, free; unrestrained: of things usually confined; as, a *loose* criminal:—*adv.* in such a manner as not to bind:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* loosed (lōōst), *p.pr.* loosing], **1**, to set free; unbind; undo; **2**, to disengage; absolve; remit; **3**, to relax; render less strict; **4**, to free from tightness; **5**, to release, as an arrow; cast off or let go, as a boat or sail:—*n.* *Archery*, the letting fly of the arrow: *Obs.*, result; conclusion —*adv.* **loose′ly**.—*n.* **loose′ness**.

Syn., adj. slack, free, indefinite, lewd, dissolute.—*Ant., adj.* tight, confined, clear, definite, good, pure.

loose cou-pler (lōōs'ᵊkup'lĕr), *n. Rad.*, a form of receiver of radio signals, consisting of two coils of wire, one of which usually slides within the other, one coil being connected with the antenna and the other with a detecting device.

loos-en (lōōs'n), *v.t.* **1**, to free from tightness or restraint; **2**, to allow to be less rigid, as discipline; **3**, to relax (the bowels):—*v.i.* to become less tight, compact, or firm.

loose-strife (lōōs'strīf"), *n.* [wrong rendering of Gk. proper name *Lusimakhos*, as if from *luein*, to loose + *makhē*, battle], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Lythrum*) of herbs or shrubs with slender, commonly smooth-edged, leaves and four-sided branches, usually bearing magenta or pink flowers; **2**, any of a genus (*Lysimachia*) of plants of the primrose family: **false loosestrife**, any of a genus (*Ludvigia*) of plants belonging to the evening primrose family.

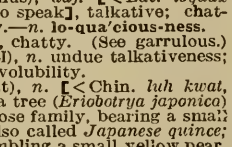
loot (lōōt), *v.t.* [< Hind. *lūt*, plunder], **1**, to rob or plunder, as a captured city; **2**, to carry off as loot:—*v.i.* to commit robbery:—*n.* booty thus taken.

Syn., n. plunder, booty, spoil, pillage, gain, rapine.

¹lop (lŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lopped (lŏpt), *p.pr.* lopping], [source uncertain], **1**, to cut off, as branches from a tree; **2**, to cut branches and twigs from; trim:—*n.* that part of a tree which is cut off; the trimmings. *Colloq.*, to lounge; dawdle:—*v.t.* to let hang limply:—*adj.* drooping; loosely hanging; pendent.

lope (lōp), *n.* [< O.N. *hlaupa*, to leap], an easy, swinging gait, faster than a walk, as of a horse:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* loped (lōpt), *p.pr.* loping], to run with a lope.

lop-eared (lŏp'ērd"), *adj.* [< ²*lop*], having hanging ears; as, a *lop-eared* rabbit.



LOP-EARED RABBIT

lop-sid-ed (lŏp'sīd"ĕd, -ĭd), *adj.* [²*lop* + *side*], leaning more to one side than to the other; not well balanced; unsymmetrical; disproportionate.

loq. *abbr.* [Lat. *loquitur*], he (or she) speaks: used chiefly as a stage direction.

lo-qua-cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *loquax* < *loqui*, to speak], talkative; chatterling.—*adv.* **lo-qua'cious-ly.**—*n.* **lo-qua'cious-ness.**

Syn. voluble, fluent, glib, chatty. (See garrulous.)

lo-quac-i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* undue talkativeness; garrulity; volubility.

lo-quat (lō'kwŏt; lō'kwät), *n.* [< Chin. *luh kwat*, rush orange], **1**, a tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*) of China and Japan of the rose family, bearing a small fruit used for preserving; also called *Japanese quince*; **2**, the fruit of this tree, resembling a small yellow pear.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [< A.S. *hlāford*, bread keeper < *hlāf*, loaf + *weard*, guardian], **1**, one supreme in authority; master; sovereign; ruler; governor: now chiefly rhetorical; **2**, the owner of a house or lands; a proprietor; **3**, in Great Britain, a nobleman, whether a peer of the realm or one who by courtesy is entitled to the title *Lord* as part of his ordinary appellation; **4**, humorously, husband: **lords of creation**, men as opposed to women: **Lord**, **1**, in England, a title of honor given to temporal peers and to archbishops and bishops; **2**, a courtesy title given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest son of an earl; **3**, a title of office; as, *Lord* Mayor; **4**, Jehovah; also, Jesus Christ: usually with *the* or *our*: **Lord's Prayer**, the prayer which Jesus taught his disciples (Matt. 6:9–13): **Lord's Supper**, *Eccl.*, the sacrament held in memory of the last supper partaken of by Jesus before his crucifixion: term generally used in nonritualistic churches: also called *Communion* and, in ritualistic churches, *Eucharist*:—*v.i.* to rule with absolute power: with *over*: **lord it**, to rule or act as if possessed of absolute power:—*v.t.* **1**, to ennoble; confer title on; **2**, to address or speak of as Lord.

lord-ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* a little or insignificant person of high rank.

lord-ly (lôrd'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], **1**, suited to, or like, one of high rank; noble; **2**, proud:—*adv.* nobly; proudly.—*n.* **lord'li-ness.**

Syn., adj. imperious, domineering, haughty, arrogant, dictatorial, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannical, insolent.

lor-do-sis (lôr-dō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *lordos*, bent backward], *Physiol.*, abnormal forward curvature of the spine at the waist; hollow back.

lord-ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* [see **lord**], **1**, the territory under the jurisdiction of a lord; **2**, authority; control; power; as, to have *lordship* over a land; **3**, in England, the rank of a lord; hence, the title or term of address for noblemen, except dukes and archbishops, and for judges: preceded by *his* or *your*.

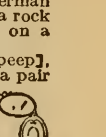
¹lore (lôr), *n.* [< A.S. *lār*, learning], learning; erudition; often, the traditional facts, anecdotes, etc., relating to some particular subject; as, folk*lore*; plant *lore*: *Archaic*, **1**, the act of teaching; **2**, that which is taught; instruction given.

Syn. knowledge, scholarship. (See learning.)

²lore (lôr), *n.* [< Lat. *lorum*, strap], the space between the eye and bill of a bird, or between the eye and nostril of a snake.

Lo-re-lei (lō'rĕ-lī"; lōr'ĕ-), *n.* [Ger.], in German folklore, a siren who, singing from a rock in the Rhine, caused sailors to run their ships on a hidden reef while they listened to her.

lor-gnette (lôr"nyĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < *lorgner*, to peep], **1**, a long-handled opera glass; **2**, a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a handle. Also, ***lor"gnon'*** (lôr"nyôn').



LORGNETTE

lo-ri-ca (lō-rī'kə), *n.* [*pl.* -cæ (-sē)], [Lat. = cuirass], in ancient armor, a breastplate, or cuirass, of leather or metal: *Zoöl.*, a protective outer covering, as the shell of a lobster, and, especially, the hardened coats of certain minute water animals.—*adj.* **lor'i-cate** (lôr'ĭ-kāt).

lor-i-keet (lôr'ĭ-kēt; lōr'ĭ-kēt'), *n.* [*lory* + (*parra*)*keet*], *Zoöl.*, any of several very small species of lory.

lo-ris (lō'rĭs), *n.* [Fr., perh. < Du. *loer*, clown], either of two small, tree-inhabiting lemurs of India, Ceylon, and the East Indies.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* [< A.S. *loren*, p.p. of *lēosan*, to lose], forsaken; desolate; lone: *Archaic*, lost; destroyed.

lor-ry (lôr'ĭ; lŭr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], **1**, a long, four-wheeled wagon without sides; **2**, a miner's handcart with drop bottom: *Mil.*, a large, low autotruck for carrying heavy supplies.

lo-ry (lō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* lories (-rĭz)], [< Malay *lūrī*, nat. name of bird], any of several small, brilliantly colored parrots (subfamily *Loriinæ*), found in Australia and adjacent Polynesia and characterized by brushlike tongues used for feeding on flowers and soft fruits.

lose (lōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lost (lôst), *p.pr.* losing], [< A.S. *losian*, to be lost], **1**, to cease to have or to be deprived of, as by death, separation, accident, negligence, etc.; **2**, to fail to keep or sustain, as health, temper, interest, or the like; **3**, to mislay or miss; also, to wander from; as, to *lose* the trail; **4**, to waste; let go by; as, to *lose* an opportunity; **5**, to fail to keep in sight or to follow mentally; **6**, to fail to win; also, to fail to catch, see, or hear; **7**, to cause (a person) the loss of (a thing); as, illness *lost* him his job; **8**, used reflexively, to obscure; submerge; as, the stream *lost* itself in the marsh; he *lost* himself in his work; **9**, to ruin; destroy: usually in the passive:—*v.i.* **1**, to experience loss; **2**, to fail of success.—*n.* **los'er.**

Syn. forfeit, squander, ruin, mislay, overlook.

lo-sel (lō'zĕl; lōōz'ĕl), *n.* [prob. < *losen*, p.p. of obs. *leese*, to lose], *Archaic*, a good-for-nothing fellow:—*adj.* worthless; idle.

loss (lôs), *n.* [< A.S. *los*, destruction], **1**, the state or fact of being lost or destroyed; as, the *loss* of a ship; also, that which is lost, or its value; as, heavy *losses*; **2**, failure to keep (a possession, right, quality, or the like); as, *loss* of wealth; **3**, failure to win or obtain; as, the *loss* of a contract; **4**, waste; as, a *loss* of gasoline: *pl.* number of soldiers killed, wounded, or captured in battle: *Com.*, excess of outgo over income in a business transaction; *Mech.*, energy or power wasted, as in friction.

Syn. damage, failure, forfeiture, deprivation, defeat.

lost (lôst), *p.adj.* [see **lose**], **1**, missing; parted with; **2**, not won; as, the race was *lost*; **3**, ruined; destroyed physically or morally; as, hay *lost* by the storm; a *lost* soul; **4**, perplexed; preoccupied; as, *lost* in thought; **5**, wasted; missed; as, *lost* efforts; **6**, no longer visible; **7**, not influenced or affected; insensible: with *to*; as *lost* to honor: **lost tribes**, those members of the tribes of Israel who were carried captives to Assyria and who never returned.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, Abraham's nephew, whose wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back in her flight from Sodom (Gen. 19:26).

lot (lŏt), *n.* [< A.S. *hlot*, a share], **1**, any object, as a pebble, a slip of paper, or the like, used in deciding a question by chance; **2**, the method of so deciding; as, to choose by *lot*; **3**, the choice arrived at; **4**, fortune; fate; as, the *lot* of man; **5**, a portion or parcel; especially, a plot of land; **6**, a number of things collectively; as, this *lot* of dresses: *Colloq.*, **1**, a considerable amount; a great many or a great deal; **2**, kind or sort; as, a sorry *lot*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lotted, *p.pr.* lotting], **1**, to divide or separate into lots; **2**, to assign; apportion.

Syn., n. doom, fate, portion. (See destiny.)

loth (lōth), *adj* [see **loath**], reluctant; unwilling; strongly disinclined. See **loath**, *Pfd. S.*

Lo-tha-ri-o (lō-thā′ri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [It.], a gay libertine; a seducer of women: from a character in Rowe's drama, "The Fair Penitent."

lo-tion (lō′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *lotio* (*-onis*), a wash], *Med.*, a liquid preparation, often a cosmetic, for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part.

Lo-toph-a-gi (lō-tŏf′ă-jī), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *lōtos*, lotus + *phagein*, to eat], the lotus-eaters: in Homer's "Odyssey," an indolent, dreamy people visited by Odysseus, probably in northern Africa.

lot-ter-y (lŏt′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [< It. *lotteria*, lottery], a scheme whereby prizes are distributed by lot, usually among those who have purchased numbered tickets.

lot-to (lŏt′ō), *n.* [It. < Teut.], a parlor game, played with cards marked in squares, and disks.

lo-tus (lō′tŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *lōtos*, lotus], **1**, a plant of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; **2**, any of various trees and shrubs mentioned in ancient legends, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and create a state of indolence; **3**, any of a genus (*Lotus*) of plants of the pea family, bearing purple, yellow, or white flowers, including the bird's-foot trefoil. Also, **lo'tos.**

lo-tus–eat-er (lō′tŭs=ēt″ĕr), *n.* **1**, one of the legendary, indolent people called Lotophagi; **2**, one who idles away his time in listless dreaming. Also, **lo'tos–eat″er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **lo'tus–eat″ing.**

loud (loud), *adj.* [< A.S. *hlūd* < O.Teut. source], **1**, high or full sounding; not subdued; noisy; **2**, striking; emphatic; making a great stir; as, *loud* protests: *Colloq.*, vulgarly showy in dress or manner; unpleasantly vivid or strong; as, *loud* colors.—*adv.* **loud'ly.**—*n.* **loud'ness.**—*v.t.* and *v.t. Rare*, **loud'en.**

Syn. clamorous, thunderous, raucous, shrieking, clanging, boisterous.—*Ant.* soft, inaudible, subdued, low.

loud–speak-er (loud′=spēk″ĕr), *n. Elec.* or *Rad.*, a sensitive telephone receiver provided with a horn or other resonant device by which received sounds are increased in loudness: used especially with radio receiving sets.

lough (lŏkh), *n.* [see **loch**], *Ir.*, a lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea: equivalent to Scotch *loch*.

lou-is d'or (lōō″ĭ dōr′), [Fr. = a louis of gold], **1**, formerly, in France, a gold coin worth about $4.79; **2**, the modern twenty-franc piece of gold, or napoleon.

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lounged (lounjd), *p.pr.* lounging], [prob. < Fr. *longis*, idle fellow], **1**, to move or act in a lazy manner; **2**, to loaf; live lazily:—*v.t.* to waste in laziness: followed by *away*:—*n.* **1**, the act of lolling; lazy motion or gait; **2**, a low-backed couch; **3**, a comfortable and informal parlor or waiting room in a hotel, club, or the like.

loung-er (loun′jĕr), *n.* an idler; one who stands or strolls about lazily.

***loup–ga-rou** (lōō′=gȧ″rōō′), *n.* [*pl.* loups-garous (lōō′=gȧ″rōō′)], [Fr. = werewolf], a werewolf; a person turning into a wolf at will.

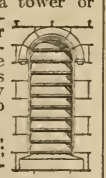
lour (lour), *v.i.* [see [2]**lower**], **1**, to appear dark or threatening; **2**, to look angry:—*n.* a scowl; frown. See **low'er**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **lour'ing.**—*adv.* **lour'ing-ly.**

louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (līs)], [< A.S. *lūs* < O.Teut. source], **1**, any of several small wingless insects living and feeding on the bodies of men and animals; **2**, any of various other insects or crustaceans and arachnids, living on animals and plants.

lous-y (louz′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, infested with lice; **2**, mean; foul: *Vulgar*, overrun; abundantly supplied.—*n.* **lous'i-ness.**

lout (lout), *n.* [source uncertain], an awkward fellow; a clown; a bumpkin.—*adj.* **lout'ish.**

lou-ver (lōō′vĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *lover*, upper gallery], *Arch.*, a small window, as in a tower or stairway, closed with louver boards; *Automobiles*, any one of a series of long slits or openings in the side of the hood, contributing to the ventilation and cooling of the engine: **louver boards**, sloping slats or boards placed one above the other, as in belfry windows, to admit light and air, but keep out the rain.



LOUVER BOARDS

lov-a-ble (lŭv′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **love**], arousing love; worthy of love; winning; amiable.—*adv.* **lov'a-bly.**—*n.* **lov'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **lov″a-bil′i-ty.**

love (lŭv), *n.* [< A.S. *lufu*, love < Aryan source], **1**, a strong feeling of affection; fond and tender attachment; **2**, passionate devotion to one of the opposite sex: the normal basis of marriage; **3**, strong liking; as, *love* of learning; **4**, the state of feeling kindly toward others and of desiring the welfare of all; as, in *love* and charity for all men; **5**, a sweetheart: *Tennis*, in scoring, zero: **Love**, Cupid, the god of love:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* loved (lŭvd), *p.pr.* loving], **1**, to regard with strong affection; feel devotion toward; **2**, to delight in; as, to *love* dancing:—*v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.

Syn., *n.* fondness, tenderness, friendship, liking, affection. (See attachment.)

love ap-ple the tomato: an old term, suggested by the French *pomme d'amour*.

love bird any of various small parrots that show especially marked affection for their mates.

love feast **1**, originally, among the early Christians, a meal eaten together as a symbol of brotherly love; **2**, in modern times, among certain denominations, a similar meal accompanied by a religious service; the agape; **3**, any banquet or meeting marked by exceptional good feeling or joyousness.

love–in–i-dle-ness (lŭv″=ĭn=ī′dl-nĕs), *n.* the heartsease, or wild pansy: a term used by Shakespeare.

love knot a knot, as of ribbon, given or worn as a pledge of love and constancy.

love-less (lŭv′lĕs), *adj.* **1**, lacking in, or having no, affection; **2**, unloved: *Obs.*, unattractive.

love–lies–bleed-ing (lŭv″=līz=blēd′ĭng), *n.* any of several species of amaranth, especially one (*Amaranthus caudatus*) bearing red to purple flowers.

love-lock (lŭv′lŏk″), *n.* [*love* + [1]*lock*], a conspicuous lock of hair, dressed separately; hence, a lock hanging apart from the rest of the hair.

love-lorn (lŭv′lôrn″), *adj.* [*love* + *lorn*], deserted by, or longing for, one's love.

love-ly (lŭv′lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [< A.S. *luflīc*, lovely], having physical or mental traits that arouse affection or admiration; beautiful; amiable: *Colloq.*, **1**, charming; inviting; **2**, delightful:—*adv. Obs.*, in a lovable way.—*n.* **love'li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* comely, fair, exquisite, attractive, enchanting, captivating. (Cf. beautiful.)

lov-er (lŭv′ĕr), *n.* [see **love**], **1**, one who has much affection for another of the opposite sex: generally masculine; **2**, a paramour; **3**, one deeply attached to anything; as, a *lover* of art: *pl.* a couple in love with each other.—*adj.* and *adv.* **lov'er-ly.**

love-sick (lŭv′sĭk″), *adj.* [*love* + *sick*], overcome with, or expressive of, passionate affection; languishing.—*n.* **love'sick″ness.**

lov-ing (lŭv′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **love**], **1**, devoted; affectionate; **2**, expressing great affection or love; as, *loving* acts.—*adv.* **lov'ing-ly.**

lov-ing cup a large and often highly decorated drinking cup or bowl, with handles by which it may be passed around a convivial gathering.

lov-ing–kind-ness (lŭv′ĭng=kīnd′nĕs), *n.* affectionate sympathy; tenderness; mercy; an act of voluntary service.

[1]low (lō), *adj.* [< O.N. *lágr*, low], **1**, not high; having little elevation; as, a *low* bridge; **2**, below the normal or standard elevation or level; as, a *low* piece of ground; *low* tide; **3**, of sounds, deep in pitch; subdued; **4**, near the horizon, as a heavenly body; **5**, relatively small in amount, intensity, value, etc.; as, *low* heat; *low* prices; **6**, humble; of humble rank or position; as, of *low* birth; **7**, lacking bodily or mental vigor; as, *low* in body and spirit; **8**, disparaging; unfavorable; as, a *low* opinion of his speech; **9**, unrefined; base; vulgar: *Ethnol.*, crude in civilization, organization, or the like; *Zoöl.*, not highly developed; *Geog.*, lying near the equator; *Eccl.*, holding doctrines characteristic of the Low Church:—*adv.* **1**, not on high; as, to fly *low*; **2**, at a deep pitch; **3**, softly; quietly; **4**, at a small price; **5**, in humbleness, poverty, or disgrace; **6**, near the horizon or the equator.—*n.* **low'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* deep, soft, inferior, abject, commonplace, vulgar, unrefined.—*Ant.*, *adj.* lofty, superior, noble, high.

[2]low (lō), *v.i.* [< A.S. *hlōwan*, to bellow], to bellow softly or moo like cattle:—*v.t.* to utter, as when lowing:—*n.* the moo or soft call of cattle.

low-born (lō′bôrn″), *adj.* [[1]*low* + *born*], of humble parentage: often used derogatorily.

low-boy (lō′boi″), *n.* [[1]*low* + *boy*, perh. < Fr. *bois*, wood], a chest of drawers usually of table height with two long drawers: distinguished from *highboy*, which is higher and has more drawers.

low-bred (lō′brĕd″), *adj.* [[1]*low* + *breed*], **1**, born of humble or degraded parents; **2**, vulgar; as, a *lowbred* remark.

low-brow (lō′brou″), *n.* [[1]*low* + *brow*], *Slang*, one of low mentality and coarse tastes; one incapable of, or without pretensions to, culture: opposite of *highbrow*:—*adj.* incapable of culture; lacking good taste; as, *lowbrow* art or magazines.

Low Church *Eccl.*, a party in the Anglican Church which advocates a simple ritual and lays little stress on church authority: **Low-Church**, *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, this party, its doctrines, or its members. Cf. *High Church.*

Low-Church-man (lō″-chûrch′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], *Eccl.*, a member of the Anglican Church who opposes elaborate ritual and lays little stress on church authority.

[1]low-er (lō′ĕr), *v.t.* [see [1]low], 1, to let or bring down; let fall; 2, to reduce in price or value; 3, to weaken; reduce in strength, intensity, etc.; 4, to humble: *Mus.*, to change to a less high pitch:—*v.i.* to become less high; sink; fall; decrease.

[2]low-er (lou′ĕr), *v.i.* [<M.E. *louren*, to frown, related to Du. *loeren*, to frown], 1, to appear threatening, as the sky; 2, to look angry; frown; scowl:—*n.* a scowling look. Also, **lour.**—*adj.* **low′er-y.**

low-er case *Print.*, 1, that part of a printer's type case which contains the small letters; 2, letters which are not capitals; small letters.—*abbr.* **l. c.**—*adj.* and *v.t.* **low′er-case″.**

low-er-ing (lou′ĕr-ĭng), *p.adj.* [see [2]lower], overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy; sullen. Also, **lour′ing.**—*adv.* **low′er-ing-ly.**

low-er-most (lō′ĕr-mōst), *adj.* [comp. of [1]*low* + *most*], lowest.

low-ing (lō′ĭng), *n.* [see [2]low], the mooing or soft calling of cattle:—*adj.* mooing.

low-land (lō′lănd), *adj.* [[1]*low* + *land*], pertaining to country lying below the level of the surrounding country:—*n.* a low, flat country: often *pl.*

Low-land-er (lō′lăn-dĕr), *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Lowlands, or less mountainous part of Scotland: opposite of *Highlander.*

Low Lat-in Latin as spoken during the Middle Ages, from about 600 to 1500.

low-ly (lō′lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see [1]low], 1, low in rank or size; humble; modest; 2, low in situation, as land:—*adv.* 1, modestly; meekly; 2, in a simple or rude manner.—*n.* **low′li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* humble, modest, unpretending. *Humble* and *lowly* are interchangeable in the sense of poor, that is, in the condition or of the sort of those who have no money, or very little. To be born in a *humble* or *lowly* cottage, of *humble* or *lowly* parents, has been the lot of many a great man; Christ himself had a *humble* woman for his mother, and chose the *lowly* station of a carpenter. Of late years *lowly*, not at all derogatory in sense, has been applied more to conditions than to people; and *humble* often connotes a false meekness or shamefulness of abjectness; a *humble* dependent may not truly think himself inferior, though he may act as if he did; the *humble* beggar may be unpleasantly cringing.

Low Mass *Eccl.*, a Mass said without music, and by one priest.

low-necked (lō′-nĕkt″), *adj.* cut low about the neck, as a dress.

low-pass fil-ter *Elec.*, a selective network that permits the transmission of currents of all frequencies below a given value, and suppresses all above this value.

low-pres-sure (lō′-prĕsh″ûr), *adj. Mech.*, requiring only a small amount of steam pressure: said of a cylinder of an engine, or of an engine.

low-spir-it-ed (lō′-spĭr′ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* depressed; sad; downhearted.

lox-o-drom-ic (lŏk″sō-drŏm′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *loxos*, oblique + *dromos*, course], *Naut.*, pertaining to sailing along a loxodromic line: **loxodromic line** or **curve**, the line or curve followed by a vessel sailing at an oblique angle to the equator, and crossing all the meridians at the same angle: also called *rhumb*, or *rhumb line*: **loxodromics**, *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science of sailing a vessel in this manner.

loy-al (loi′ăl), *adj.* [Fr. <Lat. *legalis*, legal], 1, faithful, especially to one's ruler or country; 2, true to friend, promise, or duty; 3, of, pertaining to, or displaying, faithfulness: *Obs.*, lawful.—*adv.* **loy′al-ly.**

loy-al-ist (loi′ăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who supports, or is faithful to, the authority of his ruler or country, especially in times of revolt; 2, during the American Revolutionary War, a Tory.

loy-al-ty (loi′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], faithfulness to country, friend, promise, or duty; constancy.

Syn. allegiance, fidelity, faithfulness, trust, constancy.

loz-enge (lŏz′ĕnj; -ĭnj), *n.* [<O.F. *losenge* <O. Prov'l *lausa*, tombstone <Lat. *lapis*, stone], 1, a diamond-shaped figure with four equal sides; 2, anything shaped in this way, as a sweetmeat or a cough drop (for illus. see *quadrilateral*): *Her.*, a diamond-shaped figure on a coat of arms, forming acute angles at top and bottom (see *heraldry*, illus.); also, a form of escutcheon used to display the arms of a widow or spinster.

l. s. *abbr.* left side:—**L. S.**, [Lat. *locus sigilli*], place of the seal:—**L. S. D.**, [Lat. *libræ, solidi, denarii*], pounds, shillings, pence (also, £. s. d.; l. s. d.):—**L. S. S.**, Life Saving Station:—**Lt.**, Lieutenant (also, **Lieut.**):—**l. t.**, long ton:—**ltd.**, limited:—**Lu**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Lu] for the element lutecium.

lub-ber (lŭb′ĕr), *n.* [prob. <*lob*, q.v.], an awkward, clumsy fellow: *Naut.*, a raw sailor.—*adj.* and *adv.* **lub′ber-ly.**—*n.* **lub′ber-li-ness.**

lu-bri-cant (lū′brĭ-kănt), *adj.* [see **lubricate**], making smooth or slippery:—*n.* a substance for making anything smooth or slippery.

lu-bri-cate (lū′brĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *lubricare* (*-atus*), to make smooth <*lubricus*, slippery], 1, to render smooth or slippery; 2, to supply with a substance for making smooth or slippery to reduce friction; as, to *lubricate* machinery with oil:—*v.i.* to act as an oil, in making smooth or slippery.—*n.* **lu″bri-ca′tion.**

lu-bri-ca-tor (lū′brĭ-kā″tĕr), *n.* one who or that which makes slippery or smooth; especially, a device for oiling machinery.

lu-bric-i-ty (lū-brĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.*-ties (-tĭz)], 1, smoothness; slipperiness; hence, instability; 2, lasciviousness.—*adj.* **lu′bri-cous** (lū′brĭ-kŭs).

lu-cent (lū′sĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *lucens* (*-entis*), shining <*lucēre*, to shine], 1, shining; glowing; emitting or reflecting light; 2, translucent; clear; pervious to, or pervaded by, light.—*n.* **lu′cen-cy.**

Syn. luminous, shining, radiant. (See transparent.)

lu-cern (lū-sûrn′), *n.* [<Fr. *luzerne*: source uncertain], a deep-rooted plant of the pea family, having cloverlike leaves and flowers: also called *alfalfa*, which see. Also, **lu-cerne′.**

lu-cid (lū′sĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *lucidus*, clear], 1, clear to the vision; transparent; 2, clear to the mind; readily understood; as, a *lucid* explanation; 3, pertaining to mental soundness or clarity; as, a *lucid* interval; 4, shining; transparent; crystalline; as, a *lucid* stream of water.—*adv.* **lu′cid-ly.**—*n.* **lu′cid-ness.**

Syn. perspicuous, sound, sane, pellucid, clear, limpid, translucent, luminous. (See transparent.)

lu-ci-da (lū′sĭ-dă), *n.* [*pl.* -dæ (-dē)], 1, a star easily seen with the naked eye; 2, the brightest star of a constellation.

lu-cid-i-ty (lū-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being clear and intelligible; as, *lucidity* of thought: *Psychopathol.*, clearness of mind alternating with, or following, confused states in certain mental disorders.

Syn. clarity, intelligibility, plainness, clearness, reasonableness, saneness, transparency.

lu-ci-fer (lū′sĭ-fĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *lux*, light + *ferre*, to bear], a friction match: **Lucifer**, 1, the planet Venus, when it appears in the morning; the day-star; 2, Satan: so called because Isaiah, prophesying the fall of a king of Babylon under the figure of the fallen day-star, was interpreted as referring to the chief of the fallen rebel angels (Isa. 14:12).—*adj.* **lu-cif′er-ous.**

luck (lŭk), *n.* [<L.G. *luk*, *geluk*, good fortune], 1, chance; accident; fortune, either good or bad; success; 2, anything that brings good fortune.

luck-less (lŭk′lĕs), *adj.* unlucky; unfortunate.—*adv.* **luck′less-ly.**—*n.* **luck′less-ness.**

luck-y (lŭk′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, having good fortune; 2, producing good by chance; 3, of good omen.—*adv.* **luck′i-ly.**—*n.* **luck′i-ness.**

Syn. fortunate, successful, prosperous, favored, auspicious, well-omened. *Lucky* and *fortunate* are applied to those things that happen through favorable or advantageous chance, without the effort of the person whose fortunes or affairs are thus furthered; he who is benefited by such occurrences is also termed *fortunate* or *lucky*. *Fortunate* is used especially of an extremely opportune happening which falls in admirably with one's plans and purposes. *Lucky* describes that which strikes like a bolt from the blue, without apparent cause, unexpectedly, unaccountably, at exactly the right time. *Fortunate* is used soberly, gravely, rather of serious affairs; *lucky* is a more ordinary, everyday word. We say that we had a *lucky* turn, made a *lucky* guess, had a *lucky* day; it was *lucky* we weren't all killed. We made very *fortunate* connections in this distant city; what seemed so inauspicious had a *fortunate* outcome. *Successful* describes one who has obtained what he started out to get, or a life or career marked by such attainments or achievements. *Prosperous* is used of a flourishing, thriving condition, attended by continued success, or of a person who is enjoying such a condition. A *successful* person has striven; a *prosperous* person may have striven, or may have been *fortunate*.

lu-cra-tive (lū′krā-tĭv), *adj.* [<Lat. *lucrari* (*-atus*), to gain], profitable; producing wealth; advantageous; gainful; as, he is engaged in a *lucrative* business.—*adv.* **lu′cra-tive-ly.**—*n.* **lu′cra-tive-ness.**

lu-cre (lū'kẽr; lōō'-), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *lucrum*, gain], money or profits: used derisively.

lu-cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], [< Lat. *lucubrare* (*-atus*), to work by lamplight], 1, to do mental work by artificial light; 2, to study or write with severe exertion.

lu-cu-bra-tion (lū"kū-brā'shŭn), *n.* 1, close and earnest study; 2, something, as a literary composition, produced by long, toilsome study.

lu-di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ludicrum*, a stage play < *ludere*, to play], causing mirth; droll.—*adv.* **lu'di-crous-ly.**—*n.* **lu'di-crous-ness.**

Syn. funny, laughable, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll. That is *laughable* which excites laughter or merriment, as a humorous anecdote. *Ludicrous* describes that which excites scornful laughter, or deserves derisive laughter, usually because of some incongruity, exaggeration, or the like. All manifestations of human vanity and pretentiousness are *ludicrous*, though the word is applied also to situations and predicaments in which fate has played the trick, rather than the people concerned. Crabbe quotes Pope in this connection: "'Let an ambassador speak the best sense in the world, and deport himself in the most graceful manner before a prince, yet if the tail of his shirt happen ... to hang out behind, more people will laugh at that than attend to the other.' This is the *ludicrous*." *Ridiculous* is applied to that which deserves contemptuous, scornful laughter; we make fun of the *ridiculous*, which we usually find in the unreasonableness, the absurdities, the disadvantages, of another. Ridicule is usually biting and sarcastic. That is *funny* which makes us laugh in spontaneous enjoyment; as, a *funny* story; the *funny* attempts of a baby to imitate grown people. *Funny* has also acquired the meaning of queer, difficult to understand; as, a *funny* way to end a story; a *funny* place to put it. That is *comical* which provokes a feeling of mirth in us; as, the lifted eyebrow gave him a *comical* expression. That is *comic* which makes us laugh or is supposed to make us laugh; *comic* strips in the daily papers, a *comic* song, and the like, are purposely *funny* and facetious. That is *droll* which makes us smile in amused surprise over some odd quirk or hidden incongruity, brought out, usually, in a rather dry or slyly joking fashion.

luff (lŭf), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *lof*, device for altering ship's course], *Naut.*, 1, the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail (see *sail*, illus.); 2, the broadest part of a ship's bow; 3, the act of sailing closer to the wind:—*v.i. Naut.*, to steer or sail nearer the wind.

[1]lug (lŭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lugged (lŭgd), *p.pr.* lugging], [< Sw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair], 1, to pull, drag, or carry along with effort; 2, hence, to introduce, as a subject of conversation, in a forced manner: followed by *in*:—*v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull with difficulty:—*n.* the act or effort of pulling or dragging along; *pl. Slang*, self-importance; affectedness; airs.

[2]lug (lŭg), *n.* [< Sw. *lugg*, forelock], 1, *Sc.* and *Eng. Dial.*, the ear; 2, hence, any projection like an ear, especially a part used for supporting or grasping; as, the *lugs* of a kettle.

[3]lug (lŭg), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a four-cornered sail on a slanting yard; a lugsail.

lug-gage (lŭg'ăj), *n.* [see [1]lug], a traveler's personal baggage: used chiefly in England.

lug-ger (lŭg'ẽr), *n.* [see [3]lug] *Naut.*, a small vessel with two or three masts and four-sided sails fastened to spars hung obliquely to the masts.

lug-sail (lŭg'sāl"), *n.* [[3]*lug*+*sail*], a four-sided sail held out by a long spar, or yard, which is slung obliquely to the mast (see illus. next column).

lu-gu-bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *lugubris*, mournful], expressing sorrow; mournful; dismal; doleful; as, a *lugubrious* tone of voice.—*adv.* **lu-gu'bri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness.**

lug-worm (lŭg'wûrm"), *n.* [[1]*lug*+*worm*], any of a genus (*Arenicola*) of worms found in sandy beaches and used for bait: also called *lugbait*.

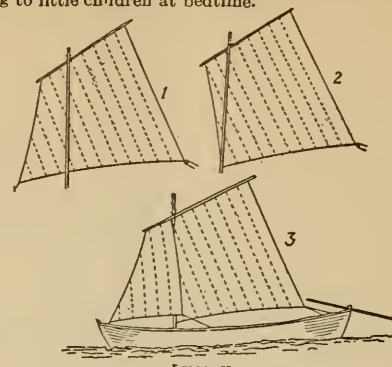
Luke (lūk), *n.* [< Gk. *Loukas*], *Bib.*, 1, an early Christian disciple, probably a Gentile, a physician, a companion of the apostle Paul and the reputed author of the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles; 2, the third book of the New Testament, containing Luke's account of Jesus.

luke-warm (lūk'wôrm"), *adj.* [< obs. *luke*, tepid +*warm*], 1, moderately warm; tepid; as, *lukewarm* tea; 2, not enthusiastic; as, *lukewarm* interest.—*adv.* **luke'warm"ly.**—*n.* **luke'warm"ness.**

lull (lŭl), *v.t.* [imit. of lullaby], to soothe to sleep; quiet:—*v.i.* to become quiet gradually:—*n.* the state of being less noisy or violent; a calm lasting for a short time; as, a *lull* in the storm: *Poet.*, that which soothes to sleep; a lullaby.

Syn., *v.* still, calm, hush, compose, tranquilize, quiet.

lull-a-by (lŭl'ă-bī"), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-bīz")], [imit. as in *lull*+*by* < *bye-bye*], a cradle song; a song sung to little children at bedtime.



LUGSAILS

1, dipping lugsail; 2, standing lugsail; 3, split lugsail.

lum-ba-go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [< Lat. *lumbus*, loin], *Med.*, rheumatic pain in the muscles of the lumbar region, or lower part of the back.

lum-bar (lŭm'bẽr), *adj. Anat.*, pertaining to the region of the loins; as, the *lumbar* vertebræ.

[1]lum-ber (lŭm'bẽr), *n.* [perh. < *lumber* room, orig. the *Lombard* room, where the Lombard banker stored his property; later, a storage room], 1, rubbish; old articles thrown aside; 2, forest timber sawed ready for market:—*v.t.* 1, to fill with rubbish; as, to *lumber* a room; 2, to throw together in disorder; 3, to cut timber from (land):—*v.i.* in North America, to cut down timber and prepare it for market.

[2]lum-ber (lŭm'bẽr), *v.i.* [perh. akin to Sw. *lomra*, to resound], 1, to move clumsily; 2, to roll heavily along; rumble.—*n.* **lum'ber-er.**

lum-ber-man (lŭm'bẽr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[1]*lumber*+*man*], one who is engaged in cutting, or dealing in, forest timber.

lu-men (lū'mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = a light], a unit of luminosity equal to the light emitted per unit of solid angle by a uniform point source of one international candle: used as a standard of measurement: *Anat.*, a passage or canal within a gland.

lu-mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a body giving forth light, especially a heavenly body; 2, an eminent person; a leader.

lu-mi-nes-cence (lū"mĭ-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *lumen*, a light], the emission of light by a body, especially when not directly caused by high temperature.

lu-mi-nif-er-ous (lū"mĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *lumen*, light+*ferre*, to bear], producing or transmitting light; as, *luminiferous* ether.

lu-mi-nos-i-ty (lū"mĭ-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *lumen*, a light], the quality of being bright or shining; also, a luminous object.

lu-mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* 1, giving forth, spreading, or suggesting, light; bright; as, *luminous* stars; 2, full of light; 3, clear; easily understood; intelligent; enlightening; as, a *luminous* remark.—*adv.* **lu'mi-nous-ly.**—*n.* **lu'mi-nous-ness.**

Syn. radiant, glowing, clear, lucid. (See bright.)

lump (lŭmp), *n.* [< M.E. *lompe*, lump < Scand.], 1, a small shapeless mass; as, a *lump* of clay; 2, a swelling; protuberance; 3, a collection of things: *Colloq.*, a stupid, dull-witted person; also, a slow-moving, heavy person:—*v.t.* 1, to unite in one amount or mass; as, to *lump* expenses; 2, to treat collectively: *Colloq.*, to take as one may; put up with; as, if you don't like it, you may *lump* it:—*v.i.* 1, to form into a mass; 2, to fall or move heavily; 3, to bulk.

lump-fish (lŭmp'fĭsh"), *n.* [*lump*+*fish*], a humped fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) having its ventral fins modified into a sucking disk on its under side.

lump-ish (lŭmp'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **lump**], gross; heavy; lethargic; stupid.—*adv.* **lump'ish-ly.**—*n.* **lump'ish-ness.**

lump-y (lŭm'pĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, full of lumps; as, *lumpy* bread; 2, choppy; not smooth; as, a *lumpy* sea; 3, like a lump: lumpish.

Lu-na (lū'nă), *n.* [Lat. = moon], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of the moon and of the months: corresponding to the Greek *Selene*.

lu-na-cy (lū'nə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1**, insanity; unsoundness of mind: formerly supposed to be caused by the moon; **2**, extreme foolishness.
Syn. madness, craziness, frenzy. (See insanity.)

Lu-na moth a large, light green moth (*Tropæa luna*) of North America, with long tails.

LUNA MOTH

lu-nar (lū'nər), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the moon; **2**, resembling the moon: round or crescent-shaped: *Obs.*, silver: **lunar caustic**, *Chem.*, silver nitrate prepared for use as a cauterizing agent: **lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, approximately 29½ days: **lunar year**, a year of twelve lunar months, or about 355 days, formerly used in the Mohammedan calendar.

lu-nate (lū'nāt), *adj.* shaped like the new moon; crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* leaf. Also, **lu'nat-ed.**

lu-na-tic (lū'nə-tĭk), *adj.* **1**, affected with, or characteristic of, insanity; crazy; as, *lunatic* notions; **2**, maintained for the accommodation of insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum:—*n.* one who is insane.

lu-na-tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* the period of time from one new moon to the next; a lunar month.

lunch (lŭnch), *n.* [< *lump* (of bread, meat, etc.), as *hunch*, *bunch* relate to *hump*, *bump*], **1**, a light repast between meals; a light meal; luncheon; **2**, the food for such a meal:—*v.i.* to eat a light meal:—*v.t.* to furnish with a light meal.—*n.* **lunch'er.**

lunch-eon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* [extension of *lunch*, perh. for *lunching*], **1**, a light meal between breakfast and dinner; lunch; **2**, food eaten at other times than regular meal times.

lune (lūn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *luna*, moon], the moon: *Geom.*, a crescent-shaped figure formed on a plane or spherical surface by two arcs of circles.

lu-nette (lū-nĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *lune*], **1**, any of various objects suggesting a crescent, as, in architecture, a semicircular window in a dome, the upper section of a wall at the end of a corridor with an arched or vaulted roof, or a picture painted in such a section; **2**, a corner or projecting section, shaped thus: ⌒ jutting out from the main line of a rampart or defensive embankment; **3**, a watch crystal flat in the center: *Obs.*, a crescent or half-moon: *pl.* spectacles.

lung (lŭng), *n.* [< A.S. *lungen*, lung], in air-breathing vertebrates, one of two organs (see *thorax*, illus.) of breathing, in which the blood gives up water and carbon dioxide and receives oxygen.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [< earlier *allonge* < Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen], **1**, a sudden thrust or pass with a fencing foil or with a sword; **2**, an unexpected lurch; a sudden leap forward:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lunged (lŭnjd), *p.pr.* lunging], **1**, to make a sudden thrust or pass in, or as in, fencing; **2**, to plunge forward.

lung-fish (lŭng'fĭsh'), *n.* [*lung*+*fish*], any of a group (*Dipnoi*) of fishes having a lung or lungs in addition to gills (see *Pisces*, illus.).

lung-wort (lŭng'wûrt'), *n.* [*lung*+*wort*], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Mertensia*) of plants of the borage family; especially, a spring flowering herb (*M. virginica*) bearing many pale blue flowers: also called *Virginia cowslip* and *bluebell*; **2**, any of several European herbs of the same family; **3**, a species of lichen: also called *tree lungwort*.

lu-ni-so-lar (lū"nĭ-sō'lər), *adj.* [< Lat. *luna*, moon +*sol*, sun], caused by the combined attraction of sun and moon; as, the *lunisolar* tide.

lu-ni-tid-al (lū"nĭ-tīd'ăl), *adj.* [*luni-* (< Lat. *luna*, moon)+*tidal*], pertaining to tidal phenomena due to the action of the moon: **lunitidal interval**, the time between the transit of the moon across the meridian and the occurrence of a high or low tide.

lunt (lŭnt; lōōnt), *n.* [< Du. *lont*, a match], *Sc.*, smoke, as from a pipe: *Obs.*, a fuse for firing a gun; torch:—*v.t.* to set fire to:—*v.i.* to smoke.

lu-nu-la (lū'nū-lə), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-nē)], [Lat., dim. of *luna*, moon], anything crescent-shaped, as the white part of the finger nail near the base: *Geom.*, a lune. Also, **lu'nule** (lū'nūl).—*adj.* **lu'nu-lar.**

Lu-per-ca-li-a (lū"pər-kā'lĭ-ə), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *Lupercus*], *Rom. Religion*, a festival, observed about February 15, in honor of Lupercus, god of shepherds and of fruitfulness, in which priests ran around the Palatine Hill, striking with a leather thong all the women whom they met, to insure fruitfulness.

[1]lu-pine (lū'pĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *lupinus* < *lupus*, wolf], like, or having the qualities of, a wolf; savage; eager to devour.

[2]lu-pine (lū'pĭn), *n.* any of several garden or fodder plants of the pea family (genus *Lupinus*), with blue, pink, or white flowers: *pl.* its edible seeds.

lu-pus (lū'pŭs), *n.* [Lat. = wolf], *Pathol.*, a tuberculous skin disease, appearing in various forms: **Lupus**, *Astron.*, a southern constellation (see *constellation*); the Wolf.

[1]lurch (lûrch), *n.* [source uncertain], a sudden pitch to one side, like that of a drunken man; hence, a staggering motion:—*v.i.* to roll or stagger suddenly to one side; move with a stumbling, uncertain gait; walk unevenly.

[2]lurch (lûrch), *n.* [< Fr. *lourche*, an old game, or a defeat therein], **1**, in cribbage, the position of a player who has pegged only 30 holes or less when his opponent has won with 61: **2**, a difficult or forlorn position: obsolete except in *left in the lurch*:—*v.t.* **1**, to beat by a large margin, as in cribbage; **2**, to disappoint: *Archaic*, to swindle; cheat.

[3]lurch (lûrch), *v.i.* [var. of *lurk*, q.v.], *Archaic*, **1**, to prowl; move furtively around; **2**, to have a monopoly; take more than a fair share; cheat:—*v.t.* *Archaic*, **1**, to be beforehand in securing (food, commodities, etc.): **2**, hence, to rob or cheat (a person).

lurch-er (lûr'chĕr), *n.* **1**, one who lurks around suspiciously; **2**, a petty thief or swindler; **3**, a kind of mongrel hunting dog, keen both of sight and of scent, used especially by poachers.

lure (lūr). *n.* [< O.F. *leurre*, bait], **1**, a device, resembling a bird, used by a falconer to recall the hawk; **2**, anything used as a means of attracting by promising profit or pleasure; **3**, artificial bait:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* lured (lūrd), *p.pr.* luring], to entice; attract by promises, alluring prospects, or the like.
Syn., *v.* allure, decoy, tempt, seduce, coax, mislead.

lu-rid (lū'rĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *luridus*, pale yellow], **1**, grayish yellow; wan; pale; ghastly; gloomy; **2**, resembling flames seen through smoke; **3**, sinisterly vivid; shocking; sensational; as, a *lurid* account of the crime.—*adv.* **lu'rid-ly.**—*n.* **lu'rid-ness.**

lurk (lûrk), *v.i.* [< Scand. *lurka*, to go slowly; sneak], **1**, to lie in wait; lie concealed or unnoticed; **2**, to move about in a sneaking manner.

lus-cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, excessively sweet· delicious; **2**, delightful to the taste or any sense: *Obs.*, voluptuous; also, alluring.—*adv.* **lus'cious-ly.**—*n.* **lus'cious-ness.**

lush (lŭsh), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, filled with juice; succulent; **2**, rich in growth or vegetation; as, *lush* meadows.

lust (lŭst), *n.* [A.S. = pleasure < O.Teut. source], **1**, strong desire to possess and enjoy: usually in a bad sense; as, a *lust* for gold; **2**, sinful and impure desire: *Obs.*, pleasure; longing:—*v.i.* **1**, to desire something strongly; **2**, to have impure desires: with *after*.

[1]lus-ter (lŭs'tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *lustre* < Lat. *lustrare*, to illumine], **1**, the quality of shining with reflected light; gloss; sheen; **2**, brightness; splendor; **3**, brilliance of fame; renown; **4**, a chandelier ornamented with cut-glass pendants; **5**, any material or substance used to impart sheen to manufactured articles; **6**, a cloth with a brilliant sheen; **7**, the quality and brilliancy of light reflected from the surface of minerals: **luster ware**, a kind of pottery, having a shiny, metallic finish:—*v.t.* to give a glossy surface to:—*v.i.* to possess sheen. Also, **lus'tre.**

[2]lus-ter (lŭs'tĕr), *n.* [see **lustrum**], **1**, a ceremonial purification, as among the Romans; **2**, a period of five years. Also, **lus'tre.** See **lus'trum**, *Pfd. S.*

lust-ful (lŭst'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **lust**], having sinful and impure desires: *Obs.*, strong; robust; lusty.—*adv.* **lust'ful-ly.**—*n.* **lust'ful-ness.**
Syn. licentious, lascivious, lewd, sensual, unchaste.

lus-tral (lŭs'trăl), *adj.* [see **lustrum**], **1**, pertaining to, or used in, purification; as, *lustral* water; **2**, pertaining to a lustrum, or period of five years.

lus-trate (lŭs'trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *lustrare* (-*atus*), to purify], to make pure by some ceremony; clarify; purify.

lus-tra-tion (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* a ceremony of purification: *Humorous*, a washing.

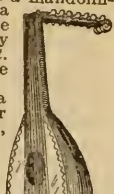
lus-tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* [corr. of *lustrine*, glossy silk fabric: see **[1]luster**], *Obs.*, a kind of shiny or glossy silk fabric.

lus-trous (lŭs'trŭs), *adj.* [see **[1]luster**], **1**, having a sheen or brightness; **2**, illustrious.—*adv.* **lus'trous-ly.**—*n.* **lus'trous-ness.**
Syn. radiant, sheeny, glossy, shining. (See bright.)

lus-trum (lŭs'trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -trums (-trŭmz); -tra (-trə)], [Lat. = purification every five years, prob. < *luere*, to wash], *Rom. Antiq.*, **1**, the ceremony of purification observed by the Roman people every five years; **2**, a purification; **3**, a period of five years; **4**, the census taken at the time of the lustrum. Also, **lus'ter.**

lust-y (lŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see lust], robust; vigorous; healthy: *Obs.*, beautiful; cheerful.—*adv.* **lust'i-ly.**—*n.* **lust'i-ness.**

¹lute (lūt), *n.* [< Fr. *lut* < Arab. *al'ūd*, the lute], *Mus.*, a stringed instrument with a mandolin-shaped body and a neck bent to form a sharp angle, played by twanging the strings with the fingers: used extensively in ancient and medieval times:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* luted, *p.pr.* luting], to play on the lute:—*v.i.* to play the lute.



Lute

²lute (lūt), *n.* [< Lat. *lutum*, mud], **1**, a composition of clay, etc., used for making the joints of vessels, retorts, etc., air-tight, or for protecting them from the action of fire; **2**, the rubber ring used to seal glass jars:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* luted, *p.pr.* luting], to close up the cracks of with a clay composition.

lu-te-ci-um (lū-tē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris], *Chem.*, a metallic element [symbol **Lu**] of the rare earth group, found in rare minerals: discovered in 1907.

lute-string (lūt'string"), *n.* [corr. of **lustring**], an old-fashioned, glossy silk fabric.

Lu-ther-an (lū'thẽr-ăn), *adj.* [< Martin *Luther*], **1**, pertaining to Martin Luther (1483–1546), the German reformer; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, a Protestant church, evangelical in doctrine, founded by Martin Luther:—*n.* a member of the Lutheran Church.—*n.* **Lu'ther-an-ism.**

lux (lŭks), *n.* [*pl.* lux; luxes (lŭk'sĕz)], [Lat. = light], *Optics*, a practical unit of illumination, equal to one lumen per square meter, or to the illumination produced by a uniform point source of one international candle at a distance of one meter.

lux-ate (lŭk'sāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *luxare* (*-atus*), to dislocate], to throw out of joint; dislocate.—*n.* **lux-a'tion.**

***luxe** (lŭks), *n.* [Fr. = luxury], especially fine quality or finish; elegance: usually with *de*; as, an automobile de *luxe*: *Obs.*, (lŭks), luxury.

lux-u-ri-ance (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ăns; lŭg-zhōō'-), *n.* [< Lat. *luxuria*, luxury], abundant, vigorous growth, as of vegetation.—*n.* **lux-u'ri-an-cy.**

lux-u-ri-ant (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ănt; lŭg-zhōō'rĭ-ănt), *adj.* **1**, fer ile; fruitful; **2**, abundant, as in growth; as, *luxuriant* hair; hence, **3**, profuse; florid; as, a *luxuriant* style of writing.—*adv.* **lux-u'ri-ant-ly.**

Syn. exuberant, teeming, rank, fertile, luxurious. *Luxuriant* growth is profuse; *luxuriant* display tends toward the superfluous. *Luxuriant* often carries with the idea of abundance that of loveliness, perfection, pleasing excellence; *exuberant* carries the idea of excess. *Exuberant* growth is often rank; *exuberant* joy is overflowing; *exuberant* spirits are bounding, effusive; *exuberant* style is lavish, given to copiousness and superabundance. *Luxurious* as a synonym for *luxuriant* is now rare; *luxurious* has come to mean voluptuous, steeped in luxury. We speak of a *luxuriant* head of hair; the *luxuriant* imagery of a poem.

lux-u-ri-ate (lŭks-ū'rĭ-āt; lŭg-zhōō'-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to grow abundantly; **2**, to live extravagantly; **3**, to revel unrestrainedly or without stint; as, to *luxuriate* in ease and plenty.—*n.* **lux-u'ri-a'tion.**

lux-u-ry (lŭk'shōō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< O.F. *luxurie* < Lat. *luxuria*], **1**, extravagant indulgence in pleasure or ease; **2**, a dainty; **3**, anything pleasurable but not necessary.—*adj.* **lux-u'ri-ous.**—*adv.* **lux-u'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **lux-u'ri-ous-ness.**

-ly *adj. suffix*, [< A.S. *-līc*, like], **1**, like or characteristic of; as, manly; **2**, every; as, weekly:—*adv. suffix*, in a specified manner or degree; as, greatly.

ly-can-thrope (lī'kăn-thrōp; lī-kăn'-), *n.* [< Gk. *lukanthrōpos* < *lukos*, wolf + *anthrōpos*, man], in folklore, one who has been changed into a wolf, or can so transform himself; a werewolf.

Ly-ca-on (lī-kā'ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Lukaōn*], *Gk. Myth.*, an impious king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf by Zeus for offering the god human flesh.

***ly-cée** (lē"sā'), *n.* [*pl.* -cées (-sāz'; *Fr.* -sā'), [Fr. = secondary free school], in France, a governmental secondary school, preparing for a university.

ly-ce-um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); -a (-ă)], [< Gk. *Lukeios*, epithet of Apollo, near whose temple the Athenian Lyceum was], **1**, a literary seminary; an academy; **2**, a literary association; also, the rooms or building where such an association meets; **3**, in France, an intermediate classical school; a lycée: Lyceum, originally, the grove near Athens where Aristotle and other philosophers taught; hence, the Peripatetic school of philosophy.

lych (lĭch), *n.* [see **lich**], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, a corpse: *Obs.*, the body; trunk. See **lich.** *Pfd. S.*

lych-nis (lĭk'nĭs), *n.* [*pl.* lychnides (-nĭ-dēz)], [< Gk. *lukhnis*, a red flower < *lukhnos*, a lamp], any of a genus (*Lychnis*) of plants of the pink family, with showy red or white flowers, some species, as the ragged robin, being cultivated in gardens.

ly-co-pod (lī'kō-pŏd), *n.* [< Gk. *lukos*, wolf + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Bot.*, a lycopodium, or, more broadly, any plant of the order (*Lycopodiales*) including the lycopodiums; a club moss.

ly-co-po-di-um (lī"kō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Lycopodium*) of low, usually trailing, evergreen plants, including the ground pine: **lycopodium powder**, a fine, inflammable powder contained in the spore cases of some of these plants: used in making fireworks and in surgery as an absorbent.

lydd-ite (lĭd'īt), *n.* [< *Lydd*, place in Kent where made], a powerful explosive, chiefly fused picric acid, used as a bursting charge for shells.

Lyd-i-an (lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Ludios*], **1**, pertaining to Lydia, an ancient province of Asia Minor famed for its culture and wealth; hence, **2**, soft; gentle; voluptuous; sensuous; effeminate.

lye (lī), *n.* [< A.S. *lēog*, bath], an alkaline solution obtained by leaching, or dripping water through wood ashes; also, any strongly alkaline substance: sold commercially as white crystals or as a white powder, usually caustic soda or caustic potash, and used in solution in washing, making soap, cleaning drain pipes, etc.

¹ly-ing (lī'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **²lie**], **1**, being in a reclining position; **2**, resting; **3**, being inactive.

²ly-ing (lī'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **²lie**], telling falsehoods; as, a *lying* tongue:—*n.* mendacity.

ly-ing-in (lī'ĭng-ĭn'), *n.* the period or state of confinement at the time of childbirth.

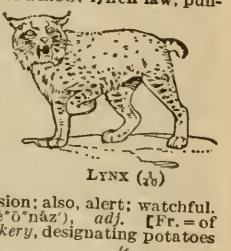
lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [< Lat. *lympha*, water], *Poet.*, a spring of pure water: *Anat.*, a transparent, yellowish fluid found in the lymph vessels of animal bodies, similar to plasma of the blood: **inflammatory lymph**, *Med.*, the clear liquid that oozes from a wound.—*adj.* **lymph'oid.**

lym-phat-ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or carrying, lymph; **2**, sluggish; phlegmatic: **lymphatic gland**, *Anat.*, any of the glandlike masses which secrete lymphocytes (which see), and occur in various parts of the body in the course of certain vessels carrying lymph:—*n.* *Anat.*, a vessel or tube resembling a vein in structure, containing or carrying lymph.

lym-pho-cyte (lĭm'fō-sīt), *n.* [< Lat. *lympha*, water + Gk. *kutos*, a vessel], a small cell derived from a lymphatic gland, which becomes a white corpuscle when it passes into the blood.

lynch (lĭnch), *v.t.* [perh. < Charles *Lynch*, 18th-cent. Virginia justice, who took the law into his own hands], to kill or execute without due process of law, especially through the agency of a mob: **lynch law**, punishment by private individuals without legal formalities, as by a mob.—*n.* **lynch'er.**

lynx (lĭngks), *n.* [< Gk. *lugx*, a lynx], any of a genus (*Lynx*) of large, fierce wild cats, with a short tail, tufted ears, and valuable fur, including the bobcat (*L. rufus*): **Lynx**, *Astron.*, a small northern constellation.



Lynx ($\frac{1}{20}$)

lynx-eyed (lĭngks'īd") *adj.* keen-sighted; having sharp vision; also, alert; watchful.

ly-on-naise (lī"ŏ-nāz'; lē"ŏ"nāz'), *adj.* [Fr. = of Lyons], *Cookery*, designating potatoes fried in butter with onions.

Ly-ra (lī'rā), *n.* [< Gk. *lura*, lyre], a small northern constellation containing the brilliant, bluish white star Vega (see *constellation*): also called *Lyre.*

ly-rate (lī'rāt), *adj.* shaped like a lyre, as some leaves, or the tails of certain birds, especially the lyre bird.—*adj.* **ly'rat-ed.**

lyre (līr), *n.* a kind of harp-like musical instrument used by the ancients to accompany singing or recitation: **Lyre**, the constellation Lyra.

lyre bird any of three species (genus *Menura*) of South Australian perching birds: so called because the tail of the male, when spread, as during courtship, resembles a lyre.

Lyre Bird ($\frac{1}{20}$)

lyr-ic (lĭr′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or adapted to, singing to the lyre; **2**, in poetry, having a songlike rhythm and expressive of emotion or sentiment:—*n.* **1**, originally, in ancient Greece, a song or ode accompanied by the lyre; **2**, a poem expressing emotion, written in verse with a songlike quality: *Mus.*, a short song, melodious rather than dramatic, and conforming in general characteristics to the qualities of lyric poetry.

lyr-i-cal (lĭr′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, suitable for singing; **2**, directly expressing a poet's sentiments or personal emotion, rather than outward incidents or events; subjectively poetic.—*adv.* **lyr′i-cal-ly.**

lyr-ist (lĭr′ĭst; līr′ĭst), *n.* **1**, a player on the harplike musical instrument called a lyre; **2**, a composer of poems or songs that express the emotions.

ly-sin (lī′sĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *lusis*, a loosening], *Physiol.*, **1**, a cell-dissolving or cell-destroying substance present in blood serum; **2**, a substance formed by pancreatic digestion of proteids.

ly-sis (lī′sĭs), *n.* the gradual decline of a disease: distinguished from *crisis*.

ly-sol (lī′sōl; lī′sŏl), *n.* [< Gk. *lusis*, loosening + *-ol* (< Lat. *oleum*, oil)], a product of coal tar, used as a disinfectant and germicide.

lyt-ta (lĭt′ä), *n.* [*pl.* lyttæ (-ē)], [< Gk. *lutta*, rage; rabies: so called because this part of a dog's tongue was supposed to produce madness], a vermiform cartilage or fibrous rod in the middle line and under part of the tongue of certain meat-eating animals, forming the hard basis of the tongue.

M

M, m (ĕm), *n.* [*pl.* M's; Ms; m's; ms (ĕmz)], the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, Note): also, *em:* as a Roman numeral, 1,000: *Print.*, an em; a unit of length equal to the height of a capital letter of the designated font; also, a square of this measure, theoretically occupied by the capital M.

M. *abbr.* **1**, Master; **2**, [*pl.* MM.], Monsieur; **3**, Monday; **4**, Marshal:—**M.** or **m.**, **1**, [Fr.], mille; **2**, meridian; **3**, minute; **4**, meter; **5**, married (also, **mar.**); **6**, masculine; male; **7**, mile (also, **mi.**); **8**, month (also, **mo.**); **9**, moon; **10**, [Ger.], mark; **11**, middle; **12**, mountain (also, **mt.**): *Mus.*, **1**, manual; **2**, [It. *mezzo*], moderate:—**m.**, *Mech.*, mass.

ma (mä), *n.* [instinctive cry], mother: now regarded as a childish or vulgar contraction of *mamma*.

M. A. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *Magister Artium*], Master of Arts: a degree conferred upon students who have done a certain amount of graduate work (also, **A. M.**); **2**, Military Academy.

ma'am (măm; mäm), *n.* [see **madam**], *Colloq.*, madam: formerly used in direct address, but now only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence.

Mac- (măk-), *prefix*, [Gael. = son], in Scotch or Irish names, son: often written *Mc* or *M'*.

ma-ca-bre (mä-kä′br), *adj.* [Fr., perh. < O.F. *Macabé*, Maccabee], pertaining, or relating, to a dance symbolizing the supremacy of death; grim; gruesome. Also, **ma-ca'ber.**

ma-ca-co (mä-kä′kō), *n.* [Port. < nat. name], **1**, any of various lemurs, as the black lemur (*Lemur macaco*); **2**, any of several Brazilian monkeys.

mac-ad-am (măk-ăd′ăm), *n.* [< J. L. *McAdam* (1756–1836), Sc. engineer, inventor of process], **1**, a roadway or pavement of crushed stone (see *roadbed*, illus.); **2**, crushed stone for such roadways.

mac-ad-am-ize (măk-ăd′ăm-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to build or finish (a road) by covering (it) with a compact layer of small broken stone, forming a smooth, hard surface. —*n.* **mac-ad″am-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn).

ma-caque (mä-käk′), *n.* [Fr.: see **macaco**], any of a genus (*Macaca*) of short-tailed Asiatic and East Indian monkeys (see *primate*, illus.).

mac-a-ro-ni (măk″ä-rō′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nis (-nĭz); -nies (-nĭz)], [< It. *maccaroni:* source uncertain], **1**, a food, of Italian origin, composed largely of a wheaten paste formed and dried in long, thin tubes; **2**, in the 18th century, a dandy.

mac-a-ron-ic (măk″ä-rŏn′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, designating a kind of writing in which words from several languages are used with humorous effect; as, *macaronic* verses; **2**, confused; mixed; jumbled.

mac-a-roon (măk″ä-rōōn′), *n.* [< Fr. *macaron*, a cake], a small cake made chiefly of eggs, coconut, ground almonds, etc., and sugar.

ma-caw (mä-kô′), *n.* [< Port. *macao:* source uncertain], a large, long-tailed American parrot, remarkable for its gaudy plumage.

Mac-beth (măk-bĕth′), *n.* [Sc.], a king of Scotland who died 1057: in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," the hero who, incited by prophecies of future greatness and by the ambitious promptings of his wife, assassinates Duncan, the ruling king, and ascends the throne, but is in turn slain by Macduff.

Mac-ca-be-an (măk″ä-bē′ăn), *adj.* [see **Maccabees**], of or pertaining to the Maccabees, especially to Judas Maccabeus, a hero in the struggle for Jewish independence in the second century B. C.

Mac-ca-bees (măk′ä-bēz), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *Makkabaioi*], **1**, a family of Jewish patriots who led a successful religious revolt (175–164 B. C.) against the king of Syria; **2**, the books of the Old Testament Apocrypha relating this struggle: in the Douay (Roman Catholic) Version, called *Machabees* (see *Bible*).

mac-ca-boy (măk′ä-boi), *n.* [< *Macouba*, in Martinique, place of origin], a kind of fine, dark-colored snuff, usually perfumed. Also, **mac'ca-baw** (-bô); **mac'co-boy** (-kō-boi).

Mac-duff (măk-dŭf′), *n.* [Sc.], in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a thane who slays Macbeth.

[1]mace (mās), *n.* [O.F., prob. < L.L. *mateola*, a mallet], **1**, a large and heavy staff of metal or topped with metal, often spiked: formerly a war club; **2**, a staff carried by or before an official as a symbol of authority; **3**, a person who bears such a staff; **4**, in billiards, a kind of rod formerly used as a cue.

[2]mace (mās), *n.* [< Fr. *macis*, mace], an aromatic spice consisting of the outermost of the two coverings of the nutmeg: usually ground.

ma-cé-doine (mă″sā″dwän′), *n.* [Fr. = Macedonian], **1**, a mixed dish, as of vegetables or whole fruits in jelly; hence, **2**, a medley.

Mac-e-do-ni-an (măs″ē-dō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Makedōn*], of or pertaining to Macedonia, a district of northern Greece, in ancient times a dominant nation under Alexander the Great:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Macedonia.

mac-er (mās′ĕr), *n.* [see **[1]mace**], one who carries a mace or official staff; specifically, in Scotland, a court official.

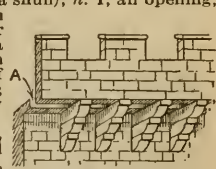
mac-er-ate (măs′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *macerare* (*-atus*), to soak], **1**, to soften or separate the parts of by soaking or digestion; **2**, to subdue or modify by fasting; **3**, to cause to grow thin and weak: *Chem.*, to steep in a fluid, as bark or roots, for the extraction of medicinal ingredients.—*n.* **mac″er-a′tion.**

ma-che-te (mä-chā′tā), *n.* [Sp. = cutlass], a large, heavy knife used in Cuba and south America for cutting sugar cane, as a weapon, etc.

Mach-i-a-vel-li-an (măk″ĭ-ä-vĕl′ĭ-ăn; măk″ĭ-ä-vĕl′yăn), *adj.* [< Niccolò *Machiavelli* (1469–1527), It. writer and statesman], **1**, pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman, or to his doctrine, that any means, however treacherous and despotic, are justifiable when employed to maintain a strong central government; hence, **2**, crafty; double-dealing:—*n.* a follower of Machiavelli or of his principles.—*n.* **Mach″i-a-vel′li-an-ism** (-ĭzm); **Mach″i-a-vel′lism** (-vĕl′ĭzm).

ma-chic-o-late (mă-chĭk′ō-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< O.F. *maschecoulis*, machicolation], to furnish with floor openings, as a parapet, through which missiles can be sent.

ma-chic-o-la-tion (mă-chĭk″ō-lā′shŭn; măch″ĭ-kō-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, an opening, as in a gallery floor, through which missiles can be shot or dropped on an enemy; **2**, a gallery, parapet, etc., with such openings; **3**, the act of showering missiles, or pouring hot substances, upon an enemy through such openings.



Machicolation (A) of Gallery Type

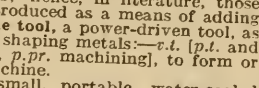
mach-i-nate (măk′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *machinari* (*-atus*), to contrive], to plan; contrive: usually with evil intent:—*v.i.* to scheme to do harm, form a plot.—*n.* **mach′i-na″tor.**

mach-i-na-tion (măk″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* a hostile plot; a scheming to do evil.

Syn. plot, scheme, design, conspiracy, intrigue, device.

ma-chine (mȧ-shēn′), *n.* [< Lat. *machina* < Gk. *mēkhanē* < *mēkhos*, contrivance], **1**, any contrivance to utilize available energy, or to convert energy from one form to another; an engine, as a military engine; **2**, a light carriage or vehicle; **3**, an automobile; **4**, one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another; **5**, a combination of persons acting together for a common purpose; as, the *machine* of government, the social *machine*, etc.; **6**, an unofficial political organization which controls the policies and activities of a party; **7**, in ancient drama, a contrivance for producing certain theatrical effects; hence, in literature, those parts of a plot, etc., introduced as a means of adding dramatic force: **machine tool**, a power-driven tool, as a lathe, for cutting and shaping metals:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* machined (-shēnd′), *p.pr.* machining], to form or effect by the aid of a machine.

ma-chine gun a small, portable, water-cooled gun, capable of firing continuously bullets mechanically fed to it by means of a disk or a belt.



MACHINE GUN

ma-chine-made (mȧ-shēn′mād″), *adj.* fashioned or made by machinery: opposite of *handmade*.

ma-chin-er-y (mȧ-shēn′ēr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, engines and other appliances collectively or the parts of them; **2**, any means or combination, not mechanical, by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained; as, the *machinery* of church government; **3**, the assemblage of agencies, especially the supernatural, such as demons, ghosts, and deities, employed in the plot of an epic poem, a drama, or other imaginative work: **machinery steel**, steel low in carbon content: so called because easily worked.

ma-chin-ist (mȧ-shēn′ĭst), *n.* **1**, one who makes or repairs machines and other appliances, or is skilled in their design and principles; **2**, one who works about, or attends to, machines or other mechanical appliances; **3**, one skilled in the use of machine tools.

mack-er-el (măk′ēr-ĕl), *n.* [*pl.* mackerel, [< O.F. *makerel*: source uncertain], an edible, oily fish (*Scomber scombrus*) from twelve to eighteen inches in length, found in schools in the North Atlantic (see *Pisces*, illus.); also, any of various other fishes of the same or a related genus: **mackerel sky**, a sky covered with a mass of small white flecks of cloud of the form called *cirro-cumulus* (see *cloud*, illus.).

Mack-i-naw (măk′ĭ-nô), *adj.* [< Ojibway *Michillimackinac*, turtle: name of island], pertaining to, or derived from, Mackinac, Michigan: **Mackinaw blanket**, a heavy blanket, formerly distributed from Fort Mackinac to local Indians: **Mackinaw boat**, a flat-bottomed, square-sterned, sharp-prowed boat propelled by oars: **Mackinaw coat**, a short, heavy, frequently plaid, coat made of material resembling that of Mackinaw blankets: also called *mackinaw*.

mack-in-tosh (măk′ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* [< Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), inventor of cloth], **1**, a kind of waterproof overcoat; **2**, a thin, rubber-coated cloth from which such garments are made.

mac-ra-mé (măk′rȧ-mā; *mȧ-krȧ′mā*), *n.* [prob. < Turk. *magrama*, towel], a kind of trimming made of cord knotted in geometrical designs: **macramé cord**, cord specially prepared for this trimming.

mac-ro-cosm (măk′rō-kŏzm), *n.* [< Gk. *makros*, large + *kosmos*, world], the universe; the world at large, exterior to man: used in contrast to *microcosm*, or man.—*adj.* **mac′ro-cos′mic**.

mac-ro-graph (măk′rō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *makros*, large + *graphē*, a writing], a drawing or photograph of an object as seen with but little magnification: opposite of *micrograph*.

ma-crog-ra-phy (*mȧ-krŏg′rȧ-fĭ*), *n.* **1**, extremely large handwriting, often a symptom of nervous disorder; **2**, examination or study without a microscope: opposite of *micrography*.

ma-cron (mā′krŏn; măk′rŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *makros*, long], a mark [¯] over a vowel, as over the *a* in *cāme*, to show that it is long in quantity or quality.

mac-ro-scop-ic (măk″rō-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *makros*, large + *skopein*, to see], visible to the naked eye: opposite of *microscopic*.

mac-u-la (măk′ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat. = spot], **1**, a spot, as on the sun; **2**, a stain or blemish, as on the skin: ***macula lutea*** (lū′tē-ȧ), [Lat. = yellow spot], *Anat.*, the yellow spot on the retina, the retinal area which is most sensitive (see *eye*, illus.).

mac-u-late (măk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to spot; blot; defile:—*adj.* (-lăt), spotted; hence, impure.—*n.* **mac″u-la′tion**.

mad (măd), *adj.* [*comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest], [< A.S. *gemād* < *gemǣdan*, to make mad], **1**, mentally disordered; insane; **2**, blindly excited or infatuated; **3**, furious or frenzied, as with rage or terror; **4**, rabid, as with disease; as, a *mad* dog; **5**, imprudent; foolish; as, a *mad* undertaking; **6**, wild; as, a *mad* scramble: *Colloq.*, angry:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* madded, *p.pr.* madding], *Rare*, to make furious:—*v.i. Rare*, to act insanely.—*adv.* **mad′ly**.—*n.* **mad′ness**.

Syn., *adj.* crazy, delirious, rabid, violent, frantic, rash, infatuated.—*Ant.*, *adj.* sane, rational, reasonable.

mad-am (măd′ăm), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā″dȧm′)], [see **madame**], a complimentary title for a lady, used also as a form of courteous address: *Vulgar*, [*pl.* madams (mād′ȧmz)], the mistress of a house.

***ma-dame** (mȧ″dȧm′; *mȧ-dăm′*; often, măd′ăm), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā″dȧm′)], [< O.F. *ma dame*, my lady], the French title for a married woman.—*abbr.* **Mme** (without period) [*pl.* Mmes].

mad-cap (măd′kăp″), *n.* [*mad* + *cap*], a wild, thoughtless, rattle-brained person:—*adj.* given to wild follies; recklessly adventurous.

mad-den (măd′n), *v.t.* [see **mad**], to craze or make furious:—*v.i.* to become crazed or furious.

mad-der (măd′ēr), *n.* [< A.S. *mædere*, madder], **1**, any of a genus (*Rubia*) of herbs allied to the bedstraws; especially, a species (*R. tinctorum*) from the root of which a red dye is extracted; **2**, a pigment originally made from this root: also called *turkey red* and *alizarin*, and now made synthetically from coal tar.

mad-ding (măd′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **mad**], acting madly; frenzied:—*n. Archaic*, frenzied behavior.

made (mād), past tense and past participle of the verb *make*:—*p.adj.* contrived; artificially produced; as, a *made* dish: *Colloq.*, assured of success.

Ma-dei-ra (*mȧ-dē′rȧ*; *mȧ-dā′rȧ*), *n.* [Port. < Lat. *materia*, timber: island so named in allusion to dense woods], wine made in Madeira, an island in the Atlantic Ocean northwest of Morocco.

***ma-de-moi-selle** (mȧd″mwȧ-zĕl′; mȧd″ē-mō-zĕl′: colloquially, măm′zĕl′), *n.* [*pl.* mesdemoiselles (mād″mwȧ-zĕl′)], [Fr. = my young lady], Miss: a title given in France to an unmarried woman.—*abbr.* **Mlle** (without period) [*pl.* Mlles].

mad-house (măd′hous″), *n.* [*mad* + *house*], an asylum for lunatics.

mad-man (măd′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*mad* + *man*], an insane man; a lunatic.

Ma-don-na (*mȧ-dŏn′ȧ*), *n.* [*pl.* -nas (-ȧz)], [It. *ma donna* < Lat. *mea domina*, my lady, mistress], the Virgin Mary, or a picture or statue of her, usually with the infant Christ: **madonna**, formerly, the Italian equivalent for madam; my lady.

ma-dras (*mȧ-drȧs′*), *n.* [Fr. < *Madras*, India], **1**, a large, bright-colored kerchief; **2**, a fine, cotton fabric, often of fancy design; also, a curtain material with raised figures, often in color.

***ma-dre** (mä′drā), *n.* [Sp.], in the Philippines and other Spanish-speaking countries, a mother.

mad-re-pore (măd′rē-pōr), *n.* [< It. *madre*, mother + *poro*, pore, coral-like substance], any of a genus (*Madrepora*) of stony, mostly branching, corals that build reefs in tropical seas.

mad-ri-gal (măd′rĭ-gȧl), *n.* [< It. *madrigale*, short song], a short love poem: *Mus.*, an unaccompanied chorus, in from four to eight parts, based on a theme elaborated with complex counterpoint: very popular in the 15th and 16th centuries.

ma-du-ro (*mȧ-dōō′rō*), *adj.* [Sp. = mature], of full strength and dark color: said of cigars.

Mæ-ce-nas (mē-sē′năs), *n.* [Lat.: name of the patron (about 68 B.C. - 8 B.C.) of Horace and Vergil], a supporter or patron, especially one who gives largely to the arts.

Mael-strom (māl′strŏm), *n.* [Du. < *malen*, to grind + *stroom*, stream], a whirlpool off the Norwegian coast, described with exaggerated horrors by Edgar Allen Poe: **maelstrom**, any widespread, destructive influence; as, the *maelstrom* of war.

mæ-nad (mē′năd), *n.* [*pl.* -nads (-nădz)], [< Gk. *mainas* (*-ados*), mænad < *mainesthai*, to rave], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, a nymph or bacchante attendant upon Dionysus, the god of wine; **2**, any frenzied woman.

***ma-es-to-so** (mä″ĕs-tō′sō), *adj.* or *adv.* [It. = with majesty], *Mus.*, majestic or majestically: a direction signifying that a composition is to be performed in a majestic style.

***ma-es-tro** (mä-ĕs′trō), *n.* [*pl.* -tri (-trē)], [It. = master], a master in music; a great composer, conductor, or teacher.

ma-fi-a (mä′fē-ȧ), *n.* [Sicilian], **1**, in Sicily, the popular feeling of hostility and opposition to the law; also, a secret organization, originally political, of persons imbued with this feeling; **2**, a society

composed of Italians and Sicilians, said to exist in foreign countries for the purpose of revenge, blackmail, etc.: also called *Black Hand*. Also, **maf'fi-a.**

mag-a-zine (măg'ə-zēn'), *n.* [<Fr. *magasin*, a store<Arab. *makhzan*<*khazana*, to store up], **1**, a warehouse; **2**, a place for storing military supplies, as ammunition, etc.; **3**, the cartridge chamber of a gun (see *rifle*, illus.); **4**, the room in a fort or war vessel in which the ammunition is stored; **5**, a reservoir or supply chamber for any of various machines or implements; **6**, a publication, containing various articles, stories, poems, etc., and issued at stated times; **7**, a storehouse of information of any kind; **8**, a store.

Mag-da-len (măg'də-lēn), *n.* [<Gk. *Magdalēnē*, of Magdala, a town by Galilee], *Bib.*, a prostitute who repented and became a devoted disciple of Jesus (Luke 7:36–50): **magdalen**, a reformed prostitute. Also, **Mag'da-lene**; **mag'da-lene**(-lēn).

Mag-da-le-ni-an (măg"də-lē'nĭ-ən), *adj.* [<caves of *La Madeleine*, Périgord, France, where relics are found], designating, or pertaining to, a race of men belonging to the later ice age (see *geology*, chart).

mage (māj), *n.* [Fr.=a magician<Gk. *magos*, a magician<*Magos*, one of the ancient Persian wise men], *Poet.*, a magician; wizard; conjurer.

Mag-el-lan-ic cloud (măj"ə-lăn'ĭk; măg"-), [<Port. *Magalhaes*, Magellan (1470–1521)], *Astron.*, either of two nebulous appearances, composed partly of star clusters, in the Milky Way near the Southern Cross.

ma-gen-ta (mə-jĕn'tə), *n.* [<battle of *Magenta*, fought in 1859, year of discovery], **1**, a purplish red dye and pigment derived from coal tar: also called *fuchsine*; **2**, the red color given by this dye.

mag-got (măg'ŏt), *n.* [prob.<M.E. *madhek*, larva of fly], **1**, the wormlike larva of an insect, especially of the fly; **2**, a whim.—*adj.* **mag'got-y.**

Ma-gi (mā'jī), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Magus (mā'gŭs)], [<Gk. *magos*, magician: see **mage**], among the ancient Persians, the priestly and learned class; especially, *Bib.*, the three Wise Men from the East (Matt. 2: 1–12).—*n.* and *adj.* **Ma'gi-an** (-jĭ-ən).

mag-ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* [<Fr. *magique*<Gk. *magikos*<*magos*, magician], **1**, the pretended art of working by power over the hidden forces of nature or by the assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment; **2**, sleight of hand; **3**, any hidden or secret power; as, the *magic* of beauty:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, more than human power; **2**, having seemingly supernatural effect; **3**, enchanting.—*adj.* **mag'i-cal.**—*adv.* **mag'i-cal-ly.**

Syn., *n.* enchantment, necromancy, sorcery, witchery, witchcraft, charm, incantation.

ma-gi-cian (mə-jĭsh'ən), *n.* one who pretends to have supernatural power; a conjurer.

mag-ic lan-tern an optical instrument for projecting upon a screen, by means of a light and an arrangement of lenses, enlarged images of transparent pictures; a stereopticon.

mag-is-te-ri-al (măj"ĭs-tē'rĭ-əl), *adj.* [<Lat. *magister*, master; teacher], **1**, of or pertaining to a magistrate or his office; **2**, having an air of authority; hence, overbearing; domineering; dictatorial.—*adv.* **mag"is-te'ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **mag"is-te'ri-al-ness.**

Syn. august, pompous, dignified, stately, commanding.

mag-is-tra-cy (măj'ĭs-trə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1**, the office or dignity of a civil officer with public authority, or of a justice of the peace; **2**, civil officers, such as justices of the peace, collectively; **3**, the district of a magistrate.

mag-is-tral (măj'ĭs-trăl), *adj.* **1**, like a magistrate; imperious; **2**, chief, principal; guiding; as, the *magistral* line in laying out a fortification; **3**, potent; effective, as a medicine: *Pharm.*, compounded for a particular case, as a prescription: opposite of *officinal*:—*n.* the line from which the positions of the various units of a fortification are determined.

mag-is-trate (măj'ĭs-trāt), *n.* **1**, a civil officer who has executive authority; **2**, a local justice; justice of the peace.

mag-ma (măg'mə), *n.* [Gk.=a kneaded mass; salve<*massein*, to knead; squeeze], a natural mixture of organic or mineral substances in a pasty state; hence, *Chem.*, the residue or grounds after macerating a substance with alcohol or other solvent; *Geol.*, igneous fluid, or molten matter, deep seated in the earth: when ejected from volcanoes called *lava*.

Mag-na Char-ta (măg'nə kär'tə), [Lat.=Great Charter], **1**, the Great Charter, forming the basis of English civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the barons, 1215; **2**, any constitution safeguarding personal rights. Also, **Mag'na Car'ta.**

mag-na-nim-i-ty (măg"nə-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **magnanimous**], greatness of soul; nobility; freedom from pettiness.

mag-nan-i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-məs), *adj.* [<Lat. *magnus*, great+*animus*, the soul], high-minded; elevated in soul or feeling; generous; courageous; heroic.—*adv.* **mag-nan'i-mous-ly.**

Syn. unselfish, altruistic, benevolent. (See generous.)

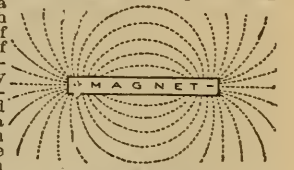
mag-nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [<L.L. *magnas* (*-atis*), <*magnus*, great], **1**, a person of rank, or of prominence or influence, as in a great industry; as, an oil *magnate*; **2**, in Hungary, a noble or high officer.

mag-ne-si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ə; -zhə; -shĭ-ə; -shə), *n.* [<Gk. *Magnēsia* (*lithos*), (stone) of Magnesia], *Chem.*, magnesium oxide, a white, tasteless, earthy powder, used as an antacid and as a mild laxative, also as the basis of insulating covers for steam pipes.—*adj.* **mag-ne'sian** (-nē'zhən; -shən).

mag-ne-site (măg'nē-sīt), *n. Mineral.*, a compact white mineral, native magnesium carbonate of the calcite group, extensively used as a refractory material for furnace linings and in making wood pulp: one of the sources of metallic magnesium.

mag-ne-si-um (măg-nē'zhĭ-əm; -shĭ-əm), *n. Chem.*, a silver-white metallic element [symbol **Mg**], remarkable for its lightness, and hence employed in the form of alloys in airplane construction: also used in flash-light photography.

mag-net (măg'nĕt), *n.* [<Gk. (*lithos*) *Magnēs* (*-ētos*), (stone) of Magnesia, prob. loadstone], **1**, loadstone, a variety of ore which has the properties of attracting iron and of taking a definite direction when freely suspended in a magnetic field: also called *natural magnet*; **2**, a body, as a bar of iron or steel, to which these properties have been artificially given; **3**, a person or thing that attracts.

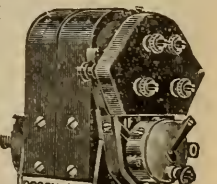


BAR MAGNET
Showing lines of force in the magnetic field.

mag-net-ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, having the properties of, or capable of being given the properties of, a magnet; **2**, pertaining to the earth's magnetism; **3**, actuated by magnetic attraction, as certain brakes; **4**, having personal power to attract; as, a *magnetic* personality; **5**, pertaining to mesmerism: **magnetic axis**, the straight line joining the poles of a magnet, which, if the magnet is freely suspended, will become parallel to the lines of magnetic force: **magnetic field**, the region near a magnet or an electric current where magnetic force is exerted and in which a magnetic needle will take a fixed position: **magnetic meridian**, the circle of the celestial sphere passing through the zenith and the north and south magnetic poles: **magnetic needle**, a magnetized steel bar mounted so as to turn freely; especially, such a needle in a compass: used to indicate the direction of the lines of force in a magnetic field, which, in the case of the earth, except in very high latitudes, run approximately north and south: **magnetic pole**, *Geog.*, a point in each polar region where the dipping needle stands vertical: near enough to the geographic pole to give to the compass needle an approximately north-and-south direction over most of the earth's surface.—*adv.* **mag-net'i-cal-ly.**

mag-net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, that property possessed by various bodies, as loadstone or steel, of attracting or repelling each other; **2**, the force to which this attraction is due; **3**, the science that treats of the laws of this force; **4**, personal attraction or charm; **5**, mesmerism.

mag-net-ite (măg'nĕt-īt), *n. Mineral.*, a black native oxide of iron, one of the most important iron ores: when possessed of magnetic properties, called *loadstone*.



HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO

mag-net-ize (măg'nĕt-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to give force of attraction to; make a magnet of; **2**, to attract; **3**, to mesmerize:—*v.i.* to become magnetic.—*adj.* **mag'net-iz"a-ble.**—*n.* **mag'net-iz"er.**—*n.* **mag"net-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-).

mag-ne-to (măg-nē'tō), *n.* [*pl.*-tos (-tōz; -ōz)], [see **magnet**], *Elec.*, a dynamo in which the

magnetic field is produced by one or more permanent magnets; especially, a small dynamo that generates the current for the ignition in certain internal-combustion engines, and that is driven by the engine itself: a contraction of *magneto-electric machine*.

mag-net-o–e-lec-tric (măg′nēt-ō-ē-lĕk′trĭk; măg-nē′tō-), *adj.* characterized by, or pertaining to, electricity developed by magnets. Also, **mag′net-o–e-lec′tri-cal.**

mag-net-o–e-lec-tric-i-ty (măg′nēt-ō-ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ; măg-nē′tō-), *n.* 1, electricity generated by the relative movement of electric conductors and magnets; 2, the science of electricity generated by the use of magnets.

mag-net-om-e-ter (măg′nĕt-ŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*< magneto-* + *-meter*], *Phys.*, an apparatus for measuring magnetic forces.

mag-net-o-mo-tive (măg′nēt-ō-mō′tĭv; măg-nē′tō-), *adj.* [*magneto-* + *motive*], *Phys.*, of or pertaining to a force that produces magnetic flux, analogous to electromotive force.

mag-ne-ton (măg′nē-tŏn), *n.* [*< magnet* + *-on*, as in *electron*], the ultimate elemental unit of magnetism, a magnetic particle smaller than the atom, but possessing a positive and a negative pole.

mag-nif-i-cal (măg-nĭf′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [*< Fr. magnifique < Lat. magnificus*, splendid], 1, magnificent; noble; 2, pompous. Also, **mag-nif′ic.**

Mag-nif-i-cat (măg-nĭf′ĭ-kăt), *n.* [Lat. = (my soul) magnifies, or praises], *Bib.*, Mary's song of thanksgiving (Luke 1:46–55); used as a canticle or chant: **magnificat**, a song of praise.

mag-ni-fi-ca-tion (măg′nĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **magnify**], 1, the process of increasing the apparent size of an object, as with a lens; also, the state of being so increased; 2, a glorifying.

mag-nif-i-cence (măg-nĭf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [*< Lat. magnus*, great + *-ficere* (*< facere*, to make)], grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp. *Syn.* sumptuousness, beauty, majesty. (See grandeur.)

mag-nif-i-cent (măg-nĭf′ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* 1, imposing; brilliant; grand in appearance; splendid; sumptuously adorned; 2, sublime; noble, as applied to ideas.—*adv.* **mag-nif′i-cent-ly.**

mag-nif-i-co (măg-nĭf′ĭ-kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes (-kōz)], [It.], 1, a noble of ancient Venice; a title of courtesy; 2, a person of rank or distinction; also, one who affects lordliness.

mag-ni-fy (măg′nĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*< Fr. magnifier < Lat. magnificare*, to make large], 1, to cause to appear greater in size, as with a lens; 2, to exaggerate; 3, to cause to be held in greater respect: *Archaic*, to extol; laud; praise:—*v.i.* to increase the apparent size of an object by a lens: **magnifying glass**, a convex lens which enlarges the apparent dimensions of objects viewed through it; also, a simple combination of such lenses. —*n.* **mag′ni-fi′er.**

mag-nil-o-quent (măg-nĭl′ō-kwĕnt), *adj.* [*< Lat. magnus*, great + *loquens* (*-entis*), speaking], pompous in style or speech; boastful.—*adv.* **mag-nil′o-quent-ly.**—*n.* **mag-nil′o-quence.**

mag-ni-tude (măg′nĭ-tūd), *n.* [*< Lat. magnitudo*, size], 1, greatness of size; greatness of importance; grandeur; 2, comparative size or extent, whether great or small: *Astron.*, the apparent brightness of a star, according to a classification ranging from 1 to 6 for visible stars, those most brilliant being of the first magnitude.

Syn. bulk, mass, extent, bigness, largeness, hugeness, vastness, size, greatness, immensity, dimension.

mag-no-li-a (măg-nō′lĭ-ă), *n.* [*< Pierre Magnol* (1638–1715), Fr. botanist], any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of trees having large, fragrant pink or white blossoms, lustrous foliage, and aromatic bark.

mag-num (măg′nŭm), *n.* [Lat. = great], a two-quart bottle for wine: *Anat.*, one of the wrist bones (see *hand*, illus.): ***magnum opus*** (ō′pŭs), [Lat. = great work], the chief work, as of an author.

mag-pie (măg′pī), *n.* [abbr. of *Margaret* + *pie*], 1, any of several birds (chiefly genus *Pica*) related to the crows and jays, the American species (*P. hudsonica*) having black and white or pied plumage and being noted for its incessant chatter; 2, a chatterer.

mag-uey (măg′wā; mä-gā′ē), *n.* [*< Haitian Sp.*], any of several species of agave yielding a fiber, especially the century plant or American aloe.

Mag-yar (măg′yär; mŏd′yŏr), *n.* [nat. name], 1, one of the dominant race in Hungary; 2, the language of that race; Ugrian; Hungarian:—*adj.* relating to that race or to its language.

ma-ha-ra-ja (mä-hä-rä′jä), *n.* [Hind. *< mahā*, great + *rājā*, ruler], the title of a great prince among the Hindus. Also, **ma-ha-ra′jah.**

Mah-dist (mä′dĭst), *n.* [*< Arab. mahdīy*, he who is guided right], a believer in the coming of the Mahdi, a temporal and spiritual leader of the Mohammedans; also, a follower of one claiming to be the Mahdi.—*n.* **Mah′dism.**

mah–jongg (mä″zhŏng′), *n.* [trade-mark name *< Chin.*], an American adaptation of a Chinese game of skill and chance, played with small tiles somewhat resembling dominoes.

mahl-stick (mäl′stĭk″; môl′stĭk″), *n.* [see **maul-stick**], a stick used as a rest for the hand in painting. For illus. see **maul′stick**″, *Pfd. S.*

ma-hog-a-ny (mȧ-hŏg′ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [W.Ind.: source uncertain], 1, a tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*) of tropical America, valued for its hard wood with characteristic grain, used by cabinetmakers, etc.; also, any of various other trees producing a similar wood; 2, the brown or reddish wood of any of these trees; 3, furniture made of this wood; 4, a red stain or dye used for imitating mahogany color; 5, a dark, reddish brown color.

Ma-hom-et-an (mȧ-hŏm′ĕt-ăn), *n.* [see **Mohammedan**], a follower of the religion that accepts Mohammed as the latest and greatest prophet of God:—*adj.* pertaining to Mohammed or to the religion founded by him. Also, **Ma-hom′ed-an.** See **Mo-ham′med-an**, *Pfd. S.*

ma-hout (mȧ-hout′), *n.* [*< Hind. mahāwat, mahāut*, elephant driver], in the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

Ma-ia (mā′yȧ; mī′ȧ), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, eldest and most beautiful of the Pleiades, and, by Zeus, mother of Hermes; *Rom. Myth.*, a goddess of the earth, in whose honor the month of May is named: confused or identified with the Greek *Maia*.

maid (mād), *n.* [abbr. of *maiden*, q.v.], 1, an unmarried woman; a girl; a virgin; 2, a female servant: **maid of honor**, 1, a noble lady, unmarried, who attends a queen; 2, an unmarried woman who acts as the bride's chief attendant at the wedding ceremony.

maid-en (mād′n), *n.* [*< A.S. mægden*, dim. of *mægeth*, maid], 1, an unmarried girl or woman; a virgin; 2, something untried or unused; especially, a horse that has never won a race:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a virgin; 2, pure; innocent; 3, unused; untried; as, a *maiden* sword; a *maiden* knight; 4, earliest or first; as, a *maiden* voyage: **maiden over**, in cricket, an over in which neither batsman scores.

maid-en-hair (mād′n-hâr″), *n.* [*maiden* + *hair*], 1, any of a genus (*Adiantum*) of delicate ferns found in damp woods; 2, a tall tree with fan-shaped leaves, native to Asia: also called *ginkgo*.

maid-en-head (mād′n-hĕd), *n.* [*< A.S. mægdenhād*, virginity], 1, the state of being a maiden or virgin; virginity; hence, purity; 2, the hymen: a membrane partially closing the vagina, the loss or rupture of which is popularly but erroneously considered as physical proof of loss of virginity.

maid-en-hood (mād′n-hood), *n.* [*< M.E. mayden hode*], 1, the state of being a young, unmarried girl; 2, virginity.

maid-en-ly (mād′n-lĭ), *adj.* [see **maiden**], like, or suitable to, a young girl; modest; gentle:—*adv.* modestly.—*n.* **maid′en-li-ness.**

Maid Mar-i-an (mâr′ĭ-ăn), 1, in the Robin Hood ballads, Robin's sweetheart, who shared his roving life; 2, a frolicsome character in ancient May-day games, etc., often a boy disguised; 3, hence, a mannish woman.

maid-serv-ant (mād′sûr″vănt), *n.* [*maid* + *servant*], a woman servant.

mai-gre (mā′gẽr; mā′gr), *adj.* [Fr. = lean], not made from flesh or its juices, and so, appropriate to fast days: said of articles of food.

¹mail (māl), *n.* [*< Fr. maille < Lat. macula*, spot; mesh], 1, defensive body armor of steel rings, net, or scales; hence, loosely, plate or other armor; 2, the shell-like protective coat of some animals, as the turtle:—*v.t.* to clothe or cover with, or as with, armor.

²mail (māl), *n.* [*< O.F. male*, bag], 1, in the United States, the letters and other matter, collectively, delivered by post; 2, the government system for conveying letters, etc.; 3, the bag or bags for carrying letters, etc., sent by post; 4, something that carries letters, etc., as a vehicle, boat, or person: *Obs.* or *Sc.*, a bag for use in traveling:—*v.t.* to post, or send by post.

mail-a-ble (māl′ă-bl), *adj.* admissible for transmission by post.

mailed (māld), *p.adj.* [see **¹mail**], clad in, or covered by, armor (see *arms*, illus.); also, covered with a natural defense of scales, as some fishes.

maim (mām), *v.t.* [see **mayhem**], to deprive of the use of any necessary part of the body, whether of man or beast; cripple or disfigure:—*n.* an injury

to the body by crippling or mutilation: *Law*, the offense of so injuring a person, violently and unlawfully, as to impair his fighting powers; formerly, the offense of crippling or mutilating: usually, *mayhem*.

¹main (mān), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a match at cockfighting; **2**, in the game of hazard, a number called out by the caster before he casts the dice.

²main (mān), *n.* [< A.S. *mægen*, strength < O.Teut. source], **1**, strength; power: now used mainly in the expression *with might and main*; **2**, the essential point; **3**, a principal conduit or pipe; as, a water *main*; **4**, the ocean; **5**, hence, any wide expanse: *Rare* (except in *Spanish Main*), the mainland, as opposed to islands or sea: **in the main**, for the most part:—*adj.* **1**, chief; principal; **2**, sheer; as, by *main* strength; **3**, pertaining to, or designating, a wide expanse, as of sea or land: *Naut.*, connected with the mainmast: *Obs.*, powerful; enormous.

Syn., *adj.* first, principal, leading. (See chief.)

main-land (mān'lănd), *n.* [²*main*+*land*], a continent; a broad expanse of land, generally principal land as opposed to *island*.

main-ly (mān'lī), *adv.* [see ²**main**], principally; chiefly; for the most part; as, he is *mainly* a thinker: *Archaic*, strongly; powerfully; plentifully.

main-mast (mān'măst), *n.* [²*main*+¹*mast*], *Naut.*, the principal mast of a vessel, usually the second from the bow (see *rigging*, illus.).

main-sail (mān'sāl"; *Naut.* mān'sl), *n.* [²*main*+*sail*], *Naut.*, the principal sail on the mainmast of a vessel (see *rigging*, illus.).

main-sheet (mān'shēt"), *n.* [²*main*+*sheet*], *Naut.*, one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.

main-spring (mān'spring"), *n.* [²*main*+*spring*], **1**, the principal spring, or driving spring, in a mechanism, as a watch; **2**, a chief motive or reason; as, duty was the *mainspring* of his actions.

main-stay (mān'stā"), *n.* [²*main*+²*stay*], *Naut.*, **1**, any of the stays, or ropes, extending from the foot of the foremast to the platform about the head of the mainmast (see *rigging*, illus.); hence, **2**, chief dependence or support; as, the *mainstay* of the family.

main-tain (mān-tān'; mĕn-tān'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *maintenir* < Lat. *manu tenēre*, to hold in the hand], **1**, to support; sustain; keep from declining; as, to *maintain* a reputation; **2**, to support or bear the expense of; **3**, to defend by argument; **4**, to continue in or with; keep up, as a war; **5**, to retain possession of; hold to.—*adj.* **main-tain'a-ble.**—*n.* **main-tain'er.**

Syn. conserve, support, allege, uphold. (See assert.)

main-te-nance (mān'tē-năns), *n.* **1**, the act of sustaining or defending; support; **2**, means of sustenance; supply of necessaries: *Civil Law*, support which a person is bound by law to give to another; *Criminal Law*, unlawful assistance to either party to a suit: *Obs.*, carriage; demeanor.

main-top (mān'tŏp"), *n.* [²*main*+¹*top*], *Naut.*, a platform at the top of the mainmast.

main top-gal-lant (tŏp-găl'ănt; *Naut.* tō-găl'-), *Naut.*, the mast, sail, or yard above the main topmast: **main-topgallant**, *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such a mast, sail, or yard.

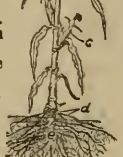
main top-mast *Naut.*, the mast above the mainmast.

main top-sail (tŏp'sāl"; *Naut.* -sl), *Naut.*, the sail carried on the main topmast.

main yard the yard on which the mainsail is extended.

***maî-tre d'hô-tel** (mâtr' dō'tĕl'), [Fr. = master of the hotel], **1**, a steward; butler; majordomo; **2**, a hotel landlord.

maize (māz), *n.* [< Sp. *maiz* < W.Ind. name of corn], Indian corn (*Zea mays*); field corn; also, its grain.



MAIZE (1/10)
a, tassel; *b*, stalk; *c*, ear of corn; *d*, prop roots; *e*, main roots.

ma-jes-tic (mă-jĕs'tĭk), *adj.* [see **majesty**], having great dignity of person or appearance.—*adj.* **ma-jes'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn. royal, regal, sublime, splendid, stately, elevated, lofty, magnificent.

maj-es-ty (măj'ĕs-tī), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *majesté* < Lat. *majestas*, grandeur], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity: **Majesty**, a title given to a sovereign ruler; as, *Your Majesty*; His *Majesty*.

ma-jol-i-ca (mă-jŏl'ĭ-kă; mă-yŏl'ĭ-kă), *n.* [It., prob. < *Majolica*, *Majorca*, name of town of origin], a kind of decorative pottery having an opaque glaze and a richly adorned enameled surface. Also, **ma-iol'i-ca.**

ma-jor (mā'jẽr), *adj.* [Lat. = greater], greater in number, extent, dignity, or quality; as, the *major* part of a man's day must be used for work: *Logic*, designating the first term of a syllogism, or the premise which embraces that term (for example see *syllogism*); *Mus.*, **1**, designating, or pertaining to, the most commonly used scale, consisting of eight tones arranged at intervals of a step or a half step, such that their vibration frequencies are in the ratio 1, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{8}{15}$, 2 (see ³*scale*, illus.; *minor*, NOTE); **2**, designating an interval which is equivalent to that between the keynote of such a scale and any given one of its tones, usually the second, third, sixth, or seventh, and which is greater by a half step than the corresponding minor interval; as, C–E is a *major* third; **3**, designating a tone a major interval distant from a given tone; as, a chord consisting of the tonic and *major* third; **4**, of chords, melodies, modes, etc., characterized by the use of major scales, intervals, and tones:—*n.* **1**, one having a superior standing in a group; **2**, in the United States, a subject in a college curriculum to which a student devotes a relatively large amount of time: *Law*, one who is of age; *Logic*, the first or most important premise; *Mil.*, an army officer next in rank above a captain, commanding a battalion: **major general**, *Mil.*, an army officer next in rank below a lieutenant general:—*v.i.* *Am. Education*, to devote a relatively large amount of time to a single subject in a college curriculum: with *in*; as, she *majored* in economics.

ma-jor-do-mo (mā"jẽr-dō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], [< Sp. < L.L. *major domus*, house steward < Lat. *major*, elder + *domūs*, of the house], the chief steward in charge of a great household.

ma-jor-i-ty (mă-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. < Lat. *major*, greater], **1**, the greater of two numbers looked upon as parts of a whole; more than half: distinguished from *plurality*: opposite of *minority*; **2**, the difference between this greater number and the smaller; as, the Republicans had a *majority* of two; **3**, the full legal age, 21 years: *Mil.*, the rank or office of a major.

Syn. plurality. *Majority*, though having considerable common ground with *plurality*, must not be used for it indiscriminately. A *majority* must be a portion greater than one half of the total number (of votes cast, or the entire electorate). In computing votes, it is usually reckoned according to the excess of votes which the candidate or measure receiving it has over the combined number of votes cast for all other candidates or alternative measures. A *plurality* is the margin which one candidate (or, less frequently, measure) has over another; unless otherwise specified, the term is always used with respect to the leader and the nearest rival. *Majority* may be qualified for parliamentary purposes; as, a two-thirds *majority*.

make (māk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* made (mād), *p.pr.* making], [< A.S. *macian*, to make < O.Teut. source], **1**, to create; fashion; compose; frame; produce; bring about; **2**, to prepare for use; as, to *make* a garden, bread, a bed; **3**, to obtain for oneself, as friends; **4**, to form, as plans; **5**, to compute to be; as, I *make* the amount fifty dollars; **6**, to amount to; as, three feet *make* a yard; **7**, to get; as, to *make* a fortune; also, to gain or clear; net; as, to *make* five dollars on the transaction; **8**, to raise to rank or dignity; as, his venture will *make* or break him; **9**, to score; as, we *made* ten points in the game; **10**, to arrive at, near, or in sight of; as, to *make* port; **11**, to become; as, a good son *makes* a good husband; **12**, to cause to be or become; as, to *make* him president; **13**, to cause to act in a certain manner; as, to *make* a child obey; **14**, to believe to be; as, he is not so clever as you *make* him; **15**, in card playing, to shuffle; also, to take (a trick), name (the trump), or announce (a bid); **16**, to constitute; as, one man does not *make* a team; **17**, to understand as; take to be; as, I *make* it a threat; **18**, to perform; as, to *make* a gesture; carry on, as war: **make believe**, to pretend; sham; feign; as children *make believe* that they are fairies: **make out**, **1**, to discern; perceive; **2**, to decipher; comprehend; **3**, to prove or represent; **4**, to fill out: **make up**, **1**, to constitute; comprise; **2**, to choose or appoint; **3**, to gather, from beginning to end; achieve; as, the village has *made up* its quota; **4**, to complete; **5**, to invent; fabricate; also, to extemporize; **6**, to fulfil (an obligation or assignment; **7**, to atone for; **8**, to reconcile; as, they *made up* their difference; **9**, to prepare the appearance, especially the features, of (a person) for a stage rôle, or the like; **10**, to ascend; **11**, in printing, to arrange (type) into columns or pages for printing: **make up one's mind**, to decide; determine:—*v.i.* **1**, to tend or move; as, he *made* toward the goal; **2**, to have effect; as, the power that *makes* for righteousness; **3**, to put something into a specified condition; as, to *make* ready for a

journey; 4, to act in a specified manner; as, to *make* merry; 5, to appear; increase, as ice; accumulate, as snow: **make up**, 1, to atone: with *for*; as, he tried to *make up* for his incivility; 2, to become reconciled; resume friendly relations; 3, to prepare or disguise one's appearance, as for stage impersonation; 4, to approach; move forward:—*n.* 1, shape; style; construction; build; 2, amount of output; 3, brand; method or act of manufacture; as, this car is of a different *make*: *Elec.*, the closing of a circuit: **make-and-break**, *adj. Elec.*, designating a spark made by breaking a circuit (see *jump spark*).

make-bate (māk′bāt″), *n.* [*make*+obs. *bate*, strife], *Archaic*, one who stirs up strife.

make-be-lieve (māk′sbē-lēv″), *n.* a pretense, as a child's game of pretending that something fancied is real:—*adj.* pretended; fictitious.

mak-er (māk′ĕr), *n.* one that fashions, composes, or produces: *Com.*, one who signs a promissory note: **Maker**, God, the Creator.

make-shift (māk′shift″), *n.* [*make*+*shift*], that which can be used for a time for lack of something better:—*adj.* 1, capable of being used for a time; 2, serving as a temporary tool, convenience, etc.

make-up (māk′sŭp″), *n.* 1, the way in which the parts of anything are put together; also, the elements put together; as, the *make-up* of a team; 2, the dress, paint, powder, etc., which an actor puts on for a part on the stage; 3, the personality or character of a person: *Print.*, arrangement of type, articles, illustrations, headlines, etc., as in pages or columns, preparatory to being locked up in a chase.

make-weight (māk′wāt″), *n.* [*make*+*weight*], 1, a thing placed in a scale to give additional weight; 2, hence, a person or thing of slight importance added to make up a deficiency.

mal- *prefix.* [Fr. < Lat. *male*, badly, ill], meaning ill, evil, wrongly; as, *mal*treat.

Mal-a-chi (măl′ă-kī), *n.* [< Heb. *Malākī*, my messenger], *Bib.*, 1, an ancient Hebrew prophet; 2, an Old Testament book attributed to him. Also, in the Douay Bible, **Mal′a-chi′as** (-kī′ăs).—*abbr.* **Mal.**

mal-a-chite (măl′ă-kīt), *n.* [< O.F. *melochite* < Gk. *malakhē*, mallow], *Mineral.*, a brilliant green mineral, native, basic, copper carbonate, a valuable ore of copper, capable, when massive, of taking a high polish, and used in making ornaments.

mal-ad-just-ment (măl″ă-jŭst′mĕnt), *n.* [*mal*-+*adjustment*], bad regulation or settlement; failure to adapt.

mal-ad-min-is-ter (măl″ăd-mĭn′ĭs-tĕr), *v.t.* [*mal*-+*administer*], to conduct badly or improperly.—*n.* **mal″ad-min″is-tra′tion.**

mal-a-droit (măl″ă-droit′), *adj.* [*mal*-+*adroit*], lacking skill; awkward; clumsy.—*adv.* **mal″a-droit′ly.**—*n.* **mal″a-droit′ness.**

mal-a-dy (măl′ă-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Fr. *maladie* < *malade*, sick < L.L. *male habitus*, ill kept], any disease or illness; especially, a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical.

Syn. sickness, infirmity, complaint. (See disease.)

Mal-a-ga (măl′ă-gă), *n.* [< *Malaga*, district in Spain, source of grape and wine], 1, a variety of white wine; 2, a sweet, white, firm-fleshed grape.

Mal-a-gas-y (măl″ă-găs′ĭ), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< earlier *Madegassy* < Fr. *Malgache* < nat. name of island], 1, a native of Madagascar; 2, the language of Madagascar:—*adj.* pertaining to the natives or to the language of Madagascar.

***ma-laise** (mă″lāz′; măl′āz), *n.* [Fr. = discomfort < *mal*, bad+*aise*, ease], a vague feeling of uneasiness, often coming before an attack of illness.

mal-a-pert (măl′ă-pûrt), *adj.* [< O.F. *mal*, ill +*appert*, *espert*, expert], pert; saucy; impertinent; impudent:—*n.* a bold, saucy person.

Mal-a-prop, Mrs. (măl′ă-prŏp), [see **malapropos**], in Sheridan's "The Rivals," an elderly lady addicted to the ridiculous misuse and mispronunciation of words.

mal-a-prop-ism (măl′ă-prŏp-ĭzm), *n.* a ridiculous misuse of words: from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

mal-ap-ro-pos (măl-ăp″rō-pō′), *adj.* [< Fr. *mal à propos*, ill suited to the purpose], inopportune; not appropriate:—*adv.* inappropriately.

ma-lar (mā′lĕr), *adj.* [< Lat. *mala*, jaw], *Anat.*, pertaining to the cheek or cheek bone:—*n.* the cheek bone (see *cranium*, illus.).

ma-la-ri-a (mă-lā′rĭ-ă), *n.* [< It. *mal' aria*, bad air], harmful vapors from marshy land, formerly thought to produce fevers: *Pathol.*, a febrile disease, caused by a protozoan parasite deposited in the blood by the bite of a mosquito of the genus Anopheles.—*adj.* **ma-la′ri-al.**—*adj.* **ma-la′ri-ous.**

Ma-lay (mă-lā′; mā′lā), *n.* [< nat. *malayu*], 1, one of the race of brown men dominant in the Malay Peninsula and the numerous islands off its coast; 2, the language of these people:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Malay race or archipelago.—*adj.* **Ma-lay′an.**

Mal-a-ya-lam (măl″ă-yā′lăm), *n.* [nat. name of language], one of the Dravidian languages, spoken in Malabar, in southeastern India.

Ma-lay-sian (mă-lā′shăn), *adj.* [< *Malaysia*, name given to archipelago: see **Malay**], of or pertaining to the Malay Archipelago:—*n.* a Malay native.

mal-con-tent (măl′kŏn-tĕnt″), *adj.* [*mal*-+*content*], discontented, especially with established authority:—*n.* one who is habitually discontented with the established order of things.

***mal de mer** (măl″ dĕ mâr′), [Fr.], literally, sickness of the sea; seasickness.

male (māl), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, male], 1, pertaining to the sex that begets young, or fertilizes the ovum produced by the opposite sex; 2, consisting of men and boys; as, a *male* choir: *Bot.*, having organs, as stamens, capable of fertilizing, but not of bearing fruit; also, pertaining to such organs; *Mech.*, designating that piece in a joint which is inserted into a corresponding piece, shaped to fit it, as a threaded pipe which screws into a coupling or collar:—*n.* a person, animal, or plant of the sex that begets young or performs the fertilizing process.—*n.* **male′ness.**

mal-e-dic-tion (măl″ĕ-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *male*, ill+*dicere* (*dictus*), to say], 1, a proclaiming of evil against any one; curse; 2, the act of slandering; also, the state of being slandered.

Syn. anathema, oath, blasphemy, imprecation, curse, execration, profanity. A *malediction* is a calling down or declaration of evil against someone; it is a general word for strong denunciation; as, in his rage he cast *maledictions* on friends and foes alike. *Malediction* is the opposite of *benediction*. A *curse*, as spoken by man, is a solemn prayer to God to punish with vengeance, destruction, or other evil; or, conceived as pronounced by God, a decree of such evil. An *imprecation* is also a prayer that calamity or evil may fall on one; it is uttered only by man, and is vindictive. An *execration* is an evil-wishing expression colored by horror and detestation; it is bitter and full of hatred. *Curses* and *imprecations* are sometimes merely coarse or profane expressions.

mal-e-fac-tion (măl″ĕ-făk′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *male*, ill+*facere* (*factus*), to do], an evil deed; sin; crime; also, a bane or a curse.

mal-e-fac-tor (măl′ĕ-făk′tĕr), *n.* an evildoer; a criminal.—*n. fem.* **mal′e-fac′tress.**

Syn. criminal, culprit, felon, convict.

ma-lef-i-cent (mă-lĕf′ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *male-ficus*, wicked < *male*, ill+*facere*, to do], causing or doing evil or harm; hurtful.—*n.* **ma-lef′i-cence.**—*adj.* **ma-lef′ic.**

ma-lev-o-lent (mă-lĕv′ō-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *male*, ill+*volens* (*-entis*), wishing], malicious; spiteful; wishing evil; bent upon injuring others.—*adv.* **ma-lev′o-lent-ly.**—*n.* **ma-lev′o-lence.**

mal-fea-sance (măl-fē′zăns), *n.* [< O.F. *malfaisant* < *mal-*, ill+*faire* (< Lat. *facere*), to do], 1, evildoing; wrongful conduct; 2, especially, the performance by a public official of a positively illegal or wrongful act: distinguished from *misfeasance* and *nonfeasance*.

mal-for-ma-tion (măl″fôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* [< *mal*-+*formation*], faulty or abnormal structure of any body or part of the body.

ma-lic ac-id (mā′lĭk; măl′ĭk), [< Fr. *malique* < Lat. *malum*, apple], *Chem.*, a crystallizable, organic acid containing oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, occurring in two modifications with different optical properties, and found in the juices of various plants and fruits, as the apple, grape, rhubarb, gooseberry, currant, and mountain ash.

mal-ice (măl′ĭs), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *malitia*, evil], evil intention to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite: *Law*, a state of mind or purpose which characterizes the doing of a wrongful act intentionally, without lawful cause: **malice aforethought**, *Law*, a state of mind in which a person intentionally and with the purpose of inflicting an injury, commits an illegal act without any reason which in law would justify it.

Syn. rancor, grudge, spite, resentment, hostility, ill will, revenge, animosity, pique. *Malice* loves to injure because of its very nature, needing no special provocation. *Spite* is a mean desire to thwart or hurt others in petty ways; one may be spiteful by nature, or be goaded to *spite* by some external irritation. *Grudge* and *resentment* are born of anger over personal injury; a *grudge* is ill will nursed in a bitter heart, and ready to act on opportunity; as, I have long held a *grudge*

against him. *Resentment* is a sullen anger continued by brooding over its cause. *Rancor* is a deep-seated bitterness made of *spite* and *malice*; as, an unholy *rancor* soured their hearts.—*Ant.* benignity, kindness, good will.

ma-li-cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1, bearing ill will or enmity; influenced by hatred or spite; 2, indulging in deliberate mischief; as, a *malicious* person; 3, arising from ill will; as, a *malicious* act.—*adv.* **ma-li'cious-ly.**—*n.* **ma-li'cious-ness.**

Syn. spiteful, resentful, rancorous, malevolent, malign, malignant, virulent, evil-minded, ill-disposed.—*Ant.* benevolent, humane, kind, merciful, well-disposed, loving.

ma-lign (mȧ-līn'), *adj.* [<O.F. *maligne* < Lat. *malignus*, malicious], 1, possessed of an evil disposition; malicious; 2, hurtful; tending to injure; baleful; evil; as, *malign* influences:—*v.t.* to speak evil of with spite or ill will; slander.—*n.* **malign'er.**—*adv.* **ma-lign'ly.**

Syn., v. revile, vilify, abuse, asperse. (See calumniate.)—*Ant., v.* compliment, praise, laud, eulogize.

ma-lig-nan-cy (mȧ-lĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* the state of being disposed to do harm: *Pathol.*, of a disease, a tendency to increase in virulence.

ma-lig-nant (mȧ-lĭg'nănt), *adj.* 1, malicious; having strong and active enmity toward anyone; 2, intending or bringing about evil: *Hist.*, discontented with established authority: applied especially by early Church Fathers to opponents of Christianity, by early Protestants to Roman Catholics, and, in the 17th century, in England, by the Parliamentary party to the Royalists or vice versa; *Pathol.*, so severe as to endanger life; virulent; tending to go from bad to worse: opposite of *benign*.—*adv.* **ma-lig'nant-ly.**

ma-lig-ni-ty (mȧ-lĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the disposition to do evil to others; malice; 2, deadly quality, as of a disease; 3, an evil act or event.

ma-lin-ger (mȧ-lĭng'gẽr), *v.i.* [<Fr. *malingre*, sickly], to pretend or protract illness to escape a duty; feign inability.—*n.* **ma-lin'ger-er.**

mal-i-son (măl'ĭ-zn; -sn), *n.* [<O.F. *maleison* < Lat. *maledictio* (*-onis*), curse: a doublet of *malediction*], a curse; imprecation; malediction.

mal-kin (mô'kĭn), *n.* [<M.E. *malkyn*, dim. of *Matilda*, *Maud*], originally, a woman of the lower classes: *Obs.*, 1, a careless, slovenly woman; 2, a cat; 3, a scarecrow. Also, **maw'kin.**

mall (môl), *n.* [see **maul**], 1, a large, heavy wooden mallet, used in the game of pall-mall; 2, a kind of alley or lane in which this game was played; 3, hence, a public walk shaded by trees: **The Mall** (mĕl), formerly, a promenade in St. James's Park, London, now an avenue leading to Buckingham Palace.

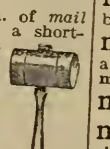
mal-lard (măl'ȧrd), *n.* [<O.F. *malart*, wild duck], 1, the common wild duck (*Anas boschas*) of the Northern Hemisphere, the male having a green or a blue-black head and brownish back (see *bird*, colored illus.); 2, the drake of this species.

mal-le-a-ble (măl'ē-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *malleare*, to hammer < *malleus*, a hammer], capable of being extended or shaped by hammering or rolling: distinguished from *ductile*: **malleable iron**, cast iron which has been made tough and malleable by a special heat treatment.—*n.* **mal'le-a-bil'i-ty.**

mal-le-a-ble-ize (măl'ē-ȧ-bl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Metal.*, to render malleable, as cast iron or other metals, by special heat treatment.

mal-le-o-lus (mȧ-lē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat., dim. of *malleus*, hammer], *Anat.*, either of the two rounded projections at each ankle joint (see *tibia*, illus.).

mal-let (măl'ĕt), *n.* [<Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail* <Lat. *malleus*, a hammer], 1, a short-handled hammer, of which the head is usually made of wood, used especially for striking a tool; 2, the long-handled implement used to drive the balls in croquet or polo.


MALLET

mal-le-us (măl'ē-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -lei (-ē-ī)], [Lat. = a hammer], *Anat.*, one of the three small bones in the middle ear: also called *hammer* (see *ear*, illus.).

mal-low (măl'ō), *n.* [<A.S. *mealuwe* <Lat. *malva*, mallow], *Bot.*, any of a large family (*Malvaceæ*) of temperate and tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees, including the marsh mallow, hollyhock, and cotton; especially, any of a genus (*Malva*) of plants of this family.

malm-sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [<L.L. *malmasia*, corr. of Gk. *Monembasia*, seaport in southern Greece], 1, a rich variety of grape; 2, a strong, full-flavored, sweet wine. Also, **mal'voi-sie** (măl'vwȧ-zē; -vȧ-).

mal-nu-tri-tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*mal-* + *nutrition*], undernourishment from lack of food, an ill-balanced diet, or poor digestion.

mal-o-dor-ous (măl-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [*mal-* + *odorous*], having a disagreeable smell; objectionable.—*adv.* **mal-o'dor-ous-ly.**

mal-prac-tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* [*mal-* + *practice*], 1, the wrong or neglectful treatment of a patient by a surgeon or physician; 2, the conduct of any profession in an illegal or wrong way.

malt (môlt), *n.* [<A.S. *mealt*, malt < O.Teut. source], barley or other grain partially germinated and dried for brewing: *Colloq.*, malt liquor; ale:—*v.i.* to germinate grain artificially, or change it into malt, for the purpose of converting the starch into grape sugar: —*v.t.* to make into, or with, malt:—*adj.* made with such grain; as, ale is a *malt* liquor.—*n.* **malt'ster** (-stẽr).

Mal-tese (môl-tēz'; môl-; -tēs'), *adj.* [<*Malta*], relating to Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, or to its inhabitants: **Maltese cat**, a domestic cat, with slate-gray fur: **Maltese cross**, a cross the four arms of which are equal and have wide, notched ends (for illus. see *cross*):—*n.* [*pl.* Maltese], 1, a native of Malta; 2, the language of Malta.

Mal-thu-sian (măl-thū'zhăn; măl-thū'zĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<proper name *Malthus*], of or pertaining to the theories of the English economist, Thomas R. Malthus (1766–1834), who taught that population tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence, and that poverty is inevitable unless late marriage or prudent restraint lower the birth rate, and so check population:—*n.* a follower of his principles.

malt-ose (môl'tōs), *n.* [see **malt**], a white sugary substance, similar to glucose, resulting from the action of diastase on starch; grape sugar.

mal-treat (măl-trēt'), *v.t.* [*mal-* + *treat*], to treat roughly or unkindly.—*n.* **mal-treat'ment.**

mal-va-ceous (măl-vā'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *malva*, mallow], *Bot.*, of or pertaining to the family (*Malvaceæ*) of plants typified by the mallow.

mal-ver-sa-tion (măl'vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [<Fr. < *malverser* < Lat. *male*, badly + *versari* (*-atus*), to turn; behave], wicked behavior; especially, corruption or misconduct in public office.

mal-voi-sie (măl'vwȧ-zē; măl'vȧ-zē), *n.* [earlier form of *malmsey*, q.v.], 1, a variety of grape; 2, a strong, sweet wine. See **malm'sey**, *Pfd. S.*

Mal-vo-li-o (măl-vō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," an absurdly conceited steward: a comedy character.

Mam-e-luke (măm'ē-lūk), *n.* [<Arab. *mamlūk*, slave < *malaka*, to possess], one of a corps of mounted soldiers, originally slaves, which dominated Egypt in the thirteenth century: **mameluke**, a Turkish slave.

[1]mam-ma (mȧ-mä'; mä'mȧ), *n.* [instinctive], mother: a familiar or childish name, of the status of *papa*. Also, **ma-ma'**.

[2]mam-ma (măm'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mæ (-ē)], [Lat. = breast], *Anat.*, a gland secreting milk, found in the mammals, or animals that suckle their young: rudimentary and functionless in the male.

mam-mal (măm'ăl), *n.* a member of the highest class of vertebrate animals, including man, which nourish their young with milk from the mammæ, or milk glands. (See illus. page 595.)

Mam-ma-li-a (mȧ-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* *Zoöl.*, the highest class of animals, which nourish their young with milk from the mammæ, or milk glands. (See illus. page 595.)—*adj.* **mam-ma'li-an.**

mam-ma-ry (măm'ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to the breasts, or mammæ.

mam-mif-er-ous (mȧ-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *mamma*, breast + *ferre*, to bear], having breasts, or mammæ.

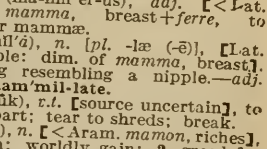
mam-mil-la (mȧ-mĭl'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-ē)], [Lat. = nipple: dim. of *mamma*, breast], a nipple, or something resembling a nipple.—*adj.* **mam'mil-la-ry.**—*adj.* **mam'mil-late.**

mam-mock (măm'ŭk), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to pull apart; tear to shreds; break.

mam-mon (măm'ŭn), *n.* [<Aram. *mamon*, riches], 1, wealth; worldly gain; 2, greed for riches; cupidity: **Mammon**, cupidity personified or conceived as a god.—*n.* **mam'mon-ism.**

mam-mon-ite (măm'ŭn-īt), *n.* one who devotes himself to acquiring wealth.

mam-moth (măm'ŭth), *n.* [<Russ. *mammot*, name of animal: source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, a huge, extinct, hairy-skinned elephant of prehistoric


SKELETON OF MAMMOTH (1/50)

time, ten feet high or more, with long tusks curving upward, the fossil remains of which are found in North America and Siberia:—*adj.* gigantic; immense.

mam-my (măm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz)], [dial. form of *mamma*], **1,** mother: a child's term; **2,** in the southern United States, a negress who is an old family servant or nurse for white children.

man (măn), *n.* [*pl.* men (mĕn)], [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1,** a human being; also, the human race; **2,** an adult male of the human species (see *skeleton*, illus.); **3,** anyone: with *a:* **4,** a male servant; valet; **5,** one possessed of manly qualities in a high degree; **6,** a husband: used in *man and wife* and, vulgarly, in *her man, my man,* etc.; **7,** one of the pieces in chess, checkers, or similar games: also, a player in a game, whether male or female; **8,** manly quality; manliness: **to a man,** none being excepted: **man in the street,** an average or ordinary man:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* manned (măndˊ), *p.pr.* manning], **1,** to furnish with men; **2,** to fortify; supply with strength.

man-a-cle (măn'ə-kl), *n.* [< O.F. *manicle*, handcuff < Lat. *manicula*, dim. of *manus*, hand], a handcuff; a fetter or shackle for the hands: usually *pl.*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cled (-kld), *p.pr.* -cling], to place handcuffs upon; restrain.

man-age (măn'ăj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -aging], [< It. *maneggiare*, to manage (horses)], **1,** to administer; handle; conduct; carry on; **2,** to make obedient; control; guide; as, to *manage* a frisky horse; **3,** to bring around artfully to one's plans, as by flattery; **4,** to contrive; as, to *manage* to escape; **5,** to cope with; use properly; as, to *manage* tools:—*v.i.* **1,** to conduct or direct affairs; **2,** to make use of one's means or resources in a thrifty fashion.

Syn. direct, regulate, govern, superintend, engineer, control, supervise. (See couduct, govern.)

man-age-a-ble (măn'ăj-ə-bl), *adj.* easily conducted or controlled; obedient; subject to guidance; tractable.—*adv.* **man'age-a-bly.**—*n.* **man'age-a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **man"age-a-bil'i-ty.**

man-age-ment (măn'ăj-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act or art of conducting or controlling; administration; control; **2,** prudent dealing; skilful direction; **3,** those collectively who are responsible for the direction of an enterprise or business.

Syn. superintendence, direction, economy, conduct, guidance, control, care, charge, regulation.

man-ag-er (măn'ə-jĕr), *n.* **1,** one who directs or conducts anything; **2,** one who conducts business or household affairs with skill or economy.—*adj.* **man"a-ge'ri-al** (-jē'rĭ-ăl).

man-a-kin (măn'ə-kĭn), *n.* [see **manikin**], **1,** any of several species of small tropical bird found in South America, some of which are brilliantly colored; **2,** a dwarf; **3,** a model of the human body for the study of the organs; **4,** (usually, *manncquin*), an artist's or dressmaker's model. Also, for senses **2, 3,** and **4, man'ni-kin:** *Pfd. S.* for **2** and **3, man'i-kin.**

***ma-ña-na** (mä-nyä'nä), *n.* [Sp. = tomorrow], tomorrow:—*adv.* tomorrow; soon.

Ma-nas-seh (mə-năs'ē), *n.* [Heb. = one who causes forgetfulness], *Bib.*, **1,** the son of Joseph for whom the tribe of Manasseh was named (Gen. 41:51); **2,** a son of Hezekiah and king of Judah, who restored idolatrous worship among the Jews (2 Kings 21).

MANATEE

man-a-tee (măn"ə-tē'), *n.* [< Sp. *manati* < Carib. *manattoui*, nat. name of animal], any of several aquatic, herbivorous mammals allied to the dugong, with a broad, rounded tail: also called *cowfish; sea cow.*

man-chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Obs.*, a small roll of fine wheat bread; a muffin.

Man-chu (măn-chōō'), *adj.* [Chin. = pure], pertaining to Manchuria, in China, its language or inhabitants:—*n.* **1,** a member of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria which conquered China in 1644; **2,** the language of this people.—*adj.* and *n.* **Man-chu'ri-an** (-rĭ-ăn).

man-ci-ple (măn'sĭ-pl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *mancipium*, office of *manceps*, buyer < *manus*, hand + *capere*, to take], a steward or caterer, as for a college.

man-da-mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [Lat. = we command], *Law*, a writ or document given out by a superior court directing the person, corporation, or inferior court addressed, to perform some public duty or act.

man-da-rin (măn"dă-rĭn; măn"dă-rēn'), *n.* [< Port. *mandarim* < Malay < Hind. *mantri* < Sans. *mantrin*, counselor], **1,** a Chinese public official of one of the nine higher classes entitled to wear a button on the hat; **2,** a Chinese variety of small orange with easily detachable rind and sweet pulp; **3,** any of various reddish orange dye colors: **Mandarin,** the Chinese dialect in use by the official classes and the court; loosely, the chief Chinese dialect.

man-date (măn'dāt), *n.* [< Lat. *mandare* (*-atus*), to command < *manus*, hand + *dare*, to give], an order; command; an official charge or injunction: *Pol. Sci.*, the will of a constituency with regard to a specified policy, expressed to its elected representative; *Law*, **1,** a direction or request; a command to an inferior court or officer, directing the enforcement of a judgment or decree; **2,** in recent international law, control and supervision of a small, weak country by a great power, equivalent to a protectorate:—*v.t.* (-dāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], to have supervisory control of (a territory): **mandated territory,** a country under the control and supervision of a great power.

Syn., n. law, decree, edict, ordinance, statute.

man-da-to-ry (măn'dă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** containing, or pertaining to, an official command; expressing a command; carrying obligation; **2,** authoritatively required; obligatory; **3,** in recent international law, having control and supervision over a small nation, for the protection of the latter: **mandatory power,** a nation having such control:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** one to whom an official charge or injunction is given; **2,** in recent international law, a nation having supervision and control of protected territory; a mandatory power. Also, *n.* **man'da-ta-ry** (-tă-rĭ).

man-di-ble (măn'dĭ-bl), *n.* [< L.L. *mandibula* < Lat. *mandere*, to chew], *Anat.*, the bone of the lower jaw; *Zoöl.*, **1,** in crustaceans, the third pair of head appendages, the biting mouth parts; **2,** in insects, the first, or anterior, pair of mouth parts, variously modified in different insects as biting, crushing, or chewing jaws, and with other parts forming sucking or piercing organs; **3,** either part of a bird's beak.—*adj.* and *n.* **man-dib'u-lar.**

man-do-lin (măn'dō-lĭn), *n.* [< It. *mandolino*, a kind of lute], a musical instrument of the lute variety, with a pear-shaped sound box, a neck with frets, and metal strings in pairs: played with a plectrum (for range see *music*). Also, **man'do-line.**

man-drag-o-ra (măn-drăg'ō-rä), *n.* [< Gk. *mandragoras*, mandrake], any of a small genus (*Mandragora*) of herbs of the nightshade family, found in Europe and Asia; especially, the mandrake (*M. officinarum*) of the Old World.

man-drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [< M.E. *mandrage*, abbr. of *mandragora*, q.v.], **1,** a narcotic plant of the nightshade family, native of the Himalayan and Mediterranean regions, with a very large forked root and a white or purple flower; the mandragora; **2,** in America, the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), a low-growing herb with a peltate leaf, a white, waxy blossom, an oval fruit about 1½ inches long, and rootstock which yields the medicine podophyllin (for illus. see *May apple*).

man-drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a snug-fitting cylindrical or conical piece of metal on which a piece of work may be held and by which it may be driven, as in a lathe; **2,** a similar piece that serves as a forming core in forging, wire winding, etc. Also, **man'dril.**

man-drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* [*man* + ²*drill*], one of the largest and most ferocious West African baboons, with long canine teeth.

mane (mān), *n.* [< A.S. *manu*, mane < O.Teut. source], the long hair on the upper side or about the neck of certain animals, as the horse (for illus. see *horse*).—*adj.* **maned** (mānd).—*adj.* **mane'less.**

ma-nège (mă"năzh'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *maneggiare*, to manage (horses)], **1,** a riding academy; a school where horsemanship is taught; **2,** the art of training, riding, or driving, horses; **3,** the paces of a trained horse. Also, **ma-nege'** (mă-nĕzh').

ma-nes (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. = spirits of the dead], **1,** *Rom. Myth.*, the spirits of the dead, especially when regarded as tutelary divinities; hence, **2,** spirits of ancestors worshiped as gods.

ma-neu-ver (mə-nōō'vĕr; mə-nū'vĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *manœuvre* < L.L. *manoperare* < Lat. *manu operari*, to work by hand], **1,** swift and skilful management or operation in military or naval affairs; **2,** an artful proceeding or course of action; a stratagem:—*v.i.* **1,** to perform certain movements with troops or war vessels; **2,** to scheme; manage with art and skill:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to make certain movements, as troops or vessels; **2,** to handle skilfully; manipulate; manage with

dexterity; 3, to make, move, or place, by skilful management. Also, **ma-neu'vre; ma-nœu'ver; ma-nœu'vre.**
Syn., *n.* artifice, stratagem. (See subterfuge.)

man-ful (măn'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **man**], courageous; resolute; bravely determined; valiant; intrepid.—*adv.* **man'ful-ly.**—*n.* **man'ful-ness.**
Syn. noble, brave, manly, manlike, mannish. *Manly* connotes the possession of such qualities as befit a man, as courage, stamina, boldness, hardiness. *Manlike* describes the appearance and the qualities, good or bad, that distinguish a man; it usually stresses his finer qualities, however: as, *manlike* determination. *Manful* emphasizes the fighting qualities, the bravery and resolution characteristic of men; as, a *manful* spirit. *Mannish* describes those who ape the fashions or manners of men; as, a *mannish* girl.

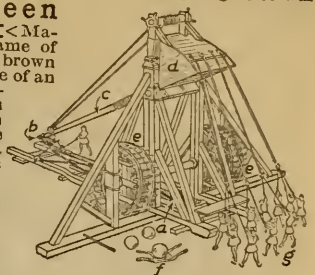
man-ga-nese (măng'gȧ-nēs'; măng'gȧ-nēz), *n.* [Fr., corr. of *magnesia*], *Chem.*, a hard, somewhat brittle, nonmagnetic, metallic element [symbol **Mn**], similar in some properties to iron: used largely in steel manufacture, in alloys, as a deoxidizer, and in the arts, as in the making of paint and glass: **manganese bronze**, a yellow to greenish alloy of copper and tin, with a small proportion of manganese added to increase the strength: **manganese steel**, steel with a high percentage of manganese, notable for toughness and durability: used in safes, ore crushers, etc.

man-ga-nin (măng'gȧ-nĭn), *n.* [see **manganese**], an alloy of copper, nickel, and manganese, used generally for making electrical resistance wires because of its very small change of resistance with change of temperature.

mange (mānj), *n.* [<M.E. *manjewe*<O.F. *manjue*, itch<*manjuer*, to eat], any of various persistent contagious diseases affecting the skin of dogs itself; 3, a pickled muskmelon, pepper, or the like, stuffed with chowchow.

man-go-nel (măng'gō-nĕl), *n.* [see **¹mangle**], an obsolete stone-hurling engine of war.

man-go-steen (măng'gō-stēn), *n.* [<Malay *mangustan*, name of fruit], a reddish brown fruit about the size of an orange, with a delicious, juicy pulp in segments as in an orange; also, the tree of East India and the Philippines bearing this fruit.



MANGONEL
a, missile in place; *b*, trigger rope; *c*, hurling shaft; *d*, box containing weight; *e*, *e*, wheels and axle by which shaft isset in place; *f*, missile for next shot; *g*, soldiers pulling to add to effect of weight.

man-grove (măng'grōv), *n.* [source uncertain], any of a genus (*Rhizophora*) of tropical shore trees or shrubs with spreading branches that send down roots, called prop roots, which ultimately cause the tree to spread over large areas: the source of a bark used in tanning.

man-gy (mān'jĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], [see **mange**], 1, suffering with the mange, a contagious skin disease of dogs and cattle; 2, shabby; neglected: *Colloq.*, mean; low.—*n.* **man'gi-ness.**

MAMMALIA.—1, Australian anteater; 2, ornithorhynchus, or duckbill; 3, Virginia opossum; 4, banded anteater; 5, rock wallaby; 6, tree shrew; 7, bat; 8, lynx; 9, lion; 10, hyena; 11, timber wolf; 12, walrus; 13, beaver; 14, hare; 15, porcupine; 16, armadillo; 17, spider monkey; 18, man; 19, two-humped, or Bactrian, camel; 20, elk; 21, giraffe; 22, zebra; 23, rhinoceros; 24, African elephant; 25, cony; 26, right whale.

and other hairy or woolly animals: usually caused by parasitic mites, and occasionally transferred to man.

man-gel–wur-zel (măng'gl-wûr"zl), *n.* [Ger. <*mangold*, beet+*wurzel*, root], a large, coarse variety of beet, extensively cultivated as a cattle fodder.

man-ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *mangeoire*<Lat. *manducare*, to chew], a box or trough, as in a stall, from which horses or cattle eat.

¹man-gle (măng'gl), *n.* [<Du. *mangel*<M.Du. *mange*, a mangle; mangonel<L.L. *mango*<Gk. *magganon*, a mangonel], a machine for ironing cloth, especially damp linen, between rollers:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], to iron (cloth) in a mangle.—*n.* **man'gler.**

²man-gle (măng'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [<A.F. *mahangler*, prob. <*mahaignier*, to maim], 1, to cut to pieces; maim; mutilate by cutting or hacking; 2, to spoil in the performing or making; make a botch of.—*n.* **man'gler.**

man-go (măng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes; -gos (-gōz)], [<Port. <Tamil *mankay*<*man*, mango tree+*kay*, fruit], 1, a tropical, evergreen tree of the cashew family, bearing fruit of oblong shape, greenish, reddish, or yellowish color, thick rind, and juicy pulp; 2, the fruit

man-han-dle (măn-hăn'dl), *v.t.* [*man*+*handle*], *Naut.*, to accomplish by man power without mechanical aid: *Slang*, to treat roughly.

man-hole (măn'hōl"), *n.* [*man*+*hole*], an opening to admit a man, as into a tank or sewer.

man-hood (măn'ho͝od), *n.* [*man*+*-hood*], 1, the state of being a man; 2, the qualities belonging to a man; courage; 3, men collectively.

ma-ni-a (mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gk.=madness], 1, violent insanity; raging madness; 2, excessive or unreasonable desire or enthusiasm; a craze; as, a *mania* for collecting: *Psychopathol.*, mental disorder characterized by emotional exaltation, high excitability, and a tendency to violent reactions, accompanied by impulses to a special type of behavior; as, a suicidal *mania*: also used in compounds; as, kleptomania.
Syn. frenzy, madness, lunacy. (See insanity.)

ma-ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ăk), *adj.* affected with insanity; raving; frantic:—*n.* a person violently insane; a madman.—*adj.* **ma-ni'a-cal** (mȧ-nī'ȧ-kăl).—*adv.* **ma-ni'a-cal-ly.**

ma-nic (mā'nĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *manikos*, inclined to madness], *Psychopathol.*, exhibiting or growing out of mental disorder characterized by high excitability or a tendency to violent reactions.

man-i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* [< Lat. *manus*, hand + *cura*, care], **1**, the care of the hands, nails, etc.; **2**, one whose vocation is the care of the hands and nails of others:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cured (-kūrd), *p.pr.* -curing], to care for (the hands and nails); treat and care for the hands and nails of (a person):—*v.i.* to care for the hands and nails.—*n.* **man'i-cur"ist.**

man-i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *n.* [< Fr. *manifeste* < Lat. *manifestare*, to reveal], the list of a cargo to be shown to the customhouse officials; an invoice:—*adj.* obvious; clear; plain; apparent to the sight or understanding:—*v.t.* **1**, to make clear; place beyond possibility of misunderstanding; prove; **2**, to show the list of, as a cargo:—*v.i.* to appear to the senses; give evidence of being present, as a spirit.—*adv.* **man'i-fest-ly.**

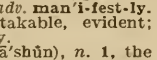
Syn., *adj.* visible, overt, unmistakable, evident; *v.* demonstrate, prove, reveal, display.

man-i-fes-ta-tion (măn"ĭ-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the demonstration or revelation of the existence, nature, or qualities of some person or thing; **2**, a public display, as a procession or the wearing of badges, for showing feeling or gaining attention.

Syn. exhibition, indication, display, disclosure.

man-i-fes-to (măn"ĭ-fĕs'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-tōz)], [It.], a proclamation on the part of a state, body of individuals, or officials, declaring political measures or intentions; a declaration.

man-i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *adj.* [< A.S. *manigfeald*, multiplied], **1**, various in kind or quality; numerous; **2**, comprehensive; as, *manifold* wisdom; **3**, many-sided; as, a *manifold* sage; **4**, consisting of a series of identical units: used of a machine or the like:—*v.t.* to make many copies of (a manuscript) at once, as on a duplicating machine:—*n.* **1**, a copy made by a duplicating machine; **2**, a pipe having two or more lateral outlets, used for connecting one pipe with others.—*adv.* **man'i-fold"ly.**—*n.* **man'i-fold"ness.**



MANIFOLD
As in an automobile exhaust.

Syn., *adj.* sundry, divers, various, multifarious.

man-i-hot (măn'ĭ-hŏt), *n.* [Mod. Lat. < nat. name], any of a genus (*Manihot*) of tropical American plants, some of which yield a kind of rubber and others, as the manioc, or cassava, valuable starch products, tapioca, etc.

man-i-kin (măn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [< Du. *mannekin*, puppet, dim. of *man*, man], **1**, a dwarf; little man; **2**, a model of the human body, frequently composed of detachable parts, for study of the organs; **3**, (usually written *mannequin*), an artist's or dressmaker's lay figure, or model:—*adj.* dwarf; diminutive. Also, **man'a-kin; man'ni-kin.**

Ma-nil-a (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [nat. name], **1**, a kind of cigar manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; **2**, a hemplike fiber, used for ropes, textiles, paper, etc., obtained from a Philippine tree related to the banana; **3**, a strong paper made from this fiber. Also, **ma-nil'a; Ma-nil'la; ma-nil'la.**

ma-nil-la (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [< Sp. *malilla*, dim. of *mala*, prob. < *malo*, bad], *Cards*, in certain games as quadrille and omber, the highest trump but one. Also, **ma-nille'** (mȧ-nĭl').

man-i-oc (măn'ĭ-ŏk; mȧ'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* [< Tupi *mandioca*, nat. name], any of several tropical plants (genus *Manihot*) whose roots yield a nutritious starch; also, the starch: also called *cassava.*

man-i-ple (măn'ĭ-pl), *n.* [< O.F. < Lat. *manipulus*, handful < *manus*, hand + *-ple*, root of *plēre*, to fill], *Rom. Antiq.*, **1**, a subdivision of the Roman legion, consisting of 60 or 120 men; **2**, a fringed and embroidered strip of fabric worn hanging from the left arm of a Roman Catholic or Anglican priest while administering the Eucharist.

ma-nip-u-lar (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lȧr), *adj.* **1**, [see **maniple**], pertaining to the ancient Roman military company, or maniple; [see **manipulate**], pertaining to manipulation; as, *manipular* operations.

ma-nip-u-late (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Fr. *manipuler:* see **maniple**], **1**, to operate, work, or manage skilfully by means of the hands; as, to *manipulate* tools; **2**, to influence artfully; control the action of, by skilful management; **3**, to falsify, as books in bookkeeping:—*v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations or mechanical processes.

ma-nip-u-la-tion (mȧ-nĭp"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of operating or working skilfully with the hands; **2**, skilful management by means of the intellect: sometimes, falsification, as of accounts, etc.—*n.* **ma-nip'u-la"tor.**

ma-nip-u-la-tive (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, skilful use of the hands.—*adj.* **ma-nip'u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ).

man-i-to (măn'ĭ-tō), *n.* [Amer. Ind. = great spirit], among certain North American Indians, a spirit of good or evil regarded with reverence and awe; also, a fetish or charm thought to have supernatural power. Also, **man'i-tou** (-tōō); **man'i-tu** (-tōō).

man-kind (măn"kīnd'), *n.* [*man* + *kind*], **1**, humanity; human beings collectively; **2**, (măn'-kīnd"), the male members of any group; the male sex.

man-like (măn'līk"), *adj.* [*man* + *like*], having the qualities of, or suitable to, a man; manly.

Syn. masculine, mannish. (See manful.)

man-li-ness (măn'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [see **man**], virility; the state or quality of possessing manly virtues, as force, directness, and courage.

man-ly (măn'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], having the qualities befitting a man; masculine; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute:—*adv.* like a man.

Syn., *adj.* intrepid, determined, frank. (See manful.)

man-na (măn'ȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *mān hu*, what is it? or < Aram. *mannā*, a gift], **1**, the food sent to the Israelites during their 40 years' wandering in the wilderness (Ex. 16:15); hence; **2**, spiritual nourishment; **3**, figuratively, any necessities apparently miraculously supplied; **4**, the sweetish, dried sap of certain Old World ash trees (chiefly *Fraxinus ornus*), used in medicine as a mild laxative.

man-ne-quin (măn'ē-kĭn), *n.* [Fr. = puppet], a form, or lay figure, used as an artist's or dressmaker's model; also, a person on whom fashions in clothing are displayed. Also, **man'i-kin**, q.v.

man-ner (măn'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *manière*, manner < Lat. *manus*, hand], **1**, method; way of acting or happening; **2**, habit; bearing; mien; **3**, sort; kind; species; **4**, aspect; style, as in literature or art; as, the Phidian *manner*: *pl.* **1**, morals; behavior; politeness; **2**, practices of society; as, *manners* and customs of the Middle Ages.—*adj.* **man'nered.**

Syn. behavior, demeanor, address, mode, system.

man-ner-ism (măn'ẽr-ĭzm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, especially if affected or carried to excess.

Syn. affectation, air. A *mannerism* is an excessive adherence to some distinctive trait or singularity, particularly some trick or oddity of style in literature or art. An *affectation* is a trick of behavior or style consciously assumed. *Affectations* are hence usually artificial, unnatural, and without sincerity; a *mannerism*, though peculiar, may be a perfectly natural trait of its possessor. An *affectation* so consistently assumed that it is displayed unconsciously becomes a *mannerism*, and a *mannerism* put on for display is an *affectation.*

man-ner-ist (măn'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* a person, generally an artist, whose work follows too servilely and persistently an adopted or originated technique.

man-ner-less (măn'ẽr-lĕs), *adj.* lacking in politeness and respect; uncivil; rude.

man-ner-ly (măn'ẽr-lĭ), *adj.* polite; courteous; well-bred; well-behaved:—*adv.* politely; respectfully.—*n.* **man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs).

man-nish (măn'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **man**], masculine; characteristic of a man; as, a *mannish* stride.—*adv.* **man'nish-ly.**—*n.* **man'nish-ness.**

Syn. (see manful).—*Ant.* effeminate, womanish.

ma-nœu-ver (mȧ-nōō'vẽr; mȧ-nū'vẽr), *n.* [see **maneuver**], **1**, swift, skilful management in war; **2**, an artful proceeding; a stratagem:—*v.i.* **1**, to execute movements with troops or vessels; **2**, to scheme and manage with skill:—*v.t.* **1**, to put (troops or vessels) through movements; **2**, to handle skilfully; **3**, to put into a desired position by skilful management. Also, **ma-nœu'vre.** See **ma-neu'ver**, *Pfd. S.*

Syn., *n.* trick, artifice, intrigue. (See subterfuge.)

man–of–war (măn"ȧv-wôr'), *n.* [*pl.* men-of-war (mĕn"z)], a large, armed vessel belonging to the navy of a country.

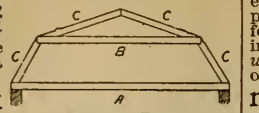
man–of–war bird **1**, either of two species (genus *Frigata*) of large, rapacious, strong-winged sea birds; a frigate bird (which see for illus.); **2**, incorrectly, any of certain birds of similar habits or appearance, as the albatross.

ma-nom-e-ter (mȧ-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *manos*, thin + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring pressure of gases or vapors.—*adj.* **man"o-met'ric** (măn"ō-mĕt'rĭk).

man-or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *manoir* < Lat. *manēre*, to stay], **1**, in England, the landed estate, originally with feudal restrictions, of a nobleman or gentleman; **2**, in America, a tract of land held by tenants in fee simple in consideration of a definite, perpetual rent; usually in historical references: **manor house**, the dwelling house of the owner of the manor.

ma-no-ri-al (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ȧl), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to a manor, or district, over which a lord or owner exercises authority.

man-sard (măn'särd), *n.* [<François *Mansard* (1598–1666), Fr. architect], 1, a roof which has a double slope, the lower being steeper than the upper: usually called *mansard roof;* 2, the story formed by such a roof; an attic; a garret.



MANSARD ROOF
A, tiebeam; B, collar beam; C, C, C, C, rafters.

manse (măns), *n.* [<L.L. *mansus*, house<*manēre*, to stay], the home of a Presbyterian minister: a term especially used in Scotland; in general, a parsonage: *Obs.*, the house of a landowner, especially if large and pretentious.

man-serv-ant (măn'sûr'vânt), *n.* [*pl.* menservants (-vănts)], [*man*+*servant*], a male employee in household service, as a butler or valet.

man-sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [O.F.<L.*mansio*(*-onis*), <*manēre*, to stay], a stately residence.

man-slaugh-ter (măn'slô'tĕr), *n.* [*man*+*slaughter*], *Law*, the unlawful killing, voluntarily or involuntarily, of a human being by another or others, but without malice aforethought.

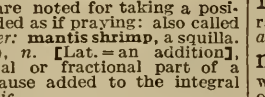
man-teau (măn'tō; măn"tō'), *n.* [*pl.* -teaus (-tōz); -teaux (-tō')], [Fr.=cloak], 1, a cloak or mantle, worn by women; 2, formerly, a loose gown opening in front: often called *mantua*.

man-tel (măn'tl), *n.* [see **mantle**], the facing of wood, marble, etc., around and above a fireplace, including the projecting shelf above; also, the shelf: also called *mantelpiece* or, *Archaic*, *manteltree*.

man-tel-et (măn'tl-ĕt), *n.* [O.F., dim. of *mantel*: see **mantle**], 1, a short cloak or cape; 2, a movable shelter for hunters: *Mil.* (often, *mantlet*), a bullet-proof shelter, formerly movable, to protect besiegers, gunners, observers, etc.

man-til-la (măn-tĭl'ä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manta*, cloak], 1, a woman's light cloak or hood; 2, a lace veil worn over the head, especially by Spanish and Italian women.

man-tis (măn'tĭs), *n.* [*pl.* mantes (-tēz)], [Gk. = prophet], any of various insects (family *Mantidæ*) which prey on other insects and are noted for taking a position with the front legs folded as if praying: also called *praying mantis*, or *soothsayer:* **mantis shrimp**, a squilla.


MANTIS

man-tis-sa (măn-tĭs'ä), *n.* [Lat.=an addition], the decimal or fractional part of a logarithm: so named because added to the integral part, called the *characteristic*.

man-tle (măn'tl), *n.* [<earlier *mantel*<A.S. *mentel* or O.F. *mantel*, both<Lat. *mantellum*, cloak], 1, a loose cloak or cape, usually sleeveless; hence, 2, anything that covers or envelops; 3, a cone-shaped network of material that will not burn, which fits like a cap over a flame and gives light by glowing at a high temperature; 4, the outer covering of a wall: *Zoöl.*, the outer fold of skin covering the body of the clam and other mollusks:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], to cover with, or as with, a cloak; disguise; conceal:—*v.i.* 1, to be overspread, as with a covering; as, her face *mantled* with blushes; 2, to take on a coating; as, the pool *mantles* with scum; 3, to spread out; 4, to stretch the wings: said of a hawk.

man-tling (măn'tlĭng), *n.* *Her.*, ornamentation suggesting drapery above and on either side of an escutcheon (see color plate of *heraldry*).

man-tu-a (măn'tū-ä), *n.* [corr. of *manteau*], in the 17th and 18th centuries, a woman's gown or cloak: **mantuamaker**, *Obs.*, a dressmaker.

Man-tu-an (măn'tū-ăn), *adj.* [<*Mantua*], pertaining to the Italian city, Mantua:—*n.* a native or resident of Mantua, the birthplace of Vergil.

man-u-al (măn'ū-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *manus*, hand], pertaining to, or done by, the hands: **sign manual**, a signature written by the individual's own hand:—*n.* a handbook; a small book of directions: *Mil.*, a systematic exercise in the use of some weapon; as, a *manual* of arms; *Mus.*, the keyboard of an organ; as, an organ of two *manuals*.

man-u-fac-to-ry (măn"ū-făk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *manu*, by hand +*facere* (*factus*), to make], a place where goods are made by physical labor or by machinery, especially on a large scale; a factory.

man-u-fac-ture (măn"ū-făk'tûr; măn"ū-făk'chŏor), *n.* 1, the making, usually on a large scale, of articles by hand, by machinery, or a combination of processes; 2, anything made from raw material by industrial processes; such articles taken collectively:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd; -chŏord), *p.pr.* -turing], 1, to make, as shoes, paper, etc., from raw materials, by hand, machinery, or other processes; 2, to work, as raw materials, into useful forms; as, to *manufacture* wool into fabrics; 3, to invent or fabricate with intent to deceive; as, to *manufacture* excuses:—*v.i.* to be occupied in the making of goods from raw materials.—*n.* **man"u-fac'tur-er.**

man-u-mis-sion (măn"ū-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *manu*, from the hand+*mittere* (*missus*), to send], 1, the act of freeing from slavery; 2, the state of being freed from slavery.

man-u-mit (măn"ū-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting], to free from slavery.

ma-nure (mä-nūr'), *n.* [<Fr. *manœuvrer*<L.L. *manoperare*<Lat. *manu*, by hand+*operari*, to work], the excreta of animals or birds, decayed vegetable matter, or certain minerals, used as fertilizers:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nured (-nūrd'), *p.pr.* -nuring], to enrich, as a field, with fertilizing substances.

man-u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *adj.* [<Lat. *manu*, by hand+*scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], written by hand:—*n.* 1, a book or paper written by hand; 2, a copy, in handwriting or typewriting, of an author's work, especially as submitted for printing or editorial consideration; 3, writing, as opposed to printing.—*abbr.* MS.; ms. [*pl.* MSS.; mss.].

Manx (măngks), *adj.* [<Scand.<Celt. name of island], relating to the Isle of Man, to its people, or to their native language, a dialect of Celtic: **Manx cat**, a breed of almost tailless domestic cats: —*n.* the Manx language: *sing.* and *pl.* a native, or natives, of the Isle of Man; also, the Manx people.

Manx-man (măngks'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Manx*+*man*], a man of Manx birth.

man-y (mĕn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], [<A.S. *manig*<O.Teut. source], numerous; great in number:—*n.* a great number; multitude.

man-y-plies (mĕn'ĭ-plīz"), *n.* [*many*+*²ply*], *Zoöl.*, the third stomach of cud-chewing animals; the omasum (see *ruminant*, illus.).

man-za-ni-ta (măn"zä-nē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, apple], any of several evergreen shrubs, or small trees, of the heath family (genus *Arctostaphylos*), bearing red berries and found chiefly in the western United States.

Ma-o-ri (mä'ō-rĭ; *Colloq.* mou'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ris (-rĭz)], [nat. name], 1, a member of the aboriginal race of New Zealand; 2, the language of this race:—*adj.* pertaining to the Maoris or their language.

map (măp), *n.* [<L.L. *mappa mundi*, map of the world<Lat. *mappa*, napkin; because map was painted on a cloth], 1, a representation, usually on a flat surface, of the physical or political features of the earth or some portion of it; 2, a chart of the heavens; 3, any exact chart or delineation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mapped (măpt), *p.pr.* mapping], 1, to picture or lay down in a chart; 2, to plan in detail: usually with *out;* as, to *map* out a journey.

Syn. (see chart).

ma-ple (mā'pl), *n.* [<A.S. *mapeltrēow*, maple tree], any of a large genus (*Acer*) of trees, of many species and varieties, valued for their shade, for their wood, and, in some species, for the sap, which when boiled down becomes maple sirup and sugar.

ma-qui (mä'kē), *n.* [Sp.<nat. name in Chile], a shrub found in Chile from the bark of which are made strings for native musical instruments and from the berries of which a medicinal wine is prepared.

mar (mär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* marred (märd), *p.pr.* marring], [<A.S. *merran*, to hinder], to spoil; disfigure; injure:—*n. Rare*, an injury; disfigurement.

Syn., *v.* injure, blemish, impair, deface, hurt, scratch.

Mar. *abbr.* March:—**mar.**, 1, maritime; marine; 2, married (also, **m.**).

mar-a-bou (măr'ä-bōō), *n.* [Fr., prob.<Arab. *murabit*, hermit], 1, any of several species of Old World storks (especially *Leptoptilus crumenifer*), of which the soft under tail and under wing coverts, or feathers, are used for dress trimming: also called *argala;* 2, a plume from the marabou; 3, a delicate, exceptionally white, raw silk; 4, in Louisiana, a dark, reddish brown mulatto.

mar-a-nath-a (măr'ä-năth'ä), *n.* [<Aram. *māran athā*, our Lord has come, or<Aram. *maranā 'thā*, our Lord, come thou], among the early Christians, an invocation, "O Lord! come": often erroneously considered as forming a curse with *anathema*, which stands before it in 1 Cor. 16:22.

mar-a-schi-no (măr"ä-skē'nō), *n.* [It.<*marasca*, small, black cherry<*amarasca*<Lat. *amarus*, bitter], a delicate, alcoholic cordial made from cherries, especially from the marasca, a European variety, and flavored with the bruised kernels.

ma-ras-mus (mȧ-răz'mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *marainein*, to wither], *Med.*, emaciation; a gradual wasting away of the body.—*adj.* **ma-ras'mic.**

Mar-a-thon (măr'ȧ-thŏn), *n.* [Gk.], **1**, the scene, in Greece, of a decisive battle (490 B. C.) in which the Athenians and Platæans defeated the Persians and saved Greece; **2**, a long-distance foot race of 26 miles 385 yards: so called from the run of Pheidippides, who carried from Marathon to Athens the news of the Greek victory.

ma-raud (mȧ-rôd'), *v.i.* [< Fr. *marauder*, to play the rogue < *maraud*, a rogue], to rove or range in search of plunder:—*v.t.* to make an expedition against for plunder.—*n.* **ma-raud'er.**

mar-a-ve-di (măr"ȧ-vā'dĭ), *n.* [Sp. < Arab. *Murābitūn*, hermits: name of Moorish dynasty at Cordoba], **1**, a gold coin of Moorish minting, current in Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries; **2**, a later Spanish copper coin worth about a third of a cent.

mar-ble (măr'bl), *n.* [< Fr. *marbre* < Lat. *marmor*, marble], **1**, a hard, metamorphic, crystalline limestone, found in various colors, due to impurities, but white when pure, and capable of taking a fine polish; **2**, any substance like such stone in hardness, smoothness, or coldness; **3**, a sculptured piece of such stone; **4**, a small clay, wood, or glass ball used as a child's plaything: *pl.* **1**, a collection of sculptures in marble; **2**, a game played with small balls of clay, wood, or glass:—*adj.* **1**, made of, covered with, or resembling, marble; **2**, specifically, cold; hard; unfeeling:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to stain in imitation of marble.—*p.adj.* **mar'bled** (-bld).—*adj.* **mar'bly.**

mar-ca-site (mär'kȧ-sīt), *n.* [< Fr. < L.L. *marcasita*], *Mineral.*, **1**, a pale yellow, crystalline mineral, native iron disulphide, used for making sulphuric acid: sometimes called *white iron pyrites*; **2**, a piece of this mineral used as an ornament.

Mar-cel (mär-sĕl'), *adj.* [< name of originator], designating a style of waving the hair in parallel waves, or the waves so made:—*n.* a Marcel wave:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -celled (-sĕld'), *p.pr.* -celling], to wave (the hair) in this style. Also, **mar-cel'.**

[1]march (märch), *n.* [< Fr. *marcher*, to march], **1**, a regular, measured step or walk, especially of soldiers; **2**, a movement, as of troops, from one stopping place to another; also, the distance passed over in walking in such movement; **3**, steady onward movement: *Mus.*, a composition to accompany marching:—*v.t.* to cause to march, as troops:—*v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

March (märch), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *Martius* (*mensis*), (month) of Mars, Roman god of war], the third month of the year, having 31 days.

mar-chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [< L.L. *marchionissa*, fem. of *marchio* (*-onis*), captain of a *march*, a border county], the wife or widow of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis: used in England instead of *marquise*.

march-pane (märch'pān"), *n.* [< Fr. *massepain*, a confection: source uncertain], a sweetmeat made of pounded almonds and sugar.

mar-co-ni-gram (mär-kō'nĭ-grăm), *n.* [< G. *Marconi* (1874–), It. inventor + Gk. *gramma*, letter], a message sent or received by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mar-di gras (mär'dē grä'), [Fr. = fat Tuesday], Shrove Tuesday; the last day before Lent, celebrated in Rome, Paris, New Orleans, etc.

[1]mare (mâr), *n.* [< A.S. *mere*, mare], the female of the horse, and other equine animals: **to ride Shanks's mare**, to go afoot.

[2]mare (mâr), *n.* [A.S. = nightmare], **1**, *Obs.*, a hobgoblin supposed to bother sleepers; also, the nightmare; **2**, a witch; specter.

***ma-re** (mā'rē; mä'rā), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-rĭ-ȧ)], [Lat. = sea], *Astron.*, a sea: used of certain dark areas of the moon's surface, formerly supposed to be seas.

ma-rem-ma (mȧ-rĕm'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -me (-ā)], [It. = seaside country], low, marshy, malarial land bordering the sea, especially in Italy.

mare's-nest (mârz'-nĕst"), *n.* something absurd that nevertheless is given credence at first; a spectacular hoax.

mare's-tail (mârz'-tāl"), *n.* **1**, long, narrow, cirrus clouds spreading out in wisps; **2**, an aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) of the water milfoil family; **3**, the horsetail (genus *Equisetum*).

Mar-fo-ri-o (mär-fō'rĭ-ō), *n.* [It.: perh. a family name], an ancient statue in Rome, on which, after the end of the 15th century, were pasted answers to the attacks contained in the slips pasted on the *Pasquin*, a statue at the other end of the city.

mar-gar-ic (mär-găr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *margaritēs*, pearl], *Chem.*, designating, or pertaining to, a crystalline acid, probably a mixture of palmitic and stearic acids, found in certain lichens.

mar-ga-rin (mär'gȧ-rĭn), *n.* a white, waxy substance extracted from hog's lard; also, the fatty matter of certain vegetable oils, a mixture of stearin and palmitin, the purest being derived from olive oil: *Chem.*, the glyceryl ester of margaric acid.

mar-ga-rine (mär'jĕr-ēn; -gȧ-rēn), *n.* a butter substitute prepared from certain animal and vegetable fats; oleomargarine.

marge (märj), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *margo* (*-inis*), edge], *Poet.*, the border, as of a river; margin.

mar-gent (mär'jĕnt), *n.* [var. of *margin*, q.v.], a margin; also, marginal comments: *Archaic*, brink; edge, as of the sea:—*adj.* marginal.

mar-gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *margo* (*marginis*), edge], **1**, a border; rim; edge; brink; **2**, a limit; **3**, an amount in reserve, as of money, time, or space: *Print.*, the unprinted edge or border of a page; *Com.*, **1**, the difference between the cost and the selling price of an article; **2**, money or other property deposited with a broker by a client to insure the broker against loss, as from a drop in the price of stocks, on transactions for the client's account: **to buy (stock) on margin**, to buy (a specified stock) through a broker, the client depositing a margin and assuming profits and losses, the broker paying the balance and reserving the right to sell in case the fall in the market price approaches the amount of the margin deposited:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with a margin; **2**, to enter, as notes, summaries, etc., upon the edge of a page; **3**, to secure by a surplus.

Syn., *n.* reservation, provision, verge. (See border.)

mar-gin-al (mär'jĭ-nȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, the edge or border.

mar-gi-na-li-a (mär"jĭ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.pl.* notes written on the margins of pages.

mar-grave (mär'grāv), *n.* [< M.Du. *markgraaf* < *mark*, border province + *graaf*, a count], **1**, in Germany until the early part of the 19th century, a prince with a rank equivalent to that of marquis; **2**, originally, a lord of the marches, or border provinces.—*n. fem.* **mar'gra-vine** (mär'grȧ-vēn).

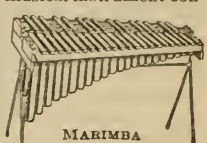
mar-gra-vi-ate (mär-grā'vĭ-āt), *n.* the district presided over by a margrave, or German marquis. Also, **mar'gra-vate.**

mar-gue-rite (mär"gē-rēt'; mär"gē-rēt'), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *margaritēs* < *margaron*, pearl], the wild oxeye daisy, or the white garden and greenhouse daisy, of the composite family, bearing heads of white ray flowers and yellow central flowers.

mar-i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* (prob. the Virgin) + *gold*], any of several herbs of the composite family, with strongly scented leaves and showy yellow or orange flowers.

ma-ri-jua-na (mä"rē-hwä'nȧ), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *mariguana*, *marihuana*, marijuana], the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*); also, its dried leaves and flowers, which are made into cigarettes containing a dangerous, habit-forming drug. Also, **ma"ri-hua'na.**

ma-rim-ba (mȧ-rĭm'bȧ), *n.* [< name of nat. Congo instrument], a musical instrument consisting of a series of bars of hard wood, graduated in length, and each provided with resonator, or sounding box, which are played upon with small wooden mallets.



MARIMBA

mar-i-nade (măr"ĭ-nād'), *n.* [Fr.], a pickle containing spices and wine.

mar-i-nate (măr'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [see **marine**], to pickle and preserve, as fish or meat; prepare by the use of marinade.

ma-rine (mȧ-rēn'), *adj.* [< Fr. *marin* < Lat. *marinus* < *mare*, sea], **1**, pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; as, *marine* plants; **2**, having to do with navigation of the sea; as, *marine* charts; nautical; serving at sea; naval; **3**, relating to commerce at sea; as, *marine* law:—*n.* **1**, a soldier stationed on a warship; **2**, on the continent, the executive department dealing with naval matters; **3**, the collective shipping of a country; **4**, a picture of a sea scene.

Syn., *adj.* nautical, naval. (See maritime.)

mar-i-ner (măr'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* one who aids in the navigation of a ship; one of the crew.

Ma-ri-ol-a-try (mā"rĭ-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *Maria*, Mary + *latreia*, service], worship of the Virgin Mary considered as being carried to the

point of idolatry: often used opprobriously.—*adj.* **Ma"ri-ol'a-trous.**—*n.* **Ma"ri-ol'a-ter.**

mar-i-o-nette (măr"ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* [< Fr. dim. of *Marion* < *Marie*, Mary: because name was first given to little figures of the Virgin Mary], a small figure in human form moved by strings or by the hand, as in a puppet show.

Mar-i-po-sa lil-y (măr"ĭ-pō'sə), [Sp. *mariposa* = butterfly], any of a genus (*Calochortus*) of western American plants of the lily family, bearing white, yellow, red, or light purple flowers suggestive of the tulip: also called *Mariposa tulip* (for colored illus. see *flower*).

mar-ish (măr'ĭsh), *n.* [< O.F. *mareis* < L.L. *mariscus*, marsh], *Poet.*, a marsh or fen; a bog:—*adj. Obs., Sc., or Dial.*, boggy; swampy.

mar-i-tal (măr'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *maritus*, husband], concerning, or belonging to, a husband; pertaining to marriage or to the married state.

mar-i-time (măr'ĭ-tīm; -tĭm), *adj.* [< Lat. *maritimus*, of the sea < *mare*, sea], **1**, living, or situated, near the sea; **2**, connected with the sea in respect to navigation or trade.

Syn. marine, nautical, naval. *Marine* describes that found in, belonging to, or produced by, the sea; as, *marine* animals or plants. It is sometimes used in connection with naval affairs; as, *marine* stores; but it usually has to do with the shipping of goods at sea as distinguished from shipping on land; as, a *marine* engineer; *marine* insurance; or with things for use at sea, as a *marine* compass. *Maritime* is applied to places bordering on or near the sea; as, *maritime* states; or things connected with the sea; as, *maritime* law. Occasionally *marine* and *maritime* overlap; we say *marine* or *maritime* insurance, but more often *marine;* we say *marine* or *maritime* law, but more frequently *maritime. Naval* pertains sometimes to ships as used in commerce, but usually to a navy or that branch of government which directs a navy. *Nautical* pertains to sailors or the art of navigation; as, a *nautical* chart or almanac. The *naval* force of a nation is the complement of the military.

mar-jo-ram (măr'jō-răm), *n.* [< O.F. *majorane* < L.L. *marjorana*, marjoram], any of a genus (*Origanum*) of plants of the mint family, especially an aromatic species (*O. majorana*), usually called *sweet marjoram:* used as flavoring in cookery.

[1]mark (märk), *n.* [< A.S. *mearc* < *mearcian*, to mark < O.Teut. source], **1**, the target at which one aims, as in shooting; an aim or goal; **2**, a visible imprint, as a line, stain, scratch, written word, or the like; as, an ink *mark;* **3**, a sign by which anything is known; a brand, label, stamp, trade-mark, or the like; **4**, an indication; trait; symptom; distinguishing feature; as, a *mark* of intelligence; **5**, a character made by one who cannot write his name; **6**, a written or printed symbol; as, an exclamation *mark;* **7**, a figure or letter indicating a student's grade; **8**, high position; distinction; as, men of *mark;* **9**, a boundary or limit: a set standard; as, to fall below the *mark;* **10**, a line, object, or the like, serving to indicate position: *Hist.*, in medieval England and Germany, the tract of land about a village; a political district: *Naut.*, any of certain bits of leather, bunting, or the like, attached to a line, to indicate various depths in fathoms (see *sounding line*, illus.): *Slang*, one easily deceived or misled; usually, *easy mark:*—*v.t.* **1**, to make a line, scratch, or character on; furnish with an identifying sign; **2**, to characterize; identify or indicate, as by a sign; as, faith and courage *mark* the leader; **3**, to single out or select, as by a sign; destine; **4**, to notice; observe; **5**, to rank or grade, as examination papers; **6**, to set apart, as by a boundary; form by drawing lines; usually with *off* or *out;* as, to *mark* out a tennis court; **7**, to register or keep account of, as the points in a game: *Com.*, to put a price upon; supply with a tag or sign indicating price:—*v.i.* **1**, to notice; observe critically; **2**, to make a mark; **3**, to keep score, as in a game.

[2]mark (märk), *n.* [< L.L. or O.Teut.], **1**, a former unit of weight for gold and silver, generally equal to eight ounces; **2**, a former silver coin of Scotland; **3**, a German coin normally worth 23.8 cents; also, the gold monetary unit of Germany; **4**, a markka.

Mark (märk), *n.* [< Lat. *Marcus*], **1**, *Bib.*, the writer of the second Gospel, John Mark, a nephew of Peter; also, the Gospel by him; **2**, in Arthurian romance, a king of Cornwall, husband of Iseult.

marked (märkt), *p.adj.* [see **[1]mark**], distinct; noticeable; conspicuous.—*adv.* **mark'ed-ly.**

mark-er (mär'kĕr), *n.* **1**, one who keeps the score or tally in a game; also, a counter used in card playing and other games; **2**, an instrument for making a line, crease, scratch, or symbol; **3**, an object serving as a guide, sign, or memorial; also, something used to keep a place in a book.

mar-ket (mär'kĕt; -kĭt), *n.* [O.N.F. < Lat. *mercatus* < *mercari*, to trade], **1**, a public or private place for the sale or purchase of merchandise, especially of meat, fresh vegetables and fruits, etc; **2**, a region or country where anything can be sold; opportunity for the sale of anything having money value: *Com.*, **1**, state of demand as shown by rate or price; **2**, the place in which buyers and sellers transact business; as, the stock *market;* **3**, the economic organization which deals with buying and selling: **market price**, the price commodities or property will bring when offered for public sale:—*v.i.* to deal in a public place where provisions are exposed for sale; buy or sell goods or provisions:—*v.t.* to offer for sale, or to sell, in a public place; find a purchaser for.—*n.* **mar'ket-er.**

mar-ket-a-ble (mär'kĕt-ə-bl), *adj.* **1**, salable because fit or suitable to be offered for sale, or because of demand; **2**, pertaining to, or current in, markets.—*n.* **mar"ket-a-bil'i-ty.**

***Mark-graf** (märk'gräf"), *n.* [*pl.* -grafen (-grä'fĕn)], [Ger.: see **margrave**], a margrave; a German nobleman equal in rank to a marquis.

mark-ka (märk'kä), *n.* [Finnish < Sw. *mark*, mark], the monetary unit of Finland, formerly equivalent to about 20 cents, since 1926 to about 2½ cents; also, a coin of Finland, worth a markka, formerly of silver, now of nickeled bronze. Also, **mark.**

marks-man (märks'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*mark* + *man*], one skilled in target shooting; one who shoots well.—*n.* **marks'man-ship.**

[1]marl (märl), *v.t.* [< *marline*, q.v.], *Naut.*, to bind or fasten, as the end of a rope, with a marline.

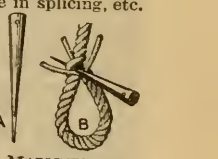
[2]marl (märl), *n.* [< O.F. *marle* < L.L. *margila*, dim. of *marga*, marl], an earthy deposit of clay or sand, containing much lime, used as a fertilizer, and sometimes for making bricks:—*v.t.* to fertilize (a field) with this substance.—*adj.* **marl'y.**

MARLINE
1, marline; 2, marline on marled rope end; 3, marling hitch.

mar-line (mär'lĭn), *n.* [< Du. *marlijn* < *marren*, to bind + *lijn*, line], *Naut.*, a loosely twisted, two-strand cord used to bind the end of a rope or cable, such a binder being called a *seizing.*

mar-line-spike (mär'lĭn-spīk"), *n.* [*marline* + *spike*], *Naut.*, a piece of iron tapering to a point, used as a lever in marling, for opening or separating the strands of a rope in splicing, etc. Also, **mar'lin-spike".**

mar-ma-lade (mär'mə-lād), *n.* [< Fr. *marmelade* < Port. *marmelada* < *marmelo*, quince < Gk. *melimēlon* < *meli*, honey + *mēlon*, apple], a thick preserve of the consistency of jam, made from the pulp and, often, the rind of fruit, boiled together with sugar.



MARLINESPIKE
A, marlinespike; B, marlinespike forcing open strands of rope.

Mar-mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn), *n.* [source uncertain], an English knight, hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem of the same name.

mar-mo-re-al (mär-mō'rē-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *marmor*, marble], pertaining to, resembling, made of, or having the properties of, marble.—*adj.* **mar-mo're-an.**

mar-mo-set (mär'mō-zĕt"), *n.* [O.F. = grotesque image], *Zoöl.*, any of various small Central and South American monkeys, with soft fur and long, hairy, nonprehensile tails (see *Primates*, illus.)

mar-mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* [< Fr. *marmotte*, perh. < Romansh *murmont* < Lat. *mus* (*muris*), mouse + *montis*, of the mountain], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus of coarse-furred, stout-bodied, hibernating, burrowing rodents, of which the American species is known as *woodchuck* or *ground hog* (see *woodchuck*, illus.).

Mar-o-nite (măr'ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Maron*, founder of sect], *Eccl. Hist.*, a member of a group of Syrian Christians who live near Mount Lebanon.

[1]ma-roon (mə-rōōn'), *n.* [< Fr. *marron:* perh. corr. of Sp. *cimarrón*, wild], **1**, formerly, a runaway slave in the West Indies, or the descendant of such a person, living in the open; **2**, one who is left alone or abandoned on an island or lonely coast:—*v.t.* to place and leave alone on a desert island:—*v.i.* **1**, in the southern United States, to go on a long picnic or camping trip; **2**, to live as a fugitive slave.

[2]ma-roon (mə-rōōn'), *n.* [< Fr. *marron* < Vt. *marrone*, chestnut], **1**, a dark brownish

red; 2, (also, *marron*), a kind of explosive firework; 3, (also, *marron*), a large, sweet chestnut:—*adj.* of a brownish red color.

mar-plot (mär′plŏt″), *n.* [*mar*+*plot*], one who by meddling interference spoils some plan.

marque (märk), *n.* [Fr. < Prov'l *marca* < *marcar*, to seize as a pledge], *Obs.*, seizure in reprisal, by either of two nations at war, of the ships of the other: **letters of marque (and reprisal)**, a license given by a government permitting seizure of foreign ships or goods in reprisal; later, a license to a private individual to fit out an armed vessel for privateering.

mar-quee (mär-kē′), *n.* [< *marquees*, Eng. spelling of Fr. *marquise*, erroneously regarded as pl. of *marquee:* so called because it was to shelter a noble lady or *marquise*], 1, a large field tent: often used for outdoor entertainments; 2, a window awning; 3, an awning raised as a temporary shelter from the curb to the door of a dwelling or public building.

mar-quet-ry (mär′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *marquetrie* < *marqueter*, to variegate], woodwork, as furniture or floors, inlaid with various colored woods, ivory, metal, mother-of-pearl, etc.

mar-quis (märʹkwĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *marchis*, ruler of a *march*, or border county], in certain European countries, a nobleman ranking next below a duke and next above an earl or count. Also, **mar′quess.**

mar-quis-ate (märʹkwĭs-āt), *n.* the office or territory of a marquis.

mar-quise (mär-kēz′), *n.* 1, the wife or widow of a French marquis, a woman of similar position in the British peerage being called *marchioness;* 2, a hood or awning, usually of iron and glass, over a house door; 3, a marquee; 4, in jewelry, a gem cut, or a ring having gems set, in a double-pointed oval form.

mar-qui-sette (mär″kē-zĕt′; -kwĭ-zĕt′), *n.* [Fr.], a sheer, cotton or silk material, similar to scrim, with an open, square mesh.

mar-riage (märʹĭj), *n.* [see **1marry**], 1, the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; the wedding ceremony; 2, the state of being wedded; the relation existing between husband and wife; 3, figuratively, any close union; 4, in some card games, as pinochle, the combination of the king and queen of the same suit.—*adj.* **mar′riage-a-ble.**

Syn. matrimony, wedlock, wedding, espousal, nuptials. *Matrimony* names the state of those united in the relationship of husband and wife. *Marriage*, also used to name this state, is used chiefly of the act or ceremony of joining two persons. *Wedlock* denotes the married state. *Wedding* may name the marriage ceremony only, or the *marriage* together with the festivities that accompany it. *Nuptials* is a more formal and less familiar word for *wedding.*

mar-ron (mă″rôńʹ), *n.* [Fr. < It. *marrone*, chestnut], 1, a large, sweet European chestnut used extensively in French sweetmeats; 2, a kind of explosive firework. Also, **ma-roon′.**

***mar-ron gla-cé** (mă″rôńʹ glă″sā′), [*pl.* marrons glacés (mă″rôńʹ glă″sā′)], [Fr. = frosted chestnut], a candied chestnut.

mar-row (märʹō), *n.* [< A.S. *mearg*, marrow < O.Teut. source], 1, the fatty tissue that fills the cavities and canals of the bones; 2, hence, the real meaning or significance of anything; the pith: **vegetable marrow**, a kind of squash.—*adj.* **mar′row-y.**

mar-row-bone (märʹō-bōn″), *n.* [*marrow*+*bone*], 1, a bone containing marrow, especially in sufficient quantity to be used in cookery; 2, usually *pl.*, the knees: used humorously.

mar-row-fat (märʹō-făt″), *n.* [*marrow*+*fat*], a late, large variety of cultivated pea: also called *marrowfat pea.*

1mar-ry (märʹĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], [< Fr. *marier* < Lat. *maritare* < *maritus*, husband], 1, to perform the ceremony of uniting as husband and wife; 2, to espouse; take in marriage; 3, to dispose of in wedlock: often with *off;* 4, to bring together in close union; as, to *marry* the deed to the word: *Naut.*, 1, to join (ropes) end to end without increasing the diameter at the joining; 2, to place (ropes) alongside of each other so that both may be hauled on at once:—*v.i.* to enter into matrimony.

2mar-ry (märʹĭ), *interj.* [< *Mary*, the Virgin], *Archaic*, indeed! forsooth! a mild oath expressing surprise or affirmation.

Mars (märz), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the god of war: identified with Greek *Ares; Astron.*, the planet whose orbit lies next outside the earth's in the solar system: notable for its apparent size when nearest the earth and for the redness of its light (see *planet*): **Mars' Hill**, the Areopagus, a hill near Athens.

Mar-seil-laise (mär″sĕ-lāzʹ; märʺsâ″yāz′), *n.* [fem. of Fr. adj. *marseillais*, pertaining to Marseilles, a city of France < Fr. *Marseille* < Lat. *Massilia*, early name of city], the French national anthem, composed by Rouget de l' Isle, an officer at Strasbourg, in 1792: so called because first sung during the march of the Revolutionists from Marseilles to Paris.

mar-seilles (mär-sālzʹ), *n.* any of certain ribbed or striped double cotton fabrics.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [< A.S. *mersc* < O.Teut. source], a swampy tract of land; a fen; morass.

mar-shal (märʹshăl), *n.* [< O.F. *mareschal* < Frankish Lat. *mariscalcus* < O.H.G. *marahscalh*, horse servant < O.Teut. source], 1, an official authorized to superintend ceremonies, direct the order of procession, regulate order and rank, etc.: in medieval times, an official of high rank in the king's household; 2, in the French and the German armies, the highest officer: called in full *field marshal;* 3, locally in the United States, any of various police officials, especially an officer having duties resembling those of a sheriff:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -shaled or -shalled (-shăld), *p.pr.* -shaling or -shalling]; 1, to arrange or dispose in order, as military forces, facts, etc.; 2, to lead; manage: *Her.*, to combine (two or more coats of arms) upon a single shield; also, to arrange (charges and accessories) on an escutcheon:—*v.i.* to assemble.—*n.* **mar′shal-ship.**—*n.* **mar′shal-cy.**

marsh gas *Chem.*, a gaseous hydrocarbon, the principal constituent of the gases which form in marshes and swamps from decomposing vegetable matter; methane.

marsh hawk a large hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) living in open, swampy places and feeding chiefly on mice, snakes, frogs, etc.

marsh hen any of various rail-like birds, as the gallinule, rail, or coot; a mud hen.

marsh mal-low 1, a perennial wild herb (*Althæa officinalis*) of the mallow family, about two to three feet high, having a thick, fleshy root, the mucilaginous extract of which is used in medicine and confections; 2, (often, *marshmallow*), a confection made from the root of this herb, or from substitutes for it.

marsh mar-i-gold a marsh plant (*Caltha palustris*) of the crowfoot family, with round or kidney-shaped leaves, bearing yellow flowers similar to the buttercup: in the United States, sometimes incorrectly called *cowslip.*

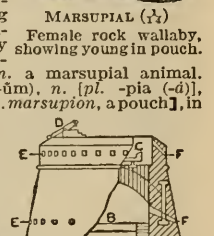
marsh-y (märʹshĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **marsh**], 1, swampy; 2, pertaining to, or growing in, swamps.—*n.* **marsh′i-ness.**

mar-su-pi-al (mär-sūʹpĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **marsupium**], 1, pertaining to a marsupium, or pouch; 2, having a pouch: used of the members of a low order (*Marsupialia*) of mammals, including the opossum, kangaroo, wombat, wallaby, etc., that carry their immature young in a marsupium, or external pouch:—*n.* a marsupial animal.

MARSUPIAL (1/8)
Female rock wallaby, showing young in pouch.

mar-su-pi-um (mär-sūʹpĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -pia (-ă)], [Lat. < Gk. *marsupion*, a pouch], in female marsupials, such as the kangaroo or wallaby, an external abdominal pouch for carrying the immature young.

Mar-sy-as (märʹsĭ-ăs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Phrygian satyr and flute player who, challenging Apollo to a musical contest, was defeated, and punished for his presumption by being flayed alive.



MARTELLO TOWER
With section cut away: A, steps to intermediate landing, B; C, circular track on upper landing, on which cannon, D, can be turned; E, E, E, outer ends of rows of loopholes through the walls, shown in section at F, F, F.

mart (märt), *n.* [< Du. *markt* < Lat. *mercatus* < *mercari*, to trade], *Poet.*, a market; a place for trade.

Mar-tel-lo tow-er (mär-tĕlʹō), [corr. of Cape *Mortella*, Corsica, site of such tower, through association with It. *martello*, hammer, with which alarm was struck at the approach of an enemy], a small circular tower or fort, with guns so placed that they can be trained in any direction.

mar-ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* [<O.F. (*peau*) *martrine*, marten's (fur) <*martre*, a marten <O.Teut. source], **1**, any of several small carnivorous, arboreal mammals (genus *Mustela*) like, but larger than, a weasel, and akin to the sable; **2**, the valuable fur of the animal.

MARTEN (2/9)

mar-tens-ite (mär'tĕnz-īt), *n.* [<A. *Martens*, Ger. metallurgist], *Metal.*, a constituent of hardened steels, to which their hardness is due.

Mar-tha (mär'thä), *n.* [<Heb.], **1**, *Bib.*, sister of Lazarus and Mary (Luke 10:40), who, while Mary talked with Jesus, went about the household tasks; **2**, hence, a woman who, in a group of enthusiasts, attends to the homely, practical work.

mar-tial (mär'shăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *martialis*, of Mars; warlike], **1**, of or pertaining to war; **2**, military; as, courts-*martial*; **3**, brave; warlike: **martial law**, law enforced by the military power in time of emergency, such as war or riot.—*adv.* **mar'tial-ly.**

Mar-tian (mär'shăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Martius*, of Mars], **1**, of or pertaining to Mars, god of war; **2**, pertaining to the planet Mars:—*n.* a hypothetical inhabitant of the planet Mars.

mar-tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *Martinus*, personal name: perh. because bird crosses France about St. Martin's day], *Ornith.*, any of various swallows, the most common species in the United States, often called *purple martin*, having bluish black plumage.

mar-ti-net (mär"tĭ-nĕt'; mär'tĭ-nĕt"), *n.* [<*Martinet*, Fr. drillmaster under Louis XIV], one who requires and enforces strict obedience in all details of discipline: usually derogatory.

mar-tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl; -tĭng-), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], **1**, a strap in a horse's harness, connecting the bridle or reins to the breast strap or girth, to keep the horse's head down (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, any system of trying to recover betting losses by progressively increasing the stakes: *Naut.*, **1**, a rope or small chain for staying the end of the jib boom or the flying jib boom to the dolphin striker; **2**, sometimes, a dolphin striker (see *bowsprit*, illus.). Also, **mar'tin-gal.**

Mar-tin-mas (mär'tĭn-măs), *n.* [<St. *Martin* +*Mass*], *Eccl.*, a feast day held in honor of Saint Martin, November 11.

mar-tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *martus* (*-uros*), a witness], **1**, one who accepts death in preference to renunciation of a faith, cause, or principle; **2**, one who suffers keenly or constantly, especially for a cause or principle: *Colloq.*, a constant sufferer, as from disease or the like:—*v.t.* **1**, to put to death for adherence to some faith or cause; **2**, to persecute; torture.

mar-tyr-dom (mär'tẽr-dŭm), *n.* voluntary death or suffering for the sake of a faith.

mar-tyr-ize (mär'tẽr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make a martyr of:—*v.i.* to become a martyr.—*n.* **mar"tyr-i-za'tion.**

mar-tyr-ol-o-gy (mär"tẽr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *martus* (*-uros*), witness+*-logia*, a study], **1**, a register or official catalog of martyrs; **2**, the history of religious martyrs.

mar-vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* [<O.F. *merveille* <Lat. *mirabilia*, wonderful things], an object of surprise or astonishment; a prodigy:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -veled or -velled (-vĕld), *p.pr.* -veling or -velling], to feel astonishment; wonder.

mar-vel-ous (mär'vĕl-ŭs), *adj.* causing wonder; extraordinary; incredible. Also, **mar'vel-lous.**—*adv.* **mar'vel-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mar'vel-ous-ness.**

Marx-i-an (märk'sĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<proper name], of or pertaining to Karl Marx (1818–83), a German socialist, or his theories.

Ma-ry (mā'rĭ; mâr'ĭ), *n.* [<Heb. *Miryām*, name of sister of Moses], *Bib.*, **1**, the mother of Jesus: also called *the Virgin Mary*; **2**, Mary of Bethany, the sister of Lazarus and Martha (Luke 10:39; John 11); **3**, Mary Magdalen (Luke 8:2; John 20).

mas-car-a (măs-kăr'ä), *n.* [perh.<Sp. *máscara*, mask], a preparation for darkening the eyelashes and eyebrows:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -caraed (-kăr'ädd), *p.pr.*, -caraing)], to darken with mascara.

mas-cle (măs'kl), *n.* [source uncertain], *Her.*, a bearing in the form of a hollow lozenge (see *heraldry*, illus.).

mas-cot (măs'kŏt), *n.* [<Fr. *mascotte*, perh. <Prov'l *masco*, witch], a person, animal, or object supposed to bring good luck. Also, **mas'cotte.**

mas-cu-line (măs'kū-lĭn), *adj.* [<Lat. *masculinus* <*masculus*<*mas*, the male], **1**, of or pertaining to a man; manly; strong; virile; mannish; **2**, in versification, ending with a stressed syllable: said of a line: *Gram.*, designating the gender of words that denote males, and of other words classed with them.

mas-cu-lin-i-ty (măs"kū-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality or state of being manlike.

mash (măsh), *n.* [<A.S. *māsc-*, mixture], **1**, in brewing and distilling, a mixture of ground grain, malted or otherwise prepared, with water; **2**, a warm mixture of bran and water fed to horses or other animals; **3**, any soft, pulpy mass:—*v.t.* **1**, to mix with hot water, as malt, in brewing; **2**, to crush into a soft, pulpy state: *Slang* [perh. a different word], to stir to sentimental affection for oneself.

mash-er (măsh'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which mashes: *Slang*, a man who tries to strike up an acquaintance with women unknown to him.

mash-ie (măsh'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [perh. corr. of Fr. *massue*, club], an iron-headed golf club with a deep, short, considerably inclined face: used generally for approach strokes. Also, **mash'y.**

mas-jid (mŭs'jĭd), *n.* [see **mosque**], a Mohammedan place of worship; a mosque. Also, **mus'jid.**

mask (măsk), *n.* [<Fr. *masque*<Sp. *máscara*, a mask; masquerader], **1**, a full or partial cover for the face in order to disguise or protect it; as, a gas *mask*; **2**, a cast or model of the face done in plaster or wax, as after death; also, a representation of a face, worn by actors; **3**, anything that conceals identity; a pretense; **4**, (also, *masque*), a masquerade; revel; **5**, a kind of drama, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries: usually spelled *masque* (which see); **6**, one who wears a mask; a masquerader; a masker:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover, as the face, with a mask; **2**, to conceal; disguise; as, to *mask* a purpose: *Mil.*, **1**, to conceal, as batteries; **2**, to employ troops in such manner as to conceal (a main operation).—*n.* **mask'er.**

mas-ka-longe (măs'kä-lŏnj; măs"kä-lŏnj'), *n.* [see **muskellunge**], a large North American fish; a pike. See **mus'kel-lunge**, *Pfd. S.*

masked (măskt), *p.adj.* [see **mask**], **1**, wearing a cover over the face; **2**, concealed; hidden; disguised: **masked ball**, a ball at which masks are worn.

mas-och-ism (măz'ŏk-ĭzm; mä'sō-kĭzm), *n.* [<L. von Sacher-*Masoch* (1835–95), Austrian writer], a sex perversion in which one derives pleasure from suffering or humiliation at the hands of another: cf. *sadism*.—*adj.* **mas"o-chis'tic.**

ma-son (mā'sn), *n.* [<O.F. *maçon*, mason], a builder or worker in stone, brick, or the like; a layer of stone or brick in construction work: **Mason**, a member of the society of Freemasons:—*v.t.* to build or strengthen with stone, brick, or the like.

Ma-son and Dix-on's line (dĭk'snz), the southern boundary of Pennsylvania: so called from two Englishmen who surveyed it (1763–67), and notable as part of the boundary line between the free and the slave States.

Ma-son-ic (mä-sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* relating to the Freemasons, or their society or rites.

ma-son-ry (mā'sn-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, the occupation of a builder in stone, brick, etc.; **2**, that which is built of such material: **Masonry**, the institutions, work, and practices of the Freemasons.

Ma-so-ra (mä-sō'rä), *n.* [<Heb. *māsōreth*, prob. =bond], **1**, the body of early Hebrew tradition as to the correct text of the Old Testament; **2**, the critical notes compiled by Jewish scholars before the tenth century in which this tradition is preserved. Also, **Ma-so'rah.**—*adj.* **Mas"o-ret'ic** (măs'ō-rĕt'ĭk).

masque (măsk), *n.* [Fr.: see **mask**], **1**, a masquerade: **2**, a form of dramatic spectacle, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries, usually on a mythological or allegorical theme, and embodying pageantry, music, and dancing; **3**, the text, usually poetic, of such a presentation. Also, **mask.**

mas-quer-ade (măs"kẽr-ād'), *n.* [<Sp. *mascarada*<*máscara*, mask], **1**, a revel; a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; **2**, an acting or living under false pretenses; **3**, a disguise:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to cover with a mask or disguise:—*v.i.* **1**, to take part in a ball where the persons present are disguised; **2**, to take the part of another for amusement or deceit; **3**, to make a false appearance.—*n.* **mas"quer-ad'er.**

Mass (măs), *n.* [<A.S. *mæsse*<vulgar Lat. *messa* <eccl. Lat. *missa*<*mittere*, to send], **1**, in liturgical churches, the celebration of the Holy Communion, or Eucharist; **2**, the form of service for this; **3**, the sacrament itself; **4**, a feast of the church: obsolete except in compounds; as, Michael*mas*; Christ*mas*: *Mus.*, the musical setting for the words of the eucharistic service: **High Mass**, celebration of the Eucharist at the high altar, with music and incense, and

with a deacon and subdeacon to assist the priest: **Low Mass**, celebration of the Eucharist by one priest without music or incense.

mass (mȧs), *n.* [< Fr. *masse* < Lat. *massa*, prob. < Gk. *maza*, barley cake < *massein*, to knead], 1, a quantity of matter or aggregation of things united into one body; 2, a large quantity or number; as, a *mass* of corrections; 3, bulk; size; 4, the main part: *Phys.*, the quantity of matter in a body measured by its resistance to change of motion, or, practically, by comparing its weight with that of a standard body; inertia: **the masses**, the common people:—*v.t.* to collect into a lump or body; arrange in close relation; as, to *mass* shrubbery:—*v.i.* to make or form into a lump or whole; gather into a compact group.

Syn., *n.* amount, bulk, total, agglomeration, body.

Mass. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the state of Massachusetts.

mas-sa-cre (mȧs′ȧ-kẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *maçacre*, slaughter; shambles], the killing of many people with violence and cruelty; indiscriminate slaughter:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cred (-kẽrd), *p.pr.* -cring], to slaughter in great numbers.—*n.* **mas′sa-crer** (-krẽr).

Syn., *n.* butchery, slaughter, murder. (See carnage.)

mas-sage (mȧ-säzh′), *n.* [< Fr. *masser*, to massage, perh. < Port. *amassar*, to knead], *Med.*, a method of remedial treatment consisting of rubbing or kneading the body:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -saged (-säzhd′), *p.pr.* -saging], to treat by this method.

mas-se-ter (mȧ-sē′tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *masētēr*, chewer < *masasthai*, to chew], *Anat.*, one of the large paired muscles which raise the lower jaw.

mas-seur (mȧ′sûr′), *n.* [*pl.* -seurs (-sûrz′; -sûr′)], [Fr.: see **massage**], a man who massages, —*n.fem.* **mas″seuse′** (mȧ″söz′), [*pl.* masseuses (-söz′)].

mas-si-cot (mȧs′ĭ-kŏt), *n.* [Fr.], lead monoxide: a reddish yellow mineral used in paints as a pigment and drier.

mas-sif (mȧs′ĭf; mȧ″sēf′), *n.* [Fr. = massive], a thickly wooded hill or the like, shutting out a view beyond: *Geol.*, 1, the principal mass of a mountain or relatively distinct group of mountains; 2, a single unit or block of the earth's surface which has slid or otherwise moved as a whole; a fault block.

mas-sive (mȧs′ĭv), *adj.* [< Fr. *massif* < *masse*: see **mass**], 1, weighty; bulky; substantial; hence, 2, imposing; impressive; 3, having to do with the whole mass; *Mineral.*, irregular in form, though sometimes of crystalline structure: distinguished from *amorphous*,—*adv.* **mas′sive-ly**.—*n.* **mas′sive-ness**.

Syn. bulky, ponderous, solid, substantial, large, unwieldy.—*Ant.* flimsy, unsubstantial, light, frail.

mass meet-ing a general assembly of people, as for a public discussion.

mass-y (mȧs′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **mass**], consisting of a mass; heavy; bulky; ponderous.—*n.* **mass′i-ness**.

[1]mast (mȧst), *n.* [< A.S. *mæst*, mast < O.Teut. source], 1, a spar; a long, round iron tube or piece of timber raised upright on the keel, through the decks, of a vessel to support the sails; 2, any upright pole, as the main post of a derrick: **before the mast**, as a common sailor: from the fact that living quarters on shipboard, except for the officers, were formerly forward.

[2]mast (mȧst), *n.* [< A.S. *mæst*, mast (of beech) < W.G.], nuts, as of the oak, beech, chestnut, etc., especially when used as fodder for swine, etc.

mas-ter (mȧs′tẽr; *Br.* mäs′tẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *mægester* and O.F. *maistre* < Lat. *magister*, master], 1, a male person who rules or commands others; an employer; director; owner of a slave or of a beast; 2, a head of a household, college, school, or the like; 3, a person to whom an apprentice is bound; hence, one able to train others in skilled work; a skilled workman; expert; also, a craftsman, as a plumber, carpenter, or the like, who is in business for himself and employs others; 4, a winner in a contest; one who gets the upper hand; 5, a great artist: *Naut.*, the commander (of a merchant vessel); *Law*, an officer of court appointed to assist the judge in various ways; as, a *master* in chancery: **Master**, 1, one who holds a university degree ranking above *bachelor* and below *doctor*; 2, a title used before the names of boys; 3, an official or legal title; as, *Master* of the Hounds:—*v.t.* 1, to overcome; conquer; tame; 2, to rule; direct; 3, to understand thoroughly; excel in, as a language:—*adj.* principal; controlling; characteristic of the authority, power, skill, etc., of a master: *Mech.*, designating a mechanism controlling other mechanisms.

mas-ter-at-arms (mȧs′tẽr-ăt′ẽrmz′), *n.* [*pl.* masters-at-arms (-tẽrz′)], *Nav.*, on a warship, a petty officer responsible for discipline.

mas-ter build-er 1, a contractor; 2, one who directs building operations.

mas-ter-ful (mȧs′tẽr-fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, showing power or ability to control; inclined to be domineering; 2, indicating adeptness, or mastery, as in art, science, or the like.—*adv.* **mas′ter-ful-ly**.

Syn. domineering, imperious, lordly, dictatorial.

mas-ter key a key that will open several locks, or all the locks in a given building.

mas-ter-ly (mȧs′tẽr-lĭ), *adj.* characteristic of a chief or expert:—*adv.* in the manner of, or with the skill of, an expert.—*n.* **mas′ter-li-ness**.

mas-ter-piece (mȧs′tẽr-pēs″), *n.* [*master*+*piece*], 1, a thing which surpasses in excellence everything else done by the maker; 2, anything made with extraordinary skill.

mas-ter-ship (mȧs′tẽr-shĭp), *n.* [*master*+*-ship*], 1, dignity or office of a chief; 2, control; dominion; 3, expert skill.

mas-ter-sing-er (mȧs′tẽr-sĭng″ẽr), *n.* [transl. of *Meistersinger*, q.v.], a member of a guild of musicians, originally founded in the 14th century, which flourished in Germany, particularly in the 16th century. See **Meis′ter-sing″er**, *Pfd. S.*

mas-ter-y (mȧs′tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [see **master**], 1, dominion; mastership; 2, superiority or triumph in war or competition; 3, state of having acquired skill; intellectual command.

Syn. ascendancy, supremacy, victory, rule, sway.

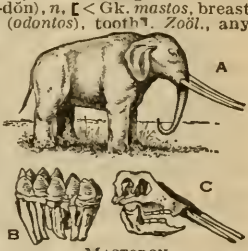
mast-head (mȧst′hĕd″), *n.* [[1]*mast*+*head*], *Naut.*, the top of a lower mast; hence, the topmost point of a mast to which a flag is raised:—*v.t.* 1, to punish by sending to the top of the mast; 2, to raise to the top of the mast, as a flag.

mas-tic (mȧs′tĭk), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *mastichum* < Gk. *mastikhē*, gum resin], 1, a small evergreen tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the cashew family; also, 2, a yellowish brown resin obtained from this tree: used in making varnish, chewing gum, incense, etc., and as an astringent; 3, a quick-setting, pasty cement.

mas-ti-cate (mȧs′tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< L.L. *masticare* (*-atus*), to chew], 1, to grind with the teeth; chew; 2, to reduce to a paste or pulp by grinding.—*n.* **mas′ti-ca″tor**.—*n.* **mas″ti-ca′tion**.—*adj.* **mas′ti-ca-to-ry**.

mas-tiff (mȧs′tĭf), *n.* [< O.F. *mastin* < Lat. *mansuetus*, tame < *manus*, hand + *suetus*, accustomed], one of a breed of large, courageous, and powerful dogs, valued chiefly as watchdogs.

mas-to-don (mȧs′tō-dŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *mastos*, breast +*odous* (*odontos*), tooth], *Zoöl.*, any of several species of large, extinct elephants (chiefly genus *Mammut*).



MASTODON
A, mastodon, restored; B, a molar tooth; C, side view of skull.

mas-toid (mȧs′toid), *adj.* [< Gk. *mastos*, breast+*eidos*, shape], *Anat.*, 1, nipple-shaped; specifically, 2, designating a projection of the temporal bone of the skull behind the ear, often called *mastoid bone*:—*n.* the mastoid bone (see *cranium*, illus.).—*adj.* **mas-toi′dal** (-toi′dăl).

mas-toid-i-tis (mȧs″toid-ī′tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.*, inflammation in the temporal mastoid process.

mas-tur-ba-tion (mȧs″tûr-bā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. masturbation], sexual self-abuse; onanism.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* **mas′tur-bate**.—*n.* **mas′tur-ba″tor**.

ma-su-ri-um (mȧ-zū′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Masuria*, East Prussia, where Russians were defeated], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [symbol **Ma**].

[1]mat (măt), *n.* [< A.S. *matt* < L.L. *matta*, mat], 1, a flat piece of coarse woven fabric, made of straw, grass, or the like, and used for a covering; specifically, such a fabric placed before a door for wiping the feet, or an ornamental article on which to place things at table; 2, anything thickly overgrown or entangled, as weeds:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to mass, knot, or twist together:—*v.i.* to become tangled.

[2]mat (măt), *adj.* [Fr. = dull: exhausted], dull, lusterless, but uniform: said of a surface and of colors:—*n.* 1, a border of unburnished gold or of white pasteboard, or the like, for a picture; 2, a dull finish on a gilded or painted surface: in painting, a dull surface of paint spread evenly: also, *matte*; 3, the tool used in producing this effect:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to produce a dull surface upon; frost (glass).

mat-a-dor (măt′ȧ-dōr; -dôr), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *mactator* < *mactare*, to kill], 1, the man chosen to kill the bull in a bullfight; 2, one of the three prin-

cipal cards in the games of omber and quadrille; 3, a special game played with dominoes. Also, **mat'a-dore.**

[1]match (măch), *n.* [< A.S. *gemæcca*, a companion], 1, anything which agrees with, or is exactly like, another thing; 2, an equal; one able to cope with another; 3, a game or contest; 4, marriage; 5, one to be gained in marriage: **match play,** *Golf*, a form of competition in which the result is decided by the number of holes won: distinguished from *medal play:*—*v.t.* 1, to marry; 2, to compete with successfully; 3, to bring an equal against; as, none *matched* his good fortune; 4, to suit; 5, to get a counterpart of, or the equal of:—*v.i.* 1, to mate; 2, to agree with, or be like, each other.

[2]match (măch), *n.* [< O.F. *mesche*, wick], 1, a slender piece of wood tipped with material that is easily ignited by friction: now almost universally used for starting fires; 2, a fuse.

match-less (măch'lĕs), *adj.* [see **[1]match**], not capable of being equaled; peerless; unparalleled: *Obs.*, unlike.

match-lock (măch'lŏk"), *n.* [**[2]match** + **[2]lock**], an old kind of musket, fired by applying a lighted match or fuse to the powder in the pan.

[1]match-mak-er (măch'māk"ĕr), *n.* [**[1]match** + *make*], one who seeks to arrange marriages for others, especially by scheming.—*adj.* and *n.* **match'mak"ing.**

[2]match-mak-er (măch'māk"ĕr), *n.* [**[2]match** + *make*], one who manufactures matches.—*n.* **match'mak"ing.**

[1]mate (māt), *n.* [< *checkmate* < O.F. *eschec et mat*, checkmate < Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead], in chess, the act of checkmating an opponent's king, or putting it into such position that it cannot escape; also, the condition of the king thus checkmated:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mated, *p.pr.* mating], to checkmate: *Obs.*, to defeat; baffle.

[2]mate (māt), *n.* [prob. < M.L.G. *mate* < *gemate* < O.Teut. source], 1, a companion or associate; fellow worker; helper: often in compounds; as, class*mate;* 2, a peer; an equal; 3, spouse; also, the male or female of a pair of animals for breeding: *Naut.*, a ship's officer ranking below the captain; *Nav.*, a petty officer:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mated, *p.pr.* mating], 1, to match; 2, to marry; of animals, to pair.

ma-té (mä'tā; măt'ā), *n.* [< Sp. *mate* < nat. *mati*, tea], a South American plant (*Ilex paraguayensis*), the dried leaves of which are used, especially in Paraguay, in making an aromatic, stimulating drink; also, the drink. Also called *Paraguay tea.* Also, **ma'te.**

mat-e-lote (măt'ē-lōt), *n.* [Fr. < *matelot*, sailor], 1, a stew made of fish, served with a sauce of wine flavored with onions, etc.; 2, a quick dance of sailors. Also, **mat'e-lotte** (-lŏt).

***ma-ter** (mā'tĕr; mä'tĕr), *n.* [Lat. = mother], mother, as in *alma mater*, which see: *Anat.*, either of two membranes called *dura mater* and *pia mater*, which, together with a third, the *arachnoid*, cover the brain and spinal cord.

ma-te-ri-al (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *materia*, timber; matter], 1, consisting of, or pertaining to, substance; physical; not spiritual; 2, pertaining to bodily wants; 3, important; of consequence: *Law*, of sufficient importance or bearing in the case to affect its outcome; entitled to consideration; *Philos.*, pertaining to the substance as opposed to the form of a thing:—*n.* 1, the substance of which anything is made; 2, data, as notes and sketches, for further elaboration; as, *material* for a speech; that which may be worked up into other forms or for other purposes.

Syn., *adj.* bodily, physical, temporal; momentous, significant.—*Ant.*, *adj.* spiritual; unsubstantial.

ma-te-ri-al-ism (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the doctrine that all the facts of existence are the result of the nature, actions, modifications, etc., of substance or matter; 2, the tendency to give too much importance to body or matter, and too little to spiritual and intellectual interests.

ma-te-ri-al-ist (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who holds the doctrine that the universe consists of substance without spirit; 2, one who is absorbed in bodily things to the exclusion of spiritual interests.—*adj.* **ma-te"ri-al-is'tic.**

ma-te-ri-al-i-ty (mȧ-tē"rĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, substantiality; the quality of having body or matter; also, something made of matter; 2, the quality of being important or essential.

ma-te-ri-al-ize (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*pt.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to make capable of being seen, heard, or felt; 2, to regard as matter; as, a certain philosophy *materializes* the will; 3, to realize; as, she could not *materialize* her ambitions; 4, to render worldly, coarse, or vulgar:—*v.i.* to become a fact; actually to appear.—*n.* **ma-te"ri-al-i-za'tion.**

ma-te-ri-al-ly (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* 1, with respect to body or substance; 2, essentially; considerably; actually; to a great degree.

ma-te-ri-a med-i-ca (mȧ-tē'rĭ-ȧ mĕd'ĭ-kȧ), [L.L. = medical material], the various substances used as remedies in the practice of medicine: *Med.*, the science which treats of drugs, their virtue, source, preparation, use, etc.

ma-ter-nal (mȧ-tûr'năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mater*, mother], 1, motherly; characteristic of a mother; peculiar to motherhood; 2, coming through the relationship of one's mother; derived from a mother; as, a *maternal* uncle.—*adv.* **ma-ter'nal-ly.**

ma-ter-ni-ty (mȧ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *maternité* < Lat. *maternitas*, motherhood], the state of being a mother; motherhood; the character or relationship of a mother: **maternity hospital** or **ward,** a hospital or ward in a hospital for women at the time of childbirth.

math (măth), *n.* [< A.S. *mæth*, math], a mowing: obsolete except in *aftermath.*

math-e-mat-i-cal (măth"ē-măt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **mathematics**], 1, of or pertaining to mathematics, or the science of quantities; hence, 2, exact; precise.—*adv.* **math"e-mat'i-cal-ly.**

math-e-ma-ti-cian (măth"ē-mȧ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* one skilled in mathematics.

math-e-mat-ics (măth"ē-măt'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *mathēmatikos* < *mathēma*, science < *manthanein*, to learn], the science that treats of quantities and magnitudes, by the use of symbols; the science that treats of the measuring, relations, and properties of quantities and magnitudes.

mat-in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [Fr. = morning < Lat. *Matuta*, goddess of morning], *Poet.*, a morning song: *pl. Angl. Ch.*, the service of morning prayer: in English usage, sometimes *mattins*; *R. C. Ch.*, one of the daily offices, properly recited at midnight:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the morning.—*adj.* **mat'in-al.**

mat-i-née (măt"ĭ-nā"), *n.* [Fr. = what occupies a morning], a reception, musicale, or dramatic performance held in the daytime.

mat-ing (māt'ĭng), *n.* [see **[2]mate**], a matching; a pairing:—*p.adj.* suitable for pairing.

mat-rass (măt'rȧs), *n.* [< Fr. *matras*, a matrass: source uncertain], a long-necked, round-bottomed glass vessel formerly used in distilling, evaporating, etc. (for illus. see *alembic*).

ma-tri-arch (mā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [< Lat. *mater*, mother + Gk. *-arkhēs*, ruler: on analogy of *patriarch*], a woman who is the ruler of her family, usually by virtue of the dignity of her age or position.

ma-tri-arch-y (mā'trĭ-är"kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-kĭz)], a state of social organization in which kinship and descent are reckoned through the mother; hence, sometimes, a society in which women exercise the main political power.

mat-ri-ces (măt'rĭ-sēz; mȧ-trī'sēz), *n.* plural of *matrix*, which see.

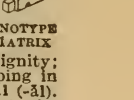
mat-ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd; mā'trĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *mater*, mother + *caedere*, to kill], 1, the murder of a woman by her son or daughter; 2, one who murders his mother.—*adj.* **mat'ri-cid"al.**

ma-tric-u-late (mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< L.L. *matricula*, a register: see **matrix**], to enroll; admit to the membership of, as a college or society, by entering one's name in a register:—*v.i.* to gain admittance as a member or student of a college or similar institution:—*n.* (-lāt), one who is so enrolled.—*n.* **ma-tric"u-la'tion.**

mat-ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< O.F. *matremoine* < Lat. *matrimonium*, marriage], the rite or state of marriage.—*adj.* **mat"ri-mo'ni-al.**—*adv.* **mat"ri-mo'ni-al-ly.**

Syn. (see marriage).

ma-trix (mā'trĭks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (măt'rĭ-sēz; mȧ-trī'sēz)], [Lat. = womb; parent source < *mater*, mother], 1, something holding, or capable of holding, embedded within it, another object to which it gives shape or form; 2, a die or mold, as for the face of type; 3, the rock in which a fossil, mineral, or gem is embedded: *Anat.*, *Archaic*, the uterus, or womb; *Biol.*, the substance between the cells of a tissue; also, the formative cells from which a structure grows, as the part of the cutis beneath a nail.


LINOTYPE MATRIX

ma-tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *matrona*, married woman], 1, a married woman; mother; a middle-aged woman of dignity; 2, the woman who superintends the housekeeping in a hospital or other institution.—*adj.* **ma'tron-al** (-ăl).

ma-tron-age (mā'trŭn-ăj; măt'rŭn-ăj), *n.* 1, the state of being a matron; also, matronly supervision; 2, a body of matrons.

ma-tron-ize (mā′trŭn-īz; măt′rŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to render matronly; **2**, to chaperon; superintend.

ma-tron-ly (mā′trŭn-lĭ), *adj.* of or like a married woman; elderly; sedate.

mat-ro-nym-ic (măt″rō-nĭm′ĭk), *n.* [see **metronymic**], a name taken from that of the mother:—*adj.* pertaining to such a name. See **me″tro-nym′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

Matt. *abbr.* Matthew, the first of the four Gospels and the first book in the New Testament.

matte (măt), *n.* [see ²**mat**], **1**, an impure mixture of metallic sulphides obtained when smelting sulphide ores, containing copper, tin, nickel, iron, and sulphur; **2**, a dull finish, or mat.

mat-ted (măt′ĕd), *p.adj.* [see ¹**mat**], **1**, having a covering of matting; **2**, roughly tangled.

mat-ter (măt′ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *matere* < Lat. *materia*, timber; stuff], **1**, that which occupies space and of which any material body is composed; substance: opposite of *spirit*, *mind*, etc.; **2**, the material of which a thing is composed; constituent parts; **3**, an indefinite amount; as, a *matter* of $1,000; **4**, a subject for discussion or action; **5**, affair; business; loosely, a thing; **6**, a cause of difficulty; **7**, mail: *Pathol.*, pus; *Phys.*, the substance of the physical universe that is characterized by inertia, extension, etc.; *Print.*, **1**, material set up in type; **2**, material which has been printed from type:—*v.i.* **1**, to be of importance; **2**, to form pus; maturate.

mat-ter-of-fact (măt′ĕr-ŏv-făkt′), *adj.* sticking close to facts; literal; practical; not imaginative, inspirational, or temperamental.

Mat-thew (măth′ū), *n.* [< Gk. < Heb.], *Bib.*, **1**, a tax gatherer called to be one of the twelve apostles (Matt. 9 : 9); **2**, the first book of the New Testament, containing the Gospel ascribed to Matthew (see *Bible*, NOTE).—*abbr.* **Matt.**

¹mat-ting (măt′ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**mat**], **1**, a kind of floor covering made of closely woven grass or fiber; **2**, an ornamental border made of pasteboard, paper, etc., as around a picture.

²mat-ting (măt′ĭng), *n.* [see ²**mat**], a dull surface in gilding, glassmaking, and the like.

mat-tins (măt′ĭnz), *n.pl.* [see **matin**], *Obs.* except *Angl. Ch.*, the service of morning prayer: distinguished from *evensong*. See **mat′in**, *Pfd. S.*

mat-tock (măt′ŭk), *n.* [< A.S. *mattuc*, pickax], a tool for digging and grubbing, having one end flat like an adz, and the other sharp like a pickax or edged like a narrow ax (see *grubbing hoe*, illus.).

mat-tress (măt′rĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *materas* < It. *materasso*, prob. < Arab. *almatrah*, cushion], a tufted sack of ticking or other cloth, stuffed with hair, felt, straw, or the like: used as a soft pad for a bed: *Engin.*, a mat or covering made of interwoven trees, poles, or shrubs, used to protect embankments, jetties, etc., from erosion by rain, current, or tides.

mat-u-rate (măt′ū-rāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *maturare* (*-atus*), to make ripe], **1**, to ripen; **2**, to form pus:—*v.t.* to cause to generate pus; bring (an abscess) to a head.—*n.* **mat″u-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **ma-tur′a-tive.**

ma-ture (mȧ-tūr′), *adj.* [*comp.* maturer, *superl.* maturest], [< Lat. *maturus*, ripe], **1**, ripe; full-grown; completely developed; **2**, perfected; ready for use: *Com.*, due; payable: said of notes, obligations, etc.:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd′), *p.pr.* -turing], to become ripe; attain full growth: *Com.*, to become due, as a note:—*v.t.* to bring or hasten to full growth or completeness.—*adv.* **ma-ture′ly.**

Syn., *adj.* grown, developed, ripe, perfect, prime. (See mellow.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* immature, green, undeveloped.

ma-tu-ri-ty (mȧ-tū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being fully developed; ripeness; completeness: *Law*, the time when a bill or note becomes due.

ma-tu-ti-nal (mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl; măt″ū-tī′năl), *adj.* [see **matin**], pertaining to the morning; occurring early in the day.

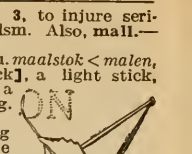
matz-oth (mȧt′sōth), *n.pl.* [< Heb. *matsṣōth*, unleavened], unleavened bread eaten by orthodox Jews during the Passover.

maud-lin (môd′lĭn), *adj.* [orig. sense, shedding tears of penitence < O.F. *Maudelaine* < Gk. *Magdalēnē*, Magdalene], **1**, easily moved to tears; mawkishly sentimental; **2**, fuddled; drunkenly silly.

mau-ger (mô′gĕr), *prep.* [< O.F. *maugré* < *mal* (< Lat. *malus*, bad) + *gré* (< Lat. *gratua*, pleasing)], *Archaic*, in spite of. Also, **mau′gre.**

maul (môl), *n.* [< Fr. *mail* < Lat. *malleus*, hammer], any of various large hammers or mallets used for driving wedges, piles, stakes, or the like; a beetle:—*v.t.* **1**, to bruise; handle roughly or abusively; **2**, to split, as a rail, with a mallet and wedge; **3**, to injure seriously, as by harsh treatment or criticism. Also, **mall.**—*n.* **maul′er.**—*n.* **maul′ing.**

maul-stick (môl′stĭk″), *n.* [< Du. *maalstok* < *malen*, to paint + *stok*, stick], a light stick, usually of wood, used by painters as a rest to steady the hand while painting. Also, **mahl′stick″** (mäl′-; môl′-).



MAULSTICK

maun (mŏn; môn), *v.i.* [occurring only in this form, in the present tense], [Sc. < Scand. source], *Sc. Dial.*, must.

maun-der (môn′dĕr; män′dĕr), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to mumble; utter incoherently:—*v.i.* **1**, to talk foolishly or indistinctly; **2**, to wander aimlessly: *Obs.*, to grumble; mutter; speak incoherently.

Maun-dy Thurs-day (môn′dĭ), [< Lat. *mandatum*, order], *Eccl.*, the day before Good Friday; Thursday before Easter, so called in memory of the new command given at the time of the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ (John 13 : 5, 14, 34); Holy Thursday.

mau-ser (mou′zĕr), *n.* [< Paul *Mauser* (1838–1914), Ger. inventor], a repeating rifle of high power and very long range.

mau-so-le-um (mô″sō-lē′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -leums (-ŭmz); -lea (-ȧ)], [< Gk. *Mausōleian*, of Mausolus], a magnificent and stately tomb or monument: named from that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow, Artemisia, about 350 B. C.

mauve (mōv), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *malva*, mallow], a soft lilac or delicate reddish purple color or dye, the first of the aniline dyes, made from coal tar by Sir William Perkin in 1856:—*adj.* having a delicate purple or lilac color.

mav-er-ick (măv′ĕr-ĭk), *n.* [< Samuel *Maverick* (about 1840), a Texas rancher, whose unbranded cattle ran at large, so that later all unbranded cattle in his locality became known as Maverick's], in western United States usage, an unbranded animal running at large; especially, a homeless, motherless calf, formerly claimed by the one first branding it:—*v.t.* to take and brand as one's own.

ma-vis (mā′vĭs), *n.* [< Fr. *mauris*, thrush], a thrush with a song vying with that of the nightingale, found extensively in Europe: also called *song thrush* and *throstle*.

ma-vour-nin (mȧ-vōōr′nĕn), *n.* [Ir.], my darling: a term of endearment for a girl or woman. Also, **ma-vour′neen.**

maw (mô), *n.* [< A.S. *maga*, stomach < O.Teut. source], the craw or crop of a bird; also, the stomach of an animal: *Rare*, the throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw-kin (mô′kĭn), *n.* [see **malkin**], **1**, *Obs.*, a slovenly, untidy woman of low class; slattern; **2**, a cat or hare. See **mal′kin**, *Pfd. S.*

mawk-ish (môk′ĭsh), *adj.* [< obs. *mawk*, maggot < O.N. *madkr*, maggot], **1**, causing disgust or loathing; **2**, insipid; foolishly sentimental: *Obs.*, sickly.—*adv.* **mawk′ish-ly.**—*n.* **mawk′ish-ness.**

max-il-la (măk-sĭl′ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-ē)], [Lat. = jawbone], *Anat.*, in vertebrates, one of the jawbones; especially, the upper jawbone; *Zoöl.*, **1**, one of the paired mouth parts below or behind the mandibles of certain insects; **2**, in crustaceans, one of the two pairs of similar structures posterior to the mandibles.

max-il-la-ry (măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *adj. Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the jaw, especially to the upper jawbone:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a bone of the jaw; especially, of the upper jaw (see *cranium*, illus.).

max-im (măk′sĭm), *n.* [< Lat. *maxima*, fem. of *maximus*, greatest], an established principle or truth, as of manners or morals, expressed in concise form; an adage.

Syn. proverb, aphorism, precept, saw. (See truism.)

max-i-mal (măk′sĭ-măl), *adj.* largest; highest; pertaining to a maximum.

Max-i-mal-ist (măk′sĭ-măl-ĭst), *n.* formerly, a member of an extremely radical group within the Socialist party in Russia.

Max-im gun (măk′sĭm), [< H. S. *Maxim* (1840–1916), Am. inventor], a kind of automatic rifle: one of the earliest successful machine guns.

max-im-ite (măk′sĭm-ĭt), *n.* [< Hudson *Maxim* (1853–), Am. inventor], a high explosive consisting chiefly of picric acid, used as a bursting charge for armor-piercing projectiles.

max-i-mum (măk′sĭ-mŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ma (-mȧ); -mums (-mŭmz)], [Lat. neut. of *maximus*, greatest], the greatest number, quantity, or degree possible; greatest value or quantity attained or attainable by a variable quantity: opposite of *mini-*

mum:—adj. **1,** greatest in quantity or highest in degree; **2,** highest permitted by law or other authority.

***ma-xi-xe** (mȧ-shē′shȧ; mȧk″sēks′), *n.* [Port.], a Brazilian round dance like the two-step, but introducing various special steps and figures.

may (mā), *v.aux.* followed by infinitive without *to* [*p.t.* might (mīt)], [< A.S. *mæg*, may, p.t. *meahte*, might], **1,** to be allowed; be free; be permitted; **2,** to be possible; be likely, but not certain; **3,** expressing the earnest desire, or wish, of the speaker; as, *may* the report prove untrue; **4,** to be able; have power: more precisely expressed by *can*.

Syn. can. *Can* expresses the ability to do; *may* expresses permission; as, man *can* walk or think; you *may* not go. The use of *can* to ask permission is incorrect; we should never say, *Can* I go? To grant the permission by saying, You *can* go, has a colloquial standing, but is to be avoided.

May (mā), *n.* [< Fr. *mai* < Lat. *Maius*], **1,** the fifth month of the year, containing 31 days; **2,** youth, or the springtime of existence: **may**, the hawthorn or a similar spring-blooming plant:—**May**, *v.i.* to celebrate the first day of May, as by gathering flowers.

Ma-ya (mä′yä), *n.* [nat. name], **1,** a member of the most important Indian group living in Yucatan, Mexico; **2,** the language spoken by these people.—*adj.* and *n.* **Ma′yan.**

May ap-ple **1,** a low-growing American herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*) of the barberry family, having a white, waxy blossom, a small, oval fruit, and a long, branching rootstock of cathartic properties; the American mandrake; **2,** the yellowish, pulpy, edible fruit of this plant.

MAY APPLE
A, stem, flower, and leaf, one leaf cut away at *a*; B, fruit.

may-be (mā′bē), *adv.* [*may* + *be*], perhaps; possibly:—*adj. Rare*, possible; probable; uncertain.

May Day the first day of May, often celebrated by outdoor festivities, such as dancing around a May-pole, the hanging of garlands, and the crowning of a May queen: now often marked by parades or other demonstrations by labor or socialistic groups.—*adj.* **May′-day″.**

May-fair (mā′fâr″), *n.* [*May* + [2]*fair*], **1,** a fashionable section of London, east of Hyde Park: so called from a bazaar formerly held there annually in May; hence, **2,** fashionable London society.

May-flow-er (mā′flou″ėr), *n.* [*May* + *flower*], **1,** any of several plants flowering in May or early spring; **2,** the vessel that brought the Pilgrims from England to the New World in 1620.

May fly **1,** any of various delicate, short-lived insects (for colored illus. see *insect*); **2,** an imitation of a May fly, used in fishing.

may-hap (mā″hăp′; mā′hăp), *adv.* [*may* + *happen*], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, perchance; perhaps; peradventure. Also, **may″hap′pen.**

may-hem (mā′hĕm), *n.* [< A.F. *mahaym* < O.F. *mahaignier*, to injure], *Law*, the offense of injuring a person, violently and unlawfully, so as to impair his fighting powers, or cause mutilation or loss, as of a limb or organ: also called *maim*.

May-ing (mā′ĭng), *n.* [see **May**], the celebraiton of May Day by gathering flowers or by other appropriate festivities. Also, **may′ing.**

may-on-naise (mā″ō-nāz′; mȧ′yō″nāz′), *n.* [Fr.], a rich salad dressing made of the raw yolks of eggs, olive oil, vinegar, and seasoning.

may-or (mā′ėr; mâr), *n.* [< Fr. *maire* < Lat. *major*, greater], the chief administrative magistrate of a municipal corporation, as of a city or borough.—*n. fem.* **may′or-ess.**

may-or-al-ty (mā′ôr-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the office, or term of office, of a mayor.

May-pole (mā′pōl″), *n.* [*May* + [2]*pole*], a pole, generally erected on an open green, and decorated with flowers and streamers, around which May-day celebrations are held.

may-pop (mā′pŏp″), *n.* [*May* + *pop*], **1,** the edible fruit of a flowering plant (*Passiflora incarnata*) found in the southern United States; **2,** the plant on which it grows: also called *passion flower*.

May queen a young girl, generally chosen for her beauty, who presides over May-day festivities, and who is crowned and decked with flowers.

May-tide (mā′tīd″), *n.* [*May* + *tide*], the period of the month of May.

May-time (mā′tīm″), *n.* [*May* + *time*], the period of the month of May.

may-weed (mā′wēd″), *n.* [*May* + [1]*weed*], a pungent plant (*Anthemis cotula*) of the composite family, with white and yellow, daisylike flowers.

maz-ard (măz′ėrd), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *masere*, a kind of wood; bowl], *Archaic*, a cup or bowl made of some hard wood such as maple; *Obs.*, **1,** wood suitable for making such a vessel; **2,** the head; also, a helmet. Also, **maz′zard;** *Obs.*, **ma′zer** (mā′zėr).

maze (māz), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** state of bewilderment; confusion of mind; perplexity; **2,** a confusing tangle; a network, as of passages; a labyrinth:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mazed (māzd), *p.pr.* mazing], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, to bewilder; confuse; baffle:—*v.i.* to become confused; wander.

ma-zur-ka (mȧ-zûr′kȧ; mȧ-zo͞or′kȧ), *n.* [Pol. = woman of province Mazovia], **1,** a lively Polish national dance resembling a polka; **2,** music for such a dance. Also, **ma-zour′ka.**

ma-zy (mā′zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -zier, *superl.* -ziest], [see **maze**], hard to unravel or to trace out; bewildering; winding.—*adv.* **ma′zi-ly.**—*n.* **ma′zi-ness.**

M. C. *abbr.* **1,** Member of Congress; **2,** Master of Ceremonies:—**Mch.**, March (also, **Mar.**):—**Md.**, Maryland (official abbreviation):—**m. d.**, months after date:—**M. D.**, [Lat. *Medicinae Doctor*], Doctor of Medicine:—**mdse.**, merchandise:—**Me.**, official abbreviation for the state of Maine:—**M. E.**, **1,** Mining, Military, or Mechanical Engineer; **2,** Methodist Episcopal; **3,** Middle English; **4,** Most Excellent.

me (mē), *pron.* the objective case of *I*, the personal pronoun of the first person.

[1]**mead** (mēd), *n.* [< A.S. *meodu*, mead], **1,** an alcoholic liquor of the Middle Ages, made of honey, water, and spices, and fermented by yeast; **2,** a beverage made of sirup of sarsaparilla and carbonated water.

[2]**mead** (mēd), *n.* [see **meadow**], *Poet.*, a grassy field; meadow; lea.

mead-ow (mĕd′ō), *n.* [< A.S. *mædwe*, meadow < O.Teut. source], **1,** a field used for pasture; **2,** low land near a body of water, often swampy or covered with coarse grass: often *pl.*; **3,** land from which hay is obtained: **meadow lark,** any of several American song birds (genus *Sturnella*) allied to the blackbird, having a yellow breast marked with black: **meadow rue**, any of a genus (*Thalictrum*) of plants of the crowfoot family, especially a delicate, tall herb with white flowers: **meadow saffron**, any of a genus (*Colchicum*) of plants (especially *C. autumnale*) with crocuslike flowers, resembling the saffron.—*adj.* **mead′ow-y.**

MEADOW LARK

mead-ow-sweet (mĕd′ō-swēt″), *n.* [*meadow* + *sweet*], any species of spiræa; especially, a small European and American shrub (*Spiræa salicifolia*) bearing dense clusters of white, fragrant flowers.

mea-ger (mē′gėr), *adj.* [< O.F. *maigre* < Lat. *macer*, lean], **1,** lacking in flesh; emaciated; lean; **2,** lacking in fertility, richness, or strength; poor; scanty. Also, **mea′gre.**—*adv.* **mea′ger-ly.**—*n.* **mea′ger-ness.**

Syn. gaunt, poor, barren. (See[2] lean.)

[1]**meal** (mēl), *n.* [< A.S. *melo*, ground grain < O.Teut. source], **1,** the edible part of grain coarsely ground; **2,** unsifted flour made from corn or wheat.

[2]**meal** (mēl), *n.* [< A.S. *mæl*, fixed time], a repast; an occasion of taking food; the food so taken.

meal-ies (mēl′ĭz), *n.pl.* [*sing.* -ie (-ē)], [< S.Afr.Du. *milje* < Port. *milho*, millet], in South Africa, Indian corn in the ear; maize.

meal-time (mēl′tīm″), *n.* [*meal* + *time*], the hour fixed for serving or eating a meal.

meal-y (mēl′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see [1]**meal**], **1,** having the qualities of coarsely ground grain; friable; as, *mealy* soil; **2,** containing, or covered with, coarse meal; floury; **3,** having the appearance of being covered with flour; pale.—*n.* **meal′i-ness.**

meal-y-mouthed (mēl′ĭ-mouthd″; -moutht″), *adj.* affectedly vague in speech; afraid or unwilling to use plain language.

[1]**mean** (mēn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* meant (mĕnt), *p.pr.* meaning], [< A.S. *mænan*, to intend < W.G. source], **1,** to intend or determine upon; as, he *means* mischief; to design; purpose; as, he *meant* it as a jest; he was *meant* for a leader; **2,** to convey, or be intended to convey, the significance of; signify; denote; as, charity *means* love; have in mind as the significance

of an expression; as, to *mean* what one says; designate; as, she *means* me; imply; as, health *means* vigor; —*v.i.* to be disposed; as, to *mean* well or ill.

²mean (mēn), *adj.* [< A.S. *gemǣne*, common], **1**, lacking in distinction; humble; plebeian; **2**, lacking in intelligence; inefficient; ordinary; **3**, lacking in dignity; ignoble; insignificant; **4**, lacking in generosity; stingy; niggardly; sordid; **5**, contemptible; lacking in honor; base; as, a *mean* motive: *Colloq.*, petty and malicious; disobliging; disagreeable.

Syn. niggardly, abject, vile, base, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, sordid, pitiful.—*Ant.* generous, noble.

³mean (mēn), *adj.* [< O.F. *men, moien* < L.L. *medianus* < Lat. *medius*, middle], **1**, in an intermediate position; between two extremes; **2**, average; medium as to quality, degree, or bulk:—*n.* **1**, a condition, quality, course of action, or the like, which is near the middle point between two extremes; hence, **2**, absence of excess; moderation: *pl.* **1**, instrumentality; agency: used as *sing.*; as, a *means* to an end; **2**, resources; wealth; property: *Math.*, **1**, a quantity intermediate between the extremes of a set of quantities; **2**, one of the two middle terms in a proportion; **3**, an average; a sum computed by dividing the sum of a number of quantities by their number: known as the *arithmetic mean;* **4**, the square root of the product of two quantities: known as the *geometric mean*, or *mean proportional; Logic*, the middle term of a syllogism (see example under *syllogism*).

Syn., adj. average. As here compared, *mean* describes a condition intermediate between two opposite extremes, as in size or quality; as, of *mean* height or ability. *Average* expresses a usual, prevalent standard, or the common or ordinary type or kind.

me-an-der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *v.i.* [< Gk. *Maiandros*, a winding river in Phrygia], **1**, to follow a winding or intricate course; **2**, to ramble without obvious destination or purpose:—*v.t. Rare*, to make sinuous:—*n.* **1**, a winding course; laoyrinth; also, rambling movement: usually *pl.*; **2**, an ornamental pattern of winding lines.—*adj.* **me-an'drous.**

mean-ing (mēn'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **¹mean**], expressive; suggestive; full of significance:—*n.* **1**, that which is intended; purpose; object; **2**, that which is indicated; significance; as, the *meaning* of a word; the *meaning* of a dream:—*adv.* **mean'ĭng-ly.**

Syn., n. purport, import, sense, acceptation, signification. (See signification.)

mean-ing-less (mēn'ĭng-lĕs), *adj.* without significance or sense; trivial.

mean-ly (mēn'lĭ), *adv.* [see **²mean**], **1**, in a lowly manner; without rank; as, *meanly* born; **2**, basely; contemptibly; **3**, shabbily; **4**, in a manner or spirit of depreciation; **5**, with a spirit of petty and selfish malice; disagreeably.

mean-ness (mēn'nĕs), *n.* **1**, smallness or baseness of character; **2**, a base or contemptible deed; **3**, the state of being without qualities that gain respect; sordidness; **4**, lowliness.

meant (mĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *mean*.

mean-time (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* [*³mean+time*], **1**, during the time between two occasions; **2**, at the same time:—*n.* the intervening time.

mean-while (mēn'hwīl'), *adv.* [*³mean+while*], during an interval; between times:—*n.* the intervening time.

mea-sles (mē'zlz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< M.E. *maseles*, measles], **1**, *Pathol.*, a contagious disease, especially of children, marked by fever and catarrhal symptoms, and, on the fourth day, by a rash of small, red spots which tend to unite and cover the body; **2**, a disease of swine and cattle caused by the presence of tapeworm larvæ in the flesh; also (used as *pl.*), the larvæ themselves.

mea-sly (mē'zlĭ), *adj.* **1**, infected with the disease called measles; **2**, infected with tapeworm larvæ: said of meat: *Slang*, slight; contemptible.

meas-ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ûr-*ā*-bl), *adj.* [see **measure**], **1**, capable of being estimated or computed; **2**, of limited amount; moderate.—*adv.* **meas'ur-a-bly.**

meas-ure (mĕzh'ûr), *n.* [< Fr. *mesure* < Lat. *mensura*, a measure], **1**, the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of a thing, as found by a rule or standard; **2**, a standard for determining quantity, dimensions, or capacity, as a pint, yard, bushel, or the like; a unit of measurement; hence, **3**, any standard of comparison, judgment, or estimation; a gauge; **4**, an article, as a rod or vessel, used for measuring dimensions or capacity; **5**, the act of determining or computing quantity, dimensions, or volume; **6**, a system of measurements, usually consisting of several related units; as, liquid *measure;* dry *measure;* **7**, an amount, or a degree; as, to merit a *measure* of praise; **8**, a stated amount; an allotment; a reasonable limit; as, the *measure* of one's years; **9**, an enactment of legislature; proposed bill or act; as, a *measure* to abolish a tax; **10**, a course of action; step; as, a precautionary *measure*, party *measure;* **11**, a dignified dance, as the quadrille: *Mus.*, **1**, the series of tones in regular rhythm from one primary accent to the next: in printed music, the notes between two bars on the staff; **2**, the time of a piece of music; tempo; *Pros.*, **1**, rhythm or meter produced by combining syllables into similar groups accented and unaccented; **2**, a single metrical unit; *Print.*, the width of a column or page: generally given in pica ems: *pl. Geol.*, a series of related beds or strata:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ured (-ûrd), *p.pr.* -uring], **1**, to compute as to quantity or extent by a fixed standard; **2**, to estimate by comparison; appraise; **3**, to serve as a standard or measure for; **4**, to allot; set apart: often with *out* or *off*; **5**, to traverse; as, to *measure* twenty miles a day; **6**, to adjust:—*v.i.* **1**, to ascertain dimensions, volume, or the like; **2**, to be of (a specified) size, length, breadth, or thickness; **3**, to compare favorably.—*abbr.* **meas.**

meas-ured (mĕzh'ûrd), *p.adj.* **1**, determined or ascertained by a fixed standard; **2**, uniform; regular; also, rhythmical; **3**, carefully considered; calculated.—*adv.* **meas'ured-ly.**

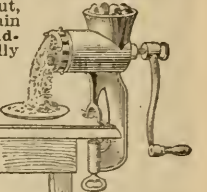
meas-ure-less (mĕzh'ûr-lĕs), *adj.* unlimited; vast; too great to be computed.

meas-ure-ment (mĕzh'ûr-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of ascertaining size, quantity, amount, etc., by comparison with some standard; **2**, the size or quantity so determined; length; area; volume; **3**, a system of standards or units for comparison.

meas-ur-er (mĕzh'ûr-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one whose business it is to compute or estimate values and quantities by comparison with certain standards; **2**, a vessel, gauge, or instrument for measuring; **3**, a kind of worm: also called *measuring worm* and *looper*.

meas-ur-ing worm any of many caterpillars, the larvæ of the geometrid moths, which progress by humping the body into a loop and then reaching out with the anterior end: also called *measurer; looper* (for illus. see *geometrid*).

meat (mēt), *n.* [< A.S. *mete*, food], **1**, animal flesh used as food; **2**, food in general; victuals; **3**, that part of a thing, as a nut, that is edible: *Colloq.*, the main idea; gist; substance: **meat grinder**, a kitchen utensil for rapidly mincing meat and vegetables.



MEAT GRINDER

me-a-tus (mē-ā'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tuses (-ĕz); -tus (-tūs)], [Lat. = a going < *meare*, to flow], *Anat.*, a natural passage or opening of a duct.

meat-y (mēt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **meat**], **1**, like meat; full of nourishment; **2**, full of substance; pithy; forcible.

me-chan-ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *mēkhanikos*, inventive < *mēkhos*, contrivance], **1**, of or pertaining to handicraft, especially with machinery or tools, or to manual labor; **2**, pertaining to machinery; like a machine: *Obs.*, vulgar; lowborn:—*n.* **1**, a skilled artisan, especially one versed in the functioning and construction of machinery or in the use of tools; **2**, one who works mechanically: applied especially to uninspired artists or writers.

Syn., n. workman. (See artisan.)

me-chan-i-cal (mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the laws of matter and motion; **2**, pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; **3**, operated by machinery; **4**, done without thought, as if from force of habit, as actions; acting in a machinelike way, as a person; **5**, characterized by a talent for the use of machinery; inventive; constructive; as, a *mechanical* turn of mind; **6**, pertaining to the artisan class: *Philos.*, recognizing only physical forces as the causes of natural phenomena: *Obs.*, vulgar: **mechanical advantage**, the ratio between the force exerted by a machine and the force which actuates it; as, a lever with a long power arm has a large *mechanical advantage:* **mechanical drawing**, a drawing, as a plan or design of machinery, made with compasses, rules, etc.; also, the art of making such drawings: **mechanical mixture**, a mixture or mingling together of two substances which are not combined chemically into one substance: distinguished from *chemical compound:* **mechanical power**, any of various devices, called the *simple machines*, used to convert a smaller force acting through a greater space into a greater force acting through a lesser space, or the

converse, as the lever, including its derivatives, the wheel and axle, and pulley, and the inclined plane, including its derivatives, the screw and the wedge.—*adv.* **me·chan'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **me·chan'i-cal-ness.**

mech-a-ni-cian (mĕk″ă-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* one who is skilled in the theory or construction of machinery; a machinist.

me-chan-ics (mē-kăn′ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* 1, that branch of physics or applied mathematics which treats of forces and their effects in producing and changing motion: also called *dynamics;* 2, the science of the construction and operation of machinery: **celestial mechanics,** that branch of astronomy which treats of the laws of the motions of celestial bodies.

me-chan-ic's li-en *Law,* a right to compensation for labor or material supplied in improving real property, enforceable as the prior legal claim against that property.

mech-a-nism (mĕk′ă-nĭzm), *n.* 1, the structure and arrangement of the parts of a machine of any kind; 2, a system of interdependent parts working in, or as in, a machine; 3, technique, as in art: *Biol.* and *Philos.*, the belief that organic growth results from the same agencies as inorganic growth, the productive forces differing merely in degree: opposite of *vitalism.*

mech-a-nist (mĕk′ă-nĭst), *n. Philos.*, one who believes that all events are explainable as results of mechanical forces only: *Rare,* a machinist.—*adj.* **mech″a-nis′tic** (-nĭs′tĭk).

mech-a-nize (mĕk′ă-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to give the character of a machine to; make mechanical.

Mech-lin (mĕk′lĭn), *n.* [<city of *Mechlin*], a beautiful and very delicate kind of lace, made in Mechlin, a city in Belgium.

med-al (mĕd′ăl), *n.* [< Fr. *médaille* < It. *medaglia,* coin < Lat. *metallum,* metal], a metal disk marked with a design or with words intended to commemorate some event, act, occasion, etc., or to serve as a reward or decoration for merit: **medal play,** *Golf,* a form of competition in which the result is determined by the total number of strokes required to complete the course: distinguished from *match play.*

med-al-ist (mĕd′ăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who designs, makes, or collects medals; 2, the winner of a medal. Also, **med′al-list.**

me-dal-lion (mē-dăl′yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *médaillon* <*médaille:* see **medal**], 1, a large medal; 2, a framed, decorative tablet or panel bearing a figure or design drawn, sculptured, or engraved; 3, anything resembling such a tablet, as a wall-paper design or ornament of lace inserted in needlework.

MEDALLION

med-dle (mĕd′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* meddled (-ld), *p.pr.* meddling], [< O.F. *medler, mesler* < Lat. *miscēre,* to mix], to busy oneself impertinently; interfere: *Archaic,* 1, to mingle; mix; 2, to engage in conflict; fight; contend.—*n.* **med′dler.**

med-dle-some (mĕd′l-sŭm), *adj.* apt to interfere in the affairs of others; officious. —*adv.* **med′dle-some-ly.**—*n.* **med′dle-some-ness.**

Syn. officious, interfering, obtrusive, impertinent.

Mede (mēd), *n.* [< Gk. *Mēdos,* a Mede], a native of ancient Media, situated in what is now northwestern Persia.—*adj.* and *n.* **Me′di-an.**

Me-de-a (mē-dē′ă), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a sorceress of Colchis, who helped Jason win the Golden Fleece and who, deserted by him, destroyed her rival and her own children: the heroine of tragedies by Euripides, Seneca, Grillparzer, and Corneille, and of an opera by Cherubini.—*adj.* **Me·de′an.**

1me-di-a (mē′dĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl.* -diæ (-ē)], [Lat., fem. of *medius,* middle], *Anat.*, the middle coat of the wall of an artery; *Zoöl.*, a median structure, as the middle vein of an insect's wing.

2me-di-a (mē′dĭ-ă), *n.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *medius,* middle], plural of *medium: Biol.*, substances upon which bacteria and other cells grow.

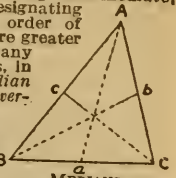
me-di-a-cy (mē′dĭ-ă-sĭ), *n.* [see **mediate**], 1, the state or quality of being between, or acting as an intermediate; 2, intervention; mediation.

me-di-æ-val (mē″dĭ-ē′văl; mĕd′ĭ-ē′văl), *adj.* [see **medieval**], characteristic of, or pertaining to, the Middle Ages; popularly, not modern. See **me′di-e′val,** *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **me″di-æ′val-ly.**

me-di-æ-val-ism (mē″dĭ-ē′văl-ĭzm; mĕd′ĭ-), *n.* 1, that which belonged to, imitates, or has survived from, the Middle Ages; 2, a medieval spirit or method; devotion to the Middle Ages. See **me″di-e′val-ism,** *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **me″di-æ′val-ist.**

me-di-al (mē′dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *medialis* < Lat. *medius,* middle], 1, pertaining to the middle; 2, pertaining to the average; ordinary: *Phon.*, of letters and sounds, neither beginning nor ending a word: distinguished from *initial* and *final.*—*adv.* **me′di-al-ly.**

me-di-an (mē′dĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *medianus* < *medius,* middle], 1, being intermediate; middle; central; 2, in statistics, designating a number in a series arranged in order of size, such that the numbers which are greater than the specified number are as many as the numbers which are less; as, in the series 2, 2, 5, 20, 67, the *median* number is 5: distinguished from *average: Anat.*, pertaining to, or lying in, the central plane that divides an animal into right and left sides; situated in the middle line; *Geom.*, designating a straight line drawn from a vertex of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side:— *n.* a median number, point, or line.



MEDIANS
a, b, c, central points of sides; *Aa, Bb, Cc,* medians.

me-di-ant (mē′dĭ-ănt), *n.* [< It. < L.L. *medians* (*-antis*), intervening], *Mus.*, 1, the third tone of a diatonic scale; 2, the third tone in importance in medieval ecclesiastical modes, the dominant, or reciting, tone and the final tone being more prominent.

me-di-ate (mē′dĭ-āt), *adj.* [< L.L. *mediare* (*-atus*), to intervene], 1, connected through some other person or thing; not direct; acting through an agency; 2, effected by a medium; 3, situated between extremes; intervening:—*v.i.* (mē′dĭ-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], 1, to act as a harmonizing agent between opponents; 2, to be in an intermediate or intervening position; form a connecting link:—*v.t.* to bring about, as a peace, by acting as an intermediary; settle by friendly intervention.—*adv.* **me′di-ate-ly.**

me-di-a-tion (mē″dĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the action of trying to bring about friendly relations; 2, intervention between two parties, usually with their consent; intercession.

me-di-a-tor (mē′dĭ-ā″tẽr), *n.* one who tries to bring about friendly relations between those who are openly disagreeing; an intercessor: *International Law,* a nation or its representative that acts to settle differences among other nations or powers.

me-di-a-to-ry (mē′dĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the nature of, peacemaking or a peacemaker.—*adj.* **me″di-a-to′ri-al.**

med-ic (mĕd′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *Mēdikē* (*poa*), Median (grass)], *Bot.*, any of various cloverlike plants (genus *Medicago*) of the pea family, as alfalfa: **black medic,** nonesuch (see *shamrock,* illus.).

Me-dic (mē′dĭk), *n.* [see **Mede**], the language of the ancient Medes.

med-i-ca-ble (mĕd′ĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* [see **medicate**] curable; admitting of medical treatment, with reasonable expectation of a cure.

med-i-cal (mĕd′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *medicus,* physician], pertaining to medicine, or to the treatment of disease: **medical corps,** the branch of an army in charge of the disabled.—*adv.* **med′i-cal-ly.**

me-dic-a-ment (mē-dĭk′ă-mĕnt; mĕd′ĭ-kă-), *n.* [see **medicate**], 1, anything used for curative treatment; 2, anything that heals.

med-i-cate (mĕd′ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *medicari* (*-atus*) < *medicus,* physician], 1, to treat with any curative or healing substance; 2, to saturate or impregnate with any such substance; 3, to cure.—*n.* **med′i-ca′tion.**

Med-i-ce-an (mĕd″ĭ-sē′ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Mediceus*], of or pertaining to the Medici, a wealthy and powerful Florentine family of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, liberal patrons of the arts.

me-dic-i-nal (mē-dĭs′ĭ-năl), *adj.* [see **medicine**], curative; alleviative; used for the healing or mitigating of disease.—*adv.* **me-dic′i-nal-ly.**

med-i-cine (mĕd′ĭ-sĭn; *Br.*, usually, mĕd′sn), *n.* [< O.F. *medecine* < Lat. *medicina* < *medicus,* physician], 1, the art or science of treating disease, especially by the application of internal remedies; 2, any drug or remedy for the treatment and cure of disease; 3, among North American Indians, any object thought to have magical powers of healing, protection, or the like; also, magical power.

med-i-cine man among primitive peoples, one who professes to drive away evil spirits, disease, etc., by supernatural powers.

me-di-e-val (mē″dĭ-ē′văl; mĕd′ĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *medius,* middle + *ævum,* age], pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages, a period extending approximately from the fifth to the sixteenth century; popularly, not modern; out of date. Also, **me″di-æ′val.**—*adv.* **me″di-e′val-ly.**

me-di-e-val-ism (mē″dĭ-ē′văl-ĭzm; mĕd″ĭ-), *n.* **1,** a custom or belief practiced in the Middle Ages; **2,** the spirit or atmosphere of that period; **3,** interest in, or imitation of, the customs and institutions of the Middle Ages; **4,** a custom or practice that has lasted from that time. Also, **me″di-æ′val-ism.**—*n.* **me″di-e′val-ist.**

me-di-o-cre (mē″dĭ-ō″kĕr), *adj.* [<Lat. *mediocris,* of middle degree], of medium quality; having only a moderate degree of worth; commonplace.

me-di-oc-ri-ty (mē″dĭ-ŏk′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], **1,** the state or quality of being ordinary or commonplace; **2,** a person of average ability.

med-i-tate (mĕd′ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<Lat. *meditari (-atus),* to think], **1,** to contemplate; fix one's attention upon; muse upon; **2,** to design; continue; intend:—*v.t.* to ponder; cogitate; engage in contemplation; muse.

Syn. ponder, reflect, contemplate. (See muse.)

med-i-ta-tion (mĕd″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of continuous thinking; absorbed contemplation; **2,** a devotional exercise consisting of dwelling in thought upon a religious or ethical subject.

med-i-ta-tive (mĕd′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* given to long and serious thought or contemplation.—*adv.* **med′i-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **med′i-ta-tive-ness.**

Syn. pensive, reflective, contemplative, thoughtful.

Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an (mĕd″ĭ-tĕr-ā″nē-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *medius,* middle +*terra,* land], designating, or pertaining to, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates Europe from Africa: **mediterranean,** landlocked; inclosed by land.

me-di-um (mē′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); -a (-ă)], [Lat., neut. of *medius,* middle], **1,** that which lies between extremes; a mean; a middle or intervening state, quality, person, or the like; **2,** an intervening substance, as air, through which some physical action takes place; hence, **3,** environment; conditions of life; **4,** agency; means; instrumentality; **5,** a person supposed to be able to receive communication from those deceased; **6,** a sterilized, nutritive substance, as gelatin, used for the experimental cultivation of bacteria; **7,** the material, as oil paints, water colors, or the like, used in creating a work of art; **8,** oil, water, or other liquid, with which a pigment is mixed to make paint:—*adj.* occupying a middle position; moderate.

Syn., n. organ, instrument, means, channel, agency.

me-di-um-is-tic (mē″dĭ-ŭm-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or like, one claiming to receive communication from the dead.

med-lar (mĕd′lăr), *n.* [<O.F. *medler* <*meslier* <Lat. *mespilum* <Gk. *mespilon,* medlar], a small tree (*Mespilus germanica*) of the rose family found in Europe and Asia Minor; also, its edible fruit.

med-ley (mĕd′lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-lĭz)], [<O.F. *medlee* <*mesler* <Lat. *miscēre,* to mix], a confused mass of heterogeneous ingredients or elements; miscellany: *Archaic,* a conflict; mêlée: *Mus.,* parts of different selections, especially vocal, combined serially to form one continuous composition:—*adj.* confused; motley; heterogeneous.

Syn., n. variety, diversity, jumble miscellany.

me-dul-la (mē-dŭl′ă), *n.* [Lat. = pith; marrow], *Anat.,* marrow, or marrowlike substance, as the pith of a hair, the spinal cord, etc.; *Bot.,* the pith of plants: **medulla oblongata** (ŏb″lŏng-gā′tă), *Anat.,* that part of the brain which is the continuation of the spinal cord (see *brain,* illus.): also called *medulla.*

med-ul-la-ry (mĕd′ŭ-lă-rĭ; mē-dŭl′ă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to marrow; **2,** pertaining to any medulla: **medullary ray,** one of the plates of tissue separating the vascular bundles in certain stems, and extending radially from the pith to the bark: the cause of the silver grain in quartered oak (see *exogen,* illus.).

Me-du-sa (mē-dū′să), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.,* one of the three Gorgons, whose hair consisted of snakes and whose glance changed all who looked at her into stone: **medusa,** [*pl.* -sæ (-sē)], *Zoöl.,* a jellyfish (see *Cœlenterata*).—*adj.* and *n. Zoöl.,* **me-du′soid.**

MEDUSA
Perseus holding the head of Medusa: statue by Cellini, in Florence, Italy.

meed (mēd), *n.* [<A.S. *mēd,* reward], reward; recompense; that which is bestowed in recognition of merit: *Rare,* a bribe; *Obs.,* merit; desert.

meek (mēk), *adj.* [<M.E. *meoc* <O.N. *miukr,* gentle], **1,** gentle; mild of temper; patient; **2,** easily imposed upon; unresenting; spiritless; **3,** modest; piously humble.—*adv.* **meek′ly.**—*n.* **meek′ness.**

Syn. unassuming, submissive, mild, long-suffering, spiritless.

meer-schaum (mēr′shŏm; mēr′shŭm), *n.* [Ger. =seafoam], **1,** a very light, porous, white mineral, hydrated magnesium silicate mined extensively in Spain and Asia Minor: called in mineralogy *sepiolite;* **2,** a tobacco pipe having a bowl of this material: also called *meerschaum pipe.*

[1]meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* met (mĕt), *p.pr.* meeting], [<A.S. *mētan,* to meet <O.Teut. source], **1,** to come up to or approach from a different direction; **2,** to come face to face with; **3,** to come into contact with; intersect; as, a line *meets* a circumference; **4,** to oppose in a battle, contest, duel, or the like; **5,** to be introduced to; **6,** to experience; encounter; **7,** to be perceived by; as, to *meet* the eye; sounds *met* his ear; **8,** to satisfy or pay, as one's obligations; conform to, as a requirement; **9,** to refute:—*v.i.* **1,** to come together in one place; assemble; **2,** to come in contact with another; **3,** to unite; **4,** to contend; conflict:—*n.* **1,** a gathering or assemblage for some definite purpose; especially, **2,** a meeting of hounds and men for a hunt, of teams of athletes for an athletic contest, etc.; as, a track *meet;* **3,** the location of such a gathering.

[2]meet (mēt), *adj.* [<A.S. *gemǣte,* of suitable dimensions, akin to *metan,* to measure], suitable; fitting; proper; appropriate.

meet-ing (mēt′ĭng), *n.* **1,** a coming together of persons or things; **2,** an assembly for a specific purpose; **3,** a junction or union; **4,** a duel.

meet-ing-house (mēt′ĭng-hous″), *n.* [*meeting* +*house*], a building for public worship, especially one used by Friends.

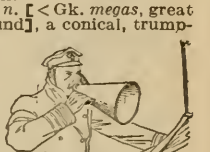
meet-ly (mēt′lĭ), *adv.* [see [2]**meet**], properly; appropriately; suitably: *Obs.,* moderately.

meg-a-lith (mĕg′ă-lĭth), *n.* [<Gk. *megas,* great +*lithos,* stone], *Archæol.,* a huge stone or boulder used in making certain prehistoric monuments, as the menhirs and dolmens.—*adj.* **meg″a-lith′ic.**

meg-a-lo-ma-ni-a (mĕg″ă-lō-mā′nĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *megalo-* (<*megas,* great) +*mania,* madness], **1,** a craze or mania for personal greatness or for doing great things; **2,** a tendency toward exaggeration: *Pathol.,* a form of insanity in which the patient has grandiose delusions concerning himself.

meg-a-lo-sau-rus *megalo-* (<*megas,* great) +*sauros,* lizard], *Zoöl.,* any of an extinct genus (*Megalosaurus*) of carnivorous reptiles. Also, **meg′a-lo-saur″.**—*adj.* and *n.* **meg″a-lo-sau′ri-an.**

meg-a-phone (mĕg′ă-fōn), *n.* [<Gk. *megas,* great +*phōnē,* sound], a conical, trumpetlike device, intended to project sounds in a given direction in greater volume, the speaker speaking into the small end.



MEGAPHONE

meg-a-scope (mĕg′ă-skōp), *n.* [<Gk. *megas,* great+*skopein,* to look], a device for projecting enlarged images on a screen: *Photog.,* a camera for enlarging photographs.

meg-a-spo-ran-gi-um (mĕg″ă-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -gia (-ă)], [<Gk. *megas,* great+*spora,* seed+*aggeion,* vessel], *Bot.,* a sac, or spore case, containing only megaspores, as in certain ferns and flower ovaries.

meg-a-spore (mĕg′ă-spōr″), *n.* [<Gk. *megas,* great +*spora,* seed], *Bot.,* in ferns and seed plants, a one-celled reproductive body producing only the female gametophyte.

meg-a-the-ri-um (mĕg″ă-thē′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Gk. *megas,* great+*thērion,* wild beast], any of a genus (*Megatherium*) of huge, slothlike, herbivorous, extinct mammals, allied to the sloths, whose remains have been found in South America: also called *megathere.*

me-grim (mē′grĭm), *n.* [<Fr. *migraine,* q.v.], *Pathol.* (usually, *migraine*), a nervous headache usually affecting one side of the head and accompanied by nausea and vomiting: *pl.* **1,** depression or low spirits; **2,** (often called *blind staggers* and *staggers*) a vertigo affecting horses.

Meis-ter-sing-er (mīs′tĕr-sĭng″ĕr; -zĭng″ĕr), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [Ger. = master singer], a member of a guild of musicians, chiefly workingmen, which originated in Germany in the 14th century and flourished particularly in the 16th century, maintained for the cultivation of poetry and music: the successors of the *minnesingers.* Also, **mas′ter-sing″er.**

mel-an-cho-li-a (mĕl″ăn-kō′lĭ-ă), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *melagkholia* <*melas,* black +*kholē,* bile], *Pathol.,* a form of mental disorder marked by depression of spirits, delusions, and brooding.

mel-an-chol-ic (mĕl″ăn-kŏl′ĭk; mĕl′ăn-kŏl′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** downcast; sad; dejected; low-spirited; depressed; **2,** pertaining to, or affected with, melancholia.—*adv.* **mel″an-chol′i-cal-ly.**

mel-an-chol-y (mĕl′ăn-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *melancholie;* see **melancholia**], **1,** despondence; dejection; depression of spirits; **2,** pensive sadness: *Obs.*, in old physiology, black bile, one of the four so-called humors (see *humor*); hence, irritability, supposed to be due to an excess of black bile in the body:—*adj.* **1,** dejected; **2,** causing sadness and gloom; as, a *melancholy* tale; **3,** pensive.

Syn., *adj.* dispirited, sad; *n.* (see grief, dejection).

Mel-a-ne-sian (mĕl″ă-nē′shăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *melas*, black + *nēsos*, an island], pertaining to Melanesia, a chain of volcanic islands lying about 1,000 miles east of Australia, or to the language spoken there:—*n.* a native of Melanesia.

***mê-lange** (mā″länzh′), *n.* [*pl.* mêlanges (mā″-länzh′)], [Fr. = mixture], a confused mixture; medley; jumble.

mel-a-nite (mĕl′ă-nīt), *n.* [< Gk. *melas*, black], a kind of garnet of a velvety black color.

Mel-chiz-e-dek (mĕl-kĭz′ē-dĕk), *n.* [Heb. = king of righteousness], *Bib.*, a king and priest of Salem: regarded in early theology as a type of Christ (Gen. 14:18–20; Ps. 110:4; Heb. 5:6).

meld (mĕld), *v.t.* [< Ger. *melden*, to announce], in pinochle, to declare, as four aces, for a score:—*v.i.* to display certain scoring cards:—*n.* a combination of cards which when placed by a player face upward counts for a score.

mel-der (mĕl′dĕr), *n.* [< O.N. *meldr*, flour < *mala*, to grind], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, **1,** the quantity of grain that can be ground at one time; **2,** fresh-ground meal; **3,** a large amount or quantity.

Mel-e-a-ger (mĕl″ē-ā′jĕr) *n.* [< Gk. *Meleagros*], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Althæa, queen of Calydon, lover of Atalanta, and one of the Argonauts: destined to die at the expiring of a burning brand, which was at first extinguished by his mother in order to prolong his life, but was later rekindled by her and allowed to burn out, in revenge for his slaying of her brothers in a quarrel over the Calydonian boar.

***mê-lée** (mā″lā′), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *meslée*, mixture], **1,** a hand-to-hand conflict; a scrimmage; **2,** hence, a lively debate.

mel-i-lot (mĕl′ĭ-lŏt), *n.* [< Gk. *meli*, honey + *lōtos*, lotus], *Bot.*, sweet clover; any of several plants (genus *Melilotus*) of the clover family.

mel-i-nite (mĕl′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [< Fr. *mélinite* < Gk. *mēlon*, apple: from its color], a powerful explosive made of picric acid and guncotton dissolved in ether, used for charging shells, etc.

mel-io-rate (mēl′yō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< L.L. *meliorare* (*-atus*), to make better < Lat. *melior*, better], to improve; make more bearable:—*v.i.* to grow better; improve.—*adj.* **mel′io-ra-tive.**—*n.* **mel″io-ra′tion.**

mell (mĕl), *v.i.* [< O.F. *mesler*, to mix: see **meddle**], *Sc. Dial.*, to interfere; meddle; join, as in combat:—*v.t.* to mix; mingle.

mel-lif-er-ous (mĕ-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *mel* (*mellis*), honey < *ferre*, to bear], capable of producing or yielding honey; honey-bearing.

mel-lif-lu-ent (mĕ-lĭf′lōō-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *mel* (*mellis*), honey + *fluere*, to flow], flowing as with honey or sweetness; smooth; soothing.—*adv.* **mel-lif′lu-ent-ly.**—*n.* **mel-lif′lu-ence.**

mel-lif-lu-ous (mĕ-lĭf′lōō-ŭs), *adj.* flowing with, or as with, honey; smooth and sweet; honeyed.—*adv.* **mel-lif′lu-ous-ly.**

mel-low (mĕl′ō), *adj.* [< M.E. *melwe*, perh. < A.S. *melo*, meal], **1,** soft, tender, and juicy by reason of ripeness; **2,** of a delicate, rich flavor; well matured, as wine; **3,** soft, rich, loamy, as soil; **4,** full; pure; not harsh or coarse: said of color, sound, etc.; **5,** softened by age or maturity: *Colloq.*, genial; somewhat tipsy:—*v.t.* to make ripe or soft; mature:—*v.i.* to become ripe, gentle, or sweet.—*n.* **mel′low-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* mature, ripe, soft, softened, delicate. Literally, that is *mature* which is fully developed; that is *ripe* which is ready to be harvested, gathered, or used; that is *mellow* which is soft, juicy, and sweet in its ripeness. Figuratively, plans completely thought out may be termed *mature;* the product of a *mature* mind is *mature* judgment. *Ripe* carries the idea of full readiness into its figurative sense; *ripe* for mischief; *ripe* scholarship; *ripe* beauty is that of a grown woman, usually in her prime, as contrasted with that of a girl. *Mellow* character is the product of experience; *mellow* judgment is wise, temperate, and understanding; *mellow* wine is old; *mellow* light is soft and soothing.—*Ant.*, *adj.* immature, green, hard, unripe, bitter.

me-lo-de-on (mē-lō′dē-ŭn), *n.* [see **melody**], a small reed organ, supplied with air by a bellows worked by treadles.

me-lod-ic (mē-lŏd′ĭk), *adj. Mus.*, **1,** pertaining to, containing, or made up of, a pleasing succession of tones; melodious; **2,** designating one form of the minor scale, called *melodic minor* (see *scale*, illus.): **melodies**, *n. pl.* used as *sing.*, *Mus.*, the branch of musical science which treats of tones and melody.

me-lo-di-ous (mē-lō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* containing, or producing, a pleasing succession of sounds; musical; agreeable to the ear.—*adv.* **me-lo′-di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **me-lo′di-ous-ness.**

Syn. tuneful, harmonious, dulcet, sweet, pleasing, musical.—*Ant.* discordant, jarring, dissonant.

mel-o-dist (mĕl′ō-dĭst), *n.* a composer or singer of tuneful music; one versed in melody.

mel-o-dize (mĕl′ō-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -dizing], **1,** to render tuneful or pleasing in sound; **2,** to set to melody:—*v.i.* to compose or sing melodies.

mel-o-dra-ma (mĕl′ō-drä′mȧ; mĕl′ō-drä″mȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *melos*, music + Fr. *drame*, drama], **1,** a highly sensational or romantic play, with a happy conclusion; **2,** behavior which makes a violent appeal to the emotions: *Mus.*, **1,** in the first half of the 17th century, opera; **2,** a drama, or a form of drama, usually sensational and highly romantic, interspersed with songs and accompanied by instrumental music.

mel-o-dra-mat-ic (mĕl″ō-drȧ-măt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to romantic or sensational plays; **2,** violently emotional; highly sensational.—*adv.* **mel″o-dra-mat′i-cal-ly.**

mel-o-dy (mĕl′ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< O.F. *melodie* < Gk. *melōidia*, a singing < *melos*, song + *aeidein*, to sing], *Mus.*, **1,** a succession of single tones rendered pleasing by observation of the principles of rhythm, tone, and composition; **2,** the air, or principal part, in harmonized music; **3,** a song or tune.

Syn. harmony. *Melody* is an arrangement of single notes in succession, serving to express a musical idea; *melody* also names the principal part or air thus musically formed. *Harmony* names a combination of notes of different pitch produced simultaneously to form chords, or the "concord of sweet sounds" thus created.

mel-on (mĕl′ŭn), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *melo* (*-onis*), apple-like gourd < Gk. *mēlopepōn* < *mēlon*, apple + *pepōn*, gourd], **1,** the fruit of a trailing plant (*Cucumis melo*) of the gourd family, or the plant itself: also called *muskmelon;* also, any of various similar fruits; **2,** the watermelon: **to cut a melon,** to divide the surplus profits among the stockholders of a corporation, as by issuing extra dividends.

Mel-pom-e-ne (mĕl-pŏm′ē-nē), *n.* [< Gk. *melpesthai*, to sing], *Gk. Myth.*, that one of the nine Muses who presided over tragedy.

melt (mĕlt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* melted, *p.p.* melted or, *Archaic*, molten (mōl′tn), *p.pr.* melting], [< A.S. *meltan*, *mieltan*, to melt], **1,** to change (a solid) to a liquid, as by the application of heat; fuse; **2,** to dissolve; make a solution of; blend; **3,** to soften, as the heart or feelings:—*v.i.* **1,** to be changed from a solid to a liquid state, as by heat; **2,** to dissolve; **3,** to be weakened or softened; **4,** to dwindle away; disappear:—*n.* **1,** something changed from (a solid) to a liquid state; **2,** the operation of fusing; **3,** the amount melted at one operation; **4,** a charge placed in a furnace or crucible for melting.—*n.* **melt′er.**—*adj.* **melt′a-ble.**

melt-ing point the temperature at which a solid body melts, or fuses.

melt-ing pot **1,** a crucible; **2,** a country or city likened to a crucible, because of its capacity for assimilating a resident population drawn from many nations and races.

mel-ton (mĕl′tŭn), *n.* [< *Melton* Mowbray, a hunting center in England], a thick woolen fabric having a short nap: used for outer garments.

Mel-u-si-na (mĕl″ū-sē′nȧ), *n.* [< Fr. *Mélusine*], in medieval French lore, a beautiful maiden changed from the waist down into a serpent every Saturday, but living happily with her husband until he broke his promise not to visit her on Saturday.

mem (mĕm), *n.* [Heb. = water], the 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [מ] (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *m:* as a numerical symbol, 40.

mem-ber (mĕm′bĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *membrum*, limb], **1,** one of the individuals composing an association or community; as, a *member* of a club or political organization; **2,** an individual unit or a constituent part of any whole; as, a phrase is a *member* of the sentence: *Anat.*, a limb or organ of the body.

mem-ber-ship (mĕm′bĕr-shĭp), *n.* **1,** the state of belonging to an association, or-

ganization, community, or the like; 2, the members of an organization collectively.

mem-brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [< Lat. *membrana*, parchment; membrane], any pliable sheet of animal or vegetable tissue, generally quite thin.

mem-bra-nous (mĕm'brā-nŭs), *adj.* like, or pertaining to, a membrane.

me-men-to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos; -toes (-tōz)], [Lat., imperative of *meminisse*, to remember], a thing to arouse memory; a reminder: *R. C. Ch.*, either of two prayers beginning with *memento*.

Mem-non (mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Tithonus and Eos, king of the Ethiopians, slain by Achilles in the Trojan War: **Singing Memnon**, *Egypt. Antiq.*, one of two colossal statues of Amenophis III, later taken to be statues of Memnon, fabled to emit music at sunrise.

SINGING MEMNON (A)
Near Karnak, Upper Egypt

mem-oir (mĕm'wŏr; -wär; mēm'-), *n.* [< Fr. *mémoire*, a note; memory], 1, a record of something considered noteworthy, as an essay addressed to, or a record of the transactions of, a scientific society; 2, a memorial or biography of an individual: *pl.* reminiscences; a history written from personal experience.

mem-o-ra-bil-i-a (mĕm"ō-rā-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [*sing.*, *Rare*, -rabile (-rā'bĭ-lē)], [Lat. = memorable things], 1, things worthy of remembrance or record; 2, the record of such things.

mem-o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *memorare*, to bring to mind], worthy of remembrance; notable; signal.—*adv.* **mem'o-ra-bly.**

Syn. signal, marked, noteworthy, outstanding.

mem-o-ran-dum (mĕm"ō-răn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dums (-dŭmz); -da (-dȧ)], [Lat. = a thing to be remembered], 1, an informal note to assist one to remember; brief record for future use; 2, in diplomacy, an informal statement or summary regarding some subject of discussion between two governments: *Com.*, 1, an informal written record of some fact or agreement; 2, a statement, by the shipper, of terms of a sale with the privilege of return; *Law*, 1, an informal document stating the terms of a contract or transaction; 2, an introduction or title, meaning "this is to be remembered," placed at the head of a note.—*abbr.* **memo.**

me-mo-ri-al (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *memorialis*, pertaining to memory], in remembrance; commemorative of a deceased person, or of some event:—*n.* 1, a thing intended to keep in mind a certain person or event; 2, an informal diplomatic paper; 3, a written statement of facts addressed to a government, a public body, etc., usually as the basis of a request: **Memorial Day**, in the United States, a holiday, May 30, appointed by law in most States for observing the memory of those who died for the Union in the Civil War: also called *Decoration Day*: **Confederate Memorial Day**, a corresponding day observed in the southern States on various dates (April 26, May 10, or June 3).—*n.* **me-mo'ri-al-ist.**

me-mo-ri-al-ize (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to address a petition or remonstrance to, with a statement of supporting facts; 2, to commemorate.

me-mo-ri-ter (mē-mō'rĭ-tĕr), *adv.* and *adj.* [Lat. = from memory], by heart; to be learned by heart, or committed to memory.

mem-o-rize (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], [see **memory**], 1, to commit to memory; 2, to hold in remembrance.

mem-o-ry (mĕm'ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *memoria*, memory], 1, the mental function which makes it possible for an individual's past experiences to be retained and recalled to consciousness; 2, a particular period or event kept in the mind; the subject of recollection or reminiscence; 3, the period of time covered by recollection; as, within the *memory* of the oldest inhabitant; 4, the state of being recalled.

Syn. remembrance, recollection, retrospect, reminiscence. *Memory* is the faculty of retaining or reproducing past images, impressions, or thoughts. *Remembrance* is the act of recalling past images or impressions, the state of their being recalled, or the act of keeping them before the mind. Both *memory* and *remembrance* can be involuntary, as from association; as, his face brings childhood scenes to *remembrance;* or they can function deliberately; as, the events of that day came at the call of *memory*. *Recollection* is remembering by act of will, or the conscious dwelling on the recalled occurrence. *Reminiscence* is the recollection, or, especially, the narrative, of one's *memories*. *Recollections* and *reminiscences* are sometimes collections of incidents grouped about an individual or an experience. *Memory*, *remembrance*, and *recollection* are all used to name the period within which *memory* operates.—*Ant.* forgetfulness, oblivion.

***mem-sa-hib** (mĕm'-sä'hĭb), *n.* [< Eng. *ma'am*, madam + Arab. *çāhib*, friend], lady: a title, in India, of a European married woman.

men (mĕn), *n.* plural of *man;* as, "all *men* are created free and equal."

men-ace (mĕn'ăs), *n.* [< Fr. *menacer* < Lat. *minax* (*-acis*), threatening], 1, an impending danger or evil; 2, a threat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aced (-ăst), *p.pr.* -acing], to express the intention of inflicting evil upon; threaten:—*v.i.* to threaten; indicate harm or danger; as, the thunder *menaced*.—*adv.* **men'ac-ing-ly.**

Syn., *v.* (see threaten).

mé-nage (mā"näzh'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *manaige*, a household < Lat. *mansio*, a sojourn], 1, a household; domestic establishment; 2, household management. Also, **me-nage'** (mē-näzh').

me-nag-er-ie (mē-năj'ēr-ĭ; mē-năzh'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *ménagerie* < *ménage*, q.v.], 1, a place where wild or strange animals are kept; 2, a collection of wild or trained animals kept for exhibition.

mend (mĕnd), *v.t.* [see **amend**], 1, to repair; restore to a whole or serviceable condition; 2, to make better; correct; rectify; improve; reform: *Naut.*, to readjust, as sail; *Obs.*, to atone for:—*v.i.* 1, to grow better; be changed for the better; improve; 2, to rise; increase, as prices:—*n.* 1, a growing better; as, on the *mend;* 2, the operation of repairing; also, a repaired portion of an object.—*n.* **mend'er.**

men-da-cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *mendax* (*-acis*), untruthful], 1, given to falsehood; lying; 2, false; untruthful, as a statement.

men-dac-i-ty (mĕn-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, falsehood; untruthfulness; 2, habitual lying; a disposition to deceive; 3, a lie.

Syn. deceit, lying, untruth. (See lie.)

Men-de-lé-eff's law (mĕn"dĕ-lā'yĕfs), [< proper name], *Chem.*, the statement of an observed relationship between certain properties of the elements and their atomic weights, published by D. I. Mendeléeff (also written *Mendelêer, Mendelejeff*, etc.), a Russian chemist (1834–1907) about 1870: generally called *periodic law* (see App. I).

Men-de-li-an (mĕn-dē'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< G. J. *Mendel* (1822–84), Austrian botanist], of or pertaining to the law of heredity discovered by Mendel, stating, first, that in hybridization, characters segregate independently; and, second, that of contrasting characters, one is lost in the first generation of offspring, but reappears in one out of three individuals (called the *Mendelian ratio*) of the second generation.

men-di-cant (mĕn'dĭ-kănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *mendicus*, beggar], practicing begging for a livelihood; reduced to beggary; living on alms:—*n.* a beggar; also, a begging friar.—*n.* **men'di-can-cy.**

men-dic-i-ty (mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the habit of begging; state of being a beggar; mendicancy; 2, begging; solicitation of alms.

Men-e-la-us (mĕn"ē-lā'ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen: one of the leaders in the siege of Troy.

men-ha-den (mĕn-hā'dn), *n.* [< Amer.Ind. *munnawhatteaug*, name of fish], a fish of the herring family, caught in large numbers off the Atlantic coast: used for bait, fertilizer, etc.

men-hir (mĕn'hēr), *n.* [< Breton *men hir*, long stone], a tall, upright stone formerly used in the Old World as a monument; a megalith.

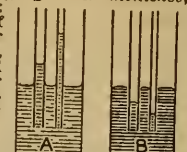
MENHIRS near Carnac, France

me-ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl), *adj.* [< O.F. *mesnie*, household], 1, pertaining to, or suitable for, servants, especially household servants; 2, hence, servile; sordid; slavish:—*n.* 1, a domestic servant, especially of low rank; 2, one who performs servile or degrading tasks.—*adv.* **me'ni-al-ly.**

me-nin-ges (mē-nĭn'jēz), *n.pl.* [*sing.* meninx (mē'ningks)], [< Gk. *mēnigx*, membrane], *Anat.*, the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord (see *mater*).—*adj.* **me-nin'ge-al.**

men-in-gi-tis (mĕn″ĭn-jī′tĭs), *n. Pathol.*, an inflammation of the meninges, or membranes inclosing the brain and the spinal cord: occurring in either of three forms, cerebral, spinal, or cerebrospinal.

me-nis-cus (mē-nĭs′kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -nisci (-nĭs′ī); -cuses (-kŭs-ĕz)], [< Gk. *mēniskos*, crescent], a crescent-shaped body: *Optics*, a lens one surface of which is concave and the other convex (see *lens*, illus.); *Phys.*, the surface of a column of liquid that is made either concave or convex by surface tension: especially noticeable in vessels or tubes of small diameter.



MENISCUS
A, vessel of water, showing concave meniscus; B, vessel of mercury, showing convex meniscus.

Men-non-ite (mĕn′ŏn-īt), *n.* [< name of principal leader, *Menno* Simons (1492–1559)], a member of an evangelical Protestant sect, established in Friesland in the 16th century and still active in Europe and the United States, of which the leading features are the use of baptism, plainness of life and dress, and refusal to take oaths, resist violence, or hold any political offices except those connected with the management of education.

me-nol-o-gy (mē-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *mēn*, month + *-logia*, study], a calendar; especially, in the Greek Church, a calendar of the festivals commemorating the saints, with brief biographies of each saint.

men-o-pause (mĕn′ō-pôz), *n.* [< Gk. *mēn*, month + *pausis*, cessation], *Physiol.*, the final cessation of menstruation in women, occurring usually between the ages of forty-five and fifty; change of life; climacteric.

[1]men-sal (mĕn′săl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mensis*, month], occurring once a month; monthly.

[2]men-sal (mĕn′săl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mensa*, table], pertaining to, or used at, the table.

men-ses (mĕn′sēz), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *mensis*, month], *Physiol.*, the periodic flow of blood from the female genital tract, occurring normally in women about every four weeks.

Men-she-vi-ki (mĕn″shĕ-vē-kē′; -vē′kĭ), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Menshevik (-vĭk′)], [Russ. = the smaller (in numbers)], *Pol. Sci.*, a Russian political party representing the moderate wing of the Social Democratic party: opposite of *Bolsheviki*, or radical wing.—*n.* **Men′she-vism.**—*adj.* **Men′she-vist.**

men-stru-al (mĕn′strōō-ăl), *adj.* [< Fr. *menstruel* < Lat. *menstruatis*, monthly], happening once a month: *Physiol.*, pertaining to the menses; *Bot.*, enduring for a month, as a flower.

men-stru-ate (mĕn′strōō-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *menstruare* (*-atus*), to menstruate], to discharge the menses, or menstrual flow.—*n.* **men″stru-a′tion.**

men-stru-ous (mĕn′strōō-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *menstruus*, monthly], **1**, monthly; **2**, relating to the menses.

men-stru-um (mĕn′strōō-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); -strua (-ă)], [Lat. = monthly], *Chem.*, a fluid substance used as a solvent; especially, a solvent used in extracting drugs.

men-su-ra-ble (mĕn′shōō-ră-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mensura*, measure], capable of being measured; having fixed limits: *Mus.*, designating, or pertaining to, a certain style of music, evolved about 1100, characterized by a complicated notation of time values, the forerunner of the modern system of music writing.—*n.* **men″su-ra-bil′i-ty.**

men-su-ra-tion (mĕn″shōō-rā′shŭn), *n.* the act or process of measuring: *Math.*, that division of mathematics dealing with the measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

-ment *n. suffix*, [O.F. < Lat. suffix *-mentum*], signifying: **1**, the act or fact of doing something; as, enforce*ment*; infringe*ment*; **2**, the condition or state resulting from an act; as, excite*ment*; retire*ment*; **3**, means or instrument; as adorn*ment*; tegu*ment*; **4**, a concrete result or outcome of an action; as, attach*ment*; entertain*ment*; pave*ment*.

[1]men-tal (mĕn′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mentum*, chin], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the chin.

[2]men-tal (mĕn′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mens* (*mentis*), mind], pertaining to the mind; intellectual; existing in the mind: **mental age**, *Psych.*, a measure of intelligence, being the score in terms of years made by a subject, regardless of his actual, or chronological, age, in an intelligence test or scale standardized in year units.—*adv.* **men′tal-ly.**

Syn. (see intellectual).

men-tal-i-ty (mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the quality or amount of mental power; intellectual ability: mental capacity; **2**, mind, or mental activity, considered as a characteristic or attribute.

men-tha-ceous (mĕn-thā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *mentha*, mint], *Bot.*, pertaining, or belonging, to the mint family of plants.

men-thol (mĕn′thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [< Lat. *mentha*, mint + *oleum*, oil], *Chem.*, a solid, white, volatile, crystalline compound, obtained from oil of peppermint: used in medicines, toilet preparations, etc.

men-tion (mĕn′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *mentio* (*-onis*), a speaking of < *mens*, mind], a brief notice; a specifying; naming; incidental introduction into speech or writing: **honorable mention**, recognition of the meritorious work of a contestant not winning a prize:—*v.t.* to speak briefly of; notice lightly or by chance; refer to by name.—*n.* **men′tion-er.**

Syn., *v.* tell, communicate, impart, name.

men-tion-a-ble (mĕn′shŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* fit to be spoken of.

Men-tor (mĕn′tôr), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the tutor of Telemachus, son of Odysseus: **mentor**, a wise and faithful adviser, friend, or teacher.

men-u (mĕn′ū; mā′nū; mē-nū′), *n.* [Fr. = detailed list], **1**, a bill of fare; a list of the various dishes served at a meal; **2**, the food served.

***men-u-et-to** (mĕn″ū-ĕt′ō), *n.* [It. = minuet], *Mus.*, **1**, music in triple measure for a slow, stately dance of French origin; a minuet; **2**, an independent movement in the old-fashioned dance suites and later in the sonata and its adaptations, the symphony, string quartet, and concerto.

Meph-is-toph-e-les (mĕf″ĭs-tŏf′ē-lēz), *n.* [Ger.: source uncertain], **1**, in medieval legend, a demon or familiar spirit, to whom Faust sold his soul: an important character in Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," in Goethe's "Faust," and in Gounod's opera "Faust"; **2**, hence, a fiendish, crafty person.—*adj.* **Meph″is-to-phe′le-an** (-tō-fē′lē-ăn; -tŏf″-ē-lē′ăn); **Meph″is-to-phe′li-an** (-tō-fē′lĭ-ăn; -fēl′yăn).

me-phi-tis (mē-fī′tĭs), *n.* [Lat. = poisonous exhalation], **1**, a foul and poisonous emanation from the earth, as from a mine or cave; **2**, any noxious odor.—*adj.* **me-phit′ic** (mē-fĭt′ĭk).

mer-can-tile (mûr′kăn-tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* [< It. *mercantil* < Lat. *mercari*, to trade], having to do with, or engaged in, trade; pertaining to merchants: **mercantile paper**, negotiable paper, as bills of exchange, drafts, etc., given in course of business.

mer-cap-tan (mĕr-kăp′tăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Mer(curium)*, mercury + *captans*, taking], *Chem.*, one of a class of compounds analogous to alcohol, but containing sulphur instead of oxygen, and characterized by an offensive garlicky odor.

Mer-ca-tor's chart (mĕr-kā′tĕrz; mĕr-kă′tôrz), [< Gerhard *Mercator* (1512–94), Flem. geographer], a chart in which meridians and parallels of latitude are drawn according to the principles of Mercator's projection (which see).

Mer-ca-tor's pro-jec-tion a method of projection used in map making, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are drawn as straight lines cutting each other at right angles, the distance between the parallels of latitude increasing with their distance from the equator: especially useful to navigators (see *projection*, illus.).

mer-ce-na-ry (mûr′sĕ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *mercenarius* < *merces* (*-edis*), a reward], **1**, acting only for reward or money; influenced by considerations of selfish advantage; **2**, hired: said of soldiers; **3**, resulting from greed or sordidness; as, a *mercenary* crime:—*n.* [*pl.* -naries (-rĭz)], a soldier hired by a foreign power: *Rare*, one who serves merely for pay.—*adv.* **mer′ce-na-ri-ly.**—*n.* **mer′ce-na-ri-ness.**

mer-cer (mûr′sĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *mercier* < Lat. *merz* (*mercis*), merchandise], a dealer in woven fabrics, as silks or woolens: *Obs.*, a dealer in small wares.

mer-cer-ize (mûr′sĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< J. *Mercer* (1791–1866), inventor of process], to treat (cotton fabrics) with caustic alkali so that they are strengthened, made more receptive of dyes, and given a silken sheen.

mer-chan-dise (mûr′chăn-dīz), *n.* [< Fr. *marchandise:* see **merchant**], goods, wares, or articles, bought and sold; commodities of trade: *Obs.*, mercantile traffic; hence, profit from trade.

mer-chant (mûr′chănt), *n.* [< O.F. *marchand* < Lat. *mercari*, to trade], **1**, one who carries on trade on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; **2**, a retailer; a shopkeeper:—*adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile.

mer-chant-a-ble (mûr′chăn-tă-bl), *adj.* *Com.*, salable; marketable.

Mer-chant Ad-ven-tur-ers *Hist.*, any of various chartered companies engaged in trade, exploration, or colonization; specifically, the Hamburg Company, chartered by the English early in the 14th century, which had an enormous trade in the Netherlands; also, a company, headed by Sebastian Cabot, for the colonization and discovery of unknown lands. Also, **Mer'chants Ad-ven'tur-ers.**

mer-chant-man (mûr'chănt-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn), [*merchant* + *man*], a vessel used for carrying goods or passengers, as distinguished from a war vessel, yacht, or the like.

mer-chant ma-rine that part of a country's shipping engaged in trade.

Mer-ci-an (mûr'shĭ-ăn; mûr'shĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< A.S. *Mierce*, border people < *mearc*, border], pertaining to the kingdom or language of Mercia, a combination of Anglo-Saxon states holding great power in central England in the eighth century:—*n.* 1, a native of Mercia; 2, the language or dialect of Mercia.

mer-ci-ful (mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **mercy**], full of, or exercising, leniency or compassion, especially toward one having no claim to forbearance; full of pity.—*adv.* **mer'ci-ful-ly.**—*n.* **mer'ci-ful-ness.**

Syn. lenient, tender, compassionate, gracious, benignant, mild, charitable.—*Ant.* merciless, cruel, inexorable, hard-hearted, unyielding.

mer-ci-less (mûr'sĭ-lĕs), *adj.* without pity; unfeeling; cruel; unsparing.—*adv.* **mer'ci-less-ly.**—*n.* **mer'ci-less-ness.**

Syn. hard-hearted, pitiless, relentless, remorseless, unrelenting, implacable.—*Ant.* merciful, kind, humane.

mer-cu-ri-al (mĕr-kū'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **Mercury**], 1, having the qualities attributed to the god Mercury; hence, volatile; fickle; clever; facile; ready-witted; 2, of, pertaining to, containing, or caused by, mercury, or quicksilver:—*n.* a preparation of mercury used as a drug.—*adv.* **mer-cu'ri-al-ly.**

mer-cu-ric (mĕr-kū'rĭk), *adj. Chem.*, 1, pertaining to, or containing, mercury; 2, designating a salt of mercury in which that element has a valence of two: **mercuric chloride**, a heavy, white crystalline compound, a violent irritant poison, used as an antiseptic and germicide: also called *corrosive sublimate, bichloride of mercury*, or *mercuric bichloride.*

mer-cu-rous (mûr'kū-rŭs; mĕr-kū'rŭs), *adj. Chem.*, 1, pertaining to, or containing, mercury; 2, designating a salt of mercury in which that element has a valence of one.

Mer-cu-ry (mûr'kū-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *Mercurius*, god of traffic < *merx* (*mercis*, merchandise], *Rom. Myth.*, son of Jupiter, and messenger of the gods; god of commerce and eloquence, and patron of thieves, messengers, and travelers: in many respects identified with the Greek *Hermes*; *Astron.*, the innermost known planet of the solar system, revolving around the sun in 88 days, at a distance of 36,000,000 miles: **mercury**, 1, a heavy, silvery metallic element (symbol **Hg**, < Lat. *hydrargyrum*), liquid at ordinary temperatures, extensively used in thermometers and scientific instruments, and in medicinal drugs: also called *quicksilver*; 2, the column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer: **mercury arc**, an electric arc sent through mercury vapor in a vacuum tube.

Mercury
Bronze statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

Mer-cu-ti-o (mĕr-kū'shĭ-ō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the witty, reckless friend of Romeo, slain by Tybalt.

mer-cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Fr. *merci* < L.L. *merces*, pity < Lat. *merces*, reward], 1, willingness to forgive, or to treat an offender with leniency; clemency; forbearance; 2, the disposition to relieve distress; also, an act of kindness; 3, a blessing or favor, as of God; 4, unrestricted control or power of disposal; as, the boat was at the *mercy* of the waves.

Syn. benevolence, clemency, forgiveness, pardon, lenity, leniency, forbearance, pity, gentleness. *Mercy* is compassion and gentle treatment shown to an offender who expects no kindness and is wholly in one's power; *mercy* is also compassion toward those who, through no fault of their own, are in trouble, and in one's power. *Clemency* is a tendency to mildness toward offenders, usually shown by superiors; *clemency* may be exercised through kindness, or it may be dictated by self-interest, worldly wisdom, or the like. Judges, royalty, political bosses, show *clemency*. *Pardon* remits the penalty, usually for a serious offense; *pardon* has a specific legal usage, naming that official release which frees an offender from the legal consequences of his act. *Forgiveness* connotes a change of heart in the offended person, whereby he wipes out displeasure and resentment toward the offender. *Lenity* and *leniency* designate a sympathetic mildness of temper; teachers, parents, show *leniency*; a mistress shows *lenity* toward servants.—*Ant.* cruelty, severity.

mer-cy seat a place where merciful judgments are dispensed; the throne of God: *Jewish Antiq.*, the golden lid of the Ark of the Covenant, on which once a year the blood of atonement was sprinkled: believed to be the abiding place of God.

[1]mere (mēr), *n.* [A.S. = lake < Aryan source], 1, a shallow lake or pool; 2, a marsh: *Archaic*, the sea or an arm of it.

[2]mere (mēr), *n.* [< A.S. *mære, gemære*, a boundary], in England, a boundary; also, a boundary line, as a strip of grass between fields.

[3]mere (mēr), *adj.* [*superl.* merest], [< Lat. *merus*, unmixed], nothing but; no more than; this only; as, a *mere* child could do it: *Obs.*, unmixed.

mere-ly (mēr'lĭ), *adv.* only; singly; including nothing else; barely.

mer-e-tri-cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *meretrix* (*-icis*), harlot], 1, originally, pertaining to, or like, a harlot; 2, attracting by false show; tawdry; deceitfully alluring.—*adv.* **mer'e-tri'cious-ly.**—*n.* **mer'e-tri'cious-ness.**

mer-gan-ser (mĕr-găn'sĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *mergus*, diver + *anser*, goose], any of several fish-eating ducks (subfamily *Merginæ*), having a long hooked bill bearing toothlike serrations.

merge (mûrj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* merged (mûrjd), *p.pr.* merging], [< Lat. *mergere*, to dip], to cause, as an estate or company, to be absorbed into something else; swallow up:—*v.i.* 1, to be absorbed; lose individuality or identity; 2, to unite.

Syn. unite, blend, coalesce, join, amalgamate. (See mix.)

merg-er (mûr'jĕr), *n.* 1, in law, the wiping out of a small estate by a large one through a process of absorption; 2, in industry, the absorption by a large concern of one or more smaller concerns, which lose their identity by becoming a part of the large enterprise; 3, a combining; also, one who combines.

me-rid-i-an (mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [< O.F. *meridien* < Lat. *meridianus*, pertaining to noon < *meridies*, midday < *medius*, middle + *dies*, day], 1, *Astron.*, a great circle of the celestial sphere, passing through its poles and the zenith of any given point on the earth; 2, the highest point reached by a heavenly body, where it crosses this great circle; 3, noon; 4, the acme; zenith, as of success; prime; 5, *Geog.*, a great circle of the earth, passing through the poles; also, half of such a circle, extending from pole to pole and passing through a given place; also, a line on a map representing a meridian: **prime meridian**, a meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as that of Greenwich, England, or of Washington:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to a meridian; 2, pertaining to midday; 3, pertaining to the point of greatest success, vigor, etc.: **meridian circle**, an astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope provided with a graduated circle and so mounted as to swing in the plane of the meridian: used for determining time and the positions of the stars.

me-rid-i-o-nal (mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ō-năl), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to, or situated in, the south; southern.

me-ringue (mĕ-răng', -răng'), *n.* [Fr.], *Cookery*, an icing or garnish, also a small cake, made of beaten white of egg and sugar.

me-ri-no (mĕ-rē'nō), *adj.* [Sp., prob. < Lat. *majorinus*, of a larger kind], 1, designating, or pertaining to, a breed of sheep, originally found in Spain, bearing a fine, soft, silky wool: 2, made of this wool:—*n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], 1, a sheep of this superior breed; 2, a fabric made of the fine, soft wool of these sheep; also, cloth of wool and cotton resembling it.

mer-it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *merite* < Lat. *merĕri* (*meritus*, to earn], 1, due reward or punishment; usually, reward; also, a mark or token received as recompense; 2, the state or fact of deserving approbation or the opposite; desert; 3, worth; excellence; that which deserves commendation; 4, essential right or wrong, to be used as a basis of judgment: usually *pl.*:—*v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; deserve.

mer-i-to-ri-ous (mĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* worthy of praise or reward.—*adv.* **mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mer'i-to'ri-ous-ness.**

merl (mûrl), *n.* [< Fr. *merle* < Lat. *merulus*, blackbird], the European blackbird (*Merula merula*), a kind of thrush with pleasing song. Also, **merle.**

mer-lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [< A.F. *merilun* < O.F. *esmerillon* < L.L. *smerillus*: prob. < O.Teut. source], 1, a small falcon (*Falco æsalon*) of Europe; 2, the American pigeon hawk (*F. columbarius*).

Mer-lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [< Celt. *Myrddin*], in medieval romances, a famous bard, magician, and seer at the court of King Arthur.

mer-lon (mûr'lŏn), *n.* [< It. *merlone* < *merlo*, battlement], in a battlemented parapet, one of the solid intervals between two openings called *embrasures* or *crenels* (see *loophole*, illus.).

mer-maid (mûr'mād), *n.* [¹*mere* + *maid*], any sea nymph, having the body of a woman and the tail of a fish.—*n. masc.* **mer'man** (*pl.* -men (-mĕn')).

Mer-o-pe (mĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, one of the Pleiades (which see), who concealed herself out of shame at loving a mortal.

Mer-o-vin-gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Merovingi*, descendants of *Merovaeus*, Lat. name of grandfather of Clovis], pertaining to, or designating, the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I in A. D. 481 and lasting until 752:—*n.* a member of this line.

mer-ri-ment (mĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [see **merry**], mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety; hilarious enjoyment: *Obs.*, amusement.

mer-ry (mĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -rier, *superl.* -riest], [< A.S. *myrige*, pleasant], 1, mirthful; bright; jolly; 2, amusing.—*adv.* **mer'ri-ly.**—*n.* **mer'ri-ness.**

Syn. mirthful, cheerful, blithe, sportive, jocular, hilarious, gay, vivacious.—*Ant.* sad, dispirited, cheerless.

mer-ry-an-drew (mĕr'ĭ-ăn'drōō), *n.* a buffoon; one who plays the clown.

mer-ry-go-round (mĕr'ĭ-gō-round"), *n.* 1, a large, revolving, circular frame fitted with wooden animals or seats, on which persons ride for amusement; a carrousel; 2, figuratively, a whirl of gaiety: a swift round.

mer-ry-mak-ing (mĕr'ĭ-māk'ĭng), *adj.* [*merry* + *make*], festive; gay; joyous:—*n.* a festivity; a frolic.—*n.* **mer'ry-mak'er.**

mer-ry-thought (mĕr'ĭ-thôt"), *n.* [*merry* + *thought*], a forked bone between the neck and breast of a fowl; the wishbone.

me-sa (mā'sä), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *mensa*, table], a remnant of a flat table-land or plateau usually with cliff-like sides, often capped by a layer of rock.

***mé-sal-liance** (mā"zăl"yäns'), *n.* [Fr. = misalliance], an undesirable marriage, especially with one of lower social status; a misalliance.

mes-cal (mĕs-kăl'), *n.* [< Sp. *mezcal* < Mex. *mexcalli*, name of plant], 1, either of two kinds of cactus from which the Indians prepare an intoxicant; 2, an intoxicating drink made from agave leaves; 3, any plant that yields the juice for making this liquor.

mes-dames (mā"dăm'), *n.* [Fr. = my ladies], plural of *madam* and *madame*.

***mes-de-moi-selles** (mād"mwà"zĕl'), *n.* [Fr. = my young ladies], plural of *mademoiselle*.—*abbr.* **Mlles.**: **Mdlles.**

me-seems (mē-sēmz'), *v. impersonal*, [*me*, an old dat. + *seems*], *Archaic*, it seems to me.

mes-en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-ĭz)], [< Gk. *mesos*, middle + *enteron*, intestine], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a membrane that attaches the intestine to the body wall.—*adj.* **mes"en-ter'ic.**

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *max*, net], 1, one of the openings between the threads of a net: *pl.* the interlaced threads collectively; 2, a network, or something that entangles: *Mech.*, the engagement of gear teeth; as, the wheels are in *mesh*:—*v.t.* 1, to entangle in, or as in, a net; 2, to make into a net or network: *Mech.*, to engage: said of gear teeth:—*v.i.* 1, to become entangled; 2, to be engaged, as gear teeth.

Me-shach (mē'shăk), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, a Jewish captive in Babylon who, with Shadrach and Abednego, survived the fiery furnace (Dan. 3).

me-si-al (mē'zĭ-ăl; mĕs'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *mesos*, middle], *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the middle line of the body; median; especially, designating the vertical plane that divides an animal's body into right and left halves.—*adv.* **me'si-al-ly.**

mes-mer-ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [see **mesmerism**], 1, pertaining to, or produced by, mesmerism; hypnotic; 2, strongly attractive; fascinating.

mes-mer-ism (mĕz'mĕr-ĭzm), *n.* [< F. A. *Mesmer* (1733–1815), Ger. physician], 1, the producing of an unnatural nervous state, resembling a trance or sleep, in which the subject's behavior and sensations are easily influenced by suggestion; animal magnetism: more correctly called *hypnotism*; 2, the doctrines of Mesmer in regard to the influence of one person's mind and will over another's; 3, loosely, personal magnetism.—*n.* **mes'mer-ist.**

mes-mer-ize (mĕz'mĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to produce a hypnotic trance or sleep in; hypnotize; hence, 2, to charm; fascinate.—*n.* **mes'mer-i"zer.**

mesne (mēn), *adj.* [Fr. < O.F. *men*, middle], *Law*, intermediate; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord is the tenant of his feudal superior and lord of him to whom he sublets his land.

mes-o-carp (mĕs'ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gk. *mesos*, middle + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, the middle layer of a pericarp, or wall of a fruit.

mes-o-derm (mĕs'ō-dûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *mesos*, middle + *derma*, skin], *Zoöl.*, the middle germinal layer of the embryo, from which the muscular, vascular, and connective, including bony, tissues develop.—*adj.* **mes"o-der'mal.**—*adj.* **mes"o-der'mic.**

mes-o-phyll (mĕs'ō-fĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *mesos*, middle + *phullon*, leaf], *Bot.*, the middle part of a blade of a leaf lying between the two epidermises, consisting of veins and food-forming cells.

mes-o-phyte (mĕs'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *mesos*, middle + *phuton*, plant], *Bot.*, any plant adapted to a medium water supply: distinguished from *hydrophyte* and *xerophyte*.—*adj.* **mes"o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk).

mes-o-tho-ri-um (mĕs"ō-thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*meso-* (< Gk. *mesos*, middle) + *thorium*], *Chem.*, a radioactive substance, a decomposition product of thorium and the parent of radiothorium, having a duration of 5.5 years.

Mes-o-zo-ic (mĕs"ō-zō'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *mesos*, middle + *zōē*, life], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geological era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic: sometimes called the *Age of Reptiles* (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Mesozoic era.

mes-quite (mĕs-kēt'; mĕs'kēt), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *mezquite*, name of plant], a small tree or shrub (*Prosopis glandulosa*) found in southwestern North America, having fragrant flowers, feathery leaves, and sugary pods used as food or cattle fodder.

mess (mĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *mes*, dish; course at table < L.L. *missum*, that which is placed (on the table) < *mittere*, to place < Lat. *mittere*, to send], 1, a portion of soft or pulpy food; 2, a number of persons who take their meals together, especially soldiers and sailors; also, the meal itself; 3, a disagreeable concoction; medley; hence, a state of dirt or confusion; a muddle; botch: *Colloq.*, enough for a dish or a meal: **mess kit**, a compact set of utensils for use in the army:—*v.t.* to provide food for: *Colloq.*, 1, to befoul; soil; 2, to cast into confusion; 3, to muddle; botch: often with *up*:—*v.i.* 1, to eat together; 2, to potter; trifle; 3, to muddle.

mes-sage (mĕs'ăj), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *mittere*, to send], 1, a communication, written, spoken, or otherwise delivered, from one person to another; specifically, 2, a formal communication of a chief executive to a legislative body.

mes-sen-ger (mĕs'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *messager*: see **message**], 1, the bearer of a communication; also, one whose duty it is to run errands; 2, a herald or bringer of news; forerunner.

Mes-si-ah (mĕ-sī'ä), *n.* [< Gk. *Messias* < Heb. *māshīakh*, anointed one < *māshakh*, to anoint], 1, the awaited king and savior of the Hebrews; the Christ; 2, in the Christian church, Jesus, called Christ, regarded as this deliverer; 3, figuratively, any great national savior. Also, **Mes-si'as.**—*n.* **Mes-si'ah-ship.**—*adj.* **Mes"si-an'ic** (mĕs"ĭ-ăn'ĭk).

***Mes-si-dor** (mĕ"sĕ"dôr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *messis*, harvest + Gk. *dōron*, gift], in the calendar adopted by the First Republic in France, 1793, the tenth month, from June 19 to July 18.

mes-sieurs (mĕs'yĕrz; mä"syö'), *n.* [pl. of *monsieur*], [Fr. = gentlemen], 1, sirs; gentlemen; 2, sometimes used as plural of *Mister*: generally abbreviated to *Messrs.* (mĕs'rz).

mess-mate (mĕs'māt"), *n.* [*mess* + ²*mate*], an associate at meals, especially on board ship; often, a close friend or companion.

mes-suage (mĕs'wĕj), *n.* [< A.F. *mesuage*, prob. corr. of *mesnage*, menage], *Law*, a dwelling house, with its outbuildings and lands.

mess-y (mĕs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **mess**], untidy; soiled.—*n.* **mess'i-ness.**

mes-tee (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [W. Ind.], the child of a white person and a quadroon; an octoroon.

mes-ti-zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n.* [*pl.* -zos (-zōz)], [Sp. < Lat. *miscēre*, to mix], anyone of mixed blood; especially, in Mexico and the western United States, the offspring of a Spaniard and an Indian.

met (mĕt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *meet*.

me-tab-o-lism (mē-tăb'ō-lĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *metabolē*, change], *Biol.*, the energy-yielding process essential to life, by which a living cell of plant or animal transforms food materials into its own protoplasm, by a process called *anabolism*, and by which food material and cell protoplasm are broken

down by oxidation, by a process called *katabolism*, into waste matters.—*adj.* **met"a-boi'ic** (mĕt"ă-bŏl'ĭk).

met-a-car-pus (mĕt"ă-kär'pŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *meta*, beyond + *karpos*, wrist], *Anat.*, that part of the hand or the forefoot between the carpus and the digits (see *hand*, illus.).—*adj.* **met"a-car'pal.**

met-a-cen-ter (mĕt"ă-sĕn'tĕr; mĕt'ă-sĕn"tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *meta*, between + *kentron*, a point], *Hydrostatics*, the point of intersection marked by a vertical line drawn through the center of buoyancy of a floating body in equilibrium, and the vertical line drawn through the center of buoyancy when the body is slightly inclined from the position of equilibrium. Also, **met"a-cen'tre.**—*adj.* **met"a-cen'tric.**

met-a-gen-e-sis (mĕt"ă-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *meta*, after + *genesis*, production], *Biol.*, the production of sexual and asexual forms in alternate generations of a complete life history of certain animals and plants; heterogenesis.

met-al (mĕt'ăl), *n.* [< Gk. *metallon*, a mine; mineral], **1**, any of a class of elements, hard, heavy, opaque, characterized by luster of a peculiar kind called *metallic*, and capable of being drawn into a fine wire or hammered into thin plates, melted by heat, and of conducting electricity and heat; also, a mixture of such elements, as brass; **2**, an object made of, or resembling, one or more of such substances; **3**, material used for making something; as, road *metal* (that is, broken stone); **4**, hence, spirit; temper; quality of a person; mettle; **5**, in glassmaking, molten glass: *Chem.*, any element that can replace the hydrogen of an acid; *Her.*, either of the tinctures *argent* (silver) and *or* (gold); *Print.*, type metal: hence, type set up: **base metal**, one which loses its luster when heated in air, as zinc, copper, iron, lead, etc.: **noble metal**, one which does not oxidize when heated in air, as gold, platinum, silver, etc.: **fusible metal**, any of a number of alloys which melt at a very low temperature: **white metal**, any of a number of white alloys, especially britannia metal, used for tableware:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-aled** or **-alled** (-ăld), *p.pr.* **-aling** or **-alling**], to plate, cover, or furnish with metal.

me-tal-lic (mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a metal; **2**, having the qualities of a metal; as, a *metallic* sound.

met-al-lif-er-ous (mĕt"ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *metallum*, metal + *ferre*, to bear], yielding metal or metallic ores.

met-al-line (mĕt'ăl-ĭn; -ĭn), *adj.* [see **metal**], *Chem.*, **1**, of the nature of metals; **2**, impregnated with metallic salts.

met-al-log-ra-phy (mĕt"ăl-ŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *metallon*, metal + *graphein*, to write], **1**, the study or science of the internal structure of metals; also, a treatise on the subject; **2**, a method of engraving; **3**, a method of decorating metals in imitation of wood.—*n.* **met"al-log'ra-phist.**

met-al-loid (mĕt'ăl-oid), *n.* [< Gk. *metallon*, metal + *-eidēs*, like], *Chem.*, **1**, any of several elements which have some but not all of the properties of a metal, as arsenic, antimony, tellurium, selenium, etc.; **2**, a nonmetal:—*adj.* **1**, resembling a metal; **2**, pertaining to a metalloid.—*adj.* **met"al-loi'dal.**

met-al-lur-gy (mĕt'ăl-ûr"jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *metallourgos*, metal worker < *metallon*, metal + *-ergos*, worker], **1**, originally, the art or science of separating metals from their ores; **2**, now, the art or science covering the manufacture and treatment of metals and alloys: **ferrous metallurgy**, the science of the manufacture and use of iron and steel.—*adj.* **met"al-lur'gic; met"al-lur'gi-cal.**—*n.* **met'al-lur"gist.**

met-a-mer (mĕt'ă-mĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *meta*, between + *meros*, a part], *Chem.*, a compound that contains the same elements as another, combined in the same proportions and with the same molecular weight, but differing from it in chemical properties.

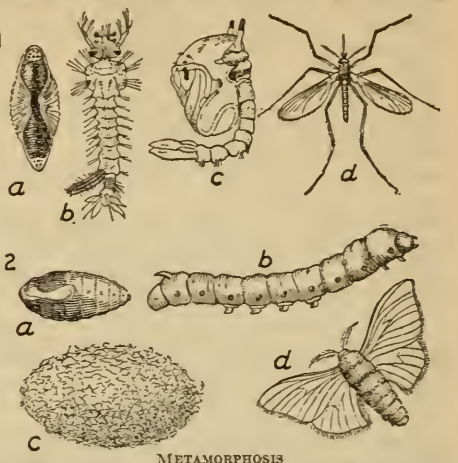
met-a-mere (mĕt'ă-mĕr), *n.* *Zoöl.*, one of several similar segments of a longitudinal series of parts of a body, as in a worm (see *Annelida*, illus.).

met-a-mer-ic (mĕt"ă-mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.*, designating a compound which is a metamer of one or more others; *Zoöl.*, pertaining to a metamere, or to an animal possessing metameres.—*adv.* **met"a-mer'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **me-tam'er-ism.**

met-a-mor-phism (mĕt"ă-môr'fĭzm), *n.* [see **metamorpho-is**], change of form, shape, or structure: *Zoöl.*, metamorphosis (which see); *Geol.*, any of several processes by which minerals or rocks are changed from their original constitution.—*adj.* **met"a-mor'phic.**

met-a-mor-phose (mĕt"ă-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-phosed** (-fōzd; -fōst), *p.pr.* **-phosing**], **1**, to change to a different form; **2**, to change the nature of:—*v.i.* *Geol.*, to undergo change in constitution by natural forces; *Zoöl.*, to undergo change of form, as in metamorphosis (which see).

met-a-mor-pho-sis (mĕt"ă-môr'fō-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* **-ses** (-sēz)], [Lat. < Gk. *meta-* (implying change) + *morphē*, form], **1**, a change of form, shape, or structure with or without a change in nature; a complete transformation; **2**, the person or thing so changed: *Zoöl.*, a striking change in the form and



METAMORPHOSIS

1, mosquito: *a*, egg; *b*, larva (wriggler); *c*, pupa; *d*, adult.—2, silkworm: *a*, pupa; *b*, larva (caterpillar); *c*, silk cocoon inclosing the pupa; *d*, adult female moth.

habits of an organism as it progresses from the egg to maturity, as when an insect's egg becomes successively a larva, a pupa, and an adult insect, or a tadpole becomes a frog; *Bot.*, the development of plant organs, originally the same, into differentiated forms, as of stamens into petals; *Physiol.*, metabolism.

met-a-phor (mĕt'ă-fôr), *n.* [< Gk. *metapherein*, to transfer], *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which a name, action, or descriptive term characteristic of one object is applied to another to suggest a likeness between them, a in *seething emotions:* distinguished from *simile* by not having *like* or *as* to introduce it.—*adj.* **met"a-phor'ic; met"a-phor'i-cal.**—*adv.* **met"a-phor'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **met"a-phor'i-cal-ness.**

met-a-phrase (mĕt'ă-frāz), *n.* [< Gk. *metaphrazein*, to translate], a close version; a word-for-word translation: distinguished from *paraphrase:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-phrased** (-frāzd), *p.pr.* **-phrasing**], **1**, to translate literally; **2**, to put into other words.—*adj.* **met"a-phras'tic** (mĕt"ă-frăs'tĭk).

met-a-phys-i-cal (mĕt"ă-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *ta meta ta phusika*, the works (of Aristotle) placed after the physics, or natural science], **1**, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, abstract philosophy; abstruse; speculative; **2**, pertaining to, or based on, abstract qualities; reasoning from theories or abstractions; **3**, above or beyond the material world; **4**, designating a group of 17th-century poets, who employed fantastic or oversubtle imagery.

met-a-phy-si-cian (mĕt"ă-fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* one who is versed in abstract philosophy; a speculative philosopher.

met-a-phys-ics (mĕt"ă-fĭz'ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, that branch of philosophy which deals with the nature, character, and causes of being and knowing, the existence of God, etc.: erroneously, the science dealing with the supernatural or magical; **2**, the higher or theoretical principles underlying any particular science; **3**, speculative philosophy in general; **4**, popularly, abstruse or bewildering reasoning.

met-a-plasm (mĕt'ă-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *meta*, after + *plasma*, something molded], *Biol.*, lifeless parts of cells, some consisting of formative material, as starch, fat, or the like.—*adj.* **met"a-plas'mic.**

met-a-sta-ble (mĕt'ă-stā'bl), *adj.* [< Gk. *meta*, beyond + Lat. *stabilis*, firm], *Chem.*, designating, or pertaining to, a condition of comparative stability in a chemical substance or system which, though possessing some degree of permanence, under given conditions of pressure, temperature, etc., tends eventually to pass over into a more stable form.

me-tas-ta-sis (mē-tăs′tə-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [Gk. = change < *meta,* across + *histanai,* to place], *Rhet.,* a sudden change of subject: *Pathol.,* the transfer of disease from one part or organ to another not directly connected with it; *Biol.,* metabolism.—*adj.* **met′a-stat′ic.**—*adv.* **met′a-stat′i-cal-ly.**

met-a-tar-sus (mĕt′ə-tär′sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -si (-sī)], [L.L. < Gk. *meta,* beyond + *tarsos,* a flat surface], *Anat.,* that part of the lower or hinder limb between the ankle and toes, consisting, in man, of five long bones in the foot (see *foot, leg,* illus.).—*adj.* and *n.* **met′a-tar′sal.**

me-tath-e-sis (mē-tăth′ē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *meta,* across + *tithenai,* to place], *Gram.,* the transposition of letters or sounds in a word, as *bird* for older *brid; Med.,* the artificial change of position of a diseased substance in the body; *Chem.,* an interchange of atoms between two molecules.

mete (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* meted, *p.pr.* meting], [< A.S. *metan,* to measure < O.Teut. source], 1, to measure; 2, to apportion; give out by measure.

me-temp-sy-cho-sis (mĕ-tĕmp′sĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -choses (-kō′sēz)], [< Gk. *meta-* (implying change) + *empsukhoun,* to put a soul into (< *en,* into + *psukhē,* soul)], the passage of the soul of man or animal from one body to another; transmigration of souls: a doctrine taught in ancient Greece and Egypt, and still held to in East Indian belief.

me-te-or (mē′tē-ər), *n.* [< Gk. *meteōros,* raised; lofty], 1, a mass of matter from celestial space, which, because of its rapid motion, becomes luminous by friction with the atmosphere of the earth; a falling or shooting star: called a *meteorite* or *aërolite* if it reaches the earth; 2, technically, any atmospheric phenomenon, as hail, lightning, rainbows, etc.

me-te-or-ic (mē′tē-ôr′ĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a meteor; 2, of or pertaining to other atmospheric phenomena; meteorological; 3, swift, dazzling; rousing a passing wonder.

me-te-or-ite (mē′tē-ər-īt″), *n.* a body, usually composed of iron, which has fallen upon the earth from outer space; an aërolite; loosely, a meteor.—*adj.* **me′te-or-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk).

me-te-or-o-graph (mē′tē-ôr′ə-grăf″; mē′tē-ər′-), *n.* [< Gk. *meteōron,* a meteor + *graphein,* to write], an instrument for automatically recording such weather conditions as temperature, barometric pressure, wind velocity, etc.—*adj.* **me′te-or-o-graph′ic.**—*n.* **me′te-or-og′ra-phy.**

me-te-or-oid (mē′tē-ôr-oid″), *n.* [< Gk. *meteōron,* a meteor + *-eidēs,* like], *Astron.,* a small solid body of matter in space that becomes a meteor when it encounters the earth's atmosphere.

me-te-or-ol-o-gy (mē′tē-ôr-ŏl′ə-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *meteōron,* a meteor + *-logia,* a study], the science that treats of atmospheric phenomena, as variations in temperature, moisture, etc.: applied to weather forecasting.—*adj.* **me′te-or-o-log′ic.**—*adj.* **me′te-or-o-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **me′te-or-ol′o-gist.**

[1]me-ter (mē′tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *metron,* a measure], *Pros.,* rhythm; the measured arrangement, in a line of verse, of groups of syllables having a time unit and a regular beat; also, a specific arrangement of metrical groups; as, iambic *meter* (see *prosody,* NOTE); *Mus.,* that part of musical composition or structure which depends on time values:—*v.t.* to arrange in metrical form, as a narrative. Also, **me′tre.**

[2]me-ter (mē′tĕr), *n.* [see **mete**], 1, a person who measures: usually an official; 2, an instrument, generally automatic, for measuring and recording the consumption or passage of liquids, gases, or electric current:—*v.t.* to measure with such an instrument.

[3]me-ter (mē′tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *mètre* < Gk. *metron,* a measure], the standard unit of length in the metric system, equal to 39.37 + inches (see App. II); about one ten-millionth of the distance on a meridian from equator to pole. Also, **me′tre.**—*abbr.* **m.**

meth-ane (mĕth′ān), *n.* [< *methyl,* q.v.], *Chem.,* a light, colorless, odorless, highly inflammable hydrocarbon gas found in nature as natural gas and as marsh gas; in coal mines called *fire damp.*

meth-an-ol (mĕth′ăn-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*methan(e)* + *(alcoh)ol*], *Chem.,* wood, or methyl, alcohol: the official chemical designation.

me-theg-lin (mē-thĕg′lĭn), *n.* [< W. *meddyglyn,* mead < *meddyg,* healing (< Lat. *medicus,* physician) + *llyn,* liquor], a fermented beverage made of honey and water; mead.

me-thinks (mē-thĭngks′), *v. impersonal,* [*p.t.* methought (-thôt′)], [< A.S. *mē,* to me + *thyncan,* to seem], *Archaic* or *Poet.,* it seems to me.

meth-od (mĕth′ŭd), *n.* [< Gk. *methodos,* system < *meta,* after + *hodos,* way], 1, the use of a defined or regular plan; also, a special or established form of systematic procedure; as, a *method* of teaching; 2, any way of doing anything; 3, orderly arrangement, classification, or the like; also, orderliness as a habit, 4, in natural history, a scheme of classification, based on the common characteristics of the forms classified: *Mus.,* mode of instruction or of performance; technique.

Syn. way, system, manner, plan, design.

me-thod-i-cal (mē-thŏd′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to system or orderliness; arranged with regard to order; 2, devoted to order; systematic.—*adv.* **me-thod′i-cal-ly.**

Meth-od-ist (mĕth′ŭd-ĭst), *n.* a member of an evangelical denomination founded by John and Charles Wesley and others at Oxford, England, in 1729: so called because of the methodical habits of study and religious observance of the founders:—*adj.* pertaining to this denomination.—*adj.* **Meth″od-is′tic.**—*adj.* **Meth″od-is′ti-cal.**—*n.* **Meth′od-ism.**

meth-od-ize (mĕth′ŭd-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to arrange in an orderly manner; make systematic.

meth-od-ol-o-gy (mĕth″ŭd-ŏl′ə-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *methodos,* method + *-logia,* a study], the science dealing with the theory of method: *Logic,* the division of logic dealing with the manner in which the abstract principles of reasoning can be applied to produce knowledge.

me-thought (mē-thôt′), past tense of the verb *methinks:* it seemed to me.

Me-thu-se-lah (mē-thū′sē-lə), *n.* [Heb. = man of the dart], *Bib.,* a son of Enoch, who is recorded as having lived 969 years (Gen. 5:27).

meth-yl (mĕth′ĭl), *n.* [< Fr. *méthyle* < Gk. *methu,* wine + *hulē,* wood], *Chem.,* a hypothetical radical, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, which exists only in combination, present in wood alcohol and other compounds: **methyl alcohol,** a light, mobile, volatile, inflammable, and poisonous liquid, obtained synthetically and also by the distillation of wood: used as a solvent and as fuel: also called *wood alcohol; wood naphtha; methanol; wood spirit;* **methyl benzene,** toluene, a colorless liquid derivative of benzene.

meth-yl-ate (mĕth′ĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], 1, to mix or dilute, as ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, with wood alcohol; denature, or render poisonous, as liquor, by adding wood alcohol; 2, to add a methyl group to (a compound): **methylated spirit,** ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol which has been made unfit for drinking by the addition of ten per cent of wood, or methyl, alcohol; denatured alcohol:—*n.* any compound of wood alcohol.

me-tic-u-lous (mē-tĭk′ū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *meticulosus* < *metus,* fear + *-osus,* full of], too careful of unimportant details; overscrupulous in trifles.—*adv.* **me-tic′u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **me-tic′u-lous-ness.**

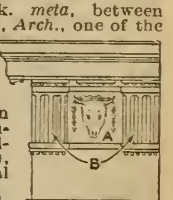
***mé-tier** (mā′tyā′), *n.* [Fr. = profession], profession; trade; business; line of work.

me-tol (mē′tŏl; -tōl), *n.* [prob. a trade name], *Chem.,* a fine, white, crystalline compound obtained from coal tar: used as a developer in photography.

Me-ton-ic cy-cle (mē-tŏn′ĭk), [< Gk. astronomer *Metōn*], *Astron.,* a period of 235 synodic months, or approximately nineteen years, at the end of which the new moon recurs on the same day of the year at nearly the same time of day.

me-ton-y-my (mē-tŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *meta-* (implying change) + *onoma,* name], *Rhet.,* a figure of speech in which not the literal word but one associated with it is used; as, *the sword* for *war;* the *kettle* boils. Cf. *synecdoche.*

met-o-pe (mĕt′ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk. *meta,* between + *opē,* hole for beam], *Arch.,* one of the square tablets, plain or sculptured, between two triglyphs in a Doric frieze.



METOPE (A), decorated with bull's head, between triglyphs (B).

[1]me-tre (mē′tĕr), *n.* [Fr.: see **[1]meter**], *Pros.,* a measured arrangement of syllables in verse; *Mus.,* that part of musical composition which depends on time values:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tred (-tĕrd), *p.pr.* -tring], to arrange in metrical form. See **[1]me′ter,** *Pfd. S.*

[2]me-tre (mē′tĕr), *n.* [see **[3]meter**], the metric unit of length, about 39.37 inches. See **[3]me′ter,** *Pfd. S.*

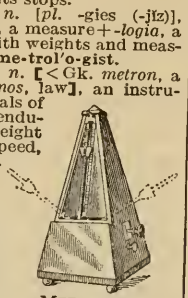
met-ric (mĕt′rĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or involving, measurement; 2, of or pertaining to the meter or to the metric system; 3, relating to rhythm: **metric system,** a decimal system of weights and measures, having the *meter* (39.37 + inches) as the basic unit of length, the *are* (a square of ten meters on each side) as the unit

of surface, the *liter* (a cube nearly one tenth of a meter on each edge) as the unit of capacity, and the *gram* (approximately equivalent to the weight of a cubic centimeter of water) as the unit of weight. (See tables in App. II.)—*adj.* **met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **met'ri-cal-ly.**

met-ro-graph (mĕt'rō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *metron*, a measure + *graphein*, to draw], an apparatus attached to a locomotive to record its speed, and the number and duration of its stops.

me-trol-o-gy (mē-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *metron*, a measure + *-logia*, a study], the science which deals with weights and measures.—*adj.* **met"ro-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **me-trol'o-gist.**

met-ro-nome (mĕt'rō-nōm), *n.* [< Gk. *metron*, a measure + *nomos*, law], an instrument for marking off exact intervals of time; especially, an inverted pendulum, moved by clockwork, with a weight adjustable to the various rates of speed, in a pyramid-shaped case.—*adj.* **met"ro-nom'ic** (-nŏm'ĭk).



METRONOME

me-tro-nym-ic (mē"trō-nĭm'ĭk; mĕt"rō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *mētēr*, mother + *onoma*, name], designating, or pertaining to, a name derived from that of the mother or other female ancestor: opposite of *patronymic*:—*n.* a metronymic, or maternal, name.

me-trop-o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -lises (-ēz; -ĭz)], [< Gk. *mētēr*, mother + *polis*, city], **1**, the capital of a country or state; **2**, a principal center of population and civilization, as New York or London: *Gk. Hist.*, the parent city or state of a colony; *Eccl.*, the seat, or see, of a metropolitan bishop.

met-ro-pol-i-tan (mĕt"rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *adj.* pertaining to the chief city or capital of a kingdom, country, or state:—*n.* a resident of a large city: *Eccl.*, a bishop who has authority over the bishops of a province; an archbishop.

met-tle (mĕt'l), *n.* [var. of *metal*, q.v.], ardor, spirit, courage, etc.; the quality of disposition: usually in a favorable sense.—*adj.* **met'tled** (-ld).

met-tle-some (mĕt'l-sŭm), *adj.* high-spirited; fiery.—*n.* **met'tle-some-ness.**

[1]mew (mū), *n.* [< A.S. *mæw*, sea gull], a gull; especially, the common European gull (*Larus canus*): also called *mew gull.*

[2]mew (mū), *n.* [< Fr. *muer*, to shed feathers < Lat. *mutare*, to change], **1**, a cage for confining hawks while molting, for fattening fowls, or the like; **2**, imprisonment; concealment; also, a hiding place; den: *pl.* **1**, originally, the royal stables in London, on the site of the old hawks' mews; **2**, a stable, or group of stables, around a court:—*v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cage; immure: *Archaic*, **1**, to shed (feathers): said especially of hawks; **2**, to cast (the horns): said of a stag:—*v.i.* to molt; hence, to change the appearance.

[3]mew (mū), *n.* [imit.], the cry of a cat:—*v.i.* to utter a sound or cry resembling *mew.*

mewl (mūl), *v.i.* [imit.], to whimper like a young child; cry weakly:—*n.* the cry of a baby.

Mex. *abbr.* abbreviation for the republic of Mexico; also, Mexican.

Mex-i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *adj.* [< Sp. *Mexicano*, *Mejicano*], pertaining to Mexico, a republic adjacent to the United States on the south, or to its language, customs, people, etc.:—*n.* **1**, a native of Mexico; **2**, the language of Mexico.

mez-za-nine (mĕz'ă-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* [< It. *mezzanino*, dim. of *mezzano* < Lat. *medianus*, in the middle], in a building, an extra floor between two others, usually the first and second, often in the form of a gallery; also called *mezzanine floor.*

***mez-zo** (mĕd'zō), *adj.* [It. = middle < Lat. *medius*, middle], *Mus.*, moderate; half: ***mezzo forte**, moderately loud: ***mezzo piano**, moderately soft.

mez-zo-re-lie-vo (mĕd"zō-rĕ-lē'vō), *n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz)], [< It. *mezzo*, middle + *rilievo*, relief], in sculpture, a moderate projection of a figure or ornament from the background: intermediate between *high* and *low relief.* Also, ***mez"zo-ri-lie'vo** (-lyā'vō), [*pl.* mezzi-rilievi (mĕd"zē-rē-lyā'vē)].

mez-zo-so-pra-no (mĕd'zō-sō-prä'nō), *n.* [It.], *Mus.*, **1**, a voice between high soprano and alto (for range, see *music*); **2**, a person with such a voice.

mez-zo-tint (mĕd'zō-tĭnt; mĕz'ō-), *n.* [< It. *mezzotinto* < *mezzo*, half + *tinto*, tint < Lat. *tinctus*, painted], **1**, a method of engraving on copper by which a velvety, soft-toned effect is produced in the print; **2**, a picture engraved by this process:—*v.t.* to reproduce by mezzotint. Also, **mez"zo-tin'to.**

Mf. *abbr. Mus.*, [It. *mezzo forte*], moderately loud (also, **mf.**; **M.f.**; **m.f.**):—**mfd.**, manufactured:—**mfg.**, manufacturing:—**M. F. H.**, Master of Foxhounds:—**mfr.**, [*pl.* mfrs.], manufacturer:—**Mg**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Mg] for the element magnesium:—**mg.**, milligram; milligrams:—**M. G.**, Machine Gun; Machine Gun Unit:—**mgr.**, manager:—**Mgr.**, Monseigneur; Monsignor:—**M. H. G.**, Middle High German.

mho (mō), *n.* [reversed spelling of *ohm*], a unit of electrical conductance, being that of a conductor whose resistance is one ohm.

M. Hon. *abbr.* Most Honorable:—**M. H. R.**, Member of the House of Representatives:—**mi.**, **1**, mile; miles (also, **m.**); **2**, mill; mills.

mi (mē), *n.* [see **[2]do**], *Mus.*, a syllable used to designate the third degree of any diatonic scale, as *e* in the scale of *c* major: when flatted, called *me* (mā).

mi-aow (mĭ-ou'), *n.* [imit.], the cry of a cat:—*v.i.* to make or imitate a miaow:—*interj.* an imitation of a cat's cry: used in derision. Also, **mi-aou'.**

mi-as-ma (mī-ăz'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-mă-tă); -mas (-măz)], [Gk. < *miainein*, to pollute], a noxious vapor: formerly applied to malaria, which was supposed to originate in mists arising from swampy ground.—*adj.* **mi-as'mal.**—*adj.* **mi"as-mat'ic.**

mi-ca (mī'kă), *n.* [Lat. = crumb], *Mineral.*, any of a large group of minerals, complex silicates of aluminum, possessing a characteristic cleavage, and readily separated into extremely thin, transparent or translucent plates or leaves: much used in the arts because of its physical structure and resistance to heat, electricity, and chemical action: often incorrectly called *isinglass.*—*adj.* **mi-ca'ce-ous** (mī-kā'shē-ŭs).

Mi-cah (mī'kă), *n.* [< Heb. *Mīkāh*, who is like Jehovah?], *Bib.*, **1**, a Hebrew prophet who lived about 757–700 B. C.; **2**, a book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies (see *Bible*, NOTE). Also, in the Douay Bible, **Mi-che'as** (mī-kē'ăs).

Mi-caw-ber (mī-kô'bĕr), *n.* in Dickens's "David Copperfield," an optimistic, highly improvident character who was always expecting that "something would turn up."

mice (mīs), *n.* the irregular plural of the noun *mouse*, which see.

Mich. *abbr.* **1**, official abbreviation for the state of Michigan; **2**, Michaelmas.

Mi-chael (mī'kĕl), *n.* [< Heb. *Mīkhāēl*, who is like God?], *Bib.*, one of the archangels, represented as leader of a host of angels and warring against Satan and his hosts in the heavenly regions (Rev. 12:7–9): prominent in Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Mich-ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-măs), *n.* [*Michael* + *Mass*, feast], *Eccl.*, a feast day in honor of St. Michael, celebrated September 29.

mick-le (mĭk'l), *adj.* [< A.S. *micel*, much < O.Teut. and Aryan source], *Archaic*, *Dial.* or *Sc.*, **1**, much; **2**, large:—*n.* a large quantity. Also, **muck'le.**

mi-crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *bios*, life], a microörganism; especially, a bacterium instrumental in producing disease.—*adj.* **mi-cro'bic.**—*adj.* **mi-cro'bi-al.**

mi-cro-ceph-a-ly (mī"krō-sĕf'ă-lĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *kephalē*, head], *Med.*, abnormal smallness of the cranium.—*adj.* **mi"cro-ceph'a-lous.**—*adj.* **mi"cro-ce-phal'ic** (-sē-făl'ĭk).

mi-cro-chem-is-try (mī"krō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*micro-* + *chemistry*], chemical research involving the use of the microscope and dealing with microscopic particles.

mi-cro-coc-cus (mī"krō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cocci (-kŏk'sī)], [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *kokkos*, berry], *Biol.*, any of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of spherical-shaped bacteria which reproduce by division in two planes, including some which produce disease.

mi-cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏzm), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *kosmos*, world], **1**, a world in miniature; a petty world; **2**, hence, man, regarded as combining in himself the elements of the universe: opposite of *macrocosm.*—*adj.* **mi"cro-cos'mic.**

mi-cro-cos-mic salt (mī"krō-kŏz'mĭk), *Chem.*, a compound phosphate of sodium, hydrogen, and ammonium, much used as a flux in experiments with the blowpipe.

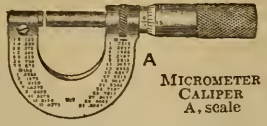
mi-cro-far-ad (mī"krō-făr'ăd), *n.* [*micro-* (< Gk. *mikros*, small) + *farad*], *Elec.*, a unit of electrical capacity, equal to one millionth of a farad.

mi-cro-graph (mī'krō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *graphein*, to write], **1**, an instrument for producing very minute engraving or writing; **2**, a photomicrograph, or photograph of an object made by means of the microscope.

mi-crog-ra-phy (mī-krŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* **1**, the description or study of microscopic objects; **2**, the practice of writing very minutely.

mi-crohm (mī′krōm; mī-krōm′), *n.* [*< micro-* (< Gk. *mikros*, small) + *ohm*]. *Elec.*, a unit of resistance, equal to one millionth of an ohm.

mi-crom-e-ter (mī-krōm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring minute distances: often used in connection with a microscope or telescope: **micrometer caliper**, a gauge, having a fine screw, for making very accurate measurements, as of thickness.



MICROMETER CALIPER
A, scale

mi-cro-mo-tion (mī″krō-mō′shŭn), *n.* [*micro-* (< Gk. *mikros*, small) + *motion*], small or microscopic movement; movement of microscopic bodies:—*adj.* pertaining to such movement.

mi-cron (mī′krŏn; mīk′rŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small], the thousandth part of one millimeter, or the millionth of a meter.

mi-cro-ör-gan-ism (mī″krō-ôr′găn-ĭzm), *n.* [*micro-* (< Gk. *mikros*, small) + *organism*], a minute organism; a bacterium; microbe.

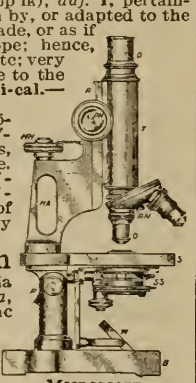
mi-cro-phone (mī′krō-fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *phōnē*, sound], *Phys.*, an electrical device by which sound waves produce corresponding variations in an electric current by modifying the resistance of the circuit: used in the detection of weak sounds and in telephonic and radio transmission.

mi-cro-pho-to-graph (mī″krō-fō′tō-grăf), *n.* [*micro-* (< Gk. *mikros*, small) + *photograph*], 1, an exceedingly small, or microscopically minute, photograph of an object, picture, document, etc., discernible only by microscope; 2, a photograph of an exceedingly minute object, made by the aid of a microscope; a photomicrograph.—*n.* **mi″cro-pho-tog′ra-phy** (mī″krō-fō-tŏg′rə-fĭ).

mi-cro-phys-ics (mī″krō-fĭz′ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [*micro-* (< Gk. *mikros*, small) + *physics*], a branch of physics dealing with the ultimate particles of matter.—*adj.* **mi″cro-phys′i-cal.**

mi-cro-scope (mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *skopein*, to look], an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects, so that they may be seen and studied.

mi-cro-scop-ic (mī″krō-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, seen by, or adapted to the purposes of, a microscope; 2, made, or as if made, by the aid of a microscope; hence, petty; insignificant; 3, very minute; very small; so small as to be invisible to the unaided eye.—*adj.* **mi″cro-scop′i-cal.**—*adv.* **mi″cro-scop′i-cal-ly.**


MICROSCOPE
D, drawtube; *T*, body tube; *R*, rack; *PH*, pinion head; *MH*, micrometer head; *HA*, handle arm; *RN*, revolving nose piece; *O*, objective; *S*, stage; *SS*, substage; *P*, inclination pillar; *I*, inclination joint; *M*, mirror; *B*, base.

mi-cros-co-pist (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭst; mī″krō-skō″pĭst), *n.* one who uses, or is skilled in using, a microscope.

mi-cros-co-py (mī-krŏs′kō-pĭ; mī″krō-skō″pĭ), *n.* the act or art of using the microscope; also, study by means of a microscope.

mi-cro-spo-ran-gi-um (mī″krō-spō-răn′jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -gia (-ə)], [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *spora*, seed + *aggeion*, vessel], *Bot.*, a sac containing or producing numerous microspores, as in certain ferns and in the pollen sac of the anthers of flowers.

mi-cro-spore (mī′krō-spōr), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *spora*, seed], *Bot.*, 1, a small, asexually produced spore or cell, which upon germination produces the male gametophyte, or prothallium; 2, in seed-producing plants, a pollen grain.

mi-cro-tome (mī′krō-tōm), *n.* [< Gk. *mikros*, small + *-tomos*, that which cuts], an instrument for cutting objects into very thin sections or slices for examination under the microscope.

mid (mĭd), *adj.* [*superl.* midmost], [< A.S. *midde*, middle < O.Teut. source], middle: usually in combination; as, in *mid*-ocean, or in *mid* ocean:—*prep.* [< *amid*, q.v.], *Poet.*, among; in the middle of.

mid. *abbr.* 1, midshipman: also, without period, used jocularly for sailor; 2, middle.

Mi-das (mī′dăs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Phrygian king to whom was granted the power to change everything he touched into gold, but who begged release when his food and his daughter turned golden.

mid-day (mĭd′dā″), *n.* [*mid* + *day*], the middle hours of the day; noon:—*adj.* pertaining to the middle hours of the day.

mid-den (mĭd′n), *n.* [< O.N.: cf. Da. *møgdynge*, a dunghill], *Archæol.*, a refuse heap containing bones, implements, etc., usually marking the dwelling place of primitive people: also called *kitchen midden*.

mid-dle (mĭd′l), *adj.* [< A.S. *middel*, middle < O.Teut. source], 1, equally distant from the extremes; halfway between two given points; mean; medial; 2, intermediate; intervening: *Gram.*, designating a voice of the Greek verb, passive in form but not in meaning, employed when the subject acts upon, or intensifies, itself:—*n.* 1, a point or part equidistant from two extremes; 2, that which is intermediate.

mid-dle-aged (mĭd′l-ājd″), *adj.* neither young nor old: said of a person between the ages of about 40 and 60 years.

Mid-dle Ages the period between ancient and modern times, about A. D. 500–1400.—*adj.* **Mid′dle-Age″.**

mid-dle class the social class between the aristocracy and the laboring class: used especially of English society.—*adj.* **mid′dle-class″.**

Mid-dle Eng-lish that period in the development of the English language, approximately from 1150 to 1500, characterized by the dropping of many inflections, the addition of French words, and the partial fixation of spelling.

mid-dle-man (mĭd′l-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*middle* + *man*], 1, one acting as intermediary, especially between producer and consumer; a broker; one who buys at wholesale and sells at retail; 2, in a minstrel troupe, the interlocutor.

mid-dle-most (mĭd′l-mōst), *adj.* [*middle* + *most*], midmost; in or nearest the middle.

mid-dle-weight (mĭd′l-wāt″), *n.* [*middle* + *weight*], 1, one who is of average weight; 2, in boxing, one who weighs 147, but less than 160, pounds.

mid-dling (mĭd′lĭng), *adj.* [see **middle**], of moderate rank, size, or quality; second-rate; mediocre: *Colloq.*, fairly well in health:—*adv.* moderately:—*n.pl.* 1, commodities of medium quality, size, or the like; 2, a mixture of coarse-ground wheat and fine bran.

mid-dy (mĭd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [abbr. and dim. of *midshipman*], *Colloq.*, 1, a midshipman, or naval cadet; 2, a middy blouse.

mid-dy blouse a kind of shirt or waist having a sailor collar, and reaching unconfined to the hips: worn by children, and by women for sports: also called *middy*.

Mid-gard (mĭd′gärd), *n.* [< O.N. *midhgardhr*, middle yard < *midh*, middle + *gardhr*, inclosure], *Teut. Myth.*, one of the nine worlds composing the universe; the earth, midway between heaven and hell; the dwelling place of men. Also, **Mid′garth.**

midge (mĭj), *n.* [< A.S. *mycg*, gnat], 1, any very small fly or gnat: 2, a dwarf; midget.

midg-et (mĭj′ĕt), *n.* [dim. of *midge*], 1, a dwarf; also, a little child; 2, a biting midge.

***Mi-di** (mē″dē′), *n.* [Fr. = midday, noon], the south; especially, the southern part of France.

Mid-i-an-ite (mĭd′ĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [< Heb. *Midyan*, strife], *Bib.*, a member of a nomadic tribe formerly living in the desert south and east of Palestine, hostile to the Israelites (Num. 31:1–12; Judg. 6–7).—*adj.* **Mid′i-an-it″ish.**

mid–i-ron (mĭd″ī″ûrn), *n. Golf*, a club having an iron head on which the face is so inclined as to give the ball a moderately high path.

mid-land (mĭd′lănd), *adj.* [*mid* + *land*], inland; in the central part of a country:—*n.* the interior of a country: **Midlands**, the central counties of England, as Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, etc.

mid-most (mĭd′mōst), *adj.* [*mid* + *most*], superlative of *mid*; situated in the very middle; being the middle; hence, innermost; intimate.

mid-night (mĭd′nīt″), *n.* [*mid* + *night*], 1, the middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night; 2, intense darkness or gloom:—*adj.* like, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle of the night: **midnight sun**, the sun as seen from within the arctic or antarctic circle, where in summer it is visible for months continuously.

mid-rib (mĭd′rĭb″), *n.* [*mid* + *rib*], *Bot.*, the vein along the center of a leaf.

mid-riff (mĭd′rĭf), *n.* [< A.S. *midd*, middle + *hrif*, belly], *Anat.*, the muscular partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of the abdomen; the diaphragm.

mid-ship (mĭd′shĭp″), *adj.* [*mid*+*ship*], pertaining to, or in, the middle part of a ship.

mid-ship-man (mĭd′shĭp″măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*mid*+*ship*+*man*], 1, in the United States navy, one in training, usually at the Naval Academy, for a naval officer's commission; one who ranks next below an ensign; 2, in the British navy, a subordinate officer in training for promotion.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* [see **mid**], the middle; the central place:—*prep.* amidst.

mid-stream (mĭd′strēm′; mĭd′strĕm″), *n.* [*mid*+*stream*], the middle of a stream.

mid-sum-mer (mĭd′sŭm′ĕr; mĭd′sŭm′ĕr), *n.* [*mid*+*summer*], the period about June 21, or the longest day of summer; the middle of summer.

mid-way (mĭd′wā″; mĭd′wā′), *adj.* [*mid*+*way*], in the middle of the way or distance:—*adv.* (mĭd′wā′; mĭd′wā″), halfway:—*n.* (mĭd′wā″), the amusement section of an exposition or fair.

mid-week (mĭd′wēk″), *n.* [*mid*+*week*], the middle of the week: **Midweek**, Wednesday.

mid-wife (mĭd′wīf″), *n.* [*pl.* -wives (-wīvz″)], [< A.S. *mid*, with+*wif*, woman], a woman who assists women in childbirth.

mid-wife-ry (mĭd′wīf″rĭ; mĭd′wĭf-rĭ), *n.* the art or practice of assisting at childbirth.

mid-win-ter (mĭd′wĭn″tĕr; mĭd″wĭn′tĕr), *n.* [*mid*+*winter*], the middle of winter; the period about December 21, or the shortest day of winter:—*adj.* in the middle of winter.—**adj. mid″win′try.**

mien (mēn), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *demean*, influenced by Fr. *mine*, expression], appearance; demeanor.

miff (mĭf), *Colloq.*, *n.* [imit., suggesting temper], a slight vexation; a trivial quarrel:—*v.t.* to provoke to ill humor; vex:—*v.i.* to become angry.—*adj.* **miff′y.**

¹might (mīt), past tense of the irregular verb *may*, which see.

²might (mīt), *n.* [< A.S. *miht*, power < O.Teut.], 1, force or power of body or mind; intensity of action; 2, power of compulsion; superior strength.

might-y (mīt′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, powerful; strong; having influence or authority; 2, wonderful; of extraordinary size, consequence, amount, etc.; as, a *mighty* wave:—*adv. Colloq.*, very or exceedingly.—*adv.* **might′i-ly.**—*n.* **might′i-ness.**

mi-gnon (mĭn′yŏn; mē″nyôn′), *adj.* [Fr. = delicate], small; dainty.—*adj. fem.* **mi′gnonne.**

mi-gnon-ette (mĭn″yŭn-ĕt′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *mignon*], any of a genus (*Reseda*) of plants, especially a fragrant, cultivated species (*R. odorata*) with greenish white flowers.

mi-graine (mī-grān′; mĭ′grān), *n.* [Fr. = headache < Gk. *hemi*, half+*kranion*, skull], a headache, usually affecting one side of the head only, and usually accompanied by nausea. Also, **me′grim.**

mi-grant (mī′grānt), *adj.* [see **migrate**], moving from place to place; roving; migratory:—*n.* a wanderer; also, a migratory bird or animal.

mi-grate (mī′grāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* migrated, *p.pr.* migrating], [< Lat. *migrare* (*-atus*), to wander], 1, to move from one country or locality to another for residence; also, to wander; 2, to move periodically from one climate or feeding ground to another, as various birds and animals.

mi-gra-tion (mī-grā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of migrating, or of moving from one region to another; 2, collectively, a group of migrating individuals.

mi-gra-to-ry (mī′grȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to migration; 2, wandering; roving; nomadic; 3, moving periodically from one climate or region to another with the change of season, as many birds.

mi-ka-do (mĭ-kä′dō), *n.* [Jap. < *mi*, august+*kado*, door], the emperor of Japan.

mil (mĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, a thousand], a unit of length equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch.

mil. *abbr.* 1, military (also, **milit.**); 2, militia; 3, mileage; 4, million.

mi-la-dy (mĭ-lā′dĭ), *n.* [< *my lady*], literally, my lady; on the Continent, an English noblewoman or a woman of gentle birth.

Mi-lan-i-on (mĭ-lăn′ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Meilaniōn*], *Gk. Myth.*, in Arcadian legend, the husband of Atalanta, the famous huntress and fleet runner who took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

milch (mĭlch), *adj.* [see **milk**], yielding milk; fresh: opposite of *dry*; as, a *milch* cow.

mild (mīld), *adj.* [< A.S. *milde* < O.Teut. source], 1, gentle in temper and disposition; kind; tranquil; temperate; calm; 2, moderate in quality or degree; not harsh, severe, or bitter: **mild steel**, *Metal.*, steel low in carbon content: so called because relatively soft and easily worked.—*adv.* **mild′ly.**—*n.* **mild′ness.**

Syn. tender, merciful, soft, lenient, meek, serene.—*Ant.* harsh, rough, severe, perturbed, excited.

mil-dew (mĭl′dū), *n.* [< A.S. *meledēaw*, honeydew], 1, any of various minute parasitic fungi found on plants or decaying substances; 2, any of numerous diseases of plants produced by such parasites; 3, a spot or discoloration caused by various fungi on cloth, leather, paper, etc., usually when exposed to dampness:—*v.t.* to affect with mildew:—*v.i.* to become mildewed.—*adj.* **mil′dew-y.**

mile (mīl), *n.* [< A.S. *mīl* < Lat. *milia* (*passuum*), a thousand (paces)], a unit of linear measure containing 5,280 feet: **geographical mile**, in the United States, 6,080.27 feet; in England, 6,080 feet: also called *nautical mile* or *knot*: **square mile**, a measure of surface containing 640 acres: **statute mile**, in England and the United States, 320 rods, or 5,280 feet.

mile-age (mīl′ĭj), *n.* 1, an allowance of so much a mile for traveling expenses, paid to certain officials, as members of Congress; 2, aggregate distance in miles, as of travel, miles of track, etc.; 3, charge a mile for use of freight cars; 4, a mileage book: **mileage book**, a book of coupons issued by a railroad, entitling one to transportation for a specified number of miles.

mile post (mīl′pōst″), *n.* [*mile*+¹*post*], a signpost stating a distance in miles; a milestone.

mile-stone (mīl′stōn″), *n.* [*mile*+*stone*], a stone marker indicating the distance in miles from one point to another; also, one of a series of posts set up at intervals of a mile, as along a highway.

mil-foil (mĭl′foil), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+*folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, the common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), a field weed of the composite family, bearing many heads of small white blossoms and aromatic leaves resembling ferns: **water milfoil**, any of a genus (*Myriophyllum*) of plants with finely dissected leaves growing under water.

mil-i-a-ry (mĭl′ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; mĭl′yȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *milium*, millet], like a millet seed in size or form: *Pathol.*, characterized by the formation in various organs of tiny bodies resembling millet seeds or by a fine skin eruption; as, *miliary* tuberculosis.

***mi-lieu** (mē″lyö′), *n.* [Fr. = center], environment; setting; medium.

mil-i-tan-cy (mĭl′ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **militant**], 1, warfare; 2, fighting spirit or policy.

mil-i-tant (mĭl′ĭ-tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *militans*, serving as a soldier < *miles*, soldier], 1, warlike; combative; 2, pertaining to a conflict of opposing forces or influences:—*n.* 1, one who fights; 2, one who uses warlike or violent methods.

mil-i-ta-rism (mĭl′ĭ-tȧ-rĭzm), *n.* [see **military**], 1, a disposition to maintain national power by means of strong military forces; 2, a warlike policy; the policy of readiness to fight on slight provocation; 3, the exaltation of military ideals.

mil-i-ta-rist (mĭl′ĭ-tȧ-rĭst), *n.* 1, one who believes in war and a warlike policy; 2, an expert in military affairs.—*adj.* **mil″i-ta-rĭs′tic.**

mil-i-ta-ry (mĭl′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Fr. *militaire* < Lat. *militaris* < *miles*, soldier], 1, pertaining to soldiers, arms, or warfare; martial; also, soldierly; 2, performed or supported by soldiers: opposite of *civil*; as, a *military* election: **military police**, in an army, a detail whose duty it is to preserve order, protect the inhabitants of an occupied or invaded district, care for prisoners of war, and arrest soldiers guilty of misconduct:—*n.* soldiers collectively; army; troops.

mil-i-tate (mĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *militare* (*-atus*), to be a soldier < *miles* (*-itis*), soldier], 1, to contend; wage war; usually with *against* or *with*; 2, to have force or weight; tell, as in an argument: said of things: usually with *against*; as, the evidence *militates* against acquittal.

mi-li-tia (mĭ-lĭsh′ȧ), *n.* [Lat. = soldiery < *miles*, soldier], 1, a body of citizens enrolled and trained for military service in organizations other than the regular military forces, but not called except in time of emergency: distinguished from the forces in active service; 2, in the United States, a body of persons between the ages of 18 and 45, consisting, subject to a few exceptions, of all able-bodied male citizens, and all foreign-born males who have declared their intention of becoming citizens; popularly, the organized militia, or National Guard.—*n.* **mi-li′tia-man.**

milk (mĭlk), *n.* [< A.S. *meolc* < O.Mercian *milc* < O. Teut. source], 1, a white fluid produced by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young; 2, the white juice of certain plants, as the milkweed; 3, any whitish fluid resembling milk; as, the *milk* of a coconut: **milk of lime**, slaked lime suspended in water: **milk of magnesia**, magnesium hydroxide suspended in water: used as a mild laxative and antacid: a trade name: **milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water: used as a toilet lotion: **condensed**

milk, milk from which a considerable amount of water has been removed by evaporation: ordinarily called *evaporated milk* if no sugar is added as a preservative: **sugar of milk**, a white, sweetish, crystalline powder, prepared from whey, used in pharmacy and in infant foods: also called *milk sugar* or *lactose*:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw milk from; as, to *milk* a cow; **2**, to draw out, as milk, sap, poison, etc.: *Collog.*, **1**, to steal messages from (telegraph or telephone wires); **2**, to exploit; plunder; as, the stockbrokers *milked* the public:—*v.i.* to draw, or yield, milk.—*n.* **milk'er.**

milk leg *Pathol.*, an affection, usually of the leg, attended by painful congestion, and whiteness of the skin: chiefly occurring after childbirth.

milk–liv-ered (milk'=liv"ĕrd), *adj.* white-livered; hence, timid; faint-hearted.

milk-maid (milk'mād"), *n.* [*milk*+*maid*], a woman who works in a dairy or milks cows.

milk-man (milk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*milk*+*man*], one who deals in milk or delivers it; a dairyman: *Rare*, a man who milks cows.

milk-sop (milk'sŏp"), *n.* [*milk*+*sop*], an effeminate, weak man.

milk sug-ar *Chem.*, a white, sweetish powder, prepared from whey, used in pharmaceutical preparations and in infant foods: also called *lactose* and *sugar of milk*.

milk tooth one of the temporary set of teeth in the young of mammals; a baby tooth (see *dentition*, illus.).

milk-weed (milk'wēd"), *n.* [*milk*+*weed*], any of a large and widely spread family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), especially any of a genus (*Asclepias*), of plants with entire leaves and milklike sap, or latex.

milk-y (mil'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **milk**], **1**, containing, or like, milk; **2**, very mild; timorous; lacking in spirit; **3**, giving milk.

Milk-y Way *Astron.*, a broad, luminous band encircling the heavens, consisting of countless stars, not separately visible to the naked eye: also called *Galaxy*.

1mill (mil), *n.* [abbr. < Lat. *millesimum*, thousandth], the thousandth part of a dollar; $\frac{1}{10}$ of one cent.

2mill (mil), *n.* [< A.S. *mylen* < L.L. *mulina*, mill < Lat. *molere*, to grind], **1**, a building equipped with machinery to grind grain; **2**, any machine for grinding solid substances, as coffee, pepper, etc., or for extracting juice or sap; as, a cider *mill*; **3**, a manufacturing plant, as a steel *mill*, paper *mill*, etc.: *Slang*, **1**, a pugilistic encounter; **2**, any wearing or exhausting experience: —*v.t.* **1**, to subject to any operation like that performed by a mill; grind very fine, as grain; cut or saw (timber); roll or press (steel); crush (ore), etc.; **2**, to make a raised border around the edges of (a coin); **3**, to make frothy (cocoa or chocolate), as by churning or whipping; **4**, in the United States, to cause to move in circles: said of cattle: *Slang*, to beat with the fists:—*v.i.* **1**, to move in circles, as cattle; **2**, to dive and swim in a new direction: said of whales; **3**, to fight with the fists.

mill-board (mil'bōrd"), *n.* [²*mill*+*board*], a strong, flexible pasteboard used in bookcovers.

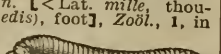
mill-dam (mil'dăm"), *n.* [²*mill*+¹*dam*], a barrier across a stream, forming a mill pond.

mil-le-na-ri-an (mil"ĕ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *millenarius*, consisting of a thousand < *millent*, a thousand each < *mille*, thousand], **1**, pertaining to, or consisting of, a thousand; **2**, pertaining to the millennium, or to believers in it:—*n.* a believer in the coming of the millennium.

mil-le-na-ry (mil'ĕ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to a thousand; especially, to a thousand years:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a period of a thousand years; **2**, a thousandth anniversary; **3**, a millenarian.

mil-len-ni-um (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ums (-ŭmz); -lennia (-ă)], [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+*annus*, year], **1**, a period of a thousand years; specifically, **2**, *Theol.*, the thousand years when Christ will reign on earth (Rev. 20:1–5); hence, **3**, a period of joy, prosperity, and righteousness.—*adj.* **mil-len'ni-al.**

mil-le-pede (mil'ĕ-pēd), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+*pes* (*pedis*), foot], *Zoöl.*, **1**, in popular usage, any of an order (*Diplopoda*) of myriapods having cylindrical bodies of from 25 to 100 segments, most of which have two pairs of legs; **2**, a kind of wood louse with many legs. Also, **mil'le-ped** (-pĕd); **mil'li-pede** (-pēd); **mil'li-ped** (-pĕd).



MILLEPEDE (½)

mil-le-pore (mil'ĕ-pōr), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+*porus*, passage], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Millepora*) of coral-forming hydrozoans having a skeleton with smooth surface marked by numerous small perforations and cavities.

mill-er (mil'ĕr), *n.* [see ²**mill**], **1**, one who owns or operates a mill, especially a flour mill; **2**, a milling machine; **3**, any of various moths whose wings appear as if covered with flour.

mill-er-ite (mil'ĕr-īt), *n.* [< W. H. *Miller* (1801–1880), Eng. mineralogist], *Mineral.*, a bronze-colored mineral, sometimes of tufted or hairy structure; native nickel sulphide: an ore of nickel.

Mill-er-ite (mil'ĕr-īt), *n.* [< Wm. *Miller* (1782–1849)], a follower of William Miller, an American religious enthusiast, who predicted the second coming of Christ in 1843.

mill-er's–thumb (mil'ĕrz=thŭm"), *n.* any of various small, spiny-finned fishes (genera *Coltus* and *Uranidea*), having broad, flat heads and living in fresh, running water.

mil-les-i-mal (mĭ-lĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *millesimus*, a thousandth], thousandth; composed of thousandth parts:—*n.* a thousandth.—*adv.* **mil-les'i-mal-ly.**

mil-let (mil'ĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *mil* < Lat. *milium*, millet], **1**, a cereal grass (*Panicum miliaceum*), native to India but widely cultivated elsewhere, bearing loose heads of minute seeds used for human food and for feeding birds: in the United States also cut for hay; **2**, any of various grasses resembling millet in plant or seed: usually designated by a descriptive adjective; **3**, the seed or grain of any of these grasses.

mil-li-am-me-ter (mil"ĭ-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+Fr. *am* (*père*)+Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring current in milliamperes.

mil-li-am-pere (mil"ĭ-ăm-pār'), *n.* [*milli-* (< Lat. *mille*, thousand)+*ampere*], *Elec.*, a unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere.

mil-li-ard (mil'ĭ-ärd; -yärd), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *mille*, thousand], in French usage, a thousand millions: in American usage generally called *billion*.

mil-li-are (mil'ĭ-ār; mĭl"ĭ-ār'), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+Fr. *are* (< Lat. *area*, area; a space)], in the metric system, a measure of area; the tenth part of a square meter, or 1.076 square feet.

***mil-lier** (mē"lyā'), *n.* [Fr.], a metric ton; 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds, avoirdupois.

mil-li-gram (mil'ĭ-grăm), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+Gk. *gramma*, a weight], the thousandth part of a gram. Also, **mil'li-gramme.**

Mil-li-kan rays (mil'ĭ-kăn), [< R. A. *Millikan* (1868–), Am. physicist], radiations similar to X rays, but having much greater penetrating power: penetrating rays (which see).

mil-li-li-te. (mil'ĭ-lē"tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+Fr. *litre* < Gk. *litra*, a pound], the thousandth part of a liter, equal to one cubic centimeter or 0.06102 cubic inch. Also, **mil'li-li're.**

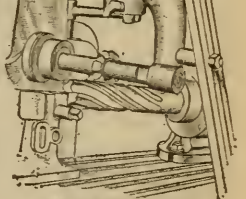
mil-li-me-ter (mil'ĭ-mē"tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand+Gk. *metron*, a measure], a lineal measure equal to the thousandth part of a meter or .03937 of an inch. Also **mil'li-me're.**

mil-line (mil'lin"), *n.* [*mil*(*lion*)+¹*line*], *Advertising*, a unit of measurement, used in determining advertising cost, the equivalent of one agate line in one million copies.

mil-li-ner (mil'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* [< *Milan*: because orig. a seller of Milan goods], a maker or trimmer of, or a dealer in, women's hats, headdresses, etc.: *Obs.*, a dealer in fancy wares, ribbons, etc.

mil-li-ner-y (mil'ĭ-nĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -neries (-ĭz)], **1**, articles such as women's hats, bonnets, etc., made or sold by milliners; **2**, the business of making and selling hats.

mill-ing (mil'ĭng), *n.* [see ²**mill**], **1**, the act of subjecting something to the operation of a mill, or of anything that grinds, cuts, presses, finishes, manufactures, etc., like a mill; especially, **2**, the manufacture of flour and other cereal foods from grain; **3**, on an unfinished coin blank, a thickened edge or raised border; **4**, on a finished coin, the vertical fluting or reeding, producing a roughened outer rim (see *engrailment*, illus.); also, the roughened outside surface of a screw or nut that is to be turned by hand: **milling machine**, a machine tool, driven by power, provided with revolving cutters, used for cutting gear teeth.



MILLING MACHINE
Cutting a spiral channel in a twist drill.

mil-lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [< It. *millione* < Lat. *mille*, a thousand], **1**, ten hundred thousand: written 1,000,000; **2**, an indefinitely large number: **the million**, the mass of common people.

mil-lion-aire (mĭl"yŭn-ãr'), *n.* **1**, one who has a million, or more, dollars, pounds, or the like; **2**, a very rich person. Also, **mil'lion-naire'**.

mil-lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *adj.* **1**, coming last in order in a series of a million: the ordinal of *million*; **2**, designating one of a million equal parts of anything:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by a million; **2**, one of a million equal parts of anything.

mil-li-pede (mĭl'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [< Lat. *mille*, thousand + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], **1**, any of an order (*Diplopoda*) of myriapods; **2**, a kind of wood louse. Also, **mil'li-ped** (-pĕd). See **mil'le-pede**, *Pfd. S.*

mil-li-volt (mĭl'ĭ-vōlt), *n.* [*milli-* (< Lat. *mille*, thousand) + *volt*], *Elec.*, a measure of electromotive force; the thousandth part of a volt.

mil-li-volt-me-ter (mĭl'ĭ-vōlt-mē"tẽr), *n.* [*milli-volt* + *meter*], an instrument for measuring voltage in terms of millivolts.

mil-li-watt (mĭl'ĭ-wŏt), *n.* [*milli-* (< Lat. *mille*, thousand) + *watt*], *Elec.*, a measure of power; the thousandth part of a watt.

mill pond a small lake, or pond, where water is stored to provide power for a mill.

mill race a channel or watercourse through which water is conducted to a mill wheel; also, the current driving the wheel.

mill-stone (mĭl'stōn"), *n.* [²*mill* + *stone*], **1**, one of two, flat, circular stones used for grinding grain; **2**, a heavy burden: in allusion to Matt. 18:6.

mill wheel a large wheel, turned by a current of water, which drives a mill.

mill-wright (mĭl'rīt"), *n.* [²*mill* + *wright*], one who builds mills or installs their machinery.—*n.* **mill'wright"ing.**

***mi-lord** (mē-lôr'; mĭ-lôrd'), *n.* [< *my lord*], literally, my lord: a French term for an English nobleman or a man of wealth.

mil-reis (mĭl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< Port. *mil*, thousand + *reis*, Port. pl. of ²*real*], 1,000 reis; a monetary unit of Brazil, equivalent to 54.6 cents.

milt (mĭlt), *n.* [< A.S. *milte*, spleen, perh. < *meltan*, to melt], **1**, the male reproductive glands of a fish when filled with seminal fluid; also, the fluid itself; **2**, locally, the spleen in mammals:—*adj.* designating a male fish in which the milt, or reproductive glands, are active:—*v.t.* to impregnate (spawn) with milt.—*n.* **milt'er.**

mim (mēm), *n.* [Arab.], the 24th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *m*: as a numerical symbol, 40.

mime (mīm), *n.* [< Gk. *mimos*, actor], **1**, among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of drama in which real persons and events were more or less travestied; **2**, an actor in such a drama; **3**, a clown; a mimic:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mimed (mīmd), *p.pr.* miming], to act or play a part, usually without words:—*v.t.* **1**, to imitate; **2**, to mimic.—*n.* **mim'er.**

mim-e-o-graph (mĭm'ē-ō-grăf"), *n.* [< Gk. *mimeisthai*, to imitate + *graphein*, to write], an apparatus invented by T. A. Edison for making copies of written or typewritten matter by means of a stencil and an ink roller:—*v.t.* to copy by means of such an apparatus.

mi-met-ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; mī-), *adj.* [< Gk. *mimētēs*, imitator], **1**, inclined to imitate; gifted as a mimic; **2**, pertaining to, or marked by, imitation.

mim-ic (mĭm'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. adj. *mimikos*, mimic < *mimos*, imitator; actor], **1**, pertaining to mimicry; of the nature of mimicry; **2**, imitative; **3**, mock; simulating the real; as, *mimic* warfare:—*n.* an imitator; especially, one practiced in ludicrous or servile imitation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -icked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -icking], **1**, to ridicule by copying (a person's manners, characteristics, etc.); **2**, to copy closely; usually suggesting servile or ridiculous imitation; ape: *Zoöl.*, to resemble (some animal or object) in form, color, etc., as in the case of certain insects.—*adj.* **mim'i-cal.**—*n.* **mim'ick-er.**

Syn., *v.* mock, ape, copy. (See imitate.)

mim-ic-ry (mĭm'ĭk-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the practice or art of one who imitates or mimics, in sport or otherwise: *Zoöl.*, the outward likeness of an animal to parts of plants or to another unrelated animal, as the resemblance of certain flies to bees.

Syn. imitation. (See parody.)

Mi-mir (mē'mẽr), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the giant guardian of the spring of wisdom beneath Yggdrasill, for a draft from which spring Odin gave one of his eyes.

mi-mo-sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ; mī-mō'sȧ; -zȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *mimos*, imitator], any of a genus (*Mimosa*) of plants of the pea family, growing in warm regions, represented by herbs, shrubs, and trees, and including the sensitive plant (*M. pudica*).

min. *abbr.* **1**, minim; **2**, minimum; **3**, mining; **4**, minor; **5**, minute; **6**, mineralogy; **7**, mineral.

mi-na (mī'nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē); -nas (-nȧz)], [< Gk. *mna*, money unit], in ancient Greece and Egypt, a varying unit of weight; also, a monetary unit equal to about $\frac{1}{60}$ of a talent.

mi-na-cious (mĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *minax* (*-acis*), threatening], threatening; menacing; minatory.—*adv.* **mi-na'cious-ly.**

min-a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [< Arab. *manārat*, lighthouse; turret < *nār*, to shine], a tall, slender tower connected with a Mohammedan place of worship, constructed with encircling balconies at various heights, from which the call to prayer is made by a public crier, called a *muezzin*.

min-a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< O.F. *minatoire* < Lat. *minari*, to threaten], threatening; especially, threatening with a penalty; menacing.

mince (mĭns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* minced (mĭnst), *p.pr.* mincing], [< O.F. *mincier* < L.L. *minutia*, a small piece < Lat. *minutus*, small], **1**, to cut or chop into minute bits; hash; **2**, to tell in part or by degrees; lessen the harshness of; palliate; weaken: mainly in the expressions, to *mince* matters; to *mince* words; **3**, to utter with unnatural and assumed elegance:—*v.i.* **1**, to talk with assumed elegance; **2**, to display affectation in walking or demeanor; walk precisely or primly.

mince-meat (mĭns'mēt"), *n.* [*mince* + *meat*], **1**, a finely chopped mixture of raisins, apples, spices, etc., and sometimes meat, used as a filling for pie; hence, **2**, anything chopped very fine.

minc-ing (mĭn'sĭng), *p.adj.* [see **mince**], **1**, with assumed elegance; affected; **2**, walking primly.—*adv.* **minc'ing-ly.**

mind (mīnd), *n.* [< A.S. *gemynd*, memory < *munan*, to think], **1**, the power or act of remembering; recollection; **2**, the seat of consciousness, contemplation, thought, opinion, and feeling; **3**, the understanding or intellect, especially when normal; sanity; **4**, intention; purpose; **5**, inclination; choice; **6**, a person, especially with regard to his mental attributes: *Psych.*, the entirety of mental experience; the aggregate of processes connected with the functioning of the brain and the nervous system; *Philos.*, consciousness; the conscious element in the universe: opposite of *matter*:—*v.t.* **1**, to pay attention to; **2**, to regard with attention; note; **3**, to object to; dislike; feel annoyance at; **4**, to obey; **5**, to watch; tend: *Colloq.*, to remember; *Obs.*, to remind:—*v.i.* **1**, to obey; be obedient; **2**, to be troubled; as, never *mind* if you do fall; **3**, to be careful or wary.

Syn., *n.* understanding, brain. (See intellect.)

mind cure psychotherapy: a system of treating disease by means of mental suggestion.

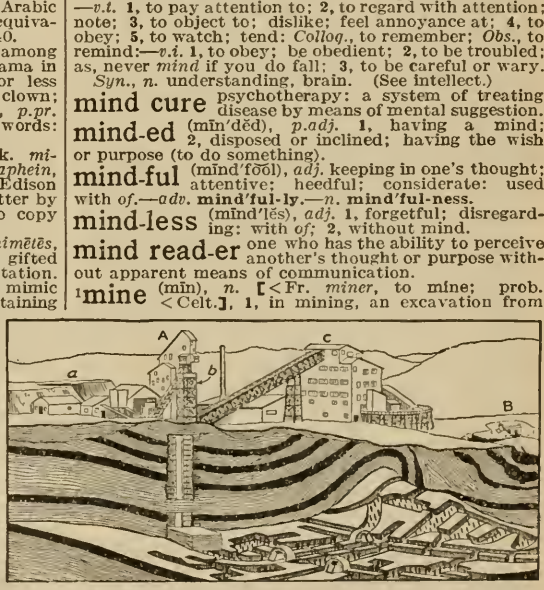
mind-ed (mīn'dĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, having a mind; **2**, disposed or inclined; having the wish or purpose (to do something).

mind-ful (mīnd'fo͝ol), *adj.* keeping in one's thought; attentive; heedful; considerate: used with *of*.—*adv.* **mind'ful-ly.**—*n.* **mind'ful-ness.**

mind-less (mīnd'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, forgetful; disregarding: with *of*; **2**, without mind.

mind read-er one who has the ability to perceive another's thought or purpose without apparent means of communication.

¹mine (mīn), *n.* [< Fr. *miner*, to mine; prob. < Celt.], **1**, in mining, an excavation from



COAL MINE: A, shaft mining: vertical section, showing shaft, strata, and, in one stratum, tunnels and rooms, with roof props; *a*, culm pile; *b*, shaft elevator; *c*, breaker.—B, stripping, or mining with an excavator where a stratum crops out at the surface.

which minerals, precious stones, etc., are dug out; also, a deposit of ore or coal: generally distinguished from a *quarry;* **2**, figuratively, an inexhaustible supply of anything, or a source of great wealth; **3**, a firework in which a glowing light culminates in an explosion and discharge of balls of fire into the air: *Mil.*, **1**, a cavity, at the end of a tunnel run under an enemy's trench or fortification, in which is fired a charge of high explosive; **2**, a device, as a case containing a high explosive, on or near the surface of the water, fired by contact with a passing vessel, or by electricity, as from a fort: **open pit mine**, a mine open like a quarry, as the iron mines of Minnesota:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mined (mīnd), *p.pr.* mining], **1**, to make or get by digging underground; as, to *mine* coal; **2**, to dig into, as for ore or metals; **3**, to destroy slowly or secretly; undermine; sap: *Mil.*, to place explosives under (an enemy's work); moor submerged explosives in (a harbor, river, ocean lane, or the like); undermine; lay a mine under:—*v.i.* **1**, to carry on the work of digging for metals, etc.; **2**, to burrow; **3**, to practice secret or underhand methods: *Mil.*, to lay explosives, as under an enemy's work or in a harbor.

²mine (mīn), *poss. pron.* [A.S. *mīn*, of me, mine < O. Teut. source], a person or thing belonging to me; as, a joy to me and *mine;* your hat is red, *mine* is blue: often after *of;* as, a friend of *mine:*—*poss. adj.* belonging to me: used as a predicate adjective: as, whose hat is this? it is *mine;* also used archaically before a vowel or *h:* as, *mine* eyes; *mine* host.

min-er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* [see **¹mine**], one who works in a mine; one engaged in digging for metals or minerals: *Mil.*, a soldier who digs a tunnel beneath the enemy's works; a soldier who lays mines.

min-er-al (min'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [< Fr. *minéral* < *miner*, to mine], **1**, pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a substance or substances not animal or vegetable; inorganic; as, the *mineral* kingdom; **2**, pertaining to ore, coal, precious stones, or the like; **3**, impregnated with a mineral or minerals; as, *mineral* water: **mineral jelly**, a jellylike, unctuous substance obtained from petroleum; petrolatum; vaseline: **mineral oil**, **1**, petroleum; **2**, kerosene; **3**, liquid paraffin, a colorless, tasteless, viscid, inert derivative of petroleum, used as an intestinal lubricant: **mineral wool**, fibrous material produced by injecting a jet of air or steam through a stream of blast-furnace slag: used as a nonconductor for covering steam pipes, as a sound deadener for the floors of buildings, etc.:—*n.* **1**, any substance not animal or vegetable in origin; anything inorganic; **2**, any of a large group of natural inorganic substances, having a homogeneous structure, a specific chemical composition, uniform physical characteristics, and usually a definite form of crystal; also, any substance exhibiting similar properties as the result of inorganic processes, even though organic in origin, as coal: *Mining*, ore; sometimes, the smelted or refined content of ore; sometimes, ore as excavated with accompanying foreign material.

min-er-al-ize (min'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to transform (a metal) into a mineral, as into ore; as, to *mineralize* iron by exposing it to the air; **2**, to petrify; **3**, to impregnate with minerals, as water:—*v.i.* to study minerals. Also, **min'er-al-ise.**—*n.* **min'er-al-i-za'tion.**

min-er-al-iz-er (min'ẽr-ăl-īz''ẽr), *n.* an element, as sulphur, which in combination with a metal forms an ore: *Mineral.*, a volatile or readily evaporating substance that aids in the crystallization of minerals or in the formation of artificial mineral species. Also, **min'er-al-is''er.**

min-er-al-o-gist (min''ẽr-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* [see **mineralogy**], one skilled, or well informed, in the science of minerals.

min-er-al-o-gy (min''ẽr-ăl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Fr. *minéral* + Gk. *-logia*, a study], **1**, the science of minerals; **2**, a work or treatise on minerals.—*adj.* **min''er-al-og'i-cal.**

Mi-ner-va (mĭ-nûr'vă), *n.* [Lat.], *Class. Myth.*, the goddess of wisdom and handicraft or invention: identified with the Greek *Athena.*

mi-ne-stro-ne (mē''nă-strō'nā), *n.* [It.], a kind of rich, thick vegetable soup.

mine sweep-er *Nav.*, a vessel used in destroying submarine or floating mines.

min-e-ver (min'ẽ-vẽr), *n.* [see **miniver**], a kind of white fur; ermine. See **min'i-ver**, *Pfd. S.*

min-gle (ming'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [< M.E. *mengel* < A.S. *mengan*, to mix], **1**, to combine by mixing; blend; **2**, to associate; **3**, to make or prepare by mixing various things together; concoct:—*v.i.* to enter into intimate relation; mix; blend.

Syn. unite, intermingle, join, merge. (See mix.)

min-i-a-ture (min'ĭ-ă-tūr), *n.* [< It. *miniatura* < Lat. *miniare* (*-atus*), to paint with vermillon < *minium*, vermillon; red lead], **1**, an illumination, as on medieval manuscripts; **2**, a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory:—*adj.* done on a very small scale; minute.

Min-i-é ball (mĭn'ĭ-ā; popularly, mĭn'ĭ), [< C.E. *Minié* (1814–79), Fr. inventor], a conical rifle bullet with a hollow base, into which is fitted an iron cup containing powder, which, when the shot is fired, expands the lead into the rifling.

min-i-kin (mĭn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [< Du. *minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love], something very small and delicate: *Obs.*, a darling:—*adj.* **1**, diminutive; delicate; **2**, affected; mincing.

min-im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* [< Lat. *minimus*, smallest], **1**, the smallest liquid measure, equivalent to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a fluid dram, about one drop; **2**, in penmanship, the down stroke of a pen: *Mus.*, a half note:—*adj.* smallest; most minute.—*adj.* **min'i-mal.**

min-i-mize (mĭn'ĭ-mīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], to reduce to, or estimate at, the smallest degree, part, or proportion; underestimate: used often in a depreciatory sense.

min-i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ma (-mă); -mums (-mŭmz)], **1**, the least quantity: opposite of *maximum;* **2**, the lowest point reached or recorded, as of temperature; **3**, the least quantity admissible:—*adj.* lowest; least possible or allowable: **minimum wage**, a wage fixed by law as the lowest wage that may be paid in a specified class of employment.

min-ing (mīn'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **¹mine**], pertaining to the excavating of metals, ores, precious stones, or the like, or to the laying of explosives:—*n.* **1**, the act of making or working mines for ores or minerals; **2**, the act or practice of laying military mines.

min-ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *mignon*, darling: used contemptuously of certain favorites at the French court, with resulting modern meaning], **1**, an obsequious favorite, attendant, or dependent; **2**, a slave: *Obs.*, a mistress: *Print.*, a size of type, about equivalent to 7 point (for illus. see App. I).

min-ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *menusier* < Lat. *minuere*, to lessen], *Archaic.* **1**, to decrease; **2**, to reduce in power:—*v.i. Archaic*, to become less.

min-is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. < Lat. *ministrare* (*-atus*), to serve], **1**, an executive official intrusted by the head of a government with the direction of a governmental department; **2**, a diplomatic agent, of lower rank than an ambassador, sent to a foreign government; **3**, a clergyman or pastor of a church, authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *Archaic*, one who holds a subordinate position; a servant:—*v.i.* **1**, to serve; act as an attendant or servant; **2**, to give aid: with *to;* **3**, to serve as pastor of a church:—*v.t.*, *Archaic*, to supply; furnish with what is required; *Obs.*, to administer; dispense.—*adj.* **min''is-te'ri-al**(mĭn''ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl).—*adv.* **min''is-te'ri-al-ly.**

min-is-te-ri-al-ist (mĭn''ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl-ĭst), *n.* a supporter of the officials of a government, and hence of the party in power.

min-is-trant (mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *adj.* serving; rendering aid:—*n.* one who serves or aids.

min-is-tra-tion (mĭn''ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of serving as a pastor, of helping, aiding, attending, or the like; **2**, service; aid.

min-is-try (mĭn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], **1**, the act of serving; service; **2**, the service of one who preaches a religion; **3**, the office or duties of an officer of state; **4**, clergy or officers of state collectively; **5**, the term of service, as of an officer of state.

min-i-um (mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. = red lead], a bright red color; vermilion: *Mineral.*, red oxide of lead in the form of a heavy granular powder.

min-i-ver (mĭn'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *menu vair*, dainty fur], **1**, an ermine in its white winter fur; **2**, any soft white fur used during the Middle Ages for trimming ceremonial robes. Also, **min'e-ver.**

mink (mĭngk), *n.* [< L.G. *mink*, *menke*, otter], **1**, a semiaquatic, fish-eating mammal (*Putorius vison*), with brown fur, shaped like a weasel; **2**, its fur.

Minn. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of Minnesota.

min-ne-sing-er (mĭn'ẽ-sĭng''ẽr), *n.* [< Ger. *minne*, love + *singer*, a singer: because the theme of their songs was usually love], from the 12th to the 14th century, a German troubadour of noble birth, a poet as well as a musician and composer, who accompanied his own songs, usually with a lute: used of the class which preceded the *Meistersinger* (which see). Also, **Min'ne-sing''er.**

min-now (mĭn'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *myne* < O.H.G. *munewa*, minnow], **1**, any of several small fresh-water fishes of the carp family, common both in Europe and America; **2**, locally, any of various other small fishes or the young of larger fishes.

mi-nor (mī′nĕr), *adj.* [Lat. = less], **1**, less in quantity, number, or extent; smaller; **2**, inferior; of less importance; **3**, not yet having reached the age of majority: *Mus.*, **1**, of a scale, made up of intervals some of which differ in certain ways from those in the major scale (see NOTE, below): used of either of two scales: (*a*), the *tonic minor* scale, which begins on the same tone as the corresponding major; as, C *minor* is the *tonic minor* of C major; (*b*) the *relative minor* scale, with the same key signature as its major, but beginning a step and a half below: as, A *minor* is the *relative minor* of C major (see ³*scale*, illus.); **2**, of an interval, less by a half step than the related major interval; as, a *minor* third has a whole and a half step; **3**, of chords, melodies, or modes, characterized by the use of tones and intervals in a minor scale; *Logic*, designating that term of a syllogism, or the premise embracing the term, which brings a specific case under a general rule (for sample see *syllogism*): **minor planets**, *Astron.*, the small planets which revolve chiefly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: also called *planetoids; asteroids:*—*n.* **1**, one who is under the age of majority; **2**, in American school and college usage, a subject next in importance to a student's major subject: *Logic*, in a syllogism, the minor premise; also, the minor term.

NOTE.—In modern music there are three recognized minor scales, distinguished by the position of the half steps. In the following, the asterisks denote tones of a scale; the symbols ∪, –, – ∪, denote intervals of a half step, step, and step and a half respectively; *a* and *d* denote ascending and descending (see also ³*scale*, illus.).

[Major (*a* or *d*) * – * – * ∪ * – * – * – * ∪ *]

Normal minor, or original minor (*a* or *d*)
* – * * – * – * ∪ * – * – *

Harmonic minor (*a* or *d*) * – * ∪ * – * – * ∪ * – ∪ * ∪ *

Melodic minor (*a*) * – * ∪ * – * – * – * *

Melodic minor (*d*) * – * ∪ * – * – * ∪ * – * – *

mi-nor-i-ty (mī-nŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the smaller, numerically, of two parts or parties into which a group is divided; any party numerically smaller than the largest within a group: opposite of *majority*; **2**, the state of being under age.

Mi-nos (mī′nŏs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, a king of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, who after death became one of the judges in Hades; **2**, a grandson of the preceding, also king of Crete, owner of the Labyrinth and the Minotaur (which see).

Min-o-taur (mĭn′ō-tôr), *n.* [< Gk. *Minōs*, Minos + *tauros*, a bull], *Gk. Myth.*, a monster with a bull's head and a human body, which was kept by King Minos in the Cretan Labyrinth and which periodically devoured seven youths and seven maidens sent as tribute from Athens, until slain by Theseus.

MINOTAUR

min-ster (mĭn′stẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *mynster*, monastery church: see **monastery**], **1**, the church of a monastery; **2**, in England, a cathedral: often found in the names of towns: as, Ax*minster*; Ux*minster*; West*minster*.

min-strel (mĭn′strĕl), *n.* [< O. F. *menestral* < Lat. *minister*, servant], **1**, in the Middle Ages, a traveling poet and musician who accompanied his poems with the harp or lute; **2**, in the modern theater, any of a company, with blackened faces, who entertain with songs, jokes, buffoonery, etc.: originally, a singer of negro melodies: *Poet.*, any poet.

min-strel-sy (mĭn′strĕl-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.*-sies (-sĭz)], **1**, the art of singing and playing as practiced by the minstrels of the Middle Ages; **2**, a company of medieval minstrels; **3**, a collection of minstrels' ballads or lyrics.

¹mint (mĭnt), *n.* [< A.S. *minte* < Lat. *mentha* < Gk. *minthē*, mint], **1**, any of a large family (*Labiatæ*) of generally square-stemmed, aromatic-leaved herbs, especially any of a genus (*Mentha*) extensively used in condiments or as the source of flavoring extracts; **2**, a confection flavored with such an extract.

²mint (mĭnt), *n.* [< A.S. *mynet*, a coin < Lat. *moneta*, money], **1**, a place where money is coined under government authority and supervision; **2**, an abundant supply; a vast amount, as of money; **3**, figuratively, the source or place of manufacture:—*v.t.* **1**, to coin or stamp (money); **2**, to invent; make.

mint-age (mĭn′tăj), *n.* **1**, the act of coining money; also, coinage; **2**, the cost of coining; **3**, the act of fabricating; **4**, the imprint upon a coin.

min-u-end (mĭn′ū-ĕnd), *n.* [< Lat. *minuendus*, to be diminished < *minuere*, to lessen], *Math.*, that number from which another number is to be subtracted, as 6 in 6 – 3: opposite of *subtrahend*.

min-u-et (mĭn″ū-ĕt′; mĭn′ū-ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *menuet*, dim. of *menu*, small < Lat. *minutus*, small: so called from the small steps used], a graceful and stately dance in triple measure: originated in France, and in vogue in France and England from the 17th to the 19th century: *Mus.*, the music for such a dance, often used as a movement in a suite, etc.; a menuetto.

mi-nus (mī′nŭs), *adj.* [Lat., neut. of *minor*, less], *Math.*, **1**, less; decreased by: **2**, negative: *Colloq.*, lacking; deprived of:—*n.* the sign [–] indicating subtraction: also called *minus sign*.

¹min-ute (mĭn′ĭt), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *minuta*, fem. of *minutus*, small, p.p. of *minuere*, to lessen], **1**, the sixtieth part of an hour, composed of sixty seconds; **2**, the sixtieth part of a degree of arc; **3**, a short time; a moment; **4**, a note or memorandum: *pl.* the proceedings of a meeting as officially recorded: **minute gun**, a cannon discharged at one-minute intervals, as a signal of distress or of mourning; also, the discharge of such a cannon: **minute hand**, the longer hand of a timepiece which makes a complete circuit of the dial once an hour and marks the minutes.

²mi-nute (mī-nūt′; mī-nūt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *minutus*, small < *minuere*, to lessen], **1**, very small; **2**, of trifling importance; **3**, exact; precise.—*adv.* **mi-nute′ly.**—*n.* **mi-nute′ness.**

min-ute-man (mĭn′ĭt-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [¹*minute* + *man*], in the American Revolution, a citizen ready to take up arms against the British at a minute's notice.

mi-nu-ti-a (mī-nū′shĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl.* -tiæ (-shĭ-ē)], [Lat. = a small thing; smallness], a small, precise, or trivial detail: usually *pl.*

minx (mĭngks), *n.* [source uncertain], a bold or saucy girl: often used playfully.

Mi-o-cene (mī′ō-sēn), *adj.* [< Gk. *meiōn*, less + *kainos*, recent], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, that period of the Tertiary division of the Cenozoic era preceding the Pliocene; also, the strata of that epoch (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Miocene period, characterized by the presence of many animals similar to those now existing; also, its strata.

mir (mēr), *n.* [< Russ. *miru*, union], a village community or civil community of Russian peasants.

mir-a-cle (mĭr′ă-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *miraculum*, a wonder < *mirari*, to wonder], an act or happening in the material or physical sphere that apparently departs from the laws of nature or goes beyond what is known concerning these laws; a supernatural occurrence: **Miracle play**, a medieval dramatic representation of events related in the Bible.

mi-rac-u-lous (mĭ-răk′ū-lŭs), *adj.* **1**, wonderful; **2**, supernatural; contrary to the laws of nature; **3**, performing great wonders.—*adv.* **mi-rac′u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **mi-rac′u-lous-ness.**

mi-rage (mē-räzh′), *n.* [Fr. < (*se*) *mirer*, to look at oneself in a mirror; be reflected < Lat. *mirari*, to wonder at], an optical illusion occurring on oceans, deserts, or plains, by which distant objects appear inverted, misplaced, or distorted: caused by refractive conditions due to the difference in temperature between the upper and lower strata of air near the earth's surface.

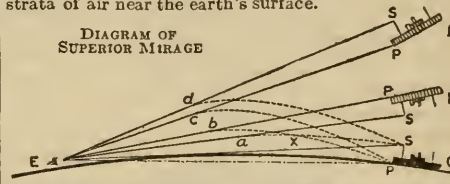


DIAGRAM OF SUPERIOR MIRAGE

O, object, below observer's horizon except for top of mast; *E*, eye of observer; *M*¹, inverted mirage: rays *PbE* and *SaE* from *O* being differently deflected and crossing at *X*; *M*², a second mirage, right side up, made by rays *PcE* and *SdE* from O, which do not cross.—In nature, the elevation is very much less, so that mirage does not appear tilted. An inferior mirage may sometimes be seen below location of object.

mir-bane (mûr′bān), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain]: used only in **oil of mirbane**, nitrobenzene.

mire (mīr), *n.* [< O.N. *mýrr*, a bog], deep mud; wet earth; slush; dirt:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mired (mīrd), *p.pr.* miring], **1**, to soil; **2**, to cause to be stuck in mud:—*v.i.* **1**, to spatter; **2**, to sink into mud.

Mir-i-am (mĭr′ĭ-ăm), *n.* [Heb. = bitterness], *Bib.*, a prophetess, sister of Moses and Aaron.

mirk (mûrk), *n.* [see **murk**], gloom; obscurity; dimness. Also, **murk**. *Pfd. S.*

mir-ror (mir'ẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *mirour* <L.L. *mirare*, to look at <Lat. *mirari*, to wonder at], 1, any smooth surface that reflects light, sound, etc., especially one which forms images of reflected objects; a looking-glass; 2, anything which presents a true likeness; 3, hence, a model; pattern:—*v.t.* to reflect.

mir-ror-scope (mir'ẽr-skōp), *n.* [*mirror* + *-scope* (<Gk. *skopein*, to look)], a device for viewing objects by means of a mirror: used by artists for rapid sketching.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* [<A.S. *myrgith*, mirth <*myrge*, pleasant], hilarity; gaiety; merriment: *Obs.*, joy.—*adj.* **mirth'less.**—*adv.* **mirth'less-ly.**

Syn. hilarity, glee, joyousness, jollity, gladness.

mirth-ful (mûrth'fo͝ol), *adj.* merry; gay; festive. —*adv.* **mirth'ful-ly.**—*n.* **mirth'ful-ness.**

Syn. gleeful, festive, joyous, merry. (See cheerful.)

mir-y (mīr'ī), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **mire**], 1, muddy; boggy; 2, dirty.—*n.* **mir'i-ness.**

mir-za (mẽr'zä), *n.* [Pers. = prince], a Persian title meaning prince when placed after a name, and scholar when placed before it.

mis- *prefix*, 1, [A.S. *mis-*, amiss <O.Teut. source], used with nouns to mean bad or wrong; as, *mis*conduct; and with verbs and participles to mean wrongly, ill, amiss, etc.; as, *mis*direct; 2, [<O.F. *mes-* <Lat. *minus*, less], used in nouns and verbs of French derivation, with the same force.

mis-ad-ven-ture (mis"ăd-vĕn'tûr), *n.* [*mis-* + *adventure*], an unlucky accident; a piece of bad luck; misfortune; calamity; disaster.

mis-al-li-ance (mis"ă-lī'ăns), *n.* [*mis-* + *alliance*], an improper or undesirable union by marriage. Also, ***mé'sal'liance'*** (mā'zà'lyäns').

mis-an-thrope (mis'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [<Gk. *misein*, to hate + *anthrōpos*, man], one who hates or distrusts mankind. Also, **mis-an'thropist.**—*adj.* **mis"an-throp'ic; mis"an-throp'i-cal.**—*adv.* **mis"an-throp'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **mis-an'thro-py.**

mis-ap-ply (mis"ă-plī'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *apply*], to use or dispose of wrongly or illegally; as, to *misapply* funds; to direct or apply wrongly, as one's energies, or a word.—*n.* **mis-ap"pli-ca'tion.**

mis-ap-pre-hend (mis-ăp"rē-hĕnd'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *apprehend*], to fail to understand; have a wrong conception of; mistake.—*n.* **mis-ap"pre-hen'sion.**—*adj.* **mis-ap"pre-hen'sive.**

mis-ap-pro-pri-ate (mis"ă-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *appropriate*], to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as money: *Colloq.*, to steal.—*n.* **mis"ap-pro"pri-a'tion.**

mis-be-got-ten (mis"bē-gŏt'n), *adj.* [*mis-* + *begot*], wrongly or irregularly produced; illegitimate; bastard.

mis-be-have (mis"bē-hāv'), *v.i.* [*mis-* + *behave*], to act in a wrong or improper fashion.—*n.* **mis"be-hav'ior; mis"be-hav'iour** (-yẽr).

mis-be-lief (mis"bē-lēf'), *n.* [*mis-* + *belief*], wrong or false opinion or conviction.

misc. *abbr.* miscellaneous; miscellany, miscellanies; miscellanea.

mis-cal-cu-late (mis-kăl'kū-lāt), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *calculate*], to make a mistake in; misjudge:—*v.i.* to make an error in judgment or foresight.—*n.* **mis-cal"cu-la'tion.**

mis-call (mis-kôl'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *call*], to name erroneously: *Dial.*, to heap abuse upon; revile.

mis-car-riage (mis-kăr'ij), *n.* [*mis-* + *carry*], 1, failure; mismanagement; 2, an abortion; the premature expulsion of the fetus; untimely delivery of a child.

mis-car-ry (mis-kăr'ī), *v.i.* 1, to go wrong; go astray; 2, to be unsuccessful; 3, of a woman, to be delivered prematurely of a child.

mis-ce-ge-na-tion (mis"ē-jē-nā'shûn), *n.* [<Lat. *miscēre*, to mix + *genus*, race], 1, marriage between persons of different races; specifically, 2, interbreeding of whites and negroes.—*adj.* **mis"ce-ge-net'ic.**

mis-cel-la-ne-a (mis"ē-lā'nē-ä), *n.pl.* [Lat. = mixed things: see **miscellaneous**], an assortment; collection, as of writings.

mis-cel-la-ne-ous (mis"ē-lā'nē-ûs), *adj.* [<Lat. *miscellaneus* <*miscellus*, mixed <*miscēre*, to mix], 1, consisting of several kinds; 2, many-sided; consisting of various qualities.—*adv.* **mis"cel-la'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mis"cel-la'ne-ous-ness.**

mis-cel-la-ny (mis'ē-lā-nī), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nīz)], 1, a collection of various things of different kinds; 2, a book, periodical, or the like, containing a variety of literary compositions: often *pl.*

mis-chance (mis-chăns'), *n.* [*mis-* + *chance*], a piece of bad luck; adversity; mishap.

Syn. accident, calamity, misadventure, hardship.

mis-chief (mis'chĭf), *n.* [<O.F. *meschief* <*mes-*, ill + *chief*, end], 1, harm; injury; damage; 2, source of vexation or annoyance; 3, tendency to vex or annoy; 4, a vexatious or annoying action; 5, a frolicsome person.

Syn. detriment, damage, prank. (See injury.)

mis-chie-vous (mis'chĭ-vŭs), *adj.* 1, producing injury or damage; hurtful; destructive; 2, full of pranks; causing annoyance to others.—*adv.* **mis'chie-vous-ly.**—*n.* **mis'chie-vous-ness.**

mis-ci-ble (mis'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *miscēre*, to mix], capable of being readily mixed; mixable.—*n.* **mis"ci-bil'i-ty** (mis"ĭ-bil'ĭ-tĭ).

mis-con-ceive (mis"kŏn-sēv'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *conceive*], to have a wrong understanding of; judge wrongly:—*v.i.* to misunderstand.

mis-con-cep-tion (mis"kŏn-sĕp'shûn), *n.* a false opinion; wrong understanding.

Syn. delusion, misapprehension, mistake.

mis-con-duct (mis-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [*mis-* + *conduct*], improper or wrong behavior: *Rare*, bad management:—*v.t.* (mis"kŏn-dŭkt'), to manage badly: **misconduct oneself**, to behave improperly.

Syn., *n.* misdemeanor, misdeed, misbehavior, impropriety, delinquency, mismanagement.

mis-con-strue (mis-kŏn'strōō; mis"kŏn-strōō'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *construe*], 1, to get the wrong meaning from; 2, to put a false interpretation upon.—*n.* **mis"con-struc'tion.**

mis-cre-ant (mis'krē-ănt), *n.* [<O.F. *mescreant* <*mes-* wrongly + *creant*, believing <Lat. *credere*, to believe], a villain; ruffian: *Archaic*, a heretic; an infidel:—*adj.* unscrupulous; villainous: *Archaic*, heretical; infidel.—*n.* *Archaic*, **mis'cre-ance.**

Syn., *n.* evildoer, rascal, caitiff, ruffian, scoundrel.

mis-cue (mis-kū'), *n.* [*mis-* + [1]*cue*], in certain games, as billiards, a stroke marred by the slipping of the cue:—*v.i.* to make a miscue.

mis-date (mis-dāt'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + [1]*date*], to affix the wrong day, month, or year to.

mis-deal (mis-dēl'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*mis-* + [1]*deal*], to apportion (cards) wrongly—*n.* a wrong distribution of cards.

mis-deed (mis-dēd'), *n.* [*mis-* + *deed*], a wrong or improper act; a crime; transgression.

Syn. misconduct, offense, misdemeanor, trespass.

mis-de-mean (mis"dē-mēn'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *demean*], *Archaic*, to conduct (oneself) improperly:—*v.i.* to behave improperly.

mis-de-mean-ant (mis"dē-mēn'ănt), *n.* *Law*, demeanor, or an offense less serious than a felony; 2, one who is guilty of improper behavior.

mis-de-mean-or (mis"dē-mēn'ẽr), *n.* ill conduct: *Law*, any indictable offense of less seriousness than a felony, classified as a misdemeanor by common or statute law, and varying from petty offenses against local or municipal ordinances to offenses such as perjury, assault, forcible entry, riot and sedition, bribery, conspiracy to defraud, libel, etc. Also, **mis'de-mean'our.**

Syn. misconduct, offense, misbehavior, misdeed, transgression, fault, trespass.

mis-di-rect (mis"dĭ-rĕkt'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *direct*], 1, to give false or incorrect instructions to; 2, to place a wrong address on, as a letter; 3, to apply wrongly, as one's talents.—*n.* **mis"di-rec'tion.**

mis-do (mis-dōō'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + [1]*do*], to do wrongly: —*v.i.* to do wrong.—*n.* **mis-do'ing.**

mis-doubt (mis-dout'), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *doubt*], 1, to suspect; distrust; have misgivings about; 2, to fear, as an evil:—*v.i.* to be in doubt; suspect:—*n.* suspicion; distrust: misgiving.

mise (mēz; mīz), *n.* [Fr. = a putting <*mettre*, to put <Lat. *mittere*, to send], *Hist.*, an agreement; *Law*, in an action for determining title to real estate, a process by which both parties rest the issue upon the sole question of which has the better right.

mi-ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* [Lat. = wretched], one who accumulates money for its own sake; a hoarder; covetous person: *Obs.*, a miserable person.

mis-er-a-ble (mĭz'ẽr-ä-bl), *adj.* 1, wretched; unhappy; pitiable; 2, causing misery; as, a *miserable* day; 3, worthless; mean in quality. —*adv.* **mis'er-a-bly.**—*n.* **mis'er-a-ble-ness.**

Syn. distressed, afflicted, lamentable, worthless, paltry, forlorn, wretched, abject.—*Ant.* happy, worthy.

Mis-e-re-re (mĭz"ẽ-rē'rē), *n.* [Lat. = have mercy], 1, *Eccl.*, the 51st Psalm, or in the Douay version, the 50th; 2, a musical setting of this Psalm: **miserere**, a prayer or cry for mercy.

mi-ser-ly (mī'zẽr-lĭ), *adj.* [see **miser**], like a miser; stingy; grasping.—*n.* **mi'ser-li-ness.**

Syn. close, penurious, near. (See avaricious.)

mis-er-y (mĭz′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *miserie* < Lat. *miseria*, wretchedness], **1**, extreme pain, distress, or misfortune; great unhappiness; wretchedness; **2**, a cause of great unhappiness or distress; as, the *misery* of remorse.
Syn. wretchedness, despondency, suffering, anguish, privation, destitution.—*Ant.* happiness, health, comfort.

mis-fea-sance (mĭs-fē′zăns), *n.* [< O.F. *mesfaisance* < *mesfaire*, to misdo < *mes-*, wrongly + *faire* (< Lat. *facere*, to do)], *Law*, **1**, the doing of a lawful act in an illegal manner; also, a wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority: distinguished from *malfeasance* and *nonfeasance;* **2**, a wrong.

mis-fire (mĭs-fīr′), *v.i.* [*mis-* + *fire*], to fail to explode or be discharged: said of a gun, an internal-combustion engine, or the like: also used figuratively:—*n.* a failure to explode or be discharged.

mis-fit (mĭs-fĭt′), *n.* [*mis-* + ²*fit*], **1**, clothing which is too large or too small; **2**, the act or condition of being too large or too small: *Colloq.*, a person in a position for which he is unfitted:—*v.t.* to make too large or too small, as a garment: also used figuratively.

mis-for-tune (mĭs-fôr′tūn), *n.* [*mis-* + *fortune*], adversity; trouble; calamity.
Syn. hardship, calamity, mishap. (See trouble.)

mis-give (mĭs-gĭv′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *give*], to cause to fail in confidence or courage; make fearful: usually said of the heart or conscience and generally followed by the objective personal pronoun; as, my heart *misgives* me:—*v.i.* to be fearful or anxious.

mis-giv-ing (mĭs-gĭv′ĭng), *n.* a feeling of doubt or anxiety; apprehension.
Syn. presentiment, doubt, anxiety, premonition, presage. (See foreboding.)

mis-gov-ern (mĭs-gŭv′ẽrn), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *govern*], to rule inefficiently or badly; mismanage; direct ill, as a career.—*n.* **mis-gov′ern-ment.**

mis-guide (mĭs-gīd′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *guide*], to mislead; guide wrongly.—*n.* **mis-guid′ance.**

mis-guid-ed (mĭs-gīd′ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, in error; wrong in opinion or act; **2**, under a wrong influence; as, a *misguided* youth.

mis-hap (mĭs-hăp′), *n.* [*mis-* + ¹*hap*], an unlucky accident or occurrence; misadventure.
Syn. mischance, misfortune, calamity. (See trouble.)

mish-mash (mĭsh′măsh″), *n.* [reduplication of *mash*, q.v.], *Eng. Dial.*, a confused mixture; a hodgepodge; medley; jumble.

Mish-na (mĭsh′nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* Mishnayoth (mĭsh″nä-yōth′)], [< Heb. = repetition < *shānāh*, to repeat], a collection of precepts forming the basis of the Talmud, or body of Jewish law not contained in the Pentateuch; also, any of these precepts. Also, **Mish′nah.**

mis-in-form (mĭs″ĭn-fôrm′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *inform*], to tell news or facts wrongly to; make untrue statements to:—*v.i.* to make false statements.—*n.* **mis-in″for-ma′tion.**—*n.* **mis″in-form′er.**

mis-in-ter-pret (mĭs″ĭn-tûr′prĕt), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *interpret*], to misunderstand; give a wrong explanation of.—*n.* **mis″in-ter″pre-ta′tion.**

mis-judge (mĭs-jŭj′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *judge*], to form a wrong or unjust opinion of:—*v.i.* to judge wrongly.—*n.* **mis-judg′ment; mis-judge′ment.**

mis-lay (mĭs-lā′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + ³*lay*], to lose temporarily; put in a wrong or forgotten place.

mis-lead (mĭs-lēd′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + ²*lead*], **1**, to deceive; delude; misguide; **2**, to conduct in the wrong way.—*p.adj.* **mis-lead′ing.**—*n.* **mis-lead′er.**

mis-like (mĭs-līk′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + ²*like*], **1**, to displease; **2**, to have an aversion to.

mis-man-age (mĭs-măn′āj), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *manage*], to direct or administer badly; bungle:—*v.i.* to manage or administer without skill.—*n.* **mis-man′age-ment.**—*n.* **mis-man′ag-er.**

mis-no-mer (mĭs-nō′mẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *mesnommer* < *mes-*, amiss + *nommer*, to name < Lat. *nominare*, to name], **1**, a wrong naming of a person in a legal document; the application of the wrong name to a person or thing; **2**, a wrong name.

mi-sog-a-my (mĭ-sŏg′ȧ-mĭ; mī-), *n.* [< Gk. *misein*, to hate + *gamos*, marriage], hatred of, or aversion to, marriage.—*adj.* **mis″o-gam′ic.**—*n.* **mi-sog′a-mist.**

mi-sog-y-ny (mĭ-sŏj′ĭ-nĭ; mī-), *n.* [< Gk. *misein*, to hate + *gunē*, woman], hatred of women.—*adj.* **mi-sog′y-nous.**—*n.* **mi-sog′y-nist.**

mis-place (mĭs-plās′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *place*], **1**, to put in a wrong place; **2**, to confer on an improper or undeserving object.—*n.* **mis-place′ment.**

mis-print (mĭs-prĭnt′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *print*], to print incorrectly:—*n.* a typographical error.

mis-pri-sion (mĭs-prĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *mesprison*, mistake < *mes-*, amiss + *prison*, a taking < Lat. *prensio* (-*onis*), a taking < *prehendere* (-*hensus*), to take], *Law*, **1**, high misdemeanor; misconduct; especially, embezzlement in the administration of a public trust; **2**, concealment of a crime, especially of the crime of treason: **misprision of felony**, *Law*, the hiding of a crime by one who knows of it but has had nothing to do with the commission of it, directly or indirectly.

mis-pro-nounce (mĭs″prō-nouns′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *pronounce*], to utter, as a word, with a wrong sound or accent:—*v.i.* to speak a word or letter with a wrong sound.—*n.* **mis″pro-nun″ci-a′tion** (-nŭn″sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-).

mis-quote (mĭs-kwōt′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *quote*], to repeat the words of (another person, a book, or the like) incorrectly:—*v.i.* to repeat the words of another incorrectly.—*n.* **mis″quo-ta′tion.**

mis-read (mĭs-rēd′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *read*], to misinterpret; read incorrectly.

mis-rep-re-sent (mĭs-rĕp″rē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *represent*], to give a wrong impression of; report incorrectly, either wilfully or through carelessness:—*v.i.* to act unfaithfully as agent; give a wrong impression or an incorrect or false report.—*n.* **mis-rep″re-sen-ta′tion.**
Syn. equivocate, lie, deceive. (See prevaricate.)

mis-rule (mĭs-rōōl′), *v.t.* [*mis-* + *rule*], to govern badly or unjustly:—*n.* **1**, unjust control; bad government; **2**, hence, confusion; tumult.

¹miss (mĭs), *v.t.* [< A.S. *missan*, to miss], **1**, to fail to hit, find, attain, catch, or the like; **2**, to feel the need of; feel the loss or absence of; **3**, to omit or pass by; fail to observe, keep, etc.; as, he never *misses* church; **4**, to avoid or escape by good luck; as, he just *missed* being seriously injured:—*v.i.* **1**, to fail to make a hit; fly wide of the mark; **2**, to fail; **3**, to fail to secure, attain, do, etc.: with *of* or *in:*—*n.* failure to hit, reach, see, or obtain: *Obs.*, loss.
Syn., *v.* overlook, lose, omit, escape, fail, skip.—*Ant.*, *v.* notice, keep, succeed, get, obtain, achieve.

²miss (mĭs), *n.* [*pl.* misses], [abbr. of *mistress*, q.v.], a young girl: **Miss**, [*pl.* Misses, preceded by *the*, with following name in *sing.;* as, the *Misses* Smith], title used before the name of a girl or an unmarried woman.

Miss. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of Mississippi.

mis-sal (mĭs′ăl), *n.* [< L.L. *missa*, the mass], *R. C. Ch.*, **1**, a book containing the order of service for the Mass; **2**, hence, any book of devotions.

mis-sel thrush (mĭs′ĕl), [< A. S. *mistel*, mistletoe], a European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) which feeds on mistletoe berries: also called *missel; mistletoe thrush.* Also, **mis′tle thrush.**

mis-shap-en (mĭs-shāp′n), *adj.* [*mis-* + *shape*], deformed; ill-favored; distorted.

mis-sile (mĭs′ĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *missilis*, something thrown < *mittere* (*missus*), to send], suitable for being hurled from the hand or an engine:—*n.* a projectile: a weapon or other object suitable for hurling from the hand or an engine of war.

miss-ing (mĭs′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see ¹**miss**], lost; wanting; absent.

mis-sion (mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *missio*, a sending < *mittere* (*missus*), to send], **1**, the act of sending or state of being sent, with certain powers, to do some special service; **2**, a business or duty on which one is sent; **3**, a calling, especially to preach and spread a religion; **4**, a series of special religious services; **5**, an organization for doing religious and charitable work, especially one dependent on one or more churches; **6**, a body of people sent to perform a special work, as envoys or delegates; **7**, a body of persons engaged in spreading a religion in a foreign land; also, their organization and residence: *pl.* the organized work of spreading a religion: **mission furniture**, furniture constructed of square, massive pieces of wood, simply fitted together in imitation of a style said to have been used in Spanish religious missions in California.

mis-sion-a-ry (mĭsh′ŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a person who is sent to spread the knowledge of a religion and convert people to it, especially in foreign lands; **2**, an emissary or ambassador:—*adj.* pertaining to organizations for doing religious work, or to those who do it.

mis-sion-er (mĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1**, a missionary; especially, one in charge of a parochial mission; **2**, an ambassador; envoy.

Mis-sis-sip-pi-an (mĭs″ĭ-sĭp′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Amer. Ind. *missi*, great + *sepe*, water], pertaining to the State of Mississippi or to the Mississippi River: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Paleozoic era between the Devonian and the Pennsylvanian (see *geology*, chart): formerly called *Subcarboniferous:*—*n.* a native or resident of Mississippi: *Geol.*, the Mississippi period.

mis-sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *missivus*<Lat. *mittere* (*missus*), to send], a letter or message: *Obs.*, a messenger:—*adj.* sent specially.

mis-spell (mĭs-spĕl'), *v.t.* [*mis-*+*spell*], to spell incorrectly.

mis-spend (mĭs-spĕnd'), *v.t.* [*mis-*+*spend*], to spend for wrong uses; waste; squander.

mis-state (mĭs-stāt'), *v.t.* [*mis-*+*state*], to state falsely or incorrectly; declare inaccurately; misrepresent.—*n.* **mis-state'ment.**

mis-step (mĭs-stĕp'), *n.* [*mis-*+*step*], 1, a false step; stumble; 2, an error in conduct.

mist (mĭst), *n.* [A.S.=gloom], 1, visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; also, an accumulation of water in the atmosphere, either floating or falling in fine drops; 2, anything that dims the sight, physical or mental; dimness:—*v.i.* to rain in light, fine drops:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a fog; obscure; dim.

mis-tak-a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **mistake**], capable of being misunderstood.

mis-take (mĭs-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -took (-tōōk'), *p.p.* -taken, or, *Obs.*, -took, *p.pr.* -taking], [<O.N. *mistaka*<*mis-*, amiss+*taka*, to take], 1, to misunderstand; 2, to put wrongly in place of another person or thing: **be mistaken**, to err in opinion, judgment, or statement:—*v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion:—*n.* an error in judgment; fault; misunderstanding. *Syn.*, *n.* oversight, misapprehension. (See blunder.)

mis-tak-en (mĭs-tāk'n), *p.adj.* 1, incorrect; wrong; as, a *mistaken* idea; 2, wrong in judgment; as, he is *mistaken*; 3, misunderstood; misinterpreted; as, a *mistaken* meaning.—*adv.* **mis-tak'en-ly.**

Mis-ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* [*pl.* Messrs. (mĕs'rz)], [weak form of *master*, q.v.], Master: a title used before a man's name: usually written *Mr.*

mis-tle thrush (mĭs'l), a species of thrush. See **mis'sel thrush**, *Pfd. S.*

mis-tle-toe (mĭs'l-tō; mĭz'l-tō), *n.* [<A.S. *mistil-tān*<*mistel*, mistletoe+*tān*, twig], *Bot.*, *album*) that grows in clusters on trees, and bears waxy, white berries; 2, a similar plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*) found in the United States.

mis-took (mĭs-tōōk'), past tense and obsolete past participle of the irregular verb *mistake*.

mis-tral (mĭs'trăl; mĭs-trăl'), *n.* [Fr. and Prov'l =the master wind<Lat. *magister*, master], a dry, violent northwest wind in the Mediterranean provinces of France.

mis-trans-late (mĭs"trănz-lāt'), *v.t.* [*mis-*+*translate*], to translate incorrectly.—*n.* **mis"trans-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn).

mis-tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* [<O.F. *maistresse*, mistress <*maistre*<Lat. *magister*, master], 1, a woman who has authority or who governs; the female head of a family, school, or the like; 2, a woman thoroughly skilled; a woman who has the mastery of anything, or who is in control of a situation; 3, a female paramour: *Rare* or *Poet.*, a sweetheart; a woman courted and beloved: **Mistress**, a title formerly used before the name of a woman, married or unmarried: now superseded by *Mrs.* (mĭs'ĭs; mĭs'ĭz) for married women, and *Miss* for unmarried women.

mis-tri-al (mĭs-trī'ăl), *n.* [*mis-*+*trial*], *Law*, a court trial which is void because of some error or irregularity of procedure in the course of it.

mis-trust (mĭs-trŭst'), *n.* [*mis-*+*trust*], lack of confidence:—*v.t.* 1, to doubt; suspect; distrust; 2, to surmise; have an anxious presentiment of:—*v.i.* to lack confidence.—*adj.* **mis-trust'ful.** *Syn.*, *n.* doubt, suspicion, misgiving, question.

mist-y (mĭs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* mistier, *superl.* mistiest], [see **mist**], 1, characterized by, or hidden by, watery vapor; 2, dim; obscure; mentally clouded.—*adv.* **mist'i-ly.**—*n.* **mist'i-ness.**

mis-un-der-stand (mĭs"ŭn-dẽr-stănd'; mĭs-ŭn"-), *v.t.* [*mis-*+*understand*], to take in a wrong sense:—*v.i.* to fail to comprehend.

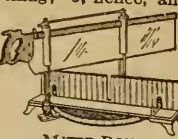
mis-un-der-stand-ing (mĭs"ŭn-dẽr-stănd'ĭng), *n.* 1, disagreement; a quarrel; 2, a mistake as to meaning or motive.

mis-us-age (mĭs-ūz'ăj; mĭs-ūs'ăj), *n.* [*mis-*+*use*], 1, ill treatment; abuse; 2, wrong or improper application or use, as of words.

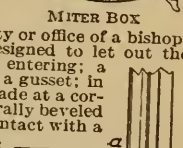
mis-use (mĭs-ūs'), *n.* 1, wrong or improper use; 2, ill treatment; abuse:—*v.t.* (mĭs-ūz'), to use wrongly; misapply.

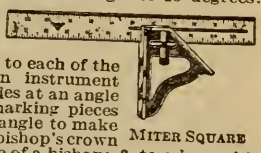
[1]mite (mīt), *n.* [<A.S. *mīte*, biter<O.Teut. source], *Zoöl.*, any of a large variety of arachnids infesting plants, animals, stored foods, etc.

[2]mite (mīt), *n.* [O.F.<M.Du. *mijt*, a small coin <O.Teut. source], 1, in ancient Palestine, a small coin of the value of half a farthing: as, the widow's *mite* (Mark 12:42); 2, formerly, in England, a coin worth one sixth of a farthing; 3, hence, any small financial assistance: *Colloq.*, a very small object or quantity; a very small child.


MITER BOX

mi-ter (mī'tẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *mitre*<Gk. *mitra*, girdle; fillet; turban], 1, a kind of headdress, in two sections, worn by the Pope, archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots, on special occasions (see *vestment*, illus.); 2, the dignity or office of a bishop; 3, a covering over a chimney, designed to let out the smoke and prevent rain from entering; a chimney cowl; 4, in dressmaking, a gusset; in needlework, a slanted joining made at a corner: *Carpentry*, 1, a surface, generally beveled at an angle of 45 degrees, in contact with a similar surface on another piece, the contact forming a right-angled joint between the two pieces; 2, any of various things closely connected with a miter, as a *miter* box, *miter* joint, *miter* square, which see: **miter box**, a device for guiding a handsaw in making cuts at various angles, especially for cutting miters at an angle of 45 degrees: **miter joint**, a right-angled joint between two pieces, consisting of a plane contact surface at an angle of 45 degrees to each of the pieces: **miter square**, an instrument having two arms or blades at an angle of 45 degrees, used for marking pieces that are to be cut at this angle to make a miter:—*v.t.* 1, to place a bishop's crown on; 2, to raise to the office of a bishop; 3, to adorn with such a crown; 4, to join (moldings, laces, etc.) on a beveled surface or line at a corner. Also, *n.* and *v.t.* **mi'tre** [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tred (-tẽrd), *p.pr.* -tring (-trĭng)].


MITER JOINT (*aa*)


MITER SQUARE

Mith-ras (mĭth'răs; mī'thrăs), *n.* [Gk.<O.Pers. *Mithra*], the Persian god of light, upholder of the truth and foe of evil, whose cult, called *Mithraism*, included a belief in the immortality of the soul and was for about two centuries a serious rival of Christianity as a world religion. Also, **Mith'ra.**

mit-i-gant (mĭt'ĭ-gănt), *adj.* [see **mitigate**], softening; lenitive; rendering less painful.

mit-i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [<Lat. *mitigare* (*-atus*) to soften<*mitis*, mild], to assuage; render less severe or painful; soften; meliorate; lessen.—*adj.* **mit'i-ga-tive.**—*n.* **mit'i-ga"tor.**—*n.* **mit"i-ga'tion.**

Syn. assuage, alleviate, relieve, abate, allay. These words have in common the idea of giving relief. We *alleviate* suffering, distress, want, by doing as much as possible to remove the cause. We *assuage* by comforting, as grief; by quieting, as passion; by calming or appeasing, as appetite. We *allay* suffering, passion, excitement, by soothing and quieting. To *mitigate* is to make pain, grief, punishment, or the like, milder.

mi-to-sis (mī-tō'sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *mitos*, a thread], *Biol.*, the series of changes that take place in the nucleus and cytoplasm of a cell in the usual, and more complex, process of division; indirect cell division: opposite of *amitosis*.—*adj.* **mi-tot'ic** (-tŏt'ĭk).

***mi-tra-illeur** (mē"trà"yûr'), *n.* [Fr.<*mitrailler* <*mitraille*, small missiles], *Mil.*, 1, an artilleryman who operates, or is in charge of, a machine gun; 2, a machine gun.

***mi-tra-illeuse** (mē"trà"yöz'), *n.* [Fr.], *Mil.*, a machine gun; formerly, a breech-loading machine gun having several barrels.

mi-tral (mī'trăl), *adj.* [see **miter**], pertaining to, or like, a miter: *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the mitral valve: **mitral valve**, a valve of the heart that controls the flow of blood between the left auricle and left ventricle.

mitt (mĭt), *n.* [abbr. of *mitten*, q.v.], 1, a kind of glove, often of lace or net, without fingers or with half fingers; 2, a glove with a thick, protective pad over the palm, used in baseball: *Slang*, a hand.

mit-ten (mĭt'ĕn), *n.* [<Fr. *mitaine*, mitten], a winter glove covering the four fingers together and the thumb separately: *Colloq.*, rejection or refusal, as by one beloved; *Slang*, a boxing glove.

mit-ti-mus (mĭt'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [Lat.=we send], *Law*, a warrant that commits to prison: *Colloq.*, dismissal, as from office.

mix (miks), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mixed or mixt (mĭkst), *p.pr.* mixing], [<*mixed*<earlier *mixt*<Fr. *mixte*<Lat. *miscēre* (*mixtus*), to mix], 1, to blend or merge

into one mass or compound; 2, to join; associate; 3, to make by mixing, as mortar; compound; 4, to confuse (one thing with another): with *up*:—*v.i.* to become united in a compound; mingle:—*n.* 1, the act of mixing; 2, a confused mass of several elements: *Colloq.*, a muddle.

Syn., *v.* compound, amalgamate, fuse, incorporate, mingle, blend, merge, coalesce, unite. To *unite* is to bring together or make one; as, to *unite* broken fragments with cement or a torn page with glue, to *unite* common interests in a common company, to *unite* by a bridge cities separated by a river. To *mix* is to *unite*, as two or more substances, so that the one substance is thoroughly permeated with the other in a promiscuous body; as, to *mix* the dry ingredients of a cake. The States in this Union are *united;* the population is a *mixed* group from all other nations. To *mingle* is to join, as one substance or color with another, so that the two elements joined are distinguishable; as, a complexion of *mingled* white and pink; people received the news with *mingled* joy and pain. To *blend* is to *mix* elements or parts into a whole in which they are inseparable and indistinguishable; as, to *blend* coffees, colors; to *blend* type characteristics by intermarriage. To *merge* is to lose utterly, or to cause an utter loss of, identity in the whole; several companies *merge*, or are *merged* to form one. *Coalesce* stresses the act or process of forming one; as, the opposing parties *coalesced* to gain strength.—*Ant.*, *v.* separate, divide, part, scatter.

mixed (mikst), *p.adj.* 1, blended; mingled; 2, composed of unlike parts or elements; 3, not select or exclusive; 4, made up of, or designed for, persons of both sexes; 5, muddled; confused: **mixed number**, a number consisting of a whole number and a fraction.

mix-er (mik'sẽr), *n.* 1, one who unites or blends; 2, a machine for combining the ingredients of a compound or mass; 3, in an internal-combustion engine, the carburetor, or apparatus that charges air with gasoline vapor: *Colloq.*, In the United States, one who is able to adapt himself socially.

mix-ture (miks'tūr), *n.* 1, the state of being blended or mingled; 2, a medley; 3, something obtained by putting two or more things together: *Chem.*, an aggregate of different substances which, however thoroughly mingled, retain their identities as separate substances: distinguished from *compound;* also called *mechanical mixture*.

Miz-pah (miz'pä), *n.* [< Heb. = watchtower], any of several towns in ancient Palestine: used as a parting salutation (see Gen. 31:49). Also, **Miz'peh.**

miz-zen (miz'n), *n.* [< Fr. *misaine*, prob. < It. *mezzana*, middle], *Naut.*, 1, the aftermost mast of a two- or a three-masted vessel: also called *mizzen-mast;* 2, a fore-and-aft sail on the mizzenmast; a spanker.

miz-zen-mast (miz'n-mȧst), *n.* [*mizzen* + *mast*], *Naut.*, the aftermost mast of a two- or a three-masted vessel: also called *mizzen*.

miz-zle (miz'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mizzled (-ld), *p.pr.* mizzling], [source uncertain], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, to drizzle; rain in very tiny drops:—*n.* fine rain; mist.

M. L. A. *abbr.* 1, Member of the Legislative Assembly; 2, Modern Language Association:—**M. L. C.**, 1, Member of the Legislative Council; 2, Modern Language Conference:—**M. L. G.**, Middle Low German (also, **MLG**):—**Mlle**, [*pl.* Mlles], Mademoiselle:—**MM**, 1, Messieurs (commonly, in Eng., **Messrs.**):—**MM.**, Their Majesties:—**mm.**, millimeter:—**M.M.**, Master Mason:—**Mme**, [*pl.* Mmes], Madame:—**Mn**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Mn] for the element manganese.

mne-mon-ic (nē-mŏn'ik), *adj.* [< Gk. *mnēmonikos*, mindful < *mnasthai*, to remember], 1, aiding or improving the memory; 2, pertaining to the memory: **mnemonics**, *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the art or science of aiding or improving the memory.

Mne-mos-y-ne (nē-mŏs'i-nē), *n.* [< Gk. *mnēmosunē*, memory < *mnasthai*, to remember], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of memory and, by Zeus, the mother of the Muses.

mo. *abbr.* [*pl.* mos.], month:—**Mo.**, official abbreviation for Missouri:—**Mo**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Mo] for the element molybdenum:—**M. O.**, money order.

mo-a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [nat. name in New Zealand], any of several extinct species of flightless bird, somewhat resembling an ostrich, but varying in height from two to twelve feet: formerly found in New Zealand.

Mo-ab-ite (mō'ȧb-īt), *n.* [< Heb. *Mō'ābh*, sons of a father], *Bib.*, one of an ancient race of Semitic people, enemies of the Hebrews, who were descended from Moab, a son of Lot, and who dwelt to the southeast of Canaan (Gen. 19:37):—*adj.* of or pertaining to this race or its customs.—*adj.* **Mo'ab-it"ish** (-īt"ish).—*n.fem.* **Mo'ab-it"ess** (-īt"ĕs).

moan (mōn), *v.i.* [related to A.S. *mānan*, to lament], to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow:—*v.t.* to utter in a low wail:—*n.* 1, a long, low sound expressing sorrow or pain; a lament; 2, a sound, as the sighing of the wind, suggestive of this.

moat (mōt), *n.* [< O.F. *mote*, mound, prob. < O.Teut. source], *Fortif.*, a defensive ditch or canal around a fortress or castle, usually containing water (see *bastion, postern*, illus.):—*v.t.* to surround with a moat.

[1]mob (mŏb), *n.* [< Du. *mopmuts*, woman's nightcap], *Obs.*, a cap or hood; a mobcap.

[2]mob (mŏb), *n.* [abbr. < Lat. *mobile vulgus*, excitable crowd], 1, the common people; 2, a rude, disorderly crowd; rabble:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mobbed (mŏbd), *p.pr.* mobbing], to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.—*adj.* **mob'bish.**

Syn., *n.* crowd, multitude, rabble. (See throng.)

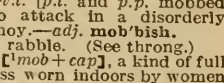
mob-cap (mŏb'kăp"), *n.* [[1]*mob* + *cap*], a kind of full cap or headdress worn indoors by women in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

mo-bile (mō'bīl; mō'bēl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mobilis*, movable], 1, easily moved; 2, flowing freely, as some liquids; 3, easily changing in expression, or in condition of mind; changeable.—*n.* **mo-bil'i-ty.**

mo-bi-lize (mō'bi-līz; mŏb'i-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], [< Fr. *mobiliser*, to make ready to move < Lat. *mobilis*, movable], to call (troops) into service:—*v.i.* to come together, as troops, for active service.—*n.* **mo"bi-li-za'tion.**

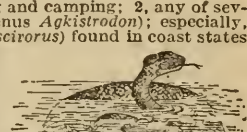
mo-ble (mŏb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mobled (-ld), *p.pr.* mobling], [< obs. [1]*mob*, q.v.], *Obs.*, to cover or muffle with a hood or cap, as the head.

mob-oc-ra-cy (mŏb-ŏk'rȧ-si), *n.* [*pl.* -racies (-siz)], [[2]*mob* + *-cracy* (< Gk. *-kratia*, rule)], 1, government by the rabble; 2, the rabble in power.



DEERSKIN MOCCASIN

moc-ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sin), *n.* [< Amer. Ind.], 1, a sandal of soft leather, formerly worn by the North American Indians and now much used in hunting and camping; 2, any of several poisonous snakes (genus *Agkistrodon*); especially, the water moccasin (*A. piscivorus*) found in coast states from Virginia to eastern Texas; also, a dark variety of copperhead: **moccasin flower**, in the United States, a wild orchid (genus *Cypripedium*), with flowers shaped like a moccasin (see *flower*, colored illus.); the lady's-slipper.



WATER MOCCASIN ($\frac{1}{12}$)

Mo-cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* [< *Mocha*, port of shipment], 1, a superior kind of coffee from Mocha, in Arabia; 2, an imitation of this coffee.

mock (mŏk), *v.t.* [< O.F. *mocquer*, to mock], 1, to ridicule; imitate in sport or contempt; 2, to tantalize; disappoint the hopes of; 3, to mimic; counterfeit; 4, to defy: *Obs.*, to pretend; feign:—*v.i.* to jeer; scoff:—*n.* 1, a jeer or jibe; 2, ridicule; 3, an object of ridicule; 4, an imitation or counterfeit:—*adj.* false: **mock orange**, the syringa; also, any of various American shrubs resembling it: **mock turtle soup**, a soup made of any of various meats and condiments, prepared in imitation of green turtle soup.—*n.* **mock'er.**

Syn., *v.* ridicule, ape, mimic. (See taunt, imitate.)

mock-er-y (mŏk'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-iz)], 1, the act of making fun of a person or thing; 2, derision; ridicule; 3, impertinent mimicry; 4, sham.

Syn. derision, mimicry. (See ridicule.)

mock-he-ro-ic (mŏk"hē-rō'ik), *adj.* imitating or burlesquing the heroic style or character:—*n.* a mock-heroic work or speech.

mock-ing (mŏk'ing), *p.adj.* scornful; derisive; mimicking: **mocking bird**, a grayish song bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) about the size of the robin, common in the southern United States, noted for its ability to imitate the songs of other birds (see illus. facing page 92).—*adv.* **mock'ing-ly.**

mod-al (mōd'ȧl), *adj.* [see **mode**], pertaining to a manner or form: *Philos.*, relating to form or manner without reference to substance; *Gram.*, pertaining to, or expressing, mode; as, the verbs *should* and *would* may be used in a *modal* sense; *Mus.*, pertaining to the system of counterpoint based on the medieval ecclesiastical modes, or scales: **modal proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition in which the second term, or predicate, is asserted to be true of the first term, or subject, in a qualified or conditioned manner, the qualification usually being that the truth of the statement is possible, contingent, impossible, or necessary.

mo-dal-i-ty (mō-dăl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], the characteristic or fact of consisting of manner or form only: *Logic*, the quality of a proposi-

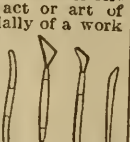
tion as expressing a sequence which is possible, contingent, impossible, or necessary.

mode (mōd), *n.* [< Lat. *modus*, manner], **1**, method; form; **2**, custom; fashion, as in clothes; manner: *Gram.*, in the inflection of a verb, any one of the forms used to indicate the manner of action or being of the verb; as, in English, the *indicative mode* expresses certain fact; the *subjunctive mode* expresses possibility, probability, necessity, or the like; the *imperative mode* expresses command or request: also called *mood*; *Mus.*, **1**, literally, a scale; **2**, the ancient Greek scale, of which there were six variations; **3**, later, one of the eight scales upon which medieval music was based; **4**, in modern times, a scale, designated as either major or minor; as, the composition is written in the major *mode*; *Logic*, the form or manner in which the predicate and subject of a proposition are connected, with reference to the possibility, necessity, likelihood, etc., of the connection; *Philos.*, qualities, attributes, or relations, collectively, thought of apart from the substance or subject to which they pertain; condition.

Syn. fashion, style, vogue, way, method. *Fashion* is the prevailing custom according to the current conventional usage of polite society, especially in dress; as, short sleeves are in *fashion;* bright colors are the *fashion*. *Mode* names the general *fashion*, especially of a particular time; as, her sleeves were in the *mode* of yesterday. *Style* is *fashion* so distinctively followed that there is a superiority and lack of commonplaceness in the result; as, her clothes had a touch of Parisian *style*. *Vogue* is the latest, generally current *style;* it is usually expressive of the temporary gusts of *fashion*.

mod-el (mŏd′ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *modelle* < It. *modello*, dim. of *modo* < Lat. *modus*, manner], **1**, a pattern of something to be made, copied, or imitated; a standard copy; **2**, a small-sized representation of something to be made, as of an engine, building, etc.; **3**, a style, type, or design, as of an automobile; **4**, a person who poses for a painter or sculptor; **5**, a woman who tries on costumes so that customers may view them; **6**, a lay figure:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], to form after a pattern, especially in clay:—*v.i.* to practice shaping objects out of clay; make designs:—*adj.* **1**, serving as a pattern; **2**, worthy of being imitated.—*n.* **mod′el-er**; **mod′el-ler**.

mod-el-ing (mŏd′ĕl-ing), *n.* **1**, the act or art of making a pattern, especially of a work of art in clay or like material; **2**, in painting, the art of depicting figures as if in solid form. Also, **mod′el-ling**.



MODELING TOOLS

Some of the forms used for clay or plaster modeling.

mod-er-ate (mŏd′ĕr-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *moderari* (*-atus*), to regulate], **1**, kept or staying within reasonable bounds; not extreme or excessive, calm; reasonable; frugal; mild; **2**, limited; medium; mediocre: **Moderate**, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies:—*v.t.* (mŏd′ĕr-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to lessen; make less violent, intense, or extreme; **2**, to preside over:—*v.i.* **1**, to grow less intense, as heat; **2**, to act as presiding officer; preside over a meeting.—*adv.* **mod′er-ate-ly**.—*n.* **mod′er-ate-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* temperate, abstemious, sober, gentle, reasonable.—*Ant.*, *adj.* intemperate, unrestrained.

mod-er-a-tion (mŏd″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of keeping within bounds; **2**, freedom from excess; calmness of mind, speech, or action.

mod-e-ra-to (mŏd″ĕ-rä′tō), *adj.* [It. = moderate], *Mus.*, medium or moderate in tempo:—*adv.*, *Mus.*, at a moderately fast tempo.

mod-er-a-tor (mŏd′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* [see **moderate**], **1**, one who or that which regulates or restrains; **2**, in the Presbyterian Church, a presiding official, as of a session, presbytery, synod, or General Assembly; **3**, in the United States, the presiding officer at a town meeting or a meeting for debate.

mod-ern (mŏd′ĕrn), *adj.* [< L.L. *modernus*, modern < Lat. *modo*, just now], pertaining to the present time; recent: *Obs.*, ordinary; commonplace: **modern history**, the history of events since about the year 1500:—*n.* a person of present or recent times; also, one who is up-to-date in his views or manners.

Syn., *adj.* recent, new, novel, late, fresh. That is *new* which has not existed before or long; as, a *new* periodical; a *new* recipe. *New* also describes that which is for the first time made, known of, brought into use, discovered, or experienced: as, a *new* discovery, fashion, sensation; or that which is unfamiliar, or appearing for the first time in season; as, a *new* face; *new* peas. That is *fresh* which has just been made or received; as, *fresh* butter; a *fresh* copy; or is young, vigorous, tonic, or active; as, *fresh* faces; *fresh* air; *fresh* energy. *Recent* is applied to things that have happened in the near past, or are in a comparatively *new* state; as, a *recent* discovery. *Late* is like *recent* in applying to that just past; as, of *late* years; but it is especially used in the sense of formerly but not now; as, the *late* president; and also in the sense of lately deceased; as, her *late* husband. *Modern* describes the present period in contrast with times quite remote. A *modern* invention is a thing of today; a book on *modern* warfare would go back to the beginning of what is now prevalent. A *novel* idea is strange, not before conceived; a *novel* experiment has been hitherto unknown.

mod-ern-ism (mŏd′ĕr-nizm), *n.* a thing of recent date, especially a usage, a method, or a characteristic of present times: **Modernism**, **1**, *R. C. Ch.*, a theological method based on modern scholarship which attempts to reconcile the church dogmas with modern science and philosophy, and with modern Biblical criticism: condemned by Pope Pius X in 1907 as subversive of ecclesiastical authority; **2**, in Protestant churches, a modern movement, especially of the 20th century, seeking truth and freedom, tending to encourage individual interpretation of the Bible and to harmonize modern scientific knowledge and Biblical criticism with the spirit of Christianity, and regarding creeds as expressions of progressive faith and enlightenment rather than as fixed tenets.—*n.* **mod′ern-ist**.

mo-der-ni-ty (mō-dûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, a thing that is only of the present or of recent date; **2**, the quality of being modern.

mod-ern-ize (mŏd′ĕr-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to cause to conform to present usage, taste, or speech. Also, **mod′ern-ise**.—*n.* **mod″ern-i-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-).

mod-est (mŏd′ĕst), *adj.* [< Fr. *modeste* < Lat. *modestus*, moderate], **1**, held back by a sense of what is fit and proper; **2**, chaste; marked by purity and propriety; **3**, not pretentious; retiring; **4**, not excessive or extreme; moderate.—*adv.* **mod′est-ly**.

Syn. unassuming, decent. (See diffident.)

mod-es-ty (mŏd′ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1**, regard for what is decent and proper, as in behavior; **2**, reserve concerning one's own powers; lack of conceit; **3**, freedom from what is extreme; moderation.

Syn. virtuousness, bashfulness, humility, decorum, shyness.—*Ant.* forwardness, aggressiveness, boldness.

mod-i-cum (mŏd′ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [Lat. = something in moderation], a small amount.

mod-i-fi-ca-tion (mŏd″ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **modify**], **1**, a slight change in form; especially, **2**, a slight reduction; abatement; **3**, limitation; qualification, as of a statement.

mod-i-fy (mŏd′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *modifier* < Lat. *modificare* < *modus*, measure + *facere*, to make], **1**, to change slightly in form; vary; **2**, to limit; reduce: *Gram.*, to qualify or limit the meaning of, as a noun by an adjective, a verb by an adverb; *Philol.*, to change (a vowel, especially in German) by umlaut.—*adj.* **mod′ĭ-fĭ″a-ble**.

Syn. alter, temper, soften, change. (See qualify.)

mo-dil-lion (mō-dĭl′yŭn), *n.* [< It. *modiglione*, modillion], *Arch.*, in certain orders, especially the Corinthian, an ornamental bracket beneath the corona of the cornice (for illus. see *dentil*).

mod-ish (mōd′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **mode**], fashionable; according to the latest manner; full of style.—*adv.* **mod′ish-ly**.—*n.* **mod′ish-ness**.

mo-diste (mō″dēst′), *n.* [Fr. = a milliner < *mode*, fashion < Lat. *modus*, manner], a fashionable dressmaker; a dealer in women's apparel.

mod-u-late (mŏd′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *modulari* (*-atus*), to measure; adjust], **1**, to vary the sound of, as the voice; **2**, to tone down; regulate: *Elec.*, to vary the amplitude of (an alternating current) periodically or intermittently; especially, in radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony, to modify (a radio-frequency current) by superposing upon it a variation of amplitude of audible frequency: *Mus.*, to cause to pass to a new, related key:—*v.i.* *Mus.*, to pass from one key to a related key, by tones or chords common to both.

mod-u-la-tion (mŏd″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* the act of changing or the state of being changed in sound; a toning down: *Elec.*, the process of periodically or intermittently varying the amplitude of an alternating current, especially one of radio-frequency; *Mus.*, a passing from one key to a related key by means of tones or chords common to both.

mod-u-la-tor (mŏd′ū-lā″tĕr), *n.* *Elec.*, a device for periodically or intermittently varying the amplitude of an alternating current.

mod-ule (mŏd′ūl), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *modulus*, measure], a unit of measurement; specifically, a unit of flowing water, equal to 100 liters per second: *Arch.*,

a variable unit of length for expressing the proportions of the parts of a building, usually half the diameter of a column at the base of the shaft.

mod-u-lus (mŏd'ū-lŭs), *n.* [Lat., dim. of *modus*, measure], *Math.*, **1**, an absolute positive number serving to measure a function, effect, or complex quantity; **2**, a constaot number expressing the ratio between the logarithms of any system and the corresponding natural, or Napierian, log.rithms

***mo-dus o-pe-ran-di** (mō'dŭs ŏp"ĕ-răn'dī), [Lat. = way of working], the manner in which a person or thing works.

***mo-dus vi-ven-di** (mō'dŭs vī-vĕn'dī), [Lat. = way of living], **1**, manner of living; especially, a practical method of getting along, sometimes in the face of difficulty; **2**, a temporary arrangement pending a settlement.

Mœ-ra (mē'rȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -ræ (-rē)], [Lat. < Gk. *Moira*, *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess, or one of the goddesses, of fate; one of the Fates.

Mo-gul (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [< Pers. *mugul* < *Mongol*, q.v.], **1**, a member of the Mongolian race; a Mongol; especially, one of the Mongols who established an empire in Hindustan in the 16th century; **2**, any imposing personage; an autocrat: **the Great** or **Grand Mogul**, the sovereign of the former Mongol empire in Hindustan:—*adj.* pertaining to the Mongols.

mo-hair (mo'hâr"), *n.* [< Arab. *mukhayyar*, choice < *khayyara*, to choose], **1**, the silky hair of the Angora goat; **2**, hence, a material woven from this hair; **3**, a garment of this material; **4**, an imitation of such a material, now usually of wool and cotton mixed.

Mo-ham-med-an (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn), *n.* [< Arab. *Muhammad* < *hamada*, praise], a follower of Mohammed (about A. D. 570–632) or of the religion, Mohammedanism, founded by him:—*adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism. Also, **Ma-hom'et-an; Ma-hom'ed-an.**

Mo-ham-med-an-ism (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn-ĭzm), *n.* the religion founded about A. D. 622 by Mohammed in Arabia, which embodies many Biblical teachings, but claims that Mohammed was the greatest prophet of God, taking precedence over Moses and Christ, and that the teachings of the Koran supersede those of the Bible; the Moslem religion; Islam.—*abbr.* **Moham.**

Mo-ha-ve (mō-hä'vā), *n.* [Amer.Ind. = three mountains], one of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in Arizona and California near the Colorado River. Also, **Mo-ja've** (mō-hä'vā).

Mo-hawk (mō'hôk), *n.* [< Algonquian *maqua*, bears], **1**, one of a tribe of American Indians, formerly the leading tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, occupying the valley of the Mohawk River in New York; **2**, one of a band of ruffians who, during the 17th and 18th centuries, annoyed persons in the streets of London, especially at night. Also, *Obs.* **Mo'hock.**

Mo-hi-can (mō-hē'kăn), *n.* [Amer. Ind. = wolf, or seaside people], one of an Algonquian tribe of American Indians formerly living in Connecticut and along the upper Hudson. Also, **Mo-he'gan.**

Mohs' scale (mōz), [< name of the deviser, Friedrich *Mohs* (1773–1839), Ger. mineralogist], a scale of hardness of minerals, according to which talc, the softest, has a hardness of one, while the diamond, the hardest, has a hardness of ten.

moi-e-ty (moi'ĕ-tī), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *moitié* < Lat. *medietas*, middle point], **1**, a half; **2**, a small portion.

moil (moil), *v.t.* [< O.F. *moillier*, to paddle in mud < Lat. *mollis*, soft], to soil: *Obs.*, to tire:—*v.i.* to be wearied; toil; drudge: *Obs.*, to become soiled:—*n.* **1**, drudgery; **2**, confusion; vexation; **3**, defilement.

moire (mwär; mōr), *n.* [Fr. < Eng. *mohair*], a watered silk or mohair fabric.

moi-ré (mwä"rā'; mō'rā), *adj.* [Fr., p.p. of *moirer*, to give a watered appearance to], **1**, watered, as silk; **2**, having a clouded finish like watered silk, as a metal:—*n.* **1**, a clouded or watered appearance, as of silk or metals; **2**, erroneously, watered silk:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rĕed (-rād'; -răd), *p.pr.* -rĕing], to cause to look watered, as silk or metal.

moist (moist), *adj.* [< O.F. *moiste*, damp], **1**, slightly wet; containing water or other liquid; damp; **2**, tearful; as, *moist* eyes.—*n.* **moist'ness.**

mois-ten (mois'n), *v.t.* to make damp or slightly wet:—*v.i.* to become slightly wet, as eyes.

mois-ture (mois'tûr), *n.* [< O.F. *moistour*, dampness], **1**, a slight degree of dampness; **2**, water or other liquid in small quantity.

Syn. dankness, humidity, wetness, moistness.

moke (mōk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, **1**, a donkey; hence, a dolt; stupid person; **2**, a horse: *Southern U. S. Slang*, a negro.

mol (mōl), *n.* [abbr. of *molecule*], *Chem.*, a gram molecule. See **1mole**, *Pfd. S.*

1mo-lar (mō'lär), *n.* [< Lat. *mola*, millstone], *Anat.*, a double tooth or grinder of which, in the human mouth, there are three on each side in each jaw (see *dentition*, illus.):—*adj.* pertaining to grinding: *Anat.*, designating the teeth used for grinding food.

2mo-lar (mo'lär), *adj.* [< Lat. *moles*, mass], *Mech.*, pertaining to a mass of matter as a whole, as distinguished from the molecules or atoms composing it: opposite of *molecular*; *Chem.*, of or pertaining to a mole, or gram molecule: also called *molal*: **molar solution**, *Chem.*, a solution containing one mole of a substance per liter: also called *n.olal solution.*

mo-las-ses (mō-lăs'ĕz), *n.* [*pl.* molasses], [< Port. *melaço*, molasses < L.L. *melloceum*, honeylike < *mel* (*mellis*), honey], the dark, sticky sirup left after refining cane sugar: used in cookery.

1mold (mōld), *n.* [< A.S. *molde*, dust < O.Teut. source], **1**, fine, soft soil, rich in decayed matter; **2**, matter; material: *Obs.*, the earth; hence, a grave:—*v.t.* to cover with soft, rich earth. Also, **mould.**

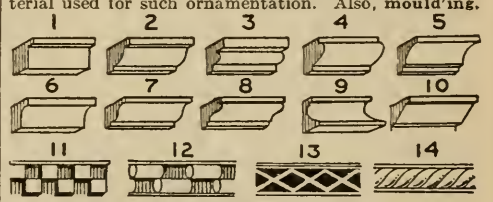
2mold (mōld), *n.* [< M.E. *molde*, prob. < O.F. *modle* < Lat. *modulus*, a measure], **1**, a form, as of sand or metal, in which anything is cast or shaped; **2**, the shape in which a thing is cast; form; **3**, that after which a thing is patterned; **4**, kind; character; **5**, bodily form:—*v.t.* **1**, to fashion in, or as in, a form, matrix, or the like; **2**, to decorate with an ornamental strip; **3**, to shape into a mass of the desired consistency; knead, as dough: *Founding*, **1**, to cast or form according to a particular pattern; **2**, to provide (an object which is to be cast) with a mold, as of sand or loam. Also, **mould.**—*n.* **mold'er.**—*adj.* **mold'a-ble.**

Syn., *v.* frame, shape, model, ornament, knead.

3mold (mōld), *n.* [< M.E. *mould*, p.p. of *moulen*, to grow moldy: prob. confused with **1***mold*], any of many fungi (especially class *Phycomycetes*) which grow chiefly on dead organic matter, spreading by means of tiny spores and forming dense feltlike mats, gray, black, blue, or green in color (see *Thallophyta*, illus.):—*v.t.* to cover with mold; cause to become moldy:—*v.i.* to become covered with mold. Also, **mould.**

mold-er (mōl'dĕr), *v.i.* [see **1mold**], to cause to crumble away:—*v.i.* to crumble to dust by natural decay; waste away. Also, **mould'er.**

mold-ing (mōl'dĭng), *n.* [see **2mold**], **1**, the act of shaping in a form; **2**, anything made in or by a mold or form; **3**, a narrow, decorative surface on a cornice, door jamb, or the like; also, a strip of material used for such ornamentation. Also, **mould'ing.**



MOLDINGS

1, fillet and fascia; 2, quarter round, or ovolo; 3, bead, or astragal; 4, ovolo; 5, cavetto; 6, congé; 7 and 8, ogee (7, cyma recta; 8, cyma reversa); 9, scotia; 10, splay; 11, square billet; 12, round billet; 13, lozenge billet; 14, cable.

mold-y (mōl'dĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **3mold**], covered with, or containing, mold. Also, **mould'y.**—*n.* **mold'i-ness.**

1mole (mōl), *n.* [< Lat. *moles*, mass], *Chem.*, a gram molecule; the weight of a substance in grams equal numerically to its molecular weight: also called *gram-molecular weight.* Also, **mol.**

2mole (mōl), *n.* [< A.S. *māl*, a spot], a dark-colored spot or growth on the skin; a nevus.

3mole (mōl), *n.* [< M.E. *mulle*, mole], any of several grayish brown mammals with soft fur, rudimentary eyes, and broad feet with which they dig long underground burrows.

4mole (mōl), *n.* [< Fr. *môle* < Lat. *moles*, mass], a massive breakwater, as at the mouth of a harbor: *Obs.*, *Rom. Antiq.*, a massive tomb or mausoleum.

Mo-lech (mō'lĕk), *n.* [see **Moloch**], the fire god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites, worshiped by human sacrifice. See **Mo'loch**, *Pfd. S.*

mo-lec-u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lär), *adj.* [see **molecule**], of, pertaining to, or caused by, molecules: **molecular weight**, the weight of the atoms in a molecule of any substance referred to an atomic standard, usually the weight of the hydrogen atom.

mol-e-cule (mŏl'ē-kūl; mō'lē-kūl), *n.* [< Fr. *molécule* < L.L. *molecula*, dim. < Lat. *moles*, mass], any tiny particle: *Chem.*, the smallest quantity of any substance which can exist separately: a group of atoms bound together by chemical forces and acting as a physical unit; the smallest particle which retains the identity of the substance.

mole-hill (mōl'hĭl″), *n.* [*³mole+hill*], 1, a little ridge or mound made by the burrowing of a mole; 2, hence, a trifling hindrance or difficulty.

mole-skin (mōl'skĭn″), *n.* [*³mole+skin*], 1, the fur of the mole; 2, a soft cloth supposed to resemble a mole's fur: *pl.* a garment of this cloth, especially trousers.

mo-lest (mō-lĕst′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *molestare* (*-atus*) < *molestus*, troublesome], to interfere with; annoy; disturb maliciously.—*n.* **mo-lest'er.**

Syn. incommode, plague, vex, trouble, pester, disturb.

mo-les-ta-tion (mō″lĕs-tā'shŭn; mōl″ĕs-), *n.* 1, the act of annoying or interfering with; 2, the state of being vexatiously disturbed.

mol-lah (mōl'ȧ), *n.* [see **mullah**], among the Mohammedans, a scholar or teacher of religion. Also, **moo'lah**; *Pfd. S.*, **mul'lah.**

mol-li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *mollifier* < Lat. *mollificare* < *mollis*, soft+*facere*, to make], 1, to soothe; soften; 2, to make less severe or violent.—*adj.* **mol'li-fi″a-ble.**—*n.* **mol'li-fi″er.**—*n.* **mol″li-fi-ca'tion.**

Mol-lus-ca (mŏ-lŭs'kȧ), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *molluscus* < *mollis*, soft], *Zoöl.*, a phylum, or primary division, of the animal kingdom which includes Mo], chiefly used as an alloying element in the manufacture of steel used for automobile parts.

mo-ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *momentum*, movement], 1, a portion of time; an instant; 2, the present; 3, momentousness; importance, as affecting action or decision; as, news of great *moment: Mech.*, tendency, as of a force or velocity, to cause motion around a central point.

Syn. importance, weight, consequence, significance.

mo-men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, an instant; transitory.—*adv.* **mo'men-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **mo'men-ta-ri-ness.**

Syn. transitory, passing, transient, fugitive.

mo-ment-ly (mō'mĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* 1, every moment; from moment to moment; 2, instantly; 3, for the moment.

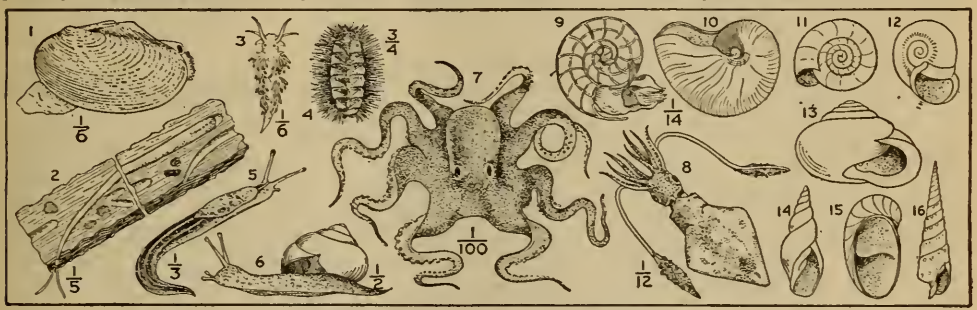
mo-men-tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* very important; of great consequence; weighty.—*adv.* **mo-men'tous-ly.**—*n.* **mo-men'tous-ness.**

mo-men-tum (mō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tȧ); -tums (-tŭmz)], [Lat.], 1, *Mech.*, the quantity of motion in a moving body as measured by the product of its mass and velocity; 2, popularly, impetus due to motion.

Mo-mus (mō'mŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Mōmos*], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of ridicule, mockery, and censure, who was finally expelled from Olympus.

Mon. *abbr.* Monday, the second day of the week: —**mon.**, monetary.

mon-a-chal (mŏn'ȧ-kȧl), *adj.* [< Gk. *monakhos*, solitary], pertaining to monks, nuns, or the life in a monastery or convent; monastic.



REPRESENTATIVE MOLLUSCA AND TYPES OF THEIR SHELLS

1, fresh-water mussel (*Anodonta*); 2, shipworm (*Teredo*), and section of wood showing its burrows; 3, shell-less marine slug; 4, chiton (*Chiton spinosus*); 5, garden slug; 6, wood snail (*Helix nemoralis*); 7, octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*); 8, squid; 9, 10, nautilus (9, section showing animal and internal structure of shell); 10, external view of shell); 11-16, various forms of snail shells.

limpets, snails, oysters, clams, cuttlefish, etc., the members of which have soft bodies covered with hard shells. —*adj.* and *n.* **mol-lus'can.**—*adj.* and *n.* **mol-lus'coid.** —*adj.* **mol-lus'cous.**

mol-lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* [< Lat. *molluscus:* see **Mollusca**], a member of the Mollusca, as a snail, oyster or cuttlefish. Also, *Br.*, **mol'lusc.**

mol-ly-cod-dle (mŏl'ĭ-kŏd″l), *n.* [*Molly* (< *Mary*) +*coddle*], *Slang*, one who is overcareful of himself; a milksop; an effeminate man or boy.

Mo-loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [Heb. = king], *Bib.*, the fire god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered: also, *Molech:* **moloch**, *Zoöl.*, a spiny lizard, resembling a horned toad, but somewhat larger, found in Australia.

molt (mōlt), *v.i.* [< M.E. *mouten* < Lat. *mutare*, to change], to shed the feathers, hair, skin, or the like:—*v.t.* to shed, as the hair, feathers, skin, horns, or the like:—*n.* the shedding of hair, feathers, or the like, or the season when it occurs. Also, **moult.**

mol-ten (mōl'tn), *p.adj.* [see **melt**], 1, fused by heat; melted; 2, cast of melted metal.

mol. wt. *abbr.* molecular weight, sometimes called *molar weight.*

mo-ly (mō'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], [< Gk. *mōlu*, moly], 1, a fabled magic herb having white flowers and black roots, given, according to Homer, by Hermes to Odysseus to enable him to resist the charms of Circe; 2, a kind of wild garlic having yellow flowers.

mo-lyb-de-nite (mō-lĭb'dē-nīt; mōl″ĭb-dē″nīt), *n.* [see **molybdenum**], *Chem.*, native molybdenum sulphide, a lead-colored mineral resembling graphite, occurring in scales and plates.

mo-lyb-de-num (mō-lĭb'dē-nŭm; mōl″ĭb-dē″-), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *molubdas*, lead], *Chem.*, a hard, silvery white, metallic element [symbol

mon-a-chism (mŏn'ȧ-kĭzm), *n.* monastic method or rule of life; monasticism.

mon-ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd), *n.* [< Gk. *monas* (*-ados*), a unit], *Philos.*, 1, in Greek philosophy, a unit of matter; an atom; also, an individual; 2, in modern philosophy, especially as taught by Leibnitz, one of the minute elementary substances possessing the principles of both substance and form, which combined constitute the universe and govern its changes; *Biol.*, formerly, any of various minute, simple plant or animal organisms: a term now supplanted by several specific group names; *Chem.*, an element, radical, or atom with a combining power equal to that of one atom of hydrogen.—*adj.* **mo-nad'ic.**—*n.* **mon'ad-ism.**

mon-arch (mŏn'ȧrk), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, alone+*arkhein*, to rule], 1, a supreme ruler; sovereign; now, usually, the hereditary head of a limited constitutional form of sovereign control; 2, the chief of its class or kind: **Monarch**, *Astron.*, the constellation Cepheus.—*adj.* **mo-nar'chal** (mŏ-när'kȧl); **mo-nar'chi-al** (-kĭ-ȧl).—*adj.* **mo-nar'chic** (-kĭk); **mo-nar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kȧl).—*adv.* **mo-nar'chi-cal-ly.**

mon-arch-ism (mŏn'ȧr-kĭzm), *n.* 1, government by a king or emperor, or the theory or principles underlying it; 2, preference for such a form of government.—*n.* **mon'arch-ist.**

mon-arch-y (mŏn'ȧr-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-kĭz)], 1, a government in which a king or emperor holds the supreme power; 2, government by a king or emperor; also, a state or territory so ruled.

mon-as-ter-y (mŏn'ȧs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-ĭz)], [< late Gk. *monastērion* < Gk. *monazein*, to live alone < *monos*, alone], a home to which persons, usually men, retire to live in seclusion under religious vows.—*adj.* **mon″as-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-ȧl).

Syn. cloister, abbey, convent, hermitage.

mo-nas-tic (mō-năs'tĭk), *adj.* [< late Gk. *monastikos*, monastic < Gk. *monazein*, to live alone], 1, pertaining to monasteries or to monks; 2, withdrawn; secluded for religious contemplation. Also, **mo-nas'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **mo-nas'ti-cal-ly.**

mo-nas-ti-cism (mō-năs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* the life, system, rules, or conditions of monasteries, or religious houses usually for men.

mon-a-tom-ic (mŏn"ă-tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, single + *atomos*, atom], *Chem.*, 1, having but one atom to the molecule; 2, having the same valence as hydrogen, or unity.

mon-a-zite (mŏn'ă-zīt), *n.* [< Gk. *monazein*, to be solitary < *monos*, single, alone], *Mineral.*, a brownish or brownish red mineral, a phosphate of cerium and allied metals, usually containing thorium.

Mon-day (mŭn'dā), *n.* [< A.S. *Mōnan dæg* < *mōna*, moon + *dæg*, day], the second day of the week, following Sunday.

mo-ne-cious (mō-nē'shŭs), *adj.* [see **monœcious**], *Biol.*, exhibiting male and female reproducing organs in the same individual: in zoölogy, usually called *hermaphroditic*; *Bot.*, having male and female organs in separate blossoms on the same plant. Also, **mo-nœ'cious**, *Pfd. S.*

Mon-el met-al (mŏn'ĕl), [< Ambrose *Monell* (1872-1921), inventor], an alloy of which about 67 per cent is nickel, 28 per cent copper, 5 per cent other elements: useful because of its strength, ductility, and resistance to corrosion and chemical attack.

mon-e-ta-ry (mŏn'ĕ-tā-rĭ; mŭn'-), *adj.* [< Lat. *moneta*, money], 1, of or pertaining to money, or coinage; 2, pecuniary; as, a *monetary* claim. *Syn.* financial, fiscal. (See pecuniary.)

mon-e-tize (mŏn'ĕ-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], 1, to change or coin into money; 2, to give a standard value to (a metal) in a currency.—*n.* **mon"e-ti-za'tion.**

mon-ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eys (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *moneie* < Lat. *monela*, money], 1, in strict usage, gold or silver coin or bullion used to circulate as a medium of exchange, or used as reserves to support paper currency or bank credit; 2, in more general usage, paper currency, as well as gold or silver coin or bullion, in circulation as a medium of exchange, as bank notes, gold or silver certificates, and Federal Reserve notes; 3, popularly, any form of bank credit, as drafts, checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.; 4, the universal standard for measuring value by means of price: **call money**, funds that are lent subject to repayment at the will of either lender or borrower: **money of account**, a basis of exchange, used in accounts, but not necessarily represented by a coin, as the mill.

mon-ey-bags (mŭn'ĭ-băgz"), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [*money* + *bag*], *Slang*, a very rich or avaricious man; a miser.

mon-ey chang-er one whose business it is to exchange the money of one country for that of another at an established rate.

mon-eyed (mŭn'ĭd), *adj.* [see **money**], possessed of great wealth.

mon-ey-mak-ing (mŭn'ĭ=māk"ĭng), *adj.* 1, interested in acquiring money; 2, lucrative; profitable; gainful.—*n.* **mon'ey-mak"er.**

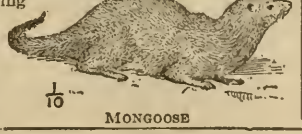
mon-ey or-der an order for the payment of a stated amount; specifically, a form of draft sold at one post office, and payable upon presentation at another: also called, in the United States, *postal money order.*

mon-ey-wort (mŭn'ĭ-wûrt"), *n.* [*money* + *wort*], a trailing plant (*Lysimachia nummularia*) of the primrose family with yellow flowers.

mon-ger (mŭng'gĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *mangere* < *mangian*, to trade < Lat. *mango*, dealer], a dealer; trader: used in combinations; as, a fish*monger*: sometimes used disparagingly; as, a scandal*monger.*

Mon-gol (mŏng'gŏl), *adj.* [< nat. name, perh. = brave], pertaining to Mongolia, in Asia, to its people, or to the yellow race:—*n.* 1, a member of the native race of Mongolia, in Asia; 2, a member of the yellow race; 3, the Mongolian language.

Mon-go-li-an (mŏng-gō'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* 1, designating, or pertaining to, one of the five great races of mankind, the yellow race, inhabiting most of Asia; 2, pertaining to Mongolia, its natives, or their language:—*n.* one of the race of yellow, straight-haired men of Asia.—*adj.* and *n.* **Mon-gol'ic** (-gŏl'ĭk).



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MONGOOSE

mon-goose (mŏng'gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* -gooses (-gōōs-ĕz)], [< Marathi *mangūs*, mongoose], 1, any of several species (genus *Herpestes*) of small, ferretlike mammals, native to the Old World, the best known noted for its ability to kill rats, mice, and snakes (see illus. preceding column); an Indian ichneumon; 2, a kind of lemur (*Lemur mongoz*). Also, **mun'goose.**

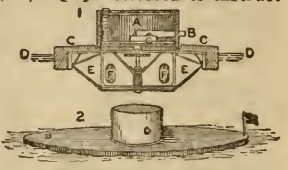
mon-grel (mŭng'grĕl; mŏng'grĕl), *n.* [prob. dim. < A.S. *mang-*, mixture], an animal of mixed breed or kind, especially a dog: often used disparagingly:—*adj.* 1, of a mixed breed or kind; 2, of mixed origin; used especially of a language or word.

mon-i-ker (mŏn'ĭ-kĕr), *n.* [thieves' cant], *Slang*, a nickname; also, one's name or signature. Also, **mon'a-ker; mon'e-ker; mon'ick-er; mon'ni-ker.**

mon-ism (mŏn'ĭzm; mō'nĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one], *Philos.*, 1, any theory which seeks to trace phenomena of many different kinds to a single source or principle; 2, especially, the theory that all phenomena in the universe, mental, spiritual, or material, arise from a single underlying principle, of which mind and matter are merely two different manifestations: opposite of *dualism*; *pluralism.*—*n.* **mon'ist.**

mo-ni-tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *monēre* (*monitus*), to warn], 1, a caution; warning; 2, notice, as of some coming danger; 3, in civil law, a summons, or citation, to appear.

mon-i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* 1, one who warns or advises; 2, a pupil selected to instruct or oversee other pupils, especially younger ones; 3, a caution; warning: *Nav.*, an obsolete type of low-built, heavily armored warship for coast defense, mounting heavy guns or mortars; *Zoöl.*, any of various species of large Old World lizards, some reaching a length of five to seven feet.



AN EARLY TYPE OF MONITOR

1, transverse section amidships: A, revolving turret; B, heavy cannon; C, C, deck; D, D, water line; E, E, bulkhead; F, F, passageways through bulkheads.—2, exterior view.

mon-i-to-ri-al (mŏn"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or performed by, an adviser or guide; 2, of or like a warning; admonitory.—*adv.* **mon"i-to'ri-al-ly.**

mon-i-to-ry (mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* giving warning or advice; cautioning; admonitory.

mon-i-tress (mŏn'ĭ-trĕs), *n.* a female adviser or guide.—*n. fem.* **mon'i-trix.**

monk (mŭngk), *n.* [< A.S. *munuc* < L.L. *monachus*, monk < Gk. *monakhos*, solitary < *monos*, alone], 1, one of a body of men bound by vows to a religious life and to celibacy, obedience, and poverty; 2, formerly, a hermit.—*n.* **monk'hood.**—*adj.* **monk'ish.**

monk-er-y (mŭngk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* 1, the life, practices, vows, and customs of those who have bound themselves by vows to a religious life: usually in reproach; 2, a monastery or those living in it.

mon-key (mŭng'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -keys (-kĭz)], [source uncertain], 1, in the broadest sense, any member, except man, of the highest order (*Primates*) of animals (see *Primates*, illus.); in the narrower sense, one of the smaller, long-tailed primates in contrast with the *apes* and *baboons*; 2, one who is mischievous; a name of playful or pretended ridicule; 3, any of various mechanical contrivances, as the falling block in a pile driver: also called *ram*: *Eng. Slang*, five hundred pounds: used especially in betting:—*v.i. Colloq.*, 1, to play pranks; mock; 2, to meddle; tinker: usually with *with*:—*v.t. Rare*, to ape; mimic.—*adj.* **mon'key-ish.**

mon-key bread 1, the large, gourd-shaped, slightly acid fruit of the baobab tree, used by monkeys as food; 2, the baobab.

mon-key flow-er *Bot.*, any of various figworts (genus *Mimulus*), having large pink, red, or yellow flowers: so called because of the grimacelike appearance of the corolla.

mon-key gaff a spar on the mizzenmast, for display signals (see *rigging*, illus.).

mon-key jack-et a short, thick coat worn by sailors: also called *pea-jacket.*

mon-key-nut (mŭng'kĭ-nŭt"), *n.* [*monkey* + *nut*], the peanut, or groundnut.

mon-key-shine (mŭng'kĭ-shīn"), *n.* [*monkey* + *shine*, a trick], *U. S. Slang*, a mischievous or frolicsome prank; trick; antic.

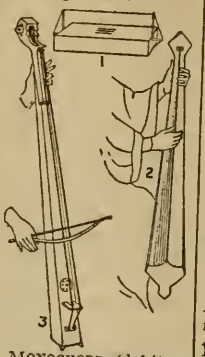
mon-key wrench a tool with a sliding jaw that can be adjusted by a screw to the size of the nut or bolt that is to be turned; a spanner (for illus., see *tool*).

monks-hood (mŭngks'hŏŏd"), *n.* [*monk*+*hood*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of plants of the crowfoot family: so called from the shape of the upper sepal: also called *aconite* and *wolfsbane*.

mon-o-bas-ic (mŏn"ō-bās'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *basis*, base], *Chem.*, designating an acid containing but one atom of hydrogen per molecule which can be replaced by a univalent element or radical to form a neutral salt.

Mo-noc-er-os (mō-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [Lat. = unicorn < Gk. *monokerōs*, having but one horn < *monos*, single + *keras*, horn], *Astron.*, the Unicorn: a northern constellation adjoining Orion.

mon-o-chord (mŏn'ō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *khordē*, string], *Mus.* and *Acoustics*, 1, a kind of medieval musical instrument with one string; 2, an instrument having one string, with a movable bridge for changing pitch: used in illustrating the mathematical relations between musical tones: also called *sonometer*: *Rare*, harmony; concord; agreement.



MONOCHORD (def. 1)

mon-o-chro-mat-ic (mŏn"ō-krō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **monochrome**], having a single color: *Optics*, consisting of light of a single wave length or of a very limited range of wave lengths, and hence of one color.

mon-o-chrome (mŏn'ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *khrōma*, color], a picture in one color or in different shades of one color.

mon-o-cle (mŏn'ō-kl), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + Lat. *oculus*, eye], an eyeglass designed for one eye.

mon-o-cli-nal (mŏn"ō-klī'năl), *adj.* [see **monocline**], *Geol.*, dipping in one direction only: used of a number of strata, one upon another, all inclined toward the same point of the compass; also, pertaining to such a formation: **monoclinal fold** or **flexure**, inclined strata connecting two beds of strata lying horizontal but in different planes.

mon-o-cline (mŏn'ō-klīn), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, single + *klinein*, to incline], *Geol.*, a number of strata, one upon another, which dip or incline in the same direction: often serving to connect adjacent sections composed of horizontal strata, but lying in different planes; a monoclinal fold or flexure.

mon-o-clin-ic (mŏn"ō-klĭn'ĭk), *adj. Mineral.*, having two axes at right angles and the third inclined to their plane: said of certain crystals (see *crystal*, illus.).

mon-o-cot-y-le-don (mŏn"ō-kŏt"ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*mono-* (< Gk. *monos*, one) + *cotyledon*], *Bot.*, a seed plant having a single seed leaf, or cotyledon, in the embryo. Also, **mon"o-cot'**; **mon"o-cot'yl.**—*adj.* **mon"o-cot"y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs).

mo-noc-u-lar (mō-nŏk'ū-lär; mŏn-ŏk'ū-lär), *adj.* [see **monocle**], 1, pertaining to, or fitted for the use of, one eye; 2, one-eyed; using only one eye; as, *monocular* vision.

mon-o-dy (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Gk. *monō(i)dos*, singing alone < *monos*, alone + *aeidein*, to sing], 1, in Greek tragedy, an ode or song for one voice; hence, a lament or dirge; 2, a poem of lamentation, as by a mourner over the death of a friend; 3, a monotonous or mournful sound: *Mus.*, 1, in ancient music, unison singing: opposite of *antiphony*; 2, in modern music, a style of composition, or the composition itself, in which one voice or part predominates over the accompanying parts: also called *homophony* or *monophony*: opposite of *polyphony*; 3, a one-part or solo song.—*adj.* **mo-nod'ic** (mō-nŏd'ĭk).—*n.* **mon'o-dist** (mŏn'ō-dĭst).

mo-nœ-cious (mō-nē'shŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, single + *oikos*, house], *Biol.*, exhibiting male and female reproductive organs in the same individual: in zoölogy usually called *hermaphroditic*; *Bot.*, having male and female organs in separate blossoms on the same plant. Also, **mo-ne'cious.**

mo-nog-a-mous (mō-nŏg'ă-mŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *gamos*, marriage], 1, having only one wife or husband at a time; 2, pairing with a single mate, as the dove or eagle; 3, of or pertaining to monogamy.—*adj.* **mon"o-gam'ic.**

mo-nog-a-my (mō-nŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* marriage with only one wife or husband at the same time: distinguished from *bigamy* and *polygamy*: *Rare*, single marriage; the practice of not remarrying: distinguished from *deuterogamy* and *digamy*: *Zoöl.*, pairing with a single mate at a time; also, pairing with but a single mate through life.—*n.* **mo-nog'a-mist.**

mon-o-gen-e-sis (mŏn"ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *genesis*, origin], *Biol.*, 1, the theory of the development of all living organisms from a single cell; 2, *Rare*, reproduction without intercourse between the sexes, as by budding.—*adj.* **mon"o-gen'ic.**—*adj.* **mon"o-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk).

mo-nog-e-nism (mō-nŏj'ē-nĭzm), *n.* the theory that all the human races descended from a single, created pair.—*n.* **mo-nog'e-nist.**

mon-o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *gramma*, letter], a character or design formed by the interweaving of two or more letters, as the initials of a name or names.

mon-o-graph (mŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *graphein*, to write], a treatise on one particular subject or some branch of it.

mon-o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *lithos*, stone], 1, a pillar, statue, or the like, formed from a single stone; 2, a kind of plastic building material which is both fireproof and waterproof: used especially for floors.—*adj.* **mon"o-lith'ic.**

mon-o-log (mŏn'ō-lŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, alone + *logos*, discourse], 1, a dramatic scene in which only one person speaks; 2, a long speech by one person, often in solitude; a soliloquy; 3, a literary work in the form of a soliloquy. Also, **mon'o-logue.**—*n.* **mo-nol'o-gist** (mō-nŏl'ō-jĭst; mŏn'ō-lŏg'ĭst).—*adj.* **mon"o-log'ic** (mŏn"ō-lŏj'ĭk); **mon"o-log'i-cal** (-i-kăl).

mon-o-ma-ni-a (mŏn"ō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *mania*, madness], 1, *Pathol.*, mania in regard to a single subject or class of subjects; 2, a craze; the extravagant pursuit of one idea.—*n.* and *adj.* **mon"o-ma'ni-ac.**

mon-o-met-al-lism (mŏn"ō-mĕt'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *metallon*, metal], 1, the use of only one metal as the legal standard of money values; 2, the theory of such a legalized standard: opposite of *bimetallism*.

mo-no-mi-al (mō-nō'mĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + Lat. *nomen*, name: formed in imit. of *binomial*], consisting of a single term, as an expression in algebra, or of a single word, as a scientific name in zoölogy or botany:—*n. Alg.*, an expression or quantity containing but one term.

mon-o-pet-al-ous (mŏn"ō-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *petalon*, leaf], *Bot.*, having the petals of the corolla united: an old term: now usually *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

mo-noph-o-ny (mō-nŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *monos*, one + *phōnē*, a sound], *Mus.*, 1, in ancient music, unison singing: opposite of *antiphony*; 2, in modern music, a composition in which one voice or part predominates over the accompanying parts: also called *monody* or *homophony*: opposite of *polyphony*.—*adj.* **mon"o-phon'ic.**

mon-oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *phthoggos*, a sound], 1, a simple vowel sound; 2, a digraph, or two letters representing a simple sound, as *ea* in *meat*.

mon-o-plane (mŏn'ō-plān), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + Lat. *planus*, flat], an airplane having but one main supporting surface on each side.

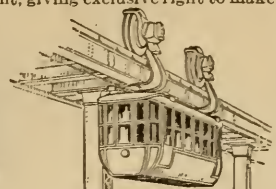
MODERN TYPE LOW-WINGED MONOPLANE

mon-o-ple-gi-a (mŏn"ō-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *plēgē*, stroke], *Med.*, paralysis affecting only one part of the body.

mo-nop-o-list (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [see **monopoly**], a person or company exercising power to raise price by the arbitrary limitation of supply.—*adj.* **mo-nop"o-lis'tic.**

mo-nop-o-lize (mō-nŏp'ō-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], 1, to gain possession of so as to be the only producer or trader in; 2, to take the whole of; absorb; engross. Also, **mo-nop'o-lise.**—*n.* **mo-nop"o-li-za'tion.**

mo-nop-o-ly (mō-nŏp′ō-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], [< Gk. *monos*, alone + *pōlein*, to sell], **1**, the exclusive control of, or right to engage in, some particular commodity or service; **2**, a company that possesses such control or right; **3**, the sole possession of anything: *Law*, a grant, as a patent or copyright, from a government, giving exclusive right to make or sell a thing; *Com.*, **1**, the exclusive or nearly exclusive right to, or possession of, a given industry, resulting in a power of control over it, whereby prices may be raised through an artificial limitation of supply; **2**, a company possessing such control over supply and prices.



MONORAIL

mon-o-rail (mŏn′ō-rāl″), *n.* [*mono-* (< Gk. *monos*, one) + *rail*], a single rail on which railway cars are run, or from which they are suspended.

mon-o-sep-al-ous (mŏn″ō-sĕp′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + L. *sepalum*, sepal], *Bot.*, **1**, having the sepals, or divisions of the calyx, more or less united into one piece; gamosepalous; **2**, having a single sepal.

mon-o-sper-mous (mŏn″ō-spûr′mŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *sperma*, seed], *Bot.*, having but one seed, as a peach.

mon-o-stich (mŏn′ō-stĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *stikhos*, a line or verse], a poem consisting of one verse, especially one in the form of an epigram; also, a single or isolated verse.

mon-o-syl-lab-ic (mŏn″ō-sĭ-lăb′ĭk), *adj.* [see **monosyllable**], **1**, pronounced with a single impulse of the voice; consisting of only one syllable; **2**, composed of words of one syllable.

mon-o-syl-la-ble (mŏn′ō-sĭl″ă-bl), *n.* [*mono-* (< Gk. *monos*, one) + *syllable*], a word pronounced in a single impulse of the voice; a word consisting of a single vowel sound, accompanied or not by consonant sounds; a word of one syllable.

mon-o-the-ism (mŏn′ō-thē-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *theos*, god], the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of but one God.—*n.* **mon′o-the-ist.**—*adj.* **mon″o-the-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk).

mon-o-tone (mŏn′ō-tōn), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + *tonos*, tone], **1**, recitation on a single note or key; also, a single note used continuously for speech, recitation, intoning, or the like; **2**, a person who intones on one pitch or who cannot distinguish changes in pitch because of defective musical ear; **3**, lack of variety in the style of a written composition: *Mus.*, an unvaried tone or pitch, as in intoning:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -toned (-tōnd), *p.pr.* -toning], to recite, as prayers, on a single note; intone.

mo-not-o-nous (mō-nŏt′ō-nŭs), *adj.* continued in the same tone, method, manner, etc., without any variation; wearisome; tedious: without variety.—*adv.* **mo-not′o-nous-ly.**—*n.* **mo-not′o-nous-ness.**

mo-not-o-ny (mō-nŏt′ō-nĭ), *n.* **1**, dull sameness of tone; similarity in cadence; **2**, lack of variety; especially, tedious uniformity.

mon-o-treme (mŏn′ō-trēm), *n.* [< Gk. *monos*, single + *trēma* (*-atos*), an opening: because genital, digestive, and urinary organs have common discharge opening], *Zoöl.*, any member of the lowest order (*Monotremata*) of mammals, the females laying large, shelled eggs hatched outside the mother's body, as the Australian anteater and the duckbill.—*adj.* **mon″o-trem′a-tous** (-trĕm′ă-tŭs; -trē′mă-tŭs).

mon-o-type (mŏn′ō-tīp), *n.* [*mono-* (< Gk. *monos*, one) + *type*], *Biol.*, something that is the sole representative of its group, as a single species which itself constitutes a genus; *Print.*, a print made by pressing a sheet of paper upon a steel plate on which a picture has been painted in oils or printers' ink: so called because but one impression can be made: **Monotype**, a trade-mark name designating various products, including especially a kind of machine, with a keyboard somewhat like that of a typewriter, for casting and setting individual printing types; also, type cast and set by such a machine, or letterpress printed from the type; distinguished from *Linotype*.

mon-o-va-lent (mŏn″ō-vā′lĕnt; mō-nŏv′ă-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Gk. *monos*, one + Lat. *ralens* (*-entis*), being worth], *Chem.*, having a valence of one; univalent.—*n.* **mon″o-va′lence; mon″o-va′len-cy.**

mon-ox-ide (mŏn-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*mon-* (< Gk. *monos*, one) + *oxide*], *Chem.*, a compound combining a single atom of oxygen with two univalent atoms, or one bivalent atom. Also, **mon-ox′id.**

Mon-roe Doc-trine (mŭn-rō′). a policy announced by President Monroe (1758–1831) in 1823, to the effect that the United States would view as an unfriendly act any attempt of a European nation to intervene in American affairs or to increase its holdings on either American continent.

Mon-sei-gneur (mōn″sā″nyûr′; mōn-sĕn′yĕr), *n.* [*pl.* Messeigneurs (mā″sā″nyûr′; mĕ-sĕn′yĕrz)], [Fr. = my lord], my lord: a title given in France to church dignitaries and, formerly, to the higher nobility: used before titles of rank; as, *Monseigneur* the Prince.—*abbr.* **Mgr.**; **Monsig.**

***mon-sieur** (mĕ-syœ′; msyœ), *n.* [*pl.* messieurs (mā″syœ′)], [Fr. = my sir], **1**, a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; **2**, formerly, the title of the second son or the eldest brother of the king of France: capitalized when used with a proper name.—*abbr.* **M.**; **Mons.** [*pl.* **MM.**; **Messrs.**]

mon-si-gnor (mŏn-sē′nyôr; mōn″sē-nyôr′), *n.* [*pl.* monsignori (mŏn″sē-nyō′rē)], [It. = my lord < Fr. *monseigneur*], my lord: a title of honor conferred by the Pope.—*abbr.* **Mgr.**; **Monsig.**

mon-soon (mŏn-sōōn′), *n.* [< Du. *monssoen* < Port. *monção*, perh. < Arab. *mausim*, season], **1**, a wind, especially in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia, blowing from the southwest from May to September, and from the northeast from October to April; **2**, the rainy season that accompanies the former.

mon-ster (mŏn′stĕr) *n* [< O.F. *monstre* < Lat. *monstrum*, portent < *monēre*, to warn], **1**, any animal, plant, or thing out of the usual course of nature; **2**, an animal or plant very huge or remarkably deformed or hideous; **3**, a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, or ugliness:—*adj.* of unusual size:—*v.t. Archaic*, to make huge or horrible; also, to exaggerate; display as marvelous.

mon-strance (mŏn′străns), *n.* [< Lat. *monstrans*, showing], *R. C. Ch.*, a vessel of gold or silver, having an opening in front, in which the consecrated Host is shown at the altar or in processions.

mon-stros-i-ty (mŏn-strŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **monstrous**], **1**, the state or quality of being deformed or hideous; **2**, anything unnaturally huge, hideous, or deformed.

mon-strous (mŏn′strŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *monstreux* < Lat. *monstrosus*, portentous], **1**, extraordinary; out of the common course of nature; **2**, enormous; huge; **3**, horrible; hideous; causing disgust; as, a *monstrous* deformity.—*adv.* **mon′strous-ly.**

Syn. immense, hateful, shocking, hideous. (See heinous.)—*Ant.* small, ordinary, attractive.

Mont. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the state of Montana.

Mon-ta-gue (mŏn′tă-gū), *n.* in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a nobleman of Verona, the father of Romeo and head of the house at enmity with the Capulets.

mon-te (mŏn′tā; mōn′tā), *n.* [Sp. = mountain; a heap of cards], a gambling game resembling faro, played with a Spanish deck of forty cards.

Mon-tes-so-ri meth-od (mŏn″tĕs-sō′rē mĕth′ŭd), [< proper name], a system of training and instruction for small children, which emphasizes freedom for physical activity, individual instruction, encouragement of native interests rather than a rigid curriculum, and the early development of various activities: developed by Doctor Maria Montessori (1870–), an Italian educator.

month (mŭnth), *n.* [< A.S. *mōnadh*, month < O. Teut. source], **1**, one of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is divided, varying from 28 to 31 days in length: also called *calendar month*; **2**, popularly, a period of four weeks or of 30 days: **solar month**, *Astron.*, the twelfth part of the solar year: **synodic month**, *Astron.*, the interval from new moon to new moon: approximately 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes: also called *lunar month*.

month-ly (mŭnth′lĭ), *adj.* **1**, continued for a month; **2**, performed, happening, or published once a month:—*adv.* once each month:—*n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], a magazine or periodical published each month.

mon-u-ment (mŏn′ū-mĕnt) *n.* [< Lat. *monumentum* < *monēre*, to remind], **1**, anything that keeps alive the memory of a person or event, as a pillar, a statue, an arch, or a tomb; **2**, any production or act that can be considered a memorial of some person or event; **3**, a striking and lasting example or instance; as, a *monument* of research: *Philol.*, a piece of literature, especially when considered as a subject of philological study; as, "Beowulf" is the most striking

monument of early English poetry; *Surveying*, a stone or object set to mark a boundary, angle, or the like.
Syn. memorial, record, cenotaph.

mon-u-men-tal (mŏn″ū-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1**, serving, or fitted, to keep alive the memory of a person or event; **2**, resembling a monument; **3**, huge; massive; permanent; **4**, exceptionally great; as, a *monumental* book.—*adv.* **mon″u-men′tal-ly.**

moo (mōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mooed (mōōd), *p.pr.* mooing], [imit.], to make the sound characteristic of a cow:—*n.* [*pl.* moos (mōōz)], the lowing of a cow.

[1]mood (mōōd), *n.* [see **mode**], *Gram.*, in the inflection of a verb, any one of the forms used to indicate the manner or condition of the action or state of being expressed by the verb; as, in English the indicative *mood* expresses positive fact; the subjunctive *mood* expresses possibility, concession, wish, etc.; the imperative *mood* expresses a command or request. Also, **mode.**

[2]mood (mōōd), *n.* [<A.S. *mōd*, feeling<O.Teut. source], state or temper of mind resulting from passion or feeling; humor: *Obs.*, anger.

mood-y (mōōd′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, absent-minded and thoughtful; out of temper; sad; gloomy; **2**, given to changes in the state of mind or temper.—*adv.* **mood′i-ly.**—*n.* **mood′i-ness.**

moo-lah (mōōl′ä), *n.* [see **mullah**], among the Mohammedans, a scholar or teacher of religion. Also, **mol′lah**; *Pfd. S.*, **mul′lah.**

moon (mōōn), *n.* [<A.S. *mōna*, moon<O.Teut. source], **1**, the heavenly body that revolves around the earth once a month, at a distance of about 240,000 miles; **2**, a heavenly body that revolves about any planet; a satellite; **3**, a month; **4**, anything resembling a moon in shape:—*v.i.* to wander and look about in an absent-minded and listless manner.

moon-beam (mōōn′bēm″), *n.* [*moon*+*beam*], a ray of moonlight.

moon blind-ness *Med.*, abnormal difficulty in seeing at night or in dim light; *Veterinary Med.*, periodically recurrent blindness which becomes permanent, in cattle or, especially, in horses.—*adj.* **moon′blind″.**

moon-calf (mōōn′kăf″), *n.* [*moon*+*calf*], **1**, any monstrosity; **2**, a stupid person or fool.

moon-eyed (mōōn′īd″), *adj.* **1**, *Veterinary Med.*, affected with moon blindness; **2**, open-eyed, as from amazement or awe.

moon-ish (mōōn′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **moon**], capricious; fickle; changeable like the moon.

moon-less (mōōn′lĕs), *adj.* lacking a moon or its light; dark; as, a *moonless* night.

moon-light (mōōn′līt″), *n.* [*moon*+*light*], the light coming from the moon:—*adj.* **1**, lighted by the moon; **2**, occurring by moonlight.—*adj.* **moon′lit″.**

moon-sail (mōōn′sāl″), *n.* [*moon*+*sail*], *Naut.*, a light sail carried above the skysail.

moon-shine (mōōn′shīn″), *n.* [*moon*+*shine*], **1**, moonlight; **2**, empty show; nonsense: *Colloq.*, whisky or other alcoholic beverage smuggled or made against the law.—*adj.* **moon′shin″y.**

moon-shin-er (mōōn′shīn″ẽr), *n.* *Colloq.*, **1**, one who pursues an illicit trade, especially that of distilling spirituous liquors without a government license; **2**, a smuggler of alcoholic beverages.

moon-stone (mōōn′stōn″), *n.* [*moon*+*stone*], any of several varieties of the mineral feldspar which are translucent and of a delicate opalescent bluish sheen; used as a gem.

moon-struck (mōōn′struk″), *adj.* [*moon*+*strike*], mentally deranged through the supposed influence of the moon; lunatic; also, ill.

moon-y (mōōn′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest] [see **moon**], resembling, or shaped like, the moon: *Colloq.*, absent-minded; dull.

[1]moor (mōōr), *n.* [<A.S. *mōr*, a moor], in Great Britain, a broad tract of waste land, covered with heather or bushes.—*adj.* **moor′y.**—*adj.* **moor′ish.**

[2]moor (mōōr), *v.t.* [related to M.Du. *māren*, to moor a ship], to secure in a particular place by a cable or anchor, as a ship:—*v.i.* **1**, to be secured in such a way; **2**, to secure a ship by cable or anchor; anchor.

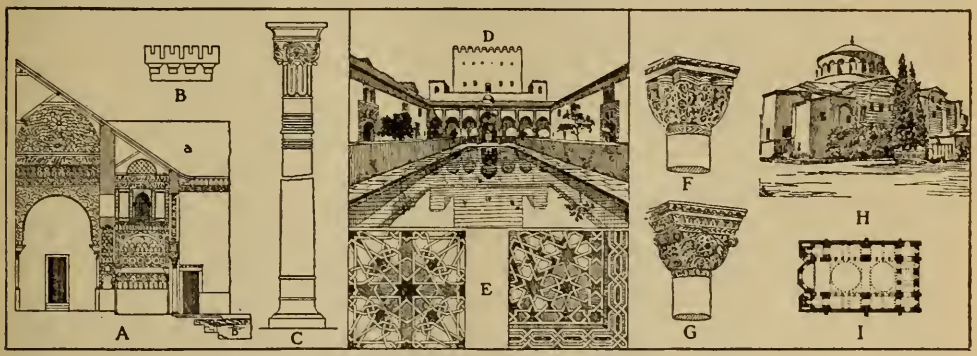
Moor (mōōr), *n.* [<Fr. *More*<Gk. *Mauros*, native of Mauretania in N. Afr.], **1**, a native of Morocco, in northwestern Africa; **2**, a Mohammedan; especially, one of the Saracens who invaded Spain during the Middle Ages.

moor-age (mōōr′ăj), *n.* [see **[2]moor**], a place for anchoring or fastening a vessel.

moor cock the male of the red, or Scotch, grouse, or moor fowl (*Lagopus scoticus*).

moor fowl in Great Britain, the red, or Scotch, grouse: also called *moor game.*

moor hen **1**, the female of the moor fowl, or red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*) of Great Britain; **2**, a bird (*Gallinula chloropus*) of the rail family.



MOORISH AND BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

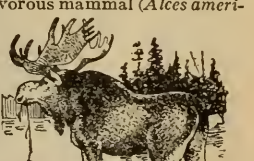
A, section of loggia and inner portico, from the Alhambra, Granada: *a*, tile roof; *b*, pool; B, a type of Moorish battlemented tower; C, typical Moorish column, from the Alhambra; D, view of A from the end of the pool; E, types of Moorish inlay of colored marbles; F, G, Byzantine capitals, from St. Mark's, Venice; H, east end of St. Irene, Constantinople; I, plan of St. Irene.

moor-ing (mōōr′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of fastening a vessel in or to a particular place; **2**, the cables, anchors, etc., by which a vessel is fastened: *pl.* the place where a vessel is anchored or made fast: **mooring mast**, *Aëro.*, a mastlike structure to the top of which the bow of an airship can be moored.

Moor-ish (mōōr′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **Moor**], pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.

moor-land (mōōr′lănd), *n.* [*moor*+*land*], waste land, often peaty, covered with heather.

moose (mōōs), *n.* [<*moos*, nat. name], **1**, a North American herbivorous mammal (*Alces americanus*), the largest member of the deer family, with large, flattened antlers, closely akin to the European elk, but larger; **2**, the European elk (see *elk*, illus.): **Moose**, a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, a secret fraternal society.


MOOSE, def. 1 (1/80)

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* [<A.S. *mōtian*<*mōt*, meeting for discussion], **1**, to propose for discussion; **2**, to discuss; debate:—*n.* *Law*, the discussion of a mock law case for practice: *Eng. Hist.*, an assembly of freemen having judicial and administrative power:—*adj.* debatable: **moot court**, a mock court held by students for practice in legal procedure.

mop (mŏp), *n.* [<Lat. *mappa*, napkin], **1**, an implement for washing floors, decks, etc., consisting of a bundle of cloth or yarn on a long handle; **2**, a

similar, loose, tangled bunch; as, a *mop* of hair:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mopped (mŏpt), *p.pr.* mopping], 1, to clean or dry with a mop, as a floor; 2, to remove, as dirt or water, with a mop: often with *up*.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* moped (mōpt), *p.pr.* moping], [source uncertain], to be silent, dull, or out of spirits:—*v.t.* to render dull or silent:—*n.* one who is dull or out of spirits.—*adj.* **mop'ish** (mōp'ĭsh).

mop-pet (mŏp'ĕt), *n.* [dim. of obs. *mop*, a pet child], 1, a rag doll; hence, a baby; dear child; darling; 2, a young girl; 3, a lap dog.

mo-quette (mō-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr.], a woolen material with a thick, velvety nap: often made by hand in the form of carpets, upholsteries, etc.

mo-raine (mō-rān'), *n.* [Fr. < O.Teut. source], *Geol.*, a ridge or heap of rocks and gravel, gathered by a glacier and deposited at its edge (*lateral moraine*) or base (*terminal moraine*).

mor-al (mŏr'ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *moralis*, moral < *mos* (*moris*), custom], 1, pertaining to man's conception of what is right and just; ethical; discriminating between right and wrong; 2, governed by virtuous conduct; chaste; just; 3, capable of being influenced by a sense of right; 4, verified by reason, logic, or probability; 5, teaching a pious lesson: *Rare*, given to talking about morals: **moral certainty**, high degree of probability:—*n.* the lesson taught by a fable or story: *pl.* behavior; conduct; habits.—*adv.* **mor'al-ly.**

mo-rale (mō-răl', mō-răl'), *n.* [Fr.], 1, moral condition; 2, mental state, especially as regards zeal, determination, hope, devotion, and the like which may make a man or body of men capable of endurance and of persevering with courage in the presence of danger, fatigue, discouragement, etc.

mor-al-ism (mŏr'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **moral**], 1, virtuous teaching or advice; 2, belief in, and practice of, ethics as distinct from religion.

mor-al-ist (mŏr'ăl-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who professes or teaches ethics; 2, one who believes virtue to be sufficient without religion for the guidance of upright living.—*adj.* **mor"al-is'tic.**

mo-ral-i-ty (mō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the teaching or practice of the duties of life; 2, virtue; righteousness; 3, an ancient form of allegorical play, in which the characters represent vices, virtues, etc.; 4, a sagacious saying, or saw; moral.

mor-al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to apply or explain in a way that teaches a lesson; 2, to make virtuous; 3, to draw a moral from:—*v.i.* to talk about right and wrong, duty, etc.—*n.* **mor'al-iz"er.**—*n.* **mor"al-i-za'tion.**

mor-al phi-los-o-phy the science and study of right living as treated in the sciences now called *ethics* and *psychology*.

mor-als (mŏr'ălz), *n.pl.* 1, the theory of right conduct; ethics; 2, the principles and practice of virtue and right behavior.

mo-rass (mō-răs'), *n.* [< Du. *moeras* < M.Du. *marasch* < O.F. *maresche* < L.L. *mariscus*, marsh], a bog; swamp; tract of wet, low-lying ground.

mo-rat (mō'răt), *n.* [< L.L. *moratum* < *morus*, mulberry], an ancient English beverage made of honey and mulberry juice.

mor-a-to-ri-um (mŏr"ă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -a (-ă)], [Lat. = causing delay], *Law*, a legislative act, usually for an emergency, establishing a period during which a debtor or bank may suspend payment of obligations; also, the period of such suspension: often used of suspension of payment by governments.

Mo-ra-vi-an (mō-rā'vĭ-ăn), *n.* [< *Moravia*], 1, a native of Moravia, a part of Czechoslovakia southeast of Bohemia; 2, the Slavic dialect spoken in Moravia; 3, a member of the religious sect of United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss (1369–1415):—*adj.* 1, pertaining to Moravia, or to its language or people; 2, pertaining to a religious sect, the Moravians, or United Brethren.

mo-ray (mō'rā; mō-rā'), *n.* [< Lat. *muraena*, kind of fish], any of a large family (*Muræniдæ*) of pugnacious, often brilliantly colored, marine eels with sharp, knifelike teeth, found in all warm seas.

mor-bid (mŏr'bĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *morbidus*, diseased], 1, pertaining to, or caused by, disease; 2, sickly; unhealthy; hence, mentally gloomy or unwholesome.—*adv.* **mor'bid-ly.**—*n.* **mor'bid-ness.**

Syn. diseased, sick, unwholesome, unsound, abnormal.

mor-bid-i-ty (mŏr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, gloomy or pessimistic outlook or state of mind; 2, unhealthy bodily condition; sickness; 3, amount of sickness; sick rate: used especially in actuarial writing.

mor-bif-ic (mŏr-bĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *morbifique* < L.L. *morbificare*, to produce disease < Lat. *morbus*, disease + *facere*, to make], conducive to disease or to an unhealthy state of mind or body.

***mor-ceau** (mŏr'sō'), *n.* [*pl.* -ceaux (-sō')], [Fr. = piece], 1, a fragment; morsel; 2, in music or literature, a short or simple composition.

mor-da-cious (mŏr-dā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *mordax* (*-dacis*), biting < *mordēre*, to bite], caustic; acrid; biting; sarcastic.

mor-dant (mŏr'dănt), *n.* [Fr. = biting, corrosive < *mordre* < Lat. *mordēre* to bite], 1, a substance that eats into a surface, as a corrosive used in etching; 2, a substance, usually a metallic salt, used in dyeing to fix certain colors to the fabric, so as to make them resistant to washing and sunlight; 3, a kind of glue used to cement gold leaf to a surface:—*adj.* 1, sarcastic; biting; 2, having the quality of fixing dyes.

Mor-de-cai (mŏr'dē-kī; mŏr"dē-kā'ī), *n.* [Heb. = consecrated to Merodach], *Bib.*, the cousin and foster father of Esther, who, by his warning to her, enabled her to save the Jews from being destroyed by Haman (Esth. 2:5–7).

mor-dent (mŏr'dĕnt), *n.* [< It. *mordente*, biting], *Mus.*, a grace made by the rapid alternation of a principal tone with another tone, usually a half step lower or, in case of the *inverted mordant*, or *pralltriller*, usually one tone higher: called *simple* if consisting of three notes, *double*, or *lang*, if consisting of five notes (see App. I, page 1171).

more (mōr), *adj.*, comparative of *many* and *much*, [*superl.* most], [< A.S. *māra*, more < O.Teut. source], 1, greater in number, importance, or extent; 2, additional; longer:—*adv.* 1, to a greater degree; 2, again; as, I shall never see him *more*:—*n.* 1, a greater quantity or number; 2, something further or additional.

mo-reen (mō-rēn'), *n.* [source uncertain], a stout woolen fabric, usually watered or figured.

¹mo-rel (mō-rĕl'; mŏr'ĕl), *n.* [< Fr. *morille*, a kind of mushroom], any of several edible mushrooms (genus *Morchella*).

mo-rel-lo (mō-rĕl'ō), *n.* [It. = dark-colored], any of several cultivated cherries distinguished by their dark red skin, flesh, and juice.

more-o-ver (mōr-ō'vĕr), *adv.* [*more* + *over*], besides; further; also.

***mo-res** (mō'rēz), *n.pl.* [*sing.* mos (mōs)], [Lat. = customs], *Anthropol.*, customs; folk ways; unwritten laws of conduct; ways of human behavior, having the sanction of usage.

Mo-resque (mō-rĕsk'), *adj.* [< It. *moresco*, Moorish], decorated in the style of the Moors or Arabs; Moorish:—*n.* decoration or architecture characterized by gilding, brilliant coloring, tracery, etc., such as that employed by the Moors.

mor-ga-nat-ic (mŏr"gă-năt'ĭk), *adj.* [< L.L. (*matrimonium ad*) *morganaticam*, (marriage with a) morning gift < M. H.G. *morgengabe*, morning gift: in allusion to husband's gift to a wife of lower rank on the morning after marriage, this gift alone being inheritable by her or her children], pertaining to, or designating, the marriage of a man of royal or other high rank with a woman of lower degree, in which the wife and children do not share the husband's rank or the property pertaining to it.—*adv.* **mor"ga-nat'i-cal-ly.**

Mor-gan le Fay (mŏr'găn (-găn) lē fā), [< O.F. *Morgain*], in medieval chivalrous romance, especially in the Arthurian legend, a wicked fairy, sister of King Arthur, dwelling in the Isle of Avalon; in many Continental tales, a powerful fairy dwelling in great splendor at the bottom of a lake: also called *Fata Morgana*.

Mor-gi-a-na (mŏr"gĭ-ă'nă), *n.* [Fr., perh. < Arab.], in one of the best-known stories in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the slave of Ali Baba, who saves his life by outwitting the forty thieves.

morgue (mŏrg), *n.* [Fr.], a building where the bodies of unknown persons found dead are kept awaiting identification.

mor-i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *adj.* [< Lat. *moribundus* < *mori*, to die], at the point of death; in a dying condition.

mo-ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Fr.], a kind of helmet without a visor, somewhat like a hat: worn as protective armor.

MORION

Mo-ris-co (mō-rĭs'kō), *adj.* [Sp. < *Moro*, Moor], 1, pertaining to the Moors; 2, in the Moorish style:—*n.* [*pl.* -cos; -coes (-kōz)], 1, a Moor, usually a Christianized Moor, living in Spain after the Moorish power there was overthrown; 2, the language of the Moriscos; 3, decoration or architecture in the Moorish style.

Mor-mon (mŏr'mŭn), *n.* [< *Mormon*, a character in the "Book of Mormon," the sacred book of the sect], a member of a religious sect called officially the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, and now

living especially in Utah and neighboring States:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this sect.

Mor-mon-ism (môr'mŭn-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons, who believe in a literal resurrection of the dead, a second coming of Christ, and baptism by immersion, who in the past have preached and practiced polygamy, and who are governed in church affairs by a very powerful hierarchy of apostles, patriarchs, priests, and elders.

morn (môrn), *n.* [< A.S. *morgen*, morning], *Poet.*, morning; dawn; daybreak.

morn-ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* [< M.E. *morwening* < *morwen*, morn < A.S. *morgen*, morning], **1**, the early part of the day; specifically, the part of the day before noon; **2**, any early part; as, the *morning* of life: **Morning**, the goddess Aurora:—*adj.* pertaining to, or occurring in, the early part of the day, or before noon.

morn-ing-glo-ry (môr'nĭng-glō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], any of a genus (*Ipomœa*) of twining plants of the convolvulus family, with heart-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped blue, pink, lavender, or white flowers; also, any of various other plants of the same family.

morn-ing star **1**, any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, especially Venus, when it rises after midnight and is visible toward the east as sunrise approaches; **2**, a medieval macelike weapon, with a spiked metal ball at its head or attached to it by a short chain.

morn-ing watch *Naut.*, a period of duty on shipboard from four to eight o'clock in the morning; also, the men on duty then.

Mo-ro (mō'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz)], [Sp. = Moor: applied by Spanish conquerors to dark-skinned Mohammedans], **1**, a native Mohammedan of the southern Philippines; **2**, the language of the Moros, which includes numerous dialects.

Mo-roc-can (mō-rŏk'ăn), *adj.* [< *Morocco*], pertaining to Morocco in Africa, or to its people:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Morocco.

mo-roc-co (mō-rŏk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -cos (-ōz)], a fine, grained leather made from goatskin, or, sometimes, sheepskin, tanned with sumac: often used for bookbinding: also called *morocco leather*.

mo-ron (mō'rŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *mōros*, foolish], **1**, a person who is mentally deficient, but whose mental development is only slightly subnormal: ranking above the *idiot*, of the lowest class, and just above the *imbecile: Colloq.*, a stupid person:—*adj.* belonging to, or showing characteristics of, the class of morons.—*n.* **mo'ron-ism**.—*adj. Colloq.*, **mo-ron'ic**.

mo-rose (mō-rōs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *morosus* < *mos* (*moris*), self-will], sullen; gloomy; unsociable; taciturn.—*adv.* **mo-rose'ly**.—*n.* **mo-rose'ness**.

Syn. sulky, splenetic, crabbed. (See gloomy, sullen.)

Mor-pheus (môr'fūs; môr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. < *morphē*, form], *Class. Myth.*, the god of dreams and of sleep.—*adj.* **Mor'phe-an**.

mor-phi-a (môr'fĭ-ă), *n. Chem.*, morphine, a narcotic drug derived from opium.

mor-phine (môr'fĭn; môr'fēn), *n. Chem.*, an important narcotic, the active alkaloidal principle of opium, used in medicine to produce sleep and insensibility to pain; morphia. Also, **mor'phin**.

mor-phin-ism (môr'fĭn-ĭzm), *n.* a diseased state caused by the habitual use of morphine, a narcotic drug obtained from opium.

mor-phol-o-gy (môr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *morphē*, form + *-logia*, a study], *Biol.*, the science that deals with the form and structure of plants and animals, as contrasted with *physiology*, which deals with functions or life processes; *Philol.*, the science of the origin, form, and function of inflectional and derivational word forms.—*adj.* **mor"pho-log'i-cal** (-fō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl); **mor"pho-log'ic**.—*adv.* **mor"pho-log'i-cal-ly**.

[1]mor-ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [< *morys*, var. of *Moorish*], an English pastoral dance in four-four measure, supposed to be of Moorish origin, in which the participants are costumed, carry tambourines, and wear ankle bells: popular with mummers or revelers: also called *morris dance*. Also, **mor'rice**.

[2]mor-ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [corr. of *merels* < O.F. *merel*, a counter], an old game played with counters or pegs on a board or the ground; also, the board or ground on which the game is played. Also, **mor'rice**.

mor-ris chair [prob. < name of inventor], a kind of large, comfortable chair, without rockers but with heavy cushions and a back that can be tilted at various angles.

mor-row (mŏr'ō), *n.* [< M.E. *morwe* < *morwen*, morn], **1**, the next day after any given day; **2**, tomorrow: *Archaic*, morning; as, good *morrow*.

Mors (môrz), *n.* [Lat. = death], *Rom. Myth.*, the personification of death, a son of Night and a brother of Sleep, inhabiting the lower regions, worshiped as a deity: equivalent to Greek *Thanatos*.

[1]morse (môrs), *n.* [< Lat. *morsus*, a clasp < *mordēre* (*morsus*), to bite], *Eccl.*, a clasp for fastening a priest's cope, or long cloak: also called *pectoral*.

[2]morse (môrs), *n.* [< Lapp *morsa*, walrus], *Obs.*, a walrus: *Her.*, a sea lion.

Morse (môrs), *adj.* [name of inventor], of, pertaining to, or derived from, the system of telegraphy developed by Samuel F. B. Morse (1791–1872): **Morse alphabet** or **code**, a system of telegraphic signals invented by S. F. B. Morse, consisting of groups of shorter and longer marks, sounds, or flashes, called *dots* and *dashes*, representing the various letters of the alphabet, numerals, etc. (see App. I, page 1163):—*n. Colloq.*, Morse alphabet or code.

mor-sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [O.F., dim. of *mors*, a bite < Lat. *mordēre* (*morsus*), to bite], **1**, a bite; mouthful; **2**, a small amount or piece of anything.

[1]mort (môrt), *n.* [< Lat. *mors* (*mortis*), death], in stag hunting, a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to announce a kill: *Obs.*, death.

[2]mort (môrt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Eng. Dial.*, a great deal; an abundance.

mor-tal (môr'tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mortalis* < *mors* (*mortis*), death], **1**, subject to death; **2**, causing death; fatal; **3**, punishable with death; **4**, filled with desire to kill; as, a *mortal* enemy; **5**, pertaining to human beings: *Colloq.*, violent; extreme:—*adv. Colloq.*, extremely; as, *mortal* sick:—*n.* a human being (because subject to death).—*adv.* **mor'tal-ly**.

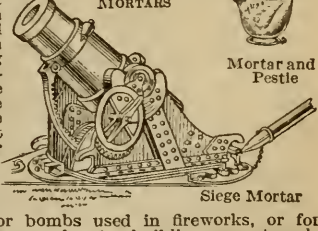
Syn., *adj.* implacable, fatal; human. (See deadly.)

mor-tal-i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the condition of being subject to death; **2**, death; destruction; also, the quality of causing death; as, pneumonia is a disease of high *mortality*; **3**, number of deaths in proportion to population: **mortality table**, a table giving statistical information regarding the number of persons of a given age that may be expected to die during a given period.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY

Age	Number Living at Beginning of Period	Deaths During Current Period	Average Expectation of Life, in Years	Percentage of 100,000 Dead at End of Period
10	100,000	3,715	48.72	3.7
15	96,285	3,648	45.50	7.4
20	92,637	3,604	42.20	11.0
25	89,033	3,592	38.81	14.6
30	85,441	3,619	35.33	18.2
35	81,822	3,716	31.78	21.9
40	78,106	3,933	28.18	25.8
45	74,173	4,369	24.54	30.2
50	69,804	5,241	20.91	35.4
55	64,563	6,646	17.40	42.1
60	57,917	8,576	14.10	50.7
65	49,341	10,772	11.10	61.4
70	38,569	12,332	8.48	73.8
75	26,237	11,763	6.27	85.5
80	14,474	8,989	4.30	94.5
85	5,485	4,638	2.77	99.2
90	847	826	1.42	99.98
94	21	18	.64	99.99
95	3	3	.50	100.00
96	0	0	0.	100.00

mor-tar (môr'tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *mortier* < Lat. *mortarium*, a mortar], **1**, a bowl-like vessel in which substances are pounded or crushed to a powder with an implement called a *pestle*; hence, in a mill for crushing ores, the receptacle in which the ore is put to be pounded by the stamps; **2**, a short cannon used for firing shells at a high angle; **3**, any one of many similar devices for throwing shells or bombs used in fireworks, or for hurling life lines to vessels; **4**, a building cement made of lime, sand, and water:—*v.t.* to make fast, as brick or stones, with such cement.



mor-tar board a flat, square board supported by a handle, for holding mortar: *Colloq.*, an academic cap with a square, flat top, worn especially on ceremonial occasions.

mort-gage (môr'gĭj), *n.* [O.F. = dead pledge < *mort*, dead + *gage*, pledge], *Law*, a legal document or instrument given by one person (the *mortgagor*), usually a borrower, to another (the *mortgagee*), usually a lender, which conveys to the latter the title to property of the former, with the proviso that the instrument become void under specified conditions, as upon the repayment of a loan; also, the title or claim created by such an instrument:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gaged (-gĭjd), *p.pr.* -gaging], *Law*, to convey an interest in (property), by a conveyance which serves as security for the performance of an act or the payment of money, and which becomes void upon such performance or payment.

mort-ga-gee (môr"gă-jē'), *n.* *Law*, the person in whose favor a mortgage is created; the person who holds the mortgage.

mort-ga-gor (môr"gă-jôr'; môr'gă-jĕr), *n.* *Law*, the person who gives a mortgage, usually for the purpose of borrowing money. Also, **mort"ga-geor'**; **mort'gag-er** (môr'gă-jĕr).

mor-ti-cian (môr-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* [< Lat. *mors* (*mortis*), death], an undertaker.

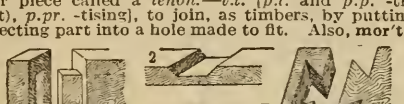
mor-ti-fi-ca-tion (môr"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **mortify**], 1, the act of humiliating or annoying, or the state of being humiliated or annoyed; 2, the subduing of the passions by self-denial; 3, that which causes humiliation or chagrin: *Pathol.*, the death of one part of an animal body by destruction of, or interference with, the circulation; gangrene.

Syn., vexation, humiliation. (See chagrin.)

mor-ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *mortifier* < Lat. *mortificare* < *mors* (*mortis*), death + *facere*, to make], 1, to humble or humiliate; embarrass; annoy; 2, to subdue by self-denial, penance, fasting, etc., as the passions:—*v.i.* to lose all living functions, as an injured part of the body; be affected with gangrene.—*n.* **mor'ti-fi"er**.

Syn. humiliate, chagrin, confuse, vex, disconcert.

mor-tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* [< Fr. *mortaise*, a mortise], a hole or hollowed-out space, as in a timber, into which is fitted a corresponding part of another piece called a *tenon*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tised (-tĭst), *p.pr.* -tising], to join, as timbers, by putting a projecting part into a hole made to fit. Also, **mor'tice**.



MORTISES

1, mortise and tenon; 2, bevel mortise; 3, right-angled mortise; 4, dovetail mortise and tenon.

mort-main (môrt'mān"), *n.* [< O.F. *mortemain* < L.L. *mortua manus*, dead hand; in reference to posthumous and impersonal ownership or control], *Law*, possession or tenure of land by a corporation: used chiefly of possession by an ecclesiastical corporation, generally thought of as perpetual possession: also called *dead hand*.

mor-tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *mortuus*, dead], 1, a building for the dead awaiting burial; a morgue; 2, a burial place: *Eng. Hist.*, a gift to a priest from the estate of a person dying within the priest's parish:—*adj.* pertaining to the dead or the burial of the dead.

Mo-sa-ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *adj.* [see **Moses**], pertaining to the Hebrew leader and lawgiver, Moses, or to the laws and writings ascribed to him.

mo-sa-ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *n.* [< Fr. *mosaïque* < L.L. *mosaicus* < Gk. *Mouseios*, of the Muses], 1, a design made by inlaying very small pieces of glass, stone, etc., of various colors; 2, a piece of work decorated in this manner; 3, anything that is pieced together:—*adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, such work.

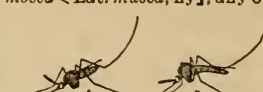
Mo-selle (mō-zĕl'), *n.* [< *Moselle*, river in France], a mild white wine made in France, in the valley of the Moselle, a river tributary to the Rhine.

Mo-ses (mō'zĕz), *n.* [Heb. = saved from water], 1, *Bib.*, the great prophet and lawgiver of the Israelites who led them out of Egypt; hence, 2, any great leader; 3, any meek man (Num. 12:3).

Mos-lem (mŏz'lĕm; mŏs'-), *n.* [< Arab. *muslim* < *'aslama*, he surrendered < *salima*, he became safe], a follower of the religion founded by Mohammed; a Mussulman:—*adj.* pertaining to the Mohammedan religion, which accepted many of the old Hebrew beliefs, but declared that Mohammed was the latest and greatest prophet of God, and that his teachings superseded those of the Bible.

mosque (mŏsk), *n.* [< Fr. *mosquée* < It. *moschea* < Arab. *masjid*, place of worship], a Mohammedan temple, or place of public worship: also called *masjid*. Also, **mosk**.

mos-qui-to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-tōz)], [Sp., dim. of *mosca* < Lat. *musca*, fly], any of a family (*Culicidæ*) of two-winged insects, the female of which punctures the skin of plants and animals with a long proboscis, certain species carrying the germs of yellow fever and of malaria (see *metamorphosis*, illus.): **mosquito fleet**, a fleet of relatively small vessels.



MOSQUITO (magnified)

Showing characteristic positions when at rest, of the genus *Anopheles* (A), the carrier of malaria, and of the genus *Culex* (B), a noncarrier.

moss (mŏs), *n.* [< A.S. *mos*, moss], 1, a soft, peaty swamp; 2, any of a phylum (*Bryophyta*) of plants, low-growing, weak-stemmed, and small-leaved, forming mats and reproducing by spores rather than by seeds; especially, any of the higher forms (class *Musci*) of this phylum (see *Bryophyta*, illus.); 3, any of numerous lichens; as, Iceland *moss*; 4, erroneously, the one-celled plants forming thin green layers on the north side of tree trunks, and the soft masses of vegetable growth found on logs, rocks, etc.

moss ag-ate *Mineral.*, a variety of agate or chalcedony with mosslike markings due to the presence of a mineral of another color.

moss-back (mŏs'băk"), *n.* [*moss* + ¹*back*], an old turtle having a growth of moss or seaweed on its back: *Slang*, a slow or unprogressive person.

moss-bunk-er (mŏs'bŭngk"ĕr), *n.* [< Du. *marsbanker*, horse mackerel], a fish of the herring family, valued for its oil and for its use as a fertilizer; the menhaden.

moss rose a variety of rose with a growth of soft, mosslike thorns on its calyx.

moss-troop-er (mŏs'trōōp"ĕr), *n.* [*moss* + *trooper*], 1, one of a class of freebooters who overran the borderlands between England and Scotland during the 17th century; hence, 2, a bandit or buccaneer.—*adj.* and *n.* **moss'troop'ing**.

moss-y (mŏs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **moss**], covered with, or like, moss; as, a *mossy* growth.—*n.* **moss'i-ness**.

most (mōst), *adj.* [< A.S. *mǣst*, most < O.Teut. source], 1, greatest in number, quantity, amount, or size: often as a superlative of *many* or *much*; 2, greatest in degree:—*n.* 1, the greatest quantity or amount; the highest quality; 2, the majority; the greatest part of a total; 3, the utmost extent, degree, or value:—*adv.* in the greatest or highest degree.

-most *adj.* and *adv. suffix*, [< A.S. *-mest*, superl. suffix], used with adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, and nouns to form superlatives; as, *foremost*; *uppermost*; *inmost*; *topmost*.

most-ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* [see **most**], for the most part: *Obs.*, in the greatest degree.

mot (mō), *n.* [pl. mots (mōz)], [Fr. = saying], a witty or apt saying; a bon mot.

¹mote (mōt), *n.* [A.S. = meeting], *Eng. Hist.*, an Anglo-Saxon assembly or assembly place.

²mote (mōt), *n.* [< A.S. *mot*, related to Du. *mot*, dust], a very small particle; a speck.

³mote (mōt), *v.aux.* [*p.t.* moste], [< A.S. *mōt*, be allowed], *Archaic*, might; sometimes, may; *Obs.*, must; sometimes, ought.

mo-tet (mō-tĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *mot*, a saying], *Mus.*, an unaccompanied vocal composition in elaborate counterpoint and with Biblical text.

moth (mŏth), *n.* [*pl.* moths (mŏthz)], [< A.S. *moththe*, moth], 1, any of numerous insects (order *Lepidoptera*) closely resembling the butterflies, but having antennæ without knobs, many species flying at night; 2, a species that breeds in wool and fur; a clothes moth.

moth-eat-en (mŏth'ē"tn), *adj.* damaged or destroyed by holes eaten by the larvæ of clothes moths; hence, worn; full of holes.

¹moth-er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *mōdor* < Aryan source, from which also are derived Sans. *mātr-*, Gk. *mētēr*, Lat. *mater*, Ger. *mutter*, It. *madre*, Fr. *mère*, etc.], 1, a female parent; also, maternal qualities; 2, origin or source; 3, the female superior of a religious house; 4, a matron; an elderly woman: used as a term of affectionate or familiar address; 5, an artificial brooder for chicks hatched in an incubator:—*v.t.* to act as a mother to, or to adopt as a son or daughter: **Mother's Day**, the second Sunday in May, appointed for the honoring of motherhood:—*adj.* 1, native; as, one's *mother* tongue; 2, female; as, a *mother* cat.

²moth-er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* [prob. < ¹*mother*], **1**, *Chem.*, any liquid which remains after dissolved substances have been crystallized or precipitated out of a solution: also called *mother liquor*; **2**, specifically, a thick, glutinous substance formed in vinegar undergoing fermentation: also called *mother of vinegar*.

Moth-er Ca-rey's chick-en (kā'rĭz), any of several small petrels, especially the stormy petrel: a sailor's name.

Moth-er Goose **1**, the pen name of the compiler of a collection of well-known, simple nursery rimes and fairy tales, published in London about 1760; **2**, a character in some of these rimes, represented as an old woman, who rode through the air on a goose or a broom; **3**, the pretended narrator of a book of French fairy tales published in 1697.

moth-er-hood (mŭth'ĕr-hŏŏd), *n.* [see ¹*mother*], the state of being a mother.

Moth-er Hub-bard (hŭb'ĕrd), **1**, a character in one of the nursery rimes of Mother Goose; **2**, a loose, beltless garment for women.

moth-er-in-law (mŭth'ĕr-ĭn-lô'), *n.* [*pl.* mothers-in-law (-ĕrz-)], the mother of one's husband or wife: *Colloq. Eng.*, a stepmother.

moth-er-less (mŭth'ĕr-lĕs), *adj.* without a living female parent.

moth-er-ly (mŭth'ĕr-lĭ), *adj.* tender; kind; pertaining to, like, or befitting, a mother.

moth-er-of-pearl (mŭth'ĕr-ŏv-pûrl'), *n.* the iridescent, lustrous lining of the shell of various mollusks; nacre: used in making buttons, ornaments, etc.

moth-er wit **1**, natural good sense or intelligence; **2**, innate humor.

moth-y (môth'ĭ), *adj.* [see **moth**], infested with moths that eat cloth or fur; moth-eaten.

***mo-tif** (mō-tēf'), *n.* [Fr. = motive], a central and controlling idea, as of a work of art or literature: *Mus.*, one of the characteristic or principal themes of a musical composition; a phrase or passage which may be repeated with variations through a composition or movement. Also, **mo'tive**.

mo-tile (mō'tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *movēre* (*motus*), to move], *Biol.*, **1**, capable of spontaneous motion; **2**, producing motion or activity:—*n. Psych.*, one whose mental images consist largely of inner feelings of physical actions: distinguished from *visualizer* and *audile*.—*n.* **mo-til'i-ty** (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

mo-tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *motio* (*-onis*), movement], **1**, the act, process, or state of changing place; variation of position; action, as opposed to rest; **2**, impulse or desire; **3**, a gesture; **4**, a formal proposal made in a deliberative meeting: *Astron.*, angular velocity, or change of position measured in angular units, referring to the apparent motion of heavenly bodies, especially within some unit of time; *Mech.*, a combination of moving parts of a machine; as, the valve *motion*; *Law*, an application to a court for an order for a certain act to be performed; *Mus.*, the movement of voice parts in harmony, either parallel, oblique, or contrary: *Obs.*, a puppet show:—*v.i.* to make a movement or gesture full of meaning:—*v.t.* to guide or invite by a gesture.—*adj.* **mo'tion-less**.

Syn., *n.* action, change, movement, move, transit, transition; gesticulation; proposal.

mo-tion pic-ture a series of pictures of persons or things in action, taken by a special machine in such a way that when thrown on a screen in rapid succession they give the impression of a continuous picture in which the action is reproduced: also called *moving picture*.

mo-ti-vate (mō'tĭ-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [see **motive**], **1**, to act as an impulse or incentive for; incite; instigate; **2**, in educational theory, to supply with a reason or object; as, to *motivate* a lesson.—*n.* **mo'ti-va'tion**.

mo-tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [< Fr. *motif* < L.L. *motivus* < Lat. *morĕre* (*motus*), to move], **1**, that which urges to action; inducement; the ultimate, inner reason for performing a given act; **2**, in art and literature, the controlling idea or principal theme: *Mus.*, **1**, one of the characteristic or principal themes of a composition, around which elaborations and variations are made: also, *motif*; **2**, in musical form, two measures, or half the length of a phrase:—*adj.* causing action or motion; as, *motive* power:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tived (-tĭvd), *p.pr.* -tiving], to prompt, as by an inducement: *Mus.*, to unify with the main theme.

Syn., *n.* (see cause, impulse).

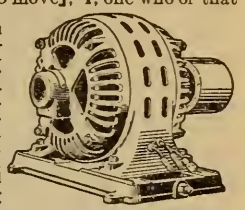
mo-tive pow-er **1**, any agent, as wind, water, steam, or electricity, used to produce action in a machine; **2**, any compelling force.

mo-tiv-i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the power to move or to produce motion.

mot-ley (mŏt'lĭ), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, consisting of different colors; **2**, wearing motley, or party-colored, clothing; **3**, composed of inharmonious elements, as a crowd:—*n.* [*pl.* -leys (-lĭz)], **1**, a garment of various colors, formerly worn by jesters; **2**, a mixture, as of colors: *Obs.*, a fool; jester.

mo-tom-e-ter (mō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *morĕre* (*motus*), to move + Gk. *metron*, a measure], **1**, a measure of speed, as in a steam engine; **2**, a device for indicating speed, or velocity; **3**, in an automobile, a device to indicate the heat of the engine.

mo-tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* [L.L. = one who moves < Lat. *morĕre* (*motus*), to move], **1**, one who or that which produces action or mechanical power; **2**, an automobile: *Mech.*, a machine that changes into mechanical energy some other form of energy, as a windmill, water wheel, steam engine; especially, a gasoline or electric motor:—*adj.* **1**, imparting action, as a nerve which imparts to a muscle an impulse toward motion, called *motor impulse*; **2**, designating any of various vehicles driven by a motor which is in or a part of the vehicle, as a *motor boat* (or *motorboat*), *motor bus* (or *motor-bus*), *motor car* (or *motorcar*), *motor cycle* (or *motorcycle*), *motor lorry*, *motor truck* (or *motor-truck*), etc.:—*v.i.* to travel by automobile.



ELECTRIC MOTOR

mo-tor-cade (mō'tĕr-kād), *n.* [*motor* + (*carav*)*cade*], a procession composed of motor vehicles; a number of motor vehicles belonging in a group, and moving in the form of a procession.

mo-tor-drome (mō'tĕr-drōm"), *n.* [*motor* + *-drome* (< Gk. *dromos*, a course)], a course for racing or testing automobiles or motor cycles.

mo-tor gen-er-a-tor *Elec.*, a machine for transforming electrical energy from one form to another, as from direct to alternating current, consisting essentially of a dynamo driven by an electric motor on the same shaft.

mo-tor-ist (mō'tĕr-ĭst), *n.* [see **motor**], one who rides in, or drives, a motor car; especially, one who does so habitually; an automobilist.

mo-tor-ize (mō'tĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to equip with motor-driven vehicles.—*n.* **mo'tor-i-za'tion**.

mo-tor-man (mō'tĕr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*motor* + *man*], one who operates a motor, especially of an electric trolley or train.

mo-tor ship any large ship, except a steamship, driven by its own power; especially, a large ship driven by an internal-combustion motor.

mot-tle (mŏt'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mottled (-ld), *p.pr.* mottling], [prob. < *motley*], to mark with spots of various colors:—*n.* **1**, a blotch; **2**, an arrangement of colored spots or cloudings, as in marble.

mot-to (mŏt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-ōz)], [It. = word < Lat. *muttum*, a mutter], **1**, a word or phrase suggesting some guiding principle; maxim; **2**, a short quotation used as a heading for an essay, chapter, etc.

Syn. saw, saying, adage, precept. (See truism.)

mouf-lon (mōōf'lŏn), *n.* [Fr.], a wild sheep of Sardinia or Corsica, or its wool, used as fur.

mou-jik (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'-), *n.* [see **muzhik**], **1**, a Russian peasant; **2**, a loose fur cape or garment for a woman. Also, **mu-jik'**. See **mu-zhik'**, *Pfd.S.*

mou-lage (mōō-läzh'), *n.* [Fr. = mold, casting], the art of making plastic molds of objects or of impressions made by objects, often for use as evidence.

¹mould (mōld), *n.* [see ¹**mold**], **1**, a soft, rich soil; **2**, earthy material: *Obs.*, the grave:—*v.t.* to cover with earth. See ¹**mold**, *Pfd. S.*

²mould (mōld), *n.* [see ²**mold**], **1**, a hollow form, as of sand or metal, used in casting; **2**, form; shape; **3**, that after which a thing is patterned; **4**, character; **5**, bodily form:—*v.t.* **1**, to fashion in a form, matrix, or the like; **2**, to cast or form according to a pattern. See ²**mold**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **mould'a-ble**.

³mould (mōld), *n.* [see ³**mold**], any of many filamentous fungi growing on damp or decaying matter or, sometimes, on animals, especially fish:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to cover, or spoil, with mold. See ³**mold**, *Pfd. S.*

mould-er (mōl'dĕr), *v.t.* [see ¹**mold**], to cause to crumble away:—*v.i.* to crumble by natural decay; disintegrate. See **mold'er**, *Pfd. S.*

mould-ing (mōl'dĭng), *n.* [see ²**mold**], **1**, the act of shaping; **2**, anything cast in a form; **3**, an ornamental strip or cornice. See **mold'ing**, *Pfd. S.*

mould-y (mōl'dĭ), *adj.* [see ³**mold**], covered with, or spoiled by, mold. See **mold'y**, *Pfd. S.*

moult (mōlt), *v.i.* [see **molt**], to shed, or cast off, the hair, feathers, or outer layer of skin:—*v.t.* to shed and renew, as feathers:—*n.* the act or season of molting. See **molt**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]mound (mound), *n.* [source uucertain], **1**, an artificial bank of earth or stone, especially one formed over a grave or as a monument; a rampart; **2**, a small hill: **Indian mounds**, large mounds or embankments, erected by aboriginal American races called the *mound builders*, which see:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish, surround, or fortify, with a bank of earth or stone; **2**, to heap up into a ridge or hillock.

[2]mound (mound), *n.* [< Fr. *monde* < Lat. *mundus*, world], a small jeweled globe topped by a cross: used as an emblem of empire, as in the regalia of a king or emperor: also called *globe* and *orb*.

mound build-er *Ethnol.*, one of a race of aborigines in the United States who built large mounds of earth, sometimes more than 500 feet long, for burial places, fortifications, or the like.

[1]mount (mount), *n.* [< A.S. *munt* < Lat. *mons* (*montis*), mountain], **1**, *Poet.*, a mountain; **2**, in palmistry, any of nine areas of the palm of the hand associated with special temperamental traits (see *palmistry*, illus.): **Mount**, a designation preceding a name of a mountain: usually abbreviated; as, *Mt.* Hood.

[2]mount (mount), *v.t.* [< O.F. *monter*, to climb < Lat. *mons* (*montis*), mountain], **1**, to ascend; climb; go up; **2**, to ascend and place oneself upon, as a horse; **3**, to raise on high; as, to *mount* a pillar or shaft upon a base: hence, **4**, to prepare for use by fixing on or in something else; as, to *mount* a photograph on cardboard; **5**, to furnish with a horse or horses for riding; **6**, to set up or arrange in formal or permanent condition; as, a taxidermist *mounts* the skins of birds; the entomologist *mounts* insects; **7**, to equip with the necessary scenery, costumes, etc., for presentation, as a play; **8**, to assemble, as machinery; **9**, to be armed with; as, the battery *mounts* twelve guns:—*v.i.* **1**, to rise or increase: frequently with *up*; **2**, to tower; rise on high; **3**, to get on horseback; **4**, to go up, as to a platform:—*n.* **1**, a horse suitable for riding; **2**, the act of riding a horse, as in a race; **3**, act or method of mounting, as on a horse or bicycle; **4**, a cardboard on which a drawing or photograph is fixed; **5**, the structure which holds a cannon, machine, or the like; **6**, a glass slide on which are placed specimens for microscopic examination.

Syn., *v.* rise, ascend, climb, scale, soar, elevate, raise.

moun-tain (moun'tin), *n.* [< O.F. *montaigne* < L.L. *montanea* < Lat. *montanus* < *mons* (*montis*), mountain], **1**, a large mass of rock or earth rising to a considerable height above the surrounding country: *pl.* a chain or group of such elevations; **2**, a great mass or amount.

moun-tain ash any of various small trees (genus *Sorbus*) having leaves somewhat resembling those of the ash, and cultivated for their clusters of brilliant red berries: also called *rowan*.

moun-tain chain a row of hills or mountains, usually thought of as having a common origin or common characteristics; a range.

moun-tain eb-on-y *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Bauhinia*) of tropical trees and shrubs, some tall-climbing, belonging to the pea family: also called *orchid tree*.

moun-tain-eer (moun'tĭ-nēr'), *n.* one who dwells among or climbs mountains, or great elevations of land:—*v.i.* to climb mountains.

moun-tain goat a pure white goatlike mammal of the Rocky Mountains.

moun-tain lau-rel an American shrub of the heath family (*Kalmia latifolia*) with showy pink or white flowers and shiny evergreen leaves (for colored illus. see *flower*).

moun-tain li-on the cougar or American panther: also called *puma: American lion; catamount; catamountain; cat-o'-mountain*.

moun-tain-ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1**, characterized by, or full of, great elevations of land; **2**, large or massive, like a mountain.

moun-te-bank (moun'tē-băngk), *n.* [< It. *montambanco* < *monta in banco*, mount on bench], **1**, a vendor of quack medicines; especially, one who mounts a bench or stage to sell them; **2**, an unscrupulous pretender; charlatan; **3**, a juggler or clown.

mount-ed (moun'tĕd), *p.adj.* [see **[2]mount**], **1**, seated or serving on horseback; **2**, raised on a suitable support; **3**, fixed on or in something.

mount-ing (mount'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of rising or climbing, or of getting on horseback; **2**, the act of placing on cardboard, decorating, or preparing for use; **3**, the preparation of specimens, as for observation under the microscope; **4**, the cardboard or other means by which anything is prepared for exhibition or use; **5**, the ornamentation on harness, guns, etc.; **6**, a setting for a jewel; **7**, an assembling of parts, as of a machine.

mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* [< A.S. *murnan*, to mourn < O.Teut. source], **1**, to grieve or be sorrowful, as for the dead, or over a loss, a misfortune, or the like; express sorrow; **2**, to wear the clothes or other conventional signs of mourning; **3**, to utter a plaintive note, as the dove:—*v.t.* **1**, to grieve or sorrow for; lament; **2**, to utter in a lamenting manner or voice.

Syn. bemoan, bewail, sorrow, grieve, lament, deplore.—*Ant.* triumph, exult, rejoice, delight, joy.

mourn-er (mōr'nĕr), *n.* **1**, one who grieves; **2**, a friend or relative who is present at a funeral; **3**, one who is hired to attend a funeral: *Colloq.*, in the Methodist church, one who repents and shows publicly a desire for salvation: **mourners' bench**, *Colloq.*, a front seat: so called because of the Methodist custom of reserving such seats for the mourners, or penitents professing a desire for salvation.

mourn-ful (mōrn'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, indicating or expressing sorrow; **2**, doleful; overcome with grief; **3**, causing sorrow; arousing grief.—*adv.* **mourn'ful-ly**.—*n.* **mourn'ful-ness**.

Syn. sad, sorrowful, grievous, lugubrious, dolorous.—*Ant.* happy, light-hearted, gay, joyous, glad.

mourn-ing (mōrn'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the expression of grief; lamentation; **2**, the outward expression of grief for one who has died, consisting, in America and Europe, of the wearing of black garments or a black band on the sleeve, the draping of buildings or doors with black material, or the flying of flags at half-mast; also, the condition of one who thus expresses grief; **3**, black clothes, or a black band, expressing grief.

mourn-ing dove any of several American wild doves, especially one (*Zenaidura macroura*) common in the United States: so called from its plaintive note (for colored illus. see *bird*).

mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], [< A.S. *mūs*, mouse < O.Teut. source], any of several small rodents related to, and in form resembling, rats, but smaller:—*v.i.* (mouz), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* moused (mouzd), *p.pr.* mousing (mouz'ĭng)], **1**, to watch for, or catch, mice; **2**, to watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously:—*v.t.* **1**, to rend or worry, as a cat does a mouse; **2**, to hunt or search for, slyly, patiently, or prowlingly.

mous-er (mouz'ẽr), *n.* an animal that catches mice, especially a cat.

mous-ing (mouz'ĭng), *n.* the act of hunting for, or catching, mice: *Naut.*, a fastening of cord or metal connecting the point and shaft of a hook, to strengthen it or prevent the slipping of the load.

***mous-que-taire** (mōōs"kē-târ'), *n.* [Fr. = musketeer], **1**, a musketeer; **2**, a kind of long, loose cloak, worn by women about 1855; **3**, a glove with a long, loose cuff, and having no lengthwise slit, or only a small one: also called *mousquetaire glove*: so called from its resemblance to the gloves worn by a Mousquetaire: **Mousquetaire**, a member of the mounted musketeers who formed the bodyguard of the French kings in the 17th and 18th centuries: famous for their daring and their showy dress.

mousse (mōōs), *n.* [Fr.], *Cookery*, a delicate dessert made of whipped cream, whites of eggs, sugar, etc., flavored and frozen.

***mousse-line** (mōōs"lēn'), *n.* [Fr. = muslin], **1**, French muslin; **2**, a very thin glass etched with patterns suggesting muslin, used for wineglasses: also called *muslin glass*; **3**, a wineglass fashioned from muslin glass: ***mousseline de laine** (mōōs"lēn' dĕ lān'), [Fr. = woolen muslin], a very light woolen dress material: ***mousseline de soie** (swä'), [Fr. = silk muslin], a very thin silk fabric, similar to chiffon.

mous-tache (mŭs-tăsh'; mōōs-tăsh'), *n.* [see **mustache**], the hair growing on the upper lip. See **mus-tache'**, *Pfd. S.*

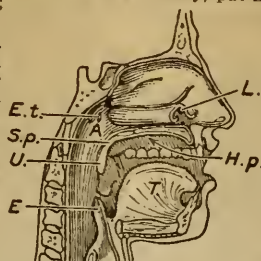
mous-y (mouz'ĭ; mous'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **mouse**], **1**, of, pertaining to, or resembling, a mouse; **2**, overrun with, or smelling of, mice; **3**, quiet as a mouse.

mouth (mouth), *n.* [*pl.* mouths (mouthz)], [< A.S. *mūth*, mouth < O.Teut. source], **1**, the opening through which an animal takes food into the body; the space between the lips and the throat, containing the tongue, teeth, etc. (see illus. next page); **2**, this opening as the channel of voice or speech; **3**, an opening through which to go in or out; an entrance or exit; **4**, an opening through which something is emptied or filled; **5**, in a firearm, the opening in the muzzle; **6**, a grimace:—*v.t.* (mouth), **1**, to utter with a swelling or pompous voice; also, mumble; as, the speaker *mouthed* his words; **2**, to seize in, or with, the mouth or teeth:—*v.i.* **1**, to make faces; grimace; **2**, to declaim; rant.—*n.* **mouth'er** (mouth'ẽr).

mouth-ful (mouth′fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], **1**, as much as can be, or is usually, put into the mouth at one time; **2**, a small quantity.

mouth or-gan *Mus.*, a small reed instrument without keys or mouthpiece, having a range of about three octaves, held horizontally against the lips and played by blowing directly into it: also called *harmonica*.

mouth-piece (mouth′pēs″), *n.* [*mouth*+*piece*], **1**, that part of a wind instrument which is held in or against the player's mouth and through which he blows the air to produce the tone; **2**, one who speaks for others; **3**, something forming or used as a mouth.



MOUTH AND NASAL CAVITIES

Et., opening of the left Eustachian tube; *U.*, uvula; E., epiglottis; *V.c.*, vertebral column; *G.*, gullet, or esophagus; *W.*, windpipe, or trachea; *T.c.*, thyroid cartilage of the larynx; *T.*, tongue; *H.p.*, hard palate; *L.d.*, opening of the left lachrymal duct: pharynx extends from *A* to *B*; *S.p.*, soft palate.

mou-ton-née (mo͞o″tôⁿ″nā′), *adj.* [Fr.], *Physical Geog.*, rounded, like a sheep's back: said of rocks. Also, **mou″ton″néed′** (-nād′).

mov-a-ble (mo͞ov′ə-bl), *adj.* [see **move**], **1**, capable of being changed or carried from one place or position to another; **2**, changing from one time to another: **movable feasts**, *Eccl.*, certain festivals, the dates of which are determined by that of Easter:—**movables**, *n.pl.* goods, wares, or furniture that can be carried from place to place. Also, **move′a-ble**.—*n.* **mov′a-ble-ness**.—*adv.* **mov′a-bly**.—*n.* **mov″a-bil′i-ty**.

move (mo͞ov), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* moved (mo͞ovd), *p.pr.* moving], [<O.F. *movoir* <Lat. *movēre*, to move], **1**, to cause to change place or position in any way or by any means; **2**, to set in motion; **3**, to cause to act; impel; rouse to action; stir; **4**, to stir the feelings of; arouse the emotions or sympathies of; **5**, to offer for consideration; especially, in a deliberative assembly, to offer for formal action; **6**, to cause (the bowels) to operate: *Com.*, to cause (goods) to be bought or sold, or to change owners: *Archaic*, to apply to for aid; solicit:—*v.i.* **1**, to change place or position; go from place to place; figuratively, to advance; **2**, to change one's residence; **3**, to take action; begin to act; **4**, to engage in activities; live and have one's being; **5**, to make an application: with *for*; as, the defendant *moved* for a rehearing; **6**, in chess or checkers, to change the position of a piece: *Com.*, to be bought or sold; change owners: used of commodities:—*n.* **1**, the act of changing place or position; a change in position or posture; **2**, an act in the executing of a plan; **3**, a scheme; **4**, in chess, checkers, or the like, the right or turn to change the position of a piece; also, the act of so changing; **5**, a change of residence.—*n.* **mov′er**.

Syn., r. induce, persuade, impel, propel, actuate, instigate, stimulate, incite, goad, influence, stir, convey.

move-ment (mo͞ov′mənt), *n.* **1**, the act of changing place; **2**, any change of position; **3**, a series of acts in the carrying out of a definite plan; an agitation or joint effort to bring about some result; **4**, the act of expelling feces from the body: *Mech.*, a specific arrangement of parts producing a motion, as in a watch; *Mus.*, **1**, the steady moving or momentum of a composition; also, the rate of speed most suitable for interpreting a given composition: often indicated by the terms *andante*, *allegretto*, *moderato*, etc.; **2**, one of the parts or complete units of the sonata, or of any of various other musical forms, entitled *largo*, *rondo*, *allegretto*, *scherzo*, or the like; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a minor action forming part of a maneuver.

mov-ie (mo͞o′vi), *n. Colloq.*, a motion picture or a motion-picture theater; a cinema: often *pl.*

mov-ing (mo͞ov′ing), *p.adj.* **1**, changing place or position; **2**, having influence; causing action; **3**, stirring the feelings or affections; pathetic:—*n.* **1**, movement; **2**, the act of changing one's residence.—*Syn.*, *adj.* impressive, imposing, stirring, exciting, touching, affecting.

mov-ing pic-ture a series of pictures which appear to show objects in motion: preferably called *motion picture*, which see.

[1]mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed (mōd) or mown (mōn), *p.pr.* mowing], [<A.S. *māwan*, to mow], **1**, to cut down, as grass or grain, with, or as with, a scythe or a machine; **2**, to cut grass from:—*v.i.* to cut grass, etc., with a scythe or a machine.—*n.* **mow′er**.

[2]mow (mou), *n.* [<A.S. *mūga*, pile of hay], **1**, a heap of hay, grain, or the like, stored in a barn; **2**, the compartment in a barn for hay or grain: also called *haymow*:—*v.t.* to stow in such a compartment.

mow-ing (mō′ing), *n.* [see **[1]mow**], **1**, the act of cutting grass with a scythe or a machine; **2**, meadow land: **mowing machine**, a machine fitted with long, horizontal, saw-toothed knives, for cutting standing crops, as grass or grain.

Moz-ar-ab (mōz-är′əb), *n.* [<Sp. *mozarabe* <Arab. *musta'rib*, a would-be Arab], in Spain, a Christian who, under Moorish domination, persisted in his religious observances. Also, **Muz-ar′ab** (mūz-).

M. P. *abbr.* **1**, Member of Parliament; **2**, Military Police; Metropolitan Police; Mounted Police; **3**, melting point:—m. p. h., miles per hour.

mpret (mprēt), *n.* [<Albanian *mbret*, king <Lat. *imperator*, emperor], king: the title of the ruler of Albania.

Mr. (mis′tēr), *abbr.* [*pl.* Messrs. (mes′rz)], Mister a title used before a man's name:—Mrs. (mis′is; -iz), Mistress: used before the name of a married woman: in the 18th century, a title (pronounced mis′trēs) of unmarried women also:—MS., [*pl.* MSS.], manuscript (also, **MS** [*pl.* MSS], **ms** [*pl.* mss]):—M.S., **1**, Master of Science (also, **M. Sc.**); **2**, Master of Surgery; **3**, [Lat. *memoriæ sacrum*], sacred to the memory:—mt., [*pl.* mts.], mountain:—Mt., Mount (also, **M.**):—M.T., **1**, Masoretic Text; **2**, metric ton:—MTG, mortgage.

mu (mū; mo͞o; mu), *n.* [Gk.], the twelfth letter [μ, M (see App. I)], in the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *m*.

much (much), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], [<A.S. *micel*, much], **1**, great in quantity, amount, or degree; **2**, long in duration:—*adv.* **1**, to a great degree or extent; greatly; **2**, nearly; as, he behaved *much* as his father would have done:—*n.* **1**, a great quantity; **2**, something considerable or unusual.

much-ness (much′nes), *n Colloq.*, size; greatness: **much of a muchness**, great similarity.

mu-cic ac-id (mū′sik), [<Lat. *mucus*, gummy substance], a white crystalline powder with acid reaction, formed by the oxidizing action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gums, etc.

mu-cid (mū′sid), *adj.* [<Lat. *mucidus*, moldy <*mucēre*, to be moldy], musty; moldy.

mu-ci-lage (mū′si-lāj), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *mucilago*, moldy juice], **1**, *Bot.*, a gummy substance found in certain plants; **2**, an adhesive fluid made of this gum, or like substance, mixed with water.

mu-ci-lag-i-nous (mū″si-lăj′i-nŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or producing a gummy fluid; sticky.

mu-cin (mū′sin), *n.* [see **mucus**], *Physiol. Chem.*, a nitrogenous substance producing the ropy character of various mucous secretions, and found in the fibrous connective tissues of animals, as in tendons: the chief constituent of mucus.

muck (mŭk), *n.* [<M.E. *muk*, dung, prob. <Scand.], **1**, moist manure; **2**, a mixture of rich black earth and decayed matter, especially when used as a fertilizer; **3**, anything filthy or vile:—*v.t.* **1**, to fertilize with muck; **2**, to soil with filth.

muck-er (mŭk′ĕr), *n. U. S. Slang*, **1**, a rowdy; ruffian; **2**, hence, in games, one given to rowdyism and underhand tactics:—*adj.* showing the characteristics of a mucker.—*adj.* **muck′er-ish**.

muck-le (mŭk′l), *adj.* [Sc., var. of *mickle* <A.S. *micel*, much], *Sc.*, much; great in quantity:—*n. Sc.*, a great quantity: a large amount.

muck-rake (mŭk′rāk″), *v.i.* [*muck*+*rake*], to make a practice of seeking for and exposing, or of accusing of, corruption, dishonesty, or wrongdoing on the part of public men.—*n.* **muck′rak″er**.

muck-worm (mŭk′wûrm″), *n.* [*muck*+*worm*], **1**, a grub bred in manure; **2**, a miser.

muck-y (mŭk′i), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **muck**], **1**, muddy; filthy; **2**, sordid; vile.

mu-coid (mū′koid), *adj.* [<Lat. *mucus*, mucus+*-oid* (<Gk. *eidos*, form)], *Med.*, resembling mucus:—*n.* any of several proteids resembling mucin but reacting differently in certain ways, found in restricted regions, as the vitreous humor and cornea of the eye, and in connective tissue.

mu-cous (mū′kŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *mucosus* <*mucus*, mucus], *Physiol.*, pertaining to, or re-

sembling, or secreting, mucus: **mucous membrane**, *Anat.*, the moist lining of those cavities and canals of the human body that communicate with the exterior.

mu-cro-nate (mū'krō-nāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *mucro* (*-onis*), point], terminating abruptly in a sharp point, as a leaf or feather (see *leaf*, illus.). Also, **mu'cro-nat"ed**.—*adv.* **mu'cro-nate-ly**.

mu-cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Physiol.*, the viscid, transparent secretion of the glands found in the mucous membrane (which see); *Bot.*, a gummy substance, soluble in water, found in certain plants; *Zoöl.*, the watery, slimy, mucous secretion of some animals, as the slime of fishes.

mud (mŭd), *n.* [<M.E. *mode*, mud], soft, wet earth; mire:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mudded, *p.pr.* mudding], *Obs.*, to soil with soft, wet earth.

mud-dle (mŭd'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-ld), *p.pr.* -dling], [<obs. v. *mud*, to cover with mud], **1**, to confuse, cloud, or stupefy; make partially intoxicated; **2**, to spend recklessly; waste: usually with *away*: **3**, to handle in a bungling manner; **4**, to render muddy:—*v.i.* to act in a confused or stupid manner, especially because of drink:—*n.* **1**, a confused state; a mess; **2**, mental dulness or confusion.—*n.* **mud'dler**.

mud-dle-head-ed (mŭd'l-hĕd"ĕd), *adj.* confused; stupid; dull.

mud-dy (mŭd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], [see **mud**], **1**, full of, or covered with, soft, wet earth; **2**, clouded; confused; **3**, consisting of mud; hence, unclean; impure; coarse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -died (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -dying], to make dirty; befoul; make turbid.—*adv.* **mud'di-ly**.—*n.* **mud'di-ness**.

mud guard a guard or casing over a wheel, as of an automobile, to check mud flying from below (see *automobile*, illus.). Also, *n.* **mud'guard"**.

mud hen any of various rail-like birds, as the gallinule, rail, or coot; a marsh hen.

mud pup-py any of several aquatic salamanders, especially the hellbender.

mud-sill (mŭd'sĭl"), *n.* [*mud*+*sill*], **1**, the foundation timber of a building or other structure, usually placed on the ground; **2**, the foundation timber of a dam, usually buried in the stream bed.

mu-ez-zin (mū-ĕz'ĭn), *n.* [<Arab. *mu'adhdhin*, one who proclaims], a Mohammedan public crier who calls the people to prayer.

[1]muff (mŭf), *n.* [prob.<Du. *mof*<Fr. *moufle*, mitten], a warm, soft cover, into the ends of which the hands may be thrust for protection from cold.

[2]muff (mŭf), *n.* [source uncertain], in baseball or cricket, failure to keep hold of a ball: *Colloq.*, a spiritless person:—*v.t.* to handle clumsily; fail to keep hold of (a ball):—*v.i.* to act in a dull fashion; bungle.

muf-fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [source uncertain], a soft, light, unsweetened cake, served hot with butter, for breakfast or tea, the variety called *English muffin* being usually split and toasted.

muf-fin-eer (mŭf"ĭn-ēr'), *n.* **1**, a dish for serving hot muffins; **2**, a vessel with a perforated top, for sprinkling sugar, spices, etc., on muffins.

muf-fle (mŭf'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* muffled (-ld), *p.pr.* muffling], [<Fr. *moufle*, a mitten<L.L. *muffula*, muff], **1**, to wrap up closely and warmly; cover with wraps; **2**, to keep from seeing, hearing, or speaking by wrapping up the head; **3**, to cover up so as to deaden the sound of; as, to *muffle* a bell:—*v.i.* to speak indistinctly:—*n.* **1**, anything used as a wrap or covering to deaden sound; **2**, in the baking of pottery, etc., a closed oven, also called *muffle furnace*, in which articles are placed so as not to come into direct contact with the fuel or the products of combustion.

muf-fler (mŭf'lĕr), *n.* a scarf for the throat, or for wrapping around the head, throat, and ears: *Mech.*, any of various devices for deadening noise; specifically: **1**, a chamber for receiving the exhaust gases of an internal-combustion engine and diminishing the noise of their release (see *automobile*, illus.); **2**, a box inclosing cogwheels or other noisy parts; **3**, a strip of soft felt used in the piano to deaden the tones.

muf-ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tis (-tĭz)], [<Arab. *'afta*, to decide a point of law], **1**, in Turkey and India, an interpreter of the Koran and the law; **2**, [perh. a different word], civilian dress when worn by an officer of the army or navy.

mug (mŭg), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a drinking vessel, usually with a handle; **2**, the quantity that it will contain: *Slang*, **1**, the mouth or face; **2**, a grimace.

mug-ger (mŭg'ĕr), *n.* [<Hind. *magar*, name of animal], the common East Indian broad-nosed, man-eating crocodile. Also, **mug'gar; mug'gur**.

mug-gins (mŭg'ĭnz), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a game of dominoes in which each player tries to put down such pieces as will make the sum of the spots at the two ends of the line equal to five or a multiple of five; **2**, a children's card game in which the object is to get rid of one's cards.

mug-gy (mŭg'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], [<dial. *mug*, drizzle], **1**, hot and humid; as, a *muggy* day; **2**, moldy, as hay.—*n.* **mug'gi-ness**.

mug-wump (mŭg'wŭmp"), *n.* [<Amer.Ind. *mugquomp*, great chief], originally, a Republican who, in the presidential election of 1884, refused to support the Republican candidate, James G. Blaine; hence, a voter belonging to a party, but reserving the right of independent action.

Mu-ham-mad-an (mōō-hăm'ă-dăn), *adj.* [see **Mohammedan**], pertaining to Mohammed or the religion he founded:—*n.* a follower of Mohammed. See **Mo-ham'med-an**, *Pfd. S.*

mu-jik (mōō-zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk), *n.* [see **muzhik**], **1**, a Russian peasant; **2**, a woman's loose fur cape. Also, **mou-jik'**. See **mu-zhik'**, *Pfd. S.*

mu-lat-to (mū-lăt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-ōz)], [perh.<Sp. *mulato*, young mule: so called because of mixed origin], the child of a Negro and a white person.

mul-ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [<M.H.G. *mūlberi*<O.H.G. *mūrberi*, mulberry<*mūr* (<Lat. *morum*, mulberry)+*beri*, berry], **1**, any of a genus (*Morus*) of trees bearing a sweet berry and broad leaves, some species, especially that with whitish berries (*M. alba*), supplying food for the silkworm; **2**, the fruit of these trees; **3**, a dark purple color.

mulch (mŭlch; mŭlsh), *n.* [prob.<obs. adj. *mulch*<M.E. *molsh*, soft], a layer of dried leaves, straw, etc., used to protect the roots of trees and plants: **dry mulch**, a surface or a layer of dry pulverized earth on cultivated soil, used to check evaporation: **mulch paper**, heavy paper laid down as a mulch:—*v.t.* to cover or protect with a layer of leaves, straw, or the like.

mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [<Lat. *mulctare*, to fine], a fine, especially for some misdeed:—*v.t.* to fine for a misdemeanor; hence, to fine (a person) unjustly; take something from (a person) by fraud: used with *of*.

mule (mūl), *n.* [<O.F. *mul*<Lat. *mulus*, mule], **1**, the hybrid offspring of an ass and a horse, especially of a male ass and a mare: distinguished from the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass, called *hinny*; **2**, a slipper, with neither quarter nor, formerly, heel: *Spinning*, a machine that draws, twists, and stretches cotton in one operation: *Colloq.*, an obstinate person.

mu-le-teer (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* [<Fr. *muletier*<*mulet*, dim.<O.F. *mul*, mule], a mule driver.

mu-li-eb-ri-ty (mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *muliebris*, of a woman<*mulier*, woman], **1**, state of being a woman; **2**, the characteristics of a woman; femininity: correlative of *virility*.

mul-ish (mūl'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **mule**], having the disposition of a mule; obstinate; stubborn; sullen.—*adv.* **mul'ish-ly**.—*n.* **mul'ish-ness**.

[1]mull (mŭl), *n.* [abbr. of *mulmull*<Hind. *malmal*, muslin], a very thin, fine muslin.

[2]mull (mŭl), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, in England, a muddle or failure.

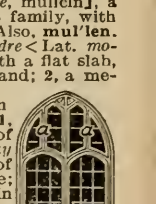
[3]mull (mŭl), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to warm, spice, and sweeten, as ale or wine.

[4]mull (mŭl), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [source uncertain], *U. S. Colloq.*, to cogitate or ponder (over).

mul-lah (mōōl'ă; mŭl'ă), *n.* [<Turk. and Hind. *mulla*<Arab. *maulā*, teacher], among the Mohammedans, a complimentary title given to scholars and religious teachers. Also, **mol'lah; moo'lah**.

mul-lein (mŭl'ĭn), *n.* [<A.F. *molcine*, mullein], a coarse plant of the figwort family, with large leaves and flowers in tall spikes. Also, **mul'len**.

mull-er (mŭl'ĕr), *n.* [Perh.<O.F. *moldre*<Lat. *molere*, to grind], **1**, a pestle with a flat slab, used for pulverizing drugs or paints by hand; **2**, a mechanical grinding device.


MULLIONS *a*, *a*, *a*.

mul-let (mŭl'ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *mulet*, dim <Lat. *mullus*, red mullet], **1**, any of a family (*Mugilidæ*) of food fishes of Europe and America: also called *gray mullet*; **2**, any of a family (*Mullidæ*) of European fishes, some of them edible; **3**, popularly, in America, any of certain other fresh-water fishes, generally suckers.

mul-ley (mŭl'ĭ), *adj.* [perh.<Gael. *maolag*, hornless cow], dehorned; hornless:—*n.* **1**, a dehorned animal; **2**, a cow. Also, **mool'y, mool'ey** (mōōl'ĭ).

mul-li-ga-taw-ny (mŭl"ĭ-gă-tô'nĭ), *n.* [<Tamil *mila-gu-tannīr*, pepper water], an East Indian soup made of meat and curry.

mul-lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [prob. var. of *monial*<obs. *muniall*<O.F. *moinel*, a mullion], *Arch.*, an upright bar or slender column, especially one of stone, forming a division be-

tween the lights of a window; also, an upright piece between panels, as in a door (see *stile*, illus.):—*v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, upright bars.

mul-ti-cel-lu-lar (mŭl″tĭ-sĕl′ū-lər), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*cellula*, a small cell], having, or composed of, many cells.

mul-ti-fa-ri-ous (mŭl″tĭ-fā′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *multifarius*, manifold], having much variety; diverse.—*adv.* **mul″ti-fa′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mul″ti-fa′ri-ous-ness.**

mul-ti-fid (mŭl′tĭ-fĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *multifidus*, many-cleft<*multus*, many+*findere* (*fidus*), to divide], *Bot.*, divided into many parts, as a leaf.

MULTIFID LEAF

mul-ti-fold (mŭl′tĭ-fōld), *adj.* [*multi-* (<Lat. *multus*, many)+*fold*], numerous; manifold; in many folds.

mul-ti-form (mŭl′tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*forma*, shape], having many different shapes or forms.—*n.* **mul″ti-for′mi-ty.**

mul-ti-graph (mŭl′tĭ-grăf), *n.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+Gk. *graphein*, to write], a machine that both sets type and prints; a rotary type-setting and printing machine: a trade-mark name.

mul-ti-lat-er-al (mŭl″tĭ-lăt′ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*latus* (*-eris*), side], having many sides, as a polyhedron.

mul-ti-mil-lion-aire (mŭl″tĭ-mĭl″yŭn-âr′), *n.* [*multi-* (<Lat. *multus*, many)+*millionaire*], one who possesses many millions, as of dollars, pounds, etc.

mul-tip-a-rous (mŭl-tĭp′ă-rŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*parere*, to produce], *Zoöl.*, giving birth to more than one offspring at a time.

mul-ti-par-tite (mŭl″tĭ-pär′tīt), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*pars* (*partis*), part], having many parts or divisions.

mul-ti-ped (mŭl′tĭ-pĕd), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*pes* (*pedis*), foot], having many feet:—*n.* an animal having many feet. Also, **mul′ti-pede.**

mul-ti-phase (mŭl′tĭ-fāz), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+Gk. *phasis*, appearance], having many phases or aspects: *Elec.*, having two or more phases: applied to a current that results by combining a number of alternating currents of the same frequency, whose phases are displaced with respect to one another; polyphase.

mul-ti-ple (mŭl′tĭ-pl), *n.* [<L.L. *multiplus*: see **multiplex**], *Math.*, a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times; as, 12 is a *multiple* of 4:—*adj.* **1**, consisting of many parts; **2**, repeated many times: **multiple circuit**, *Elec.*, a circuit composed of two or more conductors, such as lamps or cells, with corresponding terminals joined, so that an electric current will divide, part passing through each conductor: also called *parallel circuit*: **multiple star**, a star which, though appearing single to the naked eye, is seen through the telescope to be composed of two or more stars: usually distinguished from *double star*, comprising two only.

mul-ti-plex (mŭl′tĭ-plĕks), *adj.* [Lat.=manifold <*multus*, many+*plexus*, interwoven], **1**, made up of many parts; **2**, repeated many times: *Elec.*, equipped for, or pertaining to, a system of telephony or telegraphy, whereby more than two messages in each direction can be transmitted over the same wire at the same time: distinguished from *simplex* and *duplex*.

mul-ti-pli-a-ble (mŭl′tĭ-plī′ă-bl), *adj.* [see **multiply**], capable of being multiplied. Also, **mul′ti-pli-ca-ble** (-plĭ-kă-bl).

mul-ti-pli-cand (mŭl″tĭ-plĭ-kănd′; mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kănd″), *n.* [<Lat. *multiplicandum*, something to be multiplied], *Math.*, in multiplication, the number or quantity to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*.

mul-ti-pli-cate (mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kāt), *adj.* [<Lat. <*multus*, many+*plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], consisting of many; manifold.—*adj.* **mul′ti-pli-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv).—*adv.* **mul′ti-pli-ca-tive-ly.**

mul-ti-pli-ca-tion (mŭl″tĭ-plĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* the act or process of increasing in number or quantity; as, she was wearied with the *multiplication* of details: *Math.*, the operation, indicated by the symbol ×, by which any given number or quantity (the *multiplicand*) is increased a given number (the *multiplier*) of times, the number or quantity obtained being called the *product*; also, the rule for the operation.

mul-ti-plic-i-ty (mŭl″tĭ-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **multiplex**], the condition or quality of being manifold or various; also, a great number.

mul-ti-pli-er (mŭl′tĭ-plī″ĕr), *n.* [see **multiply**], one who or that which increases: *Math.*, in multiplication, the number or quantity which shows how many times another is to be increased.

mul-ti-ply (mŭl′tĭ-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plied (-plīd), *p.pr.* -plying], [<O.F. *multiplier*<Lat. *multiplicare*: see **multiplicate**], **1**, to cause to increase in number; **2**, to make more by natural production, or addition: *Math.*, to repeat (any given number or quantity) a given number of times; find the number of units which result from taking (a given number) by addition a given number of times:—*v.i.* to increase in number or extent: *Math.*, to find the total of any given number or quantity repeated a given number of times; perform multiplication.

mul-ti-po-lar (mŭl″tĭ-pō′lər), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*polus*, pole], *Biol.*, **1**, having more than two poles: used of certain cells, the normal cell being *unipolar*; **2**, describing nerve cells having many processes, as most of the cells of the brain and spinal cord of higher animals; *Elec.*, having more than two pairs of poles: said of a dynamo or motor.

mul-ti-tude (mŭl′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *multitudo* (*-inis*), crowd], **1**, the state of being many; **2**, a great number; a crowd; the people; **3**, many persons or things taken collectively.

Syn. crowd, mob, populace, rabble. (See throng.)

mul-ti-tu-di-nous (mŭl″tĭ-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a great number; very numerous.—*adv.* **mul″ti-tu′di-nous-ly.**—*n.* **mul″ti-tu′di-nous-ness.**

mul-ti-va-lent (mŭl″tĭ-vā′lĕnt; mŭl-tĭv′ă-lĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *multus*, many+*valens* (*-entis*), being powerful], *Chem.*, **1**, having a valence of more than one: said of an element or radical; **2**, having two or more valences, as iron, which has a valence of 2, 4, or 6.—*n.* **mul″ti-va′lence; mul″ti-va′len-cy.**

***mul-tum in par-vo** (mŭl′tŭm ĭn pär′vō), [Lat.], literally, much in little; that is, a great deal in a small compass.

[1]mum (mŭm), *adj.* [imit.], silent:—*interj.* be silent! —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mummed (mŭmd), *p.pr.* mumming], to wear a mask or fantastic costume for sport; specifically, in England, to make merry in masks, as at Christmastide: also written *mumm*.

[2]mum (mŭm), *n.* [perh.<Christian *Mumme*, Ger. brewer about 1492], a kind of strong ale.

mum-ble (mŭm′bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [<M.E. *momele*, mumble: see **[1]mum**], **1**, to utter indistinctly or in low tones; **2**, to chew with partly closed lips or without use of teeth:—*v.i.* **1**, to speak indistinctly; **2**, to eat with partly closed lips or toothless gums:—*n.* a muttering.

Mum-bo Jum-bo (mŭm′bō jŭm′bō), [source uncertain], in some West African tribes, an imaginary object of terror, often impersonated by one of the men, and used to frighten the women: **mumbo jumbo**, any vulgar superstition.

mumm (mŭm), *v.i.* [see **[1]mum**], to mask or disguise oneself for sport. See **[1]mum**, *Pfd. S.*

mum-mer (mŭm′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; **2**, in England, an actor: a contemptuous use.

mum-mer-y (mŭm′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -meries (-ĭz)], **1**, masquerading; a frolic in which the participants are disguised; **2**, ceremonies or performances regarded as ridiculous or insincere.

mum-mi-fy (mŭm′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*mummy*+*-fy*], **1**, to preserve by a drying process; embalm, as a corpse; **2**, to shrivel; dry up.—*n.* **mum″mi-fi-ca′tion.**

GRÆCO-ROMAN MUMMY

mum-my (mŭm′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz)], [<Fr. *momie*<L.L. *mumia*<Arab. *mumiya*<*mum*, wax], **1**, the body of a human being or a sacred animal embalmed, as in the ancient Egyptian manner; **2**, any well-preserved corpse; **3**, a rich brown color.

[1]mump (mŭmp), *v.i.* [imit.], **1**, to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; **2**, to mutter; mumble: *Br.*, to whine; sulk:—*v.t.* **1**, to work, as food, with the mouth; **2**, to utter indistinctly:—**mumps**, *n.pl.*, sulks.

[2]mump (mŭmp), *v.i.* [prob.<Du. *mompen*, to cheat], to play the beggar:—*v.t.* to cheat; impose upon.

mumps (mŭmps), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [imit.], *Pathol.*, a contagious disease marked by inflammation and painful swelling of the salivary glands, especially of the parotid, below and in front of the ear.

munch (mŭnch), *v.t.* [imit.], to chew with a crunching noise, as does a horse:—*v.i.* to grind with the teeth.—*n.* **munch′er.**

gold; jewel; yellow; sing; child; thin; *then*; hw, *when*; zh, azure; ü, Ger. für or Fr. *lune*; ö, Ger. schön or Fr. *feu*; ñ, Fr. *enfant* or *nom*; kh, Ger. *ach* or *mich*, or Sc. *loch*. See pages xviii–xix.

mun-dane (mŭn'dān), *adj.* [< Fr. *mondain*, worldly < Lat. *mundus*, world], of or pertaining to the world; worldly.—*adv.* **mun'dane-ly.**
Syn. secular, temporal, worldly, terrestrial, earthly.

mu-nic-i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl), *adj.* [< Lat. *municeps* (*-cipis*), citizen of city with Roman citizenship privileges < *munia*, civic offices + *capere*, to take], 1, pertaining to a city or town as an incorporated, local, self-governing, political unit, 2, pertaining to the internal affairs or government of a state, nation, etc. —*adv.* **mu-nic'i-pal-ly.**

mu-nic-i-pal-i-ty (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], a town, city, or borough having powers of local self-government.

mu-nic-i-pal-ize (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to place under the control or management of a city government, as the gas supply.—*n.* **mu-nic'i-pal-i-za'tion.**

mu-nif-i-cence (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *munificus* < *munus*, gift + *facere*, to make], bountifulness; liberality.

mu-nif-i-cent (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* marked by great liberality in giving; bountiful; lavish.—*adv.* **mu-nif'i-cent-ly.**
Syn. large, vast, princely, lavish. (See generous.)

mu-ni-ment (mū'nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *munimentum*, defense < *munire*, to fortify], that which supports or defends: *Obs.*, a fortification: *pl. Law*, title deeds, records, or other papers by which the title to property may be defended.

mu-ni-tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *munitio* (*-onis*), fortification < *munire*, to fortify], ammunition and war material; also, necessary stores: usually used in *pl.*: *Obs.*, a fortress; stronghold:—*v.t.* to supply with ammunition, etc.

mu-ral (mū'răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *murus*, wall], 1, pertaining to, or resembling, a wall; 2, being on, or against, a wall:—*n.* a painting on the surface of a wall.

mur-der (mûr'dĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *mordhor*, murder < Aryan source], *Law*, the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, or with a definite purpose formed beforehand: generally divided by statute into *murder in the first degree*, which includes an unlawful killing of a human being either with malice aforethought, or while in the act of committing a felony, and *murder in the second degree*, which includes an unlawful killing committed under other circumstances legally constituting the offense of murder:—*v.t.* 1, to kill (a human being) with deliberate malice; 2, to destroy; 3, to ruin; spoil.
Syn., *v.* slay, assassinate, slaughter. (See kill.)

mur-der-er (mûr'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who kills another unlawfully.—*n. fem.* **mur'der-ess.**

mur-der-ous (mûr'dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, guilty of, or causing, the unlawful killing of another; 2, brutal; bloodthirsty; sanguinary. —*adv.* **mur'der-ous-ly.**—*n.* **mur'der-ous-ness.**

mu-ri-ate (mū'rĭ-āt), *n.* [< Lat. *muria*, brine], *Chem.*, a salt of muriatic, or hydrochloric, acid; a chloride; as, *muriate* of ammonia.

mu-ri-at-ic ac-id (mū'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), commercial hydrochloric acid, a yellowish, corrosive liquid, a compound of equal parts by volume of hydrogen and chlorine, dissolved in water.

murk (mûrk), *adj.* [< A.S. *mirce* < O.N. *myrkr*, dark], dark:—*n.* darkness. Also, **mirk.**

murk-y (mûr'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], dark; obscure.—*adv.* **murk'i-ly.**—*n.* **murk'i-ness.**

mur-mur (mûr'mûr), *n.* [< Lat. *murmurare*, to murmur; prob. imit.], 1, a low, indistinct sound, as of a running stream, or of voices so low that words cannot be distinguished; 2, a complaint in a low, muttering tone; a grumble: *Med.*, a gentle, blowing sound heard on auscultation, or listening: generally used in connection with the heart:—*v.i.* 1, to make a low, continued noise like the hum of bees; speak in a low voice; 2, to mutter in discontent; grumble:—*v.t.* to utter in a low voice; grumble.—*n.* **mur'mur-er.**
Syn., *v.* growl, mutter, whine. (See complain.)

mur-rain (mûr'ĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *morine*, carcass < *morir* < Lat. *mori*, to die], a fatal pestilence among cattle.

mus. *abbr.* 1, music; musician; musical: 2, museum: —**Mus. B.**, Bachelor of Music.

mus-ca-dine (mŭs'kă-dīn; -dĭn), *n.* [see **muscat**], 1, in the southern United States, a kind of musk-flavored grape; 2, in Europe, a variety of sweet, fragrant pear; 3, (also called *muscatel*), a rich wine.

mus-ca-rine (mŭs'kă-rĭn; -rēn; mŭs-kā'-), *n.* [< Lat. *musca*, fly], *Chem.*, a poisonous alkaloid found in some fungi, as the fly agaric, and in decaying fish. Also, **mus'ca-rin.**

mus-cat (mŭs'kăt), *n.* [Fr. < Prov'l < It. *moscato*, musk-flavored < Lat. *muscus*, musk], 1, any of several light-colored, musk-flavored European grapes; 2, the wine made from them.

mus-ca-tel (mŭs'kă-tĕl'; mŭs'kă-tĕl), *n.* [dim. of *muscat*, q.v.], 1, the muscat grape; 2, a variety of rich, sweet wine: also called *muscadine*; 3, a kind of raisin, cured on the vine; 4, a kind of sweet, fragrant pear. Also, **mus'ca-del'.**

mus-cle (mŭs'l), *n.* [< Lat. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, mouse; muscle], a mussel: *Anat.*, an organ of fibrous tissue capable of contracting and thus producing movements and locomotion of an animal organism; also, the tissue of such an organ: *Colloq.*, the strength or development of such organs.

Mus-co-vite (mŭs'kō-vīt), *adj.* [< Fr. *Muscovie*, Russia < Russ. *Moskova*, Moscow], pertaining to Muscovy, or Moscow, in central Russia: —*n.* a native of Muscovy; hence, a Russian: **mus-covite**, *Mineral.*, common white mica.

mus-co-vy duck (mŭs'kō-vĭ), a large duck (*Cairina moschata*), native to tropical American countries, generally colored a glossy green and brownish black, and widely domesticated.

mus-cu-lar (mŭs'kū-lăr), *adj.* [see **muscle**], 1, of or pertaining to muscles; 2, strong; vigorous.—*n.* **mus'cu-lar'i-ty.**—*n.* **mus'cu-la-ture.**

Mus. D. *abbr.* Doctor of Music (also, **Mus. Doct.**).

muse (mūz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* mused (mūzd), *p.pr.* musing], [< Fr. *muser*, to dream < O.F. *muse*, muzzle, snout: with ref. to a dog's sniffing the air when doubtful about a scent], 1, to meditate in silence; think deeply; 2, to be absent-minded:—*v.t. Rare*, to think deeply about:—*n.* deep thought; a brown study. —*adj.* **muse'ful.**
Syn., *v.* consider, reflect, ponder, meditate, dream, deliberate, brood, contemplate. We *contemplate* by regarding thoughtfully, by studying; we *contemplate* our finished work to appraise it; we *contemplate* the future, while hazy plans outline themselves. We *consider* by viewing mentally: we *consider* a change of occupation with caution and prudence: we can forget our disadvantages by *considering* our advantages; we *consider* ways and means, and the practical aspects of a situation. To *reflect* is to *consider* what is past or what is to happen to us in the light of its moral value or spiritual meaning, we may with profit *reflect* upon the brevity of life, the improvement of our inner selves, the mistakes we have made. We *deliberate* by thinking carefully, slowly, weighing the pros and cons of the argument or purpose in question. We *ponder* by examining seriously, often anxiously, what has taken place, or some future course: as, he *pondered* the motives Foster might have had for betraying him, we *pondered* our next move. *Muse* is never applied to the future; we *muse* over the past, or what is now going on, drowned in imaginative, not too serious, reflection.

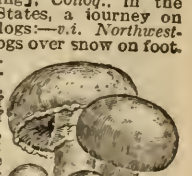
Muse (mūz), *n.* [< Gk. *Mousa*, a Muse], *Class. Myth.*, any of the nine goddesses who presided over the arts and sciences: Calliope (the chief, Muse of poetic inspiration, eloquence, and epic poetry), Clio (history), Erato (erotic poetry), Euterpe (music and lyric poetry), Melpomene (tragedy), Polyhymnia (the stately hymn), Terpsichore (choral dancing), Thalia (comedy), Urania (astronomy): **muse**, *Rare*, a poet.

mu-se-um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *mouseion*, seat of the Muses], 1, a collection of objects, scientific, artistic, or otherwise, on display; 2, the building containing such a collection.

¹mush (mŭsh), *n.* [prob. var. of *mash*], 1, in the United States, a kind of porridge of boiled Indian corn meal; 2, any soft, thick mixture like mush.

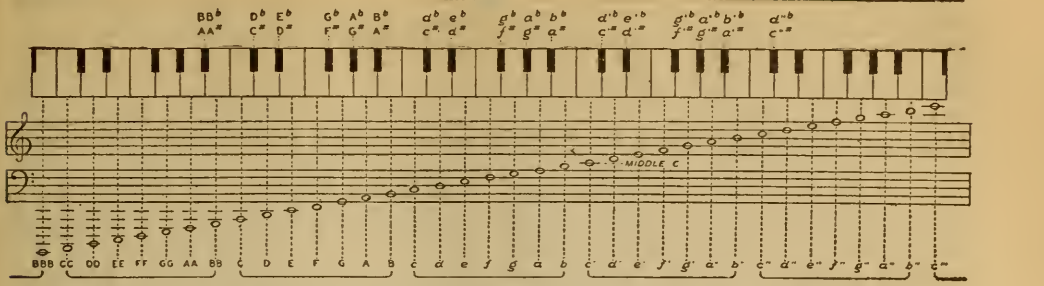
²mush (mŭsh), *n.* [U. S. slang], *Colloq.*, in the northwestern United States, a journey on foot, especially on snow with dogs:—*v.i. Northwestern U. S. Colloq.*, to travel with dogs over snow on foot.

mush-room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* [< Fr. *mousseron*, mushroom, perh. < *mousse*, moss], 1, any of various forms of larger fungi, edible or poisonous, of which some are umbrella-shaped, some flat, and some spherical; especially, any of the edible species; 2, anything like a fungus in quickness of growth; a parvenu; an upstart:—*adj.* 1, made from mushrooms; 2, like mushrooms in quickness of growth: upstart.


MUSHROOMS (*Agaricus campestris*)

mush-y (mŭsh'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **¹mush**], 1, soft; yielding, like porridge, 2, effusively sentimental.

mu-sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [< Fr. < Gk. *mousike* (*tekhnē*), (art) of the Muses < *Mousa*, Muse], 1, the



MUSIC: PART OF KEYBOARD OF PIANO, WITH CORRESPONDING STAFF NOTATION

The octaves from middle C downward are called, in order, *small octave, great octave, contraoctave, double contraoctave;* from middle C upward, *one-line* (or *once accented*) *octave, two-line* (or *twice accented*) *octave*, etc. The symbols *AA, AAA*, are also written A_2, A_3, and *a'*, *a''* are also written a^1, a^2, etc. This style is followed in the list of ranges below.

The ranges of certain voices and instruments are as follows:

Voices		
Child's (until about 12 years)	d^1	$-g^2$
Adult:		
Soprano	e^1	$-c^3$
Mezzo-soprano	b	$-a^2$
Alto, or contralto	g	$-e^2$
Tenor	d	$-b^1$
Barytone	A	$-g^1$
Bass, or basso	F	$-d^1$
Instruments		
Banjo	c	$-a^2\sharp$
Bass clarinet	D	$-f^2$
Basset horn	F	$-c$
Bassoon	$B_2\flat$	$-b^1\flat$
Celesta	c^1	$-c^5$
Cello	C	$-e^2$
Clarinet:		
$B\flat$	d	$-b^3\flat$
A	$c\sharp$	$-a^3$
Contrabass	E_2	$-d^1$
Contrabassoon	$B^3\flat$	$-e\flat$
Cornet:		
$B\flat$	e	$-b^2\flat$
With A slide	$d\sharp$	$-a^2$
$E\flat$	$e^1\flat$	$-e^3\flat$
English horn	e	$-a^2$
Flute	c^1	$-c^4$
French horn in F	B_2	$-f^2$
Guitar	E	$-g^2\sharp$
Harp	$C_2\flat$	$-g^4\sharp$
Mandolin	g	$-a^3$
Oboe	$b\flat$	$-g^3$
Piano	A_2	$-c^6$
Piccolo	d^2	$-b^4\flat$
Saxophone:		
Bass	A_2	$-d^1\flat$
Barytone	$D\flat$	$-g^1\flat$
Tenor	$A\flat$	$-e^2\flat$
Alto	$d\flat$	$-a^2\flat$
Soprano	$a\flat$	$-c^3\sharp$
Timpani:		
Large	F	$-c$
Small	$B\flat$	$-f$
Trombone:		
Tenor	E	$-f^1\flat$
Bass	B_2	$-f^1$
Trumpet:		
$B\flat$	e	$-b^2\flat$
With A slide	$d\sharp$	$-a^2$
Tuba	F_2	$-f^1$
Ukulele	d^1	$-b^2$
Viola	c	$-a^2$
Violin	g	$-e^4$
Zither	F_2	$-c^4$

art of making pleasing or harmonious combinations of tones; **2**, harmony or melody; **3**, a musical composition; also, such a composition written or printed; **4**, such compositions collectively; **5**, technically, the effect produced in the human mind when regular periodic vibrations from a sounding body reach the sensitive auditory nerve: characterized by four attributes: pitch, duration, intensity, and quality, or timbre: *Rare*, the players of music, as an orchestra.

mu-si-cal (mū'zĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to music; **2**, producing, or full of, harmony or melody; melodious; **3**, having an appreciation of, or a talent for, music: **musical comedy**, a light, amusing play, interspersed with songs, duets, choruses, dancing, etc., with orchestral accompaniment:—*n. Colloq.*, a musicale.—*adv.* **mu'si-cal-ly.**—*n.* **mu'si-cal-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet.—*Ant.*, *adj.* discordant, inharmonious, unmusical.

mu-si-cale (mū"zĭ-kăl'), *n.* a private entertainment of vocal and instrumental music.

mu-si-cal in-stru-ment any of a large variety of devices for producing musical sounds, classified according to the way in which the sound is produced: called *stringed instrument*, if by the vibration of wires or strings, as in the violin, banjo, or piano; *wind instrument*, if by the vibration of a column of air, as in the organ, flute, reed instruments, or horns; and *percussion instrument*, if by striking, as the drum, cymbals, triangle, or xylophone. (See illus. page 644.)

mu-sic box *Mus.*, a box containing an automatic musical instrument.

mu-sic dra-ma *Mus.*, an opera in which the text and the circumstances determine the character of the music, and in which naturalness and dramatic unity are never sacrificed for the sake of vocal display or spectacular effect: best exemplified by the work of Richard Wagner.

mu-sic hall a place for holding musical entertainments; specifically, in Great Britain, a place where variety entertainments are given and smoking and drinking are permitted.

mu-si-cian (mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* one having skill in the execution of music, either as a performer, composer, or conductor.

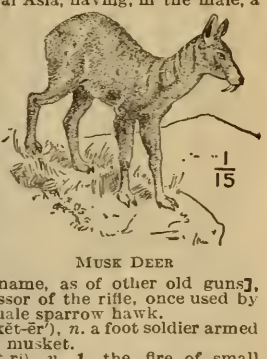
mus-ing *adj.* engaged in deep thought; dreamy; meditative.—*adv.* **mus'ing-ly.**

mus-jid (mŭs'jĭd), *n.* [see **mosque**], a Mohammedan temple or place of public worship; a mosque. Also, **mas'jid** (mŭs'-), *Pfd. S.*

musk (mŭsk), *n.* [< Fr. *musc* < Lat. *muscus*, musk], **1**, a strong-scented substance of persistent fragrance, obtained from the male musk deer: used in making perfumes; **2**, the odor of this substance or something resembling it; **3**, a synthetic substance with musklike smell, made by the action of nitric acid on oil of amber; **4**, the musk deer (which see): *Bot.*, any of several plants with musky odor.

musk cat **1**, a civet cat which secretes a musklike substance; **2**, figuratively, a fop.

musk deer a small, hornless deer of high altitudes in central Asia, having, in the male, a gland that yields a strongly scented substance called *musk*.



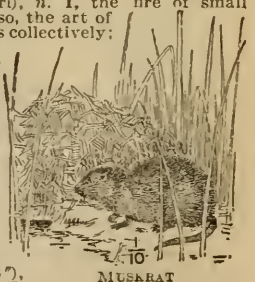
MUSK DEER

mus-kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs"kĕ-lŭnj'), *n.* [< Algonquian *maskinonge*, great pickerel], a large pike (*Esox masquinongy*) found in the Great Lakes, valued as food. Also, **mus'kal-longe; mas'ka-longe; mas'ka-nonge; mas'ki-nonge.**

mus-ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *mousquet* < It. *moschetto*, sparrow hawk; fanciful name, as of other old guns], the smooth-bore predecessor of the rifle, once used by infantry: *Eng. Dial.*, a male sparrow hawk.

mus-ket-eer (mŭs"kĕt-ēr'), *n.* a foot soldier armed with a musket.

mus-ket-ry (mŭs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the fire of small arms; also, the art of firing such arms; **2**, muskets collectively; **3**, troops bearing muskets.



MUSKRAT

musk-mel-on (mŭsk'-mĕl"-ŭn), *n.* [*musk*+*melon*], the edible fruit of any of several varieties of a trailing vine (*Cucumis melo*) of the gourd family; also, the plant.

musk ox a small American arctic ox (*Oribos moschatus*), somewhat like a sheep; a source of musk: also called *musk sheep*.

musk-rat (mŭsk'răt"), *n.* [*musk*+*rat*].

a valuable, fur-bearing, aquatic rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*) of North America, about the size of a cat, with glossy, dark brown fur, scaly, flattened tail, and webbed hind feet: so called because of its musky odor.

musk rose a climbing rose (*Rosa moschata*), bearing white blossoms of musky odor.

musk-y (mŭs'kĭ), *adj.* [see **musk**], 1, having an odor of or like musk; 2, scented with musk.

Mus-lem (mŭz'lĕm; mŭs'lĕm), *n.* [see **Moslem**], a Mohammedan:—*adj.* pertaining to Mohammedanism. Also, **Mus'lim.** See **Mos'lem**, *Pfd. S.*

mus-lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *mousseline* < It. *mussolina*, of Mosul, town in Mesopotamia, whence first obtained], 1, any of various fine, soft, cotton fabrics, plain or figured, used for women's dresses, etc.; 2, any of various heavier, plain fabrics, used for sheets, underwear, etc.:—*adj.* made of muslin.

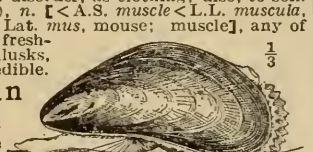
mus-lin de-laine a soft, thin, woolen fabric. See ***mousse'line' delaine'**, *Pfd. S.*

mus-lin glass 1, a very thin glass, as for wineglasses; 2, glass adorned in imitation of muslin, thin and delicately etched, or heavier and traced with enamel Also called *mousseline.*

Mus-pells-heim (mōōs'pĕls-hām'), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, one of the Nine Worlds, the region of warmth and sunshine and the home of "the men of Muspel," who are to destroy the universe by fire: also called *Muspel.*

muss (mŭs), *n.* [prob. dial. var. of *mess*], *U. S. Colloq.*, 1, confusion; disorder; mess; 2, a squabble:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to disorder, as clothing; also, to soil.

mus-sel (mŭs'l), *n.* [< A.S. *muscle* < L.L. *muscula*, dim. < Lat. *mus*, mouse; muscle], any of several marine and freshwater bivalve mollusks, some of which are edible.



Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*)

Mus-sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn) *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], [see **Moslem**], a Mohammedan, or believer in Mohammedanism (which see); a Moslem.

muss-y (mŭs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **muss**], *Colloq.*, disordered; touseled; soiled.

[1]must (mŭst), *n.* [< Lat. *mustus*, new], grape juice, pressed from the grapes but not fermented.

[2]must (mŭst), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< *musty*], to make, or become, moldy and sour:—*n.* moldiness; mold.

[3]must (mŭst), *v. aux.* [used without inflection], [< A.S. *mōste*, p.t. of *mōt*, may; is permitted], 1, to be obliged to or compelled; as, he *must* go; 2, to be logically necessary; as, this *must* be what he means.

[4]must (mŭst), *n.* [< Hind. < Pers. *mast*, intoxicated], 1, a frenzy which sometimes attacks adult male elephants and camels; 2, an elephant so affected.

mus-tache (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.* [< Fr. *moustache* < Gk. *mustax*, upper lip], 1, the hair worn on a man's upper lip; 2, a soldier: in the expression *old mustache*, a translation of the French *vieille moustache: Zoöl.*, 1, hair or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal; 2, a patch of color on the side of the head or on the neck of a bird. Also, **mous-tache'**; **mus-ta'chio.**

mus-ta-chio (mŭs-tä'shō), *n.* [*pl.* -chios (-shōz)], *Archaic*, hair on a man's upper lip; a mustache: often used in *pl.* See **mus-tache'**, *Pfd. S.*

mus-tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [< Sp. *mestengo*, perh. < *mesta*, company of graziers], *Zoöl.*, the small, hardy, half-wild horse of the prairies of America, descended from original Spanish stock.

mus-tard (mŭs'tărd), *n.* [< O.F. *moustarde* < Lat. *mustum*, new wine (the condiment being originally made of crushed mustard seeds and new wine)], 1, *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Brassica*) of plants typifying the large mustard family (*Cruciferæ*); especially, either of two species, called respectively *white mustard* and *black mustard*, whose seeds, when ground, are used as a seasoning and, in medicine, as a diuretic and counterirritant; 2, the seed, especially when prepared for use as a seasoning or medicinally: **mustard gas**, an oily liquid having a mustardlike odor, and causing severe irritation and blistering, used as a filler for shells in chemical warfare.

mus-te-line (mŭs'tē-līn; -lĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *mustela*, a weasel], *Zoöl.*, 1, of or pertaining to the weasel and marten family; 2, having the brown color of the weasel:—*n.* a marten or a weasel.

mus-ter (mŭs'tẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *mostre* < Lat. *monstrare*, to show], 1, to assemble or array, as troops for review, roll call, etc.; 2, to collect and show; as, to *muster* one's courage: **muster in**, to enlist, as troops or recruits: **muster out**, to assemble (troops that have been in service) for final payment and discharge;

Representative Musical Instruments of a Modern Orchestra

1–4, stringed instruments played with a bow (1, violin; 2, viola; 3, violoncello; 4, contrabass); 5, harp; 6–12, woodwind instruments (6, flute; 7, piccolo; 8, English horn; 9, bassoon; 10, oboe; 11, clarinet; 12, bass clarinet); 13–17, brass-wind instruments (13, cornet; 14, trumpet; 15, trombone; 16, French horn; 17, bass tuba); 18, saxophone, 19–22, percussion instruments (19, kettledrum; 20, bass drum; 21, cymbals; 22, snare drum).

hence, to discharge from military service:—*v.i.* to be assembled:—*n.* **1**, an assembly or gathering; especially, an assembly of troops, as for review, etc.; **2**, the roll of troops thus assembled; also, the total of those in the ranks; **3**, an assemblage or collection.

mus-ty (mus′tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [source uncertain], **1**, spoiled with damp; moldy; **2**, spoiled by age; stale or sour; **3**, dull; listless.—*adv.* **mus′ti-ly.**—*n.* **mus′ti-ness.**

Mut (mo͞ot), *n.* [Egypt. = the mother], *Egypt. Myth.*, the Theban goddess of womanhood and wife of the sun god Amon, sometimes represented as having the head of a lion: similar to *Demeter* of the Greeks.

mu-ta-ble (mū′tȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *mutare* (*-atus*), to change], **1**, capable of, or susceptible to, change in form, etc.; **2**, fickle; inconstant.—*adv.* **mu′ta-bly.**—*n.* **mu″ta-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. changeable, variable, inconstant, undependable, wavering, unsteady, unstable.

mu-tate (mū′tāt; mū-tāt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], to change; modify: *Phon.*, to change (a vowel) by umlaut, as, in German, *o* to *ö*:—*v.i.* to undergo change; alter in form; shift: *Biol.*, to produce a well-marked, heritable variation.—*n.* **mu′tant.**

mu-ta-tion (mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* alteration; change; variation: *Biol.*, a well-marked, heritable variation of a whole part or a characteristic in either plant or animal, as the absence of spines in a spineless cactus; *Mus.*, **1**, the change in a boy's voice at the age of puberty; **2**, the change from one form of scale (hexachord) to another in the solmization, or singing by syllables, of the plain chant of the Middle Ages: **mutation stop**, on an organ, a stop which produces a sound other than that of the key pressed down: *Phon.*, the modification of a vowel by means of the umlaut.

mu-ta-tion-ist (mū-tā′shŭn-ĭst), *n. Biol.*, one who believes that evolution proceeded by mutations rather than by minute variations.

mute (mūt), *adj.* [< Fr. *muet* < Lat. *mutus*, dumb], **1**, speechless; silent; **2**, lacking the power of speech; dumb: *Philol.*, **1**, not pronounced or sounded, as the *e* in *mate*; **2**, produced with complete temporary closure of the voice passage, as the sounds of the letters *k, g, t, d, p, b*:—*n.* **1**, one who cannot speak or who remains silent; **2**, a person hired to attend a funeral; **3**, in Turkey, a dumb keeper of a harem: *Law*, a prisoner who refuses to make a plea; *Philol.*, **1**, a silent letter; a letter that is not pronounced; **2**, a sound in the pronunciation of which a complete temporary closure of the voice passage is effected: also called *stop*; *Mus.*, a device for deadening tone: in stringed instruments, a three-pronged clamp placed on the bridge; in wind instruments, a conical pad inserted in the bell:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* muted, *p.pr.* muting], *Mus.*, to muffle the tone of (a violin or other musical instrument).

mu-ti-late (mū′tĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *mutilare* (*-atus*) < *mutilus*, maimed], **1**, to cut off a limb or necessary part of; maim; **2**, to render incomplete or imperfect, as a report, speech, etc.—*n.* **mu″ti-la′tion.**—*n.* **mu′ti-la″tor.**

Syn. cripple, disfigure, destroy, maim, expunge, delete.

mu-ti-neer (mū″tĭ-nēr′), *n.* [see **mutiny**], one who is guilty of rebellion against authority, especially military or naval authority:—*v.i.* to rebel against constituted authority.

mu-ti-nous (mū′tĭ-nŭs), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, rebellion against authority; insubordinate.—*adv.* **mu′ti-nous-ly.**—*n.* **mu′ti-nous-ness.**

Syn. insurgent, insubordinate, seditious, turbulent, riotous.—*Ant.* obedient, tractable, submissive.

mu-ti-ny (mū′tĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Fr. *mutin*, rebellious < Lat. *movēre*, to move], rebellion against authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nied (-nĭd), *p.pr.* -nying], to rise against established authority.

Syn., *n.* insurrection, riot, revolt. (See revolution.)

mut-ism (mūt′ĭzm), *n.* [see **mute**], the habit or state of being mute; inability or strong disinclination to speak.

mutt (mŭt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a stupid, insignificant, or unpleasant person. Also, **mut.**

mut-ter (mŭt′ẽr), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], **1**, to utter words in a low voice with lips almost closed; murmur; **2**, to make a low, rumbling sound, as thunder:—*v.t.* to utter low and indistinctly:—*n.* an indistinct, unintelligible utterance; a murmur; grumble.—*n.* **mut′ter-er.**—*n.* **mut′ter-ing.**

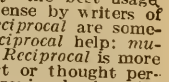
mut-ton (mŭt′n), *n.* [< O.F. *moton* < L.L. *multo* (*-onis*), sheep], the flesh of sheep, used as food: **mutton chop**, a cut from a sheep, for broiling or frying: *pl. Slang*, side whiskers.

mu-tu-al (mū′tū-ăl), *adj.* [< Fr. *mutuel* < Lat. *mutuus*, borrowed], **1**, done, or felt, by each toward the other; interchanged; given and received; **2**, possessed or shared by, or affecting, two or more persons; joint; common.—*adv.* **mu′tu-al-ly.**

Syn. common, reciprocal, joint, correlative. That is *common* which belongs to, issues from, or is done by or shared alike with, more than one; as, *common* consent; *common* knowledge; *common* property. That is *mutual* which is felt by each toward the other; as, *mutual* love, hatred; or which is done by each toward the other; as, *mutual* aid, advantage; or which is experienced in common; as, *mutual* misery. *Mutual*, in the sense of *common* to two or more persons, as in the expression *our mutual friend*, is not sanctioned by the best usage, though the word is used in this sense by writers of excellent standing. *Mutual* and *reciprocal* are sometimes used interchangeably; as, *reciprocal* help; *mutual* aid; *mutual* or *reciprocal* love. *Reciprocal* is more often used in connection with an act or thought performed in return for something previously done by another; as, *reciprocal* recriminations; *reciprocal* responsibilities.

mu-tu-al-i-ty (mū″tū-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], interchange; interdependence: *Law*, interchange of consideration.

mu-tule (mū′tūl), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *mutulus*, a mutule], *Arch.*, a flat, rectangular block on the under side of the corona, or projecting part, of a Doric cornice.



MUTULE
a, mutule; *b*, guttæ.

mu-zhik (mo͞o-zhĭk′; mo͞o″zhĭk), *n.* [< Russ. *muzhiku*, peasant], **1**, a Russian peasant; **2**, a woman's loose, fur cape. Also, **mu-jik′; mou-jik′.**

muz-zle (mŭz′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zled (-ld), *p.pr.* -zling], [< O.F. *musel* < L.L. *musellum*, dim. of *musus*, snout of beast], **1**, to secure or inclose the mouth or snout of, so as to prevent eating or biting; **2**, figuratively, to prevent from talking; silence:—*n.* **1**, the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout (see *horse*, illus.); **2**, a cover or guard to put over the nose and mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting; **3**, the mouth of a firearm: opposite of *breech*.

muz-zle-load-er (mŭz′l-lōd″ẽr), *n.* a gun that is loaded from the muzzle.

my (mī), *poss. adj.* [< M.E. *mi*, *min* < A.S. *mīn*, my, mine], of or belonging to me; as, it is *my* turn.

my-ce-li-um (mī-sē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *mukēs*, mushroom], *Bot.*, the main part of the plant body of a fungus, as the meshlike growth of fibers of common mold, or the spawn of mushrooms.

My-ce-næ-an (mī″sē-nē′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Mukēnai*], **1**, of or pertaining to Mycenæ, an important city of ancient Greece; **2**, of or pertaining to the type of civilization existing in Asia Minor, Greece, and Sicily, about 1500–1100 B. C.

my-col-o-gy (mī-kŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *mukēs*, fungus + *-logia*, a study], *Bot.*, the science or study of fungi.—*adj.* **my″co-log′ic.**

my-e-lin (mī′ĕ-lĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *muelos*, marrow], *Anat.*, in certain nerve fibers, the fatty envelope of the central, essential portion.

Myn-heer (mĭn-hār′; mĭn-hēr′), *n.* [< Du. *mijnheer*, my master], Sir; Mr.: a Dutch title: **mynheer**, a Dutchman.

my-ol-o-gy (mī-ŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *mus* (*muos*), muscle + *-logia*, a study], *Anat.*, the science and study of the muscles.

my-ope (mī′ōp), *n.* [< Gk. *mucin*, to shut + *ōps*, eye], a nearsighted person.

my-o-pi-a (mī-ō′pĭ-ȧ), *n. Pathol.*, nearsightedness, in which images are formed by the crystalline lens in front of the retina, instead of upon it: opposite of *hypermetropia*. Also, **my′o-py.**—*adj.* **my-op′ic.**

my-o-sis (mī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *mucin*, to close the eyes], *Pathol.*, abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.—*adj.* **my-ot′ic** (-ŏt′ĭk).

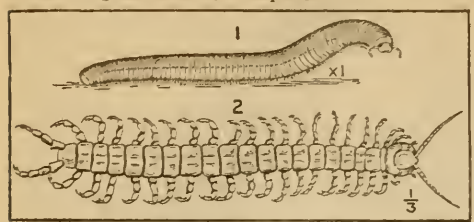
my-o-so-tis (mī″ō-sō′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *mus* (*muos*), mouse + *ous* (*ōtos*), ear], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small plants of the borage family, bearing clusters of flowers, usually blue; especially, one species (*M. scorpioides*), the true forget-me-not.

myr-i-ad (mĭr′ĭ-ăd), *n.* [< Gk. *murias* (*-ados*), 10,000], **1**, ten thousand; **2**, hence, a very large number:—*adj.* innumerable.

Myr-i-ap-o-da (mĭr″ĭ-ăp′ō-dȧ), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *murios*, countless + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, a subclass of the arthropods, distinguished by a body made up of similar segments ranging from ten to two hundred or more, each segment, except the first and last, bearing jointed legs (see illus. next page): **myriapod** (mĭr′ĭ-ȧ-pŏd″), any animal of this subclass.—*adj.* and *n.* **myr″i-ap′o-dan.**—*adj.* **myr″i-ap′o-dous.**

Myr-mi-don (mûr′mĭ-dŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, one of a band of warriors who fol-

lowed Achilles in the Trojan War: **myrmidon**, a subordinate officer who is unquestioning and unscrupulous in executing the orders of a superior.



REPRESENTATIVE MYRIAPODA
1, millepede; 2, centipede.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* [< A.S. *myrra* < Gk. *murra*, myrrh], 1, a yellowish brown, gummy, resinous substance of a bitter, aromatic taste and spicy fragrance, exuded from various species of plants in Arabia and Eastern Africa: used in medicine, perfumery, and incense; 2, a shrub that yields this substance.

myr-tle (mûr'tl), *n.* [< O.F. *myrtille*, dim. < Gk. *murtos*, myrtle], *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Myrtus*) of evergreen shrubs, especially a species (*M. communis*) with white or rosy flowers and glossy leaves, common in the Mediterranean regions; 2, a creeping vine (*Vinca minor*) with smooth, dark green leaves and blue flowers: also called *periwinkle*.

my-self (mī-sĕlf'), *pron.* [pl. ourselves (our-sĕlvz')], [*my* + *self*], I or me in person; also, my very self; as, I *myself* saw it; I am not *myself* today: an emphatic or reflexive form.

mys-ta-gogue (mis'tə-gŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *mustēs*, one initiated + *agōgos*, leading], one who teaches mystical doctrines, or who initiates candidates into the sacred mysteries.

mys-te-ri-ous (mis-tē'ri-ŭs), *adj.* [see **mystery**], not clear to the understanding; obscure; unexplained; incomprehensible.—*adv.* **mys-te'ri-ous-ly**.—*n.* **mys-te'ri-ous-ness**.

Syn. dark, secret, mystic, unfathomable, baffling.

[1]mys-ter-y (mis'tĕr-i), *n.* [pl. -ies (-iz)], [< O.F. *mistere* < Gk. *mustērion*, mystery < *mustēs*, one vowed to silence < *muein*, to close eyes or lips], 1, something secret, hidden, or unexplained; 2, that which is beyond human understanding; 3, in the Middle Ages, a Biblical drama, or miracle play, dealing especially with incidents from the Gospels: also called *mystery play*; 4, in ritualistic churches, especially in early times, a sacrament: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites to which only certain persons were admitted after initiation and the imposition of vows of secrecy.

[2]mys-ter-y (mis'tĕr-i), *n.* [pl. -ies (-iz)], [< L.L. *ministerium* < Lat. *minister*, servant; by confusion with [1]*mystery*], *Archaic*, a trade; craft.

mys-tic (mis'tik), *adj.* [< O.F. *mystique* < Gk. *mustikos*, secret], 1, beyond human understanding; 2, involving some secret meaning; allegorical; 3, hidden; secret: **mystic testament**, in Louisiana, a sealed will:—*n.* *Theol.*, one who believes in the possibility of union with God through spiritual meditation and submission; *Philos.*, one who believes that ultimate truth may be grasped through spiritual intuition: *Rare*, one who has been initiated into a mystery.—*adj.* **mys'ti-cal**.—*adv.* **mys'ti-cal-ly**.—*n.* **mys'ti-cal-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* mysterious, hidden, recondite.

mys-ti-cism (mis'tĭ-sizm), *n.* 1, the quality or character of being mystic; 2, mysteriousness of thought or teaching: *Theol.*, belief in direct spiritual union with God through meditation upon him and surrender to his will; *Philos.*, belief in the attainment of ultimate truth through intuition rather than through reason.

mys-ti-fi-ca-tion (mis"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **mystify**], 1, the act of perplexing or puzzling; 2, the state of being perplexed or puzzled.

mys-ti-fy (mis'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *mystifier* < Gk. *mustikos*, secret + Lat. *facere*, to make], 1, to involve in secrecy; obscure; 2, to bewilder; puzzle.

Syn. confuse, baffle, puzzle. (See perplex.)—*Ant.* clear up, explain, elucidate, unravel, disentangle.

myth (mith), *n.* [< Gk. *muthos*, legend], 1, a legend; a traditional story, often founded on some fact of nature, or on an event in the early history of a people, and embodying some religious belief of that people; 2, any imaginary person, thing, or event.

myth-i-cal (mith'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or described in, a myth; 2, imaginary; fictitious; false. Also, **myth'ic**.—*adv.* **myth'i-cal-ly**.

myth-o-log-i-cal (mith"ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **mythology**], pertaining to the legends in which are embodied the beliefs of a people as to their origin, gods, etc.—*adv.* **myth"o-log'i-cal-ly**.

my-thol-o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [pl. -gies (-jiz)], [< Gk. *muthos*, legend + *logia*, a study], 1, the collected body of the legends of a people, in which are recorded their beliefs about their origin, gods, heroes, etc.; 2, the science of such legends; 3, a book about them.—*n.* **my-thol'o-gist**.—*abbr.* **myth.**

N

N, n (ĕn), *n.* [pl. N's; Ns; n's; ns (ĕnz)], the fourteenth letter in the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses see *alphabet*, NOTE): *Print.*, an en; one half the width of an em in any size of type, used as a unit of measurement: **N**, *Chem.*, the symbol [N] for the element nitrogen. *n*, *Math.*, an indefinite number, especially a constant integer denoting degree, power, number of a term in a series, or the like.

N. *abbr.* 1, Nimbus; 2, Noon; 3, Norse; 4, North; 5, Northern; 6, November (also, Nov.):—N. or n., 1, [Lat. *natus*], born; 2, neuter; 3, nominative (also, **nom.**); 4, noun; 5, [Lat. *nomen*], name:—N. A., 1, National Academician; National Academy; 2, North America; North American; 3, North Australian; 4, Nautical Almanac:—**Na**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Na, < Lat. *natrium*] for the element sodium.

Na-a-man (nā'ă-măn), *n.* [Heb. = pleasantness], *Bib.*, a Syrian official, cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha (2 Kings 5).

nab (năb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nabbed (năbd), *p.pr.* nabbing], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, 1, to catch or seize unexpectedly; snatch; 2, to arrest; apprehend in wrongdoing.

na-bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [< Hind. *nawwāb*, governor], 1, a native governor of a province in India under the old Mogul empire; 2, one who has amassed riches in India; hence, any very rich man.

Na-both (nā'bŏth; -bŏth), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, the owner of a vineyard that Ahab wanted and seized at the instigation of Jezebel, who had caused Naboth to be stoned to death (1 Kings 21:1-19).

na-celle (nă-sĕl'), *n.* [Fr. = small boat < L.L. *navicella*, dim. < Lat. *navis*, ship], *Aëro.*, a basket, cockpit, cabin, or other inclosure for carrying passengers or motors on an aircraft.

na-cre (nā'kĕr), *n.* [Fr. = mother-of-pearl], mother-of-pearl.—*adj.* **na'cre-ous** (nā'krē-ŭs).

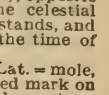
na-dir (nā'dĕr), *n.* [< Arab. *nadīr* (*as'samt*), opposite to (zenith)], 1, that part of the celestial sphere directly beneath the place where one stands, and opposite to the zenith; 2, the lowest point; the time of greatest depression or degradation.

næ-vus (nē'vŭs), *n.* [pl. nævi (-vī)], [Lat. = mole, wart], *Med.*, a mole; a pigmented mark on the skin, usually congenital; a birthmark. Also, **ne'vus**.

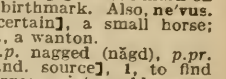
[1]nag (năg), *n.* [source uncertain], a small horse; hence, any horse: *Obs.*, a wanton.

[2]nag (năg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nagged (năgd), *p.pr.* nagging], [prob. < Scand. source], 1, to find fault with continually; 2, to urge:—*v.i.* to scold or urge constantly.—*p.adj.* **nag'ging**.—*adj.* **nag'gy**.

Na-hum (nā'hŭm), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, 1, a Hebrew prophet living in the seventh century B. C.; 2, a book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies of the fall of Nineveh.



na-iad (nā'yăd; nī'ăd), *n.* [Lat. *pl.* naiades (*-ades*), water nymph < *naein*, to flow], *Class. Myth.*, one of the nymphs supposed to live in, and give life to, fountains, rivers, lakes, etc.



NAIL (def. 1)
1, top view: *a*, nail; *b*, lunula; *c*, cuticle.—2, section: *a*, nail; *b*, fold of skin; *c*, bed of nail.

nail (nāl), *n.* [< A.S. *nægel*, nail < O. Teut. source], 1, the horny substance on the upper surface at the end of a finger or toe; also, the claw of a bird or other animal; 2, a measure 2¼ inches long; 3, a pointed piece of metal or wood,

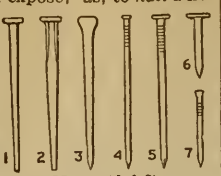
usually with a broadened head, driven in with a hammer and used for holding things together, or as a peg or ornament:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten or secure with such a piece; 2, to secure or make certain; clinch, as an argument: *Colloq.*, to detect and expose; as, to *nail* a lie.

nail-er (nāl'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who manufactures nails; 2, one who drives nails.

nain-sook (nān'sōōk; nān'-), *n.* [<Hind. *nain*, eye+*sukh*, pleasure], a fine, soft muslin, plain or striped, originally made in India.

na-ïve (nä-ēv'), *adj.* [Fr., fem. of *naïf*, artless<Lat. *nativus*, native], artless; frank; simple; unaffected; ingenuous. Also, **naïf** (nä-ēf').—*adv.* **na-ïve'ly.**

***na-ïve-té** (nä'ēv"tā'), *n.* [Fr.], naturalness or innocent simplicity in speech or action; artlessness.



NAILS (def. 3)

1, cut nail; 2, shingle nail; 3, horseshoe nail; 4, wire finishing nail; 5, common flat-headed wire nail; 6, roofing nail; 7, wire casing nail.

na-ked (nā'kĕd), *adj.* [<A.S. *nacod*, stripped<O. Teut. source], 1, unclothed; nude; bare; uncovered; 2, unarmed; defenseless; 3, without concealment; clear; obvious; 4, without addition or ornament; plain; as, *naked* truth; 5, without means; destitute; 6, without some customary covering or decoration; bare; stripped: *Law*, not valldated; unsupported by any consideration; as, a *naked* contract or title: the **naked eye**, the unaided eye.—*adv.* **na'ked-ly.**—*n.* **na'ked-ness.**

Syn. nude, denuded, uncovered, exposed, barren, simple.—*Ant.* covered, clothed, draped, robed.

nam-a-ble (nām'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **name**], 1, capable of being called by a special term or title; 2, worthy of mention. Also, **name'a-ble.**

nam-by-pam-by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *n.* [<name of *Ambrose Philips* (1675–1749), Eng. writer of sentimental verse], something weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty or nice:—*adj.* weakly sentimental in writing or talk; affectedly nice.

name (nām), *n.* [<A.S. *nama*, name<Aryan source], 1, the term or title by which a person or thing is called or known; 2, designation; title; 3, character; reputation; fame; 4, something having merely nominal existence; a practically nonexistent thing; as, truth had become a *name*; 5, those bearing a certain name; clan; tribe:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* named (nāmd), *p.pr.* naming], 1, to give a special term or title to; call; 2, to specify; appoint for a special purpose; as, *name* the day; 3, to mention by a special term or title; call by name.—*n.* **nam'er.**

Syn., n. appellation, epithet, designation, title, denomination, reputation. *Name*, in its general sense, includes all these other terms; in its limited sense, it is that particular word by which an individual, place, animal, or thing, is spoken of or to; one's Christian or given *name* is his first, or personal, *name*; his last *name*, or surname, is his family *name*. An *appellation* is a particular *name*, given because of, or growing out of, peculiar circumstances; Lincoln won the *appellation* of "The Rail-splitter"; Aristides, a Greek philosopher, bore the *appellation* of "The Just." A *title* is a distinctive, personal *name*, bestowed or inherited as a mark of honor or rank, or falling to one assuming a certain office, as Lord, Lady, King, Judge, etc. An *epithet* is an adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, attached to a person or thing as significant of a certain characteristic. Homer refers to Dawn as the "*rosy-fingered* goddess of the morning"; Corbett, the prize-fighter, won the *epithet* of "Gentleman Jim." An *epithet* frequently, but by no means always, emphasizes a bad characteristic. A *designation* is a *name* that distinguishes or marks out in a more general way than an *appellation*; classes, grades, or groups bear *designations* significant of their standing. *Denomination* names a particular class or kind, especially in a collective sense; as, churches of several *denominations*.

name-less (nām'lĕs), *adj.* 1, without a name; obscure; 2, unknown; without the author's name; anonymous; 3, not fit to be mentioned; 4, without legal right to a name; illegitimate; 5, inexpressible; as, a *nameless* fear.—*n.* **name'less-ness.**

name-ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* by name; specifically; videlicet; to wit; that is to say.

name-sake (nām'sāk"), *n.* [contr. of *name's sake*], 1, one having the same name as another; 2, one called after another.

nan-keen (năn-kēn'), *n.* [<Chin. *Nanking*], a brownish yellow cotton cloth, originally manufactured in Nanking, China: *pl.* trousers made of this material. Also, **nan-kin'.**

Nan-na (năn'nä), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the devoted wife of Balder.

Na-o-mi (nā'ō-mī; nā-ō'mī; -mĭ), *n.* [Heb.=pleasant], *Bib.*, Ruth's mother-in-law (Ruth 1-4).

1nap (năp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* napped (năpt), *p.pr.* napping], [<A.S. *hnæppian*, to doze<O.Teut. source], to take a short slumber; doze; hence, be off one's guard:—*n.* a siesta; short slumber; doze.

2nap (năp), *n.* [<M.E. *noppe*, prob.<Du. *noppe*, hairy or fibrous surface], 1, the short, projecting hairs or fibers forming the surface of some materials, such as broadcloth, and lying smoothly in one direction; the pile, as of velvet; 2, *Bot.*, the downy covering of some plants.—*adj.* **nap'py.**

nape (nāp), *n.* [source uncertain], in man or animals, the back of the neck.

na-per-y (nā'pẽr-ĭ), *n.* [<obs. Fr. *naperie*, table linen<O.F. *nape*<Lat. *mappa*, tablecloth], household linen, especially linen used for the table.

naph-tha (năf'thă), *n.* [Lat.<Gk., perh.<Oriental source], any of several clear, volatile, oily liquids, heavier than gasoline, obtained by distillation from petroleum, coal tar, etc.: used for illuminating, as motor fuel, solvents for rubber, etc.

naph-tha-lene (năf'thă-lēn), *n.* *Chem.*, a solid hydrocarbon obtained by distilling coal tar, crystallizing in volatile white flakes of a tarry odor: used as a moth preventive and fumigant, and as the basis of many dyestuffs: also called *tar camphor*, *flake camphor*, etc. Also, **naph'tha-line** (-lĭn; -lēn).

naph-thol (năf'thōl; năf'thŏl), *n.* [<Lat. *naphtha*, naphtha+*ol*(*eum*), oil], *Chem.*, any of a group of naphthalene derivatives, used in making dyes and antiseptics: **naphthol yellow**, a coal-tar dyestuff used in dyeing silk and wool. Also, **naph'tol** (-tōl: -tŏl).

Na-pier-i-an (nā-pē'rĭ-ăn). *adj.* [<proper name], pertaining to John Napier (1550–1617), a Scottish mathematician who invented logarithms: **Napierian logarithm**, 1, rarely, a logarithm of the kind used by Napier; 2, commonly, a logarithm to the base $e=2.71828\,18284+$: also called *hyperbolic logarithm*, or, preferably, *natural logarithm*.

na-pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *napus*, turnip+*forma*, form], *Bot.*, turnip-shaped, large above and tapering below: said of roots.

nap-kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [dim. of Fr. *nappe*<Lat. *mappa*, napkin], a small, square cloth, usually of linen, kept in the lap during a meal, for wiping the fingers or lips: *Obs.*, a handkerchief.

na-po-le-on (nă-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* [<*Napoleon* Bonaparte], 1, a former French twenty-franc gold piece, normally worth about $3.86; 2, a certain card game; 3, a kind of top boot of the 19th century; 4, a kind of iced layer cake made of puff paste.

Na-po-le-on-ic (nă-pō"lē-ŏn'ĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821); 2, resembling Napoleon Bonaparte.

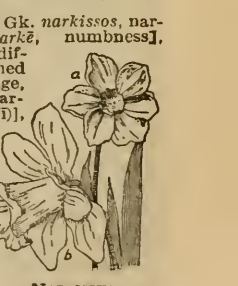
nap-py (năp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pies (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], a shallow dish of earthenware or glass.

na-prap-a-thy (nă-prăp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [<Bohem. *naprawiti*, to correct+Gk. *pathos*, suffering], *Med.*, a system of curing human ailments by locating and treating diseased ligaments.

nar-ce-ine (när'sē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [<Gk. *narkē*, torpor], *Chem.*, 1, an alkaloid substance found in opium: sometimes used as a drug instead of opium; 2, an orange-colored coal-tar product used in textile printing and wool dyeing. Also, **nar'ce-in** (-ĭn).

nar-cism (när'sĭzm), *n.* [see **Narcissus**], *Psych.*, an abnormal tendency to derive sexual gratification from admiration of one's own body: also called *narcissism*.—*adj.* **nar-cis'tic.**

Nar-cis-sus (när-sĭs'ŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *narkissos*, narcissus, perh.<*narkē*, numbness], *Gk. Myth.*, a youth who, for his indifference to the nymph Echo, was doomed to pine away for love of his own image, until finally changed into a flower: **narcissus**, [*pl.* -cissuses (-ĕz); -cissi (-sĭs'ī)], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Narcissus*) of plants of the amaryllis family, with handsome flowers, growing from bulbs, including the jonquil and daffodil.



NARCISSUS

a, white narcissus; *b*, yellow trumpet narcissus, or daffodil.

nar-co-sis (när-kō'sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *narkōsis*, insensible state<*narkoun*, to benumb], *Med.*, profound unconsciousness caused by a drug.

nar-cot-ic (när-kŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *narkōtikos*, sleep-inducing<*narkoun*, to benumb], producing stupor or sleep:—*n.* a drug that relieves

pain and produces sleep or, in sufficiently large doses, stupor or complete insensibility.—*adv.* **nar·cot'i-cal-ly.**

nar-co-tize (när'kō-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to put under the influence of a drug that produces sleep or stupor: also used figuratively.—*n.* **nar"co-ti-za'tion.**

nar-cy-lene (när'sĭ-lēn), *n.* [< Gk. *narkē*, torpor], a colorless gas, a mixture of acetylene and oxygen, used as an anæsthetic.

nard (närd), *n.* [< Lat. *nardus* < Gk. *nardos*, nard < Oriental source], **1,** spikenard, an aromatic perennial herb, or a fragrant ointment prepared from it; **2,** a kind of grass used for matting.

na-res (nā'rēz), *n.pl.* [*sing.* naris (-rĭs)], [Lat. pl. = nasal passages], *Anat.*, the nostrils.

nar-gi-le (när'gĭ-lē), *n.* [< Pers. *nārgīleh*, nargile < *nārgīl*, coconut], a kind of Oriental pipe in which tobacco smoke is drawn through water; a hookah. Also, **nar'ghi-le; nar'gi-leh.**

NARGILE

nar-rate (nă-rāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *narrare* (*-atus*), to relate], to tell; recite; relate.—*n.* **nar-ra'tor** (nă-rā'tẽr).

Syn. relate, recite, recount, detail, rehearse, report, tell.

nar-ra-tion (nă-rā'-shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of telling of events in the order of their occurrence; a recital; **2,** an account or story, written or oral; a narrative; tale.

nar-ra-tive (năr'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1,** the art of story-telling; **2,** a recital of a story or event; **3,** a story or tale:—*adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, story-telling.—*adv.* **nar'ra-tive-ly.**

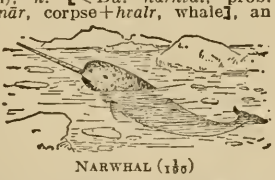
Syn., n. story, account, tale, narration, relation.

nar-row (năr'ō), *adj.* [< A.S. *nearu*, narrow < O.Teut. source], **1,** of little breadth or width; as, a *narrow* lane; a *narrow* space; **2,** limited; straitened; as, *narrow* circumstances; **3,** lacking breadth or liberality of view; as, a *narrow* mind; **4,** close; near; with little margin; as, a *narrow* escape; **5,** exact; searching; as, *narrow* scrutiny; **6,** limited in extent; as, in a *narrow* sense:—*v.t.* **1,** to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; **2,** to restrict; make less liberal or broad:—*v.i.* to become less broad; contract:—*n.* a strait or narrow passage between two bodies of water: usually *pl.*—*n.* **nar'row-ness.**—*adv.* **nar'row-ly.**

nar-row-mind-ed (năr'ō-mīnd"ĕd), *adj.* without breadth of view or opinion; intolerant; illiberal; prejudiced.—*adv.* **nar"row-mind'ed-ly.**—*n.* **nar"row-mind'ed-ness.**

nar-thex (när'thĕks), *n.* [Lat. < Gk., *narthēx*, giant fennel], *Arch.*, the portico of an ancient church; any vestibule leading to the nave.

nar-whal (när'hwăl), *n.* [< Da. *narhval*, prob. < O.N. *nār*, corpse + *hvalr*, whale], an arctic sea mammal (*Monodon monoceros*) about 20 feet long, related to the whales, the male of which has a long, twisted tusk projecting forward from the upper jaw: valued in commerce for its oil and ivory. Also, **nar'wal; nar'whale.**


NARWHAL ($\frac{1}{80}$)

na-sal (nā'zăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *nasus*, nose], pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through, the nose:—*n. Phon.*, **1,** a sound affected by, or pronounced through, the nose, as of *m, n, ng;* **2,** a symbol for such a sound; **3,** a letter or group of letters so pronounced; *Anat.*, either of two bones of the nose (see *cranium*, illus.).—*n.* **na-sal'i-ty.**—*adv.* **na'sal-ly.**

na-sal-ize (nā'zăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to utter or pronounce nasally:—*v.i.* to speak through the nose.

nas-cent (năs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *nascens* (*-entis*), being born], beginning to exist or grow: *Chem.*, uncombined: applied to an element at the instant of being set free from a compound, when it possesses unusual energy and combining activity.

Na-strond (nä'strŏnd), *n.* [< O.N. *nār*, corpse + *strönd*, strand, shore], *Norse Myth.*, the place of future punishment in Niflheim: similar to the Greek *Tartarus.* Also, **Na'strönd** (-strŭnd).

nas-tur-tium (năs-tûr'shŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *nasus*, nose + *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist; torment], any of a genus (*Tropæolum*) of plants of the mustard family, with pungent stem and seeds, often cultivated for their showy red and yellow flowers.

nas-ty (năs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [source uncertain], **1,** very dirty; filthy; **2,** disgusting to taste or smell; nauseous; **3,** obscene; indecent; **4,** troublesome; serious; as, a *nasty* cut: *Colloq.*, **1,** ill-natured; mean; **2,** disagreeable; unpleasant; as, a *nasty* day.—*adv.* **nas'ti-ly.**—*n.* **nas'ti-ness.**

nat. *abbr.* **1,** national; **2,** native; **3,** natural; **4,** naturalist; **5,** [Lat. *natus*], born.

na-tal (nā'tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *natus*, born], **1,** pertaining to one's birth or birthday; **2,** native.

Syn. (see native).

na-tant (nā'tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *natans* (*-antis*), swimming], swimming: *Bot.*, floating on the surface of the water, as the leaves of water plants.

na-ta-to-ri-al (nā"tă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **natatorium**], pertaining to, or adapted for, swimming.—*adj.* **na'ta-to-ry.**

na-ta-to-ri-um (nā"tă-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -toria (*-ă*)], [< Lat. *natatorius*, pertaining to swimming < *natare* (*-atus*), to swim], a swimming pool; especially, an indoor place for swimming.

Na-than (nā'thăn), *n.* [Heb. = a gift], *Bib.*, a prophet who censured David for causing the death of Uriah (2 Sam. 12:1–14).

nathe-less (nāth'lĕs), *adv.* [< A.S. *nā*, never + *thȳ*, the (adv.) + *lǣs*, less], *Archaic*, nevertheless; notwithstanding. Also, **nath'less** (nāth'lĕs).

na-tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *natio* (*-onis*), race < *natus*, born], **1,** the people of a country united under the same government; **2,** a race of people having the same religion, language, history, etc.; **3,** any mass of people having similar customs and linked together by mutual interest: **the nations, 1,** the peoples of the earth; **2,** *Bib.*, the gentile nations in contrast to the Jews.

Syn. people, tribe. *People* is often employed as the plural of *person;* but in more careful usage it is a singular, referring to the aggregate of individuals making up a given community and regarded as a group or unit, whether they compose a *nation* or not. *Nation* emphasizes the organization of a *people* into a unified political body. When we speak of the American *people* we speak of a group gathered from all parts of the globe to form the American *nation. Tribe* emphasizes the idea of common descent, and is used chiefly of primitive or undeveloped *peoples.*

na-tion-al (năsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a united people or nation, as a whole: opposite of *local;* **2,** peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular nation; **3,** public; as, the *national* debt: **National Army,** in the World War, that part of the American army secured by conscription: distinguished from the *Regular Army* and the *National Guard:* **national bank,** *U. S. Fin.*, a corporation with a national charter, affiliated with the Federal Reserve System and subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Board, empowered to issue bank notes as a circulating medium, the stockholders being liable for its obligations up to double the amount of their stock: **National Guard,** the organized militia of the several States of the United States:—*n.* a citizen or subject; a fellow citizen.—*adv.* **na'tion-al-ly.**

na-tion-al-ism (năsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** patriotic feeling, efforts, or principles; devotion to the interests or glory of one's own country; **2,** advocacy of, or demand for, national independence; **3,** a policy that demands the carrying on of all industries by the nation; **4,** an idiom, trait, or custom peculiar to any nation.—*adj.* **na"tion-al-is'tic.**—*n.* **na'tion-al-ist.**

na-tion-al-i-ty (năsh"ŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being, or belonging to, a united people or country; **2,** the character or traits of the people of a country as a whole; **3,** patriotism; **4,** a people united by customs, institutions, etc.

na-tion-al-ize (năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1,** to admit to the rights and privileges of citizenship in a nation; **2,** to make a united country of; **3,** to put under the control of the national government, as mines.—*n.* **na"tion-al-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **na'tion-al-iz"er.**

na-tive (nā'tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *nativus*, natural < *natus*, born], **1,** pertaining to one's birth or to its place or circumstances; as, one's *native* land; **2,** born or produced in, or belonging to, a particular country; as, *native* population; *native* plants; **3,** pertaining or peculiar to those born in a certain region; as, *native* customs; **4,** inborn; not acquired; inherent; as, *native* charm; **5,** natural; unaffected; simple; **6,** produced by, or occurring in, nature; not artificial; as, *native* copper; also, occurring in nature pure, or uncombined with other substances:—*n.* **1,** one that is born, or that which is produced, in a certain country or place; **2,** a member of the aboriginal race

inhabiting any region: chiefly used of peoples of inferior civilization: *pl. Biol.*, native oysters: *Astrol.*, one born under a particular sign or star.—*adv.* **na'tive-ly.**—*n.* **na'tive-ness.**

Syn., adj. natal, natural, original, innate, indigenous. *Natural* describes that existing in, or produced by, one's nature, not artificial, affected, assumed, or acquired; some possess *natural* grace; others are *naturally* awkward. *Native* also stresses the idea of that which is born in us, as opposed to that which is acquired or cultivated. *Native* differs from *natural* in being applied always to that which is desirable; we speak of *natural*, not *native*, clumsiness. *Native* also describes that which belongs to us by birth; as, our *native* land. *Natal* is used exclusively of that connected with the circumstances of birth; as, the *natal* hour. *Indigenous* is used particularly of that which belongs naturally to a climate, soil, country; as, fruits *indigenous* to America. Figuratively, *indigenous* approaches the sense of inborn, inherent; as, traits *indigenous* to humanity.

na-tiv-ism (nā'tĭv-ĭzm), *n.* the practice of favoring native-born citizens rather than immigrants: *Philos.*, the doctrine of innate ideas, or that the mind may receive impressions from within itself.

na-tiv-i-ty (nā-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** birth; **2,** time, place, and manner of one's birth; **3,** aspect of the heavens at the time of one's birth: **the Nativity,** the birth of Christ.

na-tri-um (nā'trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Fr. *natron*, soda < Arab. *natrūn* < Gk. *nitron*, niter], *Chem.*, the element sodium [symbol Na]: so called in pharmacy and formerly in chemistry.

na-tron (nā'trŏn), *n.* crude native sodium carbonate, a mineral alkali occurring in solution only.

nat-ty (năt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [source uncertain], tidy; neat; smart; trim.—*adv.* **nat'ti-ly.**—*n.* **nat'ti-ness.**

nat-u-ral (năt'ū-răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *natura*, nature < *nasci* (*natus*), to be born], **1,** pertaining to one's nature or essential traits and characteristics; innate; inborn; as, *natural* gifts; **2,** occurring in, or conforming to, the ordinary course of things; as, a *natural* result; **3,** true to life; as, a *natural* likeness; **4,** produced by nature; not artificial; as, a *natural* bridge; **5,** in accordance with the kindly characteristics of humankind; as, the *natural* affections; **6,** related by birth, but not legitimate; as, a *natural* son; **7,** *Obs.* or *Rare*, related by blood; as, a *natural* sister; **8,** relating to the physical universe or to a particular branch of nature, especially as a study; **9,** pertaining to the lower qualities of mind as contrasted with the higher spiritual powers; animal: *Mus.*, **1,** written without sharps or flats; as, the *natural* scale of C; **2,** vocal: distinguished from *instrumental:* **natural logarithm,** *Math.*, a logarithm to the base *e* (see *Napierian*); **natural numbers,** *Math.*, the integers 1, 2, 3, etc.; **natural sine, cosine,** etc., *Trig.*, the actual value of the sine, cosine, etc., as distinguished from its logarithm: **natural science,** organized knowledge concerning the physical universe: often called *science:* —*n.* a weak-minded person: *Mus.*, **1,** a sign [♮] used to remove, within the measure in which it occurs, the effect of a preceding sharp or flat, of one sharp in a double sharp, or of one flat in a double flat: also called *cancel;* **2,** the tone or note so affected; **3,** loosely, a white key in a keyboard.—*adv.* **nat'u-ral-ly.**—*n.* **nat'u-ral-ness.**

Syn., adj. normal, regular, ordinary, usual, typical, common, original. That is *natural* which exists in or by nature; as, the *natural* color of one's hair. That is *normal* which conforms to a standard or norm; as, a *normal* pulse; *normal* mental processes. (See native.) —*Ant., adj.* abnormal, monstrous, unusual, unnatural.

nat-u-ral gas a combustible gas composed largely of methane and other hydrocarbons with variable amounts of nitrogen and noncombustible gases, obtained, in certain localities, either from natural earth fissures or from driven wells, and used as a fuel for domestic and industrial purposes.

nat-u-ral his-to-ry formerly, the study, description, and classification of plants, minerals, and natural objects in general: now generally restricted to the study of plants and, especially, animals, with relation to their habits, etc.

nat-u-ral-ism (năt'ū-răl-ĭzm), *n.* an uncivilized state in which thoughts and actions are based on natural desires or instincts alone: *Lit.* and *Art*, a careful and detailed representation of things in nature and life as they really are, without idealization; specifically, the principles and methods represented by a school of writers of the 19th century, notably Zola, de Maupassant, George Moore, and Dreiser: *Philos.*, the doctrine that all phenomena are traceable to natural causes; *Theol.*, the doctrine that all religious truths may be learned from observation of the world of nature, and that true religion does not depend on supernatural experiences.

nat-u-ral-ist (năt'ū-răl-ĭst), *n.* **1,** one who has made a special study of natural objects, as plants, minerals, and, especially, animals; **2,** one who believes that all phenomena are traceable to natural causes; **3,** one who practices or teaches realism in literature or art.—*adj.* **nat"u-ral-is'tic.**

nat-u-ral-i-za-tion (năt"ū-răl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of legally granting a foreigner the rights and privileges of a citizen born in the country; **2,** adaptation to new conditions.

nat-u-ral-ize (năt'ū-răl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1,** to grant to (a foreigner) the privileges of a citizen or subject born in the country; **2,** to accept or adopt, as a foreign word, custom, etc.; **3,** to acclimatize, as a plant; **4,** to render natural or less artificial; **5,** to free from the miraculous or supernatural:—*v.i.* **1,** to become as if native; **2,** to pursue the study of nature; **3,** to explain phenomena by natural laws to the exclusion of the supernatural.

nat-u-ral phi-los-o-phy formerly, the consideration of any aspect of nature, as physics, zoölogy, etc., as distinguished from mental or moral philosophy; now generally restricted to the various sciences classed under physics.

nat-u-ral se-lec-tion the process in nature by which the plants and animals best fitted to their environment tend to survive and perpetuate the variations or peculiarities that enabled them to survive.

na-ture (nā'tŭr; nā'chŏŏr), *n.* **1,** the source or essence of life; the forces that create the phenomena of the material world; as, the laws of *nature;* **2,** the universe; **3,** original or essential qualities; inborn character; **4,** kind; sort; class; as, everything of this *nature;* **5,** that which accords with nature, as an instinctive act or a natural result; **6,** man's primitive condition, unregulated by social laws, etc.; **7,** physical constitution; vital forces; **8,** personal or individual character or disposition; as, a generous *nature: Theol.*, the state of a soul unredeemed by grace.

naught (nôt), *n.* [< A.S. *nāwuht* < *nā*, never + *wiht*, thing], **1,** nothing; **2,** a cipher; the character zero [0]: *Obs.*, wickedness; evil:—*adj.* of no account; worthless: *Obs.*, **1,** bad; wayward; **2,** destroyed.

naugh-ty (nô'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], bad; wayward; mischievous; disobedient: *Obs.*, wicked.—*adv.* **naugh'ti-ly.**—*n.* **naugh'ti-ness.**

Syn. perverse, mischievous, wayward. (See bad.)

nau-se-a (nô'shē-ă; nô'sē-ă), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *naus*, ship], **1,** sickness of the stomach, with a desire to vomit; seasickness; **2,** loathing or disgust.

nau-se-ate (nô'shē-āt; -sē-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1,** to affect with sickness of the stomach or strong disgust; sicken; **2,** to loathe:—*v.i.* to be inclined to vomit; feel disgust.

nau-seous (nô'shŭs; nô'shē-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** causing sickness of the stomach; **2,** loathsome; abhorrent.—*adv.* **nau'seous-ly.**—*n.* **nau'seous-ness.**

Syn. distasteful, repugnant, offensive, disgusting.

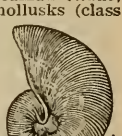
Nau-sic-a-ä (nô-sĭk'ă-ă; nou-), *n.* [< Gk.], in Homer's "Odyssey," the Phæacian princess who found Odysseus after his shipwreck and brought him to the court of her father, Alcinoüs.

nautch (nôch), *n.* [< Hind. *nāch*, dance < Sans. *nritya*, dancing], in India, a kind of entertainment in which trained girl dancers perform.

nau-ti-cal (nô'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Gk. *nautikos* < *naus*, ship], pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation: **nautical mile,** in British usage, 6,080 feet; in U. S. usage, 6,080.20 feet: also called *geographical mile.*—*abbr.* **naut.**—*adj.* **nau'tic.**—*adv.* **nau'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn. marine, naval, oceanic. (See maritime.)

nau-ti-lus (nô'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -luses (-lŭs-ĕz); -li (-lī)], [< Gk. *nautilos*, seaman < *naus*, ship], **1,** any of a genus (*Nautilus*) of mollusks (class *Cephalopoda*) with a flattened spiral shell, found in the South Pacific and Indian oceans: also called *pearly nautilus;* **2,** a small marine mollusk (*Argonauta argo*) resembling and related to the octopus: also called *argonaut; paper nautilus.*



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SHELL OF PEARLY NAUTILUS

nav. *abbr.* **1,** naval; **2,** navigable; **3,** navigation (also, **navig.**).

Nav-a-ho (năv'ă-hō), *n.* [*pl.* -hos; -hoes (-hōz)], [< Sp. (*apaches de*) *navajos* (Apaches of the) broad fields < Amer. Ind.], a member of a tribe of North American Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. Also, **Nav'a-jo** (-hō).

na-val (nā'văl), *adj.* [< Lat. *navis*, ship], of or pertaining to war vessels or a navy.

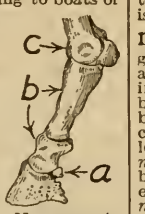
Syn. marine, nautical, oceanic. (See maritime.)

1nave (nāv), *n.* [< Lat. *navis*, ship], the main body of a cross-shaped church, from the choir to the main entrances, exclusive of the aisles; also, the main body of a basilica (see *basilica*, *cathedral*, illus.).

2nave (nāv), *n.* [< A.S. *nafu*, nave; hub < O.Teut. source], the block in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes and axle are fixed; the hub.

na-vel (nā'vl), *n.* [< A.S. *nafela*, navel < O.Teut. source], **1**, *Anat.*, the depression or protuberance in the center of the abdomen, or belly, marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord; the umbilicus; **2**, the center or central point of anything: *Her.*, a point on an escutcheon below the central, or fess, point (see *escutcheon*, illus.): **navel orange**, a kind of orange, usually seedless, having a navel-like depression in the rind at the apex.

na-vic-u-lar (nȧ-vĭk'ū-lär), *adj.* [< Lat. dim. of *naris*, ship], **1**, pertaining to boats or a boat; **2**, boat-shaped:—*n.* **1**, a bone on the thumb side of the human wrist, and in the instep of the foot: also called *scaphoid bone* (see *hand*, *foot*, illus.); **2**, a bone at the back of a horse's foot just above the hoof.



NAVICULAR in horse's hind leg: *a*, navicular bone; *b*, fetlock joint; *c*, pastern bones

nav-i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-gȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **navigate**], **1**, capable of being traveled over by a boat or ship; **2**, capable of being steered; dirigible; as, a *navigable* balloon.—*n.* **nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **nav'i-ga-ble-ness.**

nav-i-gate (năv'ĭ-gāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *navigare* (*-atus*), to navigate < *naris*, ship + *agere*, to drive], **1**, to travel by water; **2**, to sail or direct a ship:—*v.t.* **1**, to pass over (the sea, a stream, etc.) in a ship or boat; **2**, to steer or manage (a ship) in sailing.

nav-i-ga-tion (năv'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of traveling on the water; **2**, the science of managing ships; **3**, the act of sailing or directing a ship: *Obs.*, a voyage; also, ships collectively.

nav-i-ga-tor (năv'ĭ-gā"tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who travels in ships; especially, one skilled in the science of managing ships; **2**, in England, a laborer on railways, canals, etc.: now generally called *navvy*.

nav-vy (năv'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -vies (-ĭz)], [abbr. of *navigator*], in England, a laborer on railways, canals, etc.

na-vy (nā'vĭ), *n.* [*pl.* navies (-vĭz)], [< O.F. *navie*, fleet < Lat. *naris*, ship], **1**, the warships of a nation; **2**, the marine war force of a nation, including ships, shipyards, shops, officers, men, etc.; **3**, a fleet, as of merchant ships: **navy blue**, a dark blue, the color of most uniforms worn by naval officers: **navy yard**, a place where warships are built, repaired, equipped, or harbored.

na-wab (nȧ-wŏb'), *n.* [< Hind. *nawwāb*, governor], in India, a viceroy or ruler under the Mogul government: **Nawab**, **1**, in India, a Mohammedan prince; also, a courtesy title for any distinguished man; **2**, a very wealthy, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.

nay (nā), *adv.* [< O.N. *nei*, nay < *ne*, not + *ei*, ever], **1**, no: indicating negation; **2**, not only so, but: introducing a more explicit or emphatic statement; as, I go, *nay*, I run:—*n.* **1**, a refusal or denial; **2**, a negative vote or voter; **3**, a negative reply.

Naz-a-rene (năz"ȧ-rēn'), *n.* [< Gk. *Nazarēnos* < Heb. *Nazareth*, a town in Galilee], **1**, a native or inhabitant of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, and, as a term of contempt, to the early Christians; **2**, from the first to fourth century, a member of a certain sect of Jewish Christians.

Naz-a-rite (năz'ȧ-rīt), *n.* [< Lat. *Nazaraeus*, Nazarite < Heb. *nāzīr* < *nāzar*, to separate oneself], among the early Hebrews, a peculiar kind of devotee, characterized mainly by unshorn locks and an abstinence from wine (Num. 6); **2**, [see **Nazarene**], a native of Nazareth. Also, **Naz'i-rite.**

Na-zi (nä'tsē; nä'zĭ; nă'zĭ), *n.* [pl. Nazis (-tsēz; -zĭz)], [abbr. of Ger. *national*, national], a member of the National Socialist Workers party in Germany, formed under the leadership of Adolf Hitler (1889–).

Nb *Chem.*, the symbol [Nb] for the element niobium, or columbium:—**N. B.**, *abbr.* **1**, New Brunswick; **2**, North Britain; North British; **3**, [Lat. *nota bene*], note well:—**n. b.**, *Cricket*, no ball.

N. C. **1**, North Carolina; **2**, New Church; **3**, New Caledonia:—**N.C.O.**, Noncommissioned Officer.

Nd *Chem.*, the symbol [Nd] for the element neodymium:—**n. d.**, *abbr.* no date:—**N. Dak.**, official abbreviation for the state of North Dakota.

Ne *Chem.*, the symbol [Ne] for the element neon:—**N. E.**, *abbr.* **1**, New England; **2**, northeast; northeastern:—**N. E. A.**, National Education Association.

Ne-an-der-thal man (nȧ-ăn'dẽr-tăl"), [< name of a valley in the Rhine Province, Germany, where skeletal remains have been found], *Anthropol.*, an extinct race (by some considered a species) of man, of the early paleolithic, or old stone, age, with body characters intermediate between those of the highest anthropoid apes and of modern man.

neap (nēp), *adj.* [< A.S. *nēp(flōd)*, neap (tide)], designating the tide at either of the two times during the lunar month when the range between high and low is least, occurring shortly after the first and third quarters of the moon: opposite of *spring* tide (see *tide*, illus.):—*n.* a neap tide.

neaped (nēpt), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship or boat.

Ne-a-pol-i-tan (nē"ȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *adj.* [< Lat. < Gk. *neos*, new + *polis*, city], pertaining to the city or people of Naples, in Italy:—*n.* one who is native to, or resident in, Naples.

near (nēr), *adj.* [< A.S. *nēar*, orig. comp. of *nēah*, nigh], **1**, not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; **2**, close to one's interests; intimate; dear; as, *near* to my heart; **3**, close to a thing followed or imitated; literal; as, a *near* translation; **4**, narrow; barely missing; as, a *near* escape; **5**, closely related by blood; also, intimate; familiar; **6**, on the left of vehicles or animals: because in this location near to one who leads horses with the right hand: opposite of *off*; as, the *near* wheel; the *near* horse; **7**, direct or quick; as, to go by the *near* way; **8**, mean or stingy: *Colloq.*, almost equal to; almost of the nature of; resembling; as, a *near* riot; *near* beer:—*adv.* **1**, not distant in time, place, or degree; **2**, almost; approximately; **3**, closely:—*prep.* close to or upon:—*v.t.* to approach.—*n.* **near'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* nigh, adjacent, contiguous; narrow; stingy.

near-by (nēr'ȧ-bī"), *adj.* *Colloq.*, not far off; neighboring; adjacent:—*adv.* and *prep.* (preferably, *near by*), *Colloq.*, near.

Ne-arc-tic (nē-ärk'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *neos*, new + *arktos*, bear, a northern constellation], designating a division of the earth's surface comprising Greenland and North America north of the tropic of Cancer.

near-ly (nēr'lĭ), *adv.* [see **near**], **1**, almost; all but; as, *nearly* frozen; **2**, not far off; **3**, stingily; **4**, closely; intimately; as, *nearly* related.

near point the point nearest to the eye at which an object can be distinctly seen.

near-sight-ed (nēr'sīt'ĕd), *adj.* [*near* + *sight*], seeing well at a short distance only.—*n.* **near'sight'ed-ness.**—*adv.* **near'sight'ed-ly.**

1neat (nēt), *adj.* [< Fr. *net*, clean < Lat. *nitēre*, to shine], **1**, tidy; trim; clean; **2**, simple and elegant; **3**, not adulterated; as, *neat* liquor; **4**, clever; adroit; as, a *neat* reply; **5**, with all deductions and charges made; net.—*adv.* **neat'ly.**—*n.* **neat'ness.**

Syn. prim, cleanly, spruce, tidy, orderly, shapely, dapper.—*Ant.* careless, disorderly, dirty, untidy.

2neat (nēt), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< A.S. *nēat* < O. Teut. source], cattle, as oxen and cows, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such animals: as, *neat* cattle.

neat-herd (nēt'hûrd"), *n.* [*2neat* + *1herd*], one who takes care of neat cattle; a cowherd.

neat's-foot oil (nēts'fo͝ot"), a pale yellow oil obtained from the feet and shin bones of calves and other neat cattle, by boiling: used for fine lubrication and for dressing leather.

neb (nĕb), *n.* [< A.S. *nebb*, face < O.Teut. source], **1**, a beak, as of a bird; a bill; **2**, a snout; **3**, the pointed end of a thing: *Obs.*, a person's mouth.

***Ne-bi-im** (nĕb'ē-ēm'), *n.pl.* [Heb. *nebī'īm*, prophets], the second of the three divisions of the Hebrew Bible: commonly called the *Prophets*, and distinguished from the *Law* and the *Hagiographa*.

Nebr. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the state of Nebraska (also, **Neb.**).

Neb-u-chad-rez-zar (nĕb"ū-kȧd-rĕz'ẽr), *n.* [Heb. < Babylonian *Nabukuduri-ucur*, Nebo protect the boundary], *Bib.*, a king of Babylon (604–561 B. C.), who laid waste Jerusalem and enslaved the Jews: in the Old Testament spelled *Nebuchadnezzar* (2 Kings 24, 25).

neb-u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat. = mist], *Astron.*, a luminous formation in the heavens, resembling a patch of haze or cloud at the distance of the stars, and consisting either of a mass of luminous gas, or of a cluster of stars too far off to be separately distinguishable; *Med.*, **1**, an opaque spot on the cornea of the eye, causing defective vision; **2**, an oily preparation for use in an atomizer.

neb-u-lar (nĕb'ū-lẽr), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a nebula; **2**, cloudy; hazy: **nebular hypothesis**, *Astron.*, **1**, the theory that the solar system

was formed by the contraction of a nebula, and that the central part, as it revolved, threw off rings which formed the planets, the sun in its present condition resulting from the condensation of the remaining nebulous material: suggested by Swedenborg and Kant, and developed by Laplace; 2, a similar theory applied to other planetary systems.

neb-u-lé (nĕb″ū-lā), *adj. Her.*, designating a kind of partition line having a fancied resemblance to the edge of a cloud (for illus. see *heraldry*).

ne-bu-li-um (nē-bū′lĭ-ŭm), *n. Astronomical Chem.*, an element assumed to be present in nebulæ as indicated by the spectroscope, but not detected on the earth or in other heavenly bodies.

neb-u-los-i-ty (nĕb″ū-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state of being, or resembling, a nebula: *Astron.*, nebulous material, especially when surrounding certain stars in faint and indefinite outline.

neb-u-lous (nĕb′ū-lŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a nebula: 2, cloudy; hazy; indistinct; vague: 3, perplexed.—*n.* **neb′u-lous-ness.**

Syn. vague, confused, mixed, shadowy, indefinite.

nec-es-sa-ry (nĕs′ĕ-sā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *necesse*, needful], 1, existing from the nature of the case; as, a *necessary* conclusion; 2, not to be done without; essential; indispensable; as, food is *necessary* to life; 3, unavoidable; inevitable; as, the *necessary* result of an act; 4, obligatory; imperative: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, giving useful or indispensable services: said of persons:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a thing which cannot be done without: usually *pl.*; 2, specifically, a water-closet or privy.—*adv.* **nec′es-sa-ri-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* essential, indispensable, needful, requisite, inevitable, expedient, required, needed, compulsory, unavoidable, intrinsic. *Necessary* may describe that which must exist in the course of nature, or must be true according to logic, or must be present if a desired end is to be accomplished, or must be so because of our point of view; as, it is *necessary* to live in order to die; a *necessary* consequence; a *necessary* element; polite usage makes many little courtesies *necessary*. *Essential* does not involve the idea of point of view or of circumstances; *essential* means absolutely *necessary*; a thing is not complete or whole if deprived of any *essential* part. A motor is *essential* if an automobile is to go by its own power; balloon tires may be *necessary* from the point of view of comfort. *Indispensable* is applied to that which may not be done without; money is *indispensable*; clothing is *indispensable*. *Requisite* is less absolute than either *necessary* or *indispensable*; it applies to that which is *required*, but requirements vary with the minds dealing with them, so that *requisite* gains a relative tone. What is *requisite* for the comfort of a fine lady would seem unnecessary to a man who needed food. *Needful* reflects the idea of actual want, though it differs from *necessary* in a degree; if new clothes are merely *needful*, we may perhaps get along for a time by patching and care; if new clothes are *necessary*, there is no alternative to getting them. That is *inevitable* which is *necessary* because one cannot get away from it; what goes up must come down—an *inevitable* result; what is born must die—an *inevitable* end. That is *expedient* which is *necessary* from the point of view of aptness, suitability, or advantage. (See inherent.)

ne-ces-si-tate (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], 1, to imply as a condition or result; make unavoidable; 2, to compel; oblige; require; demand; force.

ne-ces-si-tous (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.

ne-ces-si-ty (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being indispensable, inevitable, or obligatory; 2, that which is unavoidable, indispensable, or obligatory; 3, extreme poverty: *Philos.*, the force which determines in advance and makes inevitable acts and events; fate; foreordination: *pl.* the things needed for a decent living.

Syn. exigency, urgency, emergency, occasion, extremity, fate, want (See need.)

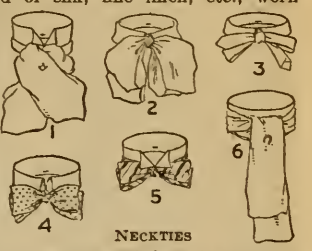
neck (nĕk), *n.* [< A.S. *hnecca*, neck, nape of the neck < O.Teut. source], 1, *Anat.*, that part of the body connecting the head with the trunk; 2, *Anat.*, a similar part near the extremity of any organ or bone; as, the *neck* of the humerus; 3, the long, extended part of an object, especially if near one end; as, the *neck* of a bottle; 4, the slender projection from the body of a violin or similarly shaped instrument, terminating in a peg box and having the finger board or frets; 5, a long, narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus or cape; 6, a narrow body of water between two portions of land; a strait; channel; 7, the part of a garment which fits closely around the neck: the collar:—*v.i.* *Slang* or *Vulgar*, to make love by fondling or caressing.

neck-cloth (nĕk′klôth″), *n.* [*neck*+*cloth*], formerly, a cloth band worn around the neck, for protection or ornament, like a stock or long necktie.

neck-er-chief (nĕk′ĕr-chĭf), *n.* [*neck*+*kerchief*], a kerchief or scarf about the neck.

neck-lace (nĕk′lās), *n.* [*neck*+*lace*], a decorative chain of gold or other metal, or a string of beads, jewels, etc., worn around the neck.

neck-tie (nĕk′tī″), *n.* [*neck*+*tie*], 1, a narrow scarf or band of silk, fine linen, etc., worn around the neck and shirt collar, tied in front; 2, a bow worn in front of the neck.



NECKTIES
1, ascot; 2, Windsor; 3, string; 4, batwing; 5, club; 6, stock.

neck-wear (nĕk′wâr″), *n.* [*neck*+*wear*], collectively, articles of clothing worn about the neck; specifically, in the trade, neckties, cravats, etc.; also, collars, scarfs, mufflers, boas, etc.

nec-rol-o-gy (nĕk-rŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *nekros*, corpse+*-logia*, a study], 1, a list of persons who have died; as, a daily *necrology* may be found in the newspapers; 2, a death notice; an obituary.—*adj.* **nec″ro-log′i-cal** (nĕk″rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl). —*n.* **nec-rol′o-gist** (nĕk-rŏl′ŏ-jĭst).

nec-ro-man-cer (nĕk′rō-măn″sẽr), *n.* [see **necromancy**], 1, one who claims to be able to foretell the future by communicating with the spirits of the dead; 2, a conjurer; magician.

nec-ro-man-cy (nĕk′rō-măn″sĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *nigromancie* < L.L. *nigromantia*, the black art, corr. by Lat. *niger*, black < Lat. *necromantia* < Gk. *nekros*, a corpse+*manteia*, prophetic power], 1, the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead; 2, hence, magic; incantation; enchantment.—*adj.* **nec′ro-man′tic.**

Syn. magic, sorcery, witchcraft, conjuration.

nec-rop-o-lis (nĕk-rŏp′ŏ-lĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -lises (-lĭs-ĕz); -leis (-lĭs)], [< Gk. *nekros*, corpse +*polis*, city], a cemetery or graveyard, especially one of great size, or one built in ancient times.

nec-rop-sy (nĕk′rŏp-sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *nekros*, corpse +*opsis*, sight], a post-mortem examination or dissection; an autopsy.

nec-ro-sis (nĕk-rō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *nekrōsis* < *nekroun*, to kill], *Pathol.*, mortification, or decay and death, of any circumscribed part of the body, especially of a bone; gangrene; *Bot.*, a disease marked by small, black spots beneath which the tissue of the plant has decayed.—*adj.* **nec-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk).

nec-tar (nĕk′tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *nektar*, the drink of the gods], 1, *Class. Myth.*, the wine of the gods; 2, hence, any delicious beverage: *Bot.*, the more or less sweet fluid formed in flower glands, eaten by bees and altered by them into honey: popularly called *honey*.—*adj.* **nec′tar-ous.**—*adj.* **nec-ta′re-an.**—*adj.* **nec-ta′re-ous.**

nec-tar-ine (nĕk′tẽr-ĭn; nĕk″tẽr-ēn″), *n.* a kind of peach with a smooth, thin skin and firm pulp:—*adj.* (nĕk′tẽr-ĭn), sweet; delicious.

nec-ta-ry (nĕk′tă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], *Bot.*, a gland that secretes nectar.

N. E. D. *abbr.* New English Dictionary: also called *Oxford English Dictionary*.

***née** (nā), *p.adj.* [Fr. = born], born: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman; as, Mrs. Smith, *née* Brown.

need (nēd), *n.* [< A.S. *nīed*, necessity and *nēod*, desire < O.Teut. source], 1, lack of anything desired or useful; 2, hence, poverty; straitened circumstances; 3, necessity; imperative demand; as, there is *need* of great caution; 4, a time of great difficulty; crisis:—*v.t.* to stand in want of; require; have use for:—*v.i.* 1, to be in poverty or want; 2, to be necessary: used impersonally; as, it *needs* to be done; 3, to be under obligation to: in this sense used with infinitive without *to*, and without inflection in the third person singular; as, he *need* not go.

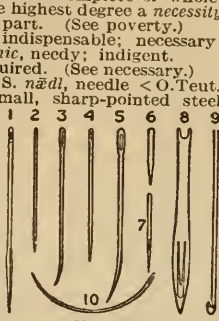
Syn., *n.* necessity, want, essential, compulsion, urgency. *Need* is a state of circumstances requiring something, or the something required. *Necessity*, as compared with *need*, is more urgent, has, in fact, the element of *compulsion* in it. We may be in *need* of diversion, but if we cannot afford it, we go without it; the *necessities* of life are things without which life cannot be maintained. *Need* implies that you can get

what is required; *necessity* implies that you must get it; *want* simply implies that you do not have it. One in *want* of money has no money; one in *need* of money may be longing for luxuries. A house in *need* of paint does not look its best; a house in *want* of paint has depreciated in worth. An *essential* is an element without which a thing cannot be complete or whole; an *essential* is therefore in the highest degree a *necessity* to the thing of which it is a part. (See poverty.)

need-ful (nēd'fo͝ol), *adj.* indispensable; necessary. required: *Archaic,* needy; indigent.

Syn. requisite, needed, required. (See necessary.)

nee-dle (nē'dl), *n.* [< A.S. *nǣdl,* needle < O.Teut. source], 1, a small, sharp-pointed steel sewing instrument, furnished with an eye to hold thread; 2, a thin, straight rod used in knitting or, when hooked at the end, for crocheting; 3, any slender, sharply pointed object similar to a needle, as the pointed instrument used in etching, or a sharp, peaked rock; 4, the magnetic bar in a compass: *Bot.,* a leaf having the shape of a needle; as, a pine *needle:* **needle gun,** formerly, a small firearm, the cartridge of which is exploded by a blow from the point of a steel needle: **needle-point,** 1, a kind of embroidery done with a needle over a pattern stamped on canvas; 2, needle-point lace: **needle-point lace,** lace made entirely with a needle on a paper or parchment pattern; point lace:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-ld), *p.pr.* -dling], *Colloq.,* to strengthen, as beer, by adding raw alcohol.



NEEDLES

1, sailmaker's needle; 2, dressmaker's fine sewing needle; 3, needle used in veterinary surgery; 4, carpet needle; 5, packing needle; 6, phonograph needle; 7, sewing-machine needle; 8, fisherman's net-weaving needle; 9, crochet needle; 10, curved needle.

nee-dle-ful (nē'dl-fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], the length of thread conveniently used in a needle.

need-less (nēd'lĕs), *adj.* [see **need**], unnecessary. —*adv.* **need'less-ly.**—*n.* **need'less-ness.**

nee-dle valve *Mech.,* a valve in which a slender rod, or needle, with a cone-shaped end, fits into a funnel-shaped seat: used for the accurate control of the flow of a liquid, as in making the spray or jet in a carburetor.

nee-dle-wom-an (nē'dl-wo͝om"ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wim"ĕn)], [*needle+woman*], a seamstress; a woman who does sewing.

nee-dle-work (nē'dl-wûrk"), *n.* [*needle+work*], 1, hand sewing; embroidery done by hand; 2, the occupation of sewing.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [see **need**], necessarily: used before or after *must:* as, he *needs* must come.

need-y (nēd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], very poor; destitute.—*n.* **need'i-ness.**

ne'er (nâr; nār), *adv.* [contr. of *never*], contraction of *never:* chiefly *Poet.:* **ne'er-do-well,** one who does nothing worth while; a worthless person.

ne-fa-ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *nefarius,* impious < *nefas,* wrong], very wicked; infamous.—*adv.* **ne-fa'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ne-fa'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. criminal, iniquitous, heinous, detestable.

ne-gate (nē-gāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [see **negation**], to deny; nullify.

ne-ga-tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *negare* (*-atus*), to deny], 1, act of denying; contradiction: opposite of *affirmation;* 2, lack of actual or positive qualities; 3, a negative statement or doctrine.

neg-a-tive (nĕg'ă-tĭv), *adj.* 1, expressing or implying refusal or denial: opposite of *affirmative;* as, a *negative* reply; 2, lacking positive qualities; as, a *negative* personality; 3, opposite in nature to something considered as positive; as, *debt* is the *negative* capital of a business; 4, having the power of veto; as, a *negative* voice in a legislative matter: *Elec.,* 1, designating the terminal of an electrical apparatus which is at the lower potential; 2, designating the kind of electric charge that is produced by friction on resin: opposite of *positive; Math.,* designating a quantity to be subtracted, or one opposite of *positive;* minus; *Photog.,* showing the relations of light and shade of the original reversed:—*n.* 1, a refusal or denial; 2, a proposition, statement, or conception, by which something is denied; 3, the side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms; as, to support the *negative* in a debate; 4, the right of veto: *Math.,* 1, a quantity less than zero, or intended to be subtracted; 2, the symbol denoting such a quantity, or denoting subtraction; *Elec.,* the plate in a voltaic cell at the lower potential; *Photog.,* a picture in which the relations of light and shade of the original are reversed, from which the positive picture is printed; *Gram.,* a word or word element expressing denial, lack, etc., as *no, not, neither, un-, -less:* **double negative,** *Gram.,* two negatives modifying the same phrase, sentence, or sentence element: in modern English having a positive meaning, but in Anglo-Saxon, French, Greek, and many other languages, serving merely as an intensified negative:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tived (-tĭvd), *p.pr.* -tiving], 1, to deny the truth of; contradict; 2, to refuse assent to; 3, to prove to be false, as a hypothesis; 4, to dismiss or reject by vote; veto; 5, to counteract. —*adv.* **neg'a-tive-ly.**

neg-a-tiv-ism (nĕg'ă-tĭv-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine of agnostics, skeptics, and those denying the existence of reality: *Psych.,* a tendency to speak or act in a way exactly opposite to that desired.

neg-lect (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *negligere* (*-lectus*), to neglect < *nec-,* not+*legere,* to pick up], 1, to fail to do, by carelessness or design; as, to *neglect* a duty; 2, to slight; ignore; disregard; as, to *neglect* a point in reasoning; 3, to fail to pay attention to; leave uncared for; as, to *neglect* a child:—*n.* 1, failure to do that which should be done; 2, state of being neglected; 3, lack of care or attention; disregard; indifference; 4, carelessness; slovenliness.

Syn., n. carelessness, inattention, neglectfulness, negligence, oversight, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, inadvertence, remissness. *Neglect* and *negligence* are often used interchangeably to name the act of slighting, or omitting, a duty, attention, or other thing that should have been heeded or performed; as, a single instance of *neglect* cost him his life; the gateman's criminal *negligence.* Certain differences, however, appear in their usage; we speak of the *neglect,* not *negligence,* of duty, studies, business, or health. *Neglect* of one's clothes means not taking care of them; *negligence* in attire means a careless disregard of how it is arranged and worn. *Negligence* is ordinarily used to name habitual *neglect.*

neg-lect-ful (nĕg-lĕkt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, indicating disregard; indifferent; 2, careless; negligent.—*adv.* **neg-lect'ful-ly.**—*n.* **neg-lect'ful-ness.**

Syn. negligent, heedless, inattentive, unmindful.

neg-li-gee (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; nĕg'lĭ-zhā"), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *negligere:* see **neglect**], 1, a soft, loosely fitting dress or gown; 2, any easy, unceremonious dress; 3, undress; scant attire:—*adj.* carelessly or scantily attired. Also, ***né"gli"gé'*** (nā"glē"zhā').

neg-li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jĕns), *n.* [see **negligent**], 1, the habit of not doing that which should be done; neglect; 2, carelessness; thoughtlessness; as, the accident was due to *negligence;* 3, disregard of appearance, manner, or style; 4, freedom from conventionality or artificiality in art or literature: *Law,* failure to exercise ordinary and reasonable care under the circumstances of a situation, as a result of which injury is caused to another.

Syn. heedlessness, remissness, laxness. (See neglect.)

neg-li-gent (nĕg'lĭ-jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *negligentia,* carelessness < *negligere,* to neglect: see **neglect**], 1, inclined to leave undone what should be done; 2, careless; heedless; inattentive; 3, free from restraint and conventionality, as in art and literature.—*adv.* **neg'li-gent-ly.**

Syn. remiss, lax, inattentive, regardless, inadvertent, neglectful, thoughtless. The *negligent* person is careless; he fails, through laziness, lack of will power, or for no reason at all, to do what he should do. One who is *remiss* lacks the energy to remember what he should do, or the force to do it if he does remember. He is *inadvertent* who lets things slip by him unintentionally while he is thinking of something else; if such preoccupation becomes constant, the individual is termed *inattentive. Regardless* describes one heedless of consequences, *negligent* of others in inconsiderate ways; as, *regardless* of safety; *regardless* of other people's feelings, he spoke his mind. *Lax,* literally the opposite of tense and rigid, is figuratively the opposite of severe, strict, and stringent; in its figurative sense it means loose and *negligent,* and is applied chiefly to a lack of fiber in morals, discipline, standards, or the like.

neg-li-gi-ble (nĕg'lĭ-jĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **neglect**], so small or unimportant that one may disregard it; of little account.—*adv.* **neg'li-gi-bly.**

ne-go-ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **negotiate**], capable of being transferred or exchanged: *Fin.,* capable of being transferred by delivery, with or without indorsement, so as to give possession of notes, drafts, or other valuable rights to another party: **negotiable paper,** *Fin.,* 1, notes, bills, and drafts which may be transferred from one owner to

another by indorsement or assignment; **2**, under some laws, other business instruments, such as bonds, forms of stock, and bills of lading.—*n.* **ne·go″ti·a·bil′i·ty.**

ne-go-ti-ate (nē-gō′shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *negotiare* (*-atus*), to do business < *neg-*, not + *otium*, leisure], *Fin.*, **1**, to sell or transfer to another, as commercial paper or securities: convert into cash; **2**, to put through (any business bargain or agreement); *Pol. Sci.*, to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; as, to *negotiate* peace: *Colloq.*, to surmount with success; get over; clear, as an obstacle or difficulty:—*v.i.* to deal with others in order to come to terms; bargain with others in political or business affairs.—*n.* **ne-go′ti-a″tor.**

ne-go-ti-a-tion (nē-gō″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n. Com.*, the discussion and bargaining which goes on between parties before a contract is settled or a deal is definitely agreed upon; *Fin.*, the putting into circulation of a note, draft, or bill of exchange, that may be bought and sold as a negotiable instrument; *Pol. Sci.*, in the arranging of a treaty, the preliminary discussion and other steps leading to the definite drawing up of the document.—*adj.* **ne-go′ti-a-to-ry.**

ne-gress (nē′grĕs), *n.* [fem. of *negro*, q.v.], a negro woman.

ne-gril-lo (nē-grĭl′ō), *n.* [*pl.* -los (-ōz)], [Sp., dim. of *negro*, black], *Rare*, a small negro: **Negrillo**, a member of any of the dwarflike Negroid races of Africa; an African Pygmy.

Ne-gri-to (nē-grē′tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos; -toes (-tōz)], a member of any of the dwarflike Negroid races of Polynesia; an Asiatic Pygmy.—*adj.* **Ne-grit′ic** (-grĭt′ĭk).

Ne-gro (nē′grō), *n.* [*pl.* Negroes (-grōz)], [Sp. < Lat. *niger*, black], **1**, a member of the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, characterized by black or very dark skin; **2**, loosely, a member of any of the black African races, including the Pygmies, Hottentots, Bushmen, and Bantus: **negro**, a black man, especially one who has some Negro blood:—**Negro**, *adj.* pertaining to the Negroes: **negro**, pertaining to, or like, a negro; black.

Ne-groid (nē′groid), *adj.* resembling the Negroes in appearance, racial characteristics, etc.: also written *negroid*:—*n.* a member of a race having negro blood or negro characteristics.

ne-gus (nē′gŭs), *n.* [16th-cent. Eng. < Col. *Negus*, first maker], a beverage, or drink, made of hot water, wine, and lemon juice, sweetened and spiced.

Ne-gus (nē′gŭs), *n.* [nat. word], king: the title of the ruler of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia.

Ne-he-mi-ah (nē″hē-mī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Nekhemyāh*, comfort of Jehovah], *Bib.*, **1**, a noted Jewish leader, statesman, and historian; **2**, an Old Testament book describing his rebuilding of Jerusalem.—*abbr.* **Neh.**

neigh (nā), *v.i.* [A.S. *hnǣgan*, to neigh < O.Teut. source], to utter the call of a horse; whinny: —*n.* the call of a horse; a whinny.

neigh-bor (nā′bẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *nēah*, nigh + *gebūr*, a dweller], **1**, one who dwells next door to another; **2**, one who lives near another, as in the same village, the same community, etc.; **3**, anything, as an island, country, etc., which is near another; **4**, a fellow being; a friend: *Colloq.*, friend: a familiar mode of address:—*adj.* near; adjacent; bordering: —*v.t.* **1**, to adjoin; **2**, to live or be near to:—*v.i.* to be on friendly terms: usually with *with*. Also, **neigh′bour.**

neigh-bor-hood (nā′bẽr-hōōd), *n.* **1**, the region near; vicinity; **2**, the state or fact of being or living near; **3**, all the people living near one another; community; **4**, a district with regard to the characteristics of its people; as, a fashionable *neighborhood*: *Rare*, friendliness. Also, **neigh′bour-hood.**

Syn. environs, locality, community, district, vicinity.

neigh-bor-ing (nā′bẽr-ĭng), *p.adj.* near; adjoining; adjacent. Also, **neigh′bour-ing.**

neigh-bor-ly (nā′bẽr-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, characteristic of, or appropriate to, neighbors; **2**, social; friendly:—*adv.* in a friendly manner. Also, **neigh′bour-ly.**—*n.* **neigh′bor-li-ness.**

Ne-ith (nā′ĭth), *n.* [Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the Theban goddess of wisdom, and of the arts of peace and war: similar to the Greek *Athena*.

nei-ther (nē′thẽr; nī′-), *pron.* [< A.S. *nāwther*, *nāhwæther* < *nā*, not + *hwæther*, whether: influenced by *either*], not either; not the one nor the other; as, I want *neither* of the books:—*adj.* not either; as, *neither* book will do:—*conj.* **1**, not either; not one or the other: often with the correlative *nor*; as, *neither* the book nor the paper; **2**, and . . . not; nor; nor yet; as, I know not, *neither* can I guess.

nek-ton (nĕk′tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *nēktos*, swimming], that part of the organic life of the open sea which is active and free-swimming: distinguished from *plankton*, or the passively floating part.—*adj.* **nek-ter′ic.**

nem-a-tode (nĕm′ȧ-tōd), *n.* [< Gk. *nēma* (*-atos*), thread], *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Nematoda*) of round, unsegmented worms, some of which, as the pinworm, live as parasites in the intestines of man and other vertebrates.

Ne-me-an (nē-mē′ăn; nē′mē-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk.]. *Gk. Antiq.*, designating, or pertaining to, the valley of Nemea, in Argolis: celebrated for the games held there biennially: **Nemean lion**, *Gk. Myth.*, an enormous and savage lion, killed by Hercules in the performance of his twelve labors. Also, **Ne-mæ′an.**

Nem-e-sis (nĕm′ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gk. < *nemein*, to allot, assign], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of retributive justice and revenge: **nemesis**, the justice, especially the just punishment, that every man receives according to his deeds; retribution.

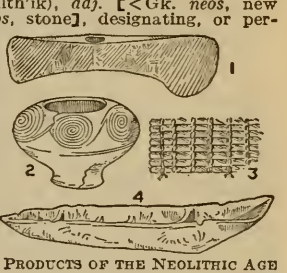
Ne-o–Cath-o-lic (nē″ō-kăth′ō-lĭk), *adj* [*neo-* (< Gk. *neos*, new) + *Catholic*], *Eccl.*, designating, or pertaining to, either a group in the Church of England, leaning toward the Roman rather than the Anglican doctrines and practices, or a group in France, in sympathy with liberal Catholicism but opposed to the Pope's supremacy over the national churches:—*n.* a member of either of these groups.—*n.* **Ne″o–Ca-thol′i-cism.**

ne-o-clas-sic (nē″ō-klăs′ĭk), *adj.* [*neo-* (< Gk. *neos*, new) + *classic*], designating, or pertaining to, a revival of classic Greek and Roman style in art or literature.—*n.* **ne″o-clas′si-cism.**—*n.* **ne″o-clas′si-cist.**

ne-o-dym-i-um (nē″ō-dĭm′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *neos*, new + *didumos*, twin], *Chem.*, a very rare metallic element [symbol **Nd**], of the rare earth group, found associated with praseodymium.

ne-o-im-pres-sion-ism (nē″ō-Im-prĕsh′ŭn-ĭzm), *n.* [*neo-* (< Gk. *neos*, new) + *impression*], a late or developed form of impressionism: in painting, applied especially to the theory or practice of certain painters who, late in the 19th century, sought to develop impressionistic methods, especially pointillism, through the rigid application of scientific principles.

ne-o-lith-ic (nē″ō-lĭth′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *neos*, new + *lithos*, stone], designating, or pertaining to, the late stone age, characterized by an increased use of polished stone implements, by the initial stages of agriculture, and by the domestication of animals.



PRODUCTS OF THE NEOLITHIC AGE

1, stone ax head; 2, vessel with spiral decoration; 3, weaving; 4, dugout canoe.

ne-ol-o-gism (nē-ŏl′ō-jĭzm), *n.* [see **neology**], **1**, a word or phrase recently introduced into a language; a newly coined word; **2**, the use of such a word or phrase.—*n.* **ne-ol′o-gist.**—*n.* **ne″o-lo′gi-an** (nē″-ō-lō′jĭ-ăn).

ne-ol-o-gy (nē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Fr. *néologie* < Gk. *neos*, new + *-logia*, a study], **1**, the use of a new word or phrase, or new meaning of a word; **2**, the new word, meaning, or phrase introduced; **3**, a new theory or doctrine; specifically, **4**, *Theol.*, rationalism.—*adj.* **ne″o-log′i-cal.**—*v.i.* **ne-ol′o-gize.**

ne-on (nē′ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *neos*, new], *Chem.*, a rare, inert, gaseous element [symbol **Ne**], present in the earth's atmosphere to the extent of 15 parts in 1,000,000: used in electric-light bulbs.

ne-o-phyte (nē′ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *neophutos*, newly planted < *neos*, new + *phutos*, grown < *phuein*, to grow], **1**, a beginner; a novice; especially, a priest newly ordained or a person who has just entered a convent; **2**, one recently baptized; a convert.

ne-o-plasm (nē′ō-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *neos*, new + *plasma*, a thing molded], *Med.*, a new and abnormal growth in the body, as a tumor.

Ne-o-pla-to-nism (nē″ō-plā′tō-nĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *neos*, new + *Platōn* (*-ōnos*), Plato], a system of philosophy prevalent from the third to the fifth century, combining the idealistic philosophy of the Greeks with Oriental mysticism, influenced by the Jewish, Gnostic, and Christian philosophies. Also, **Ne″o–Pla′to-nism.**—*adj.* **Ne″o-pla-ton′ic.**

Ne-op-tol-e-mus (nē″ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, in the Trojan War, a Greek, son of Achilles, who, at the fall of Troy,

cruelly killed the aged Priam and hurled the infant son of Hector from the walls: also called *Pyrrhus.*

ne-o-ter-ic (nē″ō-tĕr′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *neōterikos,* youthful<*neōteros,* newer], 1, pertaining to the present or recent time; 2, new; modern:—*n.* a person of modern times or modern ideas: a modern.

ne-ot-er-ism (nē-ŏt′ĕr-ĭzm), *n.* 1, a thing that is modern or newly introduced; something recent; 2, the coining of new words; neology; 3, a word newly coined; a new word or phrase, or a new meaning given to an old word or phrase; a neologism. —*n.* **ne-ot′er-ist.**—*adj.* **ne-ot″er-is′tic.**

Ne-o-zo-ic (nē″ō-zō′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *neos,* new +*zōē,* life], *Geol.,* formerly, designating, or pertaining to, a geologic period from the beginning of the Mesozoic to the present: opposite of *Paleozoic.*

nep (nĕp), *n.* [<A.S. *nepte, nefte*<L.L. *nepta*<Lat. *nepeta,* catnip], *Obs.* or *Dial.,* an aromatic herb of the mint family, liked by cats: catmint; catnip.

NEP *abbr.* and *n.* [<initials of the phrase *New Economic Policy*], a modified form of socialistic control of commerce and industry, inaugurated by the Russian Soviet government under Lenin, by which private capital and enterprise are permitted to exploit some industrial fields, the government retaining ownership of certain basic industries and natural resources: **Nepman,** an advocate of, or believer in, this system.

ne-pen-the (nē-pĕn′thē), *n.* [<Gk. *nēpenthēs,* griefless<*ne-,* not+*penthos,* grief], 1, a drug or poison supposed by the ancient Greeks to drive away pain and sorrow; also, the plant producing this drug; 2, anything inducing forgetfulness, especially of sorrow. Also, **ne-pen′thes.**

neph-ew (nĕf′ū; nĕv′ū), *n.* [<O.F. *neveu,* nephew <Lat. *nepos,* grandson, nephew], the son of a brother or of a sister: loosely, the son of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law: *Obs.,* grandson; grandchild.

ne-phrit-ic (nē-frĭt′ĭk; nĕf-rĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **nephritis**], of or pertaining to the kidneys: *Pathol.,* pertaining to, or affected with, a disease of the kidneys; having nephritis.

ne-phri-tis (nē-frī′tĭs; nĕf-rī′tĭs), *n.* [L. L.<Gk. *nephros,* kidney], *Pathol.,* inflammation or disease of the kidneys; specifically, Bright's disease.

Neph-thys (nĕf′thĭs), *n.* [<Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.,* an Egyptian goddess of the dead.

***ne plus ul-tra** (nē plŭs ŭl′trə), [Lat. = not more beyond], 1, the highest or uttermost point attainable; 2, the height of achievement; acme; perfection: *Obs.,* an impassable barierr.

nep-o-tism (nĕp′ō-tĭzm; nē′pō-), *n.* [<It. *nepotismo,* partiality to nephews<*nepote,* nephew<Lat. *nepos* (*-otis*), grandson, nephew], 1, favoritism to nephews and other relatives; 2, patronage or preference, especially in the case of those holding office, shown to relatives.—*adj.* **ne-pot′ic** (nē-pŏt′ĭk).

Nep-tune (nĕp′tūn), *n.* [<Lat. *Neptunus*], *Rom. Myth.,* son of Saturn and Ops, and god of the sea; hence, the sea: identified with the Greek *Poseidon; Astron.,* the eighth planet of the solar system, invisible to the naked eye: discovered by Galle of Berlin in 1846 where predicted by the French astronomer Leverrier: considered the outermost solar planet until the discovery of Pluto in 1930:—*adj.* **Nep-tu′ni-an.**

NEPTUNE

Ne-re-id (nē′rē-ĭd), *n.* [<Gk. *Nērēis* (*-ēidos*), daughter of Nereus], *Gk. Myth.,* any of the fifty daughters of Nereus, who attended Poseidon as sea nymphs: **nereid,** an imaginary maiden, or sea nymph, having the head and body of a woman and the tail of a fish.

Ne-reus (nē′rūs), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.,* a powerful sea god, father of the fifty Nereids.

ner-o-li (nĕr′ō-lĭ; nē′rō-), *n.* [It., name of discoverer], an essential oil, distilled from orange flowers, used in perfumery: also called *neroli oil.*

Ne-ro-ni-an (nē-rō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<proper name], 1, pertaining to Nero (A. D. 37–68), a Roman emperor notorious for his licentiousness and brutality; 2, hence, cruel; tyrannical; licentious.

ner-va-tion (nĕr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [see **nerve**], *Biol.,* the arrangement, grouping, etc., of nerves or veins, as in leaves (see illus. next column).

nerve (nûrv), *n.* [<Lat. *nervus,* akin to Gk. *neuron,* nerve], 1, *Anat.,* one of the white cords, made up of bundles of nerve fibers, which transmit nervous impulses between all parts of the body and the brain and spinal cord; 2, bodily vigor; energy; 3, mental strength or control; coolness; 4, a sinew of an animal; 5, a human sinew or tendon: so used only in *to strain every nerve: Bot.,* one of the vascular ribs or veins forming the framework of a leaf; *Entom.,* one of the ribs or veins in an insect's wing: *pl. Med.,* a hysterical attack of excitement or timidity: *Slang,* boldness; impudence; cheek; brazenness:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nerved (nûrvd), *p.pr.* nerving], to fill with vigor, strength, or courage.

Syn., v. invigorate, stimulate, encourage, energize.

NERVATION IN A SASSAFRAS LEAF

nerve fi-ber one of the slender filaments of which the nerves are formed.

nerve-less (nûrv′lĕs), *adj.* 1, *Biol.,* without nerves; 2, lacking, or showing lack of, vigor, force, or courage; weak; impotent; spineless; 3, of literature, art, etc., without force or character.—*adv.* **nerve′-less-ly.**

nerv-ine (nûr′vēn; -vĭn), *n. Med.,* any tonic or sedative for the nerves:—*adj.* quieting to, stimulating, or otherwise affecting, the nerves.

nerv-ous (nûr′vŭs), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or made of, nerves; pertaining to the nervous system; 2, having weak nerves; easily excited; timid; as, she is *nervous* in the dark; 3, forceful; energetic; as, a *nervous* literary style; 4, restless or uneasy, as from suspense.—*adv.* **nerv′ous-ly.**—*n.* **nerv′ous-ness.**

Syn. irritable, excitable, forceful, tense, spirited.

ner-vure (nûr′vûr), *n. Bot.* and *Zoöl.,* a vein, or rib, as in a leaf or the wing of an insect.

nerv-y (nûr′vĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, powerful; 2, courageous: *Slang,* bold; brazen.

nes-ci-ence (nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns; nĕsh′ĕns), *n.* [<L.L. *nescientia,* ignorance<Lat. *ne,* not +*scire,* to know], the state of ignorance, especially because of the limitations of the human mind, or of the nature of external things.—*adj.* **nes′ci-ent** (-ĕnt).

-ness *n. suffix* [<A.S. suffix *-nes,* indicating state or quality], quality or state of being: used with adjectives; as, *sickness; goodness.*

Nes-sus (nĕs′ŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Nessos*], *Class. Myth.,* a centaur who, when shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to carry off the latter's wife, Deianira, avenged himself by advising Deianira to give a shirt dipped in his blood as a love charm to Hercules, whom it fatally poisoned.

nest (nĕst), *n.* [A.S.<Aryan source], 1, the bed or dwelling made or chosen by a bird for its eggs and young; 2, the home or hatching place of insects, turtles, etc.; as, a hornet's *nest;* 3, any cozy retreat or residence; 4, a resort; den; a breeding place, as of vice; 5, those who frequent such a place; as, a *nest* of thieves; 6, a number of similar boxes, tables, bowls, etc., graduated in size, each one fitting inside the next larger: *Geol.,* an ore or mineral pocket:—*v.i.* 1, to build or live in a nest; 2, to hunt birds' nests:—*v.t.* 1, to place in, or as in, a nest; 2, to build a nest for; 3, to pack, as a series of bowls, one inside the other.

nest egg 1, an egg, as of white porcelain, left in a nest to encourage a hen to sit, or to continue laying eggs there; 2, a sum of money laid aside as a reserve, or with intention of adding to it.

nes-tle (nĕs′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], [<A.S. *nestlian*<*nest,* a nest], 1, to make and use a nest; 2, to lie closely and cozily; snuggle, as a child in its mother's arms; 3, to lie half hidden: —*v.t.* 1, to cuddle; 2, to place as in a nest; shelter.

nest-ling (nĕst′lĭng; nĕs′lĭng), *n.* 1, a newly hatched bird; 2, hence, a baby:—*adj.* just hatched.

Nes-tor (nĕs′tôr), *n.* [<Gk.], 1, *Gk. Myth.,* a Greek king of Pylos, famed for his wisdom, who, as an old man, fought with the Greeks against Troy; 2, hence, a wise old man.

Nes-to-ri-an (nĕs-tō′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Lat. *Nestorius*], *Ch. Hist.,* a disciple of Nestorius, a patriarch of Constantinople, in the fifth century, who was banished for his heretical doctrine that in Christ the divine and human elements were not completely merged into one personality:—*adj.* pertaining to, or accepting, the teaching of Nestorius.

net (nĕt), *n.* [A.S.<O.Teut. source], 1, a fabric made of twine knotted into meshes, used for catching birds, fish, etc.; 2, a fine openwork fabric, very often of silk, used for bridal veils, laces, etc.; 3, any of various other meshed fabrics used for covering, protecting, or confining something; as, a *net*

for the hair; **4**, any mental or moral entanglement; a snare; **5**, any scheme to entrap; as, a *net* spread to capture a criminal.—*adj.* of or like net or netting; as, a *net* dress.—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], **1**, to make into a net or network; **2**, to catch in a net; **3**, to entrap by clever stratagem; snare; **4**, to cover or protect with, or as with, a net:—*v.i.* **1**, to make nets or network; **2**, to use nets in fishing, hunting game, etc.: **dragnet**, a net drawn along the bottom of the water, to recover the body of a drowned person or to catch fish.

DRAGNET

²net (nĕt), *adj.* [see **¹neat**], *Com.*, free from all charges, deductions, and allowances; remaining after deducting all necessary expenses; as, *net* gain; also, excluding all waste, refuse, etc.; as, *net* weight: distinguished from *gross* weight, income, or profit, in that *net* equals *gross* minus the essential deductions: **net ton**, 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], *Com.*, to earn as clear profit; as, the deal *netted* $2,000.

neth-er (nĕth'ĕr), *adj.* [<A.S. *neothera*, nether <O.Teut. source], **1**, situated far below; lying beneath; lower; as, *nether* garments; **2**, pertaining to the regions below the heavens or the earth; as, the *nether* regions: opposite of *upper*: **nether world**, the underworld, especially as a place of punishment.

neth-er-most (nĕth'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* [*nether*+*-most*], lowest; farthest down.

net-ting (nĕt'ĭng), *n.* [see **¹net**], **1**, the act or method of making or of using nets; **2**, a fabric made of twine knotted into meshes, as fish *netting*; **3**, any of various other types of netlike fabric or openwork; as, fine dress *netting*; **4**, a netlike fabric of wire, as for fences; **5**, any system of crossed lines; network.

net-tle (nĕt'l), *n.* [<A.S. *netele*, nettle <O.Teut. source], **1**, any of various plants having prickles or stinging hairs; **2**, *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Urtica*) of coarse herbs with stinging, prickly leaves and small, green flowers; also, any of a family (*Urticaceæ*) of plants typified by this genus:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], **1**, to sting, as with nettles; hence, **2**, to provoke; irritate.

net-tle rash *Pathol.*, a burning, itching eruption on the skin, appearing in patches and resembling the effects of a nettle sting; hives.

net-tle tree the hackberry: any of several trees (genus *Celtis*) of the nettle family.

net-work (nĕt'wûrk"), *n.* [¹*net*+*work*], **1**, meshwork; an openwork fabric made by interlacing threads of any material; **2**, any system of crossed or interlaced lines; as, a *network* of railroad tracks; **3**, the process of making any sort of meshwork: *Elec.*, a combination of resistance, inductance, and capacity, made to obtain certain electrical characteristics.

neume (nūm), *n.* [<L.L. *neuma* <Gk. *pneuma*, breath], *Mus.*, one of a number of characters constituting a system of music writing, used in transcribing church music from about the sixth to the eleventh century: the precursor of modern staff notation: also written *neuma*; *neum*.

neu-ral (nū'răl), *adj.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve], *Anat.*, pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.

neu-ral-gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve +*algos*, pain], *Pathol.*, an acute and intermittent pain, usually of the face or head, along the course of, and over, a nerve.—*adj.* **neu-ral'gic**.

neu-ras-the-ni-a (nū"răs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; nū-răs"thē-nī'ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve +*astheneia*, weakness], *Pathol.*, nerve exhaustion or nervous prostration; a nervous disorder marked by abnormal fatigue.—*adj.* and *n.* **neu"ras-then'ic** (-thĕn'-).

neu-ri-tis (nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve], *Pathol.*, inflammation of a nerve or nerves.—*adj.* **neu-rit'ic** (nū-rĭt'ĭk).

neu-rol-o-gist (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* [see **neurology**], *Med.*, an expert in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

neu-rol-o-gy (nū-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve +*-logia*, a study], *Med.*, that branch of medical science dealing with the nervous system, its structure, and its diseases.—*adj.* **neu"ro-log'i-cal**.

neu-ron (nū'rŏn), *n.* [*pl.* neura (-rȧ); neurons (-rŏnz)], [Gk. = nerve], *Anat.*, a nerve cell with all its extensions, regarded as the structural unit of a nervous system (see illus. next column). Also, **neu'rone** (-rōn).

neu-ro-path (nū'rō-păth), *n.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve+*pathos*, suffering], a physician who believes that most diseases are of nervous origin: *Pathol.*, a person abnormally liable to nervous debility.

neu-ro-path-ic (nū"rō-păth'ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to nervous disorder, or to a person suffering from such disorder.

neu-rop-a-thy (nū-rŏp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* *Pathol.*, any derangement of the nervous system.

Neu-rop-ter-a (nū-rŏp'tĕr-ȧ), *n.pl.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve+*pteron*, wing], *Entom.*, an order of insects, including the ant lions, lacewings, and similar forms, having four transparent veined wings, and active, flesh-eating larvæ.—*adj.* **neu-rop'ter-al**.—*n.* and *adj.* **neu-rop'ter-an**.

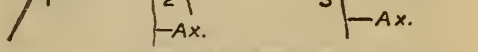
neu-rop-ter-ous (nū-rŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the Neuroptera; **2**, having transparent wings with a network of veins.

neu-rose (nū'rōs), *adj.* [see **neurosis**], *Biol.*, having nerves; especially, having veins or ribs, as the wings of many insects.

neu-ro-sis (nū-rō'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve], *Pathol.*, a functional disturbance accompanied by disorder of the nervous system, not traceable to any physical cause; *Psych.*, any change or activity in the nerve cells regarded as the foundation of any process of consciousness.

neu-rot-ic (nū-rŏt'ĭk), *adj.* *Pathol.* and *Med.*, **1**, pertaining to the nerves or to the nervous system; affecting the nerves; as, a *neurotic* remedy; **2**, affected with some nervous disorder; nervous:—*n.* *Pathol.*, a person with a nervous disease; *Med.*, a drug administered for nervous disorders.

neu-rot-o-my (nū-rŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *neuron*, nerve+*-tomia*, a cutting <*temnein*, to cut], *Anat.*, the dissection, for study, of the nervous system or of a nerve; *Surg.*, the cutting or division of a nerve.—*adj.* **neu"ro-tom'ic**.—*n.* **neu-rot'o-mist**.



THREE TYPES OF NEURON

1, from spinal cord; 2, from cerebrum; 3, from cerebellum: *Ax.*, axis cylinder of cell, which transmits nerve impulses; *C.b.*, cell body; *D.*, dendrites; *Nu.*, nucleus.

neu-ter (nū'tĕr), *adj.* [Lat. = neither <*ne*, not+*uter*, either], *Gram.*, **1**, designating, or pertaining to, that gender of nouns and pronouns which is neither masculine nor feminine; **2**, of the neuter gender: used of nouns and pronouns; **3**, intransitive, and neither active nor passive: used of verbs, as *be*; *seem*; *Zoöl.*, **1**, without fully developed reproductive organs in adult life; as, *neuter* bees; **2**, castrated; sterile; *Bot.*, sexless; having neither pistils nor stamens:—*n.* **1**, *Gram.*, a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which designates, or pertains to, something neither masculine nor feminine; also, an intransitive verb which is neither active nor passive; **2**, a plant or insect which does not develop sex organs; **3**, a castrated animal.

neu-tral (nū'trăl), *adj.* **1**, taking no part in behalf of either of two belligerent countries, powers, etc.; as, a *neutral* nation; **2**, pertaining, or belonging, to a nation which neither aids nor interferes between belligerents; as, *neutral* ships; **3**, having no marked inclination or interest in a dispute or difference of opinion, etc.; indifferent; **4**, neither good nor bad; of no decided color or other characteristic; indeterminate; as, a *neutral* gray: *Biol.*, **1**, sexless; neuter; **2**, sterile; *Bot.*, **1**, without stamens or pistils; **2**, indeterminate of color; *Chem.*, neither acid nor alkaline: said of chemical salts; *Elec.*, uncharged; neither positive nor negative:—*n.* one who or that which does not take sides in a dispute or conflict; specifically, a nation or power that neither aids nor interferes between belligerent nations.—*adv.* **neu'tral-ly**.

neu-tral-i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of not taking sides; **2**, the state of being neither one thing nor the other; indifference.

neu-tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to make of no effect; counteract; as, to *neutralize* the effects of a poison; render inactive; **2** to declare by treaty to be neutral; free or shut out (a country) from the field of hostilities; as, to *neutralize* small nations, such as

Belgium: *Chem.*, to destroy the characteristic properties of (a substance) by chemical combination; as, to *neutralize* an acid.—*n.* **neu"tral-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **neu'tral-iz"er.**

Neu-tro-dyne (nū'trō-dīn), *n.* [< Lat. *neuter*, neither + Gk. *dunamis*, power], *Radio*, a trade-mark for an arrangement, as of small condensers, for controlling oscillation in a radio receiving set by neutralizing the effect of the current in the plate circuit upon the current in the grid circuit in the radio-frequency amplifier; 2, a receiver employing this arrangement.

neu-tron (nū'trŏn), *n.* [< Lat. *neu(ter)*, neither + *(elec)tron*], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, a minute particle of matter, of approximately the mass of a proton but without either positive or negative charge.

Nev. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of Nevada.

nev-er (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [< A.S. *nǣfre* < *ne*, not + *ǣfre*, ever], 1, not ever; not at any time; 2, in no degree; not at all: used for emphasis; as, *never* fear.

nev-er-more (nĕv"ĕr-mōr'), *adv.* [*never* + *more*], not ever again; at no future time.

nev-er-the-less (nĕv"ĕr-*thĕ*-lĕs'), *adv.* and *conj.* [*never* + *²the* + *less*], notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet; however; still.

ne-vus (nē'vŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -vi (-vī)], [see **nævus**], a dark-colored spot on the skin. See **næ'vus**, *Pfd. S.*

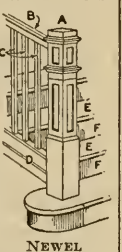
new (nū), *adj.* [< A.S. *nīwe*, new < Aryan source], 1, recent in origin; modern; novel; as, *new* art; the *new* woman; 2, lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; as, *new* wine; a *new* novel; 3, not yet familiar; strange; as, a *new* language; 4, advanced in doctrine or method; different; changed; as, the *new* theology; 5, not previously used; as, a *new* suit; 6, changed in character, health, etc.; as, I feel like a *new* man; 7, beginning afresh; recurring; as, a *new* year; a *new* start in life; 8, fresh; not fatigued; as, a *new* horse; 9, lately risen to prominence; as, the *new* aristocracy:—*adv.* (usually in composition), 1, recently; 2, anew; afresh.—*adv.* **new'ly.**—*n.* **new'ness.**

Syn., adj. fresh, novel. (See modern.)

new-com-er (nū'kŭm"ĕr), *n.* [*new* + *come*], one who has but lately arrived.

New Deal the economic and governmental policies of President F. D. Roosevelt, aiming at economic recovery and social security.—**New Deal'er.**

new-el (nū'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *nouel* < L.L. *nucale*, kernel < Lat. *nux*, nut], *Arch.*, 1, a central pillar supporting the steps of a winding stairway; 2, the post supporting the handrail at the foot or head of a stairway. Also, **new'el post.**

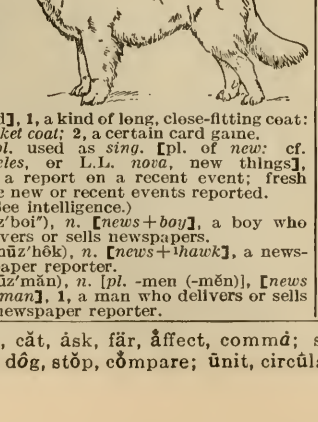


NEWEL
A, newel (def. 2); B, handrail; C, balusters; D, outside string; E, E, treads; F, F, risers.

new-fan-gled (nū"făng'gld; nū'-făng"gld), *adj.* [< M.E. *newefangel*, fond of novelty < A.S. *nīwe*, new + *fang-* < *fōn*, to catch], 1, different from the old-fashioned style; new-fashioned; novel: usually said in disfavor of a thing; as, *newfangled* ideas or notions; 2, inclined to new theories, fashions, etc.

new-fash-ioned (nū"=făsh'ŭnd; nū'=făsh"ŭnd), *adj.* having a new style; up-to-date in style or fashion.

New-found-land dog (nū-found'lănd), *adj.* [*new* + *¹found* + *land*], a large, shaggy, intelligent breed of dog, originally from Newfoundland.


NEWFOUNDLAND DOG ($\frac{1}{30}$)

New-gate (nū'gāt), *n.* [*new* + *¹gate*], a former prison of London, near a gate in the city wall.

new-mar-ket (nū"mär'kĕt; nū'mär"kĕt), *n.* [< town in England], 1, a kind of long, close-fitting coat: also called *Newmarket coat*; 2, a certain card game.

news (nūz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [pl. of *new*: cf. O.F. *noveles*, or L.L. *nova*, new things], 1, recent tidings; a report on a recent event; fresh information; 2, the new or recent events reported.

Syn. tidings. (See intelligence.)

news-boy (nūz'boi"), *n.* [*news* + *boy*], a boy who delivers or sells newspapers.

news-hawk (nūz'hôk), *n.* [*news* + *¹hawk*], a newspaper reporter.

news-man (nūz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*news* + *man*], 1, a man who delivers or sells newspapers; 2, a newspaper reporter.

news-mon-ger (nūz'mŭng"gĕr), *n.* [*news* + *monger*], a gossip; a tattler.

news-pa-per (nūz'pā"pĕr), *n.* [*news* + *paper*], 1, a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent news, advertisements, literary matter, etc.; 2, newsprint.

news-print (nūz'prĭnt"), *n.* [*news* + *print*], thin, unsized paper used for newspapers.

new style the Gregorian, or present, style of reckoning the calendar, which differs from the Julian, or *old style*, by the omission of leap year in the century years (1700, 1800, etc.), except when they are evenly divisible by 400: introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, but not adopted in England and the British colonies until 1752.—*abbr.* **N. S.**

news-y (nūz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **news**], *Colloq.*, 1, containing, or conveying, much news; gossipy; 2, inquisitive; curious; prying.

newt (nūt), *n.* [< M.E. (*an*) *ewte*, (an) eft, var. of *evet*, eft < A.S. *efeta*, lizard: with transposition of *n*], any of several small, harmless salamanders found in water or damp places, erroneously called *lizards*; an eft.

New Tes-ta-ment 1, the covenant or promise of God to mankind, embodied in the coming of Christ and in his life, teachings, and sacrifice; 2, that one of the great divisions of the Bible which contains the Gospels and writings based upon them (see *Bible*, NOTE).—*abbr.* **New Test.**; **N. T.**

New Thought a modern system of religious philosophy which affirms the power of mind and spirit to control and direct material processes and results, and which seeks to rise above material pain, anxiety, etc., by putting the mind into harmony with the unseen world of the spirit.

New-to-ni-an (nū-tō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727): **Newtonian law**, the law of gravitation.

New World the Western Hemisphere, containing North and South America.

new year 1, the year following the one which will soon end; also, the year just beginning; 2, the first week of a new year: **new-year**, *adj.* pertaining to a new year: often, *new year's*: **New Year**, the first day of January, usually celebrated as a legal holiday: also called *New Year's Day*, *New Year's*: **New-Year**, *adj.* pertaining to the first of January: often, *New Year's*.

next (nĕkst), *adj.* superlative of *nigh*, [< A.S. *nēahst*, superl. of *nēah*, nigh < O.Teut. source], 1, nearest in time, place, degree, or rank; as, the *next* day; the *next* street; the *next* quality; *next* in order; 2, soonest come to; immediately following; as, ask the *next* woman you meet: **next friend**, *Law*, one who, without being regularly appointed guardian, acts for a person, as a minor, not capable under the law of acting for himself: **next of kin**, *Law*, the person or persons nearest in relationship by blood to one who has died:—*adv.* 1, immediately succeeding; as, *next* came a large box; in the nearest succeeding place or order; as, you go *next*; 2, on the first occasion hereafter; as, when *next* we meet:—*prep.* nearest to; as, sit *next* her.

nex-us (nĕk'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* nexus], [Lat. < *nectere* (*nexus*), to bind], a tie; bond; link between members of a series or group; also, the series or group.

Nez Per-cé (nā" pâr"sā'), [Fr. = pierced nose], one of a tribe of American Indians, originally inhabiting Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

N. F. *abbr.* 1, Newfoundland; 2, New French; 3, Norman-French:—**N. G.**, 1, National Guard; 2, New Guinea; 3, Noble Grand: *Slang*, no good (also, **n. g.**):—**N. H.**, New Hampshire:—**N. H. G.**, New High German:—**N. H. P.**, Nominal Horse Power:—**Ni**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ni] for the element nickel.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [prob. var. of *neb*, q.v.], 1, the point of anything, especially of a pen; 2, one of the small grips on the curved shaft of a scythe; 3, a sharp point or prong: *pl.* crushed cocoa or coffee beans: *Zoöl.*, a bird's beak or bill:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nibbed (nĭbd), *p.pr.* nibbing], to supply with a nib; sharpen.

nib-ble (nĭb'l), *n.* [perh. < L.G. *knibbeln*, to nibble: akin to *¹nip*], 1, the act of biting off little bits at a time; 2, a small bite:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nibbled (-ld), *p.pr.* nibbling], 1, to bite a little at a time; 2, to continue to bite at gently and quickly; as, a fish *nibbles* bait:—*v.i.* to bite little bits: with *at*.—*n.* **nib'bler.**

Ni-be-lung (nē'bĕ-lōōng"), *n.* [Ger.], *Teut. Myth.*, 1, one of the children of the mist, a race of dwarfs, possessors of a hoard, conquered by Siegfried; 2, one of the race of Burgundians, who stole the hoard from Siegfried's widow.

Ni-be-lung-en-lied (nē'bĕ-lōōng"ĕn-lēt"), *n.* [Ger. = song of the Nibelungs], a famous medieval German epic, telling of Siegfried's adventures, of his death by treachery at the hands of the Burgundians, and of the destruction of the Bur-

gundians in revenge, brought about by Siegfried's wife Kriemhild through the warriors of Etzel (Attila), her second husband: a variant version of the narrative found in the Old Norse Volsunga Saga, both versions supplying material for Richard Wagner's cycle of music dramas, the "Ring of the Ninelungs."

nib-lick (nĭb'lĭk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Golf*, a heavy, iron-headed club having a slanting face: used to loft the ball when it lies in a bunker, heavy undergrowth, etc.

NIBLICK
A, end view; B, side view, or face.

Nic-a-ra-guan (nĭk″ä-rä′-gwän), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to Nicaragua, a republic of Central America: —*n.* a native of Nicaragua.

nice (nīs), *adj.* [*comp.* nicer, *superl.* nicest], [M.E. = stupid < O.F. < Lat. *nescius*, ignorant, < *ne*, not + *scire*, to know], **1**, precise; acute; accurate; as, *nice* judgment; **2**, fine; subtle; delicate; as, *nice* discrimination; **3**, fastidious; overparticular; **4**, delicate; refined; as, to be *nice* in one's habits or dress; **5**, delicately sensitive; carefully trained; as, a *nice* ear for music: *Colloq.*, **1**, socially agreeable; pleasant; as, *nice* people: **2**, pleasing to the senses; as, a *nice* taste: *Obs.*, wicked; unrestrained; stupid; ignorant; of little consequence; unwilling.—*adv.* **nice'ly**.—*n.* **nice'ness**.

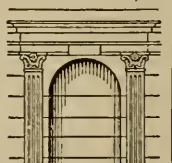
Syn. discriminating, fastidious, accurate, finical.

Ni-cene (nī'sēn; nī-sēn'), *adj.* [< Gk. *Nikaia*], pertaining to Nicæa, in Asia Minor, where was held the first great church council, A. D. 325: **Nicene Creed**, **1**, the creed of Christian belief, promulgated by the first council at Nicæa, and completed by a second council held at Constantinople, A. D. 381: the creed of the Greek Catholic Church: **2**, a slightly changed version of this creed, used since the Middle Ages by the Roman and Anglican churches, and accepted by evangelical Protestant denominations.

ni-ce-ty (nī'sē-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **nice**], **1**, a very small distinction, detail, or point; as, the *niceties* of a debate; **2**, quality of great delicacy or subtlety; **3**, careful discrimination; precision; as, *nicety* of decision; **4**, minute accuracy; as, *nicety* of measurement; **5**, extreme punctiliousness; fastidiousness: *Obs.*, prudishness; overmodesty; squeamishness.

Syn. delicacy, exactness, minuteness, fineness.

niche (nĭch), *n.* [Fr. < It. *nicchia*, niche: source uncertain], **1**, a recess or hollow in a wall, as for a statue or ornament; **2**, a position or condition especially adapted to a person or thing occupying it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* niched (nĭcht), *p.pr.* niching], to put in a niche, as a statue.


NICHE

nich-rome (nĭk'rōm) *n.* [trade name < *ni* (*ckel*) + *chrom*(*ium*)], *Metal.*, an alloy of nickel, iron, and chromium, important because offering great resistance to electricity, and not oxidizing at high temperatures: used in heating parts, as of electric toasters, and in heat-treating equipment.

nick (nĭk), *n.* [perh. var. of *nock*, a notch < M.Du. *nocke*, a notch], **1**, a slight cut or notch; **2**, a slightly broken or notched place in an edge or surface; **3**, exact or critical point (of time); as, he arrived in the *nick* of time; **4**, a stick notched as a means of keeping accounts, etc.; **5**, a false bottom in a beer can: *Betting*, a winning throw:—*v.t.* **1**, to cut notches in; **2**, to count by notches; **3**, to hit upon exactly; strike at the right place or proper moment; **4**, to cut off or into.—*n.* **nick'er**.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *Nicholas*], the Devil; Satan: usually called *Old Nick*.

nick-el (nĭk'l), *n.* [Ger. abbr. of *kupfernickel* < *kupfer*, copper + *nickel*, demon: prob. in ref. to ore yielding little copper], **1**, *Chem.*, a hard, lustrous, white, metallic element [symbol **Ni**], closely related to, and usually found with, cobalt: commercially important because of its hardness, toughness, and freedom from corrosion in the air, and much used in alloys and for plating; **2**, in the United States, a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper.

nick-el plate a thin layer of nickel deposited by an electrolytic process upon objects made of any of various metals in order to improve the appearance or prevent rust: **nickel-plate**, *v.t.* to coat with nickel by an electrolytic process.

nick-el sil-ver a strong, hard alloy of approximately two parts copper, one part nickel, and one part zinc: used, because of its durability and freedom from corrosion, for tableware, scientific apparatus, etc.: also called *German silver*.

nick-el steel *Metal.*, steel to which from one to five or more per cent of nickel is added, possessing much greater strength and toughness than carbon steel, and extensively used in automobile construction, for structural purposes, etc.

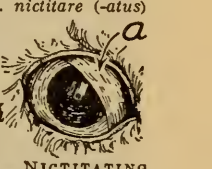
nick-nack (nĭk'năk″), *n.* [see **knickknack**], a toy or bauble. See **knick'knack**″, *Pfd. S.*

nick-name (nĭk'nām″), *n.* [< M.E. *a nekename*, by wrong division of words < *an ekename* < A.S. *ēcan*, to increase + *nama*, name], a familiar form of a given name, as *Dick* (for *Richard*), or a wholly new name, given in derision, sport, or familiarity:—*v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by a contemptuous name.

Nic-o-de-mus a Pharisee and ruler of the Jews, who consulted Jesus at night, and was told that he must be "born again" to be saved (John 3:1–8).

nic-o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [Fr. < J. *Nicot* (1530–1600), who introduced tobacco into France], *Chem.*, a colorless, oily alkaloid, the active principle of tobacco; a poison, used in insecticides. Also, **nic'o-tin**.

nic-ti-tate (nĭk'tĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< L.L. *nictitare* (-*atus*) < Lat. *nictare*, to wink], to close and open the eyelids quickly; wink; blink: **nictitating membrane**, *Zoöl.*, a thin, translucent tissue found in the eyes of birds and some other vertebrates, functioning as a third eyelid.—*n.* **nic"ti-ta'tion**.



NICTITATING MEMBRANE (*a*) of eye of tawny owl.

nid-i-fi-cate (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *nidificare* (-*atus*), to build a nest < *nidus*, nest + *facere*, to make], to build a nest.—*n.* **nid"i-fi-ca'tion**.

ni-dus (nī'dŭs), *n.* [*pl.* nidi (-dī)], [Lat. = nest], **1**, a nest; especially, a place in which spiders and insects deposit their eggs; **2**, figuratively, a breeding place, as of vice, radical social theories, etc.: *Anat.*, the point of origin of some morbid processes; *Biol.*, **1**, a place where seeds or spores are developed; **2**, a place in an organism where germs or parasites are developed.

niece (nēs), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *neptis*, granddaughter, niece], the daughter of one's brother or sister, or, loosely, of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

nieve (nēv), *n.* [< M.E. *neve*, *nefe* < O.N. *hnefi*, the fist], *Archaic* or *Sc.*, the fist or hand.

Ni-fl-heim (nĕv'l-hām), *n.* [< O.N. *Niflheimr*, cloud home], *Norse Myth.*, **1**, the northern region of cold and mist; **2**, the underworld, or abode of the dead (Hel). Also, **Ni'fl-heimr**″ (-hām″r).

nig (nĭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nigged (nĭgd), *p.pr.* nigging], [prob. akin to *nick*, q.v.], **1**, to clip at the edges, as a coin; **2**, to dress (stone) with a pointed hammer.

nig-gard (nĭg'ärd), *n.* [prob. < Scand.: cf. O.N. *hnöggr*, stingy], a stingy, covetous person; miser:—*adj.* meanly covetous; miserly; stingy.

nig-gard-ly (nĭg'ärd-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, stingy; miserly; **2**, insufficient; scanty:—*adv.* stingily; miserly; scantily; meanly.—*n.* **nig'gard-li-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* close, parsimonious. (See avaricious.)

nig-ger (nĭg'ĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *nègre* < Sp. *negro*, dark-skinned one < Lat. *niger*, black], a Negro: now usually a contemptuous or vulgar term: *Colloq.*, any dark-skinned person:—*adj.* prevailing among, or characteristic of, American Negroes.

nig-gle (nĭg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* niggled (-ld), *p.pr.* niggling], [prob. < Scand. source: cf. Norw. *nigla*, to spare], **1**, to work out with too elaborate care; **2**, to deceive:—*v.i.* **1**, to waste time on petty details, especially in painting; **2**, to trifle.—*n.* **nig'gling**.

nigh (nī), *adj.* [*comp.* nigher, *superl.* nighest], [< A.S. *nēah*, near < O.Teut. source], **1**, not distant; near in time or place; as, the hour of his triumph is *nigh*; **2**, closely related by blood or friendship; as, *nigh* relatives; **3**, on the left; as, the *nigh* horse of a pair; **4**, direct; most handy:—*adv.* **1**, near in time or place; **2**, almost; as, he was *nigh* starved:—*prep.* near to; not remote or distant from.—*n.* **nigh'ness**.

night (nīt), *n.* [< A.S. *niht*, night < Aryan source], **1**, the time from sunset to sunrise; **2**, the period of darkness; the close of day; evening; **3**, mental or moral darkness; sorrow; grief; **4**, death; old age.

night-bloom-ing ce-re-us **1**, an American cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*) bearing large white flowers which open about midnight; **2**, any of several similar species.

night-cap (nīt'kăp″), *n.* [*night* + *cap*], a head covering worn in bed: *Colloq.*, an alcoholic drink taken just before going to bed.

night clothes loose garments, as pyjamas or a nightgown, worn in bed.

night-dress (nīt'drĕs″), *n.* [*night*+*dress*], a loose garment worn in bed; a nightgown.

night-ed (nīt'ĕd), *adj.* [see **night**], overtaken by nightfall: *Rare*, darkened; depressed.

night-fall (nīt'fôl″), *n.* [*night*+*fall*], the coming of darkness at evening; the end of day.

night glass a specially designed spyglass or telescope for use at night.

night-gown (nīt'goun″), *n.* [*night*+*gown*], a nightdress: *Archaic*, a dressing gown.

night-hawk (nīt'hôk″), *n.* [*night*+*hawk*], *Ornith.*, any of a genus (*Chordeiles*) of American insect-eating birds allied to the whippoorwill, feeding, on the wing, from early twilight into the night (for colored *illus.* see *bird*).

night-in-gale (nīt'ĭng-gāl; -ĭn-), *n.* [<A.S. *nihtegale*<*niht*, night+*galan*, to sing], 1, *Ornith.*, any of several small Old World thrushes (genus *Luscinia*) noted for the melodious song of the male, heard oftenest at night during the breeding season; hence, 2, a person who sings beautifully.

night-jar (nīt'jär″), *n.* [*night*+*jar*], any of various medium-sized, nocturnal, insectivorous birds, as the American nighthawks; a goatsucker, especially the European species (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

night key a key for unfastening a night latch from the outside.

night latch a kind of spring catch on a door, opened from the outside by a key, and from the inside by a knob.

night let-ter a telegram sent at night, at reduced rates, to be delivered early the following morning: distinguished from *day letter*.

night-ly (nīt'lĭ), *adj.* [see **night**], 1, of or pertaining to night; 2, occurring every night; 3, like night:—*adv.* night by night; every night.

night-mare (nīt'mâr″), *n.* [<A.S. *niht*, night+*mare*, an evil spirit<O.Teut. source], 1, formerly, in folklore, a monster supposed to oppress people in their sleep; 2, a terrifying dream accompanied by oppression in the chest and a feeling of helplessness; hence, 3, any haunting fear.

night owl *Collog.*, one who stays up late at night or is habitually abroad at night.

night-shade (nīt'shād″), *n.* [*night*+*shade:* perh. in ref. to darkness and evil of night], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Solanum*) of plants including the potato plant and the eggplant, and typical of a widely distributed family (*Solanaceæ*); especially, any of several poisonous or medicinal species, as the common nightshade (*S. nigrum*) and the bittersweet (*S. dulcamara*).

night-shirt (nīt'shûrt″), *n.* [*night*+*shirt*], a man's or boy's loose garment worn in bed.

night soil the contents of a cesspool or privy: so called because removed at night.

night-time (nīt'tīm″), *n.* [*night*+*time*], 1, the period between dusk and dawn; 2, darkness.

night-walk-er (nīt'wôk″ĕr), *n.* [*night*+*walk*], a person abroad at night for an evil purpose: *Zoöl.*, a kind of large earthworm.

night watch 1, a guard keeping watch by night; 2, a nocturnal period of guard duty; hence, any period of night watching: usually *pl.*

ni-gres-cence (nī-grĕs'ĕns), *n.* [<Lat. *nigrescere*, to turn black<*niger*, black], 1, the process of turning black; 2, the state of blackness.

nig-ri-fy (nĭg'rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *nigrificare*<*niger*, black+*facere*, to make], to blacken.—*n.* **nig'ri-fi-ca'tion.**

nig-ri-tude (nĭg'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [<Lat. *nigritudo*, blackness<*niger*, black], blackness.

ni-gro-sine (nī'grō-sĭn; -sēn), *n.* [<Lat. *niger*, black], *Chem.*, any of an important group of aniline dyes of shades from blue to black, used in making polishes, varnishes, inks, etc., in dyeing, and in leather industries. Also, **ni'gro-sin.**

NIKE

***ni-hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [Lat. = nothing], 1, nothing; 2, a thing of little or no value; a trifle.—*n.* **ni-hil'i-ty.**

ni-hil-ism (nī'hĭl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, nothingness; 2, the doctrine that nothing can be known, because nothing exists: **Nihilism**, *Pol. Sci.*, 1, a political or social doctrine which totally rejects the social organization and all authority, and holds that in the interests of progress all present social institutions should be destroyed; hence, loosely, 2, violent revolutionism; anarchism; 3, formerly, a program or doctrine in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things, with equal right in land and property.—*n.* **ni'hil-ist.**—*adj.* **ni"hil-is'tic.**

Ni-ke (nī'kē), *n.* [<Gk. *Nikē*, victory], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, the goddess of victory, represented usually as a winged figure bearing a wreath and palm branch (see illus. preceding column); 2, the victory-giving Athena.

nil (nĭl), *n.* [Lat. contr. of *nihil*, nothing], 1, nothing; 2, a thing of no account.

nil-gai (nĭl'gī), *n.* [<Hind. *nīl*, blue+*gāī*, cow], *Zoöl.*, a large antelope of India, the male having short, smooth horns.

NILGAI

Ni-lot-ic (nī-lŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *Neilōtikos*, pertaining to the Nile<*Neilos*, Nile], 1, of, pertaining to, or like, the river Nile; 2, designating, or pertaining to, the eastern division of the Sudanese negro races, living in the Nile district.

nim-ble (nĭm'bl), *adj.* [*comp.* -bler, *superl.* -blest], [<M.E. *nimel*, perh. quick at taking<A.S. *niman*, to catch], 1, quick and active; alert; acute; clever; as, a *nimble* mind; 2, lively; brisk; swift; as, *nimble* feet; 3, rapid in circulation; as, the *nimble* shilling; 4, *Rare*, quickly or easily done.—*n.* **nim'ble-ness.**—*adv.* **nim'bly.**

nim-bus (nĭm'bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -bi (-bī); -buses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = cloud], *Art*, the halo or cloud of light represented in pictures as surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; *Meteor.*, a heavy, gray cloud bearing rain (see *cloud*, illus.).

Nim-rod (nĭm'rŏd), *n.* [<Heb.] 1, *Bib.*, a grandson of Ham, and son of Cush, described as a great hunter and ruler (Gen. 10:8, 9); hence, 2, a hunter.

nin-com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* [perh.<Lat. *non compos* (*mentis*), not in possession of (mind)], *Colloq.*, a silly or stupid person; fool.

nine (nīn), *adj.* [<A.S. *nigon*, nine<Aryan source], composed of one more than eight: **Nine worlds**, *Norse Myth.*, the divisions of the universe, supported by the tree Yggdrasill, comprising Asgard, the abode of the gods; Midgard, the abode of men; Jotunnheim, the abode of the giants; Muspellsheim, the realm of fire and warmth; Niflheim, the cold world of fog; and others, sometimes including Hel, the abode of the dead:—*n.* 1, the sum of eight and one; one less than ten; 2, a symbol, or cardinal number, representing nine units, as 9 or ix; 3, a playing card on which there are nine spots; 4, a group formed of nine units: *Baseball*, the players on one side; a team.

nine-fold (nīn'fōld″), *adj.* [*nine*+*-fold*], nine times as many or as great; nine times repeated:—*adv.* up to nine times as many or as great.

nine-pins (nīn'pĭnz″), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [*nine*+*pin*], a game which consists in bowling a ball at nine pins set up at one end of a bowling alley.

nine-teen (nīn'tēn″; nīn'tēn'), *adj.* [<A.S. *nigontīne*<*nigon*, nine+*tīen*, ten], composed of ten more than nine:—*n.* (nīn'tēn″), 1, the sum of eighteen and one, or one less than twenty; 2, a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix; 3, a group of nineteen units.—*adj.* and *n.* **nine'teenth".**

nine-ty (nīn'tĭ), *adj.* [<A.S. *nigon*, nine+*-tig*, tens], composed of nine times ten:—*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the sum of eighty-nine and one; 2, a character or symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.—*adj.* and *n.* **nine'ti-eth.**

nin-ny (nĭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [perh. corr. of *innocent*], a foolish person; simpleton; dunce.

ninth (nīnth), *adj.* [see **nine**], 1, next in order after the eighth: the ordinal of *nine*; 2, designating one of the nine equal parts of anything:—*n.* 1, the quotient of one divided by nine; 2, one of the nine equal parts of anything: *Mus.*, 1, an interval covering the difference in pitch between a note and the note immediately following its octave above, as c′—d″; 2, the note at this interval above another note; 3, the resultant sound from striking these two notes together.

Ni-nus (nī'nŭs), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *Ninos*], in Greek narratives, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

Ni-o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose fourteen children were slain by Apollo and Artemis, because she in her pride compared herself with their mother, Leto, who had only two children; changed by Zeus into a stone which in summer shed tears.—*adj.* **Ni'o-be'an.**

ni-o-bi-um (nī-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L.<Gk. *Niobē*, in allusion to association with the element tantalum], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [sym-

bol **Nb**], found in minerals containing tantalum: now usually called *columbium* [symbol **Cb**].

1nip (nĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nipped (nĭpt), *p.pr.* nipping], [< M.E. *nippen*, to nip < O.Teut. source], **1**, to pinch; **2**, to cut off the end of; **3**, to check; restrain; as, to *nip* a thing in the bud; **4**, to blight; blast; destroy, as by frost:—*n.* **1**, a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a bite; **2**, a blast or blight, as by cold; **3**, a sharp retort; sarcasm; **4**, a very small quantity; as, a *nip* of salt: **nip and tuck**, equality, or equal; as, it was *nip and tuck* between them: a *nip-and-tuck* contest.

2nip (nĭp), *n.* [prob. contr. of *nipperkin*, small measure of wine, perh. < Du. source], a small drink of spirits, especially if often repeated:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nipped (nĭpt), *p.pr.* nipping], to take a nip, especially of an alcoholic liquor.

NIPPERS

nip-per (nĭp'ẽr), *n.* [see **1nip**], **1**, one who or that which pinches or cuts off; **2**, a horse's incisor tooth; **3**, a large claw, as of a crab; **4**, any of several kinds of fish; **5**, a small boy: *pl.* any of various tools with jaws for gripping or clipping; pincers; forceps; tongs.

nip-ple (nĭp'l), *n.* [perh. dim. of *nib*], **1**, *Anat.*, the conical protuberance of a breast, containing the orifices of the milk ducts; a pap; a teat, especially on a woman's breast; **2**, an artificial contrivance of rubber substituted for the female teat, as the mouthpiece of a nursing bottle; **3**, any of various devices resembling a nipple, as the projection on a gun breech, receiving the percussion cap, or a short, threaded or corrugated projection from a pipe, to which a faucet, hose, or the like, is attached, or a short piece of pipe threaded at both ends.

PIPE NIPPLE

Nip-pon-ese (nĭp"ŏn-nēz', -nēs'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< Jap. *Nippon*, Japan < Chin. *Jihpĕn*, place where the sun rises], a Japanese; the Japanese:—*adj.* Japanese.

NIRA *abbr.* National Industrial Recovery Act: an act of Congress passed in 1933.

Nir-va-na (nẽr-vä'nȧ; nẽr-), *n.* [Sans. = a blowing out, extinction < *nirvā*, to blow], *Buddhism*, the highest religious state, when all desire for existence is destroyed, and the soul becomes one with its Creator by absorption into the supreme spirit.

Ni-san (nī'sȧn; nē-sän'), *n.* [*Heb.* < Assyr. *Nisannu*, flower month], in the ancient Hebrew ecclesiastical calendar, the first month, nearly equivalent to April (Neh. 2:1): earlier called *Abib* (Ex. 13:4): the month during which the Passover occurs (see App. II).

***ni-si** (nī'sī), *conj.* [Lat. = if not, unless], unless: used in certain legal phrases; as, a decree *nisi*, a decree to take effect at a specified time unless modified or avoided, as by subsequent proceedings: ***nisi prius** (prī'ŭs), [Lat. = unless before], *Eng. Law*, a form of writ whereby the sheriff of a county was required to send a jury to Westminster on a specified date for the trial of a cause, *unless before* that date the justices should come to the county in question, as they were always sure to do: hence, **trial at nisi prius**, trial of a civil cause at the assizes before a judge and jury.

nit (nĭt), *n.* [< A.S. *hnitu*, louse's egg], **1**, the egg of any parasitic insect, as a flea or louse; **2**, the young insect; **3**, hence, a very small speck.

ni-ter (nī'tẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *nitre* < Lat. *nitrum* < Gk. *nitron*, prob. < Heb. *nether*, niter], *Chem.*, **1**, potassium nitrate, a white salt, widely distributed in nature, formed in soils from nitrogenous organic bodies by the action of bacteria: used in making gunpowder, for preserving meat, and in medicine: also called *saltpeter*; **2**, popularly, sweet spirit of niter: **sweet spirit of niter**, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite used in medicine as a sedative: often called *niter*. Also, **ni'tre** (-tẽr).

ni-ter cake *Chem.*, acid sodium sulphate, or sodium bisulphate, an important white crystalline solid, a by-product of the manufacture of nitric acid: used for grease recovery, bleaching and dyeing, and metal pickling, as a flux, and in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid and fertilizers.

ni-ton (nī'tŏn), *n.* [prob. < Lat. *nitēre*, to shine], *Chem.*, radon, a gaseous radium emanation, classified as an element [symbol **Nt**, or **Rn**] which confers radioactive properties on substances with which it comes into contact.

ni-trate (nī'trāt), *n.* [see **niter**], **1**, a salt of nitric acid; **2**, specifically, nitrate of potassium or nitrate of sodium, used extensively as a fertilizer: **nitrate of silver**, a white crystalline salt, made by dissolving silver in nitric acid, used in photography and in cauterizing; lunar caustic:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nitrated, *p.pr.* nitrating], *Chem.*, **1**, to subject to the action of nitric acid; **2**, to convert into a salt by combination with nitric acid.—*n.* **ni-tra'tion.**

ni-tric (nī'trĭk), *adj. Chem.*, **1**, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen; **2**, designating compounds of nitrogen and oxygen which contain more oxygen than those to which the name *nitrous* is applied: **nitric acid**, a colorless to yellowish, fuming liquid with powerful corrosive properties, oxidizing and destroying organic matter: used in etching steel or copper, in chemical analysis, and in the manufacture of explosives, dyestuffs, etc.: also called *aqua fortis*.

ni-tride (nī'trīd; -trĭd), *n. Chem.*, a compound of nitrogen with another element, particularly phosphorus, boron, etc., or a metal. Also, **ni'trid.**

ni-tri-fi-ca-tion (nī"trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **nitrify**], *Chem.*, the production of niter or nitrates; especially, the process by which ammonia and other nitrogenous compounds in soils are converted into nitrates by the action of bacteria.

ni-tri-fi-er (nī'trĭ-fī"ẽr), *n. Chem.*, anything which serves to bring about or facilitate the production of niter or nitrates; especially, any substance which is capable of oxidizing ammonia to nitric acid, or nitrous to nitric acid.

ni-tri-fy (nī'trĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *nitrifier* < Lat. *nitrum*, niter + *-ficare* < *facere*, to make], *Chem.*, **1**, to combine or saturate with nitrogen; change by the process of oxidizing into nitric or nitrous acid or their salts; **2**, to impregnate with nitrates, as soils, for plant growth.

ni-trite (nī'trīt), *n.* [see **niter**], *Chem.*, a salt of nitrous acid, which contains a smaller amount of oxygen than a nitrate.

ni-tro-bac-te-ri-a [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter) + *bacteria*], soil bacteria which cause nitrification, by oxidizing ammonia into nitrites, and nitrites into nitrates, especially in soil: usually, *nitrifying bacteria*.

ni-tro-ben-zene (nī"trō-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter) + *benzene*], *Chem.*, a poisonous, yellow, oily liquid with the odor of bitter almonds, prepared from benzene by the action of nitric acid: used in perfumery, flavoring, as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyestuffs, etc.: also called *nitrobenzol*; *oil of mirbane*.

ni-tro-cel-lu-lose (nī"trō-sĕl'ū-lōs), *n.* [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter) + *cellulose*], *Chem.*, a compound of nitrogen and cellulose, prepared from nitric acid and cotton or wood fiber: used in making explosives, pyroxylin, collodion, etc.

ni-tro-gel-a-tin (nī"trō-jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter) + *gelatin*: in allusion to gelatinous consistency], *Chem.*, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, guncotton, and camphor. Also, **ni"tro-gel'a-tine** (-tĭn).

ni-tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *nitron*, niter + *-genēs*, born], *Chem.*, a colorless, odorless, tasteless, inert, gaseous element [symbol **N**], which forms four fifths of the volume of the atmosphere, and is the basis of nitric acid: occurring in combination in all animal and vegetable tissue and as a constituent of soils: **nitrogen fixation**, the process of combining the nitrogen of the atmosphere into any of various fixed, or stable, chemical compounds that may be used for the manufacture of explosives, ammonia, fertilizers, etc.: **nitrogen monoxide**, nitrous oxide, or laughing gas.

ni-trog-e-nize (nī-trŏj'ẽ-nīz; nī'trō-jĕn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to combine, impregnate, or saturate with the gas nitrogen or compounds containing nitrogen.

ni-trog-e-nous (nī-trŏj'ẽ-nŭs), *adj. Chem.*, pertaining to, or containing, the gas nitrogen; especially, designating any of many compounds, generally organic, in which nitrogen is an important constituent, as urea, proteins, or nucleins: **nitrogenous foods**, foods containing some form of proteid, a substance composed mainly of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur, found especially in lean meats, egg albumen, milk, and, in smaller quantities, in all vegetables and grains.

ni-tro-glyc-er-in (nī"trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter) + *glycerin*], *Chem.*, a heavy, light yellow, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerin: a powerful explosive, and used in minute quantities as a heart stimulant: also called *nitroglycerol*, and, in medicine, *glonoin*. Also, **ni"tro-glyc'er-ine.**

ni-tro-hy-dro-chlo-ric ac-id (nī"trō-hī"drō-klō'rĭk), [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter) + *hydrochloric*], *Chem.*, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids: used especially for dissolving the noble metals, being the only acid that will dissolve gold: also called *aqua regia*.

ni-tro-lime (nī'trō-līm), *n.* [*nitro-* (< Gk. *nitron*, niter + *lime*], calcium cyanimide, a hydrogen compound used as a fertilizer (see *cyanimide*).

ni-trous (nī'trŭs), *adj.* [see **niter**], resembling, obtained from, or containing niter, or saltpeter: *Chem.*, designating nitrogen compounds containing less oxygen than those designated by *nitric:* **nitrous acid**, an acid compound of nitrogen, not found in a free state, but forming a large series of salts, the nitrites: **nitrous oxide**, a colorless gas of sweetish odor and taste, used as an anæsthetic, especially in dentistry: also called *nitrogen monoxide*, or *laughing gas.*

nit-wit (nĭt'wĭt'), *n.* [<*nit* (prob. an assimilation of *not* to following syllable)+²*wit*], a simpleton.

***Ni-vôse** (nē"vōz'; nĭv'ōs), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *nivosus*, abounding in snow<*niz*, *nivis*, snow], the fourth month, from December 21 to January 19, in the calendar of the first French Republic.

nix (nĭks), *n.* [*pl.* nixes (nĭk'sĕz; -sĭz)], [Ger.<O.H.G. *nichus*, a water elf], *Teut. Myth.*, a water elf or fairy, beneficent or mischievous.—*n. fem.* **nix'ie.**

Ni-zam (nē-zäm'), *n.* [Hind.<Pers.<Arab. *nizām*, order, arrangement], a native ruler of the state of Hyderabad, Deccan, India: **nizam**, *sing.* and *pl.* a soldier in the Turkish regular army.

N. J. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of New Jersey.

Njorth (nyôrth), *n.* [<O.N. *Njördhr*], *Teut. Myth.*, the father of Frey and Freya, god of the sea and winds, and protector of sailors. Also, **Njör'thr** (nyör'*thr*); **Njord** (nyôrd).

N. M. *abbr.* New Mexico (official):—**N. N.E.** northnortheast:—**N. N. W.**, north-northwest.

¹no (nō), *adv.* [<A.S. *nā*, *ne*, no, not+*ā*, ever], **1**, nay; not so; as, *No*, I cannot go: opposite of *yes*; **2**, not any; not at all; as, he is *no* better; **3**, not; as, whether or *no:* especially in Scotland; as, will ye *no* help me? —*n.* [*pl.* noes; no's (nōz)], **1**, a reply of denial or refusal; as, to answer *no;* **2**, a negative vote or decision: *pl.* the voters in the negative; as, the *noes* have it.

²no (nō), *adj.* [see **none**], not any; not one; as, he has *no* reason.

No. *abbr.* **1**, North (also, **N.**); **2**, number:—**N. O.**, natural order; **2**, New Orleans.

No-a-chi-an (nō-ā'kĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Noah**], pertaining to the patriarch Noah or his time.

No-ah (nō'ä), *n.* [Heb.=rest], *Bib.*, the Hebrew patriarch who built the ark to protect his family from the great deluge: **Noah's ark**, **1**, the ark built by Noah in which his family and animals lived to escape the great flood (Gen. 6–9); **2**, a child's toy ark filled with wooden people and animals.

¹nob (nŏb), *n.* [perh. var. of *knob*], a knob: *Cribbage*, the jack of trumps when in hand or crib: also called *nobs: Slang*, the head.

²nob (nŏb), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a person of note; nobleman; swell.

nob-ble (nŏb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nobbled (-ld), *p.pr.* nobbling], [source uncertain], *Slang*, **1**, to take without right; steal; **2**, to win by underhanded means; secure by cheating.

nob-by (nŏb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -bier, *superl.* -biest], [<²*nob*], *Slang*, extremely showy or smart; very stylish; as, a *nobby* turnout.

No-bel priz-es (nō-bĕl'), [<proper name], five prizes, averaging $40,000 each, established by Alfred B. Nobel (1833–96), Swedish chemist, the originator of dynamite, to be given annually to those persons who are judged to have done most in the fields of science (physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology), literature, and the maintenance of peace.

no-bil-i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *nobilitas*, fame, excellence, akin to *noscere*, to know], **1**, the state or quality of being great, excellent, or worthy; **2**, dignity of character; greatness; **3**, those who possess the characteristics of nobleness; **4**, high birth or rank as denoted by a title; **5**, the body of persons of rank above the common people; the peerage; aristocracy; as, the *nobility* of Europe.

Syn. aristocracy, peerage, rank, grandeur, loftiness.

no-ble (nō'bl), *adj.* [*comp.* nobler, *superl.* noblest], [<Lat. *nobilis*, well-known; high-born, akin to *noscere*, to know], **1**, high in excellence or worth; lofty; illustrious; **2**, high in rank; of ancient lineage or descent; aristocratic; as, *noble* birth; **3**, stately in appearance; grand; imposing; as, *noble* architecture: *Metal.*, precious; pure; genuine; specifically, not readily attacked by oxygen, as gold, silver, etc.:—*n.* **1**, a person of high rank and title; a nobleman; a British peer; **2**, an old British gold coin or a Scotch silver coin. —*adv.* **no'bly.**—*n.* **no'ble-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* lofty, elevated, magnificent, aristocratic, honorable, renowned, famous, magnanimous, generous. —*Ant.*, *adj.* narrow, small, insignificant, obscure.

no-ble-man (nō'bl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*noble*+*man*], a man of rank above that of a commoner; peer.—*n. fem.* **no'ble-wom'an.**

***no-blesse o-blige** (nō"blĕs' ō"blēzh'), [Fr. = nobleness obliges], rank entails responsibility; nobleness of conduct is expected from those who are well-born.

no-bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* nobodies (-ĭz)], [²*no* +*body*], **1**, no one; as, *nobody* came; **2**, hence, a person of no importance, influence, or social rank; as, he was a *nobody* until he married money.

¹nock (nŏk), *n.* [perh.<Du. *nok:* see ²**nock**], **1**, a notch, as at the end of an arrow to receive the bowstring; **2**, a notch or groove at either end of a bow, in which the bowstring fits:—*v.t.* to set (the arrow) on the bowstring.

²nock (nŏk), *n.* [<Du. *nok* or L.G. *nokk*, a projection or tip, as of a yardarm or sail], the forward upper corner, as of a boom sail.

noc-tam-bu-lism (nŏk-tăm'bū-lĭzm), *n.* [<Lat. *nox* (*noctis*), night+*ambulare*, to walk], the act or practice of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.—*n.* **noc-tam'bu-list.**

Noc-tu-i-dæ (nŏk-tū'ĭ-dē), *n.pl.* [<Lat. *noctua*, night owl], *Entom.*, a family of moths, including those of the cutworm and army worm.—*n.* and *adj.* **noc'tu-id.**—*adj.* **noc-tu'i-dous.**

noc-turn (nŏk'tûrn), *n.* [<L.L. *nocturna*, pertaining to night<Lat. *nox* (*noctis*), night], *Eccl.*, in early times, a service held at midnight, or between midnight and daybreak; *Gk.* and *R. C. Ch.*, one of the services belonging to matins, the canonical hour between midnight and daybreak; *Mus.*, a nocturne.

noc-tur-nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to night; as, a *nocturnal* visit; **2**, active or seeking food at night; as, *nocturnal* birds.

noc-turne (nŏk'tûrn; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [Fr.: see **noc-turn**], in painting, a picture of a night scene: *Mus.*, a quiet, dreamy song without words, usually for piano: also written *nocturn.*

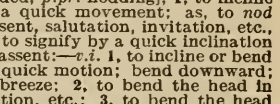
nod (nŏd), *n.* [<M.E. *nodden*, to nod], **1**, the act of bowing or inclining the head; **2**, a quick inclination of the head; **3**, the inclination of the head as the sign of absolute authority; as, the people awaited the ruler's *nod;* **4**, a hanging downward; a bending forward of the top of anything, as a tree or flower; —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding], **1**, to incline or bend forward with a quick movement; as, to *nod* the head in token of assent, salutation, invitation, etc., or from drowsiness; **2**, to signify by a quick inclination of the head; as, to *nod* assent:—*v.i.* **1**, to incline or bend forward the top with a quick motion; bend downward; as, flowers *nod* in the breeze; **2**, to bend the head in token of assent, salutation, etc.; **3**, to bend the head forward sleepily; be drowsy.—*n.* **nod'der** (nŏd'ẽr).

nod-al (nōd'ăl), *adj.* [see **node**], of, pertaining to, or like, a node or nodes.

nod-dle (nŏd'l), *n.* [<M.E. *nodle*, perh. dim.<M. Du. *knodde*, a knob], *Collog.*, the head; pate.

nod-dy (nŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [perh.<obs. *noddy*, foolish, perh.<*nod*], a silly person; fool; dunce: *Ornith.*, a kind of tern, a medium-sized sea bird of powerful flight, chiefly tropical and subtropical, often showing no fear of man: also called *noddy tern.*

node (nōd), *n.* [<Lat. *nodus*, knot], **1**, a knot; knob; swelling; **2**, a dilemma, or complicated situation, as in a story or play: *Astron.*, either of the points at which two great circles of the celestial sphere intersect; especially, with respect to a celestial body, either of the points at which the orbit of the body intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of any satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary: called *ascending node*, or *dragon's head* [symbol ☊], if passed by the body going north, and *descending node* [symbol ☋] if passed by the body going south; *Math.*, a point at which a curve cuts or crosses itself; *Bot.*, the point on the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; *Pathol.*, a swelling or protuberance, as on a bone or tendon; a tumor; *Phys.*, in a vibrating body, a stationary point, line, or plane.



NODES (N)
1, string vibrating as a whole; 2, string vibrating in halves.

no-dose (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'), *adj.* knotty; knobby: *Bot.* and *Entom.*, knotty or knobby: used of stem surfaces, antennæ, etc.—**n. no-dos'i-ty** (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

nod-ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* [<Lat. dim. of *nodus*, knot], a little knot, or irregular, rounded lump: *Pathol.*, a small node or tumor; *Bot.*, a small joint on a stem.—*adj.* **nod'u-lar.**—*adj.* **nod'u-lose** (-ū-lōs).

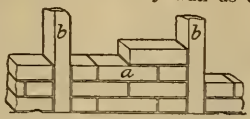
no-el (nō-ĕl'; nō'ĕl), *n.* [Fr.=Christmas<Lat. *natalis*, natal<*natus*, born], **1**, a shout of joy at Christmas time; **2**, hence, a Christmas carol: **Noel**, *Obs.*, Christmastide. Also, **no-ël'**; **now-el'.**

[1]nog (nŏg), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a square or oblong block of wood set in a wall, and serving as a hold for nails, etc.; **2,** a log supporting a mine roof; **3,** a wooden pin securing a timber which supports a ship on the slip or ways; a treenail:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nogged (nŏgd), *p.pr.* nogging], **1,** to fill in with brickwork; **2,** to support or hold by a wooden peg, as planks, framework, etc.

[2]nog (nŏg), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** a small pot or vessel; **2,** a certain kind of strong ale: *Eng. Dial.*, eggnog. Also, **nogg.**

nog-gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* [perh. < *[2]nog*], **1,** a small cup or mug or its contents; **2,** a liquid measure equal to one gill: *Colloq.*, the head.

nog-ging (nŏg'ĭng), *n.* [see **[1]nog**], **1,** a piece of wood fastened in a masonry wall as a hold for nails, etc.; **2,** brickwork or masonry, used to fill in roughly the space between timbers, as between the studs, in a frame house; **3,** the act of fastening shoring to a vessel on the slip.



Nogging (def. 2)

a, nogging; *b*, *b*, studs, or quarters.

no-how (nō'hou'), *adv.* [*[2]no* + *how*], in no way: frequently used incorrectly with another negative:—*adj. Dial.*, out of sorts; as, I feel all *nohow*.

noil (noil), *n.* [source uncertain], **1,** short-staple, knotty wool combed from the long-staple, used for making yarn; **2,** collectively, shreds of waste silk.

noise (noiz), *n.* [Fr. = a brawl; debate], **1,** sound, especially when confused or disagreeable, **2,** loud discussion; clamor; outcry; **3,** in acoustics, the sound resulting from discordant vibrations: *Obs.*, **1,** music; **2,** an evil report; rumor; scandal:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* noised (noizd), *p.pr.* noising], to spread by rumor; as, they *noised* it abroad:—*v.i.* **1,** to sound; **2,** to talk or cry out in a noisy manner.

Syn., n. sound, clamor, hubbub, racket, uproar, tumult, outcry, din. *Sound*, the general term, names what is or may be heard. *Noise* is harsh, grating *sound*. *Sound* may name sweet music; *noise* is discordant. To indicate a break in silence, however, any little *sound* may also be referred to as a *noise*; as, he started at a *sound*; he started at a *noise*. *Clamor*, *hubbub*, *racket*, *uproar*, and *tumult* are all species of *noise*, usually made by a confusion of *sounds*, but including, too, the natural commotion other than *noise* that exists when numbers of agitated people are together. *Clamor* emphasizes bawling, yelling, or shouting. Voices calling in opposition, loud expressions as of protest or amusement, all coming at once, produce an *uproar*. The noisy uprising of a mob, or the confused cries of a milling multitude, create a *tumult*. *Hubbub* and *racket* name a *din* that is distracting and disturbing; *hubbub* is a more riotous, *racket* a more clattering, *noise*.

noise-less (noiz'lĕs), *adj.* quiet; silent; still; entirely without sound; as, a *noiseless* motion.—*adv.* **noise'less-ly.**—*n.* **noise'less-ness.**

noi-some (noi'sŭm), *adj.* [< obs. *noy*, for *annoy*, q.v. + *-some*], **1,** noxious; harmful; injurious to health; as, *noisome* vapors; **2,** foul-smelling; offensive; disgusting; as, *noisome* odors.

Syn. unwholesome, deleterious, noxious, fetid, pestilential.—*Ant.* healthful, salubrious, beneficial.

nois-y (noiz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **noise**], **1,** full of loud, confused, disagreeable sounds; as, a *noisy* city; **2,** making, or given to making, an outcry or uproar; boisterous; turbulent; as, a *noisy* crowd: *Colloq.*, conspicuous; showy; loud; as, *noisy* colors or dress.—*adv.* **nois'i-ly.**—*n.* **nois'i-ness.**

***no-li me tan-ge-re** (nō'lī mē tăn'jĕ-rē), [Lat. = to be unwilling to prosecute], **1,** a person or thing not to be meddled with or touched: *Pathol.*, any of several ulcerous diseases of the skin of the face; *Art*, a painting representing Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection; *Bot.*, any of several varieties of plants in which the seeds are discharged when the ripe seed cases are touched.

***nol-le pros-e-qui** (nŏl'ē prŏs'ē-kwī), [Lat. = to be unwilling to prosecute], *Law*, a plaintiff's, or prosecutor's, formal notice that he will drop a suit, either wholly or in part.

***no-lo con-ten-de-re** (nō'lō kŏn-tĕn'dē-rē), [Lat. = I do not wish to contest], in criminal cases, a plea by the defendant refusing to defend himself but not admitting his guilt: sometimes contracted to *nolo*.

nol-pros (nŏl'-prŏs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -prossed (-prŏst'), *p.pr.* -prossing], [abbr. of *nolle prosequi*], to drop (a suit, or part of a suit), on the plaintiff's, or prosecutor's, notice of nolle prosequi.

nom-ad (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *nomas* (*-ados*), roving, grazing < *nemein*, to pasture], one of any unsettled tribe of people, as the Arabs or gypsies, who wander about in search of game, pasture, etc.:—*adj.* **1,** wandering; roving; **2,** unsettled; restless.—*adj.* **no-mad'ic.**—*n.* **nom'ad-ism.**

no man's land **1,** land to which no one has valid or superior rights of ownership; **2,** the contested area between two armies at war.

nom-bril (nŏm'brĭl), *n.* [Fr. = navel], *Her.*, the point midway between the true center, or fess point, of an escutcheon, and the center of the base (see *escutcheon*, illus.).

***nom de plume** (nôn' dē plüm'), [Fr. = pen name], a borrowed name; a title or initials, assumed by an author as a signature; a pen name; a fictitious name used by a writer.

nome (nōm), *n.* [< Gk. *nomos*, district], a province: a term used in ancient Egypt and modern Greece. Also, **no'mos** (nō'mŏs).

no-men-cla-tor (nō'mĕn-klā"tĕr), *n.* [Lat. < *nomen*, name + *calare*, to call], **1,** in ancient Rome, one who announced names of persons, or assigned places at a banquet; **2,** one who assigns or invents technical names.

no-men-cla-ture (nō'mĕn-klā"tūr), *n.* **1,** the collection of words and terms, or the system of names for things, used in any art or science; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or chemistry; **2,** any specified system of naming.

nom-i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *nomen*, name < *noscere*, to know], **1,** of or pertaining to a name, term, or noun; substantive; as, a *nominal* derivative of a word; **2,** existing in name only; not actual or real; as, *nominal* power or authority; **3,** of or pertaining to a name or names; as, a *nominal* list; **4,** bearing or mentioning a personal name; as, a *nominal* will: *Com.*, **1,** designating a price that is given for quotation purposes only, it being understood that neither buyer nor seller is obligated to do business at that price; **2,** designating assets that are of doubtful value or entirely worthless; hence, of values, prices, or the like, small; negligible; **3,** designating values that are fictitious, as face or par values, as distinct from actual or market values.—*adv.* **nom'i-nal-ly.**

nom-i-nal-ism (nŏm'ĭ-năl-izm), *n. Philos.*, in the Middle Ages, the doctrine that the only existing reality is the individual object, and that concepts, or generic ideas, do not exist apart from the individuals; as, the concept *tree*, as a generic term, is unreal except as applied to a particular tree: opposite of medieval *realism*, which held that class terms are real: later developed into *individualism* and *rationalism*.—*n.* and *adj.* **nom'i-nal-ist.**—*adj.* **nom"i-nal-is'tic.**

nom-i-nate (nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *nominare* (*-atus*), to name < *nomen*, name], to propose or name for an office; appoint; as, to *nominate* a candidate for election: *Rare*, to appoint; name; as, to *nominate* a date or a place.—*n.* **nom'i-na"tor.**

nom-i-na-tion (nŏm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of naming for office; **2,** the state of being named for office; **3,** the power or right of appointing: *Pol. Sci.*, **1,** the designation or proposal of a person as a candidate for some political office; **2,** choice or appointment; as, a Democrat got the *nomination*.

nom-i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nă-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case of the subject of a finite verb; **2,** appointed or chosen by nomination: *Law*, bearing a person's name; as, a *nominative* will:—*n. Gram.*, **1,** the case of the subject of a finite verb; the nominative case; **2,** a word in this case.

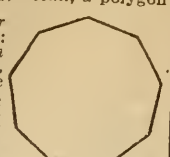
nom-i-nee (nŏm"ĭ-nē'), *n.* one who is named or proposed for an office or duty, or designated as the recipient of a grant, annuity, or the like.

non- *prefix*, [Lat. = not], used freely before many words with the general meaning *not:* **1,** with verbal nouns; as, *non*completion; *non*appearance; **2,** with nouns used to designate or characterize; as, *non*member; *non*conductor; **3,** with nouns used as adjectives; as, *non*union goods; **4,** with adjectives, often participial; as, *non*resident; *non*technical; **5,** with adverbs; as, *non*committally; **6,** with adjectives, forming adjectives distinguished from others formed with *in-* or *un-*; as, inhuman, *non*human; immoral, *non*moral; unnatural, *non*natural.

non-age (nŏn'āj; nō'nāj), *n.* [*non-* + *age*], *Law*, legal minority, or the period of life before one is legally old enough to look after one's own property; generally, the first twenty-one years of life.

non-a-ge-na-ri-an (nŏn"ă-jĕ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *nonagenarius*, nonagenarian < *nonageni*, ninety each], between the ages of 90 and 100 years:—*n.* a person between these ages.

non-a-gon (nŏn'ă-gŏn), *n.* [<Lat. *nonus*, ninth: in imit. of *hexagon*], *Geom.*, a polygon with nine sides and nine angles.



nonce (nŏns), *n.* [<M.E. *(for the) nanes*, (for the) once: by wrong division of words < *for then anes*, for the one thing: see **once**], the present occasion or time; time being; as, this will do for the *nonce*.

nonce word a word coined and used only temporarily or for a particular occasion.

non-cha-lance (nŏn'shă-lăns; nŏn"shă"lăns'), *n.* [see **nonchalant**], lack of interest; REGULAR NONAGON carelessness; easy unconcern; jauntiness; indifference.

non-cha-lant (nŏn'shă-lănt; nŏn"shă"länt'), *adj.* [Fr. < *non*, not + *chaloir* < Lat. *calēre*, to be warm], being without interest or enthusiasm; cool; indifferent; unmoved.—*adv.* **non'cha-lant-ly.**

non-com-bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'bă-tănt; nŏn-kŭm'-), *n.* [*non-* + *combat*], *Mil.*, **1**, one connected with the army or navy whose duties do not include fighting, as a surgeon or chaplain; **2**, any person not in military service in time of war, as a woman, child, or person physically unfit.

non-com-mis-sioned (nŏn"kŏ-mĭsh'ŭnd), *adj.* [*non-* + *commission*], not having a commission: **noncommissioned officer**, an enlisted man appointed, by the Secretary of War or a regimental commanding officer, to the rank of a sergeant or corporal.

non-com-mit-tal (nŏn"kŏ-mĭt'ăl), *adj.* [*non-* + *commit*], **1**, not revealing one's opinion or purpose; not involving any kind of pledge or entanglement; as, a *noncommittal* answer; **2**, unwilling to commit oneself; unwilling to give either consent or dissent.—*adv.* **non"com-mit'tal-ly.**

***non com-pos men-tis** (nŏn kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs), [Lat. = not master of one's mind], *Law*, not of sound mind; unbalanced mentally; mentally unfit to care for one's business.

non-con-duc-tor (nŏn"kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* [*non-* + *conduct*], *Phys.*, any substance which is impervious to the transmission of some agent, such as heat or electricity; an insulator.

non-con-form-i-ty (nŏn"kŏn-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*non-* + *conform*], failure or refusal to make one's conduct or opinions fit those prevailing generally, originally with regard to the doctrines or rites of the Church of England.—*n.* **non"con-form'ist.**

non-co-ŏp-er-a-tion (nŏn"kŏ-ŏp"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [*non-* + *coöperate*], refusal to coöperate; specifically, the refusal of the followers of M. Gandhi to support the British government in India.

non-de-script (nŏn'dē-skript), *adj.* [*non-* + *describe*], **1**, not previously described or classified; as, a *nondescript* mineral; **2**, difficult to describe; odd; of no special kind or class:—*n.* a person or thing that has not previously been described or classified, or of no particular class or character.

none (nŭn), *pron.* [<A.S. *nān*, none < *ne*, not + *ān*, one < O.Teut. source], **1**, not any; as, I will have *none* of it; **2**, not one; no one: used as *sing.* or *pl.*; as, *none* came: *Obs.*, nothing:—*adv.* in no way; not in the least; to no extent; as, *none* the worse for the accident.

non-en-ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [*non-* + *entity*], **1**, the condition or state of not existing; **2**, a thing not existing, or existing only as an invention of the mind; an imaginary thing; a figment; **3**, a person of no influence or individuality.

nones (nōnz), *n.pl.* [<Lat. *nonus*, ninth], in the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides, falling on the seventh day of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months: *Eccl.*, **1**, the ninth of the canonical hours, or three in the afternoon; **2**, hence, an office formerly recited at this hour, now usually somewhat later.

non-es-sen-tial (nŏn"ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *adj.* [*non-* + *essential*], **1**, not essential; of little or no importance; as, *nonessential* details of a story; **2**, not necessary to life; as, *nonessential* industries:—*n.* a person or object of little or no importance.

none-such (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* [*none* + *such*], a person or object that has no rival or equal; a pattern of perfection; a paragon: *Bot.*, **1**, a species (*Medicago lupulina*) of medic, a common annual plant of the pea family, with trailing branches and yellow flowers in short spikes: also called *black medic*; **2**, the scarlet lychnis; *Hort.*, a kind of apple.

non-ex-ist-ence (nŏn"ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* [*non-* + *existence*], **1**, the state of not being, or existing; nonentity; absence of existence; **2**, that which does not exist.—*adj.* **non"ex-ist'ent.**

non-fea-sance (nŏn-fē'zăns), *n.* [*non-* + *feasance* (< O.F. *faisance* < *faire*, to do)], *Law*, neglect or omission of some duty which one is legally bound to perform: distinguished from *malfeasance*.

no-nil-lion (nō-nĭl'yŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *nonus*, ninth: in imit. of *million*], in the United States and France, the number denoted by unity followed by 30 ciphers; in Great Britain, the number denoted by unity followed by 54 ciphers.

non-ju-ror (nŏn-jōō'rĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *non*, not + *jurore*, to swear], in English history, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to his sovereign; especially, a clergyman of the English or Scotch Church who refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary and their successors.

non-met-al (nŏn'mĕt"ăl; nŏn-mĕt'ăl), *n.* [*non-* + *metal*], *Chem.*, an element that is without metallic properties, as phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, oxygen, bromine, chlorine, nitrogen, etc.

non-pa-reil (nŏn"pă-rĕl'), *adj.* [Fr. = without an equal < Lat. *non*, not + *par*, equal], of unrivaled excellence; without an equal; peerless: often adopted as a name, as for a kind of confection, apple, or moth:—*n.* a person or thing of unequaled excellence; a nonesuch; a thing unique in its kind: *Ornith.*, **1**, the painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*), a blue, green, and red finch of the southern United States; *Print.*, a small size of type, approximately equivalent to 6 point (for illus. see App. I).

non-plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [<Lat. *non*, not + *plus*, more], a state or condition of perplexity; mental predicament; dilemma; inability to say or do more:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plused or -plussed (-plŭst), *p.pr.* -plusing or -plussing], to throw into complete perplexity; disconcert; confound; bring to a standstill.

non-res-i-dent (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [*non-* + *reside*], **1**, one who does not reside in a given place; also, one who lives only temporarily in a given place; **2**, one who does not reside on his own estate, or in his proper business location, or the like: —*adj.* **1**, not residing in a given place; **2**, not residing where one's official duties lie.—*n.* **non-res'i-dence.**

non-re-sist-ant (nŏn"rē-zĭs'tănt), *adj.* [*non-* + *resist*], offering no resistance; specifically, not opposing military attack with military or other physical resistance; passively submissive:—*n.* **1**, one who does not believe in using force to defend oneself from attack; **2**, one who believes in the theory that sovereign authority should not be resisted, even though it is exercised unjustly.—*n.* **non"re-sist'ance.**

non-re-stric-tive (nŏn"rē-strĭk'tĭv), *adj.* [*non-* + *restrict*], *Gram.*, not limiting: used of a parenthetical descriptive clause, amplifying, but not necessary to, the sense of a sentence; as, Petain, *who defended Verdun*, was made a marshal: distinguished from *restrictive*; as, he *who hesitates* is lost.

non-sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* [*non-* + *sense*], a thing without sense; words or ideas without meaning; absurdity; *Colloq.*, things of little worth or importance; trifles; baubles:—*interj.* absurd.—*adj.* **non-sen'si-cal.**—*adv.* **non-sen'si-cal-ly.**

Syn., *n.* silliness, absurdity, folly, rubbish, tomfoolery.

***non se-qui-tur** (nŏn sĕk'wĭ-tûr), [Lat. = it does not follow], **1**, an inference, or conclusion, that does not follow from the facts stated; **2**, the fallacy of drawing such a conclusion.

non-stop (nŏn"stŏp'), *adj.* [*non-* + *stop*], without a stop from starting point to destination.

non-suit (nŏn'sūt"), *n.* [*non-* + *sue*], *Law*, **1**, the withdrawal of a suit during trial, either voluntarily, or by judgment of the court, on discovery of error or defect in the case; **2**, the judgment of the court forcing the withdrawal of a suit:—*v.t.* to dismiss (a case), usually for lack of sufficient cause or evidence.

non-un-ion (nŏn-ūn'yŭn), *adj.* [*non-* + *union*], **1**, not belonging to a labor union; as, to employ *nonunion* labor; **2**, not in accord with the principles of a labor union; **3**, not recognizing or favoring labor unions; as, a *nonunion* factory:—*n. Surg.*, failure to unite: said of a fractured bone. —*n.* **non-un'ion-ism.**—*n.* **non-un'ion-ist.**

[1]noo-dle (nōō'dl), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. akin to *noddle*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, **1**, a simpleton, stupid person; dunce; **2**, the head; noddle; pate.

[2]noo-dle (nōō'dl), *n.* [<Ger. *nudel*, noodle], a narrow strip of dried dough, resembling macaroni in appearance, and used chiefly in soups.

nook (nōōk), *n.* [<M.E. *nok*, nook, perh. < Scand.], a small, secluded retreat or corner.

noon (nōōn), *n.* [<A.S. *nōn*, noon < Lat. *nona (hora)*, ninth (hour): orig. 3 o'clock], **1**, midday; twelve o'clock daytime, when the sun is at the zenith; **2**, the height or time of greatest brilliancy or power: *Poet.*, midnight; also, the moon's position at midnight.

noon-day (nōōn'dā″), *n.* [*noon*+*day*], the middle of the day; midday; noon; noontide: —*adj.* pertaining to midday; as, *noonday* heat.

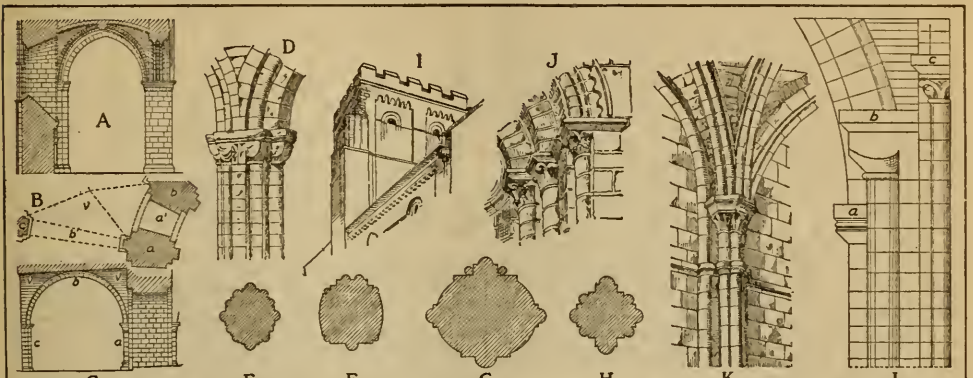
noon-ing (nōōn'ing), *n.* [see **noon**], *Archaic*, **1**, a rest at midday; **2**, a midday meal.

noon-tide (nōōn'tīd″), *n.* [<A.S. *nōn*, noon+*tīd*, time], **1**, midday; twelve o'clock; **2**, figuratively, the height or time of greatest power or brilliancy: *Poet.*, midnight; also, the moon's position at that time:—*adj.* pertaining to, or occurring at, midday.

noon-time (nōōn'tīm″), *n.* [*noon*+*time*], noon; midday:—*adj.* pertaining to noon.

which allows for the average rate of growth from year to year and for the usual seasonal fluctuations, in so far as business is not affected by the so-called business cycle; **2**, designating a commodity price which approximately equals the cost of production in those plants in which such cost is as high as in any plant producing the commodity; *Geom.*, perpendicular; at right angles: **normal salt**, *Chem.*, a salt in which all the readily replaceable or basic hydrogen of the corresponding acid is replaced by one or more metals: distinguished from an *acid salt* in which this replacement is only partial: **normal solution**, *Chem.*, a solution of any substance containing in one liter of the solution at 16 degrees centigrade an amount of the dissolved substance chemically equivalent to one gram of hydrogen: **normal school**, **1**, a school for the training of teachers, especially for the training of teachers for elementary schools; **2**, a school in which the methods of instruction are intended to serve as a model of good teaching:—*n.* **1**, that which is natural or regular; the usual or ordinary condition, quantity, etc.; **2**, a rule, norm, principle, condition, or the like, regarded or accepted as a standard: *Geom.*, a line perpendicular to a given line or surface: *Phys.*, the average, or mean value, of observed quantities; *Chem.*, a normal salt or solution. —*adv.* **nor'mal-ly**.—*n.* **nor-mal'i-ty**.—*v.t.* **nor'mal-ize**.

Syn., *adj.* regular, typical, usual. (See natural.)



NORMAN ARCHITECTURE

A, section of aisle of Malmesbury; B, plan of crypt of Canterbury: *a*, *b*, *c*, piers; a^1, b^1, arches; *v*, vaulting; C, section of same crypt: *a*, *c*, piers; *b*, arch; *v*, vaulting; D, cluster of columns, the Infirmary, Canterbury; E, F, G, H, pier sections, Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, Ramsey; 1, tower, Parish Church, Iffley; J, cluster of columns, Lincoln: modified Corinthian capitals; K, conoid of aisle vault, Worcester; L, relation of imposts: *a*, of great arch; *b*, of apse vaulting; *c*, of wall arcades.

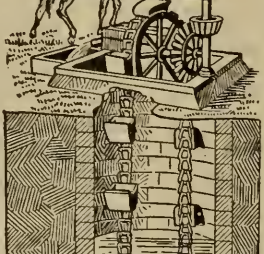
noose (nōōs), *n.* [perh. <Prov'l *nous*, a loop of cord <Lat. *nodus*, knot], **1**, a slipknot that binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn; **2**, figuratively, any tie or snare:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* noosed (nōōst), *p.pr.* noosing], **1**, to catch, capture, or tie, in a slipknot; insnare; **2**, to execute by hanging; **3**, to make a slipknot in.

nor (nôr), *conj.* [prob. contr. of earlier *nother*, neither <A.S. *nā*, not+*hwæther*, which of two; whether], and not: a negative connective used: **1**, as a correlative of a preceding negative; as, I eat neither pie *nor* cake; **2**, following, but not as a correlative of, a preceding negative; as, I said I would not fail, *nor* did I: *Archaic*, neither: used as the first of a pair of correlatives.

Nor-dic (nôr'dik), *adj.* [prob.<Ger. *nord*, north], of or pertaining to the tall, blond peoples of northwestern Europe, especially those of Scandinavia and Great Britain:—*n.* a member of one of these peoples.

Nor-folk jack-et (nôr'fŏk), a man's loose-fitting, belted jacket with side pockets.

no-ri-a (nō'rī-ȧ), *n.* [Sp.<Arab. *nā'ūrah*], any of various water-raising devices, as a wheel, or a wheel and chain, carrying scoops or buckets: used in various Mediterranean countries and in China.



ONE FORM OF NORIA

norm (nôrm), [<Lat. *norma*, carpenter's or mason's square], a rule; an accepted standard; an authoritative model, pattern, or type: *Statistics*, a quantitative standard determined by the average, median, or other measure of the central tendency among the varying individuals of a type or species.

nor-mal (nôr'mȧl), *adj.* **1**, according to an established standard, rule, or principle; conforming to a norm; regular; natural; **2**, serving as a standard, norm, or rule: *Econ.*, **1**, corresponding or pertaining to that volume of business or production

nor-mal-cy (nôr'mȧl-si), *n.* the state or quality of being standard or natural; the state or quality of conforming to the usual and established standard, rule, principle, or norm; normality: *Geom.*, the state of being perpendicular: *Econ.*, the general state of business in time of peace and average prosperity.

Nor-man (nôr'mȧn), *n.* [<O.F. *Normans*, pl. of *Normand*, Northman<O.Teut. source], **1**, originally, a Northman, or Scandinavian; **2**, later, one of a mixed Scandinavian and Frankish race of Normandy, in France, which conquered England in 1066 under the leadership of William the Conqueror:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans: **Norman architecture**, a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, represented in churches in the form of a cross, with a massive square tower built over the intersection of nave and transept, and characterized by round arches, small windows set high in the walls, elaborate arched doorways forming deep recesses, etc.: **Norman-French**, the French language as spoken by the Normans who invaded and settled in England in the 11th century.

Norn (nôrn), *n.* [<O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, any one of the three Fates, Urth (Past), Verthandi (Present), and Skuld (Future), who sat at the foot of the tree Yggdrasill, and who possessed absolute power over the destinies of gods and men: similar to the Greek Fates, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* [prob.<Du. *Noordsch*, Norse <*noord*, north], pertaining to the country, people, and language of Scandinavia, especially ancient Scandinavia:—*n.* the ancient Norse language, spoken in Scandinavia and Iceland: also called *Old Norse*; *Old Icelandic*: **Norse**, *pl.* the people of Scandinavia.

Norse-man (nôrs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Norse*+*man*], a Northman; a Scandinavian of ancient times.

north (nôrth), *n.* [A.S.<O.Teut. source], 1, one of the four cardinal points of the compass, lying to the left of a person on the equator, facing the sunrise at the time of the equinox; at any point on the earth's surface, the direction to the left, as one faces the sunrise, of the meridian line at that point; the direction of the polestar: opposite of *south;* 2, any section of country lying farther north than another; also, the northern part of any country; as, the *north* of Europe: *Poet.*, the north wind: **North,** *U. S. Hist.*, that part of the United States, known as the *Union*, lying generally north of the Ohio River and the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania, where the opposition to slavery was general: opposite of the *South* or *Confederacy:*—*adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north; as, a *north* wind: **north pole,** 1, of the earth, the northern end of the earth's axis; 2, of the heavens, that point of the celestial sphere which is pierced by the earth's axis produced toward the north: **North Star,** Polaris, or the polestar (see *constellation;* also, *Ursa Major*, illus.):—*adv.* to or toward the north; northerly; as, walk *north* one block.

north-east (nôrth"ēst'), *n.* [*north*+*east*], 1, the point of the compass halfway between north and east; 2, any country or section lying in the direction of that point:—*adj.* pertaining to, situated in, facing, or coming from, the northeast:—*adv.* toward the northeast.—*adj.* and *adv.* **north"east'er-ly.**—*adj.* **north"east'ern.**—*adv.* **north"east'ward.**—*abbr.* **N. E.**

north-east-er (nôrth"ēs'tẽr), *n.* a strong windstorm, or gale, from the northeast.

north-er (nôr'*th*ẽr), *n.* [see **north**], a strong, cold wind from the north, especially such a wind in Texas, Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico during the autumn and winter.

north-er-ly (nôr'*th*ẽr-lĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to, situated in, tending toward, or coming from, the north; northern:—*adv.* toward the north.

north-ern (nôr'*th*ẽrn), *adj.* of, pertaining to, situated in, facing toward, or coming from, the north; **Northern,** of or pertaining to that region of the United States generally north of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and of the Ohio River.

north-ern-er (nôr'*th*ẽr-nẽr), *n.* a person living in, or a native of, the north: **Northerner,** a person living in, or a native of, the northern part of the United States: opposite of *Southerner.*

north-ern lights *Meteor.*, the aurora borealis, a luminous phenomenon of various aspects visible in the sky at night, probably due to electrical discharges in the upper region of the atmosphere: best and most frequently seen in northern, especially arctic, regions.

north-ern-most (nôr'*th*ẽrn-mōst), *adj.* [*northern*+*most*], lying farthest north.

north-ing (nôr'*th*ĭng; nŏr'thing), *n.* [see **north**], in surveying and navigation, difference of latitude reckoned northward from the last point of reckoning: opposite of *southing: Astron.*, the distance of a celestial body northward from the celestial equator; north declination.

north-land (nôrth'lănd), *n.* [*north*+*land*], the northern part of a country or continent.—*n.* **north'land-er.**

North-man (nôrth'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*north*+*man*], 1, an ancient Scandinavian; Norseman; 2, an inhabitant of northern Europe.

North-um-bri-an (nôr-thŭm'brĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<A.S. *Northhymbre*, Northumbria <*north*+*Humbre*, the river Humber], of or pertaining to the ancient Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, lying between the river Humber and the Firth of Forth, or to the modern county of Northumberland in England:—*n.* 1, a native or inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, or of the modern county of Northumberland; 2, the Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in ancient Northumbria; also, the English dialect now prevailing in Northumberland.

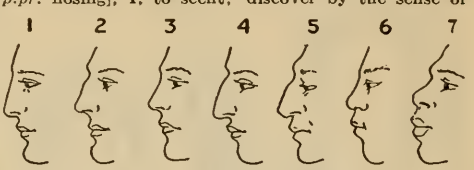
north-ward (nôrth'wẽrd), *adj.* and *adv.* [<A.S. *north*, north+*weard*, towards<*weorthan*, to turn to], to or toward the north. Also, *adv.* **north'wards.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **north'ward-ly.**

north-west (nôrth"wĕst'), *n.* [*north*+*west*], 1, the point of the compass halfway between north and west; 2, any country lying in the direction of that point:—*adj.* in, facing, from, or pertaining to, the northwest:—*adv.* to or toward the northwest.—*adj.* and *adv.* **north"west'er-ly.**—*adj.* **north"west'ern.**—*adv.* **north"west'ward.**—*abbr.* **N. W.**

north-west-er (nôrth"wĕs'tẽr), *n.* a strong wind or storm from the northwest.

Nor-we-gian (nôr-wē'jăn; -jĭ-ăn), *n.* [<L.L. *Norvegia*, Norway<O.N. *Noregr*, Norway<*northr*, north+*vegr*, way], 1, a native of Norway; 2, the language of the Norwegians:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Norway, its language, or people.

nose (nōz), *n.* [<A.S. *nosu*, nose], 1, *Anat.*, in man, the prominent portion of the face above the mouth, in which are situated the nostrils and the olfactory nerves; 2, a corresponding part in other animals; a snout; muzzle; 3, the organ of smell; 4, the sense of smell; 5, anything resembling a nose, as a ship's prow or a spout:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nosed (nōzd), *p.pr.* nosing], 1, to scent; discover by the sense of smell; hence, 2, to pry into curiously; find out by prying: with *around* or *out;* 3, to rub with the nose; nuzzle; as, horses *nose* one another; 4, to push (one's way) forward with the nose or front, as a ship; 5, to secure or win (a victory or race) by a narrow margin, as if by the length of a nose:—*v.i.* 1, to smell or scent; sniff; hence, 2, to pry inquisitively; 3, to push forward; advance; as, the ship *nosed* into the harbor.



TYPES OF NOSE

1, classic Greek; 2, Roman; 3, Nordic (Anglo-Saxon); 4, Semitic; 5, North American Indian; 6, Mongolian (Chinese); 7, Negro.

nose bag a bag for holding feed at the mouth of an animal, as a horse, hung by a strap at its open end over the ears and inclosing the muzzle.

nose-band (nōz'bănd"), *n.* [*nose*+*band*], on a bridle, the strap passing over the horse's nose (for illus. see *harness*).

nose-bleed (nōz'blēd"), *n.* [*nose* + *bleed*], *Pathol.*, bleeding at the nose; a nasal hemorrhage; *Bot.*, the common yarrow, or milfoil.

NOSE BAG

nose-cap (nōz'kăp"), *n.* [*nose*+*cap*], a metal cap on a projectile: *Aëro.*, a metal cap, used to strengthen the extreme forward end of a dirigible (which see for illus.); a bow cap.

nose dive *Aëro.*, a maneuver in which an airplane dives rapidly downward.

nose-gay (nōz'gā"), *n.* [*nose*+*gay:* because sweet smelling and showy], a bunch of flowers.

nos-ing (nōz'ĭng), *n. Arch.*, the part of the tread of a step projecting beyond the riser.

no-sol-o-gy (nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *nosos*, disease +*-logia*, a study], *Med.*, the branch of medical science treating of the classification of diseases.

nos-tal-gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *nostos*, return home+*algos*, pain], *Pathol.*, homesickness; especially, the intense longing for home or for native land which causes acute derangement of mental and physical functions.—*adj.* **nos-tal'gic** (-jĭk).

nos-tol-o-gy (nŏs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *nostos*, return home+*-logia*, a study], *Med.* and *Biol.*, the science which treats of the characteristics of the old age of living creatures.

nos-tril (nŏs'tril), *n.* [<A.S. *nosthyrl*, nostril<*nosu*, nose+*thyrel*, a perforation], one of the two external openings in the nose through which air passes.

nos-trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -trums (-trŭmz)], [Lat. = our, ours], 1, a medicine recommended as a cure-all; a patent or quack medicine; hence, 2, a pet remedy, as for some social evil.

not (nŏt), *adv.* [contr. of *nought*], an adverbial particle, used to negate that which it modifies.

no-ta-bil-i-ty (nō"*tă*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **notable**], 1, a person of distinction or importance; 2, the quality of being important or out of the ordinary.

no-ta-ble (nō'*tă*-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *notabilis*, notable <*notare*, to note], 1, worthy of attention; memorable; as, a *notable* event; 2, notorious; as, a *notable* thief; 3, remarkable; as, a *notable* achievement; 4, distinguished; eminent; as, a *notable* personage: *Chem.*, perceptible; as, a *notable* amount of precipitation: *Obs.*, (usually nōt'*ă*-bl), industrious; thrifty in household management; as, a *notable* housewife;

—*n.* a person or thing of distinction; a notability: **Notable,** *Fr. Hist.*, formerly, one of the persons of importance summoned by the king to an assembly at critical times.—*adv.* **no'ta-bly.**—*n.* **no'ta-ble-ness.**

Syn., adj. distinguished, signal, striking, rare, evident, remarkable.—*Ant., adj.* obscure, usual, ordinary.

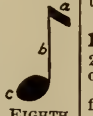
no-ta-ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **notary**], pertaining to, or done by, a notary.

no-ta-ry (nō'tă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *notarius,* secretary < *notare,* to note], *Law,* an official permitted by law to attest or acknowledge deeds and contracts, administer oaths, take affidavits, etc.: also called *notary public* [*pl.* notaries public].

no-ta-tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *notatio (-onis),* notation < *notare,* to note], **1,** the act, method, or practice, of recording by marks or symbols; **2,** a system of signs or symbols used in place of language for brevity or clearness: *Math.,* a system of writing or printing numbers, letters, and signs used in arithmetic or algebra; *Mus.,* the system of notes, rests, and other signs used in writing or printing music (see *music,* illus.; see also App. I).—*adj.* **no-ta'tion-al.**

notch (nŏch), *n.* [*a notch* from wrong division of *an otch* < O.F. *ochier,* to nick, cut], an indentation or V-shaped cut, as in a surface or edge; a small nick, as in a tally stick: *Colloq.,* **1,** in the United States, a short, narrow pass between two mountains; a defile; **2,** a score; grade; as, one *notch* higher than the others: —*v.t.* **1,** to cut or indent in V-shaped nicks; nick; **2,** to tally, record, or keep count of, by nicks.

note (nōt), *n.* [< Lat. *nota,* a mark], **1,** a brief memorandum to assist the memory; **2,** a brief explanatory comment; annotation; as, the *notes* make the text clearer; **3,** a short, informal letter; **4,** a formal official or diplomatic communication; **5,** a significant mark or feature; characteristic quality; as, a *note* of languor in the voice; **6,** reputation; fame; distinction; as, a family of *note;* **7,** observance; heed; attention; as, a matter worthy of *note;* **8,** a cry, song, or call, as of a bird: *pl.* a series of memoranda, giving an outline of facts, topics, impressions, etc.; as, *notes* on a lecture or a trip: *Mus.,* **1,** a written sign or character representing the pitch and relative length of a tone; also, **2,** a single tone itself, as made by a musical instrument or the voice; a musical sound; *Com.,* a legal paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory *note;* a bank *note: Obs.,* account or bill:— *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* noted, *p.pr.* noting], **1,** to make a memorandum of; **2,** to make mention of; **3,** to observe; notice; as, he *noted* her beauty; **4,** to pay careful attention to; heed; as, *note* what I say: *Mus.,* to set down in musical notation: *Obs.,* to brand; accuse: usually with *of, for,* or *with.*—*n.* **not'er.**



EIGHTH NOTE
a, pennant, flag, or hook; *b,* stem; *c,* head.

Syn., n. remark, comment, observation, annotation, explanation.

note-book (nōt'bo͝ok"), *n.* [*note+book*], **1,** a book in which memoranda are made; especially, a student's book for notes on lectures, lessons, reading, etc.; **2,** a book for recording promissory notes.

not-ed (nōt'ĕd), *p. adj.* [see **note**], well-known; celebrated; distinguished; as, a *noted* musician. —*adv.* **not'ed-ly.**—*n.* **not'ed-ness.**

Syn. (see notorious, distinguished).

note-less (nōt'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** unnoted; undistinguished; not noticeable; **2,** unmusical; without voice or music.—*adv.* **note'less-ly.**

note pa-per writing paper, used especially for private correspondence.

note-wor-thy (nōt'wûr"thĭ), *adj.* [*note+worthy*], worthy of notice or distinction; remarkable.—*adv.* **note'wor"thi-ly.**—*n.* **note'wor"thi-ness.**

noth-ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [*²no+thing*], **1,** no thing; nought; not anything; as, I have *nothing* to say; **2,** a state of nonexistence; nothingness; **3,** a thing of no value, significance, or importance; a trifle; also, **4,** a nobody; nonentity: *Math.,* absence of all magnitude or quantity; also, a cipher; zero:—*adv.* by no means; not at all; as, he was *nothing* loath.

noth-ing-ness (nŭth'ĭng-nĕs), *n.* **1,** a state of nonexistence; absence or negation of being; **2,** worthlessness; unimportance; **3,** unconsciousness; as, she lapsed into *nothingness;* **4,** a thing of no importance; a nonentity.

no-tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *notitia,* knowledge < *noscere* (*notus*), to know], **1,** knowledge; information; notification; warning, especially of a formal character; as, a *notice* to vacate; **2,** the act of observing or remarking; cognizance; civil or polite attention; regard; as, to take *notice* of what passes before one; **3,** a printed announcement or sign giving information or directions: as, a newspaper *notice* of a death; **4,** press criticism; a review of a book or play: *Law,* **1,** legal information; a knowledge of the facts; **2,** a legal communication by one party to another; as, to terminate a contract on *notice:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* noticed (-tĭst), *p.pr.* noticing], **1,** to see or observe; perceive; regard; **2,** to comment on; speak of; mention; **3,** to inform; notify: *Colloq.,* to pay polite attention to; treat civilly.

Syn., n. notification, intelligence, news, advice, observation, respect; *v.* heed, observe, remark, perceive, note. We may *notice* things casually; we *remark* with an awakened mind some particular aspect or characteristic of the thing *noticed* or seen. We *notice* some morning that our neighbor has left at an earlier hour than usual; several mornings later we *remark* that he is now habitually leaving at this earlier hour. We *observe* by judging or drawing inferences from what we have watched. What we *notice* or *remark* may be thrust upon our attention; what we *observe* we watch of our own accord, and with intention. To *perceive* is to lay hold of a thing by the mind or senses. We *perceive* differences, resemblances, bases for comparison, changes in temperature, and the like.

no-tice-a-ble (nō'tĭs-ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being regarded or observed; **2,** conspicuous; likely to attract attention.—*adv.* **no'tice-a-bly.**

no-ti-fi-ca-tion (nō"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **notify**], **1,** the act of giving warning or information; **2,** the warning or information given; **3,** the written or printed document by which information is sent, as an advertisement: *Law,* a legal communication of information or warning.

no-ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *notifier* < Lat. *notificare* (*-atus*), to make known < *notus,* known + *facere,* to make], **1,** to give warning or information to; inform by notice; **2,** to give information of; publish.—*n.* **no'ti-fi"er.**

Syn. acquaint, advise, declare, inform, warn.

no-tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *notio (-onis),* notion < *noscere* (*notus*), to know], **1,** a general mental conception; idea; **2,** a theory or belief: *Colloq.,* an inclination; desire; whim; as, I have a *notion* to go: *pl. U. S. Colloq.,* small useful household articles, such as thread, tape, pins, etc.; also, clever contrivances.

Syn. conception, apprehension, opinion, caprice.

no-tion-al (nō'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or conveying, an idea or fancy; speculative; **2,** existing only in the imagination; **3,** given to whims or hobbies.—*adv.* **no'tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **no'tion-al-ist.**

Syn. fanciful, whimsical, capricious, changeable, fickle.—*Ant.* steady, constant, predictable, practical.

no-to-chord (nō'tō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gk. *nōton,* back + *khordē,* cord], *Zoöl.,* **1,** in the lower chordates, an elastic, rodlike structure, functioning like a backbone, lying below the nerve chord and forming the chief internal skeleton (see *Chordata,* illus.); **2,** in the early embryonic stages of vertebrates, a similar structure which is later replaced by the backbone.

no-to-ri-e-ty (nō"tō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **notorious**], **1,** the state of being publicly known, especially in an undesirable sense; **2,** one who or that which is well known.

no-to-ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *notorius,* to know], widely or commonly known; subject of comment: usually in a bad sense; as, a *notorious* criminal.—*adv.* **no-to'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **no-to'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. noted. *Noted,* meaning well or generally known, is used in either the good or unfavorable sense; we may refer to a *noted* clergyman or a *noted* gambler. *Notorious* is used always in the unfavorable sense; a *notorious* liar is widely known as such, and generally acknowledged to deserve the name.

not-with-stand-ing (nŏt"wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *prep.* [*not+withstand*], in spite of:—*conj.* yet; although:—*adv.* nevertheless; however, all the same; in spite of the fact.

nou-gat (no͞o'gät; no͞o"gä'), *n.* [*pl.* -gats (-gäts; -gä')], [Fr. < Lat. *nux,* nut], a confection of pasty consistency containing almonds and sometimes candied fruits: usually flavored with honey.

nought (nôt), *n.* [< A.S. *nōwiht* < *nā,* no + *wiht,* thing], a person or thing of no importance: *Arith.,* zero; a cipher; a naught: *Archaic,* nothing:— *adv. Archaic,* not in the least.

nou-me-nal (no͞o'mĕ-năl; nou'-), *adj.* [see **noumenon**], *Philos.,* of or pertaining to the noumenon (which see); existing in itself; known only by intellectual intuition, apart from sense perception: opposite of *phenomenal.*—*adv.* **nou'me-nal-ly.**

nou-me-non (no͞o'mĕ-nŏn; nou'-), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (-nă)], [< Gk. *nooumenon* < *noein,* to apprehend], *Philos.,* **1,** an object known only by intellectual or rational intuition, apart from any evidence of the senses; **2,** the real essence or substance of a

thing; a thing-in-itself, apart from the qualities which can be affected by the senses: opposite of *phenomenon*.

noun (noun), *n.* [< O.F. *nom* < Lat. *nomen*, name < *noscere*, to know], *Gram.*, a word used to name a person or thing; as, *John, broom, beauty;* that part of speech which names something existing or conceived by the mind; a substantive.—*adj* **noun'al.**

nour-ish (nûr'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *norir* < Lat. *nutrire*, to nourish], **1**, to feed (a living organism, whether animal or vegetable), with the material necessary to repair waste and promote growth and development; **2**, to help along; foster; as, to *nourish* a revolution; **3**, to encourage; support; maintain; as, to *nourish* hatred; **4**, to instruct; educate; promote the growth of: *Obs.*, to nurse; suckle:—*v.i.* to be nutritious.

Syn. nurture, feed, cherish, sustain, foster, promote.

nour-ish-ment (nûr'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, that which sustains or gives strength to the body; food; nutriment; sustenance; **2**, that which assists growth or development of anything; **3**, the act of sustaining, or state of being sustained.

nous (nōōs; nous), *n.* [Gk. = mind, perception], *Philos.*, mind; understanding.

***nou-veau riche** (nōō″vō′ rēsh′), [*pl.* nouveaux riches (nōō″vō′ rēsh′)], [Fr. = new rich], a person lately become wealthy: often connoting vulgarity.

Nov. *abbr.* November, the 11th month of the year, having 30 days.

no-va (nō′vȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -væ (-vē); -vas (-vȧz)], [< Lat. *nova* (*stella*), new (star)], *Astron.*, a star which suddenly flashes out with unusual brilliance and then gradually fades away; a temporary star.

no-va-tion (nō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *novatio* (*-onis*) < *novus*, new], *Law*, the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, either between the original parties, or with the rights and obligations of either party transferred to a third party.

¹nov-el (nŏv'ĕl), *adj.* [O.F. = recent < Lat. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new], **1**, modern; unknown formerly; of recent origin or introduction; as, a *novel* plan; **2**, new or unusual; as, a *novel* machine.

Syn. (see modern).—*Ant.* ancient, old, outworn.

²nov-el (nŏv'ĕl), *n.* [< It. *novella*, a tale < Lat. neut. pl. of *novellus*, new], **1**, a fictional prose narrative, of considerable length, involving a continuous plot of more or less intricacy, and ostensibly presenting a picture of real life; **2**, the type of literature illustrated by fiction of this kind: always with *the;* as, England was the birthplace of the modern *novel: Civil Law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree, as the *novels* of the emperor Justinian: also called *novella.*

nov-el-ette (nŏv″ĕl-ĕt′), *n.* [dim. of ²*novel*], a short fictional story portraying characters and events representing real life; a short novel.

nov-el-ist (nŏv'ĕl-ĭst), *n.* [see ²**novel**], a writer of novels or long stories in which the scenes, people, and events are representative of real life.

nov-el-ize (nŏv'ĕl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to convert into a novel.

***no-vel-la** (nō-vĕl'lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -le (-lā)], [It. = a tale], a kind of fictional narrative of great brevity, compactness, and simplicity of style, as in Boccaccio's "Decameron": *Civil Law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree: also called *novel.*

nov-el-ty (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see ¹**novel**], **1**, the quality of being novel; freshness; newness; as, the *novelty* of an idea; **2**, something new, fresh, or novel; **3**, a change or innovation, especially in customs, manners, or rites: *Com.*, a new article of trade; especially, *pl.*, new, superficially attractive articles, usually of small value.

No-vem-ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *novem*, nine], the 11th month of the year: so called because it was the ninth month according to the primitive Roman calendar.

***no-ve-na** (nō-vē'nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē)], [L.L. < Lat. *novem*, nine], *R. C. Ch.*, a devotion or act of worship continued through nine successive days.

nov-ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *novicius* < *novus*, new], **1**, a beginner in any business, profession, or calling; **2**, specifically, *Eccl.*, a monk or nun who has entered a religious house, but has not yet taken the monastic vows; **3**, a new convert to a faith; also, one recently received into the church.

no-vi-ti-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* **1**, the state of being a novice, or beginner; **2**, a period of probation or apprenticeship; **3**, the quarters in a monastic establishment set aside for the use of novices; **4**, a novice or beginner. Also, **no-vi'ci-ate.**

no-vo-ca-ine (nō″vō-kā'ĭn; -kā'ēn; *Colloq.* and usually, -kān'), *n.* [*novo-* (< Lat. *novus*, new) + (*co*)*caine:* a trade name], *Chem.*, a prepared alkaloid compound, used in solution to deaden pain locally.

now (nou), *adv.* [< O.E. *nū* < Aryan source], **1**, at the present time; as, the danger is *now* over; **2**, a short while ago; quite recently; as, he left just *now;* **3**, in the immediate future; immediately; at once; as, I am going *now;* **4**, under the present circumstances; as, *now* what will you do?—*conj.* **1**, since; seeing that; now that; as, I need not stay, *now* you are here; **2**, used as a mark of transition with no temporal force; as, *now* what do you mean?—*n.* the present moment; as, *now* is the time to do it.

now-a-days (nou'ȧ-dāz″), *adv.* [*now* + *adays* (< A.S. *an dæges*, by day, during the day)], at the present time or age.

no-way (nō'wā″), *adv.* [²*no* + *way*], in no manner or degree; not at all. Also, **no'ways″.**

now-el (nō-ĕl′; nō'ĕl), *n.* [see **noel**], **1**, a shout of joy used as an exclamation in Christmas songs; **2**, hence, a Christmas carol: **Nowel**, *Obs.*, Christmastide. Also, **no-ël′**; *Pfd. S.*, **no-el'.**

no-where (nō'hwâr″), *adv.* [¹*no* + *where*], not in, at, or to, any place.

no-whith-er (nō'hwĭth″ĕr), *adv.* [¹*no* + *whither*], *Archaic*, to or toward no particular place; in no direction.

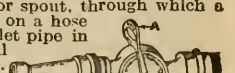
no-wise (nō'wīz″), *adv.* [²*no* + ²*wise*], in no way, manner, or degree; noway.

Nox (nŏks), *n.* [Lat. = night], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of night: identified with the Greek *Nyx.*

nox-ious (nŏk'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *noxius*, harmful < *noxa*, harm, akin to *nocēre*, to hurt], **1**, destructive; harmful; injurious to health; deadly; as, *noxious* gases; **2**, harmful to morals; malign; pernicious.—*adv.* **nox'ious-ly.**—*n.* **nox'ious-ness.**

Syn. hurtful, noisome, corrupting, pestiferous.

noz-zle (nŏz'l), *n.* [dim. of *nose*, q.v.], **1**, a projecting mouthpiece or spout, through which a liquid may be discharged, as on a hose or teapot; **2**, an inlet or outlet pipe in a locomotive; **3**, a small beak or nose: *Slang*, the nose.



NOZZLE OF FIRE HOSE
A, lever for turning stream on and off.

N. P. *abbr.* New Providence:—**n. p.**, **1**, nisi prius (which see); **2**, notary public:—**N. R.**, North River:—**N R A**, National Recovery Administration:—**N. S.**, **1**, National Society; **2**, New Series; **3**, New Style; **4**, Nova Scotia:—**N/S.**, not sufficient (funds):—**N. S. W.**, New South Wales:—**N. T.**, **1**, New Testament (also, **NT.**); **2**, Northern Territory (North Australia):—**Nt**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Nt**] for niton:—**n. u.**, name unknown.

nu (nū; nŭ), *n.* [Gk.], the 13th letter of the Greek alphabet [ν, N (see App. I)], corresponding in general to the English letter *n.*

***nu-ance** (nū″ȧ̆ns′), *n.* [*pl.* nuances (nū″ȧ̆ns′)] [Fr. = shade of color < *nue*, cloud < Lat. *nubes*, cloud], a delicate shading, as of tone, color, meaning, feeling, or expression: *Mus.*, a shading in tempo, force, or expression.

nub-bin (nŭb'ĭn), *n.* [dim. of var. of *knob*, q.v.], *U. S. Colloq.*, an imperfect ear of corn.

nu-bi-a (nū'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Lat. *nubes*, cloud], a kind of soft, fleecy headdress worn by women.

nu-bile (nū'bĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *nubilis*, marriageable < *nubere*, to become a wife], marriageable.

nu-cle-ar (nū'klē-ȧr), *adj.* [see **nucleus**], of, pertaining to, forming, or having, a central part, or nucleus, about which matter collects.

nu-cle-ate (nū'klē-āt), *adj.* having a nucleus, or center, about which matter collects:—*v.t.* (nū'klē-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to form or gather into, or around, a center, or nucleus:—*v.i.* to form or gather into a nucleus.—*n.* **nu″cle-a'tion.**

nu-cle-in (nū'klē-ĭn), *n. Chem.*, any of a class of albuminous substances containing phosphorus, present in animal and vegetable tissues, or formed from albumin by the process of digestion.

nu-cle-o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [dim. of *nucleus*, q.v.], *Biol.*, a minute, well-defined body, usually spherical, found within the nucleus of most cells (see *cell*, illus.).—*adj.* **nu-cle'o-lar.**

nu-cle-o-pro-te-id (nū″klē-ō-prō′tē-ĭd), *n.* [*nucleus* + *proteid*], *Chem.*, any of a number of complex proteids found in the nucleuses of organic cells and in protoplasm.

nu-cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -uses (-ĕz); **-clei** (-klē-ī)], [Lat. = kernel < *nucula*, dim. of *nux* (*nucis*), nut], **1**, a kernel; a core or central part about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made; **2**, hence, any body or thing that serves as the center of growth or development; as, the *nucleus* of a government: *Biol.*, the kernel of a cell (see *cell*, illus.); the central, rounded or oval mass of protoplasm in a cell, regarded as essential to metabolism, growth,

reproduction, and heredity: *Anat.*, a group of nerve cell bodies, in the brain or spinal cord, from which arise nerve fibers that are distributed to one limited part of the body, as the motor nerves of the eye; *Astron.*, the small, bright, central point in a comet's head; *Phys.*, in modern atomic theory, the central portion of an atom, positively charged and surrounded by electrons: (see *electron*, illus.): **nucleus of Pander**, an expanded part of the white yolk of an egg (see *tegg*, illus.).

nude (nūd), *adj.* [<Lat. *nudus*, bare], bare; devoid of covering; naked: *Art*, undraped; uncovered: of the human figure; *Zoöl.*, having no scales, feathers, hair, etc.; *Bot.*, without leaves; *Law*, without consideration, and therefore void unless under seal: used of a contract in which one party is obligated in some way to another with no corresponding remuneration or other consideration; naked:—*n. Art*, **1**, the state of being nude; as, to pose in the *nude;* **2**, a painting or statue of the undraped human form.

nudge (nŭj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nudged (nŭjd), *p.pr.* nudging], [perh. <Norw. *nugga*, *nyggja*, to push], to touch or push gently:—*n.* a gentle touch.

nu-dism (nū'dĭzm), *n.* [see **nude**], a movement which urges a liberal attitude toward nudity, especially in certain recreations.—*n.* **nu'dist.**

nu-di-ty (nū'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state of being naked; also, a naked part.

nu-ga-to-ry (nū'gā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *nugatorius*, trifling <*nugari*, to trifle], **1**, insignificant; worthless; **2**, inoperative; invalid, as a law.

nug-get (nŭg'ĕt), *n.* [prob. <dial. *nug*, a lump], **1**, a lump of native gold or other valuable metal, found in alluvial deposits or in placer mines; **2**, hence, figuratively, anything precious or valuable.

nui-sance (nū'săns), *n.* [O.F. <*nuire* <Lat. *nocēre*, to hurt], anything offensive, noxious, or injurious; anything vexatious, disagreeable, or annoying: *Law*, any act, condition, or the like, obnoxious or injurious to a community or any member of a community, for which legal remedy may be sought.

null (nŭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *nullus*, none <*ne*, not+*ullus*, any], **1**, *Law*, of no legal force; invalid; **2**, trivial; of no value; **3**, having no existence; equal to nothing.

nul-li-fi-ca-tion (nŭl"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **nullify**], the act of rendering, or the state of being, invalid or void: *U. S. Hist.*, the abrogation by a State, within its limits, of the operation of a federal law, on the theory that within its limits the State has absolute sovereignty: advocated by extreme partisans of the doctrine of States' Rights.

nul-li-fid-i-an (nŭl"ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Lat. *nullus*, no+*fides*, faith], one having no religious faith or belief:—*adj.* having no faith or religion.

nul-li-fy (nŭl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<L.L. *nullificare* (*-atus*), to nullify <Lat. *nullus*, no+*facere*, to make], **1**, *Law*, to deprive of legal force; annul; as, to *nullify* a law; **2**, to destroy; make ineffective.—*n.* **nul'li-fi"er.**

Syn. invalidate, quash, repeal, annul. (See cancel.)

nul-li-pore (nŭl'ĭ-pōr), *n.* [<Lat. *nullus*, none +*porus*, pore <Gk. *poros*, passage], *Bot.*, any of various coral-like, lime-secreting, marine algæ (family *Corallinaceæ*).

nul-li-ty (nŭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Fr. *nullité*, a being null <Lat. *nullus*, none], **1**, the quality or state of being without force or efficacy; nonexistence; insignificance; **2**, that which is null or of no force, or efficacy; a nonentity: *Law*, the state or quality, as of an instrument or act, of having no legal existence, even though possessing a material one.

numb (nŭm), *adj.* [<A.S. *numen*, p.p. of *niman*, to take], weakened in, or deprived of, the power of sensation or motion; benumbed; torpid; dulled:—*v.t.* to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; benumb, as by cold.—*adv.* **numb'ly.**—*n.* **numb'ness.**

num-ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *nombre*, number <Lat. *numerus*, number], **1**, the total count of a collection or aggregate of units, whether of persons, things, or abstract units; **2**, the symbol representing this total; the numeral representing the point where the count of an aggregate ends; **3**, a quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of units; as, a small *number* of people were there; **4**, a numeral; as, the *number* following 10 is 11: also called *cardinal number;* **5**, a considerable collection; large class: often *pl.;* **6**, any of a series of numerals affixed in regular order to a series of things; as, a house *number;* **7**, one of a series of things, especially serial publications, distinguished by consecutive numbers; as, the October *number* of a magazine; **8**, a class; lot; caste; as, we count her among our *number;* *pl.* the science of arithmetic: *Poetry* and *Mus.*, **1**, succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; **2**, hence, poetry; verses: usually *pl.;* *Gram.*, the characteristic of words or word forms whereby some refer to one thing and some to more than one, also, the state or condition of referring to one thing or to more than one; as, in English, nouns, pronouns, and verbs have *number;* *man* is in the singular *number;* *men* is in the plural *number*:—*v.t.* **1**, to count; reckon; ascertain the number of; **2**, to put a number or numbers on; assign a distinct number to; mark the order of; **3**, to amount to; **4**, to contain; comprise; **5**, to include; **6**, to fix or limit the number of:—*v.i.* to count; reckon.—*n.* **num'ber-er.**

Syn., v. count, reckon, designate. (See calculate.)

num-ber-less (nŭm'bĕr-lĕs), *adj.* **1**, having no number; not marked or designated by a number; **2**, countless; innumerable; very many.

Num-bers (nŭm'bĕrz), *n. Bib.*, the fourth book of the Old Testament.

numb-fish (nŭm'fĭsh"), *n.* [*numb*+*fish*], any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock: also called *torpedo.*

nu-mer-a-ble (nū'mĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *numerabilis*, numerable <*numerare*, to number], capable of being counted or numbered.

nu-mer-al (nū'mĕr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *numerus*, number], pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing, number; as, *numeral* letters:—*n.* **1**, a word expressing a number; **2**, a sign, figure, or group of signs or figures, used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman *numerals*, V, X, etc.

nu-mer-a-ry (nū'mĕr-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to numbers; numerical.

nu-mer-ate (nū'mĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat. *numerare* (*-atus*), to number], **1**, to enumerate; count, as by a census; **2**, to point off and read (several figures) as one number.

nu-mer-a-tion (nū"mĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the method, process, or act of counting or numbering; calculation; **2**, act or method of reading numbers.

nu-mer-a-tor (nū'mĕr-ā"tĕr), *n.* one who or that which counts or numbers: *Math.*, in fractions, the number that shows how many of the equal fractional parts of the unit, indicated by the denominator, are taken: written above the line; as, 2 is the *numerator* in the fraction ⅔ (read: two thirds).

nu-mer-i-cal (nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **numeral**], **1**, of or denoting number; **2**, capable of being numbered: *Alg.*, **1**, expressed by numbers, not letters; as, a *numerical* equation ($3x=9$): opposite of *literal* ($ax=b-c$); **2**, pertaining to magnitude, regardless of sign; as, +3 and −3 have the same *numerical* value: opposite of *algebraic.*—*adv.* **nu-mer'i-cal-ly.**

nu-mer-ous (nū'mĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, consisting of a great number of units; **2**, a great many; as, *numerous* topics.—*adv.* **nu'mer-ous-ly.**—*n.* **nu'mer-ous-ness.**

Nu-mid-i-an (nū-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Lat. *Numidia*], an inhabitant, or the ancient speech, of Numidia:—*adj.* pertaining to Numidia, a kingdom, later a Roman province, in northern Africa: **Numidian crane**, an Old World crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) of unusual elegance and grace; the demoiselle.

nu-mis-mat-ic (nū"mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū"mĭs-), *adj.* [<Gk. *nomisma* (*-atos*), current coin <*nomizein*, to have in use], pertaining to, or consisting of, coins or medals.—*n.* **nu-mis"ma-tol'o-gy.**—*n. pl.* used as *sing.* **nu"mis-mat'ics.**

nu-mis-ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mă-tĭst; nū-mĭs'-), *n.* one who collects and studies coins and medals; a specialist in numismatics.

num-mu-lite (nŭm'ū-līt), *n.* [<Lat. dim. of *nummus*, coin], *Zoöl.*, any of a family (*Nummulinidæ*) of mostly extinct protozoans having a flat, spiral shell; especially, a fossil of this family.

num-skull (nŭm'skŭl"), *n.* [*numb*+*skull*], *Colloq.*, a blockhead; dunce; stupid person.

[1]nun (nŭn), *n.* [<A.S. *nunne* <L.L. *nonna*, nun, fem. of *nonnus*, monk: orig. a title of respect given to elderly persons], a woman devoted to a religious life and usually living in a convent, under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience: *Naut.*, a buoy of conical shape (see *buoy*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, **1**, a variety of domestic pigeon; **2**, in England, the European blue titmouse.

[2]nun (nōōn), *n.* **1**, [Heb. = fish], the 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [נ] (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *n:* as a numeral, 50; **2**, [Arab.], the 25th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), equivalent to English *n:* as a numeral, 50.

***Nunc Di-mit-tis** (nŭngk dĭ-mĭt'ĭs), [Lat. = now lettest thou go], *Eccl.*, the song of Simeon (Luke 2:29–32), used as a canticle in the liturgy of various churches: from the opening words in the Latin version: **nunc dimittis**, permission to depart.

nun-ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [It. <Lat. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger], a permanent papal ambassador or representative of the first rank at a court or seat of government: *Rare*, any messenger.

nun-cu-pa-tive (nŭng'kū-pā-tĭv; nŭng-kū'pā-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *nuncupare* (*-atus*), to declare < *nomen*, name + *capere*, to take], orally pronounced; not in writing: said chiefly of wills.

nun-ner-y (nŭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **¹nun**], a convent for nuns.

nun's veil-ing a very thin, woolen fabric, used for making garments and veils.

nup-tial (nŭp'shăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *nuptiae*, wedding], of or pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony:—*n.pl.* a marriage ceremony.
Syn., *n.* ceremony, wedding. (See marriage.)

nurse (nûrs), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *norice*, nurse < L.L. *nutricia*, nurse < Lat. *nutrire*, to nourish], **1**, a woman who suckles and cares for the infant of another; **2**, one who cares for a young child or children; **3**, one who takes care of the sick or infirm; **4**, one who or that which protects or fosters: *Zool.*, a sexually imperfect bee or ant that cares for the young: **graduate nurse**, a nurse who has been trained and graduated by some institution: **practical nurse**, one who has attained a certain skill in ordinary nursing, through practice, but has not completed a systematic course of instruction: **registered nurse**, one who has been graduated by a reputable hospital after at least two years of training, and has passed an examination conducted by a state board of examiners: **trained nurse**, a graduate nurse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nursed (nûrst), *p.pr.* nursing], **1**, to suckle or feed (an infant) at the breast; **2**, to rear; bring up; **3**, to care for or wait upon in sickness; **4**, to promote growth or vigor in; develop; **5**, to encourage; cherish; foster, as a grudge; **6**, to take care of; treat; as, to *nurse* a cold; **7**, to fondle; caress (a child or pet animal); clasp in the hands:—*v.i.* **1**, to suckle; **2**, to take the breast: said of an infant; **3**, to care for the sick or infirm.

nurse-maid (nûrs'mād"), *n.* [*nurse* + *maid*], a girl or woman who cares for a child.

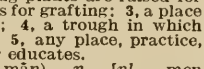
nurs-er-y (nûr'sĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **nurse**], **1**, a room or apartment for young children; **2**, a place in which young plants are raised for transplanting or sale or as stocks for grafting; **3**, a place where young animals are bred; **4**, a trough in which young fish are reared; hence, **5**, any place, practice, etc., which fosters, develops, or educates.

nurs-er-y-man (nûr'sĕr-ĭ-măn), (-mĕn)], *n.* [*pl.* -men [*nursery* + *man*], one whose business is the starting and raising of young plants for sale or transplanting or as stocks for grafting.

nurs-ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* [dim. of *nurse*], **1**, an infant; a child; **2**, anything that is tenderly fostered. Also, **nurse'ling.**

nur-ture (nûr'tûr), *n.* [< O.F. *nourture* < Lat. *nutrire*, to nourish], **1**, food; nourishment; **2**, the act or process of feeding or promoting growth; education; training:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], **1**, to rear; educate; **2**, to nourish; foster.
Syn., *v.* cherish, foster, promote, develop, train.

nut (nŭt), *n.* [< A.S. *hnutu*, nut < O.Teut. source], **1**, the dry fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel, or seed, inclosed in a hard shell; **2**, the kernel itself; **3**, a perforated block, usually of metal, having an internal screw thread, as for securing or adjusting a bolt; **4**, a problem; also, a person or thing hard to deal with or outwit: *Bot.*, a one-seeded fruit of certain trees, shrubs, and herbs, having a woody, bony, or leathery covering, or pericarp; as, the *nuts* of the oak, hazel, hickory, or beech (for illus. see *fruit*); *Mus.*, in the violin and similar instruments, a piece of ebony or the like, supporting the strings at the upper end of the finger board: *Slang*, **1**, an insane person; also, a queer or foolish person; **2**, the head; **3**, in England, a fop; dude.



NUTS (def. 3)
1, hexagonal nut; 2, square nut.

nu-tant (nū'tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *nutans* (*-antis*), nodding], *Bot.*, having a nodding or drooping apex.

nu-ta-tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *nutare* (*-atus*), to nod], **1**, the act of nodding the head; **2**, the oscillation of the axis of a rotating body: *Pathol.*, involuntary, spasmodic nodding, or a to-and-fro movement of the head; *Astron.*, a small oscillatory movement of the earth's axis with a period of about 19 years, affecting by a slight amount the apparent position of the stars and planets; *Bot.*, a side-to-side motion which takes place in growing plants as a result of unequal rates of growth in different parts; curvature in the stems of growing plants.

NUTANT FLOWER (Wild yellow lily)

nut-crack-er (nŭt'krăk"ĕr), *n.* [*nut* + *crack*], an implement for cracking nuts: usually *pl.*: *Ornith.*, a European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family, feeding on nuts, seeds, and insects.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

nut-gall (nŭt'gôl"), *n.* [*nut* + ³*gall*], *Bot.*, a nut-like swelling or excrescence on plants, especially one on the oak, due to insects or to a parasitic fungus: also called *gall*; *gallnut.*

nut-hatch (nŭt'hăch"), *n.* [*nut* + ¹*hatch*: so named from the peculiar way in which it breaks nuts to get the kernel], *Ornith.*, any of several small, related birds (family *Sittidæ*) that creep on tree trunks.

nut-let (nŭt'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *nut*, q.v.], *Bot.*, **1**, a small fruit or seed similar to a nut; **2**, the stone of a drupe, as a peach, cherry, plum, or apricot.

nut-meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* [< M.E. *note*, nut (transl. of O.F. *nois*, nut) + O.F. *mugue* < Lat. *muscus*, musk], *Bot.*, **1**, the hard, aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree (*Myristica fragrans*), used as spice; **2**, any of a family (*Myristicaceæ*) of chiefly Asiatic evergreen trees, from which the nutmeg spice and mace are obtained.

NUTMEG
a, twig of nutmeg tree, showing leaves and flowers; *b*, fruit, with one half of the pericarp removed; *c*, kernel, or the nutmeg of commerce.

nu-tri-a (nū'trĭ-ă), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *lutra*, otter], **1**, the coypu, a South American aquatic, beaver-like rodent: so called in South America; **2**, the skin or fur of the coypu, used similarly to beaver.

nu-tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *nutriens* (*-entis*), nourishing < *nutrire*, to nourish], **1**, serving as nourishment; **2**, nutritious; nourishing; **3**, conveying nourishment; as, *nutrient* arteries:—*n.* anything, as a food, that nourishes or promotes growth.

nu-tri-ment (nū'trĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *nutrimentum*, food < *nutrire*, to nourish], **1**, that which affords nourishment; food; hence, **2**, anything which promotes growth.—*adj.* **nu"tri-men'tal.**

nu-tri-tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [see **nutritious**], **1**, *Biol.*, the processes by which an animal or plant uses food to repair wasted tissues and promote growth and development; **2**, nutriment; that which nourishes; food.—*adj.* **nu-tri'tion-al** (-ăl).

nu-tri-tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *nutritius*, nourishing < *nutrix*, nurse < *nutrire*, to nourish], promoting growth of the body; repairing the waste of the body; nourishing.—*adv.* **nu-tri'tious-ly.**—*n.* **nu-tri'tious-ness.**

nu-tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having qualities that nourish and repair; nutritious; nourishing; **2**, of, pertaining to, or concerned in, growth and repair in the body.—*adv.* **nu'tri-tive-ly.**

nut-shell (nŭt'shĕl"), *n.* [*nut* + *shell*], the hard shell that surrounds the kernel of a nut; hence, anything which is of small content or value: **in a nutshell**, expressed briefly but comprehensively.

nut-ter (nŭt'ĕr), *n.* [see **nut**], one who gathers or seeks nuts.

nut-ting (nŭt'ĭng), *n.* the act of gathering or searching for nuts.

nut-ty (nŭt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], abounding in, or flavored with, nuts; hence, full of flavor: *Slang*, foolish; crazy.—*n.* **nut'ti-ness.**

nux vom-i-ca (nŭks vŏm'ĭ-kă), [L.L. < Lat. *nux*, nut + *vomere*, to vomit], **1**, *Bot.*, the seed of an East Indian tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*), which yields strychnine and brucine; **2**, the tree: *Med.*, a medicine made from this seed and used as a gastric, respiratory, and cardiac stimulant.—*abbr.* **nux vom.**

nuz-zle (nŭz'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* nuzzled (nŭz'ld), *p.pr.* nuzzling], [see **nozzle**], **1**, to burrow, rub, or snuff with the nose; nose; **2**, to root up with the nose, as a hog; **3**, to put a ring in the nose of (swine or cattle):—*v.i.* **1**, to press or rub the nose into or against something; **2**, to go with the nose toward the ground, as swine; **3**, to nestle; lie snug.

N. W. *abbr.* **1**, North Wales; **2**, Northwest; Northwestern:—**N. W. S. A.**, National Women's Suffrage Association:—**N. W. T.**, Northwest Territory:—**N. Y.**, official abbreviation for the state of New York.

nyan-za (nyän'zä), *n.* [Afr. nat. name = water, lake], in Africa, a lake; marsh; any inland sheet of water; also, a river emptying into a lake: used chiefly in names of certain lakes.

N. Y. C. *abbr.* **1,** New York City; **2,** New York Central (Railroad); **3,** Newport Yacht Club.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [< Fr. *nymphe*, nymph < Gk. *numphē*, bride], *Class. Myth.*, any of numerous lesser divinities, represented as beautiful girls, eternally young, associated with various aspects of nature and divided accordingly into groups of dryads, or nymphs of the forests or trees, naiads, or water nymphs, nereids, or sea nymphs, oreads, or mountain nymphs, etc.; *Poet.*, any comely girl: a beautiful young maiden; *Entom.*, **1,** a pupa, or chrysalis; **2,** in the metamorphosis of some insects, an immature stage, not inactive like the pupa, exhibiting a rudimentary form of the adult: seen in bugs, grasshoppers, etc.—*adj.* **nymph'al.**—*adj.* **nym-phe'an.**

nym-pho-lep-sy (nĭm'fō-lĕp"sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *numphē*, nymph + *lēptos*, caught < *lambanein*, to take], **1,** a kind of ecstasy brought on by the nymphs as the inspiring powers of nature; **2,** hence, a frenzy of emotion for the unattainable; violent, uncontrolled enthusiasm, as religious frenzy.—*n.* **nym'pho-lept.**—*adj.* **nym"pho-lep'tic.**

nym-pho-ma-ni-a (nĭm"fō-mā'nĭ-ā), *n.* [< Gk. *numphē*, bride + *mania*, madness], morbid and uncontrolled sexual desire in women.

Nyx (nĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *nux*, night], *Gk. Myth.*, an ancient goddess, personifying night, identified with the Roman goddess *Nox*.

N. Z. *abbr.* **1,** New Zealand; **2,** Nova Zembla (Russ. *Novaya Zemlya*).

O

[1]O, o (ō), *n.* [*pl.* O's; Oes; Os; o's; oes; os (ōz)], **1,** the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses see *alphabet*, NOTE); **2,** anything shaped like the letter O; **3,** as a numeral, zero: **O**, *Chem.*, the symbol [O] for the element oxygen.

[2]O (ō), *interj.* [M.E.: natural cry], **1,** expressing wonder, fear, pain, etc.: preferably *oh* if set off by punctuation; as, *O* dear me; *oh*, it's you; **2,** used before an imperative verb or a vocative; as, "I will praise thee, *O* God"; *O* tarry. Also, **oh.**

O. *abbr.* **1,** unofficial abbreviation for the State of Ohio; **2,** Old: chiefly in combination; **3,** October (commonly, **Oct.**); **4,** Order: chiefly in combination; **5,** [Lat. *octarius*], a pint: used in pharmacy and prescription writing.

O' (ō; ō), *prep. Colloq.* or *Dial.*, abbreviation of *of* or *on*; as, two o'clock; knocked o' the head.

O' (ō), prefix, [Ir. *ō*, descendant], in certain Irish names, used to indicate noble ancestry; as, *O'*Neill.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [< obs. *auf* < O.N. *álfr*, elf], **1,** originally, a deformed child supposed to have been left by the fairies in place of a pretty child; a changeling; **2,** hence, a misshapen or foolish child; an idiot.

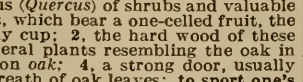
oak (ōk), *n.* [< A.S. *āc*, oak < O.Teut. source], **1,** any of a large genus (*Quercus*) of shrubs and valuable timber-yielding trees, which bear a one-celled fruit, the acorn, set in a woody cup; **2,** the hard wood of these trees; **3,** any of several plants resembling the oak in foliage: as, the poison *oak*; **4,** a strong door, usually made of oak; **5,** a wreath of oak leaves: **to sport one's oak**, *Slang*, at English universities, to exclude visitors, as by closing one's outer door.

oak ap-ple the gallnut, a swelling on young oak leaves or branches, caused by the eggs of the gallfly: also called *gall* (see *[3]gall*).

oak-en (ōk'n), *adj. Poet.*, made of, or consisting of, oak or oak trees.

oa-kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *ācumbe*, oakum; prunings < *ā-*, off + *cemban*, to comb], loose hemp fiber, similar to tow, obtained from old ropes by untwisting them and picking them into fibers: used for stopping leaks, calking boats, etc.

oar (ōr), *n.* [< A.S. *ār*, oar], **1,** a wooden implement consisting of a polelike handle terminating in a thin, generally oblong, flat, sometimes slightly curved, blade, used to propel or steer a boat; **2,** one who rows a boat; an oarsman: **1,** spoon racing oar; **2,** flat-bladed oar.—*v.t.* to row; propel with, or as with, an oar or oars.



OARS.

oar-lock (ōr'lŏk"), *n.* [*oar* + *[2]lock*], a U-shaped device, or a pin, in the gunwale or outrigger of a boat, in or on which the oar rests in rowing or sculling; a rowlock (which see for illus.).

oars-man (ōrz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*oar* + *man*], one skilled in rowing a boat.

oar-y (ōr'ĭ), *adj.* [see **oar**], **1,** shaped like an oar; **2,** used as an oar.

o-a-sis (ō-ā'sĭs; ō'ā-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [Gk., prob. < Egypt.: cf. Coptic *ouîh*, to dwell], a fertile, verdant place in a barren, sandy desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* [< A.S. *āst*, a kiln], a kiln for drying hops or malt.

oat (ōt), *n.* [< A.S. *āte*, oat], **1,** a hardy cereal plant (*Avena sativa*), cultivated in cool climates for its seed, which is used as food, especially for horses: usually *pl.*; **2,** the seed or grain of this plant: *Obs.*, a musical instrument made of an oat stem: **to sow wild oats,** to indulge in youthful excesses or dissipation.

oat-cake (ōt'kāk"), *n.* [*oat* + *cake*], a thin, crisp cake made of oatmeal.

oat-en (ōt'n), *adj.* [see **oat**], **1,** made of oats or of oatmeal; **2,** made of oat straw.

oat grass **1,** any of various wild species of oat; **2,** any of several oatlike grasses, as the meadow oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).

oath (ōth), *n.* [*pl.* oaths (ōthz)], [< A.S. *āth*, oath < O.Teut. source], **1,** a solemn declaration that one speaks the truth or that one will keep a promise, some object or person held sacred being appealed to as witness; **2,** the form of words in which such a declaration is made; **3,** the name of God or of anything connected with religion, spoken lightly or profanely, as for emphasis, in anger, etc.

oat-meal (ōt'mēl"), *n.* [*oat* + *meal*], **1,** meal made of oats; also, a porridge made of it, used as a breakfast dish; **2,** (properly, *rolled oats*), oats dried, hulled, and crushed to coarse flakes.

ob- *prefix*, [< Lat. *ob*, against], [appearing as *oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, before *c*, *f*, and *p*; as, *occur*, *offer*, *oppress*], in words already compounded in Latin, indicating: **1,** meeting, contact, or direction; as, *ob*scure; *ob*trude; *occur*; **2,** opposition or hindrance; as, *ob*stacle; *ob*struction; **3,** completeness; as, *ob*tain; *ob*solete; **4,** reverse direction; as, *ob*ovate.

ob. *abbr.* [Lat. *obiit*], he (or she) has died: followed by date: formerly used in obituary inscriptions.

O-ba-di-ah (ō"bə-dī'ə), *n.* [< Heb. *Obadyāh*], servant of Jehovah], *Bib.*, a Hebrew minor prophet, or a book of the Old Testament recording his prophecies: also, in the Douay Bible, **Ab-di'as** (ăb-dī'ăs).—*abbr.* **Obad.**

ob-bli-ga-to (ŏb"blĭ-gä'tō), *adj.* [It. < Lat. *obligare* (*-atus*), to bind up], *Mus.*, required; indispensable: used of a part accompanying a solo part but of more or less independent importance, as a violin melody accompanying a vocal solo:—*n. Mus.*, an obbligato part: often incorrectly written *obligato*.

ob-cor-date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, against, contrary to + *cor* (*cordis*), heart], *Bot.*, inversely heart-shaped: said of a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.).

ob-du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rə-sĭ; ŏb-dū'rə-sĭ), *n.* [see **obdurate**], obstinacy; stubbornness.

ob-du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt; ŏb-dū'rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob-*, against + *durare* (*-atus*), to make hard < *durus*, hard], **1,** not to be moved by appeals to the feelings; harsh; **2,** hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence; impenitently wicked; **3,** unbending; obstinate; firm.—*adv.* **ob'du-rate-ly.**

Syn. callous, inflexible, hard-hearted, unyielding. (See hard.)—*Ant.* yielding, compliant, submissive, obedient, humble.

o-be-di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* [see **obey**], **1,** the act or state of yielding willingly to the control or command of others; submission to authority or law; dutifulness; **2,** *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a curtsy or obeisance: *R. C. Ch.*, **1,** the sphere of dominion over subjects; authority; **2,** hence, a group of persons bound to respect a certain authority.

o-be-di-ent (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* willing to do as one is bidden; submissive to authority or law; dutifully yielding.—*adv.* **o-be'di-ent-ly.**

Syn. yielding, submissive, docile, compliant, tractable, dutiful.—*Ant.* disobedient, insubordinate.

o-bei-sance (ō-bā'săns; ō-bē'-), *n.* [< Fr. *obéissance* < *obéir*, to obey: see **obey**], **1,** a bow or a bend of the knee as an expression of obedience or submission; **2,** deference; homage; submission: *Obs.*, obedience.

OBELISK
Cleopatra's Needle, now in Central Park, New York.

ob-e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* [< Gk. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit], **1**, a lofty, four-sided, tapering stone pillar, shaped at the top like a pyramid, usually cut from a single block of stone and inscribed with hieroglyphics (see illus. page 669); **2**, in ancient manuscripts, a mark to indicate a doubtful reading; an obelus (which see); **3**, in books, a mark of reference [†], as to a marginal note: also called *obelus* and *dagger*.

ob-e-lus (ŏb'ē-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [< Gk. *obelos*, a spit: from shape of mark], **1**, a mark [– or ÷] used in old manuscripts to indicate a doubtful reading: also called *obelisk*; **2**, in modern books, a mark of reference [†], usually called *obelisk* or *dagger*.

O-ber-on (ō'bĕr-ŏn; ŏb'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [< O.F. *Auberon*], in medieval folklore, and in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the king of the fairies and husband of Titania.

o-bese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *obesus*, having eaten, p.p. of *obedere*, to devour], very fat; corpulent; fleshy.—**o-bese'ness**.

Syn. corpulent, pursy, stout, portly, adipose.

o-bes-i-ty (ō-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* excessive corpulence or fatness, especially of an unhealthy kind.

o-bey (ō-bā'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *obéir* < Lat. *obedire*, to listen to < *ob*, to + *audire*, to hear], **1**, to conform to the rule or authority of; as, to *obey* the law; **2**, to comply with the orders or instructions of; as, to *obey* parents; **3**, to carry out, as orders; **4**, to respond to direction or control of; as, a horse *obeys* the rein:—*v.i.* to yield; do as bidden; submit.

Syn. serve, keep, follow, observe, submit, yield, defer.

ob-fus-cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *obfuscare* (*-atus*), to darken < *ob*, against + *fuscus*, dark], to bewilder; perplex; confuse the mind of: *Obs.*, to darken or obscure.—*n.* **ob'fus-ca'tion**.

¹o-bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Afr.], **1**, originally among the negroes of Africa, and later among the West Indian natives, a system of secret sorcery, akin to voodooism; practiced by the witch doctors; **2**, a charm; fetish.

²o-bi (ō'bĭ), *n.* [Jap.], a kind of wide sash with a large bow behind, worn by Japanese women.

OBI

o-bit-u-a-ry (ō-bĭt'ū-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *obitus*, death < *obire*, to die], **1**, pertaining to a person's death; **2**, giving a record of deaths:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a printed notice of a death; also, a brief account of the life of a recently deceased person.

¹ob-ject (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *obicere* (*-jectus*) < *ob*, toward + *jacere*, to throw], to urge as a reason in opposition to a plan, proposal, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to offer opposition: usually followed by *to*; **2**, to feel or express disapproval.—*n.* **ob-jec'tor**.

²ob-ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* **1**, anything that can be perceived by the senses; anything that can be seen or touched; **2**, anything presented to the mind; anything perceived or thought of; **3**, a person or thing affected by an action, or arousing feeling; as, an *object* of charity; an *object* of hatred; **4**, a motive; end; aim: *Gram.*, a word, phrase, or clause that receives the action of the verb and completes the predicate: called *direct object* when naming the immediate object of the action, and *indirect object* when naming that to or for which the action is performed; as, in the sentence "he gave me my hat," "hat" is the *direct*, and "me" the *indirect, object:* opposite of *subject: Rare* or *Colloq.*, a person or thing presenting a pitiable or ridiculous appearance.

Syn. intention, purpose, design, motive, end, goal, aim. (See design.)

ob-ject glass the lens, or system of lenses, in a telescope or other optical instrument, which is nearest the object observed, and which forms the image of it: also called *objective*.

ob-jec-tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a feeling or expression of feeling of opposition or disapproval; **2**, a reason offered in opposition.

Syn. exception, difficulty, impediment, scruple.

ob-jec-tion-a-ble (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn-*a*-bl), *adj.* **1**, liable or open to opposition; **2**, arousing disapproval; unpleasant or undesirable.—*adv.* **ob-jec'tion-a-bly.**—*n.* **ob-jec'tion-a-ble-ness.**

ob-jec-tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* serving as an end or goal of action or feeling; as, the *objective* point of military operations; *Psych.* and *Philos.*, **1**, pertaining to that which in itself, apart from the mind perceiving it, is of such a nature as to be perceived by the mind or senses; **2**, existing outside of the mind; having a separate or independent existence; external to the conscious subject: opposite of *subjective*; **3**, dealing with outward facts rather than with thoughts or feelings; *Gram.*, designating the case which follows, and is governed by, a transitive active verb or a preposition; *Med.*, pertaining to the symptoms observed by another and not merely existent in the patient's mind or feelings:—*n.* **1**, the end or goal toward which any action is directed; **2**, that which is external to the mind or which exists independent of the mind; an outward fact, as opposed to thought and feeling; reality: *Gram.*, **1**, the case of a noun or pronoun governed by a transitive active verb, or by a preposition; **2**, a word in this case; *Optics*, an object glass (which see).—*adv.* **ob-jec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **ob-jec'tive-ness; ob'jec-tiv'i-ty** (ŏb"-).

ob-ject-less (ŏb'jĕkt-lĕs), *adj.* having no motive or aim; as, an *objectless* action.

ob-ject les-son a lesson in which an object is used to facilitate instruction; hence, figuratively, anything which, in a concrete manner, teaches a lesson or exemplifies a principle.

ob-jur-gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt; ŏb'jûr-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *objurgare* (*-atus*), to quarrel], to chide, censure, or rebuke; reprehend.—*n.* **ob'jur-ga'tion.**

ob-jur-ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr'gă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* expressing or implying reproof or rebuke.

ob-lan-ce-o-late (ŏb-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, reversed + *lanccola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance], inversely lance-shaped; tapering toward the base: *Bot.*, tapering toward the stem: said of certain leaves.

OBLANCEOLATE LEAF

ob-late (ŏb'lāt; ŏb-lāt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *ferre* (*latus*), to bring], depressed or flattened at the poles, as the earth: opposite of *prolate* (see *prolate*, illus.): *R. C. Ch.*, (ŏb'lāt), consecrated to sacred purposes or to a religious life or vocation.—*n.* **ob-late'ness.**

ob-la-tion (ŏb-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of making an offering or sacrifice to God, or to the gods: used especially in reference to the bread and wine of the Eucharist; **2**, anything presented as a religious sacrifice: *Rom. Law*, a formal tender of payment by a debtor to the one to whom he was indebted.

ob-li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [see **oblige**], **1**, to bind, as by contract or promise, or by a sense of duty; **2**, to hold to the execution of a duty or promise.

ob-li-ga-tion (ŏb"lĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the binding power of a vow, promise, contract, or sense of duty; **2**, any duty imposed by law, by social relations, or by good will; **3**, the state of being bound to perform some duty; **4**, a responsibility more or less burdensome: *Law*, a written deed or bond by which one binds himself under penalty to do a thing; a contract.

ob-li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gă-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* morally or legally binding; imposed by law, duty, etc.: often followed by *on* or *upon*.

o-blige (ō-blīj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* obliged (-blījd'), *p.pr.* -bliging], [< O.F. *obliger* < Lat. *obligare* (*-atus*), to bind], **1**, to compel by force, morally, legally, or physically; **2**, to bind by some favor or kindness; **3**, to render a favor to; gratify; accommodate.—*n.* **o-blig'er.**

ob-li-gee (ŏb"lĭ-jē'), *n.* one who is compelled by force, kindness shown, etc., to do something: *Law*, a person to whom another is bound by some form of legal contract: opposite of *obligor*.

o-blig-ing (ō-blīj'ĭng), *p.adj.* willing to do favors; civil or courteous; kindly; accommodating.—*adv.* **o-blig'ing-ly.**—*n.* **o-blig'ing-ness.**

ob-li-gor (ŏb'lĭ-gôr"; ŏb"lĭ-gôr'), *n.* *Law*, one legally bound, by bond or otherwise, to do a certain thing: opposite of *obligee*.

ob-lique (ŏb-lēk'; ŏb-lĭk'), *adj.* [< Lat. *obliquus*, bent], **1**, neither horizontal nor vertical; not perpendicular; not upright; not level; slanting; **2**, not direct or straightforward; hence, disingenuous; evasive; indirect: *Bot.*, having unequal sides, as the base of the elm leaf: **oblique angle**, *Math.*, an acute or obtuse angle; an angle other than a right or a straight angle: **oblique case**, *Gram.*, any case other than the nominative or vocative:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -liqued (-lēkt'; -lĭkt'), *p.pr.* -liquing (-lē'kĭng; -lĭ'kĭng)], to deviate from the perpendicular; slant: *Mil.*, to march in a slanting direction, after a half-right or half-left face.—*adv.* **ob-lique'ly.**

ob-liq-ui-ty (ŏb-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, divergence from a vertical or horizontal line or plane; **2**, digression from right principles of conduct or from right ways of thinking: *Math.*, the quality characteristic of lines or planes which are neither parallel nor at right angles; *Astron.*, the angle between the celestial equator and the ecliptic, called in full *obliquity of the ecliptic:* equal to the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit, about 23½ degrees.—*adj.* **ob-liq'ui-tous.**

ob-lit-er-ate (ŏb-lĭt′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *obliterare* (*-atus*), to erase < *ob*, over + *litera*, letter], **1**, to erase or blot out; **2**, to destroy, as by the effects of time or exposure; **3**, to cancel; efface completely.—*n.* **ob-lit′er-a′tion.**

Syn. expunge, wipe out, destroy, efface. (See erase.)

ob-liv-i-on (ŏb-lĭv′ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *oblivio* (*-onis*) < *oblivisci*, to forget], **1**, a state of utter forgetfulness or of being forgotten; **2**, amnesty or official public pardon by which punishment is remitted.

ob-liv-i-ous (ŏb-lĭv′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, lost in thought; abstracted; **2**, forgetful; used with *of* or *to*: *Poet.*, causing forgetfulness.—*adv.* **ob-liv′i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob-liv′i-ous-ness.**

Syn. forgetful, abstracted, absorbed, absent-minded. A poor memory makes one *forgetful*; *oblivious* describes rather the state of one lost in deep forgetfulness. One who is *forgetful* cannot recall what he wishes, is guilty of inadvertent omissions, neglectfulness, or the like. One is *oblivious* through preoccupation, weakness, age, sleep, or some similar cause; as, *oblivious* of the passage of time. That usage of *oblivious* which makes it mean merely "not conscious" is not sanctioned; we say he seemed unconscious of my resentment, not *oblivious* to it.

ob-long (ŏb′lông), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, across + *longus*, long], longer than broad: said usually of a figure having its sides parallel or almost so:—*n.* a rectangle longer than it is broad.

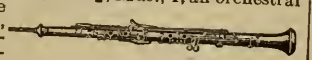
ob-lo-quy (ŏb′lō-kwĭ), *n.* [pl. -quies (-kwĭz)], [< Lat. *ob*, against + *loqui*, to speak], **1**, abusive or contemptuous speech; reproach; censure; slander; calumny; **2**, the state of being in disgrace.

Syn. ignominy, shame, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.—*Ant.* honor, eulogy, credit, renown, glory.

ob-nox-ious (ŏb-nŏk′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, toward + *noxa*, harm], hateful; offensive; unpopular: *Rare*, liable to harm or attack.—*adv.* **ob-nox′ious-ly.**—*n.* **ob-nox′ious-ness.**

Syn. odious, objectionable, detestable. (See hateful.)

o-boe (ō′bō), *n.* [mod. var. of *hautboy* < Fr. *haut*, high + *bois*, wood], *Mus.*, **1**, an orchestral instrument of the wood-wind group, with a plaintive, penetrating tone produced by a double reed mouthpiece (for range see *music*); **2**, an organ stop producing an oboelike sound. Also, **haut′boy** (hō′boi).—*n.* **o′bo-ist.**



OBOE

ob-o-lus (ŏb′ō-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [< Gk. *obolos*, a small coin], **1**, a small European coin of varying weight; **2**, a silver coin of ancient Greece, worth about four cents, and equal in value and weight to one sixth of a drachma: also called *obol*.

ob-o-vate (ŏb-ō′vāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, reversed + *ovatus*, egg-shaped < *ovum*, egg], *Bot.*, having the broad end upward or toward the apex; inversely ovate: said of a leaf (for illus. see *leaf*).

ob-scene (ŏb-sēn′), *adj.* [< Lat. *obscenus*, indecent], offensive to modesty; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy; lewd.—*adv.* **ob-scene′ly.**—*n.* **ob-scene′ness.**

Syn. foul, filthy, unclean, vile, scurrilous, dirty.

ob-scen-i-ty (ŏb-sĕn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], quality of being indecent; indecency in action or expression; lewdness.

ob-scur-ant (ŏb-skūr′ănt), *n.* [< Lat. *obscurans* (*-antis*), darkening], one who hinders progress of knowledge and freedom of thought.

ob-scur-ant-ism (ŏb-skūr′ăn-tĭzm), *n.* opposition to the advancement or spreading of knowledge or learning.—*n.* **ob-scur′ant-ist.**

ob-scu-ra-tion (ŏb″skū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *obscurare* (*-atus*), to cover over], **1**, darkness; indistinctness; something made dim; **2**, the act of darkening, or of making something ambiguous, mysterious, or complex: *Astron.*, occultation; the obscuring of one heavenly body by the passage of another between it and the observer.

ob-scure (ŏb-skūr′), *adj.* [< O.F. *obscur* < Lat. *obscurus*, dark; covered over], **1**, not clear or distinct; clouded; not readily seen; **2**, shadowy; dim; dark; **3**, not clear to the mind; hence, not easily understood; as, an *obscure* meaning; **4**, illegible, as writing; **5**, remote; unknown; as, an *obscure* little village; **6**, secluded; humble; lowly; as, he occupied an *obscure* position:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* obscured (-skūrd′), *p.pr.* obscuring], **1**, to darken; **2**, to hide from view; **3**, to disguise or render less intelligible; as, to *obscure* one's meaning.—*adv.* **ob-scure′ly.**—*n.* **ob-scure′ness.**

Syn., adj. ambiguous, indistinct, vague, hidden, unintelligible, difficult, abstruse, profound. *Obscure*, as here compared, describes that which is not clearly expressed, and hence is doubtful, unintelligible, or illegible; as, *obscure* meanings or passages in a text; *obscure* inscriptions on monuments. *Vague* ideas are ill-defined, hazy, clouded; *vague* ambitions are indefinite; *vague* explanations carry no clear meaning to be grasped by the mind. *Ambiguous* phrases or passages have two possible senses. (See equivocal.) That is *difficult* which is hard for the mind to get at, and hence is perplexing or puzzling, as a problem or course of action. The *hidden*, *profound*, and *abstruse* are hard to understand. *Hidden* meanings are often revealed by the second reading of a good book. *Abstruse* thoughts are far away from the ordinary paths of the average man's thinking. *Profound* reflections or subjects require deep study and thought for their comprehension.

ob-scu-ri-ty (ŏb-skū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, dimness or indistinctness of a place or object; **2**, lack of clearness of thought or expression; **3**, state or fact of being unknown to fame.

ob-se-crate (ŏb′sē-krāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -crated, *p.pr.* -crating], [< Lat. *obsecrare* (*-atus*), to entreat < *ob*, on account of + *sacer*, sacred], *Rare*, to beg; implore.

ob-se-cra-tion (ŏb″sē-krā′shŭn), *n.* an earnest entreaty: *Eccl.*, any petition in the Litany introduced by the word *by* (or, in Latin, *per*).

ob-se-quies (ŏb′sē-kwĭz), *n.pl.* [pl. of obs. *obsequy* < O.F. *obsequ* < L.L. *obsequiae*, followings; funeral rites < Lat. *ob*, near + *sequi*, to follow], funeral rites or ceremonies.

ob-se-qui-ous (ŏb-sē′kwĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *obsequium*, compliance], meanly submissive to the will of another; servile; fawning.—*adv.* **ob-se′qui-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob-se′qui-ous-ness.**

ob-serv-a-ble (ŏb-zûr′vă-bl), *adj.* [see **observe**], **1**, capable of being seen or noticed; **2**, worthy of, or attracting, attention; **3**, remarkable; noticeable; **4**, usual; necessary.—*adv.* **ob-serv′a-bly.**

ob-serv-ance (ŏb-zûr′văns), *n.* **1**, the act of keeping, or of paying attention to, laws or customs; **2**, a rite, ceremony, or sacrament performed in token of worship or respect; **3**, a custom to be followed or heeded: *Rare*, attention; heed.

Syn. observation; rite, form. (See ceremony.)

ob-serv-ant (ŏb-zûr′vănt), *adj.* **1**, quick to notice; attentive; **2**, watchful; mindful of duties or authority; **3**, careful: **Observant**, *Ch. Hist.*, a friar of the branch of the Franciscan order adhering strictly to the original rule of the order: also called *Observantine* and *Observantist*.—*adv.* **ob-serv′ant-ly.**

Syn. watchful, heedful, regardful, noting, attentive.

ob-ser-va-tion (ŏb″zĕr-vā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act, power, or habit of seeing and noting; thorough, careful notice; **2**, that which is noticed or learned; **3**, the fact of being seen; as, he attempted to avoid *observation*; **4**, a remark, judgment, or conclusion based on something noticed; **5**, the scientific examination of some natural visible object or event for the purpose of measuring, recording, etc.; as, an *observation* of the transit of Venus; **6**, the result of such a scientific examination: **observation balloon**, *Mil.*, a captive balloon from which to watch the movements of an enemy: **observation car**, in the United States, a railway car arranged so as to give passengers an unobstructed view: **observation post**, *Mil.*, a position, usually near the front line, for observing the enemy, watching the effect of gunfire, etc.

ob-ser-va-tion-al (ŏb″zĕr-vā′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* proceeding by, or based on, careful notice of existing facts rather than experimentation; as, the *observational* method in scientific study.

ob-serv-a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr′vă-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.*-ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a building fitted up with telescopes, etc., for astronomical study of the heavens; **2**, a tower or other high place giving an extensive view.

ob-serve (ŏb-zûrv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -served (-zûrvd′), *p.pr.* -serving], [< Lat. *observare* (*-atus*), to attend to], **1**, to see and note; **2**, to watch closely; look at attentively; **3**, to comply with; adhere to; as, to *observe* the social conventions; **4**, to keep appropriately; celebrate; **5**, to remark; say incidentally; **6**, to examine closely for a scientific purpose:—*v.i.* **1**, to take notice; **2**, to comment.—*n.* **ob-serv′er.**

Syn. perceive, scrutinize. (See celebrate, notice.)

ob-serv-ing (ŏb-zûrv′ĭng), *p.adj.* attentive; observant.—*adv.* **ob-serv′ing-ly.**

ob-sess (ŏb-sĕs′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *obsidēre*, to besiege < *ob*, against + *sedēre* (*sessus*), to sit], to beset or rule; harass: usually in passive, used of a person whose mind is governed by a fixed idea.

ob-ses-sion (ŏb-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the state of being ruled by one idea or delusion; **2**, a fixed idea or delusion not to be driven from the mind: *Psychopathol.*, a persistently recurrent compulsive or inhibiting idea or attitude; a mania.

ob-sid-i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Obsius*, name of man said by Pliny to have been the discoverer], a kind of dark, glassy, volcanic rock.

ob-so-les-cent (ŏb'sō-lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *obsolescens* (*-entis*), falling into disuse], passing out of use, as a word: *Biol.*, gradually disappearing, as a marking on a species.—*n.* **ob'so-les'cence.**

ob-so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *adj.* [< Lat. *obsoletus*, gone out of use], **1**, gone out of use; no longer practiced or accepted: used of a word or custom; **2**, old; discarded.—*n.* **ob'so-lete-ness.**

Syn. old-fashioned, outworn, discarded, ancient, antiquated.—*Ant.* new, fresh, modern, recent.

ob-sta-cle (ŏb'stă-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *stare*, to stand], that which hinders or blocks the way; an obstruction; an impediment.

Syn. barrier, difficulty, obstruction. (See hindrance.)

ob-stet-ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *obstetrix* (*-icis*), midwife], *Med.*, **1**, pertaining to childbirth; **2**, pertaining to midwifery or the branch of medicine relating to childbirth.—*adj.* **ob-stet'ri-cal.**

ob-ste-tri-cian (ŏb'stĕ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* a physician skilled in the branch of medical science relating to, or concerned with, childbirth.

ob-stet-rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* **1**, the branch of medical science relating to childbirth or to the management of pregnancy and childbirth; **2**, midwifery.

ob-sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **obstinate**], **1**, unreasonable determination to have one's own way; stubbornness; **2**, unyielding resistance to remedy, as of a fever.

ob-sti-nate (ŏb'stĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *obstinare* (*-atus*), to persist in], **1**, not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; headstrong; adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn; **2**, not yielding to treatment, as a disease.—*adv.* **ob'sti-nate-ly.**

Syn. self-willed, perverse, inflexible. (See headstrong.)

ob-strep-er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *obstrepere*, to make a noise], clamorous; unruly; noisy; turbulent.—*adv.* **ob-strep'er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob-strep'er-ous-ness.**

ob-struct (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *struere* (*structus*), to build], **1**, to block up, close, or fill with obstacles, so as to prevent passage; **2**, to impede, or prevent from progress; as, to *obstruct* work; **3**, to be in the way of, or to cut off from, sight; as, to *obstruct* the view.—*n.* **ob-struc'tor; ob-struct'er.**

Syn. bar, check, oppose, retard, impede, hinder. (See prevent.)—*Ant.* help, promote, further, facilitate.

ob-struc-tion (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* anything that stops, closes, or bars the way; that which prevents progress or hinders; a barrier.

Syn. bar, obstacle, impediment. (See hindrance.)

ob-struc-tion-ist (ŏb-strŭk'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who hinders progress; especially, a member of a lawmaking body who makes use of its rules to hinder legislation.—*n.* **ob-struc'tion-ism.**

ob-struc-tive (ŏb-strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* serving or tending to stop or to hinder progress.—*adv.* **ob-struc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **ob-struc'tive-ness.**

ob-tain (ŏb-tān'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *obtenir* < Lat. *obtinēre*, to hold fast], to get possession of; gain by effort; secure; acquire; procure: *Archaic*, **1**, to win, as a battle; **2**, to reach; arrive at:—*v.i.* to be established in use; prevail or be in fashion: *Archaic*, to succeed.—*adj.* **ob-tain'a-ble.**—*n.* **ob-tain'ment.**

Syn. achieve, secure, procure, earn, gain.

ob-test (ŏb-tĕst'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *obtestari*, to call as witness < *testis*, a witness], **1**, to call to witness; **2**, to beg for; implore.—*n.* **ob'tes-ta'tion.**

ob-trude (ŏb-trōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -truded, *p.pr.* -truding], [< Lat. *ob*, against + *trudere* (*trusus*), to push], **1**, to thrust into a place boldly or inconsiderately; **2**, to offer with unreasonable persistence or against the wish of another:—*v.i.* to force oneself upon others; intrude.—*n.* **ob-trud'er.**—*n.* **ob-tru'sion.**

ob-tru-sive (ŏb-trōō'sĭv), *adj.* inclined to push oneself into undue prominence; intrusive.—*adv.* **ob-tru'sive-ly.**—*n.* **ob-tru'sive-ness.**

Syn. bold, pushing, impertinent. (See officious.)

ob-tund (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *obtundere* (*-tusus*), to beat upon], to blunt or deaden, as pain.

ob-tuse (ŏb-tūs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *obtusus*, blunt], **1**, blunt; not pointed or acute, as an angle; **2**, dull; stupid; slow of perception; **3**, deadened; indistinct, as a sound: *Bot.*, rounded at the end (see *leaf*, illus.): **obtuse angle**, *Math.*, an angle greater than a right angle, but less than two right angles (see *angle*, illus.).—*adv.* **ob-tuse'ly.**—*n.* **ob-tuse'ness.**

Syn. rounded, stupid, insensible, thick. (See blunt.)

ob-verse (ŏb-vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], facing the observer: said of that side of a coin or medal having the principal design upon it: opposite of *reverse: Bot.*, narrower at the base than at the top, as a leaf; obovate:—*n.* (ŏb'vûrs), **1**, the front surface of anything; especially, the side of a coin or medal having the principal design upon it: opposite of *reverse;* **2**, an obvious corollary, or different aspect, of a statement; the counterpart of a fact or truth.—*adv.* **ob-verse'ly.**

ob-vert (ŏb-vûrt'), *v.t.* to turn the front or most important side of (a thing) in the direction of an object or person.

ob-vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *obviare* (*-atus*), to withstand < *ob*, against + *via*, way], to remove or clear away beforehand, as difficulties.—*n.* **ob'vi-a'tion.**

ob-vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *obvius* < *ob viam*, in the way], easily understood or seen; evident; plain.—*adv.* **ob'vi-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ob'vi-ous-ness.**

Syn. open, apparent, unmistakable, clear, evident, patent, manifest, unconcealed, overt, indubitable. That is *obvious* which lies so open to the eye or mind that it cannot be escaped; as, the reason, conclusion, connection is *obvious*. That is *manifest* which is strikingly, indubitably evident; as, a *manifest* difference; a *manifest* absurdity, miracle, lie. That is *patent* which is apparent to all; as, his modesty was *patent.*

oc-a-ri-na (ŏk'ă-rē'nă), *n.* [It. < *oca*, goose], a small musical instrument of Tyrolean origin, giving soft pleasing sounds: usually made of terra cotta, with a mouthpiece and a number of finger holes: sometimes called *sweet potato*, from its shape.

OCARINA

oc-ca-sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *occasio* (*-onis*) < *ob*, against + *cadere* (*casus*), to fall], **1**, a favorable chance or opportunity; as, *occasion* to speak one's mind; **2**, a particular or important event or celebration; as, the wedding was a great *occasion;* **3**, a special occurrence; as, on the *occasion* of her last visit; **4**, state or position of affairs leading to unexpected results; incidental cause; as, his carelessness was the *occasion* of the trouble; **5**, justification; reason; as, no *occasion* for anger:—*v.t.* to cause; give rise to.

Syn., n. opportunity. An *occasion* is an event or such a juncture of events as seems to require action; as, I had *occasion* to reprove him. *Occasion* is also a fitting time; as, a suitable *occasion* never offered. An *opportunity* is a chance to act, an opening with favorable or advantageous coloring, which perhaps never will happen again; it invites action; as, the boy eagerly embraced the *opportunity* to go to college. *Occasion* and *opportunity* agree in naming a suitable time; *occasion* has a faint urge of need; *opportunity* invites by the chance of success. (See cause.)

oc-ca-sion-al (ŏ-kā'zhŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, incidental or casual; as, *occasional* remarks; **2**, happening now and then, but not regularly; as, an *occasional* visit; **3**, referring to some especial happening; as, an *occasional* poem.—*adv.* **oc-ca'sion-al-ly.**

oc-ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [< (*sol*) *occidens* (*-entis*), the setting (sun) < *occidere*, to go down < *ob*, opposite to + *cadere*, to fall], the west: opposite of *orient* or east: **Occident**, the countries west of Asia and the former Turkish dominions: now applied to western Europe and the western hemisphere: opposite of *Orient.*

oc-ci-den-tal (ŏk'sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the west: opposite of *oriental:* **Occidental**, of or pertaining to the Occident, or countries west of Asia:—*n.* a native of a western region or country: **Occidental**, a native of the Occident.

oc-cip-i-tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [see **occiput**], *Anat.*, pertaining to the occiput, or back of the head, or to the occipital bone: **occipital bone**, *Anat.*, the bone of the lower back part of the head, posterior to the parietal and temporal bones (for illus. see *cranium*):—*n.* the occipital bone.

oc-ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [< Lat. *ob*, over against + *caput*, head], the back part of the skull, or head; the region of the occipital bone.

oc-clude (ŏ-klōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cluded, *p.pr.* -cluding], [< Lat. *ob*, before + *cludere* (*clusus*), to shut], to shut up or out; also, to close: *Chem.*, to absorb: used of some metals and other solids which absorb gases; *Pathol.*, to close, as pores.

oc-clu-sion (ŏ-klōō'zhŭn), *n. Chem.*, the property, exhibited by certain metals and other solids, of absorbing gases; *Pathol.*, closure, as of pores.

oc-cult (ŏ-kŭlt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *occulere* (*-cultus*), to cover over, hide], **1**, not readily apparent; to be discovered only by experiment; concealed from observation; secret; **2**, hence; supernatural:—*v.t. Astron.*, to conceal; hide; cut off from view by passing before:—*v.i.* to become concealed, as a lighthouse light, behind a revolving screen.—*adv.* **oc-cult'ly.**

oc-cul-ta-tion (ŏk″ŭl-tā′shŭn), *n.* a concealment; disappearance: *Astron.*, the obscuring of a star or planet by the passage of the moon or another planet between it and the observer.

oc-cult-ism (ŏ-kŭl′tĭzm), *n.* belief in, or investigation of, the mysterious, supernatural, or magical; also, doctrines or practices based on, or connected with, such belief.

oc-cu-pan-cy (ŏk′ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* [see **occupy**], **1**, the act of dwelling in, or of taking and holding in possession, as a house; **2**, the time during which anything, as a house, is occupied.

oc-cu-pant (ŏk′ū-pănt), *n.* one who dwells in, has possession of, or holds in use, a house, property, etc.; a tenant: *Law*, one who establishes a title to unowned property by taking possession of it.

oc-cu-pa-tion (ŏk″ū-pā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of holding possession of, or dwelling in, an office, house, or the like; **2**, the time during which a property or position is held in possession; **3**, a regular business, or calling; **4**, the state of being busy. *Syn.* occupancy, tenure, profession, employment, vocation. (See business.)

oc-cu-py (ŏk′ū-pī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pied(-pīd), *p.pr.* -pying], [< Fr. *occuper* < Lat. *occupare* (*-atus*), to seize < *ob*, against + *capere*, to take], **1**, to take possession of; have in possession or use; dwell in; **2**, to fill or cover the time or space of; as, household duties *occupy* her day; **3**, to employ; claim the attention of; as, to *occupy* oneself with work.—*n.* **oc′cu-pi″er.**

oc-cur (ŏ-kûr′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* occurred (-kûrd′), *p.pr.* occurring], [< Lat. *occurrere*, to run against], **1**, to happen or take place; **2**, to be found; exist; as, such plants *occur* in Africa; **3**, to happen to come into one's mind; as, did it *occur* to you to go?

oc-cur-rence (ŏ-kûr′ĕns), *n.* a happening; an unexpected event; an incident. *Syn.* circumstance, incident, accident. (See event.)

oc-cur-rent (ŏ-kûr′ĕnt), *adj. Rare*, taking place at a given time; occurring.

o-cean (ō′shăn), *n.* [< Gk. *ōkeanos*, stream encircling the earth], **1**, the vast body of salt water covering more than three fifths of the globe; also, any one of its five chief divisions; as, the Atlantic *Ocean*; **2**, an immense expanse or amount: usually *pl.*; as, *oceans* of money.

o-ce-an-ic (ō″shē-ăn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.

O-ce-a-nid (ō-sē′ă-nĭd), *n. Gk. Myth.*, an ocean nymph; any of the daughters of the sea god Oceanus and his wife Tethys.

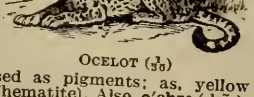
o-cean-og-ra-phy (ō″shăn-ŏg′ră-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ōkeanos*, ocean + *graphein*, to write], geography dealing with the ocean.

O-ce-a-nus (ō-sē′ă-nŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, **1**, the oldest Titan; the first sea god, succeeded by Poseidon (Neptune); husband of Tethys and father of the Oceanids and the streams of the earth; **2**, the great outer river, believed by the ancients to surround the habitable earth: also called *ocean river*.

oc-el-lat-ed (ŏs′ĕ-lāt″ĕd; ō-sĕl′āt-ĕd), *adj.* [see **ocellus**], **1**, having ocelli, or eyelike spots of color, as a peacock's tail; **2**, resembling an ocellus, or simple eye; **3**, spotted.

o-cel-lus (ō-sĕl′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* ocelli (-ī)], [Lat., dim. of *oculus*, eye], *Zoöl.*, **1**, a small, simple eye; **2**, an eyelike spot of color; a spot of color within a ring of another color: *Rare*, a facet of a compound eye.

o-ce-lot (ō′sē-lŏt″) *n.* [Fr. < Mex. *tlalocelotl*, jaguar of the field], a leopardlike cat (*Felis pardalis*), yellowish or reddish gray with markings of black, found in North and South America.



Ocelot ($\frac{1}{20}$)

o-cher (ō′kẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *ocre* < Lat. *ochra* < Gk. *ōkhra*, a yellow clay pigment < Gk. *ōkhros*, yellow], any of several earthy varieties of iron ore used as pigments; as, yellow *ocher* (limonite), red *ocher* (hematite). Also, **o'chre** (-kẽr). —*adj.* **o'cher-ous; o'chre-ous** (ō-kẽr-ŭs).

o'-clock (ō-klŏk′), *adv.* [contr. of *of* (*the*) *clock*], according to, or by, the clock; as, four *o'clock*.

oc-ta- *prefix*, [< Gk. *oktō*, eight], eight. Also, **oct-; oc'ti-; oc'to-.**

oc-ta-gon (ŏk′tă-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *oktō*, eight + *gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a figure of eight sides and eight angles.—*adj.* **oc-tag'o-nal.**

Octagon Inscribed in a circle.

oc-ta-he-dron (ŏk″tă-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drŏnz); -dra (-dră)], [< Gk. *oktō*. eight + *hedra*, a base], *Geom.*, a solid figure having eight plane faces, ordinarily triangles.—*adj.* **oc″ta-he′dral.**

oc-tane (ŏk′tān), *n.* [< Lat. *octo*, eight + *-ane*], a hydrocarbon in which there are eight atoms of carbon: one of the constituents of gasoline, and used, because of its high volatility, as a standard for measuring the performance of gasoline.

Octahedron

oc-tan-gu-lar (ŏk-tăng′gū-lăr), *adj.* [< Gk. *oktō*, eight + *agkos*, a bend], *Geom.*, having eight angles.

oc-tave (ŏk′tāv), *n.* [< Lat. *octavus*, eighth, *octava* (*dies*), eighth (day)], **1**, the eighth day after a church festival, the festival being counted as the first day; also, the week following the festival; **2**, in poetry, the first eight lines of a sonnet; also, a stanza of eight lines; **3**, a position in fencing (for illus. see *fencing*): *Mus.*, **1**, an interval of twelve half steps (for illus. see *interval*); acoustically, the interval between two tones one of which has twice the vibration frequency of the other; **2**, a tone at this interval; the eighth tone of a diatonic scale; **3**, the series of tones comprised in such a scale:—*adj.* consisting of eight.

oc-ta-vo (ŏk-tā′vō; ŏk-tä′vō), *adj.* [< Lat. (*in*) *octavo*, (in) an eighth], *Bookbinding*, folded three times, so as to make eight leaves, or sixteen pages, usually about 6 x 9½ inches in size: applied to one of the sheets of paper on which a book is printed; also, made of sheets so folded, as a book:—*n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz)], an octavo book or pamphlet.—*abbr.* 8vo; 8° (āt′vō″).

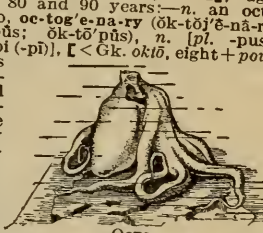
oc-tet (ŏk-tĕt′), *n.* [< Lat. *octo*, eight, in imit. of *duet*], *Mus.*, **1**, a composition with eight parts for voices or instruments; **2**, the eight performers of such a composition. Also, **oc-tette′.**

oc-til-lion (ŏk-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *octo*, eight, in imit. of *million*], in French and American numeration, the number one followed by 27 ciphers; in English numeration, one followed by 48 ciphers.

Oc-to-ber (ŏk-tō′bẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *octo*, eight: because orig. the eighth month of the Roman year], the tenth month of the year.—*abbr.* **Oct.**

oc-to-ge-na-ri-an (ŏk″tō-jē-nā′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *octogeni*, eighty each], aged 80 years or between 80 and 90 years:—*n.* an octogenarian person. Also, **oc-tog′e-na-ry** (ŏk-tŏj′ē-nā-rĭ).

oc-to-pus (ŏk′tō-pŭs; ŏk-tō′pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -puses (-ĕz); -pi (-pī)], [< Gk. *oktō*, eight + *pous*, foot], **1**, any of a genus (*Octopus*) of sea animals, mollusks related to the squids and cuttlefishes, having a large head and saclike body with eight arms provided with suckers; **2**, figuratively, a powerful organization with many branches, reaching out in a harmful or sinister manner.



Octopus

oc-to-roon (ŏk″tō-rōōn′), *n.* [< Gk. *oktō*, eight, in imit. of *quadroon*], a person who by descent is seven-eighths white and one-eighth Negro; the child of a white person and a quadroon.

***oc-troi** (ŏk″trwä′), *n.* [*pl.* octrois (-trwä′)], [Fr. < *octroyer*, to grant], **1**, a tax levied on goods entering a town; **2**, the gate or barrier where such a tax is collected; **3**, the officials who collect the tax.

oc-tu-ple (ŏk′tū-pl), *adj.* [< Lat. *octuplus*, eightfold < *octo*, eight + *-plus* < root of *plēre*, to fill], eightfold; consisting of eight parts:—*n.* the product of multiplying a given quantity by eight:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tupled (-tū-pld), *p.pr.* -tupling], to multiply by eight:—*v.i.* to become eightfold.

oc-u-lar (ŏk′ū-lăr), *adj.* [< Lat. *oculus*, eye], pertaining to the eye or to eyesight; visual: —*n.* an eyepiece: *Humorous*, the eye.

oc-u-list (ŏk′ū-lĭst), *n.* a physician specializing in the treatment of the eyes.

o-da-lisque (ō′dă-lĭsk), *n.* [< Turk. *ōdalïq* < *ōdah*, chamber + *-lïq*, function], a woman who is a slave in a harem. Also, **o'da-lisk.**

odd (ŏd), *adj.* [< O.N. *odda(mathr)*, (man) with casting vote < *oddi*, point; triangle], **1**, not paired or matched with another; **2**, not even; not exactly divisible by two; as, seven is an *odd* number; **3**, left over after equal division; extra; as, there are two apiece and one *odd* one; **4**, not appropriated or occupied; as, a few *odd* moments to spare; **5**, unusual; as, an *odd* occurrence; **6**, peculiar; eccentric; **7**, occasional; miscellaneous; as, *odd* jobs: **50 odd, 500 odd,** between 50 and 60, or 500 and 600.—*adv.* **odd'ly.**—*n.* **odd'ness.** *Syn.* unmatched, uneven, strange, grotesque,

fantastical, uncommon, droll. (See eccentric.)—*Ant.* common, usual, ordinary, normal, matched.

odd-i-ty (ŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, a person, a thing, or a quality, that is strange or peculiar; **2**, strangeness; peculiarity; eccentricity.

odd-pin-nate (ŏd′ᵊpĭn′āt), *adj. Bot.*, having leaflets on each side of a midrib and a single leaflet at the end of the midrib (see *pinnate*, illus.).

odds (ŏdz), *n.pl.* **1**, inequality; **2**, advantage; superiority; excess in favor of one as compared with another; as, the *odds* are in his favor; **3**, in betting, the chances of loss which one better assumes in wagering with another; as, the *odds* were 9 to 5 against the winner; hence, **4**, probability: *Sports*, a handicap: **at odds**, in dispute or at variance: **odds and ends**, remnants; a number of miscellaneous articles.

ode (ōd), *n.* [< L.L. *oda* < Gk. *ō(i)dē* < *aoidē*, a song], **1**, originally, a short poem suited for musical rendering; **2**, in modern poetry, a lyric expressing lofty sentiment in an elevated style.—*adj.* **o-de′ic** (ō-dē′ĭk).

o-de-um (ō-dē′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* odeums (-ŭmz); odea (-ā)], [< Gk. *ōdeion*, a music hall < *ō(i)dē*, a song], **1**, among the ancient Greeks, a roofed theater for musical performances; **2**, a modern structure devoted to musical or dramatic representations. Also, **o-de′on.**

O-din (ō′dĭn), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the chief of the gods, represented as a one-eyed man with hat and staff: the deity of war, agriculture, culture, and art, and also the god of the dead: identified with the German *Woden*.

o-di-ous (ō′dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *odieus* < Lat. *odiosus*, hateful], deserving of, or calling forth, hatred or abhorrence; repulsive; offensive; unpopular.—*adv.* **o′di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **o′di-ous-ness.**

Syn. invidious, detestable, disagreeable. (See hateful.)

o-di-um (ō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. = hatred], **1**, hatred; abhorrence; **2**, discredit or blame; reproach attaching to a person or action.

Syn. disgrace, ignominy, opprobrium, detestation.

o-dom-e-ter (ō-dŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [corr. of *hodometer* < Gk. *hodos*, a way + *metron*, a measure], an instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle for measuring the distance traveled. Also, **ho-dom′e-ter.**—*n.* **o-dom′e-try.**

o-don-tal-gi-a (ō″dŏn-tăl′jĭ-ȧ; ŏd″ŏn-), *n.* [< Gk. *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *algos*, pain], *Pathol.*, toothache.—*adj.* **o″don-tal′gic.**

o-don-toid (ō-dŏn′toid), *adj.* [< Gk. *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *eidos*, form], tooth-shaped.

o-don-tol-o-gy (ō″dŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ; ŏd″ŏn-), *n.* [< Gk. *odous* (*odontos*), tooth + *-logia*, a study], the science relating to the teeth; dentistry.—*adj.* **o-don″to-log′i-cal** (ō-dŏn″tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl).

o-dor (ō′dĕr), *n.* [Lat. = a smell], **1**, that quality of a substance which makes it perceptible to the sense of smell; a scent; fragrance; smell, whether pleasant or offensive; **2**, estimation or repute; as, he was in bad *odor*. Also, **o′dour.**

o-dor-if-er-ous (ō″dĕr-ĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *odor*, a smell + *ferre*, to carry], diffusing an odor; giving out scent.—*adv.* **o″dor-if′er-ous-ly.**

Syn. fragrant, sweet-scented, perfumed. (See odorous.)

o-dor-less (ō′dĕr-lĕs), *adj.* [see **odor**], without smell or fragrance. Also, **o′dour-less.**

o-dor-ous (ō′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* giving out an odor or scent; fragrant. Also, **o′dour-ous.**—*adv.* **o′dor-ous-ly.**—*n.* **o′dor-ous-ness.**

Syn. odoriferous, redolent, fragrant, aromatic, perfumed. These words describe that which diffuses a scent. *Odorous* and *odoriferous* ordinarily refer to a sweet smell, though they may describe that which is disagreeable. *Redolent* applies to that which gives forth a strong smell; as, a room *redolent* of tobacco smoke; *redolent* is now chiefly used in its figurative sense; as, *redolent* with memories. *Fragrant* describes that which is sweet-smelling and sense-delighting in an exquisite way; as, *fragrant* odors drifted from the wistaria vine; *fragrant* flowers. *Aromatic* odors are spicy, pungent, and agreeable, as those of a pine forest, coffee, cinnamon. That is *perfumed* which smells sweet. *Perfumed* can be applied in an unfavorable sense as *fragrant* cannot; *fragrance* appeals to a refined taste, but *perfume* may be too strong to be pleasing.

O-dys-seus (ō-dĭs′ūs; ō-dĭs′ē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a famous king of Ithaca, the wisest, shrewdest, and most eloquent of the Greek chiefs who fought against Troy, and hero of Homer's "Odyssey": called by the Romans *Ulysses*.

Od-ys-sey (ŏd′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* **1**, a Greek epic poem, attributed to Homer, describing the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus to Ithaca after the siege of Troy; **2**, any long adventurous journey.

O. E. *abbr.* Old English: the speech of the Anglo-Saxons in England before the Norman conquest.

œc-u-men-i-cal (ēk″ū-mĕn′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **ecumenical**], pertaining to the entire inhabited world, or to the entire Christian church.—*adj.* **œc″u-men′ic.** See **ec″u-men′i-cal**, *Pfd. S.*

O. E. D. *abbr.* Oxford English Dictionary, published in parts from 1884 to 1928 (also **Oxf. E. D.**).

œ-de-ma (ē-dē′mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-mȧ-tȧ)], [see **edema**], *Pathol.*, dropsy; a swollen condition of the tissues in various parts of the body, due to the unnatural accumulation of serous, or watery, fluid in the cellular tissue. Also, **e-de′ma.**

Œd-i-pus (ēd′ĭ-pŭs; ē′dĭ-pŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the unfortunate son of Laius and Jocasta of Thebes in Greece, who was abandoned by his parents and adopted by the king of Corinth, and, returning later to Thebes, unwittingly fulfilled the prophecy of an oracle at his birth by killing his father and marrying his mother: father of Antigone, hero of several Greek tragedies, and famous as the solver of the riddle of the Sphinx: **Œdipus complex**, the fixation of a boy's infantile sex phantasies upon his own mother, accompanied by feelings of antagonism toward his father which often persist into adult life.

***œil-lade** (ū″yȧd′), *n.* [Fr. < *œil*, eye], an ogle; a coquettish look; an inviting glance.

Œ-no-ne (ē-nō′nē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a prophetic ny mph of Mount Ida in Asia Minor; the wife of Paris: subject of a poem by Tennyson.

o'er (ōr), *prep.* and *adv.* [see **over**], contraction of *over*: used chiefly in poetry.

œ-soph-a-gus (ē-sŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [see **esophagus**], *Anat.*, the tube from the pharynx to the stomach; the gullet. See **e-soph′a-gus**, *Pfd. S.*

of (ŏv; unaccented, ŏv), *prep.* [A.S. = of, from, off], **1**, from: denoting removal, origin, etc.; as, to cure *of* a fever; born *of* a line of kings; **2**, out of: as a result of; as, he did it *of* necessity; **3**, about; concerning; as, talk *of* success; news *of* a victory; **4**, in; as, quick *of* speech; **5**, belonging or related to, or connected with; as, the palace *of* the king; **6**, proceeding from; by; as, the plays *of* Shakespeare; **7**, containing, having, consisting of, etc.; as, a glass *of* milk; a man *of* brains; **8**, on; during: now used only in the phrases, *of* late, *of* old, etc.: *Colloq.*, on; as, he came *of* a Friday; *Archaic*, by; as, rejected *of* men.

O. F. *abbr.* **1**, Old French: used of the French language as spoken before 1400; **2**, Odd Fellows.

off (ôf), *adj.* [till 1600, var. spelling of *of*], **1**, most distant; on the farther side; hence, right, since the regular position of a driver, especially on foot, is on the left; as, the *off* horse of a team; **2**, unlucky; unfit; as, this is an *off* day for him:—*adv.* [often used in the predicate like an *adj.*; as, turn the gas *off*; it is *off*], **1**, away, so as not to be on, against, near, etc.; as, take *off* your hat; he stood afar *off*; hence, started; as, the runners are *off*; **2**, wrong; mistaken; as, he is *off* in his estimate; **3**, given up; abandoned; as, all arrangements are *off*; **4**, out of order; not functioning; as, the electricity is *off*; **5**, provided for; conditioned, especially in health or wealth; as, well *off*:—*prep.* not on; away from; as, the cover is *off* my book; take the bowl *off* the shelf: *Colloq.*, not in condition for; as, *off* one's feed: *Naut.*, distant from; as, a mile *off* shore:—*n. Cricket*, the part of the field on the left side of the bowler:—*interj.* begone! away! **off and on**, intermittently: **off side**, *Sports*, in advance of the line or play; specifically, in football, in the position of a player when the ball has last been touched by one of his own side behind him.

of-fal (ôf′ăl), *n.* [*off* + *fall*: that which falls off], **1**, refuse or garbage; **2**, waste meat, as of a butchered animal; **3**, anything discarded as worthless.

off-cast (ôf′kȧst″), *adj.* [*off* + *cast*], thrown aside; cast off:—*n.* anyone or anything that is thrown aside or cast off.

off-col-or (ôf′kŭl″ẽr), *adj.* not of a natural or satisfactory color; as, the jewel is *off-color*: *Colloq.*, slightly improper or indecent.

of-fence (ō-fĕns′), *n.* [see **offend**], **1**, sin; wrong; crime; **2**, that which injures, affronts, or angers; **3**, state of feeling injured or wronged; **4**, assault or attack. See **of-fense′**, *Pfd. S.*

of-fend (ō-fĕnd′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *offendre* < Lat. *offendere* (*-fensus*), to strike], to displease or make angry; vex or annoy: *Obs.* or *Bib.*, to cause to stumble:—*v.i.* **1**, to transgress; sin; as, to *offend* against the law; **2**, to offer an affront; do anything displeasing: *Obs.* or *Bib.*, to stumble.—*n.* **of-fend′er.**

Syn. irritate, affront, pique, nettle, provoke, insult.

of-fense (ō-fĕns′), *n.* **1**, sin, wrong, crime, or misdemeanor; **2**, a cause of wrongdoing or sin; **3**, the act of offering an injury or affront; **4**, any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; **5**, the state of feeling injured; **6**, an attack or assault: *Obs.* or *Bib.*, error; sin. Also, **of-fence′**. (See *Syn.* next page.)

Syn. trespass, transgression, misdeed, delinquency, misdemeanor, affront, indignity, insult, outrage.

of-fense-less (ō-fĕns'lĕs), *adj.* unoffending; inoffensive; harmless; innocent; incapable of attacking. Also, **of-fence'less.**

of-fen-sive (ō-fĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1,** causing displeasure; annoying; **2,** disagreeable; disgusting; as, an *offensive* odor; **3,** used in attack; as, *offensive* weapons:—*n.* aggressive method or attitude: opposite of *defensive.*—*adv.* **of-fen'sive-ly.**—*n.* **of-fen'sive-ness.**

Syn., adj. insolent, obnoxious, displeasing, offending, aggressive, attacking. (See hateful.)

of-fer (ŏf'ĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *ob,* against + *ferre,* to bring], **1,** the act of bringing to notice or putting forward for acceptance; **2,** a proposal; **3,** the act of proposing a price or a service for a price; the price proposed; a proffer; **4,** an attempt or endeavor:—*v.t.* **1,** to present for acceptance or refusal; **2,** to proffer; as, to *offer* help or advice; **3,** to propose; as, to *offer* a plan; **4,** to present in worship or sacrifice; as, to *offer* a prayer; **5,** to bid as a price; **6,** to attempt to make or give; as, to *offer* assistance:—*v.i.* **1,** to occur; as, a favorable chance *offered;* **2,** to proffer something, as aid.

Syn., v. extend, present, proffer, tender. (See give.)

of-fer-ing (ŏf'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of making a proffer or proposal; **2,** that which is proffered or given; a gift or contribution; a sacrifice.

of-fer-to-ry (ŏf'ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** the act of offering or the thing offered; **2,** an offering of money at a religious service; **3,** that part of a church service at which the offering is taken; **4,** a vocal or organ selection rendered at this time.

off-hand (ôf'hănd"), *adj.* [*off* + *hand*], **1,** done without preparation; extemporary; **2,** informal; unceremonious:—*adv.* (ôf"hănd'), without preparation; extempore.

of-fice (ŏf'ĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *officium,* duty], **1,** a position of trust or authority; as, the *office* of president; **2,** a function; as, the *office* of the ears is to hear; **3,** a duty or service; **4,** a place for the transaction of business; **5,** the persons collectively who work in an office: *Eccl.,* the form ordained for a religious ceremony or rite; as, the *office* of marriage: *pl.* in England, the part of a house, as the kitchen, pantry, etc., in which the servants perform their duties.

of-fice-hold-er (ŏf'ĭs-hōl"dĕr), *n.* [*office* + *hold*], one holding office, especially a government position; an official.

of-fi-cer (ŏf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* [see **office**], **1,** a person authorized to perform a certain public duty, as a policeman; **2,** one of the persons elected to administer the affairs of an organized body, as a club: *Mil.* and *Nav.,* one appointed, especially by commission, to a position of rank and authority: *Obs.,* an agent:—*v.t.* **1,** to furnish with authorized leaders; **2,** to command.

of-fi-cial (ō-fĭsh'ăl), *n.* one who holds a public position or performs duties of a public nature:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to an office or public duty; **2,** derived from the proper authority; authorized: *Pharm.,* authorized for use in medicine.—*adv.* **of-fi'cial-ly.**

of-fi-cial-ism (ō-fĭsh'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* government by established system; also, close observance of routine; red-tape system.

of-fi-ci-ate (ō-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1,** to perform the duties at a divine service; **2,** to perform a public service or duty; **3,** to act as an officer in some business transaction, or as the head of an organized body, as a club.

of-fic-i-nal (ŏf-ĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf"ĭ-sī'năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *officina,* [contr. of *opificina* < *opifex,* a workman], *Pharm.,* kept on hand, ready for use, by apothecaries:—*n.* any herb or drug ready for sale.

of-fi-cious (ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [see **office**], too bold in offering services; meddling: *Rare,* kind; friendly.—*adv.* **of-fi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **of-fi'cious-ness.**

Syn. meddlesome, intrusive, obtrusive, impertinent. *Officious, intrusive,* and *obtrusive* agree in the idea of forcing oneself unwanted upon others. The *officious* person is given to offering his services where they are frankly not wanted; sometimes in his zeal he even does or undertakes to do that which is none of his business. The *officious* person frequently has good intentions; the *intrusive* person is not so bent on helping others as on doing what he wishes or thinks desirable to do. He forces himself into the presence or conversation of others, offers advice on matters that do not concern him, or invites himself where he is unwelcome. The *obtrusive* person presses his opinions, his advice, his personality so persistently upon others as to cause annoyance. Any of these words may apply either to a person or to his conduct.

off-ing (ôf'ĭng), *n.* [< *off*], the open visible sea that is remote from shore, beyond the anchoring ground; hence, distant regions on land; also, the future.

off-ish (ôf'ĭsh), *adj.* reserved; inclined to hold oneself aloof; distant in manner.

off-scour-ing (ôf'skour"ĭng), *n.* [*off* + *scour*], filth; dregs; rubbish; refuse: usually *pl.*

off-set (ôf'sĕt"), *n.* [*off* + *set*], **1,** that which develops from, or is set off from, something; **2,** an extension to one side of an original line; **3,** a spur or branch from a chain of mountains; **4,** anything set off as an equivalent of, or compensation for, something else: *Bot.,* an offshoot of a plant, or a branch that takes root at the tip; *Mech.,* a sharp curve, as in a pipe, to avoid an obstacle; *Surveying,* a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point; *Print.,* a smut, or ink stain, transferred from a freshly printed surface to another sheet; *Arch.,* **1,** a terrace; **2,** a ledge on the face of a wall, made by the difference in thickness of two parts of the wall:—*v.t.* (ôf"sĕt'; ôf'sĕt"), to balance; compensate for: *Surveying,* to measure (land) by dropping a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point; *Arch.,* to build in terraces; *Print.,* to smudge or stain with ink, as the back of the sheet next to a freshly printed one: **offset printing,** a process by which an inked impression is made on a rubber-covered roller and then transferred to paper.

off-shoot (ôf'shōōt"), *n.* [*off* + *shoot*], that which branches off; a branch of a family, race, stem, etc.: *Bot.,* a lateral shoot.

off-shore (ôf'shōr"), *adj.* [*off* + [1]*shore*], **1,** moving toward the sea; **2,** pertaining to the sea at a distance, usually of three miles or more, from the shore:—*adv.* (ôf"shōr'), away from the shore; at some distance from the shore.

off-spring (ôf'spring"), *n.* [*off* + *spring*], **1,** a child or children; **2,** a descendant or descendants; issue; **3,** figuratively, a result.

oft (ôft), *adv.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], *Archaic, Poet.,* or *Dial.,* often; frequently:—*adj. Obs.* or *Sc.,* often; repeated; frequent.

of-ten (ôf'n), *adv.* many times; frequently; repeatedly:—*adj. Archaic,* repeated.

of-ten-times (ôf'n-tīmz"), *adv.* [*often* + *time*], often; frequently; at frequent intervals. Also, *Archaic* or *Poet.,* **oft'times".**

o-gee (ō-jē'), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *ogive,* rib of arch], a double, or S-shaped, curve, made by the passing of a convex line into a concave line: *Arch.,* a molding, the front of which shows an S-shaped curve.

o-give (ō'jīv; -jĭv), *n.* [Fr.], *Arch.,* **1,** a diagonal rib crossing a Gothic vault; **2,** a pointed arch.

o-gle (ō'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ogled (-gld), *p.pr.* ogling], [prob. < L.G. *oegeln* < *oog,* the eye], to look at with admiring or overfamiliar glances:—*n.* a coquettish, admiring, or overfamiliar look.—*n.* **o'gler.**

Og-pu (ŏg'pōō), *n.* [< initials of Russ. words for Special State Political Administration], the secret police of Soviet Russia, having charge of political crimes, which superseded the Cheka in 1922, and was abolished in 1934: also called *Gay-Pay-Oo.*

o-gre (ō'gĕr), *n.* [17th-cent. Fr.], **1,** an imaginary man-eating monster or giant: mentioned in folklore and fairy tales; **2,** hence, a cruel or hideous person.—*n. fem.* **o'gress.**—*adj.* **o'gre-ish; o'grish.**

O-gyg-i-a (ō-jĭj'ĭ-ă; ō-gĭj'ĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *Ogugia*], the island of the nymph Calypso, where Odysseus was detained during his wanderings.

oh (ō), *interj.* [later spelling of [2]*O*], **1,** an exclamation of wonder, sorrow, shame, pain, or anxiety; **2,** (preferably, **O**), a word used in earnest address, as in prayer:—*n.* [*pl.* oh's, ohs (ōz)], an exclamation of wonder, sorrow, shame, etc.; as, full of *oh's.* Also, **O.**

O. H. G. *abbr.* Old High German: the language of southern Germany from 750 to 1150.

ohm (ōm), *n.* [< Dr. G. S. *Ohm* (1787–1854), Ger. physicist], *Elec.,* a unit of measurement for electrical resistance, represented by the resistance of a circuit such that an increase in potential of one volt produces a current of one ampere.—*adj.* **ohm'ic** (ōm'ĭk).

ohm-me-ter (ōm'mē"tĕr), *n.* [*ohm* + [2]*meter*], *Elec.,* an apparatus for measuring electrical resistance in ohms.

O. H. M. S. *abbr.* On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.

o-ho (ō-hō'), *interj.* [*2O* + *ho*], an expression of surprise or exultation: often used banteringly.

-oid *suffix,* [< Gk. *eidos,* form], denoting like, in the form of, or resembling.

oil (oil), *n.* [< Lat. *oleum,* oil < *olea,* olive], **1,** any of a class of greasy or unctuous liquids, chemically of complex structure, generally soluble in alcohol or ether but not in water, inflammable and burning with a luminous, smoky flame, including: *essential oils,* obtained by pressure, boiling, or distillation from various leaves, fruits, flowers, etc., and used in flavoring extracts, perfumes, cosmetics, etc; as, *oil* of clove; *mineral oils,*

especially *rock oil*, or *petroleum*, derived from natural mineral deposits in rock strata, or by the distillation of coal, oil shale, peat, etc., and used for fuel, lubrication, and the production of gasoline, benzene, paraffin, kerosene, etc.; and *fixed* or *fatty oils*, derived from animal or vegetable substances, greasy, and used with caustic alkalies in making soap; **2**, any substance of a mobile, unctuous character, as *oil* of vitriol: *Art*, **1**, a pigment mixed for use with oil: called *oil color* or *oil paint;* **2**, a picture painted with this material: *pl.* oil colors used in painting: **oil cake**, the mass of compressed seeds of a vegetable substance from which oil has been extracted, used as feed for cattle: **oil color**, **1**, an artist's paint or pigment ground and mixed in oil; **2**, a picture painted with such pigments: distinguished from *water color:* **oil gas**, an inflammable gas obtained by the splitting up of a hydrocarbon oil at high temperature, used for illuminating and heating: **oil of mirbane**, nitrobenzene: **oil of turpentine**, a clear, highly inflammable liquid, much used in the arts, refined from crude turpentine: also called *spirits of turpentine* or, popularly, *turpentine:* **oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid: the commercial name: **oil paint**, paint composed of white lead, or a similar substance, containing pigment, mixed with linseed or some other oil and with turpentine: **oil well**, a well for petroleum, made by boring into rock, and from which the crude oil is pumped:—*v.t.* **1**, to lubricate with oil; **2**, to anoint; **3**, to make smooth and pleasing; as, to *oil* one's words:—*adj.* of oil.

oil-cloth (oil'klôth″), *n.* [*oil*+*cloth*], cloth, as canvas, coated with linseed oil or oil paint, used for covering floors, shelves, tables, etc.

oil-er (oil'ẽr), *n.* [see **oil**], **1**, a person or thing that lubricates, or oils; **2**, a coat made of oilskin; **3**, a ship used for transporting oil.

O-ï-leus (ō-ī'lūs), *n.* [Gk.], king of Locris, one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax the Less.

oil-skin (oil'skin″), *n.* [*oil*+*skin*], cloth treated with oil to render it waterproof: *pl.* waterproof clothing of such cloth.

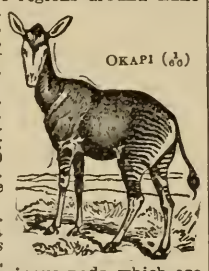
oil-stone (oil'stōn″), *n.* [*oil*+*stone*], a fine-grained stone, moistened with oil, used as a whetstone for sharpening edged tools: a hone.

oil-y (oil'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* oilier, *superl.* oiliest], [see **oil**], **1**, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; **2**, smooth in speech or manner; smooth-tongued; fawning.—*adv.* **oil'i-ly.**—*n.* **oil'i-ness.**

oint-ment (oint'mẽnt), *n.* [<O.F. *oignement*<Lat. *unguentum*, ointment], **1**, a fatty preparation, containing medicinal ingredients, of such a consistency that it melts when applied to the skin: used for healing wounds or as a remedy for skin diseases; **2**, an unguent, or salve, used to beautify the skin.

O-jib-wa (ō-jĭb'wā), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], one of a tribe of North American Algonquian Indians, formerly living in the regions around Lake Superior. Also, **O-jib'way.**

O. K. *abbr.*, *Colloq.* or *Com.*, [source uncertain], correct or in order; approved:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* O. K'd, *p.pr.* O. K'ing], to mark as O. K. Also, **OK**; *Rare*, **o"kay'**; **o'keh"**.


Okapi ($\frac{1}{60}$)

o-ka-pi (ō-kä'pē), *n.* [nat. name], a small mammal akin to the giraffe, having striped legs, discovered in 1900 in the forests of central Africa.

Okla. *abbr.* Oklahoma: the official abbreviation.

o-kra (ō'krȧ; ŏk'rȧ), *n.* [prob. W. Afr.], **1**, a West Indian plant (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) of the mallow family, widely cultivated for its mucilaginous pods, which are used as vegetables, in soups, etc.; **2**, a special dish made from the pods: also called *gumbo.*

-ol *suffix*, **1**, [<Lat. *oleum*, oil], a termination denoting an oil or an oil derivative; as, benz*ol;* **2**, a termination denoting an alcohol or a phenol; as, methan*ol.*

old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* older or elder, *superl.* oldest or eldest], [<A.S. *ald*, old < O.Teut. source], **1**, having existed or lived many years: opposite of *young;* **2**, having an appearance of age; as, an *old* face; **3**, having reached a certain age; as, twenty-one years *old;* **4**, decayed by time, as a ruin, etc.; **5**, ancient; out of date; **6**, worn out; long used; not new; as, *old* shoes; **7**, long practiced; as, *old* habits; **8**, belonging to the past; as, one's *old* home; **9**, of long experience; cunning; as, he is an *old* hand at that game; **10**, designating which one of two or more things of the same kind existed before the other or others; as, the *old* country, the *Old* Testament, etc.: *Colloq.*, **1**, implying familiarity or intimacy: as, *old* dear, *old* fellow; **2**, used as a familiar intensive; as, a great *old* time: **Old English**, a style of ornamental black-faced type (see App. I): **Old Glory**, the flag of the United States; **Old Harry, Old Nick**, the Devil:—*n.* former times; as, days of *old.*—*n.* **old'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* ancient, antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete, archaic, venerable.—*Ant.*, *adj.* young, new.

Old (ōld), *adj.* designating certain languages in an early, or in the earliest recorded, stage of their development (see chart, page 499); as: **Old Armenian**, used in the fifth century and, as a learned language, down to the 19th; **Old Bactrian**, Avestan, the language in which the sacred books of Zoroastrianism were written; **Old Bulgarian**, spoken in Moravia about A. D. 900: also called *Old Slavonic;* **Old Celtic**, the Celtic language in any of the three branches (Gaelic, Old Irish, Cornish) in their older forms, dating back to about A. D. 500; **Old Dutch**, Old Low Frankish (which see), **Old English**, Anglo-Saxon; the language spoken by the English from the fifth to the 12th century; **Old French**, spoken in France from about 900 to 1600; **Old Frisian**, recorded from the 11th to the 16th century: a West Germanic dialect intermediate between Old English and Old Saxon; **Old High German**, spoken in southern Germany from 750 to 1150: the parent language of modern literary German; **Old Icelandic**, Old Norse (which see); **Old Ionic**, Greek as spoken in Attica and the central coasts of Asia Minor from the seventh to the fourth century B. C.; **Old Irish**, the Gaelic branch of Celtic, recorded from about 700 to 1100: the parent language of Irish, Scotch, and Manx; **Old Low Frankish**, spoken by the Franks in the lower Rhine region: the parent language of Dutch, Flemish, Brabantish, and Limburgish; **Old Low German**, spoken in northern Germany and the Netherlands from 750 to 1150: the parent language of modern Low German, or Plattdeutsch; **Old Norman-French**, French as spoken by the Normans who invaded and settled England in the 11th century; Anglo-French; **Old Norse**, spoken in Norway, Denmark, and Iceland from about 700 to 1300; also called *Old Icelandic*: **Old Persian**, preserved in cuneiform inscriptions dating from 600 to 300 B. C.; **Old Prussian**, the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages, recorded from the 15th century and extinct since 1700; **Old Saxon**, Old Low German (which see); **Old Serbian**, the dialect of Old Bulgarian, dating from about A. D. 900, which developed into modern Serbian; **Old Slavonic**, Old Bulgarian (which see); **Old Spanish**, dating from about 1150 to 1550; **Old Teutonic**, the parent language, spoken probably about the time of Christ and earlier, but not preserved in any written records, of modern English, Dutch, German, Scandinavian, etc.: often called *Teutonic*, or *Germanic.*

old-en (ōl'dn), *adj.* ancient; bygone:—*v.i.* *Rare*, to grow old; age:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to make old.

old-fash-ioned (ōld"-făsh'ŭnd), *adj.* **1**, having, or adhering to, ideas or customs that are out of date; **2**, out of style; as, an *old-fashioned* coat; **3**, having the feelings or tastes of an older person; as, an *old-fashioned* child.

Syn. quaint, obsolete.—*Ant.* modern, new.

old gold a dull, metallic yellow color, supposed to resemble tarnished gold.

old-ish (ōld'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **old**], somewhat old or old-fashioned: having the appearance of age.

old maid **1**, a middle-aged or elderly unmarried woman; a spinster; **2**, a precise, crotchety person; **3**, a game of cards.—*adj.* **old"-maid'ish.**

old squaw a common sea duck (*Harelda hyemalis*) of the far north.

old-ster (ōld'stẽr), *n.* [see **old**], *Colloq.*, one who is no longer a youngster; an old or elderly person as distinguished from a younger person: *Nav.*, a British midshipman of four years' service.

old style the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian calendar: distinguished from *new style* (which see): *Print.*, a style of type used during the 18th century, and recently revived: distinguished from *modern* (see App. I).—*abbr.* **O. S.**

Old Tes-ta-ment divisions of the Bible: distinguished from the *New Testament.*

old-world (ōld'-wûrld″) *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to ancient times; **2**, (usually *Old World*), pertaining to the Eastern Hemisphere.

o-le-ag-i-nous (ō″lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *oleaginus* < *olea*, olive], **1**, having greasy qualities; oily; **2**, sleek or smooth in manner; effusively polite; fawning.—*n.* **o"le-ag'i-nous-ness.**

o-le-an-der (ō″lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [L.L.], a subtropical evergreen shrub (*Nerium oleander*) of the dogbane family, growing as high as twenty feet, with handsome, fragrant, red or white flowers, every part of the plant being poisonous: also called *rosebay.*

o-le-as-ter (ō″lē-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *olea*, olive + *-aster*, sham], **1**, an Old World shrub (*Elæagnus angustifolia*), resembling the wild olive, with fragrant yellow flowers and olivelike fruit: also called *wild olive*; **2**, incorrectly, a wild variety of the cultivated olive; the true wild olive (*Olea europæa*).

o-le-fi-ant gas (ō′lē-fī″ănt; ō-lē′fĭ-ănt), [see **olefine**], *Chem.*, a colorless, poisonous gas with an unpleasant odor, a constituent of illuminating gas: also called *elhylene*.

o-le-fine (ō′lē-fīn; -fēn), *n.* [< Fr. *olĕfiant* < Lat. *oleum*, oil + *facere*, to make], *Chem.*, one of a class of unsaturated hydrocarbons, the lower members being gaseous, the higher liquid, and the highest solid: ethylene, or olefiant gas, used as an anæsthetic and in the manufacture of mustard gas, being the most important member of the class. Also, **o′le-fin**.

o-le-ic ac-id (ō-lē′ĭk; ō′lē-ĭk), [see **olein**], an acid found in most fats as a colorless, oily liquid with a pungent taste, used in making soap.

o-le-in (ō′lē-ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *oleum*, oil], a colorless, oily substance, compounded of glycerin and oleic acid, and found in most fats and fixed oils.

o-le-o-graph (ō′lē-ō-grăf″), *n.* [< Lat. *oleum*, oil + Gk. *graphein*, to write], a chromolithograph imitating an oil painting in appearance.

o-le-o-mar-ga-rine (ō″lē-ō-mär′jẽr-ēn; -ĭn; -mär′gă-rēn), *n.* [< Lat. *oleum*, oil + Fr. *margarine* (< Gk. *margaron*, a pearl)], a waxy solid fat, extracted from animal or vegetable fats and used as a substitute for butter: also called *oleo* (ō′lē-ō). Also, **o″le-o-mar′ga-rin**.

o-le-o-res-in (ō″lē-ō-rĕz′ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *oleum*, oil + *resina*, resin], a natural mixture of resins and volatile essential oils, the dried juices or sap of various plants, trees, or shrubs: usually called *balsam*: *Med.*, a liquid extract made up of an essential oil holding resin in solution.

ol-fac-to-ry (ŏl-făk′tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *olēre*, to smell + *facere*, to make], pertaining to, or used in, smelling; as, an *olfactory* nerve:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the organ or sense of smell: usually *pl.*

O. L. G. *abbr.* Old Low German: the language of northern Germany from 750 to 1150.

ol-i-garch (ŏl′ĭ-gärk), *n.* [< Gk. *oligos*, a few + *arkhein*, to rule], one of the rulers in a government that is controlled by a few persons.

ol-i-gar-chy (ŏl′ĭ-gär″kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -chies (-kĭz)], **1**, government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; **2**, a state so governed; **3**, the few who rule.—*adj.* **ol″i-gar′chic**; **ol″i-gar′chi-cal**.

Ol-i-go-cene (ŏl′ĭ-gō-sēn″), *adj.* [< Gk. *oligos*, little, slightly + *kainos*, recent], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Cenozoic era, following the Eocene and preceding the Miocene (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Oligocene period.

o-li-o (ō′lĭ-ō), *n.* [< Sp. *olla*, stew], **1**, a dish of many kinds of meats and vegetables cooked up together as a stew; a hodgepodge; **2**, a mixture; a medley: *Mus.*, a medley of various musical pieces.

ol-i-va-ceous (ŏl″ĭ-vā′shŭs), *adj.* [see **olive**], like, or pertaining to, the olive; olive-green.

ol-ive (ŏl′ĭv), *n.* [< Lat. *oliva*, olive], **1**, any of a genus (*Olea*) of trees and shrubs typifying a family (*Oleaceæ*); especially, an Old World evergreen tree (*O. europæa*), cultivated for its oily fruit; **2**, the small oval fruit of this tree, green when unripe, bluish black when ripe: valued for its oil, and pickled, usually when unripe, for use as a relish; **3**, a dull yellowish green color like that of the unripe olive; **4**, an olive branch:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, the olive; **2**, of a dull yellowish green color; **3**, tawny: said of the complexion.

OLIVE TREE
Showing leaf and fruit (*a*).

ol-ive branch a branch of the olive tree, regarded as the emblem of peace: from the olive branch brought to Noah's ark by the dove: *pl. Humorous*, children: in allusion to Ps. 128: 3: **to hold out the olive branch**, to make a proposal or offer of reconciliation; offer to make up.

ol-ive oil a light, fixed oil pressed out from the pulp of ripe olives, and used in the preparation of salad dressings and for medicinal purposes.

Ol-i-ver (ŏl′ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *Olivier*], **1**, one of the paladins, or knights of Charlemagne's court, celebrated in many legends as the friend of Charlemagne's nephew, Roland, and his comrade in the great battle at Roncevaux; **2**, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the cruel elder brother of Orlando.

O-liv-i-a (ō-lĭv′ĭ-ă), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a beautiful countess who falls in love with Viola masquerading as a page.

ol-iv-ine (ŏl′ĭ-vĭn; ŏl′ĭ-vēn), *n.* [see **olive**], *Mineral.*, a transparent or translucent olive-green variety of chrysolite, composed of magnesium silicate with varying amounts of ferrous silicate.

ol-la-po-dri-da (ŏl″ă-pō-drē′dă), *n.* [Sp. = rotten pot], **1**, a miscellaneous lot of vegetables and meats stewed together, favored by the Spanish; olio; **2**, a medley; a heterogeneous mass.

ol-o-gy (ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *-logia*, a study], *Humorous*, a branch of learning.

O-lym-pi-ad (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ăd), *n.* [< Fr. *olympiade* < Gk. *olumpias* (*-ados*), period of four years between Olympian games], in ancient Greece, the period of four years between two celebrations of the Olympic games: a standard used in reckoning time from the first Olympiad, which began 776 B. C.

O-lym-pi-an (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Olympus**], pertaining to Mount Olympus or to Olympia:—*n. Gk. Myth.*, any of the twelve great gods who dwelt on Olympus.

O-lym-pic (ō-lĭm′pĭk), *adj.* pertaining to Olympia in Elis, Greece, where games were celebrated every four years in honor of Zeus: *Gk. Myth.*, pertaining to Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, the home of the gods: **Olympic games**, **1**, the athletic games and races of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years in honor of the god Zeus; **2**, a modern revival of these games, first held at Athens in 1896.

O-lym-pus (ō-lĭm′pŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Olumpos*], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, the mountain in Thessaly where dwelt the gods; **2**, hence, the sky; heaven.

-o-ma *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-ōma* (*-ōmatos*)], *Med.*, denoting a diseased condition of some part of the body: usually joined to a word descriptive of the lesion; as, fibr*oma*, a fibroid tumor.

O-ma-ha (ō′mă-hô″), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *umauhau*, those who went upstream], one of a tribe of American Indians living in Nebraska.

o-ma-sum (ō-mā′sŭm), *n.* [Lat. = bullock's paunch], the third division in the stomach of cud-chewing animals, into which the chewed cud passes; the manyplies (see *ruminant*, illus.).

om-ber (ŏm′bẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *ombre* < Sp. *hombre*, man], **1**, a card game of Spanish origin, very popular in England in the 18th century: **2**, the player who sets out to win the pool. Also, **hom′bre**; **om′bre**.

o-me-ga (ō-mē′gă; ō′mĕ-gă; ō-mĕg′ă), *n.* [< Gk. *ō mega*, great o], **1**, the last letter of the Greek alphabet [ω, Ω (see App. I)], equivalent to the English long *o*; **2**, hence, the last; the end.

om-e-let (ŏm′ẽ-lĕt; ŏm′lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *amelette* < *alemette* < *alemelle*, a thin plate < Lat. *lamella*, plate], a dish made of eggs and milk, beaten together and browned in a pan: sometimes flavored with cheese, tomatoes, etc. Also, **om′e-lette**.

o-men (ō′mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = a foreboding], a prophetic sign of some future event, portending either good or evil; a foreboding; augury:—*v.t.* to foreshow or foretell by signs; predict.

o-men-tum (ō-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tă)], [Lat. = membrane inclosing the bowels], a free fold of the peritoneum, or membrane that lines the abdominal cavity, connecting the stomach with the spleen, large intestine, and liver.—*adj.* **o-men′tal**.

o-mer (ō′mẽr), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, a Hebrew dry measure, one tenth of an ephah, or rather more than a bushel (Ex. 16: 36).

om-i-cron (ŏm′ĭ-krŏn; ō-mī′krŏn; ŏm″ĭ-krŏn″), *n.* [< Gk. *o mikron*, small o], the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet [o, O (see App. I)], corresponding in general to the English short *o*.

om-i-nous (ŏm′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **omen**], pertaining to an evil omen; inauspicious; threatening.—*adv.* **om′i-nous-ly**.—*n.* **om′i-nous-ness**.

o-mis-sion (ō-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of leaving out or neglecting; **2**, something omitted.

o-mit (ō-mĭt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting], [< Lat. *omittere* (*-missus*), to let go], **1**, to leave out; **2**, to neglect: *Obs.*, **1**, to leave unnoticed or unregarded; **2**, to let go.—*adj.* **o-mis′si-ble**.

om-ni-bus (ŏm′nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [Lat. = for all < *omnis*, all], **1**, (also, *bus*) a large four-wheeled public vehicle for passenger traffic over a fixed route, with seats inside and sometimes upon the roof; **2**, (also, *bus*) a similar but smaller passenger

vehicle for transportation of guests between a hotel and a railway station; 3, in glass manufacture, a sheet-iron cover to protect articles in an annealing chamber from drafts: **omnibus bill**, a bill covering or providing for many different objects: **omnibus boy**, a waiter's assistant in a restaurant or hotel: usually called *bus boy*.

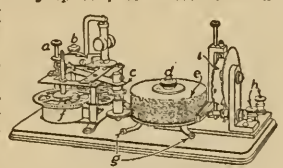
om-ni-fa-ri-ous (ŏm″nĭ-fā′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *-farius*, prob. akin to *fari*, to speak], of or pertaining to all sorts and varieties.

om-nif-er-ous (ŏm-nĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *ferre*, to bear], bearing or producing all forms, varieties, and kinds; all-producing.

om-nif-ic (ŏm-nĭf′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *facere*, to make], all-creating; all-producing; bearing all kinds and varieties of things.

om-ni-form (ŏm′nĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *forma*, shape], having all forms.

om-ni-graph (ŏm′nĭ-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + Gk. *graphein*, to write: a trade name], a kind of instrument for teaching telegraphy.



OMNIGRAPH

a, screw for adjusting speed; *b*, lever to start or stop spring motor; *c*, lever to disconnect motor from transmitter; *d*, thumbscrew for changing dial, *e*; *f*, spring; *g*, message changers; *h*, binding post; *i*, dial changing wheel.

om-nip-a-rous (ŏm-nĭp′ă-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *parere*, to produce], producing, or yielding, all things; all-bearing.

om-nip-o-tence (ŏm-nĭp′ō-tĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *potens* (*-entis*), powerful], 1, unlimited power; 2, one who has unlimited power: **Omnipotence**, God. —*adj.* **om-nip′o-tent.**

om-ni-pres-ent (ŏm″nĭ-prĕz′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *praesens* (*-entis*), present], present everywhere at the same time; everywhere present.—*n.* **om″ni-pres′ence.**

om-nis-cience (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *scire*, to know], unlimited knowledge: **Omniscience**, God, the all-knowing.

om-nis-cient (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* knowing all things.—*adv.* **om-nis′cient-ly.**

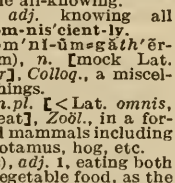
om-ni-um-gath-er-um (ŏm′nĭ-ŭm-gă*th*′ĕr-ŭm), *n.* [mock Lat. < Lat. *omnium*, of all + Eng. *gather*], *Colloq.*, a miscellaneous collection of persons or things.

Om-niv-o-ra (ŏm-nĭv′ō-rȧ), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *omnis*, all + *vorare*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, in a former classification, a group of hoofed mammals including the swinelike forms, as the hippopotamus, hog, etc.

om-niv-o-rous (ŏm-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *adj.* 1, eating both animal and vegetable food, as the bears, crows, etc.; 2, figuratively, greedy; all-devouring.—*adv.* **om-niv′o-rous-ly.**—*n.* **om-niv′o-rous-ness.**

Om-pha-le (ŏm′fȧ-lē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Lydian queen, whom Hercules, clad as a woman, had to serve as a slave for three years.

om-pha-los (ŏm′fȧ-lŏs), *n.* [Gk. = the navel], *Anat.*, the navel; *Gk. Antiq.*, 1, a circular stone in the temple dedicated to Apollo at Delphi, supposed to mark the central point of the earth; 2, the central stud of a shield: *Rare*, a center or hub.



OMPHALOS

Head of Medusa as the central stud on an ancient Greek shield.

on (ŏn), *prep.* [< A.S. *an*, *on*, on], 1, upon; supported by; as, to sit *on* a chair; 2, in contact with the outer surface of; as, we live *on* the earth; 3, covering; as, shoes *on* one's feet; 4, along or by; as, Paris is *on* the Seine; 5, in the act or state of; as, *on* a journey; *on* fire; 6, toward: as, he looked *on* her as his guide; have pity *on* the needy; 7, forming part of; as, he is *on* the committee; 8, showing the relation of following after; as, close *on* his heels; 9, in the direction of; as, the door opens *on* a lawn; 10, about; in reference to; concerning; as, an address *on* peace; 11, at the time of; as, *on* June first; 12, resting against or hanging from; as, a picture *on* the wall; 13, denoting cause or basis; as, *on* purpose; to go *on* business; *on* my honor; 14, denoting the instrument of an action; as, to play *on* the harp; 15, upon the event of; as, she saw him *on* his arrival:—*adv.* 1, forward; onward; along; as, to go *on*; 2, in or into a position to cover, support, etc.; as, put *on* your coat; 3, in or into action or use; as, to turn *on* the gas; 4, in progress; as, a fight is *on*.

O. N. *abbr.* Old Norse: the ancient language of Norway, Denmark, and Iceland.

o-nan-ism (ō′năn-ĭzm), *n.* [< Heb. *Onan* (Gen. 38: 9)], 1, uncompleted sexual intercourse; 2, sexual self-abuse.

once (wŭns), *adv.* [< A.S. *ānes*, once, genitive of *ān*, once: used adverbially], 1, at one time; formerly; as, *once* upon a time; this was *once* my home; 2, one time only; as, read it over *once*; 3, at any time; ever; as, if *once* they lose heart, their cause will be lost: —*n.* one time: **at once**, 1, together; as, do not all speak *at once*; 2, immediately: **all at once**, very suddenly.

on-col-o-gy (ŏng-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ogkos*, mass, bulk + *-logia*, a study], *Med.*, the study of tumors.—*adj.* **on″co-log′ic; on″co-log′i-cal.**

one (wŭn), *adj.* [< A.S. *ān*, one], 1, being a single unit, being, or object; individual; 2, a certain; as, *one* Henry; 3, single in number; united; as, they answered with *one* voice; 4, the same: **one day**, 1, on an unspecified day in the past; 2, on an unspecified day in the future; sometime:—*n.* [*pl.* ones (wŭnz)], 1, the number expressing unity; also, its symbol, as 1 or i; 2, a single person or thing:—*pron.* a certain person or thing considered indefinitely; anybody; as, *one* must live: **one another**, each one the other: used as a reciprocal pronoun referring to more than two.—*n.* **one′ness.**

-one *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-onē*, fem. n. suffix], *Chem.*, used in the names of certain hydrocarbons and ketones.

one-horse (wŭn′-hôrs″), *adj.* suitable to be drawn by one horse: *Colloq.*, having poor equipment or resources; inferior; as, a *one-horse* town.

O-nei-da (ō-nī′dȧ), *adj.* [Amer. Ind. = standing stone], designating, or pertaining to, a tribe of North American Indians, which, with four other tribes, comprised the Iroquois confederacy in central New York State:—*n.* an Oneida Indian.

on-er-ous (ŏn′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *onus* (*-eris*), a burden], burdensome; oppressive; weighty.—*adv.* **on′er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **on′er-ous-ness.**

Syn. difficult, heavy, toilsome, wearisome, arduous, oppressive, burdensome, weighty. Literally, that is *heavy* which is hard to lift; figuratively, *heavy* has in common with the other words here compared the idea of being hard to bear, hard to stand, grievous; as, a *heavy* fate, trial; a *heavy* load on my heart. *Burdensome* describes that which weights one down with an actual load; as, a light package carried a long way may become *burdensome*; figuratively, *burdensome* means wearying and oppressive to the heart and mind as well as to the body; as, *burdensome* obligations, duties. *Arduous* is applied to that which is hard to achieve save through persistent, laborious exertion; the smooth style of a writer is usually the result of *arduous* toil. *Onerous* is used chiefly in the figurative sense of *burdensome*, though it adds to *burdensome* the idea of annoyance, trouble, and tediousness; as, the *onerous* work of classifying notes.

one-self (wŭn″sĕlf′), *pron.* [*one* + *self*], an emphatic and reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun *one*; one's self. Also, **one's self.**

one-sid-ed (wŭn′-sīd″ĕd), *adj.* 1, having, or appearing on, only one side; having houses along only one side; as, a *one-sided* street; 2, giving more prominence or fuller development to one side; 3, hence, uneven; partial; unfair; as, a *one-sided* argument: *Bot.*, having leaves on only one side of the stem.—*adv.* **one″-sid′ed-ly.**

one-step (wŭn′-stĕp″), *n.* a modern round dance of quick movement, with many different steps, danced to two-four time.

on-ion (ŭn′yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *oignon* < Lat. *unio* (*-onis*), large pearl], 1, any of several plants (genus *Allium*) of the lily family; especially, a species (*A. cepa*) having a strong-smelling edible bulb and cultivated as a garden vegetable; 2, the bulb of the plant: **onion skin**, a kind of translucent paper.

on-look-er (ŏn′lo͝ok″ĕr), *n.* [*on* + *look*], a spectator; a casual or detached observer.

on-ly (ōn′lĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *ānlīc*, unique], 1, sole; single; as, the *only* man there; 2, one and no more; 3, chief; superior:—*adv.* 1, exclusively; merely; 2, singly:—*conj.* except; but: often with *that*.

on-o-mat-o-pœ-ia (ŏn″ō-măt″ō-pē′yȧ; ō-nŏm″ȧ-tō-pē′yȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *onoma* (*-atos*), a name + *poiein*, to make], 1, the formation of words in imitation of natural sounds, as *rumble, hiss, buzz, splash*; 2, an imitative word; 3, the use of words so formed. Also, **on″o-mat″o-po-ē′sis** (-pō-ē′sĭs); **on″o-mat″o-poi-e′sis** (-poi-).—*adj.* **on″o-mat″o-pœ′ic** (-pē′ĭk); **on″o-mat″o-po-et′ic** (-pō-ĕt′ĭk).

on-rush (ŏn′rŭsh″), *n.* [*on* + ²*rush*], an impetuous beginning; a violent onset; an assault.

on-set (ŏn′sĕt″), *n.* [*on* + *set*], 1, an assault; attack; onrush; 2, a first stage; start; beginning.

on-slaught (ŏn'slôt"), *n.* [<A.S. *on*, on, against +*-sleaht*, blow<*slēan*, to strike], a violent, hostile attack; onset.

Ont. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the province of Ontario, Canada.

on-to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* [*on*+*to*], upon the top of; on; upon: usually considered a colloquialism.

on-tog-e-ny (ŏn-tŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *on* (*ontos*), (something) existing+*-genēs*, producing], *Biol.*, the history or development of an individual, beginning with the fertilized egg.—*adj.* **on"to-ge-net'ic.**

on-tol-o-gy (ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *on* (*ontos*), (something) existing+*-logia*, a study], *Philos.*, that branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being; the philosophical analysis of reality or existence.—*adj.* **on"to-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **on-tol'o-gist.**

o-nus (ō'nŭs), *n.* [Lat. = burden], a burden; duty; obligation; responsibility.

on-ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *adj.* [*on*+*-ward*], advancing; forward:—*adv.* in advance; toward the desired end; forward. Also, *adv.* **on'wards.**

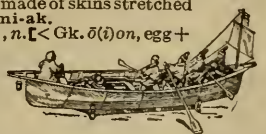
on-yx (ŏn'ĭks; ō'nĭks), *n.* [*pl.* -yxes (-ĕz; -ĭz)], [<Gk. *onux*, onyx], **1**, a variety of chalcedony in flat, parallel layers of various colors, such as brown, black, red, white: often cut into cameos; **2**, onyx marble: **onyx marble**, any of various banded limestones formed in the manner of a stalagmite: used ornamentally.

o-ö-lite (ō'ō-lĭt), *n.* [<Fr. *oölithe*<Gk. *ō(i)on*, egg +*lithos*, stone], a granular form of limestone consisting of concretionary calcium carbonate, and resembling the roe of fish.—*adj.* **o"ö-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk).

o-öl-o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *ō(i)on*, egg+*-logia*, a study], that branch of ornithology that treats of birds' eggs.—*adj.* **o"ö-log'i-cal.**

oo-long (ōō'lŏng), *n.* [<Chin. *wu*, black+*lung*, dragon], a fragrant black Chinese tea.

oo-mi-ak (ōō'mĭ-ăk), *n.* [<nat. name], an Eskimo open boat, made of skins stretched over a frame. Also, **u'mi-ak.**



o-ö-sphere (ō'ō-sfēr), *n.* [<Gk. *ō(i)on*, egg+*sphaira*, ball], *Bot.*, in algæ and fungi, a female reproductive cell before fertilization by the sperm cell.

o-ö-spore (ō'ō-spōr), *n.* [<Gk. *ō(i)on*, egg+*spora*, seed], *Bot.*, a fertilized egg, or female reproductive cell; distinguished from *zygospore*.

[1]ooze (ōōz), *n.* [<A.S. *wāse*, puddle], **1**, soft, slimy mud; **2**, a bog or marsh: *Geol.* and *Geog.*, a soft deposit, largely composed of the calcareous remains of minute marine animals, occurring in immense deposits on the ocean floor, especially in its deeper parts.

[2]ooze (ōōz), *n.* [<A.S. *wōs*, juice], **1**, a gentle or imperceptible flow, as of a stream through sedges or sweat from pores; **2**, a tanning infusion made of oak bark, sumac, etc.:—*adj.* tanned by forced permeation with ooze and finished on the flesh side, as certain pliant leathers with a fine-grain, velvety surface; as, *ooze* calf:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* oozed (ōōzd), *p.pr.* oozing], **1**, to flow gently; exude; **2**, to escape gradually; **3**, to become known by degrees, as news:—*v.t.* to discharge or give out slowly.—*adj.* **oo'zy.**

op. *abbr.* [Lat. *opus*], *Mus.*, work; published composition; as, Chopin, *Op.* 23.

o-pac-i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **opaque**], **1**, the quality of not allowing light to pass through; lack of transparency; **2**, by extension, the quality of being impervious to, or not conducting, heat, electricity, etc.; **3**, obscurity; cloudiness; darkness; **4**, hence, obtuseness; stupidity; dulness.

o-pal (ō'păl), *n.* [<Lat. *opalus*<Sans. *upala*, gem], *Mineral.*, **1**, a form of silica, opaque or transparent, with a wide range of color; **2**, the translucent variety, prized as a gem, notable for an iridescent play of delicate colors, due to the structure of the stone.

o-pal-esce (ō"păl-ĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -esced (-ĕst'), *p.pr.* -escing], to give out a display of variegated colors, as an opal.—*n.* **o"pal-es'cence** (-ĕs'ĕns).—*adj.* **o"pal-es'cent.**

o-pal-ine (ō'păl-ĭn; -ēn), *adj.* having a play of delicate colors; iridescent, as the wings of certain insects:—*n. Com.*, a kind of partially white glass.

o-paque (ō-pāk'), *adj.* [<Lat. *opacus*, shaded], **1**, not allowing light to pass through; dark; also, not transparent; **2**, not conducting, impervious (to heat, electricity, etc.); **3**, having no luster or brightness: said of some colors; **4**, unintelligible; **5**, obtuse; dull-witted:—*n.* that which will not allow light to pass.—*adv.* **o-paque'ly.**—*n.* **o-paque'ness.**

op. cit. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *opus citatum*], the work cited or quoted; **2**, [Lat. *opere citato*], in the work cited or quoted.

ope (ōp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* oped (ōpt), *p.pr.* oping], [see **open**], *Poet.* to open:—*adj. Poet.*, open.

o-pen (ō'pn), *adj.* [A.S. = lifted up, akin to *ūp*, up: meaning derived from idea of a curtain or tent door "lifted up," and therefore open], **1**, not shut; unclosed; **2**, unsealed or unstopped, as a letter or a bottle; **3**, uncovered or exposed; as, an *open* boat; **4**, not obstructed; as, a river *open* for navigation, **5**, clear of trees; as, *open* country; **6**, unfilled; unoccupied; disengaged; as, the position is still *open*; **7**, undecided; as, an *open* question; **8**, not settled or balanced; as, the account was left *open* for final receipts; **9**, not surrounded by walls, shores, etc.; as, the *open* sea; **10**, not frozen or frosty; free from ice and snow; as, an *open* winter; **11**, unfolded or spread out; as, an *open* newspaper; **12**, not hidden; in plain view; as, an *open* scandal; *open* lawlessness; unreserved; as, an *open* criticism; **13**, public; free for all; as, an *open* meeting; *open* competition; **14**, ready to hear or to receive suggestion; as, an *open* mind; ready to be affected, as by advice, argument, etc.; **15**, generous; as, to give with an *open* hand; **16**, frank; sincere; as, an *open* countenance; **17**, having spaces, gaps, or holes, as certain needlework: *Naut.*, not foggy or misty; *Phon.*, **1**, of vowel and consonant sounds, uttered with relatively unclosed position of the speaking parts specially concerned: opposite of *narrow* and *closed*; as, the vowel sound of *see* is closed, of *saw* is *open*; *p* is closed, *f* is *open*; **2**, of syllables, not ending with a consonant, as in *go*, *ba-by*: opposite of *closed*, as in *gaunt-let*; *Mus.*, designating a string which, not being stopped or shortened by a finger or mechanical device, vibrates over its entire length:—*v.t.* **1**, to unclose or unlock, as a window or door; **2**, to spread out, as a fan; **3**, to break the seal of or untie, as an envelope or package; **4**, to remove obstructions from; as, to *open* a road; **5**, to begin; as, to *open* the discussion; **6**, to put into operation; as, to *open* a store; **7**, to reveal; expose; as, to *open* one's mind to a friend; **8**, to pierce or make a hole in; **9**, to offer for settlement, use, etc.; as, to *open* undeveloped land: *Naut.*, to bring into view: *Archaic*, **1**, to explain the meaning of; interpret; **2**, to give light or knowledge to; as, he *opened* their understanding:—*v.i.* **1**, to unclose itself; **2**, to commence; **3**, to lead; give; as, the door *opens* into the hall; **4**, to expand; develop; **5**, to become more clearly visible: *Hunting*, to bay when scenting game, as hounds:—*n.* **1**, any wide space uninclosed and clear of trees, buildings, etc.: with *the*; **2**, outdoors; **3**, public view.—*adv.* **o'pen-ly.**—*n.* **o'pen-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* frank, candid, ingenuous, plain, artless, fair, sincere, aboveboard, truthful. An *open* countenance is a true index of what is going on behind it; an *open* statement keeps nothing back. A *frank* statement, while it lacks the nakedness of an *open* one, is yet blunt and true. *Candid* shares the disagreeable connotation of *frank*, though the motive behind *candor* is that of impartiality and fairness, rather than savage truthtelling. An *ingenuous* remark is naïve; the speaker is so innocent that his lack of experience or tact is indulgently forgiven or smiled at. *Plain* is allied to *open*, in that you cannot escape its meaning; *plain* speaking is unvarnished and discouragingly truthful; a *plain* direction is clear. *Artless*, like *ingenuous*, is undesigning and guileless in its disclosures.

o-pen air the air out of doors: **open-air**, *adj.* taking place out of doors; outdoor.

o-pen door **1**, in international politics, the policy of freely granting commercial privileges to all nations; **2**, an opportunity for unrestricted trade: **open-door**, *adj.*, **1**, offering to all nations unrestricted commercial privileges; as, an *open-door* policy; **2**, public; arrived at, or done, with doors open.

o-pen-eyed (ō'pn-īd"), *adj.* **1**, watchful; attentive; quick to observe; clear-sighted; intelligent; **2**, astonished; amazed; surprised.

o-pen-hand-ed (ō'pn-hănd"ĕd), *adj.* generous; liberal.

o-pen-heart-ed (ō'pn-härt"ĕd), *adj.* frank; sincere; outspoken; candid.

o-pen-hearth fur-nace a special type of furnace designed for the manufacture of a high-grade steel by a process which removes the impurities from a bath of molten iron lying on the open hearth of the furnace.

o-pen house **1**, a house where all visitors are welcome; **2**, a public inn.

o-pen-ing (ō'pn-ĭng; ōp'nĭng), *n.* **1**, an aperture; hole; **2**, a space in a wood having few trees and little undergrowth; **3**, the first steps; beginning, or manner of beginning; as, the *opening* of a trial; **4**, a vacancy in a business, profession, etc.; an opportunity or chance: *Radio*, the introduction, by the announcer, of a speaker or singer:—*adj.* first in order.

o-pen–mind-ed (ō′pn=mīn″dĕd), *adj.* unbiased; unprejudiced; open to conviction; responsive to reason; willing to listen to the ideas of others; liberal; progressive: opposite of *narrow-minded.*

o-pen–mouthed (ō′pn=mouthd″; =moutht″), *adj.* **1,** with the mouth open; gaping stupidly; **2,** greedy; **3,** astonished; amazed; **4,** boisterous.

o-pen or-der *Mil.*, in tactics, a formation for attack, showing an interval of about three yards between ranks and between files; extended order; *Nav.*, a formation in which ships are stationed approximately 2,880 feet (about 4 cable lengths) apart.

o-pen ses-a-me (sĕs′ə-mē), an unfailing means of entrance or access: from the words which opened the robbers' cave in the story of Ali Baba in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

o-pen shop in the United States, a shop or factory that employs both union and non-union labor: opposite of *closed shop*, which employs one kind only, usually union labor.

o-pen-work (ō′pn-wûrk″), *n.* [*open+work*], carving, metal work, embroidery, etc., so made that it shows open spaces in its pattern.

op-er-a (ŏp′ĕr-ə), *n.* [It. < Lat. = work], **1,** a drama, with scenery, costumes, and acting, in which music is the most conspicuous feature, containing such elements as overture, arias, duos, choruses, recitatives, dialog, and orchestral accompaniment; especially, grand opera; **2,** the score of such a drama; **3,** the representation of such a drama; also, the theater in which it is performed: **grand opera,** a serious opera, usually ending tragically, the entire text of which is sung: also called, **opera seria* (ō″pā″rä′ sā′rĭ-ä): ***opéra comique** *″(ôpā″rä′ kô″mēk′)*, an opera with a plot less serious than that of grand opera, in which some spoken dialog is introduced: **comic opera,** a light opera with catchy music and an amusing, farcical plot with a happy ending, with or without spoken parts: also called **opéra bouffe* (bōōf) or **opéra buffa* (bōō′fä), and distinguished from *musical comedy.*

op-er-a-ble (ŏp′ĕr-ə-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *operari*, to work], *Surg.*, open to treatment by an operation: *Obs.*, feasible; practicable; desirable.

op-er-a glass a small binocular telescope presenting an erect image, designed to assist sight at the theater, opera, and the like: also called *opera glasses* (see *field glass*, illus.).

op-er-ate (ŏp′ĕr-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [see **operation**], **1,** to work; act; **2,** to produce a certain effect, exert an influence: often with *on* or *upon*; **3,** to produce a desired result: *Com.*, to buy and sell stocks, especially for speculation: with *in*; as, to *operate* in oil; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, to carry out strategic movements against the enemy; *Surg.*, to treat surgically the living body by manipulation or with instruments:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to perform certain work; set in action or motion; as, to *operate* a machine; **2,** to manage; direct; conduct; as, to *operate* a coal mine.

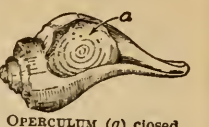
op-er-at-ic (ŏp″ĕr-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **opera**], pertaining to, suitable for, or like, opera, or musical drama.—*adv.* **op″er-at i-cal-ly.**

op-er-a-tion (ŏp″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *operari* (*-atus*), to work], **1,** act or way of working; **2,** regular action, as of a machine; **3,** agency which accomplishes a result; as, by *operation* of the law of gravitation, the building fell: *Surg.*, a surgical treatment, either by manipulation or with instruments, upon the living body, as for the relief of disease, repair of injury, or correction of deformity or disorder: usually understood to denote cutting of tissues; *Math.*, the process of producing a change in the value or form of a quantity, as indicated by rules or symbols; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a series of movements of an army or fleet.

op-er-a-tive (ŏp′ĕr-ə-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the power of acting; **2,** in use; having effect; as, an *operative* law; **3,** vigorous; active; efficient; **4,** concerned with physical work, either with the hands or with machinery; as, an *operative* art works for a definite end: *Surg.*, pertaining to surgical treatment of the living body:—*n.* an artisan or skilled workman.

op-er-a-tor (ŏp′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which works or acts to accomplish a result; **2,** a surgeon; **3,** one who is employed in a telephone exchange to make connections between lines; **4,** one who runs a machine in a factory, etc.; **5,** one who manipulates transactions in stocks, as a broker; **6,** one who manages property or enterprises as the agent of the owners, as, a coal *operator: Math.*, a symbol indicating a mathematical process or series of processes to be performed.

o-per-cu-lum (ō-pûr′kū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lä); -lums (-lŭmz)], [Lat. = a cover], *Bot.*, a lidlike valve, especially in the spore capsule of mosses: *Zoöl.*, **1,** a horny or calcareous plate on the under surface of the foot of a snail or similar mollusk, used to close the shell opening; **2,** the bony gill cover of a fish.



OPERCULUM (*a*) closed

op-er-et-ta (ŏp″ĕr-ĕt′ä), *n.* [dim. of *opera*], *Mus.*, a short musical drama, usually of a light and humorous character.

O-phe-li-a (ō-fē′lĭ-ä; ō-fēl′-yä), *n.* [< Gk.], in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the daughter of Polonius, who, loving Hamlet, is driven to fatal madness by his treatment of her and by his killing of her father.

o-phid-i-an (ō-fĭd′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [irregularly < Gk. *ophis* (*opheōs*), a serpent: formed on analogy of *reptilia*, etc.], *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Ophidia*) of reptiles, the serpents or snakes.—*adj.* **o-phid′i-an.**

O-phir (ō′fĕr), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, a country of undetermined geograpical location, celebrated for its gold and precious stones (1 Kings 9:28; 10:11).

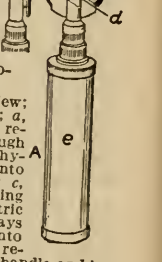
Oph-i-u-chus (ŏf′ĭ-ū′kŭs; ō′fĭ-), *n.* [< Gk. *ophis*, serpent+*-ekhos*, holding], *Astron.*, a large southern constellation, the Serpent Bearer.

oph-thal-mi-a (ŏf-thăl′mĭ-ä), *n.* [< Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the eye or of the membranes of the eye.

oph-thal-mic (ŏf-thăl′mĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the eye; **2,** afflicted with ophthalmia

oph-thal-mol-o-gy (ŏf″thăl-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ophthalmos*, eye+*-logia*, a study], *Med.*, that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of the eye.

oph-thal-mo-scope (ŏf-thăl′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk *ophthalmos*, eye+*skopein*, to look], *Med.*, an instrument with a perforated mirror, used for examining the inside of the eye, especially the retina.



OPHTHALMOSCOPE

A, front view; *B*, side view; *a*, sight hole in reflector *b*, through which the physician looks into patient's eye; *c*, lenses on rotating disk; *d*, electric light, whose rays are reflected into the eye by the reflector at *b*; *e*, handle and battery case.

o-pi-ate (ō′pĭ-āt), *n.* [see **opium**], **1,** a medicine made from, or containing, opium, that relieves pain by inducing sleep; **2,** figuratively, any thing that induces inaction or dulls the feelings:—*adj.* inducing sleep, quiet, or inaction.

o-pine (ō-pīn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* opined (-pīnd′), *p.pr.* opining], [< Lat. *opinari*, to think], to think; surmise; suppose; hold as an opinion:—*v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

o-pin-ion (ō-pĭn′yŭn), *n.* **1,** belief; what one thinks about any subject; **2,** estimation; as, I have a favorable *opinion* of the man; **3,** a settled judgment formed after deliberation: usually in the *pl.*: *Law*, **1,** the statement of the law bearing upon a case; as, an *opinion* handed down by a judge; **2,** in evidence, an inference drawn by a witness as distinguished from facts actually known to him: **public opinion,** the sentiment of the masses on some particular subject.

Syn. view, estimate, idea, notion, conviction, sentiment, impression, judgment, belief, conclusion.

o-pin-ion-at-ed (ō-pĭn′yŭn-āt″ĕd), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's ideas or beliefs.

Syn. conceited, egotistical, dogmatic, obstinate, stubborn, arrogant, dictatorial, imperious, domineering. The *opinionated* man thinks so highly of his own judgments that he not only clings to them tenaciously, but spreads them for all to hear. He is arrogant and dictatorial, and hence not popular. The *egotistical* man has one beloved subject—himself. The *conceited* man has such an opinion of his abilities and qualities that he is inordinately vain. The *dogmatic* man thinks that there is but one way to do a thing —his.—*Ant.* modest, humble, meek, retiring.

o-pin-ion-a-tive (ō-pĭn′yŭn-ā-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** of the nature of, or pertaining to, a belief; doctrinal; **2,** obstinate; self-willed; dogmatic.

o-pi-um (ō′pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *opion*, poppy juice], a powerful, sleep-producing drug obtained from the juices of a certain species of the poppy: used in medicine in small doses to relieve pain and to produce sleep: habit forming when its use is abused.

op-o-del-doc (ŏp′ō-dĕl′dŏk), *n.* [prob. coined by Paracelsus (1493–1541), on basis of Gk. *opos*, juice], a liniment, composed of soap, camphor, alcohol, etc.; camphorated soap liniment.

o-pos-sum (ō-pŏs'ŭm), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], any of a family (*Didelphidæ*) of small American marsupials, especially a species (*Didelphis virginiana*) of nocturnal and arboreal habits, which, if threatened with danger, pretend to be dead: **opossum shrimp**, any of a family (*Mysidæ*) of shrimps (order *Schizopoda:* see *schizopod*, illus.) of fresh and salt water, forming an important food supply of certain valuable fishes and whales: so called because the females carry their eggs in a pouch under the body: **to play 'possum**, to feign unconsciousness.

Opossum (1/8)

op-po-nent (ŏ-pō'nĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *ponere*, to place], one who takes or supports the opposite side, as in argument or debate; an antagonist:—*adj.* **1**, acting against each other; opposing; adverse; **2**, opposite.

op-por-tune (ŏp"ŏr-tūn'; ŏp'ŏr-tūn), *adj.* [< Lat. *opportunus*, timely < *ob*, opposite + *portus*, harbor], fit; ready; hence, well-timed; seasonable; convenient; suitable.—*adv.* **op"por-tune'ly.**—*n.* **op"por-tune'ness.**

Syn. convenient, timely, favorable, advantageous.

op-por-tu-nist (ŏp"ŏr-tū'nĭst), *n.* **1**, one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote or push forward his own interest or the political interests of his party regardless of principles; **2**, a person without settled principles or consistent policy, who alters his principles to suit a temporary occasion; **3**, one who waits for a suitable time before trying to act upon his beliefs; **4**, one who is willing to compromise as a step toward his ideal, instead of demanding the entire realization of it.—*n.* **op"por-tun'ism.**

op-por-tu-ni-ty (ŏp"ŏr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], convenient time or occasion; **2**, chance; **3**, a favorable opening, as in business.

Syn. (see occasion).

op-pos-a-ble (ŏ-pōz'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **oppose**], **1**, capable of being resisted; **2**, capable of being placed in front of, or over against, something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the fingers.

op-pose (ŏ-pōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* opposed (-pōzd'), *p.pr.* opposing]. [< Lat. *ob*, against + *pausare*, to cease: see **1pose**], **1**, to place opposite, as in contrast; as, to *oppose* scientific deduction to conjecture; **2**, to speak or act against; contend with; **3**, to resist; face defiantly; **4**, to set up as an obsatcle: *Rare*, to face; stand opposite to; *Obs.*, to expose:—*v.i.* to stand over against each other; as, *opposing* forces.

Syn. withstand, thwart, defy, obstruct, gainsay. (See prevent.)—*Ant.* agree, yield, further, promote.

op-po-site (ŏp'ŏ-zĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1**, placed or standing in front of or over against: often with *to:* as, the houses were *opposite* to each other; **2**, contrary; proceeding the other way; **3**, antagonistic; very different; as, *opposite* opinions: *Bot.*, situated at the same height on both sides of the stem, as leaves: opposite of *alternate*.—*adv.* **op'po-site-ly.**—*n.* **op'po-site-ness.**

Syn. contrary, contradictory. *Opposite* applies to things diametrically different from each other; as, *opposite* sides of a street, poles of a magnet, and the like. *Contrary* supposes a difference centering in the nature or tendency, and hence connotes the divergent or the conflicting; as, I had *contrary* feelings—I did not know whether to laugh or to cry. *Opposite* and *contrary* are within limits interchangeable; we may say *opposite* directions or *contrary* directions; a result may prove to be *opposite* or *contrary* to what we had hoped. *Contradictory* describes a condition of direct opposition; *contradictory* sentiments cannot exist in the same heart. *Contrary* is sometimes used in the sense of *contradictory* and mutually exclusive; as, the *contrary* propositions in a debate.

op-po-si-tion (ŏp"ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of resisting or checking; resistance; contradiction; **2**, the state of being resisted or checked; **3**, the political party that refuses to support the party in power: with *the: Astron.*, the relation of two heavenly bodies to each other when their right ascensions differ by 180°: usually applied to the position of a star or planet directly opposite the sun.

Syn. resistance. *Opposition* and *resistance* agree in the idea of setting one thing up against another. Applied to persons, *opposition* may name an unvoiced disapproval of a course of action; it may take the form of plain balking; it may be a mere declaration of opinion; or it may be actively hostile. *Resistance* is called forth by opposing plans, and may be either passive or active; we offer *resistance* to an enemy's advance.—*Ant.* assistance, promotion, encouragement.

op-po-si-tion-ist (ŏp"ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* a member of the political party that refuses support to an administration or government.

op-press (ŏ-prĕs'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *premere* (*pressus*), to press], **1**, to burden; crush by hardships or severity; **2**, to overpower; suppress; tyrannize over; **3**, to weigh heavily upon, physically or mentally; make dispirited: *Obs.*, to subdue.

op-pres-sion (ŏ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of burdening; **2**, state of being burdened; hardship; **3**, injustice; **4**, weariness; listlessness.

op-pres-sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1**, unreasonably harsh; burdensome; as, *oppressive* laws; **2**, unjust; severe; despotic; as, an *oppressive* ruler; **3**, overpowering; as, the *oppressive* air of a closed room; heavy; **4**, causing uneasiness; as, *oppressive* formality.—*adv.* **op·pres'sive-ly.**—*n.* **op·pres'sive-ness.**

op-pres-sor (ŏ-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* one who burdens or subjects others to cruelty; a tyrant.

op-pro-bri-ous (ŏ-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *opprobrieux:* see **opprobrium**], **1**, expressing disrespectful remarks or contemptuous abuse; as, *opprobrious* language; **2**, notoriously vile; disgraceful; as, *opprobrious* conduct.—*adv.* **op·pro'bri-ous-ly.**

Syn. insulting, abusive, offensive, vulgar, gross.

op-pro-bri-um (ŏ-prō'brĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. < *opprobrare* < *ob*, against + *probrum*, disgraceful act], **1**, abusive or insulting language; abusive reproach; **2**, disgrace; shame; infamy.

op-pugn (ŏ-pūn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ob*, against + *pugnare*, to fight], **1**, to dispute with; contend against; oppose; resist; **2**, to attack with argument:—*v.i. Obs.*, to dispute; argue.

op-pug-nant (ŏ-pŭg'nănt), *adj.* hostile; antagonistic; warring; as, *oppugnant* factions; combative.—*n.* **op-pug'nan-cy.**

Ops (ŏps), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of the harvest: identified with the Greek *Rhea.*

op-ta-tive (ŏp'tă-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *optare* (*-atus*), to choose], expressing wish or desire: *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the mood of the verb, as in Greek, which expresses a wish.—*n.* the optative mood, or a form of a verb in it.

op-tic (ŏp'tĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *optique* < Gk. *optikos* < *optos*, seen], **1**, pertaining to the eye or to vision; ocular; **2**, optical: **optic nerve**, *Anat.*, the nerve running from the eye to the optic centers of the brain:—*n.* the eye.

op-ti-cal (ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the science of light and vision; as, *optical* instruments; **2**, pertaining to the eyesight.—*adv.* **op'ti-cal-ly.**

op-ti-cian (ŏp-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* one who makes or sells eyeglasses, lenses, and instruments used in the study of light, or vision.

op-tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of physics which treats of light and its properties, of the laws of vision, and of the construction of optical instruments, as microscopes, telescopes, etc.

op-ti-mism (ŏp'tĭ-mĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. *optimus*, best], **1**, *Philos.*, the belief that everything is ordered for the best, and that eventually good will triumph over evil; **2**, the inclination to look on the best side of things: opposite of *pessimism.*

op-ti-mist (ŏp'tĭ-mĭst), *n.* a person of hopeful disposition; one who looks on the bright side of things: opposite of *pessimist.*

op-ti-mis-tic (ŏp"tĭ-mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* hopeful; inclined to look upon the best side of things. Also, **op"ti-mis'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **op"ti-mis'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn. sanguine, cheerful, confident, hoping, hopeful.

op-tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *optare*, to choose], **1**, the right or power of choosing; **2**, the act of choosing; choice; **3**, that which can be or is chosen: *Com.*, **1**, a privilege to buy or sell property within a stated period and upon terms and conditions agreed to in advance; **2**, in speculation on the stock or produce exchange, a purchased privilege to buy or sell stocks or commodities at a given price within a given time.

Syn. preference, selection, alternative, right, privilege. (See choice.)

op-tion-al (ŏp'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice:—*n.* in some colleges in the United States, a study which may be taken or not, as one chooses; an elective study.—*adv.* **op'tion-al-ly.**

op-tom-e-try (ŏp-tŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *optos*, visible + *metron*, a measure], the measurement of the powers of vision, and the fitting of glasses to correct visual defects.—*n.* **op-tom'e-trist.**

op-u-lence (ŏp'ū-lĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *opulens* (*-entis*), rich], great riches. Also, **op'u-len-cy.**

op-u-lent (ŏp'ū-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, wealthy; rich; **2**, abundant; luxuriant; profuse; plentiful.

***o-pus** (ō′pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* opera (ŏp′ĕ-rȧ)], [Lat. = work], *Mus.*, a work or composition.

¹or (ôr), *conj.* [< obs. conj. *other* < A.S. *oththe*, or], 1, otherwise; either; else: suggesting an alternative; as, you may take this book *or* that one; 2, also; in other words: indicating an appositional relation of thought; as, a triangle, *or* figure with three angles.

²or (ôr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *aurum*, gold], *Her.*, the color gold: indicated in black and white by a dotted surface (see *heraldry*, illus.).

-or *n. suffix*, [< O.F. *-eur*, *-or*, *-ur* < Lat. *-or* or *-tor*], 1, in words from Latin nouns in *-or*, denoting state or quality; as favor; splendor; honor: in British usage spelled *-our*; 2, in words from Latin verbs or nouns, denoting agent or instrument; as, doctor; extensor; sometimes changed to *-er*, as in laborer; 3, added to English verbs to denote the agent; as, sailor; actor.

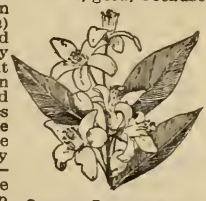
or-a-cle (ôr′ȧ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *oraculum*, oracle < *orare*, to speak, pray], 1, among the ancients, the reply of a deity or god, through an inspired priest, to some inquiry; 2, the deity who gave the answer; 3, the place where a deity might be consulted; 4, the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; 5, instruction given by God through his prophets; 6, anyone speaking with wisdom, inspiration, or authority; 7, the advice or opinion of such a person: *pl.* the Scriptures.

o-rac-u-lar (ō-răk′ū-lȧr), *adj.* 1, of the nature of, or pertaining to, an oracle; 2, authoritative; solemn; unfailing in wisdom; 3, having power to utter wise sayings or prophecies; 4, enigmatical.—*adv.* **o-rac′u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **o-rac′u-lar-ness.**

o-ral (ō′rȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *os* (*oris*), mouth], 1, uttered by the mouth; spoken; 2, pertaining to the mouth: *Rare*, making use of speech.—*adv.* **o′ral-ly.**

o-ral-o-gy (ō-răl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *os* (*oris*), mouth + Gk. *-logia*, a study], the practice of dental and medical coöperation for health; mouth science.

or-ange (ôr′ĕnj; -ĭnj), *n.* [< O.F. < Arab. *nāranj*, orange: *n.* absorbed by indef. article (see **²adder**): *orange* associated with Lat. *aurum*, gold, because of golden color of fruit], 1, an evergreen tree (*Citrus aurantium*) with fragrant white flowers and deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; 2, the sweet or subacid fruit (for illus. see *fruit*); 3, the golden or reddish yellow color of the rind of this fruit; 4, any of various trees resembling the orange: **orange blossoms**, the fragrant white flowers of the orange tree, worn by brides as a symbol of purity:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the orange or its fruit; 2, of a deep golden or reddish-yellow color.



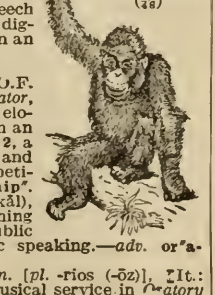
ORANGE LEAVES AND BLOSSOMS

or-ange-ade (ôr″ĕnj-ād′; ôr″ĭnj-ād′), *n.* a cooling drink made from orange juice and water.

Or-ange-man (ôr′ĕnj-măn; ôr′ĭnj-), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Orange* (< Prince of *Orange*) + *man*], a member of an Irish secret society, founded in 1795 to support Protestantism in Ireland, and named in honor of William III, Prince of Orange, whose cause the Irish Protestants supported in 1688.

or-ange-ry (ôr′ĕnj-rĭ; ôr′ĭnj-), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **orange**], a sheltered place for growing oranges; an orange grove or greenhouse.

o-rang-u-tan (ō-răng′-ōō-tăn″; ō′rȧng-ōō′tȧn), *n.* [Malay = man of the woods], a large, reddish brown, manlike ape (*Pongo pygmæus*) of Borneo and Sumatra, with very long arms. Also, **o-rang′-ou-tang″.**



ORANG-UTAN (1/48)

o-ra-tion (ō-rā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *oratio*, speech < *orare*, to speak], a formal and dignified public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance.

Syn. address. (See speech.)

or-a-tor (ŏr′ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *orateur* < Lat. *orator*, speaker], 1, one who makes an eloquent and dignified speech upon an occasion of special importance; 2, a public speaker noted for skill and power: *Law*, in chancery, the petitioner; plaintiff.—*n.* **or′a-tor-ship″.**

or-a-tor-i-cal (ŏr″ȧ-tŏr′ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a skilful public speaker or to eloquent public speaking.—*adv.* **or″a-tor′i-cal-ly.**

or-a-to-ri-o (ŏr″ȧ-tō′rĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -rios (-ōz)], [It.: first used of musical service in *Oratory* of St. Philip Neri], *Mus.*, an elaborate composition, usually on a sacred theme, operatic in form but sung without action, scenery, or costume.

or-a-to-ry (ŏr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *oratorius*, pertaining to oratory < *orare*, to speak, pray], 1, the art of speaking well in public; eloquence or skill in public speaking; 2, [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a small chapel, especially one for private devotion: **Oratory**, *R. C. Ch.*, 1, a society of priests without vows, founded by St. Philip Neri at Rome in the 16th century, for the purpose of holding popular services with simple preaching; also, any branch of this society, or of a similar organization; 2, a church in which services are held by the priests of this society.

orb (ôrb), *n.* [< Lat. *orbis*, a ring], 1, a circle; circular surface or track; anything which is circular, as a shield; 2, a globe; sphere; 3, hence, the earth or one of the heavenly bodies, especially the moon; 4, the eye or eyeball; 5, in royal regalia, the globe as a symbol of power:—*v.t.* 1, to form into a circle; 2, to encircle: *Rare*, to move as in a circle; roll: used reflexively.

orbed (ôrbd), *adj.* 1, round; 2, encircled; as, *orbed* with light; 3, having eyes.

or-bic-u-lar (ôr-bĭk′ū-lȧr), *adj.* [< Lat. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, a ring], shaped like a globe or sphere; spherical; rounded: *Bot.*, circular or nearly so: said of a leaf or petal.—*adv.* **or-bic′u-lar-ly.**

or-bit (ôr′bĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *orbita*, track of wheel], *Anat.*, the bony cavity which contains the eye; *Astron.*, the path in space of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body about its center of attraction; *Ornith.*, the skin around a bird's eye.—*adj.* **or′bit-al.**

or-chard (ôr′chẽrd), *n.* [< A.S. *ortgeard*, perh. < Lat. *hortus*, garden + A.S. *geard*, court], a plantation of fruit trees; also, the trees collectively

or-chard-ist (ôr′chẽrd-ĭst), *n.* one who is skilled or engaged in the cultivation of orchards

or-ches-tra (ôr′kĕs-trȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *orkhēstra* < *orkheisthai*, to dance], 1, in the ancient Greek theater, the place where the chorus danced; 2, in the Roman theater, a semicircular space where the dignitaries sat; 3, in a modern theater or opera house, the place occupied by the instrumental musicians; 4, the forward part or all of the main floor of a theater: **orchestra circle**, the part of the lower floor of a theater that lies under the balcony: also called *parquet circle*: *Mus.*, 1, a group of string, wind, and percussion instruments selected and arranged according to the quality and loudness of their tone, differing from a band in that it is made up mainly of stringed instruments; 2, the musicians playing such a group of instruments.

or-ches-tral (ôr-kĕs′trȧl; ôr′kĕs-trȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra, or the instruments of an orchestra.

or-ches-trate (ôr′kĕs-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], to compose or arrange (music) for an orchestra:—*v.i.* to compose and arrange music for an orchestra.

or-ches-tra-tion (ôr″kĕs-trā′shŭn), *n.* the arrangement of a musical score so that it can be played by orchestral instruments.

or-ches-tri-on (ôr-kĕs′trĭ-ŏn), *n.* a mechanical musical instrument, resembling a barrel organ, intended to give an orchestral effect.

or-chid (ôr′kĭd), *n.* [see **Orchis**], 1, any of a large family (*Orchidaceæ*) of plants of tropical and north temperate regions, bearing blossoms having two petals similar, and a third (the *lip*) usually enlarged and often of grotesque shape; 2, the blossom of any of these plants, often brilliantly colored, as the lady's-slipper (for colored illus. see *flower*).

or-chi-da-ceous (ôr″kĭ-dā′shŭs), *adj.* of or relating to the orchid family, or to flowers resembling orchids in form and color.

or-chil (ôr′kĭl), *n.* [see **archil**], a purple dyestuff obtained from any of various lichens; also, a lichen yielding this dye. Also, **or′chel**; *Pfd. S.* **ar′chil.**

or-chis (ôr′kĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *orkhis*, testicle: from shape of root], any of a genus (*Orchis*) of orchids including the *showy orchis*, a small American wood plant (*O. spectabilis*) having two glossy leaves and a raceme of magenta-pink and white flowers.

Or-cus (ôr′kŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, 1, the god of the lower world; Hades; Pluto; 2, the lower world; Hades.

or-dain (ôr-dān′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *ordener* < Lat. *ordinare*, to order], 1, to appoint authoritatively; establish; 2, to decree; regulate by law; give orders for; 3, to destine: used of fate or of Providence: *Eccl.*, 1, to appoint to the Christian ministry or to the priesthood; to confer ministerial or priestly functions upon; 2, to set apart for salvation.—*n.* **or-dain′er.**

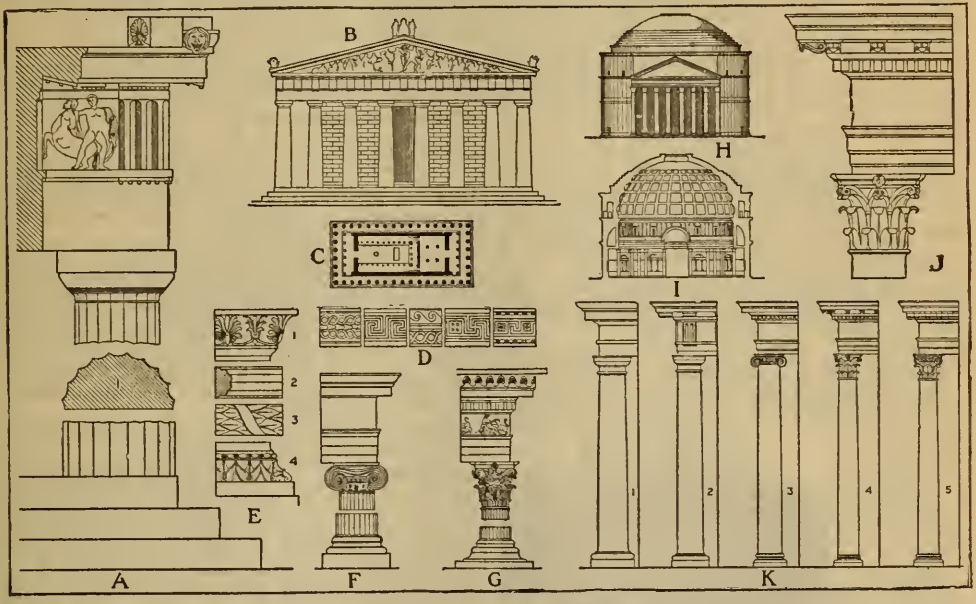
or-de-al (ôr′dē-ȧl; -dēl), *n.* [< A.S. *ordāl*, a dealing out of judgment < *adælan*, to deal out,

separate], **1**, an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, etc., to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused; **2**, a severe trial or test; a trying circumstance.

or-der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *ordre* < Lat. *ordo*, row, line, series], **1**, originally, a row, rank, or line; regular arrangement, as in a row or series; sequence; **2**, a rank, degree, or class in the social scale; as, the *order* of nobility; **3**, a group of persons united in a fraternal or monastic society; as, a Masonic *order;* the Benedictine *order;* **4**, a group of persons united by the common possession of some sign of merit or dignity; as, the *Order* of the Legion of Honor; the *Order* of the Garter; also, the badge of distinction worn by a member of the group; **5**, a regular or settled method of action; established custom; as, in worship, an *order* of service; in a meeting, the *order* of business; **6**, a regular or harmonious placing of the parts of a whole, as the phrases in a sentence, or the furniture in a room; **7**, command or authority; as, by *order* of the governor; **8**, a rule or law; as, an army *order;* **9**, public quiet or observance of law; as, *order* in the streets; **10**, working condition; as, the engine was out of *order;* **11**, a direction to purchase or provide something, as to an agent or dealer; especially, a written direction to pay money or give over property: *Class. Arch.*, the form of a column and entablature looked upon as typical of an architectural style; as, the Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic *orders* of the Greeks, or the Tuscan and Composite *orders* of the Romans; *Eccl.*, **1**, the rank or degree of a clergyman or priest, as deacon, priest, bishop, etc.: **2**, in ritualistic churches, the rite of ordination to the office of clergyman: usually *pl.;* as, to take *orders*, or enter the ministry; *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, a group next larger than the family and smaller than the class; as, the *order* Primates of the class Mammalia; *Math.*, the degree of complexity of a mathematical expression or figure with respect to one of its properties, as specified by a number; as, a curve of the second *order;* *Law*, a decision or a direction of the court other than a final judgment: **in order to**, for the purpose of: **in order that**, so that: used as a conjunction introducing a clause of purpose:—*v.t.* **1**, to regulate or manage; direct; **2**, to command; instruct with authority; **3**, to give directions for the purchase of; **4**, to arrange systematically:—*v.i.* to give a command or direction.

Syn., *n.* instruction, command, direction, requirement, rule, regulation, mandate, precept, injunction. *Order, instruction, command, direction,* and *requirement* agree in expressing authoritative demands. *Requirements* for college entrance are set forth by the colleges; *instructions* as to how to fulfil these *requirements* will be given by teachers or office employees. Superiors commonly give *instructions* as to what shall be done; but army officers, naval officers, men in charge of construction gangs, employers, give the less elastic *order*. *Orders* are imperative, often arbitrary. *Directions* are explicit, more of a guiding and managing nature, and usually given in connection with business administration or superintendence. A college professor leaves *instructions* for his laboratory assistants; a ship captain issues *orders;* the mistress of a house leaves *directions* for the servants, for young children. *Command* is reserved for the bidding of those in supreme authority. It contains the force of an *order* and the pressing moral quality that attaches to superiority.

or-der-ly (ôr'dẽr-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, regular; in order; **2**, methodical; systematic; as, an *orderly* worker; **3**, carefully or harmoniously arranged, as a room; neat; **4**, well conducted or regulated; as, an *orderly* meeting; **5**, performed carefully and methodically; **6**, peaceable; quiet; obedient; as, an *orderly* crowd; **7**, charged, on military duty, with the carrying of commands; as, an *orderly* officer:—*adv.* properly; methodically; systematically:—*n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], a man who acts as a general attendant in a hospital: *Mil.*, a soldier who attends upon an officer: **orderly corporal, orderly sergeant**, noncommissioned officers who carry commands.—*n.* **or'der-li-ness.**



ORDERS OF CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE

A, detail of Greek Doric order, from the Parthenon, Athens (1, half plan of base of column); B, façade of the Parthenon; C, plan of the Parthenon; D, types of ornamentation on flat band courses; E, types of ornamentation on moldings (1, for a cap: cyma recta; 2, fluting; ovolo; 3, carving; ovolo; 4, carving of bead and water leaf; cyma reversa); F, Greek Ionic order; G, Greek Corinthian order; H, façade of the Pantheon, Rome; I, section of the Pantheon; J, detail of Roman Corinthian order; K, columns representative of the five Roman orders (1, Tuscan; 2, Doric; 3, Ionic; 4, Corinthian; 5, Composite).

or-di-nal (ôr'dĭ-nāl), *adj.* [< L.L. < Lat. *ordo* (*-inis*), row], **1**, designating succession in a series; as, the *ordinal* numbers are first, second, etc.; **2**, belonging to a class, as of plants, animals, etc.:—*n.* a number showing succession in a series; as, *first, second, third,* are *ordinals:* opposite of *cardinal: Eccl.*, a book containing church forms and services: also, *Ordinal.*

or-di-nance (ôr'dĭ-nāns), *n.* [< O.F. *ordenance* < *ordener*, to order: see **ordain**], **1**, that which God or fate has decreed; **2**, an established law or statute: *Eccl.*, a religious rite or ceremony: *Archaic*, instruction; command.

or-di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *ordinarius*, according to rule < *ordo*, rule], **1**, according to established custom or rule; **2**, usual; custom-

ary; 3, commonplace; not distinguished: *Obs.* or *Vulgar*, (often, ôr'nĕr-ĭ), ugly; coarse; common:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, one having jurisdiction in his own right and not as a deputy, as a bishop or certain judges; 2, a customary or appointed form; 3, anything usual and customary; especially, in a restaurant, a regular meal served to all guests; a table d'hôte; 4, a place where such a meal is served for a fixed price: *Her.*, any of the heraldic charges commonly used as bearings (for illus. see *heraldry*); *R. C. Ch.*, the established order for saying the part of the Mass that precedes the canon: **in ordinary**, in actual and constant service.

Syn., adj. regular, common, normal, average, mediocre.

or-di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. (*linea*) *ordinate* (*applicata*), (line applied) in order], *Rare*, regular; orderly:—*n. Math.*, in plane analytical geometry, that one of the coördinates of a point which is parallel to the *y*-axis, called the axis of ordinates, and on which the distance of the point is measured from the *x*-axis, or axis of abscissas (see *abscissa*, illus.).

or-di-na-tion (ôr"dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ordinatio* (*-onis*), an ordering < *ordinare*, to order], admission to the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders: *Rare*, arrangement in order.

ord-nance (ôrd'năns), *n.* [see **ordinance**], *Mil.*, 1, the heavy guns used in warfare; artillery; 2, military supplies, including all weapons used in war, with the materials used in their construction, use, and repair; also, the department having charge of them.

Or-do-vi-cian (ôr"dō-vĭsh'ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Ordovices*, Rom. name for a Celtic people in Wales], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Paleozoic era following the Cambrian (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Ordovician period.

or-dure (ôr'dŭr), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *ord*, foul < Lat. *horridus*, rough, wild], excrement; dung; filth.

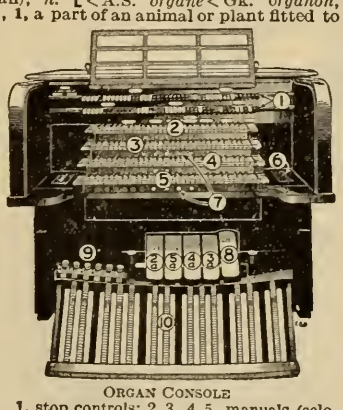
ore (ôr), *n.* [prob. < A.S. *ār*, brass, confused with *ōra*, unwrought metal], a metal-bearing mineral or rock, especially one which contains sufficient metal to be commercially valuable.

o-re-ad (ō'rē-ăd), *n.* [< Gk. *oreias* (*-ados*), oread < *oros*, mountain], *Class. Myth.*, a mountain nymph.

Oreg. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the state of Oregon (also, **Ore.**; **Or.**).

O-res-tes (ō-rĕs'tēz), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra of Argos, who, obeying Apollo, avenged the murder of his father by slaying his mother and her lover Ægisthus.

or-gan (ôr'găn), *n.* [< A.S. *organe* < Gk. *organon*, tool], 1, a part of an animal or plant fitted to perform a special function or duty; as, the *organ* of sight; 2, a means of making known the opinions or official acts of a person or party, as a newspaper; 3, a means by which an action is performed; as, courts are the *organs* of justice: *Mus.*, a large musical wind instrument with one or many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of keys; also, a smaller instrument operated by pedals or a crank.



ORGAN CONSOLE

1, stop controls; 2, 3, 4, 5, manuals (solo, swell, great, choir); 2*a*, 3*a*, 4*a*, 5*a*, pedal controls of sound volume in respective manuals; 6, electrical control switch; 7, pistons; 8, crescendo; 9, toe pistons; 10, pedal keyboard.

or-gan-die (ôr'găn-dĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *organdi*: source uncertain], a very fine, transparent, muslin dress goods. Also, **or'gan-dy**.

or-gan-ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **organ**], 1, serving as a means to a certain end; 2, constitutional; inherent; as, an *organic* fault; 3, organized; systematically arranged: *Med.*, 1, pertaining to an organ, as distinguished from its function; 2, having an organized structure; 3, pertaining to an organism: *Biol.*, pertaining to, or derived from, anything that has life: *Chem.*, containing carbon as an essential ingredient: **organic chemistry**, the chemistry of carbon compounds.—*adj.* **or-gan'i-cal.**—*adv.* **or-gan'i-cal-ly.**

or-gan-ism (ôr'găn-ĭzm), *n.* 1, anything that has life in itself; 2, a living body composed of parts, performing individual duties, but mutually dependent; 3, anything resembling such a body.

or-gan-ist (ôr'găn-ĭst), *n.* a player on the musical wind instrument called an organ.

or-gan-i-za-tion (ôr"găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act or process of grouping and arranging into one whole a set of parts dependent on one another; 2, a body made up of parts mutually dependent but each having a special function; 3, a body of persons united for a special purpose, as a society, club, or political party: *Biol.*, the parts of an animal or a plant acting or working together; as, the *organization* of a fish.

or-gan-ize (ôr'găn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to give life or being to; as, to *organize* a rebellion; 2, to cause to unite and work together in orderly fashion, as army forces: *Biol.*, to form into a living being, or living tissue; endow with life:—*v.i.* to become organized.—*n.* **or'gan-iz"er.**

or-ga-nog-ra-phy (ôr"gă-nŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* [< *organ* + *-graphy* (< Gk. *graphein*, to write)], *Biol.*, a scientific description of the form and structure of the organs of an animal or a plant.

or-ga-nol-o-gy (ôr"gă-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< *organ* + *-logy* (< Gk. *-logia*, a study)], that branch of biology that deals with the organs of plants and animals in regard to structure, development, and function.

or-ga-no-ther-a-py (ôr"gă-nō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [< *organ* + *therapy* (< Gk. *therapeuein*, to cure)], *Med.*, the treatment of disease by the administering of certain animal organs or their extracts.—*n. pl.* used as *sing.* **or"ga-no-ther"a-peu'tics** (-pū'tĭks).

or-gan point *Mus.*, a tone sustained through a series of harmonic progressions, but not necessarily a member of all the chords in the series: also called *pedal point*.

or-ga-num (ôr'gă-nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -na (-nă); -nums (-nŭmz)], [Lat. = instrument of thought < Gk. *organon*, tool], a system of rules and principles intended to serve as a guide to knowledge: also, *organon*: *Mus.*, the earliest attempted part singing other than in octaves, consisting of two voice parts separated by an interval of a fourth or a fifth: also called *diaphony*: originated in the ninth century, and finally developed into modern counterpoint and harmony.

or-gasm (ôr'găzm), *n.* [< Gk. *orgān*, to swell], immoderate excitement; especially, *Physiol.*, the crisis of sexual excitement.

or-geat (ôr'zhăt, ôr"zhă'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *hordeum*, barley], a sirup made of orange-flower water and an emulsion of almonds or barley.

or-gi-as-tic (ôr"jĭ-ăs'tĭk), *adj.* [see **orgy**], pertaining to, or like, an orgy; wild; frenzied.

or-gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* orgies (-jĭz)], [< Fr. *orgies* < Gk. *orgia*, secret rites], 1, among the Greeks and Romans, secret rites in honor of a god, especially Bacchus, characterized by wild dancing, singing, and licentious revelry: usually *pl.*; 2, a drunken revel.

or-i-bi (ôr'ĭ-bē), *n.* [see **ourebi**], the bleckbok, a certain small South African antelope. For illus. see **ou're-bi**, *Pfd. S.*

o-ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *oriol*, a gallery: source uncertain], *Arch.*, a window structure projecting from the outside wall of a building, forming an extension of the room into which it opens, supported upon brackets or corbels: distinguished from a *bay* window or a *bow* window, each of which is built up from the ground level.

ORIEL WINDOW

o-ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *oriens* (*-entis*), the east < *oriri*, to rise], 1, rising, like the sun; 2, pertaining to, or coming from, the east; 3, like sunrise; bright; 4, clear; translucent: said of pearls:—*n.* the east: opposite of *occident*, or west: **the Orient**, the East; the countries of Asia, or the Far East; also, the countries bordering the eastern Mediterranean, or the Near East:—*v.t.* 1, to set facing the east; especially, to prepare the plans of (a cathedral or church) so that the apse or chancel will be at the eastern end; 2, to place in any definite position as regards the points of the compass; 3, to find the position of in relation to the east; 4, in surveying, to find the bearings of; 5, to set right in relation to some fixed rule or principle.

o-ri-en-tal (ō"rĭ-ĕn'tăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, characteristic of, coming from, or situated in, the countries east of Europe; eastern: also, *Oriental*; 2, gorgeous or magnificent; bright and varied in color, like the fabrics of the East: also, *Oriental*; 3, of superior value: said of gems:—*n.* a native of

one of the countries east of Europe: also, *Oriental.*—*adv.* **o″ri-en′tal-ly.**—*v.t.* **o″ri-en′tal-ize.**

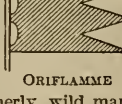
O-ri-en-tal-ism (ō″rĭ-ĕn′tāl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** an expression or custom peculiar to the East; **2,** knowledge of eastern history, languages, and literature. Also, **o″ri-en′tal-ism.**—*n.* **O″ri-en′tal-ist.**

o-ri-en-tate (ō″rĭ-ĕn-tāt″; ō″rĭ-ĕn′tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], **1,** to place toward the east; especially, to place, as a church, with the altar at the east end; **2,** to determine the position of, with reference to the east; **3,** to bring into a correct relation:—*v.i.* to face the east.

o-ri-en-ta-tion (ō″rĭ-ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the finding of the east point so as to get one's bearings; **2,** the act of facing toward the east in worship; **3,** the placing or arranging of an object or body with respect to certain fixed points or directions: also, the position or arrangement so determined; **4,** ability to find and hold the right mental attitude in a new situation or toward a new subject: *Arch.*, **1,** the placing of a church so that the altar shall be at the east end; **2,** the placing of any building in a definite relation to the points of the compass; *Zoöl.*, **1,** the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from distant places; **2,** the faculty of plants and animals to direct their bodies or parts in response to external stimuli; *Psych.*, **1,** perception of spatial relations of an object, as by observing it, or touching it; **2,** consciousness of relationships in time or space.

or-i-fice (ŏr′ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [< L.L. *orificium* < *os* (*oris*), mouth + *facere*, to make], a mouth or small opening into a cavity or tube; a perforation; a vent.

or-i-flamme (ŏr′ĭ-flăm), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *aurum*, gold + *flamma*, flame], **1,** the ancient royal standard of France, a sacred banner given to the early kings by the abbot of St. Denis, and consisting of a red silk flag with streamers, supported upon a lance; **2,** any royal standard or symbol of glory: *Her.*, a blue flag bearing three golden fleurs-de-lis. Also, **or′i-flamb** (-flăm); **au′ri-flamme.**


ORIFLAMME

or-i-gan (ŏr′ĭ-găn), *n.* [< Gk. *origanon*, marjoram < *oros*, mountain + *ganos*, pride], *Bot.*, **1,** formerly, wild marjoram, an aromatic herb of the mint family; also, any of several herbs, as pennyroyal, resembling wild marjoram; **2,** any of a genus (*Origanum*) of aromatic herbs of the mint family. Also, **o-rig′a-num** (ō-rig′ă-nŭm).

or-i-gin (ŏr′ĭ-jĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *origo* (*-inis*), source], **1,** the beginning of anything; source of being, birth; **2,** parentage; **3,** cause; as, the *origin* of the trouble; **4,** derivation; as, words of Latin *origin.*

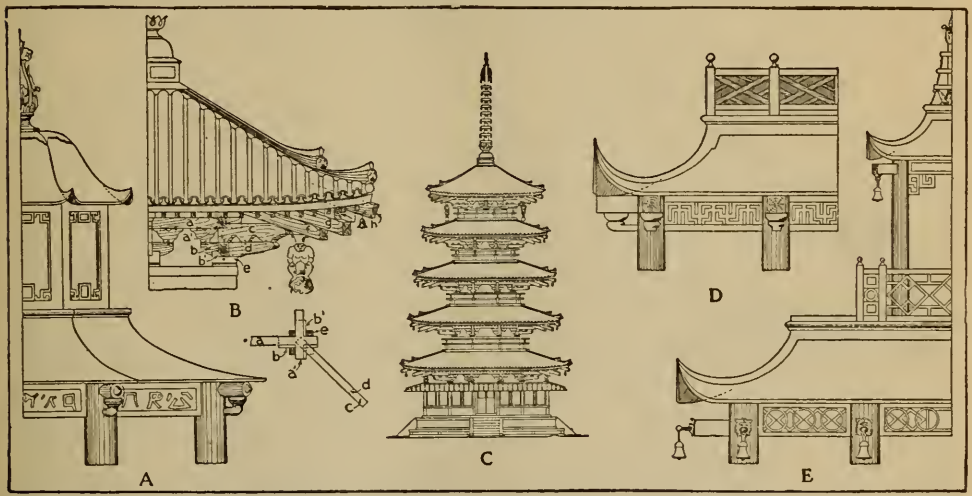
Syn. commencement, inception, occasion, root.

o-rig-i-nal (ō-rĭj′ĭ-năl), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to the beginning, or origin; **2,** first in existence or order; primary; as, an *original* edition of a book; **3,** not copied; as, an *original* painting; **4,** able to create or invent that which is new; having a novel style or new ideas; as, an *original* writer: **original minor,** *Mus.*, one of the three forms of the minor scale (see *minor*, NOTE; *scale*, illus.): **original sin,** *Theol.*, innate depravity, considered as mankind's heritage from Adam:—*n.* **1,** that from which anything is copied; **2,** the language in which a translated work was written; **3,** an unusual person.—*adv.* **o-rig′i-nal-ly.**

o-rig-i-nal-i-ty (ō-rĭj″ĭ-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the ability to create or make something new; inventiveness; **2,** the quality of being new or novel.

o-rig-i-nate (ō-rĭj′ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to bring into existence; invent; create:—*v.i.* to begin to exist; rise from a source.—*n.* **o-rig′i-na″tor.**—*n.* **o-rig″i-na′tion.**—*adj.* **o-rig′i-na-tive.**

o-ri-ole (ō′rĭ-ōl), *n.* [< L.L. *oriolus* < Lat. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden], **1,** any of a family (*Oriolidæ*) of Old World birds which build hanging nests especially a European species (*Oriolus galbula*) also known as *golden oriole;* **2,** any of various American birds (genus *Icterus*), mostly yellow or orange and black, which build hanging nests; especially, the Baltimore oriole (which see).



ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE.—A, upper part, Chinese pagoda; B, detail, upper part of Japanese pagoda shown at C (*a*, *a′*, ties intersecting at corner; *b*, *b′*, intersecting brackets; *c*, *d*, brackets angled at corner; *e*, cushion block; *f*, *g*, *h*, hip rafters; *j*, block between rafters); C, five-story pagoda of a monastery near Nara, Japan; D, upper part, one-story Chinese pagoda; E, upper part, two-story Chinese pagoda.

O-ri-on (ō-rī′ŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Greek hunter, of great charm and beauty, beloved by Artemis (Diana), who accidentally killed him and in sorrow placed him and his dog Sirius in the sky among the constellations; *Astron.*, a large constellation near the celestial equator: noted for its group of three bright stars in a line, called the Sword Belt, or Girdle, of Orion (see *constellation*).

or-i-son (ŏr′ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *oratio*, a speech; prayer], *Archaic*, a prayer.

Or-lan-do (ôr-lăn′dō), *n.* [It. < Fr. *Roland*], **1,** one of the most distinguished champions of the Charlemagne cycle, identified with *Roland*, hero of the Anglo-Norman "Chanson de Roland," of the 11th century; **2,** in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the lover of Rosalind, whom he meets and wins in the Forest of Arden, whither she has fled disguised as a boy.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *orla* < Lat. *ora*, border], *Her.*, a bearing in the form of a border close to the edge of the escutcheon (see *heraldry*, illus.).

or-lop (ôr′lŏp), *n.* [< Du. *overloop*, covering], *Naut.*, the lowest deck of a ship, especially of a line-of-battle ship.

Or-mazd (ôr′mŭzd; ôr′măzd), *n.* [< O.Pers. *Auramazda* < Zend *Ahuro-Mazdao*, wise lord], in Zoroastrianism, reputed founder of the ancient Persian religion, the spirit of good; the supreme god: opposed to *Ahriman*, the evil spirit. Also, **Or′muzd.**

or-mo-lu (ôr′mō-lōō), *n.* [< Fr. *or moulu*, ground gold], **1,** brass so finished as to appear

like gold: used in the manufacture of jewelry, chandeliers, etc.; 2, gold leaf, used in gilding bronzes, brass, etc.; 3, gilded bronze made into moldings, ornaments, etc.

or-na-ment (ôr'nə-mĕnt), *n.* [< O.F. *ornement* < Lat. *ornare*, to adorn], 1, anything that adorns or beautifies; 2, an article or person that adds beauty, honor, or grace to the surroundings; 3, decoration; adornments collectively; 4, outward appearance: *Eccl.*, *Archaic*, the vestments, plate, bells, organ, and other equipment of a church service:—*v.t.* (ôr'nə-mĕnt; ôr"nə-mĕnt'), to adorn; bedeck; decorate.—*n.* **or'na-ment-er.**

or-na-men-tal (ôr"nə-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* serving to adorn or decorate; decorative.—*adv.* **or"na-men'tal-ly.**

or-na-men-ta-tion (ôr"nə-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* decoration; adornment.

or-nate (ôr-nāt'; ôr'nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ornare* (*-atus*), to adorn], 1, much adorned or decorated; 2, of literature, embellished; often, overembellished; showy.—*adv.* **or-nate'ly.**—*n.* **or-nate'ness.**

or-ni-thol-o-gist (ôr"nĭ-thŏl'ə-jĭst), *n.* [see **ornithology**], one who makes a special study of birds.

or-ni-thol-o-gy (ôr"nĭ-thŏl'ə-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ornis* (*ornithos*), a bird + *-logia*, a study], the scientific study of birds: a branch of zoölogy.—*adj.* **or"ni-tho-log'i-cal.**

or-ni-thop-ter (ôr"nĭ-thŏp'tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *ornis* (*-ithos*), a bird + *pteron*, a wing], any flying machine intended to be sustained and propelled by a birdlike flapping of the wings.

or-ni-tho-rhyn-chus (ôr"nĭ-thō-rĭng'kŭs; ŏr-nĭ"-), *n.* [< Gk. *ornis* (*ornithos*), a bird + *rhugkhos*, beak], *Zoöl.*, an Australian egg-laying mammal, with a bill like a duck's: also called *duckbill*; *duck mole*; *platypus* (for illus. see *platypus*).

o-rog-ra-phy (ō-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *oros*, mountain + *graphē*, a writing], the science that treats of mountains, mountain systems, their height, formation, relation to each other, etc.—*adj.* **or"o-graph'ic** (ŏr"ō-grăf'ĭk): **or"o-graph'i-cal.**

o-ro-ide (ō'rō-īd; ō'rō-ĭd), *n.* [< Fr. *or*, gold (< Lat. *aurum*, gold) + Gk. *eidos*, form], a mixture of copper, zinc, and other metals, producing a golden-colored alloy: used for making cheap jewelry.

o-rol-o-gy (ō-rŏl'ə-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *oros*, mountain + *-logia*, a study], *Geog.*, that branch of physical geography which treats of mountains: the science of mountains.—*adj.* **or"o-log'i-cal** (ŏr"ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl).

o-ro-tund (ō'rō-tŭnd; ŏr'ō-tŭnd), *adj.* [< Lat. *ore rotundo*, with round mouth], 1, having a full, clear, smooth quality; open, mellow, rich, and musical: said of the voice or manner of utterance; 2, imposing; pompous; grandiloquent.

or-phan (ôr'făn), *n.* [< Gk. *orphanos*, bereaved], a child who has lost a parent or, more commonly, both parents, by death:—*adj.* being without parents, because of their death:—*v.t.* to take away a parent or parents from.

or-phan-age (ôr'făn-ăj), *n.* 1, the state of being without a parent; 2, an institution for the care of orphans; a home for orphans.

Or-phe-an (ôr-fē'ăn), *adj.* [< *Orpheus*], 1, pertaining to, or like, Orpheus, or his music; 2, hence, melodious; enchanting.

Or-pheus (ôr'fūs; ôr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a Thracian musician who played with such charm that even rocks and trees were moved, and who descending into Hades to seek the release of his wife, Eurydice, won, by his music, the conditional consent of Pluto, but looked back despite the god's injunction and thereby lost Eurydice.

Or-phic (ôr'fĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to Orpheus, or to the mysteries and early cult associated with him; 2, hence, mysterious; oracular; 3, like the music of Orpheus; melodious; enchanting; enticing.—*n.* **Or'phism.**

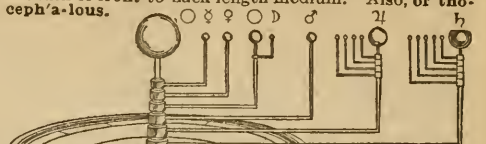
or-pi-ment (ôr'pĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *auripigmentum*, golden pigment], *Mineral.*, a soft, bright yellow mineral, native arsenic trisulphide, used as a pigment in dyeing and tanning industries.

or-rer-y (ŏr'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* orreries (-ĭz)], [< Earl of *Orrery* (1676–1731)], a contrivance showing the relative motions of the solar system by means of balls moved by wheels and clockwork: also called *planetarium*. (See illus. next column.)

or-ris (ŏr'ĭs), *n.* [prob. corr. of *iris*], any of certain species of European iris, the dried and finely ground roots of which, known as *orris root*, are used as a perfume and in medicine. Also, **or'rice.**

ort (ôrt), *n.* [< M.E. *ortys*, remnants: perh. < M.Du. *oor-aete* < *oor-*, not + *etan*, to eat], *Rare* or *Archaic*, fragments from a meal; refuse: usually *pl.*

or-tho-ce-phal-ic (ôr"thō-sĕ-făl'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *orthos*, correct + *kephalē*, head], having the relation of the height of the skull to its breadth or front-to-back length medium. Also, **or"tho-ceph'a-lous.**



ORRERY made in 1812: ☉, sun; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ⊕, earth (1 moon ☽); ♂, Mars (now known to have 2 moons); ♃, Jupiter (4 moons: now known to have 9); ♄, Saturn (with ring and 5 moons: now known to have 10); Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto had not been discovered and are not represented. (Cf. *constellation*, chart, and illus. under *solar system*.)

or-tho-chro-mat-ic (ôr"thō-krō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *orthos*, correct + *khrōma* (*-atos*), color], *Photog.*, rendering correct color value, as certain types of photographic plates; isochromatic.—*n.* **or"tho-chro'ma-tism.**

or-tho-clase (ôr'thō-klās; -klāz), *n.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *klasis*, a fracture], *Mineral.*, common potash feldspar.—*adj.* **or"tho-clas'tic.**

or-tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *adj.* [< Gk. *orthos*, correct + *doxa*, opinion], 1, holding what is regarded as the conservative opinion, especially in regard to religious doctrine; 2, in agreement with the Scriptures as interpreted by a given church authority: opposite of *heterodox*; 3, conventional; approved: **Orthodox Church**, the Eastern, or Greek, Church.

or-tho-dox-y (ôr'thō-dŏk"sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -doxies (-sĭz)], adherence to an accepted or common belief or opinion, especially a religious doctrine.

or-tho-ë-py (ôr'thō-ē-pĭ; ŏr-thō'ĕ-pĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *orthos*, correct + *epos*, a word], the art of correct pronunciation: *Gram.*, that branch of grammar that treats of pronunciation.—*n.* **or'tho-ë-pist.**

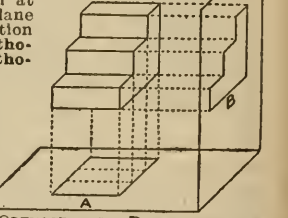
or-thog-a-my (ôr-thŏg'ə-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *gamos*, marriage], *Bot.*, direct fertilization of the ovary by the pollen in the same flower.—*adj.* **or"tho-gam'ic; or-thog'a-mous.**

or-thog-na-thous (ôr-thŏg'nə-thŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *gnathos*, jaw], with slight projection of the chin; having the profile of the face nearly vertical (see *facial angle*, illus.).

or-tho-gon (ôr'thō-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight, right + *gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a parallelogram with only right angles; a rectangle.—*adj.* **or-thog'o-nal** (ôr-thŏg'ō-năl).—*adv.* **or-thog'o-nal-ly.**

or-thog-ra-pher (ôr-thŏg'rə-fĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *graphein*, to write], 1, one who knows the principles of spelling; 2, one who spells correctly. Also, **or-thog'ra-phist.**

or-tho-graph-ic (ôr"thō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to correct spelling; correctly spelled: *Geom.*, pertaining to right angles, or to straight lines: **orthographic projection**, a projection in which all the projecting lines are drawn at right angles to the plane upon which the projection is made. Also, **or"tho-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **or"tho-graph'i-cal-ly.**



ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION, on two planes, of a flight of steps: A, the plan, on the horizontal plane; B, the end elevation, on one vertical plane.

or-thog-ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], the art of spelling; the standard method of grouping letters to form words: *Arch.*, a drawing in correct perspective projection.

or-tho-pe-dic (ôr"thō-pē'dĭk; ôr"-thō-pĕd'ĭk) *adj.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *paideia*, training of children < *pais* (*paidos*), child], *Med.*, having to do with the treatment of deformities, especially in children; as, an *orthopedic* hospital. Also, **or"tho-pæ'dic.**

or-tho-pe-dics (ôr"thō-pē'dĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* *Med.*, 1, the prevention or

treatment of deformities, especially in young children; 2, a branch of plastic surgery connected with the correction of deformities. Also, **or″tho-pæ′dics.**

or-thop-ter (ôr-thŏp′tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *pteron*, a wing], *Aëro.*, a flying machine intended to be kept aloft by the motion of its wings; an ornithopter; *Entom.*, an orthopteran.

or-thop-ter-an (ôr-thŏp′tẽr-ăn), *n. Entom.*, any of an order (*Orthoptera*) of insects having narrow, hard outer wings which serve as covering for veined, membranous hind wings, and including cockroaches, crickets, grasshoppers, etc:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this order.—*adj.* **or-thop′ter-ous.**

or-tho-rhom-bic (ôr″thō-rŏm′bĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *orthos*, straight + *rhombos*, a rhombus], in crystallography, of, pertaining to, or designating, a system of crystalline forms having the three axes unequal and at right angles to one another (see *crystal*, illus.).

or-to-lan (ôr′tō-lăn), *n.* [< It *ortolano*, gardener < Lat. *hortulanus* < *hortus*, a garden], 1, a European and African species (*Emberiza hortulana*) of bunting, prized as food; 2, in the United States, the bobolink, or reedbird.

ORTOLAN (½)

-o-ry *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-orius*, *-oria*, *-orium*], where; place for: added to Latin roots; as, *factory*; *laboratory*:—*adj. suffix*, pertaining to; tending to; characterized by: added to Latin roots; as, *hortatory*; *obligatory*.

o-ryx (ŏ′rĭks) ŏr′ĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *orux*, name of animal], 1, any of a genus (*Oryx*) of straight-horned African antelopes; 2, a weaver bird.

1*os (ŏs), *n.* [*pl.* ossa (ŏs′ă)], [Lat. = bone], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a bone: used chiefly in specific names; as, *os* calcis, the bone of the heel.

2os (ŏs), *n.* [*pl.* ora (ō′rȧ)], [Lat. = mouth], *Anat.*, an opening into the interior of an organ.

O. S. *abbr.* 1, Old School; 2, Old Series; 3, Old Style: used in dates; 4, ordinary seaman:—Os, *Chem.*, the symbol [Os] for the element osmium.

O-sage (ō-sāj′; ō′sāj), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *Wocace*, those who camped], one of a tribe of American Indians, origiually inhabiting the region of the Arkansas and Osage rivers: **Osage orange** (ō′sāj), an ornamental American tree (*Toxylon pomiferum*) with glossy leaves and inedible, orangelike fruit.

Os-can (ŏs′kăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Oscus* (pl. *Osci*), an Oscan], one of a race anciently inhabiting Campania, in southwestern Italy; also, their language.

os-cil-late (ŏs′ĭ-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *oscillare* (*-atus*), to swing], 1, to swing backward and forward, as the pendulum of a clock; vibrate; 2, to pass back and forth from one state to another; fluctuate:—*v.t.* to cause to swing back and forth: **oscillating current**, *Elec.*, a current whose direction is periodically reversed.

Syn. vibrate, vacillate. (See shake, fluctuate.)

os-cil-la-tion (ŏs″ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* 1, a swinging backward and forward, as of a pendulum; vibration; 2, a wavering, as of opinion.

os-cil-la-tor (ŏs′ĭ-lā″tẽr), *n.* one who or that which moves backward and forward like a pendulum: *Elec.*, a device for producing electric oscillations, especially in a wireless telegraph system.—*adj.* **os′cil-la-to-ry** (ŏs′ĭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ).

os-cil-lo-graph (ŏs′ĭ-lō-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *oscillum*, a swing + Gk. *graphein*, to write], an instrument consisting of a galvanometer and a photographic recording device, which records or indicates changes of an electrical current: used to study the wave form of an alternating current or voltage.

os-cine (ŏs′ĭn; -īn), *n.* [< Lat. *oscen* (*-inis*), a singing bird < *ob*, on account of + *canere*, to sing], any of a large group (*Oscines*) of birds including the thrushes, finches, etc.: usually called the *singing birds*, though many do not sing:—*adj.* relating to, or having the character of, this group.

os-cu-late (ŏs′kŭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *osculari* (*-atus*), to kiss < *osculum*, mouth], to kiss:—*v.i.* to kiss one another: *Biol.*, to possess characteristics intermediate between two groups; *Geom.*, to touch, as two curves, in such a way as to have three or more consecutive points in common at the point of contact: **osculating circle**, *Geom.*, a circle having three or more points in common with a curve at the point of contact, the radius of which is called the *radius of curvature*.—*n.* **os″cu-la′tion.**

os-cu-la-to-ry (ŏs′kŭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to kissing: *Geom.*, having the characteristics of common curvature.

-ose *adj. suffix*, [< Lat. *-osus*, full of], like; full of; as, verb*ose*; grandi*ose*:—*n. suffix*, *Chem.*, used to form the names of the various carbohydrates related to glucose; as, cellul*ose*; malt*ose*; dextr*ose*.

O-see (ō′zē; -sē), *n.* [see **Hosea**], *Bib.*, the prophet Hosea, or the book of Hosea: so called in the Douay Bible (see *Bible*, NOTE).

o-sier (ō′zhẽr), *n.* [Fr., perh. < L.L. *ausaria*, willow bed], 1, any of several willows whose twigs are used in basket making and furniture; 2, any of several American species of dogwood:—*adj.* made, or consisting, of willow twigs.

O-si-ris (ō-sī′rĭs), *n.* [Gk. < Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the chief god of the underworld, brother and husband of Isis and father of Horus, opposed and treacherously slain by his brother Set, a god of evil.

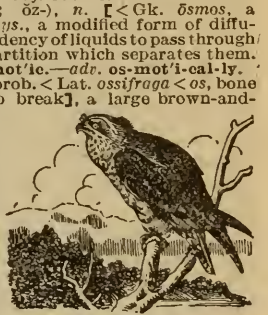
-o-sis *n. suffix*, [< Gk. *-ōsis*], condition, process, state, etc.; as, metamorph*osis*; cyan*osis*; trichin*osis*, etc.

Os-man-li (ŏs-măn′lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lis (-lĭz)], [Turk. form of Eng. *Ottoman*], 1, an Ottoman Turk, a descendant of the race of Osman, or Othman; 2, the language spoken by the Ottoman Turks:—*adj.* pertaining to Turkey or the Ottoman Turks.

os-mi-um (ŏs′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *osmē*, a smell: because of pungent smell of acid formed by it with oxygen], *Metal.*, a rare, bluish white metallic element [symbol Os], of the platinum group, the heaviest element known: used, with iridium as an alloy, for the tips of gold pens.—*adj.* **os′mic.**

os-mo-sis (ŏs-mō′sĭs; ŏz-), *n.* [< Gk. *ōsmos*, a push], *Phys.*, a modified form of diffusion resulting from the tendency of liquids to pass through a porous membrane or partition which separates them. Also, **os′mose.**—*adv.* **os-mot′ic-al-ly.**

os-prey (ŏs′prā), *n.* [prob. < Lat. *ossifraga* < *os*, bone + *frangere*, to break], a large brown-and-white hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*) that feeds on fish: also called *ossifrage*.



OSPREY (1/20)

Os-sa (ŏs′ȧ), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a mountain in Thessaly by piling Mount Pelion upon which the giants hoped to reach the abode of the gods.

os-se-ous (ŏs′ē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *os*, bone], consisting of, like, or capable of forming, bone; bony.

os-si-cle (ŏs′ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, bone], *Anat.*, a small bone; also, a little bonelike mass.

os-si-fi-ca-tion (ŏs″ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **ossify**], *Physiol.*, 1, the process by which soft animal tissue becomes bone; 2, that which has become hardened or changed into bone.

os-si-frage (ŏs′ĭ-frāj), *n.* [see **osprey**], a large fish hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus*), the osprey.

os-si-fy (ŏs′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *os* (*ossis*), bone + Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *facere*, to make], to change into bone or into a bonelike substance; harden:—*v.i.* 1, to become bone; 2, figuratively, to become hardened, narrow-minded, or unprogressive: usually the past participle used as an adjective; as, an *ossified* point of view.

os-te-i-tis (ŏs″tē-ī′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *osteon*, bone], *Pathol.*, the inflammation of a bone.

os-ten-si-ble (ŏs-tĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *ostendere* (*-tensus*), to show], professed; apparent: often opposite of *genuine*.—*adv.* **os-ten′si-bly.**

Syn., seeming, apparent, evident. (See plausible.)

os-ten-sive (ŏs-tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1, showing; displaying; revealing; 2, setting forth a general principle proving a particular case: said of logic.

os-ten-ta-tion (ŏs″tĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ostentare* (*-atus*), to show], unnecessary show; vainglorious display.

Syn. pomp, boast, flourish, pretentiousness, show.

os-ten-ta-tious (ŏs″tĕn-tā′shŭs), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; pretentious; gaudy.—*adv.* **os″ten-ta′tious-ly.**

os-te-ol-o-gy (ŏs″tē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *osteon*, bone + *-logia*, a study], that branch of anatomical science that treats of the structure, development, etc., of the bones of vertebrates, or those animals that have a backbone.—*n.* **os″te-ol′o-gist.**

os-te-o-path (ŏs′tē-ō-păth), *n.* [< Gk. *osteon*, bone + *pathein*, to feel; suffer], one who practices osteopathy (which see). Also, **os″te-op′a-thist.**—*adj.* **os″te-o-path′ic.**

os-te-op-a-thy (ŏs″tē-ŏp′ă-thĭ), *n.* a system of medicine which, while recognizing the value of surgery and other special branches of therapy, teaches that structural derangement, especially of the spinal column, is the chief predisposing cause of disease, and in healing lays stress on restoring normal structural position by manipulation.

os-te-ot-o-my (ŏs″tē-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *osteon*, bone + *-tomia*, a cutting < *temnein*, to cut], *Surg.*, the cutting of a bone, especially to remedy deformity.

ost-ler (ŏs′lĕr), *n.* [see **hostler**], a man who attends to horses at an inn. See **hos′tler**, *Pfd. S.*

os-tra-cism (ŏs′tră-sĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *ostrakon*, a tile; potsherd], **1**, in ancient Greece, temporary banishment by popular vote, though without implication of disgrace, for a period of five to ten years, the voting medium being tiles or potsherds; **2**, exclusion from favor by general consent.

os-tra-cize (ŏs′tră-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], **1**, among the ancient Greeks, to banish by popular vote; **2**, to bar from public or private favor; as, he was *ostracized* by society.

os-trich (ŏs′trĭch), *n.* [< O.F. *ostruce* < L.L. *avis struthio* < Lat. *avis*, bird + Gk. *strouthiōn*, ostrich], **1**, any of a genus (*Struthio*) of two-toed, swiftly running, flightless birds of Africa, the largest living birds: valued for the tail and wing feathers (see *bird*, colored illus.); **2**, the rhea (which see for illus.).

Os-tro-goth (ŏs′trō-gŏth), *n.* [< O.H.G. *ōstar*, east + L.L. *Gothi*, Goths], a member of the tribe of East Goths who overran the Roman Empire in the fifth and sixth centuries: opposite of *West Goth* or *Visigoth*.—*adj.* **Os″tro-goth′ic.**

O. T. *abbr.* Old Testament:—**o. t.**, overtime:—**O. Teut.**, Old Teutonic (also, **O. T.**).

O-thel-lo (ō-thĕl′ō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Othello," a Moor of Venice, held in great esteem for his military prowess, who, in a fit of jealousy inspired by Iago, smothered his wife, Desdemona.

oth-er (ŭth′ĕr), *adj.* [< A.S. *ōther*, second < Aryan source], **1**, not the same; different; as, I have *other* matters to attend to; **2**, additional; more; as, I have *other* sisters; **3**, opposite; as, the *other* side of the street; **4**, alternating; second; as, every *other* line: **the other day**, a day recently passed: **the other world**, the world to come; the world of those who have died:—*adv.* otherwise; as, she could not do *other* than help him:—*pron.* **1**, the opposite one of two; as, one or the *other* of you; **2**, a different person or thing.

oth-er-gates (ŭth′ĕr-gāts″), *adv.* [*other* + *gate*], *Obs.* or *Eng. Dial.*, in another way or manner; otherwise:—*adj. Obs.*, different; of another kind.

oth-er-where (ŭth′ĕr-hwâr″), *adv.* [*other* + *where*], *Rare*, in or to some other place.

oth-er-while (ŭth′ĕr-hwīl″), *adv.* [*other* + *while*], *Archaic*, at some other time; formerly; occasionally. Also, **oth′er-whiles″**.

oth-er-wise (ŭth′ĕr-wīz″), *adv.* [< A.S. *on ōthre wīsan*, in another way], **1**, in a different way; differently; as, he could not do *otherwise;* **2**, in another condition or respect; as, I know him professionally, but not *otherwise:*—*conj.* else:—*adj.* different.

o-ti-ose (ō′shĭ-ōs), *adj.* [< Lat. *otium*, leisure], **1**, lazy; idle; futile; at leisure; **2**, having no practical use.—*adv.* **o′ti-ose-ly**.—*n.* **o″ti-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ).

o-ti-tis (ō-tī′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ous* (*ōtos*), ear], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the ear.—*adj.* **o-tit′ic.**

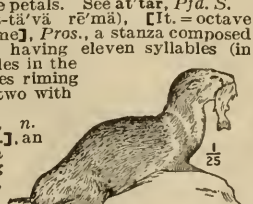
o-tol-o-gy (ō-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *ous* (*ōtos*), ear + *-logia*, a study], *Med.*, the science of the ear and its diseases.—*n.* **o-tol′o-gist.**

ot-tar (ŏt′ăr), *n.* [see **attar**], the fragrant oil extracted from rose petals. See at′**tar**, *Pfd. S.*

***ot-ta-va ri-ma** (ŏt-tä′vä rē′mä), [It. = octave rime], *Pros.*, a stanza composed of eight lines, each line having eleven syllables (in the Italian) or ten syllables in the English, the first six lines riming alternately and the last two with each other, as *ababaabcc.*

Ot-ta-wa (ŏt′ă-wă), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], an Algonquian Indian of a tribe formerly living along the Ottawa River, Canada.

ot-ter (ŏt′ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *otr*, otter < O. Teut. source], any of several fish-eating water mammals of the weasel family (genus *Lutra*), valued for their brown fur.



OTTER
Bearing a captured fish

Ot-to-man (ŏt′ō-măn), *adj.* [< Arab. *'Othmān*, founder of dynasty, about 1300], pertaining to the Turks; specifically, pertaining to the Turks of the race of Othman:—*n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], a Turk: **ottoman**, **1**, a cushioned seat for several persons, usually round, often with a raised central part serving as a back; **2**, a low cushioned seat or stool, often used as a foot rest; **3**, a kind of heavy, corded fabric of silk, or silk and wool.

***ou-bli-ette** (ōō″blē-ĕt′), *n.* [Fr. < *oublier*, to forget], in ancient castles, a dungeon, commonly with an opening for air at the top; also, a secret pit in the floor of a dungeon.

[1]ouch (ouch), *n.* [< O.F. *nouche* (*a nouche* having become, by wrong division, *an ouche*) < L.L. *nusca*, a buckle < O.H.G. *nuscha*, a buckle], **1**, a brooch or clasp for holding together parts of a garment; hence, a brooch or jewel worn as an ornament; **2**, the socket in which a precious stone is set.

[2]ouch (ouch), *interj.* [natural cry], an exclamation signifying sudden pain.

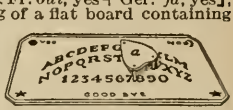
[1]ought (ôt), *v.aux.* [no other form found], [< A.S. *āhte*, p.t. of *āgan*, to owe], **1**, *Obs.*, owed: the past tense or past participle of *owe;* **2**, expressing obligation, fitness, necessity, duty, or probability: followed by infinitive; as, I *ought* to go; this nail *ought* to hold.

Syn. must, should. *Ought* expresses the obligation of duty, moral necessity, or rightness; as, we *ought* to pay our debts promptly; we *ought* to tell the truth. *Should* also expresses the idea of bounden duty or the constraint of necessity; as, you *should* love your neighbor as yourself; but in general it is both milder and weaker than *ought*, and stresses advisability, fitness, advantageousness; as, you *should* be more careful; you *should* have more respect for your elders. *Ought* also approaches the meaning of advisability or strong probability; we occasionally say, "the telegram *ought* to reach him within three hours"; or, "he *ought* to think before he speaks." *Must* emphasizes compulsion, physical, moral, or logical; as, he *must* hang for first degree murder; he *must* take better care of himself; he *must* be mad to suggest such a thing.

[2]ought (ôt), *n.* [see **aught**], anything:—*adv.* to any extent; in any respect. See **aught**, *Pfd. S.*

[3]ought (ôt), *n.* [corr. of *nought*, nothing, *a nought* having become, by wrong division, *an ought*], *Arith.*, a cipher; hence, a zero; nothing; naught.

oui-ja (wē′jă; -yă), *n.* [< Fr. *oui*, yes + Ger. *ja*, yes], a device consisting of a flat board containing the alphabet and other characters, and a planchette with pointer instead of pencil: used, as at spiritualistic séances, to spell out words in answer to questions: also called *ouija board.*



OUIJA
Showing planchette (*a*)

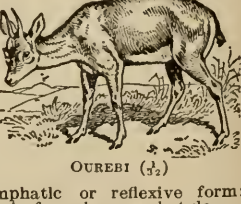
[1]ounce (ouns), *n.* [< O.F. *unce* < Lat. *uncia*, 1/12 of a pound or foot], **1**, a weight of 1/12 of a pound avoirdupois, or, in apothecaries' weight, 1/12 of a pound troy; **2**, figuratively, any small or insignificant quantity.

[2]ounce (ouns), *n.* [< O.F. *once* < *l'once*, written by mistake for *lonce* < Lat. *lyncea*, lynx], *Zoöl.*, **1**, a handsome leopardlike animal (*Felis uncia*) of central Asia; **2**, in America, any similar animal, as the jaguar.

ouphe (ouf; ōōf), *n.* [see **oaf**], *Obs.*, an elf; a sprite; mischievous or ugly goblin.

our (our), *poss. adj.* [< A.S. *ūre*, of us < O.Teut. source], of us; belonging to us; as, *our* school; pertaining to us; as, he spoke on *our* behalf.

ou-re-bi (ōō′rā-bē), *n.* [< Hottentot] the bleekbok, a small South African antelope of yellowish color, with slender, ringed horns. Also, **or′i-bi.**


OUREBI (1/2)

ours (ourz), *poss. pron.* and *predicate adj.* [see **our**], the form of the possessive *our* when used independently, or with no noun following; as, this country of *ours;* these books are *ours.*

our-selves (our-sĕlvz′), *pron.pl.* [*our* + *self*], we or us, not others: an emphatic or reflexive form: **ourself**, myself: used only in formal or regal style.

-ous *suffix*, [see **-ose**], used to form adjectives from nouns and indicating full of, of the nature of, like, etc.; as, poisonous; glamorous; amorous: *Chem.*, used to denote that the element to which it is attached in a compound has a relatively lower valence than in compounds ending in *-ic;* as, chlorous and sulphurous, distinguished from chloric and sulphuric.

ou-sel (o͞o'zl), *n.* [see **ouzel**], *Ornith.*, **1**, the European blackbird; **2**, any of several small European song birds related to the thrush, as the ring ousel, water ousel, etc. See **ou'zel**, *Pfd. S.*

oust (oust), *v.t.* [<O.F. *oster*, to take away], to eject or turn out; as, to *oust* a tenant.
Syn. dislodge, drive out, evict, eject, dismiss.

oust-er (ous'tẽr), *n. Law*, the act of ejecting from real property; ejection; dispossession.

out (out), *adv.* [but often used in the predicate like an *adj.*; as, the stars are *out*], [<A.S. *ūt*, out<O. Teut. source], **1**, outside; not within doors; as, stay *out* in the fresh air; **2**, abroad; away; forth; as, to go *out* to India; **3**, from a given condition (to another); as, a light is turned *out*; the butterfly comes *out*; **4**, in baseball, not at the bat, as a side; also, dismissed, or retired from running or batting, as a runner or a side; **5**, from one's own use or possession to another's; as, he lends his money *out*; **6**, so as to clear of obstruction or refuse; as, to sweep *out* a room; **7**, without restraint; loudly; as, to speak *out*; **8**, to a conclusion or an end; as, to burn *out*; hear me *out*; **9**, idle; without occupation; on strike; as, the mill workers are *out*; **10**, out of pocket; minus; as, *out* five dollars; **11**, in error; wrong; as, your figures are *out*; **12**, not in fashion; as, low heels are *out*; **13**, disclosed; made known; as, the secret is *out*: **out of sorts**, indisposed; dissatisfied: to **put out**, **1**, to inconvenience; **2**, to anger: to **fall out**, **1**, to cease friendly relations; **2**, to eventuate:—*adj.* **1**, outer; **2**, outlying; **3**, in baseball or cricket, fielding, or not having an inning: said of a team or a side: *Colloq.*, unusual; abnormal; as, an *out* size:—*interj.* begone!—*n.* **1**, one who is not in office: usually *pl.*; **2**, an outer nook or corner: *Print.*, an omission in the proof of a passage that was in the manuscript: *pl.* **1**, devious ramifications; as, the ins and *outs* of a question; **2**, in baseball, the side not having its inning: opposite of *ins*: **on the outs**, at **outs**, not friendly:—*v.t.* to expel; dispossess:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to go out.

out- *prefix*, used with many self-explaining compounds, and denoting: **1**, more than; beyond; exceeding; as, *out*balance; *out*last; *out*bid; **2**, outside; exterior; some distance away; as, *out*district; *out*house; *out*cast; **3**, out; away; as, *out*bound; *out*going; *out*flow.

out and out thoroughly; completely.—*adj.* **out'-and-out'**.

out-bid (out-bid'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*bid*], to exceed or go beyond in bidding.

out-board (out'bōrd"), *adj.* [*out-*+*board*], *Naut.*, located on or near the outside of a vessel:—*adv.* laterally away from the ship's center.

out-bound (out'bound"), *adj.* [*out-*+*bound*], outward bound; going away from port, a railroad terminal, or the like.

out-break (out'brāk"), *n.* [*out-*+*break*], **1**, a sudden bursting forth, as of an epidemic; **2**, a sudden disturbance of the peace; a revolt or riot.

out-build-ing (out'bil'dĭng), *n.* [*out-*+*building*], a structure apart from, but belonging to and used by, a main house, as a barn or a shed.

out-burst (out'bûrst"), *n.* [*out-*+*burst*], an outbreak, as of sentiment or passion.

out-cast (out'kast"), *n.* [*out-*+*cast*], one who is excluded or exiled, especially socially:—*adj.* driven forth; rejected; forlorn; degraded.

out-class (out-klas'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*class*], to surpass or excel in quality, skill, etc.

out-come (out'kŭm"), *n.* [*out-*+*come*], a result or consequence, as of an act or thought.
Syn. issue, upshot, consequence, effect.

out-crop (out'krŏp"), *n.* [*out-*+*crop*], *Geol.*, the emergence of strata, or layers, of rock, etc., above the surface of the ground:—*v.i.* to appear at the surface of the ground, as strata of rock.

out-cry (out'krī"), *n.* [*out-*+*cry*], **1**, clamor; uproar; confused noise; **2**, a public auction.
Syn. noise, hubbub, uproar, clamor, tumult.

out-curve (out'kûrv"), *n.* [*out-*+*curve*], something that curves outward: *Baseball*, a pitched ball that curves away from a (right-handed) batter.

out-dis-tance (out-dis'tăns), *v.t.* [*out-*+*distance*], to outstrip; excel in speed.

out-do (out-do͞o'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*do*], to surpass; excel.—*n.* **out-do'er** (-do͞o'ẽr).

out-door (out'dōr"), *adj.* [*out-*+*door*], **1**, not inside the walls of a building; in the open air; **2**, receiving charity but not living in an almshouse; as, *outdoor* paupers; administered outside an almshouse; as, *outdoor* relief.

out-doors (out"dōrz'), *n.* the world outside the walls of a dwelling:—*adv.* (out"dōrz'; out'dōrz"), not inside a dwelling; in or into the open air.

out-er (out'ẽr), *adj.* [see **out**], being on the outside; external: opposite of *inner*.

out-er-most (out'ẽr-mōst), *adj.* and *adv.* [*outer*+*most*], farthest on the outside; farthest from the center or inside; as, the *outermost* parts of the earth; the *outermost* layer of birch bark.

out-face (out-fās'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*face*], to stare (one) out of countenance; defy; challenge with insolent looks; as, he *outfaced* all his accusers.

out-fall (out'fôl"), *n.* [*out-*+*fall*], *Eng. Dial.*, the mouth, or place of discharge, as of a river.

out-field (out'fēld"), *n.* [*out-*+*field*], in a farm, the open land beyond the closed-in section surrounding a homestead: *Baseball*, **1**, the field beyond the diamond or infield; **2**, the players in the outfield; *Cricket*, the field or fielders farthest from the batsman: distinguished from *infield*.—*n.* **out'field"er**.

out-fit (out'fĭt), *n.* [*out-*+*fit*], full equipment; all the articles necessary for any undertaking; as, the *outfit* for a journey or expedition; a bride's *outfit*:—*v.t.* to furnish with an outfit.—*n.* **out'fit"ter**.

out-flank (out-flăngk'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*flank*], **1**, to go or pass around the side of; **2**, to get the better of: *Mil.*, to get the better of (an enemy) by extending troops around his extreme right or left.

out-flow (out'flō"), *n.* [*out-*+*flow*], a flowing out; effusion; emanation.

out-gen-er-al (out-jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *v.t.* [*out-*+*general*], to excel in management: *Mil.*, to surpass in generalship or military skill.

out-go (out'gō"), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz")], [*out-*+*go*], that which is paid out; expenditure; disbursement; as, the *outgo* was greater than the income:—*v.t.* (out-gō'), to go beyond; surpass; excel.

out-go-ing (out'gō"ĭng), *adj.* leaving; departing; as, *outgoing* baggage:—*n.* **1**, departure; **2**, a way out; **3**, the farthest limit: *pl.* expenses.

out-grow (out-grō'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*grow*], **1**, to excel in growing; as, weeds *outgrow* crops; **2**, to grow away from; as, to *outgrow* a habit; **3**, to become too big for; as, to *outgrow* clothes.

out-growth (out'grōth"), *n.* anything that grows out of, or proceeds from, anything else; offshoot; result; consequence.

out-Her-od (out-hĕr'ŭd), *v.t.* [*out-*+*Herod*], to surpass (Herod) in cruelty or violence: in allusion to the violent rôle of Herod in the old mystery plays; hence, to exceed (any extreme, as of evil).

out-house (out'hous"), *n.* [*out-*+*house*], an outbuilding; a building belonging to, but separate from, a main house, as a privy, barn, or shed.

out-ing (out'ĭng), *n.* [see **out**], **1**, a short excursion or pleasure trip; **2**, distance out at sea:—*adj.* suited for a pleasure trip, as clothes, etc.

out-land (out'lănd), *n.* [<A.S. *ūtland*, foreign land], **1**, the land lying beyond the limits of occupation or cultivation; **2**, in feudal law, the part of manor land occupied by tenants or serfs: *Poet.*, a foreign land:—*adj.* outlying or foreign.—*n.* **out'land-er**.

out-land-ish (out-lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* **1**, strange; unfamiliar; uncouth; violating convention; as, *outlandish* conduct or dress; **2**, foreign; far away.—*adv.* **out-land'ish-ly**.—*n.* **out-land'ish-ness**.

out-last (out-lăst'), *v.t.* [*out-*+[1]*last*], to last longer than; surpass in duration; outlive.

out-law (out'lô"), *n.* [<A.S. *ūtlaga*, outlaw], **1**, one who is deprived of legal rights and protection; especially, a dangerous criminal, at large and sought dead or alive; **2**, one who flees from justice:—*v.t.* **1**, to deprive of legal benefits and protection; especially, to judge and hunt as dangerous to society; **2**, to remove from legal control; also, take away legal force from, as a claim or obligation.—*n.* **out'law"ry**.

out-lay (out'lā"), *n.* [*out-*+[3]*lay*], that which is spent, either money or effort, in any undertaking; expenditure; disbursement.

out-let (out'lĕt), *n.* [*out-*+[2]*let*], a means of passing out; passage out; exit; vent: *Com.*, a market for the selling of any product.

out-line (out'līn"), *n.* [*out-*+[1]*line*], **1**, the line that shows the outer limits or shape of a figure; **2**, in drawing, a sketch that shows the shape of a figure without light and shade; **3**, in writing or speaking, a first draft or sketch: *pl.* main principles; chief features:—*v.t.* **1**, to draw the limiting and delineating line or edge of; **2**, to state the plan of; give the gist of.

out-live (out-lĭv'), *v.t.* [*out-*+*live*], to be in existence longer than; survive.

out-look (out'lo͝ok"), *n.* [*out-*+*look*], **1**, a view, as seen by one who looks from a window or other opening; **2**, present state or future prospect of things; **3**, distance of vision; hence, foresight; **4**, a place where watch is kept; a lookout; **5**, vigilance.

out-ly-ing (out'lī"ĭng), *adj.* [*out-*+[2]*lie*], apart from the main body; unconnected; distant from the center; remote; unrelated; alien.

out-most (out′mōst), *adj.* [*out-+most*], farthest outside; outermost.

out-num-ber (out-nŭm′bẽr), *v.t.* [*out-+number*], to exceed in number.

out–of–door (out′=ŏv=dōr′), *adj.* outside a dwelling; in the open air; outdoor. Also, **out′–of–doors′.**

out–of–the–way (out″=ŏv=*thẽ*=wā′), *adj.* 1, remote; difficult to find or reach; inaccessible; 2, deviating from the usual form or manner; irregular; hence, 3, questionable.

out–pa-tient (out′=pā″shĕnt), *n.* a person receiving treatment at a hospital but not remaining there as an inmate.

out-port (out′pōrt″), *n.* [*out-+*1*port*], 1, a port or harbor at some distance from a central customhouse or center of trade; 2, a place of export.

out-post (out′pōst″), *n.* [*out-+*3*post*], 1, a soldier or a body of troops stationed in advance of the main army; 2, the position so occupied.

out-pour (out-pōr′), *v.t.* [*out-+pour*], to pour out; send forth or out in a stream:—*v.i.* to pour out; discharge or flow copiously:—*n.* (out′pōr″), 1, a copious outflow; 2, emotional or demonstrative expression of thought or sentiment.

out-put (out′pŏŏt″), *n.* [*out-+put*], 1, quantity produced, as by a mine or mill; yield; 2, the quantity which a man, machine, etc., produces in a given time: *Mech.*, the power delivered by a machine.

out-rage (out′rāj), *n.* [<O.F. *ultrage*<Lat. *ultra*, beyond], 1, literally, a going beyond bounds; 2, gross insult or injury; immoral or unlawful violence; a cruel or violent act:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -raged (-rājd), *p.pr.* -raging], 1, to abuse violently; injure grievously; 2, to assault by violence; rape.

Syn., *n.* abuse, violence, affront, insult, indignity.

out-ra-geous (out-rā′jŭs), *adj.* violent; atrocious; without regard for decency; shocking.—*adv.* **out-ra′geous-ly.**—*n.* **out-ra′geous-ness.**

Syn. abominable, infamous, atrocious. (See heinous.)

***ou-trance** (ōō″trāns′), *n.* [Fr.<O.F. *oultrance*, excess<Lat. *ultra*, beyond], the last extremity: ***à outrance**, to the bitter end; to death or disablement: used of a combat or duel.

out-rank (out-răngk′), *v.t.* [*out-+*1*rank*], to exceed in rank; come before in status or grade.

***ou-tré** (ōō″trā′), *adj.* [Fr. = outside<Lat. *ultra*, beyond], outside the bounds of conventional correctness; extremely odd.

out-reach (out-rēch′), *v.t.* [*out-+reach*], to extend beyond; outstrip; excel: *Archaic*, to delude; outwit:—*v.i.* to stretch out; extend.

***ou-tre-cui-dance** (ōō″tr′kŭē″dāns′; ōō″tẽr-kwē′dāns), *n.* [<Fr. *outre*, beyond+O.F. *cuider*, to think<Lat. *cogitare*, to think], too high an opinion of one's own merit; arrogant presumption; insolent haughtiness.

ou-tre-mer (ōō″trẽ-mâr′), *n.* [Fr., <*outre*, beyond +*mer*, sea <Lat. *mare*, the sea], the region beyond the sea; foreign countries.

out-ride (out-rīd′), *v.t.* [*out-+ride*], to ride better or faster than:—*v.i.* to ride as an attendant beside a carriage.

out-rid-er (out′rīd″ẽr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of, or beside, a carriage as an attendant or guard.

out-rig-ger (out′rĭg″ẽr), *n.* [*out-+*1*rig*], in boating, a kind of projecting bracket supporting a rowlock to give leverage to the oar, as in a racing shell: *Naut.*, 1, on a ship, a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; 2, an attachment projecting at the side of a boat to keep it from upsetting.

OUTRIGGER

out-right (out″rīt′; out′rīt″), *adv.* [*out-+right*], 1, altogether; completely; 2, at once; immediately; 3, straightforwardly: — *adj.* a, outriggers on racing shell. (out′rīt″), 1, downright; straightforward; hence, 2, honest; frank.

out-run (out-rŭn′), *v.t.* [*out-+run*], to run faster or better than; outstrip.

out-sell (out-sĕl′), *v.t.* [*out-+sell*], 1, to sell more than; 2, to sell quicker than; 3, to bring or command a higher price than.

out-set (out′sĕt″), *n.* [*out-+set*], a start; the beginning of a business, journey, etc.

out-shine (out-shīn′), *v.t.* [*out-+shine*], to be brighter or more splendid than.

out-side (out″sīd′; out′sīd″), *n.* [*out-+side*], 1, the part of anything that is on the outer side of a barrier or inclosure; 2, the outer surface of anything; 3, external appearance; 4, the farthest limit; as, I shall return in a week, at the *outside*:—*adj.* (out′sīd″), 1, pertaining to, or situated upon, the outer surface; external or exterior; 2, reaching the limit; 3, having no part in; 4, not native; foreign:—*adv.* beyond the border; without; on or to the exterior:—*prep.* beyond the limit of; out of; without.

out-sid-er (out″sīd′ẽr), *n.* one who does not belong to a given party, set, company, etc.; a trespasser; an uninvited guest: opposite of *insider*.

out-skirt (out′skûrt″), *n.* [*out-+skirt*], the outer edge or border, as of a town; usually *pl.*

out-span (out′spăn″), *v.t.* [*out-+span*], to free from a yoke; unyoke; unharness:—*v.i.* to become unyoked; be unharnessed: opposite of *inspan*.

out-spo-ken (out′spō″kn; out″spō′kn), *adj.* [*out-+speak*], candid; bold of speech; frank.—*adv.* **out″spo′ken-ly.**—*n.* **out″spo′ken-ness.**

out-spread (out′sprĕd″), *p.adj.* [*out-+spread*], spread out; branching out:—*v.t.* (out-sprĕd′), to extend; spread out; distribute over a surface:—*v.i.* to extend; be distributed over a surface; expand.

out-stand (out-stănd′), *v.i.* [*out-+stand*], to stand out clearly; jut out; extend beyond something else: *Naut.*, to sail out: said of a ship:—*v.t.* to withstand; resist; oppose.

out-stand-ing (out-stănd′ĭng), *adj.* 1, standing out; prominent; conspicuous; 2, uncollected; unpaid: as, *outstanding* debts.

out-stretch (out-strĕch′), *v.t.* [*out-+stretch*], to stretch out; reach out toward something; extend: usually in the past participle.

out-strip (out-strĭp′), *v.t.* [*out-+*obs. *strip*, to run fast], 1, to outdo; outrun in a race; hence, 2, to excel; exceed.

out-ward (oût′wẽrd), *adj.* [A.S. *ūtweard*, outward], 1, pertaining to the outside of an object; exterior; external; outer; visible; as, *outward* appearance; 2, directed away from the shore; as, a ship on an *outward* course; 3, of the surface; superficial:—*adv.* 1, away from an inner place; toward the outside; 2, superficially; externally; apparently. Also, *adv.* **out′wards.**—*adv.* **out′ward-ly.**

out-ward–bound (oût′wẽrd=bound′), *adj.* sailing away from a home port.

out-wear (out-wâr′), *v.t.* [*out-+wear*], 1, to last longer than; outlive; 2, to wear out; exhaust; use up; waste; 3, to outgrow.

out-weigh (out-wā′), *v.t.* [*out-+weigh*], 1, to weigh more than; surpass in weight, value, etc.; 2, to parcel out by measure of weight.

out-wit (out-wĭt′), *v.t.* [*out-+wit*], to defeat, or get the better of, by superior skill or cunning; prove more clever than; as, to *outwit* an enemy.

Syn. overreach, foil, baffle, circumvent, thwart.

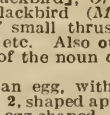
out-work (out′wûrk″), *n.* [*out-+work*], *Fortif.*, 1, a minor defense or protection built beyond the main body of a fort, etc.; hence, 2, any defense or bulwark:—*v.t.* (out-wûrk′), 1, to work out; 2, to work faster or better than; outdo.

out-worn (out-wôrn′), past tense and past participle of the verb *outwear*.

ou-zel (ōō′zl), *n.* [<A.S. *ōsle*, blackbird], *Ornith.*, 1, a small European blackbird (*Merula merula*); 2, any of several kinds of small thrushlike birds, as the ring ouzel, water ouzel, etc. Also **ou′sel.**

o-va (ō′vȧ), [Lat. = eggs], plural of the noun *ovum*, an egg cell, or egg.

o-val (ō′vȧl), *adj.* 1, shaped like an egg, with one end narrower than the other; 2, shaped approximately like an ellipse:—*n.* anything egg-shaped.



OVAL
1, ellipse;
2, true oval.

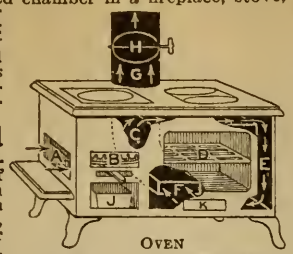
o-va-ri-ot-o-my (ō-vā″rĭ-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [<*ovary*+*-tomy* (<Gk. *-tomia*, a cutting)], the removal by surgical operation of one or both ovaries; spaying.

o-va-ry (ō′vȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<L.L. *ovarium*<Lat. *ovum*, egg], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the organ in a female animal in which the ova, or egg cells, are formed; one of the female organs of generation; *Bot.*, the lower part of the pistil, in which the seeds form (see *gamopetalous*, *2style*, illus.).—*adj.* **o-va′ri-an.**

o-vate (ō′vāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *ovatus*, egg-shaped <*ovum*, egg], *Bot.*, having the base broader than the apex: said of a leaf (for illus. see *leaf*).

o-va-tion (ō-vā′shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *oratio* (*-onis*), exultation], applause for a hero or favorite; a noisy, spontaneous demonstration of public esteem: *Rom. Hist.*, a lesser triumph celebrating a minor victory.

ov-en (ŭv'n), *n.* [< A.S. *ofen*, oven < O.Teut. source], **1**, an inclosed chamber in a fireplace, stove, or range, used for baking or heating food; **2**, in a factory or mill, an inclosed chamber where heat is applied to raw materials, as coal, bricks, pottery, or the like.



OVEN

Air enters through draft opening A, passes up through grate B, and through firein fire box C, where it is heated, thence over the oven D, down at E, under the oven to F, and back and up smoke pipe G, to chimney; H, damper; J, ash pan; K, clean-out door.

ov-en-bird (ŭv'n-bûrd'), *n.* [*oven-* + *bird*], *Ornith.*, any of various birds which build ovenlike nests on the ground; especially, an American warbler (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), olive-green above and mottled white below, or any of certain birds (genus *Furnarius*) of South America.

o-ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* [< A.S. *ofer* over, above < Aryan source], **1**, above in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; **2**, across; as, to jump *over* a ditch; **3**, covering; upon: as, to wear a cape *over* the shoulders; **4**, more than; as, he spent *over* ten dollars; **5**, during; throughout; as, to stay *over* the week-end; **6**, back and forth upon; as, to wander *over* the plains; **7**, concerning; in regard to: **over all**, from one extreme to the other; as, the boat measures 145 inches *over all*:—*adv.* **1**, from beginning to end; as, to talk the matter *over*; **2**, from one to another; as, to make *over* property; from one side to the other; as, to go *over* to the enemy; **3**, in excess; in addition; more than necessary; as, all that is left *over*; **4**, so as to bring the opposite side up; as, to turn a coin *over*; so as to be upright no longer; as, to topple *over*; **5**, from end to end; throughout; as, a landscape dotted *over* with trees; **6**, once again; as, I will do it *over*; **7**, across the top; as, he came to a wall and jumped *over*; **8**, at an end; as, it is all *over*:—*n. Cricket*, the time during which a given number of successive balls, usually six, are delivered by one bowler; also, the number of balls delivered during this period.

o-ver- *prefix*, used in many self-explaining words, to denote: **1**, excess; as, *over*confident; *over*due; *over*estimate; **2**, outer or upper position; as, *over*coat; *over*lord; **3**, motion from one side to the other; from edge to edge; across the brim, etc.; as, *over*step; *over*lap; **4**, motion passing beyond; as, *over*flow; *over*shoot; **5**, completeness; as, *over*awe; *over*joyed.

o-ver-all (ō'vẽr-ôl"), *n.* a garment, entirely covering other garments: *pl.* **1**, loose trousers, usually of heavy, durable material, worn over other clothes to protect them from soil, dirt, etc.; **2**, protective leggings made of waterproof material.

o-ver-all (ō'vẽr-ôl"), *adj.* [*over-* + *all*], containing all; including everything; as, the *over-all* measurements of a room.

o-ver-arch (ō"vẽr-ärch'), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*over-* + *1arch*], to curve or arch over, above, or across.

o-ver-awe (ō"vẽr-ô'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *awe*], to overcome or subdue by revereutial fear or dread.

o-ver-bal-ance (ō"vẽr-bal'ăns), *v.t.* [*over-* + *balance*], **1**, to exceed in weight, influence, power, etc.; **2**, to upset the balance of:—*v.i.* to lose balance and fall:—*n.* a surplus in weight, value, etc.; an excess; that which is more than equivalent in value, power, amount, etc.

o-ver-bear (ō"vẽr-bâr'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *2bear*], **1**, to bear down, as by greater weight or force; **2**, to overcome; domineer over:—*v.i.* to produce young, or to fruit, too freely.

o-ver-bear-ing (ō"vẽr-bâr'ing), *adj.* presuming; haughty; domineering; insolent; arrogant.—*adv.* **o"ver-bear'ing-ly.**

o-ver-bid (ō"vẽr-bid'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *bid*], **1**, to exceed in bidding; outbid; **2**, to go beyond the real value of in bidding:—*v.i.* to bid more than the real value.

o-ver-blow (ō"vẽr-blō'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *2blow*], to blow away; to blow over or across:—*v.i. Naut.*, to blow with great violence.

o-ver-board (ō'vẽr-bōrd"), *adv.* [*over-* + *board*], over the side of a ship.

o-ver-bur-den (ō"vẽr-bûr'dn), *v.t.* [*over-* + *burden*], to overload or overwhelm with care or weight, or with anxiety, work, pain, etc.

o-ver-cap-i-tal-ize (ō"vẽr-kăp'i-tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*over-* + *capital*], to fix the capital value of (a business) at more than the real value.

o-ver-cast (ō"vẽr-kăst'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *cast*], **1**, to cover over; **2**, hence, to cloud; darken; **3**, (ō'vẽr-kăst"), to whip (the raw edges of a seam) with long, loose stitches: distinguished from *overhand*.

o-ver-charge (ō"vẽr-chärj'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *charge*], **1**, to fill or load too heavily, as a gun; **2**, to ask too high a price from or for; **3**, to overstate; exaggerate:—*n.* (ō'vẽr-chärj"), **1**, too heavy a load, as of electricity; **2**, too high a price; extortion.

o-ver-check (ō'vẽr-chĕk"), *n.* [*over-* + *1check*], a checkrein passing over the head of a horse between the ears (see *harness*, illus.).

o-ver-cloud (ō"vẽr-kloud'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *cloud*], **1**, to cover or obscure with clouds; **2**, to depress; make gloomy or sullen:—*v.i.* **1**, to become covered or darkened with clouds; grow cloudy; **2**, to be or become depressed, gloomy, or sullen.

o-ver-coat (ō'vẽr-kōt"), *n.* [*over-* + *coat*], a heavy, out-of-door coat; a topcoat.

o-ver-come (ō"vẽr-kŭm'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *come*], to obtain mastery over; conquer; overpower; surmount:—*v.i.* to be victorious.

o-ver-do (ō"vẽr-dōō'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *1do*], **1**, to carry to excess; **2**, to cook too long; **3**, to surpass; excel; **4**, to weary by overwork:—*v.i.* to go beyond one's strength; exert oneself too much.

o-ver-dose (ō'vẽr-dōs"), *n.* [*over-* + *dose*], a dose in excess of the prescribed amount:—*v.t.* (ō"vẽr-dōs'), to administer too large a dose to.

o-ver-draft (ō'vẽr-drăft"), *n.* [*over-* + *draft*], *Banking*, **1**, the act of making drafts or checks in amounts greater than the money on deposit; **2**, a draft or check so made, or the amount of it.

o-ver-draw (ō"vẽr-drô'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *draw*], to exaggerate: *Banking*, to make drafts or checks upon (an account) for a greater amount than the money on deposit in the bank.

o-ver-dress (ō"vẽr-drĕs'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *dress*], to bedeck or array to excess; put too many adornments upon:—*n.* (ō'vẽr-drĕs"), a tunic of thin material worn over a heavier foundation dress.

o-ver-due (ō'vẽr-dū"; ō"vẽr-dū'), *adj.* [*over-* + *due*], **1**, unpaid at the time for payment; **2**, not present, or not occurring, at the proper time.

o-ver-dye (ō"vẽr-dī'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *dye*], **1**, in dyeing, to put too much color upon; dye to excess; **2**, to dye with one color over another.

o-ver-eat (ō"vẽr-ēt'), *v.i.* [*over-* + *eat*], to eat more than is necessary to satisfy one's hunger.

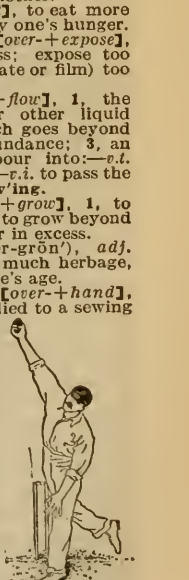
o-ver-ex-pose (ō"vẽr-ĕks-pōz'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *expose*], to expose in excess; expose too long: *Photog.*, to expose (a sensitive plate or film) too long to the light.—*n.* **o"ver-ex-po'sure.**

o-ver-flow (ō'vẽr-flō"), *n.* [*over-* + *flow*], **1**, the spreading of water or other liquid beyond its proper limits; **2**, that which goes beyond its proper limits; an excess; superabundance; **3**, an outlet for something to spread or pour into:—*v.t.* (ō"vẽr-flō'), to flood; cover with liquid:—*v.i.* to pass the limits; be more than full.—*n.* **o'ver-flow'ing.**

o-ver-grow (ō"vẽr-grō'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *grow*], **1**, to cover with herbage; **2**, to grow beyond or too large for:—*v.i.* to grow too fast or in excess.

o-ver-grown (ō'vẽr-grōn"; ō"vẽr-grōn'), *adj.* **1**, covered with too much herbage, etc.; **2**, grown too large; too big for one's age.

o-ver-hand (ō'vẽr-hănd"), *adj.* [*over-* + *hand*], **1**, over and over: applied to a sewing stitch, or to a seam made by it; **2**, down from above; as, an *overhand* blow; **3**, grasping with the hand over the object: *Cricket*, *Baseball*, etc., bowled or thrown with the arm swung above the shoulder; as, an *overhand* ball: opposite of *underhand*:—*adv.* (ō'vẽr-hănd"; ō"vẽr-hănd'), so that the palm is down, or turned in toward the body; as, to catch a ball *overhand*:—*v.t.* to sew together (two edges, usually selvages) by a close over-and-over stitch: distinguished from *overcast*.


OVERHAND BOWLING

o-ver-hang (ō"vẽr-hăng'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *hang*], **1**, to project beyond and above; **2**, to menace:—*v.i.* to jut or project over something:—*n.* (ō'vẽr-hăng"), a projection, or jutting out; also, the amount of projection: *Aëro.*, the lateral projection of one supporting surface beyond another (see *dihedral*, illus.); *Carpentry*, the edge of a roof projecting over a gable end (see *frame house*, illus.).

o-ver-haul (ō"vẽr-hôl'), *v.t.* [*over-* + *haul*], to examine thoroughly for the purpose of making repairs: *Naut.*, to overtake; gain upon:—*n.* (ō'vẽr-hôl"), a thorough examination.—*n.* **o'ver-haul'ing.**

o-ver-head (ō′vĕr-hĕd′), *adv.* [*over-+head*], over one's head; above; on an upper floor; on high:—*adj.* (ō′vĕr-hĕd″), situated above; passing through the air; pertaining to what is above or aloft: **overhead charges**, 1, that part of the expense of a business which does not include the cost of materials, labor, and other direct agents of production, but which includes indirect costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, heating, advertising, etc.; 2, the general costs of running a business.

o-ver-hear (ō″vĕr-hēr′), *v.t.* [*over-+hear*], to hear (a person or thing) as an eavesdropper or as an unperceived or unintended listener.

o-ver-heat (ō″vĕr-hēt′), *v.t.* [*over-+heat*], to make too hot; heat to excess.

o-ver-is-sue (ō″vĕr-ĭsh′ū), *v.t.* [*over-+issue*], to issue (bonds, notes, stocks, etc.) in excess of the amount authorized by law or of the issuer's ability to pay on demand:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-ĭsh′ū), an unauthorized or excessive issue of notes, bonds, stocks, etc.

o-ver-joy (ō″vĕr-joi′), *v.t.* [*over-+joy*], to gladden excessively; transport with joy.

o-ver-land (ō′vĕr-lănd″), *adj.* and *adv.* [*over-+land*], across the land rather than the sea; as, an *overland* journey; to travel *overland*.

o-ver-lap (ō″vĕr-lăp′), *v.t.* [*over-+*[1]*lap*], 1, to extend over the edge of; lie so as partly to cover; 2, to lay so as to cover the edge of something, as slates or shingles:—*v.i.* 1, to be superimposed in part; hence, figuratively, 2, to involve duplication, as in authority:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-lăp″), 1, the extension, or amount of extension, of one thing over the edge of another; 2, that which covers something.

o-ver-lay (ō″vĕr-lā′), *v.t.* [*over-+*[3]*lay*], 1, to spread above or across, as a cover or surface coating; 2, to obscure; becloud; 3, incorrectly for *overlie*, to lie upon so as to smother: *Print.*, to make even, or to deepen the tone of, by overlays:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-lā″), *Print.*, thin paper, cut in pieces of the necessary size and pasted in one or more layers on the printing surface of a press, in order to deepen the tone of the impression over desired portions of the surface.

o-ver-leap (ō″vĕr-lēp′), *v.t.* [*over-+leap*], 1, to leap over; hence, 2, to leave out; neglect; overlook; 3, to leap farther than.

o-ver-lie (ō″vĕr-lī′), *v.t.* [*over-+*[2]*lie*], 1, to lie over or on; 2, to smother by lying upon, as a child.

o-ver-look (ō″vĕr-lo͝ok′), *v.t.* [*over-+look*], 1, to look down upon from above; be elevated above; 2, to superintend; inspect; watch over; 3, to fail to notice; hence, to pass over without punishing; 4, to bewitch, as by the evil eye:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-lo͝ok″), a place from which one can look down upon something.

o-ver-lord (ō′vĕr-lôrd″), *n.* [*over-+lord*], 1, one who is supreme over others; 2, in the feudal system, a noble thought of in relation to his vassals; 3, in England under the Saxon rule, a lord who outranked other lords in authority.—*n.* **o′ver-lord″ship.**

o-ver-man (ō′vĕr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*over+man*], 1, a man in authority over others; 2, (-măn) in the philosophy of F. W. Nietzsche, the ideal man; the superman.

o-ver-match (ō″vĕr-măch′), *v.t.* [*over-+*[1]*match*], to be too strong for; hence, to defeat; overcome; surpass.

o-ver-much (ō′vĕr-mŭch″; ō″vĕr-mŭch′), *adj.* [*over-+much*], too great:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-mŭch″), too large an amount; an excessive amount:—*adv.* (ō″vĕr-mŭch′), too greatly; excessively.

o-ver-night (ō″vĕr-nīt′), *adv.* [*over-+night*], on or during the previous night:—*adj.* (ō′vĕr-nīt″), of or pertaining to the previous evening; pertaining to a stay of one night; as, an *overnight* bag:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-nīt″), the previous evening.

o-ver-pay (ō″vĕr-pā′), *v.t.* [*over-+pay*], to pay in excess of the necessary or just amount; requite or reward (a person) too highly.

o-ver-plus (ō′vĕr-plŭs), *n.* [*over-+plus*], excess; surplus; superabundance; balance.

o-ver-pow-er (ō″vĕr-pou′ĕr), *v.t.* [*over-+power*], 1, to crush by superior force; vanquish; 2, to affect greatly.—*p.adj.* **o″ver-pow′er-ing.**

o-ver-pro-duc-tion (ō″vĕr-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [*over-+production*], a raising or making of more than is needed: *Com.*, the creation of supply in excess, not of the amount that society needs and wants, but of the amount that can be sold at a remunerative price.

o-ver-rate (ō″vĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* [*over-+*[1]*rate*], to set too high a value upon; assess too high.

o-ver-reach (ō″vĕr-rēch′), *v.t.* [*over-+reach*], 1, to reach above or beyond; 2, to miss by attempting too much; 3, to stretch too far; 4, to get the better of by trickery; cheat:—*v.i.* 1, to reach too far; 2, to injure the forefoot by striking it with the hind foot: said of horses; 3, to cheat; be guilty of trickery; 4, to go too far in pushing oneself forward: —*n.* (ō′vĕr-rēch″), an injury on the forefoot of a horse caused by striking it with the hind foot.

Syn., *v.* deceive, baffle, outwit, circumvent, gull, dupe.

o-ver-ride (ō″vĕr-rīd′), *v.t.* [*over-+ride*], 1, to trample down; 2, to set aside tyrannically; as, to *override* a decision; 3, to disregard the rights or wishes of; 4, to ride (a horse) to exhaustion: *Surg.*, to overlap, as the ends of a fractured bone.

o-ver-rule (ō″vĕr-rōol′), *v.t.* [*over-+rule*], to cause to change an intention, decision, etc.; set aside, as judgment: *Law*, to decide against; as, to *overrule* an objection:—*v.i.* to control others by influence, character, personality, etc.

o-ver-run (ō″vĕr-rŭn′), *v.t.* [*over-+run*], 1, to grow or spread over in great quantity or numbers; 2, to invade; infest: *Baseball*, to run beyond, as a base; *Print.*, to carry over, as type, to another line; change the arrangement of by a change of lines:—*v.i.* to spread, flow, or extend over something or beyond the limits of something.

o-ver-sea (ō′vĕr-sē), *adv.* [*over-+sea*], across the ocean; abroad: also written *overseas:* **over-sea** (ō′vĕr-sē″), *adj.* across the sea; foreign; pertaining to the lands across the sea.

o-ver-see (ō″vĕr-sē′), *v.t.* [*over-+see*], 1, to inspect; examine; 2, to superintend; look after: —*v.i.* to act as an overseer.

o-ver-se-er (ō″vĕr-sē′ĕr; ō′vĕr-sē″ĕr; -sēr′), *n.* 1, the superintendent of some department of a business; 2, one who overlooks the work of laborers.

o-ver-sell (ō″vĕr-sĕl′), *v.t.* [*over-+sell*], *Com.*, to sell (bonds, stocks, etc.), in excess of the quantity one can deliver; sell more of (something) than one has in his possession.

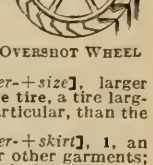
o-ver-set (ō″vĕr-sĕt′), *v.t.* [*over-+set*], 1, to turn over; overturn; upset; 2, to cause the ruin or overthrow of; 3, to get the better of; overthrow:—*v.i.* to turn over; upset: *Print.*, to set in type in excess of what can be used:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-sĕt″), 1, a tipping over; 2, overthrow; destruction: *Print.*, a setting in type of more matter than can be used.

o-ver-shad-ow (ō″vĕr-shăd′ō), *v.t.* [*over-+shadow*], 1, to throw a shade over; darken; 2, to tower over; render less conspicuous.

o-ver-shoe (ō′vĕr-shōō″), *n.* [*over-+shoe*], an outer shoe of India rubber or felt, worn over another shoe for protection against wet or cold.

o-ver-shoot (ō″vĕr-shōōt′), *v.t.* [*over-+shoot*], to send or shoot over or beyond:—*v.i.* 1, to shoot beyond the mark; 2, to go too far.

o-ver-shot (ō′vĕr-shŏt″), *p.adj.* 1, with the upper jaw protruding over the lower; 2, operated by water flowing over the top: **overshot wheel**, a water wheel which is driven by the weight and motion of the water flowing over its top.



Overshot Wheel

o-ver-sight (ō″vĕr-sīt′), *n.* [*over-+sight*], 1, failure to see or observe; 2, something not seen or observed; 3, a mistake due to inattention; 4, watchful care; management, direction.

Syn. superintendence, surveillance, charge, supervision, direction.

o-ver-size (ō′vĕr-sīz″), *adj.* [*over-+size*], larger than requisite: **oversize tire**, a tire larger as to its tread, or in some other particular, than the usual tire of a specified size.

o-ver-skirt (ō′vĕr-skûrt″), *n.* [*over-+skirt*], 1, an outer skirt worn over other garments; 2, a skirt used as a drapery over a foundation skirt.

o-ver-sleep (ō″vĕr-slēp′), *v.t.* [*over-+sleep*], to sleep beyond (the proper time):—*v.i.* to sleep too long, or beyond the proper time.

o-ver-soul (ō′vĕr-sōl″), *n.* [*over-+soul*], in transcendental philosophy, especially that of Emerson, the spirit which animates and unites all created things; God as the center and soul of all being.

o-ver-spread (ō″vĕr-sprĕd′), *v.t.* [*over-+spread*], to cover the surface of; spread or cover over:—*v.i.* to be spread or scattered about.

o-ver-state (ō″vĕr-stāt′), *v.t.* [*over-+state*], to put into too strong terms; exaggerate; express too forcefully.—*n.* **o″ver-state′ment.**

o-ver-stay (ō″vĕr-stā′), *v.t.* [*over-+stay*], to stay longer than; stay beyond the limits of; as, to *overstay* one's welcome.

o-ver-step (ō″vĕr-stĕp′), *v.t.* [*over-+step*], to go beyond, as a rule, boundary, etc.; transgress:—*v.i.* to go too far; exceed.

o-ver-stock (ō″vĕr-stŏk′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *stock*], to supply in excess of demand; fill too full.

o-ver-strain (ō″vĕr-strān′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *strain*], to injure by too much exertion; strain to the very utmost:—*v.i.* to try too hard:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-strān″), overexertion; excessive strain.

o-ver-strung (ō″vĕr-strŭng″; ō″vĕr-strŭng′), *adj.* [*over-* + *string*], too highly sensitive; excessively nervous: *Mus.*, with strings arranged in two or three sets crossing one another: said of a piano.

o-ver-sub-scribe (ō″vĕr-sŭb-skrīb′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *subscribe*], to promise to buy a larger amount of (stock or bonds) than is offered for sale.—*n.* **o″ver-sub-scrip′tion.**

o-ver-sway (ō″vĕr-swā′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *sway*], 1, to prevail upon; 2, to dominate.

o-vert (ō′vĕrt) *adj.* [O.F. = opened, p.p. of *ovrir*, older *avrir*, to open < Lat. *aperire*, to open], open to view; publicly seen or known: **overt act**, *Law*, an outward, physical act done in pursuance of an intent or design.—*adv.* **o′vert-ly.**

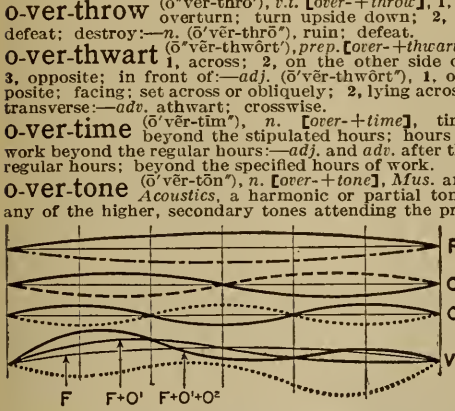
o-ver-take (ō″vĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *take*], 1, to catch up with; 2, to come suddenly upon; take by surprise; as, the storm *overtook* them.

o-ver-throw (ō″vĕr-thrō′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *throw*], 1, to overturn; turn upside down; 2, to defeat; destroy:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-thrō″), ruin; defeat.

o-ver-thwart (ō″vĕr-thwôrt′), *prep.* [*over-* + *thwart*], 1, across; 2, on the other side of; 3, opposite; in front of:—*adj.* (ō′vĕr-thwôrt″), 1, opposite; facing; set across or obliquely; 2, lying across; transverse:—*adv.* athwart; crosswise.

o-ver-time (ō′vĕr-tīm″), *n.* [*over-* + *time*], time beyond the stipulated hours; hours of work beyond the regular hours:—*adj.* and *adv.* after the regular hours; beyond the specified hours of work.

o-ver-tone (ō″vĕr-tōn″), *n.* [*over-* + *tone*], *Mus.* and *Acoustics*, a harmonic or partial tone; any of the higher, secondary tones attending the pro-



OVERTONE

A vibrating string, with exaggerated amplitude. F, O^1, O^2, string vibrating as a whole, in halves, and in thirds respectively, giving out fundamental tone, first overtone, and second overtone. V, string vibrating in all three ways at once: F, fundamental vibration; F + O^1, F + O^1 + O^2, vibrations resulting from superposing O^1 upon F, and O^2 upon F + O^1.

duction of the basic, or fundamental, tone of a sounding body, as a stretched string, due to the vibration of the sounding body in parts in addition to, and simultaneously with, its vibration as a whole: effective in determining, through form, number, etc., the characteristic tone quality of any given musical instrument: also called *harmonic; partial tone; upper partial:*—*v.t.* (ō″vĕr-tōn′), *Photog.*, to give too much tone to; tone excessively.

o-ver-top (ō″vĕr-tŏp″), *v.t.* [*over-* + ¹*top*], 1, to be higher than; rise above; tower above; 2, to surpass; go beyond; excel; 3, to dwarf by contrast; exceed in distinction:—*v.i.* to rise above others.

o-ver-trick (ō′vĕr-trĭk), *n.* [*over-* + *trick*], in bridge, a trick taken by the declarer in excess of his contract.

o-ver-ture (ō′vĕr-tūr), *n.* [O.F. = opening < *overt*, p.p. of *ovrir*, to open], an offer or proposal; opening of negotiations; as, an *overture* of peace: *Mus.*, 1, a piece of music played before the commencement, and usually including the principal airs, of an opera; 2, an independent, lengthy composition for an orchestra; *Eccl.*, in the Presbyterian Church, a formal recommendation made to the General Assembly.

o-ver-turn (ō″vĕr-tûrn′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *turn*], 1, to conquer; overthrow; 2, to cause to upset; throw from a firm position:—*v.i.* to upset:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-tûrn″), 1, act of overthrowing or upsetting; 2, state of being overthrown; 3, overthrow; destruction.

o-ver-watch (ō″vĕr-wŏch′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *watch*], 1, to weary by watching; 2, to watch over.

o-ver-ween-ing (ō″vĕr-wēn′ĭng), *adj.* [*over-* + *ween* (< A.S. *wēnan*, to imagine)], conceited; arrogant; too self-confident:—*n.* presumption; arrogance; self-conceit.—*adv.* **o″ver-ween′ing-ly.**

Syn., adj. conceited, presumptuous, prideful.

o-ver-weigh (ō″vĕr-wā′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *weigh*], 1, to exceed in weight or value; 2, to weigh too heavily on; overpower; depress.

o-ver-weight (ō′vĕr-wāt″), *n.* excess of weight beyond the legal or usual amount; preponderance:—*adj.* exceeding the weight allowed by law:—*v.t.* (ō″vĕr-wāt′), to weigh down upon; burden.

o-ver-whelm (ō″vĕr-hwĕlm′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *whelm*], 1, to cover over completely, as with water; swallow up, as by a flood; 2, to crush utterly; overcome with emotion; oppress beyond bearing.—*p. adj.* **o″ver-whelm′ing.**—*adv.* **o″ver-whelm′ing-ly.**

o-ver-wind (ō″vĕr-wīnd′), *v.t.* [*over-* + ³*wind*], to wind too much or too far.

o-ver-work (ō″vĕr-wûrk′), *v.t.* [*over-* + *work*], to impose too much labor upon:—*v.i.* to labor too hard or beyond one's strength:—*n.* (ō′vĕr-wûrk″; ō″vĕr-wûrk′), 1, exertion beyond one's strength; 2, work in excess of a certain amount.

o-ver-worn (ō″vĕr-wōrn′; ō″vĕr-wōrn′), *adj.* [*over-* + *wear*], worn-out; fatigued; tired out.

o-ver-wrought (ō″vĕr-rôt″; ō″vĕr-rôt′), *adj.* [*over-* + *wrought*], 1, excessively excited; overstrained; as, *overwrought* nerves; 2, worked to excess; 3, too elaborate; overdone.

o-vi-bos (ō′vĭ-bŏs), *n.* [< Lat. *ovis*, sheep + *bos*, ox], the musk ox (genus *Ovibos*), of arctic regions.

o-vi-duct (ō′vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *ovum*, egg + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], *Anat.*, one of two small tubes through which the matured ova pass from the ovary to the uterus or the egg sac; a Fallopian tube.

o-vi-form (ō′vĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *ovum*, egg + *forma*, shape], of the shape of an egg.

o-vine (ō′vīn; ō′vĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *ovis*, sheep], of or pertaining to sheep; like sheep.

o-vip-a-rous (ō-vĭp′ä-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *ovum*, egg + *parere*, to beget], *Zoöl.*, producing offspring from eggs which hatch outside the body, as the birds: opposite of *viriparous*.—*n.* **o′vi-par′i-ty.**

o-vi-pos-it (ō″vĭ-pŏz′ĭt), *v.i.* [< Lat. *ovum*, egg + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], *Entom.*, to lay an egg or eggs.

o-vi-pos-i-tor (ō″vĭ-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* *Entom.*, the organ for depositing eggs, found at the extremity of the abdomen of the females of many insects, as the grasshopper and cricket.

o-vi-sac (ō′vĭ-săk), *n.* [< Lat. *ovum*, egg + *saccus*, sac], *Anat.*, the closed sac in which each ovum, or egg, develops in the ovary.

o-void (ō′void), *adj.* [< Lat. *ovum*, egg + Gk. *eidos*, shape], egg-shaped; oviform:—*n.* an egg-shaped body.—*adj.* **o-voi′dal.**

o-vo-lo (ō′vō-lō), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lē)], [It., dim. of *uovo*, < Lat. *ovum*, egg], *Arch.*, a convex, rounded molding, sometimes quarter round (see *molding*, illus.).

o-vu-late (ō′vū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [see **ovule**], to produce eggs or ovules, or to discharge them from the ovary.

o-vule (ō′vūl), *n.* [Fr., dim. of Lat. *ovum*, egg], *Bot.*, 1, the spore case of a seed plant, in which develop the egg and surrounding structures which form the seed (see *cell*, ²*style*, illus.); 2, an immature seed.

o-vum (ō′vŭm), *n.* [*pl.* ova (ō′vä)], [Lat. = egg], *Biol.*, the female germ cell; an egg; incorrectly, an ovule; *Arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament.

owe (ō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* owed (ōd), or, *Obs.*, ought (ôt), *p.pr.* owing], [< A.S. *āgan*, to possess < O.Teut. source], 1, to be obliged to pay; as, to *owe* an apology; 2, to be obliged or indebted for: **owe a grudge**, to feel resentment:—*v.i.* to be in debt: often with *to*.

ow-ing (ō′ĭng), *p.adj.* due as a debt: **owing to**, 1, on account of; 2, ascribable to.

owl (oul), *n.* [< A.S. *ūle*, owl < O.Teut. source; imit.: cf. Lat. *ululare*, to howl], 1, any of numerous nocturnal birds of prey (families *Aluconidæ* and *Bubonidæ*) with large heads and eyes and short, hooked beaks, including the barn, hoot, and screech owls (see *bird*, *screech owl*, illus.); 2, any of certain domestic pigeons having an owl-like head, eyes, and frill; 3, a person who habitually keeps late hours: **owl train**, a late night train.—*adj.* **owl′ish.**

OWL

owl-et (oul′ĕt), *n.* 1, a young owl; 2, a certain small owl of Europe; also, any small owl. Also, **howl′et.**

own (ōn), *adj.* [< A.S. *āgen*, p.p. of *āgan*, to possess], 1, belonging to oneself or itself; 2, peculiar or private; no one else's: used with a possessive; as, my *own* affair:—*v.t.* 1, to possess or hold by right; 2, to admit or acknowledge, as a fault:—*v.i.* to confess.

own-er (ōn′ẽr), *n.* one who has the legal title to, or sole possession of, a thing; a proprietor.

own-er-ship (ōn'ĕr-shĭp), *n.* sole right of possession; proprietorship.

ox (ŏks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen (ŏk'sn)], [< A.S. *oxa*, ox], a large quadruped of the genus (*Bos*) which includes domestic dairy cattle and the bison, zebu, aurochs, etc.; especially, the adult castrated male of the domestic species.

ox-a-late (ŏk'sə-lāt), *n.* [see **oxalis**], *Chem.*, a salt of oxalic acid.

ox-al-ic ac-id (ŏk-săl'ĭk), *Chem.*, a violently poisonous, colorless, transparent, crystalline substance with intensely acid taste, occurring naturally in many plants: used as a mordant in dyeing, as a solvent for iron stains, in analytical chemistry, and in the manufacture of ink.

ox-a-lis (ŏk'sə-lĭs), *n.* [Gk. = name of plant], *Bot.*, any of a widely distributed genus (*Oxalis*) of wood sorrels having trifoliolate leaves and yellow, white, pink, or purple flowers.

ox-bow (ŏks'bō"), *n.* [*ox* + 1*bow*], **1**, the U-shaped piece of wood in an ox yoke; **2**, in the United States, a U-shaped or S-shaped bend in a river.

ox-eye (ŏks'ī"), *n.* [*ox* + *eye*], *Bot.*, any of various plants of the composite family, such as the oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*); *Ornith.*, any of a number of birds, including the titmouse and the least sandpiper; *Arch.*, an oval gable window: **oxeye daisy**, **1**, the common daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) of the United States; **2**, any of a genus (*Heliopsis*) of plants having flowers with yellow rays.

ox—eyed (ŏks'īd"), *adj.* having eyes like those of an ox; large-eyed: often applied to Hera.

Ox-ford (ŏks'fĕrd), *n.* [< *Oxford*, England], a low, laced shoe, tying over the instep; also, a kind of fabric also written *oxford*: **Oxford movement**, a High Church movement, begun by the Tractarians (which see) at Oxford, England, in 1833, supporting the doctrine that the Church of England is a part of the visible Holy Catholic Church: **Oxford group movement**, a religious movement within existing Christian churches, founded about 1921, which advocates a return to primitive Christianity, and stresses fellowship of the members with one another and with God; Buchmanism.

ox-goad (ŏks'gōd"), *n.* [*ox* + *goad*], a goad or pointed rod, for driving oxen.

ox-heart (ŏks'härt"), *n.* [*ox* + *heart*], *Hort.*, a large variety of heart-shaped cherry.

ox-i-da-tion (ŏk"sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [see **oxide**], *Chem.*, the act or process of combining, or causing to combine, with oxygen, as in all combustion, the formation of rust on iron, etc.

ox-ide (ŏk'sīd; ŏk'sĭd), *n.* [Fr. < *ox*(*ygène*), oxygen + *-ide* (< Gk. *-idēs*, like)], *Chem.*, a compound of oxygen with another element or a radical; as, *oxide* of iron. Also, **ox'id.**

ox-i-dize (ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -dizing], *Chem.*, to cause to combine with oxygen; convert into an oxide:—*v.i.* to take up, or combine with, oxygen; be converted into an oxide. Also, **ox'i-dise.**—*v.t.* and *v.i.* **ox'i-date.**

ox-i-diz-er (ŏk'sĭ-dīz"ĕr), *n.* *Chem.*, a substance which combines with oxygen or causes other substances to do so.

ox-lip (ŏks'lĭp"), *n.* [< A.S. *oxa*, ox + *slyppe*, slop; dung: cf. *cowslip*], **1**, an Old World primrose somewhat resembling a cowslip; **2**, an English primrose with pale yellow blooms.

Ox-o-ni-an (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Oxonia*, Lat. form of *Ox(en)ford*], of or pertaining to Oxford, England, or Oxford University:—*n.* a student or graduate of Oxford University.

ox-tongue (ŏks'tŭng"), *n.* [*ox* + *tongue*], any of several plants with rough, hairy or bristly, tongue-shaped leaves, especially the alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*) or the bugloss (*Picrisechioides*): *Rare*, a short broadsword.

ox-weld (ŏks'wĕld"), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*ox*(*ygen*) + *weld*], to weld with an oxyacetylene torch.

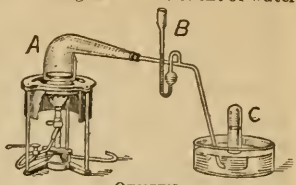
ox-y-a-cet-y-lene (ŏk"sĭ-ə-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *adj.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *acetylene*], *Chem.*, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and acetylene: **oxyacetylene burner** or **torch**, an instrument burning oxyacetylene gas to produce an intensely hot flame: used for cutting and welding metals.

ox-y-ac-id (ŏk"sĭ-ăs'ĭd), *n.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *acid*], any acid that contains oxygen: also called *oxygen acid; oxacid.*

ox-y-cal-ci-um (ŏk"sĭ-kăl'sĭ-ŭm), *adj.* [< *ox*(*ygen*) + *calcium*], pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, an *oxycalcium* light, a light produced by making lime white-hot in a very hot flame.

ox-y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *oxus*, sharp + *-genēs*, born, produced], *Chem.*, a colorless, odorless, gaseous element [symbol O], combining readily with most of the elements to form oxides, the active combination being in many cases so energetic that light and heat are evolved, as in the process of combustion: essential to all vegetable and animal life, constituting about one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, and occurring as a constituent of water and of most animal and vegetable products, acids, bases, and salts.

ox-y-gen-ate (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], *Chem.*, to combine, or impregnate, with oxygen.—*n.* **ox"y-gen-a'tion.**



OXYGEN
Apparatus for the preparation of oxygen by heating chlorate of potassium: *A*, retort containing the chlorate; *B*, safety tube; *C*, test tube in which the gas is collected.

ox-y-gen-ize (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Chem.*, to mix or combine with oxygen.—*adj.* **ox'y-gen-iz"a-ble.**

ox-y-hy-dro-gen (ŏk"sĭ-hī'drō-jĕn), *adj.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *hydrogen*], *Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen: **oxyhydrogen blowpipe**, an instrument for producing an intense heat by burning a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen: **oxyhydrogen gas**, a gas composed of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen: **oxyhydrogen light**, a brilliant light produced by heating a block of lime to white heat with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

ox-y-mo-ron (ŏk"sĭ-mō'rŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *oxumōros*, pointedly foolish], *Rhet.*, the bringing together of incongruous or contradictory ideas, as in *studied carelessness, foolish wisdom, make haste slowly.*

ox-y-salt (ŏk'sĭ-sôlt"), *n.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *salt*], any salt derived from an oxyacid (which see).

ox-y-tone (ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *adj.* [< Gk. *oxus*, sharp + *tonos*, tone], *Gk. Gram.*, having an acute accent on the last syllable:—*n.* an oxytone word.

o-yer (ō'yĕr; oĭ'ĕr), *n.* [< A.F. *oyer et terminer* < Lat. *audire*, to hear + *terminare*, to determine], *Law*, **1**, a hearing or trial of legal cases; **2**, the producing in court of a document, or copy of a document, mentioned by an adversary in his pleading: **oyer and terminer** (tûr'mĭ-nĕr), [< Fr. *terminer*, to end], *Law*, **1**, in the United States, a higher criminal court; **2**, in England, a court, composed of two or more judges of assize, held in each county two or more times each year, for the trial of cases of treason, felony, and misdemeanor.

o-yez (ō'yĕs"), *interj.* [O.F., imperative of *oïr*, to hear < Lat. *audire*, to hear], literally, hear ye: a cry usually uttered three times, used to demand silence in a court room before a proclamation. Also, **o'yes".**

oys-ter (oĭs'tĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *oistre* < Lat. *ostrea* < Gk. *ostreon*, oyster], **1**, any of a family (*Ostreidæ*) of edible sea mollusks having two unequal hinged shells; **2**, any of several other bivalve mollusks, similar to the oyster, as the pearl oyster; **3**, the small oyster-shaped piece of dark meat, found in the back of a fowl: **oyster bed**, a place at the bottom of the sea where oysters breed or are bred:—*v.i.* to gather or dredge for oysters.

oys-ter catch-er any of a genus (*Hæmatopus*) of shore or wading birds; especially, a species (*H. ostralegus*) about 20 inches long, with black-and-white plumage and a long, slender bill.

oys-ter crab a small crab which lives inside the shell of a live oyster.

oys-ter plant salsify, a plant whose root, when cooked, has the flavor of oysters.

oz. *abbr.* [< It. *oz*, early abbr. of *onza*, ounce, *z* being the sign of abbreviation, as in *riz.*], ounce; ounces.

o-zo-ce-rite (ō"zō-sē'rĭt; ō-zŏs'ĕr-it), *n.* [< Gk. *ozein*, to smell + *kēros*, wax], *Mineral.*, a yellowish to greenish mineral wax, colorless or white when pure, a mixture of hydrocarbons, used in the manufacture of candles, ointments, etc. Also, **o"zo-ke'rite** (-kē'-; ō-zō-kĕ'rĭt; **o-zok'e-rit** (ō-zŏk'ĕ-rĭt).

o-zone (ō'zōn), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *ozein*, to smell], *Chem.*, a colorless gas with a peculiar odor, a modification of oxygen, having marked oxidizing properties, and produced by the discharge of electricity through air or oxygen, or by other means: chiefly used in bleaching and in purifying water.—*adj.* **o'zon-ous.**

o-zo-nide (ō'zō-nīd), *n.* *Chem.*, a compound obtained by the action of ozone on any of various organic bodies. Also, **o'zo-nid.**

o-zon-ize (ō'zō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Chem.*, to treat with ozone; also, to convert into ozone.—*n.* **o"zo-ni-za'tion.**

P

P, p (pē), *n.* [*pl.* P's; Ps; p's; ps (pēz)], the sixteenth letter in the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE).

p. *abbr.* 1, [*pl.* pp.], page; 2, participle; 3, [It. *piano*], soft:—**P**, *Chem.*, the symbol [P] for the element phosphorus:—**P.**, 1, pawn; 2, Priestly Code:—**Pa**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Pa] for the element proactinium:—**Pa.**, Pennsylvania (also, **Penn.**; **Penna.**):—**P/A.**, 1, power of attorney; 2, private account.

pa (pä), *n.* [shortened form of *papa*, q.v.], *Childish or Familiar*, papa; father; dad.

pab-u-lum (pāb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [Lat. = food], 1, literally, food; nourishment; 2, generally, in figurative use, food for thought; mental stimulus.

pa-ca (pä'kà; pāk'*ä*), *n.* [Port. and Sp. < nat. name < *paco*, reddish], any of a genus (*Agouti*) of large South American rodents, especially a species (*A. paca*) resembling the guinea pig.

pace (pās), *n.* [< O.F. *pas* < Lat. *passus*, a step], 1, a step or the space covered by a step in walking: usually measured from the point where one heel touches the ground to the point where the other heel touches the ground on the next step forward: in Roman times, measured from the point where one heel touched the ground to the point where the same heel next touched the ground; hence, about 60 inches; 2, gait, or manner of moving, such as a trot, gallop, etc.; 3, a gait of a horse in which the legs on the same side move in the same direction simultaneously; 4, rate of speed; as, to keep up the *pace*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paced (pāst), *p.pr.* pacing], 1, to measure by steps; 2, to walk over with long, even steps; 3, to set a speed for, as when one person runs with another in a race to stimulate him or guide his pace:—*v.i.* 1, to walk with long, regular steps, as in measuring; 2, to move the feet on the same side simultaneously: said of a horse.

pace-mak-er (pās'māk"ẽr), *n.* [*pace* + *maker*], one that sets a pace for another.

pac-er (pās'ẽr), *n.* a horse with a gait called a pace, in which the legs on each side move together.

pa-cha (pä-shä'; pàsh'ä), *n.* [see **pasha**], in Turkey, an officer of high rank: formerly *bashaw*: used as a title. See **pa-sha'**, *Pfd. S.*

pa-chi-si (pä-chē'sĭ; -zĭ), *n.* [Hind. < *pachīs*, twenty-five: so named from highest throw], a four-handed game of East Indian origin, played on a board with pieces moved according to a throw of dice. Also, **par-chi'si; par-che'si.**

PACHISI BOARD

pach-y-derm (pāk'ĭ-dûrm), *n.* [< Fr. *pachyderme* < Gk. *pakhus*, thick + *derma*, skin], any of various thick-skinned mammals such as the elephant, rhinoceros, etc., no longer grouped together in scientific classifications: *Humorous*, a person lacking sensitiveness.—*adj.* **pach"y-der'ma-tous.**

pa-cif-ic (pà-sif'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *pacificus* < *pax* (*pacis*), peace + *-ficus* (< *facere*, to make)], 1, peacemaking; conciliatory; as, *pacific* words; 2, peaceful; tranquil: **Pacific**, of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean.—*adj.* **pa-cif'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pa-cif'i-cal-ly.**

Syn. calm, gentle, still, tranquil, smooth, peaceable. —*Ant.* stormy, belligerent, quarrelsome, contentious.

pa-cif-i-cate (pà-sif'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [see **pacify**], to pacify. —*n.* **pa-cif'i-ca"tor.**—*adj.* **pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry.**

pac-i-fi-ca-tion (pās"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; pà-sif"ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of bringing about peace; 2, specifically, the arrangement of terms of peace, or the terms so arranged; reconciliation.

pac-i-fist (pās'ĭ-fist), *n.* in national and international policy, one who on principle opposes war as wrong, and works for peace between nations; a peacemaker: opposite of *militarist*.—*n.* **pac'i-fism.**

pac-i-fy (pās'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *pacifier* < Lat. *pacificare* (*-atus*), to make peace], 1, to calm or appease; allay the anger of; as, to *pacify* an angry man; 2, to free from violence.—*n.* **pac'i-fi"er.**

Syn. soothe, compose, tranquilize, placate, propitiate, allay.—*Ant.* excite, disturb, irritate, agitate, provoke.

pack (pāk), *n.* [< M.E. *packe*, *pakke* < L.G. *pak*, a bundle], 1, a large bundle tied up for carrying, especially on the back; load; burden, especially for carrying on an animal's back; 2, a collection or quantity; a large stock; as, a *pack* of worries; 3, a full set of things; as, a *pack* of playing cards; 4, a number of animals associated together for hunting, etc.: as, a *pack* of wolves; a *pack* of hounds; 5, hence, a gang: as, a *pack* of thieves; 6, a measure of weight used for certain commodities, as wool, flour, etc.; 7, a number of floating cakes of ice driven close together; 8, a therapeutic measure in which the patient is wrapped in hot or cold wet cloths:—*v.t.* 1, to stow away, arrange compactly, or to press into a bundle; as, to *pack* clothes for a trip; 2, to fill (a receptacle) entirely; as, to *pack* a trunk; *pack* a freight car with crates; 3, to crowd together; as, to *pack* people in a room; 4, to press into a hard mass; as, to *pack* earth; 5, to dismiss or discharge: with *off*; as, to *pack* off a servant; 6, to carry on the back; as, to *pack* a load of gravel by mule train; 7, to arrange to suit one's own ends; as, to *pack* a jury: *Slang*, in the western United States, to carry loaded: said of guns; as, the cowboy *packed* two pistols: *Mech.*, to fill in, as a stuffing box, to prevent leaking:—*v.i.* 1, to press or crowd together into a hard mass; as, ice *packs* together; 2, to stow things for safety or carrying; 3, to admit of being stowed; as, these articles *pack* well; 4, to depart or remove in haste: usually with *off*.

Syn., *n.* set, gang, drove; burden. (See herd.)

pack-age (pāk'ĭj), *n.* 1, a bundle or bale of goods; a parcel; 2, the act or process of stowing for safe-keeping or transportation; 3, a box or any receptacle in which something is stowed.

Syn. parcel, packet. (See bundle.)

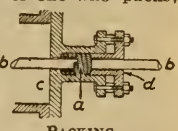
pack an-i-mal an animal used for carrying loads, as of food, ore, etc.

pack-er (pāk'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which stows things for safety or carrying; 2, in the United States, one who prepares and packs provisions in large quantities for preservation or for market.

pack-et (pāk'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *paquet*, dim. of M.E. *packe*, pack], a small bundle or parcel: *Naut.*, a vessel sailing between two or more ports at regular periods, carrying passengers, mails, and merchandise.

pack horse 1, a horse used for carrying loads; 2, figuratively, an overworked toiler.

pack-ing (pāk'ĭng), [see **pack**], present participle of *pack*:—*n.* 1, the act of one who packs; 2, straw, paper, or other material used in stowing goods for carrying; 3, material used to fill small spaces, as to make a tight joint between a piston rod and stuffing box.



PACKING

Stuffing box of the cylinder of a steam engine, with packing (*a*), part of which has been cut away; *bb*, piston rod; *c*, cylinder wall; *d*, gland, which serves to compress the packing and keep it in place.

pack-man (pāk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*pack* + *man*], a peddler; hawker.

pack-sad-dle [*pack* + *saddle*], a saddle so constructed as to hold a load on a pack animal.

pack-thread (pāk'thrĕd"), *n.* [*pack* + *thread*], strong thread used in tying packages.

pact (pākt), *n.* [< Lat. *pactum*, agreement], a compact or agreement: *Rom. Law*, an informal agreement made in order to form, modify, or dissolve an engagement: usually not to be enforced by law.

[1]pad (pād), *n.* [Du. = path], a slow-paced horse: *Rare*, a highwayman: more usually *footpad*; *Eng. Slang* or *Dial.*, a path:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], to walk slowly and heavily.

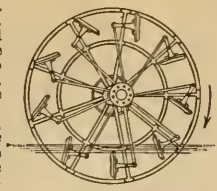
[2]pad (pād), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a soft cushion used to fill a hollow space, lessen pressure or friction, protect from blows, etc.; 2, a kind of soft saddle; 3, a cushionlike part of anything, as the under part of the toes of some animals; 4, a block of sheets of paper for writing or drawing; 5, in the United States, the floating leaf of certain water plants:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], 1, to stuff, or line thickly, as a coat; 2, to increase in size by adding unnecessary material; as, to *pad* a story: **padded cell**, in a hospital for the insane, a room with padded walls, to prevent violent patients from injuring themselves.

[3]pad (pād), *n.* [source uncertain], an open basket used in measuring fruit, fish, or the like.

pad-ding (pād'ĭng), *n.* [see **[2]pad**], 1, a material used for stuffing; 2, useless or unnecessary matter used for filling space, as in a newspaper.

[1]pad-dle (pād'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paddled (-ld), *p.pr.* paddling], [source uncertain], 1, to move a canoe or rowboat by means of a short oar without a rowlock; 2, to row slowly:—*v.t.* 1, to propel or move with a short oar without a rowlock; 2, to spank: —*n.* 1, a short oar with a broad blade at one or both ends, used without a rowlock; 2, hence, a short, broad-

bladed instrument used for stirring, mixing, etc.; 3, one of the broad boards of a water wheel or of the paddle wheel of a steamboat; a float.



FEATHERING PADDLE WHEEL

²pad-dle (păd'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paddled (-ld), *p.pr.* paddling], [source uncertain: perh. related to L.G. *paddeln*, to tramp about], to move about, play, or wade in shallow water.

pad-dle-fish (păd'l-fĭsh'), *n.* [*¹paddle + fish*], the spoonbill, a large fish (*Polyodon spathula*) of the Mississippi, akin to the sturgeon, with a paddle-shaped snout: valued for its roe, which is made into caviar.

pad-dle wheel a wheel for propelling a steamboat, having broad boards arranged radially around its rim. With pivoted blades attached to a disk so centered that the blades are nearly perpendicular while in the water, thereby giving the maximum thrust.

¹pad-dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [dim. of M.E. *padde* < O.N. *padda*, a toad], *Obs.*, a large toad or frog.

²pad-dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [prob. < M.E. *parrock* < A.S. *pearroc*, inclosure], **1**, a small field for pasture; **2**, a stable yard where horses are exercised: *Horse racing*, at a race course, an inclosure in which horses are saddled and gently exercised before a race.

pad-dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* [< Malay *pādī*, rice in the husk], rice in the husk; also, rice generally.

Pad-dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* Paddies (-ĭz)], [< Ir. *Padraig*, Patrick], *Colloq.*, an Irishman.

pa-di-shah (pä'dē-shä), *n.* [< Pers. *pādshāh*, protecting lord], lord protector; emperor: a title given to the Shah of Persia and, formerly, to the Sultan of Turkey. Also, **Pa'di-shah.**

pad-lock (păd'lŏk'), *n.* [perh. *¹pad + ²lock*], a portable lock with a jointed link to pass through a staple or eye:—*v.t.* to fasten with such a lock; hence, to lock up; shut up; close.

***pa-dre** (pä'drā), *n.* [*pl.* Sp. and Port. padres (-drās); It. -dri (-drē)], [Sp., Port., and It. < Lat. *pater*, father], father: the Spanish and Italian title for a priest or monk: *Mil. Slang*, a chaplain.

***pa-dro-ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* padrones (-nāz); padroni (-nē)], [It. < Lat. *patronus*, a patron], **1**, a person, usually an Italian, who employs street musicians and child beggars; **2**, in Italy, a master of a Mediterranean trading vessel; **3**, a proprietor of an inn; **4**, an Italian contractor for labor.

pad-u-a-soy (păd'ū-ä-soi), *n.* [< Fr. *pou-de-soie*, a silken stuff: *pou de* corr. to *Padua*], *Obs.*, a kind of silk fabric, originally made in Padua, Italy.

pæ-an (pē'ăn), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *paian*, the hymn to Apollo], *Gk. Antiq.*, a joyful song in honor of a god or goddess; hence, any loud and joyous song of praise or triumph. Also, **pe'an.**

pæ-dol-o-gy (pē-dŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *pais* (*paidos*), child + *-logia*, a study], the study of child life. See **pe-dol'o-gy**, *Pfd. S.*

pæ-o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [see **peony**], a large, showy flower. See **pe'o-ny**, *Pfd. S.*

pa-gan (pā'găn), *n.* [< L.L. *paganus*, a heathen < Lat. *paganus*, a rustic; cf. *heathen*], **1**, a heathen; an idolater or worshiper of false gods; one who is neither Christian, Mohammedan, nor Jew; **2**, a person having no religious beliefs:—*adj.* **1**, heathen; idolatrous; **2**, wicked; irreligious; having a non-Christian view of life.—*n.* **pa'gan-ism.**

pa-gan-ize (pā'găn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make heathen.

¹page (pāj), *n.* [O.F., prob. < Gk. *paidion*, little child], **1**, in the days of chivalry, a boy, usually of high birth, attending on a person of distinction as the first stage in the process of his training toward knighthood; **2**, a serving boy in livery or uniform; **3**, a male attendant on a legislative, or law-making, body:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paged (pājd), *p.pr.* paging], to attend as a page: *U. S. Colloq.*, to call for or summon by, or as by, a page.

²page (pāj), *n.* [< Lat. *pagina*, page, leaf], **1**, one side of a leaf, as of a book; also, the type for printing such a side; **2**, any record or writing; as, the *page* of history:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paged (pājd), *p.pr.* paging], to mark or number in pages.

pag-eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt), *n.* [< M.E. *pagent*, *pagen*, perh. < Lat. *pagina*, page; slab], **1**, *Obs.*, in the Middle Ages, a moving stage on which plays were performed; **2**, a brilliant or stately display or procession, with a series of scenes acted in costume for public entertainment; **3**, empty show; mere display. *Syn.* spectacle, sight, exhibition, show, parade.

pag-eant-ry (păj'ĕnt-rĭ; pā'jĕnt-rĭ), *n.* **1**, splendid display; pomp; also, unsubstantial show; **2**, the art of creating and staging pageants.

pag-i-nal (păj'ĭ-năl), *adj.* [< L.L. *paginalis* < Lat. *pagina*, a page], consisting of, or relating to, pages, as of a book.

pag-i-na-tion (păj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, page numbering; **2**, the sequence of page numbers in a book or the like.

pa-go-da (pä-gō'dä), *n.* [< Port. *pagode*, pagoda prob. < Pers. *but*, idol + *kadah*, dwelling], in the Far East, a temple built like a pyramidal tower with many stories: erected over some sacred relic or as a work of religious merit. Also, **pag'od** (păg'ŏd).

PAGODA

Pah-la-vi (pä'lä-vē), *n.* [Pers.], the ancient Persian, or Iranian, language, in which were written translations of the Zoroastrian books (see chart, page 499):—*adj.* pertaining to Pahlavi.

paid (pād), *p.adj.* [see **pay**], **1**, hired; as, a *paid* assistant; **2**, discharged; settled; as, a *paid* bill; **3**, cashed; as, a *paid* check.

pail (pāl), *n.* [< A.S. *pægel*, wine vessel, or < O.F. *paelle*, pan < Lat. *patella*, pan], an open vessel of wood or metal, cylindrical or nearly so, with a hooped handle: used for carrying liquids; a bucket.

pail-ful (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* pailfuls (-fo͝olz)], as much as a pail will hold.

pail-lasse (pāl-yăs'), *n.* [Fr. < *paille*, straw < Lat. *palea*, chaff], a mattress filled with straw or some other cheap material.

pail-lette (pāl-yĕt'; pä'yĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *paille*, straw], **1**, the bright metal backing of certain translucent enamels; **2**, a small disk of shining metal; a spangle.—*adj.* **pail-let'ted** (-yĕt'ĕd).

pain (pān), *n.* [< O.F. *peine* < Lat. *poena* < Gk. *poinē*, penalty], **1**, originally, penalty: now rare except in the phrase, on *pain* of death, or the like; **2**, distress of body or mind: *Psych.*, sensation, usually unpleasant, aroused by stimulation of certain spots in the skin and of nerve endings in the muscles and other tissues, or resulting from excessive stimulation of any sensory nerve or end organ of sense: opposite of *pleasure*: *pl.* **1**, diligent effort; as, he took great *pains* with his work; **2**, the sufferings borne in childbirth:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause bodily suffering to; hurt; **2**, to cause mental suffering to; grieve.—*p.adj.* **pained** (pānd).

Syn., *n.* suffering, agony, anguish, pang, ache, affliction.—*Ant.*, *n.* comfort, relief, pleasure, ease.

pain-ful (pān'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, full of, or causing, distress of body or mind; distressing; as, a *painful* illness; **2**, difficult; as, a *painful* task: *Archaic*, painstaking.—*adv.* **pain'ful-ly.**—*n.* **pain'ful-ness.**

pain-less (pān'lĕs), *adj.* free from distress or hurt.—*adv.* **pain'less-ly.**—*n.* **pain'less-ness.**

pains-tak-ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *adj.* [*pain* + *take*], using great effort; taking much trouble; careful; laborious.—*adv.* **pains'tak'ing-ly.**

paint (pānt), *n.* [O.F. *peint* < Lat. *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint], **1**, a coloring substance, composed of pigment mixed with oil or water, applied with a brush, as a spray, or in the form of a crayon, as a protective or beautifying coating of a surface or in making pictures; **2**, a dry coloring matter, to be mixed with a liquid; **3**, a crayon or pigment mixed with grease or wax, as a pastel or grease paint; **4**, cosmetic rouge: **mixed paint**, paint prepared and sold ready for use:—*v.t.* **1**, to portray with paint; as, to *paint* a portrait; **2**, to decorate by the use of paint; **3**, figuratively, to picture for the mind's eye; describe in words; as, to *paint* the joys of heaven; **4**, to coat or cover with paint; as, to *paint* a house:—*v.i.* **1**, to practice the art of making pictures with paints; **2**, to use artificial color on the face.

paint-ed (pān'tĕd), *p.adj.* covered or decorated with paint or other coloring: *Zoöl.*, variegated: **painted bunting**, the nonpareil, an American finch.

¹paint-er (pān'tĕr), *n.* **1**, one whose occupation is to cover surfaces with paint; as, a house *painter*; **2**, one who paints pictures; an artist.

²paint-er (pān'tĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], a rope attached to the bow of a boat for fastening it.

³paint-er (pān'tĕr), *n.* [corr. of *panther*], *U. S. Dial.*, the puma, or American panther.

paint-er's col-ic a disease caused by poisoning from the lead used in paint.

paint-ing (pānt'ĭng), *n.* [see **paint**], **1**, the act, art, or occupation, of laying on colors

with a brush; **2**, the art of showing objects on a surface by means of paints; **3**, a picture in pigments or words.

pair (pâr), *n.* [< Fr. *paire* < Lat. *paria*, pl. of *par*, equal], **1**, two things of a kind, similar in form, intended to be used together, or corresponding to each other in some way; as, a *pair* of eyes, horses, or shoes; **2**, a single thing composed of two like parts; as, a *pair* of scissors; **3**, a married couple; **4**, any couple or brace; as, a *pair* of ducks; **5**, two members of different parties, as in a legislative body, who agree that neither will vote on a given motion; **6**, a set: now used only in a *pair* of stairs:—*v.t.* to join in couples; to mate:—*v.i.* **1**, to come together in couples; as, to *pair* off in a dance; **2**, to match; form a pair, or couple.

pa-ja-ma (pə-jä′mə), *n.* [see **pyjama**], in the Orient, loose trousers of silk or cotton: *pl.* a sleeping suit consisting of a jacket and a loose pair of trousers. Also, **py-ja′ma**, *Pfd. S.*

pal (păl), *n.* [Gypsy = brother], *Slang*, an intimate friend; chum; mate.

pal-ace (păl′ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *palais* < Lat. *palatium*, house of Augustus on the Palatine hill], **1**, the official residence of a king or other ruler, or of an archbishop or bishop; **2**, a magnificent house or building.

pal-a-din (păl′ə-dĭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *paladino*, warrior < Lat. *palatinus* (knight) of the palace], **1**, a knight, especially one of the twelve peers, or douzeners, of Charlemagne; hence, **2**, a notable champion.

pa-læ-og-ra-phy (pā″lē-ŏg′rə-fĭ; păl″ē-), *n.* [see **paleography**], **1**, an ancient form of writing; also, old writings collectively; **2**, the science that deals with the modes of writing and the documents of the ancients. Also, **pa″le-og′ra-phy**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **pa″læ-og′ra-pher.**—*adj.* **pa″læ-o-graph′ic.**

pa-læ-o-lith-ic (pā″lē-ō-lĭth′ĭk; păl″ē-), *adj.* [see **paleolithic**], pertaining to the Old Stone Age, or earliest period of human development. Also, **pa″le-o-lith′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

pa-læ-on-tol-o-gist (pā″lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭst; păl″ē-), *n.* [see **paleontology**], one who is skilled in the science that treats of fossil remains. Also, **pa″le-on-tol′o-gist**, *Pfd. S.*

pa-læ-on-tol-o-gy (pā″lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ; păl″ē-), *n.* **1**, that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains of animals and plants; **2**, a work on this subject. Also, **pa″le-on-tol′o-gy**, *Pfd. S.*

Pa-læ-o-zo-ic (pā″lē-ō-zō′ĭk; păl″ē-), *adj.* [see **Paleozoic**], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geological era once supposed to mark the beginning of life (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* the geological era just before the Mesozoic, or Age of Reptiles. See **Pa″le-o-zo′ic**, *Pfd. S.*

pa-læs-tra (pə-lĕs′trə), *n.* [*pl.* -træ (-trē); -tras (-trəz)], [< Gk. *palaistra* < *palaiein*, to wrestle], *Gk. Antiq.*, **1**, a school of wrestling; also, a gymnasium; hence, **2**, any school for youth. Also, **pa-les′tra.**

pal-an-quin (păl″ăn-kēn′), *n.* [Port. < Hind. *palang*, a bed < Sans. *paryanka*, couch, bed], in India and China, a covered carriage for one passenger, carried on the shoulders of men; a covered litter. Also, **pal″an-keen′.**

PALANQUIN

pal-at-a-ble (păl′ăt-ə-bl), *adj.* [see **palate**], acceptable to the taste; of pleasing savor; appetizing.—*n.* **pal′at-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **pal′at-a-bly.**

Syn. delicious, savory, pleasing, agreeable.

pal-a-tal (păl′ə-tăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the roof of the mouth: *Phon.*, designating various sounds formed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth, as the consonants *k* in *keen* and German *ch* in *ich* (as distinguished from the guttural sound of *k* in *cool* and German *ch* in *ach*), the vowels ē and ĭ (also called *front*, and distinguished from the *back* vowel sound o͞o), the *y* in *yes*, etc.:—*n.* a palatal sound.

pal-ate (păl′ăt), *n.* [< Lat. *palatum*, palate], **1**, the roof of the mouth in vertebrate animals (see *mouth*, illus.); **2**, the sense of taste; also, figuratively, mental liking: **hard palate**, the bony front part of the roof of the mouth: **soft palate**, the fleshy back part of the roof of the mouth: often, but incorrectly, the uvula.

pa-la-tial (pə-lā′shəl), *adj.* [see **palace**], pertaining to, suitable to, or resembling, a palace; stately; magnificent.—*adv.* **pa-la′tial-ly.**

pal-at-i-nate (pə-lăt′ĭ-nāt), *n.* [see **1palatine**], **1**, a province ruled over by an earl, count, etc., having certain royal privileges; **2**, the office of a count who has certain royal privileges or jurisdiction: **The Palatinate**, one of the states of the Holy Roman Empire, bounded by the Rhine, France, and the Netherlands, and ruled by the Counts Palatine, who were electors of the Empire.

1pal-a-tine (păl′ə-tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *palatinus*, on the Palatine < *Palatium*, a hill of Rome], **1**, of or pertaining to a palace; **2**, clothed with, or given, certain royal privileges or rights; as, an elector *palatine*:—*n.* a count, earl, etc., who is given such privileges: **The Palatine**, the most central of the seven hills of Rome, on which the palace of the emperors stood.

2pal-a-tine (păl′ə-tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* [see **palate**], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the palate, or roof of the mouth:—*n. Anat.*, one of the bones forming the roof of the mouth: now generally called *palate bone.*

pa-la-ver (pə-lä′vēr; pə-lăv′ēr), *n.* [< Port. *palavra*, word, speech < Lat. *parabola*, a comparison], **1**, in Africa, a conference with tribesmen; hence, **2**, talk, especially cajoling or idle talk; chatter:—*v.i.* **1**, to talk much; **2**, to talk idly or deceitfully.

1pale (pāl), *adj.* [*comp.* paler, *superl.* palest], [O.F. < Lat. *pallidus*, pale], **1**, wan; wanting in color; **2**, of a faint luster or brightness:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paled (pāld), *p.pr.* paling], to turn white, or to lose color:—*v.t.* to render wan.—*adv.* **pale′ly.**—*n.* **pale′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* pallid, white, ashen, bloodless, haggard, ghastly.—*Ant.*, *adj.* rosy, healthy, flushed, rubicund.

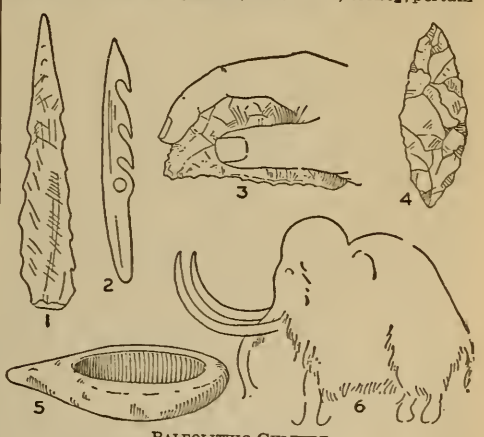
2pale (pāl), *n.* [< Fr. *pal* < Lat. *palus*, stake], **1**, a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; **2**, a fence of such stakes inclosing a space; hence, a limit; **3**, a district or territory within bounds; a restricted locality: *Her.*, a straight, vertical strip, one third the width of the field, across the center of an escutcheon (see *heraldry*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paled (pāld), *p.pr.* paling], to inclose or fence with pales, or narrow, upright boards.

pa-le-a-ceous (pā″lē-ā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *palea*, chaff], *Bot.*, like chaff; chaffy.

pale-face (pāl′fās″), *n.* [*2pale*+*face*], a white person: a name for the white man, attributed to the American Indian.

pa-le-og-ra-phy (pā″lē-ŏg′rə-fĭ; păl″ē-), *n.* [< Gk. *palaios*, old < *palai*, long ago +*graphein*, to write], **1**, an ancient style of writing; also, ancient writings as a body; **2**, the science which deals with the modes of writing and the written documents of the ancients. Also, **pa″læ-og′ra-phy.**—*n.* **pa″le-og′ra-pher.**—*adj.* **pa″le-o-graph′ic.**

pa-le-o-lith-ic (pā″lē-ō-lĭth′ĭk; păl″ē-), *adj.* [< Gk. *palaios*, old + *lithos*, stone], pertaining to the old stone age, or earliest period of human development. Also, **pa″le-o-lith′ic.**



PALEOLITHIC CULTURE

1, 2, harpoon heads; 3, flint knife; 4, flint point; 5, lamp of carved stone; 6, engraving of a mammoth.

pa-le-on-tol-o-gist (pā″lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭst; păl″ē-), *n.* [see **paleontology**], one who is skilled in paleontology, or the science that deals with fossil remains. Also, **pa″le-on-tol′o-gist.**

pa-le-on-tol-o-gy (pā″lē-ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ; păl″ē-), *n.* [< Gk. *palaios*, old + *onta*, beings + *-logia*, a study], **1**, that branch of geology which treats of life in past geological periods, as shown by the evidence of plant and animal remains in fossils; **2**, a treatise on the subject. Also, **pa″læ-on-tol′o-gy.**

Pa-le-o-zo-ic (pā″lē-ō-zō′ĭk; păl″ē-), *adj.* [< Gk. *palaios*, old + *zōē*, life], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geological era following

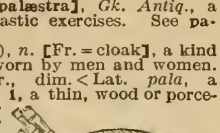
the Algonkian and preceding the Mesozoic, or Age of Reptiles, the rocks of which were formerly supposed to contain traces of the first recognizable life forms (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* the Paleozoic era; also, the rocks or strata characteristic of this era. Also, Pa"læ-o-zo'ic.

Pal-es-tin-i-an (păl"ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Palaistinē*, country of the Philistines], pertaining to, or coming from, Palestine, or the Holy Land:—*n.* a native of that country.

pa-les-tra (pă-lĕs'trȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -træ (-trē); -tras (-trăz)], [see **palæstra**], *Gk. Antiq.*, a place for wrestling or gymnastic exercises. See **palæs'tra**, *Pfd. S.*

pal-e-tot (păl'ĕ-tō; păl'tō), *n.* [Fr. = cloak], a kind of loose cloak, worn by men and women.

pal-ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. < Lat. *pala*, a spade], *Painting*, 1, a thin, wood or porcelain plate with a hole for the thumb, used by artists for mixing and holding colors; 2, the mixture and arrangement of colors used by a given artist; as, browns predominate in Rembrandt's *palette*.



PALETTE

pal-frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'frĭ), *n.* [<O.F. <Gk. *para*, beside, extra+L.L. *veredus*, a post horse (<Celt.)], a saddle horse, especially one for a lady.

Pa-li (pä'lē), *n.* [<Pali *Pāli* (*bhāsā*), (language) of the canon <Sans. *Pāli*, line], a Sanskritic dialect used in Buddhist sacred literature (see Chart, page 499).

pal-imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [<Gk. *palimpsēstos*, scraped <*palin*, again+*psaein*, to rub], a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less visible.

pal-in-drome (păl'ĭn-drōm), *n.* [<Gk. *palin*, again+*dromos*, a running], a word or sentence which reads the same backward as it does forward; as, *toot* or *Madam, I'm Adam*.

pal-ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* [see **²pale**], 1, a fence made of narrow, upright boards, usually pointed at the top; 2, one of the strips of wood used for a fence.

pal-in-gen-e-sis (păl"ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *palin*, again+*genesis*, birth], new or second birth; regeneration; hence, a doctrine of successive rebirths: *Biol.*, the rebirth of ancestral characters; *Entom.*, metamorphosis, the change in form and structure of an insect during its development.

pal-i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [<Gk. *palin*, again +*ōidē*, a song], a poem withdrawing something said in a former one.

Pal-i-nu-rus (păl"ĭ-nū'rŭs), *n.* [Lat., prob. <Gk.], in Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of Æneas, who, while asleep at the helm, fell overboard and was murdered by natives on the shore of Italy.

pal-i-sade (păl"ĭ-sād'), *n.* [<Fr. *palissade* <*palisser*, to inclose with pales <Lat. *palus*, a stake], 1, a fence or fortification formed of a line of pointed stakes set in the ground; 2, a stake used in forming such a fence: *pl.* a long line of sheer cliffs, usually along a river:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -saded, *p.ppr.* -sading], to inclose or fortify with a fence of pointed stakes.

pal-ish (pāl'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **¹pale**], slightly or somewhat pale; not having much color.

¹pall (pôl), *n.* [<A.S. *pæll* <Lat. *pallium*, coverlet, cloak], 1, originally, a cloak, mantle, or covering; 2, a covering for a coffin, hearse, or tomb; hence, 3, any heavy, deep covering; as, figuratively, a *pall* of smoke: *Obs.*, a kind of rich cloth used for the robes of nobilemen: *Eccl.*, the covering of a chalice:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a pall.

²pall (pôl), *v.i.* [<abbr. of *appall*, q.v.], to become insipid or wearisome; lose power to interest; become distasteful: usually with *on*:—*v.t.* to satiate.

¹pal-la-di-um (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* palladia (-ȧ)], [Lat. <Gk. *palladion*, a statue of Pallas], *Class. Myth.*, any statue of Pallas Athena, especially the statue at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and believed to be necessary to the safety of the city: usually, *Palladium*; hence, any safeguard.

²pal-la-di-um (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Lat. *Pallas* (*-adis*), the name of an asteroid], *Chem.*, a rare silver-white metal [symbol **Pd**] of the platinum group, notable for its power of absorbing gases, as hydrogen, of which it will take up several hundred times its own volume without losing metallic properties: used in chemical research as a catalyst, and in the form of alloys with gold and other precious metals.

Pal-las (păl'ȧs), *n.* [Gk.], *Astron.*, one of the many small planets or asteroids whose orbits lie between Jupiter and Mars; *Gk. Myth.*, a name often prefixed to that of Athena, the goddess of wisdom.

pall-bear-er (pôl'bâr"ĕr), *n.* [¹*pall*+²*bear*], one of the persons who carry or attend a coffin at a funeral.

¹pal-let (păl'ĕt), *n.* [see **palette**], any of various mechanical tools or devices, as a wooden, shovel-like tool used in making pottery, a tongue or pawl that regulates the movement of a ratchet wheel, etc.

²pal-let (păl'ĕt), *n.* [<dial. Fr. *paillet* <Lat. *palea*, straw, chaff], a small, rough bed, as of straw.

³pal-let (păl'ĕt), *n.* [dim. of ²*pale*], *Her.*, on an escutcheon, a vertical stripe half the width of a pale (see *heraldry*, illus.).

pal-li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.ppr.* -ating], [<Lat. *palliare* (*-atus*), to cloak <*pallium*, cloak], 1, to lessen or abate the severity or painfulness of; as, to *palliate* disease; 2, to excuse or cause to appear less wrong; as, to *palliate* a crime: *Archaic*, to cloak; hide; conceal; disguise.

Syn. extenuate, cover, conceal, screen, excuse, soften, gloss, mitigate. To *excuse* is to offer a plea which will partially free the offender from the blame attached to a fault or offense; as, they *excused* his preoccupation by saying that business worried him. To *extenuate* and to *palliate* both attempt to lessen admitted fault or wrongfulness. To *extenuate* is to try to make the fault seem smaller than it is, or the blame less, by presenting circumstances or reasons for the doing of it; as, to *extenuate* a guilty act by citing the bad youthful environment of the offender. To *palliate* is to try to hide, rather than to *soften*, the degree of blameworthiness. One *palliates* a crime by calling it by a softer name, or concealing part of it.—*Ant.* aggravate, magnify.

pal-li-a-tion (păl"ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act of excusing or abating; extenuation; alleviation.

Syn. mitigation, apology, extenuation. (See excuse.)

pal-li-a-tive (păl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *adj.* 1, tending to excuse; as, *palliative* circumstances; 2, serving to relieve without curing:—*n.* that which serves to excuse guilt or to lessen disease or pain.

pal-lid (păl'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *pallidus*, pale], pale; wan.—*adv.* **pal'lid-ly.**—*n.* **pal'lid-ness.**

Syn. ghastly, pale, bloodless, ashen, white, wan.

pall-mall (pĕl"mĕl'), *n.* [<Fr. <It. *pallamaglio*, a certain game <*palla*, ball (<O.H.G. *palla*, ball)+*maglio*, mallet (<Lat. *mallius*, hammer)], 1, an old-time game played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet; 2, a court or alley for playing the game: **Pall Mall** (also, păl' măl'), a street in London, famous for its clubs: formerly a pall-mall alley.

pal-lor (păl'ôr), *n.* [Lat. = paleness], lack of color, as in the face; paleness.

¹palm (päm), *n.* [<Lat. *palma*, palm of hand], 1, the hollow, hairless, inner surface of the human hand; also, that portion of a glove which covers this surface of the hand; 2, a measure of length varying from three to four inches; 3, the broad, flat part of the antlers, as of a deer or moose:—*v.t.* 1, to conceal in the closed hand, as in the performance of a sleight-of-hand trick; hence, 2, to pass by fraud or trickery: with *off*; as, to *palm* off inferior goods; 3, to touch with the palm; shake the hand of.

²palm (päm), *n.* [A.S. <Lat. *palma*, palm tree: from resemblance of leaves to palm of the hand], 1, any of various species of tropical trees (family *Phœnicaceæ*), characterized by large, heavy leaves generally radiating from the summit of a slender trunk from which no large branches grow; 2, a leaf of the tree, used as an emblem of victory; hence, 3, victory; conquest; superiority. (See illustration next page.)

pal-mar (păl'mär), *adj.* [see **¹palm**], *Anat.*, pertaining to, or situated in, the palm, or the hollow inner surface of the hand.

pal-mate (păl'mât), *adj.* 1, like a hand with fingers spread; as, a *palmate* leaf (see *leaf*, illus.); *palmate* antlers; 2, having the digits joined by a web, as certain birds; web-footed; 3, *Bot.*, having several leaflets diverging from the summit of one petiole, as in the horse-chestnut tree.—*adv.* **pal'mate-ly.**—*n.* **pal-ma'tion.**

palm-er (päm'ĕr), *n.* [see **²palm**], a pilgrim who carried a palm branch as a sign that he had been to the Holy Land:—*v.i. Sc.*, to wander from place to place like a pilgrim.

palm-er worm 1, popularly, any one of a number of kinds of destructive caterpillar; 2, specifically, the brownish green caterpillar of a minute, brownish gray moth (*Ypsolophus ligulellus*), which eats all but the skeleton of apple leaves and eats holes in the young fruit.

pal-met-to (păl-mĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos; -toes (-ōz)], [<Sp. *palmito* <Lat. *palma*, palm (tree)], any of several palm trees with fan-shaped leaves, growing in the West Indies and the southern part of the United States; the cabbage palm.

palm-ist (päm'ĭst; päl'mĭst), *n.* [see ¹**palm**], one who claims to tell fortunes or read character from the lines on the inside of the hand.

palm-is-try (päm'ĭs-trĭ; päl'mĭs-trĭ), *n.* the art of reading character or foretelling the future by the lines and marks on the inside of the hand: *Obs.*, sleight of hand; pocket picking.

pal-mi-tin (păl'mĭ-tĭn), *n.* [see ²**palm**], a white fat, a constituent of most oils and fats, found in large proportions in palm oil.—*adj.* **pal-mit'ic** (păl-mĭt'ĭk).

palm oil a fatty, buttery substance obtained from the fruits of several species of West African palm: used in making margarine, soap, candles, etc.: also called *palm butter*.

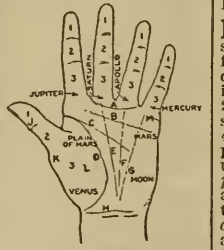
PALMS
1, wax palm; 2, feather palm; 3, Chinese hemp.

Palm Sun-day *Eccl.*, the Sunday next before Easter: so called in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem when branches of palm were strewn before him.

palm-y (päm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ²**palm**], 1, abounding in palm trees; 2, flourishing; prosperous; as, *palmy* days.

pal-my-ra (păl-mī'rä), *n.* [< Port. *palmeira*], a kind of palm tree of India and Ceylon, having large, fan-shaped leaves used for matting, faus, etc.

palp (pălp), *n.* [< Lat. *palpus*, a feeler], a feeler or organ of touch or taste, connected with a mouth part, as in certain insects and crustaceans. Also, **pal'pus** [*pl.* -pi (-pī)].



PALMISTRY
Diagram of left hand: 1, 2, 3, mounts; A, ring of Venus; B, heart line; C, head line; D, life line; E, fate line; F, fortune line; G, health line; H, bracelets; J, will; K, reason; L, love; M, marriage.

pal-pa-ble (păl'pȧ-bl), *adj.* [< L.L. *palpabilis* < Lat. *palpare*, to touch softly], 1, capable of being touched or felt; 2, obvious; plain; as, a *palpable* wrong.—*adv.* **pal'pa-bly**.—*n.* **pal'pa-ble-ness**.—*n.* **pal''pa-bil'i-ty**.
Syn. manifest, obvious, apparent, evident, tangible.

pal-pate (păl'pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *palpare* (*-atus*), to touch softly], to handle; investigate by touch: *Med.*, to examine by touch, as in diagnosing certain diseases.

pal-pe-bral (păl'pē-brăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *palpebra*, eyelid], of or pertaining to an eyelid.

pal-pi-tant (păl'pĭ-tănt), *adj.* [see **palpitate**], throbbing; quivering.

pal-pi-tate (păl'pĭ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *palpitare* (*-atus*), to throb < *palpare*, to touch gently], to beat or throb rapidly, as the heart; to flutter.

pal-pi-ta-tion (păl''pĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* a quivering or throbbing movement; a fluttering: *Pathol.*, too rapid beating or throbbing of the heart.

pals-grave (pôlz'grāv''; pălz'grāv''), *n.* [< Du. *paltsgraaf* < *palts* (< Lat. *palatium*, palace) + *graaf*, count], *Ger. Hist.*, an earl or count enjoying certain royal privileges; a count palatine.

pal-sied (pôl'zĭd), *p.adj.* [see **palsy**], stricken with palsy; hence, shaky.

pal-sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* palsies (-zĭz)], [M.E. < O.F. *paralisie*: see **paralysis**], 1, paralysis; loss of sensation, of power to move, or of power to control motion, in any part of the body; as, shaking *palsy*; 2, loss of power to act:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* palsied (-zĭd), *p.pr.* palsying], 1, to paralyze; 2, to deprive of energy or of the power to act, as through fear:—*v.i.* to become paralyzed or powerless.

pal-ter (pôl'tẽr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], 1, to act deceitfully; play false; use trickery; 2, to trifle, especially in speech: *Obs.*, to haggle.—*n.* **pal'ter-er**.

pal-try (pôl'trĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -trier, *superl.* -triest], [perh. < L.G. *palte*, a rag], worthless; contemptible; pitiful; small; as, a *paltry* gift to charity.—*adv.* **pal'tri-ly**.—*n.* **pal'tri-ness**.
Syn. base, petty, insignificant, trifling, despicable, trashy, worthless.—*Ant.* noble, generous, admirable.

pal-u-dism (păl'ū-dĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. *palus* (*-udis*), a marsh], *Med.*, malarial disease.

pal-y (pāl'ĭ), *adj.* [see ²**pale**], *Her.*, divided into four or more equal, vertical stripes of two colors arranged alternately (see *heraldry*, illus.).

pam-pas (păm'pȧz), *n.pl.* [< Sp. *pampa* < Peruv. *bamba*, plain], in South America, great treeless plains covered with grass, especially those of central Argentina between the forest region of the Amazon Valley and the steppes of Patagonia: **pampas grass**, a bushy, bluish green, ornamental grass, with high stalks bearing silvery, silky panicles.

pam-per (păm'pẽr), *v.t.* [< L.G. *pampen*, to cram; live luxuriously], 1, to treat daintily so as to gratify the tastes; 2, to treat with too much indulgence; as, to *pamper* a child: *Obs.*, to overfeed.

pam-phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* [< earlier *pamphilet*, pop. dim. of *Pamphilus*, the name of a 12th-cent. poem], 1, a small unbound book, usually with a paper cover; 2, a brief treatise or essay, generally an argumentative treatment of a subject of contemporary interest; 3, in English literature of the 16th century, a few sheets of print, usually bound in a paper cover, and containing news, ballads, or arguments on current topics: forerunner of the newspaper.

pam-phlet-eer (păm''flĕt-ēr'), *n.* a writer and publisher of pamphlets, or essays, usually controversial in nature:—*v.i.* to write and issue pamphlets, as in a controversy.

pan (păn), *n.* [< A.S. *panne*, perh. < Lat. *patina*, a pan], 1, any one of a number of kinds of broad, shallow vessel, most frequently made of metal, used for cooking and other household purposes, for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining, as one of the receptacles in a balance, and in many manufacturing processes; 2, any vessel or receptacle of similar shape; 3, the skull, in reference to its shape: usually called *brainpan*; 4, in a flintlock gun, a depression in which the priming powder was placed; 5, a bed or layer of solid soil or gravel: usually called *hardpan*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* panned (păndˊ), *p.pr.* panning], to cook or wash in a shallow vessel; as, to *pan* oysters; *pan* gravel for gold:—*v.i.* in mining, to yield gold; also, to appear in the pan, as gold: with *out*: **pan out**, *Colloq.*, to turn out successfully or well; also, to turn out (in a specified way).

Pan (păn), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the supposed son of Hermes, and god of flocks and herds and of the woodlands, represented as having a goat's legs, ears, and horns: inventor of the syrinx, or Pan's pipes, on which he played in the forests: identified with the Roman god *Faunus*.

PAN
Playing on the syrinx.

pan-a-ce-a (păn''ȧ-sē'ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *panakeia*, universal remedy < *pas* (*pantos*), all + *akos*, remedy], a remedy or medicine for all ills.

pa-nache (pȧ-năshˊ'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *pennacchio*, plume < Lat. *penna*, feather], a plume or tuft of feathers; especially, such a plume used as a headdress on a helmet; hence, a symbol of knightly honor or daring.

pa-na-da (pȧ-nä'dȧ; pȧ-nā'dȧ), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *panis*, bread], bread or cracker crumbs, soaked in boiling milk or hot water, and flavored.

Pan-a-ma (păn''ȧ-mä'), *n.* [< place name], a lightweight, pliant hat of fine texture, made from the young leaves of a palmlike tree of Central and South America; also, a hat in imitation of this: called in full, *Panama hat*. Also, **pan''a-ma'**.

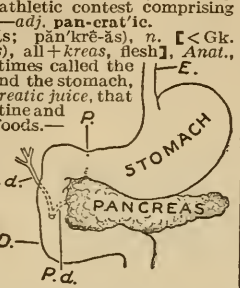
Pan–A-mer-i-can (păn''ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *adj.* [*pan-* (< Gk. *pan*, all) + *America*], pertaining to both North and South America or to all Americans: **Pan-American Union**, an association of the 21 American republics, for promoting commercial and political coöperation.—*n.* **Pan''-A-mer'i-can-ism**.

pan-cake (păn′kāk″), *n.* [*pan*+*cake*], a thin cake made of batter and fried on a griddle: *Aëro. Slang*, an abrupt, nearly vertical, landing.

pan-chro-mat-ic (păn″krō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [*pan-* (< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all)+*chromatic*], sensitive to any color: used of a photographic plate or film.

pan-cra-ti-um (păn-krā′shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*kratos*, bodily strength], *Gk. Antiq.*, an athletic contest comprising both boxing and wrestling.—*adj.* **pan-crat′ic.**

pan-cre-as (păng′krē-ăs; păn′krē-ăs), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*kreas*, flesh], *Anat.*, a large fleshy gland, sometimes called the sweetbread, below and behind the stomach, secreting a fluid, called *pancreatic juice*, that is passed into the small intestine and is capable of digesting all foods.—*adj.* **pan″cre-at′ic.**



PANCREAS

Showing location in relation to stomach: *E.*, esophagus: *P.*, pyloric valve; *B.d.*, biliary duct, uniting with the pancreatic duct, *P.d.*, and discharging into the duodenum, *D.*

Pan-da-rus (păn′dă-rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Pandaros*, name of a Trojan noble], a character who, according to various medieval romances retold by Boccaccio, Chaucer, and Shakespeare, acts as go-between in the love affair of Troilus and Cressida.

Pan-de-an (păn-dē′ăn), *adj.* [see **Pan**], pertaining to the god Pan: **Pandean pipes**, a musical wind instrument of hollow reeds of graduated lengths, with stopped lower ends, played by blowing into the upper orifices; a syrinx: also called *Panpipe; Panpipes; Pan's pipe.*

pan-dect (păn′dĕkt), *n.* [< Gk. *pandektēs*, all-receiving < *pas* (*pantos*), all+*dekhesthai*, to receive], a thorough classification and condensation of any subject: **Pandects**, *Rom. Law*, the digest of the Roman court decisions compiled for the emperor Justinian: commonly known as *The Digest.*

pan-dem-ic (păn-dĕm′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*dēmos*, people], epidemic over a wide area; general; universal.

Pan-de-mo-ni-um (păn″dē-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*daimōn*, a demon: coined by Milton], 1, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," the palace in Hell built by Mulciber under Satan's orders; 2, an abode of demons: **pandemonium**, 1, a place or abode of general disorder; 2, wild uproar.

pan-der (păn′dĕr), *n.* [see det. of **Pandarus**], 1, one who contributes to the satisfying of the unworthy desires or prejudices of others; 2, a go-between; procurer; pimp:—*v.i. Archaic*, to act as a go-between for:—*v.i.* to contribute to the satisfying of the unworthy desires or prejudices of others: followed by *to.*

Pan-do-ra (păn-dō′rȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*dōron*, gift], *Gk. Myth.*, the first mortal woman, created by the gods as a means of revenge upon man for the theft by Prometheus of fire from heaven, married to Epimetheus, and induced by curiosity to open a certain box, thus letting out into the world all evils and diseases.

pan-dour (păn′dōor), *n.* [< Serbo-Croatian *pandur*, a guard: perh. < L.L. *banderius*, a follower of a banner], one of a force of Croatian soldiers, organized in 1741, noted for their brutality; hence, any brutal soldier. Also, **pan′door.**

pan-dow-dy (păn-dou′dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-dowdies (-dĭz)**], [source uncertain], *U. S. Colloq.*, apples baked in pie form, but with upper crust only.

pane (pān), *n.* [< Fr. *pan*, pane < Lat. *pannus*, piece of cloth], 1, a square or oblong section or panel, as of a window or door, especially a piece of glass in one compartment of the sash of a window or door; 2, any of the faces of a nut or brilliant: *Arch.*, a panel, as of a wall or ceiling, or the side of a building.

pan-e-gyr-ic (păn″ē-jĭr′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *panēgurikos*, festive, adorned < *pas* (*pantos*), all+*aguris*, assembly], praise formally written or spoken in honor of some person or event; any high praise.—*adj.* **pan″e-gyr′i-cal.**—*n.* **pan′e-gyr″ist.**

Syn. encomium, laudation, praise. (See eulogy.)

pan-el (păn′ĕl), *n.* [< L.L. *pannellus*, dim. < Lat. *pannus*, cloth], 1, a rectangular piece of material, as of cloth or wood; 2, a division or section of a wall or ceiling; 3, a piece of board or the like, set in a frame; as, the *panel* of a door; 4, a strip of contrasting material put lengthwise in a skirt: *Aëro.*, a separate, movable segment of an airplane wing, bolted to the main wing; *Law*, originally, a piece of parchment containing a list of persons summoned to serve as jurors; later, the list itself; the whole jury: *Painting*, a thin board on which a picture is painted; the picture itself; *Photog.*, a size of picture, long and narrow: *Obs.*, a pad to be placed under a saddle; also, a kind of soft saddle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-eled** or **-elled** (-ĕld), *p.pr.* **-eling** or **-elling**], to form, fit, or decorate with strips or sections of different kind, color, or design.

pang (păng), *n.* [source uncertain], a violent sudden pain, either mental or physical; agony.

pan-gen-e-sis (păn-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*genesis*, a beginning], *Biol.*, an abandoned theory of heredity proposed by Charles Darwin, which assumes that there are in all the body cells small particles, or gemmules, that pass to the germ cells and thus provide the physical basis of heredity.—*adj.* **pan″ge-net′ic** (păn″jē-nĕt′ĭk).

Pan-Ger-man (păn″-jûr′măn), *adj.* [*pan-* (< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all)+*German*], pertaining to the political unity of all Germans:—*n.* one advocating such unity.—*n.* **Pan″-Ger′man-ism.**

pan-go-lin (păng-gō′lĭn), *n.* [< Malay *peng-gōling*, the roller], any of several scaly anteaters (genus *Manis*) of Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Africa.

PANGOLIN

Robbing a white ant's nest.

pan-han-dle (păn′hăn″dl), *n.* [*pan*+*handle*], the handle of a pan, or a long, narrow strip projecting similarly from the main body of anything: **Panhandle**, in certain of the United States, as Texas, a strip of territory projecting between two other states:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to beg money on the streets.—*n.* **pan′han″dler.**

Pan-hel-len-ic (păn″hĕ-lĕn′ĭk; păn″hĕ-lē′nĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all+*hellēnes*, the Greeks], of or pertaining to all the Greeks; especially, designating a movement for uniting all Greeks into one political body.

[1]pan-ic (păn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *panikos*, of Pan], like, or due to, sudden, extreme, and unreasoning fright: with reference to the god Pan as the supposed cause of such fright: **Panic**, of or pertaining to Pan, the god of flocks and pastures:—*n.* extreme and sudden fright, originally supposed to be caused by the god Pan, affecting an individual, or, more usually, a group of persons or animals: *Com.*, a sudden general condition of distrust in financial and commercial quarters, marked by the precipitate, widespread attempt to withdraw deposits from banks, the conversion of property into cash, and the demand for immediate payment of loans.—*adj.* **pan′ick-y.**

Syn., *n.* fear, terror, alarm. (See horror.)

[2]pan-ic (păn′ĭk), *n.* [< Lat. *panicum*, Italian millet], any of a large genus (*Panicum*) of North American grasses: also called *panic grass.*

A SIMPLE PANICLE

pan-i-cle (păn′ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. dim. of *panus*, a swelling; ear of millet], *Bot.*, a compound raceme; commonly, any conical, irregularly branched flower cluster (cf. *inflorescence*, illus.).

pan-ic-strick-en (păn′ĭk-strĭk″n), *adj.* filled with overwhelming fear. Also, **pan′ic-struck″.**

Pan-ja-bi (pŭn-jä′bē), *n.* [Hind. < *Panjāb*, Punjab < *panj*, five+*āb*, waters], 1, a native of the Punjab, India: also, preferably, *Punjabi*; 2, the language of the Punjab, derived principally from Sanskrit: also, *Punjabi.*

pan-jan-drum (păn-jăn′drŭm), *n.* [nonsense word], pompous person: humorous title for any exalted official.

pan-nier (păn′yĕr; păn′ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [< M.E. < Fr. *panier* < Lat. *panarium*, bread basket < *panis*, bread], 1, a bread basket; 2, one of two baskets suspended across the back of an animal, for carrying market produce; 3, a framework to enlarge a woman's skirts at the hips; also, a looped-up overskirt: *Obs.*, a basket-work shield to protect an archer.

PANNIERS

pan-ni-kin (păn′ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [dim. of *pan*, q.v.], a little pan: *Naut.*, a tin drinking cup.

pa-no-cha (pä-nō′chä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.], 1, a raw Mexican sugar; 2, a candy made of brown sugar, milk, and butter, with or without nuts.

pan-o-ply (păn′ō-plĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -plies (-plĭz)], [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *hopla*, arms], 1, a complete suit of armor; anything that completely protects; 2, figuratively, arms for spiritual warfare; also, any splendid, enveloping array.—*adj.* **pan′o-plied** (păn′ō-plĭd).

pan-o-ra-ma (păn″ō-ra′ma; răm′ä), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *horama*, view < *horan*, to see], 1, a picture giving a view in all horizontal directions from a central standpoint; 2, a picture seen in several scenes, unrolled and shown to the spectator; 3, an entire, or complete, view of a region; 4, a scene that moves constantly before one, as from the window of a moving train; 5, a comprehensive picture of events.

pan-o-ram-ic (păn″ō-răm′ĭk), *adj.* 1, presenting a complete and extended view in all directions; 2, passing before the eyes in a series of pictures.—*adj.* **pan″o-ram′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pan″o-ram′i-cal-ly.**

Pan-pipe (păn′pīp″), *n.* [*Pan* + *pipe*], *Mus.*, a syrinx; a kind of simple wind instrument composed of hollow reeds of graduated lengths, bound together and played by blowing across the upper edges: also called *Panpipes*; *Pan's pipe*; *Pandean pipes*.

Pan-slav-ism (păn-slä′vĭzm; păn-slāv′ĭzm), *n.* [*pan-* (< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all) + *Slavism*], a movement for the political union of all the Slavic races.—*adj.* **Pan-slav′ic.**

pan-sy (păn′zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-zĭz)], [< Fr. *pensée*, a thought < *penser* < Lat. *pensare*, to think], a common garden plant (*Viola tricolor*) of the violet family, having blossoms of rich color and velvety texture; also, a flower of this plant; heartsease.

pant (pănt; pänt), *v.i.* [< O.F. *pantoiser*, to pant < Gk. *phantasia*, fancy, nightmare], 1, to breathe rapidly; as, to *pant* like a dog; gasp; heave; palpitate; 2, to desire earnestly or ardently: with *for* or *after*:—*v.t.* to utter with a gasp:—*n.* a short, rapid breath; also, a throb.—*adv.* **pant′ing-ly.**

Pan-tag-ru-el (păn-tăg′rōō-ĕl), *n.* [Fr.], in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Gargantua's giant son, a jovial drunkard with a satirical humor.

pan-ta-lets (păn″tä-lĕts′), *n.pl.* [dim. of *pantaloon*, q.v.], long, frilled drawers formerly worn by women and girls. Also, **pan′ta-lettes′.**

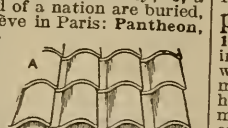
pan-ta-loon (păn″tä-lōōn′), *n.* [< It. *pantalone*, nickname for a Venetian < (*San*) *Pantaleone*, (Saint) Pantaleone, patron saint of Venice], a weak-minded old man in slippers and spectacles, one of the conventional characters in old Italian comedy; also, a similar character in modern pantomime: *pl.* 1, originally, a man's hose and tight breeches in one garment; 2, later, trousers.

pan-tech-ni-con (păn-tĕk′nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *tekhnikon*, of the arts], *Br. Com.*, 1, formerly, a bazaar where manufactured artistic articles were exhibited for sale; later, a storage warehouse; 2, a moving van.

pan-tel-e-graph (păn-tĕl′ē-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *tēle*, far + *graphein*, to write], *Elec.*, a device for the transmission of exact copies of drawings, maps, signatures, etc., by telegraph.

pan-the-ism (păn′thē-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *theos*, God], 1, the doctrine that God exists, not as a person, but as manifested in the material universe and in man, every natural object thus being the dwelling place of God; 2, formerly, as in Imperial Rome, the worship of all gods without distinction.—*adj.* **pan″the-is′tic.**—*n.* **pan′the-ist.**

pan-the-on (păn′thē-ŏn; păn-thē′ŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *theios*, sacred to a god < *theos*, God], 1, a temple dedicated to all the gods; 2, all the gods of a people regarded collectively; 3, a building where the famous dead of a nation are buried, as the Church of Sainte-Geneviève in Paris: **Pantheon,** Agrippa's circular temple built 25 B. C. at Rome, and since 609 used as a Christian church: called *Santa Maria Rotonda*.



PANTILE
A, laid; B, single.

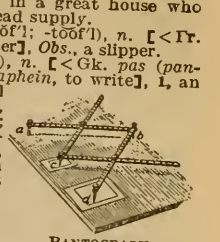
pan-ther (păn′thēr), *n.* [< O.F. *pantere* < Gk. *panthēr*, leopard], a large, tawny, American species (*Felis concolor*) of wild cat: also called *puma* (which see for illus.), *cougar*, *mountain lion*, *catamount*, etc.; 2, the leopard (*F. pardus*), a large, spotted cat of Asia (see *leopard*, illus.); 3, the jaguar (*F. onca*), a large, spotted cat of North America (see *jaguar*, illus.).

pan-tile (păn′tīl″), *n.* [*pan* + *tile*], a curved roofing tile, which shows in its cross section a double curve, the convex part of one tile overlapping the concave part of the next.

pan-tler (păn′tlēr), *n.* [corr. of obs. *panter*, a baker], *Archaic*, a servant in a great house who took care of the pantry and bread supply.

pan-to-fle (păn′tō-fl; păn-tōf′l; -tōōf′l), *n.* [< Fr. *pantoufle*, a slipper], *Obs.*, a slipper.

pan-to-graph (păn′tō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *graphein*, to write], 1, an instrument for the mechanical copying of drawings, designs, etc., on any predetermined scale; 2, a similar device, as an extensible frame carrying a telephone, or a jointed framework on an electric vehicle, making contact with an overhead electric wire. Also, **pan′ta-graph.**—*adj.* **pan″to-graph′-ic.**—*n.* **pan-tog′ra-phy.**


PANTOGRAPH
a, fixed support; *b*, movable support; *c*, *d*, tracing points. If the object to be traced is placed at *c*, it is traced on a larger scale at *d*; if placed at *d*, it appears reduced in scale at *c*.

pan-to-mime (păn′tō-mīm), *n.* [< Gk. *pas* (*pantos*), all + *mimos*, imitator], 1, formerly, an actor who played his part by gesture, movement, facial expression, etc., without words, as often in medieval comic interludes; 2, in ancient Rome, a spectacle in which the actors expressed the action by gesture and dancing, the accompanying words being sung by the chorus; 3, in the modern theater, a play in which there is no speaking; especially, in Great Britain, a musical play at Christmas, written around a popular fairy tale; 4, action without speech as a means of expressing oneself.—*adj.* **pan″to-mim′ic** (-mĭm′ĭk); **pan″to-mim′i-cal.**—*n.* **pan′to-mim′ist** (-mīm′ĭst).

pan-try (păn′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< L.L. *panetaria*, place where bread is kept < Lat. *panis*, bread], 1, a closet or room for bread and other food; 2, a small room from which food is served.

pants (pănts), *n. pl.* [abbr. of *pantaloons*: see **pantaloon**], *Colloq.*, trousers; rarely, drawers.

Pan-urge (păn-ûrj′; pä″nürzh′), *n.* [Fr.], in Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the cowardly but jovial favorite of Pantagruel.

Pan-za, San-cho (săng′kō păn′zä; sän′chō pän′thä), [Sp.; *panza* = belly], in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Don Quixote's squire, a pot-bellied, ignorant, but shrewd peasant.

¹pap (păp), *n.* [prob. repetition of infant hunger cry, *pa*, *pa*], 1, soft food for infants; 2, pulp of fruits: *Colloq.*, the fees or favors from official patronage.

²pap (păp), *n.* [< M.E. *pappe*, a nipple, prob. < ¹*pap*], *Archaic*, a nipple or teat or something like it.

pa-pa (pä-pä′; pä′pä), *n.* [prob. Fr. < Lat. *papa*, father], father: a child's term of address.

pa-pa-cy (pā′pä-sĭ), *n.* [< L.L. *papatia*, papal office < Lat. *papa*, father], 1, the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; 2, the popes collectively; 3, the Roman Catholic system of church government, based upon the authority of the Pope.

pa-pal (pā′păl), *adj.* [< Lat. *papa*, father], pertaining to the Pope, or to the Roman Catholic Church; as, *papal* authority: **papal cross,** a cross having three transoms, or crossbars (see *cross*, illus.).

pa-paw (pä-pô′; pô′pô″), *n.* [< Sp. and Port. *papaya*, papaw < Carib. *ababai*, papaya tree], 1, a tree (*Asimina triloba*) of the central and southern United States, belonging to the custard-apple family; also, its sweet, many-seeded fruit; 2, any of a family (*Caricaceæ*) of trees found in tropical and subtropical America, especially the papaya (which see); also, its melon-shaped fruit. Also, **paw′paw″.**

pa-pa-ya (pä-pä′yä), *n.* a palmlike tree (*Carica papaya*) of tropical America, Hawaii, the Philippines, etc., or its fruit: also called *papaw*.

pa-per (pā′pẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *papier*, paper < Gk. *papuros*, the papyrus reed, prob. < Egypt.], 1, a material made of finely divided fibers, commonly in the form of a thin, smooth, flexible sheet, used for writing, printing, and various other purposes: formerly made only from rags, but now made of cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wood pulp, or other fibrous vegetable material, and loaded with clay, talc, calcium sulphate, or the like, which fill the pores and give a good surface; 2, a piece or sheet of this material; 3, a packet wrapped in this material; as, a *paper* of needles; 4, a newspaper or journal; 5, an essay or special article; 6, a legal or commercial document; 7, bank notes or bills of exchange: called *commercial paper*; 8, a decorative covering for interior walls of houses: *pl.* a collection of notes, correspondence, etc.: *Theat.*, free tickets of admission, collectively; also, the persons, collectively, admitted by these tickets: **brown paper,** paper made from jute, hemp, or wood pulp, and used for wrapping; **carbon paper,** thin paper coated with a preparation of

pigment, for making duplicate copies of letters, manuscripts, etc.: **crêpe paper**, paper pressed into slight ridges so as to resemble crêpe: **tissue paper**, a very thin paper of fine, soft texture: **wax paper**, thin paper made slightly waterproof with wax or paraffin:—*adj.* **1**, made of, or like, paper; thin; **2**, not realized; existing only in writing; as *paper* profits:—*v.t.* to cover with paper: *Theat.*, to fill (a theater) by issuing passes.—*adj.* **pa'per-y.**

pa-per hang-er a person who puts wall paper on interior walls, ceilings, etc.

pa-per knife an implement with a flat blade, of metal, wood, or the like, for cutting the pages of books, etc.: also called *paper cutter*.

pa-per mon-ey notes issued by a government, a bank, etc., and good as legal tender; any paper security substituted for coin.

pa-per nau-ti-lus a sea mollusk (*Argonauta argo*), a cephalopod allied to the octopus, the female of which has a shell, unchambered and of paperlike thinness.

***pa-pe-terie** (pā″pē-trē″), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *papeterius*, paper maker < Gk. *papuros*, paper], an ornamental case for holding writing materials.

Pa-phi-an (pā′fĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Paphos*], **1**, pertaining to the city of Paphos in Cyprus, famed for a temple of Venus; **2**, hence, lascivious.

pa-pier-mâ-ché pā″pyā′=mā″shā′; pā′pyā=mā′-shā), *n.* [Fr. = chewed paper: see **paper** and **masticate**], paper pulp, mixed with glue, casein, or the like, molded into various shapes.

pa-pil-i-o-na-ceous (pā-pĭl″ĭ-ō-nā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *papilio* (*-onis*), butterfly], butterfly-shaped, as certain floral corollas.

pa-pil-la (pā-pĭl′ā), *n.* [*pl.* papillæ (-ē)], [Lat. = nipple < *papula*, a swelling], a very small elevation like a nipple, such as is found on the tongue.—*adj.* **pap'il-la-ry** (păp′ĭl-lā-rĭ; pā-pĭl′ā-rĭ).

pap-il-lo-ma (păp″ĭl-lō″mā), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-tā)], [< Lat. *papilla* + *-oma*], a thickening of the skin or a mucous surface, consisting of enlarged papillæ, as a wart or corn.

pap-il-lose (păp′ĭl-lōs), *adj.* [see **papilla**], having, or resembling, papillæ; also, warty.

pa-pist (pā′pĭst), *n.* [see **papal**], an adherent of the Church of Rome: often used disparagingly.—*n.* **pa'pist-ry.**—*adj.* **pa-pis'tic** (pā-); **pa-pis'ti-cal.**

pa-poose (pā-pōōs′), *n.* [< Algonquian *papoos*, child], a North American Indian infant.

pap-pus (păp′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* pappi (-ī)], [< Gk. *pappos*, down], *Bot.*, the modified calyx limb in flowers of the composite family, which forms a crown of chaff or bristles, or of a more or less downy structure, as in the common dandelion, at the summit of the seed.

pap-py (păp′ĭ), *adj.* [see ¹**pap**], soft; resembling pap; pulplike; succulent.

pa-pri-ka (pä′prē-kä), *n.* [Hung. = Turkish pepper], **1**, the dried ripe fruit of various kinds of pepper; **2**, the red, pungent relish made from a mild variety of capsicum. Also, **pa'pri-ca.**

Pap-u-an (păp′ū-ăn; păp′ōō-ăn), *adj.* [< Malay *papuwah*, frizzled], pertaining to Papua, or New Guinea:—*n.* a native of Papua, or New Guinea; also, a member of any native race of Oceania.

pap-ule (păp′ūl), *n.* [< Lat. *papula*, swelling, pustule], *Med.*, a small, solid elevation of the skin; an isolated pimple; pustule. Also, **pap'u-la.**

Papyrus ($\frac{1}{75}$)

pa-py-rus (pā-pī′rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* papyri (-rī)], [Lat. = paper: see **paper**], **1**, a tall, Egyptian sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*) from the fibers of which the ancients made paper; **2**, the paper made from the pith of this plant; **3**, a manuscript or writing on papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* [Lat. = equal], **1**, *Com.*, full or normal value; as, the stock is below *par*; **2**, equality; as, the man is not on a *par* with his associates; *Fin.*, **1**, the rate of exchange at which the money unit of one country may be exchanged for an equivalent weight of the precious metal of the money unit of another country; as, the *par* of the English gold sovereign was $4.8665 in American money when the sovereign contained 4.8665 times as much gold by weight as the dollar; **2**, the established standard from which to measure quality of goods or value of money or property; *Golf*, the perfect score, estimated for each hole from its length, the club required for each stroke, and the standard perfect performance of each club used.

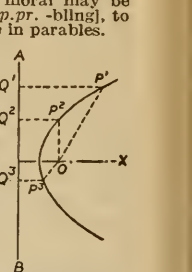
***par** (pär), [Fr. < Lat. *per*, by, through], by, through: ***par excellence** (ĕk″sĕ′lăns′), beyond comparison; superior: ***par exemple** (ĕg″zänpl′), for example.

par-a- *prefix*, [Gk. = beside], beyond; against; near by; alongside: *Chem.*, designating a compound which is structurally closely related to some other compound or class of compounds.

par-a-ble (păr′ă-bl), *n.* [< Fr. *parabole*, comparison; parable < Gk. *para*, beside + *bolē*, a putting], a fictitious narrative, usually something that might naturally occur, from which a moral may be drawn:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to illustrate by parables:—*v.i.* to discourse in parables.

Syn., *n.* comparison. (See allegory.)

pa-rab-o-la (pă-răb′ō-lă), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *para*, beside + *bolē*, a putting < *ballein*, to throw], *Geom.*, a plane curve every point of which is equally distant from a point called the *focus*, and a straight line, called the *directrix*; the curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side (see *conic*).



Parabola: O, focus; AB, directrix; OX, axis; P_1, P_2, P_3, points on the parabola, $P_1Q_1 = P_1O$, $P_2Q_2 = P_2O$, etc.

par-a-bol-ic (păr″ă-bŏl′ĭk), *adj.* [see **parable**], teaching religious or moral truth by parable: *Geom.*, [see **parabola**], pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola.—*adj.* **par″a-bol′i-cal.**

pa-rab-o-loid (pă-răb′ō-loid), *n.* [< Gk. *parabolē*, parabola (< *para*, beside + *bolē*, a putting) + *eidos*, shape], *Geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola around its axis.—*adj.* **pa-rab″o-loi′dal** (pă-răb″ō-loi′dăl; păr″ă-bō-).

par-a-chute (păr′ă-shōōt), *n.* [coined from *para-* (as in *parasol*) + *chute*], an umbrella-shaped device used as a means of descent, in emergencies or test flights, as from a balloon or airplane.

Parachute

par-a-clete (păr′ă-klēt), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *kalein*, to call], **1**, an intercessor; a witness called; an advocate; a pleader; **2**, a comforter: **Paraclete**, the Holy Spirit as the advocate and comforter.

pa-rade (pā-rād′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *parata*, a show < Lat. *parare*, to make ready], **1**, pompous display; as, a *parade* of wealth; **2**, a formal march or procession; as, a circus *parade*; **3**, a promenade or public place for walking: *Mil.*, **1**, a military display or review of troops; **2**, a place of assembly for exercising and inspecting troops (for illus. see *bastion*):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paraded, *p.pr.* parading], **1**, to make a display of; **2**, to march over or through; as, to *parade* the city; **3**, to form, as in military order, for display:—*v.i.* **1**, to exhibit or walk about to show oneself; **2**, to take part in a formal march; **3**, to form in military order, as for review.—*n.* **pa-rad'er.**

Syn., *n.* pomp, show, ostentation, display, pageantry.

par-a-digm (păr′ă-dĭm; păr′ă-dīm), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *deiknunai*, to show], an example or model: *Gram.*, a list, in order, of the inflectional forms of a given word.

Par-a-dise (păr′ă-dīs), *n.* [< Gk. *paradeisos*, a park < O.I'ers. *pairidaēza*, place walled in < *pairi*, around + *diz*, to pile up], the garden of Eden: **paradise**, **1**, any place of happiness; **2**, a state of bliss: *Theol.*, **1**, the place in which the souls of the righteous abide after death; heaven; **2**, the heaven of the Mohammedans: **Paradise Lost**, an epic by John Milton, published in 1667, telling of the creation, sin, and downfall of Adam and Eve: **Paradise Regained**, a companion poem to the former, telling of the final regeneration of man.—*adj.* **par"a-dis'i-ac** (-dĭs′ĭ-ăk); **par"a-di-si'a-cal**(-dī-sī′ă-kăl).—*adj.* **par"a-dis'ic** (-dĭs′ĭk); **par"a-dis'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl).

par-a-dox (păr′ă-dŏks), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *doxa*, opinion < *dokein*, to seem], **1**, something which seems absurd or unbelievable, yet may be true; **2**, a statement that is self-contradictory.

par-a-dox-i-cal (păr″ă-dŏk′sĭ-kăl), *adj.* seemingly contradictory, but possibly true.—*adv.* **par"a-dox'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **par"a-dox'i-cal-ness.**

par-af-fin (păr′ă-fĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *parum*, little + *affinis*, related], *Chem.*, **1**, any one of a class of saturated hydrocarbon compounds, relatively inert, and not readily entering combination; **2**, a tasteless, odorless, colorless, waxy substance obtained by the distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc., and from crude petroleum: used in making candles, as a waterproofing material for paper, wood, etc., as an insulating material in electrical work, to seal preserving jars, and the like: **paraffin oil**, any

of several oily liquids distilled from coal, peat, etc., or from crude petroleum, used in medicine, for lubrication, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fined (-fīnd; -fēnd), *p.pr.* -fining], to treat or impregnate with paraffin. Also, **par'af-fine** (-fīn; -fēn).

par-a-go-ge (păr"ă-gō'jē), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beyond + *agein*, to lead], *Gram.*, the addition of a letter, or syllable, to the end of a word, whether inflectional and functioning, as wanted, or unnecessary and even wrong, as amongst, twicet.—*adj.* **par"a-gog'ic.**

par-a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Fr. = a model of excellence: source uncertain], something of extraordinary excellence; a model or pattern of perfection; as, a *paragon* of virtue: *Print.*, a kind of large type, equivalent to 20 point (cf. samples of *type*, App. I).

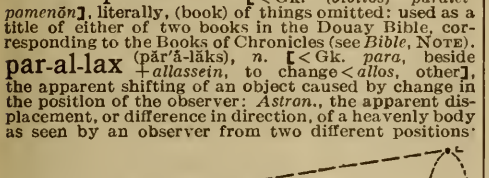
par-a-graph (păr'ă-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *graphein*, to write], 1, one of the smaller sections of an extended piece of writing, dealing with one comparatively small topic; the unit of written composition next larger than the sentence; 2, a reference mark [¶] indicating the need of such subdivision, used especially by proof readers (see App. I); 3, an item, as in a newspaper:—*v.t.* 1, to arrange in a paragraph or paragraphs.—*adj.* **par"a-graph'ic; par"a-graph'i-cal.**—*n.* **par'a-graph"er.**

par-a-keet (păr'ă-kēt), *n.* [see **parrakeet**], any of several parrots. See **par'ra-keet**, *Pfd. S.*

par-a-leip-sis (păr"ă-līp'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *para*, beside + *leipsis*, a leaving < *leipein*, to leave, pass], *Rhet.*, a figure in which the speaker really calls attention to what he pretends to pass by, as in the phrase, "to say nothing of his generosity." Also, **par'a-lip'sis** (-lĭp'-).

Par-a-li-pom-e-non (păr"ă-lī-pŏm'ĕ-nŏn), *n.* [< Gk. (*biblios*) *paraleipomenōn*], literally, (book) of things omitted: used as a title of either of two books in the Douay Bible, corresponding to the Books of Chronicles (see *Bible*, NOTE).

par-al-lax (păr'ă-lăks), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *allassein*, to change < *allos*, other], the apparent shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer: *Astron.*, the apparent displacement, or difference in direction, of a heavenly body as seen by an observer from two different positions

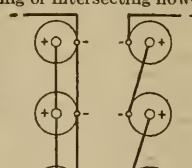


PARALLAX

S, sun; *O*, orbit of earth; *E*, earth. Parallax of star is equivalent to angle *a*. In a diagram drawn to scale, the star would be very much farther away, so that angle *a* would be very small.

diurnal parallax, the displacement of a heavenly body due to its being seen from the surface instead of the center of the earth, its maximum value being equal to the earth's semidiameter as seen from the heavenly body: **solar parallax**, the angular equatorial semidiameter of the earth as seen from the sun, determining the distance of the latter: **stellar parallax**, the parallax of a star, equivalent to the small angle subtended by the semidiameter of the earth's orbit as seen from the star: used to determine the distances of the stars: also called *annual parallax*.—*adj.* **par"al-lac'tic.**

par-al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *adj.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *allēlos*, one another], 1, having the same course; 2, similar; corresponding: *Geom.*, equally distant (from each other, or from other lines or planes) at all points, and hence not meeting or intersecting however far produced: used of planes, or of straight lines lying in the same plane, or of a straight line and a plane; also, in modern geometry, meeting at infinity:—*n.* 1, a person or thing closely resembling another; 2, a presentation of the similarity between two persons or things: *Geom.*, one of two or more parallel planes or straight lines; *Geog.*, one of the imaginary lines drawn on the surface of the earth, or of the lines on a globe or a map representing the earth, which indicate the degrees of latitude, the lines marking the position of parallel planes intersecting the globe and perpendicular to its axis: opposite of *meridian*; *Astron.*, one of the small circles of the celestial sphere: either a *parallel of altitude*, parallel to the horizon, or a *parallel of declination*, parallel to the celestial equator; *Print.*, a reference mark [‖] calling attention to a footnote: **parallel circuit**, *Elec.*, a circuit composed of two or more conductors, such as lamps, voltaic cells, etc., with corresponding terminals joined so that a current will divide, part passing through each conductor: also called *multiple circuit*:—*v.t.* 1, to state the likeness of; 2, to be parallel with; 3, to correspond to; 4, to find a match for.



PARALLEL CIRCUIT

A, batteries connected in parallel; B, batteries connected in series.

par-al-lel-e-pi-ped (păr"ă-lĕl'ĕ-pī'pĕd; -pĭp'ĕd; -lĕl-ĕp'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [< Gk. *parallēlos*, parallel + *epipedon*, a plane surface < *epi*, upon + *pedon*, the ground], *Geom.*, a solid bounded by six parallelograms of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel (see *solid*, illus.). Also, **par"al-lel"e-pip'e-don** (-lĕl"ĕ-pīp'ĕ-dŏn); **par"al-lel"o-pi'ped.**

par-al-lel-ism (păr'ă-lĕl-ĭzm), *n.* [see **parallel**], 1, a parallel position; 2, likeness; equality; correspondence; 3, a presentation of the similarity of two things; 4, in rhetoric or poetry, likeness in structure, meaning, or phraseology: *Philos.*, the theory, first announced by Spinoza, that matter and mind, neither interactive nor independent of one another, are two manifestations of one substance, and that the functions of one parallel those of the other.

par-al-lel-o-gram (păr"ă-lĕl'ō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *parallēlos*, parallel + *grammē*, a line], *Geom.*, a four-sided plane figure whose opposite sides are equal and parallel (see *quadrilateral*, illus.).

pa-ral-o-gism (pă-răl'ō-jĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, amiss + *logizesthai*, to reason], *Logic*, false or misleading reasoning.—*adj.* **pa-ral"o-gis'tic.**

pa-ral-y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *para*, beside + *luein*, to loosen], *Pathol.*, loss of the power of sensation or of movement in one or more parts of the body; palsy.

par-a-lyt-ic (păr"ă-lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis:—*n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

par-a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lyzed (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lyzing], 1, to affect with paralysis in any part; 2, to unnerve; render useless or ineffective.—*n.* **par'a-ly-za'tion.**—*n.* **par'a-lyz"er.**

par-a-mag-net-ism (păr"ă-măg'nĕt-ĭzm), *n.* [*para* + *magnetism*], *Phys.*, the property possessed by certain bodies of becoming magnetized, when placed in a magnetic field, in the direction of the field: opposite of *diamagnetism*.—*adj.* and *n.* **par"a-mag-net'ic.**

par-a-me-ci-um (păr"ă-mē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -cia (-ă)], [L.L. < Gk. *para*, beside + *mēkos*, length], any of a genus (*Paramecium*) of one-celled, more or less slipper-shaped, ciliated protozoans, common in stagnant pools.

pa-ram-e-ter (pă-răm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *metron*, a measure], *Math.*, a quantity which may have various values, each fixed within the limits of a stated case or discussion.

par-a-mount (păr'ă-mount), *adj.* [< O.F. *par*, by + *amont*, above < Lat. *ad montem*, to the hill], above all others; as, of *paramount* importance; supreme; chief:—*n.* a ruler of highest authority.

Syn., *adj.* dominant, superior, principal, foremost, preëminent, chief.—*Ant.*, *adj.* minor, secondary.

par-a-mour (păr'ă-mōōr), *n.* [< O.F. *par amour*, by love < Lat. *per*, by + *amor*, love], a lover of either sex: in modern use, always implying an illicit relationship: *Archaic*, any lover of either sex.

par-a-noi-a (păr"ă-noi'ă), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *nous*, mind], *Pathol.*, a chronic form of insanity marked by systematized delusions, especially of grandeur or persecution.—*adj.* and *n.* **par"a-noi'ac.**

par-a-pet (păr'ă-pĕt), *n.* [Fr. = a wall breast-high < Lat. *parare*, to prepare + *pectus*, the breast], a wall or barrier at the edge of a roof, platform, bridge, or the like: *Fortif.*, 1, in permanent works, a barrier raised along the top of a wall or rampart (see *bastion*, *rampart*, illus.); 2, in field works, a rampart, or mound of earth, sandbags, etc., protecting troops in a trench from enemy fire in front (see *intrenchment*, illus.).

PARAPETS OF BRIDGE

par-a-pher-na-li-a (păr"ă-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *phernē*, a dower < *pherein*, to bring], 1, personal accessories; 2, ornaments of dress generally; 3, articles of equipment, as of a show or circus: *Law*, personal property which is set aside for a wife, exclusive of her dower right.

par-a-phrase (păr′ă-frāz), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *phrazein*, to speak], **1**, a free translation or explanation of a text, etc., giving the meaning in another form; **2**, a hymn based on some Scriptural passage:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phrased (-frāzd), *p.pr.* -phrasing], to make a free translation of; explain in one's own words:—*v.i.* to make a free translation. —*adj.* **par″a-phras′tic** (-frăs′tĭk).

par-a-ple-gi-a (păr″ă-plē′jĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *plēssein*, to strike], *Pathol.*, paralysis, or loss of the power of sensation and motion, of the lower part of the body. Also, **par′a-ple″gy.**

par-a-quet (păr′ă-kĕt), *n.* [see **parrakeet**], a kind of small parrot. See **par′ra-keet**, *Pfd. S.*

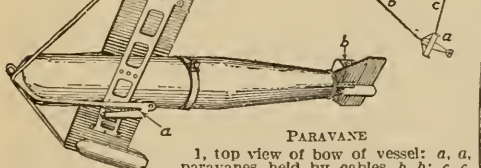
par-a-sang (păr′ă-săng), *n.* [< Gk. *parasaggēs* < O.Pers.], a road measure of Persia and Turkey, varying in length, but in ancient times a little more than three statute miles.

par-a-se-le-ne (păr″ă-sē-lē′nē), *n.* [*pl.* -lenæ (-nē)], [< Gk. *para*, beside + *selēnē*, moon], a bright spot on a lunar halo: popularly called a *mock moon:* analogous to the *mock sun*, or *parhelion.*

par-a-site (păr′ă-sīt), *n.* [< Gk. *parasitos*, one who eats by flattery < *para*, beside + *sitos*, food], **1**, a hanger-on, or one who lives at another's expense, often by means of flattery; **2**, a useless person, doing no work, but living in comfort at the expense of others: *Biol.*, an animal or plant which lives on or within another living animal or plant, at the latter's expense or to its detriment, as lice, disease germs, and the various blights, smuts, and rusts.—*n.* **par′a-sit-ism.**—*adj.* **par″a-sit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk); **par″a-sit′i-cal.**

par-a-sol (păr′ă-sŏl″; păr″ă-sŏl′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *parasole* < Lat. *parare*, to ward off + *sol*, sun], a small, light umbrella used as a lady's sunshade.

par-a-vane (păr′ă-vān), *n.* [< Fr. *parer*, to ward off + A.S. *fana*, small flag], a water plane, shaped like a torpedo and equipped with projecting fins: used to destroy floating mines.



PARAVANE

1, top view of bow of vessel: *a, a*, paravanes, held by cables, *b, b; c, c*, guide cables; *d*, mine, anchored by cable *e*. As vessel proceeds, cable *b*, under water, strikes *e* and slides it to *a*, where it is cut.—2, detail of paravane: *a*, cutting jaws; *b*, rudder.

par-boil (pär′boil″), *v.t.* [< O.F. *parboillir*, to cook thoroughly < Lat. *per*, through + *bullire*, to boil], **1**, to cook partially by boiling; also, loosely, **2**, to subject to extreme heat.

par-buck-le (pär′bŭk″l), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a device for hauling up or lowering a heavy object, vertically or along an incline, by passing the middle of a rope around a post or other stationary fastening and its two ends under and over the object to be lifted or lowered; **2**, a sling formed of a doubled rope passed around an object, both ends of the rope being drawn through the loop on the other side:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -buckled (-ld), *p.pr.* -buckling], to raise or lower by the aid of a parbuckle.

PARBUCKLE

1, for rolling an object up or down an inclined plane; 2, for raising an object in dead lift

Par-cæ (pär′sē), *n.pl.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the three Fates: corresponding, through an early misconception, to the Greek *Mœræ*.

par-cel (pär′sĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *parcelle*, a small piece < Lat. *particula*, particle, dim. of *pars*, a part], **1**, a small bundle or package, usually containing several articles; **2**, a separate, distinct part; a share; as, a *parcel* of land; also, an integral part: most commonly in the phrase, part and *parcel:* **3**, a promiscuous or indefinite number; as, a *parcel* of scamps:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -celed or -celled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -celing or -celling], **1**, to divide into parts; **2**, to do up in a small bundle: *Naut.*, to surround with strips of canvas:—*adv.* partially; as, *parcel* blind.

Syn., *n.* package, packet. (See bundle.)

par-cel post a government system of carrying packages by mail at postal rates.

par-ce-na-ry (pär′sē-nā-rĭ), *n.* [see **parcener**], joint share in an inheritance.

par-ce-ner (pär′sē-nĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *parçonier*, a joint heir < Lat. *partitio* (*-onis*), a sharing < *pars* (*partis*), a part], *Law*, a joint heir.

parch (pärch), *v.t.* [< M.E. *parchen*, to parch: source uncertain], **1**, to scorch; burn slightly; as, to *parch* corn; **2**, to dry with heat; as, the sun *parches* the grass:—*v.i.* to become dried and hot; as, the tongue *parches* for want of water.

par-che-si (pär-chē′sĭ; -zĭ), *n.* [see **pachisi**], a four-handed game played on a board with counters. See **pa-chi′si**, *Pfd. S.*

parch-ment (pärch′mĕnt), *n.* [< Fr. *parchemin*, (paper) of Pergamus, town in Asia Minor], **1**, the skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal, dressed and prepared for writing purposes: used for important legal documents; **2**, a deed or document on such a prepared skin.

[1]pard (pärd), *n.* [< Gk. *pardos*, panther, leopard; perh. < Pers. *pārs*, a pard], *Poet.*, a leopard.

[2]pard (pärd), *n.* [abbr. of *pardner*, corr. of *partner*], *U. S. Slang*, partner; chum.

par-die (pär-dē′), *adj.* and *interj.* [< O.F. *pardē* < *par Dieu* < Lat. *per*, by + *deus*, God], *Archaic*, originally, by God; undoubtedly; without fail: a mild oath. Also, **par-di′**; **par-dy′.**

par-don (pär′dŭn; pär′dn), *v.t.* [< O.F. *pardoner*, to pardon < Lat. *per*, through + *donare*, to give], **1**, to release from penalty; as, to *pardon* an offender; **2**, to forgive; as, to *pardon* an offense; **3**, to overlook; excuse; as, *pardon* my mistake:—*n.* **1**, forgiveness; **2**, release from punishment; **3**, polite indulgence; as, I beg your *pardon: Law*, an official act setting a convicted person free from the legal penalty of his guilt; also, the document declaring this release; *Eccl.*, formerly, especially before the Reformation, an official statement from the Pope releasing one for a stated time from the temporal punishment due to sin: also called *indulgence.*—*adj.* **par′don-a-ble.**—*adv.* **par′don-a-bly.**

Syn., *v.* absolve, acquit (see forgive); *n.* (see mercy).

par-don-er (pär′dŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who forgives or excuses: *Eccl.*, formerly, one licensed to sell or issue papal remissions of the temporal punishment due to sin.

pare (pâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pared (pârd), *p.pr.* paring], [< O.F. *parer*, to trim < Lat. *parare*, to prepare], **1**, to cut or shave off the outside or ends of; as, to *pare* an apple; **2**, to cut away little by little; reduce or lessen; as, to *pare* one's profits; **3**, to remove by cutting off from a surface; as, to *pare* off a rind.

par-e-gor-ic (păr″ĕ-gŏr′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *paregoricus*, assuaging < Gk. *para*, beside + *agora*, an assembly], relieving pain:—*n.* *Med.*, a camphorated tincture of opium, used to ease pain.

pa-ren-chy-ma (pă-rĕng′kĭ-mă), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *egkhuma*, infusion], *Zoöl.*, the tissue making up glandular organs; *Bot.*, in plants, tissue composed of thin-walled, actively working cells, as the mesophyll in leaves, or the cambium in stems.—*adj.* **par″en-chym′a-tous** (păr″ĕng-kĭm′ă-tŭs).

par-ent (pâr′ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *parens* (*-entis*), a parent < *parere*, to bring forth], **1**, a father or mother; **2**, the source of any living thing, as a plant or animal; **3**, figuratively, a cause or occasion.—*adj.* **pa-ren′tal.**—*adv.* **pa-ren′tal-ly.**—*n.* **par′ent-hood.**

par-ent-age (pâr′ĕn-tăj), *n.* **1**, fatherhood or motherhood; parental relationship; **2**, birth or descent; origin; as, of noble *parentage.*

pa-ren-the-sis (pă-rĕn′thē-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *para*, beside + *en*, in + *thesis*, a placing < *tithenai*, to place], **1**, an explanatory word, phrase, or clause inserted in a sentence which does not grammatically require it: indicated by the marks ( ); **2**, either or both of the marks ( ).

pa-ren-the-size (pă-rĕn′thē-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -sizing], **1**, to put in as an explanatory word or clause; **2**, to place explanatory words or clauses in, as a sentence.

par-en-thet-i-cal (păr″ĕn-thĕt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, introduced by way of explanation; **2**, filled with, or given to, inserted explanations. Also, **par″en-thet′ic.**—*adv.* **par″en-thet′i-cal-ly.**

par-e-sis (păr′ĕ-sĭs; pă-rē′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, by + *hienai*, to let go], *Med.*, **1**, a chronic disease of the brain, generally incurable and usually regarded as resulting from antecedent syphilitic infection,

marked by progressive loss of mental and physical power: called in full, *general paresis;* **2**, partial paralysis.—*adj.* **pa-ret'ic** (pă-rĕt'ĭk; -rē'tĭk).

par-fait (pär-fā'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *perfectus:* see **perfect**], a frozen dessert of sweetened cream, beaten eggs, sirup, etc.: ***parfait** (pär''fĕ'), *adj.* perfect; hence, excellent; fine.

par-get (pär'jĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -geted, *p.pr.* -geting], [prob. < O.F. *pargeter,* to throw about < Lat. *pro,* forth + *jactare,* to throw], to cover with plaster as a decoration:—*n.* **1**, decorative work in plaster; **2**, a kind of plaster used for lining chimneys.

par-he-li-on (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -helia (-lĭ-ă), [< Gk. *para,* beside + *helios,* sun], an especially bright region in a solar halo, sometimes showing prismatic colors; popularly called *sun dog.*

pa-ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ă; pă'rĭ-ă; pär'ĭ-ă), *n.* [< Tamil *paraiyan,* one of low caste < *parai,* drum: so called because the pariahs were the hereditary village drum-beaters], **1**, a member of one of the low castes of Hindus in southern India, often agricultural laborers, descended from non-Brahmanical aborigines; **2**, hence, an outcast; a social outcast. Also, **Pa-ri'ah.**

Pa-ri-an (pā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Paros],* pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea: used especially of the celebrated marble quarried there:—*n.* **1**, a native or inhabitant of Paros; **2**, a kind of delicate, white porcelain, resembling Parian marble.

pa-ri-es (pā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [*pl.* parietes (pă-rī'ĕ-tēz)], [Lat. = a wall], *Biol.,* a wall, as of a cavity.

pa-ri-e-tal (pă-rī'ĕ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *parietalis,* belonging to a wall < *paries* (*-etis*), a wall], *Anat.,* pertaining to the walls of an organ or cavity; specifically, designating two bones, called *parietal bones,* which form a part of the top and sides of the skull in mammals (see *cranium,* illus.), or the lobes of the brain lying beneath them (see *brain,* illus.).

pa-ri-mu-tu-el (pär''ĭ-mū'tū-ăl; *Fr.* pà''rē'=mü''tüĕl'), *adj.* [Fr. = mutual wager], designating a method of betting in which the entire amount staked, less a fixed percentage deducted for operating expenses and as a tax, is divided among the backers of the winner in proportion to the amount that each has staked:—*n.* (often used in *pl.,* or abbreviated to *mutuel* or *mutuels*), [*pl.* paris-mutuels (pär''ĭ=mū'tū-ălz; pà''rē'=mü''tüĕl')], **1**, the pari-mutuel system of betting; **2**, a race, bet, or institution, conducted under this system; **3**, the machine used to record the bets.

par-ing (pär'ĭng), *n.* [see **pare**], **1**, a cutting off of the surface or edge; **2**, the part cut off.

Par-is (pär'ĭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.,* the handsome son of Priam, king of Troy, whose abduction of Helen, wife of Menelaus, precipitated the Trojan War.

Par-is green [< *Paris,* France], an emerald-green pigment obtained by boiling together copper acetate and arsenious oxide: used as a pigment and an insecticide, for spraying fruit trees, etc.

par-ish (pär'ĭsh), *n.* [< O.F. *paroche* < L.L. *parochia* < Gk. *paroikia,* a neighborhood < *para,* around + *oikein,* to dwell], **1**, originally, an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of one priest, clergyman, or minister; **2**, a congregation; also, the locality covered by its activities; **3**, in England, a civil district, usually having the same limits as the ecclesiastical district, organized for self-government in such local matters as education, charity, and sanitation; **4**, in Louisiana, a civil division, the equivalent of a county:—*adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a church, congregation, or district; as, a *parish* school.

pa-rish-ion-er (pă-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who belongs to a given church district or parish; **2**, a member of a congregation.

Pa-ri-sian (pă-rĭzh'ăn; pă-rĭz'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Fr. *parisien* < L.L. *Parisii,* a people of Gaul], pertaining to Paris, in France:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.—*n.fem.* **Pa''ri''sienne'** (pà''rē''syĕn').

Par-is yel-low [< *Paris,* France], lead chromate, or chrome yellow, a valuable, brilliant yellow pigment used in paint manufacture.

[1]par-i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *paritas,* equality < *par,* equal], like state or degree; equality; likeness; equal value: *Banking,* equal value of different kinds of currency, for purchasing purposes; *Com.* and *Exchange,* equality in value of the currency or products of two countries; *Logic,* exact analogy.

[2]par-i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *parere,* to bear], *Med.,* the condition of being able to bear children, or of having borne children.

park (pärk), *n.* [< O.F. *parc,* park, or < A.S. *pearroc,* an inclosure < O.Teut. source], **1**, a large extent of woods and fields, part of which is used for lawns and gardens and the rest for pastures or deer preserves, attached to a country house; **2**, a tract of ground, usually of large extent, set apart and beautified as a public place for out-of-door recreation or pleasure; also, a city square laid out with lawns, walks, and seats; **3**, an orderly arrangement, as of automobiles, etc.; also, the place where they are arranged: *Mil.,* the train of artillery belonging to an army; an artillery encampment: **national park,** in the United States, a large area, as Yosemite Park, or the Yellowstone Park, set apart and maintained by the government as a place for public benefit and recreation:—*v.t.* **1**, to inclose, as in a park; **2**, to collect and station in orderly arrangement; as, to *park* artillery; **3**, to place and leave temporarily, as an automobile: *Slang,* to deposit temporarily; as, *park* your wraps in the hall.

park-way (pärk'wā''), *n.* [*park* + *way*], a wide thoroughfare bordered with trees and lawns.

par-lance (pär'lăns), *n.* [< O.F. *parler,* to talk < L.L. *parabolare,* to talk < Gk. *paraballein,* to put beside < *para,* beside + *ballein,* to throw], way of speaking; conversation; talk; language.

par-ley (pär'lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-lĭz)], [< O.F. *parler,* to talk: see **parlance**], a conference, or a talk about a subject, especially with an enemy:—*v.i.* to hold a conference, especially with an enemy; discuss.

Syn., n. conference, discussion. (See conversation.)

par-lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< O.F. *parlement,* speaking < *parler,* to talk: see **parlance**], a general council; a meeting of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on matters of common interest; also, sometimes, as in France before 1789, a tribunal of justice: **Parliament,** **1**, the supreme legislative assembly, or lawmaking body, of Great Britain, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons; **2**, a similar assembly existing in any of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire.

par-lia-men-ta-ri-an (pär''lĭ-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who is versed in the laws and usages of supreme lawmaking bodies, such as the British Parliament: **Parliamentarian,** *Eng. Hist.,* one who, in the reign of Charles I, supported the Long Parliament in opposition to the king.

par-lia-men-ta-ry (pär''lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, according to the rules and customs of public assemblies; as, *parliamentary* order; **2**, decreed by a parliament.

par-lor (pär'lẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *parleor,* parlor < *parler,* to speak: see **parlance**], **1**, originally, a room for conversation; **2**, a room for the reception and entertainment of guests; a drawing-room; **3**, in England, a family sitting room; **4**, in the United States, a shop furnished with some pretension to elegance; as, a beauty *parlor:* **parlor car,** in the United States, a railroad car fitted out in a more luxurious manner than an ordinary coach. Also, **par'lour.**

par-lous (pär'lŭs), *adj.* [var. of *perilous*], *Archaic, Colloq.,* **1**, dangerously clever; perilous; hence, shrewd; **2**, surprising; exciting; as, *parlous* times; shocking; excessive:—*adv.* extremely; tremendously.

Par-nas-si-an (pär-năs'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Parnassus**], **1**, pertaining to Mount Parnassus, in Greece, the fabled home of the Muses; **2**, hence, pertaining to poetry, art, music, etc., especially to a school of French poets flourishing about 1852–70.

Par-nas-sus (pär-năs'ŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Parnas(s)os*], **1**, *Gk. Myth.,* a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses; **2**, figuratively, a center of poetic and artistic activity.

pa-ro-chi-al (pă-rō'kĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *parochia,* a parish, or church district: see **parish**], **1**, pertaining to a parish; as, a *parochial* school; **2**, narrow; local.—*n.* **pa-ro'chi-al-ism.**

par-o-dist (păr'ō-dĭst), *n.* [see **parody**], the writer of a parody or burlesque.

par-o-dy (păr'ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Gk. *para,* beside + *ōidē,* a song], an imitation, in humorous or ludicrous style, of a serious writing, as a poem or song; also, the class of literature to which such imitations belong:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -died (-dĭd), *p.pr.* -dying], to write a humorous burlesque of.

Syn., n. mimicry, exaggeration, imitation, representation, burlesque, caricature, travesty. *Imitation* is a serious attempt to reproduce an original. *Burlesque, travesty, parody,* and *caricature* pervert or exaggerate certain aspects of the original in order to deride or ridicule it. *Burlesque* and *travesty* may be written or acted; *parody* is written; *caricature* may be literary, but is usually pictorial. A *burlesque* obtains an extravagant or absurd effect, usually incongruous, by treating a serious subject with levity, or a trifling subject seriously. A *burlesque* may be written independently of any actual play, poem, etc., but even so it is imitative, presenting in an absurd way such a portrayal as the life of a countryman on his arrival in a big city. A *caricature* overemphasizes certain distinguishing marks or traits; *caricatures* of Theodore Roosevelt

capitalized his smile and teeth; former President Wilson was made to look overbookish. *A parody* changes the subject matter of some work, usually well known, but retains the style, especially in its tricks or affectations. A *travesty* retains the subject matter, but so alters the style that the effect is ridiculous. *Mimicry* is such a copying of its original as to be comical through its very faithfulness. Both *travesty* and *mimicry* are sometimes the product of innocence rather than deliberate effort.

pa-role (pə-rōl′), *n.* [Fr. = word < L.L. *parabolare*, to talk], a word of honor: *Mil.*, **1**, a promise given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will not try to escape, will refrain from bearing arms against his captors, or will return to prison at a stated time; also, the condition of being on parole; **2**, a special password used by officers in a camp or garrison: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paroled (-rōld′), *p.pr.* paroling], to release (a prisoner) on his word of honor to observe certain conditions: *Mil.*, to set at liberty, as a prisoner of war, on his pledge of honor.

par-o-no-ma-si-a (păr″ō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ə; păr″ō-nō-mā′zĭ-ə), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *onomasia*, a naming < *onoma*, name], *Rhet.*, a play on words of like sound, but of different meaning; a pun.

par-o-nym (păr′ō-nĭm), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *onuma*, name], **1**, one of two words having the same sound, but different in meaning and, usually, in spelling, as *pale* and *pail*; **2**, a word derived from the same root as another word, and hence usually of kindred meaning, as *paternal* from the Latin *pater*.—*adj.* **pa-ron′y-mous** (pə-rŏn′ĭ-məs).

par-o-quet (păr′ō-kĕt), *n.* [see **parrakeet**], a kind of small parrot. Also, **par′a-keet**; **par′a-quet**. See **par′ra-keet** (-kĕt), *Pfd. S.*

pa-rot-id (pə-rŏt′ĭd), *adj.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *ous* (*ōtos*), ear], **1**, situated near the ear; **2**, pertaining to one of the salivary glands below and in front of the ear, or to its duct:—*n.* one of the salivary glands below and in front of the ear.

par-o-ti-tis (păr″ō-tī′tĭs), *n.* [*parotid* + *-itis*], *Med.*, inflammation and swelling of a parotid gland; mumps.—*adj.* **par″o-tit′ic** (-tĭt′ĭk).

par-ox-ysm (păr′ŏk-sĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *oxunein*, to goad], a sudden outburst of emotion; a fit of any kind: *Pathol.*, a sudden or periodic recurrence of pain or other symptoms of a disease.—*adj.* **par″ox-ys′mal.**

par-ox-y-tone (păr-ŏk′sĭ-tōn), *adj.* [< Gk. *para*, beside + *oxutonos*, oxytone], *Gk. Gram.*, designating a word in which the acute accent is on the penult, or the last syllable but one:—*n. Gk. Gram.*, a paroxytone word.

par-quet (pär-kā′; pär-kĕt′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *parc*, park], **1**, flooring made of wooden inlay; **2**, the floor space of a theater between the orchestra rail and the rail under the balcony line: also called the *orchestra:* **parquet circle**, the part of the lower floor of a theater that lies directly under the balcony: also called *orchestra circle.*

par-quet-ry (pär′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *parqueter*, to inlay a wooden floor < *parquet*, dim. of *parc*, park], wooden inlay or mosaic work for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* [Sc. dial.: source unknown], a young salmon before it leaves fresh water for the sea.

par-ra-keet (păr′ə-kēt), *n.* [< O. F. *paroquet*, prob. < It. dim. of *parroco*, parson; or < It. dim. of *parrucca*, periwig; or < Sp. dim. of *perico*, dim. of *Pedro*, Peter], any of several small, slender-bodied parrots, usually with a long, pointed tail. Also, **par′a-keet; par′a-quet; par′o-quet.**

PARRAKEET

par-ri-cide (păr′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *parricida*, parricide perh. < Lat. *pater*, father + *cid-* < *caedere*, to kill], **1**, the murder of a close relative, especially a parent; **2**, one who murders a parent or other close relative. Also called *patricide.*—*adj.* **par′ri-cid″al.**

par-ritch (păr′ĭch), *n.* [Sc. var. of *porridge*, q. v.], *Sc.*, oatmeal porridge.

par-rot (păr′ŭt), *n.* [perh. dim. of Fr. *Pierre*, Peter], **1**, any of many tropical birds (order *Psittaci*) with hooked bill and brilliant feathers, able to make sounds resembling words; **2**, a person who repeats words without understanding their meaning:—*v.t.* to repeat (words) mechanically:—*v.i.* to prattle.

par-ry (păr′ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], [< Fr. *parer*, to ward off < Lat. *parare*, to prepare], **1**, to ward off, as an attack; **2**, to evade; as, to *parry* a question:—*v.i.* to ward off or turn something aside; as, to thrust and *parry* with a sword:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], **1**, a turning aside, or a warding off, as of a blow (for illus. see *fencing*); **2**, an evasion, as in repartee.

parse (pärs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* parsed (pärst), *p.pr.* parsing], [< Lat. *pars*, part], *Gram.*, **1**, to analyze, as a sentence, by separating into the elements, and making clear the grammatical relationships one to another of these elements and the words within them; **2**, to describe grammatically, as a word, showing its part of speech, the details of its inflection or conjugation, and its relation to the rest of the sentence:—*v.i.* to be subject to, or capable of, analysis in accordance with the principles of grammar.

par-sec (pär′sĕk″), *n.* [*par(allax)* + *sec(ond)*], *Astron.*, a unit of stellar distance, equal to the distance from the earth to a star with an annual parallax of one second of arc, equivalent to about 3¼ light years.

Par-si (pär′sē; pär-sē′), *n.* [Pers. = Persian < *Pars*, Persia], a descendant of the old Persians, now living in India and following the Zoroastrian religion. Also, **Par′see.**—*n.* **Par′si-ism.**

Par-si-fal (pär′sĭ-făl). *n.* [Ger. < M.H.G. *Parzival*, < O.F. *Perceval*, prob. < W. *Peredur*, searcher for the basin], in the Holy Grail legends, and in Wagner's "Parsifal," a knight who, after recovering the sacred spear from Klingsor, heals with it the wound of Amfortas, and becomes a knight of the Holy Grail. Also, **Par′zi-val** (pärt′sē-făl).

par-si-mo-ni-ous (pär″sĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **parsimony**], close; stingy; miserly; sordid; mean.—*adv.* **par″si-mo′ni-ous-ly.**

Syn. penurious, niggardly, grasping. (See avaricious.)

par-si-mo-ny (pär′sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *parsimonia*, stinginess < *parcere*, to spare], stinginess; extreme, unnecessary economy; closeness.

Syn. frugality, miserliness, niggardliness, avariciousness, penuriousness.—*Ant.* prodigality, extravagance.

pars-ley (pärs′lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-lĭz)], [< O.F. *peresil* < L.L. *petrosilium*, parsley < Gk. *petra*, rock + *selinon*, parsley], a garden plant (*Petroselinum hortense*), the leaves of which are used as a garnish and for flavoring: typical of a large family (*Umbelliferæ*) of plants characterized by flowers growing in umbels.

pars-nip (pärs′nĭp), *n.* [< M.E. *passenep* < Lat. *pastinaca*, parsnip < *pastinum*, a digging fork], a biennial plant (*Pastinaca sativa*) of the parsley family with white, carrot-shaped, edible root.

par-son (pär′sn), *n.* [< O.F. *persone* < Lat. *persona*, person], a clergyman of a parish: *Colloq.*, any minister or preacher: sometimes used disparagingly.

par-son-age (pär′sn-ĭj), *n.* the residence of a minister in charge of a church or parish; especially, the house and lot belonging to a parish or church which is set apart for the use of the minister: *Eng. Eccl. Law*, land, tithes, etc., set apart for the maintenance of the rector or vicar of a parish.

part (pärt), *n.* [< Lat. *pars* (*partis*), part], **1**, something less than the whole; as, *part* of a pear; a piece, section, or division; an individual portion; **2**, hence, a share in action, duty, or responsibility; as, to do one's *part*; **3**, an essential element in an organism; a member or organ; as, *part* of the body; **4**, a side or party; as, they took his *part*; **5**, concern or interest; as, he had no *part* in the business; **6**, a character assigned to an actor in a play; as, Irving chose the *part* of Shylock; also, the words spoken by that character; **7**, a division of the hair: *pl.* **1**, a quarter; region; as, they live in these *parts*; **2**, ability or talent; as, a man of fine *parts*: *Mus.*, **1**, one of the melodies in a harmony; **2**, one of the voices or instruments, which, in combination, form a concerted piece; **3**, the written score for one of the melodies, voices, or instruments; *Math.*, one of a given number of equal quantities into which a number, quantity, or object may be divided; as, three is the third *part* of nine:—*v.t.* **1**, to divide into two or more pieces or portions; divide for the purpose of analysis; hence, to examine critically and closely; **2**, to disunite; force to go apart; **3**, to separate; as, to *part* the fighters: *Chem.*, to separate, as the metals in an ore:—*v.i.* **1**, to be separated or divided; as, the crowd *parted* to let us pass; **2**, to separate; withdraw; as, they *parted* from one another: *Rare*, to go away; take leave; hence, to die: **part with**, to give up.

Syn., *v.* sever, remove, disjoin, divide, disunite, sunder; *n.* division, portion, share, fraction, piece, fragment, particle. *Part*, the general term, denotes some, but not all, of a thing or things, whether actually separated from the whole, or viewed as separated; as, I divided the apple into four *parts*; the *parts* of the human body. A *portion* is a *part* of a whole, regarded especially as assigned to one person; as, a stepchild's *portion* of the money. A *division* is a certain *part* of a whole, especially as seen by one who is classifying, distributing, or cutting it; as, the natural *division* of the twenty-four hours into night and day; geographical *divisions; dirision* of the estate among the heirs; *division* of labor according to the strength of the perform-

ers; *dirision* of an apple into *parts*. A *fraction* is properly a *part* contained by the whole an integral number of times; loosely, it names any *part*, especially a little *part*, as a bit or scrap. A *share* is an equitable *portion*, separated from a common source for one individual as his rightful amount, or contributed by him to a common fund as his just proportion, borne by him as his just *division* of joint expenses, or the like; as, *share* and *share* alike. A *piece* is a *part* cut off from the rest; as, a *piece* of cake; a *piece* of glass suggests a broken *fragment*; a *piece* of poetry names a detached but complete *part*; a *piece* of glassware suggests that which is complete in itself. A *particle* is a tiny *part*, or minute *portion*; it is often used figuratively to denote the smallest possible amount; as, he has not a *particle* of humor.—*Ant.*, *v.* join, unite, keep together.

par-take (pär-tāk'; pär-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* -took (-tōōk'), *p.p.* -taken (-tāk'n), *p.pr.* -taking], [*part* + *take*], **1**, to have or receive a portion or share in common with others; **2**, to take a portion: with *of*; as, to *partake* of food; **3**, to share somewhat in the nature or character: with *of*:—*v.t.* to receive a share in or take some part in.—*n.* **par-tak'er.**

par-terre (pär-târ'), *n.* [Fr. = on the ground < Lat. *per*, through + *terra*, ground], **1**, a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with spaces of gravel or turf between; **2**, in the United States, that part of the floor of a theater under the galleries: also called *orchestra circle*.

par-the-no-gen-e-sis (pär"thē-nō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *parthenos*, a virgin + *genesis*, origin], *Biol.*, the act or process of reproduction from eggs which have not been fertilized, as in the case of the eggs of the honeybee which produce males or drones, and of those of certain other insects and small crustaceans: not normal in any vertebrates: **artificial parthenogenesis**, *Physiol.*, the development, through mechanical stimulation, of eggs which normally develop only after fertilization by spermatozoa.

Par-the-non (pär'thē-nŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *parthenos*, a virgin], the temple of Athena, called "the Virgin," on the Acropolis at Athens (see *order*, *pediment*, illus.).

Par-then-o-pe (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, **1**, a siren, who, on account of her inability to charm Ulysses with her songs, cast herself into the sea; **2**, an ancient site in Italy, named for the siren, on which Naples was later built.

Par-the-nos (pär'thē-nŏs), *n.* [Gk. = virgin], literally, a virgin: a title given to certain Greek goddesses, as Artemis and Athena.

Par-thi-an (pär'thĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Parthoi*, the Parthians, perh. < Pers. *Pars*, Persia], of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient division of Persia: **Parthian shot**, a parting shot: in allusion to a Parthian custom by which the cavalry would turn their horses as if about to retreat, and then discharge their arrows at the enemy:—*n.* a native of Parthia.

par-tial (pär'shăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *partialis*, referring to a part < Lat. *pars*, part], **1**, inclined to favor one side or party; **2**, not entire; incomplete; as a *partial* success; **3**, having a liking (for): with *to*; as, she is *partial* to candy: **partial tones**, *Mus.*, the secondary tones contained in practically every musical sound, determined in pitch by the fundamental tone, the loudest and lowest of the series: also called *harmonics* or *overtones* (for illus. see *overtone*).—*adv.* **par'tial-ly.**

par-ti-al-i-ty (pär"shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -shăl'-), *n.* **1**, the state or quality of being biased or unfair; favoritism; **2**, a strong liking.

par-ti-ble (pär'tĭ-bl), *adj.* [< L.L. *partibilis*, divisible < Lat. *partiri*, to divide < *pars*, a part], capable of being divided or separated; divisible.

par-tic-i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt), *adj.* [see **participate**], sharing:—*n.* one who shares or takes part; as, he was a *participant* in the game.

par-tic-i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt; pär-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< Lat. *pars* (*partis*), a part + *capere*, to take], to partake with others; take part:—*v.t.* to have a share of; take part in.—*n.* **par-tic'i-pa'tor.**—*n.* **par-tic"i-pa'tion.**

Syn. share. We *participate* with others in joys or sorrows, in debates, discussions, sympathy, or the like. We *share* one another's sorrows also, but we do not *share* debates; we *share* one another's experience, shelter, money. In these cases we could not use *participate*; but we could *share* or *participate* in a conversation.

par-ti-cip-i-al (pär"tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **participle**], *Gram.*, pertaining to, or having the nature of, a participle, or word that shares the nature of both verb and adjective.—*adv.* **par"ti-cip'i-al-ly.**

par-ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-pl), *n.* [< Lat. *participium*, a participle < *particeps*, a sharing < *pars*, a part + *capere*, to take: so called from fact that participle shares nature of v. and adj.], *Gram.*, a word that shares the nature of both verb and adjective, in that, like the adjective, it qualifies a noun, and, like the verb, retains tense and the power to govern an object or other complement; a verbal adjective.

par-ti-cle (pär'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *particula*, particle, dim. of *pars*, part], **1**, a very small piece; a bit; as, a *particle* of dust; **2**, the smallest possible amount of anything; as, not a *particle* of courage: *Gram.*, a short, subordinate, indeclinable part of speech, as a conjunction, preposition, or interjection.

Syn. atom, mite, scrap, jot, shred, iota. (See part.)

par-ti-col-ored (pär'tĭ-kŭl"ērd), *adj.* [see **party-colored**], having varied colors. Also, **par'ti-col"oured.** See **par'ty-col"ored.** *Pfd. S.*

par-tic-u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lär; pär-), *adj.* [see **particle**], **1**, distinct from others; as, a *particular* person or thing; individual; **2**, peculiar or unusual; as, of *particular* importance; **3**, exact; precise; as, *particular* in speech; hence, minute; overnice; fastidious: *Logic*, predicable of the individual members of a class: opposite of *universal*:—*n.* **1**, one that is distinct from others; an individual; **2**, a single case; a detail.—*adv.* **par-tic'u-lar-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* precise, exact, definite, accurate, appropriate, peculiar, singular, individual, finicky, critical.

par-tic-u-lar-i-ty (pär-tĭk"ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ; pär-), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, strict attention to detail; minute exactness; **2**, fastidiousness; **3**, individuality; peculiarity; characteristic quality.

par-tic-u-lar-ize (pär-tĭk'ū-lär-īz; pär-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to give the details of; **2**, to accord special mention to:—*v.i.* to be attentive to single things or details.

part-ing (pär'tĭng), *p.adj.* [see **part**], **1**, taking leave; hence, dying; as, a *parting* soul; **2**, given when taking leave; as, a *parting* gift:—*n.* **1**, division; separation; **2**, a taking leave; hence, death; **3**, the place of division or divergence.

[1]par-ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *partigiano*, partner < Lat. *pars*, a part], a devoted, sometimes prejudiced, follower, especially of a political cause or faction: *Mil.*, the commander of a body of light, skirmishing troops engaged in harassing the enemy; also, any member of such a body:—*adj.* pertaining to, or strongly in favor of, a person, cause, or faction, especially a political party or faction; as, *partisan* politics: *Mil.*, pertaining to a skirmishing troop or its operations. Also, **par'ti-zan.**—*n.* **par'ti-san-ship".**

[2]par-ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [< It. *partesana*, halberd, prob. < O.H.G. *parta*, halberd], *Hist.*, a long-handled, steel-pointed weapon; a kind of halberd or pike; also, a staff or a club. Also, **par'ti-zan.**

PARTISANS

par-tite (pär'tīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *partire* (*-itus*), to divide < *pars*, a part], separated; divided: *Bot.*, parted; divided nearly to the base, as a leaf.

par-ti-tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn; pär-), *n.* **1**, the act of dividing or state of being divided; separation; **2**, a dividing wall within a building; **3**, a section or division: *Law*, distribution, as of real estate, among those who hold jointly, as coparceners, tenants, and joint tenants:—*v.t.* **1**, to divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate; **2**, to divide by walls.

par-ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *adj.* serving to divide into parts: *Gram.*, denoting a part; as, a *partitive* genitive:—*n.* *Gram.*, a partitive word or case.

part-let (pärt'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *Pertelote*, a fem. proper name], **1**, *Hist.*, a garment, often ruffled, covering the neck and upper breast; a ruff or collar; **2**, a hen: often *Partlet*, as a proper name.

part-ly (pärt'lĭ), *adv.* [see **part**], in part; not wholly; to some extent.

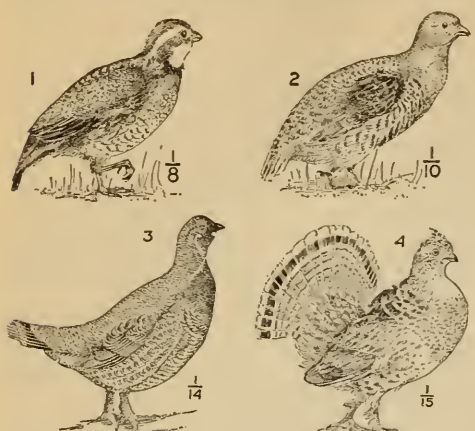
part-ner (pärt'nĕr), *n.* [< M.E. *parcener* < L.L. *partionarius*, partner < Lat. *pars*, a part], **1**, one who is associated with another or others in some coöperative connection for mutual benefit or concerted action, as in a business; an associate; **2**, in games, one who plays with another against opponents; **3**, one who dances with another; **4**, a husband or a wife.

Syn. associate, colleague, coadjutor, accomplice, confederate, sharer, mate, companion. (See ally.)

part-ner-ship (pärt'nĕr-ship), *n.* **1**, the state of being associated for a common purpose and mutual benefit; **2**, joint interest or ownership; **3**, union of two or more persons in the same business or profession; company: *Law*, relation between two or more persons who have contracted to do business together and share the profits; also, the contract establishing this relationship.

par-took (pär-tōōk'; pär-), past tense of the irregular verb *partake*.

par-tridge (pär′trĭj), *n.* [<M.E. *pertrich*<Lat.; <Gk. *perdix*, partridge], **1**, in the Old World, any of various gallinaceous game birds (chiefly



PARTRIDGES: 1, bobwhite; 2, English quail (*Coturnix coturnix*); 3, Canada grouse (*Canachites canadensis*); 4, ruffed grouse.

genus *Perdix*) allied to the quails and pheasants; **2**, locally, especially in America, any of a number of similar game birds, as the bobwhite, quail, or ruffed grouse.

par-tridge ber-ry an American trailing evergreen plant (*Mitchella repens*) bearing a bright red elliptical berry; also, the berry.

part song *Mus.*, a composition for two or more voice parts; usually unaccompanied.

par-tu-ri-ent (pär-tū′rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *parturiens* (*-entis*), being pregnant<*parturire* (*-itus*)<*parere*, to produce], **1**, bringing forth or about to bring forth young; **2**, pertaining to childbirth.

par-tu-ri-tion (pär″tū-rĭsh′ŭn), *n.* the act of bringing forth young; childbirth.

par-ty (pär′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<M.E. *partie*, a part<Lat. *partiri*, to divide<*pars*, a part], **1**, a number of persons united for a particular purpose; as, a political *party*; **2**, one of the sections into which any social group divides in opinion on a public question; **3**, one concerned in an affair, cause, or side; as, a *party* to a suit; a participator; **4**, a social gathering assembled by invitation; a select company; **5**, a small body or detachment, as of troops: *Vulgar* or *Colloq.*, a person.

par-ty-col-ored (pär′tĭ-kŭl″ẽrd), *adj.* [<Fr. *parti*, divided<*partir*<Lat. *partiri*, to divide+*color*, color], having various colors; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower. Also, **par′ti-col″ored; par′ti-col″oured; par′ty-col″oured.**

par-ty line a line defining the boundary between pieces of land belonging to different persons: *Telephony*, a circuit serving more than one subscriber: also called *party wire*.

par-ty wall a wall erected on a party line, for the use of both parties.

***pa-rure** (pȧ″rür′), *n.* [Fr.], a set of jewels or ornaments to be worn together.

par-ve-nu (pär′vẽ-nū″; pär″vẽ-nū′), *n.* [Fr.=a newcomer<Lat. *per*, through+*renire*, to come], one who has suddenly risen, because of his wealth, to an unaccustomed social position; an upstart.

par-vis (pär′vĭs), *n.* [Fr.<O.F. *parevis*<Lat. *paradisus*, paradise], a courtyard before a church; also, a church porch.

Par-zi-val (pärt′sē-fäl), *n.* [see **Parsifal**], the hero of a cycle of medieval Grail legends and of Wagner's opera, "Parsifal." See **Par′si-fal**, *Pfd. S.*

***pas** (pä), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *passus*, a step], **1**, the right of going before; precedence; as, to give the *pas*; **2**, in names of dances, a step or movement.

Pasch (pȧsk), *n.* [<Gk. *paskha*, Passover<Aram. *paskha*, a passing over], *Archaic*, the feast of the Passover; hence, Easter. Also, **Pas′cha** (pȧs′kȧ).

pas-chal (pȧs′kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the feast of the Passover or to Easter.

pa-sha (pȧ-shä′; pȧsh′ä), *n.* [Turk.<Pers. *bāshā*, governor of a province], in Turkey, a civil or military official of high rank: also used, after a name, as an honorary title. Also, **pa-cha′**.

pa-sha-lic (pȧ-shä′lĭk), *n.* the authority, or the territory under the control, of a pasha.

Pa-siph-a-ë (pȧ-sĭf′ȧ-ē), *n.* [<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of King Minos of Crete; mother of Ariadne and Phædra, and of the Minotaur.

pasque flow-er (pȧsk), [<Fr. *passefleur*, anemone, influenced by *pasque*, Easter], any of a genus (*Pulsatilla*) of plants akin to the anemone, bearing large, purplish flowers about Easter time (for colored illus. see *flower*).

Pas-quin (pȧs′kwĭn), *n.* [<It. *Pasquino*, name of cobbler in Rome in whose yard statue was dug up], **1**, a broken statue in Rome on which, after the end of the 15th century, sarcastic political or personal squibs were pasted which were answered by similar squibs on the *Marforio*, a statue of Mars at the opposite end of the city: also called *Pasquino*; **2**, an imaginary person named as the author of anonymous squibs: **pasquin**, any writer of satires or squibs.

pas-quin-ade (pȧs″kwĭ-nād′), *n.* a sarcastic political or personal squib posted in a public place:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to hold up to ridicule; satirize.

pass (pȧs), *v.i.* [*p.t.* passed (pȧst) or, *Rare*, past, *p.p.* passed or past, *p.pr.* passing], [<L.L. *passare*, to pass<Lat. *passus*, a step], **1**, to go from one place, state, or condition to another; move along; as, the parade *passes* down the street; **2**, to move from one to another; be exchanged; as, money *passed* between them; **3**, to elapse or go by; as, the night *passed*; **4**, to make or force one's way; as, to *pass* through a crowd; **5**, to go unnoticed; as, his action *passed* without rebuke; **6**, to go from person to person unchallenged; circulate freely; as, American money *passes* in Canada; **7**, to be enacted; as, the law finally *passed*; **8**, to depart; die; **9**, to go through a test with success; **10**, to give a decision as to the quality or validity of something: with *on* or *upon*: *Cards*, to relinquish the right or opportunity of playing or bidding; *Fencing*, to make a thrust; *Law*, to be conveyed to another by will or other document: used of property:—*v.t.* **1**, to go by, through, beyond, etc.; as, to *pass* the house; **2**, to cause or allow to go; hand; as, to *pass* the butter; also, to convey to another; cause to circulate; as, to *pass* bad money; **3**, to spend; as, to *pass* the day; **4**, to exceed; as, it *passes* belief; **5**, to give as a judgment; as, to *pass* sentence; **6**, to utter or pronounce; as, to *pass* an opinion; **7**, to give legal status to, as a bill or law; approve, as a candidate; **8**, to void from the body, as urine or excrement; **9**, to omit, as a dividend: *Rare*, **1**, to disregard wilfully; **2**, to promise: *Tennis*, to hit the ball past and out of reach of (an opponent), especially one near the net:—*n.* **1**, a narrow passage, avenue, or entrance; defile; as, a *pass* in the mountains; **2**, a permit allowing free admission or passage; as, a railway *pass*; **3**, a state of extremity; as, matters have come to a dreadful *pass*; **4**, the undergoing successfully of a test or examination; **5**, a quick movement, as of a card or other object, by sleight of hand; **6**, a movement of the hand, etc., as by a mesmerist: *Fencing*, a thrust; lunge.—*n.* **pass′er.**

pass. *abbr.* passive: used for the grammatical term opposite of *active*.

pass-a-ble (pȧs′ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being traveled or navigated; as, a *passable* road; **2**, capable of passing; admissible; not open to great objection; fairly good; as, a book in a *passable* condition; **3**, capable of being circulated; as, American money is *passable* in Canada.—*adv.* **pass′a-bly.**

pas-sa-do (pȧ-sä′dō; pȧ-sä′dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos or -does (-dōz)], [<Fr. *passade* or Sp. *pasada*, a thrust forward with a sword<L.L. *passare* (*-atus*), to pass], *Fencing*, a lunge, with one foot moved forward.

pas-sage (pȧs′ăj), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *passare*, to pass <Lat. *passus*, a step], **1**, the act of going from one place or condition to another; **2**, course or progress; as, the *passage* of time; **3**, a journey; especially, a voyage; as, a stormy *passage*; **4**, a way by which one passes; a hall or corridor; **5**, legal enactment; as, *passage* of a law; **6**, a single clause or portion of a book, speech, etc.; **7**, migratory flight or movement; as, birds of *passage*; **8**, a conflict; encounter; dispute: *Archaic*, a happening; an incident; episode; *Obs.*, death.

Syn. channel, path, hall, entry, corridor. (See way.)

pas-sage-way a hall, corridor, or alley.

pas-sant (pȧs′ănt), *adj.* [Fr.<*passer*<L.L. *passare*, to pass<Lat. *passus*, a step], *Her.*, walking and facing toward the dexter side, with the right forepaw raised (see *lion*, illus., page 571).

pass book **1**, a customer's book in which a storekeeper enters the list of goods bought on credit; **2**, a bank book held by the depositor and containing the record of his deposits.

***pas-sé** (pä″sā′), *adj.* [*fem.* passée (-sā′)], [Fr. = past], past; out of date; worn out or faded.

passed ball *Baseball*, a pitched ball other than a wild pitch which, not hit by the batsman and not stopped by the catcher, enables a runner to advance a base.

passe-men-terie (pȧs-mĕn′trĭ; pȧs″mäṅ″trē′), *n.* [Fr. < *passement*, gold or silver lace], dress trimmings, as of braid or silk embroidery.

pas-sen-ger (pas′ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *passager*, a passer-by < *passer* < L.L. *passare*, to pass], **1**, one who travels in or on a public conveyance, as a boat, train, etc.; **2**, formerly, a wayfarer.

***passe par-tout** (pȧs″pär″tōō′), [Fr. = pass everywhere], **1**, originally, something which permits one to pass everywhere; hence, a latch-key; master key; **2**, a flat surface of cardboard, wood, or the like, with a space cut out in its center to form a mat for a picture; **3**, a kind of picture frame consisting of a glass and a pasteboard back, between which a picture is placed, the whole held together by strips of gummed tape at the edges.

pass-er–by (pȧs′ẽr-bī′), *n.* [*pl.* passers-by (-ẽrz-)], [*pass* + *by*], one who goes past.

Pas-ser-es (pȧs′ẽr-ēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. = sparrows], *Ornith.*, a very large order of birds, the perching birds, including more than half of all the birds, among them the song birds, ranging in size from the titmouse to the crow: also called *Passeriformes* (pȧs″ẽr-ĭ-fôr′mēz).

pas-ser-ine (pȧs′ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the Passeres, or perching birds; **2**, sparrowlike:—*n.* a member of the Passeres.

pas-si-ble (pȧs′ĭ-bl), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *passibilis* < *pati*, to suffer], capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of sensation or emotion.

pass-ing (pȧs′ĭng), *adj.* [see **pass**], **1**, going by, beyond, or through: as, a *passing* car; **2**, departing; fleeting; as, the *passing* hour; **3**, casual; cursory; as, a *passing* comment: **passing bell**, the death bell: tolled at a person's death or funeral: **passing tone**, *Mus.*, **1**, a by-tone or group of by-tones following a harmonized tone and ascending or descending by steps to a tone of a different harmony; **2**, broadly but inexactly, an unaccented tone not forming a part of the harmony, intervening between two consecutive chords:—*n.* **1**, the act of going by; departure; **2**, a way or a means of passing; ford; **3**, *Poet.*, death:—*adv. Archaic*, very; exceedingly; as, she is *passing* fair.

pas-sion (pȧsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *passio* (*-onis*), suffering < *pati*, to suffer], **1**, a fit of violent anger; as, he flew into a *passion;* **2**, intense emotional upheaval or excitement; specifically, **3**, sexual excitement or desire; **4**, love; ardor; intense desire; as, a *passion* for music; **5**, one who or that which is the object of love or desire; **6**, a condition of being acted on but not acting: opposite of *action: pl.* the emotions, etc., collectively: **Passion**, the sufferings of Christ during the last days of his life; also, a narrative or musical setting of this subject.

Syn. enthusiasm, affection, emotion, feeling, ardor.

pas-sion-ate (pȧsh′ŭn-āt), *adj.* **1**, capable of intense feeling; easily moved to strong emotion; excitable; as, a *passionate* nature; **2**, ardent; as, a *passionate* desire; **3**, amorous.—*adv.* **pas′sion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **pas′sion-ate-ness.**

pas-sion flow-er any plant or flower of a genus (*Passiflora*) of climbing plants, including a species, found in the southern United States, which bears an edible fruit called *maypop:* so named because parts of its flower suggest the circumstances of the Crucifixion: also called *passion vine.*

PASSION FLOWER

pas-sion-less (pȧsh′ŭn-lĕs), *adj.* displaying no anger, intense love, ardor, etc.; tranquil; unmoved.

Pas-sion play a play showing scenes of the suffering and death of Christ, given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria: **passion play**, a mystery play based on Christ's Passion: common in the Middle Ages.

Pas-sion Sun-day the second Sunday before Easter, or the fifth in Lent.

Pas-sion Week the week before Palm Sunday; the second week before Easter: often, especially in early usage, Holy Week.

pas-sive (pȧs′ĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *passivus*, capable of suffering < *pati*, to suffer], **1**, suffering or accepting without resisting; **2**, not acting but acted upon; as, a *passive* disposition: *Aëro.*, not having, or not using, motive power; *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, that voice or form of transitive verbs which carries the idea that the subject is acted upon; *Chem.*, rendered immune from being attacked by reagents, as acids, which are normally corrosive:—*n. Gram.*, the passive voice.—*adv.* **pas′sive-ly.**—*n.* **pas′sive-ness.**—*n.* **pas-siv′i-ty** (pă-sĭv′ĭ-tĭ).

pass–key (pȧs′-kē″), *n.* **1**, a master key, which will open all of a certain set of locks whose regular keys are not interchangeable; **2**, any key for opening more than one lock; **3**, a private key.

Pass-o-ver (pȧs′ō″vẽr), *n.* [*pass* + *over*], **1**, the paschal feast: a Jewish feast commemorating the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians (Ex. 12); **2**, the festival of seven days following the paschal feast, during which only unleavened bread may be eaten: **passover**, the sacrificial lamb offered at the feast of the Passover.

pass-port (pȧs′pōrt), *n.* [< Fr. *passeport*, passport < Fr. *passer*, to pass + Lat. *portus*, a port], **1**, an official paper giving one permission to travel in a foreign country; **2**, anything that opens the way to success or the accomplishment of a purpose.

pas-sus (pȧs′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* passus; passuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. = step], a section; a canto, as of a poem.

pass-word (pȧs′wûrd″), *n.* [*pass* + *word*], a secret word by means of which friends are known from strangers or enemies and permitted to enter or pass; as, the *password* of a lodge; a watchword.

past (pȧst), *adj.* [see **pass**], **1**, having formerly been; gone by; as, the *past* generation; **2**, just gone by; as, the *past* hour; **3**, in various societies and lodges, having served at a former time; **4**, thoroughly adept; as, he is a *past* master in the art of dancing: *Gram.*, designating a tense of the verb which expresses action, state, etc., in a time gone by:—*n.* **1**, the time gone by; as, memories of the *past;* **2**, previous life or history; as, a doubtful *past: Gram.*, the past tense:—*adv.* by; beyond; as, he just walked *past:*—*prep.* after in time; beyond; as, it is *past* his bedtime; he is *past* cure.

paste (pāst), *n.* [< L.L. *pasta*, paste < Gk. *pastē*, a mess of food < *passein*, to sprinkle], **1**, a sticky mixture, often made of flour and water, used for joining or fastening things together; **2**, dough in a moist, sticky condition; **3**, a preparation, as of fish, nuts, vegetables, or the like, finely ground and reduced to a creamy or semisolid consistence; as, anchovy *paste;* also, a fruit-flavored, jellylike confection; as, Turkish *paste;* **4**, heavy glass made by fusing silica, potash, borax, and oxide of lead, used to make artificial gems; also, a gem so made:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pasted, *p.pr.* pasting], **1**, to fasten with a sticky mixture; **2**, to cover by, or as by, pasting; **3**, to incorporate into a paste, as a color: *Slang*, to land a blow upon.

paste-board (pāst′bōrd″), *n.* [*paste* + *board*], a thick, stiff material made by compressing paper pulp: also called *cardboard: Slang*, a visiting card; also, a playing card.

pas-tel (pȧs′tĕl; pȧs-tĕl′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of Lat. *pasta*, paste], **1**, woad, a plant yielding a blue dye; also, the dye made from it; **2**, a kind of crayon made by mixing ground paints with gum water; also, the mixture from which the crayon is made; **3**, a picture drawn with such crayon; **4**, a light, sketchy, prose composition; **5**, any of various soft tints in silks, ribbons, etc.—*n.* **pas′tel-ist; pas′tel-list.**

past-er (pās′tẽr), *n.* [see **paste**], **1**, a strip of gummed paper, often with printed matter on it, to be pasted over something; **2**, one who applies paste.

pas-tern (pȧs′tẽrn), *n.* [M.E. *pastron*, pastern < O.F. *pasture*, pasture < Lat. *pascere*, to feed], **1**, that part of a horse's foot lying between the fetlock and foot bone; **2**, a hobble for a horse's foot.

Pas-teur-i-za-tion (pȧs″tẽr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; pȧs-tûr″-ĭ-zā′-), *n.* [see **Pasteurize**], a method, suggested by Pasteur, of checking fermentation in liquids, as milk or beer, by heating, usually at 60° Centigrade or 140° Fahrenheit, for 30 minutes: applied especially to milk, which is thus partially sterilized without alteration of nutritive value.

Pas-teur-ize (pȧs′tẽr-īz; pȧs-tûr′īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< Louis *Pasteur* (1822–95), Fr. chemist and biologist], to expose (milk or fermented liquids) to a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit for 30 minutes.

Pas-teur treat-ment (pȧs″tûr′), a system for the prevention of certain diseases, as hydrophobia, through successive inoculations with a virus: also called *Pasteurism.*

pas-til (pȧs′tĭl), *n.* [< Fr. *pastille*, a little lump < Lat. *pastillus*, dim. of *pastus*, food], **1**, a small compact mass of aromatic, or sweet-smelling, substances,

burnt slowly to fumigate sick rooms, to give a scent to the air, etc.; 2, a kind of lozenge. Also, **pas-tille′** (păs-tēl′).

pas-time (pȧs′tīm″), *n.* [*pass* + *time*], something which causes time to pass agreeably; diversion; sport; amusement; agreeable occupation.
Syn. recreation, entertainment. (See amusement.)

pas-tor (pȧs′tẽr), *n.* [Lat. = shepherd], **1,** a minister in charge of a church and congregation; **2,** *Ornith.*, a starling: *Rare*, a shepherd.

pas-tor-al (pȧs′tôr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *pastor*, shepherd], **1,** pertaining to shepherds or to rustic life; rural in spirit; **2,** pertaining to the duties of a minister: *Mus.*, simple and unaffected; producing a rural effect:—*n.* **1,** a poem, play, or story showing the life and customs of shepherds and shepherdesses; also, such poetry collectively, as a literary form; **2,** any poem of country life; **3,** a picture showing rural life or scenes: *Mus.*, a pastorale.—*n.* **pas′tor-al-ism.**—*adv.* **pas′tor-al-ly.**

***pas-to-ra-le** (päs″tō-rä′lā), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lē); -les (-lāz)], [It. < Lat. *pastor*, shepherd], *Mus.*, a composition in unpretentious style, aiming to produce rural effects or portray rustic scenes.

pas-tor-ate (pȧs′tôr-āt), *n.* [see **pastoral**], **1,** the office or parish of a clergyman; **2,** the time during which a minister holds one charge; **3,** the body of ministers serving a certain locality.

pas-to-ri-um (pȧs-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* a parsonage: term used in some Baptist churches.

pas-try (pās′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pastries (-trĭz)], [see **paste**], desserts, as pies, tarts, etc., made with a rich crust of shortened paste.

pas-tur-age (pȧs′tûr-āj), *n.* [see **pasture**], **1,** growing grass, used as food by cattle; **2,** grassland used for grazing cattle; pasture; **3,** the business of cattle grazing.

pas-ture (pȧs′tûr), *n.* [< L.L. *pastura*, feeding < Lat. *pascere*, to feed], grass on which cattle feed:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to supply with grass or pasture:—*v.i.* to graze.

[1]**past-y** (pās′tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **paste**], covered with paste; also, like paste, as in color; as, a *pasty* complexion.—*n.* **past′i-ness.**

[2]**past-y** (pās′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pasties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *pastée*, of paste < L.L. *pasta*, paste], a pie, usually of highly seasoned meat, covered with crust.

[1]**pat** (păt), *n.* [imit.], **1,** a light, quick blow with the hand; **2,** a small, shaped lump, as of butter; **3,** a light sound or tap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting], to strike gently with a flat surface, or, especially, with the hand or fingers; stroke gently.

[2]**pat** (păt), *adj.* [prob. imit.], apt; fitting:—*adv.* aptly; readily.—*n.* **pat′ness.**

Pat-a-go-ni-an (păt″ȧ-gō′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< place name], pertaining to Patagonia, a region in South America divided between Chile and Argentine:—*n.* a native of this region; especially, one of the aborigines, the tallest known race.

patch (păch), *n.* [< M.E. *pacche*], **1,** a piece of material, as cloth or metal, put on to cover a hole, to shield an injured eye, to strengthen, or the like; **2,** a small piece of black court plaster applied to the skin to beautify it by contrast; **3,** a small plot of ground; also, a small piece of anything; a fragment; —*v.t.* **1,** to mend or strengthen by putting on an extra piece of material; **2,** to mend clumsily: often with *up;* **3,** to restore; fix up; piece together: often with *up;* as, to *patch* up a quarrel.—*adj.* **patch′y.**

pa-tchou-li (pȧ-chōō′lĭ; păch′ōō-lĭ), *n.* [Fr., prob. < Tamil *pach*, green + *ilai*, leaf], **1,** an odorous East Indian plant (*Pogostemon heyneanus*) belonging to the mint family; **2,** a strong perfume made from the oil extracted from its leaves. Also, **pa-tchou′ly.**

PATELLA
a, patella, or kneecap; *b*, lower end of femur; *c*, *d*, upper ends of fibula and tibia; *e*, common tendon; *f*, pad or sac; *g*, ligament of the patella.

patch-work (păch′wûrk″), *n.* [*patch* + *work*], **1,** a fabric made of pieces of cloth sewed together, especially pieces of various colors; **2,** hence, a jumble; work carelessly done.

pate (pāt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Humorous* or *Colloq.*, the crown of the head; also, the whole of the head.

***pâ-té** (pä″tā′), *n.* [Fr.: see [2]**pasty**], a small pie; a patty; a small pasty.

pa-tel-la (pȧ-tĕl′ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-ē)], [Lat., dim. of *patena*, pan], *Anat.*, the kneecap, or kneepan; the flat, movable bone forming the front of the knee joint.—*adj.* **pa-tel′lar.**—*adj.* **pa-tel′late.**

pat-en (păt′ĕn), *n.* [< O.F. *patene* < Lat. *patena*, pan], a thin, round plate of metal: *Eccl.*, in liturgical churches, the plate used for the consecrated wafer in the Communion service: *Archaic*, a plate or shallow dish. Also, **pat′in; pat′ine.**

pa-ten-cy (pā′tĕn-sĭ; păt′en-sĭ), *n.* [see **patent**], the state of being clear or manifest.

pat-ent (păt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *patens* (-*entis*), lying open], **1,** open to public view: said of an official paper which grants a privilege; as, letters *patent;* **2,** protected by a government grant which secures to a specified person the exclusive right of manufacture and sale for a specified time: in the United States, for a period of 17 years; hence, new; up-to-date; **3,** (usually pā′tĕnt), apparent; evident; **4,** (usually pā′tĕnt), open; common to all; **5,** in the United States, of high grade: said of flour: **patent medicine,** *Colloq.*, a remedy, the name of which is copyrighted for commercial purposes:—*n.* **1,** a right or privilege granted by the government, as the sole right to make, use, or sell an invention for a certain number of years; **2,** the official paper granting this right; **3,** the thing that is so protected; **4,** a grant of land by a government; also, the land so granted, and the official document certifying a grant of land:—*v.t.* to grant or secure the sole right to.—*adj.* **pat′ent-a-ble** (păt′ĕnt-ȧ-bl; pā′-).—*adv.* **pa′tent-ly** (pā′tĕnt-lĭ).
Syn., adj. manifest, clear, unobscured. (See obvious.)

pat-ent-ee (păt″ĕn-tē′; pā″tĕn-tē′), *n.* a person or inventor who has secured from the government the sole right to an invention.

pat-ent leath-er a leather with a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface.

pa-ter-fa-mil-i-as (pā″tẽr-fȧ-mĭl′ĭ-ăs), *n.* [*pl.* patresfamilias (pā″trēz-)], [Lat. = father of a household], the father of a family; also, the male head of a household.

pa-ter-nal (pȧ-tûr′năl), *adj.* [< L.L. *paternalis*, fatherly < Lat. *pater*, father], **1,** of or pertaining to a father; **2,** received from a father; **3,** related through the father; as, a *paternal* grandmother.—*adv.* **pa-ter′nal-ly.**

pa-ter-nal-ism (pȧ-tûr′năl-ĭzm), *n.* benevolent despotism, whereby the state, corporation, or other authority seeks to maintain with the governed or employed a relationship like that between a father and his dependent children.

pa-ter-ni-ty (pȧ-tûr′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *paternité* < Lat. *pater*, father], **1,** fatherhood; **2,** male parentage; as, the *paternity* of a child; **3,** authorship; source; **4,** the state of being head of a family.

pa-ter-nos-ter (pā′tẽr-nŏs″tẽr; păt′ẽr-nŏs″tẽr), *n.* [Lat. = our father: the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin], **1,** the Lord's Prayer, one form of which is given in Matt. 6: 9–13; **2,** any formula used as a prayer; **3,** every eleventh bead in a rosary, marking the time when the Lord's Prayer is to be said; hence, **4,** a rosary.

path (pȧth), *n.* [*pl.* paths (pȧthz)], [< A.S. *pæth*, path < O.Teut. source], **1,** a road; footway: ordinarily considered as being narrower than a road; **2,** a track; course; **3,** a course of conduct or action.

pa-thet-ic (pȧ-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *pathētikos*, liable to suffer < *pathos*, suffering], **1,** arousing sorrow and pity; **2,** pertaining to the feelings: **pathetic fallacy,** the literary device of picturing natural objects as having or sharing human emotions.—*adj.* **pa-thet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pa-thet′i-cal-ly.**

path-find-er (pȧth′fīn″dẽr), *n.* [*path* + *find*], an explorer in an unknown country.

path-less (pȧth′lĕs), *adj.* [see **path**], without a beaten way; untrodden; trackless.

path-o-gene (păth′ō-jēn), *n.* [< Gk. *pathos*, suffering + -*genos*, produced], *Biol.* and *Med.*, an organism that gives origin to morbid symptoms or to disease.—*adj.* **path″o-gen′ic** (-jĕn′ĭk).

pa-thog-e-ny (pȧ-thŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* the development of morbid conditions or of disease: also called *pathogenesis.*

path-o-log-i-cal (păth″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **pathology**], **1,** pertaining to the science of disease; **2,** due to disease.—*adj.* **path″o-log′ic.**

pa-thol-o-gist (pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* one skilled in the science of treating diseases.

pa-thol-o-gy (pȧ-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *pathos*, suffering + -*logia*, a study], **1,** the science that treats of diseases; **2,** the physical condition of an organ, or other part of the body, caused by disease.—*abbr.* **pathol.**

pa-thos (pā′thŏs), *n.* [Gk. = suffering < *paskhein*, to suffer], that quality in an experience, or in a verbal, especially a literary, reproduction of experience, which excites sympathy and pity: *Rare*, suffering.

path-way (pȧth′wā″), *n.* [*path* + *way*], a narrow footway; a path; any course or road.

pa-tience (pā′shĕns), *n.* [see **patient**], **1,** the quality of suffering without complaint; meekness; **2,** endurance and perseverance; **3,** forbearance; leniency; **4,** the power to wait calmly; **5,** a

game played with ordinary playing cards or with numbered cards, in which the cards as drawn must be placed in any of various specified ways: usually for one person; solitaire: *Obs.*, permission; sufferance.

Syn. perseverance, calmness, composure, fortitude, endurance, forbearance, resignation, submission. *Patience* bears the troubles of life without complaint in looks, manner, or speech. *Endurance* bears suffering and hardship with determined firmness. *Patience* is the outgrowth of mind and soul; *endurance* requires physical stamina as well. *Fortitude* combines high courage with the habit and power of *endurance;* we face periods of unrelieved pain or of adversity with *fortitude. Forbearance* consists in refraining from a justly provoked action; *forbearance* does not repay injury in kind, not from supineness or unawareness, but by exercise of the will. *Resignation* is an uncomplaining acceptance of sorrow or evil on a loftier plane than that of *patience* or *endurance; endurance* may endure in frank displeasure; *patience* may yield to harassment; *resignation* submits unfalteringly. *Submission* names the obedient spirit in which great trials or serious affairs are met. —*Ant.* impatience, peevishness, anger, intolerance.

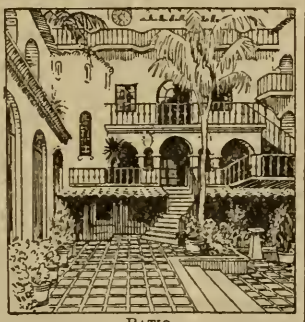
pa-tient (pā'shĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *patiens* (*-entis*), suffering < *pati*, to suffer], **1**, suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, or the like, with meekness or calmness; **2**, forbearing; **3**, untiring in labor; **4**, persevering; **5**, waiting with calmness; **6**, admitting: with *of*:—*n.* **1**, one under the care of a doctor; **2**, a person or thing passively affected.—*adv.* **pa'tient-ly.**

pat-in (păt'ĭn), *n.* [see **paten**], **1**, a thin metal plate; **2**, a plate used for Communion bread. See **pat'en**, *Pfd. S.*

pat-i-na (păt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē)], [Lat. = dish], **1**, a dark green coating of oxides and carbonates of copper which forms on copper, brass, and bronze, after exposure to weather; **2**, a similar film formed by exposure on any metal or wooden surface.

***pa-tio** (pä'tyō), *n.* [Sp. = court of a house], a courtyard within a house or other building.

pa-tois (pȧ'twä'; păt'wä), *n.* [Fr. = dialect], the language of uneducated people, used in a given locality; dialect.



PATIO

pa-tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [< Gk. *patria*, family + *arkhein*, to rule], **1**, the founder or head of a family or tribe; especially, one of the early ancestors of the Jews, as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; **2**, an aged and venerable man; **3**, one who founds a religion, race, science, etc.: *Eccl.*, **1**, in the early Christian church, any bishop; **2**, *Gk. Ch.*, one of the bishops of the four ancient sees of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria; now, the bishop of Alexandria, the highest dignitary in the Church; **3**, *R. C. Ch.*, the highest dignitary under the Pope.

pa-tri-ar-chal (pā'trĭ-är"kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a patriarch: **patriarchal cross**, a cross emblematic of patriarchs and archbishops (for illus. see *cross*).

pa-tri-arch-ate (pā'trĭ-är"kāt), *n.* **1**, the office, residence, or territory of a church patriarch; **2**, a system of paternal tribal control.

pa-tri-arch-y (pā'trĭ-är"kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-kĭz)], a system of primitive government in family or tribe, by which the father is supreme.

pa-tri-cian (pȧ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* [< Lat. *patricius*, a patrician < *pater*, father: *pl.*, senators, nobles], **1**, a member of the ancient Roman aristocracy: contrasted with *plebeian:* **2**, also, an honorary title granted by certain of the later Roman emperors; **3**, any person of noble or high birth:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the ancient Roman aristocracy; **2**, noble; aristocratic.

pat-ri-cide (păt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *pater*, father + *caedere*, to kill], **1**, the murder of a father; **2**, one who murders his father; parricide.

pat-ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Lat. *patrimonium*, paternal estate < *pater*, father], **1**, a property or estate which has descended in the same family; **2**, property or estate settled on a religious institution for its support.—*adj.* **pat"ri-mo'ni-al.**—*adv.* **pat"ri-mo'ni-al-ly.**

pat-rin (păt'rĭn), *n.* [Turk. Gypsy = leaf], a handful of grass or leaves thrown on the ground by gypsies, to indicate to other gypsies the road taken: erroneously called *patteran.*

pa-tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; păt'rĭ-ŏt), *n.* [< Fr. *patriote*, patriot < Gk. *patriōtēs*, fellow countryman < *patrios*, of the fathers < *patēr*, father], one who loves and supports his government or country.

pa-tri-ot-eer (pā"trĭ-ŏt-ēr'), *n.* one who makes a blatant show of patriotism, or who profits from it.

pa-tri-ot-ic (pā"trĭ-ŏt'ĭk; păt"rĭ-), *adj.* characterized, or influenced, by love of country. —*adv.* **pa"tri-ot'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **pa'tri-ot-ism.**

pa-tris-tic (pȧ-trĭs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *pater*, father], of or pertaining to the early historians of the Christian church, called the Fathers, or to their writings or doctrines.—*adj.* **pa-tris'ti-cal.**

Pa-tro-clus (pȧ-trō'klŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Patroklos*], a Greek hero of the Trojan War, who, while wearing the armor of his friend Achilles, was mistaken for him by Hector and slain.

pa-trol (pȧ-trōl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* patrolled (-trōld'), *p.pr.* patrolling], [< Fr. slang *patrouiller*, to tramp in the mud], **1**, to walk round in order to protect; as, a policeman *patrols* his beat; **2**, to act as guard to, as a camp or intrenchment:—*v.i.* to go round a district in order to protect it:—*n.* **1**, a guard; policeman; **2**, the act of going the rounds of a district in order to protect it; **3**, a small body of soldiers on guard duty; **4**, in the World War, soldiers sent out at night to approach the enemy's trenches in search of information.

pa-trol-man (pȧ-trōl'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*patrol* + *man*], a policeman whose duty is to go round a certain beat in order to protect it.

pa-tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *patronus*, patron < *pater*, father], **1**, a guardian or protector; **2**, an upholder or supporter; as, a *patron* of music; in the 17th and 18th centuries, especially in England, a person of wealth and rank who provided financial support to a writer who paid him tribute in his works; **3**, in England, one having the right of bestowing a benefice upon a clergyman; **4**, in business, a regular customer; **5**, a man who lends his support to a social or charitable event: *Rom. Hist.*, **1**, a person of rank who acted as protector for one called a client; **2**, a master who had liberated a slave, but retained a paternal interest in him; *Eccl.*, a special saint who acts as guardian or protector of an individual, church, or institution:—*adj.* giving aid or acting as guardian; as, a *patron* saint or deity.

pat-ron-age (păt'rŭn-ăj; pā'trŭn-ăj), *n.* **1**, support; guardianship; protection; **2**, frequently, condescending favor; **3**, in the 17th and 18th centuries in England, the system in which writers were encouraged and maintained financially by persons of rank and wealth who became the objects of dedication of the writers' works; **4**, in England, the right of distributing benefices; also, the benefices so distributed; **5**, the right to make nominations to public offices, or to confer honors; also, the offices or honors thus bestowed.

pa-tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs; păt'rŭn-ĕs), *n.* **1**, a female patron; **2**, a woman who formally lends her support to a social or charitable affair.

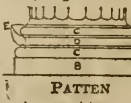
pat-ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz; pā'trŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to act as guardian or benefactor toward; support or protect; favor; **2**, to treat with condescension: *Colloq.*, to deal with regularly as a customer.—*n.* **pat'ron-iz"er.**—*p.adj.* **pat'ron-iz"ing.**—*adv.* **pat'ron-iz"ing-ly.**

Syn. promote, support, countenance, aid, favor.

pat-ro-nym-ic (păt"rō-nĭm'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *patēr*, father + *onuma*, name], **1**, formed from the name of an ancestor; **2**, denoting ancestry or, more loosely, origin from or connection with a person; as, a *patronymic* suffix:—*n.* **1**, a name coming from an ancestor; the family name; **2**, a name derived from an ancestor's name, borne by a descendant; as, the sons of Atreus bore the *patronymic* Atrides.—*adj.* **pat"ro-nym'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pat"ro-nym'i-cal-ly.**

pa-troon (pȧ-trōōn'), *n.* [Du. var. of *patron*, q.v.], one who received a large tract of land with manorial rights under the old Dutch governments of New York State and New Jersey: *Obs.*, a patron.

pat-tée (pă"tā'; păt'ē), *adj.* [Fr. = pawed], of a cross, having equal arms, wide at the ends and narrowed at the intersection (for illus. see *cross*). Also, **pat'té.**



PATTEN

A, patten; B, plinth; C, C, torī; D, scotia; E, fillets

pat-ten (păt'ĕn), *n.* [< O.F. *patin*, perh. < *patte*, a paw], **1**, *Arch.*, a sill, support, or bottom plate; especially, the base of a column; **2**, a flat, wooden sole raised a few

inches from the ground on a light iron frame with a ring-shaped base, formerly worn by women attached to the shoes in wet weather; **3**, any of various wooden shoes.

[1]pat-ter (păt'ĕr), *v.i.* [< *pater (noster)*, q.v.: from rapid and mechanical way in which Latin prayers were often repeated], **1**, to mumble or mutter something over and over, especially a prayer; **2**, to utter sounds rapidly: *Slang*, to talk glibly:—*v.t.* to mumble indistinctly; as, to *patter* one's prayers:—*n.* rapid, cheap, fluent talk: *Colloq.*, **1**, idle talk or gossip; **2**, lingo spoken by thieves, beggars, etc.; **3**, dialect or patois; **4**, rapid speech, sometimes set to music.

[2]pat-ter (păt'ĕr), *n.* [see [1]**pat**], a quick succession of light sounds:—*v.i.* **1**, to run with quick, short steps; **2**, to strike with a quick succession of light sounds; as, the rain *patters* on the window:—*v.t.* to cause to strike with a pattering noise.

pat-ter-an (păt'ĕr-ăn), *n.* [see **patrin**], a handful of grass or leaves thrown on the ground by gypsies to indicate to other gypsies the road taken: an erroneous form of *patrin*.

pat-tern (păt'ĕrn), *n.* [< Fr. *patron*, pattern; pa-tron], **1**, a model from which to copy; a sample or specimen; a good example; **2**, anything cut out or formed into a shape to be copied; as, a paper *pattern* for a dress; **3**, a decorative design or figure; as, the *pattern* in a carpet; a style; a type; **4**, in the United States, a piece of material sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern: Founding*, the counterpart of a casting, made of wood or metal from a drawing or design, and used for making the mold: *Obs.*, a close resemblance:—*v.t.* **1**, to make in imitation of; copy: with *after, from*, or *by*; as, to *pattern* a dress after a model; **2**, to supply or ornament with a design or figure:—*v.i.* to follow an example; as, you should *pattern* after him.

pat-ty (păt'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *pâté*, pastry], a small, cup-shaped shell of pastry, holding meat, etc.; as, a chicken *patty*; also, a little pie.

pat-ty-pan (păt'ĭ-păn"), *n.* [*patty* + *pan*], a pan for baking patties or small cakes.

pau-ci-ty (pô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *pauci-tas*, smallness of number < *paucus*, few], smallness of number or quantity; scarcity.

Paul (pôl), *n.* [< Lat. *Paulus* < *paulus*, little], *Bib.*, a Jew of Tarsus who became an apostle of Christ and an energetic missionary to the Gentiles (Acts 9:3–32), and whose epistles, or letters, to various churches are contained in several books of the New Testament: originally known as *Saul of Tarsus*.

paul-dron (pôl'drŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *espauleron* < *es-paule*, shoulder], a piece of plate armor used to protect the shoulder (for illus. see *arms, reredos*).

Paul-ine (pôl'ĭn; pôl'ĭn), *adj.* [see **Paul**], pertaining to the apostle Paul, or to his teachings.

Paul-ist (pôl'ĭst), *n. R. C. Ch.*, **1**, in India, a Jesuit; **2**, a member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, first formed in 1858, and often called *Paulist Fathers*.

pau-low-ni-a (pô-lō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Anna *Pavlorna*, a Russ. princess], an ornamental tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*) native to China, bearing large clusters of violet or purple flowers.

paunch (pänch; pônch), *n.* [< O.N.F. *panche* < Lat. *pantex*, belly], **1**, the abdomen; the belly and its contents; **2**, the first stomach of a ruminant (see *ruminant*, illus.).

pau-per (pô'pĕr), *n.* [Lat. = poor], a very poor person; especially, one who is supported by the public or by charity.—*n.* **pau'per-ism.**

pau-per-ize (pô'pĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to reduce to extreme poverty; **2**, to accustom (a person) to receive charitable help; as, too easy charity tends to *pauperize* the poor.—*n.* **pau'per-i-za'tion.**

pause (pôz), *n.* [< Lat. *pausa* < Gk. *pausis*, stop < *pauein*, to stop], **1**, a temporary stop or rest; a brief ceasing of action; interruption; **2**, hesitation: *Elocution*, a break for emphasis in speaking; *Gram.*, a break in writing indicated by a punctuation mark; *Mus.*, a mark over or under a note or rest to show that it is to be prolonged: also called *fermata*, or *hold* (see page 1170):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paused (pôzd), *p.pr.* pausing], to make a short stop; wait; hesitate: *Rare*, to act slowly; linger.—*n.* **paus'er.**

Syn., n. cessation, stay, delay, suspension, stop.

pav-an (păv'ăn), *n.* [< Fr. *pavane* < It. or Sp. *pa-rana*, a pavan], in the 16th century, a slow, stately dance in gay costume; also, music for such a dance. Also, **pav'ane; pav'en; pav'in.**

pave (pāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paved (pāvd), *p.pr.* paving], [< Fr. *paver*, to pave < Lat. *parire*, to beat], **1**, to cover or lay with stones, bricks, etc.; as, to *pave* a street; **2**, to make smooth; facilitate; as, to *pave* the way for a request.—*n.* **pav'er.**

pave-ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *pavimentum*, beaten floor < *parire*, to beat], **1**, a roadway or floor laid with stone, brick, etc.; **2**, a sidewalk; **3**, a prepared surface, as of large, flat stones, concrete, or the like, upon a road, footpath, or floor.

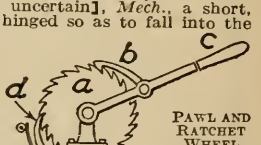
pa-vil-ion (pȧ-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *pavillon*, pavilion < Lat. *papilio*, butterfly; tent], **1**, a large tent, especially one supported on posts; **2**, a light, ornamental, dome-shaped building; **3**, a temporary open building for shelter, entertainment, etc.; **4**, a decorative part of a large building, extending out from, or above, the main part:—*v.t.* to inclose in, or supply with, a pavilion or pavilions.

pav-ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* [see **pave**], **1**, construction of a pavement; **2**, material for a pavement.

pav-o-nine (păv'ō-nīn; -nĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *pavo* (*-onis*), peacock], **1**, like the tail of a peacock; iridescent; **2**, pertaining to, or like, peacocks.

paw (pô), *n.* [< O.F. *poe*, paw < O.L.G. source], the foot of a four-footed animal with claws: *Humorous*, a hand:—*v.t.* to touch or scrape with the forefoot; as, to *paw* the ground: *Colloq.*, to handle or touch awkwardly or coarsely; as, to *paw* things over:—*v.i.* to scrape or touch something with the forefoot: *Colloq.*, to handle a thing awkwardly; grope clumsily.

pawl (pôl), *n.* [source uncertain], *Mech.*, a short, tongue-like piece hinged so as to fall into the notches of another part, as of a ratchet wheel, thus preventing a reverse movement of the latter.



PAWL AND RATCHET WHEEL

a, ratchet wheel; *b*, pawl working by gravity and communicating the downward motion of the handle, *c*, to the ratchet wheel; *d*, pawl working by a spring to prevent backward motion of wheel.

[1]pawn (pôn), *n.* [< O.F. *pan*, pledge], **1**, something given or deposited as security for the payment of a debt or return of a loan; **2**, state of being so pledged; as, my watch is in *pawn*: **pawn ticket**, a receipt given by a pawnbroker to the pledger:—*v.t.* **1**, to give as security for a loan; as, to *pawn* a ring; **2**, to risk; stake.—*adj.* **pawn'a-ble.**—*n.* **pawn'er.**

[2]pawn (pôn), *n.* [< A.F. *poun*, pledge < Lat. *pedo*, foot soldier < *pes*, foot], in chess, a piece of lowest value; in checkers, a counter.

pawn-bro-ker (pôn'brō"kĕr), *n.* [[1]*pawn* + *broker*], one whose business it is to lend money on goods deposited with him as security.

Paw-nee (pô-nē'), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *pani*, a slave: because the eastern Indians obtained slaves from this tribe and sold them to the white settlers], one of a tribe of American Indians, originally inhabiting what is now the region of the Arkansas River in Nebraska and Kansas; also, the language of this tribe:—*adj.* pertaining to this tribe or its language.

pawn-shop (pôn'shŏp"), *n.* [[1]*pawn* + *shop*], a shop where money is lent on goods deposited.

paw-paw (pô'pô"), *n.* [see **papaw**], **1**, a tree (*Asimina triloba*) common in the central and southwestern United States, bearing an edible, pulpy fruit; **2**, the fruit of this tree; **3**, the papaya (*Carica papaya*) or its fruit. See **pa-paw'**, *Pfd. S.*

***pax** (păks), *n.* [Lat. = peace], *R. C. Ch.*, a small, usually metal, tablet bearing a sacred image, kissed at certain Masses to symbolize the kiss of peace: ***Pax**, the Roman goddess of peace.

***pax vo-bis-cum** (păks vō-bĭs'kŭm; -kŭm), [Lat.], peace (be) with you: salutation of the early Christians, now a church formula.

pax-wax (păks'wăks"), *n.* [< earlier *faxwax*, prob. < A.S. *feax*, hair + *weaxan*, to grow], in many mammals, a ligament of yellow elastic tissue at the back of the neck, used in holding the head up.

[1]pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* paid or, in sense 5, payed (pād), *p.pr.* paying], [< O.F. *paier* < Lat. *pacare*, to appease < *pax* (*pacis*), peace], **1**, to satisfy the claims of; recompense; as, to *pay* workmen; **2**, to discharge, as a debt, by giving what is required; **3**, to be profitable to; as, it will *pay* you to study; **4**, to give without any sense of obligation; as, to *pay* a compliment; **5**, to pass or slide out with the hands, as a rope or cable: with *out* or *away*:—*v.i.* **1**, to make recompense; discharge a debt; as, he always *pays* promptly; **2**, to make suitable return for effort; be worth while; as, the business *pays* well:—*n.* **1**, money given for service done, for goods, etc.; **2**, a person viewed from the standpoint of his ability or willingness to discharge his debts; as, he is good *pay*: *Obs.* or *Rare*, just punishment for an evil deed.—*n.* **pay'er.**

Syn., v. remunerate, compensate, repay, reimburse, requite, defray, indemnify; *n.* (see salary).

²pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* payed (pād), *p.pr.* paying], [O.N.F. *peier* < Lat. *picare*, to pitch < *pix* (*picis*), pitch], *Naut.*, to smear with tar, pitch, etc.

pay-a-ble (pā'ə-bl), *adj.* [see ¹**pay**], **1**, due, as a bill; **2**, requiring payment; **3**, profitable.

pay-ee (pā-ē'), *n.* the one to whom money is, is to be, or has been, paid.

pay load the load in an aircraft or other carrier, whether consisting of passengers or freight, for which a carrying charge is made.

pay-mas-ter (pā'mās"tĕr), *n.* [¹*pay* + *master*], one who pays out money for wages; especially, an officer with this duty in the army or navy.

pay-ment (pā'mĕnt), *n.* [see ¹**pay**], **1**, the act of giving money for wages, a debt, etc.; **2**, that which is paid; recompense; **3**, penalty; punishment.

pay-nim (pā'nĭm), *adj.* [< O.F. *paienisme* < L.L. *paganismus*, heathen country < Lat. *pagus*, country: see **pagan**], *Archaic*, heathen; pagan:—*n.* *Archaic*, **1**, a pagan; a Moslem; **2**, the heathen world.

P. B. *abbr.* Prayer Book:—**Pb**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Pb**, < Lat. *plumbum*] for the element lead:—**P. C.**, Privy Council; Privy Councilor:—**p. c.**, **1**, per cent; **2**, post card; postal card:—**Pd**, *Chem.*, the symbol [**Pd**] for the element palladium:—**Pd.**, paid (also, **pd.**):—**Pd.D.**, Doctor of Pedagogy:—**P. E.**, Protestant Episcopal (also, **Prot. Epis.**).

pe (pā), *n.* [< Heb. *peh*, mouth], the 17th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ף (see App. I)], nearly equivalent to *p*: as a numerical symbol, 80.

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas or pease (pēz)], [< *pease*, q.v.], **1**, a pod-bearing vine of the family of the same name; **2**, its edible seed (see ¹*pod*, illus.); **3**, any of various other plants or their seed, similar to the pea; **4**, a small size of hard coal: usually called *pea coal*.

pea-ber-ry (pē'bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*pea* + *berry*], a round variety of coffee bean in which one of the halves has not matured.

Pea-bod-y bird (pē'bŏd-ĭ), the whitethroat, or white-throated sparrow.

peace (pēs), *n.* [< O.F. *pais* < Lat. *pax*, peace], **1**, freedom from, or cessation of, war; **2**, friendly international relations; **3**, any state of rest or calm; freedom from annoyance; tranquillity:—*v.i.* to become quiet: obsolete except in the imperative.

Syn., *n.* quiet, rest, calm, concord, agreement.

peace-a-ble (pēs'ə-bl), *adj.* **1**, not quarrelsome; **2**, calm; quiet; tranquil; still.—*adv.* **peace'a-bly.**—*n.* **peace'a-ble-ness.**

peace-ful (pēs'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, free from war or commotion; **2**, mild; calm; undisturbed; quiet.—*adv.* **peace'ful-ly.**—*n.* **peace'ful-ness.**

peace-mak-er (pēs'māk"ĕr), *n.* [*peace* + *make*], one who restores friendly feeling between two unfriendly parties.

peace of-fer-ing **1**, a gift proffered to secure peace or reconciliation; **2**, a sacrifice of thanksgiving to God, as ordained by the ancient Jewish law (Lev. 3; 7:11–21).

¹peach (pēch), *n.* [< O.F. *pesche*, peach < Lat. *persicum* (*malum*), Persian (apple)], **1**, a well-known orchard tree (*Amygdalus persica*) akin to the plum; **2**, its fleshy, juicy fruit (for illus. see *fruit*): *Slang*, something approved of for excellence or beauty, especially a girl or young woman.

²peach (pēch), *v.i.* [abbr. of earlier *appeach* < O.F. *empechier*, to impeach], *Slang*, to turn informer; tell tales: usually with *on*.

peach-y (pēch'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ¹**peach**], peachlike, especially in coloring and texture: *Slang*, excellent; fine.—*n.* **peach'i-ness.**

pea-cock (pē'kŏk", peafowl) + *cocc* (< L.L. *coccus*, a cock)], **1**, the male bird of the peafowl, noted for its long, handsome tail coverts, commonly called tail feathers, marked with iridescent, eyelike spots: symbol of pride or vanity; **2**, commonly, any peafowl:—*v.i.* to cause to become vain or act vainly:—*v.i.* to walk with a pompous air, like a peacock; parade; strut.

PEACOCKS (1/32)

pea-cock-ish (pē'kŏk"ĭsh), *adj.* pompous; vain; showy.

pea-fowl (pē'foul"), *n.* [< A.S. *pēa* (< Lat. *paro*, peafowl) + *fugel*, fowl], any of a genus (*Pavo*) of fowls akin to the common barnyard fowl, with greenish blue plumage, the male of which is called *peacock*.

pea-hen (pē'hĕn"), *n.* [< A.S. *pēa* (< Lat. *paro*, peafowl) + *henn*, hen], the female of the peafowl, duller of plumage than the peacock.

pea–jack-et (pē'-jăk"ĕt), *n.* [< M.Du. *pie*, peajacket + O.F. *jaquet*, jacket], a loose, double-breasted coat of thick woolen cloth, worn by sailors in bad weather.

¹peak (pēk), *n.* [16th-cent. var. of older *pike*, a hill-top: further source uncertain], **1**, the sharp-pointed summit of a mountain or hill; **2**, a mountain standing alone; **3**, a pointed end of anything; as, the *peak* of a roof; **4**, the visor of a cap; **5**, the period of maximum intensity, or the maximum itself as shown on a graph or curve, as of traffic, demand, load, etc.: also called *peak load*: *Elec.*, the crest, or maximum value, of an alternating electric current or voltage; *Naut.*, **1**, the upper outer corner of a sail, extended by a gaff (see *sail*, illus.); **2**, the narrow part, fore or aft, of a vessel's hull.

²peak (pēk), *v.i.* [source uncertain], *Obs.*, to grow pale and wan; as, dwindle, *peak*, and pine.

³peak (pēk), *v.t.* [abbr. of *apeak*, q.v.], *Naut.*, to raise in a vertical direction, as a yard, gaff, etc.

¹peaked (pēkt), *adj.* [see ¹**peak**], pointed; as, a *peaked* roof; projecting; as, a *peaked* cap.

²peak-ed (pēk'ĕd), *adj.* [< ²*pcak*], *Colloq.*, **1**, sharp-featured; **2**, thin; wan.

peal (pēl), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *appeal*, q.v.], **1**, a loud, long sound, as of thunder, bells, etc.; **2**, a set of bells, usually tuned in diatonic order, or the changes rung on them:—*v.i.* to give forth loud sounds, as a bell or organ:—*v.t.* to cause to sound loudly, as a bell.

¹pean (pēn), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *panne*, fur], *Her.*, one of the furs, with sable ground and tuftlike spots of gold color (see *heraldry*, illus.).

²pe-an (pē'ăn), *n.* [see **pæan**], a loud and joyous song of praise or triumph. See **pæ'an**, *Pfd. S.*

pea-nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* [*pea* + *nut*], **1**, a tropical plant (*Arachis hypogæa*) of the pea family, bearing fruit which ripens underground in shell-like pods; **2**, the nutlike fruit of this plant: also called *groundnut*.

pea-nut oil a pale yellow oil of agreeable odor expressed from the fruit of the peanut: used as a salad oil, in soap making, as a lubricant, etc.

pear (pār), *n.* [< A.S. *pere* < Lat. *pirum*, pear], **1**, an orchard tree (genus *Pyrus*) related to the apple; **2**, its fleshy, edible fruit (for illus. see *fruit*).

pearl (pûrl), *n.* [< Fr. *perle*, pearl < L.L. *perla*, pearl], **1**, a small rounded mass of lustrous, satiny substance, creamy or silvery white to black in color, valued as a gem: found within the shells of marine and fresh-water bivalves, especially certain oysters, where it is produced by the covering up of some small foreign body, as a grain of sand, with a slight modification of the mother-of-pearl coating which lines the shell; **2**, anything like such a gem in form or value; **3**, a pale, grayish white color; **4**, an imitation of the gem; **5**, mother-of-pearl: *Print.*, a size of type; 5 point (see App. I): **mother-of-pearl**, the lining of the shell of various mollusks, delicately tinted and lustrous: also called *nacre*: **baroque pearl**, a pearl of irregular or distorted form:—*v.t.* to set, or adorn, with pearls:—*v.i.* to fish for pearls.

pearl-ash (pûrl'ăsh"), *n.* [*pearl* + ²*ash*], crude potassium carbonate, used in glass and soap manufacture.

pearl-ite (pûr'līt), *n.* [see **pearl**], *Geol.*, a pearly volcanic glass; *Metal.*, a compound or alloy of carbon and iron, having a pearly luster: a constituent of steel. Also, **per'lite**, *Pfd. S.*

pearl-y (pûr'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, having a soft, grayish white color or luster; **2**, round and lustrous; translucent; **3**, having, or set with, pearls.—*n.* **pearl'i-ness.**

pearl-y nau-ti-lus any of several sea mollusks (genus *Nautilus*) having a spiral, chambered, pearl-lined shell; a nautilus (which see for illus.).

peart (pĭrt), *adj.* [see **pert**], *Colloq.*, in good spirits; sprightly. See **pert**, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **peart'ly.**

peas-ant (pez'ănt), *n.* [< A.F. *paisant*, peasant < Lat. *pagensis*, of a canton < *pagus*, country], in Europe, a rustic of low social rank; especially, a farm laborer or a petty farmer: *Obs.*, a rascal; knave:—*adj.* rustic; as, *peasant* manners.

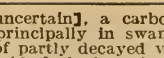
peas-ant-ry (pez'ănt-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the whole class of rustics, or countrymen; rusticity; **2**, farmers of low rank collectively.

peas-cod (pēz'kŏd"), *n.* [*pea* + ¹*cod*], the covering of the pea seed; a pea pod. Also, **pease'cod".**

pease (pēz), *n. pl.* [< M. E. *pese* < A.S. *pise* < L.L. *pisa* < Lat. *pisum* < Gk. *pison*, pea: a sing. form in Eng. until 16th cent., when older pl. (*pesen*) became indentified with sing., *pease*, and a new sing., *pea*, was formed, *pease* being restricted to use as pl.], pea collectively: now generally written *peas*.

peat (pēt), *n.* [source uncertain], a carbonaceous deposit occurring principally in swamps and marshy places, composed of partly decayed vegetable matter, and forming a valuable fuel when air-dried.

pea-vey (pē'vĭ), *n.* [<*Peavey*, name of inventor], an iron-pointed lever with hinged hook near the end, used for rolling logs: like a *cant hook*, except that the latter is not pointed. Also, **pea'vy.**


PEAVEY

peb-ble (pĕb'l), *n.* [source uncertain: see **pebble-stone**], 1, a small rounded stone, worn smooth, as by the action of water; 2, transparent, colorless quartz; rock crystal, used for spectacles, etc.: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pebbled (-ld), *p.pr.* pebbling], 1, to grain (leather) so as to produce an uneven surface or surface appearance; 2, to throw pebbles at.

peb-ble-stone (pĕb'l-stōn"), *n.* [<A.S. *papol-stān*, pebblestone], 1, a small roundish stone; 2, pebbles collectively.

peb-bly (pĕb'lĭ), *adj.* [<*pebble*], 1, abounding in pebbles; 2, having a pebbled surface.

pe-can (pē-kăn'; pē-kān'), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *pakan*, nat. name of nut], 1, a hickory tree (*Carya illinoensis*) found in the southern United States; 2, the nut of this tree: also called *pecan nut.*

pec-ca-ble (pĕk'ă-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *peccabilis*<Lat. *peccare*, to sin], subject to sin; likely to sin.—*n.* **pec"ca-bil'i-ty.**

pec-ca-dil-lo (pĕk"ă-dĭl'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -dillos or -dilloes (-ōz)], [<Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, sin<Lat. *peccare*, to sin], a trifling fault.

pec-can-cy (pĕk'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **peccant**], 1, sinfulness; 2, a sinful action.

pec-cant (pĕk'ănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *peccans* (*-antis*), sinning], 1, indulging in sin; wicked; 2, at fault; in error; 3, *Med.*, unhealthy; morbid.

pec-ca-ry (pĕk'ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Amer. Ind. *paquira*, nat. name of animal], any of several species of a genus (*Tagassu*) of hoglike animals of nocturnal, gregarious, and pugnacious habits, native to tropical and subtropical America.

***pec-ca-vi** (pĕ-kā'vī; pĕk-kä'vē), [Lat. = I have sinned], I have sinned; the fault is mine:—*n.* a confession of a sin.

[1]peck (pĕk), *n.* [<O.F. *pek*, peck: source uncertain], 1, in dry measure, one quarter of a bushel; eight quarts; also, a vessel for measuring out a peck; 2, a lot; a great deal; as, a *peck* of trouble.

[2]peck (pĕk), *v.t.* [var. of [2]*pick*, q.v.], 1, to strike with the beak, as does a bird; as, to *peck* the bark of a tree; 2, to strike with a pointed instrument, as a pick; 3, to pick up with the beak: as, the hen *pecks* corn; 4, to eat sparingly; as, she *pecks* her food:—*v.i.* 1, to make strokes with the beak or a sharp instrument; 2, to pick up food with the beak:—*n.* 1, a quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak; 2, a mark made by a blow with a sharp point: *Slang*, a quick, light kiss.

peck-er (pĕk'ẽr), *n.* 1, one that strikes with a pointed instrument or object; 2, a bird that picks holes in trees, such as the woodpecker; 3, a pick or other tool for making holes; 4, *Slang*, courage.

Peck-sniff (pĕk'snĭf), *n.* a hypocritical character in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

pec-ten (pĕk'tĕn), *n.* [*pl.* pectines (pĕk'tĭ-nēz)], [Lat. = comb], *Zool.*, 1, a comblike part of an animal body; especially, in the eye of birds and reptiles, a membrane with parallel folds resembling the teeth of a comb; 2, the scallop, a bivalve mollusk with round, fluted shells.

pec-tin (pĕk'tĭn), *n.* [<Gk. *pēktos*, congealed], *Chem.*, one of a class of compounds closely allied to sugars, gums, etc., occurring in many fruits and vegetables, and the cause of the formation of jelly in jams and preserves: derived from pectose by heat or during the process of ripening.

pec-ti-nate (pĕk'tĭ-nāt), *adj.* [see **pecten**], comb-shaped, as a leaf.

pec-to-ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *adj.* [<Lat. *pectus* (*-oris*), breast], pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *Zool.*, in vertebrates, situated near the chest or the fore part of the body; as, the *pectoral* fin of a fish:—*n.* 1, a remedy for diseases of the chest; 2, an ornament worn on the breast: *Bib.*, the breastplate worn by the Jewish high priest; *R. C. Ch.*, a clasp for fastening a priest's cope: also called *morse.*

pec-tose (pĕk'tōs), *n.* [see **pectin**], *Chem.*, the pulpy part of fleshy, unripe fruits, insoluble in water, and convertible into pectin by heat or the process of ripening.

pec-u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *peculari* (*-atus*), to embezzle], to take for oneself money entrusted to one's care:—*v.t.* to steal.—*n.* **pec"u-la'tion.**—*n.* **pec'u-la"tor.**

pe-cul-iar (pē-kūl'yẽr), *adj.* [Lat. *peculiaris*, of private property<*peculium*, private property<*pecu*, cattle], 1, one's own; not owned in common; 2, not like anything else; distinctive; individual; 3, strange; queer.—*adv.* **pe-cul'iar-ly.**

Syn. queer, singular, odd, unusual, rare, strange.

pe-cu-li-ar-i-ty (pē-kū"lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being different from others; 2, something which marks a person or thing as being different from others; individuality; 3, an unusual, distinctive trait; queerness.

pe-cu-ni-a-ry (pē-kū'nĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *pecunia*, money<*pecu*, cattle], relating to, or consisting of, money.—*adv.* **pe-cu'ni-a-ri-ly.**

Syn. monetary, fiscal, financial. *Pecuniary* affairs concern and involve money; a *pecuniary* reward consists of money. *Monetary* is applied to money itself; as, the *monetary* standard of a coinage. *Financial* refers to the science of managing money, especially in large sums. *Fiscal* ordinarily applies to public revenue or accounts, or to the *financial* affairs of government when their official nature is stressed. *Fiscal* and *financial* are interchangeable in the expression, the *fiscal* year; but *fiscal* is more common in American, *financial* in English, usage.

ped-a-gog (pĕd'ă-gŏg), *n.* [<Gk. *paidagōgos*<*pais* (*paidos*), boy + *agōgos*, leader<*agein*, to lead], a teacher of children; a schoolmaster, especially if conceited and narrow-minded. Also, **ped'a-gogue.**—*n.* **ped'a-gog"ism; ped'a-gogu"ism.**

ped-a-gog-ic (pĕd"ă-gŏj'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a teacher or to the art of teaching: —*n.pl.* used as *sing.* the art or science of teaching. Also, *adj.* **ped"a-gog'i-cal** (-i-kăl).—*adv.* **ped"a-gog'i-cal-ly.**

ped-a-gog-y (pĕd'ă-gŏ"jĭ; pĕd'ă-gŏj"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], 1, the science or art of teaching; 2, instruction and training.

ped-al (pĕd'ăl; pē'dăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *pedalis*<*pes* (*pedis*) foot], 1, pertaining to a foot or feet; as, *pedal* digits, or toes; 2, pertaining to, operated by, or produced by, a foot lever or treadle; as, a *pedal* tone in organ music:—*n.* (pĕd'ăl), a treadle, as of a bicycle: *Mus.*, a lever on a piano, organ, or harp, which is pressed down with the foot, as to affect the volume of sound, or, as in the harp, to alter the pitch:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aled or -alled (-ăld), *p.pr.* -aling or -alling], to operate by a treadle:—*v.i.* to use a treadle or pedal.

ped-al point *Mus.*, in organ music, a tone sustained by use of a pedal through a series of harmonic progressions, but not necessarily a member of every chord in the series: also called *organ point.*

ped-ant (pĕd'ănt), *n.* [<It. *pedante*, teacher], one who makes a needless display of his learning or who overvalues mere knowledge: *Obs.*, a schoolmaster.—*adv.* **pe-dan'tic.**—*adv.* **pe-dan'ti-cal-ly.**

ped-ant-ry (pĕd'ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, conceited and needless display of learning; 2, the habit of mind that overvalues, and insists upon emphasizing, trifling details of learning.

ped-ate (pĕd'ât), *adj.* [<Lat. *pedatus*<*pes* (*pedis*) foot], *Zool.*, provided with feet; footlike; *Bot.*, cleft or divided palmately, the lobes thus formed being twice cleft: said of leaves, as the root leaves of the black hellebore.—*adv.* **ped'ate-ly.**

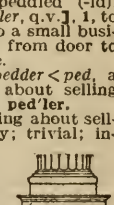
pe-dat-i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *pedatus*, pedate + *findere* (*fidus*), to split], *Bot.*, cleft pedately: said of leaves.

ped-dle (pĕd'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* peddled (-ld), *p.pr.* peddling], [prob.<*peddler*, q.v.], 1, to travel about selling small wares; 2, to do a small business; 3, to deal in trifles:—*v.t.* 1, to sell from door to door; hawk; 2, to deal out little by little.

ped-dler (pĕd'lẽr), *n.* [prob.<Sc. *pedder*<*ped*, a basket], one who travels about selling small articles; a hawker. Also, **ped'lar; ped'ler.**

ped-dling (pĕd'lĭng), *p.adj.* 1, traveling about selling small articles; 2, petty; trivial; inconsiderable: also written *piddling.*

ped-es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tăl), *n.* [<Fr. *piédestal*<It. *piè di stallo*, foot of a stall<Lat. *pes* (*pedis*), foot + *de*, from, of + O.H.G. *stal*, station], 1, the base which supports a column, statue, vase, or the like; 2, any base, foot, or support:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -taled or -talled (-tăld), *p.pr.* -taling or -talling], to place or support on a base or foundation, as a statue or column.


PEDESTAL
B, base; *C*, cordull; banal:—*n.* 1, one who journeys on nice; *D*, dado.

pe-des-tri-an (pē-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *pedester*<*pes* (*pedis*), foot], 1, going on foot; walking; 2, connected with, or pertaining to, walking; hence, slow-moving; unimaginative;

foot; 2, one who engages in walking as a feat or as an athletic performance.—*n.* **pe-des'tri-an-ism.**

pe-di-at-rics (pē″dĭ-ăt′rĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *pais* (*paidos*), child + *iatrikos*, healing], the branch of medicine dealing with the care of children and the treatment of their diseases. Also, **pæ″di-at'rics.**—*adj.* **pe″di-at'ric.**—*n.* **pe″di-at'rist.**

ped-i-cel (pĕd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [< Lat. *pedicellus*, dim. of *pediculus*, dim. of *pes* (*pedis*), foot], *Bot.*, 1, a secondary flower stalk branching from the main flower stalk, or peduncle, and bearing one flower, as in the geranium; 2, any slender supporting stalk; *Zoöl.*, a stalklike support, as in hydroids. Also, **ped'i-cle** (-kl).

pe-dic-u-lous (pē-dĭk′ū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pediculus*, louse], infested with lice; lousy.

ped-i-cure (pĕd′ĭ-kūr), *n.* [< Lat. *pes* (*pedis*), foot + *cura*, care], 1, the care of the feet; 2, a chiropodist, or one who cares for or treats the feet.

ped-i-gree (pĕd′ĭ-grē), *n.* [< O.F. *pié de grue*, crane's foot, alluding to shape of genealogical tree < Lat. *pes* (*pedis*), foot + *de*, of + *grus*, crane], a record of ancestry; family tree; also known line of descent; hence, notable ancestry.

ped-i-greed (pĕd′ĭ-grēd), *adj.* having a known pedigree.

ped-i-ment (pĕd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< earlier *peremint*, perh. corr. of *pyramid*], *Arch.*, originally, in Grecian architecture, an ornamented triangular space, or low gable, over the front of a building; hence, a like decoration over a door, window, or the like (see illus.).—*adj.* **ped″i-men'tal.**

Pediment of the Parthenon, Athens

ped-ler (pĕd′lẽr), *n.* [see **peddler**], one who travels from place to place selling small articles; a hawker. Also, **ped'lar.** See **ped'dler,** *Pfd. S.*

pe-dol-o-gy (pē-dŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk *pais* (*paidos*), child + *-logia*, a study], 1, the scientific and specialized study of child life; 2, pediatrics. Also, **pæ-dol'o-gy.**—*n.* **pe-dol'o-gist.**

pe-dom-e-ter (pē-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *pes* (*pedis*), foot + Gk. *metron*, a measure], a watch-shaped instrument for recording the distance covered in walking, by registering the number of steps actually taken.

Pedometer

pe-dun-cle (pē-dŭng′kl), *n.* [< Lat. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes* (*pedis*), foot], *Bot.*, a primary flower stalk, which may bear a solitary flower, as that of the Easter lily, or a cluster of flowers, as that of the lily of the valley, cherry, geranium, etc.; *Zoöl.*, a stalklike process; *Anat.*, one of a pair of bands of white matter connecting the lower with the upper parts of the brain.—*adj.* **pe-dun'cu-lar.**—*adj.* **pe-dun'cu-late.**

peek (pēk), *v.i.* [< M.E. *pike*, perh. a var. of ³*peep*, q.v.], to look slyly through a crevice or crack; peep:—*n.* a peep; a glance.

peek-a-boo (pēk′ä-bōō), *n.* a quick, playful peeping out and withdrawing, in a child's game; also, the game: also called *bopeep.*

¹peel (pēl), *v.t.* [prob. < Lat. *pilare*, to make bare of hair < *pilus*, a hair], 1, to strip off an outer covering from, as a husk from corn; 2, to strip off, as bark or rind:—*v.i.* 1, to come off; as, the bark of the tree *peels* easily; 2, to lose an outer covering:—*n.* skin or rind.

²peel (pēl), *n.* [< O.F. *pele* < Lat. *pala*, spade], a baker's long, flat, wooden shovel for reaching into the oven.

Peen

³peel (pēl), *n.* [< Lat. *palus*, stake], a kind of small, square, fortified tower built in the 16th century on the border of England and Scotland.

peen (pēn), *n.* [prob. < O.N.], the part of a hammer head or sledge head opposite its main and usually flat face.

¹peep (pēp), *v.i.* [var. of *pipe*], to chirp; cry, as a young bird:—*n.* the cry of a young bird, chicken, etc.; chirp; squeak.

²peep (pēp), *v.i.* [< M.E., perh. from exclamation of hider in game of bopeep], 1, to look through a crack or from a hiding place; look slyly; 2, to begin to appear, as the rising sun:—*n.* 1, a quick, furtive look; 2, a glimpse; 3, first appearance, as of the sun or dawn.

peep-er (pēp′ẽr), *n.* [see **¹peep**], 1, one that chirps or cheeps; 2, a kind of small frog that makes a cheeping or piping noise in the spring.

peep sight an adjustable piece on the breech of a firearm, through a small hole in which the gunner peeps when aiming (see *sight*, illus.).

¹peer (pēr), *n.* [< O.F. *per* < Lat. *par*, equal], 1, one of the same rank; an equal before the law; as, to be tried before one's *peers;* also, any equal; 2, a nobleman; 3, a member of the British House of Lords.

²peer (pēr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], 1, to look narrowly or closely; 2, *Poet.*, to show the head or face; appear; as, violets *peer* through the leaves.

peer-age (pēr′ĭj), *n.* [see **¹peer**], 1, the rank or dignity of a nobleman; 2, the whole body of noblemen; 3, a book containing information about the nobility; as, Burke's "Peerage."

peer-ess (pēr′ĕs), *n.* 1, the wife of a nobleman; 2, a lady of noble rank in her own right.

peer-less (pēr′lĕs), *adj.* without equal; matchless.—*adv.* **peer'less-ly.**—*n.* **peer'less-ness.**

peeve (pēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* peeved (pēvd), *p.pr.* peeving], [see **peevish**], *Colloq.*, to vex; irritate; exasperate:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to become childishly fretful or ill-tempered; be vexed:—*n. Colloq.*, vexation.

pee-vish (pē′vĭsh), *adj.* [source uncertain], childishly fretful; difficult to please.—*adv.* **pee'vish-ly.**—*n.* **pee'vish-ness.**

Syn. irritable, querulous, petulant, pettish, captious, ill-humored, testy, fretful, cross.—*Ant.* good-humored, forbearing, gentle, patient, controlled.

pee-wit (pē′wĭt), *n.* [imit. from bird's cry], 1, the common lapwing; 2, the European black-headed, or laughing, gull; 3, in America, the phœbe; also, the wood pewee. See **pe'wit,** *Pfd. S.*

peg (pĕg), *n.* [< M.E. *pegge*, peg; prob. < L.G. source], 1, a pointed wooden pin used as a fastening, as in carpentry or shoemaking; specifically, such a pin used for fastening the cord of a tent, stopping the hole in a cask, marking a score at cribbage, or the like; also, a metal pin of similar shape and use; 2, such a pin projecting from a wall, on which to hang something; 3, hence, figuratively, a fact or reason upon which an argument hangs or depends: *Mus.*, a stringed instrument, a pin of wood or metal holding the end of a string or wire, and turning in its socket so as to tune the string by tightening or loosening it: *Colloq.*, a short distance; a degree; as, to go down a *peg; Slang*, 1, a leg, especially a wooden leg; 2, a whisky or brandy and soda:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pegged (pĕgd), *p.pr.* pegging], 1, to fasten with small wooden pins; 2, to mark by driving in small stakes of wood:—*v.i.* 1, to work steadily: usually with *at* or *away;* 2, to score with pegs.

Peg-a-sus (pĕg′ä-sŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Pēgasos* < *pēgē*, fount], *Class. Myth.*, a winged horse caught and tamed by Minerva, presented by her to the Muses, and used by Bellerophon in overcoming the Chimera; a symbol of the flight of poetic imagination; *Astron.*, a large, northern constellation, its three brightest stars forming, with one star from the constellation Andromeda, the square of Pegasus (see *constellation*).

peg top a pear-shaped wooden spinning top with a metal point: **peg-top,** *adj.* like a peg top.

peg-tops (pĕg′tŏps″), *n.pl.* [*peg* + *top*], *Slang*, trousers with wide hips and tight ankles.

***pei-gnoir** (pā″nwär′), *n.* [Fr. = dressing gown < *peigner*, to comb], a loose robe worn by women as a dressing gown or bath robe.

peise (pāz; pēz), *n.* [obs. form of *poise*, q.v.], *Obs.*, 1, balance; poise; 2, dignity and repose:—*v.t. Obs.*, 1, to balance; weigh; consider; 2, to weigh down; oppress; 3, to hold or prolong, as if by means of weights:—*v.i. Obs.*, to hang balanced. Also, **peize.**

pe-jo-ra-tive (pē′jō-rā-tĭv; pē-jŏr′ä-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *pejorare* (*-atus*), to make worse < *pejor*, worse], 1, depreciating or deteriorating in use or meaning; as, a *pejoratire* process has changed *villein*, a serf, to *villain*, a rascal; 2, depreciating the meaning; giving a derogatory force: used of suffixes; as, the suffix *-aster* is *pejorotire* when added to *poet:*—*n.* a word formed from another word, but with depreciated meaning, as *poetaster* from *poet.*

pek-an (pĕk′ăn), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *pekane*], 1, the fisher (*Mustela pennanti*), a North American fur-bearing mammal; 2, the fur of the animal.

pe-kin (pē″kĭn′; -kĭng′), *n.* [< Chin. *Peking*, a city of China], a striped or flowered silk or satin material originating in China.

Pe-king-ese (pē″kĭng-ēz′; -ēs′), *n.* a small, pug-nosed, long-haired type of toy dog coming originally from China. Also, **Pe″kin-ese′**.

pek-oe (pēk′ō; pē′kō), *n.* [< Chin. *pek*, white + *hao*, hair or down: so called because leaves are picked young with down still on them], a choice black tea.

pel-age (pĕl′ăj), *n.* [< O.F. *pel*, hair], the hair, wool, or fur covering a mammal: used in the same sense as *plumage* for the feathering of a bird.

Pe-la-gi-an (pē-lā′jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Pelagius*], of or pertaining to Pelagius, a monk (about A. D. 400) who opposed the doctrine of original sin and of baptismal regeneration; also, pertaining to his followers:—*n.* a follower of Pelagius; one who denied the doctrine of original sin.—*n.* **Pe-la′gi-an-ism.**

pe-lag-ic (pē-lăj′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *pelagicus* < Gk. *pelagos*, sea], pertaining to, or living in, the ocean, especially on the surface, far from land.

pel-ar-go-ni-um (pĕl″ăr-gō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *pelargos*, a stork: from shape of capsules, like a stork's bill], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Pelargonium*) of plants of the geranium family, often cultivated for their showy red or white flowers or their fragrant foliage, and native chiefly in South Africa.

Pe-las-gi-an (pē-lăs′jĭ-ăn; -lăz′jĭ-), *adj.* [< Gk. *Pelasgoi*, Pelasgians], of or pertaining to the prehistoric inhabitants of Greece, Asia Minor, and neighboring islands:—*n.* a prehistoric inhabitant of these regions.—*adj.* **Pe-las′gic** (-jĭk).

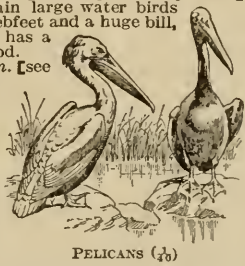
pel-er-ine (pĕl″ĕr-ĭn; pĕl″ĕr-ēn′), *n.* [< Fr. *pèlerin*, pilgrim], a woman's cape, often of fur, longer in the front than in the back.

Pe-leus (pē′lūs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, king of the Myrmidons; father of Achilles.

pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *pelfre*, booty], 1, stolen property; 2, wealth: used contemptuously.

Pe-li-as (pē′lĭ-ăs; pĕl′ĭ-ăs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Greek king and usurper, for whom Jason secured the Golden Fleece.

pel-i-can (pĕl′ĭ-kăn), *n.* [< Gk. *pelekan*, pelican], any of certain large water birds (genus *Pelecanus*) with webfeet and a huge bill, the lower part of which has a large pouch for storing food.



PELICANS (1/70)

Pel-i-des (pĕl′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [see **Peleus**], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, a son or descendant of Peleus; 2, Achilles.

Pe-li-on (pē′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gk. < *pelios*, dark], *Gk. Myth.*, a mountain in Greece, which the Titans, vainly tried to place on top of Mt. Ossa, in an endeavor to scale Olympus, the abode of the gods.

pe-lisse (pĕ-lēs′), *n.* [< Lat. *pellicia* (*restis*), fur (garment) < *pellis*, skin], a woman's long cloak, originally of fur or fur-lined.

pel-lag-ra (pĕ-lăg′rą; pĕ-lā′grą), *n.* [perh. < It. *pelle* (< Lat. *pellis*, skin) + *agra*, rough], *Pathol.*, a skin disease, occurring frequently in Europe and the southern United States, which seriously disturbs the nervous system and often results in melancholia and idiocy.—*adj.* **pel-lag′rous** (-lăg′rŭs; -lā′grŭs).

Pel-le-as (pĕl′ē-ăs), *n.* [perh. < M.E.], a knight of King Arthur's Round Table, hero of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

pel-let (pĕl′ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *pelote* < Lat. *pila*, ball], a little ball, often of food or medicine; a pill.

pel-li-cle (pĕl′ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin], a very thin skin or film.

[1]pel-li-to-ry (pĕl′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< O.F. *paritoire* < Lat. *parietaria*, belonging to walls < *paries* (*-etis*), wall], 1, any of a genus (*Parietaria*) of herbs of the nettle family, especially the wall pellitory (which see).

[2]pel-li-to-ry (pĕl′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< earlier *pelleter* < Sp. *pelitre* < Lat. *pyrethrum* < Gk. *purethron*, feverfew < *puretos*, fever], 1, a plant (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) of southern Europe, having a pungent medicinal root: also called *pellitory of Spain*; 2, its root; 3, any of several other plants, as yarrow.

pell-mell (pĕl″mĕl′), *adv.* [< Fr. *pêle-mêle*, confusedly], 1, in a disorderly manner; 2, headlong. Also, **pell″-mell′**.

pel-lu-cid (pĕ-lū′sĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *pellucidus* < *per*, through + *lucēre*, to shine], 1, perfectly clear; transparent; 2, easily understood.

Pel-o-pon-ne-sian (pĕl″ŏ-pŏ-nē′shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Peloponnēsos* < *Pelops*, q.v. + *nēsos*, island], of or pertaining to the southern peninsula of Greece, known to the ancient Greeks as the Peloponnesus, but now called Morea.

Pe-lops (pē′lŏps), *n.* [< Gk. *pelos*, dark + *ops*, eye], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Tantalus, who, after having been slain by his father and served as food at a banquet for the gods, was restored to life by them.

pe-lo-ta (pē-lō′tą), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *pila*, ball], a Spanish, originally Basque, game like tennis.

[1]pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [< O.F. *pel* < Lat. *pellis*, skin], a raw hide; the undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal.

[2]pelt (pĕlt), *v.t.* [source uncertain], 1, to strike by throwing missiles at; 2, to hurl:—*v.i.* 1, to strike repeated blows with something thrown; 2, to beat down heavily, as rain or hail: *Colloq.*, to hurry:—*n.* a blow from something thrown.

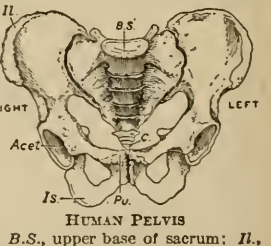
pel-tast (pĕl′tăst), *n.* [< Gk. *peltastēs* < *peltē*, a light shield], *Gk. Antiq.*, a light-armed soldier.

pel-tate (pĕl′tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *pelta* < Gk. *peltē*, a shield], *Bot.*, shield-shaped and attached to the stalk on the lower surface near the center: used of leaves, as in the nasturtium (see *leaf*, illus.).

pelt-ry (pĕl′trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-trĭz)], [< O.F. *peleterie*, group of skins < Lat. *pellis*, skin], skins or furs collectively; also, a skin or pelt.

pel-vic (pĕl′vĭk), *adj.* [see **pelvis**], *Anat.*, pertaining to the pelvis, or bony girdle to which are attached the hind or lower limbs of vertebrates: **pelvic fin**, one of the paired fins of a fish, homologous with the hind legs of quadrupeds (see *fish*, illus.).

pel-vis (pĕl′vĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ves (-vēz)], [Lat. = basin], *Anat.*, the basin-shaped, bony hip girdle supporting the spinal column and resting upon the lower extremities.



HUMAN PELVIS

B.S., upper base of sacrum; *Il.*, ilium; *Acet.*, acetabulum, or cup to receive upper end of femur; *Is.*, ischium; *Pu.*, pubis; *C.*, coccyx.

pem-mi-can (pĕm′ĭ-kăn), *n.* [< Cree *pimmikan*, a fatty food < *pimîy*, fat], an American Indian food made of lean meat, fat, and, sometimes, fruit: often dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.

[1]pen (pĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *penn*, an inclosure], a small inclosure, chiefly for confining animals; as, a pig*pen*; a coop; also, sometimes, the animals confined in the inclosure:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* penned (pĕnd) or pent (pĕnt), *p.pr.* penning], to shut up or confine in a small inclosure.

[2]pen (pĕn), *n.* [< O.F. *penne* < Lat. *penna*, feather], 1, a quill or feather; 2, an instrument for writing with ink, originally a quill; now, ordinarily, a split point of gold or steel to be fitted in a holder; also, the holder and the point together; 3, figuratively, a style of writing; 4, an author; 5, writing in general:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* penned (pĕnd), *p.pr.* penning], to write.

pe-nal (pē′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *penalis*, of punishment < *poena* < Gk. *poinē*, penalty], of, pertaining to, or liable to, punishment.

pe-nal-ize (pē′năl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to inflict punishment upon; 2, to make subject to punishment or penalty.

pen-al-ty (pĕn′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< L.L. *poenalitas* < Gk. *poinē*, penalty], 1, legal punishment for breaking the law, consisting of death, imprisonment, or fine; 2, the fine or forfeit to be paid by a party to an agreement, if he fails to fulfil his part; 3, mental or physical suffering coming as a consequence of some act or attendant on some condition.

pen-ance (pĕn′ăns), *n.* [< O.F. *peneance* < Lat. *pacnitentia*: see **penitent**], self-imposed suffering as an expression of sorrow for sin: *R. C. Ch.*, the sacrament in which, after repentance, confession, and performance of such penalties as are imposed by the priest, absolution for sin is received; also, the act imposed by the priest as an expression of repentance.

pe-na-tes (pē-nā′tēz), *n.pl.* [Lat., perh. < *penus*, a sanctuary], the household gods of the ancient Romans, worshiped in conjunction with the *lares*, or deified spirits of ancestors.

pence (pĕns), *n.* [see **penny**], plural of *penny*, expressing total amount of money: distinguished from *pennies*, which indicates separate coins.

***pen-chant** (pän″shän′; pĕn′chănt), *n.* [Fr. < *pencher*, to slope < Lat. *pendēre*, to hang], a strong leaning or taste; as, a *penchant* for music.

pen-cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *pincel* < Lat. *penicillum*, dim. of *peniculus*, brush]. 1, a small, fine brush used by artists; 2, a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, etc., often inclosed in wood, and used for writing, drawing, etc.; 3, a crayon of caustic, rouge, or the like: *Optics*, a group of rays of light proceeding from, or converging to, a point: distinguished from *beam*, in which the rays are parallel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ciled or -cilled (-sĭld), *p.pr.* -ciling or -cilling], to write, sketch, paint, or mark with, or as with, a pencil.

pend (pĕnd), *v.i.* [< Lat. *pendēre*, to hang], to await settlement; be in process of adjustment.

pend-ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* [Fr.], 1, anything hanging for ornamentation; 2, an earring or locket.

pend-ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [see **pend**], 1, hanging; swinging; 2, jutting over; as, a *pendent* rock; 3, undetermined; in suspense.—*n.* **pend'en-cy.**

pen-den-tive (pĕn-dĕn'tĭv), *n.* [< Fr. *pendentif* (*-ive*), hanging], one of several triangular sections of vaulting supporting a dome.

pen-di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-kl), *n.* [see **pend**], 1, an addition, adjunct, or appendage; 2, a small piece of ground or a house belonging to a large estate.

pend-ing (pĕnd'ĭng), *p.adj.* not yet finished or decided:—*prep.* during; until; awaiting.

pen-drag-on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [< W. *pen*, head + Eng. *dragon*, used as emblem on a standard], leader: a chief's title in ancient Britain.

pen-du-lous (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pendulus*, swinging], hanging so as to swing; swaying.—*adv.* **pen'du-lous-ly.**—*n.* **pen'du-lous-ness.**

pen-du-lum (pĕn'dū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -lums (-lŭmz)], body suspended from a fixed point so that it is free to vibrate; as, the *pendulum* of a clock.

Pe-nel-o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the faithful wife of Odysseus, or Ulysses.

pe-ne-plain (pē'nē-plān'), *n.* [< Lat. *paene*, almost + *plain*], a land area formerly mountainous, but made nearly level by erosion.

pen-e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trā-bl), *adj.* [see **penetrate**], capable of being entered or pierced by another body.—*n.* **pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty.**

pen-e-tra-li-a (pĕn'ē-trā'lĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [Lat. < *penetralis*, internal < *penitus*, interior], 1, the inmost shrine; inner sanctuary; 2, secret things.

pen-e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *penetrare* (*-atus*), to pierce], 1, to pierce; enter; make a way into; 2, to reach the interior of; hence, 3, to understand; detect; 4, to make a hole through or perforate; 5, to pervade; hence, 6, to affect deeply:—*v.i.* 1, to pass or pierce into something; 2, to affect the emotions deeply.—*adj.* **pen'e-tra-tive.**—*adv.* **pen'e-tra-tive-ly.**

pen-e-trat-ing (pĕn'ē-trāt'ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, piercing; sharp; 2, discerning; knowing: **penetrating rays**, *Phys.*, radiations similar to *X* rays, but of much shorter wave length and greater penetrating power, traversing the air in all directions and probably coming from outer space; also called *cosmic rays*; *Millikan rays.*—*adv.* **pen'e-trat'ing-ly.**

pen-e-tra-tion (pĕn'ē-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of entering or piercing; 2, mental acuteness or keenness; insight; analytic power.

Syn. discernment. (See discrimination, sagacity.)

Pe-ne-us (pē-nē'ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Pēneios*], *Gk. Myth.*, a river god, father of Daphne.

pen-gö (pĕn'gö), *n.* [*pl.* pengö], [Hung. = metal coin], the monetary unit of Hungary, equivalent to about seventeen cents; also, a silver coin worth one pengö (see App. II).

pen-guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕn'gwĭn), *n.* [source uncertain], any of an order (*Sphenisciformes*) of large antarctic sea birds, unable to fly, but using the wings expertly in swimming, the feet being used only as rudders (see *bird*, colored illus.): *Obs.*, the great auk (for illus. see *auk*): *Aëro.*, a small-winged aircraft with a low-speed motor, used in the early training of aviators.

pen-hold-er (pĕn'hōl'dĕr), *n.* [*pen* + *hold*], 1, a holder for a pen; 2, a case, rack, or other device, for holding pens.

pen-in-su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sū-lă), *n.* [< Lat. *paene*, almost + *insula*, island], a piece of land extending from the mainland and almost surrounded by water.—*adj.* **pen-in'su-lar.**

pe-nis (pē'nĭs), *n.* [*pl.* penises (-nĭs-ēz); -nes (-nēz)], [Lat. = tail; penis], *Anat.*, the male organ of sexual intercourse in any animal.

pen-i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* [see **penitent**], sorrow for sin; repentance.

pen-i-tent (pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *paenitens* (*-entis*), repenting], sorry for sin; repentant:—*n.* 1, one who is repentant, or sorry for sin; 2, one who has confessed his sin and is doing penance under the direction of a confessor.—*adv.* **pen'i-tent-ly.**

pen-i-ten-tial (pĕn'ĭ-tĕn'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to penitence or to penance.

pen-i-ten-tia-ry (pĕn'ĭ-tĕn'shă-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to punishment for wrongdoing; 3, rendering the offender liable to imprisonment: as, a *penitentiary* offense:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a house of correction; especially, a state prison in which convicts are confined, usually at labor: *R. C. Ch.*, an office in the papal court, with a cardinal as its head, that decides questions of penance, dispensation, absolution, and the like.

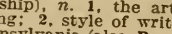
pen-knife (pĕn'nīf"), *n.* [*pl.* -knives (-nīvz")], [*pen* + *knife*], a small pocketknife: so called because used formerly for sharpening quill pens.

pen-man (pĕn'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*pen* + *man*], 1, a person considered with regard to his handwriting; 2, a teacher of handwriting.

pen-man-ship (pĕn'măn-shĭp), *n.* 1, the art of handwriting; 2, style of writing.

Penn. *abbr.* the state of Pennsylvania (also, **Penna.**; officially, **Pa.**).

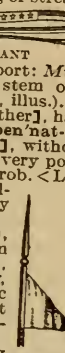
pen-nant (pĕn'ănt), *n.* [< *pennon*, influenced by *pendant*], 1, a long, narrow flag or streamer, flown on a man-of-war in commission; 2, a small, usually triangular, flag used in signaling, in decorations, etc.; 3, any flag as an emblem of superiority, as in a sport: *Mus.*, a hook; one of the small strokes from the stem of a note which indicate its time value (see *note*, illus.).


PENNANT

pen-nate (pĕn'āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *penna*, feather], having wings or feathers.—*adj.* **pen'nat-ed.**

pen-ni-less (pĕn'ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* [see **penny**], without a penny; without money; very poor.

pen-non (pĕn'ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *penon*, prob. < Lat. *penna*, feather], 1, a small swallow-tailed or long triangular flag, formerly borne by a knight on his lance; 2, any flag.


PENNON

Penn-syl-va-ni-an (pĕn"sĭl-vā'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< William *Penn* + Lat. *silvanus*, sylvan < *silva*, forest], pertaining to Pennsylvania: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Paleozoic era, the strata of which contain the greatest known coal desposits:—*n. Geol.*, the Pennsylvanian period (see *geology*, chart).

pen-ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz), denoting number of coins; pence (pĕns), denoting amount in value], [< A.S. *pening* < O.Teut. source], 1, *Br.*, a coin, formerly copper, now bronze, equal to one twelfth of a shilling, or about two cents of United States money; 2, any insignificant amount of money; as, with not a *penny*: *U. S. Colloq.*, a cent (which see); *Obs.*, in England until the 16th century, a silver coin about equivalent to the Roman denarius, from which the abbreviation [**d.**, **d**] of the British penny is derived: **-penny**, used as suffix designating, originally, with a numeral, the price of nails as (so many) pence per 100; now arbitrarily designating their size, as follows [line 1, size number (2d = twopenny, etc.); line 2, length in inches; line 3, number of nails in a pound]:

2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	9d	10d	12d	16d	20d	30d	40d	60d
1	1¼	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2½	2¾	3	3¼	3½	4	4½	5	6
876	568	316	271	181	161	106	96	69	63	49	31	24	18	11

pen-ny-roy-al (pĕn'ĭ-roi'ăl), *n.* [prob. < M.E. *puliol royal* < O.F. *poliol* (< Lat. *pulegium*, thyme) + *royal*, royal], 1, a fragrant American herb (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) of the mint family, found in old pastures; 2, a European mint (*Mentha pulegium*).

pen-ny-weight (pĕn'ĭ-wāt"), *n.* [*penny* + *weight*], a Troy weight equal to 24 grains or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce Troy (see App. II).—*abbr.* **dwt.**

pen-ny-wise (pĕn'ĭ-wīz"), *adj.* too economical in small affairs; as, *penny-wise* and pound-foolish. Also, **pen'ny wise.**

pen-ny-wort (pĕn'ĭ-wûrt"), *n.* [*penny* + *wort*], any one of several plants with small round or shield-shaped leaves, as a certain one of the gentians (*Obolaria virginica*), or any of a genus (*Hydrocotyle*) of marsh herbs of the parsley family.

pen-ny-worth (pĕn'ĭ-wûrth"), *n.* [*penny* + *worth*], 1, the amount that a penny will buy; 2, a fair return for money; 3, a small amount.

pe-nol-o-gy (pē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *poinē*, penalty + *-logia*, a study], the scientific study of punishments for crime, of prison management, etc.—*n.* **pe-nol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **pe"no-log'i-cal** (pē"nō-; pĕn'ō-).

pen-sile (pĕn'sĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *pensilis* < *pendēre* (*pensus*), to hang], 1, hanging and swaying, as the nest of the oriole; 2, having such a nest.

pen-sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *pensio* (*-onis*), payment], 1, a fixed sum paid periodically to a person by a government, employer, or corpo-

ration, in return for past services, as to a soldier, sailor, public officer, or other employee, retired through age or disability or injured in service, or to the families of soldiers or sailors killed or wounded in service; **2**, such a sum paid by certain governments to provide for certain needy classes, as the aged or unemployed; **3**, such a sum paid to assist artists, writers, scientists, or the like, in their work; **4**, (pän″syoṅ′), on the continent of Europe, a boarding school or boarding house:—*v.t.* to grant a regular allowance of money to.

pen-sion-a-ry (pĕn′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* depending for support upon an allowance made because of past services or through bounty:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who depends on such an allowance.

pen-sion-er (pĕn′shŭn-ĕr), *n.* one who receives a regular allowance because of past services or through the bounty of another.

pen-sive (pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* [Fr. < *penser* < Lat. *pensare*, to think < *pendere* (*pensus*), to weigh], reflective; musing.—*adv.* **pen′sive-ly.**—*n.* **pen′sive-ness.**

Syn. meditative, reflective, dreamy, contemplative.

pen-stock (pĕn′stŏk″), *n.* [¹*pen*+*stock*], **1**, a conduit from a mill race to the gate of a water wheel; **2**, a sluice or floodgate; **3**, a pump barrel.

pent (pĕnt), *p.adj.* [p.p. of ¹*pen*, q.v.], shut up; closely confined: often with *up*.

pen-ta-cle (pĕn′tă-kl), *n.* [< L.L. *pentaculum*, prob. dim. < Gk. *pente*, five], **1**, a five-pointed star formed by producing the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect: formerly considered a magic symbol; **2**, sometimes, a six-pointed star.

pen-tad (pĕn′tăd), *n.* [< Gk. *pentas* (*-ados*) < *pente*, five], *Chem.*, an element or radical with the valence, or combining capacity, of five.

pen-ta-gon (pĕn′tă-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five +*gōnia*, angle], any plane figure of five sides and five angles.—*adj.* **pen-tag′o-nal** (pĕn-tăg′ō-năl).—*adv.* **pen-tag′o-nal-ly.**

REGULAR PENTAGON

pen-ta-gram (pĕn′tă-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five +*grammē*, line], a pentacle: *Math.*, any figure determined by five points.

pen-ta-he-dron (pĕn″tă-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drŏnz); -dra (-dră)], [< Gk. *pente*, five+*hedra*, a base], *Geom.*, a soid having five plane faces.—*adj.* **pen″ta-h′dral** (-hē′drăl).

pen-tam-e-ter (pĕn-tăm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five+*metron*, a measure], *Pros.*, a verse, or lines consisting of five metrical feet; that is, a line with five stressed syllables; also, verse written in five-stress lines:—*adj.* having five metrical feet.

pen-tane (pĕn′tān), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five], *Chem.*, a clorless liquid, chemically a hydrocarbon, obtained by the distillation of coal, petroleum, etc.: used for illuminating purposes and sometimes as an anæsthetic: **pentane lamp**, a lamp burning pentane vapor, used as a standard of luminous intensity.

pen-ta-style (pĕn′tă-stīl), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five +*stulos*, pillar], *Arch.*, a building having a colonnade of five columns in front.

Pen-ta-teuch (pĕn′tă-tūk), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five +*teukhos*, book], *Bib.*, the first five books of the Old Testament taken collectively.

pen-tath-lon (pĕn-tăth′lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five +*athlon*, a contest], in the Olympic games, either those of ancient Greece or those of modern times, an athletic contest consisting of five events.

pen-ta-ton-ic (pĕn″tă-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *pente*, five + *tonos*, tone], *Mus.*, five-toned: **pentatonic scale**, an older form of scale, antedating the two modes, major and minor, of the present diatonic scale, and consisting of five tones to the octave, with consequently longer intervals: the basis of the music of many early civilizations, notably the Chinese.

pen-ta-va-lent (pĕn″tă-vā′lĕnt; -tăv′ă-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Gk. *pente*, five + Lat. *valens* (*-entis*), having power], *Chem.*, having a valence of five.

Pen-te-cost (pĕn′tē-kŏst), *n.* [< Gk. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), fiftieth (day)], **1**, a Jewish festival kept the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover; **2**, the Christian feast of Whitsunday (which see).—*adj.* **Pen″te-cos′tal** (-kŏs′tăl).

Pen-the-si-le-a (pĕn″thē-sĭ-lē′ă), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a brave queen of the Amazons, slain before the walls of Troy by Achilles.

pent-house (pĕnt′hous″), *n.* [< obs. *pentis*, prob. < L.L. *appendicium*, an appendage], **1**, a shed or slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building; **2**, a slanting roof over a doorstep; **3**, a residence built on the roof of a tall building.

pen-tose (pĕn′tōs), *n.* [< Gk. *pente*, five+*-ose*], *Chem.*, any of a class of unfermentable sugars having five carbon atoms in the molecule.

pen-tox-ide (pĕn-tŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*pent-* (< Gk. *pente*, five)+*oxide*], *Chem.*, an oxide, each molecule of which contains five oxygen atoms.

pe-nu-chle (pē′nŭk-l), *n.* [see **pinochle**], a card game played with a special pack, in which counts are won by making certain combinations. Also, **pe′nu-ckle; pi′no-cle.** See **pi′no-chle**, *Pfd. S.*

pe-nult (pē′nŭlt; pē-nŭlt′), *n.* [see **penultimate**], the last syllable but one of a word.

pe-nul-ti-mate (pē-nŭl′tĭ-măt), *adj.* [< Lat. *paene*, almost+*ultimus*, last], last but one; as, a *penultimate* syllable:—*n.* the penult, or the next to the last syllable of a word: also called *penultima*.

pe-num-bra (pē-nŭm′brā), *n.* [< Lat. *paene*, almost+*umbra*, shadow], *Phys.*, the partially lighted part of a shadow; *Astron.*, **1**, the partial shadow which occurs during an eclipse, in the region between total shadow and full light, where light rays are only partially cut off by the intervening heavenly body (for illus. see *umbra*); **2**, the gray or light-colored region which surrounds the dark umbra, or nucleus, of a sun spot.—*adj.* **pe-num′bral** (-brăl).

pe-nu-ri-ous (pē-nū′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **penury**], **1**, miserly; not liberal; **2**, poor; scanty.—*adv.* **pe-nu′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pe-nu′ri-ous-ness.**

pen-u-ry (pĕn′ū-rĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *penuria*, want], want; destitution; extreme poverty.

Syn. need, privation, destitution. (See poverty.)

pe-on (pē′ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón* < Lat. *pedo*, foot soldier < *pes* (*pedis*), foot], **1**, in Spanish America and in the southern United States, a laborer, especially one who is forced to work for a creditor to pay a debt; **2**, in India, a native soldier or constable.

pe-on-age (pē′ŏn-ăj), *n.* **1**, the state of being a peon; **2**, a system of contract labor, by which gangs of workmen are rented to employers: common in Mexico and in the southern United States.

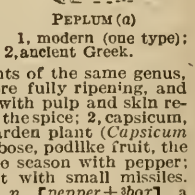
pe-o-ny (pē′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *paiōnia*, peony < *Paiōn*, physician of the gods], **1**, any of a genus (*Pæonia*) of plants of the crowfoot family, with large, showy flowers; **2**, the flower of the plant. Also, **pæ′o-ny** (pē′-).

peo-ple (pē′pl), *n.* [< O.F. *pueple* < Lat. *populus*, the people], a body of persons united into a community, race, tribe, nation, etc.; as, the American *people*; a conservative *people*: in this sense admitting the plural *peoples*; as, rivalry between the *peoples* of Europe; hence, *sing.* used as *pl.*, **1**, inhabitants; population; the individuals of a collective group; as, we, the *people* of the United States; **2**, the public; especially, the populace or masses as distinguished from persons of social, political, intellectual, or other authority and position; **3**, persons in close connection with some one as master or leader, as subjects, servants, followers, etc.; **4**, persons; as, only three *people* came: *Colloq.*, **1**, relatives or kindred; **2**, persons in the vague sense; as, *people* will not approve:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to fill with inhabitants; populate.

Syn., *n.* population, populace, race, tribe. (See nation.)

pep (pĕp), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *pepper*, q.v.], *Slang*, sprightly activity; liveliness; energy; vim.

pep-lum (pĕp′lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -lums (-lŭmz); -la (-lă)], [Lat. < Gk. *peplos*, shawl], **1**, a long, shawl-like garment, worn by women of ancient Greece, which was thrown over one arm and thence variously draped about the body: also called *peplos; peplus;* **2**, on a modern dress, a flounce or short, fitted overskirt attached about the waist.


PEPLUM (*a*)
1, modern (one type); 2, ancient Greek.

pe-po (pē′pō), *n.* [*pl.* -pos (-pōz)], [< Gk. *pepōn*, gourd], the type of fruit characteristic of the gourds, fleshy, many-seeded, often inclosed in a rind, as the pumpkin, cucumber, melon, etc. (see *fruit*, illus.).

pep-per (pĕp′ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *piper* < Lat. *piper*, pepper], **1**, a pungent spice obtained from the dried fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*), or from any of several plants of the same genus, *black pepper* from the fruit before fully ripening, and *white pepper* from the ripe fruit with pulp and skin removed; also, any plant producing the spice; **2**, capsicum, or red pepper; specifically, a garden plant (*Capsicum frutescens*) which bears large, globose, podlike fruit, the rind of which is mild:—*v.t.* **1**, to season with pepper; **2**, to sprinkle thickly; **3**, to pelt with small missiles.

pep-per-box (pĕp′ĕr-bŏks″), *n.* [*pepper*+³*box*], a small container with a perforated top, used for sprinkling pepper over food.

pep-per-corn (pĕp'ĕr-kôrn″), *n.* [*pepper*+1*corn*], 1, the berry of the black pepper plant (*Piper nigrum*); 2, anything small or trifling.

pep per-grass (pĕp'ĕr-grȧs″), *n.* [*pepper*+*grass*], any of a genus (*Lepidium*) of herbs of the mustard family, especially wild peppergrass (*L. virginicum*) and garden cress (*L. sativum*); pepperwort.

pep-per-mint (pĕp'ĕr-mĭnt), *n.* [*pepper*+1*mint*], 1, a smooth, very pungent herb (*Mentha piperita*) of the mint family, with dark green, serrate leaves; 2, the oil, or an essence, obtained from this herb; 3, a lozenge flavored with this essence: **peppermint oil**, a colorless oil distilled from the leaves and tops of the peppermint plant, having a characteristic odor and intense cooling taste, and containing 50 to 90 per cent menthol: used in flavoring, medicine, etc.

pep-per pot 1, a thick, highly flavored stew of tripe and vegetables; 2, a stew of meat or fish, vegetables, and a preparation of cassava sap, popular in the West Indies.

pep-per-wort (pĕp'ĕr-wûrt″), *n.* [*pepper*+1*wort*], peppergrass (which see).

pep-per-y (pĕp'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **pepper**], 1, fiery; pungent or sharp; 2, irritable; hot-tempered.—*n.* **pep'per-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs).

pep-sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* [<Gk. *pepsis*, digestion<*pep-*, root of *peptein*, to cook], 1, the digestive ferment of gastric juice, secreted by certain glands of the stomach; 2, a peptic preparation obtained from the glandular layer of the stomach of a pig, sheep, or calf, used in medicine as a digestive. Also, **pep'sine**.

pep-tic (pĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *peptikos*, of pepsin <*pep-*, root of *peptein*, to cook], 1, pertaining to digestion; 2, pertaining to pepsin.

pep-tone (pĕp'tōn), *n.* [<Gk. *pepton*, cooked<*pep-*, root of *peptein*, to cook], any of a class of substances formed by the action of dilute acids, or by the action of pepsin, upon albuminous matter in food.

pep-to-nize (pĕp'tō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], 1, to change into peptones; 2, to predigest, as certain food products, by treatment with pepsin.—*n.* **pep'to-ni-za'tion.**

per (pûr), *prep.* [Lat.=through], for or in each: as, five dollars *per* day; *Colloq.*, through; by means of; by: as, *per* bearer: ***per annum**, by the year; yearly: ***per diem**, by the day; daily: ***per mensem**, by the month: ***per se**, by or in itself.

per- *prefix*, [*pel-* before *l*; often *par-* in words from the French; as, *pellucid*; *par*boil], 1, through; over the whole extent of; as, *per*vade; 2, very; thoroughly; as, *per*turb; 3, to destruction; bad; as, *per*dition: *Chem.*, denoting a higher valence, or the highest degree of combination in similar compounds; as, iron *per*oxide.

Per. *abbr.* Persia; Persian (also, **Pers.**):—**per.**, 1, person; 2, period.

per-ad-ven-ture (pĕr″ăd-vĕn'tûr; pûr″-), *adv.* [<O.F. *par aventure*, through chance], *Archaic*, perhaps; it may be:—*conj.* supposing:—*n.* doubt; question; as, beyond *peradventure*.

per-am-bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *per*, through+*ambulare* (-*atus*), to walk], to walk through or over, especially to inspect or oversee:—*v.i.* to walk or stroll about.—*n.* **per-am″bu-la'tion.**—*adj.* **per-am'bu-la-to-ry.**—*adj.* **per-am'bu-lant.**

per-am-bu-la-tor (pĕr-ăm'bū-lā″tĕr), *n.* 1, a baby carriage; 2, an instrument for measuring distances traveled over.

per-cale (pĕr-kāl'; pĕr″kāl′), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a fine cotton fabric with a linen finish.

per-ca-line (pûr″kȧ-lēn′; pûr′kȧ-lĭn), *n.* a medium-weight, glossy cotton material, usually of one color, used for linings.

per-ceive (pĕr-sēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceived (-sēvd'), *p.pr.* -ceiving], [<O.F. *perçoivre* <Lat. *percipere* (-*ceptus*), to perceive<*per*, through +*capere*, to take], loosely, to become aware of; see and understand: *Psych.*, to become aware of through the senses, as of sight, hearing, etc.; acquire a mental impression of, from the immediate presentations of sense modified by the reactions determined by attention, interests, previous experience, etc.—*adj.* **per-ceiv'a-ble.**

Syn. observe, apprehend, grasp. (See discern, notice.)

per cent [<Lat. *per*, through, by+*centum*, hundred], by the hundred; (so many) in each hundred (parts). Also, **per cent.**; **per cen'tum.**

per-cent-age (pĕr-sĕn'tâj), *n.* 1, a rate per cent, or by the hundred; also, a given number of the 100 equal parts into which a quantity may be divided; loosely, any portion of a whole; 2, the number of hundredths of a total, as a selling price, income, etc., payable as commission, duty, tax, etc.

per-cent-ile (pĕr-sĕn'tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, any of the 99 points which divide a series of quantities or values arranged in order of magnitude into 100 equal groups:—*adj.* a percentile point; incorrectly, any of the 100 groups of values between consecutive percentile points.

per-cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [see **perceive**], *Psych.*, a mental impression considered as a unit of mental content, derived both from immediate sensory experience and from the mental reaction thereto; the counterpart in consciousness of an object of sense.—*adj.* **per-cep'tu-al** (pĕr-sĕp'tū-ăl).

per-cep-ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being known by the senses; discernible.—*adv.* **per-cep'ti-bly.**—*n.* **per-cep″ti-bil'i-ty.**

per-cep-tion (pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of becoming, or ability to become, aware of something; observation; 2, mental apprehension: understanding: *Psych.*, 1, a mental impression; percept (which see); 2, the power exercised in reacting to sense presentations, and modifying them further by attention, interests, previous experience, etc.; 3, the mental action involved in perceiving.—*adj.* **per-cep'tion-al.**

per-cep-tive (pĕr-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* able to know things through the senses; exercising, or pertaining to, sensory knowledge.—*adv.* **per-cep'tive-ly.**—*n.* **per-cep'tive-ness.**—*n.* **per″cep-tiv'i-ty.**

1**perch** (pûrch), *n.* [<Lat. *perca*, a perch<Gk. *perkē*, a perch], any of several small, edible, spiny-finned, fresh-water fishes (genus *Perca*).

2**perch** (pûrch), *n.* [<O.F. *perche*<Lat. *pertica*, a pole], 1, a measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or a surface measure equal to 30¼ square yards: also called *rod*, and sometimes *pole*; 2, a cubic measure of brick or stone, usually 24¾ cubic feet; 3, anything, as a rod or pole, on which birds sit or roost; 4, any high seat:—*v.i.* to sit on a high seat; roost:—*v.t.* to place on a roost or on a high seat or support.—*n.* **perch'er.**

per-chance (pĕr-chȧns'), *adv.* [<A.F. *par chance*, by chance], 1, by chance; 2, possibly; perhaps; maybe.

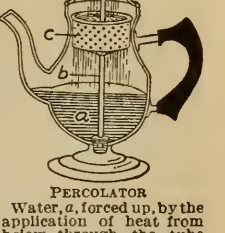
Per-che-ron (pûr'shē-rŏn; -chē-), *n.* [<Fr. *Perche*, a district of France], one of a breed of large, strong draft horses raised or originating in Perche, a former district in northern France.

per-cip-i-ent (pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [see **perceive**], having the power to perceive or to understand, especially with rapidity or keenness.—*n.* **per-cip'i-ence**; **per-cip'i-en-cy.**

Per-ci-vale (pûr'sĭ-vāl), *n.* [see **Parsifal**], in certain versions of the King Arthur legends, one of the few knights of the Round Table permitted to see the Holy Grail. Also, **Per'ci-val**; **Per'ce-val.**

per-co-late (pûr'kō-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *per*, through+*colare* (-*atus*), to strain], to pass, as does a liquid, through very small spaces; filter, as does water through a porous stone:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to pass through very small spaces; filter, as a liquid; 2, to cause to pass through some substance in order to extract its soluble parts, as boiling water through coffee:—*n.* *Pharm.*, the liquid containing soluble matter extracted from a substance through which it has filtered.—*n.* **per″co-la'tion.**

per-co-la-tor (pûr'kō-lā″tĕr), *n.* 1, a cylindrical or slightly conical vessel for holding a substance through which a liquid is to be percolated; 2, especially, a coffeepot or urn in which coffee is made by the filtering of heated water through ground coffee.



PERCOLATOR

Water, *a*, forced up, by the application of heat from below through the tube *b*, strikes against glass lid *d*, whence it drips through ground coffee in filter cup *c*.

per-cuss (pĕr-kŭs'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *percutere* (-*cussus*), to strike<*per*, through+*quatere*, to shake], to strike quickly: *Med.*, to tap with short, sharp blows as an aid in medical diagnosis.

per-cus-sion (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1, a violent collision, or meeting; 2, the shock produced by the violent meeting of bodies; 3, the striking of the hammer of a gun upon the cap containing powder; 4, the impression of sound on the ear: *Med.*, the examination of a part of the body by striking it with sharp, light blows so as to determine its condition by the sound obtained; *Mus.*, the production of a tone by a stroke or blow: **percussion instrument**, *Mus.*, an instrument which produces sound by a blow, as the drum, cymbals, or xylophone: **percussion cap**, a small copper cap attached to a cartridge and containing a detonating powder which, when exploded by percussion, discharges a rifle or other firearm.

per-di-tion (pẽr-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *perditio (-onis)*, destruction < *perdere*, to destroy], total destruction; loss of one's soul or hopes of heaven.

per-du (pẽr-dū′; pûr′dū), *adj.* [Fr. = lost < *perdre* < Lat. *perdere*, to destroy], lost to view; hidden in ambush:—*n.* **1**, a soldier in ambush, especially one in a dangerous position, as an outpost; one engaged in a desperate enterprise; **2**, a person in desperate condition, physically or morally. Also, **per-due′**.

per-dur-a-ble (pẽr-dūr′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *per*, through, throughout + *durare*, to last < *durus*, hard], very durable; lasting; permanent.

per-e-gri-nate (pĕr′ē-grĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *peregrinari (-atus)*, to journey: see **peregrine**], to travel; journey:—*v.t.* to travel through or over.—*n.* **per′e-gri-na″tor**.—*n.* **per″e-gri-na′tion**.

per-e-grine (pĕr′ē-grĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *peregrinus*, foreign < *peregre*, abroad < *per*, through + *ager*, field], *Archaic*, **1**, foreign; alien; **2**, traveling as if on a pilgrimage: **peregrine falcon**, a European falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), akin to the duck hawk of North America: valued by falconers because of its courage and swiftness:—*n.* the peregrine falcon: also called *noble peregrine* and *royal falcon*. Also, **per′e-grin**.

per-emp-to-ry (pẽr′ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pẽr-ĕmp′tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *peremptorius*, destructive < *per-* (intensive) + *emere (emptus)*, to take; buy], **1**, positive; incontrovertible; final; **2**, stubborn; dictatorial.—*adv.* **per′emp-to-ri-ly**.—*n.* **per′emp-to-ri-ness**.

per-en-ni-al (pẽr-ĕn′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *per*, through + *annus*, year], **1**, lasting through the year; **2**, enduring; unceasing: *Bot.*, lasting or surviving more than two years:—*n.* a plant that lives from year to year.—*adv.* **per-en′ni-al-ly**.

per-fect (pûr′fĕkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *perficere (-fectus)*, to complete < *per-* (intensive) + *facere*, to do], **1**, complete; finished; whole; **2**, without defect or blemish; lacking nothing; exact; as, a *perfect* likeness; **3**, of the highest type of excellence, especially in moral character; blameless; **4**, fully skilled or accomplished; as, *perfect* technique: *Bot.*, having both stamens and pistil: said of flowers; *Mus.*, designating an interval of a prime, fourth, fifth, or octave, of a scale: *Colloq.*, utter; entire; as, a *perfect* stranger: **present perfect tense**, *Gram.*, that tense of verbs which signifies: **1**, action just completed; as, I *have done* the deed; **2**, action completed at or before the present, with emphasis on action rather than time; as, of the three brothers, one *has died;* the barn *has been burned* down; **3**, action begun in the past, which continues, in fact or result, into the present; as, I *have lived* here ten years; he *has ruined* my practice: **past perfect tense**, *Gram.*, that tense of verbs which signifies action completed before a stated past time; as, they *had gone* before we arrived: **future perfect tense**, *Gram.*, that tense of verbs which signifies action completed at a specified future time; as, by tonight I *shall have done* the job:—*n. Gram.*, the present perfect tense, or a verb form in that tense:—*v.t.* (pûr′fĕkt; pẽr-fĕkt′), **1**, to complete or finish; bring to final excellence; **2**, to instruct, train, or inform so as to make faultless or complete by skill.—*adj.* **per-fec′tive**.—*adv.* **per′fect-ly**.—*n.* **per′fect-er**.—*n.* **per′fect-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* accurate, faultless, correct, complete, entire, whole, sinless, pure, stainless, ideal, unblemished. That is *unblemished* which is not marred, disfigured, or spoiled in any way affecting its beauty or soundness. That is *complete* which, according to the intention of the maker, the entirety of the thing in question, or the fulfilment of a given object, lacks nothing; as, the new gas extension is *complete;* a *complete* radio set; a *complete* success. *Accurate* describes that which conforms to a standard or rule through the exercise of positive care to the end of insuring rightness and comprehensiveness; an *accurate* statement is truthful and *complete*. *Perfect* in its ideal sense applies only to God; in its finite sense it describes that which is *complete*, *unblemished*, without lack according to its kind, and distinguished by worth and excellence.

per-fect-i-ble (pẽr-fĕk′tĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being made perfect.—*n.* **per-fect″i-bil′i-ty**.

per-fec-tion (pẽr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the state of being without fault or blemish; completeness; **2**, supreme excellence; **3**, a person or thing without any fault or blemish; **4**, the highest pitch of a thing.

per-fec-tion-ist (pẽr-fĕk′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who believes it possible to live a life without sin: **Perfectionist**, a member of a community in Oneida, N. Y., founded by J. H. Noyes.

per-fer-vid (pẽr-fûr′vĭd), *adj.* [*per-* + *fervid*], very fervid; ardent; exceedingly zealous.

per-fid-i-ous (pẽr-fĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **perfidy**], faithless; disloyal.—*adv.* **per-fid′i-ous-ly**.

Syn. deceitful, traitorous, treacherous, false.

per-fi-dy (pûr′fĭ-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Lat. *perfidia*, treachery < *per-*, away entirely + *fides*, faith], treachery; breach of faith; disloyalty.

per-fo-li-ate (pẽr-fō′lĭ-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *per*, through + *folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, having the stem apparently passing through the blade of a single leaf: **connate perfoliate**, having opposite leaves joined at the stem end, so that the stem seems to pass through one leaf, as in certain honeysuckles.

PERFOLIATE LEAVES
1, perfoliate leaf (bellwort); 2, connate perfoliate leaf (a species of honeysuckle).

per-fo-rate (pûr′fō-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *per*, through + *forare (-atus)*, to bore], to pierce through; make a hole through:—*adj.* (-rāt), pierced with a hole or holes.—*n.* **per′fo-ra″tor**.

per-fo-ra-tion (pûr″fō-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of piercing or boring through; **2**, a hole bored or punched through, especially in paper.

per-force (pẽr-fōrs′), *adv.* [< Fr. *par force*, by force: see **per** and **force**], by force; by or of necessity; necessarily:—*n. Rare*, compulsion; constraint.

per-form (pẽr-fôrm′), *v.t.* [prob. < O.F. *parfournir*, to furnish < Lat. *per-*, thoroughly + O.H.G. *frummen*, to promote], **1**, to do or carry out; achieve; **2**, to discharge or fulfil, as a vow; **3**, to represent or portray, as a character in a play; **4**, to render by the voice or a musical instrument:—*v.i.* **1**, to act a part, as on the stage; **2**, to exhibit skill in public.—*n.* **per-form′er**.

Syn. execute, discharge, accomplish. (See effect.)

per-form-ance (pẽr-fôr′măns), *n.* **1**, the carrying out of something; completion; **2**, a thing done; a deed or feat; **3**, a public exhibition, as a play, musical entertainment, etc.

per-fume (pẽr-fūm′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fumed (-fūmd′), *p.pr.* -fuming], [< Fr. *parfumer* < Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *fumare*, to smoke], to scent; fill with a pleasant odor; make fragrant:—*n.* (pûr′fūm; pẽr-fūm′), **1**, a pleasing odor, as of flowers or incense; fragrance; **2**, a substance used to produce a pleasing fragrance: usually a volatile liquid with a pleasing odor, consisting of an alcoholic solution of an essential oil or an aromatic substance: formerly made from flowers or leaves, now often prepared synthetically.

per-fum-er (pẽr-fūm′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one that perfumes; **2**, one whose trade it is to make and sell fragrant mixtures, such as powder, soap, etc.

per-fum-er-y (pẽr-fūm′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], perfumes in general; also, the place where perfumes are made: *Colloq.*, a perfume.

per-func-to-ry (pẽr-fŭngk′tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< L.L. *perfunctorius*, carelessly done < Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *fungi (functus)*, to perform], done in a half-hearted or careless manner; without interest; done merely to discharge a duty; careless.—*adv.* **per-func′to-ri-ly**.—*n.* **per-func′to-ri-ness**.

per-go-la (pûr′gō-lȧ), *n.* [It. < Lat. *pergula*, projecting roof < *pergere*, to proceed], a latticework covering a walk or veranda and used as a trellis for climbing plants; an arbor.

per-haps (pẽr-hăps′), *adv.* [*per-* + *hap(s)*], possibly; perchance; maybe; peradventure.

pe-ri (pē′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ris (-rĭz)], [< Pers. *parī*, a winged spirit], *Pers. Myth.*, a fairy or elf, descended from the disobedient angels and barred out of Paradise.

per-i- *prefix*. [< Gk. *peri*, around], around; about; inclosing; surrounding.

per-i-anth (pĕr′ĭ-ănth), *n.* [< Gk. *peri*, around + *anthos*, flower], *Bot.*, the calyx and corolla of a flower, taken together, especially when indistinguishable or nearly so, as in the lilies and tulips.

per-i-apt (pĕr′ĭ-ăpt), *n.* [< Gk. *peri*, around + *haptein*, to fasten], something worn as a charm against disease or trouble; an amulet.

per-i-as-tron (pĕr″ĭ-ăs′trŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *peri*, around + *astron*, a star], *Astron.*, that point of the orbit of a heavenly body, as of a satellite or of one element of a double star, which is nearest to the center around which it revolves.

per-i-car-di-tis (pĕr″ĭ-kär-dī′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *peri*, around + *kardia*, heart], inflammation of the membrane that surrounds the heart.

per-i-car-di-um (pĕr″ĭ-kär′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dia (-ȧ)], [Lat.: see **pericarditis**], *Anat.*, the membrane that incloses the heart.—*adj.* **per″i-car′di-ac**; **per″i-car′di-al**.

per-i-carp (pĕr′ĭ-kärp), *n.* [< Gk. *peri*, around + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, the layers forming the wall of a fruit; the ripened walls of the ovary.

per-i-cra-ni-um (pĕr″ĭ-krā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nia (-ȧ)], [< Gk. *peri*, around + *kra-*

nion, skull], *Anat.*, the fibrous membrane that covers the cranium, or skull.—*adj.* **per"i-cra'ni-al.**

per-i-dot (pĕr'ĭ-dŏt), *n.* [<Fr.], *Mineral.*, a variety of the mineral chrysolite: used as a gem.

per-i-gee (pĕr'ĭ-jē), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, near+*gē*, earth], *Astron.*, that point in the moon's orbit, or path, where it is nearest the earth: opposite of *apogee*.—*adj.* **per"i-ge'al; per"i-ge'an.**

pe-rig-y-nous (pĕ-rĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*gunē*, female], *Bot.*, growing around, but not attached to, the ovary, as some sepals, petals, or stamens: distinguished from *epigynous* and *hypogynous*.

per-i-he-li-on (pĕr"ĭ-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -lia (-*ă*)], [<Gk. *peri*, near+*hēlios*, sun], *Astron.*, that point in the orbit, or path, of a planet or comet when it is nearest the sun: opposite of *aphelion*.

per-il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* [<Fr.<Lat. *periculum*, danger], exposure to injury; danger; risk:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -iled or -illed (-ĭld), *p.pr.* -iling or -illing], to expose to danger or risk; venture; hazard.

Syn., *n.* hazard, jeopardy, risk. (See danger.)

pe-ril-la (pĕ-rĭl'ă), *n.* [Mod.Lat.: source uncertain], either of two plants of eastern Asia, usually with purple foliage, used for ornamental borders: **perilla oil**, a greenish yellow oil, obtained from the seeds of one of these plants, used as a substitute for linseed oil in paint and varnish manufacture.

per-il-ous (pĕr'ĭl-ŭs), *adj.* [see **peril**], dangerous.—*adv.* **per'il-ous-ly.**—*n.* **per'il-ous-ness.**

per-im-e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*metron*, a measure], *Geom.*, the outer boundary of a plane figure, as the circumference of a circle; also, the measure of this boundary.

per-i-ne-um (pĕr"ĭ-nē'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nea (-*ă*)], [<Gk. *perinaion*, perh.<*pĕris* (-*inos*), scrotum], area between the anus and the genital organs.

per-i-od (pē'rĭ-ŏd), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*hodos*, a way], **1**, originally, a complete circuit or revolution; also, the length of time occupied by such a circuit; hence, **2**, a definite portion of time, the beginning and end of which are fixed; **3**, any space of time; an indefinite part of a continued series of events; as, the critical *period* of American history; **4**, the concluding point of a cycle of events or of a specified length of time; **5**, a dot [.] used as a mark of punctuation, as at the end of a complete declarative sentence, or after an abbreviation: **6**, the menses: usually *pl.*: *Astron.*, the time of revolution of a planet, satellite, or comet, around its primary; *Geol.*, a time division next in importance to an era; *Rhet.*, **1**, a complete sentence; specifically, a sentence in which the completeness of the thought is purposely withheld until the end; **2**, *pl.* flowing or rhetorical sentences; **3**, a full pause at the end of the utterance of a complete sentence; *Elec.*, **1**, the time required for a cycle of alternating current to pass through all its values; **2**, the interval of time between two successive passages in the same direction of a vibration through a given point; *Mus.*, a complete musical sentence eight measures long, ending with a cadence.

pe-ri-od-ic (pē"rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a definite round of time; **2**, happening again and again at definite intervals; **3**, occurring regularly, as day and night: *Astron.*, having a fixed period, as a comet which returns regularly to the sun after a definite interval of time; *Rhet.*, designating a sentence structure which obtains its effect by withholding till the end that which completes the thought: **periodic law**, *Chem.*, a statement of the observed relationship among the elements, to the effect that, when arranged in order of their atomic weights, a similarity in properties recurs at definite intervals: also called *Mendeléeff's* law: **periodic system**, *Chem.*, a system in which the elements are arranged in groups having a similarity in properties, according to the periodic law (for chart exhibiting these groups see App. I).

pe-ri-od-i-cal (pē"rĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, periodic; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, a magazine, journal, or the like, published or appearing at regular stated intervals of more than a day: *Rhet.*, periodic:—*n.* a magazine, journal, or the like, published at intervals of more than a day.—*adv.* **pe"ri-od'i-cal-ly.**

pe-ri-o-dic-i-ty (pē"rĭ-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], tendency to recur at regular intervals: *Phys.*, the number of periods performed per second by a quantity that periodically varies.

per-i-os-te-um (pĕr"ĭ-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tea (-*ă*)], [L.L.<Gk. *peri*, around+*osteon*, bone], *Anat.*, the tough, fibrous membrane which closely covers the bones except at the articular cartilages.—*adj.* **per"i-os'te-al.**

Per-i-pa-tet-ic (pĕr"ĭ-pă-tĕt'ĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*patein*, to walk], a disciple of Aristotle, who taught his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum:—*adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle: **peripatetic**, walking about.

per-iph-er-y (pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [<Gk. *peri*, around+*pherein*, to carry], **1**, *Geom.*, the perimeter, or boundary line, of a circle or other plane figure; **2**, the outside surface of a rounded solid, as a sphere; **3**, loosely, environs; surrounding space.—*adj.* **pe-riph'er-al.**

per-iph-ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'ră-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [<Gk *peri*, around+*phrazein*, to declare], a roundabout way of speaking; circumlocution; wordiness; also, the habit of saying little in many words. Also, **per'i-phrase** (pĕr'ĭ-frāz).

Syn. indirection, redundancy. (See circumlocution.)

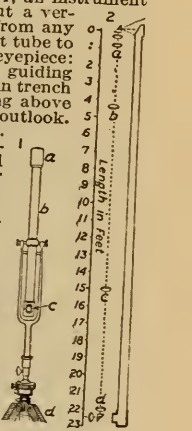
per-i-phras-tic (pĕr"ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *adj.* roundabout; expressed in too many words. Also, **per"i-phras'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **per"i-phras'ti-cal-ly.**

per-ip-ter-y (pĕ-rĭp'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*pteron*, a wing; a row of columns], *Arch.*, a building having a series of detached columns around its outside wall.—*adj.* **pe-rip'ter-al.**

per-i-sarc (pĕr'ĭ-särk), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh], *Zoöl.*, the outer wall of a hydroid, usually of a horny substance called chitin.—*adj.* **per"i-sar'cal.**—*adj.* **per"i-sar'cous.**

per-i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*skopein*, to look], **1**, an instrument consisting of a mirror, rotatable about a vertical axis, capable of reflecting light from any quarter of the horizon down an upright tube to a horizontal table or to a reflecting eyepiece: used as an outlook over the water for guiding submarine boats when submerged; **2**, in trench warfare, a similar instrument projecting above the parapet of a trench and used as an outlook.

per-i-scop-ic (pĕr"ĭ-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* taking in an extended lateral range of view: applied to a special form of eyeglass, lens, or the like.



PERISCOPE

1, trench periscope and rangefinder: *a*, objective; *b*, barrel; *c*, eyepiece; *d*, top of tripod rest.—2, submarine periscope, showing outside view of barrel and arrangement of lenses and prisms: *a* and *d*, upper and lower eyepiece; *b* and *c*, upper and lower objective.

per-ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v.i.* [<O.F. *perir*, to perish<Lat. *per-*, completely+*ire*, to go], **1**, to lose life or vitality; die; **2**, to be destroyed or come to nothing.

per-ish-a-ble (pĕr'ĭsh-ă-bl), *adj.* liable to decay, injury, or death; easily spoiled.—*adv.* **per'ish-a-bly.**—*n.* **per'ish-a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **per'ish-a-bil'i-ty.**

per-i-stal-sis (pĕr"ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*stellein*, to send, place], *Physiol.*, a wavelike, muscular contraction occurring in some tubular structures, especially the alimentary canal, and serving to propel the contents onward.—*adj.* **per"i-stal'tic** (-tĭk).

per-i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [<Gk. *peri*, around+*stulos*, column], *Arch.*, a row of columns surrounding a building or an open court and supporting a roof or cornice; also, the space so inclosed.

per-i-to-ne-um (pĕr"ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nea (-*ă*)], [<Gk. *peritonaion*, that which is stretched around<*peri*, around+*teinein*, to stretch], *Anat.*, the serous membrane lining the abdominal walls and covering the abdominal organs. Also, **per"i-to-næ'um.**—*adj.* **per"i-to-ne'al.**

per-i-to-ni-tis (pĕr"ĭ-tō-nī'tĭs), *n.* *Pathol.*, acute inflammation of the peritoneum, or lining membrane of the abdomen.

per-i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [see **peruke**], a head covering of false hair, imitating the natural hair, but thicker, formerly a conventional part of fashionable dress, and still worn by British lawyers and judges as part of the official costume; a peruke.

[1]per-i-win-kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭng"kl), *n.* [<A.S. *perrince*<Lat. *pervinca*, periwinkle, perh. <*per-* (intensive)+*vincire*, to bind], any of a genus (*Vinca*) of creeping evergreen plants; especially, the common myrtle (*V. minor*), a creeping herb with oval, shiny, dark green leaves, and solitary blue, or sometimes white, flowers.

[2]per-i-win-kle (pĕr'ĭ-wĭng"kl), *n.* [perh.<A.S. *winewincle*, *pinewincle*, shellfish: *wine-* and *pine-* (<Lat. *pina*, mussel) changed by confusion with [1]*periwinkle*], any of various snails, especially any of a genus (*Littorina*) of marine forms, including an edible European species (*L. littorea*) introduced along the Atlantic shores of North America.

per-jure (pûr'jûr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -jured (-jûrd), *p.pr.* -juring], [< O.F. *parjurer*, to swear falsely < Lat. *per-*, away entirely + *jurare*, to swear], to cause to swear falsely, or to break a vow; make guilty of false swearing: commonly used with reflexive pronoun; as, to *perjure* oneself.—*p.adj.* **per'jured.**—*n.* **per'jur-er.**

Syn. forswear. To *forswear*, now seldom used, is to reject or deny upon oath; as, to *forswear* wealth. To *perjure* oneself is to swear falsely under oath in a court of justice. Used reflexively, *forswear* is synonymous with *perjure*; as, he *forswore* himself for her sake.

per-ju-ry (pûr'jû-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, *Law*, wilful assertion of a fact, made under oath, with knowledge that such assertion is false; **2**, the wilful breaking of an oath or solemn promise.

perk (pûrk), *v.t.* [< M.E. *perken*, to preen], to make trim or neat:—*v.i.* **1**, to hold up the head in a saucy manner; **2**, to become jaunty: followed by *up*.

perk-y (pûr'kĭ), *adj.* jaunty; pert; smart; airy; lively.—*adv.* **perk'i-ly.**

per-lite (pûr'līt), *n.* [< Fr. *perle*, pearl], *Geol.*, a pearly volcanic glass having an onionlike structure, or containing rounded crystalline masses; *Metal.*, a compound or alloy of carbon and iron, having a pearly luster: a constituent of steel. Also, **pearl'ite.**

per-ma-nen-cy (pûr'mȧ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **permanent**], **1**, state of being permanent; **2**, a thing that is lasting.

per-ma-nent (pûr'mȧ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *manens* (*-entis*), remaining], lasting; fixed; continuing in the same state: **permanent wave**, a wave in the hair, produced artificially to last a considerable time: also called *permanent*.—*n.* **per'ma-nence.**—*adv.* **per'ma-nent-ly.**

Syn. stable, steadfast, changeless, perpetual, lasting, enduring, durable, fixed, invariable, unchangeable. That is *permanent* which is not temporary, not apt to change, is supposed to last, or does last, until the end; as, an annuity provides one with a *permanent* income; *permanent* institutions; *permanent* arrangements. *Lasting* may describe the eternal quality connoted by *everlasting*, and apply to the spiritual; as, the *lasting* blessedness of the peace of God; or it may be used, like *permanent*, in the sense of *unchanging*, and apply to the material; as, a *lasting* texture, color, structure, foundation. *Durable* is used entirely in the material sense, and connotes the wearing or *lasting* qualities of things; as, *durable* dress goods. *Stable* refers to what is firmly fastened in place; a desk which does not shake when leaned upon is *stable*. *Enduring* suggests the quality of wearing well; as, oak is an *enduring* wood; but it more frequently describes that quality which bears up under annoyance or suffering; as, *enduring* patience; it also applies in the sense of everlasting to that which is to continue forever; as, the *enduring* goodness of God.

per-man-ga-nate (pĕr-măng'gȧ-nāt), *n.* [*per-* + *manganate* (< Fr. *manganèse*, corr. < Lat. *magnesia*: see **magnesia**)], *Chem.*, **1**, a salt of permanganic acid; **2**, specifically, potassium permanganate, a dark purple, crystalline salt with oxidizing properties, used in bleaching and as an antiseptic.

per-man-gan-ic ac-id (pûr'măn-găn'ĭk), *Chem.*, an acid compound of manganese, with strong oxidizing properties.

per-me-a-bil-i-ty (pûr'mē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **permeate**], the state or quality of being penetrable by fluids: *Elec.*, the quality of being easily magnetized.

per-me-a-ble (pûr'mē-ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of allowing penetration by fluids; porous.

per-me-am-e-ter (pûr'mē-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *permeare*, to permeate + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Metal.*, an instrument for determining the magnetic properties of iron or other metals, especially permeability and magnetic induction: used for detecting flaws, blowholes, etc., in rails, bars, or the like, by variations in magnetic properties.

per-me-ate (pûr'mē-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *per*, through + *meare* (*-atus*), to pass], **1**, to pass through the pores or crevices of; **2**, to spread through or mingle with.—*n.* **per'me-a'tion.**—*adj.* **per'me-a-tive.**

Per-mi-an (pûr'mĭ-ȧn), *adj.* [< *Perm*, province in Russia], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the last period of the Paleozoic era, characterized by the culmination of the Appalachian uplift (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* the Permian period or system.

per-mis-si-ble (pẽr-mĭs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **permit**], allowable; tolerable.—*adv.* **per-mis'si-bly.**—*n.* **per-mis'si-bil'i-ty.**

per-mis-sion (pẽr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of allowing; **2**, leave; consent.

Syn. license, sufferance, consent, authority, allowance.—*Ant.* refusal, opposition, denial, prohibition.

per-mis-sive (pẽr-mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* giving consent; not forbidding; unopposed.

per-mit (pẽr-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting], [< Lat. *permittere* (*-missus*), to let go < *per*, through + *mittere*, to send], **1**, to allow by not trying to prevent; consent to; tolerate; **2**, to give leave to; authorize:—*v.i.* to give consent; allow; as, if the weather *permits*, I shall go:—*n.* (pûr'mĭt), an official written warrant or license.

Syn., *v.* suffer, empower, authorize. (See allow.)

per-mu-ta-tion (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **permute**], interchange; the exchange of one thing with another: *Math.*, any of the ways in which a number of objects, letters, etc., may be arranged in definite order in a series; also, rearrangement to effect all possible variations in order of the elements of a series; as, the possible *permutations* of the elements *a*, *b*, *c* are *abc*, *acb*, *bae*, *bca*, *cab*, *cba* (see *combination*).

per-mute (pẽr-mūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -muted, *p.pr.* -muting], [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *mutare* (*-atus*), to change], to interchange: *Math.*, to vary the order or sequence of (the elements of a series) so as to obtain all possible serial arrangements: used of letters, numbers, etc.—*n.* **per'mu-ta'tor** (pûr'mū-tā'tẽr).

per-mu-tite (pûr'mū-tīt; pẽr-mū'tīt; -tĭt), *n.* an artificially prepared zeolite; a hydrated sodium aluminum silicate, used in a certain process for softening water.

per-ni-cious (pẽr-nĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *pernicieux* < Lat. *pernicies*, ruin < *per-* (intensive) + *nex* (*necis*), death], highly injurious or hurtful: **pernicious anæmia**, *Pathol.*, a disease, usually fatal, characterized by a marked decrease of the red corpuscles in the blood: **pernicious scale**, the San José scale.—*adv.* **per-ni'cious-ly.**—*n.* **per-ni'cious-ness.**

Syn. deleterious, destructive, baneful, deadly, harmful, evil, ruinous.—*Ant.* beneficial, wholesome, good.

per-nick-et-y (pẽr-nĭk'ĕt-ĭ), *adj.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, attentive to trifles; overnice; fussily particular.

per-o-rate (pẽr'ō-rāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *per*, through + *orare* (*-atus*), to speak], **1**, to discourse at length; **2**, to sum up a speech in conclusion.

per-o-ra-tion (pẽr'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* the summing up or conclusion of a speech or oration.

per-ox-ide (pẽr-ŏk'sīd; pẽr-ŏk'sĭd), *n.* [*per-* + *oxide*], *Chem.*, an oxide, or compound of oxygen, which contains more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element; specifically, hydrogen peroxide: **peroxide blonde**, *Slang*, a person with hair bleached by the action of hydrogen peroxide. Also, **per-ox'id.**

per-pend (pẽr-pĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *pendere*, to weigh], *Archaic*, to weigh in the mind; ponder; consider.

per-pen-dic-u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *perpendicularis* < *perpendiculum*, plumb line < *per-*, thoroughly + *pendere*, to weigh, measure], **1**, at right angles to a given line or surface; **2**, perfectly upright:—*n.* **1**, an upright line; **2**, a line or plane at right angles to another; **3**, a device for indicating the vertical line from any point.—*adv.* **per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty.**

per-pe-trate (pûr'pẽ-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *per-*, thoroughly + *patrare* (*-atus*), to effect], to do; perform; commit: usually in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime.—*n.* **per'pe-tra'tion.**—*n.* **per'pe-tra'tor.**

per-pet-u-al (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *perpetualis*, continuous, perh. < *per*, through + *petere*, to seek], never-ceasing; continuous; endless; everlasting; unfailing; constant.—*adv.* **per-pet'u-al-ly.**

Syn. incessant, interminable, enduring. (See eternal.)

per-pet-u-ate (pẽr-pĕt'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *perpetuare* (*-atus*), to make continuous, perh. < *per*, through + *petere*, to seek], to make everlasting; keep from oblivion; preserve.—*n.* **per-pet'u-a'tion.**—*n.* **per-pet'u-a'tor.**

per-pe-tu-i-ty (pûr'pẽ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **perpetual**], **1**, the state of being everlasting; **2**, eternity; **3**, something that lasts forever: *Law*, a perpetual limitation on the disposition of property: now generally illegal, limitation being commonly restricted by law to a specified period.

per-plex (pẽr-plĕks'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *per-*, thoroughly + *plectere* (*plexus*), to plait], **1**, to make anxious; puzzle; distract; embarrass; **2**, to make difficult to be understood; complicate; confuse.

Syn. confuse, confound, bewilder, puzzle, distract, involve, mystify. He is *puzzled* who is brought to a mental standstill by something complicated or baffling; we are *puzzled* over the demeanor of a friend who is effusively cordial one day and cool the next. He is *perplexed* who is not only *puzzled* but indecisive, doubt-

ful, or in suspense as to what to do, think, or say. *Difficulty* or *tendency* puzzles; *contradictions* uncertainty *perplex*. To *confuse* one is to put his mental processes to rout; one *confused* cannot think or reason. One *confounded* is worse: he is overwhelmed utterly: he cannot, for the moment, even speak: his mind is paralyzed. Proof of the duplicity of a trusted friend might *confound* one. To *bewilder* is to plunge one into a dazed state in which the faculties are enervated, but not so utterly as in *confusion*: a child is *bewildered* when frightened on waking in a strange place at night. To *mystify* is to throw into confusion or bewilderment purposely, especially one prone to believe what most people would recognize as impossible: *magicians mystify* their *bewildered* audiences. To *obstruct* is to *bewilder* by dividing the attention, as by making conflicting claims upon it.—*Ant.* explain, expound, elucidate.

per-plex-i-ty (pĕr-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz), 1, state of being anxious, confused, doubtful, or puzzled; 2, that which puzzles.

Syn. bewilderment, confusion, embarrassment.

per-qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *quærere, quæsitus*, to seek] a sum or profit attaching to an office or employment, in addition to regular wages or salary: a customary gratuity.

per-ron (pĕr'ŏn, pĕ'rŏn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *petra*, stone] *Arch.* an outside flight of steps often imposing and ornamental, leading up to the main entrance door of a large building, of which the main floor is a story above ground level.

Perron

per-ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *peré* < L.L. *pera*, pear cider < Lat. *pirum*, pear], pear cider; a beverage, or liquor, made from the fermented juice of pears.

perse (pûrs), *Archaic*, *adj.* [< O.F. *pers* < L.L. *persus* blue], blackish gray.—*n.* a blackish gray color, also, blackish gray cloth.

per-se-cute (pûr'sē-kūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-cuted**, *p.pr.* **-cuting**], [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *sequi* (*secutus*), to follow] to pursue in order to injure or afflict, harass or distress, especially because of religious opinions: annoy: vex.—*n.* **per'se-cu'tor.**—*adj.* **per'se-cu'to-ry.**

per-se-cu-tion (pûr'sē-kū'shŭn), *n.* 1, the constant infliction of unjust pain or punishment; specifically, a period of such treatment and oppression, as on account of religious beliefs; 2, the state of being unjustly treated; repeated injury of any kind.

Per-seph-o-ne (pûr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n.* [< Gr.] *Gr. Myth.*, queen of the lower world, daughter of Demeter by Zeus, and wife of Hades: a personification of seasonal change in spring and fall: by the Romans also called *Proserpina* or *Proserpine*.

Per-seus (pûr'sūs, pûr'sē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.*, the Greek hero who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and saved Andromeda from the sea monster see *Medusa*, illus.; *Astron.*, a northern constellation.

per-se-ver-ance (pûr'sē-vēr'ăns), *n.* [see **persevere**] steadfast continuance in a purpose or undertaking, effort steadily maintained.

Syn. constancy, application, persistence.

per-se-vere (pûr'sē-vēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-vered** (-vērd'), *p.pr.* **-vering**], [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *severus*, severe, earnest], to persist; continue steadfastly in any enterprise.

Syn. continue, endure. See **persist**, **insist**.

Per-sian (pûr'shăn, pûr'zhăn), *adj.* [< Pers. *Pārs*, Persia], pertaining to Persia, or to the people or language.—*n.* 1, a native of Persia; 2, the language of Persia; 3, a fine silk material.

per-si-enne (pûr'sĭ-ĕn', -shĭ-ĕn', pär'syĕn'), *n.* [Fr. = Persian] an Oriental cotton material printed in colors *pl.* **-ennes** (-ĕn', pär'syĕn'), window blinds of thin, adjustable slats: also called *Persian blinds*.

per-si-flage (pûr'sĭ-flăzh', pûr'sĭ-flăzh'), *n.* [< Fr. *persifler*, to jeer < Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *sibilare*, to hiss], a flippant or thoughtless teasing style of talking or writing: banter: raillery.

per-sim-mon (pĕr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [< Amer. Ind.] 1, an American tree (*Diospyros virginiana*) with a pulpy fruit, palatable only when thoroughly ripe or after a frost; 2, the fruit of the tree; 3, a Chinese variety of this tree with large, rich fruit.

per-sist (pĕr-sĭst'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *per*, through + *sistere*, to cause to stand < *stare*, to stand], 1, to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere; 2, to continue fixed; endure. See *Syn.* next col.

Syn. persevere. To *persevere* is to continue steadfastly in a certain course in spite of discouragements, obstacles, or difficulties: *persevere* is used always in a good sense, of a worthy cause and reflects honor on its subject. To *persist* is also to continue steadfastly, but is often has an unfavorable connotation: people *persist* in courses better abandoned, against advice, pleadings, and opposition. We *persevere* in doing our duty, *persevere* with a task once begun, we *persist* in neglecting our work, in being late, in refusing to do what we should. See *insist*.—*Ant.* desist, fail, cease.

per-sist-ence (pĕr-sĭs'tĭns), *n.* 1, perseverance; continuous effort; 2, obstinacy; 3, lasting quality; endurance.—*n.* **per-sist'en-cy.**—*adj.* **per-sist'ent.**—*adv.* **per-sist'ent-ly.**

Syn. perseverance, industry, tenacity, doggedness, obstinacy, steadfastness.—*Ant.* unsteadiness, caprice.

per-son (pûr'sŭn, pûr'zŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *persone*, person < Lat. *persona*, a mask, a part played by an actor < *per*, through + *sonare*, to sound], 1, a human being as distinguished from a thing or animal; an individual; 2, one's actual self: personality; 3, the body of a human being: bodily appearance: *Gram.*, 1, a certain relation existing between a verb and its subject, called, when the subject is the speaker, the *first person*; when the subject is the person spoken to, the *second person*; or, when the subject is the person or thing spoken of, the *third person*: in English, exemplified especially in the use of pronouns as *I, you, he*, with their corresponding verbal inflections; 2, an inflectional form, as of a pronoun or verb, exhibiting this relation; 3, the quality of a word said to exhibit this relation; as, verbs and pronouns have *person*: *Theol.*, mode of being: as, *God* in three *persons*, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; *Bot.*, an individual in a compound organism, as the bud of a plant; *Law*, a human being, or a group of human beings, as a corporation, recognized as having legal rights and obligations: *Archit.*, a part or character in a play: *Obs.* the mask worn by the enactor of such a part; *Colloq.* a commonplace or undesirable individual, as show than person the door.

per-son-a-ble (pûr'sŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* attractive in form and figure, handsome.

per-son-age (pûr'sŭn-ĭj), *n.* 1, a person especially, a man or woman of distinction; 2, a part or character in a play.

per-son-al (pûr'sŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, relating or peculiar to an individual and his private affairs; 2, pertaining to the outward appearance or looks as, *personal* charm; 3, done by oneself rather than by a representative, as a *personal* interview; 4, relating to someone's character, conduct, or appearance: often applied to unkind remarks; hence, disagreeably frank: *Law*, designating temporary or movable property, as stocks, bonds, clothing, or furniture: opposite of *real*: *Gram.*, pertaining to person: as, *personal* endings: **personal pronoun**, *Gram.*, any of the pronouns *I, thou, he, she*, or their plurals or other forms, used instead of a noun to denote a person or thing;—*n.* a note, paragraph, or advertisement, containing special information about or for some particular person: *Law*, a movable thing.—*adv.* **per'son-al-ly.**

per-son-al-i-ty (pûr'sŭn-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz)], 1, the sum of one's qualities of body, mind, and character; 2, that which makes one human being different from another; individuality; 3, an individual with some noteworthy quality or qualities; 4, an offensive remark made about a person.

per-son-al-ty (pûr'sŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.* *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz)], property other than land or buildings: all kinds of movable property, as stocks, bonds, clothing, furniture, etc.: opposite of *realty*.

per-son-ate (pûr'sŭn-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-ated**, *p.pr.* **-ating**] to take the part of; pretend to be, especially with fraudulent intent.—*n.* **per'son-a'tion.**—*n.* **per'son-a'tor.**—*adj.* **per'son-a-tive.**

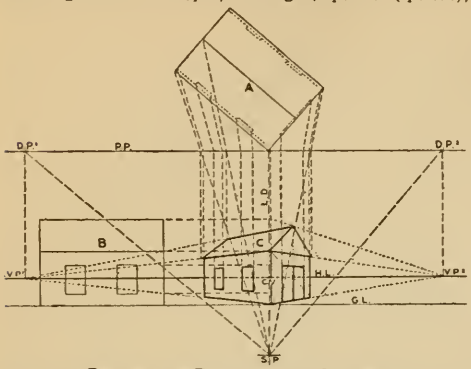
per-son-i-fi-ca-tion (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn, *n.* [see **personify**], 1, the act of endowing with a personal nature; 2, a striking example of some special quality, embodiment, incarnation: as, she is the *personification* of neatness: *Rhet.*, a figure of speech by which things, abstract ideas, or qualities have a personal nature attributed to them; also an imaginary person used to represent a thing or abstract idea, as in art or mythology.

per-son-i-fy (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-fied**, *p.pr.* **-fying**], [< Fr. *personnifier* < Lat. *persona*, person + *-ficare*, to make], 1, to treat or regard as a person; attribute life to things without life; 2, to be a striking example of: as, cannon *personified* fame, to impersonate.—*n.* **per-son'i-fi'er.**

per-son-nel (pûr'sŭn-ĕl', pär'sŏn-ĕl'), *n.* [Fr. = personal] the persons as distinguished from things employed in any business or pub-

lic service—*adj.* pertaining to a personnel: **personnel work**, welfare work among employees.

per-spec-tive (pĕr-spĕk′tĭv), *n.* [< Lat. *perspicere* <*per*, through + *specere* (*spectus*),



PERSPECTIVE DRAWING OF A GARAGE

P.P., picture plane; A, ground plan of object (a garage), for simplicity placed touching picture plane; G.L., ground line, parallel to P.P., arbitrarily drawn according to the point of view selected; S.P., station point, arbitrarily chosen, for simplicity, opposite the corner of the garage; L.D., line of direction, vertical from S.P.; B, elevation, or side view, of garage on ground line. Lines from S.P. are drawn parallel to the axes of A, and perpendicular to each other, determining distance points, D.P.¹, D.P.². Perpendiculars from these points determine the vanishing points, V.P.¹, V.P.², on the horizon line HL; C, final drawing, in proper perspective; C.V., center of vision.

to look at], **1**, the art by which solid objects are represented on a flat surface so as to appear to the eye as they would appear if they were themselves looked at from a given point; the management of lines, shadows, etc., so as to give an effect of depth as well as height and breadth; **2**, a drawing or painting in perspective; **3**, a view including distance as well as foreground; hence, figuratively, a far-reaching mental view, in which things appear in proper relation to each other; as, events of history change when looked at in the right *perspective;* **4**, right proportion:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the portrayal of solid objects upon a flat surface; **2**, drawn in perspective; **3**, rightly proportioned: **perspective glass**, a telescope.—*adv.* **per-spec′tive-ly.**

per-spi-ca-cious (pûr″spĭ-kā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *perspicax*, sharp-sighted: see **perspective**], keen of mind; mentally quick-sighted.—*adv.* **per″spi-ca′cious-ly.**—*n.* **per″spi-ca′cious-ness.**

Syn. astute, shrewd, acute, sagacious.

per-spi-cac-i-ty (pûr″spĭ-kăs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* keenness or quickness of sight and brain; mental clear-sightedness; penetration; acumen.

Syn. insight, astuteness. (See sagacity.)

per-spi-cu-i-ty (pûr″spĭ-kū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *perspicuus*, transparent: see **perspective**], lucidity, as of thought or expression.

Syn. plainness, intelligibility, explicitness, lucidity.

per-spic-u-ous (pĕr-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *adj.* clear to the understanding; plainly expressed.—*adv.* **per-spic′u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **per-spic′u-ous-ness.**

per-spi-ra-tion (pûr″spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* [see **perspire**], **1**, sweat, or the fluid secreted by the sweat glands of the skin; **2**, the act or process of secreting and giving off fluid through the pores of the skin; condition produced by this act or process.

per-spire (pĕr-spīr′), *v.i.* [*p.i.* and *p.p.* -spired (-spīrd′), *p.pr.* -spiring], [< Lat. *per*, through + *spirare* (*-atus*), to breathe], to sweat; throw off, as moisture, through the pores:—*v.i.* **1**, to sweat; give off waste fluids through the pores of the skin; **2**, to exude through the pores.—*adj.* **per-spir′a-to-ry.**

per-suade (pĕr-swād′), *v.t.* [*p.i.* and *p.p.* -suaded, *p.pr.* -suading], [< Lat. *per-*, thoroughly + *suadēre* (*suasus*), to advise], to win over to a point of view; prevail upon by argument or entreaty; induce; convince.—*n.* **per-suad′er.**—*adj.* **per-suad′a-ble.**

Syn. entice, influence, incline. (See convince.)

per-sua-si-ble (pĕr-swā′sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being influenced by advice or entreaty; open to conviction.—*n.* **per-sua″si-bil′i-ty.**

per-sua-sion (pĕr-swā′zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or art of influencing or convincing; **2**, the state of being influenced by argument or entreaty; **3**, a conviction; belief, generally religious; as, the Methodist *persuasion;* **4**, persuasiveness: *Humorous*, race; kind.

per-sua-sive (pĕr-swā′sĭv), *adj.* having power to convince or influence; influencing the will or passion:—*n.* that which influences; inducement.—*adv.* **per-sua′sive-ly.**—*n.* **per-sua′sive-ness.**

pert (pûrt), *adj.* [M.E. = open, ready < Lat. *apertus*, open, and *expertus*, ready], saucy; forward; bold. Also, **peart.**—*adv.* **pert′ly.**—*n.* **pert′ness.**

per-tain (pĕr-tān′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *partenir* < Lat. *per*, through + *tenēre*, to hold], **1**, to belong as a quality, duty, etc.; **2**, to relate or refer to something.

Syn. relate, appertain, concern, belong, refer.

per-ti-na-cious (pûr″tĭ-nā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pertinax* < *per-*, thoroughly + *tenax*, tenacious < *tenēre*, to hold], unyielding; obstinate; resolute; holding stubbornly to any opinion or design.—*adv.* **per″ti-na′cious-ly.**—*n.* **per″ti-na′cious-ness.**

Syn. inflexible, dogged, stubborn, persistent, pressing, importunate.—*Ant.* yielding, pliable, tractable.

per-ti-nac-i-ty (pûr″tĭ-năs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality or state of holding stubbornly to a purpose; unyielding perseverance; obstinacy.

per-ti-nent (pûr′tĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *per*, through + *tenēre*, to hold], fitting or appropriate; to the point; belonging to.—*adv.* **per′ti-nent-ly.**—*n.* **per′ti-nence; per′ti-nen-cy.**

Syn. pat, timely, appertaining, related. (See relevant.)

per-turb (pĕr-tûrb′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *per-*, thoroughly + *turbare* (*-atus*), to disturb], to agitate; disturb greatly; disquiet.—*adj.* **per-turb′a-ble.**

per-tur-ba-tion (pûr″tûr-bā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, mental disorder; great disquiet of mind; **2**, irregular or violent variation: *Astron.*, the deviation of a planet or comet from the normal position in its orbit, due to the attraction of some other body than that around which it moves.

per-tus-sis (pĕr-tŭs′ĭs), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *tussis*, a cough], *Med.*, whooping cough: a disease marked by a harsh, strangling cough.

pe-ruke (pĕ-rōōk′), *n.* [< Fr. *perruque* < It. *perruca*, a periwig, prob. < Lat. *pilus*, a hair], a wig, sometimes resembling natural hair; a periwig.

pe-rus-al (pĕ-rōōz′ăl), *n.* [see **peruse**], the act of reading carefully.

pe-ruse (pĕ-rōōz′), *v.t.* [*p.i.* and *p.p.* -rused (-rōōzd′), *p.pr.* -rusing], [< earlier *peruse*, to use up < *per-* + *use*], to read with care and attention; also, loosely, to read in any fashion.—*n.* **pe-rus′er.**

Pe-ru-vi-an (pĕ-rōō′vĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Peruvia*, Peru, prob. < *Biru*, name of nat. chief of the 16th cent.], of or pertaining to Peru:—*n.* **1**, a native of Peru; **2**, the language of Peru: **Peruvian bark**, cinchona, the bark of any of several South American trees (genus *Cinchona*), from which the alkaloid quinine is obtained.

per-vade (pĕr-vād′), *v.t.* [*p.i.* and *p.p.* -vaded, *p.pr.* -vading], [< Lat. *per*, through + *vadere* (*vasus*), to go], to pass or spread through every part of; permeate; saturate; fill.

per-va-sion (pĕr-vā′zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of going through or spreading over; **2**, the state of being overspread or permeated.

per-va-sive (pĕr-vā′sĭv), *adj.* tending to pass through or fill every part of.—*adv.* **per-va′sive-ly.**—*n.* **per-va′sive-ness.**

per-verse (pĕr-vûrs′), *adj.* [see **pervert**], **1**, willfully wrong; set against doing right; wicked; **2**, wayward; fractious; petulant; **3**, obstinate, usually in a wrong action; froward; stubborn.—*adv.* **per-verse′ly.**—*n.* **per-verse′ness.**

Syn. contrary, refractory, wilful. (See headstrong.)

per-ver-sion (pĕr-vûr′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a turning from the true meaning or proper purpose; misuse of a good thing or an instance of it; as, *perversion* of taste; **2**, a false form of something, as of the meaning of a statement or the spelling of a word: *Psychopathol.*, abnormal or unnatural sex habits or practices.

per-ver-si-ty (pĕr-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, wilful refusal to do right; **2**, disposition to be contrary or self-willed; stubbornness.

per-ver-sive (pĕr-vûr′sĭv), *adj.* **1**, tending to use wrongly; **2**, having a bad influence; tending to corrupt or lead astray.

per-vert (pĕr-vûrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *per-* (intensive) + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], **1**, to turn from the true end or proper purpose; mislead; **2**, to give a wrong meaning to purposely:—*n.* (pûr′vûrt), **1**, one who has turned from right to wrong; **2**, a sexual degenerate.—*p.adj.* **per-vert′ed.**—*adj.* **per-vert′i-ble.**

per-vi-ous (pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *per*, through + *via*, way], **1**, admitting passage of another substance, as a fluid; **2**, capable of listening to reason, or of accepting new ideas.—*n.* **per′vi-ous-ness.**

pe-se-ta (pĕ-sā'tă), *n.* [Sp.], 1, the Spanish monetary unit, worth about 19.3 cents in gold; 2, a Spanish silver coin of slightly less value.

pes-ky (pĕs'kĭ), *adj.* [prob. < *pest*, q.v.], *U.S. Colloq.*, troublesome; annoying.

pe-so (pā'sō), *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-sōz; -sōs)], [Sp.], 1, the old Spanish dollar, or piece of eight; 2, the Mexican dollar, worth about fifty cents; 3, a Philippine silver coin worth fifty cents; 4, in various Latin American countries, a coin ranging from 12 cents (in Chile) to about a dollar (in Uruguay) in value.

pes-si-mism (pĕs'ĭ-mĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. *pessimus*, worst], 1, *Philos.*, belief that the world is bad rather than good and that existence is an evil; 2, the tendency to look on the dark side of life or to expect failure: opposite of *optimism*.

pes-si-mist (pĕs'ĭ-mĭst), *n.* 1, *Philos.*, one who believes that existence is an evil; 2, one who looks on the worst side of things: opposite of *optimist*.—*adj.* **pes"si-mis'tic.**—*adv.* **pes"si-mis'ti-cal-ly.**

pest (pĕst), *n.* [< Lat. *pestis*, plague], 1, a widespread, fatal, contagious disease, as smallpox; a pestilence or plague; 2, anything or anyone very mischievous, annoying, or troublesome; a nuisance.

pes-ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v.t.* [perh. < O.F. *empestrer*, to hobble (a horse); entangle < L.L. *pastorium*, a tether], to annoy; bother; tease; irritate with little vexations.—*n.* **pes'ter-er.**

pest-house (pĕst'hous"), *n.* [*pest* + *house*], a house or hospital for people having infectious or contagious diseases; an isolation ward.

pes-tif-er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pestis*, plague + *ferre*, to bear], 1, carrying contagion; 2, mischievous; annoying; injurious.—*adv.* **pes-tif'er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pes-tif'er-ous-ness.**

pes-ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* [see **pestilent**], an infectious or contagious disease that is widespread and fatal; especially, the bubonic plague.

pes-ti-lent (pĕs'tĭ-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *pestilens* (*-entis*) < *pestis*, plague], 1, poisonous; 2, bad for health, morals, or society; 3, making mischief; vexatious.—*adv.* **pes'ti-lent-ly.**

pes-ti-len-tial (pĕs"tĭ-lĕn'shăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or causing, fatal contagion; 2, wicked; destructive to morals.

pes-tle (pĕs'l), *n.* [< Lat. *pistillum*, a pestle < *pinsere* (*pistus*), to pound], an implement of wood, porcelain, iron, or the like, used for crushing and grinding substances in a mortar, or druggist's mixing bowl (see *mortar*, illus.).—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], to pound in a mortar:—*v.i.* to use a pestle.

[1]pet (pĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a tame animal, kept, treated kindly, and played with; 2, a person treated with special affection; a favorite:—*adj.* favorite; accustomed to fondling and indulgence:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting], to fondle or indulge.

[2]pet (pĕt), *n.* [perh. < [1]*pet*: from ill humor of *petted* child], a sudden fit of peevishness or ill humor.

pet-al (pĕt'ăl), *n.* [< Gk. *petalon*, a leaf < *petalos*, spread out], *Bot.*, one of the divisions of the corolla of a flower.—*adj.* **pet'aled**; **pet'alled** (-ăld).

pet-al-if-er-ous (pĕt"ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *petalon*, a leaf + Lat. *ferre*, to bear], *Bot.*, having petals, as a rose or violet.

pet-al-ine (pĕt'ăl-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [see **petal**], *Bot.*, pertaining to, or like, a petal.

pet-al-oid (pĕt'ăl-oid), *adj. Bot.*, resembling a petal in form or texture.

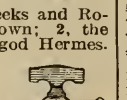
pet-al-ous (pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *adj. Bot.*, having petals: most frequently used in compounds; as, *polypetalous*.

PETASUS OF HERMES

pe-tard (pē-tärd'), *n.* [< Fr. *pĕter* < Lat. *pedere*, to break wind], 1, formerly, a bell-shaped case containing explosives, attached horizontally to a wall or gate and by its explosion effecting an entrance; 2, a small firecracker producing the sound of musketry.

pet-a-sus (pĕt'ă-sŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *petasos*, broad-brimmed hat], *Class. Antiq.*, 1, a kind of hat worn by the Greeks and Romans, having a broad brim and low crown; 2, the winged cap represented as worn by the god Hermes.

pet cock [*pet*, [1]*cock*], a small faucet for testing or draining, as in a pipe or steam cylinder. Also, *n.* **pet'cock".**



PET COCK

Pe-ter (pē'tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *Petrus* < Gk. *Petros*, a translation of Heb. *Cephas*, a stone], *Bib.*, 1, one of the twelve apostles: also called *Simon* and *Simon Peter*; 2, either of two books of the New Testament, traditionally containing his epistles, or letters.

pe-ter (pē'tĕr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, to come to an end; fail: usually with *out*.

pet-i-ole (pĕt'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [< Lat. *petiolus*, little foot; stalk], *Bot.*, the slender stem that bears the broad part of a leaf; a leafstalk; *Zoöl.*, a slender part that joins the two larger parts of an insect body, as in ants.—*adj.* **pet'i-o-lar**; **pet'i-o-late.**

PETIOLE (*a*) of maple leaf

pet-it (pĕt'ĭ; pē-tē'), *adj.* [Fr. = little], small; insignificant: used now only in law; as, *petit* larceny.

***pe-tite** (pē-tēt'), *adj.* [Fr., fem. of *petit*, little], little; having a small, trim figure, as a woman or girl.

pe-ti-tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *petitio* (*-onis*) < *petere*, to seek], 1, an earnest request or prayer; 2, a formal request from an inferior to a superior; 3, a document containing a request supported by many signatures: *Law*, an instrument in writing presenting to a court a prayer for the granting of a favor or the redress of a wrong:—*v.t.* 1, to present a formal request to; 2, to solicit earnestly; entreat; pray.—*n.* **pe-ti'tion-er.**

pe-ti-tion-a-ry (pē-tĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* containing, or having the nature of, an earnest request or prayer; as, with *petitionary* vehemence.

pet-it ju-ry *Law*, a trial jury as distinguished from a grand jury. Also, **pet'ty ju'ry.**

pet-rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [Fr., dim. of Lat. *Petrus*, Peter: because the bird seems, like St. Peter, to walk on the sea], any of various strong-winged sea birds (family *Procellariidæ*) which fly far from the land; **stormy petrel**, any of several small, dark-colored petrels (genus *Procellaria*), also called *Mother Carey's chicken*.

pet-ri-fac-tion (pĕt"rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* [see **petrify**], 1, the process of partially or completely replacing animal or vegetable substance with stone: accomplished by the substitution, particle by particle, of mineral matter for the original substance; 2, an animal or vegetable so changed; 3, the state of being benumbed, as with fear.—*adj.* **pet"ri-fac'tive.**

pet-ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *pétrifier*, to make stone < Lat. < Gk. *petra*, rock + Lat. *facere* (*factus*), to make], 1, to change into stone; 2, to stupefy; paralyze, as with amazement or fear; as, to be *petrified* at the approach of danger:—*v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness.

Pe-trine (pē'trĭn; pē'trĭn), *adj.* [see **Peter**], pertaining to the apostle Peter.

pet-ro-glyph (pĕt'rō-glĭf), *n.* [< Gk. *petra*, rock + *gluphein*, to carve], a figure carved in rock, especially one of prehistoric origin.

pe-trog-ra-phy (pē-trŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *petra*, rock + *graphein*, to write], the scientific study or description of rocks as to their structure, formation, and classification.—*n.* **pe-trog'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **pet"ro-graph'ic** (pĕt"rō-grăf'ĭk); **pet"ro-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pet"ro-graph'i-cal-ly.**

pet-rol (pĕt'rōl; pĕt'rŏl; pē-trōl'), *n.* [abbr. of *petroleum*, q.v.], in Europe, gasoline; also, any light petroleum distillate used for motor fuel.

pet-ro-la-tum (pĕt"rō-lā'tŭm), *n.* [see **petroleum**], a jellylike substance, consisting of hydrocarbons of the paraffin class, derived from petroleum, used as a lubricant and in ointments; petroleum jelly.

pe-tro-le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *petra*, rock + Lat. *oleum*, oil], rock, or mineral, oil; an inflammable, liquid mixture of highly complex hydrocarbons, dark-colored when crude, of very great economic importance, occurring naturally and obtained in very large quantities in various parts of the earth by drilling into the earth or rock, and also by distillation of oil shale: extensively used as a fuel, and yielding petroleum ether, benzine, gasoline, kerosene, paraffin oil, heavy lubricating oil, petrolatum, etc., the final residue being a form of coke or pitch.

pe-trol-o-gy (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *petra*, rock + *-logia*, a study], the scientific study of rocks, as to their origin, formation, composition, etc.; petrography.—*adj.* **pet"ro-log'ic** (pĕt"rō-lŏj'ĭk); **pet"ro-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pet"ro-log'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **pe-trol'o-gist.**

pet-ro-nel (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *petrinal*, horseman's firearm < *poitrine* < Lat. *pectus*, breast: so called because held against the breast in firing], a firearm somewhat resembling a pistol, used by mounted soldiers in the 16th and 17th centuries.

pet-rous (pĕt'rŭs; pē'trŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *petrosus*, stony < Gk. *petra*, rock], stony; hard; rocky: *Anat.*, pertaining to the hard portion of the temporal bone in the side of the human skull.

pet-ti-coat (pĕt′ĭ-kōt), *n.* [< earlier *petty coat*, little, or short, coat], **1**, *Obs.*, originally, a man's short coat worn under a long overcoat; **2**, a loose skirt worn by women and young children, formerly as part of an outer dress, now only as an underskirt: *Slang* or *Humorous*, a woman:—*adj.* feminine.

pet-ti-fog (pĕt′ĭ-fŏg), *vi.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fogged (-fŏgd), *p.pr.* -fogging], [see **pettifogger**], to practice law in small or mean cases, especially by sharp practice or unethical methods.

pet-ti-fog-ger (pĕt′ĭ-fŏg″ẽr), *n.* [*petty* + *-fogger*: source of *fogger* uncertain], a lawyer who practices in small or mean cases, often using unscrupulous methods.—*n.* **pet′ti-fog″ger-y.**

pet-tish (pĕt′ĭsh), *adj.* [see ²**pet**], fretful; cross. —*adv.* **pet′tish-ly.**—*n.* **pet′tish-ness.**

Syn. peevish, petulant, captious, ill-tempered.

pet-ti-toes (pĕt′ĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* [*petty* + *toe*], **1**, the feet of a pig used for food; **2**, a child's feet.

***pet-to** (pĕt′tō), *n.* [*pl.* -ti (-tē)], [It. < Lat. *pectus*, breast], the breast: ***in petto**, in one's breast; in contemplation.

pet-ty (pĕt′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [< Fr. *petit*, little], **1**, having little worth; trifling; unimportant; as, a *petty* quarrel; **2**, of comparatively less importance; not serious; as, a *petty* offense; **3**, small-minded; occupied with trivialities: **petty cash**, small sums of money received or paid out: **petty jury**, a trial jury; a petit jury (which see): **petty officer**, a naval officer of similar rank to a sergeant or corporal in the army.—*adv.* **pet′ti-ly.**—*n.* **pet′ti-ness.**

Syn. trivial, insignificant, small, inconsiderable, mean, paltry.—*Ant.* important, weighty, big, generous.

pet-u-lant (pĕt′ū-lănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *petulans* (*-antis*), ready; forward < *petere*, to seek; attack], ill-humored; snappish; cross; impatient; as, a *petulant* answer: *Rare*, impertinent; forward; pert.—*adv.* **pet′u-lant-ly.**—*n.* **pet′u-lance; pet′u-lan-cy.**

Syn. querulous, fretful, peevish. *Fretful* describes a state of irritation or vexation in which a chafing, worrying distress or whining impatience is displayed. *Querulous* is applicable to a state of irritation that manifests itself chiefly in faultfinding or impatient complaining. A feverish child, or a nervous invalid, will be *fretful*; the speech of a spoiled, discontented wife, or a chronic invalid who is "enjoying poor health" will be *querulous*. *Petulant* suggests a head-tossing kind of fretfulness, usually temporary and capricious. *Peevish* implies ill humor of waspish, snapping, irritable sort.

pe-tu-ni-a (pē-tū′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Fr. *petun* < nat. South Amer. *petỹ*, tobacco], any of a genus (*Petunia*) of hairy tropical plants of the nightshade family, with showy, funnel-shaped single or double flowers.

PETUNIA (½)

pew (pū), *n.* [< M.E. *puwe*, pew, prob. < O.F. *puye*, balcony < Gk. *podion*, pedestal < *pous*, foot], one of the long seats in a church; formerly, an inclosed seat or compartment with seats along the sides.

pe-wee (pē′wē), *n.* [imit., from the bird's cry], **1**, a small American flycatcher (*Myiochanes virens*) with dark brown to olive upper parts, brown wings and tail, and white or yellowish white under parts: usually called *wood pewee*; **2**, the phœbe.

pe-wit (pē′wĭt; pū′ĭt), *n.* [imit., from the bird's cry], **1**, the lapwing; **2**, the European black-headed, or laughing, gull; **3**, in America, the phœbe; also, the wood pewee. Also, **pee′wit.**

pew-ter (pū′tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *peutre*, pewter], **1**, an alloy, mainly of tin with varying quantities of lead, bismuth, antimony, or copper, silvery gray in color and notable for its silky luster: formerly much used for dishes, mugs, etc.; **2**, collectively, dishes, table utensils, etc., made of this metal:—*adj.* made of pewter.

p. f. *abbr. Mus.*, [It. *piu forte*], a little louder:—**pf.**, **1**, perfect; **2**, preferred (also, **pfd.**); **3**, pfennig.

pfen-nig (pfĕn′ĭg), *n.* [*pl.* pfennigs (-ĭgz); pfennige (-ĭ-gē)], [Ger. = penny], a small copper coin of Germany, ¹⁄₁₀₀ of a mark.

Pg. *abbr.* Portugal; Portuguese (also, **Port.**):—**PG**, [Ger. *parteigenosse*], party member:—**P.G.M.**, Past Grand Master; Provincial Grand Master.

Phæ-a-cian (fē-ā′shăn), *n.* [< Gk. *Phaiakia*], *Gk. Myth.*, in Homer's "Odyssey," one of a prosperous seafaring people of the island of Phæacia, supposed to be identical with Corfu, who received Odysseus hospitably and assisted his return to Ithaca.

Phæ-dra (fē′drȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *Phaidra*], *Class. Myth.*, the daughter of king Minos of Crete, and wife of Theseus, who, through her illicit love, caused the death of Hippolytus, son of Theseus: subject of dramas by Euripides, Seneca, and Racine.

Pha-ë-thon (fā′ē-thŏn), *n.* [Gk. = the shining one], *Class. Myth.*, son of Helios, the sun god, who, trying to drive the sun chariot, lost control and nearly burned up the earth. Also, **Pha′ë-ton.**

pha-ë-ton (fā′ē-tŏn), *n.* [< *Phaëthon*, q.v.], **1**, a kind of light, open, four-wheeled carriage; **2**, an open automobile with a folding top; a touring car.

phage (fāj), *n.* [abbr. of *bacteriophage*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, a bacteriophage; a substance or minute organism which may appear with, and destroy, disease-producing bacteria in living animals.

phag-o-cyte (făg′ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gk. *phagein*, to eat + *kutos*, a vessel], a white blood corpuscle that is especially active in destroying germs.

phag-o-cy-to-sis (făg″ō-sī-tō′sĭs), *n.* the destruction of germs by phagocytes.

pha-lan-ger (fȧ-lăn′jẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *phalaggion*, spider's web: because of webbed toes on hind feet], any of a family (*Phalangeridæ*) of five-toed, long-tailed, generally tree-dwelling Australian marsupials, or pouched mammals.

pha-lan-ges (fȧ-lăn′jēz), *n. pl.* [*sing.* phalanx], [see **phalanx**], *Anat.*, the small bones of the fingers and toes (for illus. see *hand*, *foot*).—*adj.* **pha-lan′ge-al** (fȧ-lăn′jē-ăl).

phal-an-ster-y (făl′ăn-stĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -steries (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *phalanstère*: coined from Lat. *phalanx*, phalanx, on analogy of *monastère*], in France, the buildings occupied by the socialistic community called a *phalanx*, formed on the plan of F. M. C. Fourier for bringing together people of like tastes.

pha-lanx (fā′lăngks; făl′ăngks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanxes (-lăngk-sĕz); phalanges (fȧ-lăn′jēz)], [Lat. < Gk. *phalagx*, rank or line of soldiers], **1**, the favorite close battle formation of the ancient Greek heavy infantry, in which a line up to 16 ranks deep, protected by the interlocked shields of the foremost ranks, presented to the enemy a hedge of spears, those of the rear ranks projecting beyond the front; **2**, hence, any compact body of individuals united for some purpose; **3**, in Fourier's proposed socialistic organization of society, a unit of 2,000 persons living in a united community: *Anat.*, [*pl.* -langes], a bone of a finger or a toe.

phal-lus (făl′ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-ī)], [Lat. < Gk. *phallos*, phallus], the penis; also, a symbol of the male reproductive organs, used in some rituals as an emblem of the generative power in nature.—*adj.* **phal′lic.**

phan-tasm (făn′tăzm), *n.* [< Fr. *fantasme* < Gk. *phantasma*, a vision < *phainein*, to show], **1**, an illusion; a vision or specter; ghost; **2**, an illusory mental image; a supposed appearance of an absent person.—*adj.* **phan-tas′mal** (făn-tăz′mȧl).

phan-tas-ma-go-ri-a (făn-tăz″mȧ-gō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *phantasma*, a vision + *agora*, an assembly], **1**, fantastic or spectacular effects or dissolving views produced by manipulating a magic lantern; **2**, a changing group of figures or images, seen as if in a dream.—*adj.* **phan-tas″ma-go′ri-al.**

phan-ta-sy (făn′tȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [see **fantasy**], **1**, the power to create visionary mental images; **2**, the mental image or vision so created; a daydream; fancy. See **fan′ta-sy**, *Pfd. S.*

phan-tom (făn′tŭm), *n.* [< O.F. *fantosme* < Gk. *phantasma*, an apparition < *phainein*, to show], **1**, an apparition; a specter or ghost; **2**, a hallucination; something having appearance without substance:—*adj.* merely apparent; illusive; ghostlike; as, a *phantom* ship: **phantom circuit**, in telephony, an additional circuit derived from existing circuits without the use of additional wires. Also, **fan′tom.**

Pha-raoh (fā′rō; fā′rȧ-ō), *n.* [< Gk. *Pharaō* < Egypt. *Per-āa*, great house], *Egypt. Antiq.*, a king: descriptive term or title; as, Rameses II was the *Pharaoh* of the pyramids; *Bib.*, any one of several kings of Egypt: used as if a name.

Phar-i-sa-ic (făr″ĭ-sā′ĭk), *adj.* [see **Pharisee**], pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees, a sect of the Jews in the Maccabean and New Testament periods: **pharisaic**, pretending to be religious without really being so; self-righteous; hypocritical. Also, **Phar″i-sa′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phar″i-sa′i-cal-ly.**

Phar-i-sa-ism (făr′ĭ-sā-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees: **pharisaism**, pretense of religion; hypocrisy.

Phar-i-see (făr′ĭ-sē), *n.* [< Gk. *Pharisaios* < Heb. *pārūsh*, separated: the Jewish Pharisees being called Separatists by their opponents], one of a religious sect among the Jews in the Maccabean and New Testament periods which laid especial stress on the exact interpretation and literal observance of the law: **pharisee**, one who observes form rather than spirit in religion, literature, or the like; a hypocrite.

phar-ma-ceu-tics (fär″mȧ-sū′tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *pharmakeutikos* < *pharmakeuein*, to administer drugs < *pharmakon*, drug], the science of preparing drugs.—*adj.* **phar″ma-ceu′tic; phar″ma-ceu′ti-cal.**—*n.* **phar″ma-ceu′tist.**

phar-ma-cist (fär′mȧ-sĭst), *n.* [see **pharmacy**], one skilled in drugs; a druggist.

phar-ma-col-o-gy (fär″mȧ-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *pharmakon*, drug + *-logia*, a study], the science of drugs, of their administration, and of their remedial qualities.—*adj.* **phar″ma-co-log′ic; phar″ma-co-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **phar″ma-col′o-gist.**

phar-ma-co-pœ-ia (fär″mȧ-kō-pē′yȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *pharmakon*, drug + *poiein*, to make], **1**, an official book describing drugs and medicines; **2**, a stock of drugs.

phar-ma-cy (fär′mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *farmacie* < Gk. *pharmakeia*, practice of the druggist < *pharmakeus*, druggist < *pharmakon*, drug], **1**, the art of preparing medicines; **2**, a drug store.

pha-ros (fā′rŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *Pharos*, island on which was a beacon], a lighthouse; beacon.

phar-ynx (fär′ĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* pharynges (fȧ-rĭn′jēz)], [< Gk. *pharugx*, pharynx], *Anat.*, the cavity or passage lying between the nose and the esophagus: part of the alimentary canal (see *mouth*, illus.).—*n.* **phar″yn-gi′tis** (fär″ĭn-jī′tĭs).—*adj.* **pha-ryn′ge-al** (fȧ-rĭn′jē-ȧl; fär″ĭn-jē′ȧl).

phase (fāz), *n.* [< Gk. *phasis*, appearance < *phainein*, to cause to appear], **1**, any one of the changing aspects in which an object of varying conditions appears; any one stage or period in the development of a thing; **2**, one side or view of a subject; *Astron.*, the particular appearance presented by the moon or an inferior planet at a particular time, as crescent, first quarter, full, etc.; *Phys.*, the position or stage which a periodic phenomenon, such as rotation, oscillation, etc., has reached at a given time, in reference to a given starting position; *Phys.* and *Chem.*, a portion of a heterogeneous system which is homogeneous; as, in a mixture of ice and water, the ice and the water are separate *phases* of the same substance.

Ph. B. *abbr.* [Lat. *Philosophiae Baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Philosophy: degree given to a college student completing an undergraduate philosophical course:—**Ph. D.**, [Lat. *Philosophiae Doctor*], Doctor of Philosophy: degree conferred for advanced work.

pheas-ant (fĕz′ȧnt), *n.* [< A.F. *fesant*, pheasant < Gk. *Phasianos* (*ornis*), (bird) of the Phasis River], **1**, any of numerous large gallinaceous birds (genus *Phasianus* and allies) with brilliant, showy plumage, especially, a common Old World game bird (*P. colchicus*); **2**, any one of various other birds resembling the pheasant, as the ruffed grouse.

CHINESE PHEASANT (1/5)

Phe-be (fē′bē), *n.* [see **Phœbe, phœbe**], Diana, the moon goddess: *Poet.*, the moon: **phebe**, the pewee, a small flycatcher. See **Phœ′be; phœ′be**, *Pfd. S.*

phe-nac-e-tin (fē-năs′ē-tĭn), *n.* [< *phen(ol)* + *acetic*], *Pharm.*, a white crystalline compound derived from coal tar, used in medicine as a remedy for fever. Also, **phe-nac′e-tine.**

phe-nic ac-id (fē′nĭk), [see **phenol**], a product of the distillation of coal tar; commonly called *phenol*, which see, or *carbolic acid.*

Phe-ni-cian (fē-nĭsh′ȧn), *adj.* [see **Phœnician**], pertaining to ancient Phœnicia:—*n.* a native, or the language, of Phœnicia or its colonies. See **Phœ-ni′cian**, *Pfd. S.*

Phe-nix (fē′nĭks), *n.* [see **Phœnix**], **1**, an imaginary bird, said to live five hundred years in the Arabian desert, and, after death by fire, to rise again from its own ashes; hence, **2**, in Oriental mythology, the symbol of immortal life. Also, **Phœ′nix**, *Pfd. S.*

phe-nol (fē′nōl; fē′nŏl), *n.* [< Gk. *phainos*, shining < *phainein*, to shine: because made from coal tar, a by-product of illuminating gas], *Chem.*, a product formed by the distillation of coal tar, occurring in colorless, deliquescent, crystalline needles with a strong odor of creosote, and forming, with a small quantity of water, a solution known as *carbolic acid*, or, formerly, *phenic acid:* a powerful poison readily attacking organic matter, used in medicine, in dilute solution as an antiseptic and germicide, and in chemical industry in making picric acid and as the basis of many dye-stuffs: **phenols**, a series of compounds, liquid and solid, the hydroxyl derivatives of the methane series of hydrocarbons, obtained by dry distillation of coal tar, peat, etc., and including cresol, thymol, resorcin, etc.

phe-nol-phthal-e-in (fē″nōl-thăl′ē-ĭn; -fthăl′-; fē″nŏl-), *n.* [*phenol* + *phthalein*, a kind of dye substance], a creamy white powder prepared from naphthalene, used as a dye base, an indicator in chemical analysis, and as a laxative.

phe-nom-e-nal (fē-nŏm′ē-nȧl), *adj.* [see **phenomenon**], pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phenomenon; extraordinary: *Philos.*, pertaining to the appearances of things, rather than to the things themselves.—*adv.* **phe-nom′e-nal-ly.**

phe-nom-e-non (fē-nŏm′ē-nŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -na (-nȧ)], [< Gk. *phainomenon*, being seen, appearing < *phainein*, to show], **1**, in science, any physically observable fact or event; **2**, something strange or uncommon, as snow in summer: *Philos.*, the appearance of a thing occuring in experience, as distinguished from the thing in itself.

phe-nyl (fē′nĭl; fēn′ĭl), *n.* [< obs. *phene*, benzene + *-yl*], *Chem.*, a univalent radical, or unit group of atoms (formula C_6H_5), found in phenol, benzene, aniline, etc.

phew (fū), *interj.* [natural cry], an exclamation showing disgust, impatience, discomfort, etc.

Ph. G. *abbr.* Graduate in Pharmacy: degree conferred by a college of pharmacy.

phi (fī; fē), *n.* [Gk.], the 21st letter of the Greek alphabet [φ, Φ (see App. I)], corresponding in general to the English *ph.*

phi-al (fī′ȧl), *n.* [< Gk. *phialē*, broad, flat vessel], a small glass bottle or vessel; a vial.

Phid-i-an (fĭd′ĭ-ȧn), *adj.* [< *Phidias*], pertaining to Phidias (500?–432 B. C.), an Athenian sculptor of the time of Pericles.

Phil. *abbr.* **1**, Philemon; **2**, Philip; **3**, Philippians; **4**, Philadelphia (officially, **Phila.**):—**phil.**, **1**, philology (also, **philol.**); **2**, philosophy (also, **philos.**): —**Phila.**, Philadelphia: official abbreviation.

phi-lan-der (fĭ-lăn′dẽr), *v.i.* [< Gk. *philos*, fond of + *anēr* (*andros*), man], to make light love; flirt: used especially of men.—*n.* **phi-lan′der-er.**

phil-an-throp-ic (fĭl″ȧn-thrŏp′ĭk), *adj.* [see **philanthropy**], loving mankind; benevolent; kind; generous; humane. Also, **phil″an-throp′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phil″an-throp′i-cal-ly.**

phi-lan-thro-pist (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭst), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind; especially, one who uses his wealth for this.

phi-lan-thro-py (fĭ-lăn′thrō-pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pies (-pĭz)], [< Gk. *philos*, fond of + *anthrōpos*, man], **1**, love of mankind; desire to help men; benevolence; **2**, a benevolent act or agency.

Syn. charity, beneficence. (See benevolence.)

phi-lat-e-ly (fĭ-lăt′ē-lĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *philos*, fond of + *ateleia*, exemption from payment < *a-*, not + *telos*, toll], the collecting and study of postage stamps.—*adj.* **phil″a-tel′ic.**—*n.* **phi-lat′e-list.**

Phi-le-mon (fĭ-lē′mŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Bib.*, a book of the New Testament, containing the letter of Paul to Philemon, a recent convert: *Class. Myth.*, an ancient Phrygian, husband of Baucis, who, with his wife, entertained Zeus and Hermes unawares.

phil-har-mon-ic (fĭl″här-mŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *philos*, fond of + *harmonia*, harmony], loving harmony; fond of music: frequently used in the names of musical societies.

Phil-ip (fĭl′ĭp), *n.* [< Gk. *Philippos* < *philos*, fond of + *hippos*, horse], *Bib.*, **1**, one of the twelve apostles (John 1:43, 44); **2**, a deacon and preacher of the early church: usually called *Philip the Evangelist* (Acts 6:5; 8:5, 26).

Phi-lip-pi-an (fĭ-lĭp′ĭ-ȧn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Philippoi*, named for *Philip* II of Macedon], of or pertaining to the city of Philippi, in ancient Macedonia:—*n.* a citizen or inhabitant of that city: *pl.* a book of the New Testament, containing the letter of Paul to the church at Philippi, in Macedonia.

Phi-lip-pic (fĭ-lĭp′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *philippikos* < *Philippos*, Philip II of Macedon], any one of the three speeches of Demosthenes denouncing the growing power of Philip of Macedon: **philippic**, any oration full of hostile invective.

Phil-ip-pine (fĭl′ĭ-pīn; -pēn; *Br.* -pīn), *adj.* [< Sp. (*Islas*) *Filipinas*, the Philippine (Islands), named after *Philip* II of Spain], pertaining to the Philippine Islands, or their inhabitants.

Phi-lis-tine (fĭ-lĭs′tĭn; fĭl′ĭs-tīn), *n.* [< Gk. *Philistinos*, *Palaistinos* < Assyr. *Palastu*, *Pilistu*, original people of Palestine], **1**, one of the ancient inhabitants of the southwestern coast of Palestine, who were the most dangerous enemies of the Israelites in the time of the judges and the earlier kings; **2**, in the slang of German universities, one without

university training; **3**, hence, a person outside the influence of culture; one of narrow views; one who cares more for material than for intellectual pursuits, and who thinks that wealth measures success; **4**, formerly, in England, any possible enemy: used humorously of a sheriff, bailiff, or the like:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, the Philistines; **2**, narrow-minded; uncultured.—*n.* **Phi·lis'tin·ism.**

Phil-oc-te-tes (fĭl″ŏk-tē′tēz), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a warrior who, as a reward for lighting the pyre of Hercules, became possessor of his bow and arrows which were later the key to the capture of Troy: hero of a tragedy by Sophocles.

phil-o-log-i-cal (fĭl″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **philology**], pertaining to the scientific or historic study of language.

phi-lol-o-gist (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.* one skilled in the scientific and historic study of language. Also, **phil″o-lo′gi-an**; *Archaic*, **phi-lol′o-ger.**

phi-lol-o-gy (fĭ-lŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *philologia*, love of learning < *philos*, fond of + *logos*, word, speech], the scientific and historic study of the origin, development, laws, and relationships of language: *Rare*, love of learning or of letters.

phil-o-mel (fĭl′ō-mĕl), *n.* [< Gk. *philos*, fond of + *mēla* < *melos*, song or *mēlon*, apple], the nightingale: a poetic name.

Phil-o-me-la (fĭl″ō-mē′lă), *n. Class. Myth.*, the daughter of an Athenian king, and sister of Procne: changed into a nightingale, or, according to some versions, a swallow: *Poet.*, the nightingale.

phil-o-pe-na (fĭl″ō-pē′nă), *n.* [< Fr. *philippine* < Ger. *philippchen* < *vielliebchen*, darling < *viel*, much + dim. of *lieb*, dear], **1**, a game played in various ways, usually with the understanding that a forfeit is to be paid by the one who first fails in any given requirement; **2**, the forfeit, usually a gift.—Also, **fil″li-peen′.**

phil-o-pro-gen-i-tive-ness (fĭl″ō-prō-jĕn′ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* [< Gk. *philein*, to love + Lat. *progenies*, offspring], love of offspring; instinctive love of children.

phi-los-o-pher (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fẽr), *n.* [see **philosophy**], **1**, a student of philosophy; **2**, one who applies calm reason to the conduct of life; especially, one who keeps his serenity under trying conditions; also, a person of judgment and practical wisdom.

phi-los-o-phers' stone an imaginary stone or transforming agent, thought by the alchemists to have the property of transmuting baser metals into gold or silver: one of the main objects of the alchemists' search.

phil-o-soph-ic (fĭl″ō-sŏf′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to philosophy; **2**, wise; calm; rational; well-balanced. Also, **phil″o-soph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phil″o-soph′i-cal-ly.**

phi-los-o-phize (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phized (-fīzd), *p.pr.* -phizing], to reason about, or seek the causes or nature of, facts and events.—*n.* **phi-los′o-phiz″er.**

phi-los-o-phy (fĭ-lŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< O.F. *filosofie* < Gk. *philosophia* love of wisdom < *philos*, fond of + *sophia*, wisdom], **1**, the study and knowledge of the principles that cause, control, or explain facts and events; **2**, serenity and practical wisdom that come from knowledge of general laws and principles; **3**, a system of general beliefs or views, as regarding God, existence, etc.

phil-ter (fĭl′tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *philtron* < *philein*, to love], **1**, a charm or potion supposed to have the power to excite love; **2**, hence, any potion used for magic purposes. Also, **phil′tre.**

phiz (fĭz), *n.* [colloq. abbr. of *physiognomy*], *Slang* or *Colloq.*, the face; also, facial expression.

phle-bi-tis (flĕ-bī′tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *phleps* (*phlebos*), a vein], *Pathol.*, inflammation of a vein.

phle-bot-o-mize (flĕ-bŏt′ō-mīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mized (-mīzd), *p.pr.* -mizing], [see **phlebotomy**], to bleed (a person) surgically by opening a vein.—*n.* **phle-bot′o-mist.**

phle-bot-o-my (flĕ-bŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phleps* (*phlebos*), a vein + *-tomia*, a cutting < *temnein*, to cut], *Med.*, the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood; venesection.

Phleg-e-thon (flĕg′ē-thŏn; flĕj′-), *n.* [< Gk. *phlegethōn*, the flaming], *Class. Myth.*, the river of fire in the lower world.

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [< Gk. *phlegma* (*-atos*), inflammation, flame, humor < *phlegein*, to burn], **1**, thick, stringy mucus discharged from the throat; **2**, heaviness of disposition; apathy; also, coldness; calmness: *Obs.*, in early physiology, of the four humors supposed to compose the blood, the cold and damp humor, causing apathy and dulness.—*adj.* **phlegm′y.**

phleg-mat-ic (flĕg-măt′ĭk), *adj.* sluggish; dull: not easily excited; cool; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament: *Obs.*, causing, or like, phlegm. Also, **phleg-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **phleg-mat′i-cal-ly.**

phlo-ëm (flō′ĕm), *n.* [Ger. < Gk. *phloos*, bark], *Bot.*, in higher plants, that portion of a vascular bundle having perforated or relatively thin-walled cells, and devoted to food carrying: distinguished from *xylem* (see *vascular bundle*, illus.).

phlo-gis-tic (flō-jĭs′tĭk), *adj.* [see **phlogiston**], *Old Chem.*, pertaining to phlogiston or the belief in it; *Pathol.*, inflamed; irritated: *Obs.*, fiery.

phlo-gis-ton (flō-jĭs′tŏn), *n.* [Gk. < *phlogizein*, to set on fire < *phlox*, flame], *Old Chem.*, a hypothetical element, supposed to be a constituent of all combustible substances.

phlox (flŏks), *n.* [Gk. = flame], any of a genus (*Phlox*) of annual and perennial herbs bearing showy clusters of flowers, the corolla of each flower resembling a slender tube spreading into a flat disk.

pho-bi-a (fō′bĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *phobos*, fear], *Psych.*, a morbid fear or dread.

phœ-be (fē′bē), *n.* [imit.: influenced in spelling by *Phœbe*], any of several American flycatchers (genus *Sayornis*), especially a species (*S. phœbe*) slightly larger than the song sparrow, with a plaintive note: also called *pewee*. Also, **phe′be.**

Phœ-be (fē′bē), *n.* [< Gk. *phoibē*, fem. of *Phoibos*, the shining one, Apollo], **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, Artemis, the goddess of the moon and of the chase: called by the Romans *Diana*; **2**, the moon: a personification used in poetry. Also, **Phe′be.**

Phœ-bus (fē′bŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Phoibos*, the shining one], *Gk. Myth.*, Apollo: called *Phœbus Apollo* when regarded as the sun god: *Poet.*, the sun.

Phœ-ni-cian (fē-nish′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Phoinikē*, the land of palms], pertaining to ancient Phœnicia in Syria or to its people or their language:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Phœnicia; **2**, the language of the people of Phœnicia. Also, **Phe-ni′cian.**

Phœ-nix (fē′nĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *Phoinix*, Phœnician; purple; phœnix], *Egypt. Myth.*, a mythical bird, said to live five hundred years in the desert of Arabia, and, after being consumed by fire, to rise again, fresh and beautiful, from its own ashes: used as a symbol of immortal life. Also, **Phe′nix.**

pho-nau-to-graph (fō-nŏ′tō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, voice + *autos*, self + *graphein*, to write], **1**, a device for recording sound vibrations in visible form; **2**, a visible record of sound vibrations.—*adj.* **pho-nau″to-graph′ic** (-grăf′ĭk).

¹phone (fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, sound], a unit sound or sound element in speech.

²phone (fōn), *n.* [abbr. of *telephone*], *Colloq.*, a telephone:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* phoned (fōnd), *p.pr.* phoning], *Colloq.*, to telephone.

pho-net-ic (fō-nĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *phōnētikos*, belonging to speaking < *phōnein*, to speak], **1**, pertaining to the voice or to speech sounds; **2**, representing the simple speech sounds; as, *phonetic* spelling (see *phonetic alphabet*, App. I). Also, **pho-net′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pho-net′i-cal-ly.**

pho-ne-ti-cian (fō″nĕ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of speech sounds.

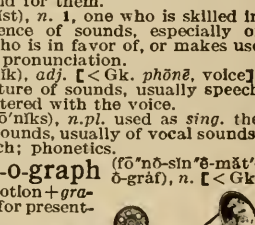
pho-net-ics (fō-nĕt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of the sounds of speech, and of the symbols that stand for them.

pho-ne-tist (fō′nĕ-tĭst), *n.* **1**, one who is skilled in the science of sounds, especially of speech sounds; **2**, one who is in favor of, or makes use of, spelling according to pronunciation.

phon-ic (fŏn′ĭk; fō′nĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, voice], **1**, of the nature of sounds, usually speech sounds; phonetic; **2**, uttered with the voice.

phon-ics (fŏn′ĭks; fō′nĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of sounds, usually of vocal sounds, especially those of speech; phonetics.

pho-no-cin-e-mat-o-graph (fō″nō-sĭn″ē-măt′ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, voice + *kinēma*, motion + *graphein*, to write], a device for presenting synchronized motion pictures and phonographic dialog: also called *kinetophone*.



PHONOCINEMATOGRAPH

pho-no-gram (fō′nō-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, sound + *gramma*, a writing], **1**, the record of sound produced by a phonograph; **2**, any written character representing a speech sound.

pho-no-graph (fō′nō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, voice + *graphein*, to write], 1, formerly, a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; 2, an instrument to record and reproduce accurately speech, music, or other sounds.

PHONOGRAPH
a, disk record, on turntable; *b*, reproducer; *c*, tone arm; *d*, needle; *e*, sound box; *f*, winding crank.

pho-no-graph-ic (fō″nō-grȧf′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or representing, sounds; 2, pertaining to a phonograph or to phonography. Also, **pho″no-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pho″no-graph′i-cal-ly.**

pho-nog-ra-phy (fō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* 1, a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; 2, a system of shorthand, by which every sound is represented by a distinctive character; 3, the art of making phonographs.—*n.* **pho-nog′ra-pher.**

pho-nol-o-gy (fō-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phōnē*, voice + *-logia*, a study], the science of speech sounds, together with their history and their changes: *Gram.*, that section of grammar which treats of the sounds and sound changes of a language.—*adj.* **pho″no-log′ic; pho″no-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **pho-nol′o-gist.**

pho-ny (fō′nĭ), *adj.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, counterfeit; as, *phony* money.

phos-gene (fŏs′jēn), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *-genēs*, born], *Chem.*, a colorless gas with the odor of musty hay, formed by the action of light on a mixture of carbon monoxide and chlorine: used in warfare as a poison gas. Also, **phos′gen.**

phos-phate (fŏs′fāt), *n.* [see **phosphorus**], 1, *Chem.*, a salt of phosphoric acid; 2, any of various mineral substances consisting of salts of the acids of phosphorus: **phosphate rock**, any of several mineral phosphates used as sources of fertilizer.

phos-phide (fŏs′fīd; fŏs′fĭd), *n.* *Chem.*, a compound of phosphorus with a basic element; as, *phosphide* of iron. Also, **phos′phid.**

phos-phite (fŏs′fīt), *n.* *Chem.*, a salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

Phos-phor (fŏs′fôr), *n.* [< Gk. *Phōsphoros*, light bringer], the morning star, especially the planet Venus; Lucifer: **phosphor**, the element phosphorus: an old name: **phosphor bronze**, any one of a number of bronzes to which a small proportion of phosphorous alloy has been added to increase strength and hardness.

phos-phor-esce (fŏs″fôr-ĕs′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-esced** (-ĕst′), *p.pr.* **-escing**], [see **phosphorus**], to emit light without combustion or heat, as does the element phosphorus.

phos-phor-es-cence (fŏs″fôr-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* 1, the emission of light by certain bodies, such as phosphorus, decaying wood, and some insects and marine animals, resulting from slow oxidation or other chemical action; 2, the continued emission of light by some substances which have been exposed to light or other physical stimulus, after the stimulus has been removed, as distinguished from *fluorescence*, which refers to the emission during the stimulus; 3, the property of thus emitting light; 4, the light thus emitted.—*adj.* **phos″phor-es′cent.**

phos-phor-ic (fŏs-fôr′ĭk), *adj.* *Chem.*, pertaining to, like, obtained from, or containing, phosphorus, especially in its higher valence.

phos-phor-ous (fŏs′fôr-ŭs; fŏs-fō′rŭs), *adj.* *Chem.*, pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, phosphorus, especially in its lower valence.

phos-phor-us (fŏs′fôr-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *phōs*, light + *-phoros*, bringing < *pherein*, to bring], *Chem.*, a widely distributed and important nonmetallic element [symbol **P**], occurring in rocks, soil, animal tissue, and manufactured commercially from bones; a yellowish white, waxy, poisonous substance with an unpleasant odor, luminous in the dark and igniting spontaneously when warm: used in making matches, in rat poison, as a deoxidizer, and in medicine: **red phosphorus**, an altered form of phosphorus obtained by heating to 240° C.: not poisonous and not luminous.

phos-phu-ret-ed (fŏs′fū-rĕt″ĕd), *adj.* [< obs. *phosphuret*, phosphide], combined with phosphorus; as, *phosphureted* hydrogen. Also, **phos′phu-ret″ted.**

phot (fŏt; fōt), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light], the C. G. S. unit of illumination, equal to one lumen per square centimeter, or the illumination equal to that produced upon a surface by a uniform point source of one international candle one centimeter distant.

pho-tic (fō′tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to light and the production of light: **photics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of light.

pho-to (fō′tō), *n.* [colloq. abbr. of *photograph*], *Colloq.*, a photograph: popular abbreviation.

pho-to-chem-i-cal (fō″tō-kĕm′ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* [*photo-* (< Gk. *phōs*, light) + *chemical*], 1, pertaining to, or produced by, the chemical action of light; 2, pertaining to photochemistry.

pho-to-chem-is-try (fō″tō-kĕm′ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*photo-* (< Gk. *phōs*, light) + *chemistry*], that branch of chemistry which treats of the relations of light and chemical change.

pho-to-chro-mog-ra-phy (fō″tō-krō-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *khrōma*, color + *graphein*, to write], *Print.*, the process of reproducing photographs in colors.

pho-to-chro-mo-scope (fō″tō-krō′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *khrōma*, color + *skopein*, to look], a device by which objects are photographed in their natural colors.

pho-to-chro-my (fō′tō-krō″mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *khrōma*, color], the art or process of taking photographs in natural colors.

pho-to-chron-o-graph (fō″tō-krŏn′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *khronos*, time + *graphein*, to write], 1, an instrument for photographing objects in motion at regulated short intervals of time; 2, a photograph so taken; 3, an instrument which records the duration of an occurrence photographically.

pho-to-chro-nog-ra-phy (fō″tō-krō-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* the process of photographing objects in motion at regulated, usually extremely short, intervals of time.

pho-to-e-lec-tric (fō″tō-ē-lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* *Phys.*, pertaining to relations of light and electricity, or to photography by electric light.

pho-to-e-lec-tric-i-ty (fō″tō-ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Elec.*, electricity produced or affected by the action of light.

pho-to-e-lec-tron (fō″tō-ē-lĕk′trŏn), *n.* [*photo-* (< Gk. *phōs*, light) + *electron*], *Phys.*, an electron liberated from a metallic surface by the incidence of a beam of light.

pho-to-en-grave (fō″tō-ĕn-grāv′), *v.t.* to reproduce by photo-engraving.

pho-to-en-grav-ing (fō″tō-ĕn-grāv′ĭng), *n.* 1, a process by which a photograph is reproduced in relief upon a metal plate, for printing; 2, a picture printed from such a plate.

pho-to-graph (fō′tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *graphein*, to write], a picture produced by exposing to the action of the actinic rays of light a plate or film, sensitized, or coated with certain chemicals:—*v.t.* to take a picture of, by exposing a sensitized plate or film to the action of the actinic rays of light:—*v.i.* to practice the art of photography.—*n.* **pho-tog′ra-pher** (fō-tŏg′rȧ-fẽr).

pho-to-graph-ic (fō″tō-grȧf′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or made by, the exposure of a sensitized plate or film to the action of light; 2, reproducing life or nature in all its details.

pho-tog-ra-phy (fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* the art or process of making pictures by the action of light on surfaces coated with certain chemicals.

pho-to-gra-vure (fō″tō-grȧ-vūr′; fō″tō-grā′vûr), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *phōs*, light + Fr. *gravure*, engraving], 1, any one of several processes for printing pictures from an intaglio plate prepared photographically; 2, a picture so printed.

pho-to-he-li-o-graph (fō″tō-hē′lĭ-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *hēlios*, sun + *graphein*, to write], an instrument for photographing the sun, as during an eclipse.

pho-to-lith-o-graph (fō″tō-lith′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *lithos*, stone + *graphein*, to write], a picture, often in colors, printed from a smooth, flat, porous surface of stone or other material, of a design which has been transferred to the surface by photography, the method being to apply grease and water in such a way that when the whole surface is inked only certain parts will take the ink.—*n.* **pho″to-li-thog′ra-phy.**—*adj.* **pho″to-lith″o-graph′ic.**

pho-tol-y-sis (fō-tŏl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *lusis*, a loosening], *Chem.*, chemical change brought about by the action of light.

pho-to-me-chan-i-cal (fō″tō-mē-kăn′ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* [*photo-* (< Gk. *phōs*, light) + *mechanical*], pertaining to the mechanical printing of pictures from plates made photographically.

pho-tom-e-ter (fō-tŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs*, light + *metron*, a measure], an instrument by which the intensity of light is measured.

pho-tom-e-try (fō-tŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* the art or science of measuring the intensity of light. —*adj.* **pho"to-met'ric.**

pho-to-mi-cro-graph (fō"tō-mī'krō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + *mikros*, small + *graphein*, to write], **1**, a photograph of a minute object greatly magnified, made by attaching a camera to a microscope; **2**, a photograph of an object reduced to extremely small size. Also called *microphotograph; photomicrogram.*

pho-to-mi-cro-scope (fō"tō-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + *mikros*, small + *skopein*, to look], a microscope combined with a camera, for taking photomicrographs.

pho-ton (fō'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light], a quantum, or unit particle, of light; a minute particle of freely moving energy traveling at the velocity of light.

pho-to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + *phōnē*, voice], an instrument for communicating sound by means of light.

pho-to-play (fō'tō-plā"), *n.* [*photo* + *play*], **1**, a motion-picture play; **2**, a play for exhibition by motion pictures.

pho-to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + *sphaira*, globe], *Astron.*, the luminous, incandescent surface of the sun, being the surface ordinarily seen from the earth.

Pho-to-stat (fō'tō-stăt), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + Lat. *stare* (*status*), to stand], a trade-mark for a type of camera used for photographing documents, etc., directly upon the surface of prepared paper; also, a photograph made with such a camera.

pho-to-syn-the-sis (fō"tō-sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *phōs* (*phōtos*), light + *sun*, together + *thesis* < *tithenai*, to put], *Bot.*, the natural process of combining water and carbonic acid gas to form sugars and starches in the green plant tissue under the influence of light and in the presence of chlorophyll, the green coloring substance.—*adj.* **pho"to-syn-thet'ic.**

pho-to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*photo* + *type*], **1**, a block on whose surface a photograph is so reproduced that it can be printed; **2**, the process of preparing such a block; **3**, a picture made from it.

phrase (frāz), *n.* [< Gk. *phrasis*, speech < *phrazein*, to speak], **1**, any brief pithy expression containing a single idea; **2**, a characteristic style or manner of speech, either of an individual or of a certain language or people: *Gram.*, a group of related words not containing a subject and a predicate; *Mus.*, a portion of a theme or melody, generally four measures in length, having a certain balance within itself, but incomplete without the remainder of the theme:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* phrased (frāzd), *p.pr.* phrasing], to put into words, especially into suitable words.

phra-se-ol-o-gy (frā"zē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phrasis*, speech + *-logia*, a study], style, manner, or peculiarity of expression.—*n.* **phra"se-ol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **phra"se-o-log'i-cal.**

Syn. language, style. (See diction.)

phra-try (frā'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< Gk. *phratria* < *phratēr*, a clansman], *Gk. Antiq.*, in ancient Athens, a subdivision of a tribe or family.

phre-net-ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [< O.F. < Gk. *phrenitikos* < *phrenitis*, delirium], **1**, eccentric; mad; insane; **2**, frantic; wild. Also, **fre-net'ic.**

phren-ic (frĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *phrēn*, mind; diaphragm], **1**, pertaining to the mind; **2**, pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

phre-ni-tis (frē-nī'tĭs), *n.* [Gk. = delirium < *phrēn*, the mind], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the brain; brain fever.—*adj.* **phre-nit'ic** (frē-nĭt'ĭk).

phre-nol-o-gy (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phrēn*, mind + *-logia*, a study], a system of character reading based on the theory that one's character is shown by the form of the skull (see illus. next column).—*adj.* **phren"o-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **phre-nol'o-gist.**

Phrix-us (frĭk'sŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Phrixos*], *Gk. Myth.*, a Grecian prince who, condemned to be sacrificed to Zeus, rode away through the air with his sister, Helle, on the ram which bore the Golden Fleece, Helle, however, falling off the ram into the Hellespont.

Phryg-i-an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Phrygia*], of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country in Asia Minor, or its people:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Phrygia; **2**, the language of this country.

phthal-e-in (thăl'ē-ĭn; fthăl'-), *n.* [(*na*)*phthal*(*ene*) + *-in*], *Chem.*, any of several synthetic dyes, having intense colors, made from phenols.

phthi-sis (thī'sĭs), *n.* [Gk. < *phthinein*, to decay], *Pathol.*, **1**, a wasting away of the body or a part of the body; **2**, especially, tuberculosis of the lungs; consumption. Also, **phthis'ic** (tĭz'ĭk).—*adj.* **phthis'i-cal** (tĭz'ĭ-kăl).—*adj.* **phthis'ick-y.**

phy-lac-ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-Iz)], [< Gk. *phulaktērion*, amulet < *phulassein*, to guard < *phulax*, a guard], a charm or talisman: *Jewish Antiq.*, a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law were inscribed, and worn during prayer by pious Jews, one upon the forehead and one upon the left wrist.

Phyl-lis (fĭl'ĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Phullis*], in Vergil's "Eclogues," a rustic maiden: *Poet.*, a name for a country girl: often, *Phillis.*

phyl-lo-clade (fĭl'ō-klād), *n.* [< Gk. *phullon*, leaf + *klados*, a sprout], *Bot.*, any flattened stem, branch, etc., which functions as a leaf.

phyl-lode (fĭl'ōd), *n.* [< Gk. *phullōdēs*, leaflike < *phullon*, leaf + *eidos*, form], *Bot.*, a flat, outspread petiole, or leafstalk, that takes the place of, and functions as, a leaf. Also, **phyl-lo'di-um.**

phyl-lo-pod (fĭl'ō-pŏd), *n.* [< Gk. *phullon*, leaf + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, any of an order (*Phyllopoda*) of small crustaceans having leaflike feet.—*adj.* **phyl-lop'o-dal** (fĭ-lŏp'ō-dăl).

phyl-lo-tax-is (fĭl"ō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *phullon*, leaf + *taxis*, arrangement], *Bot.*,

DIAGRAM OF PHYLLOTAXIS

1, opposite; 2, whorled; 3, alternate, ½ spiral; 4, alternate, ²/₅ spiral; 5, alternate, ⅓ spiral.

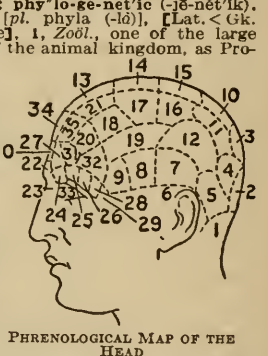
the system of arrangement of leaves on a stem; also, the order of their arrangement. Also, **phyl'lo-tax'y.**

phyl-lox-e-ra (fĭl"ŏk-sē'rä), *n.* [< Gk. *phullon*, leaf + *xēros*, dry], any of a genus (*Phylloxera*) of plant lice, some infesting grapevines.

phy-log-e-ny (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *phulon*, race + *genesis*, origin], *Biol.*, the history or development of a race, type, species, etc. Also, **phy"lo-gen'e-sis** (-lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs).—*adj.* **phy"lo-gen'ic; phy"lo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk).

phy-lum (fī'lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* phyla (-lä)], [Lat. < Gk. *phulon*, race], **1**, *Zoöl.*, one of the large fundamental divisions of the animal kingdom, as Protozoa, Mollusca, etc.; **2**, *Bot.*, a similar fundamental division of plants, as Thallophyta, Pteridophyta, etc.: a term used by some, but not all, botanists.

phys-ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *physikē* (*epistēmē*), (knowledge) of nature < *physis*, nature], **1**, the science of medicine, or the art of healing; **2**, medicine in general; **3**, a cathartic:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -icked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -icking], to administer medicine, especially a cathartic, to; to purge.



PHRENOLOGICAL MAP OF THE HEAD

Inclinations: 1, amativeness; 2, parental love; 3, inhabitiveness; 4, friendship; 5, combativeness; 6, destructiveness; 7, secretiveness; 8, acquisitiveness; 9, constructiveness. *Sentiments:* 10, self-esteem; 11, approbativeness; 12, cautiousness; 13, benevolence; 14, veneration; 15, firmness; 16, conscientiousness; 17, hope; 18, spirituality; 19, ideality; 20, mirthfulness; 21, imitativeness. *Perspective faculties:* 22, individuality (observation, desire to see and examine); 23, form (memory of shapes, faces); 24, size; 25, tangibility; 26, color; 27, locality; 28, calculation (ability in mental arithmetic); 29, order; 30, eventuality; 31, time; 32, tune; 33, language. *Reflective qualities:* 34, comparison; 35, causality.

phys-i-cal (fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, relating to nature or natural science; **2**, material as opposed to moral or spiritual; **3**, pertaining to the body: *Obs.* or *Rare*, medical; healing.—*adv.* **phys'i-cal-ly.**

Syn. (see 3corporal).—*Ant.* unreal, spiritual.

phy-si-cian (fĭ-zĭsh'-ăn), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *fisicien*: see **physic**], one skilled in the art of healing and legally qualified to treat diseases; a doctor of medicine.

phys-i-cist (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* [see **physic**], a student or specialist in physics.

phys-ics (fĭz'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science which treats of matter and energy, especially such changes of matter and energy as do not involve changes in the composition of substances; the study of mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity, etc.

phys-i-og-no-mist (fĭz"ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* [see **physiognomy**], one skilled in the study of determining character from the structure and characteristic expression of the face.

phys-i-og-no-my (fĭz"ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], *n.* [< M.E. *fisnomye* < L.L. *phisonomia* < Gk. *phusiognōmonia* < *phusis*, nature + *gnōmōn*, a judge], **1**, the art of reading in the face the qualities of the mind; **2**, the face as expressive of character; **3**, outward appearance.

phys-i-og-ra-phy (fĭz"ĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phusis*, nature + *graphein*, to write], a descriptive study of the earth and its natural phenomena, as climate, surface, etc.; physical geography.

phys-i-o-log-i-cal (fĭz"ĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **physiology**], pertaining to the science of physiology.—*adj.* **phys"i-o-log'ic.**

phys-i-ol-o-gy (fĭz"ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *phusis*, nature + *-logia*, a study], **1**, that branch of biology which deals with functions or life processes of animals and plants: contrasted with *morphology*, which deals with structure; **2**, in common use, that part of biology which treats of functions of the human body alone.—*n.* **phys"i-ol'o-gist.**

phy-sique (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *phusikos* < *phusis*, nature], formation of the body; constitution; appearance; as, a man of powerful *physique*.

phy-tog-ra-phy (fī-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *phuton*, plant + *graphein*, to write], the branch of botany which deals with the rules for describing, naming, and classifying plants.

[1]pi (pī; pē), *n.* [Gk.], the 16th letter in the Greek alphabet [π, Π (see App. I)], corresponding in general to the English *p*: *Math.*, a symbol [π] used to designate the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (= 3.1415926 +).

[2]pi (pī), *n.* [source uncertain], jumbled printing type: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pied (pīd), *p.pr.* pieing], to jumble, as type. Also, **pie.**

P. I. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the Philippine Islands.

piaf-fer (pyăf'ĕr), *n.* [Fr. = to trot without advancing or receding], a movement of the feet of a horse in which the right forefoot and left hind foot, and vice versa, are raised simultaneously without the horse's advancing or receding.

pi-a ma-ter (pī'ȧ mā'tĕr), [Lat. = tender mother, transl. of Arab. *umm*, mother + *raqīqah*, tender], a delicate membrane, innermost of three membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.

***pi-a-nis-si-mo** (pē"ȧ-nĭs'ĭ-mō; pyä-nēs'sē-mō), *adv.* [It. = very softly, superl. of *piano*, soft < Lat. *planus*, level], very softly: a musical direction.—*abbr.* **pp.**

pi-an-ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst; pē'ȧ-nĭst), *n.* [see **[2]piano**], a performer on the piano; especially, a skilled player.—*n. fem., Rare*, **pia"niste'** (pyȧ"nēst').

***[1]pia-no** (pyä'nō), *adv.* [It.], softly: a musical direction.—*abbr.* **p.**

[2]pi-an-o (pĭ-ăn'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [abbr. of It. *pianoforte* < earlier *piano e forte*, soft and strong], a large, modern musical instrument, the tones of which come from steel wires of graduated length stretched on a harp-shaped frame and struck by hammers operated from a keyboard: occurring in three varieties: the *grand*, in which the frame is horizontal and the short side parallel with the keyboard; the *upright*, in which the frame is vertical; and the *square*, in which the frame is horizontal and the long side parallel with the keyboard (for range see *music*).

pi-an-o-for-te (pĭ-ăn"ō-fôr'tā; pĭ-ăn"ō-fôrt'), *n.* [It.: see **[2]piano**], a piano.

Pi-a-no-la (pē"ȧ-nō'lȧ), *n.* [trade name < **[2]piano**, q.v.], a mechanical apparatus for playing a piano; also, a piano equipped with one.

pi-as-ter (pĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [< It. *piastra*, coin, metal plate < Gk. *emplastron*, plaster < *en.* on + *plassein*, to mold], formerly, the Spanish dollar, worth about 96 cents: now used of coins of Indo-China, Turkey, and Egypt, worth about 66, 7, and 8 cents respectively. Also, **pi-as'tre** (-tĕr).

pi-az-za (pĭ-ăz'ȧ; *It.* pyät'sä), *n.* [It. = public square < Gk. *plateia* (*hodos*), broad (street)], **1**, in Italy, an open square surrounded by buildings or columns; a plaza; **2**, a walk under a pillared roof along the outside of a building; **3**, in the United States, a veranda; a porch, usually roofed.

pi-broch (pē'brŏkh), *n.* [< Gael. *piobaireachd*, pibroch < *piobair*, piper < Eng. *pipe*, q.v.], **1**, wild, warlike music performed upon Scottish bagpipes; **2**, a bagpipe.

PIBROCH

pi-ca (pī'kȧ), *n.* [Lat. = magpie], *Print.*, a large size of type, making about six lines to the inch; 12 point (for illus. see App. I); *Med.*, a craving for unusual, or unnatural, articles of food.

pic-a-dor (pĭk"ȧ-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. = pricker < L.L. *picare*, to prick], a horseman who, in a bullfight, incites the bull to rage and action by pricking it with a lance.

pic-a-resque (pĭk"ȧ-rĕsk'), *adj.* [< Sp. *picaresco*, knavish < *picaro*, a rogue], **1**, pertaining to rascals or vagabonds; **2**, having a rogue as hero: said of a kind of fiction.

pic-a-roon (pĭk"ȧ-rōōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *picarón* < *picaro*, a rogue], **1**, a robber, pirate, or rogue; **2**, a pirate ship:—*v.i.* to behave like a pirate.

pic-a-yune (pĭk"ȧ-yōōn'), *n.* [< Prov'l *picaioun*, name of an old copper coin of Piedmont], a small silver coin equal to 6¼ cents, formerly used in the United States: *Colloq.*, a trifle; a little bit; as, it is not worth a *picayune*.—*adj.* **pic"a-yun'ish.**

Pic-ca-dil-ly (pĭk"ȧ-dĭl'ĭ; pĭk'ȧ-dĭl"ĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *piccadille*, a kind of collar fashionable with the gallants in the time of James I], **1**, a street in London famous for its clubs and shops; **2**, a stiff, winged collar.

PICCADILLY COLLAR

pic-ca-lil-li (pĭk'ȧ-lĭl"ĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], a pickle, or relish, made of finely chopped vegetables, such as green tomatoes and onions, and hot spices.

pic-co-lo (pĭk'ō-lō), *n.* [*pl.* -los (-lōz)], [It. = small], *Mus.*, an orchestral instrument of the wood-wind group, shaped like the flute, but about half its size, and sounding an octave higher with a shrill, piercing tone quality: not one of the basic instruments in an orchestra (for range see *music*).—*n.* **pic'co-lo-ist.**

pice (pīs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Hind. *paisā*, pice], a bronze coin of India, worth about ½ of a cent.

[1]pick (pĭk), *n.* [prob. A.S. var. of **[1]***pike*, q.v.], **1**, a heavy tool for breaking earth or rock, consisting of an iron bar, straight or curved, sharpened at the ends, with a wooden handle set at right angles to it in the middle; a pickax; **2**, any of various sharp-pointed instruments: generally in compounds; as, ice*pick*.

[2]pick (pĭk), *v.t.* [< M.E. *pikken*, to prick: prob. < **[1]***pick*], **1**, to strike or break with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce or peck; as, to *pick* a hole; **2**, to open by a sharp instrument; as, to *pick* a lock; **3**, to lift: often used with *up*; as, to *pick* up something fallen; **4**, to pluck or gather; as, to *pick* berries; **5**, to separate with the fingers; as, to *pick* rags; **6**, to clean of something; pluck; as, to *pick* a chicken; **7**, to eat fastidiously or in small bits; **8**, to choose or select; as, to *pick* the best one; **9**, hence, to bring about by choice or intention; as, to *pick* a quarrel; **10**, to rob; as, to *pick* a pocket; **11**, to pull or twitch the strings of; as, to *pick* a banjo:—*v.i.* **1**, to eat slowly and daintily; **2**, to pilfer; as, to *pick* and steal: *Slang*, to find fault; nag:—*n.* **1**, a stroke, as with a sharp point; **2**, the act of choosing; **3**, choice; as, take your *pick*; **4**, the best of anything; as, the *pick* of the lot.—*n.* **pick'er.**

Syn., *v.* choose, select, cull. (See elect.)

pick-a-back (pĭk'ȧ-băk"), *adv.* [< earlier *pick pack*, *a pick pack*, perh. reduplication of *pack*], on the shoulders like a pack, or astraddle the back: **pickaback plane**, an airplane which at the take-off is carried aloft upon a larger plane and then released for independent flight. Also, popularly, **pig'gy-back".**

pick-a-nin-ny (pĭk'ȧ-nĭn"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [W. Ind. Negro, corr. of Sp. *pequeño* or Port. *pequeno*, little], a Negro baby or small child.

pick-ax (pĭk'ăks"), *n.* [corr. of M.E. *picois*, akin to O.F. *pic*, pickax], a kind of hand tool for breaking earth or rock; a pick (see **[1]***pick*). Also, **pick'axe".**

[1]picked (pĭkt), *p.adj.* [see **[2]pick**], **1**, chosen; carefully selected; as, a company of *picked* men; **2**, caused purposely; as, a *picked* quarrel; **3**, deprived of something; plucked; denuded; as, a *picked* chicken.

[2]pick-ed (pĭk'ĕd; pĭkt), *adj. Dial.* or *Archaic*, peaked; pointed; with features sharpened, as by hunger, fatigue, or illness; thin.

pick-eer (pĭk-ēr'), *v.i.* [perh. < Fr. *picorer*, to forage, plunder, prob. < Sp. *pecorear*, to steal cattle < Lat. *pecora*, pl. of *pecus*, cattle], *Obs.*, **1**, to scout; skirmish; **2**, to plunder.

pick-er-el (pĭk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [dim. of **[2]***pike*, q.v.], any of several fresh-water, food fishes (genus *Esox*) of the pike family; sometimes, any pike.

pick-er-el weed any of a family (*Pontederiaceæ*) or, specifically, of a genus (*Pontederia*) of water plants growing in shallow fresh water; especially, a species (*P. cordata*) having elongated, heart-shaped leaves and spikes of blue flowers.

pick-et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *piquet*, pointed stake < *piquer*, to prick], **1**, an upright, pointed stake, used in making fences, for fastening a horse, etc.; **2**, a person, or one of a group, appointed by a labor union to watch a factory, etc., where nonunion men are employed during a strike; **3**, hence, any person or persons appointed by an organization to watch at a given place for any purpose: *Mil.*, a guard, consisting of not more than half a company, stationed at a given place to prevent surprise by an enemy:—*v.t.* **1**, to fence with pointed stakes; **2**, to fasten to a stake; as, to *picket* a horse; **3**, to place watchers round; as, to *picket* a factory during a strike: *Mil.*, **1**, to watch or guard; **2**, to place (men) on guard:—*v.i.* to serve as a picket.

pick-le (pĭk'l), *n.* [prob. < M.Du. *pekel*, pickle], **1**, brine, or a mixture of salt and water, used for preserving food; **2**, vinegar; **3**, vegetables, meat, fruit, etc., preserved in brine or in vinegar: *Colloq.*, an embarrassment or difficulty: *Metal.*, a bath of dilute sulphuric or other acid used to remove scale, surface impurities, etc., from castings, sheets, pipes, or the like, during process of manufacture:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pickled (-ld), *p.pr.* pickling], to preserve in, or as in, brine or vinegar: *Metal.*, to immerse in an acid solution to remove scale, etc.: *Slang*, to intoxicate.

pick-lock (pĭk'lŏk"), *n.* [²*pick*+²*lock*], **1**, one who opens a lock, as with a wire; specifically, a burglar or thief; **2**, an instrument for opening locks.

pick-pock-et (pĭk'pŏk"ĕt), *n.* [²*pick*+*pocket*], one who steals from another's pocket.

pick-thank (pĭk'thăngk"), *n.* [²*pick*+*thank*], *Archaic*, a talebearer; a servile flatterer.

Pick-wick, Mr. (pĭk'wĭk), in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," the central figure, the simple and kind-hearted founder and president of the Pickwick Club.—*adj.* **Pick-wick'i-an.**

pic-nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [19th-cent. Eng. < 18th-cent. Fr. *pique-nique*, picnic], a short trip into the country by a pleasure party carrying its own food:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nicked (-nĭkt), *p.pr.* -nicking], to go on, or hold, a picnic.—*n.* **pic'nick-er.**

pi-cot (pē"kō"), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *pic*, point], one of the small projecting loops forming the edge of certain laces, ribbons, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coted (-kōd"), *p.pr.* -coting (kō'ĭng)], to finish or edge with picots.

pic-rate (pĭk'rāt), *n.* [< Gk. *pikros*, bitter], *Chem.*, a salt or ester of picric acid, generally of a pronounced yellow color and violently explosive.

pic-ric ac-id (pĭk'rĭk), *Chem.*, a pale yellowish crystalline compound with an intensely bitter taste, forming a brilliant yellow solution: formerly used as a dyestuff, now chiefly used as an explosive and in the manufacture of other explosives.

Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [< L.L. *Picti*, Picts, perh. < Lat. *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint: so called from their habit of tattooing themselves], one of an ancient, probably Celtic, people of the Highlands of Scotland, who united with the Scots in the ninth century.

pic-to-graph (pĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *pictus*, painted + Gk. *graphein*, to write], **1**, a primitive drawing or crude figure serving as the symbol of an idea; **2**, a hieroglyphic; **3**, a specimen of the picture writing of ancient peoples.—*adj.* **pic"to-graph'ic.**

pic-to-ri-al (pĭk-tō"rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *pictorius*, pictorial < Lat. *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint], **1**, pertaining to, of the nature of, shown by, or containing, pictures; as, a *pictorial* magazine; **2**, vividly described.—*adv.* **pic-to'ri-al-ly.**

pic-ture (pĭk'tŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *pictura*, a painting < *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint], **1**, a painting, drawing, or photograph, of a person, object, scene, or incident; **2**, a likeness or image; as, she is the *picture* of her mother; **3**, a vivid portrayal, either in words or in the mind as a mental image; as, to have in one's mind a *picture* of future happiness; **4**, concrete representation; embodiment; as, he was the *picture* of despair; **5**, a scene or group such as to be a suitable subject for an artist: *Colloq.*, a motion-picture play; any kind of motion picture:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tŭrd), *p.pr.* -turing], **1**, to represent in a painting, drawing, etc.; **2**, to describe vividly in words; **3**, to form a mental image of; imagine.

pic-tur-esque (pĭk"tŭr-ĕsk'), *adj.* [< It. *pittoresco*, picturesque < Lat. *pingere* (*pictus*), to paint], **1**, giving a vivid impression, as a picture does; graphic; as, *picturesque* language; **2**, suitable to be drawn or painted as a picture; especially, having wild, rugged, or irregular beauty; quaint.—*adv.* **pic"tur-esque'ly.**—*n.* **pic"tur-esque'ness.**

pic-ul (pĭk'ŭl), *n.* [Malay-Javanese = man's load], an Oriental measure of weight: about 140 pounds.

pid-dling (pĭd'lĭng), *adj.* [source uncertain: akin to *peddle*], trifling, insignificant; petty.

pidg-in Eng-lish (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), [Chin. *pidgin*, a corr. of *business*], a form of English based on Chinese syntax, used in the Orient by the Chinese in their commercial dealings with foreigners. Also, **pi'geon Eng'lish.**

¹pie (pī), *n.* [perh. < ²*pie*, in ref. to magpie's habit of making miscellaneous collections], a made dish consisting of meat, fruit, or the like, baked between two layers of pastry or on one lower crust.

²pie (pī), *n.* [O.F. = magpie < Lat. *pica*, magpie], **1**, the magpie, a black-and-white member of the crow family; **2**, the oyster catcher (which see): also called *sea pie*; **3**, any of several unrelated pied birds.

³pie (pī), *n.* [see ¹**pie**], printer's type confusedly mixed:—*v.t.* *p.t.* and *p.p.* pied (pīd), *p.pr.* pieing], to jumble or disorder, as type. Also, **pi**, *Pfd. S.*

⁴pie (pī), *n.* [< Lat. *pica*, magpie: from the color], *Eccl.*, a collection of rules formerly used in England to find the proper service for the day. Also, **pye.**

pie-bald (pī'bôld"), *adj.* [²*pie*+*bald*], spotted, blotched, or mottled with different colors, especially black and white: used especially of horses.

piece (pēs), *n.* [< O.F. *pece*, prob. < L.L. *petia*, a part], **1**, a part of anything; a fragment; as, a *piece* of bread; a plot or division; as, a *piece* of land; **2**, a certain quantity regarded as a unit in manufacture; as, muslin comes at twelve yards to the *piece*; **3**, a separate instance, example, or performance; as, a bad *piece* of business; **4**, a single object of a group; as, each *piece* in the set; **5**, a single, distinct, literary or artistic composition; as, a *piece* of music; **6**, the amount of work done as a distinct job; as, the work is paid by the *piece*; **7**, a coin; as, a five-cent *piece*; **8**, a gun; as, a field*piece*; fowling *piece*; **9**, one of the counters or men used in playing chess, checkers, or similar games; **10**, an individual: *Mus.*, any one of the simpler vocal or instrumental forms: **piece of eight**, formerly, the Spanish dollar, equal to eight reals, and worth about 96 cents:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pieced (pēst), *p.pr.* piecing], **1**, to enlarge or mend by adding material; as, to *piece* a skirt; **2**, to make by joining sections together; as, to *piece* a quilt; patch:—*v.i.* to fit or join.

Syn., *n.* fragment, portion, section. (See part.)

piece-meal (pēs'mēl"), *adj.* [< M.E. *pece* < O.F. *piece*, piece + -*mele* < A.S. *mæl*, a portion], made of small portions or parts; fragmentary:—*adv.* **1**, in portions or parts; **2**, by degrees.

piece-work (pēs'wûrk"), *n.* [*piece*+*work*], work measured and paid for by the piece or job: opposite of *timework*, or work paid for at so much per hour, day, etc.—*n.* **piece'work"er.**

pied (pīd), *adj.*, **1**, [see ²**pie**], spotted, usually in large areas; piebald; **2**, [see ³**pi**], jumbled, as type.

pied-mont (pēd'mŏnt), *adj.* [< It. *piede* < Lat. *pes* (*pedis*), foot + It. *monte* < Lat. *mons* (*montis*), mountain], at, or formed at, the base of mountains; as, a *piedmont* plain:—*n.* a piedmont district.

pie-plant (pī'plănt"), *n.* [¹*pie*+*plant*], in the United States, the garden rhubarb, a perennial the stems of which are used for sauce or pies.

pier (pēr), *n.* [< M.E. *per* < L.L. *pera*, a dike], **1**, a mass of masonry supporting one end of the span of a bridge; one of the supports of an arch or of any similar structure (for illus. see *impost*); **2**, a similar support, as of iron or timbers, in the structure of a bridge or building; **3**, a projecting part of a wall, such as a buttress; **4**, a portion of the wall of a room between two windows; **5**, a mole, wharf, or dock, or any structure built out over the water, as for a promenade.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pierced (pērst), *p.pr.* piercing], [< O.F. *percer*, to pierce], **1**, to penetrate, puncture, stab, or perforate, as with a pointed instrument; **2**, to affect deeply; as, to *pierce* the heart with grief; **3**, to force a way through; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line; **4**, to plumb; solve; see through, as an enigma: used of mental effort:—*v.i.* to enter; penetrate.—*n.* **pierc'er.**—*n.* **pierc'ing-ness.**

pierc-ing (pēr'sĭng), *adj.* penetrating; sharp; keen; as, a *piercing* cry.—*adv.* **pierc'ing-ly.**

pier glass a large mirror used to cover all or most of a wall space between two openings in a room, especially a space between windows.

Pi-e-ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Pieria*], of or pertaining to Pieria, a Thracian country, one of the early seats of the worship of the Muses.

Pi-er-i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n.pl.* [Gk. = daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia], *Class. Myth.*, **1**, the Muses (see *Muse*); **2**, nine sisters who entered into a musical contest with the Muses, but were defeated and turned into magpies.

Pier-rot (pyâ′rō), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *Pierre* < Lat. *Petrus*, Peter], a character in French pantomime, having a whitened face, and dressed in long, loose pantaloons and a white jacket: **pierrot**, anyone similarly dressed, as for a carnival.—*n.fem.* ***pier′rette′***.

pi-et (pī′ĕt), *n.* [dim. of ²*pie*, q.v.], 1, in England, the magpie; 2, the water ouzel. Also, **py′et**.

Pi-e-tism (pī′ĕ-tĭzm), *n.* [< Ger. *pietismus*, pietism: see **piety**], a reform movement among Lutherans in Germany in the 17th and 18th centuries, urging a more sincere and active religious devotion: **pietism**, a devotional, rather than an intellectual or practical, type of religious experience.—*n.* **pi′e-tist.**—*adj.* **pi′e-tis′tic**; **pi′e-tis′ti-cal.**

pi-e-ty (pī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *piete* < Lat. *pietas*, piety < *pius*, pious, dutiful], 1, devotion to religion; 2, reverence for God: 3, honor and obedience to parents; as, filial *piety*.

Syn. holiness, devoutness, sanctity, godliness, religion.—*Ant.* ungodliness, irreligion, irreverence.

pi-e-zo-e-lec-tric-i-ty [pī″ĕ-zō-ē-lĕk-trĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*piezo-* (< Gk. *piezein*, to press) + *electricity*], *Elec.*, electrical phenomena produced in certain crystals by pressure; also, the study of these phenomena.—*adj.* **pi″e-zo-e-lec′tric.**

pi-e-zom-e-ter (pī″ĕ-zŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *piezein*, to press + *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, any of various instruments for measuring pressure, as in a water main, or for utilizing pressure as a standard in making other measurements, as of the compressibility of liquids, or the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.—*adj.* **pi″e-zo-met′ric.**

pif-fle (pĭf′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* piffled (-ld), *p.pr.* piffling], [source uncertain], to be delicate or squeamish: *Slang*, to talk or write nonsense:—*n.* exaggerated fussiness: *Slang*, nonsense; bosh.

pig (pĭg), *n.* [< M.E. *pigge*, pig: source uncertain], a two-toed, hoofed mammal (family *Suidæ*), domesticated for its flesh, which is called *pork*; a swine, especially a young one: *Colloq.*, a greedy or selfish person: *Metal.*, an oblong mass of metal, which has been poured while molten into a mold; also, the mold:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pigged (pĭgd), *p.pr.* pigging], 1, to give birth to pigs; farrow; 2, to live like pigs.

pi-geon (pĭj′ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *pijon*, pigeon < L.L. *pipio*, young cheeping bird < Lat. *pipire*, to cheep], any of a family (*Columbidæ*) of grain-eating, strong-flying birds of many species, found all over the world; especially, any of numerous semidomesticated or fancy varieties with a short, stocky body, short legs, and long wings, probably derived from the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*): *Slang*, one who is easily tricked.

pi-geon ber-ry the poke, an American herb with white flowers and purple berries.

pi-geon Eng-lish a Chinese-English jargon. See **pidg′in Eng′lish**, *Pfd. S.*

pi-geon-hole (pĭj′ŭn-hōl″), *n.* [*pigeon* + *hole*], 1, a hole for pigeons; 2, a small, open, boxlike space in a desk, case, etc., for documents, letters, or the like:—*v.t.* 1, to place, as letters, in such a boxlike space; 2, to lay aside and forget; shelve.

pi-geon-toed (pĭj′ŭn-tōd″), *adj.* having the toes turned in.

pi-geon-wheat moss a common moss (genus *Polytrichum*) forming exceptionally soft and deep beds (see *Bryophyta*, illus.).

pi-geon-wing (pĭj′ŭn-wĭng″), *n.* [*pigeon* + *wing*], a dancing step in which the dancer jumps, striking his heels together.

pig-ger-y (pĭg′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **pig**], a place for keeping or raising pigs.

pig-gin (pĭg′ĭn), *n.* [perh. < earlier *pig*, an earthen jar: source uncertain], a small, wooden vessel, having a stave extended upward as a handle.

pig-gish (pĭg′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **pig**], piglike; hence, obstinate, greedy, or dirty.—*adv.* **pig′gish-ly.**—*n.* **pig′gish-ness.**

pig-head-ed (pĭg″hĕd″ĕd), *adj.* stupidly obstinate or stubborn.

pig i-ron iron run directly from the blast furnace and cast into molds, or pigs.

pig-ment (pĭg′mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *pigmentum*, pigment < *pingere* to paint], any substance used to impart color; specifically, an insoluble, dry coloring matter which, when mixed with a suitable medium, forms paint: *Biol.*, the coloring matter in animals and plants.—*adj.* **pig′men-ta-ry.**—*n.* **pig″men-ta′tion.**

Pig-my (pĭg′mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [see **Pygmy**], one of a race of very small Africans: **pigmy**, a dwarf:—**pigmy**, *adj.* very small. See **Pyg′my**, *Pfd. S.*

pig-nut (pĭg′nŭt″), *n.* [*pig* + *nut*], 1, the thin-shelled nut, tasting first sweet and then bitter, of a species of hickory (*Hicoria glabra*); also, the tree; 2, a species of earthnut (*Canonodium denudatum*).

pig-pen (pĭg′pĕn″), *n.* [*pig* + ¹*pen*], a pigsty, or pen for pigs.

pig-skin (pĭg′skĭn″), *n.* [*pig* + *skin*], 1, leather made from the hide of a pig; 2, the hide itself: *Colloq.*, 1, a football; 2, in England, a saddle.

pig-sty (pĭg′stī″), *n.* [*pl.* -sties (-stīz)], [*pig* + ¹*sty*], a pen for pigs; a piggery.

pig-tail (pĭg′tāl″), *n.* [*pig* + *tail*], 1, hair twisted into a braid, usually hanging down from the back of the head; a queue; 2, a long twist of tobacco.

pig-weed (pĭg′wēd″), *n.* [*pig* + ¹*weed*], 1, any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of plants of the goosefoot family, especially the common goosefoot (*C. album*); 2, locally, the common garden purslane.

pi-ka (pī′kä), *n.* [< Tungusic *pika*], any of a genus (*Ochotona*) of small rodents living in burrows and somewhat resembling rabbits, found in high mountains of Asia, eastern Europe, and western North America, in the last-named place erroneously called *cony*: also called *piping hare*, from its peculiar call.

¹pike (pīk), *n.* [< A.S. *pīc*, a point], 1, formerly, a weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a spearhead at one end; 2, a sharp, central spike or point, as in a shield: 3, *Br. Dial.*, a pointed hilltop; peak.

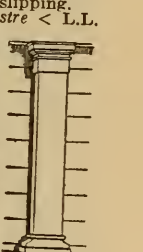
²pike (pīk), *n.* [abbr. of *pikefish* (< ¹*pike* + *fish*)], any of a family (*Esocidæ*) of voracious fresh-water fishes, including the pickerel and muskellunge; especially, the common, or Great Lakes, species (*Esox lucius*).

³pike (pīk), *n.* [abbr. of *turnpike*, q.v.], 1, a road on which a charge is made for driving; a turnpike road, or toll road; 2, any main road; 3, a tollgate.

pik-er (pīk′ĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, one who bets cautiously or for small amounts.

pike-staff (pīk′stăf″), *n.* [¹*pike* + ²*staff*], a pole or shaft with a spike at the end, as one carried by mountaineers to keep them from slipping.

pi-las-ter (pĭ-lăs′tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *pilastre* < L.L. *pilastrum*, pilaster < Lat. *pila*, pillar], *Arch.*, a rectangular column with a base and a capital built partly in a wall; also, a pier similarly constructed, as between two arches partly in a wall.



PILASTER

Pi-late (pī′lāt), *n.* [< Lat. *Pilatus*], *Bib.*, the Roman governor of Judea under whom Christ was crucified: called in full *Pontius Pilate* (John 18:29; 19:22).

pi-lau (pĭ-lou′; pĭ-lô′), *n.* [< Pers. *pilāw*, a dish of rice, fish, etc.], an Oriental dish of meat or fish boiled with rice and spiced. Also, **pi-laf′**, **pi-laff″** (pĭ-läf′); **pi-law′**.

pilch (pĭlch), *n.* [< A.S. *pylece*: see **pelisse**], a kind of three-cornered flannel garment for babies: *Obs.*, an ancient outer garment, originally of fur or skins.

pil-chard (pĭl′chärd), *n.* [< earlier *pilcher*: source uncertain], 1, any of several food sea fishes of the herring family, especially one slightly resembling the herring, found on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, England; 2, in some places, the true sardine. Also, **pilch′erd**; **pilch′er.**

¹pile (pīl), *n.* [< Lat. *pila*, a pillar], 1, a mass or heap; as, a *pile* of sand; 2, hence, a large building; 3, a mass of inflammable material for burning a body; a pyre; as, a funeral *pile*: *Elec.*, a series of plates of unlike metals laid alternately one upon another so as to produce an electric current: *Colloq.*, a great quantity; a collection; *Slang*, a fortune:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* piled (pīld), *p.pr.* piling], 1, to throw into a heap; as, to *pile* stone; collect and arrange; as, to *pile* bricks; 2, to accumulate:—*v.i.* to form a mass or heap.

²pile (pīl), *n.* [< Lat. *pilum*, javelin], 1, a timber driven into the ground, as for a bulkhead, wharf, foundation for a building, or the like; also, metal or concrete columns similarly used; 2, a pointed stake or post: *Her.*, a wedge-shaped bearing pointing downward (see *heraldry*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* piled (pīld), *p.pr.* piling], to drive piles into.

³pile (pīl), *n.* [< Lat. *pilus*, hair], 1, nap of cloth; 2, hair, especially soft hair or fur; 3, a fiber or filament, as of cotton, etc.—*adj.* **piled.**

pi-le-at-ed (pĭ′lē-āt″ĕd; pĭl′ē-), *adj.* [< Lat. *pileus*, a felt cap], having a crest or cap: **pileated woodpecker**, a large North American woodpecker (*Phlæotomus pileatus*) inhabiting dense forests.

pile driv-er a machine for driving piles into the ground (see illus. next page).

piles (pīlz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *pila*, a ball], hemorrhoids, a swelling of the veins within the anus.

pi-le-um (pī′lē-ŭm; pĭl′ē-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* pilea (-lē-ȧ)], [Lat. = cap], the top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

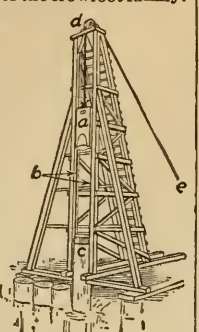
pi-le-us (pī′lē-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* pilei (-lē-ī)], [Lat. = cap], 1, in a mushroom, the umbrella-shaped part bearing the spores: 2, a pileum.

pile-wort (pīl'wûrt″), *n.* [*pile* < *ptes*, q.v. + *wort*], the lesser celandine, a perennial yellow-flowered herb (*Ranunculus ficaria*) of the crowfoot family.

pil-fer (pil'fẽr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< O.F. *pelfrer*, to rob], to plunder or steal; especially, to steal in small amounts; to filch.—*n.* **pil'fer-er.**

pil-grim (pil'grim), *n.* [< M.E. *pelegrim*, traveler < Lat. *peregrinus*, stranger < *per*, through + *ager*, field], **1**, one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine; **2**, a traveler: **Pilgrims**, the Puritan settlers of the first colony in Massachusetts in 1620: also called *Pilgrim Fathers*: **Pilgrim's Progress**, an allegory by John Bunyan, symbolizing the trials and temptations of Christians in attaining salvation.

pil-grim-age (pil'grĭ-mâj), *n.* [< O.F. *pelerinage*, pilgrimage < *pelerin*, *er*, to go as a pilgrim: see **pilgrim**], **1**, a long journey, especially to some sacred place; **2**, life considered as a journey.



PILE DRIVER

a, block of cast iron, or weight, sliding in the runners, or guides, *b*; *c*, pile; *d*, pulley; *e*, cable to hoisting engine.

pill (pil), *n.* [< Lat. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball], **1**, medicine in the form of a small ball; **2**, a pellet; **3**, something disagreeable that must be accepted: *Slang*, an objectionable person; *Baseball Slang*, the baseball in use in a game:—*v.t.* to dose with pills: *Slang*, to blackball.

pil-lage (pil'âj), *n.* [Fr. < *piller*, to plunder], **1**, the act of plundering, or robbing openly, especially in war; **2**, booty; plunder:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laged (-âjd), *p.pr.* -laging], to plunder; despoil:—*v.i.* to rob openly; plunder.—*n.* **pil'lag-er.**

Syn., *v.* plunder, despoil, steal, rob, strip, sack.

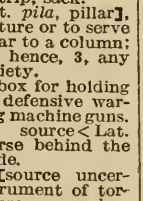
pil-lar (pil'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *piler* < Lat. *pila*, pillar], **1**, a column to support a structure or to serve as a monument; any upright mass similar to a column; **2**, any firm, slender, upright support; hence, **3**, any support or mainstay; as, a *pillar* of society.

pill box a small, round, cardboard box for holding pills: *Mil.*, a small fort for defensive warfare, of concrete and steel, and containing machine guns.

pil-lion (pil'yŭn), *n.* [prob. < Celt. source < Lat. *pellis*, skin], a pad on a horse behind the saddle, on which a second person may ride.

pil-li-winks (pil'ĭ-wĭngks), *n.pl.* [source uncertain], an ancient instrument of torture, in which the thumbs and fingers were squeezed.

pil-lo-ry (pil'ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< O.F. *pellori*, pillory: ultimate source unknown], an old instrument of punishment consisting of a wooden frame supported by an upright post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a person standing exposed to public disgrace may be passed and secured:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-rĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], **1**, to punish by this instrument; **2**, to expose to public disgrace or abuse.


PILLORY

pil-low (pil'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *pyhu*, pillow], **1**, a bag filled with feathers or other soft material, to support the head of a person lying down; **2**, any rest for the head:—*v.t.* to place on a rest for the head:—*v.i.* to recline on a pillow.

pil-low block a support for a shaft which drives machinery.

pil-low-case (pil'ō-kās″), *n.* [*pillow* + *²case*], a covering, as of linen or cotton, for a pillow: also called *pillow slip*.

PILLOW BLOCK

pil-low lace handmade lace fashioned with bobbins upon a pillow as a support.

pi-lose (pī'lōs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pilosus*, hairy < *pilus*, hair], having abundant hair. Also, **pi'lous.**

pi-lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [< Fr. *pillote* < It. *pilota*, steersman], **1**, one who steers a vessel; especially, one licensed to conduct a vessel in or out of a port or in waters where navigation is difficult or dangerous; **2**, a guide of any sort; **3**, the cowcatcher of a locomotive; **4**, a mechanical regulating device: *Aëro.*, one who flies a balloon, airship, or flying machine:—*adj.* designating a small light or burner used variously, as to indicate the strength of a current or show that it is turned on, to ignite a larger light, etc.: **pilot balloon**, a small balloon, launched unmanned ahead of a larger balloon, to show the direction and strength of the wind: **pilot fish**, a small, bluish, marine fish (*Naucrates ductor*) which often accompanies sharks and lives on scraps of the prey which they devour: **pilot house**, *Naut.*, the small inclosed compartment containing the compass, steering wheel, etc.: **pilot whale**, a toothed whale (*Globicephala melas*), 20 to 25 feet long, related to the dolphins and porpoises: also called *blackfish*:—*v.t.* **1**, to direct the course of, as a vessel or airship; **2**, to guide through difficulties.

PILOT FISH ($\frac{1}{10}$)

pi-lot-age (pī'lŭt-âj), *n.* **1**, the process of conducting vessels in or out of a port or through dangerous waters or the fee paid for it; **2**, guidance.

Pilt-down man (pilt'doun″), [< place name], a man of a primitive race, supposed to have lived in Europe in the early ice age, remains of whose skull were found near Piltdown, Sussex, England, in 1911 (see *geology*, chart).

pi-men-to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [< Sp. *pimienta*, pepper plant < L.L. *pigmentum*, a spiced drink], the unripe fruit of the allspice tree, dried and used as a flavoring.

***pi-mien-to** (pē-myĕn'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [Sp.], a variety of sweet pepper the fruit of which is used as a vegetable, in salads, a flavoring for cheese, etc.: also called, incorrectly, *pimento*.

pim-o-la (pĭm-ō'lâ), *n.* [< *pimiento* + *ol(ive)*], an olive stuffed with chopped sweet red peppers.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *pimper*, to allure; seduce], one who procures a woman to be used by others for immoral purposes; a pander; procurer:—*v.i.* to play the part of a procurer.

pim-per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *pimprenele* < L.L. *pipinella*, plant of primrose family], any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of plants of the primrose family, with white, blue, or scarlet flowers, which, in one species (*A. arvensis*), close with the approach of bad weather.

pim-ple (pĭm'pl), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a small swelling of the skin, containing pus; **2**, any small protuberance.—*adj.* **pim'ply.**—*adj.* **pim'pled.**

pin (pĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *pinna*, point], **1**, a short piece of wire with a sharp point at one end and a round head at the other, used for fastening together papers, clothing, etc.; **2**, a larger, pointed instrument of similar nature, used for holding the hair, the hat, etc., as, a hat *pin*; **3**, an ornament, badge, or jewel fitted with a pin and a clasp; as, a school *pin*; **4**, a bolt or peg; **5**, a wooden roller; as, a rolling-*pin*; **6**, a peg of wood to be knocked down by the ball, in bowling: *Colloq.*, anything of small value: *pl. Colloq.*, legs; as, he was unsteady on his *pins*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pinned (pĭnd), *p.pr.* pinning], **1**, to fasten with, or as with, a pin; **2**, to inclose; **3**, to seize and hold.

PINS

1, tenpin; 2, clothespin; 3, cotter pin; 4, dressmaker's pin; 5, safety pin.

***pi-ña** (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *pinea*, pine cone < *pinus*, pine], **1**, the pineapple; **2**, a fabric made from pineapple leaves: called in full *piña cloth*.

pi-na-ceous (pĭ-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [see **¹pine**], pertaining or belonging to the pines.

pin-a-co-the-ca (pĭn″ä-kō-thē'kä), *n.* [*pl.* -cæ (-sē)]; -cas (-käz)], [Lat. < Gk. *pinax* (*-akos*), a picture + *thēkē*, a repository], a picture gallery.

pin-a-fore (pĭn'ä-fōr″), *n.* [*pin* + *afore*], a loose sleeveless apron or covering to protect the clothing of a child or young girl.

***pince-nez** (păns″-nā'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr. = pinch nose], eyeglasses kept on the nose by a spring.

pin-cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n.pl.* sometimes used as *sing.* [see **pinch**], an instrument for gripping and holding, having two handles and two hinged jaws: nippers (see *pliers, tool*, illus.): *Zoöl.*, an organ resembling pincers, as the claw of a lobster. Also, **pinch'ers.**

pinch (pĭnch), *v.t.* [< O.F. *pincier*, to squeeze], **1**, to squeeze or nip between two hard edges, or between the thumb and a finger; as, to *pinch* his arm; **2**, to press on so as to hurt; as, the shoe *pinches* my toe; **3**, to oppress or distress; **4**, to make thin or wan; as, to be *pinched* with hunger: *U. S. Slang*, **1**, to arrest; **2**, to steal:—*v.i.* **1**, to press hard; as, my shoe *pinches*; **2**, to be mean or miserly:—*n.* **1**, a squeeze or nip; **2**, painful pressure; as, the *pinch* of poverty; **3**, a sudden need

or emergency; as, to do it at a *pinch:* 4, as much as can be held between the thumb and finger.

pinch bar a crowbar; also, a special form of crowbar used chiefly for moving freight cars.

pinch-beck (pĭnch'bĕk), *n.* [<name of inventor, Christopher *Pinchbeck*, 18th-cent. London watch and toy maker], 1, imitation gold: a yellow alloy of copper and zinc: 2, anything cheap or sham:—*adj.* 1, made of pinchbeck; hence, 2, spurious.

pinch-ers (pĭn'chĕrz), *n.* [see **pinch**], an instrument with two handles and two jaws, used for gripping things; nippers. See **pin'cers**, *Pfd. S.*

pin-cush-ion (pĭn'kōōsh"ŭn), *n.* [*pin*+*cushion*], a small cushion used for pins.

Pin-dar-ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *Pindaros*], pertaining to, or resembling the style of, Pindar (about 522–448 B. C.), a Greek lyric poet, famous as a writer of hymns and laudatory odes.

pin-dling (pĭn'dlĭng), *adj.* [perh. <²*pine*+*dwindle*], *U. S. Dial.*, weak; thin; unhealthy.

¹pine (pīn), *n.* [<Lat. *pinus*, pine], 1, any of an important genus (*Pinus*) of cone-bearing, evergreen trees with needlelike leaves, called *pine needles*, borne in small clusters; 2, the timber of a pine; 3, a pineapple: **bull pine**, a timber tree (*P. ponderosa*) of the western United States, with yellowish bark: **Georgia pine**, a very important tree (*P. palustris*) with a long leaf and hard, yellowish wood, a source of timber and turpentine: **jack pine**, a slender tree (*P. divaricata*) with two leaves in a cluster: **loblolly pine**, a pine (*P. tæda*) of the southern United States, with three leaves in a cluster: **red pine**, the bull pine; also, an American pine (*P. resinosa*) with hard wood and reddish bark: **white pine**, the most important timber tree (*P. strobus*) of the genus, having five needles in a cluster, with soft, light wood: **yellow pine**, a tall, slender tree (*P. echinata*) with a short leaf and hard, yellowish wood; also, the Georgia pine or the bull pine.—*adj.* **pin'y**; **pin'ey**.

²pine (pīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pined (pīnd), *p.pr.* pining], [<A.S. *pīnian*, to pine<*pīn*, pain <Lat. *poena*, punishment], 1, to grow thin and weak from distress, anxiety, or the like; 2, to long intensely: usually with *for:*—*v.t. Archaic*, to grieve for.

Syn. languish, droop, wither, flag.

pin-e-al (pĭn'ē-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *pinea*, pine cone], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, shaped like a pine cone; specifically, designating, or pertaining to, a small gland, of unknown function, situated in the brain of all vertebrates having a cranium: also called *pineal gland.*

pine-ap-ple (pīn'ăp"l), *n.* [¹*pine*+*apple*], 1, a low-growing tropical plant (*Ananas ananas*) with spiny leaves, bearing a large, cone-shaped fruit; 2, the edible fruit of this plant (see *fruit*, illus.).

pine cone the fruit of the pine tree, varying in shape and size according to the species.

pin-er-y (pīn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **¹pine**], 1, a large group of pine trees; also, a pine forest; 2, a hothouse in which pineapples are grown.

pine sis-kin a small finch (*Spinus pinus*) of North America, generally dark-colored, with wings and tail marked with yellow.

pin-feath-er (pĭn'fĕth"ĕr), *n.* [*pin*+*feather*], a feather just beginning to grow.

pin-fold (pĭn'fōld"), *n.* [<A.S. *pundfald*, an inclosure for animals, corr. by *pyndan*, to shut up], a place for confining stray animals; a pound.

pin-foot-ed (pĭn'fōōt"ĕd), *adj.* [contr. of *pinnate*+*foot*], having the toes or feet bordered by a lobed membrane, as those of some birds.

ping (pĭng), *n.* [imit.], a slight, sharp sound, as from a bullet:—*v.i.* to make a ping.

ping–pong (pĭng'-pŏng"), *n.* [imit.: from sound of ball on racket], an indoor game somewhat resembling lawn tennis, played on a table with small rackets and hollow celluloid balls.

pin-guid (pĭng'gwĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *pinguis*, fat], fat; extremely bland; oily.

pin-head (pĭn'hĕd"), *n.* [*pin*+*head*], the head of a pin; hence, anything small and trifling.

pin-hole (pĭn'hōl"), *n.* [*pin*+*hole*], a very small hole made by, or as by, a pin.

¹pin-ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *penon*<Lat. *pinna*, battlement], *Mech.*, a gear wheel, the cogs of which engage with those of a larger toothed wheel, so that motion is imparted from one to the other; in a pair or set of gears, the smaller gear (see ²*rack*, illus.).

PINION AND GEAR

²pin-ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *pignon*, pinion<Lat. *penna*, feather], 1, the last group of bones of a bird's wing, corresponding to the human hand and wrist; 2, a wing; 3, a feather:—*v.t.* 1, to bind the wings of, or to clip the last segment of the wings of; as, to *pinion* a bird; 2, to bind; 3, to confine or fetter.

¹pink (pĭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a color resulting from a mixture of red and white; a very pale red; 2, any of a genus (*Dianthus*) of plants, typifying a large family (*Caryophyllaceæ*); especially, any of several garden flowers of this genus, with sharp-pointed leaves and a sweet, spicy fragrance; 3, anything of supreme excellence; as, the *pink* of perfection:—*adj.* of a very pale red color.—*adj.* **pink'ish**.

²pink (pĭngk), *n.* [prob.<M.Du. *pincke*, a small fishing boat], *Naut.*, a narrow-sterned vessel.

³pink (pĭngk), *v.t.* [prob. var. of ²*pick*], 1, to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes; work in eyelet holes; 2, to scallop the edge of, as cloth, by cutting with a tool called a pinking iron; 3, to prick, as with a sword: *Obs.*, to decorate.

pink eye *Pathol.*, an epidemic contagious inflammation of the eye, marked by redness of the eyeball; acute conjunctivitis. Also, *n.* **pink'eye'**.

pink-ing (pĭngk'ĭng), *n.* [see ³**pink**], a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping or cutting the edges into wavy lines: **pinking iron**, a small tool with a curved sharp edge at one end, used for cutting scallops on the edge of fabrics

pin mon-ey money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses.

pin-na (pĭn'ă), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-ē); -nas (-ăz)], [Lat. =feather; wing], *Anat.*, the cartilaginous part of the ear, which projects from the head; the auricle (see *ear*, illus.); *Bot.*, a leaflet of a compound leaf; *Zoöl.*, a wing, fin, or similar organ.

pin-nace (pĭn'ăs), *n.* [<Fr. *pinasse*, pinnace, prob. <Lat. *pinus*, pine], 1, formerly, a small, light, schooner-rigged vessel with oars; 2, an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

pin-na-cle (pĭn'ă-kl), *n.* [<L.L. *pinnaculum*, peak, dim. of Lat. *pinna*, wing], 1, a small tower or turret above the rest of a building, generally terminating in a spire; 2, a high point like a spire; a peak; 3, the summit:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cled (-kld), *p.pr.* -cling], 1, to furnish with small towers or turrets; 2, to set on a high point.

pin-nate (pĭn'āt), *adj.* [<Lat. *pinnatus*<*pinna*, feather], *Bot.*, arranged like a feather, along two sides of an axis: said of the veining of a leaf, or of the leaflet arrangement of a compound leaf: **abruptly pinnate, odd-pinnate**, of a compound leaf, having leaflets on each side of the midrib, without, or with, an odd leaflet at the end. Also, **pin'nat-ed.**—*adv.* **pin'nate-ly; pin'nat-ed-ly.**

PINNATE LEAVES
1, abruptly pinnate; 2, odd-pinnate.

pin-nat-i-fid (pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *pinna*, feather+*-fidus*, <*findere*, to cleave], *Bot.*, cleft parted or lobed on either side of an axis, with shallow incisions: said of leaves, such as an oak leaf.

pin-ner (pĭn'ĕr), *n.* [see **pin**], a headdress with long lappets at the side: *Eng. Dial.*, a pinafore.

pi-no-chle (pē'nō-kl; pĭn'ō-kl), *n.* [Am.Ger.: source uncertain], a game of cards with bidding and trick taking, but with the main object the making of certain combinations of differing point values. Also, **pi'no-cle; pe'nu-chle.**

pi-no-le (pē-nō'lā; pĭ-nōl'), *n.* [Sp.Amer.<Aztec *pinolli*, mesquite flour], 1, a dish consisting of slightly scorched maize, ground and sweetened; 2, the flour of mesquite beans.

pi-ñon (pē-nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn), *n.* [Sp.=seed of the pine<Lat. *pinus*, pine], 1, any of various western American pines with an edible seed; 2, the seed.

pint (pīnt), *n.* [<Fr. *pinte*: source uncertain], a measure of capacity equal to half a quart.

pin-tail (pĭn'tāl"), *n.* [*pin*+*tail*], any of several long-necked ducks with a pointed tail.

pin-tle (pĭn'tl), *n.* [<A.S. *pintel*, penis], a pin upon which anything turns, as in a hinge: *Ordnance*, a hook in the back of a limber, to which the trail of the gun is attached by a ring.

pin-to (pĭn'tō; pĕn'-), *adj.* [Sp.<*pintado*, painted <Lat. *pingere*, to paint], in the western United States, mottled; pied: as, a *pinto* pony:—*n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], a pied animal: especially, a Texan calico pony.

Pintsch gas (pĭnch), [named for the inventor, Richard *Pintsch*, a German], an oil gas produced by the destructive distillation of petroleum, used for illuminating purposes on railway trains.

pin-worm (pĭn'wûrm"), *n.* [*pin*+*worm*], *Pathol.*, a small, threadlike, parasitic, round worm, infesting the rectum, especially in children.

pi-o-neer (pī″ō-nēr′), *n.* [< Fr. *pionnier* < *pion* < Lat. *pedo* (*-onis*), foot soldier < *pes* (*pedis*), foot], one who goes before to prepare the way for another. as a settler in a frontier country: *Mil.*, a soldier in an engineer corps whose special work is road building and repairing:—*v.i.* to prepare a way:—*v.t.* 1, to open up, as a way or road; 2, to take the lead in.

pi-ous (pī′ŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *pieux* < Lat. *pius*, dutiful], 1, showing reverence for God; religious; 2, done under pretense of religion; as, a *pious* fraud: *Archaic*, obedient to parents or superiors.—*adv.* **pi′ous-ly.**

Syn. dutiful, godly, upright, virtuous, religious.

¹pip (pĭp), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *pippin*, q.v.], a small seed, as of an apple or an orange:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pipped (pĭpt), *p.pr.* pipping], to blackball.

²pip (pĭp), *n.* [< M.Du. *pippe*, pip < L.L. *pipita*, corr. of Lat. *pituita*, phlegm], a disease of poultry: *Slang*, 1, humorously, illness in general; 2, ill temper.

³pip (pĭp), *n.* [< earlier *peep*, spot: source uncertain], 1, one of the distinctive marks or spots on a playing card; 2, one rootstock or plant of a cluster, as of the lily of the valley; 3, one of the segments of the surface of a pineapple.

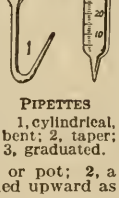
⁴pip (pĭp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pipped (pĭpt), *p.pr.* pipping], [see **pipe**], to cry like a chicken or bird:—*v.t.* to break through (the shell of an egg) in hatching.

pipe (pīp), *n.* [< A.S. *pīpe* < L.L. *pipa*, pipe < Lat. *pipare*, to pipe], 1, any long, hollow tube of metal, wood, earthenware, etc., used to convey liquids or gases, as water, steam, illuminating gas, or the like; 2, a tube of clay, wood, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco, opium, etc.; 3, as much as the bowl of a pipe will hold; 4, a wine measure of varying capacity, equal in England to two hogsheads, 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine gallons; 5, a high-pitched voice; 6, the note or call of a bird or insect: *Mus.*, 1, a metal or wooden tube or reed, capable of producing musical sounds, as a whistle, flute, flageolet, or the like: not now technically used of any single instrument; 2, specifically, one of the graduated tubes in which the notes of some organs, called *pipe organs*, are produced (see *reed*, Illus.); *Metal.*, a longitudinal cavity found in ingots and castings due to shrinkage toward the side of the mold during solidification; *Mining*, an occurrence of ore in an elongated cylindrical or pipe-shaped mass: *pl.* 1, the Panpipe (which see); 2, the bagpipe:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* piped (pīpt), *p.pr.* piping], 1, to play on a musical wind instrument; as, to *pipe* a tune; 2, to utter in a high key; as, to *pipe* a song; 3, to furnish with pipes or tubes; as, to *pipe* a house for water; 4, to carry through a tube; as, to *pipe* water into a city; 5, to trim, as a dress, with a roll or cord on the edge of a fold or hem: *Naut.*, to call by means of a whistle:—*v.i.* 1, to play on the musical instrument called a pipe; 2, to utter a shrill sound; 3, to whistle.

pipe clay grayish white clay, used in making pipes and in various industrial processes.

pip-er (pīp′ĕr), *n.* one who plays the flute, Panpipe, or the like; especially, a Scottish bagpiper.

pi-pette (pī-pĕt′), *n.* [dim. of *pipe*], a small tube of glass or metal, with an expanded central portion, used for transferring liquids from one vessel to another:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -petted, *p.pr.* -petting], to transfer (a liquid) with such a tube.



PIPETTES
1, cylindrical, bent; 2, taper; 3, graduated.

pip-ing (pīp′ĭng), *adj.* [see **pipe**], 1, feeble; weak; shrill; 2, playing upon a musical instrument called a pipe; 3, hissing: used to intensify the adjective *hot*; as, *piping* hot dishes; 4, like the quiet music of the pipe rather than the loud sounds of brass and drums; as, the *piping* times of peace:—*n.* 1, the music of a pipe, or the act of producing it; 2, a system of tubes for drainage, etc.; 3, a strip of material along a seam or fold: used as a trimming for dresses.

pip-it (pĭp′ĭt), *n.* [prob. imit.], any of various small, widely distributed birds (family *Motacillidæ*), allied to the wagtails, which sing while flying, and flip their tails as they walk or run.

pip-kin (pĭp′kĭn), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a small earthen jar or pot; 2, a small tub of wood, with one stave extended upward as a handle; a piggin.

pip-pin (pĭp′ĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *pepin*, seed], any one of several varieties of apple: *Obs.*, a seed.

pip-sis-se-wa (pĭp-sĭs′ē-wä), *n.* [< Amer. Ind.], any of a genus (*Chimaphila*) of evergreen plants of the heath family, including the prince's pine (*C. umbellata*) and the spotted wintergreen (*C. maculata*), whose leaves have been used medicinally.

pip-y (pīp′ĭ), *adj.* [see **pipe**], 1, resembling a pipe; tubular; 2, shrill; high-pitched.

pi-quant (pē′känt), *adj.* [Fr. = pricking], 1, agreeably sharp to the taste; 2, agreeably keen or clever in manner or conversation; humorously charming; 3, sharp or cutting to the feelings; as, *piquant* criticism.—*adv.* **pi′quant-ly.**—*n.* **pi′quan-cy.**

Syn. keen, spirited, lively, tart, pungent, spicy. *Pungent*, taken literally, describes that which affects the organs of smell or taste with a pricking, biting sensation; as, a *pungent* odor from gas; a *pungent* aroma. Figuratively, *pungent* means caustic, mentally spurring or stimulating; as, *pungent* satire; *pungent* comments or criticism. *Piquant*, literally, means agreeably *pungent*, and is used with reference to taste alone; a *piquant* flavor is appetizing; a *piquant* sauce has relish, and distinctiveness. Figuratively, *piquant* connotes a stimulating effect on the mind. *Spicy* means full of spice, aromatic, *pungent*, highly flavored.

pique (pēk), *n.* [< Fr. *piquer*, to prick], slight anger or resentment; wounded pride:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* piqued (pēkt), *p.pr.* piquing], 1, to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; 2, to pride or value: always reflexive; as, to *pique* oneself on doing something very well; 3, to stir or prick; as, to *pique* the curiosity.

Syn., *n.* resentment, displeasure, vexation, irritation.

pi-qué (pē-kā′), *n.* [Fr. < *piquer*, to prick], a heavy ribbed or figured cotton cloth.

pi-quet (pē-kĕt′; pĭk′ĕt), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], a card game played by two with 32 cards, the cards from two to seven being omitted.

pi-ra-cy (pī′ra-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< L.L. *piratia* < Gk. *peirateia*, piracy < *peiratēs*, pirate], 1, robbery, or the practice of robbing vessels, on the high seas; 2, the unauthorized appropriation and publishing, for profit, of another's literary work; an infringement of a copyright.

pi-ra-gua (pĭ-rä′gwä; -răg′wä), *n.* [Sp. < Carib. = dugout], 1, a canoe made from the hollowed trunk of a tree; 2, a kind of flat-bottomed barge having two masts.

pi-rate (pī′rāt), *n.* [< Lat. *pirata* < Gk. *peiratēs*, one who attempts < *peiran*, to attempt], 1, a robber on the high seas; hence, 2, any one who adopts lawless or high-handed methods of carrying out a purpose; especially, one who uses another's literary work without permission, either to claim it as his own product or to profit by its sale; 3, a ship engaged in robbery on the high seas:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pirated, *p.pr.* pirating], 1, to rob at sea; 2, to publish, as a literary work, without permission or without payment for copyright privilege:—*v.i.* to practice robbery at sea.—*adj.* **pi-rat′ic** (-răt′ĭk); **pi-rat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pi-rat′i-cal-ly.**

Pi-rith-o-üs (pī-rĭth′ō-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, king of the Lapithæ (which see).

pi-rogue (pĭ-rōg′), *n.* [Fr. < Carib. *piragua*, a dugout], 1, a canoe formed of a dug-out log; 2, any boat shaped like a canoe.

pir-ou-ette (pĭr″ōō-ĕt′), *n.* [Fr. = a whirling about, a top; perh. from Guernsey *piroue*, a little wheel], a whirl or turn made on the toes; also, a quick turn or whirl of a horse:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -etted, *p.pr.* -etting], to whirl or turn rapidly in one spot.

pis-ca-tor (pĭs-kā′tôr), *n.* [Lat. < *piscis*, fish], a fisherman; one who angles.

pis-ca-to-ry (pĭs′kȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to fishes or fishing; 2, living by fishing. Also, **pis″ca-to′ri-al.**

Pis-ces (pĭs′ēz), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *piscis*, fish], *Astron.*, 1, the Fishes, an equatorial zodiacal constellation (see *constellation*); 2, the twelfth sign of the zodiac; *Zoöl.*, the true fishes, aquatic vertebrates, having fins and jaws (see illus. next page).

pis-ci-cul-ture (pĭs′ĭ-kŭl″tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *piscis*, fish + *cultura*, culture], the breeding and rearing of fishes.—*n.* **pis″ci-cul′tur-ist.**

***Pis-cis Aus-tra-lis** (pĭs′ĭs ôs-trā′lĭs), southern constellation. Also, ***Pis′cis Aus-tri′nus** (ôs-trī′nŭs).

Pis-gah (pĭz′gä), *n.* [< Heb. *Pisgāh*, cleft], 1, *Bib.*, the mountain from which Moses was granted a sight of the Promised Land (Deut. 3:27); hence, 2, any place affording far-reaching spiritual vision.

pish (pĭsh), *interj.* [natural cry], an exclamation of contempt or disgust:—*v.i.* to express contempt.

pi-si-form (pī′sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *pisum*, pea + *forma*, shape], designating one of the small bones in the palm of the hand (see *hand*, illus.).

pis-mire (pĭs′mīr″), *n.* [< M.E. *pisse*, urine (with ref. to odor of ant hill) + obs. *mire* < A.S. *mīre*, an ant], an ant.

pis-ta-chi-o (pĭs-tä′shĭ-ō; pĭs-tä′shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* [*pl.* -chios (-shĭ-ōz; -shōz)], [< Sp. and It. < Gk. *pistakion*, nut of the *pistakē*, pistachio

tree < Pers. *pistah*, the pistachio nut], **1**, a nut, the greenish, almond-flavored kernel of which is used for flavoring and in confectionery; **2**, a tree (*Pistacia vera*) of Asia and southern Europe that bears the nut.

pis-ta-reen (pis″tə-rēn′), *n.* [prob. < Sp. *peseta*, a coin worth about twenty cents], in Spanish America, the peseta, an old Spanish coin, worth about twenty cents:—*adj.* having little value.

pis-til (pis′til), *n.* [< Lat. *pistillum*, a pestle: so called from resemblance in shape], *Bot.*, the central organ of a flower, bearing seed in its enlarged base, or ovary (for illus. see *corolla*, *flower*, *style*).

pis-til-late (pis′ti-lāt), *adj. Bot.*, having pistils; specifically, having a pistil but no stamens.

pis-tol (pis′tŭl), *n.* [< O.F. *pistolet*, pistol or dagger < It. *pistolese*, a dagger < *Pistoia*, a town in Italy where made], a small, short gun for use with one hand:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -toled or -tolled (-tŭld), *p.pr.* -toling or -tolling], to shoot with a pistol.

AUTOMATIC PISTOL

pis-tole (pis-tōl′), *n.* [Fr., perh. < *pistolet*, the coin being small: see **pistol**], **1**, formerly, a Spanish gold coin, usually worth about $4.00; **2**, any of several obsolete gold coins of other countries worth from $3.50 to $5.50: *Obs.*, a pistoleer.

pis-to-leer (pis″tō-lēr′), *n.* [see **pistol**], *Archaic*, one who makes use of a pistol; also, a soldier armed with a pistol. Also, **pis″to-lier′**.

pis-ton (pis′tŭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *pistone*, var. of *pestone*, pestle < Lat. *pinsere* (*pistus*), to grind, pound], *Mech.*, a solid disk or cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down in a tube, such as the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of an engine (see *cylinder*, illus.); *Mus.*, a sliding valve in a wind instrument, which changes the pitch of the tones.

pis-ton rod *Mech.*, a rod fastened to the center of the piston in a steam engine or pump, which either transfers the motion of the piston to the driving wheels and other machinery, or itself makes the piston move, as in the pump.

¹pit *n.* [< A.S. *pyt*, prob. < Lat. *puteus*, a well], **1**, a deep hole in the earth; **2**, an abyss; **3**, the shaft of a mine; **4**, a hole used for trapping wild animals; **5**, an inclosed space in which animals are kept, or are set to fight each other; as, a cock*pit*; **6**, a hollow part of the body; as, the arm*pit*; **7**, a small hole left, as by smallpox; **8**, Hades; hell: with *the*; **9**, in England, the ground floor of a theater; also, the people who occupy seats on the ground floor: *Com.*, any of the special sections in a board of trade, stock exchange, or the like, set aside for trade in corn, wheat, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting], **1**, to mark with small hollows or holes; **2**, to match or set to fight against another; as, to *pit* one's strength against an enemy; **3**, to place in a pit:—*v.i. Med.*, to retain an indentation made by pressure, as the skin.

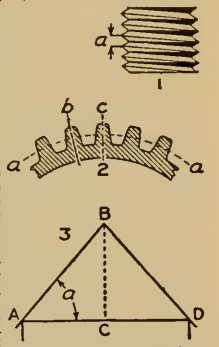
²pit (pit), *n.* [prob. < Du. *pit*, *pitte*, kernel], in the United States, the kernel of certain fruits, as the peach.

pi-ta (pē′tä), *n.* [Sp.], a tough fiber obtained from the century plant (*Agave americana*) and used for paper, cordage, etc.; also, the plant itself.

pit-a-pat (pit′ä-pat″), *adv.* [imit.], with quick beating; flutteringly; as, my heart went *pit-a-pat*:—*n.* a succession of light, quick sounds or taps.

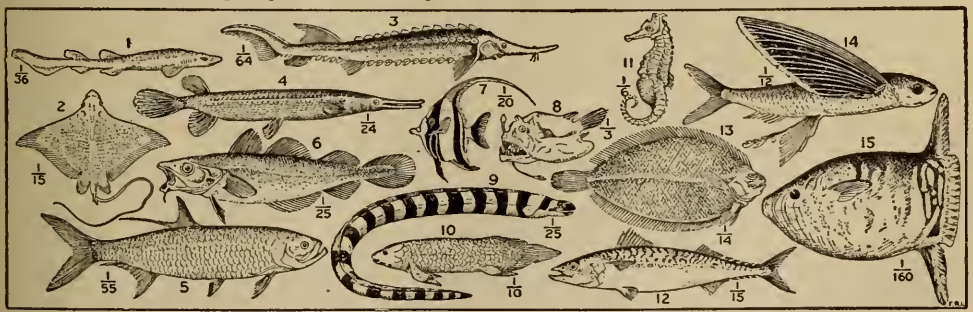
¹pitch (pich), *n.* [< A.S. *pic* < Lat. *pix*, pitch], a thick, tenacious, black substance, soft when heated left as a residue of coal tar after the volatile constituents have been driven off by distillation, or obtained as a residue in the distillation of turpentine: used chiefly as a waterproofing material, to fill seams in ships, for roofing, and in medicinal ointments: commonly called *tar*: **pitch dark**, absolutely dark:—*v.t.* to cover or smear with pitch

²pitch (pich), *v.t.* [< M.E. *pichen*, to fix; perh. related to ²*pick*, q.v.], **1**, to fix in or on the ground; as, to *pitch* a tent; **2**, to fit, or set in order; arrange: usually in the past participle; as, a *pitched* battle; **3**, to place or fix at a particular level; as, *pitch* your voice low; **4**, to throw or fling: *Mus.*, to determine the key of; start, as a tune, by sounding the keynote:—*v.i.* **1**, to alight; **2**, to fall headlong; as, to *pitch* forward; **3**, to encamp; **4**, to fix the choice: with *upon*; **5**, to rise alternately forward and aft, as a ship in heavy seas: to toss: *Baseball*, to throw the ball to the batsman; act as pitcher; *Golf*, to make an elevated approach stroke to a green: **pitch into**, to assail:—*n.* **1**, a plunging forward or down; as, a headlong *pitch* from a rock; **2**, the act or manner of throwing or tossing; a cast; **3**, a tossing motion, as of a ship in a storm; **4**, that which is thrown or tossed; **5**, degree or rate; as, the highest *pitch* of excitement; **6**, the tone of a voice; **7**, the distance between two successive threads of a screw; **8**, the distance, measured on the pitch line, between the centers of two successive gear teeth; **9**, slope; as, the *pitch* of a roof: *Cricket*, the space between the wickets; *Falconry*, the height of a bird's flight; *Mus.*, **1**, the elevation or depression of a tone in its relation to other tones, dependent upon the number of regular vibrations per second; **2**, the place of a tone in the musical scale; **3**, the standard number of tonal vibrations accepted as a basis for tuning instruments: of two principal grades, *international pitch*, giving middle C 261 vibrations, and *concert pitch*, giving middle C 270 vibrations: **absolute pitch**, *Mus.*, **1**, the ability possessed by certain persons of matching by voice any named tone without first playing it on an instrument; **2**, the pitch of a tone in terms of its vibration frequency, or the number of its vibrations per second, the frequency for any given tone bearing a definite mathematical relation to the frequency of a tone, usually middle C, accepted as a basis, or standard; as, in the major scale, $\frac{8}{9}$ for D, $\frac{4}{5}$ for E, etc. (see *major*): **pitch line**, *Mech.*, a line on which is measured the distance from center to center of gear teeth (see *spur wheel*, illus.): in a circular gear called *pitch circle*.



PITCH.—1, thread pitch (*a*).—2, gear pitch: *aa*, pitch circle; *b*, *c*, centers of gear teeth.—3, roof pitch: measured variously, as by angle *a*, or by ratio $\frac{CB}{AB}$ If rafter length, AB, is three fourths of span, AD, making ABD nearly a right angle, roof is said to have common, or true, pitch.

pitch-blende (pich′blĕnd″), *n.* [¹*pitch* + *blende*], a lustrous black mineral, an oxide of uranium: a source of radium and uranium.



PISCES: REPRESENTATIVE LIVING FISHES.—1, dog fish; 2, ray; 3, sturgeon; 4, short-nosed gar pike; 5, tarpon; 6, cod; 7, zanclus; 8, sea devil, a deep-sea fish with phosphorescent organ on the snout; 9, eel, or moray; 10, Australian lungfish; 11, sea horse; 12, mackerel; 13, flounder; 14, flying fish; 15, sunfish.

[1]pitch-er (pĭch′ẽr), *n.* [see [1]pitch], one who throws or casts: *Baseball*, the player who throws the ball to the batter.

[2]pitch-er (pĭch′ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *pichier* < L.L. *picarium, bicarium*, beaker], a vessel, usually with an open spout and a handle, for liquids.

pitch-er plant any one of a number of plants whose leaves are formed in the shape of a pitcher (for colored illus. see *flower*).

pitch-fork (pĭch′fôrk″), *n.* [[2]*pitch*+*fork*], a fork with a long handle for tossing hay, straw, etc.:—*v.t.* to toss with, or as with, a pitchfork.

pitch pine 1, pine wood rich in pitch; 2, any of several species of pine yielding pitch.

pitch pipe *Mus.*, a small metal or wooden tube producing one designated tone: used in tuning instruments, in determining the pitch of a given tone, in setting the pitch of unaccompanied singing, etc.

PITCH PIPES

pitch wheel one of two toothed wheels that mesh together; a gear wheel (see *gear*, illus.).

pitch-y (pĭch′ĭ), *adj.* [see [1]pitch], 1, like, or smeared with, the substance called pitch; 2, gloomy; black; dismal; extremely dark; as, a *pitchy* night.—*n.* **pitch′i-ness.**

pit-e-ous (pĭt′ē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **pity**], 1, exciting sorrow or sympathy; mournful; sad; 2, displaying pity.—*adv.* **pit′e-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pit′e-ous-ness.**

pit-fall (pĭt′fôl″), *n.* [[1]*pit*+*fall*], 1, a hole lightly covered, so that animals may fall into it; a trap; 2, any unsuspected source of danger or temptation.

pith (pĭth), *n.* [< A.S. *pitha*, pith], 1, the soft, spongy substance in the center of the stems of dicotyledonous plants; 2, the marrow in a bone; 3, energy or force; vigor; as, he lacks *pith;* 4, central substance; gist; as, the *pith* of his speech.—*adj.* **pith′less.**

pith-e-can-thrope (pĭth″ē-kăn′thrōp), *n.* [< Gk. *pithēkos*, ape+*anthrōpos*, man], *Zoöl.*, a member of a genus (*Pithecanthropus*) of primates, based on the fossil remains of the Java man, possessing characteristics intermediate between those of man and the apes.

pith-y (pĭth′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **pith**], 1, like, or full of, pith; 2, forcible; full of meaning; terse.—*adv.* **pith′i-ly.**—*n.* **pith′i-ness.**

Syn. pointed, concise, succinct, terse. (See short.)

pit-i-a-ble (pĭt′ĭ-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **pity**], 1, deserving sympathy; as, a *pitiable* condition; 2, contemptible.—*adv.* **pit′i-a-bly.**—*n.* **pit′i-a-ble-ness.**

Syn. sorrowful, wretched, sad, miserable. (See pitiful.)

pit-i-ful (pĭt′ĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, miserable; sad; as, a *pitiful* sight; 2, compassionate; tender-hearted; 3, insignificant or small; as, a *pitiful* amount; 4, paltry; contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition.—*adv.* **pit′i-ful-ly.**—*n.* **pit′i-ful-ness.**

Syn. piteous, pitiable, abject, base, miserable, despicable, lamentable, pathetic, wretched, woeful, sorrowful. That is *piteous* which awakens pity because of its need; as, a *piteous* cry. *Pitiful* in the sense "full of pity" is a synonym for compassionate, and is seldom used in modern English; it applies rather to that which calls for pity because it is helpless, sad, or pathetic; as, *pitiful* poverty. *Pitiful* sometimes connotes contempt as well as pity; a *pitiful* story may be shabby and mean as well as mournful. *Pitiable* also applies to that which deserves pity; as, a *pitiable* plight. *Pitiable* and *pitiful* are sometimes interchanged; as, a *pitiful* or a *pitiable* condition.—*Ant.* admirable, noble, sublime.

pit-i-less (pĭt′ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* without sympathy or compassion; harsh; merciless.—*adv.* **pit′i-less-ly.**—*n.* **pit′i-less-ness.**

Syn. implacable, cruel, unforgiving, relentless.

pit-man (pĭt′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[1]*pit*+*man*], one who labors in a pit, as in mining: *Mech.*, a kind of connecting rod.

Pi-tot tube (pē″tō′), [< name of inventor, Henri *Pitot* (1695–1771), Fr. physicist], *Mech.*, an instrument to determine the velocity of a fluid by measuring the difference between the pressure exerted upon a surface facing the flow and that upon one tangent to the flow: also used to measure the speed of airplanes. Also, **Pi″tot's′ tube.**

pit saw a large two-handled saw, worked by two men, for cutting logs over a saw pit, one man standing on top of the log, and the other in the pit below it. Also, *n.* **pit′saw″.**

pit-tance (pĭt′ăns), *n.* [< O.F. *pitance*, prob. < *pitance, pietance*, pity; because the dole was first thought of as charity], a small allowance, especially of money; a dole; any small quantity.

pit-ted (pĭt′ĕd), *p.adj.* [see [1]**pit**], marked with holes or small hollows; as, *pitted* with smallpox.

pit-ter-pat-ter (pĭt′ẽr-păt″ẽr), *n.* [imit.], a succession of light, quick sounds or taps:—*adv.* with alternating taps or beats.

pi-tu-i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *pituitarius* < *pituita*, phlegm], *Anat.*, pertaining to, or secreting, mucus: **pituitary body**, *Anat.*, a small, rounded, ductless, or endocrine, gland on the under side of the brain, the posterior lobe secreting a substance which increases blood pressure, the anterior lobe secreting a hormone influencing the growth of the body (for illus. see *brain*).

pit-y (pĭt′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *pité* < Lat. *pietas*, piety < *pius*, dutiful], 1, a feeling of sorrow for the distress of others; compassion; mercy; 2, a reason for regret or grief:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -ying], to sympathize with; feel sorry for.

Syn., *n.* compassion, tenderness. (See sympathy.)

piv-ot (pĭv′ŭt), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], 1, a fixed pin or short shaft on which some object, as a ball or wheel, revolves; 2, figuratively, some event on which an important happening hinges:—*v.t.* to place on, or supply with, a pivot:—*v.i.* to turn on, or as on, a pivot.

piv-ot-al (pĭv′ŭt-ăl), *adj.* 1, like a pivot; 2, constituting that on which an event hinges.

pix (pĭks), *n.* [see **pyx**], *R. C. Ch.*, the box in which the consecrated wafer is kept. See **pyx**, *Pfd. S.*

pix-y (pĭk′sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pixies (-sĭz)], [prob. < Scand. *pyske*, a little goblin], in old folk tales, a fairy-like being; an elf. Also, **pix′ie.**

***piz-zi-ca-to** (pēt″sē-kä′tō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. = twanged, pinched, nipped], *Mus.*, plucked: said of a note or passage played on stringed instruments by plucking the strings with the fingers instead of drawing the bow across them:—*n.* a note or passage played in this manner.

pk. *abbr.* peck:—**pkg.**, package:—**pl.**, 1, place; 2, plate; 3, plural:—**P. L.**, Poet Laureate.

pla-ca-ble (plā′kȧ-bl; plăk′ȧ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *placabilis* < *placare*, to appease], easily calmed or pacified; willing to forgive; yielding.—*adv.* **pla′ca-bly.**—*n.* **pla″ca-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **pla′ca-ble-ness.**

plac-ard (plăk′ärd; plȧ-kärd′), *n.* [O.F. < *plaquier*, to plaster < Du. *plakken*, to glue], a printed bill or notice posted in a public place, as an advertisement; a poster:—*v.t.* (plȧ-kärd′; plăk′ärd), 1, to advertise by a bill posted publicly; 2, to post bills on; post, as a printed bill or notice.

pla-cate (plā′kāt; plăk′āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *placare* (-*atus*), to appease], to cause to change from anger to friendliness or kindness; pacify; appease; make friendly.—*n.* **pla-ca′tion** (plā-).—*adj.* **pla′ca-to-ry** (plā′kȧ-; plăk′ȧ-).

place (plās), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *platia* < Gk. *plateia* (*hodos*), broad (way)], 1, originally, an open space, as a public square, in a town or city; sometimes, a part of a street; 2, a particular location; a special spot or locality; 3, a particular city, town, or village; 4, a residence with its grounds; 5, a building devoted to a special purpose; as, a *place* of business; 6, the location of a given body; as, to get out of *place;* room to stand or sit in; as, a *place* in line; save a *place* for me; 7, rank; social position; especially, high rank; 8, duty; rightful responsibility; as, it is your *place* to do it; 9, a position; job; as, a *place* as a clerk; 10, in a race, a position among those competitors who have scored, either in money or in points; as, the American runners did not get a *place;* 11, a passage in writing or in a book; as, I have lost my *place;* 12, position in order; as, in the first *place;* 13, in general, space, room, or location: *Arith.*, the position occupied by a figure in relation to the other figures of a series: *Archaic*, in falconry, the extreme height reached by a hawk, before its descent on its prey: **place kick**, *Football*, a play in which the ball is kicked after being placed on the ground:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* placed (plāst), *p.pr.* placing], 1, to put in a particular spot or position; 2, to put in office or authority; 3, to invest; arrange for, as a loan; 4, in baseball, cricket, tennis, etc., to bat or strike (the ball) to a point out of reach of the opposing players; 5, to identify by connecting with some place, circumstance, etc.; 6, to put; repose, as faith or trust: *Horse Racing*, to state the place of (a horse) at the finish.

Syn., *n.* post, station, room, location, situation.

pla-ce-bo (plȧ-sē′bō), *n.* [*pl.* -bos or -boes (-bōz)], [Lat. = I shall please < *placēre*, to please], *Med.*, a medicine given merely to please or humor a patient; *R. C. Ch.*, a passage in the vespers for the dead.

place-man (plās′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*place*+*man*], one who occupies a governmental office: often used contemptuously.

pla-cen-ta (plȧ-sĕn′tȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -tas (-tȧz); -tæ (-tē)], [Lat. < Gk. *plakoeis* (*plakoentos*), flat cake < *plax*, flat plate], *Anat.*, in higher mammals, a disk-shaped, vascular organ developed in the pregnant

uterus, in close contact with its wall and directly connected with the fetal circulation by the vessels of the umbilical cord: its function being to absorb nourishment for the fetus from, and eliminate its waste products into, the mother's circulation by osmosis, or diffusion through the porous tissues: the chief part of the afterbirth; *Bot.*, that part of a seed ovary that bears the ovules, or rudimentary seeds.—*n.* **plac'en-ta'tion.**

[1]plac-er (plăs'ẽr), *n.* [Amer. Sp., prob. < Sp. *placel*, sand bank < *plaza*, place], *Mining*, a place where loose surface soil contains gold or other valuable minerals: **placer mining**, mining by washing loose surface soil, the lighter matter being carried away, while the heavier particles of valuable material remain.

[2]plac-er (plăs'ẽr), *n.* [see **place**], one who puts something in a particular spot.

pla-cet (plā'sĕt), *n.* [Lat. = it pleases (me) < *placēre*, to please], a vote or declaration of agreement, expressed by the use of this word.

plac-id (plăs'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *placidus* < *placēre*, to please], calm; peaceful; as, a *placid* disposition.—*adv.* **plac'id-ly.**—*n.* **pla-cid'i-ty.**—*n.* **plac'id-ness.**

Syn. gentle, serene, tranquil, unruffled. (See calm.)

plack (plăk), *n.* [< Fr. *plaque*, a small coin < Flem. *placke*, a flat disk], *Sc.*, **1**, *Obs.*, a small coin; hence, **2**, something of insignificant value.

plack-et (plăk'ĕt), *n.* [perh. var. of *placard*, q.v.], **1**, an opening or slit in the upper part of a skirt or petticoat to make it easy to put on; **2**, a pocket in a woman's dress: *Obs.*, a petticoat.

pla-fond (plȧ-fŏnd'), *n.* [Fr. = ceiling], *Arch.*, a decorated ceiling; also, the decoration.

pla-gal (plā'găl), *adj.* [< L.L. *plagalis* < Gk. *plagios*, oblique < *plagos*, side], *Mus.*, **1**, designating a cadence consisting of the subdominant, or fourth, followed by the tonic; **2**, designating a scale, in medieval music, beginning on the fourth tone below the tonic: distinguished from *authentic*.

pla-gi-a-rism (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rĭzm; plā'jȧ-rĭzm), *n.* [see **plagiary**], **1**, the act of stealing and using, as one's own, the ideas, or the expression of the ideas, of another; **2**, the stolen idea, passage, design, invention, etc.—*adj.* **pla'gi-a-ris'tic.**

pla-gi-a-rist (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rĭst; plā'jȧ-rĭst), *n.* one who steals and uses, as one's own, the ideas, designs, inventions, etc., of another; a plagiary.

pla-gi-a-rize (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rīz; plā'jȧ-rīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-rized** (-rīzd), *p.pr.* **-rizing**], to steal and use as one's own (another's words or artistic productions):—*v.i.* to commit literary theft.

pla-gi-a-ry (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *plagiarius*, kidnaper < *plagiare*, to kidnap < *plaga*, a net], **1**, a plagiarist; **2**, plagiarism.

pla-gi-o-clase (plā'jĭ-ō-klās'), *n.* [< Gk. *plagios*, oblique + *klasis*, a fracture], *Mineral.*, a group of feldspar minerals containing soda and lime, and valuable for ceramic use.

plague (plāg), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *plage*, plague < Lat. *plaga*, a stroke < *plangere*, to beat the breast], **1**, anything very troublesome or causing misery; an affliction, especially one thought to be a divine punishment; **2**, a deadly and pestilential epidemic disease: *Colloq.*, a nuisance:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plagued (plāgd), *p.pr.* plaguing], **1**, to afflict with disease or evil; as, *plagued* with starvation; **2**, to annoy greatly.—*n.* **pla'guer.**—*adj.* **pla'guy.**—*adv.* **pla'gui-ly.**

Syn., *v.* distress, trouble, harass, torment, disturb.

plaice (plās), *n.* [< O.F. *plaiz* < L.L. *platessa*, perh. < Gk. *platus*, broad], **1**, a European flatfish, or flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*); **2**, in America, any of various flatfishes, or flounders.

plaid (plăd; *Sc.* plād), *n.* [prob. < Gael. *plaide*, a blanket < *peallaid*, sheepskin < *peall*, skin], **1**, a crossbarred or checkered woolen cloth; **2**, a large rectangular piece of such material worn as a garment by the Highlanders of Scotland; **3**, any material having a crossbarred or checkered pattern; also, the pattern: —*adj.* having a crossbarred pattern.—*adj.* **plaid'ed.**

[1]plain (plān), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *planus*, flat], **1**, level; flat; even; smooth; plane; **2**, clear; evident; as, in *plain* sight; **3**, easily understood; as, your meaning is *plain*; **4**, unlearned; unpolished; simple in manners; as, a *plain*, blunt man; **5**, frank; sincere; as, I will be *plain* in my criticism; **6**, not luxurious; as, *plain* living; **7**, without ornament; as, *plain* furniture; **8**, all of one color; as, a dress of *plain* material; **9**, without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* but pleasant face: **plain clothes**, the dress of the ordinary civilian, in distinction from a uniform; as, a police officer in *plain clothes:* **plain dress, plain language**, the dress and speech used by the Society of Friends:—*adv.* clearly:—*n.* a wide stretch of level land; any flat expanse: *pl.* great tracts of level country without trees: **The Plains**, in North America, the wide stretch of level land extending from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to the Rocky Mountains.—*adv.* **plain'ly.**—*n.* **plain'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* obvious, apparent, guileless, intelligible, explicit. (See open.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* obscure, indistinct, vague, ambiguous, equivocal.

[2]plain (plān), *v.i.* [< O.F. *plaindre* < Lat. *plangere*, to beat the breast], *Archaic*, to mourn; lament.

plains-man (plānz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*[1]plain* + *man*], a dweller in wide, open, level country; one who lives on the plains.

plain song the early Christian church music, consisting of Gregorian tones sung without accompaniment: still used in the Anglican and Roman Catholic services: also called *plain chant.*

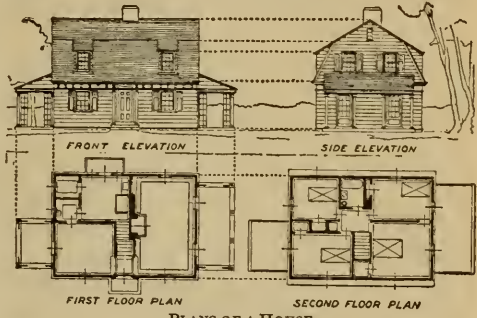
plaint (plānt), *n.* [see **[2]plain**], **1**, the utterance of grief aloud; **2**, a complaint.

plain-tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* *Law*, the complainant in a lawsuit; one who begins a suit in court.

plain-tive (plān'tĭv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; disconsolate; mournful; sad; as, a *plaintive* song.—*adv.* **plain'tive-ly.**—*n.* **plain'tive-ness.**

plait (plāt; plĕt; plăt), *n.* [< O.F. *pleit* < Lat. *plicare*, to fold], **1**, a flattened fold made by doubling cloth over upon itself; a pleat; **2**, (plāt) a braid, as of hair:—*v.t.* **1**, to double over in narrow folds; **2**, to braid or interweave; **3**, to form by braiding.

plan (plăn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *planus*, flat], **1**, a drawing on a flat surface, showing the outline, design, or relation between the parts of anything; a diagram, especially, an architect's drawing of the horizontal section of a building: called, specifically, *floor plan;* **2**, the



PLANS OF A HOUSE

arrangement of parts according to a fixed design; **3**, a scheme or project; **4**, a method of procedure: *pl.* the working drawings, as of a house, including elevations, floor plans, and detailed drawings:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* planned (plănd), *p.pr.* planning], **1**, to make a sketch of; outline; **2**, to arrange beforehand:—*v.i.* to scheme; make an arrangement beforehand.—*n.* **plan'ner.**

Syn., *n.* project, purpose, sketch. (See design, scheme.)

planch-et (plăn'chĕt; plăn'shĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *planche*, plank], a flat piece of metal, especially a piece prepared to be stamped as a coin.

plan-chette (plăn-shĕt'; -chĕt'; plăn"shĕt'), *n.* a small heart-shaped board resting on three supports, one of them a pencil which traces marks on a paper, as the board, with the hands of two persons resting lightly upon it, moves without conscious effort on their part (see *ouija*, illus.).

[1]plane (plān), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *plana*, carpenter's tool < Lat. *planare*, to plane < *planus*, flat], a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* planed (plānd), *p.pr.* planing], to make smooth or even with such a tool: *Obs.*, **1**, to blot out; remove; **2**, to explain:—*v.i.* to work with a plane.

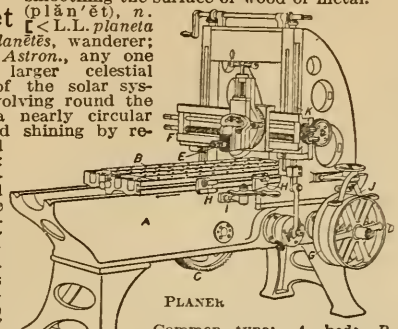
[2]plane (plān), *adj.* [< Lat. *planus*, flat], flat; level: even; without irregularities of surface: *Geom.*, lying wholly in a plane; as, a *plane* curve:—*n.* **1**, *Geom.*, a surface such that if any two points in it are joined by a straight line, the line will lie wholly in the surface; **2**, any flat or even surface; **3**, a grade or level: *Aëro.*, one of the flat supporting surfaces of an airplane.

[3]plane (plān), *n.* [< Lat. *platanus* < Gk. *platanos*, the plane tree < *platus*, broad: with ref. to its broad leaves], any of a genus (*Platanus*) of large trees with broad leaves, including the American sycamore, or buttonwood (*P. occidentalis*): also called *plane tree.*

[4]plane (plān), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* planed (plānd), *p.pr.* planing], [< earlier *plane*, to fly with outstretched wings < Fr. *planer*, to make flat: because the wings when outstretched are flat], to rise partly out of the water while moving, in the manner of a hydroplane.

plan-er (plān'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**plane**], a machine for smoothing the surface of wood or metal.

plan-et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* [< L.L. *planeta* < Gk. *planētēs*, wanderer; planet], *Astron.*, any one of the larger celestial bodies of the solar system, revolving round the sun in a nearly circular orbit and shining by reflected light: distinguished from the stars; *Astrol.*, any heavenly body regarded as influencing the affairs of men: **inferior planet**, **superior planet**, a planet whose orbit lies inside the orbit of the earth, as Mercury or Venus, or outside the orbit of the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, or Neptune: **minor planet**, one of the very small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.



PLANER

Common type: *A*, bed; *B*, platen; *C*, gear driving platen; *D*, driving pulley; *E*, tool head; *F*, cross-feed screw; *G*, return pulley; *H*, *H*, reversing dogs; *J*, belt-shifting lever; *J*, belt shifters; *K*, vertical guide.

plane ta-ble an instrument for topographic surveying, consisting essentially of a drawing board and an alidade, or straight edge for ruling surmounted by a telescope: used in the field in map making to plot locations of outstanding points by triangulation (cf. *triangulation*, illus.).

plan-e-ta-ri-um (plăn"ẽ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ȧ)], [< L.L. *planetarius*, of a planet], **1**, an astronomical contrivance by which are shown the planets, their motions round the sun, and their relative distances and size; an orrery (which see for illus.); **2**, an instrument by which spots of light, representing heavenly bodies and moving appropriately, are projected upon the inner surface of a dome representing the sky.

plan-et-a-ry (plăn'ĕt-ă-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, *Astron.*, of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; **2**, having the character attributed to a planet; that is, erratic or wandering; **3**, *Astrol.*, produced by, or under the influence of, a planet or planets.

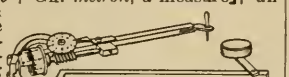
plan-et-es-i-mal (plăn"ĕt-ĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [< *planet*, by influence of *infinitesimal*], *Astron.*, pertaining to a minute planet or planetary body: **planetesimal hypothesis**, a theory of the formation of the solar system, deriving it from a central sun surrounded by a large number of minute planetary bodies which have combined into the larger planets: superseding the older *nebular hypothesis* of Laplace.

plan-et-oid (plăn'ĕt-oid), *n.* [< Gk. *planētēs*, planet + *eidos*, form], one of the group of small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter: a minor planet: also called *asteroid*.

plan-et-strick-en (plăn'ĕt-strĭk"n), *adj.* affected by the supposed influence of planets; blasted; hence, terrified.—*adj.* **plan'et-struck"**.

plan-gent (plăn'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *plangens* (*-entis*), beating the breast < *plangere*, to beat the breast], **1**, dashing with a loud noise, as a wave; **2**, reverberating; resounding.

pla-nim-e-ter (plă-nĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *planus*, flat + Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument by which the area of a plane figure, regular or irregular, is directly ascertained by tracing the perimeter of the figure to be measured.


PLANIMETER

pla-nim-e-try (plă-nĭm'ẽ-trĭ), *n.* the geometrical measurement of plane surfaces.—*adj.* **pla"ni-met'ric** (plă"nĭ-mĕt'rĭk; plăn'ĭ-).

plan-ish (plăn'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *planir*, to smooth], **1**, in metal working, to polish or smooth by hammering; **2**, in woodworking, to make smooth.

plan-i-sphere (plăn'ĭ-sfẽr), *n.* [[2]*plane* + *sphere*], **1**, a map of a sphere, as of the earth, projected on a flat surface; **2**, especially, a map of the celestial sphere so constructed as to show the constellations visible at any given time.

plank (plăngk), *n.* [< O.N.F. *planke* < L.L. *planca*, plank < Gk. *plax*, flat plate], **1**, a long, broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; **2**, a support: *Politics*, an item in the platform of a party;—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with thick boards; **2**, to broil on a board; as, to *plank* steak: *Colloq.*, to lay down, as on a plank; hence, to pay; as, to *plank* down money.

plank-ing (plăngk'ĭng), *n.* **1**, sawed timber suitable for floors, or the like; **2**, a bare, rough board floor, platform, or other structure.

plank-ton (plăngk'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *plagktos*, wandering], the drifting fauna and flora of the surface of the ocean: opposite of *benthos*.

pla-no-con-cave (plā"nō-kŏn'kāv), *adj.* plane or flat on one side, and hollow and curved on the other (for illus. see *lens*).

pla-no-con-vex (plā"nō-kŏn'vĕks), *adj.* plane or flat on one side, and convex or bulging, on the other (for illus. see *lens*).

pla-nom-e-ter (plă-nŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *planus*, flat + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Mech.*, a flat, iron plate used for testing the flatness of plane surfaces; surface plate.—*n.* **pla-nom'e-try**.

plant (plănt), *n.* [< Lat. *planta*, a plant; sole of foot], **1**, a vegetable organism; a member of the vegetable kingdom: frequently restricted to smaller members of the vegetable kingdom; an herb; **2**, a sprout or young shoot ready for transplanting; **3**, the tools, machinery, fixtures, and, sometimes, buildings, of any trade or business; as, a manufacturing *plant*; **4**, the total equipment necessary for the conduct of any institution, as a college or hospital: *Slang*, a trick; snare; trap:—*v.t.* **1**, to put in the ground for growth; as, to *plant* seed; **2**, to provide or prepare with seeds, roots, etc.; as, to *plant* a garden; **3**, to fix firmly; place; **4**, to found; establish, as a colony: *Slang*, to conceal, for the purpose of tricking or trapping someone.

Plan-tag-e-net (plăn-tăj'ẽ-nĕt), *n.* [< Lat. *planta genista*, sprig of broom], one of the family to which belonged the kings of England from Henry II to Richard III (1154–1485): so called from a sprig of broom worn in his bonnet by Geoffrey of Anjou, the founder of the family.

[1]plan-tain (plăn'tăn; plăn'tĭn), *n.* [< Sp. *plátano*, plane tree], a tropical, broad-leaved tree of the banana family, yielding a long fruit somewhat larger, but less sweet, than the common banana. Also, **plain'tain**.

[2]plan-tain (plăn'tăn; -tĭn), *n.* [M.E. < O.E. < Lat. *plantago* (*-ĭnis*), plantain < *planta*, sole of foot], any of a genus (*Plantago*) of stemless herbs, especially a common weed (*P. major*), troublesome in lawns, having a rosette of broad leaves and central stalks bearing many seeds (for illus. see *inflorescence*).

plan-tar (plăn'tẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *planta*, sole of the foot], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, *plantar* tendons (see *foot*, illus.).

plan-ta-tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *plantatio* (*-onis*) < *planta*, slip; cutting], **1**, a place where anything is sowed or set in the ground and cultivated; as, a *plantation* of trees; an oyster *plantation*; **2**, in southern countries, especially in America, a large estate where cotton, sugar, etc., are cultivated, usually by Negro labor; **3**, a new settlement or colony.

plant-er (plăn'tẽr), *n.* [see **plant**], **1**, a settler in a new colony; **2**, the owner or cultivator of a plantation; **3**, one who or that which plants seeds, etc.

plan-ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *adj.* [< Lat. *planta*, sole + *gradus*, walking], *Zoöl.*, walking on the entire under part of the foot, as do men and the bears:—*n.* an animal that walks in this manner.

plant-let (plănt'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *plant*, q.v.], a small or very young plant.

plant louse a small, juice-sucking, parasitic insect, infesting plants (see *Hemiptera*, illus.).

plaque (plăk), *n.* [Fr. < Flem. *placke*, a small coin], **1**, a flat, thin piece of metal or earthenware upon which a picture or design is enameled: used chiefly as a wall ornament; **2**, a brooch or similar ornament.

[1]plash (plăsh), *v.t.* [imit.], to splash or dash with water:—*v.i.* to splash:—*n.* **1**, the sound of splashing water; **2**, a quick fall of rain.—*adj.* **plash'y**.

[2]plash (plăsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *plaissier* < Lat. *plectere*, to plait], to bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of; as, to *plash* a hedge.

[3]plash (plăsh), *n.* [imit.], a puddle; a small pool of water.—*adj.* **plash'y**.

plasm (plăzm), *n.* [see **plasma**], *Biol.*, in general, the more fluid substances of a cell: usually as a suffix; as, cyto*plasm*.

plas-ma (plăz'mȧ), *n.* [Lat. = a thing molded < Gk. *plassein*, to mold], *Biol.*, **1**, the liquid portion of various animal tissues: especially, the fluid part of the blood exclusive of the corpuscles, and the

fluid in muscle, known as *muscle plasma;* **2**, formerly, protoplasm; *Mineral.*, a grass-green variety of quartz.

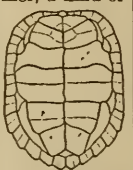
plas-ter (plăs'tẽr), *n.* [< L.L. *emplastrum* < Gk. *emplastron*, plaster < *en*, on + *plassein*, to mold], **1**, a mixture of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair for binding, used for coating walls and partitions of buildings; **2**, calcined gypsum, or plaster of Paris: *Med.*, a substance with medicinal properties, adhesive when softened by bodily heat, which is spread upon cloth and applied to some part of the body as a remedy; as, a porous *plaster:* **plaster board**, a thin board composed of plaster and paper in alternate layers, used in building: **plaster of Paris**, calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate, mixed with water into a thin paste which soon hardens: used for finishing walls, for making moldings, statuettes, casts, etc., and for filling cracks and cavities:—*v.t.* **1**, to overlay or cover with, or as with, a mixture of lime, sand, and water; as, to *plaster* the walls; **2**, to hide, as a defect, with, or as with, such a mixture; **3**, to treat with plaster of Paris, as vines, wine, etc.: *Med.*, to treat with a cloth coated with a medicinal mixture.—*n.* **plas'ter-er.**

plas-ter-ing (plăs'tẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of putting on plaster or a plaster; **2**, a covering of lime, sand, and water for a wall, ceiling, etc.

plas-tic (plăs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *plasticus* < Gk. *plassein*, to mold], **1**, capable of being formed or molded; as, clay is *plastic;* **2**, giving form to matter; as, *plastic* art; **3**, quick to receive impressions; as, a *plastic* mind; **4**, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; sculptural: **plastic surgery**, surgery for the restoration of deformed or mutilated parts of the body.—*adv.* **plas'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **plas-tic'i-ty.**

plas-tid (plăs'tĭd), *n. Biol.*, a cell; also, a small granule of specialized protoplasm in the cytoplasm of certain cells.

plas-tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [Fr. = breastplate: see **plaster**], **1**, in medieval armor, a kind of steel breastplate; **2**, a decorative addition to the front of a woman's waist; **3**, a leather breastplate of a fencer; **4**, a starched shirt front: *Zoöl.*, the under, or ventral, part of the shell of a turtle.



PLASTRON OF A TORTOISE

[1]plat (plăt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* platted, *p.pr.* platting], [see **plait**], to braid; plait:—*n.* a braid.

[2]plat (plăt), *n.* [var. of *plot*, q.v.], **1**, a small piece of ground; a plot; **2**, a plan, map, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* platted, *p.pr.* platting], to map.

plat-an (plăt'ăn), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *platanos*, plane], a plane tree.

plate (plāt), *n.* [< Fr. *plat*, plate, perh. < Gk. *platus*, flat; broad], **1**, a thin, flat piece of some, usually a rigid, substance, as glass or metal; **2**, a sheet of metal used for armor; also, armor made of metal sheets; **3**, a piece of metal on which something is engraved or printed; as, a door*plate;* **4**, a metal surface engraved with something drawn or written from which a print is to be made; also, the print so made; **5**, metallic ware overlaid with gold or silver; **6**, tableware of gold or silver; **7**, a shallow, usually circular, dish from which food is eaten; also, as much as this dish will hold; **8**, portions and service for one person at a table; **9**, a thin piece of rubber, metal, etc., supporting artificial teeth: *Baseball*, the home base, a pentagonal piece of rubber: also called *home plate* or *home; Print.*, a reproduction on a single sheet of metal of a section, as a page, of composed type: made by electrotype or stereotype process; also, a full-page illustration; *Arch.*, a horizontal timber upon which the lower ends of rafters are set: *Elec.*, the anode of a vacuum tube; an electrode in a storage battery; *Photog.*, a sheet of glass chemically coated, on which the picture is taken: *Obs.*, a silver coin:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plated, *p.pr.* plating], **1**, to coat with metal; **2**, to cover with sheets of metal: *Print.*, to make an electrotype or a stereotype plate of.

pla-teau (plă-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* -teaus, -teaux (-tōz')], [Fr. < O.F. *platel*, flat piece of wood, metal, land: dim. of *plat*, flat < Gk. *platus*, broad], **1**, *Geog.*, a broad, elevated tract of flat land; table-land; **2**, on a military map, a flat surface on top of a hill.

plate-ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* platefuls (-fo͝olz)], [see **plate**], as much as will fill a plate.

plate glass a thick glass, rolled in plates, ground flat, and polished on both sides.

plat-en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [< Fr. *platine*, a flat object < *plat* < Gk. *platus*, flat], **1**, in a printing press, the flat part which brings the paper against the type; **2**, in a typewriter, the roller around which the paper is placed, and against which the type strikes.

plat-form (plăt'fôrm″), *n.* [< Fr. *plateforme*, flat form; ground plan], **1**, a floor of wood, stone, etc., raised above the level of the ground or of the main floor; especially, a stage for public speaking; **2**, the principles and policies, as of a political party.

plat-ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* [see **plate**], **1**, the art of overlaying anything with a thin sheet or coating of metal; **2**, a coating of metal or of thin metal sheets.

plat-i-nize (plăt'ĭ-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [see **platinum**], to cover, treat, or unite with platinum.

plat-i-noid (plăt'ĭ-noid), *adj.* resembling platinum: —*n.* **1**, one of the metals with which platinum is usually found associated, as palladium, rhodium, etc.; **2**, an alloy of nickel, copper, zinc, and tungsten, resembling platinum in color, used for inexpensive jewelry, and, because of its resistance, in the manufacture of electrical appliances.

plat-i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [< Sp. *platina*, dim. of *plata*, silver], *Chem.*, a rare, heavy, grayish white metallic element [symbol **Pt**], especially ductile and malleable, fused with great difficulty, and unattacked by oxygen and most acids: extensively used for chemical utensils and for jewelry: **platinum black**, a dull black powder consisting of finely divided platinum: used as a catalyst and oxidizing agent: **platinum sponge**, metallic platinum in the form of a loose, spongy mass, which absorbs gases to a marked degree: used in chemical research. Also, formerly, **plat'i-na** (plăt'ĭ-nă; plă-tē'nă).—*adj.* **plat'i-nous.**

plat-i-tude (plăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [Fr. = flatness < *plat* < Gk. *platus*, flat], **1**, commonplaceness; dulness; flatness; **2**, a truism; a trite or commonplace remark, especially if uttered as novel or original.

plat-i-tu-di-nous (plăt″ĭ-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *adj.* commonplace; dull; flat; trite.

Pla-ton-ic (plă-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Platōn*], pertaining to, or characteristic of, Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy; academic: **Platonic love** or **friendship**, an affection between the sexes based solely on mental and spiritual attraction. Also, **Pla-ton'i-cal.**

Pla-to-nism (plā'tō-nĭzm), *n.* **1**, the teachings of the Greek philosopher Plato; **2**, a belief or maxim of Plato —*n.* **Pla'to-nist.**

Pla-to-nize (plā'tō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to imitate, or render subject to, the doctrines of Plato; loosely, to idealize:—*v.i.* to follow the teachings of Plato.

pla-toon (plă-to͞on'), *n.* [< Fr. *peloton*, dim. of *pelote*, round bundle, ball < Lat. *pila*, ball], **1**, a body of soldiers usually consisting of four squads of eight men each; **2**, one of a number of groups into which an organization is divided: **platoon system**, *Education*, a system of administering grammar-school classes, combining general teaching in so-called "home" or assigned schoolrooms with instruction under special teachers, and permitting diversified grouping and efficient use of the school plant for other activities: also called *work-study-play system.*

Platt-deutsch (plăt'doich″), *n.* [Ger. = flat or low (land) German], Low German, the tongue formerly used by the North Germans: now superseded, among the educated, by High German.

plat-ter (plăt'ẽr), *n.* [see **plate**], **1**, a large flat dish for serving meat, fish, or other main course; **2**, a combination of foods served on a single plate.

plat-y-pus (plăt'ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *platus*, flat + *pous*, foot], a small, egg-laying, water mammal of Australia, having a ducklike bill; the ornithorhynchus, or duckbill.

PLATYPUS

plau-dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *plaudite*, applaud (ye)], applause; praise given; the act of praising or applauding, as by shouting or clapping; acclamation; approval.

plau-si-ble (plô'zĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *plausibilis*, deserving applause < *plaudere* (*plausus*), to applaud], **1**, seeming to be true without necessarily being so; having the appearance of truth; as, a *plausible* excuse; **2**, likely to win confidence not wholly deserved; as, a *plausible* speaker.—*adv.* **plau'si-bly.**—*n.* **plau″si-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **plau'si-ble-ness.**

Syn. specious, ostensible, apparent, colorable. That is *specious* which appears fine and right on the surface, but is not so in reality. *Plausible* arguments or pretences are also fair-seeming; they sound reasonable or probable, but usually are a means of deceiving, though they may be innocently made. The *ostensible* is that which is pushed to the front, made apparent, or is professed, often with the intent to conceal the reality lurking behind; as, an *ostensible* purpose.—*Ant.* genuine, true, honest, actual, trustworthy.

plau-sive (plô'sĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *plaudere* (*plausus*), to applaud], manifesting praise; commending: *Obs.*, apparently true.

play (plā), *v.i.* [< A.S. *plegan, plagian, plægian*, to play, to clap < *plega*, a game, fight < O.Teut. source], **1**, to move lightly or capriciously; flicker, as a shadow, lightning, or leaves in the wind; **2**, to sport or frolic; engage in any pastime; exercise actively; **3**, to discharge or operate repeatedly; as, the fountain *plays* continually; **4**, to take part in a game; gamble; **5**, to perform on a musical instrument; **6**, to act on the stage; **7**, to behave; as, to *play* fair or false; **8**, to behave thoughtlessly; dally; trifle:—*v.t.* **1**, to amuse oneself with, as a game; take part in for amusement or as a contestant; also, to compete with in a game; as, he *played* his opponent for a high stake; **2**, to put into action in a game or contest, as by throwing (a ball) or laying (a card) on the table; **3**, to make believe; as, to *play* school; **4**, to perform; as, to *play* a comedy; *play* a waltz on a piano; also, to perform music on; as, to *play* the violin; **5**, to act in the character of; as, to *play* Othello; **6**, to work; set in action; as, to *play* a trick; *play* a hose; **7**, to trifle with; treat frivolously; **8**, to maneuver; as, to *play* a fish:—*n.* **1**, brisk, lively, sometimes irregular motion; as, the *play* of light and shade; the *play* of the waves; **2**, freedom or room to act; as, to give one's arm full *play* in throwing a ball; **3**, action or use; as, all their resources were brought into *play*; **4**, exercise, especially in a contest of strength or skill; as, the *play* of a duelist's sword; exercise of mental powers; as, a *play* of wit or fancy; **5**, an athletic or other contest; a game or sport; **6**, any exercise or occupation intended for amusement; recreation; sport; frolic; **7**, gambling; as, to lose money at *play*; **8**, any single action in a game; as, with three *plays* more the game ended; also, one's turn to move a piece, lay down a card, etc., in a game; **9**, fun; jest; as, she did it in *play*; **10**, manner of dealing; as, fair *play*; **11**, a drama intended for stage performance; also, the performance of a drama.

Syn., *n.* pastime, diversion, recreation. (See game.)

play-bill (plā'bĭl"), *n.* [*play* + [1]*bill*], a placard advertising a dramatic performance; also, the program of a drama, with the names of the actors.

play-day (plā'dā"), *n.* [*play* + *day*], a day free from work; a holiday.

play-er (plā'ẽr), *n.* [see **play**], **1**, one who takes part in a game; as, a baseball *player*; **2**, a musical performer; **3**, an actor; **4**, a gambler; **5**, a trifler.

play-fel-low (plā'fĕl"ō), *n.* [*play* + *fellow*], one who plays with another; a playmate.

play-ful (plā'fo͝ol), *adj.* [*play* + *-ful*], sportive; lively.—*adv.* **play'ful-ly.**—*n.* **play'ful-ness.**

play-go-er (plā'gō"ẽr), *n.* [*play* + *go*], one who habitually goes to the theater.

play-house (plā'hous"), *n.* [*play* + *house*], **1**, a theater; **2**, a place for children's play.

play-ing card one of the cards of a pack used for playing games; especially, one of a pack of 52 cards divided into the four suits of diamonds, hearts, spades, and clubs.

play-mate (plā'māt"), *n.* [*play* + [2]*mate*], **1**, one who takes part in sports or games with another; a playfellow; **2**, an agreeable companion.

play-thing (plā'thĭng"), *n.* [*play* + [1]*thing*], a means of amusement or diversion; a toy.

play-wright (plā'rīt"), *n.* [*play* + *wright*], a writer or adapter of dramas.

pla-za (plä'zȧ), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *platea*, street], an open square or market place surrounded by buildings, especially in a Spanish or Spanish-American city.

plea (plē), *n.* [< M.E. < O.F. *plaid*, plea < Lat. *placitum*, decree < *placēre*, to please], **1**, an excuse or apology; **2**, an entreaty: *Law*, the defendant's answer to the charges in a lawsuit (see *pleadings*).

Syn. argument, pretext, justificaton, subterfuge.

pleach (plēch), *v.t.* [< M.E. *pleche* < O.F. *plaissier* < Lat. *pleclere*, to plait], to bend down and interweave the branches of; plait.

plead (plēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pleaded (-ĕd) or pled (plĕd), *p.pr.* pleading], [< O.F. *plaidier*, to sue, plead < Lat. *placitum*, that which pleases; a judgment < *placēre* (*-itus*), to please], **1**, to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; **2**, to supplicate, beg earnestly, pray; as, to *plead* for mercy: *Law*, to argue before a court; as, to *plead* for an acquittal:—*v.t.* *Law*, **1**, to argue or defend by argument; as, to *plead* a case; **2**, to answer ("guilty" or "not guilty"), as to a charge; **3**, to offer or allege as a legal defense or excuse; as, to *plead* poverty.—*n.* **plead'er.**

Syn. beg, beseech, advocate, allege. (See pray.)

plead-ings (plēd'ĭngz), *n.pl.* *Law*, the successive written allegations of the parties in a suit at law or equity, designed to disclose to court or jury the real matter in dispute: called, in a suit at law, *declaration* (the charge, or original complaint), and *demurrer* or *plea* (the answer of the defendant), *replication* and *rejoinder*, *surrejoinder* and *rebutter*, *surrebutter*: in equity, less formal than at law, called plaintiff's *bill*, and defendant's *demurrer*, *plea*, *answer*, or *disclaimer*.

pleas-ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* [see **pleasant**], a quiet, retired nook; a secluded pleasure ground near a mansion: *Archaic*, **1**, pleasantness of manner; **2**, delight; gaiety; pleasure.

pleas-ant (plĕz'ănt), *adj.* [< O.F. *plaisant*, p.pr. of *plaisir* < Lat. *placēre*, to please], **1**, pleasing; grateful to the mind or senses; agreeable; delightful; **2**, characterized by attractive ways; cheerful; lively.—*adv.* **pleas'ant-ly.**—*n.* **pleas'ant-ness.**

Syn. pleasing, comfortable, merry, amiable, kindly, accommodating, obliging.—*Ant.* disagreeable, displeasing, unkind, troublesome, rude, cross.

pleas-ant-ry (plĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, merriment; lively talk; gaiety; **2**, a laughable speech or joke; a jest; a quip.

Syn. raillery, banter, playfulness, facetiousness.

please (plēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pleased (plēzd), *p.pr.* pleasing], [< O.F. *plaisir* < Lat. *placēre*, to please], **1**, to gratify; give enjoyment to; **2**, to gain approval from; as, to *please* one's parents:—*v.i.* **1**, to afford satisfaction or enjoyment; as, we strive to *please*; **2**, to have the desire or will: in an impersonal construction, originally followed by a dative of the person (if it *please* you; do as *pleases* you), but now commonly used in a personal form with the person as apparent subject (if you *please*; do as you *please*); used also to introduce a polite request: an abbreviation of "if it *please* you"; as, *please* come.

Syn. satisfy, gratify, gladden, indulge, delight, charm, entertain, amuse.—*Ant.* offend, vex, dissatisfy, bore.

pleas-ing (plēz'ĭng), *p.adj.* giving satisfaction; agreeable.—*adv.* **pleas'ing-ly.**

pleas-ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ŭr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful.—*adv.* **pleas'ur-a-bly.**

pleas-ure (plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* **1**, that which delights or makes glad; amusement; enjoyment; **2**, a delight; a joy; as, it is such a *pleasure* to see you; **3**, choice; wish; as, I await your *pleasure*: *Psych.*, a feeling that is agreeable or gratifying; also, joy or gladness of a moderate degree:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ured (-ŭrd), *p.pr.* -uring], to gratify:—*v.i.* to take delight.

Syn., *n.* delectation, felicity, satisfaction, comfort; delight; gratification; gladness. (See happiness.)

pleat (plēt), *n.* [see **plait**], a fold, as of cloth; a plait:—*v.t.* to fold, as cloth. See **plait**, *Pfd. S.*

pleb (plĕb), *n.* [see **plebe**], *Slang*, a plebeian, or one of the common people.

plebe (plēb), *n.* [< Lat. *plebs*, the common people], *Obs.*, the lowest class of people; *Colloq.*, a member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point or the naval academy at Annapolis.

ple-be-ian (plē-bē'yăn; plē-bē'ăn), *adj.* **1**, originally, pertaining to the common people of ancient Rome; **2**, hence, common or vulgar:—*n.* **1**, one of the common people of ancient Rome; **2**, any person of common breeding.—*n.* **ple-be'ian-ism.**

pleb-i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sĭt; -sīt), *n.* [< Lat. *plebs*, the common people + *scitum*, decree < *sciscere*, to vote for], a direct vote of all the people on a measure, as to determine a form of government.

plebs (plĕbz), *n. sing.* used as *pl.* [Lat. = the common people], **1**, in ancient Rome, the lower order of citizens; **2**, hence, the populace in general.

plec-trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* plectra (-trȧ)], [Lat. < Gk. *plēktron* < *plēssein*, to strike], a small, triangular piece of thin ivory, metal, or shell, used to pluck the strings of certain stringed instruments.

pled (plĕd), past tense and past participle of the verb *plead*: a colloquial form.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [< M.E. < O.F. *plege*, hostage, security, prob. < L.L. *plevire*, to warrant], **1**, originally, a hostage; **2**, anything given or placed as a security or guarantee; a pawn; **3**, a drinking of a health as an expression of good will or as a promise of loyalty; **4**, a formal promise to do or not to do something; **5**, a token of good will; as, a *pledge* of friendship; **6**, state of being given as security; as, goods held in *pledge*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pledged (plĕjd), *p.pr.* pledging], **1**, to give as security or guarantee; as, to *pledge* one's honor; put in pawn; **2**, to bind by a promise; as, to *pledge* oneself to secrecy; **3**, to drink to the health of.—*n.* **pledg'er.**

pledg-ee (plĕj-ē'), *n.* *Law*, the person to whom a pawn, promise, or the like, is given.

pledg-et (plĕj'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], a compress used in dressing a wound, ulcer, or the like.

pledg-or (plĕj-ôr'), *n.* [see **pledge**], *Law*, a person who offers a pledge or gives security; a pledger. opposite of *pledgee*. Also, **pledge-or'.**

Ple-ia-des (plē′yə-dēz; plē′ə-; plī′ə-), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Pleiad (plē′yăd; plī′ăd)], *Gk. Myth.*, the seven daughters of Atlas: Alcyone, Celæno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta, changed into stars; *Astron.*, a cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus, six being visible to ordinary sight.

Plei-o-cene (plī′ō-sēn), *adj.* and *n.* [see **Pliocene**], *Geol.*, Pliocene (which see).

Pleis-to-cene (plīs′tō-sēn), *adj.* [< Gk. *pleistos*, most + *kainos*, new] *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the last period of the Cenozoic Era, following the Pliocene: see *recent:*—*n.* the Pleistocene period, noted for its evidences of ancient human ancestry and for its world-wide glaciation; the ice age (see *geology*, chart).

ple-na-ry (plē′nə-rĭ; plĕn′ə-rĭ), *adj.* [< L.L. *plenarius* < Lat. *plenus*, full], full; complete; unqualified; as, *plenary* authority.—*adv.* **ple′na-ri-ly.**

plen-i-po-ten-ti-a-ry (plĕn″ĭ-pō-tĕn′shĭ-ə-rĭ; plĕn″ĭ-pō-tĕn′shə-rĭ), *adj.* [< L.L. *plenipotentiarius* < Lat. *plenus*, full + *potens* (*-entis*), powerful], having full power; unlimited:—*n.* (*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], an ambassador or government agent to a foreign court, given full powers.

plen-ish (plĕn′ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *plenir*, to fill < Lat. *plenus*, full], *Archaic* or *Sc.*, to fill; replenish; furnish; stock, as a house or farm.

plen-ish-ing (plĕn′ĭsh-ĭng), *n. Archaic* or *Sc.*, general household furniture; equipment.

plen-i-tude (plĕn′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *plenitudo*, fulness < *plenus*, full], fulness; abundance.

plen-te-ous (plĕn′tē-ŭs), *adj.* [see **plenty**], abundant; amply sufficient; yielding in abundance.—*adv.* **plen′te-ous-ly.**—*n.* **plen′te-ous-ness.**

Syn. ample, exuberant, fertile, abundant, rich.

plen-ti-ful (plĕn′tĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* [*plenty* + *-ful*], 1, yielding abundance; fruitful; as, a *plentiful* harvest; 2, existing in great quantity.—*adv.* **plen′ti-ful-ly.**—*n.* **plen′ti-ful-ness.**

Syn. ample, copious, unstinted, exuberant.

plen-ty (plĕn′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *plenté* < Lat. *plenitas*, fulness < *plenus*, full], 1, abundance; profusion; 2, full supply; as much as one could need; sufficient quantity:—*adv. Colloq.*, quite; sufficiently; abundantly; as, that's *plenty* large enough.

ple-num (plē′nŭm), *n.* [Lat., neut. of *plenus*, full], 1, completeness; fulness; 2, space entirely filled with matter; also, the condition in which space is so filled: opposite of *vacuum*; 3, a fully attended meeting, as of a legislative body.

ple-o-nasm (plē′ō-năzm), *n.* [< Gk. *pleonazein*, to add superfluously < *pleon*, more], redundancy; the use of more words than are necessary —*adj.* **ple″o-nas′tic.**—*adv.* **ple″o-nas′ti-cal-ly.**

ple-o-pod (plē′ō-pŏd), *n.* [< Gk. *plein*, to swim + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, one of the abdominal appendages of a crustacean, the so-called swimming feet.

pleth-o-ra (plĕth′ō-rə), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *plēthōrē*, fulness < *plēthos*, a throng], the state of being too full; overabundance; excess: *Pathol.*, an unhealthy condition marked by an excess of blood, attended by a florid complexion, a feeling of tension in the head, and a liability to nosebleed.

ple-thor-ic (plē-thôr′ĭk; plĕth′ō-rĭk), *adj.* 1, overfull; especially, having excess of blood; 2, hence, bloated; bombastic.—*adv.* **ple-thor′i-cal-ly.**

pleu-ra (plo͞o′rə), *n.* [*pl.* -ræ (-rē)], [Gk. = side of body, rib], *Anat.*, a delicate membrane lining each half of the chest cavity and covering the lungs.—*adj.* **pleu′ral.**

pleu-ri-sy (plo͞o′rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *pleurisie* < L.L. *pleurisis* < Gk. *pleuritis*, pleurisy < *pleura*, rib, side], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the pleura, or membrane lining the chest cavity and covering the lungs, accompanied by watery effusion into the pleural cavity and difficulty in breathing.—*adj.* **pleu-rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk).

pleu-ro-pneu-mo-ni-a (plo͞o″rō-nū-mō′nĭ-ə), *n.* [*pleura* + *pneumonia*], *Pathol.*, 1, inflammation of the pleura and of the lungs: common in cattle; 2, pleurisy and pneumonia combined.

plex-us (plĕk′sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* plexus; plexuses (-ĕz)], [Lat. < *plectere* (*plexus*), to plait], *Anat.*, a network, especially of veins, nerves, etc.: **solar plexus**, a knot of nerve fibers behind the stomach, and in front of the aorta, radiating to the abdominal organs.

pli-a-ble (plī′ə-bl), *adj.* [< Fr. *plier*, to bend < Lat. *plicare*, to fold], 1, easily bent; flexible; 2, easily influenced or moved; as, a *pliable* nature.—*adv.* **pli′a-bly.**—*n.* **pli″a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **pli′a-ble-ness.**

Syn. limber, supple, docile, compliant. (See flexible.)

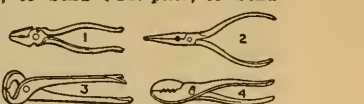
pli-an-cy (plī′ən-sĭ), *n.* the quality of being easily bent or influenced.

pli-ant (plī′ənt), *adj.* 1, flexible; easily bent; limber; as, a *pliant* twig; 2, easily influenced.

Syn. supple, pliable, lithe, tractable. (See flexible.)

pli-cate (plī′kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], plaited; folded in the form of a fan, as a leaf. Also, **pli′cat-ed.**—*n.* **pli-ca′tion.**

pli-ers (plī′ĕrz), *n.pl.* sometimes used as *sing.* [< dial. *ply*, to bend < Fr. *plier*, to bend < Lat. *plicare*, to fold], a kind of small pincers for bending wire or for holding small objects.



PLIERS

1, electrician's pliers and wire cutters; 2, long-nose, side-cutting pliers; 3, carpenter's pincers; 4, machinist's pliers.

[1]plight (plīt), *n.* [M.E. var. of *plait*, q.v., influenced by M.E. *plite* < A.S. *pliht*, danger], a state or condition, usually an unfavorable or dangerous one; as, a sorry *plight: Obs.*, temper of mind; disposition.

[2]plight (plīt), *n.* [M.E. = to put in danger of forfeiture; pledge one's faith < A.S. *plihtan*, to endanger < *pliht*, danger], a pledge or solemn promise: —*v.t.* 1, to promise earnestly; pledge, as one's faith; 2, to engage to marry; betroth.—*n.* **plight′er.**

Plim-soll mark (plĭm′sŏl), [< Samuel *Plimsoll* (1824–98), Br. reformer], a load line on the sides of British merchant vessels at the place above which the vessels may not be lawfully submerged.

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [< Gk. *plinthos*, tile, brick], *Arch.*, 1, the vertical-edged slab which forms the lowest part of the base of certain classical or Renaissance columns (see *patten*, illus.); 2, a projecting band at the bottom of a wall, forming the base of the wall; 3, the square block upon which rests a statue, pedestal, or other architectural unit.

Pli-o-cene (plī′ō-sēn), *adj.* [< Gk. *pleiōn*, more + *kainos*, new], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the next to the last period of the Cenozoic Era:—*n.* the Pliocene period, just preceding the Pleistocene; the age of man (see *geology*, chart); the last period in the age called *Tertiary*. Also, **Plei′o-cene.**

plod (plŏd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding], [M.E. = a puddle: from idea of wading through mud], 1, to walk slowly and heavily; as, to *plod* along; 2, to drudge or toil:—*v.t.* to walk over heavily and slowly; as, to *plod* one's way.—*n.* **plod′der.**

plop (plŏp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plopped (plŏpt), *p.pr.* plopping], [imit.], to fall with a noise resembling the falling of a stone into mud or water:—*n.* the noise made by such a fall; also, the fall.

plo-sive (plō′sĭv), *n.* [< *explosive:* see **explode**], *Phon.*, a speech sound made by the sudden shutting off or release of the breath, as the sounds of *p, b, t, d, k, g*:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such a sound (see phonetic chart, page 1164).—*n.* **plo′sion.**

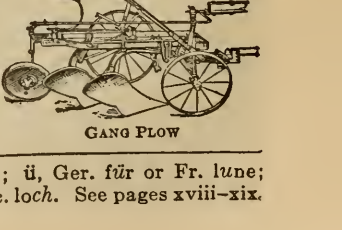
plot (plŏt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a small, well-marked piece of ground; a plat; 2, a drafted plan of a piece of land, an estate, or the like; 3, a scheme, or secret plan; especially, a plan with evil purpose; a conspiracy; an intrigue; 4, the plan in a play, novel, etc., involving a complication of incidents, suspense, and final unraveling:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting], 1, to make a plan or map of; 2, to locate or show on a map or chart; as, to *plot* a graph; 3, to lay secret plans for; as, to *plot* a crime; 4, to construct the story of (a novel or the like):—*v.i.* to scheme; form a conspiracy; as, to *plot* against one's enemy.—*n.* **plot′ter.**

Syn., *n.* complication, entanglement, machination, intrigue; *v.* conspire, plan, contrive, scheme.

plough (plou), *n.* [see **plow**], a farming implement for turning up the soil. See **plow**, *Pfd. S.*

plov-er (plŭv′ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *plovier*, rain bird (ref. unexplained) < Lat. *pluvia*, rain], *Zoöl.*, 1, any of a family (*Charadriidæ*) of snipelike shore birds, consisting of about 75 species, including the golden plover (for colored illus. see *bird*) and the killdeer; 2, any of several allied birds, as the upland plover

plow (plou), *n.* [A.S. *plōh*, a plot of land; plowland], 1, a farm implement drawn by animals, or moved by other motive power, for turning up the soil in preparation for planting; 2, any machine or tool that works in a similar way, by cutting, shoving, furrowing, etc.; as, a snow*plow:*



GANG PLOW

gang plow, a plow having a number of shares arranged in a series (see illus. preceding page):—*v.t.* to turn up with a plow; till:—*v.i.* **1**, to break or turn up soil with a plow; **2**, to forge or move onward by cutting a way. Also, **plough.**—*adj.* **plow'a-ble.**—*n.* **plow'er.**

plow-boy (plou'boi"), *n.* [*plow* + *boy*], **1**, a boy who holds the plow handles and drives the team in plowing; also, a boy who leads the team in plowing; **2**, a country lad. Also, **plough'boy".**

plow-man (plou'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*plow* + *man*], **1**, one who operates a plow; hence, a farmer; **2**, a rustic. Also, **plough'man.**

plow-share (plou'shâr"), *n.* [*plow* + ²*share*], the strong, pointed steel blade of the plow, which opens the furrow. Also, **plough'share".**

pluck (plŭk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *ploccian, pluccian* < O.Teut. source; or < L.L. < Lat. *pilus*, a hair], **1**, to pull off, out, or up; as, to *pluck* weeds; **2**, to pick or gather; as, to *pluck* grapes, **3**, to pull or twitch; as, to *pluck* the strings of a harp; **4**, to strip completely, as of feathers; as, to *pluck* a goose; **5**, to gather; assemble: with *up*; as, *pluck* up your courage: *Eng. University Slang*, to reject in an examination:—*v.i.* to give a sudden pull; tug; as, the child *plucked* at her mother's skirt:—*n.* **1**, a pull; snatch; tug; **2**, a thing that is pulled or tugged; **3**, the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; **4**, spirit; courage; self-confidence; as, a man of *pluck*.—*n.* **pluck'er.**

Syn., *n.* confidence, courage, gameness, spirit, intrepidity, resolution. (See bravery.)

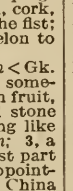
pluck-y (plŭk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], brave against odds.—*adv.* **pluck'i-ly.**

plug (plŭg), *n.* [< M.Du. *plugge*, a peg, bung < O. Teut. source], **1**, a piece of wood, rubber, metal, or the like, used to fill or stop a hole, a peg or wedge driven into a hole or gap; **2**, a cake of pressed tobacco; **3**, a point in a water system where a hose can be attached, closed by a cap or stopper; a fire hydrant: *U.S. Slang*, **1**, a broken-down horse; **2**, a man's silk hat; **3**, anything below standard, or unwanted; especially, an unsalable book: *Elec.*, a piece of conducting material which, inserted between two other conductors, serves to effect a connection in an electrical circuit (see *electric*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plugged (plŭgd), *p.pr.* plugging], to stop or make tight with a piece of wood, cork, etc.: *U. S. Slang*, **1**, to shoot; **2**, to strike with the fist; *Colloq.*, to cut a wedge-shaped piece from (a melon to test it):—*v.i. Colloq.*, to work earnestly; plod.

plum (plŭm), *n.* [< A.S. *plūme* < Lat. *prunum* < Gk. *prounon* < *proumnon*, a plum], **1**, a tree somewhat like the peach and cherry, or its well-known fruit, distinguished by its smooth, oval, sharp-pointed stone and its smooth skin with a bloom; **2**, something like this fruit in sweetness or shape; as, a sugar*plum*; **3**, a raisin when used in baking; **4**, the choice or best part of a thing; a prize; a desirable award or appointment: **Japanese plum**, a tree (*Prunus triflora*) of China and Japan, which bears a large, sweet, yellow or light red fruit; also, the fruit.

plum-age (plōōm'ăj), *n.* [see **plume**], **1**, a bird's feathers collectively; **2**, bright costume.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *plumbum*, lead], **1**, a small, heavy weight, fastened to a cord and suspended to indicate a vertical line: used for determining how nearly vertical is a piece of work done: also called *plumb bob*; **2**, a similar weight used to find the depth of water; plummet:—*adj.* perpendicular to, or at right angles with, the plane of the horizon; upright: *Colloq.*, out-and-out; absolute:—*adv.* perpendicularly: *Slang*, completely; entirely:—*v.t.* **1**, to test the verticalness of with a plumb line; **2**, to straighten; as, to *plumb* up a wall; make vertical or perpendicular; **3**, to sound (the depth of water) by a plummet; **4**, to test; solve; get to the bottom of; as, to *plumb* a mystery.


PLUMB

plum-bag-i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **plumbago**], like, composed of, or mixed with, plumbago, or black lead.

plum-ba-go (plum-bā'go), *n.* [Lat. = a lead ore < *plumbum*, lead], graphite: a crystalline form of carbon, used for lead pencils, as a lubricant, as a conducting mold lining in electrotyping, in rubber manufacture, electrical apparatus, etc.: also called *black lead*, though without lead content.

plumb bob the weight that is attached to the end of a plumb line (see *plumb*, illus.).

plum-be-ous (plŭm'bē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *plumbeus*, leaden], made of lead; like lead; heavy: *Ceramics*, lead-glazed.

plumb-er (plŭm'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *plummier* < Lat. *plumbarius* < *plumbum*, lead], one who works in lead, tin, zinc, etc.; especially, one who supplies, repairs, or fits water-closets, water pipes, etc.

plumb-ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* [see **plumb**], **1**, the art or occupation of installing or repairing the piping and other fittings for the water supply or sewage disposal of a building; **2**, the pipes and fittings so installed; **3**, the act of using a plumb.

plum-bism (plŭm'bĭzm), *n.* [see **plumbum**], *Med.*, lead poisoning.

plumb line **1**, a line suspending a weight, as of lead: used to test exactness of vertical direction, or to sound the depth of water; **2**, a vertical line, perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

plum-bum (plŭm'bŭm), *n.* [Lat. = lead], *Chem.*, lead [symbol **Pb**].—*adj.* **plum'bic.**

plume (plōōm), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *pluma*, down], **1**, a long and beautiful feather or tuft of feathers; **2**, a feather worn as an ornament; **3**, a feather or tuft of feathers or of hair worn in a helmet; a crest (see *arms*, illus.); **4**, something like a feather in shape or lightness; **5**, a mark of honor; prize: *Rare*, plumage:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plumed (plōōmd), *p.pr.* pluming], **1**, to pick and adjust the feathers of: used reflexively; preen: as, a bird *plumes* itself; **2**, to adorn with feathers or with flue clothes; **3**, to pride; feel proud of: used reflexively; as, to *plume* oneself on one's skill: *Rare*, to pluck; hence, to rob.—*adj.* **plum'y.**

plume-let (plōōm'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *plume*], a little plume or tuft of feathers.

plum-met (plŭm'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *plommet* < Lat. *plumbum*, lead], **1**, a weight attached to a plumb line; a plumb bob; a lead for taking soundings of the depth of water, or for indicating a vertical line; hence, **2**, a heavy burden, as of sorrow, care, etc.; **3**, a criterion, as of rectitude.

plum-my (plŭm'ĭ), *adj.* [see **plum**], containing many plums: *Colloq.*, presenting many opportunities, as a position; hence, desirable.

plu-mose (plōō'mōs; plōō-mōs'), *adj.* [see **plume**], **1**, covered with feathers; **2**, featherlike.

¹plump (plŭmp), *adj.* [perh. < M.L.G. *plomp*, blunt; thick; coarse < O.Teut. source], well-filled or rounded out; as, a *plump* figure:—*v.i.* to grow round or full; as, her cheeks *plumped* out:—*v.t.* to cause to fill out or become round.—*adv.* **plump'ly.**—*n.* **plump'ness.**

²plump (plŭmp), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], to fall or sink down heavily and abruptly; as, to *plump* down into a chair:—*v.t.* to cause to fall heavily:—*adj.* blunt; direct; as, a *plump* contradiction:—*adv.* heavily; as, he fell *plump* into the water:—*n. Colloq.*, a sudden, heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall.

¹plump-er (plŭm'pĕr), *n.* **1**, the act of falling or sinking down heavily; **2**, a sudden or heavy drop; **3**, a bad fall, as from a horse: *Slang*, an unqualified falsehood; a whopper.

²plump-er (plŭm'pĕr), *n.* [see **¹plump**], padding worn in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

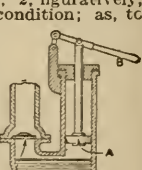
plu-mule (plōō'mūl), *n.* [< Lat. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, down], *Bot.*, the bud in the embryo of a young plant which produces the stem and the first true leaves (see *germination*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, a small feather; a first feather.

plun-der (plŭn'dĕr), *v.t.* [< Ger. *plündern*, to pillage < *plunder*, trash, baggage, perh. < L.G. *plunnen*, rags], to take from by open force, especially by systematic force, as in war; despoil; rob; as, to *plunder* a house:—*v.i.* to practice robbery:—*n.* **1**, booty; pillage; **2**, the act of robbing or taking by force.—*n.* **plun'der-er.**—*adj.* **plun'der-a-ble.**

Syn., *v.* ravage, pillage, despoil, rifle; *n.* robbery, spoil, rapine, loot, booty, pillage, spoliation.

plunge (plŭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plunged (plŭnjd), *p.pr.* plunging], [< O.F. *plonger*, to dive < *plomber*, to cover with lead; sound the depth < Lat. *plumbum*, lead], **1**, to put suddenly into a liquid, or into any substance that can be penetrated; **2**, figuratively, to put suddenly into an unexpected condition; as, to *plunge* a state into debt:—*v.i.* **1**, to fall or rush headlong into something; dive or leap; **2**, to enter suddenly and quickly; **3**, to move by throwing the body forward: *Slang*, to bet heavily:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, abrupt dive or leap; a headlong rush or fall; **2**, motion by sudden throwing of the body forward; **3**, a diving pool; **4**, in swimming contests, an event in which men dive for distance: *Slang*, a reckless bet or investment; a hazardous speculation.

plung-er (plŭn'jĕr), *n.* one who makes a sudden leap; one who acts suddenly: *Slang*, a reckless gambler: *Mech.*, a cylinder, used as the piston of a pump, the dasher of a churn, or the like.



PLUNGER
Section of water pump: A, plunger; B, handle; C, up valves.

plunk (plŭngk), *v.t.* [imit.], to pluck quickly, as the string of a banjo, guitar, or the like:—*v.i.* to sound with a sharp, quick, vibrating noise; twang:—*n.* a twanging musical sound, as that caused by plucking the string of a banjo quickly: *Slang*, a dollar.

plu-per-fect (plōō′pûr′fĕkt; plōō′pûr′fĕkt), *adj.* [<Lat. *plus (quam) perfectum*, more (than) complete], *Gram.*, designating the tense that represents an event or action as completed before a given past time; past perfect (see *perfect*):—*n. Gram.*, the pluperfect tense, or a verb form in that tense: formed in English by *had* with the past participle; as, *had gone:* also called *past perfect.*—*abbr.* **plup.**; **plupf.**

plu-ral (plōō′răl), *adj.* [<Lat. *pluralis* <*plus* (*pluris*), more], consisting of more than one: *Gram.*, designating more than one, or, in languages having a dual number, as the ancient Greek, more than two:—*n. Gram.*, that form of a word that designates more than one, or, in languages having a dual number, more than two.—*abbr.* **pl.**; **plur.**—*adv.* **plu′ral-ly.**

plu-ral-ism (plōō′răl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the condition of consisting of more than one; 2, the possession by one person of more than one official position at the same time: *Eccl.*, in the Anglican Church, the holding of more than one benefice at the same time; *Philos.*, the teaching that there is more than one ultimate principle: opposite of *monism* (which see).

plu-ral-ist (plōō′răl-ĭst), *n.* one who holds more than one office at one time: *Eccl.*, in the Anglican Church, one who holds more than one benefice, or ecclesiastical living, at one time; *Philos.*, a believer in the existence of more than one ultimate principle: opposite of *monist.*—*adj.* **plu′ral-is′tic.**

plu-ral-i-ty (plōō-răl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state of consisting of more than one; 2, the majority: *U. S. Politics*, the excess of votes cast for one candidate for office over those cast for any other: distinguished from *majority; Eccl.*, pluralism.

Syn. (see majority).

plu-ral-ize (plōō′răl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make plural:—*v.i. Eccl.*, in the Anglican Church, to become the holder of more than one benefice, or ecclesiastical living.

plu-ral mel-o-dy music in which two or more melodies or voice parts are harmoniously combined; counterpoint.

plus (plŭs), *adj.* [Lat. = more], *Math.*, 1, made more by (a certain quantity); increased by (a specified addition); followed by a number or noun; as, 5 *plus* 4; indicated by the symbol +; 2, more than nothing; positive; as, 3 is a *plus* quantity; 3, designating the side of an account where addition takes place; 4, indicating addition; as, the *plus* sign:—*n. Math.*, 1, a quantity to be added; 2, a positive quantity; 3, the plus sign [+], indicating addition or a positive quantity: **plus fours**, *Slang*, men's short trousers, of roomy cut, gathered by a band below the knee, well down the leg.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [<Fr. *p(e)luche* <L.L. <Lat. *pilus*, hair], a kind of soft cloth with a pile or nap longer than that of velvet; woolen velvet.

Plu-to (plōō′tō), *n.* [Lat. <Gk. *Ploutōn*], *Class. Myth.*, the Greek god of the lower world, son of Cronus and Rhea: equivalent to Roman *Dis*, and preferably called *Hades* by the Greeks: *Astron.*, a planet, discovered in 1930, ninth in order of distance from the sun, with an orbit outside that of Neptune (see *solar system*, illus.):—*adj.* **Plu-to′ni-an.**

plu-toc-ra-cy (plōō-tŏk′rā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [<Gk. *ploutokratia* <*ploutos*, wealth +*kratos*, power], 1, rule or government by the rich; 2, the wealthy class.

plu-to-crat (plōō′tō-krăt), *n.* one who exercises power or influence because of his wealth.—*adj.* **plu′to-crat′ic.**

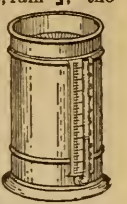
Plu-ton-ic (plōō-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to Pluto, or to the lower world; 2, pertaining to the subterranean region of fire; 3, pertaining to the Plutonic theory or to one who holds it: *Geol.*, formed by the action of heat deep below the surface of the earth: said of certain igneous rocks: **Plutonic theory**, *Geol.*, the theory that the structure of the earth's crust is due to the action of fire in past ages.

Plu-tus (plōō′tŭs), *n.* [Lat. <Gk. *Ploutos*], *Class. Myth.*, the god of riches, who was blinded by Zeus that he might give without discrimination.

plu-vi-al (plōō′vĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *pluvia*, rain], pertaining to rain; showery: *Geol.*, resulting from the action of rain; as, a *pluvial* deposit.

plu-vi-om-e-ter (plōō′vĭ-ŏm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *pluvia*, rain+Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for collecting and measuring the quantity of rain which falls in a given place during a given time; a rain gauge (see illus. next column).—*n.* **plu′vi-om′e-try** (-trĭ).—*adj.* **plu′vi-o-met′ric.**

***Plu-viôse** (plü″vyōz′; plōō′vĭ-ōs), *n.* [<Lat. *pluviosus*, rainy <*pluvia*, rain], the fifth month, extending from January 20 to February 18, in the Revolutionary calendar, or calendar of the first French Republic, adopted in 1793.



PLUVIOMETER

plu-vi-ous (plōō′vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* pertaining to rain; showery.

¹ply (plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* plied (plīd), *p.pr.* plying], [<*apply*, q.v.], 1, to work at steadily; as, to *ply* a trade; 2, to use diligently or earnestly; as, to *ply* an oar; 3, to address insistently; as, to *ply* a person with questions; urge; offer something persistently to; as, to *ply* one with food:—*v.i.* 1, to keep at work; 2, to hasten forth; 3, to run regularly on a fixed course between two ports or places, as does a boat; 4, to be ready for use as a carrier, porter, etc.; as, taxis *ply* at all the stations: *Poet.*, to guide one's course: *Naut.*, to shape a course to windward; tack.

²ply (plī), *n.* [*pl.* plies (plīz)], [<Fr. *pli*, a fold <*plier* <Lat. *plicare*, to fold], 1, a web, or layer, as in a carpet; a fold, turn, or twist: generally in composition; as, a three-*ply* rug; 2, a prejudice; bias.

Plym-outh Breth-ren (plĭm′ŭth), [<place name], a religious sect which originated in Plymouth, England, in 1830, distinguished by its lack of formal creed and of regularly ordained ministers.

Plym-outh Rock a domestic fowl of a certain American breed: named from the rock, at Plymouth, Mass., said to have been the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620.

ply-wood (plī′wo͝od), *n.* [*ply*+*wood*], two or more layers, or plies, of wood glued together: used as a construction material.

P. M. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *post meridiem*], afternoon; 2, [Lat. *post mortem*], after death; 3, Past Master; 4, Postmaster; 5, Provost Marshal:—**P. M. G.**, 1, Paymaster-general; 2, Postmaster-general.

pneu-mat-ic (nû-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *pneumatikos* <*pneuma*, air, wind <*pnein*, to blow], 1, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, air; inflated with air, as a tire; 2, having pneumatic tires; 3, made to work by air pressure or vacuum, as a machine: **pneumatic tire**, an annular rubber tube filled with air, as the cushionlike tire of a bicycle or automobile.—*adj.* **pneu-mat′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pneu-mat′i-cal-ly.**

pneu-mat-ics (nû-măt′ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of the physical properties of air and other gases.

pneu-mo-ni-a (nû-mō′nĭ-ă), *n.* [Gk. <*pneumōn*, lung <*pnein*, to blow; breathe], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the tissues of the lungs, especially the acute, infectious form known as lobar pneumonia, caused by a specific microörganism.

pneu-mon-ic (nû-mŏn′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs, or to pneumonia: **pneumonic plague**, a particularly fatal form of the plague, occurring as an epidemic, and having pneumonic symptoms.

P. O. *abbr.* 1, Post Office; 2, Postal Order; 3, Province of Ontario:—**Po**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Po] for the radioactive chemical element polonium.

¹poach (pōch), *v.t.* [<O.F. *pochier*, to inclose in a poke, or bag <*poche*, a pocket], to cook (eggs) by breaking (them) into boiling water.

²poach (pōch), *v.t.* [prob. <**poke*, q.v.], 1, to catch by stabbing with a spear, as fish; 2, to cut up or make slushy (grass or turf), by constant treading; 3, to capture, as game, by trespassing; also, to encroach or trespass on (another's property):—*v.i.* to trespass; especially, to obtain game unlawfully on another's property; hence, to obtain anything unfairly.—*n.* **poach′er.**

po-chard (pō′chärd), *n.* [source uncertain], a kind of Old World sea duck, the male having a reddish brown neck and head.

pock (pŏk), *n.* [<A.S. *poc*, a pustule <O.Teut. source], 1, a slight pustule on the skin, as in smallpox; 2, the scar left by such a swelling.

pock-et (pŏk′ĕt), *n.* [<M.E. *poket* <A.F. *pokete*, little bag <O.N. *poki*, a bag], 1, a small pouch in a garment, for carrying small articles; 2, a netted bag at the corner or side of a pool table, for catching the balls; 3, any cavity or opening which serves to hold something, such as a bin for holding coal, grain, etc.; 4, in a mine, a cavity or an irregular swelling in a lode where a more or less isolated deposit of ore is found; 5, in the United States, a secluded hollow among hills: *Aëro.*, a region marked by a sudden variation in the density of the atmosphere and consequent varying resistance to the planes:—*v.t.* 1, to put in a pocket; as, to *pocket* money; 2, to take possession of, especially unlawfully, as profits; 3, figuratively, to receive (an

insult) without showing feeling; suppress, as pride; 4, to control, as the vote of a town: *U. S. Colloq.*, to prevent the enactment of (a bill) by keeping unsigned.

pock-et-book (pŏk'ĕt-bo͝ok"), *n.* [*pocket*+*book*], 1, a small pouch or folder, of leather, silk, or the like, for carrying money, papers, etc., in the pocket; 2, a notebook that fits the pocket.

pock-et-knife (pŏk'ĕt-nīf"), *n.* [*pocket*+*knife*], a small knife with blades that close into the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

pock-et mon-ey a small sum, allowed for current expenses; spending money.

pock-mark (pŏk'märk"), *n.* [*pock*+[1]*mark*], a scar or small hole, as left by smallpox.

pock-y (pŏk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **pock**], 1, scarred with pocks, or spots left by disease, as by smallpox; 2, designating or having pox.

***po-co** (pō'kō), *adv.* [It. = little], *Mus.*, a little: a direction, always used with another term; as, *poco a poco* accel., little by little accelerated.

[1]**pod** (pŏd), *n.* [source uncertain], any seed vessel which dries and opens when ripe; especially, a legume, as that of the bean or the pea (see *fruit*, illus.):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* podded, *p.pr.* podding], 1, to swell or fill, as a pod; 2, to produce pods:—*v.t.* to remove the coverings from; shell, as peas; also, to gather in the pod.

PEA POD

[2]**pod** (pŏd), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a straight groove with a cutting edge in some augers or like tools; 2, the socket in a brace into which a bit is introduced.

[3]**pod** (pŏd), *n.* [source uncertain], a flock or herd of animals, as of seals or whales.

po-dag-ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; pō-dā'grȧ; pŏd'ȧ-grȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *pous* (*podos*), foot+*agra*, catching], *Pathol.*, gout.—*adj.* **po-dag'ric.**

podg-y (pŏj'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [var. of *pudgy*, q.v.], short and fat; dumpy; pudgy.

pod-o-phyl-lin (pŏd"ō-fĭl'ĭn), *n.* [<Gk. *pous* (*podos*), foot+*phullon*, leaf], *Chem.*, a resin obtained from the rootstock of the American mandrake or May apple: used in medicine.

po-em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [<Gk. *poēma*<*poiein*, to make], 1, a composition in verse, marked by beauty of thought and language; 2, any imaginative piece of writing in beautiful language; 3, anything resembling such a composition, as in beauty or imaginative suggestion; as, the cathedral was a *poem* in stone.

po-e-sy (pō'ĕ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-sĭz)], [<Gk. *poēsis*, a making; poetic faculty<*poiein*, to make], *Poet.*, poetry; also, the art of composing poetry; *Obs.*, 1, a motto, especially one engraved on a ring (usually, *posy*, which see); 2, a nosegay (usually, *posy*).

po-et (pō'ĕt), *n.* [<Gk. *poētēs*<*poiein*, to make], 1, one who writes verses of lasting artistic value, possessing both beauty of thought and grace of language; 2, any writer gifted with imagination, creative power, and ability to express poetic ideas in beautiful or vivid language.—*n. fem.* **po'et-ess.**

Syn. dreamer, bard, troubadour, minstrel, singer.

po-et-as-ter (pō"ĕt-ăs'tẽr; pō"ĕt-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [*poet*+Lat. *-aster*, expressing contempt], a writer of inferior verses.

po-et-ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **poet**], 1, pertaining to poetry; as, *poetic* language; 2, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a poet; as, *poetic* genius; 3, gifted with the power to express beautiful ideas in beautiful prose or verse; as, a *poetic* writer; 4, suitable as a subject for poetry; expressed in poetry; as, a *poetic* scene. Also, **po-et'i-cal.**—*adv.* **po-et'i-cal-ly.**

po-et-ics (pō-ĕt'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* that branch of literary study which deals with poetry and its technique and criticism.

po-et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make verses:—*v.t.* 1, to narrate or describe in verse; 2, to conceive of poetically.

po-et lau-re-ate in Great Britain, the official court poet, a salaried officer of the royal household, who is expected to compose verses in celebration of great events or special occasions.

po-et-ry (pō'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* 1, that form of literary art which expresses lofty thought, feeling, or action in beautiful language; 2, composition in verse as opposed to composition in prose.

***po-grom** (pō-grŏm'), *n.* [Russ. = devastation], in Russia, an officially organized riot and massacre directed against some special class of the population, often against the Jews.

po-i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [<Hawaiian *poi*, nat. name of food], in the Hawaiian Islands, a fermented food made from the root of the taro plant.

poign-an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **poignant**], the state or quality of being keen; sharpness; piquancy; bitterness; severity.

poign-ant (poin'ănt; -yănt), *adj.* [O.F., p.pr. of *poindre*<Lat. *pungere*, to prick], 1, severe; 2, sharp and piercing.—*adv.* **poign'ant-ly.**

***poi-lu** (pwȧ'lü'), *n.* [Fr. = the bearded man<Lat. *pilus*, a hair], *Slang*, a French private soldier: a term first used in the World War.

poin-set-ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [named in 1836 after its discoverer, J. R. *Poinsett*, American Minister to Mexico], any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of Mexican and Central American plants of the spurge family, especially a species (*P. pulcherrima*) with large, bright red bracts clustered about small flowers.

point (point), *n.* [Fr. = prick; point; moment<Lat. *pungere* (*punctus*), to prick], 1, the sharp end of a thing; as, the *point* of a pin; also, something which has a sharp point; 2, something which projects; especially, a tapering end of land; a cape; 3, an outstanding physical feature or characteristic, especially in an animal; as, the dog's *points* won the blue ribbon; 4, that element in a speech, story, action, etc., which gives it force and application; as, you missed the *point* of the story; also, the essential question in a dispute; 5, a speck or dot; especially, a mark of punctuation or a certain type of diacritical mark; 6, a particular spot; exact place or time; as, to reach a certain *point* on a road; a critical *point* in history; 7, a particular detail or item; as, an important *point* in a lesson; 8, a particular aim or purpose; as, to gain one's *point*; 9, an exact degree, as in temperature; as, boiling *point*; 10, lace made with the needle: also called *point lace*; 11, a railway switch; 12, in certain games, the unit of scoring: especially used in athletic meets to give relative credit to winners, those placed second, etc.; 13, in the costume of the Middle Ages, a cord with metal tips at the ends, used for fastening the clothing: *Geom.*, that which is considered as having position, but without length, breadth, or thickness; *Naut.*, one of the thirty-two divisions of a compass, equal to one eighth of a right angle (for illus. see *compass card*); *Print.*, a unit of measurement for type, equal to approximately one seventy-second of an inch (see App. I); *Com.*, a unit of fluctuation of the price of shares of stock: in the United States, $1.00, except in certain food staples:—*adj.* made with the needle; as, *point* lace:—*v.t.* 1, to sharpen: as, to *point* a pencil; 2, to give liveliness or force to; show the purpose of; as, to *point* a moral; 3, to show the direction of; as, to *point* the way; 4, to direct or aim; as, to *point* a gun; 5, to punctuate; 6, to fill the joints of (masonry) with mortar and smooth with a trowel; 7, to show the presence of (game) by assuming a certain position, as do some hunting dogs; 8, to indicate; designate: direct attention to: usually with *out*:—*v.i.* 1, to call attention by extending the finger: with *at* or *to*; 2, to face; tend; be directed; 3, to indicate the presence of game by assuming a certain position, as do some dogs: *Naut.*, to sail toward the quarter from which the wind blows.

point–blank (point"=blăngk'), *adj.* [prob. *point*+*blank*: suggested by aiming at the white spot in the center of a target], 1, straight to the mark; as, a *point-blank* shot; 2, direct and abrupt; without qualifications; as, a *point-blank* rejection:—*adv.* directly; straight; offhand; without circumlocution.

point–de-vice (point"=dē-vīs'), *adj.* [prob.<O.F. *devis* (*ā*) *point*, arranged (to the) proper point], *Archaic*, overneat; exact; strict:—*adv.* *Archaic*, exactly; completely. Also, **point"=de-vise'.**

point-ed (poin'tĕd), *p.adj.* [see **point**], 1, sharpened; having a sharp end, as a needle; 2, direct; telling; having a personal application; as, *pointed* remarks.—*adv.* **point'ed-ly.**—*n.* **point'ed-ness.**

point-er (poin'tẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which points, or shows position; 2, the hand of a watch, clock, barometer, or the like; 3, a breed of dog trained to point, or to stop and show the place where game is hidden: *Colloq.*, a timely hint: **The Pointers**, *Astron.*, two stars of the Great Dipper, in Ursa Major, which guide the eye to the north pole of the heavens (see *Ursa Major*, illus.).

poin-til-lism (pwăn'tĭ-lĭzm), *n.* [<Fr. *pointillisme*<*pointiller*, to mark with dots], pictorial representation by means of small dots of pure color applied with the point of the brush.

point-ing (poin'tĭng), *n.* [see *point*], 1, punctuation; 2, the act of indicating direction; 3, the act or operation of filling in the joints of masonry with mortar; also, the finished work.

point lace a fine kind of lace made wholly with the needle: also called *needle-point lace*.

point-less (point'lĕs), *adj.* 1, blunt; dull; 2, meaningless; witless.—*adv.* **point'less-ly.**

Syn. flat, irrelevant, inane, insipid, dull, blunt.

poise (poiz), *n.* [<O.F. *pois*, weight<*peser*<Lat. *pensare*<*pendere* (*pensus*), to weigh], 1, bal-

ance; 2, the manner of carrying the head and body; 3, mental balance; 4, the condition of an object which remains in exact balance; hence, 5, irresolution; hesitation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* poised (poizd), *p.pr.* poising], 1, to balance; 2, to weigh; 3, to consider:—*v.i.* to remain or hang balanced or suspended.

poi-son (poi'zn), *n.* [<O.F. *puison*, a potion; poison <Lat. *potare*, to drink], 1, a substance which, if introduced into a living organism, destroys life or health; 2, a destructive influence:—*v.t.* 1, to injure or kill by poison; 2, to fill or taint with poison; 3, to affect with any subversive influence; corrupt; as, to *poison* opinion.—*n.* **poi'son-er.**

Syn., *n.* pestilence, pest, bane, venom, malignity.

poi-son dog-wood a swamp shrub, the poison sumac (which see).

poi-son i-vy any of several sumacs; especially, a common species (*Rhus toxicodendron*), a vine found growing over fences, on trees, and on the ground, bearing bluish white berries and glossy, dark green, compound leaves of three leaflets each, exuding an oil which, on contact, usually causes severe irritation and blistering to the human skin.

poi-son oak 1, poison ivy; 2, a low, erect species of sumac: also called *poison sumac.*

poi-son-ous (poi'zn-ŭs), *adj.* 1, having qualities that injure or kill; deadly; 2, morally corrupting.—*adv.* **poi'son-ous-ly.**—*n.* **poi'son-ous-ness.**

Syn. injurious, malignant, venomous, virulent.

poi-son su-mac the most poisonous of the sumacs; an American swamp-inhabiting shrub (*Rhus vernix*) with foliage highly poisonous to the skin, resembling the nonpoisonous sumac but bearing greenish white berries: also called *poison elder; poison dogwood.*

poi-trel (poi'trĕl), *n.* [<O.F. *poitral* <Lat. *pectorale*, a breastplate], a breastplate used for horses in medieval warfare (for illus. see *arms*).

[1]poke (pōk), *n.* [M.E., perh. <O.N. *poki*, bag], a bag or sack: *Obs.*, a pocket.

[2]poke (pōk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], a tall, American herb (*Phytolacca decandra*) with white flowers and purple berries: also called *pokeweed; pigeon berry.*

[3]poke (pōk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* poked (pōkt), *p.pr.* poking], [<M.E. *poken*, to thrust <O.Teut. source], 1, to thrust or push against, especially with a pointed object; prod; 2, to thrust in or out; as, to *poke* one's head out of the door:—*v.i.* 1, to thrust or push; as, to *poke* at the fire; 2, to move lazily; dawdle; 3, to grope or feel about in the dark:—*n.* 1, a thrust or push, especially with something hard or sharp; 2, a projecting rim on a woman's bonnet; also, the bonnet itself: also called *poke bonnet;* 3, a wooden collar with a short, projecting pole, to prevent cattle jumping fences: *Slang*, a slow, lazy person; a dawdler.

POKE BONNET

[1]pok-er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* a rod of metal used for poking or stirring fires, cleaning grates, and the like.

[2]pok-er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* [perh. <Ger. *pochen*, brag, name of a game resembling Am. poker and preceding it], any of several American card games in which the players place bets on their hands, the various combinations of cards being given specified values.

poke-weed (pōk'wēd"), *n.* [<*poke*+*weed*], the poke: a common American herb.

pok-y (pōk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **[3]poke**], lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid.

Po-lack (pō'lăk), *n.* [<Pol. *Polak*, a Pole], *Colloq.*, a native of Poland; a Pole.

po-la-cre (pō-lä'kĕr), *n.* [Fr.<It. *polacca*, Polish: ref. uncertain], a kind of three-masted vessel of the Mediterranean. Also, **po-lac'ca.**

po-lar (pō'lär), *adj.* [see **[1]pole**], 1, pertaining to, or situated near, either end of the axis of the earth; as, the *polar* regions; 2, pertaining to either of the opposite points of greatest force in a magnetic field: **polar bear**, a large bear (*Ursus maritimus*), creamy white in color, of the arctic regions: **polar distance**, *Solid Geom.*, the angular distance of a point on a sphere from a pole, measured by the arc of the great circle passing through both.

po-lar-im-e-ter (pō"lär-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<L.L. *polaris*, polar + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Optics*, an instrument for measuring the properties of polarized light and the effect upon it of different materials.

Po-la-ris (pō-lā'rĭs), *n.* [<Lat. *polus*, end of axis; polestar], *Astron.*, the polestar, a star of the second magnitude in Ursa Minor, popularly thought of as being at the north pole of the heavens, but in realty about 1¼ degrees from it: also called *North Star* (see charts and tables under *constellation*).

po-lar-i-scope (pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* [<L.L. *polaris*, polar + Gk. *skopein*, to look], an instrument for observing the properties of polarized light and the behavior of substances illuminated by it.

po-lar-i-ty (pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **[1]pole**], *Phys.*, 1, the quality, possessed by magnets, electromagnets, etc., of having two opposite poles, or centers of attraction, each exerting a force opposite to that of the other, one called *positive*, the other *negative;* as, the *polarity* of the earth; 2, the property possessed by electrified or magnetized bodies, by which they exert directly opposite forces in opposite directions, the positive pole attracting and the negative pole repelling; *Biol.*, 1, the arrangement of cell substances about an axis, which in the resting cell passes through centrosome and nucleus; 2, the possession by one part of a cell of greater physiological activity than the other parts.

po-lar-i-za-tion (pō"lär-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* the state of having two opposite poles: *Elec.*, 1, the condition produced in a dielectric when in an electric field; 2, a phenomenon occurring at the electrodes of a voltaic cell, etc., resulting from accumulation thereon of gases set free by electrolysis; *Optics*, a condition of light and other forms of radiant energy in which they display different properties in different directions.

po-lar-ize (pō'lär-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to provide with two opposite poles; give polarity to: **polarized light**, light so modified by a polarizer that it has different properties in different directions.

po-lar-iz-er (pō'lär-īz"ĕr), *n. Optics*, an apparatus, usually a form of crystal or mirror, used to convert ordinary light into polarized light.

[1]pole (pōl), *n.* [<Lat. *polus* <Gk. *polos*, pivot; axis; sky], 1, either of the two ends of the axis of a sphere; especially, either one of the extremities of the earth's axis; also, the territory lying about either of them; 2, either of two opposed forces or principles of any sort; 3, a region in a magnet, usually near one of the ends, where the greatest attractive force is manifested: *Elec.*, one of the terminals of a voltaic cell or other electrical generator which supply the electrical energy; *Biol.*, either of the extremities of the main axis of a cell; *Astron.*, 1, one of the two points in which the axis of the earth, produced, pierces the celestial sphere, and about which the stars seem to revolve; 2, the star nearest the pole; the polestar: **pole of a circle of a sphere**, *Solid Geom.*, either end of a diameter of a sphere which is perpendicular to the plane of a given circle on the surface of the sphere.

[2]pole (pōl), *n.* [<A.S. *pāl* <Lat. *palus*, stake], 1, a long staff or rod; as, a bean *pole;* a fishing *pole;* 2, a staff used in measuring; also, a rod, or unit of linear measure equal to 5½ yards: also called *perch;* in square measure, an area equal to 30¼ square yards: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* poled (pōld), *p.pr.* poling], to push with a long rod or staff; as, to *pole* a skiff.

Pole (pōl), *n.* [<Ger. <Pol. *Poljane*, field dwellers; Poles <*pole*, field], a native of Poland.

pole-ax (pōl'ăks"), *n.* [<*pole*+*ax*], *Mil.*, a battle-ax, having a long handle and a head with a spike or hook on one side and a blade on the other. Also, **pole'axe".**

POLEAX

pole-cat (pōl'kăt"), *n.* [<M.E. *polcat* <*pol-* (source uncertain) + *cat*], 1, a European catlike animal (*Putorius putorius*) which throws out a strong, offensive odor: valued for its fur; 2, in the United States, a skunk.

po-lem-ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *polemikos*, warlike <*polemos*, war], supporting or disputing an opinion or argument; controversial:—*n.* 1, a paper written to support or dispute an opinion or argument; 2, one who writes to support an opinion against another; a controversialist; disputant.—*adj.* **po-lem'i-cal.**

po-lem-ics (pō-lĕm'ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the art or practice of supporting or disputing an opinion or argument, especially in religious matters.

po-len-ta (pō-lĕn'tä), *n.* [It. <Lat. *polenta*, peeled barley], a porridge composed of ground chestnuts, barley, Indian meal, etc.

pole-star (pōl'stär"), *n.* [<*pole*+*star*], 1, *Astron.*, Polaris, a star approximately at the northern pole of the heavens: because of its apparently stationary position used as a guide by navigators and explorers; hence, 2, a guide or direction; an ideal for action.

pole vault *Sports*, vaulting with the aid of a pole; also, a vault so made.

po-lice (pō-lēs'), *n.* [<Lat. *politia* <Gk. *politeia*, government <*politēs*, citizen <*polis*, city], 1, in a city, town, district, or country, that part of the government that enforces the laws and keeps order; 2, an organized body of officers for keeping order:—

v.t. [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -liced (-lēst'), *p.pr.* -licing], to watch, guard, or keep in order by regular officers.

po-lice-man (pō-lēs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*police*+*man*], a member of a regular force of officers employed by a state or city, whose duty it is to keep order and enforce the laws.

[1]pol-i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *policie*: see **police**], 1, management of public affairs; the art or method of government; 2, course of conduct; line of governmental action in relation to some special issue; as, the *policy* of watchful waiting; any line of conduct adapted to given circumstances; as, it is good *policy* not to meddle; 3, action based on worldly advantage rather than on a sense of right; as, honesty based on *policy* rather than on ideals; prudence; cunning.

[2]pol-i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Fr. *police*, bill of lading; insurance contract, prob. < L.L. *apodissa* < Gk. *apodeixis*, demonstration, proof], 1, a document containing a contract of insurance; as, a life-insurance *policy*; 2, a method of gambling, in which bets are made on the combinations resulting from a drawing of certain numbers.

pol-i-o-my-e-li-tis (pō'lĭ-ō-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *polios*, gray+*muelos*, marrow], *Pathol.*, an inflammation and wasting of the gray matter of the spinal cord: **acute anterior poliomyelitis**, an infectious form of the disease which especially attacks children, causing a paralysis, sometimes permanent, of various groups of muscles of the arms and legs: also called *infantile paralysis*.

pol-ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *polir* < Lat. *polire*, to polish], 1, to make smooth or glossy by rubbing; as, to *polish* silverware; 2, to make polite or refined:—*v.i.* to become smooth or glossy, or polite and cultured:—*n.* 1, the act of making smooth and glossy by rubbing; 2, a glossy smoothness of surface; 3, a mixture for making a surface smooth and glossy; as, stove *polish*; 4, elegance of manners.—*n.* **pol'ish-er.**

Syn., *v.* shine, rub, burnish, furbish, perfect, refine.

Pol-ish (pōl'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **Pole**], of or pertaining to Poland, its language, or its people:—*n.* the language of the Poles, one of the Slavic languages.

po-lite (pō-līt'), *adj.* [*comp.* politer, *superl.* politest], [< Lat. *polire* (*-itus*), to polish], 1, well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging; 2, refined; as, a *polite* style.—*adv.* **po-lite'ly.**—*n.* **po-lite'ness.**

Syn. civil, courtly, courteous, polished, urbane, cultured, genteel, affable, refined, complaisant. To be *civil* requires one only to refrain from rudeness, to observe the least of those laws that govern social intercourse. *Polite* is sometimes used of a mechanical and uninterested observance of propriety, but ordinarily *polite* is a warmer word than *civil*, and describes a manner colored not only by the refinement and culture that good breeding affords, but by sympathy, tact, and natural kindliness. *Courteous* describes a particularly appealing politeness; *courteous* behavior issues from a deep well of consideration, and is distinguished by dignity, grace, and charming deference. *Urbane* adds to *courteous* the idea of smoothness, blandness, suavity; one is never ill at ease in the presence of *urbanity*. *Affable* adds to *courteous* the idea of approachableness, ease of address, sociability; sometimes there is a hint of the patronizing in studied *affability*. *Complaisant* describes one deferentially obliging to the wishes of others. *Polished* suggests the process of being finished, perfected, smoothed; and it also expresses the result of that process, emphasizing the finish acquired, rather than the spirit or nature of its possessor; we speak of a *polished* gentlewoman or a *polished* adventurer. *Polished* as applied to verse, works of art, or the like, connotes the finish that exquisite care and workmanship have imparted. *Genteel* in serious use is now either ironical or vulgar; it is applied to those who are shabbily stylish, or who make crude attempts at elegance and refinement.—*Ant.* boorish, rude, impolite.

pol-i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *politique* < Gk. *politikos*, political, of the city < *polītēs*, citizen < *polis*, city], 1, prudent; shrewd; 2, crafty; cunning; 3, expedient, as a plan; 4, political: obsolete except in the phrase, the body *politic*.—*adv.* **pol'i-tic-ly.**

Syn. sagacious, artful, wily, discreet, judicious, diplomatic.—*Ant.* impolitic, unwary, indiscreet.

po-lit-i-cal (pō-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or treating of, the science of government; as, *political* writers; 2, relating to, advocating, or having, a particular system of government; as, a *political* club; a *political* unit, such as a township; 3, pertaining to, or connected with, the management of public affairs; as, *political* reform; a *political* career; 4, pertaining to those who engage in politics as a business or profession; as, *political* intrigue: **political economy**, the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these: **political science**, the science that deals with the organization and management of government.—*adv.* **po-lit'i-cal-ly.**

pol-i-ti-cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* 1, one who is skilled in the science and art of government; 2, one who is occupied with the management of public affairs; especially, one who works for the interest of a special political party: often with a suggestion of self-interest or desire to benefit a clique or group.

pol-i-tics (pŏl'ĭ-tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* 1, the science or art of government: also called *political science*; 2, one's opinions as to government and party; 3, theory or method of managing affairs of government; especially, method of party management or support; sometimes, party intrigue.

pol-i-ty (pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **[1]policy**], 1, the organization of the government of a state, church, etc.; 2, any community living under an organized system of government.

pol-ka (pōl'kà), *n.* [prob. Pol. = a Polish woman], 1, a moderately quick dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; 2, music in two-four measure, suitable for such a dance; 3, a kind of jacket.

pol-ka dot 1, one of a number of spots or dots on a plain background in a fabric, as silk; 2, a pattern composed of dots on a plain background.

poll (pōl), *n.* [M.E. < M.Du. *polle*, top of head], 1, the head, especially the back part of it; 2, a number resulting from a counting of heads; hence, a list of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; 3, a person, considered as an individual on a list; 4, an election; 5, the number of votes recorded at an election; 6, a place where votes are cast: usually *pl.*; 7, a tax on each person, or head: also called *poll tax*:—*v.t.* 1, to clip or shear, as hair or wool; lop off, as the top of a tree; cut the horns of, as cattle; 2, to enroll, as for voting; 3, to examine or record the votes of; as, to *poll* a jury; 4, to receive votes from; as, he *polled* a large majority; 5, to cast or drop in a ballot box; as, to *poll* one's vote.—*n.* **poll'er.**

pol-lack (pŏl'ăk), *n.* [source uncertain], a food fish of the cod family. Also. **pol'lock** (-ŭk).

pol-lard (pŏl'ărd), *n.* [prob. < *poll*, to cut off, q.v.], 1, a tree having its upper branches cut off from the trunk, so that it may put out new shoots; 2, an animal the horns of which have been lost or removed; also, a hornless variety of cattle, sheep, or the like:—*v.t.* to cut off the branches or the horns of.

pol-len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* [Lat. = fine flour; dust], *Bot.*, the grains, or spores, growing in the anthers of flowers, which, upon germination on a ripe stigma, produce both the sperm cells necessary to fertilize the cells in the ovary and the pollen tube which carries the sperm through the style to the ovary; 2, popularly, the fertilizing agent itself.

pol-lex (pŏl'ĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -lices (-lĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = the thumb; the great toe], the first digit of the hand, or, in animals, of the fore limb; the thumb.

pol-li-nate (pŏl'ĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [see **pollen**], *Bot.*, to place pollen on (the stigma of a flower).

pol-li-na-tion (pŏl'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.*, the placing of pollen on the stigma of a flower.

pol-li-wog (pŏl'ĭ-wŏg), *n.* [< M.E. *polwygle*, prob. < *poll*+*wiggle*], the larval stage of the frog; a tadpole. Also, **pol'ly-wog.**

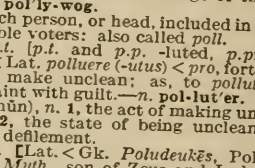
poll tax a tax on each person, or head, included in a list of eligible voters: also called *poll*.

pol-lute (pō-lūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -luted, *p.pr.* -luting], [< Lat. *polluere* (*-utus*) < *pro*, forth +*luere*, to wash], 1, to make unclean; as, to *pollute* water with filth; 2, to taint with guilt.—*n.* **pol-lut'er.**

pol-lu-tion (pō-lū'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making unclean; 2, the state of being unclean; uncleanness; impurity; defilement.

Pol-lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Poludeukēs*, Pollux], *Class. Myth.*, son of Zeus and Leda; immortal twin brother of the mortal Castor, with whom he was allowed to share alternate life and death, both being later placed in the sky as the constellation Gemini: also called *Polydeuces*; *Astron.*, the brightest star in the constellation Gemini, or the Twins.

po-lo (pō'lō), *n.* [name of the game in the Balti dial. of the Indus Valley in India], 1, a game, somewhat resembling field hockey, in which the players are mounted on ponies; 2, a



POLO

kind of hockey played on roller skates: **water polo**, a kind of hockey played in the water by swimmers.

po-lo-naise (pō″lō-nāz′; pōl″ō-nāz′), *n.* [Fr. = a Polish woman], in the 18th century, a woman's gown consisting of a bodice and a skirt open from the waist down and looped back to show an elaborate petticoat: *Mus.*, a type of musical composition, used originally in music for a stately Polish dance; also, the dance itself: also called *polacca*.

po-lo-ni-um (pō-lō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< L.L. *Polonia*, Poland], *Chem.*, a radioactive element [symbol Po] emitting alpha rays: a disintegration product of radium, similar in many properties to bismuth.

Po-lo-ni-us (pō-lō′nī-ŭs), *n.* [source uncertain], in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the father of Ophelia: killed by Hamlet when caught eavesdropping.

pol-troon (pŏl-trōōn′), *n.* [< Fr. < It. *poltrone* < *poltro* sluggard, lazy < *poltro*, bed], a mean-spirited, lazy coward.—*n.* **pol-troon′er-y**. *Syn.* dastard, craven, recreant, sluggard, wretch.

pol-y-an-dry (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′drĭ; pŏl′ĭ-ăn″drĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *anēr* (*andros*), man], the practice of having more than one husband at the same time: a form of polygamy: opposite of *polygyny*: *Bot.*, the condition of having numerous stamens in one flower.—*adj.* **pol′y-an′drous**.

pol-y-an-thous (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *anthos*, flower], *Bot.*, producing many flowers.

pol-y-an-thus (pŏl′ĭ-ăn′thŭs), *n. Bot.*, **1**, any of several varieties of a many-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*); **2**, a kind of primrose with small and numerous flowers.

pol-y-a-tom-ic (pŏl′ĭ-ā-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *atomos*, indivisible], *Chem.*, composed of two or more atoms in the molecule.

pol-y-bas-ic (pŏl′ĭ-bās′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *basis*, base], *Chem.*, designating a compound, as an acid, in which two or more hydrogen atoms are replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

pol-y-car-pous (pŏl′ĭ-kär′pŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, **1**, bearing fruit formed of two or more separate seed vessels: also, *polycarpic*; **2**, bearing fruit many times.

pol-y-chro-mat-ic (pŏl″ĭ-krō-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *khrōma*, color], **1**, many-colored; **2**, showing a play of colors.

pol-y-chrome (pŏl′ĭ-krōm), *adj.* executed in several or a variety of colors:—*n.* **1**, a work of art executed in a variety of colors; **2**, a combination of several colors, as in a fresco, print, etc.

pol-y-clin-ic (pŏl″ĭ-klĭn′ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *klinikē*, clinical], **1**, an institution, as a hospital, in which students may observe the nature and treatment of all diseases; **2**, a general hospital.

pol-y-dac-tyl (pŏl″ĭ-dăk′tĭl), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *daktulos*, finger, digit], having many fingers or toes:—*n.* a polydactyl animal.

Pol-y-deu-ces (pŏl″ĭ-dū′sēz), *n.* [< Gk. *Poludeukēs*], *Class. Myth.*, son of Zeus and immortal twin brother of the mortal Castor: usually called *Pollux*, which see.

Pol-y-do-rus (pŏl″ĭ-dō′rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Poludōros*], *Gk. Myth.*, the youngest son of Priam, last king of Troy: killed by Achilles.

po-lyg-a-mist (pō-lĭg′ă-mĭst), *n.* [see **polygamous**], one who has more than one wife or husband at the same time.

po-lyg-a-mous (pō-lĭg′ă-mŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *gamos*, marriage], pertaining to having more than one husband, wife, or mate at once: *Bot.*, having unisexual and bisexual flowers on the same plant.—*adv.* **po-lyg′a-mous-ly**.

po-lyg-a-my (pō-lĭg′ă-mĭ), *n.* the practice or state of having more than one husband, wife, or mate at once: *Bot.*, the state of bearing unisexual and bisexual flowers on the same plant.

POLYGONS
1, convex; 2, concave, re-entering; 3, regular; 4, curvilineal.

pol-y-glot (pŏl′ĭ-glŏt), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *glōtta*, tongue], containing, or knowing, many languages:—*n.* **1**, a book, often the Bible, with the same text in several languages; **2**, one who can use or understand several languages.

pol-y-gon (pŏl′ĭ-gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *gōnia*, angle: akin to *gonu*, a knee], *Geom.*, a closed figure having many sides and many angles; specifically, a closed figure having five or more sides, as the pentagon, hexagon, etc.—*adj.* **po-lyg′o-nal** (pō-lĭg′ō-năl).

pol-y-go-nom-e-try (pŏl″ĭ-gō-nŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*polygon* + *-metry* (< Gk. *metron*, a measure)], *Math.*, a branch of mathematics similar to trigonometry, but treating of polygons instead of triangles.

pol-y-gram (pŏl′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *gramma*, something written], a figure consisting of many lines.

pol-y-graph (pŏl′ĭ-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *graphein*, to write], **1**, a machine which produces many copies of a drawing or writing, as a gelatin copying pad; **2**, a writer of many books or of different types of books.—*adj.* **pol″y-graph′ic**.

po-lyg-ra-phy (pō-lĭg′ră-fĭ), *n.* the operating of a machine that produces many copies of a drawing or writing; also, the process of producing these copies.

po-lyg-y-nous (pō-lĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **polygyny**], pertaining to, or practicing, polygyny: *Bot.*, having many styles.

po-lyg-y-ny (pō-lĭj′ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *gunē*, woman], the practice of having more than one wife at the same time: a form of polygamy: opposite of *polyandry*.

pol-y-he-dral (pŏl″ĭ-hē′drăl), *adj.* [see **polyhedron**], **1**, having many faces; as, a *polyhedral* solid; **2**, pertaining to a polyhedron. Also, **pol″y-hed′ric**; **pol″y-he′drous**.

pol-y-he-dron (pŏl″ĭ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drŏnz); -dra (-dră)], [< Gk. *polus*, many + *hedra*, face], *Solid Geom.*, a solid figure bounded by many plane faces.

Pol-y-hym-ni-a (pŏl″ĭ-hĭm′nĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *Polumnia*], *Gk. Myth.*, the Muse of oratory and sacred poetry. Also, **Po-lym′ni-a**.

pol-y-mer (pŏl′ĭ-mĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *meros*, part], *Chem.*, a compound which is polymeric with another. Also, **po-lym′er-ide**.

pol-y-mer-ic (pŏl″ĭ-mĕr′ĭk), *adj. Chem.*, containing the same elements combined in the same proportion, as two or more chemical compounds, but differing in molecular weight.

po-lym-er-ism (pō-lĭm′ĕr-ĭzm), *n. Chem.*, the property of certain compounds, by virtue of which they differ in molecular weight from other compounds containing the same elements combined in the same proportion.

pol-y-mer-ize (pŏl′ĭ-mĕr-īz; pō-lĭm′ĕr-īz), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Chem.*, to render or become polymeric.

pol-y-mor-phous (pŏl″ĭ-môr′fŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *morphē*, form], capable of existing in more than one form, especially in more than one crystalline form, as carbon, which exists as diamond and graphite in different crystalline forms: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, varying much in appearance and structure within the same species.—*adj.* **pol″y-mor′phe-an**.—*n.* **pol″y-mor′phism**.

Pol-y-ne-sian (pŏl″ĭ-nē′shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *nēsos*, island], pertaining to the Pacific islands called Oceania, or to their people:—*n.* a member of any of the native races of Oceania: also, the language of Oceania.

Pol-y-ni-ces (pŏl″ĭ-nī′sēz), *n.* [< Gk. *Poluneikēs*], *Gk. Myth.*, a son of Œdipus who, in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, was slain by his brother, Eteocles, from whom he sought to gain the throne. Also, **Pol″y-nei′ces**.

pol-y-no-mi-al (pŏl″ĭ-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + Lat. *nomen*, name], *Alg.*, an expression consisting of two or more terms.

pol-yp (pŏl′ĭp), *n.* [abbr. of *polypus*, q.v.], *Zoöl.*, a simple invertebrate animal consisting of a sac with a mouth surrounded by tentacles at one end, and a means of attachment to some foreign body at the other: the typical body form of the sessile cœlenterates (for illus. see *Cœlenterata*). Also, **pol′ype**; **pol′y-pus**.

pol-y-pet-al-ous (pŏl″ĭ-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *petalon*, a leaf], *Bot.*, having the petals not united but separate and distinct; choripetalous: opposite of *gamopetalous*.

pol-y-phase (pŏl′ĭ-fāz), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *phasis*, appearance], *Elec.*, **1**, having several phases; compounded of several simpler currents having the same frequency, but having their maxima relatively displaced: said of an alternating current; **2**, employing or generating such a current.

Pol-y-phe-mus (pŏl″ĭ-fē′mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Polu-phēmos*], *Class. Myth.*, a Cyclops who confined Odysseus and his companions in his cave and devoured two daily until blinded by Odysseus.

pol-y-phon-ic (pŏl″ĭ-fŏn′ĭk; pŏl″ĭ-fō′nĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *phōnē*, voice], consisting of a variety of sounds or voices: *Mus.*, 1, designating a style of composition, best exemplified by J. S. Bach, in which two or more melodies are harmoniously intertwined; contrapuntal; 2, capable of producing two or more tones at once, as the piano; *Phon.*, having more than one phonetic value, as the letter *c*: opposite of *monophonic*.

po-lyph-o-ny (pō-lĭf′ō-nĭ; pŏl′ĭ-fō″nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], *Mus.*, music in which two or more harmonious but independent melodies are combined and elaborated: also called *plural melody* or *counterpoint*: opposite of *monody* and *monophony*.

pol-y-pod (pŏl′ĭ-pŏd), *adj.* [see **polypus**], *Zoöl.*, possessing many feet, legs, arms, or rays: —*n.* an animal, as a centipede, having many feet.

pol-y-po-dy (pŏl′ĭ-pō″dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], any of a genus (*Polypodium*) of ferns with pinnate fronds and round sori, or fruit dots.

pol-y-pous (pŏl′ĭ-pŭs), *adj.* 1, like, or pertaining to, a polypus, or kind of tumor, as in the nose; 2, like, or pertaining to, a polyp.

pol-y-pus (pŏl′ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -pi (-pī)], [< Gk. *polupous*, cuttlefish; polypus in nose < *polus*, many + *pous*, foot], *Pathol.*, a smooth, stalk-like growth from a mucous surface such as that of the nose, bladder, rectum, etc.; *Zoöl.*, a polyp.

pol-y-syl-la-ble (pŏl′ĭ-sĭl″ə-bl), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *syllablē*], a word of many, or sometimes of two or more, syllables.—*adj.* **pol″y-syl-lab′ic; pol″y-syl-lab′i-cal.**

pol-y-syn-de-ton (pŏl″ĭ-sĭn′dē-tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *sundetos*, bound together], *Rhet.*, a form of expression characterized by frequent use of conjunctions, usually of the same conjunction: opposite to *asyndeton*.—*adj.* **pol″y-syn-det′ic.**

pol-y-tech-nic (pŏl″ĭ-tĕk′nĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *polytechnique* < Gk. *polus*, many + *tekhnē*, art], pertaining to, including, or giving instruction in, many arts and sciences, especially in their practical application:—*n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences, especially in various branches of engineering and other technical subjects.

pol-y-the-ism (pŏl′ĭ-thē-ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *theos*, god], the doctrine that there are many gods sharing in the government of the world.—*n.* **pol′y-the-ist.**—*adj.* **pol″y-the-is′tic.**

pol-y-va-lent (pŏl″ĭ-vā′lĕnt; pŏ-lĭv′ə-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + Lat. *valens* (*-entis*), being worth], *Chem.*, having a valence greater than unity: said of elements and radicals.

Po-lyx-e-na (pō-lĭk′sē-nə), *n.* [< Gk. *Poluxenē*], *Gk. Myth.*, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba of Troy, the affianced wife of Achilles, who, after his tragic death, killed herself at his tomb, or, according to another version, was sacrificed to his shade.

Pol-y-zo-a (pŏl″ĭ-zō′ə), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *polus*, many + *zō(i)on*, animal], *Zoöl.*, a class of aquatic animals which reproduce by budding, resembling mollusks in form, and usually found in permanently attached colonies.—*adj.* and *n.* **pol″y-zo′an.**

pom-ace (pŭm′ĭs), *n.* [see **pome**], 1, crushed apples from a cider mill; 2, the crushed pulp of any substance from which juice or oil has been extracted; especially, fish pulp used for fertilizer.

po-ma-ceous (pō-mā′shŭs), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or resembling, pomace; 2, pertaining to, or composed of, apples: *Bot.*, pertaining to a pome, or to any fruit of which the apple is typical.

po-made (pō-mād′; pō-mäd′), *n.* [< Fr. *pommade* < It. *pomata*, ointment < Lat. *pomum*, apple; because such ointment was first made from apples], a perfumed ointment for the hair; pomatum.

po-man-der (pō′măn-dĕr; pō-măn′dĕr), *n.* [< earlier *pomamber* < O.F. *pomme d'ambre*, ball of amber < Lat. *pomum*, apple + Arab. *'anbar*, ambergris], a ball of mixed perfumes, formerly worn to guard against disease or as a charm against ill luck; also, a round, perforated box used for carrying this ball.

po-ma-tum (pō-mā′tŭm), *n.* [see **pomade**], a perfumed ointment for the hair; pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *pomum*, apple, fruit], *Bot.*, a fleshy, many-celled fruit with a membranous core inclosing several seeds, as the apple, quince, or pear (see *fruit*, illus.).

pome-gran-ate (pŏm-grăn′ĭt; pŭm′grăn″ĭt; pŭm′-), *n.* [< O.F. *pomegrenate* < Lat. *pomum*, apple, fruit + *granata*, seeded < *granum*, a grain, seed], 1, an Asiatic tree (*Punica granatum*), widely grown in tropical and subtropical regions, yielding an edible fruit similar to the orange in appearance and having a thick rind and a very seedy, crimson pulp; 2, the fruit of the tree, having a pleasant acid flavor.

pom-e-lo (pŏm′ĕ-lō), *n.* [*pl.* -loes (-lōz)], [source uncertain], the grapefruit.

Pom-er-a-ni-an (pŏm″ĕr-ā′nĭ-ən), *adj.* [< L.L. *Pomerania*, Pomerania], of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province in Prussia:—*n.* 1, an inhabitant of Pomerania; 2, a small dog, having long, thick, black or white, silky hair, a bushy, curled-up tail, and a pointed muzzle: popularly called *pom*.

po-mi-cul-ture (pō′mĭ-kŭl″tŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *pomum*, fruit, apple + *cultura*, culture], the art or industry of growing fruit.

po-mif-er-ous (pō-mĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pomum*, fruit, apple + *ferre*, to bear], producing apples or other fruit similar to the apple.

pom-mel (pŭm′ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *pomel* < L.L. dim. < Lat. *pomum*, apple], 1, the knob on a sword hilt; 2, the high part of a saddlebow (see *saddle*, illus.); 3, any knob or rounded end used ornamentally: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -meled or -melled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -meling or -melling], to beat; bruise. Also, **pum′mel.**

po-mol-o-gy (pō-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *pomum*, fruit, apple + *-logia*, a study], the science of cultivating fruit and fruit trees.—*adj.* **po″-mo-log′i-cal.**—*n.* **po-mol′o-gist.**

Po-mo-na (pō-mō′nə), *n.* [Lat. < *pomum*, fruit, apple], *Rom. Myth.*, the ancient Roman goddess of gardens and fruit trees.

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [< Fr. *pompe* < Gk. *pompē*, procession < *pempein*, to send], showy display; grandeur; splendor: *Obs.*, a parade; pageant.

Syn. display, ostentation, pageantry, ceremony.

Pom-pa-dour (pŏm′pə-dōr″; pŏm′-pə-dōr), *adj.* [< proper name], designating any of various styles of dress and adornment made popular by the Marquise de *Pompadour*, a favorite of Louis XV of France: **pompadour**, *n.* a style of hairdressing in which the hair is brushed back straight from the forehead without a part, and often, in a woman's coiffure, over a roll.

POMPADOUR

1, complete Pompadour costume, showing cap and characteristic dress of silk with small floral design in delicate pattern, cut low and square in the neck; 2, detail showing headdress and hair drawn back from forehead.

pom-pa-no (pŏm′pə-nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz)], [< Sp. name of fish], a valued food fish of the Gulf Coast, West Indies, and southern Atlantic.

Pom-pe-ian (pŏm-pē′yăn; -pē′ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Pompeianus*, relating to the city of *Pompeii*], of or pertaining to Pompeii, an Italian city buried A. D. 79 by an eruption of Vesuvius. Also, **Pom-pei′an.**

pom-pom (pŏm′-pŏm″), *n.* [imit.], a machine gun of large size.

pom-pon (pŏm′pŏn), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], 1, an ornamental ball, as of ribbon, for women's wear; 2, a round tuft or ball, as on a cap; 3, a kind of chrysanthemum or dahlia with buttonlike flowers.

pom-pos-i-ty (pŏm-pŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **pompous**], the state of being self-important; pretentiousness: *Rare*, splendor; solemnity.

pom-pous (pŏm′pŭs), *adj.* [< Fr. *pompeux*, showy < Lat. *pompa* < Gk. *pompē*, procession], 1, magnificent; splendid; 2, affectedly stately; self-important.—*adv.* **pom′pous-ly.**—*n.* **pom′pous-ness.**

Syn. ostentatious, showy, pretentious, haughty, boastful, conceited, vainglorious, consequential.

pon-cho (pŏn′chō), *n.* [*pl.* -chos (-chōz)], [Sp. < S. Amer. Ind. *poncho*, *pontho*, a kind of cloak], 1, in Spanish America, a loose cloak consisting of a blanket with a hole in the middle for the head; 2, a cloak made on the same plan, used chiefly as a raincoat.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* [prob. var. of *¹pound*], a small body of standing water: **pond lily**, the water lily.

pon-der (pŏn′dĕr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *ponderer* < Lat. *ponderare*, to weigh, ponder < *pondus* (*-eris*), weight], to consider carefully; think about:—*v.i.* to reflect; think deeply.—*n.* **pon′der-er.**

Syn. examine, revolve, study, meditate. (See muse.)

pon-der-a-ble (pŏn′dĕr-ə-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed; having weight.

pon-der-ous (pŏn′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* 1, very heavy; 2, labored; dull; as, a *ponderous* style: *Obs.*, important; momentous.—*adv.* **pon′der-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pon′der-ous-ness.**—*n.* **pon″der-os′i-ty.**

pone (pōn), *n.* [contr. < Amer. Ind. *achpoan*, bread], bread, or a loaf of bread, made of corn meal, milk, etc.: called in full, *corn pone*.

pon-gee (pŏn-jē′; pōn′jē″), *n.* [perh. < Chin. *punchī*, *punkī*, own loom, or *puncheh*, own weaving], a soft, thin, silk fabric from China or India.

pon-iard (pŏn′yärd), *n.* [< Fr. *poignard* < *poing* < Lat. *pugnus*, fist], a kind of small dagger:—*v.t.* to stab; pierce with, or as with, a dagger.

***pons a-si-no-rum** (pŏnz ăs″ĭ-nō′rŭm), [Lat. = bridge of asses], in Euclid's geometry, the fifth proposition of the first book, that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal.

***pons Va-ro-li-i** (pŏnz vă-rō′lē-ī), [Lat. = bridge of Varolius], in the higher vertebrates, a portion of the brain lying between the medulla oblongata and the cerebrum, consisting partly of fibers which form a kind of bridge between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum (see *brain*, illus.).

pon-ti-fex (pŏn′tĭ-fĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -tifices (-tĭf′ĭ-sēz)], [Lat. < Oscan *puntis*, sacrifice (or < Lat. *pons* (*pontis*), bridge) + *-fex* (*-ficis*) < *facere*, to make]: *Rom. Hist.*, a member of the supreme council of priests; *Eccl.*, a bishop; especially, a pope.

pon-tiff (pŏn′tĭf), *n.* [< Fr. *pontife*, pontiff < Lat. *pontifex*: see **pontifex**], 1, a Jewish high priest; 2, a bishop; 3, a pope: *Rom. Hist.*, a pontifex.

pon-tif-i-cal (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a bishop, a Jewish high priest, a Roman pontiff, or a pope; papal:—*n. Eccl.*, a book containing forms for ceremonies performed only by a pontiff: *pl.* the vestments worn by a pontiff.—*adv.* **pon-tif′i-cal-ly.**

pon-tif-i-cate (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kāt), *n.* 1, the office or dignity of a high priest, bishop, or pope; 2, the time of office of such a one.

pon-til (pŏn′tĭl), *n.* [Fr., prob. < It. *puntello*, dim. of *punto*, point], in glassmaking, an iron rod used for handling the molten material. See **pun'ty**, *Pfd. S.*

Pon-ti-us Pi-late (pŏn′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs; -tĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. *Pontius Pilatus*], *Bib.*, the Roman governor of Judæa under whose authority Christ was crucified (Matt. 27:2–26; John 18:28–19:38).

pon-toon (pŏn-tōōn′), *n.* [< Fr. *ponton* < Lat. *ponto* (*-ōnis*), a bridge of boats < *pons* (*pontis*), a bridge], *Naut.*, a lighter; a low, flat boat; *Mil.*, a floating structure, such as a flat-bottomed boat or a hollow cylinder, used as one of the supports of a temporary or floating bridge; sometimes, the bridge so made (for illus. see *bridge*); *Aëro.*, a boatlike structure in the landing gear of a hydro-airplane: **pontoon bridge**, a bridge supported by boats or floats. Also, **pon-ton'.**

po-ny (pō′nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Sc. *powney*, prob. < O.F. *poulenet*, little foal, dim. of *poulain* < L.L. *pullanus* < Lat. *pullus*, foal], a horse of any of certain small breeds; as, a Shetland *pony*: *Slang*, 1, in England, the sum of 25 pounds; 2, in the United States, a literal translation of a Greek or a Latin author; a trot; *Colloq.*, a small glass; as, a *pony* of brandy.

pood (pōōd), *n.* [< Russ. *pud*, pood, ult. < Lat. *pondus*, weight], in Russia, a weight of 40 Russian pounds, or about 36 pounds avoirdupois.

poo-dle (pōō′dl), *n.* [< Ger. *pudel* (*hund*), poodle (dog) < *pudeln*, to splash in water], one of a breed of intelligent, black or white, curly-haired dogs.

pooh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* [natural cry], an exclamation of scorn or contempt; pshaw! nonsense!

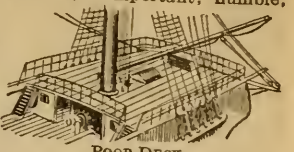
pooh–pooh (pōō′-pōō′), *v.t.* to laugh at; treat contemptuously.

¹pool (pōōl), *n.* [< A.S. *pōl* < O.Teut. source], 1, a small body of standing water; a pond; 2, a short stretch of deep, still water in a stream.

²pool (pōōl), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *poule*, hen: perh. from conception of the stakes, or pool, as eggs to be won from a hen], 1, a game played by driving balls, by means of a cue, into pockets on the edge of a table resembling a billard table; 2, the money played for in certain gambling games, or the place where such money is kept; 3, in horse racing, athletic contests, etc., the accumulated wagers of a group of persons betting on the success of a certain contestant; 4, a combination of stockholders for joint speculation; also, a combination of competing industries to control the market, fix prices, etc.—*v.t.* to put into a common fund for a joint undertaking or in order to share the profits:—*v.i.* to form a common fund.

poop (pōōp), *n.* [< O.F. *pupe* < Lat. *puppis*, hinder part of a ship], *Naut.*, a raised deck in the stern of a vessel: also called *poop deck* (see illus. next column); also, the stern itself:—*v.t. Naut.*, to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of; said of waves.

poor (pōōr), *adj.* [< O.F. *povre*, *poure* < Lat. *pauper*, poor], 1, having little or no means; lacking riches; 2, lacking in good qualities; inferior in any one of a number of ways, as lacking strength or vigor, beauty, or dignity; 3, inferior in skill or execution: as, a *poor* piece of work; 4, dejected; spiritless; wretched: as, a *poor* sort of creature; 5, unimportant; humble: as, in my *poor* opinion; 6, lean: as, a *poor* horse; 7, without fertility: as, *poor* soil; 8, scanty: as, a *poor* harvest: *Colloq.*, calling forth tenderness, pity, or disdain: as, *poor* child:—*n.* impoverished people as a class: used with *the*.—*adv.* **poor'ly.**—*n.* **poor'ness.**


POOP DECK

Syn., *adj.* humble, meager, scanty, destitute, cheap.

poor-house (pōōr′hous″), *n.* [*poor* + *house*], an institution for the lodging and care of those dependent on public charity; an almshouse.

poor laws statutes passed especially for the relief or protection of the poor.

poor-ly (pōōr′lĭ), *adj.* [see **poor**], *Colloq.*, somewhat ill; delicate in health.—*n.* **poor'li-ness.**

poor-spir-it-ed (pōōr′-spĭr′ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* cowardly; of a low character; base.

pop (pŏp), *n.* [imit.], 1, a short, sharp, quick sound; 2, the shot from a small firearm; 3, an effervescing, nonintoxicating drink:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* popped (pŏpt), *p.pr.* popping], 1, to make a short, abrupt, quick sound: as, we could hear the guns *pop*; 2, to move quickly; dart; 3, to come suddenly into view; as, he *popped* right out before us; 4, to burst open with a sharp sound; as, corn *pops* over the fire: *Colloq.*, to shoot with a gun:—*v.t.* 1, to thrust suddenly; as, to *pop* one's head out of a door; 2, to cause to burst open by heat; as, to *pop* corn; 3, to fire (a gun, etc.): *Colloq.*, to broach; as, to *pop* the question:—*adv.* suddenly.

pop corn 1, any of several varieties of Indian corn, having small ears and small, hard grains which, when exposed to heat, burst open with a sharp noise, and become white and puffy; 2, corn so prepared.

pope (pōp), *n.* [< A.S. *pāpa* < Lat. *papa* < Gk. *papas*, father], 1, the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church: usually, *Pope*; 2, any church dignitary compared in power with a pope; 3, a priest of the Greek Catholic Church.—*n.* **pope'dom.**

pop-er-y (pōp′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* the Roman Catholic system; papistry: a term of scorn.

pop-gun (pŏp′gŭn″), *n.* [*pop* + *gun*], a toy which shoots harmless bullets by air pressure.

pop-in-jay (pŏp′ĭn-jā), *n.* [< O.F. *papegay* < Gk. *papagas*, parrot < Arab.: orig. prob. Afr. and imit.], 1, a fop or dude who chatters like a parrot; 2, a target consisting of the figure of a parrot perched on a pole: *Obs.*, a parrot.

pop-ish (pōp′ĭsh), *adj.* [see **pope**], pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church: a scornful term: *Obs.*, pertaining to the Pope.

pop-lar (pŏp′lăr), *n.* [< O.F. *poplier* < Lat. *populus*, the poplar tree], 1, any of a genus (*Populus*) of trees with light, soft wood and heart-shaped leaves, as the abele, or white poplar (*P. alba*), the Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra italica*), the balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*), the aspen (*P. tremuloides*), etc; 2, the tulip tree; 3, the wood of a poplar.

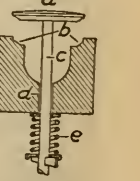
pop-lin (pŏp′lĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *popeline* < It. *papalina*, papal: so called because made in the papal town of Avignon], a ribbed fabric of silk or silk and worsted: now made chiefly in Ireland.

pop-lit-e-al (pŏp-lĭt′ē-ăl; pŏp″lĭ-tē′ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *poples* (*-itis*), ham], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the ham, or that part of the leg situated behind the knee, as tendons, veins, and arteries.

pop-o-ver (pŏp′-ō″vẽr), *n.* a kind of very light cake or muffin: so called because it generally rises above the ring or cup in which it is baked.

pop-per (pŏp′ẽr), *n.* [see **pop**], one who or that which pops, as a fire-arm; specifically, a utensil, often of wire net, in which pop corn is popped.

pop-pet (pŏp′ĕt), *n.* [see **puppet**], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a small, delicate person: used in an endearing sense: *Mech.*, 1, the adjustable headstock or tailstock of a lathe (which see for illus.): also called *poppet head*; 2, a lift or disk valve: also called *poppet valve*; *puppet valve*.



POPPET VALVE

a, valve head; *b*, valve seat; *c*, stem; *d*, guide; *e*, spring.

pop-pied (pŏp′ĭd), *adj.* [see **poppy**], 1, decorated with, or abounding in, poppies; 2, drugged by poppy juice; hence, sleepy; listless; motionless.

pop-ple (pŏp′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-ld), *p.pr.* -pling], [prob.

limit.], to pitch to and fro; have a pitching motion, as a rough sea:—*n.* a rough, choppy motion.

pop-py (pŏp'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pies (-ĭz)], [< A.S. *popæg* < Lat. *papaver*, poppy], **1**, any of a genus (*Papaver*), typical of a family (*Papaveraceæ*), of plants with showy flowers, one species (*P. somniferum*) yielding opium; **2**, an extract, as opium, obtained from this plant; **3**, a bright scarlet, like that of certain poppies.

pop-py–cock (pŏp'ĭ-kŏk"), *n.* [perh. < *pop* + ¹*cock*], *U. S. Colloq.*, nonsense; silly talk.

pop-py oil **1**, a golden yellow oil obtained from the seeds of the opium poppy: used as a food, for burning in lamps, in soap making and paint manufacture, and as an adulterant of olive oil; **2**, a light yellow oil obtained from the seeds of the Mexican prickly poppy: used as a lubricant, in soap making, etc.

pop-u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* [Fr. < It. *popolaccio* < Lat. *populus*, people], the common people; proletariat; often, in contempt, the rabble.

Syn. rabble, people, multitude. (See throng.)

pop-u-lar (pŏp'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *popularis*, belonging to the people < *populus*, people], **1**, pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people; as, a *popular* form of government; **2**, suitable for the common people; having a wide distribution; as, *popular* music; **3**, held in favor by large numbers of people; as, a *popular* writer; **4**, within the means of the ordinary purchaser; as, *popular* prices: *Obs.*, vulgar; common. —*adv.* **pop'u-lar-ly.**—*v.t.* **pop'u-lar-ize.**

pop-u-lar-i-ty (pŏp'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being pleasing to, or admired or esteemed by, many.

pop-u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< L.L. *populare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *populus*, people], **1**, to furnish with inhabitants or people; **2**, to inhabit.

pop-u-la-tion (pŏp"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the total number of people in a country, state, town, etc.; **2**, any group of inhabitants separately distinguished; as, the negro *population*.

Pop-u-list (pŏp'ū-lĭst), *n.* [< Lat. *populus*, people], in the United States, a member of the People's party, established in 1891 to advocate government ownership of railways, limitation of land ownership, increase of currency, and other measures of a socialistic nature.—*adj.* **Pop"u-lis'tic.**—*n.* **Pop'u-lism.**

pop-u-lous (pŏp'ū-lŭs), *adj.* containing many inhabitants; full of people; densely settled.—*adv.* **pop'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **pop'u-lous-ness.**

por-bea-gle (pôr'bē'gl), *n.* [Cornish dial.: source uncertain], a large, rapacious shark (*Lamna cornubica*) of the northern oceans.

por-ce-lain (pôr'sĕ-lăn; pôrs'lăn), *n.* [< Fr. *porcelaine*, Venus shell < It. *porcellana*, dim. of *porco* < Lat. *porcus*, hog: because the shell looked like a hog's back], **1**, a fine, white, thin, translucent kind of glazed earthenware; **2**, dishes or ornaments of such ware:—*adj.* made of such earthenware.

porch (pôrch), *n.* [< Fr. *porche* < Lat. *porticus*, porch < *porta*, gate], *Arch.*, a covered approach to a doorway, usually extending from the main wall, with a separate roof: *U. S. Colloq.*, a veranda; piazza; *Obs.*, a walk covered by a roof supported on columns.

por-cine (pôr'sĭn; pôr'sīn), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *porcinus* < *porcus*, a hog], pertaining to swine.

por-cu-pine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* [< O.F. *porc espin* < Lat. *porcus*, pig + *spina*, thorn], any of several rodents having spines or sharp quills in their hairy coats: akin to the squirrel, rat, and beaver (for illus. see *Mammalia*).

¹pore (pōr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *porus* < Gk. *poros*, passage], a minute hole, as in a leaf; especially, a hole in the skin through which perspiration discharges.

²pore (pōr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pored (pōrd), *p.pr.* poring], [< M.E. *poren*: source uncertain], to study closely: with *over*; as, to *pore* over a book.

por-gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-gĭz)], [source uncertain], any of several small, salt-water fishes much esteemed for food, as the scup and pinfish.

pork (pôrk), *n.* [< Lat. *porcus*, hog], the flesh of swine used as food: *Obs.*, any animal of the hog family: *U. S. Politics*, special favor secured from the Federal government through political patronage.—*adj.* **pork'y.**

pork-er (pôr'kẽr), *n.* **1**, a young hog, especially when fattened for food; **2**, any fattened hog.

por-no-graph-ic (pôr"nō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *pornē*, harlot + *graphein*, to write], **1**, pertaining to harlots or prostitution; **2**, obscene.

po-ros-i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **porous**], **1**, the state or quality of being porous; **2**, a pore; **3**, anything which is porous.

po-rous (pō'rŭs), *adj.* [see **¹pore**], having tiny holes through which a fluid may pass, as a sponge.—*n.* **po'rous-ness.**

por-phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Gk. *porphuros*, purple], a many-colored, hard stone, susceptible of high polish and consisting of a dark, igneous base with feldspar and quartz crystals embedded in it: used in buildings for columns, decoration, etc.—*adj.* **por"phy-rit'ic.**

por-poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* [< O.F. *porpeis* < Lat. *porcus*, hog + *piscis*, fish], **1**, any of several small, gregarious whales (genus *Phocæna*) from five to eight feet long; the sea hog; **2**, commonly, the dolphin.

Porpoise ($\frac{1}{85}$)

por-ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* [var. of *pottage*, q.v.], **1**, a food made of oatmeal or other meal thickened by being boiled slowly in water or milk; **2**, a broth or stew of various ingredients, as vegetables or meat.

por-rin-ger (pŏr'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [var. of obs. *potager*, *poddinger* < *pottage*, q.v.], a small, shallow bowl with a flat handle at one side: used especially for broth, hot milk, porridge, and children's food.

¹port (pōrt), *n.* [A.S. < Lat. *portus*, a harbor], a place where vessels arrive and depart; a harbor; haven; as, the *port* of New York.

²port (pōrt), *n.* [< Fr. *porte* < Lat. *porta*, gate], *Naut.*, a round opening or window in the side of a ship; especially, such an opening used for ventilation, admittance of light, discharge of cannon, etc.: also called *porthole*; *Mech.*, an outlet, as for steam, water, etc.

³port (pōrt), *n.* [Fr. = bearing < Lat. *portare*, to carry], the way in which one carries himself; bearing:—*v.t. Mil.*, to carry diagonally, as a rifle, in front of, and close to, the body, holding the upper end to the left.

⁴port (pōrt), *n.* [perh. < ¹*port*, because, formerly, vessels, when in port, lay with the larboard, or loading side, facing the shore, or port], *Naut.*, the left side of a ship as one faces the bow: formerly called *larboard*: opposite of *starboard*:—*adj.* on the left side of a ship; as, a *port* cabin:—*v.t. Naut.*, to turn to the port, or left, side of a ship; as, to *port* the helm.

⁵port (pōrt), *n.* [< *Oporto*, a city of Portugal], a strong, sweet wine, usually dark red in color.

port-a-ble (pōr'tȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **³port**], capable of being easily carried: *Obs.*, endurable. —*n.* **port"a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **port'a-ble-ness.**

por-tage (pōr'tăj), *n.* **1**, a break in a chain of waterways over which goods, boats, etc., have to be carried; **2**, the carrying of goods overland from one waterway to another; **3**, any cargo of goods to be carried; freight; **4**, the cost of such carriage.

por-tal (pōr'tăl), *n.* [< L.L. *portale* < Lat. *porta*, gate], a gate, door, or entrance; especially, one that is stately and imposing, as of a cathedral.

***por-ta-men-to** (pōr"tȧ-mĕn'tō), *n.* [It. = a carrying], *Mus.*, **1**, a slur, or unbroken passage, from one note to another; **2**, the passing from a high note to a low one, or vice versa, touching lightly upon the intervening diatonic tones.

port-cul-lis (pōrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *porte coleïce*, sliding door < Lat. *porta*, gate + *colare* (*-atus*), to slide], a strong grating hung over the gateway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to close the gate and aid in defense.

Portcullis

Porte (pōrt), *n.* [< Fr. (*la Sublime*) *Porte*, a transl. of Arab. *bāb-i-'ālīy*, (the sublime) gate (of the king)], the Turkish, or Ottoman, government and court: so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace from which justice was formerly dispensed.

***porte–co-chère** (pôrt"kō"shâr'), *n.* [Fr. = carriage gate], **1**, a large gateway through which a carriage may drive into a court; **2**, loosely, an extension of a porch roof over a driveway to permit carriages to stop under cover.

***porte-mon-naie** (pôrt"mō"nâ'; pōrt'mŭn"ĭ), *n.* [Fr. = carry money], a small, flat, leather purse or pocketbook.

por-tend (pôr-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *portendere*, to foretell < *pro*, forward + *tendere* (*tentus*), to stretch], to indicate in advance (what is to happen, especially something disastrous); forebode.

Syn. presage, prophesy, predict, augur. (See foretell.)

por-tent (pôr'tĕnt; pôr'-; pôr-tĕnt'), *n.* **1**, an omen or sign, especially of evil; **2**, something unusual; a prodigy; **3**, meaning, as concerning the future.

por-ten-tous (pôr-tĕn′tŭs), *adj.* **1**, foreshadowing evil; ominous; sinister; **2**, remarkable.—*adv.* **por-ten′tous-ly.**—*n.* **por-ten′tous-ness.**

[1]por-ter (pōr′tẽr), *n.* [< L.L. *portarius*, porter < Lat. *porta*, a gate], a doorkeeper or gatekeeper.

[2]por-ter (pōr′tẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *porteour*, carrier < Lat. *portare*, to carry], **1**, one who carries baggage, etc., or runs errands for pay, as at stations and hotels; **2**, in the United States, one who waits on passengers in sleeping or parlor cars; **3**, a dark-colored malt beer: perhaps so called because first made for English porters.

por-ter-age (pōr′tẽr-āj), *n.* the work of a porter; also, his fee for carrying goods.

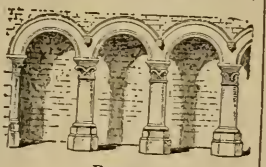
por-ter-house (pōr′tẽr-hous″), *n.* [*[2]porter* + *house*], a place in which ale, porter, etc., are sold: *Colloq.*, in the United States, a choice cut of steak, between tenderloin and sirloin: in full, *porterhouse steak:* so called because first served at a popular porterhouse in New York.

port-fo-li-o (pōrt-fō′lĭ-ō; -fōl′yō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz; -yōz)], [< It. *portafoglio*, portfolio < Lat. *portare*, to carry + *folium*, leaf], **1**, a case for loose papers, drawings, etc., especially documents of importance to the state; **2**, hence, the office of a minister of state.

port-hole (pōrt′hōl″), *n.* [*[2]port* + *hole*], **1**, a round opening, or window, in the side of a ship; **2**, an opening in the wall of a fort, blockhouse, etc.; especially, a hole through which to shoot.

Por-ti-a (pōr′shĭ-ȧ; pōr′shȧ), *n.* [Lat.], **1**, in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," the heiress who, loving Bassanio, disguises herself as a lawyer, and contests Shylock's suit against Antonio, Bassanio's friend, thereby saving Antonio's life; **2**, in Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," the wife of Brutus.

por-ti-co (pōr′tĭ-kō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes; -cos (-kōz)], [It. < Lat. *porticus*, portico < *porta*, gate], *Arch.*, a porchlike structure, often at the front of a building, consisting of a roof borne by columns.



PORTICO

***por-tière** (pôr″-tyâr′), *n.* [Fr. = carriage door < L.L. *portaria*, portière < Lat. *porta*, gate, door], a door curtain; a drapery in a doorway.

por-tion (pōr′shŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *porcion* < Lat. *portio* (*-onis*), a part], **1**, a piece or part of anything; **2**, especially, a share, or a part given or allotted; **3**, a part of an estate descending to an heir; **4**, a dower, or that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life:—*v.t.* **1**, to divide into shares; **2**, to give shares of; **3**, to endow.

Syn., *n.* share, allotment, parcel. (See part.)

por-tion-less (pōr′shŭn-lĕs), *adj.* having no part or share; especially, having no marriage allowance or dowry.

port-ly (pōrt′lĭ), *adj.* [see **[2]port**], **1**, stately in appearance and carriage; dignified in bearing; **2**, corpulent or stout; obese.—*n.* **port′li-ness.**

port-man-teau (pōrt-măn′tō), *n.* [*pl.* -teaus; -teaux (-tōz)], [< Fr. *porte* (< *porter* < Lat. *portare*, to carry) + *manteau*, mantle < Lat. *mantellum*, cloak], a bag, or small, portable trunk, for carrying clothes or traveling necessities.

Por-to Ri-can (pōr′tō rē′kăn), *adj.* [< name of island], pertaining to Porto Rico:—*n.* a native or resident of Porto Rico. Also, *adj.* and *n.* **Puer′to Ri′can**, *Pfd. S.*

por-trait (pōr′trāt), *n.* [see **portray**], **1**, a picture of a person, especially of a person's face, made from life, as a drawing, painting, photograph, or the like; **2**, a vivid word picture of a person.

por-trai-ture (pōr′trā-tūr), *n.* **1**, the art or practice of making likenesses of people, either in pictures or in words; **2**, a portrayal; likeness.

por-tray (pōr-trā′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *pourtraire* < Lat. *pro*, forth + *trahere*, to draw], **1**, to paint or draw the likeness of; depict; delineate; **2**, to describe in words; **3**, to represent by acting or pantomime.

por-tray-al (pōr-trā′ȧl), *n.* **1**, the act of making a picture or representation by drawing or painting, or by verbal description; **2**, a representation.

Por-tu-guese (pōr′tū-gēz′; pōr′tū-gēz′; pōr′tū-gēs), *adj.* [< Port. *Portuguez* < L.L. *portugalensis* < *Portus Cale*, the port of Gaya, Oporto], pertaining to Portugal or to its people: **Portuguese man-of-war**, any of several free-swimming cœlenterates of the middle Atlantic, having a crested bladder or float by means of which it is supported at the surface of the sea (for illus. see *Cœlenterata*):—*n.* **1**, a native, or natives, of Portugal; **2**, their language.

por-tu-la-ca (pōr″tū-lā′kȧ; pōr″tū-lăk′ȧ), *n.* [Lat. = purslane], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of fleshy-leaved, chiefly tropical, plants of the purslane family, especially the low-growing garden species (*P. grandiflora*), with showy, many-colored flowers.—*adj.* **por″tu-la-ca′ceous** (-lā-kā′shŭs).

[1]pose (pōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* posed (pōzd), *p.pr.* posing], [< Fr. *poser*, to place, set < L.L. *pausare*, to cease, cause to rest, place, set < Lat. *pausare*, to pause: in L.L. replacing Lat. *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1**, to lay down as a proposition; put or set forth, as a question; **2**, to place in a suitable attitude; as, to *pose* a person for a portrait:—*v.i.* **1**, to assume and keep an attitude; as, the model *posed* for an hour; **2**, to put on a certain manner for effect; make a pretense; as, she *poses* as very charitable:—*n.* **1**, attitude or position; **2**, a mental attitude; a manner put on for the sake of effect; as, her interest in art is merely a *pose.*

[2]pose (pōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* posed (pōzd), *p.pr.* posing], [abbr. of *oppose*], to perplex; puzzle.

Po-sei-don (pō-sī′dŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the god of the sea and of horses: identified with the Roman *Neptune.*

[1]pos-er (pōz′ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]pose**], one who assumes an attitude or style of behavior not natural to him; an affected person. Also, ***po′seur′** (pō″zûr′).

[2]pos-er (pōz′ẽr), *n.* [see **[2]pose**], a puzzling question; that which puzzles.

pos-it (pŏz′ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *ponere* (*positus*), to place], to put in a particular spot or position: *Logic*, to declare as beyond doubt; affirm.

po-si-tion (pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the place where a thing is set in relation to other objects; situation; as, the *position* of a house; **2**, standing or rank; as, high social *position;* **3**, an office or employment; as, the bookkeeper lost her *position;* **4**, posture; as, a graceful *position;* **5**, correct or suitable place or arrangement; as, place yourselves in *position;* **6**, mental attitude toward any subject; as, to define one's *position;* **7**, affirmation; the laying down of a proposition; **8**, a certain way of holding a flag in signaling (see App. I); *Mil.*, ground suitable to be occupied by troops before making or resisting an attack; *Mus.*, **1**, the manner of distribution of the three upper voices of a four-part harmony; **2**, in some systems of teaching harmony, the arrangement of the notes of a chord with its root or fundamental tone in the bass; *Arith.*, a method of finding the value of an unknown quantity whereby each result obtained by assuming a value for it is used to secure a closer approximation to the true value; the method of trial and error.

Syn. locality, place, rank, status, circumstance, stand.

pos-i-tive (pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, clearly affirmed or expressed; **2**, leaving no doubt; based on fact or experience; as, *positive* proof; *positive* science; **3**, affirmative; having distinct characteristics of its own; marked by the possession of qualities rather than by the lack of them: opposite of *negative;* **4**, confident; certain; sure; as, I am *positive* that this is so; sometimes, cocksure; aggressively certain; **5**, laid down to be obeyed; as, *positive* instructions: *Gram.*, designating the simple form of an uncompared adjective or adverb; as, *calm* is in the *positive* degree of comparison, *calmer* in the comparative degree, etc.; *Elec.*, designating the kind of electricity generated on a glass rod when it is rubbed with silk: opposed to that kind which exists on the silk, which is *negative;* *Math.*, **1**, reckoned as more than zero; as, 5 is a *positive* quantity; **2**, of rotation, especially of angles, designating the counter-clockwise direction; *Phys.*, **1**, having a direction or sense regarded as that of increase; **2**, designating the north-seeking pole of a magnet; *Photog.*, corresponding with the object photographed in respect to lights and shades: opposite of *negative: Colloq.*, out-and-out; absolute; as, he is a *positive* bore:—*n.* **1**, that which may be affirmed; reality; **2**, a word which affirms or asserts existence; **3**, a photograph, as a plate, film, or slide, in which the lights and shades are reproduced as in the original: opposite of a *negative*, in which lights and shades are reversed; **4**, in mathematics, electricity, or physical science, a quantity, current, or the like, which is considered as primary: opposite of *negative.*—*adv.* **pos′i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **pos′i-tive-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* sure, absolute, actual, incontestable.

pos-i-tiv-ism (pŏz′ĭ-tĭv-ĭzm), *n.* the condition of being confident or certain: *Philos.*, a system of philosophy, owing its origin to Auguste Comte (1798–1857), which teaches that scientific fact is the basis of knowledge and the only sure source of truth, and that by the study of phenomena, rather than by a search for ultimate causes, a solution of the problems of the universe may be attained.—*n.* **pos′i-tiv-ist.**

pos-i-tron (pŏz′ĭ-trŏn), *n.* [*posi(tive)* + (*elec*)*tron*], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, a particle produced in

atomic disintegration, having approximately the charge and mass of an electron but with the charge positive instead of negative.

pos-se (pŏs'ē), *n.* [L.L. = power < Lat. *posse*, to be able], a body of men summoned by a sheriff to assist in the carrying out of the law: called in full, *posse comitatus* (literally, the power of the county): **in posse**, possible, in distinction from *in esse*, actual.

pos-sess (pə-zĕs'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *possessier* < Lat. *possidēre* (*-sessus*), to possess], **1**, to be the owner of; own; **2**, to have as a quality; **3**, to hold in control; keep; as, to *possess* one's soul in patience; **4**, to occupy; seize; as, to *possess* a city during war; **5**, to obtain power over mentally or morally: said of evil spirits, passions, beliefs, etc.; as, a man *possessed* of a devil; *possessed* of a desire for gain; **6**, to cause to become owner: usually reflexive; as, to *possess* oneself of property: *Obs.*, to inform: **possessed**, in a frenzy; mad; crazed.—*n.* **pos-ses'sor.**

pos-ses-sion (pə-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, ownership; occupancy; **2**, the thing owned; **3**, self-control: *pl.* property or estate.

pos-ses-sive (pə-zĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1**, designating ownership or right; **2**, indicative of ownership; as, he treated her with a *possessive* manner: *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, that case of nouns or pronouns inflected to show ownership, source, or a similar relation:—*n. Gram.*, the possessive case of a noun or pronoun; also, a noun or pronoun in the possessive case, as, *man's, boys', his, mine.*

NOTE.—The possessive of nouns is regularly formed by adding 's to any form, singular or plural, not ending in a sibilant (*man's, men's*), and ' to a plural in *s* (*boys'*). Nouns ending in a sibilant add 's if monosyllabic or bearing any accent on the ultima (*Burns's, Hortense's*); and also if ending in an unaccented syllable (*Thomas's, Clarence's*) unless the additional sibilant is considered disagreeable, in which case ' is added (*Ulysses'*).

pos-ses-so-ry (pə-zĕs'ō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to ownership or an owner; **2**, having or vouchsafing ownership; as, *possessory* right.

pos-set (pŏs'ĕt), *n.* [< M.E. *possyt*: source uncertain], a drink made of hot milk curdled with wine or ale, and often spiced.

pos-si-bil-i-ty (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **possible**], **1**, the fact or state of being able to take place or happen; **2**, that which may take place, or that which may be done.

pos-si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *possibilis* < *posse*, to be able], **1**, capable of existing or becoming existent; **2**, capable of happening or taking place; **3**, conceivable; not known to be untrue; not extremely improbable; **4**, available; deserving consideration; as, a *possible* candidate.—*adv.* **pos'si-bly.**

Syn. practicable, feasible, potential, latent.

pos-sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* [abbr. of *opossum*, *Colloq.*, an opossum (which see for illus.).

[1]post (pōst), *n.* [A.S. < Lat. *postis*, a post], **1**, an upright piece of timber, metal, or the like, used to support or fasten that which rests upon, or is attached to, it; **2**, a central pin in a lock, made to fit into a hole in the end of the key:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten, as a notice, to a wall; **2**, to make known by means of notices fastened to a place, as on a wall; **3**, to place (a person's name) on a notice; **4**, to fasten notices upon.

[2]post (pōst), *n.* [< Fr. *poste* < L.L. *posta*, station < Lat. *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1**, formerly, one of a number of riders placed at fixed stations along a road, each of whom in turn carried the mail forward to the next station; a postman or postboy; also, formerly, one of the stations where relays of horses were kept for such riders; **2**, a system of carrying and delivering letters; the mail; **3**, in England, any of the appurtenances of the postal system, as a post office, a mail carrier, or a letter box; **4**, a size of writing paper about 20 by 16 inches: *Obs.*, haste; swiftness:—*v.i.* **1**, to use post horses in travel; hence, to travel with speed; **2**, in riding, to rise and fall in the saddle, especially when trotting:—*v.t.* to send by mail; especially, to drop, as a letter, into a letter box: *Bookkeeping*, to transfer (an entry or item) from journal to ledger: *Colloq.*, to inform fully:—*adv.* speedily.

[3]post (pōst), *n.* [Fr. *poste* < It. *posto* < Lat. *postum* < *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1**, a place where a person or thing is stationed; **2**, a position of trust; **3**, a trading settlement or center; **4**, a branch of a veteran soldiers' organization; as, an American Legion *post*: *Mil.*, **1**, the position guarded by a sentry; **2**, a military station; also, the soldiers occupying it:—*v.t.* to station or place: *Mil.*, to appoint to a station, command, or office.

post- *prefix*, [< Lat. *post*, after], behind; after: opposite of *ante-* and *pre-*.

post-age (pōs'tăj), *n.* [see **[2]post**], the amount charged or paid for sending letters, etc., by mail, or post: **postage stamp**, an official stamp affixed to mail matter as a sign that the postage has been paid.

post-al (pōs'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the post office or mail service: **postal card**, **1**, a card for mailing, with a postage stamp officially printed on it: in England, also called *post card*; **2**, a card for mailing, to which a stamp must be attached: officially called *post card.*

post-boy (pōst'boĭ'), *n.* [**[2]post** + **boy**], formerly, a boy who carried the mails on horseback; also, a boy who rode one of the horses attached to a vehicle in which the mails were carried; a postilion.

post card **1**, in England, an official postal card; **2**, a private postal card to which a stamp may be affixed for mailing. Also, *n.* **post'card".**

post chaise formerly, a carriage with fast horses, in which mail and passengers were carried along regular routes more quickly than by coach.

post-date (pōst"dāt'), *v.t.* [*post-* + **[1]date**] **1**, to mark (a document) with date later than the time of writing; **2**, to follow in time: succeed.

post-di-lu-vi-an (pōst"dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *post*, after + *diluvium*, deluge], living or occurring after the Deluge:—*n.* a person living or having lived after the Deluge.

[1]post-er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* [see **[1]post**], **1**, an advertising placard or bill, often decorative, put up in a public place, as on a wall; **2**, one who posts such bills.

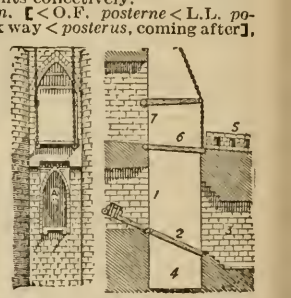
[2]post-er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* [see **[2]post**], **1**, one who journeys rapidly; **2**, a post horse.

pos-te-ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *adj.* [Lat. comp. < *post*, after], **1**, later: opposite of *prior*; **2**, hinder; rear: opposite of *anterior:*—*n.pl.* the hinder parts of an animal; buttocks.

pos-te-ri-or-i-ty (pŏs-tē"rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being later: opposite of *priority.*

pos-ter-i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *postérité* < Lat. *posteritas*, after time, posterity < *post*, after], **1**, future generations collectively; **2**, one's descendants collectively.

pos-tern (pōs'tẽrn), *n.* [< O.F. *posterne* < L.L. *posterula*, back way < *posterus*, coming after], a back door or gate; private entrance: *Fortif.*, a subterranean passage, closed by a door or gate, leading inward from the ditch, or moat:—*adj.* at the rear; privately used.



POSTERN

A, postern, front view; 1, postern in section; 2, drawbridge; 3, passage to the outer works; 4, moat; 5, bridge; 6, drawbridge; 7, entrance.

post-fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *fix*], *Gram.*, a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of a word or root; a suffix:—*v.t.* (pōst-fĭks') to add to the end of a word or root, as a letter.

post-grad-u-ate (pōst-grăd'ū-āt), *adj.* [*post-* + *graduate*], pertaining to, or engaging in, studies after graduation from a regular course in school or college:—*n.* one pursuing studies after graduation.

post-haste (pōst"hāst'), *adv.* [**[2]post** + *haste*, prob. from the old direction on letters, *Haste, post, haste*], quickly; with speed:—*n.* extreme speed.

post horse a horse such as was formerly used for rapid traveling and carrying of mails.

post-hu-mous (pŏs'tū-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. superl. of *post*, after, corr. by *humus*, ground: by pop. etymology, born after the father is in the ground], **1**, born after the death of the father; **2**, published after the death of an author; **3**, happening or continuing after one's death.—*adv.* **post'hu-mous-ly.**

Post-hu-mus (pŏst-hū'mŭs), *n.* in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," Imogen's husband.

pos-til-ion (pōs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *postillon* < It. *postiglione* < L.L. *posta*, post < Lat. *ponere* (*positus*), to place], one who rides the left-hand horse in the team of a carriage: *Obs.*, one who carried mail on horseback; a postboy. Also, **pos-til'lion.**

post-im-pres-sion-ism (pōst"ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn-ĭzm), *n.* [*post-* + *impression*], *Art*, the theory and practice of various painters who, since the late 19th century, in revolt against the scientific aspects of impressionism, and the formalism of academic painting, have striven rather for self-expression through mass and form, than for naturalistic treatment.—*n.* **post"im-pres'sion-ist.**—*adj.* **post"im-pres"sion-is'tic.**

post-lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [*post-*+(*pre*)*lude*], *Mus.*, 1, organ music played at the end of a service in church; 2, a phrase or movement played as a conclusion to a song or an instrumental composition.

post-man (pōst'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [²*post*+*man*], one whose business it is to deliver and collect letters; a letter carrier.

post-mark (pōst'märk"), *n.* [²*post*+¹*mark*], a mark stamped upon mail by post-office officials, showing the place and date of mailing or of receipt:—*v.t.* to stamp, as mail, with such a mark.

post-mas-ter (pōst'măs"tĕr), *n.* [²*post*+*master*], 1, the superintendent of a post office; 2, formerly, one who furnished horses for traveling: **postmaster-general**, the chief officer of the mail-service department of a country or of a state.

post-me-rid-i-an (pōst"mē-rid'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [*post-*+*meridian*], pertaining to the time when the sun has passed the meridian; after noon.

***post me-ri-di-em** (pōst mē-rid'ĭ-ĕm), after noon; used of the hours between midday and midnight.—*abbr.* **P. M.**; **p. m.**

post-mis-tress (pōst'mĭs"trĕs), *n.* [²*post*+*mistress*], a woman superintendent of mail or of a post office.

***post mor-tem** (pōst môr'tĕm), [Lat. = after death], after death.

post–mor-tem (pōst"=môr'tĕm), *adj.* after death; made after death: referring especially to examination of the organs of a dead body:—*n.* an examination made of a body after death; an autopsy; also, an examination for the purpose of determining the cause of anything that has just taken place.

post-na-tal (pōst-nā'tăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *post*, after +*natus*, born], happening after birth.

post–o-bit (pōst"=ō'bĭt; pōst"=ōb'ĭt), *adj.* [<Lat. *post*, after+*obitus*, decease], being valid after death:—*n.* a bond given, usually by an heir to an estate, promising to pay a debt after the death of the person from whom he expects to inherit.

post of-fice 1, the department of a government which handles the mail; 2, any office of this department which receives and distributes mail.

post-paid (pōst'pād"), *adj.* [²*post*+*pay*], having the postage paid in advance.

post-pone (pōst-pōn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -poned (-pōnd'), *p.pr.* -poning], [<Lat. *post*, after+*ponere*, to place], 1, to delay; defer; put off to another time; 2, to consider (a thing) as of minor importance.—*n.* **post-pone'ment.**

Syn. delay, put off, procrastinate. (See defer.)

post-pran-di-al (pōst-prăn'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *post*, after+*prandium*, lunch], after-dinner: especially with reference to oratory.

post-script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* [<Lat. *post*, after +*scribere* (*scriptus*) to write], a written addition, usually a paragraph, to a book, article, etc.; especially, a paragraph added to a letter, after the writer's signature.

pos-tu-lant (pŏs'tū-lănt), *n.* [<Lat. *postulare* (*-atus*), to demand], one who makes a request or petition; especially, one who desires admission to holy orders, as in a convent or monastery.

pos-tu-late (pŏs'tū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], 1, to assume without proof, as a basis for argument; state as a fact to be taken for granted; 2, to claim as one's right: *Eccl. Law*, to demand authority to ratify the nomination of, as someone disqualified by technicalities:—*n.* (-lăt), 1, a self-evident statement; a proposition accepted without proof; 2, something that must be assumed in order to account for something else.—*n.* **pos'tu-la'tion.**

pos-ture (pŏs'tūr), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *ponere* (*positus*), to place], 1, the carriage of the body; especially, the placing of parts of the body; bearing; attitude; pose; 2, mental attitude; frame of mind:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to place in a particular attitude or fixed position:—*v.i.* to take a certain position; pose.—*n.* **pos'tur-er.**

po-sy (pō'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-zĭz)], [contr. of *poesy*, q.v.], a flower or a bunch of flowers: *Archaic*, originally, a motto or verse sent with a bouquet or inscribed in a ring. Also, **po'sey**; *Obs.*, **po'e-sy.**

pot (pŏt), *n.* [<A.S. *pott*<O.Teut. source], 1, a metal or earthenware vessel for holding or boiling liquids and other substances; 2, the quantity such a vessel will hold; 3, a vessel, usually of earthenware, for holding growing plants; 4, a size of paper, 12½ by 15 inches; 5, a crucible for melting metal, or for fusing sand and other ingredients in making glass: *Slang*, 1, the amount bet on a horse race; 2, the total money played for in some games; the pool; 3, a large sum of money: **go to pot**, *Slang*, to go to ruin or destruction:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting], 1, to preserve, plant, or place, in a pot; 2, to shoot, as game: *Colloq.*, to seize:—*v.i.* to shoot; take an easy shot.

po-ta-ble (pō'tă-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *potabilis*<*potare*, to drink], drinkable:—*n.pl.* beverages.

pot-ash (pŏt'ăsh"), *n.* [*pot*+*ash:* ashes left in the pot], 1, any of various potassium salts: specifically, 2, impure potassium carbonate, obtained by leaching wood ashes and evaporating and calcining the residue: used in making soap, glass, etc.: **caustic potash**, a white, solid, actively caustic alkali, used in making soap; potassium hydroxide: **potash lye**, crude caustic potash, as contrasted with *soda lye*, or crude caustic soda. Also, **po-tass'**; **po-tas'sa.**

po-tas-si-um (pō-tăs'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.*, a light, silvery white, soft, metallic element [symbol K, <Lat. *kalium*], found widely diffused in soils and mineral deposits: **potassium carbonate**, a white alkaline salt, commonly known as *potash:* also called, when purified, *pearlash*, *salts of tartar*, etc.: **potassium cyanide**, a white, crystalline, extremely poisonous compound of potassium and cyanogen, extensively used in photography, electroplating, etc.: **potassium permanganate**, a dark purple, crystalline salt with oxidizing properties, used in tanning and as an antiseptic: also called *permanganate.*

po-ta-tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *potare* (*-atus*), to drink], 1, the act of drinking; also (sometimes *pl.*), an extensive drinking bout; 2, a drink.

po-ta-to (pō-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-tōz)], [<Sp. *patata* <Haitian *batata*, sweet potato], 1, a common plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family, having edible, starchy tubers growing from its roots: also called *white potato*; 2, one of these tubers used as food; 3, originally, the sweet potato, a plant of the morning-glory family, with tuberous roots: also, its root.

po-ta-to bug a small beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) having yellow and black stripes, which is destructive to the leaves of the potato plant.

po-ta-to oil fusel oil: an oily, colorless, poisonous liquid, the chief constituent of the residue after distillation of alcohol: used in making solvents for resins, lacquers, etc.: also called *grain oil.*

pot–bel-lied (pŏt'=bĕl"ĭd), *adj.* having a prominent abdomen or belly.

pot-boil-er (pŏt'boil"ĕr), *n.* [*pot*+*boil*], *Colloq.*, 1, a piece of work, often inferior, done by an artist or writer merely for the money that it will yield; 2, a writer or artist who produces such work.

pot-boy (pŏt'boi"), *n.* [*pot*+*boy*], 1, originally, a boy who carried pots of liquor in a tavern; hence, 2, a servant in an inn or tavern.

po-teen (pō-tēn'), *n.* [<Ir. *poitín*, dim. of *pota*, pot], in Ireland, whisky manufactured in defiance of the law. Also, **po-theen'** (-thēn').

po-ten-cy (pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **potent**], 1, power, physical or mental; authority; 2, possibility of development.—*n.* **po'tence.**

[1]po-tent (pō'tĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *potens* (*-entis*), powerful<*posse*, to be able], 1, powerful; mighty; 2, having great authority or influence.—*adv.* **po'tent-ly.**

[2]po-tent (pō'tĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *potentia*, power; in L.L., also, a support, crutch], *Her.*, a fur composed of interlocking T-shaped figures, alternately blue and white (see *heraldry*, illus.).

po-ten-tate (pō'tĕn-tāt), *n.* one who has great power: a monarch.

po-ten-tial (pō-tĕn'shăl), *adj.* capable of being, but not yet in being; possible, but not actual: *Gram.*, expressing power or possibility: said of a mood of verbs: *Elec.*, pertaining to, or designating, the electric energy that a body possesses by virtue of the electric charge that it carries; *Phys.*, due to position or configuration: used of energy:—*n.* *Phys.*, the condition at a given point in a field of electric, magnetic, or gravitational force, which determines the energy of a body placed there: **difference of potential**, *Elec.*, a condition determining the tendency of an electric charge to move, or an electric current to flow, from one point to another, analogous to water seeking its level: usually measured in volts.—*adv.* **po-ten'tial-ly.**

po-ten-ti-al-i-ty (pō-tĕn"shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, possibility of development in some particular direction; possibility, but not actuality; 2, quality of being able to do; power.

po-ten-ti-om-e-ter (pō-tĕn"shĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *potentia*, power+Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Elec.*, an instrument for finding the differences of electric potential or electromotive forces.

poth-e-ca-ry (pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* [<*apothecary*, q.v.], *Obs.* and *Dial.*, an apothecary.

poth-er (pŏth'ĕr), *n.* [<17th-cent. Eng.: source uncertain], 1, confusion; bustle; 2, a smothering cloud of dust or smoke:—*v.t.* to confuse; worry; bother:—*v.i.* to make a commotion.

pot-herb (pŏt′ûrb″; -hûrb″), *n.* [*pot*+*herb*], a plant the tops of which are edible when boiled.

pot-hole (pŏt′hōl″), *n.* [*pot*+*hole*], a deep, round depression in a rock, due to erosion.

pot-hook (pŏt′ho͝ok″), *n.* [*pot*+*hook*], **1**, an iron hook, shaped like an S, for hanging a pot over an open fire; **2**, a mark of similar shape: formerly used as an exercise in learning to write.

pot-house (pŏt′hous″), *n.* [*pot*+*house*], a place where liquor is sold; especially, a tavern of ill repute:—*adj.* suitable to a low tavern.

pot-hunt-er (pŏt′hŭn″tẽr), *n.* [*pot*+*hunt*], a person who kills game regardless of sportsmanship: *Slang*, one who engages in competitions more to win prizes than for the sake of sport.

po-tion (pō′shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *potio* (*-onis*), a draught <*potus*, drunken], a drink; a liquid dose.

Pot-i-phar (pŏt′ĭ-fär), *n.* [Egypt. = the gift of the risen one], *Bib.*, an Egyptian official, who bought Joseph after he had been sold by his brothers, and whose wife tried to seduce Joseph (Gen. 39).

pot lead (lĕd), graphite, a form of carbon: also called *black lead*, *plumbago*.

pot-luck (pŏt′lŭk″), *n.* [*pot*+*luck*], whatever may chance to be on hand to eat.

pot mar-i-gold *Bot.*, a species of calendula (*Calendula officinalis*), bearing heads of yellow flowers which are used in flavoring soups.

pot met-al **1**, iron from which pots are made; **2**, glass in a state of fusion; hence, a kind of stained glass which is colored while molten: *Metal.*, **1**, any of various alloys which have been melted in crucibles; **2**, a certain alloy of copper and lead.

pot-pie (pŏt′pī″), *n.* [*pot*+[1]*pie*], **1**, a meat pie made in a deep dish; **2**, a meat stew with dumplings.

***pot-pour-ri** (pō″po͞o″rē″), *n.* [Fr. = rotten pot: a transl. of Sp. *olla podrida*], **1**, a medley or mixture, as of musical airs; **2**, a dish made of various kinds of meats and vegetables; **3**, a mixture of dried and spiced flower petals used as perfume.

pot roast meat, usually beef, browned in a pot and boiled slowly, with but little water.

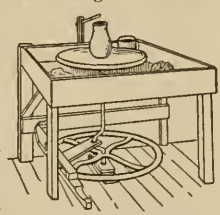
pot-sherd (pŏt′shûrd″), *n.* [*pot*+*sherd*, *shard*], a piece of broken earthenware or crockery.

pot shot a shot at an animal, bird, etc., by one who hunts not for sport but to secure food; hence, an easy shot at an animal at close range.

pot-tage (pŏt′ăj), *n.* [<M.E. and O.F. *potage*, soup <O.F. *pot*, a pot], a stew or thick soup of meat or vegetables, or of both.

[1]**pot-ter** (pŏt′ẽr), *n.* [see **pot**], a maker of vessels of earthenware, stoneware, etc.: **potter's field**, a field, or part of a cemetery, for the burial of paupers, criminals, and unknown persons (in allusion to Matt. 27:7): **potter's wheel**, a horizontal rotating disk on which clay is shaped by a potter.

[2]**pot-ter** (pŏt′ẽr), *v.i.* [prob. <A.S. *potian*, to push, thrust], to work lazily or fussily. Also, **put'ter** (pŭt′ẽr).—*n.* **pot'ter-er.**



POTTER'S WHEEL
Showing piece of clay to be shaped into a jug, resting on a disk which is rotated by the treadle below.

pot-ter-y (pŏt′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [<Fr. *poterie* <O.F. *pot*, a pot], **1**, ware of various kinds made from clay, or a mixture of clays, molded and hardened, generally by fire; **2**, a place where such ware is manufactured; **3**, the art or business of making pottery.

pot-tle (pŏt′l), *n.* [<M.E. and O.F. *potel* <O.F. *pot*, a pot], **1**, a liquid measure equal to four pints; **2**, a drinking vessel holding this amount, or the liquor in it; **3**, a small fruit basket.

pot-val-iant (pŏt′=văl′yănt; pŏt=văl′yănt), *adj.* brave and bold from drink.

pouch (pouch), *n.* [<O.N.F. *pouche*, a bag], **1**, a small bag; a pocket; **2**, a cartridge box: *Anat.*, a sac, or pocketlike space or cavity; *Zoöl.*, a bag or sac of an animal, usually for carrying its young, as in the kangaroo:—*v.t.* to place in, or as in, a small bag:—*v.i.* to form a cavity like a small bag.

pouched (pouchd), *adj.* fitted with, or having, a small bag or sac.

poult (pōlt), *n.* [see **pullet**], the young of a domestic fowl, or of the pheasant, partridge, etc.

poul-ter-er (pōl′tẽr-ẽr), *n.* [<obs. *poulter* <O.F. *pouletier* <*poule*, fowl <L.L. *pulla* <Lat. *pullus*, young animal], a dealer in fowls.

poul-tice (pōl′tĭs), *n.* [<Lat. *puls* (*pultis*), a thick pap], a soft mixture of bread, flaxseed, or the like, applied like a plaster to a sore or inflamed part of the body:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ticed (-tĭst), *p.pr.* -ticing], to apply such a plaster to.

poul-try (pōl′trĭ), *n.* [<O.F. *pouletrie* <*poule*, fowl; see **poulterer**], domestic fowls, generally or collectively, as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc.

[1]**pounce** (pouns), *n.* [<Fr. *ponce* <Lat. *pumex*, pumice], **1**, finely powdered cuttle bone, formerly sprinkled on fresh ink to dry it: also rubbed into soft paper and vellum to give them a writing surface; **2**, a dark-colored powder, as powdered charcoal, sprinkled over paper with a perforated design in order to transfer the pattern, as for embroidery; also, the perforated design:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pounced (pounst), *p.pr.* pouncing], to sprinkle or smooth with pounce.

[2]**pounce** (pouns), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, the claw of a bird of prey; **2**, a sudden swooping attack:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pounced (pounst), *p.pr.* pouncing], to swoop upon and seize:—*v.i.* to spring suddenly or unexpectedly: with *on* or *upon*.

poun-cet box (poun′sĕt), *Archaic*, **1**, a perfume box, having small holes in the top; **2**, a similar box for pounce. Also, **pounce box.**

[1]**pound** (pound), *n.* [<A.S. *pund*, pound <Lat. *pondus*, weight], **1**, any of several units of weight; especially, the *pound avoirdupois* (16 ounces avoirdupois or 7,000 grains) and the *pound troy* (5,760 grains); **2**, a British money of account, equal to 20 shillings, equivalent to about $4.87: also called *pound sterling* or *sovereign;* also, a money of account of Egypt, equal to 100 piasters, equivalent to about $4.94.

[2]**pound** (pound), *n.* [<A.S. *pund*, an inclosure], **1**, a place for confining or keeping stray animals; as, a dog *pound;* **2**, a place of protection from the weather for cattle, sheep, etc.; **3**, a trap for capturing wild animals; **4**, a place of detention; jail; **5**, a place for catching or keeping fish:—*v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a pound.

[3]**pound** (pound), *v.t.* [<A.S. *pūnian*, to pound], **1**, to beat; strike forcibly; **2**, to pulverize, or make fine; **3**, to make solid by blows:—*v.i.* **1**, to deal blows; **2**, hence, to beat heavily or steadily; **3**, to beat against the waves heavily and repeatedly: used of a ship; **4**, to make the sound of blows:—*n.* **1**, a blow; **2**, the sound of a blow.

pound-age (poun′dăj), *n.* [see [1]**pound**], **1**, a rate or charge on each pound of weight; **2**, a percentage or commission on each pound sterling.

pound-al (poun′dăl), *n. Phys.*, the absolute unit of force in the English system; the force which, if applied for one second to a mass of one pound, will change its velocity by one foot per second.

[1]**pound-er** (poun′dẽr), *n.* [see [3]**pound**], a person or thing that beats with heavy blows.

[2]**pound-er** (poun′dẽr), *n.* [see [1]**pound**], a thing that weighs, consists of, or bears some definite relation to, a certain number of pounds: usually in composition; as, the fish was a six-*pounder*.

pound–fool-ish (pound′=fo͞o′lĭsh), *adj.* acting without wisdom in matters involving large sums of money: used in connection with *penny-wise*, that is, careful regarding small sums.

pour (pōr), *v.t.* [<M.E. *pouren*, *poren*, to pour], **1**, to cause to flow in a stream; as, to *pour* a liquid out of a vessel; **2**, to send forth freely; **3**, to utter freely:—*v.i.* to come or flow forth freely in a stream; as, the people *poured* out of the building; the rain *poured* down:—*n.* a heavy downfall, as of rain.—*n.* **pour'er.**

***pour-boire** (po͞or″bwär′), *n.* [Fr. = (money) for drinking], a tip to a servant.

***pour-par-ler** (po͞or″pär″lā′), *n.* [Fr. = for speaking], a diplomatic conference for preliminary discussion.

***pou sto** (po͞o stō; pou stō), [Gk. = where I may stand], a standing place; a position from which to operate: so called from a saying of Archimedes, "Give me *pou sto*, and I'll move the world."

[1]**pout** (pout), *v.i.* [<M.E. *pouten*, to swell out], to push out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky:—*v.t.* to push out; as, to *pout* the lips:—*n.* a pushing out of the lips: *pl.* a fit of sullenness.

[2]**pout** (pout), *n.* [<A.S. (*æle*) *pūta*, (eel) pout], **1**, an American fresh-water catfish (*Ameiurus rebulosus*): also called *horned pout* or *bullhead;* **2**, any of a number of fishes designated by qualifying terms; as, whiting *pout;* eel*pout*.

ENGLISH POUTER PIGEON

pout-er (pout′ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**pout**], **1**, one who pushes out the lips in ill humor; **2**, a kind of pigeon which puffs out or dilates the crop.

pov-er-ty (pŏv'ĕr-tĭ), *n.* [<O.F. *poverté* <Lat. *paupertas*, poverty <*pauper*, poor], **1**, the state of being poor; necessity; want; **2**, any lack of richness in quality; scarcity; need.

Syn. destitution, need, penury, privation, mendicancy, indigence, pauperism, beggary, want. *Poverty*, a state the opposite of riches, is hence somewhat relative in the stringency it connotes; it can name the condition of being really poor, wanting the means to procure the necessaries of life—a bare, unlovely condition; or it can name an uncomfortable, but not a crying, lack. One whose income has been suddenly cut in two is plunged into comparative *poverty*, but he may have to go without cars and golf rather than food or clothing. *Destitution* is a want of the necessaries of life and a lack of the resources with which to buy them; it often connotes a sudden deprivation, as by fire, flood, or famine. *Destitution* may, therefore, be temporary, though extreme, *poverty*. *Penury* is abject *poverty*, and connotes a permanent state of utter want and wretchedness. *Need* may be a condition of continued *poverty*, though there is always a suggestion of urgency about *need*; or it may be the requirement of an occasion, easily satisfied; as, batteries in *need* of recharging; a child in *need* of correction. *Indigence* is a word that has been politely applied to the *poverty* of those fallen in station; but it can mean a lack of food and drink as well as a want of comforts or luxuries. *Privation* is the state of needing badly that which is not procurable and is much to be desired; castaways sometimes after a shipwreck suffer unavoidable *privations*. *Mendicancy* is such *poverty* that those suffering from it habitually beg for relief.—*Ant.* wealth, abundance, riches, affluence, opulence, substance, property, treasure.

pov-er-ty-strick-en (pŏv'ĕr-tĭ-strĭk"n), *adj.* very poor; destitute.

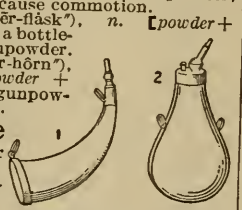
pow-der (pou'dĕr), *n.* [<Fr. *poudre* <O.F. *poldre* <Lat. *pulvis* (*-eris*), powder], **1**, any dry substance in fine particles; dust; **2**, an explosive mixture reduced to fine particles: also called *gunpowder*; **3**, a fine, white, often perfumed, dustlike substance used for toilet purposes; **4**, a medicinal substance ground into fine particles; also, a small packet of such a substance, enough for a dose:—*v.t.* **1**, to reduce to, or sprinkle with, a dustlike substance; **2**, to sprinkle with a seasoning:—*v.i.* **1**, to be reduced to very small particles; **2**, to use a face preparation called powder; **3**, to ride rapidly; hurry; cause commotion.

pow-der-flask (pou'dĕr-flăsk"), *n.* [*powder* + *flask*], a bottle-shaped container for gunpowder.

pow-der-horn (pou'dĕr-hôrn"), *n.* [*powder* + *horn*], *n.* a container for gunpowder, originally made of a horn.

pow-der mag-a-zine a fireproof compartment for storing gunpowder.

pow-der mon-key *Nav.*, formerly, a boy who carried powder from the magazine to the guns.



1 2

POWDERHORN (1) AND POWDERFLASK (2)

pow-der-y (pou'dĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **powder**], **1**, like, or composed of, powder; **2**, readily crumbled or reduced to powder; **3**, coated with, or enveloped in, powder.

pow-er (pou'ĕr), *n.* [<M.E. and A.F. *poeir* <L.L. *potēre*, to be able <Lat. *potis*, powerful], **1**, ability to do or perform something; as, physical or mental *power*; **2**, energy put forth; motive force; strength; as, the *power* of a man's arm; **3**, rule or authority; as, the *power* to veto a bill; ability to command or control; as, the *power* of government; **4**, a military or naval force; **5**, a ruler or sovereign; **6**, a state or nation, especially one having international influence; as, the great *powers*; **7**, any one that has or exerts great authority, influence, or force; **8**, according to early Christian theology, an order of angels: *Math.*, the result obtained by multiplying a number by itself, the product of the first multiplication being called the second *power*, and so on; as, four is the second *power* of two; *Mech.*, the capacity of an engine, electric motor, etc., to do work; as, ten horse *power*; *Optics*, the magnifying capacity of a lens; *Law*, **1**, capacity for acting in legal affairs; as, *power* of contract; **2**, authority to act, as that conferred upon an agent; **3**, a document conferring such authority: called in full, *power of attorney*: *Colloq.*, a great deal; a large number.

Syn. strength, vigor, force, puissance, potency, might, efficiency, ability, capacity, efficacy, authority, competency, ascendancy. (See energy.)—*Ant.* weakness, feebleness, helplessness, impotence, inability.

pow-er-ful (pou'ĕr-fo͝ol), *adj.* having great influence; mighty; strong; as, a *powerful* nation.—*adv.* **pow'er-ful-ly.**

Syn. effectual, influential, commanding, efficient, efficacious, potent, puissant, vigorous, sturdy, strong.

pow-er house a building where power is generated, sometimes electric power for use at considerable distances.

pow-er-less (pou'ĕr-lĕs), *adj.* **1**, weak; lacking strength; **2**, unable to bring about an effect; as, his efforts were *powerless*.—*adv.* **pow'er-less-ly.**—*n.* **pow'er-less-ness.**

Syn. ineffectual, impotent, feeble, weak, unable.

pow-wow (pou'wou"), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *powwaw*, *powah*], **1**, a North American Indian priest or medicine man; **2**, among the Indians, a ceremony in which magic rites are essayed to bring about things desired, as the cure of disease, success in war, etc.: *Colloq.*, in the United States, a noisy political meeting; also, any kind of noisy assembly:—*v.i. Colloq.*, in the United States, to hold a noisy, usually friendly and enthusiastic, conference.

pox (pŏks), *n.* [see **pock**], any of various diseases marked by an eruption, or breaking out, on the skin, as smallpox; specifically, syphilis.

pp. *abbr.* **1**, pages; **2**, past participle (also, **p. p.**); **3**, pianissimo:—**p. p.**, **1**, past participle (also **pp.**); **2**, postpaid:—**P. P. C.**, [Fr. *pour prendre congé*], to take leave: written on a visiting card and sent as a farewell:—**p. pr.**, present participle (also, **ppr.**).

P. Q. *abbr.* **1**, Province of Quebec; **2**, previous question.

P. R. *abbr.* Porto Rico: the official abbreviation:—**PR.**, preferred (stock):—**pr.**, **1**, pair; **2**, present; **3**, price; **4**, priest; **5**, prince; **6**, printer; **7**, pronoun:—**Pr**, the symbol [Pr] for the element praseodymium.

prac-tic (prăk'tĭk), *adj.* [see **practical**], *Archaic*, **1**, practical; **2**, experienced: cunning.

prac-ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kā-bl), *adj.* [<Fr. *praticable* <*pratiquer*, to practice: see **practical**], **1**, capable of being done or used; **2**, useful.—*adv.* **prac'ti-ca-bly.**—*n.* **prac"ti-ca-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. feasible, usable, possible.

prac-ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [<obs. Fr. *practique* <Lat. *practicus* <Gk. *praktikos*, active <*prassein*, to do], **1**, pertaining to, or obtained through, experience or use; as, *practical* knowledge; **2**, capable of being put to use; **3**, having useful ends in view; capable of useful action; inclined to useful action rather than thought; as, a *practical* disposition; **4**, in essence or effect; to all intents and purposes; virtual: **practical joke**, a trick, usually carefully prepared, in which some particular person is made the laughingstock: **practical science**, applied science.—*n.* **prac"ti-cal'i-ty.**—*n.* **prac'ti-cal-ness.**

prac-ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **1**, in a useful way; **2**, through actual experience; **3**, really; in fact though not in name; as, he is *practically* the president.

[1]prac-tice (prăk'tĭs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* **-ticed** (-tĭst), *p.pr.* **-ticing**], [<O.F. *practiser* <L.L. *practicare*, to practice <Gk. *prassein*, to do], **1**, to carry out; **2**, to do frequently or as a rule; **3**, to work at or pursue as a profession; as, to *practice* law; **4**, to perform often in order to learn; as, to *practice* a piece of music; **5**, to teach by frequent repetition; instruct thoroughly; drill:—*v.i.* **1**, to do something as a habit; **2**, to follow a profession; **3**, to do something often in order to learn; as, the music student *practices* every day: *Rare*, to scheme; as, when first we *practice* to deceive. Also, **prac'tise.**—*n.* **prac'tic-er.**

[2]prac-tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* **1**, custom; habit; as, to ting to actual use of theoretic knowledge; as, he is skilled in theory, but not in *practice*; **3**, exercise of any profession; as, the *practice* of medicine; also, a regular clientele in a profession; as, the young doctor bought a *practice*; **4**, regular exercise as a means to learning; as, *practice* in writing; **5**, skill gained by such exercise: *Archaic*, scheme; contrivance: usually *pl.*: *Arith.*, a method of multiplying complicated quantities; *Law*, the form and manner of conducting suits at law, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the courts; legal procedure.

Syn. custom, usage, manner, exercise. (See habit.)

prac-ticed (prăk'tĭst), *p.adj.* skilled; well equipped by practice; experienced; as, a *practiced* hand. Also, **prac'tised.**

prac-ti-tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* one who is engaged in the practice of any profession, especially medicine or law.

præ- *prefix*, [Lat. = before], before: the Latin form of the prefix *pre-*: now kept as preferred spelling in a few words only; as, *prætor*; *præmunire*.

præ-di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *praedium*, farm], 1, of or pertaining to landed property; 2, attached to the soil: said of slaves:—*n.* a prædial laborer, as tenant or serf. Also, **pre'di-al.**

præ-fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [see **prefect**], any of various kinds of officials, civil and military: a title used especially in ancient Rome and in modern France and China. See **pre'fect**, *Pfd. S.*

præ-lec-tion (prē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [see **prelection**], a lecture. See **pre-lec'tion**, *Pfd. S.*

præ-mu-ni-re (prē'mū-nī'rē; prēm'ū-nī'rē), *n.* [< words in writ, *præmunire facias*, cause to forewarn: by confusion in L.L. with Lat. *praemonēre* < *prae*, before + *monēre*, to warn], *Eng. Law*, formerly, a court order authorizing the summons of certain persons, especially those accused of the offense of furthering the power of the Pope.

præ-no-men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* -nomina (-nŏm'ĭ-nă)], [Lat. = first name < *prae*, before + *nomen*, name], *Rom. Antiq.*, the first name of a person, as Marcus, Titus, or Quintus.

præ-pos-tor (prē-pŏs'tẽr), *n.* [see **prepostor**], a monitor or prefect in an English school. See **pre-pos'tor**, *Pfd. S.*

præ-tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *ire* (*itus*), to go], *Rom. Hist.*, a magistrate ranking next to consul. Also, **pre'tor.**—*adj.* **præ-to'ri-an** (prē-tō'rĭ-ăn).—*n.* **præ'tor-ship.**

Præ-to-ri-an Guard in ancient Rome, the emperor's bodyguard.

prag-mat-ic (prăg-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *pragmatique* < Lat. *pragmaticus*, skilled in business < Gk. *pragma*, deed < *prassein*, to do], 1, practical; active; busy; 2, pertaining to practical or material affairs; commonplace; 3, meddlesome; officious; self-important; opinionated; 4, pertaining to civic matters or affairs of state: *Philos.*, dealing with, based on, or judging from, the actual working out of an idea in experience rather than the theory back of it: **pragmatic method**, in the study of history, the consideration of events with reference to their causes and results, deducing therefrom a practical philosophy of history: **pragmatic sanction**, an edict of a king or emperor issued as final law, especially that of Charles VI of Austria in 1724, settling the Austrian succession upon Maria Theresa.—*adj.* **prag-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **prag-mat'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **prag-mat'i-cal-ness.**

prag-ma-tism (prăg'ma-tĭzm), *n.* *Philos.*, a method of thought in which stress is laid upon practical results as standards in conduct, applying to every theory the test of its functioning in actual practice.—*n.* **prag'ma-tist.**

***Prai-ri-al** (prā'rē-ăl'; prā'rĭ-ăl), *n.* [Fr. < *prairie*, meadow], the ninth month in the French Revolutionary calendar, beginning May 20 and ending June 18: adopted in 1793.

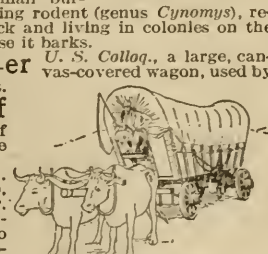
prai-rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'ĭ), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *pratum*, meadow], a large treeless tract of level or slightly undulating, highly fertile grassland, especially in the central United States.

PRAIRIE DOG (1/2)

prai-rie chick-en a grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*) found in the Mississippi Valley.

prai-rie dog a small burrowing rodent (genus *Cynomys*), resembling the woodchuck and living in colonies on the plains: so called because it barks.

prai-rie schoon-er *U. S. Colloq.*, a large, canvas-covered wagon, used by emigrants to the West.



PRAIRIE SCHOONER

prai-rie wolf the coyote, a kind of small wolf found on the western prairies.

praise (prāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* praised (prāzd), *p.pr.* praising], [< O.F. *preisier* < L.L. *pretiare*, to prize, value], 1, to bestow approval upon; honor; 2, to worship; glorify:—*n.* 1, approval; applause; 2, glorification of God.

Syn., *v.* commend, applaud, eulogize, extol, flatter, laud; *n.* commendation, approval, encouragement, worship, eulogy, panegyric, encomium.—*Ant.*, *v.* blame, abuse, defame, upbraid, asperse, vilify, malign; *n.* disapproval, reproach, censure, defamation, blame.

praise-wor-thy (prāz'wûr"thĭ), *adj.* [*praise* + *worth*], deserving approval or encouragement; commendable.—*adv.* **praise'wor"thi-ly.**—*n.* **praise'wor"thi-ness.**

pra-line (prä'lēn), *n.* [Fr. < *Praslin*, cook of Marshal Duplessis in the 17th cent.], a kind of sweetmeat or sweet cake of sugar and nuts.

prall-tril-ler (präl'trĭl"ẽr), *n.* [Ger.], *Mus.*, an embellishment in which a principal note alternates in quick succession with a note just above it; an inverted mordent (see App. II, page 1171).

prance (prăns), *n.* [source uncertain], a springing or high-stepping movement:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pranced (prănst), *p.pr.* prancing], 1, to rear and caper, as a horse; 2, to ride a horse that moves in this fashion; 3, to strut about in a lively manner:—*v.t.* to cause to caper or prance, as a horse.—*n.* **prance'er.**

[1]prank (prăngk), *n.* [source uncertain], a frolic; a mischievous or playful trick.

[2]prank (prăngk), *v.t.* [< M.E. *pranken*, to trim; show off < O.Teut. source], to dress showily; decorate: with *up*:—*v.i.* to make a great show; prink.

prank-ish (prăngk'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **[1]prank**], full of gaiety; inclined to play tricks.

pra-se-o-dym-i-um (prā"zē-ō-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *prasios*, green < *prason*, a leek + *didumos*, twin], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [symbol Pr], of the rare earth group, often found associated with neodymium.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prated, *p.pr.* prating], [< M.E. *praten*, to talk: prob. imit.], to prattle; talk idly; formerly, to speak boastfully:—*v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning; tell or repeat to little purpose:—*n.* trifling talk.—*n.* **prat'er.**

prat-ique (prăt'ĭk; prä'tēk'), *n.* [Fr. = practice; intercourse], *Com.*, permission to carry on transactions with a port, given to a ship which has complied with the quarantine regulations; hence, often, the lifting of a quarantine: *Obs.*, practice.

prat-tle (prăt'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], [dim. of *prate*, q.v.], to utter lightly or childishly:—*v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter:—*n.* childish talk; artless babble.—*n.* **prat'tler.**

prawn (prôn), *n.* [< M.E. *prayne*, *prane*, a prawn], any of several shrimplike crustaceans abundant in temperate and tropical regions and extensively used as a food:—*v.i.* to fish for such animals.

pray (prā), *v.i.* [< O.F. *preier* < Lat. *precari*, to pray], 1, to ask earnestly; 2, to ask with humility and reverence; 3, to speak to God, in request, confession, or praise:—*v.t.* 1, to request; 2, to ask earnestly for; implore.—*n.* **pray'er.**

Syn. entreat, implore, beg, beseech, plead. These words agree in being different modes of asking. To *beg* is to ask earnestly or humbly, or out of such need as compassion must heed; as, he *begged* for work; he *begged* for food. One who habitually asks for, and lives by, alms *begs* in a special sense. To *entreat* is to ask urgently, frequently by using what personal influence or other persuasive power one has; as, he *entreated* me, in the name of our friendship, to spare him. To *beseech* is even more urgent than *entreat;* it is earnest, fervent, passionate entreaty. To *implore* is to ask supplicatingly, desperately, often in humiliation; distracted mothers *implore* pardons at the last moment for sons convicted of murder. To *plead*, as here compared, is to make an earnest appeal to a person for another, or for something much desired. Except in the conventional "*pray* excuse me," a way in which *beg*, also, is used, *pray* is not often employed in modern usage, save in reference to communing with God. We may *pray* God to forgive us, *beg* him for mercy, *implore* his help.

prayer (prâr), *n.* [< O.F. *preiere* < L.L. *precaria*, obtained by prayer < Lat. *precari*, to pray], 1, the act of entreating earnestly; 2, thanks and praise given to God, and requests made of him; 3, a form of words suited to an appeal to God; 4, the request made; 5, a form of religious service for public worship; as, the order of morning *prayer:* **Prayer of Manasses**, a book of the Old Testament Apocrypha now considered to be the prayer referred to in 2 Chron. 33:18 (see *Bible*, NOTE).

Syn. supplication, invocation, entreaty, importunity.

prayer book a book of forms for public and private worship; especially, the Book of Common Prayer, containing the liturgy of the Anglican and American Protestant Episcopal churches.

prayer-ful (prâr'fo͝ol), *adj.* given to devout appeal to God; devotional.—*adv.* **prayer'-ful-ly.**—*n.* **prayer'ful-ness.**

pray-ing man-tis *Zoöl.*, the mantis: so called from its habit of holding the front legs as if in prayer (for illus. see *mantis*).

pre- *prefix*, [< Lat. *prae-*, before], before in place, time, or standing; as, *precede*; *predict.*

preach (prēch), *v.i.* [< O.F. *prechier*, to preach < Lat. *prae*, before + *dicere*, to speak],

1, to discourse or speak on a religious subject, especially from a text of Scripture; 2, to give advice on religious or moral subjects:—*v.t.* 1, to declare or teach by public discourse; advocate or recommend urgently; 2, to utter with moral or religious purpose, as a sermon.

preach-er (prēch'ẽr), *n.* one who discourses on a religious subject: *Colloq.*, a clergyman.

preach-i-fy (prēch'ĭ-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*preach*+*-fy*], *Colloq.*, to discourse at length and in a tiresome manner.

preach-ing (prēch'ĭng), *n.* [see **preach**], 1, the act or practice of discoursing on a religious subject; 2, hence, a sermon; 3, the principles or belief advocated by the speaker.

preach-ment (prēch'mẽnt), *n.* 1, the act of discoursing on a religious subject; also, the subject; 2, a tiresome sermon, speech, or the like.

preach-y (prēch'ĭ), *adj. Colloq.*, inclined to long, tiresome discourses.

pre-ad-am-ite (prē-ăd'ăm-īt), *adj.* [*pre-*+*Adam*], existing before Adam:—*n.* a member of a race conceived of as having existed before Adam: in contrast with *Adamite*, a descendant of Adam.

pre-am-ble (prē'ăm'bl), *n.* [< Fr. *préambule* < Lat. *prae*, before + *ambulare*, to go], an introduction or preface: *Law*, an introduction to a statute or law reciting the reason for passing the law.

preb-end (prĕb'ĕnd), *n.* [< Fr. *prébende* < L.L. *praebenda*, pension < Lat. *praebēre*, to grant < *prae*, before + *habēre*, to hold], *Eccl.*, 1, a salary paid to an officiating clergyman attached to a cathedral, collegiate church, or the like, out of the revenue from property belonging to the church; 2, also, the property from which the revenue is derived; 3, the position held by the receiver of this salary; 4, in general, any stated church income from a fixed source.

preb-en-da-ry (prĕb'ĕn-dā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one of the body of clergy, called a chapter, attached to a cathedral; a canon.

pre-can-cel (prē-kăn'sĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -celed or -celled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -celing or -celling], [*pre-* + *cancel*], to cancel (postage stamps), especially by printing the name of the city and State, before sale to the user.—*n.* **pre'can-cel-la'tion.**

pre-ca-ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *precarius*, obtained through prayer < *precari*, to pray], 1, depending upon the will or pleasure of another, or upon a turn of circumstances; uncertain; as, a *precarious* position; 2, without foundation; doubtful.—*adv.* **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-ca'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. uncertain, risky, perilous, doubtful, dubious, insecure, hazardous, unsettled, unstable, unsteady. *Uncertain* is opposed to the fixed, the determined, the definite, the assured, the sure-to-happen; as, *uncertain* weather, fate, meaning; her coming is *uncertain*; they trusted to an *uncertain* wind; *uncertain* profits. *Precarious* describes that sort of uncertainty that depends on the will of others, or on events still hidden in the future, or on the hazards of the perilous. He who holds a position only while his political party is in power holds a *precarious* position.—*Ant.* assured, certain.

pre-cau-tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* [*pre-*+*caution*], 1, caution or care taken beforehand; 2, a means used to prevent mischief or secure good results.

pre-cau-tion-a-ry (prē-kô'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or proceeding from, care taken beforehand; intended to prevent harm.

pre-cau-tious (prē-kô'shŭs), *adj.* exercising, or displaying, previous concern or wariness; precautionary; provident.—*n.* **pre-cau'tious-ness.**—*adv.* **pre-cau'tious-ly.**

pre-cede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceded, *p.pr.* -ceding], [< Fr. *précéder* < Lat. *prae*, before + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], to go before in time, place, rank, or importance:—*v.i.* to have precedence.

pre-ced-ence (prē-sēd'ĕns), *n.* 1, the act or right of going before; 2, superiority in rank; 3, a position in advance of others at a public ceremony.—*n.* **pre-ced'en-cy.**

prec-e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* something said or done that provides a pattern for similar cases; a rule for action established by previous action; a model:—*adj.* (prē-sēd'ĕnt), *Rare*, going before.

Syn., *n.* antecedent, case, instance, example, pattern.

pre-ced-ing (prē-sēd'ĭng), *p.adj.* going before; existing or happening before.

Syn. previous, foregoing, prior, antecedent.

pre-cen-tor (prē-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *cantor*, a singer < *cancre*, to sing], a clergyman holding office as leader of a cathedral choir; one who leads the singing of a congregation; also, a singer who leads any audience.

pre-cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* [< Lat. *praecipere* (*-ceptus*), < *prae*, before + *capere*, to take], a rule of action or of moral conduct; maxim: *Law*, a written order issued by a judge; a writ; warrant; process.

Syn. (see truism).

pre-cep-tive (prē-sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* composed of maxims; instructive; commanding.

pre-cep-tor (prē-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* 1, an instructor or teacher; 2, the head of a preceptory.—*n.fem.* **pre-cep'tress.**—*adj.* **pre"cep-to'ri-al.**

pre-cep-to-ry (prē-sĕp'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a college or religious house of the medieval order of Knights Templars:—*adj.* giving, or containing, precepts; mandatory.

pre-ces-sion (prē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [see **precede**], the act of going before others; a going forward: *Mech.*, a regular change in direction of the axis of a rotating body: **precession of the equinoxes**, *Astron.*, slow retrograde, or westward, motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic, due to the slow and regular shifting of the direction of the earth's axis in space.—*adj.* **pre-ces'sion-al.**

pre-cinct (prē'sĭngkt), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *cingere* (*cinctus*), to gird], 1, a place bounded, or marked off, by fixed lines; 2, an outward limit or boundary; 3, a district; a division made for governmental purposes; especially, in the United States, a division of a city or a county for election purposes: *pl.* surrounding regions.

pre-ci-os-i-ty (prĕsh"ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **precious**], fastidiousness, especially in speech and writing; as, the *preciosity* of Walter Pater's style: often with the sense of overniceness.

pre-cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* [< O.F. *precios* < Lat. *pretiosus*, valuable < *pretium*, price, value], 1, of great price or value; costly; 2, very dear; highly esteemed; 3, overnice; ultrarefined: *Colloq.*, thorough; extreme; as, a *precious* nuisance:—*adv. Colloq.*, very.—*adv.* **pre'cious-ly.**—*n.* **pre'cious-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* valuable, rare, expensive, costly, dear.

prec-i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *praecipitium*, a falling headlong < *praeceps*, headlong < *prae*, before + *caput*, head], a steep descent; a sheer declivity; an almost vertical cliff, or its edge.

pre-cip-i-ta-ble (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā-bl), *adj.* [see **precipitate**], *Chem.*, capable of, or susceptible to, precipitation, as certain solutions.

pre-cip-i-tant (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tănt), *adj.* 1, falling headlong; 2, too hasty or sudden; moving with rash haste:—*n. Chem.*, an agent which, when added to a solution, causes dissolved substances to separate out as solids and settle to the bottom of the containing vessel.—*adv.* **pre-cip'i-tant-ly.**—*n.* **pre-cip'i-tance; pre-cip'i-tan-cy.**

pre-cip-i-tate (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *praecipitare* (*-atus*) < *praeceps*, headlong < *prae*, before + *caput*, head], 1, to hurl headlong; 2, to urge on violently; hurry on rashly, or thoughtlessly; bring to a crisis; as, his act *precipitated* the disaster; 3, to cause to change from vapor to liquid or solid and fall, as rain or snow: *Chem.*, to cause to separate out as a solid or insoluble compound from a state of solution; reduce from a state of solution to an insoluble solid by means of a reagent:—*v.i. Chem.*, to separate out in solid form from a solution and settle to the bottom of the container:—*n. Chem.*, any substance which separates out as a solid when two solutions are mixed: in form either flocculent, gelatinous, or finely crystalline: **red precipitate**, red oxide of mercury; **yellow precipitate**, mercuric oxide:—*adj.* (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), 1, acting with excessive haste; overhasty; rash; 2, done without deliberation; hurried; sudden; 3, falling, flowing, or rushing headlong; 4, descending steeply or vertically.—*adv.* **pre-cip'i-tate-ly.**—*n.* **pre-cip'i-ta"tor.**

pre-cip-i-ta-tion (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a headlong fall; a violent and swift descent; 2, rashness; rash haste; 3, moisture condensed from the atmosphere and falling upon the earth's surface, as rain or snow: *Chem.*, the process by which any substance in solution is made to separate as a solid and settle to the bottom of the container.

pre-cip-i-tous (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [see **precipice**], 1, very steep, like a cliff; 2, descending rapidly and violently; precipitate.—*adv.* **pre-cip'i-tous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-cip'i-tous-ness.**

***pré-cis** (prā'sē'; prā'sē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr.: see **precise**], a summing up of the principal parts of a work; a summary; abstract.

pre-cise (prē-sīs'), *adj.* [< Fr. *précis* < Lat. *praecidere* (*-cisus*), to cut off < *prae*, before + *caedere*, to cut], 1, exact; accurate; definite; distinct; 2, keeping closely to rule; exact to excess; 3, punctilious in conduct; scrupulous; fastidious; prim; strict.—*adv.* **pre-cise'ly.**—*n.* **pre-cise'ness.**

Syn. explicit, definite, exact, particular. (See correct.)

pre-ci-sian (prē-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* one who is precise and punctilious, especially in religion.

pre-ci-sion (prē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* exactness; accuracy; definiteness.—*n.* **pre-ci'sion-ist.**

pre-clude (prē-klōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cluded, *p.pr.* -cluding], [< Lat. *praecludere* (*-clusus*), to shut off < *prae*, before + *claudere*, to shut], 1, to shut out; hinder; 2, to prevent; render ineffectual.

pre-clu-sion (prē-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* the act of preventing or of shutting out.

pre-clu-sive (prē-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* preventive.—*adv.* **pre-clu'sive-ly.**

pre-co-cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *praecox*, prematurely ripe < *prae*, before + *coquere*, to cook; ripen], 1, ripe or mature before the natural time; premature; 2, forward in mental development; developed too early or dangerously early.—*adv.* **pre-co'cious-ly.**—*n.* **pre-co'cious-ness.**

pre-coc-i-ty (prē-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe or developed before the usual time; too early growth; especially, in a child, remarkably early mental development.

pre-con-ceive (prē"kŏn-sēv'), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *conceive*], to form beforehand, as an opinion; to conceive in advance of actual knowledge.

pre-con-cep-tion (prē"kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* an opinion formed in advance; also, the act of forming a previous impression or idea.

pre-con-cert (prē"kŏn-sûrt'), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *concert*], to arrange together, or agree upon, beforehand.—*p.adj.* **pre"con-cert'ed.**

pre-cur-sor (prē-kûr'sĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *praecursor*, a forerunner < *prae*, before + *currere* (*cursus*), to run], one who or that which goes before, to show that a person or event is about to follow.

Syn. forerunner, predecessor, harbinger, prognostic.

pre-cur-so-ry (prē-kûr'sō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, indicating something that is to happen; giving warning beforehand; 2, preliminary; introductory.

pre-da-ceous (prē-dā'shŭs), *adj.* [see **predatory**], 1, killing other animals for food; 2, characterized by predatory habits. Also, **pre-da'cious.**

pred-a-to-ry (prĕd'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *praedatorius*, plundering < *praedari* (*-atus*), to plunder < *praeda*, booty], 1, plundering; robbing; addicted to pillaging; as, a *predatory* tribe; 2, living by preying on other animals; as, a *predatory* beast.

pred-e-ces-sor (prĕd"ĕ-sĕs'ĕr; prē"dĕ-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *decessor*, one who retires from office < *de*, from + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], one who has preceded or gone before another, as in the same office, position, etc.: opposite of *successor: Rare*, an ancestor or progenitor.

pre-des-ti-na-ri-an (prē-dĕs"tĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **predestinate**], of or pertaining to the doctrine that from all eternity God has ordered whatever comes to pass:—*n.* a believer in this doctrine.—*n.* **pre-des"ti-na'ri-an-ism.**

pre-des-ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *prae*, before + *destinare* (*-atus*), to destine], to decree or determine beforehand, or from the very beginning; foreordain: *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree.

pre-des-ti-na-tion (prē-dĕs"tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* a decree that determines the happiness or misery of men; fate; destiny; foreknowledge: *Theol.*, the doctrine that from all eternity God has ordered whatever comes to pass, especially with reference to the salvation or damnation of souls.

pre-des-tine (prē-dĕs'tĭn), *v.t.* to decree or determine beforehand; foreordain.

pre-de-ter-mine (prē"dē-tûr'mĭn), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *determine*], 1, to determine the course of beforehand; 2, to give an antecedent tendency or direction to; predestine:—*v.i.* to resolve beforehand.—*n.* **pre"de-ter'mi-na'tion.**

pre-di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **prædial**], pertaining to landed property. See **præ'di-al**, *Pyd. S.*

pred-i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kă-bl), *adj.* [see **predicate**], capable of being affirmed or asserted.—*n.* **pred"i-ca-bil'i-ty.**

pre-dic-a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *praedicamentum*, that which is proclaimed < *praedicare*, to publish], 1, that which is affirmed or predicated; specifically, one of Aristotle's ten categories; 2, a condition or class about which something can be definitely stated; 3, a condition; especially, an amusing, difficult, or unfortunate state or plight.

Syn. quandary, plight, dilemma.

pred-i-cant (prĕd'ĭ-kănt), *adj.* [see **predicate**], 1, affirming or predicating; 2, preaching:—*n.* a preacher; espcecially, a preaching friar.

pred-i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *praedicare* (*-atus*), to cry in public; declare], 1, to affirm as belonging to, or characteristic of, something; as, to *predicate* poverty as a result of ignorance; 2, to assert; declare; 3, to signify; 4, loosely, to base: with *on* or *upon:*—*v.i.* to constitute an affirmation; assert:—*adj.* (-kăt), affirmed as belonging to, or characteristic of, something: *Gram.*, expressing that which is stated about the subject; belonging to the part of the sentence which says something about the subject:—*n.* (-kăt), *Gram.*, the part of a sentence which makes a statement about the subject; the verb, with modifiers, which asserts something about the subject; *Logic*, that which is asserted or denied.

pred-i-ca-tion (prĕd"ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* assertion; declaration; affirmation.

pred-i-ca-tive (prĕd'ĭ-kă-tĭv), *adj.* affirmative or declarative.—*adv.* **pred'i-ca-tive-ly.**

pre-dict (prē-dĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *dicere* (*dictus*), to say], to tell, or make known, beforehand; prognosticate; prophesy.—*n.* **pre-dic'tor** (-tēr).

Syn. forecast, foreshow, presage, augur. (See foretell.)

pre-dic-tion (prē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the foretelling of a future event; 2, prophecy.

pre-dic-tive (prē-dĭk'tĭv), *adj.* foretelling; prophesying.—*adv.* **pre-dic'tive-ly.**

pre-di-gest-ed (prē"dĭ-jĕs'tĕd; prē"dī-), *adj.* [*pre-* + *digest*], artificially converted into an absorbable form, as food for invalids.

pre-di-lec-tion (prē"dĭ-lĕk'shŭn; prĕd"ĭ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *diligere* (*dilectus*), to choose], a preconceived liking; a choice made beforehand; preference; partiality.

Syn. prepossession, partiality. (See prejudice.)

pre-dis-pose (prē"dĭs-pōz'), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *dispose*], 1, to incline beforehand; as, he was *predisposed* in her favor; 2, to fit or adapt beforehand; make liable to; as, *predisposed* to contagion.

pre-dis-po-si-tion (prē-dĭs"pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *disposition*], 1, previous inclination or tendency; 2, bias; predilection; bent.

pre-dom-i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nănss), *n.* [see **predominate**], superiority in strength, power, or influence; prevalence; supremacy.—*n.* **pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ).

pre-dom-i-nant (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *adj.* superior; controlling; paramount; prevailing over all others.—*adv.* **pre-dom'i-nant-ly.**

pre-dom-i-nate (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*pre-* + *dominate:* a coined word], to be superior in strength, power, or influence; exert control; be dominant above all others; prevail; preponderate.—*n.* **pre-dom"i-na'tion.**

pre-ĕm-i-nence (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **preëminent**], superiority to all others in merit, rank, etc.; distinction.

pre-ĕm-i-nent (prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *eminens* (*-entis*), prominent], highly superior to others; distinguished from others who are eminent by virtue of some particular quality or merit.—*adv.* **pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly.**

pre-ĕmpt (prē-ĕmpt'), *v.t.* [see **preëmption**], to seize in advance of others (what someone else may have a claim to); appropriate; establish a right or claim to; especially, in the United States, to settle on (public land) so as to have the right to it before others buy:—*v.i.* to establish a claim to public land by settling upon it in advance of others.—*n.* **pre-ĕmp'tor** (-ĕmp'tŏr).—*adj.* **pre-ĕmp'to-ry.**

pre-ĕmp-tion (prē-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *emere* (*emptus*), to buy], the act or right of purchasing before others, as public land.—*adj.* **pre-ĕmp'tive.**

preen (prēn), *v.t.* [var. of [1]*prune*, q.v.], 1, to cleanse, trim, and smooth with the beak, as a bird its plumage; 2, to dress (oneself) up; adorn (oneself).

pre-ĕx-ist (prē"ĕg-zĭst'), *v.i.* [*pre-* + *exist*], to exist before the present life; have a prior existence.—*n.* **pre"ĕx-ist'ence.**—*adj.* **pre"ĕx-ist'ent.**

pre-fab-ri-cate (prē"făb'rĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *fabricate*], to prepare and manufacture the parts of (a bulky object) so that they can be conveniently shipped to a place of assembly; as, a *prefabricated* house.

pref-ace (prĕf'ăs), *n.* [< Lat. *praefatio* < *prae*, before + *fari* (*fatus*), to speak], the introduction to a book, speech, etc., preceding the body of the work:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aced (-ăst), *p.pr.* -acing], 1, to furnish an introduction to; introduce; as, he *prefaced* his speech with a bow; 2, to act as introduction to:—*v.i.* to offer, or do, something, as an introduction.

pref-a-to-ry (prĕf'ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* of or resembling an introduction; introductory.

pre-fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *praefícere* (*-fectus*), to set over or before], 1, in ancient Rome, any of various civil or military officials; 2, in France,

the civil governor of a department; 3, any of various officials, as an ecclesiastical dignitary. Also, **præ'fect.**

pre-fec-ture (prē'fĕk-tūr), *n.* [<Lat. *praefectura* <*prae*, before+*facere* (*-fectus*), to make], the office, authority, or residence of a prefect.

pre-fer (prē-fûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ferred (-fûrd'), *p.pr.* -ferring], [<Fr. *préférer* <Lat. *prae*, before+*ferre*, to bear], 1, to regard or esteem more than something else; choose instead of something else; 2, to offer for consideration; as, to *prefer* a petition; 3, to promote; advance in rank.—*n.* **pre-fer'rer.**

Syn. choose, elect, favor, select, promote, submit.

pref-er-a-ble (prĕf'ĕr-ə-bl), *adj.* more desirable than something else; worthy to be chosen: followed by *to*.—*n.* **pref'er-a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **pref'er-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **pref'er-a-bly.**

pref-er-ence (prĕf'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* 1, choice of one thing more than another; estimation above others; 2, the opportunity of making a choice; 3, that which is favored or chosen: *Law*, payment of obligations by a debtor to one or more creditors to the exclusion of the others.

Syn. alternative, election, pick. (See choice.)

pref-er-en-tial (prĕf'ĕr-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* showing, or receiving, preference; favoring some particular person or thing: **preferential ballot**, a form of ballot on which the voter may indicate first, second, or later choices of candidate, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices, the one who receives the greatest number of first and later choices together is chosen.—*adv.* **pref'er-en'tial-ly.**

pre-fer-ment (prē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* 1, promotion to higher rank or office; 2, a high post of honor, dignity, or profit, especially in the church.

pre-ferred (prē-fûrd'), *p.adj.* 1, selected by choice before something else; 2, advanced in rank; 3, having the first claim to payment: **preferred stock**, stock upon which dividends are payable before those on the common stock.

pre-fig-ure (prē-fĭg'ûr), *v.t.* [*pre-*+*figure*], 1, to show or declare beforehand by a type or symbol; 2, to represent to oneself in advance.—*n.* **pre-fig'u-ra'tion** (-ū-rā'shŭn).—*adj.* **pre-fig'ur-a-tive.**

pre-fix (prē-fĭks'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *prae*, before+*figere* (*fixus*), to fix], to place before, or at the beginning of, anything:—*n.* (prē'fĭks), a letter, syllable, or group of syllables placed at the beginning of a word to modify or qualify its meaning.

preg-na-ble (prĕg'nə-bl), *adj.* [<Fr. *prenable* <*prendre* <Lat. *prehendere*, to take, seize], susceptible of being taken or conquered; liable to injury.—*n.* **preg'na-bil'i-ty.**

preg-nan-cy (prĕg'năn-sĭ), *n.* [see **pregnant**], 1, in mammals, the condition of being with young; gestation; 2, significance; suggestiveness; weightiness; as, *pregnancy* of thought.

preg-nant (prĕg'nănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *praegnans* (*-antis*), being with child: perh. <*prae*, before+*gna-*, root of *gnasci*, to be born], 1, being with young; hence, 2, full; heavy; 3, fruitful; fertile; 4, full of meaning; significant; weighty.—*adv.* **preg'nant-ly.**

pre-heat (prē-hēt'), *v.t.* [*pre-*+*heat*], to heat beforehand, as fuel gas to improve combustion.

pre-hen-sile (prē-hĕn'sĭl; *Br.* -sīl), *adj.* [<Fr. <Lat. *prehendere* (*-hensus*), to grasp], adapted for seizing: usually said of an animal's tail or limb.—*n.* **pre'hen-sil'i-ty** (prē'hĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

pre-hen-sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *prehensio* (*-onis*), a seizing <*prehendere*, to seize], a taking hold, or grasping, physically or mentally.

pre-his-tor-ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [*pre-*+*history*], pertaining to a period before the time of which there is a written record.

pre-judge (prē-jŭj'), *v.t.* [<Fr. *préjuger* <Lat. *prae*, before+*judicare*, to judge], 1, to come to a conclusion concerning, without a full hearing; 2, to come to a conclusion concerning, beforehand.—*n.* **pre-judg'ment; pre-judge'ment.**

prej-u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs), *n.* [<Fr.<Lat. *prae*, before+*judicium*, judgment <*judex*, judge], 1, a hasty or premature judgment; 2, a bias, favorable or unfavorable; usually an unreasoning objection to a person or thing; 3, injury or harm as a result of hasty or unfair judgment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -diced (-dĭst), *p.pr.* -dicing], 1, to cause to form an opinion, usually unfavorable, before examination of the facts; 2, to hurt; injure or damage by an opinion or act.

Syn., *n.* unfairness, preconception, bias, partiality, prepossession, predilection, presumption. *Prejudice*, *prepossession*, *predilection*, and *presumption* are words which express anticipation in thought. *Prejudice* usually names a bias against a person or thing; it clogs our understanding, and makes us unfair to those for whom it is entertained. Sufficient knowledge of that toward which it is directed would often remove *prejudice*. A *prepossession* is a prejudgment in favor of its object. It is based on feeling rather than upon reason or understanding, and it is not so far-reaching as *prejudice*; a *prepossession* in favor of an unseen person would not do him so much good as a *prejudice* against him would do harm. A *predilection* is a mental preference for a person or thing one is yet unacquainted with.

prej-u-di-cial (prĕj'ōō-dĭsh'ăl), *adj.* injurious; damaging.—*adv.* **prej'u-di'cial-ly.**

Syn. detrimental, damaging, injurious, derogatory.

prel-a-cy (prĕl'ə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **prelate**], 1, the office or position of a clergyman of high rank, as a bishop; 2, bishops collectively.

prel-ate (prĕl'ăt), *n.* [<O.F. *prélat* <Lat. *praelatus*, set above <*prae*, before+*ferre* (*latus*), to bear], in liturgical churches, one of a higher order of clergy, as a bishop or archbishop.—*n.* **prel'ate-ship.**—*n.* **prel'a-tism.**—*adj.* **pre-lat'ic** (prē-lăt'ĭk); **pre-lat'i-cal.**

pre-lec-tion (prē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *prae*, before +*legere* (*lectus*), to read], a public lecture, as at a university. Also, **præ-lec'tion.**

pre-lim-i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *prae*, before+*limen* (*-inis*), threshold], introductory; preparatory:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a preliminary act or step.—*adv.* **pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly.**

[1]prel-ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd), *n.* [<Fr. *prélude* <Lat. *prae*, before+*ludere* (*lusus*), to play], a preface; something done to prepare the way for something more important: *Mus.*, a phrase, section, or short piece of music serving as introduction to the main portion of a composition, as to a suite, an opera, etc.; also, a short piece of rather free nature to which this title has been arbitrarily given; as, Rachmaninoff's *Prelude* in C sharp minor.

[2]pre-lude (prē-lūd' or, in reference to music, prĕl'ūd or prē'lūd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -luded, *p.pr.* -luding], to introduce: *Mus.*, to play an introduction to:—*v.i.* *Mus.*, to play a prelude.—*n.* **pre-lud'er.**

pre-lu-sion (prē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* a prelude or preface; something done to prepare the way.

pre-lu-sive (prē-lū'sĭv), *adj.* similar to a prelude; introductory.—*adj.* **pre-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ).

pre-ma-ture (prē'mə-tūr'; prē'mə-tūr; *Br.* prĕm'ə-tūr), *adj.* [<Lat. *prae*, before +*maturus*, ripe], arriving, occurring, or done before the usual or proper time: *Obs.* or *Rare* (prē'mə-tūr'), ripe before the natural or proper time.—*adv.* **pre'ma-ture'ly.**—*n.* **pre'ma-ture'ness.**—*n.* **pre'ma-tu'ri-ty.**

pre-max-il-la (prē'măk-sĭl'ə), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-ē)], [L.L.<Lat. *prae*, before+*maxilla*, jawbone], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, one of two bones at the front of the upper jaw of vertebrates, in which are situated the incisor teeth: in adult man fused with the maxillary bones.—*adj.* **pre-max'il-la-ry.**

pre-med-i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [<Lat. *prae*, before+*meditari* (*-atus*), to ponder], to think over carefully or plan beforehand:—*v.i.* to form a plan beforehand.

pre-med-i-ta-tion (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act of planning beforehand; forethought.—*adj.* **pre-med'i-ta-tive.**

pre-mi-er (prē'mĭ-ēr; prĕm'yēr), *adj.* [Fr.<Lat. *primarius*, chief, first <*primus*, first], 1, foremost; chief; 2, earliest in time:—*n.* a prime minister, or first officer of the state.

***pre-mière** (prē-myâr'), *n.* [Fr., fem. of *premier*, first], 1, in a theatrical company, the leading lady; 2, the first performance, as of a play.

pre-mi-er-ship (prē'mĭ-ēr-shĭp), *n.* [see **premier**], the office or position of a prime minister, or first officer of the state.

pre-mil-le-na-ri-an (prē-mĭl'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [*pre-*+*millennium*], 1, living, or happening, before the millennium, or thousand years of peace; 2, pertaining to the teaching that the millennium, or thousand years of peace, is to be ushered in by the return to earth of Christ:—*n.* a believer in the teaching that the millennium, or thousand years of peace, is to begin with the return to earth of Christ.

[1]prem-ise (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* [<Fr. *prémisse* <L.L. *praemissa* (*propositio*), (a proposition) set in front <Lat. *prae*, before+*mittere*, to send], *Logic*, a statement accepted as true, from which a conclusion is to be drawn; either of two statements in a syllogism (for illus. see *syllogism*): *pl. Law*, 1, an introductory statement; as, in a deed, the recital of the parties, the former deeds, and the consideration are the *premises*; 2, real estate; lands and tenements: *pl. Colloq.*, a house and its surrounding property. Also, **prem'iss.**

[2]pre-mise (prē-mīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mised (-mīzd'), *p.pr.* -mising], to state in advance, as an explanation; offer as an accepted basis from which to draw a conclusion:—*v.i.* to explain beforehand.

pre-mi-um (prē′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Lat. *praemium*, booty; reward < *prae*, before + *emere*, to buy, take], **1**, a reward or prize for excelling, as in a competition; **2**, a free article sometimes offered, as an inducement, to purchasers who buy goods to a certain value; **3**, a fee paid for instruction, as in a trade: *Com.*, **1**, an amount agreed upon as the price to be paid for a contract of insurance; **2**, the amount by which the market value of stocks, bonds, etc., exceeds their par value; as, the stock sold at a *premium;* **3**, the amount by which the value of one currency exceeds that of another of the same denomination; also, the charge for changing one currency into another of a higher value; agio.

pre-mo-ni-tion (prē″mō-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *premonicion* < Lat. *prae*, before + *monēre* (*monitus*), to warn], **1**, a warning or information in advance; **2**, foreboding; presentiment.

pre-mon-i-to-ry (prē-mŏn′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* giving notice or warning beforehand.

pre-na-tal (prē-nā′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *nasci* (*natus*), to be born], occurring, or existing, before birth; antenatal.

pre-nom-i-nate (prē-nŏm′ĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *nominare* (*-atus*), to name], *Obs.*, named, or referred to, beforehand.

pren-tice (prĕn′tĭs), *n.* [see **apprentice**], *Archaic* and *Colloq.*, an apprentice, or one bound to serve a certain number of years to learn a trade:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ticed (-tĭst), *p.pr.* -ticing], *Colloq.*, to bind (a person) for a certain period to learn a trade.

pre-oc-cu-pa-tion (prē-ŏk′ū-pā′shŭn), *n.* [see **preoccupy**], **1**, the act of seizing in advance; **2**, the state of being lost in thought, or engrossed in one's own affairs; absent-mindedness; **3**, something that demands all of one's attention.

pre-oc-cu-pied (prē-ŏk′ū-pīd), *p.adj.* **1**, already occupied or in use; **2**, plunged in thought; taken up entirely with one's own affairs; absent-minded; absorbed.

Syn. abstracted, engrossed, engaged, absorbed.

pre-oc-cu-py (prē-ŏk′ū-pī), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *occupy*], **1**, to occupy before another or others; **2**, to absorb; completely engage the attention of.

prep (prĕp), *n.* [abbr. of *preparatory*], *Colloq.*, a preparatory school; also, a student in one.

prep. *abbr.* **1**, preposition; **2**, preparation; preparatory.

prep-a-ra-tion (prĕp″ă-rā′shŭn), *n.* [see **prepare**], **1**, the act of making ready or fitting for a particular purpose; **2**, state of being ready; readiness; **3**, that which is ready or made ready, as a medicine, etc.; **4**, that which makes ready or fits for a particular purpose, as a course of study.

pre-par-a-tive (prē-păr′ă-tĭv), *adj.* tending to make ready or fit:—*n.* that which makes ready.—*adv.* **pre-par′a-tive-ly.**

pre-par-a-to-ry (prē-păr′ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, serving to make ready or fit for something; **2**, being fitted or trained, as by instruction.

pre-pare (prē-pâr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pared (-pârd′), *p.pr.* -paring], [< Fr. *préparer* < Lat. *prae*, before + *parare* (*-atus*), to make ready], **1**, to make ready, fit, or suitable; **2**, to provide; fit out; equip; **3**, to mix; compound; give form to; as, to *prepare* a sleeping draft:—*v.i.* to make things or oneself ready; as, to *prepare* for a journey.—*n.* **pre-par′er.**—*p.adj.* **pre-pared′.**—*adv.* **pre-par′ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ).

Syn. adapt, adjust, arrange, qualify, provide.

pre-par-ed-ness (prē-păr′ĕd-nĕs), *n.* state of being ready; especially, readiness for military activity or the like, in case of war.

pre-pay (prē-pā′), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *pay*], to pay, or pay the cost of, in advance.—*n.* **pre-pay′ment.**

pre-pense (prē-pĕns′), *adj.* [< O.F. *purpenser*, to meditate < Lat. *pro*, before + *pendere* (*pensus*), to weigh; think], thought out beforehand: rare except in the expression, malice *prepense.*

pre-per-cep-tion (prē″pĕr-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [*pre-* + *perception*], *Psych.*, mental imagery, attitude of attention, etc., as determining factors in perception.

pre-pon-der-ant (prē-pŏn′dĕr-ănt), *adj.* [see **preponderate**], outweighing; being greater in power or influence.—*adv.* **pre-pon′der-ant-ly.**—*n.* **pre-pon′der-ance; pre-pon′der-an-cy.**

pre-pon-der-ate (prē-pŏn′dĕr-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *prae*, before + *ponderare* (*-atus*), to ponder < *pondus*, weight], **1**, to have superiority in weight, influence, or the like: with *over;* **2**, to be the controlling or dominating factor; **3**, to sink, as a scale of a balance.—*adv.* **pre-pon′der-at″ing-ly.**—*n.* **pre-pon′der-a′tion.**

prep-o-si-tion (prĕp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *ponere*, (*positus*), to place], *Gram.*, an indeclinable part of speech which shows the relation of a noun or pronoun in the objective case to some other word in the sentence; as, in the sentence, Mary went to the store, *to* is a *preposition* showing the relation between *store* and *went.*

prep-o-si-tion-al (prĕp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj. Gram.*, pertaining to a preposition: **prepositional phrase**, *Gram.*, a phrase composed of a preposition and its object, together with modifiers, and used to do the work of a single part of speech, as an adverb or adjective.—*adv.* **prep″o-si′tion-al-ly.**

pre-pos-i-tive (prē-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *adj. Gram.*, prefixed; placed before:—*n. Gram.*, a word placed before another word.

pre-pos-sess (prē″pō-zĕs′), *v.t.* [*pre-* + *possess*], **1**, to occupy beforehand; as, to *prepossess* land; **2**, to fill (the mind) beforehand so as to shut out other thoughts; **3**, hence, to predispose to a favorable opinion or impression.

pre-pos-sess-ing (prē″pō-zĕs′ĭng), *p.adj.* tending to win favor; attractive.

pre-pos-ses-sion (prē″pō-zĕsh′ŭn), *n.* an opinion, usually favorable, of a person or thing, formed in advance of actual knowledge, and shutting out other ideas from the mind; a preconceived liking; bias; predilection.

Syn. predisposition, partiality. (See prejudice.)

pre-pos-ter-ous (prē-pŏs′tĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *praeposterus*, reversed; last put forward < *prae*, before + *posterus*, coming after], contrary to common sense; ridiculous; absurd; unreasonable.—*adv.* **pre-pos′ter-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-pos′ter-ous-ness.**

pre-pos-tor (prē-pŏs′tĕr), *n.* [< L.L. *praepositor*, overseer < Lat. *praeponere*, to appoint over; put in charge], in some English public schools, an upper-class student who has certain delegated rights of control over the other pupils; a monitor. Also, **præ-pos′tor; pre-pos′i-tor; præ-pos′i-tor.**

pre-puce (prē′pūs), *n.* [< Lat. *praeputium*, foreskin], the foreskin; the loose fold of skin covering the end of the penis.

Pre-Raph-a-el-ite (prē-răf′ă-ĕl-īt; prē-rā′fă-ĕl-īt), *n.* **1**, any of a society of artists, including D. G. Rossetti, Holman Hunt, J. E. Millais, and others, formed in England in 1848, who sought to revive the spirit of medieval painting, emphasizing delicacy of treatment and fidelity to nature; **2**, a painter in any of several similar schools of modern artists.

pre-req-ui-site (prē-rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *adj.* [*pre-* + *requisite*], required beforehand; necessary before an intended result can be attained:—*n.* something necessary to produce a desired result.

pre-rog-a-tive (prē-rŏg′ă-tĭv), *n.* [< Lat. *praerogativa*, previous choice, privilege < *prae*, before + *rogare* (*-atus*), to demand], a right or privilege that has always accompanied, or been considered inherent in, a certain office or position; especially, any of the rights and privileges belonging to kingship:—*adj.* pertaining to such a right or privilege.

pres. *abbr.* **1**, present; **2**, president:—**Pres., 1, Presidents**; **2**, Presbyterian (also, **Presb.**).

pre-sa (prā′sä), *n.* [*pl.* prese (-sā)], [It. = a taking up], *Mus.*, a sign [:*S:*, +, ※], indicating the successive entrances of the voice parts of a canon.

[1]pres-age (prĕs′ăj; prē′sāj), *n.* [< Fr. *présage* < Lat. *praesagium* < *prae*, before + *sagire*, to perceive quickly], **1**, a feeling that something is to happen; **2**, an omen or sign; **3**, knowledge of events before they take place; foresight; **4**, interpretative meaning or import.—*adj.* **pre-sage′ful.**

[2]pre-sage (prē-sāj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -saged (-sājd′), *p.pr.* -saging], **1**, to foretell; predict; give warning of; **2**, to have a foreboding of.

Syn., prophesy, forebode, predict. (See foretell.)

pres-by-o-pi-a (prĕz″bĭ-ō′pĭ-ă), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *presbus*, old man + *ōps*, eye], a defect of vision, appearing with age, due to the inability of the eye to focus on near objects.

pres-by-ter (prĕz′bĭ-tĕr; prĕs′-), *n.* [< Gk. *presbuteros*, older, comp. of *presbus*, old; hence, an elder], **1**, in the early church, a priest or elder; **2**, a minister ranking between bishop and deacon; **3**, in the Presbyterian Church, a minister or elder.

pres-by-te-ri-al (prĕz″bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăl; prĕs″-), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a presbyter, or elder, or to church government by presbyters; **2**, pertaining to a presbytery, or body of elders.

pres-by-te-ri-an (prĕz″bĭ-tē′rĭ-ăn; prĕs″-), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, government by ministers and elders: used in distinction from *episcopal* and *congregational:* **Presbyterian**, pertaining to, characteristic of, or belonging to, any of several branches of a Calvinistic, nonliturgical, Protestant denomination in which the governing power

is given to ministers and elders; also, pertaining to the beliefs and institutions of this denomination:—*n.* a member or supporter of this denomination.

pres-by-ter-y (prĕz'bi-tĕr-i; prĕs'-), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-iz)], **1,** in the early church, a body of elders; **2,** in churches holding the Presbyterian form of government, an organized body, having judicial power, composed of the ministers and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; also, the district so represented: *R. C. Ch.*, a priest's residence; *Arch.*, the part of a church between the choir and the altar, reserved for the clergy; also, the chancel (see *apse*, illus.).

pre-sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ĕnt; prĕsh'ĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *praescient-, sciens* (*-entis*), prescient < *prae*, before + *scire*, to know], foreseeing; knowing the future.—*adv.* **pre'sci-ent-ly.**—*n.* **pre'sci-ence** (prē'shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh'ĭ-).

pre-scind (prē-sĭnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *scindere* (*scissus*), to cut apart], to abstract (a quality), as from a material body; to isolate, as for special consideration.—*n.* **pre-scis'sion** (-sizh'ŭn).

pre-scribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd'), *p.pr.* -scribing], [< Lat. *prae*, before + *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], to set down as a guide or rule of action; give as a direction: *Med.*, to advise the use of (a medicine or treatment):—*v.i.* to give laws or rules: *Med.*, to give medical directions for the administration of a remedy.—*n.* **pre-scrib'er.**

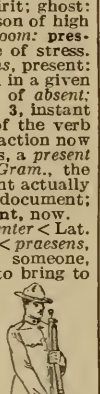
pre-script (prē-skript'; prē'skript), *adj.* laid down authoritatively; prescribed; ordained:—*n.* (prē'skript), an order; a rule; direction.

pre-scrip-tion (prē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the giving of a direction or rule; **2,** the direction or rule given: *Med.*, a written direction for the preparation and administration of a remedy; *Law*, the obtaining of a right to property by long-continued use; also, the right thus obtained.—*adj.* **pre-scrip'tive.**

pres-ence (prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *praesentia* < *praesens* (*-entis*), present < *praeesse*, to be at hand], **1,** the state or quality of being in a certain place; **2,** nearness; immediate neighborhood; as, in the *presence* of danger; **3,** attendance: opposite of *absence*; **4,** one's appearance or bearing; **5,** all the qualities that make a person what he is; specifically, those qualities represented by a person of high rank; **6,** an assembly of distinguished persons; **7,** a spirit; ghost: **presence chamber,** the room in which a person of high rank holds audiences: also called *presence room*: **presence of mind,** quickness in thinking in time of stress.

[1]pres-ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *praesens*, present: see **[1]present**], **1,** being at hand in a given place, in sight, or in attendance: opposite of *absent*; **2,** existing at this time; not past or future; **3,** instant or immediate: *Gram.*, designating a tense of the verb which mainly expresses time that now is, or action now going on, or habitual action: *Rare*, quick; as, a *present* wit:—*n.* the time or occasion now here: *Gram.*, the present tense: *pl. Law*, a writing or document actually before one, or the words occurring in such a document; as, know all men by these *presents*: **at present,** now.

[2]pre-sent (prē-zĕnt'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *presenter* < Lat. *praesentare*, to place before < *praesens*, present: see **[1]present**], **1,** to bring before someone, especially before a superior; introduce; **2,** to bring to view or notice; display; exhibit; **3,** to offer as a gift; **4,** to furnish (someone), as with a gift; **5,** to submit for consideration; as, to *present* a petition; **6,** to proffer or deliver formally; **7,** to convey, as greetings or compliments: *Law*, to prefer charges against: *Obs.*, to act the part of: **present arms,** to hold a weapon as shown (see illus.). —*n.* **pre-sent'er.**



SOLDIER PRESENTING ARMS

[3]pres-ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* a gift or donation; anything given.

Syn., *n.* gift, donation. (See [1]boon.)

pre-sent-a-ble (prē-zĕn'tȧ-bl), *adj.* **1,** suitable to be offered, given, or introduced; **2,** fit to be seen or to appear.—*n.* **pre-sent'a-bil'i-ty.**

pres-en-ta-tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act, manner, or state of introducing, offering, or bringing to consideration; **2,** that which is so introduced or offered: *Med.*, the manner in which the body of the fetus makes its first appearance at birth.

pres-en-tee (prĕz'ĕn-tē'), *n.* **1,** one to whom something is offered or given; **2,** one who is introduced, as at court; **3,** one recommended for office: *Eccl.*, one offered as candidate for a benefice.

pre-sen-ti-ment (prē-sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt; prē-zĕn'-), *n.* [< Lat. *prae*, before + *sentire*, to feel], an apprehension, as of evil; a foreboding.

Syn. misgiving, apprehension. (See foreboding.)

pres-ent-ly (prĕz'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* [see **[1]present**], soon; before long: *Archaic*, at once.

pre-sent-ment (prē-zĕnt'ment), *n.* [see **[2]present**], **1,** the act of setting forth to view; **2,** the thing set forth to view; a representation or picture: *Law*, a report or statement made by a grand jury concerning an offense in connection with which no bill of indictment has been laid before them, but of which they have personal knowledge; *Com.*, the act of presenting a bill, note, or the like, for acceptance or payment.

pres-er-va-tion (prĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* [see **preserve**], **1,** the act of keeping from injury or decay; **2,** the state of being so kept.

pre-serv-a-tive (prē-zûr'vȧ-tĭv), *adj.* tending to keep substances from decay or injury:—*n.* a preservative, or preserving, substance.

pre-serve (prē-zûrv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -served (-zûrvd'), *p.pr.* -serving], [< Fr. *préserver* < Lat. *prae*, before + *servare* (*-atus*), to keep], **1,** to keep from injury; defend; save; as, to *preserve* life; **2,** to keep from decay and in a wholesome state; **3,** hence, to prepare, as fruit or vegetables, either by heat or by the use of sugar, salt, vinegar, or other preservative, so as to keep without spoiling; **4,** to keep up; maintain; as, to *preserve* peace; **5,** to protect (game) or reserve (land), as for hunting:—*v.i.* **1,** to prepare fruits, vegetables, etc., so as to keep without spoiling; **2,** to protect game:—*n.* **1,** fruit preserved from spoiling by special treatment: usually *pl.*; **2,** a place set apart for keeping game, fish, etc., for sport.—*adj.* **pre-serv'a-ble.**—*n.* **pre-serv'er.**—*adj.* and *n.* **pre-serv'a-to-ry.**

Syn., *v.* keep, guard, shield. (See defend.)

pre-side (prē-zīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sided, *p.pr.* -siding], [< Fr. *présider* < Lat. *prae*, before + *sedere*, to sit], **1,** to exercise direction or control; as, to *preside* over one's household; **2,** to act as official head, or chairman, of a meeting.—*n.* **pre-sid'er.**

pres-i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1,** the function, or duty, of one who acts as president; **2,** the office, or term of office, of such a person; specifically (often, *Presidency*), the office or term of office of the chief executive of the United States; **3,** one of the three governmental divisions of British India: no longer used as the official term.

pres-i-dent (prĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1,** one who directs or acts as head of an organized body, as of a corporation, bank, or the like; **2,** (often, *President*), the highest executive officer of a modern republic; **3,** the chief officer of a college, university, or society.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

George Washington..1789–97	Andrew Johnson.....1865–69
John Adams.....1797–1801	Ulysses S. Grant.....1869–77
Thomas Jefferson....1801–09	Rutherford B. Hayes.1877–81
James Madison.....1809–17	James A. Garfield...1881
James Monroe.....1817–25	Chester A. Arthur...1881–85
John Quincy Adams.1825–29	Grover Cleveland....1885–89
Andrew Jackson.....1829–37	Benjamin Harrison..1889–93
Martin Van Buren...1837–41	Grover Cleveland....1893–97
William H. Harrison.1841	William McKinley.1897–1901
John Tyler.....1841–45	Theodore Roosevelt..1901–09
James K. Polk.....1845–49	William H. Taft.....1909–13
Zachary Taylor.....1849–50	Woodrow Wilson.....1913–21
Millard Fillmore.....1850–53	Warren G. Harding..1921–23
Franklin Pierce.....1853–57	Calvin Coolidge.....1923–29
James Buchanan.....1857–61	Herbert C. Hoover..1929–33
Abraham Lincoln....1861–65	Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933–

pres-i-den-tial (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to a president or to his office.

***pre-si-dio** (prā-sē'dyō; prē-sĭd'ĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *praesidium*, garrison < *praesidēre*, to sit before; guard], in Spain, Latin America, and the southwestern United States, a garrison town; fortress; army post.

[1]press (prĕs), *v.t.* [< Lat. *pressare* < *premere* (*pressus*), to press], **1,** to exert considerable or great force upon; bear heavily down upon; squeeze or crush strongly; **2,** to hug or embrace; **3,** to thrust by pushing against; force to go in a certain direction; **4,** to urge; as, they *pressed* him to accept; **5,** to compel; **6,** to force to hurry; **7,** to stress; emphasize; **8,** to make smooth by bearing down upon, as cloth; **9,** to impose by force; as, to *press* one's opinions upon another: —*v.i.* **1,** to bear heavily; **2,** to move forward with determination; hasten; as, to *press* on one's way; **3,** to collect in throngs; crowd; **4,** tion, flat-bed press of the type used to be urgent or in- in printing books.

FRUIT PRESS

PRINTING PRESS

A modern, high-speed, two-revolu-

sistent; call for quick action; as, time *presses:*—*n.* **1,** an instrument or machine for compacting, crushing, or stamping anything; **2,** a machine for working or forging metal; **3,** a printing machine; **4,** the product of a printing machine; newspaper and magazine literature; as, the power of the *press;* literature generally; **5,** a crowd; a throng; **6,** the act of crowding forward; pressure; **7,** hurry or urgency of affairs; as, the *press* of business; **8,** a closet with shelves.—*n.* **press'er.**

²press (prĕs), *v.t.* [<O.F. *prest*, loan, advance<Lat. *praestare*, to vouch for; furnish<*prae*, before+*stare*, to stand], to recruit by force; force into service, especially into naval service:—*n.* compulsory recruiting of men; also, a commission to do this.

press a-gent a person who attends to advertising, press notices, and general newspaper or periodical publicity, as for an actor, an organization, or an institution seeking popular support.

press gang a squad of men told off to capture men for the navy. Also, *n.* **press'gang".**

press-ing (prĕs'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see ¹**press**], urgent; persistent; exacting.—*adv.* **press'ing-ly.**

press-man (prĕs'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [¹*press*+*man*], one who manages or operates a press, especially a printing press.

pres-sure (prĕsh'ûr), *n.* [<Lat. *pressura*<*premere* (*pressus*), to press], **1,** a pressing of one body against another; a bearing down against something; **2,** the exertion of continuous mental or moral force; use of influence or authority; compulsion: **3,** oppression; burden; distress; **4,** urgent or insistent demand: *Phys.*, force exerted on a body so as to tend to alter its shape or diminish its volume; *Elec.*, electromotive force: *Obs.*, a mark or stamp made by pressing.

press-work (prĕs'wûrk"), *n.* [¹*press*+*work*], *Print.*, work done by or on a printing press, especially as distinguished from composition; also, the operation or management of a press.

prest (prĕst), *n.* [O.F.<Lat. *praestare*, to stand surety], *Obs.*, a loan of money; ready money; a gift:—*adj. Obs.*, ready.

pres-ta-tion (prĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *praestatio* (*-onis*), a payment], in feudal law, a rent paid in services or in kind.

pres-ter (prĕs'tĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *prestre*<Gk. *presbuteros*, an elder], *Obs.*, a priest; presbyter: **Prester John,** a legendary Christian priest and king of the Middle Ages, who, according to some stories, lived in central Asia, according to others, in Abyssinia.

pres-ti-dig-i-ta-tion (prĕs"tĭ-dĭj"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [<Fr. *preste*, quick (<Lat. *praesto*, ready)+Lat. *digitus*, finger], **1,** sleight of hand, especially that requiring skill with the fingers; **2,** juggling in general.—*n.* **pres"ti-dig'i-ta"tor.**

pres-tige (prĕs-tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj), *n.* [Fr.=illusion, glamour<Lat. *praestringere*, to blindfold; dazzle<*prae*, before+*stringere*, to bind], authority or influence due to reputation or achievements.

***pres-tis-si-mo** (prĕs-tĕs'sĕ-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto*, quick], *Mus.*, very quickly: a musical direction for tempo.

pres-to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* [It.=quick<Lat. *praesto*, ready], quickly; suddenly: used as an exclamation by a worker of sleight-of-hand tricks: *Mus.*, quickly: a musical direction for tempo.

pre-sum-a-ble (prē-zūm'ă-bl), *adj.* [see **presume**], capable of being believed, or taken for granted; reasonable.—*adv.* **pre-sum'a-bly.**

pre-sume (prē-zūm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sumed (-zūmd'), *p.pr.* -suming], [<Lat. *prae*, before+*sumere* (*sumptus*), to take], **1,** to take for granted; suppose; **2,** to assume the risk of without previous permission; venture: usually followed by an infinitive:—*v.i.* **1,** to behave with improper boldness; **2,** to take advantage; take liberties; assume; as, to *presume* on one's good nature.—*n.* **pre-sum'er.**

pre-sum-ed-ly (prē-zūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* reasonably; supposably; presumably.

pre-sump-tion (prē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1,** unseemly assurance; a going beyond due bounds; bold forwardness; **2,** a taking for granted; acceptance and belief of something not fully proved; **3,** that which is taken for granted; that which forms a logical basis for acceptance and belief, without actual proof: *Law*, the inference that an act has been committed, or that a fact exists: based upon circumstances that usually attend such an act or fact.

Syn. effrontery, arrogance, impudence, assurance; assumption, expectation. (See prejudice.)

pre-sump-tive (prē-zŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* affording reasonable ground for belief; probable: **heir presumptive,** an heir whose right may be superseded by the birth of a nearer relative: distinguished from *heir apparent.*—*adv.* **pre-sump'tive-ly.**

pre-sump-tu-ous (prē-zŭmp'tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** arrogant; bold and overconfident; **2,** foolhardy; **3,** obstinate; wilful.—*adv.* **pre-sump'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pre-sump'tu-ous-ness.**

Syn. self-assured, arrogant, rash, impertinent, bold.

pre-sup-pose (prē"sŭ-pōz'), *v.t.* [*pre-*+*suppose*], **1,** to take for granted; assume in advance; **2,** to require as a foregoing condition.

pre-sup-po-si-tion (prē-sŭp"ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a belief previously formed; **2,** that which is taken for granted.

pre-tend (prē-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *prae*, before +*tendere* (*tentus*, *tensus*), to stretch], **1,** to put forward as an excuse or reason; **2,** to make a false show of; as, to *pretend* friendship; feign; **3,** to put forward a claim to; as, to *pretend* ownership: *Obs.*, **1,** to hold before; **2,** to intend:—*v.i.* **1,** to put forward a claim, true or false; as, to *pretend* to a title; **2,** to make a false show; **3,** to play at make-believe.

Syn. affect, assume, feign, counterfeit, sham, simulate. *Pretend* and *feign* are both used of that which is opposed to the real or true. *Pretend* is used in an unfavorable sense; beggars sometimes *pretend* to be deaf and dumb; sinners *pretend* to repent. *Feign* is used in both the bad and the indifferent sense; as, he *feigned* sickness so that he could stay at home; he *feigned* a composure which he did not feel. People *feign* madness; like the simulation of those who *pretend* to be deaf and dumb, this sort of feigning is open and deliberate scheming. *Feign* is also used in connection with the invention of poets or dramatists, and asserts that to be true which all know to be false, but accept for its literary or story value; as, the stories of mythology are by common consent *feigned* to be true.

pre-tend-ed (prē-tĕn'dĕd), *p.adj.* feigned or imagined; false.—*adv.* **pre-tend'ed-ly.**

pre-tend-er (prē-tĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1,** one who lays false claim to anything under the appearance of a right; **2,** one who makes a false show of anything: **the Pretender,** James Stuart, son of James II of England, a claimant to the British throne, for whom the Jacobites rebelled in 1715: also called the *Old Pretender:* **Young Pretender,** Charles Stuart, son of the Old Pretender, who later claimed the throne: also called *Bonnie Prince Charlie.*

pre-tense (prē-tĕns'), *n.* **1,** a putting on of a false appearance in order to hide what is real; deception; also, make-believe; **2,** false show; sham; affectation; pretext; **3,** a claim: *Obs.*, a project; intention. Also, **pre-tence'.**

Syn. assumption, disguise, plea, simulation, hypocrisy, pretension, pretext.—*Ant.* fact, honesty, sincerity.

pre-ten-sion (prē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a claim made, whether true or false; **2,** the state of having some justifiable claim; **3,** outward show of importance or excellence beyond what the facts warrant.

pre-ten-tious (prē-tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* making claim to superiority; ostentatious.—*adv.* **pre-ten'tious-ly.**—*n.* **pre-ten'tious-ness.**

Syn. ostentatious, vainglorious, parading. (See showy).

pre-ter- *prefix*, [<Lat. *praeter*, beyond], past; beyond; outside the range of; more than.

pret-er-it (prĕt'ĕr-ĭt), *adj.* [<Lat. *praeterire* (*-itus*), to pass<*praeter*, beyond+*ire*, to go], *Gram.*, past; expressing a past action or state: used generally to designate those tenses in the grammar of foreign languages which correspond to the English past tense: *Rare*, pertaining to the past:—*n. Gram.*, the past tense. Also, **pret'er-ite** (-ĭt).

pret-er-i-tion (prĕt"ĕr-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of passing by or leaving out; **2,** that which is passed by or left out.

pre-ter-mit (prē"tĕr-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting], [<Lat. *praeter*, beyond+*mittere* (*missus*), to send], to pass by; leave out; ignore; neglect.—*n.* **pre"ter-mis'sion.**

pre-ter-nat-u-ral (prē"tĕr-năt'ū-răl), *adj.* [<Lat. *praeter*, beyond+*natura*, nature], unlike an ordinary occurrence; extraordinary; out of the natural order; strange.—*n.* **pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ism.**—*adv.* **pre"ter-nat'u-ral-ly.**

pre-text (prē'tĕkst; prē-tĕkst'), *n.* [<Lat. *prae*, before+*texere* (*textus*), to weave], a pretense or excuse; a false motive concealing the real one.

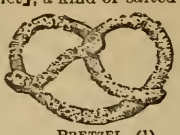
pre-tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [see **prætor**], the Roman magistrate next below the consul. See **præ'tor.** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **pre-to'ri-an; præ-to'ri-an.**

pret-ty (prĭt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [<A.S. *prættig*, cunning<*prætt*, trick], **1,** pleasing to the senses, especially to the eye because of grace and daintiness; also, pleasing to the mind; **2,** moderately large or excellent; as, a *pretty* sum of money; **3,** good; nice; fine; as, a *pretty* wit: often used ironically; as, a *pretty* predicament; **4,** fastidious; affectedly nice;

Archaic or *Sc.*, courageous; strong; daring:—*adv.* fairly; moderately; tolerably; as, *pretty* well: *Colloq.*, prettily.—*adv.* **pret'ti-ly.**—*n.* **pret'ti-ness.**

Syn., adj. fair, comely, good-looking. (See beautiful.)

pret-zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [< Ger. *pretzel, bretzel,* prob. < L.L. *bracellus,* bracelet], a kind of salted biscuit made in the form of a knot.


PRETZEL (⅓)

pre-vail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *prae,* before + *valēre,* to have power], **1,** to gain the advantage; obtain influence or superiority; as, right will *prevail;* **2,** to be or continue in force; as, the custom *prevails* widely; **3,** to exercise successfully persuasion. influence, or reason: with *on* or *upon.*

pre-vail-ing (prē-vāl'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** having greater influence or strength; controlling; **2,** common; prevalent; current; widespread.

prev-a-lence (prĕv'ə-lĕns), *n.* **1,** the state of being widespread or in general use; **2,** superior strength or influence. Also, **prev'a-len-cy.**

prev-a-lent (prĕv'ə-lĕnt), *adj.* **1,** powerful; victorious; **2,** most general; common; widespread; as, a *prevalent* belief.—*adv.* **prev'a-lent-ly.**

pre-var-i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *praevaricari* (*-atus*), to straddle < *prae,* before + *varicus,* straddling < *varus,* bent], to stray from the truth; quibble; equivocate; evade.—*n.* **pre-var'i-ca'tor.**

Syn. equivocate, misrepresent, evade, deceive. These words agree in expressing the idea of getting away from the truth; they differ, however, in method and intent. To *evade* is cleverly to avoid answering a question, telling something we prefer not to tell, or the like. To *evade,* therefore, may or may not be deceptive; if by *evading* we produce a false or wrong impression, it is; if we are merely noncommittal, or successful in changing the subject to protect our own affairs from prying curiosity, it is not. To *equivocate* is deliberately to conceal the truth by resorting to ambiguity. One who has been *evaded* knows that he has been tricked into dropping the subject; one who has received an equivocal answer may think he has received information which the speaker knows to be untrue. To *prevaricate* is to speak or act in such a way as to deceive; prevarication is usually accomplished by shuffling, shifting, or quibbling, or by using vague or indefinite statements. *Lie* is an outright word; *prevaricate* is a softer word than *lie,* and throws part of the blame upon the trustful receiver of vague phrases, but the effect of prevaricating is practically that of lying. To *misrepresent* may or may not be blameworthy, according to the motive of the agent; to *misrepresent* is to give a false impression or account of, as through intent to deceive, lack of knowledge, or the like; as, he *misrepresents* the opportunities of the town; being poor, he *misrepresented* the life of the rich.

pre-var-i-ca-tion (prē-văr'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* a quibbling to avoid the truth; a turning aside from truth or fair dealing; evasion.

Syn. shuffling, equivocation, misrepresentation, evasion, quibbling, double-dealing, deception, lie.

pre-ven-ient (prē-vēn'yĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *praeveniens* (*-entis*), coming before; hindering], **1,** preceding; going before; antecedent; previous; hence, tending to prevent; **2,** expectant; anticipatory: used with *of.*—*n.* **pre-ven'ience.**

pre-vent (prē-vĕnt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *prae,* before + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], **1,** to stop or keep from happening; **2,** to hinder, obstruct, or impede: *Obs.,* to anticipate.—*adj.* **pre-vent'a-ble; pre-vent'i-ble.**

Syn. hinder, obstruct, resist, oppose, avert, preclude, intercept, forestall, frustrate, stop, check. To *hinder* is to keep one from his purpose. We are *hindered* usually only for a time; the thought of delay and postponement is dominant. If we are *hindered* by a shower from starting on time, we may start later; whereas if we are *prevented* from going we do not go at all. To *obstruct, oppose,* and *resist* are modes of *hindering;* to *obstruct* is to place something in the way of accomplishment; it is often used of important actions that are blocked or checked. *Hinder* is used of any delay, however trifling. We are *hindered,* not *obstructed,* in our day's work by interruptions; the path of an army is *obstructed,* not *hindered,* by barricades or fallen logs, or by flooded roads. To *oppose* is to *hinder* by setting oneself against something, by summoning contending force against; we *oppose* lawbreakers in actuality when we fight them as individuals in the courts; we *oppose* the idea of lawbreaking in general by doing our own individual best to uphold the law. *Resist* is stronger than *oppose,* and suggests contending against that which is offering active force or energy against us. We *resist* efforts to infringe upon our liberty; hard woods *resist* wear better than soft.

pre-ven-tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of hindering or keeping from happening; **2,** hindrance or obstruction; also, that which hinders.

pre-ven-tive (prē-vĕn'tĭv), *adj.* tending to hinder: —*n.* that which hinders: *Med.,* something which wards off disease.—*adv.* **pre-ven'tive-ly.**

pre-view (prē'vū), *n.* a seeing beforehand; especially, a showing and seeing of a motion picture before it is made available to the public:—*v.t.* (prē-vū'), to see beforehand; to see (a motion picture) before the public showing.

pre-vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *prae,* before + *via,* way], going before in time; prior: **previous question,** the question as to whether a vote shall be taken on the main issue: **previous to,** used as *adj.,* being, or occurring, before; **2,** (also, *previously to*), used as *adv.,* before.—*adv.* **pre'vi-ous-ly.**

pre-vise (prē-vīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vised (-vīzd'), *p.pr.* -vising], [< Lat. *prae,* before + *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** to forewarn; **2,** to foresee.

pre-vi-sion (prē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* foreknowledge; foresight; prescience.

pre-war (prē-wōr'), *adj.* [*pre-* + *war*], previous to war, especially the World War.

prey (prā), *n.* [< O.F. *preie* < Lat. *praeda,* prey], **1,** any animal which may be or is seized by a wild beast for food; **2,** any victim of violence; anything taken by force or violence; plunder; booty; **3,** the act of seizing as food: **bird,** or **beast, of prey,** a bird, or beast, that feeds upon flesh:—*v.i.* **1,** to take booty or plunder; seize and devour an animal as food; **2,** to exert a destructive influence; as, his guilt *preyed* upon his mind.

Pri-am (prī'ăm), *n.* [< Gk. *Priamos*], *Gk. Myth.,* the last king of Troy, father of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra: slain in the sack of Troy.

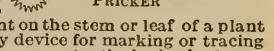
Pri-a-pus (prī-ā'pŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Priapos*], *Class. Myth.,* the god of procreation, son of Dionysus and Aphrodite: protector of vineyards, flocks, fish, gardening, bees, etc.

price (prīs), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *pris,* price, value, merit < Lat. *pretium,* price], **1,** worth; value; **2,** something, usually money, given or asked in exchange for a thing; the cost of a commodity; **3,** recompense:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* priced (prīst), *p.pr.* pricing], **1,** to set a value on; as, to *price* a book at two dollars; **2,** to ask the value of; as, to *price* goods in various stores.

price-less (prīs'lĕs), *adj.* invaluable; of worth too great to be measured.

prick (prĭk), *n.* [< A.S. *prica, price,* a point, prick, dot < O.Teut. source], **1,** the act of piercing or the state of being pierced with a slender, pointed instrument; **2,** a puncture, dot, or point; **3,** a sharp, stinging pain, as one caused by a pointed instrument; **4,** heuce, remorse; **5,** a slender, pointed object capable of piercing, as a thorn; **6,** the footprint of a hare or deer: *Mus.,* formerly, the head of a written note:—*v.t.* **1,** to pierce with, or as with, something pointed; **2,** to mark, trace, or outline with punctures; **3,** to pain or sting; as, his conscience *pricks* him; **4,** to erect or raise; as, a dog *pricks* up its ears; **5,** to spur; urge; as, to *prick* a horse on:—*v.i.* **1,** to feel a sharp, stinging pain; **2,** to press forward; ride at top speed; **3,** to be raised.

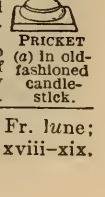
prick-eared (prĭk'-ērd"), *adj.* characterized by outstanding ears: used derisively in England in the 17th century of Cromwell's troops, the Roundheads.


PRICKER

prick-er (prĭk'ĕr), *n.* **1,** a sharp point; usually, a tiny point on the stem or leaf of a plant similar to a thorn; **2,** any device for marking or tracing with pricks or perforations, as a toothed wheel; **3,** one who spurs on a horse: also used figuratively.

prick-et (prĭk'ĕt), *n.* [prob. < L.L. *prikettus* < A.S. *prica,* a point], **1,** a male deer in his second year; **2,** a sharp spike, used to hold a candle.

prick-le (prĭk'l), *n.* [< A.S. *pricel,* a sharp point < *prician,* to prick], a small, more or less slender spine growing from the surface of a plant, as on a nettle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prickled (-ld), *p.pr.* prickling], **1,** to give a stinging sensation to (the skin); **2,** to cover with small dots:—*v.i.* to tingle.



PRICKET (a) In old-fashioned candlestick.

prick-ly (prĭk'lĭ), *adj.* **1,** full of thorns or sharp points; **2,** stinging; as, a *prickly* feeling: **prickly heat,** a noncontagious, inflammatory disease of the sweat glands, manifested in minute red pimples and characterized by intense burning and itching.—*n.* **prick'li-ness.**

prick-ly broom the furze, a shrub (*Ulex europæus*) of the pea family, with prickly leaves and yellow flowers: also called *gorse; thorn broom; whin.*

prick-ly pear any of a genus (*Opuntia*) of cactuses bearing a pear-shaped fruit covered with numerous small thorns; also, the fruit.

prick song 1, *Obs.*, music written down in dots or pricks, as in the Middle Ages: distinguished from the plain song sung extempore; 2, the earliest attempted part singing; hence, 3, counterpoint: distinguished from the *cantus firmus*.

pride (prīd), *n.* [<A.S. *prȳto, prȳte*, pride<*prūt*, proud], 1, undue self-esteem; conceit; 2, haughtiness; disdain; 3, sense of personal dignity; high and dignified self-respect; 4, that of which one is proud; as, his daughter was his *pride*; 5, the best or highest part of anything; as, he was in the *pride* of his manhood:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prided, *p.pr.* priding], to indulge in self-esteem: used reflexively; as, to *pride* oneself on one's achievements.

Syn., *n.* vanity, conceit, complacency, vainglory. *Pride* is a term which may include *conceit* and *vanity*, but it has also a meaning apart from these. *Pride* may be a feeling noble, dignified, and admirable; such *pride* is that which forbids us to show our hurt, however much we are humiliated; which bids us keep doggedly on, when we are about to fall, or otherwise works through our natural self-respect to compel us to be our best. Such *pride* is the envy of the weak, for it is the possession only of the strong. Unworthy *pride* is haughty, overbearing, arrogant, hate-producing. *Pride* in this bad sense is also connected with the idea of strength, for this characteristic makes people overweening, irritable, and apt to be violent in their claims for themselves. *Vanity* and *conceit* are cardinal weaknesses. *Vanity* is felt over trifling things; and the *vanity* felt over one's fashionable clothes is a much more empty and frivolous feeling than that connoted by the unfavorable sense of *pride*. *Vanity* must not only consider itself fine, but must have the open adulation of others; *vanity* wilts under disapproval, where sometimes *pride* would wax so much the fiercer. *Conceit* is sometimes based on actual achievement or possession, but oftener it is the fruit of excessive self-love, and is boastfully puffed up and lofty over what does not even exist. Frivolous people are *vain*; usually youth is *conceited*. *Vainglory* is *vanity* pompous, strutting, and boastful. *Complacency* is a calm and composed self-approval, often irritating to others.—*Ant.*, *n.* humility, self-distrust, self-depreciation, meekness, lowliness, humbleness, self-abasement.

pride-ful (prīd'fo͝ol), *adj.* disdainful; haughty; supercilious; arrogant.

***prie–dieu** (prē"-dyö'), *n.* [Fr.=pray God], a small kneeling desk for use in prayer.

priest (prēst), *n.* [<A.S. *prēost*, priest<Lat. *presbyter*<Gk. *presbuteros*, elder], 1, one devoted to the service of God or a god, with authority to perform religious rites; 2, one ordained to the Christian ministry; especially, in liturgical churches, a minister of the second rank, between bishop and deacon.

priest-craft (prēst'kräft"), *n.* [*priest*+*craft*], an ambitious and worldly policy practiced by a priest or body of priests.

priest-ess (prēst'ĕs), *n.* [see **priest**], a woman who performs religious rites.

priest-hood (prēst'ho͝od), *n.* 1, collectively, the ordained ministers of a religion; 2, the office or character of a priest.

priest-ly (prēst'lī), *adj.* of or pertaining to a priest.—*n.* **priest'li-ness.**

priest–rid-den (prēst'rid"n), *adj.* dominated, tyrannized over, or burdened by, priests. Also, **priest'–rid".**

prig (prig), *n.* [prob. rogue's cant], a person who affects airs of superior wisdom and virtue: *Slang*, a thief:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prigged (prigd), *p.pr.* prigging], *Slang*, to steal.—*n.* **prig'ger-y.**—*n.* **prig'gism.**

prig-gish (prig'ish), *adj.* conceited; affectedly nice.—*adv.* **prig'gish-ly.**—*n.* **prig'gish-ness.**

prim (prim), *adj.* [*comp.* primmer, *superl.* primmest], [O.F.=fine, delicate<Lat. *primus*, first], precise; nice; formally neat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* primmed (primd), *p.pr.* primming], to make or cause to be precise or formally neat.—*adv.* **prim'ly.**—*n.* **prim'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* tidy, neat, trim, stiff, formal, demure.

pri-ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [<L.L. *primatia*<Lat. *primus*, first], 1, the state of being first in rank or importance; 2, the office or dignity of an archbishop.

pri-ma don-na (prē"mȧ dŏn'ȧ), [*pl.* prima donnas (-ȧz)], [It.=first lady], a principal female singer in opera or concert.

***pri-ma fa-ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē), [Lat.=from first view], at first sight; as far as at first appears; as, *prima-facie* evidence.

pri-mage (prī'mȧj), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *primagium*: source unknown], *Com.*, a small sum of money paid to a shipowner in addition to the sum paid for carrying goods, as for the care of the goods.

pri-mal (prī'mal), *adj.* [see **prime**], 1, first; original; 2, primary; chief.

pri-ma-ri-ly (prī'mā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [see **primary**], in the first place; originally; essentially; fundamentally.—*n.* **pri'ma-ri-ness.**

pri-ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *primarius*, of the first rank, chief<*primus*, first], 1, first in order of origin, time, or place; original; primitive; 2, fundamental; basic; as, the *primary* spectrum colors are red, green, and blue; the *primary* pigment colors are red, yellow, and blue; 3, first in order of development; hence, lowest; preparatory; as, a *primary* school; 4, first thought of; first in intention; as, the *primary* meaning of a word; 5, first in rank; chief; principal; as, the *primary* planets: *Geol.*, *Archaic*, lowest among rock formations; *Mus.*, designating: 1, any of the three fundamental chords, based on the first, fourth, or fifth tone of any diatonic scale, as the C major; 2, the accent beginning a measure; *Elec.*, in an apparatus for mutual induction, designating the inducing current or the circuit designed for it; *Ornith.*, designating, or pertaining to, the large flight feathers in a bird's wing: **primary cell** or **battery**, a battery that is a primary source of electricity, recharged by renewing the electrolyte or positive element: distinguished from *storage battery*: **primary election**, a local meeting of the voters of a political party, at which the nominees, officials, or delegates of that party are chosen:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, that which is first in rank, place, or importance; 2, a district meeting of voters belonging to one party, held to name candidates to be voted for in a coming election, delegates to a convention, or the like: *Ornith.*, one of the large flight feathers in a bird's wing; *Astron.*, the celestial body about which a satellite revolves: distinguished from *satellite*; *Mus.*, 1, of chords, the triad based on the tonic, dominant, or subdominant of any key; 2, the accented beat beginning a measure; *Elec.*, in an apparatus for mutual induction, as a transformer or induction coil, the inducing current, or the circuit designed for it: **direct primary**, a primary election at which the nominees of a party are chosen directly by the voters, without a nominating convention.

Syn., *adj.* original, fundamental, chief, first, prime, primeval, primordial, primitive, pristine.

pri-mate (prī'māt), *n.* [<L.L. *primas* (*-atis*), of the first rank, chief<Lat. *primus*, first], *Zoöl.*, a member of the highest order of mammals, the *Primates* (prī-mā'tēz), which includes man and the monkeys, apes, lemurs, and marmosets (see illus. next page); *Eccl.*, the highest church dignitary or official in a nation or province; an archbishop.—*n.* **pri'mate-ship.**

[1]prime (prīm), *adj.* [<Lat. *primus*, first], 1, first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; 2, first in excellence; excellent; 3, being at the highest point of life; vigorous: **prime meridian**, a meridian from which longitude is measured, usually that passing through Greenwich, England: **prime minister**, in countries with a representative form of government, the chief officer in the cabinet; the premier: not existent in the United States: **prime mover**, *Mech.*, 1, an original natural force, directed by man, which sets a machine in motion, as steam; 2, a machine which utilizes power directly from a natural source, as a water wheel: **prime number**, a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity, as 5, 13, 23, etc.: **prime vertical**, *Astron.*, the great circle of the celestial sphere, passing through the zenith and the east and west points of the horizon, and thus necessarily perpendicular to the meridian:—*n.* 1, the first or best part of anything; especially, 2, the beginning of the day or year; 3, the spring of life; youth; also, full maturity; 4, a mark [′] placed above and to the right of a figure and used to indicate a minute, inch, etc.; 5, any of the first set of equal subdivisions of a unit, as a degree, itself divisible into *seconds:* also called *minute;* 6, a certain position in fencing (see *fencing*, illus.): *Arith.*, a number which can be divided exactly only by itself and unity; a prime number; *Mus.*, 1, in intervals, the difference in pitch between two tones on the same degree of the staff, as C and C sharp; 2, in overtones, the lowest and most prominent of the composite series of tones in practically every musical sound, which determines the pitch; *Eccl.*, one of the seven canonical hours: a church office said in the first hour after sunrise.—*adv.* **prime'ly.**—*n.* **prime'ness.**

[2]prime (prīm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* primed (prīmd), *p.pr.* priming], [perh.<Lat. *primus*, first because this is the first operation involved], 1, to prepare for lifting, as a pump by filling it with water, or for firing, as a gun; 2, to cover with the first coat of paint or plaster; 3, to put into good working condition; 4, to instruct as to what must be said:—*v.i.* to prepare

a gun for firing, a pump for lifting, or a surface for further painting or plastering.—*n.* ¹**prim'er** (prĭm'ẽr).

²**prim-er** (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [< L.L. *primarius* < Lat. *primus*, first], 1, originally, a small book of private devotions; 2, a small book from which children receive their first lessons in reading; 3, a textbook containing the first principles of any subject: *Print.*, either of two sizes of book type, *long* and *great primer*, equivalent to 10 point and 18 point (see App. I).

pri-me-ro (prĭ-mē'rō), *n.* [Sp. = first], an old game of cards, fashionable in England in the 16th and 17th centuries.

pri-me-val (prī-mē'văl), *adj.* [< Lat. *primus*, first + *aevum*, age], pertaining to the earliest age or time; in its original condition; as, "the forest *primeval*."—*adv.* **pri-me'val-ly.**

prim-ing (prīm'ĭng), *n.* [see ²**prime**], 1, the act of one who primes; 2, a first coat of paint or plaster; 3, the powder or other substance used to ignite a charge in a gun or in blasting.

prim-i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Fr. *primitif* < Lat. *primus*, first], 1, pertaining to the beginning; original; first; 2, simple or crude; old-fashioned; characterized by the style of early times: *Gram.*, original; serving as source: used of a word from which another word, called a *derivative* word, is derived: *Biol.*, beginning to take shape: said of an organism in an early stage; *Geol.*, of the earliest formation: said of rocks:—*n.* 1, a person of simple, crude, or old-fashioned manner; 2, an artist of the period between the decline of classic art and about 1450; also, a work by such an artist: *Gram.*, a word in its simplest form, not derived from another: *Math.*, a line, figure, or number from which another is derived.—*adv.* **prim'i-tive-ly.**—*n.* **prim'i-tive-ness.**

***pri-mo** (prē'mō), *n.* [It. = first], *Mus.*, the first or principal part in a duet for planoforte:—*adj. Mus.*, first, or principal (tempo): a direction used after a change in tempo to indicate a return to the original speed.

pri-mo-gen-i-tor (prī"mō-jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [< Lat. *primogenitus*, first-born < *primus*, first + *gignere* (*genitus*), to be born], a forefather; especially, the earliest ancestor; progenitor.

pri-mo-gen-i-ture (prī"mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* the state of being first-born: *Eng. Law*, formerly, the exclusive right of the eldest son to succeed to all real estate of a deceased intestate ancestor.

pri-mor-di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *primus*, first + *ordiri*, to begin], existing from the beginning; original: *Biol.*, earliest formed: opposite of *definitive*.—*adv.* **pri-mor'di-al-ly.**

primp (primp), *v.i.* [related to *prim*, q.v.], *Colloq.* or *Dial.*, to dress with exaggerated care or for show:—*v.i. Colloq.* or *Dial.*, to dress oneself for show.

prim-rose (prĭm'rōz"), *n.* [< L.L. *primula*, primrose, dim. < Lat. *primus*, first], any of a widely distributed genus (*Primula*) of plants typifying a large family (*Primulaceæ*), and bearing showy, variously colored flowers, pale yellow in the common European species, which blossom early in the spring; also, the flower:—*adj.* 1, pale yellow; 2, flowery; gay.

prince (prĭns), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *princeps*, the first one < *primus*, first + *capere*, to take], 1, a ruler or sovereign: usually rhetorical or poetic; 2, a ruler of a principality or a small state, more or less under the control of a king or emperor; 3, a son of a king or emperor; 4, a male member of a royal family or of a high order of nobility; 5, one who is a very distinguished member of his class; as, a merchant *prince: Slang*, a man of exceptionally fine character; especially, a man of outstanding kindliness and liberality of spirit: **prince consort**, the husband of a queen or princess reigning in her own right: **Prince Albert**, [< *Albert* Edward, Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII of England], *Colloq.*, a frock coat: **Prince of Peace**, Christ (cf. Isa. 9:6): **Prince of Wales**, the heir apparent to the British throne.

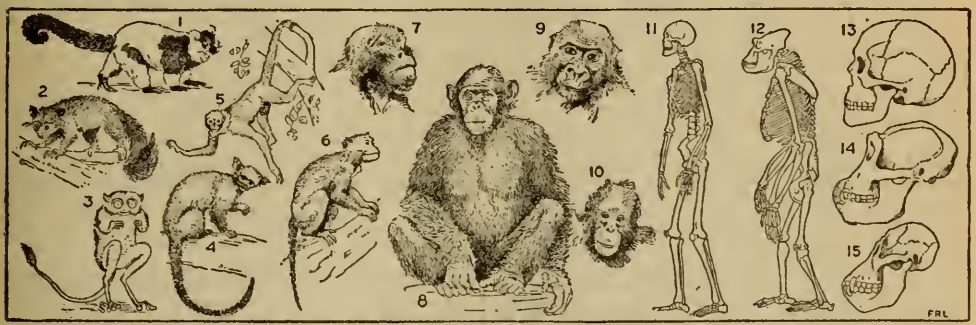
prince-dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* the rank, dominion, or estate of a prince.

prince-ly (prĭns'lĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to a prince; 2, like, or worthy of, one who is royal; grand; noble; magnificent.—*n.* **prince'li-ness.**

prince's pine 1, a species (*Chimaphila umbellata*) of pipsissewa, a low-growing evergreen plant of the heath family; 2, a slender pine (*Pinus divaricata*) of North America, having two needles in each sheath: also called *jack pine*.

prin-cess (prĭn'sĕs), *n.* [< Fr. *princesse*, fem. of *prince*: see **prince**], 1, the daughter of a sovereign; 2, the wife of a prince; 3, a female member of a royal family; 4, a woman having royal power: **princess royal**, the eldest daughter of a reigning sovereign.

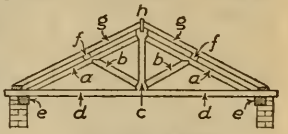
prin-cesse (prĭn-sĕs'), *adj.* of a dress, close-fitting, with waist and skirt in one piece.



REPRESENTATIVE PRIMATES

1, ruffed lemur, or black and white lemur; 2, aye-aye, a lemur of Madagascar; 3, tarsier, a lemur of the East Indies; 4, 5, marmoset and spider monkey, monkeys of Central and South America; 6, macaque, a monkey of Asia; 7, baboon; 8, chimpanzee; 9, gorilla; 10, orang-utan; 11, 12, skeletons of man and gorilla; 13, 14, 15, skulls of man, chimpanzee, and orang-utan.

prin-ci-pal (prĭn'sĭ-păl), *adj.* [< Lat. *principalis*, chief < *primus*, first + *capere*, to take], first or highest in rank, value, character, degree, or importance; most important; main; chief:—*n.* 1, one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; 2, the head of an institution; especially, the head of a secondary school in the United States, or of any of certain colleges in the British Empire: *Com.*, 1, a sum of money drawing interest; 2, the main part of an estate or total amount of a bequest, as distinguished from *income*; 3, in a matter of authority and agent, the party who is the source of authority; 4, in a matter of contracts, any of the parties who sign the contracts; *Law*, 1, the person for whom an agent acts; 2, the chief perpetrator of a crime; also, one present and abetting him: distinguished from *accessory*; 3, one primarily responsible, as on a note of hand or other obligation; *Arch.*, in a roof, one of the main rafters at either end which support the purlins and, through them, the common rafters, and are themselves supported, usually, by struts: also called *principal rafter*.—*adv.* **prin'ci-pal-ly.**—*n.* **prin'ci-pal-ship".**



PRINCIPAL RAFTER

a, *a*, principal rafters; *b*, *b*, struts; *c*, king-post; *d*, *d*, tiebeam; *e*, *e*, wall plates; *f*, *f*, purlins; *g*, *g*, common rafters; *h*, ridgepole, or ridgepiece.

Syn., *adj.* main, first, highest. (See chief.)

prin-ci-pal-i-ty (prĭn"sĭ-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the territory ruled by a prince, or the country from which he obtains his title; 2, in medieval theology, one of the orders of angels.

prin-ci-ple (prĭn'sĭ-pl), *n.* [< Lat. *principium*, beginning < *primus*, first + *capere*, to take], 1, a source or cause from which a thing comes; 2, a settled rule or law of action or conduct; 3, a truth which is general and plain and upon which others are

founded; as, the *principles* of government; **4**, reason; uprightness; as, a man of *principle: Chem.*, a component part or element on which the essential or characteristic properties of a substance depend:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cipled (-pld), *p.pr.* -cipling], to establish or strengthen in settled rules of action.

prin-cox (prĭn'kŏks), *n.* [prob. < *prim* + [1]*cock*], *Obs.*, a fop; coxcomb. Also, **prin'cock.**

prink (prĭngk), *v.t.* [perh. akin to [2]*prank* by reduplication], to dress up, or deck out, in a showy fashion; primp:—*v.i.* to dress or deck oneself with care.

print (prĭnt), *n.* [< M.E. *prent* < O.F. *preinte* < *preindre* < Lat. *premere*, to press], **1**, a mark made by pressure; as, a foot*print*; **2**, a stamp or die for making an impression; as, a butter *print*; also, a mass receiving such an impression; as, a *print* of butter; **3**, letters produced from type; as, the book was in large *print*; **4**, material for reading reproduced from type; also, the state of being reproduced from type and ready for reading; as, the story is in *print*; **5**, anything produced by type or from an engraved plate, as a newspaper, engraving, or the like; **6**, a picture reproduced by impression from a plate, as a photogravure, lithograph, etc.; **7**, stamped cotton cloth, especially calico: *Photog.*, a positive made on a sensitized surface from a negative:—*v.t.* **1**, to make an impression on; as, their feet *print* the sand; **2**, to fix or stamp in or on something; as, to *print* footsteps in the sand; the landscape was *printed* on his mind; **3**, to stamp with letters, patterns, etc.; as, to *print* calico; **4**, to reproduce from type, engraved plates, etc., as books, pictures, newspapers, or the like; also, to cause (written material) to be published; **5**, to make in letters like those of type; as, a child *prints* a letter: *Photog.*, to produce (a photograph) from a negative, on sensitized paper:—*v.i.* **1**, to make impressions from type, plates, or the like; **2**, to publish books, etc.; **3**, to make letters resembling type.

print-er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* one whose trade is the setting of type or making impressions from type: *Rare*, one who publishes books, periodicals, etc.

print-ing (prĭnt'ĭng), *n.* the setting of reading matter in type, making of printed books, etc.: **printing press**, any of various machines for printing upon a surface, as of paper, impressions of the inked surface of type, engraved plates, lithographic stones, etc.

pri-or (prī'ẽr), *adj.* [Lat. = former, elder, superior, comp. < O.Lat. *pri*, before], going before in time, order, or importance; previous:—*n.* a religious officer at the head of a priory of monks; also, in an abbey, a religious officer next in rank below the abbot.

pri-or-ate (prī'ẽr-āt), *n.* the dignity, jurisdiction, or office of a prior.

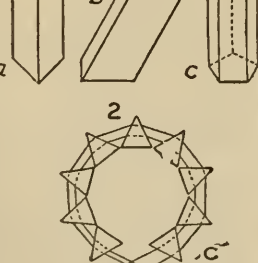
pri-or-ess (prī'ẽr-ĕs), *n.* a woman at the head of a priory of nuns; also, in an abbey of nuns, a woman ranking next below an abbess.

pri-or-i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state of being first, in rank, time, or place; **2**, precedence; superiority; preëminence.

pri-o-ry (prī'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a religious house; a monastery or convent ruled by a prior or prioress; a cloister.

prise (prīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prised (prīzd), *p.pr.* prising], [Fr. = a seizure: see [2]**prize**], to force up or open:—*n.* mechanical power gained by the use of a lever. See [3]**prize**, *Pfd. S.*

prism (prĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *prisma* (*-matos*), a thing sawed; a prism < *prizein*, to saw], *Geom.*, a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, and whose lateral faces are parallelograms; *Optics*, a transparent body at least two faces of which are plane surfaces inclined to each other: used to produce deviation or dispersion of light.



PRISMS

1, geometrical prisms, whose bases form (*a*) a triangle, (*b*) a parallelogram, (*c*) a pentagon. 2, train of optical prisms as used in spectroscope, showing path of a beam of light. The different colors in a beam issuing from collimating telescope A are unequally refracted, so that they have become separated at telescope B, with which the last prism, C, is observed.

pris-mat-ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, like, or pertaining to, a prism, especially a triangular glass prism; **2**, showing the colors formed by passing a ray of light through a prism; **3**, varied in color like the rainbow. Also, **pris-mat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pris-mat'i-cal-ly.**

pris-mat-ic col-ors the colors, called the spectrum, into which light is dispersed when passed through a refracting substance; the colors of the rainbow.

pris-mat-ic lens *Optics*, a form of lens in which the two faces are inclined to each other: used in correcting error in vision: also called *prism lens; prism glass; prismatic glass.*

pris-moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* [< Gk. *prisma* + *eidos*, shape], a body somewhat similar in shape to a prism.—*adj.* **pris-moi'dal.**

pris-on (prĭz'n), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *prisun, prison* < Lat. *prensio* (*-onis*), a seizing < *prehendere, prendere*, to seize], **1**, a public building for the confinement of criminals; jail; **2**, any place of confinement or detention: **prison house**, *Poet.*, prison:—*v.t.* to put into a jail; imprison: used rhetorically or poetically.

pris-on-er (prĭz'n-ẽr; prĭz'nẽr), *n.* **1**, one who is under arrest or in custody; **2**, one who is confined in a jail or prison; **3**, anyone held against his will; **4**, a soldier who has been captured by the enemy in war; a captive: also called *prisoner of war.*

pris-tine (prĭs'tĭn; prĭs'tin), *adj.* [< Lat. *pristinus*, former, primitive < O.Lat. *pri*, before], pertaining to the earliest time or state; original.

prith-ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* [abbr. of (*I*) *pray thee*], *Archaic*, please; I pray thee.

pri-va-cy (prī'vȧ-sĭ; *Br.* prĭv'ȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **private**], **1**, the state of being away from public view; seclusion; also, something which is kept from public view; **2**, a place of seclusion; **3**, secrecy.

Syn. seclusion, solitude, retreat. (See retirement.)

pri-vate (prī'vȧt), *adj.* [< Lat. *privatus*, private, withdrawn from public life < *privare*, to make single or apart < *privus*, single], **1**, concerning, or belonging to, oneself alone; personal; not public; as, one's *private* affairs; **2**, away from public view; retired; secret; as, a *private* parlor; **3**, not holding a public position:—*n. Mil.*, a common soldier: *Archaic*, one not holding a public position: *pl.* in the human body, the external genitals: **in private**, in seclusion.—*adv.* **pri'vate-ly.**—*n.* **pri'vate-ness.**

pri-va-teer (prī"vȯ-tẽr'), *n.* [prob. < *private:* coined on analogy of *volunteer*], **1**, a vessel, not a government warship, licensed or permitted by the government to attack the ships of an enemy; **2**, the commander or one of the crew of such a vessel:—*v.i.* to sail about in such a vessel in search of enemy ships.—*n.* **pri"va-teers'man.**

pri-va-tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* [see **private**], **1**, the state of being without, or of wanting, something; **2**, a lack of the necessaries of life; need; hardship; **3**, absence; the condition of being absent.

Syn. want, lack, destitution, need. (See poverty.)

priv-a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, causing want; **2**, negative: *Gram.*, having, or giving, a negative instead of a positive meaning: **alpha privative**, *Gram.*, the letter *a*, or alpha, in Greek a prefix, signifying negation, as in *a*petalous, *a*pathy: written *an-* before a vowel, as in *an*archy:—*n.* a negative idea; a quality which exists only by virtue of the absence of some other quality, as cold by absence of heat: *Gram.*, a syllable attached to a word to change its positive meaning into a negative one, as *in-*; *un-*.—*adv.* **priv'a-tive-ly.**

priv-et (prĭv'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], any of several shrubs of the olive family, especially a species (*Ligustrum vulgare*) having dark green leaves and white flowers, much used for hedges.

priv-i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [< Lat. *privus*, single + *lex* (*legis*), law], **1**, a special advantage, favor, or right, granted to or enjoyed by some to the exclusion of others; any advantage or special favor; **2**, one of the rights granted to the people by a constitutional form of government; as, the *privilege* of free speech:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -leged (-lĕjd), *p.pr.* -leging], **1**. to bestow some particular right or favor on; **2**, to exempt; as, his position *privileges* him from taxation.

Syn., *n.* immunity, benefit, exemption, advantage.

priv-i-ly (prĭv'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [see **privy**], in a retired way; privately; secretly; clandestinely.

priv-i-ty (prĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *privetē* < Lat. *privus*, single], **1**, knowledge shared with another or others about something not publicly known; **2**, privacy; secrecy.

priv-y (prĭv'ĭ), *adj.* [< Fr. *privé*, private < Lat. *privatus*, private], **1**, not open to view; retired; **2**, for private, not public, use; of personal ownership; as, the *privy* purse; **3**, secretly informed; as, he was *privy* to everything that went on; **4**, secret; concealed: **Privy Council**, a group of confidential advisers to the sovereign, especially in Great Britain:—*n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)],

an out-of-door toilet; water-closet: *Law*, one of several persons having mutual interests in some matter.

[1]prize (prīz), *n.* [< M.E. and O.F. *prise*, reward < *pre(i)sier*, to value], **1**, a reward offered in a contest; **2**, anything of value or worth striving for: **prize fighter**, a professional boxer: **prize ring**, **1**, the roped area within which contestants box; **2**, professional pugilism: used in the abstract:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prized (prīzd), *p.pr.* prizing], **1**, to value highly, as a gift; esteem; **2**, to set a price or value upon.

[2]prize (prīz), *n.* [< Fr. *prise*, a seizure, a taking hold < Lat. *praehensa* < *praehendere*, to seize], *International Law*, that which is taken from an enemy in war; especially, a captured vessel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prized (prīzd), *p.pr.* prizing], *International Law*, to seize in war, as a thing of value.

[3]prize (prīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prized (prīzd), *p.pr.* prizing], to force up or open, as the top of a box; pry:—*n.* mechanical power gained by the use of a lever. Also, **prise**.

prize mon-ey money received from the sale of a vessel captured in battle, and distributed to the crew of the capturing vessel.

[1]pro (prō), *adv.* [see **[1]pro-**], for, in favor of, or in behalf of, a side that affirms a question in debate: opposite of *con*:—*n.* [*pl.* pros (prōz], a person or argument favoring the affirmative side: usually in the plural: opposite of *con*:—*prep.* for; before; in favor of.

[2]pro (prō), *n.* [*pl.* pros (prōz)], [abbr. of *professional*], *Colloq.*, a professional, especially in golf.

[1]pro- *prefix*, [< Lat. *pro*, in front of, for], signifying: **1**, in front of; as, *protection*; **2**, motion to the front; as, *proceed*; *produce*; **3**, in behalf of; favoring; as, *proslavery*; **4**, occurring beforehand; as, *prolog*; **5**, instead of; as, *proconsul*; *pronoun*; **6**, according to; as, *proportion*; **7**, forth or forward; as, *propel*; *project*.

[2]pro- *prefix*, [< Gk. *pro*, before], before, in time, place, rank, etc.; as, *program*, *proboscis*.

pro-ac-tin-i-um (prō″ăk-tin′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pro-* + *actinium*], a rare radioactive element [symbol **Pa**], a decomposition product of uranium, and the parent of actinium: found in pitchblende and other uranium-bearing minerals.

prob-a-bil-i-ty (prŏb″ă-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **probable**], **1**, the quality or state of being likely; likelihood; **2**, something likely; something that appears to be true; **3**, the chances of an event's occurring, in proportion to those against its occurring: *pl.* a forecast of the weather.

prob-a-ble (prŏb′ă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *probabilis* < *probare*, to prove, test], **1**, upheld by evidence, but leaving some room for doubt; likely; most likely to be true; **2**, giving grounds for belief, but not proving absolutely.—*adv.* **prob′a-bly**.

Syn. reasonable, apparent, presumable. (See likely.)

pro-bate (prō′bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* probated, *p.pr.* probating], [< Lat. *probare* (*-atus*), to prove, test], to prove legally and officially, as a will:—*adj.* having jurisdiction over wills; as, *probate* court:—*n. Law*, **1**, official legal proof, as of a will; **2**, the official copy of a will with the certificate of its legal proof.

pro-ba-tion (prō-bā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, act of proving; proof; **2**, any proceeding intended to put a person to a test as to character, ability, etc.; a trial or test; **3**, a period of testing or trial.

pro-ba-tion-a-ry (prō-bā′shŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* serving for a test.—*adj.* **pro-ba′tion-al**.

pro-ba-tion-er (prō-bā′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who is being subjected to a test or trial.

pro-ba-tion of-fi-cer a person appointed by a juvenile court to oversee children who are under court care and observation.

pro-ba-tive (prō′bă-tĭv), *adj.* serving for, or concerning, a test or trial.

pro-ba-to-ry (prō′bă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, serving for a test or trial; probationary; **2**, pertaining to, or serving as, proof.

probe (prōb), *n.* [< L.L. *proba*, proof < Lat. *probare*, to test], *Surg.*, a slender, flexible instrument for exploring a wound or a cavity: *Newspaper Slang*, a close examination; a searching inquiry:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* probed (prōbd), *p.pr.* probing], **1**, to examine with a probe, or slender instrument; **2**, to investigate.

prob-i-ty (prŏb′ĭ-tĭ, prō′bĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *probitas* < *probus*, good], virtue; integrity; honesty.

Syn. honor, uprightness, virtue, rectitude, integrity. (See honesty.)—*Ant.* sin, evil, dishonesty, dishonor.

prob-lem (prŏb′lĕm), *n.* [< Fr. *problème* < Gk. *problēma*, problem < *pro*, before + *ballein*, to throw], a doubtful question; a difficult matter to be settled: *Math.*, an exercise to be worked out.

prob-lem-at-ic (prŏb″lĕm-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* questionable; doubtful; contingent. Also, **prob″lem-at′i-cal**.—*adv.* **prob″lem-at′i-cal-ly**.

pro-bos-cis (prō-bŏs′ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -boscides (-ĭ-dēz)], [< Gk. *pro*, before + *boskein*, to feed], **1**, an elongated nose, or trunk, as of an elephant; **2**, the long, flexible snout of certain other animals, as the tapir; **3**, the elongated mouth parts of certain insects.

pro-ca-the-dral (prō″kă-thē′drăl), *n.* [*pro-* + *cathedral*], *Eccl.*, a parish church used temporarily for a cathedral, or diocesan church.

pro-ce-dure (prō-sē′dūr), *n.* [see **proceed**], **1**, process or manner of acting; as, parliamentary *procedure*; **2**, a course of action or of conduct: *Law*, the manner of carrying on a case.

Syn. course, method, manner, process, proceeding.

pro-ceed (prō-sēd′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], **1**, to go on or forward; continue; advance; as, *proceed* with your reading; *proceed* on your journey; **2**, to emanate; as, all good things *proceed* from God; **3**, to adopt and carry on an action; act by method; as, to *proceed* with good judgment: *Law*, to carry on a legal action: *Obs.*, to happen; take place:—*n.pl.* (prō′sēdz), that which results from a transaction, as a sale; especially, an amount of money so realized.—*n.* **pro-ceed′er**.

pro-ceed-ing (prō-sēd′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of going on or forward; **2**, a transaction, as in business; **3**, a course of conduct; **4**, a step in a law case: *pl.* **1**, the course of action in a law case; as, legal *proceedings*; **2**, the records of the business transacted at the meetings of a society, board of directors, or the like.

Syn. performance, procedure, action, transaction.

proc-ess (prŏs′ĕs; prō′sĕs), *n.* **1**, the act of going on; advance; progress; **2**, a series of motions, actions, or events; also, an act which continues and progresses; an operation, or succession of operations, leading to some result; **3**, passage or lapse of time: *Anat.*, an outgrowth from, or projecting part of, the body; *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, a projection or outgrowing part; *Law*, an order of court issued as a part of a legal action; *Print.*, any of the modern methods of producing illustrations by photo-engraving: often used as an adjective; as, a *process* cut, or illustration:—*v.t.* to cause to undergo some operation: *Law*, to issue an order of court against; serve with an order of court.

pro-ces-sion (prō-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, regular or orderly progress; **2**, that which moves forward, especially a train of persons in a formal march; **3**, the act of going on or forward.

pro-ces-sion-al (prō-sĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a formal march or progress:—*n.* **1**, a hymn sung at the beginning of a church service while clergy and choir are passing to their places; **2**, organ music played at the opening of a church service, or during a formal march down a church aisle; **3**, a book containing hymns to be sung in processions.

pro-claim (prō-klām′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *clamare* (*-atus*), to cry out], **1**, to make known publicly; announce officially; publish abroad; **2**, to deprive of legal rights or put within legal restrictions by public announcement.

proc-la-ma-tion (prŏk″lă-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a public, official announcement or declaration; **2**, that which is announced or declared.

pro-clit-ic (prō-klĭt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *pro*, before + *klinein*, to lean], *Gk. Gram.*, leaning forward; closely attached in pronunciation to the word which follows it: said of a monosyllable having, of itself, no accent:—*n. Gk. Gram.*, an unaccented word attached in pronunciation to the following word.

pro-cliv-i-ty (prō-klĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *proclivitas* < *pro*, forward + *clivus*, slope], a natural inclination; tendency: generally in a bad sense: *Rare*, readiness in learning.

Syn. inclination, disposition, propensity, proneness, bent.—*Ant.* disinclination, dislike, aversion, repugnance.

Proc-ne (prŏk′nē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the daughter of an Athenian king, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus, a Thracian king, who, in revenge for Tereus's infidelity, killed their son and had him served to her husband at dinner, and who, in her flight, was changed into a swallow (or a nightingale).

pro-con-sul (prō-kŏn′sŭl), *n.* [**[1]pro-** + *consul*], *Rom. Hist.*, a Roman official who performed the duties of a consul, or chief magistrate, outside the city of Rome, as in conducting a war or governing a province.—*adj.* **pro-con′su-lar**.—*adj.* **pro-con′su-la-ry**.—*n.* **pro-con′su-late**.—*n.* **pro-con′sul-ship**.

pro-cras-ti-nate (prō-krăs′tĭ-nāt), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *crastinus*, of tomorrow < *cras*, tomorrow], to delay; postpone; put off from day to day.

Syn. (see **[1]defer**).

pro-cras-ti-na-tion (prō-krăs″tĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* the act or habit of putting off from day to day; delay; postponement; dilatoriness.

pro-cras-ti-na-tor (prō-krăs'tĭ-nā''tẽr), *n.* one who delays or postpones.

pro-cre-ant (prō'krē-ănt), *adj.* [see **procreate**], producing offspring; fruitful.

pro-cre-ate (prō'krē-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [[1]*pro-*+*create*], to produce, engender, or beget.—*n.* **pro''cre-a'tion.**—*n.* **pro'cre-a''tor.**—*adj.* **pro'cre-a''tive.**

Pro-crus-tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [<Gk. *prokraistis* <*prokrouein*, to stretch out], *Gk. Myth.*, a notorious robber, who laid his victims on an iron bed, stretching them out or cutting them off to make them fit: killed by Theseus.—*adj.* **Pro-crus'te-an.**

proc-tol-o-gy (prŏk-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *proktos*, anus+*-logia*, a study], *Med.*, that branch of medical science dealing with the rectum and anus and their diseases.—*adj.* **proc''to-log'ic.**

proc-tor (prŏk'tẽr), *n.* [contr. of *procurator:* see **procure**], **1**, one employed to manage the affairs of another, especially to manage a case in a civil or ecclesiastical court; **2**, an officer employed to enforce order or supervise examinations in a college or university; **3**, in the Church of England, a representative of the clergy in the convocation of the province of York or of Canterbury.—*adj.* **proc-to'ri-al.**—*n.* **proc'tor-ship.**

pro-cum-bent (prō-kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *procumbens* (*-entis*), falling forward <*procumbere*, to fall forward], lying flat; lying with the face down: *Bot.*, lying on the ground; trailing.

pro-cur-a-ble (prō-kūr'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **procure**], capable of being obtained.

proc-u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1**, the act of officiating as an agent for another; also, the position of one so employed; **2**, the office or term of office of a procurator.

proc-u-ra-tion (prŏk''ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the managing of affairs for another; agency; direction; **2**, authority to act for another; especially, a paper conferring such authority: also called a *power of attorney; proxy;* **3**, the act of getting, or obtaining.

proc-u-ra-tor (prŏk'ū-rā''tẽr), *n.* [Lat.: see **procure**], one who manages another's affairs, especially legal matters; an agent: *Rom. Hist.*, any of various provincial treasury administrators.

pro-cure (prō-kūr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cured (-kūrd'), *p.pr.* -curing], [<Lat. *procurare* (*-atus*) <*pro*, for+*curare*, to take care], **1**, to get or obtain; **2**, to cause or bring about; **3**, to get for immoral purposes:—*v.i.* to obtain girls for immoral purposes.

Syn. attain, acquire, earn, win, gain. (See get.)

pro-cur-er (prō-kūr'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who obtains; specifically, **2**, one who obtains girls for immoral purposes; a pimp.—*n. fem.* **pro-cur'ess.**

Pro-cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *pro*, before +*kuōn*, dog], *Astron.*, **1**, the principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, conspicuous in the winter sky; **2**, formerly, the constellation Canis Minor: so called because rising before the Dog Star.

prod (prŏd), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a pointed implement or instrument for pricking or puncturing, as a goad or pointed stick; **2**, a punch or prick:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prodded, *p.pr.* prodding], **1**, to poke with a pointed instrument; hence, **2**, to goad or urge.

prod-i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-găl), *adj.* [<Lat. *prodigere*, to squander<*pro*, forth+*agere*, to drive], reckless in spending money; lavish; wasteful:—*n.* a spendthrift; one who is wasteful.—*adv.* **prod'i-gal-ly.**

Syn., adj. extravagant, profuse, improvident, lavish.

prod-i-gal-i-ty (prŏd''ĭ-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being wasteful; extravagance; lavishness.

pro-di-gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *adj.* [see **prodigy**], unusually great in size, extent, degree, or quantity; vast; immense; enormous; marvelous; amazing: *Obs.*, portentous; of the nature of an omen.—*adv.* **pro-di'gious-ly.**—*n.* **pro-di'gious-ness.**

Syn. extraordinary, excessive, huge, portentous, astonishing, wonderful, vast.

prod-i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Lat. *prodigium*, portent], **1**, anything so out of the ordinary as to call forth wonder; a marvel; especially, something regarded as an omen or sign; **2**, a person, especially a child, who is remarkably gifted.

Syn. miracle, portent, wonder.

PRODUCED LINE

Line *ad*, drawn parallel to base *bc* of equilateral triangle *abc*, bisects angle between *ba*, produced, and *ac*.

pro-duce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* -ducing], [<Lat. *pro*, forth+*ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], **1**, to exhibit or bring to view; as, he *produced* the hidden money; **2**, to bear or bring forth; as, the tree *produces* fruit; **3**, to manufacture; make; **4**, to lead to; as, wealth *produces* comfort; **5**, to cause to be added as increase; as, money *produces* money; **6**, to present upon the stage, as a play: *Geom.*, to extend; lengthen, as, a line (see illus. preceding column):—*v.i.* to yield an increase. *adj.* **pro-duc'i-ble.**

prod-uce (prŏd'ūs), *n.* that which is yielded or brought forth; yield, especially farm or garden products.

Syn., v. make, bear, grow, show, present, effect.

pro-duc-er (prō-dūs'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who manufactures goods or raises crops: opposite of *consumer;* **2**, one who presents plays upon the stage; **3**, an iron retort lined with fire brick, used in the manufacture of producer gas: **producer gas**, a composite gas containing carbon monoxide, nitrogen, etc., used for fuel: obtained by forcing air and steam through a bed of incandescent coal in a producer: **producers' goods**, *Econ.*, commodities used in the manufacture of other commodities, as machinery or raw materials.

prod-uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* that which is yielded by nature, or made by labor, thought, etc.: a consequence or result: *Math.*, the result obtained by multiplying two or more numbers together.

Syn. crop, harvest, yield, outcome, fruit, effect, result, consequence, proceeds, return, production, produce.

pro-duc-tion (prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, that which is yielded by nature or made by man's labor, thought, etc.; **2**, a performance on the stage; **3**, the act of bringing forth or making.

pro-duc-tive (prō-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having the quality or power of yielding or bringing forth; fertile; leading to results; **2**, bringing forth copiously.—*adv.* **pro-duc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-duc'tive-ness.**

pro-duc-tiv-i-ty (prō''dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the power or capacity of yielding or bringing forth; productiveness.

pro-em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [<Gk. *prooimion*, prelude <*pro*, before+*oimos*, way or *oimē*, song], a preface or introduction.—*adj.* **pro-e'mi-al** (prō-ē'mĭ-ăl).

prof. *abbr.* professor: often pronounced (prŏf) and used colloquially by students.

prof-a-na-tion (prŏf''ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [see **profane**], **1**, the act of treating sacred things with disrespect; **2**, the cheapening or desecration of something delicate, sacred, or rare.

pro-fan-a-to-ry (prō-făn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* causing blasphemy or contempt for holy things; producing irreverence; desecrating.

pro-fane (prō-fān'), *adj.* [<Lat. *profanus*, outside the temple<*pro*, before+*fanum*, temple], **1**, not sacred or holy; hence, having to do with this world; as, *profane* literature; **2**, showing disrespect or irreverence toward God or sacred things; unholy; blasphemous; as, *profane* language; **3**, not privileged to participate in the inner mysteries; hence, common; unrefined:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -faned (-fānd'), *p.pr.* -faning], **1**, to treat (something sacred) with irreverence, contempt, or abuse; **2**, to put to an improper use; debase.—*adv.* **pro-fane'ly.**—*n.* **pro-fane'ness.**

Syn., adj. impious, irreligious, secular, temporal, worldly, wicked, unsanctified, unholy, irreverent, blasphemous.—*Ant., adj.* consecrated, holy, sacred, pious, reverent, devout.

pro-fan-i-ty (prō-făn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, contempt for holy things; irreverence; **2**, blasphemy; swearing.

pro-fess (prō-fĕs'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *profitēri* (*-fessus*), to confess<*pro*, forth+*fatēri*(*fassus*), to say], **1**, to make an open or public statement of, as one's belief, intentions, etc.; avow; acknowledge; **2**, to pretend; as, to *profess* friendship; **3**, to set up a claim of; as, to *profess* ignorance; **4**, to claim to be an authority in:—*v.i.* to make an avowal.

pro-fessed (prō-fĕst'), *p.adj.* **1**, openly declared; **2**, pretended.—*adv.* **pro-fess'ed-ly.**

pro-fes-sion (prō-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of declaring; as, *profession* of faith or friendship; an open declaration or avowal; **2**, something declared or avowed, as a religious faith; **3**, a pretense; **4**, a calling or vocation; especially, one that requires learning and mental, rather than manual, labor; as, the *profession* of medicine; **5**, all the persons engaged in any one calling: **the profession**, *Theat. Slang*, actors.

Syn. acknowledgment, declaration. (See business.)

pro-fes-sion-al (prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a calling or occupation requiring a superior education; **2**, following a calling as a means of livelihood: said especially of one engaged in sport, either as player or instructor, for the sake of remuneration rather than for love of the game; as, a *professional* baseball player; **3**, participated in by those who do so for gain; as, a *professional* football match:—*n.* one who makes his living by an occupation, as distinguished from an amateur, or one who practices an

occupation occasionally or for pleasure.—*adv.* **pro·fes'·sion-al-ly.**—*n.* **pro·fes'sion-al-ism.**

pro-fes-sor (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who makes an open declaration of his feelings and opinions, especially concerning religion; **2,** a teacher of the highest rank in a college or university; also, the title officially conferred on such a teacher; **3,** loosely, any one who teaches: *Colloq.*, a teacher or exponent of an art or sport; as, a *professor* of swimming.

pro-fes-so-ri-al (prō"fĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a teacher of highest rank in a college or university.—*adv.* **pro"fes-so'ri-al-ly.**

pro-fes-sor-ship (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* the office, duties, or position of a teacher of highest rank in a college or university.

prof-fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v.t.* [< A.F. *proffrir* < O.F. *pur*, for +*offrir*, to offer], to offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* assistance:—*n.* an offer.—*n.* **prof'fer-er.**

pro-fi-cien-cy (prō-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **proficient**], knowledge, skill, or expertness, in any branch of learning, science, art, or industry.

pro-fi-cient (prō-fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *proficiens* (*-entis*), making progress, succeeding < *pro*, forward + *facere*, to make], thoroughly qualified or skilled in any work; expert:—*n.* an expert; one thoroughly skilled.—*adv.* **pro-fi'cient-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* skilful, versed, expert, adept, trained, dexterous.—*Ant.*, *adj.* awkward, bungling, clumsy, untrained, inexpert.

pro-file (prō'fīl; prō'fēl), *n.* [< It. *profilo*, profile < Lat. *pro*, before + *filare*, to spin < *filum*, thread; line], **1,** outline or contour; **2,** a side view of a human head or face; **3,** a drawing in outline, as of a vertical section of a building:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -filed (-fīld; -fēld), *p.pr.* -filing], to draw an outline of.

prof-it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *profiter* < Lat. *proficere* (*-fectus*), to advance, profit], **1,** monetary gain; the amount, or the ratio of the amount, by which income exceeds expense in a given time; **2,** benefit or advantage: *pl.* that part of the return from invested capital which is received by an employer after the charges for wages, operation, etc., have been met:—*v.t.* to benefit; be of service to:—*v.i.* **1,** to receive benefit; gain; improve; **2,** to be of use; bring good.

prof-it-a-ble (prŏf'ĭt-ă-bl), *adj.* yielding gain or benefit; useful; paying; as, a *profitable* business.—*adv.* **prof'it-a-bly.**—*n.* **prof'it-a-ble-ness.**

Syn. beneficial, advantageous, desirable, remunerative, lucrative.—*Ant.* harmful, undesirable, worthless.

prof-it-eer (prŏf"ĭ-tēr'), *n.* one who takes unfair advantage of an unusual or difficult economic situation, especially to make undue profits in necessities:—*v.i.* to make excess profits by taking advantage of strained economic conditions, charging excessive prices, cornering commodities, etc.

prof-it-less (prŏf'ĭt-lĕs), *adj.* without benefit or gain.—*adv.* **prof'it-less-ly.**

prof-li-ga-cy (prŏf'lĭ-gă-sĭ), *n.* [see **profligate**], **1,** an immoral or wicked course of life; **2,** the state of being immoral, or given up to vice.

prof-li-gate (prŏf'lĭ-gāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *profligare* (*-atus*), to destroy < *pro*, forth + *fligere*, to strike], **1,** given up to vice; wicked; **2,** recklessly extravagant:—*n.* a depraved or extravagant person.—*adv.* **prof'li-gate-ly.**—*n.* **prof'li-gate-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* dissolute, licentious, depraved, vicious.

pro-found (prō-found'), *adj.* [< O.F. *profund* < Lat. *pro*, forth from + *fundus*, bottom], **1,** deep, as to space; as, the *profound* depths of the ocean; **2,** deep, as to mental state; thorough; as, *profound* thought; *profound* learning; **3,** deep, as to feeling; intense; as, *profound* sorrow; **4,** bowing low; hence, humble; lowly; **5,** coming from the depths; as, a *profound* sob:—*n. Poet.*, **1,** the deep; the ocean; **2,** an abyss.—*adv.* **pro-found'ly.**—*n.* **pro-found'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* intense, unqualified, abstruse. (See obscure.)

pro-fun-di-ty (prō-fŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** depth of place, thought, feeling, or the like; **2,** that which is deep in any sense.

pro-fuse (prō-fūs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], **1,** pouring forth freely; giving or given with great liberality; lavish; as, *profuse* kindness; **2,** produced or shown in great abundance, as foliage.—*adv.* **pro-fuse'ly.**—*n.* **pro-fuse'ness.**

Syn. redundant, extravagant, plentiful, prodigal.

pro-fu-sion (prō-fū'zhŭn), *n.* a very great plenty or supply; abundance: *Rare*, lavish generosity or expenditure; extreme liberality.

pro-gen-i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [see **progeny**], an ancestor in a direct line; forefather; parent.—*n.* **pro-gen'i-tor-ship".**

prog-e-ny (prŏj'ẽ-nĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *progenie* < Lat. *progenies* < *pro*, forth + *gignere* (*genitus*), to beget], offspring; children; descendants.

prog-na-thous (prŏg'nă-thŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *pro*, forward + *gnathos*, jaw], having the jaws projecting: opposite of *orthognathous* (cf. *facial angle*, and illus.).—*adj.* **prog-nath'ic** (-năth'ĭk).—*n.* **prog'na-thism.**—*n.* **prog'na-thy.**

PROGNATHOUS SKULL of the Java ape man.

prog-no-sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *pro*, ahead + *gnōsis*, knowledge], *Med.*, a forecast of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; also, an opinion based on such a forecast.

prog-nos-tic (prŏg-nŏs'tĭk), *adj.* showing something that is to come to pass; foreshadowing; foretelling: *Med.*, affording an indication as to the probable course or result of a disease:—*n.* **1,** an omen or sign of what is to come; **2,** a prediction: *Med.*, a symptom that helps in the forecast of the result of a disease.

prog-nos-ti-cate (prŏg-nŏs'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to tell beforehand by means of signs or symptoms; foretell; prophesy.—*n.* **prog-nos'ti-ca"tor.**

prog-nos-ti-ca-tion (prŏg-nŏs"tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of foretelling what is to occur; **2,** a sign of something about to happen.

pro-gram (prō'grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *pro*, before + *gramma*, a writing < *graphein*, to write], **1,** a brief outline giving in order the features that make up a public entertainment, ceremony, or the like; **2,** the features included in such an outline; **3,** a regular plan of action in any undertaking; **4,** a preliminary statement giving details of projected action; a prospectus; **program music**, instrumental music that suggests certain topics, such as scenes or narratives, and depends upon them for its interest: opposite of *pure* or *absolute music*. Also, **pro'gramme.**

[1]prog-ress (prŏg'rĕs; *Br.* prō'grĕs), *n.* [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *gradi* (*gressus*), to go], **1,** a proceeding forward; advancement or improvement in mental, moral, or physical condition; **2,** growth or development: the course taken by something; as, the *progress* of a campaign: *Rare*, a journey of state.

[2]pro-gress (prō-grĕs'), *v.i.* **1,** to move forward; advance; **2,** to grow; develop; improve.

Syn., increase, development, attainment.

pro-gres-sion (prō-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** a going forward; **2,** advancement; course; also, lapse of time: *Mus.*, the way in which the music in a composition proceeds: broadly, the attribute of music on which depends the science of harmony and counterpoint: including *melodic progression*, as of a melody, or single line of tones, and *harmonic progression*, as of chords formed according to the laws of harmony; *Math.*, a series of numbers called *terms*, each of which bears a fixed relation to the next preceding one: **arithmetical progression**, a series in which the difference between any term and the next succeeding term is constant; as, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.: **geometrical progression**, one in which the quotient obtained by dividing any term into the next succeeding term is constant; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.

pro-gres-sive (prō-grĕs'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** moving forward, especially by gradations or steps; **2,** making, or favoring, advancement or improvement; **3,** developing; improving; **4,** spreading; increasingly serious: said of a disease:—*n.* one who believes in, and works for, changes and reforms, especially in political matters: opposite of *conservative*: **Progressive Party**, *U. S. Politics*, a political party of advanced Republicans, formed in 1912 to support Theodore Roosevelt as presidential candidate, and advocating direct primaries, direct election of senators, woman's suffrage, recall of judicial decisions in certain cases, etc.—*adv.* **pro-gres'sive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-gres'sive-ness.**

pro-hib-it (prō-hĭb'ĭt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *prohibēre* (*-itus*), to prohibit < *pro*, before + *habēre*, to have], **1,** to forbid (an act) by law, as the sale of alcoholic liquors; **2,** to forbid (a person); as, to *prohibit* drivers from speeding; **3,** to hinder; prevent.—*n.* **pro-hib'it-er.**

pro-hi-bi-tion (prō"hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of forbidding, especially of forbidding by law; specifically, the forbidding of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks; **2,** a law or command forbidding something.

pro-hi-bi-tion-ist (prō"hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who is opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.—*n.* **pro"hi-bi'tion-ism.**

pro-hib-i-tive (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** tending to forbid, prevent, or hinder; **2,** pertaining to prohibition.—*adj.* **pro-hib'i-to-ry.**

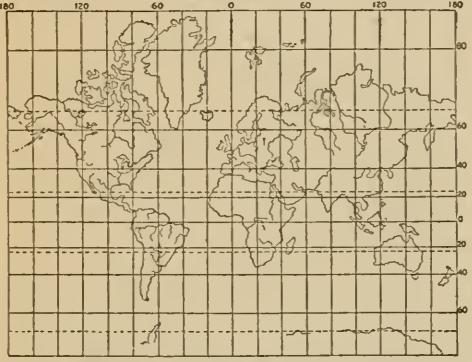
[1]**pro-ject** (prō-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *projicere* (*-jectus*), to fling forth; purpose < *pro*, forth + *jacere*, to cast], **1**, to throw, shoot, or cast forward; **2**, to plan or scheme: *Geom.*, to construct (a figure, line, or the like) on a given surface so that it corresponds point by point, on the same or a different scale, to a given figure; *Psych.*, to perceive (an idea or image) as an external, spatially located object or relation, perceptible to the senses:—*v.i.* to jut out; extend forward.

[2]**proj-ect** (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* **1**, a design, scheme, or plan; **2**, in education, a plan voluntarily undertaken by a group of students, or by a single student, according to the method called the *project method*, as a practical application of principles learned, or as a means of learning theory through practice.

Syn., *n.* design, plan, purpose, device. (See scheme.)

pro-jec-tile (prō-jĕk'tĭl), *n.* **1**, a body thrown or shot forward; **2**, a ball, shell, torpedo, or the like, intended to be shot from a cannon by the power of gunpowder or other propelling force:—*adj.* forced, or forcing, forward; as, a *projectile* force.

pro-jec-tion (prō-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or state of extending or jutting out; **2**, that which juts out; **3**, a scheming or planning; **4**, the representation on a surface, usually plane, of points, lines, or surfaces, as of a solid object or geometrical figure, according to any of various methods; as, an orthographic *projection;* an isometric *projection;* specifically, such a representation of the earth's surface or any section of it; as, Mercator's *projection;* a homolographic *projection* (see *homolosine*, illus.): *Math.*, the act or process of constructing a figure, line, or the like, on a given surface, so that it corresponds point by point to a given figure; also, the figure resulting; *Psych.*, the reference of perception to the object perceived or to some definite location.

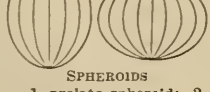


MERCATOR'S PROJECTION OF THE EARTH

pro-jec-tor (prō-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who makes schemes or plans; **2**, an optical instrument for throwing a picture upon a screen by lenses.

pro-lap-sus (prō-lăp'sŭs), *n.* [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *labi* (*lapsus*), to slip], *Pathol.*, a falling out of position of an organ, as the uterus.

pro-late (prō'lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *prolatus*, prolonged < *pro*, forward + *ferre* (*latus*), to carry], drawn out; extended; *Geom.*, of a spheroid, extended lengthwise along the polar axis: opposite of *oblate*.


SPHEROIDS
1, prolate spheroid; 2, oblate spheroid.

pro-le-gom-e-non (prō'lē-gŏm'ē-nŏn; prōl'ē-), *n.* [*pl.* -na (-nȧ)], [Gk. = a thing said before something < *pro*, before + *legein*, to say], an opening remark; a preface, as to a book: usually *pl.*—*adj.* **pro''le-gom'e-nous.**

pro-lep-sis (prō-lĕp'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *pro*, before + *lēpsis*, a seizing < *lambanein*, to seize], anticipation: *Gram.*, the attributive use of an adjective which in its meaning anticipates the result to follow from the action of the verb; *Rhet.*, **1**, a figure in which objections to be put forth against one's argument are foreseen and met; **2**, a word or an expression representing something of the future as having already occurred; as, I saw the *murderer's* victim go by; **3**, an anachronism.—*adj.* **pro-lep'tic.**

pro-le-ta-ri-an (prō''lē-tā'rĭ-ān; prōl''ē-tā'rĭ-ān), *adj.* [see **proletary**], pertaining to the lowest class of society:—*n.* **1**, one of the lowest class of society; **2**, a laborer for day wages.

pro-le-ta-ri-at (prō''lē-tā'rĭ-ăt; prōl''ē-tā'rĭ-ăt), *n.* **1**, the lowest class of society; **2**, the laboring people; the earners of day wages.

pro-le-ta-ry (prō'lē-tā-rĭ; prōl'ē-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *proletarius*, one who served the state not with property but by having offspring < *proles*, offspring], in ancient Rome, one of the lowest order of citizens, possessing no property.

pro-lif-er-ous (prō-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *prolifer*, bearing offspring < Lat. *proles*, offspring + *ferre*, to bear], *Bot.*, **1**, developing new members from buds, shoots, etc.; **2**, developing buds, etc., from normally terminal parts, as blossoms or fruit.

pro-lif-ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< L.L. *prolificus* < Lat. *proles*, offspring + *facere*, to make], **1**, producing young or fruit abundantly; as, a *prolific* vine; **2**, producing ideas or results abundantly; as, a *prolific* brain or writer; fertile; fruitful.—*adv.* **pro-lif'i-cal-ly.**

pro-lix (prō'lĭks; prō-lĭks'), *adj.* [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *liquēre* (*lixus*), to flow], **1**, long drawn out; tedious; **2**, wordy; not concise; as, a *prolix* speaker or speech.—*adv.* **pro-lix'ly.**—*n.* **pro-lix'ness.**

pro-lix-i-ty (prō-lĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, tediousness; **2**, wordiness.

Syn. verbosity, diffuseness. (See circumlocution.)

pro-loc-u-tor (prō-lŏk'ū-tĕr; prōl'ō-kū''tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *pro*, for + *loqui* (*locutus*), to speak], **1**, one who speaks for another; **2**, especially, in the Church of England, the presiding officer in the lower house of a convocation: **Prolocutor**, the presiding officer, called the *Lord Speaker*, of the House of Lords.

pro-log (prō'lŏg; prōl'ŏg), *n.* [< Gk. *pro*, before + *logos*, speech < *legein*, to say], **1**, an introduction or preface; especially, explanatory verse spoken or sung by an actor before the performance of a play, opera, etc.; **2**, the actor speaking such verse:—*v.t.* to introduce, or furnish with, a formal prolog; preface.—Also, **pro'logue.**

pro-long (prō-lŏng'), *v.t.* [< L.L. *prolongare* < Lat. *pro*, forward + *longus*, long], to lengthen in time or space; draw out; extend: *Obs.*, to postpone.

pro-lon-ga-tion (prō''lŏng-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a lengthening in time or space; **2**, the part added by lengthening.

pro-longe (prō-lŏnj'; *Fr.* prō''lôńzh'), *n.* [Fr.: see **prolong**], *Mil.*, a rope nine yards long, with a toggle at one end and a hook at the other, used for drawing a gun carriage from one place to another.

prom-e-nade (prŏm''ē-nād'; -nād'; -ĕn-ād'; -ād'), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *prominare* (*-atus*), to drive (beasts) < Lat. *pro*, forward + *minari*, to threaten], **1**, a walk for pleasure or exercise; **2**, a public place for walking; **3**, (*Colloq.*, often, *prom*), a large ball or dance; especially, a college dance: **promenade concert**, a concert during which the audience may walk about:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.*-naded, *p.pr.* -nading], to walk for pleasure.

Pro-me-theus (prō-mē'thūs; prō-mē'thē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Promētheus* < *promētheia*, forethought], *Gk. Myth.*, a Titan who stole fire from heaven for men, and who, as a punishment, passed many years chained to Mt. Caucasus, with a vulture tearing at his liver: subject of a drama by Æschylus, and of dramatic poems by Shelley and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.—*adj.* **Pro-me'the-an.**

prom-i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* [see **prominent**], **1**, the state or quality of standing out beyond a regular line or surface; **2**, distinction; noticeability: *Astron.*, a flame or mass of incandescent vapor, generally hydrogen and helium, extending beyond the sun's disk, usually of enormous height and brilliant red color, visible at times of solar eclipse or with the aid of the spectroscope.—*n.* **prom'i-nen-cy.**

prom-i-nent (prŏm'ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *prominens* (*-entis*), jutting forth], **1**, standing or jutting out beyond a regular line or surface; **2**, conspicuous, noticeable, or distinguished.—*adv.* **prom'i-nent-ly.**

Syn. important, eminent, noted. (See distinguished.)

pro-mis-cu-i-ty (prō''mĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ; prŏm''ĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **promiscuous**], indiscriminate mixture; a mingling or tendency to mingle without regard to person or class.

pro-mis-cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *miscēre*, to mix], **1**, confused; made up of a mixture of elements; grouped without order; **2**, not confined to any particular person or class; **3**, happening by chance; accidental.—*adv.* **pro-mis'cu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **pro-mis'cu-ous-ness.**

Syn. haphazard, confused, indiscriminate.

prom-ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *mittere* (*missus*), to send], **1**, an engagement to do or not to do something; **2**, the thing to be done or left undone; **3**, a cause or ground for hope or expectation of

good in the future:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ised (-īst), *p.pr.* -ising], **1,** to engage or pledge (to do or not to do); as, he *promised* to come; to agree to give, get, or the like, to or for someone; as, he *promised* her a job; **2,** to furnish reason to expect or hope for: *Colloq.*, to assure: —*v.i.* **1,** to engage to do something; **2,** to give reason for hope or expectation; betoken; augur.—*n.* **prom'is-er.**

prom-is-ee (prŏm″ĭs-ē′), *n. Law*, one to whom a promise is made.

prom-is-ing (prŏm′ĭs-ĭng), *p.adj.* giving assurance or hope of good.—*adv.* **prom'is-ing-ly.**

Syn. auspicious, hopeful, encouraging. (See propitious.)

prom-i-sor (prŏm′ĭ-sôr), *n. Law*, one who makes a legal agreement; a promiser.

prom-is-so-ry (prŏm′ĭ-sō-rĭ), *adj.* containing an agreement or promise.

prom-is-so-ry note a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at a fixed date, or on demand, to a certain person or to his order, or to bearer.

prom-on-to-ry (prŏm′ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *promunturium*, a ridge, headland, prob. < *prominēre*, to jut out], a high cape; a point of land jutting into a body of water; a headland.

pro-mote (prō-mōt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -moted, *p.pr.* -moting], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *movēre* (*motus*), to move], **1,** to help the growth or development of; advance; further; **2,** to stir up or excite; encourage; **3,** to raise to higher rank; to advance (a pupil) at the end of a term to the next higher class.

Syn. aid, elevate, patronize, assist, foster, push, dignify, accelerate.—*Ant.* discourage, hinder, deter.

pro-mot-er (prō-mōt′ĕr), *n.* one who encourages or forwards any undertaking; especially, one whose business it is to start new companies, encourage the sale of stocks or bonds, etc.

pro-mo-tion (prō-mō′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of furthering or advancing any cause or course; **2,** the state of being advanced; encouragement; as, *promotion* of industries; **3,** advancement to a better position or higher class or rank, as in school.

pro-mo-tive (prō-mō′tĭv), *adj.* tending to further or advance any cause or course.

prompt (prŏmpt), *adj.* [< Lat. *promere* (*promptus*), to produce < *pro*, forward + *emere* (*emptus*), to take], **1,** ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; **2,** done without delay:—*v.t.* **1,** to rouse to action; **2,** to suggest; as, love *prompted* the gift; **3,** to recall or suggest words to (a speaker or actor) when he is at a loss for them.—*adv.* **prompt'ly.**—*n.* **prompt'ness.**

Syn., adj. instant, unhesitating, alert, ready, punctual.

prompt-er (prŏmp′tĕr), *n.* one who rouses to action: *Theat.*, a person employed to recall forgotten lines to the actors during a play.

promp-ti-tude (prŏmp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness.

pro-mul-gate (prō-mŭl′gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *promulgare* (*-atus*), perh. < *pro*, forth + *vulgare*, to publish], **1,** to make known to the public formally and officially; **2,** to publish.—*n.* **pro'mul-ga″tor.**

Syn. declare, proclaim, spread, publish.

pro-mul-ga-tion (prō″mŭl-gā′shŭn; prŏm″ŭl-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** an official declaration; **2,** publication, as of news, doctrine, etc.

prone (prōn), *adj.* [< Lat. *pronus*, inclined forward], **1,** lying face or front downward; **2,** bending forward or downward; hence, humble; cringing; **3,** mentally inclined; apt; as, *prone* to evil; **4,** slanting; sloping: distinguished from *supine* —*n.* **prone'ness.**

prong (prŏng), *n.* [source uncertain], a sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument: a tine, as of a pitchfork:—*v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prong.

prong-horn (prŏng′hôrn″), *n.* [*prong* + *horn*], **1,** a ruminant mammal (*Antilocapra americana*) resembling an antelope, found on the western plains of North America: often called *American antelope*; **2,** less properly, the Rocky Mountain white goat, a goatlike antelope.

PRONGHORN (def. 1) 1/30

pro-nom-i-nal (prō-nŏm′ĭ-năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *pro*, for + *nomen* (*-inis*), name, noun], pertaining to, or like, a pronoun, or word standing for a noun: **pronominal adjective**, a word which modifies a noun, as *this* man, *that* cat, but which may be used alone as a pronoun.—*adv.* **pro-nom'i-nal-ly.**

pro-noun (prō′noun), *n.* [¹*pro-* + *noun*], *Gram.*, a word, as, *he, she, you, it, mine, hers, that, who*, used instead of a noun to designate a person or thing already mentioned, implied, or asked about.

pro-nounce (prō-nouns′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nounced (-nounst′), *p.pr.* -nouncing], [< O.F. *pronuncier* < Lat. *pro*, forth + *nuntiare* (*-atus*), to announce], **1,** to speak or utter the sound of; as, to *pronounce* words; **2,** to utter oratorically; as, to *pronounce* a eulogy; **3,** to speak or utter solemnly or formally; as, to *pronounce* a benediction; **4,** to declare positively; as, they *pronounced* him a failure:—*v.i.* **1,** to utter words; **2,** to speak with confidence or authority.—*adj.* **pro-nounce'a-ble.**—*n.* **pro-nounc'er.**

Syn. affirm, declare, deliver, recite, utter.

pro-nounced (prō-nounst′), *p.adj.* strongly defined; easily perceived or recognized; emphatic; decided; as, *pronounced* outlines.

pro-nounce-ment (prō-nouns′mĕnt), *n.* a formal statement of fact or opinion; an authoritative announcement.

pron-to (prŏn′tō), *adv.* [Sp. < Lat. *promptus*, ready, quick: see **prompt**], *Slang*, quickly; at once.

pro-nun-ci-a-men-to (prō-nŭn″sĭ-ä-mĕn′tō; -shĭ-ä-), *n.* [Sp. = pronouncement], a declaration; formal announcement. Also, ***pro-nun″cia-mien′to** (prō-nōōn″thyä-myĕn′tō).

pro-nun-ci-a-tion (prō-nŭn″sĭ-ā′shŭn; prō-nŭn″shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* [see **pronounce**], **1,** the act of uttering the sounds of words; **2,** specifically, the correct selection, combination, and discrimination through stress, of sounds recognized in a given language: commonly used of words or smaller combinations of sounds: distinguished from *enunciation;* **3,** a characteristic utterance with respect to choice and grouping of sounds, and their discrimination through stress, or accentuation; accent.

Pro-ny brake (prō′nĭ), [< Baron de *Prony* (1755–1839), Fr. engineer], *Mech.*, a device for determining the power of a machine by applying a brake to it and measuring the work done against the frictional torque, or tendency to return to a state of rest: also called *Prony's dynamometer.*

proof (prōōf), *n.* [< O.F. *prueve* < L.L. *proba:* see **prove**], **1,** the means by which something is shown to be true or correct; **2,** the state or quality of having been tested and found worthy; **3,** convincing argument or evidence; **4,** a test or trial; **5,** a standard of strength for distilled liquors: *Math.*, a process for testing the correctness of a method of solution and its result: *Print.*, a trial impression taken from type for correction:—*adj.* **1,** capable of resisting; as, the cloth is *proof* against rain; **2,** used in proving or testing; as, a *proof* text in support of a doctrine; **3,** being of a standard strength or purity; as, *proof* whisky; *proof* metal: **proof spirit**, alcohol containing 49.28 per cent by weight, or 57.1 per cent by volume, of absolute alcohol, having a specific gravity at 60° F. of 0.920.

proof read-er one whose profession, called *proof reading*, is the detection and indication of errors in printers' proof (see App. I).

prop (prŏp), *n.* [source uncertain: akin to M.Du. *proppe*, vine prop], a support or stay:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* propped (prŏpt), *p.pr.* propping], to support by placing something under or against; figuratively, to sustain, as a failing business.

Prop-a-gan-da (prŏp″ä-găn′dä), *n.* [It. < Lat. (*congregatio de*) *propaganda* (*fide*), (congregation for) propagation (of the faith)], *R. C. Ch.*, **1,** a committee of cardinals having control of foreign missions; **2,** a college founded by Pope Urban VIII. at which missionaries are educated: **propaganda, 1,** any organized movement for spreading a given opinion or doctrine; **2,** the doctrine thus spread.

prop-a-gan-dist (prŏp″ä-găn′dĭst), *n.* one who consistently spreads a given opinion or doctrine:—*adj.* pertaining to, or used for, propaganda.—*n.* **prop″a-gan′dism.**

prop-a-gate (prŏp′ä-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *propagare* (*-atus*), to multiply, breed, perh. < *pro*, forward + *pag-*, root of *pangere*, to set], **1,** to cause to increase or multiply by successive production; as, to *propagate* plants; **2,** to spread from person to person; scatter; disseminate; as, to *propagate* news; **3,** to cause to extend or spread in space; as, to *propagate* light: *Obs.*, to cause to increase in number:—*v.i.* **1,** to be produced by generation or other means; **2,** to have offspring.—*n.* **prop'a-ga″tor.**—*adj.* **prop'a-ga-ble.**

Syn. circulate, scatter, disseminate, spread.

prop-a-ga-tion (prŏp″ä-gā′shŭn), *n.* the act of producing, reproducing, continuing, or spreading.—*adj.* **prop'a-ga-tive.**

pro-pel (prō-pĕl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pelled (-pĕld′), *p.pr.* -pelling], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *pellere*, to drive], to drive onward; urge forward; push.

pro-pel-ler (prō-pĕl′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which drives forward; especially, **2**, a device with blades for causing an airplane or ship to move forward: in ships, also called *screw propeller.*

PROPELLERS
1, three-bladed screw propeller for ship; 2, two-bladed airplane propeller; 3, four-bladed, heavy-duty airplane propeller.

pro-pense (prō-pĕns′), *adj.* [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *pendĕre* (*pensus*), to hang], *Archaic*, having an inclination; disposed; prone.

pro-pen-si-ty (prō-pĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], natural inclination or tendency; proclivity; bias; bent.
Syn. bent, bias, disposition, inclination.

prop-er (prŏp′ẽr), *adj.* [< Fr. *propre* < Lat. *proprius*, one's own], **1**, suitable; fitting; appropriate; **2**, belonging naturally to some person or thing; peculiar; **3**, according to accepted usage; correct; **4**, conventional; respectable; of good repute; **5**, pertaining to a stated, restricted part: usually coming after the noun it modifies; as, Rome *proper: Gram.*, designating a certain individual, place, animal, or the like; as, John is a *proper* name; *Her.*, in natural colors; as, a pheasant *proper* on a field gules: *Archaic*, good-looking: **proper fraction**, *Arith.*, a fraction which, having the numerator less than the denominator, is less than unity, as $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{7}{8}$: contrasted with *improper* fraction, as $\frac{8}{7}$: **proper noun**, *Gram.*, a noun which designates an individual place, person, animal, thing, or the like, as distinct from others of the same general class: opposite of *common noun;* as, *Troy, James, Fido, Tower of London.*—*adv.* **prop′er-ly.**—*n.* **prop′er-ness.**
Syn. convenient, appropriate, seemly, congruous.

prop-er-tied (prŏp′ẽr-tĭd), *adj.* [see **property**], possessing goods, estate, etc.

prop-er-ty (prŏp′ẽr-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *proprieté* < Lat. *proprietas* < *proprius*, one's own], **1**, any quality or attribute that belongs to a thing, or one that especially marks it; as, sourness is a *property* of vinegar; **2**, any peculiar quality that is acquired or artificial; as, the *properties* of a writer's style; **3**, right of ownership; also, a thing that may be owned; possessions; real estate and chattels: *pl. Theat.*, articles required by actors on the stage.
Syn. peculiarity, characteristic; estate, land, wealth.

proph-e-cy (prŏf′ē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< O.F. *profecie* < Gk. *prophēteia* < *pro*, before + *phanai*, to speak], **1**, a foretelling of future events, especially one made under divine influence; **2**, any inspired utterance of truths divinely revealed: *Bib.*, one of the Old Testament books containing such utterances.

proph-e-sy (prŏf′ē-sī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sied (-sīd), *p.pr.* -sying], [< O. F. *profecier:* see **prophecy**], **1**, to foretell, especially under divine influence; **2**, to predict in any sense; foretell; proclaim: —*v.i.* **1**, to foretell future events, especially under divine influence; **2**, to speak under divine inspiration: *Obs.*, to preach.—*n.* **proph′e-si″er** (-sī″ẽr).
Syn. predict, prognosticate, foreshow. (See foretell.)

proph-et (prŏf′ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *prophète* < Lat. *propheta* < Gk. *pro*, for + *phētēs*, speaker < *phanai*, to speak], one who declares what will happen in the future: *Bib.*, one inspired by God to teach his will to men and to announce future events:- **the Prophet**, Mohammed: **the Prophets**, *Bib.*, a group of books of the Old Testament, distinguished from the *Law* and the *Hagiographa*, and comprising certain books thought of as historical, as Joshua, Judges, Kings, etc., and the books of the major and the minor prophets.—*n. fem.* **proph′et-ess.**—*n.* **proph′et-hood.**

pro-phet-ic (prō-fĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the foretelling of future events, or to one who foretells; **2**, containing a prophecy; predictive. —*adj.* **pro-phet′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pro-phet′i-cal-ly.**

pro-phy-lac-tic (prō″fĭ-lăk′tĭk; prŏf″ĭ-lăk′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *prophulaktikos* < *pro*, before + *phulassein*, to guard], *Med.*, warding off, or preserving from, disease:—*n.* a medicine that prevents or protects from disease.

pro-phy-lax-is (prō″fĭ-lăk′sĭs; prŏf″ĭ-), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *pro*, before + *phulaxis*, a watching], *Med.*, the use of methods which guard against or prevent disease. Also, **pro′phy-lax″y.**

pro-pin-qui-ty (prō-pĭng′kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *propinquitas*, nearness < *prope*, near], nearness in time, place, or blood relationship.
Syn. vicinity, neighborhood, proximity, nearness.

pro-pi-ti-ate (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *propitiare* (*-atus*), to make favorable < *propitius*, favorable], to conciliate or appease; remove displeasure from, or make favorable.—*adj.* **pro-pi′ti-a-ble.**
Syn. pacify, conciliate, mollify, appease.

pro-pi-ti-a-tion (prō-pĭsh″ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of appeasing or conciliating; **2**, that which serves to appease or conciliate.
Syn. pacification, atonement, conciliation, expiation, satisfaction, mollification, appeasement, reconciliation.

pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry (prō-pĭsh′ĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* able to appease or conciliate:—*n.* the mercy seat, figuratively said of Christ: *Jewish Antiq.*, the mercy seat, or golden top slab of the Ark of the Covenant: symbolizing the propitiated Jehovah.

pro-pi-tious (prō-pĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *propitius*, favorable, prob. orig. flying forward, a term in augury < *pro*, forward + *petere*, to seek; fly], **1**, favorably inclined; gracious; **2**, favorable; fortunate.—*adv.* **pro-pi′tious-ly.**—*n.* **pro-pi′tious-ness.**
Syn. auspicious, promising, prosperous, lucky, friendly, kindly, timely. That is *auspicious* which is of happy or favorable omen; as, an *auspicious* day for a picnic. *Propitious* means favorable, or of favoring influence; as, a *propitious* wind aided our journey.

prop-o-lis (prŏp′ō-lĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *pro*, before + *polis*, city], a resinous, waxy material collected and used by the bees as cement, or glue.

pro-pone (prō-pōn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -poned (-pōnd′), *p.pr.* -poning], [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *ponere*, to place], to propose; set forth, as a plan.

pro-po-nent (prō-pō′nĕnt), *n.* one who proposes or lays down a proposition.

pro-por-tion (prō-pōr′shŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *pro*, before, in relation to + *portio* (*-onis*), a portion], **1**, the relation in size, amount, or degree, of one to another; **2**, a proper balance or relation of all the parts; **3**, equal, just, or proportionate share; hence, **4**, any share or part: *Math.*, **1**, a statement of equality between ratios; as, 4:8::6:12 (also written 4:8 = 6:12, or $\frac{4}{8}=\frac{6}{12}$) is a *proportion;* **2**, the numerical relation among four quantities of a series when they can be arranged in two equal ratios; as, 4, 8, 6, and 12 are in *proportion;* **3**, the rule, also known as the *rule of three*, for finding the fourth term in such a series when any three are known: *pl.* relative dimensions; hence, dimensions; size; magnitude: *Obs.*, form:—*v.t.* **1**, to form symmetrically, or make the parts of suitable to each other; **2**, to cause to be in suitable relation; as, to *proportion* one's expenses to one's means: *Obs.*, to divide into parts.—*n.* **pro-por′tion-er.**—*n.* **pro-por′tion-ment.**

pro-por-tion-a-ble (prō-pōr′shŭn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being adjusted in suitable relation; **2**, having, or being in, due or suitable relation.—*adv.* **pro-por′tion-a-bly.**

pro-por-tion-al (prō-pōr′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* having, or being in, due or suitable relation: *Math.*, **1**, in proportion; having a stated ratio to a given quantity; **2**, having a rate invariable under given conditions: **proportional representation**, representation, especially political representation in an elected legislative body, according to a method designed to give to each party or each group of like-minded voters in a given district a number of representatives approximately proportional to its actual voting strength:—*n. Math.*, one of the terms in a proportion.—*adv.* **pro-por′tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **pro-por″tion-al′i-ty.**

pro-por-tion-ate (prō-pōr′shŭn-ăt), *adj.* adjusted according to a certain relation: —*v.t.* (prō-pōr′shŭn-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to adjust according to a settled relation.—*adv.* **pro-por′tion-ate-ly.**—*n.* **pro-por′tion-ate-ness.**

pro-pos-al (prō-pōz′ăl), *n.* [see **propose**], **1**, the act of offering something for acceptance; **2**, that which is offered; an offer, especially of marriage.

pro-pose (prō-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Fr. *proposer*, to propose < Lat. *pro*, forward + L.L. *pausare*, to cease: see **¹pose**], **1**, to bring forward for consideration; put forward as a plan; suggest; offer for acceptance, as marriage; **2**, to intend; purpose:—*v.i.* **1**, to make an offer of marriage; **2**, to form a plan; make known a plan.—*n.* **pro-pos′er.**

prop-o-si-tion (prŏp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *pro*, before + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], **1**, that which is offered for consideration; an offer of terms; proposal; **2**, the presentation of a topic to be discussed in a debate: *Rhet.*, that which is presented as a subject for discourse; *Gram.*, a verbal expression of a judgment or belief, the assertion consisting of a subject and a predicate; *Math.*, the statement of a theorem or problem for solution: *Colloq.*, a project, task, or the like.—*adj.* **prop″o-si′tion-al.**
Syn. plan, intention, measure, topic, proposal.

pro-pound (prō-pound'), *v.t.* [var. of earlier *propone*, q.v.], to present for consideration; put or set forth, as a question.—*n.* **pro-pound'er.**

pro-præ-tor (prō-prē'tŏr), *n.* [< Lat. < *pro praetore*, (one acting) for a prætor], *Rom. Hist.*, a magistrate with the authority of a prætor, who governed a province. Also, **pro-pre'tor.**

pro-pri-e-ta-ry (prō-prī'ĕ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* [< L.L. *proprietarius*, pertaining to an owner < Lat. *proprius*, one's own], **1**, pertaining to a proprietor or owner; **2**, holding property; **3**, held under patent or copyright by a private owner; as, a *proprietary* medicine: **proprietary colony**, in the colonial development of the British Empire, a colony founded or governed under royal grant by an individual owner or group of owners, as Pennsylvania: distinguished from a *charter colony*, founded or governed under royal grant by a chartered company, as Massachusetts; and from a *crown colony*, held directly by the king, as Jamaica:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a possessor in his own right; **2**, a body of owners; **3**, the right of ownership.

pro-pri-e-tor (prō-prī'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* one who has a legal title to something; owner.—*n.* **pro-pri'e-tor-ship".**—*n.fem.* **pro-pri'e-tress; pro-pri'e-trix.**

pro-pri-e-ty (prō-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *propriété*, property < Lat. *proprius*, one's own], state of being proper; the following of established rule or custom; correctness: *Rare*, a sole right to anything; individuality; *Obs.*, a possession: **the proprieties**, the customs and standards of society.

Syn. appropriateness, decorum, fitness, becomingness.

prop root a root which serves to support a plant (see *root*, *maize*, illus.).

pro-pul-sion (prō-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *pellere* (*pulsus*), to drive], the act of driving, urging, or pushing along.

pro-pul-sive (prō-pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* having power to drive or push along; urging; propelling. Also, **pro-pul'so-ry.**

prop-y-læ-um (prŏp"ĭ-lē'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -læa (-lē'ă)], [< Gk. *propulaion* < *pro*, before + *pulē*, gate], *Arch.*, an ornamental entrance to a temple; portico; usually *pl.*: **the Propylæum**, the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens, now in ruins, formerly consisting of five covered passages between rows of marble columns, with two porticoes or wings at the sides.

***pro ra-ta** (prō rā'tă), [Lat. < *pro rata* (*parte*), according to the proportional (share)], in proportion; according to interest or share of each.

pro-rate (prō'rāt"; prō"rāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], to divide so as to bring about a proportional relation:—*v.i.* to fix the price of a thing at a proportional rate.—*adj.* **pro-rat'a-ble.**

pro-ro-ga-tion (prō"rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [see **prorogue**], the act of ending a session by royal command, as of the British Parliament.

pro-rogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rogued (-rōgd'), *p.pr.* -roguing], [< Fr. *proroger* < Lat. *pro*, forward + *rogare* (*-atus*), to ask], to discontinue for an indefinite time by royal command, as a session of parliament: *Obs.*, to postpone, or put off.

Syn. terminate, suspend. (See adjourn.)

pro-sa-ic (prō-zā'ĭk), *adj.* [see **prose**], **1**, pertaining to, or resembling, prose; **2**, ordinary; commonplace; dull; uninteresting. Also, **pro-sa'i-cal.**—*adv.* **pro-sa'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **pro-sa'i-cal-ness.**

Syn. unimaginative, matter-of-fact, uninteresting.

pro-sa-ism (prō'zā-ĭzm), *n.* a commonplace remark; dulness in writing or speaking; a prosaic style or expression.—*n.* **pro'sa-ist.**

pro-sce-ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nia (-nĭ-ă)], [Lat. < Gk. *proskēnion* < *pro*, before + *skēnē*, stage], **1**, in the ancient theater, the stage; **2**, in the modern theater, that part of the stage between the curtain and the orchestra (see *stage*, illus.): **proscenium arch**, the arch which holds the curtain.

pro-scribe (prō-skrīb'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd'), *p.pr.* -scribing], [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], **1**, to punish by declaring to be outside the protection of the law; banish; **2**, to condemn and reject; prohibit: *Rom. Hist.*, to publish the name of, as punishable by forfeiture of property or by death; condemn.—*n.* **pro-scrib'er.**

pro-scrip-tion (prō-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of outlawing, or of declaring outside the protection of the law; outlawry; **2**, the state of being outlawed; **3**, especially in Roman history, the condemning to death of citizens and confiscation of their goods, as a measure of public safety.—*adj.* **pro-scrip'tive.**—*adv.* **pro-scrip'tive-ly.**

prose (prōz), *n.* [< Lat. *prosa* (*oratio*), straightforward (discourse) < *prorsus* < *pro*, forward + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], **1**, ordinary spoken or written language without meter: opposite of *verse*; **2**, tiresome and commonplace conversation:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* prosed (prōzd), *p.pr.* prosing], **1**, to write or speak tedlously or uninterestingly; **2**, to write in a form not verse:—*v.t.* to convert (verse) into prose:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to composition that is not verse; **2**, dull; commonplace.

pros-e-cute (prŏs'ĕ-kūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cuted, *p.pr.* -cuting], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *sequi* (*secutus*), to follow], to pursue in order to accomplish or obtain; as, to *prosecute* an undertaking: *Law*, **1**, to bring suit against in a court of law; **2**, to attempt to secure or enforce, as a claim, by due process of law:—*v.i.* **1**, to carry on a lawsuit; sue; **2**, to conduct the case against a person accused of crime.

pros-e-cu-tion (prŏs"ĕ-kū'shŭn), *n.* the act of following up a purpose to accomplish some result: *Law*, **1**, the starting and carrying on of a lawsuit; **2**, the party starting the suit; **3**, the party, as the state, proceeding against the accused.

pros-e-cu-tor (prŏs'ĕ-kū"tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who carries on a lawsuit against another; **2**, the lawyer for the state, especially in criminal cases; **3**, one who pursues any purpose.—*n.fem.* **pros'e-cu'trix.**

pros-e-lyte (prŏs'ĕ-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *prosēlutos*, one who has come; a convert], a convert, or one won over, as to some religion or belief, or party:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lyted, *p.p.* -lyting], to try to win over to a different opinion, belief, system, sect, or party:—*v.i.* to try to obtain followers.

pros-e-ly-tism (prŏs'ĕ-lĭ-tĭzm; prŏs'ĕ-lĭt-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the act of converting, especially to some religion; **2**, the state of being won over.

pros-e-ly-tize (prŏs'ĕ-lĭ-tīz; prŏs'ĕ-lĭt-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lytized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -lytizing], to make a convert of:—*v.i.* to make couverts.

pros-er (prōz'ĕr), *n.* [see **prose**], one who speaks or writes in a tedious or commonplace manner.

Pro-ser-pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nă), *n.* [see **Persephone**], *Class. Myth.*, the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, who was carried off to the lower world by Pluto and made his queen. Also, **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pĭn; -pēn). See **Per-seph'o-ne**, *Pfd. S.*

pro-slav-er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* [< *pro-* + *slave*], supporting slavery: *U. S. Hist.*, supporting the institution of slavery and its adherents.

pro-sod-ic (prō-sŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [see **prosody**], pertaining to, or harmonizing with, the principles of versification. Also, **pro-sod'i-cal.**

pros-o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* one learned in that part of grammar that treats of quantity of syllables, accent, and the laws of verse making.

pros-o-dy (prŏs'ō-dĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *prosō(i)dia*, a song sung with accompaniment; a tone; the laws of verse < *pros*, to + *ō(i)dē*, a song], that part of grammar which treats of the quantity or accent of syllables, and of their arrangement in metrical feet and verses; the science of versification.

NOTE.—In English prosody, the *verse*, or *line*, is said to be in *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, *tetrameter*, *pentameter*, *hexameter*, *heptameter*, or *octameter*, etc., according as there are one, two, three, etc., feet in the line. The foot may be of any of the following types: *iambic*, ⏑ –; *trochaic*, – ⏑; *anapestic*, ⏑ ⏑ –; *dactylic*, – ⏑ ⏑; *spondaic*, – –; or of other types less common, as of the *amphibrach*, ⏑ – ⏑; *amphimacer*, – ⏑ –; *pyrrhic*, ⏑ ⏑; etc. Verses may contain feet of different kinds in the same rhythm; if one kind predominates, it gives its name to the verse; as, a verse predominantly *iambic* may contain an *anapestic* foot.

Iambic pentameter: ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ –
The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

Trochaic tetrameter: – ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑
Many things Nokomis taught him.

Anapestic trimeter: ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –
I am monarch of all I survey.

Dactylic hexameter: usually with a spondee or trochee at the end, and in this case having a spondee in the fourth foot: – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑
Now had the season returned when the nights grow colder and longer.

Iambic pentameter, with one spondaic foot:
⏑ – | – – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ –
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne.

Iambic pentameter, with one pyrrhic foot:
⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – | ⏑ –
Not wicked, but seduced by impious arts.

pros-o-po-pœ-ia (prŏs"ō-pō-pē'yă; prō-sō"pō-), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *prosōpon*, person + *poiein*, to make], *Rhet.*, personification; also, a figure in which an absent person is represented as speaker.

pros-pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [< Lat. *prospicere*, to look forth < *pro*, forth + *specere* (*spectus*), to look], **1**, a scene spread out before the sight; view; outlook; **2**, a looking forward; anticipation;

expectation; **3**, a possible customer or client: *Mining*, any appearance, especially on the surface of the ground, which indicates the presence of ore or valuable minerals: —*v.t.* to search or explore, as a region or territory, for valuable ores or minerals, preliminary to regular mining operations:—*v.i.* to search or explore a district for gold or valuable minerals.—*n.* **pro-spec'ter.**

pro-spec-tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, looking forward; showing foresight; **2**, expected.—*adv.* **pro-spec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-spec'tive-ness.**

pros-pec-tor (prŏs'pĕk-tẽr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals, as gold, etc.

pro-spec-tus (prō-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = prospect], **1**, an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch or plan; **2**, a catalog, as of a school, hotel, etc.; **3**, a descriptive sketch of a book to be published.

pros-per (prŏs'pẽr), *v.t.* [< Lat. *prosperare* < *prosperus*, fortunate], to make successful; favor:—*v.i.* to thrive; succeed.

pros-per-i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* success; good fortune: opposite of *adversity*.

Pros-per-o (prŏs'pĕr-ō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Tempest," the rightful Duke of Milan, living in exile with his daughter Miranda on a remote island, who, by magic, raises a tempest and shipwrecks his usurping brother, Antonio.

pros-per-ous (prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *prosperus*, fortunate], **1**, favorable; auspicious; of good omen; **2**, successful; thriving; flourishing. —*adv.* **pros'per-ous-ly.**

Syn. fortunate, successful, auspicious. (See lucky.)

pros-tate (prŏs'tāt), *n.* [< Gk. *prostatēs*, one who stands before < *pro*, before + *histanai*, to stand], *Anat.*, in male mammals, a gland lying around the neck of the bladder and its duct:—*adj. Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, this gland.—*adj.* **pro-stat'ic.**

pros-the-sis (prŏs'thē-sĭs), *n.* [Gk. = addition < *pros*, to + *tithenai*, to put], *Gram.*, the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, especially by prefixing: opposite of *aphaeresis*; *Med.*, **1**, the replacement of an absent part of the body by an artificial one; **2**, an artificial part, such as an eye, leg, set of teeth, etc.—*adj.* **pros-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk).

pros-tho-don-tist (prŏs"thō-dŏn'tĭst), *n.* [*prosth(etic)* + *-odontist* (< Gk. *odous* (*odontos*), tooth)], a dentist who devotes himself to the laboratory and to the mechanical side of his profession.

pros-ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tuted, *p.pr.* -tuting], [< Lat. *prostituere* (*-stitutus*), to offer for sale < *pro*, forth + *statuere*, to place], **1**, to use for a low and unworthy purpose for the sake of gaining money or advantage; as, to *prostitute* talent; **2**, to offer (a woman, oneself, etc.) for indiscriminate sexual intercourse in return for pay:—*adj.* low and degraded; serving for pay:—*n.* a person who enters into sex relations for pay.—*n.* **pros'ti-tu"tor.**

pros-ti-tu-tion (prŏs"tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the practice of submitting to sexual intercourse for pay; **2**, the spending of one's best qualities, as talent or honor, for mercenary or base ends.

pros-trate (prŏs'trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *sternere* (*stratus*), to throw down], **1**, to lay flat; throw down from a standing position; **2**, to destroy; ruin; **3**, to bow in humble reverence: usually reflexive; **4**, to cause to become weak:—*adj.* **1**, lying at full length; extended on the ground; **2**, lying at another's mercy; **3**, lying in an entreating or reverent attitude; **4**, exhausted: *Bot.*, trailing.—*n.* **pros'tra-tor.**

pros-tra-tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of throwing down or state of being thrown down; **2**, a falling down in worship; **3**, great physical or mental depression or exhaustion.

pros-y (prōz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* prosier, *superl.* prosiest], [see **prose**], **1**, like prose; **2**, tedious; dull; commonplace.—*adv.* **pros'i-ly.**—*n.* **pros'i-ness.**

Prot. *abbr.* Protestant: used of certain churches:—**Prot. Epis.**, Protestant Episcopal (also, **P. E.**).

pro-tag-o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *prōtagōnistēs* < *prōtos*, first + *agōnistēs*, actor], **1**, the central figure of a drama; **2**, a prominent figure in, or a chief supporter of, a cause or movement.

prot-a-sis (prŏt'ă-sĭs), *n.* [Gk. < *pro*, forward + *teinein*, to stretch], in ancient drama, the opening, descriptive scene: *Gram.*, **1**, in a conditional sentence, the clause that contains the condition: opposite of *apodosis*; **2**, in any complex sentence, an introductory or subordinate clause.

pro-te-an (prō'tē-ăn; prō-tē'ăn), *adj.* [see **Proteus**], readily taking on different shapes or forms: from Proteus, the sea god of classic mythology: **Protean**, of, pertaining to, or resembling, Proteus.

pro-tect (prō-tĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *pro*, before + *tegere* (*tectus*), to cover], to keep in safety; guard; shield: *Econ.*, to shield by a high tariff, as home products, from competition with cheap imports.

Syn. guard, shield, shelter. (See defend.)

pro-tec-tion (prō-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of keeping in safety; **2**, the state of being kept in safety; **3**, that which keeps safe; a defense; shelter; security; **4**, a passport: *Econ.*, the encouragement of home industry by imposing tariffs or duties on imported goods to prevent them from underselling the home product: opposite of *free trade*; also, the belief in, or practice of, such encouragement of home industry.

pro-tec-tion-ist (prō-tĕk'shŭn-ĭst), *n. Econ.*, one who advocates protection; one who opposes free trade.—*n.* **pro-tec'tion-ism.**

pro-tec-tive (prō-tĕk'tĭv), *adj.* serving to keep safe or to ward off danger; as, *protective* measures: *Econ.*, serving to foster home industries; as, a *protective* tariff.—*adv.* **pro-tec'tive-ly.**

pro-tec-tor (prō-tĕk'tẽr), *n.* one who guards, especially from injury or oppression; a defender; guardian: *Eng. Hist.*, a person appointed to rule the kingdom during the minority or mental incapacity of the king: **Lord Protector**, title of Oliver Cromwell, head of the English Commonwealth 1653–58.—*n.* **pro-tec'tor-ship.**—*n.fem.* **pro-tec'tress.**

pro-tec-tor-ate (prō-tĕk'tŏr-ăt), *n.* **1**, government by a regent, or one appointed to rule in place of a king; also, the rank and office of such a person; **2**, the relation of a great nation to a weak one, which it defends and partly controls; **3**, the nation defended and controlled.

***pro-té-gé** (prō"tă"zhā'), *n.* [Fr. = protected < *protéger*, to protect < Lat. *pro*, before + *tegere*, to cover], one who is under the guardianship, patronage, or care of another.—*n.fem.* ***pro"té"gée'.**

pro-te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [see **protein**], *Physiol. Chem.*, any of an important class of highly complex nitrogenous compounds found in vegetable and animal organisms, formed by combination of a protein with another substance, but differing from a protein in being coagulable by alcohol: generally called *protein*.

pro-te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [Ger. < Gk. *prōteios*, primary < *prōtos*, first], *Physiol. Chem.*, any of a general class of complex nitrogenous compounds found in the fluids and tissues of all living organisms, consisting chiefly of carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen with smaller proportions of hydrogen and sulphur: including albumins, albuminoids, globulins, etc.

pro tem. *abbr.* [Lat. *pro tempore*, for a time], for the time being: temporary; temporarily.

Prot-er-o-zo-ic (prŏt"ẽr-ō-zō'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *proteros*, former + *zōē*, life], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the geologic era between the Archaean and the Paleozoic, having the oldest known animal fossil forms (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* the Proterozoic era or its strata.

Pro-tes-i-la-us (prō-tĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk.], *Gk. Myth*, a Thessalian warrior and husband of Laodamia, the first of the Greeks to fall at Troy.

pro-test (prō-tĕst'), *v.i.* [< Fr. *protester* < Lat. *pro*, forth + *testari* (*-atus*), to witness], to make a solemn declaration against some act or measure; remonstrate:—*v.t.* **1**, to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; assert; **2**, to declare formally to be dishonored by nonpayment or nonacceptance, as a promissory note, check, or bill of exchange; **3**, to make a formal statement of disapproval with regard to, as a decision, action, or the like: *Rare*, to appeal to for verification; *Obs.*, to make public:—*n.* (prō'tĕst), **1**, a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a formal statement of disapproval or dissent; **2**, a formal declaration, usually by notary public, that a note, check, or the like, has been presented and payment or acceptance refused.—*n.* **pro-test'er.**

Syn., *v.* assert, affirm, declare, object, disagree.

prot-es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *adj.* declaring an opposing opinion: **Protestant**, belonging to one of the branches of the Christian church which separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century:—*n.* one who declares an opinion in advance of, or opposing, those generally accepted: **Protestant**, a member of one of the branches of the Christian church which separated from the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation in the 16th century: **Protestant Episcopal Church**, the branch of the church which in the United States corresponds to the Anglican Church.

Prot-es-tant-ism (prŏt'ĕs-tănt-ĭzm), *n.* the religious system of Protestant Christians; also, Protestant churches collectively.

prot-es-ta-tion (prŏt"ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of declaring solemnly; **2**, a formal declaration of disagreement; **3**, a solemn affirmation.

Pro-teus (prō'tūs; prō'tē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a Greek sea god with prophetic power who could change himself at will into any form.

pro-tha-la-mi-um (prō"thā-lā'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *pro*, before + *thalamos*, chamber: coined by Spenser, in imit. of *epithalamium*, q.v.], an ode to a coming wedding. Also, **pro"tha-la'mi-on.**

pro-thal-li-um (prō-thăl'ĭ-ŭm) *n.* [*pl.* -lia (-ă)], [< Gk. *pro*, before + *thallos*, a shoot], *Bot.*, the gametophyte of ferns, the tiny, somewhat heart-shaped plant that grows from an asexual spore and bears the sex organs, and on which the sporophyte starts its growth (for illus. see *Pteridophyta*). Also, **pro-thal'lus.**—*adj.* **pro-thal'li-al.**

pro-thon-o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -taries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. < late Gk. *prōtonotarios* < Gk. *prōtos*, first + *notarios*, scribe], in certain courts, the chief clerk: *Eccl.*, 1, *R. C. Ch.*, one of several high officials who record the important pontifical proceedings; 2, *Gk. Ch.*, the chief secretary of the patriarch at Constantinople. Also, **pro-ton'o-ta-ry.**

pro-tho-rax (prō-thō'răks), *n.* [< *pro-* + *thorax*], *Zoöl.*, the front segment of the thorax of an insect.—*adj.* **pro"tho-rac'ic** (-răs'ĭk).

pro-to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* [< O.F. *prothocole* < Gk. *prōtokollon*, first leaf glued to papyrus roll < *prōtos*, first + *kolla*, glue], an original copy or record; especially, the first draft of a treaty or convention, often signed, used as a basis for a final treaty.

pro-to-mar-tyr (prō"tō-mär'tĕr), *n.* [*proto-* (< Gk. *prōtos*, first) + *martyr*], a first martyr for any cause; applied especially to Saint Stephen.

pro-ton (prō'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *prōtos*, first], *Phys.*, the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, also supposed to be a constituent of the nuclei of all other atoms, exceedingly minute and carrying a unit positive charge: associated, in the normal hydrogen atom, with one electron, or negatively charged particle.

pro-to-ne-ma (prō"tō-nē'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-tă)], [< Gk. *prōtos*, first + *nēma*, thread], *Biol.*, 1, the fine, filamentous stage of the true moss plant, branches of which are the upright, leafy stalks commonly called moss; 2, the first growth in the germination of a fertilized egg.

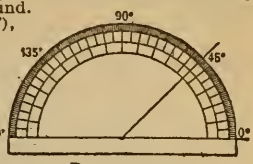
pro-to-plasm (prō'tō-plăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *prōtos*, first + *plasma*, form], *Biol.*, 1, a mixture of extremely complex chemical compounds, chiefly proteins and water, organized into a nucleus and a surrounding cytoplasm (which see): the whole known as a *cell*, the unit of living matter; 2, in Europe, usually, the cytoplasm of a cell.—*adj.* **pro"to-plas'mic.**

pro-to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*proto-* (< Gk. *prōtos*, first) + *type*], an original copy or model; a pattern.—*adj.* **pro'to-typ'al.**—*adj.* **pro'to-typ'i-cal.**

Pro-to-zo-a (prō"tō-zō'ă), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *prōtos*, first + *zō(i)on*, animal], *Zoöl.*, the phylum of the animal kingdom which contains animals, for the most part microscopic and aquatic, consisting of a single cell, and reproducing by fission.—*adj.* and *n.* **pro"to-zo'an.**

pro-tract (prō-trăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], 1, to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; 2, to draw or map by means of a scale: *Zoöl.*, to protrude or extend: opposite of *retract*.—*n.* **pro-trac'tion.**—*adj.* **pro-trac'tive.**

pro-trac-tor (prō-trăk'tĕr), *n.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper: used in surveying: *Anat.*, a muscle that extends a limb; *Surg.*, formerly, an instrument for drawing foreign bodies from a wound.



PROTRACTOR

pro-trude (prō-trōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -truded, *p.pr.* -truding], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *trudere* (*trusus*), to thrust], to thrust or push forward: —*v.i.* to be extended forward; project.

pro-tru-sile (prō-trōō'sĭl), *adj.* capable of being thrust or pushed forward.

pro-tru-sion (prō-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the act of thrusting out, or the state of being thrust out; 2, that which is thrust out.

pro-tru-sive (prō-trōō'sĭv), *adj.* 1, thrusting or impelling forward; 2, capable of being pushed forward; projecting.

pro-tu-ber-ance (prō-tū'bĕr-ăns), *n.* [see **protuberate**], 1, a swelling; a knob; 2, quality or state of swelling out.

pro-tu-ber-ant (prō-tū'bĕr-ănt), *adj.* swelling out; prominent; bulging.

pro-tu-ber-ate (prō-tū'bĕr-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *protuberare* (*-atus*), to bulge < *pro*, forward + *tuber*, a swelling], to swell out; bulge.—*n.* **pro-tu'ber-a'tion.**

proud (proud), *adj.* [< A.S. *prūt*, *prūd*, prob. < O.F. *prod*, *prud*, valiant, notable], 1, having too great self-esteem; overbearing; haughty; 2, having worthy self-respect; as, too *proud* to beg; 3, having a feeling of glad satisfaction; as, *proud* of a friend's success; gratified; 4, spirited; mettlesome; as, the knight's *proud* steed; 5, giving just cause for satisfaction or boasting; as, a *proud* castle: **proud flesh**, excessive granulation on an inflamed area in a sore or a healing wound.—*adv.* **proud'ly.**

Syn. insolent, disdainful, lordly, arrogant, stately.

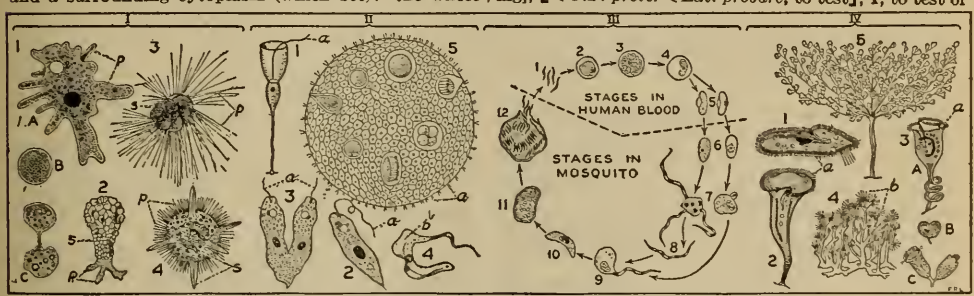
Prov. *abbr.* 1, Provence; Provençal; 2, Proverbs; 3, Provost; 4, Province:—**prov.**, 1, proverbially; 2, provincial; 3, provisional.

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* proved (prōōvd), *p.p.* proved, *Archaic*, proven (prōōv'n), *p.pr.* proving], [< O.F. *prover* < Lat. *probare*, to test], 1, to test or try by an experiment; 2, to demonstrate by argument or evidence; 3, to cause to be accepted as genuine; as, to *prove* a will; 4, to learn by experience; as, "we will all the pleasures *prove*"; 5, to try by suffering; as, "*prove* thee as silver is tried"; 6, to show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation): *Print.*, to take a trial impression or proof of:—*v.i.* to turn out to be; be found to be.—*n.* **prov'er.**—*adj.* **prov'a-ble.**

Syn. justify, substantiate, manifest, confirm, fix.

prov-en (prōōv'n), *Archaic* and *Sc.*, past participle of *prove*:—*p.adj.* certified; found to be genuine.

Pro-ven-çal (prō"vän"säl'; prō"vĕn-säl'; -säl'), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *prorincia*, province], pertaining to Provence, the southeastern part, formerly the whole of the south, of France, its language, or its



PROTOZOA, SHOWING SOME OF THE BODY FORMS FOUND IN THE FOUR CLASSES

I, *Rhizopoda*, protozoans with pseudopodia, *p*, for locomotion and feeding: 1, amœba in three stages (A, adult; B, encysted in a thick, drought-resistant wall; C, reproducing by binary fission); 2, 3, 4, rhizopods with shells, *s*, made of foreign materials or of self-secreted lime or silica.—II, *Mastigophora*, protozoans with a lash, or flagellum, *a*, or an undulating membrane, *b*, for locomotion: 1, collared form; 2, boat-shaped form, reproducing (3) by longitudinal fission; 4, mammalian blood parasite; 5, colonial form, a hollow sphere inclosing various reproductive cells.—III, a representative of *Sporozoa*, parasitic protozoans: the malarial germ, showing the chief stages in its complex life cycle in two hosts.—IV, *Infusoria*, protozoans with cilia, *a*, or tentacles, *b*, for locomotion or feeding: 1, a paramecium, or slipper animalcule; 2, a *Stentor*; 3, a *Vorticella* (A, adult; B, C, stages in longitudinal fission; 4, 5, colonial forms).

people:—*n.* 1, the language of Provence: in its older form called *langue d'oc;* 2, a native of Provence.

prov-en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *provendre* < L.L. *praebenda*, pension < Lat. *praebēre*, to grant < *prae*, before + *habēre*, to have], dry feed for live stock, as hay and oats: *Humorous*, food for human beings:—*v.t.* to supply with fodder.

prov-erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [< Lat. *proverbium*, a common saying < *pro*, for + *verbum*, a word], 1, a short, familiar saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage; 2, a subject of critical comment or laughing scorn; a byword: *Bib.*, a puzzling saying (Num. 21:27): **Proverbs**, a poetical book of the Old Testament, containing the practical philosophy of the wise men of Israel, including Solomon.
Syn. axiom, adage, saw, saying, precept, maxim, motto, aphorism, byword, dictum. (See truism.)

pro-ver-bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, mentioned in, or like, a short, familiar saying; 2, widely spoken of, or well-known; as, her kindness is *proverbial.*—*adv.* **pro-ver'bi-al-ly.**

pro-vide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vided, *p.pr.* -viding], [< Lat. *pro*, forward + *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], 1, to obtain or make ready beforehand; prepare; 2, to furnish: followed by *with;* as, *provide* him with funds; 3, to supply or afford; as, we will *provide* funds for him; 4, to mention as a condition or requirement, as, the bill *provides* that taxes be raised: —*v.i.* 1, to take care in advance; procure supplies: with *for;* 2, to make preparations to avoid: with *for* or *against.*—*n.* **pro-vid'er.**

pro-vid-ed (prō-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* on condition; if: usually followed by *that.*

prov-i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* 1, timely care or preparation, in advance of need; 2, economy; prudence; 3, the care of God for mankind; 4, an event directly showing God's foresight and care: **Providence,** God thought of as watching over mankind.

prov-i-dent (prŏv'ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* 1, careful for the future; 2, thrifty.—*adv.* **prov'i-dent-ly.**
Syn. prudent, watchful, thrifty. (See economical.)

prov-i-den-tial (prŏv″ĭ-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* 1, effected by, or showing, divine direction or foresight; 2, fortunate.—*adv.* **prov″i-den'tial-ly.**

prov-ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [< Lat. *provincia*, official duty, province], 1, an administrative division of a state; 2, under some governments, a distant colony; especially, one of the British colonies forming the Dominion of Canada; 3, a proper sphere of action; as, this task is outside your *province;* 4, a department of knowledge or activity: *pl.* in any country, outlying sections remote from the larger cities: *Eccl.*, the district administered by an archbishop; *Rom. Hist.*, a country conquered by Rome and ruled by a Roman governor, as Gaul.

pro-vin-cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, an outlying district or distant dependent country; 2, countrified; crude and unfinished in appearance or manner; 3, restricted to the ideas and customs of one special region; local; hence, narrow:—*n.* an inhabitant of a distant dependent country or of an outlying district.—*adv.* **pro-vin'cial-ly.**

pro-vin-cial-ism (prō-vĭn'shăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, a word, expression, mannerism, or way of thinking, peculiar to an outlying district; 2, devotion to the ideas and customs of one special region; hence, 3, narrowness of view; prejudice.

pro-vi-sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [see **provide**], 1, the act of preparing beforehand; also, that which is prepared beforehand; 2, things supplied in advance, especially a supply of food: often *pl.;* 3, care taken beforehand; forethought; as, to make *provision* for an emergency; 4, a condition, or the like, inserted as a clause in a statute: *Eng. Eccl. Hist.*, appointment to a benefice or see before the vacancy occurs; especially, such an appointment when made by the Pope:—*v.t.* to supply with food, etc., as an army.

pro-vi-sion-al (prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, serving for present use; temporary; hence, 2, conditional.—*adv.* **pro-vi'sion-al-ly.**

pro-vi-sion-a-ry (prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* 1, serving for present use; provisional; 2, making provision for the future; 3, containing, consisting of, or like, a condition or stipulation.

pro-vi-sion-er (prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* one who supplies food and other commodities.

pro-vi-so (prō-vī'zō), *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-zōz)], [Lat. = it being provided (that): see **provide**], a conditional clause or stipulation, as in a deed.

pro-vi-sor (prō-vī'zẽr), *n.* [see **provide**], *Eng. Eccl. Hist.*, the recipient of an appointment by the Pope to a benefice before a vacancy occurs.

pro-vi-so-ry (prō-vī'zō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, conditional; 2, temporary; provisional.

prov-o-ca-tion (prŏv″ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **provoke**], 1, that which excites to anger or resentment; 2, the act of exciting to anger.

pro-voc-a-tive (prō-vŏk'ȧ-tĭv; prō-vō'kȧ-tĭv), *adj.* tending to rouse anger, resentment, or excitement:—*n.* anything that tends to excite. —*adv.* **pro-voc'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **pro-voc'a-tive-ness.**

pro-voke (prō-vōk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -voked (-vōkt'), *p.pr.* -voking], [< Lat. *pro*, forth + *vocare* (*-atus*), to call], 1, to excite or stir up; as, to *provoke* criticism; 2, to call forth; cause; as, to *provoke* a laugh; 3, to enrage; offend; irritate; as, to *provoke* another to anger.—*n.* **pro-vok'er.**
Syn. rouse, evoke, vex, exasperate. (See irritate.)

pro-vok-ing (prō-vōk'ĭng), *p.adj.* tending to annoy; irritating.—*adv.* **pro-vok'ing-ly.**

prov-ost (prŏv'ŭst; prō'vō), *n.* [< A.S. *profost*, *prafost* < Lat. *propositus*, a prefect, one set over < *prae*, before + *ponere* (*positus*), to put], 1, a chief official or superintendent; 2, especially in certain colleges, as at Oxford, Cambridge, and the University of Pennsylvania, the president; 3, the chief magistrate in certain Scotch towns; 4, a superintending clergyman at the head of a cathedral chapter: *Obs.*, a jailer.

prov-ost guard (prō'vō), *Mil.*, a body of soldiers to aid the civil authorities to keep order near an army post or camp; military police.

prov-ost mar-shal (prō'vō), *Mil.*, a military or naval officer who acts as chief of the military police.

prov-ost ser-geant (prō'vō), *Mil.*, a sergeant in charge of military prisoners.

[1]**prow** (prou), *n.* [< Fr. *proue*, prob. < Lat. *prora* < Gk. *prō(i)ra*, the prow], 1, the bow, or forward part, of a ship; 2, something resembling the front part of a ship, as the front part of an airplane or airship.

[2]**prow** (prou), *adj.* [< O.F. *prou*, *prod*, valiant], *Archaic*, gallant; valiant; worthy.

prow-ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* [< O.F. *proece* < *prou*, valiant], 1, daring bravery; 2, a brave act.
Syn. gallantry, courage, valor. (See bravery.)

prowl (proul), *v.i.* [< M.E. *prollen*, to search], to wander stealthily, as for prey or plunder:—*v.t.* to roam over, as woods or fields, in search of prey: —*n.* a roving for prey or plunder.—*n.* **prowl'er.**

prox-i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *proximus*, nearest], 1, immediately preceding or following; 2, nearest: *Anat.*, lying nearest the center of the body or the point of attachment: said of the end of a limb or other part: opposite of *distal.*

prox-i-mate (prŏk'sĭ-māt), *adj.* [< L.L. *proximare* (*-atus*), to draw near < Lat. *proximus*, nearest], immediately going before or following; nearest: **proximate analysis**, *Chem.*, the analysis of a substance into the compounds of which it is composed, with the determination of their proportions: contrasted with *ultimate analysis*, which considers the elements themselves with their proportions.

prox-im-i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *proximitas*, nearness < *proximus*, nearest], immediate nearness in place, time, or other relation.
Syn. propinquity, vicinity, neighborhood, nearness.

prox-i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* [< Lat. *proximo* (*mense*), in the next (month)], in or of the next or coming month.—*abbr.* **prox.**

prox-y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* proxies (-sĭz)], [contr. of *procuracy:* see **procure**], 1, the position or powers of one authorized to act for another; 2, a person appointed to represent another, as in a vote; 3, the document by which a person is appointed so to act.

prude (prōōd), *n.* [< O.F. *prude*, *prode*, good, modest; perh. < *prudefemme*, good woman], 1, a woman who affects great reserve, modesty, and virtue; 2, a squeamishly proper person.

pru-dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* [see **prudent**], 1, the quality of being discreet, careful, or cautious; wisdom put into practice; 2, economy.
Syn. care, circumspection, caution. (See wisdom.)

pru-dent (prōō'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *prudens* (*-entis*), contr. of *providens*, provident: see **provide**], 1, wise in practical things; careful of the result of measures or actions; cautious; discreet; 2, careful for the future.—*adv.* **pru'dent-ly.**
Syn. practical, frugal, farseeing, forehanded. (See careful.)—*Ant.* careless, indiscreet, unmindful, heedless.

pru-den-tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* 1, proceeding from, or marked by, careful thought; 2, using sound judgment.—*adv.* **pru-den'tial-ly.**

prud-er-y (prōōd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **prude**], affected modesty; extreme propriety in manners; primness.

***prud-homme** (prü″dôm'), *n.* [Fr. = a good or discreet man], in France, a member of a board to settle labor disputes.

prud-ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **prude**], affectedly precise and prim; too observant of the proprieties.—*adv.* **prud'ish-ly.**—*n.* **prud'ish-ness.**

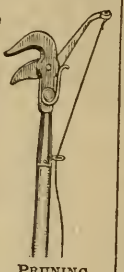
[1]prune (prōōn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pruned (prōōnd), *p.pr.* pruning], [<O.F. *prooignier*, to cut back], 1, to cut unnecessary twigs or branches from (a vine, bush, or tree); trim; 2, to cut out or clear away, as useless parts; 3, to cleanse with the beak; preen:—*v.i.* to remove useless branches or parts.—*n.* **prun'er.**

[2]prune (prōōn), *n.* [<Lat. *prunum* <Gk. *proumnon*, plum], orig., a plum; now, a plum that has been, or can be, dried without fermentation.

pru-nel-la (prōō-nĕl'ä), *n.* [source uncertain], a smooth woolen stuff used for the uppers of shoes and for gaiters. Also, **pru-nel'lo.**

pru-nelle (prōō-nĕl'), *n.* [Fr. = small plum], a kind of small prune, packed without the skin.

prun-ing hook a pair of shears with one blade hook-shaped, set on the end of a pole for pruning.



PRUNING HOOK

pru-ri-ence (prōō'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* [see **prurient**], lewdness in thought or desire; lasciviousness; licentiousness; lust.—*n.* **pru'ri-en-cy.**

pru-ri-ent (prōō'rĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *pruriens* (*-entis*), itching], lewd in thought or desire; libidinous; lustful; lascivious.—*adv.* **pru'ri-ent-ly.**

pru-ri-go (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* [Lat. = an itching], *Med.*, a chronic, inflammatory skin disease, accompanied by an eruption and intense itching.

Prus-sian (prŭsh'ăn), *adj.* [<Fr. *Prussien* <A.F. *Pruce* <LL. *Pruzzi*, *Borussi*, Prussians], pertaining to Prussia, in Germany, or its people or language: **Prussian blue**, any of several blue compounds of iron and cyanogen, used as pigments:—*n.* a native of Prussia.

prus-si-ate (prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n.* [<Fr. *Prusse*: see **prussic acid**], a salt of prussic acid.

prus-sic ac-id (prŭs'ĭk), [<Fr. *prussique* <*Prusse*, Prussia; because *Prussian* blue is one of its salts], a colorless liquid, violently poisonous, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen: popular name for *hydrocyanic acid.*

[1]pry (prī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pried (prīd), *p.pr.* prying], [<M.E. *prien*: source uncertain], to inspect closely and inquisitively; peep; peer.—*p. adj.* **pry'ing.**

[2]pry (prī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pried (prīd), *p.pr.* prying], [see **[2]prize**], to raise or open with a lever; prize:—*n.* a bar used as a lever; leverage.

P. S. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *post scriptum*, after that which is written], Postscript; 2, Privy Seal; 3, Passenger Steamer; 4, Permanent Secretary.

psalm (säm), *n.* [<Gk. *psalmos*, song with harp <*psallein*, to sing to the harp], a sacred song or poem, especially one of those contained in the book of the Old Testament known as *Psalms: Psalms*, *Bib.*, a book of the Old Testament containing sacred songs.

psalm-ist (säm'ĭst), *n.* a composer of psalms, or sacred hymns: **the Psalmist**, an author of any of the sacred songs in the Bible, especially David.

psalm-o-dist (säm'ō-dĭst; săl'mō-), *n.* [see **psalmody**], one who sings psalms.

psalm-o-dy (säm'ō-dĭ; săl'mō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [<Gk. *psalmos*, psalm+*ōi(dē)*, a song], the writing or singing of psalms, or sacred hymns.

psalm tone *Mus.*, the setting or intonation of a psalm according to the medieval modal system; an Ambrosian or a Gregorian chant.

Psal-ter (sôl'tẽr), *n.* [<A.F. *sauter* <Lat. <Gk. *psalltĕrion*, stringed instrument played by twanging <*psallein*, to twang], the Old Testament Book of Psalms, especially when arranged for use in church services, as in the Book of Common Prayer: **psalter**, a medieval stringed instrument: usually called *psaltery.*—*adj.* **psal-te'rĭ-an.**

psal-te-ri-um (sôl-tē'rĭ-ŭm; săl-), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ä)], [Lat. = a psaltery], the third division in the stomach of ruminants, or cud-chewing animals; the omasum, or manyplies (see *ruminant*, illus.).

psal-ter-y (sôl'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -teries (-ĭz)], *Mus.*, an ancient Hebrew stringed instrument, a sort of zither or dulcimer, played with the fingers or a plectrum: superseded in the 17th century by the spinet and harpsichord, the forerunners of the piano.

PSALTERY of the 12th century.

pseu-do (sū'dō; psū'dō), *adj.* [<Gk. *pseudēs*, false], false; pretended: often in combination; as, *pseudo*clergy; *pseudo*-American.

pseu-do-mor-phous (sū'dō-môr'fŭs; psū'-), *adj.* [<Gk. *pseudēs*, false +*morphē*, form], not having true form: used of substances having an external form, usually crystalline, which is not characteristic of them.

pseu-do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* [<Gk. *pseudēs*, false+*onoma*, name], a fictitious or false name taken by a writer; a pen name.—*adj.* **pseu-don'y-mous** (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs).

pseu-do-pod (sū'dō-pŏd; psū'-), *n.* [<Gk. *pseudēs*, false + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, a temporary projection of the cytoplasm of a cell, used for feeding and moving about (see *amœba*, illus.). Also, **pseu''do-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), [*pl.* -dia (-ä)].

pshaw (shô; pshô), *interj.* [natural cry], an expression of contempt, impatience, etc.:—*v.i.* to cry *pshaw*; express disdain. Also, **psha.**

psi (psē; sī), *n.* [<Gk.], the 23d letter of the Greek alphabet [Ψ, ψ (see App. I)], equivalent to *ps.*

Psy-che (sī'kē; psī'kē), *n.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, soul], *Gk. Myth.*, a beautiful maiden, symbolic of the human soul, who was beloved by Eros, the god of love, and by marriage to him was immortalized: pictured with the wings of the butterfly, the symbol of immortality: **psyche**, the human soul.

psy-chi-a-trist (sī-kī'ä-trĭst; psī-), *n.* [see **psychiatry**], *Med.*, an expert in treating mental disorders.

psy-chi-a-try (sī-kī'ä-trĭ; psī-), *n.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, the mind+*iatreia*, healing], *Med.*, the study and treatment of mental disorders; psychotherapy.—*adj.* **psy''chi-at'ric** (-kĭ-ăt'rĭk).

psy-chic (sī'kĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, soul], 1, pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; mental; spiritual: opposite of *physical*; 2, pertaining to occult or mysterious phenomena, such as those of telepathy, clairvoyance, etc.: *Psych.*, having its origin in imagination rather than in any physical condition; as, *psychic* blindness:—*n.* a person supposedly susceptible to spiritualistic phenomena; especially, in spiritualism, a medium.—*adj.* **psy'chi-cal.**—*adv.* **psy'chi-cal-ly.**

psy-cho-a-nal-y-sis (sī''kō-ä-năl'ĭ-sĭs; psī''-), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [*psycho-* (<Gk. *psukhē*, mind)+*analysis*], *Psych.*, an analysis of the mental life of an individual, his mental capacity, temperament, etc.; a psychological study of personality; *Psychopathol.*, a method of investigating the mental condition of nervous patients, based on the theory of Sigmund Freud of Vienna that many desires, repellent to the conscious mind and therefore banished from it, persist in the unconscious, and continue to affect mental life and, therefore, conduct, and that mental and nervous disorders may often be relieved by a study of the emotional history of the patient. Also, **psy'cha-nal'y-sis.**—*adj.* **psy''cho-an''a-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk).

psy-cho-an-a-lyze (sī''kō-ăn'ä-līz; psī''-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lyzed (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lyzing], to subject (a person) to psychoanalysis.—*n.* **psy''cho-an'a-lyst** (-lĭst).—*n.* **psy''cho-an'a-lyz''er.**

psy-cho-gen-e-sis (sī''kō-jĕn'ē-sĭs; psī''-), *n.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, mind+*genesis*, a beginning], the study or investigation of the origin and development of the mind.—*adj.* **psy''cho-gen'ic.**

psy-cho-log-i-cal (sī''kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl; psī''-), *adj.* [see **psychology**], pertaining to psychology, or the science of the mind.—*adj.* **psy''cho-log'ic.**

psy-chol-o-gist (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* one versed in the science of the mind.

psy-chol-o-gy (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ; psī-), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *psukhē*, mind + *-logia*, a study], the science that treats of the mind; specifically, that branch of biologic science which deals with the reaction of organisms to their environment.

psy-chom-e-try (sī-kŏm'ē-trĭ; psī-), *n.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, mind+*metron*, a measure], 1, measurement of the duration of mental operations; 2, the alleged art of divination by contact.

psy-cho-pa-thol-o-gy (sī''kō-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭ; psī''-), *n.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, mind+*pathos*, suffering+*-logia*, a study], the science dealing with mental diseases and mental abnormality.—*adj.* **psy''cho-path''o-log'i-cal.**

psy-cho-path-ic (sī''kō-păth'ĭk; psī''-), *adj.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, mind+*pathos*, suffering], 1, pertaining to psychotherapy; 2, pertaining to, or characterized by, mental disease or abnormality, especially abnormal emotional susceptibility or instability.—*n.* **psy''chop'a-th'y.**

psy-cho-phys-ics (sī''kō-fĭz'ĭks; psī''-), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *psukhē*, mind +*phusikē*, natural], psychology which treats of the mind as affected by physical conditions; the study of the relation of mental reactions or responses to the stimuli giving rise to them.—*adj.* **psy''cho-phys'i-cal** (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl).—*n.* **psy''cho-phys'i-cist** (-fĭz'ĭ-sĭst).

psy-cho-sis (sī-kō′sĭs; psī-), [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *psukhōsis*, a giving of life to < *psukhē*, life; mind; soul], *Med.*, any mental disease; *Psych.*, a specific mental activity considered apart from accompanying nerve phenomena.—*adj.* **psy-chot′ic** (sī-kŏt′ĭk; psī-).

psy-cho-ther-a-py (sī″kō-thĕr′ə-pĭ; psī″-), *n.* [< Gk. *psukhē*, mind + *therapeuein*, to cure], treatment of mental disease; psychiatry.

psy-chrom-e-ter (sī-krŏm′ē-tĕr; psī-), *n.* [< Gk. *psukhros*, cold + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring humidity, having two thermometers, the bulb of one being kept moist.

pt. *abbr.* [*pl.* pts.], 1, part; 2, payment; 3, point; 4, port; 5, pint; 6, private (also, **priv.**):—**Pt,** *Chem.*, the symbol [Pt] for the element platinum:—**P.T.A.,** Parent-Teacher Association.

Ptah (ptä), *n.* [Egypt.], the chief god of Memphis in Egypt: father of gods and men.

ptar-mi-gan (tär′mĭ-gən), *n.* [< Gael. *tarmachan*, a grouse: *p* prefixed as if from Gk.], any of several grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of Arctic regions, having dark plumage in summer and white in winter.

Pter-i-doph-y-ta (tĕr″ĭ-dŏf′ĭ-tə; ptĕr″-), *n.* [< Gk. *pteris* (*-idos*), fern + *phuton*, plant], *Bot.*, a phylum of plants, containing the highest type of flowerless plants, in which the life cycle is characterized by alternation of generations: including the ferns, horsetails, and lycopods: **pteridophyte,** (tĕr′ĭ-dō-fīt″), one of these plants.—*adj.* **pter″i-do-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk).

pter-o-dac-tyl (tĕr″ō-dăk′tĭl; ptĕr″-), *n.* [< Gk. *pteron*, wing + *daktulos*, finger], any of several extinct flying reptiles having featherless wing membranes between the body, arm, and elongated fifth finger (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

Ptol-e-ma-ic (tŏl″ē-mā′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Ptolemaios*], relating to Ptolemy, an Alexandrian scientist of the second century A.D.: **Ptolemaic theory,** *Astron.*, the theory of the solar system proposed by Ptolemy, in which the earth was the center of the solar system, the sun and planets revolving around it: superseded by the Copernican theory.

pto-ma-ine (tō′mā-ĭn; -ēn; *Collog.* tō′mān), *n.* [< It. *ptomaina* < Gk. *ptōma*, dead body], *Chem.*, any of a class of alkaloidal bodies formed from albuminous material by the action of bacteria: generally present in decaying organic matter, and often highly poisonous. Also, **pto′ma-in.**

pto-sis (tō′sĭs; ptō′-), *n.* [< Gk. *ptōsis*, a falling], *Med.*, 1, an abnormal falling of an internal part; 2, a permanent drooping of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the muscle of the lid.—*adj.* **pto′tic** (tō′tĭk).

pty-a-lin (tī′ə-lĭn; ptī′-), *n.* [< Gk. *ptualon*, saliva < *ptuein*, to spit], *Physiol. Chem.*, a ferment found in saliva, converting starch into dextrose.

pu-ber-ty (pū′bĕr-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *pubertas*, age of maturity < *pubes:* see **pubic**], the earliest age at which a person can beget or bear children.

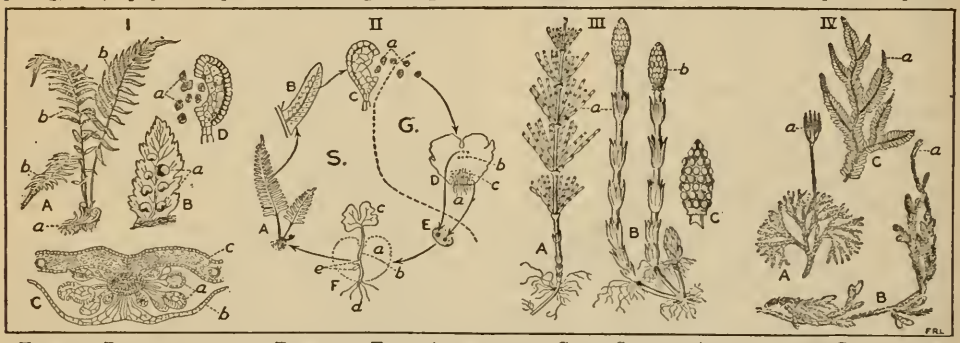
pu-bes (pū′bēz), *n.* [see **pubic**], 1, the pubic region, covered with hair in the adult; 2, pubic hair.

pu-bes-cent (pū-bĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *pubescere*, to become of age; become hairy: see **pubic**], 1, arrived at the age when a person is able to bear or beget children; 2, covered with soft, downy hairs.—*n.* **pu-bes′cence.**

pu-bic (pū′bĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. adj. *pubes, puber*, grown up; n. *pubes*, groin; pubic hair; adult youth], *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the front bone of the pelvis, or its region.

pu-bis (pū′bĭs), *n.* [< Lat. (*os*) *pubis*, (bone) of groin], *Anat.*, one of the principal bones of either half of the pelvis (see *pelvis*, illus.).

pub-lic (pŭb′lĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *publicus*, pertaining to the people < *populus*, people], 1, of or pertaining to the people at large; as, *public* property; 2, open; generally known; 3, common to all; open to general use; for the good of all:—*n.* the people in general, or a particular section of the people; as, the reading *public:* **in public,** publicly; openly: **public house,** in Great Britain, an inn or tavern: often called *pub:* **public school,** 1, in the United States, a primary, grammar, or high school, provided for every child at the public expense; 2, in Great Britain, a private boarding school for boys, as Rugby, Eton, etc., which prepares students for the older universities or for the civil service: **public-service commission,** a government commission for the regulation of public utilities: **public-service corporation,** an incorporated public utility: **public utility,** a business which provides a community with water, gas, electricity, transportation, telephone service, or the like, and which, as it involves certain legal privileges and monopolistic advantages, is usually subject to special governmental regulation.—*adv.* **pub′lic-ly.**



TYPES OF PTERIDOPHYTA: THE FERNS AND THEIR ALLIES, WITH A CHART SHOWING ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS
I, (order *Filicales*), a common native fern (*Asplidium*) showing: A, sporophyte with prostrate stem and roots (*a*) and fronds (*b*, *b*, *b*,); B, under side of frond leaflet showing sori, or spore-producing organs (*a*); C, magnified section of sorus with sporangia (*a*) between indusium (*b*) and leaflet (*c*); D, sporangium with escaping spores (*a*).—II, alternation of generations: S, forms of sporophyte generation; G, forms of gametophyte generation: A, mature sporophyte; B, leaflet with sori; C, sporangium with escaping spores (*a*); D, prothallus, growing from a spore, with rootlets (*a*), archegonia (*b*), and antheridia (*c*); E, an oösphore, or fertilized egg; F, the young sporophyte which grows from the oösphore, imbedded in the prothallus (*a*), showing stem (*b*), leaflet (*c*), rhizoids (*d*), and branches (*e*) which become mature sporophyte. A.—III, (order *Equisetales*), a horsetail: sterile (A) and fertile (B) sporophytes, showing leaves (*a*) and spore-producing cones, or strobiles (*b*); C, enlarged view of strobile.—IV, (order *Lycopodiales*), two lycopodiums (A and B) and a selaginella (*c*), with strobiles (*a*, *a*, *a*).

pub-li-can (pŭb′lĭ-kăn), *n.* [< Lat. *publicanus*, pertaining to the revenues < *publicum*, the public revenue], *Br.*, one who keeps an inn: *Rom. Hist.*, a farmer or collector of the taxes and public revenues; *Bib.*, a Roman taxgatherer in Palestine.

pub-li-ca-tion (pŭb″lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **publish**], 1, the act of printing and placing on sale or of making generally known; 2, that which is printed and placed on sale, as a book or magazine.

pub-li-cist (pŭb′lĭ-sĭst), *n.* [see **public**], one familiar with the laws of nations; also, a writer on topics of current political interest.

pub-lic-i-ty (pŭb-lĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the state of being open to common knowledge; notoriety; 2, advertising activity, especially in connection with great public causes, business enterprises, etc.

pub-li-cize (pŭb′lĭ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -cizing], to give publicity to.

pub-lish (pŭb′lĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *puplier* < Lat. *publicare* (*-atus*), to make public < *populus*, people], 1, to make known; announce or proclaim; 2, to print and offer for sale, especially a book, magazine, etc.—*n.* **pub′lish-er.**

puc-coon (pŭ-kōōn′), *n.* [< Amer. Ind.], 1, any of several North American plants yielding a red or yellow dye from the roots, as the bloodroot and the golden seal; 2, the pigment obtained from them.

puce (pūs), *adj.* [Fr. = flea < Lat. *pulex* (*-icis*), flea], of a dark or purplish brown color.

[1]puck (pŭk), *n.* [< A.S. *pūca*, goblin], in old folk tales, a fairy; a mischievous sprite or goblin.

²puck (pŭk), *n.* [perh. related to ³*poke*], a hard rubber disk used in hockey, the object of the game being to advance the disk along the ice into the goal.

puck-a (pŭk'ä), *adj.* [< Hind. *pakkā*, ripe; cooked; solid], 1, strong; well-built; lasting; as, a *pucka* house; 2, hence, real; genuine; good: in common use by Anglo-Indians. Also, **puk'ka.**

puck-er (pŭk'ẽr), *v.t.* [prob. < ¹*poke*, a bag: from the folds caused by drawing the poke tight by the string], to gather into small folds; wrinkle: often with *up*:—*v.i.* to become gathered into small folds or wrinkles: often with *up*:—*n.* a small fold or wrinkle: *Colloq.*, perplexity; confusion.

pud-ding (pōōd'ĭng), *n.* [< M.E. *poding*], 1, a soft food, often a dessert, made of flour, milk, eggs, etc.; 2, a kind of sausage made of meat and seasoning incased in a piece of intestine.

pud-ding stone a kind of rock composed of rounded pebbles cemented together: also called *conglomerate*, which see for illus.

pud-dle (pŭd'l), *n.* [< M.E. *podel*, *puddel*, prob. dim. of A.S. *pudd*, ditch], 1, a small body of muddy water; 2, clay, sand, etc., worked together with water: **puddle iron**, *Metal.*, wrought iron made by the puddling process: called *puddle-bar* when rolled into bars:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* puddled (-ld), *p.pr.* puddling], 1, to make muddy; 2, to work water into (clay, sand, etc.) so as to make a mixture through which water will not pass; 3, to line with such clay in order to make water-tight: *Metal.*, to stir (molten pig iron) in a reverberatory furnace for the production of wrought iron by removing silicon, manganese, and carbon, by oxidation.—*n.* **pud'dler.**

pud-dling (pŭd'lĭng), *n. Metal.*, the operation of converting molten pig iron into wrought iron in a reverberatory furnace, by oxidation of silicon, manganese, and carbon through the action of the flame or by the additiou of scale or ore and scrap iron.

pu-den-cy (pū'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [< L.L. *pudentia*, modesty < Lat. *pudēre*, to be ashamed], modesty; shyness; love of retirement.

pu-den-dum (pū-dĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -da (-dä)], [Lat. = (a thing) to be ashamed of < *pudēre*, to be ashamed], *Anat.*, the vulva, or external female genitals: *pl.* the external genitals of either sex.

pudg-y (pŭj'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [< earlier *pudge*, *podge*, a short, thick or fat person, animal, or thing], short and fat; dumpy.—*n.* **pudg'i-ness.**

pueb-lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.* [*pl.* -los (-lōz)], [Sp. = a village < Lat. *populus*, people], 1, in the southwestern United States, and in Spanish America, an Indian or Spanish village; 2, especially, such a village housed in a communal dwelling of adobe, often several stories high: built characteristically by the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona; 3, such a building or group of buildings: **Pueblo**, a member of one of the tribes of Indians living in pueblos:—*adj.* of or pertaining to such Indians or their villages.

pu-er-i-cul-ture (pū'ẽr-ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *puer*, boy, child + *cultura*, culture, training], the art or practice of raising and training children.

pu-er-ile (pū'ẽr-īl; *Br.* -ĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *puerilis* < *puer*, a boy], 1, pertaining to childhood; 2, immature; silly; foolish; childish.

pu-er-il-i-ty (pū'ẽr-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], silliness; childishness; also, a childish act.

pu-er-per-al (pū-ûr'pẽr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *puer*, a child + *-parus*, bearing < *parere*, to bring forth], of or pertaining to childbirth.

pu-er-pe-ri-um (pū'ẽr-pē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* the condition of a woman after childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [imit.], 1, a short, quick blast; a sudden breath forced out; 2, any of a number of objects of a round, soft, light, or inflated, character; especially, a soft ball or pad used to apply powder to the skin or hair, a soft roll of hair, or a very light cake or tart filled with cream; 3, a covering for a bed, quilted and padded with cotton, etc.: *Dressmaking*, a piece of material gathered on two sides so as to stand out in the center: *Colloq.*, exaggerated praise printed in a newspaper:—*v.i.* 1, to send out air, smoke, breath, etc., with sudden force; 2, to breathe quick and hard, as a runner; 3, to swell with air: with *up*; 4, to swell with importance: with *up*:—*v.t.* 1, to blow, drive, etc., with whiffs or little blasts; 2, to cause to swell, as with wind, or, figuratively, with importance: with *up*; 3, to praise too highly; 4, to arrange in puffs, as the hair.

puff-ball (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* [*puff* + ¹*ball*], any of various ball-shaped fungi filled with spores which, when ripe, escape as dust (see *Thallophyta*, illus.).

puff-er (pŭf'ẽr), *n.* [see **puff**], 1, a person or thing that sends out air, smoke, etc., with sudden force; 2, any one of several fishes having the power of inflating their bodies with air; a globefish.

puff-er-y (pŭf'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], the act of praising in too high terms; adulation.

puf-fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* [perh. < *puff*: because of its puffed-out appearance or its large beak], any of various northern sea birds (genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*) related to the auk, with duck-shaped, short-necked bodies and large bills.

puff-y (pŭf'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **puff**], 1, distended with air or with a liquid; bloated; 2, inflated in manner; 3, blowing in little gusts; hence, short-winded.—*n.* **puff'i-ness.**

¹pug (pŭg), *n.* [perh. var. of ¹*puck*, q.v.], one of a breed of lap dogs, with a short, broad nose, wrinkled face, and tightly curled tail: also called *pug dog*: *Obs.*, a mischievous sprite; puck.

²pug (pŭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pugged (pŭgd), *p.pr.* pugging], [source uncertain], 1, in pottery and brick manufacture, to grind, as clay, with water so as to make plastic; 2, to line with clay so as to make water-tight or the like:—*n.* clay ground or kneaded to such consistency that it may be molded.

¹pug-ging (pŭg'ĭng), *n.* [see² **pug**], 1, the process of mixing wet clay for pottery; 2, clay or mortar used to deaden sound, make waterproof, etc.

²pug-ging (pŭg'ĭng), *adj.* [perh. < obs. *pug*, to pull, tug], *Obs.*, thieving.

pug-gree (pŭg'rē), *n.* [< Hind. *pagrī*, turban], in India, a scarf worn around a hat, with a flowing end falling behind to keep off the sun. Also, **pug'gry; pug'a-ree; pug'ga-ree; pug'ree.**

pugh (pōō; pōōh; pū), *interj.* [natural cry], an exclamation of disgust, contempt, or the like.

pu-gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭzm), *n.* [see **pugilist**], professional boxing; prize fighting.

pu-gil-ist (pū'jĭ-lĭst), *n.* [< Lat. *pugil*, a boxer < *pugnus*, fist], a prize fighter; boxer.

pu-gil-is-tic (pū'jĭ-lĭs'tĭk), *adj.* pertaining to boxing or prize fighting.

pug mill a kind of mill for mixing and tempering clay, washing gold-bearing earth, etc.

pug-na-cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *pugnax* (*-acis*) < *pugnare*, to fight], inclined to fight; quarrelsome; bellicose.—*adv.* **pug-na'cious-ly.**—*n.* **pug-na'cious-ness.**

Syn. belligerent, disputatious, contentious, fighting.

pug-nac-i-ty (pŭg-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness; combativeness.

pug nose a nose turned up and broadened at the tip; a snub nose.—*adj.* **pug'-nosed'.**

puis-ne (pū'nĭ), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *postea*, afterward + *natus*, born], *Law*, lower in rank; junior; as, a *puisne* judge:—*n.* a junior; one of lower rank.

pu-is-sant (pū'ĭ-sănt; pū-ĭs'ănt), *adj.* [Fr. < L.L. < Lat. *potens* (*-entis*), being able < *posse*, to be able], powerful; strong; forceful; vigorous.—*adv.* **pu'is-sant-ly.**—*n.* **pu'is-sance.**

puke (pūk), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* puked (pūkt), *p.pr.* puking], [source unknown], *Vulgar*, to vomit:—*n. Vulgar*, 1, the act of vomiting; 2, vomit.

puk-ka (pŭk'ä), *adj.* [see **pucka**], strong; well-built; thorough; good. See **puck'a**, *Pfd. S.*

pul-chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *pulchritudo*, beauty < *pulcher*, beautiful], beauty; comeliness; fairness.

pule (pūl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* puled (pūld), *p.pr.* puling], [imit.: prob. < Fr. *piauler*, to chirp, whine], to cry weakly; whine; whimper.

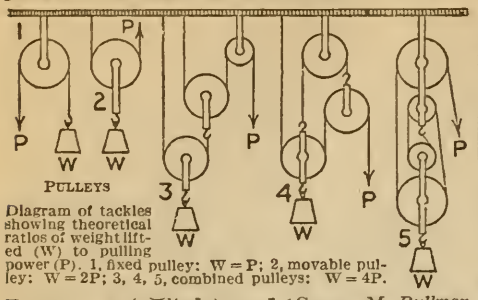
pull (pōōl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *pullian*, to pluck < O.Teut. source], 1, to draw toward one by exerting force; also, 2, to draw in any direction; drag; haul; 3, to draw out; as, to *pull* a tooth; 4, to rend or tear; as, to *pull* a dress to pieces; 5, to pluck; as, to *pull* grapes; also, to pluck the feathers from, as a fowl; 6, to move or propel by tugging; as, to *pull* a bell; to *pull* the oars: *Horse Racing*, to restrain (a horse) to cause him to lose a race; *Golf*, to hit (the ball) so as to cause it to fly to the left; hook; *Print.*, to make (a proof) by taking an impression of type; as, to *pull* a proof:—*v.i.* to draw forcibly; tug:—*n.* 1, the act of using force to draw; a tug; 2, something pulled, as a proof in printing; 3, the handle of a doorbell, drawer, etc.: *Golf*, a stroke that causes the ball to fly to the left: *Colloq.*, influence or advantage; *Slang*, a drink, as of liquor.—*n.* **pull'er.**

pull-back (pōōl'băk'), *n.* [*pull* + ²*back*], 1, something that retards or hinders; 2, a device for holding something back, as a curtain.

pul-let (pōōl'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. dim. of L.L. *pulla* < Lat. *pullus*, a young animal], a young hen.

pul-ley (pōōl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-ĭz)], [< M.E. and O.F. *polie* < Gk. dim. of *polos*, pivot, axis], *Mech.*, 1, a wheel with a broad, flat rim, used with a belt to transmit power; 2, a wheel with a grooved rim, turning in a frame of wood or metal, and used with a rope or chain for raising weights or moving heavy

masses: also called *sheare;* **3**, such a wheel taken together with its frame: also called *block.*



PULLEYS

Diagram of tackles showing theoretical ratios of weight lifted (W) to pulling power (P). 1, fixed pulley: W = P; 2, movable pulley: W = 2P; 3, 4, 5, combined pulleys: W = 4P.

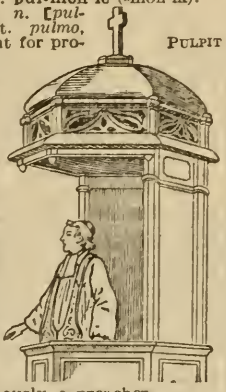
Pull-man (po͝ol'mən), *n.* [< George M. *Pullman* (1831–97), Am. inventor], a railway sleeping car with berths and staterooms, or a day car with comfortable chairs: also called *Pullman car.*

pul-lu-late (pŭl'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *pullulare (-atus)*, to sprout], **1**, to sprout or bud; **2**, to be very productive.

pul-mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *pulmonarius* < *pulmo (-onis)*, a lung], pertaining to the lungs.—*adj.* **pul-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk).

pul-mo-tor (pŭl'mō'tẽr), *n.* [*pulmo(-)* (< Lat. *pulmo*, lung) + *motor*], an instrument for producing artificial breathing by forcing air or oxygen into the lungs in case of suffocation, drowning, etc.

PULPIT



pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [< Lat. *pulpa*, flesh; pulp], **1**, any soft, fleshy part of an animal or vegetable body, as of fruit; **2**, any soft, formless mass; especially, the soft mass of ground linen, cotton, or wood, of which paper is made; **3**, powdered ore mixed with water:—*v.t.* **1**, to make into pulp; **2**, to remove pulp from:—*v.i.* to become pulpy.

pul-pit (po͝ol'pĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *pulpitum*, scaffold, platform], **1**, a raised stand or desk in a church, from which the sermon is delivered; **2**, preachers collectively.

pul-pit-eer (po͝ol'pĭ-tēr'), *n.* contemptuously, a preacher.

pulp-y (pŭl'pĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **pulp**], consisting of, or like, pulp; moist and soft; fleshy.—*n.* **pulp'i-ness.**

pul-que (po͝ol'kā), *n.* [Am. Sp.], a favorite Mexican fermented drink, made from the sweet, mucilaginous sap of the agave, or century plant.

pul-sate (pŭl'sāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [< Lat. *pulsare (-atus)*, to beat, freq. of *pellere (pulsus)*, to drive], **1**, to throb, as an artery; **2**, to beat, as the heart; palpitate; vibrate.

pul-sa-tile (pŭl'sə-tĭl), *adj.* throbbing; beating, as the heart: *Mus.*, played by striking, as a drum.

pul-sa-tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, a throb or beat, as of the heart; **2**, the act of throbbing.

pul-sa-tive (pŭl'sā-tĭv), *adj.* causing, or affected by, a throb, especially of the heart.

1pulse (pŭls), *n.* [< M. E. *pous*, pulse < O.F. < Lat. *pellere (pulsus)*, to drive], **1**, a throbbing or beating in an artery, which may be felt with the finger; **2**, a stroke or beat occurring at regular intervals:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pulsed (pŭlst), *p.pr.* pulsing], to beat or throb, as an artery.—*adj.* **pulse'less.**

2pulse (pŭls), *n.* [< O.F. *pols* < Lat. *puls*, a pottage made of meal], leguminous plants such as peas, beans, or the like; also, their seeds used for food.

pul-som-e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [1*pulse* + *meter*], **1**, a form of pump without pistons, used for raising water by means of the intermittent condensation of steam: also called *vacuum pump;* **2**, an instrument for indicating the pulse beat.

pul-ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], [< Lat. *pulvis (-eris)*, dust], to reduce to powder by crushing, grinding, etc.:—*v.i.* to be reduced to powder by crushing, grinding, etc.—*n.* **pul'ver-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **pul'ver-iz'er.**

pul-ver-u-lent (pŭl-vĕr'o͝o-lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, powdery; dusty; **2**, readily crumbling to dust.

pu-ma (pū'mə), *n.* [Sp. < Peruv.], a large, catlike, carnivorous mammal of America, the mountain lion or cougar: found from Canada to Argentina.

PUMA ($\frac{1}{25}$)

pum-ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *pomis* < Lat. *pumex (-icis)*, pumice < Aryan source], a siliceous volcanic rock, light and porous, used as an abrasive: also called *pumice stone:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -iced (-ĭst) [*p.pr.* -icing], to rub, cleanse of stains, or polish, with pumice; polish with pumice and water or oil.

pum-mel (pŭm'ĕl), *n.* [see **pommel**], **1**, the raised front part of a saddle; **2**, the knob on a sword handle:—*v.t.* to beat. See **pom'mel**, *Pfd. S.*

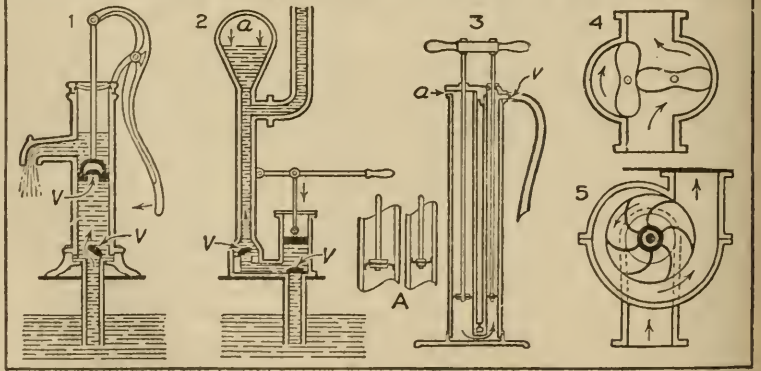
1pump (pŭmp), *n.* [< M.E. *pumpe*, prob. < L.G. *pumpe*, pump: of imit. origin], a mechanical device for raising, circulating, or otherwise moving, or for compressing or exhausting, a liquid or gas, by means of suction or pressure, usually induced by the motion of a lever or crank:—*v.t.* **1**, to raise or draw, as water, by means of a pump; **2**, to draw water or other fluids from; as, to *pump* a well dry; **3**, to draw out by artful questions; as, to *pump* a secret out of a friend; **4**, to question persistently:—*v.i.* **1**, to raise water or other fluids with a pump; **2**, to work a pump.—*n.* **pump'er.**

2pump (pŭmp), *n.* [source uncertain], a low, light shoe, without lacing: when worn by men, used as a dress shoe or for dancing (see *shoe*, illus.).

pump-er-nick-el (pŭm'pẽr-nĭk'l), *n.* [Ger.: source uncertain], a kind of dark bread made of coarse rye flour.

pump-kin (pŭmp'kĭn), *Colloq.* pŭng'kĭn), *n.* [dim. < M.E. *pumpion* < O.F. *pompon* < Gk. *pepōn*, a large melon], **1**, a plant of the gourd family (*Cucurbita pepo*), with large, round, orange-yellow, edible fruit; **2**, in England, a large kind of squash.

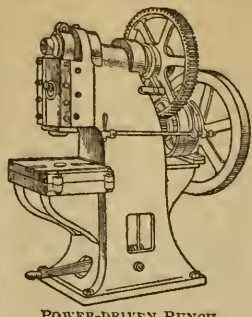
pun (pŭn), *n.* [perh. abbr. of It. *puntiglio*, a small point, a quibble], a play on words:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* punned (pŭnd), *p.pr.* punning], to play on



PUMPS.—1, suction, or lift, pump: *V, V*, valves; **2**, force pump with air dome, *a*; *V, V*, valves; **3**, double-acting fire pump: *a*, intake; *V*, valve at outlet; *A*, detail of the two pistons, showing piston leathers turned in opposite directions; **4**, rotary pump; **5**, centrifugal pump.

words similar in sound but different in meaning:—*v.t.* to ply with puns; annoy by making puns.

¹punch (pŭnch), *n.* [prob. var. of ²*puncheon*, q.v.], **1**, a tool for making dents or holes; **2**, a machine tool for stamping and forming sheet-metal articles; **3**, a blow or thrust, especially with the closed fist: *Slang*, force; energy:—*v.t.* **1**, to perforate, or to make (a hole) in anything, with a punch; **2**, to strike with the closed fist.



POWER-DRIVEN PUNCH

²punch (pŭnch), *n.* [perh. abbr. of ¹*puncheon*, or < Hind. *pānch*, five, from original number of ingredients], a drink made of rum, whisky, claret, or other liquor, combined with water, lemon juice, sugar, etc.; also, a drink made from various fruits, sweetened and flavored, without alcoholic content.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *Punchinello*], a hunchbacked puppet with a hooked nose, the hero in a farcical puppet show, "Punch and Judy."

¹punch-eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [prob. < ²*puncheon*, because of the seal put on the cask by a puncheon, or stamp], a liquor cask of varying capacity, generally holding 84 wine gallons.

²punch-eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a puncheon, a stamp < Lat. *pungere* (*punctus*), to prick], **1**, a short, upright supporting timber; **2**, a slab of split timber used for flooring; **3**, a punch or tool used for marking, piercing, etc.

punch-er (pŭn'chĕr), *n.* [see ¹**punch**], **1**, one who or that which punches a hole; **2**, one who strikes a blow: **cow puncher**, in the United States, one who drives and rounds up cattle; a cowboy.

Pun-chi-nel-lo (pŭn"chĭ-nĕl'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -loes (-ōz)], [prop. < It. *pulcinella*, dim. of *pulcina*, a chicken], originally, a buffoon in an Italian puppet show; later, a puppet acting a similar part: the forerunner of the English *Punch:* **punchinello**, a grotesque person similar to the buffoon Punchinello.

punc-tate (pŭngk'tāt), *adj.* [< L.L. *punctatus*, pointed < Lat. *punctum*, a point], *Biol.*, dotted, as with minute spots or depressions.—*adj.* **punc'tat-ed.**

punc-til-i-o (pŭngk-tĭl'ĭ-ō; -til'yō), *n.* [*pl.* -ios (-ĭ-ōz; -yōz)], [< It. dim. of *punto* < Lat. *punctum*, point: see **punctual**], a precise point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.

punc-til-i-ous (pŭngk-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct; exact to excess.—*adv.* **punc-til'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **punc-til'i-ous-ness.**

Syn. scrupulous, correct, particular, ceremonious.

punc-tu-al (pŭngk'tū-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *punctualis* < Lat. *punctum*, point < *pungere* (*punctus*), to prick], observing, or done at, the exact time; prompt: *Archaic*, **1**, very precise in conduct or ceremony; **2**, consisting in a point.—*adv.* **punc'tu-al-ly.**

punc-tu-al-i-ty (pŭngk'tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of being prompt, especially in keeping an appointment or engagement.

punc-tu-ate (pŭngk'tū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *punctuare* (*-atus*), to define < Lat. *punctum*, point < *pungere* (*punctus*), to prick], to mark (a written or printed text) with points that indicate pauses or aid in clearness, such as the comma, semicolon, and period; to make clear by separating into parts by means of such points:—*v.i.* to use marks of division in writing or printing.

punc-tu-a-tion (pŭngk'tū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, in writing or printing, the division of a composition into parts, as sentences or parts of sentences, for the sake of clearness, by means of marks devised for the purpose; **2**, the marks used for such division: **punctuation marks**, the comma [,], semicolon [;], colon [:], period [.], interrogation mark [?], exclamation mark [!], dash [—], parentheses [()], brackets [ ], and quotation marks [" " ' ' ...].

punc-ture (pŭngk'tŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *punctura* < *pungere* (*punctus*), to prick], a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument; especially, a hole made accidentally in a pneumatic tire:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tŭrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to make a hole in, or pierce, as with a pointed instrument; prick.

pun-dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [< Hind. *pandit*, a scholar < Sans. *pandita*, learned], **1**, a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, the laws of India, the Hindu religion, etc.; **2**, humorously, any man of great learning. Also, **pan'dit** (pŭn'-).

pung (pŭng), *n.* [abbr. of Amer. Ind. *tom pung*, toboggan], a kind of one-horse box sleigh.

pun-gen-cy (pŭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **pungent**], sharpness; tartness; biting quality.

pun-gent (pŭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *pungens* (*-entis*), pricking], **1**, piercing; keen; **2**, stinging, pricking, or biting, either to taste or smell; **3**, sarcastic; caustic; as, *pungent* speech.—*adv.* **pun'gent-ly.**

Syn. acrid, sharp, stimulating, bitter. (See piquant.)

Pu-nic (pū'nĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *Punicus*, *Poenicus* < *Poenus*, a Phœnician < Gk. *Phoinix*, Phœnician], of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, the Carthaginians, whom the Romans considered treacherous; hence, deceitful:—*n.* the language of the Carthaginians, akin to Phœnician and Hebrew.

pun-ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *punir* < Lat. *punire* (*-itus*), to punish < Gk. *poinē*, a fine], **1**, to cause to pay the penalty of a crime or fault, as by fine, imprisonment, physical pain, or death; correct or chasten; **2**, to avenge by loss or pain inflicted on the offender: *Colloq.*, to handle roughly.—*n.* **pun'ish-er.**

Syn. discipline, chastise, castigate. (See chasten.)

pun-ish-a-ble (pŭn'ĭsh-ă-bl), *adj.* deserving of, or liable to, a penalty.

pun-ish-ment (pŭn'ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* penalty inflicted for a crime or fault: *Colloq.*, rough treatment, as in a pugilistic contest.

pu-ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, involving, or inflicting, penalty. Also, **pu'ni-to-ry.**

Pun-ja-bi (pŭn-jä'bē), *n.* [< Hind. *Panjāb*, Punjab], a native of the Punjab in India.

punk (pŭngk), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, partly decayed wood; tinder; **2**, a substance that will burn without flame; **3**, Chinese incense: *Obs.*, a prostitute:—*adj. Slang*, rotten; poor; weak.

pun-kah (pŭng'kä), *n.* [< Hind. *pankhā*, a fan, prob. < Sans. *paksha*, a wing], **1**, in British India, a hanging fan moved by a servant; **2**, a portable fan of palmyra leaf. Also, **pun'ka.**

pun-ster (pŭn'stĕr), *n.* [see **pun**], one given to punning, or playing upon words.

¹punt (pŭnt), *n.* [A.S. < Lat. *ponto*, a kind of Gallic transport], a flat-bottomed boat, square at the ends, usually propelled with a pole:—*v.t.* to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole:—*v.i.* to go fishing, boating, or shooting in a punt.—*n.* **punt'er.**

²punt (pŭnt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Football*, **1**, the act of kicking the ball, when dropped from the hand, before it touches the ground; **2**, the kick so made:—*v.t.* to kick (a football) before it touches the ground, when dropped from the hand:—*v.i.* to kick a football in this manner.

pun-ty (pŭn'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [prob. < It. *pontello*, dim. of *punto*, point], an iron rod used in glassmaking for handling the molten or soft material, especially in making crown glass. Also, **pon'til.**

pu-ny (pū'nĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest], [var. of *puisne*, q.v.], small in strength or size; weak; feeble. *Obs.*, junior.—*n.* **pu'ni-ness.**

pup (pŭp), *n.* [see **puppy**], **1**, a young dog; a puppy; **2**, the young of any of several other mammals, as of the seal: **pup tent**, a small shelter tent for soldiers and campers, formed of two individual sections:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pupped (pŭpt), *p.pr.* pupping], to bring forth young, as a female dog, fox, etc.

pu-pa (pū'pă), *Entom.*, the more or less quiescent stage in the metamorphosis of the higher insects, during which the larva changes to the adult, as in butterflies, mosquitoes, and flies (see *metamorphosis*, illus.): also called *chrysalis* or *cocoon*.—*adj.* **pu'pal.**

pu-pi-form (pū'pĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *pupa*, a chrysalis + *forma*, shape], resembling in shape an insect in its cocoon.

¹pu-pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [< Fr. *pupille* < Lat. *pupillus*, orphan, ward, dim. of *pupus*, boy], a young person of either sex who is under the care of a teacher; a scholar: *Law*, one who is in his or her minority; one under the care of a guardian or tutor.

Syn. student, learner, youth. (See scholar.)

²pu-pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *pupilla*, a little girl; pupil (of the eye): named from small images seen in the *pupil:* see ¹**pupil**], the opening in the iris of the eye, through which rays of light pass to the retina.

pu-pil-age (pū'pĭl-ăj), *n.* [see ¹**pupil**], the condition or period of being under the charge of teachers or guardians.

¹pu-pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lă-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to a pupil, or one under the care of a teacher or guardian.

²pu-pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lă-rĭ), *adj.* [see ²**pupil**], *Anat.*, pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

pup-pet (pŭp′ĕt), *n.* [< M.E. *popet* < Fr. dim. < Lat. *pupa*, girl; doll], **1**, a small doll or image, especially one moved by wires in a mock drama; a marionette; **2**, one who is under the influence and control of another: *Obs.*, a small person; pet.

pup-pet-ry (pŭp′ĕt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, puppets, or equipment or performances of puppets, collectively; **2**, hence, display; affectation.

pup-py (pŭp′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* puppies (-ĭz)], [prob. < Fr. *poupée*, a doll < Lat. *pupa*, doll], **1**, a young dog; **2**, a conceited or impudent young man; a silly fop. —*adj.* **pup′py-ish.**—*n.* **pup′py-ism.**

pur (pûr), *n.* [see **purr**], the low, murmuring sound of a cat when contented:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* purred (pûrd), *p.pr.* purring], to show by making such a sound: —*v.i.* to utter a murmuring sound. Also, **purr**, *Pfd. S.*

pur-blind (pûr′blīnd″), *adj.* [*pure*+*blind*], **1**, almost without sight; seeing dimly; **2**, mentally shortsighted or dull; obtuse.—*adv.* **pur′-blīnd″ly.**—*n.* **pur′blīnd″ness.**

pur-chas-a-ble (pûr′chăs-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **purchase**], **1**, capable of being purchased; **2**, hence, ready or willing to be bribed; corrupt.

pur-chase (pûr′chăs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -chased (-chăst), *p.pr.* -chasing], [< O.F. *purchacer*, to seek for, procure < *pur*, for + *chacier*, to chase], **1**, to get by paying money or its equivalent; acquire; buy; **2**, to obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, etc.; **3**, to move or raise by the application of some mechanical power:—*n.* **1**, the act of buying; **2**, the thing bought; **3**, a value or worth paid for property, equivalent to the estimated income from the property in a specified number of years; as, land bought at ten years' *purchase;* **4**, a mechanical hold or advantage in raising heavy bodies; **5**, any device by which a mechanical hold may be obtained.—*n.* **pur′chas-er.**

pur-dah (pûr′dȧ), *n.* [< Hind. and Pers. *pardah*, purdah], **1**, in India, a curtain, especially one for screening women from view; **2**, cloth for a curtain; **3**, the Indian system of secluding women of rank.

pure (pūr), *adj.* [*comp.* purer, *superl.* purest], [< O.F. *pur* < Lat. *purus*, unadulterated; clean], **1**, free from any foreign or adulterating matter; clear; clean; **2**, mere; sheer; as, *pure* villainy; **3**, free from any sort of defilement; chaste; innocent; **4**, genuine; real; **5**, abstract; theoretical: opposite of *applied:* said of sciences: *Phon.*, **1**, of vowels, having the same vowel quality from beginning to end; not diphthongal; **2**, of consonants, not aspirated: **pure music**, absolute music, or music which follows strictly the rules of theory and form: opposite of *program music:* **pure scale**, *Mus.*, the untempered scale, tuned and calculated according to the mathematical relationship of tone frequencies: contrasted with *tempered scale.*—*adv.* **pure-ly.**—*n.* **pure′ness.**

Syn. undefiled, chaste, guileless, stainless, absolute, mere, genuine.—*Ant.* polluted, adulterated, impure.

***pu-rée** (pū″rā′), *n.* [Fr. = a porridge], a thick soup made of meat, beans, peas, or other vegetables boiled and rubbed through a sieve.

pur-fle (pûr′fl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fled (-fld), *p.pr.* -fling], [< M.E. *purfilen:* see **²purl**], to ornament with a border, as of needlework:—*n.* a highly ornamented border, especially a border of embroidery.

pur-ga-tion (pûr-gā′shŭn), *n.* [see **purge**], the act of cleansing; especially, the cleansing of waste matter from the intestines: *Law*, the clearing of oneself from alleged guilt, as by oath or ordeal.

pur-ga-tive (pûr′gȧ-tĭv), *adj.* having the power of cleansing:—*n. Med.*, a medicine for the purpose of causing bowel movement; a cathartic.

pur-ga-to-ri-al (pûr″gȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **purgatory**], pertaining to purgatory, or the place of cleansing after death.

pur-ga-to-ry (pûr′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [< L.L. *purgatorium*, a place of purging: see **purge**], **1**, *R. C. Ch.*, the state or place in which the souls of the faithful are, after death, purified from venial sins by suffering; **2**, hence, any place of torment or misery.

purge (pûrj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* purged (pûrjd), *p.pr.* purging], [< O.F. *purger* < Lat. *purgare* (*-atus*), to free from], **1**, to cleanse or free of impurities, or of elements regarded as undesirable; specifically, to rid (a political party) of members regarded as undependable, as by forcible or high-handed means; **2**, to clear of guilt; also, to clear away, as sin, impurity, etc.; **3**, to cleanse by the action of a cathartic medicine:—*v.i.* **1**, to become pure or clean; **2**, to clear the bowels by the use of a cathartic:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of cleansing or purging; **2**, a purgative.

pu-ri-fi-ca-tion (pū″rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **purify**], cleansing from guilt or impurity.

pu-ri-fi-ca-tor (pū′rĭ-fĭ-kā″tẽr), *n. R. C.* and *Angl. Chs.*, a small linen napkin, used for cleansing the chalice and paten after their use.

pu-ri-fy (pū′rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *purifier* < L.L. *purificare*, to make pure < Lat. *purus*, pure + *facere*, to make], **1**, to make clean; **2**, to free from guilt; **3**, to make ceremonially clean, as by a religious ritual; **4**, to free from impurities, as medicine, food, water, etc.; **5**, to free from inelegant expressions, as speech.—*n.* **pu′ri-fi″er.**

Pu-rim (pū′rĭm), *n.* [Heb. = lots; the feast of lots], a Jewish feast observed annually about March 1 to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews in Persia from destruction (Esther 8:3–14).

pur-ist (pūr′ĭst), *n.* one who is very precise in the choice of words.—*adj.* **pu-ris′tic.**—*n.* **pur′ism.**

pu-ri-tan (pū′rĭ-tăn), *n.* [see **purity**], one who is very strict in his religious life; also, one who is very strict or overstrict in morals: often used contemptuously: **Puritan**, one of those in England or her American colonies in the 16th and 17th centuries who desired simpler forms of faith and worship than those of the Established Church, and who laid great emphasis on morality in conduct and freedom for their religious opinions:—*adj.* pertaining to the Puritans or to their doctrine or practice.

PURITAN COSTUME

pu-ri-tan-ic (pū″rĭ-tăn′ĭk), *adj.* strict and precise in the matter of religious duties and moral conduct of life; rigid; austere: **Puritanic**, pertaining to the Puritans or their beliefs, habits, etc. Also, **pu″ri-tan′i-cal.**—*adv.* **pu″ri-tan′i-cal-ly.**

Pu-ri-tan-ism (pū′rĭ-tăn-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans; hence, great strictness in matters of religion and morals.

pu-ri-ty (pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *purte* < Lat. *puritas* < *purus*, pure], **1**, the state or quality of being clean; freedom from foreign or adulterating matter; **2**, innocence; virtue; **3**, freedom from evil or improper motives: *Rhet.*, freedom from the use of words or phrases not sanctioned by good usage.

¹purl (pûrl), *n.* [prob. corr. of *pearl:* so called from resemblance of bubbles on surface to the jewel], a warm spiced ale or gin.

²purl (pûrl), *n.* [contr. of M.E. *purfilen*, to purfle < O.F. *pour*, throughout + *filer*, to twist threads < Lat. *filum*, thread], **1**, an embroidered or puckered border; **2**, a certain reversed stitch in knitting, used to produce either a ribbed appearance, by purling each two alternate stitches in every row; or a smooth surface like that of a stocking, by purling every alternate row (see illus.); **3**, a kind of gilt lace or cord for use on a border; **4**, a plait or fold, as in a dress:—*v.t.* **1**, to ornament with an embroidered border; **2**, to reverse (stitches) in knitting:—*v.i.* **1**, to reverse knitting stitches; **2**, to embroider a border.

PURLING

³purl (pûrl), *v.i.* [prob. imit. < Norw. *purla*, to bubble up], **1**, to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur; **2**, to move in a circular motion; whirl:—*n.* **1**, the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream; **2**, an eddy; a small whirlpool.

pur-lieus (pûr′lūz), *n.pl.* [altered by influence of Fr. *lieu*, place < earlier *purley* < A.F. *puralé*, a going through to settle boundaries], districts adjacent or lying near; environs; outskirts: **purlieu**, *Eng. Hist.*, land on the edge of a crown forest, especially if once part of the forest, later returned to its private owners.

pur-lin (pûr′lĭn), *n.* [source uncertain], in a roof, a horizontal timber supporting the common rafters (see *principal*, illus.). Also, **pur′line** (-lĭn).

pur-loin (pûr-loin′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *purloignier*, to put far away < Lat. *pro-*, forward + *longe*, far off], to remove; take away; steal:—*v.i.* to be guilty of stealing.—*n.* **pur-loin′er.**

pur-ple (pûr′pl), *n.* [< A.S. *purpure*, purple robe < Lat. *purpura* < Gk. *porphura*, a shellfish yielding a purple dye], **1**, a color made in various shades by blending the colors of blue and red; formerly, especially among the Greeks and Romans, a deep crimson: also called *Tyrian purple;* **2**, a robe of this color, formerly worn by royalty; **3**, hence, royal power or dignity; also, great wealth or high rank; as, born to the *purple;* **4**, the rank, dignity, or office of a cardinal:—*adj.* **1**, of the color of blended blue and red; of the color of robes of state; **2**, hence, regal or royal: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to dye of color purple:—*v.i.* to become purple.

pur-plish (pûr'plish), *adj.* of a color resembling a mixture of blue and red; like purple.

pur-port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'), *v.t.* [<O.F. *pur* (<Lat. *pro*, according to)+*porter* (<Lat. *portare*, to carry)], to profess or be intended (to be or do something); signify; mean:—*n.* (pûr'pōrt), meaning; design; import; sense; tenor.

pur-pose (pûr'pŭs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pŭst), *p.pr.* -posing], [<O.F. *purposer*, var. of *proposer*, to propose: see **propose**], to intend or resolve; design:—*n.* 1, design; settled intention; 2, end or aim desired: *Obs.*, 1, meaning; 2, proposal.

Syn., *n.* plan, intent, object, aim. (See design.)

pur-pose-ful (pûr'pŭs-fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, having an end in view; not aimless; 2, serving an end.—*adv.* **pur'pose-ful-ly.**—*n.* **pur'pose-ful-ness.**

pur-pose-less (pûr'pŭs-lĕs), *adj.* without any definite design or intention; aimless.—*adv.* **pur'pose-less-ly.**—*n.* **pur'pose-less-ness.**

pur-pose-ly (pûr'pŭs-lĭ), *adv.* with design; intentionally; deliberately.

pur-pu-ra (pûr'pū-rä), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *porphura*, a shellfish yielding purple dye], *Pathol.*, a disease characterized by purple patches on the skin and mucous membranes: **Purpura**, *Zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks, including those from which the ancient dye, Tyrian purple, was obtained.

pur-pure (pûr'pûr), *n.* *Her.*, purple: a tincture used in heraldry (see *heraldry*, illus.).

pur-pu-ric (pûr-pū'rĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the skin disease known as purpura.

purr (pûr), *n.* [imit.], the low murmuring of a cat when pleased:—*v.t.* to show by making such a sound; as, she *purred* her contentment:—*v.i.* to utter a low, murmuring sound. Also, **pur.**

purse (pûrs), *n.* [prob.<L.L. *bursa*, purse<Gk. *bursa*, hide], 1, a small bag or pouch for money; 2, a sum of money collected for a purpose; 3, a sum of money offered as a prize, as for a horse race; 4, treasury; as, the public *purse*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* pursed (pûrst), *p.pr.* pursing], 1, to pucker or wrinkle; as, to *purse* the lips; 2, to place in a small bag, as money.

purse-proud (pûrs'-proud"), *adj.* haughty, because of the possession of wealth.

purs-er (pûr'sẽr), *n.* an officer having charge of the accounts of a ship: *Obs.*, a paymaster.

purs-lane (pûrs'lān), *n.* [<O.F. *porcelaine*, porcelain; purslane: altered by assimilation <Lat. *porcilaca*, *portulaca*, purslane], any of a family (*Portulacaceæ*), or, more especially, of a genus (*Portulaca*) of low-growing, spreading, fleshy plants, including the portulaca; specifically, a common garden weed (*P. oleracea*), introduced in America from Europe where a variety of the plant is grown as a potherb and for salad.

pur-su-ance (pûr-sū'ăns), *n.* [see **pursue**], the act of following out or state of being followed out; as, in *pursuance* of a plan or an order.

pur-su-ant (pûr-sū'ănt), *adj.* done as a result (of anything); conformable; according: —*adv.* in accordance; agreeably.

pur-sue (pûr-sū'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sued (-sūd'), *p.pr.* -suing], [<O.F. *porsievre*<Lat. *pro*, for+*sequi*, to follow], 1, to chase with the aim of overtaking; persistently attend; stick to; 2, to seek; as, to *pursue* happiness; 3, to occupy oneself with; follow; continue; as, to *pursue* one's studies:—*v.i.* 1, to follow; 2, to continue; proceed, especially in speech: a Gallicism.—*n.* **pur-su'er.**

Syn., seek, chase, hunt. (See follow.)

pur-suit (pûr-sūt'), *n.* 1, the act of following or seeking; chase; as, the *pursuit* of a thief; 2, a following up for a purpose; 3, occupation.

Syn. employment, profession. (See business.)

pur-sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *n.* [<O.F. *porsivant*, a follower: see **pursue**], 1, an attendant or follower; 2, a state messenger: *Her.*, an officer of lower rank than a herald, with similar duties.

pur-sy (pûr'sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], [see **purse**], fat and short-winded.—*n.* **pur'si-ness.**

pu-ru-lent (pū'rōō-lĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *purulentus*, containing pus<*pus* (*puris*), **pus**], pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, pus.—*n.* **pu'ru-lence; pu'ru-len-cy.**

pur-vey (pûr-vā'), *v.t.* [<O.F. *porveeir*<Lat. *providēre*, to provide: see **provide**], to provide; procure, as provisions:—*v.i.* to purchase provisions.

pur-vey-ance (pûr-vā'ăns), *n.* 1, the act of providing; 2, provisions supplied: *Eng. Law*, the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

pur-vey-or (pûr-vā'ẽr), *n.* one who supplies provisions or food.

pur-view (pûr'vū), *n.* [<O.F. *porveu*, provided: see **purvey**], 1, extent or scope of anything; 2, the scope and body of a statute; 3, range of vision, experience, or the like; outlook.

pus (pŭs), *n.* [Lat.=impure matter], a product of inflammation, made up of cells called *leucocytes* floating in a thin fluid; matter.—*adj.* **pus'sy** (pŭs'ĭ).

push (po͝osh), *v.t.* [<Fr. *pousser*<Lat. *pulsare*<*pellere*, to drive, push], 1, to press against with steady force, for the purpose of moving; 2 to urge forward or extend by persistent effort; as, to *push* one's interests; 3, to press hard, so as to perplex or embarrass; as, to *push* a debtor: *Obs.*, to pierce, as with a horn; gore:—*v.i.* 1, to make a steady forward effort; as, the army *pushed* on; 2, to press hard in order to move something: *Obs.*, to make an onset:—*n.* 1, a thrust; force applied; shove; 2, effort or attempt: 3, an emergency: *Colloq.*, enterprise; energy; *Slang*, the crowd; also, an influential set.—*n.* **push'er.**

Syn., *v.* shove, thrust, force, drive, prosecute, extend.

push-ball (po͝osh'bôl"), *n.* [*push*+*ball*], a game played with a ball six feet in diameter, which is pushed by the opposing sides.

push but-ton a small knob which if pushed rings an electric bell or buzzer, turns a light on or off, or the like.

push-cart (po͝osh'kärt"), *n.* [*push*+*cart*], a cart propelled by hand; a handcart.

push-ing (po͝osh'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **push**], 1, forward; intrusive; 2, full of life; active: energetic.

push-pin (po͝osh'pĭn"), *n.* [*push*+*pin*], 1, a game played with pins by children; 2, a tack with an ornamental head, inserted by pushing.

pu-sil-lan-i-mous (pū"sĭ-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *pusillus*, petty+*animus*, soul], 1, cowardly; mean-spirited; 2, characterized by cowardice.—*n.* **pu"sil-la-nim'i-ty** (pū"sĭ-lə-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ).

Syn. weak, timid, cowardly, mean-spirited. (See recreant.)—*Ant.* brave. faithful, spirited, courageous.

pus-ley (pŭs'lĭ), *n.* [corr. of *purslane*, q.v.], *U. S. Collog.*, purslane. Also, **puss'ly.**

puss (po͝os), *n.* [imit.], a pet name for a cat: *Dial.*, a hare; *Colloq.*, a girl or young woman.

puss-y (po͝os'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* pussies (-ĭz)], 1, a cat: also called *pussycat*; 2, tipcat, a game played with a small stick tapering at the ends which is struck with a bat as it lies on the ground: *Dial.*, a hare: *Colloq.*, the silky catkin peculiar to the willow, birch, etc.

puss-y-foot (po͝os'ĭ-fo͝ot"), *v.i.* [*puss*+*foot*], *Colloq.*, 1, to step cautiously and silently, so as to avoid discovery; 2, to act deceitfully or secretively.

puss-y wil-low any of several varieties of an American species (*Salix discolor*) of dwarf willow which bear silky, furry, gray catkins in the early spring; also, a catkin or spray of catkins.

pus-tu-lant (pŭs'tū-lănt), *n.* [see **pustulate**], *Med.*, an irritating agent, which produces small elevations of the skin containing pus.

pus-tu-lar (pŭs'tū-lär), *adj.* 1, covered with pimples filled with pus; 2, of or pertaining to pimples filled with pus.

pus-tu-late (pŭs'tū-lāt), *adj.* [<L.L. *pustulare* (*-atus*), to break out into or form pustules<Lat. *pustula*: see **pustule**], covered with pimples filled with pus:—*v.t.* (pŭs'tū-lāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to form into pimples filled with pus:—*v.i.* to become covered with pimples.

pus-tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* [<Lat. *pustula*, a blister, pimple<*pus*, **pus**], a small elevation of the skin, containing pus.—*adj.* **pus'tu-lous.**

[1]put (po͝ot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* put, *p.pr.* putting], [<A.S. *potian*, to thrust, push<O.Teut. source], 1, to push or drive onward; thrust; send: 2, to throw or hurl with an upward and outward motion of the arm; as, to *put* the shot; 3, to force or urge; as, to *put* a horse through his paces; 4, to cause to be in any situation or position; place; lay; as, to *put* a book on the table; 5, to cause to be in any state or condition; as, to *put* him to shame; to *put* the mob to flight; 6, to state; propose; as, to *put* a question; 7, to apply; set; as, to *put* one's mind to a task; 8, to assign; ascribe; as, to *put* a wrong interpretation on an act; 9, to express; as, to *put* a thought into words; 10, to fit; as, to *put* words to music: **put across**, *Colloq.*, 1, to make (an idea) understood; 2, to insure the success of (a project); carry out: **put away**, 1, to restore to a former or usual place; as, *put away* your toys; 2, to give up; renounce; as, to *put away* childish things; 3, to commit, as to an institution: 4, *Archaic*, to divorce: **put by**, to save, as money: **put in**, 1, to spend (time); as, to *put in* a day at golf; 2, to contribute; as, he *put in* a good word for me; 3, to interpose (a remark); 4, to present, as a plea or claim: **put off**, 1, to postpone (an action); 2, to turn (a person) aside from a purpose: **put on**, to assume, as pretentious airs: **put out**, 1, to vex; 2, to inconvenience; 3, to disconcert; 4, to

send forth, as buds or shoots: **5**, to lend, as money at interest: **6**, to extinguish (fire): **7**, to publish: **put over**, *Slang*, to accomplish or bring about: **put it (all) over**, *Slang*, to defeat overwhelmingly; as, the champion *put it all over* the challenger: **put over on**, *Slang*, to deceive (one), by means of; as, you can't *put* that *over on* me· **put through**, **1**, to carry out successfully; **2**, *Colloq.*, to subject to; as, to *put* him *through* an examination: **put up**, **1**, to offer for sale, especially at auction; **2**, to raise (a price); **3**, to can or preserve (fruit); **4**, to offer or advance (funds), as on a bet; **5**, to lodge; **6**, to nominate, as for membership; **7**, to sheathe (a weapon): **put up to**, to incite (a person) to (mischief or daring): —*v.i.* to go or move: hasten; as, to *put* for school: *Naut.*, to take one's course; as, the ship *put* into port: **put about**, *Naut.*, to alter one's course; especially, to tack; hence, to reverse one's course: **put forth**, to sprout: **put in**, to head toward shore; enter a harbor: **put on**, to make a pretense: **put up**, to lodge; take lodgings: **put up with**, to endure; tolerate:—*n.* **1**, a push; throw; thrust; **2**, (pŭt), a certain game at cards: *Com.*, an agreement to deliver merchandise at a fixed price and date: opposite of *call*.

²put (pŭt), *n.* [var. of ¹**put**], *Golf*, a careful stroke on the putting green to play the ball into the hole:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* putted, *p.pr.* putting], to strike (a golf ball) with such a stroke:—*v.i.* to make a putt. Also, **putt**, *Pfd. S.*

pu-ta-men (pū-tā′mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = a trimming, shred < *putare*, to prune], *Bot.*, the hard shell of a nut, or the hard stone containing the seed of certain fruits, as the plum, peach, or cherry.

pu-ta-tive (pū′tā-tĭv), *adj.* [< Fr. *putatif* < Lat. *putare* (*-atus*), to think], supposed; reputed.

put-log (pŏot′lŏg″; pŭt′-), *n.* [perh. ¹**put**+**log**], *Building*, one of the short horizontal pieces of timber supporting the flooring of a scaffold.

put–out (pŏot′-out″), *n.* [¹*put*+*out*], *Baseball*, a play causing a batter or a runner to be out.

pu-tre-fac-tion (pū″trē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [see **putrefy**], the act or process of decaying; decomposition; rottenness.

pu-tre-fac-tive (pū″trē-făk′tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, decay.

pu-tre-fy (pū′trē-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *putrĕfier* < Lat. *putrefacere* (*-factus*) < *putrēre*, to be rotten+*facere*, to do, make], to cause to rot; corrupt:—*v.i.* to decay.

pu-tres-cent (pū-trĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *putrescens* (*-entis*), beginning to rot < *putrēre*, to rot], **1**, becoming rotten; decaying; **2**, of or pertaining to rottenness.—*n.* **pu-tres′cence**.

pu-trid (pū′trĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *putridus*, rotten < *putrēre*, to rot], **1**, corrupt; rotten; **2**, stinking.—*n.* **pu-trid′i-ty**.—*n.* **pu′trid-ness**.

***Putsch** (pŏŏch), *n.* [Ger. = thrust; revolution], an unsuccessful uprising or coup d'état.

putt (pŭt), *n.* [var. of ¹**put**], *Golf*, a careful stroke on the putting green to play a ball into the hole: —*v.t.* to strike (a golf ball) with such a stroke:—*v.i.* to make a putt. Also, **put**.

put-tee (pŭt′ē), *n.* [< Hind. *pattī*, bandage], **1**, a gaiter made of cloth wrapped spirally from ankle to knee: worn by officers, soldiers, or sportsmen; **2**, a stiff, heavy leather legging. Also, **put′tie**; ¹**put′ty**.

PUTTEES
1, a spirally wrapped puttee; 2, a leather puttee.

¹putt-er (pŭt′ĕr), *n.* [see **putt**], *Golf*, a short club, usually with a brass or iron head, used for playing a ball into a hole; also, one who putts with such a club.

²put-ter (pŏŏt′ĕr; pŭt′ĕr), *v.i.* [see **²pot'ter**], *Colloq.*, to work idly or fussily. See **²pot'ter**, *Pfd. S.*

putt-ing green *Golf*, the plot of smooth turf around a hole.

²put-ty (pŭt′ĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *potée*, pot-ful: see **pot**], whiting, or carbonate of lime, mixed with boiled linseed oil to the consistency of dough, used for filling cracks in woodwork, holding panes in window sashes, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* puttied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* puttying], to fill with such cement.

puz-zle (pŭz′l), *n.* [perh. corr. or abbr. of *opposol*: cf. M.E. *apposaile*, a question for solution], **1**, something that perplexes or causes bewilderment; **2**, a toy made to tax skill in arranging its parts; **3**, a problem, usually intended to be solved as a pastime; a riddle:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* puzzled (-ld), *p.pr.* puzzling], to think in perplexity; as, to *puzzle* over a mystery.—*v.t.* **1**, to perplex; embarrass; **2**, to solve by clever thinking; as, to *puzzle* out a riddle.—*n.* **puz′zler**.

Syn., v. confuse, bewilder, mystify. (See perplex.)

puz-zle-ment (pŭz′l-mĕnt), *n.* a condition of perplexity or embarrassment.

py-æ-mi-a (pī-ē′mĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *puon*, pus+*haima*, blood], *Pathol.*, a morbid condition, due to the presence of pus-forming bacteria in the blood, in which abscesses may form on any part of the body. Also, **py-e′mi-a**.—*adj.* **py-æ′mic**; **py-e′mic**.

py-et (pī′ĕt), *n.* See **pi'et**, *Pfd. S.*

Pyg-ma-li-on (pĭg-mā′lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], a king and sculptor of Cyprus, who fell in love with his masterpiece, an ivory statue of a beautiful maiden whom he called Galatea, and to whom, in answer to his prayer, Aphrodite gave life so that he might marry her.

pyg-my (pĭg′mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Lat. *pygmaeus* < Gk. *pugmaios*, a dwarf < *pugmē*, length from elbow to knuckles], **1**, a dwarf; **2**, a very insignificant person: **Pygmy**, **1**, one of a race of dwarfs mentioned by classical authors; **2**, one of a dwarf race of negroes in Central Africa:—*adj.* very small; dwarfish; small of its kind. Also, **pig′my**.—*adj.* **pyg-me′an**.

py-ja-ma (pī-jä′mȧ; pī-jā′mȧ), *n.* [< Pers. *pāy*, leg +*jāmah*, clothing], an Oriental garment, consisting of a loose pair of silk or cotton trousers: *pl.* (usually, in the United States, *pajamas*), a sleeping suit consisting of a jacket and a loose pair of trousers. Also, **pa-ja′ma**.

Pyl-a-des (pĭl′ȧ-dēz), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, cousin and friend of the Greek hero Orestes.

py-lon (pī′lŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *pulōn*, gateway < *pulē*, gate], *Archæol.*, in Egyptian temples, a gateway in the form of a truncated pyramid or two such pyramids; *Aëro.*, a post or tower used as a marker to indicate the course over which an airplane is to fly.

py-lor-ic (pī-lōr′ĭk; pī-), *adj.* [see **pylorus**], pertaining to the pylorus, or the opening of the stomach leading to the small intestine.

py-lo-rus (pī-lō′rŭs; pī-), *n.* [*pl.* -ri (-rī)], [< Gk. *pulē*, gate+*ouros*, warder], the opening of the stomach into the small intestine; also called *pyloric valve* (see *pancreas*, illus.).

py-o-gen-e-sis (pī″ō-jĕn′ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *puon*, pus+*genesis*, a beginning], *Pathol.*, the formation of pus; also, the theory of the cause and method of pus formation.—*adj.* **py″o-ge-net′ic**.—*adj.* **py″o-gen′ic**.

py-or-rhe-a (pī″ō-rē′ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *puon*, pus +*rhein*, to flow], *Pathol.*, a discharge of pus: **pyorrhea alveolaris**, *Pathol.*, an inflammatory infection of the gums, accompanied by loosening of the teeth. Also, **py″or-rhœ′a**.

py-o-sis (pī-ō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *puōsis*, suppuration], *Med.*, the forming of pus; **2**, pus.

pyr-a-mid (pĭr′ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [< Gk. *puramis* (*-idos*), pyramid: prob. of Egypt. origin and not related to Gk. *pur*, fire], **1**, *Geom.*, a solid body with a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides ending in a point at the apex or top (see *solid*, illus.); **2**, any structure of similar shape, as certain pinnacles in Gothic architecture: *Mineral.*, a crystal form whose faces intersect all of the crystal axes: *pl.* **1**, a group of Egyptian monuments having square bases and triangular sides sloping to an apex, built by the early kings to serve as their tombs; **2**, *Billiards*, a kind of pool.

PYRAMIDS OF GIZA, EGYPT

py-ram-i-dal (pĭ-răm′ĭ-dăl), *adj.* shaped like a pyramid.—*adj.* **pyr″a-mid′ic** (pĭr″ȧ-mĭd′ĭk).—*adj.* **pyr″a-mid′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl).

Pyr-a-mus (pĭr′ȧ-mŭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a Babylonian youth, lover of Thisbe, who, thinking his loved one dead, killed himself: the subject of a poem by Ovid, and burlesqued by Shakespeare in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

pyre (pīr), *n.* [< Gk. *pur* (*puros*), fire], a funeral pile; a pile of wood or other combustible material, usually for burning a dead body.

Pyr-e-ne-an (pĭr″ē-nē′ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Purēnē*, a beloved of Hercules, said to be buried in the mountains], of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, the mountains lying between France and Spain.

py-ret-ic (pī-rĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *puretos*, fever], *Med.*, of or pertaining to fever; feverish.

py-rex (pī′rĕks), *n.* [trade name: prob. < Gk. *pur*, fire], a variety of glassware, used in cooking, possessing unusual strength and resistance to heat.

pyr-he-li-om-e-ter (pĭr-hē″lĭ-ŏm′ē-tẽr; pĭr-), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire+*hēlios*, sun

+*metron*, a measure], *Astron.*, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of solar radiation.

pyr-i-dine (pir'ĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire], a nearly colorless, liquid basic compound, of sharp, peculiar odor, occurring in tar, bone oil, tobacco smoke, etc.: used chiefly as a rubber solvent, in denaturing alcohol, and in medicine.

py-rite (pī'rīt; pĭr'ĭt), *n.* [see **pyrites**], native iron disulphide, a common mineral, often of a pale golden-yellow color, occurring in cubes and other crystals, used as a source of sulphur and in the manufacture of sulphuric acid: commonly called *iron pyrites:* also called *fool's gold*, because sometimes mistaken for gold by the unwary.—*adj.* **py-rit'ic**; **py-rit'i-cal** (pĭ-rĭt'-).

py-ri-tes (pī-rī'tēz), *n.* [< Gk. *purites*, of fire < *pur*, fire], 1, any of several minerals, chiefly sulphides of iron, copper, or tin; especially, 2, the cubic form of iron disulphide: *Obs.*, any mineral, as flint, used for striking fire: **iron pyrites**, pyrite.

py-ro-chem-i-cal (pī'rō-kĕm'ĭ-kăl; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [*pyro-* (< Gk. *pur*, fire) + *chemical*], pertaining to chemistry at high temperatures.

py-ro-e-lec-tric-i-ty (pī'rō-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [*pyro-* (< Gk. *pur*, fire) + *electric*], electric polarity developed in some kinds of crystals by subjecting them to a change of temperature.—*adj.* and *n.* **py'ro-e-lec'tric.**

py-ro-gal-lic (pī'rō-găl'ĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [*pyro-* (< Gk. *pur*, fire) + *gallic*], *Chem.*, obtained from gallic acid by action of heat; pertaining to pyrogallol: **pyrogallic acid**, pyrogallol (which see).

py-ro-gal-lol (pī'rō-găl'ōl; -ōl; pĭr'ō-), *n. Chem.*, a poisonous phenol, weakly acid, occurring in colorless crystalline needles, soluble in water: extensively used as a developing agent in photography: also called *pyrogallic acid*, or, commonly, *pyro.*

py-rog-ra-phy (pī-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *graphein*, to write], the art or process of decorating wood or leather by burning, as with a flame or heated iron.—*n.* **py-rog'ra-pher.** —*adj.* **py'ro-graph'ic** (pī'rō-grăf'ĭk; pĭr'ō-).

py-ro-lig-ne-ous (pī'rō-lĭg'nē-ŭs; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + Lat. *lignum*, wood], produced, or obtained, by the distillation of wood; as, *pyroligneous* alcohol, or wood alcohol: **pyroligneous acid**, crude acetic acid containing tar, creosote, etc., obtained by the dry distillation of wood.

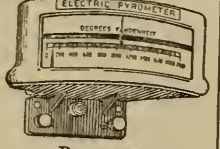
py-ro-lu-site (pī'rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *lousis*, a washing], *Mineral.*, a soft, gray, crystalline or massive mineral, native manganese dioxide, an important ore of manganese: added to molten glass to remove brown and green tints.

py-rol-y-sis (pī-rŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *luein*, to loose], *Chem.*, the chemical decomposition of substances by the action of heat.—*adj.* **py'ro-lyt'ic** (pī'rō-lĭt'ĭk; pĭr'ō-).

py-ro-man-cy (pī'rō-măn'sĭ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *manteia*, divining], foretelling the future by fire.—*adj.* and *n.* **py'ro-man'tic.**

py-ro-ma-ni-a (pī'rō-mā'nĭ-ə; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *mania*, madness], an insane desire to set fire to something.—*n.* **py'ro-ma'ni-ac.** —*adj.* **py'ro-ma-ni'a-cal** (-mā-nī'ə-kăl).

py-rom-e-te. (pī-rŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *metron*, a measure], 1, an instrument for measuring unusually high temperatures, as of furnaces, molten metals, etc.; 2, an instrument for measuring the expansion of solids by heat.



PYROMETER

py-ro-met-ric (pī'rō-mĕt'rĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* of or pertaining to a pyrometer; made with a pyrometer, as a measurement of high temperature.

py-rom-e-try (pī-rŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* the science of the measurement of high temperatures.

py-ro-phor-ic (pī'rō-fŏr'ĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *-phoros*, bearing < *pherein*, to bear], capable of taking fire spontaneously or by very slight elevation of temperature, as phosphorus: **pyrophoric alloy**, an alloy of iron and cerium which, when struck, gives off sparks capable of lighting inflammable gases: used for gas lighters.

py-ro-sul-phu-ric ac-id (pī'rō-sŭl-fū'rĭk; pĭr'ō-), a powerful acid, crystalline when pure, but prepared for commerce as an oily, fuming liquid: also called *disulphuric acid.*

py-ro-tech-nic (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭk; pĭr'ō-), *adj.* [*pyro-* (< Gk. *pur*, fire) + *technic*], 1, pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them; hence, 2, *Colloq.*, brilliant; sensational.

py-ro-tech-nics (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭks; pĭr'ō-), *n.pl.* fireworks or the art of making them: *Colloq.*, sensational display; also, loud or prolonged speech. Also, **py'ro-tech'ny.**

py-ro-tech-nist (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭst; pĭr'ō-), *n.* 1, one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks; 2, one who supervises displays of fireworks.

py-rox-ene (pī'rŏk-sēn; pĭr'ŏk-), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *xenos*, stranger: because thought alien to igneous rocks], any of a common and important group of iron, magnesium, and calcium silicates, found in many igneous rocks and in volcanic lava.

py-rox-y-lin (pī-rŏk'sĭ-lĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *pur*, fire + *xulon*, wood], 1, guncotton; nitrocellulose, a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon cellulose: a powerful explosive used in the manufacture of other explosives, celluloid, etc.; 2, a solution of guncotton in ether or other solvent, used as a dressing for cuts and for the production of artificial leather: also called *collodion.* Also, **py-rox'y-line.**

Pyr-rha (pĭr'ə), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the wife of Deucalion, who with him survived the Deluge and repopulated the earth.

pyr-rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *n.* [prob. < Gk. *Purrhikhos*, name of inventor of meter], an ancient Grecian war dance: *Pros.*, a metrical foot consisting of two unstressed syllables (see *prosody*, NOTE):—*adj. Pros.*, consisting of two unstressed syllables, as a metrical foot; containing such metrical feet, as verse.

Pyr-rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Purrhos*, Pyrrhus], pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who invaded Italy, 279 B. C.: **Pyrrhic victory**, a victory won with great loss of life: so called from the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum in 279 B. C.

Pyr-rho-nism (pĭr'ō-nĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *Purrhōn*, Pyrrho], the doctrine of extreme skepticism taught by Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher (365–275 B. C.); hence, complete skepticism.

pyr-rho-tite (pĭr'ō-tīt), *n.* [< Gk. *purrotēs*, redness < *pur*, fire], *Mineral.*, a bronze-colored, lustrous mineral, a compound of iron sulphides, often containing sufficient nickel to be valuable as an ore. Also, **pyr'rho-tine** (-tĭn).

Pyr-rhus (pĭr'ŭs), *n.* [see **Pyrrhic**], *Gk. Myth.*, a Greek hero of the Trojan War, son of Achilles: also called *Neoptolemus.*

Py-thag-o-re-an (pī-thăg'ō-rē'ăn; pĭth'ə-gō-), *adj.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Puthagoreios* < *Puthagoras*, Pythagoras], pertaining to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher who lived in the sixth century B. C., or to his system of philosophy, which included the doctrine of the transmigration of souls:—*n.* a disciple of Pythagoras.—*n.* **py-thag'o-re'an-ism.**

Pyth-i-an (pĭth'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Puthios* < *Puthō* or *Puthōn*, an older name of Delphi, or < *Puthōn*, python, the great snake said to have been slain there by Apollo], *Gk. Antiq.*, designating, or pertaining to, the temple of Apollo at Delphi, or the athletic games held at Delphi every four years:—*n.* 1, a native or inhabitant of Delphi; especially, one of the priestesses of Apollo; 2, sometimes, Apollo himself.

Pyth-i-as (pĭth'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a citizen of Syracuse during the reign of the tyrant Dionysius I (430–367 B. C.), famed for his faithful friendship with Damon: the story being that Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius, was granted a last visit to his home when his friend Damon offered himself as hostage for his return, and, on the appointed day, returned to be executed, whereupon Dionysius pardoned him. Also, more properly, **Phin'ti-as.**

py-thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *Puthōn*, a mythical serpent said to have been slain by Apollo], 1, any of a genus (*Python*) of large, non-venomous serpents resembling the boa; 2, a sooth-saying or familiar spirit; also, a person possessed by such a spirit: **Python**, *Gk. Myth.*, a huge serpent which issued from the mud left by the deluge: slain by Apollo.

pyth-o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [< Gk. *puthōnissa*, fem. of Gk. *puthōn*, a ruling spirit; a diviner: see **Pythian**], a witch; any woman supposed to have the power of foretelling events; especially, one of the priestesses of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *puxis*, a box < *puxos*, box tree], 1, *R. C. Ch.*, the box or container in which the consecrated wafer is kept; 2, the box in which coins are placed to be tested at the annual test of coins conducted at the British mint.

pyx-id-i-um (pĭk-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* **-ia** (-ə)], [< Gk. *puxidion*, dim. of *puxis*, a box], *Bot.*, a seed vessel which in opening forms an upper and a lower half, as in the purslanes.

PYXIDIUM

1, pyxidium of purslane; 2, a pyxidium like fruit (*Jeffersonia diphylla*).

Q

Q, q (kū), *n.* [*pl.* Q's; Qs; q's; qs (kūz)], **1,** the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses see *alphabet*, Note); **2,** as a medieval Roman numeral, 500.

Q. *abbr.* **1,** Queen; **2,** question; **3,** query (also, **Qy.**); **4,** quasi; **5,** [Lat. *quadrans*], farthing; **6,** quire.

qaf (kăf), *n.* [Arab.], the 21st letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), nearly equivalent to the English *q*, pronounced gutturally: as a numeral, 100.

Q. B. *abbr.*, queen's bench:—**Q. E. D.,** [Lat. *quod erat demonstrandum*], which was to be demonstrated:—**Q. E. F.,** [Lat. *quod erat faciendum*], which was to be done:—**Q. M.,** Quartermaster:—**Q. M. C.,** Quartermaster Corps:—**Q. M. G.,** Quartermaster-general:—**qr.,** [*pl.* qr.; qrs.], **1,** [Lat. *quadrans*], farthing; **2,** quarter: the fourth part of a hundredweight; **3,** quire:—**qt.,** [*pl.* qt.; qts.], quart:—**q. t.,** *Slang*, quiet.

qua (kwā; kwä), *conj.* [Lat. < *qui*, who], as; in the manner or capacity of; as, he complained *qua* club member, not *qua* citizen.

[1]quack (kwăk), *n.* [imit.], the cry of a duck, or a harsh sound like it:—*v.i.* of a duck, to utter a quack; also, to make a sound like a duck's quack.

[2]quack (kwăk), *n.* [abbr. of *quacksalver*, q.v.], **1,** an ignorant person who claims medical skill and knowledge of marvelous remedies; hence, **2,** a fraudulent pretender to skill of any kind; a charlatan:—*v.i.* **1,** to pretend to medical skill; **2,** to make false claims of any kind; talk noisily and boastfully:—*adj.* making false claims; fraudulent; as, a *quack* doctor.—*n.* **quack'er-y** (kwăk'ẽr-ĭ).

quack-sal-ver (kwăk'săl-vẽr), *n.* [Du. < *quacken*, to quack; boast + *salf*, salve], *Rare*, one who boasts of his pretended skill in medicines and salves; a charlatan; quack.

[1]quad (kwŏd), *n.* [abbr. of *quadrat*: see **quadrate**], *Print.*, a blank type, one half, one, two, or three ems in width, usually not printing, but used for spacing; a quadrat; as, ■, an em *quad*; ▮, an en *quad*.

[2]quad (kwŏd), *n.* [abbr. of *quadrangle*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, the quadrangle or court of a college, prison, or like group of buildings.

quad. *abbr.* **1,** quadrant; **2,** quadrat; quadrate; **3,** quadratic; **4,** quadruplex.

Quad-ra-ges-i-ma (kwŏd"rȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [L.L. = the forty days of Lent < Lat. *quadragesimus*, fortieth], *Eccl.*, the first Sunday in Lent, approximately the fortieth day before Easter: also called *Quadragesima Sunday*: *Obs.*, Lent.

quad-ra-ges-i-mal (kwŏd"rȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧl), *adj.* consisting of 40: **Quadragesimal,** pertaining to the forty days of Lent; Lenten.

quad-ran-gle (kwŏd'răng"gl), *n.* [< L.L. *quadrangulum*, four-cornered < Lat. *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *angulus*, an angle], **1,** a four-sided court or lawn, usually surrounded by buildings, as on a college campus; **2,** in the United States Geological Survey maps, a rectangular division of land charted on one sheet: *Geom.*, a plane figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrilateral.—*adj.* **quad-ran'gu-lar.**

quad-rant (kwŏd'rȧnt), *n.* [< Lat. *quadrans* (*-antis*), a fourth part], *Geom.*, **1,** one fourth of a circumference, or an arc of 90 degrees; **2,** the area bounded by such an arc and the radii at its extremities; *Astron.* and *Nav.*, an instrument, formerly made in many forms, for measuring the altitude of heavenly bodies, consisting of a graduated arc of 90 degrees or, usually, 45 degrees graduated to measure 90 degrees, with a movable radius carrying sights or a telescope: now replaced by the sextant; *Mil.*, an instrument for elevating, or adjusting the elevation of, a gun.

QUADRANT
As formerly used on shipboard.

quad-rat (kwŏd'rȧt), *n.* [var. of *quadrate*], *Print.*, a blank type used for spacing a line: also called *quad* (see *[1]quad*).

quad-rate (kwŏd'rāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *quadrare* (*-atus*), to make square < *quattuor*, four], having four equal, or nearly equal, sides; square:—*n.* a square: *Zoöl.*, **1,** a bone connecting the lower jaw with the cranium in some vertebrates; **2,** any of certain square muscles:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], to agree; correspond: with *with*:—*v.t.* **1,** to make square; **2,** to divide into quarters; **3,** to cause to agree or correspond: *Mil.*, to adjust (a gun) on its carriage.

quad-rat-ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *adj.* literally, square: *Alg.*, involving the second, but no higher, power of an unknown quantity; as, a *quadratic* equation:—*n. Alg.*, a quadratic equation, as $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$: **quadratics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the division of algebra that treats of such equations.

quad-ra-ture (kwŏd'rȧ-tūr), *n. Math.*, the process of determining the area of a geometrical figure: so called because the result was formerly expressed as a square equal in area to the geometrical figure; *Astron.*, the relative position of two heavenly bodies differing 90 degrees in right ascension; as, the sun and moon are in *quadrature* when halfway between the times of new and full moon (see *syzygy*, illus.): **quadrature of the circle,** *Math.*, the famous insoluble problem of constructing a square exactly equal in area to a given circle.

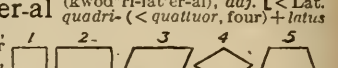
quad-ren-ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *quadriennium* < *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *annus*, year], **1,** occurring once in four years; **2,** comprising four years; as, the President is elected for a *quadrennial* term:—*n.* a fourth anniversary.

quad-ric (kwŏd'rĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *quattuor*, four], *Math.*, designating, or pertaining to, the second degree: used in the case of two or more variables.

quad-ri-ceps (kwŏd'rĭ-sĕps), *n.* [< Lat. *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *-ceps* (< *caput*, head)], *Anat.*, the large extensor muscle on the front of the thigh: also called *quadriceps extensor.*

quad-ri-ga (kwŏd-rī'gȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -gæ (-jē)], [Lat.], *Rom. Antiq.*, a chariot or car drawn by four horses abreast (for illus. see *chariot*).

quad-ri-lat-er-al (kwŏd"rĭ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *latus* (*lateris*), side], having four sides:—*n. Geom.*, a plane figure bounded by four straight lines.



QUADRILATERALS
1–4, parallelograms; 1, 2, rectangles; 1, square; 2, long rectangle; 3, rhomboid, or long parallelogram; 4, rhombus, lozenge, or diamond; 5, trapezoid.

qua-drille (kwȧ-drĭl'), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *cuadrilla*, dim. of *cuadra* < Lat. *quadra*, a square], **1,** an old-fashioned square dance for four or more couples, or music arranged for it; **3,** a certain game of cards, in which four persons play with a deck of 40 cards.

quad-ril-lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *quadri-*, consisting of four: in imit. of *million*], in United States and French usage, the number denoted by unity with fifteen ciphers annexed; in Great Britain, unity with 24 ciphers annexed.

quad-ri-no-mi-al (kwŏd"rĭ-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [< Lat. *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *nomen*, name], *Alg.*, an expression consisting of four terms:—*adj. Alg.*, consisting of four terms.

quad-ri-par-tite (kwŏd"rĭ-pär'tīt; kwŏd-rĭp'ẽr-tīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *partire* (*-itus*), to divide], divided into, or consisting of, four parts; as, *quadripartite* vaulting.

quad-ri-syl-la-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭl'ȧ-bl), *n.* [*quadri-* (< Lat. *quattuor*, four) + *syllable*], a word with four syllables.

quad-ri-va-lent (kwŏd"rĭ-vā'lĕnt; kwŏd-rĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *valens* (*-entis*), being strong], *Chem.*, having a valence of four.—*n.* **quad"ri-va'lence.**

quad-riv-i-um (kwŏd-rĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -rivia (-ȧ)], [L.L. = the four branches of mathematics: literally, a place where four roads meet < *quadri-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *via*, way, road], in medieval education, the advanced course, consisting of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music, which with the elementary course, or *trivium*, in grammar, logic, and rhetoric, made up the so-called seven liberal arts.

quad-roon (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarterón* < *cuarto* < Lat. *quartus*, fourth < *quattuor*, four], a person whose blood is one fourth negro; the child of a mulatto and a white person.

Quad-ru-ma-na (kwŏd-rōō'mȧ-nȧ) *n.pl.* [< Lat. *quadru-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *manus*, hand], *Zoöl.*, a former classification of mammals having all four feet formed like hands, as apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs.—*n.* **quad'ru-man** (-rōō-măn); **quad'ru-mane** (-mān).—*adj.* **quad-ru'ma-nous.**

quad-ru-ped (kwŏd'rōō-pĕd), *n.* [< Lat. *quadru-* (< *quattuor*, four) + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], a four-footed animal; especially, a four-footed mammal:—*adj.* having four feet: four-footed.

quad-ru-ple (kwŏd′rōō-pl), *adj.* [Fr.< Lat. *quadruplus*, fourfold < *quadri-*, consisting of four + *-plus* (< root of *-plēre*, to fill)], fourfold; four times as many or as much: *Mus.*, designating a measure with four beats, the first and third beats being accented; four-part:—*n.* a quantity four times as great as another: —*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to make or become four times as much or as many; multiply by four.

quad-ru-plet (kwŏd′rōō-plĕt), *n.* **1**, a combination of four of one kind; **2**, one of four children born at the same birth.

quad-ru-plex (kwŏd′rōō-plĕks), *adj.* [Lat. = four-fold < *quadri-*, consisting of four + *-plex* (< *plic-*, root of *plicare*, to fold)], fourfold: used especially of a system of telegraphy in which four messages, two in each direction, can be sent at the same time over one wire:—*n.* in telegraphy, an instrument used in a quadruplex system; also, the system itself.

quad-ru-pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō′pli-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *quadri-*, consisting of four + *plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], to multiply by four:—*adj.* (-kăt), fourfold: *Math.*, raised to the fourth power:—*n.* (-kăt), one of four like things: **in quadruplicate**, in four identical copies.

***quæ-re** (kwē′rē), *v. imperative* [Lat. = seek thou], literally, inquire: used to introduce a question or a subject of doubt:—*n.* a question; query.

quæs-tor (kwĕs′tôr; kwĕs′tōr), *n.* [Lat. < *quaerere* (*quaesitus*), to seek], in ancient Rome, originally, a judge in criminal cases; later, one of a class of state treasurers. Also, **ques′tor.**

quaff (kwăf), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Poet.*, to drink in large quantities:—*v.i.* to drink deeply.

quag (kwăg), *n.* [abbr. of *quagmire*], *Rare*, a quagmire; soft and yielding ground.

quag-ga (kwăg′ä), *n.* [< Hottentot], a four-footed South African mammal, recently exterminated, resembling both the ass and the zebra.

quag-gy (kwăg′ĭ), *adj.* [see **quag**], resembling a quagmire; yielding under the feet; boggy.

quag-mire (kwăg′mīr″), *n.* [< obs. *quag*, to shake + *mire*], **1**, soft, miry ground; a bog; **2**, a perplexing predicament.

qua-hog (kwō′hŏg; kwä-hŏg′), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *poquauhock*], the common large, round, hard-shelled, edible clam (*Venus mercenaria*) found along the Atlantic coast of America. Also, **qua′haug** (kwō′hŏg; kwä-hôg′).

quaich (kwākh), *n.* [< Gael. *cuach*, cup], *Sc.*, a small shallow drinking cup with handles, usually made of small staves hooped together. Also, **quaigh.**

Quai d'Or-say (kā″ dôr″sā′), [Fr. = quay of *Orsay*, Fr. general], a quay on the Seine in Paris, facing which are the Foreign Office and others; hence, the French Foreign Office.

[1]quail (kwāl), *n.* [*pl.* quail; quails], [< O.F. *quaille*, prob. of imit. origin], any of various gallinaceous game birds allied to the partridge, including the bobwhite (for colored illus. see *bird*; see also *partridge*): in the United States, locally called *partridge.*

[2]quail (kwāl), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to shrink from pain or danger; lose heart; cower: *Obs.*, to languish; decline:—*v.t. Rare*, to cause to lose courage.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* [< O.F. *coint*, prudent, skilful, neat < Lat. *cognoscere* (*cognitus*), to learn], pleasingly odd or unusual in appearance or manner; especially, attractive because of an old-fashioned daintiness or prettiness: *Obs.*, **1**, prudent; knowing; also, crafty; **2**, haughty; **3**, fastidious; *Archaic*, **1**, skilfully wrought; graceful; **2**, odd and fanciful.—*adv.* **quaint′ly.**—*n.* **quaint′ness.**

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quaked (kwākt), *p.pr.* quaking], [< A.S. *cwacian*, to shake], **1**, to tremble or shake with cold or emotion; quiver; **2**, to shake from internal shock or convulsion; as, the earth *quakes*:—*n.* a shaking or trembling; especially, an earthquake: sometimes written *'quake.*

Quak-er (kwāk′ĕr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded about 1650: originally applied in derision because the members were supposed to shake, or quake, when moved by the Spirit; a Friend.—*n. fem.* **Quak′er-ess.**—*adj.* **Quak′er-ish.**

Quak-er-ism (kwāk′ĕr-ĭzm), *n.* the principles of religious faith and practice held by the Friends, or Quakers, including the mystical doctrine of the Inner Light, simplicity in worship, dress, and speech, religious toleration, and the belief that judicial oaths, war, human slavery, and all forms of social injustice, are inconsistent with true Christianity.

quak-er-la-dy (kwāk′ĕr-lā″dĭ), *n.* a delicate, low-growing plant (*Houstonia cærulea*) with small, four-petaled, bluish flowers: also called *innocence* or *bluet.*

quak-ing asp-en a widely distributed species of North American poplar (*Populus tremuloides*), with small leaves that tremble with the slightest breeze, because of their flattened stems.

qual-i-fi-ca-tion (kwŏl′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **qualify**], **1**, the act of making, or the state of being, fit or qualified; **2**, that which makes a person or thing fitted or adapted to a special use or circumstance; fitness; **3**, a restriction; modification.

qual-i-fied (kwŏl′ĭ-fīd), *p.adj.* **1**, fitted; adapted; **2**, limited or restricted, as praise.

qual-i-fi-er (kwŏl′ĭ-fī″ĕr), *n.* that which limits or modifies: *Gram.*, a word, as an adjective or adverb, attached to and modifying or limiting the meaning of another word.

qual-i-fy (kwŏl′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *qualifier* < L.L. *qualificare*, to endue with a quality < Lat. *qualis*, such as + *facere*, to make], **1**, to make fit for any occupation, office, or purpose; empower legally; **2**, to moderate, soften, or lessen, as a reprimand; **3**, to alter by narrowing or restricting, as a statement; limit; modify; **4**, to reduce in strength, as a liquor: *Gram.*, to express some quality of; limit; modify; as, an adjective *qualifies* a noun or pronoun:—*v.i.* to be or become competent or fit for any office or employment; be empowered legally.

Syn. prepare, change, abate, diminish, temper, modify, mitigate, soften. To *change* is to make, or become, different; as, to *change* color; *change* one's mind; to *change* to a new course of action; to *change* one's tactics. To *modify* is to make partial, usually minor, changes in; we *modify* an estimate discovered to be higher or lower than it should be. To *qualify* is to subject to reserves or limitations, usually with a softening or mitigating effect; we *qualify* the severity of a reproof by accompanying it with some sign of gentleness. *Modify* is used, also, in the latter sense of *mitigate*, *soften.*

qual-i-ta-tive (kwŏl′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* [see **quality**], pertaining to quality or kind, as opposed to quantity or amount: opposite of *quantitative*: **qualitative analysis**, *Chem.*, chemical analysis which determines what elements compose a compound, but not the proportion of each.—*adv.* **qual′i-ta-tive-ly.**

qual-i-ty (kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], [< Lat. *qualitas* (*-atis*), sort, kind < *qualis*, such as], **1**, that which distinguishes one person or thing from others, as color, weight, skill, intelligence, etc.; **2**, essential nature; kind; **3**, degree of excellence; as, the finish was of inferior *quality*; **4**, trait; characteristic; property; as, sincerity was his dominating *quality*; **5**, loftiness of character or rank; as, *quality* shows in conduct: *Mus.*, that which gives a sound its special individuality or tone color, depending upon the nature of the overtones; timbre: **the quality**, *Archaic* or *Dial.*, persons of high rank.

Syn. attribute, property, trait, characteristic. *Quality* names an essential, inherent part of the nature of a thing or being; as, the *qualities* of a judge; the *qualities* of physical matter. If a *quality* is changed, the whole is changed in that one respect; as, isolation from his kind altered the *quality* of his thinking. An *attribute* is a *quality* assigned by us to a being or object. If our thinking has been right, and the *quality* so ascribed is in fact inherent, the *attribute* is truly an essential *quality*; if our judgment is at fault, the *attribute* is not truly a *quality.* (See characteristic.)

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a feeling of sickness, especially in the stomach; **2**, hence, a sudden doubt or misgiving; **3**, a twinge of conscience; compunction.—*adj.* **qualm′ish.**—*adv.* **qualm′-ish-ly.**—*n.* **qualm′ish-ness.**

quan-da-ry (kwŏn′dā-rĭ; *Br.* kwŏn-dā′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -daries (-riz)], [source uncertain], a state of hesitation or doubt; a dilemma.

quan-ti-ta-tive (kwŏn′tĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* [see **quantity**], pertaining to quantity or amount: opposite of *qualitative*: **quantitative analysis**, *Chem.*, chemical analysis which determines both the constituents of a compound and the proportions in which they appear.—*adv.* **quan′ti-ta-tive-ly.**

quan-ti-ty (kwŏn′tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], [< Lat. *quantitas* (*-atis*), quantity < *quantus*, how much], **1**, that property of a thing which permits its measurement with reference to a fixed standard, as of volume, weight, length, or the like; the quality of being so much, in comparison with a standard of measure; size; magnitude; as, this bag contains one bushel in *quantity*; **2**, concretely, any unspecified bulk, weight, number, or the like; amount; **3**, especially, a large portion, sum, or mass; as, to order material in *quantity*: *Math.*, **1**, anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; **2**, a symbol representing such a thing; *Phon.* and *Pros.*, the relative time occupied in uttering a sound or syllable: chiefly used in connection with

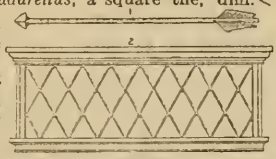
Greek and Latin verse; *Mus.*, the duration of a tone or a note.

quan-tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* quanta (-tȧ)], [Lat. = how much], **1**, sum; amount; **2**, prescribed amount; share: *Phys.*, an elemental amount or unit of radiant energy, varying according to the frequency of the radiator.

quan-tum the-o-ry *Phys.*, a theory, originated in 1900 by the German physicist Max Planck, according to which emission and absorption of radiant energy are not continuous but take place in small finite amounts, or quanta.

quar-an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* [prob. < It. *quarantina* < *quaranta*, forty < Lat. *quadraginta*, forty], **1**, the term, formerly 40 days but now of varying length, during which an incoming vessel with a case of contagious disease may not dock; hence, the restrictions imposed during this period, or the place where they are enforced; **2**, the compulsory restrictions placed on a person, thing, or place because of contagious disease; hence, **3**, any enforced isolation:—*v.t.* (kwŏr'ăn-tēn; kwŏr"ăn-tēn'), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tined (-tēnd; -tēnd'), *p.pr.* -tining], to place under the restrictions of quarantine.

1quar-rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *quarel*, a small square < L.L. *quadrellus*, a square tile, dim. < Lat. *quadrus*, square], **1**, a heavy bolt or arrow, especially one with a square head, formerly used with a crossbow; **2**, any of certain tools with a square head resembling a crossbow bolt, as a glazier's diamond or a stonemason's chisel; **3**, (also, **3***quarry*), a small tile or pane of glass, square, diamond-shaped, or lozenge-shaped.



QUARRELS
1, def. 1; 2, def. 3.

2quar-rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* [< Lat. *querela*, *querella*, complaint < *queri*, to complain], **1**, an angry dispute; petty fight; **2**, a cause for dispute; **3**, a disagreement or falling out; serious breach of friendship:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -reled or -relled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -reling or -relling], **1**, to dispute violently; fight; usually with *with*; **2**, to disagree; fall out; **3**, to find fault; with *with*.—*n.* **quar'rel-er**; **quar'rel-ler**.

Syn., *n.* dispute, controversy, feud, wrangle, fuss, altercation, contention. *Dispute*, in its good sense, is a calling in question of something claimed or asserted by another; hence, it may name a difference of opinion as to the validity of a will, or it may be a friendly debate. In its bad sense, *dispute*, commonly oral, is a hot wrangle, usually undignified and sharp; as, a *dispute* over precedence. The idea underlying *controversy* is that of opposition to the opinion of another; a *controversy* may be a neutral discussion on an abstract subject; as, a *controversy* over the superiority of democratic government to paternalistic government; in its ordinary sense, a *controversy*, usually in words and often in writing, is bitter and angry in its ill feeling. The idea underlying *contention* is that of maintaining a stand against another; hence, *contention* is personal, and ill feeling is unavoidable; it is commonly in words, though sometimes in acts, and is bitterly conflicting; as, they spent their days in *contention* and *strife*. *Altercation* names a hot *dispute* or a stormy, wordy *contention*. *Quarrel* names an angry *dispute*, in word or act, usually accompanied by a rupture of friendly relations, though *quarrel* applies also to trifling differences, like those arising among children. *Quarrel* may also name the cause of complaint or ground for differences; as, I have no *quarrel* with you.

quar-rel-some (kwŏr'ĕl-sŭm), *adj.* inclined to dispute, find fault, or fight; petulant.—*adv.* **quar'rel-some-ly**.—*n.* **quar'rel-some-ness**.

1quar-ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-iz)], [< L.L. *quareia*, *quadraria* < Lat. *quadrare*, to square (stones)], a large, open excavation or hole from which stone is obtained by cutting or blasting:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-id), *p.pr.* -rying], **1**, to dig or take from an excavation or hole; **2**, to dig into; excavate.

2quar-ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-iz)], [< O.F. *curée*, the intestines of a slain animal, the part given to hounds: so called because wrapped in the skin < *cuir* < Lat. *corium*, skin], **1**, a beast or bird when hunted, caught, or killed; **2**, anything hunted, eagerly sought, or killed: *Obs.*, a heap of dead game or bodies.

3quar-ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-iz)], [< **1***quarrel*; or < obs. *quarry*, square < O.F. *quarré* < Lat. *quadratus*, squared], **1**, a square-headed arrow; quarrel; **2**, a small square, lozenge- or diamond-shaped tile or pane of glass.

1quart (kwôrt), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *quartum*, a fourth part], **1**, a measure of capacity; two pints, or one fourth of a gallon, or, in dry measure, one eighth of a peck (see App. II); **2**, a vessel containing a quart; also, the contents of such a vessel: *Obs.*, an old Spanish copper coin:—*adj.* *Mus.*, following German use, pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than normal: prefixed to the name of an instrument.—*abbr.* **qt.**

2quart (kärt), *n.* [< Fr. *quarte* < Lat. *quarta*, a fourth part], **1**, in certain games of cards, a sequence of four cards of one suit; **2**, a certain position in fencing: also *quarte*; commonly, *carte* (which see; also, see *fencing*, illus.).

quar-tan (kwôr'tăn), *adj.* [< Fr. (*fièvre*) *quartaine* < Lat. (*febris*) *quartana*, (fever) recurring on the fourth day < *quartus*, fourth], of or pertaining to the fourth in any series:—*n.* *Med.*, an intermittent fever that occurs every fourth day: that is, with two days intervening between successive attacks.

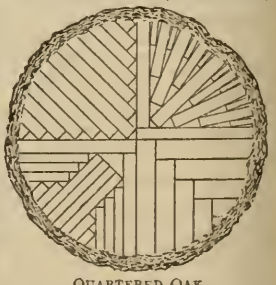
quar-ter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *quartarius*, a fourth part < *quartus*, fourth], **1**, one of the four equal parts into which a thing may be, or is, divided; **2**, one fourth of a hundredweight; 25 or 28 pounds; **3**, in England, one fourth of a ton, or eight bushels: used especially in measuring grain; **4**, three months, or a fourth of one year; **5**, one half of a semester at school or college; **6**, fifteen minutes, or a fourth of an hour; also, the moment that marks the end of this period; **7**, a fourth of a dollar, or 25 cents; also, a silver coin of this value; **8**, one of the four cardinal points of the compass; also, one of the four parts of the horizon marked off by these points, or the region under it; hence, any part of the earth; as, men came from all *quarters*; **9**, a particular place or district; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris; **10**, one of the four limbs of an animal with the parts near it; as, a *quarter* of beef; **11**, the leather of a shoe above the sole and between the back seam and the vamp; **12**, the side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel: *Astron.*, **1**, a fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution; **2**, the aspect or phase of the moon when halfway between new and full: *Building*, an upright timber; a stud: used in partitions in frame houses (see *nogging*, illus.); *Her.*, one of the four parts into which a shield is divided; *Naut.*, **1**, the after part of a ship's side; **2**, a fourth of the distance between two points of the compass; *Mil.*, life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; as, to give no *quarter*: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers:—*adj.* consisting of, or equal to, a fourth part of something; as, a *quarter* hour: **quarter back**, in football, one of the players behind the line, who generally calls the signals for the plays:—*v.t.* **1**, to divide into four equal parts; also, to divide into parts; dismember, as, formerly, a criminal condemned to death; **2**, to quarter-saw; **3**, to furnish with food and lodging, as a regiment: *Her.*, to place or bear (a coat of arms) in quarters, on a shield; *Mech.*, to set (crank pins) 90 degrees apart:—*v.i.* **1**, to be stationed; lodge; **2**, to blow on the after part of the side of a ship; **3**, to beat about; change position; **4**, to range a field, as a dog hunting game.

QUARTERED ARMS
A, escutcheon, showing four quarters: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. B, escutcheon containing coats of arms, arranged alternately and quarterly.

quar-ter day one of four days of the year, about three months apart, recognized by convention as dates on which rents are due and tenancies begin and end: in Great Britain, March 25, June 24, September 29, and December 25.

quar-ter-deck (kwôr'tẽr-dĕk"), *n.* the part of the upper deck of a ship between the stern and the mainmast, used as a promenade by officers.

quar-tered (kwôr'tẽrd), *p.adj.* **1**, divided into four equal parts; **2**, furnished with shelter, or quarters: **quartered oak**, oak lumber obtained by sawing the trunk lengthwise into quarters through the center and then sawing these



QUARTERED OAK
Section of log, showing different methods of sawing.

into lumber in such a way as to bring out the grain of the marks radiating from the center called *medullary rays.*

quar-ter-foil (kwôr'tĕr-foil"), *n.* [see **quatrefoil**], *Bot.*, a leaf with four leaflets radiating from a center, or a flower of similar form; *Arch.*, a four-lobed ornament somewhat like a leaf (see ¹*foil*, illus.). See **quat're-foil"**, *Pfd. S.*

quar-ter-ing (kwôr'tĕr-ing), *n.* [see **quarter**], 1, the act of dividing into fourths; hence, loosely, any division; 2, the act of assigning lodging or quarters, as to soldiers: *Her.*, 1, the placing of more than one coat of arms on an escutcheon to show the different alliances in ancestry; 2, any of the quarters of a coat of arms, or the device on it.

quar-ter-ly (kwôr'tĕr-lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], a publication issued once every three months: —*adj.* 1, containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; 2, coming, or falling due, once every three months; as, a *quarterly* meeting or rental:—*adv.* 1, by or in quarters; 2, once every three months: *Her.*, in four parts: said of the manner of dividing an escutcheon.

quar-ter-mas-ter (kwôr'tĕr-măs"tĕr), *n.* [*quarter*+*master*], *Mil.*, an officer attached to each regiment, whose duty it is to provide lodgings, food, clothing, and supplies for the soldiers; *Nav.*, a petty officer who assists the navigator, and has charge of signals, steering, soundings, etc.

quar-tern (kwôr'tĕrn), *n.* [< O.F. *quarteron*, a fourth part < Lat. *quartus*, fourth], 1, a fourth part; a quarter; 2, in Great Britain, a quarter of various weights and measures, as of an ounce, a pint, or a peck; 3, a loaf of bread weighing four pounds.

quar-ter note *Mus.*, a character indicating a tone one fourth the length of a whole tone: in British usage called *crotchet* (for illus, see App. I).

quar-ter–saw (kwôr'tĕr-sô"), *v.t.* to saw (a log, especially an oak log) lengthwise after the manner used in sawing boards of quartered oak (see *quartered oak*, illus.).

quar-ter sec-tion in the surveying system of the United States and Canadian governments, 160 acres, or one fourth of a square mile.

quar-ter ses-sions *Law*, 1, a court of law, generally having jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases: so called because in England it sits every three months; 2, in Scotland, a court, held quarterly, for review in minor cases.

quar-ter-staff (kwôr'tĕr-stăf"), *n.* [*pl.* -staves (-stāvz"; -stävz")], [*quarter*+²*staff*], a stout stick from six to eight feet long, formerly used by English peasants as a weapon: so called because grasped by one hand in the middle and by the other between the middle and the end.

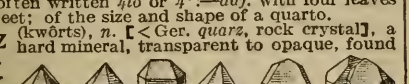
quar-tet (kwôr-tĕt'), *n.* [< Fr. *quartette* < It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto* < Lat. *quartus*, fourth], any group of four things of a like kind: *Mus.*, 1, a composition or movement in four parts for four instruments or voices; 2, the four performers rendering such a composition: **string quartet**, an elaborate composition in sonata form for first violin, second violin, viola, and cello; also, the musicians playing it. Also, **quar-tette'**.

quar-tic (kwôr'tĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *quartus*, fourth], *Math.*, of the fourth degree or order:—*n. Math.*, an algebraic function, equation, surface, or curve, of the fourth degree.

quar-tile (kwôr'tĭl), *adj.* in statistics, designating a point in a series arranged in order of magnitude such that a given number of quarters of the total number of individuals in the series are on one side of it and the rest on the other:—*n.* 1, a quartile point; 2, erroneously, a quarter.

quar-to (kwôr'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [< Lat. (*in*) *quarto*, (in) the fourth (of a sheet) < *quartus*, fourth], in printing books, the size of paper obtained by folding a sheet twice so as to form four large leaves, usually nearly square, ranging from about 7 by 8 inches to 11 by 15 inches: also, a book composed of paper so folded: often written 4*to* or 4°:—*adj.* with four leaves to the sheet; of the size and shape of a quarto.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* [< Ger. *quarz*, rock crystal], a hard mineral, transparent to opaque, found in brilliant hexagonal crystals, usually prismatic, or in a massive form, and composed of silicon dioxide: one of the commonest mineral substances known.



QUARTZ CRYSTALS

quartz-ite (kwôrt'sīt), *n. Mineral.*, a compact form of sandstone made up of quartz, in which the individual grains have more or less lost their character.—*adj.* **quartz-it'ic**.

¹quash (kwŏsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *quasser*, to break < Lat. *quassare*, to shatter < *quatere*, to shake], to subdue or crush, as a rebellion.

²quash (kwŏsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *quasser*, to annul < L.L. *cassare* < Lat. *cassus*, null, void], *Law*, to stop, as a suit; overthrow; set aside, as an indictment, for irregularity in proceedings.

Syn. nullify, annul, invalidate.

qua-si (kwā'sī), *conj.* [Lat. = as if; as it were; almost], *Rare*, as if; as it were:—*adj.* seeming; apparent; virtual.

qua-si- *prefix* used with hyphen before adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, meaning almost, seemingly, apparently but not really; as, *quasi*-historical.

quas-si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ; kwäs'ĭ-ȧ; kwäsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [named by the scientist Linnæus after a Surinam negro, *Quassi* or *Quacy*, who discovered the virtues of the root], a very bitter drug obtained from any of several tropical American trees akin to the ailanthus: used as a tonic, as a remedy for threadworms, and in place of hops in making beer.

qua-ter-na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *quaternarius* < *quaterni*, by fours < *quattuor*, four], 1, consisting of four things; 2, arranged in fours: **Quaternary**, *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the period of the Cenozoic era from the end of the Tertiary to the present time (see *geology*, chart):—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a group of four things; 2, the number four: **Quaternary**, *Geol.*, the Quaternary period.

qua-ter-ni-on (kwȧ-tûr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *quaternio* (*-onis*) < Lat. *quaterni*, by fours < *quattuor*, four], a set or group of four: *pl. Math.*, a system of mathematical analysis, allied to vector algebra, developed by Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), Scotch mathematician.

qua-torze (kȧ-tôrz'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *quattuordecim*, fourteen], in the card game of piquet, four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, held in one hand and scoring fourteen points.

quat-rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [Fr. < *quatre* < Lat. *quattuor*, four], *Pros.*, a stanza of four lines, usually having the rime scheme *a b a b*, but occurring also in the forms *a a b b*, *a b b a*, and *a b c b*.

qua-tre (kä'tĕr; kȧtr"), *n.* [Fr. = four], 1, a die, domino, or card bearing a marking of four spots: also, *cater*; 2, the number four: also, *Obs.*, *cater*: *pl.* in change ringing, the changes rung on a set, or ring, of nine bells: usually, *caters* or *quaters*.

quat-re-foil (kăt'ĕr-foil"), *n.* [*quatre*+¹*foil*], *Bot.*, a leaf with four leaflets radiating from a center, or a flower of similar form; *Arch.*, a carved stone ornament, sometimes an opening, resembling in outline a symmetrical leaf with four lobes (see ¹*foil*, illus.). Also, **quar'ter-foil"**.

qua-ver (kwā'vĕr), *v.i.* [< M.E. *cwaven*, to quake], 1, to shake or tremble; vibrate; 2, to have a tremulous sound, as a voice or musical instrument:—*v.t.* to utter or sing with trills or a tremulous sound; —*n.* 1, a shaking or trembling, as of the voice; 2, a trill in singing or playing: *Mus.*, in British usage, an eighth note; a note half as long as a quarter note.

quawk (kwŏk; kwäk), *n.* [imit.], the squawk, or black-crowned night heron.

quay (kē), *n.* [< O.F. *kay*, hedge, influenced by Fr. *quai*, quay], a permanent wharf, usually of masonry, where vessels may load and unload.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [< A.S. *cwene*, woman], 1, a bold, impudent woman or girl; 2, an immoral woman; 3, in Scotland, a robust young woman; a lass.

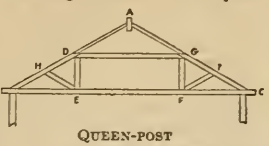
quea-sy (kwē'zĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier *superl.* -siest], [< earlier *coisy*, perh. < O.F. *coisier*, to hurt, wound], 1, sick, nauseated, or sick at the stomach; 2, causing nausea; 3, easily nauseated; fastidious; squeamish; 4, hence, delicate; ticklish; presenting difficulties.—*adv.* **quea'si-ly**.—*n.* **quea'si-ness**.

que-bra-cho (kā-brä'chō), *n.* [Sp. < *quebrar*, to break+*hacha*, ax], any of certain hardwood trees of South America, having a wood rich in tannin, one species (*Quebrachia lorentzii*), also producing a red coloring matter used as a dye, and the bark of another (*Macaglia quebracho*) being used in medicine as a tonic, as a remedy for asthma, etc.

queen (kwēn), *n.* [< A.S. *cwēn*, a (king's) wife < O.Teut. source], 1, a female sovereign, or woman who rules in her own right; 2, the wife of a king; 3, a gifted woman who is a natural leader in her sphere; as, a social *queen*; 4, the perfect female of bees, ants, or termites, usually the only female in the group capable of reproduction; 5, a playing card bearing a conventional drawing of a queen; 6, the one of a set of chess pieces ranking next to the king; 7, the best or chief of her kind; as, the *queen* of beauty: **queen**

consort, the wife of a reigning king: **queen dowager**, the widow of a king: **queen mother**, a king's widow who is also mother of a reigning sovereign: **queen olive**, a large, delicately flavored olive, with a slender pit, grown in Spain, and cured when green; **queen regent**, 1, a queen reigning during the childhood, absence, or incapacity of the actual sovereign; 2, a queen reigning in her own right: also called *queen regnant*:—*v.i.* to rule as, or play the part of, a sovereign or leader.—*adj.* and *adv.* **queen'ly.**—*n.* **queen'li-ness.**

queen-post (kwēn'=pōst'), *n. Arch.*, one of two upright timbers in a roof truss at equal distances from the apex: distinguished from *king-post*, which is placed at the apex.



QUEEN-POST
A, ridgepole; BC, tiebeam; AB, AC, rafters; DB, GC, principal rafters; DE, GF, queen-posts; HE, IF, struts; DG, straining piece.

queen's ev-i-dence state's evidence: the term used in Great Britain when the reigning monarch is a queen.

queen's ware a kind of creamy English pottery perfected by Wedgwood.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* [perh. < Ger. *quer*, crosswise], 1, differing from the ordinary or normal; peculiar; droll; strange; 2, giddy; faint; sick; as, a *queer* feeling: *Colloq.*, unsound, especially mentally; open to question; *Slang*, counterfeit; sham; as, *queer* money:—*v.t. Slang*, to spoil; upset; as, to *queer* the game:—*n. Slang*, counterfeit money.—*adv.* **queer'ly.**—*n.* **queer'ness.**

Syn., adj. droll, odd, funny, strange, unique, peculiar.

quell (kwĕl), *v.t.* [< A.S. *cwellan*, to kill < O.Teut. source], 1, to suppress or subdue; crush; put an end to; as, to *quell* a riot; 2, to calm, quiet, or allay, as rage: *Obs.*, to kill:—*n. Rare*, the power or means of subduing; *Obs.*, murder.—*n.* **quell'er.**

Syn., v. overpower, suppress, crush, reduce.

quench (kwĕnch), *v.t.* [< A.S. *cwencan*, to put out], 1, to put out or extinguish, as a fire; 2, to cause to cease; check; as, to *quench* thirst or anger: *Metal.*, to cool suddenly, as red-hot steel, by plunging into water, oil, or the like, in order to produce the proper hardness.—*adj.* **quench'less.**—*n.* **quench'er.**

quer-cine (kwûr'sĭn; -sīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *quercus*, oak], pertaining to the oak tree.

quer-cit-ron (kwûr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [< Ger. *quercitron-gelb* < Lat. *quercus*, oak + Ger. *citron-gelb*, citron yellow], a species of oak (*Quercus velutina*) of the eastern United States: also called *black oak* and *yellow-barked oak*; also, the yellow inner bark of the tree, used for dyeing and tanning.

quern (kwûrn), *n.* [< A.S. *cweorn*, hand mill < O. Teut. source], a primitive hand mill used for grinding grain, usually made of two disks of stone, one upon the other; also, a hand mill for grinding pepper, mustard, or the like.

QUERN

quer-u-lous (kwĕr'ōō-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *querulus* < *queri*, to complain], 1, complaining; discontented; fretful; 2, expressive of discontent.—*adv.* **quer'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **quer'u-lous-ness.**

Syn. (see petulant).

que-ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *quaere*, imperative of *quaerere* (*quaesitus*), to seek for, ask], 1, a question; an inquiry; also, a doubt; 2, a question mark [?] indicating doubt of the correctness of a written statement; 3, a term used to introduce a question; as, he bought the horse, but, *query*, did he ever pay for it?—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-rĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], 1, to inquire into; ask about; seek by questioning; 2, to express doubt in regard to:—*v.i.* 1, to ask a question or questions; 2, to express doubt. Also, ***quære.**—*abbr.* **qy.**; **Qy.**—*n.* **que'rist.**

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [< O.F. *queste* < Lat. *quaerere* (*quaesitus*), to seek for, ask], 1, the act of seeking; a search; 2, in medieval romance, an expedition for a particular object; as, the *quest* of the Holy Grail; 3, those engaged in an adventure or search, collectively: *Rare*, a jury of inquest:—*v.i.* 1, to make search; 2, to bark, as a hound on the scent; 3, to solicit alms, especially for religious uses.

ques-tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *quaestio* (*-onis*) < *quaerere*, to seek for, ask], 1, the act of asking; inquiry; 2, that which is asked; an interrogation; 3, the subject under discussion; as, the *question* before the meeting; 4, doubt or dispute; as, beyond *question*, these are the facts: *Obs.*, 1, a judicial trial; 2, a conference; talk:—*v.t.* 1, to ask or interrogate; examine by queries; 2, to consider doubtful: often with *whether*; 3, to challenge; take exception to:—*v.i.* to make inquiries: *Obs.*, to talk; argue.—*n.* **ques'tion-er.**

Syn., n. (see doubt); *v.*, ask, dispute, inquire, interrogate, examine, challenge. To *ask*, the general term, is to call for an answer, to request, seek a favor, or desire help; as, I *asked* the reason; I *asked* coöperation from my partners. *Inquire*, *question*, and *interrogate* seek to obtain information. *Inquire* is a more formal, though no better, word than *ask*; as, the committee *inquired* into the cause of the disaster. To *examine* is to test by questions aimed to bring out all the facts; as, to *examine* a witness. To *interrogate* and to *question* are to try to get information by close examination; a justice *interrogates*, or *questions*, those officially brought before his court. *Question*, in the sense of receiving with doubt or objection, comes close to the sense of *challenge*; as, to *question* the truth of a statement; to *challenge* the honesty of a candidate.

ques-tion-a-ble (kwĕs'chŭn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, open to question or doubt; 2, arousing suspicion; as, a *questionable* character; 3, liable to judicial action or inquiry.—*adv.* **ques'tion-a-bly.**—*n.* **ques'tion-a-ble-ness.**

ques-tion-naire (kwĕs"chŭn-âr'; kĕs"tyō"nâr'), *n.* [Fr. = an inquiry], a series of questions submitted to a number of persons, whose replies often serve as a basis of a report on the subject of the questions. Also, **ques'tion-a-ry** (kwĕs'chŭn-ȧ-rĭ).

ques-tor (kwĕs'tôr), *n.* [see **quæstor**], *Rom. Hist.*, *Pfd. S.* one of a class of officials, originally judges, later treasurers. See **quæs'tor**, *Pfd. S.*

quet-zal (kĕt-sȧl'; kĕt'sȧl), *n.* [< Amer. Sp. *quetzale* < Mex. *quetzaltototl* < *quetzalli*, a large green feather], 1, a handsome bird (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) of Central America, with a crest and long, hanging tail, once honored as a god, and now the national emblem of Guatemala; 2, the monetary unit of Guatemala, equivalent to one dollar. Also, **que-zal** (kĕ-sȧl').

queue (kū), *n.* [see **cue**], 1, a braid of hair hanging down the back, either natural or attached to a wig; a pigtail: also, *cue*; 2, a line of persons, automobiles, or the like, awaiting their turn to proceed: also, *cue*: *Mus.*, 1, the tailpiece of a violin or similar instrument, to which the lower ends of the strings are attached; 2, the upright stem or tail of the symbol used for a note, to which the head and the hooks, if any, are attached (see *note*, illus.).

quib-ble (kwĭb'l), *n.* [perh. dim. of obs. *quib* < Lat. *quibus*, to, for, or by, whom, used frequently in legal documents], a skilful evasion of the point in question by advancing a trifling argument: *Archaic*, a play upon words; pun:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quibbled (-ld), *p.pr.* quibbling], to avoid the truth by a skilful but trifling objection; equivocate: *Archaic*, to pun.—*n.* **quib'bler.**—*n.* **quib'bling.**

Syn. (see ilie).

quick (kwĭk), *adj.* [< A.S. *cwicu*, living < Aryan source], 1, rapid; swift; able to move or to think with promptness and speed; 2, excitable; prompt to respond to impressions; alert; as, a *quick* mind; 3, ready; accurate; unhesitating; as, the *quick* eye of the hunter; 4, irritable; hasty; easily excited; as, a *quick* temper; 5, mentally active; witty; ready with replies; 6, sensitive; as, a *quick* ear; 7, being with young; pregnant; 8, sharp, as a curve: *Archaic*, having life: opposite of *dead*; *Obs.*, bracing; fresh:—*adv.* with haste; rapidly:—*n.* 1, the living flesh; as, the *quick* under the nails; hence, figuratively, the seat of the emotions or feelings; as, she was hurt to the *quick*; 2, a hedge of growing plants or shrubs; a quickset hedge.—*adv.* **quick'ly.**—*n.* **quick'ness.**

Syn., adj. prompt, agile, lively, fleet, brisk, expeditious. (See hasty.)—*Ant., adj.* (see slow).

quick-en (kwĭk'n), *v.t.* 1, to bring to life; 2, to make keen; give new life to; refresh; cheer; 3, to increase the speed of; hasten; as, to *quicken* one's steps:—*v.i.* 1, to give indications of life, as a fetus in the womb; 2, to act or move more quickly; 3, to become more sensitive, as the emotions or perceptions.—*n.* **quick'en-er.**

Syn. animate, revivify, hurry, hasten, accelerate, urge, incite.—*Ant.* retard, discourage, drag.

quick-en-ing (kwĭk'n-ĭng), *n. Physiol.*, the first movement of the unborn child felt by a pregnant mother: generally occurring in the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy.

quick grass any of several fast-growing grasses: also called *couch grass*; *quitch grass.*

quick-lime (kwĭk'līm"), *n.* [*quick* + ¹*lime*], a white, nearly insoluble substance, calcium oxide, produced by subjecting limestone, shells, etc., to intense heat: transformed by the action of water into slaked lime, or calcium hydroxide, and used in cement, mortar, etc.

quick-sand (kwĭk'sănd"), *n.* [*quick* + *sand*], a wet or semifluid bed of sand, that yields easily to pressure and quickly engulfs any heavy object that comes upon it.

quick-set (kwĭk'sĕt"), *n.* [*quick*+*set*], 1, a cutting or slip from a living shrub, especially of hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge; 2, a hedge so formed: also called *quickset hedge:*—*v.t.* to furnish with a quickset hedge; as, to *quickset* a boundary line.

quick-sil-ver (kwĭk'sĭl"vẽr), *n.* [*quick* + *silver*], 1, a heavy, fluid, silver-white metallic element [symbol **Hg**, < Lat. *hydrargyrum*], usually called *mercury;* 2, a compound of tin and mercury, formerly used on the backs of mirrors.

quick-step (kwĭk'stĕp"), *n.* [*quick*+*step*], *Mus.*, a march in quick time; any lively march.

quick time *Mil.*, the ordinary marching cadence: in the United States army, 120 thirty-inch steps per minute.

quick-wit-ted (kwĭk'=wĭt"ĕd), *adj.* keen; alert in act or speech; prompt in repartee.

¹quid (kwĭd), *n.* [var. of *cud*], a piece of something to be chewed, especially of tobacco; a cud.

²quid (kwĭd), *n.* [*pl.* quid; *Rare*, quids], [source uncertain], *Eng. Slang*, a sovereign, or one pound; formerly, also, a guinea.

quid-di-ty (kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< L.L. *quidditas* < Lat. *quid*, what], 1, that which makes a thing what it is, and different from other things; the real nature of a thing; 2, a quibble.

quid-nunc (kwĭd'nŭngk"), *n.* [Lat. = what now], one who is curious to know everything that happens; a newsmonger; gossip.

***quid pro quo** (kwĭd prō kwō), [Lat. = something for something], 1, originally, one medicine substituted for another, or the blunder made by such a substitution; 2, now, something given or received in return; compensation.

qui-es-cent (kwī-ĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *quiescens* (*-entis*), becoming quiet < *quiescere*, to become quiet], resting; inactive; calm; still: *Philol.*, silent, as a letter.—*n.* **qui-es'cence; qui-es'cen-cy.**

qui-et (kwī'ĕt), *adj.* [*comp.* quieter, *superl.* quietest], [< Lat. < *quies* (*-etis*), quiet], 1, free from agitation or disturbance; as, a *quiet* neighborhood; 2, free from noise; silent; 3, gentle; peaceable; tranquil; as, a *quiet* disposition; 4, subdued and modest; as, a *quiet* manner; 5, informal, as a wedding; 6, not showy or ostentatious, as a dress:—*v.t.* 1, to calm or make peaceful; tranquilize; soothe; 2, to bring to a condition of rest:—*v.i.* to become still or calm:—*n.* 1, freedom from motion, noise, or disturbance; 2, gentleness; composure; peace; tranquillity; rest.—*adv.* **qui'et-ly.**—*n.* **qui'et-ness.**

Syn., *n.* tranquillity, serenity, peace, calmness, repose, quietude.—*Ant.*, *n.* noise, uproar, disturbance.

qui-et-ism (kwī'ĕt-ĭzm), *n.* peace; quiet: *Philos.* and *Eccl.*, (usually, *Quietism*), a form of religious mysticism practiced in France and Spain during the 17th century, having as its chief aim the attainment of spiritual union with God through meditation on divine things rather than through active effort after perfection.—*n.* **qui'et-ist; Qui'et-ist.**

qui-e-tude (kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* rest; repose; tranquillity; calmness.

qui-e-tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = quiet], 1, the final settlement of an account; 2, anything that represses or puts an end to action, especially death.

quill (kwĭl), *n.* [< M.E. *quylle* < O.Teut. source], 1, one of the large, strong feathers of a bird's wing or tail; also, the hollow shaft of a feather; 2, a pen made from a feather; 3, one of the long, sharp spines of the hedgehog or porcupine; 4, a piece of reed, or any stem used as a spool or bobbin, on which thread is wound; 5, a musical pipe made of a hollow stem; 6, a plectrum formed of the quill of a feather, used in plucking the strings of certain musical instruments: *Pharm.*, a roll of cinnamon or cinchona bark:—*v.t.* to plait or iron into small fluted ridges.

quil-lai (kĭl-lī"), *n.* [nat. name], 1, the soapbark tree (*Quillaja saponaria*) of Chile; 2, its bark, used for cleansing: also called *quillaja* or *soapbark.*

quil-la-ja (kwĭ-lā'yȧ; -jȧ), *n.* [prob. nat. name], 1, any of a genus (*Quillaja*) of South American trees of the rose family; especially, the soapbark tree (*Q. saponaria*): also called *quillai;* 2, the dried bark of the quillai, yielding a soapy infusion used for washing, shampooing, and to cleanse wounds.

quil-let (kwĭl'ĕt), *n.* [perh. < obs. *quillity*, corr. of *quiddity*, q. v.], *Archaic*, a quibble; evasion.

quill-ing (kwĭl'ĭng), *n.* [see **quill**], a strip of material, as silk, net, or the like, fluted into small ridges so as to resemble a row of quills.

quill-wort (kwĭl'wûrt"), *n.* [*quill*+*wort*], any of a genus (*Isoetes*) of low-growing, spore-bearing aquatic or marsh plants allied to the ferns: so called from their quill-like leaves.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [< O.F. *cuilte* < Lat. *culcita*, cushion], a bed cover made by stitching a layer of soft cotton or wool between two layers of fabric; hence, any warm bed cover or counterpane:—*v.t.* 1, to fasten together (two layers of fabric) with stitches, often in an ornamental pattern, with a soft material between; 2, to stuff or interline, in the manner of a quilt:—*v.i.* to make a quilt.—*n.* **quilt'er.**

quilt-ing (kwĭlt'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act or process of making a quilt; 2, the material for such work; 3, the work when completed; 4, a social gathering at which quilts are made: also called *quilting bee.*

quince (kwĭns), *n.* [prob. pl. of obs. *quine* < O.F. *cooin* < Lat. *coloneum*, var. of *Cydonium*, (fruit) of Cydonia (in Crete)], 1, a bushy tree or shrub (*Cydonia cydonia*), allied to the apple; 2, the hard, yellowish, applelike fruit of this tree, used to make a spicy-flavored preserve.

quin-cunx (kwĭn'kŭngks), *n.* [Lat. = five twelfths < *quinque*, five + *uncia*, ounce], an arrangement of five objects, one at each corner of a square and the fifth in the center; also, such a pattern or arrangement, as of planted trees, repeated indefinitely.—*adj.* **quin-cun'cial** (-kŭn'shăl).

qui-nine (kwī'nīn; kwĭ-nēn'; -nĭn'), *n.* [< Sp. *quina* < Peruv. *kina*, bark], a bitter alkaloid obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree: used in malarial fever and all forms of malarial poisoning, and as a tonic in certain conditions. Also, **quin'in** (kwĭn'ĭn).

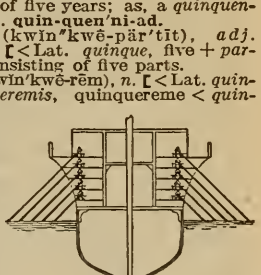
Quin-qua-ges-i-ma (kwĭn"kwȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Lat. = fiftieth], the Sunday next before Lent; approximately the fiftieth day, including Sundays, before Easter: also called *Quinquagesima Sunday; Shrove Sunday.*

quin-quen-ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* occurring every five years, or lasting five years:—*n.* a quinquennial event.

quin-quen-ni-um (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [pl. -nia (-ĭ-ȧ)], [< Lat. *quinque*, five + *annus*, year], a period of five years; as, a *quinquennium* of bad business.—*n.* **quin-quen'ni-ad.**

quin-que-par-tite (kwĭn"kwē-pär'tīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *quinque*, five + *partire* (*-itus*), to divide], consisting of five parts.

quin-que-reme (kwĭn'kwē-rēm), *n.* [< Lat. *quinqueremis*, quinquereme < *quinque*, five + *remus*, oar], 1, in classical times, a galley with five tiers of oars, or, perhaps, with five rowers to the bench, developed from the trireme; 2, a similar vessel used in the Middle Ages on the Mediterranean.



SECTION OF QUINQUEREME
Showing a supposed arrangement of the banks of oars.

quin-sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* [pl. -sies (-zĭz)], [< L.L. *quinancia* < Gk. *kunagkhē*, a bad sore throat < *kuōn*, a dog + *agkhein*, to choke], severe inflammation of the tonsils and throat, accompanied by swelling and the formation of pus.

quint (kwĭnt; kĭnt), *n.* [< Fr. *quinte* < Lat. *quintus*, fifth < *quinque*, five], in the game of piquet, a sequence of five cards of the same suit: *Mus.*, 1, literally, the interval of a fifth; 2, an organ stop which causes the fifth above a given tone to sound with the tone itself; 3, in harmony, a common chord or triad in which the root, or fundamental tone of the chord, is in the bass and the fifth above the root is the melody tone; 4, the string of a violin; 5, the smallest kind of viola, or alto violin.

QUINTAIN

quin-tain (kwĭn'tăn), *n.* [< O.F. < Lat. *quintana*, the market place of a camp, prob. place for tests of skill < *quintus*, fifth, because market place was near fifth section of camp], in medieval sports, an object

set up to be tilted at: often a shield on a pivoted crossbar, which sometimes had a sandbag hung on the other end, the object being to strike the bar at one end and pass by without being hit by the sandbag as the bar whirled round; also, the sport itself.

quin-tal (kwĭn'tăl), *n.* [O.F. < Arab. *qintār*, 100 pounds], a unit of weight varying in different countries from 100 to 220 pounds.

quin-tan (kwĭn'tăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *(febris) quintana*, fifth-day (fever) < *quintus*, fifth], occurring on every fifth day:—*n. Pathol.*, an intermittent fever that occurs every fifth day; that is, with three days intervening between successive feverish days.

quin-tes-sence (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* [< L.L. *quinta essentia*, the fifth essence < Lat. *quintus*, fifth + *essentia* < *esse*, to be], **1**, in ancient and medieval philosophy, the fifth essence of which things are composed, the other four being earth, air, fire, and water: at first considered immaterial, but later material and capable of extraction; **2**, hence, the pure essence, or most characteristic part, of anything; **3**, the most perfect form or embodiment of some quality, or of the typical qualities, of a certain class of persons.

quin-tet (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [< Fr. *quintette* < It. dim. of *quinto* < Lat. *quintus*, fifth], a set or group of five things of a kind: *Mus.*, **1**, a composition or movement in five parts or for five instruments or voices; **2**, the five performers who render such a composition. Also, **quin-tette'**.

quin-tile (kwĭn'tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *quintus*, fifth], designating, in a series of values arranged in order of magnitude, a point such that a given number of fifths of the values in the series lie on one side of it, and the rest on the other side:—*n.* a quintile point: sometimes used erroneously with the meaning one fifth.

quin-til-lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *quintus*, fifth, in imit. of *million*], the number denoted by unity with 18 ciphers annexed (in France and the United States), or with 30 ciphers (in Great Britain).

quin-tu-ple (kwĭn'tŭ-pl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], [Fr. < Lat. *quintus*, fifth, with ending as in *quadruple*], to make five times as much:—*v.i.* to increase fivefold; become five times as much:—*adj.* fivefold: **quintuple time**, *Mus.*, a tempo consisting of five beats to a measure.

quin-tu-plet (kwĭn'tŭ-plĕt), *n.* one of five children born in the same labor.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* [var. of obs. *quippy*, perh. < Lat. *quippe*, forsooth], **1**, a short sarcastic remark or smart retort; a gibe; jeer; **2**, a quibble; **3**, an odd or fantastic act or object.

qui-pu (kē'pōō; kwĭp'ōō), *n.* [nat. name = knot], in ancient Peru, a system of keeping records, sending messages, or the like, by knotting variously colored threads in different ways. Also, **quip'pu**.

[1]quire (kwīr), *n.* [< O.F. *quaer* < L.L. *quaternum*, a set of four sheets of paper < Lat. *quaterni*, by fours < *quattuor*, four], **1**, a unit of measure consisting of 24 (sometimes 25) uniform sheets of paper, or the 20th part of a ream; **2**, formerly, four sheets folded together to make eight leaves: in **quires**, in loose sheets; unbound, as a book.

[2]quire (kwīr), *n.* [see **choir**], **1**, a body of singers; **2**, the part of a church allotted to singers; **3**, a division of the angelic hierarchy; **4**, any company, as of dancers:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quired (kwīrd), *p.pr.* quiring], *Poet.*, to sing in concert; chant in harmony. See **choir**, *Pfd. S.*

Quir-i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl; kwī-rī'năl), *n.* [see **Quirinus**], **1**, one of the seven hills upon which Rome was built; **2**, the royal palace of the king of Italy, which stands on this hill; **3**, hence, the monarchial government of the Italian king as distinguished from the Vatican, or government of the Pope.

Qui-ri-nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, an Italic warlike divinity, the god of armed peace, distinguished from Mars, the god of active war: name given to the deified Romulus.

Qui-ri-tes (kwĭ-rī'tēz), *n.pl.* [Lat.], in ancient Rome, the populace as civilians.

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a sharp turn, twist, or curve, as of a pen in writing; a flourish; **2**, a quick turn of fancy; a quip; conceit; **3**, a clever evasion of the truth in speaking; a quibble; smart answer; **4**, a peculiarity of manner: *Arch.*, a deep longitudinal groove separating plane from curved surfaces in certain moldings.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* [perh. < Sp. *cuerda*, cord, rope; or < Sp. *corto*, short], a riding whip with a short handle and a lash of braided rawhide.

quit (kwĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quit or quitted, *p.pr.* quitting], [< O.F. *quitte*, *quitter* < earlier O.F. *quite*, discharged, free < L.L. *quitare*, *quietare*, to pay, quit < Lat. *quietare*, to quiet], **1**, to satisfy or discharge, as a debt; requite; repay; **2**, to resign; abandon; depart from; **3**, to cease; discontinue: *Archaic*, to conduct; acquit: used reflexively; *Obs.*, **1**, to release; absolve; **2**, to relieve; set free: with *of*:—*v.i.* **1**, to stop; **2**, to go away; **3**, to stop before one's share is done: used in a derogatory sense:—*adj.* free; clear.

Syn., *v.* surrender, relinquish, cease, leave.

quitch (kwĭch), *n.* [< A.S. *cwice*, couch grass < O. Teut. source], a kind of creeping grass; couch grass: also called *quitch grass* or *quick grass*.

quit-claim (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* [*quit* + *claim*], *Law*, a deed of release: a legal paper by which a person relinquishes claim to, or right in, an estate:—*v.t. Law*, to give up claim to, as an estate.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* [< obs. *quite*, free or clear: see **quit**], completely; wholly; as, *quite* dead; *Colloq.*, to a considerable extent; very; as, *quite* warm.

quit-rent (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* [*quit* + [2]*rent*], *Law*, in feudal times, a rent paid by a freeholder or tenant as a substitution for certain feudal services.

quits (kwĭts), *adj.* [see **quit**], equal or even (with some one), as after returning or repaying something, good or evil.

quit-tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* [< O.F. *quitance* < *quiter*, to quit < Lat. *quietare*, to make quiet], **1**, a discharge or release from a debt, service, or obligation; **2**, a recompense; return; repayment.

quit-ter (kwĭt'ĕr), *n.* [see **quit**], one who shirks or gives up before a task is finished: *Colloq.*, a coward.

[1]quiv-er (kwĭv'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *quivre*, quiver < O.Teut. source], a light, portable case, or sheath, for arrows.

[2]quiv-er (kwĭv'ĕr), *n.* [imit.], the act of trembling or shivering; a tremor:—*v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

Syn., *v.* (see shake).

[3]quiv-er (kwĭv'ĕr), *adj.* [prob. imit.], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, nimble; active.

ANCIENT QUIVER

***qui vive** (kē' vēv'), [Fr. = who lives?], who goes there? the challenge of the French sentries to those who approach: **on the qui vive**, keen; alert.

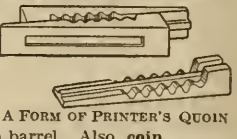
quix-ot-ic (kwĭk-sŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Don *Quixote*, hero of Cervantes's romance of that name], chivalrous or romantic to an absurd or extravagant degree.—*adv.* **quix-ot'i-cal-ly**.—*n.* **quix'ot-ism**.

quiz (kwĭz), *n.* [*pl.* quizzes (-ĕz)], [source uncertain], **1**, an absurd question, designed to puzzle or make ridiculous; banter; **2**, one who jests or asks absurd questions: *Rare*, a queer or ridiculous person or thing; *Colloq.*, in the United States, a questioning of a class or student, usually preliminary to an examination:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quizzed (kwĭzd), *p.pr.* quizzing], **1**, to ridicule; make game of; chaff; **2**, to peer at impertinently: *U. S. Colloq.*, to give (a pupil or a class) a preliminary or partial examination.—*n.* **quiz'er**.

quiz-zi-cal (kwĭz'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or in the form of, a jest; **2**, humorously serious; comical; odd.—*adv.* **quiz'zi-cal-ly**.

quod (kwŏd), *n.* [prob. var. of **quad*: see **quadrangle**], *Slang*, a quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. Also, **quad**.

quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* [see **coin**], **1**, *Arch.*, an exterior angle or corner of a building; hence, one of the large stones, cut to shape, of which it is composed; also, a wedge-shaped stone in an arch; **2**, any of several wedge-shaped devices, as for locking type in a chase, or frame, for blocking up a cask to keep it from rolling, or for raising a gun barrel. Also, **coin**.



A FORM OF PRINTER'S QUOIN

quoit (kwoit; koit), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, originally, a discus; **2**, a flat iron ring, about six inches in diameter: *pl.* a game in which players pitch these rings at a short peg or other mark.

quon-dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adj.* [Lat. = formerly], having been at some time; former.

quo-rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* [Lat. = of whom], **1**, originally, in England, certain justices of the peace whose presence was necessary to constitute a bench; later, all the justices of the peace together; **2**, now, the proportion of members of any body or corporation that must be present if a meeting is to transact business legally: usually a majority.

quo-ta (kwō'tă), *n.* [*pl.* -tas (-tăz)], [< Lat. *quota* (*pars*), how great (a part) < *quot*, how many], the proportional share which one is entitled to receive from, or bound to contribute to, a total sum.

quo-ta-tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **quote**], **1**, the act of repeating the words of another;

2, the words repeated; 3, a passage from a book or a part of a poem, or the like, referred to as an illustration: *Com.*, the current market price of a stock or commodity; also, a statement of the current price; as, today's *quotation* on wheat is up five points.

quo-ta-tion mark a mark of punctuation used to indicate a quotation: usually two inverted commas ["] at the beginning and two apostrophes ["] at the end, or, especially in British usage, a single inverted comma, and a single apostrophe; also, a single inverted comma or apostrophe (in British usage, double) used to show a quotation within a quotation; as, the witness replied, "He repeated, 'I will.'"

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* quoted, *p.pr.* quoting], [<L.L. *quotare*, to divide into chapters or parts: see **quota**], 1, to repeat or copy (a passage from a book, document, saying, or the like); 2, to name or refer to as an authority or illustration; 3, in printing, to inclose in quotation marks; as, the Bible does not *quote* dialog: *Com.*, to give the current market price of: as, to *quote* a railroad stock: *Obs.*, 1, to make a note of; 2, to observe; notice:—*v.i.* to repeat the words of another:—*n. Print.*, a quotation mark (see App. I): *Colloq.*, a quotation.—*adj.* **quot'a-ble.**

quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* [past tense of obs. *quethe* <A.S. *cwethan*, to speak], *Archaic*, said: spoke: followed by a subject of the first or third person.

quoth-a (kwōth'ä), *interj.* [corr. of *quoth he*], *Archaic*, indeed! well! forsooth! also used, in contempt, for *quoth he*, said he.

quo-tid-i-an (kwō-tid'I-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *quotidie*, daily <*quot*, how many + *dies*, day], daily; occurring every day:—*n. Med.*, a form of fever having a daily recurrence.

quo-tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. adv. *quotiens*, how often], *Math.*, the result of the process of division; in arithmetic, the number showing how many times a given number is contained in another.

quo war-ran-to (kwō wŏ-răn'tō), [*pl.* quo warrantos (-tōz)], [Lat. = by what authority], *Law*, a writ or order commanding a person to show by what right, authority, or warrant he exercises an office or certain powers; also, an action brought by a government or some one, called the *relator*, in the name of a goverment, to recover an office or franchise from the person holding it.

q. v. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *quod vide*], which see; 2, [Lat. *quantum vis*], as much as you wish:—**qy.**, query.

R

R, r (är), *n.* [*pl.* R's; Rs; r's; rs (ärz)], the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE): *Elec.*, the symbol for resistance: R, as a medieval Roman numeral, 80: *Chem.*, in formulas, radical; especially, hydrocarbon radical; *Math.*, 1, radius; 2, radius vector; 3, rank; 4, ratio: **the three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic: as if *reading*, *'riting*, and *'rithmetic;* hence, the primary essentials of education.

R. *abbr.* 1, Republican; 2, Rabbi; 3, Radical; 4, Réaumur; 5, Response; 6, River; 7, [Lat. *rex* or *regina*], king or queen:—R, [Lat. *recipe*], take: used on medical prescriptions:—**r.**, 1, railroad; railway; 2, rare; 3, received; 4, resides; residence; 5, retired; 6, right; 7, river; 8, rod; 9, road; 10, royal; 11, rises; 12, ruble; 13, rupee: *Chess*, rook; *Baseball*, run; runs.

ra (rä), *n.* [<Arab.], the tenth letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *r*; as a numerical symbol, 200.

Ra (rä), *n.* [<Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the god of the sun; the supreme Egyptian deity. Also, **Re** (rā).

R. A. *abbr.* 1, *Astron.*, Right Ascension; 2, Rear Admiral; 3, Regular Army; 4, Royal Academy; Royal Academician; 5, Royal Artillery:—**Ra**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ra] for the element radium.

***raad** (rät; räd), *n.* [Du. = council], a legislative assembly, or lawmaking body, of South Africa.

ra-ba-to (rä-bä'tō; -bä'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [<O.F. *rabat*, a ruff], a ruff or turndown collar formerly worn by men.

rab-bet (răb'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [<O.F. *rabat*, a recess <*rabattre*, to beat down], 1, a groove or slot made in the edge or face of one piece of wood to receive the edge of another piece; 2, a joint thus made:—*v.t.* 1, to cut such a groove in; 2, to join, as boards, by such a cut or groove:—*v.i.* to be joined by such a groove. Also, **re-bate'** (rē-bāt'; răb'ĕt).

RABBETS

rab-bi (răb'ī; -ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis; rabbies (-īz; -ĭz)], [<Heb. *rabbī*, my master <*rabh*, master], master; teacher; in Jewish usage, a doctor, or interpreter, of the law; especially, one ordained to deal with questions of law and ritual. Also, **rab'bin** (răb'ĭn).

Rab-bin-ic (rä-bĭn'ĭk), *n.* the dialect or language of the rabbis; later Hebrew: **rabbinic**, *adj.* pertaining to Jewish doctors of the law, their teachings, or their language.—*adj.* **rab-bin'i-cal.**

rab-bit (răb'ĭt), *n.* [<M.E. *rabet:* source uncertain], 1, a burrowing rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) resembling, but smaller than, the hare; also, any of various hares, as the cottontail; 2, melted cheese variously prepared and poured over toasted bread or crackers: also called *Welsh rabbit* and, erroneously, *rarebit:*—*v.i.* to hunt, catch, or kill rabbits.

rab-bit-foot clo-ver a European clover (*Trifolium arvense*) with soft, silky heads: also called *harefoot*.

[1]rab-ble (răb'l), *n.* [<Fr. *râble* <Lat. *rutabulum*, fire shovel <*ruere* (*rutus*), to shake up], an iron bar for stirring molten pig iron or steel in puddling, steelmaking, etc., so as to mix it and expose it to the action of the air:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* rabbling], to stir with an iron bar.

[2]rab-ble (răb'l), *n.* [perh. <Du. *rabbelen*, to chatter], a mob: **the rabble**, the lowest rank of society; the mob:—*adj.* noisy; disorderly:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* rabbling], to mob.

Syn. crowd, populace. (See throng.)

rab-bo-ni (rä-bō'nī; -nĭ), *n.* [Heb. = my great master], teacher; master: a title of respect and reverence used by the Jews (John 20:16).

rab-id (răb'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *rabidus* <*rabere*, to rave], 1, furious; raging; 2, excessively zealous; fanatical: *Pathol.*, 1, affected with rabies; 2, pertaining to rabies.—*adv.* **rab'id-ly.**—*n.* **rab'id-ness.**

ra-bi-es (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [Lat. <*rabere*, to rave], hydrophobia; an acute, infectious, and, if not treated, fatal disease of mammals, especially carnivora, as the dog or wolf, characterized by choking, convulsions, vomiting, etc., and transmitted to man by the bite of an infected animal.

ra-ca (rā'kä; rä-kä'), *adj.* [<Gk. *rhaka* <Sem. *rēkā*, worthless], worthless: used by the Jews of the time of Christ to express contempt (Matt. 5:22).

rac-coon (rä-kōōn'), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *arakun*], a small, nocturnal North American carnivorous animal (*Procyon lotor*) related to the bears, having grayish brown fur, black markings on the head, and a bushy tail: often called *coon*. Also, **ra-coon'.**

[1]race (rās), *n.* [<O.N. *rās*, a running, a race; a channel], 1, rapid, progressive movement; 2, a swift current of water or the channel for such a current; specifically, a watercourse made for industrial purposes; as, a tide or mill *race;* 3, the air current from the screw propeller of an airplane; 4, the course of life; career; as, my *race* is run; 5, a competitive contest of speed, as in running, swimming, or the like; 6, a channel or slot along which some part of a machine moves, as the groove holding the balls in a ball bearing: *pl.* a series of contests between horses on a regular course:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raced (rāst), *p.pr.* racing], 1, to run swiftly; 2, to compete in speed; 3, to run too fast, as a machine, because of a lightened load; 4, to engage in the business or sport of racing horses:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to move swiftly; as, he *raced* me along; 2, to drive, as horses or cars, at great speed, or in a race; 3, to contend with in a speed contest.

RACE (def. 6)

[2]race (rās), *n.* [Fr. <It. *razza*, breed, lineage: source uncertain], 1, the descendants of a common ancestor; a genealogical line or stock; a family; 2, a class of persons having common interests, characteristics, etc., as if derived through common descent; as, the *race* of poets; 3, a great division of mankind, made up of tribes and nations descended from a common stock, having the same distinguishing characteristics; as, the Negro *race;* 4, a branch of one such division, forming a tribal or national stock, made up of peoples having the same minor peculiarities and traits; as, the Latin *race;* 5, human beings as a class; mankind in general: commonly referred to as *the race: Obs.*, peculiar

quality, or flavor, as of wine: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, **1**, an artificially developed and perpetuated breed of animals or variety of plants, possessing certain inherited distinguishing minor characteristics which tend to disappear when cultivation ceases; **2**, a subspecies with minor distinguishing features, usually found within a given area.

ra-ceme (rā-sēm′; rā-), *n.* [< Lat. *racemus*, a bunch of berries or grapes], *Bot.*, a flower cluster in which blooms grow single-stemmed at almost regular distances along a stalk, as in the lily of the valley (for illus. see *inflorescence*).—*adj.* **rac′e-mose** (rās′ē-mōs).

rac-er (rās′ėr), *n.* [see ¹**race**], **1**, one who engages in a speed contest; anything having power to go at great speed, as a horse, boat, etc.; **2**, any of various snakes; especially, the American black snake.

race su-i-cide the deliberate limitation of the birth rate, for economic or other reasons, by the families of any race or racial group, to such an extent that it is exceeded by the death rate.

race-way (rās′wā″), *n.* [¹*race*+*way*], **1**, a water channel; **2**, a tube for protecting electric wires, as in a conduit: *Mech.*, a race (see ¹*race*, illus.).

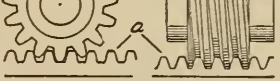
Ra-chel (rā′chėl), *n.* [< Heb. *Rākhēl*, a ewe], *Bib.*, the wife of Jacob and mother of Joseph and Benjamin (Gen. 30:25; 35:16–19).

ra-chis (rā′kis), *n.* [*pl.* rachises (-ēz; -iz); rachides (rāk′i-dēz; rā′ki-)], [< Gk. *rhakhis*, spine], *Anat.*, the spinal column; *Bot.*, the stem of a grass, etc., bearing flower stalks at short intervals; the axis of a pinnately compound leaf or frond; *Zoöl.*, the shaft of a feather, bearing the barbs (see *feather*, illus.). Also, **rha′chis.**

ra-chi-tis (rā-kī′tis), *n.* *Pathol.*, a constitutional disease of infancy, generally due to malnutrition, and characterized by softening and deformity of the bones: commonly called *rickets*; *Bot.*, a certain disease of fruits and seeds.—*adj.* **ra-chit′ic** (rā-kit′ik).

ra-cial (rā′shal), *adj.* [see ²**race**], pertaining to a division or family of men.—*adv.* **ra′cial-ly.**

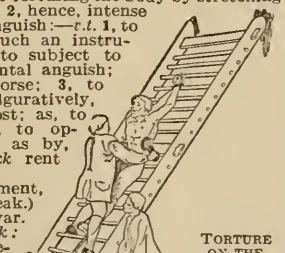
¹rack (rāk), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *rek*, drift, wreckage: cf. O.N. *skyreck*, drifting clouds], thin, broken, vapory clouds:—*v.i.* to scud before the wind, as clouds. Also, **wrack.**



²RACK (def. 3)
a, rack; *b*, geared with pinion; *c*, geared with worm.

²rack (rāk), *n.* [< M.Du. *rec*, rail], **1**, a framework on or in which articles are hung or arranged; specifically, a bar grating above a manger for holding fodder, or a framework fitted to a wagon for hauling bulky loads, as hay; **2**, a wrenching or straining, as by storms; **3**, *Mech.*, a bar having teeth on one side that engage the teeth of a gear (see illus.):—*v.t.* to place on or in a framework or grating.

³rack (rāk), *n.* [prob. < M.Du. *recken*, to stretch], **1**, an instrument for torturing the body by stretching or straining the limbs; **2**, hence, intense physical or mental anguish:—*v.t.* **1**, to stretch on, or as on, such an instrument of torture; **2**, to subject to great physical or mental anguish; as, *racked* with remorse; **3**, to strain; tear apart; figuratively, to exert to the utmost; as, to *rack* one's brain; **4**, to oppress; obtain by, or as by, extortion; as, to *rack* rent from tenants.



TORTURE ON THE RACK
(From an old woodcut)
Showing victim in position which dislocates shoulder joints, stretched by rope and windlass and burned by torch or hot iron.

Syn., *v.* torture, torment, wrench, rend. (See break.)

⁴rack (rāk), *n.* [var. of *wrack*: see **wreck**], *Rare*, destruction: used only in the phrase *rack and ruin*. Also, **wrack.**

⁵rack (rāk), *v.t.* [< Prov'l *arracar*, to drain off < *raca*, stems and skins of grapes], to draw off, or drain, (liquor) from the dregs at the bottom.

⁶rack (rāk), *n.* [source uncertain], a gait of a horse in which the feet on the same side move together; a pace; also, a certain gait resembling the pace:—*v.i.* to pace.

¹rack-et (rāk′ėt; -it), *n.* [perh. imit.], **1**, a clattering noise; din; noisy talk or play; **2**, a scene of excitement or noisy gaiety; carouse: *Slang*, a trick, scheme or game; especially, an organized activity of the criminal underworld, as bootlegging:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a din; **2**, to carouse; frolic noisily.—*adj.* **rack′et-y.**

Syn., *n.* hubbub, uproar, commotion. (See noise.)

²rack-et (rāk′ėt), *n.* [< Fr. *raquette*, a racket], **1**, a network bat used in tennis and similar games (for illus. see *lacrosse*); **2**, a broad wooden shoe used by men or horses in walking over soft ground; also, a snowshoe: *pl.* a certain game for two or four persons, played in a four-walled court. Also, **rac′quet; rac-quette′.**

rack-et-eer (rāk″ėt-ēr′), *n.* [prob. < ¹*racket*], one who makes a din, or who carouses: *Slang*, a person, especially a member of an organized gang, who engages in bootlegging or other typical activity of the criminal underworld, as gambling, opium peddling, commercialized prostitution, extortion, etc.

rack rent exhorbitant or excessively high rent; rent placed at or beyond the utmost rental value of the property. Also, *n.* **rack′rent″.**

***ra-con-teur** (rā″kôn″tûr′), *n.* [*pl.* -teurs (-tûrz′; -tûr′)], [Fr. = one who relates < *raconter*, to relate], a clever teller of stories; one who relates anecdotes well.—*n.fem.* ***ra″con″teuse′** (-tōz′).

ra-coon (rā-kōōn′), *n.* [see **raccoon**], a small, grayish brown North American mammal having a bushy, ringed tail. See **rac-coon′**, *Pfd. S.*

rac-quet (rāk′ėt), *n.* [see ²**racket**], a network bat used in tennis, etc. See ²**rack′et**, *Pfd. S.*

rac-y (rās′ī), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ²**race**], **1**, retaining traces of origin; **2**, having characteristics that would indicate origin; rich; fragrant; as, *racy* wine; **3**, mentally stimulating; lively; spirited; as, a *racy* style: *Colloq.*, suggestive or immodest; as, a *racy* story.—*adv.* **rac′i-ly.**—*n.* **rac′i-ness.**

rad. *abbr.* **1**, radical: the mathematical sign or symbol [√]; **2**, radix.

***ra-da** (rä′dä), *n.* [Ukrainian < O. H. G. *rāt*, counsel], in the Ukraine, a deliberative assembly.

¹rad-dle (rad′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raddled (-ld), *p.pr.* raddling], [< O.F. *reddalle*, a stout stick; the pole of a cart: source uncertain], to weave or twine together:—*n.* **1**, a fence, hedge, floor, etc., of intertwined rods or stakes; **2**, a rod, etc., used for interlacing.

²rad-dle (rad′l), *n.* [see **ruddle**], red pigment; especially, red ocher:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raddled (-ld), *p.pr.* raddling], to paint with red ocher; daub carelessly with rouge. See **rud′dle**, *Pfd. S.*

ra-di-al (rā′dī-al), *adj.* [see **radius**], spreading out from a center, as rays of light or radii: *Anat.*, pertaining to the radius, or bone on the thumb side of the forearm: **radial engine**, an internal-combustion engine having its cylinders arranged around the shaft like spokes around a hub.—*adv.* **ra′di-al-ly.**

ra-di-an (rā′dī-ān), *n.* *Math.*, an arc of a circle equal in length to the radius: also, the angle at the center measured by such an arc, equal to 57° 17′ 44.8″.

ra-di-ance (rā′dī-ans), *n.* [see **radiant**], brilliancy; luster; brightness.—*n.* **ra′di-an-cy.**

ra-di-ant (rā′dī-ant), *adj.* [< Lat. *radians* (*-antis*) giving off rays: see **radiate**], **1**, sending out rays; **2**, brilliant; splendid; as, *radiant* beauty; **3**, beaming with kindness, joy, or the like; as, a *radiant* smile; **4**, issuing or sent forth from a source; as, *radiant* energy:—*n.* *Astron.*, a point in the sky from which shooting stars seem to proceed; *Optics*, the point or object from which light issues.—*adv.* **ra′di-ant-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* beaming, shining, brilliant. (See bright.)

Ra-di-a-ta (rā″dī-ā′tä), *n.* *pl.* [Lat.: see **radiate**], *Zoöl.*, a former classification of animals, comprising invertebrates, as the starfishes, whose parts grow in raylike form about an axis.

ra-di-ate (rā′dī-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *radiare* (*-atus*), to give off rays < *radius*, a ray], **1**, to emit in streams of light or heat; **2**, to scatter; diffuse, as happiness, love, or the like:—*v.i.* **1**, to emit streams of energy, as of heat or light; **2**, to beam or glow with love or the like:—*adj.* having rays or parts arranged in rays: *Bot.*, bearing rays, or ray flowers; *Art*, ornamented with rays.

ra-di-a-tion (rā″dī-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of issuing and spreading in all directions from a center; as, the *radiation* of light or heat from a shining or heated body; the *radiation* of happiness; **2**, that which is diffused or disseminated in all directions: *Phys.*, the propagation of energy in the form of waves; also, the energy so propagated.

ra-di-a-tor (rā′dī-ā″tėr), *n.* **1**, a body from which rays are sent out; **2**, specifically, in heating systems, a set of pipes heated by some medium, as steam; **3**, an appliance used to cool objects or places by radiation of water or air.

rad-i-cal (rad′ī-kal), *n.* [< Lat. *radicalis*, having roots < *radix* (*-icis*), root], **1**, a root; a fundamental part or principle; **2**, a word or root from

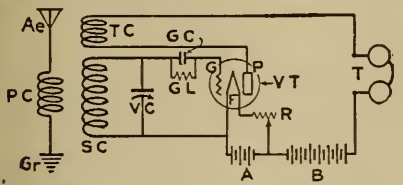
which other words are formed; **3**, one who cuts at the root of things; an extremist; a member of a party or group that advocates extreme or revolutionary reform in the established order: *Chem.*, a group of atoms, a part of a molecule of a compound, which acts in combination as a single atom: also, *radicle*; *Math.*, **1**, a quantity considered as the root of another quantity: this relation being indicated by the use of the radical sign; **2**, the radical sign [√]:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the root or origin; **2**, fundamental; intrinsic; as, a *radical* error; **3**, going to the root; affecting the foundation; thoroughgoing; as, *radical* changes; **4**, desiring extreme measures; belonging, or pertaining, to a political party that believes in extreme measures: *Math.*, pertaining to the root of a number; *Bot.*, pertaining, or belonging, to the root; arising from the stem at the summit of the root, as leaves: **radical sign**, a symbol [√], originally the initial *r* of Latin *radix*, placed before a quantity to indicate that its root is to be extracted.—*adv.* **rad'i-cal-ly.**

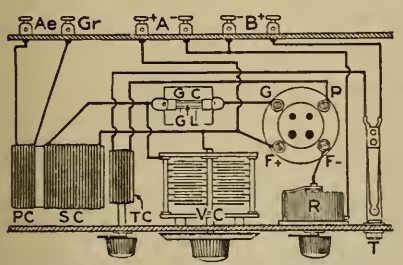
rad-i-cal-ism (răd'ĭ-kăl-ĭzm), *n.* extreme political liberalism; advocacy of revolutionary changes in laws and methods of government, with a view to remedying social conditions.

rad-i-cate (răd'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to root; plant; establish:—*v.i.* to take root; become established.

rad-i-cle (răd'ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. dim. of *radix* (*-icis*), root], *Bot.*, **1**, a rootlet: preferably, *radicel* (-sĕl); **2**, the lower part of an embryo that develops into the primary root; *Anat.*, any one of the smallest branches of a vein or nerve; *Chem.*, (preferably, *radical*), a group of atoms acting in combination as a single atom.

ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [see **radiate**], **1**, anything transmitted or received by means of electromagnetic waves without the agency of intervening wires, as a communication by radiotelegraphy; **2**, the use of wireless telegraphy or telephony; the general system of transmitting and receiving messages thereby; **3**, equipment for transmitting or receiving messages by wireless telegraphy or telephony; especially, a radio receiving set:—*adj.* pertaining to radio: **radio chemistry**, that branch of chemistry which treats of radioactive substances and the phenomena produced by them: **radio element**, a radioactive element.





A Simple Vacuum-tube Radio Receiving Set

Alternating current is received from aërial *Ae*, and passes through primary coil *PC* to ground *Gr*, constituting primary circuit. Current of secondary circuit is thereby induced in secondary coil *SC* (tuned to required wavelength by variable condenser *VC*) and passes to filament *F* and grid *B* in vacuum tube *VT*, where it is rectified. *F* is heated by a current, regulated by rheostat *R*, from battery *A*, and emits negative electrons through grid *G* to plate *P*, made positive by battery *B*. From *P* current passes through tickler coil *TC*, inducing additional current in *SC*, to telephones *T*, where the electrical vibrations are transformed to audible vibrations. Grid condenser *GC* and grid leak *GL* aid vacuum tube in rectifying.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā"dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* [*radio*+*act*], *Phys.*, having the property of spontaneously emitting rays which consist either of electrified particles (*alpha* and *beta* rays) or of radiant energy of high frequency (*gamma* rays).

ra-di-o-ac-tiv-i-ty (rā"dĭ-ō-ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Chem.*, **1**, the property possessed by certain elements or substances, as radium, uranium, thorium, etc., of emitting various types of particles or rays; **2**, the science treating of radioactive substances.

ra-di-o-bea-con (rā"dĭ-ō-bē'kn), *n.* [*radio*+*beacon*], a seacoast radio transmitting station which continually emits signals by which a vessel may determine its bearings.

ra-di-o-cast (rā'dĭ-ō-kăst"), *v.t.* [*radio*+(*broad*)*cast*], to send (addresses, speeches, music, etc.) by radiotelephone or radiotelegraph: more generally, *broadcast*; sometimes, *radiobroadcast*.

ra-di-o-fre-quen-cy (rā"dĭ-ō-frē'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* *Phys.*, a rate of vibration above 10,000 per second; specifically, of radio vibrations (usually electromagnetic vibrations), too rapid to be perceived by the human ear: distinguished from *audio-frequency*.—*adj.* **ra"di-o-fre'quent.**

ra-di-o-gram (rā'dĭ-ō-grăm"), *n.* [*radio*+(*tele*)*gram*], **1**, a message sent out by radio, either as spoken words or by the use of dots and dashes; **2**, the image, or picture, made on a sensitive plate by rays other than light, as radium rays, X rays, etc.; a skiagraph; a radiograph.

ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* [*radio*+*-graph* (< Gk. *graphein*, to write)], a picture obtained by invisible rays, as X rays; a radiogram:—*v.t.* to produce a picture of, by means of X rays, radium rays, etc.—*n.* **ra"di-og'ra-phy.**—*n.* **ra"di-og'ra-pher.**—*adj.* **ra"di-o-graph'ic.**—*adv.* **ra"di-o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

Ra-di-o-la-ri-a (rā"dĭ-ō-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [L.L., dim. < Lat. *radius*, radius], *Zoöl.*, a large order of marine protozoans having perforated shells, usually made of silica, and radiating pseudopods, or threadlike processes, which are used for locomotion and for taking food.—*adj.* and *n.* **ra"di-o-la'rĭ-an.**

ra-di-om-e-ter (rā"dĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*radio*+²*meter*], *Phys.*, an instrument for detecting and measuring small amounts of radiant energy.

Radiometer

ra-di-o-phare (rā'dĭ-ō-fâr), *n.* [*radio*+*phare*, lighthouse (< Gk. *Pharos*, an island, site of an ancient lighthouse)], a radiotelegraph station for determining the position of ships at sea.

ra-di-o-phone (ra'dĭ-ō-fōn"), *n.* [*radio*+(*tele*)*phone*], *Phys.*, a device for transmitting or receiving sounds by means of electromagnetic waves.

ra-di-os-co-py (rā"dĭ-ŏs'kō-pĭ), *n.* [*radio*+*-scope* (< Gk. *skopos*, a watcher)], examination of bodies by means of some form of radiant energy other than light, as the X rays.

ra-di-o-tel-e-gram (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕl'ĕ-grăm), *n.* [*radio*+*telegram*], a message sent through space by electromagnetic waves without the agency of wires; a radiogram.

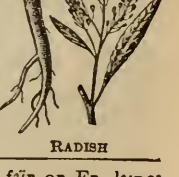
ra-di-o-tel-e-graph (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕl'ĕ-grăf), *n.* [*radio*+*telegraph*], a telegraph for transmitting messages or signals by electromagnetic waves without the agency of wires.—*adj.* **ra"di-o-tel"e-graph'ic.**—*n.* **ra"di-o-te-leg'ra-phy.**

ra-di-o-tel-e-phone (rā"dĭ-ō-tĕl'ĕ-fōn), *n.* [*radio*+*telephone*], a telephone for transmitting or receiving messages by means of radiating electromagnetic waves.—*n.* **ra"di-o-te-leph'o-ny.**

ra-di-o-ther-a-py (rā"dĭ-ō-thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [*radio*+*therapy*], *Med.*, the use of X rays, radium rays, or other forms of radioactivity, for the treatment of disease.

ra-di-o-tho-ri-um (rā"dĭ-ō-thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*radio*+*thorium*], *Chem.*, a radioactive substance [symbol **RaTh**], a decomposition product of thorium.

rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* [< Fr. *radis* < Lat. *radix*, root], a garden plant (*Raphanus sativus*) of the mustard family, with a pungent root eaten raw: also, the root.



Radish

ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *radius*, ray], *Chem.*, a rare, white, metallic element [symbol **Ra**], discovered by Pierre and Marie Curie, in pitchblende and similar minerals: a highly radioactive decomposition product of uranium, the atoms of which undergo spontaneous decomposition and give rise to a series of radioactive disintegration products.

ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-ī); radiuses (-ŭs-ĕz; -ĭz)], [Lat. = staff, ray], *Geom.*, a

straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; also, the distance measured along this line; figuratively, any area bounded, or thought of as bounded, by certain prescribed limits; *Anat.*, the shorter bone of the forearm, on the thumb side; *Entom.*, one of the veins of an insect's wing; **radius of curvature** (of a curve, at a point), *Geom.*, the radius of the circle drawn through three or more consecutive points in the curve, including the given point: **radius vector**, a line drawn from a central point or origin to any point on a curve.

ra-dix (rā'dĭks), *n.* [*pl.* radices (rād'ĭ-sēz; rā'dĭ-); radixes (rā'dĭk-sĕz)], [Lat. = root], a number used as the base of a system of numbers; as, ten is the *radix* of the decimal system: *Philol.*, the basic element of a word; a root; *Biol.*, a root or rootlike part.

ra-don (rā'dŏn), *n.* [see **radium**], a gaseous, highly radioactive element [symbol Rn], formed by the disintegration of radium: also called *radium emanation*, or *niton*.

raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Malagasy], 1, the fiber of a certain Madagascar palm, used in weaving baskets, hats, etc.; 2, the palm itself (*Raphia raffia*).

[1]raf-fle (răf'l), *n.* [< Fr. *rafle*, a game of chance], a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of something for a chance of winning it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raffled (-ld), *p.pr.* raffling], to dispose of by selling chances on:—*v.i.* to take part in a raffle.—*n.* **raf'fling.**—*n.* **raf'fler.**

[2]raf-fle (răf'l), *n.* [prob. < Fr.: cf. O.F. *rifle ou rafle*, anything whatever], rubbish; débris: *Dial.*, a tangle, as of ropes on a ship.

[1]raft (răft), *n.* [< O.N. *raptr*, a rafter, a spar], a floating framework of logs, boards, or the like:—*v.t.* to carry or transport on, or as on, such a float:—*v.i.* to travel by, work on, or direct, a raft.—*n.* **rafts'man.**

[2]raft (răft), *n.* [< obs. *raff*, a heap], *Colloq.*, a large collection: used slightingly; as, *a raft* of people.

raft-er (răf'tẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *ræfter*, a beam], a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house (see *frame house*, illus.):—*v.t.* to furnish with rafters.

[1]rag (răg), *n.* [< O.N. *rögg*, a strip of fur; shagginess], 1, a worn or torn piece of cloth; a shred; 2, anything resembling a rag, or rags; hence, anything of little value: often used humorously or contemptuously: *Colloq.*, a piece of popular music in syncopated time: *pl.* tattered or worn-out garments; also, jocularly, any garments:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ragged (răgd), *p.pr.* ragging], *Colloq.*, to play music in syncopated time; *Slang*, 1, to scold; 2, to tease.

[2]rag (răg), *n.* [source uncertain], in England, 1, a large, coarse roofing slate; 2, a hard, coarse stone that breaks into thick slabs.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ȧ-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [prob. < [1]*rag* + fanciful termination], a ragged, disreputable fellow:—*adj.* beggarly; disreputable.

rage (rāj), *n.* [< Fr. *rager* < L.L. *rabia*, anger < Lat. *rabies*], 1, uncontrolled anger; 2, extreme violence; fury; 3, enthusiasm; great eagerness: *Colloq.*, anything excessively popular; a fad:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raged (rājd), *p.pr.* raging], 1, to be furiously incensed; storm; 2, to act or speak violently; 3, to have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages*.

Syn., *n.* fury, wrath, violence. (See anger.)

rag-ged (răg'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* [see [1]**rag**], 1, torn; having holes resulting from wear; 2, clothed in tattered garments; 3, rough; jagged, as a stone; 4, shaggy, as fur.—*adv.* **rag'ged-ly.**—*n.* **rag'ged-ness.**

rag-ged rob-in *Bot.*, a common garden flower (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*), of the pink family, having small clusters of crimson or pink blossoms with jagged edges.

rag-lan (răg'lăn), *n.* [< Lord *Raglan* (1788–1855), Eng. general], an overcoat with no shoulder seams, the sleeves extending to the collar.

rag-man (răg'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [[1]*rag* + *man*], a dealer in rags, bones, and junk.

Rag-na-rok (răg'nȧ-rŏk'), *n.* [< O.N. *ragna rökr*, the twilight of the gods; but orig. *ragna rök*, the judgment or history of the gods], *Norse Myth.*, the destruction of the world in the conflict of the gods with the powers of the lower world led by Loki, in which all perish but a few minor gods and a human pair preserved to repeople a regenerated earth: also called, in German mythology, *Götterdämmerung*, or *Twilight of the Gods*. Also, **Rag'na-rök'** (-nȧ-rök').

ra-gout (rȧ-gōō'), *n.* [Fr. < *ragoûter*, to revive the taste], a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-stone (răg'stōn"), *n.* [[1]*rag* + *stone*], 1, stone quarried in thin slabs, as for pavements and slate roofing; 2, any rough, coarse-grained rock.

rag-time (răg'tīm"), *n.* [[1]*rag* + *time*], *Colloq.*, *Mus.*, 1, syncopated time in music: a form peculiar to many negro melodies; 2, popular music written in syncopated rhythm.

rag-weed (răg'wēd"), *n.* [[1]*rag* + [1]*weed*], *Bot.*, any of several coarse, common herbs (genus *Ambrosia*) of the composite family, especially a species (*A. artemisiæfolia*), the pollen of the small, green, inconspicuous flowers of which is a cause of hay fever, or a large species (*A. trifida*), also called *giant ragweed*.

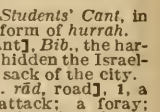
rag-wort (răg'wûrt"), *n.* [[1]*rag* + *ort*], *Bot.*, any of several plants (genus *Senecio*) of the composite family; especially, a European variety (*S. jacobæa*), naturalized in North America, having deeply and irregularly notched leaves.

rah (rä; rô), *interj.* [see **hurrah**], *Students' Cant*, in the United States, a shortened form of *hurrah*.

Ra-hab (rā'hăb), *n.* [Heb. = arrogant], *Bib.*, the harlot of Jericho who, having hidden the Israelite spies (Josh. 2:1), was spared in the sack of the city.

raid (rād), *n.* [Scand. form of A.S. *rād*, road], 1, a hostile invasion; a sudden attack; a foray; 2, in the World War, an attack by aircraft; also, a night excursion by soldiers to an enemy trench: *Colloq.*, an attack or forced entrance, as by the police, to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods:—*v.t.* 1, to make a sudden attack upon; invade; 2, to enter and seize under authority of the law.—*n.* **raid'er.**

[1]rail (rāl), *n.* [< O.F. *reille* < Lat. *regula*, straight piece of wood; rule], 1, a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two posts or supports, as in a fence; 2, a wooden or iron fence, especially that placed as a guard around the deck of a ship; 3, one of the two metal bars forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; 4, a railroad; as, to travel by *rail*: *pl.* stocks or bonds of railroad companies: *Arch.*, a horizontal piece between side pieces in framing or paneling (see *stile*, illus.):—*v.t.* 1, to inclose with bars: often with *in* or *off*: 2, to fasten or lay rails upon.—*n.* **rail'er.**



Rails
1, T-head; 2, double-head.

[2]rail (rāl), *n.* [< Fr. *râle*, rail], *Ornith.*, any of several species of widely distributed birds similar to, but smaller than, the cranes, having, like their near relatives, the gallinules and coots, a rather heavy body, strong, long legs, weak wings, and strong, usually long, bill: often called *mud hen*.

[3]rail (rāl), *v.i.* [< Fr. *railler*, to speak abusively], to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with *at* or *against*:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to influence or effect by railing.—*n.* **rail'er.**—*n.* and *adj.* **rail'ing.**

rail-head (rāl'hĕd"), *n.* [[2]*rail* + *head*], the farthest point of finished road on a railroad.

rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* [see [1]**rail**], 1, material for rails; 2, a fence or barrier made of bars or rails upheld by posts.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ẽr-ĭ; răl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *raillerie*: see [3]**rail**], good-humored banter.

rail-road (rāl'rōd"), *n.* [[2]*rail* + *road*], 1, a track formed by two parallel rails, along which cars are propelled by some power, such as steam or electricity; 2, such a road, with all the land, stations, cars, engines etc., pertaining to it; 3, the organization and persons owning and operating such a road:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to put through rapidly; rush; as, to *railroad* an act through a legislature.

rail-way (rāl'wā"), *n.* [[2]*rail* + *way*], 1, in Great Britain, a railroad; 2, in the United States, a railroad for light traffic; as, an electric *railway*; 3, any track with rails for wheels.

rai-ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [< obs. *arrayment*: see **array**], clothing; wearing apparel.

rain (rān), *n.* [< A.S. *regn*, *rēn*, rain < O.Teut. source], 1, water falling in drops condensed from moisture in the air; 2, the fall of such drops; 3, a fall or shower of anything in, or as if in, drops; as, a *rain* of bullets:—*v.i.* 1, to fall in drops of water from the clouds; 2, to fall like rain:—*v.t.* 1, to pour down like rain; 2, to shower; bestow freely; as, to *rain* blessings.

rain-bow (rān'bō"), *n.* [*rain* + [2]*bow*], 1, an arc, revealing the colors of the spectrum, formed in the sky opposite the sun by the reflection and refraction of the sun's rays from drops of falling rain, spray, or mist; 2, any brilliant array of colors:—*adj.* brilliant, but passing quickly; iridescent; many-colored.

rain-coat (rān'kōt"), *n.* [*rain* + *coat*], a coat or cloak made of waterproof material.

rain-fall (rān'fôl"), *n.* [*rain* + *fall*], 1, a shower of rain; 2, the amount of rain that falls in a definite period on any given area: estimated in terms of the depth to which it would cover a level surface.

rain gauge an instrument to measure the amount of rainfall at a given place during a given time; udometer; pluviometer. Also, **rain gage.**

rain-y (rān'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **rain**], having copious rains; wet.—*n.* **rain'i-ness.**

raise (rāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raised (rāzd), *p.pr.* raising], [< O.N. *reisa*, to cause to rise], **1,** to set upright; restore to its usual position; lift from the ground, etc.; **2,** to restore to life, as the dead; rouse from sleep; rouse from a lair or covert, as game; **3,** to lift by direct effort, as a flag, sail, sunken vessel, minerals from the ground, etc.; **4,** to erect; construct, as a building; **5,** to cause to come into existence; grow; breed, as crops, cattle; **6,** to procure; collect; muster, as money, armies, etc.; **7,** to cause to arise or appear, as a prophet, a ghost; **8,** to originate; give rise to; set going, as strife, rumors, expressions of feelings, etc.; **9,** to rouse or stir up; incite; **10,** to bring up for consideration, as a question, a claim, an objection, etc.; **11,** to elevate mentally or morally; ennoble; **12,** to exalt in dignity or power; **13,** to enhance, as prospects, reputation, etc.; **14,** to increase in degree, amount, intensity, etc., as prices, the voice, the spirits, etc.; **15,** to increase the height or bulk of; as, to *raise* bread with yeast; **16,** to put an end to; as, to *raise* a blockade; **17,** in poker, to bet higher than (another player); **18,** to utter, as a cry; produce, as sound: *Naut.*, to cause (land) to appear to rise by approaching it; *Math.*, to increase (a number or quantity) by multiplication by itself: *U. S. Colloq.*, to rear; bring up,] as children: **raise Cain, Ned, the roof,** etc., to cause trouble or disturbance: **raise a check,** to increase fraudulently the amount for which a check is drawn:—*n.* an act of raising; also, that which is raised; *Colloq.*, an increase in wages or salary.—*n.* **rais'er.**

Syn., *v.* erect, exalt, heighten, increase, enhance, promote, originate.—*Ant.*, *v.* lower, depress, humble.

rai-sin (rā'zn), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes or berries], a special variety of grape, dried in the sun or by artificial means.

rais-ing (rāz'ĭng), *n.* [see **raise**], **1,** the act or process of elevating, arousing, producing, constructing, or the like; specifically, in the United States, a gathering of persons to set up the frame of a house or barn; **2,** yeast: *Dial.*, upbringing; education.

rai-son d'é-tat (rā"zôn' dā"tà'), [Fr. = reason of state], a reason of state.

rai-son d'ê-tre (rā"zôn"; dâtr'), [Fr. = reason for existing], reason for existing; the purpose justifying a thing's existence.

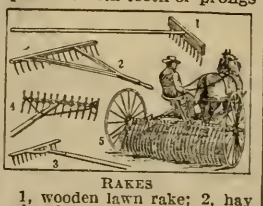
rai-son-né (rā"zō"nā'), *adj.* [Fr. = reasoned], arranged in a systematic manner; logical; as, a catalog *raisonné.*

raj (rāj), *n.* [< Hind. *rāj*, to reign], in India, sovereignty; supreme power; as, the British *raj.*

ra-jah (rä'jə), *n.* [< Hind. *rājā*, king < *rāj*, to reign], a Hindu prince or chief; also, the title of a Malay or Javanese chief. Also, **ra'ja.**

Raj-put (räj'pōōt, räj'pōōt'), *n.* [Hind. < Sans. *rājā*, king + *putra*, son], a member of the Hindu military caste. Also, **Raj'poot'.**

1rake (rāk), *n.* [< A.S. *raca*, *racu*, rake], **1,** a garden or agricultural implement with teeth or prongs at one end for gathering hay, leaves, or the like, or for loosening and breaking up soil; **2,** any implement similar in make and use:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raked (rākt), *p.pr.* raking], **1,** to gather, smooth, or loosen with a rake; **2,** to collect; gather together by diligent effort; as, to *rake* together a few dollars; *rake* up evidence; **3,** to search through carefully; ransack; scour; as, they *raked* the records for proof: *Nav.* and *Mil.*, to fire upon, especially along the length of; as, to *rake* the deck of a ship or a line of soldiers; *Aëro.*, to cut away (the wing tip of an airplane) at an angle, so that the supporting surface has a greater span at the rear than at the front end:—*v.i.* **1,** to work with a rake; as, he *raked* in the garden; **2,** to gather with great effort; as, they *raked* and scraped to make both ends meet; **3,** to make a close search.—*n.* **rak'er.**



RAKES

1, wooden lawn rake; 2, hay rake; 3, iron rake; 4, adjustable rake; 5, horse-drawn rake.

2rake (rāk), *n.* [abbr. of *rakehell* < **1***rake* + *hell*], an immoral or dissipated man; a roué.

3rake (rāk), *n.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raked (rākt), *p.pr.* raking], [source uncertain], to slant or slope, as a ship's mast:—*v.t.* to cause to slant or slope:—*n.* slant or slope; inclination from the perpendicular, as of a ship's mast or a funnel.

4rake (rāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raked (rākt), *p.pr.* raking], [< A.S. *racian*, to run], **1,** to go out of the course: said of a dog that hunts by track rather than by wind; **2,** to fly wide of the game, as a hawk.

rake-off (rāk'-ôf"), *n. Slang*, a share; rebate; commission: usually illegitimate.

1rak-ish (rāk'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **1rake**], corrupt; profligate.—*adv.* **rak'ish-ly.**—*n.* **rak'ish-ness.**

2rak-ish (rāk'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **3rake**], **1,** *Naut.*, of a ship, having the mast inclined toward the stern; smart and fast looking; hence; **2,** smart; dashing; jaunty.—*adv.* **rak'ish-ly.**—*n.* **rak'ish-ness.**

râle (räl), *n.* [Fr.], *Med.*, an abnormal sound heard in addition to that of the regular breathing, often indicating some disease of the lungs or bronchi.

ral. *abbr.* [It. *rallentando*], *Mus.*, gradually slower; retarding the time.

ral-len-tan-do (räl"lĕn-tän'dō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It.], *Mus.*, gradually slower.

1ral-ly (räl'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rallied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* rallying], [< Fr. *rallier* < *re-*, again + *allier*, to ally], **1,** to reassemble and restore to order, as troops in flight; **2,** to call together for any purpose; as, to *rally* voters; **3,** to revive; restore; as, to *rally* a person's spirits:—*v.i.* **1,** to return to order; as, the troops *rallied;* **2,** to come together for united action; be aroused to vigorous action; as, men *rally* round the flag; **3,** to recover strength; as, to *rally* from an illness: *Sports*, in tennis, to send the ball rapidly back and forth over the net:—*n.* [*pl.* rallies (-ĭz)], **1,** the act of recovering order or of reassembling; as, the *rally* of the troops; **2,** a quick recovery after depression; as, a *rally* in stocks; a *rally* from illness: *Colloq.*, **1,** a mass meeting; **2,** an assembly of persons with a common interest: *Sports*, in tennis, the continued return of the ball in play.

2ral-ly (räl'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rallied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* rallying], [< Fr. *railler*, to rail: see **3rail**], to tease; banter:—*v.i.* to indulge in pleasantry; joke.

ram (răm), *n.* [< A.S. *ram(m)*, *ramm(m)*, male sheep], **1,** a male sheep; a tup; **2,** a military engine for battering or knocking down by heavy blows; a battering-ram; **3,** an ironclad war vessel with a steel beak for cutting into an enemy ship; also, the beak itself; **4,** a pumping device which permits a column of water to run rapidly through a straight pipe, the end of which is suddenly closed at regular intervals, some of the water being forced through a valve at the side by the pressure thus created, and so pumped to a higher level: more fully called a *hydraulic ram: Mech.*, **1,** the plunger, or piston, of a force pump; **2,** the striking weight, as of a steam hammer: **Ram,** *Astron.*, the constellation Aries; also, one of the signs of the zodiac:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rammed (rămd), *p.pr.* ramming], **1,** to strike or butt against in order to damage or crush; **2,** to press or force into by heavy blows; **3,** to press or cram (a person or thing) into something; **4,** to cram or stuff with something:—*v.i.* to pound or beat with violence.

R. A. M. *abbr.* **1,** Royal Academy of Music; **2,** Royal Arch Mason.

Ram-a-dan (răm"ə-dän'), *n.* [< Arab. *ramada*, to be hot], the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, observed by fasting daily from dawn to sunset; also, the fasting. Also, **Ram"a-zan'** (-zän').

ram-ble (răm'bl), *n.* [perh. < dial. *rammle* < M.E. *ramen*, to roam], an aimless roving or wandering from place to place; a leisurely stroll:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], **1,** to wander or rove aimlessly about, as for pleasure; **2,** to talk or write at length and aimlessly; **3,** to grow or spread at random.—*n.* **ram'bler.**—*adj.* and *n.* **ram'bling.**

R. A. M. C. *abbr.* Royal Army Medical Corps, including also colonial divisions.

ram-e-kin (răm'ə-kĭn), *n.* [< Fr. *ramequin*, a sort of pastry made with cheese: source uncertain], **1,** a baked food made chiefly of cheese, eggs, and bread crumbs; **2,** a small, deep dish, as of pottery, in which food is baked and served. Also, **ram'e-quin.**

ram-ie (răm'ē), *n.* [< Malay *rāmī*], **1,** a shrublike plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*) of the East Indies, China, and Japan, yielding a valued, soft, woody fiber; **2,** the fiber; now much used in making fine fabrics.

ram-i-fi-ca-tion (răm"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **ramify**], **1,** the act or manner of branching; also, the arrangement of branches; **2,** a small branch or offshoot; as, a *ramification* of a tree or a nerve; **3,** a dividing or separating into parts or branches; **4,** a division of anything complex.

ram-i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *ramifier* < L.L. *ramificare* < Lat. *ramus*, a branch + *facere*, to make], to divide into parts or branches:—*v.i.* **1,** to grow by dividing into branches; **2,** to become divided or subdivided.

ram-il-lie (răm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [named for *Ramillies*, a town of Belgium], a plaited wig: so called in honor of the British victory over the French in 1706 (see *wig*, illus.). Also, **ram'i-lie.**

ram-mer (răm'ẽr), *n.* [see **ram**], one who or that which batters or drives with violence.

ram-mish (răm'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, like a male sheep; **2**, strong-smelling; **3**, full of lust.

ra-mose (rā'mōs; rə-mōs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *ramosus*, branching < *ramus*, a branch], pertaining to branches; branched or branching. Also, **ra'mous.**

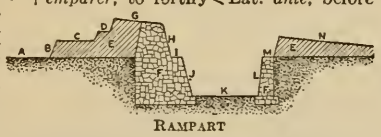
ramp (rămp), *v.i.* [< O.F. *ramper*, to climb], **1**, to rear up; assume a threatening position, as a wild beast; **2**, hence, to rage; rush about wildly; storm around: *Arch.*, to slope from one level to another, as a wall, fortification, etc.:—*n. Arch.*, a slope joining two levels (for illus. see *bastion*); *Carp.*, an upward bend, as of a stair rail: *Archaic*, a leap or bound.

ramp-age (răm'pāj; răm'pāj'), *n.* a state of excitement or rage; angry or violent behavior; as, he is always on the *rampage*:—*v.i.* (răm-pāj'; răm'pāj), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-pājd'; -pājd), *p.pr.* -aging], **1**, to dash about wildly; **2**, to storm; rage.

ram-pa-geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *adj.* extremely noisy, violent, or unruly in conduct.

ramp-ant (răm'pănt), *adj.* **1**, climbing or growing unchecked, as plants or weeds; **2**, extravagant or aggressive in manner, opinion, etc.; **3**, unchecked; as, sedition is *rampant* among them: *Arch.*, of an arch or vault, having its imposts or abutments at different levels; *Her.*, reared on the hind legs, as a lion, with one foreleg raised above the other: **rampant gardant**, *Her.*, rampant, and facing the beholder: **rampant regardant**, *Her.*, rampant, and facing backward (for illus. see *lion*).

ram-part (răm'pärt), *n.* [< Fr. *rempart* < *re-*, again + *emparer*, to fortify < Lat. *ante*, before + *parare*, to secure], **1**, an embankment surmounted by a parapet, surrounding a fortified place; **2**, any protection from danger; a defense:—*v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a fortifying rampart; fortify.



RAMPART

A, boulevard, or parade, on original level; B, interior slope; C, terreplein; D, banquette; E, E, fill from ditch; F, F, masonry; G, parapet; H, face; I, berm; J, escarp; K, bottom of ditch, or moat; L, counterscarp; M, covered way; N, glacis, subject to enfilading fire from G.

ram-pi-on (răm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [source uncertain: cf. Fr. *raiponce*; It. *ramponzolo*], a European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculus*), the white, tuberous roots of which are used as salad.

ram-rod (răm'rŏd"), *n.* [*ram* + *rod*], a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun which loads through the muzzle.

ram-shack-le (răm'shăk-l), *adj.* [perh. < dial. *ransackle*, to ransack], loose; out of repair; rickety; as, a *ramshackle* cottage.

ram-stam (răm'=stăm"), *adj.* [a riming comb., perh. *ram* + *stamp*], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, reckless; rash; daring:—*adv.* in a reckless manner:—*n. Rare*, a reckless or thoughtless person.

ra-mus (rā'mŭs), *n.* [*pl.* rami (-mī)], [Lat. = a branch], *Biol.*, a branch or projection; *Anat.*, a process of bone; specifically, that part on each side of the lower jaw which articulates with the skull.

ran (răn), past tense of the irregular verb *run*, which see.

Ran (răn), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the sea goddess who draws drowning persons to the bottom of the sea; the sea deity of death; the wife of Ægir.

ranch (rănch), *n.* [< Sp. *rancho*, mess, persons eating together], **1**, in the western United States and Canada, a farm for the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep in large numbers; also, the owners and employees on such a farm, **2**, a large farm for a special crop; as, a fruit *ranch*:—*v.i.* in the western United States and Canada, to conduct, or work on, a ranch.

ranch-er (răn'chẽr), *n.* in the western United States and Canada, one engaged in rearing cattle, horses, or sheep in large numbers, or an employee of one so engaged: also called *ranchman*.

ran-che-ro (rän-chā'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz)], [Mex. Sp. = a steward], in the western United States and Mexico, a worker on, or an owner of, a stock farm; a rancher; a ranchman.

ran-cho (răn'chō), *n.* [*pl.* -chos (-chōz)], [Sp. = a mess; a small farm; a hut], **1**, in Spanish America, a hut or group of huts for workers on a stock farm; **2**, in the southwestern United States, a ranch.

ran-cid (răn'sĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *rancidus*, stinking], not fresh; having a rank, tainted smell or taste of spoiled fat; chemically sour.—*n.* **ran'cid-ness.**

ran-cid-i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* a condition, offensive to taste and smell, brought about in butter and fats by the action of air, microörganisms, etc.

ran-cor (răng'kẽr), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *rancor*, rancidity], inveterate malice; vindictive enmity; spitefulness. Also, **ran'cour.**—*adj.* **ran'cor-ous.**

Syn. malignity, ill will, grudge, hatred. (See malice.)

ran-dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [< O.F. *randon*, violence, rapidity < *randir*, to gallop], want of definite aim or method; chance: at **random**, without direction or method; aimlessly:—*adj.* done without definite aim or purpose; aimless; as, a *random* shot.

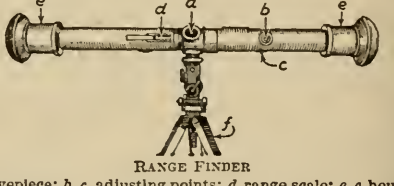
Syn., *adj.* haphazard, casual, fortuitous.

rand-y (răn'dĭ). *adj.* [prob. var. of *ranty*: see **rant**], *Sc.*, rude; vulgar; loud-mouthed:—*n.* **1**, a bold beggar; **2**, a quarrelsome woman. Also, **ran'die.**

rang (răng), past tense of the irregular verb *ring*, which see.

range (rānj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ranged (rānjd), *p.pr.* ranging], [< O.F. *rangier*, *rengier*, to set in a row < *renc*, row, rank], **1**, to set or arrange in a row or in regular order; **2**, to place with a given group; as, to *range* oneself with the minority; **3**, to place in proper order; classify; **4**, to wander over or along; **5**, to sail along; as, to *range* the coast; **6**, to give (a gun) a particular elevation:—*v.i.* **1**, to wander; roam; **2**, to go over or through a place in order to explore it; **3**, to correspond in line or direction; as, the path *ranges* with the brook; **4**, to go; be capable of sending or of being sent; as, the bullet *ranged* wide of the mark; the shell *ranged* three miles; **5**, to vary within certain limits; as, they *range* in height from four to six feet; **6**, to be found or to occur over a certain area: said of plants and animals:—*n.* **1**, a line or row; a series; chain; as, a *range* of buildings or mountains; **2**, line of direction; as, the big tree in *range* with my window; **3**, entire space or time taken in or covered; scope; extent; register; as, *range* of voice; the whole *range* of history; **4**, a great tract of land over which cattle graze; **5**, the entire region in which an animal or plant lives; as, the geographical *range* of reindeer; **6**, class or order; as, a *range* of animals; **7**, the limits within which a thing may vary in degree or amount; as, a wide *range* of prices; **8**, the distance to which a missile can be sent; as, the gun has a *range* of ten miles; also, the distance of the object aimed at; **9**, a place for shooting at a mark; **10**, a kind of large cooking stove; **11**, in the United States, a row of townships between two meridians six miles apart.

range find-er an instrument for determining the distance of a target.



RANGE FINDER

a, eyepiece; *b*, *c*, adjusting points; *d*, range scale; *e*, *e*, housing of end reflectors; *f*, supporting tripod.

rang-er (rān'jẽr), *n.* **1**, in England, the guardian of a royal park or forest; **2**, a rover; **3**, one of a mounted, armed band of men; **4**, in America, a forest guard; **5**, a kind of hunting dog: *pl.* mounted troops.

rang-y (rān'jĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* rangier, *superl.* rangiest], **1**, having a tendency to roam; able to wander far and wide; **2**, hence, long in limb, lean, and muscular: used mostly of cattle and horses; **3**, affording wide scope; roomy; **4**, mountainous.

ra-ni (rä'nē, *n.* [< Hind. *rānī* < Sans. *rājnī*, queen, lady, wife of a rajah], a Hindu queen; the wife of a rajah: a feminine form of *rajah*. Also, **ra'nee; ra'nnee.**

¹rank (răngk), *n.* [< O.F. *ranc*, a row, perh. < O.H.G. *hrinc*, ring], **1**, a row or line of objects; also, an orderly formation; **2**, high station or position; as, a man of *rank*; **3**, grade of social position, hereditary or conferred: as, the *ranks* of the British nobility are, in order, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron, and of the aristocracy, baronet, knight, and squire; **4**, grade of official position; as, in the United States army, the officers in order of *rank* are general, colonel, major, captain, lieutenant; and in the navy, admiral, captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, ensign; **5**, degree of worth or eminence; as, a poet of the first *rank*: *Mil.*, a line of soldiers, drawn up side by side: opposite of *file*: *pl* **1**, the army as a whole; **2**, the body of privates as distinguished

from the officers: **rank and file**, *Mil.*, the body of common soldiers; hence, the common people:—*v.t.* **1**, to place in rows; draw up in line; **2**, to include in a certain class, order, or division; **3**, to take precedence of; outrank, as, a captain *ranks* a lieutenant:—*v.i.* to hold a certain, or the highest, grade or position; as, he *ranks* as captain; a *ranking* member of a committee.

Syn., *n.* dignity, nobility, condition, degree, character, class, description, order, distinction, eminence.

²rank (răngk), *adj.* [<A.S. *ranc*, strong, bold], **1**, very plentiful and coarse in growth; as, *rank* grass; **2**, very fertile; overproductive; **3**, coarse; strong in taste or smell; as, *rank* butter; **4**, offensive; indecent; loathsome; as, *rank* speech; **5**, gross; extreme; as, *rank* deceit: *Obs.*, **1**, lustful; **2**, overgrown; overfed.—*adv.* **rank'ly**.—*n.* **rank'ness**.

Syn. exuberant, luxuriant, gross, indecent, rancid.

ran-kle (răng'kl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], [<O.F. *rancler*, prob. <L.L. *dracunculus*, a sore <Lat. *draco*, serpent], **1**, to fester or cause festering; **2**, to cause mental pain or irritation.

ran-nel tree (răn'l), [<Scand.], *Sc.*, in an open fireplace, a bar to support pothooks. Also, **ran'dle tree** (răn'dl).

ran-sack (răn'săk), *v.t.* [<O.N. *rannsaka* <*rann*, house + *-saka*, akin to *sækja*, to seek], **1**, to search thoroughly; **2**, to pillage.—*n.* **ran'sack-er**.

ran-som (răn'sŭm), *n.* [<O.F. *rançon* <Lat. *redemptio* (*-onis*), redemption], **1**, the act of redeeming a captive or seized property by payment of a consideration; **2**, the sum paid or demanded for the release of a prisoner or the return of property:—*v.t.* **1**, to free from prison, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; **2**, to redeem; set free: *Archaic*, to atone for.—*adj.* **ran'som-less**.—*n.* **ran'som-er**.

rant (rănt), *v.i.* [<O.Du. *randten*, to rave], to bluster or be noisily wordy; rave in extravagant or violent language; declaim vehemently: *Eng. Dial.*, to be jolly and gay in a noisy manner:—*n.* noisy, empty speech; bombast: *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, noisy gaiety; a jollification.—*adj.* **rant'ing**.—*adv.* **rant'ing-ly**.

rant-er (răn'tẽr), *n.* a noisy, blustering speaker; a shouting preacher.

ra-nun-cu-lus (rȧ-nŭng'kû-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -luses (-ŏz); -li (-lī)], [Lat., dim. of *rana*, frog], any of a genus (*Ranunculus*) of flowers, including the buttercups, typifying the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*).

¹rap (răp), *n.* [orig. the name of an 18th-cent. Ir. counterfeit halfpenny], **1**, originally, an Irish coin of trifling value; **2**, hence, the least bit.

²rap (răp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rapped (răpt), *p.pr.* rapping], [imit.], to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock:—*v.t.* **1**, to strike sharply; **2**, to utter sharply; as, to *rap* out a reply:—*n.* a quick blow; *Slang*, blame; a knock.

ra-pa-cious (rȧ-pā'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *rapax* (*-acis*), seizing], **1**, plundering; seizing by violence; **2**, greedy; grasping; as, a *rapacious* animal, appetite, or miser; **3**, living on prey, as hawks.—*adv.* **ra-pa'cious-ly**.—*n.* **ra-pa'cious-ness**.

Syn. avaricious, extortionate, grasping, voracious, ravenous, greedy.—*Ant.* generous, moderate, bountiful.

ra-pac-i-ty (rȧ-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of being extremely greedy or grasping.

¹rape (rāp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raped (rāpt), *p.pr.* raping], [<Lat. *rapere*, to seize], to assault or ravish (a woman): *Archaic*, to seize and remove by force:—*n.* **1**, ravishment of a woman by force; **2**, a seizing and carrying away by force; robbery: *Law*, sexual intercourse with a girl under the legal age of consent or with a woman forcibly and against her will.

²rape (rāp), *n.* [<Lat. *rapum*, a turnip], *Bot.*, a plant of the mustard family used as forage, from the seeds of which an oil is obtained.

rape oil an oil from rape seeds, used for lubrication and illumination: also called *rapeseed oil* and *colza oil*.

Raph-a-el (răf'ȧ-ĕl; rā'fȧ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = giant of God], an angel mentioned in the Old Testament, in the Apocrypha, and as God's messenger to Adam in Milton's "Paradise Lost."

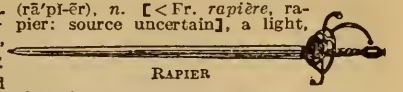
rap-id (răp'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *rapidus*, swift <*rapere*, to seize and hurry away], **1**, very quick or swift; **2**, moving, or capable of moving, with speed; **3**, progressing or accomplished quickly; as, a *rapid* decline in health:—*n.* a place in a river where the water descends swiftly because of a sudden slope in the river bed: usually *pl.*—*adv.* **rap'id-ly**.—*n.* **rap'id-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* fast, swift, speedy, fleet, flying, prompt.

rap-id-fire (răp'ĭd-fīr"), *adj.* firing in rapid succession: designating certain single-barreled guns larger than those classed as small arms. Also, **rap'id-fir"ing**.

ra-pid-i-ty (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* swiftness; quickness; speed; celerity; dispatch.

ra-pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* [<Fr. *rapière*, rapier: source uncertain], a light, two-edged, straight, slender sword, used chiefly for thrusting.



RAPIER

rap-ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [<Lat *rapina*, a plundering <*rapere*, to seize], the act of plundering or of carrying off property ruthlessly or by force: *Obs.*, rape. *Syn.* plunder, spoliation, pillage, robbery.

rap-pa-ree (răp"ȧ-rē'), *n.* [<Ir. *rapaire*, a pike carried by 17th-cent. Ir. freebooters], **1**, in Ireland, an irregular soldier; a plunderer; **2**, hence, an armed robber; a tramp; vagabond.

rap-pee (rȧ-pē'), *n.* [<Fr. (*tabac*) *râpé*, grated (tobacco)], a dark, strong-flavored snuff made from the ranker tobacco leaves.

rap-per (răp'ẽr), *n.* [see **²rap**], **1**, one who raps or knocks; **2**, a door knocker: *Slang*, a lie.

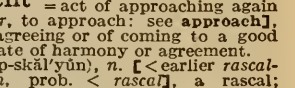
rap-port (rȧ-pōrt'; rȧ"pōr'), *n.* [Fr. <*rapporter*, to bring back <Lat. *re-*, again + *ad*, to + *portare*, to carry], a sympathetic relationship; harmony.

***rap-proche-ment** (rȧ"prōsh"mäṅ'), *n.* [Fr. = act of approaching again <*re-*, again + *approcher*, to approach: see **approach**], **1**, the act or state of agreeing or of coming to a good understanding; **2**, a state of harmony or agreement.

rap-scal-lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* [<earlier *rascallion*, prob. < *rascal*], a rascal; scamp; vagabond; rogue; worthless fellow.

rapt (răpt), *p.adj.* [<Lat. *rapere* (*raptus*), to seize], **1**, carried away with delight or pleasure; enraptured; **2**, most serious; absorbed; as, "he seems *rapt* withal"; *rapt* attention; **3**, seized and carried away.

Rap-to-res (răp-tō'rēz), *n.pl.* [Lat., pl. of *raptor*, a plunderer], *Ornith.*, **1**, an old order of birds, composed of the birds of prey, as hawks, eagles, owls, etc.; **2**, in more recent classifications, an order composed of birds of prey, excluding the owls.



RAPTORIAL BIRD
Head and foot of the bald eagle.

rap-to-ri-al (răp-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* *Ornith.*, pertaining to the Raptores, or birds of prey; *Zoöl.*, **1**, seizing and devouring living food; **2**, suited, or adapted, for seizing prey; as, *raptorial* claws.

rap-ture (răp'tŭr), *n.* [see **rapt**], **1**, the condition or state of being mentally exalted; transport of mind; ecstasy; enthusiasm; **2**, the act of carrying a person from one place to another, especially to heaven; as, Elijah's *rapture* to heaven; **3**, an expression of intense joy or pleasure:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tŭrd), *p.pr.* -turing], *Poet.*, to enrapture; overjoy.

Syn., *n.* ecstasy, transport, delight, joy, bliss. These words agree in expressing a state of exalted or ardent feeling. *Ecstasy* is joy so profound, and often so sudden, that it paralyzes with sheer delight; one experiencing *ecstasy* is as one entranced. *Rapture* is as profound, but is less transient; it has its roots in quieter causes, is exultant while it is serene, is impassioned, even though lasting. *Ecstasy* silences; *rapture* forces expression; *ecstasy* paralyzes; *rapture* stimulates to action. *Ecstasy* visits any one of an ardent or fervent nature, granting the exciting cause; only those capable of grasping deep significances experience *rapture*. *Transport* carries one out of himself in vehement emotion; but, unlike *ecstasy* and *rapture*, the feeling governing a *transport* may be either rage or sorrow. *Transports* are sudden seizures, and urge men sometimes to unconsidered actions, good or bad. (Cf. happiness).

rap-tur-ous (răp'tŭr-ŭs), *adj.* manifesting, or characterized by, joy or delight; ecstatic.—*adv.* **rap'tur-ous-ly**.—*n.* **rap'tur-ous-ness**.

¹rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest], [<Lat. *rarus*, thin, rare], **1**, thin; not dense; as, the *rare* atmosphere on a mountain; **2**, scarce; uncommon; unusual; as, a *rare* plant; **3**, excellent; choice; precious; as, *rare* old lace: *Obs.*, scattered.—*n.* **rare'ness**.

Syn. extraordinary, incomparable. (See exquisite.)

²rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest], [<A.S. *hrēr*, underdone (eggs)], not cooked through; underdone; not cooked to dryness; as, *rare* beefsteak.

rare-bit (rār'bĭt) *n.* [an erroneous form, a corr. of *rabbit*], a Welsh rabbit (which see).

rare earth met-als *Chem.*, a group of rare metals with generally similar properties, including lanthanum, yttrium, cerium, terbium, etc., found as oxides in various minerals; little used, with the exception of thorium, used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, and cerium.

rar-ee–show (rãr′ē-shō″), *n.* [prob. < ¹*rare* + *show*, or perh. < *rarity* + *show*], **1**, a spectacle or show carried from one place to another in a box; a show seen through a small opening; peep show; **2**, hence, any tawdry street show.

rar-e-fac-tion (rãr″ē-fãk′shŭn; rãr″ē-), *n.* [see **rarefy**], the act or process of making, or the state of being, thin or less dense.

rar-e-fy (rãr′ē-fī; rãr′-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *raréfier* < Lat. *rarefacere* < *rarus*, rare, thin + *facere* (*factus*), to make], **1**, to make thin, or less dense; **2**, hence, to refine; purify:—*v.i.* to become thin; spread out: opposite of *condense*.

rare-ly (rãr′lĭ), *adv.* [see ¹**rare**], **1**, not often; at long intervals; **2**, splendidly; with remarkable skill; **3**, extraordinarily; extremely; remarkably.

rare-ripe (rãr′rīp″), *adj.* [< earlier *rathripe* < *rathe* + *ripe*], **1**, ripening early; **2**, designating a certain variety of peach, or colored like it:—*n.* **1**, a fruit that ripens early; especially, a rareripe peach; **2**, a small onion.

rar-i-ty (rãr′ĭ-tĭ; rãr′-), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see ¹**rare**], **1**, thinness; as, the *rarity* of the air at a high altitude; **2**, the state or quality of being uncommon; **3**, a scarce thing or occurrence.

ras-cal (rãs′kăl), *n.* [< O.F. *rascaille*, rabble], a mean fellow; a scoundrel; also, in a playful sense, mischievous; roguish; as, the little *rascal*:—*adj. Rare*, despicable; contemptible.

ras-cal-ion (rãs-kāl′yŭn), *n.* a rascal. Also, **ras-cal′lion**. See **rap-scal′lion**, *Pfd. S.*

ras-cal-i-ty (rãs-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the character or quality of that which is knavish; villainy or dishonesty; **2**, a knavish act.

ras-cal-ly (rãs′kăl-ĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or worthy of, a rascal:—*adv.* in a mean, base manner.

¹rash (răsh), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *rache*, scurf], *Med.*, an eruption of large or small red spots on the skin.

²rash (răsh), *adj.* [< M.E. *rasch*, quick < O.Teut. source], **1**, hasty in thought or act; reckless; **2**, done through, or characterized by, lack of caution; *Obs.*, swift; urgent.—*adv.* **rash′ly**.—*n.* **rash′ness**.

Syn. foolhardy, heedless, careless, impetuous, venturous, incautious, inconsiderate, mad.

rash-er (răsh′ẽr), *n.* [perh. < obs. *rash*, to slice], a thin slice of bacon, rarely of ham, for frying.

Ra-so-res (rā-sō′rēz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. *radere* (*rasus*), to scratch], *Ornith.*, formerly, an order of birds, including the turkey, domestic hen, etc., that obtain their food by scratching the ground.

ra-so-ri-al (rā-sō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, scratching the ground in search of food, as the common hen; **2**, pertaining to the Rasores.

rasp (răsp), *v.t.* [< O.F. *rasper*, to scrape, grate; prob. < O.Teut. source], **1**, to rub with, or as with, a file or other rough instrument; **2**, to irritate; as, her voice *rasps* one's nerves:—*v.i.* **1**, to scrape or grate roughly; **2**, to make a harsh, grating noise.—*n.* **1**, a coarse file having a toothed rather than a ridged surface; any similar tool (for illus. see ¹*file*); **2**, a harsh, grating noise.—*n.* **rasp′er** (răs′pẽr).—*adj.* **rasp′y** (-pĭ).

rasp-ber-ry (răz′bẽr-ĭ; răz′-), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [< dial. *rasp*, raspberry + *berry*], any of various prickly shrubs or vines (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family, bearing juicy, finely flavored, cup-shaped fruit, distinguished from the blackberry by its ready separation from the receptacle; **2**, the red, black, yellow, or white fruit of these plants (see *fruit*, illus.): *Colloq.*, jeers, heckling, or teasing; also, a sound made with the tongue and lips, expressing contempt.

ra-sure (rā′zhŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *radere* (*rasum*), to scrape], *Obs.*, erasure; obliteration.

rat (răt), *n.* [< A.S. *ræt*, rat], **1**, any of several rodents somewhat like the mouse, but larger; **2**, in the United States, a small pad over which the hair is rolled; **3**, in England, a deserter from a party: *Slang*, a workman who continues to work during a strike, or who works for less than the usual wages: *pl. Slang*, an exclamation implying disbelief or derision:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting], **1**, to catch or hunt rats; **2**, to desert one's party for one's own benefit: *Slang*, to work as a rat; to scab.—*n.* **rat′ter**.

rat-a-ble (rāt′ă-bl), *adj.* [see ¹**rate**], **1**, capable of being valued; **2**, liable to be taxed; **3**, estimated proportionally. Also, **rate′a-ble**.—*adv.* **rat′a-bly**.

rat-a-fi-a (răt″ă-fē′ă), *n.* [Fr.], **1**, a sweet liqueur, or cordial, flavored with almond or with fruits; **2**, a sweet biscuit or small cake. Also, **rat″a-fee′**.

rat-al (rāt′ăl), *n.* amount of assessment, as of property or a person for taxation.

ra-tan (rā-tăn′), *n.* [see **rattan**], any of several palms with long, pliable stems. See **rat-tan′**, *Pfd. S.*

rat-a-plan (răt″ă-plăn′; rā″tă″plăn′), *n.* [Fr., imit.], the beat of a drum, or an imitation of it.

ratch-et (răch′ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [< Fr. *rochet*, a kind of lance head], *Mech.*, **1**, a hinged tongue, also called a *pawl* or a *click*, that drops into the spaces of a toothed wheel and prevents it from turning backward; **2**, the toothed wheel; **3**, the toothed wheel and the pawl working together: **ratchet wheel**, *Mech.*, a toothed wheel which is prevented from rotating in more than one direction by a hinged pawl that drops into its tooth spaces (see *pawl*, illus.). Also, **ratch**.

¹rate (rāt), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *rata*, a share < *rēri* (*ratus*), to reckon], **1**, the amount or number of one thing measured by units of another; as, the death *rate*; a *rate* of ten miles an hour; **2**, a fixed relation of amount, number, or degree between two things; as, the *rate* of income tax; also, a fixed charge for a certain quantity of material, work, etc.; as, wage *rates*; theater *rates*; **3**, relative standard in respect to manner or style; as, to live at a high *rate*; relative quality or condition; rank; class: used especially of war vessels according to size, armament, etc.; as, of the first *rate*; **4**, relative speed of working or acting; as, to work at the ordinary *rate*; travel at a fast *rate*; **5**, of timepieces, amount of loss or gain in a given time; **6**, in England, a public tax or assessment: usually *pl.*: *Obs.*, **1**, value; **2**, established allowance:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rated, *p.pr.* rating], **1**, to estimate; appraise; **2**, to settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; **3**, to consider; regard; as, he is not *rated* among the best authors; **4**, in the United States, to send (goods) by rail, etc., at certain rates; **5**, to assess, as for taxation: *Obs.*, to computate:—*v.i.* **1**, to be estimated; **2**, to be placed in a certain class or rank.

²rate (rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rated, *p.pr.* rating], [M.E. *raten*, *araten*, to reprove, prob. < O.F. *rater*, *areter*, to accuse < Lat. *ad*, to + *reputare*, to count], to scold sharply:—*v.i.* to scold a person sharply.

Syn. reprove, rail at, upbraid, chide. (See scold.)

rathe (rāth), *adj.* [< A.S. *hrathe*, *hræthe*, quickly, early], *Obs.*, **1**, quick; eager; vehement; **2**, occurring before the usual time; early: said especially of fruits and flowers that bloom early in the season; *Poet.*, pertaining to the early part of the day, season, or the like. Also, **rath** (răth).

rath-er (răth′ẽr; rä′thẽr), *adv.* [comp. of *rathe*, q.v.], **1**, more willingly; as, I should *rather* read than write; **2**, on the contrary; instead; as, "go *rather* to them that sell"; **3**, more properly, more accurately; as, he called Tuesday or, *rather*, Monday; **4**, somewhat; to a certain extent; as, I *rather* like it; **5**, with more propriety; with better reason: with *than*; as, he, *rather* than she, deserves the blame: *Obs.*, sooner; earlier; *Colloq.*, decidedly; as, "Do I like tennis? *Rather!*"

***Raths-kel-ler** (räts′kĕl″ẽr), *n.* [Ger. = the council's cellar], originally, in Germany, the cellar or basement of a city hall: often used as a beer hall and restaurant: **rathskeller**, a restaurant below the street level, where drinks are sold.

rat-i-fi-ca-tion (răt″ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see **ratify**], the act of confirming or approving; confirmation; sanction.

rat-i-fy (răt′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *ratifier* < Lat. *ratificare* (*-atus*) < *ratus*, fixed + *facere*, to make], **1**, to approve of formally; give indorsement to; as, to *ratify* a contract; **2**, to settle or confirm; establish, as a boundary.

Syn. approve, sanction, validate, accept, indorse, corroborate, confirm. (See substantiate.)

¹rat-ing (rāt′ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**rate**], **1**, a placing in a class according to relative value or standing; rank; class; **2**, the grade of a man in the navy: *Mech.*, designed effectiveness; as, a *rating* of 90 horse power.

²rat-ing (rāt′ĭng), *n.* [see ²**rate**], a severe scolding; a sharp reproof.

ra-ti-o (rā′shĭ-ō; rā′shō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-ōz)], [Lat. = a reckoning < *rēri* (*ratus*). to reckon, think], relation of number, degree, or quantity; proportion: *Math.*, the quotient of one quantity divided by another of like kind: usually expressed as a fraction.

ra-ti-oc-i-na-tion (răsh″ĭ-ŏs″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ratiocinari* (*-atus*), to calculate: see **ratio**], **1**, the process of reasoning; exact thinking; **2**, an instance of this.—*v.i.* **ra″ti-oc′i-nate**.

ra-tion (rā′shŭn; răsh′ŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *ratio*, ration < Lat. *ratio* (*-onis*), a reckoning], **1**, a definite quantity of food or supplies allowed daily to a man or animal in the army or navy; **2**, any fixed or stated share:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with a fixed allowance of food, etc., as a regiment; **2**, to limit or distribute (the food supply or other necessities), as in time of war or scarcity.

ra-tion-al (răsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, reasonable < *ratio*, reason], **1**, pertaining to the reason; **2**, having the power to reason, or think connectedly; as, man is a *rational* being; **3**, exercising, or able to exercise, reason; sane; sensible; as, he is *rational* at times; agreeable to

reason; not absurd or foolish; as, a *rational* plan: *Math.*, designating a number or quantity that can be expressed without radical signs.

Syn. reasonable, sensible, sound. *Rational* describes one endowed with reason, one who has the faculty of reason; as, man is a *rational* animal. Rarely, *reasonable* is also used in this abstract sense; but as a rule *reasonable* describes one who uses the faculty of reason, or such things as are thought out according to reason. Hence, we speak of a man of *sound* judgment, who will listen intelligently to both sides of a question, as a *reasonable* man. A compromise fair to both parties is *reasonable*.

ra-tion-a-le (răsh″ŭn-ā′lē), *n.* an exposition and explanation of the basic principles of a hypothesis, opinion, or the like; also, the principles.

ra-tion-al-ism (răsh′ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* the habit of mind of thinking for oneself, instead of conforming to an accepted authority: *Theol.*, the system of religious philosophy which places reason above spiritual revelation as the guide in matters of belief or conduct; the system of religious thought which tests truth by reason; *Philos.*, the theory that knowledge must be finally tested and ultimate truth discovered by reason rather than by experience: opposite of *empiricism*.—*n.* **ra′tion-al-ist**.—*adj.* **ra′tion-al-is′tic**.

ra-tion-al-i-ty (răsh″ŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the possession or exercise of the power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.

ra-tion-al-ize (răsh′ŭn-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to explain according to reason; as, to *rationalize* a miracle; 2, to make conformable to reason; 3, to cause to adopt rationalism: *Com.* and *Agr.*, to apply modern and efficient methods to (an industry): *Psych.*, to assign a plausible explanation to (any of one's actions or mental attitudes of which the real, though often unconscious, motive is such that one would not avow it); *Math.*, to remove radical signs from:—*v.i.* 1, to rely solely on reason for guidance; 2, to think or reason, as a philosopher.—*n.* **ra″tion-al-i-za′tion**.

rat-ite (răt′ĭt), *adj.* [<Lat. *ratis*, a raft], *Zoöl.*; having a broad, flat breastbone, without a keel-like ridge suitable for the attachment of the large pectoral muscles used in flight, as the ostrich, emu, cassowary, and some other flightless birds: opposite of *carinate*.

rat-line (răt′lĭn), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. akin to *raddle*, q.v.], *Naut.* 1, one of the small, transverse ropes between the shrouds and forming the rounds of a ladder in a ship's rigging; 2, light, three-ply, tarred rope used for ratlines. Also, **rat′lin**.

RATLINES

ra-toon (rā-tōōn′), *n.* [<Sp. *retoño*, a sprout], a young sprout springing from a root after the crop has been gathered: used especially of the sugar cane.

rats-bane (răts′bān″), *n.* [*rat* + *bane*], rat poison; specifically, white arsenic; hence, figuratively, any poison.

rat-tan (rā-tăn′), *n.* [<Malay *rōtan* < *rawāt*, to pare], 1, any of several climbing palms with long, smooth, reedlike stems, growing in East India, Africa, and Australia; 2, one of the stems of such a palm: used for wickerwork, chair bottoms, cordage, etc.; 3, a walking stick, cane, or switch of rattan. Also, **ra-tan′**.

rat-teen (rā-tēn′), *n.* [<Fr. *ratine*, a kind of cloth: source unknown], a thick, twilled, woolen material: chiefly used in making linings.

rat-ten (răt′n), *v.t.* [prob. var. of dial. *ratton* < O.F. *raton*, a rat, whence, to act like a rat], *Slang*, to interfere with, or harass, by destroying or stealing tools, machinery, etc., in order to compel obedience to trade-union laws:—*v.i.* to use such practices.

rat-ter (răt′ẽr), *n.* [see **rat**], 1, one who or that which hunts or catches rats; 2, one who deserts his party: *Slang*, in labor-union usage, a scab.

rat-tle (răt′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rattled (-ld), *p.pr.* rattling], [<M.E. *rateln*, to clatter: prob. imit.], 1, to produce short, sharp noises in quick succession; as, hail *rattles* on a roof; 2, to talk in a noisy, rapid manner; as, she *rattled* on for an hour; 3, to move with a clatter; as, the wagon *rattled* along the road:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to make a succession of rapid, sharp noises; as, the wind *rattles* the shutters; 2, to utter in a rapid, noisy way; as, he *rattled* off his lesson: *Colloq.*, to confuse or daze; embarrass; as, he was completely *rattled*:—*n.* 1, a series of short, sharp, clattering sounds following in quick succession; 2, noisy, rapid, empty talk; 3, a noise in the throat caused by some obstruction; 4, anything for making a clattering sound, as a child's toy or the end of a rattlesnake's tail.

rat-tle-brain (răt′l-brān″), *n.* [*rattle* + *brain*], a frivolous, talkative person; an idle, chatterer.—*adj.* **rat′tle-brained″**.

rat-tle-pate (răt′l-pāt″), *n.* [*rattle* + *pate*], a noisy, frivolous, talkative person; an idle chatterer.—*adj.* **rat′tle-pat″ed**.

rat-tler (răt′lẽr), *n.* [see **rattle**], 1, a noisy, rapid talker; 2, anything that makes a clattering noise; 3, a rattlesnake: *Slang*, a railroad train.

rat-tle-snake (răt′l-snāk″), *n.* [*rattle* + *snake*], any of several poisonous American snakes (family *Crotalidæ*), with hard rings or scales at the end of the tail which rattle when shaken.

rat-tle-trap (răt′l-trăp″), *n.* [*rattle* + *trap*], an old, rickety, worn-out object, such as a wagon: *pl.* trifles; odds and ends.

rat-tling (răt′lĭng), *n.* [see **rattle**], the noise made by the clattering together of small, hard objects:—*adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; *Colloq.*, 1, quick; as, they walked at a *rattling* pace; 2, superior in some way; as, a *rattling* game:—*adv. Colloq.*, very; extremely; as, a *rattling* good story.

rau-cous (rô′kŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *raucus*, hoarse], hoarse; unpleasant in sound; rough: as, a *raucous* voice.—*adv.* **rau′cous-ly**.—*n.* **rau′ci-ty** (-sĭ-tĭ).

rav-age (răv′ăj), *n.* [Fr. <*ravir*, to ravish], destruction by violence; ruin; waste; havoc; as, the *ravages* of disease:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -aging], to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack; as, the army *ravaged* the country:—*v.i.* to be ruinous or hurtful; make havoc.—*n.* **rav′ag-er**.

Syn., *v.* overrun, desolate, devastate, destroy, despoil, violate, desecrate, sack, pillage, plunder.

rave (rāv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* raved (rāvd), *p.pr.* raving], [prob. <O.F. *raver*, to revel, var. of *rever*, to dream], to utter in frenzy:—*v.i.* 1, to act or talk wildly; 2, to speak enthusiastically.

rav-el (răv′l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [prob. <M.Du. *ravelen*, to ravel], 1, originally, to entangle; complicate; 2, to draw out the threads of, as of a woven or knitted fabric; unmesh; 3, to disentangle or make plain:—*v.i.* 1, to become unwoven or unknit; fray: often with *out*; as, a stocking *ravels* out; 2, to become disentangled:—*n.* 1, a snarl; tangle; 2, raveled material.

rave-lin (răv′lĭn), *n.* [Fr. < It. *ravellino*, a ravelin], *Fortif.*, an outer defense, having two faces running to a point to form a salient angle.

rav-el-ings (răv′l-ĭngz), *n.pl.* [see **ravel**], the threads drawn out of woven or knitted fabrics, twisted cords, etc. Also, **rav′el-lings**.

[1]ra-ven (rā′vn), *n.* [<A.S. *hræfn*, raven < O.Teut. source], a large bird of the crow family, of a deep, glossy black color:—*adj.* jet black and shining.

[2]rav-en (răv′n), *n.* [<O.F. *ravine* < Lat. *rapina*, rapine: see **rapine**], 1, the act of plundering; 2, plunder; prey:—*v.t.* 1, to devour voraciously; 2, to seize with force:—*v.i.* to seek and devour prey.

rav-en-ing (răv′n-ĭng), *n.* eager desire for plunder; rapaciousness:—*p.adj.* prowling eagerly for prey; as *ravening* wolves.

rav-en-ous (răv′n-ŭs), *adj.* furiously hungry, as a beast; eager for gratification, as an appetite.—*adv.* **rav′en-ous-ly**.—*n.* **rav′en-ous-ness**.

ra-vine (rā-vēn′), *n.* [Fr. = a raging flood; a gully: a particular use of O.F. *ravine* < Lat. *rapina*, violence, rapine: see **rapine**], a long, deep hollow, worn by a stream or torrent; a mountain gorge; a deep gully.

rav-ing (rāv′ĭng), *n.* [see **rave**], furious or wild talk; delirium:—*p.adj.* talking furiously or wildly; delirious; frenzied.

rav-ish (răv′ĭsh), *v.t.* [<Fr. *ravir* < Lat. *rapere*, to seize with violence], 1, to seize and remove by force; 2, to abduct or violate (a woman); 3, to transport with delight or rapture.—*p.adj.* **rav′ish-ing**.—*adv.* **rav′ish-ing-ly**.—*n.* **rav′ish-er**.

Syn. entrance, enrapture, delight, enchant.

rav-ish-ment (răv′ĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* 1, violation; rape; 2, rapture or delight; 3, abduction.

raw (rô), *adj.* [<A.S. *hrēaw*, raw < O.Teut. source, akin to Lat. *cruor*, blood], 1, uncooked; 2, without the covering of skin; as, a *raw* spot on the hand; 3, in the natural state; unprepared; not manufactured; as, *raw* silk; of milk, not pasteurized; of gasoline, not atomized; 4, crude; inexperienced; unpracticed; as, *raw* judgment; *raw* troops; 5, cold and damp; as, *raw* weather:—*n.* 1, a sore spot; 2, something raw, as materials in their natural state.—*adv.* **raw′ly**.—*n.* **raw′ness**.

Syn., *adj.* unfinished, unpolished, boorish, undisciplined, green, inexperienced, untempered, unprepared.

raw-boned (rô′bōnd″), *adj.* [*raw* + *bone*], with little flesh over the bones; gaunt; lean.

raw-hide (rô′hīd″), *n.* [*raw* + [1]*hide*], untanned skin, as of cattle, or a whip made of it.

[1]ray (rā), *n.* **1,** a single line of light appearing to stream from a bright center or source; **2,** one of a number of thin lines spreading from a common center; **3,** a beam of mental light; as, a *ray* of intelligence: *Phys.*, **1,** a line defining the direction of propagation of energy, as of heat, light, etc.; **2,** loosely, a beam of energy of small cross section, propagated through space, in the form either of waves or of projected particles of matter; *Bot.*, the outer flowers of certain composites, as the white florets of the oxeye daisy (see *Compositæ*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, one of the supporting spines of a fish's fin; one of the radiating arms of a starfish, or the like:—*v.t.* to send forth, as light:—*v.i.* to shine forth; radiate.

[2]ray (rā), *n.* [<Fr. *raie*<Lat. *raia*, a type of fish], *Zoöl.*, any one of various fishes (suborder *Batoidei*) having a broad, flat body and a thin tail, as the skate and torpedo.

Rays ($\frac{1}{45}$)

1, skate (top view); 2, same from below; 3, thornback.

ray-on (rā′ŏn), *n.* [Fr. = ray, beam], a lustrous, elastic cellulose, spun into thread from which are made various fabrics closely resembling silk.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* razed (rāzd), *p.pr.* razing], [<Fr. *raser*<Lat. *radere* (*rasus*), to scrape, level], **1,** to level to the ground; as, to *raze* a building; obliterate; **2,** to blot out; efface: *Obs.*, to graze or shave. *Syn.* (see destroy).

ra-zee (rā-zē′), *n.* [<Fr. *rasée*, fem. p.p. of *raser*, to level], a ship which has been made smaller by the removal of the upper deck:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* razeed (-zēd′), *p.pr.* razeeing], **1,** to make smaller or lower, as a ship, by cutting off the upper deck; **2,** hence, to reduce in size; abridge; as, to *razee* a book.

ra-zor (rā′zēr), *n.* [<O.F. *rasor*<Lat. *radere* (*rasus*), to scrape], a sharp-edged instrument used for shaving hair from the skin.—*adj. Rare*, **ra′zor-a-ble.**

ra-zor-back (rā′zēr-băk″), *n.* [*razor*+[1]*back*], **1,** a sharp-backed, long-legged hog of the southern United States; **2,** a rorqual: a kind of whale.

razz (răz), *v.t.* [<*raspberry*, q. v.], *Colloq.*, to tease, banter, disconcert, heckle, or ridicule.

Rb *abbr. Chem.*, the symbol [Rb] for the element rubidium:—**R. B. A.,** Royal Society of British Artists:—**R. C.,** 1, Red Cross; 2, Roman Catholic:—**R. C. A.,** Reformed Church in America:—**R. C. Ch.,** Roman Catholic Church (also, **R. C. C.**):—**R. C. P.,** Royal College of Physicians:—**R. C. S.,** Royal College of Surgeons:—**rd.,** rod:—**Rd,** *Chem.*, the symbol [Rd] for the element radium:—**R. D.,** 1, Refer to Drawer; 2, Royal Dean; 3, Royal Dragoons; 4, Rural Delivery:—**re.,** rupee:—**Re,** *Chem.*, the symbol [Re] for the element rhenium:—**R. E.,** 1, Reformed Episcopal; 2, Right Excellent; 3, Royal Engineers.

[1]re (rā), *n.* [see [2]*do*], *Mus.*, the second of the syllables used in singing the diatonic scale.

[2]re (rē), *n.* [abbr. of Lat. (*in*) *re*<*res*, thing], *Law*, in the case of; in the matter of: properly, *in re.*

Re (rā), *n.* [see **Ra**], the Egyptian god of the sun. See **Ra.** *Pjd. S.*

re- *prefix*, [<Lat. *re-*, *red-*, again, back], **1,** in compounds made before adoption into English, meaning in return, mutual (*re*pay), against (*re*sist), back, backward (*re*call), off, away, down (*re*fuge, *re*lax), or used as a frequentative (*re*duplicate) or intensive (*re*dolent) or negative (*re*sign); **2,** as a living prefix meaning again, anew (*re*read), or back to a previous, often better state (*re*form, *re*condition).

Note.—Compounds of *re-* are usually spelled without a hyphen; but *re-* meaning again, anew, is often set off by a hyphen when it forms a compound of the same spelling as one in which *re-* has some other meaning; as, *re-formation* (distinguished from *reformation*).

reach (rēch), *v.t.* [<A.S. *rǣcan*, to reach], **1,** to stretch out, as the hand; **2,** to touch or grasp, as with the extended hand; **3,** to pass or deliver to another; **4,** to arrive at; attain; gain; **5,** to extend as far as; penetrate to; **6,** to influence; affect; **7,** to hit with an object thrown:—*v.i.* **1,** to extend the hand, foot, or the like, so as to touch or seize something; **2,** to endeavor to obtain something; **3,** to extend in time, space, amount, or the like; as, the amount will *reach* into the thousands; **4,** to carry, as a gun, sight, sound: *Naut.*, to sail with the wind forward of the beam without being compelled to tack: *Obs.* or *Rare*, to attain: usually with *to*:—*n.* **1,** the act of stretching out, or the ability to stretch out, touch, grasp, or the like; **2,** the distance within which one can touch, observe, etc.; **3,** the limit of power of accomplishment or influence; range; **4,** an unbroken stretch, as of water; **5,** the pole connecting the rear axle of a wagon with the forward part: *Naut.*, **1,** the distance which a ship sails on one tack; **2,** a sailing close-hauled, or against the wind.

re-act (rē-ăkt′), *v.i.* [<L.L. *reagere*<Lat. *re-*, back from a point reached+*agere* (*actus*), to drive, act], **1,** to act in a manner opposite to some former action; **2,** to respond to an influence or stimulus: *Chem.*, to exert mutual chemical action; *Phys.*, to resist the action of a body by an opposing force.

re-act-ance (rē-ăk′tăns), *n. Elec.*, the property of an electric conductor or circuit, due to its inductance and capacity, which, with its resistance, determines the amplitude and phase of an alternating current produced by a given electromotive force.

re-ac-tion (rē-ăk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** an opposing or return action or influence; response to influence or effort exerted; **2,** a tendency to return to a former or opposite state of things; a revulsion of feeling: *Chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal interaction of chemical agents according to their characteristic properties, or the result of such action; *Phys.*, the opposing force exerted on an agent by the body upon which it acts; *Med.*, **1,** response of a living tissue to a stimulus; **2,** a state of low spirits, or a condition of exhaustion, following overstimulation; also, marked activity following depression; *Psych.*, **1,** the response of an organism to some change in its environment; the functioning of a muscle or gland in response to some stimulation; **2,** the mental or emotional state induced by a situation.

re-ac-tion-a-ry (rē-ăk′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** one who favors a return to former conditions; **2,** one who seeks to hinder or undo political advancement:—*adj.* **1,** pertaining to, of the nature of, or causing, reverse action; **2,** favoring a return to a former state of affairs; ultraconservative.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* read (rĕd), *p.pr.* reading (rēd′-)], [<A.S. *rǣdan*, to consider, interpret, read<O.Teut. source], **1,** to interpret (signs, that represent words, notes of music, etc.); observe and understand the meaning of (something written, printed, or inscribed); peruse; **2,** to discover, as by careful perusal, the meaning of (other significant signs, marks, etc.); as, to *read* palms; *read* a barometer; **3,** to interpret, as dreams, riddles; also, to foretell, as the future; **4,** to utter aloud (something written or printed); as, he *reads* his sermons; **5,** to introduce or attribute (an additional idea, meaning, or the like) into what is being read; **6,** to make a study of; as, to *read* law; **7,** to learn, as from books; as, we *read* that the war is ended; **8,** to impress upon or teach; as, he *read* them a lesson; **9,** to show; indicate; as, the meter *reads* 20 miles: *Obs.*, to teach:—*v.i.* **1,** to peruse written or printed matter; **2,** to learn from written or printed matter: with *of* or *about*; as, to *read* about the elections; **3,** to utter aloud the words of written or printed matter; as, he *reads* well; **4,** to make a careful study; as, to *read* up on history; **5,** to have a specified form; as, the passage *reads* thus: *Mus.*, to reproduce, vocally or on an instrument, written music; as, she *reads* rapidly: *Obs.*, to talk; teach by uttering aloud the words of a book:—*p.adj.* (rĕd), informed by reading; as, he is widely *read*:—*n.* (rĕd), *Colloq.*, time spent in perusing written or printed matter; as, I had a quiet *read.*

read-a-ble (rēd′ă-bl), *adj.* **1,** easy and pleasant to read; interesting; **2,** legible, or plainly written.—*n.* **read′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **read′a-bil′i-ty.**

read-er (rēd′ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who reads, as a professional reciter, or one who reads the lessons in church; **2,** one who criticizes manuscripts offered for publication; **3,** a university lecturer; often, an instructor who reads themes for a professor; **4,** one who interprets; as, a *reader* of omens; **5,** a schoolbook for instruction and practice in reading; as, a fifth *reader.*

read-i-ly (rĕd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [see **ready**], **1,** willingly; cheerfully; **2,** quickly; promptly.

read-i-ness (rĕd′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1,** the state of being in condition to act or to be used immediately; **2,** willingness; promptness; **3,** facility.

read-ing (rēd′ĭng), *n.* [see **read**], **1,** perusal of written or printed matter; **2,** utterance aloud of the words of written or printed matter; **3,** academic study; scholarship; **4,** public recital; as, to give *readings* from the poets; **5,** a version or form of a particular passage in a book; as, various *readings* of a passage in different editions of Shakespeare; **6,** written or printed matter to be perused; **7,** the manner of interpreting something written; as, an actor's *reading* of his lines; **8,** that which is indicated by an instrument; as, the *reading* of a barometer:—*adj.* interested in the perusal of books; as, a *reading* man.

re-ad-just (rē″ă-jŭst′), *v.t.* [*re-* + *adjust*], 1, to set in order again; 2, to regulate again.

read-y (rĕd′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [< M.E. *redi*, perh. < A.S. *gerǣde*, swift, prompt, ready; plain], 1, in condition to act or to be used immediately; as, I am *ready* to go; dinner is *ready*; 2, mentally fit or prepared; willing; as, *ready* to obey; 3, prepared; liable; likely; generally with the infinitive; as, that tree is *ready* to fall; 4, quick in action or perception; prompt; as, a *ready* wit; 5, free to be used; handy; immediately available; as, *ready* cash: *Obs.*, present: used at roll call:—*adv.* readily; quickly. *Syn.*, *adj.* available, handy, apt, facile, opportune, dexterous, ingenious, ripe.

read-y–made (rĕd′ĭ-mād″), *adj.* 1, not made to individual order or measure; made in standard forms; as, *ready-made* clothing; 2, prepared beforehand; as, a *ready-made* speech.

re-a-gent (rē-ā′jĕnt), *n.* [see react], that which reacts: *Chem.*, a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance; specifically, an agent, often a liquid, of known strength and reaction, used in chemical analysis.

¹re-al (rē′ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *realis*, of the thing itself < Lat. *res*, thing], 1, actually existing; not imaginary; 2, true; genuine; not counterfeit: *Law*, pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements: of property, opposite of *personal*: **real estate**, lands and everything attached to them, as trees, fences, buildings, or the like; all immovable property.

Syn. actual, certain, sure, authentic, veritable, true.

²re-al (rē′ăl; rā-ăl′), *n.* [Sp. and Port. < Lat. *regalis*, regal], 1, formerly, a Spanish coin worth about twelve cents; 2, a small silver coin used in Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries, worth ⅛ of a cent; 3, [*Port. pl.* reis (rās; rēs)], until 1926, the monetary unit of Brazil, equivalent to about ½ of a cent.

re-al-gar (rē-ăl′gär), *n.* [L.L. < Arab. *rahj al-ghār*, powder of the cave], *Mineral.*, arsenic disulphide, an orange-red mineral much used in fireworks and, formerly, as a pigment.

re-al-ism (rē′ăl-ĭzm), *n.* [see ¹real], the tendency to concern oneself with actuality, or fact: *Philos.*, 1, the doctrine that the objects that can be seen or touched have a real existence; 2, the doctrine that class terms, or concepts, have a real existence, apart from the objects included under them; as, the concept *tree* is real, apart from any particular tree: a characteristic doctrine of the Middle Ages: opposite of medieval *nominalism*; *Art* and *Lit.*, the practice of presenting people and things as they are in real life without idealization: opposite of *idealism*.

Syn. (see reality).

re-al-ist (rē′ăl-ĭst), *n.* one who believes in being true to the facts of life in art and literature: opposite of *idealist*: *Philos.*, one who believes in the doctrine of realism (which see): opposite of *nominalist*.

re-al-is-tic (rē″ăl-ĭs′tĭk), *adj.* 1, presenting people and scenes as they actually exist; true to fact; lifelike; 2, pertaining to the philosophic doctrine of realism (which see).—*adv.* **re″al-is′ti-cal-ly**.

re-al-i-ty (rē-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being in existence, or of being actual; 2, that which exists or is actual; fact; truth.

Syn. truth, actuality, veracity, verity, truthfulness, realism. *Reality* is the property of being real, of really existing; *reality* is what is, despite appearances. It is opposed to the imaginary, the make-believe, the fictitious, the merely apparent, the artificial, the ostensible. It is a rest to tired minds to escape from *reality* into the world of make-believe. Some diamonds, apparently genuine, are in *reality* paste. *Actuality* is *reality* regarded as fact; *actuality* is opposed to what may be, what has been, what might have been, what somebody thought, said, or supposed to be the case; it is a surety, a certainty. It is said that figures never lie; in *actuality*, they are often manipulated so that they do. *Truth* is that quality of a person which compels him to make his acts and statements conform to fact, without insincerity or equivocation. *Truth* inheres also in things, and is evidenced in their *reality*, *actuality*, or mechanical accuracy or exactness. We speak of the *truth* of a statement. *Veracity* is the quality of a person who is disposed to, and habitually does, speak the *truth*; a veracious man might tell something untrue, but it would not be meant as falsehood. *Truth* is sometimes used in this sense of *veracity*; we speak of a person of *veracity* or of *truth*, indicating a basic trend of his character. *Truthfulness* may apply to the quality that makes a man veracious, but it oftenest refers to the innate *truth* of a statement, or the sincerity underlying a belief or stand. *Verity*, like *truth*, is an exact conformance to fact; it is a habit of thought, manifested in speech. *Reality*, *realism*, and *verity* are often used of representations in art or literature of life or things. Something reproduced with *reality* is so strikingly real that the observer feels the reaction of *actuality*; "startling *reality*" is a well-worn phrase. *Verity* is such truthful representation as convinces, is sincere, impresses with its *reality*. *Realism*, opposed to *idealism*, presents every detail in a practical way, sparing nothing, revealing everything.

re-al-i-za-tion (rē″ăl-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making, or causing to appear, actual or true to nature or fact; 2, the state of being present to the mind as actual or real: 3, the act of perceiving the true character, or of feeling fully and keenly; as, he had no *realization* of his danger; 4, the converting or changing of real estate or other property into money.

re-al-ize (rē′ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to bring into actual existence; hence, to accomplish; 2, to cause to seem true to fact; bring clearly before the mind; 3, to feel fully and keenly; 4, to change, as real estate, into money; 5, to obtain as a profit:—*v.i.* to sell property for ready money or its equivalent.—*adj.* **re′al-iz″a-ble**.

Syn. comprehend, appreciate, conceive, get, obtain.

re-al-ly (rē′ăl-ĭ), *adv.* 1, actually; as a matter of fact; 2, indeed: used for emphasis.

realm (rĕlm), *n.* [< O.F. *realme*, *reialme* < Lat. *regalis*, regal], 1, a kingdom; an empire; 2, hence, domain or sphere; as, the *realm* of dreams.

***Re-al-po-li-tik** (rā-ăl′pō-lē-tēk′), *n.* [Ger.], practical politics.

re-al-tor (rē′ăl-tŏr), *n.* [see ¹real], a dealer in real estate who is associated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards: a trade name.

re-al-ty (rē′ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], *Law*, landed property or estate: *Obs.*, devotion; honesty.

¹ream (rēm), *n.* [< O.F. *raime*, a ream < Arab. *rizmah*, bundle], twenty quires, or 480 sheets (often, 500; sometimes, 472 or 516) of paper.

²ream (rēm), *v.t.* [perh. < A.S. *rȳman*, to make room, widen], 1, to countersink, bevel, or taper (a hole), especially in metal: often with *out*; 2, to enlarge (a hole) with a reamer.

ream-er (rēm′ĕr), *n.* any of various tools with sharp edges for enlarging or tapering holes.

REAMER

re-an-i-mate (rē-ăn′ĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*re-* + *animate*], 1, to bring back to life; 2, to strengthen; encourage.—*n.* **re-an″i-ma′tion**.

¹reap (rēp), *v.t.* [< A.S. *rīpan*, *repan*, to reap], 1, to cut down with a scythe, sickle, or machine; gather in; as, to *reap* grain; 2, to cut a crop from; as, to *reap* a field; 3, to receive as a reward or in return for effort:—*v.i.* 1, to cut and gather grain; 2, to receive the reward of one's actions.

reap-er (rēp′ĕr), *n.* 1, one who cuts and gathers in crops; 2, a machine for cutting and gathering crops: **the Reaper**, death.

re-ap-pear (rē″ă-pēr′), *v.i.* [*re-* + *appear*], to be visible again.—*n.* **re′ap-pear′ance**.

¹rear (rēr), *n.* [contr. of *arrear*], 1, the back or hinder part; as, the *rear* of a building; 2, place or position behind; as, the garden is at the *rear* of the house: *Nav.* and *Mil.*, that part of a fleet or army behind the rest:—*adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the back part: **rear guard**, that part of an army stationed behind to protect the main body.

²rear (rēr), *v.t.* [< A.S. *rǣran*, to raise], 1, to raise or lift up; elevate; as, to *rear* a telegraph pole; 2, to build up; construct; erect; as, to *rear* a palace; 3, to nurture and train; bring up and educate; as, to *rear* children; 4, to breed; grow; as, to *rear* cattle or plants:—*v.i.* to rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Syn. construct, establish, breed, foster, instruct.

rear ad-mi-ral in the United States navy, and in almost all other navies, an officer ranking next above a commodore and next below a vice admiral, of rank equivalent, in the United States, to that of a major general of the army.

rear-most (rēr′mōst), *adj.* [*rear* + *most*], farthest back; hindermost; last.

rear-mouse (rēr′mous″), *n.* [see **rere**mouse], *Obs.*, a bat. See **rere′mouse″**, *Pfd. S.*

re-ar-range (rē″ă-rānj′), *v.t.* [*re-* + *arrange*], to group again.—*n.* **re″ar-range′ment**.

¹rear-ward (rēr′wĕrd), *adj.* and *adv.* [*rear* + *-ward*], at or toward the rear; back; backward. Also, *adv.* **rear′wards**.

²rear-ward (rēr′wôrd″), *n.* [*rear* + *-ward*], 1, a position near the end; 2, the end: *Archaic*, that section of an army or fleet which is at the rear. Also, *Archaic*, **rere′ward**.

rea-son (rē′zn), *n.* [< O.F. *raisun* < Lat. *ratio* (*-onis*), reason < *rēri* (*ratus*), to consider], 1, the power or faculty of understanding and inferring;

2, the normal exercise of this faculty; sanity; common sense; 3, that which is in conformity to right thinking; a reasonable view of a matter; as, to bring a child to *reason;* 4, the cause or rational motive for an opinion or an act; 5, an explanation given for a belief, a remark, act, or the like: *Obs.*, a statement of account:—*v.i.* 1, to exercise the power of thinking logically or of drawing conclusions; 2, to argue; also, to converse:—*v.t.* 1, to persuade by argument: often with *into* or *out of;* 2, to prove or explain by appeal to the intellect; as, to *reason* out a solution; 3, to debate or discuss; as, to *reason* the matter.—*n.* **rea'son-er.**

rea-son-a-ble (rē'zn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, having the power to think connectedly and reach conclusions; as, a *reasonable* being; 2, open to reason; governed by reason; just; as, a *reasonable* employer; 3, moderate; fair; as, a *reasonable* wage; 4, sound; sensible; as, a *reasonable* decision.—*adv.* **rea'son-a-bly.**—*n.* **rea'son-a-ble-ness.**

Syn. equitable, sound, moderate. (See rational.)

rea-son-ing (rē'zn-ing), *n.* 1, the act of one who reaches conclusions by connected thinking; 2, line of argument; presentation of reasons.

Syn. argument, ratiocination, thought, thinking.

rea-son-less (rē'zn-lĕs), *adj.* 1, entirely without ability to think; 2, unreasonable.

re-as-sem-ble (rē″ȧ-sĕm'bl), *v.t.* [*re-*+*assemble*], to bring together again:—*v.i.* to come together again.—*n.* **re″as-sem'bly.**

re-as-sure (rē″ȧ-shōōr'), *v.t.* [*re-*+*assure*], 1, to restore courage or certainty to; give new confidence to; 2, to underwrite anew; reinsure.—*adv.* **re″as-sur'ing-ly.**—*n.* **re″as-sur'ance.**

Ré-au-mur (rā″ō″mür'), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to René Antoine de Réaumur, French scientist (1683–1757), or designating the thermometric scale invented by him in 1731, or a thermometer using it, in which the freezing point is at 0° and the boiling point at 80°:—*n.* a Réaumur thermometer.

reave (rēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reaved (rēvd), reft (rĕft), or, *Obs.*, raft (råft), *p.pr.* reaving], [< A.S. *rēafian*, to plunder, rob < O.Teut. source], *Archaic*, to plunder; rob. Also, **reive.**—*n.* **reav'er.**

[1]**re-bate** (rē-bāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rebated, *p.pr.* rebating], [< Fr. *rabat*, abatement < O.F. *rabattre* < *ra-*, *re-*, back, again + *batre* < Lat. *batuere*, to beat], to make a reduction from; allow a discount to: *Archaic*, 1, to make less; 2, to dull (an edge or a tool):—*n.* (rē-bāt'; rē'bāt), a discount; refund.

[2]**re-bate** (rē-bāt'; răb'ĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rebated, *p.pr.* rebating], [see **rabbet**], 1, to cut a groove into, for fitting pieces of wood; 2, to join by insertion into a groove:—*n.* 1, a groove in wood for making a joint; 2, the joint so made. See **rab'bet**, *Pfd. S.*

re-bec (rē'bĕk), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *rebebe* < Arab. *rabāb*, a stringed instrument], *Mus.*, an early, medieval stringed instrument, having a pear-shaped body and one, two, or three strings, played with a bow: the earliest form of violin. Also, **re'beck.**

REBEC

Re-bec-ca (rē-bĕk'ȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Ribhqāh* < *rābhaq*, to bind, fasten], in Scott's "Ivanhoe," a beautiful and noble Jewish maiden in love with Ivanhoe: *Bib.*, (usually, *Rebekah*), the sister of Laban, the wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob (Gen. 25: 20–26).

[1]**re-bel** (rē-bĕl'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rebelled (-bĕld'), *p.pr.* rebelling], [< Lat. *re-*, against + *bellare*, to make war], 1, to resist, and take up arms against, the law or government; 2, to revolt against any authority.

[2]**reb-el** (rĕb'ĕl), *n.* 1, one who wars against his government or resists its laws; 2, one who resists any authority:—*adj.* opposing or resisting authority.

reb-el-dom (rĕb'ĕl-dŭm), *n.* 1, a land in the control of rebels; 2, rebels collectively; 3, behavior characteristic of rebels.

re-bel-lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* 1, the act of taking up arms, or the state of being at war, against the government or its laws; 2, resistance to, or defiance of, any authority; revolt.

Syn. insurrection, mutiny, resistance. (See revolution.)

re-bel-lious (rē-bĕl'yŭs), *adj.* 1, opposing or resisting authority of any kind; 2, resisting control; unmanageable; as, *rebellious* hair.—*adv.* **re-bel'lious-ly.**—*n.* **re-bel'lious-ness.**

Syn. mutinous, seditious, intractable, ungovernable, contumacious.—*Ant.* yielding, tractable, manageable.

re-born (rē-bôrn'), *adj.* [*re-*+ [2]*bear*], born again or anew; taking on new life.

re-bound (rē-bound'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *rebonder*, to reecho, spring back < Lat. *re-*, back + *bombitare*, to hum, orig. used only of sound], 1, to spring or fly back from that which has been struck; 2, to bound or spring back repeatedly: *Rare*, to sound again; reëcho:—*v.t. Obs.*, 1, to cause to spring or fly back; 2, to sound again:—*n.* 1, the act of springing back; 2, a flying back from that which has been struck.

re-buff (rē-bŭf'), *n.* [< O.F. *rebuffer* < It. *ri-*, against + *buffare*, to puff], 1, a curt refusal; repulse; 2, a sudden check; defeat; 3, a driving back:—*v.t.* 1, to repel curtly; refuse sharply; snub; 2, to check suddenly; 3, to beat, drive, or press back.

re-build (rē-bĭld'), *v.t.* [*re-*+*build*], to construct anew or again.

re-buke (rē-būk'), *n.* [< A.F. *rebuker*, to defeat < O.F. *re-*, again + *buschier*, to cut (logs); beat], a sharp reproof; chiding; reprimand: *Obs.*, a sudden check; a blow:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rebuked (-būkt'), *p.pr.* rebuking], to censure; chide; reprove sharply: *Obs.*, to check suddenly; restrain.—*adj.* **re-buk'a-ble.**

Syn., *v.* admonish, reprimand, reprehend, check.

re-bus (rē'bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* rebuses (-ĕz; -ĭz)], [Lat. = by things < *res*, a thing], a puzzle in which words, phrases, or sentences are represented by pictures of objects and signs, the names of which, when sounded in sequence, afford the solution.

re-but (rē-bŭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rebutted, *p.pr.* rebutting], [< O.F. *re-*, against + *buter*, to butt], to contradict or oppose by argument, evidence, or proof; refute, as in the practice of law or in a debate: *Obs.*, to drive back:—*v.i.* to present an answer to argument or to evidence already given by an opponent.

re-but-tal (rē-bŭt'ăl), *n.* 1, the act of refuting, or contradicting, in general; 2, the answering of the arguments of one's opponent in a debate: *Law*, the presenting of evidence in contradiction of testimony already given by the opposing side in a trial.

re-but-ter (rē-bŭt'ẽr), *n. Law*, in an action, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's surrejoinder, or reply to the rejoinder (see *pleadings*).

rec. *abbr.* 1, receipt; recipe; 2, record, recorded; recorder; recording; 3, received (also, **recd.**).

re-cal-ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trănt), *adj.* [see **recalcitrate**], 1, refusing to comply; refractory; stubborn; 2, literally, kicking backward.—*n.* **re-cal'ci-trance.**

re-cal-ci-trate (rē-kăl'sĭ-trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *calcitrare* (*-atus*), to kick < *calx* (*calcis*), heel], 1, to kick backward; 2, to kick against or at regulations, restraint, or the like; be refractory:—*v.t. Rare*, to kick back; reject.—*n.* **re-cal″ci-tra'tion.**

re-ca-les-cence (rē″kȧ-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *calescere*, to grow hot], the temporary increase in temperature of cooling red-hot steel or iron, which occurs as the metal passes through a certain critical temperature.—*adj.* **re″ca-les'cent.**

re-call (rē-kôl'), *n.* [*re-*+*call*], 1, the act of summoning or calling back; 2, a signal given by a drum, bugle, flag, or the like, to call back soldiers or boats; 3, the act of revoking or annulling: *Pol. Sci.*, the power by which an unsatisfactory public official may be unseated, or put out of office, by vote of the people:—*v.t.* 1, to order or summon back; as, to *recall* an ambassador; 2, to remember; recollect; as, to *recall* a name; 3, to take back; as, to *recall* angry words; 4, to revoke; annul; as, to *recall* a decision; 5, to revive; restore; as, to *recall* good will.

re-cant (rē-kănt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *cantare* (*-atus*), to sing, chant], to withdraw or take back formally and publicly (an opinion or belief previously held); renounce:—*v.i.* to renounce formally an opinion or belief previously held.—*n.* **re-cant'er.**

re-can-ta-tion (rē″kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of renouncing or withdrawing that which was previously believed or stated; 2, the statement made in so doing.

re-ca-pit-u-late (rē″kȧ-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *recapitulare* (*-atus*) < *re-*, again + *capitulum*, a small head; a chapter], to sum up the chief points of; restate briefly:—*v.i.* to repeat briefly what has already been said at length.—*adj.* **re″ca-pit'u-la-to-ry.**

re-ca-pit-u-la-tion (rē″kȧ-pĭt″ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* the act of restating briefly; a summing up; summary: *Biol.*, the occurrence in an individual of a series of changes which repeat, or are analogous to, stages in the evolution of the species.

re-cap-ture (rē-kăp'tūr), *n.* [*re-*+*capture*], 1, the act of seizing or taking again; 2, that which is seized or taken again:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to seize or take again.

re-cast (rē-kåst'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* recast, *p.pr.* recasting], [*re-*+*cast*], 1, to plan or lay out anew; 2, to mold or cast again; 3, to compute again.

recd. *abbr.* received: used in making out receipts; as, *recd.* payment (also, **rec.**; **rec'd**).

[1]re-cede (rē-sēd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* receded, *p.pr.* receding], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], **1**, to fall back; retreat; retire; as, the tide *receded;* **2**, to withdraw, as from a claim, position, proposal, or the like; **3**, to slope or incline backward.

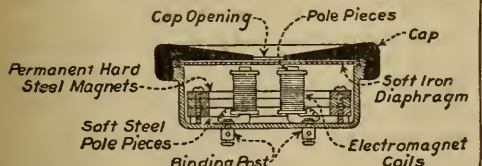
[2]re-cede (rē-sēd'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *cede*], to give back to a former owner, as property.

re-ceipt (rē-sēt'), *n.* [< O.N.F. *receite*, a receiving < Lat. *recipere* (*receptus*), to receive], **1**, the act of receiving, or the fact of being or having received; as, the *receipt* of a letter; in *receipt* of news; **2**, a direction for making something by mixing certain things together, especially in cookery; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for cake; **3**, a written acknowledgment of anything, as money or goods, obtained from another; **4**, that which is taken, in distinction to that which is given out: usually *pl.*: as, cash *receipts: Obs.*, a place where money, as taxes, is received:—*v.t.* **1**, to sign in acknowledgment of payments; as, to *receipt* a bill; **2**, in the United States, to acknowledge in writing the receipt of:—*v.i.* to give a receipt, as for money paid.

re-ceiv-a-ble (rē-sēv'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **receive**], **1**, capable of, or requiring, acceptance when offered; **2**, of such sort that payment may be demanded; as, bills *receivable.*—*n.* **re-ceiv"a-bil'i-ty.**

re-ceive (rē-sēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* received (-sēvd'), *p.pr.* receiving], [< O.N.F. *receivre* < Lat. *recipere* < *re-*, back + *capere*, to take], **1**, to take, as a gift, message, payment, or the like, from another; **2**, to get knowledge of; as, to *receive* reports; **3**, to admit to one's company; greet; entertain; as, to *receive* guests; **4**, to serve as a holder for; as, a channel to *receive* the overflow; **5**, to admit as credible; accept; as, they *received* the faith; **6**, to get; experience; be subjected to; as, to *receive* a shock; **7**, to have (a blow, mark, or the like) inflicted upon one; as, to *receive* a sword thrust; **8**, to take from a thief, as stolen goods: *Tennis*, to await, or to strike in order to return, (a served ball):—*v.i.* **1**, to obtain, or be presented with, something; take what is given or paid; **2**, to take the sacrament; **3**, to entertain; welcome guests: *Tennis*, to await the delivery of the ball by the server.

re-ceiv-er (rē-sēv'ēr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which takes or obtains; **2**, a receptacle; **3**, one



TELEPHONE RECEIVER

who knowingly buys or obtains stolen goods; **4**, the part of a telephone that converts the electrical energy into sound waves and transmits them to the ear; **5**, a radio receiving set; an apparatus for the detection of signals or speech transmitted by radio: *Law*, a person appointed by a court to hold and manage property which is the subject of a lawsuit, or which is owned by a bankrupt person or firm.—*n.* **re-ceiv'er-ship.**

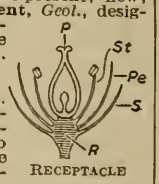
re-cen-cy (rē'sən-sī), *n.* [see **recent**], lateness of occurrence; newness.

re-cen-sion (rē-sen'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *recensio* (*-onis*) < *re-*, again + *censēre* (*census*), to view], **1**, a skilled criticism or revision, as of the text of a book; **2**, the text as reviewed or revised: *Rare*, the act of criticizing or reviewing.

re-cent (rē'sənt), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *recens* (*-entis*), new, recent], **1**, pertaining to time not long past; **2**, of origin or occurrence near the present; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived: **Recent**, *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the era extending from the close of the Pleistocene to the present (see *geology*, chart).—*adv.* **re'cent-ly.**—*n.* **re'cent-ness.**

Syn. new, late. (See modern.)

re-cep-ta-cle (rē-sep'tə-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *receptaculum*, dim. < *recipere* (*receptus*), to receive], anything, as a vessel, used to hold other things: *Bot.*, the part of the stalk to which the floral parts are attached: also called *torus.*



RECEPTACLE

P, pistil; *St*, stamen; *Pe*, petal; *S*, sepal; *R*, receptacle, or torus.

re-cep-tion (rē-sep'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *receptio* (*-onis*) < *recipere:* see **receipt**], **1**, the act of receiving, or the state of being received; **2**, treatment; act or manner of receiving, especially visitors; as, a cool *reception;* **3**, a formal entertainment of a large number of guests; **4**, the formal or official greeting of a person; **5**, acceptance; as, the *reception* of a new theory: *Obs.*, the power to take in and hold.

re-cep-tive (rē-sep'tiv), *adj.* [< Lat. *recipere* (*-ceptus*), to receive], having the quality or ability of taking in or holding; quick to take in ideas or impressions; as, a *receptive* mind.—*adv.* **re-cep'tive-ly.**—*n.* **re-cep'tive-ness.**—*n.* **re"cep-tiv'i-ty** (rē"-; rēs"ep-).

re-cep-tor (rē-sep'tŏr), *n. Psych.*, a sensory nerve ending adapted to receive some special stimulus, as in the eye or ear; also, a sense organ.

re-cess (rē-sĕs'; rē'sĕs), *n.* [see **[1]recede**], **1**, a place or space hollowed out, as in a wall; an alcove or niche; **2**, a quiet or secluded spot or nook; **3**, a temporary stopping of work; a short intermission, as of a school or a legislative body; **4**, a going back; withdrawal: *Anat.*, a small depression; a sinus or fold in a part or organ:—*v.t.* (rē-sĕs'), **1**, to put into an alcove or niche; **2**, to make a hollow or niche in.

[1]re-ces-sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of going back or retiring; withdrawal; retirement.

[2]re-ces-sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [see **[2]recede**], the act of giving, or granting, back.

re-ces-sion-al (rē-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* [see **[1]recede**], **1**, pertaining to a withdrawal or retirement; **2**, pertaining to an interval or intermission:—*n.* **1**, a hymn sung as the clergy and choir leave the chancel at the close of church service; **2**, organ music played during the withdrawal of a procession, as at a wedding or at the close of a church service.

re-ces-sive (rē-sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* receding; inclined to go back: **recessive character**, *Biol.*, a characteristic which does not appear in the immediate offspring, but which may, nevertheless, be transmitted: opposite of *dominant character.*—*adv.* **re-ces'sive-ly.**

Rech-ab-ite (rĕk'ə-bīt), *n.* [Fr. < Heb. *Rēkāb*, name of head of family], *Bib.*, one of a Jewish family, descendants of Rechab, who refused to drink wine or to live in houses (Jer. 35 : 5–7); hence, a total abstainer; specifically, one of a society founded in 1835 called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

***ré-chauf-fé** (rā"shō"fā'), *n.* [*pl.* -fés (-fā')], [Fr. = warmed over], **1**, a dish of food that has been warmed over; **2**, hence, anything, as a story, a theory, or the like, that has been worked over into a new form; a rehash.

***re-cher-ché** (rē-shâr"shā'), *adj.* [Fr. = sought with care], uncommon; choice.

re-cid-i-vist (rē-sĭd'ĭ-vĭst), *n.* [< Lat. *recidivus* < *re-*, back + *cadere*, to fall], *Penology*, one who has been convicted more than once of crime, misdemeanor, or delinquency; a confirmed criminal; a repeater.—*n.* **re-cid'i-vism.**—*adj.* **re-cid"i-vis'tic.**

rec-i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.* [*pl.* -pes (-pēz)], [Lat. = receive thou], **1**, a medical prescription; also, the preparation itself; **2**, a formula for mixing anything or for accomplishing some result; as, the *recipe* for success; **3**, a receipt for cooking.

re-cip-i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *recipiens* (*-entis*), receiving < *recipere*, to receive], one who receives; as, a *recipient* of high honors:—*adj.* receiving; ready to receive; capable of receiving.—*n.* **re-cip'i-ence; re-cip'i-en-cy.**

re-cip-ro-cal (rē-sĭp'rō-kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *reciprocus*, prob. < *re-*, back + *pro*, forward], **1**, mutual; done, given, or offered by each to the other; as, *reciprocal* benefits; **2**, offered in return for something done or given; **3**, able to be exchanged for one another; as, *reciprocal* conditions: *Gram.*, showing mutual action or relation: used of certain pronouns, as *each other;* formerly, of verbs, reflexive: *Obs.* except in *Mech.*, having, or like, motion to and fro:—*n.* that which is given or done by each to the other: *Math.*, the quotient of unity divided by any quantity; as, the *reciprocal* of 3 is ⅓.—*adv.* **re-cip'ro-cal-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* interchangeable, complementary, correlative. (See mutual.)

re-cip-ro-cate (rē-sĭp'rō-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *reciprocare* (*-atus*), to move back and forth < *reciprocus:* see **reciprocal**], **1**, to give to and receive from one another; as, they *reciprocate* favors; **2**, to give something in return for; as, he *reciprocates* her affection: *Obs.* except in *Mech.*, to cause to move to and fro:—*v.i.* **1**, to interchange something; make an exchange; **2**, to pay back an act or feeling: *Obs.* except in *Mech.*, to move to and fro.—*n.* **re-cip'ro-ca'tion.**—*n.* **re-cip'ro-ca'tor.**—*adj.* **re-cip'ro-ca-tive.**

rec-i-proc-i-ty (rĕs"ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **reciprocal**], **1**, a state in which there is mutual action, giving and taking, etc., between

two parties; 2, a relationship between two nations in which each grants the other special advantages in trade.

re-cit-al (rē-sīt'ăl), *n.* [see **recite**], 1, the act of reciting the particulars of an event; narration; 2, the thing told; a story: *Mus.*, a performance, vocal or instrumental, by one person, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of one composer.

rec-i-ta-tion (rĕs″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, a public rendering of prose or poetry committed to memory; 2, the selection of prose or poetry so rendered; 3, the repeating of a lesson by a pupil to a teacher; 4, the conducting of a lesson by a teacher and a class.

rec-i-ta-tive (rĕs″ĭ-tă-tēv′), *n. Mus.*, a kind of singing governed by the accents and vocal inflections of speech rather than by melody: used in the narrative parts, or in dialog, of operas and oratorios; also, the music for a passage to be sung in such a manner:—*adj.* not conforming to strict musical rhythm; sung with the accents of speech.—*adv.* **rec″i-ta-tive′ly.**

rec-i-ta-ti-vo (rĕs″ĭ-tä-tē′vō; rā″chē-), *n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz); -vi (-vē)], [It.], *Mus.*, recitative, a style of song resembling declamation: commonly used in the narrative parts of operas.

re-cite (rē-sīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* recited, *p.pr.* reciting], [< Lat. *recitare* (*-atus*), to read aloud <*re-*, again+*citare*, to cite], 1, to repeat aloud from memory; rehearse; 2, to tell in detail; relate; 3, to repeat (a lesson) to a teacher: *Law*, to set forth formally; rehearse, as the statements contained in a document:—*v.i.* 1, to repeat aloud something from memory; rehearse something; 2, to tell a story in detail; 3, in the United States, to repeat a lesson to a teacher.—*n.* **re-cit′er.**—*adj.* **rec′i-ta-tive** (rĕs′ĭ-tă-tĭv; rē-sīt′ă-tĭv).

Syn. narrate, relate, recount, rehearse, repeat.

reck (rĕk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *reccan*, to care for, heed], *Poet.*, to care for; heed:—*v.i. Archaic* or *Poet.*, 1, to care; mind; as, he *recks* not of danger; 2, to be of concern; matter; as, it *recks* not.

reck-less (rĕk′lĕs), *adj.* 1, heedless of consequences or danger; rashly negligent; 2, careless; thoughtless.—*adv.* **reck′less-ly.**—*n.* **reck′less-ness.**

Syn. foolhardy, careless, daring, regardless, remiss.

reck-on (rĕk′n), *v.t.* [< A.S. (*ge*)*recenian*, to relate, enumerate], 1, to count or compute; number; as, to *reckon* the cost; 2, to consider as being; as, I *reckon* him among my foes: *U. S. Dial.* or *Colloq.*, 3, to think; suppose: followed by a clause as object; as, I *reckon* it will rain; *Obs.*, to attribute or ascribe, as to a person or thing:—*v.i.* 1, to depend or rely: with *on*; as, he *reckoned* on their friendship; 2, to make a calculation; 3, literally or figuratively, to settle accounts: with *with*: *Colloq.*, to guess.—*n.* **reck′on-er.**

reck-on-ing (rĕk′n-ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of one who counts or computes; the result of such calculation; 2, a statement or settling of accounts between debtor and creditor; 3, a bill at a hotel or other public house: *Naut.*, 1, the calculation of the position of a ship; 2, the position so determined: **dead reckoning**, *Naut.*, a reckoning made by the use of log and compass, as when astronomical observations are impossible.

re-claim (rē-klām′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *reclamer* < Lat. *re-*, against+*clamare* (*-atus*), to cry out], 1, to demand or obtain the return of; get back; as, to *reclaim* one's money; 2, to reform; bring back from vice; as, to *reclaim* a drunkard; 3, to bring under cultivation, as swamps or wild land; 4, to tame; subdue, as hawks:—*v.i. Rare*, to protest.—*n.* **re-claim′er; re-claim′ant.**—*adj.* **re-claim′a-ble.**

Syn. redeem, restore, reform, tame, civilize.

rec-la-ma-tion (rĕk″lă-mā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of recovering or restoring; restoration; 2, the making of waste land productive, as through irrigation in the western United States.

re-cline (rē-klīn′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reclined (-klīnd′), *p.pr.* reclining], [< Lat. *re-*, back+*clinare* (*-atus*), to lean], to cause to lean or lie back:—*v.i.* to rest or repose; lie down.—*n.* **rec″li-na′tion.**

re-cluse (rē-klōōs′), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *recludere* (*-clusus*) <*re-*, back+*claudere*, to shut], shut up from the world; solitary; secluded:—*n.* one who lives alone; a hermit.—*n.* **re-clu′sion.**—*adj.* **re-clu′sive.**

rec-og-ni-tion (rĕk″ŏg-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [see **recognize**], 1, the process of identifying something previously known; the fact of being so identified; 2, formal acknowledgment or commendation; as, *recognition* of a brave deed; 3, special notice or attention.—*adj.* **re-cog′ni-to-ry** (rē-kŏg′nĭ-tō-rĭ).

re-cog-ni-zance (rē-kŏg′nĭ-zăns; rē-kŏn′ĭ-), *n. Law*, 1, an agreement, entered into before, and recorded by, a magistrate or a court, to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act; 2, the sum of money to be forfeited if the obligation is not fulfilled: *Archaic*, a token or pledge.

rec-og-nize (rĕk′ŏg-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [< Lat. *re-*, again+*cognoscere* (*cognitus*), to know], 1, to take formal notice of; acknowledge; as, to *recognize* the independence of a country; 2, to concede as true; admit; as, to *recognize* the facts in the case; 3, to know the identity of; recall as having been previously known; as, to *recognize* an old friend; 4, to admit acquaintance with; salute; 5, to appreciate; as, to *recognize* merit; 6, in a deliberative assembly, to acknowledge as the person entitled to be heard at the time; give the floor to.—*adj.* **rec′og-niz″a-ble.**—*adv.* **rec′og-niz″a-bly.**—*n.* **rec′og-niz″er.**

re-coil (rē-koil′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *reculer* < Lat. *re-*, back +*culus*, the hinder part], 1, to start back, as in dismay or fear; shrink mentally; 2, to spring back because of some force; rebound; kick, as a gun; 3, to retreat; fall back; 4, to come back to, or as if to, the point of starting:—*n.* 1, a shrinking back; 2, a rebound; specifically, 3, the sudden backward motion, or kick, of a gun when it is fired; 4, the condition of having sprung back because of some force.—*n.* **re-coil′er.**

[1]re-col-lect (rē″kŏ-lĕkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, again +*colligere* (*-lectus*), to collect < *cum*, together+*legere*, to gather], 1, to collect, or gather together again, as things scattered; 2, to compose (one's thoughts); compose, or regain control of: used with a reflexive pronoun; rally or summon, as courage.

[2]re-col-lect (rē″kŏ-lĕkt′), *v.t.* to call back to the mind; remember.

rec-ol-lec-tion (rĕk″ŏ-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* [<[2]*recollect*], 1, the recalling of ideas to the mind; 2, one's memory; the period of which one has memories; 3, the thing remembered; reminiscence.

Syn. remembrance, reminiscence. (See memory.)

rec-om-mend (rĕk″ŏ-mĕnd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, again+*commendare* (*-atus*), to commend], 1, to give in charge or trust, as to God; 2, to offer to the favor, attention, or use, of another; speak in favor of; as, to *recommend* a servant; 3, to advise; as, I *recommend* a change of diet; 4, to make attractive; as, her gentleness *recommends* her.—*n.* **rec″om-mend′er.**

rec-om-men-da-tion (rĕk″ŏ-mĕn-dā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of offering a person or thing to favorable notice; 2, that which procures or deserves favorable attention; as, good manners are a good *recommendation*; 3, favorable introduction; as, a letter of *recommendation*.

rec-om-mend-a-to-ry (rĕk″ŏ-mĕn′dă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, serving to procure favorable attention; 2, advisory.

re-com-mit (rē″kŏ-mĭt′), *v.t.* [*re-*+*commit*], 1, to send back; as, to *recommit* a person to prison; 2, to refer again, as to a committee.—*n.* **re″-com-mit′ment.**—*n.* **re″com-mit′tal.**

rec-om-pense (rĕk′ŏm-pĕns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pensed (-pĕnst), *p.pr.* -pensing], [< Lat. *re-*, again+*compensare* (*-atus*), to reward], 1, to give an equivalent to (a person); requite; reward; repay; as, to *recompense* a person for devotion or service; 2, to make amends for; atone for, as a loss or injury: *Obs.*, to mete out in requital; as, to *recompense* evil for evil:—*n.* something given as an equivalent for something rendered; reward; compensation.

Syn., *n.* remuneration, requital. (See salary.)

***re-con-cen-tra-do** (rā-kŏn″sĕn-trä′dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-dōs)], [Sp. = inclosed], one whose ordinary residence is in the country, but who, for military reasons, is compelled by the authorities to remain in or near a town.

re-con-cen-tra-tion (rē-kŏn″sĕn-trā′shŭn), *n.* [*re-*+*concentrate*], 1, the act of concentrating again; 2, the policy, for military reasons, of compelling the rural population to remain near the towns, as in Cuba during the war with Spain.

rec-on-cil-a-ble (rĕk′ŏn-sīl″ă-bl), *adj.* [see **reconcile**], 1, capable of being made friendly or harmonious again; 2, adjustable; 3, capable of being made to agree or match; as, *reconcilable* statements.—*adv.* **rec′on-cil″a-bly.**—*n.* **rec′on-cil″a-bil′i-ty.**—*n.* **rec′on-cil″a-ble-ness.**

rec-on-cile (rĕk′ŏn-sīl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ciled (-sīld), *p.pr.* -ciling], [< Lat. *re-*, again+*conciliare* (*-atus*), to unite], 1, to restore harmony or friendship between, as conflicting parties; 2, to adjust; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences; 3, to make content or submissive: with *to*; as, to *reconcile* a person to his losses; 4, to make to harmonize; make consistent: with *to* or *with*; as, to *reconcile* words with actions.—*n.* **rec′on-cil″er.**—*n.* **rec′on-cile″ment.**

rec-on-cil-i-a-tion (rĕk″ŏn-sĭl″ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* the act of renewing friendship, of settling a quarrel or dispute, or of showing agreement or harmony between things seemingly different.

rec-on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt; sometimes, rē-kŏn'dĭt; -dĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *recondere* (*-conditus*), to put up again, conceal < *re-*, again + *condere*, to hide], **1**, too difficult for the ordinary mind to understand; obscure; **2**, dealing in profound or abstruse things; as, *recondite* studies; **3**, of writers or sources, obscure; little known: *Bot.*, concealed: not readily visible.—*adv.* **rec'on-dite-ly.**—*n.* **rec'on-dite-ness.**

Syn. abstruse, hidden, secret, mysterious, occult.

re-con-di-tion (rē"kŏn-dish'ŭn), *v.t.* [*re-* + *condition*], to renovate; restore (something worn) by replacing the worn parts and adjusting the mechanism: *Psych.*, to train (an individual) to a new set of habits, emotional attitudes, etc.

re-con-nais-sance (rē-kŏn'ă-sâns), *n.* [see **reconnoiter**], **1**, the making of a preliminary investigation or survey, as for military or scientific purposes; **2**, a party of men sent on such a survey. Also, **re-con'nois-sance** (-ĭ-sâns).

rec-on-noi-ter (rĕk"ŏ-noi'tĕr), *v.t.* [O.F. *reconoistre* < Lat. *recognoscere*, to recognize: see **recognize**], to explore and investigate with a view to action, as for military or scientific purposes:—*v.i.* to make a preliminary survey. Also, **rec"on-noi'tre** [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tred (-tĕrd), *p.pr.* -tring].

re-con-quer (rē-kŏng'kĕr), *v.t.* [*re-* + *conquer*], to overcome; subdue a second time.

re-con-sid-er (rē"kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v.t.* [*re-* + *consider*], **1**, to think over or ponder again; **2**, in a legislative body, to bring up for further deliberation, as a bill or a motion.—*n.* **re"con-sid"er-a'tion.**

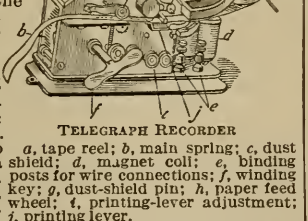
re-con-struct (rē"kŏn-strŭkt'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *construct*], to rebuild; remodel.

re-con-struc-tion (rē"kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of rebuilding; **2**, the state of being rebuilt: **Reconstruction**, after the American Civil War, the process of restoring, to the States that had seceded, the rights and privileges of the Union.

re-con-struc-tive (rē"kŏn-strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* tending or able to rebuild or restore.—*n.* **re"con-struc'tive-ness.**

re-cord (rē-kôrd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *recordare*, to remember < *re-*, again + *cor* (*cordis*), heart], **1**, to write out or set down, as in a book, a true account of: as, to *record* events; **2**, to set down in some permanent form, as in writing; as, to *record* one's opinions; *record* a voice by means of a phonograph; **3**, to register; enroll; **4**, to mark or indicate; as, the clock *records* time.

rec-ord (rĕk'ôrd; -ĕrd), *n.* **1**, the writing or printing of facts or events for the purpose of keeping them in memory, or as evidence; also, that on which the writing is done, as a memorial tablet, a register, or the like; **2**, an official written or printed report of public acts; **3**, the body of facts, known and preserved, giving the history of anything; **4**, the cylinder, disk, or paper roll for reproducing sounds in phonographs, piano players, or the like: *Law*, **1**, an official copy of all documents presented in a case; **2**, an official contemporaneous report of all proceedings in a case, together with the judgment given; *Sports*, **1**, the best performance so far achieved officially at any given time; **2**, the official register of best performances: *pl.* public documents:—*adj.* best of its kind up to a given time; as, a *record* tomato crop.



TELEGRAPH RECORDER

a, tape reel; *b*, main spring; *c*, dust shield; *d*, magnet coil; *e*, binding posts for wire connections; *f*, winding key; *g*, dust-shield pin; *h*, paper feed wheel; *i*, printing-lever adjustment; *j*, printing lever.

Syn., *n.* register, chronicle, entry. (See history.)

re-cord-er (rē-kôr'dĕr), *n.* **1**, a public officer who keeps certain official records, as, a *recorder* of deeds; **2**, in some municipalities, a judicial officer; **3**, any of various devices that register mechanically.

[1]re-count (rē-kount'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *reconter*, to relate < Lat. *re-*, again + *computare*, to compute], to tell or repeat in full the particulars of; recite: enumerate.

Syn. relate, describe, narrate, rehearse, report.

[2]re-count (rē-kount'), *v.t.* [*re-* + [1]*count*], to count again:—*n.* (rē-kount'; rē'kount), a new enumeration; a counting again.

re-coup (rē-kōōp'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *re-*, back + *couper*, to cut], **1**, to make good; regain, as a loss; **2**, to indemnify; as, to *recoup* oneself for a loss: *Law*, to keep back (a part of something due) in order to make good a counterclaim.—*n.* **re-coup'ment.**

re-course (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [< Fr. *recours* < Lat. *recurrere* (*-cursus*), to run back], **1**, a resort or appeal to something for aid or protection; as, *recourse* to the law; **2**, the person or thing so applied to: *Obs.*, admittance; approach; as, *recourse* to the king.

re-cov-er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *recovrer* < Lat. *recuperare*, to recuperate], **1**, to get back the possession of; get or find again; regain, as one's health or lost property; **2**, to make up for; make good the loss or damage of; as, to *recover* lost time; **3**, to cure; restore to health, as a person or animal; **4**, to rescue or save from danger; **5**, in manufacturing, to salvage and utilize (by-products, auxiliary materials, and leavings): *Law*, to obtain by judgment in a court, as damages:—*v.i.* **1**, to regain health, strength, or any former state; **2**, in boxing, fencing, or the like, to regain one's position for a new movement: *Law*, to succeed in a lawsuit; obtain a judgment.—*adj.* **re-cov'er-a-ble.**

Syn. retake, repossess, retrieve, recuperate, reanimate, recruit.—*Ant.* lapse, fail, sink, die.

re-cov-er-y (rē-kŭv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-Iz)], **1**, the act of regaining; **2**, restoration to health or some other former state: *Law*, the obtaining of one's right to something by judgment of a court.

rec-re-ant (rĕk'rē-ănt), *adj.* [O.F., p.pr. of *recroire*, to yield in trial by combat < Lat. *recredere*, to surrender < *re-*, back + *credere*, to intrust], **1**, surrendering to an opponent; hence, cowardly; craven; **2**, unfaithful to a cause; false; apostate:—*n.* **1**, a coward; craven; **2**, a faithless person; deserter; apostate.—*n.* **rec're-an-cy.**

Syn., *adj.* cowardly, craven, dastardly, pusillanimous, traitorous. These words agree in describing an ignoble lack of courage, either moral or physical. One who is *cowardly* is soft of fiber in the face of danger, shrinks unduly from pain. *Craven* and *pusillanimous* describe base cowardliness, *craven* connoting an abject, crushed condition of the spirit, *pusillanimous* a mean, feeble, contemptible absence of pluck, grit, or endurance. *Dastardly* describes one not only *cowardly* but skulking, one who commits a crime or is guilty of a malicious act safe from detection or observation. *Recreant* is another word for *craven*, and, like *craven*, connotes avowed defeat and surrender; it is also used in the sense of faithless, apostate. *Recreant*, *dastardly*, and *craven* are harsh, condemning adjectives.—*Ant.*, *adj.* courageous, spirited, noble, faithful.

re—cre-ate (rē"-krē-āt'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *create*], to make anew.—*n.* **re"-cre-a'tion.**

rec-re-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *creare* (*-atus*), to create], to refresh, especially after toil; divert; amuse:—*v.i.* to take refreshment or amusement.

rec-re-a-tion (rĕk"rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, refreshment of mind or body after toil or weariness; **2**, any occupation that diverts.—*adj.* **rec"re-a'tion-al.**

Syn. pastime, diversion, play. (See amusement.)

rec-re-a-tive (rĕk'rē-ă-tĭv), *adj.* refreshing; amusing; diverting.—*adj.* **rec're-a-to"ry.**

re-crim-i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), [*v.i. p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *criminari* (*-atus*), to accuse < *crimen*, crime], to answer one accusation, or charge, with another:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to accuse (a person) in return.

re-crim-i-na-tion (rē-krĭm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of accusing in return; **2**, the accusation so made; a counter accusation.

re-crim-i-na-to-ry (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* recriminating, or returning, an accusation or charge. Also, **re-crim'i-na-tive.**

re-cru-desce (rē"krōō-dĕs'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -desced (-dĕst'), *p.pr.* -descing], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *crudescere*, to become raw < *crudus*, raw], to break out afresh; renew activity.

re-cru-des-cent (rē"krōō-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* becoming raw or sore again; breaking out afresh, as a disease.—*n.* **re"cru-des'cence.**

re-cruit (rē-krōōt'), *n.* [< Fr. *recruter*, to levy troops < *re-*, again + *croître*, to grow < Lat. *crescere*, to increase], one who has just joined any cause: *Mil.*, a man newly enlisted in army or navy:—*v.t.* **1**, to maintain or increase the membership of (an army, a party, a society); **2**, to enlist; **3**, to fill up gaps or weak places in; **4**, hence, to build up; restore, as health and strength:—*v.i.* **1**, to enlist new men for an army, or new members for any organization; **2**, to obtain fresh supplies; **3**, to recover health and strength.—*n.* **re-cruit'er.**—*n.* **re-cruit'ment.**

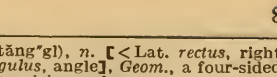
Syn., *v.* enlist, reënforce, replenish, supply, renew, reinvigorate.—*Ant.*, *v.* disperse, scatter, lose, reduce.

rect. *abbr.* **1**, receipt (also, **rec.**; **rec't**); **2**, rector; rectory.

rec-tal (rĕk'tăl), *adj.* [see **rectum**], *Anat.*, pertaining to the rectum (which see).

rec-tan-gle (rĕk'tăng"gl), *n.* [< Lat. *rectus*, right + *angulus*, angle], *Geom.*, a four-sided plane figure having four right angles.

rec-tan-gu-lar (rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr), *adj.* 1, having four sides and four right angles; shaped like a rectangle; 2, right-angled.—*n.* **rec-tan"gu-lar'i-ty.**



RECTANGLES
1, square; 2, long rectangle.

rec-ti-fi-ca-tion (rĕk"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **rectify**], the act of correcting or setting right: *Chem.*, the process of refining or purifying by distillation or other means; *Elec.*, the process of changing alternating into direct current.

rec-ti-fy (rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *rectifier* < L.L. *rectificare* < Lat. *rectus*, right + *facere*, to make], 1, to correct the faults in; remove mistakes from; set right; 2, to refine or purify, as liquids, by distillation; 3, to adjust correctly: *Elec.*, to change from alternating to direct, as an electric current; *Math.*, to find the length of (a curved line).—*n.* **rec'ti-fi"er.**

Syn. correct, reform, amend, improve, mend, repair. *Correct* and *rectify* are often used interchangeably in the sense of setting right, amending, or making good. We *correct* or *rectify* errors. When a distinction between these words is observed, it lies in the fact that *correct* connotes the idea of making right according to a standard, as of accuracy, convention, or the like, and in this respect is more definite than *rectify*, which carries the idea of making a wrong thing right, as a mistake, or of setting right, as a false judgment. We *correct* a wrong statement; we *rectify* the wrong opinion which produced it. We *correct*, not *rectify*, printer's proof. To *reform* is to make a more sweeping change than that underlying either *correct* or *rectify*, though in order to *reform*, that which is wrong must be *corrected* or *rectified*. A city government in which bad practices have been *corrected* or a country in which conditions of riot and general disregard of law and order have been *rectified* is *reformed*.

rec-ti-lin-e-ar (rĕk"tĭ-lĭn'ē-ăr), *adj.* [< Lat. *rectus*, right + *linea*, line], 1, moving in a straight line; 2, bounded by straight lines; characterized by straight lines: *Optics*, forming an image free from the distortion of straight lines: said of a photographic lens. Also, **rec"ti-lin'e-al.**

rec-ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [< L.L. *rectitudo* < Lat. *rectus*, right], 1, rightness of intention and action; honesty; moral uprightness; 2, freedom from inaccuracy; correctness of judgment.

Syn. justice, integrity, virtue, righteousness, goodness.—*Ant.* dishonesty, inequity, partiality.

rec-tor (rĕk'tĕr), *n.* [Lat. = ruler < *regere* (*rectus*), to rule], 1, in Anglican and Episcopal churches, a clergyman in charge of a parish; 2, the head of a university, college, school, etc.—*adj.* **rec-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl).

rec-tor-ate (rĕk'tŏr-āt), *n.* the office, position, or term of a rector.—*n.* **rec'tor-ship.**

rec-to-ry (rĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, the house of an Anglican or Episcopal clergyman; 2, in England, a rector's benefice, including the church, parsonage, lands, tithes, etc.

rec-tum (rĕk'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tă)], [< Lat. *rectum* (*intestinum*), straight (intestine)], *Anat.*, the six or eight inches at the lower end of the large intestine (see *intestine*, illus.).

***rec-tus** (rĕk'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ti (-tī)], [Lat. = straight], *Anat.*, any of various straight muscles.

re-cum-ben-cy (rē-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **recumbent**], the act or state of reclining; also, a reclining position.—*n.* **re-cum'bence.**

re-cum-bent (rē-kŭm'bĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *recumbens* (-*entis*), lying down], leaning; lying; reclining.—*adv.* **re-cum'bent-ly.**

re-cu-per-ate (rē-kū'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *recuperare* (-*atus*), to recover], to restore to former strength; regain (health, wealth, position, etc.):—*v.i.* to regain health; recover from illness, pecuniary loss, or the like.

re-cu-per-a-tion (rē-kū"pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* recovery, especially of health and strength.

re-cu-per-a-tive (rē-kū'pĕr-ā-tĭv), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or leading to, recovery, especially of health.—*adj.* **re-cu'per-a-to-ry.**

re-cur (rē-kûr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* recurred (-kûrd'), *p.pr.* recurring], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *currere*, to run], 1, to go back, as in memory or in speech; as, to *recur* to a former opinion; 2, to come back or return; as, a thought *recurs* to the mind; 3, to happen again, or at intervals, as a fever: *Obs.*, to apply for assistance.

re-cur-rence (rē-kûr'ĕns), *n.* 1, the act or fact of going or coming back; 2, a return; as, the *recurrence* of a fever; 3, recourse; resort.

re-cur-rent (rē-kûr'ĕnt), *adj.* *Med.*, coming back at intervals, as a fever; *Anat.*, running or turning back: said of certain nerves and arteries:—*n.* *Anat.*, any nerve or artery that turns and runs back on itself.—*adv.* **re-cur'rent-ly.**

re-curve (rē-kûrv'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *curvare*, (-*atus*), to bend], to bend back or downward:—*v.i.* to be bent back.—*adj.* **re-cur'vate.**

rec-u-sant (rĕk'ū-zănt; rē-kū'-), *adj.* [< Lat. *recusans* (-*antis*), refusing < *re-*, against + *causa*, cause], refusing to conform or submit to authority:—*n.* one who refuses to conform to authority or to some general practice, as to a state church; a dissenter or nonconformist: *Eng. Hist.*, a person, especially a Roman Catholic, who refused to acknowledge the authority of the Established Church of England.—*n.* **rec'u-san-cy** (rĕk'ū-zăn-sĭ; rē-kū'-).

red (rĕd), *adj.* [*comp.* redder, *superl.* reddest], [< A.S. *rēad*, red < Aryan source], 1, having the color of blood or of that part of the visible spectrum having the longest wave length; 2, pertaining to revolution; anarchistic; as, a *red* republican; 3, pertaining to, or designating, that pole of a magnet which points to the north: opposite of *blue*:—*n.* 1, the color of blood, or of that part of the visible spectrum having the longest wave length; 2, any coloring matter that produces this color; 3, an anarchist or revolutionary socialist, especially a believer in terrorism; 4, a person dressed in red, or an object of the color of red, when referred to by color; as, to play the *red*.—*n.* **red'ness.**

red- *prefix*, [see **re-**], back; again: a form of *re-* used before vowels; as, *redeem*; *redolent*.

re-dact (rē-dăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re(d)-*, again, back + *agere* (*actus*), to drive], 1, to edit; revise and prepare for publication; 2, to compose or prepare, as a public announcement or message.—*n.* **re-dac'tor.**

re-dac-tion (rē-dăk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of revising and preparing literary matter for publication; 2, the matter so revised and prepared; a new edition; 3, an editorial staff; body of editors.

re-dan (rē-dăn'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *redent*, double jag < Lat. *re-*, back + *dens* (*dentis*), a tooth], *Mil.*, in fortification, a projecting work formed by two parapets meeting at an angle pointed toward the enemy; a flèche (which see for illus.).

red-breast (rĕd'brĕst"), *n.* [*red* + *breast*], 1, the American or the European robin; 2, the red-breasted sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*); 3, the red-breasted sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*); the knot.

red-cap (rĕd'kăp"), *n.* [*red* + *cap*], 1, a person wearing a red headdress; 2, in England, one of the European goldfinches: a singing bird with a red throat; 3, in Scotland, a goblin; specter: *U. S. Colloq.*, a porter.

red-coat (rĕd'kōt"), *n.* [*red* + *coat*], *Colloq.*, a soldier of the British army.

red cross 1, the cross of St. George: the national emblem of England; 2, a red Greek cross on a white ground, adopted by the Geneva Convention, in 1864, as the sign of neutrality in war: **Red Cross**, a society for helping the sick and wounded in war, and for administering aid and relief in times of calamity or of epidemics, its emblem being a red cross on a white ground (see *cross*, illus.).

redd (rĕd), *v.t.* [prob. < L.G. or Du. *redden*, to clean up], *Sc.* and *U. S. Dial.*, 1, to clear (a way); 2, to make neat: often with *up*; 3, to dispose of.

red-den (rĕd'n), *v.t.* [see **red**], to make red:—*v.i.* to become red; blush; flush.

red-dish (rĕd'ĭsh), *adj.* of the color of, or like, red.—*n.* **red'dish-ness.**

rede (rēd), *n.* [< A.S. *rēd*, counsel < O.Teut. source], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, 1, counsel; advice; 2, a carefully arranged plan; *Obs.* or *Archaic*, 1, a story; anecdote; 2, interpretation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reded, *p.pr.* reding], *Archaic* or *Obs.*, 1, to counsel; advise; 2, to make clear; explain, as a dream; 3, to tell.

re-deem (rē-dēm'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re(d)-*, again + *emere* (*emptus*), to buy], 1, to buy back (something formerly possessed); 2, to pay off, as a promissory note; 3, to recover, as mortgaged property, by paying a price; 4, to free from bondage or a claim of any kind, by paying a ransom or price; 5, to ransom or free from sin and its consequences: 6, to make good; fulfil; perform; as, to *redeem* a promise; 7, to make up for; atone for; as, to *redeem* a fault.—*adj.* **re-deem'a-ble.**

Syn. convert, rescue, restore, regain, deliver, liberate, recover, ransom, compensate, offset, reclaim.

re-deem-er (rē-dēm'ẽr), *n.* one who frees or buys back: **the Redeemer**, Jesus Christ.

re-demp-tion (rē-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* 1, a freeing or buying back; 2, the state of

being freed or bought back; repurchase; release; ransom; 3, the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; 4, that which delivers, saves, releases, or the like.

re-demp-tion-er (rē-dĕmp'shŭn-ēr), *n.* formerly, in the American colonies, an immigrant who sold or bound himself into service for a stipulated time, to pay for his passage from Europe.

re-demp-tive (rē-dĕmp'tĭv), *adj.* 1, ransoming or saving; 2, serving or tending to fulfil, as a promise, or to buy back or recover, as property.

re-demp-to-ry (rē-dĕmp'tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, paid for buy back; 3, serving to fulfil.

red-eye (rĕd'ī"), *n.* [*red*+*eye*], the rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*), a European carp: a fresh-water fish having red eyes.

red-fin (rĕd'fĭn"), *n.* [*red*+*fin*], any of several small fresh-water fishes akin to the carps or suckers, having red fins.

red gum [prob. < A.S. *rēad*, red + *gund*, matter of a sore], *Pathol.*, a rash which sometimes appears on the skin of infants, especially during teething.

red-hand-ed (rĕd'=hăn"dĕd), *adj.* having blood-stained hands; hence, in the act itself: said of one detected in the commission of a crime.

red-head (rĕd'hĕd"), *n.* [*red*+*head*], 1, a person with red hair; 2, a kind of American duck.

red-hot (rĕd'=hŏt"), *adj.* 1, heated to redness; 2, greatly excited; furious; extreme.

red-in-gote (rĕd'ĭng-gōt), *n.* [Fr., corr. of Eng. *riding coat*], a long, full-skirted, double-breasted overcoat, originally for men, but now worn only by women.

REDINGOTE as worn by John Randolph (about 1828).

re-din-te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -grated, *p.pr.* -grating], [< Lat. *redintegrare* (*-atus*), to restore < *re-*, again + *integrare*, to make whole < *integer*, whole], to make complete or perfect again; put together again; restore.

re-din-te-gra-tion (rē-dĭn"tē-grā'shŭn), *n.* renewal; restoration: *Psych.*, a renewal of an entire previous mental condition upon the recurrence of a part of it.

re-di-rect (rē"dĭ-rĕkt'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *direct*], to direct anew: —*adj. U. S. Law*, designating the examination of a witness after cross-examination by the opposing attorney.

re-dis-count (rē-dĭs'kount), *n.* [*re-* + *discount*], *Com.*, an advancement of money or credit on negotiable paper which has already been discounted; specifically, in the Federal Reserve system, an advancement of money or credit by a Federal Reserve Bank to a member bank in exchange for commercial paper which the member bank has previously discounted for a customer:—*v.t. Com.*, to discount again (negotiable paper which has already been discounted).

red lead lead oxide, a scarlet-colored powder, used in making glass and as a pigment; minium.

red–let-ter day a memorable or lucky day: so called because the saints' days were printed in red letters in the church calendars.

red–light dis-trict *Colloq.*, the section of a city occupied by houses of prostitution, formerly designated by red lights.

red man an American Indian: **Red Man**, a member of a fraternal organization officially known as the Improved Order of Red Men.

red-o-lent (rĕd'ō-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *redolens* (*-entis*), giving off an odor < *re-*, again + *clĕre*, to smell], giving off a pleasing odor: fragrant: usually with *of*: as, *redolent* of thyme.—*n.* **red'o-lence**.

Syn. scented, fragrant, strong-smelling. (See odorous.)

re-dou-ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v.t.* [*re-* + *double*], 1, to make twice as great; multiply greatly; increase by repeated additions; 2, to do or say a second time; 3, to duplicate by reflection: *Obs.*, to reëcho:—*v.i.* 1, to become twice as great again; 2, to echo back.

re-doubt (rē-dout'), *n.* [< Fr. *redoute* < L.L. *reductus*, a refuge < Lat. *reducere* (*-ductus*), to bring back], *Mil.*, 1, a small inclosed fortification of varying shape, temporarily erected to defend a pass, hilltop, or the like; 2, a central work inside a fortification, to be used as a retreat for the defenders

re-doubt-a-ble (rē-dout'ă-bl), *adj.* [< Fr. *re-*, again + *douter*, to fear], causing fear or dread; formidable; valiant; often ironical.—*adv.* **re-doubt'a-bly**.—*n.* **re-doubt'a-ble-ness**.

Syn. dreadful, terrible, tremendous, fearful.

re-dound (rē-dound'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *re-*, over + *undare*, to flow < *unda*, a wave], 1, *Obs.*, to flow back, as waves; return; hence, 2, to flow back as a consequence; contribute; as, his acts *redound* to his glory.

red-o-wa (rĕd'ō-wȧ; -vȧ), *n.* [< Bohem. *rejdorák*], either of two Bohemian dances, one similar to a waltz, the other to a polka.

red pep-per 1, any of a genus (*Capsicum*) of plants of the nightshade family, including the sweet pepper and cayenne; 2, a condiment made from the seeds and pods of the cayenne variety.

red-poll (rĕd'pōl"), *n.* [*red*+*poll*], any of several small finches, the males having a red crown.

re-dress (rē-drĕs'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *redresser*, to straighten < *re-*, again + *dresser*, to dress], 1, to correct or do away with, as abuses; 2, to make right; repair, as a wrong, an injury, a grievance: 3, to make amends to, as to those who suffer from injustice, trouble, or the like:—*n.* 1, compensation for, or reparation of, a wrong; 2, the act of redressing a wrong, a state of affairs, etc.: *Obs.*, relief.—*n.* **re-dress'er**.

Syn., *n.* repayment, amends, reparation, requital, indemnification, restitution, reward, satisfaction. Literally, *repayment* is the return of an exact amount in kind, as of money borrowed. Figuratively, *repayment* may name any sort of return. *Indemnification* names a security or protection against harm or loss, such as is bought in accident- or fire-insurance policies; it also names the money paid in compensation for such loss or harm. Compensation for loss or harm may be *restitution*, *reparation*, *redress*, or *requital*. *Restitution* emphasizes the fact that something owed has been paid to the proper person, or that something unjustly taken away has been restored to the proper owner. *Reparation* emphasizes the repairing of something damaged; one country makes *reparation* to another by apologizing for an indignity, reimbursing for actual damage, or otherwise satisfying the claim. *Redress* is *reparation* for wrongs or grievances; it has in addition the connotation of making up for; as, we expected no *redress* from so bitter an enemy. *Requital* may mean the return of good for good, but it oftener carries the sense of retaliation or vengeance. *Amends* is a more informal word for *reparation* or *restitution*. *Reward*, like *requital*, can mean a recompense for good or evil; unlike *requital*, a *reward* may be under or over that which is merited. *Satisfaction* is more general than any of these words; it may mean the *repayment* of a debt, the *amends* offered for an injustice, the fulfilment of an obligation, or that which is accepted or offered as atonement.

red–short (rĕd'=shôrt"), *adj. Metal.*, brittle when at red heat, and hence incapable of being rolled or forged.—*n.* **red'–short"ness**.

red-skin (rĕd'skĭn"), *n.* [*red*+*skin*], a North American Indian.

red snow snow colored by a unicellular red alga found in the Alps and in arctic regions.

red-start (rĕd'stärt"), *n.* [< A.S. *rēad*, red + *steort*, tail], 1, a small European bird (*Phœnicurus phœnicurus*) of the thrush family; 2, an American warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*: for colored illus. see *bird*).

red tape excessive formality and rigid adherence to regulations in the conduct of business, especially government business: so called from the custom of tying official papers with red tape: **red-tape**, *adj.* pertaining to formality and tediousness in the conduct of official business.—*n.* **red"-tap'ism**.

red-top (rĕd'tŏp"), *n.* [*red*+*top*], a grass (*Agrostis alba*), valuable for pasturage and hay.

re-duce (rē-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reduced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* reducing], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], 1, to make less in value, quantity, size, or the like; lessen; lower; as, to *reduce* the cost; *reduce* flesh; 2, to bring from a higher to a lower position; degrade; as, to *reduce* an officer to the ranks; 3, to subdue; conquer; 4, to bring into a class, group, or order; as, to *reduce* mankind to races; 5, to bring into some particular form or condition, especially a different physical state; as, to *reduce* sugar to a sirup; 6, to bring to a specified condition, especially one that is inferior or disagreeable; 7, to drive to extremes: usually passive; as, I was *reduced* to borrowing: *Arith.*, to change (numbers or quantities) from one form to another without changing their value; as, to *reduce* gallons to pints; *Chem.*, 1, to remove nonmetallic substances from (an ore); specifically, to deoxidize; 2, to change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation; as, to *reduce* ores of lead, copper, etc.; *Surg.*, to restore (a displaced part) to its right position; as, to *reduce* a fracture: *Obs.*, to restore:—*v.i.* to become less or lower.—*adj.* **re-duc'i-ble**.

Syn. diminish, lessen, minimize, curtail, conquer, subject, abase, weaken, allay, alleviate.

re-duc-ing a-gent *Chem.*, a substance that removes oxygen in some degree from a compound; a deoxidizer.

***re-duc-ti-o ad ab-sur-dum** (rē-dŭk'shĭ-ō ăd ăb-sûr'dŭm), [Lat.], *Logic.*, literally, reduction to absurdity: a method of proving a proposition by showing the absurdity of all of its alternatives, or of disproving it by showing the absurdity of its implications.

re-duc-tion (rē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [see **reduce**], 1, the act of lessening, degrading, or changing in form; 2, the state of being lessened, degraded, or changed in form; 3, conquest; subjugation: *Surg.*, restoration of a part to its normal position, as a dislocated bone; *Metal.*, separation of a metal from substances combined with it: applied especially to ores of lead, zinc, and copper; *Arith.*, the change of a number or quantity in form but not in value.—*adj.* **re-duc'tive.**

re-dun-dan-cy (rē-dŭn'dăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **redound**], 1, the quality or state of exceeding what is required; 2, that which is more than enough: especially, the use of more words than are necessary to convey one's meaning.—*n.* **re-dun'dance.** *Syn.* excess, superfluity. (See circumlocution.)

re-dun-dant (rē-dŭn'dănt), *adj.* 1, exceeding what is needed; 2, in writing or speaking, too full, or too wordy, as style; superfluous; unnecessary to the sense, as words.—*adv.* **re-dun'dant-ly.**

re-du-pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *duplicare* (*-atus*), to double], to make double; repeat; multiply:—*adj.* (rē-dū'plĭ-kăt), repeated; doubled.—*adj.* **re-du'pli-ca-tive.**

re-du-pli-ca-tion (rē-dū"plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act of doubling or state of being doubled: *Philol.*, 1, the formation of a word or word element by repeating another with slight variation, as in *clink—clank, tittle—tattle, hum—drum;* 2, the repetition of an initial sound so as to form a prefixed syllable, as in Latin *currere*, to run—*cucurri*, I have run.

red-wing (rĕd'wĭng"), *n.* [*red* + *wing*], 1, in Europe, a kind of thrush having red wing feathers; 2, in America, the red-winged blackbird.

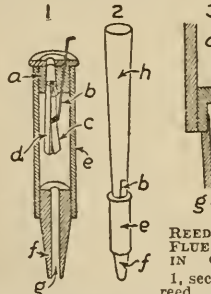
red-winged black-bird (rĕd'wĭngd" blăk'bûrd"), a common American migratory swamp bird (*Agelaius phœniceus*), related to the orioles and bobolinks, the male of which is black with patches of crimson edged with buff on the wings.

red-wood (rĕd'wŏŏd"), *n.* [*red* + *wood*], 1, any one of various trees having a reddish wood or yielding a red dye; 2, a very large California tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of the pine family; also, its wood.

ree (rē), *n.* [see **rei**], a Portuguese coin, or a Brazilian coin, worth a small fraction of a cent. *Pfd.S.*, **rei.**

re-ĕch-o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v.t.* [*re-* + *echo*], to echo or repeat the sound of again:—*v.i.* to resound; reverberate:—*n.* a repeated echo; second echo.

reed (rēd), *n.* [< A.S. *hrēod*, reed < O.Teut. source], 1, any of certain tall, coarse grasses that grow in wet places; also, their jointed, hollow stems; 2, a mass of such grasses; 3, a musical pipe made of the hollow stem or stalk of a plant; 4, an ancient Hebrew measure of length, equal to six cubits, or about 110 inches; 5, that part of a weaver's loom that drives the filling against the woven fabric: *Mus.*, 1, a thin, elastic tongue of reed, wood, or metal that vibrates at the opening of a pipe, as in an organ, or is fastened to the mouthpiece, as in the clarinet; 2, the mechanism inclosing the reed proper; 3, any reed instrument, as an oboe: *Poet.*, an arrow: —*v.t.* to furnish, as the edge of a coin, with fine ridges vertical to the plane of the coin (see *engrailment*, illus.).



REED AND FLUE PIPES IN ORGAN

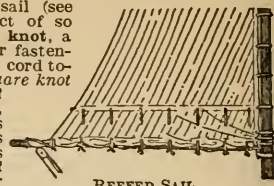
1, section of reed mechanism; 2, lower end of reed pipe: *a*, reed block; *b*, tuning wire; *c*, tongue; *d*, reed proper; *e*, boot; *f*, foot; *g*, air passage.—3, section of flue pipe: *a*, body of pipe; *b*, upper lip; *c*, mouth; *d*, flue; *e*, lower lip; *f*, foot; *g*, air passage.

reed-bird (rēd'bûrd"), *n.* [*reed* + *bird*], the bobolink, an American song bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) related to the orioles and blackbirds.

reed or-gan *Mus.*, a musical wind instrument, having a keyboard and reeds sounded by air set in motion by a bellows.

reed-y (rēd'ĭ), *adj.* [see **reed**], 1, having many long grasses or reeds; 2, made of reeds; 3, like a reed musical instrument in tone.—*n.* **reed'i-ness.**

[1]reef (rēf), *n.* [< O.N. *rif*, reef; rib], 1, that part of a sail which can be drawn in and secured by small ropes, in shortening sail (see *sail*, illus.); 2, the act of so shortening sail: **reef knot**, a common knot, used for fastening two ends of rope or cord together: also called *square knot* (see *knot*, illus.): **reef point**, one of the short, small ropes by means of which the sail is tied into folds or reefs (see *sail*, illus.): **reef tackle**, the tackle by which the edges of a reefed sail of square-rigged vessels are drawn up and lashed to the yards:—*v.t. Naut.*, to reduce (a sail) by drawing in or folding up part of it: also, to lower (a spar).



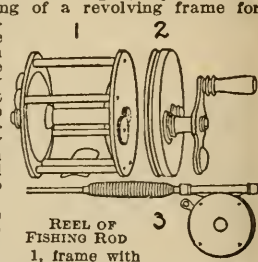
REEFED SAIL

[2]reef (rēf), *n.* [< *reef*], a sandbar or shelf of rock lying level with, or just below, the surface of the water: *Mining*, a layer or vein of ore; a lode.

reef-er (rēf'ĕr), *n.* 1, familiarly, a midshipman; 2, a short, usually double-breasted, coat or jacket like that worn by a midshipman.

reek (rēk), *n.* [< A.S. *rēc*, smoke < O.Teut. source], vapor; steam; a disagreeable odor; in Scotland, smoke:—*v.i.* to send out vapor, steam, or fumes, usually with a disagreeable odor.—*adj.* **reek'y.**

[1]reel (rēl), *n.* [< A.S. *hrēol*, a reel], 1, any of various devices consisting of a revolving frame for winding yarn, rope, fishlines, garden hose, or the like; 2, a bobbin; 3, in motion pictures, the amount of film held by one spool: usually about 1,000 feet:—*v.t.* 1, to wind on a frame or bobbin; 2, to draw in by winding: as, to *reel* fish in; 3, to tell rapidly and easily: with *off*; as, to *reel* off a long story.



REEL OF FISHING ROD

1, frame with spool and multiplying gears; 2, cover plate with handle; 3, reel attached to rod.

[2]reel (rēl), *v.i.* [source uncertain], 1, to stagger or sway from side to side in walking; 2, to turn round and round; 3, to feel dizzy; as, his head *reeled;* 4, to give way; waver; as, the whole line of soldiers *reeled:* —*n.* the act of staggering or swaying from side to side.

[3]reel (rēl), *n.* [perh. < *[2]reel*], 1, a lively country or folk dance; 2, the music for such a dance.

re-ën-force (rē"ĕn-fōrs'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *enforce*], 1, to give new strength to; especially, to strengthen (an army) by bringing up fresh troops; 2, to add a strengthening part to; support: **reënforced concrete**, artificial stone, or concrete, strengthened by bars of steel or by steel mesh bedded in the mixture: also called *ferro-concrete* or *armored concrete:*—*n.* a strengthening part, band, or strip. Also, **re"in-force'.**

re-ën-force-ment (rē"ĕn-fōrs'mĕnt), *n.* a strengthening; also, that which strengthens: *pl.* additional troops or ships sent to strengthen a position. Also, **re"in-force'ment.**

re-ën-ter (rē-ĕn'tĕr), *v.t.* [*re-* + *enter*], to go or come into again:—*v.i.* to enter a place again: **reëntering polygon**, a polygon with two or more sides which, if produced, will enter the surface of the polygon.—*n.* **re-ën'try.**

REËNTERING POLYGON

re-ën-trant (rē-ĕn'trănt), *adj.* pointed inward, as an angle.

re-ës-tab-lish (rē"ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v.t.* [*re-* + *establish*], to fix firmly again; settle again; restore; establish anew.

[1]reeve (rēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rove (rōv) or reeved (rēvd), *p.pr.* reeving], [perh. < Du. *reven*, to reef], *Naut.*, 1, to pass the end of (a rope) through a hole, block, or ring; 2, to make fast (a rope), as by reeving; 3, to run a rope through (a hole), as in a pulley block.

[2]reeve (rēv), *n.* [prob. < *ruff*, q.v.], the female of the ruff, a kind of sandpiper.

[3]reeve (rēv), *n.* [< A.S. *gerēfa*, the chief magistrate of a town or district], formerly, in England, a bailiff or steward; an overseer of an estate.

ref. *abbr.* 1, referee; 2, reference; referred; 3, reformation; reformed; reformer:—**Ref.**, Reformation.

re-fash-ion (rē-făsh'ŭn), *v.t.* [*re-* + *fashion*], to mold or form again or differently.

Ref. Ch. *abbr.* Reformed Church: used of various Protestant churches.

re-fec-tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Fr. < Lat. *refectio* (*-onis*) < *reficere* (*-fectus*), to refresh < *re-*, again + *facere*, to make], a light repast; refreshment.

re-fec-tion-er (rē-fĕk'shŭn-ẽr), *n. Eccl.*, in a monastery, one who oversees the food supplies and the room in which the food is served.

re-fec-to-ry (rē-fĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *refectorium* < Lat. *reficere*: see **refection**], **1**, originally, a dining hall in a monastery or convent; **2**, a room for refreshments.

re-fer (rē-fûr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* referred (-fûrd'), *p.pr.* referring], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *ferre*, to bear], **1**, to submit to another person or authority for information or decision; as, they *referred* the question to the president; **2**, to direct or send somewhere for information, help, or the like; as, to *refer* a person to the dictionary; **3**, to ascribe, assign, or explain as due to a certain cause; as, to *refer* his actions to ignorance: —*v.i.* **1**, to direct attention; allude; as, he did not *refer* to the war; **2**, to appeal; apply; as, he *referred* frequently to his notes; **3**, to point by marks; indicate relation; as, that sign *refers* to a footnote; **4**, to direct one person to another for information or recommendation; as, by permission he *referred* to Mr. Blank.

Syn. attribute, ascribe, advert, point, allude, submit.

ref-er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-*ă*-bl), *adj.* capable of being considered as a result of, or related to, something else; assignable. Also, **re-fer'ri-ble** (rē-fûr'ĭ-bl).

ref-er-ee (rĕf'ẽr-ē'), *n.* one to whom a matter is left for decision and settlement; an umpire: *Law*, a person before whom a case is tried or to whom a question in a case is sent by a court to be investigated and decided, or reported to the court:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* refereed (-ēd'), *p.pr.* refereeing], to umpire, as a game:—*v.i.* to act as umpire.

ref-er-ence (rĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1**, the act of submitting a matter to another to settle, or of consulting an authority for information; **2**, a directing of attention to something; **3**, a passing allusion; **4**, a passage or note, in a book or writing, directing attention to some other book or passage; also, the book or passage to which attention is directed; **5**, a person to whom inquiries may be directed regarding another person; **6**, a written statement of the ability of a person, given by another; **7**, relation; regard; as, with *reference* to your request:—*adj.* suitable to be used in securing special information; as, a *reference* library.

ref-er-en-dum (rĕf'ẽr-ĕn'dŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -dums (-dŭmz); -da (-dȧ)], [Lat. = to be referred], **1**, a method of ascertaining the people's attitude toward proposed legislation by submitting it to a direct popular vote: often associated with the *initiative* and *recall*; also, the right of the people to vote directly on proposed legislation; a direct popular vote on a proposed measure; **2**, a note from a diplomatic agent to his government, asking for instructions.

re-fine (rē-fīn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* refined (-fīnd'), *p.pr.* refining], [*re-* + *²fine*], **1**, to make pure; cleanse; as, to *refine* sugar; **2**, to clear from dross or worthless matter; as, to *refine* gold; **3**, to free from coarseness, rudeness, or the like; educate or improve; as, to *refine* one's language or manners; **4**, to take away, as if by purifying: with *out*, *away*:—*v.i.* **1**, to become fine or pure; improve in quality; **2**, to grow in delicacy; **3**, to employ fine distinctions or subtleties, as in language. —*n.* **re-fin'er**.

re-fined (rē-fīnd'), *p.adj.* **1**, made pure; **2**, without coarseness; **3**, cultivated; polished.

re-fine-ment (rē-fīn'-mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of making, or the state of being made, pure or free from coarseness; **2**, elegance; finish; as, a person of *refinement*; also, an instance of these; **3**, purity of taste, mind, morals, style, or the like; **4**, the result of much polishing; a nice distinction; subtlety.

Syn. culture, gentility, politeness, delicacy, nicety.

re-fin-er-y (rē-fīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], a building and equipment for refining a crude material, as ore, oil, or sugar.

re-fit (rē-fĭt'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *²fit*], **1**, to repair; make ready for use again; **2**, to equip with supplies again or furnish anew:—*v.i.* **1**, to be repaired or obtain fresh supplies: often said of ships; **2**, to be newly equipped:—*n.* a making ready for renewed use.

re-flate (rē-flāt'), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -flated, *p.pr.* -flating], [*re-* + Lat. *flare* (*flatus*), to blow], *Com.*, to inflate (or, sometimes, to deflate) so as to bring prices up (or down) to a previous level regarded as standard or expedient.—*n.* **re-fla'tion**.

re-flect (rē-flĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *flectere* (*-flexus*), to bend], **1**, to throw back, as rays of heat, light, or sound; **2**, to give back an image of, as does a mirror; as, the brook *reflects* the sky; conduct *reflects* environment; **3**, to bring back as a result; as, his act *reflects* honor upon him: *Rare*, to fold back:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw back rays of light, sound, or the like; **2**, to give back an image; **3**, to consider carefully in the mind; meditate; ponder; **4**, to cast reproach, shame, blame, or the like; with *on* or *upon*: *Obs.*, to shine.

Syn. reproduce, show, contemplate. (See muse.)

re-flec-tion (rē-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of returning or throwing back; as, the *reflection* of light or sound; **2**, the state of being returned or thrown back; **3**, that which is returned or thrown back, such as light or heat, or an image; as, your *reflection* in the mirror; **4**, the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; thought; **5**, the result of meditation; an idea; thought; remark; **6**, criticism; reproach; as, a *reflection* on one's character: *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the folding, turning, or bending of a part back on itself. Also, **re-flex'ion**.

Syn. deliberation, musing, thinking. (See criticism.)

re-flec-tive (rē-flĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, throwing back light rays, images, or the like; **2**, thoughtful; given to, or capable of, meditation; as, a *reflective* mind.—*adv.* **re-flec'tive-ly**.—*n.* **re-flec'tive-ness**.

Syn. deliberative, thoughtful, meditative.

re-flec-tor (rē-flĕk'tẽr), *n.* **1**, anything that sends back, or reflects, light, sound, heat, etc.; specifically, a highly polished, usually concave, surface, as of metal; **2**, a reflecting telescope.

***re-flet** (rē-flĕt'), *n.* [Fr. = reflection: see **reflect**], a brilliant metallic luster or iridescent glaze, especially on pottery.

re-flex (rē'flĕks), *n.* **1**, reflection, as of light, sound, or color; specifically, in art, the light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; **2**, an image of an object, as a reflection in a mirror; hence, that which reproduces certain essential qualities of something else; as, legislation that is the *reflex* of popular will: *Physiol.*, a reflex action (which see):—*adj.* **1**, reflected, as light or color; **2**, coming by way of return or reflection; as, a *reflex* influence; **3**, of thought, tending to turn back upon the mind or its operations: *Math.*, designating an angle between 180° and 360° in size (see *¹angle*, illus.); *Physiol.*, pertaining to, or caused by, reflex action (which see):—*v.t.* (rē-flĕks'), to bend or fold back: chiefly in heraldry and botany, and only in the past participle.—*p.adj.* **re-flexed'**.

re-flex ac-tion *Physiol.*, involuntary action of certain muscles, organs, etc., occurring when the excitation of a sensory nerve is transmitted to a nerve center, and thence reflected along an efferent nerve to the muscle or organ in question, the response of which is often unconscious.

re-flex-ive (rē-flĕk'sĭv), *adj. Gram.*, pertaining to action of a subject upon itself; as, a *reflexive* construction: **reflexive pronoun**, a pronoun which, when used as an object, denotes the same person or thing as the subject: in English, ending in *-self* or *-selves*; as, he carries *himself* well: **reflexive verb**, a verb whose object denotes the same person or thing as its subject.—*adv.* **re-flex'ive-ly**.

ref-lu-ent (rĕf'lōō-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *refluens* (*-entis*), flowing back < *re-*, back + *fluere*, to flow], returning, as the tide to the sea.—*n.* **ref'lu-ence**.

re-flux (rē'flŭks), *n.* [*re-* + *flux*], a flowing back; ebb, as of the tide:—*adj.* flowing back.

re-for-est (rē-fŏr'ĕst), *v.t.* [*re-* + *forest*], to replant (deforested land) with trees:—*v.i.* to set out trees again.—*n.* **re-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn).

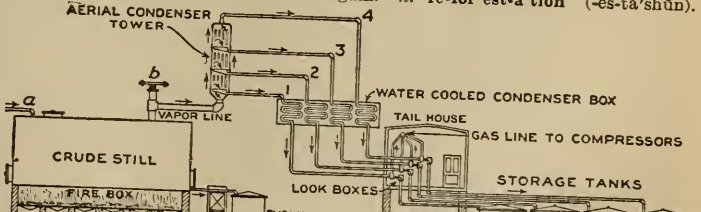


DIAGRAM OF ONE TYPE OF PETROLEUM REFINERY

The crude petroleum, admitted at *a*, is heated in the still, rises as vapor into the condensing tower, and passes off, according to the volatility of its constituent elements, into tanks 1, 2, 3, 4, for further refinement as lubricating oil, fuel oil, illuminating oil (kerosene), and gasoline respectively.

re–form (rē″=fôrm′), *v.t.* [*re-*+*form*], to make, or form, again:—*r.i.* to get into order or form again, as troops.—*n.* **re″-for-ma′tion.**

re-form (rē-fôrm′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *formare* (*-atus*), to form], **1,** to change into another and better form; as, Gregory *reformed* the calendar; **2,** to make better by the removal of faults or abuses; as, to *reform* the courts; **3,** to correct or put an end to, as abuses, malpractices; **4,** to induce (a person) to abandon an evil course of conduct:—*r.i.* to give up evil for that which is good; become better:—*n.* **1,** a change for the better; the removal of some evil or abuse; also, an instance of such amendment; **2,** a change from an evil to an upright character.

Syn., v. better, reclaim, improve. (See rectify.)

ref-or-ma-tion (rĕf″ôr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** alteration to a better form; **2,** a radical change for the better in social, political, or religious affairs: **Reformation,** the great religious movement begun by Martin Luther (1483–1546) in the 16th century, having for its aim the reform of various doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, and resulting in the formation of the Protestant churches.

re-form-a-tive (rē-fôr′mā-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having the power of forming again; **2,** tending to improve or make better.

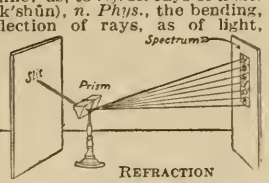
re-form-a-to-ry (rē-fôr′mā-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], an institution or school that attempts to correct and improve the habits and conduct of juvenile incorrigibles or offenders against the law: sometimes called *reform school:*—*adj.* tending to correct or make better.

re-formed (rē-fôrmd′), *p.adj.* amended or changed for the better; improved in character or morals: **Reformed Church,** any of the Protestant churches which originated in the 16th century; specifically, any in the group of early Protestant churches which separated from the Lutherans and adopted the religious doctrines of Calvin, Zwingli, and others.

re-form-er (rē-fôr′mĕr), *n.* **1,** one who carries out or urges a change for the better, as in religion, politics, or the like; **2,** one of the leaders of the great religious movement of the 16th century.

re-fract (rē-frăkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-* (intensive) + *frangere* (*fractus*), to bend, break], *Phys.*, to bend from a straight line; as, to *refract* rays of light.

re-frac-tion (rē-frăk′shŭn), *n. Phys.*, the bending, or deflection of rays, as of light, in passing obliquely from one medium to another of different density, or in passing through a medium of varying density: *Astron.*, the apparent increase in elevation of a heavenly body, greatest at the horizon, caused by the bending of the rays of light in passage through the atmosphere.



REFRACTION
A ray of sunlight passing through a prism, the waves corresponding to the different colors (violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, red) being differently refracted, so as to produce a solar spectrum on the screen.

re-frac-tive (rē-frăk′tĭv), *adj.* **1,** serving to bend from a straight line; **2,** pertaining to, or caused by, the change of direction of light in passing obliquely from one medium to another: **refractive index,** a number measuring the power of a substance to bend a ray of light or other form of energy: determined as the ratio of the sines of the angles made by the ray of light with the perpendicular to the surface of the substance before and after incidence.—*n.* **re″frac-tiv′i-ty.**—*n.* **re-frac′tive-ness.**

re-frac-tor (rē-frăk′tĕr), *n.* **1,** a body which changes the direction of a ray of light, heat, etc.; **2,** a telescope employing a lens for the object glass: distinguished from a *reflecting* telescope, where a mirror is used instead of a lens.

re-frac-to-ry (rē-frăk′tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** disobedient; unyielding; unmanageable; as, a *refractory* boy; **2,** resisting heat; hard to work or fuse, as ore or metals: *Med.*, **1,** not yielding to treatment, as a disease or wound; **2,** able to offer resistance to a disease:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a substance difficult to fuse, which resists heat, and which is therefore used in constructing furnaces, ovens, crucibles, etc.; especially, a mineral substance such as brick or fire clay.—*adv.* **re-frac′to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **re-frac′to-ri-ness.**

[1]re-frain (rē-frān′), *n.* [< O.F. *refraindre*, to resound < Lat. *refringere*, to break up], **1,** a phrase or verse repeated at intervals, especially at the end of each stanza of a poem or song; also, the musical setting for these words; **2,** a saying often repeated.

[2]re-frain (rē-frān′), *v.i.* [< O.F. < Lat. *refrenare*, to restrain, bridle < *re-*, back + *frenum*, a bit, a curb], to hold oneself back; restrain oneself; forbear, usually with *from:*—*v.t. Obs.*, to check; curb.

Syn. abstain, withhold, forbear, restrain, cease.—*Ant.* continue, persist, persevere, keep on.

re-fran-gi-ble (rē-frăn′jĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **refract**] capable of being bent, or refracted—*n.* **re-fran′gi-ble-ness.**—*n.* **re-fran″gi-bil′i-ty.**

re-fresh (rē-frĕsh′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *refrescher* < *re-* again + *fresche*, fresh], **1,** to make fresh again, as by wetting or cooling; **2,** to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; **3,** to quicken; as, to *refresh* the memory:—*v.i.* **1,** to become invigorated; **2,** to take refreshment; **3,** to lay in supplies.—*n.* **re-fresh′er.**

Syn. invigorate, enliven, strengthen, recreate, cheer.

re-fresh-ing (rē-frĕsh′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** reviving or making fresh again; **2,** cool and pleasant to the senses, as a drink.—*adv.* **re-fresh′ing-ly.**

re-fresh-ment (rē-frĕsh′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of reviving mind or body; **2,** the state of being revived; restoration of strength, liveliness, or the like; **3,** that which restores or revives, especially food, drink, or rest: *pl.* food and drink served to guests at a reception, dance, or the like.

re-frig-er-ant (rē-frĭj′ĕr-ănt), *n.* [see **refrigerate**], **1,** anything that makes cool, as a cooling drink or a medicine that lessens fever; **2,** a substance, as liquid air, that reduces the temperature below freezing:—*adj.* cooling; reducing fever or heat.

re-frig-er-ate (rē-frĭj′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *frigerare* (*-atus*), to make cool < *frigus* (*-oris*), cold], to cool or freeze; keep cold, as in an ice box.—*adj.* **re-frig′er-a-tive.**—*adj.* and *n.* **re-frig′er-a-to-ry.**

re-frig-er-a-tion (rē-frĭj″ĕr-ā′shŭn), *n.* the process of cooling to a low temperature, by means of ice, expansion of gases, a mixture of chemicals, or the like; also, the state of being so cooled.

re-frig-er-a-tor (rē-frĭj′ĕr-ā″tĕr), *n.* a receptacle, a chest, or a room, where food and other perishable things are chilled and kept cool by ice, cold air, or other means.

reft (rĕft), past tense and past participle of the verb *reave:*—*p.adj.* pillaged; plundered.

ref-uge (rĕf′ūj), *n.* [< Lat. *refugium*, place of refuge < *re-*, back + *fugere*, to flee], **1,** a place of safety from trouble or danger; a shelter or sure retreat; **2,** one who or that which protects or defends from dangers or difficulties, as a small elevated platform at the crossing of a crowded street.

Syn. cover, shelter, protection, retreat, sanctuary.

ref-u-gee (rĕf″ū-jē′), *n.* [< Fr. *refugié*, p.p. of *refugier*, to take refuge: see **refuge**], **1,** one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution, to a foreign land; **2,** one who escapes from, or flees before, an invading army.

re-ful-gence (rē-fŭl′jĕns), *n.* [see **refulgent**], brightness; flood of light; radiance; splendor.—*n.* **re-ful′gen-cy.**

re-ful-gent (rē-fŭl′jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *fulgens* (*-entis*), shining < *refulgēre*, to shine], shedding a brilliant light; splendid.—*adv.* **re-ful′gent-ly.**

Syn. flashing, brilliant, bright, radiant, shining.

[1]re-fund (rē-fŭnd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *fundere*, to pour], to give back or pay back: *Obs.*, to pour back:—*v.i.* to give back or pay back money.

[2]re-fund (rē″fŭnd′), *v.t.* [*re-*+*fund*], to discharge, as a loan, through credit secured by a new loan; as, to *refund* a national debt.

re-fund-ment (rē-fŭnd′mĕnt), *n.* [see **[1]refund**], **1,** a paying back; **2,** the sum repaid.

re-fus-al (rē-fūz′ăl), *n.* [see **[1]refuse**], **1,** the act of rejecting or denying; rejection or denial of anything offered or asked; **2,** the right or opportunity to accept or reject before others accept or reject.

[1]re-fuse (rē-fūz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* refused (*-fūzd′*), *p.pr.* refusing], [< Lat. *refundere* (*-fusus*), to pour back], **1,** to decline to take; be unwilling to accept; **2,** to decline to do or grant; deny; as, to *refuse* aid; **3,** to decline to undergo; as, to *refuse* a responsibility; **4,** to disown; abandon:—*v.i.* to decline to take an offer, or the like, or to do or grant a thing.

Syn. reject, deny, renounce, repel, decline.—*Ant.* accept, assent, admit, take, claim, acknowledge.

[2]ref-use (rĕf′ūs), *n.* [O.F. = rejected], waste material; trash; rubbish:—*adj.* worthless.

Syn., *n.* dregs, sediment, scum, leavings, scraps, waste.

re-fut-a-ble (rē-fūt′ă-bl), *adj.* [see **refute**], capable of being conclusively answered or proved false, as an argument.—*adv.* **re-fut′a-bly.**

ref-u-ta-tion (rĕf″ū-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of proving false or wrong; **2,** that which

is proved false; **3**, the act of disproving; a conclusive answer to an argument; confutation; disproof.

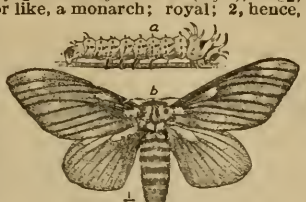
re-fute (rē-fūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* refuted, *p.pr.* refuting], [< Lat. *refutare* (*-atus*), to repel, refute], **1**, to prove to be false or wrong; **2**, to overthrow by argument or proof; disprove.—*n.* **re-fut'er.**

Syn. deny, confound, overthrow. (See confute.)

reg. *abbr.* **1**, region; **2**, register; registered; **3**, registry; **4**, regular:—**Reg.**, **1**, [Lat. *Regina*], Queen; **2**, Regent (also, **reg.**); **3**, Registrar; **4**, Reginald.

re-gain (rē-gān'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *re-*, again + *gagner*, to gain], **1**, to get possession of again; get back, as lost health; **2**, to get back to; as, to *regain* the shore.

re-gal (rē'găl), *adj.* [< Lat. *regalis* < *rex* (*regis*), king], **1**, fit for, or like, a monarch; royal; **2**, hence, splendid; stately:



REGAL MOTH
a, larva; *b*, adult moth.

regal moth, a large, beautiful American moth (*Citheronia regalis*) with a rich brown color on body and hind wings, and with yellow-spotted, grayish forewings, the large-horned larva of which feeds on several trees, especially the walnut and hickory.—*adv.* **re'gal-ly.**

re-gale (rē-gāl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* regaled (-gāld'), *p.pr.* regaling], [< Fr. *régale* < It. *regalo*, a gift; source uncertain], to entertain in a regal manner; feast; delight:—*v.i.* to feast:—*n.* **1**, the act of feasting or entertaining; **2**, a luxurious repast; **3**, a choice dish.

re-gale-ment (rē-gāl'mĕnt), *n.* the act of feasting or entertaining; also, refreshment.

re-ga-li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [Lat., neut.pl. of *regalis*, royal < *rex* (*regis*), king], **1**, the special rights or privileges pertaining to royalty; **2**, the insignia of royalty, as the crown, etc.; **3**, personal decorations indicating an order or office, as of the Skriders.

re-gal-i-ty (rē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **regal**], **1**, sovereignty; royalty; **2**, a country subject to royal authority; **3**, a right or privilege of royalty: usually *pl.*

Re-gan (rē'găn), *n.* [Celt.], in Shakespeare's "King Lear," one of the two elder daughters of the king and, with Goneril, inheritress of the kingdom.

re-gard (rē-gärd'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *regarder*, to observe closely < *re-*, again + *garder*, to guard, keep], **1**, to observe closely; look upon attentively; as, she *regarded* him with a frown; **2**, to consider; as, I *regard* her as an enemy; **3**, to heed; respect; as, *regard* my words; **4**, to esteem; care for; as, I *regard* him highly; **5**, to relate to; concern; as, the matter *regards* your happiness; **6**, to take into account: *Obs.*, to tend; care for:—*v.i.* **1**, to look at a thing with care; **2**, to give heed; take notice:—*n.* **1**, a look or gaze; close attention or notice; **2**, consideration; care; **3**, affection; respect; **4**, reference: *Obs.*, mien; air: *pl.* good wishes.

Syn., *n.* esteem, affection, respect, deference, favor, attention, heed, observance, notice. *Esteem* is high opinion, based on a mental valuation of the person who is its object, and tinged with interest, cordiality, or approval. It is therefore a warmer term than *respect*, which is *deference* yielded without any seasoning of personal favor; we entertain *esteem* for a clergyman whom we warmly admire as well as respect; we yield *respect* sometimes to the office of a clergyman whose personal qualities do not appeal to us at all. *Regard* is *esteem* deepened by *affection*; it is often mutual, whereas *esteem* and *respect* can be entertained by one person for another who is quite unaware of it.

re-gard-ant (rē-gär'dănt), *adj.* watchful: *Her.*, gazing over the shoulder (see *lion*, illus.).

re-gard-ful (rē-gärd'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, taking notice; heedful; attentive; **2**, showing respect; respectful.—*adv.* **re-gard'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-gard'ful-ness.**

re-gard-ing (rē-gärd'ĭng), *prep.* concerning; about; in respect to.

re-gard-less (rē-gärd'lĕs), *adj.* heedless; careless; negligent; as, *regardless* of danger.

Syn. inattentive, indifferent. (See negligent.)

re-gat-ta (rē-găt'ă), *n.* [It. = a contention], a boat race, or series of boat races.

re-ge-la-tion (rē"jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *gelare* (*-atus*), to freeze], *Phys.*, the freezing together, under pressure, of pieces of ice, at a temperature above 32° Fahrenheit.

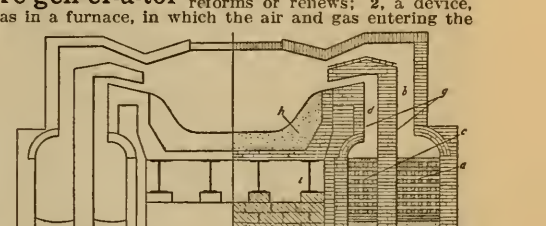
re-gen-cy (rē'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **regent**], **1**, the office of a ruler; authority; government; **2**, the office, government, or authority of a ruler or body of rulers, acting for a time in the name and place of another; **3**, a body of rulers acting for another; **4**, period of government of, or territory governed by, a ruler who acts for another.

re-gen-er-a-cy (rē-jĕn'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* [see **regenerate**], the state of being reformed, restored, or renewed; moral improvement.

re-gen-er-ate (rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *generare* (*-atus*), to produce], **1**, to produce anew; fill with new life or power; **2**, to make a change for the better in; reform: *Theol.*, to improve morally; renew spiritually.—*adj.* **re-gen'er-a-tive.**

re-gen-er-a-tion (rē-jĕn"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of renewing or reforming; **2**, the state of being renewed or reformed: *Biol.*, the forming of new tissue or a new part to supply or replace that which has been lost; *Theol.*, spiritual rebirth; *Rad.*, the building up of the strength of a radio signal by the mutual reaction between the plate and grid circuits of a three-electrode tube radio receiver.

re-gen-er-a-tor (rē-jĕn'ĕr-ā"tĕr), *n.* **1**, one who reforms or renews; **2**, a device, as in a furnace, in which the air and gas entering the



REGENERATOR, one side shown only in outline.

Air and fuel gas from side *j* are mixed and burned above molten metal on hearth, *h*. The hot gaseous products of combustion are drawn off and up chimney (not shown) through *b* and *d*, passing through and heating checkered fire brick, *a* and *c*, as they go. After 20 minutes, direction of draft is reversed, and air and gas, introduced through *b* and *d*, are preheated by the fire brick just made hot, and burn, the hot products of combustion passing out on the side *j* and heating checkered fire brick similarly placed; and so on.—*e*, cement or concrete base; *f*, loam, fettling, etc.; *g*, silica brick partitions.

furnace are preheated by passage through chambers previously heated by the gaseous products of combustion; **3**, a furnace equipped with this device.

re-gent (rē'jĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *regens* (*-entis*), ruling], **1**, one who governs during the youth, absence, or unfitness of the rightful ruler; **2**, in certain universities, a member of a controlling board; **3**, in some States of the United States, a member of a board of directors who control public education: *Obs.*, any ruler:—*adj.* ruling in place of another; as, prince *regent*: *Rare*, ruling; reigning.—*n.* **re'gent-ship.**

reg-i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *rex* (*regis*), king + *caedere*, to kill], the murder or murderer of a king.—*adj.* **reg'i-cid'al.**

***ré-gime** (rā"zhēm'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *regimen*, orderly government: see **regimen**], the mode, system, or rule of management or government, social or political. Also, **re-gime'** (rā-zhēm').

reg-i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = orderly government < *regere*, to guide, rule], orderly government; control: *Med.*, a regulated system of diet, exercise, sleep, and general habits, prescribed for some special purpose; *Gram.*, the influencing of the form of one word as respects case, mood, number, etc., by another governing it in accordance with the rules and laws of a language; syntactical government.

reg-i-ment (rĕj'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< L.L. *regimentum*, government < *regere*, to rule], *Mil.*, an organized body of soldiers, with normal peace strength of about 1000 men, or war strength of about 3000 men, under the command of a colonel: *Rare*, **1**, orderly government; control; **2**, a large number; mass; multitude:—*v.t.* **1**, to form into regiments or a regiment; also, to assign to a regiment; **2**, to form into orderly, disciplined, or standardized classes; systematize.

reg-i-men-tal (rĕj"ĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment, or the body of troops under a colonel:—*n.pl.* the uniforms worn by a regiment: *Colloq.*, any full dress.—*adv.* **reg"i-men'tal-ly.**

reg-i-men-ta-tion (rĕj"ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* the act of bringing into conformity with a plan or system; organization; systematization.

Re-ginn (rē'gĭn; rā'yĭn), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the dwarf smith, foster father of Sigurd.

re-gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *regio* (*-onis*), direction < *regere*, to direct], 1, an indefinitely large section of land or space; a country or district; 2, sphere or realm; 3, a division or part of the body; as, the *region* of the heart; 4, one of the portions into which the sea or air is thought of as divided, as, especially, according to its flora and fauna.—*adj.* **re'gion-al.**

re-gion-al (rē'jŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a large section of land, or a country; 2, pertaining to a particular section; local.

reg-is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [< L.L. *regesta*, things recorded < Lat. *re-*, back + *gerere* (*gestus*), to carry], 1, an official written record; a roll or list, as of births or deaths; also, the book containing such record, or an entry in it; 2, one who or that which makes such records; a registrar; 3, enrollment; 4, any of various devices which make a record of force, speed, amounts, or the like; 5, a device for regulating the entrance of heated air to an apartment: *Print.*, 1, in color printing, the correct superimposition of one color upon another, as in a three-color-process picture, or the correct relative spacing of colors, as in the use of rules or initials printed in ink different from that of the text, 2, the placing of the type pages exactly opposite each other on both sides of a sheet; *Mus.*, the compass or range of a voice or instrument: **chest register, head register**, in singing a scale, the series of tones of the voice, or their range, for which the vocal cords are adjusted to the lower notes, or the higher notes, respectively:—*v.t.* 1, to enter in a list or formal record; enroll; record; as, to *register* securities; 2, to mark a record of: as, the thermostat *registers* 60 degrees; 3, in motion pictures, to indicate by facial expression; show clearly; as, to *register* surprise; 4, to protect by having recorded in an official list, as, to *register* a letter:—*v.i.* to write one's name in a list or record: *Print.*, to be in correct alignment; be in register: *Colloq.*, to make an impression.

Syn., *n.* list, category, history, annals, archives.

reg-is-trar (rĕj'ĭs-trär), *n.* 1, an official who keeps records; 2, specifically, a secretary who keeps the records in a college or university: *Law*, an authorized officer of a court who has the custody of its records and archives; *Fin.*, a bank or trust company selected by a corporation to keep a record of securities issued and of the certificates of ownership, in order to prevent overissue, duplication, or misrepresentation of the stock issued.

reg-is-tra-tion (rĕj'ĭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of entering names, facts, etc., in a register; 2, enrollment; also, an entry in a register.

reg-is-try (rĕj'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], 1, the act of entering on a record; 2, a written account or record, as of births, deaths, marriages, etc.; 3, the place where such a record is kept.

re-gi-us (rē'jĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [Lat. = royal], royal; in English and Scott universities, founded or created by the crown; as, a *regius* professorship.

reg-let (rĕg'lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. dim. of *règle* < Lat. *regula*, rule], *Arch.*, a flat, narrow molding used to separate panels, or to form frets and other ornaments: *Print.*, a thin strip of wood used for spacing between lines of type.

reg-nant (rĕg'nănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *regnans* (*-antis*), reigning], 1, reigning; exercising royal authority in one's own right; as, a queen *regnant*; 2, prevailing; predominant; as, a *regnant* fashion.

Syn. commanding, reigning, ruling, predominant.

Reg. Prof. *abbr.* Regius Professor: one who is appointed by the king.

re-gress (rē-grĕs'), *n.* [< Lat. *regredi* (*-gressus*) < *re-*, back + *gradi*, to go], 1, a passage back; way of return; as, a place which offers no *regress*; 2, the power or privilege of returning; as, the right of free egress and *regress*: *Logic*, the process of reasoning from effects to causes:—*v.i.* (rē-grĕs'), to go back; return: *Astron.*, to move from east to west among the stars: opposite to the customary motion of the moon and the planets.—*adj.* **re-gres'sive.**

re-gres-sion (rē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of going back; a return: *Astron.*, retrogradation; motion among the stars from east to west, opposite to the usual motion of the moon or planets.

re-gret (rē-grĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting], [< Fr. *regretter*, to regret < O.F. *regreter*: source uncertain], 1, to look back to, or remember, with remorse or distress; wish to undo or amend (something past); 2, to feel sorry about, as the loss or want of something; grieve over; lament; as, he *regretted* her leaving:—*n.* 1, sorrow or concern for the loss or want of something; as, *regret* for vanished youth; 2, moral distress because of some mistake or neglect; mild remorse; as, *regret* for harsh words; 3, distress over some past event with the wish that it had been otherwise; 4, uneasiness; vexation; disappointment; as, I hear with *regret* that you will not come: *pl. Colloq.*, a polite expression of refusal, as in answer to an invitation.

Syn., *n.* compunction, grief, misgiving. (See sorrow.)

re-gret-ful (rē-grĕt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, remembering with distress; feeling sorry for the loss or want of; mildly remorseful; 2, repining; discontented; murmuring.—*adv.* **re-gret'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-gret'ful-ness.**

re-gret-ta-ble (rē-grĕt'ă-bl), *adj.* 1, provocative of distress or sorrow; 2, to be remembered with distress; causing a wish that it had been otherwise.—*adv.* **re-gret'ta-bly.**

Regt. *abbr.* 1, Regiment (also, **regt.**); 2, Regent (also, **reg.**).

reg-u-lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *regularis*, regular < *regula*, a rule < *regere*, to direct], 1, according to some established rule, order, or custom; conducted in the proper manner; 2, following a certain type or design; symmetrical; even; as, *regular* features; 3, recurring without failure; unvarying; habitual; constant; orderly; methodical; as, in *regular* succession; 4, permanent; duly authorized; as, a *regular* profession: *Gram.*, following the usual rules of declension, comparison, or conjugation; normally inflected; *Math.*, 1, governed by one law throughout; as, a *regular* equation; 2, of a polygon, having all its sides and angles equal; as, a *regular* hexagon; *Bot.*, alike in form and size, as the members of each circle of floral organs; *Eccl.*, belonging to a religious or monastic order and bound by its rule: distinguished from *secular*; as, monks are of the *regular* clergy, parish priests of the *secular*; *Med.*, having or exercising natural bodily functions; *Mil.*, designating the permanent, standing army or its troops, as distinguished from volunteers, militia, or temporary levies: *Colloq.*, thorough; complete; genuine; as, she is a *regular* bookworm:—*n.* *Mil.*, a soldier belonging to the regular army; *Eccl.*, a member of the clergy who belongs to a religious or monastic order: opposite of *secular*: *Colloq.*, a person steadily employed.—*adv.* **reg'u-lar-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* symmetrical, normal, typical, usual, habitual.—*Ant.*, *adj.* crooked, uneven, unnatural, devious, abnormal, fitful, irregular, varying.

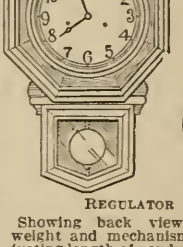
reg-u-lar-i-ty (rĕg'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the state or quality of complying with an established rule, order, or custom; 2, conformity to a law, plan, speed, program, type, etc.

reg-u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< L.L. *regulare* (*-atus*), to make regular], 1, to adapt, or subject, to certain requirements; dispose, or govern, by rule, method, or established custom; as, to *regulate* one's conduct; 2, to keep in proper order: 3, to adjust to a desirable, necessary, or standard condition; as, to *regulate* a clock: —*v.i.* to make rules or laws.—*adj.* **reg'u-la-tive.**

Syn. adjust, dispose, manage, govern, systematize.

reg-u-la-tion (rĕg'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of adjusting according to a rule, method, or law; 2, the state of being thus adjusted; 3, a rule, direction, or law by which to govern or manage; a prescribed rule; as, an army *regulation*:—*adj. Colloq.*, conforming to a regular style, method, rule, etc.; as, *regulation* size; *regulation* uniform.

reg-u-la-tor (rĕg'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which controls or governs in accordance with rules or laws; 2, specifically, a device for controlling speed, as the governor of a turbine, or the regulating device in a timepiece; 3, a clock of finest mechanism and accuracy, used as a standard of time



REGULATOR
Showing back view (A) of weight and mechanism for adjusting length of pendulum.

reg-u-lus (rĕg'ū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -luses (-ĕz; -ĭz); Lat. -li (-lī)], [Lat., dim. of *rex* (*regis*), king], *Chem.* and *Metal.*, 1, the reduced, or metallic, mass obtained from oxides, ores, or other compounds of metals by treatment with reducing agents: a term originally applied to metallic antimony or its alloys so obtained; 2, a button, or rounded mass, of metal obtained by smelting or reduction; 3, the metallic mass which sinks to the bottom of a furnace or crucible, being separated from the slag by gravity: **Regulus**, *Astron.*, a brilliant white

star in the constellation Leo; *Ornith.*, a genus of small birds comprising many species of kinglets, usually having a conspicuous crest.—*adj.* **reg'u-line** (-lĭn; -līn).

re-gur-gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<L.L. *regurgitare* (*-atus*) <Lat. *re-*, again+*gurges* (*-itis*), a whirlpool], to pour or throw back; cast out again, as from a deep or hollow place, especially from the stomach; as, cows *regurgitate* the food which forms their cud:—*v.i.* to rush or surge back; be thrown or poured back, as blood to the heart, or undigested food from the stomach.—*n.* **re-gur'gi-ta'tion.**

re-ha-bil-i-tate (rē'hə-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [<Lat. *re-*, again+*habilitare* (*-atus*) <*habilis*, fit; suitable], **1**, to restore to a former state, rank, or privilege; reinstate; **2**, to reëstablish in social position; clear the character or reputation of; **3**, to put on a firm basis; reëstablish, as the coinage of a country.—*n.* **re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion.**

re-hash (rē-hăsh'; rē'hăsh'), *n.* [*re-*+*hash*], something made over into a new form, or offered under a new name; as, a *rehash* of a story or of old arguments: often with a derogatory implication:—*v.t.* (rē-hăsh'), to prepare or use again; work over into a new form; as, to *rehash* an old story.

re-hears-al (rē-hûr'săl), *n.* [see **rehearse**], **1**, the act of drilling or practicing in private, as for a play; **2**, a private recital or practice, preparatory to a public performance; **3**, a repetition; narration; description; as, *rehearsal* of one's deeds.

re-hearse (rē-hûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rehearsed (-hûrst'), *p.pr.* rehearsing], [<O.F. *rehercer*, to harrow, prob <*re-*, again+*herse*, a harrow <Lat. *hirpex*, a rake], **1**, to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell over; recite from beginning to end, as a poem; **2**, to go over in detail; give a list of, item by item; enumerate; **3**, to perform or practice in private, as a preparation for a public performance; as, to *rehearse* a part:—*v.i.* to repeat or go over something for the sake of practice or improvement; to practice or take part in a private performance; as, every conscientious actor *rehearses* daily.—*n.* **re-hears'er.**

Syn. relate, describe, recount, detail, practice, repeat.

Re-ho-bo-am (rē'hō-bō'ăm), *n.* [Heb. = who enlarges the people], *Bib.*, the son and successor of Solomon, against whom Jeroboam and ten tribes successfully revolted, leaving the kingdom divided into Israel and Judah; the last king of the old kingdom of Israel, and the first of Judah (1 Kings 12).

rei (rā; rē), *n.* [*pl.* reis (rās; rēs)], [Port., prob. a corr. of Sp. *real*: see **real**], in Portugal, a money of account worth about $\frac{1}{10}$ cent; in Brazil, a money of account worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Also, **ree.**

Reich (rīkh), *n.* [Ger. = empire, kingdom, realm], Germany: called respectively *First*, *Second*, and *Third Reich* as empire (1871–1919), republic (1919–33), and totalitarian state (1933–).

***Reichs-bank** (rīkhs'bängk"), *n.* [Ger. = empire bank], the central private bank corporation of Germany, with functions resembling those of the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States.

***Reichs-mark** (rīkhs'märk"), *n.* [Ger. = mark (coin) of the empire], the monetary unit established in Germany in 1924, equal to one prewar gold mark, and worth at par about 40 cents: distinguished from *registered mark*.

***Reichs-rath** (rīkhs'rät"), *n.* [Ger. = council of the empire], formerly, in Austria-Hungary, the chief lawmaking body of Austria.

***Reichs-tag** (rīkhs'täkh"), *n.* [Ger. = parliament of the empire], **1**, an imperial diet or parliament, the chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe; **2**, the lower house of the German legislature prior to 1918; **3**, since 1918, the national parliament of Germany; **4**, formerly, in Austria-Hungary, the national parliament of Hungary.

reign (rān), *n.* [<O.F. *regne* <Lat. *regnum*, rule <*regere*, to rule], **1**, supreme rule; royal power; sovereignty; **2**, the time during which a ruler holds sway; as, in the *reign* of Henry VIII; **3**, prevailing control or influence; sway; as, the *reign* of law: *Obs.*, a kingdom: **Reign of Terror**, the period of the French Revolution, from the spring of 1793 until the death of Robespierre in July, 1794, characterized by anarchy, wholesale slaughter, confiscation, and other violent acts inspired by the extreme revolutionary party then in control:—*v.i.* **1**, to exercise royal authority; act as sovereign; head a monarchy as its king or queen; **2**, to hold sway; remain in force; prevail, as a plague, fear, or the like; as, silence *reigns* supreme.

Syn., *v.* prevail, predominate, control, govern, rule, command.—*Ant.*, *v.* obey, submit, comply.

re-im-burse (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bursed (-bûrst'), *p.pr.* -bursing], [<Lat. *re-*, back+L.L. *imbursare* <Lat. *in*, in+*bursa*, purse], **1**, to refund; pay back, as into the treasury of a country; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war; **2**, to make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc.; pay back to (a person) an equivalent for what has been spent, lost, damaged, etc.; as, to *reimburse* him for his loss of time.—*n.* **re'ĭm-burse'ment.**

Syn. recompense, compensate, repay, refund.

rein (rān), *n.* [<O.F. *resne*, rein, perh. <Lat. *retinēre*, to hold back], **1**, a leather strap fastened to either end of the bit of a horse or other animal as a means of guiding and controlling it: usually *pl.* (see *harness*, illus.); **2**, hence, any means of restraint or control: usually *pl.*; as, the *reins* of government:—*v.t.* **1**, to hold in, direct, or stop by means of reins; restrain; guide; control; **2**, to supply with reins:—*v.i. Rare*, to be guided or controlled by reins; obey the rein.

Syn., *v.* repress, check, govern, restrain, control.

re-in-car-nate (rē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *v.t.* [*re-*+*incarnate*], to cause to take a new form or embodiment in flesh; invest anew in bodily form.

re-in-car-na-tion (rē-ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* as accepted in certain Oriental religions, and in Occidental versions of them, the persistence of the same soul in successive embodiments; also, any one embodiment of a soul, which has previously existed in another form; the state of being reborn in a new bodily form.—*n.* **re-in'car-na'tion-ist.**

rein-deer (rān'dēr"), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [<O.N. *hreindȳri* <*hreinn*, reindeer+*dȳr*, deer], any of various species of antlered deer found in northern America, Europe, and Asia, the American species being called *caribou*: frequently domesticated for its milk, flesh, and hide, or for use as a draft animal.

REINDEER

re-in-force (rē"ĭn-fōrs'), *v.t.* [see **reënforce**], to give new strength to; support; strengthen, as an army with additional troops:—*n.* **1**, a strengthening part, as a band; **2**, the thicker part of a gun, next to the breech. See **re'ĕn-force'**, *Pfd. S.*

re-in-force-ment (rē"ĭn-fōrs'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of strengthening; state of being strengthened; **2**, anything which strengthens or supports; additional support: *pl.* additional troops or ships. See **re'ĕn-force'ment**, *Pfd. S.*

reins (rānz), *n.pl.* [O.F.<Lat. *renes*, kidneys], *Archaic*, **1**, the kidneys; also, the region of the kidneys; the lower part of the back or loins; **2**, the seat of affections and feelings, formerly thought to be located in the loins; **3**, hence, the emotions and affections themselves; as, "try my heart and my *reins*."

re-in-state (rē"ĭn-stāt'), *v.t.* [*re-*+*instate*], **1**, to restore to a former state, station, or authority; **2**, to repair; replace, as damaged property, instead of paying its money value: used especially in fire insurance.—*n.* **re"in-state'ment.**

re-in-sure (rē"ĭn-shōōr'), *v.t.* [*re-*+*insure*], *Insurance*, to insure again: used especially of insuring an underwriter's risk by placing part of it with one or more other insurance companies, thereby distributing risk and gaining the utmost protection.—*n.* **re"in-sur'ance.**—*n.* **re"in-sur'er.**

reis (rās; rēs), *n.* plural of *rei*; also, a form of the plural of *real*.

re-is-sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v.t.* [*re-*+*issue*], to send or give out again officially or publicly; republish; as, to *reissue* an edict:—*v.i.* to go forth again:—*n.* **1**, a second publication; **2**, another putting forth or issue; as, a *reissue* of paper money; a new or changed edition of something previously published.

re-it-er-ate (rē-ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [<Lat. *re-*, again +*iterare* (*-atus*), to repeat], to do or say over again; repeat again and again.—*n.* **re-it'er-a'tion.**

re-it-er-a-tive (rē-ĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *n.* a word formed by repeating all or part of another word, so as to form a reduplicated word, as *pell-mell*: *Gram.*, a word expressing repeated action, as a verb.

re-ject (rē-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *re-*, back+*jacere* (*jectus*), to throw], **1**, to throw away as worthless; discard; as, to *reject* all imperfect specimens; **2**, to refuse to take; decline; refuse; as, to *reject* a gift; **3**, to refuse to grant, believe, or agree to; renounce; deny; as, to *reject* a suggestion; **4**, to throw up; vomit; eject, as from the mouth; evacuate; **5**, to refuse to receive (a person); slight; also, to refuse to marry: *Obs.*, to abandon.—*n.* **re-jec'tor; re-jec'tor.**

Syn. repel, deny, decline, renounce, eliminate.—*Ant.* acknowledge, accept, take, defend, maintain.

re-jec-ta-men-ta (rē-jĕk″tə-mĕn′tə), *n.pl.* [L.L. =rejected things], waste material; objects cast up by the sea; excrement.

re-jec-tion (rē-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of declining or refusing; **2,** the state of being refused; **3,** that which is rejected.

re-joice (rē-jois′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rejoiced (-joist′), *p.pr.* rejoicing], [< O.F. *re-*, again + *joir*, to rejoice < Lat. *gaudēre*, to rejoice], to feel or express joy or gladness; exult; often followed by *at* or *in*:—*v.t.* to make glad or joyful; gladden.

re-joic-ing (rē-jois′ĭng), *n.* **1,** a feeling of joy or gladness; **2,** the expression of this joy in words or actions; festivity; as, public *rejoicings* celebrated his return: *Rare*, the reason for joy or gladness.

re-join (rē-join′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *rejoindre* < Lat. *re-*, again + *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], **1,** to join again; reunite with; return to, after separation; as, to *rejoin* friends; **2,** to say in answer to a reply; also, to retort: *Law*, to say in answer to the plaintiff's replication:—*v.i.* to make answer to a reply: *Law*, to reply, or make answer, to the plaintiff's replication.

re-join-der (rē-join′dĕr), *n.* **1,** an answer, especially one made to a reply[1] **2,** a quick, sharp, cutting, or severe reply which counters the first speaker's statement; a retort: *Law*, in pleading, the defendant's answer to the replication (see *pleadings*).

Syn. reply, retort, repartee, response, answer.

re-ju-ve-nate (rē-jōō′vĕ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *juvenis*, young], **1,** to renew the youth of; cause to feel young or full of vigor again; **2,** to renew; refresh.—*n.* **re-ju″ve-na′tion.**

re-ju-ve-nes-cence (rē-jōō″vĕ-nĕs′ĕns), *n.* [< L.L. *rejuvenescens*, becoming young again < Lat. *re-*, again + *juvenis*, young], a state of feeling or seeming young again; the acquiring of fresh vitality; renewal of youth: *Biol.*, any of several processes by which an organism or a cell, which has been either functioning incompletely or degenerating, is renewed in vigor or completely restored to normal activity, as by the stimulating action of a hormone or the interchange of nuclear substance between two one-celled animals.—*adj.* **re-ju″ve-nes′cent.**

re-kin-dle (rē-kĭn′dl), *v.t.* [*re-* + *kindle*], **1,** to set fire to anew; ignite or light again; **2,** to inflame again, as the passions; rouse anew:—*v.i.* **1,** to take fire again; ignite again; **2,** to become aroused again; be animated anew, as the passions.

rel. *abbr.* **1,** relating; **2,** relative; relatively; **3,** religion; religious; **4,** [Lat. *reliquiae*], remains; relics.

re-lapse (rē-lăps′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *labi* (*lapsus*), to slip], **1,** to slip or slide back; **2,** to return to a former bad state or habit; backslide, as into vice: *Pathol.*, to become ill again after a state of partial recovery:—*n.* **1,** a slipping or sliding back; **2,** a falling into a former bad state; a backsliding, as into wrongdoing: *Pathol.*, the return of a disease after partial recovery; a setback in a patient's condition during, or shortly after, convalescence.

re-late (rē-lāt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* related, *p.pr.* relating], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *ferre* (*latus*), to bring], **1,** to tell, as a story; recite; narrate; **2,** to connect; establish a relation between, as by blood or marriage; be in kinship with; **3,** to show a connection between; as, to *relate* poetry and art:—*v.i.* to have connection or association with something; refer: with *to*.—*p.adj.* **re-lat′ed.**—*n.* **re-lat′er.**

Syn. recount, report, rehearse, narrate, describe, detail.—*Ant.* deny, suppress, withhold.

re-la-tion (rē-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of narrating or telling; **2,** the thing narrated or told; narrative; **3,** the state of being mutually or reciprocally connected or interested; interdependence; as, the *relation* between production cost and selling price; **4,** the basis of association in business or society; the kind of connection, correspondence, or feeling, either perceived or imagined, existing between two or more persons or things; as, a pleasant *relation* between partners; strained *relations*; **5,** reference; respect; as, in *relation* to; **6,** connection by birth or marriage; kinship; **7,** a relative; kinsman or kinswoman: *Law*, **1,** one who, as next of kin, in case of intestacy, would be entitled to share in the property of the intestate; a relative; **2,** the statement giving the grounds of a complaint or grievance by a person bringing a special action in the name of the state for trying some question involving both public and private rights; **3,** the giving of a prior date to an act as the time of its taking effect; *Math.*, a ratio; proportion; *Arch.*, correspondence of parts, as of design, building, or the like, to one another and to the whole; *Mus.*, reciprocal connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys, which renders their association with each other natural and harmonious: *pl.* dealings; affairs; as, foreign *relations*.—*adj.* **re-la′tion-al.**—*n.* **re-la′tion-ship.**

Syn. analogy, connection, kinship; narration, report.

rel-a-tive (rĕl′ə-tĭv), *adj.* **1,** having or expressing connection with, or reference to, something; relevant; as, their conversation was *relative* to business; **2,** comparative; not absolute; as, the *relative* value of two things; **3,** having meaning only in connection with something else; as, *large* and *small* are *relative* terms: *Rare*, having mutual relations; corresponding or agreeing in some way; as, different yet *relative* reasons: *Gram.*, referring to an antecedent, and introducing a dependent clause which modifies that antecedent; as, the *relative* pronouns *who*, *which*, etc.:—*n.* **1,** that which refers to, or is considered in its connection with, something else; **2,** a person connected with another by blood or marriage; kinsman: *Gram.*, a pronoun or adverb, as *who*, *which*, or *where*, referring to an antecedent in the main clause of a complex sentence, and introducing a dependent clause modifying that antecedent.—*adv.* **rel′a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **rel′a-tive-ness.**

rel-a-tiv-i-ty (rĕl″ə-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the state or quality of being connected with, or of having reference to, something else; especially, **2,** interdependence, or a state of close dependence on one another, as of the individual and society: *Phys.*, relationship to other objects or systems; especially, the characteristic of position, motion, etc., that they can be defined only by means of some selected frame of reference or system of coördinate axes; more specifically, a theory elaborated by Einstein which maintains that all statements of physical laws take exactly the same form in all systems of reference in whatever way such systems may be moving relatively to one another: this theory involving as a consequence the theories that no material body can have a velocity greater than that of light and that gravitation should be described not as a force inherent in matter, but as the effect of an alteration in the properties of space, the so-called change in the curvature of space caused by the presence of matter: **relativity of knowledge,** **1,** *Philos.*, the doctrine that an individual's knowledge of a thing is his conception of it and is independent of the real nature of the thing; **2,** *Psych.*, the doctrine that sensations are significant only as they vary in degree or quality from other sensations.

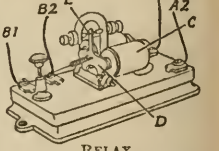
re-la-tor (rē-lā′tĕr), *n.* [Lat.], one who narrates or relates; a relater: *Law*, a person who, by leave of the state and in its name, brings an action to determine title to a public office and to recover the office or franchise from the person holding it.

re-lax (rē-lăks′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *laxare*, to loose], **1,** to slacken; loosen; make less tight or firm; as, to *relax* one's grip; **2,** to render less strict, harsh, or severe; mitigate; as, to *relax* punishment; **3,** to abate; lessen the tenseness of; as, to *relax* one's efforts; **4,** to relieve from strain; ease, as the mind; **5,** to loosen; open; **6,** to give up; give over, as from the jurisdiction of the church to civil authority:—*v.i.* **1,** to become less tight or firm; as, his hold *relaxed*; **2,** to become less severe; as, to *relax* in discipline; **3,** to cease effort; unbend; lessen tension; rest.—*n.* **re-lax′er.**

Syn. ease, relieve, open, abate, unbend.—*Ant.* bind, tighten, strain, intensify.

re-lax-a-tion (rē″lăk-sā′shŭn; rēl″ăk-), *n.* **1,** the act of loosening, easing, or making less severe; **2,** the state of being loosened, eased, or made less severe; **3,** lessening of tension or restraint; cessation from work, effort, etc.; hence, **4,** indulgence in quiet, ease, diversion, or recreation: also, the recreation indulged in; amusement; pastime.

[1]re-lay (rē-lā′; rē′lā), *n.* [< O.F. *relois* < *relayer*, to relay, perh. < Lat. *relaxare*, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest], **1,** a supply of fresh men, horses, hunting dogs, or the like, held ready to replace or relieve others, usually at a given time or place; **2,** the place at which such a relief is to be found; **3,** in general, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time: *Elec.*, a device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes another; *Mil.*, a small detachment of automobiles, or of men on foot or mounted on bicycles or motorcycles, who carry messages between distant places: **relay race,** a race in which a series of contestants succeed one another, each covering a definite part of the course:—*v.t.* **1,** to send by relay; as, to *relay* a message



RELAY

A1, A2, binding posts for primary current; B1, B2, binding posts for secondary current; C, magnets; D, armature; E, contact points.

across the border; **2**, to provide with relays:—*v.i.* to obtain a fresh supply, as of horses or men.

²re-lay (rē-lā'), *v.t.* [*re-* + ³*lay*], to lay again; lay a second time; as, to *relay* a wall.

re-lease (rē-lēs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -leased (-lēst'), *p.pr.* -leasing], [< O.F. *relessier* < Lat. *re-*, back + *laxare*, to loosen; set free], **1**, to set free, as a prisoner; **2**, to free from obligation or penalty; **3**, to deliver from pain or trouble; **4**, to permit the showing or sale of; as, to *release* a film: *Law*, to surrender, as a legal claim; give up title to:—*n.* **1**, the act of setting free; **2**, the state of being set free; **3**, freedom from an obligation, responsibility, or penalty; as, a *release* from debt; **4**, deliverance from pain, anxiety, distress, or the like; **5**, a placing on the market or before the public; as, the *release* of a film or of a news item: *Mech.*, a device for holding or freeing a mechanism; *Engin.*, in an engine, the act of permitting the escape of the steam or other working fluid, at the end of the working stroke, from the cylinder into the exhaust port; also, the point at which this occurs; *Law*, a surrender, as of a legal claim; a quitclaim.

Syn., *v.* acquit, discharge, exculpate. (See liberate.)

rel-e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *re-*, away, back + *legare* (*-atus*), to send], **1**, to send or put away; exile; hence, **2**, to remove, usually to a worse or less desirable place or situation; transfer; as, to *relegate* furniture to the attic; **3**, to refer, as for decision.

Syn. commit, banish, consign, transfer, refer.

rel-e-ga-tion (rĕl"ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of banishing or of removing to an inferior or less desirable position; **2**, the state of being banished or removed; removal; banishment; exile.

re-lent (rē-lĕnt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *lentus*, slack, slow], to become less severe or cruel; become more gentle or compassionate; feel pity; yield: *Obs.*, to become a liquid; melt:—*v.t. Obs.*, **1**, to dissolve; soften; **2**, to abate; **3**, to give up; abandon; **4**, to mollify; **5**, to regret.

Syn. mollify, soften, yield, relax.

re-lent-less (rē-lĕnt'lĕs), *adj.* unmoved by pity; indifferent to the pain of others; pitiless.—*adv.* **re-lent'less-ly.**—*n.* **re-lent'less-ness.**

Syn. austere, grim, harsh, implacable, unpitying.

rel-e-vance (rĕl'ē-vāns), *n.* [see **relevant**], the quality or state of being pertinent to, or properly applying to, the case in hand; fitness; pertinency.—*n.* **rel'e-van-cy.**

rel-e-vant (rĕl'ē-vānt), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *relevans* (*-antis*), lifting up], having to do with, or relating to, the case in hand; pertinent; as, *relevant* testimony.—*adv.* **rel'e-vant-ly.**

Syn. pertinent, adapted, congruous, apt, apropos, fitting, suitable. *Relevant* and *pertinent* agree in expressing fitness, logical relationship, and propriety between the matter or subject in hand and that which is said concerning it; as, *relevant* testimony; *pertinent* suggestions. *Pertinent* has also gathered the meaning of fitted or adapted to a proposed end or aim, and thus comes into comparison with *apropos*, meaning to the purpose, appropriate, opportune; as, *pertinent* remarks; a remark *apropos* and happy.—*Ant.* inappropriate, unsuitable, irrelevant, incongruous.

re-li-a-bil-i-ty (rē-lī"ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **rely**], the state or quality of meriting trust or confidence; trustworthiness; dependableness.

re-li-a-ble (rē-lī'ă-bl), *adj.* meriting trust or confidence; trustworthy; fit to be depended upon.—*adv.* **re-li'a-bly.**

Syn. trustworthy, dependable, responsible.—*Ant.* untrustworthy, heedless, irresponsible, unreliable.

re-li-ance (rē-lī'ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of trusting or depending; **2**, the state of being reliant or dependent; confidence; trust; dependence; **3**, that upon which one depends; foundation for confidence.

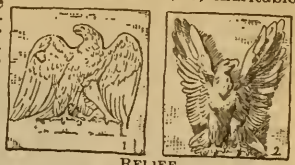
Syn. confidence, dependence. (See trust.)

re-li-ant (rē-lī'ănt), *adj.* trusting; having confidence; dependent.

rel-ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [< Fr. *relique* < Lat. *reliquiae*, things left behind < *relinquere* (*relictus*), to leave behind], **1**, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a survival; a trace or memorial, as of a custom, period, people, etc.; as, the weapon was a *relic* of the stone age; specifically, **2**, anything held in religious reverence, as the remains of a martyr or saint; **3**, an object cherished for its age or associations; a keepsake; a souvenir: *pl. Rare*, a dead body; corpse. Also, **re-lique'** (rē-lēk').

rel-ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *relinquere* (*relictus*), to leave behind], a widow or a widower.

re-lief (rē-lēf'), *n.* [see **relieve**], **1**, the act of relieving, as from pain, discomfort, etc.; the state of being thus released; the removal, complete or partial, of pain, grief, want, or the like; comfort; ease; **2**, the instrument by which aid or relief is given; as, rest is a great *relief* to an anxious mind; **3**, charitable help given to the poor; also, help given in time of danger or difficulty; **4**, release from a post or duty, by discharge or by substitution; also, the person so substituted; **5**, *Mil.*, supplies of men, animals, food, munitions, etc.; relays; especially, fresh troops coming to take the place of those tired out in action; **6**, vividness or sharpness of outline, due to contrast; as, a tower in bold *relief* against the sky: *Arch.* and *Sculpture*, the elevation or projection of a design from a plane surface; as, figures carved in low *relief*; also, the work so produced; *Painting* and *Drawing*, the effect of elevation or projection obtained by shadings, colors, etc.; *Phys. Geog.*, the elevations and depressions of land surface, as caused by mountains, valleys, etc.



RELIEF
1, low relief; 2, high relief.

Syn. mitigation, help, assistance, remedy, rescue.

re-lieve (rē-lēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lieved (-lēvd'), *p.pr.* -lieving], [< O.F. *relever* < Lat. *relevare*, to lift up, comfort < *re-*, again + *levare*, to lift < *levis*, light], **1**, to remove; reduce in severity; lessen; mitigate; as, to *relieve* pain; **2**, to free from burden, distress, or the like; as, to *relieve* an anxious mind; **3**, to release, as a guard, from a post, duty, or from action; substitute another in the place of, or take the place of, as in the discharge of any duty; as, he *relieved* the sentinel at midnight; **4**, to right (any wrong) by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance; **5**, to set off, bring out, or enhance, by contrast: as, tall spires *relieved* against the blue sky; **6**, to break the monotony of; vary; increase the effect or interest of, as by contrast or variety.

Syn. aid, assuage, ease, remove, allay. (See help.)

re-lie-vo (rē-lē'vō), *n.* [*pl.* -vos (-vōz)], [It.], *Arch.* and *Sculpture*, the elevation or projection of a design from a plane surface; relief (which see).

re-li-gieux** (rē-lē"zhyö'), *n.* [*pl.* -gieux (-zhyö')], [Fr.], one bound by religious vows.—*n.fem.* ***re-li"gieuse' (-zhyöz').

re-li-gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *religio* (*-onis*), perh. < *religare*, to bind fast], **1**, the recognition of man's relation to a divine or superhuman power to whom obedience and reverence are due; faith in and allegiance to a god or gods; **2**, the outward acts or practices of life by which men indicate their recognition of such relation; **3**, any system of faith and worship; as, the *religions* of the Greeks, Hindus, and Mohammedans; specifically, **4**, conformity to the teachings of the Bible; Christian faith and practice; effort by man to attain the goodness of God; **5**, conscientious devotion to some principle.

Syn. devotion, faith, belief, piety, worship.

re-li-gion-ist (rē-lĭj'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1**, one devoted to a religion; **2**, a religious zealot or fanatic: usually condemnatory.—*n.* **re-li'gion-ism.**

re-lig-i-os-i-ty (rē-lĭj"ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality of being extremely or morbidly pious; in modern use, excessive enthusiasm for the mystical elements of religion without zeal in the practice of its principles; religious sentimentality.

re-li-gious (rē-lĭj'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, feeling, and living in accordance with, a belief in a divine power to whom obedience and reverence are due; devout; righteous; pious; **2**, of or pertaining to, or set apart for, religion: as, a *religious* school; teaching, or setting forth, religion; as, *religious* books; **3**, bound by monastic vows; belonging to a monastic order; **4**, strict; conscientious; scrupulously faithful; as, performed with *religious* care:—*n.* one who is bound by monastic vows; a monk or nun; also, such persons collectively.—*adv.* **re-li'gious-ly.**—*n.* **re-li'gious-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* godly, holy, pious, god-fearing, devout.

re-lin-quish (rē-lĭng'kwĭsh), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *linquere*, to leave], **1**, to retire from; abandon; leave; as, to *relinquish* one's position; **2**, to give up; resign; surrender; as, to *relinquish* a right; **3**, to cease from; give up; as, to *relinquish* bad habits.—*n.* **re-lin'quish-er.**—*n.* **re-lin'quish-ment.**

Syn. surrender, resign, forego, quit. (See abandon.)

rel-i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Fr. *reliquaire*: see **relic**], a casket or shrine in which relics are kept (see illus. next page).

re-lique (rē-lēk'), *n.* [Fr.: see **relic**], **1**, a memorial or souvenir; **2**, something that is left or survives from an old time; **3**, anything kept as a

memorial of a saint and held in religious reverence: *pl. Rare*, a corpse. See **rel'ic**, *Pfd. S.*

re-liq-ui-æ (rē-lĭk'wĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat.], remains, especially of the dead: *Geol.*, fossil remains.

rel-ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* [< O.F. *reles*, aftertaste, that which is left over: see **release**], **1**, a taste or preference: fondness; liking; eager appreciation; zest: usually with *for*; as, a *relish* for adventure; **2**, flavor, especially when pleasing or distinctive; as, that wine has a delightful *relish*; hence, **3**, figuratively, that quality in anything which gives pleasure; enjoyment; zest; delight; as, dangers add *relish* to an adventure; **4**, a sort of condiment taken with food to render it more enjoyable, as a sauce, or to stimulate the appetite, as olives; seasoning; savor; **5**, a slight amount; a smack; a dash; as, his act has a *relish* of treason in it:—*v.t.* **1**, to give flavor to; as, salt *relishes* meat; **2**, to like the taste of; delight in; enjoy: *Obs.*, **1**, to taste or smack of; **2**, to appreciate: —*v.i.* **1**, to have a pleasing or savory taste; **2**, to yield an agreeable taste; hence, **3**, to afford gratification.

RELIQUARY

Syn., *n.* fondness, taste, gusto, zest, flavor, enjoyment.

re-lu-cent (rē-lū'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *relucens* (*-entis*), shining back], luminous; shining.

re-luc-tance (rē-lŭk'tăns), *n.* [see **reluctant**], unwillingness; disinclination; aversion: *Elec.*, resistance to magnetization: *Obs.*, opposition. Also, **re-luc'tan-cy.**

re-luc-tant (rē-lŭk'tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *reluctans* (*-antis*), struggling against < *re-*, against + *luctari*, to struggle], **1**, unwilling; loath; disinclined; as, *reluctant* to leave; **2**, marked by, or due to, unwillingness; granted unwillingly or ungraciously; as, a *reluctant* acceptance: *Obs.*, opposing; offering resistance of some kind.—*adv.* **re-luc'tant-ly.**

Syn. averse, unwilling, indisposed, loath, opposed, backward.—*Ant.* eager, disposed, willing, inclined.

rel-uc-tiv-i-ty (rĕl"ŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.*, specific magnetic resistance; the resistance to magnetization exerted by a one-centimeter cube of a given medium: the reciprocal of *permeability.*

re-lume (rē-lūm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lumed (-lūmd'), *p.pr.* -luming], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *luminare*, to light < *lumen*, light], to light again; rekindle. Also, **re-lu'mine** (-lū'mĭn).

re-ly (rē-lī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* relied (-līd'), *p.pr.* relying], [< O.F. *relier*, to bind together < Lat. *re-*, again + *ligare*, to bind], to trust; have confidence in someone or something; depend: with *on* or *upon.*

Syn. confide, repose, lean, depend, trust.

re-main (rē-mān'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *remaindre* < Lat. *re-*, back + *manēre*, to stay], **1**, to stay behind while others go; stay in the same place; abide; as, he alone *remained* in camp; **2**, to continue in existence; endure; persist; last; as, the memory of that day *remains;* **3**, to continue in the same given state; as, to *remain* a bachelor; **4**, to be left after a part has been used, taken away, lost, or destroyed; as, little of his wealth *remains;* **5**, to be left for future consideration or use; be held in reserve; as, that *remains* to be decided:—*n.* usually *pl.* **1**, the part or parts left, as of a meal; surviving members, as of a nation; **2**, ruins, as of a temple; **3**, a relic or relics; survival, as of a custom, period, etc.: *pl.* **1**, a dead body; corpse; **2**, the literary product of an author who is dead.

Syn., *v.* abide, continue, last, endure, halt, stand, stop, tarry.—*Ant.*, *v.* leave, flee, depart, perish.

re-main-der (rē-mān'dēr), *n.* the portion or number left after anything is taken away; remnant; balance; surplus; specifically, in publishing, the number of copies of a book or magazine left on the publisher's hands after demand has ceased: *Math.*, **1**, the quantity left after any deduction, as in subtraction; **2**, the part, less than the divisor, left over after division; *Law*, an estate which is not to come into effect until some future date or until the happening of a certain event: generally divided into *vested remainder*, a fixed present interest to be enjoyed in the future, and *contingent remainder*, a future interest to take effect only under certain conditions: —*adj.* remaining; left over.

Syn., *n.* leavings, surplus, remnant, residue, balance. *Remainder*, *remnant*, and *residue* agree in naming that which is left when the other part, often the greater part, has been taken away. *Remainder* is general in its application; we speak of the *remainder* obtained by the process of subtraction; the *remainder* of our life. *Remnant* usually names a fragment; as, a *remnant* of cloth left at the end of a bolt; figuratively, *remnant* may name a scattered few, or a small surviving group of people, the rest of whom have suffered dispersion, calamity, or extinction. *Residue* technically is a residuum, or residual product left from some process; ordinarily it is that which remains after a separation, removal, settlement, or the like. The *residue* of an estate is that which is left when all debts and previous requirements are settled. *Balance* in the sense of the rest or the *remainder* is incorrectly used. The difference between one's credits and debits is a *balance* struck; the unpaid part of a debt, a *balance* due; but this is a different idea from that carried by *remainder*, *residue*, and *remnant.* It is correct to call a deficiency in an account the *balance* due; it is incorrect to say that you are going to refrain from work for the *balance* of the day.

re-mand (rē-mănd'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *remander* < Lat. *re-*, back + *mandare*, to order], to call, order, or send back; as, to *remand* an officer to his post: *Law*, to recommit to prison or custody after a partial or preliminary examination; as, the prisoner was *remanded:*—*n.* **1**, the sending back of an accused person to custody after a hearing, to permit the obtainment of further evidence; **2**, the judicial order sending him back.

rem-a-nent (rĕm'ă-nĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *remanens* (*-entis*), remaining], **1**, remaining; **2**, additional.

re-mark (rē-märk'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *re-*, again + *marquer*, to mark < O.Teut. source], **1**, to take note of; observe; notice with attention; as, to *remark* an odd style of dress; **2**, to state in writing or in speech; say briefly and casually; comment upon: *Obs.*, to distinguish:—*v.i.* **1**, to observe; notice; **2**, to comment; as, he *remarked* upon it:—*n.* **1**, the act of noticing or observing attentively; observation; **2**, a brief written or spoken comment or statement; **3**, note; notice; noticeable appearance; as, his dress made him an object of *remark; pl.* conversation in general; as, his *remarks* were interesting: *Engraving*, (preferably, *remarque*), a marginal sketch or other distinguishing mark made on an engraved plate to indicate any particular state of the plate prior to its completion; also, a print from an engraved plate bearing such a mark.

Syn., *v.* perceive, observe, express. (See notice.)

re-mark-a-ble (rē-märk'ă-bl), *adj.* **1**, worthy of observation or comment; noteworthy; as, an occasion *remarkable* in his life; hence, **2**, conspicuous; unusual; uncommon; extraordinary; as, a *remarkable* bit of fiction.—*adv.* **re-mark'a-bly.**—*n.* **re-mark'a-ble-ness.**

Syn. observable, notable, eminent, extraordinary. —*Ant.* common, usual, ordinary.

re-marque (rē-märk'), *n.* [Fr.], *Engraving*, **1**, a mark, usually in the form of a small sketch, on the margin of a plate indicating its stage of progress toward completion; also, **2**, the proof or print made from an engraved or etched plate bearing such a mark. Also, **re-mark'.**

re-me-di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **remedy**], capable of being cured or rectified; as, a *remediable* disease.

re-me-di-al (rē-mē'dĭ-ăl), *adj.* affording, or intended to be used as, a cure or remedy for disease or for the removal of an evil; as, *remedial* social measures.—*adv.* **re-me'di-al-ly.**

rem-e-di-less (rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; rē-mĕd'ĭ-lĕs), *adj.* **1**, beyond cure or help; incurable; hopeless; **2**, irreparable; irretrievable, as a loss.

rem-e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Lat. *remedium* < *re-*, again + *mederi*, to heal], **1**, any medicine, application, or treatment which cures or relieves sickness; **2**, that which removes or corrects an evil; a relief; corrective: *Law*, legal measures, as to recover a right or to secure redress for an injury:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -died (-dĭd), *p.pr.* -dying], **1**, to cure or heal medicinally; **2**, to repair; make right; remove or correct, as an evil.

Syn., *n.* restorative, corrective, medicine, redress.

re-mem-ber (rē-mĕm'bēr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *remembrer* < Lat. *re-*, again + *memorari*, to remember < *memor*, mindful], **1**, to bring anew to the mind; think of anew; as, to *remember* an experience; **2**, to keep in mind carefully; not forget; know by heart; as, to *remember* a poem; **3**, to hold in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence; as, to *remember* the soldiers on Memorial Day; **4**, to carry greetings from; revive in the mind of another; as, *remember* me to her; **5**, to do for, out of kindness; pray for; as, to *remember* the needy; **6**, to give a present or fee

to; tip; as, *remember* the porter: *Archaic*, **1**, to remind: also used impersonally; **2**, to bethink (oneself); *Obs.*, to record:—*v.i.* to possess or use the faculty of memory; as, he *remembers* easily: *Rare*, to recall a person, event, or thing; have a recollection or memory: with *of*.

re-mem-brance (rē-mĕm'brăns), *n.* **1**, the act or power of calling to, or keeping in. the mind; recollecting; **2**, the state of being retained by, or recalled to, the mind; recollection; memory: as, to hold in *remembrance* of some one; **3**, the length of time within which one has memories; as, the coldest winter in my *remembrance*; **4**, anything that recalls or keeps in mind a particular memory; a memento or keepsake; a gift: *pl.* greetings; a message betokening friendship; as, give her my *remembrances*.

Syn. souvenir, reminder, reminiscence. (See memory.)

re-mem-branc-er (rē-mĕm'brăn-sĕr), *n.* **1**, one who reminds another; one who revives the memory of anything; a reminder; **2**, that which revives the memory of anything; a memorial; memento; **3**, in England, originally, any of several recording officers of the Court of the Exchequer having various duties; now, specifically, an officer of the Supreme Court in charge of the collection of debts owed to the king or queen: usually known as the *King's* or *Queen's Remembrancer*.

re-mind (rē-mīnd'), *v.t.* [*re-*+*mind*], to bring to the mind of; cause to recollect: generally followed by *of* or an infinitive; as, *remind* me to go; it *reminds* me of home.—*n.* **re-mind'er** (-mīn'dĕr).

rem-i-nis-cence (rĕm"ĭ-nĭs'ĕns), *n.* [see **reminiscent**], **1**, the act or faculty of calling back to the mind past experiences; remembrance; **2**, that which is recalled; that which is remembered and told; a recollection or narration of events or experiences in which one has had a part; **3**, some feature or the like that reminds or suggests some other thing; a reminder: as, there is a *reminiscence* of Burns in that poem.

Syn. retrospection, recollection. (See memory.)

rem-i-nis-cent (rĕm"ĭ-nĭs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *reminiscens* (*-entis*), remembering], **1**, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, memory of past experiences; **2**, recalling, or thinking much about, the past; retrospective; **3**, reminding; suggestive: with *of*; as, that verse is *reminiscent* of Burns.

re-mise (rē-mīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* remised (-mīzd'), *p.pr.* remising], [< Fr., p.p. of *remettre*, to remit < Lat. *re-*, back+*mittere*, to send], *Law*, to grant; release: used in deeds to property:—*n. Law*, a surrender or transfer, as of rights or property; *Fencing*, a second thrust following one that has missed, delivered before the attacker has returned to his guard: *Rare*, remittance, as of money for goods delivered; *Obs.* or *Rare*, a carriage house; also, a fine livery carriage: distinguished from a *hackney coach*.

re-miss (rē-mĭs'), *adj.* [see **remit**], **1**, careless in matters of duty, business, or the like; neglectful; slack; lax; **2**, lacking energy and earnestness; also, **3**, not prompt; lagging; dilatory.—*adv.* **re-miss'ly**.—*n.* **re-miss'ness**.

Syn. slack, slothful, behindhand. (See negligent.)

re-mis-si-ble (rē-mĭs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being pardoned.—*n.* **re-mis"si-bil'i-ty**.

re-mis-sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of canceling, discharging, or annulling, as a fine, a penalty, or a debt; **2**, forgiveness; pardon; as of sins or other offenses; **3**, temporary abatement of the violence of a pain.

re-mit (rē-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting], [< Lat. *re-*, back+*mittere* (*missus*), to send], **1**, to forgive; pardon; as, to *remit* sins; **2**, to refrain from demanding, inflicting, or insisting upon; as, to *remit* a fine; **3**, to make less severe; slacken; relax; as, to *remit* one's watchfulness; **4**, to restore or replace, as to a former title or status; **5**, to postpone; put off; defer: *Com.*, to send, as money in payment of debts or bills due; *Law*, **1**, to send back, as a case to an inferior court; **2**, to annul, as a fine: *Obs.* or *Rare*, to give up; surrender; resign:—*v.i.* **1**, to moderate; lessen in force or violence; abate, as a fever; **2**, to send money, as in payment for goods delivered:—*n. Scots Law*, the transfer of a case from one court or authority to another.

re-mit-tal (rē-mĭt'ăl), *n.* a canceling; discharge; remission, as of a penalty: *Law*, the act of transferring a case to another court to be heard.

re-mit-tance (rē-mĭt'ăns), *n.* **1**, the act of sending money, bills, or the like, especially to a distant place; also, **2**, that which is sent, especially money: **remittance man**, one in a foreign country, who is supported by money from home.

re-mit-tent (rē-mĭt'ĕnt), *adj.* diminishing temporarily, or at irregular intervals: **remittent fever**, a form of malarial fever in which the temperature falls periodically, but not quite to the normal:—*n.* a remittent fever.

re-mit-ter (rē-mĭt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who sends or transmits, as money, in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.; **2**, one who forgives or pardons: *Law*, **1**, the submission of a case to a lower court; **2**, a process by which the possessor of an estate under two titles substitutes the more valid one for the defective one under which he gained possession **3**, reëstablishment, as in a former position.

rem-nant (rĕm'nănt), *n.* [< O.F. *remenant*, p.pr. of *remanoir*, to remain], **1**, that which is left; the remainder; **2**, a little bit; a fragment; specifically, a short length of fabric, offered at a reduced price, when most of the piece has been cut off and sold; **3**, a remaining indication or trace; as, he retained not a *remnant* of refinement.

Syn. residue, scrap, portion. (See remainder.)

re-mod-el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v.t.* [*re-*+*model*], to put into new shape; reconstruct; rearrange.

re-mon-e-tize (rē-mŏn'ē-tīz; rē-mŭn'-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], [*re-*+*money*], to put back into use as lawful money; reinstate, as gold, silver, or other medium of exchange, as lawful or as standard money; as, to *remonetize* silver.—*n.* **re-mon"e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-).

re-mon-strance (rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* [see **remonstrate**], **1**, the act of objecting or protesting; **2**, a strong objection or protest against something; expostulation; reproof: *R. C. Ch.*, a vessel of gold or silver, having an opening in front, in which the consecrated Host is shown at the altar or in procession: a monstrance: *Obs.*, an exhibit; show.

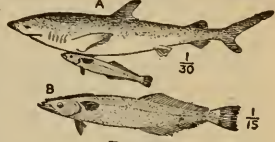
re-mon-strant (rē-mŏn'strănt), *adj.* protesting or urging reasons against something:—*n.* one who signs or presents a protest against something: **Remonstrant**, one of the religious group called Arminians: name used in the early part of the 17th century.—*adv.* **re-mon'strant-ly**.

re-mon-strate (rē-mŏn'strāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -strated, *p.pr.* -strating], [< Lat. *re-*, again+*monstrare* (*-atus*), to show; exhibit], **1**, to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* against a wrong; **2**, to reason or plead earnestly:—*v.i. Obs.*, **1**, to assert protestingly; **2**, to demonstrate.—*n.* **re"mon-stra'tion** (rē"mŏn-strā'shŭn; rĕm"ŏn-).—*adj.* **re-mon'stra-tive** (rē-mŏn'strā-tĭv).—*n.* **re-mon'stra-tor** (rē-mŏn'strā-tĕr).

Syn. protest, complain. (See expostulate.)

re-mon-tant (rē-mŏn'tănt), *adj.* [< Fr. *remonter*, to remount], *Bot.*, blooming again: said of roses that bloom more than once in a season:—*n.* a remontant rose.

rem-o-ra (rĕm'ō-rà), *n.* [Lat. = impediment, sucking fish < *re-*, back+*mora*, delay], any of several fishes (family *Echeneididæ*) which, by a sucking disk on its head, is able to attach itself to large fishes, as sharks and swordfish.



REMORA
A, shark with remora attached; B, remora, showing sucker on head.

re-morse (rē-mōrs'), *n.* [< O.F. *remors* < Lat. *re-*, again+*mordēre* (*morsus*), to bite], **1**, great pain or anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; the distressing pain of a guilty conscience; keen self-reproach; **2**, sympathy; pity; compassion: obsolete or rare except in the expression, *without remorse*.

Syn. anguish, grief, repentance. (See sorrow.)

re-morse-ful (rē-mōrs'fōōl), *adj.* full of sorrow or anguish caused by a sense of guilt; keenly self-reproachful; bitterly repentant.—*adv.* **re-morse'ful-ly**.—*n.* **re-morse'ful-ness**.

re-morse-less (rē-mōrs'lĕs), *adj.* without regret; having no feeling of guilt or self-reproach; cruel; merciless; hard-hearted.—*adv.* **re-morse'less-ly**.—*n.* **re-morse'less-ness**.

re-mote (rē-mōt'), *adj.* [*comp.* -moter, *superl.* -motest], [< Lat. *remorēre* (*-motus*): see **remove**], **1**, far off or distant in time; as, *remote* centuries; **2**, distant in place; far removed from others; as, a *remote* village; hence, secluded; retired; **3**, having slight connection or relation; alien; foreign; as, statements *remote* from facts; **4**, not plainly seen; not strikingly evident; slight; as, a *remote* likeness; **5**, mediate; not proximate or primary; as, the *remote* causes of a war.—*adv.* **re-mote'ly**.—*n.* **re-mote'ness**.

Syn. distant, alien, foreign, unrelated secluded retired, abstracted.—*Ant.* immediate, near, relevant.

re-mount (rē-mount′), *v.t.* [*re-* + *mount*], **1**, to get up on again; as, to *remount* a wall; **2**, to frame again; set again, as a jewel; **3**, to put on horseback again; **4**, to give a fresh horse to:—*v.i.* **1**, to get up on a ladder, or the like, again; specifically, to mount a horse again; **2**, to furnish fresh horses, as to the cavalry, to take the place of those lost or disabled: —*n.* **1**, a new frame; a new setting; **2**, a fresh horse to replace one lost or disabled.

re-mov-a-ble (rē-mōōv′ə-bl), *adj.* [see **remove**], **1**, capable of being taken away, or of being transferred from one place to another; **2**, subject to removal, as from office; as, a *removable* curate.—*n.* **re-mov′a-bil′i-ty**.—*n.* **re-mov′a-ble-ness**.

re-mov-al (rē-mōōv′əl), *n.* **1**, the act of taking away; **2**, the state of being removed; displacement; **3**, dismissal, as from office.

re-move (rē-mōōv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -moved (-mōōvd′), *p.pr.* -moving], [< O.F. *remouvoir* < Lat. *re-*, again + *movēre* (*motus*), to move], **1**, to put from its place; change from one place to another, as one's place of residence; shift; **2**, to destroy; as, to *remove* a hindrance; take or put out of the way; get rid of; as, to *remove* one's hat; **3**, to displace; dismiss from office; as, to *remove* the treasurer:—*v.i.* to go from one place to another; depart; move; change residence:—*n.* **1**, a change or transfer from one place to another, as of one's residence; a change or transfer of one's business: usually called a *more* in the United States; **2**, the space passed over in changing from one place to another; hence, a step or interval; **3**, a dish succeeding another at a meal; a course: *Obs.*, the period of being away; absence.—*n.* **re-mov′er**.

re-moved (rē-mōōvd′), *p.adj.* **1**, separated by degrees in relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed* is the child of a first cousin; **2**, not connected; existing apart; distant; as, to have reasons not far *removed* from self-interest.

re-mu-ner-ate (rē-mū′nēr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *remunerari* (*-atus*), to reward < *re-*, again + *munus* (*-eris*), a gift], **1**, to pay an equivalent to (a person) in return for service, loss, expense, or the like; compensate; repay; **2**, to pay an equivalent in return for; as, to *remunerate* a service; reward.—*adj.* **re-mu′ner-a-tive**.

Syn. requite, reward, recompense, reimburse, satisfy.

re-mu-ner-a-tion (rē-mū′nēr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of paying for service rendered; act of making just or adequate return for a service, loss, or the like; **2**, payment for loss sustained on one's behalf, or for service; compensation.

Syn. compensation, payment, reward. (See salary.)

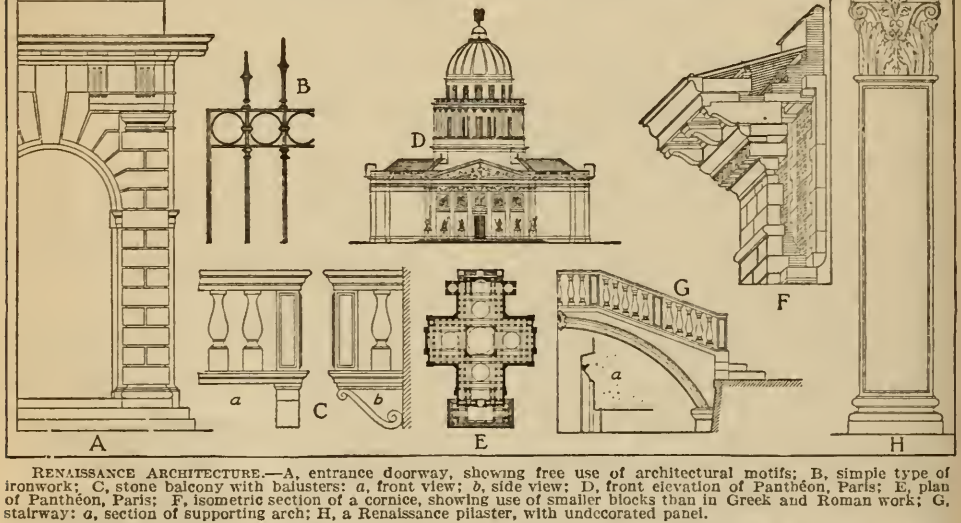
Re-mus (rē′mŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, one of the legendary founders of Rome, slain by his twin brother Romulus for leaping scornfully over the walls of the newly built city (see *Romulus*, illus.).

ren-ais-sance (rĕn′ĕ-sāns′; rē-nā′sāns; rē-nā′sāns′), *n.* [Fr. < *renaître* < Lat. *re-*, again + *nasci*, to be born], **1**, a new birth; a coming to life again, especially in art; **2**, a revival of awakened interest and effort in, or a marked improvement along, any line, especially in art: also, *renascence*: **Renaissance**, *n.* **1**, the period of a great revival of learning and classical art in Europe from the 14th to the 16th centuries, beginning in Italy and spreading gradually to other countries and marking the transition from medieval to modern history; **2**, the style of art and architecture, based on the classic, of that period:—*adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the period of the great revival of learning and art from the 14th to the 16th century; **2**, in the style of, or characteristic of the style of, this period; as, *Renaissance* painting. Also, **Re-nas′cence** (-nās′-; -nā′-).

re-nal (rē′nāl), *adj.* [< Lat. *renalis*, pertaining to the kidney < *ren*, kidney], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to one or both of the kidneys; as, a *renal* artery.

re-nas-cent (rē-nās′ĕnt; -nā′sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *renascens* (*-entis*), being born again], coming into existence again; being born again; springing or rising again into vigor; reviving; as, a *renascent* interest in art.

ren-coun-ter (rĕn-koun′tĕr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *rencontrer*, to meet again: see **encounter**], *Rare*, to meet unexpectedly or casually; *Obs.*, to clash or collide with; *Obs.* or *Rare*, to meet in hostility, in combat, or fight:—*v.i.* *Rare*, to meet a foe unexpectedly; *Obs.* or *Rare*, to meet in hostility; *Obs.*, to meet forcibly; collide:—*n.* **1**, a combat; duel; battle; **2**, an unexpected or casual meeting, as with a friend; **3**, a personal contest; a debate or argument between individuals: *Obs.*, a collision; clash. Also, **ren-con′tre** (rĕn-kŏn′tĕr; rän′kôntr′).



RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.—A, entrance doorway, showing free use of architectural motifs; B, simple type of ironwork; C, stone balcony with balusters: *a*, front view; *b*, side view; D, front elevation of Panthéon, Paris; E, plan of Panthéon, Paris; F, isometric section of a cornice, showing use of smaller blocks than in Greek and Roman work; G, stairway: *a*, section of supporting arch; H, a Renaissance pilaster, with undecorated panel.

rend (rĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rent (rĕnt), *p.pr.* rending], [< A.S. *rendan*, to tear apart], **1**, to tear apart with force or violence; split; rip; burst; as, the wind *rends* the sail; **2**, to take away by force; as, to *rend* colonies from a mother country:—*v.i.* to be torn into parts by force; split apart; tear.—*n.* **rend′er**.

Syn. rupture, lacerate, cleave, rip, slit. (See break.)

ren-der (rĕn′dĕr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *rendre*, to give up; translate < Lat. *reddere* (*-itus*) < *re-*, back + *dare*, to give], **1**, to give in return or requital; pay back; as, to *render* blow for blow; **2**, to pay as something owed or due; as, to *render* tribute or homage; **3**, to present for consideration; deliver; as, to *render* a bill; **4**, to state; utter as final; as, to *render* a decision; **5**, to yield; surrender; **6**, to cause to be or to become; make; as, to *render* anything fit for use; **7**, to furnish; give; as, to *render* aid; **8**, to translate; as, to *render* French into English; **9**, to express; perform; depict; interpret; reproduce; as, to *render* music; **10**, to purify or separate by melting; try out; clarify; as, to *render* lard; **11**, to cover (brickwork or

stonework) with a first coat of plaster: *Naut.*, to cause (a rope) to slip through a block or clew, as by slackening it off: *Rare*, to give; deliver, as a message; *Archaic*, to return; also, to give back (an image) by reflection:—*v.i. Naut.*, to pass or glide smoothly, as a rope through a clew or block: *Obs.*, to give an account.—*adj.* **ren'der-a-ble.**—*n.* **ren'der-er.**

ren-dez-vous (rän'dā-vōō; rŏn'dĕ-; rĕn'-), *n.* [*pl.* rendezvous (-vōōz)], [< Fr. *rendezvous*, betake yourselves; see **render**], **1**, an appointed place of meeting; especially, a base, as for warships or troops; **2**, a meeting by agreement; also, an appointment for a meeting at a fixed time and place: *Obs.*, a refuge:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -voused (-vōōd), *p.pr.* -vousing], to assemble or bring together, as troops or the ships of a fleet:—*v.i.* to meet or assemble at a specified time and place, as by appointment.

ren-di-tion (rĕn-dish'ŭn), *n.* [see **render**], **1**, the act of rendering; a yielding or a surrender, as of troops in war; **2**, a version; translation; **3**, in the United States, the act or style of performing, representing, or interpreting; as the *rendition* of a rôle.

ren-e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* [< Sp. *renegado*, one who denies < Lat. *re-*, again + *negare* (*-atus*), to deny], **1**, one who denies or gives up his faith; especially, an apostate from Christianity or some other religious faith; **2**, one who denies or deserts from a cause, principle, party, or the like; especially, one who deserts a cause or principle, and turns to a hostile one; a turncoat; **3**, a deserter from army or navy. Also, *Archaic*, **ren"e-ga'do** (rĕn"ē-gā'dō), [*pl.* -does (-dōz)].

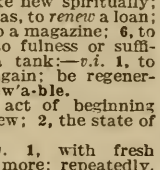
re-nege (rē-nēg'; *Dial.*, rē-nāg'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reneged (-nēgd'), *p.pr.* reneging], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *negare* (*-atus*), to deny], in cards, to fail to follow suit when holding cards of the suit called for, in violation of the rules of the game; revoke: *Slang*, to back out; fail to come up to expectations; *Obs.*, to deny an assertion:—*v.t. Archaic*, to deny; disown; reject; decline:—*n.* the act of failing to follow suit when able to do so. Also, *U. S. Colloq.*, **re-nig'** (rē-nig').—*n.* **re-neg'er.**

re-new (rē-nū'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *new*], **1**, to make new once more; restore the freshness and vigor of; revive; reawaken; regenerate; as, spring *renews* the earth; **2**, to rebuild; reëstablish; restore to original state; renovate; **3**, to begin again; resume; as, to *renew* the fighting; **4**, in theology, to make new spiritually; **5**, to grant or obtain an extension of: as, to *renew* a loan; extend; continue, as a subscription to a magazine; **6**, to replace; supply; furnish; restore to fulness or sufficiency; as, to *renew* the water in a tank:—*v.i.* **1**, to become new or fresh again; grow again; be regenerated; **2**, to begin afresh.—*adj.* **re-new'a-ble.**

re-new-al (rē-nū'ăl), *n.* **1**, the act of beginning again, or of making new; **2**, the state of being begun again or made new.

re-new-ed-ly (rē-nū'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* **1**, with fresh strength; **2**, once more; repeatedly.

ren-i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm; rē'nĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *ren* (*renis*), kidney + *forma*, form], having the shape or outline of a human kidney; kidney-shaped; bean-shaped; as, a *reniform* leaf.



RENIFORM LEAF

re-ni-tent (rē-nī'tĕnt; rĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *nitens* (*-entis*), struggling], **1**, withstanding pressure; **2**, refractory; obstinate; opposing.—*n.* **re-ni'ten-cy.**

ren-net (rĕn'ĕt), *n.* [M.E. < *renne*, to run], **1**, the inner membrane of the stomach of certain animals, especially of the fourth stomach of ruminants, or the contents of the fourth stomach of an unweaned calf, used to curdle milk, as in cheese making; **2**, any of various substances, as the extract of certain plants, used for this purpose; **3**, rennin:—*v.t. Obs.*, to mix or treat with rennet.

ren-nin (rĕn'ĭn), *n.* a ferment occurring in the gastric juice of man and the higher animals, which coagulates milk; the chemical base of rennet.

re-nounce (rē-nouns'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* renounced (-nounst'), *p.pr.* renouncing], [< Fr. *renoncer* < Lat. *renuntiare* (*-atus*), to renounce < *re-*, back + *nuntiare*, to announce < *nuntius*, a messenger], **1**, to disown; cast off; reject; as, to *renounce* an heir; **2**, to give up unconditionally; abandon; surrender, as a claim; **3**, to repudiate; refuse to acknowledge; as, to *renounce* a treaty; **4**, to give up; abandon; as, to *renounce* a belief; **5**, in cards, to fail to follow (the suit led):—*v.i.* **1**, to refuse or resign some right or trust, as the right to act as an executor; **2**, in cards, to fail to follow suit: play a card of a different suit from that led:—*n.* in cards, failure to follow suit.—*n.* **re-nounce'er.**—*n.* **re-nounce'ment.**

Syn., *v.* repudiate, surrender, disclaim. (See abandon.)

ren-o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [< Lat. *renovare* (*-atus*) < *re-*, again + *novus*, new], **1**, to make as good as new; restore to a former or better condition of freshness, wholeness, or the like; **2**, to cleanse; purify:—*adj.* made as good as new.—*n.* **ren'o-va"tor** (-tĕr).

Syn., *v.* purify, revive, renew, regenerate, refresh.

ren-o-va-tion (rĕn"ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of making new or as good as new; **2**, the state of being renewed: *Theol.*, the continuous renewal of the soul by divine influence: *Obs.*, renewal; resumption, as of an argument.

re-nown (rē-noun'), *n.* [< O.F. *renomer*, to make famous < Lat. *re-*, again + *nominare*, to name < *nomen*, name], fame; the state of being widely and favorably known for great accomplishments or merits; celebrity; exalted reputation; as, the *renown* of a hero: *Obs.*, **1**, rumor; **2**, reputation:—*v.t. Rare*, to make famous:—*v.i. Slang*, to swagger; boast: used with *it*.

Syn., *n.* glory, honor, distinction. (See fame.)

re-nowned (rē-nound'), *p.adj.* having a wide and honorable reputation; famous.

Syn. glorious, celebrated, distinguished, honored.

[1]rent (rĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *rend*:—*n.* [see **rend**], **1**, a tear; a hole or slit made by tearing or splitting apart, as in fabrics, clouds, rocks, or the like; **2**, a split or division of opinion or belief; a rupture in any body, as in the Christian Church; a schism.

Syn., *n.* breach, division, schism, fissure, rupture.

[2]rent (rĕnt), *n.* [< Fr. *rente* < Lat. *reddere*: see **render**], a fixed amount payable at a stated time or times for the use of property: *Econ.*, that portion of the return on a piece of land which is due to its superiority in location, productivity, etc., over land which is barely good enough to bring in a return to labor (wages) and capital invested in it (interest): also called *ground rent*, *economic rent*, or *Ricardian rent*; *Com.*, the price paid to the owner of land, buildings, or other property, for the use of such material over a given period of time: also called *contract rent*: *Obs.*, income; toll; *U. S. Colloq.*, a place rented:—*v.t.* **1**, to lease; hire; hold or use without ownership, in consideration of payments made at stated times; as, to *rent* a house from an owner; **2**, to give possession of, in return for rent; lease; as, to *rent* a house to a tenant:—*v.i.* to be leased or to let; as, the house *rents* for $1,000.—*n.* **rent'er.**—*adj.* **rent'a-ble.**

rent-al (rĕn'tăl), *n.* **1**, the amount of money paid at stated times for the possession and use of property; **2**, the income obtained from leased property; **3**, a schedule, account, or list of rents; a rent roll.

re-nun-ci-a-tion (rē-nŭn"sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [see **renounce**], **1**, the act of disowning, casting off, or giving up; also, **2**, the statement or document expressing such an act; denial; relinquishment; as, the *renunciation* of dower rights.

Syn. abandonment, rejection, recantation, repudiation.—*Ant.* acknowledgment, proclamation, vindication.

re-nun-ci-a-to-ry (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* disowning; casting off; relinquishing; surrendering; as, a *renunciatory* contract.

re-o-pen (rē-ō'pn), *v.t.* [*re-* + *open*], **1**, to unclose or open again; **2**, to begin again; resume, as an argument:—*v.i.* **1**, to open again; **2**, to begin again.

re-or-gan-i-za-tion (rē-ôr"găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-shŭn), *n.* [see **reorganize**], **1**, the act or process of arranging or systematizing anew; **2**, the state of being arranged or systematized anew; a new or more satisfactory form or system; **3**, the process of adjusting the interests of bondholders, stockholders, and creditors of a corporation that is in the hands of a receiver, with a view to the formation of a new company to operate the business.

re-or-gan-ize (rē-ôr'găn-īz), *v.t.* [*re-* + *organize*], **1**, to arrange or systematize anew; **2**, to change to a more satisfactory form or system; as, to *reorganize* a business:—*v.i.* to become arranged or systematized anew.—*n.* **re-or'gan-iz"er.**

[1]rep (rĕp), *n.* [< Fr. *reps*: source uncertain], a silk, wool, or silk and wool, fabric having a surface of fine horizontal cords. Also **repp; reps.**

[2]rep (rĕp), *n. Slang*, **1**, [abbr. of *reputation*], reputation; fame; **2**, [abbr. of *reprobate*], a man or woman of loose character.

rep. *abbr.* **1**, repeat; **2**, report; reporter; **3**, representative (also, **repr.**); **4**, repetition; **5**, republic:—**Rep.**, Republic; Republican (also, **Repub.**).

[1]re-pair (rē-pâr'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *repairier* < L.L. *repatriare*, to go back to one's native land < Lat. *re-*, back + *patria*, native land], to go; resort; as to *repair* to one's home; betake oneself: *Obs.*, to come or go back to the same place; return:—*n. Archaic*, a place of accustomed resort; *Obs.*, a gathering of people: an assembly; *Rare*, a haunt.

²**re-pair** (rē-pâr′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *reparer* < Lat. *reparare* (*-atus*), to restore], **1**, to put in good or sound condition again after decay, injury, partial destruction, or the like; mend; renovate; as, to *repair* a garment; **2**, to remedy; set right; heal; mend; as, to *repair* a mistake; **3**, to make amends for; indemnify for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage; *repair* an unkindness:—*n.* **1**, the act of restoring to a sound condition or the state of being thus restored; restoration; reparation; also, **2**, the results of such restoration: usually *pl.*: as, he made many *repairs* on the barn; **3**, the general condition in respect to soundness, need of repair, etc.; as, the house is in good *repair*.—*adj.* **re·pair′a·ble**.—*n.* **re·pair′er**.

Syn., *v.* restore, amend, mend, renew, recruit.—*Ant.*, *v.* harm, impair, injure, destroy, damage.

re-pand (rē-pănd′), *adj.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *pandus*, bent], *Bot.*, having a rather wavy, but entire, outer edge, as some leaves.

rep-a-ra-ble (rĕp′ȧ-rȧ-bl), *adj.* [see ²**repair**], capable of being mended, restored, or made good; retrievable; recoverable; as, a *reparable* loss: *Eng. Dial.*, needing repairs.

rep-a-ra-tion (rĕp″ȧ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of repairing a mistake, a wrong, an injury, or the like; as, he made *reparation* for his neglect; **2**, that which is done by way of amends; atonement; indemnity; compensation: *pl. Rare*, repairs: *Archaic*, the act of repairing or mending; also, the state of being repaired or restored; repair.

Syn. restitution, indemnity, amends. (See redress.)

re-par-a-tive (rē-păr′ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, mending or adapted for mending; restorative; as, the *reparative* value of a medicine; **2**, pertaining to the act of repairing, restoring, or making amends:—*n.* that which restores or makes amends.

rep-ar-tee (rĕp″ȧr-tē′), *n.* [< Fr. *repartir*, to reply < Lat. *re-*, again + *partire*, to share, divide], **1**, a clever, quick-witted, bright reply or retort; **2**, quick, clever replies in general; **3**, the ability or expertness shown in making such replies.

Syn. answer, response, rejoinder, retort, reply.

re-past (rē-pȧst′), *n.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *pascere* (*pastus*), to feed], a meal; a feast: *Archaic*, the act, time, or occasion, of partaking of food; *Obs.*, **1**, food in general; **2**, repose; refreshment through sleep; hence, sleep:—*v.t. Rare*, to supply with food:—*v.i. Rare*, to feed; feast.—*n.* **re·pas′ture**.

re-pa-tri-ate (rē-pā′trĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *repatriare* (*-atus*), to restore to native land < Lat. *re-*, back + *patria*, native land], **1**, to give back the privileges of citizenship to, as to an exile or other person who has temporarily been deprived of such privileges; **2**, to bring back to one's own country, as prisoners of war after peace is concluded; **3**, to direct (a person) to transfer his citizenship to another country:—*v.i.* **1**, to give back citizenship to a person; **2**, to reëstablish a person in his own country; return to one's native land; **3**, to direct a person to transfer his citizenship to another country.—*n.* **re·pa″tri·a′tion** (-ā′shŭn).

re-pay (rē-pā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -paid (-pād′), *p.pr.* -paying], [< O.F. *re-*, back + *paier*, to pay: see **pay**], **1**, to pay back; as, to *repay* borrowed money; **2**, to pay back to; as, to *repay* a creditor; **3**, to make a gift to, or do a service for, in return; compensate; as, to *repay* a friend for kindness; **4**, to make return for; as, to *repay* kindness with kindness; **5**, to requite; make payment or return for; as, to *repay* a kindness; punish; as, to *repay* evil with evil:—*v.i.* to make payment, return, or requital; reward or punish.—*adj.* **re·pay′a·ble**.—*n.* **re·pay′ment**.

Syn. reward, recompense, requite, compensate.

re-peal (rē-pēl′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *re-*, back + *apeler*, to call: see **appeal**], to cancel, annul, or nullify, as a law or rule which has hitherto been in operation; revoke; vacate or make void: *Obs.*, to call back, as from exile:—*n.* the recalling, with purpose to cancel or nullify; revocation: *Law*, the abrogation or annulment of a law by a legislative act: *Obs.*, a recalling, as from exile.—*n.* **re·peal′er**.—*adj.* **re·peal′a·ble**.

Syn., *v.* revoke, rescind, reverse, nullify, abolish. (See cancel.)—*Ant.*, *v.* continue, renew, sustain.

re-peat (rē-pēt′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *répéter* < Lat. *re-*, again + *petere* (*-itus*), to seek], **1**, to say or utter again; iterate; as, to *repeat* a command; **2**, to make, do, or cause to happen, again; **3**, to recite from memory, as a poem; also, **4**, to say after another:—*v.i.* **1**, to say or do again something which has already been said or done; **2**, in the United States, to vote more than once at an election, in violation of the law:—*n.* **1**, the act of doing or saying anything again; repetition; **2**, anything said or done over again: *Mus.*, **1**, a sign [:] directing a part within two such signs to be played twice; **2**, the passage thus marked to be played twice: *Obs.*, **1**, refrain; **2**, recital.

re-peat-ed (rē-pēt′ĕd), *p.adj.* done or said again and again or over and over; frequent.—*adv.* **re·peat′ed·ly**.

re-peat-er (rē-pēt′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which says or does a thing again; **2**, a rifle in which cartridges are fed from a magazine so that a number of shots may be fired without reloading; a repeating rifle; **3**, a watch that, on pressure of a spring, strikes the last hour, and, sometimes, the subdivisions of the hour; **4**, in telephony and telegraphy, an apparatus for amplifying or retransmitting messages, as when the original current becomes too weak to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit; **5**, in the United States, one who votes at an election more than once, in violation of the law; **6**, one who has been imprisoned for crime several times: *Math.*, a digit or group of digits occurring uninterruptedly in the same order in a repeating decimal: also called *repetend*, which see.

REPEATER (def. 3)
A, lever actuating repeater mechanism.

re-peat-ing coil *Elec.*, in telephony, a transformer for transferring energy from one electric circuit to another.

re-peat-ing dec-i-mal **1**, a decimal in which a figure is repeated continually and without interruption; as, .66666+; .16666+: also called *pure repeater*; also, more loosely, **2**, a decimal in which a sequence of figures, rather than a single figure, is repeated continually and without interruption; as, 1.232323+: generally called, in this respect, *circulating decimal*.

re-peat-ing ri-fle a firearm with rifled barrel from which several shots may be fired without reloading.

re-pel (rē-pĕl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pelled (-pĕld′), *p.pr.* -pelling], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *pellere* (*pulsus*), to drive], **1**, to drive back; check the advance of; keep at a distance; as, to *repel* an enemy; **2**, to resist or oppose; reject; as, to *repel* an offer; **3**, to cause aversion in; be repulsive to; as, the idea *repels* me: opposite of *attract*: *Phys.*, to drive, or tend to drive, apart; influence by a force tending to drive away: opposite of *attract*; *Med.*, to check the development of; reduce swelling in; as, ice *repels* a swelling:—*v.i.* **1**, to act with force against force; antagonize; **2**, to cause aversion; be repulsive or distasteful.—*n.* **re·pel′ler**.

Syn. repulse, resist, oppose, reject, decline.—*Ant.* accept, take, favor, encourage, grant, embrace, allure.

re-pel-lent (rē-pĕl′ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, driving back; as, a *repellent* force; **2**, tending or able to keep at a distance; forbidding; unfriendly; **3**, distasteful; causing aversion; **4**, waterproof; as, a *repellent* paper: *Med.*, tending or able to reduce a swelling; as, a *repellent* application:—*n.* a kind of waterproof cloth: *Med.*, an agent used to prevent or reduce a swelling, as ice.—*n.* **re·pel′lence**.—*n.* **re·pel′len·cy**.

¹**re-pent** (rē′pĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *repens* (*-entis*), creeping], *Bot.*, creeping along the ground and rooting at the nodes; *Zoöl.*, creeping.

²**re-pent** (rē-pĕnt′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *paenitēre*, to repent], **1**, to feel regret or sorrow on account of something done or left undone; be penitent; also, to do penance; **2**, to change one's conduct because of regret or dissatisfaction:—*v.t.* **1**, to feel regret or sorrow for; recall or think of with regret or sorrow; as, to *repent* hasty words; **2**, to feel regret or sorrow: used reflexively.—*n.* **re·pent′er**.

re-pent-ance (rē-pĕn′tăns), *n.* **1**, the act of feeling regret or sorrow for wrongdoing; **2**, the state of one who regrets wrongdoing; sorrow for wrongdoing with desire to undo the wrong; contrition.

Syn. compunction, regret, remorse, penitence, sorrow.—*Ant.* stubbornness, hardness, impenitence.

re-pent-ant (rē-pĕn′tănt), *adj.* feeling or showing sorrow because of wrongdoing; penitent.—*adv.* **re·pent′ant·ly**.

re-per-cus-sion (rē″pẽr-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *repercussio* (*-ionis*), a striking back < *re-*, back + *percutere* (*-cussus*), to strike], **1**, a forcing or throwing back of one thing by another; **2**, the state of being forced or thrown back, as waves from a sea wall; also, **3**, reflection; rebound; reverberation, as of sound: *Med.*, the action of a repellent, as of ice, in checking a swelling; *Mus.*, **1**, reiteration of a tone or chord; **2**. in a fugue, the reappearance of the

main subject and answer after the episodes following the exposition.—*adj.* **re″per-cus′sive.**

rep-er-toire (rĕp′ĕr-twär), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *repertorium*, list, repertory < Lat. *reperire* (*-pertus*), to find < *re-*, again + *parere*, to produce], a list of plays, operas, songs, or the like, that a performer or a company has ready to render; a repertory. Also, ***rĕ″per′toire′*** (rā″pâr″twär′).

rep-er-to-ry (rĕp′ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1,** a place where things are stored; storehouse; repository; also, **2,** the things stored; a collection; **3,** a list of dramas, operas, or the like, ready for performance; a repertoire.

rep-e-tend (rĕp′ĕ-tĕnd; rĕp″ĕ-tĕnd′), *n.* [< Lat. *repetendus*, to be repeated < *re-*, again + *petere*, to seek], *Math.*, a group of digits in a decimal fraction which recur indefinitely and uninterruptedly, as 6 in the decimal .666 . . . (also called *repeater*), or 32 in 1.03232 . . . (also called *circulating decimal*): *Rare*, a verse or phrase often repeated; a refrain.

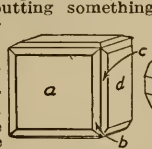
rep-e-ti-tion (rĕp″ĕ-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [see **repeat**], **1,** the act of doing, making, or saying something more than once; reiteration; also, **2,** that which is done, made, or said more than once; the fact of appearing or happening again; as, the *repetition* of a figure in a pattern; **3,** a word or phrase reiterated for effect; **4,** the act of reciting, as from memory: *Mus.*, the reiteration, or repercussion, of a note or chord for the purpose of producing a sustained effect.

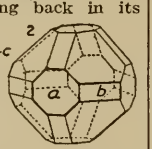
rep-e-ti-tious (rĕp″ĕ-tĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* containing, employing, or characterized by, repetition; repetitive; especially, in the United States, characterized by useless iteration.—*adj.* **re-pet′i-tive.**

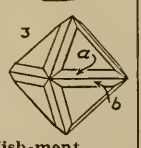
re-pine (rē-pīn′), *v.i.* [*re-* + ²*pine*], to fret oneself; complain; feel discontent; be depressed: often with *at* or *against*.—*n.* **re-pin′er.**

re-place (rē-plās′), *v.t.* [*re-* + *place*], **1,** to put back in place; restore to a former position, state, or the like; as, to *replace* a book on a shelf; **2,** to take or fill the place of; succeed; act as substitute for; as, a new house *replaces* the old one; **3,** to supply or substitute an equivalent in place of; as, to *replace* a lost book; restore; return; refund; repay; **4,** to put in a new place.—*n.* **re-plac′er.**—*adj.* **re-place′a-ble.**

re-place-ment (rē-plās′mĕnt), *n.* **1,** the act of putting something back in its place; **2,** the act of putting something in the place of another or in a new place; substitution; **3,** in crystallography, the removal of an edge by the substitution of a new edge made by one or more new intersecting faces.







REPLACEMENT
1, fluorite crystal: planes *b* and *c* effect replacement of edge of faces *a* and *d*; 2, 3, galenite crystals, modified by planes *a*, *b*.

re-plen-ish (rē-plĕn′ĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *replenir* < Lat. *re-*, again + *plenus*, full], to fill up again; refill; also, to fill or stock in abundance.—*n.* **re-plen′ish-er.**—*n.* **re-plen′ish-ment.**

re-plete (rē-plēt′), *adj.* [< Lat. *replēre* (*-pletus*) < *re-*, again + *plēre*, to fill], completely filled; abounding: often with *with*: *Obs.*, **1,** perfect; complete; **2,** filled out; fat.

Syn. full, abounding, surfeited, gorged, sated, satisfied.

re-ple-tion (rē-plē′shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of making full to excess; **2,** the state of being full to excess; surfeit; satiety.

re-plev-in (rē-plĕv′ĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *replevir*, to give security < *re-*, again + *plevir*, to pledge], *Law*, **1,** the recovery by a person of goods claimed to have been wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the matter in court and accept the judgment; **2,** the writ or order issued by the court making such return: —*v.t. Law*, to take or get back by a writ, or order of court; replevy.

re-plev-y (rē-plĕv′ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -plevied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -plevying], *Law*, to reobtain possession of (goods which have been replevined), by giving security to try at law the right to the goods:—*n.* the recovery by a person of possession of goods which have been replevined, by giving security pending trial at law to determine the right to their possession; replevin.—*adj.* **re-plev′i-a-ble.**

rep-li-ca (rĕp′lĭ-kä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *replicare*, to repeat: see **reply**], **1,** an exact copy or reproduction, as of a picture or statue, especially one made by the artist or sculptor of the original and assumed to be of equal value: **2,** an exact copy or duplicate; facsimile; as, he is the *replica* of his father: *Mus.*, a passage to be played again; a repeat.

Syn. duplicate, facsimile, copy, model, reproduction.

rep-li-cate (rĕp′lĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *replicare* (*-atus*), to fold back: see **reply**], laid or folded back over itself; as, a *replicate* leaf.

rep-li-ca-tion (rĕp″lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** an answer; reply; **2,** *Obs.* or *Rare*, repetition; hence, **3,** a copy; reproduction; portrait; **4,** a repeated or systematic folding back of a surface: *Law*, the reply of the plaintiff in a suit to the defendant's plea (see *pleadings*); *Mus.*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave: *Obs.*, repercussion or reflection; echo.

re-ply (rē-plī′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* replied (-plīd′), *p.pr.* replying], [< O.F. *replier* < Lat. *replicare* < *re-*, back + *plicare* (*-atus*), to fold], **1,** to say or write something in answer; rejoin; respond in words; **2,** to speak or act in response to something; make answer in action; as, to *reply* to the enemy's attack:—*v.t.* to say in answer:—*n.* [*pl.* replies (-plīz′)], **1,** the act, power, or ability, of making answer; as, clever in *reply*; **2,** something spoken or written in return; an answer; response; **3,** something done for, or because of, something else; a counter attack.—*n.* **re-pli′er.**

Syn., *n.* rejoinder, repartee, retort, answer, response.

re-port (rē-pōrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *portare* (*-atus*), to bring], **1,** to bring back or prepare a verbal or written account of; give or prepare a more or less careful record of; as, to *report* the work of a committee; **2,** to bring back, as an answer; also, to relate; as, to *report* the results of an investigation; **3,** to take down; write a description of for publication; as, to *report* a law case; **4,** to state as an ascertained fact; as, he *reports* the enemy's troops close at hand; **5,** to make or present a formal or official statement of; as, to *report* a balance; **6,** to make a charge, or inform against, to a superior; as, to *report* an offender: *Pol. Sci.*, to announce the conclusions reached concerning (a matter officially referred); as, the committee *reported* the bill to the House: *Obs.*, to describe; as, to *report* her features:—*v.i.* **1,** to make, prepare, or present, a written or verbal formal statement; give in a report; **2,** to give an account or description; **3,** to present oneself at a given place; as, *report* at my office at once; *report* for duty:—*n.* **1,** an official or authorized presentation of facts; as, a government *report*; **2,** a written or verbal statement; an account, especially for publication; as, the *report* of a law case; **3,** something widely talked of; rumor; hearsay; hence, **4,** fame; reputation; as, a man of good *report*; **5,** a loud and sudden noise; sound of explosion; as, the *report* of a pistol; **6,** a record of the proceedings of a court, a judge's decisions, or the like: *pl.* the books containing these proceedings and decisions.

Syn., *v.* narrate, record, announce, relate, recount.

re-port-er (rē-pōr′tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who bears or gathers news; especially, one who gathers news and writes accounts of matters and events for a newspaper; **2,** one authorized to summarize and edit court proceedings and decisions for official publication.

[1]re-pose (rē-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reposed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* reposing], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *ponere* (*positus*), to place], to lay or place; base: with *in* or *on*: as, to *repose* one's faith in God: *Rare*, to put, as a trust, in the care of another: *Obs.*, to lay up; deposit; as, *repose* this in your memory.—*n.* **re-pos′al.**

[2]re-pose (rē-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *pausare*, to pause: see **[1]pose**], to place in a position to rest; lay (oneself) down in a posture of rest: generally reflexive: *Rare*, to give rest to; refresh by rest; as, to *repose* the weary soldiers:—*v.i.* **1,** to lie at rest; be calm or peaceful; hence, to sleep; **2,** to rest in peace or confidence; to place one's trust: with *in*, *on*, or *upon*; as, to *repose* in God; **3,** to lie or rest on a support; as, the statue *reposes* on a pedestal:—*n.* **1,** the act of resting; **2,** the state of being at rest; sleep; **3,** freedom from anxiety or uneasiness; calmness; hence, composure; **4,** that which gives or causes rest: *Art*, moderation or restraint of color and treatment: *Obs.*, **1,** trust; confidence; **2,** a place of rest.—*n.* **re-pos′al.**

Syn., *n.* rest, sleep, calmness, ease, peace, relaxation. *Rest* is a ceasing from exertion, a stopping of that which has wearied or worn one; we may crave *rest* from social activities as well as from painful drudgery. *Rest*, too, may be obtained by change, either for mind or muscles; one may feel the refreshing *rest* that comes when the mind is relieved from worry; one using his eyes on close work may afford them *rest* by glancing now and then at distant objects. Perfect *rest*, like perfect *repose*, is *sleep*; but *repose* is a far deeper, more complete relaxation than *rest*. *Repose* connotes not only a ceasing from toil, but a flooding of the being with tranquillity and peace, refreshing and harmonious

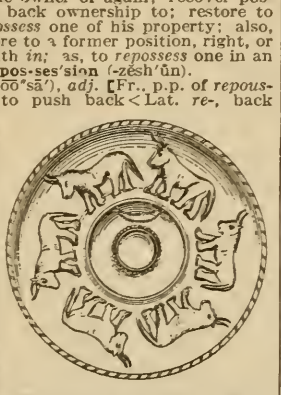
in effect. *Repose* is a composure that springs from an understanding view of life.—*Ant.*, *n.* agitation, unrest.

re-pose-ful (rē-pōz′fo͝ol), *adj.* tending to quiet or calm; restful; peaceful; tranquilizing. —*adv.* **re-pose′ful-ly**.—*n.* **re-pose′ful-ness.**

re-pos-i-to-ry (rē-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *repositorium:* see **repose**], 1, a place for the storing and safe-keeping of goods, as a bank, warehouse, or the like; a depository; 2, a place, building, or the like, used as a place of sale or exhibition; a museum; 3, figuratively, any storehouse where any great quantity of anything is kept; as, Alaska, a great *repository* of untapped wealth; 4, a burial vault; 5, a person in whom one confides; a confidant.

re-pos-sess (rē″pō-zĕs′), *v.t.* [*re-* + *possess*], 1, to be the owner of again; recover possession of; 2, to give back ownership to; restore to possession; as, to *repossess* one of his property; also, 3, in Scotland, to restore to a former position, right, or the like; reinstate: with *in;* as, to *repossess* one in an estate or right.—*n.* **re″pos-ses′sion** (-zĕsh′ŭn).

***re-pous-sé** (rē-po͞o″sā′), *adj.* [Fr., p.p. of *repousser,* to push back < Lat. *re-,* back + *pulsare,* to beat, thrust < *pellere* (*pulsus*), to drive], 1, hammered or pressed up from the under side so as to show ornamental figures in relief, as a design on thin metal; formed in relief; 2, shaped or ornamented with such designs; as, a *repoussé* vase of brass:—*n.* 1, a pattern formed in such relief; also, 2, a surface adorned with a design so made; 3, the art of beating or hammering metal to produce such designs.



ANCIENT ETRUSCAN REPOUSSE SAUCER OR SHALLOW BOWL
a, section.

repp (rĕp), *n.* [see **rep**], a silk, wool, or silk and wool, fabric having a fine, corded surface. Also, **reps.** See **rep,** *Pfd.* S.

rep-re-hend (rĕp″rē-hĕnd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *reprehendere* (*-hensus*), to check, blame < *re-,* back + *prehendere,* to seize], 1, to blame; reprove sharply; rebuke; chide; as, to *reprehend* a person; 2, to find fault with; censure; as, to *reprehend* conduct: *Obs.*, to show to be false; prove a fallacy in; *Archaic,* to accuse: with *of;* as, he was *reprehended* of forgery.

Syn. blame, reprimand, rebuke, reproach, censure.—*Ant.* approve, exculpate, praise, commend.

rep-re-hen-si-ble (rĕp″rē-hĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* deserving reproof; blamable; as, an example of *reprehensible* neglect.—*adv.* **rep″re-hen′si-bly.**—*n.* **rep″re-hen′si-ble-ness.**

rep-re-hen-sion (rĕp″rē-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* the act of finding fault; blame; rebuke.

rep-re-hen-sive (rĕp″rē-hĕn′sĭv), *adj.* of the nature of reproof; censorious; conveying, or intended as, reproof or blame; as, a *reprehensive* manner.—*adv.* **rep″re-hen′sive-ly.**

rep-re-hen-so-ry (rĕp″rē-hĕn′sō-rĭ), *adj.* given to faultfinding; censorious.

rep-re-sent (rĕp″rē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-,* again + *praesentare* (*-otus*), to present], 1, to place vividly before the mind or senses; as, that story *represents* a great truth; 2, to make or show a likeness of; portray, as by pictures or plastic art; depict; exhibit; as, the picture *represents* a moonlit sea; 3, to state one's own impressions, conceptions, or account of; make a statement about, especially with the idea of influencing opinion or of giving a certain desired effect; set forth (one's own impressions, ideas, judgment, or the like); describe or portray in words; as, he *represented* himself to be in want; 4, to act or speak for, or in the place of; act as substitute for; as, he *represents* his father in the business; 5, to take or act the part of; impersonate; portray or exhibit dramatically; as, he *represented* a clown in the play; 6, to stand for; symbolize; as, letters *represent* sounds; 7, to stand as a type or specimen of; also, to correspond to: *Obs.*, to make clear; show.—*adj.* **rep″re-sent′a-ble.**

rep-re-sen-ta-tion (rĕp″rē-zĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of presenting again to the view; the act of making statements, assertions, etc., especially for influencing opinion or judgment; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as by words, pictures, or the like; 2, a statement, account, or assertion; 3, that which stands for, or symbolizes, something; as, Greek myths were *representations* of facts in nature; 4, an image, model, or picture; likeness; reproduction; 5, a dramatic performance or production; 6, the right or power of acting for, or standing in the place of, another or others: *Pol. Sci.*, 1, the state or right of being represented authoritatively by others; as, no taxation without *representation;* 2, a delegate, or group of delegates collectively, standing for a district in its legislative or governing capacity; also, the system by which such representative agents are chosen; *Law,* a statement of a material fact incidental to a contract, upon the faith of which the contract is executed.

Syn. image, emblem, picture, delineation, portraiture.

rep-re-sent-a-tive (rĕp″rē-zĕn′tă-tĭv), *adj.* 1, acting, or having power to act, for another or others; having the power of a delegate or deputy; 2, composed of those so acting; as, a *representative* assembly; 3, based or founded on representation of constituencies by delegates; as, *representative* government; 4, having the marked features of a group; typical of a class or classes; as, the gathering was *representative* of the best families; 5, presenting, or capable of presenting, ideas clearly to the mind; as, imagination is a *representative* faculty of the mind:—*n.* 1, one who or that which stands for, or is typical of, a number, or class, of persons or things; a sample; specimen; as, the mole is a *representative* of the Insectivora order of mammals; 2, one who has authority or power to act for another or others; as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client; 3, a member of any legislative body, who is presumed to be elected by the people and to work in their behalf: *Pol. Sci.*, an agent of the citizens of a given community chosen by them, and authorized to vote on legislation affecting them, and to participate in the affairs of government in such manner as they may direct or as the representative may in his own judgment think best: **Representative,** in the United States, a member of the lower house in Congress, or in certain state legislatures.

re-press (rē-prĕs′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *reprimere* (*-pressus*) < *re-,* back + *premere,* to press], 1, to keep under control; check; as, to *repress* a wish; 2, to crush; overpower; subdue; quell.—*n.* **re-press′er.**

Syn. restrain, check, curb, rein, stay, suppress.—*Ant.* agitate, enliven, arouse, stimulate, express.

re-pres-sion (rē-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of repressing, checking, or subduing; a checking or keeping under restraint or control; 2, the state of being kept under restraint; 3, that which checks or keeps in control; a restraint: *Psych.*, the apparent forgetting of an unpleasant experience or attitude which, without being consciously recalled, still tends to modify behavior.

re-pres-sive (rē-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* 1, capable of controlling, checking, or crushing; 2, tending to subdue or restrain.—*adv.* **re-pres′sive-ly.**

re-prieve (rē-prēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reprieved (-prēvd′), *p.pr.* reprieving], [< earlier *reprieved,* prob. < Fr. *repris* < Lat. *re-,* back + *prehendere,* to take], 1, *Law,* to grant a delay of punishment to; suspend temporarily the execution of (a capital offender): as, to *repriere* a murderer for 30 days; 2, to free temporarily from pain, danger, or the like; 3, to defer; delay; postpone, as something threatening or evil:—*n.* 1, *Law,* a temporary delay in carrying out the sentence of a judge; also, 2, *Law,* the warrant officially granting such suspension; 3, temporary relief or escape, as from pain or danger; an interval of relief.

rep-ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-mănd), *n.* [< Fr. *réprimande* < Lat. *reprimendus,* that which is to be checked < *reprimere:* see **repress**], a severe or official reproof; sharp rebuke, either public or private:—*v.t.* (rĕp′rĭ-mănd′, rĕp″rĭ-mănd′), 1, to rebuke severely for a fault; especially, 2, to censure officially and publicly.

Syn., *n.* reproof, reproach, censure; *v.* (see scold).

re-print (rē″prĭnt″; rē-prĭnt′), *n.* [*re-* + *print*], a second or new edition or impression of any printed work; specifically, a facsimile copy: *Print.*, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction; a second printing of a single article in a periodical:—*v.t.* (rē-prĭnt′), to print again; print a new copy or edition of; specifically, to make a facsimile copy of.—*n.* **re-print′er.**

re-pris-al (rē-prīz′ăl), *n.* [< O.F. *reprisaille,* reprisal < *repris,* p.p. of *reprendre* < Lat. *reprehendere* (*-hensus*) < *re-,* back + *prehendere,* to seize], 1 *International Law,* the forcible seizure by a nation of something, as land or persons, from an enemy nation by way of satisfaction or payment for an injury or wrong suffered; also, an act or instance of this; 2, any repayment of injury with injury; retaliation: especially, the infliction of punishment or death

on prisoners of war: *Obs.*, property seized in retaliation: *Rare*, money paid or received in compensation.

Syn. requital, retaliation, compensation, indemnity.

re-proach (rē-prōch'), *v.t.* [< Fr. *reprocher*, pern. < Lat. *reprobare*, to reprove], 1, to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; upbraid; scold; rebuke; blame: often with *for* or *with*; 2, to bring shame or dishonor upon; disgrace:—*n.* 1, the act of upbraiding or rebuking; censure; rebuke or blame expressed with sorrow or anger; also, the words implying or expressing blame, censure, or disgrace; 2, the state of being disgraced or dishonored; 3, a cause of blame, dishonor, or disgrace; hence, the blame, dishonor, or the like, incurred; 4, the object of blame, disgrace, or scorn.—*adj.* **re-proach'a-ble.**—*n.* **re-proach'er.**—*adv.* **re-proach'ing-ly.**

re-proach-ful (rē-prōch'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, deserving rebuke; shameful; 2, expressing or implying rebuke or censure; as, a *reproachful* look.—*adv.* **re-proach'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-proach'ful-ness.**

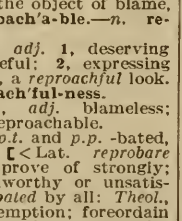
re-proach-less (rē-prōch'lĕs), *adj.* blameless; faultless; irreproachable.

rep-ro-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bated, *p.pr.* -bating], [< Lat. *reprobare* (*-atus*), to disapprove], to disapprove of strongly; hence, to condemn; reject as unworthy or unsatisfactory; as, the scheme was *reprobated* by all: *Theol.*, of God, to forsake as beyond all redemption; foreordain to eternal damnation:—*adj.* wholly given up to sin; depraved; profligate: *Theol.*, *Obs.* or *Rare*, rejected; foreordained to damnation by God's decree: *Obs.* or *Rare*, 1, rejected as inferior or base; 2, vicious; corrupt:—*n.* a sinful, depraved, unscrupulous person: *Theol.*, *Obs.* or *Rare*, one excluded from salvation by God's decree.

Syn., *adj.* abandoned, condemned, profligate, depraved.

rep-ro-ba-tion (rĕp'rō-bā'-shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of strongly disapproving or condemning; strong, severe disapproval; condemnation; 2, the state of being thus condemned, censured, or blamed: *Theol.*, abandonment, or foreordination, by God's decree, of certain sinners to eternal damnation: *Rare*, rejection as inferior or worthless.

re-pro-duce (rē'prō-dūs'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *produce*], 1, to bring again into existence, as a sound, a gesture, a given situation, or the like; produce a duplicate or repetition of; 2, to bear, beget, or bring forth; produce (offspring) by generation; as, an animal *reproduces* its kind; 3, to renew (a lost part); as, some animals can *reproduce* a part of an organism that has been destroyed or removed; 4, to copy; make an image of; as, to *reproduce* a figure in marble; 5, to bring forward or show again; as, to *reproduce* a play; 6, to repeat:—*v.i.* to bear or bring forth its kind; multiply by generation.—*n.* **re'pro-duc'er.**



PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

a, metallic or mica diaphragm; *b*, arm, which transmits the vibrations from the needle point, *c*, to the diaphragm; *d*, needle-adjusting nut; *e*, protecting encasement; *f*, tone arm, which carries sound waves from metallic disk to sound box.

re-pro-duc-tion (rē'prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act, power, or process, of producing again or anew; revival; 2, that which is produced again or anew; a copy, as of a work of art; 3, that which is revived; a repetition or revival, as of a drama: *Psych.*, the process of the memory by which previously known objects are recalled to consciousness; the occurrence in consciousness of a group of sensations considered as having already been present in experience or perception: also, a reaction which repeats in similar or associated form any previous reaction, perception, or other remembered experience: *Biol.*, generation of their own kind by animals and plants.

re-pro-duc-tive (rē'prō-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or employed in, the process of bringing forth anew, physically or mentally; as, the *reproductive* organs.—*n.* **re'pro-duc'tive-ness.**

re-proof (rē-pro͞of'), *n.* [see **reprove**], 1, the act of reproving; censure; chiding; 2, an expression of blame; just and kindly rebuke: *Obs.*, 1, disgrace: public dishonor; 2, refutation; disproof.

Syn. admonition, reprimand, chiding, criticism.

re-prov-a-ble (rē-pro͞o'v'ă-bl), *adj.* deserving of rebuke or blame; censurable.

re-prov-al (rē-pro͞o'v'ăl), *n.* 1, the act of blaming: 2, an expression of censure; rebuke.

re-prove (rē-pro͞ov'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *reprover* < Lat. *reprobare* (*-atus*), to disapprove], 1, to blame; chide; rebuke with kindness and justice; as, to *reprove* a child; 2, to disapprove of; censure (something done or said): *Obs.*, 1, to persuade; convince; convict; 2, to refute; disprove; 3, to reject.—*adv.* **re-prov'ing-ly.**—*n.* **re-prov'er.**

Syn. reprehend, rebuke. (See scold, blame.)

reps (rĕps), *n.* [see **2rep**], a silk, wool, or silk and wool, corded material. Also, **repp.** See **2rep**, *Pfd. S.*

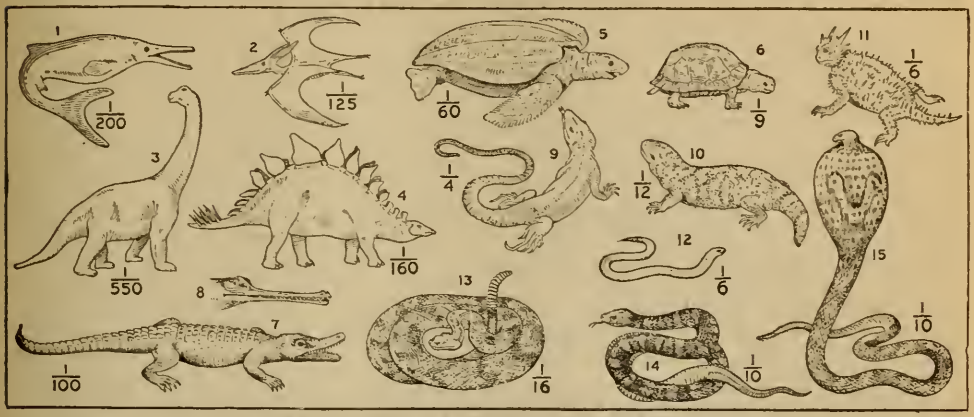
rep-tant (rĕp'tănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *reptans* (*-antis*), crawling], creeping; crawling; repent.

rep-tile (rĕp'tĭl; -tīl), *n.* [< Lat. *reptilis*, crawling < *repere* (*reptus*), to crawl], 1, *Zoöl.*, an animal of a class (*Reptilia*) of cold-blooded, air-breathing vertebrates, that crawl on the belly, as a snake, or creep on small, short legs, as a lizard, turtle, or alligator; 2, a mean, groveling person:—*adj.* 1, creeping; crawling; hence, 2, groveling or cringing; low; base; despicable: *Zoöl.*, pertaining to, or like, snakes, lizards, or other reptiles.—*adj.* **rep-til'i-an.**—*adj.* **rep-til'i-ous.**

Rep-til-i-a (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [Lat. = crawling things], *Zoöl.*, a class of air-breathing, cold-blooded vertebrates with a scaly skin, including snakes, turtles, lizards, alligators, and crocodiles.

Repub. *abbr.* Republic; Republican (also, **Rep.**; **repub.**).

re-pub-lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* [< Lat. *res publica*, the state < *res*, affair, thing + *publicus*, public], 1, *Pol. Sci.*, a state or country in which the supreme power is held by a certain portion of the people as a whole, who elect their own representatives and execu-



EXTINCT AND LIVING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPTILIA

1-4, extinct forms; 5-15, living forms: 1, Ichthyosaurus; 2, pterodactyl; 3, herbivorous dinosaur; 4, stegosaurus; 5, leather-back turtle; 6, land tortoise; 7, Nile crocodile; 8, gavial; 9, European wall lizard; 10, Arizona Gila monster; 11, horned toad; 12, limbless lizard, or glass snake; 13, rattlesnake; 14, water snake; 15, cobra.

tive officers, responsible directly to the people; a commonwealth; a representative democracy; **2**, *Pol. Sci.*, the form of government of such a state or country; **3**, any group of people enjoying equality and working with the same aim; also, a special field; realm; dominion; as, the *republic* of letters.

re-pub-lic-an (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n. Pol. Sci.*, one who believes in a government in which the governing body represents the voters and is responsible to the people; *Ornith.*, one of a group of birds that live in communities, as some of the swallows: **Republican**, in the United States, a member of the Republican party:—*adj. Pol. Sci.*, of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or believing in, government by chosen representatives of the people; *Ornith.*, living in communities, as some of the swallows: **Republican**, in the United States, pertaining, or belonging, to the Republican party: **Republican party**, **1**, an early political party of the United States, led by Thomas Jefferson, whose principles were nearly the same as those of the present Democratic party; **2**, one of the two major political parties of the present, which was established in 1854 to oppose the extension of slavery, and has advocated, as its principal policies, a liberal interpretation of the constitution, concentration of power in a strong central government, and a high protective tariff.

re-pub-lic-an-ism (rē-pŭb'lĭ-kăn-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, *Pol. Sci.*, the system or principle of government which emphasizes representation of the people by chosen agents and the responsibility of those chosen to the people; **2**, attachment to, or belief in, such principles: **Republicanism**, in the United States, the principles or doctrines of the Republican party.

re-pub-li-ca-tion (rē-pŭb"lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *publication*], **1**, the act of reprinting, or issuing anew; as, the *republication* of a book; **2**, the act of publishing again; a new publication, as of a will, law, or the like; **3**, specifically, a reprint of a book, as of a foreign work.

re-pub-lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v.t.* [*re-* + *publish*], to publish or issue anew, as a book; print a new edition of; specifically, to publish a reprint of, as of a foreign manuscript: *Law*, to publish or promulgate again, as a will, either by reëxecution or by a codicil.—*n.* **re-pub'lish-er.**

re-pu-di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *repudiare* (*-atus*), to reject < *repudium*, a putting off, divorce < *re-*, away, back + *pudēre*, to feel shame], **1**, to put away; divorce, as a wife; **2**, to refuse to recognize; cast off; renounce; as, to *repudiate* an old friend; **3**, to refuse to acknowledge or to pay; specifically, of a state, to refuse to pay (a lawfully contracted debt or obligation); **4**, to refuse to admit the truth, justice, or authority of: *Eccl.*, to refuse to accept (a benefice).—*n.* **re-pu'di-a'tion.**—*n.* **re-pu'di-a"tor.**

Syn. disclaim, disavow, renounce, discard, recant, retract, resign. One *disavows* a statement which he did not make, a principle which he does not hold, an act which he did not commit. One *disclaims* a connection of which he is ashamed, a character falsely attributed to him, the authorship of a book which he did not write. To *renounce*, *repudiate*, and *resign* are more forceful terms, connoting a positive, sometimes a public, casting aside or giving up of that before held or approved. One *renounces* formally that which he no longer believes, as a doctrine, or that to which he has some right, as a claim, or that which should in consistency by him be foregone; as, celibates *renounce* marriage. One *repudiates* with a gesture of rejection; among the ancients, a wife unwanted or faithless was *repudiated*. A tincture of the repulsion thus attached to the word still clings to it, whether one *repudiates* a dogma, the authority back of it, a prodigal son, a gift, or an obligation. To *resign* is formally to give up a position to which one has been elected or for which one has been selected. To *recant* and *retract* refer to *disclaiming* that which has been said or maintained; to *recant* is to withdraw, usually publicly, a formerly sponsored belief, opinion, or declaration. To *retract* is to take back openly what was said of another, as an untrue statement, or false charge. To *discard* is to throw away what is considered valueless, as old clothes; figuratively, one *discards* outgrown desires, false friends, unworthy ambitions.—*Ant.* acknowledge, own, admit, keep.

re-pugn (rē-pūn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, against + *pugnare* (*-atus*), to fight], *Obs.* or *Rare*, **1**, to be repugnant to; **2**, to set oneself against; oppose:—*v.i. Obs.* or *Rare*, **1**, to oppose; conflict; offer resistance; **2**, to be contradictory or inconsistent.

re-pug-nance (rē-pŭg'năns), *n.* **1**, mental antipathy; extreme dislike; disgust; aversion; **2**, the state of being inconsistent or contradictory; contrariety; hostility; antagonism: *Obs.*, opposition; physical resistance. Also, **re-pug'nan-cy.**

Syn. dislike, repulsion, offensiveness. (See antipathy.)

re-pug-nant (rē-pŭg'nănt), *adj.* **1**, highly distasteful or disagreeable; repulsive; as, a *repugnant* expression; **2**, incompatible; at variance; contradictory; contrary: often followed by *to*; as, a course *repugnant* to one's principles: **3**, hostile; antagonistic; unfriendly; as, a *repugnant* attitude: *Law*, contrary to, or incompatible with, another part of the same document, law, or the like.—*adv.* **re-pug'nant-ly.**

re-pulse (rē-pŭls'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pulsed (-pŭlst'), *p.pr.* -pulsing], [see **repel**], **1**, to drive back; beat off, as an enemy; **2**, to drive away by coldness, lack of sympathy, or the like; refuse to accept or meet; reject; rebuff; as, to *repulse* the advances of a friend:—*n.* **1**, the act of driving back or repelling; **2**, the state of being driven back or beaten off, as in a hostile meeting; **3**, decided refusal; denial; rejection.

re-pul-sion (rē-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of driving back; **2**, the state of being driven back; **3**, aversion; a feeling of strong dislike; repugnance: *Phys.*, the action of two bodies upon each other which tends to drive them apart: opposite of *attraction*.

re-pul-sive (rē-pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, able to drive back; acting so as to drive back; offering resistance; repellent; as, *repulsive* forces; **2**, loathsome; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sight: *Rare* or *Archaic*, cold; forbidding; as, a *repulsive* manner.—*adv.* **re-pul'sive-ly.**—*n.* **re-pul'sive-ness.**

Syn. repellent, offensive.—*Ant.* alluring, attractive.

rep-u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **repute**], having, or worthy of, esteem; respectable; creditable.—*adv.* **rep'u-ta-bly.**—*n.* **rep"u-ta-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. estimable, honorable, creditable, respectable.

rep-u-ta-tion (rĕp"ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the repute in which one is generally held; specifically, good name or standing; honor; credit; as, a citizen of *reputation;* **2**, the general opinion, good or bad, held of a person or thing for some particular reason; as, a *reputation* for meanness or generosity.

Syn. credit, distinction, respectability. (See fame.)

re-pute (rē-pūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reputed, *p.pr.* reputing], [< Lat. *reputare* (*-atus*) < *re-*, again + *putare*, to count, consider, believe], to regard generally; consider; reckon; estimate: now usually in passive; as, he is *reputed* rich: *Obs.*, **1**, to attribute; impute; **2**, to have a good opinion of:—*n.* the estimation, good or bad, in which a person is held; especially, good character: opposite of *disrepute*.

re-put-ed (rē-pūt'ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, considered as being; having the reputation of being; as, a *reputed* scholar; also, **2**, supposed to be but probably nonexistent; as, his *reputed* fortune.—*adv.* **re-put'ed-ly.**

re-quest (rē-kwĕst'), *n.* [< O.F. *requeste* < Lat. *requisita* (*res*), (thing) asked for < *re-*, again + *quaerere*, to seek], **1**, the act, or particular instance, of asking for something; entreaty; petition; **2**, the thing asked for; **3**, condition of being asked for, sought out, or desired; demand; as, he is in great *request* as a public speaker:—*v.t.* **1**, to express a wish for; ask for with politeness; as, to *request* a favor; **2**, to ask (something) from somebody; as, to *request* a loan from a person; ask (a person) to do something; as, to *request* him to make haste.

re-qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-ĕm), *n.* [Lat. = rest: from the first word of the Mass for the dead], **1**, *R. C. Ch.*, a Mass for the repose of the soul of the dead; **2**, the music for such a Mass; **3**, *Angl. Ch.*, a Mass in honor of the dead; **4**, popularly, any solemn musical service or hymn for the dead: *Obs.*, quiet; repose; rest.

req-ui-es-cat (rĕk"wĭ-ĕs'kăt), *n.* [Lat. = may he rest < *requiescere*, to rest], a prayer for the repose of the soul of the dead: from the first word of the Latin prayer, *requiescat in pace* (In pā'sē), may he (she) rest in peace: frequently used in sepulchral inscriptions: often abbreviated to *R. I. P.*

re-quire (rē-kwīr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* required (-kwīrd'), *p.pr.* requiring], [< Lat. *requirere* (*-quisitus*) < *re-*, again + *quaerere*, to seek], **1**, to claim as one's right; as, I *require* your attention; **2**, to demand, as by authority; insist upon; as, to *require* promptness at school; **3**, to order; compel; as, the state *requires* him to serve in the army; **4**, to have need of; call for; demand as necessary or appropriate; as, a singular subject *requires* a singular verb: *Obs.*, **1**, to request; ask for, as a favor; **2** to exact; demand:—*v.i.* to need; be under necessity or obligation: *Rare*, **1**, to be necessary; **2**, to make request.

re-quire-ment (rē-kwīr'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of insisting upon, or claiming, as by right or authority; demand; requisition; **2**, that which is demanded, expected, or necessary; a necessary or

essential condition; **3**, a need; necessity: *pl.* the conditions necessary for entrance to a club, institution, or the like; as, college entrance *requirements*.

Syn. demand, need, requisite. (See order.)

req-ui-site (rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *adj.* so needful as not to be dispensed with; necessary under the circumstances; indispensable; as, a *requisite* amount of food:—*n.* anything that cannot be done without; a necessity; something indispensable· as, honesty is a *requisite* of fine character.—*n.* **req′ui-site-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* required, essential, needed. (See necessary.)

req-ui-si-tion (rĕk″wĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of claiming, demanding, or enjoining, as by right and authority; an authoritative, formal, and usually written, demand or summons made as by authority; a formal order given, as to a town to supply certain military supplies; a formal application, as for things needed in service or business; as, a *requisition* for office supplies; **2**, the state of being demanded or put into service; as, horses were in *requisition;* **3**, that which is claimed or demanded as necessary; a necessity; requirement; requisite: *Law*, a formal demand made by one state upon another for the surrender of a fugitive from law; *Mil.*, the demand by the invaders upon the invaded for supplies or labor; *Scots Law*, a formal demand, as for the performance of a legal obligation:—*v.t.* **1**, to demand, as supplies for military purposes; claim by right or authority; as, to *requisition* food for troops; **2**, to make a demand upon; especially, to demand military supplies from (a country invaded in time of war); **3**, to press into service; demand.

re-quit-al (rē-kwīt′ăl), *n.* [see **requite**], **1**, the act of repaying, or making return for, good or evil; **2**, just return for good or evil; in a good sense, reward or recompense; in a bad sense, punishment; retaliation; **3**, repayment for a loss; compensation.

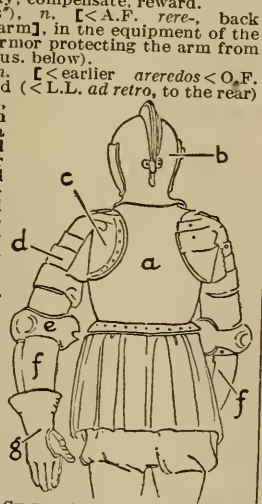
Syn. compensation, return, retribution. (See redress.)

re-quite (rē-kwīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* requited, *p.pr.* requiting], [*re-*+obs. *quite*, to pay], **1**, to repay or return good or evil to (a person); render equivalent return to; as, to *requite* one for favors; **2**, to repay or return good or evil for; reward; avenge: often with *with*; as, to *requite* kindness with ingratitude; **3**, to make a fit return for; compensate.—*n.* **re-quit′er.**

Syn. retaliate, reciprocate, revenge, remunerate, recompense, satisfy, repay, compensate, reward.

rere-brace (rēr′brās″), *n.* [<A.F. *rere-*, back +*bras*, arm], in the equipment of the medieval knight, plate armor protecting the arm from shoulder to elbow (see illus. below).

rere-dos (rēr′dŏs), *n.* [<earlier *areredos* <O.F. *arere*, behind (<L.L. *ad retro*, to the rear) +*dos*, back (<Lat. *dorsum*, the back)], *Eccl. Arch.*, an ornamental screen or a decorated part of a wall behind an altar: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, **1**, the back wall of an open hearth or fireplace, as commonly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance; **2**, in medieval armor, a plate protecting the back (see illus.).



SUIT OF ARMOR FROM THE REAR
a, reredos; *b*, helmet; *c*, pauldron, or shoulder piece; *d-e-f*, brassart; *d*, rerebrace; *e*, elbow piece; *f*, vambrace; *g*, gauntlet.

rere-mouse (rēr′-mous″), *n.* [*pl.* -mice (-mīs″)], [<A.S. *hrēremūs*, a bat <*hrēran*, to move, shake +*mūs*, mouse], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a bat. Also, **rear′mouse″.**

re-scind (rē-sĭnd′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *re-scindere* (*-scissus*), to annul <*re-*, back+*scindere*, to cut], to abrogate; repeal; annul or cancel; make void; deprive of force, as by legal enactment; as, to *rescind* a law: *Rare* or *Obs.*, to cut down; remove; as, to *rescind* unnecessary expenses.—*n.* **re-scind′er.**

re-scis-sion (rē-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* the act of abrogating, repealing or annulling; abrogation: *Obs.*, the act of cutting off; removal.

re-scis-so-ry (rē-sĭs′ō-rĭ; -sĭz′-), *adj.* abrogating; repealing; rescinding; annulling.

re-script (rē′skrĭpt), *n.* [<Lat. *re-*, back+*scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], **1**, a written reply from a Roman emperor or a pope in answer to some question of state officially submitted to him: effective as an edict or papal order; hence, **2**, any authoritative order of a ruler or government: *Rare*, the act of rewriting; also, the thing rewritten; *Obs.* or *Rare*, a counterpart; facsimile copy.

res-cue (rĕs′kū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cued (-kūd), *p.pr.* -cuing], [<O.F. *rescoure*, to rescue <Lat. *re-*, again+*excutere* (*-cussus*) <*ex-*, off+*quatere*, to shake], to set free from danger, imprisonment, evil, or violence; liberate; deliver: *Law*, to free by force from legal custody, as a person or goods:—*n.* liberation from danger, imprisonment, evil, or violence: deliverance: *Law*, the forcible taking of persons or goods held by legal authority.—*n.* **res′cu-er.**

Syn., *v.* retake, recover, recapture, reclaim, release.

re-search (rē-sûrch′), *n.* [<obs. Fr. *recerche* <Lat. *re-*, again+*circare*, to go around], **1**, a careful inquiry or investigation; **2**, the effort to find new information in history, science, literature, or the like, by experiment or by thorough investigation of sources; diligent investigation to discover facts by study; as, literary *research*:—*v.i.* to make careful investigations, as in history.—*n.* **re-search′er.**

re-seat (rē-sēt′), *v.t.* [*re-*+*seat*], **1**, to seat again; **2**, to furnish, as a chair, with a new seat.

re-sec-tion (rē-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* [<L.L. *resectio* (*-onis*), a cutting off], *Surg.*, the operation of cutting out a part, as of a bone.

re-se-da (rē-sē′dă), *n.* [Lat. = allay thou: from first word of charm used in applying plant medicinally], **1**, *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Reseda*) of Old World herbs of the mignonette family, having small flowers in terminal racemes, with cleft or toothed petals and numerous stamens, as the garden mignonette; **2**, (also written *rēsēda*, pronounced rā′zā″dă), a grayish green color, resembling that of the flowers of the garden mignonette.

re-sem-blance (rē-zĕm′blăns), *n.* [see **resemble**], the quality or state of likeness; similarity of either outward appearance or of qualities: *Rare*, **1**, characteristic appearance; **2**, a likeness; image; representation: *Obs.*, likelihood; probability.

Syn. semblance, similarity, similitude. (See likeness.)

re-sem-ble (rē-zĕm′bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* resembled (-bld), *p.pr.* resembling], [<O.F. *resembler* <Lat. *re-*, again+*simulare*, to imitate <*similis*, like], to be like or similar to, either in appearance or character; as, the brothers *resemble* each other: *Archaic*, to liken; compare to or with; note a resemblance to; *Obs.*, **1**, to make a likeness of; portray; **2**, to counterfeit; copy:—*v.i. Obs.*, **1**, to have a certain appearance; appear; **2**, to be like: followed by *to*; **3**, to be alike; as, the two sisters *resemble*.

re-sent (rē-zĕnt′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *re-* against+*sentire*, to feel], **1**, to consider as an injury or insult; **2**, to feel, express, or show anger because of; be indignant at; as, to *resent* his attitude.

re-sent-ful (rē-zĕnt′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, full of displeasure because of a wrong; **2**, inclined to consider oneself insulted or injured: as, a *resentful* temper: **3**, caused or marked by temper; as, a *resentful* look.—*adv.* **re-sent′ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-sent′ful-ness.**

re-sent-ment (rē-zĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* strong anger or displeasure, often with animosity, because of a real or fancied wrong, insult, etc.; deep sense of injury with a feeling of ill will; indignation accompanied by ill will.

Syn. offense, rancor, bitterness, anger, pique, grudge, spite, animosity, ill will. (See malice.)

res-er-va-tion (rĕz″ĕr-vā′shŭn), *n.* [see **reserve**], **1**, a holding back or hiding; **2**, anything held back or concealed; **3**, a keeping back for oneself, as of a right or interest; as, the *reservation* of all rights in a published work; **4**, a withholding of full acceptance or agreement; an expressed or tacit limitation or qualification of a statement; as, to make a mental *reservation;* **5**, in the United States, a tract of public land kept for some special use; as, an Indian *reservation: Eccl.*, **1**, the keeping of a part of the consecrated bread and wine of the Eucharist unused for a time after the celebration of the sacrament; **2**, the right retained by the Pope to nominate to vacant benefices; *Law*, that part of a deed which reserves some new thing issuing out of the thing granted and not then a part of the thing itself: distinguished from an *exception: Obs.*, the act of keeping; preservation.

re-serve (rē-zûrv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reserved (-zûrvd′), *p.pr.* reserving], [<Lat. *re-*, back+*servare* (*-atus*), to keep], **1**, to set aside or withhold for the present, as for future use or disposal; **2**, to keep as one's own; retain possession or control of, as by legal or formal stipulation; as, to *reserve* all rights in a book; **3**, to except from something granted:—*n.* **1**, the act of setting aside, keeping back, or excepting; restriction; qualification; as, to accept a

report without *reserve;* **2,** that which is set aside or kept in store for future use or for a particular purpose; extra stock; as, a large *reserve* of ammunition; **3,** a tract of land set apart for a special purpose; a reservation; as, an Indian *reserve;* **4,** restraint in speech and manner; caution; aloofness; reticence; **5,** freedom from exaggerated or ill-proportioned effects, as in artistic or literary expression; dignity: *Finance,* **1,** funds kept on hand by a bank as a basis for credit; **2,** a portion of profits not disbursed as dividends but set aside for a specific purpose or for meeting unforeseen losses or emergencies; *Mil.,* **1,** a body of troops withheld from action and ready to act as reënforcements to troops on the firing line; **2,** usually *pl.,* a body of troops outside the regular army and navy, liable to be called into service in emergencies; the militia; **3,** a member of such troops.

Syn., *n.* qualification, limitation; pride, reticence, coldness, backwardness, coyness.—*Ant.,* *n.* frankness, indiscretion, pertness, loquacity, presumption.

re-served (rē-zûrvd'), *p.adj.* **1,** keeping one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; reticent; undemonstrative; as, a *reserved* manner; **2,** set aside or kept back for future or special use; as, *reserved* seats.—*adv.* **re-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ).

Syn. distant, taciturn, uncommunicative.

res-er-voir (rĕz'ẽr-vwôr; -vwär), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *reservatorium,* a storehouse < Lat. *reservare* (*-atus*), to keep: see **reserve**], **1,** a place where anything, especially water, is collected and stored for use; **2,** a reserve quantity; a store: *Bot.,* one of the passages or receptacles found in plant tissues where secreted resins, oils, etc., are stored.

[1]re-set (rē-sĕt'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *set*], to place in position again; set again, as type or a jewel:—*n.* (rē-sĕt'; rē'sĕt'), **1,** the act of placing in position again; **2,** that which is placed in position again; specifically, in printing, matter set up again.—*n.* **re-set'ter.**

[2]re-set (rē-sĕt'), *n.* [< O.F. *recceter* < Lat. *recipere* (*-ceptus*), to receive], *Obs.,* a shelter; refuge: *Scots Law,* **1,** the receiving of stolen goods; **2,** the harboring of a criminal or outlaw:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* resetted, *p.pr.* resetting], *Obs., Sc.,* or *Dial.,* to give shelter to or secrete, as an outlaw or stolen goods.

resh (rĕsh), *n.* [Heb. = head], the 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ר (see App. I)], nearly equivalent to English *r:* as a numerical symbol, 200.

re-side (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* resided, *p.pr.* residing], [< Lat. *residĕre* < *re-,* back + *sedĕre,* to sit], **1,** to dwell permanently or for a considerable length of time; dwell; live; as, to *reside* abroad; **2,** to exist as an attribute or element; be inherent, as certain qualities or characteristics; rest or be vested, as rights or power in an individual.

res-i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** the act or fact of making one's abode in a place for some time; **2,** the act or fact of living in the place of one's duty or occupation; as, the *residence* of a bishop in his diocese; **3,** the place where one lives; a settled or permanent home, especially one of a pretentious character; a stately dwelling; **4,** the period during which one lives in a place; as, during his *residence* abroad; **5,** that in which anything rests permanently, as a source of authority, prerogative, or the like: *Law,* the place where one chooses to vote, pay taxes, and exercise the duties and rights of a citizen.

Syn. habitation, house, dwelling, domicile, mansion.

res-i-den-cy (rĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **1,** the official home or residence of a diplomatic agent or governor at a foreign court; as, the *residency* of the Governor-General's representative at the Indian native court; **2,** an administrative division in the Dutch East Indies: *Obs.,* a residence.

res-i-dent (rĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* **1,** living in a place for a considerable length of time; as, the *resident* population; **2,** having quarters on the spot; having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation; as, a *resident* physician of a hospital; dwelling permanently, as on one's own estate: opposite of *nonresident;* **3,** inherent; abiding; as, a right *resident* in the people: *Zoöl.,* not migratory; staying in the same place throughout the year: said especially of birds:—*n.* **1,** one who lives in a place; a more or less permanent inhabitant of a town or community: opposite of *visitor;* **2,** a government agent or representative living at a foreign court or seat of government; especially, the representative agent of a government in its protectorate, as in some of the Dutch East Indies or India: *Zoöl.,* an animal which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from *migrant* or *visitant:* said especially of birds.

res-i-den-tial (rĕz'ĭ-dĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or connected with, residence; as, the *residential* qualifications of voters; **2,** fitted or intended for, or occupied by, houses used as dwellings; as, the *residential* sections of a city.

res-i-den-tia-ry (rĕz'ĭ-dĕn'shă-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** of, pertaining to, or connected with, residence; **2,** dwelling in a place; especially, living officially in a place: *Eccl.,* of a canon, obligated to live for a certain time at a cathedral:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who dwells in a certain place.

re-sid-u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-ăl), *adj.* [see **residuum**], **1,** pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a residue or remainder; **2,** constituting a residue; remaining after a part has been taken away; left as a substance or by-product, as coke or coal tar.

re-sid-u-a-ry (rē-zĭd'ū-ā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a remainder or residue; left over; as, a *residuary* bequest; *residuary* odds and ends: **residuary legatee,** a person to whom is left the remainder of an estate, after particular bequests, debts, and legal expenses have been deducted.

res-i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* that which remains after a part has been removed; surplus; remainder: *Law,* that part of an estate remaining after payment of all debts, charges, and particular bequests.

Syn. rest, remnant, leavings. (See remainder.)

re-sid-u-um (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ua (*-ă*)], [Lat. = remainder < *residĕre,* to remain: see **reside**], **1,** that which is left after any process of subtraction, purification, combustion, or evaporation; specifically, a residual by-product; a residue, as resin from a turpentine still; **2,** figuratively, the dregs of population: *Law,* that part of an estate remaining after all debts, charges, and particular bequests have been paid: usually called *residue.*

re-sign (rē-zīn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *resignare* (*-atus*), to cancel < *re-,* back + *signare,* to sign], **1,** to yield to another; surrender formally; give up; as, to *resign* a task; **2,** to abandon the use or pleasure of; relinquish; as, to *resign* a claim or privilege; **3,** to submit calmly; reconcile: used passively or reflexively; as, to *resign* oneself to a loss: *Obs.,* to commit to the care of; intrust:—*v.i.* to retire or withdraw from a position.

Syn. renounce, abdicate. (See abandon, repudiate.)

res-ig-na-tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of giving up or yielding; surrender, as of an office; also, the formal document conveying such surrender; as, he turned in his written *resignation;* **2,** the state of being acquiescent; uncomplaining submission, as to the divine will: a bowing to misfortune.

Syn. submissiveness, endurance. (See patience.)

re-signed (rē-zīnd'), *p.adj.* submissive; yielding; patiently uncomplaining.—*adv.* **re-sign'ed-ly** (-zīn'ĕd-lĭ).—*n.* **re-sign'ed-ness.**

re-sil-i-ence (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* [see **resilient**], the act or power of springing back to an original position, condition, or shape; elasticity; as, the *resilience* of a rubber band.—*n.* **re-sil'i-en-cy.**

re-sil-i-ent (rē-zĭl'ĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *resiliens* (*-entis*), leaping back < *re-,* back + *salire,* to leap], **1,** springing back to a former position or shape; elastic; **2,** having or showing power of recovery; able to recover quickly, after being depressed or overtaxed; buoyant; as, a *resilient* temperament.

res-in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *resina,* resin], any of a class of uncrystallizable, vegetable substances, including amber, copal, lac, mastic, shellac, etc., being the hardened or dried secretions exuding from certain plants and trees, soluble in alcohol, turpentine, benzine, etc., but not in water: used in the making of lacs, varnishes, rubber substitutes, printing inks, insulating materials, etc.: **common resin,** specifically, rosin, a transparent, brittle, yellowish brown substance, left as a residuum from the distilling of crude turpentine, and used in making oilcloth, soap, etc., and for rubbing on the bows used in playing stringed instruments, as the violin: **resin oil,** an oil obtained by the fractional distillation of common rosin: used as a lubricant and as an adulterant of boiled linseed oil:—*v.t.* to treat with resin.

res-in-ate (rĕz'ĭ-nāt), *n.* a compound of acid constituents of resin, used in sizing paper, making soap, paint, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to impregnate with resin.

res-in-oid (rĕz'ĭ-noid), *adj.* [< Lat. *resina,* resin + Gk. *eidos,* form], resembling resin; resinous:—*n.* a substance possessing the qualities of resin.

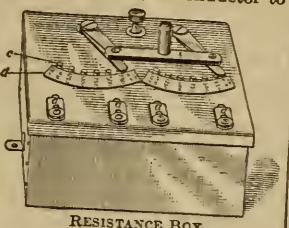
res-in-ous (rĕz'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **resin**], pertaining to, or obtained from, resin; containing resin; resembling resin in appearance, properties, etc.: **resinous electricity,** negative electricity: the kind of electrical charge produced on a resinous material by rubbing it with a woolen cloth.

re-sist (rē-zĭst'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *resistere,* to stand back < *re-,* back + *sistere,* to make to stand < *stare,* to stand], **1,** to oppose; stand against; hinder; check, as progress; **2,** to antagonize; strive against; defeat;

exert physical or mental force against: *Obs.*, 1, to be distasteful to; 2, to prevent;—*v.i.* to offer opposition; refuse to obey or agree: *Obs.*, to desist; rest:—*n.* 1, something serving to prevent a certain action; specifically, in calico printing, a substance used to prevent a color from fixing on parts of the fabric not to be colored; 2, a substance applied to a surface to protect it against chemical action.—*n.* **re-sist'er.**

Syn., *v.* withstand, thwart, oppose. (See prevent.)

re-sist-ance (rē-zis'tăns), *n.* the act or capacity of opposing; a striving against; opposition; also, the means or method serving to oppose; as, the retardation of a ship by the *resistance* of the water: *Elec.*, the opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of an electrical current; also, the conductor itself; *Phys.*, a force that acts to prevent or retard motion; as, the *resistance* of the air to bodies passing through it: **resistance box**, *Elec.*, a box containing resistance coils which can be variously combined to increase or decrease the resistance in a circuit: **resistance coil**, *Elec.*, a coil of wire or other conductor used to vary the resistance of a circuit or as a standard of measurement of resistance.



RESISTANCE BOX

a, *a*, *a*, *a*, binding posts; *b*, switch levers; *c*, switch points; *d*, scale.

Syn. antagonism, hindrance. (See opposition.)—*Ant.* surrender, acquiescence, passivity, quiescence.

re-sist-ant (rē-zis'tănt), *n.* one who or that which strives against an opposing force:—*adj.* opposing; acting against opposition; resisting.

re-sist-i-ble (rē-zis'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being opposed or withstood; as, a *resistible* force.—*adv.* **re-sist'i-bly.**—*n.* **re-sist'i-bil'i-ty.**

re-sis-tive (rē-zis'tiv), *adj.* inclined to oppose; opposing or obstructing.

re-sis-tiv-i-ty (rē'zis-tiv'i-ti), *n.* property or capacity to oppose or obstruct; also, the degree of that capacity: *Elec.*, specific resistance: the resistance of a unit cube of a substance.

re-sist-less (rē-zist'lĕs), *adj.* 1, having no power to oppose or withstand; powerless; 2, irresistible; not to be withstood; as, *resistless* energy.—*adv.* **re-sist'less-ly.**—*n.* **re-sist'less-ness.**

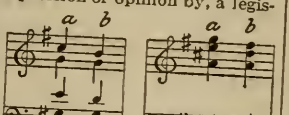
re-sis-tor (rē-zis'tẽr), *n. Elec.*, a device providing resistance for an electric current.

res-o-lu-ble (rĕz'ō-lū-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *resolubilis* <*resolvere*, to resolve: see **resolve**], capable of being separated or resolved into its elements or constituent parts; soluble; analyzable.

res-o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *adj.* [see **resolve**], determined; having a fixed purpose; firm.—*adv.* **res'o-lute-ly.**—*n.* **res'o-lute-ness.**

Syn firm, brave, obstinate, inflexible, steadfast, persevering, unshaken.—*Ant.* indecisive, flexible.

res-o-lu-tion (rĕz'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of reducing something, as a chemical compound, to a simpler form, or of breaking it up into its constituent parts; analysis, as in chemistry or mechanics; 2, the act of determining; resoluteness; fixed determination; firmness of purpose; also, 3, that which is decided upon; a resolve; 4, a formal proposal offered to, or a formal expression of opinion by, a legislative assembly or public meeting; as, the Senate passed a *resolution* to increase the army: *Law*, *Rare*, a court's judgment or decision; *Med.*, 1, the subsidence of an inflammation; 2, the disappearance of a swelling or growth; 3, the return to the normal of any pathological condition; *Mus.*, the progression from a dissonant interval or chord to one that is consonant: *Obs.* or *Rare*, 1, the act or result of answering; solving; solution, as, the *resolution* of a puzzle; 2, relaxation; 3, act of making, or state of being, certain or settled in opinion; conviction.



RESOLUTIONS

a, *a*, dissonances; *b*, *b*, concords to which they are naturally resolved.

Syn. decision, steadfastness. (See determination.)

re-solve (rē-zŏlv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* resolved (-zŏlvd'), *p.pr.* resolving], [<Lat. *re-*, again+*solvere* (*solutus*), to loosen], 1, to separate into elements or constituent parts; analyze; as, to *resolve* a word into its elements; 2, to change or convert, as by an agreement: used reflexively; as, the board *resolved* itself into a committee; 3, to cause to determine on; decide; as, this discovery *resolved* us to go; 4, to reduce to simpler form; as, the matter *resolves* itself into a question of right or wrong; 5, to clear up; explain; dispel; as, to *resolve* a mystery; 6, to work out or solve, as a problem; 7, to make up one's mind to (a course of action); decide upon; determine: followed by an infinitive or a substantive clause; as, he *resolved* to do better; 8, to decide or adopt by a formal vote: *Med.*, to restore to a normal state after some pathological process; *Mus.*, to cause to progress from dissonance to concord: *Obs.*, 1, to melt: dissolve; 2, to convince; 3, to solve, as an equation:—*v.i.* 1, to separate into elements or constituent parts; 2, to come to a determination; form a resolution; decide firmly; 3, to pass a formal resolution: *Mus.*, to progress from a dissonant interval or chord to one that is consonant; *Law*, to lapse: *Obs.*, 1, to determine to start or depart for a place; 2, to be convinced; 3, to consult; 4, to meet; 5, to dissolve:—*n.* 1, fixed or steadfast purpose; determination; as, a mind of high *resolve*; 2, a resolution; determination; conclusion: *Obs.* or *Colloq.*, in the United States, a formal proposal voted on or adopted by a legislative assembly; a resolution.—*adj.* **re-solv'a-ble.**—*n.* **re-solv'er.**

Syn., *n.* conclusion, resolution. (See determination.)

re-solved (rē-zŏlvd'), *p.adj.* firm in purpose; determined; resolute: *Obs.* or *Rare*, 1, beyond doubt; established; deliberate; settled; 2, convinced; satisfied; 3, dissolved; melted; 4, relaxed.—*adv.* **re-solv'ed-ly** (-zŏl'vĕd-li).—*n.* **re-solv'ed-ness.**

re-solv-ent (rē-zŏl'vĕnt), *n.* that which has the power to cause a separation into the parts of which the whole is composed: *Med.*, an agent which will reduce or arrest a swelling or pathologic growth; *Chem.*, a substance capable of causing solution; a solvent:—*adj.* capable of causing separation into the parts of which the whole is composed.

res-o-nance (rĕz'ō-nănS), *n.* [see **resonant**], 1, the prolongation of sound by reflection or its increase by the vibration of sympathetic bodies; 2, the state or quality of being resonant; a round, full, vibrating quality of sound; as, the *resonance* of an organ: *Phys.*, 1, the energetic vibration of a body produced by application of a periodic force of nearly the same frequency as that of the free vibration of the affected body; especially, 2, the reënforcement of a sound by a body tuned to the same pitch; 3, the condition of two bodies adjusted to have the same frequency of vibration; *Med.*, character of the sound of the voice, as heard during auscultation.

res-o-nant (rĕz'ō-nănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *resonans*, (*-antis*), resounding <*re-*, again+*sonare*, to sound], 1, echoing back; resounding; continuing to sound; having the ability to return, reënforce, or prolong sound; as, *resonant* walls; 2, round, full, and vibrant in sound: *Phys.*, 1, adjusted to respond to vibrations of a given frequency; 2, reënforcing a sound or other vibration by vibrations of nearly the same frequency; *Phon.*, marked by a nasal pronunciation:—*n.* a resounding or echoing sound or body: *Phon.*, a nasal sound.—*adv.* **res'o-nant-ly.**

res-o-nate (rĕz'ō-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [Lat. *resonare* (*-atus*) <*re-*, again+*sonare* (*-atus*), to sound], *Phys.*, to possess or produce resonance; vibrate sympathetically or in synchronism:—*v.t. Radio*, to tune (two circuits) to the same period of vibration.

res-o-na-tor (rĕz'ō-nā"tẽr), *n. Phys.*, a device for reënforcing or analyzing sounds, consisting usually of a hollow vessel adjusted to respond by resonance to a note of definite pitch; *Radio*, the high-frequency circuits of a receiving apparatus.

res-or-cin (rĕz-ôr'sin), *n.* [*res(in)*+*orcin*], *Chem.*, a colorless, crystalline phenol obtained from benzene: used as a mild antiseptic in medicine and as a source of numerous dyes.—*adj.* **res-or'cin-al.**

re-sort (rē-zôrt'), *v.i.* [<O.F. *resortir*, to go out again: source uncertain], 1, to go habitually, often, or in numbers; flock; betake oneself; 2, to turn for help or relief; apply for assistance; 3, to have recourse: generally with *to*: as, to *resort* to law:—*n.* 1, the act of visiting a place frequently; 2, a place much visited; as, a summer *resort*; 3, that to which, or a person to whom, one applies for aid; refuge; resource; as, charity is his final *resort*; 4, the act of going for aid, advantage, or the like; recourse.

re-sound (rē-zound'), *v.i.* [<O.F. *resoner* <Lat. *resonare*: see **resonate**], 1, to sound loudly; give forth a loud sound; 2, to be full of sound; ring or echo: with *with*; as, the woods *resound* with song; 3, to be famous; as, his name *resounded* far and

wide:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to sound loudly; **2**, to cause to echo; **3**, to cause to be heard; applaud; celebrate.

²re-sound (rē-sound'), *v.t.* [*re-* + ²*sound*], to cause to sound again:—*v.i.* to sound again.

re-source (rē-sōrs'), *n.* [< Fr. *ressource* < O.F. *ressourdre* < Lat. *re-*, again + *surgere*, to spring up], **1**, that on which one depends for help or support; an expedient; shift; resort; **2**, the ready wit or ability to cope with an emergency: *pl.* **1**, power or skill in devising expedients; practical ingenuity; as, a man of unlimited *resources:* **2**, means of amusing, diverting, or enjoying oneself; **3**, money; pecuniary means; money or any property which may be converted into supplies; as, a country's natural *resources: Finance*, the assets of an individual or corporation, including cash, bills receivable, merchandise and valuable property of any kind: opposite of *liabilities; Econ.*, any natural wealth which is limited in supply and capable of being used to satisfy human wants; as, the coal or iron *resources* of a country.

Syn. means, contrivance, resort, ingenuity, skill, expedient, device, shift, wit: *pl.*, funds, money, wealth.

re-source-ful (rē-sōrs'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, abounding in resources; rich; possessing abundant means; as, a *resourceful* country; **2**, capable of meeting unusual demands or sudden needs; ingenious; inventive; skilful.—*n.* **re-source'ful-ness.**

re-spect (rē-spĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *respicere* (*-spectus*) < *re-*, back + *specere*, to look at], **1**, to avoid injuring, offending, or tempting; as, to *respect* his innocence; **2**, to avoid intruding upon; hold sacred or inviolable; as, to *respect* private property; **3**, to honor duly; revere; esteem; treat with reverence or consideration; as, the world *respects* a good man; **4**, to have relation to; concern; as, the matter *respects* our welfare; **5**, to regard as of interest or importance; as, a wise man *respects* public opinion: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, **1**, to notice carefully, as to wealth, social position, etc.; pay heed to; **2**, to look or face toward: the original meaning; **3**, to postpone:—*n.* **1**, a just regard for worth; admiration; honor and esteem; veneration; as, the world's *respect* for a great man; **2**, thoughtful and attentive notice; as, have *respect* for my words; **3**, undue favor or bias; partiality; discrimination; as, to show *respect* for wealth; **4**, courteous or complaisant regard, as for another's wishes; as, in *respect* to the court; **5**, a special point or particular; detail; as, in certain *respects;* **6**, relation; relationship existing between two or more things; reference; regard: followed by *to* and sometimes *of;* as, with *respect* to position: *pl.* expression of good will or regard; as, to pay one's *respects: Obs.*, attention; observation.—*n.* **re-spect'er.**

Syn., *v.* (see esteem); *n.* bias, partiality, consideration, notice. (See deference, regard.)—*Ant.*, *n.* disregard, disrespect, contempt, dislike, scorn.

re-spect-a-bil-i-ty (rē-spĕk"tə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or quality of being of good reputation, or good name; fair social standing; **2**, a person or thing of good repute.

re-spect-a-ble (rē-spĕk'tə-bl), *adj.* **1**, worthy of regard or esteem; being of good name or repute; standing well in the opinion of others; as, a *respectable* merchant; **2**, fairly numerous; as, a *respectable* crowd; **3**, of moderate excellence or size; passably good; mediocre; as, a *respectable* income; **4**, presentable; as, a *respectable* suit; **5**, of fair social standing: *Collog.*, proper; decent, as conduct, appearance, character, or the like.—*adv.* **re-spect'a-bly.**

re-spect-ful (rē-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *adj.* showing, or marked by, proper regard, esteem, or courtesy; deferential; as, a *respectful* manner.—*adv.* **re-spect'ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-spect'ful-ness.**

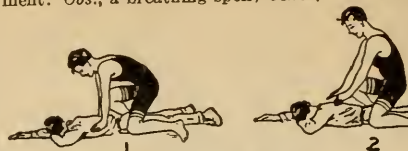
re-spect-ing (rē-spĕk'tĭng), *prep.* **1**, considering; in comparison with; in view of; **2**, with regard or relation to; as, *respecting* his conduct there is but one opinion.

re-spec-tive (rē-spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* relating to each of several persons or things; proper to each of several; particular; as, their *respective* positions; the *respective* merits of two dogs: *Obs.*, **1**, respectable; **2**, inclined to favor one side; partial; **3**, careful; heedful; hence, **4**, attentive.—*n.* **re-spec'tive-ness.**

re-spec-tive-ly (rē-spĕk'tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* as relating each to each; as singly considered in the order named; as, the red, the blue, and the green ties are for James, George, and William, *respectively.*

re-spir-a-ble (rē-spīr'ə-bl; rĕs'pĭ-rə-bl), *adj.* [see **respire**], that may be, or is fit to be, breathed; as, *respirable* air.

res-pi-ra-tion (rĕs"pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of breathing; **2**, a single breath, including inspiration and expiration: *Physiol.*, the process in an animal by which oxygen is inhaled and carbon dioxide exhaled; *Biol.*, the process of gaseous exchange between an organism and its environment: *Obs.*, a breathing spell; relief; a brief interval.



ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

1, ribs pressed together to force air or water from lungs; 2, pressure released so that when ribs spring back into position air may be drawn into lungs.

res-pi-ra-tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā"tĕr), *n.* **1**, any device, as a screen of fine gauze, placed over the nose or mouth as a protection against the inhalation of noxious substances; also, a similar device used to warm air for a person with weak lungs; **2**, a helmet of cloth or other material, usually chemically treated and fitted with glass eyepieces, worn, as in time of war, as a protection against poison gases, smoke, etc.; a gas mask.

re-spir-a-to-ry (rē-spīr'ə-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭ-rə-), *adj.* *Physiol.*, of or pertaining to breathing; as, *respiratory* diseases.

re-spire (rē-spīr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* respired (-spīrd'), *p.pr.* respiring], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *spirare* (*-atus*), to breathe], **1**, to breathe; therefore, **2**, to live: *Obs.*, **1**, to breathe again; hence, **2**, to regain courage or vitality; **3**, to get rest or relief:—*v.t.* to breathe; inhale and exhale, as air: *Rare*, to exhale, as perfume, odor, cordiality, etc.

res-pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [< O.F. *respit* < Lat. *respicere* (*-spectus*): see **respect**], **1**, a postponement; delay; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the legal or fixed date; **2**, a brief period of rest or relief; temporary cessation of trouble, pain, or the like; as, a *respite* from labor: *Law*, a temporary delay in the carrying out of a sentence; as, the murderer was granted a *respite:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pited, *p.pr.* -piting], **1**, to delay; postpone, as the enforcing of an obligation; **2**, to relieve temporarily, as pain, care, etc.; give temporary relief to (a person): *Law*, to grant a delay in the carrying out of a sentence upon; reprieve; as, to *respite* a criminal: *Obs.*, **1**, to desist from; as, to *respite* quarreling; **2**, *Mil.*, to suspend the giving of (pay); also, to withhold pay from.

Syn., *n.* pause, stop, cessation, intermission, delay.

re-splend-ence (rē-splĕn'dĕns), *n.* [see **resplendent**], brilliant luster; intense light; splendor.—*n.* **re-splend'en-cy.**

re-splend-ent (rē-splĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *re-* < *re-*, again + *splendēre*, to shine], shining brilliantly; lustrous; dazzling; splendid.—*adv.* **re-splend'ent-ly.**

Syn. gorgeous, refulgent, radiant, vivid, lustrous.

re-spond (rē-spŏnd'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *spondēre* (*sponsus*), to promise], **1**, to return an answer; make a reply; **2**, to show sensitiveness; show sympathy or feeling; as, to *respond* to kindness; **3**, to act in return, or in answer to a force; as, to *respond* to an enemy's attack; *respond* to a friend's sorrow: *Law*, to be liable; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages:—*v.t. Obs.* or *Rare*, **1**, in the United States, to satisfy, as by payment; **2**, to be analogous to; correspond to.—*n.* **re-spond'er.**

re-spond-ent (rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *adj.* **1**, giving, or swering; **2**, defending; in the position of a defendant: *Obs.*, corresponding:—*n.* one who replies; specifically, one who defends a thesis: distinguished from *opponent: Law*, one who answers to a suit; a defendant.

re-sponse (rē-spŏns'), *n.* **1**, the act of answering; answer; reply; **2**, an act or feeling called forth by something; as, a *response* to an appeal for the Red Cross: *Eccl.*, **1**, a verse, sentence, etc., said or sung by the congregation or choir, after or in reply to the clergyman; **2**, an anthem sung after a reading from Scripture: *Psych.*, reaction, as of muscles, glands, etc., to a stimulus or stimuli.

Syn. answer, retort, repartee, replication, rejoinder.

re-spon-si-bil-i-ty (rē-spŏn"sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state of being answerable or accountable, as for an obligation; **2**, that for which one is answerable or accountable; a duty, charge, or obligation; **3**, in the United States, ability to fulfil contracts or to make payments.

re-spon-si-ble (rē-spŏn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1**, involving trust, duty, or obligation; as, a *responsible* position; **2**, answerable; liable to answer; accountable, morally or legally, for the carrying out of a

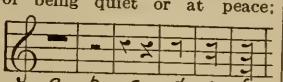
duty, trust, or obligation; as, a guardian is *responsible* to the law; **3**, able to answer for one's conduct; trustworthy; **4**, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; **5**, in the United States, able to discharge an obligation; able to meet the payment of a contract: *Pol. Sci.*, answerable to the lawmaking body: said of a ministry, a government, or a member of it.—*adv.* **re-spon'si-bly.**—*n.* **re-spon'si-ble-ness.**

Syn. answerable, accountable, dependable, liable. We are *responsible for* something to some one; the United States post office is *responsible to* the public *for* the safe and prompt delivery of mail. *Liable* in the sense of *responsible* is followed by *for*. He who indorses a note is *liable*, on the defection of the drawer, *for* the sum named in the note.—*Ant.* untrustworthy, heedless.

re-spon-sion (rē-spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *responsio* (*-onis*): see **respond**], a public disputation at a university: *Rare*, a response; *Obs.*, a sum required to be paid, especially one paid annually by members of military orders: *pl. Eng.*, the first of the three examinations for the B. A. degree at Oxford University: also called, in slang usage, *smalls*.

re-spon-sive (rē-spŏn'sĭv), *adj.* [see **respond**], **1**, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, answer or response; answering; **2**, characterized by, or containing, responses, as a church service; **3**, able or inclined to answer; **4**, easily moved to action or feeling; sympathetic: as, *responsive* hearers: *Law*, pertinent to the question: *Rare*, corresponding: *Obs.*, responsible.—*adv.* **re-spon'sive-ly.**—*n.* **re-spon'sive-ness.**

1rest (rĕst), *n.* [< A.S. *ræst*, *rest*, rest], **1**, the act or condition of being quiet or at peace; freedom from disturbance of mind or spirit; tranquillity; security; **2**, sleep; slumber; hence, **3**, the last sleep; death; **4**, cessation of motion, effort, labor, or exertion of any kind; repose; quiet; **5**, a place of quiet or repose: a stopping place; shelter or lodging place, as for sailors; **6**, that on which anything leans for support; prop; base; foundation: *Mus.*, a sign indicating a rhythmic silence of definite length; *Pros.*, a short pause in the voice in reading; a cæsura in verse: —*v.i.* **1**, to stop moving or acting; pause; stop; **2**, to be satisfied; acquiesce; remain confident: **3**, to be fixed in any state or opinion; as, to *rest* content; **4**, to take repose; sleep; hence, **5**, to be dead; **6**, to be free from excitement, annoyance, anxiety, or the like; be quiet or still; be at peace; **7**, to trust; repose with confidence; depend; as, to *rest* on a man's word; **8**, to stand; lie; lean; be spread out; be supported; also, **9**, to be founded, based, or established: usually with *on*; **10**, to remain in one place; abide: *Law*, **1**, to submit one's case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision; **2**, to terminate voluntarily one's evidence, as by a plaintiff or defendant, so that the adversary's evidence may be given:—*v.t.* **1**, to place at rest or in repose; cause to take repose; give repose to: often reflexive; **2**, to place on a support; lay; lean; **3**, to base or ground; establish: *Law*, to terminate the introduction of evidence on; as, the state *rests* its case.



Musical Rests

a, whole; *b*, half; *c*, quarter, in two forms; *d*, eighth; *e*, sixteenth; *f*, thirty-second. (See also App. I.)

Syn., *n.* intermission, quiet, peace. (See repose.)

2rest (rĕst), *n.* [< Fr. *reste* < *rester* < Lat. *restare*, to remain < *re-*, back + *stare*, to stand], **1**, that which remains or is left; remainder: with *the*; **2**, those who remain; the others: preceded by *the* and used as a collective noun followed by a plural verb; as, the *rest* are not going: *Banking*, in England, the balance of assets above liabilities forming a kind of reserve fund against contingencies; surplus:—*v.i.* to be and to continue to be; stay; as, we *rest* satisfied with the result: *Obs.*, to be left: remain:—*v.t.* *Obs.*, *Rare*, or *Archaic*, to cause to remain; keep: as, God *rest* ye well.

res-tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt; rĕs'tô-), *n.* [Fr., p.pr. of *restaurer* < Lat. *restaurare* (*-atus*), to restore], a place where meals or refreshments are served; a public eating house.

***res-tau-ra-teur** (rĕs'tō'rà'tûr'), *n.* [Fr. < *restaurer*, to restore], the proprietor or keeper of a restaurant.

rest cure a system of treatment, especially of nervous disorders, involving complete rest, systematic and liberal feeding, massage, etc.

rest-ful (rĕst'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **1rest**], **1**, full of, or giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, repose; soothing; comforting: as, *restful* sleep; **2**, being in repose; quiet.—*adv.* **rest'ful-ly.**—*n.* **rest'ful-ness.**

res-ti-tu-tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *restitutio* (*-onis*) < *restituere* (*-utus*), to restore < *re-*, again + *statuere*, to set up], **1**, the act of giving back to the rightful owner that which has been taken away or lost; restoration; **2**, the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; indemnification; amends; **3**, the act of putting back or restoring to a former place or condition: *Phys.*, the return, as of compressed elastic bodies, to their original shape.

Syn. compensation, indemnification. (See redress.)

res-tive (rĕs'tĭv), *adj.* [< O.F. *restif*; see **2rest**], **1**, unwilling to go forward; stubborn; moving backward or to the side: said of horses; hence, **2**, resisting control; unruly; **3**, restless; impatient; uneasy: *Rare*, **1**, settled or fixed; **2**, disposed to rest. —*adv.* **res'tive-ly.**—*n.* **res'tive-ness.**

rest-less (rĕst'lĕs), *adj.* [see **1rest**], **1**, finding no repose; uneasy in mind or spirit; restive; **2**, always active or in motion; as, a *restless* person; *restless* waves; **3**, discontented; eager for change; as, a *restless* spirit: **4**, affording no repose; as, a *restless* night.—*adv.* **rest'less-ly.**—*n.* **rest'less-ness.**

Syn. discontented, roving, unsettled, wandering, agitated, unquiet.—*Ant.* contented, steady, calm, quiet, restful, composed.

res-to-ra-tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **restore**], the act of bringing back, or the state of being brought back, to a former condition or place; as, *restoration* to health or to office; renewal; rehabilitation: *Arch.*, *Archæol.*, and *Art*, the process of bringing back a building, a fossil, or a work of art, to something like its original form; also, a representation of the original form, as of a building, or a fossil animal: **Restoration**, **1**, *Eng. Hist.*, the return of Charles II to the throne of England in 1660, and the period following to 1685: **2**, *Fr. Hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814, and the period following to 1848, briefly interrupted in 1815 by the return of Napoleon Bonaparte: **3**, *Heb. Hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine after the Babylonian captivity.

re-stor-a-tive (rē-stôr'ă-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, having power to restore, or bring back to a former condition or place; **2**, pertaining to restoration:—*n.* that which has power to bring back to a former state; especially, a food or medicine used to bring back health or to restore to consciousness.

re-store (rē-stôr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* restored (-stôrd'), *p.pr.* restoring], [< O.F. *restorer* < Lat. *restaurare* (*-atus*), to restore, repair], **1**, to give back or return to the owner (anything previously lost or taken); **2**, to reinstate (a person) in a former office, dignity, or the like; **3**, to bring back (a person) to health or a normal condition; **4**, to reëstablish; put back into existence; as, to *restore* order: *Arch.*, *Archæol.*, and *Art*, to repair and alter, as a building, a painting, or the like, so as to bring it as nearly as possible to its original condition; also, to reproduce (something ancient) in its original condition.—*n.* **re-stor'er.**

Syn. reinstate, recover, refund, reclaim, repair.

re-strain (rē-strān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *restraindre* < Lat. *restringere* (*-strictus*), to check, confine < *re-*, back + *stringere*, to draw tight], **1**, to hold back from some course of action; **2**, to keep under control, as desires, etc.; **3**, to limit; restrict; **4**, to deprive of liberty; place under arrest: *Obs.*, to withhold.—*n.* **re-strain'er.**—*adj.* **re-strain'a-ble.**—*adv.* **re-strain'ed-ly.**

Syn. constrain, suppress, restrict, hold, confine, circumscribe.—*Ant.* excite, impel, free.

re-straint (rē-strānt'), *n.* **1**, the act of holding back or hindering from action of any kind; **2**, the state of being held back, hindered, or confined; especially, loss of liberty; confinement; **3**, that which limits or hinders; also, an instance of being limited, hindered, or confined; **4**, reserve.

Syn. repression, restriction. (See compulsion.)

re-strict (rē-strĭkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *restringere* (*strictus*), to hold back: see **restrain**], to keep within bounds; confine; limit; as, to *restrict* one's expenditures.—*p.adj.* **re-strict'ed.**—*adv.* **re-strict'ed-ly.**

re-stric-tion (rē-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of limiting; **2**, the state of being limited; confinement; **3**, a limitation; anything that prevents entire freedom of action; as, trade *restrictions*.

re-stric-tive (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *adj.* serving or tending to limit; as, *restrictive* laws of trade: *Gram.*, limiting and necessary to the pointing out of the antecedent: said of phrases and adjective clauses: as, men *who work hard* succeed: distinguished from *nonrestrictive*.—*adv.* **re-stric'tive-ly.**

re-sult (rē-zŭlt'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *resultare*, to rebound < *re-*, back + *saltare*, to dance < *salire*, to jump], **1**, to follow as a consequence or effect: generally with *from*; as, good will *results* from this law; **2**, to conclude; end in a specified manner; with *in*:—*n.* conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads; consequence; effect; as, the *result* of hard

work: *Obs.*, final outcome of deliberations or resolutions, of a council or assembly: *Math.*, that which is obtained by calculation.

Syn., n. termination, issue, event, product, consequence, upshot, outcome. These words agree in expressing that which follows a cause or a given set of circumstances. *Result* stresses the effect of an action or an effort as a whole. We speak of the *result* of an experiment, of a mathematical calculation, of an educational campaign. *Consequence* emphasizes the logical or natural order of that which follows; *consequences* are often unforeseeable and unforeseen, are direct or indirect, and are restricted to the moral field. We speak of the *consequences* of leading an evil life, or of disregarding the rules of health. An act may have many *consequences*, but only one *result*. *Issue* names the final outcome of a set of circumstances or happenings. We speak of the *issue* of an argument, a battle, a conference. *Event* shares the finality of *issue*, but emphasizes the idea of fact; *event* is what actually does happen as the *upshot* of foregoing circumstances.

re-sult-ant (rē-zŭl′tănt), *adj.* following as a result or consequence:—*n.* that which follows as a result or consequence: *Mech.*, a force, velocity, or the like, resulting from, or equivalent to, a combination of two or more given forces, velocities, etc.

re-sume (rē-zūm′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* resumed (-zūmd′), *p.pr.* resuming], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *sumere* (*sumptus*), to take], **1**, to take up again after interruption; begin again; as, to *resume* work or a conversation; **2**, to take or occupy again; as, he *resumed* his seat; **3**, to summarize; recapitulate; **4**, to go back to using; as, she *resumed* her needle:—*v.i.* to start again.—*adj.* **re-sum′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-sum′er.**

***ré-su-mé** (rā″zü″mā′), *n.* [Fr., p.p. of *résumer*, to sum up: see **resume**], a summary; a condensed analysis or outline, as of a book.

re-sump-tion (rē-zŭmp′shŭn), *n.* [see **resume**], the act of taking up again after interruption; act of beginning again.

re-su-pi-nate (rē-sū′pĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *supinare* (*-atus*), to cause to bend], *Bot.*, reversed, as the flowers of some orchids.

re-surge (rē-sûrj′), *v.i.* [< Lat. *re-*, again + *surgere* (*surrectus*), to rise], **1**, to rise again; **2**, to roll back, as the sea or the tide.

re-sur-gent (rē-sûr′jĕnt), *adj.* rising, or tending to rise, again:—*n.* one who rises again, as from the dead.—*n.* **re-sur′gence** (-jĕns).

res-ur-rect (rĕz″ŭ-rĕkt′), *v.t.* **1**, to raise from the dead; **2**, to remove from the grave; disinter: *Colloq.*, to bring again into notice or use.

res-ur-rec-tion (rĕz″ŭ-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a rising again; especially, the rising again from the dead; **2**, the state of those who have risen from the dead; **3**, a restoration; a springing into new life and freshness: **the Resurrection**, *Theol.*, the rising of Christ from the dead.—*adj.* **res″ur-rec′tion-a-ry.**

res-ur-rec-tion-ist (rĕz″ŭ-rĕk′shŭn-ĭst), *n.* **1**, one who steals bodies from graves and sells them for dissection; **2**, one who revives or brings to light again; **3**, one who believes in the rising of the dead.—*n.* **res″ur-rec′tion-ism.**

re-sus-ci-tate (rē-sŭs′ĭ-tāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *suscitare* (*-atus*), to raise up < *sub*, under + *citare*, to urge on, move], to bring back to life or consciousness from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person:—*v.i.* to revive; return to life.

re-sus-ci-ta-tion (rē-sŭs″ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of restoring to consciousness or life; **2**, restoration; revival; renewal.

re-sus-ci-ta-tive (rē-sŭs′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *adj.* having power to bring back to consciousness or life; restorative.

ret (rĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting], [< M.Du. *reten*, to soak; akin to *rot*], to soak, as flax, hemp, timber, or the like, so as to remove natural juices or to loosen the fibers:—*v.i.* to rot by exposure to moisture.

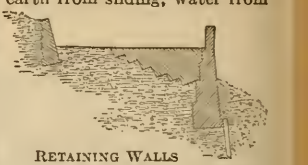
re-ta-ble (rē-tā′bl), *n.* [Fr., prob. for *rere-table* = rear table], *Eccl.*, **1**, a ledge along the wall behind an altar, on which are placed the cross, vases, candles, etc.; **2**, an ornamental structure behind an altar, usually holding a picture, bas-relief, or the like.

re-tail (rē′tāl), *n.* [O.F. = a piece cut off < *re-*, back + *taillier*, to cut], the sale of goods in small quantities: opposite of *wholesale*:—*adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, the sale of goods in small quantities:—*v.t.* (rē-tāl′; rē′tāl), **1**, to sell in small quantities; sell directly to the consumer; **2**, to tell here and there; as, to *retail* gossip:—*v.i.* to sell at retail.—*n.* **re-tail′er.**

re-tain (rē-tān′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *retenir* < Lat. *re-*, back + *tenēre* (*tentus*), to hold], **1**, to persist in holding or keeping in use, possession, practice, control, etc.; **2**, to engage beforehand by a fee, as a lawyer; **3**, to keep in mind; remember.—*adj.* **re-tain′a-ble.**

re-tain-er (rē-tān′ĕr), *n.* **1**, one kept in the service of a person of high rank or position; an adherent; **2**, one who keeps possession: *Law*, a retaining fee paid to a lawyer; also, the agreement made to employ a lawyer.

re-tain-ing wall a wall to prevent a bank of earth from sliding, water from inundating, etc.: sometimes a revetment.



RETAINING WALLS

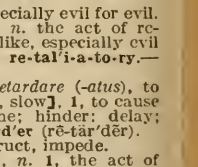
re-tal-i-ate (rē-tăl′ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *retaliare* (*-atus*), to requite < *re-*, back + *talis*, such], to return something of the same kind for; as, to *retaliate* an injury:—*v.i.* to give like for like, especially evil for evil.

re-tal-i-a-tion (rē-tăl″ĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* the act of returning like for like, especially evil for evil; revenge; requital.—*adj.* **re-tal′i-a-to-ry.**—*adj.* **re-tal′i-a-tive.**

re-tard (rē-tärd′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *retardare* (*-atus*), to delay < *re-*, back + *tardus*, slow], **1**, to cause to move more slowly; **2**, to postpone; hinder: delay; defer; put off:—*n.* delay.—*n.* **re-tard′er** (rē-tär′dĕr).

Syn., v. hinder, delay, defer, obstruct, impede.

re-tar-da-tion (rē″tär-dā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of holding back or hindering; a lessening of speed or progress; delay; hindrance; **2**, the amount of delay or hindrance; **3**, that which retards or hinders; an obstacle: *Mus.*, the prolonging of a tone in one chord over into the following chord, whereby a dissonance is produced which must be resolved by raising the retarded tone one degree; *Education*, **1**, failure to make normal progress in school; hence, **2**, enrollment of a pupil in a class with pupils younger than himself; *Psych.*, **1**, a state of subnormal mental development; **2**, the degree of a person's subnormality, as shown by the difference between his actual and his mental age.



RETARDATION (*a*)

retch (rĕch; *Br.* rēch), *v.i.* [< A.S. *hrǣcan*, to spit < *hrāca*, spittle], to try to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

***re-te** (rē′tē), *n.* [*pl.* retia (rē′shĭ-ä; rē′tĭ-ä)], [Lat. = a net], *Anat.*, a network, as of small blood vessels, nerve fibers, or the like; a plexus.

re-ten-tion (rē-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* [see **retain**], **1**, the act of keeping in one's power or possession; **2**, the state of being kept in possession; **3**, the act or power of keeping things in mind; memory.

re-ten-tive (rē-tĕn′tĭv), *adj.* tending, or having the power, to keep; as, a *retentive* memory.—*adv.* **re-ten′tive-ly.**—*n.* **re-ten′tive-ness.**

re-ten-tiv-i-ty (rē″tĕn-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* capacity for retaining; retentiveness: *Magnetism*, **1**, the power of retaining magnetization after the magnetizing force has ceased acting; **2**, the property of resisting magnetization and demagnetization: usually called *coercive force*.

re-ti-a-ri-us (rē″shĭ-ā′rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* retiarii (-rĭ-ī)], [Lat. = net fighter < *rete*, net], *Rom. Antiq.*, a gladiator armed with a trident and a net.

re-ti-a-ry (rē′shĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [see **rete**], **1**, of or pertaining to nets; **2**, constructing a net, or web, as certain spiders; **3**, armed with a net.

ret-i-cence (rĕt′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *reticentia* < *reticens* (*-entis*), being silent < *re-*, again + *tacēre*, to be silent], the characteristic, act, or habit of keeping silence or of not telling all one knows or thinks; reserve in speech.—*n.* **ret′i-cen-cy.**

ret-i-cent (rĕt′ĭ-sĕnt), *adj.* disposed not to tell one's thoughts or feelings; habitually silent; reserved in speech.—*adv.* **ret′i-cent-ly.**

Syn. silent, reserved, uncommunicative, taciturn.

ret-i-cle (rĕt′ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, net], *Optics*, a system of fine lines ruled on glass, or of fine filaments, as spider threads, placed in the eyepiece of a transit or other instrument to indicate certain points of the field of view; also written *reticule*.

re-tic-u-lar (rē-tĭk′ū-lär), *adj.* **1**, like a network; having the appearance of a net; **2**, complicated; intricate.

re-tic-u-late (rē-tĭk′ū-lāt), *adj.* **1**, marked or veined like network, as leaves; **2**, formed of fibers woven like network; netted:—*v.t.* (-lāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], **1**, to make or

mark like a network; 2, to provide with a reticle:—*v.i.* to form a network.—*n.* **re-tic″u-la′tion.**

ret-i-cule (rĕt′ĭ-kūl), *n.* a small hand bag or workbag, originally made of network and carried by women: *Astron.*, (preferably, *reticle*), a system of fine lines ruled on glass, or of fine filaments, as spider threads, in the eyepiece of an optical instrument to aid in determining the position of an observed object.

re-tic-u-lum (rē-tĭk′ū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lă)], [Lat.], a network: *Zoöl.*, the second chamber in the stomach of ruminants, lined with a network of ridges of mucous membrane (see *ruminant*, illus.).

re-ti-form (rē′tĭ-fôrm; rĕt′ĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *rete*, net +*forma*, form], arranged like a network.

ret-i-na (rĕt′ĭ-nă), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *rete*, net], *Anat.*, the inner, sensitive coating of the eye, containing the ends of the optic nerve; that part of the eye which receives the images of objects:—*adj.* **ret′i-nal.**

ret-i-nue (rĕt′ĭ-nū), *n.* [< O.F. *retenue*, fem. p.p. of *retenir*: see **retain**], the body of persons who attend a person of distinction; train of attendants.

re-tire (rē-tīr′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* retired (-tīrd′), *p.pr.* retiring], [< Fr. *re-*, back+*tirer*, to draw < O.Teut. source], **1**, to go to a place of privacy; **2**, to withdraw; retreat; **3**, to withdraw from business, official, or active life; **4**, to go to bed:—*v.t.* **1**, to withdraw; as, to *retire* forces; **2**, to withdraw from circulation, or from the market, as stocks or currency; **3**, to cause to give up active service; as, to *retire* a naval officer.

re-tired (rē-tīrd′), *p.adj.* **1**, away, or withdrawn, from society; quiet; as, a *retired* life; **2**, having given up business or active life; private.

re-tire-ment (rē-tīr′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of retreating or withdrawing from business or public life; **2**, the state of being withdrawn; privacy; solitude; **3**, a place removed from public notice.

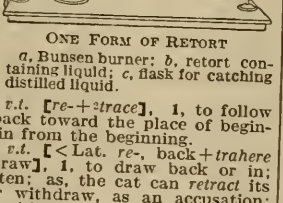
Syn. seclusion, solitude, privacy, isolation, retreat. These words agree in expressing a withdrawing into private life, *seclusion*, or security. One in *retirement*, as a widow in mourning, does not mingle freely with her former associates, though she may see her intimates. Business men beyond the age of active work go into a *retirement* that is merely the quiet opposite of public life. *Seclusion* is a cloistered *retirement*, very strict, though broken perhaps by association with relatives or servants. *Solitude* connotes the presence of no one else; *privacy* is the opposite of publicity. People beset by crowds long for *privacy*; reflective, independent minds crave *solitude*. *Retreat* names a drawing back into *retirement*, *privacy*, or *solitude*. *Retreat* and *retirement* may also name a place of refuge.

re-tir-ing (rē-tīr′ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, modest; not forward; quiet; shy; as, a *retiring* manner; **2**, of or pertaining to withdrawal from active service.

[1]re-tort (rē-tôrt′), *n.* [< Lat. *re-*, back+*torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], a quick or pointed reply to an argument, charge, incivility, taunt, or witticism; a quick and witty, or severe, response:—*v.t.* **1**, to say as a retort; **2**, to return or fling back; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity: *Obs.*, to turn or twist back:—*v.i.* to make a retort: *Obs.*, to coil or twist back.

Syn., *n.* response, reply, rejoinder, repartee.

[2]re-tort (rē-tôrt′), *n.* [< Lat. *retorta*, bent back: see **retort**], a vessel or container made of glass, earthenware, metal, or the like, in which substances are subjected to a high temperature for purposes of distillation or decomposition:—*v.t.* to treat, as sulphur, by heating in a retort.



One Form of Retort

a, Bunsen burner; *b*, retort containing liquid; *c*, flask for catching distilled liquid.

re-touch (rē-tŭch′), *v.t.* [*re-*+*touch*], to touch up or improve, as a negative in photography; improve by going over, as a work of art, in order to restore color, remove imperfections, etc.—*n.* **re-touch′er.**

re-trace (rē-trās′), *v.t.* [*re-*+*trace*], **1**, to follow (a path) back toward the place of beginning; **2**, to follow again from the beginning.

re-tract (rē-trăkt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *re-*, back+*trahere* (*tractus*), draw], **1**, to draw back or in; **2**, to draw up or shorten; as, the cat can *retract* its claws; **3**, to recall or withdraw, as an accusation; take back:—*v.i.* **1**, to withdraw or take back something said or written; **2**, to go back or up; recede; as, muscles *retract* after being severed.—*n.* **re″trac-ta′tion.** *Syn.* recall, disavow, recant. (See repudiate.)

re-trac-tile (rē-trăk′tĭl), *adj.* capable of being withdrawn, drawn up, or drawn in, as the feelers of a snail.—*adj.* **re-tract′a-ble; re-tract′i-ble.**

re-trac-tion (rē-trăk′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of taking back something said or written, or of drawing in or back; **2**, the state of being withdrawn.

re-trac-tive (rē-trăk′tĭv), *adj.* **1**, capable of withdrawing; **2**, like a withdrawal.

re-trac-tor (rē-trăk′tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which draws in or back; specifically, **2**, a muscle or an instrument for drawing back, as, in surgery, a device for holding back the edges of a wound.

re-tread (rē″trĕd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* retreaded, *p.pr.* retreading], [*re-* + *tread*], to put a new tread upon (a tire).

re-treat (rē-trēt′), *n.* [< O.F. *retraite*, fem. p.p. of *retraire* < Lat. *re-*, back+*trahere*, to draw], **1**, the act of going back or retiring; **2**, retirement or seclusion; **3**, a place of privacy; shelter; asylum; **4**, a shelter for nervous and insane persons, inebriates, or the like: *Mil.*, **1**, the retiring of troops in face of the enemy or from an advanced position; **2**, a bugle call, the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters; *Eccl.*, a time of withdrawing for prayer and meditation:—*v.i.* **1**, to go back or backward; **2**, to withdraw to seclusion or safety; **3**, to retire before an enemy:—*v.t.* to move back, as a piece in a game of chess.

Syn., *n.* refuge, shelter, solitude. (See retirement.)

re-trench (rē-trĕnch′), *v.t.* [< obs. Fr. *retrancher* < Lat. *re-*, back+prob. *truncare*, to cut], **1**, to reduce; lessen; also, to cut or pare off; **2**, to take away; remove; as, to *retrench* certain rights: *Mil.*, to fortify with a retrenchment:—*v.i.* to cut down expenses.

Syn. curtail, abridge, decrease, diminish, reduce, economize.—*Ant.* expand, lavish, waste, increase.

re-trench-ment (rē-trĕnch′mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of reducing or lessening; **2**, reduction of expenses: *Mil.*, a rampart or other work constructed inside another to resist an enemy should the outer line be taken.

re-tri-al (rē-trī′ăl), *n.* [*re-*+*try*], another, or second, trial or test; a second court trial.

ret-ri-bu-tion (rĕt″rĭ-bū′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *retributio* (*-onis*) < *re-*, back+*tribuere* (*-utus*), to assign], reward or punishment for good or bad actions; especially, loss or suffering inflicted as a just punishment.—*adv.* **re-trib′u-tive.**—*adv.* **re-trib′u-tive-ly.**

re-trib-u-to-ry (rē-trĭb′ū-tō-rĭ), *adj.* serving as just reward or punishment.

re-trieve (rē-trēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* retrieved (-trēvd′), *p.pr.* retrieving], [< O.F. *retrover*, to find again < *re-*, again+*trover*, to find: ult. source uncertain], **1**, to recover; find again; regain, as a lost advantage; **2**, to revive; restore, as one's good name; **3**, to repair the harm done by; make amends for; as, to *retrieve* a misfortune: *Hunting*, to fetch (dead or wounded game):—*v.i.* *Hunting*, to trace and bring in dead or wounded game: *Obs.*, to regain health:—*n.* the act of regaining or restoring; recovery: *Hunting*, the act of tracing and bringing in dead or wounded game.—*adj.* **re-triev′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-triev′al.**

re-triev-er (rē-trēv′ẽr), *n.* one who or that which retrieves; especially, a dog trained to find and bring in killed or wounded game.

re-tro- *prefix*, [< Lat. *retro*, backward, back], **1**, backward; as, *retro*spect; *retro*grade; **2**, back; hinder: used especially in scientific words.

re-tro-act (rĕ″trō-ăkt′; rēt″rō-), *v.i.* [*retro-*+*act*], **1**, to act backward or in opposition; **2**, to influence, alter, or affect what has been done in the past.—*adj.* **re″tro-ac′tive.**—*n.* **re″tro-ac′tion.**

[1]re-tro-cede (rĕ″trō-sēd′; rēt″rō-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceded, *p.pr.* -ceding], [*retro-*+*cede*], to cede back; return.—*n.* **re″tro-ces′sion** (-sĕsh′ŭn).

[2]ret-ro-cede (rĕt′rō-sēd; rē′trō-), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceded, *p.pr.* -ceding], [< Lat. *retro*, backward+*cedere* (*cessus*), to go], to move back; recede; withdraw.—*n.* **re″tro-ces′sion** (-sĕsh′ŭn).

re-tro-flex (rē′trō-flĕks; rēt′rō-), *adj.* [< Lat. *retro*, back+*flectere* (*flexus*), to bend], bent or turned abruptly backward. Also, **re′tro-flexed** (-flĕkst).—*n.* **re″tro-flex′ion.**

ret-ro-grade (rĕt′rō-grād; rē′trō-), *adj.* [< Lat. *retro*, backward+*gradus*, step], **1**, directed or moving backward; reversed; retreating; **2**, going from a better to a worse condition or character; declining; as, *retrograde* literature: *Astron.*, moving westward relatively to the fixed stars: said of the apparent motions of the planets at certain times, due to the combined effect of the motion of the earth and the motion of the planet: *Obs.*, opposite; contrary:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -graded, *p.pr.* -grading], **1**, to go, or appear to go, backward; **2**, to go from better to worse; decline:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to turn back.—*n.* **ret′ro-gra-da′tion.**

re-tro-gres-sion (rē″trō-grĕsh′ŭn; rĕt″rō-), *n.* [< Lat. *retro*, backward + *gradi* (*gressus*), to walk], **1**, the act of going or moving backward; retreat; **2**, deterioration; degeneration; change to a worse condition.—*adj.* **re″tro-gress′ive.**

ret-ro-spect (rĕt′rō-spĕkt; rē′trō-), *v.i.* [< Lat. *retro*, backward + *specere* (*spectus*), to look], to look back; review the past:—*v.t.* to go back in thought to the past of:—*n.* **1**, a looking back on things past; a review of the past; **2**, the past so regarded.

Syn., *n.* remembrance, reminiscence. (See memory.)

ret-ro-spec-tion (rĕt″rō-spĕk′shŭn; rē″trō-), *n.* **1**, the act of meditating upon things past; **2**, a recalling to memory.

ret-ro-spec-tive (rĕt″rō-spĕk′tĭv; rē″trō-), *adj.* **1**, looking back, or given to looking back, on things past; **2**, pertaining to the past; retroactive, as laws, to the past.—*adv.* **ret″ro-spec′tive-ly.**

***re-trous-sé** (rē-trōō″sā′), *adj.* [Fr. = turned up], turned up; as, a *retroussé* nose.

re-tro-ver-sion (rē″trō-vûr′shŭn; rĕt″rō-), *n.* [< Lat. *retro*, backward + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], **1**, a turning or bending backward; **2**, the state of being turned or bent backward.

re-turn (rē-tûrn′), *v.i.* [< O.F. *returner* < Lat. *re-*, back + *tornare*, to turn], **1**, to come or go back again to the same place or state; as, to *return* to one's home; **2**, to begin or appear again; as, spring *returns;* **3**, to come or go back in thought or consideration; as, to *return* to the subject; **4**, to pass back into possession, as an estate; revert; **5**, to reply; make answer: *Obs.*, to turn aside, around, or back:—*v.t.* **1**, to send, carry, or put back; restore; as, to *return* a borrowed book; **2**, to repay, as a call; **3**, to produce or yield; as, the garden will *return* a profit; **4**, to send in reply; as, to *return* an answer; **5**, to report officially; render or give in, as to a superior, as a report; **6**, to elect; as, to *return* a man to Parliament; **7**, to throw back, as light; reflect; **8**, in various games, to strike or play (the ball) back: **return a lead**, in card playing, to lead a suit previously led by one's partner:—*n.* **1**, a coming or going back to or from a place, condition, or the like; as, a *return* from a vacation; a *return* to health; **2**, a restoring or giving back, as of something lost; **3**, that which is restored or given back; **4**, repayment; **5**, that which is received from labor, investment, or the like; profit; advantage; **6**, a formal report or statement of results; as, election *returns;* **7**, election, generally as member of Parliament; **8**, a response or answer: *pl.* **1**, results; **2**, proceeds.

re-turn-a-ble (rē-tûr′nȧ-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being given or sent back; **2**, due at a certain time or place.

re-tuse (rē-tūs′), *adj.* [< Lat. *retundere* (*-tusus*), to blunt < *re-*, back + *tundere*, to beat], *Bot.*, having a broad end, somewhat notched in the center, as a leaf.

A B C
Leaf Tips
A, truncate; B, retuse; C, emarginate.

Reu-ben (rōō′bĕn), *n.* [Heb., prob. = behold a son], *Bib.*, the eldest son of Jacob; also, the tribe of Israel that bore his name.

re-un-ion (rē-ūn′yŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *union*], **1**, the act of joining again; **2**, state of being joined again; **3**, a gathering of persons, as the members of a family or of a college, who have been separated.—*n.* **re-un′ion-ist.**

re-u-nite (rē″ū-nīt′), *v.t.* [*re-* + *unite*], **1**, to bring together or join again; **2**, to reconcile after disagreement:—*v.i.* to become joined again.

rev (rĕv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revved or reved (rĕvd), *p.pr.* revving or reving], [contr. of *revolution*], *Aëro.*, *Slang*, to cause (the motor) to revolve.

Rev. *abbr.* **1**, Revelation; **2**, Reverend:—**rev.**, **1**, revenue; **2**, revise; revised; revision; **3**, reverse; **4**, revolution; revolutionary; **5**, review.

re-vamp (rē-vămp′), *v.t.* [*re-* + [1]*vamp*], **1**, to supply (a shoe) with a new vamp, or upper; **2**, hence, to patch; reconstruct; fit up anew.

re-vanche (rē-vänsh′), *n.* [Fr. = revenge], opportunity to retrieve oneself, or to return the equivalent of something received, whether good or evil.

re-veal (rē-vēl′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *revelare* (*-atus*), to unveil < *re-*, back + *velum*, a veil], **1**, to disclose or uncover (something secret or hidden); divulge; unveil; **2**, to make known by inspiration or by supernatural means.—*adj.* **re-veal′a-ble.**—*n.* **re-veal′er.**

Syn. publish, announce, disclose, divulge.

re-veil-le (rē-vāl′yā; rĕv″ē-lē′; rĕv′ē-lē″; *Br.* rē-vĕl′ĭ; -văl′-), *n.* [< Fr. *réveiller*, to awake < Lat. *re-*, again + *vigilare*, to watch, wake], the early morning drumbeat, or the bugle call, that rouses the soldier or sailor for his day's duty.

rev-el (rĕv′ĕl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reveled or revelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* reveling or revelling], [< O.F. *reveler*, to riot < Lat. *rebellare:* see **rebel**], **1**, to take part in wild merrymaking; **2**, to take great delight: with *in;* as, to *revel* in music or art: *Rare*, to dance or frolic:—*n.* a noisy or riotous feast; wild and hilarious merrymaking.—*n.* **rev′el-er; rev′el-ler.**

rev-e-la-tion (rĕv″ē-lā′shŭn), *n.* [see **reveal**], **1**, the act of making known that which before was secret or private; **2**, that which is made known; **3**, the state of being made known: *Theol.*, **1**, the manifestation by God of his will and truths to man; **2**, God's will and truths manifested to man; **3**, the means by which these are communicated: **Revelation**, the last book of the New Testament, ascribed to the apostle John, and containing mystic and symbolic prophecies; the Apocalypse: called in full *The Revelation of Saint John the Divine.*

rev-el-ry (rĕv′ĕl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **revel**], uproarious merrymaking or festivity.

rev-e-nant (rĕv′ē-nănt), *n.* [Fr. = returning < Lat. *re-*, back + *venire*, to come], **1**, one who comes back, as from the grave; **2**, hence, a ghost.

re-venge (rē-vĕnj′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revenged (-vĕnjd′), *p.pr.* revenging], [< obs. Fr. *revenger* < Lat. *re-*, again + *vindicare*, to lay claim to], **1**, to inflict pain or punishment in return for; avenge; as, to *revenge* an insult, **2**, to avenge the wrongs done to; as, to *revenge* oneself:—*v.i. Obs.* or *Archaic*, to take vengeance: with *upon:*—*n.* **1**, the act of returning an injury for an injury; **2**, malicious injury in return for offense received; **3**, a desire to return evil for evil; **4**, a chance to obtain satisfaction; as, to give a loser at cards his *revenge.*—*n.* **re-veng′er** (rē-vĕn′jẽr).

Syn. requite, retaliate, vindicate. (See avenge.)

re-venge-ful (rē-vĕnj′fŏŏl), *adj.* **1**, full of the desire to inflict harm or injury in return for injury received; vindictive; resentful; **2**, avenging.—*adv.* **re-venge′ful-ly.**—*n.* **re-venge′ful-ness.**

Syn. malicious, vengeful, vindictive, resentful.—*Ant.* forgiving, humane, merciful, kindly, well-disposed.

rev-e-nue (rĕv′ē-nū), *n.* [O.F., fem. p.p. of *revenir* < Lat. *re-*, back + *venire*, to come], **1**, that which returns from, or is yielded by, an investment; income from any property; **2**, the general income of a state from taxes, customs, and other sources; **3**, the department of a government that collects the public income, as taxes, customs, etc.: **revenue cutter**, an armed vessel, used by the government to prevent smuggling.

re-ver-ber-ant (rē-vûr′bẽr-ănt), *adj.* [see **reverberate**], echoing; resonant.

re-ver-ber-ate (rē-vûr′bẽr-āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *verberare* (*-atus*), to beat], **1**, to resound; reëcho, as sound; **2**, to be driven back or reflected, as heat or light:—*v.t.* **1**, to send back; cause (a sound) to reëcho; **2**, to reflect, as heat or light; deflect, as flame or hot gases:—*adj. Rare*, reflected.—*n.* **re-ver′ber-a″tor.**

re-ver-ber-a-tion (rē-vûr″bẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the circulation of flame, heated gases, etc., in a specially shaped furnace, or their deflection toward its hearth, as in a reverberatory furnace; **2**, reëchoing sound; reflection; echo.

re-ver-ber-a-to-ry (rē-vûr′bẽr-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.*, **1**, pertaining to the reverberation of sound; **2**, acting so as to send back or deflect flame or hot gases; as, a *reverberatory* furnace.

Reverberatory Furnace
A, ash pit; B, grate; C, hearth; D, ore; E, flue.

re-vere (rē-vēr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revered (-vērd′), *p.pr.* revering], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *vereri*, to respect, fear], to regard with respectful and affectionate awe or fear; honor.

rev-er-ence (rĕv′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1**, deep respect together with awe and affection; veneration; **2**, any act or sign of respect, as a low bow; **3**, state of being respected; hence, nobleness; dignity: *Obs.*, deference: **Reverence**, a title given to the clergy: with *his, your:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -enced (-ĕnst), *p.pr.* -encing], to regard with affectionate respect; hold in high respect or esteem.

Syn., *n.* veneration, honor, homage, respect, deference. (See awe.)

rev-er-end (rĕv′ẽr-ĕnd), *adj.* **1**, worthy of reverence, or deep respect; **2**, pertaining to the clergy: *Rare*, reverent: **Reverend**, a title of respect given to clergymen.

rev-er-ent (rĕv'ĕr-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, respect and affection mingled with awe or fear.—*adv.* **rev'er-ent-ly.**

rev-er-en-tial (rĕv"ĕr-ĕn'shăl), *adj.* proceeding from, or showing, respect mingled with awe and affection.—*adv.* **rev"er-en'tial-ly.**

rev-er-ie (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [Fr. < *rêver*, to dream], **1,** deep musing; dreaminess; the state of being lost in thought or dreams; **2,** something fanciful produced as a result of musing, as a vision or a musical composition. Also, **rev'er-y.**

Syn. daydream, reflection, musing. (See dream.)

***re-vers** (rĕ-vâr'; *Colloq.*, rĕ-vĕr'; rĕ-vûr'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr. = backward], a part of a garment, as a lapel or a cuff, which is turned back to show the inside or the lining.

re-ver-sal (rĕ-vûr'săl), *n.* [see **reverse**], **1,** the act of causing to turn back or move in an opposite direction; as, the *reversal* of a rotating wheel; **2,** a causing to be, or appearing to be, upside down or turned around; **3,** a change to an opposite or to a former state; **4,** a setting aside or annulling, as of a judgment: *Phys.*, the changing of a dark line in the spectrum to a bright one, or the opposite; *Biol.*, reversion.

re-verse (rĕ-vûrs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *re-*, back + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], **1,** turned backward; opposite; **2,** causing an opposite motion; as, the *reverse* gear in an automobile: *Rare*, adverse; opposing:—*n.* **1,** the direct contrary or opposite; **2,** the back or less important side, as of a coin or a medal: opposite of *obverse*; **3,** a change for the worse; misfortune; **4,** check; defeat; as, the enemy met with a *reverse*: *Mech.*, **1,** an opposite, generally a backward, motion; **2,** reverse gear: *Obs.*, act of turning back or upside down:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reversed (-vûrst'), *p.pr.* reversing], **1,** to turn back or upside down; **2,** to cause to move in an opposite, often in a backward, direction; change to an opposite condition; **3,** to exchange; transpose; as, to *reverse* positions: **4,** to set aside or annul; revoke; as, to *reverse* a decision:—*v.i.* **1,** to move in an opposite direction; **2,** to change to a former state.—*adv.* **re-verse'ly.**—*n.* **re-vers'er.**

re-vers-i-ble (rĕ-vûr'sĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being turned back or of being put each in the place of the other; **2,** capable of being used on both sides; as, *reversible* cloth; **3,** liable to be, or capable of being, set aside or annulled; as, a *reversible* judgment.—*adv.* **re-vers'i-bly.**—*n.* **re-vers"i-bil'i-ty.**

re-ver-sion (rĕ-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1,** right to future enjoyment or possession; as, the *reversion* of a title; **2,** the act of turning in an opposite direction; condition of being turned in an opposite direction: *Biol.*, **1,** the appearance in a plant or animal of unusual characteristics or traits resembling those of some earlier evolutionary form; **2,** the tendency of descendants of variants of any species to show less marked variations from the normal than the parents; *Law*, the return of a grant to the giver or his heirs after the term of the grant has ended: *Obs.*, remainder.—*adj.* **re-ver'sion-al.**

re-ver-sion-a-ry (rĕ-vûr'shŭn-ă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the right of future possession or enjoyment: *Law*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after the grant has terminated; *Biol.*, pertaining to the tendency of an animal or plant to return to its original type:—*n. Law*, one entitled to the return of an estate after the period of a grant has terminated.—*n.* **re-ver'sion-er.**

re-vert (rĕ-vûrt'), *v.i.* to return or go back; recur: *Law*, to return to the grantor or his heirs, as property granted, after the termination of a particular estate granted by him; *Biol.*, to return to an earlier type:—*v.t.* to turn back or reverse.

re-vert-i-ble (rĕ-vûr'tĭ-bl), *adj.* **1,** capable of being turned back; **2,** capable of being, or deserving to be, returned to the original owner or his heirs; as, a *revertible* estate.—*n.* **re-vert"i-bil'i-ty.**

rev-er-y (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **reverie**], **1,** deep musing; dreaminess; **2,** the result of deep or fanciful musing. See **rev'er-ie,** *Pfd. S.*

re-vest (rĕ-vĕst'), *v.t.* [*re-* + *vest*], to clothe or vest again, as with rank or office: *Obs.*, to put on again, as clothing:—*v.i.* to return to the original owner or his heirs; revert.

re-vet (rĕ-vĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revetted, *p.pr.* revetting], [< Fr. *revêtir*, to line < Lat. *re-*, again + *restire*, to clothe], to face with stone, cement, or the like, as an embankment.

re-vet-ment (rĕ-vĕt'mĕnt), *n.* **1,** a covering of stone, cement, or other material, to hold in place a sloping embankment; **2,** a retaining wall; **3,** a veneer of stone or other hard substance over less durable material.

re-view (rĕ-vū'), *n.* [< O.F. *reveue* < *reveoir* < Lat. *re-*, again + *vidēre*, to see], **1,** a going over anything again to study, consider, or examine it; **2,** a repetition of a lesson; **3,** a general consideration of the past; **4,** a criticism, especially of a new publication or of a work of art; **5,** a magazine or paper specializing in criticisms of new publications or art, or in timely essays, or the like; **6,** inspection of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a higher officer, for the purpose of ascertaining or displaying the state of their discipline, equipment, etc.: *Theat.*, a revue; a musical show in which current foibles are parodied; *Law*, reëxamination by a higher court of a decision by a lower court:—*v.t.* **1,** to study, consider, or examine again; **2,** to go over in order to make corrections; revise; **3,** to look back on; **4,** to read critically; write a critical notice of; **5,** to inspect, as troops: *Law*, to reëxamine (a decision of a lower court):—*v.i.* to write criticisms of books, essays, or the like.—*n.* **re-view'er.**

re-vile (rĕ-vīl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* reviled (-vīld'), *p.pr.* reviling], [< O.F. *reviler*, to revile, cheapen < Lat. *re-*, again + *vilis*, base, cheap], to address with abusive or shameful language; heap abuse upon:—*v.i.* to use abusive or shameful language.—*n.* **re-vile'ment.**—*n.* **re-vil'er.**

Syn. abuse, malign, asperse, slander, vilify, vituperate, calumniate.—*Ant.* extol, honor, magnify, praise.

re-vis-al (rĕ-vīz'ăl), *n.* [see **revise**], **1,** the act of changing, correcting, or improving; **2,** that which is changed, corrected, or improved.

re-vise (rĕ-vīz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revised (-vīzd'), *p.pr.* revising], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** to go over and examine for correction; change and correct; as, to *revise* a manuscript; **2,** to improve; reform:—*n.* a review or revision: *Print.*, a proof containing the corrections made in a former proof.—*n.* **re-vis'er; re-vi'sor.**—*adj.* **re-vi'so-ry.**

re-vi-sion (rĕ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of examining for correction, as a manuscript; **2,** that which has been examined and corrected, or otherwise improved, as a new edition of a publication.

Syn. revisal, review, correction.

re-viv-al (rĕ-vīv'ăl), *n.* [see **revive**], **1,** a returning to conscious life after unconsciousness; also, the act of bringing back to life; **2,** recovery of consciousness; a reawakening of spirits or energy; **3,** restoration to public attention, interest, and use; especially, **4,** a renewal of interest in religion, affecting an entire church or community; also, a meeting or series of meetings to arouse interest in religion; **5,** a new performance; reproduction; as, the *revival* of an old opera.

re-viv-al-ism (rĕ-vīv'ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1,** the spirit or methods that characterize a religious awakening; **2,** an inclination or tendency to restore to vigor or activity.—*n.* **re-viv'al-ist.**

re-vive (rĕ-vīv'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revived (-vīvd'), *p.pr.* reviving], [< Lat. *re-*, again + *vivere*, to live], **1,** to come back to life; **2,** to return to consciousness; **3,** to return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, oblivion, or the like; as, learning *revived* in the 15th century; these thoughts *revived* in him:—*v.t.* **1,** to restore to life or animation; **2,** to give new force or activity to; refresh; **3,** to bring back from a state of neglect; present again; enforce again; **4,** to recall to the mind.—*n.* **re-viv'er.**

re-viv-i-fy (rĕ-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< L.L. *revivificare* < Lat. *re-*, again + *vivus*, living + *facere*, to make], **1,** to renew life or interest in; **2,** to restore life to; quicken:—*v.i.* **1,** to feel renewed interest in something; **2,** to be restored to life.—*n.* **re-viv"i-fi-ca'tion.**

rev-o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-kă-bl), *adj.* [see **revoke**], capable of being called back; revokable.—*n.* **rev"o-ca-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **rev'o-ca-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **rev'o-ca-bly.**

rev-o-ca-tion (rĕv"ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* the act of annulling or repealing; a reversal of something done or enacted; repeal; as, the *revocation* of a license or a law: *Obs.*, a calling back.

re-voke (rĕ-vōk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revoked (-vōkt'), *p.pr.* revoking], [< Lat. *re-*, back + *rocare* (*-atus*), to call], to make of no effect by recalling; repeal: annul, as a law or a license: *Obs.*, to call back:—*v.i. Cards*, to fail to follow suit, when one could:—*n. Cards*, failure to follow suit when one could and should.—*adj.* **re-vok'a-ble.**

Syn., *v.* recall, abrogate, renounce, annul, rescind, abolish. (See cancel.)—*Ant.*, *v.* proclaim, uphold.

re-volt (rĕ-vōlt'; rē-vōlt'), *n.* [< Fr. *révolte* < Lat. *re-*, back + *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], **1,** an uprising against authority; rebellion; **2,** a change of sides in opinion or in politics: *Obs.*, loathing; revulsion:—*v.i.* **1,** to turn away in disgust; be shocked: with *at*, *against*, or *from*; **2,** to rebel; desert; renounce a

country or government; **3**, to change sides in opinion or politics:—*v.t.* to cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or loathing; shock.—*n.* **re-volt'er.**

Syn., *n.* mutiny, insurrection, sedition, rebellion. (See revolution.)

re-volt-ing (rē-vōlt'ĭng; rē-vōlt'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, disgusting; loathsome; as, *revolting* cruelty; **2**, rebelling; seditious.

rev-o-lu-tion (rĕv″ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* [see **revolve**], **1**, the course or motion of a body, especially a heavenly body, around another body or central point or axis considered as fixed; **2**, the motion of a body that is turning about an axis outside itself: applied strictly to motion such that any line of the body remains parallel to its initial position, and distinguished from *rotation*; **3**, a succession of changes or events happening in a cycle; as, the *revolution* of the months; **4**, the time occupied by such a cycle; circuit; **6**, a sudden change in the government of a country; the overthrow of one form of government and the setting up of another; **6**, any decided and sudden change: **surface of revolution**, a surface conceived as generated by the revolution of a line about an axis, as the surface of a sphere or of a right circular cone or cylinder: **the Revolution**, in the United States, the revolt of the American colonies against Great Britain (1775–83).

Syn. sedition, mutiny, anarchy, insurrection, revolt, rebellion, riot, confusion. The idea underlying *revolution*, in a political sense, is a fundamental change of government brought about by those governed. A *revolution* may be accomplished, therefore, by bloody violence or without a struggle. *Rebellion* connotes actual fighting; it is organized, armed resistance to established government. A *revolution* peaceably accomplished through common consent has nothing in common with *rebellion*; but a *revolution* brought about by battle is a *rebellion* while it is in the fighting stage, a *revolution* when the ends are attained. The point of view may determine whether *revolution* or *rebellion* shall be used; the *Revolution* of 1776 would seem to the British to be a *rebellion*. *Revolt* is an uprising against constituted authority, which, in intention at least, lacks the scope of *rebellion*. An *insurrection*, as the word is applied to uprisings of tyrannically governed or enslaved peoples, is, like a *revolt*, a *rebellion* in its early or initial stage. *Mutiny* is *revolt* against constituted authority, commonly on the part of soldiers or sailors against officers. A *riot* is an outbreak of lawlessness or disorder on the part of a crowd, though the intention of the crowd is not necessarily unlawful. *Sedition* is the stirring up, plotting, or inciting of such rebellious agitation as tends to treason.

rev-o-lu-tion-a-ry (rĕv″ō-lū'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, like or pertaining to a sudden and complete change in thought, doctrine, method, etc., especially in the government of a country; **2**, tending to produce such complete changes: *Rare*, pertaining to revolving:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a revolutionist.

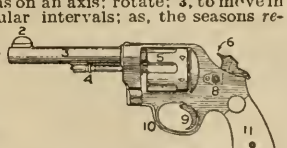
rev-o-lu-tion-ist (rĕv″ō-lū'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* one who advocates sudden and complete change, as in a government.—*n.* **rev″o-lu'tion-ism.**

rev-o-lu-tion-ize (rĕv″ō-lū'shŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to cause an entire change in the government, affairs, or character of; **2**, to imbue with the desire for a complete change, as in ideas or government; **3**, to alter completely; as, electricity has *revolutionized* industry.

re-volve (rē-vŏlv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* revolved (-vŏlvd'), *p.pr.* revolving], [< Lat. *revolvere* < *re-*, again + *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], **1**, to cause to turn or roll around; **2**, to turn over and over in the mind:—*v.i.* **1**, to move in a curved path about a center; **2**, to turn round, as on an axis; rotate; **3**, to move in cycles; recur at regular intervals; as, the seasons *revolve*: *Obs.*, to consider; meditate.—*adj.* **re-volv'a-ble.**

Syn. turn, roll. (See rotate.)

re-volv-er (rē-vŏl'vẽr), *n.* **1**, that which turns around; **2**, a pistol having chambers in a cylinder that may be rotated so as to bring each chamber in succession in line with the bore of the barrel, so that the weapon may be fired several times in succession without reloading.



DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER
1, muzzle; 2, sight; 3, barrel; 4, extractor; 5, cylinder; 6, firing pin; 7, hammer; 8, cylinder release; 9, trigger; 10, trigger guard; 11, grip.

re-volv-ing (rē-vŏl'vĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, turning round; **2**, arranged or constructed so as to be turned around; as, a *revolving* chair: **revolving fund**, a fund of money from which payments, especially loans, may be made for a specific purpose, in amounts which the recipients later repay, thus maintaining the fund.

re-vue (rē-vū'), *n.* [Fr. = review], *Theat.*, a musical show in which current foibles are parodied.

re-vul-sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *revulsio* (*-onis*) < *re-*, back + *vellere* (*vulsus*), to pull], **1**, a violent change, especially of feeling; **2**, the act of holding or drawing back from something; a vehement recoil.—*adj.* **re-vul'sive.**—*adv.* **re-vul'sive-ly.**

Rev. Ver. *abbr.* Revised Version (of the Bible): see *Bible*, NOTE.

re-ward (rē-wôrd'), *v.t.* [< O.N.F. *rewarder* < O.F. *reguarder*, to regard with favor], **1**, to give in return; as, to *reward* good for evil; **2**, to show appreciation of; as, to *reward* kindness; **3**, to make a return to, or be a return to (somebody); recompense; as, praises *reward* the victor:—*n.* **1**, something given as a return for good or ill received; especially, something given in appreciation of praiseworthy conduct; **2**, money offered for service or for the return of something lost; **3**, the product of effort; profit; return.—*n.* **re-ward'er.**

Syn., *n.* pay, requital, prize, return. (See redress.)

rey-al (rā-ăl'), *n.* [< Lat. *regalis*, royal], formerly, the monetary unit of Persia, equivalent to about 24 cents: replaced by the *rial*, worth about 5 cents.

Rey-nard (ra'nẽrd; rēn'ẽrd), *n.* [< O.F. *Renart*, the fox < O.H.G. *Reginhart*, a proper name = strong in counsel < *regin*, counsel + *hart*, strong, hard], *Poet.*, the fox in legend: **reynard**, a fox.

rf. *abbr.* right field (in baseball):—**r. f.**, rapid-fire:—**R. F.**, **1**, [Fr. *République française*], French Republic; **2**, radio-frequency:—**R. F. A.**, Royal Field Artillery:—**R. F. C.**, Royal Flying Corps: former name of Royal Air Force:—**R. F. D.**, Rural Free Delivery:—**rg.**, right guard (in football):—**R. G. S.**, Royal Geographical Society:—**Rh**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Rh] for the element rhodium:—**r. h.**, right hand:—**R. H.**, **1**, Royal Highness; **2**, Royal Highlanders:—**R. H. A.**, Royal Horse Artillery.

rhab-do-man-cy (răb'dō-măn″sĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *rhabdos*, rod + *manteia*, divination], the act of divining by means of rods or wands, as in detecting the presence of water below the ground.

rha-chis (rā'kĭs), *n.* [see **rachis**], the spine: *Bot.* a compound leaf or feather (see *feather*, illus.). See **ra'chis**, *Pfd. S.*

Rhad-a-man-thus (răd″ă-măn'thŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Rhadamanthos*], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Zeus and Europa, who, because of his justice in life, was made after death one of the three judges of departed souls in the lower world. Also, **Rhad″a-man'thys** (-thĭs).—*adj.* **Rhad″a-man'thine** (-thĭn).

rhap-sod-ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), *adj.* [see **rhapsody**], **1**, extravagant, emotional, and disconnected: used of literary or musical composition; **2**, too enthusiastic; gushing.—*adj.* **rhap-sod'i-cal.**

rhap-so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* **1**, among the ancient Greeks, one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics; **2**, one who recites extempore verses for a livelihood; **3**, one who composes highly emotional, irregular music; **4**, one who writes or speaks with great show of feeling. Also, **rhap'sode.**

rhap-so-dize (răp'sō-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -dizing], to write, compose, or speak in a rapturous, emotional, and disconnected way:—*v.t.* to give utterance to rhapsodies.

rhap-so-dy (răp'sō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Gk. *rhapsō(i)dia* < *rhaptein*, to stitch + *ō(i)dē*, a song], **1**, a part of an epic poem suitable for a single recitation; **2**, a disconnected, extravagant piece of literature, composed under the influence of excitement and marked by exaggerated feeling; **3**, any rapturous utterance: *Mus.*, a highly emotional instrumental composition with frequent changes in rhythm.

RHEA ($\frac{1}{25}$)

Rhe-a (rē'ă), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus and mother of many of the gods.

¹rhe-a (rē'ă), *n.* *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Rhea*) of three-toed birds comprising the South American ostriches, like the African ostrich, but smaller and with less valuable plumage.

²rhe-a (rē'ă), *n.* [nat. name], an East Indian nettle (*Bæhmeria nivea*) yielding a valued fiber called *rhea fiber*; ramie.

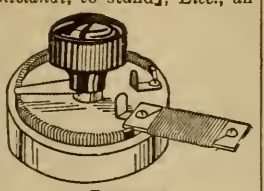
Rhein-gold (rīn'gōld″; rĭn'gōlt″), *n.* [Ger. = Rhine gold], *Teut. Myth.*, a magic hoard of gold which was guarded by the Rhine maidens for its owner, the dwarf Andvari, but which was seized by

Loki, and finally passed into the possession of the Nibelungs: told of in the Volsunga Saga and in the "Nibelungenlied," and used by Wagner as subject of the music drama "Das Rheingold." Also, **Rhine'gold"** (-gōld").

Rhen-ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *adj.* [< A.F. *Reneis* < L.L. *Rhenensis* < *Rhenus*, the Rhine], of or pertaining to the river Rhine or the country about it:—*n.* wine from vineyards bordering the Rhine.

rhe-ni-um (rē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Mod.Lat. < Lat. *Rhenus*, the Rhine], a rare metallic element (symbol **Re**), related to manganese, discovered in 1925.

rhe-o-stat (rē'ō-stăt), *n.* [< Gk. *rheos*, stream + *statos* < *histanai*, to stand], *Elec.*, an instrument for regulating the strength of an electric current by varying the resistance in the circuit.—*adj.* **rhe"o-stat'ic.**



RHEOSTAT

rhet-o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *rhētorikē* (*tekhnē*), (the art) of speaking < *rhētōr*, an orator], **1**, the branch of knowledge which deals with the correct, forceful, and elegant use of spoken or written language; also, a textbook dealing with this subject; **2**, fine speech without conviction or feeling; **3**, figuratively, the power of charming and influencing.—*abbr.* **rhet.**

rhe-tor-i-cal (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the rules governing literary composition or fine speaking; **2**, oratorical.—*adv.* **rhe-tor'i-cal-ly.**

rhet-o-ri-cian (rĕt"ō-rish'ăn), *n.* **1**, a master or teacher of the rules governing literary composition; **2**, a showy writer or speaker.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* [< Gk. *rheuma* (*-atos*), a flow, a stream < *rhcein*, to flow], *Pathol.*, a kind of watery flow from any mucous surface, as of the eye or nose; hence, a cold: *Poet.*, tears.—*adj.* **rheum'y.**

rheu-mat-ic (rōō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or caused by, rheumatism:—*n.* one suffering from rheumatism: *pl. Colloq.*, rheumatism.—*adj.* **rheu-mat'i-cal.**

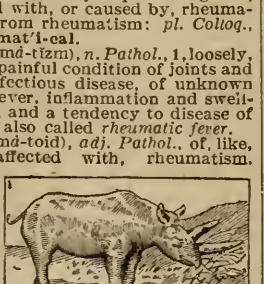
rheu-ma-tism (rōō'mă-tĭzm), *n. Pathol.*, **1**, loosely, any painful condition of joints and muscles; **2**, an acute infectious disease, of unknown origin, characterized by fever, inflammation and swelling of one or more joints, and a tendency to disease of the valves of the heart: also called *rheumatic fever.*

rheu-ma-toid (rōō'mă-toid), *adj. Pathol.*, of, like, or affected with, rheumatism.

rhine-stone (rīn'-stōn"), *n.* [*Rhine* (the river) + *stone:* a transl. of the Fr. *caillou du Rhin*], a colorless paste gem, usually made in imitation of a diamond and used in making cheap jewelry.

rhi-ni-tis (rī-nī'tĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *rhis* (*rhinos*), nose + *-itis*], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages.

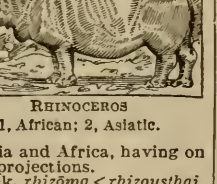
rhi-noc-er-os (rī-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *rhinokerōs* < *rhis* (*rhinos*), nose + *keras*, horn], *Zoöl.*, any of a family (*Rhinocerotidæ*) of massive, thick-skinned, three-toed, herb-eating mammals of tropical Asia and Africa, having on the snout one or two hornlike projections.



RHINOCEROS
1, African; 2, Asiatic.

rhi-zome (rī'zōm), *n.* [< Gk. *rhizōma* < *rhizousthai*, to take root < *rhiza*, root], *Bot.*, a root-stock; an elongated underground stem, which produces roots below and leaves above, as in the mandrake.

rhi-zo-pod (rī'zō-pŏd), *n.* [< Gk. *rhiza*, root + *pous* (*podos*), foot], *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Rhizopoda*) of protozoans which have pseudopods, or temporary footlike or leglike extensions of the body substance, for locomotion and feeding (see *amœba*, Illus.):—*adj.* pertaining to the rhizopods.—*adj.* **rhi-zop'o-dal.**



RHIZOME
Rhizome of sedge grass, with ascending shoots.

rho (rō), *n.* [< Gk.], the 17th letter (ρ, P (see App. I)) of the Greek alphabet, approximately equivalent to the English *r:* transliterated by *rh* when initial.

rho-di-um (rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *rhodon*, rose, because of the color of the solutions of its salts], *Chem.*, a rare, white, lustrous metallic element (symbol **Rh**), found in platinum ores, and used as an alloy with platinum for thermoelectric pyrometers.

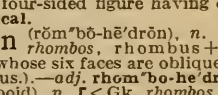
rho-do-den-dron (rō"dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *rhodon*, rose + *dendron*, tree], *Bot.*, any of various shrubs (genus *Rhododendron*) with large, handsome flower clusters, white, pink, or variously colored, closely akin to the azaleas; especially, any of the larger-leaved, larger-flowered species.

rhomb (rŏmb; rŏm), *n.* [see **rhombus**], *Geom.*, a rhombus (which see).

rhom-bic (rŏm'bĭk), *adj.* like a rhombus, an equilateral, four-sided figure having oblique angles.—*adj.* **rhom'bi-cal.**

rhom-bo-he-dron (rŏm"bō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *rhombos*, rhombus + *hedra*, base], *Geom.*, a prism whose six faces are oblique parallelograms (see *solid*, Illus.).—*adj.* **rhom"bo-he'dral.**

rhom-boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [< Gk. *rhombos*, rhombus + *eidos*, shape], *Geom.* a parallelogram whose angles are not right angles, in which one of the pairs of opposite sides is greater than the other: distinguished from *rhombus:*—*adj.* shaped like, or nearly like, a rhomboid.—*adj.* **rhom-boi'dal** (-boi'dăl).—*adv.* **rhom-boi'dal-ly.**



RHOMBUS (1) and RHOMBOID (2)

rhom-bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *rhombos*, rhombus], *Geom.*, **1**, a four-sided plane figure of which the sides are all equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two obtuse and two acute angles; a diamond; **2**, a rhombohedron, or prism of six sides whose faces are rhombuses or rhombic parallelograms.

R. H. S. *abbr.* **1**, Royal Historical Society; **2**, Royal Horticultural Society; **3**, Royal Humane Society.

rhu-barb (rōō'bärb), *n.* [< L.L. *rheubarbarum*, altered by influence of *rhēum*, rhubarb < earlier *rha barbarum*, foreign rhubarb], **1**, any of a genus (*Rheum*) of plants of the buckwheat family; especially, a species (*R. rhaponticum*) cultivated in gardens for the long, fleshy, acid leafstalks which are used in cookery: also called *wine plant* or *pieplant;* **2**, an extract from the roots of any of various Oriental species of this genus, or the roots themselves, highly valued as a mild cathartic and tonic.

rhumb (rŭm; rŭmb), *n.* [< Fr. *rumb* or Sp. *rumbo*, rhombus: see **rhombus**], **1**, any one of the 32 points of the mariner's compass; also, any division between these points; **2**, a line on the earth's surface cutting successive meridians at the same angle, as the course of a vessel which proceeds continuously in the same direction relatively to the north point: also called *rhumb line; loxodromic curve.*

rhyme (rīm), *n.* [see **rime**], **1**, agreement in final sounds of two or more words; especially, such agreement at the ends of related lines of verse; **2**, a word agreeing in final sound with another; **3**, a verse, or line, in which the final sound of the last word corresponds with that of another verse; **4**, verse, or poetry, in which the last words of some of the lines correspond in sound:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rhymed (rīmd), *p.pr.* rhyming], **1**, to accord in sound; **2**, to end in the same sound; **3**, to make verses:—*v.t.* **1**, to make to correspond in sound: **2**, to express in verse. See **rime**, *Pfd. S.*

rhym-er (rīm'ĕr), *n.* one who makes verse: often used, contemptuously, of a writer of poor verse. Also, **rhyme'ster.** See **rim'er**, *Pfd. S.*

rhy-o-lite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Ger < Gk. *rhuax*, stream (of lava) < *rheein*, to flow + *lithos*, stone], *Geol.*, a partly crystalline, feldspathic lava, sometimes of the kind known as *porphyry.*

rhythm (rĭthm; rĭthm), *n.* [< Gk. *rhuthmos*, measured motion, rhythm < *rheein*, to flow], **1**, the regular recurrence, as in poetry or music, of stress, accent, or quantity; **2**, movement marked by some regular, measured recurrence of beat or sound, as of a dance, of a machine in operation, or of a pulse; **3**, regularity and harmony of movement, as in the dance; **4**, harmonious balance of treatment, as of a statue or painting; **5**, the balancing or grouping of tone lengths within a measure.

rhyth-mi-cal (rĭth'mĭ-kăl; rĭth'mĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by, regularly recurring movement or accent; musical; metrical: *Art*, harmoniously balanced.—*adj.* **rhyth'mic.**—*adv.* **rhyth'mi-cal-ly.**

R. I. *abbr.* **1,** the official abbreviation for the state of Rhode Island; **2,** Royal Institute.

ri-al (rē-äl'), *n.* [< Lat. *regalis*, royal], the monetary unit of Persia, equivalent to about five cents.

Ri-al-to (rē-äl'tō; rī-ăl'tō), *n.* [It.], **1,** in Venice, the ancient business district: with *the;* **2,** a bridge across the Grand Canal, in Venice, connecting this district with San Marco: **rialto,** [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], **1,** a market; **2,** in New York City, the theatrical district.

RIALTO

rib (rĭb), *n.* [< A.S. *rib, ribb,* rib < O.Teut. source], **1,** *Anat.,* one of the set of long, flat, curved bones attached to the spine, and encircling and offering protection for the cavity of the chest; in man, one of the twelve pairs of bones so placed; **2,** anything like a rib in shape or function, as a ridge in fabrics or knitted work, or a rod in an umbrella frame; **3,** a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship: *Aëro.,* a fore-and-aft member of the wing structure of an airplane (see *airplane,* illus.); *Bot.,* the main vein of a simple leaf, or of each leaflet of a compound leaf: **false rib,** any rib of the five pairs of ribs not attached to the sternum, the first three on each side being joined to each other by cartilage, the last two, called the *floating* ribs, being entirely free at the ends:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ribbed (rĭbd), *p.pr.* ribbing], to inclose, strengthen, or mark with, or as with, ribs.

rib-ald (rĭb'ăld), *adj.* [< O.F. *ribaut, ribault,* a ruffian], **1,** indecent; low; as, a *ribald* song; **2,** unrestrained; uproarious; noisy and profane; as, *ribald* mirth:—*n. Rare,* a vulgar fellow.

rib-ald-ry (rĭb'ăld-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], indecent or low behavior or language.

rib-and (rĭb'ănd; rĭb'ăn), *n.* [< O.F. *riban, ruban,* a ribbon], *Archaic,* a fine fabric, as silk or velvet, woven in a narrow strip with two selvages; a ribbon. Also, **¹rib'band.** See **rib'bon,** *Pfd. S.*

²rib-band (rĭb'bănd"; rĭb'ănd; -ăn), *n.* [*rib* + *¹band*], in shipbuilding, a piece of timber fastened temporarily to the ribs to hold them in place.

rib-bon (rĭb'ŭn), *n.* [later spelling of *riband,* q.v.], **1,** a fine fabric, usually of silk, satin, or velvet, woven in a narrow strip with two selvages, and used for adornment; **2,** a long, narrow piece or strip of anything; a shred; as, a curtain torn to *ribbons:* pl. *Colloq.,* reins used in driving:—*v.t.* **1,** to ornament with ribbons; **2,** to make into shreds; **3,** to streak. Also, *Archaic,* **rib'band; ¹rib'band.**

Ri-car-di-an (rĭ-kär'dĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to David Ricardo (1772–1823), an English political economist, or to his theories of political economy.—*n.* **Ri-car'di-an.**

rice (rīs), *n.* [< M.E. *rys* < It. *riso* < Lat. < Gk. *oruza, oruzon,* rice, grain, prob. < O.Pers.], **1,** a valuable cereal grain produced in warm climates, chiefly in the Orient, and extensively used for food; **2,** the grass (*Oryza sativa*) bearing this grain.

rice-bird (rīs'bûrd"), *n.* [*rice* + *bird*], **1,** the bobolink: so called in the southern United States because it feeds on rice in the autumn: also called *reedbird;* **2,** the Java sparrow (*Munia oryzivora*).

rice pa-per **1,** a thin paper made from rice straw; **2,** a delicate paper, made in China from the pith of a shrub and used in art.

rich (rĭch), *adj.* [< M.E. *riche* (perh. influenced by Fr. *riche,* rich < O.H.G.) < A.S. *rīce,* powerful, rich < Aryan source], **1,** having much money or many possessions; wealthy: **2,** expensive; valuable; sumptuous; as, *rich* clothing; **3,** great in amount; abundant; as, *rich* crops; **4,** fertile; productive, as soil; **5,** abounding in pleasing, desirable, or valuable qualities; as, *rich* perfumes or food; **6,** fully or abundantly supplied: generally with *in* or *with;* as, *rich* in first editions; **7,** pleasingly brilliant; vivid; as, *rich* colors; **8,** sweet, mellow, and full in sound; as, *rich* tones: *Colloq.,* full of humor: **the rich,** wealthy people collectively.—*adv.* **rich'ly.**—*n.* **rich'ness.**

Syn., adj. abundant, luxuriant; fruitful, fertile; costly, sumptuous; opulent, affluent.

rich-es (rĭch'ĕz), *n.pl.* [orig. *sing.*], [< M.E. *richesse,* wealth < O.F. *riche,* rich], **1,** many possessions; wealth; **2,** plenty of anything precious.

rick (rĭk), *n.* [< A.S. *hrēac,* a heap, a rick], a stack or rounded pile of hay, straw, or grain, especially one well built and thatched:—*v.t.* to stack.

rick-ets (rĭk'ĕts), *n.* [uncertain Eng. dial. source: perh. < M.E. *wrikken,* to twist], *Med.,* a constitutional disease of children, generally due to deficiency of calcium salts in the food, and marked by malnutrition, by softness and curving of the bones, by general tenderness of the body when touched, and by enlargement of the head: also called *rachitis.*

rick-et-y (rĭk'ĕt-ĭ), *adj.* **1,** affected with rickets, a child's disease indicated by softness and curving of the bones; **2,** feeble; shaky; tumbling to pieces; as, a *rickety* chair.—*n.* **rick'et-i-ness.**

ric-o-chet (rĭk'ō-shā'; rĭk'ō-shĕt'), *n.* [Fr. = the skipping of a shot or flat stone on the water], a rebounding or skipping of anything, as of a missile over the ground or of a stone over the surface of the water:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cheted (-shād') or -chetted (-shĕt'ĕd), *p.pr.* -cheting (-shā'ĭng) or -chetting (-shĕt'ĭng)], to rebound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon ball; skip; skim:—*v.t.* to cause to rebound or skip.

rid (rĭd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rid or ridded, *p.pr.* ridding], [< O.N. *rythja,* to clear (land)], to free; deliver; clear; generally with *of;* as, to *rid* one of a nuisance: *Obs.,* **1,** to remove from danger; rescue; generally with *out of;* **2,** to kill; destroy: **to be rid of** or **get rid of,** to be, or become, free from; as, *to get rid of* a headache.

rid-dance (rĭd'ăns), *n.* **1,** the act of freeing from something undesirable; **2,** state of being released or delivered from something unpleasant.

rid-den (rĭd'n), past participle of the irregular verb *ride,* which see.

¹rid-dle (rĭd'l), *n.* [< A.S. *rǣdels, rǣdelse,* counsel, opinion, riddle < *rǣdan,* to advise, read], **1,** a puzzling or perplexing question; **2,** a person or thing that is difficult to understand; an enigma; a mystery:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* riddled (-ld), *p.pr.* riddling], to explain; solve:—*v.i.* to speak with doubtful meaning.

Syn., n. conundrum, paradox, enigma, puzzle.

²rid-dle (rĭd'l), *n.* [< A.S. *hriddel, hridder,* a sieve for separating chaff from corn], **1,** a coarse sieve, as for sifting sand or ashes; **2,** a device consisting of pins set upright, used in straightening wire:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* riddled (-ld), *p.pr.* riddling], **1,** to sift through a coarse sieve; **2,** to pierce with holes in many places; as, to *riddle* the board with shot; **3,** figuratively, to disprove; refute successfully; as, to *riddle* evidence:—*v.i.* to use a sieve.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rode (rōd), or, *Archaic,* rid (rĭd), *p.p.* ridden (rĭd'n), or, *Archaic,* rid, *p.pr.* riding], [< A.S. *rīdan,* to ride < O.Teut. source], **1,** to be carried on the back of a horse, mule, or other animal; especially, to sit upon and manage a moving horse; **2,** to be borne along in or on a vehicle or any kind of conveyance; **3,** of a vessel, to lie at anchor; float; also, to move along; **4,** to rest or turn on something, as on an axle or pivot; **5,** to serve as a means of travel; as, the horse *rides* well; **6,** to rise out of place, as a necktie over a collar: with *up:*—*v.t.* **1,** to sit upon and manage, as a moving horse or other animal; **2,** to be carried on, through, or over; as, to *ride* the waves; **3,** to traverse or cover, as a specified distance; do or perform, as a race; **4,** to domineer: used especially in past participle; as, feat-*ridden:*—*n.* **1,** a journey on horseback or in any kind of conveyance; **2,** a road for horseback travel: also called *riding.*

ri-dent (rī'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ridens* (*-entis*), laughing], *Rare,* laughing; grinning.

rid-er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* [see **ride**], **1,** one who travels on a horse or other animal, or on a vehicle; **2,** a section or clause added to a legislative bill; any addition made to a supposedly complete statement or document; **3,** any device mounted upon and moving along on something else, like the small weight on a balance beam.—*adj.* **rid'er-less.**

ridge (rĭj), *n.* [< A.S. *hrycg,* the back of a man or beast < O.Teut. source], **1,** the back, or projecting part of the back, of an animal; **2,** a range of hills or mountains; **3,** the extended projection where two slopes meet; as, the *ridge* of the nose; the *ridge* of a roof (see *frame house,* illus.); **4,** any raised or projecting strip or line, as on the earth, in cloth, in the roof of the mouth, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ridged (rĭjd), *p.pr.* ridging], to cover with ridges, or raised lines:—*v.i.* to become marked with raised lines.

ridge-pole (rĭj'pōl"), *n.* [*ridge* + *¹pole*], **1,** *Arch.,* the horizontal timber at the peak of a roof, to which the upper ends of the rafters are secured: also called *ridge board, ridgepiece,* and *ridgeplate* (see *queen-post,* illus.); **2,** a similar pole at the top of a tent.

ridg-y (rĭj'ĭ), *adj.* [see **ridge**], having raised lines or strips; as, *ridgy* sand.

rid-i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [< Lat. *ridiculus,* laughable < *ridēre,* to laugh], **1,** words, looks, or acts intended to cause the subject of them to be laughed

at contemptuously; sarcasm; mockery; satire; 2, an object of mockery or sarcasm: *Obs.*, ridiculousness; absurdity:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -culed (-kūld), *p.pr.* -culing], to make fun of; treat with contempt or derision.

Syn., *v.* (see taunt); *n.* sarcasm, satire, derision, irony, mockery, raillery. *Ridicule*, the holding up as a laughingstock, may be playful, merely inconsiderate, or hostile. Hence *ridicule* may or may not be mean and malicious, and the merriment which it arouses may be jestingly or deliberately contemptuous of its object. *Derision* is the hostile sort of *ridicule*. *Mockery*, as here compared, is *derision* mingled with the considered design to insult and contemn. Mobs howl with *derision* when their victim suffers. *Irony* is the expression of one's meaning in language which conveys a different, usually the opposite, signification; it is *ridicule* subtly and covertly conveyed. *Irony* may be bitingly severe; it may be mildly humorous. *Sarcasm* is sharp; it is intended to hurt. Usually *sarcasm* wounds through taunts and reproaches disguised rather than open, or through *irony* of the cutting sort. *Satire* is commonly formal composition in which follies or vices are held up to *ridicule* with the idea of preventing their recurrence.

ri-dic-u-lous (rĭ-dĭk′ū-lŭs), *adj.* deserving or exciting mockery or contempt; absurd and laughable: *Obs.*, outrageous; shocking.—*adv.* **ri-dic′u-lous-ly**.—*n.* **ri-dic′u-lous-ness**.

Syn. comical, funny, droll, grotesque. (See ludicrous.)

[1]rid-ing (rīd′ĭng), *n.* [see **ride**], a road for horseback travel, especially one through or near woods.

[2]rid-ing (rīd′ĭng), *n.* [< M.E. by elision of the second *th* in (*north-*) *thriding* < O.N. *thrithjungr*, the third part (of a shire) < *thrithi*, third], **1**, one of the three administrative divisions (North, East, or West Riding) of Yorkshire and, formerly, of Lincolnshire, England; **2**, any similar division of a county, as in New Zealand or, formerly, in Pennsylvania and Long Island.

***ri-dot-to** (rē-dŏt′tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [It. < Lat. *reducere* (*-ductus*), to reduce], an entertainment including dancing and music, much in vogue in England in the 18th century.

rife (rīf), *adj.* [< A.S. *rȳfe*, rife, perh. < O.N. *rífr*, abundant], **1**, prevalent; common; widespread, as an epidemic or a rumor; **2**, abundant; plentiful; well supplied: usually with *with*.

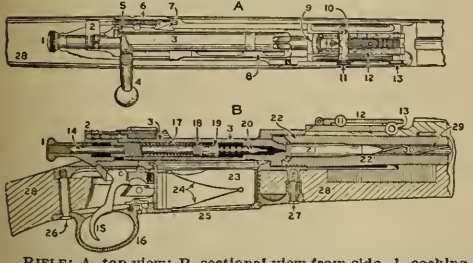
Riff (rĭf), *n.* [< place name], a native of the Riff, a hilly region of Morocco.—*adj.* and *n.* **Riff′i-an**.

rif-fle (rĭf′l), *n.* [var. of *ripple*, q.v.], in the United States, a ripple on the surface of swift water caused by stones beneath; also, a rapid.

riff-raff (rĭf′răf″), *n.* [< M.E. *rif and raf*, things of small value < O.F. *rif et raf*, *rifle et rafle* < *rifler*, to plunder < O.N. *hrīfa*, to catch + *raffler* < M.H.G. *raffen*, to seize], **1**, scraps; trash; **2**, the rabble; the scum of society.

[1]ri-fle (rī′fl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rifled (-fld), *p.pr.* rifling], [< O.F. *rifler*, to spoil, plunder < O.N. *hrīfa*, to catch, grasp], **1**, to search thoroughly with intent to rob; plunder; **2**, to carry off, as booty.

[2]ri-fle (rī′fl), *n.* [< *rifled* (*gun*) < O.F. *rifler*, to scratch, graze < O.L.G. *rifeln*, to furrow], **1**, a



RIFLE: A, top view; B, sectional view from side. 1, cocking piece; 2, safety lock; 3, bolt; 4, bolt handle; 5, sleeve lock; 6, cut-off, disconnecting the magazine; 7, ejector; 8, extractor; 9, windage scale on sight base; 10, sight bar; 11, sight-bar binding screw; 12, range scale; 13, windage adjusting screw; 14, firing-pin rod; 15, trigger; 16, trigger guard; 17, mainspring of firing-pin rod; 18, firing-pin sleeve; 19, follower; 20, striker; 21, cartridge; 22, barrel; 23, magazine (empty); 24, magazine spring; 25, floor plate of magazine; 26, rear guard screw; 27, front guard screw; 28, stock; 29, rifling; 30, lands.

firearm with the barrel spirally grooved inside to give the projectile a rotating motion, insuring greater accuracy in fire· *pl.* troops armed with such firearms: a term formerly applied to some infantry regiments in the British Army; as, the 60th *Rifles*; **2**, an instrument of wood, coated with sand or emery, for sharpening scythes: **rifle pit**, *Mil.*, a short trench or excavation behind a bank of earth, to protect riflemen:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rifled (-fld), *p.pr.* rifling], to groove (the barrel of a gun) spirally; provide with rifling.

ri-fle-man (rī′fl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*rifle* + *man*], a man armed with a rifle.

ri-fling (rī′flĭng), *n.* a set of spiral grooves on the inner surface of the barrel of a gun, designed to give the projectile a rotary motion.

rift (rĭft), *n.* [Da. or Norw. = rift, rent < O.N. *rīfa*, to rive, tear], a cleft or crevice caused by splitting:—*v.t.* to cleave open; split:—*v.i.* to burst open.

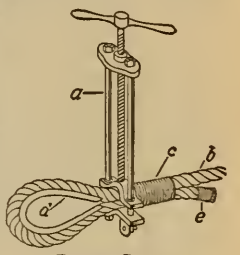
[1]rig (rĭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rigged (rĭgd), *p.pr.* rigging], [prob. < Norw. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round], **1**, to furnish, as a ship, with the equipment necessary for service; **2**, to fit; equip: often with *out* or *up*: *Colloq.*, to dress, especially in a fantastic fashion: with *out* or *up*: **rig the market**, to cause an artificial rise or fall in prices for personal profit:—*n.* **1**, the special way of arranging the sails, masts, etc., of a vessel; **2**, in the United States, a vehicle drawn by a horse or horses: *Colloq.*, an odd style of dress.

[2]rig (rĭg), *n.* [prob. var. of dial. *wrig*, to move about < M.E. *wrikken*, to twist, prob. < O.L.G.], *Eng. Dial.*, a practical joke: a trick or imposture.

rig-a-doon (rĭg″ă-dōōn′), *n.* [< Fr. *rigaudon*], **1**, an old-fashioned, lively dance performed by one couple; **2**, the music for it.

Ri-gel (rī′jĕl; rī′gĕl), *n.* [< Arab. *rijl*, foot: because in the foot of Orion], *Astron.*, a brilliant, bluish white star in the constellation Orion.

rig-ger (rĭg′ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]rig**], one whose occupation is to fit the shrouds, stays, etc., of a ship to their masts and yards: **rigger screw**, a screw clamp used in bending a heavy cable about a thimble.



RIGGER SCREW
a, rigger screw; *b*, hawser; *c*, seizing; *d*, thimble; *e*, whipping.

rig-ging (rĭg′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported and the sails set or furled (see illus. page 843); **2**, any gear or tackle.

right (rīt), *adj.* [< A.S. *rīht*, right < Aryan source], **1**, straight; as, a *right* line; **2**, not oblique; as, a *right* angle; also, having its axis perpendicular to its base, as a cone or prism (see *solid*, illus.); **3**, in accordance with truth, justice, or law; ethically good; righteous; **4**, accurate; in accordance with fact; also, orderly; well done; **5**, correct in views or judgment; not mistaken; **6**, fit; suitable; as, the *right* man for the position; **7**, designating, or pertaining to, the side of the human body on which are the hand and arm normally more used for grasping, handling, etc., or the corresponding side of other animals: opposite of *left*; **8**, in good condition; well: healthy; as, to be all *right*; **9**, more finished or ornamental; exposed to the eye in use; as, the *right* side of a carpet; **10**, most convenient; satisfactory; as, that will be all *right*: *Archaic*, real; genuine; as, a *right* king: **right whale**, any of a genus (*Balæna*) of whalebone whales, especially one species which has an exceptionally large amount of whalebone and oil: so called because whalers considered it the "right" kind to take: —*adv.* **1**, in a straight line; directly; as, he went *right* to the place; **2**, justly; righteously; truthfully; as, to act *right*; **3**, suitably; in the proper way; as, nothing has been done *right*; **4**, correctly; as, to get the facts *right*; **5**, precisely; just; exactly; as, *right* there; *right* now; **6**, to the right hand; **7**, very; as, *right* honorable:—*n.* **1**, that which is correct or conforms to some rule; **2**, that which accords with truth, justice, propriety, virtue, or the like: opposite of *wrong*; as, to fight for the *right*; **3**, that to which one has a moral or legal claim; as, to defend one's *right*; **4**, the right-hand side: **Right**, in certain European legislative bodies, the Conservative party:—*v.t.* **1**, to restore to proper condition; correct; as, to *right* a room; *right* a wrong; **2**, to make straight or upright; **3**, to restore rights to; do justice to:—*v.i.* to recover the natural, generally the upright, position.—*n.* **right′ness**.

Syn., *n.* justice, advantage, immunity, license, privilege: *adj.* lawful, true, fair, good, honest, virtuous.

right an-gle an angle of 90 degrees on a plane surface, formed by two straight lines meeting perpendicularly at a point (for illus. see *angle*). —*adj.* **right′-an″gled** (=ăng″gld).

right as-cen-sion *Astron.*, of a celestial body, the angular distance east-

ward on the celestial equator from the vernal equinox to the foot of the hour circle passing through the celestial object, usually measured in hours.

right-eous (rī'chŭs), *adj.* [corr. of M.E. *rightwis*, wise as to what is right < A.S. *rihtwīs*, right + *wīs*, wise], 1, living according to, or ruled by, the law of God; blameless; virtuous; upright; as, a *righteous* man; 2, justifiable; as, *righteous* anger; 3, just; worthy; as, a *righteous* cause.—*adv.* **right'eous-ly.**

Syn. good, godly, moral, upright, virtuous, just.

right-eous-ness (rī'chŭs-nĕs), *n.* 1, the quality or state of being blameless, upright, or just; 2, anything that is upright or just.

Syn. godliness, equity, integrity, rectitude, justice.—*Ant.* iniquity, dishonesty, wickedness, injustice.

right-ful (rīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **right**], 1, having a just and lawful claim; as, the *rightful* heir; 2, just; fair; as, a *rightful* claim; 3, held by just claim; as, a *rightful* throne: *Obs.*, blameless; virtuous.—*adv.* **right'ful-ly.**—*n.* **right'ful-ness.**

right–hand (rīt'hănd"), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or situated on, the side opposite the left; 2, chiefly relied upon; as, my *right-hand* man.

right–hand-ed (rīt'-hănd'ĕd; -ĭd), *adj.* 1, done or used with the right hand; 2, able to use the right hand more easily than the left; 3, turning in the same direction as the hands of a clock seen from the front; as, a *right-handed* screw.

right-ist (rīt'ĭst), *adj.* [see **right**], like or pertaining to the policies of a conservative political party.—*n.* **right'ism.**

right-ly (rīt'lĭ), *adv.* 1, honestly; uprightly; as, duty *rightly* performed; 2, properly; suitably; as, he is *rightly* called our benefactor; 3, correctly; in accordance with fact; as, you are *rightly* informed.

rig-id (rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *rigidus* < *rigēre*, to be stiff], 1, unyielding; stiff; inflexible; 2, strict; severe, as discipline.—*adv.* **rig'id-ly.**—*n.* **rig'id-ness.**

Syn. firm, hard, stern, harsh. (See austere.)

ri-gid-i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, stiffness; inflexibility; 2, sternness; strictness in observing rules: *Mech.*, the property of resisting change of shape.

rig-ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [corr. of *ragman roll*, a long list of names], foolish, disconnected talk; nonsense:—*adj.* incoherent; frivolous.

rig-or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [Lat. = numbness < *rigēre*, to be stiff], 1, stiffness; rigidity; 2, strictness; inflexibility; sternness; harshness; severity; as, to enforce a law with *rigor*; 3, an act of cruelty or severity: *Med.*, (rī'gŏr; rĭg'ôr), a violent chill or shivering caused by cold or nervous shock. Also, **rig'our.**

Syn. inclemency, asperity, harshness, exactness, austerity.—*Ant.* softness, gentleness, tenderness.

***ri-gor mor-tis** (rī'gôr môr'tĭs), [Lat. = the stiffness of death], the rigidity or stiffening of the body occurring shortly after death.

rig-or-ous (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [see **rigor**], 1, marked by sternness or severity, as discipline; 2, exact; strict; as, *rigorous* honesty; 3, harsh; bitter, as a climate.—*adv.* **rig'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **rig'or-ous-ness.**

Syn. stiff, unyielding, relentless. (See austere.)

Rigs-dag (rĭgz'dȧg), *n.* [Dan. = the parliament of the kingdom], the Danish parliament, composed of a senate and popular assembly.

Rig–Ve-da (rĭg-vā'dȧ), *n.* [Sans. < *ric*, hymn, praise + *vēda*, knowledge], a collection of ancient Hindu hymns: the first and most important of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus.

rile (rīl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* riled (rīld), *p.pr.* riling], [see **roil**], *Colloq.*, 1, to make muddy by stirring; 2, to vex; irritate. See **roil**, *Pfd. S.*

***ri-lie-vo** (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* -vi (-vē)], [It.: see **relief**], *Art*, relief; the elevation of a sculptured design from the surface on which it is carved.

rill (rĭl), *n.* [< dim. of A.S. *rīthe*, a stream, or < L.G. *rille*, a streamlet], a small stream or rivulet.

rim (rĭm), *n.* [< A.S. *rima*, an edge], a border, edge, or margin, especially when round or raised:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rimmed (rĭmd), *p.pr.* rimming], 1, to furnish with a border or edge; 2, to serve as a border around; as, silver *rims* the cup.

Syn., *n.* edge, margin, bank, verge. (See border.)

[1]rime (rīm), *n.* [< A.S. *hrīm*, hoarfrost < O.Teut. source], hoarfrost; white frost:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rimed (rīmd), *p.pr.* riming], to congeal into hoarfrost:—*v.t.* to coat with hoarfrost.

[2]rime (rīm), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *rhythmus*, rhythm < Gk. *rhuthmos*, measured motion, rhythm], 1, the agreement in final sounds of two or more words; as, *rime* appears in the words *name* and *flame*; especially, such agreement at the end of related lines of verse; 2, one of two or more words in which the final sounds are similar; as, *name* and *flame* are *rimes*; 3, a verse, or line, in which the final sound of the last word agrees with that of another verse; 4, verse, or poetry, in which all or parts of the last words of some of the lines correspond in sound:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rimed (rīmd), *p.pr.* riming], 1, to accord in terminal sounds; loosely, to harmonize or correspond in sound; 2, to compose verses:—*v.t.* 1, to make to agree in final sounds, as the lines of a poem; 2, to put into verse. Also, **rhyme.**

rim-er (rīm'ẽr), *n.* one who makes verses: generally used with derogatory force; a facile and inferior poet. Also, **rhym'er.**

rime-ster (rīm'stẽr), *n.* a maker of poor or ordinary verses. Also, **rhyme'ster.**

ri-mose (rī'mōs; rī-mōs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *rimosus*, full of fissures < *rima*, fissure], having many fissures, as the bark of some trees. Also, **rim'ous.**

rim-ple (rĭm'pl), *n.* [prob. < A.S. *hrympele*, a wrinkle < *hrimpan*, to wrinkle], a wrinkle; rumple:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to wrinkle; crumple; rumple:—*v.i.* to become wrinkled.

rim-y (rīm'ĭ), *adj.* [see **[1]rime**], frosty; covered with, or resembling, hoarfrost.

rind (rīnd), *n.* [< A.S. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust (of bread) < O.Teut. source], 1, an outer skin or coat, as the skin of an orange or pumpkin, or the bark of a tree; 2, the skin of a whale.

rin-der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [< Ger. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, ox + *pest*, pest], an infectious disease in cattle, and occasionally in sheep, marked by fever, dysentery, and inflammation of the mucous membrane, fatal in about 90 per cent of cases.

[1]ring (rĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *hring*, ring < O.Teut. source], 1, any circular band, or hoop; 2, especially, a small ornamental hoop, as of gold or silver, worn as an adornment, usually on the finger or in the ear; 3, any circular arrangement; as, a *ring* of smoke, bushes, persons, etc.; 4, one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in certain trees, and shown in cross section as a circle; 5, an arena, or space set off for contests or displays, as at a circus, fair, or prize fight; 6, a combination of men, usually for a selfish aim, as to control the sale of some commodity, to guide public opinion or politics, or the like: *Chem.*, a form of combination of atoms in a molecule in a closed chain; as, the benzene *ring*:—*v.t.* 1, to put a ring around; encircle; hem in; 2, to fit or decorate with a ring or rings; 3, to girdle (a tree); 4, in certain games, to toss a loop over (a peg or stake).

[2]ring (rĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang (răng) or, *Archaic*, rung (rŭng), *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing], [< A.S. *hringan*, to ring], 1, to sound musically or resound, as a bell when struck; 2, to cause a bell to sound; as, *ring* for breakfast; 3, to sound loudly and clearly; as, his voice *rang* out; 4, to have a sensation of a buzzing sound; as, my ears *ring*; 5, to resound; echo; as, the woods *ring* with song; 6, to be known far and wide; be famous; as, his deeds *ring* through the country:—*v.t.* 1, to cause (particularly a bell or other metal object) to give forth a resonant sound by a blow; 2, to announce or proclaim by a bell; as, to *ring* the hours; 3, to summon, control, or otherwise affect by a bell; as, to *ring* up a servant, a person on the telephone, or a theater curtain; 4, to utter again and again; repeat:—*n.* 1, the sound given out by metals or other substances when they are made to vibrate; as, the *ring* of fine glass; 2, any echoing or repeated sound; 3, a set or peal of bells, as in a church tower; 4, a characteristic sound or quality of utterance; as, a *ring* of sincerity.

ring-bolt (rĭng'bōlt"), *n.* [*ring* + *bolt*], a metal pin with a ring through an eye at one end.

ring-bone (rĭng'bōn"), *n.* [*ring* + *bone*], in a horse, a bony growth running round the pastern and causing lameness.

ring-dove (rĭng'dŭv"), *n.* [*ring* + *dove*], 1, a European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) marked by a white patch on each side of the neck; 2, an Old World small dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) allied to the turtledove, buff with a white collar.

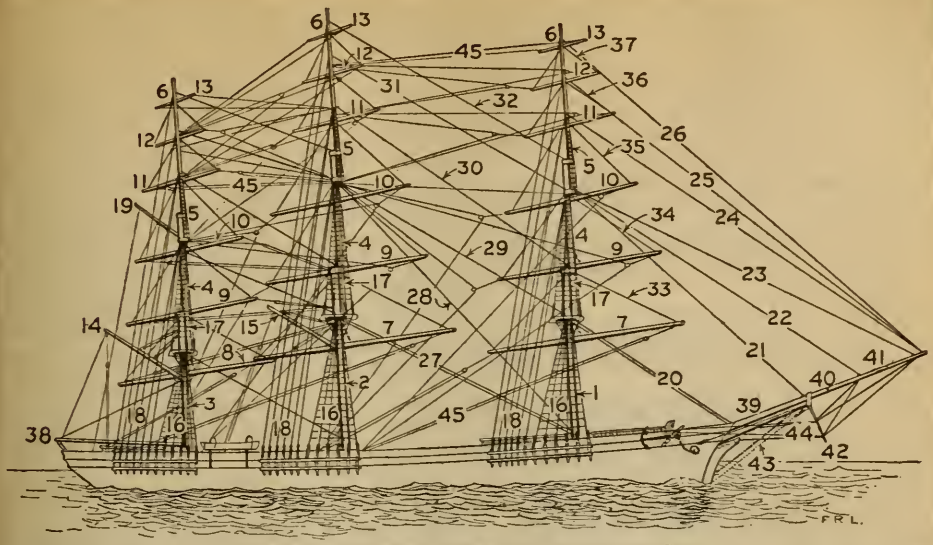
ringed (rĭngd), *p.adj.* [see **[1]ring**], 1, wearing a ring, especially a wedding ring; 2, hence, legally married; 3, surrounded, or distinguished, by circular lines or bands; 4, shaped like, or composed of, rings.

rin-gent (rĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ringens* (*-entis*), gaping], *Bot.* or *Zoöl.*, gaping widely like an open mouth.

[1]ring-er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]ring**], 1, in quoits, a quoit that falls over the pin; 2, a fox that runs in a circle when hunted: *Horse Racing*, a horse fraudulently substituted for another in a race; hence, in various sports, a player, not a legitimate member of a team, who is fraudulently substituted for another.

[2]ring-er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* [see **[2]ring**], one who rings bells or a bell, especially in ringing chimes.

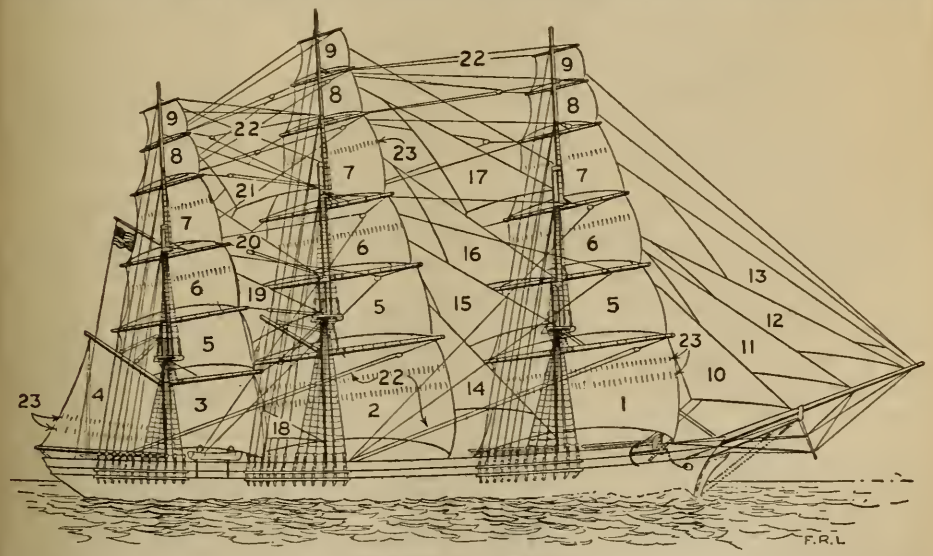
ring-ing (rĭng'ĭng), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant or resounding:—*n.* 1, the act of



STANDING AND RUNNING RIGGING OF A FULL-RIGGED SHIP

EXPLANATION.—An asterisk [*] indicates that the part named is shown and numbered on fore-, main-, and mizzenmast. A dagger [†] indicates that the part named is shown on fore-, main-, and mizzenmast, but is numbered only on the foremast. A double dagger [‡] indicates that the part named is shown in several places, not always all numbered.

1, foremast; 2, mainmast; 3, mizzenmast; *4, topmast; *5, topgallant mast; *6, royal and skysail masts; 7, yards (fore and main); 8, crossjack yard; *9, lower-topsail yards; *10, upper-topsail yards; *11, topgallant yards; *12, royal yards; *13, skysail yards; 14, spanker gaff; 15, trysail gaff; *16, lower shrouds; *17, topmast shrouds; *18, backstays; 19, monkey gaff; 20, forestay; 21, fore-topmast stay; 22, jib stay; 23, outer-jib stay; 24, fore-topgallant stay; 25, fore-royal stay; 26, fore-skysail stay; 27, mainstay; 28, main-topmast lower stay; 29, main-topmast upper stay; 30, main-topgallant stay; 31, main-royal stay; 32, main-skysail stay; †33, lift; †34, lower-topsail lift; †35, upper-topsail lift; †36, topgallant lift; †37, royal lift; 38, spanker boom; 39, bowsprit; 40, jib boom; 41, flying-jib boom; 42, martingale, or dolphin striker; 43, bobstays; 44, martingale guys; ‡45, braces for adjusting sails to wind, named for yards to which they belong.



FULL-RIGGED SHIP UNDER SAIL

EXPLANATION.—An asterisk [*] indicates that the part named is shown and numbered on fore-, main-, and mizzenmast. A double dagger [‡] indicates that the part named is shown in several places, not always all numbered.

1, foresail; 2, mainsail; 3, crossjack; 4, spanker; *5, lower topsail; *6, upper topsail; *7, topgallant sail; *8, royal; *9, skysail; 10, fore-topmast staysail; 11, jib; 12, outer jib; 13, flying jib; 14, main-topmast lower staysail; 15, main-topmast upper staysail; 16, main-topgallant staysail; 17, main-royal staysail; 18, mizzen staysail; 19, mizzen-topmast staysail; 20, mizzen-topgallant staysail; 21, mizzen-royal staysail; ‡22, braces for adjusting sails to wind, named for yard to which they belong; ‡23, reef points on sails.

RIGGING AND SAILS OF A FULL-RIGGED SAILING SHIP

sounding, as a bell; **2**, sound produced by a bell: **change ringing**, the act or occupation of ringing rounds, or changes, on a peal of bells, as in a church tower.

ring-lead-er (rĭng'lēd"ĕr), *n.* [*ring*+*lead*], the head of a number of persons acting together, generally in some unlawful act, as in a riot.

ring-let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *ring*, q.v.], **1**, a little circle; a small ring; **2**, a curl of hair.

ring–necked snake *Zoöl.*, a small, harmless North American snake (*Diadophis punctatus*) having a bright yellow ring about the neck and a dark gray or brown body.

ring ou-zel a song bird (*Merula torquata*) of the British Isles; allied to the thrushes.

ring snake a common European snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*) having a yellow, white, or orange collar bordered behind by a black collar.

ring-worm (rĭng'wûrm"), *n.* [*ring*+*worm*], *Pathol.*, a contagious skin disease marked by distinct, circular patches covered with scales: caused by a parasitic fungus.

rink (rĭngk), *n.* [<O.F. *renc*, row, rank<O.H.G. *hrinc*, ring, or Sc. dial. var. of *ring*, q.v.], **1**, a clear space on the ice, marked off for games; **2**, an inclosed floor or space covered with ice, for skating or games; a floor for roller skating; also, the building in which such sports are held.

rinse (rĭns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rinsed (rĭnst), *p.pr.* rinsing], [<O.F. *raincer*, to rinse, perh.<L.L. *resincerare*, to cleanse<Lat. *sincerus*, pure], **1**, to wash lightly; especially, to wash with clean water to remove soap; **2**, to remove, as impurities, with clear water: often with *out* or *away*:—*n.* a light wash, especially to remove soap.—*n.* **rins'er.**

rins-ing (rĭn'sĭng), *n.* **1**, the liquid in which anything is rinsed; hence, the dregs; **2**, a rinse.

ri-ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* [<O.F. *riote*, a brawling, perh. <O.H.G.], **1**, disorderly or uproarious conduct; **2**, boisterous festivity; revelry; **3**, unrestrained behavior, display, or growth: *Law*, disturbance of the public peace by a number of persons who are unlawfully assembled:—*v.i.* **1**, to raise an uproar; engage in a public disturbance; **2**, to eat and drink without restraint; revel; **3**, to act without restraint: —*v.t. Rare*, to spend in dissipation.—*n.* **ri'ot-er.**

Syn., *n.* disorder, uproar, tumult. (See revolution.)

Ri-ot Act in Great Britain, an act providing that if twelve or more persons unlawfully or riotously assemble and refuse to disperse within an hour after the reading of a specified portion of it by a competent authority, they shall be considered as felons: **to read the riot act**, to state with authority a line of conduct that must be followed by a person or persous.

ri-ot-ous (rī'ŭt-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, engaging in tumultuous disorder; seditious; noisy; **2**, indulging in revelry; wanton.—*adv.* **ri'ot-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ri'ot-ous-ness.**

Syn. noisy, uproarious, clamorous.—*Ant.* quiet, orderly, peaceful.

[1]rip (rĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ripped (rĭpt), *p.pr.* ripping], [prob. from similar forms in L.G. or Scand.], **1**, to divide by tearing or cutting; tear or cut apart with violence: often with *up*, *off*, or *open*; **2**, to undo the seam of, by cutting the stitches; **3**, to tear out or remove by cutting; **4**, to saw (wood) with the grain: *Colloq.*, to utter violently; as, to *rip* out an oath:—*v.i.* to become torn apart: *Colloq.*, to rush along violently: —*n.* **1**, a rent made by the breaking of stitches; a tear; **2**, a saw for cutting wood with the grain.

[2]rip (rĭp), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *reprobate*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, **1**, a person of dissipated habits; **2**, a worthless horse; **3**, anything worn out or useless.

[3]rip (rĭp), *n.* [perh.<[1]**rip**], a ripple on the surface of water; also, a rapid.

R. I. P. *abbr.* [Lat. *Requiescat in pace* (rĕk"wĭ-ĕs'kăt ĭn pā'sĕ)], may he rest in peace: an inscription often used on tombstones.

ri-pa-ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn; rī-pā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *riparius*<*rīpa*, bank], of, on, or pertaining to, the banks of a river or a lake: *Bot.*, growing on the banks of streams: **riparian rights**, the rights of an owner of land bordering upon a watercourse, who as such has qualified property rights in the bed of the watercourse and privileges of access thereto.

ripe (rīp), *adj.* [*comp.* riper, *superl.* ripest], [<A.S. *rīpe*, ripe<O.Teut. source], **1**, grown to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; as, *ripe* fruit; also, ruddy and plump; as, *ripe* lips; **2**, brought to the most fit state for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese; **3**, advanced to a very high degree of development; matured; as, a *ripe* scholar; **4**, ready to act; prepared; as, *ripe* for mischief: *Med.*, ready to discharge or be opened, as a boil.—*adv.* **ripe'ly.**—*n.* **ripe'ness.**

Syn. consummate, complete, perfected, seasoned. (See mellow.)—*Ant.* green, immature, sour.

rip-en (rī'pn), *v.t.* **1**, to make mature or bring into fit condition for use; **2**, to bring to complete development or perfection:—*v.i.* **1**, to become matured or fit to use; **2**, to come to perfection.

ri-poste (rē-pōst'), *n.* [Fr.<It. *risposta*, response, reply<Lat. *respondēre* (*-sponsus*), to reply], **1**, in fencing, the return thrust given after parrying a lunge; **2**, a quick, clever reply:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* riposted, *p.pr.* riposting], to make a quick, clever reply. Also, **ri-post'.**

rip-per (rĭp'ĕr), *n.* [see [1]**rip**], **1**, one who or that which divides by cutting or tearing; **2**, a tool for such a purpose: *Slang*, an especially noteworthy or remarkable person or thing.

[1]rip-ple (rĭp'l), *n.* [perh.<A.S. *hrympel*, *hrypel*, wrinkle], **1**, a wavelet on the surface of water; **2**, any slight, curling wave; as, the *ripple* of her hair; **3**, the sound made by wavelets of water, or a sound like it; as, a *ripple* of laughter:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rippled (-ld), *p.pr.* rippling], to make small curling waves upon or in; as, the breeze *ripples* the long grass, the water, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to become ruffled or slightly waved on the surface; **2**, to sound like water running over a rough surface.—*adj.* **rip'ply.**

[2]rip-ple (rĭp'l), *n.* [prob.<A.S. *rīpan*, to reap, cut], a large comb for taking the seeds out of flax or broom corn:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rippled (-ld), *p.pr.* rippling], to take the seeds out of, as flax.

rip-rap (rĭp'răp"), *n.* [reduplication of [2]*rap*, q.v.], broken stones loosely thrown together in deep water or on a soft bottom, usually to form a foundation or bedding.

rip-saw (rĭp'sô"), *n.* [[1]*rip*+[1]*saw*], a coarse-toothed saw with teeth raking forward, for cutting wood with the grain; a ripping saw.

Rip Van Win-kle (rĭp' văn wĭng'kl), in Irving's story of the same name, in the "Sketch Book," a hunter who, after sleeping for twenty years, awakens to find himself forgotten and customs changed; hence, one who is behind the times.

rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose (rōz), *p.p.* risen (rĭz'n), *p.pr.* rising], [<A.S. *rīsan*, to rise<O.Teut. source], **1**, to go from a lower position to a higher; mount; ascend; **2**, to extend upward; stand in height; as, the building *rises* to a height of 80 feet; **3**, to slope upward; as, *rising* ground; **4**, to get up from kneeling, sitting, or lying down; stand up; **5**, to appear above the horizon, as the sun; **6**, to come into view or existence; **7**, to swell up, as bread dough in fermentation; **8**, to increase in value, force, intensity, or the like; as, his fears *rose*; **9**, to thrive; prosper; also, to be promoted in rank; **10**, to revolt; rebel; **11**, to come back to life; as, to *rise* from the dead; **12**, of fish, to come to the surface for fly or bait:—*n.t.* **1**, to climb; ascend; **2**, in hunting, to put up or start, as a bird:—*n.* **1**, the act of going up; ascent; **2**, the distance anything rises, or ascends; as, the *rise* of a step (see *step*, illus.); **3**, a small hill; **4**, appearance above the horizon; **5**, origin; source; **6**, increase in value, force, amount, or the like; **7**, advance in power, distinction, or rank; **8**, rebellion; revolt; **9**, of fish, ascent to the surface for fly or bait.

Syn., *v.* arise, ascend, spring, flow.

ris-en (rĭz'n), past participle of the verb *rise*: often used adjectivally; as, the *risen* Christ.

ris-er (rīz'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which rises: *Arch.*, the upright part of a step (see *step*, illus.).

ris-i-bil-i-ty (rĭz"ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **risible**], inclination to laughter: *pl.* sensitiveness to the ridiculous.

ris-i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *risibilis*<Lat. *ridēre* (*risus*), to laugh], **1**, having the faculty or power of laughing; as, man is the only *risible* animal; **2**, laughable; ridiculous; as, *risible* jokes; **3**, pertaining to, or used in, laughing; as, he could not control his *risible* muscles:—*n.pl.* one's sense of the ridiculous; inclination to laugh.—*adv.* **ris'i-bly.**—*n.* **ris'i-ble-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* ridiculous, ludicrous, laughable.—*Ant.*, *adj.* grave, serious.

ris-ing (rīz'ĭng), *n.* [see **rise**], the act of one who or that which rises, in any sense; as, the *rising* of the moon; a *rising* of the people: *Colloq.*, something that rises or swells; specifically, a boil: *Dial.*, anything used for raising dough; the amount of dough set to rise at one time:—*adj.* **1**, increasing in wealth or influence; as, a *rising* young lawyer; **2**, mounting above the horizon; **3**, growing; as, the *rising* generation.

risk (rĭsk), *n.* [<It. *risco*, peril, perh.<Lat. *resecare*, to cut back, cut off short], the possibility of loss or injury; peril; danger: *Insurance*, the probability of loss to an insurance company by virtue of a contract: —*v.t.* **1**, to expose to danger or peril; as, to *risk* one's life; **2**, to take the chances on; venture upon; as, to *risk* a battle; *risk* a speculation.—*n.* **risk'er.**

Syn., *n.* jeopardy, hazard, exposure. (See danger.)

risk-y (rĭs'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], dangerous; perilous; full of uncertainty: *Colloq.*, venturesome; bold; heedless of danger; *Slang*, risqué.

ris-qué (rĕs"kā'), *adj.* [Fr. = risked], suggestive of what is improper; daring; as, a *risqué* remark.

ris-sole (rē"sōl'; rĭs'ōl), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *ruissolle*, perh. < L.L. *russeola*, reddish], *Cookery*, a small ball of chopped meat or fish, covered with a fine paste, and fried.

rit. *abbr.* [It., as *retard*, q.v.], *Mus.*, ritardando, a direction indicating a gradual slowing of the tempo (also, **ritard.**).

rite (rīt), *n.* [< Lat. *ritus*, ceremony], a prescribed form of religious or other solemn ceremony, or the words or acts constituting or accompanying it: *Obs.*, a habit; custom.

Syn. observance, sacrament. (See ceremony.)

rit-u-al (rĭt'ū-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *ritualis* < *ritus*, ceremony], of or pertaining to formal, solemn ceremonies; as, *ritual* observances:—*n.* **1**, a set form for the performance of divine service or other solemn ceremony; **2**, a book of such forms; **3**, a body of ceremonies used in any church or order.—*adv.* **rit'u-al-ly.**

rit-u-al-ism (rĭt'ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, a system of prescribed forms to be used in religious worship; **2**, an insistence upon the strict observance of forms in church service.

rit-u-al-ist (rĭt'ū-ăl-ĭst), *n.* one who believes in, or is devoted to, the formal side of religious worship or ceremony:—*adj.* of or pertaining to formal religious ceremonies.—*adj.* **rit'u-al-is'tic.**

riv-age (rĭv'ăj), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *ripa*, bank], *Archaic*, a shore; a bank of a stream; a coast.

ri-val (rī'văl), *n.* [< Lat. *rivalis*, one living on the opposite bank of a stream from another < *rivus*, stream], **1**, one who strives to equal or surpass another in the pursuit of the same object; a competitor; **2**, one who or that which equals or excels another in a good or bad quality; as, a *rival* in grace: *Obs.*, a companion; partner; associate:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rivaled or rivalled (-văld), *p.pr.* rivaling or rivalling], to try to equal or surpass; engage in competition with:—*v.i. Rare*, to be in competition:—*adj.* having the same claims; competing.

Syn., *n.* competitor, antagonist. (See enemy.)

ri-val-ry (rī'văl-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the act of trying to equal or excel; competition.

Syn. contention, opposition, contest. (See emulation.)

rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived (rīvd), *p.p.* rived (rīvd) or riven (rĭv'n), *p.pr.* riving], [< O.N. *rīfa*, to rive], to split or tear apart; cleave: *Rare*, to discharge (firearms):—*v.i.* to be split or torn apart.—*n.* **riv'er** (rĭv'ẽr).

riv-en (rĭv'n), past participle of the irregular verb *rive*, which see.

riv-er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. < L.L. *riparia*, shore, river < Lat. *ripa*, bank], a large stream of water flowing, in a definite channel, usually throughout the year, into another stream, a lake, or the sea.

riv-er horse the hippopotamus: so called from the literal translation of its Greek name (for illus. see *hippopotamus*).

riv-et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* [O.F. < *river*, to fix, clinch, prob. < O.N. *rifa*, to tack, sew loosely], *Mech.*, a metal bolt, headed on one end and used to hold together two or more pieces of wood, metal, or the like, by passing it through holes and hammering down the plain end to form the other head:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* riveted or rivetted, *p.pr.* riveting or rivetting], **1**, to secure with, or as with, such a bolt; **2**, to form a head on, as a rivet, by hammering; **3**, to clinch; make firm or secure; as, to *rivet* friendship; **4**, to concentrate; fasten or secure firmly; fix (the eyes, mind, etc.) attentively.—*n.* **riv'et-er.**—*n.* **riv'et-ing.**

RIVETS

***ri-vière** (rē"vyâr'), *n.* [Fr. = river], a necklace usually having several strands of gems.

riv-u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* [perh. < It. *rivoletto*, double dim. of *rivo* < Lat. *rivus*, a stream], a little stream or brook.

rix-dol-lar (rĭks'=dŏl"ẽr), *n.* [< Du. *rijksdaalder*, dollar of the kingdom], any of several silver coins formerly current in Denmark, Germany, etc., the most common being worth about a dollar in United States money.

R. M. *abbr.* **1**, Resident Magistrate; **2**, Royal Marines:—**R. M. S.**, Royal Mail Steamer:—**Rn**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Rn] for the element radon:—**R. N.**, **1**, Royal Navy; **2**, Registered Nurse.

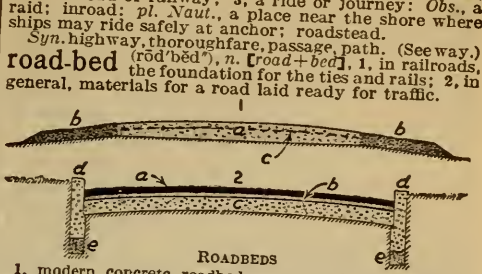
[1]roach (rōch), *n.* [abbr. of *cockroach*], a cockroach (which see): a household insect pest.

[2]roach (rōch), *n.* [< O.F. *roche*, *roce*, a roach, prob. < O.Du. *roch*, a skate], **1**, a European freshwater fish (*Rutilus rutilus*) related to the carp; **2**, any of various fishes resembling it.

road (rōd), *n.* [< A.S. *rād*, a road < *rīdan*, to ride], **1**, a public way or passage for persons, animals, and vehicles; henco, figuratively, any way or course; **2**, a railroad or railway; **3**, a ride or journey: *Obs.*, a raid; inroad: *pl. Naut.*, a place near the shore where ships may ride safely at anchor; roadstead.

Syn. highway, thoroughfare, passage, path. (See way.)

road-bed (rōd'bĕd"), *n.* [*road* + *bed*], **1**, in railroads, the foundation for the ties and rails; **2**, in general, materials for a road laid ready for traffic.



ROADBEDS

1, modern concrete roadbed: *a*, concrete; *b*, macadam shoulders; *c*, reënforcement. **2**, sheet-asphalt roadbed: *a*, asphalt: *b*, binder; *c*, concrete; *d*, concrete curbing; *e*, cinder base.

road house an inn or tavern located on a rural or suburban road and catering especially to transient guests, as automobilists.

road roll-er a heavy cylinder or series of rollers, for packing down and smoothing the surface of roads: when steam-propelled, called *steam roller*.

road run-ner a large terrestrial bird of the cuckoo family, found in the southwestern part of the United States and noted for the speed with which it runs over the ground: also called *chaparral cock*.

road-stead (rōd'stĕd), *n.* [*road* + *stead*], an anchorage, not a harbor, for ships at some distance from the shore.

road-ster (rōd'stẽr), *n.* [see **road**], **1**, a horse suited for light driving rather than for hauling and heavy work; **2**, any vehicle built for use on ordinary roads, especially an open-body, usually two-passenger automobile.

road-way (rōd'wā"), *n.* [*road* + *way*], a road, especially the beaten, traveled part.

roak (rōk), *n.* [var. of dial. *roke*, *rawk*, scratch, flaw], *Metal.*, a seam in a metal bar.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* [perh. < O.F. *romier*, a pilgrim to Rome < Lat. *Roma*, Rome], to wander about without any definite object; ramble:—*v.t.* to wander over:—*n.* a stroll; ramble.—*n.* **roam'er.**

Syn., *v.* range, prowl, stroll, rove, saunter, loiter.

[1]roan (rōn), *adj.* [O.F., perh. < L.L. *raridanum* < Lat. *ratidus*, grayish < *rarus*, tawny], of a horse, having a coat whose main color of bay, sorrel, or chestnut is thickly sprinkled with gray or white:—*n.* **1**, a roan color; **2**, an animal of roan color.

[2]roan (rōn), *n.* [perh. < *Rouen*, France], a soft sheepskin used as a substitute for leather.

roar (rōr), *v.i.* [< A.S. *rārian*, to roar, prob. imit.], **1**, to give forth a loud, deep, rumbling sound, as distant thunder; bellow; **2**, to shout or bellow, as in pain or wrath; **3**, to laugh or talk very loudly; **4**, to make a loud, resounding, or confused noise, as the wind, waves, or passing vehicles; **5**, to breathe loudly: said of horses affected with roaring (which see): *Rare*, to behave in a boisterous way:—*v.t.* to utter boisterously; cry or proclaim aloud; shout:—*n.* **1**, the deep, full cry of a large animal, as of a lion; **2**, a loud cry, as of distress or rage; **3**, any loud, confused noise; as, the *roar* of an engine; **4**, any expression or utterance that is unusually loud and prolonged; as, a *roar* of laughter.

Syn., *v.* clamor, bawl, boom, howl, resound, shout.

roar-ing (rōr'ĭng), *p.adj.* noisy; disorderly: *Colloq.*, brisk; very successful; as, a *roaring* business:—*n.* **1**, a deep, continuous sound, as of a waterfall, the winds, or the like; **2**, a disease of horses marked by noisy breathing.

roast (rōst), *v.t.* [< O.F. *rostir* < O.H.G. *rōsten*, to roast < *rōst*, a grate, gridiron], **1**, originally, to cook, usually meat, by direct exposure to fire; also, in modern use, to bake, or cook in a closed oven; **2**, to heat to excess; **3**, to make extremely dry under the action of heat; parch; as, to *roast* peanuts: *Metal.*, to heat, as an ore, with access of air to remove sulphur or other constituents: *Slang*, to joke, criticize, or ridicule unsparingly:—*v.i.* to be cooked, as before a fire or in an oven:—*n.* **1**, the act of cooking before a fire or in an oven; **2**, a piece of meat so cooked, or ready to be so cooked: *Slang*, unsparing criticism or ridicule:—*adj.* cooked before a fire or in an oven.—*n.* **roast'er.**

rob (rŏb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* robbed (rŏbd), *p.pr.* robbing], [< O.H.G. *roubōn*, to rob], **1**, to deprive

(a person) of something by force or intimidation; 2, to pillage, as a house; 3, to deprive unjustly; defraud; as, to *rob* people of their rights:—*v.i.* to commit theft.

rob-and (rŏb'ănd), *n.* [var. of obs. *raband* < O.N. *rā*, spar + *band*, band], *Naut.*, a piece of yarn used to fasten the head of a sail: also called *ropeband*.

rob-ber (rŏb'ĕr), *n.* [see **rob**], one who takes by theft: *Law*, one who commits robbery.

Syn. bandit, brigand, pillager, highwayman, burglar.

rob-ber-y (rŏb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], thievery: *Law*, the unlawful taking of property, by force or intimidation, from the person of, or in the presence of, the possessor.

Syn. piracy, brigandage, plunder, spoliation, larceny.

robe (rōb), *n.* [O.F. < M.H.G. *roub* < O.H.G. *raup*, booty, garment taken from the slain], 1, a long, loose, outer garment, often indicating rank or honor; 2, an elegant gown, often made in a single piece; 3, the dressed skin of an animal used especially as a covering for the lap in driving; also, a like article of any material: *pl.* state or ceremonial costume:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* robed (rōbd), *p.pr.* robing], to put on a garment, especially one of ceremony or state:—*v.t.* to dress, especially in a garment of ceremony or state.

***robe-de-cham-bre** (rōb"-dĕ-shänbr"), *n.* [Fr. = gown for the room], a woman's dressing gown; kimono.

rob-in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *Robin*, dim. of *Robert* < O.H.G. *Ruodperht*, literally, fame-bright], 1, a small European bird (*Erithacus rubecula*) of the thrush family: also called *robin redbreast*; 2, an American song bird (*Planesticus migratorius*) of the thrush family, somewhat like the European robin, but larger, having its upper parts colored slate gray and its breast dull red (for colored illus. see *bird*); also, any of several thrushes or warblers resembling the robin.

Rob-in Goodfellow (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* a familiar personal name: **Robin Goodfellow**, *Folklore*, a mischievous and good-natured goblin: also called *Puck* or *Hobgoblin*: **Robin Hood**, in English legend, the merry and chivalrous captain of a band of outlaws of Sherwood forest.

ro-ble (rō'blā), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *robur*, oak tree], 1, the California white oak (*Quercus lobata*), a tree with widely spreading branches; 2, any of several hardwood trees of the West Indies and Chile.

ro-bot (rō'bŏt; rūb'ŭt), *n.* [coined word: see def.], in the play "R. U. R." (*Russum's Universal Robots*), by Karel Capek (1890–), Bohemian author, published in 1920, one of the automata, made artificially but resembling human beings, manufactured and sold to do hard or routine labor; hence, a person who acts mechanically, or in slavish imitation of another.

ro-bur-ite (rō'bŭr-īt), *n.* [< Lat. *robur*, oak tree; strength], a flameless explosive of very high power, used in coal mining and in quarrying.

ro-bust (rō-bŭst'), *adj.* [< Lat. *robustus* < *robur*, strength; oak tree], 1, hardy; strong; lusty; muscular; as, *robust* health; 2, demanding strength; vigorous; as, *robust* exercise; 3, rough; unpolished; as, *robust* manners: *Zoöl.*, stocky; stout; as, a *robust* body.—*adv.* **ro-bust'ly**.—*n.* **ro-bust'ness**.

ro-bus-tious (rō-bŭs'chŭs), *adj. Archaic* or *Humorous*, boisterous; rude; rough.

roc (rŏk), *n.* [< Arab. *rokh*, *rukh*, roc], in Arabian and Persian legend, a bird of prey, imagined to be of gigantic size and strength.

Roch-dale (rŏch'dāl), *adj.* [< name of town, *Rochdale*, Lancashire, England, where a coöperative society of flannel weavers was founded in 1844], designating a type of coöperation in which the profits of a business are divided among the member patrons in direct proportion to their patronage.

Ro-chelle salt (rō-shĕl'), [< name of seaport town in France], a colorless crystalline compound, a double tartrate of sodium and potassium, used as a purgative.

***roche mou-ton-née** (rōsh' mōō"tō"nā'), [*pl.* (rōsh' mōō"tō"nā')], [Fr. = sheep-shaped rock], a boulder smoothed and rounded by glacial action, and suggesting the back of a sheep.

roch-et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* [O.F. = prelate's robe, frock, a dim. of M.H.G. *roc* < O.H.G. (*h*)*roch*, frock, coat], *Eccl.*, a close-sleeved, linen robe, worn by bishops and abbots (see *vestment*, illus.): *Obs.*, a short cloak.

1rock (rŏk), *n.* [< A.S. (*stān*)-*rocc*, (stone)-rock, cliff < O.F. *roke*, rock], 1, a large mass of stone or of stony matter; cliff; crag; 2, that which resembles such a mass in firmness; a firm support; a defense; 3, that by which one may be ruined or brought to disaster; as, wrecked on the *rock* of extravagance: *Zoöl.*, the striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*): also called *rock bass*: *Geol.*, 1, any mineral matter; a bed or mass of one mineral; 2, the solid part of the earth's crust: *Dial.*, stone; *Slang*, money: usually *pl.*: **rock candy**, pure sugar obtained in large clear crystals by slow evaporation: **rock crystal**, a transparent, usually colorless, variety of quartz: **rock oil**, a mineral oil obtained naturally or by distillation of oil shale, etc.; petroleum (which see): **rock salt**, crude sodium chloride, or common salt, existing in nature in the solid form.

2rock (rŏk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *roccian*, to rock < O.Teut. source], 1, to move alternately to and fro, or backward and forward, as a cradle, chair, or small boat; also, to move, as a person, in a cradle or the like; hence, 2, to lull to sleep; quiet; 3, to cause to sway or reel:—*v.i.* 1, to move backward and forward; 2, to sway or reel:—*n.* a movement backward and forward.

Syn., *v.* swing, sway, oscillate, lull. (See shake.)

rock-a-way (rŏk'ä-wā), *n.* [perh. **2rock** + *away*], in the United States, a kind of low, four-wheeled pleasure carriage, having a standing top.

rock-er (rŏk'ĕr), *n.* [see **2rock**], 1, one who quiets or lulls to sleep; 2, one of the curved pieces upon which a rocking-chair or cradle is supported and sways back and forth; also, a rocking-chair; 3, any of several devices that operate by swaying backward and forward; 4, a skate with a curved runner.

1rock-et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *roquet* or It. *rocchetta*, rocket, dim. of It. *rocca*, distaff], a self-propelling, aërial firework, consisting of a paper tube filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, or the like, and attached to a guiding stick, which, at a height, bursts into a shower of sparks: used in displays and for signaling: also called *skyrocket*:—*v.i.* to shoot upward.

2rock-et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *roquette* < It. dim. < Lat. *eruca*, a kind of cabbage], 1, one of many tall, annual or perennial herbs of Europe and central Asia, bearing pink, white, or purple flowers; 2, any of several similar plants; especially, an annual European plant (*Eruca sativa*), used for salads.

rock-ing-chair (rŏk'ĭng-chār"), *n.* a chair having the legs set on rockers.

rock-ing-horse (rŏk'ĭng-hôrs"), *n.* a toy horse set on rockers.

rock-ing stone a boulder left in an insecure position by glacial action or erosion, and, hence, easily rocked by hand pressure.

rock-rose (rŏk'rōz"), *n.* [**1rock** + **1rose**], any of a family (*Cistaceæ*) of shrubs; especially, any plant of either of two genera (*Cistus* and *Helianthemum*), having flowers resembling the wild rose.

rock-weed (rŏk'wēd"), *n.* [**1rock** + **1weed**], any of many coarse seaweeds, as fucus, growing on marine rocks, and often exposed at low tide.

1rock-y (rŏk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **1rock**], 1, full of, or like, stones; hard; 2, inflexible; like a rock; unfeeling.—*n.* **rock'i-ness**.

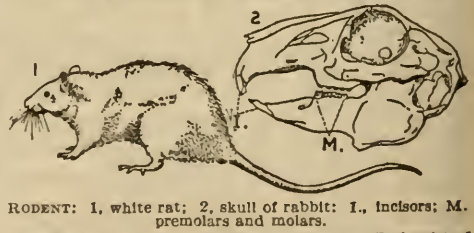
2rock-y (rŏk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **2rock**], *Slang*, weak; shaky; unsteady.

ro-co-co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [Fr. < *rocaille*, pebblework, shellwork], 1, an overelaborate style of decoration, representing shells, leaves, scrolls, etc., massed together: popular in the 17th and 18th centuries; 2, hence, anything odd or in bad taste in art or literature:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to this style (see illus. next page); 2, hence, florid; showing bad taste.

rod (rŏd), *n.* [< A.S. *rodd*, rod], 1, a straight, slender wand or stick of wood or metal; 2, a fishing pole; 3, a switch or whip; hence, correction or discipline: with *the*; 4, a scepter; hence, despotism or power; 5, a measure of length containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet: also called *pole* or *perch*: *Mech.*, a long, slender bar, variously used, but generally to brace or connect, as a pitman: **rods and cones**, *Anat.*, a layer of the retina of the eye, acting as the end-organ of the optic nerve.

rode (rōd), past tense of the irregular verb *ride*, which see.

ro-dent (rō'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *rodens* (*-entis*), gnawing], 1, gnawing; biting; 2, like a



RODENT: 1, white rat; 2, skull of rabbit: I., incisors; M. premolars and molars.

gnawing animal; 3, pertaining to an order (*Rodentia*) of gnawing mammals having strong incisor teeth, includ-

ing the rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, and the like:—*n.* a mammal of this order.

ro-de-o (rō′dē-ō; rō-dā′ō), *n.* [Sp. = a going round], 1, an inclosure for cattle; 2, an assemblage of ranchmen or cowboys for a round-up; 3, a contest in horsemanship, cattle roping, etc.

rod-man (rŏd′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn″)], [*rod* + *man*], *Surveying*, one who carries the rod.

rod-o-mon-tade (rŏd″ō-mŏn-tād′; -täd′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *Rodomonte*, name of the boastful Saracen leader in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"], idle boasting; bluster; brag:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -taded, *p.pr.* -tading], to bluster about and brag.

¹roe (rō), *n.* [< A.S. *rā*, *rāha*, *rāge*, roe < O.Teut. source], 1, a small deer of Europe and Asia: also called *roe deer*; 2, sometimes, a doe of the red deer.

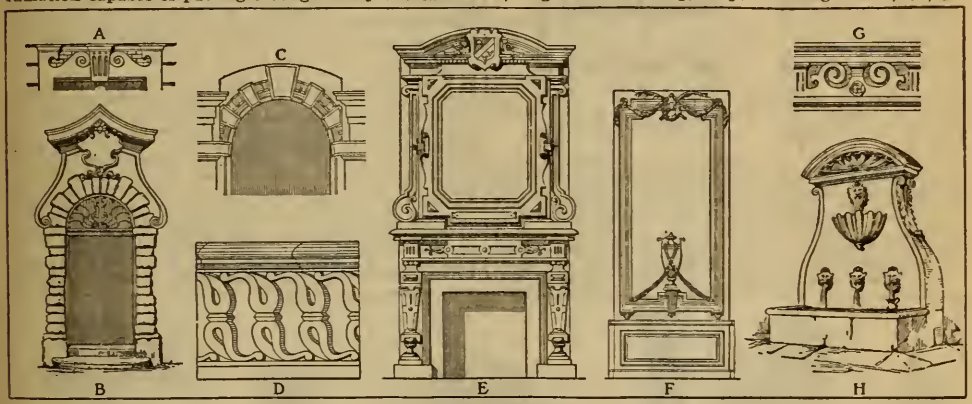
²roe (rō), *n.* [by mistaking the final *n* for a plural ending, perh. < dial. *rown* < O.N. *hrogn*, roe], 1, the eggs of fishes; 2, a mottled streak that appears sometimes in wood, especially in mahogany.

roe-buck (rō′bŭk″), *n.* [¹*roe* + *buck*], the male of the roe (see ¹*roe*): also, any roe deer.

Roent-gen rays (rönt′gĕn; rĕnt′-), [see **Röntgen rays**], *Phys.*, a form of radiation capable of passing through many substances opaque to ordinary light rays: usually called *X rays*. See **Röntgen rays**, *Pfd. S.*

rô-le (rōl), *n.* [Fr. = a roll], 1, a part or character taken by an actor in a play; 2, a part or character taken, or assumed, by any one.

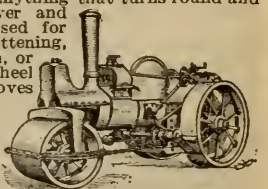
roll (rōl), *v.t.* [< O.F. *roller* < L.L. *rotulare*, to roll < Lat. *rotula*, dim. of *rota*, wheel], 1, to cause to move onward by turning over and over; as, to *roll* a ball; 2, to move or push along on casters or wheels, as a chair; move along easily as if on wheels; 3, to wrap upon itself or some other object; make into the form of a ball or a cylinder; as, to *roll* a cigarette; *roll* a rug; 4, to wrap up; as, to *roll* oneself in a blanket; 5, to move with a gentle up-and-down or side-to-side motion; as, the waves *roll* the ship; *roll* the eyes; 6, to utter or express with a deep, vibrating sound; as, the organ *rolls* forth its music; 7, to spread flat with some kind of roller; as, to *roll* a lawn; 8, to beat in a quick manner, as a drum signal; 9, to ponder; as, to *roll* a plan over in one's mind; 10, to pronounce (the sound of *r*) with a trill:—*v.i.* 1, to move onward by turning over and over; as, a ball *rolls*; 2, to run on wheels; travel in a wheeled vehicle; as, the wagon *rolls* along; 3, to turn or toss from side to side; rock, as a ship; wallow; reel; also, figuratively; as, to *roll* in wealth; 4, to sweep along, as do waves; go smoothly; 5, to give forth a long, deep, rumbling sound; as, the thunder *rolls*; 6, to take, through winding, the form of a ball or a cylinder; as, the cloth *rolls* easily; 7, to undulate, as land: 8, to flatten under some kind of roller; as, dough *rolls* easily; 9, to revolve or make a complete circuit, as a celestial body; 10, to accumulate; as, bills *roll* up quickly: *Rare*, to roam about; as, to *roll* through Europe:—*n.* 1, the act of turning over and over, or tossing from side to side; 2, the state of being rolled; 3, that which rolls; a roller; 4, a reeling gait or manner of walking; 5, anything wrapped upon itself in the form, or nearly the form, of a cylinder, as a scroll, a jelly cake, a strip of fabric or carpet rolled up, or the like; 6, a list or register, generally official in character; 7, a kind of raised biscuit or bread, often doubled over; 8, a continued, deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, or the like; 9, a twist of tobacco; 10, a swell or unevenness on a surface, as the ground or the sea: **roll call**, the act or time of calling out a list of names of those belonging to an organization, as soldiers or pupils.



ROCOCO ARCHITECTURE

A, lintel for a French doorway; B, Roman doorway (Via Tomacelli); C, arched doorway (Château de Vogue, Paris); D, balustrade of house (Périgueux, France); E, French chimney piece (Château de Saint Martin, Paris); F, French interior decorated panel; G, decorated band course; H, Italian fountain (Albino, in Lombardy).

roll-er (rōl′ĕr), *n.* 1, anything that turns round and round, or over and over; 2, a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, inking, reducing friction, or the like; 3, a small wheel on which something moves along, as in a roller skate; 4, a long, heavy wave; 5, a long, broad bandage; 6, a tumbler pigeon; 7, a variety of canary: so named from its song: **roller bearing**, a bearing which uses rollers to lessen the friction (for illus. see *bearing*): **road roller**, a heavy roller, usually driven by steam, used to smooth the surface of roads: also called *steam roller*.



STEAM ROAD ROLLER

Ro-land (rō′lănd), *n.* [O.F.], Charlemagne's nephew and the hero of the Old French epic, the "Chanson de Roland," and other legends, who, with his friend Oliver, was killed at the battle of Roncevaux, in A. D. 778, while fighting against the Saracens.

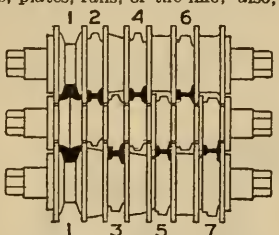
roll-er coast-er an amusement railway, in which small cars on rollers or wheels run along sharply inclined tracks.

roll-er skate a skate equipped with four small wheels instead of a runner.

rol-lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rollicked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* rollicking], [source uncertain], to move or act with a careless, swaggering air; frolic; revel boisterously. Also, **rol'lick.**

roll-ing (rōl'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **roll**], 1, moving onward by turning over and over; as, a *rolling* ball; 2, moving on, or as on, wheels; as, a *rolling* chair; 3, undulating; as, *rolling* country; 4, turned back or down on itself; as, a *rolling* cuff or collar; 5, reverberating; rumbling:—*n.* 1, the act of one who rolls, or uses a roller for smoothing, flattening, or the like; 2, a deep, full, reverberating sound.

roll-ing mill a mill in which metal is rolled into bars, plates, rails, or the like; also, a machine for thus shaping metal.



ROLLS IN A ROLLING MILL for rolling steel rails. Rail, shown black in section, starts at 1, and is rolled between successive formers at 2, 3, etc., into final shape at 7.

roll-ing pin (rōl'ĭng-pĭn"), *n.* a long, smooth cylinder, made of wood, glass, or the like, for rolling out dough or paste.

roll-ing stock the cars and other transportation equipment on wheels, belonging to a railroad.

ro-ly-po-ly (rōl'ĭ-pō"lĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -pō"lĭes (-lĭz)], [riming formation on *roll*], 1, a game consisting of rolling a ball at a mark or into a hole; 2, a boiled or steamed pudding made of light dough spread with fruit and rolled up; 3, a round, dumpy person or thing: —*adj.* short and fat; dumpy; as, a *roly-poly* little girl.

Ro-man (rō'măn), *n.* [< Lat. *Romanus* < *Roma*, Rome], a native or citizen of ancient or modern Rome: *Rare*, a member of the Roman Catholic Church: **Romans**, a book of the New Testament, containing the Epistle of Paul to the Christians at Rome: **roman**, the ordinary type used in printing:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to Rome or to the ancient Romans; 2, of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church: **Roman nose**, an aquiline nose: one with a high bridge (see *nose*, illus.): **Roman numeral**, one of the letters I, V, X, L, C, D, M, sometimes used for numbers (see App. I): **roman**, having the form of ordinary type.

Ro-man Cath-o-lic of or pertaining to the church of which the Pope in Rome is the head; also, a member of the church.

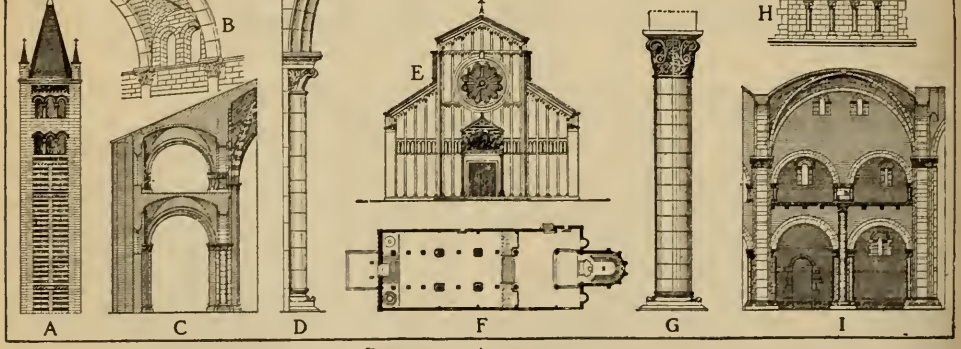
Ro-man Ca-thol-i-cism the doctrines, polity, faith, and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

ro-mance (rō-măns'), *n.* [< O.F. *romanz* < L.L. *Romanice*, in the vulgar tongue (as distinguished from Latin) < Lat. *Romanicus*, Roman], 1, a prose or poetical tale of love, adventure, and chivalry: so called because written originally in the Romance dialects; 2, a form of idealistic prose fiction full of imagination, adventure, and extravagant incident: distinguished from the *novel* in not confining itself to reality; 3, a series of acts or happenings that are strange and charming; 4, a disposition or tendency to delight in what is fanciful or mysterious; as, a soul full of *romance;* 5, falsehood: *Mus.*, a short, simple melody of a sentimental character, either vocal or instrumental:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* romanced (-mănst'), *p.pr.* romancing], 1, to invent fanciful or extravagant stories; 2, to indulge in visions or dreamy imaginings.—*n.* **ro-manc'er.**

Ro-mance (rō-măns'), *n.* any of the languages that represent the modern development of spoken Latin, as French, Italian, or Spanish: —*adj.* of or pertaining to any of these languages, or to the peoples speaking them.

Ro-man-esque (rō"măn-ĕsk'), *n.* [see **Roman**], 1, that style of architecture and ornamentation developed from Roman principles during the period from the eighth to the twelfth century and characterized in its later stages by the round arch and, in general, by a solid, substantial appearance (see also *architecture*, illus.); 2, Provençal: one of the languages developed from folk Latin:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to, or designating, a style of architecture that developed between the eighth and twelfth centuries; 2, pertaining to Romance languages: **romanesque**, of or pertaining to what is imaginary or sentimental; fanciful.

Ro-man-ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *adj.* 1, relating to the Romance languages, or those developed from spoken Latin, as Italian, French, Spanish, etc.; 2, relating to the peoples who speak these languages.



ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE
A, upper portion of tower adjoining the Church of San Zeno, Verona; B, German vaulting; C, section of aisle, Church of San Ambroglo, Milan (Lombard Romanesque); D, simple type of column used as an impost; E, façade of Church of San Zeno, Verona; F, plan of Church of San Zeno, Verona; G, free standing type of Romanesque column; H, wall arcade; I, elevation of one bay of aisle, Church of San Michele, Pavia (Lombard Romanesque).

Rom. *abbr.* 1, Roman; 2, Romance; 3, Romans (a book of the New Testament).

Ro-ma-ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *Rhōmaikos*, Roman: applied to the Greeks when Constantinople became the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire], the modern Greek language, especially the form spoken by uneducated Greeks: distinguished from *Hellenic*, the literary language:—*adj.* of or relating to modern Greece, especially to its language.

Ro-man-ize (rō'măn-ĭz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-ĭzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to cause to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church; 2, to make Roman, especially by the use of Latin constructions; 3, to change (writing or printing) to Roman characters: usually, *romanize:*—*v.i.* 1, to believe in the Roman Catholic religion; 2, to write, speak, or think, like the Romans.

Ro-mansh (rō-mănsh', -mänsh'), *n.* [< L.L. *Romanice:* see **romance**], a language, consisting of dialects descended from Latin, spoken in the eastern Swiss Alps. Also, **Ro-mansch'.**

ro-man-tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *adj.* [< Fr. *romantique* < O.F. *omanz*, romance: see **romance**], 1, pertaining to, or like, what is imaginary, sentimental, or extravagantly ideal: hence, fanciful;

visionary; impractical; fantastic; 2, pertaining to, or suggesting, what is strange, marvelous, or heroic; as *romantic* literature; 3, inclined to delight in what is fanciful and mysterious; loosely, inclined to sentimentalize the emotion of love; as, a *romantic* girl; 4, strangely wild and picturesque; as, *romantic* scenery; 5, of, pertaining to, or similar in spirit to, the art and literature of the Middle Ages, which was characterized by fantasy, mystery, and unreality; also, emphasizing picturesqueness and beauty of subject rather than regularity of form, as the poetry of the early 19th century; expressing beauty in feeling rather than in form: *Mus.*, following fancy and free interpretation rather than set forms: generally contrasted with *classic.*—*adv.* **ro-man'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn. fictitious, improbable, wild, chimerical, dreamy, poetic.—*Ant.* exact, unimaginative, precise, literal.

ro-man-ti-cism (rō-măn'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* 1, the quality or characteristic of being imaginative, sentimental, or extravagantly ideal; 2, in literature, strangeness and improbability; also, the tendency to emphasize emotional and picturesque beauty rather than perfection of form; specifically, 3, the movement in Germany, France, and England, at the end of the 18th century, to restore imagination and sentiment to literature and art.—*n.* **ro-man'ti-cist.**

Rom-a-ny (rŏm'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Romany, *Romani*, fem. of *Romano*, gypsy <*rom*, man, husband], 1, one of a wandering, dark-skinned race of Eastern origin; a gypsy; 2, the language spoken by the gypsies. Also, **Rom'ma-ny.**

ro-maunt (rō-mänt'; -mônt'), *n.* [< O.F. *romant:* see **romantic**], *Archaic*, a tale of adventure, chivalry, or the like; a romance. Also, **ro-mant'.**

Rom. Cath. *abbr.* Roman Catholic (also, R. C.; as, *R. C.* Ch.).

Ro-me-o (rō'mē-ō), *n.* [It.], in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a young man who is in love with Juliet, the daughter of his father's hated rival, and whose passion results in the death of the lovers and the reconciliation of their families.

Rom-ish (rōm'ĭsh), *adj.* [< Lat. *Roma*, Rome], of or pertaining to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church: usually derogatory.

romp (rŏmp), *v.i.* [var. of *ramp*, q.v.], to play in a rough, boisterous manner; frisk about in play: *Racing*, to win easily; as, he *romped* in:—*n.* 1, one who enjoys active and boisterous play, especially a girl; 2, boisterous play: *Racing*, an easy win.—*n.* **romp'ing.**—*adj.* **romp'ish.**—*adv.* **romp'ish-ly.**

romp-ers (rŏm'pẽrz), *n.pl.* an outer garment consisting of a waist with loose trousers attached: worn by small children at play.

Rom-u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the son of Mars, thrown into the Tiber with his twin brother Remus, but rescued and reared by a she-wolf, later becoming the founder and first king of Rome: after his death deified by the Romans.

ROMULUS AND REMUS
Statue of the Capitoline wolf suckling Romulus and Remus.

ron-deau (rŏn'dō; rŏn-dō'), *n.* [*pl.* -deaux (-dōz)], [Fr. < O.F. *rondel*, anything flat and round, dim. of *rond*, round], 1, a lyric poem of thirteen or, sometimes, ten lines, with but two recurring rimes, and with a short refrain consisting of the first words or word of the first line coming after the eighth and thirteenth lines; 2, a rondel (which see): *Mus.*, a simple song of six or eight lines constructed so that the first and last lines are the same; a round.

ron-del (rŏn'dĕl), *n.* originally, a rondeau; later, a lyric of fourteen lines, somewhat like a triolet, with two rimes, and two recurring refrain lines.

ron-delle (rŏn-dĕl'), *n.* a small round shield, often with a central spike (see *arms*, illus.).

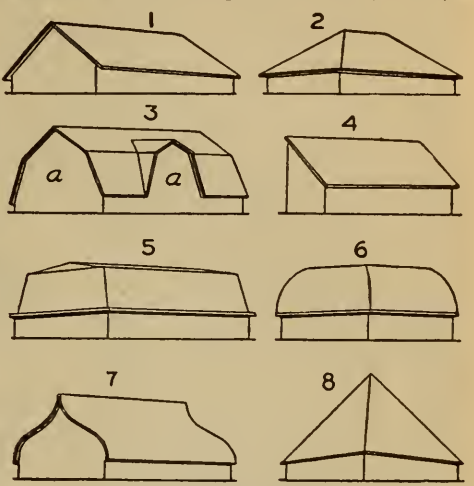
ron-do (rŏn'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-dōz)], [It. < Fr. *rondeau*, q.v.], *Mus.*, an instrumental composition having one principal theme repeated at intervals, with contrasting episodes between repetitions: often used as the last movement in a sonata or symphony.

ron-ion (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [perh. < O.F. *roingne*, itch, mange], *Obs.*, a loathsome, mangy person or animal. Also, **ron'yon.**

Rönt-gen rays (rönt'gĕn; rĕnt'-), [< W. K. *Röntgen* (1845–1923), Ger. physicist], *Phys.*, a form of radiation produced by an electric discharge in a vacuum tube, and capable of passing through many substances opaque to ordinary light rays: called *X rays* by their discoverer because their nature was unknown, but now understood to be similar to light waves but of extremely short wave length. Also, **Roent'gen rays.**

rood (rōōd), *n.* [< A.S. *rōd*, a cross], 1, a cross with the figure of Christ upon it; a crucifix; especially, a cross or crucifix placed over an altar, or over the rood screen at the entrance to a chancel; 2, a square measure equal to one fourth of an acre, or forty square rods; 3, in England, a linear measure varying from a rod to eight yards.

roof (rōōf), *n.* [*pl.* roofs (rōōfs)], [< A.S. *hrōf*, top, roof], 1, the top covering of a building; 2, any similar covering or upper part, as of a car, a cave, a furnace, or the mouth; 3, figuratively, a house; home:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with, or as with, a roof; 2, to provide shelter for; shelter; protect.—*n.* **roof'er.**



TYPES OF ROOF
1, ridge, or A; 2, hip; 3, gambrel (*a*, *a*, gables); 4, lean-to, penthouse, or shed; 5, mansard; 6, French; 7, ogee; 8, pyramid.

roof gar-den a garden on the flat top of a building, especially such a garden in which there is a public restaurant or entertainment hall.

roof-ing (rōōf'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of putting a covering on a building; 2, materials for constructing a roof; also, the roof.

roof-less (rōōf'lĕs), *adj.* 1, having no top covering; 2, having no shelter or home.

roof-tree (rōōf'trē'), *n.* [*roof*+*tree*], 1, the ridge-pole, or highest horizontal timber of a roof, against which the rafters rest; 2, hence, a roof, or the family and all that a roof shelters; home.

[1]rook (rōōk), *n.* [< A.S. *hrōc*, rook, prob. imit.], 1, a European bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) with glossy, black plumage, similar to the crow; 2, a swindler: *Slang*, one easily duped:—*v.t.* to cheat, as at cards; defraud:—*v.i.* to act as a trickster or cheat.

[2]rook (rōōk), *n.* [< Fr. *roc* < Pers. *rukh*, castle (chess)]: said to have meant warrior, hero], one of the pieces used in chess, capable of being moved forward, backward, or sideways: also called *castle.*

rook-er-y (rōōk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see [1]**rook**], 1, a place where rooks gather and build their nests; 2, a colony of these birds; 3, a place where other birds or animals, as gulls or seals, gather in large numbers and breed; 4, a rambling tenement, or group of such tenements, in a slum district, holding a large number of people.

rook-ie (rōōk'ĭ), *n.* [< *recruit*], *Slang*, a raw recruit. Also, **rook'y.**

rook-y (rōōk'ĭ), *adj.* [See [1]**rook**], *Rare*, inhabited by many rooks, or crowlike birds.

room (rōōm), *n.* [< A.S. *rūm*, room < O.Teut. source], 1, space occupied or unoccupied; capaciousness; 2, a free or unoccupied place or space; 3, an inclosure separated by partitions from the rest of the structure in which it is located; an apartment or chamber in a building; 4, freedom to act; 5, a place formerly filled by an absent one:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to lodge.

room-er (rōōm'ĕr), *n. U. S. Colloq.*, one who rents a room, especially temporarily; a lodger.

room-ful (rōōm'fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], 1, all the people or things, collectively, in a room or chamber; 2, as many as a room can contain.

room-mate (rōōm'māt"), *n.* [*room*+²*mate*], a person with whom one shares a room.

room-y (rōōm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **room**], spacious; having plenty of space; not contracted.—*adv.* **room'i-ly.**—*n.* **room'i-ness.**

roor-back (rōōr'băk), *n.* [< the name, Baron *Roorbach*, signed to a number of derogatory political articles against Polk in the presidential campaign of 1844], in the United States, a political lie; an untrue report defaming a candidate for the purpose of influencing an election.

roost (rōōst), *n.* [< A.S. *hrōst*, a perch], 1, any place, as a pole or perch, where a bird rests at night; 2, a number of fowls resting together: *Dial.*, any resting place, especially a temporary one:—*v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch or pole: *Dial.*, to rest; lodge.

roost-er (rōōs'tĕr), *n.* the domestic cock; the male fowl: a term of modern American coinage.

¹root (rōōt), *n.* [A.S. < O.N. *rōt*, root], 1, the underground part of a plant, serving to fix it in the earth, to absorb moisture, and to store nourishment; also, a small plant, as for transplanting, which is mainly the underground part; 2, an edible, underground part of a plant, as a beet; 3, the part of an organ that is most deeply imbedded; as, the *root* of a finger nail; 4, that from which anything has its origin; an ancestor or progenitor; a cause or source; as, laziness is the *root* of his poverty; 5, the lower part of a thing; foundation: *Math.*, 1, a value which, if substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, will satisfy the equation; 2, the quantity which, multiplied by itself a given number of times, produces a given quantity; as, 2 is the second or square *root* of 4; *Mus.*, the first or lowest member of a common chord or triad; *Philol.*, 1, the basic part of a word, considered apart from prefixes, suffixes, and inflectional forms, which expresses its primary or essential meaning; 2, the earliest known form of a word from which later forms, in all of the languages of a given family of languages, are derived; *Mech.*, that part of a gear tooth immediately next the body of the wheel (see *spur wheel*, illus.): —*v.t.* 1, to plant and fix in the earth; 2, to implant deeply; as, honor *rooted* in dishonor; 3, to tear or dig up by the roots; figuratively, to eradicate: with *up* or *out*; as, to *root* out vice:—*v.i.* 1, to take root; 2, to become firmly fixed or settled; be permanently established.—*n.* **root'er.**

²root (rōōt), *v.t.* [< A.S. *wrōtan*, to grub up], to dig with the snout: with *out* or *up*: *Dial.*, to search; hunt: with *out* or *up*:—*v.i.* to turn up the earth with the snout: *Dial.*, to rummage.—*n.* **root'er.**

³root (rōōt), *v.i.* [slang], *U. S. Slang*, to give aid or encouragement by cheering, as for a team at a football game: with *for*.—*n.* **root'er.**

root-let (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of ¹*root*], *Bot.*, a little root; especially, a secondary root thrown out by a climbing plant.

root-stock (rōōt'stŏk"), *n.* [¹*root*+*stock*], 1, *Bot.*, any creeping, underground, rootlike stem producing roots below and leaves above (for illus. see *Pteridophyta*): also called *rhizome* (which see for illus.); 2, the primary or original cause of anything.

root-y (rōōt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* rootier, *superl.* rootiest], [see ¹**root**], 1, like roots; 2, full of, or having many, roots; as, a *rooty* garden; a *rooty* tree.

rope (rōp), *n.* [< A.S. *rāp*, a cord, rope < O.Teut. source], 1, a thick, stout cord made of several strands of hemp, cotton, flax, or other fibers, twisted together; 2, a collection of things braided or twined together in a line or string; as, a *rope* of pearls; 3, any glutinous or slimy thread formed in a liquid: *Colloq.*, death by hanging:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* roped (rōpt), *p.pr.* roping], 1, to fasten, bind, or tie with a stout cord; 2, to set aside or inclose by means of a rope: with *off*; as, to *rope* off a plot of ground: *Colloq.*, to lasso, or catch (an animal) by means of a noose: *Slang*, to deceive: with *in*:—*v.i.* to become stringy or ropy.

rope-band (rōp'bănd"), *n.* [see **roband**], *Naut.*, a piece of spun yarn, used to make fast the head of a sail to a spar. See **rob'and**, *Pfd. S.*

rope-danc-er (rōp'dan"sĕr), *n.* [*rope*+*dance*], one who walks or otherwise performs on a tightly stretched rope or wire.—*n.* **rope'danc"ing.**

rope lad-der a device for climbing, made of two ropes connected by crosspieces.

rope-mak-er (rōp'māk"ĕr), *n.* [*rope*+*make*], a person who makes ropes or cordage.

rop-er-y (rōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **rope**], a rope factory: *Obs.*, trickery; roguery.

rope-walk (rōp'wôk"), *n.* [*rope*+*walk*], a long room or shed in which rope is spun.

rop-y (rōp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **rope**], 1, capable of being drawn out into threads; 2, like cords or rope.—*n.* **rop'i-ness.**

roque (rōk), *n.* [abbr. of *croquet*], a kind of croquet played in a special court and standardized so as to require more skill than the ordinary game.

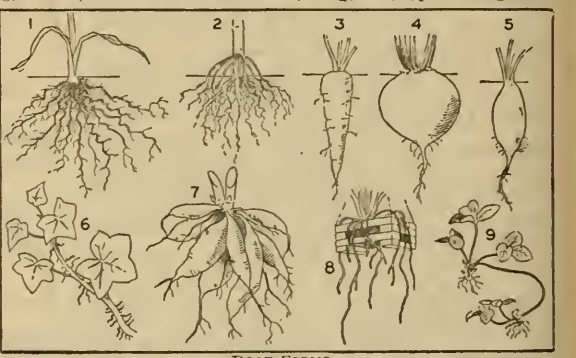
Roque-fort (rōk"fôr'; rōk'fôrt), *n.* [< place name], a kind of moldy cheese made in Roquefort, France, from ewes' milk.

roq-ue-laure (rōk'ĕ-lōr; rōk"lōr'), *n.* [Fr. < name of the Duc de *Roquelaure*], a kind of man's cloak, fashionable in the 18th century.

ro-quet (rō-kā'), *v.t.* [arbitrary formation < *croquet*], *Croquet*, to strike (another player's ball) with one's own ball:—*n.* the act of so striking.

ror-qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* [Fr. < Norw. *røyrkval* < *raud*, red+*kval*, whale], a large, small-headed whalebone whale with a distinct back fin, and four-fingered flippers, each finger of which is long.

ro-sa-ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *rosaceus* < *rosa*, rose], *Bot.*, 1, pertaining or belonging to the rose family (*Rosaceæ*); having a five-petaled corolla, as a rose; 2, like a rose, as in color or shape.



ROOT FORMS

1, fibrous (grass); 2, prop (corn); 3, conical (carrot); 4, napiform (beet); 5, fusiform (radish); 6, adventitious (ivy); 7, tuberous (dahlia); 8, aërial (epiphytic orchid); 9, fibrous root or runner (strawberry).

Ros-a-lind (rŏz'ă-lĭnd), *n.* [source uncertain, perh. < Sp. *rosa*, rose+*linda*, beautiful, fair], the heroine of Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

ros-an-i-line (rōz-ăn'ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [*rose*+*aniline*], *Chem.*, an organic compound, a derivative of aniline, colorless itself, the salts of which form a series of brilliant red dyes, used for direct dyeing of silk and wool. Also, **ros-an'i-lin.**

ro-sa-ry (rō'zā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *rosarium*, a rose garland to crown the Virgin, or a string of beads used in counting the prayers to her < Lat. *rosarium*, a rose garden: see ¹**rose**], 1, a bed of roses or a place where roses grow; 2, a garland, especially of roses; 3, a collection of beautiful thoughts from various authors; an anthology: *R. C. Ch.*, a string of beads for counting a series of prayers to be said in a certain order; the series of prayers thus counted; as, to tell her *rosary*.

¹rose (rōz), *n.* [< Lat. *rosa*, prob. < Gk. *rhodea*, rose tree < *rhodon*, rose], 1, any of a genus (*Rosa*), typical of a family (*Rosaceæ*), of shrubs; especially, any of numerous thorny varieties, erect or climbing, bearing showy, fragrant flowers; also, the flower; 2, the most typical color of a rose; light crimson or crimson-pink; 3, a fancy knot of ribbon or lace; a rosette; *Jewelry*, 1, a particular shape in which jewels, especially diamonds, are cut; 2, a jewel cut in this manner: **under the rose**, secretly: **rose cold**, a variety of hay fever: **rose of Sharon**, the garden shrub althæa, a species of hibiscus: *Bib.*, an unidentified flower, perhaps the autumn crocus (S. of Sol. 2:1):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rosed (rōzd), *p.pr.* rosing], 1, to cause to flush; make rosy; 2, to perfume with roses.

²rose (rōz), past tense of the irregular verb *rise*, which see.

ro-se-ate (rō'zē-ăt), *adj.* [< Lat. *roseus*, rosy: see ¹**rose**], 1, like a rose, especially in color; 2, consisting of roses; blooming.

rose-bay (rōz'bā"), *n.* [*rose*+*bay*], **1**, a rhododendron; especially, a mountain species (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) sometimes twenty feet high, with large oval leaves and large lilac-purple flowers, found from Georgia to Virginia; **2**, the oleander.

rose-bush (rōz'bŏŏsh"), *n.* [*rose*+*bush*], a shrub or vine bearing roses.

rose en-gine an automatic machine for engraving complicated geometric designs, as on the plates used for printing bank notes.

rose mal-low any of several plants (genus *Hibiscus*) of the mallow family, cultivated for their large, showy flowers.

rose-ma-ry (rōz'mā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<Lat. *ros marinus*, marine dew, influenced by *rose* and *Mary*], a fragrant, evergreen shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of the mint family, with aromatic leaves: used as a seasoning and in perfumery.

ro-se-o-la (rō-zē'ō-lä), *n.* [L.L. dim. of *roseus*, rose-colored: see *rose*], *Pathol.*, **1**, any pinkish eruption appearing in little patches on the skin: also called *rose rash*; **2**, German measles.

Ro-set-ta stone (rō-zĕt'ä), [<place name], a tablet discovered near Rosetta, Egypt, in 1799, bearing an inscription, in Egyptian hieroglyphics and also in Greek, which first enabled scientists to decipher the ancient Egyptian writings.

ro-sette (rō-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *rose*: see *rose*], any ornament, as a knot or bunch of ribbon, made in the shape of a rose: *Arch.*, a painted or sculptured circular ornament, as leaves arranged in a circle around a bud; *Bot.*, a dense cluster of leaves growing close to the ground and supported by a short stem, as in the dandelion and shepherd's-purse.

rose wa-ter toilet water having the odor of roses: **rose-water** (rōz'wô'tẽr), *adj.* **1**, having the odor of rose water; **2**, hence, affectedly nice.

rose win-dow *Arch.*, a circular stained-glass window with divisions in elaborate tracery radiating from, or arranged around, its center.

Rose Window

rose-wood (rōz'wŏŏd"), *n.* [*rose*+*wood*], a valuable, dark red, hard wood, yielded by various tropical trees and used for fine furniture: so called because of the rose scent of some kinds; also, a tree from which such wood is obtained.

Rosh Ha-sha-na (rōsh hä-shä'nä), [Heb. = the head of the year], the Jewish New Year, the first of the month Tishri (see App. II).

Ro-si-cru-cian (rō"zĭ-krōō'shăn; rŏz"ĭ-), *n.* [<Lat. *rosa*, a rose+*crux* (*crucis*), cross: Lat. form of Ger. *Rosenkreuz*, perh. the pseudonym of the founder of the sect], a member of a secret philosophical society which flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, the members of which claimed a knowledge of the occult sciences: said to have been founded several centuries earlier, with the aim of improving humanity by the discovery of the true philosophy.

ros-in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [var. of *resin*, q.v.], the solid substance, or resin, that remains after distilling crude turpentine:—*v.t.* to rub or smear with rosin; as, to *rosin* the bow of a violin.—*adj.* **ros'in-y.**

Ros-i-nan-te (rŏz"ĭ-năn'tē), *n.* [Sp.<*rocín*, a jade, a hack], **1**, in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," the hero's mare, a thin, ill-looking creature regarded by its owner as a perfect charger; **2**, hence, any thin, worn-out horse.

ro-sin-weed (rŏz'ĭn-wēd"), *n.* [*rosin*+*weed*], any of various plants of western America with a resinous juice or odor, especially the compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), which turns toward the sun.

ross (rŏs), *n.* [prob.<Scand.: cf. Norw. *ros*, *rus*, scrapings, peelings], the rough, scaly surface of the bark of some trees:—*v.t.* to remove the outer scaly or rough surface of; as, to *ross* logs.

ros-ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [<Du. *rooster*, a list], **1**, a list, as of military or naval officers and men enrolled for duty, or one showing the order in which officers, enlisted men, companies or regiments are called on to serve; **2**, hence, any enrollment or list of names; **3**, a schedule or program of procedure.

ros-tra (rŏs'trä), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* or *pl.* [see **rostrum**], the platform, or stage, in the Forum at Rome: so called because it was decorated with the prows, or beaks, of galleys captured in war.

ros-trum (rŏs'trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -trums (-trŭmz); -tra (-trä)], [Lat. = a beak], **1**, in ancient Rome, a prow or beak, as of a war galley; **2**, a pulpit, platform, or stage for public speaking; **3**, hence, public orators or lecturers collectively: *Zoöl., Anat.*, or *Bot.*, a beaklike part, as a snout or bill; a beak.

ros-y (rōz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **rose**], **1**, like a rose; red; blooming; blushing; **2**, made of, or decorated with, roses; **3**, favorable; hopeful.—*adv.* **ros'i-ly.**—*n.* **ros'i-ness.**

rot (rŏt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting], [<A.S. *rotian*, to rot<O.Teut. source], **1**, to undergo decomposition; decay; **2**, to become corrupt or wasted through lack of vigor or principle; **3**, to suffer, as a plant or animal, from a parasitic disease called *rot*: *Slang*, to fool; talk nonsense:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to decay; decompose; as, to *rot* vegetable fiber; **2**, to soak, as flax, in order to loosen the fibers; ret; **3**, to cause to suffer from a parasitic disease, as sheep:—*n.* **1**, the process of decay; **2**, state of being decayed; **3**, that which is decomposed; **4**, a disease of sheep and some other animals, due to a parasite and characterized by decay, emaciation, etc.; **5**, decay of plant tissues due to fungi, bacteria, etc.: *Slang*, nonsense; twaddle; bosh:—*interj.* nonsense! humbug!

ro-ta (rō'tä), *n.* [Lat. = wheel], **1**, a list; roster, as of people assigned to special duties; **2**, a course or routine; as, a *rota* of duty: **Rota**, *R. C. Ch.*, a high ecclesiastical court: also called *Rota Romana*.

Ro-ta-ri-an (rō-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* a member of a local club (*Rotary club*) affiliated with the International Association of Rotary Clubs and composed of business and professional men meeting regularly to promote good fellowship and improve business and civic conditions.

ro-ta-ry (rō'tä-rĭ), *adj.* [<L.L. *rotarius*<Lat. *rota*, wheel], **1**, turning around, as a wheel on an axis; **2**, having parts that turn around.

ro-tate (rō'tāt; *Br.* rō-tāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rotated, *p.pr.* rotating], [<Lat. *rotare* (*-atus*)<*rota*, wheel], **1**, to cause to turn on, or as on, an axis; **2**, to cause to alternate or change about; as, to *rotate* crops:—*v.i.* **1**, to turn around its own center or axis; **2**, to alternate, or succeed by turn in a series:—*adj.* (rō'tāt), having the shape of a wheel with parts radiating from a hub or center: *Bot.*, like a wheel or circle, as a corolla with petals united and a greatly reduced tube or no tube, as in moneywort.—*n.* **ro-ta'tor.**

Syn., *v.* revolve, turn, roll, recur. *Rotate* is used of motion about an axis within the turning body; *revolve* is occasionally so used, but more specifically of motion about an axis outside the body. The earth *rotates* on its axis daily and *revolves* about the sun annually.

ro-ta-tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of turning round about an axis, or center; **2**, a single turn; **3**, alternation, or succession by turn in a series; an order of one after another in regular succession; as, *rotation* in office.—*adj.* **ro-ta'tion-al.**

ro-ta-tive (rō'tä-tĭv), *adj.* connected with, or causing a movement about, or as about, an axis; rotating; as, *rotative* forces.

ro-ta-to-ry (rō'tä-tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, having, pertaining to, or causing movement on, or as on, an axis; as, a *rotatory* muscle; **2**, alternating, or following one after another in regular succession.

R. O. T. C. *abbr.* Reserve Officers' Training Corps; Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

1rote (rōt), *n.* [source uncertain: perh.<O.F. *route*, *rote*, a track], mere repetition, as in the saying of words or sounds over and over in order to learn them, with little attention to their meaning; as, to learn rules by *rote*: *Rare*, the part so learned.

2rote (rōt), *n.* [source uncertain: perh.<O.N.], the sound of surf pounding on a shore.

3rote (rōt), *n.* [O.F.<O.H.G.<Celt. *chrotta*, harp], *Mus.*, a medieval stringed instrument somewhat like a guitar: used especially by minstrels.

ro-ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *rota*, wheel+*ferre*, to bear], *Zoöl.*, any of a group (*Rotifera*) of complex, microscopic water animals, distinguished by a disk bearing one or two rings of hair-like appendages, or cilia, which, when in motion, resemble rotating wheels.—*adj.* **ro-tif'er-al.**—*n.* **ro-tif'er-an.**—*adj.* **ro-tif'er-ous.**

Rotifera: representative forms magnified.

ro-ti-form (rō'tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *rota*, wheel+*forma*, shape], wheel-shaped, as the corollas of some flowers.

ro-to-graph (rō'tō-grăf), *n.* [<Lat. *rota*, wheel +Gk. *graphein*, to write], a photo-

graph made by a process in which prints are made in quick succession from a negative, upon sensitized paper.

ro-to-gra-vure (rō″tō-grā-vūr′; -grā′vūr), *n.* [< Lat. *rota*, wheel + Fr. *gravure*, engraving], *Print.*, 1, a photogravure process for the rapid printing of illustrations, from plates etched on copper cylinders; 2, an illustration so printed.

ro-tor (rō′tŏr), *n.* [*abbr.* of *rotator:* see **rotate**], a turning or rotating object or part: *Elec.*, in an electrical machine, the part which revolves around or in the stationary part, or stator: **rotor ship**, a ship propelled by the effect of the wind on tall, mastlike cylinders standing on the deck and turned by power, the wind causing pressure against the cylinders on the side which is moving into the wind, and suction on the opposite side.

rot-ten (rŏt′n), *adj.* [< O.N. *rotinn*, rotten], 1, putrid; decayed, as eggs; 2, unsound; liable to break; not firm; as, a *rotten* plank; 3, corrupt; inefficient; untrustworthy; as, *rotten* politics: *Slang*, very bad; disgusting.—*adv.* **rot′ten-ly**.—*n.* **rot′ten-ness**.

Syn. putrified, decomposed, fetid, tainted, offensive, treacherous.—*Ant.* healthful, pure, sweet, sound.

rot-ten-stone (rŏt′n-stōn″), *n.* [*rotten* + *stone*], a soft, decomposed, siliceous limestone used as a polishing powder.

rot-ter (rŏt′ĕr), *n.* [see **rot**], *Slang*, chiefly *Br.*, a humbug; a fraud; a mean, contemptible person.

ro-tund (rō-tŭnd′), *adj.* [< Lat. *rotundus*, round, < root of *rota*, a wheel], 1, round from plumpness; rounded out, as a figure; 2, full-toned, as a volce; 3, grandiloquent; as, a *rotund* style of writing.

ro-tun-da (rō-tŭn′dä), *n.* [< It. *rotonda*, round < Lat. *rotundus:* see **rotund**], 1, a circular building, especially one with a dome; 2, a large circular room; as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol at Washington.

ro-tun-di-ty (rō-tŭn′dĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *rotunditas*, roundness < *rotundus*, round], 1, roundness; 2, fulness of tone.

rou-ble (rōō′bl), *n.* [see **ruble**], a former Russian coin worth about 50 cents; also, a piece of Soviet Russian paper money. See **ru′ble**, *Pfd. S.*

rouche (rōōsh), *n.* [see **ruche**], a frill of plaited material. See **ruche**, *Pfd. S.*

rou-é (rōō″ā′), *n.* [Fr., p.p. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel; hence, one who deserves this], an evil, dissipated man; a libertine; a rake.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *rubeus*, red], 1, a red stain, generally made of aniline dyes and used for tinting the cheeks and lips; 2, finely powdered ferric oxide, used for polishing glass or metals:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rouged (rōōzhd), *p.pr.* rouging], to apply rouge, as on the cheeks: *Rare*, to blush:—*v.t.* to color, as the cheeks; redden:—*adj.* red: usually in French expressions.

rouge et noir (rōōzh″ zhā nwär′), [Fr. = red and black], *Cards*, a gambling game played on a table marked off into black and red diamond-shaped compartments.

rough (rŭf), *adj.* [< A.S. *rūh*, rough < O.Teut. source], 1, having an uneven surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; as, a *rough* board; *rough* country; *rough* fur; 2, not polished; crude; unfinished; as, a *rough* sketch; a *rough* diamond; 3, not refined; rude in character; as, a *rough* people; 4, harsh to the ear; jarring; as, a *rough* tone; 5, uncivil; harsh; unfeeling; as, *rough* treatment; 6, severe; violent; characterized by boisterous or violent action; as, *rough* sports; 7, boisterous; stormy; as, *rough* weather; 8, inexact; approximate; as, a *rough* sketch: **rough breathing**, *Gk.Gram.*, a mark [ʽ] indicating an aspirate, or sound of *h*, audibly pronounced:—*n.* 1, a low, coarse fellow; a rowdy; 2, incomplete or unfinished condition; crudeness; as, diamonds in the *rough: Golf*, long grass between, and bordering, the fairways:—*adv.* in a coarse or violent way:—*v.t.* 1, to produce an uneven surface on; destroy the smoothness of; 2, to shape or make imperfectly: **rough it**, to do without comforts and conveniences, as on a camping trip.—*adv.* **rough′ly**.—*n.* **rough′ness**.

Syn., *adj.* jagged, rugged, rude, rustic, uneven, uncivil, harsh. (See abrupt.)

rough-age (rŭf′ăj), *n.* [see **rough**], any coarse or rough material; specifically, the part of a diet that affords bulk rather than nourishment.

rough-cast (rŭf′kăst″), *n.* [*rough* + *cast*], 1, very coarse plaster for the outside of buildings; 2, a rude form of anything:—*v.t.* 1, to coat with coarse plaster, as a wall; 2, to make a rude plan of.

rough-draw (rŭf′drô″), *v.t.* [*rough* + *draw*], to sketch in a crude or hurried way.

rough-dry (rŭf′drī″), *v.t.* [*rough* + *dry*], to dry, as clothes, without ironing.

rough-en (rŭf′n), *v.t.* [see **rough**], to produce an uneven surface on; destroy the smoothness of:—*v.i.* to become uneven or coarse on the surface.

rough-hew (rŭf′hū″), *v.t.* [*rough* + *hew*], 1, to cut or shape, as timber, without smoothing; 2, to shape in a crude, coarse way.

rough-house (rŭf′-hous″), *n. Slang*, horseplay; disturbance, especially indoors, caused by rowdy conduct:—*v.t. Slang*, to subject to such horseplay:—*v.i. Slang*, to engage in rough-house.

rough-neck (rŭf′nĕk″), *n.* [*rough* + *neck*], *U. S. Slang*, a rough fellow; a boor; a tough.

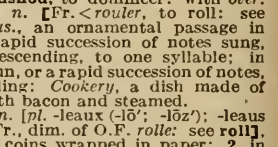
rough-rid-er (rŭf′rīd″ĕr), *n.* [*rough* + *ride*], one who breaks horses for riding, or who is a skilled rider of untrained horses: **Roughrider**, *Colloq.*, a member of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish American War.

rough-shod (rŭf′shŏd″), *adj.* [*rough* + *shod* (see **shoe**)], shod, as a horse, with shoes having calks, or projecting pieces of metal, to prevent slipping: **to ride roughshod**, to domineer: with *over*.

rou-lade (rōō″lăd′), *n.* [Fr. < *rouler*, to roll: see **roll**], *Mus.*, an ornamental passage in music; in singing, a rapid succession of notes sung, both ascending and descending, to one syllable; in instrumental music, a run, or a rapid succession of notes, ascending and descending: *Cookery*, a dish made of slices of meat rolled with bacon and steamed.

rou-leau (rōō″lō′), *n.* [*pl.* -leaux (-lō′; -lōz′); -leaus (-lōz′)], [Fr., dim. of O.F. *rolle:* see **roll**], 1, a small roll, as of coins wrapped in paper; 2, in dressmaking and millinery, a roll or fold, as of trimming.

rou-lette (rōō-lĕt′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *rouelle*, dim. of *roue* < Lat. *rota*, a wheel], 1, a game of chance played with a rotating bowl-like disk marked off in sections that are numbered and colored red or black; 2, an instrument with a toothed wheel used, as by engravers, for making dotted lines; also, a cylinder for making perforations, as on a sheet of postage stamps.



ROULETTES
1, improved roulette; 2, American roulette; 3, 4, other types of engraver's roulette.

Rou-ma-ni-an (rōō-mā′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Rumanian**], pertaining to Roumania, its people, or their language:—*n.* 1, a native or inhabitant of Roumania; 2, the language of Roumania, one of the Romance languages. Also, **Ru-ma′ni-an**, *Pfd. S.*

¹round (round), *adj.* [< O.F. < Lat. *rotundus*, round < *rota*, a wheel], 1, like, or nearly like, in shape to a circle, sphere, or cylinder; as, a *round* pencil; 2, having a curved contour or surface; as, a *round* cheek; 3, exact; whole; complete; as, a *round* dozen; 4, going from, and returning to, the same place; as, a *round* trip; 5, large; considerable; as, a good *round* price; 6, easy and brisk in motion; as, a *round* trot; 7, full in sound; not jarring; as, the *round* tones of a voice; 8, periodic; well constructed; well balanced; polished; as, a *round* sentence; 9, open; frank; bold; outspoken; as, a *round* rebuke: *Phon.*, made with the lips formed into a rounded opening, as the sound of *ō*; *Arch.*, semicircular, as opposed to pointed; as, a *round* arch: **in round numbers**, expressed approximately, as in even tens, dozens, or the like:—*n.* 1, a circle, cylinder, or globe; 2, a fixed course or route, generally beginning and ending in the same place; a beat; as, a policeman's *round;* 3, routine; as, the day's *round* of duties; 4, a series of events or acts; as, a *round* of gaiety; 5, a circular dance; 6, some action in which a number of persons take part at one time; as, a *round* of cheers; 7, one of a series of repeated actions, especially in a game or contest; as, a *round* of whist; the third *round* in a prize fight; 8, portion distributed at one time; as, a *round* of tobacco; 9, the rung of a ladder; 10, a crossbar connecting the legs of a chair; 11, a cut of beef between the rump and the leg (see *beef*, illus.); 12, the state of being perfectly circular: *Mil.*, 1, a simultaneous discharge of shots in a company or detail, each soldier firing once; 2, ammunition needed for such a discharge, or enough for a single shot; *Sculpture*, the state of being carved on all sides; as, a statue in the *round;* *Mus.*, a song sung by several persons or groups starting one after the other at regular intervals, and producing correct harmonic and rhythmic effects: when set to humorous words, called a *catch:*—*v.t.* 1, to give a curved or rounded form to; 2, to travel or pass around; double: as, in sailing, to *round* a cape; 3, to bring to complete perfection or finish: generally with *off* or *out;* as, to *round* out a plan, a sentence, or a story; 4, to surround; encircle; 5, to drive in, or gather together, as cattle: with *up*: *Phon.*, 1, to pronounce (a vowel) with the lips formed into a circle; 2, to form (the lips) in a circle, as when

uttering the sound of ōō or of ō: —*v.i.* 1, to become curved, spherical, or circular in form; 2, to wheel about; 3, to grow full, complete, or perfect; develop: often with *into:*—*adv.* 1, on all sides, so as to encircle; as, the people gathered *round;* 2, with a rotating motion; as, the wheel goes *round;* 3, from one side or party to another; as, he came *round* to their belief; 4, in a complete circuit from person to person, or point to point; as, not food enough to go *round;* the summer comes *round* once more; 5, in outside measure; as, an apple eight inches *round:*—*prep.* 1, about; on every side of; as, a scarf *round* her shoulders; 2, passed in a curved course or so as to encircle; as, *round* the corner. —*adv.* **round'ly.**—*n.* **round'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* curved, curvilinear, circular, spherical, globose, globular, orbed, rotund, plump.

²round (round), *v.t.* [<A.S. *rūnian*, to whisper], *Archaic*, to whisper; utter secretly:—*r.i. Archaic*, to whisper; talk secretly.

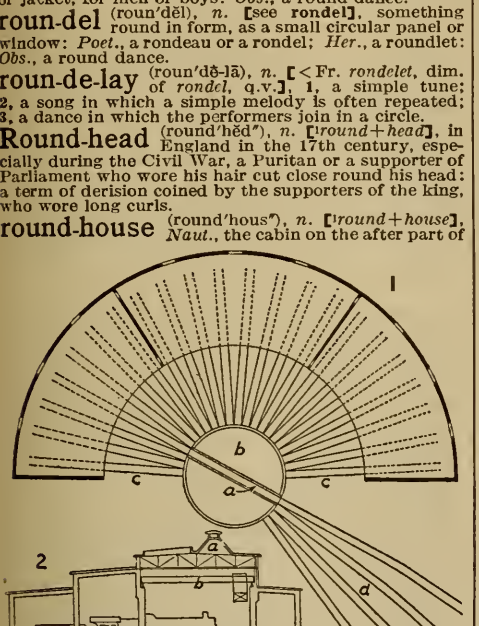
round-a-bout (round'ə-bout"), *adj.* [¹*round* + *about*], 1, indirect; circuitous; 2, encircling:—*n.* 1, a merry-go-round; 2, a short coat or jacket, for men or boys: *Obs.*, a round dance.

roun-del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [see **rondel**], something round in form, as a small circular panel or window: *Poet.*, a rondeau or a rondel; *Her.*, a roundlet: *Obs.*, a round dance.

roun-de-lay (roun'dē-lā), *n.* [<Fr. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, q.v.], 1, a simple tune; 2, a song in which a simple melody is often repeated; 3, a dance in which the performers join in a circle.

Round-head (round'hĕd"), *n.* [¹*round* + *head*], in England in the 17th century, especially during the Civil War, a Puritan or a supporter of Parliament who wore his hair cut close round his head: a term of derision coined by the supporters of the king, who wore long curls.

round-house (round'hous"), *n.* [¹*round* + *house*], *Naut.*, the cabin on the after part of



ROUNDHOUSE

1, ground plan: *a*, turntable; *b*, turntable pit; *c*, *c*, tracks running to stalls; *d*, tracks connecting with main line. 2, section, showing locomotive in stall: *a*, ventilator; *b*, traveling crane; *c*, pits.

a ship's quarter-deck; *Railroads*, a circular building for storing and repairing locomotives in stalls entered by means of a turntable: *Obs.*, a jail.

round-ish (round'ish), *adj.* [see ¹**round**], tending to be circular in shape; nearly round.

round-let (round'lĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel:* see **rondeau**], *Her.*, a small, circular charge, usually one of several forming a single bearing (see *heraldry*, illus.).

round rob-in a document, as a petition or protest, bearing signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.

round-shoul-dered (round'-shōl"dĕrd), *adj.* not standing erect; having stooping shoulders.

rounds-man (roundz'mān), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [¹*round* + *man*], a police officer, just below a sergeant, who does inspection work.

Round Ta-ble 1, in medieval legend, a table at which King Arthur and his knights sat: made circular so that none might claim precedence; hence, 2, the knights of King Arthur's court.

round-up (round'-ŭp"), *n.* 1, the gathering together and driving in of herds of cattle; 2, a herd so driven together; 3, the men and horses engaged in such a drive; 4, the driving of animals together in hunting; 5, any driving or gathering together; as, a *round-up* of all the truants from school.

round-worm (round'wûrm"), *n.* [¹*round* + *worm*], any of a class (*Nematoda*) of worms resembling the earthworms, some species being parasitic in the intestines of man and other animals; a nematode.

roup (roup; rōōp), *n.* [source uncertain], a dangerous, infectious disease of poultry.—*adj.* **roup'y.**

¹rouse (rouz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* roused (rouzd), *p.pr.* rousing], [orig. a hunting term: source uncertain], 1, to drive (game) from a covert or hiding place; 2, to waken from slumber; 3, to stir to thought or action: *Naut.*, to pull with strength:—*r.i.* 1, to start from sleep; awake; 2, to show signs of activity; 3, to be stirred to action: *Naut.*, to pull a rope with full strength:—*n.* 1, a sudden stirring to action; 2, a signal for awakening or for action; reveille.—*n.* **rous'er.**

²rouse (rouz), *n.* [prob. by wrong word division <(*drink ca*)*rouse*], a large drink of liquor; bumper; also, a toast: obsolete except in the expressions, give a *rouse* and with a *rouse.*

rous-ing (rouz'ing), *p.adj.* [see ¹**rouse**], stirring; exciting; inspiring: *Colloq.*, very great.

roust-a-bout (roust'ə-bout"), *n.* [*roust* (var. of ¹*rouse*) + *about*], 1, a wharf laborer; especially, a deck hand on a river steamboat; 2, one who roams about and does odd jobs for a living.

¹rout (rout), *n.* [<O.F. *route* <Lat. *rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], 1, total defeat and flight, as of an army; 2, disorder resulting from such defeat; 3, a noisy crowd; a rabble; mob: *Archaic*, a large evening party: —*v.t.* to defeat and put to disorder.

Syn., v. overpower, conquer, repulse. (See vanquish.)

²rout (rout), *v.t.* [var. of ²*root*, q.v.], 1, to root up, as with the snout; 2, to scoop out; dig out, as with a gouging tool; 3, to bring to view; turn up: with *out: Colloq.*, to drag by force: generally with *out;* as, to *rout* him out of bed:—*v.i.* to root about; rummage.

route (rōōt), *n.* [Fr. = road <Lat. *rupta* (*via*), broken (way) <*rumpere*, to break], a way or road traveled or to be traveled; journey; march:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* routed, *p.pr.* routing], to send or forward, as freight, by a certain road or way.

rou-tine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [Fr. <*route*, way: see **route**], 1, an unvarying course of action employed in following business, pleasure, or duty; 2, any regular practice.—*n.* **rou-tin'ism.**—*n.* **rou-tin'ist.**

Syn. habitude, practice, system, round. (See habit.)

¹rove (rōv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* roved (rōvd), *p.pr.* roving], [see **rover**], to wander aimlessly; ramble:—*v.t.* to ramble over or through:—*n.* the act of rambling; a walk or ramble.

²rove (rōv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* roved (rōvd), *p.pr.* roving], [source uncertain], 1, to draw out and twist lightly together, as fibers of cotton, before spinning; 2, to introduce, as through the eye of a needle; 3, to prepare, as wool, by carding:—*n.* 1, a lightly twisted roll of cotton, wool, silk, or the like (see *spinning wheel*, illus.); 2, a metal washer or ring used in riveting.

rov-er (rōv'ĕr), *n.* [<Du. *roover*, a pirate <*rooven*, to rob], 1, a pirate; also, a pirate's ship; 2, a wanderer; 3, a fickle person: *Croquet*, a ball which has been driven through all the wickets and has only to hit the stake to go out; also, the person playing such a ball: *Archery*, a mark chosen casually, or one for shooting at long distance.

¹row (rō), *n.* [prob. <A.S. *rāw*, var. of *rǣw*, row, line], 1, a series of persons or things in a line; a file or rank; 2, a line of houses side by side in a street; also, the street: *Obs.*, a line, as of writing or print.

²row (rō), *v.i.* [<A.S. *rōwan*, to row], 1, to employ oars in propelling a boat; 2, to be moved forward by oars:—*v.t.* 1, to propel, by means of oars; 2, to carry in a rowboat:—*n.* the act of propelling a boat by oars; also, a ride in a rowboat.—*n.* **row'er.**

³row (rou), *n.* [<early 19th-cent. slang], *Colloq.*, a noisy disturbance; brawl; quarrel; fight:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to take part in a brawl.

row-an (rō'ăn; rou'ăn), *n.* [<Scand.: cf. Norw. *rogn* or *raun*, the mountain ash], 1, a tree bearing large clusters of red berries: also called *rowan tree; mountain ash;* 2, the red berry of this tree.

row-boat (rō'bōt"), *n.* [²*row* + *boat*], a boat to be propelled with oars.

row-dy (rou'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [U. S. colloq.; source uncertain], a rough, riotous fellow: —*adj.* rough and riotous; noisy and rude.—*adj.* **row'dy-ish.**—*n.* **row'di-ness.**—*n.* **row'dy-ism.**

row-el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [<O.F. dim. of *roue*<Lat. *rota*, wheel], **1**, the little, spiked wheel on the end of a spur; also, the spur; **2**, a device inserted in the flesh of animals to drain off pus:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], **1**, to spur, as a horse; **2**, to fasten a spiked wheel to, as a spur.

row-en (rou'ĕn), *n.* [<O.N.F. dial. form of O.F. *regain* < *re-*, again + *gain*, crop], a second growth, as of hay, on same field during the same season.

row-lock (rō'lŏk; *Br.* and *Colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* [*row* + *(oar)lock*], a notch in the gunwale of a rowboat, or a piece of metal with a U-shaped top, in which the oar is supported: also called *oarlock*.

ROWLOCKS
1,swivel; 2, fixed; 3, racing.

roy-al (roi'ăl), *adj.* [<O.F. *roial* <Lat. *regalis*, royal < *rex* (*regis*), king], **1**, pertaining or belonging to a king; kingly; as, a *royal* household; **2**, pertaining to, or connected with, the government of a monarchy; as, the *royal* navy; **3**, befitting or like a king; regal; **4**, specially patronized, founded, or chartered by a king; as, the *Royal* Academy; **5**, unusually fine or superior in some way; as, a *royal* good time: **royal water lily**, a gigantic South American water lily; the victoria: also called *Victoria regia*:—*n.* **1**, a size of paper, 20 × 25 inches for printing, or 19 × 24 for writing; **2**, an old English coin: *Naut.*, a small sail immediately above the topgallant sail and under the skysail.—*adv.* **roy'al-ly**.

Syn., *adj.* imperial, majestic, sovereign, supreme.—*Ant.*, *adj.* base, inferior, paltry, servile.

roy-al-ism (roi'ăl-izm), *n.* belief in, and support of, the principles or cause of government by a king; also, the principles of such government.

roy-al-ist (roi'ăl-ist), *n.* **1**, a believer in, and supporter of, government by a king; **2**, a follower of a king, especially during a civil war.

roy-al-ty (roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state, station, birth, power, or domain of a king or other royal person; **2**, the person of a king or of one of sovereign rank; **3**, persons of sovereign rank collectively; **4**, kingly nature or quality; **5**, a tax paid to the crown, as a percentage of gold or silver mined or minted; **6**, hence, a share of the product or profit, as from a mine, claimed by the owner for permitting another to use the property; **7**, a percentage paid to an inventor or author for the use of a patent or copyright.

R. P. D. *abbr.* [Lat. *Rerum Politicarum Doctor*], Doctor of Political Science:—**R. P. E.**, Reformed Protestant Episcopal:—**r. p.m.**, revolutions per minute:—**R. P. O.**, Railroad Post Office:—**rpt.**, report:—**R. R.**, **1**, Railroad; **2**, Right Reverend:—**R. S.**, Recording Secretary:—**R. S. F. S. R.**, Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic:—**R. S. V. P.** [Fr. *répondez, s'il vous plaît*], please reply:—**Rt. Hon.**, Right Honorable:—**Rt. Rev.**, Right Reverend:—**Ru**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Ru] for the element ruthenium.

rub (rŭb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rubbed (rŭbd), *p.pr.* rubbing], [<M.E. *rubben*, to rub, prob. <L.G. source], **1**, to cause (a surface) to undergo friction and pressure; as, to *rub* one's face; *rub* a horse down; **2**, to pass over with a scraping or brushing movement; as, the wheel *rubbed* my dress; **3**, to cause to move over something with pressure; as, to *rub* one's hand over one's arm; **4**, to clean, scour, polish, or otherwise treat by subjecting to friction and pressure; as, to *rub* the silver; *rub* a floor with wax; **5**, to remove by friction and pressure; erase: generally with *out* or *off*; as, to *rub* out a black mark; **6**, to make a facsimile of (a coin or an inscription) by friction, as on paper: *Colloq.*, to renew one's knowledge of: usually with *up*; as, to *rub* up one's history: **rub in**, *Colloq.*, to emphasize (something disagreeable): **rub the right way** (or **the wrong way**), to affect the feelings of agreeably (or disagreeably):—*v.i.* **1**, to move along a surface with pressure; scrape; hence, to become worn or sore with friction; **2**, to get along with difficulty; as, to manage to *rub* along; **3**, to produce mental irritation; grate:—*n.* **1**, the use of friction and pressure upon a surface; **2**, a rough spot made by friction on a surface; **3**, something which makes progress difficult; a hindrance; **4**, something that is harsh to the feelings, as a sneer or a gibe.

rub-a-dub (rŭb'ă-dŭb'), *n.* [imit.], the sound of a drum; hence, any continuous clatter.

ru-bai-yat (rōō-bī-yät'), *n. pl.* [sing. *rubai* (rōō-bä'ē)], [<Arab. *rubā'iyāh*, quatrain <*rubā*, four], quatrains: four-line stanzas: **Rubaiyat**, a poem, or series of quatrains, by Omar Khayyam, translated into English by Edward Fitzgerald.

[1]rub-ber (rŭb'ĕr), *n.* [see **rub**], **1**, one who polishes, erases, massages, or rubs in any way; **2**, anything used for erasing, polishing, or the like; **3**, the prepared, solidified sap or latex from various tropical trees, forming a brownish black, elastic, tenacious substance, used for waterproofing, insulating, etc.; caoutchouc: also called *India rubber*; **4**, an article made of this, as an overshoe or an elastic band:—*adj.* made of, or pertaining to, rubber: **rubber plant**, any of various plants yielding caoutchouc, or rubber; especially, a tree (*Ficus elastica*) of India and Malaya, often grown for ornament:—*v.i. Slang*, to peer; crane one's neck to look.

[2]rub-ber (rŭb'ĕr), *n.* [source uncertain], in card playing and in certain other games, as backgammon, the winning of two games out of three; also, the two or three games played until one side has won two; sometimes, the third, decisive game played after one game has been won by each side.

rub-bish (rŭb'ĭsh), *n.* [perh. akin to *rubble*], useless fragments; trash.—*adj.* **rub'bish-y**.

rub-ble (rŭb'l), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. related to *rubbish*], **1**, rough, broken stones or bricks; **2**, masonry built of such fragments; **3**, hence, trash, nonsense.

ru-be-fa-cient (rōō'bē-fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [<L.L. *rubifaciens* (*-ientis*) <Lat. *rubeus*, red + *facere*, to make], producing redness, as of the skin:—*n. Med.*, an application, as a liniment or plaster, which produces redness of the skin.—*n.* **ru'be-fac'tion**.

ru-bel-la (rōō-bĕl'ä), *n.* [<Lat. *rubellus*, dim. of *rubeus*, red], *Pathol.*, a contagious fever, usually not very virulent; German measles.

ru-bes-cent (rōō-bĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *rubescens* (*-entis*), growing red], growing red; blushing.—*n.* **ru-bes'cence**.

Ru-bi-con (rōō'bĭ-kŏn), *n.* [<Lat. *Rubico* (*-onis*)], *Rom. Hist.*, the river dividing the province of Cæsar from that of Pompey, the crossing of which by Cæsar led to civil war: to **cross the Rubicon**, to perform any act that commits one irrevocably.

ru-bi-cund (rōō'bĭ-kŭnd), *adj.* [<Lat. *rubicundus* <*rubēre*, to be red], inclined to redness; flushed; ruddy.—*n.* **ru'bi-cun'di-ty**.

ru-bid-i-um (rōō-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Lat. *rubidus*, red, with reference to red lines in its spectrum], *Chem.*, a rare, soft, silver-white, metallic element [symbol **Rb**], similar in its properties to potassium.

ru-bi-ous (rōō'bĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *rubeus*, red], *Rare* or *Poet.*, red; rubylike in color.

ru-ble (rōō'bl), *n.* [<Russ. *rubl*, ruble], **1**, formerly, a Russian silver coin having a par value of 51.46 cents in gold; **2**, after the World War, a piece of paper money of the Soviet government, no longer issued. Also, **rou'ble**.

ru-bric (rōō'brĭk), *n.* [<Lat. *rubrica* <*ruber*, red], **1**, that part of a printed work which in old books or manuscripts was printed in red to give it prominence, as titles or directions; **2**, hence, a heading of a section or chapter, a special sentence, or the like; **3**, any rule of conduct; **4**, the title of a law, formerly printed in red: *Eccl.*, in a prayer book, the directions for conduct of worship, formerly printed in red; *Archaic*, red ocher or red chalk:—*adj.* **1**, made prominent by being marked in red; rubrical; **2**, red.

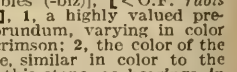
ru-bri-cal (rōō'brĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, red; **2**, pertaining to the directions in prayer books, or to any rule of conduct.—*adv.* **ru'bri-cal-ly**.

ru-bri-cate (rōō'brĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *rubricare* (*-atus*), to color red <*ruber*, red], **1**, to mark or make prominent with red; as, to *rubricate* a book; **2**, to supply with titles, rules, etc.:—*adj.* (-kāt), marked with red.

ru-by (rōō'bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* rubies (-bĭz)], [<O.F. *rubis* <Lat. *rubeus*, red], **1**, a highly valued precious stone, a variety of corundum, varying in color from carmine red to deep crimson; **2**, the color of the stone; **3**, something, as wine, similar in color to the ruby; **4**, anything made of this stone, as bearings in fine watches: *Ornith.*, **1**, the red bird of paradise; **2**, a humming bird of Brazil, or any of several allied birds: *Print.*, *Br.*, agate, or 5½-point, type, such as that in this line (see App. I):—*adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ruby:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rubied (-bĭd), *p.pr.* rubying], to make red; make of the color of a ruby.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [Fr. = quilling], a frilled or plaited strip of fine dress trimming used for edging, especially at the neck or wrist. Also, **rouche**.

ruch-ing (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.* **1**, material, such as lace, net, chiffon, or the like, for making plaited or frilled edgings for dress trimming; **2**, plaited or frilled edgings collectively.


RUCHING

[1]ruck (rŭk), *n.* [< Scand.: prob. related to O.N. *hraukr*, rick, heap, pile], *Collog.*, the multitude of common persons or things; throng; crowd.

[2]ruck (rŭk), *v.t.* [< O.N. *hrukka*, a crease], **1**, to crease; wrinkle: with *up*; **2**, to vex; annoy: with *up*:—*v.i.* **1**, to become creased; **2**, to be vexed:—*n.* a small crease or furrow, as in cloth or paper.

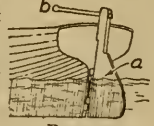
***ruck-sack** (rŭk'säk"; rōōk'zäk"), *n.* [Ger. = back sack], a kind of pack bag, worn over the shoulders and used for carrying provisions, clothes etc., as for a walking tour.

ruc-tion (rŭk'shŭn), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a row; free fight; disturbance; commotion.

rud-beck-i-a (rŭd-bĕk'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Olaf *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), Sw. botanist], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of coarse perennial herbs of the composite family, the cornflowers, with alternate simple and compound leaves and striking yellow flowers (for colored illus. see *flower*); especially, the black-eyed Susan.

rudd (rŭd), *n.* [< obs. *rud* < A.S. *rudu*, redness], the redeye, a kind of European carp, a fish having red eyes and red ventral and anal fins.

rud-der (rŭd'ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *rōther*, a paddle], **1**, a broad, flat piece of wood or metal hung vertically by hinges to the sternpost of a vessel or of an airplane, and used for steering (see *taffrail*, illus.); **2**, any guiding or governing principle.



RUDDER
a, rudder; *b*, tiller.

rud-dle (rŭd'l), *n.* [see **rudd**], red ocher:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ruddled (-ld), *p.pr.* ruddling], to dye with red ocher; rouge. Also **rad'dle**.

rud-dock (rŭd'ŭk), *n.* [< A.S. *rudduc*, dim. of *rudu*, redness], the robin of Europe.

rud-dy (rŭd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* ruddier, *superl.* ruddiest], [< A.S. *rudig* < *rudu*, redness], **1**, red or approaching to redness; as, a *ruddy* blaze; **2**, having the color and glow of good health; as, a *ruddy* complexion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ruddied (-id), *p.pr.* ruddying], to make red, as with health or firelight.—*adv.* **rud'di-ly**.—*n.* **rud'di-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* fresh, glowing, rosy, reddish, bronzed.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* ruder, *superl.* rudest], [< Lat. *rudis*, rough, raw], **1**, barbarous; uncultivated; ignorant; as, a *rude* tribe; **2**, impolite; uncivil; insolent; impudent; as, a *rude* reply; **3**, robust; strong; rugged; as, *rude* health; **4**, crude; roughly done; unskilful; as, a *rude* carving; **5**, harsh; violent; staggering; as, a *rude* shock.—*adv.* **rude'ly**.—*n.* **rude'ness**.

Syn. impudent, discourteous, impolite, uncouth, barbarous, rough, gruff, rustic, violent, fierce, rugged, sturdy, vigorous.—*Ant.* polite, civil, polished, gentle.

ru-di-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *rudimentum*, a beginning < *rudis*, rough, raw], **1**, anything in its first undeveloped state; a beginning; **2**, the first or introductory principle of an art or science: generally *pl.*; as, the *rudiments* of composition: *Biol.*, a part or organ which is only partially developed.—*adj.* **ru'di-men'ta-ry**.—*adj.* **ru'di-men'tal**.

[1]rue (rōō), *n.* [< Lat. *ruta* < Gk. *rhytē*, rue], any of a genus (*Ruta*) of Old World plants; especially, a yellow-flowered, medicinal species (*R. graveolens*) with strong odor and bitter taste, often grown in gardens.

[2]rue (rōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rued (rōōd), *p.pr.* ruing], [< A.S. *hrēowan*, to make sorry], **1**, to lament or be sorry for; repent of; **2**, to look upon with regret; wish undone or nonexistent:—*v.i.* to feel deep regret; repent:—*n. Obs.*, regret; repentance; remorse.

rue-ful (rōō'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, showing sorrow or pity, mournful; sad; as, a *rueful* expression; **2**, arousing sorrow or regret; pitiable; as, a *rueful* sight.—*adv.* **rue'ful-ly**.—*n.* **rue'ful-ness**.

Syn. sorrowful, regretful, pitiable, lamentable, mournful, deplorable.—*Ant.* joyful, pleased.

[1]ruff (rŭf), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *ruffle*, q.v.], **1**, a large plaited or fluted collar made of linen or fine material and formerly much worn by men and women; **2**, anything like such a collar, as a prominent growth of feathers around the neck of a bird or of hair around the neck of an animal: *Ornith.*, **1**, an Old World sandpiper, the male having at the breeding season an enormous frill of feathers about his neck: the female being called *reeve*; **2**, a kind of pigeon with a neck ruff.

[2]ruff (rŭf), *n.* [< O.F. *ronfle*, a card game: perh. of imit. origin], *Cards*, **1**, formerly, a game like whist; **2**, the act of trumping:—*v.t.* to trump, as an opponent's card, when one has no card of the suit led:—*v.i.* to play a trump.

[3]ruff (rŭf), *n.* [perh. < *rough*, in ref. to its prickly scales], a small fish of the perch family.

ruf-fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ȧn; rŭf'yȧn), *n.* [O.F. = a rake], a desperate, lawless fellow; one given to cruel deeds:—*adj.* characteristic of, or like, a ruffian; brutal.—*adj.* **ruf'fi-an-ly**.—*n.* **ruf'fi-an-ism**.

[1]ruf-fle (rŭf'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fled (-ld), *p.pr.* -fling], [< M.E. *ruffelen*, to rumple, draw in knots < O.Teut. source], **1**, to draw into folds or gathers; **2**, to furnish or adorn with plaited or gathered strips; as, to *ruffle* a curtain; **3**, to make to stand up or out like a ruff; as, a bird *ruffles* its feathers; **4**, to agitate slightly or make ripples upon; as, the wind *ruffles* the water; **5**, to disarrange; disorder; as, to *ruffle* one's hair; **6**, to annoy or vex; as, to *ruffle* one's temper:—*v.i.* **1**, to be rumpled or disordered; be tossed about; **2**, to become vexed or annoyed:—*n.* **1**, a plaited or gathered strip of material, used as trimming; **2**, a slight vexation; irritation: *Mil.*, a low drumbeat.

[2]ruf-fle (rŭf'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fled (-ld), *p.pr.* -fling], [source uncertain], **1**, to bluster; be boisterous or quarrelsome; **2**, to strut or walk with affected superiority; as, to *ruffle* about in fine clothes.

ruf-fler (rŭf'lẽr), *n.* [see **[2]ruffle**], **1**, a blusterer; swaggerer; **2**, an overbearing fellow; bully.

ru-fous (rōō'fŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *rufus*, reddish], yellowish red or brownish red.

rug (rŭg), *n.* [perh. < Scand.], **1**, a heavy floor covering, usually made in one piece and of a size to cover only part of the floor; **2**, a mat made of animal skin with the hair or wool on; **3**, a coarse, warm fabric or skin used as a robe or traveling wrap: *Obs.*, a coarse, heavy fabric used for heavy clothing.

ru-ga (rōō'gȧ), *n.* [*pl.* rugæ (-jē)], [Lat. = a fold], *Anat.* or *Zoöl.*, a crease; wrinkle; ridge; a part doubled over on another: generally used in *pl.*

ru-gate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* covered with wrinkles or creases; wrinkled; furrowed.—*adj.* **ru'gous** (rōō'gŭs); **ru'gose** (rōō'gōs; rōō-gōs').

Rug-by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* [< *Rugby* school], a kind of football of which American football is a modified form, first played at Rugby school in England.

rug-ged (rŭg'ĕd), *adj.* [< Scand.], **1**, having an uneven surface; shaggy; rough; **2**, steep and rocky; as, *rugged* country; **3**, disordered; unkempt; **4**, uncouth; unpolished; lacking in refinement; as, *rugged* manners; *rugged* verse; **5**, wrinkled; furrowed; as, a *rugged* brow; **6**, harsh; stern; austere; as, a *rugged* character; **7**, violent; stormy: *Colloq.*, strong; powerful; healthy; robust.—*adv.* **rug'ged-ly**.—*n.* **rug'ged-ness**.

Syn. uneven, craggy, wooded; crabbed. (See abrupt.)

ru-in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *ruina*, ruin < *ruere*, to fall violently], **1**, overthrow; destruction; downfall, moral or physical; **2**, that which causes destruction or decay; **3**, that which remains of something destroyed or fallen into decay: often in the *pl.*; as, the *ruins* of Carthage; **4**, the state of decay or desolation:—*v.t.* **1**, to pull down, destroy, overthrow, or make poor; cause the downfall of; **2**, to seduce:—*v.i.* **1**, to decay; perish; **2**, to do irremediable harm.—*n.* **ru'in-a'tion**.

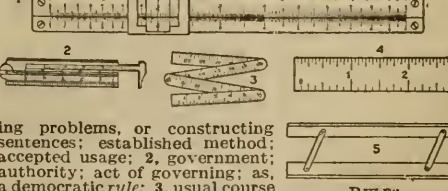
Syn., *n.* perdition, desolation, wreck, downfall, collapse, subversion, seduction; r. deface, raze, demolish. (See destroy.)—*Ant.*, *n.* prosperity, recovery, success.

ru-in-ous (rōō'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* **1**, showing decay or downfall; dilapidated; as, a house in a *ruinous* state; **2**, causing destruction; hurtful; as, *ruinous* conduct.—*adv.* **ru'in-ous-ly**.—*n.* **ru'in-ous-ness**.

Syn. pernicious, baneful, disastrous, destructive.

rul-a-ble (rōōl'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **rule**], **1**, capable of being ruled; governable; **2**, admitted or allowed by rule; allowable.

rule (rōōl), *n.* [< O.F. *riule* < Lat. *regula*, rule, ruler < *regere* (*rectus*), to lead straight, direct], **1**, a standard, principle, regulation, guide, or formula for procedure or conduct, as for playing games, solving problems, or constructing sentences; established method; accepted usage; **2**, government; authority; act of governing; as, a democratic *rule*; **3**, usual course of action; as, I walk there as a *rule*; **4**, that which is true or may be expected in the majority of cases; as, in some countries, ignorance is the *rule*; **5**, a graduated strip of metal or wood with a



RULES
1, slide rule; 2, carpenter's folding caliper rule; 3, common two-foot folding rule; 4, steel rule; 5, rule for drawing parallel lines.

smooth edge, used in measuring or in drawing lines; a ruler: *Math.*, a method prescribed for a given operation; *Gram.*, a principle underlying the use and relation of words; *Eccl.*, regulations governing the conduct of members of a given order; as, the Franciscan *rule; Law*, an order or decision from some authority, as a court, to decide a specific point; *Print.*, a thin strip of metal placed between type for separating columns, heads, etc., or as a border; also, the line printed from such a strip: **rule of three**, *Math.*, proportion; a method of finding a number, as a fourth proportional, that bears a given ratio to a given number; also called *golden rule*: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* ruled (rōōld), *p.pr.* ruling], **1**, to govern or control; **2**, to settle by, or as by, regulation; **3**, to guide, influence, or restrain: usually in passive; **4**, to establish by a decision, as of a court; **5**, to mark with lines with the aid of a straight edge:—*v.i.* to exercise superior authority: usually with *over*: *Law*, to decide a point; *Com.*, to range in general trend; as, the price of wheat *rules* low.

Syn., *n.* maxim, formula, guide, order, direction, regulation, standard, government, reign.

rul-er (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who governs, as a king; **2**, a straight instrument, as of wood or metal, used in measuring or in drawing lines.

rul-ing (rōōl'ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; predominant:—*n.* **1**, the act of one governing; **2**, the act of making lines, or the lines so made: *Law*, a decision laid down by a judge or court.

¹rum (rŭm), *n.* [prob. abbr. of obs. *rumbullion*, *rumbustion*, rum: source uncertain], a strong, alcoholic liquor made especially in the West Indies from molasses or the juice of the sugar cane: *U. S. Colloq.*, any intoxicating drink: **rum runner**, a boat engaged in the trade of smuggling intoxicating liquors into the United States: **rum row**, a line of ships stationed off the coast of the United States, but beyond its jurisdiction, containing cargoes of intoxicating liquors which they attempt to have smuggled in: also called *rum fleet*.

²rum (rŭm), *adj.* [cant word, orig. = spirited, perh. var. of Romany *rom*, a male gypsy], *Slang*, queer: peculiar; strange. Also, **¹rum'my**.

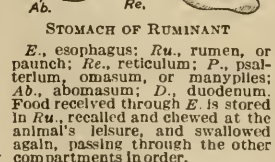
³rum (rŭm), *n.* [source uncertain], a card game in which each player attempts to obtain three of a kind, or a sequence of three, by discarding and by appropriating discards. Also, **²rum'my**.

Ru-ma-ni-an (rōō-mā'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Rumanian *Rômân* < Lat. *Romanus*, a Roman], pertaining to Rumania, its people or their language:—*n.* **1**, a native or inhabitant of Rumania; **2**, the language of Rumania, one of the Romance languages (see *Indo-European*, chart). Also, **Rou-ma'ni-an**.

rum-ble (rŭm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rumbled (-bld), *p.pr.* rumbling], [< M.E. *romblen*: prob. imit.], **1**, to make a low, heavy, continued sound; **2**, to go or pass making such a sound:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to make a low, heavy, rolling sound; **2**, to utter with such a sound:—*n.* **1**, a low, heavy, rolling sound; as, the *rumble* of heavy trucks; **2**, a seat for servants or place for baggage at the back of a vehicle.

ru-men (rōō'mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = throat], *Zoöl.*, **1**, the first stomach of a ruminant, or hoofed animal that chews its cud; **2**, the cud of a ruminant.

ru-mi-nant (rōō'mĭ-nănt), *adj.* [see **ruminate**], **1**, of or pertaining to hoofed animals that chew the cud; **2**, chewing the cud; **3**, hence, thoughtful; meditative:—*n.* any of a division (*Ruminantia*) of hoofed mammals that chew the cud, as cattle, deer, camels, etc.



STOMACH OF RUMINANT

E., esophagus; *Ru.*, rumen, or paunch; *Re.*, reticulum; *P.*, psalterium, omasum, or manyplies; *Ab.*, abomasum; *D.*, duodenum. Food received through *E.* is stored in *Ru.*, recalled and chewed at the animal's leisure, and swallowed again, passing through the other compartments in order.

ru-mi-nate (rōō'mĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *ruminari* (*-atus*) < *rumen*, throat], **1**, to chew the cud; chew again; **2**, to meditate or muse; reflect:—*v.t.* **1**, to chew again; **2**, to ponder over; meditate on.—*adj.* **ru'mi-na-tive**.—*n.* **ru'mi-na'tor** (-tẽr).—*n.* **ru'mi-na'tion**.

rum-mage (rŭm'ăj), *n.* [< Fr. *arrumage*, stowage: source uncertain], **1**, a thorough search, made by turning things over in a disorderly way; **2**, rubbish; things accumulated by ransacking:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -maged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -maging], to search thoroughly through by turning over the contents; ransack:—*v.i.* to make a disorderly search.—*n.* **rum'mag-er**.

rum-mer (rŭm'ẽr), *n.* [< Du. *rœmer*, *romer*, a wine glass, perh. < *roem*, praise, boasting], a kind of large, usually stemless, drinking vessel.

rum-my (rŭm'ĭ), *adj.* [see **²rum**, **³rum**], **1**, *Slang*, queer; **2**, a certain card game. See **²rum**, **³rum**.

ru-mor (rōō'mẽr), *n.* [Lat. = hearsay], **1**, common talk; hearsay; **2**, an unverified current story: often personified; as, Dame *Rumor*: *Obs.*, a continued, indistinct noise; confusion:—*v.t.* to spread by report: generally used in the passive. Also, **ru'mour**.

rump (rŭmp), *n.* [< M.E. *rumpe*, prob. < Scand. source: cf. Norw. *rumpa*, tail], **1**, the hinder parts of an animal, especially as applied to a cut of meat (see *beef*, illus.); buttocks; **2**, a remnant.

rum-ple (rŭm'pl), *p.pr.* -pling], [< L.G. *rumpen*, to wrinkle], to form wrinkles in; crumple; muss:—*v.i.* to become creased or wrinkled:—*n.* a wrinkle or disorderly crease.

rum-pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a disturbance; brawl; shindy.

run (rŭn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran (răn) or, *Archaic*, run, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running], [< M.E. *rinnen*, prob. < O.N. *rinna*, to run], **1**, to move or go at a pace swifter than a walk; of a man, to move so rapidly that at each step there is an instant when both feet are off the ground; **2**, to act in a way to suggest such motion; hurry; rush; flee; abscond; depart suddenly; as, he *ran* away from home; **3**, to travel; proceed; as, the express *runs* forty miles an hour; **4**, to make regular trips; ply; as, the boat *runs* between Boston and New York; **5**, to move in a stream; flow; also, to melt and flow, as butter or tallow; **6**, to give passage to, or discharge, a fluid, as pus or tears; **7**, to act; be in action; operate; as, the engine will not *run*; **8**, to extend from place to place; lie in a certain direction; as, the railroad *runs* through his land; **9**, to continue in time; be kept in action; keep going; as, the play *ran* a year; the tune *runs* in my head; **10**, to pass into a different state or condition; as, to *run* into luck; *run* to seed; *run* wild; **11**, to slip; become unfastened; ravel; as, a thread *runs* in a stocking; **12**, to engage in a contest; be a competitor; as, to *run* for office; **13**, to follow a line of descent; as, laziness *runs* in the family; **14**, to climb; creep; trail; as, the vine *runs* up the wall; **15**, to expatiate continuously; keep talking: with *on*; **16**, to be written, expressed, or related; as, so the story *runs*; **17**, to remain unpaid; become payable; **18**, to have a certain value or quality; average; as, the potatoes *run* large: *Law*, to continue in efficacy or force:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move, operate, or act, as an engine; cause to take part in a contest; **2**, to chase after; hunt; **3**, to thrust; stick; push; as, to *run* a pin into one's finger; **4**, to drive or dash forcibly; as, to *run* one's head against a wall; **5**, to do by running, or as if by running; as, to *run* errands; **6**, to flow with; pour forth; as, the earth *ran* blood; **7**, to fuse; melt; cast; **8**, to go through (something dangerous or full of risks) with success; as, to *run* a blockade; **9**, to expose oneself to; submit to; as, to *run* a risk; **10**, to take (goods) from one country to another secretly, to avoid paying duties; smuggle; **11**, to discharge, as pus; **12**, to sew in a continuous row; as, to *run* a seam; **13**, to go over and mark out, as a dividing line, boundary, or the like; **14**, to manage; direct; as, to *run* a theater:—*n.* **1**, the act or power of going at a pace swifter than a walk; specifically, one of the four gaits of a horse; **2**, a trip or journey; progress; as, the boat made its usual *run*; **3**, act of flowing or that which flows; as, a *run* of maple sap; **4**, a course or succession; continued operation; as, a *run* of ill luck; **5**, sudden, continuous, pressing demand; as, a *run* on silks; a *run* on a bank; **6**, the average kind; as, the ordinary *run* of people; **7**, a place passed over frequently, especially by animals; **8**, an inclosed place in which to confine and feed animals; **9**, a herd of animals or school of fish moving together; **10**, a brook; **11**, contour or character, as of land; **12**, a period of operation, or the work turned out during the period; as, the mill had a long *run* this season; **13**, in billiards, rifle shooting, and other games, a succession of points or straight shots; also, the resulting score; as, he made a *run* of 50: *Baseball*, one of the points which determines the winning of the game, scored for one side each time one of its players reaches the home base after having touched the other three bases safely; also, the act of so reaching the home base; *Carpentry*, the horizontal distance between successive risers in a flight of steps (see *step*, illus.); *Cricket*, the traversing of the pitch by both batsmen without either one's being put out; also, a point so scored; *Mus.*, a quick succession of notes sung in one syllable or played rapidly; a roulade: *Colloq.*, free use or enjoyment; as, to have the *run* of a friend's house.

run-a-bout (rŭn'ă-bout'), *n.* [*run*+*about*], **1**, a kind of light, open automobile; espe-

cially, a one-seated, light automobile; also, an uncovered carriage; 2, a light motor boat.

run-a-gate (rŭn'ə-gāt), *n.* [confusion of *renegade* with *run*+obs. *agate*, away], 1, one who runs away; a fugitive; 2, a wanderer; vagabond.

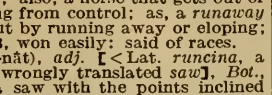
run-a-round (rŭn'ə-round"), *n. Colloq.*, a felon; a painful inflammation around a finger nail; a whitlow. Also, **run'round".**

run-a-way (rŭn'ə-wā"), *n.* [*run*+*away*], 1, one who escapes or absconds; a fugitive; 2, the act of running away or getting beyond control: said especially of horses; also, a horse that gets out of control:—*adj.* 1, escaping from control; as, a *runaway* engine; 2, brought about by running away or eloping; as, a *runaway* match; 3, won easily: said of races.

run-ci-nate (rŭn'sĭ-nāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *runcina*, a plane: wrongly translated *saw*], *Bot.*, coarsely toothed like a saw with the points inclined backward, as dandelion leaves.

run-dle (rŭn'dl), *n.* [<M.E. var. of *rondel*, q.v.], 1, a rung, or crosspiece, as of a ladder; 2, anything that revolves about an axis, as a driving wheel.

rune (rōōn), *n.* [<O.N. and A.S. *rūn*, a secret; a whisper; a letter], 1, a character in one of the alphabets of the ancient nations of northern Europe, especially of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians; 2, any mysterious saying or verse; 3, a secret or magic mark or sign: *pl.*, poetry expressed in runes.



GOTHIC RUNIC ALPHABET, OR FUTHORC

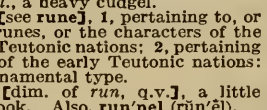
¹rung (rŭng), past participle of the irregular verb *ring*, which see.

²rung (rŭng), *n.* [<A.S. *hrung*, a staff, a pole], a crosspiece or round of a ladder or chair: *Naut.* and *Archaic*, 1, a floor timber in a ship; 2, one of the handles on the outer edge of the steering wheel of a ship: *Obs.*, *Sc.*, or *Dial.*, a heavy cudgel.

ru-nic (rōō'nĭk), *adj.* [see **rune**], 1, pertaining to, or consisting of, runes, or the characters of the alphabets of the earliest Teutonic nations; 2, pertaining to the decorative work of the early Teutonic nations:—*n. Print.*, a style of ornamental type.

run-let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of *run*, q.v.], a little stream; a brook. Also, **run'nel** (rŭn'ĕl).

run-ner (rŭn'ĕr), *n.* [see **run**], 1, one who runs, as a racer, a messenger, or the like; 2, an operator, as of an engine; 3, one of the pieces on which a sleigh, skate, or sled slides on the snow or ice: *Bot.*, 1, a slender, trailing branch that takes root at the end or at its joints; a sarmentum; 2, a plant that spreads in this way; *Mil.*, a soldier detailed or picked as a messenger for an officer while in the trenches; *Eng. Hist.*, a London police officer; as, a Bow Street *runner*: *U. S. Slang*, one who solicits trade, as a hotel employee sent to railroad stations or boat landings.



RUNNERS OF STRAWBERRY PLANT

a, original plant; *b*, primary runner; *c*, new plant developed from it, sending out a new runner.

run-ning (rŭn'ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, moving swiftly; 2, being in motion; 3, successive; continuous; 4, discharging pus:—*n.* 1, the act of moving swiftly; 2, the power or ability to run; 3, contest; competition; as, out of the *running:* **running board**, a narrow step along the side of a vehicle, especially an automobile; **running gear**, the wheels, axles, etc., of a vehicle, as distinguished from the body.

run-round (rŭn'round"), *n.* [*run*+*around*], *Colloq.*, a felon; a painful inflammation around a finger nail; whitlow. See **run'-a-round"**, *Pfd. S.*

runt (rŭnt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, any undersized animal, especially the smallest and weakest of a litter; 2, a person stunted in growth; 3, a very large breed of domestic pigeon.

run-way (rŭn'wā"), *n.* [*run*+*way*], a beaten way or path over which something runs, as the bed of a stream or a trail followed by animals.

ru-pee (rōō-pē'), *n.* [<Hind. *rūpiyah*<Sans. *rūpya*, wrought silver], the monetary unit of British India, equivalent to about 35 cents.—*abbr.* **Re.** [*pl.* Rs.].

rup-ture (rŭp'tūr), *n.* [<Lat. *ruptura*<*rumpere* (*ruptus*), to break], 1, the act of bursting or breaking apart; 2, the state of being broken or violently burst apart; 3, a breaking off or interruption of friendly relations between persons or countries: *Pathol.*, 1, a forcible tearing or breaking of a part through its natural boundary; 2, a hernia:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], 1, to burst or break violently apart; 2, to bring about a breach of; as, to *rupture* friendship: *Pathol.*, 1, to break or tear (a part of the body); 2, to cause (a hernia) to appear:—*v.i.* to undergo a breach or break.

ru-ral (rōō'rāl), *adj.* [<Lat. *ruralis*<*rus* (*ruris*), the country], 1, pertaining to, or suggesting, the country or country life: opposite of *urban*; 2, pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* methods.—*adv.* **ru'ral-ly.**—*n.* **ru'ral-ism.**—*n.* **ru-ral'i-ty.**—*n.* **ru'ral-ist.**

Syn. pastoral, arcadian, bucolic, rustic, countrified.

Rus. *abbr.* Russia; Russian; as, *Rus.* Ch., Russian Church (also, **Russ.**).

ruse (rōōz), *n.* [O.F.<*ruser*, to drive back, retreat, perh.<Lat. *refundere* (*-fusus*), to cause to flow back: see **²rush**], a trick; a stratagem; fraud or deceit.

Syn. artifice, feint, trick, stratagem. (See subterfuge.)

¹rush (rŭsh), *n.* [<A.S. *risc*, rush<O.Teut. source], 1, any of many plants, having long, easily twisted stems and growing on wet ground: valuable for seating chairs, making baskets, or the like; 2, anything worthless or of little value; a trifle.

²rush (rŭsh), *v.i.* [<A.F.<O.F. *rehusser*, *ruser*, to drive back, perh.<Lat. *refundere* (*-fusus*), to cause to flow back<*re-*, back+*fundere*, to pour], 1, to move with great speed; press forward with violent haste; 2, to enter or do with extraordinary haste or eagerness:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to move or act with great speed; hurry; 2, to make an attack on and occupy; as, to *rush* a fortification; *rush* a speaker's platform: *Football*, to advance (the ball) by carrying (it): *Slang*, to pay marked attention to, as to a girl or to a desirable candidate for a fraternity:—*n.* 1, a driving forward with eagerness and haste; 2, a sudden migration; as, a *rush* to the gold fields: *Colloq.*, 1, an extraordinary demand for activity and haste; as, the Christmas *rush*; 2, an unusual demand; a run; as, a *rush* on bonds; *U. S. College Slang*, a rough-and-tumble contest, as between classes: *Football*, a play in which the ball is carried toward the goal.—*n.* **rush'er.**

rush-light (rŭsh'līt"), *n.* [¹*rush*+¹*light*], a candle made of the pith of rushes dipped in tallow: also called *rush candle.*

rush-y (rŭsh'ĭ), *adj.* [see **¹rush**], full of, or like, rushes; also, made of rushes.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [<Sp. *rosca*, a twist, a kind of bread], 1, a kind of bread, often sweetened, which is rebaked in an oven until it is crisp and dry; also, such bread pulverized; 2, a kind of cake or sweetened biscuit.

Russ (rŭs), *n.* [<Russ. *Rus*, nat. name of people or country], 1, a Russian; 2, the language of the Russians:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Russia, its language, or its people; Russian.

Russ. *abbr.* Russia; Russian; as, *Russ.* Ch., Russian Church (also, **Rus.**).

rus-set (rŭs'ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. dim. of *rous*<Lat. *russus*, reddish], 1, a reddish brown color; 2, cloth or clothing of such a color; especially, homespun; 3, a kind of winter apple having a rough, greenish brown skin:—*adj.* 1, reddish brown; 2, made of coarse, reddish brown cloth; homespun; 3, pertaining to leather finished without artificial coloring: *Archaic*, coarse; simple.—*adj.* **rus'set-y.**

Rus-sia leath-er a strong, soft leather prepared from skins treated with birch oil: used in fine work, as in binding for books.

Rus-sian (rŭsh'ăn), *adj.* [<L.L. *Russianus:* see **Russ**], of or pertaining to Russia, its language, or its people:—*n.* 1, a native or inhabitant of Russia; 2, the language of Russia: **Great Russian**, an inhabitant of central or northern Russia; also, his language: **Little Russian**, an inhabitant of what was formerly South Russia; a Ukrainian; also, the Ukrainian language: **White Russian**, an inhabitant of, or the language of, West Russia.

rust (rŭst), *n.* [<A.S. *rūst*, rust, related to *rudu*, redness, and *rēad*, red], 1, the reddish matter formed on iron and steel through exposure to dampness; red oxide of iron; hence, 2, any formation appearing on other metals through corrosion; 3, any of a group of fungi growing parasitically on green plants to their detriment, and resembling a coating of rust; 4, anything that tends to deteriorate the mental or moral powers, as inaction, idleness, or bad habits:—*v.i.* 1, to corrode; undergo oxidation; 2, to grow worthless because of idleness or disuse:—*v.t.* 1, to corrode; cause to undergo oxidation; 2, to impair by time or inaction.

rus-tic (rŭs'tĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *rusticus*<*rus*, the country], 1, pertaining to, or like, the country; rural; 2, artless; unsophisticated; simple;

3, of rude make; unpolished; unadorned:—*n.* 1, a countryman; peasant; 2, a person of simple or uncouth manner.—*adj.* and *n.* **rus'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **rus'ti-cal-ly.**

Syn., adj. rough, coarse, boorish, countrified.—*Ant., adj.* polished, refined, urbane, cultured, polite.

rus-ti-cate (rŭs'tĭ-kāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *rusticari* (*-atus*), to live in the country < *rusticus*, rural < *rus*, the country], to reside in, or go into, the country:—*v.t.* 1, to force to reside in the country; 2, to banish or dismiss for a time from college, as to the country: *Masonry*, to make with grooved joints or roughened surfaces.

rus-ti-ca-tion (rŭs"tĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, residence in the country; 2, temporary dismissal from a college: *Masonry*, stonework in which the joints are rabbeted, or stones roughened.

rus-tic-i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **rustic**], homely or countrylike manners or simplicity; roughness; awkwardness.

rus-tle (rŭs'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], [imit.], to make a soft, crackling sound, as that made by the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves: *Slang*, to move energetically; hustle:—*v.t.* to cause to make a soft, crackling sound; as, to *rustle* dried leaves: *Slang*, 1, to get or obtain by energetic action; 2, to steal (cattle):—*n.* a soft, crackling sound; a succession of such sounds, as of dry leaves blown about or rain pattering.—*n.* **rus'tling.**

rus-tler (rŭs'lẽr), *n.* *Slang*, 1, one who acts energetically or hustles; an enterprising, successful man; 2, a cattle thief.

rus-tre (rŭs'tẽr), *n.* [Fr.], *Her.*, a heraldic bearing consisting of a lozenge pierced with a circular hole (see *heraldry*, illus.).

[1]rust-y (rŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **rust**], 1, consisting of, or covered with, rust; 2, impaired or harmed by inactivity or idleness, as an engine; hence, out of practice; behind the times; 3, looking as if covered with rust; antiquated; as, a *rusty* bonnet; 4, hoarse; grating, as the note of some birds.—*adv.* **rust'i-ly.**—*n.* **rust'i-ness.**

[2]rust-y (rŭs'tĭ), *adj.* [var. of obs. *resty*, early var. of *restiff*: see **restive**], headstrong; stubborn: obsolete except in the expressions, to ride or run *rusty*.

[1]rut (rŭt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, the track worn into the ground by a wheel; 2, a groove or hollow; 3, a fixed habit:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to cut into by means of wagon wheels; make grooves or hollows in.—*adj.* **rut'ty.**

[2]rut (rŭt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *rugire* (*-itus*), to roar], sexual excitement of various mammals, as cattle, deer, etc.:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to feel sexual excitement: said of animals.—*adj.* **rut'tish.**

ru-ta-ba-ga (rōō"tă-bā'gă), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *rotabagge*], a kind of turnip of a yellowish color.

ru-ta-ceous (rōō-tā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *rutaceus* < *ruta*, rue], *Bot.*, of or pertaining to the rue family of herbs, shrubs, and trees, among which are the lemon, lime, and other citrous fruits.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* [< A.S. *hrēowan*, to pity: influenced by O.N. *hrygdh*, affliction], *Archaic*, 1, pity; compassion; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; 2, grief; repentance; sorrow for something done.—*adj.* **ruth'ful.**

Ruth (rōōth), *n.* [Heb., prob. = friendship], *Bib.*, a book of the Old Testament; also, the heroine of the book, a Moabite girl, who married Boaz and became the great-grandmother of David: remembered as an example of devotion to her mother-in-law Naomi.

Ru-the-ni-an (rōō-thē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [< L.L. *Ruteni*, related to *Rus*, Russian], formerly, a Ukrainian or Little Russian, especially one living in Galicia in Austria; also, the Slavic dialect spoken by these people, a branch of Little Russian:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Ruthenians or their language.

ru-the-ni-um (rōō-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Mod.Lat. < L.L. *Ruteni*, Ruthenians, because found in Ural Mountains], *Chem.*, a rare, silvery white, hard, brittle, metallic element [symbol **Ru**], very infusible and resembling platinum in its resistance to attack by acids.

ruth-less (rōōth'lĕs), *adj.* [see **ruth**], cruel; pitiless; savage; barbarous, merciless; inexorable.—*adv.* **ruth'less-ly.**—*n.* **ruth'less-ness.**

R. V. *abbr.* Revised Version (of the Bible):—**R. V. O.**, Royal Victorian Order:—**R. W.**, 1, Right Worshipful; 2, Right Worthy:—**Ry.**, Railway.

[1]rye (rī), *n.* [< A.S. *rygе*, rye < O.Teut. source], a hardy cereal plant related to wheat, or its seed, used in making bread, in distilling whisky, and as fodder: *Colloq.*, whisky distilled from rye:—*adj.* pertaining to rye.

[2]rye (rī), *n.* [< Gypsy *rei*, gentleman], a gentleman; as, a Romany *rye*.

ry-ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [< Arab. *ra'iyah*, flock], in India, a cultivator; field laborer; peasant.

S

S, s (ĕs), *n.* [*pl.* S's; Ss; s's (-ĭz)], 1, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); 2, an object shaped or curved like the letter *S*: **S**, *Chem.*, the symbol [S] for the element sulphur.

S. *abbr.* 1, Saint (usually, St.); 2, Saturday (also, **Sat.**); 3, Saxon; 4, School; 5, Senate; 6, September (also, **Sept.**); 7, Signor; 8, Socialist; 9, Society (also, **Soc.**); 10, Soprano; 11, South (also, **So.**); Southern; 12, Sunday (also, **Sun.**):—**s.**, 1, second (also, **sec.**); 2, section; 3, see; 4, series; 5, shilling; 6, signed; 7, singular (also, **sing.**); 8, son; 9, stem; 10, substantive (also, **sb.**); 11, sun; 12, surplus:—**'s**, *Colloq.*, 1, is; as, it's here; 2, has; as, he's done it; 3, us; as, let's go.

S. A. *abbr.* 1, Salvation Army; 2, South Africa (also, **S. Afr.**); 3, South America (also, **S. Am.**; **S. Amer.**); 4, South Australia; 5, [Ger. *Sturm-Abteilung*], storm troops; 6, [Sp. *Sociedad colectiva*], partnership; 7, *Colloq.*, sex appeal: —**Sa**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Sa] for the element samarium:—**sa.**, *Her.*, sable:—**s. a.**, 1, [Lat. *secundum artem*], according to art or rule; 2, [Lat. *sine anno*], without date:—**Sab.**, Sabbath.

sab-a-dil-la (săb"ă-dĭl'ă), *n.* [< Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada*, barley], a plant (*Skoinolon officinale*) of Mexico and Central America; also, its seeds which are used, when powdered, as a vermifuge.

Sa-bæ-an (sā-bē'ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Sabaios* < Arab. *Saba'*, the people of Yemen], pertaining to Saba (called in the Bible *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia which flourished in the fifth century B.C., or the archaic alphabet used in Saba:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Saba. Also, **Sa-be'an.**

Sa-ba-ism (sā'bă-ĭzm), *n.* [< Heb. *çābā'*, host (of heaven)], the worship of the heavenly bodies; star worship, especially as practiced by certain ancient peoples. Also, erroneously, **Sa'bi-an-ism.**

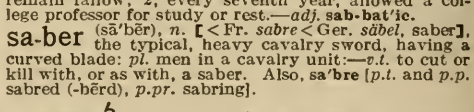
Sab-a-oth (săb'ă-ŏth; sā-bā'ŏth), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *Sabaōth* < Heb. *çebā'öth*, armies < *çābā'*, a host], 1, *Bib.*, armies; hosts; multitudes: used in the expression, *Lord of Sabaoth* (Rom. 9:29; James 5:4); 2, erroneously, the Sabbath.

Sab-ba-ta-ri-an (săb"ă-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Sabbath**], 1, pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the strict observance of the Sabbath; 2, of or pertaining to the beliefs of the Sabbatarians:—*n.* 1, a rigid observer of the Sabbath; 2, one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day of the week, as does a Jew, a Seventh-day Baptist, and a Seventh-day Adventist.—*n.* **Sab"ba-ta'ri-an-ism.**

Sab-bath (săb'ăth), *n.* [< Gk. *sabbaton* < Heb. *shabbāth* < *shābath*, to rest from labor], 1, the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews, and by some Christian sects, as a day of rest, commencing at sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; 2, the Christian Sunday, or first day of the week, especially when observed as a day of rest and worship: **Sabbath school**, a school for religious instruction held on the Sabbath: also called *Sunday school*: **sabbath**, a period of quiet or rest.

sab-bat-i-cal (să-băt'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the Sabbath; as, *sabbatical* peace: **sabbatical year**, 1, among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which lands were allowed to remain fallow; 2, every seventh year, allowed a college professor for study or rest.—*adj.* **sab-bat'ic.**

sa-ber (sā'bẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *sabre* < Ger. *säbel*, saber], the typical, heavy cavalry sword, having a curved blade: *pl.* men in a cavalry unit:—*v.t.* to cut or kill with, or as with, a saber. Also, **sa'bre** [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sabred (-bērd), *p.pr.* sabring].

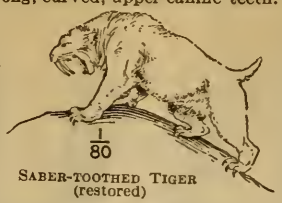


CAVALRY SABER AND SCABBARD

1, saber: *a*, pommel; *b*, plate; *c*, grip; *d*, guard; *e*, blade.—2, scabbard; *f*, slings.

sa-ber-toothed ti-ger any of various fierce, tigerlike, extinct mammals characterized by long, curved, upper canine teeth.

Sa-bi-an (sā′bĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Arab. *cābī*, perh. <Aram. *ç̄bah*, to bow, or <Heb. *ç̄bā*, host (of heaven)], one of a certain ancient religious sect mentioned in the Koran among the believers in the true God; also, one of a sect of pagan star worshipers who adopted the name to secure immunity from persecution by the Moslems:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the Sabians or to their religious doctrines; 2, erroneously, pertaining to Sabaism, or star worship.—*n.* **Sa′bi-an-ism.**

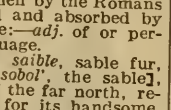


SABER-TOOTHED TIGER (restored)

Sa-bine (sā′bīn), *n.* [<Lat. *Sabinus*] 1, a member of an ancient central Italian race, famous for the legendary seizure of its women by the Romans in 750 B. C., which was conquered and absorbed by Rome in 290 B. C.; 2, its language:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Sabines or their language.

sa-ble (sā′bl), *n.* [<O.F. *sable, saible*, sable fur, prob. <Slav.: cf. Russ. *sobol′*, the sable], 1, a small carnivorous mammal of the far north, related to the martens, and valued for its handsome, glossy, dark brown fur; 2, the skin or fur of this animal; 3, the color black: so used in heraldry (for illus. see *heraldry*): *pl.* mourning dress:—*adj.* 1, very dark; black; mourning; 2, made of sable fur.

***sa-bot** (sa″bō′), *n.* [Fr. = wooden shoe: source uncertain], 1, a wooden shoe worn chiefly by the peasantry or poor farmers in various countries of Europe; also, 2, a kind of wooden-soled shoe with leather top: *Mil.*, a wooden disk or metal clip riveted to a projectile; *Mech.*, a device for shortening a harp string.



SABOTS 1, wood; 2, leather.

sa-bo-tage (sab′ō-täj; sa″bō″-täzh′), *n.* [Fr.: perh.orig. = bad, clumsy work <slang use of *sabot*, wooden shoe; rubbish], 1, the wilful injury to, or destruction of, machinery or materials by workmen, as during labor troubles; 2, similar interference with government activities in time of emergency, as by poisoning wells or cutting down fruit trees; 3, wilful restriction of production by business men seeking profit by restraint of trade or reduction of output; 4, bungling work.

***sa-bo-teur** (sa″bō″tûr′), *n.* [Fr. <*saboter*, to work badly, by influence of *chauffeur*, etc.: see **sabotage**], one who wilfully injures property so as to harass an opponent, as in a strike, war, or the like.

sa-bre-tasche (sā′bĕr-tăsh″), *n.* [<Fr. *sabretache* <Ger. *säbel*, saber + *tasche*, pocket], *Mil.*, a leather pocket worn by a cavalry soldier, and hung from his sword belt.

sab-u-lous (săb′ū-lŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *sabulosus* <*sabulum*, sand], of or like sand; gritty: *Pathol.*, granular or gritty.—*n.* **sab″u-los′i-ty.**

sac (săk), *n.* [<Lat. *saccus*, sack], *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, a baglike part of a plant or animal, sometimes containing a special fluid; any baglike organ or structure.

Sac (săk; sōk), *n.* [<Amer.Ind. *saukie*, people of the outlet], one of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, who lived along the upper Mississippi.

sac-cate (săk′āt), *adj.* [see **sac**], *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, 1, shaped like a sac; 2, having, or contained in, a sac or pouch.

sac-cha-ride (săk′ā-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* [see **saccharine**], *Chem.*, a compound with sugar.

sac-cha-rif-er-ous (săk″ā-rĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [<L.L. *saccharum*, sugar + Lat. *ferre*, to bear], producing, or containing, sugar, as beets.

sac-char-i-fy (să-kăr′ĭ-fī; săk′ā-rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<L.L. *saccharum*, sugar + Fr. *-fier* <Lat. *facere*, to make], *Chem.*, to convert (starch or dextrin) into sugar, as by malting.—*n.* **sac-char″i-fi-ca′tion.**

sac-cha-rim-e-ter (săk″ā-rĭm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *sakkaron*, sugar + *metron*, a measure], an instrument used for determining the amount of sugar in a solution, or the purity of a sample of sugar.

sac-cha-rin (săk′ā-rĭn), *n.* [<Gk. *sakkharon*, sugar], *Chem.*, a white crystalline solid prepared from toluene, with an intensely sweet taste, having a sweetening power of from 300 to 500 times that of sugar: used as a substitute for sugar by diabetic patients, and as a cheap sugar substitute in the manufacture of confectionery, jam, and the like. Also, **sac′cha-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn).

sac-cha-rine (săk′ā-rĭn; -rīn), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or producing, sugar; as, *saccharine* juices; 2, like sugar; sweet:—*n.* (-rĭn; -rēn), saccharin.—*n.* **sac″cha-rin′i-ty.**

sac-cha-rose (săk′ā-rōs), *n. Chem.*, 1, any of a group of chemical compounds belonging to the carbohydrates, crystalline, soluble in water, and having a sweetish taste; especially, 2, the ordinary sugar of commerce, obtained usually from the sugar cane or sugar beet, but also from many other plants, such as the maple and sorghum: also called *cane sugar* and *sucrose*.

sac-er-do-tal (săs″ĕr-dō′tăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *sacerdos* (*-dotis*), priest, sacrifice giver <*sacer*, holy + *dare*, to give], of or pertaining to a priest; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* robes.—*adv.* **sac″er-do′tal-ly.**

sac-er-do-tal-ism (săs″ĕr-dō′tăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, a priestly spirit, character, or system; 2, a tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sacred character; 3, the worldly policies and ambitions of the priesthood; priestcraft.

sa-chem (sā′chĕm), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], a hereditary chief, of highest rank, in some North American Indian tribes.

sa-chet (sa″shā′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *sac*], a small bag or cushion filled with a fragrant powder; also, the powder contained in such a bag.

¹sack (săk), *n.* [<A.S. *sacc* <Lat. <Gk. *sakkos* <Heb. *saq*, a bag], 1, a bag; especially, a large, coarse bag open at one end, for holding grain, potatoes, etc.; 2, a quantity of varying size; as, sugar at 30 cents a *sack*; 3, a loose upper garment or cloak worn by women and children: often written *sacque*; also, 4, a man's sack coat: *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, a sac: to give (one) **the sack**, *Colloq.*, to dismiss:—*v.t.* to put into a bag: *Colloq.*, to dismiss; *Slang*, to defeat in a match.

²sack (săk), *n.* [<Fr. *sac*, as in *mettre à sac*, to put to sack <It. *sacco*, bag], 1, the plundering by soldiers of a town taken in war; 2, loot; booty taken by plunder:—*v.t.* 1, to plunder or pillage; ravage; 2, to carry off the contents of; despoil; strip by force; rob; as, the burglars *sacked* the house.—*n.* **sack′er.**

Syn., *v.* ravage, plunder, pillage, loot.

³sack (săk), *n.* [<Fr. *sec* <Lat. *siccus*, dry], any of several dry, light-colored wines formerly imported from Spain and the Canary Islands.

sack-but (săk′bŭt), *n.* [<Fr. *saquebute*, sackbut, prob. <O.N.F. *saqueboute*, hook for pulling man off horse <*saquier*, to pull + *bouter*, of uncertain meaning], *Mus.*, in medieval times, a kind of trombone; *Bib.*, an ancient lyrelike instrument (Dan. 3:5).

sack-cloth (săk′klôth″), *n.* [¹*sack* + *cloth*], 1, a coarse material of which bags are made; sacking; 2, a coarse, rough cloth worn in ancient times as a token of mourning or repentance.

sack coat a man's short coat for ordinary informal or business wear.

sack-ful (săk′fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], [see ¹**sack**], the quantity a sack will hold.

sack-ing (săk′ĭng), *n.* stout, coarse material of flax or hemp, used for making sacks or bags.

sack race a race in which the contestants are incased in bags up to their necks.

sacque (săk), *n.* a loose jacket worn by women and children. See ¹**sack**, *Pfd. S.*

sa-cral (sā′krăl), *adj.* [see **sacrum**], *Anat.*, of, pertaining to, or lying near, the sacrum, or the triangular bone forming the rear wall of the pelvis.

sac-ra-ment (săk′rā-mĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *sacramentum*, a military oath, a consecration <*sacrare*, to dedicate <*sacer*, sacred], *Theol.*, 1, an outward ceremony of the church, ordained as a visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; specifically, a holy rite regarded as in itself a means of grace, or as a sign of the union of the soul with God: including, in the Roman and Greek Catholic churches, baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction; in Protestant churches, generally, baptism and the Lord's Supper, or Eucharist; 2, the consecrated elements of the Eucharist: **the Sacrament**, the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper.—*adj.* **sac″ra-men′tal.**—*adv.* **sac″ra-men′ta-ry.**

sac-ra-men-tal-ist (săk″rā-mĕn′tăl-ĭst), *n.* a believer in the sanctity, value, power, and efficacy of the sacraments.

sac-ra-men-ta-ri-an (săk″rā-mĕn-tā′rĭ-ăn), *n.* one who believes in the inherent efficacy of the sacraments; a sacramentalist:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments;

sacramental: **Sacramentarian,** *Eccl.*, *n.* formerly, one who believed that the sacraments are merely symbols, and not inherently able to bestow grace: a name given by Luther to the Zwinglians and others holding this belief:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

sa-cred (sā′krĕd), *adj.* [p.p. of obs. *sacre* < Lat. *sacrare*, to consecrate < *sacer*, sacred], **1,** set apart or dedicated to holy or religious uses; consecrated; hallowed; as, a *sacred* edifice; **2,** pertaining to religion or to consecrated persons or things; not secular; as, *sacred* history; **3,** not to be profaned, treated irreverently, or put to unworthy use; inviolable; as, a *sacred* memory.—*adv.* **sa′cred-ly.**—*n.* **sa′cred-ness.**

Syn. hallowed, consecrated, inviolable. (See holy.)

sac-ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīs; -fīz), *n.* [< Lat. *sacrificium* < *sacer*, sacred + *facere*, to make], **1,** the act of presenting to God, or to a deity, some offering, as a slaughtered animal or incense, in worship or expiation; **2,** that which is so consecrated and offered to God or to a deity; **3,** the giving up of something cherished or precious; destruction or loss suffered for another's sake; **4,** a thing so destroyed or given up: *Baseball*, a short hit, or bunt, on which the batter is generally put out, but which permits a runner to advance a base: also called *sacrifice hit*; *Com.*, a price reduction which wipes out all profit or involves a loss:—*v.t.* (-fīz; -fīs), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ficed (-fīzd; -fīst), *p.pr.* -ficing], **1,** to offer to a god in worship or atonement; **2,** to destroy, give up, or cause to suffer for the sake of some other person or object; as, to *sacrifice* health for riches: *Com.*, to sell at a loss:—*v.i.* to offer up a sacrifice: *Baseball*, to make a sacrifice hit.—*n.* **sac′ri-fic′er.**

sac-ri-fi-cial (săk″rĭ-fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or offering, a sacrifice; as, *sacrificial* rites.—*adv.* **sac″ri-fi′cial-ly.**

sac-ri-lege (săk′rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [< Lat. *sacrilegium*, the stealing of sacred things < *sacer*, sacred + *legere*, to gather], the crime or sin of desecrating or profaning sacred persons or things.

sac-ri-le-gious (săk″rĭ-lē′jŭs), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the sin of sacrilege; **2,** treating sacred things irreverently; blasphemous; profane.—*adv.* **sac″ri-le′gious-ly.**—*n.* **sac″ri-le′gious-ness.**

sa-cring (sā′krĭng), *n.* [< obs. *sacre*, to consecrate: see **sacred**], *Eccl.*, *Archaic*, **1,** the act of consecrating the bread and wine of the Eucharist; **2,** the ordination and consecration of a king, bishop, etc.

sac-ris-tan (săk′rĭs-tăn), *n.* [< L.L. *sacristanus* < Lat. *sacrista*, sacristan < *socra*, sacred things], **1,** one who has the care of church vessels, vestments, etc.; **2,** one who takes care of the church in general; a sexton.

sac-ris-ty (săk′rĭs-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< L.L. *sacristia*, sacristy < *sacra*, sacred things], an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, robes, etc., are kept; a vestry.

sac-ro-sanct (săk′rō-săngkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sacro-sanctus*, inviolable < *sacer*, sacred + *sanctus*, holy], most sacred; inviolable; consecrated.

sa-crum (sā′krŭm), *n.* [pl. -cra (-krä)], [< Lat. (*os*) *sacrum*, sacred (bone): from use in sacrifice], *Anat.*, a composite, triangular, bony structure forming the back of the pelvis, made of five vertebræ joined together (see *pelvis*, illus.).

[1]sad (săd), *adj.* [*comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest], [< A.S. *sæd*, satiate (with), weary < O.Teut. source], **1,** full of grief; downcast; mournful; sorrowful; **2,** causing sorrow or mournfulness; distressing, as an event; **3,** dull; dark: said of colors: *Colloq.*, bad; mischievous; as, she is a *sad* flirt: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, heavy; soggy, as bread or cake.—*adv.* **sad′ly.**—*n.* **sad′ness.**

Syn. unhappy, downcast, melancholy, mournful, unfortunate.—*Ant.* gay, merry, cheerful, glad, jocose.

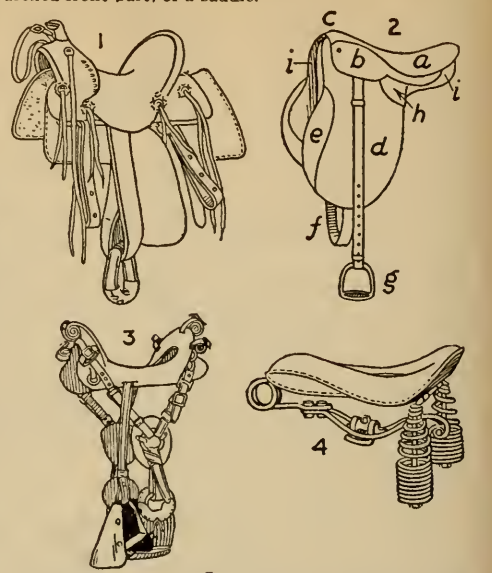
[2]sad (săd), *n.* [Arab.], the 14th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I). See **ṣad**, *Pfd. S.*

sad-den (săd′n), *v.t.* to make mournful or sorrowful:—*v.i.* to become depressed or cheerless.

sad-dle (săd′l), *n.* [< A.S. *sadol*, saddle < O.Teut. source], **1,** a padded leather seat for a rider, strapped on the back of an animal or attached to a bicycle (see illus. next column); **2,** a padded frame for carrying tools, etc.; a packsaddle; **3,** a padded band worn over a horse's back to support shafts (see *harness*, illus.); **4,** anything shaped like a saddle, as a cut of meat consisting of the two loins: *Geol.*, a ridge between two hills or summits:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* saddled (-ld), *p.pr.* saddling], **1,** to equip (a horse) with a saddle, or seat; **2,** to burden or embarrass, as a person or country, with a task, responsibility, or the like; as, to *saddle* the country with debt; also, to place, as a burden, upon something or someone.

sad-dle-bag (săd′l-băg″), *n.* [*saddle* + *bag*], one of a pair of pouches attached to a saddle, for carrying small articles.

sad-dle-bow (săd′l-bō″), *n.* [*saddle* + *bow*], the pieces which form the pommel, or arched front part, of a saddle.



SADDLES

1, western cowboy saddle.—2, English riding saddle: *a*, seat; *b*, jockey; *c*, pommel; *d*, flap; *e*, knee puff; *f*, girth; *g*, stirrup; *h*, thigh puff; *i*, *i*, pads.—3, U. S. Army saddle.—4, bicycle saddle.

sad-dle-cloth (săd′l-klôth″), *n.* [*saddle* + *cloth*], a cloth placed under a saddle.

sad-dle horse a horse specially trained to carry a rider.

sad-dler (săd′lẽr), *n.* [see **saddle**], one who makes or repairs saddles, harness, etc.

sad-dler-y (săd′lẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], **1,** the business of a saddler or harness maker; **2,** articles made by a harness maker, or the materials he uses; **3,** the shop where these articles are made or sold.

sad-dle-tree (săd′l-trē″), *n.* [*saddle* + *tree*], the frame of a saddle: *Bot.*, the tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*): from the leaf shape.

Sad-du-cee (săd′ŭ-sē), *n.* [< Gk. *Saddoukaios* < Heb. *Caddūqī*, prob. descendant of *Caddūq*, Zadok, the high priest of David's time], one of an ancient, aristocratic Jewish sect obeying only the Mosaic law: opposed to the Pharisees in politics and in certain religious opinions, as in their rejection of resurrection and immortality.—*adj.* **Sad″du-ce′an.**

sa-dhe (sä-dä″), *n.* [< Heb. *çādē*], the 18th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [צ (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *ss:* as a numeral, 90.

sad-i-ron (săd′ĭ″ûrn), *n.* [< obs. *sad*, heavy + *iron*], an iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

sa-dism (sād′ĭzm), *n.* [< Fr., after (Count de) *Sade* (1740–1814), writer of obscene stories], *Pathol.*, a sexual perversion in which the individual gets satisfaction from inflicting pain; loosely, any abnormal tendency to inflict pain.—*n.* **sa′dist,**—*adj.* **sa-dis′tic.**

S. A. E. *abbr.* Society of Automotive Engineers (United States).

***Saeng-er-fest** (zĕng′ẽr-fĕst″), *n.* [*pl.* -feste (-fĕs″tĕ)], [< Ger. *Sängerfest*, festival of songs], a song festival at which various singing societies compete; a German musical competition.

saf-a-ri (sŭf′ä-rē), *n.* [Ar. = pertaining to a journey], a caravan; hunting trip; expedition or journey.

[1]safe (sāf), *adj.* [*comp.* safer, *superl.* safest], [< Fr. *sauf* < Lat. *salvus*, uninjured], **1,** free from danger, evil, injury, or damage; **2,** out of danger; secure; sound; unhurt; **3,** incapable of doing injury or harm; securely kept, as a prisoner; **4,** reliable; trustworthy; involving no risk or loss; as, a *safe* investment; **5,** cautious; prudent; as, a *safe* investor.—*adv.* **safe′ly.**—*n.* **safe′ness.**

²safe (sāf), *n.* [<earlier *save*<O.F. *sauver*<L. *salvare*, to save], **1**, a fireproof or burglar-proof iron or steel chest for valuables, as jewels and money; **2**, any place, as a room or chest, designed for preserving or safe-keeping; as, a butcher's *safe* for meats; **3**, a device, as in plumbing, to catch the drip from a leak.

safe-con-duct (sāf'=kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* **1**, a guard or passport which guarantees a safe passage, especially through an enemy's country in war time; a pass; **2**, in international law, an official document assuring to the holder protection during a journey, on a particular occasion or in a particular district, as in time of war:—*v.t.* (sāf'=kŏn-dŭkt'; =kŏn'dŭkt), to provide with a safe-conduct; also, to conduct safely.

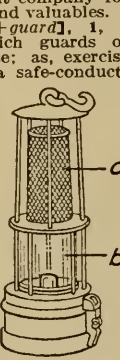
safe-de-pos-it box a steel box, generally fitted into the wall of a vault, often provided by a bank or safe-deposit company for containing and safeguarding securities and valuables.

safe-guard (sāf'gärd"), *n.* [²*safe*+*guard*], **1**, a person or device which guards or protects; a means of security; defense; as, exercise is a *safeguard* against ill health; **2**, a safe-conduct; protective papers granted to a foreigner; a passport:—*v.t.* to protect; watch over; defend.

safe-keep-ing (sāf'=kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of keeping or guarding in safety; **2**, protection; care; secure guardianship.

safe-ty (sāf'tĭ), *n.* [see ¹**safe**], freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe-keeping; security.

safe-ty fuse a fuse of such length that it can be lighted at a safe distance from the charge to be exploded: *Elec.*, a piece of easily fusible metal placed in an electric circuit so that, when an excessively powerful current passes, the fuse may melt and break the circuit before damage is done.



SAFETY LAMP
a, wire gauze; *b*, glass.

safe-ty glass glass designed to offer reduced danger from flying splinters if broken; specifically, glass made in two sheets with a layer of a transparent adhering substance pressed between them, or glass made with wire netting embedded in it.

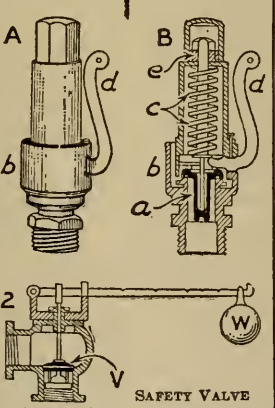
safe-ty lamp a lamp in which the flame is prevented, as by being inclosed in wire gauze, from igniting inflammable gases about it.

safe-ty match a match that will not ignite unless struck on a prepared surface.

safe-ty pin a pin made so that the point is held behind a guard, protecting the wearer against the chance of being pricked, and preventing the pin from falling out (see *pin*, illus.).

safe-ty valve **1**, *Mech.*, an automatic valve in a boiler, which opens if the steam exceeds a certain pressure; **2**, hence, a means of relief from worry; an outlet for strong feeling.

saf-flow-er (săf'lou"ẽr), *n.* [<Du. *saffloer*<O.F. *saffleur*<early It. *saffiore*], *Bot.*, **1**, an Asiatic plant of the composite family, resembling the thistle and bearing yellowish red flowers; **2**, one of the flowers of this plant: also called *false saffron*; **3**, a dye obtained from the dried flowers.



SAFETY VALVE
1, pop valve: A, outside; B, section: *a*, valve; *b*, cup-shaped outlet; *c*, spring; *d*, lever for hand operation; *e*, adjusting nut.—2, weighted valve: V, valve; W, weight.

saf-fron (săf'rŭn), *n.* [<Fr. *safran*<Arab. *za'farān*, saffron], **1**, *Bot.*, a crocus (*Crocus sativus*) bearing purple flowers in the fall; **2**, one of the dried orange-colored stigmas of this plant, which yield a deep yellow dye, and are also used in medicine and in cookery; **3**, a deep yellow or orange color:—*adj.* orange-yellow in color.

S. Afr. *abbr.* South Africa; South African (also, S. A.)

saf-ra-nine (săf'rȧ-nĭn; -nēn), *n. Chem.*, any of an important group of artificial dyestuffs, used for dyeing red and violet shades. Also, **saf'ra-nin**.

sag (săg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sagged (săgd), *p.pr.* sagging], [akin to L.G. *sacken*, to sink; source uncertain], **1**, to sink or droop in the middle, from pressure or weight, as a rope; **2**, to lean to one side; become lopsided, as a door; **3**, to droop at any point, as a skirt; **4**, to lose firmness; yield; weaken, as under disaster; **5**, to saunter along; move in a dilatory manner: *Naut.*, to drift from the course, especially to leeward; *Com.*, to drop in price:—*v.t.* to cause to sink or droop:—*n.* the fact or the amount that a rope, door, skirt, or the like, sinks or droops, as under weight or pressure: *Naut.*, a direction or drifting to leeward; *Com.*, a decline or drop in prices.

sa-ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ), *n.* [*pl.* sagas (-gȧz)], [O.N. =narrative, history], **1**, a medieval Scandinavian narrative relating heroic legends and historical traditions, often centering around one family; as, the Volsunga *Saga;* **2**, a modern literary imitation of such a narrative, in prose or verse.

sa-ga-cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *sagax* (*-acis*) <*sagire*, to perceive by the senses], shrewd; judicious: *Obs.* or *Rare*, having a keen scent, as a hound.—*adv.* **sa-ga'cious-ly**.—*n.* **sa-ga'cious-ness**.

Syn. (see astute, wise, politic).

sa-gac-i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* keen, practical judgment; shrewd mental penetration.

Syn. penetration, judiciousness, keenness, acumen, perspicacity, insight, acuteness, astuteness, shrewdness. These words name varying degrees of the power of mental perception. *Penetration* is extraordinary discernment, which enters at lightning speed into the essence of a matter, uncovering that which was concealed, observing pretexts in their true colors, unshrouding artifice. *Acuteness* and *acumen* name a still higher degree of intellectual capacity; *acuteness* characterizes a more general capability than *penetration; acumen* adds comprehensiveness and judicious discrimination to *acuteness*. A man of *penetration* sees through problems or difficulties with a glance; *acuteness* will enable him in addition to observe the subtleties of the situation; *acumen* will enable him to perceive its every angle, and to select those aspects which are most important. *Perspicacity*, like *penetration*, names that power of the mind which gets at the substance of things. *Sagacity* unites penetrative keenness with judicious foresight, to the end that the one possessing *sagacity* seems sometimes uncannily prescient. *Sagacity* exercises itself usually in the ordinary affairs of everyday life; it is a sensible sort of judgment, below the level of wisdom, but above that of *shrewdness*. *Shrewdness* is a sharply discriminating aptitude for practical affairs—so sharp, indeed, that it leans toward the crafty; the word connotes that kind of cleverness that can pick and keep a bargain. If we are beaten by *sagacity*, we are inclined to admire the technique of our defeat; if we are beaten by *shrewdness*, we resent the method. *Astuteness* is like *perspicacity* in that it is sharp, like *sagacity* in that it is foreseeing and farseeing; it uses its qualities often to the end of artfulness or craftiness, and sometimes bears the unfavorable connotation of *shrewdness*. *Insight* is discernment plus that intuition which plumbs character at a glance.

sa-ga-man (sä'gȧ-män; sā'-), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*saga*+*man*], the narrator of a saga.

sag-a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr), *n.* [<Amer.Ind. *sagamo*, sachem], among certain North American Indian tribes, a chief: sometimes synonymous with *sachem*, but usually applied to one of secondary rank.

¹sage (sāj), *adj.* [*comp.* sager, *superl.* sagest], [Fr. <L.L. *sabio*, wise<Lat. *sapere*, to be wise], **1**, wise; discerning; discriminating; **2**, indicating profound wisdom; keenly judged; shrewd; as, *sage* counsel; **3**, serious; solemn; grave:—*n.* a profoundly wise and venerable man.—*adv.* **sage'ly**.—*n.* **sage'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* wise, prudent, profound, learned, serious.

²sage (sāj), *n.* [<Fr. *sauge*<Lat. *salvia*, sage <*salvus*, safe: because of its healing power], **1**, any of several plants (genus *Salvia*) of the mint family, especially a plant (*S. officinalis*) native to southern Europe, and cultivated in America, the spicy, dull green leaves of which are used for flavoring meats, soups, etc., and the scarlet sage (*S. splendens*), cultivated for its showy flowers; **2**, the sagebrush (which see).

sage-brush (sāj'brŭsh"), *n.* [²*sage*+*brush*], *Bot.*, any of various low shrubs (genus *Artemisia*) of the composite family, grayish green in color, found on the plains of the western United States.

Sa-git-ta (sȧ-jĭt'ȧ), *n.* [Lat. = arrow], *Astron.*, a small northern constellation; the Arrow.

sag-it-tal (săj'ĭ-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow: **sagittal suture**, *Anat.*,

a seam where the parietal bones join, running from front to back along the middle of the top of the skull.

Sag-it-ta-ri-us (săj'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. = archer], *Astron.*, 1, the ninth sign of the zodiac; 2, the Archer: a southern constellation depicted as a centaur shooting an arrow (see *constellation*).

sag-it-ta-ry (săj'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to an arrow or the art of archery; like an arrow:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], *Myth.*, a centaur, or imaginary being half man and half horse: **Sagittary**, *Myth.*, a monster who figured in medieval romances as a supporter of the Trojan army; *Astron.*, Sagittarius.

sag-it-tate (săj'ĭ-tāt), *adj.* [see **Sagitta**], shaped like an arrow, as a leaf (for illus. see *leaf*).

sa-go (sā'gō), *n.* [< Malay *sāgū*], a starchy foodstuff, used in puddings, soups, etc., obtained from the pith of certain East Indian palms: *Bot.*, any of several palms from which sago is prepared: also called *sago palm*.

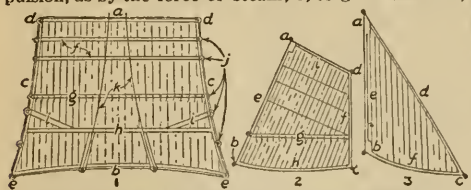
SAGO (much reduced)
A, fruit.

sa-hib (sä'lb), *n.* [Hind. < Arab. *çāhib*, friend], a title of respect used by natives of India and meaning: 1, when speaking of, or referring to, Europeans, gentleman; lord; master; 2, when addressing them, Mister; Sir; Lord: placed after the name or office. Also, **sa'heb** (-ĕb).

saice (sīs), *n.* [see **syce**], in India, a manservant. Also, **syce**, *Pfd. S.*

said (sĕd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *say*:—*p.adj.* already referred to; mentioned before: used chiefly in legal documents.

sail (sāl), *n.* [< A.S. *segl*, *segel*, sail < O.Teut. source], 1, a sheet of canvas or other strong textile material which is extended on masts and spars to catch enough wind to drive a vessel forward; 2, a ship or vessel propelled by such method; 3, vessels collectively; as, a fleet of 50 *sail*; 4, anything suggestive of a sail, as the flanges on the arms of a windmill for catching the wind; 5, an excursion in a sailboat; as, we went for a *sail*; also, an excursion in any type of vessel: *Poet.*, the wing of a bird:—*v.i.* 1, to be moved by the action of the wind upon spread canvas; also, 2, to be moved through water by mechanical propulsion, as by the force of steam; 3, to go or travel by

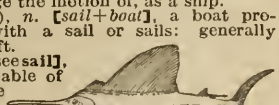


SAILS.—1, square sail: *a*, head; *b*, foot; *c*, *c*, leeches; *d*, *d*, head-earing cringles; *e*, *e*, clews; *f*, reef bands; *g*, reef points; *h*, bellyband; *i*, *i*, reef tackle patch; *j*, cringles; *k*, bunt lines.—2, fore-and-aft sail: *a*, peak; *b*, clew; *c*, tack; *d*, throat, or neck; *e*, leech; *f*, luff; *g*, reef points; *h*, foot; *i*, head.—3, jib: *a*, head, or peak; *b*, clew; *c*, tack; *d*, luff; *e*, leech; *f*, foot. (See also full-page illus. page 843.)

water; as, to *sail* to Liverpool; 4, to begin a voyage; as, the ship *sailed* at noon; 5, to glide like a boat, as an eagle through the air; float smoothly along: *Colloq.*, to progress smoothly, as plans; *Slang*, to fall to vigorously or enthusiastically: with *in* or *into*; as, he *sailed* into his job with zest:—*v.t.* 1, to pass over in a ship; navigate; as, to *sail* uncharted seas; 2, to direct, steer, or manage the motion of, as a ship.

sail-boat (sāl'bōt"), *n.* [*sail*+*boat*], a boat provided with a sail or sails: generally applied to small craft.

sail-er (sāl'ẽr), *n.* [see **sail**], a vessel capable of being propelled by the wind: usually with qualifying words as to its manner of motion; as, a swift *sailer*; a clumsy *sailer*.



SAILFISH

sail-fish (sāl'fĭsh"), *n.* [*sail*+*fish*], any of a genus (*Istiophorus*) of large fishes with upper jaw prolonged into a swordlike weapon: somewhat resembling the swordfish, but with teeth and scales, and a very large, sail-like dorsal fin.

sail-ing (sāl'ĭng), *n* [see **sail**], the act of one who or that which sails: *Naut.*, the art of steering, directing, or managing a vessel.

sail-or (sāl'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who makes a voyage in a sailing vessel, or in any vessel; especially, 2, one who acts as member of the crew, usually below the rank of officer; a seaman; mariner; 3, a straw hat with a flat brim and low, flat crown.—*adj.* **sail'or-ly.**

sain (sān), *v.t.* [< A.S. *segnian*, to bless < Lat. *signare*, to mark], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, to mark with the sign of the cross; bless; protect against harmful influences.

sain-foin (sān'foin), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *sanus*, wholesome + *fœnum*, hay], a plant (*Onobrychis sativa*) of Europe and Asia, bearing pink flowers, belonging to the pea family and cultivated for forage; the holy clover. Also, **saint'foin.**

saint (sānt), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *sanctus*, sacred], 1, a person of holy life; in the Bible, any Christian believer (Eph. 1:1); also, a pious and virtuous person; 2, one dead and among the blessed in heaven: *R. C. Ch.*, an exceptionally godly person, who, after death, is officially recognized as being capable of interceding with God for sinners, and is canonized by the church: **Saint**, 1, one canonized by the church: a title prefixed to the name; as, *Saint* Joan of Arc; 2, an archangel: a title prefixed to the name; as, *Saint* Michael: **Saint**, or **St., Agnes's Eve**, the evening of January 20, when, according to an old belief, a maiden may, under certain conditions, have a revelation of her future husband: **St. Andrew's cross**, a cross in the form of the letter X (see *cross*, illus.): **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas, an infectious, inflammatory disease of the skin, formerly supposed to be cured by the intercession of St. Anthony: **St. Elmo's fire** or **light**, a bright light sometimes seen in severe storms at sea, as at the head of a mast: also called *corposant*: **St. George's cross**, a red Greek cross, used on many British flags, especially in combination with a St. Andrew's cross, on the British union jack: **St. James's Palace**, the former London residence of the British sovereigns, now used for holding receptions and other official functions: **St.-John's-wort**, any of a genus of hardy, perennial herbs and shrubs bearing dark yellow flowers: **St. Valentine's Day**, February 14, dedicated to the memory of St. Valentine, an early Christian martyr, who was beheaded on that date: the day on which sweethearts are chosen, and amatory or satirical anonymous letters or tokens are sent to a person of the opposite sex: **St. Vitus's dance**, chorea, a nervous affection accompanied by involuntary muscular twitchings:—*v.t.* to canonize; officially declare to be a saint.

Saint Ber-nard (bẽr-närd'), [< *Bernard* de Menthon (923–1006), founder of hospice], one of a breed of large dogs, formerly bred for the purpose of rescuing travelers, chiefly at the monastery at the Great Saint Bernard Pass in the Swiss Alps.

saint-ed (sānt'ĕd), *p. adj.* [see **saint**], 1, canonized; 2, pious; holy; 3, blessed in heaven; dead.

saint-hood (sānt'hŏŏd), *n.* 1, the state or rank of a saint; 2, saints collectively.

saint-ly (sānt'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], 1, saintlike; godly; pious; 2, befitting a saint; as, a *saintly* office.—*n.* **saint'li-ness.**

Saint Nich-o-las (nĭk'ŏ-lăs), a bishop of Asia Minor in the fourth century after Christ, patron saint of Russia, and of children, seafarers, and virgins; the legendary bringer of Christmas gifts: in this sense known as *Santa Claus*.

saith (sĕth), *Archaic*, third person singular present indicative of the irregular verb *say*.

[1]sake (sāk), *n.* [< A.S. *sacu*, affair], 1, end; purpose; cause; as, for the *sake* of argument; 2, account; regard; interest; as, for my *sake*.

[2]sa-ke (sä'kĕ; -kĭ), *n.* [Jap.], a Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.

sa-ker (sā'kẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *sacre* < Arab. *çaqr*, hawk], a long-winged falcon (*Falco sacer*) of Mediterranean countries, used in falconry.

sal (săl), *n.* [Lat. = salt], *Chem.*, salt: formerly common, and still used in some commercial names.

sa-laam (sä-läm'), *n.* [< Arab. (*as*)*salām*, peace (be upon you)], an Oriental form of salutation or of showing respect; obeisance with a low bow of the head and body, with the right palm on the forehead:—*v.i.* to make, or perform, such a salutation:—*v.t.* to greet, or salute, with a salaam.

sal-a-ble (săl'ä-bl), *adj.* [see **sale**], 1, capable of being sold; fit to be sold; marketable; 2, bribable; venal.—*n.* **sal'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **sal'a-ble-ness.**

sa-la-cious (sä-lā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *salax* (*-acis*), fond of leaping < *salire*, to leap], lewd; impure; lustful.—*n.* **sa-la'cious-ness.**—*adv.* **sa-la'cious-ly.**—*n.* **sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ).

sal-ad (săl'ăd), *n.* [< O.F. *salade*, salad < Lat. *sal*, salt], a cold preparation, as of lettuce with

vegetables, fruit, etc., mixed with, or covered by, dressing: **salad days**, the days of youth and innocence.

sal-a-man-der (săl'ə-măn'dẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *salamandra*, salamander], **1**, *Zoöl.*, any of many four-legged, tailed, harmless, lizardlike amphibians (order *Urodela*), with moist skin, the small water forms of which, the newts, are incorrectly called lizards (for illus. see *Amphibia*): formerly supposed to be able to live in fire; **2**, according to the Swiss alchemist, Paracelsus, one of the spirits, or genii, living in the element fire: *Metal.*, the infusible mass found in the hearth of a blast furnace after the fires are drawn: *Colloq.*, anyone who can stand intense heat.—*adj.* **sal'a-man'drine** (-drĭn).

sal am-mo-ni-ac *Chem.*, ammonium chloride, a crystalline white salt used in electric batteries, as a flux by tinsmiths, and in medicine.

sal-a-ry (săl'ə-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<A.F. *salarie* <Lat. *salarium*, stipend: orig. soldier's salt money <*sal*, salt], **1**, a regular, periodical payment for official or professional services rendered; **2**, payment to officials and employees of the higher ranks, as distinguished from wage payment for manual services: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-rĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], to pay, or recompense, with a salary.

Syn., *n.* wage, hire, pay, compensation, remuneration, stipend, recompense, fee. *Salary* names the fixed periodical payment made to those who do professional or mental work; *wage* is applied to payment made for manual or mechanical work. A *wage* is also fixed and periodical, but is considered less permanent and stable, and is paid usually at shorter intervals, than *salary*. *Pay* is used frequently in the sense of *wages*, sometimes in the sense of *salary; pay* suggests definitely the actual money given for goods bought, services rendered, or debt discharged. *Wage* and *pay* are supposed to wipe out debt or obligation. *Compensation* is a general term which means that which is given in return; it may mean plain *pay*; or it may name amends, restoration for loss, indemnification for injury, etc. Hence, it may include *remuneration* and *recompense* as well as *pay*, *hire*, and *salary*. The basic idea of *remuneration* is reward; it is, however, often loftily used for *salary* or other pecuniary return, such as royalties. *Remuneration* falls short of the general sense of *recompense; recompense* lacks the commercial or pecuniary tone, and enters rather the field of satisfaction, requital, atonement, or retribution given. The *compensation* given by the government to the widows of soldiers who died in action can be termed a *remuneration;* there can be no fitting *recompense* for a life lost. *Fee* names the *remuneration* which a professional man, such as a lawyer, asks for his services; it is also applied to the money a public officer, as a notary, gets for performing his function; sometimes it is a gratuity; as, the *fee* given to a clergyman at a marriage. *Stipend* formerly applied to the regular *salary* of a clergyman.

sale (sāl), *n.* [<A.S. *sala*, prob. <O.N. *sala*, sale], **1**, the transfer of property and the title to it for money or its equivalent; the act of selling; **2**, a chance to dispose of goods; a market; a demand for goods; **3**, a disposal of goods at a low price or in some other special way; as, a bargain *sale;* a cake *sale* for charity.

sal-ep (săl'ĕp), *n.* [Fr. <Arab. *sahleb*, the orchis], a meal made from the dried roots of certain plants of the orchid family, which is used as food.

sal-e-ra-tus (săl'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* [<L.L. *sal aeratus*, aërated salt], potassium bicarbonate or, commonly, sodium bicarbonate; baking soda.

sales-man (sālz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*sale* +*man*], one whose business it is to sell goods; especially, one who visits prospective customers as the representative of a firm: **traveling salesman**, a salesman whose business it is to sell his firm's articles to retail stores; a commercial traveler; drummer.

sales-man-ship (sālz'măn-shĭp), *n.* skill in, or the art or science of, selling.

sales tax a tax upon the proceeds of the sale of property, services, etc., collected by the government from the seller, and usually added by him to the selling price.

sales-wom-an (sālz'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm'ĕn)], [*sale*+*woman*], a woman whose business it is to sell goods, as in a store.

sale-work (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* [*sale*+*work*], **1**, goods made to sell; **2**, hence, slovenly work.

[1]Sa-li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Salii*, a college of priests of Mars: literally, leapers <*salire*, to leap], *Rom. Religion*, pertaining to the Salii, a priesthood consisting originally of the twelve war priests of Mars and the twelve war priests of Quirinus.

[2]Sa-li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<L.L. *Salii*, name of a tribe of Franks], designating, or pertaining to, a tribe of Franks who settled along the Sala River, in the lower Rhine district, in the fourth century, and from whom the Merovingians were descended; Salic: —*n.* a member of this tribe; also, their dialect.

Sal-ic (săl'ĭk), *adj.* [see [2]Salian], pertaining to the Salian tribe of Franks: **Salic law**, a codified law derived from German tribes, including the laws of the Salian Franks, and providing that males inherit land in preference to females: later interpreted under the French and Spanish monarchies as excluding women from succession to the throne.

sal-i-cin (săl'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* [<Fr. <Lat. *salix* (*-icis*), willow], *Chem.*, a bitter, white, crystalline glucoside obtained from the bark of various species of willow and used medicinally in the treatment of rheumatism, general debility, etc.

sal-i-cyl-ate (săl'ĭ-sĭl'āt), *n.* [<Fr. *salicycle* <Lat. *salix* (*-icis*), willow+Gk. *hulē*, wood, substance], *Chem.*, a salt of salicylic acid.

sal-i-cyl-ic ac-id (săl'ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *Chem.*, a white crystalline compound obtained from oil of wintergreen, or synthetically: used as an antiseptic and food preservative and, in its salts, for the treatment of rheumatism.

sa-li-ence (sā'lĭ-ĕns), *n.* [see **salient**], **1**, the state or quality of being conspicuous or prominent; **2**, that which challenges attention because of its prominence or importance; as, lack of artistic *salience.*—*n.* **sa'li-en-cy.**

sa-li-ent (sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *saliens* (*-entis*), leaping <*salire*, to leap], **1**, leaping; dancing; capering; **2**, conspicuous; outstanding; noticeable; as, *salient* traits or characteristics; **3**, projecting outward, as an angle in a fortification: opposite of *reëntrant:*—*n.* a projecting angle: *Fortif.*, **1**, the angle at the projecting point of a bastion (for illus. see *bastion*); **2**, in trench warfare, the trenches projecting farthest into the enemy's territory; an outward bending of the line of battle; *Her.*, springing (see *lion*, illus.).—*adv.* **sa'li-ent-ly.**

sa-lif-er-ous (sā-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *sal*, salt +*ferre*, to bear], *Geol.*, **1**, saturated with salt; salty; **2**, producing salt; as, *saliferous* soil.

sal-i-fy (săl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *salifier* <Lat. *sal*, salt+*facere*, to make], *Chem.*, to combine with a salt, or with an acid to form a salt.

sal-im-e-ter (săl-ĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [<Lat. *sal*, salt +Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Chem.*, a form of hydrometer for measuring the proportion of salt present in a given solution.

sa-li-na (sə-lī'nə), *n.* [see **saline**], **1**, a salt pond or marsh; **2**, a works where salt is produced, as by the evaporation of sea water.

sa-line (sā'līn), *adj.* [<Fr. *salin*, salty <Lat. *sal*, salt], **1**, consisting of, or containing, salt or a salt; **2**, of or pertaining to salt; salty:—*n.* **1**, a salt spring, lake, or the like; **2**, any salty substance: *pl. Med.*, any of several mineral salts, as of magnesium, sodium, etc., often used as purgatives.—*n.* **sa-lin'i-ty.**

sa-li-va (sə-lī'və), *n.* [Lat. = spittle, slime], the colorless, watery fluid secreted by the salivary glands and discharged into the mouth, which assists tasting, masticating, and swallowing, and the digestion of starchy foods.

sal-i-va-ry (săl'ĭ-vā-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the saliva or the glands which secrete it.

sal-i-vate (săl'ĭ-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [<Lat. *salivare* (*-atus*), to sallivate], *Med.*, to produce an excessive flow of saliva in.

sal-i-va-tion (săl'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n. Med.*, the act of producing, or the state of having, an abnormal flow of saliva.

***salle à man-ger** (säl' ä mäⁿ'zhā'), [Fr. = hall for eating], a dining room.

sal-let (săl'ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *salade*, helmet <Lat. *caelata*, an engraved helmet <*caelare*, to engrave], a light, hemispherical helmet, in use toward the end of the Middle Ages.

SALLET

[1]sal-low (săl'ō), *adj.* [<A.S. *salo*, sallow <O. Teut. source], of a pale, sickly yellow color: said of the complexion:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make or become sallow, as the skin. *adj.* **sal'low-ish.**—*n.* **sal'low-ness.**

[2]sal-low (săl'ō), *n.* [<A.S. *sealh*, willow], **1**, any of various willows of Europe and Asia, with broad leaves, especially a species (*Salix caprea*), often called *great sallow* or *goat willow*, used for charcoal and in making baskets and various implements; **2**, a shoot of willow; an osier.—*adj.* **sal'low-y.**

sal-ly (săl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sallies (-ĭz)], [<Fr. *saillie* <*saillir*, to rush out <Lat. *salire*, to leap], **1**, a sudden rushing forth of troops from a fortified place to attack a besieging enemy; a sortie; **2**, any

type of going forth: an excursion. 5, a sudden outburst of wit or fancy; a lively piece of banter or gaiety. *Arch.*, a salient or projection.—*v.i.* *pr.t.* and *p.p.* sallied (-lid), *p.pr.* sallying. 1, to rush out suddenly, as troops from a besieged town to attack the besiegers often with *forth*. 2, to set out, as on a journey or excursion; especially, to set out joyfully.

Sal-ly Lunn (lŭn), [from the girl said to have first sold such cakes at Bath, England, in the late 18th cent.], a kind of light, sweet, tea cake, usually served hot. Also, **sal'ly lunn.**

sal-ly port [< Fr. *saillir*, to rush out, and L.at. *porta*, door]. *Fort.*, formerly, a gate in a fortification, through which besieged troops might rush forth: sometimes used for *postern*.

Sal-ma-cis (săl'mə-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a nymph of a fountain near Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, who became one with the youth Hermaphroditus: see *hermaphrodite*.

sal-ma-gun-di (săl'mə-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *salmagondis*], 1, a dish made of chopped meats mixed with other ingredients, spiced and seasoned; 2, hence, any miscellaneous collection of things; a mixture; medley.

sal-mis (săl'mĭ; săl'mē'), *n.* [Fr., prob. abbr. of *salmagondis*], a kind of highly seasoned stew of game, often flavored with wine. Also, **sal'mi.**

salm-on (săm'ŭn), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< Fr. *saumon* < L.at. *salmo* (-*onis*), salmon], 1, a game, silver-scaled sea or land-locked fresh-water fish (*Salmo salar*) with orange-pink flesh, which ascends rivers from the North Atlantic to spawn, and is caught and canned for food; 2, any of several related fishes, especially of the North Pacific. 3, *pl.* salmons (-ŭnz'), an orange-pink color resembling salmon flesh.—*adj.* of the color of the salmon's flesh.

SALMON (⅛)

salm-on-ber-ry (săm'ŭn-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* (*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)), [*salmon* + *berry*], 1, a large, hairy raspberry plant (*Rubus spectabilis*) of the Pacific coast, bearing large, salmon-colored berries. 2, its fruit.

salm-on trout 1, the European sea trout (*Salmo trutta*), similar to, but smaller than, the salmon; 2, any of various large salmonlike fishes of North American lakes and rivers.

sal-ol (săl'ōl; săl'ōl), *n.* [< Fr. *salicyle* (see **salicylate**) + L.at. *oleum*, oil], *Chem.*, a colorless crystalline compound, phenyl salicylate, used as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic, and as a substitute for salicylic acid.

Sa-lo-me (sā-lō'mē), *n.* [Heb. = perfect], *Bib.*, the daughter of Herodias, who, at her mother's instigation, asked and received from Herod, as a reward for her dancing, the head of John the Baptist (Matt. 14 8): subject of plays by Oscar Wilde and Hermann Sudermann, and of a music drama by Richard Strauss.

***sa-lon** (sa'lŏN'), *n.* [*pl.* salons (-lŏN'')], [Fr. = hall see **saloon**] 1, an apartment for the reception of guests; 2, a periodic gathering, usually at the home of a distinguished woman, of persons of note in artistic, literary, or political circles: **the Salon**, either of two annual exhibitions (*Old Salon* and *New Salon*), in Paris, of the work of living French artists.

sa-loon (sə-lōōn'), *n.* [< Fr. *salon* < It. *salone* < *sala*, hall], 1, a spacious hall or large apartment, as in a hotel, used for large receptions, exhibitions, etc.; 2, a public hall for special uses, as, a dancing *saloon*; 3, hence, the main cabin on a steamship; 4, a drawing room on a railway train; 5, in the United States, formerly, a tavern, or barroom.

sa-loop (sə-lōōp'), *n.* [var. of *salep*, q.v.], a tea flavored with salep, or sometimes sassafras bark, formerly used in England as a beverage and medicine. sassafras tea.

sal-si-fy (săl'sĭ-fĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *salsifis*: source uncertain], a European plant (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), the root of which is used for food: also called *oyster plant* and *vegetable oyster* from its flavor.

sal so-da *Chem.*, crystallized sodium carbonate; washing soda. Also, *n.* **sal'so-da.**

salt (sôlt), *n.* [< A.S. *sealt* < O.Teut. source], 1, chloride of sodium, a white crystalline substance found in sea water, mineral springs, subterranean beds, etc., and used for seasoning foods, preserving meats, as a source of hydrochloric acid and other compounds, etc.; 2, anything which, like salt, gives flavor or character: flavor, savor. 3, dry humor, piquant wit, good sense. *Chem.*, a compound, generally crystalline, formed by the union of an acid and a base, or by the more or less complete replacement of the hydrogen of an acid by metallic atoms, or of the hydroxyl group of a basic hydrate by nonmetallic atoms or acid radicals; also, the product of the union of a metallic oxide and an anhydride. *Colloq.*, a sailor: *pl.* any saline cathartic, as, Epsom *salts*; Rochelle *salts*: **acid salt**, *Chem.*, a salt in which the hydrogen of the acid is not completely replaced by metallic atoms or basic radicals: **basic salt**, *Chem.*, a salt in which the hydrogen of the base is not completely replaced by acid-forming groups: **neutral salt**, *Chem.*, a salt in which the acid and base exactly replace each other: **with a grain of salt**, with reserve or allowance, as for exaggeration.—*v.t.* 1, to sprinkle or season with salt. 2, to furnish with salt: feed salt to; as, to *salt* cattle. 3, to cure or preserve with salt or in a salty solution, as meats. *Com. Slang*, 1, to put by; save, as money usually with *down*. 2, to doctor or alter into a condition indicating fictitious value, as, to *salt* the books. *Mining Slang*, to add extraneous rich ore deceptively to (a mine).—*adj.* 1, flavored with salt; briny. 2, cured or preserved with salt, as meats. 3, growing in salt water.—**n. salt'ness.**—*adj.* **salt'less.**—*adj.* **salt'ish.**

sal-tant (săl'tănt), *adj.* [< L.at. *saltans* (-*antis*), dancing < *p.pr.* of *saltare*, freq. of *salire*, to leap], leaping; jumping, dancing, capering.

sal-ta-tion (săl-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, a leap or spring, as in a dance. 2, palpitation, as of an artery.

sal-ta-to-ry (săl'tə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining, or adapted, to jumping; 2, leaping or dancing.—*adj.* **sal'ta-to-ri-al.**

salt-cel-lar (sôlt'sĕl-ẽr), *n.* [*salt* + obs. *saler* < O.F. *salier*, saltcellar < L.at. *sal*, salt], a dish, or shaker with perforated top, to hold salt.

sal-tire (săl'tĭr), *n.* [< O.F. *saultoir*, stirrup loop < L.at. *saltare* (*saltus*), to leap], *Her.*, a bearing, or distinguishing emblem, consisting of two wide bands, drawn diagonally on the shield, and crossing at its center (see *heraldry*, illus.). Also, **sal'tier.**

salt lick a place where natural salt is found on the surface of the earth, and where animals go to satisfy their craving for salt.

salt-pe-ter (sôlt'pē'tẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *salpêtre* < L.L. *salpetra*, rock salt < L.at. *sal*, salt + Gk. *petra*, rock], *Chem.*, 1, niter, or potassium nitrate, a white crystalline compound used in gunpowder, matches, and as a food preservative; 2, sodium nitrate, obtained from the nitrate beds of Chile, an important source of nitrogen for commercial use: often called *Chile saltpeter* or *soda niter*. Also, **salt'pe'tre.**

salt rheum *Pathol.*, any of various diseases of the skin, especially eczema.

salt-wort (sôlt'wûrt'), *n.* [*salt* + *wort*], any of various maritime plants (genus *Salsola*), several of which are used in the production of soda ash.

salt-y (sôl'tĭ), *adj.* (*comp.* -ier, *sup.* -iest), [see **salt**], tasting of salt; briny.—*n.* **salt'i-ness.**

sa-lu-bri-ous (sə-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< L.at. *salubris*, healthy < *salus*, safety, health], healthy; wholesome; healthful.—*adv.* **sa-lu'bri-ous-ly.**

Syn. favorable, wholesome. (See **healthy.**)

sa-lu-bri-ty (sə-lū'brĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being healthful; healthfulness.

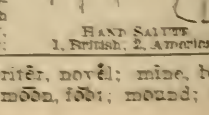
sal-u-ta-ry (săl'ŭ-tə-rĭ), *adj.* [< L.at. *salutaris* < *salus*, safety, health], 1, producing health; wholesome; as, *salutary* exercises; 2, beneficial, advantageous; promoting good; as, *salutary* social reforms.—*adv.* **sal'u-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sal'u-ta-ri-ness.**

Syn. salubrious, beneficial, wholesome. (See **healthy.**)

sal-u-ta-tion (săl'ŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [see **salute**], the act or manner, as by word or gesture, of addressing or greeting another; a greeting.

sa-lu-ta-to-ri-an (sə-lū'tə-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* in some schools and colleges of the United States, the student, usually ranking second in the graduating class, who delivers the opening, or salutatory, oration at the commencement exercises.

sa-lu-ta-to-ry (sə-lū'tə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a greeting or salutation or greeting; as, a *salutatory* address; 2, opening or introducing: applied in some United States schools and colleges to the opening oration at the commencement exercises.—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, in the United States, the salutatory address, usually made by the graduating student second highest in rank. 2, any address of welcome or greeting


HAND SALUTE
1, British. 2, American.

sa-lute (sə-lūt'), *n.* [< L.at. *salutare* (-*atus*), to wish health to < *salus* (-*utis*), safety, health], 1, a greeting;

1. a gesture or bow expressing welcome, respect, or the like; 2. a kiss: *Mil.* and *Nav.*, 1. a prescribed gesture or position of body or arms as a sign of respect, especially the raising of the hand to the head as a prescribed courtesy as the officers exchanged *salutes* as they passed (see illus. page 864); 2. a discharge of cannon, dipping of a flag, presentation of arms, or the like, as a sign of greeting or respect —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* saluted, *p.pr.* saluting], 1. to address with kind wishes; welcome; 2. to greet with a kiss or bow: *Mil.* and *Nav.*, to receive or honor with an official salute or with a formal demonstration —*v.i.* *Mil.* and *Nav.*, to execute a salute.—**sa-lut'er**, *n.*

Salv. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for Salvador, a republic in Central America.

sal-vage (sal'vij), *n.* [*Fr.* = saving < O.F. *salver* < Lat. *salvare*, to save], 1. the act of saving a ship or goods from the dangers of the sea, from a wreck, or from other grave danger; 2. payment given to those who help to save property under such circumstances; 3. the goods or vessel so saved: *Insurance*, 1. insured goods saved from a fire; 2. the value allowed for such rescued goods; 3. the price received for them when sold; 4. compensation to those who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or its cargo from fire or hazards of the sea.—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vaged (-vijd), *p.pr.* -vaging], to save, as goods or a ship, from a wreck, fire, or any other danger.—*n.* **sal'vag-er**, sal'var-san (sal'vär-sän') *n.* [Ger. *arsenik*, arsenic + trade name], *Med.*, an organic compound of arsenic used especially in the treatment of syphilis, and also in treating sleeping sickness, pernicious anemia, etc.; popularly called *606*.

sal-va-tion (sal-vā'shun), *n.* [< Lat. *salvatio* -*onis* < *salvare*, to save], 1. the act of saving, or the state of being saved, from some loss or calamity; 2. that which delivers from loss or calamity: *Theol.*, 1. the saving free of the soul from sin and death; redemption; 2. that which brings about redemption or deliverance from sin and death. **Salvation Army**, a religious body, organized on a military basis, for the purpose of reawakening religion among the masses, relieving poverty, and giving spiritual comfort.

Sal-va-tion-ist (sal-vā'shun-ist), *n.* one who belongs to the Salvation Army.

'salve (säv), *n.* [< A.S. *sealf*, ointment], 1. an ointment or greasy mixture, used on sores, inflammatory swellings, skin eruptions, etc.; 2. hence, figuratively anything that calms, soothes, or pacifies: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* salved (sävd), *p.pr.* salving], 1. to apply a healing ointment to; heal with an ointment; 2. hence, to smooth over; palliate, especially temporarily, as a grievance. Usually with *over*.

'salve (sälv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* salved (sälvd), *p.pr.* salving], [abor. of salvage], to save, as a ship or property, from the dangers of sea, fire, or the like; salvage.—*v.i.* to salvage property.

'sal-ve (sal'vē), *interj.* [Lat. = hail, may you be well < *salvēre*, to be well], hail! a greeting.

sal-ver (sal'vėr), *n.* [< Sp. *salva*, a plate on which food of one a master for his safety < Lat. *salvare*, to save], a tray usually of metal, on which anything is served or presented.

sal-vi-a (sal'vi-ä), *n.* [Lat. = sage], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Salvia*) of herbs or shrubs of the mint family, especially the scarlet sage (*S. splendens*), cultivated for its brilliantly colored scarlet flowers.

'sal-vo (sal'vō), *n.* *pl.* -vos (-vōz), [< It. *salva* < Lat. *salve*, hail], the cheers and shouts of a crowd: *Mil.*, the discharge, simultaneously, of several cannon or other firearms, especially as a salute.

'sal-vo (sal'vō), *n.* *pl.* -vos (-vōz), [< Lat. *salvo jure*, rights being reserved], a quibbling evasion: *Law*, a saving clause or reservation; a proviso.

sal vo-la-ti-le (sal vō-lät'i-lē), a solution of ammonium carbonate in alcohol, often perfumed, used as a restorative in fainting: *smelling salts*.

Sam. *abbr.* 1. Samaria; Samaritan also, Samar...; 2. Samuel also, Saml.; Sam't. —**S. Am.**, South America; South American also, S. A.; S. Amer...

sam-a-ra (sam'ä-rä; sä-mā'rä), *n.* [Lat. = elm seed], *Bot.*, a dry, single-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the elm, ash, or maple (see *fruit*, illus.).

Sa-mar-i-tan (sä-mar'i-tän), *adj.* [< L.L. *Samaritanus* < Gk. *Samareitēs*, a Samaritan < *Samareia*, Samaria], pertaining to, or like, Samaria, or the inhabitants of Samaria, the central district of ancient Palestine, inhabited during the time of Christ by a mixed race with whom the Jews were forbidden to associate:—*n.* 1. a native of Samaria; 2. the language spoken by these people: **Good Samaritan**, 1. *Bib.*, a character in one of the parables of the New Testament who rescued a Jew who had been beaten and robbed, after a priest and a Levite had passed him by (Luke 10:30–37); 2. hence, one willing to aid those in distress.

sa-ma-ri-um (sä-mā'ri-um), *n.* [< *samarskite*], *Chem.*, a very rare metallic element (symbol Sa or Sm), discovered in the mineral samarskite, in 1879, by the aid of the spectroscope.

sa-mar-skite (sä-mär'skīt), *n.* [< Colonel von *Samarski*, a Russian who collected minerals used in the discovery], *Mineral.*, a shiny, velvety black mineral, containing compounds of the rare earth metals, as cerium, samarium, columbium, and yttrium.

Sam Browne belt [< inventor, officer in the Br. Indian army], a leather belt with a strap fastened diagonally over the right shoulder to bear the weight of a pistol, saber, etc.

Sam Browne Belt as worn by General Pershing.

sam-buke (sam'būk), *n.* [< Lat. *sambuca* < Gk. *sambykē*, prob. < Aram. *sabbēkā*], *Mus.*, an ancient stringed instrument resembling a harp.

same (sām), *adj.* [< O.N. *same*, *sama*, the same], 1. identical; exactly alike in every detail: with *the*; as, this is the *same* picture; 2. alike in kind, quality, or degree; equal: with *the*; as, the *same* distance; 3. unchanged; monotonous; dull; 4. just mentioned; previously suggested or thought of —*pron.* the identical person or thing: with *the*, *this*, or *that*; as, give me some of the *same*: *Colloq.* or *Com.*, the thing previously mentioned; it; as, your letter received, and *same* will be attended to: **just the same**, or **all the same**, nevertheless; in spite of everything.

Syn., *adj.* equivalent, selfsame, alike, equal, interchangeable, corresponding, identical, similar.

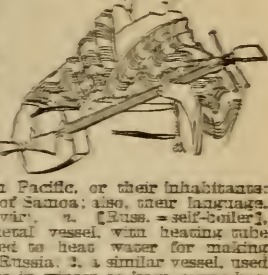
sa-mekh (sä'mek) *n.* [Heb.], the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ס); see App. I, approximately equivalent to the English *s*: as a numeral, 60. Also, **sa'mech**.

same-ness (sām'nes), *n.* [see **same**], 1. the state of being exactly alike; identity; 2. similarity; likeness in nature or character; 3. monotony.

S. Amer. *abbr.* South America; South American also, S. A.; S. Am..

Sa-mi-an (sā'mi-an) *adj.* [< Lat. *Samius*], of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Ægean Sea: **Samian ware**, a fine variety of highly glazed pottery, red or black, made of Samian earth:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of the island of Samos.

sam-i-sen (sam'i-sen), *n.* [Jap. < Chin. *san hsien*, three strings], a three-stringed musical instrument of Japan, resembling a banjo.



sa-mite (sā'mīt), *n.* [< O.F. *samit* < L.L. < late Gk. *hexamiton* < Gk. *hex*, six—*mitos*, thread; because weft threads were caught at every sixth warp thread], a heavy, rich, medieval silk, generally interwoven with gold.

Sa-mo-an (sä-mō'an), *adj.* [< *Samoa*], of or pertaining to the Samoa Islands in the southern Pacific, or their inhabitants: —*n.* one of the natives of Samoa; also, their language.

sam-o-var (sam'ō-vär'), *n.* [Russ. = self-boiler], 1. a metal vessel, with heating tube through the center used to heat water for making tea, originally used in Russia; 2. a similar vessel, used by the northern Chinese in winter to keep soups hot.

Sam-o-yed (sam'ō-yed'), *n.* [< Russ.], 1. any of a Mongolian race inhabiting Siberia; 2. any of a certain breed of large dogs, native to Russia. Also, **Sam'o-yede'** (-yēd').—*adj.* and *n.* **Sam'o-yed'ic**.

samp (samp) *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *nasaump*], softened by water], *U. S. Dial.*, 1. hulled Indian corn or coarse hominy; 2. also, a porridge made of this.

sam-pan (sam'pan'), *n.* [< Chin. *san pan*, three boards], a flat-bottomed boat, used along the coasts and in the rivers of China and Japan and propelled by sails or oars; used sometimes as a houseboat.

sam-phire (săm'fīr), *n.* [< Fr. (*herbe de*) *St. Pierre*, St. Peter's herb], a plant (*Crithmum maritimum*) of the parsley family, growing among rocks very near the sea, and having spicy, fleshy leaves, formerly used in pickles; also, any of several other plants.

sam-ple (săm'pl), *n.* [< obs. *essample*, var. of *example*], a part shown to prove the quality of the whole; a representative part; a specimen; pattern:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sampled (-pld), *p.pr.* sampling], to test or examine; as, to *sample* sugar or tea.

sam-pler (săm'plẽr), *n.* 1, one who prepares samples of goods for inspection; 2, one who examines goods by means of samples; 3, a piece of ornamental needlework made as an exhibition of skill.

Sam-son (săm'sŭn), *n.* [< Heb. *Shimshōn*, like the sun], 1, *Bib.*, one of the judges of Israel, noted for his great strength (Judges 13–16): subject of Milton's poem, "Samson Agonistes," and of Saint-Saëns's music drama, "Samson and Delilah"; 2, hence, any person of great physical strength.

Sam-u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [< Heb. *Shemūēl*, heard of God], *Bib.*, 1, a Hebrew prophet, the last of the judges; 2, either of two books in the Old Testament which give his history.

sa-mu-rai (sä'mōō-rī'), *n. pl.* and *sing.* [Jap.], under the ancient feudal system of Japan, the military class, or the lesser nobility, who acted as military retainers to the daimios, or feudal lords; also, a member thereof.

san-a-tive (săn'ā-tĭv), *adj.* [< L.L. *sanativus* < Lat. *sanare*, to cure], healing; health-giving.

san-a-to-ri-um (săn'ā-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ā); -riums (-ŭmz)], [see **sanatory**], 1, a health resort; a locality conducive to the restoration of health; 2, an institution for the care of invalids or for the treatment of certain diseases; a sanitarium.

san-a-to-ry (săn'ā-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *sanatorius*, giving health < *sanare*, to cure], health-giving; tending to cure or to preserve health; healing.

san-be-ni-to (săn"bĕ-nē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -tos (-tōz)], [Sp. = Saint Benedict: so called from resemblance to the scapular which he introduced], 1, during the Spanish Inquisition, a yellow cloak decorated with a red St. Andrew's cross, worn by a confessed and repentant heretic; 2, a similar black garment covered with painted flames and devils, worn by an impenitent heretic during his trial and execution.

sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion (săngk"tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **sanctify**], 1, the act of making holy, or the state of being made holy; 2, the act of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration: *Theol.*, the act of grace by which the soul is cleansed from sin and made holy in the sight of God.

sanc-ti-fied (săngk'tĭ-fīd), *p.adj.* 1, consecrated; set apart for holy purposes; 2, purified; made holy; 3, insincerely pious; sanctimonious.

sanc-ti-fy (săngk'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *saintifier* < L.L. *sanctificare* < Lat. *sanctus*, sacred + *facere*, to make], 1, to purify; free from sin; 2, to set apart as holy, for some sacred purpose; consecrate; 3, to make productive of spiritual blessing; as, to *sanctify* affliction; 4, to lend sanctity to; justify.—*n.* **sanc'ti-fi"er.**

sanc-ti-mo-ni-ous (săngk"tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **sanctimony**], having the appearance of, or making a show of, piety or holiness; hypocritically devout or holy.—*adv.* **sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous-ness.**

sanc-ti-mo-ny (săngk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *sanctimonia* < *sanctus*, sacred], pretended or assumed devoutness; hypocritical show of piety.

sanc-tion (săngk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sanctio* (*-onis*), sanction < *sancire* (*sanctus*), to render sacred; fix], 1, the act of authorizing, confirming, ratifying, or making binding; 2, a formal ordinance; law; decree; 3, confirmation; approval, authority; justification: *Law*, 1, a provision of a law for securing obedience by the enactment of penalties or rewards; as, punitive and remunerative *sanctions;* 2, the clause containing this provision; *Ethics*, the knowledge of the pleasant or unpleasant results of an act, which operates to produce obedience to any rule of conduct:—*v.t.* to give indorsement to; confirm; approve.

Syn., *v.* confirm, justify, authorize, ratify, approve, allow.—*Ant.*, *v.* disapprove, disavow, deny, forbid.

sanc-ti-ty (săngk'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *saintetē* < Lat. *sanctitas* < *sanctus*, sacred], 1, holiness; purity; 2, sacredness; solemnity.

sanc-tu-a-ry (săngk'tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *sanctuarium*, holy place < *sanctus*, holy], 1, a consecrated place; a church or temple; 2, the most retired and sacred part of a temple; 3, the part of a Christian church nearest the altar; 4, a place of shelter, protection, or refuge; specifically, a church or other sacred place where, formerly, a fugitive from law was, for a certain period, secure against arrest; 5, hence, immunity; protection; shelter.

Syn. refuge, asylum, immunity, shelter.

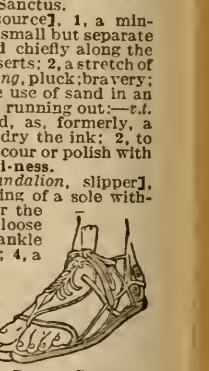
sanc-tum (săngk'tŭm), *n.* [Lat. = sacred], a sacred place: *Colloq.*, a private room or study.

***sanc-tum sanc-to-rum** (săngk'tŭm săngk-tō'rŭm), [Lat. = holy of holies], 1, a most holy place; 2, in the Jewish temple, the innermost and holiest place of the tabernacle; the Holy of Holies; 3, a place of the utmost privacy: often used in jest or derisively.

Sanc-tus (săngk'tŭs), *n.* [Lat. = sacred, holy], *R. C. Ch.*, 1, a part of the Mass or Communion service, which begins with the words, *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus*, meaning "Holy, holy, holy"; 2, a musical setting for the Sanctus: **Sanctus bell**, a bell rung during the celebration of the Mass, as at the elevation of the Host or at the singing of the Sanctus.

sand (sănd), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, a mineral substance composed of small but separate grains of rock, usually quartz, found chiefly along the shores of large bodies of water or in deserts; 2, a stretch of sand; a desert; a beach: also in *pl.*: *Slang*, pluck; bravery; spunk: *pl.* moments; time: from the use of sand in an hourglass; as, the *sands* of life are running out:—*v.t.* 1, to sprinkle or overlay with sand, as, formerly, a floor, or a freshly written surface to dry the ink; 2, to adulterate with sand, as sugar; 3, to scour or polish with sand, as pots.—*n.* **sand'er.**—*n.* **sand'i-ness.**

[1]san-dal (săn'dăl), *n.* [< Gk. *sandalion*, slipper], 1, a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole without uppers, fastened by straps over the instep and around the ankle; 2, a loose slipper; overshoe; 3, the instep or ankle strap fastening a low shoe or slipper; 4, a kind of rubber overshoe covering principally the sole of the shoe.—*adj.* **san'daled; san'dalled** (-dăld).



ROMAN SANDAL

[2]san-dal (săn'dăl), *n.* [< L.L. *sandalum*, *santalum* < Sans. *candana*, the sandal tree], a kind of hard, sweet-scented wood; also, any of the trees furnishing this wood: also called *sandalwood.*

san-dal-wood (săn'dăl-wŏŏd"), *n.* [*sandal* + *wood*], 1, any of several trees (especially genus *Santalum*) of the tropics; 2, the close-grained, fragrant wood of these trees, valued as fine material for carving, for its resistance to the attacks of insects, and for the perfume which can be obtained from it; 3, any of a number of similar woods. Also called *sandal.*

sand-bag (sănd'băg"), *n.* [*sand* + *bag*], a bag filled with sand: used for ballast, trench parapets, or as a weapon to inflict a heavy, stunning blow:—*v.t.* to strike or stun with such a bag.—*n.* **sand'bag'ger.**

sand-bar (sănd'bär"), *n.* [*sand* + *bar*], a bar or ridge of sand formed in a river bed, at the mouth of a harbor or river, or along the shore.

sand blast 1, sand driven by a blast of air or steam: used to cut, polish, or engrave glass and other hard substances, or to clean castings, walls, etc.; 2, the machine used in this work.

sand–blind (sănd'-blīnd"), *adj.* [prob. corr. by *sand* < A.S. *sam-*, half + *blind*, blind], *Archaic*, very shortsighted; partially blind.

sand box 1, a small, perforated box, formerly used to scatter sand over fresh writing, to blot it; 2, a box, as on a locomotive, containing sand for sprinkling over slippery rails; 3, a box of sand for children to play in.

sand dol-lar any of several small, flat, disk-shaped, reddish brown sea urchins, common in shallow water on the Atlantic coast north of the Middle States (see *Echinodermata*, illus.).

sand-ed (săn'dĕd), *p.adj.* [see **sand**], 1, yellowish red in color; sandy; 2, covered or sprinkled with sand; 3, mixed with sand; as, *sanded* sugar.

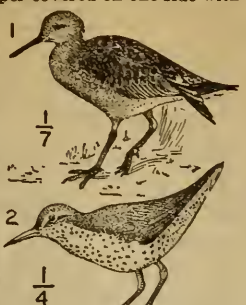
sand-er-ling (săn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* [source uncertain: prob. < *sand*], a small, three-toed sandpiper (*Calidris leucophæa*), found on sandy beaches.

sand flea 1, any flea breeding in sandy places; 2, the chigoe, or jigger; 3, the beach flea; any of several species of small crustaceans that hop on a sandy shore like fleas: also called *sand hopper.*

sand-glass (sănd'glăs"), *n.* [*sand* + *glass*], a reversible instrument for measuring time, consisting of a frame holding two glass bulbs joined by a small opening through which sand flows from one to the other in a given time: also called *hourglass.*

sand-man (sănd'măn"), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn")], [*sand* + *man*], a nursery character, supposed to make children sleepy by sprinkling sand into their eye

sand-pa-per (sănd'pā"pĕr), *n.* [*sand*+*paper*], stout paper covered on one side with a coating of sand: used for smoothing and polishing:—*v.t.* to smooth or polish, as wood, by rubbing with such paper.



SANDPIPERS
1, red-breasted; 2, spotted.

sand-pip-er (sănd'pĭp"ĕr), *n.* [*sand*+*piper*], any of various small wading birds with long legs and bills, which run or flit along a stream or shore and utter sharp, piping calls.

sand-stone (sănd'stōn"), *n.* [*sand*+*stone*], a rock composed chiefly of quartz sand hardened into a solid mass by a natural cement, as silica, iron oxide, or calcium carbonate.

sand-wich (sănd'wĭch), *n.* [<Earl of *Sandwich* (1718-92), who, too hurried to eat a full meal, ate sandwiches at the gaming table], 1, two slices of bread with a layer of meat, cheese, jelly, or the like, between; 2, anything resembling a sandwich:—*v.t.* to insert or place between two persons, things, or events.

sand-wich man 1, a man who carries two advertising boards, one slung before, the other behind him; 2, a man who makes or sells sandwiches.

SANDWICH MAN (def. 1)

sand-worm (sănd'wûrm"), *n.* [*sand*+*worm*], any of various annelids which burrow in the sand along a seashore (for illus. see *Annelida*); also, the chigoe.

sand-y (săn'dĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **sand**], 1, composed of, abounding in, or covered with, sand; 2, like sand; hence shifting; unstable; not firm; 3, of a yellowish red color.—*n.* **sand'i-ness.**

sane (sān), *adj.* [*comp.* saner, *superl.* sanest], [<Lat. *sanus*, healthy], 1, mentally sound or healthy; rational: opposite of *insane;* 2, coming from a well-balanced mind; sound; as, a *sane* suggestion. —*adv.* **sane'ly.**—*n.* **sane'ness.**

sang (săng), past tense of the irregular verb *sing:* sometimes used erroneously for the past participle.

san-ga-ree (săng"gȧ-rē'), *n.* [<Sp. *sangria*, bleeding <*sangre* <Lat. *sanguis*, blood], a cold, spiced beverage of wine and sweetened water.

***sang–froid** (sän"frwä'), *n.* [Fr. = cold blood], calm indifference; coolness under trying circumstances; composure.

San-graal (săng'grāl'), *n.* [<Fr. *saint*, holy+O.F. *graal*, cup], in medieval legends, the cup used by Jesus at the Last Supper: commonly called *Holy Grail.* Also, **San'gre-al** (săng'grē-ăl).

san-gui-na-ry (săng'gwĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [see **sanguine**], 1, consisting, or formed, of blood; 2, accompanied by great bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* war; 3, bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.—*adv.* **san'gui-na-ri-ly.**—*n.* **san'gui-na-ri-ness.**

Syn. bloody, inhuman, savage.—*Ant.* kind, humane.

san-guine (săng'gwĭn), *adj.* [<Lat. *sanguineus* <*sanguis* (*-inis*), blood], 1, having the color of blood; ruddy; as, a *sanguine* complexion; 2, *Obs.*, bloody; cruel; 3, having an active blood circulation; hence, full of vitality; vivacious; as, a *sanguine* disposition; also, 4, hopeful; ardent; confident; as, *sanguine* of victory.—*adv.* **san'guine-ly.**—*n.* **san'guine-ness.**

Syn. optimistic, buoyant, warm, ardent, hopeful, confident, cheerful. A *cheerful* person is contented of heart, unruffled of temper, equable in disposition; hence he is usually *hopeful* and generally *optimistic. Sanguine* connotes habitual hopefulness; *sanguine*, in an older meaning, carried the idea of full-bloodedness, abundant and active circulation, and ruddiness of complexion. Such a state of health was considered as productive of optimism, since those who possessed it were usually *cheerful* and inclined to look on the bright side of things. An *ardent* temper is glowingly enthusiastic; a *confident* character, assured and courageous.

san-guin-e-ous (săng-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to blood; bloody; 2, hopeful; confident; 3, having the color of blood.

San-he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn), *n.* [late Heb.<Gk. *sunedrion*<*sun*, with+*hedra*, seat], in the time of Christ, the supreme council and highest ecclesiastical and judicial court of the Jews, composed of 71 priests, scribes, and elders, presided over by the high priest: also called the *Great Sanhedrin.* Also, **San'he-drim.**

san-i-ta-ri-an (săn"ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **sanitary**], of or pertaining to hygiene or the laws governing health:—*n.* one who is skilled in the science of health; a hygienist.

san-i-ta-ri-um (săn"ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (*-ȧ*)], an establishment for the care and treatment of certain diseases; also, a private hospital for convalescents or for those taking rest cures: more properly *sanatorium.*

san-i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *sanitas* (*-atis*), health: see **sanity**], 1, pertaining to health; as, *sanitary* laws; 2, producing or preserving health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* plumbing: **sanitary napkin,** a small pad worn to absorb the menstrual flow.

san-i-ta-tion (săn"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the science of bringing about healthful conditions; hygiene; 2, the practical application of scientific knowledge to the preservation of health: applied especially to care of the water supply and proper disposal of sewage.—*v.t.* **san'i-tate** (-tāt).

san-i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *sanitas*, health<*sanus*, sound, healthy], 1, soundness of mind; the state or character of being in sound mind; saneness: opposite of *insanity;* 2, soundness, moderation, or reasonableness in principles or in action.

san-jak (săn"jăk'), *n.* [<Turk. *sanjāq*, flag], in Turkey, an administrative subdivision of a vilayet, or province.

San Jo-sé scale (săn hō-sā'), [<city in California, where first found in U. S.], a scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) very injurious to fruit trees.

sank (săngk), past tense of the irregular verb *sink:* often used erroneously for the past participle.

sans (sănz; sänz), *prep.* [Fr. = without], without; deprived of: chiefly literary or poetic.

Sans. *abbr.* Sanskrit (also, **Skr.**; **Slt.**; **Sansk.**): used chiefly in etymologies.

sans–cu-lotte (sănz"-kū-lŏt'; sänz"-kü"lôt'), *n.* [Fr. = without breeches], 1, a revolutionist: a term of contempt applied during the French Revolution by the aristocrats to the extreme republicans who wore long trousers instead of short breeches; hence, 2, a violent or extreme radical.—*adj.* **sans"-cu-lot'tic.**—*n.* **sans"-cu-lot'tism.**

***sans gêne** (sänz" zhän'), [Fr. = without constraint], unembarrassed; at ease.

San-skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [<Sans. *Samskrta*, the Sanskrit language<*samskrta*, prepared, perfect], the ancient, sacred language of the Hindus of India, oldest of all known Indo-European languages:—*adj.* of, relating to, or written in, this language. Also, **San'scrit.**—*adj.* **San-skrit'ic.**

***sans sou-ci** (sänz" sōō"sē'), [Fr. = without care], without care; gay; happy: **Sans Souci,** the palace of Frederick the Great at Potsdam.

San-ta Claus (săn'tȧ klôz), [<Du. *Sint Klaas*, Saint Nicholas], a chubby, white-bearded old man who, according to nursery lore, brings gifts to children on Christmas Eve in a sleigh drawn through the air by reindeer; Saint Nicholas: used particularly in the United States. Also, **San'ta Klaus.**

san-ton (săn'tŏn; săn-tōn'), *n.* [Sp.<*santo*, saint <Lat. *sanctus*, holy], a Mohammedan monk or hermit vowed to poverty and austerity.

[1]sap (săp), *n.* [<A.S. *sæp*,* sap<O.Teut. source], 1, the watery, circulating juice of a plant; 2, any vital or health-promoting liquid constituent of an organism; hence, 3, vigor; vitality: *Slang,* a saphead; a stupid person.

[2]sap (săp), *n.* [<Fr. *sappe*, spade, spadework], *Mil.*, a deep, narrow trench, extending, often in a zigzag course, toward an enemy's lines:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sapped (săpt), *p.pr.* sapping], 1, to dig beneath; render insecure by removing foundations; undermine, as a wall; 2, to destroy insidiously; weaken, as strength: often confused with *[1]sap:*—*v.i. Mil.*, 1, to dig a trench; 2, to approach the enemy's lines by digging a sap.

sap-head (săp'hĕd"), *n.* [*[1]sap*+*head*], *Colloq.*, a stupid person; dunce; simpleton.

sap-id (săp'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *sapidus*<*sapere*, to taste], 1, pleasing to the taste; savory; palatable; also, 2, interesting; engaging.—*n.* **sa-pid'i-ty.**

sa-pi-ent (sā'pĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *sapiens* (*-entis*), having flavor or sense<*sapere*, to taste], wise; full of knowledge; sagacious: often ironical.—*adv.* **sa'pi-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sa'pi-ence.**

sap-less (săp′lĕs), *adj.* [see ¹**sap**], **1,** without sap; dry; **2,** lacking in vitality, energy, or vigor; **3,** insipid; uninteresting; dull; stupid.

sap-ling (săp′lĭng), *n.* **1,** a young tree; hence, **2,** figuratively, a youth; **3,** a young greyhound: one that has never run in a coursing match.

sap-o-dil-la (săp″ō-dĭl′ä), *n.* [< Sp. *zapotilla*, dim. of *zapote*, the sapota tree], **1,** an evergreen tree (*Sapota zapotilla*) of the West Indies and tropical South America, from which chicle gum is obtained; **2,** the edible fruit of this tree, having rough skin and a milky, sweet pulp; also called *sapodilla plum.*

sap-o-na-ceous (săp″ō-nā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sapo* (*-onis*), soap], **1,** pertaining to, or like, soap; soapy; hence, **2,** in a jocosely figurative sense smooth; oily; unctuous; bland; evasive.

sa-pon-i-fy (sə-pŏn′ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *saponifier* < Lat. *sapo*, soap + *facere*, to make], to make into soap, as fat or oil:—*v.i.* to become soap.—*n.* **sa-pon″i-fi-ca′tion.**

sap-o-nin (săp′ō-nĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sapo* (*-onis*), soap], *Chem.*, any of a class of glucosides, found in various roots and barks, which produce suds when combined with water.

sa-por (sā′pôr), *n.* [Lat. = taste < *sapere*, to taste], **1,** a quality discernible by taste; flavor; relish; **2,** the power of affecting the organ of taste.—*adj.* **sap′o-rous** (săp′ō-rŭs).

sa-po-ta (sə-pō′tə), *n.* [< Sp. *zapote* < Mex. *zapotl*, sapodilla], *Bot.*, the sapodilla (which see).

sap-o-ta-ceous (săp″ō-tā′shŭs), *adj.* pertaining, or belonging, to a family (*Sapotaceæ*) of trees and plants, including the bully tree, sapodilla, etc., most of which produce a milky juice and, often, an edible fruit.

sap-per (săp′ẽr), *n.* [see ²**sap**], *Mil.*, a soldier employed in digging saps, or hidden trenches, or in the building of any fortifications.

Sap-phic (săf′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Sapphō*], **1,** pertaining to Sappho, a Greek poetess (about 600 B. C.) of Lesbos, famous for love lyrics, of which only fragments remain; **2,** designating any of various verse forms which she used:—*n.* a Sapphic verse.

Saph-i-ra (săf-ī′rə), *n.* [Gk. < Heb. *sappir*, beautiful], *Bib.*, the wife of Ananias, struck dead, with her husband, for lying about a contribution made to the early Christian church (Acts 5: 1–10).

sap-phire (săf′ĭr), *n.* [< O.F. *safir* < Gk. *sappheiros*, lapis lazuli, prob. < Heb. *sappir*, beautiful], **1,** a hard, transparent precious stone of bright blue color; **2,** the bright, pure blue color of this gem: *Mineral.*, any of several rare varieties of corundum, a mineral consisting of crystalline aluminum oxide, and including the sapphire, ruby, and Oriental emerald: **sapphire quartz,** siderite (which see).

sap-py (săp′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* sappier, *superl.* sappiest], [see ¹**sap**], full of sap or juice, as a plant: *Colloq.*, weak; foolish; silly.—*n.* **sap′pi-ness.**

sap-ro-phyte (săp′rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *sapros*, rotten + *phuton*, a plant], *Bot.*, any of various plants living on dead organic matter, as the Indian pipes, some bacteria, mushrooms, certain orchids, etc.—*adj.* **sap″ro-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk).

sap-suck-er (săp′sŭk″ẽr), *n.* [¹*sap* + *suck*], any of several small American woodpeckers which feed in part on the soft cambium just beneath the bark of a tree; especially, the yellow-bellied sapsucker.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

sap-wood (săp′wo͝od″), *n.* [¹*sap* + *wood*], *Bot.*, the layer of softer wood, consisting of living tissues, between the bark and the heartwood of most trees, containing more sap than the heartwood; alburnum (which see for illus.).

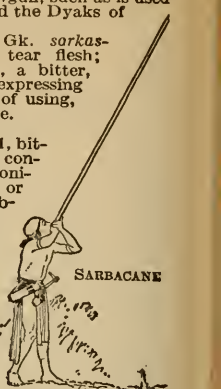
S. A. R. *abbr.* **1,** Sons of the American Revolution; **2,** South African Republic:—Sar., Sardinia; Sardinian.

sar-a-band (săr′ə-bănd), *n.* [< Sp. *zarabanda*, sarabande, prob. < Oriental source], **1,** a slow and stately Spanish dance; **2,** the music for this dance, in triple time with a decided emphasis on the lengthened second beat of the measure.

Sar-a-cen (săr′ə-sĕn), *n.* [< L.L. *Saracenus*, perh. < Arab. *sharqī*, eastern, oriental < *sharq*, sunrise], **1,** in ancient times, an Arab; **2,** during the Middle Ages, a Mohammedan: the general term applied by the Christians to all of the Moslem peoples fought by the Crusaders.—*adj.* **Sar″a-cen′ic.**

Sa-rah (sā′rə), *n.* [Heb. = princess], *Bib.*, the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac (Gen. 17:15, 19). Also, **Sa′ra** (sā′rī; săr′ə-ī).

sar-ba-cane (sär′bə-kān), *n.* [Fr. < Sp. *cerbotana*, blowgun], a blowgun, such as is used by the South American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo. Also, **sar′ba-cand.**



SARBACANE

sar-casm (sär′kăzm), *n.* [< Gk. *sarkasmos* < *sarkazein*, to tear flesh; gnash the teeth < *sarx*, flesh], **1,** a bitter, cutting remark, usually ironical, expressing scorn or contempt; **2,** the faculty of using, or the use of, a biting taunt or gibe.

Syn. (see ridicule).

sar-cas-tic (sär-kăs′tĭk), *adj.* **1,** bitterly scornful or contemptuous; cutting; unkindly ironical; **2,** given to the use of bitter or scornful irony or contemptuous gibing.—*adv.* **sar-cas′ti-cal-ly.**

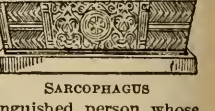
sarce-net (särs′nĕt), *n.* [< A. F. *sarzinett*, dim. of *sarzin*, Saracen], a soft, thin silk, used for ribbons, dress linings, etc. Also, **sarse′net.**

sar-co-carp (sär′kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gk. *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh + *karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, the fleshy part of certain fruits, as of the peach or plum.

sar-col-o-gy (sär-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh + *-logia*, a study], *Anat.*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the soft tissues.

sar-co-ma (sär-kō′mə), *n.* [*pl.* -comas (-məz); -comata (-tə)], [< Gk. *sarkōma*, a tumor < *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh], *Pathol.*, a malignant tumor originating in connective tissue: a kind of cancer.—*adj.* **sar-com′a-tous** (-kŏm′ə-tŭs; -kō′mə-).

sar-coph-a-gus (sär-kŏf′ə-gŭs), *n.* [*pl.* sarcophagi (-jī); -guses (-gŭs-ĕz)], [< Gk. *sarx* (*sarkos*), flesh + *phagein*, to eat: because a certain limestone used in Greek coffins was thought to reduce flesh to dust], **1,** among the ancient Greeks, a stone coffin or tomb made of limestone and usually highly ornamented; hence, **2,** any stone coffin; especially, such a coffin used for the remains of some distinguished person whose tomb is more or less monumental in size and pattern.



SARCOPHAGUS

sard (särd), *n.* [< Lat. *sarda* < Gk. *sardion*, Sardian stone < *Sardis*, capital of Lydia], *Mineral.*, a reddish yellow, or brownish red, chalcedony, used as a gem: also called *carnelian.* Also, **sar′dine** (-dĭn; -dīn).

sar-dine (sär-dēn′; sär′dēn), *n.* [< Lat. *sardina* < Gk. *sarda*, fish found off Sardinia, perh. < *Sardō*, Sardinia], a small European fish (*Sardinella pilchardus*) of the herring family, edible when preserved in oil; also, any of several other small fishes.

sar-di-us (sär′dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.L. = a sard: see **sard**], a sard: *Bib.*, one of the gems in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest: thought by some commentators to have been a ruby, by others to have been a sard or some similar reddish stone (Ex. 28:17).

sar-don-ic (sär-dŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *sardonios*, Sardinian: death by violent laughter being supposed to result from a Sardinian weed], forced, bitter, or heartless; also, derisive, mocking, or sneering, as laughter or facial expression.—*adv.* **sar-don′i-cal-ly.**

sar-do-nyx (sär′dō-nĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *sardonux* < *sardion*, a sard + *onux*, an onyx], *Mineral.*, a variety of onyx, reddish brown, white, or black, made up of alternating layers of light chalcedony and sard.

sar-gas-so (sär-găs′ō), *n.* [< l'ort. *sargaço*, gulfweed], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Sargassum*) of floating seaweeds or gulfweeds found in great quantities in the Gulf Stream and in the Sargasso Sea (see *Thallophyta*, illus.). Also, **sar-gas′sum.**

sark (särk), *n.* [< A.S. *serce*, coat of mail, shirt], *Sc.*, **1,** a chemise or shirt; **2,** a shroud.

sar-men-tose (sär-mĕn′tōs), *adj.* [see **sarmentum**], *Bot.*, **1,** sending forth slender, prostrate shoots; **2,** resembling a sarmentum.

sar-men-tum (sär-mĕn′tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sarmenta (-tə)], [Lat. = a twig < *sarpere*, to prune], *Bot.*, a runner; a long, slender, prostrate shoot, as that of a strawberry plant (see *runner*, illus.).

sa-rong (sä-rông′), *n.* [Malay], a style of skirt with the hem pulled up at the front, in imitation of a native costume worn in the Malay Archipelago.

sa-ros (sā′rŏs), *n.* [Gk. = Chaldean cycle], *Astron.*, an astronomical cycle of 223 synodic months, or about 18 years, at the end of which period solar

and lunar eclipses are repeated very nearly as before: discovered by the Babylonian astronomers.

Sar-pe-don (sär-pē'dŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, son of Zeus and Europa, who became king of Lycia, and to whom his father granted the privilege of living three generations; **2**, a prince of Lycia, an ally of the Trojans, who was killed by Patroclus.

sar-sa-pa-ril-la (sär'sə-pə-rĭl'ə), *n.* [< Sp. *zarzaparilla* < *zarza*, bramble + dim. of *parra*, vine], **1**, any of various tropical American plants (genus *Smilax*) of the lily family; **2**, the dried roots of any of these plants, used medicinally; also, a cooling beverage made from the dried roots; **3**, any of several North American herbs of the ginseng family.

sarse-net (särs'nĕt), *n.* [see **sarcenet**], a fine, thin, soft silk. See **sarce'net**, *Pfd. S.*

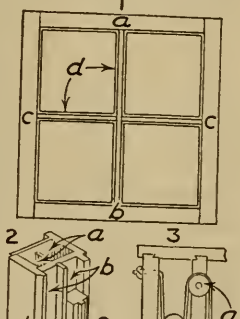
sar-tor (sär'tôr), *n.* [Lat. = tailor], a tailor; one who makes or mends clothes.

sar-to-ri-al (sär-tō'rĭ-əl), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor, or to the work done by a tailor.

Sa-rum Use (sā'rŭm ūs), [L.L., prob. < Lat. *Sarisburia*, Salisbury], *Eccl.*, the form of divine service used in the churches in the diocese of Salisbury, England, prior to the Reformation.

1sash (săsh), *n.* [< Arab. *shāsh*, muslin], **1**, originally, a long strip of gauze, silk, linen, etc., worn by Orientals in the manner of a turban; now, **2**, a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a girdle:—*v.t.* to provide with a sash.

2sash (săsh), *n.* [*pl.* sashes (-ĕz); collective, sash], [corr. of *chassis*, q.v.], a window frame, or a part of a door, made to hold panes of glass.



WINDOW SASH

1, fixed sash: *a*, top rail; *b*, bottom rail; *c*, *c*, stiles; *d*, sash bars.—**2**, section of sash sliding in frame: *a*, weight runways, one for each sash; *b*, stile runways; *c*, sill; *d*, outside lining of sash; *e*, stile of lower sash; *f*, bottom rail; *g*, staff head.—**3**, section at top of frame, showing pulleys and weight: *a*, pulleys; *b*, weight.

sa-sin (sā'sĭn), *n.* [< nat. name], the common fleet and agile antelope (*Antilope cerricapra*) of India, conspicuous for the spiral horns of the male and remarkable for the length and height of its leaps: common in Indian literature and art.

Sask. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for Saskatchewan, a province in western Canada.

sas-sa-fras (săs'ə-frăs), *n.* [< Sp. *sasafras*], **1**, a small American tree (*Sassafras sassafras*) of the laurel family, the root, wood, and flowers of which have a spicy smell and a pungent taste (cf. *nervation*, illus.); **2**, the aromatic bark of the roots of this tree, used medicinally as a stimulant: **oil of sassafras**, a volatile aromatic oil distilled from the bark of this tree: used in medicine and perfumery:—*adj.* made of, or containing, sassafras.

Sas-san-i-dæ (să-săn'ĭ-dē), *n.pl.* [< *Sassan* < Pers. *Sasan*, grandfather of Ardshir I], the rulers of the last national dynasty of the Persian Empire, ruling vigorously and well from A.D. 226 to the conquest of Persia by the Saracens about A.D. 642. Also, **Sas'sa-nids**; **Sas'sa-nides** (săs'ə-nĭdz).

sas-so-lite (săs'ō-līt), *n.* [< It. *Sasso*, town near Florence], *Mineral.*, a white to yellowish mineral with pearly luster; native boracic acid: found as a deposit near mineral springs and certain volcanoes.

sat (săt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sit*.

Sat. *abbr.* **1**, Saturday, the seventh and last day of the week; **2**, Saturn.

Sa-tan (sā'tăn), *n.* [Heb. = adversary], the Devil, or Prince of Darkness, the great adversary of God and man; Lucifer, the chief of the fallen angels: **satan**, a wicked person; a vicious or depraved person.

sa-tan-ic (sə-tăn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Satan; hence, devilish; infernal; maliciously wicked.—*adv.* **sa-tan'i-cal-ly**.

S. A. T. C. *abbr.* Students' Army Training Corps: the United States organization for the military training of students during the World War.

satch-el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *sachel* < Lat. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, bag], a small bag for carrying personal belongings, books, papers, etc.; a hand bag.

1sate (sāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sated, *p.pr.* sating], [see **satiate**], **1**, to satisfy the appetites or desires of; glut; hence, **2**, to disgust or weary with an excessive amount of something; surfeit.

Syn. glut, surfeit, cloy, satiate. (See satisfy.)

2sate (sāt; sät), *Archaic*, past tense of the irregular verb *sit*.

sa-teen (sā-tēn'), *n.* [< *satin*, as *velveteen* < *velvet*], a woolen or cotton fabric made with a smooth, glossy surface in imitation of satin; satinet.

sat-el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* [< Lat. *satelles* (*-itis*), attendant], **1**, a follower of a prince or other distinguished person; **2**, any attentive follower; **3**, a fawning dependent: *Astron.*, a moon; a small planet revolving about a larger one; a secondary planet.

sa-ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-ə-bl), *adj.* [see **satiate**], capable of being satisfied or filled.

sa-ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *satiare* (*-atus*), to satisfy < *satis*, enough], glutted; filled beyond need or natural requirement: with *of* or *with*; as, *satiate* with fame:—*v.t.* (sā'shĭ-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], **1**, to fill or gratify fully; satisfy; **2**, to surfeit; gratify beyond wish or appetite; weary or disgust with an overabundance.—*n.* **sa'ti-a'tion**.

Syn., *v.* sate, glut, surfeit, cloy, weary. (See satisfy.)

sa-ti-e-ty (sə-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *satietas* < *satis*, enough], the state of being filled or satisfied beyond desire; repletion; surfeit.

sat-in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *seta*, silk], a closely woven silk fabric, having a very glossy face:—*adj.* made of or like this fabric; smooth; soft and glossy.

sat-i-net (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim of *satin*], **1**, a kind of thin satin; **2**, a glossy cloth woven of wool and cotton, made to resemble satin; sateen.

sat-in-wood (săt'ĭn-wood'), *n.* [*satin* + *wood*], **1**, an East Indian hardwood tree (*Chloroxylon swietenia*); **2**, the yellowish brown, lustrous wood of this tree, used for fine furniture, etc.; **3**, any of several other similar woods.

sat-in-y (săt'ĭn-ĭ), *adj.* [see **satin**], like satin; smooth; glossy; as, *satiny* marble.

sat-ire (săt'ĭr), *n.* [< Lat. *satira*, satire < *satura*, medley < (*lanx*) *satura*, dish of mixed ingredients], **1**, a form of literature, usually in verse, originating in Rome, in which vice and folly are held up to ridicule; also, any type of literature directed toward the correction, by means of ridicule, of vice, abuses, inconsistencies, or absurdities in politics, law, religion, education, etc.; **2**, a single work of literature of this sort; **3**, biting sarcasm; ridicule.

Syn. irony, mockery, sarcasm. (See ridicule.)

sa-tir-ic (sə-tĭr'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or containing, biting sarcasm or ridicule; cutting; bitter; **2**, given to the use of sarcasm or ridicule; sarcastic. Also, **sa-tir'i-cal**.—*adv.* **sa-tir'i-cal-ly**.

sat-i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst; -ēr-ĭst), *n.* one who indulges in satire; especially, a writer of satires.

sat-i-rize (săt'ĭ-rīz; -ēr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd; -ēr-īzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], to ridicule; write caustic censure about; lampoon; attack ironically; as, to *satirize* the frivolities of an age.

sat-is-fac-tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* [see **satisfy**], **1**, the act of gratifying a want or a wish, or of supplying enough of something; **2**, the act of paying off, compensating, contenting, etc.; compensation; atonement; **3**, the state of having one's wishes filled, or of being gratified, paid off, contented, etc.; contentment; gratification; **4**, that which fills one's wishes, compensates, contents, or gratifies; atonement; **5**, the opportunity to avenge a wrong done to one's honor, as by a duel: *Eccl.*, part of the sacrament of penance: *Theol.*, atonement for sin; *Com.*, **1**, the cancellation of an obligation or claim by payment or by concession of something accepted as the equivalent of a payment; **2**, any consideration accepted by a creditor in full settlement of a debt or obligation; *Law*, an entry made by the proper officer of a court, showing that a judgment has been paid in full and satisfied.

Syn. gratification, indemnification, reparation, enjoyment, comfort, complacency. (See happiness, redress.)

sat-is-fac-to-ry (săt'ĭs-făk'tō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, sufficient; as, *satisfactory* evidence; **2**, making redress, reparation, etc.; **3**, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; as, a *satisfactory* state of affairs; **4**, gratifying; contenting; filling the wishes.—*adv.* **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly**.—*n.* **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**.

sat-is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *satisfier* < Lat. *satis*, enough + *facere* (*factus*), to make], **1**, to make content; give enough to; fulfil the wishes of; gratify to the fullest degree: as, to *satisfy* hunger; **2**, to free from

doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; as, to *satisfy* oneself of the truth of a report; **3**, to pay in full; discharge; liquidate; as, to *satisfy* a debt or claim; **4**, to expiate; make atonement for; as, to *satisfy* a wrong: *Math.*, to meet the conditions of, as of an equation:—*v.i.* to give satisfaction or gratification; as, riches do not always *satisfy*.

Syn. sate, satiate, cloy, surfeit, suffice, glut. That *satisfies* which fills a demand, pleases a taste, fulfills a desire, or provides contentment. It is not too much, but there is no feeling that it is inadequate or scanty. That *suffices* which is merely enough, barely adequate. To *satiate* is to fill a demand to the full, or gratify desire completely; to *sate* is even more emphatic; one whose greed for power is *satiated*, or whose appetite for vengeance or amusement is *sated*, is wearied of what he previously longed for. To *cloy* is to sicken with sameness, particularly with overabundance, sweetness, or luxury; to *surfeit* is to get too much, or cause to take too much, particularly of food. Both *cloy* and *surfeit* connote revulsion. To *glut* is to fill disgustingly full; *glut* expresses the extreme of satisfaction, or repletion; it sickens the offender. An ordinary meal *satisfies* a normal person; much less than an ordinary meal would *suffice* one lost in the mountains. Children released from restrictions will *cloy* themselves with sweets; naturally greedy persons will *glut* themselves with food. One sensible and sensitive will never *surfeit* himself with anything.—*Ant.* check, stint, deny, restrain, starve.

sa-trap (sā′trăp; sāt′răp), *n.* [< Gk. *satrapēs* < O.Pers. *khshatra-pāvā*, province guardian], **1**, in ancient Persia, the ruler of a province; **2**, hence, any petty ruler acting under a despotic superior.

sa-trap-y (sā′trā-pĭ; sāt′rā-pĭ), *n.* [*pl.* satrapies (-pĭz)], **1**, the office or position of a satrap; **2**, the principality ruled over by a satrap.

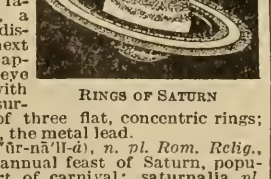
sat-u-ra-ble (sāt′ū-rā-bl), *adj.* [see **saturate**], capable of being saturated.

sat-u-rate (sāt′ū-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *saturare* (*-atus*) < *satur*, sated], to cause to be thoroughly penetrated or imbued, or to become soaked; fill to the limit of the capacity for absorbing; as, to *saturate* a sponge with water: *Chem.*, to impregnate (a substance) with, or cause (a substance) to unite with, another substance until no more of the second substance will be taken up: **saturated compound**, a compound in which all possible units of combining power, or valences, of the elements are satisfied, as methane (CH_4), in which the four valences of carbon are satisfied by four atoms of hydrogen: **saturated solution**, a solution which will not dissolve or take up more than it already holds of a given substance.

sat-u-ra-tion (sāt′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of completely impregnating with another substance or of soaking with liquid; **2**, the state of being thoroughly soaked; **3**, *Chem.*, the condition of a substance when it has absorbed as much as it can hold of another substance, or when it is in chemical combination up to the limit of its valence; **4**, degree of purity, or freedom from mixture with white, as of colors.

Sat-ur-day (sāt′ûr-dā), *n.* [< A.S. *Sæternes* (< Lat. *Saturni* Saturn's) + A.S. *dæg*, day], the seventh and last day of the week.—*abbr.* **Sat.**

Sat-urn (sāt′ûrn), *n.* [< Lat. *Saturnus*, the sower < *serere* (*satus*), to sow], *Rom. Myth.*, an ancient god of seedtime and harvest, originally a king during the fabled golden age: identified later with the Greek *Cronus*, father of Zeus; *Astron.*, a planet, sixth in order of distance from the sun and next to the largest in size, appearing to the naked eye as a bright star, but with a telescope seen to be surrounded by a system of three flat, concentric rings; *Old Chem.* and *Astrology*, the metal lead.



RINGS OF SATURN

Sat-ur-na-li-a (sāt′ûr-nā′lĭ-ă), *n. pl. Rom. Relig.*, the annual feast of Saturn, popularly celebrated as a sort of carnival: **saturnalia**, *pl.* often used as *sing.*, an occasion of riotous or dissolute merrymaking.—*adj.* **Sat″ur-na′li-an**; **sat″ur-na′li-an.**

Sa-tur-ni-an (sā-tûr′nĭ-ăn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to Saturn or, especially, to his reign, celebrated as the golden age; **2**, hence, characterized by great happiness, plenty, and purity of life: *Astron.*, pertaining to the planet Saturn: **Saturnian system**, the planet Saturn, its rings, and its system of ten satellites.

sat-ur-nine (sāt′ûr-nīn), *adj.* **1**, born under the influence of the planet Saturn; **2**, hence, dull; gloomy; grave; heavy; phlegmatic; **3**, pertaining to lead: since in old chemistry *Saturn* was used to mean *lead:* **Saturnine**, pertaining to, or born under the influence of, the planet Saturn.

Sat-ya-gra-ha (sŭt′yā-grŭ″hā), *n.* [< Sans. *satya*, true + *graha*, doctrine], in India, the doctrine taught by Mohandas Gandhi, of passive noncoöperation with the British government and boycott of British goods.

sat-yr (sāt′ĕr; sā′tĕr), *n.* [< Gr. *saturos*, satyr], **1**, *Class. Myth.*, a woodland god or demigod, represented with a bestial facial expression, long, pointed ears and short horns, and the tail of a horse or goat, who was given to riotous indulgence and lasciviousness; **2**, hence, any man of wanton and lustful nature.—*adj.* **sa-tyr′ic** (sā-tĭr′ĭk); **sa-tyr′i-cal.**

sauce (sôs), *n.* [< O.F. *sausse* < L.L. *salsa*, condiment < *sal*, salt], **1**, a dressing or seasoning for food; any highly seasoned mixture of ingredients used as a relish; as, mint *sauce;* **2**, hence, anything that adds zest or piquancy; **3**, stewed or preserved fruit; as, apple *sauce:* *Colloq.*, pertness; insolence:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sauced (sôst), *p.pr.* saucing], **1**, to season; flavor; add a relish to; **2**, to add flavor, interest, piquancy, to: *Colloq.*, to address with pertness or insolence.

sauce-box (sôs′bŏks″), *n.* [*sauce* + *box*], *Colloq.*, an impudent person: usually a child.

sauce-pan (sôs′păn″), *n.* [*sauce* + *pan*], a small vessel, usually of metal, having a handle, and used for stewing or boiling; a stewpan.

sau-cer (sô′sẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *saussier*, dish for sauce: see **sauce**], a small, shallow china dish, often designed to hold a cup: *Obs.*, a dish for holding sauce.

sau-cy (sô′sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -cier, *superl.* -ciest], [see **sauce**], **1**, pert; impudent; bold; insolent; **2**, gay; sprightly.—*adv.* **sau′ci-ly.**—*n.* **sau′ci-ness.**

Syn. impertinent, pert, insolent, forward, uncivil.

sauer-kraut (sour′krout″), *n.* [Ger. = sour cabbage], chopped cabbage which has fermented in a brine made of its own juice with salt. Also, **sour′crout″.**

Saul (sôl), *n.* [Heb. = asked for], *Bib.*, **1**, the first king of Israel (1 Sam. 10); **2**, the apostle Paul, who before his conversion was called by his original Hebrew name, *Saul of Tarsus* (Acts 9:11; 13:9).

saun-ter (sän′tẽr; sôn′-), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to stroll idly; loiter; walk in a leisurely fashion:—*n.* **1**, a loitering gait; a leisurely manner of walking; **2**, an idle walk or ramble.—*n.* **saun′ter-er.**

sau-ri-an (sô′rĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Gk. *saura*, *sauros*, lizard], *Zoöl.*, any of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles including the lizards and, in some classifications, the crocodiles and alligators, and certain extinct lizardlike monsters, as the ichthyosaurus and the dinosaur:—*adj.* pertaining to this group.

sau-ry (sô′rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [perh. < L.L. *saurus* < Gk. *sauros*, lizard], an edible fish (*Scombresox saurus*) of the North Atlantic, having a long, beak-shaped mouth: also called *skipper* or *billfish.*

sau-sage (sô′sĭj), *n.* [< Fr. *saucisse* < L.L. *salsicia* < *salsus*, salted], meat, usually pork, ground fine and highly seasoned for cooking, and either made into small cakes or forced into short sections of gut; also, one of these small cakes or sections.

***sau-té** (sō″tā′), *adj.* [Fr., p.p. of *sauter*, to jump], fried quickly and lightly in a pan containing little grease: said of food, as meat, fish, or potatoes.

sau-terne (sō″tûrn′; sô-tûrn′), *n.* [< *Sauterne*, town in department of Gironde, France], a variety of white Bordeaux wine. Also, **Sau″terne′.**

sav-age (săv′ăj), *adj.* [< O.F. *salvage* < Lat. *silvaticus*, of the forest < *silva*, forest], **1**, pertaining to the forest or wilderness; uncultivated; as, *savage* country; **2**, not domesticated; ferocious; as, *savage* beasts; **3**, uncivilized; uncultured; as, *savage* tribes; **4**, hence, barbarous; cruel; inhuman; fierce; pitiless; **5**, crude; unpolished; as, *savage* manners; **6**, ill-tempered; enraged: *Her.*, nude; naked:—*n.* **1**, a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; a member of a primitive, uncivilized tribe or race; **2**, a fierce, brutal, or barbarous person.—*adv.* **sav′age-ly.**—*n.* **sav′age-ness.**

Syn., adj. barbarous, fierce, enraged, grim, sanguinary. (See inhuman.)—*Ant., adj.* civilized, gentle.

sav-age-ry (săv′ăj-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, the state of being wild, uncultivated, or uncivilized: said of nature, animals, or men; **2**, savage or barbarous nature or conduct; **3**, uncivilized beings collectively.

sa-van-na (sā-văn′ā), *n.* [< obs. Sp. *zavana* < Amer. Ind.], an open plain or meadow having few or no trees: used chiefly in reference to the grassy regions of tropical America; a prairie.

sa-vant (sā″vänt′; să″văn′), *n.* [*pl.* savants (-vänts′; -văn′)], [Fr., p.pr. of *savoir*, to know < Lat. *sapere*, to be wise, to know], a learned man; an erudite scholar; one renowned for his wisdom.

[1]save (sāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* saved (sāvd), *p.pr.* saving], [< O.F. *sauver* < L.L. *salvare*, to save < Lat. *salvus*, safe], **1**, to bring out of danger; deliver; preserve from injury, loss, destruction, etc.; rescue; **2**, to spare; as, to *save* trouble; prevent the waste of; as, to *save* time; **3**, to refrain from expending; hoard; lay by; as, to *save* money; **4**, to take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing or losing the use of; as, to *save* the tide: *Theol.*, to free from the power and results of sin; as, to *save* souls:—*v.i.* **1**, to refrain from spending or wasting; **2**, to lay by money a little at a time.—*adj.* **sav'a-ble**; **save'a-ble.**—*n.* **sav'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **sav'er.**

[2]save (sāv), *prep.* [< O.F. *sauf*, save, except < Lat. *salvus*, safe], except; not including; as, all *save* one:—*conj. Archaic*, except; unless: usually with *that*; as, *save* that he were the swine thou speakest of.

sav-e-loy (sāv'ē-loi), *n.* [< O.F. *cervelat* < It. *cervellata*, saveloy < *cervello* < Lat. *cerebellum*, brain], a kind of spiced, dried sausage, formerly made of brains but now of salted young pork.

sav-in (sāv'in), *n.* [< Lat. *sabina* (*herba*), sabine (herb)], **1**, the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); **2**, a juniper bush (*J. sabina*) of Europe and northern North America: *Med.*, a drug made of a volatile oil from the leaves and tops of the latter plant: used for gout, rheumatism, and the like. Also, **sav'ine** (-in).

sav-ing (sāv'ing), *p.adj.* [see **[1]save**], **1**, preserving; redeeming; **2**, economical; frugal; **3**, reserving or qualifying; as, a *saving* clause:—*n.* economy or reduction in expenditure, or the advantages resulting from such reduction; as, a *saving* of 20 per cent: *pl.* money saved or hoarded:—*prep.* and *conj.* **1**, with the exception of; **2**, without disrespect to.—*adv.* **sav'ing-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* delivering, qualifying. (See economical.)

sav-ings bank a bank devoted particularly to the receiving of small deposits, investing them, and paying interest thereon.

sav-ior (sāv'yēr), *n.* one who saves or redeems from danger or sin: **Savior**, *Eccl.*, Jesus Christ, who saves men from sin and eternal death: the Redeemer: with *the*, *our*, etc. Also, **sav'iour**; **Sav'iour.**

Sav-i-tar (sāv'i-tär), *n.* [Sans.], *Hind. Myth.*, the Vedic golden-handed sun in his daily course; the shining wanderer, worshiped as the god of life and represented as drawn in a golden car.

***sa-voir–faire** (sȧ'vwär'-fâr'), *n.* [Fr. = a knowing how to do], tact; knowledge of what to do and of the right time to do it.

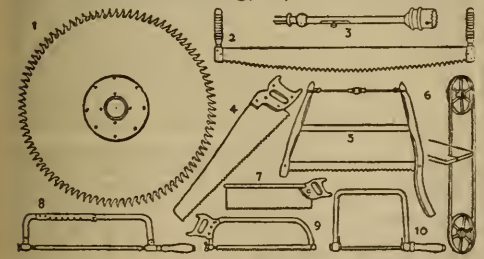
sa-vor (sā'vēr), *n.* [< Lat. *sapor*, taste < *sapere*, to taste], **1**, flavor; taste; relish; also, scent; **2**, essential or particular quality or characteristic; **3**, in a figurative sense, reputation; name; as, he has an evil *savor* in his town:—*v.i.* to have a certain flavor, smell, nature, quality, or the like: with *of*; as, to *savor* of insolence:—*v.t.* **1**, to taste or smell with delight; appreciate; **2**, to season; relish: flavor. Also, **sa'vour.**—*adj.* **sa'vor-less.**

[1]sa-vor-y (sā'vēr-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, pleasing to taste or smell; palatable; **2**, respected; reputable. Also, **sa'vour-y.**—*adv.* **sa'vor-i-ly.**—*n.* **sa'vor-i-ness.**

[2]sa-vor-y (sā'vēr-ĭ), *n.* [< M.E. *savorey* < Lat. *satureia*, savory], a fragrant herb of the mint family, used in cooking; also called *summer savory*.

sa-voy (sȧ-voi'), *n.* [< Fr. (*chou de*) *Savoie*, (cabbage of) Savoy], any of several varieties of winter cabbage with curled, wrinkled leaves.

[1]saw (sô), *n.* [< A.S. *saga*, saw], a cutting tool with a thin blade and a toothed edge, worked mechanically or by hand; also, a cutting machine having one or more such blades:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* sawed (sôd), *p.p.* sawed or sawn (sôn), *p.pr.* sawing], **1**, to cut with a saw; **2**, to form or shape with a saw; **3**, to pass through with the motion of sawing; as, to *saw* the air:—*v.i.* **1**, to be cut with a saw; as, the wood *saws* easily; **2**, to use a saw; also, to make motions as if using a saw; **3**, to perform the function of a saw.—*n.* **saw'er.**



SAWS

1, circular saw; 2, lumberman's two handed saw, or crosscut saw; 3, trephine; 4, handsaw; 5, bucksaw; 6, band saw; 7, backsaw; 8, hack saw; 9, butcher's saw; 10, coping saw.

[2]saw (sô), *n.* [< A.S. *sagu*, a saying, speech], a proverb; an old and wise saying: adage.

Syn. maxim, saying, adage. (See truism.)

[3]saw (sô), past tense of the irregular transitive and intransitive verb *see*.

saw-buck (sô'bŭk"), *n.* [*saw* + *buck*], in the United States, a rack on which firewood is placed while being sawed by hand; a sawhorse.

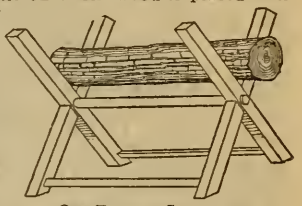
saw-dust (sô'dŭst"), *n.* [*saw* + *dust*], the granular dust produced in sawing; especially, the dust produced in sawing wood.

saw-fish (sô'fish"), *n.* [*saw* + *fish*], any of various large fishes of the ray group, with a long, flat snout bearing toothlike spines on each edge.

saw-fly (sô'flī"), *n.* [*saw* + *fly*], any of numerous insects (order *Hymenoptera*), the female of which has a special sawlike organ for piercing plants or soft woods in order to deposit her eggs in them.

saw grass any of certain plants of the sedge family (especially genus *Cladium*) having the edges of the leaves serrated into sharp, minute teeth.

saw-horse (sô'hôrs"), *n.* [*saw* + *horse*], a rack or trestle on which wood is placed while being sawed; a sawbuck.



ONE FORM OF SAWHORSE

saw-mill (sô'-mĭl"), *n.* [*saw* + [2]*mill*], **1**, a mill where logs are sawed into lumber; **2**, a large sawing machine.

sawn (sôn), one of the past participles of the irregular verb *saw*.

saw pit a trench or pit across which a log is laid and sawed into boards by hand, a top sawyer standing above the log and a bottom sawyer in the pit.

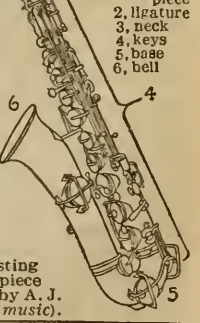
saw set an instrument used to set, or bend slightly outward, the teeth of a saw.

saw-yer (sô'yēr), *n.* [see [1]saw], **1**, one who cuts timber into planks or boards, or cuts wood, as for fuel, with a saw; **2**, in the western United States, an uprooted tree lying in a river and bobbing up and down with the current; **3**, any of several varieties of beetle, the larvæ of which bore large holes in timber.

sax-horn (săks'hôrn"), *n.* [< A. J. *Sax* (1814–94), the inventor + *horn*], any of a group of brass wind instruments fitted with valves, as the tuba.

sax-i-frage (săk'sĭ-frăj), *n.* [< Lat. *saxifraga* < *saxum*, rock + *frangere*, to break: so called because it often grows in crevices of rocks], any of a genus (*Saxifrago*), of white-, pink-, purple-, or yellow-flowered annual or perennial plants, typical of a family (*Saxifragaceæ*); especially, a small, spring-flowering plant (*S. virginiensis*), with white flowers and a rosette of basal leaves, growing in rocky places.

Sax-on (săk'sŭn; -sn). *n.* [< L.L. *Saxo* (*-onis*), a Saxon < A.S. *seax*, knife], **1**, a member of a certain Teutonic tribe, which, in the fifth and sixth centuries, with the Angles and the Jutes, conquered and settled England; **2**, an Anglo-Saxon: sometimes used by the Highland Scotch of any Englishman or lowlander; **3**, the language of the Saxons who conquered England; also, the elements of modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; **4**, an inhabitant of modern Saxony in Germany:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the Saxons or their language; **2**, Anglo-Saxon.



SAXOPHONE

1, mouthpiece
2, ligature
3, neck
4, keys
5, base
6, bell

Sax-o-ny (săk'sŏ-nĭ), *n.* **1**, a fine, closely twisted yarn from the wool of Saxony sheep: used for knitting and crocheting; **2**, a very fine cloth made from this wool.

sax-o-phone (săk'sŏ-fōn), *n.* [*sax(horn)* + *-phone* (< Gk. *phōnē*, sound)], a keyed wind instrument consisting of a metal tube and a reed mouthpiece like that of a clarinet, invented by A. J. Sax, about 1840 (for range see *music*).

sax–tu-ba (săks'tū"bə), *n.* a large, brass wind instrument, much used in bands; a large, deep-toned saxhorn.

say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* said (sĕd), *p.pr.* saying; third person singular, present indicative, says (sĕz), *Archaic*, saith (sĕth)], [< A.S. *secgan*, to say < O.Teut. source], **1**, to express in words, usually in spoken words; speak; tell; **2**, to declare; state as an opinion or decision; assert: as, I *say* he shall go; **3**, to estimate; take as an example or as a working hypothesis; assume; as, we will *say* he has an income of ten thousand dollars a year:—*v.i.* to express an opinion; declare; assert; as, he *says* so: **that is to say**, in other words; at least:—*n.* something said, or what one has to say; a statement; story: used in *to have one's say*, and similar expressions: *Colloq.*, one's turn or right to express an opinion; as, it's your *say* now.—*n.* **say'er.**

say-ing (sā'ĭng), *n.* **1**, a statement; declaration; that which is said; **2**, an adage; maxim. *Syn.* saw, byword, maxim. (See truism.)

S. B. *abbr.* **1**, Bachelor of Science (also, **B. S.**); **2**, South Britain:—**Sb.**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Sb, < Lat. *stibium*] for the element antimony:—**sb.**, substantive.

***sbir-ro** (sbĕr'rō), *n.* [*pl.* sbirri (-rē)], [It. = police officer], in Italy, a police officer.

'sblood (zblŭd), *interj.* [contr. of *God's blood*], *Archaic*, God's blood: used as an oath.

Sc. *abbr.* Scotch; Scottish:—**sc.**, **1**, scene; **2**, science; **3**, scruple; **4**, *Law*, [Lat. *scilicet*], to wit; namely (also, **scil.**); **5**, [Lat. *sculpsit*], he, or she, carved it:—**Sc.**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Sc] for the element scandium:—**S. C.**, **1**, official abbreviation for the state of South Carolina; **2**, Signal Corps; **3**, Staff Corps; **4**, Supreme Court:—**s. c.**, small capitals: used in correcting printers' proof (also, **s. caps.**; **sm. caps.**).

scab (skăb), *n.* [< O.N. *skabb*, scab], *Pathol.*, **1**, a crust formed over a wound or sore; **2**, a mange-like disease, highly contagious among sheep; *Hort.*, a fungous disease of plants in which dark-colored spots appear on the surface: *Slang*, **1**, a mean, worthless fellow: a term of contempt; **2**, in recent use, a non-union worker, especially one who takes the place abandoned by a striker: a term of contempt; **3**, a workman who refuses to become a member of a labor union or to join in a labor strike:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scabbed (skăbd), *p.pr.* scabbing], to heal over, as a cut: *Slang*, to take the place of a worker on strike.

scab-bard (skăb'ərd), *n.* [< sing. of A. F. *escaubers*, sheaths < O.Teut. source], a case of leather or metal attached to the belt to hold the blade of a sword, dagger, or bayonet:—*v.t.* **1**, to put into such a case; sheathe; **2**, to provide with a scabbard.

scab-by (skăb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -bier, *superl.* -biest], [see **scab**], **1**, covered with, or full of, sores; **2**, affected with the disease called scab; **3**, worthless; mean.—*adv.* **scab'bi-ly.**—*n.* **scab'bi-ness.**

sca-bi-es (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [Lat. = the itch < *scabere*, to scratch], *Pathol.*, the itch; a contagious skin disease, of both human beings and animals, due to the presence of a parasite, the itch mite.—*adj.* **sca'bi-ous.**

sca-brous (skā'brŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *scaber*, rough < *scabere*, to scratch], scabby; rough; covered with scales; as, the *scabrous* skin of a shark.

scaf-fold (skăf'ōld), *n.* [< O.F. *escadafault* < *es-* (< Lat. *ex-*, out) + *cadefaut* < It. *catafalco*, catafalque], **1**, a temporary timber structure serving as a support, as for workmen and their materials while building, or for exposing something to view; **2**, an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal:—*v.t.* to furnish, support, or exhibit, with such a structure.

scaf-fold-ing (skăf'ōld-ĭng), *n.* **1**, a scaffold or series of scaffolds; **2**, the materials used in erecting scaffolds.

scagl-io-la (skăl-yō'lə), *n.* [< It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, marble chip], a kind of imitation stone, made of glue and white plaster, and coated with dust of different kinds of marble, granite, etc.

sca-lade (skə-lād'), *n.* [< It. *scalada* < Lat. *scala*, ladder], *Obs.*, an attack on a fortified place involving the use of ladders to gain an entrance; an escalade. Also, **sca-la'do.**

sca-lar (skā'lər), *adj.* [< Lat. *scalaris*, ladderlike < *scala*, a ladder], *Math.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a quantity or magnitude with which the concept of direction in space cannot be associated, as mass or temperature:—*n.* a scalar quantity or magnitude: distinguished from *vector*.

scal-a-wag (skăl'ə-wăg), *n.* [perh. < *Scalloway* in Shetland, with ref. to the ponies], originally, a small or inferior animal: *Colloq.*, a scamp or rascal; a worthless good-for-nothing: *Slang*, in the southern United States, a native white who was a Republican during the Reconstruction Period: contemptuously used by the southern Democrats. Also, **scal'la-wag.**

[1]scald (skôld), *v.t.* [< O.N.F. *escauder* < L.L. *excalidare*, to wash in hot water < Lat. *ex-*, out + *calidus*, hot], **1**, to burn or injure with hot liquid or vapor; expose to heat over steam or hot liquid; **2**, to bring near to the boiling point, as milk; **3**, to sterilize by the use of boiling water; **4**, to loosen the skin of, by the use of boiling water; as, to *scald* beets or tomatoes:—*n.* a burn or injury from hot liquid or steam.

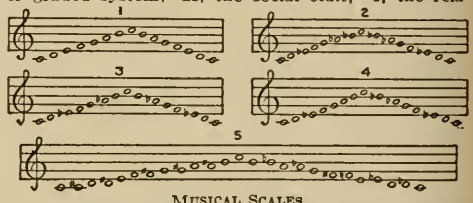
[2]scald (skôld; skăld), *n.* [< O.N. *skáld*, poet], any of the old Norse poets, who recited or sang heroic verses. Also, **skald.**—*adj.* **scald'ic.**

[3]scald (skôld), *n.* [see **scall**], *Colloq.*, a hard, dry, scab-by formation, especially on the head; scall.

[1]scale (skāl), *n.* [< O.N. *skál*, cup], **1**, one of the pans or scoops of a balance; **2**, the balance itself: usually *pl.*; **3**, any instrument or machine for weighing: **Scales**, *Astron.*, the constellation or zodiacal sign Libra, or the Balance:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scaled (skāld), *p.pr.* scaling], **1**, to weigh by means of scales; measure; **2**, to compare; estimate; hence, **3**, to come to in weight; as, the package *scales* four pounds.

[2]scale (skāl), *n.* [abbr. of O.F. *escale*, husk, pod], **1**, one of the thin, bony or horny plates forming the outer covering of many fishes, lizards, and snakes; **2**, any thin plate resembling such a covering, as the furry spots on a moth's wings; **3**, a scale insect, or bark louse, very destructive to fruit trees; **4**, one of the thick leaves which protect the bud of a plant in winter; **5**, the film or layer of oxide which forms on metals when heated below their melting points; **6**, the incrustation on the inside of a boiler; **7**, a loose flake of skin; a scab: *Rare*, the husk or pod of a seed or fruit:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scaled (skāld), *p.pr.* scaling], **1**, to strip of scales, as a fish; peel; husk; as to *scale* almonds; **2**, to pare down; reduce by shaving:—*v.i.* **1**, to drop scales; separate and come off in thin layers; **2**, to form scales; become rough and hard; **3**, to become crusted over inside with an insoluble coating.

[3]scale (skāl), *n.* [< It. < Lat. *scala*, a ladder], **1**, a graduated measure; especially, a series of marks, laid down at definite distances along a line, used in measurement and computation; as, the *scale* on a medicine glass; also, the rule or system upon which such a series is laid down; **2**, basis for a system of numbering; as, the decimal *scale*; **3**, any progressive series or graded system; as, the social *scale*; **4**, the rela-



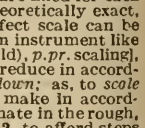
MUSICAL SCALES

1–4, diatonic scales (1, major; 2, normal minor; 3, harmonic minor; 4, melodic minor); 5, chromatic scale.

tive dimensions or proportion between a representation and what it represents; as, a drawing on the *scale* of an inch to a foot: *Mus.*, **1**, a series of tones in consecutive order, ascending or descending generally within the interval of an octave (see illus.; see also *major*, *minor*); **2**, any specific succession of tones based upon a given keynote; as, the *scale* of F: *Obs.*, a ladder: **pure scale**, *Mus.*, a scale in which the tones are at theoretically perfect intervals: distinguished from *tempered scale*: **tempered scale**, *Mus.*, a scale whose tones are fixed for each key, in which the intervals are not theoretically exact, but are so adjusted that a nearly perfect scale can be played by starting on any tone, as on an instrument like the piano:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scaled (skāld), *p.pr.* scaling], **1**, to climb up, as by a ladder; **2**, to reduce in accordance with a settled ratio: often with *down*; as, to *scale* down expenses; **3**, to execute, draw, or make in accordance with a determined scale; **4**, to estimate in the rough, as lumber or timber:—*v.i.* **1**, to go up; **2**, to afford steps for ascent.—*adj.* **scal'a-ble.**

scale in-sect any of various minute, sucking, homopterous insects (family *Coccidæ*) which feed on the juices of plants, especially fruit trees.

sca-lene (skā-lēn'), *adj.* [< Gk. *skalēnos*, uneven], *Geom.*, **1**, of a triangle, having three unequal sides and angles; **2**, of a cone, having the axis oblique to the base; oblique: inclined (see *cone*, illus.). Also, **sca-le'nous.**



SCALENE TRIANGLES

scal-ing lad-der a ladder for climbing walls, as of a fort (see *ladder*, illus.).

scall (skôl), *n.* [prob. < O.N. *skalle*, bald head], *Pathol.*, any disease of the skin, accompanied by scales or scabs: also called *scald*.

scal-la-wag (skăl'ə-wăg), *n.* [see **scalawag**], *Colloq.*, a scamp or rascal: often used playfully, as to a child. See **scal'a-wag**, *Pfd. S.*

scal-lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *escalogne* < Lat. (*caepa*) *Ascalonia*, (onion of) Ascalon], **1**, a kind of onion with a long, thick stem and an almost bulbless root; **2**, the shallot; **3**, the leek. Also, **scul'lion**.

scal-lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl'-), *n.* [abbr. of O.F. *escalope*, shell < O.Teut. source], **1**, any of numerous sea mollusks with two shells, usually ribbed, hinged together; **2**, a large muscle in certain of these mollusks, valued as food; **3**, the shell of any of these mollusks, used, formerly, as a pilgrim's badge, and more recently, as a cooking utensil; **4**, a small, shallow dish or pan in which oysters, fish, etc., are cooked; **5**, a curve, or one of a series of curves, joined together to form an ornamental edge, as on lace:—*v.t.* to cut the edge or border of in scallops or curves, as for ornament: *Cookery*, **1**, to cook or serve in scallop shells; hence, **2**, to mix with milk and crumbs, season, and bake until brown, as oysters, potatoes, etc. Also, **scol'lop**.

scalp (skălp), *n.* [M.E., prob. < Scand. source], **1**, the skin on the top of the human head, from which the hair grows; **2**, the like part of an animal, as of a fox or dog; **3**, the skin with the hair growing upon it, torn off a victim's head by the North American Indians in token of victory:—*v.t.* **1**, to deprive of the skin and hair of the head; tear or rip off the scalp of; hence, **2**, to lay bare; denude; take the covering from: *Com., Colloq.*, **1**, to buy and sell at a small, quick profit, as stocks and bonds; **2**, to buy and sell (railway tickets) at a reduced rate; **3**, to buy (theater tickets or the like) and sell, usually at advanced, and often exorbitant, prices.—**n. scalp'er**.

scal-pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [< Lat. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, knife < *scalpere*, to scrape], a surgeon's small, straight knife, with a convex edge, a thin blade, and a very sharp point.

scal-y [1]**scale**], **1**, covered, or provided, with scales; squamate; also, flaky; scabby; **2**, scalelike; squamous; **3**, incrusted, as the inside of a kettle: *Slang*, mean; niggardly; despicable.—**n. scal'i-ness**.

scam-ble (skăm'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scambled (-bld), *p.pr.* scambling], [prob. northern dial. var. of *shamble*, q.v.], *Obs.*, to scramble or collect together in confusion:—*v.i. Obs.*, to sprawl.

scam-mo-ny (skăm'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *escamonie* < Lat. < Gk. *skammōnia*], **1**, an Asiatic trailing plant of the morning-glory family, with arrow-shaped leaves and long tapering root; **2**, a resin obtained from the root of this plant: used as a cathartic.

[1]scamp (skămp), *n.* [prob. < *scamper*], a rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow; a rogue.

[2]scamp (skămp), *v.t.* [dial. form, perh. < O.N. *skemma*, to shorten < *skammr*, short], to perform, as work, carelessly and with bad material.

scam-per (skăm'pĕr), *v.i.* [prob. < O.F. (*s'*)*escamper*, to flee < Lat. *ex-*, from + *campus*, field], **1**, to run with haste; hasten away, as in fright; **2**, to frolic around; sport around merrily, as a playing child:—*n.* a hasty flight.—*n.* **scam'per-er**.

scamp-ish (skămp'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **[1]scamp**], **1**, roguish; rascally; knavish; **2**, mischievous; playful; as, a *scampish* kitten.

scan (skăn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scanned (skănd), *p.pr.* scanning], [< Lat. *scandere* (*scansus*), to climb, scan], to look closely at or into; examine carefully point by point: *Pros.*, to examine for metrical form and divide into metrical feet, as a verse; read or recite so as to show the rhythms, or metrical structure:—*v.i. Pros.*, to be in accord with metrical rules; as, this line *scans* poorly.

Scand. *abbr.* Scandinavia; Scandinavian (also, Scan.).

scan-dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* [< O.F. *escandle* < L.L. *scandalum*, cause of offense < Gk. *skandalon*, a snare], **1**, reproach caused by shameful actions; shame; **2**, a cause of reproach; that which calls forth reproach or reprobation, as immorality; **3**, careless or malicious gossip, injurious to reputation; slander; backbiting; also, the spreading of evil reports: *Law*, a libelous and public affront; anything defamatory or indecent in a pleading or proceeding in court:—*r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -daled or -dalled (-dăld), *p.pr.* -daling or -dalling], *Rare*, **1**, to slander; malign; **2**, to shock; offend.

Syn., *n.* aspersion, calumny, detraction. (See slander.)

scan-dal-ize (skăn'dăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to offend or shock by some action considered immoral, unconventional, or improper: *Rare*, **1**, to disgrace or bring reproach upon; **2**, to slander.—*n.* **scan'dal-i-za'tion**.

scan-dal-ous (skăn'dăl-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, consisting of maliciously evil reports; tending to harm the good name or reputation of some one; **2**, infamous; opprobrious; disgraceful; also, shocking; offensive: *Law*, **1**, libelous; **2**, indecent and irrelevant.—*adv.* **scan'dal-ous-ly**.—*n.* **scan'dal-ous-ness**.

Syn. shameful, disgraceful, infamous, defamatory.

scan-dent (skăn'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *scandens* (*-entis*), climbing < *scandere*, to climb], *Bot.*, climbing by attaching itself to supports, as a vine; *Zoöl.*, climbing; scansorial, as certain birds.

Scan-di-an (skăn'dĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia], pertaining to Scandinavia, its people, or languages.

Scan-di-na-vi-an (skăn'dĭ-nā'vĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *Scandinavia*], pertaining to Scandinavia (Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and the adjacent islands, including Iceland), or to its language or people:—*n.* **1**, a native of Scandinavia; **2**, the language of the Scandinavians: a general term embracing the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish tongues.

scan-di-um (skăn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat., mod. formation < *Scandinavia*], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [symbol Sc], of the rare earth group.

scan-sion (skăn'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *scansio* (*-onis*) < *scandere*, to climb, scan], *Pros.*, the act or art of dividing verses into the metrical elements of which they are composed.

scan-so-ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *scandere* (*scansus*), to climb], *Zoöl.*, **1**, habitually climbing, as a bird with feet adapted for climbing; **2**, pertaining to climbing; as, *scansorial* habits; **3**, fitted for climbing; as, *scansorial* feet.

scant (skănt), *adj.* [< O.N. *skamt*, short], **1**, short; having only a small amount: with *of*; as, *scant* of material; **2**, scarcely enough; as, a *scant* supply of food:—*v.t.* **1**, to cut down; stint; limit the supply of; **2**, to be stingy with; give reluctantly:—*v.i. Naut.*, **1**, to die down; lessen in force, as the wind; **2**, to blow in a less favorable direction: said of the wind:—*adv. Dial.*, scarcely; hardly.—*adv.* **scant'ly**.—*n.* **scant'ness**.

scant-ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [< O.F. *eschantillon*, gauge], a small amount; modicum: *Building*, **1**, a piece of lumber of small dimensions, used for a joist or an upright in a lath-and-plaster partition; **2**, such material taken collectively; **3**, the prescribed size of a piece of building stone or lumber; **4**, a set of specified, standard dimensions for constructing the principal parts of the hull of a ship, as floors, outside planking, etc.: *Obs.*, a sample.

scant-y (skăn'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **scant**], **1**, narrow; small; **2**, barely sufficient; scarcely enough for use or necessity; **3**, meager; stingy; niggardly; sparing; as, *scanty* of praise.—*adv.* **scant'i-ly**.—*n.* **scant'i-ness**.

Syn. pinched, insufficient, bare, sparse, deficient.—*Ant.* plenty, sufficient, ample, abundant, generous.

[1]scape (skāp), *n.* [< Lat. *scapus*, shaft, stem], *Arch.*, the shaft, or body, of a column; *Bot.*, a long, naked, flower stem, rising directly from among the leaves at the surface, or beneath the surface, of the ground, as in the daffodil, hyacinth, etc.; *Zoöl.*, **1**, the shaft, or midrib, of a feather; **2**, the basal segment of an insect's antenna.

[2]scape (skāp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scaped (skāpt), *p.pr.* scaping], [< *escape*, q.v.], *Archaic*, to escape from:—*r.i. Archaic*, to escape:—*n. Archaic*, the act of escaping or fleeing.

scape-goat (skāp'gōt"), *n.* [(*e*)*scape* + *goat*], **1**, among the ancient Jews, a goat selected by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people on the Day of Atonement, after which it was driven into the wilderness (Lev. 16: 8–22); hence, **2**, one who bears the blame for others.

scape-grace (skāp'grās"), *n.* [*e*(*scape*) + *grace*], an unreliable, unprincipled person; especially, a mischievous, troublesome child.

scaph-oid (skăf'oid), *adj.* [< Gk. *skaphoeidēs*, like a boat < *skaphē*, boat + *eidos*, shape], boat-shaped; especially, *Anat.*, pertaining to the boat-shaped bones in the wrist and ankle:—*n. Anat.*, **1**, a bone on the thumb side of the wrist (see *hand*, illus.): also called the *navicular*; **2**, a bone in the ankle (see *oot*, illus.): also called the *navicular*.

scap-u-la (skăp'ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē); -las (-lăz)], [L.L. = shoulder blade], *Anat.*, the shoulder blade, a flat triangular bone on the back of the shoulder; *Zoöl.*, a similar part in animals.

scap-u-lar (skăp'ū-lăr), *adj. Anat.*, pertaining to the scapula, or shoulder blade:—*n. Zoöl.*, the bundle of feathers growing from the scapular,

or shoulder, part of a bird, and lying along the side of the back: usually *pl.*; *Surg.*, a surgical bandage crossing over the shoulder blade; *R. C. Ch.*, **1**, a loose, sleeveless garment worn by certain priests; **2**, an article consisting of two small pieces of cloth, one hanging at the back, one in front, fastened by strings passing over the shoulders, worn next the body, from motives of devotion. Also, **scap'u-la-ry.**

¹scar (skär), *n.* [< O.F. *escare* < Lat. *eschara*, scar < Gk. *eskhara*, scar of burn], **1**, a mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound, burn, or ulcer; **2**, any mark or blemish; also, figuratively, any mark left by grief, anguish, or the like; *Bot.*, **1**, a mark on a branch where a leaf has been detached; **2**, the hilum or eye of large seeds, marking the point of original attachment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scarred (skärd), *p.pr.* scarring], to mark with, or as with, a scar; hence, to wound or injure:—*v.i.* to form a scar.

²scar (skär), *n.* [< O.N. *sker*, a reef], **1**, bare, broken cliffs on a mountain side; **2**, a bare, detached rock. Also, **scaur.**

scar-ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* [< Fr. *scarabée* < Lat. *scarabaeus*, a beetle], **1**, a beetle; especially, a beetle (*Scarabæus sacer*), one of the tumblebugs, which feeds upon and breeds in dung; held as sacred by the ancient Egyptians as symbolic of immortality; **2**, a gem or seal cut in the form of a scarab beetle, engraved with symbols on the flat underside and worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scar-a-bæ-oid (skăr"ă-bē'oid), *adj. Entom.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling, a large family (*Scarabæidæ*) of beetles, including many of the largest and most conspicuous, as the chafers, scarabs, etc.:—*n.* a carved scarab imitating or counterfeiting the Egyptian scarab gems, as one of those made by the ancient Phœnicians.

scar-a-bæ-us (skăr"ă-bē'ŭs), *n.* [Lat. = beetle], **1**, *Entom.*, any of a genus (*Scarabæus*) of Old World beetles; especially, the sacred scarab of ancient Egypt; **2**, a gem or seal in the form of a scarab, worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

SACRED SCARABÆUS

Scar-a-mouch (skăr'ă-mouch"), *n.* [< It. *Scaramuccia*, a famous buffoon], **1**, in ancient Italian comedy and farce, a cowardly braggart or swaggerer; hence, **2**, a cowardly braggart.

scarce (skârs), *adj.* [*comp.* scarcer, *superl.* scarcest], [< O.N.F. *(e)scars*, prob. < Lat. *excerpsus*, selected < *ex*, out + *carpere*, to pluck], **1**, not common; rare; seldom seen; **2**, not plentiful; not equal to the need: *Obs.*, lacking: with *of*:—*adv. Archaic* and *Poet.*, scarcely.—*n.* **scarce'ness.**

scarce-ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* not quite; hardly; barely; as, I *scarcely* saw him before he went.

scar-ci-ty (skär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state or condition of being scant; insufficiency; dearth; **2**, rareness; infrequency; uncommonness.

Syn. lack, scantiness, insufficiency, penury, dearth.

scare (skâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scared (skârd), *p.pr.* scaring], [< obs. *skerre* < O.N. *skirra*, *skiarr*, timid], to strike with sudden terror, usually without cause; frighten; terrify: *Slang*, to gather or produce quickly: with *up*; as, to *scare* up some food:—*v.i.* to take fright; as, nervous children *scare* easily:—*n.* sudden fright or panic, arising, usually, from some trifling cause or imaginary alarm.

scare-crow (skâr'krō"), *n.* [*scare* + ²*crow*], **1**, a figure, usually a crude representation of a man, set up to frighten birds away from crops; hence, **2**, anything which terrifies without real cause; a bugbear; **3**, a person grotesquely or wretchedly dressed.

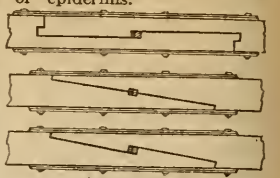
¹scarf (skärf), *n.* [*pl.* scarfs (skärfs); scarves (skärvz)], [prob. < O.N.F. *escarpe*, sash, sling, prob. same as O.F. *escharpe*, a pilgrim's scrip suspended from the neck < O.Teut. source], **1**, a neckerchief or necktie; **2**, a strip of fabric worn loosely, for ornament or warmth, about the neck, head, shoulders, or waist; a sash.

²scarf (skärf), *n.* [source uncertain], a groove made by cutting: *Carp.*, **1**, either of two pieces notched or grooved so as to fit into each other in an overlapping joint; also, the part cut away from each of two timbers to be so joined; **2**, a scarf joint: **scarf joint**, a joint by which two timbers are connected lengthwise into a continuous piece, the ends being cut or grooved so as to fit into each other with mutual overlapping (see illus. next column):—*v.t.* **1**, to cut a scarf into; **2**, to unite by means of a scarf joint; **3**, to remove the skin and blubber of (a whale).

scarf-skin (skärf'skĭn"), *n.* [¹*scarf* + *skin*], the cuticle, or epidermis.

scar-i-fi-ca-tor (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā"tẽr), *n.* [see **scarify**], *Surg.*, an instrument having several lancets moved by a spring, used, as in cupping, to make small incisions in the skin.

scar-i-fi-er (skăr'ĭ-fī"ẽr), *n.* a cultivator with prongs, which stirs up the surface of the soil without turning it over: *Surg.*, an instrument for making slight incisions, as in cupping; a scarificator (which see).



SCARF JOINTS

scar-i-fy (skăr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *scarifier* < Lat. *scarificare*, corr. of *scarifare*, to scarify < Gk. *skariphasthai*, to scratch an outline, sketch lightly < *skariphos*, pencil, stylus], **1**, to scratch or cut; **2**, to stir up on the surface; as, to *scarify* the soil; also, **3**, in a figurative sense, to hurt the feelings of; criticize severely; wound: *Surg.*, to make slight incisions in with a lancet; as, to *scarify* the skin.—*n.* **scar"i-fi-ca'tion.**

scar-la-ti-na (skär"lă-tē'nă), *n.* [< It. *scarlattina* < *scarlatto*, scarlet: see **scarlet**], *Pathol.*, a highly contagious disease accompanied by a sore throat, high fever and, after twenty-four hours, by a scarlet rash: commonly called *scarlet fever*; also, popularly, a mild form of scarlet fever.

scar-let (skär'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *escarlate* < Pers. *saqalāt*, scarlet cloth], **1**, a bright red color, of orange tinge; a deep, brilliant red; **2**, cloth of such a color:—*adj.* **1**, of a bright red color; **2**, robed in cloth or garments of brilliant red; as, a *scarlet* knight: **scarlet fever**, *Pathol.*, a highly contagious, febrile disease, accompanied by severe sore throat and a scarlet rash: also called *scarlatina*: **scarlet lychnis**, a garden lychnis (*Lychnis chalcedonica*) with scarlet flowers: **scarlet runner**, a kind of kidney bean with brilliant red flowers.

scarp (skärp), *n* [< O.F. *escarpe* < It. *scarpa*, a slope, wall], **1**, in a system of fortifications, an escarp, or the inner slope of the protecting ditch which touches the wall or parapet (for illus. see *bastion*, *rampart*); hence, **2**, any sharp, steep slope or incline:—*v.t.* to cut straight up and down or almost so; as, to *scarp* the face of a rock, especially to make a place impassable, for military purposes.

scar-y (skâr'ĭ), *adj.* [see **scare**], *Colloq.*, **1**, easily alarmed; timid; **2**, likely to cause alarm.

scat (skăt), *n.* [< O.N. *skattr*, tribute], a tax; specifically, a land tax in the Shetland Islands.

scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scathed (skā*th*d), *p.pr.* scathing], [< O.N. *skatha*, damage], to injure; damage; wither; blast:—*n.* extreme injury; damage; bad luck. Also, *Obs.* or *Dial.*, **scath** (skăth).

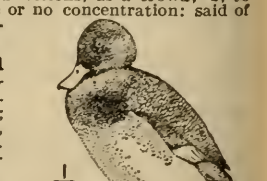
scathe-ful (skā*th*'fo͝ol), *adj. Obs.*, damaging; destructive; injurious; harmful; blasting. Also, *Obs.*, **scath'ful** (skăth'-).

scathe-less (skā*th*'lĕs), *adj.* free from injury or harm. Also, *Obs.*, **scath'less** (skăth'-).

scath-ing (skā*th*'ĭng), *p. adj.* **1**, injurious; hurtful; scorching; blasting; hence, **2**, severe or bitter; as, *scathing* remarks.—*adv.* **scath'ing-ly.**

scat-ter (skăt'ẽr), *v.t.* [< M.E.: source uncertain], **1**, to strew about aimlessly or carelessly; throw here and there; **2**, to disperse; drive in several directions; rout; **3**, to dissipate; use wastefully; as, to *scatter* one's energies:—*v.i.* **1**, to disperse; separate and go in different directions, as a crowd; **2**, to send a charge with little or no concentration: said of a shotgun.—*n.* **scat'-ter-er.**—*p. adj.* **scat'ter-ing.**

scat-ter-brain (skăt'ẽr-brān"), *n.* [*scatter* + *brain*], *Colloq.*, a frivolous, thoughtless person; one incapable of serious, concentrated thought. Also, **scat'ter-brains".**—*adj.* **scat'ter-brained".**



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SCAUP DUCK

scaup duck (skôp), [var. of dial. *scalp*, a bank providing a bed for shellfish, frequented by the bird at low tide for food], any of various northern saltwater ducks (genus *Aythya*,

subgenus *Fuligula*), akin to the canvasbacks and redheads; especially, a species (*A. marila*), the male of which has a glossy black head and neck, white belly, and back finely striped black and white: also called *broadbill* (see illus. preceding page).

scaur (skär), *n.* [see ²**scar**], bare, broken cliffs on the side of a mountain. See ²scar, *Pfd. S.*

scav-en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [<earlier *scavager*, one who inspects<O.F. *escauwer*, to inspect<O.Teut. source], **1**, a man employed to keep the streets clean by carrying off all filth, refuse, etc.: **2**, any animal that eats refuse or waste matter; **3**, anything that removes impurities, refuse, or waste matter.

sce-na-ri-o (sē-nä'rĭ-ō; shä-nä'-), *n.* [*pl.* -rios (-ōz); -narl (-rē)], [It. = outline of scenes], a synopsis of a plot; a skeleton libretto; an outline of the chief incidents and the appearances of the characters in a play, especially a photoplay.—*n.* **sce-nar'ist.**

scend (sĕnd), *n.* [see **send**], **1**, the drive of the waves, as in propelling a ship; send; **2**, the upward heaving of a ship: opposite of *pitch*:—*v.i.* **1**, to be carried forward by the waves, as a ship; send; **2**, to be lifted, as a ship in heavy seas: opposite of *pitch*.

scene (sēn), *n.* [<Lat. *scena*<Gk. *skēnē*, tent, stage], **1**, the place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place; also, the time, place, or circumstance in which any event takes place, as in reality, literature, imagination, etc.; as, the *scene* of the first act; **2**, one of the painted screens used on a stage to give the appearance of reality to the action; **3**, a division of a play, usually a subdivision of an act in which action is continuous and no change of setting takes place; in the writings of the Roman dramatists and of the French classic dramatists, a subdivision of an act marked by the exit or entrance of an actor; **4**, one of a series of episodes serving as a complete view or representative description; as, *scenes* from the life of the Orient; **5**, any striking spectacle or exhibition; especially, a display of feeling or passion between two or more persons; **6**, a landscape; view; scenery; as, a woodland *scene*: *pl.* the decorations and fittings of a stage, used to give a sense of reality to the action of the play: *Archaic* or *Poet.*, a stage.—*adj.* **sce'nic** (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk).—*adv.* **scen'i-cal-ly** (sĕn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ; sē'nĭ-).

scen-er-y (sēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1**, the general appearance of a locality presented to the vision; general character of a landscape; the appearance of nature in a given locality; as, mountain *scenery*; **2**, painted screens, hangings, etc., collectively, used to lend reality to the action of a play.

sce-nog-ra-phy (sē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *skēnē*, scene+*graphein*, to write], **1**, in ancient Greece, the act or art of painting a background for a play; **2**, the art or act of drawing pictures according to the rules of perspective (see *perspective*, Illus.).

scent (sĕnt), *v.t.* [<earlier *sent*<Fr. *sentir*, to perceive], **1**, to smell; discern by the sense of smell: as, to *scent* game; hence, **2**, to get a hint or intimation of; have an inkling of: as, to *scent* trouble; **3**, to perfume; fill with fragrance; as, roses *scent* the air:—*v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell:—*n.* **1**, odor; fragrance; **2**, a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers; perfume; **3**, the sense of smell; **4**, the odor which an animal leaves as it passes; hence, **5**, the track followed by means of this odor; also, **6**, any clue by which any pursuit or investigation can be aided or guided.—*adj.* **scent'less.**

scep-ter (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *skēptron*, staff, scepter <*skēptesthai*, to prop oneself, lean on something], **1**, a ruler's staff, emblematic of authority; hence, **2**, sovereign authority; royal power or sovereignty:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tered (-tẽrd), *p.pr.* -tering], to invest with sovereignty. Also, **scep'tre**, [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tred, *p.pr.* -tring].

scep-tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [see **skeptic**], **1**, one who doubts the truth of religious doctrines; especially, one who doubts the Christian doctrines; **2**, one who takes a doubting attitude toward any belief or theory:—*adj.* doubting; also, pertaining to doubt. See **skep'tic**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **scep'ti-cal.**

scep-ti-cism (skĕp'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* doubt; incredulity: *Philos.*, a system based upon agnosticism, whose adherents doubt the truth of all religious doctrines. See **skep'ti-cism**, *Pfd. S.*

sched-ule (skĕd'ūl; *Br.* shĕd'ūl), *n.* [<O.F. *cedule* <L.L. *scedula*, dim. of Lat. *sceda*, a written paper], a catalog; a written or printed paper containing a list or inventory; as, a railroad *schedule: Law*, a list or document, stating details, attached as an appendix or explanatory addition to a more important paper, as a will, bill of sale, deed of gift, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -uled (-ūld), *p.pr.* -uling], **1**, to place in such a list; include in a list or schedule; **2**, to make a list of, as of trains.

scheel-ite (shēl'īt). *n.* [<K. W. *Scheele* (1742–86), Sw. chemist], *Mineral.*, native calcium tungstate, a heavy, yellow-brown, waxlike mineral: an important ore of tungsten.

She-he-ra-za-de (shĕ-hā"rȧ-zä'dē), *n.* [Arab.], the relater of the tales in the "Arabian Nights," the Sultan's bride, who, though condemned by his vow to be strangled the morning after her marriage, so engaged his curiosity and interest by her story-telling that he spared her from day to day and finally revoked his vow.

sche-mat-ic (skē-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **scheme**], **1**, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a general plan or outline, synopsis or diagram; typical; **2**, made or done according to some fundamental plan.

sche-ma-tize (skē'mȧ-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], **1**, to formulate in regular order; arrange, as a scheme; **2**, to give conventional form to:—*v.i.* to make a scheme.

scheme (skēm), *n.* [<L.L. *schema*<Gk. *skhēma*, form, figure], **1**, a carefully arranged and well-ordered, systematic arrangement or plan; a system; **2**, a tabulated plan or statement of plans; a schedule; **3**, an underhand plot or device; **4**, a project; as, the best *scheme* to raise money; also, **5**, an outline showing the relative form, position, etc., of the different parts or elements of an object or system; a sketch; diagram:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* schemed (skēmd), *p.pr.* scheming], to design or plan; devise; contrive; plot: —*v.i.* to form plans; plot.—*n.* **schem'er.**

Syn., *n.* plan, project, design. *Design* includes not only the end to be accomplished, but a method of doing it with the means at hand. A *plan* is a detailed method by which a *design* is worked out. Both these words may name something indefinitely proposed to the mind as an aim, but *scheme* and *projct* are the words usually employed to connote the airy or the visionary. *Scheme*, the more indefinite of the two, is also narrower in scope; often it names an artful, underhand *plan*, as for getting even for an injury. A *project* may be tentative or visionary, or may be a concrete proposal; as, the *project* to build cotton mills near the cotton fields. (Cf. design.)

***scher-zan-do** (skĕr-tsän'dō), *adv.* [It.<*scherzare*, to sport, play: see **scherzo**], *Mus.*, in a sprightly manner.

***scher-zo** (skĕr'tsō), *n.* [*pl.* -zos (-tsōz); -zi (-tsē)], [It. = sport, jest<O.Teut. source: cf. Ger. *scherz*, jest], *Mus.*, a sprightly movement, following a slow one and often used in the place of the older minuet in a sonata, symphony, etc.; also, an independent piece in quick tempo.

Schick test (shĭk), [<proper name], a method, discovered in 1913 by Bela Schick, Austrian bacteriologist, for determining the susceptibility of a subject to diphtheria infection by a test involving the injection of a dilute diphtheria toxin under the skin.

schil-ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* [Ger.: akin to *shilling*], the monetary unit of Austria, having replaced the krone in 1924: equivalent to 14.07 cents.

schism (sĭzm), *n.* [<Gk. *skhisma*, a rent, cleft <*skhizein*, to split, rend], **1**, a split or division; especially, in ecclesiastical usage, a permanent division or separation in the Christian church, arising from a difference of opinion on faith or discipline; **2**, the offense of causing such a division; **3**, a body that has so separated from the main body of the church.

schis-mat-ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, division in a church; inclining to, or promoting, such division; as, *schismatic* opinions:—*n.* one who causes or takes part in a division of a church; especially, one who withdraws from an established church because of divergent views.

schist (shĭst), *n.* [<Fr. *schiste*<Lat. *schistos*, readily splitting<Gk. *skhistos* (*lithos*), splitting (stone)<*skhizein*, to split], a crystalline, metamorphic rock in which the component minerals are arranged in parallel layers.—*adj.* **schist'ose; schist'ous.**

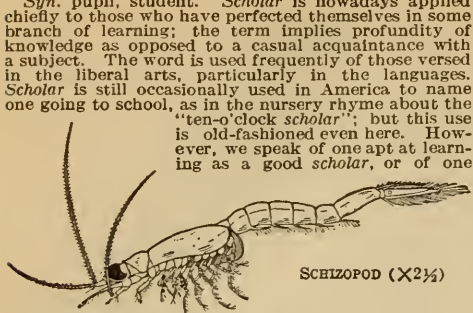
schiz-o-carp (skĭz'ō-kärp), *n.* [<Gk. *skhizein*, to split+*karpos*, fruit], *Bot.*, a dry compound fruit which, when ripe, splits into several indehiscent single-seeded seed vessels.

schiz-o-pod (skĭz'ō-pŏd), *n.* [<Gk. *skhizein*, to split+*pous* (*podos*), foot], any of an order (*Schizopoda*) of lobsterlike crustaceans, mostly marine, comprising the opossum shrimps (family *Mysidæ*) and allied species (for illus. see next page).

schnapps (shnäps), *n.* [Ger.<Du. *snaps*, a dram, mouthful], Holland gin; Hollands.

schol-ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *scolere* or O.F. *escoler* <L.L. *scholaris*<Lat. *schola*, school], **1**, a learned man or woman; a man or woman of letters; one who holds a scholarship; **2**, one who attends a school or learns from a tutor or teacher; a student; anyone who learns. (For *Syn.* see next page.)

Syn. pupil, student. *Scholar* is nowadays applied chiefly to those who have perfected themselves in some branch of learning; the term implies profundity of knowledge as opposed to a casual acquaintance with a subject. The word is used frequently of those versed in the liberal arts, particularly in the languages. *Scholar* is still occasionally used in America to name one going to school, as in the nursery rhyme about the "ten-o'clock *scholar*"; but this use is old-fashioned even here. However, we speak of one apt at learning as a good *scholar*, or of one



SCHIZOPOD (X2½)

rather dull as a poor *scholar*. *Pupil* has supplanted *scholar* as the name for the schoolboy or schoolgirl, and is also used for one under the instruction of a tutor. *Pupil* connotes dependence on, and subordination to, the teacher. *Student* names one who studies independently of the close supervision or authority of a teacher; hence it, rather than *pupil*, is used of learners in the higher educational institutions. *Student* does not connote erudition as does *scholar*.

schol-ar-ly (skŏl'ĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, like, or characteristic of, a learned man; as, a *scholarly* book; **2**, learned; intellectual and highly cultivated; **3**, thorough and systematic in methods of study.

schol-ar-ship (skŏl'ĕr-shĭp), *n.* **1**, quality of work done by a student; as, his *scholarship* is satisfactory; **2**, the quality of knowledge and attainment of a learned man; erudition; learning; **3**, a foundation donated by an educational institution or an individual, to render financial support to worthy students; the stipend received by a deserving student as aid from such a foundation.

Syn. erudition, knowledge. (See learning.)

scho-las-tic (skŏ-lăs'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *skholastikos*, studious, learned < *skholazein*, to devote one's leisure (to learning) < *skholē*, leisure], **1**, pertaining to learned men, students, or institutions of learning; educational; scholarlike; **2**, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the schoolmen of the Middle Ages; hence, **3**, pedantic; dogmatic; devoted to mere book learning:—*n.* **1**, a scholar; a student; **2**, a schoolman; a pedantic, dogmatic philosopher of the Middle Ages.

scho-las-ti-cism (skŏ-lăs'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* **1**, the system of philosophy and theology of the schoolmen in the Middle Ages, whose knowledge was based on the authority of books and on abstract theory, rather than on life; a dogmatic type of thought based on the rules of formal logic: often *Scholasticism;* hence, **2**, pedantry.

scho-li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [< Gk. *skholiastēs* < *skholiazein*, to write comments < *skholion;* see **scholium**], one who makes marginal notes by way of explanation or criticism of a book, manuscript, etc.; a commentator; especially, an ancient grammarian who commented on the classics.—*adj.* **scho'li-as'tic.**

scho-li-um (skō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (*-ä*); scholiums (*-ŭmz*)], [L.L. < Gk. *skholion*, marginal note made by a person of leisure < *skholē*, leisure, school], a marginal note of explanation or criticism, as on a book or manuscript: *Geom.*, a comment or explanatory note accompanying or following a proof.

¹school (skōōl), *n.* [< O.F. *escole* < Lat. *schola*, school < Gk. *skholē*, leisure, study, school], **1**, a place where instruction is given; institution for learning; schoolhouse; schoolroom; **2**, the body of pupils collectively, with their teachers, in any educational institution; **3**, a session during which instruction is given; **4**, in the Middle Ages, a seminary or college for teaching theology, logic, etc.; **5**, the followers, imitators, or disciples of any teacher or leader; those held together by common bonds of doctrine, principles, methods, etc.; a sect or denomination in art, science, theology, etc.; as, the philosophers of the Socratic *school;* **6**, in a figurative sense, any channel through which knowledge, training, or discipline is gained; as, the *school* of experience: *Mil.*, the drill, or the body of regulations governing it, prescribed for any military branch or unit; *Mus.*, a manual designed to teach some special branch of the art; as, the *school* of counterpoint:—*v.t.* **1**, to train or instruct in a school; educate; teach; **2**, to discipline; bring under control; train thoroughly; as, to *school* a bad temper:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a school or to education; **2**, of or pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers of the Middle Ages; scholastic.

²school (skōōl), *n.* [Du. = troop, multitude, shoal (of whales)], a shoal, or great number of fish feeding or swimming together:—*v.i.* to form shoals; swim together in great numbers; shoal.

Syn. company, shoal. (See herd.)

school-book (skōōl'bo͝ok"), *n.* [¹*school*+*book*], a book used in schools; a textbook.

school-boy (skōōl'boi"), *n.* [¹*school*+*boy*], a boy who attends school:—*adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a boy of school age.

school-fel-low (skōōl'fĕl"ō), *n.* [¹*school*+*fellow*], a companion at school; schoolmate.

school-girl (skōōl'gûrl"), *n.* [¹*school*+*girl*], a girl who attends school:—*adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a young girl of school age.

school-house (skōōl'hous"), *n.* [¹*school*+*house*], a building where school is held.

school-ing (skōōl'ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**school**], **1**, instruction in school; education; **2**, reprimand; discipline; reproof; **3**, the cost of instruction.

school-man (skōōl'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [¹*school*+*man*], one of the divines or philosophers in the Middle Ages, who treated religious or philosophical questions strictly according to the rules of formal logic; a scholastic.

school-mas-ter (skōōl'măs"tĕr), *n.* [¹*school*+*master*], **1**, a man who teaches in a school; **2**, the head or principal of a school.

school-mate (skōōl'māt"), *n.* [¹*school*+²*mate*], a companion at school; a schoolfellow.

school-mis-tress (skōōl'mĭs"trĕs), *n.* [¹*school*+*mistress*], **1**, a woman who teaches a school; **2**, a woman head or principal of a school.

school-room (skōōl'rōōm"), *n.* [¹*school*+*room*], a room in which pupils are instructed.

schoon-er (skōōn'ĕr), *n.* [perh. < obs. *scooner* < New England dial. *scoon, scun,* to skim over the water], a vessel with two or more masts, rigged fore and aft (see *ship,* illus.): *U. S. Colloq.*, **1**, a covered emigrant wagon formerly used on the western prairies; a prairie schooner (which see for illus.); **2**, a tall drinking glass for beer, holding about a pint.

schorl (shôrl), *n.* [< Ger. *schörl:* source uncertain], tourmaline, especially the black variety.

schot-tische (shŏt'ĭsh), *n.* [< Ger. (*der*) *schottische* (*tanz*), (the) Scottish (dance)], **1**, a kind of round dance, similar to the polka; **2**, the music, in two-four measure, for such a dance. Also, **schot'tish.**

sci-a-graph (sī'ä-grăf), *n.* [see **skiagraph**], a photograph made by the use of the X rays. See **ski'a-graph** (skĭ'-), *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **sci'a-gram.**

sci-ag-ra-phy (sī-ăg'rä-fĭ), *n. Phys.*, photography by the use of the X rays; *Art*, the art of correct shading. See **ski-ag'ra-phy** (skĭ-), *Pfd. S.*

sci-am-a-chy (sī-ăm'ä-kĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *skiamakhia* < *skia*, shadow + *makhesthai*, to fight], a battle with shadows; an imaginary struggle.

sci-at-ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *adj.* [< L.L. *sciaticus*, corr. of Lat. *ischiadicus* < Gk. *iskhiadikos*, subject to sciatica < *iskhias* (*-ados*), loin pain < *iskhion*, socket of thigh bone], pertaining to, or affecting, the hip; as, *sciatic* rheumatism: *Anat.*, pertaining to an artery, vein, ligament, etc., in the region of the hip; especially, pertaining to the two large nerves (the *sciatic* nerves) and their branches in the hips and adjoining parts.

sci-at-i-ca (sī-ăt'ĭ-kä), *n.* [< L.L. *sciatica* (*passio*), sciatic (suffering): see **sciatic**], *Pathol.*, neuralgia of the sciatic nerve in the hip or thigh; also, loosely, any painful condition in the region of the hip.

sci-ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *scientia*, knowledge < *sciens* (*-entis*), knowing < *scire*, to know], **1**, knowledge, as of general truths or particular facts, obtained and shown to be correct by accurate observation and thinking; **2**, knowledge coördinated, arranged, and systematized with reference to general truths or laws; especially, classified knowledge in reference to the physical world: also known as *natural science;* **3**, exceptional skill or efficiency; **4**, the coördinated and systematized knowledge of some one subject or group of allied subjects, especially in the physical world.

Syn. skill, efficiency. (See knowledge.)

sci-en-tif-ic (sī"ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< L.L. *scientificus* < Lat. *scientia*, knowledge + *facere*, to make], **1**, pertaining to, or used in, science, especially in a natural science; as, *scientific* instruments; *scientific* studies; **2**, in accord with the rules or methods of science; systematic; exact; sound; **3**, versed in science; possessing, or marked by, systematized knowledge.—*adv.* **sci"en-tif'i-cal-ly.**

sci-en-tist (sī'ĕn-tĭst), *n.* [see **science**], one versed in science; one who pursues scientific studies; one whose profession is scientific research.

scil-i-cet (sĭl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [< Lat. *scire*, to know + *licet*, it is permitted], namely; that is to say; to wit: introducing a word to be supplied, or explaining a word: usually abbreviated *scil.*; *sc.*

scim-i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [< It. *scimitarra*, perh. < Pers. *shamshīr* < *sham*, nail, claw + *shīr*, lion], an Oriental sword having a curved blade. Also, **scim'i-ter.**

Scimitar

scin-til-la (sĭn-tĭl'ä), *n.* [Lat. = a spark], a spark; hence, a particle; iota: used figuratively and usually with a negative; as, there is not a *scintilla* of truth in his statement.

scin-til-lant (sĭn'tĭ-lănt), *adj.* [Lat. *scintillans* (*-antis*), gleaming], gleaming; glittering; sparkling; twinkling.

scin-til-late (sĭn'tĭ-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *scintillare* (*-atus*), to sparkle], **1**, to give off sparks, fire, or firelike particles; **2**, to twinkle, as stars; **3**, figuratively, to flash, as wit.

scin-til-la-tion (sĭn'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling or sparkling; **2**, a spark or flash; twinkle; **3**, figuratively, a brilliant display, as of wit: *Astron.*, the twinkling of the light of the fixed stars, caused by the varying of the refraction and interference of their rays in passing through different densities of atmosphere.

sci-o-lism (sī'ō-lĭzm), *n.* [see **sciolist**], shallow or mere surface knowledge or learning; pretension, without substantial foundation, to scholarship or scientific knowledge; charlatanism.

sci-o-list (sī'ō-lĭst), *n.* [< L.L. *sciolus*, a smatterer, dim. of Lat. *scius*, knowing < *scire*, to know], one whose knowledge or learning is of a shallow character; a smatterer; a pretender to scholarship and scientific knowledge; charlatan.—*adj.* **sci"o-lis'tic.**

sci-on (sī'ŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *cion*, *ciun*, a shoot, twig], **1**, *Hort.*, a sprout or vigorous shoot of a plant, capable of propagation; such a sprig or shoot cut and prepared for grafting; also, *cion*; hence, **2**, an heir; a descendant, especially of a noble family.

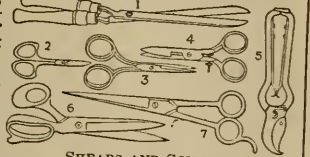
scir-rhous (skĭr'ŭs), *adj.* [see **scirrhus**], *Pathol.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hard cancer, or malignant tumor; morbidly hardened; indurated.—*n.* **scir-rhos'i-ty** (skĭ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

scir-rhus (skĭr'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -rhi (-ī); -rhuses (-ŭs-ĕz)], [< Gk. *skirros*, *skiros*, a hard covering or swelling < *skiros*, hard], *Pathol.*, a hard cancer or malignant, cancerous tumor.—*adj.* **scir'rhoid.**

scis-sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *scissio* (*-onis*), a cleaving, dividing < Lat. *scindere* (*scissus*), to cut, divide], the act of cutting or splitting; state of being cut or split; a splitting; a division; fission.

scis-sor (sĭz'ĕr), *v.t.* [see **scissors**], to cut or divide with scissors.—*n.* **scis'sor-er.**

scis-sors (sĭz'ĕrz), *n.pl.* [< O.F. *cisoires* < Lat. *cisorium*, a cutting instrument < *caedere* (*cæsus*), to fell, slay, cut], a cutting instrument smaller than shears, having two opposite sharp-edged blades which slide over each other as the scissors close: frequently called a *pair of scissors*: **scissors hold**, *Wrestling*, a hold in which a wrestler clasps his opponent with his legs.



Shears and Scissors

1, hedge shears; 2, manicure scissors; 3, embroidery scissors; 4, buttonhole scissors; 5, pruning shears; 6, tailor's shears; 7, barber's shears.

sci-u-roid (sī'ū-roid), *adj.* [< Gk. *skiouros*, squirrel + *eidos*, form], **1**, of or pertaining to a widely distributed family (*Sciuridæ*) of rodent mammals, comprising many species, as the squirrels, marmots, etc.; **2**, resembling the squirrel; squirrel-like: *Bot.*, similar to a squirrel's tail, as spikes of barley and certain other grasses.

sclaff (sklăf), *v.i.* [Sc.], *Golf*, to scrape the ground with the club before hitting the ball:—*v.t.* to scrape (the club) along the ground before hitting the ball:—*n.* a stroke made in such a manner.

Sclav (sklăv; sklāv), *n.* [see **Slav**], a member of a race speaking a Slavic tongue, found principally in northern or eastern Europe, as a Pole, Russian, Czech, Serbian, etc. See **Slav**, *Pfd. S.*

Sclav-ic (sklăv'ĭk; sklāv'ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Slavs, or to their languages:—*n.* the group of allied languages which are spoken by the Slavs. See **Slav'ic**, *Pfd. S.*

scle-ren-chy-ma (sklē-rĕng'kĭ-mä), *n.* [< Gk. *sklēros*, hard + *egkhuma*, an infusion], *Bot.*, plant tissue composed of thick-walled cells, as in stalks, trunks, seed coats, etc.; *Zoöl.*, the hard, calcareous substance which is secreted by coral polyps and which forms coral.

scle-rom-e-ter (sklē-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *sklēros*, hard + *metron*, measure], *Mineral.*, an instrument used for determining the hardness of metals or minerals by measuring the force necessary to produce a visible scratch under standard conditions.

scle-ro-scope (sklē'rō-skōp; sklĕr'ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *sklēros*, hard + *skopein*, to look], an instrument for gauging the hardness of metals by the height of the rebound of a small diamond-pointed hammer falling from a standard distance.

scle-ro-sis (sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -roses (-sēz)], [< Gk. *sklērōsis*, a hardening < *sklēros*, hard], *Pathol.*, the hardening of a part of the body, especially of the nervous system, due to inflammation, overgrowth of connective tissue, and certain diseases; *Bot.*, **1**, hardening, as of a cell wall, due to woody formation; **2**, hardened tissue.

scle-rot-ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *adj. Anat.*, designating or pertaining to the firm, white, outermost membrane of the eyeball; *Pathol.*, affected with hardening of a tissue of the body; *Bot.*, affected with hardening, as a cell wall, due to woody formation:—*n.* the outermost membrane of the eyeball.

scoff (skŏf), *n.* [< M.E. *scof*, *skof*, akin to O.N. *skop*, *skaup*, mockery], **1**, an expression of scorn, derision, or contempt; ridicule; taunt; gibe; **2**, an object of scorn, derision, or contempt; butt; laughingstock:—*v.i.* to show scorn or contempt by mocking acts or language: followed by *at*; flout; deride; jeer:—*v.t.* to mock or jeer at; treat with scorn or contempt; taunt; ridicule.—*adv.* **scoff'ing-ly.**—*n.* **scoff'er.**

Syn., *v.* taunt, mock, deride. (See jeer.)

scoff-law (skŏf'lô"), *n.* [*scoff* + *law*], *U. S. Slang*, one who evades or disregards the law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants.

scold (skōld), *v.i.* [< M.E. *scald*, *scolde*, a person of ribald or abusive speech, prob. < O.N. *skāld*, a poet: cf. O.N. *skāldskapr*, poetry, a libel in verse], **1**, to chide sharply or rudely; **2**, to speak in a loud or violent manner:—*v.t.* to find fault with; rate; rebuke severely:—*n.* one who habitually finds fault; especially, a rude, quarrelsome woman; a virago.—*n.* **scold'er.**

Syn., *v.* reprove, rate, berate, chide, reprimand, rebuke, upbraid. To *reprore* is to blame for some fault or irregularity; it is sometimes tenderly or mildly reproachful; as, the mother *reproved* her child; but it may be stern and forceful; as, the judge *reproved* the attorney from the bench. *Rebuke* connotes more sharpness and severity than *reprore*; we *rebuke* for more serious cause, and we place the stress on the idea of blame rather than on dissatisfaction or reproach. To be *rebuked* cuts us; to be *reproved* makes us reproach ourselves. *Reprimand* is stronger than *rebuke*; to *reprimand* is to *rebuke* authoritatively. A manager *reprimands*, not *reproves* or *rebukes*, a subordinate who has blundered; an officer is *reprimanded* by his superior. *Chide*, though not used officially or authoritatively as is *reprimand*, is nevertheless a stronger word; there is sometimes faultfinding implied in it, and the sense of blame it conveys is deep. When we *chide* those we love, there is present a note of admonition. *Scold* is the most severe of all these words. It connotes noisy faultfinding, railing, and violence of tone. *Rate* and *berate* add to *scold* the heat of anger and, too often, unreasonableness. To *upbraid* is to blame severely for that which justly deserves blame, as something disgraceful or wicked; it is often reproachful; as, her father *upbraided* her for her disobedience.

scol-lop (skŏl'ŭp), *n.* [see **scallop**], **1**, *Zoöl.*, any of several bivalve mollusks having ribbed shells; **2**, the shell of one species formerly worn as a badge by returned pilgrims from Palestine; **3**, a small, shallow dish or pan, originally a large scallop shell, in which oysters, shredded or minced fish, or the like, are cooked or served; **4**, one of a series of semicircular curves forming an ornamental edge, as on certain laces:—*v.t.* to trim, or mark the edge of, with ornamental curves, or scallops: *Cookery*, **1**, to cook in scallop shells or dishes; **2**, to prepare, as oysters, with bread crumbs, seasoning, etc., and bake. See **scal'lop**, *Pfd. S.*

sconce (skŏns), *n.* [< O.F. *esconse*, a dark lantern, hiding place < Lat. *abscondere* (*-sconsus*), to hide], **1**, a protection; cover; shelter; shed or hut; **2**, a cover or protection for the head; helmet; **3**, an ornamental wall bracket for holding one or more candles (see illus., next page); also, a lantern, especially one with a protecting shade; **4**, a circular socket, especially with a brim for a candle; **5**, at Oxford

University, a light fine, as for nonobservance of rules at table; 6, a fragment of an ice floe: *Fortif.*, a work for defense detached from the main works; a small fort, as for the defense of a pass; a rampart: *Colloq.*, 1, the head; skull; also, 2, brains; sense; wits; *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, a fixed shelf or seat; an old-fashioned chimney seat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sconced (skŏnst), *p.pr.* sconcing], 1, *Rare*, to protect; fortify, as with a blockhouse; 2, to hide; shelter; conceal; 3, to imprison; 4, to assess or tax; specifically, at Oxford University, to fine lightly, as for a breach of custom.

SCONCE

scone (skōn), *n.* [prob. abbr. of M.Du. *schoonbrot*, or M.L.G. *schonbrot*, fine bread], in Scotland, a thick batter cake of barley, oatmeal, or wheat, usually baked on a griddle.

scoop (skōōp), *n.* [a mixed form < Du. or L.G. *schope*, a vessel for drawing or bailing out water, and < M.Du. *schoppe*, a shovel], 1, a large, long-handled ladle, as for dipping out liquids; 2, a short-handled, deep shovel, as for dipping flour, sugar, coal, etc.; 3, a bowl-shaped depression; a hollow; 4, the act of making a hollow or digging out; act of dipping or ladling out; also, the motion resembling that made with a scoop; 5, the amount dipped out in one scoop: *Surg.*, a small spoon-shaped instrument, as that used in extracting foreign bodies, as bullets: *Newspaper Slang*, the securing and publishing of a piece of news before a rival or rivals; also, the article printed; a beat; *Colloq.*, large profit made in speculation:—*v.t.* 1, to take out or up with a large ladle; dip or ladle out: often with *up* or *out*; 2, to make hollow; dig: usually with *out*: *Slang*, to procure (a large profit, beat, etc.), as by a stroke of luck, quick action, speculation, or the like; get a beat on (a rival).

scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* [perh. < O.N. *skjōta*, to shoot], *Colloq.*, 1, to walk or run hastily; dart; scurry off; 2, to skim along, as a bird:—*v.t. Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, to eject forcibly; squirt, as water:—*n. Colloq.*, the act of darting or running hastily.

[1]**scoot-er** (skōōt′ẽr), *n.* 1, a flat-bottomed sailboat with runners, for sailing through water or over ice; 2, a child's toy vehicle, hung low on two wheels.

[2]**scoot-er** (skōōt′ẽr), *n.* [see **scoter**], *Zoöl.*, any of several northern sea ducks (genus *Oidemia*). See **sco′ter**, *Pfd. S.*

SCOOTER

scop (skŏp), *n.* [A.S. = poet], an Anglo-Saxon bard, or poet.

scope (skōp), *n.* [< It. *scopo*, aim, purpose < Gk. *skopos*, mark for shooting at, aim < *skeptesthai*, to look, see], 1, extent or range of view, intent, or action; 2, opportunity; outlet for liberty of action or achievement; as, ample *scope* for his ability; liberty: *Archaic*, the end aimed at; purpose; *Obs.*, an excess.

Syn. compass, sweep, range, reach, extent, field, capacity.

sco-po-lam-ine (skō″pō-lăm′ĭn; -lȧ-mēn′), *n.* [< Mod.Lat. *Scopolia* (*Japonica*), (Japanese) belladonna < *Scopoli* (1723–88), It. naturalist + *amine*, q. v.], *Med.*, a vegetable alkaloid used to produce dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, and sometimes administered during childbirth to produce a condition of partial stupor known as *twilight sleep*. Also, **sco″po-la-min.**

scor-bu-tic (skôr-bū′tĭk), *adj.* [Mod. Lat., perh. < Sw. *skorf*, scurf], *Pathol.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with, scurvy, a disease due to a lack of green vegetables:—*n.* a person affected with scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* [prob. < O.N. *skrokkna*, to be shriveled, scorched: influenced by O.F. *escorcher*, to skin, strip off bark < Lat. *ex*, off + *cortex*, bark], 1, to burn slightly or superficially so as to cause a change in color or texture; as, to *scorch* linen; 2, to cause to shrivel or wither; parch, as grass, by the heat of the sun; 3, figuratively, to affect painfully or unpleasantly; specifically, to attack with caustic criticism and sarcasm: *Archaic*, to burn; destroy by fire:—*v.i.* 1, to be burned slightly; burn, singe, wither, or shrivel; 2, figuratively, to be painful or noxious; as, a wit that *scorches*.—*adv.* **scorch′ing-ly.**

Syn. parch, dry, wither, shrivel, singe. (See burn.)

score (skōr), *n.* [< A.S. *scoru* < O.N. *skor*, notch, tally; the number of twenty], 1, a notch, line, or groove, cut, scratched, or drawn; especially, one made for keeping tally or account; 2, a tally or account so kept; hence, 3, any account; debt; bill; charge; also, grudge; as, to pay off old *scores*; 4, something given as a motive; reason; as, on the *score* of absurdity; 5, the number of points, runs, etc., made in a game or contest; tally; 6, the number twenty, as being originally indicated by a special tally or notch; hence, in *pl.*, a large number; as, *scores* of people came: *Mus.*, the copy of a composition showing all the parts for all the instruments or voices:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scored (skōrd), *p.pr.* scoring], 1, to notch or mark with lines, scratches, or notches; 2, to keep record or account of, as by notches; charge, as a debt; 3, to remove by marking out; as, to *score* out a paragraph; 4, to record, set down, or win for oneself, as runs, points, etc., in a game; hence, to win; 5, to scourge; hence, to blame or find fault with; upbraid: *Mus.*, to adapt for an instrument; transcribe; orchestrate:—*v.i.* 1, to keep the tally in a game; 2, to make a point or points in a game; as, our side failed to *score*; also, to win or secure the advantage.—*n.* **scor′er.**

sco-ri-a (skō′rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -riæ (-ē)], [Lat. = dross < Gk. *skōria* < *skōr*, dung], 1, refuse from the melting of metals or metallic ores; slag; 2, spongy, slaglike lava.—*adj.* **sco″ri-a′ceous.**

sco-ri-fy (skō′rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *scoria*, dross + Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *facere*, to make], *Metal.*, 1, to smelt (a metal, usually copper) with lead for the removal of impurities; 2, to separate, as precious metals, from ore by smelting with lead.—*n.* **sco″ri-fi-ca′tion.**

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [< O.F. *escarn*, *escharn* < O.H.G. *skern*, mockery, sport; or < O.F. *escorner*, to dehorn; humiliate < Lat. *ex*, from + *cornu*, horn], 1, extreme contempt; haughty disdain; ridicule; 2, an object of contempt or derision: *Obs.* or *Rare*, an expression of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision:—*v.t.* 1, to hold in extreme contempt or disdain; reject with contempt; 2, to despise, as inferior or unworthy; as, to *scorn* cheating: *Rare*, to scoff or sneer at; insult:—*v.i.* to act contemptuously.—*n.* **scorn′er.**

Syn., *v.* abhor, detest, contemn, mock, deride.—*Ant.*, *v.* admire, honor, respect.

scorn-ful (skôrn′fōōl), *adj.* full of, or expressing, contempt: contemptuous; disdainful: often with *of*.—*adv.* **scorn′ful-ly.**—*n.* **scorn′ful-ness.**

Scor-pi-o (skôr′pĭ-ō), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *skorpios*, scorpion], *Astron.*, 1, a southern constellation, containing the bright red star Antares, represented as a scorpion; the Scorpion; 2, the eighth sign of the zodiac. Also, in technical writings, **Scor′pi-us.**

scor-pi-on (skôr′pĭ-ŭn), *n. Entom.*, 1, any of an order (*Scorpionida*) of arachnids, commonly found in tropical and subtropical countries, two to eight inches in length, having each of the two front legs equipped with a pair of strong pincers, and the slender, jointed abdomen, or "tail," ending in a poisonous sting (for illus. see, also, *Arachnida*); 2, any of various other creatures likened to, or mistaken for, a scorpion, as the pine lizard, tarantula, etc.; *Antiq.*, in ancient warfare, a kind of military machine for hurling missiles; a ballista or catapult; *Bib.*, a kind of whip or scourge armed with metal (1 Kings 12:11): **Scorpion**, *Astron.*, 1, a southern constellation, represented as a scorpion; Scorpio; 2, the eighth sign of the zodiac.

SCORPION
s, sting.

scot (skŏt), *n.* [< O.F. *escot* < O.N. *skot*, shot; payment], a tax; contribution; assessment: **scot and lot**, 1, formerly, in Great Britain, a customary parish or borough assessment, based on the ability to pay; 2, figuratively, obligations of all kinds.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* [< L.L. *Scottus*, *Scotus*, Scot: source unknown], 1, originally, one of a North Ireland Gaelic tribe, which established itself in Scotland about the sixth century; 2, a native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scot. *abbr.* 1, Scotch (also, Sc.); 2, Scotland; 3, Scottish (also, **Sc.**).

Scotch (skŏch), *adj.* [abbr. of *Scottish*: see **Scot**], of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, language, or literature; Scottish:—*n.* the dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of North Britain: *sing.* used as *pl.* the people of Scotland; the Scots: *Colloq.*, Scotch whisky: **Scotch terrier**, one of a breed of wiry-haired, long-bodied terriers, noted for courage and sagacity: **Scotch whisky**, a kind of whisky having a smoky flavor.

[1]**scotch** (skŏch), *v.t.* [perh. var. of obs. *scorch*, to slash with a knife < *score* < O.N. *skora*, to cut; count by tallies], 1, to scratch; score; notch; hence, 2, to wound without killing; disable slightly; as, to *scotch* a snake; 3, to dress, as stone, with a picking tool:—*n.* 1, a slight scratch; a notch; 2, a line drawn on the ground, as in the game of hopscotch.

[1]scotch (skŏch), *n.* [dial. Eng.: source uncertain], a chock, block, or wedge, put behind or under a wheel, log, etc., to prevent rolling or slipping: —*v.t.* to block or check with a scotch.

Scotch-man (skŏch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Scotch*+*man*], a native of Scotland, or a person of Scottish ancestry; a Scot.

sco-ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* [perh. < *scoot*, q.v.], *Zoöl.*, any of several northern sea ducks (genus *Oidemia*) having the bill swollen at the base. Also, **scoot'er.**

scot–free (skŏt'=frē'), *adj.* 1, originally, free from scot; untaxed; 2, hence, safe; unharmed; unpunished; as, the prisoner went *scot-free.*

sco-ti-a (skō'shĭ-ă), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *skotia*, scotia < *skotos*, darkness: because of shadow within the cavity], *Arch.*, a concave groove running around the base of a column between two tori: used especially in classical architecture (see *molding*, *patten*, illus.).

Scots (skŏts), *adj.* [contr. of *Scottis*, northern var. of *Scottish*, q.v.], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Scottish people; Scottish; Scotch; as, *Scots* law:—*n.* the Scotch language or dialect.

Scots-man (skŏts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Scot*+*man*], a Scotchman; a Scot.

Scot-ti-cism (skŏt'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* [see **Scottish**], a form of expression peculiar to the Scotch; a Scotch word or idiom.

Scot-tish (skŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* [< A.S. *Scottisc*, *Scyttisc* < *Scotta*, Scot: see **Scot**], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the people of Scotland, their language, country, or literature; Scotch.

scoun-drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* [perh. var. of Sc. *scunner*, to loathe; act as a coward < A.S. *scunian*, to shun], a man without honor or virtue; a low, worthless rascal; villain:—*adj.* low; mean.—*adj.* **scoun'drel-ly.**—*n.* **scoun'drel-dom** (-dŭm). —*n.* **scoun'drel-ism.**

[1]scour (skour), *v.t.* [prob. < Du. or L.G. *schuren*, prob. < O.F. *escurer* < L.L. *escurare*, to polish, scour < Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *curare*, to take care of], 1, to clean, as by hard rubbing with some rough material, as sand; make bright and shiny; 2, to cleanse from grease or dirt, as by rubbing and washing with soap, water, etc.; 3, to wash or clear out by flooding or flushing, as a channel or pipe; 4, to remove, as a stain, by, or as if by, rubbing; remove dirt or grease from, by the use of certain chemicals or chemical appliances; as, to *scour* woolens; 5, to clean (wheat) of dust before milling: *Med.*, to purge, especially to purge freely and drastically:—*v.i.* 1, to scrub anything thoroughly; 2, to become clean and bright through rubbing: *Pathol.*, to be purged; have diarrhea:—*n.* 1, the action of a strong current, as in clearing out a channel in a stream; 2, the removal of soft mud in a channel by the action of a strong current; 3, the cleansing agent used in scouring blankets, textiles, etc.: *Pathol.*, dysentery among cattle and other animals.—*n.* **scour'er.**

[2]scour (skour), *v.i.* [< O.F. *escourre* < Lat. *ex*, out + *currere*, to run], 1, to move, run, or pass swiftly; 2, to go along carefully, as in pursuit or in search of something:—*v.t.* 1, to pass over swiftly; 2, to go through thoroughly, as on a search.

scourge (skûrj), *n.* [< A.F. *escorge*, *escurge*, related to O.F. *escorgiee* < Lat. *excoriare* (*-atus*), to strip off the hide, whip < *ex*, off + *corium*, hide], 1, a whip, especially one used to inflict pain or punishment; 2, a means to inflict punishment or cause suffering; 3, hence, severe punishment; 4, one who or that which afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a cause of affliction; as, the *scourge* of war; a pestilence or disease that affects a large number of people; as, the *scourge* of Spanish influenza:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scourged (skûrjd), *p.pr.* scourging], 1, to whip or flog severely; 2, to grieve or torment greatly; harass.—*n.* **scourg'er.**

scour-ing rush *Bot.*, the common horsetail plant, formerly much used, especially in Europe, in scouring wood and metals.

scour-ings (skour'ĭngz), *n.pl.* [see **[1]scour**], residue, especially of grain, removed in scouring.

scouse (skous), *n.* [abbr. of *lobscouse*: source uncertain], *Naut.*, a sailors' dish of salt meat, baked or stewed with sea biscuit and vegetables: also called *lobscouse.*

[1]scout (skout), *n.* [< O.F. *escoute*, a listener, the action of listening < *escouter* < Lat. *auscultare*, to give ear to, prob. akin to *auris*, ear], 1, a person sent out to obtain and bring in information; especially, a soldier or vessel sent out in war to gain information of the movements, strength, position, etc., of an enemy; 2, the act of looking out or watching; a reconnoitering; lookout; watch: *Zoöl.*, in Great Britain, any of various sea birds, as the puffin and the guillemot, akin to the auk, and others; *Cricket*, a fielder: applied especially to one who fields at a distance in practice: *Slang*, 1, a fellow; chap: in expressions of approbation; as, a good *scout*; 2, at Oxford, an undergraduate's manservant: corresponding at Cambridge University to *gyp* and at Dublin to *skip*: **Boy Scouts**, an organization founded by Gen. Baden-Powell in England in 1908, having as its aim the development of character, resourcefulness, and public spirit in boys, by a program of constructive recreational training of a nonmilitary character: **boy scout**, a member of that or of similar organizations now existing in most countries: **girl scout**, a member of any of several organizations, patterned after the Boy Scouts, for the development of woodcraft and general outdoor training for girls:—*v.i.* to go about for purposes of observation or in search of information, especially about an enemy:—*v.t.* 1, to follow closely; spy upon; 2, to make a preliminary examination or survey of, as for military purposes; reconnoiter.

[2]scout (skout), *v.t.* [perh. < O.N. *skūta*, *skūti*, a taunt, prob. < *skjōta*, to shoot], to mock; scorn; scoff; jibe: with *at*:—*v.t.* to treat with contempt; reject with scorn or derision; as, to *scout* an opinion.

scout-mas-ter (skout'mȧs"tẽr), *n.* [*[1]scout*+*master*], the leader of a troop of boy scouts consisting of three or more patrols of eight scouts each.

scow (skou), *n.* [< Du. *schouw*, a boat propelled by a pole], a large flat-bottomed boat with broad, square ends: used especially for transporting loads on rivers or canals.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* [< Da. *skule*, to scowl, look down], 1, to wrinkle the brows in displeasure; look sullen, angry, or severe; 2, to have a threatening aspect; lower, as clouds:—*v.t.* to affect or turn away by, or as by, sullen or angry looks:—*n.* 1, the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; a frown; 2, a threatening or gloomy aspect.

scr. *abbr.* scruple, an apothecaries' unit of weight equal to 20 grains, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce troy.

scrab-ble (skrăb'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< Du. *schrabbelen*, freq. of *schrabben*, to scratch: akin to *scrape*], 1, to write hastily; scribble; 2, to scramble; move along on the hands and knees; scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands, as if to find or collect something:—*v.t.* 1, to gather hurriedly; scrape together: with *up*, *together*, or the like; as, he *scrabbled* his belongings together; 2, to write hastily and carelessly; scribble:—*n.* 1, a scramble; a hasty gathering up or together; 2, a climbing or moving on all fours; 3, hasty or careless writing; scribble; 4, an eager, rude struggle for the possession of something.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* [< Scand.: cf. Norw. *skragg*, a poor, weak creature], 1, something thin, lean, or rough; a scraggy or scrawny person; 2, a lean or undersized whale; 3, a remnant; refuse part; specifically, the neck, or the back of the neck, of mutton or beef; 4, something rough or ragged, as the surface of a cliff.

scrag-ged (skrăg'ĕd), *adj.* 1, lean, thin, and rough; 2, broken; jagged.—*n.* **scrag'ged-ness.**

scrag-gly (skrăg'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* scragglier, *superl.* scraggliest], unkempt, as a beard; jagged, as broken rocks; bare and splintered, as dead trees.

scrag-gy (skrăg'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* scraggier, *superl.* scraggiest], 1, lean, thin, and rough; scrawny; 2, rough, with uneven points; broken; jagged.—*adv.* **scrag'gi-ly.**—*n.* **scrag'gi-ness.**

scram (skrăm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scrammed (skrămd), *p.pr.* scramming], [abbr. of *scramble*], *Colloq.*, to be off; go away or get out of the way at once.

scram-ble (skrăm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [prob. var. of *scrabble*, to crawl and clamber, grub about], 1, to clamber, wriggle, or move along on the hands and feet; crawl or move with difficulty and effort; 2, to struggle in an undignified manner for, or as if for, something on the ground; 3, hence, to struggle eagerly, rudely, or unceremoniously, with the purpose of getting something; as, to *scramble* for honors or office;—*v.t.* 1, to toss together at random; 2, to gather in an unsystematic way: with *up* or *together*; as, to *scramble* up a fortune; 3, to prepare (eggs) by stirring the whites and yolks together while they are cooking, sometimes with milk and butter; 4, to advance or push in a rude, awkward way; 5, to collect hastily: with *up*, *together*, etc.: *Colloq.*, to scatter about loosely; throw down to be struggled for, as pennies:—*n.* 1, a rude, disorderly struggle; eager or unceremonious contest, as for an office; 2, the act of so struggling; 3, laborious or disorderly progress over rough and difficult ground.—*n.* **scram'bler.**

scran-nel (skrăn'ĕl), *adj.* [< Scand. *skran*, lean, shriveled, weak], *Archaic*, 1, thin; scrawny; slight; 2, feeble; reedy; harsh: said of sound.

[1]scrap (skrăp), *n.* [< Scand.: cf. O.N. *skrap*, scraps, trifles < *skrapa*, to scrape], 1, something

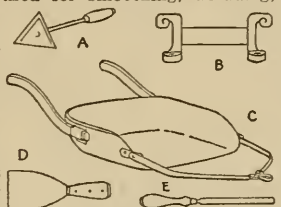
scraped off; a small piece, cut or broken off; a fragment; **2**, a brief extract from something printed; **3**, discarded iron or other metal in the shape of machinery, broken or whole, trimmings, turnings, etc., generally used for remelting; junk metal: *pl.* **1**, crisp pieces of fat tissue left after trying out animal fat; also, refuse of fish after the oil has been expressed; as, blubber *scraps;* **2**, remnants; odds and ends; rubbish:—*adj.* in the form of fragments or pieces; fragmentary; as, *scrap* iron:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scrapped (skrăpt), *p.pr.* scrapping], **1**, to break up; destroy; as, to *scrap* a vessel; **2**, to consign to the scrap heap; discard, as broken machinery, trimmings, etc.

²scrap (skrăp), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a boxing match; scrimmage; scuffle; a fight, either with blows or with words:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scrapped (skrăpt), *p.pr.* scrapping], *Slang*, to engage in a fight; quarrel; also, to box.—*n.* **scrap'per.**

scrap-book (skrăp'bo͝ok"), *n.* [¹*scrap* + *book*], a blank book in which to paste clippings or pictures from books, periodicals, etc.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scraped (skrāpt), *p.pr.* scraping], [< O.N. *skrapa*, to scrape < O.Teut. source], **1**, to draw over a surface harshly or gratingly; as, to *scrape* the feet along the floor or ground; **2**, to rub or file with an abrasive tool so as to make smooth or clean: **3**, to clean or remove by rubbing with something sharp or rough: with *off, out, from,* etc.; **4**, to gather or accumulate in small amounts, or with effort; amass with difficulty or by parsimony, as savings: usually with *up* or *together:*—*v.i.* **1**, to rub something harshly or gratingly; scratch; **2**, to play awkwardly or unskilfully, as on the violin; **3**, to save money by being extremely economical; practice economy; **4**, to bow awkwardly by drawing back the foot along the ground or floor:—*n.* **1**, the act, noise, or effect of harsh rubbing or grating; a harsh, scratching sound; **2**, a difficulty; perplexity; a predicament, especially as the result of an escapade.

scrap-er (skrāp'ĕr), *n.* **1**, any of many instruments or tools used for smoothing, abrading, rubbing, or scratching; as, a *scraper* for rubbing off dirt from the soles of shoes; any of various appliances used to produce a clean or smooth surface, or for shaping objects, or the like; **2**, one who plays unskilfully on the violin: used contemptuously; **3**, one who is miserly; an avaricious or penurious person.



SCRAPERS
A, palnt scraper; B, foot scraper; C, road scraper; D, paperhanger's scraper; E, machinist's scraper.

scrap-ple (skrăp'l), *n.* [dim. of ¹*scrap*, q.v.], locally in the United States, an article of food made by boiling together seasoned, chopped meat, usually pork, and corn meal or flour; served in fried slices.

scrap-py (skrăp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -pier, *superl.* -piest], [see ¹**scrap**], **1**, made of fragments or bits; consisting of scraps; **2**, disconnected; inconsistent.

scratch (skrăch), *v.t.* [< M.E. *scratten* < Sw. *kratta*, to scratch + M.E. *cracchen*, to scratch < M.Du. *kratsen*, to scrape], **1**, to mark, or tear the surface of, with something rough or pointed, as with a pin; wound slightly on the surface, as with a thorn; **2**, to tear or dig with the claws or nails; **3**, to cancel, erase, or strike out, as by drawing a line through; **4**, to scrape or rub lightly, as with the nails, to relieve itching; **5**, to gather by hard work or parsimony: with *up* or *together;* as, to *scratch* up a little money: *U. S. Politics*, **1**, to refrain from voting for (a candidate nominated by one's party), as by erasing his name on the ballot; **2**, to refuse to vote (the regular party ticket); *Sports*, to cancel or erase (a competitor's name) from the lists; especially, in horse racing, to withdraw (an entry): *Colloq.*, to write or draw in a hurried, awkward, or unfinished manner; sketch:—*v.i.* **1**, to use the nails or claws in rubbing, tearing, or digging; **2**, to rub the head or body with something rough; **3**, to cause irritation or pain by rubbing; as, the collar *scratches;* **4**, to save money by great effort or parsimony: *Billiards*, to score by a fluke:—*n.* **1**, a mark or tear made by something pointed or rough; **2**, a slight wound or cut, as that made by a pin; **3**, formerly, in pugilism, a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers were brought in order to join fight; hence, **4**, a test or proof of courage; as, he came up to the *scratch;* **5**, a wig covering only a part of the head, as over a bald spot: *Athletics*, **1**, the starting line in a race; also, **2**, the contestant in a race who has not the benefit of a handicap; *Billiards*, a shot scoring by chance; a fluke: *pl. Veterinary*, a disease of horses, characterized by dry scabs or chaps between the heels and the pastern joint: *Colloq.*, a scribble: **Old Scratch**, the devil:—*adj. Sports*, **1**, giving or given no handicap of time or distance, as a race or contest in which all the competitors start on even terms; **2**, made or done by chance; accidental; as, a *scratch* hit; **3**, taken at random without regard to qualifications; haphazard; scrub; as, a *scratch* team.—*n.* **scratch'er.**

scratch-y (skrăch'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, consisting of, marked or made with, scratches; rough; as, a *scratchy* drawing; **2**, making a scraping sound; as, a *scratchy* pen; **3**, rough; shaggy; as, *scratchy* material; **4**, in England, of little depth of soil; as, *scratchy* land.

scrawl (skrôl), *v.t.* [a confusion of *scrabble*, q.v. and obs. *scrawl*, to sprawl, shuffle, a var. of *crawl*, q.v.], to write or draw irregularly or hastily, or in badly formed characters; scribble:—*v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble:—*n.* careless writing; a scribble.—*n.* **scrawl'er.**—*adj.* **scrawl'y.**

scraw-ny (skrô'nĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [var. of dial. *scranny:* see **scrannel**], lean; skinny; bony; scraggy; as, a *scrawny* horse.—*n.* **scraw'ni-ness.**

screak (skrēk), *v.i.* [< O.N. *skrækja*, to screech: prob. imit.: see **screech** and **shriek**], to utter a shrill sound or cry; screech; creak:—*n.* a creaking; shriek; screech.

scream (skrēm), *v.t.* [< O.N. *skræma*, to scare away], **1**, to utter a sharp, shrill cry, as of fear or pain; cry out in a shrill, piercing voice; **2**, to laugh hysterically or uncontrollably; **3**, to cry, as certain birds:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud, piercing voice:—*n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged cry, as of fear or pain: *U. S. Slang*, something so funny as to cause one to scream with laughter; as, the play is a *scream.*

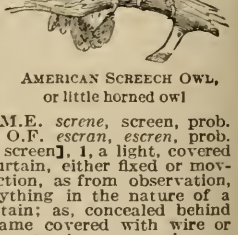
scream-er (skrēm'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which cries out or screams: *Zoöl.*, any of a small group of South American birds with short, stout bills, large feet with elongated toes, and two spurs on each wing; as, the crested *screamer.*

scream-ing (skrēm'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, uttering cries or screams; **2**, like a scream; **3**, calling forth screams, as of laughter; as, a *screaming* farce.

scree (skrē), *n.* [< O.N. *skritha*, landslip, akin to A.S. *scrīthan*, to glide], *Eng. Dial.*, **1**, *sing.* and *pl. Geol.*, rock dĕbris at the base of a cliff; a talus; **2**, *sing.* a loose pebble; small stone.

screech (skrēch), *v.i.* [prob. var. of *screak*, influenced by obs. *scritch*, of imit. origin: see **screak** and **shriek**], to cry out in a shrill tone; shriek:—*v.t.* to utter in a harsh, shrill tone; shriek:—*n.* a harsh, shrill cry, as of fright or pain; a disagreeable, uncanny shriek.—*n.* **screech'er.**—*adj.* **screech'y.**

screech owl any owl that utters a shrill, screeching cry instead of hooting; especially, the European barn owl and a small American owl with erectile tufts of feathers at the ears.

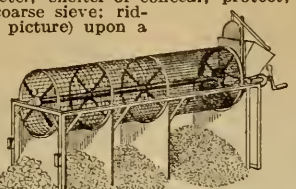

AMERICAN SCREECH OWL, or little horned owl

screed (skrēd), *n.* [var. of *shred*, q.v.], **1**, a long, noisy, ranting speech on any subject; tirade; tiresome harangue; **2**, an emphatic piece of argumentative writing: *Plastering*, one of the strips of mortar or wood, placed at intervals of four to five feet, used as a guide on any surface to be plastered, to gauge the thickness of the plastering: *Sc.*, a long, torn strip of anything; as, a *screed* of cloth:—*v.t. Sc.*, **1**, to rend; rip; tear; **2**, to utter in a glib manner.

screen (skrēn), *n.* [< M.E. *screne*, screen, prob. < A.F. var. of O.F. *escran, escren*, prob. < O.H.G. *skirm*, a barrier; screen], **1**, a light, covered framework, partition, or curtain, either fixed or movable, for shelter or protection, as from observation, heat, draught, etc.; **2**, anything in the nature of a partition or protective curtain; as, concealed behind a *screen* of trees; **3**, a frame covered with wire or cotton fabric to exclude insects; **4**, a coarse sieve or riddle for separating the finer and coarser parts, as of coal, gravel, etc. (see illus. next page); **5**, a flat, white or silvery surface, on which images are projected by a motion-picture machine or a magic lantern: *Elec.*, a

closed conductor, so placed as to protect a body from external electrostatic conditions:—*v.t.* 1, to shut off from danger, observation, etc.; shelter or conceal; protect; 2, to sift through a coarse sieve; riddle; 3, to project (a picture) upon a screen with a motion-picture machine or magic lantern:—*v.i.* to be adaptable for presentation in motion pictures; as, his play will not *screen* well.—*n.* **screen'er.**

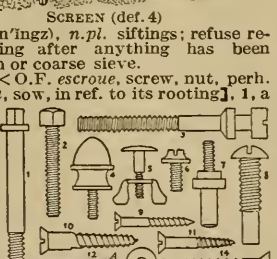
Syn., *v.* cover, shelter, conceal, shield, protect, hide.



SCREEN (def. 4)

screen-ings (skrēn'ingz), *n.pl.* siftings; refuse remaining after anything has been passed through a screen or coarse sieve.

[1]screw (skrōō), *n.* [< O.F. *escroue*, screw, nut, perh. < Lat. *scrofa*, sow, in ref. to its rooting], 1, a cylinder of metal or other material threaded or grooved in an advancing spiral on its external surface, and usually fitted with a slotted head; 2, anything resembling such a device; 3, a hollow cylinder having a spiral thread or groove on its inner surface; 4, a turn of a screw; as, give it another *screw*; 5, a device for propelling steamships, motor boats, or aircraft; a screw propeller; also, rarely, a steamer so propelled: *Billiards*, an oblique turn or tendency of a ball struck sideways: *Slang*, 1, one who extorts money from others; an extortioner; miser; 2, pressure, especially with the purpose of extortion or intimidation; as, to put the *screws* on him; 3, in England, salary; pay:—*v.t.* 1, to tighten or fasten with or as with a screw; 2, to turn forcibly; twist; 3, to force as with a screw; as, to *screw* one's courage up; 4, to twist out of natural or regular shape physically; deform; distort, as the features of the face; 5, to extort: with *out of* or *from*: **screwed**, *Slang*, intoxicated:—*v.i.* 1, to turn, or admit of being turned, so as to tighten or fasten something; 2, to have or take a twisting motion like that of a screw; 3, to practice oppressive extortion.



SCREWS

1-8, special machine screws used in carriage making and carpentry, 3 having a left-hand thread and 5 a wing nut; 9-11, heavy flathead wood screws; 12, section of wood screw; 13, top view of machine screw with side-slotted head; 14, light wood screw.

[2]screw (skrōō), *n.* [perh. < [1]*screw*: a racing term used of a horse that is urged on with difficulty], *Colloq.*, an old, broken-down or unsound horse.

screw driv-er a tool which fits into a slot in the head of a screw, used for turning screws (see *tool*, illus.). Also, *n.* **screw'driv'er.**

screw jack a lifting device operated by a screw: *Dentistry*, specifically, a dentist's tool for regulating the position of crowded teeth.

screw pro-pel-ler a rotating device consisting of several spirally twisted blades attached to a hub, and used to propel steamships, motor boats, airplanes, etc. (see *propeller*, illus.).

scrib-ble (skrib'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scribbled (-ld), *p.pr.* scribbling], [< L.L. *scribillare*, to scribble < Lat. *scribere*, to write], 1, to write in a careless or hurried manner; 2, to cover (paper) with illegible or careless writing:—*v. i.*, to scrawl; write carelessly or meaninglessly; 2, to write inferior literature:—*n.* 1, careless or hurried writing; also, a carelessly written article; 2, meaningless marks; scrawls.—*n.* **scrib'bler.**

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [< Lat. *scriba*, writer, secretary < *scribere*, to write], 1, a writer; especially, a skilled penman; 2, an official or public writer; notary; a clerk or secretary; amanuensis; 3, any of various pointed instruments for scoring wood, bricks, etc.: *Bib.*, 1, one who kept official records for the Jewish nation or who acted as secretary to some distinguished person; 2, an ancient teacher of the Jewish law; a Jewish theologian and lawyer typical of the time of Christ:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scribed (skrībd), *p.pr.* scribing], 1, to write or engrave upon; 2, to mark, as wood, bricks, etc., by scoring or scratching with a sharp-pointed instrument; 3, to make (a line) by scratching with something sharp and pointed: *Joinery*, to fit closely to another piece or part, as a board to the curves of a molding—*v.i.* to write; make a mark.

scrim (skrim), *n.* [source uncertain], a kind of thin, loose-woven, but strong fabric of cotton or linen: also called *India scrim*: *pl.* thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to prevent cracking, shrinking, etc.

scrim-mage (skrim'āj), *n.* [var. of *skirmish*, q.v.], a general quarrel or fight; a confused struggle; fracas: *Football*, any play begun by snapping the ball back from a position on the ground, continuing until the ball is legally declared down.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* [< O.Teut. source], 1, to skimp; allow too little of; make too small, short, or the like; as, to *scrimp* a garment; 2, to be niggardly to; stint; restrict to a scant allowance:—*v.i.* to be sparing, frugal, or niggardly:—*n. Colloq.*, a miser:—*adj.* scanty; insufficient.

scrimp-y (skrim'pi), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], *Colloq.*, 1, skimpy; scanty; 2, miserly; stingy; niggardly.—*n.* **scrimp'i-ness.**

[1]scrip (skrip), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *escrepe*, wallet, bag for alms, prob. < M.H.G. *scherbe*, a leather bag, wallet], *Archaic*, a small pouch or wallet.

[2]scrip (skrip), *n.* [< O.F. *escript* < Lat. *scriptum*, something written < *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], 1, an original document, especially one in handwriting; 2, a written list, schedule, certificate, or the like: *Fin.*, 1, a provisional or temporary certificate, often bearing interest, of right to receive something; specifically, a certificate for a fractional share of stock, issued as a dividend instead of cash, or a certificate issued upon a down partial payment for a bond or a share of stock, convertible into a bond or a share certificate upon full payment; 2, a certificate, usually not bearing interest, issued by a clearing house, especially in times of shortage of currency, in any of various definite denominations, intended to circulate as currency, and redeemable at any member bank of the issuing clearing house; also, a similar certificate issued to any group within which it will be honored by common consent, as by a corporation to its employees as wages, by a municipality to its citizens, or the like; *U. S. Hist.*, a piece of money of a denomination less than a dollar, popularly called *shinplaster*, which was issued during and after the Civil War.

script (skript), *n.* 1, ordinary running handwriting; written characters; 2, style of writing: *Print.*, type, or printed or engraved matter, in imitation of handwriting (see App. I); *Law*, 1, in England, a writing, as a will; 2, an original writing: opposite of *copy*.

scrip-to-ri-um (skrip-tō'ri-ûm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ri-ä)], [L.L. < Lat. *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], a writing room; specifically, a room in medieval monasteries, reserved for writing, copying, etc.

Scrip-tur-al (skrip'tûr-ăl), *adj.* [see **Scripture**], pertaining to, found in, or based upon, the Scriptures; Biblical: **scriptural**, *Obs.* or *Rare*, written; also, pertaining to writing.—*adv.* **Scrip'tur-al-ly.**—*n.* **Scrip'tur-al-ness.**

Scrip-tur-al-ism (skrip'tûr-ăl-izm), *n.* literal adherence to the Scriptures and their doctrines.—*n.* **Scrip'tur-al-ist.**

Scrip-ture (skrip'tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *scriptura*, writing < *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], the Bible; the Old and New Testaments, or the books of either of them: chiefly in *pl.* with *the*: *Obs.* or *Rare*, a passage from the Bible; a text: **scripture**, any sacred writing; as, the Buddhist *scriptures*: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, anything written, as a document or book; inscription.

scrive (skrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scrived (skrīvd), *p.pr.* scriving], [var. of *scribe*, q.v.], 1, to engrave upon; 2, to draw (a line) with a sharp-pointed instrument; scribe: *Obs.*, to write; describe.

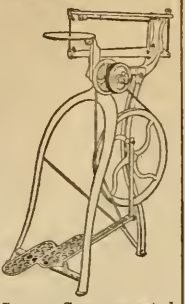
scrive-ner (skriv'nĕr; skriv'n-ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *escrivain* < L.L. *scribanus*, writer < Lat. *scribere*, to write], *Archaic* or *Eng. Dial.*, a clerk or copyist; *Obs.*, one who lends money.

scrod (skrŏd), *n.* [perh. < M. Du. *schroode*, a shred, strip], in the United States, a young codfish cut apart and prepared for cooking. Also, **scrode** (skrōd).

scrof-u-la (skrŏf'ū-lă), *n.* [L.L. = swelling of the glands, dim. < Lat. *scrofa*, a breeding sow: because supposedly subject to the disease], *Pathol.*, a disease marked by tuberculous enlargement and abscesses of the lymphatic glands, usually those of the neck, and defective nutrition of the bodily tissues.—*adj.* **scrof'u-lous.**—*adv.* **scrof'u-lous-ly.**

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [dim. of M.E. *scrowe*, *scroue*, prob. < O.Teut. source: cf. M.Du. *schroode*, a strip], 1, a writing in the form of a roll; a schedule; list; roll of paper or parchment; an ancient book consisting of a piece of parchment rolled round a stick; 2, an ornamental drawing representing a scroll, or roll of paper; also, a flourish to a signature: *Arch.*, an ornamental, spiral design resembling, more or less exactly, a roll of parchment, as the volute of an Ionic capital.

scroll saw a very narrow saw for cutting thin wood in intricate, ornamental patterns; a fret saw; also, a machine fitted with such a saw; a jig saw.


SCROLL SAW, operated by foot power.

scroop (skrōōp), *v.i.* [imit.], *Dial.*, to make a grating or crunching sound:—*n.* a grating, crunching, or rustling sound.

scro-tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* scrota (-tă)], [Lat., related to *scortum*, skin], *Anat.*, in most mammals, the pouch which contains the testicles.—*adj.* **scro'tal** (-tăl).

[1]scrub (skrŭb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scrubbed (skrŭbd), *p.pr.* scrubbing], [prob. < M.Du. *schrobben, schrubben*, to rub, wash], 1, to wash by hard rubbing on a board, as clothes; 2, to rub hard with a wet cloth or brush, as a floor; 3, to cleanse (a gas) of impurities:—*v.i.* to clean or scour something by hard rubbing, as with a brush; especially, to do this as a means of livelihood: *Colloq.*, to live savingly; drudge: —*n.* 1, the act or process of cleaning by hard rubbing; 2, one who toils hard for a meager living.

[2]scrub (skrŭb), *n.* [northern Eng. var. of *shrub*, q.v.], 1, a shrub or tree of inferior grade; also, ground covered with stunted forest growth; brushwood; a thicket; as, an oak *scrub;* 2, in the United States, anything, as a person, plant, or animal, that is inferior in size, quality, or breed; 3, a worn-out brush or broom: *Athletics*, a member of a second or inferior team which is hastily assembled or loosely organized to oppose a first or varsity team in practice, and which is usually composed of aspirants for positions on the first or varsity team; also, the members of such a team collectively:—*adj.* mean or small; contemptible; also, undersized; undeveloped; stunted; as, a *scrub* oak: *Athletics*, consisting of, or pertaining to, players who are not members of a regular or varsity team; as, a *scrub* team; also, impromptu; informal; as, a *scrub* game.

scrub-ber (skrŭb'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**scrub**], 1, a stiff-bristled brush used in scrubbing; 2, one who scrubs, as a sailor who cleans the deck; 3, any of various devices for freeing gas of impurities; specifically, a device, as a coke tower, for removing tar and ammonia from coal gas or other gases: *Slang*, a mean, ill-bred, or vulgar person.

scrub-by (skrŭb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -bier, *superl.* -biest], [see [2]**scrub**], 1, mean and small; stunted in growth; 2, covered with brushwood.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* [var. of dial. *scuff, scufl*, prob. < O.N. *skopt*, hair], the nape or back of the neck; the loose skin at the back of the neck.

scrum-mage (skrŭm'ăj; *Dial.* skrōōm'ăj), *n.* [see **scrimmage**], *Rugby Football*, a formation in which the two sets of forwards rush together and endeavor to push their opponents away from the ball and to break away with it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -maged (-ăjd), *p.pr.* -maging], to put (the ball) in scrummage:—*v.i.* to engage in a scrummage.

scrump-tious (skrŭmp'shŭs), *adj.* [slang origin], *Slang*, 1, splendid; first-rate; enjoyable; delightful; 2, *Rare*, overnice; fastidious.

scrunch (skrŭnch), *v.t.* [var. of *crunch*, q.v.], to crunch; chew, crush, or grind with force and noise; break with the teeth, as some brittle substance:—*v.i.* to grind violently; chew audibly:—*n.* the act or sound of crunching.

scru-ple (skrōō'pl), *n.* [< Lat. *scrupulus*, a small pebble; a cause of uneasiness, dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone], 1, a very small quantity; 2, an apothecaries' weight of one third of a dram; twenty grains; ⅓ ounce; 3, doubt, perplexity, hesitation, or uncertainty, especially as arising from difficulty in deciding what is right or expedient; reluctance or unwillingness to do something because of a sense that it is wrong; uneasiness of conscience; as, conscientious *scruples* against an act:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to have doubt or uneasiness; especially, to have conscientious doubts:—*v.t.* to hesitate with regard to (an action) on grounds of morality or propriety: chiefly with infinitive.

scru-pu-los-i-ty (skrōō'pŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being very conscientious or exact; niceness or exactness in the observance of forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty; punctiliousness.

scru-pu-lous (skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *adj.* 1, conscientious; careful in the observance of forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty; punctilious; minutely attentive to details; as, a *scrupulous* person; 2, exact; careful; strict; as, *scrupulous* methods.—*adv.* **scru'pu-lous-ly.**—*n.* **scru'pu-lous-ness.**

Syn. punctilious, cautious, exact, qualmish, squeamish.

scru-ti-nize (skrōō'tĭ-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [see **scrutiny**] to inspect closely; subject to minute inspection:—*v.i.* to examine something critically.

scru-ti-ny (skrōō'tĭ-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Lat. *scrutari*, to search into carefully, as among broken pieces < *scruta*, broken pieces], close inspection or examination; also, a searching look: *R. C. Ch.*, one of three methods used in electing a pope, whereby each cardinal at the conclave casts a single, secret ballot, the election going to the candidate securing a two-thirds majority plus one; *Pol. Sci.*, in England, an official examination of the ballots cast at an election: made to confirm or correct the poll.

Syn. inquiry, investigation, examination, inspection.

scru-tore (skrōō-tōr'), *n.* [var. of older *scrutoire* < Fr. *escritoire:* see **escritoire**], *Obs.* or *Rare*, a kind of cabinetlike writing desk or table, usually fitted with drawers, pigeonholes, etc.; a secretary; escritoire. Also, **scru-toire'** (-twär').

scud (skŭd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding], [< Norw. *skudda*, to push], to run, fly, or move swiftly, especially with a smooth, easy motion; skim along: *Naut.*, to be driven, or to run, before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: —*n.* 1, the act of moving swiftly; especially, the act of a ship running before the wind; 2, small, detached, vapory clouds driven along by the wind; 3, sea spray driven by the wind: *School Slang*, a swift runner.

scuff (skŭf), *v.i.* [prob. < Sw. *skuffa*, to shove], 1, to become rough on the surface; 2, to shuffle; drag the feet in a slovenly manner:—*v.t.* 1, to wear a rough place on the surface of; spoil the gloss, polish, or finish of; as, to *scuff* one's shoes on gravel; 2, to strike with a glancing blow; brush against in passing; 3, to move with a dragging motion; shuffle, as the feet:—*n.* a rough or worn spot.

scuf-fle (skŭf'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scuffled (-ld), *p.pr.* scuffling], 1, to fight or struggle confusedly or roughly; especially, to engage in a hand-to-hand wrestle; 2, to drag the feet in a slovenly manner; scuff: —*n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; a confused or disorderly fight.—*n.* **scuf'fler.**

scull (skŭl), *n.* [prob. < Scand. and perh. named from the hollowed form of the blade: cf. obs. *skull*, bowl, goblet, Sw. *skal*, a bowl, Norw. *skul*, a fruit shell, *skolla*, a thin plate], 1, one of a pair of short, light oars used by one person; 2, an oar used at the stern of a boat, with a peculiar, twisting motion, to push it forward: *Obs.*, a small boat propelled by a scull or sculls:—*v.t.* to propel or move (a boat) with one or more short oars, or with one long oar at the stern:—*v.i.* to scull a boat.—*n.* **scull'er.**

SCULL (def. 2)

scul-ler-y (skŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leries (-lz)], [< O.F. *escuelerie*, scullery < *escuelier* < L.L. *scutellarius*, dish keeper < Lat. *scutella*, a dish], 1, a room where cooking utensils are cleaned and kept; 2, a back kitchen for rough work, such as washing pots and pans.

[1]scul-lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [perh. altered by influence of *scullery* < O.F. *escouvillon*, a swab < Lat. *scopae*, thin twigs; a broom: see **soil**], 1, a servant who cleans cooking utensils and does other menial service in the kitchen; hence, 2, a miserable fellow; a low, disreputable wretch.

[2]scul-lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [see **scallion**], 1, an onion with a long, thick stem and almost no bulb; 2, the shallot; 3, the leek. Also, **scal'lion.** *Pfd. S. abbr.* 1, [Lat. *sculpsit*], he, or she, carved it: **sculp.** used with the artist's signature; as, A. B. *sculp.* (also, **sc.; sculpt.**); 2, sculptor; sculpture.

scul-pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* [perh. corr. of dial. *scorpene* < Lat. *scorpaena* < Gk. *skorpaina*, a kind of fish < *skorpios*, scorpion], *Zoöl.*, any of numerous spiny fishes, mostly small sea fishes, of inferior food value, with large heads and broad mouths: *Slang*, a mean, troublesome, or mischievous fellow.

sculp-tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *sculpere* (*sculptus*), to carve, engrave], 1, one who practices the art of representing objects in the round or in relief by chiseling stone, carving wood, modeling clay, or similar processes; 2, one who designs models for works of sculpture.—*n. fem.* **sculp'tress.**

sculp-tur-al (skŭlp'tŭr-ăl), *adj.* [see **sculpture**], of or pertaining to sculpture, or the

art of chiseling stone, carving wood, etc., into representations of objects: *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, designating fine raised lines, or tracery, as on a shell or leaf.

sculp-ture (skŭlp'tŭr), *n.* [< Lat. *sculptura* < *sculpere* (*sculptus*), to carve, engrave], **1**, the act or art of fashioning figures or other objects in the round or in relief, by chiseling stone, casting metal, carving wood, modeling clay, etc.; **2**, any carved work; a work of sculpture, as a figure or inscription cut in wood, stone, etc.: *Zoöl.*, fine, raised lines or sunk markings, as on a shell or insect's wing; *Bot.*, tracery, as on a leaf:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tŭrd), *p.pr.* -turing], **1**, to carve with the chisel or other tool, on, in, or from wood, stone, etc.; also, to model or cast (figures) from clay or metals; **2**, to represent or portray in sculpture; **3**, to ornament or adorn with carved or sculptured work: *Physical Geog.*, to change in form by the forces of erosion and deposition; as, rain *sculptures* the hillsides.

sculp-tur-esque (skŭlp'tŭr-ĕsk'), *adj.* **1**, chiseled; hence, clean-cut; well-proportioned; **2**, resembling a statue, as in massive or formal dignity; characterized by the calmness, coldness, or gracefully dignified beauty of a statue or modeled figure; statuesque.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [prob. < M.L.G. *schūm*, a covering; froth], **1**, froth; foam; **2**, a layer of impurities formed on the surface of a liquid, especially in boiling or fermentation; **3**, the refuse or dross of metals in a melted state; slag; **4**, refuse; anything worthless or vile; hence, worthless or inferior people; as, the *scum* of the cities:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scummed (skŭmd), *p.pr.* scumming], to remove the scum from; skim:—*v.i.* to form a layer of impurities on the surface of a liquid: also, to become covered with such a layer.

scum-ble (skŭm'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [prob. < *scum*, q.v.], *Oil Painting*, to soften the outlines or colors of by washing with a thin coat of opaque or semiopaque coloring; *Drawing*, to soften the outlines of by rubbing or blurring with the blunt end of the chalk:—*n.* the softening or blending of tints thus produced.

scup (skŭp), *n.* [abbr. of Amer.Ind. *mishcup*, thick-scaled < *mishe*, large + *cuppi*, scale], *Zoöl.*, a common but valuable food fish of small size, having an ovate, compressed body, found on the eastern coast of the United States: also called *porgy* and *scuppaug*.

scup-per (skŭp'ĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *escope* < Sw. *skopa*, a scoop], *Naut.*, a hole, tube, or gutter at the side of a ship, to carry off water from the deck.

scup-per-nong (skŭp'ĕr-nŏng), *n.* [named from a river in North Carolina], a kind of yellowish green fox grape grown in the southeastern part of the United States; also, an aromatic sweet wine made from this grape.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [A.S. < Scand. source: related to *sceorfan*, to gnaw], **1**, small, white, flaky scales on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; **2**, anything like flakes or scales sticking to a surface, as the branlike scale on some leaves: *Slang*, a miser; skinflint.—*adj.* **scurf'y**.

scur-ril-i-ty (skŭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *scurrilis*, scurrilous < *scurra*, a buffoon], **1**, the quality of being indecent or abusive: vulgar, vile, or indecent joking or abuse; **2**, an indecent remark; abusive tirade.—*adj.* **scur'rile** (skûr'ĭl).

scur-ril-ous (skûr'ĭl-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, grossly or obscenely vulgar or abusive; **2**, using or given to indecent or offensive language; gross, as a person; **3**, containing abuse; obscene; vulgar, as language.—*adv.* **scur'ril-ous-ly**.—*n.* **scur'ril-ous-ness**.

Syn. foul, vulgar, opprobrious, coarse, abusive.

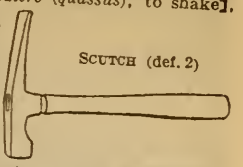
scur-ry (skûr'ĭ), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scurried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* scurrying], [see ²**scour**], to hasten or move rapidly along with short, quick steps; scamper:—*n.* [*pl.* scurries (-ĭz)], **1**, a hurried movement; a scampering; also, **2**, the sound of scampering, as that of running mice; **3**, a flurry, as of snowflakes.

scur-vy (skûr'vĭ), *n.* [< *scurf*, q.v., influenced in sense by Fr. *scorbut*: see **scorbutic**], *Pathol.*, a disease caused by lack of fresh vegetable food and marked by great weakness, thinness of the body, bleeding gums, etc.: formerly especially prevalent among sailors who used salted meats and no vegetables:—*adj.* [*comp.* -vier, *superl.* -viest], contemptible; mean; paltry; as, a *scurvy* trick: *Obs.*, scabby.—*adv.* **scur'vi-ly**.—*n.* **scur'vi-ness**.

scut (skŭt), *n.* [source uncertain], the short tail of an animal, as that of a hare, rabbit, or deer.

scu-tate (skū'tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *scutatus*, provided with a shield < *scutum*, shield], shield-shaped; broad and somewhat convex: *Zoöl.*, provided with large scales; covered with hornlike plates; squamate; *Bot.*, scutiform, as a leaf with stem attached to the under surface.

scutch (skŭch), *v.t.* [perh. < O.F. *escousser*, to shake out < *ex*, out + *quatere* (*quassus*), to shake], to dress, as silk, cotton, etc., by beating; especially, to beat off and separate the woody parts from (flax, hemp, etc.):—*n.* **1**, an implement, usually of wood and resembling a knife, used in beating and cleaning flax, hemp, and the like; a swingle; also, the woody fiber of flax; **2**, a hammer used by bricklayers in shaping and laying bricks.—*n.* **scutch'er**.


SCUTCH (def. 2)

scutch-eon (skŭch'ŭn), *n.* [see **escutcheon**], **1**, *Her.*, an emblazoned shield; a shield bearing a coat of arms; **2**, any metal shield or plate, as the cover or frame of a keyhole, a name plate, or the like. See **es-cutch'eon**, *Pfd. S.*

scute (skūt), *n.* [< Lat. *scutum*, shield], *Zoöl.*, an external bony or horny plate; a scutum or scutellum.

scu-tel-late (skū-tĕl'āt; skū'tĕ-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *scutella*, a platter, dim. of *scutra*, tray: sometimes incorrectly considered dim. of *scutum*, shield], shield-shaped; platter-shaped: *Zoöl.*, coated with small scales or plates; scaly, as the shank of a bluebird's leg; *Bot.*, peltate (see *leaf*, illus.); scutiform, as a leaf with stem attached to the under surface.

scu-tel-la-tion (skū'tĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Zoöl.*, the state of being scutellate; also, the arrangement of scales, as on a bird's leg.

scu-tel-lum (skū-tĕl'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tella (-*ä*)], [a supposed correction of Lat. *scutella* for *scutulum*, dim. of *scutum*, shield], a little shield or plate; specifically, *Bot.*, a shield-shaped part or organ; *Zoöl.*, a small shield or plate; scale; as, the *scutella* on the tarsus of a bird's legs.—*adj.* **scu-tel'lar**.

scu-ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *scutum*, shield + *forma*, form], shaped like a shield; platter-shaped: *Bot.*, peltate (see *leaf*, illus.); scutate; scutellate, as a nasturtium leaf.

¹scut-tle (skŭt'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scuttled (-ld), *p.pr.* scuttling], [var. of dial. *scuddle* < *scud*, q.v.], to hasten or hurry away; scurry:—*n.* a scampering; hasty flight; scurry.

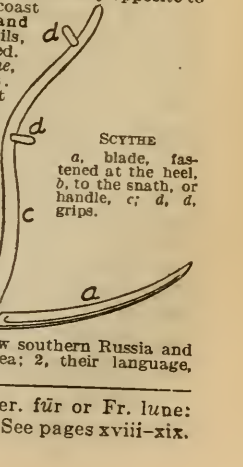
²scut-tle (skŭt'l), *n.* [< O.F. *escoutille*, hatchway < Sp. *escotilla*, hole for neck in garment < O.Teut. source], a small opening with a lid, as in the roof of a house; also, the lid covering this: *Naut.*, a small opening or hatchway in a ship's deck, bottom, or side; also, a lid closing or covering this hatchway:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* scuttled (-ld), *p pr.* scuttling], *Naut.*, to sink, or attempt to sink (a vessel), by means of holes cut through the bottom or sides below the water line.

³scut-tle (skŭt'l), *n.* [< A.S. *scutel* < Lat. *scutella*, dish, platter], a deep metal vessel or hod for holding a small quantity of coal; a hod: also called *coal scuttle*: *Obs.*, a broad, shallow basket or dish.

scu-tum (skū'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* scuta (-tä)], [Lat. = a shield], *Rom. Antiq.*, a Roman soldier's oblong or oval leather shield armored with iron plates, often bent so as to fit close around the body; *Zoöl.*, a bony or horny plate or a large scale, as on a crocodile.

Scyl-la (sĭl'ä), *n.* [< Gk. *Skulla*], *Class. Myth.*, a six-headed, twelve-armed she-monster, surrounded by barking dogs, living on the rock Scylla, a promontory, highly dangerous to navigation, on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina, closely opposite to Charybdis, a whirlpool on the coast of Sicily: **between Scylla and Charybdis**, between two evils, one of which must be accepted.

scythe (sīth), *n.* [< A.S. *sīthe*, *scythe* < O.Teut. source], a cutting instrument consisting of a long, curved blade attached at an angle to a long, bent handle, or snath, used for mowing grass, grain, hay, etc., by hand: *Antiq.*, a scythe-shaped and sharp blade attached to the wheels of some war chariots.



SCYTHE
a, blade, fastened at the heel, *b*, to the snath, or handle, *c*; *d*, *d*, gripe.

Scyth-i-an (sĭth'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Scythia* < Gk. *Skuthia*, Scythia < *Skuthēs*, a Scythian], of or pertaining to Scythia, its people, or language:—*n.* **1**, one of an ancient, wandering, savage people who inhabited what is now southern Russia and the regions east of the Aral Sea; **2**, their language, an Indo-European tongue.

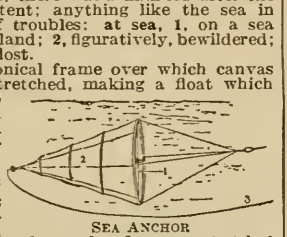
s. d. *abbr.* [Lat. *sine die*], without day; indefinitely: used in reference to a meeting or conference which is adjourned finally or to a date not specifically mentioned:—**S. D.**, South Dakota (officially, **S. Dak.**).

'sdeath (zdĕth), *interj.* [abbr. of *God's death*], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a mild oath expressing surprise, anger, impatience, or emphasis.

S. E. *abbr.* southeast; southeastern:—**Se**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Se] for the element selenium.

sea (sē), *n.* [< A.S. *sæ*, sea, lake < O.Teut. source], **1**, a body of salt water, smaller than an ocean, and more or less inclosed by land; as, the Caribbean *Sea;* also, **2**, less frequently, an inland body of water, especially if salt or very large; also, sometimes, a fresh-water lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee; **3**, the ocean as a whole; the great expanse of salt water that covers the larger part of the earth's surface; **4**, a billow or large wave; the swell of the ocean or other body of water in a storm; as, there was a high *sea* after the storm; **5**, a large extent; anything like the sea in vastness; as, a *sea* of troubles: **at sea**, **1**, on a sea voyage; out of sight of land; **2**, figuratively, bewildered; uncertain; perplexed; lost.

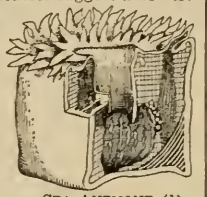
sea an-chor a conical frame over which canvas is stretched, making a float which constitutes a drag to keep a vessel from drifting, when attached with the large end toward the vessel.



SEA ANCHOR
1, spreader; 2, canvas stretched on frame; 3, tripping line.

sea a-nem-o-ne *Zoöl.*, any of numerous polyps (order *Actiniaria*), varying in size, often beautifully colored, and usually growing singly (see illus.; see also *Cœlenterata*, illus.): so called because its outspread tentacles suggest a flower.

sea bass (bās), any of various salt-water fishes (family *Serranidæ*) common along the Atlantic coast, many species of which are valuable as food.



SEA ANEMONE (½)
dissected to show internal structure.

sea-board (sē'bōrd"), *n.* [*sea* + *board*], the country bordering on the sea or ocean; the seacoast:—*adj.* near, or on the border of, the sea; as, *seaboard* towns.

sea bread ship biscuit; hard-tack; a kind of hard, unsalted cracker for use on shipboard.

sea calf *Zoöl.*, the common, or harbor, seal, hunted for its fur, hide, and oil; a sea dog.

sea coal *Archaic*, in England, fossil or mineral coal: distinguished from *charcoal:* so called because it was originally transported by sea from the mines at Newcastle to London; *Rare*, in the United States, bituminous, or soft, coal.

sea-coast (sē'kōst"), *n.* [*sea* + *coast*], the coast of the sea or ocean; seaboard; seashore.

sea cow *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of several large, aquatic mammals somewhat resembling whales, as a manatee (which see for illus.) or a dugong; a sirenian; **2**, the walrus; **3**, the hippopotamus.

sea cu-cum-ber *Zoöl.*, any of a class of cucumber-shaped sea animals, often spiny; a holothurian (see *Echinodermata*, illus.).

sea dev-il *Zoöl.*, any of various sea fishes of peculiar shape, as certain rays, the toadfish, and the angel fish (see *Pisces*, illus.).

sea dog **1**, *Zoöl.*, any of various seals, as the harbor seal and the California sea lion; also, a dogfish; **2**, a luminous patch seen on the horizon during a fog at sea: also called *fog dog: Her.*, a seal represented as having a beaver's tail, long back fin, and scaly legs and body: *Colloq.*, an old sailor.

sea-drome (sē'drōm"), *n.* [*sea* + *-drome* (< Gk. *dromos*, a running course)], a structure like a floating island, affording airplanes a place at sea for landing or taking off, and equipped with facilities for repairing, fueling, etc., like an airport.

sea el-e-phant *Zoöl.*, the largest of the earless seals (*Mirounga leonina*) found chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere.

sea fan *Zoöl.*, any of several corals which branch out like a fan.

sea-far-ing (sē'fâr"ing), *adj.* [*sea* + *fare*], following the life of a sailor.—*n.* **sea'far"er.**

sea fight an engagement or conflict between ships on the high seas; a naval battle.

sea flow-er *Zoöl.*, the sea anemone or other polyp, as certain corals.

sea foam **1**, the foam or froth of the ocean; **2**, a kind of soft, fluffy candy, made of spun sugar, resembling ocean foam in appearance: *Mineral.*, a soft, light, white, claylike mineral used in making pipe bowls, cigar holders, and the like; sepiolite; meerschaum: also called *sea froth.*

sea fowl *Ornith.*, **1**, any bird frequenting the ocean or its coast; **2**, sea birds collectively.

sea–gate (sē'-gāt"), *n.* [*sea* + *gate*], **1**, a heavy swell at sea: also called *sea-gait;* **2**, one of an outer and supplementary pair of gates sometimes placed as a safeguard against a heavy sea, at the entrance of a dock or tidal basin; **3**, a safe channel or approach to a sea; as, the *sea-gates* of a city.

sea gauge **1**, the depth of water necessary to float a ship; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; draft; **2**, an instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea. Also, **sea gage.**

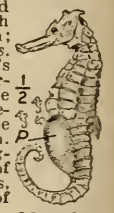
sea-go-ing (sē'gō"ing), *adj.* [*sea* + *go*], **1**, seafaring; **2**, suitable, or fitted, for use on the open sea; as, a *seagoing* yacht.

sea–green (sē'-grēn"), *adj.* of a luminous bluish green color: **sea green**, **1**, a rich bluish green color resembling that of the sea; **2**, land overflowed by the sea during the spring tides.

sea gull a gull or, sometimes, a tern: so called because usually seen over or near the sea.

sea hog a porpoise: a marine mammal from five to eight feet long.

sea horse *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of various small fishes (genus *Hippocampus*), with head and fore part of the body resembling the head and neck of a horse, the males of which develop the eggs in an abdominal pouch; **2**, the walrus; **3**, the hippopotamus: *Class. Myth.*, a fabulous creature, with a horse's head and fish's tail, represented as harnessed to chariots and driven by Neptune and the sea gods, or as ridden by the Nereids; *Her.*, a web-footed monster with the fore part of a horse joined to the tail of a fish.

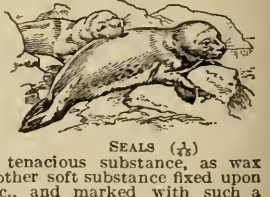


MALE SEA HORSE AND YOUNG
P, brood pouch.

sea–is-land (sē'-ī"land), *adj.* designating a fine variety of cotton with especially long, silky fibers, grown on the islands along the coast of the Carolinas.

sea king any of the Norse pirate kings who ravaged the European coasts in the Middle Ages.

[1]seal (sēl), *n.* [< A.S. *scolh*, seal < O.Teut. source], *Zoöl.*, any of various marine, carnivorous mammals, including the true seals, without external ears (family *Phocidæ*), and the eared seals (family *Otariidæ*), found chiefly in polar regions and hunted for their hide and oil and, in some species, for their valuable fur; *Her.*, a creature depicted with a walruslike head and a fish's body:—*v.i.* to hunt seals.



SEALS (⅛)

[2]seal (sēl), *n.* [< O.F. *seel* < Lat. *sigillum*, small picture, seal, dim. of *signum*, sign], **1**, a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image: used for making an impression upon some tenacious substance, as wax or a wafer; **2**, wax or other soft substance fixed upon a letter, document, etc., and marked with such a stamp as a guarantee of authenticity: used as a signature or to secure a document; **3**, anything that approves or confirms; a pledge; guarantee; confirmation; **4**, anything that seals, closes firmly, or secures, as wax or a wafer placed on a letter to prevent its being opened or tampered with; hence, anything that effectively closes, confines, or secures; as, a *seal* of silence on his lips; **5**, any of several devices used to prevent the entrance of gas or air into a pipe: **under seal**, *Law*, a term used to show that lawful consideration has passed in return for the agreement made in a contract, as evidenced, ordinarily, by the letters "L. S." or the word "seal" in addition to the signatures of the parties in the contract:—*v.t.* **1**, to set or affix a seal to; hence, **2**, to ratify or confirm; **3**, to fasten with a device so that it cannot be tampered with; guarantee security to; as, to *seal* a letter; hence, **4**, to shut or keep close; confine; keep secret or secure; **5**, to settle beyond question; establish; determine irrevocably; as, this act *sealed* his fate; **6**, to mark with a stamp as evidence of standard exactness, legal size, and merchantable quality; as, to *seal* weights;

7, to grant authoritatively or formally; 8, to close, as a pipe, by means of a device which prevents the entrance of gas or air; also, to fill up the cracks or crevices of, as with plaster; 9, among the Mormons, to give (a woman) in marriage; as, to *seal* a woman to a man as his spiritual wife:—*v.i. Rare* or *Obs.*, to attach a seal; make an impression of a seal.

seal brown a rich, dark brown color like that of the fur of the seal as it is commonly prepared for commercial purposes.

sea legs *Collog.*, the power or ability to adapt oneself to the pitching and rolling motion of a vessel; also, a seaman's rolling gait on shore.

[1]seal-er (sēl'ėr), *n.* [see [2]seal], 1, one who secures or gives guaranty; especially, a United States officer who inspects weights and measures; also, a person who affixes official seals on documents; 2, any of various office appliances for sealing envelopes.

[2]seal-er (sēl'ėr), *n.* [see [1]seal], a sailor or vessel engaged in the trade of hunting seals.

seal-er-y (sēl'ėr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], 1, a place frequented by seals; 2, a seal fishery.

sea let-tuce any of a genus (*Ulva*) of seaweeds, sometimes eaten as food.

sea lev-el the level exactly continuous with that of the surface of the sea at mean tide: used in reckoning altitudes, and for the barometric standard: also called *mean sea level*.

sea line the horizon at sea; the distant line on the ocean where sea and sky seem to meet.

seal-ing wax a fusible mixture of shellac and resin with Venetian turpentine, colored with various pigments and molded into sticks, which softens when heated and hardens quickly on cooling: used for sealing letters, bottles, documents, etc.

sea li-on any of several large seals, with external ear openings, found in the Pacific Ocean and valued for their oil and blubber: *Her.*, a monster having the fore part of a lion and the tail of a fish.

seal ring a ring engraved with a crest, coat of arms, or the like; a signet ring.

SEA LIONS
A, male; B, female.

seal-skin (sēl'-skin"), *n.* [*seal*+*skin*], 1, the skin of a seal; especially, the soft, silky under fur of the fur seal, when prepared for use by the removal of the coarse outer hair and, usually, by dyeing a rich dark brown; 2, a garment made from this fur.

seam (sēm), *n.* [<A.S. *sēam*, seam, related to *sīwian*, to sew], 1, the ridge, fold, or line formed by sewing two pieces of material together; 2, a visible line of junction or union, as between two boards fitted edge to edge; also, a gap at a line of junction; a fissure; rent; 3, a scar; also, a wrinkle: *Geol.*, a layer or bed of mineral or rock; as, a *seam* of coal; *Anat.*, a suture: *Archaic* or *Dial.*, the art or act of sewing:—*v.t.* 1, to form a junction or union upon or of; join or sew together, as the parts of a garment; 2, to mark with a seam, fissure, or scar; scar; line; as, a face *seamed* with wrinkles; 3, in knitting, to make an apparent seam in, as in a stocking; hence, to knit in this way; purl:—*v.i.* 1, to crack open; crease; become furrowed; 2, to knit so as to make an apparent seam, as in a stocking; purl.—*n.* **seam'er**.

sea-man (sē'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*sea*+*man*], a sailor; opposite of *landsman*: *Nav.*, a sailor below the rank of officer: also called *common seaman*.—*adj.* **sea'man-like"**.—*adj.* **sea'man-ly**.

sea-man-ship (sē'măn-ship), *n.* knowledge of, or skill in, the management of a vessel; the skill of an expert sailor.

sea-mark (sē'märk"), *n.* [*sea*+[1]*mark*], any outstanding, elevated object on the land that serves as a guide to ships; a landmark.

sea mew *Ornith.*, a sea gull; especially, one of the European sea gulls.

seam-less (sēm'lĕs), *adj.* [see **seam**], without seams; having no seams; in one piece.

sea mon-ster any huge, hideous, or terrifying marine creature: **Sea Monster**, *Astron.*, the constellation Cetus: also called *Whale*.

seam-stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* [<A.S. *sēamestre*, fem. of *sēamere*, tailor<*sēam*, seam], a woman who sews for a living; a woman skilled in needlework; a needlewoman. Also, **semp'stress**.

seam-y (sēm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **seam**], 1, showing or having seams, especially roughly finished seams, as the inside of a garment; 2, hence, of low character; rough; hard and unpleasant; disreputable; as, the *seamy* side of life.

sé-ance (sā'ăns; sā"ăns'), *n.* [Fr.=a sitting<O.F. *seoir*<Lat. *sedēre*, to sit], 1, a session or meeting, as of a society; 2, especially, a meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit messages.

sea net-tle any marine animal that stings like a nettle; especially, a jellyfish.

sea ot-ter a water mammal (*Latax lutris*), found on certain rocky shores of the North Pacific, with a rich, dark brown under fur considered the most valuable, commercially, of all furs.

sea pen a kind of coral, the flexible skeleton of which resembles a feather or a quill pen.

sea-plane (sē'plān"), *n.* [*sea*+[2]*plane*], an airplane so adapted that it can alight or travel upon the surface of water: also called *hydro-airplane* and, erroneously, *hydroplane*.

sea-port (sē'pōrt"), *n.* [*sea*+[1]*port*], 1, a harbor or port on the seashore, or at a point easy of access to seagoing vessels; 2, a town on a good harbor; a town on or near the sea.

sea purse the horny envelope inclosing the eggs of the skate and of certain sharks.

[1]sear (sēr), *v.t.* [<A.S. *sēarian*, to dry up, wither <*sēar*, dry], 1, to dry up; wither; scorch; 2, to burn to dryness and hardness on the surface; brand; cauterize; 3, to render callous or unfeeling; harden; as, to *sear* one's conscience:—*adj.* (also, *sere*), withered; dried; blasted, as vegetation.

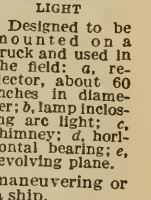
[2]sear (sēr), *n.* [prob.<O.F. *serre*, grasp; lock<*serrer*, to grasp, hold fast<L.L. *serare*, to bar, bolt <Lat. *sera*, bar for a door], a small catch or check in the lock of a gun to hold the hammer at full or half cock.

search (sûrch), *v.t.* [<O.F. *cercher*, to seek<Lat. *circare*, to go round<*circus*, circle], 1, to seek; try to find; look for; 2, to go over and examine; explore; as, to *search* a house; 3, to probe; examine with an instrument; as, to *search* a wound; 4, to examine; test; put to the test; as, to *search* men's hearts:—*v.i.* 1, to seek; make search; 2, to make strict or careful inquiry; investigate:—*n.* 1, the act or fact of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; quest; pursuit; 2, scrutiny; careful investigation; examination.—*n.* **search'er**.—*adj.* **search'a-ble**.

Syn., *v.* hunt, examine, explore, scrutinize, seek.

search-ing (sûr'chĭng), *p.adj.* penetrating; sharp; exploring thoroughly; keen, as a glance.—*adv.* **search'ing-ly**.—*n.* **search'ing-ness**.

search-light (sûrch'līt"), *n.* [*search*+[1]*light*], a powerful electric arc light, with lens or reflector arranged to revolve so that an intense beam of light can be thrown in any direction: used for searching or signaling, as in war time.



ARMY SEARCH-LIGHT
Designed to be mounted on a truck and used in the field: *a*, reflector, about 60 inches in diameter; *b*, lamp inclosing arc light; *c*, chimney; *d*, horizontal bearing; *e*, revolving plane.

search war-rant *Law*, a warrant or written order giving a police officer authority to search a house, as for stolen goods.

seared (sērd), *p.adj.* [see [1]sear], 1, dried up; withered; blasted, as vegetation; 2, hardened; callous; indifferent; unfeeling; as, a *seared* conscience.

sea risk the danger attending a sea voyage: *Marine Insurance*, the hazard of injury or loss in transporting goods by sea.

sea rob-in *Zoöl.*, 1, any of several small marine fishes (genus *Prionotus*), chiefly of the eastern coast of the United States, more or less red in color, having scaly cheeks, and distinguished by the development of three rays below the pectoral fins on each side; 2, the red-breasted merganser, a kind of duck which feeds on fish.

sea room space at sea needed for maneuvering or changing the position of a ship.

sea-scape (sē'skāp), *n.* [*sea*+(*land*)*scape*], 1, any picture showing a scene at sea; 2, a picturesque view of the sea.

sea ser-pent 1, an enormous snakelike sea monster said to live in the ocean and occasionally reported as seen, but never proved to exist; 2, the general name given to various venomous snakes found in warm seas, especially the Indian ocean.

sea-shore (sē'shōr"), *n.* [*sea*+[1]*shore*], the land bordering the sea; seacoast.

sea-sick (sē'sĭk"), *adj.* [*sea*+*sick*], suffering from nausea and prostration caused by the motion of the sea or the pitching and rolling of a boat.

sea-sick-ness (sē'sĭk"nĕs), *n.* nausea, dizziness, and prostration caused by the motion of the sea, or the pitching and rolling of a boat.

sea-side (sē'sīd"), *n.* [*sea*+*side*], the shore along the sea; the seashore.

sea snake any of numerous, extremely venomous, fish-eating snakes found in warm seas, especially certain parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

sea-son (sē'zn), *n.* [<O.F. *seson*, *seison*<L.L. *satio* (*-onis*), time of sowing<Lat. *satio*, act of sowing<*serere*, to sow], **1**, one of the periods into which the year is divided by the annual changes in the sun's declination, or by resulting changes in temperature, rainfall, etc., as spring, summer, autumn, and winter, or, in the tropics, the dry *season* and the wet *season;* **2**, a definite or particular period of the year as distinguished from others; as, the holiday *season;* the social *season;* **3**, the appropriate or natural time; as, the *season* for shooting; the *season* for fresh vegetables; **4**, an indefinite period of time; especially, a relatively short time; a while: *Obs.*, seasoning:—*v.t.* **1**, to fit for any use by time or habit; inure; habituate; acclimate; **2**, to bring to the best state for using; as, to *season* timber; **3**, to render more palatable or piquant by adding salt, pepper, etc.; spice or flavor; give zest to; **4**, to render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; as, humor *seasons* eloquence; **5**, to render less severe; moderate or temper; **6**, to tinge; imbue: *Rare*, to gratify or tickle, as the palate:—*v.i.* **1**, to grow fit for use; become matured, inured, acclimated, etc.; **2**, to become dry and hard, as timber.—*n.* **sea'son-er.**

sea-son-a-ble (sē'zn-*ȧ*-bl), *adj.* **1**, occurring or done in good or proper time; opportune; as, *seasonable* aid; **2**, suitable; in keeping with the time of year; as, *seasonable* weather.—*adv.* **sea'son-a-bly.**—*n.* **sea'son-a-ble-ness.**

sea-son-al (sē'zn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a season or seasons; **2**, changing with the seasons; as, *seasonal* trades; **3**, employed during a certain season, as wheat harvesters; **4**, periodically recurrent, as certain diseases.

sea-son-ing (sē'zn-ĭng), *n.* **1**, that which is added to give relish to food, as salt, pepper, etc.; a condiment; **2**, the act or process of making food more appetizing, as by the addition of salt, pepper, spice, etc.; **3**, figuratively, something added to give increased pleasure or variety; as, humor serves as *seasoning* to a lecture; **4**, the act or process of rendering a material, as timber, fit for use; **5**, the process of growing accustomed to a new climate; acclimation.

sea squirt *Zoöl.*, any of the ascidians, small sea animals with a leathery enveloping tunic; a tunicate (for illus. see *Chordata*).

seat (sēt), *n.* [<O.N. *sæti*, a sitting, seat], **1**, the place, part, or object on which one sits; a bench, chair, stool, etc.; **2**, that part of a chair, stool, bench, etc., on which one sits; also, that part of a thing which supports an object or another part; **3**, that part of the body on which one sits; the buttocks; breech; also, the part of a garment which covers the breech; as, the *seat* of the trousers; **4**, the place where anything is carried on or flourishes, or is settled or established; permanent or temporary location; site; as, the brain is the *seat* of the intellect; **5**, a place of abode; residence; country mansion; as, a country *seat;* **6**, the right or privilege to sit; specifically, membership, as in a legislative body or in a stock or produce exchange; **7**, room or space to sit in; a sitting accommodation for one person; as, to have a *seat* for a play; **8**, the manner of sitting, as in riding a horse: *Mech.*, a part or surface supporting another part or surface, as in a valve:—*v.t.* **1**, to place on a chair or bench; cause to sit down; **2**, to establish; locate; cause to occupy a post, position, or site; **3**, to furnish with places to sit; as, this hall *seats* 2,000 persons; **4**, to restore or repair the seat or bottom of, as a chair; put a seat on: *Mech.*, to adjust on a seat, as a valve:—*v.i. Mech.*, to fit well on its seat: said of a valve.

sea tan-gle *Bot.*, any of various large, coarse, brown seaweeds.

sea trout **1**, any of several species of trout living in the sea and prized for their tender flesh; **2**, any of several weakfishes (genus *Cynoscion*).

sea ur-chin any of various echinoderms, especially one of somewhat globular shape having a thin shell covered with movable spines; an echinus (for illus. see *Echinodermata*).

sea wall **1**, a wall or embankment for checking the encroachments of the sea or for breaking the force of the waves; **2**, an embankment of stones thrown up on the shore by the waves.

sea-wan (sē'wȧn), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *seawohn*, scattered, loose (in contrast to strung beads, called *peag*)], the shell beads used by the eastern Algonquian Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, or ornaments; wampum. Also, **sea'want** (-wȧnt).

sea-ward (sē'wẽrd), *adj.* [*sea*+*-ward*], going toward, or situated in the direction of, the sea:—*adv.* in the direction of the sea. Also, *adv.* **sea'wards.**

sea-way (sē'wā"), *n.* [*sea*+*way*], *Naut.*, **1**, the forward motion of a ship; headway; **2**, a rough sea: used in the expression, in a *seaway.*

sea-weed (sē'wēd"), *n.* [*sea*+*weed*], *Bot.*, any plant growing in the sea; especially, any of the marine algæ, which vary widely in size, color, and geographical distribution.

sea wolf **1**, the southern European sea bass; **2**, any of several large, voracious, ferocious, catfishlike sea fishes of European waters; **3**, a viking; a pirate: *Rare* or *Obs.*, a sea elephant or sea lion.

sea-wor-thy (sē'wûr"*th*ĭ), *adj.* [*sea*+*worthy*], fit for a voyage on the open sea; fit to stand rough weather at sea; stanchly built: said of a boat or vessel.—*n.* **sea'wor"thi-ness.**

Seb (sĕb), *n.* [Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the god of earth and its vegetation: identified with the Greek god *Cronus* and with the Roman *Saturn.*

se-ba-ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *sebaceus* <*sebum*, tallow], **1**, pertaining to, or resembling, fat; **2**, containing, or secreting, fat; oily; greasy; as, *sebaceous* glands.

se-bif-er-ous (sē-bĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *sebum*, tallow+*ferre*, to bear], *Bot.*, secreting a vegetable fat or wax; *Physiol.*, sebaceous.

se-bum (sē'bŭm), *n.* [Lat. = grease], the oily secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

sec. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *secundum*], according to; **2**, second; **3**, secretary, (also, **secy.**; **sec'y**); **4**, section (also, **sect.**):—**sec**, *Trig.*, secant.

se-cant (sē'kănt), *adj.* [<Lat. *secans* (*-antis*), cutting<*secare*, to cut], cutting, especially in two:—*n. Geom.*, a straight line which cuts a curve in two points; *Trig.*, the ratio which, when a perpendicular is dropped from any point on one side of an angle to the other side, the distance from the vertex to the point bears to the distance from the vertex to the foot of the perpendicular.—*abbr.* **sec** (without period).

se-cede (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ceded, *p.pr.* -ceding], [<Lat. *se-*, apart+*cedere* (*cessus*), to go], to withdraw from fellowship, union, or association; especially, to withdraw formally from a political or religious body; separate.—*n.* **se-ced'er.**

se-ces-sion (sē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, the formal withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; **2**, a formal withdrawal from membership in some body, especially from membership in some political or religious body; specifically, *U. S. Hist.*, the withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union; as, the *secession* of the Southern States, 1860–61.—*n.* **se-ces'sion-ism** (-ĭzm).

se-ces-sion-ist (sē-sĕsh'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* an upholder of the principle of secession, or the right of withdrawal, as from membership in a political or religious body; specifically, *U. S. Hist.*, one who upheld the principle that a State has the right to separate from the Union, as in 1860–61.

seck-el (sĕk'l), *n.* [<Mr. *Seckel*, of Philadelphia, who had the first tree of this kind], a kind of small, reddish brown pear. Also, **sick'le.**

Sec. Leg. *abbr.* Secretary of Legation: used in the diplomatic service.

se-clude (sē-klōōd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cluded, *p.pr.* -cluding], [<Lat. *secludere* (*-clusus*), to shut off<*se-*, apart+*claudere*, to shut], to withdraw from others; keep apart from the company or society of others: often reflexive; as, he *secluded* himself from society: *Obs.*, to keep or shut out.

se-clud-ed (sē-klōōd'ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, withdrawn or separated from the society of others; retired; living in retirement; as, to live a *secluded* life; **2**, remote; as, a *secluded* spot.—*n.* **se-clud'ed-ness.**

se-clu-sion (sē-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of withdrawing from others; separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy; retirement; **2**, a retired or secluded spot: *Obs.* or *Scots Law*, the act of keeping out; exclusion.

Syn. privacy, retreat, solitude. (See retirement.)

se-clu-sive (sē-klōō'sĭv), *adj.* keeping or living apart from others; retiring or affecting retirement, privacy, or solitude.

sec-ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *adj.* [<Lat. *secundus*, second, following<*sequi*, to follow], **1**, immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; **2**, next to the first in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; secondary; subordinate; as, a *second* lieutenant; **3**, being of the same kind as another or preceding one; another; as, a *second* Brutus; supplementary; additional; as

a *second* helping: *Rare* or *Obs.*, favorable; helpful; disposed to aid or support: *Mus.*, rendering a part that is lower in pitch than another like voice or instrument; as, a *second* violin:—*n.* **1**, one who or that which is next to the first in order, rank, excellence, or power; **2**, one who attends another to support or help him; specifically, one who attends a principal in a boxing match or a duel; **3**, *Obs.*, assistance; aid; **4**, a unit of time, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a minute; also, loosely, a short period of time; as, I'll be back in a *second;* **5**, a unit of angular measure, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a minute: indicated by the sign ["]; **6**, an article of merchandise of a grade or quality inferior to that of the best: often, collectively, *pl.*: *Mus.*, **1**, the interval, in the diatonic scale, between a note and the note immediately above it (for illus. see *interval*); **2**, the sounding together of two notes at this interval; also, the resulting dissonance; **3**, a second part, either vocal or instrumental:—*v.t.* **1**, to act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; **2**, in parliamentary practice, to give formal support to, as to a motion or resolution proposed by another; **3**, to stimulate; encourage: *Rare*, to follow.

sec-ond-a-ry (sĕk'ŭn-dā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, following next in order to the first in importance; of second place, origin, degree, rank, etc.; second-rate; subordinate; inferior: opposite of *primary* or *principal;* **2**, resultant; derived from something else as its source; as, heart disease is often *secondary* to scarlet fever: *Astron.*, revolving around a primary planet: said of a satellite or moon; *Ornith.*, of, pertaining to, or designating, the second joint of a bird's wings, or the quills growing thereon; *Elec.*, of, pertaining to, or designating, an induced current or its circuit: **Secondary**, *Geol.*, of, pertaining to, or occurring in, the Mesozoic era or its corresponding group of strata; Mesozoic: **secondary cell**, *Elec.*, a cell that may be recharged by an electric current when exhausted; a storage cell: **secondary school**, a high school, or any school of high-school grade, which gives instruction between the elementary grades and the technical schools or the college or university:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a delegate or deputy; an inferior or subordinate person; **2**, anything of inferior size, importance, or rank: *Astron.*, a planet revolving around another planet; a moon or satellite: *Elec.*, the secondary circuit or secondary winding of a transformer: *Ornith.*, any of the quill feathers growing on the forearm of a bird's wing; *Entom.*, one of the hind wings of an insect, especially of the butterfly or moth: **Secondary**, *Geol.*, the Mesozoic era or corresponding group of strata: now usually called the *Mesozoic.*—*adv.* **sec'ond-a-ri-ly.**

sec-ond-class (sĕk'ŭnd-klăs"), *adj.* **1**, ranking in, or belonging to, the class next below the first, the highest, or the best; as, a *second-class* passage; hence, **2**, inferior; second-rate.

se-conde (sē-kŏnd'; sē"gôNd'), *n.* [Fr. = second], a certain position in fencing.

sec-ond-er (sĕk'ŭn-dẽr), *n.* [see **second**], one who formally approves or supports what has been proposed or affirmed by another.

sec-ond-hand (sĕk'ŭnd-hănd"), *adj.* [*second* + *hand*], **1**, taken on another's authority; received from someone else; not original; as, a *secondhand* report; **2**, not new; taken or bought from another; as, a *secondhand* car; **3**, of, pertaining to, or dealing in, goods that are not new:—*n.* **1**, that which is worn or not new; **2**, a poor imitation.

sec-ond lieu-ten-ant *Mil.*, the lowest commissioned officer in the United States army, ranking below a first lieutenant.

sec-ond-ly (sĕk'ŭnd-lĭ), *adv.* [see **second**], in the next place; in the second place.

se-con-do (sē-kŏn'dō; -kōn'dō), *n.* [*pl.*-di (-dē)], [It.: see **second**], *Mus.*, the second part in a concerted piece, especially in a duet for the piano.

sec-ond-rate (sĕk'ŭnd-rāt"), *adj.* not first-class; second in size, rank, or quality.

sec-ond-sight (sĕk'ŭnd-sīt"), *n.* the ability to foresee future events, or to discern distant objects or events, as if present before the eye; the power to see that which is not visible.

se-cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **secret**], **1**, the state or quality of being secret or hidden; concealment; retirement; seclusion; privacy; as, done in *secrecy;* **2**, the ability to keep things to oneself; fidelity in keeping secrets; **3**, secretive habits; closeness: *Obs.*, a secret; also, secrets collectively.

se-cret (sē'krĕt), *adj.* [< Lat. *secretus*, separated, secret < *secernere* to separate < *se-*, apart + *cernere*, to sift], **1**, concealed; private; not revealed; **2**, withdrawn from public view or knowledge; as, a *secret* treaty; **3**, allowing privacy; secluded; retired; as, a *secret* place; **4**, mysterious; occult; as, the *secret* operations of nature: *Rare*, inclined to be close-mouthed; reticent; secretive: **secret service**, government detective service:—*n.* **1**, that which is purposely concealed or left untold; **2**, something hidden, unknown, unrevealed, or unexplained; a mystery; as, the *secrets* of nature; **3**, a key or principle which, when applied, solves some difficulty, mystery, puzzle, or the like; hidden reason or explanation; as, unselfishness is the *secret* of his happiness; **4**, secrecy: rare, except in *in secret;* **5**, in medieval armor, a concealed suit or piece of armor; also, a steel skullcap.—*adv.* **se'cret-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* private, hidden, furtive. (See clandestine.)

***se-cré-taire** (sē-krā"târ'), *n.* [Fr. = secretary: see **secretary**], a writing desk; secretary.

sec-re-ta-ri-at (sĕk"rē-tā'rĭ-ăt), *n.* [Fr. = secretaryship: see **secretary**], **1**, the official position of a secretary; **2**, the office where a secretary carries on his business, preserves records, etc.; **3**, a secretarial staff. Also, **sec're-ta'ri-ate** (-ăt).

sec-re-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *secretarius*, secretary, notary, a confidential officer < Lat. *secretum*, a secret: see **secret**], **1**, anyone employed by another to help in correspondence, literary work, or the like; especially, one who attends to the correspondence, orders, records, etc., for a business organization or for an individual; **2**, a state executive who superintends and manages the business of a particular department of the government; as, the *Secretary* of State; the *Secretary* of War; **3**, a writing desk, fitted with a writing shelf, drawers, pigeonholes, etc.: *Obs.*, a confidant.—*adj.* **sec're-ta'ri-al** (-tā'-).

sec-re-ta-ry bird [prob. so called because of a tuft of feathers at the back of the head, suggesting pens stuck behind the ear], *Ornith.*, a large bird of prey (*Serpentarius serpentarius*) of South Africa, which feeds on insects and on snakes and other reptiles: characterized by exceptionally long, slender legs, a powerful hooked beak and a crest of long feathers, resembling pens.

SECRETARY BIRD

sec-re-ta-ry-ship (sĕk'rē-tā-rĭ-shĭp"), *n.* [see **secretary**], the term of office, or office, of a secretary.

se-crete (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* secreted, *p.pr.* secreting], [< Lat. *secretus*, secreted: see **secret**], to keep hidden; hide or conceal, as stolen goods: *Physiol.* and *Biol.*, to separate or elaborate from blood or sap and make into a new substance; produce, prepare, or elaborate, by the process of secretion; as, the liver *secretes* bile.

Syn. mask, cloak, shroud, hide. (See conceal.)

se-cre-tion (sē-krē'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *secretio* (*-onis*) < *secernere* (*-cretus*), to separate, secrete < *se-*, apart + *cernere*, to sift], the act of concealing or hiding: *Physiol.* and *Biol.*, **1**, the act or process of separating from a circulating fluid, as blood or sap, materials out of which a new substance is made for service in the organism; **2**, any substance or fluid thus secreted, or elaborated and emitted, as saliva.

se-cre-tive (sē-krē'tĭv), *adj.* [see **secrete**], given to reserve or concealment; inclined to be close-mouthed; inclined to secrecy: *Physiol.*, causing, or pertaining to, secretion; secretory; as, a *secretive* gland.—*n.* **se-cre'tive-ness.**—*adv.* **se-cre'tive-ly.**

se-cre-to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rĭ), *adj. Physiol.*, pertaining to, or causing, secretion; secreting:—*n.* a secreting organ or gland.

[1]sect (sĕkt), *n.* [< Fr. *secte*, a company < Lat. *secta*, a faction, prob. < *sequi* (*secutus*), to follow], **1**, a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, hold a certain opinion or set of opinions; also, the doctrines or set of opinions held by such a group; a following, as of a certain philosopher or school of philosophy; as, the *sect* of Epicurus; **2**, a religious denomination holding to a particular creed or practice; especially, a faction of dissenters from an established or orthodox church; **3**, in a general sense, any group, party, or faction having the same associations or interests.

Syn. faction, denomination, communion, body, party.

[2]sect (sĕkt), *n.* [< Lat. *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], *Math.*, a line assumed to be limited in length and usually named by its extremities; as, the *sect* AB.

sec-ta-ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **[1]sect**], **1**, of, pertaining to, or like, a certain denomination or party; as, *sectarian* education; **2**, promotive of, or devoted to, a certain party or denomination, especially in religion; hence, **3**, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, one who is bigotedly attached to a

sect; narrow-minded:—*n.* a member of a special school, denomination, or party; especially, one who is bigotedly attached to a sect or to its teachings.

sec-ta-ri-an-ism (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the spirit, tendency, or principles of a party, especially of a religious denomination; 2, devotion to some particular religious denomination; especially, excessive denominational zeal; bigotry.

sec-ta-ry (sĕk'tȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], *Archaic,* 1, a member or supporter of a religious denomination or a party; a sectarian; especially, 2, one who withdraws from an established or orthodox church; a dissenter; in the time of the English Civil War, an Independent or a Presbyterian.

sec-tile (sĕk'tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sectilis* < *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], 1, capable of being cut smoothly with a knife; 2, designating a kind of mosaic in which the stones are notably large and shaped to fit together: *Mineral.*, capable of being cut smoothly without crumbling or breaking, as talc, gypsum, etc.; *Bot.*, cut, or appearing cut, into small divisions.

sec-tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sectio* (*-onis*) < *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], 1, the act of cutting; separation by cutting, as in a surgical operation; 2, a part or portion cut off, or conceived as being cut off; a slice; 3, a distinct part of a country, people, city, class, etc.; as, in the northern *section* of the state; 4, a distinct division or part, as of a book; a subdivision of a chapter: often marked with the character §; 5, a drawing, representation, or description of an object as if cut in two crosswise or lengthwise portions by an intersecting plane; also, the thing so cut or viewed; as, a transverse *section* of a steam radiator; 6, one of the portions, one square mile in area, into which public lands in the United States are divided, each constituting 1/36 of a township: *Bot.*, a group of species subordinate to a genus; usually, a subgenus; *Zoöl.*, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or systematic rank; a group; division; *Railroads*, 1, a portion of railway track assigned to a certain gang of men for maintenance; 2, in a sleeping car, a compartment including an upper and a lower berth; *Print.*, the symbol [§] indicating a subdivision or used as a reference mark; *Geom.*, the line of intersection of two surfaces; as, the *section* of a sphere by a plane is a circle; *Mus.*, a phrase, or division of a phrase, usually consisting of two measures:—*v.t.* to divide or cut into sections.

sec-tion-al (sĕk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a certain district or part of a country; local; 2, consisting of parts; divisible or separable into parts; as, a *sectional* bookcase.

sec-tion-al-ism (sĕk'shŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* in the United States, prejudice in favor of local interests; devotion to the affairs and interests of a certain district rather than to the whole country; the arraying of one section of the country against another on questions of interest or policy.

sec-tor (sĕk'tẽr; -tôr), *n.* [Lat. = cutter < *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], an instrument, consisting of two rules hinged together at one end, and bearing various scales, as of equal parts, sines, or chords, used in making diagrams, maps, etc.: *Geom.*, a figure bounded by the arc of a plane curve and the radii drawn from the extremities of the arc: **spherical sector**, the solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about a line, especially one of the bounding radii, in the plane of the sector and passing through its vertex (see *solid*, illus.); *Mil.*, one of the parts into which the fighting line is divided.

Sector of a Circle.

sec-to-ri-al (sĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* *Math.*, relating to a sector; *Zoöl.* and *Anat.*, adapted for cutting: said specifically of certain specialized molar or premolar teeth, as in a carnivorous animal.

sec-u-lar (sĕk'ū-lȧr), *adj.* [< L.L. *saeculum*, world < Lat. *saeculum*, age, generation], 1, occurring or observed but once in an age or century; as, *secular* games; 2, extending over, or lasting for, an indefinitely long period or for ages: opposite of *periodical;* as, *secular* changes; 3, living for an age; permanent; as, *secular* trees; 4, pertaining to this present world or to things not religious; temporal; worldly: opposite of *religious;* as, *secular* drama: *Eccl.* not bound by monastic rules or vows: used especially of parish priests and other nonmonastic clergy:—*n.* *Eccl.*, 1, an ecclesiastic who is not bound by monastic vows, as a parish priest; 2, an unordained church officer; 3, a layman.

Syn., *adj.* mundane, earthly, terrestrial, temporal.

sec-u-lar-ism (sĕk'ū-lȧr-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the principles or beliefs of those opposed to religious faith; 2, the quality or state of being devoted to worldly, rather than to sacred, matters.

sec-u-lar-ist (sĕk'ū-lȧr-ĭst), *n.* 1, one who objects to religious teaching in schools or to church control of schools or of state affairs; 2, one who, rejecting all forms of religious faith and worship, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the sole objects of man's concern.

sec-u-lar-i-ty (sĕk″ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], devotion to the things of the present life; worldliness, as opposed to spirituality.

sec-u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lȧr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to convert from ecclesiastical, or sacred, to secular, or common, use; as, to *secularize* a building; 2, to render worldly or unspiritual; as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; 3, to release from sacred or monastic vows, as a priest; 4, to convert to secularism.—*n.* **sec″u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-).

se-cure (sē-kūr'), *adj.* [< Lat. *securus*, secure < *se-*, without + *cura*, care], 1, free from fear or danger; safe; protected; 2, free from care or worry; confident; 3, too certain; overconfident; hence, careless: often with *of;* 4, free from doubt; assured; 5, firm; steady; reliable; as, a *secure* foundation; 6, in safe keeping; in custody:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cured (-kūrd'), *p.pr.* -curing], 1, to make safe; guard against danger; protect; 2, to make certain; assure; guarantee; 3, to make fast; close; confine; fasten; 4, to gain possession of; obtain; 5, to warrant against loss; insure payment of, as by a bond or surety; as, to *secure* oneself against loss; 6, to seize and confine; place in custody, as a prisoner: *Obs.*, to free from worry or anxiety; as, *secure* thy heart.—*adv.* **se-cure'ly.**

Syn., *v.* get, attain, obtain, catch; *adj.* sure, assured, preserved, certain.—*Ant.*, *adj.* unsafe, undefended.

se-cu-ri-ty (sē-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being safe or protected; freedom from fear, danger, or anxiety; assurance; certainty; 2, that which guarantees safety or protection; defense; 3, one who becomes surety for the debt or default of another; also, bail: *Fin.*, 1, a bond or share of stock bought and sold by investors or speculators; 2, property backing, or collateral, which may be sold by the creditor in order to realize payment of a debt if the borrower fails to pay the debt when due; surety; 3, an evidence of debt or ownership, as stocks, notes, or bonds: *pl.* shares of stock, bonds of corporations, or other negotiable instruments that may be bought and sold in the capital and money markets.

secy. *abbr.* 1, secretary (also, **sec.; sec'y**); 2, security: chiefly of stocks, bonds, and the like.

se-dan (sē-dăn'), *n.* [perh. < *Sedan* in France; or < It. *sede* < Lat. *sedes*, seat < *sedēre*, to sit], 1, formerly, a portable chair or covered vehicle, often richly upholstered and ornamented, for carrying one passenger, borne by two men by means of a pole on either side: also called *sedan chair;* 2, a closed automobile with driver's seat within the passenger's compartment, holding, ordinarily, from five to seven persons.

Colonial Sedan Chair

se-date (sē-dāt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *sedare* (*-atus*), to settle, make calm < *sedēre*, to sit], calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled; dignified; serene; tranquil; as, *sedate* behavior; a *sedate* official.—*adv.* **se-date'ly.**—*n.* **se-date'ness.**

Syn. decorous, demure, staid, settled, serene.

sed-a-tive (sĕd'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* tending to calm or soothe; quieting: *Med.*, allaying excitement or irritation:—*n.* whatever soothes or allays: *Med.*, any agent or medicine having a calming effect.

sed-en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *sedentarius* < *sedēre*, to sit], 1, accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; 2, marked by, or requiring, much sitting; as, *sedentary* work; 3, sluggish; inactive; as, *sedentary* tribes; 4, resulting from too much sitting or inactivity; as, a *sedentary* ailment: *Zoöl.*, 1, remaining in one place; settled; not migratory, as birds; 2, spinning a web and lying in wait for its prey; as, a *sedentary* spider; 3, not free-swimming; closely attached, as an oyster or barnacle.—*adv.* **sed'en-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sed'en-ta-ri-ness.**

sedge (sĕj), *n.* [< A.S. *secg*, sedge: akin to *secg*, a sword, and *saga*, a saw], 1, *Bot.*, any of a very large family (*Cyperaceæ*) of grasslike or rushlike herbs growing in damp places and differing from grasses in having, generally, a solid stem instead of a hollow one;

2, a clump or tuft of such plants; 3, popularly, any coarse, grasslike herb growing in damp places; 4, a kind of artificial fly used in angling.

sed-i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *sedimentum*, a settling < *sedēre*, to sit, settle], the solid substance which settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees; settlings: *Geol.*, matter deposited, usually by water, sometimes by wind.

sed-i-men-tal (sĕd'ĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to dregs or lees; sedimentary.

sed-i-men-ta-ry (sĕd'ĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, dregs or lees; sedimental: *Geol.*, designating rock materials transported from their sources and deposited by water or the wind, as sands, muds, and volcanic earths; also, designating rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt and rocks formed of organic materials, as limestones, coal, and peat.

sed-i-men-ta-tion (sĕd'ĭ-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the precipitation or accumulation of sediment, as at the bottom of a liquid; 2, that which is deposited; dregs; sediment; precipitate: *Geol.*, the deposition or accumulation of earthy sediment in the form of sedimentary rocks.

se-di-tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *seditio* (*-onis*) < *sed-*, *se-*, apart + *ire* (*itus*), to go], agitation against a state, not actually reaching the point of insurrection; conduct becoming treasonable, but without an overt act; the stirring up of discontent or rebellious feeling against lawful authority, as by inflammatory speeches or writings: *Obs.*, discord; rebellion; revolt.—*adj.* and *n.* **se-di'tion-a-ry.**

Syn. disorder, agitation, commotion. (See revolution.)

se-di-tious (sē-dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, like, or tending to excite, rebellion against lawful authority; as, *seditious* behavior; *seditious* words; 2, inclined to, engaged in, or guilty of, rebellion or exciting rebellion against lawful authority; factious; as, a *seditious* person.—*adv.* **se-di'tious-ly.**

Syn. rebellious, factious, turbulent, mutinous.

se-duce (sē-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* -ducing], [< Lat. *se-*, apart + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], 1, to lead away, especially from the path of right, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, etc.; corrupt; inveigle; lead astray; 2, specifically, to persuade (a woman) to the surrender of chastity; debauch.—*n.* **se-duc'er.**—*n.* **se-duce'ment.**—*adj.* **se-duc'i-ble.**

se-duc-tion (sē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of leading astray; 2, specifically, the act of persuading a woman to give up her chastity; 3, that which leads astray or entices; attraction; lure.

se-duc-tive (sē-dŭk'tĭv), *adj.* tending to lead aside or astray; enticing; alluring; tempting.—*adv.* **se-duc'tive-ly.**—*n.* **se-duc'tive-ness.**

sed-u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sedulus*, careful], steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; unremitting in application or attention; diligent; persistent; untiring.—*adv.* **sed'u-lous-ly.**—*n.* **sed'u-lous-ness.**

Syn. assiduous, diligent, persevering. (See busy.)

se-dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. = houseleek], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Sedum*) of smooth, thick-leaved herbs, including the stonecrop.

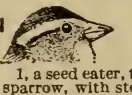
[1]see (sē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw (sô), *p.p.* seen (sēn), *p.pr.* seeing], [< A.S. *sēon*, to see < O.Teut. source], 1, to perceive by the eye; behold; view; 2, to discern mentally; comprehend; as, to *see* a joke; 3, to escort or accompany; as, he *saw* the visitor to the door; 4, to find out or learn by observation or experience; as, he wished to *see* what the result would be; 5, to have knowledge of; suffer; experience personally; as, I hope he will never *see* misfortune; 6, to take care of or make sure: with *that*; as, *see* that you address him properly; 7, to visit or secure an interview with; as, we went to *see* her; 8, to admit to one's presence; receive; meet; as, she refused to *see* us:—*v.i.* 1, to possess or use the power of sight; 2, to comprehend; perceive mentally; discern: often with *into* or *through*; 3, to find out something by inquiry; 4, to consider; reflect; as, will you do it? I will *see*; 5, to take care; attend; as, *see* to the dinner; 6, to look: obsolete except as an imperative or interjection.

[2]see (sē), *n.* [< O.F. *sie*, *sed* < Lat. *sedes*, a seat < *sedēre*, to sit], *Eccl.*, 1, the official local seat of a bishop, or the Pope, from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority; 2, hence, the episcopal or papal rank, office, authority, or jurisdiction, as exercised from the local center of a diocese; 3, the territory embraced within such jurisdiction; the diocese: *Obs.*, a seat of power or dignity: **Holy See**, the Pope's jurisdiction, court, or office: also called the *See of Rome*.

seed (sēd), *n.* [*pl.* collectively, seed; individually or numerically, seeds (sēdz)], [< A.S. *sǣd*, seed < *sāwan*, to sow], 1, *Bot.*, that part of a flowering plant that holds the embryo and associated structures, capable of developing into another plant; a fertilized and mature ovule; 2, popularly, any small seedlike fruit; as, dandelion *seed*; 3, any generative part of a plant, including the true seeds, seedlike fruits, bulbs, tubers, etc.; 4, a first principle or source; that from which anything springs; germ; as, *seeds* of discord; 5, offspring; descendants; as, the *seed* of Jacob: *Physiol.*, semen, or the male generative fluid: *Archaic* or *Obs.*, race; generation; birth: **seed bud**, *Bot.*, 1, the ovule, or sac which contains the germ of the future plant; 2, the plumule, or primary bud of a sprouting plant: **seed case**, *Bot.*, the part of an ovary which incloses the seed, as a pea pod: **seed corn**, grain, as corn or, especially in the United States, maize, reserved for seed: **seed eater**, *Ornith.*, any of various birds, as the finches and sparrows, which feed on seeds and usually have a strong bill for husking them:—*v.i.* 1, to sow seed; 2, to mature and produce seed; shed seed; go to seed:—*v.t.* 1, to sprinkle with seed, as a lawn; sow; 2, to remove the seeds from, as raisins; 3, to sprinkle or ornament with seedlike decorations; as, a gown *seeded* with pearls; 4, to granulate, as stearin in lard, by cooling slowly or without stirring: *Sports*, to arrange the drawing for places of (contestants) or in (a tournament) so that the presumably superior contestants will not meet in the early rounds.—*adj.* **seed'less.**—*n.* **seed'er.**

seed–lac (sēd'-lăk") *n.* lac, a kind of resin, in a partially refined condition: see [2]*lac*.

seed leaf *Bot.*, 1, a cotyledon, or leaflike part of a seed, pushed up out of the ground at germination, as in the bean, appearing to be the first leaf, but serving to nourish the young plant and shriveling up as the plant grows: not a true leaf; 2, the first leaf put forth above ground by a plant just sprouting](see *germination*, illus.); 3, a variety of tobacco used for cigar wrappers.



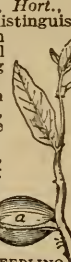
1, a seed eater, the white-throated sparrow, with stout beak; 2, an insect-eating bird, the Baltimore oriole, with slender beak.

seed-ling (sēd'lĭng), *n.* [dim. of *seed*], *Hort.*, 1, a plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by a layer or grown from a bud graft, or root; 2, a very small or young plant; *Forestry*, a small or young tree:—*adj.* produced from the seed.

seeds-man (sēdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*seed* + *man*], 1, one who sows seeds; 2, one whose business it is to sell seed; a dealer in seeds.

seed-time (sēd'tīm"), *n.* [*seed* + *time*], the proper season for sowing seed; as, *seedtime* and harvest.

seed ves-sel *Bot.*, any dry, hollow fruit containing seeds, as a pod; a pericarp.



SEEDLING of an acorn (*a*).

seed-y (sēd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **seed**], 1, full of seed; having run to seed; 2, full of spawn: said of a fish; 3, having small bubbles, as glass: *Colloq.*, 1, shabby; threadbare; worn-out; as, a *seedy* suit; 2, spiritless; out of sorts; looking or feeling wretched, as after a spree.—*n.* **seed'i-ness.**

see-ing (sē'ĭng), *n.* [see [1]**see**], the act or power of sight; vision:—*conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since; in view of the fact: followed by *that*.

seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sought (sôt), *p.pr.* seeking], [< A.S. *sēcan*, to seek, prob. influenced by O.N. *sækja*, to seek], 1, to go in search of; look for; 2, to aim at; pursue; as, to *seek* wealth; 3, to inquire for; ask or appeal for; as, to *seek* aid; 4, to resort to; as, he *sought* the theater for recreation; 5, to attempt or try: with an infinitive; as, he *sought* to undo the harm: *Obs.*, 1, to search; explore; 2, to beseech; entreat; 3, to observe; consult; 4, to disturb, as with sorrow; agitate; 5, to attack; pursue; —*v.i.* to make search or inquiry; make an effort to find someone or something: *Obs.*, 1, to go; resort; apply: with *to*; 2, to go on a pilgrimage.—*n.* **seek'er.**

seel (sēl), *v.t.* [< obs. *sile* < O.F. *ciller*, *siller* < *cil*, eyelash], 1, originally, in falconry, to fasten (the eyelids of a hawk, as while training it) by drawing together with threads; 2, to close (the eyes) in any way; blind; 3, hence, to hoodwink; impose on; deceive.

seem (sēm), *v.i.* [< M.E. *semen* < O.N. *sæma*, to honor; conform to], 1, to appear; look; have the semblance of; as, the sky *seems* blue; 2, to assume an appearance; make a false appearance; pretend; 3, to appear to exist; as, there *seems* no need of hurry-

ing; **4**, to appear to one's own mind or fancy; as, I *seemed* to be floating in space: *Obs.*, **1**, to be fit or suitable; **2**, to show or manifest itself.—*n.* **seem'er.**

Syn. appear, look. To *appear* is to be in view, or present to the senses. *Appear* is used of the existing, of the positive. The sun *appears* above the horizon in the early morning. *Look* is used of that toward which the eyes are directed; she *looks* pale; it *looks* now as if it would rain. What *seems* does so to the mind, and has been the subject of at least brief reflection, from which a conclusion has been drawn. The stars *appear* in the sky on clear nights; they *seem* nearer than they are; they *seem* to twinkle. *Seem* is often used not of the actual, but of the apparent, the probable, or the dubious. What *appears* to be a short distance to a vigorous man may *seem* long to the weary or discouraged. All these words are in ordinary use interchangeable, particularly so in their figurative employment; a thing may *look*, *appear*, or *seem* strange.

seem-ing (sēm'ing), *p.adj.* ostensible; apparent: often implying nonreality; as, *seeming* truth: *Obs.*, befitting; suitable:—*n.* appearance; show; especially, false show; simulation; hypocrisy.

seem-ly (sēm'lī), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], fit or becoming; decent; congruous; proper; suited to the circumstances, character, or end desired; as, *seemly* behavior; a *seemly* answer:—*adv.* properly; decorously; becomingly.—*n.* **seem'li-ness.**

Syn., adj. decorous, suitable, decent. (See becoming.)

seen (sēn), past participle of the irregular verb *see*: sometimes incorrectly used for the past tense.

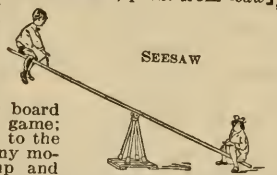
seep (sēp), *v.i.* [<A.S. *sīpian*, to be soaked], **1**, to escape or leak out slowly and quietly, as a liquid through pores; percolate; ooze; trickle; **2**, to drain off gradually, as a wet garment hung up to dry.

seep-age (sēp'āj), *n.* **1**, the act or process of leaking out slowly and quietly, as a liquid through pores; oozing; percolation; also, **2**, that which leaks out; oozing fluid or moisture; **3**, the amount of fluid or moisture that oozes, as through a porous soil; as, there is great *seepage* in the early spring.

se-er (sē'ėr; sēr), *n.* [see ¹**see**], **1**, one who sees; **2**, (sēr; sē'ėr), one who foresees or foretells future events; a prophet; specifically, a crystal gazer.

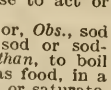
seer-suck-er (sēr'sŭk"ėr), *n.* [E.Ind. corr. of Pers. *shīr o shakkar*, milk and sugar: a striped linen garment], a thin linen or cotton fabric, usually having alternating stripes and a crinkled or puckered surface: originally made in the East Indies; also, a fabric similar to this.

see-saw (sē'sô"), *n.* [double formation suggesting alternating movement, prob. from ¹*saw*], **1**, a children's game or pastime in which persons sitting or standing on opposite ends of a balanced plank move alternately up and down; teeter; also, **2**, the plank or board adjusted for this game; **3**, any action similar to the motion of a seesaw; any motion to and fro or up and down: *Cards*, in whist, a play in which each of two partners leads a suit that the other can trump: also called *crossruff*:—*adj.* moving to and fro, as a saw, or up and down; reciprocal:—*v.i.* **1**, to move up and down or to and fro; hence, **2**, to vacillate in policy; **3**, to play at the game of seesaw:—*v.t.* to cause to act or move in a seesaw manner.


SEESAW

seethe (sēth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* seethed (sēthd) or, *Obs.*, sod (sŏd), *p.p.* seethed or, *Obs.*, sod or sodden (sŏd'n), *p.pr.* seething], [<A.S. *sēothan*, to boil <O.Teut. source], **1**, to boil; prepare, as food, in a hot liquor; as, to *seethe* meat; **2**, to soak or saturate, as in liquor:—*v.i.* **1**, to be cooked in boiling water; boil; be in a state of boiling; as, a *seething* pot; hence, **2**, to be violently agitated; bubble over, as with enthusiasm.

seg-ment (sĕg'mėnt), *n.* [<Lat. *segmentum*<*secare*, to cut], any of the divisions into which an object naturally separates or is divided; a portion; part; section; as, a *segment* of an orange: *Plane Geom.*, a portion or part of a line cut off from a figure by another line or lines; especially, a part of a circle included between an arc and its chord; *Solid Geom.*, that portion of the volume of a sphere included between a plane and the convex surface, or between two parallel planes (see *solid*, illus.); *Anat.*, a part of an animal naturally marked off as a unit structure or group, as a vertebra of a backbone, or a somite of a worm:—*v.t.* to divide into sections:—*v.i.* to separate into sections: *Embryol.* and *Biol.*, **1**, to undergo the process of cleavage, whereby the single original cell is converted into a mass of cells; divide into parts, as does an ovum; **2**, to reproduce by the process of gemmation, or budding.—*adj.* **seg-men'tal.**—*adj.* **seg'men-ta-ry.**


SEGMENT OF A CIRCLE

seg-men-ta-tion (sĕg"mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act or process of dividing, or the state of being divided, into sections; division; **2**, the manner in which a segmented part is separated or divided: *Zoöl.*, cleavage of an ovum; *Biol.*, a dividing or splitting into clearly marked portions.

seg-re-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [<Lat. *segregare* (*-atus*), to separate from the flock<*se-*, apart+*grex* (*gregis*), flock], to separate from others; cut off from the main body; set apart; isolate: *Zoöl.*, to set apart or dissociate (members of a group); *Geol.*, to separate or cause to separate, as a mass of mineral, differing in texture or composition from the material in which it is inclosed:—*v.i.* to separate from others; go apart; specifically, in crystallography, to separate from a mass and collect together or become concentrated at one place:—*adj.* (sĕg'rē-gāt), separate; set apart from others; select: *Zoöl.*, not compound; solitary; simple, as certain ascidians.

seg-re-ga-tion (sĕg"rē-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of separating from others; **2**, the state of being separated from others; **3**, a separated number, portion, or mass: *Mineral.*, the process of separating ore or mineral from a parent mass; *Geol.* and *Mining*, a separating out, from a rock, of a seam or nodular mass of mineral differing in texture or composition from the material in which it is inclosed.

Seid-litz (sĕd'lits), *adj.* [name of village in Bohemia, site of mineral spring], of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia:—*n.* a sparkling, natural, mineral water, used as a laxative: **Seidlitz powder**, a form of effervescing salts, consisting of two separate powders which, when mixed together in water and drunk while effervescing, acts as a mild cathartic.

seign-ior (sēn'yėr), *n.* [<A.F. *segnour* or O.F. *seignor*<Lat. *senior* (*-oris*), elder], a lord; gentleman: in southern Europe, a title of honor equivalent to the English *Sir*; in French Canada, a title of courtesy: *Law*, a lord of a fee or manor: **Grand Seignior**, **1**, sometimes, the Sultan of Turkey; hence, **2**, any important personage. Also, **sei'gneur'** (sān"yūr').

seign-ior-age (sēn'yėr-āj), *n.* **1**, something claimed or taken by a sovereign or by sovereign right or authority; especially, a charge for coining bullion brought by private persons to the government mint: which charge may be that being made by the government for coining money in excess of the brassage, or actual cost of minting, or the difference between the price paid for the bullion and the face amount of the money pieces coined from it; **2**, a share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or patent; a royalty.

seign-io-ri-al (sē-nyō'rī-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial; as, the *seigniorial* rights; hence, **2**, *Rare*, vested or endowed with great powers; independent.

seign-ior-y (sēn'yėr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -iories (-iz)], **1**, lordship; the power or authority of a sovereign lord, extending to fealty and rent service; **2**, the jurisdiction or territory of a seignior, or lord of the manor; a principality or province; **3**, a lordship, without a manor, but enjoying the advantages of superiority and services: sometimes called a *seigniory in gross*: **4**, a body of elders, as the executive body in a medieval Italian republic: *Obs.*, preëminence; priority.

Seim (sām), *n.* [<Pol. *sejm*. assembly], the representative assembly in the Polish republic.

seine (sān; sēn), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *sagena*<Gk. *sagēnē*, a large fishing net], a large encircling fishing net, having the top edge equipped with floats, the bottom edge with sinkers:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* seined (sānd), *p.pr.* seining], to fish, or catch, with a seine.

seise (sēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* seised (sēzd), *p.pr.* seising], [see **seize**], *Law*, **1**, originally, to put into possession; later, **2**, to put into possession of a freehold estate: chiefly passive and followed by *of*: as, to be *seised* of a farm: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, to take hold or possession of:—*v.i.* to take or lay hold: with *on* or *upon*.

sei-sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* [see **seizin**], *Law*, **1**, originally, ownership; occupancy; possession; later, **2**, ownership of an estate by freehold: *Obs.*, that which is possessed; property. Also, **sei'zin**, *Pfd. S.*

seis-mic (sīs'mĭk; sīz'-), *adj.* [<Gk. *seismos*, earthquake<*seiein*, to shake], of, pertaining to, produced by, or characteristic of, an earthquake: **seismic belts**, *Geol.*, the regions of weakness in the earth's crust most frequently subject to earthquake motions.—*adj.* **seis'mi-cal.**—*adj.* **seis'mal.**

seis-mo-gram (sīs'mō-grăm; sīz'-), *n.* [< Gk. *seismos*, earthquake + *gramma*, a writing], the graphic record of an earthquake, made automatically by a seismograph.

seis-mo-graph (sīs'mō-grăf; sīz'-), *n.* [< Gk. *seismos*, earthquake + *graphein*, to write], an instrument for making an automatic record of the time of occurrence, duration, direction, and intensity of earthquakes.—*adj.* **seis"mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk).—*n.* **seis-mog'ra-phy** (sīs-mŏg'rə-fĭ; sīz-).

seis-mol-o-gy (sīs-mŏl'ō-jĭ; sīz-), *n.* [< Gk. *seismos*, earthquake + *-logia*, a study], the scientific study of earthquakes and their causes and results.—*adj.* **seis"mo-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **seis-mol'o-gist.**

seis-mom-e-ter (sīs-mŏm'ē-tēr; sīz-), *n.* [< Gk. *seismos*, earthquake + *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring the intensity, direction, and duration of earthquakes.—*adj.* **seis"mo-met'ric** (sīs"mō-mĕt'rĭk; sīz-).

seize (sēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* seized (sēzd), *p.pr.* seizing], [< O.F. *saisir*, *seisir*, to take possession of < L.L. (*ad proprium*) *sacire*, to take (into one's own possession)]: prob. akin to *set*, q. v.], **1**, to take possession of by force or by legal authority; capture; arrest; **2**, to take hold of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; **3**, to grasp with the mind; comprehend or understand; **4**, to avail oneself of; as, to *seize* an opportunity: *Law*, **1**, to take into legal custody by virtue of some judicial writ or order; **2**, to put in possession: have in legal possession: usually passive; as, to be *seized* of an estate: preferably, *seise*; *Naut.*, to fasten with several lashings of cord; as, to *seize* ropes together:—*v.i.* to take, or lay hold, forcibly or suddenly; snatch: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* **seiz'er.**—*adj.* **seiz'a-ble.**

Syn. catch, snatch, take, capture, arrest, clutch, grasp, comprehend.—*Ant.* lose, drop, release, relinquish.

sei-zin (sē'zĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *saisine*, possession < *saisir*: see **seize**], *Law*, **1**, originally, possession; ownership; later, **2**, possession or ownership of land under a claim of freehold; **3**, that which is possessed; property. Also, **sei'sin.**

seiz-ing (sēz'ĭng), *n.* [see **seize**], **1**, the act of taking possession forcibly and suddenly; **2**, the state of being in possession: *Naut.*, **1**, the act of binding or making fast with several turns of a small rope or cord; **2**, the small rope, made of a two-stranded cord, used for lashing on ropes or cables: marline.

sei-zor (sē'zĕr; -zōr), *n.* *Law*, *Obs.*, one who takes possession of land under claim of freehold.

sei-zure (sē'zhûr), *n.* **1**, the act of taking possession; **2**, a sudden attack, as of some malady; a fit; a spell; as, an epileptic *seizure*.

se-jant (sē'jănt), *adj.* [< A.F. *seiant*, sitting < O.F. *seoir* < Lat. *sedēre*, to sit], *Her.*, sitting; as, a lion *sejant* (see *lion*, first illus.). Also, **se'jeant.**

se-la-chi-an (sē-lā'kĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *selakhos*, shark], *Zoöl.*, pertaining, or belonging, to an order (*Selachii*) of fishes including the sharks, dogfishes, and rays; sharklike:—*n.* a fish of this order.

sel-a-gi-nel-la (sĕl"ə-jĭ-nĕl'ə), *n.* [Mod. Lat., dim of Lat. *selago* (*-ginis*), name of a plant], any of a genus (*Selaginella*) of mosslike plants allied to the ferns (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

se-lah (sē'lə), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, a Hebrew word of uncertain meaning found frequently in the Psalms, and three times in Habakkuk, used, probably, as a direction in the musical rendering of the passage: believed by many authorities to mean *pause*.

sel-dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [< A.S. *seldan*, seldom], rarely; not often:—*adj.* *Archaic*, rare.

se-lect (sē-lĕkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *seligere* (*-lectus*), to choose out < *se-*, apart + *legere*, to choose], **1**, carefully chosen for special excellence or fitness; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; hence, **2**, of great excellence; choice; composed of, or containing, the best, choicest, or most desirable: as, a volume of *select* poems: *Colloq.*, exclusive; made up of chosen persons: as, a *select* club:—*v.t.* to take by choice from among others; pick out as most fit or desirable; choose:—*v.i.* to choose.—*n.* **se-lec'tor.**

Syn., *v.* choose, cull, take. (See elect.)

se-lec-tion (sē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of choosing or showing preference; choice; **2**, the thing, or collection of things, chosen; **3**, the state of being chosen: *Biol.*, **1**, the natural or artificial separation of those animal and vegetable organisms which are to survive from those which are to perish; **2**, the facts, principles, or conditions underlying this process.

se-lec-tive (sē-lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* of, pertaining to, resulting from, or characterized by, a process of choice: as, *selective* breeding: *Elec.*, having the property of discriminating or separating oscillations of slightly different frequency; as, a *selective* circuit.—*n.* **se'lec-tiv'i-ty.**

se-lect-man (sē-lĕkt'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*select* + *man*], one of a board of officials chosen annually in most New England towns to transact the general public business of the town.

Se-le-ne (sē-lē'nē), *n.* [< Gk. *selēnē*, moon], *Gk. Myth.*, the Greek goddess of the moon, in love with the youth Endymion: often confused with Artemis or Hecate: also called *Phœbe* and identified with the Roman *Luna*. Also, **Se-le'na** (-nə).

se-len-ic (sē-lĕn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **selenium**], *Chem.*, of or containing selenium, especially in its higher valence.

se-le-ni-ous (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* *Chem.*, of or containing selenium, especially in its lower valence.

sel-e-nite (sĕl'ē-nīt), *n.* [< Gk. *selēnītēs* (*lithos*), moon (stone) < *selēnē*, moon: because it was thought to increase and diminish with the moon], *Mineral.*, **1**, a crystallized and transparent variety of gypsum, sometimes occurring in large flakes resembling mica; **2**, a thin plate of this material used in polarizing instruments: **Selenite**, *Obs.*, a supposed inhabitant of the moon.

se-le-ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *selēnē*, moon: formed similarly to *tellurium* < Gk. *tellus*, earth], *Chem.*, a nonmetallic element [symbol Se], chemically resembling sulphur, occurring in various pyrites and in combination with tellurium: valuable in making glass, as a decolorizing agent, and in various types of photometers because of its variable electrical resistance when exposed to light and heat.

se-le-no-graph (sē-lē'nō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *selēnē*, moon + *graphein*, to write], a picture or drawing of the surface of the moon.

sel-e-nog-ra-phy (sĕl"ē-nŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *selēnē*, moon + *graphē*, a writing], *Astron.*, the scientific study of the moon's surface and physical condition.—*n.* **sel"e-nog'ra-pher.**—*n.* **sel"e-nog'ra-phist.**—*adj.* **se-le"no-graph'ic** (-lē"nō-).

Se-leu-cid (sē-lū'sĭd), *adj.* [< Gk. *Seleukidēs*, a descendant of Seleucus < *Seleukos*, Seleucus], of or pertaining to the Seleucidæ, a dynasty founded by Seleucus, a general of Alexander the Great, which governed Syria from 312 B. C. to the Roman conquest, about 65 B. C.:—*n.* [*pl.* -cids; -cidæ (-sĭ-dē)], a member of this dynasty.—*adj.* **Se-leu'ci-dan.**

self (sĕlf), *n.* [*pl.* selves (sĕlvz)], [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, a person's own distinct individuality; one's own person or character, as distinguished either from transient moods and affectations or from all other persons and things; personal existence or identity; personality; **2**, personification; embodiment; incarnation; as, she was beauty's *self*; **3**, concentration on one's own private advantage; selfishness: *Hort.*, a flower or fruit of a single color; also, one having its natural color, untouched by any process of cultivation or breeding:—*adj.* same or very; identical: obsolete or archaic, except in the compound, *self*same.

self- *prefix*, freely used to form compounds, generally hyphenated and easily understood: **1**, as the subject of the action named in the word to which it is attached; as, *self*-registering; **2**, as the object of the action; as, *self*-reproach; **3**, as if part of a modifying phrase; as, *self*-opinion (opinion of oneself); *self*-content (content with oneself); **4**, with some words, to suggest a natural, simple, or uniform condition; as, *self*-faced (uncut or undressed) stone.

-self *suffix*, [*pl.* -selves], added to personal pronouns to give emphatic or reflexive force; as, she did it herself; he injured himself.

self-ab-ne-ga-tion (sĕlf"=ăb"nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* the complete setting aside of one's own desires and interests for those of another.

self-a-buse (sĕlf"=ə-būz'), *n.* **1**, abuse or misuse of oneself; specifically, **2**, sexual misuse of oneself; masturbation.

self-as-ser-tion (sĕlf"=ə-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1**, insistence upon one's own opinions, rights, or claims; **2**, a putting oneself forward in an arrogant or presumptuous manner.—*adj.* **self"-as-ser'tive.**

self-col-ored (sĕlf"=kŭl'ĕrd), *adj.* **1**, all of one color, as unfigured fabrics; **2**, of the natural color; also, of the same color as before weaving; as, a *self-colored* fabric: *Hort.*, having the natural seedling color unchanged by artificial selection; uniform in color: said of flowers. Also, **self"-col'oured.**

self-com-mand (sĕlf"=kō-mănd'), *n.* equanimity; ability to be reasonable and prudent in any situation, and to do what the circumstances require; self-control.

self-com-pla-cent (sĕlf"=kŏm-plā'sĕnt), *adj.* satisfied or pleased with oneself or with one's opinions or conduct; self-satisfied; self-contented.—*n.* **self"-com-pla'cen-cy.**

self-con-ceit (sĕlf″=kŏn-sēt′), *n.* an exaggerated estimate of one's own abilities or powers; vanity; egotism.—*adj.* **self″-con-ceit′ed.**
Syn. vanity, self-esteem, pride. (See egotism.)

self-con-fi-dence (sĕlf″=kŏn′fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1,** a state of feeling sure that one's own ability is equal to the demand upon it; self-reliance; self-assurance; sometimes, **2,** conceited assurance; bumptiousness.—*adj.* **self″-con′fi-dent.**

self-con-scious (sĕlf″=kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* **1,** conscious of one's own actions, manner, feeling, etc.; reflexively conscious; aware of one's own existence; **2,** acutely or painfully sensible of oneself as an object of interest; also, **3,** showing such consciousness in manner or action: ill at ease.—*adv.* **self″-con′scious-ly.**—*n.* **self″-con′scious-ness.**

self-con-tained (sĕlf″=kŏn-tānd′), *adj.* **1,** in control of one's own actions; self-controlled; **2,** keeping one's own affairs to oneself; reserved; uncommunicative; **3,** in England and Scotland, having its own private entrance: said of an apartment: *Mech.*, complete; containing its own motor, or all in one frame or on one base, as a machine: *Arch.*, forming a whole without need for repetition; completely filling a given space, as a *self-contained* ornament.

SELF-CONTAINED ORNAMENT

self-con-trol (sĕlf″=kŏn-trōl′), *n.* control of one's own actions; the act, power, or habit of controlling one's desires, acts, and emotions.

self-de-fense (sĕlf″=dē-fĕns′), *n.* the act of protecting one's own person, property, or name: *Law*, the act of resisting with force a forcible and unlawful attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom one has a legal right to protect or defend. Also, **self″-de-fence′.**—*adj.* **self″-de-fen′sive.**

self-de-ni-al (sĕlf″=dē-nī′ăl), *n.* refusal to consider one's own wishes: the setting aside of one's own desires for the sake of those of others.

self-es-teem (sĕlf″=ĕs-tēm′), *n.* **1,** a proper respect for oneself; self-respect; **2,** an undeservedly high opinion of oneself; self-conceit.
Syn. self-respect, self-approbation. (See egotism.)

self-ev-i-dent (sĕlf″=ĕv′ĭ-dĕnt), *adj.* appearing clearly without need of proof; clear to the understanding without need of demonstration or reasoning; demanding no proof of its truth; obvious.—*adv.* **self″-ev′i-dent-ly.**—*n.* **self″-ev′i-dence.**

self-ex-am-i-na-tion (sĕlf″=ĕg-zăm″ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* a careful inspection of, or scrutiny into, one's own conduct, thoughts, beliefs, motives, etc., especially in religious matters.

self-ex-e-cut-ing (sĕlf″=ĕk′sĕ-kūt″ĭng), *adj.* putting itself into operation; especially, of a law or treaty, carrying provisions for its enforcement without special legislation.

self-ex-ist-ent (sĕlf″=ĕg-zĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* existing independently of any other cause, as God.—*n.* **self″-ex-ist′ence.**

self-gov-ern-ment (sĕlf″=gŭv′ĕrn-mĕnt), *n.* **1,** *Pol. Sci.*, government by the joint action of the people of a nation rather than by a sovereign; specifically, a democracy or republic based on the principle of popular representation and administration; **2,** a form of organization modeled on the national one, existing in smaller bodies, as in a province, state, town, or school; **3,** the state of being so governed; **4,** self-control; self-command.

self-heal (sĕlf′=hēl″), *n. Bot.*, **1,** any of several species of plant of the mint family, especially a common, low-growing weed (*Prunella vulgaris*) bearing violet or blue flowers on broad, leafy spikes: naturalized from Europe and reputed to have healing properties; **2,** any of various other plants reputed to have the same properties.

self-hood (sĕlf′hŏŏd), *n.* [*self*+*-hood*], **1,** the state of having a separate and independent existence; **2,** that which constitutes separate and independent existence; conscious personality.

self-im-por-tant (sĕlf″=ĭm-pôr′tănt), *adj.* having an undeservedly high opinion of one's own value; conceited.—*n.* **self″-im-por′tance.**

self-in-duc-tion (sĕlf″=ĭn-dŭk′shŭn), *n. Elec.*, the inducing of an electromotive force in a circuit by a change in the strength of the current; inductance.—*adj.* **self″-in-duc′tive.**

self-in-dul-gent (sĕlf″=ĭn-dŭl′jĕnt), *adj.* giving free course to one's own passions, desires, inclinations, etc.; especially, yielding to temptations of pleasure to excess or at the expense of the rights of others.—*n.* **self″-in-dul′gence.**

self-in-ter-est (sĕlf″=ĭn′tĕr-ĕst), *n.* **1,** private interest or advantage; **2,** undue regard for one's own interest, regardless of the rights of others; selfishness.—*adj.* **self″-in′ter-est-ed.**

self-ish (sĕl′fĭsh), *adj.* [see **self**], **1,** actuated by, or absorbed in, one's own interest, regardless of the comfort, happiness, or rights of others; putting one's own wishes and advantage first; self-centered, as a person; **2,** caused, or characterized, by undue regard for self; self-seeking; as, a *selfish* act or decision.—*adv.* **self′ish-ly.**—*n.* **self′ish-ness.**

self-less (sĕlf′lĕs), *adj.* [*self*+*-less*], having no thought for oneself; unselfish.

self-love (sĕlf″=lŭv′), *n.* fondness of oneself; the tendency to put one's own happiness, desires, and advantage first.—*adj.* **self″-lov′ing.**

self-made (sĕlf′=mād″), *adj.* **1,** made by oneself or itself; hence, **2,** having attained wealth, honor, and power by one's own effort.

self-pos-sessed (sĕlf″=pō-zĕst′), *adj.* having, or showing, composure and calmness; not embarrassed or confused.

self-pos-ses-sion (sĕlf″=pō-zĕsh′ŭn), *n.* entire control of oneself; self-command; poise; composure in trying circumstances.

self-re-li-ance (sĕlf″=rē-lī′ăns), *n.* reliance on, or confidence in, one's own ability, efforts, or judgment.—*adj.* **self″-re-li′ant.**

self-re-spect (sĕlf″=rē-spĕkt′), *n.* a proper regard for one's own person and character; a befitting sense of one's own value; commendable self-esteem.—*adj.* **self″-re-spect′ing.**

self-right-eous (sĕlf″=rī′chŭs), *adj.* upright in one's own estimation; pharisaical; hypocritical.—*n.* **self″-right′eous-ness.**

self-sac-ri-fice (sĕlf″=săk′rĭ-fīs; -fīz), *n.* the sacrifice or subordination of one's own self or one's personal interests or welfare, for the sake of duty or other high motive; self-abnegation.

self-same (sĕlf′sām″), *adj.* [*self*+*same*], exactly the same; not different; identical.

self-sat-is-fied (sĕlf″=săt′ĭs-fīd), *adj.* entirely pleased with oneself or with one's opinions or conduct.—*n.* **self″-sat′is-fac′tion.**

self-seek-ing (sĕlf″=sēk′ĭng), *adj.* seeking one's own happiness or interests unduly; selfish:—*n.* the act or habit of seeking one's own happiness; undue attention to one's own interests or advantages; selfishness.—*n.* **self″-seek′er.**

self-start-er (sĕlf″=stär′tĕr), *n.* **1,** an automatic or partly automatic device for starting an internal-combustion engine; **2,** an internal-combustion engine equipped with such a mechanism.

self-suf-fi-cient (sĕlf″=sŭ-fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* **1,** capable of accomplishing one's own ends or aims, or of fulfilling one's own desires without the help or coöperation of others; **2,** having undue confidence in one's own powers or endowments; haughty; overconfident.—*n.* **self″-suf-fi′cien-cy.**

self-will (sĕlf″=wĭl′), *n.* one's own will, especially as opposed to that of others; obstinacy; stubbornness; desire to have one's own way, even at the expense of others.—*adj.* **self″-willed′.**

Sel-juk (sĕl-jōōk′), *n.* [<Turk. *Seljūq*, name of the reputed ancestor of the Seljuk dynasty], **1,** a member of a Turkish family furnishing several dynasties which reigned from the 11th to the 13th century over a large part of central and western Asia, often called *Seljuk Turks* as distinguished from the *Ottoman Turks*; **2,** any one of several Turkish dynasties furnished by this family:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Seljuks or to their dynasties.—*adj.* **Sel-juk′i-an.**

sell (sĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sold (sōld), *p.pr.* selling], [<A.S. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, give up, give for money <O.Teut. source], **1,** to give in return for a consideration, especially for money; transfer ownership or right of possession of (something) to another for an equivalent: the correlative of *buy*; **2,** to barter away, especially in violation of duty or trust; betray for money or other reward, as one's country: *Slang*, **1,** to impose upon; cheat; **2,** to win over:—*v.i.* **1,** to dispose of goods at a price, especially a money price; engage in selling commodities; **2,** to find a market; be sold; as, eggs *sell* at a lower price in summer than in winter:—*n. Collog.*, **1,** a hoax; practical joke; **2,** on the Stock Exchange, a stock that should be sold.—*n.* **sell′er.**
Syn., *v.* barter, bargain, betray. (See trade.)

Selt-zer (sĕlt′sĕr), *n.* [corr. of Ger. *Selterser* <*Selters*, the name of a village in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a Seltzer spring], **1,** a sparkling, effervescing, alkaline mineral water with

medicinal properties; 2, an artificial carbonated water of similar composition. Also called *Seltzer water*.

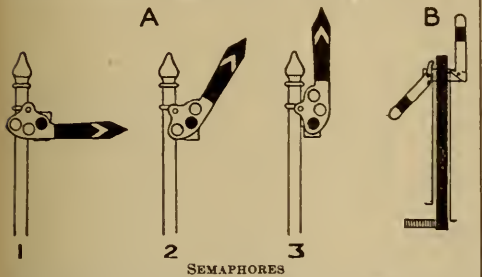
sel-vage (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [prob. *self* + *edge*], 1, the edge of cloth so woven as to prevent raveling, and differing in material or finish from the surface of the cloth; 2, the edge plate of a lock, into which the bolt is shot: *Mining*, a layer of soft clay or decomposed rock along the walls of a hard vein. Also, **sel'vedge.**

selves (sĕlvz), plural of *self*, either as a noun or as a final element in compounds.

Sem. *abbr.* 1, Seminary; 2, Semitic:—**sem.**, semicolon: a mark of punctuation.

se-man-tics (sē-măn'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [< Gk. *sēmantikos*, significant < *sēma*, a sign], the science of the meaning and sense development of words; semasiology.—*adj.* **se-man'tic.**

sem-a-phore (sĕm'*ā*-fōr), *n.* [< Gk. *sēma*, sign, signal + *-phoros*, bearer < *pherein*, to bear], an apparatus for signaling, by day or night, by means of mechanically moving arms, lanterns, flags, etc.; a signal telegraph: *Mil.*, a system of communication by signals, in which the letters of the alphabet are represented by various positions of the arms in relation to the body (see App. I).—*adj.* **sem'a-phor'ic.**



SEMAPHORES

A, railway semaphore used in block signals: 1, stop and stay; 2, approach next signal prepared to stop; 3, proceed.—B, marine semaphore, signaling the letter *k* (see App. I).

se-ma-si-ol-o-gy (sē-mā"sĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *sēmasia*, meaning + *-logia*, a study], *Philol.*, semantics (which see).—*adj.* **se-ma"si-o-log'i-cal.**

sem-bla-ble (sĕm'blȧ-bl), *adj.* [Fr. < *sembler*, to seem < Lat. *simulare*, to imitate < *similis*, like], *Archaic*, 1, resembling; similar; 2, seeming; apparent:—*n. Archaic*, resemblance; likeness.

sem-blance (sĕm'blȧns), *n.* 1, image; representation; exterior form; 2, resemblance; similarity; 3, outside appearance; hence, mere show without reality; pretense; as, the *semblance* of innocence.

Sem-e-le (sĕm'ē-lē), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Semelē*], *Gk. Myth.*, an earth goddess, mother of Dionysus by Zeus, who, upon being granted her request to see Zeus in all his glory, was consumed by his lightnings.

se-men (sē'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* semina (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ)], [Lat. = seed], the fertilizing fluid produced in the male reproductive organs; sperm: *Obs.*, a seed.

se-mes-ter (sē-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [Ger. < Lat. (*cursus*) *semestris*, (period) of six months < *se-*, *sex*, six + *mensis*, month], 1, a period or term of six months: 2, specifically, one of the two terms of an academic year; a college or university half year.

semi- *prefix*, [Lat. = half], attached freely, usually without hyphen except before capitalized words or words beginning with *i*, and meaning: 1, half; as, *semi*circle; 2, partial; imperfect; as, *semi*fluid.

sem-i-an-nu-al (sĕm"ĭ-ăn'ū-ăl), *adj.* [*semi-* + *annual*], occurring twice a year; half-yearly; as, *semiannual* trips.—*adv.* **sem"i-an'nu-al-ly.**

sem-i-breve (sĕm'ĭ-brēv"), *n.* [*semi-* + *breve*], *Mus.*, a whole note (see App. I).

sem-i-cir-cle (sĕm'ĭ-sûr'kl), *n.* [*semi-* + *circle*], 1, one half of a circle; 2, *Geom.*, the area included between a diameter and its arc of 180°; 3, a kind of instrument for measuring angles; 4, any object having the form of a half circle; also, an arrangement of objects in that form.—*adj.* **sem"i-cir'cu-lar.**

sem-i-cir-cum-fer-ence (sĕm"ĭ-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* [*semi-* + *circumference*], an arc of 180°; half of a circumference.

sem-i-civ-i-lized (sĕm"ĭ-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *adj.* [*semi-* + *civilize*], only partly reclaimed from a savage state; partly civilized.

sem-i-co-lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n.* [*semi-* + [1]*colon*], *Gram.*, a mark [;] of punctuation, indicating a separation in the parts of a sentence somewhat greater than that marked by a comma.

sem-i-de-tached (sĕm"ĭ-dē-tăcht'), *adj.* [*semi-* + *detach*], partly separated: said especially of either of two houses having a common wall between them but detached from other buildings.

sem-i-di-am-e-ter (sĕm"ĭ-dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*semi-* + *diameter*], *Math.*, a radius.

sem-i-di-ur-nal (sĕm"ĭ-dī-ûr'nȧl), *adj.* [*semi-* + *diurnal*], pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day; occurring twice daily: *Entom.*, flying at twilight, as certain moths; crepuscular.

sem-i-el-lip-ti-cal (sĕm"ĭ-ē-lĭp'tĭ-kȧl), *adj.* [*semi-* + *ellipse*], 1, shaped like half of an ellipse; 2, nearly, or imperfectly, elliptical.

sem-i-fi-nal (sĕm"ĭ-fī'nȧl), *n.* [*semi-* + *final*], in sports and contests, a round, heat, or the like, for the elimination of some of the contestants, immediately preceding the final round, heat, etc.:—*adj.* pertaining to a semifinal.

sem-i-flu-id (sĕm"ĭ-flōō'ĭd), *adj.* [*semi-* + *fluid*], capable of flowing, but thick; very viscous, but fluid:—*n.* a thick and sticky liquid.

sem-i-lu-nar (sĕm"ĭ-lū'nẽr), *adj.* [*semi-* + *lunar*], 1, resembling, or shaped like, a half-moon; 2, loosely, crescent-shaped: **semilunar bone**, a certain bone of the wrist (see *hand*, illus.).

sem-i-month-ly (sĕm"ĭ-mŭnth'lĭ), *adj.* [*semi-* + *month*], occurring or done every half month, or twice a month:—*n.* a thing appearing or made twice a month, as a periodical:—*adv.* at intervals of a half a month; half-monthly.

sem-i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-nȧl), *adj.* [< Lat. *semen* (*-inis*), seed], 1, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed; germinal; reproductive; propagative; as, *seminal* fluid; 2, undeveloped; rudimentary; embryonic; 3, primary; radical; original; as, *seminal* principles:—*n. Obs.*, a seed.—*adv.* **sem'i-nal-ly.**

sem-i-nar (sĕm'ĭ-när'), *n.* [Ger. < Lat. *seminarium*: see **seminary**], a group of advanced students, as in a college, pursuing, under the guidance of an instructor, an advanced course of study, especially original research in a particular line; seminary.

sem-i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *seminarium*, a seed plot < *semen* (*-inis*), a seed], 1, a place of education; any higher school, academy, or college in which instruction is given in the several branches of learning; especially, a theological school; 2, a group of students engaged in original research; a seminar; 3, a place where anything is nourished or developed; original place or stock whence anything is brought or produced; source; origin: *Obs.*, a place for raising plants for transplantation; a nursery:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to seed; seminal; 2, of or pertaining to a theological school; 3, of or pertaining to a special group of advanced students interested in original research; as, a *seminary* course.

sem-i-na-tion (sĕm"ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *seminare* (*-atus*), to sow < *semen* (*-inis*), seed], *Bot.*, *Obs.*, the natural dispersion of seed; the process of seeding: *Archaic* or *Rare*, the act of scattering or sowing, as seed; dissemination: *Obs.*, propagation.

Sem-i-nole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *simanole*, runaway], one of a tribe of American Indians formerly living in Florida, but for the most part removed to the Indian Territory in 1843.

sem-i-pre-cious (sĕm"ĭ-prĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* [*semi-* + *precious*], inferior in value to those of the highest value: said specifically of certain gems, as the garnet, onyx, etc., as distinguished from the *precious* gems, as the diamond, emerald, etc.

sem-i-qua-ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā"vẽr), *n.* [*semi-* + *quaver*], *Mus.*, a sixteenth note.

Se-mir-a-mis (sē-mĭr'*ā*-mĭs), *n.* [Gk. < Assyr. *Sammuramat*, loving doves], an Assyrian princess, reputed to have founded Babylon and conquered all Asia except India about 800 B.C.

sem-i-sol-id (sĕm"ĭ-sŏl'ĭd), *adj.* [*semi-* + *solid*], partly solid; viscous or gelatinous.

sem-i-spher-i-cal (sĕm"ĭ-sfẽr'ĭ-kȧl), *adj.* [*semi-* + *sphere*], having the form or shape of a half sphere, or hemisphere; hemispherical.

Sem-ite (sĕm'īt), *n.* [< L.L. *Sem* < Gk. *Sēm* < Heb. *Shem*], any one of the descendants, or reputed descendants, of Shem, the eldest son of Noah, including the Jews, Arabs, Phœnicians, Babylonians, Assyrians, etc. Also, **Shem'ite** (shĕm'īt).

Sem-it-ic (sē-mĭt'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to Shem or his real or reputed descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of the races akin to it, as the Phœnicians, Assyrians, Arabs, Abyssinians, etc.; 2, pertaining to the family of languages spoken by the Semites, represented chiefly, in modern times, by Arabic and Hebrew:—*n.* the Semitic languages collectively (see chart, page 499). Also, **Shem-it'ic** (shĕ-mĭt'ĭk).

Sem-it-ics (sĕ-mĭt'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the scientific study of the language, literature, customs, etc., of the Hebrew and kindred races.

sem-i-tone (sĕm'ĭ-tōn"), *n.* [*semi-*+*tone*], *Mus.*, properly, a tone at an interval of half a step from a given tone; also, commonly, the interval: preferably called *half step*.—*adj.* **sem"i-ton'ic** (-tŏn'ĭk).

sem-i-vow-el (sĕm'ĭ-vou"ĕl), *n.* [*semi-*+*rowel*], 1, a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or having the character of both, as *w* or *y* and, sometimes, *l* and *r* and the nasals *m*, *ng*, and *n*; 2, the letter or letters representing such a sound.

sem-i-week-ly (sĕm"ĭ-wēk'lĭ), *adj.* [*semi-*+*week*], made, issued, or occurring every half week:—*n.* that which comes or occurs every half week; specifically, a periodical issued twice a week:—*adv.* at intervals of half a week.

sem-pi-ter-nal (sĕm"pi-tûr'năl), *adj.* [<Lat. *sempiternus*<*semper*, always+*aeternus*, eternal], everlasting; immortal; perpetual.

semp-stress (sĕmp'strĕs; sĕm'-), *n.* [see **seamstress**], a woman whose occupation is sewing. Also, **seam'stress**, *Pfd. S.*

sen (sĕn), *n.* [Jap.<Chin. *ch'ien*, coin], a Japanese copper or bronze coin equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a yen and worth about half a cent; a Japanese cent.

Sen. *abbr.* 1, Senate; Senator; 2, Senior (also, Sr.): preferred to *Sr.* except after personal names.

sen-a-ry (sĕn'ă-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *senarius*, consisting of six<*seni*, six each<*sex*, six], of, pertaining to, or containing, six; on the basis of six.

sen-ate (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* [<Lat. *senatus*, senate, council of old men<*senex*, old (man)], 1, literally, an assembly of old men or elders; specifically, in ancient Rome, an assembly of elders, at first chosen entirely from the nobility, but later admitting plebeians, originally acting as an advisory body, but later constituting the supreme council of state; 2, an assembly or council of citizens invested with governmental powers; a legislative body; state council; 3, a body of venerable or distinguished persons; 4, the governing body in some universities and other institutions, as at Cambridge University; 5, in many American colleges and schools, a council of students elected to take charge of certain phases of student government: **Senate**, the upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as in the United States, France, and Italy.

sen-a-tor (sĕn'ă-tẽr), *n.* [Lat.<*senex*, old (man)], a member of the upper house, or senate, of certain legislatures.—*n.* **sen'a-tor-ship"**.

sen-a-to-ri-al (sĕn"ă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; as, *senatorial* dignity; 2, entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts.—*adv.* **sen"a-to'ri-al-ly**.

***se-na-tus con-sul-tum** (sē-nā'tŭs kŏn-sŭl'tŭm), [*pl.* senatus consulta (-tă)], a decree of the ancient Roman senate. Also, *n.* **se-na'tus-con-sult'**.

send (sĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sent (sĕnt), *p.pr.* sending], [<A.S. *sendan*, to send<O.Teut. source], 1, to throw, cast, or drive; impel; direct; as, to *send* a ball; 2, to cause to go or to pass from one place to another; dispatch; as, to *send* a messenger; 3, to cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to *send* greetings; 4, to deal out; bestow; inflict; as, God *sendeth* affliction to rich and poor alike; 5, to make; drive; as, rum *sent* him to ruin: *Obs.*, to grant; cause to be; as, God *send* him well!—*v.i.* to dispatch an agent, messenger, message, or the like: *Naut.*, to be carried forward by the waves, as a vessel; to scend:—*n.* a messenger; specifically, in Scotland, a messenger sent to summon the bride at a wedding: *Naut.*, 1, the upward motion of a ship in a seaway: usually *scend*; 2, the impulse of a wave which carries a vessel forward: *Obs.*, a message.—*n.* **send'er**.

Syn., *v.* forward, project, discharge, emit, dispatch, transmit, throw, hurl.—*Ant.*, *v.* keep, hold, bring.

sen-dal (sĕn'dăl), *n.* [<O.F. *cendal*, prob.<Gk. *sindōn*, fine linen], *Archaic*, 1, any of various silken materials; especially, a light, thin fabric much used in the 14th and 15th centuries for rich garments, pennons, etc.; 2, a piece of this material, or an article made of it.

Sen. Doc. *abbr.* Senate Document: used in numbering documents issued by the Senate.

send–off (sĕnd'ôf"), *n.* a speeding; sending off; start: *Colloq.*, a demonstration of good will to one going away, as on a journey.

Sen-e-ca (sĕn'ĕ-kă), *n.* [<Du.<Amer.Ind. *O nen-inte a'ka*, people of the standing rock], a member of the most numerous and warlike Indian tribe of the Iroquois confederacy of the Five Nations, formerly residing in western New York.

se-nes-cent (sē-nĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *senescens* (*-entis*), growing old<*senex*, old], 1, growing old; aging; 2, having the characteristics or appearance of old age.—*n.* **se-nes'cence** (-ĕns).

sen-es-chal (sĕn'ĕ-shăl), *n.* [O.F.<L.L. *seniscalcus*<O.Teut. source], an official in the castle of a noble of the Middle Ages, who had charge of domestic ceremonies and feasts, represented his lord in the feudal courts, managed his estate, etc., and who often held high military rank.

se-nile (sē'nīl; sĕ'nīl), *adj.* [<Lat. *senilis*<*senex*, old], of, pertaining to, resulting from, or characteristic of, old age; especially, pertaining to, or resulting from, the weaknesses that usually attend old age; as, *senile* garrulity: **senile dementia**, *Med.*, serious mental deterioration or impairment occurring in advanced life.—*n.* **se-nil'i-ty** (sē-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

sen-ior (sēn'yẽr), *adj.* [Lat.=older], 1, superior in dignity, rank, or office; older in standing; as, the *senior* member of the firm; 2, elder; older in years: often used in its abbreviated form, *Sr.*, or, sometimes, *Sen.*, after a personal name, to indicate the older of two bearing it; as, George Adams, *Sr.*; 3, in the United States, of or pertaining to the last year of a high-school or college course:—*n.* 1, a person older or superior to others in years, dignity, rank, or office; 2, a student in the fourth or final year of the curriculum of an American college or other educational institution; 3, a very old person.—*n.* **sen-ior'i-ty** (sēn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ).

sen-na (sĕn'ă), *n.* [<L.L. *senna*, *sena*<Arab. *sanā*], *Bot.*, any of certain tropical or semitropical plants (genus *Cassia*) of the pea family; a cassia, especially one whose leaves yield a purgative drug; *Med.*, an important purgative drug made from the leaves of certain African and Arabian species of cassia.

Sen-nach-e-rib (sĕ-nāk'ĕr-ĭb), *n.* [Assyr.=the moon multiplies brethren], *Bib.*, an Assyrian king (705–681 B. C.) who invaded Palestine and unsuccessfully besieged Jerusalem in the time of king Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:13).

sen-net (sĕn'ĕt), *n.* [prob. var. of *signet*, in sense of sign or token], *Mus.*, *Obs.*, a signal call for exit or entrance on the stage, given on a trumpet: used chiefly in the stage directions of old plays.

sen-night (sĕn'ĭt; -īt), *n.* [<A.S. *seofon*, seven +*nihta*, nights], *Archaic*, a week; as, "weary *sennights* nine times nine." Also, **se'n'night**.

sen-nit (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* [prob.<*seven*+*knit*], straw, grass, or palm leaves, plaited for making hats: *Naut.*, a kind of flat, plaited rope or cordage formed by plaiting three to nine strands of rope yarn or spun yarn together and used for packing, for gaskets, and the like.

***se-ñor** (sā-nyōr'), *n.* [*pl.* señores (sā-nyō'rās)], [Sp.<Lat. *senior*, older], in Spain, Spanish America, and the Philippines, 1, a title of courtesy corresponding to *Mister* (*Mr.*) or *Sir*; 2, a gentleman.

***se-ño-ra** (sā-nyō'rä), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *señor*, q.v.], in Spain, Spanish America, and the Philippines, 1, a title of courtesy corresponding to *Mistress* (*Mrs.*) or *Madam*; also, 2, a lady.

***se-ño-ri-ta** (sā"nyō-rē'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *señora*, q.v.], in Spain, Spanish America, and the Philippines, 1, a title of courtesy given to an unmarried woman, and corresponding to the English *Miss*; also, 2, a young lady.

sen-sate (sĕn'sāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [<Lat. *sensus*, sense], to apprehend through a sense or the senses; as, to *sensate* color:—*adj.* (sĕn'sāt), perceived or apprehended by the senses; felt through a sense or the senses.

sen-sa-tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [<L.L. *sensatio* (*-onis*)<Lat. *sensus*, sense], 1, any feeling, process, or condition of mind resulting from some immediate stimulation of the bodily organism; 2, a feeling, often vague, without reference to an external stimulus; as, a *sensation* of heaviness; 3, an emotion; as, a *sensation* of triumph; 4, a condition of general excitement, enthusiasm, interest, or the like; as, his playing caused a *sensation*; also, the cause of such a condition; as, he was the *sensation* of the evening: *Psych.*, 1, reaction to stimulation of one or more sensory, or afferent, nerves or receptors; also, consciousness or awareness of any such stimulation, and of its quality, intensity, etc.; the power to have such reactions or awareness; 2, the functioning of any sense organ, its nerve path, and the brain center to which it leads; 3, an element of ideas or mental imagery reviving previous sensory experience.

Syn., *Psych.*, perception. *Sensation*, according to the psychologist, is the elementary process in *perception*, which is the faculty of combining sensations so as to form a mental picture of an object, but a percept or mental image when studied analytically is found to be complex even when apparently simple, so that a pure sensation is almost never alone in consciousness.

Sensations may be aroused by the immediate stimulation of a sense organ, or by the functioning of a brain center. So simple a process as the seeing that one line is longer than another is *perception*, involving visual and kinæsthetic sensations and previous experience of spatial relations. The simplest conscious impressions of objects of sense are percepts rather than *sensations*. (See *feeling*.)

sen-sa-tion-al (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to, or implying perception through the senses; relating to physical sensation; **2**, having the power of feeling; sentient; **3**, tending to stimulate great interest or excitement; as, a *sensational* escape from prison; **4**, intended to arouse strong emotional excitement; melodramatic; emotional; as, a *sensational* novel.—*adv.* **sen-sa′tion-al-ly.**

sen-sa-tion-al-ism (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl-izm), *n.* **1**, writing or language intended to arouse strong emotional excitement; use of melodramatic methods, as by a writer, to gratify vulgar taste; also, **2**, that which excites intense interest or causes strong emotional excitement: *Philos.*, the doctrine that all knowledge originates in sensation, and that ideas consist of sense perceptions transformed: distinguished from *empiricism*; *Ethics*, the theory that the pleasure and gratification of the senses afford the only criterion and sanction of good; sensualism.

sen-sa-tion-al-ist (sĕn-sā′shŭn-ăl-ĭst), *n.* **1**, a believer in the philosophy of sense perceptions as the basis of knowledge; **2**, a writer or speaker who uses startling or melodramatic methods to gain the attention or interest of his audience.—*adj.* **sen-sa″tion-al-is′tic.**

sense (sĕns), *n.* [<Lat. *sensus*, perception, feeling <*sentire* (*sensus*), to feel], **1**, the faculty or capacity of perceiving; general faculty of receiving mental impressions through the action of outside stimuli, as heat, light, sound, etc., upon certain organs of the body; perception or consciousness as a result of outside stimuli; **2**, any of the special bodily faculties through which sensation is aroused; as, the *sense* of sight, smell, hearing, taste, or touch; **3**, bodily feeling in general; sensation perceived as inward or subjective; vague consciousness or feeling; as, a *sense* of pleasure or of pain; **4**, the faculty of perceiving relations of a particular kind; as, moral *sense*; intuitive perception; as, a *sense* of humor; **5**, normal understanding; rationality; as, that man has no *sense*; **6**, sound or clear mind; good judgment; sound practical intelligence; acuteness of discernment; **7**, meaning; significance; import; as, the *sense* of a remark; **8**, consensus of opinion; judgment, opinion, or determination of a group in regard to some debated question; **9**, that which is wise, sound, intelligent, or sensible; as, talk *sense;* **10**, direction; trend: **sense perception**, perception by means of the bodily faculties known as the five senses:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sensed (sĕnst), *p.pr.* sensing], to perceive by the senses: *Colloq.*, to comprehend; understand; *Obs.*, to expound; give the meaning of.

Syn., *n.* (see signification, feeling).

sense-less (sĕns′lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without feeling; unconscious; **2**, foolish; stupid; meaningless; nonsensical; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unreasonable; as, a *senseless* argument.—*adv.* **sense′less-ly.**—*n.* **sense′less-ness.**

Syn. dull, stupid, absurd, meaningless, foolish.

sen-si-bil-i-ty (sĕn″sĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **sensible**], **1**, the state of being capable of sensation; the capacity to feel; as, weakness made him lose his *sensibility;* **2**, mental discernment in general; **3**, capacity for higher or more refined feelings, intellectual, moral, or æsthetic; fineness or delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to beauty: *pl.* feelings: *Rare*, the property, as of an instrument, to respond quickly to very slight changes in condition; delicacy; sensitiveness; *Archaic*, sentimentality; state of being romantically sentimental; as, "Sense and *Sensibility*"; *Obs.*, appreciation; realization.

Syn. susceptibility, sensitiveness. (See feeling.)

sen-si-ble (sĕn′sĭ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *sensibilis*<*sensus*, feeling: see **sense**], **1**, capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs; hence, **2**, perceptible to the mind; great enough to be perceived; of sufficient quantity to be felt; appreciable; as, a *sensible* difference; **3**, capable of receiving stimuli from external sources; sensitive; as, the eye is *sensible* to light; **4**, cognizant; persuaded; aware: generally with *of*; as, *sensible* of being tired; **5**, mentally or emotionally sensitive; very susceptible to emotions or feelings; **6**, of good sense; marked by good judgment; wise; judicious; reasonable: *Rare*, capable of responding quickly to very slight changes in condition; sensitive; as, a *sensible* balance.—*n.* **sen′si-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **sen′si-bly.**

sen-si-tive (sĕn′sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [O.F. *sensitif* <Lat. *sentire* (*sensus*), to feel], **1**, of, pertaining to, or affecting, the senses; depending on the senses; as, *sensitive* motions; **2**, having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects; **3**, keen in sensibility; acutely susceptible to external influences; excitable or impressible; **4**, adjusted so as to respond quickly to slight changes in condition; delicate; as, a *sensitive* balance: *Chem.* and *Photog.*, readily responsive to the action of certain appropriate agents; as, a photographic plate is *sensitive* to light; *Econ.*, susceptible to great variations in demand corresponding to a fall or rise in prices, as certain luxuries; *Psych.*, capable of being stimulated, or of reacting to a stimulus: *Obs.* or *Rare*, wise; sensible: **sensitive plant**, *Bot.*, a tropical plant (*Mimosa pudica*) with pinnately compound leaves which close, or fold tightly together, at night or when touched; also called *humble plant*.—*adv.* **sen′si-tive-ly.**—*n.* **sen′si-tive-ness.**—*n.* **sen″si-tiv′i-ty.**

SENSITIVE PLANT
Leaves on left, normal; leaves on right, folded together after having been touched.

sen-si-tize (sĕn′sĭ-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], [see **sensitive**], to make sensitive or responsive: *Photog.*, to render susceptible to the action of light. X rays, or the like, as a photographic plate or film; *Med.*, to render (the cells of the body) hypersensitive to some foreign substance, so that the presence of that substance will cause a typical reaction.—*n.* **sen′si-ti-za″tion** (-tĭ-zā′-; -tĭ-). **sen′si-tiz″er.**

sen-so-ri-um (sĕn-sō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ä)], [L.L.<Lat. *scntire* (*sensus*), to feel], **1**, the whole sensory apparatus of the body; the brain, or the brain together with the spinal cord; especially, **2**, that part of the gray matter of the brain that receives and coördinates the impressions sent to the individual nerve centers.—*adj.* **sen-so′ri-al.**

sen-so-ry (sĕn′sō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to sensation; as, *sensory* impulses; **2**, carrying, or conveying, impulses which result in sensation: applied to the nerves and nerve fibers which carry such impulses from the end-organs of sense to the brain; **3**, giving rise to sensation; sensorial; sentient; sensitive; as, a *sensory* surface of the body.

sen-su-al (sĕn′shōō-ăl), *adj.* [<L.L. *sensualis* <Lat. *sensus*, feeling: see **sense**], **1**, pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs; **2**, relating to the body, in distinction from the spirit; carnal; basely material; gross: opposite of *spiritual* and *mental;* **3**, pertaining to the gratification of the senses; as, *sensual* pleasure; **4**, controlled by the passions or appetites; voluptuous; also, licentious; lascivious: *Ethics*, pertaining to, according to, or supporting, the belief that in the satisfaction of the senses lies the greatest and highest good.—*adv.* **sen′su-al-ly.**

Syn. licentious, carnal, fleshly, brutish, gross.

sen-su-al-ism (sĕn′shōō-ăl-izm), *n.* a state of being controlled by the passions and appetites, instead of by mental or spiritual forces; sensuality; especially, lewdness; licentiousness: *Ethics*, the belief that in the satisfaction of the senses lies the greatest and highest good; *Æsthetics*, emphasis or stress on the sensuous aspects of beauty, rather than on the ideal; *Philos.*, the doctrine that all ideas have their origin in sensation or sense perceptions; sensationalism: *Obs.*, worldliness; carnality.

sen-su-al-ist (sĕn′shōō-ăl-ĭst), *n.* one who is basely material or gross; one controlled by the passions and appetites; especially, a lewd or lascivious person: *Ethics*, one who believes in the satisfaction of the senses as the highest and greatest good; *Philos.*, a believer in the doctrine that all ideas have their origin in sensation; a sensationalist; *Æsthetics*, one who stresses the sensuous aspects of beauty rather than the ideal.—*adj.* **sen″su-al-is′tic.**

sen-su-al-i-ty (sĕn″shōō-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being controlled by appetites and passions; free indulgence in sensual pleasures; grossness; lewdness; licentiousness.

sen-su-al-ize (sĕn′shōō-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make gross; subject to love of sensual pleasure; debase by gratification of the appetite and passions:—*v.i. Obs.*, to indulge in carnal pleasures.—*n.* **sen″su-al-i-za′tion.**

sen-su-ous (sĕn′shōō-ŭs), *adj.* [prob. coined by the poet Milton from Lat. *sensus:* see **sense**], **1**, of, pertaining to, derived from, or appealing

to, the senses: distinguished from *sensual* in being free from suggestion of discredit; as, *sensuous* music arouses the senses by its beauty, while *sensual* music stirs the base passions; 2, readily susceptible to sense impressions; quickly responsive to the pleasures to be received through the senses; 3, resembling sensation or sense imagery.—*adv.* **sen'su-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sen'su-ous-ness.**

sent (sĕnt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *send*.

sen-tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *sententia*, opinion, maxim < *sentire*, to feel, be of opinion], 1, that which is thought or concluded; way of thinking; judgment, opinion, or decision; 2, a well-known saying; saw; maxim; truth: *Law*, a decision or judgment pronounced by a court; the penalty inflicted; *Gram.*, a series of words containing a subject and a predicate, and expressing a thought completely: followed, in writing, by a period, interrogation mark, or, sometimes, an exclamation point: *Obs.*, 1, meaning; sense; 2, substance; contents:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tenced (-tĕnst), *p.pr.* -tencing], *Law*, to condemn by judgment of a court; pass or pronounce judgment on; pronounce punishment upon (a convicted person): *Obs.*, 1, to pronounce as judgment; decree; 2, to express in a sententious manner.—*adj.* **sen-ten'tial.**

sen-tenc-er (sĕn'tĕn-sĕr), *n.* one who pronounces a sentence or condemnation; a judge.

sen-ten-tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* 1, short and energetic in expression; compact; terse, as style; 2, full of, or given to the use of, pithy sayings, maxims, or proverbs: sometimes used derogatorily.—*adv.* **sen-ten'tious-ly.**—*n.* **sen-ten'tious-ness.**

sen-ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; sĕn'shĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sentiens* (*-entis*), feeling < *sentire*, to feel], 1, having a faculty, or faculties, of sense or sense perception; able to feel or to perceive: opposite of *inanimate* and *vegetal*; 2, experiencing sensation or feeling: *Physiol.*, sensitive: used of those parts which, upon stimulation, give rise to sensation:—*n.* 1, one having the power of feeling or perceiving; one endowed with psychical life; 2, that which is conscious of feeling; the mind; consciousness.—*adv.* **sen'ti-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sen'ti-ence; sen'ti-en-cy.**

sen-ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *sentimentum* < Lat. *sentire*, to feel], 1, an opinion or state of mind, based on feeling rather than on reason; emotional judgment; 2, refinement of feeling; quickness to feel; susceptibility to feeling; tendency to form emotional judgments; 3, the exhibition or manifestation of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy, as in a literary or artistic work; 4, a thought or opinion expressed in words but considered as distinct from them; as, I like the *sentiment* but dislike the language; 5, a sentence expressive of some important or agreeable thought, wish, or decree, especially a toast; 6, thought; judgment; mental decision; attitude toward some particular matter; as, the prevailing *sentiment* on the question of prohibition.

Syn. sentimentality. *Sentiment*, ordinarily used in a good sense, is compounded of both thought and feeling. It manifests itself as a mental view, tendency, or bias, warmed, colored, prompted by, or based on, emotion. Such a view or tendency is noble or lofty in thought, artistic, delicate, sometimes tender, in feeling. Taken as a whole such views or tendencies influence the will and govern action; as, the *sentiment* of patriotism; the *sentiment* of honor; a person's *sentiments* with regard to a given proposal. The susceptibility to such mental feelings is also called *sentiment*; as, a man of *sentiment*. Less often *sentiment* is used in an unfavorable sense, that denoting mawkishness, weepy, emotional weakness or the display of it, or the tendency to be swayed by emotion rather than thought; it is in this unfavorable sense that *sentiment* and *sentimentality* are synonyms. *Sentimentality* sometimes adds to mawkishness the idea of affected feeling, of artificial, almost vulgar, susceptibility to feeling; as, "he had a tonic quality of mind that always attacked *sentimentality*"; "she was attracted by the *sentimentality* of stories which described long, unhappy attachments."

sen-ti-men-tal (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* 1, having, expressing, or given to, feeling or emotion; 2, appealing to, or based on, feeling rather than reason; as, a *sentimental* song; 3, artificially or affectedly tender; having an excessive capacity for emotion; weakly affectionate.—*adv.* **sen'ti-men'tal-ly.**

sen-ti-men-tal-ism (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the character or behavior of one guided by feeling rather than by reason; an excessive display of overwrought feeling; 2, the tendency to be swayed by sentiment rather than by reason; emotionalism; sentimentality.—*n.* **sen'ti-men'tal-ist.**

sen-ti-men-tal-i-ty (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being guided by feeling rather than reason; 2, affectation of fine or tender feeling; weak or affected emotionalism.

Syn. emotionalism, mawkishness. (See sentiment.)

sen-ti-men-tal-ize (sĕn'tĭ-mĕn'tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to treat with excessive feeling; give a weakly emotional character to; as, to *sentimentalize* a hero:—*v.i.* to behave in a mawkish, weakly emotional manner.

sen-ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *sentinelle*, a sentry < It. *sentinella*, watch, watchtower], one stationed on guard: *Mil.*, a soldier at a camp or fort, on guard against surprise; a sentry: *Obs.* or *Rare*, the watch or guard, as kept by a sentry.

sen-try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [perh. abbr. of earlier *centrinel* < O.F. *sentinelle:* see **sentinel**], 1, a sentinel or watch; 2, guard; watch, as kept by a sentinel: *Obs.* or *Rare*, a watchtower: **sentry box**, a small cabin large enough to shelter a sentry.

sep. *abbr.* separate:—**Sep.**, 1, September (also, **Sept.**); 2, Septuagint (also, **Sept.**).

se-pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl), *n.* [< Lat. *separ*, separate, with ending changed by influence of *petal*], *Bot.*, one of the divisions, or parts, of the calyx, or external circle of small leaves below the petals of a flower.

sep-al-ous (sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *adj.* *Bot.*, relating to, or having, sepals: usually with a prefix designating the number of sepals; as, *trisepalous*.

sep-a-ra-ble (sĕp'ā-rā-bl), *adj.* [see **separate**], capable of being divided, parted from another, or distinguished.—*n.* **sep'a-ra-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **sep'a-ra-bly.**—*n.* **sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty.**

sep-a-rate (sĕp'ā-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *separare* (*-atus*), to separate < *se-*, apart + *parare*, to make ready, arrange], 1, to sever the connection or association of; part or divide; disunite; disconnect; 2, to come in between; occupy the space between; keep apart; cut off; 3, to set apart, as for a particular purpose; sort; divide into different parts or sizes; as, to *separate* grain:—*v.i.* 1, to part; be or become disunited; withdraw from one another; hence, 2, to disperse; scatter; go different ways; as, the crowd *separated*; 3, to come apart; open; 4, to form an entirely different or distinct body; as, a precipitate *separates* from a solution:—*adj.* (sĕp'ā-rāt), 1, divided from the rest; disconnected; not united: said of things once connected; 2, distinct; unconnected; not united or associated: said of things that have not been connected; as, every *separate* detail was looked after; 3, disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a *separate* spirit; 4, by its or one's own self; apart from others; alone; secluded; as, a *separate* grove:—*n.* (sĕp'ā-rāt), a separately issued copy or reprint of an article from a volume or from the proceedings of a scientific society; a separatum: *Obs.*, one who has withdrawn, especially from a religious body.—*adv.* **sep'a-rate-ly.**—*n.* **sep'a-rate-ness.**

Syn., *v.* sever, remove, detach, split, estrange, withdraw.—*Ant.*, *v.* unite, connect, join, mix.

sep-a-ra-tion (sĕp'ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of parting, dividing, or disconnecting one thing from another; a disjunction; division; 2, the state of being divided; disunion; disconnection; existence apart; 3, the operation of decomposing a substance; chemical analysis; 4, a limited or partial divorce: *Law*, a divorce from bed and board without the dissolution of marriage, either by common consent or by court decree: called a *judicial separation*.

sep-a-ra-tist (sĕp'ā-rā-tĭst), *n.* 1, one who disunites; a separator; 2, one who withdraws, or separates himself from others; especially, one who withdraws from an established church; a dissenter; a secessionist; nonconformist: *Br. Politics*, before the establishment of the Irish Free State, a member of the Home Rule party:—*adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, dissenters, etc.; 2, advocating separations; as, *separatist* candidates for Parliament.—*n.* **sep'a-ra-tism** (-tĭzm).

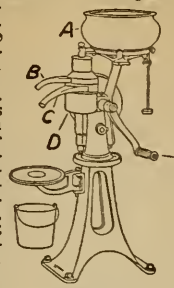
sep-a-ra-tive (sĕp'ā-rā-tĭv), *adj.* apt to cause parting or dividing; inducing division into parts: *Biol.*, serving to distinguish species or groups; distinctive; as, *separative* characters.

sep-a-ra-tor (sĕp'ā-rā'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which parts, divides, disunites, or the like; specifically, any mechanical device used for sorting and dividing one thing from another; as, a grain *separator;* also, a machine used for dividing a liquid into its constituent parts or for separating liquids of different specific gravity; as, a cream *separator* (see illus. on next page): *Elec.*, in a storage battery, a sheet of nonconducting material placed between active plates to prevent contact.—*adj.* **sep'a-ra-to-ry** (-rā-tŏ-rĭ).

se-pa-ra-tum (sĕp'ā-rā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tă)], a separate copy or reprint of a pamphlet, brochure, or the like which has been published in

the proceedings of a scientific society; a reprint of an article of a series for separate distribution; a separate.

Se-phar-dim (sē-fär'-dĭm), *n.pl.* [<Heb.], the Jews who were driven out of Spain and Portugal; also, their descendants. —*adj.* **Se-phar'dic.**



SEPARATOR
A, supply bowl; B, outlet for the cream; C, outlet for the skimmed milk; D, case for revolving bowl; E, crank handle.

se-pi-a (sē'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *sēpia*, cuttlefish or its ink], 1, the European cuttlefish or squid; 2, a black secretion or inky fluid ejected by the cuttlefish; also, 3, a dark brown pigment prepared from this secretion; 4, the color of this pigment:—*adj.* made of, or done in, sepia; of a dark brown color; as, the *sepia* finish of a photograph: **Sepia**, *Zoöl.*, the typical genus of cuttlefishes.

se-pi-o-lite (sē'pĭ-ō-līt'), *n.* [<Gk. *sēpia*, cuttlefish+*lithos*, stone], *Mineral.*, a soft, white, claylike mineral, hydrated magnesium silicate, commonly known as meerschaum.

se-pi-ost (sē'pĭ-ŏst), *n.* [<Gk. *sēpia*, cuttlefish+*osteon*, bone], the internal bone or skeleton of a cuttlefish; cuttle bone.

se-poy (sē'poi), *n.* [<Hind.<Pers. *sipāhi*, soldier], a native of India, trained, uniformed, and employed as a soldier by a European government; especially, a native soldier of the British army in India.

SEPOY

seps (sĕps), *n.* [<Gk. *sēpein*, to rot: with ref. to the effect of its bite], a venomous serpent often mentioned by ancient Greek writers: *Zoöl.*, one of the Old World skinks, having an elongated body, very small limbs, and smooth, shiny scales.

sep-sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *sēpein*, to rot], *Pathol.*, poisoning caused by putrefaction or decomposed matter, or by the presence of disease germs in the blood; septicæmia; blood poisoning.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [<O.F., prob. var. of *secte*<Lat. *secta*, faction], 1, in the ancient and medieval civil organization of Ireland, a tribe or clan under a hereditary chief owing allegiance to a king or superior chief; hence, 2, any similar group or social unit.

sept- *prefix*, [<Lat. *septem*, seven], seven; as, *septagon*. Also, **sep-tem-**; **sep-ti-**.

Sept. *abbr.* 1, September; 2, Septuagint: used chiefly in theological references. Also, **Sep.**

sep-ta-gon (sĕp'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven +Gk. *gōnia*, angle], *Rare*, a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles: usually called *heptagon*; sometimes called *septangle*.

sep-tan-gle (sĕp'tăng"gl), *n* [<Lat. *septem*, seven +*angulus*, angle], *Rare*, a septagon.

sep-ta-ri-um (sĕp-tā'rĭ-ŭm)], *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ȧ)], [Mod. Lat.<Lat. *septum*, *saeptum*, an inclosure<*saepire*, to inclose], *Geol.*, a concretion, or solid mass, of considerable size and roughly spherical shape, intersected internally by cracks filled with some foreign mineral.—*adj.* **sep-ta'ri-an** (-ăn).

Sep-tem-ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven], the ninth month of the year: the seventh month in the Roman calendar until its reform by Julius Cæsar who decreed that the year should begin January 1.—*adj.* **Sep-tem'bral.**

Sep-tem-brist (sĕp-tĕm'brĭst), *n.* 1, *Fr. Hist.*, in the first French Revolution, a participator in the great massacre of royalist prisoners in Paris, the first week of September, 1792; hence, 2, any cold-blooded, murderous person.

sep-te-mi-a (sĕp-tē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *sēptos*, putrefying+*haima*, blood], *Pathol.*, blood poisoning by disease germs. See **sep"ti-cæ'mi-a**, *Pfd. S.*

sep-te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven], 1, consisting of, or relating to, the number seven; 2, lasting seven years; 3, occurring once in seven years:—*n.* a group of seven.

sep-ten-ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven+*annus*, year], 1, occurring once in seven years; 2, lasting, or capable of lasting, seven years.—*adv.* **sep-ten'ni-al-ly.**

Sep-ten-tri-o (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ō), *n.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven+*trio* (*-onis*), plow ox], *Astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major (which see for illus.): commonly known as the *Great Dipper*.

sep-ten-tri-on-al (sĕp-tĕn'trĭ-ŏn-ăl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or coming from, the north; northern; boreal.—*n. Obs.*, **sep-ten'tri-on.**

sep-tet (sĕp-tĕt'), *n.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven], any set of seven persons or objects: *Mus.*, 1, a musical composition for seven voices or instruments; 2, a group of seven voices or instruments. Also, **sep-tette'.**

sep-tic (sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *sēptikos*, putrefactive <*sēpein*, to rot], *Pathol.*, due to, or caused by, putrefaction or decay; produced by pathogenic microörganisms: opposite of *aseptic*: **septic tank**, a large sewage tank, designed to effect the rapid disintegration of organic matter.—*n.* **sep-tic'i-ty.**

sep-ti-cæ-mi-a (sĕp"tĭ-sē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *sēptikos*, putrefactive+*haima*, blood], *Pathol.*, blood poisoning, caused by disease germs and their poisonous products in the circulation; septic infection: rarely called *septemia*. Also, **sep"ti-ce'mi-a.** —*adj.* **sep"ti-cæ'mic.**

sep-tif-ra-gal (sĕp-tĭf'rȧ-găl), *adj.* [<Lat. *septum*, inclosure+*frag-*, root of *frangere*, to break], *Bot.*, breaking away from the partitions: said of a method of dehiscence.

sep-ti-lat-er-al (sĕp"tĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven+*lateralis*, lateral], having seven sides: as, a *septilateral* area.

sep-til-lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [<Fr.<Lat. *septem*, seven+*-illion*, in imit. of *million*], 1, in the United States and France, the number denoted by a unit with 24 ciphers; 2, in Great Britain, unity with 42 ciphers.—*adj.* and *n.* **sep-til'lionth.**

sep-ti-mal (sĕp'tĭ-măl), *adj.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven], relating to the number seven.

sep-time (sĕp'tēm), *n.* in fencing, the seventh of the standard positions (see *fencing*, illus.).

sep-tu-a-ge-na-ri-an (sĕp"tū-ȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **septuagenary**], one who is 70, or between 70 and 80, years old; a septuagenary.

sep-tu-ag-e-na-ry (sĕp"tū-ăj'ē-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *septuageni*, seventy each], 1, consisting of 70; 2, 70 years old; 3, of or pertaining to a septuagenarian:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a person who is 70, or between 70 and 80, years old.

sep-tu-a-ges-i-ma (sĕp"tū-ȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Lat. =seventieth], a period of 70 days: **Septuagesima**, *Eccl.*, the third Sunday before Lent: also called *Septuagesima Sunday*.—*adj.* **sep"tu-a-ges'i-mal** (-măl).

Sep-tu-a-gint (sĕp'tū-ȧ-jĭnt), *n.* [<Lat. *septuaginta*, seventy], a Greek version of the Old Testament said to have been begun about 270 B. C. and still in use in the Eastern Church: so called because reputed to have been made by 70 or 72 translators: *Obs.*, the traditional 70 or 72 translators.

sep-tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tȧ)], [<Lat. *septum*, *saeptum*, inclosure<*saepes*, hedge], any dividing wall or partition, as, in a cathedral, the altar rail separating the chancel from the nave: *Zoöl.* and *Bot.*, a dividing wall or partition, as between two cavities or masses of softer tissue; dissepiment; as, the *septum* of the nose; the *septa* between the segments of an earthworm; *Phys.*, the membrane used to separate two liquids in osmosis.—*adj.* **sep'tal** (-tăl).

sep-tu-ple (sĕp'tū-pl), *adj.* [<Lat. *septem*, seven +*-plus*<*-plĕre*, to fill], sevenfold; seven times as much:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to multiply by seven; increase sevenfold.

sep-ul-cher (sĕp'ŭl-kĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *sepulcrum* <*sepelire* (*sepultus*), to bury], a grave or tomb; a place of burial, especially one cut in, or built of, rock; a burial vault: *Eccl. Arch.*, 1, a receptacle for relics, especially such a one in an altar: 2, a recess in some early churches, in which the cross and reserved sacrament were kept from Good Friday until Easter: also called the *Easter Sepulcher*: **whited sepulcher**, *Bib.*, figuratively, a hypocrite, or one whose fair outward appearance conceals inward corruption (Matt. 23:27):—*v.t.* to place in a grave or tomb; bury; entomb. Also, **sep'ul-chre.**

se-pul-chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a tomb or the burial of the dead; 2, suggestive of the tomb or burial; hence, gloomy or funereal; 3, deep, solemn, or hollow in tone; as, a *sepulchral* voice.—*adv.* **se-pul'chral-ly.**

sep-ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; also, formerly, sē-pŭl'tūr), *n.* [<Lat. *sepultura*<*sepelire* (*sepultus*), to bury], the act of burying the dead; burial; interment: *Obs.*, a sepulcher.

seq. *abbr.* [Lat. *sequentes*, *sequentia*], that which follows: used in writing, printing, etc., to refer to a following passage.

se-qua-cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *sequax* (*-acis*), follower, following<*sequi*, to follow], 1, consistently logical, coherent; having

logical sequence; **2**, inclined to follow; lacking independence; servile: *Obs.*, ductile; pliable, as wire.

se-quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *sequele* < Lat. *sequi*, to follow], **1**, that which follows or succeeds; continuation; a resumption of something not yet ended, as a story; a final chapter, paragraph, or the like; **2**, something which follows necessarily; result; upshot; consequence; as, the *sequel* to his address was a riot: *Obs.* or *Rare*, logical conclusion; inference; *Obs.*, **1**, descendants; posterity; **2**, order; succession.

se-que-la (sē-kwē'lä), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat.], **1**, one that follows; an adherent or company of adherents; as, Coleridge and his *sequela*; **2**, an inference; logical conclusion: *Pathol.*, any morbid or unhealthy condition left as the result of a disease, as cardiac ailments after acute rheumatism: usually *pl.*

se-quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* [see **sequent**], **1**, a following or succession; especially, a regular or orderly succession in a continued series; **2**, the order of succession in time, space, or logical arrangement, in which persons, things, or events follow one another; also, the order in which they have been arranged; as, the *sequence* of arguments in a debate; **3**, a number or series of things following one another, especially when obeying some definite law of succession, as a succession of figures or symbols in mathematics; **4**, the quality of being sequent; continuity; consecutiveness: *Cards*, a set of three or more cards of the same suit immediately following one another in value, as the ace, king, queen, jack; in poker, a straight; *Liturgics*, a hymn in rhythmical prose, sung after the gradual and before the gospel.—*adj.* **se-quen'tial.**—*adv.* **se-quen'tial-ly.**

se-quent (sē'kwĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sequens* (*-entis*), following < *sequi*, to follow], following in the order of time or in the same series; succeeding: *Rare*, following by natural or logical consequence; resultant; consequent:—*n.* that which follows as a result; a sequel: *Obs.*, a follower.

se-ques-ter (sē-kwĕs'tẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *sequestrer* < Lat. *sequester*, mediator, agent, akin to *sequi*, to follow], to cause to withdraw or retire into obscurity; seclude; separate, as from society; isolate: especially in the past participle: *Law*, **1**, to set aside, as a matter at issue, from the power of either party, by order of a legal court; **2**, to separate (property) from the owner for a time by order of court; seize, as the property and income of a debtor, until some claim is paid or demand is satisfied; **3**, to sequestrate for any purpose, as for the use of the government; confiscate; appropriate:—*v.i.* *Law*, to renounce, as a widow any interest in the settlement of the estate or property of her late husband: *Obs.*, to retire; withdraw:—*n.* *Rare*, the act of sequestering; sequestration: *Law*, a mediator or referee between two parties to a suit or controversy.

se-ques-tered (sē-kwĕs'tẽrd), *p.adj.* isolated; secluded; retired; quiet.

se-ques-trate (sē-kwĕs'trāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], **1**, *Law*, to seize by order of court; hold temporarily as security for the claims of creditors; **2**, to confiscate; seize, as for the use of the government: *Obs.*, to separate; seclude.

se-ques-tra-tion (sē'kwĕs-trā'shŭn; sĕk'wĕs-), *n.* the act of separating, setting aside, or holding temporarily; the state of being set aside; separation; retirement: *Law*, **1**, the act of seizing property as security; especially, the seizing of property by order of court, during a dispute, or for the benefit of creditors; **2**, the confiscation of property, as by a government: *Obs.*, disunion; division.

se-ques-tra-tor (sē'kwĕs-trā'tẽr; sĕk'wĕs-), *n.* **1**, one who seizes property or takes possession of it for a time as security; **2**, a custodian of property so taken.

se-quin (sē'kwĭn; sĕk'ĭn), *n.* [< It. *zecchino* < *zecca*, the mint < Arab. *sikkah*, die for coining], **1**, a former gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth about $2.25, and later introduced into Turkey: also, *zechin*; *zecchin*: **2**, a small, coinlike spangle of jet, silver, or the like, used in dress trimmings.

se-quoi-a (sē-kwoi'ä), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *Sequoyah*, name of a Cherokee Indian], *Bot.*, either of two evergreen trees (*Sequoia washingtoniana* and *S. sempervirens*) of California, called *big tree* and *redwood*, respectively, which grow to an immense size.

se-ragl-io (sē-răl'yō; sē-räl'yō), *n.* [*pl.* -ragli (-yē); -raglios (-yōz)], [< It. *serraglio*, inclosure < L.L. *serare*, to lock up < Lat. *sera*, lock, bolt], **1**, a walled palace; specifically, the old official palace and legislative offices of the former sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, including the legislative offices, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem: often, *Scraglio*; also, **2**, any palace of a sultan of Turkey: **3**, a place where concubines are kept; a harem; hence, **4**, any resort of debauchery; a place of licentious pleasure: *Obs.*, an inclosed place where persons are confined.

ser-aph (sĕr'ăf), *n.* [*pl.* -aphs (-ăfs); -aphim (*-ā-*fĭm) or, *Archaic*, with double plural ending, -aphims (-fĭmz)], [< Heb. *serāphīm*], **1**, *Bib.*, one of the celestial beings surrounding Jehovah's throne and serving to celebrate Jehovah's holiness and to act as messengers between heaven and earth (Isa. 6:1-6): regarded in medieval tradition as the highest of the nine orders of the celestial hierarchy; hence, **2**, any angelic or celestial being: *Her.*, a child's head surrounded by three pairs of wings.

SERAPH

se-raph-ic (sē-răf'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, befitting, or like, a seraph; **2**, sublime; angelic; heavenly; pure; divine. Also, **se-raph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **se-raph'i-cal-ly.**

ser-a-phim (sĕr'ä-fĭm), *n.* the Hebrew plural of *seraph*.

ser-a-phine (sĕr'ä-fēn), *n.* [see **seraph**], *Mus.*, a kind of small, coarse-toned reed organ, similar to, and the precursor of, the harmonium. Also, **ser'a-phi'na** (sĕr"ä-fē'nä).

Se-ra-pis (sē-rā'pĭs), *n.* [Gk., perh. < Egypt. *Osiris-Apis*], *Class.* and *Egypt. Myth.*, an Egyptian god of the lower world whose cult, originating in Alexandria in the time of the Ptolemies, spread throughout the Roman Empire: identified with one of the incarnations of Osiris and distinguished from Apis, his incarnation as a bull in the upper world.

ser-as-kier (sĕr'ăs-kēr'; sē-răs'kēr), *n.* [< Turk. < Pers. *ser'asker*, head of the army < *ser*, head + Arab. *'asker*, army], a Turkish general or commander of land forces; especially, a commander in chief or minister of war.

Serb (sûrb), *n.* [Serbian], **1**, a member of a Slavic tribe in the Roman province of Mœsia, now Serbia (Servia); hence, a Serbian or, by extension, an inhabitant of the adjoining Slavonic territories included in Yugoslavia; **2**, the Slavic language of Serbia and the adjoining Slavonic territories:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Serbia or the Serbians and their language; Serbian.

Ser-bi-an (sûr'bĭ-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to Serbia, its language, and its inhabitants, or to the neighboring Slavonic territories and peoples:—*n.* **1**, a native or an inhabitant of Serbia; **2**, the language of the Serbians. Also, **Ser'vi-an.**

Ser-bo-Cro-a-tian (sûr"bō-krō-ā'shăn), *n.* **1**, a member of that branch of the South Slavic race which inhabits most of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, or Yugoslavia, a new state of the Balkans, consisting of old and new Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia, and other lesser territories formerly a part of Austria-Hungary; **2**, the Slavonic language spoken by the inhabitants of Yugoslavia:—*adj.* of or pertaining to these peoples or their language. Also, **Ser'vo-Cro-a'tian.**

Ser-bo-ni-an (sĕr-bō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Serbōnis*], of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis, a former lake or bog in lower Egypt between the Delta and the Isthmus of Suez: **Serbonian Bog**, **1**, Lake Serbonis, a swampy lake or bog, now dry, where, according to Herodotus, whole regiments were engulfed: mentioned in Milton's "Paradise Lost"; hence, **2**, any complicated situation from which it is difficult or impossible to extricate oneself.

sere (sēr), *adj.* [see **1sear**], *Poet.*, dry; withered; as, a *sere* leaf. See **1sear**, *Pfd. S.*

***se-rein** (sē-răn'), *n.* [Fr.], a fine rain falling from a cloudless sky, especially in the tropics.

ser-e-nade (sĕr"ĕ-nād'), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, evening song < *sereno*, the open air], *Mus.*, **1**, a short, melodious, dreamy night song, either vocal or instrumental; especially, music as sung or played by a lover under the window of a lady; **2**, a piece of music fitted to such an occasion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -naded, *p.pr.* -nading], *Mus.*, to entertain by singing beneath a window:—*v.i.* to perform or render such music.—*n.* **ser'e-nad'er.**

ser-e-na-ta (sĕr"ĕ-nä'tä), *n.* [It. = evening song, serenade], *Mus.*, **1**, in the 18th century, a composition resembling a symphony, but of simpler construction: also called *instrumental serenata*; also, **2**, a cantata or poem, either dramatic or imaginative, set to music: also called *vocal serenata*; **3**, a serenade.

se-rene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* [< Lat. *serenus*, clear, calm], **1**, clear; fair; unclouded; **2**, placid; unruffled: **Serene**, exalted in rank: chiefly in titles of certain Continental princes; as, His *Serene* Highness:—*n.* **1**, clearness; serenity; calmness; composure; peace; **2**, a placid expanse: *Rare*, placidity; tranquillity.—*aav.* **se-rene'ly**.—*n.* **se-rene'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* reposeful, quiet, unperturbed, tranquil. (See calm.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* disturbed, ruffled, agitated.

se-ren-i-ty (sē-rĕn'i-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or quality of being placid or calm; stillness; peace; **2**, balance or calmness of mind; evenness of temper; coolness; composure.

serf (sûrf), *n.* [< Lat. *serrus*, slave], **1**, originally, a slave, as one of the theows of the Anglo-Saxons; later, **2**, in medieval Europe, and in Russia until 1861, one attached to the land and transferred with it; a villein: distinguished from *slave* in not being personal or chattel property; **3**, hence, in a looser sense, a peasant; husbandman; **4**, figuratively, an oppressed person; a menial.—*n.* **serf'age**.—*n.* **serf'dom**.—*n.* **serf'hood**.

Syn. thrall, vassal, bondman, drudge. (See slave.)

serge (sûrj), *n.* [< Lat. *serica*, silken < *Sericus*, Chinese], **1**, a twilled woolen fabric, used for clothing; **2**, a twilled silk material used for linings.

ser-gean-cy (sär'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-siz)], [see **sergeant**], the position, rank, or office of a sergeant. Also, **ser'geant-cy**; **ser'jean-cy**.

ser-geant (sär'jĕnt), *n.* [< O.F. *sergent*, *serjant*, servant, common soldier < L.L. *serviens*, servant < Lat. *servire*, to serve], **1**, a sergeant at arms; **2**, a police officer of minor rank: *Mil.*, a noncommissioned army or marine officer ranking next above a corporal; *Eng. Law*, a sergeant at law: *Obs.*, one who held land of the overlord by tenure of military service; a retainer; an armed dependent inferior in rank to a knight; an esquire: **sergeant at arms**, an officer in any judicial, legislative, or deliberative body, whose duty it is to preserve order, arrest offenders, etc.: also called *sergeant: Old Eng. Feudal Law*, one who was required to be in immediate attendance on the king's person: **sergeant at law**, *Eng. Law*, formerly, one of a class of lawyers of the highest rank, enjoying certain exclusive privileges, and outranking the king's counsel socially, though inferior to them in professional rank: also called *sergeant*. Also, **ser'jeant**.—*abbr.* **serg.**; **sergt.**

ser-geant ma-jor [*pl.* sergeants major (sär'jĕnts)], *Mil.*, the chief sergeant and highest noncommissioned officer of a regiment, acting directly under, and as assistant to, the adjutant. Also, **ser'jeant ma'jor**.

se-ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **series**], **1**, of, pertaining to, consisting of, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; arranged seriatim; **2**, showing arrangement in series, rank, or row; occurring in regular succession; successive; **3**, published in successive parts or numbers; issued in instalments; periodical; as, a *serial* story:—*n.* **1**, a tale, photoplay, or the like, issued in successive parts; **2**, in England, a magazine issued at fixed intervals; a periodical.—*adv.* **se'ri-al-ly**.

se-ri-a-tim (sē'rĭ-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.L. < Lat. *series*, row + *-atim*, after *literatim*, *gradatim*, etc.], in regular order; point by point; serially.

ser-i-cate (sĕr'ĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sericum*, silk < *Sericus*, Chinese], lustrous like silk; covered with silky down; sericeous.

se-ri-ceous (sē-rĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, containing, pertaining to, or consisting of, silk; **2**, resembling silk; silky or satiny in appearance, as the plumage of a bird: *Bot.*, covered with soft, fine, silky hairs, pressed close to the surface: said of a leaf.

ser-i-cul-ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *sericum*, silk + *cultura*, culture], the breeding of silkworms.—*n.* **ser'i-cul'tur-ist**.

se-ries (sē'rēz; sē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. = series, row, chain < *serere*, to join], a number of things or events succeeding one another in order, and similarly related; a connected succession, or sequence; set: *Math.*, a succession of terms each of which has a fixed relation to one or more of the preceding terms; *Biol.*, a group or classification of related organic forms: used in different senses by different authors: **series circuit**, *Elec.*, an electric circuit in which the parts are placed end to end and form a single continuous conductor, as a series of lamps with alternate binding posts connected: opposite of *parallel circuit* (which see for illus.) or *multiple circuit*.

ser-if (sĕr'ĭf), *n.* [source uncertain], a light line; especially, in printing, a light cross stroke at the top or bottom of a letter, or across the end of a stroke (see *type*, illus.).

se-ri-o-com-ic (sē"rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), *adj.* having a mixture of gravity and humor; at once solemn and funny. Also, **se"ri-o-com'i-cal**.

se-ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *seriosus* < Lat. *serius*, grave], **1**, grave in character or conduct; solemn; not trifling; thoughtful; **2**, sincere; in earnest; not jesting or deceiving; **3**, not to be trifled with; important; weighty; **4**, disastrous; dangerous; alarming; causing anxiety; as, a *serious* wound.—*adv.* **se'ri-ous-ly**.—*n.* **se'ri-ous-ness**.

Syn. earnest, grave, sedate, solemn, sober, important, momentous. *Serious* people are not given to trifling or frivolity, but are *sedate*, thoughtful, and responsible. *Serious* affairs have consequence, are important, or demand consideration; as, a *serious* step; a *serious* accident; a *serious* subject. People who carry heavy responsibilities are *grave* in manner; *serious* symptoms, dangerous faults, threatening ill fortune, are *grave* matters. *Grave* and *sober* alike describe somber colors and *sedate* mien; they are both opposed to the gay. *Sober* people are not vehement, not excited, not vivacious; they are sane, well-balanced, temperate. *Earnest* is opposed to *trifling*. *Important* is applied to affairs or times of significance, moment, and weight, which require attention and consideration. A *solemn* person is *grave* in manner; he is full of the *important* occasion that has given rise to solemnity. A *solemn* warning is impressive; a *solemn* promise is sacred; a *solemn* silence is mysterious, sometimes depressing. (See ³grave.)—*Ant.* trifling, frivolous, flippant, gay, hilarious.

ser-mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sermo* (*-onis*), speech], **1**, a formal talk or lecture on a moral or religious subject, often based on Scripture and delivered from the pulpit by a clergyman; **2**, any serious address; a homily; also, in a depreciatory sense, a reproof or piece of admonition: *Obs.*, a discourse: **Sermon on the Mount**, that discourse of Jesus which contains the best complete statement of Christian ethics and the principles of Christian conduct (Matt. 5–7; Luke 6:20–49).—*adj.* **ser-mon'ic**.

Syn. discourse, lecture, exhortation. (See speech.)

ser-mon-ize (sûr'mŭn-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to compose or write a sermon; **2**, to preach:—*v.t.* to preach or discourse to.—*n.* **ser'mon-iz"er**.

se-rol-o-gy (sē-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [see **serum**], the study of serums and their use in the treatment of disease.

se-roon (sē-rōōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *seron*, hamper, crate], a bundle, crate, or bale, of merchandise, such as almonds, figs, indigo, etc., especially from Spain or the Mediterranean, wrapped in hide. Also, **ce-roon'**.

se-ros-i-ty (sē-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **serum**], the quality of being serous or of having the character of a serous fluid: *Physiol.*, a thin, watery, animal fluid, as the synovial fluid.

se-rous (sē'rŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, producing, or containing, serum, as membranes or cavities; **2**, thin and watery, like serum; **3**, consisting of whey; as, the *serous* part of milk: **serous fluid**, the thin, yellowish, watery fluid filling certain cavities of the body, especially those lined by serous membranes: **serous membrane**, a thin, sensitive tissue, as the peritoneum, pericardium, pleura, etc., lining certain cavities of the body.

Ser-pens (sûr'pĕnz), *n.* [see **serpent**], *Astron.*, the Serpent, a northern constellation.

ser-pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *serpens* (*-entis*), creeping thing, serpent < *serpere*, to creep], **1**, a scaly, limbless reptile; a snake, especially a large one; **2**, a sly, treacherous person; **3**, specifically, the Devil; Satan: so called because he assumed that form to tempt Eve (Gen. 3); **4**, an obsolete bass wind instrument of snakelike shape: **5**, a kind of small, cone-shaped firework, which as it burns twists into a long, serpentine shape: **Serpent**, *Astron.*, a certain northern constellation: also called *Serpens*.

ser-pen-tine (sûr'pĕn-tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a snake; moving or winding in coils or curves; sinuous; **2**, sly and crafty; cunning; treacherous:—*n.* a kind of dark green, marblelike rock, sometimes mottled or spotted with other colors, as is a serpent's skin, taking a very high polish, and much used, especially by the ancient Romans, for indoor decoration: also called *verd antique*: *Obs.*, **1**, a part in an early form of the harquebus to hold the match; **2**, a cannon of the 16th century.

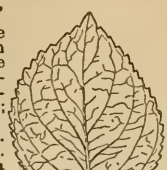
ser-pig-i-nous (sĕr-pĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **serpigo**], *Pathol.*, like a serpigo; creeping on the skin, as a disease which heals at one point but advances to the next.

ser-pi-go (sĕr-pī'gō), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *serpere*, to creep], *Pathol.*, any creeping eruption on the skin, as herpes or ringworm.

ser-ra-noid (sĕr'ā-noid), *adj.* [< L.L. < Lat. *serra*, a saw], of or pertaining to a family (*Serranidæ*) of carnivorous fishes including the sea basses.

ser-rate (sĕr'āt), *adj.* [<Lat. *serrare* (*-atus*), to saw < *serra*, a saw], notched along the edge like a saw; as, a *serrate* leaf (see, also, *leaf*, illus.). Also, ser'rat-ed.

ser-ra-tion (sĕ-rā'shŭn), *n.* the state or condition of being notched along the edge like a saw: *Biol.*, **1**, one of the tooth-shaped projections in a serrate margin; a saw or sawlike part or organ; **2**, a set or series of sawlike teeth.



SERRATE LEAF OF HYDRANGEA

ser-ried (sĕr'Id), *p.adj.* [<Fr. *serrer*, to close <L.L. *serare*, to lock up < Lat. *sera*, a bolt], close; crowded; compact; as, *serried* ranks of soldiers.

se-rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -rums (-rŭmz); -ra (-rä)], [Lat. = whey, watery fluid], **1**, the yellowish, clear, watery fluid of blood, remaining after coagulation; especially, such fluid taken from the blood of an animal which has been made immune to a given disease by inoculation, and used as an antitoxin; **2**, any serous secretion, as chyle and lymph; **3**, the thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey.

ser-val (sûr'văl), *n.* [Fr. < Port. (*lobo*) *cerval*, hind (wolf), wolf that hunts hinds], a long-legged, slender-bodied African wild cat, having a valuable, tawny, black-spotted fur and ringed tail.

serv-ant (sûr'vănt), *n.* [Fr., p.pr. of *servir*, to serve], one who works for another, especially for wages; specifically, one who performs domestic duties in return for board, lodging, and wages, or one who holds a menial position: *Law*, a person subject to the commands of his employer.

serve (sûrv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* served (sûrvd), *p.pr.* serving], [<Lat. *servire*, to serve < *servus*, slave], **1**, to attend or wait upon; work for; be employed by, as a domestic, slave, hireling, etc.; **2**, to render spiritual obedience to; worship; **3**, to put on the table and distribute, as food; also, to wait upon at table; **4**, to attend or wait on, as in a shop; **5**, to be of use to, especially as a substitute: often with *for*; as, this will *serve* him for an excuse; **6**, to meet the needs of; answer the purpose of; be enough for; suffice; as, this amount will *serve* my purpose; **7**, to aid by good offices; as, to *serve* one's country; **8**, to promote; contribute to; **9**, to treat; deal with; act toward; as, he *served* me shamefully; **10**, to undergo; pass or spend, as a term of apprenticeship, imprisonment, or the like; **11**, to supply at regular or stated times; provide; as, a farmer *serves* us with fresh eggs and vegetables; **12**, to handle; keep in action; work; as, to *serve* a heavy gun with rapidity; **13**, to cover; copulate with: said of male animals hired for breeding purposes: *Law*, **1**, to deliver, as a legal writ or summons; also, **2**, to deliver a summons or writ to; make legal service on; *Tennis* and *Racquets*, to put (the ball) into play by means of a delivery to an opponent; *Naut.*, to bind tightly, as with marline or other small cord, to prevent raveling: *Rare*, to be subordinate or subsidiary to; *Obs.*, to woo:—*v.i.* **1**, to be employed by another; be a servant, slave, or employee; especially, to do domestic work; prepare and dish up food; **2**, to be in subjection or servitude; **3**, to discharge the duties of any office or employment, as in the army or navy; **4**, to be sufficient; act as substitute; answer the purpose: with *for*; as, this will *serve* for an excuse; hence, **5**, to suit; be favorable: said especially of a wind or current: *Tennis* and *Racquets*, to put the ball in play by sending it to an opponent in the first stroke:—*n.* *Tennis* and *Racquets*, **1**, the act of serving the ball to an opponent; **2**, the ball as served; **3**, the turn for serving; as, whose *serve* is it?

Syn., *v.* promote, aid, assist, help, minister, obey.

serv-er (sûr'vĕr), *n.* **1**, one who works for another; one who serves, as at a meal; a waiter; **2**, a small tray; salver: *Eccl.*, one who assists a priest in the administration of the Eucharist; *Tennis*, the one who puts the ball in play.

Ser-vi-an (sûr'vĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Serb**], pertaining to the inhabitants or the language of Serbia (Servia) or, loosely, to the inhabitants or language of the adjoining Slavonic territories included in Yugoslavia:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Serbia (Servia) or, by extension, of any territory in Yugoslavia; **2**, the language spoken by the Serbians or Yugoslavians. Also. **Ser'bi-an**, *Pfd. S.*

1serv-ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.* [<Lat. *servitium*, service < *servus*, slave], **1**, the state or position of a servant, especially of a domestic or menial; **2**, the act or occupation of working for another; the rendering of any labor, office, or duty to another; **3**, the work done for another; duty required or performed in any office; employment, aid, or kindness rendered to another: often *pl.*; **4**, the manner of performing work, serving food, or the like; as, the hotel *service* is poor; **5**, that which is served, as a course at dinner; also, an individual portion; **6**, that which is required for use; a set of implements for some special purpose; as, a silver coffee *service*; **7**, spiritual devotion or obedience; reverence, **8**, public exercises of worship; as, Sabbath *service*; **9**, a liturgical form prescribed for public worship or for some special ceremonial; as, the marriage *service*; **10**, the official duty or work required of a person, or appropriate to any office or charge; official function; specifically, military or naval duty; **11**, the operation of some system of employment or public benefit with an organization of its own, especially when under government control; as, the civil *service*; **12**, profession of respect, spoken or sent; acknowledgment of duty owed: often *pl.*; **13**, benefit; advantage; as, your act is of *service* to none; **14**, the means by which some general demand is met; that which is supplied or furnished to meet a general demand: said, usually, of transportation; as, railway *service: Law*, the legal notification, to the person concerned, of the action of a court; the legal delivery of a writ; *Naut.*, **1**, the binding of a rope with marline or other small cordage to prevent raveling; also, **2**, the small cordage used; *Tennis* and *Racquets*, that stroke of the ball which puts it in play: *Archaic*, solicitation in marriage; wooing; courtship.

2serv-ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.* [<M.E. *serves*, pl. taken as sing. < Lat. *sorbus*, service tree], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Amelanchier*) of shrubs and trees of the rose family, bearing a red, fleshy fruit; the June berry, or shadbush: also called *service tree*; **2**, a tree (*Sorbus domestica*) of the rose family, akin to the mountain ash; also, a related tree (*S. torminalis*), usually called *wild service tree*; **3**, the fruit of any service tree.

serv-ice-a-ble (sûr'vĭs-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **1service**], **1**, fit for work or use; useful; **2**, beneficial; helpful; **3**, suitable for rough use or everyday wear, rather than for ornament; having good wearing qualities; durable: *Archaic*, willing to do favors.—*adv.* **serv'ice-a-bly.**—*n.* **serv'ice-a-ble-ness.**

serv-ice ber-ry *Bot.*, **1**, the fruit of the service, or shadbush: also called *shadberry* or *June berry*; **2**, the fruit of any service tree.

serv-ice flag a flag with a white field bordered by red, bearing a blue star signifying service or a gold star signifying death in service, displayed in the United States during the World War by families or organizations which had members in the military or naval forces, each member being represented by a star.

SERVICE FLAG

ser-vi-dor (sûr'vĭ-dōr), *n.* [*servi(ce)* + *door:* a trade name], a door, as to a hotel apartment, with a large movable panel on the inside and on the outside, leaving a shallow closet-like space between, so devised that articles which are put into the space from one side of the door, as clothing to be pressed, can be removed from the other without opening the door itself.

ser-vi-ette (sûr'vĭ-ĕt'; sär'vyĕt'), *n.* [*pl.* -ettes (-ĕts'; -vyĕts')], [Fr. = table napkin, towel < *servir*, to serve], a table napkin.

ser-vile (sûr'vĭl; *Br.* sûr'vīl), *adj.* [<Lat. *servilis* <*servus*, slave], **1**, of, pertaining to, or befitting, a slave or menial; **2**, characteristic of a slave; hence, slavishly humble; cringing; fawning; as, *servile* fear; *servile* obedience; **3**, living in a state of slavish dependence; belonging to a subject class; **4**, obedient; subject to: with *to*:—*n.* a slave.—*adv.* **ser'vile-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* base, degraded, obsequious, submissive.

ser-vil-i-ty (sĕr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, cowering submission; slavish deference; degradingly obsequious demeanor; fawning humility; **2**, the state, character, or condition, of being a slave or menial.

ser-vi-tor (sûr'vĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *servire*, to serve], **1**, one who attends upon or serves another; a follower; adherent; specifically, a male domestic servant; menial; **2**, formerly, at Oxford University, an undergraduate partly supported by college funds, whose duty it was to wait on table in Commons: *Obs.*, **1**, one who serves in the army; **2**, one who professes duty or service: used formerly in phrases of civility.

ser-vi-tude (sûr'vĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *servitudo* < *servire*, to serve], **1**, the condition of a slave; an enforced state of slavish dependence; bondage; slavery; **2**, the condition of a servant; menial employment; voluntary subjection to a master; **3**, a state of mental, moral, or spiritual subordination to any claim or control; as, *servitude* to depravity; **4**, com-

pulsory service or labor enforced as a punishment; as, penal *servitude*: *Eng. Law*, a right which one person may have in the lands of another; an easement: *Obs.*, servants collectively.

ses-a-me (sĕs'ə-mē), *n.* [< Gk. *sēsamē* < uncertain Oriental source], *Bot.*, **1**, any of several East Asian and South African herbs, bearing seeds from which an oil is obtained; also, **2**, the seeds: **sesame oil**, a fatty, nondrying oil expressed from the seeds of the sesame, and used in perfumery, cosmetics, as an article of food, or for burning in lamps: **open sesame**, magical or mysterious means used to obtain admission to what is usually inaccessible: originally, admission to the robbers' cave in the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the "Arabian Nights."

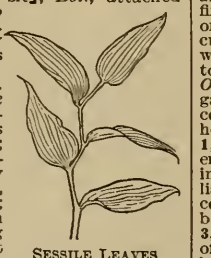
ses-a-moid (sĕs'ə-moid), *adj.* **1**, having the shape of the seed of the sesame; nodular; **2**, of, pertaining to, or denoting, certain small bones formed in tendons, and supposed to resemble the seed of the sesame:—*n. Anat.*, a small bone formed in a tendon at a joint, as at the base of the thumb or of the great toe.

ses-qui- *prefix*, [L. = one and one half: contr. of O.Lat. *semis que*, a half in addition], one and one half: *Chem.*, expressing a proportion of three to two between constituents, as three atoms of the constituent denoted by the word to which it is prefixed and two of another.

ses-qui-cen-ten-ni-al (sĕs"kwĭ-sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [*sesqui-* + *centennial*], relating to, or completing, a period of 150 years:—*n.* a 150th anniversary, or its celebration.

ses-qui-pe-da-li-an (sĕs"kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *sesquipedalis* < *sesqui*, a half in addition + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], **1**, measuring 1½ feet; as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy: often used humorously of very long words; **2**, addicted to the use of long words:—*n.* **1**, one who or that which is 1½ feet tall; **2**, an unusually long word. Also, **ses-quip'e-dal** (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dăl); sĕs"kwĭ-pē'dăl).

ses-sile (sĕs'ĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sessilis*, stunted < *sedēre* (*sessus*), to sit], *Bot.*, attached directly at its base; having no stalk, as a leaf or a flower:—*n. Zoöl.*, an animal permanently attached to a base of support, as the oyster.



SESSILE LEAVES

ses-sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sessio* (*-onis*) < *sedēre* (*sessus*), to sit], **1**, the sitting together of a group of individuals, as for the transaction of business; assembly of a school, court, council, legislative body, etc., especially for deliberation and legislation, social entertainment, or the like; **2**, the time, or term, during which such an assembly or gathering meets daily or regularly without a formal breaking up; term; also, **3**, a single uninterrupted sitting of such a body: *Eccl.*, the lowest court and governing body of a single congregation in the Presbyterian Church, made up of the pastor and elders.—*adj.* **ses'sion-al.**

ses-terce (sĕs'tĕrs), *n.* [< Lat. *sestertius* (*nummus*), (coin) worth 2½ asses < *semis*, half + *tertius*, third], *Rom. Antiq.*, **1**, a silver coin of the republic, equal in value to one fourth of a denarius, or 2½ asses; **2**, a copper coin of the empire, equivalent to four asses. Also, **ser-ter'ti-us** (-tûr'shĭ-ŭs).

ses-ter-ti-um (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tertia (*-ă*)], [Lat. < genitive pl. of *sestertius*, in *mille sestertium*, 1,000 sesterces], *Rom. Antiq.*, a money of account used by the ancient Romans in reckoning large sums and equivalent to 1,000 sesterces.

ses-ter-ti-us (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tii (-shĭ-ī)], [see **sesterce**], *Rom. Antiq.*, **1**, a silver coin equal in value to one fourth of a denarius, or about four cents; **2**, later, a copper coin equal to four asses. Also, **ses'terce.**

ses-tet (sĕs-tĕt'; sĕs'tĕt), *n.* [< It. *sestetto* < Lat. *sextus*, sixth], **1**, the last six lines of a sonnet; also, **2**, any stanza of six lines: *Mus.*, a musical composition to be rendered by six voices or instruments; also, six players or singers rendering such a composition: also called *sextet*; *sextette.*

ses-ti-na (sĕs-tē'nä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *sextus*, sixth], a kind of poem invented by a Provencal troubadour at the end of the 13th century, composed of six stanzas of six lines each, having the same end words, in varying order, in each stanza, the whole poem closing with a stanza of three lines, which contain in the middle and at the end the six end words. Also, **ses'tine.**

set (sĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting], [< A.S. *settan*, to set], **1**, to place or put into a sitting position, or upright; also, to place or put in any spot, position, or direction; arrange; adjust; establish; fix; plant firmly; **2**, to establish, as in an office; appoint; **3**, to put upon a nest of eggs; as, to *set* a hen; also, to place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird; **4**, to cause to be in a certain condition; dispose: often with a prepositional phrase; as, to *set* (houses, woods, etc.) on fire; *set* a room to rights; make ready; as, to *set* a trap; **5**, to render rigid or motionless; make firm or solid, as jelly; make fast or permanent, as a color; **6**, to adjust in accordance with some standard; regulate; as, to *set* a clock; **7**, to reduce from a state of fracture or dislocation, as a bone; **8**, to value; hold; keep; regard; as, to *set* a person high in esteem; also, to place or fix (a price or value); fix or determine in advance; as, to *set* a price on something; **9**, to assign or prescribe authoritatively or by arrangement; as, to *set* a time for a meeting; **10**, to bet; stake; wager; **11**, to embarrass; perplex; defeat; as, in auction bridge, we *set* him three tricks; **12**, to start; employ; as, to *set* a man to work; **13**, to place before the mind; as, *set* a good example; **14**, to fix for preservation or for examination, as a specimen; mount, as a stuffed animal; **15**, to plant, as a shrub: often with *out;* as, to *set* out tomato plants: distinguished from *sow;* **16**, to mount or frame, as a gem; also, to adorn with, or as with, gems; as, to *set* a crown with jewels; **17**, to fix with settled purpose; as, to *set* one's heart on going; **18**, to write; note; jot, as in a book: often with *down;* **19**, to direct; start aright; as, *set* me on my way: **20**, to adjust for use, as a razor or saw: *Naut.*, **1**, to spread, as sails; **2**, to observe the bearing of, as by a compass; *Mus.*, **1**, to fit or adapt, as music to words or words to music; also, **2**, to adjust to the proper pitch, as a melody; *Print.*, **1**, to arrange in the proper order for reading; as, to *set* type; **2**, to put into type, as a manuscript: *Obs.*, **1**, to point out or mark; hunt, as game with a setter; **2**, to suit; become:—*v.i.* **1**, to sink down below the horizon, as the sun; **2**, to plant cuttings or sprouts in the ground; **3**, to become fixed; also, to warp, as an angler's rod; **4**, to harden; become firm, stiff, or solid, as jelly or cement; **5**, to apply oneself; as, to *set* to work; **6**, to flow or tend; as, the current *sets* to the north; **7**, to begin a journey; start: with *out;* as, to *set* out upon a journey: *Bot.*, to begin to develop after fertilization; begin the fruit growth: *Obs.*, to gamble; wager; *Rare* or *Obs.*, to point out game: said of a hunting dog; *Colloq.*, **1**, to fit; as, the coat *sets* well; **2**, to sit; hatch eggs: said of a broody hen or other fowl: not considered good usage:—*p.adj.* **1**, fixed or established; stationary; **2**, regular; deliberate; formal; as, a *set* speech; **3**, determined; firm; immovable; obstinate; as, *set* in her views; **4**, established; prescribed; as, a *set* form of prayer; **5**, formed; constructed; as, thick *set:*—*n.* **1**, the sinking of a heavenly body from sight; hence, **2**, the close, as of day or life; **3**, flow or direction; tendency; current; **4**, a number of persons customarily associated or drawn together by some common interest; a clique or coterie; as, the younger *set* in society; **5**, a number of things of the same kind intended to be used together; as, a *set* of china; **6**, a series of games played together, as in tennis; **7**, a formal setting, as for a scene in a play or photoplay; **8**, the lateral deflection of a saw tooth; **9**, the last coat of plaster before papering; **10**, carriage; build; pose; **11**, bend; warp; kink; hence, a mental or moral bias of character; **12**, a number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille or other square dance; also, the dance performed: *Ornith.*, a clutch; the number of eggs usually laid by a wild bird before incubation; *Hort.*, **1**, a young plant ready to set out; a slip; shoot; especially, an onion bulb; **2**, a rudimentary fruit as first formed from the blossom: *Colloq.*, fit; way of shaping to the lines of the body; as, the *set* of a skirt: not approved by good usage; *Obs.*, a wager; stake; hence, a game of chance.

Syn., *v.* adapt, establish, fix, settle, station, put, appoint, start, prepare, adjust, arrange.—*Ant.*, *v.* disturb, overthrow, unsettle, disorder, disarrange.

Set (sĕt), *n.* [Egypt.], *Egypt. Myth.*, the personification of evil, represented as having a beast's head with pointed snout.

se-ta (sē'tə), *n.* [*pl.* setæ (-tē)], [< Lat. *seta*, *saeta*, bristle], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a stiff, stout hair, or bristlelike process, as one of the whiskers of a cat, one of the hairy appendages on the legs of crustaceans, or one of the hairs of a caterpillar; *Bot.*, a fine, slender stalk or bristle.—*adj.* se'tal (-tăl).

se-ta-ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, composed of, or covered with, bristles or bristlelike attachments; **2**, resembling bristles in form or texture.

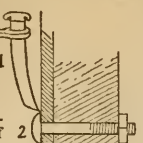
set-back (sĕt'băk"), *n.* [*set* + *²back*], a forcing back to a point previously passed; reverse; check; backset; relapse.

set chis-el a cutting tool for cutting the heads from rivets, bolts, etc.

Set-e-bos (sĕt'ē-bŏs), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a god worshiped by the Patagonians; 2, in Shakespeare's "Tempest," the god worshiped by the witch, Sycorax, and her son, Caliban.

Seth (sĕth), *n.* [< Heb. *Shēth*, appointed], *Bib.*, the third son of Adam (Gen. 4:25).

se-ti-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *seta*, a bristle + *forma*, shape], resembling a bristle; resembling a thin, stiff, bristlelike part or process; setaceous.



SET CHISEL
1, chisel in hold-er; 2, rivet.

set–off (sĕt'ˈôf"), *n.* [*pl.* set-offs], 1, a thing set off against another; counterweight; 2, an ornament; any decorative contrast; 3, the projecting part of a wall; ledge: *Law*, 1, the discharge of a debt by reason of a counterclaim which a debtor has against his creditor; 2, also, the counterclaim; *Arch.*, a ledge on the face of a wall, made by the difference in thickness of two parts of the wall; an offset.

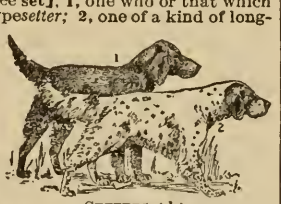
se-ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *seta*, a bristle], *Med.*, a number of small strands of silk or linen introduced under the true skin, in order to produce an artificial issue; also, the issue.

se-tose (sē'tōs; sē-tōs'), *adj.* [see **seta**], covered with bristles; bristly; setaceous.

1set-tee (sĕ-tē'), *n.* [perh. var. of 2*settle*], a long seat with a back, for two or more persons; especially, a kind of short sofa with arms and a back.

2set-tee (sĕ-tē'), *n.* [< It. *saettia*, prob. < Lat. *sagitta*, arrow], a one-decked sailing vessel with a very long, sharp prow and carrying two or three masts with latcen sails: used in the Mediterranean.

set-ter (sĕt'ẽr), *n.* [see **set**], 1, one who or that which sets; as, a type*setter*; 2, one of a kind of long-haired hunting dog which stands rigidly and points on scenting game, the chief varieties being the *English setter*, the *Gordon setter*, and the *Irish setter*.



SETTERS ($\frac{1}{18}$)
1, Irish setter; 2, English setter.

set-ting (sĕt'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of one who or that which sets; 2, an insertion; that which is set in; 3, the direction of flow, as of a current; 4, that in which something is fastened, as the mounting of a jewel; 5, the mounting for a play or opera for the stage; the scenery, costumes, properties, etc., used; a background for a play or story; 6, hence, the scene in which anything takes place; environment; 7, the hardening of plaster or cement; 8, the apparent sinking of the sun, moon, etc., below the horizon; 9, the eggs placed under a hen for hatching; *Mus.*, the act, process, or result of adapting to music; as, a *setting* of the Psalms.

1set-tle (sĕt'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* settled (-ld), *p.pr.* settling], [< A.S. *setlan*, to settle down < *setl*, seat, prob. influenced by A.S. *sahtlian*, to reconcile < O.N. *sātt*, reconciliation], 1, to place in a fixed state or position, as in a business or trade; establish in life or in a home; 2, to free from doubt or uncertainty; change from a state of disturbance to one of tranquillity, as the mind; quiet; compose; as, to *settle* one's nerves; 3, to adjust; fix in correct position; as, to *settle* one's dress; 4, to make up, as a quarrel; pacify; 5, to set or fix, as in purpose or intention; 6, to make pure or clear of dregs or impurities by causing them to sink; clarify; as, to *settle* coffee; 7, to colonize; as, the Quakers *settled* Philadelphia; 8, to cause to sink to the bottom; precipitate; 9, to make compact, firm, solid, or passable, as a roadway; 10, to determine, decide, or conclude, as a dispute; 11, to appoint or set, as a date; 12, to dispose of; set in order; as, to *settle* an estate; 13, to adjust the balance of; liquidate: *Law*, 1, to bestow legally; as, to *settle* an annuity on some one; 2, to adjust or pay, as a claim in dispute: *Colloq.*, 1, to pay; as, to *settle* a bill; 2, to reduce to order or good behavior; *Obs.*, to reconcile:—*v.i.* 1, to become fixed; assume a lasting form; 2, to descend or stop; come to rest; alight, as a bird; also, to establish a residence; make one's home; as, they *settled* in Virginia; 3, to grow calm or clear; 4, to sink down gradually; sink to the bottom by its own weight, as dregs; become clarified, as a liquid; 5, to adjust differences or accounts; come to an agreement; 6, to be established in any employment, profession, or way of life; specifically, to marry and establish a home: often with *down*; 7, to become firm, compact, or solid, as a roadway; sink, as a building's foundations; 8, to resolve or determine; as, to *settle* on a course of conduct: *Colloq.*, to pay one's bill; *Obs.*, to become reconciled.

Syn. regulate, conclude, fix, locate, decide, quiet. (See substantiate.)—*Ant.* disorder, agitate, confuse, disturb.

2set-tle (sĕt'l), *n.* [< A.S. *setl*, seat], 1, a long, high-backed bench with arms and, sometimes, in the early types, with a chest under the seat; 2, a wide step or platform lower than another part: *Archaic*, a bench; seat; ledge.

set-tle-ment (sĕt'l-mĕnt), *n.* [see **1settle**], 1, the act of settling or establishing, as in a business or profession; 2, the state of being established or fixed; 3, the act of colonizing; colonization; 4, a colony or tract of country newly settled; a colony, especially in its earlier stages; 5, payment or adjustment of an account, dispute, etc.; 6, the sinking, as of a wall or foundation: *Law*, 1, a disposition of money or other property for the future benefit of one or more beneficiaries; 2, the act of conveying an estate for the benefit of some one else than the owner; 3, adjustment or payment, as of a disputed claim: *Colloq.*, in the southern United States, a sparsely settled village.

set-tler (sĕt'lẽr), *n.* 1, one who settles, especially in a new colony; colonist; 2, a separator in which separation is effected by settling: *Slang*, something that finally decides a contest; a decisive blow, argument, or the like.

set-tlings (sĕt'lĭngz), *n.pl.* the matter which settles to the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.

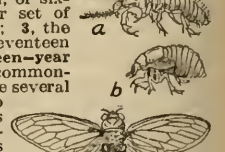
set–to (sĕt'ˈtōō"), *n.* [*pl.* set-tos or -to's (-tōōz")], *Colloq.*, a contest; bout; especially, a fist fight.

set-up (sĕt'ŭp), *n.* [*set*+*up*], a given arrangement, or the things arranged; the structure or plan of an organization: *Slang*, 1, a treat; 2, a task made easy; hence, a contest with an opponent easily defeated.

sev-en (sĕv'n), *adj.* [< A.S. *seofon* < Aryan source], one more than six: **Seven Stars**, 1, *Astron.*, the Pleiades, a conspicuous small group of stars in the constellation Taurus; 2, *Astron.*, the Great Dipper, a group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major; 3, any brilliant group of persons or things: **the Seven Wonders of the World**, seven notable objects existing in ancient times, comprising the Egyptian pyramids, the Pharos, or lighthouse at Alexandria, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, the Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias, at Olympia, and the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus:—*n.* 1, the sum of one and six; 2, the symbol used to represent seven units, as 7 or vii; 3, a set of seven persons or objects; especially, a playing card on which there are seven spots: **the Seven against Thebes**, *Gk. Myth.*, the seven Grecian heroes who, according to legend, besieged Thebes in an attempt to restore Polynices to the throne which his brother Eteocles had usurped: the subject of one of the tragedies of the Athenian tragic poet, Æschylus.

sev-en-fold (sĕv'n-fōld"), *adv.* [*seven*+*-fold*], seven times as much or as often; in the proportion of seven to one: *Rare*, in seven folds:—*adj.* 1, multiplied seven times; seven times as great or as much; 2, having seven folds, layers, or parts; septuple.

sev-en-teen (sĕv"n-tēn'; sĕv'n-tēn'), *adj.* [< A.S. *seofan*, seven + *tīen*, ten], seven more than ten; one more than sixteen:—*n.* 1, the sum of ten and seven, or sixteen and one; 2, a group or set of seventeen persons or objects; 3, the symbol used to represent seventeen units, as 17 or xvii: **seventeen-year locust**, any of several cicadas, commonly called locusts, which require several years to mature from egg to adult; especially, a species with a long-continued, high-pitched note, which reappears in great abundance in some localities every seventeen years, the larva living on roots beneath the ground and requiring this period to mature.—*adj.* and *n.* **sev'en-teenth"** (sĕv'nth), *adj.* [see **seven**], 1, next in order after the sixth: the ordinal of *seven*; 2, designating one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided:—*n.* 1, the quotient of one divided by seven; 2, one of seven equal parts of anything: *Mus.*, the interval between any degree of a scale and the one preceding its octave above (for illus. see *interval*).



SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST
a, larva; *b*, nymph; *c*, adult, with wings spread.

sev-en-ty (sĕv'n-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<A.S. *seofontig*], 1, the sum of seven tens; 2, a group or set of seventy persons or objects; 3, the symbol which is used to represent seventy units, as 70 or lxx:—*adj.* seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.—*adj.* and *n.* **sev'en-ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth).

sev-en-ty–five (sĕv'n-tĭ-fīv'), *n. Mil.*, in World War, a French rapid-fire field gun with a bore of seventy-five millimeters.

sev-en–up (sĕv"n-ŭp'), *n. Cards*, a game for two, three, or four players, in which seven points constitute a game: also called *high, low, jack (and the game)*.

sev-er (sĕv'ĕr), *v.t.* [<O.F. *serrer*<Lat. *separare*, to separate], 1, to divide or separate; force apart; separate into two or more parts; 2, to separate from the rest, as the head from the body; 3, to keep distinct or apart; part; 4, to disjoin, as husband and wife; 5, to discriminate; distinguish, as good from bad:—*v.i.* to separate; part; go asunder; move apart; be separated or parted: *Obs.* or *Rare*, to make a distinction; distinguish; *Rare*, to act independently.

Syn. part, separate, detach, disjoin, break, rend.

sev-er-al (sĕv'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [O.F.<L.L. *separalis*<Lat. *separ*, separate], 1, single; individual; not common to two or more; distinct; separate; as, they went their *several* ways; 2, a few; consisting of more than two, but not many; sundry; 3, different; various; diverse; 4, single; particular; distinct; as, two *several* items: *Law*, separable and capable of being treated as separate from, though not necessarily independent of, another; as, a joint and *several* obligation: *Obs.*, separated; apart from others.—*adv.* **sev'er-al-ly.**

sev-er-al-ty (sĕv'ĕr-ăl-tĭ), *n. Law*, the holding of land by individual right; a sole tenancy: *Rare*, a state of separation from all others.

sev-er-ance (sĕv'ĕr-ăns), *n.* [see **sever**], 1, the act of separating, dividing, or cutting open or through; a severing; 2, the state of being separated, divided, or cut open or through; separation; division; partition.

se-vere (sē-vēr'), *adj.* [*comp.* severer, *superl.* severest], [<Lat. *severus*, harsh], 1, strict; rigorous; harsh; merciless; as, *severe* methods of discipline; 2, strictly adhering to a standard or rule; extremely plain, as a gown; 3, grave in feeling or manner; forbidding in appearance; stern; sedate; restrained; stripped of all needless ornament, amplification, etc.; 4, extreme; sharp; violent; distressing; as, *severe* pain; 5, hard to bear or undergo; trying; as, to put to a *severe* test; 6, sharp; sarcastic; biting; as, a *severe* remark.—*adv.* **se-vere'ly.**—*n.* **se-vere'ness.**

Syn. strict, stern, unrelenting, harsh, sharp, plain. (See austere.)—*Ant.* lax, mild, merciful, easy, gentle.

se-ver-i-ty (sē-vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the quality of being stern or strict; sharpness; harshness; 2, seriousness; sedateness; gravity; 3, plainness; lack of ornament, as in dress.

Sè-vres (sâvr'), *n.* [name of French town where made], 1, a town on the outskirts of Paris, containing large porcelain factories; 2, hence, the fine, costly porcelain manufactured at this town: also called *Sèvres ware*:—*adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced at, the town of Sèvres.

sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sewed (sōd), *p.p.* sewed (sōd) or sewn (sōn), *p.pr.* sewing], [<A.S. *siwian*, to sew <Aryan source], 1, to join or fasten together with stitches; 2, to produce an effect upon by sewing; close or mend: often with *up*; as, to *sew* up a tear:—*v.i.* 1, to make stitches; 2, to work with needle and thread.—*n.* **sew'ing.**

sew-age (sū'ăj), *n.* [see ²**sewer**], 1, the contents of a sewer or drain; foul liquids or waste matter carried off by a sewer; 2, loosely, drainage by underground pipes; sewerage.

¹**sew-er** (sō'ĕr), *n.* [see **sew**], one who or that which sews or stitches.

²**sew-er** (sū'ĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *seuwiere*, sluice<*esserer*, to drain off<Lat. *ex*, out+*aqua*, water], an underground pipe or channel to carry off water, waste material, etc.; public drain.

³**sew-er** (sū'ĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *asscoir*, to seat<Lat. *assidĕre*, to sit beside<*ad*, beside+*sedĕre*, to sit], *Obs.*, a medieval household officer, often of high rank, who performed the functions of butler and waiter.

sew-er-age (sū'ĕr-ăj), *n.* [see ²**sewer**], 1, drainage by underground pipes; 2, the system of sewers used in the drainage of a town; 3, refuse matter carried off by a sewer; sewage.

sew-ing (sō'ĭng), *adj.* [see **sew**], pertaining to, or used for, needlework:—*n.* needlework.

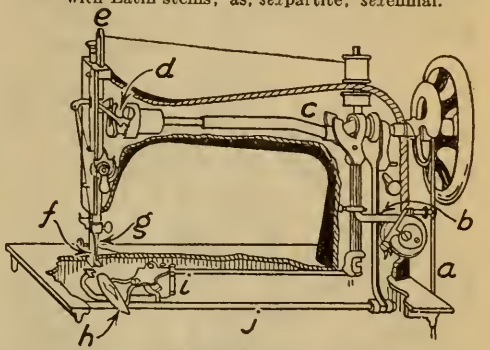
sew-ing ma-chine a mechanical device for sewing or stitching cloth, leather, or the like (see illus. next column).

sewn (sōn), past participle of the irregular verb *sew*, which see.

sex (sĕks), *n.* [<Lat. *sexus*, perh.<*secare*, to cut, divide], 1, the sum of the anatomical and physiological characteristics that make an animal or plant distinctively male or female; 2, one of the two divisions into which higher forms of life are grouped as being distinctly male or female; males or females collectively; especially, men or women:—*adj.* pertaining to sex; based on, or appealing to, sex: **sex hygiene**, the division of the science of health which has to do with sex and sexual conduct: **sex intergrade**, an animal or plant having some sex characteristics of both sexes.—*adj.* **sex'y.**—*adj.* **sex'less.**

Syn. (see gender).

sex- *prefix*, [Lat.=six], six: usually in compounds with Latin stems; as, *sex*partite; *sex*ennial.



SEWING MACHINE

a, belt, connecting with driving wheel and furnishing power; *b*, bobbin winder; *c*, cam shaft; *d*, take-up cam and lever; *e*, needle bar; *f*, presser foot; *g*, needle; *h*, shuttle; *i*, pitman and crank for shuttle; *j*, feed shaft.

sex-a-dec-i-mal (sĕk"sə-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [<*sex-*+*decimal*], relating to sixteen; sixteenth:—*n.* a sixteenth.

sex-a-ge-na-ri-an (sĕk"sə-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **sexagenary**], one who is between 60 and 70 years old:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a person between 60 and 70 years old; 2, being between 60 and 70 years old.

sex-ag-e-na-ry (sĕk-săj'ē-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *sexagenarius*<*sexageni*, sixty each], 1, relating to, or designating, the number 60; 2, progressing by sixties; 3, aged 60 years:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who is between 60 and 70 years old; a sexagenarian.

Sex-a-ges-i-ma (sĕk"sə-jĕs'ĭ-mə), *n.* [<Lat. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth <*sexaginta*, sixty], *Eccl.*, the second Sunday before Lent; approximately the sixtieth day, including Sundays, before Easter: also called *Sexagesima Sunday*.

sex-a-ges-i-mal (sĕk"sə-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* relating to, or founded on, the number sixty; sixtieth:—*n.* a sixtieth.

sex-an-gle (sĕks'ăng"gl), *n.* [*sex-*+*angle*], *Math.*, a figure having six angles and six sides; a hexagon.—*adj.* **sex-an'gu-lar.**—*adv.* **sex-an'gu-lar-ly.**

sex-en-ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *sex*, six +*annus*, year], extending over, or occurring once in, six years:—*n.* 1, a thing that lasts over, or occurs once in, six years; 2, a sixth anniversary.—*adv.* **sex-en'ni-al-ly.**

sex-par-tite (sĕks-pär'tīt), *adj.* [*sex-*+*partite*], divided into six parts.

sex-tant (sĕks'tănt), *n.* [<Lat. *sextans* (*-antis*), sixth part<*sextus*, sixth], 1, in mathematics, the sixth part of a circle; 2, a portable instrument used in astronomy and navigation, especially for measuring altitudes and angular distances between heavenly bodies in the determination of time, latitude, and longitude (see illus. next page).

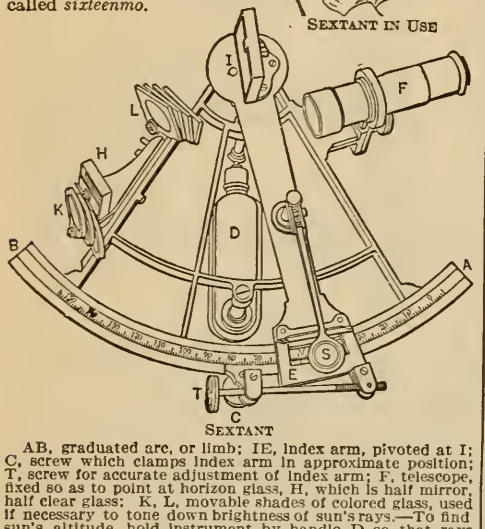
sex-tet (sĕks-tĕt'), *n.* [var. of *sestet*, after Lat. *sex*, six], 1, *Mus.*, a musical composition for six performers; also, the six players or singers rendering such a composition: also called *sestet*; 2, any group of six. Also, **sex-tette'.**

sex-tile (sĕks'tĭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *sextilis*<*sextus*, sixth], *Astrol.*, designating the aspect of two planets when distant from each other 60 degrees; determined or indicated by a distance of 60 degrees:—*n. Astrol.*, the aspect or position of two heavenly bodies lying at a distance of 60 degrees from each other.

sex-til-lion (sĕks-tĭl′yŭn), *n.* [< *sex-* + *-illion*, in imit. of *million*], in the United States and France, the number denoted by unity with 21 ciphers annexed; in Great Britain, unity with 36 ciphers annexed.—*adj.* and *n.* **sex-til′lionth.**

sex-to-dec-i-mo (sĕks″tō-dĕs′ĭ-mō), *adj.* [< Lat. *sextusdecimus*, sixteenth], folded into 16 leaves, or 32 pages: said of a sheet of paper or of a book made of sheets thus folded:—*n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], **1,** a sheet of paper folded into sixteen leaves; **2,** a book, pamphlet, or the like, made up of sheets folded in this manner; **3,** the size of a book made in this way: usually written *16 mo*, or *16°*: also called *sixteenmo*.

SEXTANT IN USE



SEXTANT

AB, graduated arc, or limb; IE, index arm, pivoted at I; C, screw which clamps index arm in approximate position; T, screw for accurate adjustment of index arm; F, telescope, fixed so as to point at horizon glass, H, which is half mirror, half clear glass; K, L, movable shades of colored glass, used if necessary to tone down brightness of sun's rays.—To find sun's altitude, hold instrument by handle D so that rays from sun strike mirror I from left, are reflected to mirror H, and thence into telescope. When index arm is so adjusted that sun's image as reflected from mirror half of horizon glass appears to rest upon the horizon as seen through clear half, the angle indicated by index arm, as read on the graduated arc through the magnifying glass S, by means of the vernier scale V, is the altitude.

sex-ton (sĕks′tŭn), *n.* [< M.E. *sekesteyn*, corr. of *sacristan*, q.v.], an under official, or janitor, of a church, whose duty it is to take care of the church building, the vestments, vessels, and churchyard, attend to burials, etc., and who formerly dug graves: *Entom.*, a kind of beetle that buries carrion to serve as a nest for eggs: also called *sexton beetle*.

sex-tu-ple (sĕks′tŭ-pl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sex*, six + *-plus* < *-plēre*, to fill], six times as much or as many; multiplied by six; sixfold.

sex-u-al (sĕk′shŭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **sex**], pertaining to either the male or female or their distinguishing organs or functions: *Biol.*, having sex; characterized by sex: said of reproduction in which two kinds of germ cells are present, the sperm and the ovum: opposite of *asexual*.—*adv.* **sex′u-al-ly.**—*n.* **sex″u-al′i-ty.**

***sfor-zan-do** (sfôr-tsän′dō), *adj.* and *adv.* [It. = forcing], *Mus.*, forced or with force: a direction (symbol ∧ or >), calling for sudden, strong accent on a single note or chord. Also, ***sfor-za′to** (sfôr-tsä′tō); ***for-zan′do**; ***for-za′to.**—*abbr.* **sfz.**; **sf.**

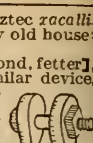
S. g. *abbr.* specific gravity (usually, **sp. gr.**):—**S. G.**, **1,** Solicitor-General; **2,** Surgeon-General:—**Sgt. Maj.**, Sergeant Major:—**sh.**, **1,** share: **2,** shilling; shillings (also, **s.**; **S.**; **Sh.**):—**Sh.**, Shakespeare.

shab-by (shăb′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest], [< A.S. *sceabb*, scab], **1,** threadbare or worn, as clothes; **2,** seedy; poorly dressed; hence, **3,** dilapidated; decayed; ruined, as a dwelling; **4,** mean, petty, or unworthy; despicable; as, *shabby* behavior.—*adv.* **shab′bi-ly.**—*n.* **shab′bi-ness.**

¹shack (shăk), *n.* [dial. var. of *shake*, q.v.], *Eng. Dial.*, fallen acorns or other nuts; mast.

²shack (shăk), *n.* [perh. < Mex. *jacal* < Aztec *xacalli*, wooden hut], *Colloq.*, **1,** a shabby old house; hut; **2,** a log cabin, as on the frontier.

shack-le (shăk′l), *n.* [< A.S. *sceacul*, a bond, fetter], **1,** a chain, strap, ring, or similar device, used to confine the arms or legs so as to prevent free action; a fetter; handcuff; manacle: usually in *pl.*; hence, **2,** anything that confines, restrains, or impedes; impediment; obstruction; hindrance; **3,** any of various fastenings, as the bow of a padlock or a link for coupling cars:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shackled (-ld), *p.pr.* shackling], **1,** to restrain, tie, or confine; fetter; manacle; **2,** to confine so as to impede free action; embarrass; impede; hinder; **3,** to unite or join with a strap, chain, or the like.



A FORM OF SHACKLE

shad (shăd), *n.* [< A.S. *sceadd*, shad], any of several fishes (genus *Alosa*) of the herring family, one American species of which (*A. sapidissima*), highly valued as food, runs up large rivers to spawn.

shad-ber-ry (shăd′bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*shad* + *berry*], the shadbush or its fruit.

shad-bush (shăd′bo͝osh″), *n.* [*shad* + *bush*: because bush blooms when shad are running up the rivers], *Bot.*, an American, white-flowered, tall shrub or small tree, bearing a red, edible, berrylike fruit: also called *service berry* or *June berry*.

shad-dock (shăd′ŭk), *n.* [< Captain *Shaddock*, who introduced the seed to the West Indies], *Bot.*, **1,** the fruit of any variety of a tropical citrus tree (*Citrus decumana*), characterized by a light yellow, bitter rind and an agreeable, acid pulp, as the grapefruit; **2,** any tree bearing such fruit.

shade (shād), *n.* [< A.S. *scæd*, *sceadu*, shadow < Aryan source], **1,** partial or relative darkness caused by cutting off the rays of light; **2,** darkness; obscurity: often in *pl.*; as, the *shades* of night; **3,** a spot not exposed to the sun; a shady or secluded retreat; **4,** something which cuts off or softens the direct rays of light; shelter; specifically, an adjustable screen or curtain fitting close to a window to keep out or to admit light; **5,** a special quality or degree of color; **6,** a slight degree of difference, as in meaning; **7,** a ghost or phantom; a disembodied spirit; hence, an unreal thing; a semblance: *Painting*, the dark part of a picture, drawing, or engraving: opposite of *light*: **the shades,** the lower world where spirits were thought by the ancients to go after death; Hades:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shaded, *p.pr.* shading], **1,** to screen from glare or light by intercepting the direct rays, as, to *shade* the eyes with the hand; screen against the sun's light or heat; **2,** to hide; shelter; screen, as against injury; **3,** to darken or make gloomy; overcast; cloud: *Painting* and *Drawing*, to mark or paint with varying degrees of light or color; specifically, to darken by means of parallel pencil lines; represent in shadow: *Colloq.*, to lower (the price) slightly; modify or change in any way:—*v.i.* to blend, soften, or change by slight degrees: usually with *into*, *away*, *off*, *from*, etc.

Syn., *n.* darkness, gloom, screen. (See color.)

sha-doof (shä-do͞of′), *n.* [< Arab. *shādūf*], a device for raising water, as for irrigation, operating on the principle of a well sweep: used extensively in the East, especially in Egypt.

SHADOOF
As still used in Egypt

sha-dow (shăd′ō), *n.* [see **shade**], **1,** fainter light caused by the interception of the sun's rays; **2,** partial darkness or shade within definite spatial bonds; a darkened portion of space from which an intervening body cuts off the direct light from a given source; also, the dark figure or image projected by the body intercepting the light rays; as, the *shadow* of a tree; hence, **3,** that which follows inseparably; a constant companion; **4,** a reflection, as in water; hence, any image or portrait; **5,** the darker portion of a picture: often used in the plural; **6,** obscurity; haze; **7,** protection; safeguarding; as, under the *shadow* of the Almighty; **8,** a weakened or diminished counterpart; a faint suggestion; **9,** a ghost; phantom; wraith; **10,** an unsubstantial or unreal thing; counterfeit; **11,** slightest trace; as, without a *shadow* of excuse; **12,** a dim foreshowing or premonition: *pl.* darkness;

as, the *shadows* of night; *Acoustics*, a condition analogous to the optical shadow, caused by the interception of sound waves, as by an interposed object: *Obs.*, an obscure or secluded place:—*v.t.* **1**, to deprive of light; darken; wrap in gloom; cloud; shade; **2**, to represent; betoken; typify allegorically or mystically; **3**, to attend closely; keep under close surveillance; dog, especially as a detective; **4**, to mark with variations of light or color, as in drawing or painting: *Obs.* or *Rare*, to shelter.

shad-ow bird the umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*), a dusky brown African wading bird, similar to a stork: also called *hammerhead*.

shad-ow-graph (shăd'ō-grăf), *n.* [*shadow* + *graph*], a skiagraph, or photograph taken by X rays.

shad-ow-less (shăd'ō-lĕs), *adj.* [see **shadow**], **1**, having no shadow; hence, **2**, weird; ghostlike; supernatural.

shad-ow-y (shăd'ō-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, full of, or causing, shadows or shade; shady; hence, **2**, dismal; **3**, like a shadow; hence, dark; obscure; dim; unreal; vague; as, the *shadowy* past; **4**, dimly foreboding; typical; **5**, given to fancies or dreams; imaginative.—*n.* **shad'ow-i-ness.**

Sha-drach (shā'drăk), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, a Jewish youth who, together with Meshach and Abednego, was cast into a fiery furnace by Nebuchadrezzar, where his life and the lives of his companions were miraculously saved (Dan. 3).

shad-y (shād'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest], [see **shade**], **1**, full of, or causing, shade; dim; obscure; partially darkened; **2**, sheltered from the glare of light or heat; **3**, pertaining to darkness; hence, *Colloq.*, unable to bear the light; questionable; of doubtful honesty; dubious; as, a *shady* transaction. —*adv.* **shad'i-ly.**—*n.* **shad'i-ness.**

shaft (shăft), *n.* [< A.S. *sceaft*, shaven rod; spear shaft], **1**, the stem or stock of an arrow or similar missile; hence, **2**, an arrow; dart; spear; **3**, figuratively, something that moves toward its mark like an arrow; as, a *shaft* of ridicule; a *shaft* of light; **4**, any long, slender part resembling the stem of an arrow or the handle of a spear, as the stalk of a plant, scape of a feather, handle of a golf club, etc.; **5**, one of the pair of bars between which a horse is harnessed to a wagon or carriage (see *harness*, illus.); **6**, the body of a column between the base and the capital (see *column*, illus.); **7**, the long, narrow, vertical or slanted entrance to a mine **8**, any narrow well-like space; as, an elevator *shaft*; a passage through which air and light may pass: *Mech.*, a bar to hold wheels or other rotating parts; an axle, handle, or the like; *Mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation made in the ground to permit access to, and removal of, minerals, ores, etc.

¹shag (shăg), *n.* [< A.S. *sceacga*, hair of the head], **1**, a coarse variety of cut tobacco; **2**, coarse, rough, woolly hair; **3**, a coarse nap on cloth; also, cloth having such nap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shagged (shăgd), *p.pr.* shagging], to make hairy or shaggy; roughen:—*v.i.* to fall or hang in shaggy clusters or masses.

²shag (shăg), *n.* [prob. < ¹*shag*: with ref. to bird's crest], the common cormorant, a large fish-eating bird found along the North Atlantic coasts.

shag-bark (shăg'bärk"), *n.* [¹*shag* + *bark*], any of several species of white hickory, yielding the best commercial hickory nuts; the shellbark.

shag-gy (shăg'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* shaggier, *superl.* shaggiest], [see ¹**shag**], **1**, having rough wool or bushy hair; as, a *shaggy* dog; **2**, coarse and unkempt tangled, as hair; hence, **3**, covered with any tangled growth; overgrown with wild vegetation; scrubby.—*adv.* **shag'gi-ly.**—*n.* **shag'gi-ness.**

sha-green (shă-grēn'), *n.* [var. of *chagrin*], **1**, a kind of untanned, rough-grained leather, prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, camels, asses, etc., and usually dyed green; **2**, a pressed leather made in imitation of this; **3**, the rough skin of certain sharks and dogfishes, used for rasping and polishing:—*adj.* made of shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* [Pers. = king], the title of the ruler of Persia, and of other Eastern countries.

shai-tan (shī-tăn'), *n.* [Arab. = Satan], **1**, in India, a dust storm; **2**, in Mohammedan countries, the devil: also, *Shaitan*; hence, **3**, a vicious person. Also, **shei-tan'.**

Shak. *abbr.* the usual abbreviation for Shakespeare (also, **Sh.**; **Shaks.**).

shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook (shōōk), *p.p.* shaken (shāk'n), *p.pr.* shaking], [< A.S. *sceacan*, to shake], **1**, to cause to tremble; move with a quick, short motion; **2**, to loosen; unfasten; remove: with *down*, *out*, *off*, etc.; as, to *shake* out a sail; **3**, to cause to waver; jolt; impair; weaken; as, to *shake* one's faith; **4**, to stir; arouse; excite; disturb; also, to injure: with *up*: *Mus.*, to give a quivering tone to; trill: *Colloq.*, to get rid of; as, to *shake* a bore:—*v.i.* to tremble or quake: *Mus.*, to make a trill; trill:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of moving with a quick, short motion; **2**, a crack, as in lumber: *Mus.*, a trill: *Slang*, a moment; as, in a couple of *shakes*: *pl. Colloq.*, the ague or chill caused by intermittent fever.

Syn., *v.* agitate, rock, swing, oscillate, sway, vibrate, tremble, shiver, quiver, shudder, jar, rattle. To *shake* is to move violently up and down, back and forth, or from side to side, with rapid, short motions; that which is *shaken* may be a large body, as the earth *shaken* by a quake, or it may be a rug *shaken* by the hands, or a leaf *shaken* by a breeze. To *agitate* is to *shake* in an irregular manner. *Shake* and *agitate* are often used interchangeably, though we say that the ocean is *agitated*, not *shaken*, by the tempest, and that the kernels of corn in a popper are *shaken* rather than *agitated*. Figuratively, *agitate* is used of a less profound disturbance than *shake*; our feelings are *agitated* by the news of a great public disaster; we are *shaken* by a personal affliction. To *rock* is to move to and fro on a base; as, to *rock* a cradle; or from a deep foundation that acts as a pivot: as, the house *rocked*. *Rocking* is a slower, less jerky movement than *shaking*. Figuratively, to *rock* indicates a deep-seated upheaval of all that was firm and substantial; as, his world *rocked* about him. To *swing* is to move to and fro from a support above, as does a pendulum, or from a fixed point or points at the sides, as a door on its hinges. To *oscillate* is to *swing* like a pendulum, moving to and fro between two points. To *sway* is to *oscillate* irregularly, or to *swing* back and forth unsteadily, as branches in the wind. *Vibrate*, like *oscillate*, indicates the regular motion to and fro of the pendulum; *vibrate* is also used to express the rapid motion produced when a taut string is plucked, when a bell is struck, when a heavy footstep *shakes* the floor. Flames of fire dancing with a rapid, vibrating motion are said to *quiver*, as are leaves that move in the breeze, voices that tremble with emotion. *Shiver* is used of a trembling, vibrating, momentary motion such as runs over the body from cold, down the spine from horror, or from thrilling anticipation. To *shudder* is to experience a kind of shivering; to *shudder* connotes loathing or repugnance.

shake-down (shāk'doun"), *n.* [*shake* + ²*down*], **1**, a bed of straw, hay, or the like, shaken loosely on the ground; hence, **2**, any hurriedly prepared, or makeshift, place for sleeping.

shak-er (shāk'ĕr), *n.* [see **shake**], **1**, one who shakes; **2**, that with which, or from which, something is shaken; as, a salt *shaker*: **Shaker**, one of a religious celibate sect living in community settlements in the United States: so called from the motions of a religious dance in their worship.—*n.* **Shak'er-ism.**

Shake-spear-e-an (shāk-spēr'ō-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], of, pertaining to, or like, William Shakespeare (1564–1616), English dramatist, or his works. Also, *n.* **Shak-sper'e-an.**

shak-ing piece a cut of beef from the under side of the neck (see *beef*, illus.).

shak-o (shăk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -oes; -os (-ōz)], [< Hung. *csakó*], a kind of high, stiff, military cap, usually cylindrical and having an upright plume or tuft.

shak-y (shāk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **shake**], **1**, in an unsteady condition; ready to fall to pieces; unsound; **2**, trembling; weak; feeble; infirm; tottering; **3**, cracked: said of timber or lumber: *Colloq.*, **1**, wavering; undecided; uncertain; unreliable; **2**, of questionable credit, integrity, or solvency.—*adv.* **shak'i-ly.**—*n.* **shak'i-ness.**

shale (shāl), *n.* [< Ger. *schale*, shell], a stone of clayey origin, easily split into thin leaves.

shall (shăl), *v.aux.* [*p.t.* should (shōōd); participles, imperative, and infinitive lacking: an auxiliary followed by the infinitive without *to*], [< A.S. *sceal*, old p.t. used as present: infinitive *sculan*, to owe], **1**, am to, are to, etc.: used in the first person singular and plural to express simple futurity, the second and third persons using *will*: as, I *shall*, you or he *will*; we *shall*, you or they *will*: **2**, is, or are, to; must: expressing command, determination, threat, promise, permission, etc.: used in the second and third persons; as, I *will*, thou *shalt*, he *shall*; we *will*, you or they *shall*.

shal-loon (shă-lōōn'), *n.* [< *Châlons* (*-sur-Marne*), French town where first made], a kind of light, thin, loosely woven woolen material.

shal-lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* [< Fr. *chaloupe* < Du. *sloep*, sloop], a small, light, open boat, usually with either sails or oars, or both.

shal-lot (shă-lŏt'), *n.* [< O.F. *eschalote* var. of *escalogne* < Lat. *ascalonia*, onion from Ascalon, Syria], **1**, a kind of small, onionlike vegeta-

ble allied to the garlic but of milder flavor; the scallion; 2, a small onion. Also, **esch'a-lot'** (ĕsh'ə-).

shal-low (shăl'ō), *adj.* [<M.E. *schalowe*, akin to A.S. *sceald*, shallow], 1, shoal; not deep; 2, superficial; having no mental depth; as, a *shallow* mind: *Rare*, without resonance; lacking depth of tone: —*n.* a place where the water is not deep; a shoal:—*v.t.* to make shoal:—*v.i.* to become shoal; become less deep.—*adv.* **shal'low-ly.**—*n.* **shal'low-ness.**

shalt (shălt), the second person singular present indicative of the verb *shall:* with *thou.*

shal-y (shāl'ĭ), *adj.* [see **shale**], consisting of, containing, or like, shale (which see).

sham (shăm), *n.* [prob. dial. var. of *shame*], 1, that which deceives; a trick, fraud, or make-believe; also, one who tricks or defrauds; humbug; pretender; 2, an ornamental, trimmed covering, as for a pillow or bolster:—*adj.* feigned; false; unreal:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shammed (shămd), *p.pr.* shamming], 1, to make false pretenses; feign; 2, to trick; cheat:—*v.t.* 1, to make a pretense of, in order to deceive; dissemble; feign; counterfeit; as, to *sham* death; 2, to trick; delude; cheat.—*n.* **sham'mer.**

Syn., v. pretend, delude, cheat, trick, feign.

sha-man (shä'măn; shām'ăn), *n.* [<Ger. *schamane* <Russ. *shaman* <eastern Siberian *saman*, medicine man], a medicine man, sorcerer, or member of the priesthood of any of the religions of the primitive peoples of northern Asia and Europe, in which gods, goblins, and spirits of the dead are conceived as being influenced to good and evil treatment of men by the priests; also, a priest in any similar religion, as that of some North American Indians.—*adj.* **sha-man'ic.**—*n.* **sha'man-ism.**—*n.* and *adj.* **sha'man-ist.**—*adj.* **sha"man-is'tic.**

Sha-mash (shä'măsh), *n.* [<Assyr.], in Babylonian and Assyrian mythology, the sun god, guardian of the crops and protector from disease.

sham-ble (shăm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shambled (-bld), *p.pr.* shambling], [perh. <A.S. *scamel*, a stool: in ref. to legs bowed in straddling], to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if with weak knees; move along in a slovenly, lazy manner; shuffle:—*n.* a slovenly, lazy manner of walking; a shuffling gait. —*p.adj.* **sham'bling.**

sham-bles (shăm'blz), *n.pl.* often used as *sing.* [<obs. *shamble*, butcher's bench <Lat. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, bench], 1, a meat market; 2, a slaughterhouse; 3, any scene of great carnage.

shame (shām), *n.* [<A.S. *sceamu*, shame + O.Teut. source], 1, a painful feeling of humiliation caused by the consciousness of guilt or of any evil, immodesty, or dishonor; 2, sensitiveness to such feelings of humiliation, distress, etc.; a restraining sense of modesty or decency; 3, reproof incurred because of wrongdoing, or of anything degrading or dishonoring; 4, that which causes a feeling of humiliation or guilt; dishonor; disgrace: *Archaic*, the body parts which modesty requires to be covered:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shamed (shāmd), *p.pr.* shaming], 1, to mortify; cause to blush with humiliation; humiliate; 2, to bring disgrace upon, as upon one's family; 3, to drive or force (a person) by a sense of shame: with *into* or *out of;* as, she *shamed* him into a more generous course of action: *Obs.*, to mock; deride:—*v.i. Rare*, to be ashamed.

Syn., n. ignominy, mortification, humiliation, reproach, disgrace, abomination. (See chagrin.)

shame-faced (shām'fāst"), *adj.* [<A.S. *scamfest* <*sceamu*, shame + *fæst*, fast, firm: spelling corr. by *face*], bashful; also, showing embarrassment or shame. Also, *Obs.*, **shame'fast** (-fāst).—*adv.* **shame'faced"ly** (-fāst"lĭ; shām"fās'ĕd-lĭ). —*n.* **shame'faced"ness** (-fāst"nĕs; shām"fās'ĕd-nĕs).

shame-ful (shām'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **shame**], 1, causing disgrace; disgraceful; as, *shameful* conduct; 2, offensive to modesty or decency; indecent. —*adv.* **shame'ful-ly.**—*n.* **shame'ful-ness.**

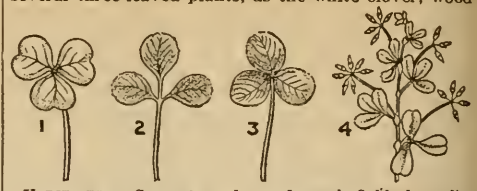
Syn. scandalous, degrading, outrageous, infamous, flagrant.—*Ant.* praiseworthy, uplifting, honorable.

shame-less (shām'lĕs), *adj.* 1, without decency; brazen; 2, characterized by want of shame.—*adv.* **shame'less-ly.**—*n.* **shame'less-ness.**

sham-my (shăm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz)], [see **cham-ois**], soft, flexible leather made from the skin of the chamois, etc. See **cham'ois**, *P'd. S.*

sham-poo (shăm-po͞o'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pooed (-po͞od'), *p.pr.* -pooing], [<Hind. *chămpnā*, to press], 1, to rub and cleanse (the head), as with soap and water, oil, etc.; 2, to wash the head and hair of (a person): *Rare*, to treat (the body) by rubbing, kneading, etc., for remedial or hygienic purposes:—*n.* 1, the act or process of washing a person's scalp; 2, a preparation, usually scented liquid soap together with special oils, used in washing the hair and scalp.

sham-rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [<Ir. *seamrog*, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil, clover], any one of several three-leaved plants, as the white clover, wood



VARIETIES OF SHAMROCK: 1, wood sorrel; 2, black medic; 3, white clover; 4, hop clover (*Trifolium dubium*).

sorrel, etc.: said to have been used by Saint Patrick to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, and accepted as the national emblem of Ireland.

shan-dy-gaff (shăn'dĭ-găf), *n.* [source uncertain], ale or beer mixed with ginger ale or beer: used as a beverage.

shang-hai (shăng-hī'), *v.t.* [<*Shanghai*, city in China: perh. because kidnaped sailors were carried to, or as far as, Shanghai], *Slang*, to drug and kidnap for service as a sailor:—*n.* formerly, a breed of long-legged domestic fowl, with feathered shanks.

shank (shăngk), *n.* [<A.S. *scanca*, leg], 1, the leg; especially, the leg from the knee to the ankle in man, or a corresponding part in animals; 2, in butchering, the lower part of the hind leg of beef cattle; 3, the portion of a tool, implement, etc., between the cutting, or acting, part, and the part by which it is held, as the stem of a key, bit, or drill, the central part of an anchor, etc.; 4, the shaft of a column: *Colloq.*, the final part or latter end; as, the *shank* of the evening: *Bot.*, a footstalk, or main stalk bearing a solitary flower.

shan't (shānt; shănt), *Colloq.*, a contraction of *shall not:* also occasionally written *sha'n't.*

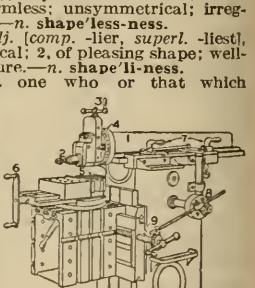
shan-ty (shăn'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [prob. <Ir. *seantoigh*, an old hut < *sean*, old + *toigh*, house], 1, a rude shack; 2, a small, flimsy building.

shape (shāp), *n.* [<A.S. *scieppan*, to form, create], 1, the form or figure of a person or thing; outline; contour; guise; external appearance; 2, that which has form or figure, whether real or imaginary; a person or object indistinctly seen or imagined; a ghost; apparition; 3, a pattern, as to guide a cutter; a frame, as for a bonnet; a jelly mold; 4, concrete or definite embodiment or form; as, to whip an idea into *shape;* 5, way; description; manner; fashion; as, in no way, *shape*, or form: *Colloq.*, condition or state of being; as, his affairs were in bad *shape:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* shaped (shāpt), *p.p.* shaped or, *Archaic*, shapen (shāp'n), *p.pr.* shaping], 1, to make into a certain form; mold; fashion; cut to certain specified measurements, as a garment; 2, to adapt to a particular end; regulate; adjust: usually with *to;* 3, to plan; devise; direct; 4, to aim; direct: as, to *shape* one's course southward; 5, to imagine; form a mental image of:—*v.i.* to take form; develop; give signs of future form or fate.

shape-less (shāp'lĕs), *adj.* without definite contour; formless; unsymmetrical; irregular.—*adv.* **shape'less-ly.**—*n.* **shape'less-ness.**

shape-ly (shāp'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], 1, symmetrical; 2, of pleasing shape; well-formed, as a woman's figure.—*n.* **shape'li-ness.**

shap-er (shāp'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which shapes; specifically, a machine for planing metals, in which the work is stationary while the tool moves: **pillar shaper**, a shaping machine that is mounted on a pedestal.



PILLAR SHAPER: 1, 2, ram, moving parallel to its length, and tool holder; 3, vertical feed; 4, head scale; 5, 6, chuck and handle; 7, stroke stops; 8, 9, cross feed mechanism.

[1]shard (shärd), *n.* [<A.S. *sceard*, piece broken off], 1, a piece or fragment of thin, brittle material, as earthenware; a potsherd; 2, any hard, thin covering, as a shell; specifically, a beetle's wing cover (see *elytrum*, Illus.). Also, **sherd.**

[2]shard (shärd), *n.* [var. of obs. *sharn* <A.S. *scearn*, dung], *Obs.*, dung; ordure; excrement.

shard-born (shärd'=bôrn"), *adj.*, [see ²**shard**], *Archaic*, born in dung, as certain beetles: **shard-borne,** [see ¹**shard**], *Archaic*, borne on shards, or wing covers: so used in the mistaken belief that the beetle uses his shard as a wing, for flying.

¹**share** (shâr), *n.* [< A.S *scearu*, cutting, division], **1,** a certain portion or part allotted to an individual from a common lot; **2,** an equitable part given or belonging to one; the portion one is entitled to have, or is obligated to have; as, he received his *share* of the money; more than his *share* of trouble; **3,** the aid, enthusiasm, support, etc., one contributes to an enterprise, business, etc.; as, he had a large *share* in floating the loan: *Fin.*, part ownership of property; especially, one of the equal portions into which a company's capital is divided, and which entitles the holder to a proportionate fraction of the earnings: **common shares,** shares which are entitled to dividends only in case there are profits left after payments to bondholders and on preferred shares: also called *common stock:* **deferred shares,** stocks on which a lower dividend or none will be paid until a specified date, or until some future requirements have been met: **preferred shares,** shares upon which a dividend must be paid before a dividend can be paid on common shares, and which, in case of bankruptcy, sometimes have a first claim on the assets of the concern: also called *preferred stock:* **share list,** the market list giving the current prices of shares of stock, as of railways, government securities, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shared (shârd), *p.pr.* sharing], **1,** to give away a part of; divide and distribute; apportion; **2,** to possess in common; partake of, experience, enjoy, or suffer, with others:—*v.i.* to participate in something: often with *in*.—*n.* **shar'er.**

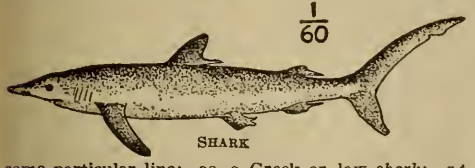
Syn., *n.* (see part); *v.* (see participate).

²**share** (shâr), *n.* [< A.S. *scear*, plowshare < *sceran*, to cut], **1,** the part of a plow which turns over the surface and makes the furrows and ridges; the blade: also called *plowshare;* **2,** the blade of any of various other agricultural machines, as of a seed drill.

share-crop-per (shâr'=krŏp'ẽr), *n.* [¹*share* + *crop*], a tenant farmer, especially in southwestern United States, who works his landlord's farm in return for a share of the crop.

share-hold-er (shâr'hōl"dẽr), *n.* [*share*+*hold*], one who owns one or more of the transferable shares of the capital stock of a company or corporation; a stockholder.

shark (shärk), *n.* [source uncertain], any of various sharp-toothed, voracious, marine fishes, of elongated form and tough skin, destructive generally to other fishes: *Colloq.*, a swindling fellow; a cheat; *Slang*, one unusually brilliant or talented, especially in



SHARK

some particular line; as, a Greek or law *shark:*—*v.t. Rare*, to secure by dishonesty; get or gather together rapaciously or by fraud: usually with *up* or *out:*—*v.i. Rare*, to cheat; live by the practice of trickery.

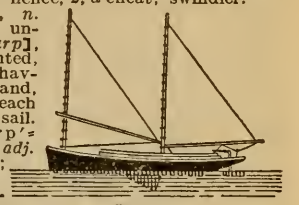
sharp (shärp), *adj.* [< A.S. *scearp*, sharp < O.Teut. source], **1,** having a very thin, fine edge, as a knife; **2,** ending in a fine point; not blunt, as a needle; **3,** well-defined; distinct; as, *sharp* features; **4,** angular; abrupt; making an acute angle; as, a *sharp* bend in the road; **5,** quick; keen; alert; as, a *sharp* eye; also, clever; shrewd; keen-witted; intelligent; **6,** close in dealing; hence, dishonest; unscrupulous; as, a *sharp* dealer; **7,** severe; intense; as, a *sharp* pain; also, violent; fierce; as, a *sharp* struggle; **8,** piercing; shrill; penetrating; as, a *sharp* sound; **9,** acid; sour; tart; pungent; as, a *sharp* taste; **10,** sarcastic; caustic; bitter; as, a *sharp* reproof: *Mus.*, **1,** raised a half step in pitch: opposite of *flat;* **2,** above true pitch: *Phon.*, uttered without voice; hard; surd: sometimes used of voiceless consonants, as *f*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and *k*:—*adv. Mus.*, above true pitch: *Colloq.*, promptly; precisely; as, six o'clock *sharp*:—*n.* a very slender sewing needle: usually *pl.*: *Mus.*, **1,** a tone or note raised a half step in pitch; **2,** a character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating that the notes on that degree represent tones a half step higher than those normally indicated thereon; *Phon.*, a voiceless consonant: **double sharp,** *Mus.*, a sign [× or ※] placed before a note to indicate that the tone desired is a whole step higher than the note itself:—*v.t.* to sharpen: *Mus.*, **1,** to make higher in pitch by a half step; **2,** to mark with the character [♯]:—*v.i. Mus.*, to sing or play above the correct pitch: *Slang*, to play dishonestly, as at cards.—*adv.* **sharp'ly.**—*n.* **sharp'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* keen-edged, acrimonious, stinging, penetrating, shrill, violent, severe, clever, astute, angular.

sharp-en (shär'pn), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give point, keenness, acuteness, or causticity to:—*v.i.* to become sharp.—*n.* **sharp'en-er.**

sharp-er (shär'pẽr), *n.* **1,** one who drives a close bargain; hence, **2,** a cheat; swindler.

sharp-ie (shär'pi), *n.* [source uncertain: prob. < *sharp*], *U.S. Dial.*, a long, pointed, flat-bottomed boat, having a centerboard and, usually, two masts, each carrying a triangular sail.


SHARPIE
as used by oyster fishermen

sharp-set (shärp'=sĕt"), *adj.* having a keen appetite; hungry; ravenous.

sharp-shoot-er (shärp'shōōt"ẽr), *n.* [*sharp* + *shoot*], one expert in shooting, especially a rifleman depended on for his marksmanship; a skilled marksman.

sharp-wit-ted (shärp'=wit"ĕd), *adj.* mentally alert; intelligent; discerning.

shat-ter (shăt'ẽr), *v.t.* [var. of *scatter*], **1,** to break, by one act, into many pieces; smash; **2,** to derange; disorder; destroy the health or power of, as of the body; **3,** to defeat; ruin; as, to *shatter* one's hopes:—*v.i.* to fly into splinters or pieces; smash:—*n.* a fragment: used chiefly in the phrase, into *shatters;* also, a disordered condition.—*adj.* **shat'ter-y.**

shave (shāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shaved, *p.p.* shaved (shāvd), or shaven (shāv'n), *p.pr.* shaving], [< A.S. *scafan*, to shave < O.Teut. source], **1,** to cut off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; to remove (hair) from the face with a razor; free (the face, chin, etc.) of hair; **2,** to cut in very thin slices; **3,** to skim along or near the surface of; graze; **4,** to plunder or fleece; cheat: *Com. Slang*, in the United States, to buy (notes, securities, etc.) at a discount greater than the legal rate:—*v.i.* **1,** to use the razor to remove hair; **2,** to cut closely; pare the surface of anything; **3,** hence, to drive a hard bargain; cheat:—*n.* **1,** a thin slice; **2,** the act or operation of removing hair with a razor; **3,** any of various woodworking instruments for paring or smoothing the surface of wood; as, a spoke*shave: Com. Slang*, **1,** in the United States, an exorbitant discount on a note which, on its face, bears no stated rate of interest; **2,** the amount paid to secure some concession or alteration in the terms of a contract in the stockbrokerage business; *Colloq.*, a short time or distance; also, a narrow escape; as, a close *shave.*

shave-ling (shāv'lĭng), *n. Archaic*, **1,** a shaven person; especially, **2,** contemptuously, a priest or monk.

shav-er (shāv'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which shaves; a barber; **2,** one who is close in bargains; a swindler; a sharper: *Colloq.*, a boy; lad: usually qualified by *little.*

shav-ing (shāv'ĭng), *n.* [see **shave**], **1,** the act of one who shaves; **2,** a thin slice pared off, as from a plank or board.

shawl (shôl), *n.* [< Pers. *shāl*], a wrap or scarf made of a square or oblong piece of cloth of wool, silk, or knitted fabric, used chiefly by women as a loose covering for the shoulders.

shawm (shôm), *n.* [< O.F. *chalemel* < Lat. *calamus*, reed], *Mus.*, a kind of ancient reed instrument, of the oboe class, having a globular mouthpiece inclosing a double reed: now obsolete.

Shaw-nee (shô-nē'), *n.* [Amer.Ind.], an important tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly living along the Savannah River in what is now Georgia; also, any member of this tribe.

shay (shā), *n.* [< *chaise*, mistaken for pl.], *Dial.* or *Colloq.*, a chaise; as, the one-horse *shay.*

she (shē), *pron.* [*sing. nom.* she; *poss.* her or hers; *obj.* her; *pl. nom.* they; *poss.* their or theirs; *obj.* them], [< A.S. *sēo*, fem. of demonstrative pron. *se*], this or that woman, female animal, or thing personified as female, previously referred to: the feminine pronoun of the third person:—*n.* a woman; any female:—*adj.* female: used chiefly in composition: as, *she*-goat.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], [< A.S. *scēaf*], bundle, sheaf < O.Teut. source], **1,** a quantity of cut grain laid lengthwise and bound together; **2,** any bundle, as of enough arrows to fill a quiver:—*v.t.* to gather and bind into bundles, as grain or straw.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared (shērd) or, *Archaic*, shore (shōr), *p.p.* sheared or shorn (shōrn), *p.pr.* shearing], [< A.S. *sceran*, to cut, shear], **1**, to cut, as with a sword but, especially, with large scissors, shears, or the like; clip; as, to *shear* a fleece; **2**, to cut or clip something from; as, to *shear* sheep; hence, **3**, to fleece; strip bare; cheat:—*v.i.* to use cutting or clipping scissors, shears, or the like: *Mech.*, to undergo the mechanical strain known as a shear:—*n.* a machine for cutting or clipping metal: *Mech.*, a distortion or strain producing a change of form, usually without change of volume, in which parallel layers of a body are displaced in the direction of their line of contact; also, less exactly, a stress producing such a strain: *pl.* **1**, any of various large cutting instruments or machines working in a way similar to scissors, by the crossing of opposed cutting blades or edges (see *scissors*, illus.); **2**, large, powerful scissors; **3**, anything resembling large scissors; **4**, the ways or tracks of a lathe: *Mech.*, a hoisting appliance consisting of two spars joined at one end, spread apart at the other, variously supported and secured in an inclined position and provided with tackle blocks: also called *shear legs* or *sheer legs*.—**n. shear'er.**

One Form of Hoisting Shears

shear-wa-ter (shēr'wô'tẽr), *n.* [*shear*+*water:* because they fly close to the water], any of various sea birds (chiefly genus *Puffinus*) related to the petrels and albatrosses, having long pointed wings and hooked bills.

sheath (shēth), *n.* [*pl.* sheaths (shēthz)], [< A.S. *scēath* < O.Teut. source], **1**, a close-fitting case for a sword or knife; a scabbard; **2**, any covering inclosing a part or an organ, as the wing case of an insect, or the base of a leaf investing a stem, as in grasses: **sheath knife**, a knife provided with a sheath or case.

sheathe (shēth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sheathed (shēthd), *p.pr.* sheathing], **1**, to put into, furnish or cover with, a case, as a sword; **2**, to incase or protect with a covering; as, to *sheathe* a ship's hull with copper; **3**, to conceal, as in a case or sheath.

sheath-ing (shēth'ing), *n.* **1**, that which incases, covers, or protects; especially, the copper casing on a ship's hull or the protective boarding on the outside of a frame house (for illus. see *frame house*); **2**, the act of one who sheathes.

[1]sheave (shēv), *n.* [var. of *shive*], *Mech.*, **1**, a grooved wheel turning in a frame and used, with a rope, for raising weights: also called *pulley*; **2**, a disk mounted eccentrically on a driving shaft in order to change rotary motion into reciprocating motion.

[2]sheave (shēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sheaved (shēvd), *p.pr.* sheaving], [see **sheaf**], to gather and bind into bundles, as grain; make into sheaves.

sheaves (shēvz), plural of the nouns *sheaf* and *sheare*, which see.

She-bat (shē-bät'), *n.* [< Heb.], the eleventh month of the ancient ecclesiastical Jewish year, nearly equivalent to February (see App. II).

[1]shed (shĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding], [< A.S. *scādan*, to divide, scatter, shed < O.Teut. source], **1**, to pour out; drop; spill; as, to *shed* tears; **2**, to cause to flow; as, to *shed* blood; **3**, to cause to flow off without sinking in; throw off; as, oilskins *shed* water; **4**, to cast away; throw off; molt; let fall; as, birds *shed* their feathers; trees *shed* leaves; **5**, to pour forth; spread about; as, the sun *sheds* light: *Weaving*, to divide (the warp) for the passage of the shuttle and weft threads:—*v.i.* **1**, to cast, part with, or let fall, a covering, seed, etc.; **2**, to throw off a natural covering, as scales, hair, etc.: —*n.* **1**, that which turns off or sheds. used chiefly in composition; as, a *watershed*; **2**, the act of pouring forth: used only in composition: as, bloods*hed*: *Weaving*, the space made between the sets of warp threads for the passage of the shuttle.

[2]shed (shĕd), *n.* [var. of *shade*], **1**, a small building, often with the front, or front and sides, open, used for sheltering animals, farm implements, etc., or for storing supplies, as wood; **2**, a small, rude cabin.

shed-der (shĕd'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]shed**], **1**, one who sheds; specifically, **2**, a lobster or crab that is about to, or has recently, shed its shell.

sheen (shēn), *n.* [< A.S. *scīene*, beautiful], brightness; splendor; luster:—*adj. Obs.*, beautiful; brilliant; also, illustrious; great:—*v.i. Obs.*, to shine; be illustrious.—*adj.* **sheen'y.**

sheen-y (shēn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sheenies (-Iz)], [source uncertain], *Slang*, a Jew: used opprobriously.

sheep (shēp), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< A.S. *scēap*, sheep < O.Teut. source], **1**, any of various timid, cud-chewing animals (genus *Ovis*) related to the goats, especially a domesticated variety valued for its wool and flesh; **2**, a foolish, bashful, awkward fellow; **3**, leather made of sheepskin and used in bookbinding; **4**, contemptuously, one who weakly follows a leader: *pl., Eccl.*, the followers of Christ.

sheep-cote (shēp'kōt"; shēp'kŏt), *n.* [*sheep*+*cote*], *Obs.* or *Eng. Dial.*, a pen for sheep; a sheepfold. Also, *Rare*, **sheep'cot"** (-kŏt").

sheep-fold (shēp'fōld"), *n.* [*sheep*+[2]*fold*], a pen or place where sheep are inclosed or kept.

sheep-hook (shēp'hŏŏk"), *n.* [*sheep*+*hook*], a shepherd's hooked staff, or crook.

sheep-ish (shēp'ish), *adj.* [see **sheep**], **1**, timorous; abashed; awkwardly bashful; **2**, foolish; silly.—*adv.* **sheep'ish-ly.**—*n.* **sheep'ish-ness.**

sheep's eye a bashful, or, more commonly, an amorous glance: usually *pl.*

sheep-shank (shēp'shăngk"), *n.* [*sheep*+*shank*], a knot for temporarily shortening rope (see *knot*, illus.).

sheeps-head (shēps'hĕd"), *n.* [*sheep*+*head*], a common and valuable food fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States: so called from the resemblance of its incisor teeth to those of a sheep; also, any of several allied species: *Obs.*, a half-witted or stupid person.

sheep-shear-ing (shēp'shēr'ĭng), *n.* [*sheep*+*shear*], **1**, the act of clipping the wool from sheep; **2**, the time, or festival given at the time, when the sheep are sheared.

sheep-skin (shēp'skĭn"), *n.* [*sheep*+*skin*], **1**, the skin of a sheep; specifically, **2**, the dressed skin of a sheep preserved with the wool on, and used for garments, especially among the European peasants; **3**, leather and parchment made from the skin of sheep; **4**, a deed or document written on parchment; hence, *Slang*, a graduation diploma.

[1]sheer (shēr), *adj.* [< O.N. *skærr*, bright, related to A.S. *scīr*, bright], **1**, pure; obvious; utter; absolute; as, *sheer* folly; **2**, very thin or transparent: said of fabrics; as, *sheer* lace; **3**, straight up and down; vertical; steep; as, a *sheer* precipice: *Obs.*, clear; pure:—*adv.* **1**, perpendicularly; straight; **2**, quite; completely.—*adv.* **sheer'ly.**—*n.* **sheer'ness.**

[2]sheer (shēr), *v.i.* [< Du. *scheren*, to cut, divide; withdraw], to turn from the proper course, as a ship; slope away in another direction, as a road:—*n.* a curving course: *Naut.*, **1**, a deviation or change in the course of a vessel; **2**, the upward slope of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a ship toward the bow and stern; **3**, the position in which a vessel at single anchor is held with her head toward the anchor to keep her clear of it.

sheet (shēt), *n.* [< A.S. *scēte*, cloth, combined with *scēat*, corner, fold; bosom], **1**, a broad, thin piece of any substance, as paper, metal, cloth, etc.; **2**, a large piece of linen or cotton, used chiefly as bedding; **3**, a single piece of cut paper of any of various sizes; **4**, a newspaper; **5**, a broad expanse or surface; as, a *sheet* of water: *pl.* **1**, the unbound leaves of a book; **2**, *Naut.*, the spaces at the bow (*foresheets*) and the stern (*stern sheets*) of an open boat, where there are no thwarts or cross seats: *Naut.*, a rope or chain attached to the lower, hindmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail or to either of the lower corners of a square sail, to extend it or haul it in:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with, or as with, a sheet or sheets; shroud; **2**, to supply with sheets; **3**, to spread or stretch out into a sheet or sheets; expand.

sheet an-chor [source uncertain], **1**, one of two very large, heavy anchors, carried outside the waist just behind the fore-sheet and used only in case of emergency; hence, **2**, figuratively, a sure reliance or refuge from danger.

sheet-ing (shēt'ing), *n.* [see **sheet**], **1**, the act of spreading out or forming into sheets: **2**, the material for making bed sheets.

sheik (shēk; shāk), *n.* [< Arab. *shaikh*, old man, chief], **1**, the chief, or head, of an Arab family, tribe, or clan; **2**, the chief magistrate of an Arab village; **3**, the title applied to a Mohammedan high priest: *U. S. Slang*, **1**, a masterful lover; **2**, a ladies' man. Also, **sheikh.**

shek-el (shĕk'l), *n.* [< Heb. *sheqel* < *shāqal*, to weigh], originally, any of several ancient Assyrian and Babylonian units of weight; later, a Hebrew gold or silver coin of the weight of a shekel and worth about $10.88 and 72½ cents respectively: first issued about 139 B. C.: *pl. Slang*, money; coin.

She-ki-nah (shē-kī'nä), *n.* [Heb. < *shākan*, to rest; dwell], *Heb. Theol.*, the Divine Presence, or a symbol or manifestation of the Divine Presence, as the cloud of light which rested upon the tabernacle (Num. 9:15).

shel-drake (shĕl'drāk"), *n.* [prob. < obs. *sheld*, variegated + *drake*], 1, any of several fish-eating birds of the Old World, intermediate in character between the ducks and the geese: especially, a brilliantly colored species (*Tadorna tadorna*) which nests in abandoned fox and rabbit burrows; 2, any of several American fish-eating ducks, as the merganser.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shĕlvz)], [prob. < A.S. *scylfe*, shelf, ledge; floor, story], 1, a flat ledge or board, usually long and narrow and set horizontally into or against a wall, for holding things; 2, one of the boards, as in a bookcase or cupboard, for holding books, dishes, etc.; 3, something resembling a shelf in appearance or position, as a sand bank or reef in a body of water; 4, a flat, projecting ledge or rock, as in a cliff.

shell (shĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *sciell*, shell; scale < O.Teut. source], 1, a hard outside covering incasing a fruit, seed, nut, egg, an animal, or a part of an animal; a husk; pod; carapace; especially, 2, the covering of a tortoise, used for manufacturing various articles; 3, framework; skeleton, as of a building; 4, an outline, as of a plan, argument, etc.; 5, a very light, long, narrow, racing boat; 6, a metal or paper case to hold ammunition for breech-loading small arms; 7, a metal projectile, for use in a cannon or mortar, filled with an explosive, and discharged by fuse or impact: *Poet.*, a lyre: so called because the first lyre was said to have been constructed of a tortoise shell: —*v.t.* 1, to take off the outside covering of; take out of the pod, shell, etc.; as, to *shell* peas; remove the covering from; as, to *shell* nuts; 2, to separate from the cob, as corn; 3, to cover, supply, or fertilize with shells, as an oyster bed; 4, to bombard, as a stronghold or troops: **shell out**, *Slang*, to pay out:—*v.i.* 1, to cast or throw off the husk; 2, to fall off, as a crust or shell.

SHOTGUN SHELL
1, outside view; 2, cross section: A, shot; B, wads; C, powder charge; D, firing cap.

shel-lac (shē-lăk'; shĕl'ăk), *n.* [*shell* + *lac*], 1, the sticky, resinous substance secreted upon the twigs of certain East Indian trees by a scale insect, and used in making sealing wax, varnish, gramophone records, etc.: called *lac* in the crude, unrefined form; 2, a solution of dry shellac, especially in alcohol, used as a varnish:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shellacked (shē-lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt), *p.pr.* shellacking], to coat or treat with this substance. Also, *n.* **shel-lack'**; **shell'-lac'**.

shell-bark (shĕl'bärk"), *n.* [*shell* + *bark*], the shagbark; any of several species of hickory.

shell-fish (shĕl'fish"), *n.* [*shell* + *fish*], an invertebrate water animal having a shell, as a clam, lobster, oyster, mussel, etc.

shell game a swindling game in which spectators bet on the location of a pea concealed under one of three inverted cups or shells shuffled by the exhibitor: also called *thimblerig*

shell-proof (shĕl'prōōf"), *adj.* [*shell* + *proof*], secure against damage, or resisting injury, from the explosive force of shells; bombproof.

shell shock *Pathol.*, mental disorder, often taking the form of loss of memory and sense of identity, believed to be caused by the conditions of a battle or by concussion, as from explosives.

shell-work (shĕl'wûrk"), *n.* [*shell* + *work*], any work composed of, or decorated with, shells.

shell-y (shĕl'ĭ), *adj.* [see **shell**], 1, of, pertaining to, or like, a shell; 2, full of, abounding in, or covered with, shells; as, a *shelly* beach.

shel-ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *scild-truma*, shield troop < *scield*, shield + *truma*, troop], 1, a place which covers, conceals, or screens; a place of hiding; a refuge; asylum; a place of protection, as from exposure to inclement weather; a house or cabin; 2, the state of being protected, covered, or shielded; protection; safety:—*v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence, or from exposure to inclement weather; defend; cover; screen; house:—*v.i.* to take cover, or refuge.—*adj.* **shel'ter-less.**—*n.* **shel'ter-er.**
Syn., *n.* refuge, retreat, sanctuary, security, defense.

shel-ter tent a small tent, usually made of two or more pieces of light, waterproof, cotton duck, arranged to button or tie together: also called, in soldiers' slang, a *dog tent* or *pup tent*.

shel-ty (shĕl'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< *Shetland* (Islands), north of Scotland], *Sc. Dial.*, a Shetland pony. Also, **shel'tie.**

[1]shelve (shĕlv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shelved (shĕlvd), *p.pr.* shelving], [see **shelf**], 1, to place on a shelf; hence, 2, to dismiss from service; as, to *shelve* an officer; also, to postpone indefinitely; as, to *shelve* a petition; 3, to furnish or fit with shelves, as a closet.

[2]shelve (shĕlv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shelved (shĕlvd), *p.pr.* shelving], [source uncertain: perh. < *shelf*], to incline gradually; slope; as, the bottom *shelves* from the shore.—*adj.* **shelv'y.**

Shem (shĕm), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, Noah's eldest son, ancestor of the Semites (Gen. 5:32).

Shem-ite (shĕm'ĭt), *n.* 1, a descendant of Shem; 2, one of a Caucasian race including the Jews, Arabs, ancient Assyrians, Babylonians, etc. See **Sem'ite**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **Shem-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk)

She-ol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. < *shā'al*, to dig], 1, among the Hebrews, the place of departed spirits; the underworld; Hades; also, 2, the grave.

shep-herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* [*sheep* + [2]*herd*], 1, one who tends sheep; 2, figuratively, one intrusted with the religious guidance of others; a pastor, especially in relation to his flock: **shepherd dog**, a collie; a dog used to tend sheep; **the Good Shepherd**, Christ:—*v.t.* to tend, guide, guard, or lead, as a herder cares for his sheep.—*n.fem.* **shep'herd-ess.**

Shep-herd Kings a dynasty of kings, probably of Asiatic origin, who conquered and ruled over Egypt for a considerable period, about 1800 B.C.: also called *Hyksos*.

shep-herd's-purse (shĕp'ẽrdz-pûrs"), *n.* an annual weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*) of the mustard family, bearing white flowers and notched triangular pods, whence its name.

Sher-a-ton (shĕr'ă-tŏn), *adj.* [< Thomas *Sheraton* (1751–1806), Eng. designer of furniture], designating a style of English furniture of the 18th century, planned chiefly by Thomas Sheraton, characterized by straight lines and light and simple construction (for illus. see *furniture*).—*adj.* **Sher'a-to'ni-an.**

sher-bet (shûr'bĕt), *n.* [< Arab. *sharbat*, a beverage], 1, a refreshing Oriental drink of diluted fruit juices, sweetened and flavored; 2, a water ice flavored, as with fruit juices, and sweetened.

she-reef (shē-rēf'), *n.* [< Arab. *sharīf*, noble, high born < *sharafa*, to be exalted], 1, any of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima, exempt from trial by any judge but the head of the family; 2, any of several very high Mohammedan dignitaries; specifically, the chief magistrate of Mecca. Also, **she-rif'.**

sher-iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* [< A.S. *scīr-gerēfa* < *scīr*, shire + *gerēfa*, reeve, prefect], the chief executive officer of a county or shire, whose duty consists in seeing that the law is carried out and that peace is preserved and, frequently, in performing certain limited or incidental judicial functions.

sher-iff-al-ty (shĕr'ĭf-ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the office, term, or jurisdiction, of a sheriff, or chief officer of a shire; shrievalty.

sher-iff-dom (shĕr'ĭf-dŭm), *n.* the district, usually a county, under the authority or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

sher-ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sherries (-ĭz)], [< older *sherris* < Sp. (*rino de*) *Xeres*, (wine of) Xeres (now *Jerez*, town in Spain) < Lat. *Caesar* (*-aris*), Cæsar], 1, any of several dry white wines of Jerez, a town in Andalusia, Spain; 2, any of certain other wines, stronger and darker in color, made in southern Spain; 3, any similar wine made in imitation of these, as, formerly, in California.

Sher-wood For-est a wooded and hilly region in Nottinghamshire, England, made famous in the Robin Hood legends as the woodland home of Robin Hood and his outlawed band.

Shet-land po-ny (shĕt'lănd), one of a breed of hardy, shaggy ponies, with long manes and tails, originally from the Shetland Islands lying north of Scotland.

shew (shō), an archaic or rare form of the verb *show*, which see.

shew-bread (shō'brĕd"), *n.* [*shew* + *bread*], in the ancient Jewish ritual, twelve loaves of unleavened bread placed in the sanctuary and renewed each Sabbath (Ex. 25:30). Also, **show'bread".**

shib-bo-leth (shĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. = ear of corn; stream in flood], 1, *Bib.*, a Hebrew word used by Jephthah to distinguish his own men, the Gileadites, from the fleeing Ephraimites, who pronounced it *sibboleth* (Judges 12:4–6); hence, 2, the password of a secret society or the test or watchword of a party or faction; a party slogan.

shied (shīd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *shy*.

shield (shēld), *n.* [<A.S. *scild*, shield; protection <O.Teut. source], 1, a piece of armor, of any

1 2 3 4

SHIELDS

1, Greek; 2, Roman; 3, medieval French; 4, Celtic.

of various sizes, shapes, and materials, usually carried on the left arm to protect the body; 2, any person or thing that defends or acts as a protection; a defender; a defense; protection: *Mil.*, a heavy screen of steel to protect heavy guns and the men who operate them; *Zoöl.*, a protective covering, as the shell of a tortoise; *Her.*, the field upon which heraldic emblems or coats of arms are represented; an escutcheon:—*v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; defend from danger; guard, as against censure: *Obs.*, to prevent; forbid.

shift (shift), *v.t.* [<A.S. *sciftan*, to divide <O.Teut. source], 1, to change or move from one person, place, or position, to another; transfer; as, to *shift* the blame; 2, to exchange one specimen of for another; change; substitute; 3, to vary; change in form or character:—*v.i.* 1, to change position; veer, as the wind; also, to vary; change; 2, to contrive or manage; get along; earn one's own way; 3, to practice evasions; equivocate:—*n.* 1, the act of turning from one thing to another; change, substitution, or alteration, of one thing, kind, or position, for another; 2, an expedient; as, to make one's way by *shifts;* hence, 3, a trick, dodge, or evasion; 4, a squad or relay of workers which takes turns with another squad; as, the night *shift;* also, the system of using workers in relays; the working time of each group; as, *shifts* of three hours: *Archaic*, a woman's undergarment; a chemise.—*n.* **shift'er.**

shift-less (shift'lĕs), *adj.* 1, unable to meet a situation; without resource; also, lazy; thriftless; improvident; 2, inefficient; badly done.—*adv.* **shift'less-ly.**—*n.* **shift'less-ness.**

Syn. improvident, thriftless, lazy.

shift-y (shif'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, capable of turning things or circumstances to good advantage; alert; 2, hence, tricky; evasive; fickle; insincere.—*adv.* **shift'i-ly.**—*n.* **shift'i-ness.**

shil-la-lah (shĭ-lā'là), *n.* [<*Shillelagh*, town and barony in Ireland, famous for oaks], *Ir.*, a stout cudgel or club. Also, **shil-le'lah; shil-le'lagh; shil-le'ly; shil-la'la.**

shil-ling (shil'ĭng), *n.* [<A.S. *scilling* < O.Teut. source], 1, a current British silver coin of a value of one twentieth of a pound sterling, or twelve pence, or, normally, about 24 cents in United States money; 2, formerly, in the United States, a denomination of money varying in value in the different states, from 12½ to 16⅔ cents; 3, formerly, the Spanish or Mexican real, valued at 12½ cents.

shil-ly–shal-ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* [<obs. phr. *shill I, shall I: shill* a reduplication of *shall*, q.v.: cf. *dillydally*], in an undecided manner; irresolutely:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -shallied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -shallying], to hesitate; trifle; be irresolute:—*n.* trifling; irresolution:—*adj.* uncertain; irresolute.

shi-ly (shī'lĭ), *adv.* [see **shy**], timidly; diffidently; bashfully; coyly; also, warily; suspiciously; watchfully; distrustfully. Also, **shy'ly**, *Pfd. S.*

shim (shĭm), *n.* [source uncertain], a thin piece of stone, wood, etc., used to raise a part of a construction, as under a railroad tie to bring it to a desired level; also, a thin piece intended to be removed as necessary, as from a bearing, to take up wear.

shim-mer (shĭm'ĕr), *v.i.* [<A.S. *scimrian*, to glimmer <*scimian*, to shine], to shine unsteadily or tremulously with a faint light, as moonlight on the water; glimmer:—*v.t.* to cause to shimmer:—*n.* 1, a faint, wavering light; a gleam; flicker; 2, gloss; sheen, as of satin.—*adj.* **shim'mer-y.**

[1]shim-my (shĭm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz)], [formed as sing. to *chemise* (which see), which was taken as pl.: see *pea*], *Dial.* or *Colloq.*, a chemise. Also, **shim'mey.**

[2]shim-my (shĭm'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-ĭz), [perh. akin to *shimmer*], 1, vibration; a shaking back and forth; 2, a certain dance, performed with a shaking motion:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -mying], 1, to shake; quiver; vibrate; 2, to dance the shimmy.

[1]shin (shĭn), *n.* [<A.S. *scinu*, shin], 1, the front part of the leg between the ankle and knee; 2, in beef cattle, the lower part of the foreleg:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shinned (shĭnd), *p.pr.* shinning], *Colloq.*, to climb a tree by alternately gripping it with the arms and legs: usually with *up*:—*v.t.* 1, *Colloq.*, to climb up, as a tree, pole, etc., with alternate grippings of the arms and legs; 2, to kick the shins of, as in football.

[2]shin (shēn), *n.* [<Heb. = teeth], 1, the 22d letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ש] (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to English *sh:* as a numerical symbol, 300; 2, [Arab.], the 13th letter of the Arabic alphabet, with the same phonetic and numerical value.

shin-dy (shĭn'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [source uncertain], *Slang*, an uproar; brawl; spree.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shone (shōn; shŏn), *p.pr.* shining], [<A.S. *scīnan*, to shine < O. Teut. source], 1, to give out or reflect rays of light; beam; glow; be bright; 2, to be noted or prominent; excel in some particular line or quality; as, he *shines* in conversation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shined (shīnd)], *Colloq.*, to make smooth and glossy; give luster to; polish; as, to *shine* silver, boots, etc.:—*n.* 1, the quality or state of giving out light; illumination; 2, sheen; luster; gloss; polish; 3, sunshine; bright weather, as in the expression, rain or *shine: Colloq.*, a polish given to shoes; *Slang*, 1, a liking; 2, a prank; trick.

shin-er (shīn'ĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which shows or causes brightness; 2, one of numerous varieties of small, silvery fishes: *Colloq.*, 1, a bright coin, especially a gold sovereign; 2, a black eye.

[1]shin-gle (shĭng'gl), *n.* [corr. of *shindle* < Lat. *scindula, scandula*, shingle], 1, one of the thin, oblong pieces of wood, slate, or the like, used in overlapping rows for roofing and siding; 2, a style of haircut in which the hair at the back of the head lies in overlapping rows: *Humorous* and *Colloq.*, a signboard, as of a doctor's office:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], 1, to cover, as a roof, with thin overlapping pieces of wood or other material; 2, to cut (the hair) short in overlapping rows along the back of the head.—*n.* **shin'gler.**

[2]shin-gle (shĭng'gl), *n.* [perh. imit.: cf. *chink*], 1, coarse, waterworn pebbles; rounded seashore pebbles, larger than the stones in ordinary gravel; also, 2, a beach.—*adj.* **shin'gly.**

shin-gles (shĭng'glz), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* [<O.F. *cengle* < Lat. *cingulum*, girdle < *cingere*, to gird], *Pathol.*, an acute inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by groups of small blisters following the line of a cutaneous nerve, and accompanied by severe pain or intense itching; also called *herpes* and *herpes zoster.*

shin-ing (shīn'ĭng), *adj.* [see **shine**], 1, giving, or reflecting, light; radiant; sparkling; 2, splendid; illustrious; distinguished; as, a *shining* instance of bravery.—*adv.* **shin'ing-ly.**

Syn. radiant, luminous, gleaming, lustrous, brilliant, refulgent, conspicuous. (See bright.)

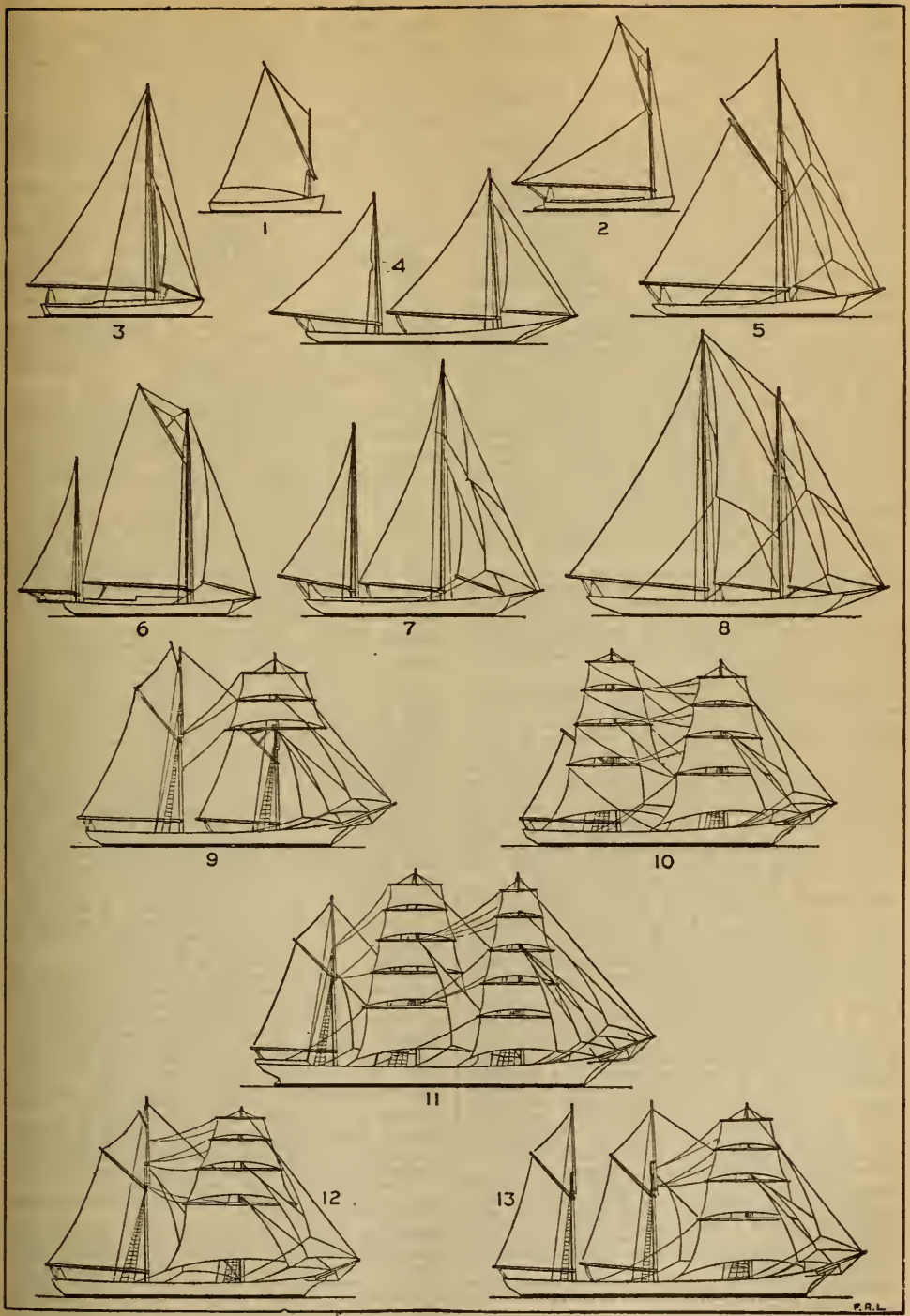
shin-ny (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-ĭz)], [perh. <*shin ye*], cry used in the game as played in northern England], 1, a kind of informal hockey; 2, the stick used to play this game:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -nying], to play shinny. Also, **shin'ney** [*pl.* -neys].

shin-plas-ter (shĭn'plăs'tĕr), *n.* [*shin*+*plaster*], a fabric coated with a sticky, medicated substance for applying to a sore or injured shin: *U. S. Slang*, formerly, a piece of paper money of a denomination less than a dollar; also, a piece of paper money very much depreciated in value.

Shin-to (shĭn'tō"), *n.* [Jap. <Chin. *shin tao*, way of the gods], the primitive religion of the Japanese, having as its important features sacrifice to, and worship of, dead heroes and ancestors. Also, **Shin'to-ism.**—*n.* **Shin'to-ist.**

shin-y (shīn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **shine**], 1, polished; glossy; 2, bright.

ship (shĭp), *n.* [<A.S. *scip*, ship <O. Teut. source], 1, any vessel of considerable size navigating deep water (see illus. next page); also, an aircraft; 2, in strict nautical use, a sailing vessel with a bowsprit and three, four, or five square-rigged masts:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shipped (shĭpt), *p.pr* shipping], 1, to place or receive on board a vessel; 2, to carry or transport by water; 3, to send through any regular channel of transportation, as by rail; 4, to put in the proper place or position on a boat; said of oars, rudder, masts, etc.; 5, to hire for service on a ship, as sailors: *Com.*, to deliver (goods or valuable papers) to a forwarding agent to be transported to a stated point of destination: *Colloq.*, to get rid of; send away:—*v.i.* 1, to engage oneself for service on a vessel; 2, to embark on a ship; go aboard ship.



TYPES OF SAILING BOATS AND SHIPS

1. sailing dinghy; 2, catboat; 3, knockabout; 4, Chesapeake Bay bugeye; 5, sloop; 6, yawl; 7, ketch; 8, schooner; 9, topsail schooner; 10, brig; 11, bark; 12, hermaphrodite brig; 13, barkentine. (See also full-page illus. of *Rigging and Sails*, page 843.)

-ship *n. suffix*, [<A.S. *-scipe*, -ship < O.Teut. source], **1**, state or quality of being: attached to adjectives; as, hard*ship*: or to nouns; as, friend*ship*; **2**, office, dignity, or profession; as, clerk*ship*; **3**, art or skill; as, horseman*ship*.

ship bis-cuit hardtack; a kind of hard, coarse biscuit made for use on shipboard: also called *ship bread*.

ship-board (shĭp′bōrd″), *n.* [*ship*+*board*], the side or deck of a ship; hence, a ship: used chiefly in the adverbial phrase, on *shipboard*.

ship boy a boy who waits on the officers of a ship, as a ship steward's helper; a cabin boy.

ship-build-er (shĭp′bĭl″dẽr), *n.* [*ship*+*build*], one who designs, or is employed in the construction of, ships.—*n.* **ship′build″ing.**

ship-man (shĭp′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*ship*+*man*], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a sailor; a mariner.

ship-mas-ter (shĭp′mȧs″tẽr), *n.* [*ship*+*master*], the captain or master of a merchant ship, or of any ship other than a war vessel.

ship-mate (shĭp′māt″), *n.* [*ship*+ [2]*mate*], a fellow sailor on the same ship.

ship-ment (shĭp′mĕnt), *n.* [see **ship**], **1**, the act or process of having goods transported to a designated place; **2**, the delivery of goods to a forwarding agent for conveyance by means of any established channel of transportation; **3**, the consignment of goods delivered at one time for transportation.

ship mon-ey *Eng. Hist.*, a tax on seaports and trading towns to provide fleets for national defense, the revival of which by Charles I was an important cause of the English Revolution.

ship-own-er (shĭp′ōn″ẽr), *n.* [*ship*+*own*], the owner or part owner of a ship.

ship-per (shĭp′ẽr), *n.* [see **ship**], **1**, one who sends goods by a transportation agency to a buyer or dealer; **2**, goods to be transported, with reference to how easily they can be shipped; as, iron ore is a good *shipper*.

ship-ping (shĭp′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act or business of one who sends goods by some means of transportation to a buyer or dealer; **2**, the act of going on board, or embarking; **3**, ships of all kinds, collectively; tonnage: **shipping clerk**, an employee who has charge of the delivery of goods or valuable papers to some agency of transportation for conveyance to a point of destination.

ship-shape (shĭp′shāp″), *adj.* [*ship*+*shape*], in good order; neatly arranged; well-ordered:—*adv.* neatly; in an orderly way.

ship-worm (shĭp′wûrm″), *n.* [*ship*+*worm*], any of several wormlike mollusks that bore into ship timbers, wharf piles, etc. (see *Mollusca*, illus.).

ship-wreck (shĭp′rĕk″), *n.* [*ship*+*wreck*], **1**, the partial or total destruction or loss of a ship, as by a storm at sea, grounding, stranding, hitting a rock, or the like; **2**, a wrecked ship; wreckage; **3**, hence, utter ruin; as, the *shipwreck* of his fondest dreams:—*v.t.* **1**, to destroy by, or cause to suffer, shipwreck; **2**, to bring ruin or destruction to; ruin; destroy.

ship-wright (shĭp′rīt″), *n.* [*ship*+*wright*], one who builds or repairs vessels.

ship-yard (shĭp′yärd″), *n.* [*ship*+ [2]*yard*], a place where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shīr; shẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *scīr*, administration; district, shire], **1**, in England, a district, province, or county; **2**, especially, a division of English territory for governmental purposes, originally under the jurisdiction of an earl, now usually the same as a county, but in some cases smaller.

shirk (shûrk), *v.t.* [prob. var. of *shark*, to swindle], **1**, to neglect, as a duty, obligation, etc., purposely; **2**, to shun the doing of; evade meanly or unfairly; shrink from doing:—*v.i.* to avoid work; neglect an obligation or duty:—*n.* one who shirks.—*n.* **shirk′er.**

shirr (shûr), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a puckering produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathers; **2**, the series of parallel running stitches by which the material can be fulled; also, an India-rubber thread woven into a material to make it elastic: —*v.t.* *Sewing*, to draw up (cloth) by gathering on parallel running stitches: *Cookery*, to cook (eggs) in a buttered dish or casserole.—*p.adj.* **shirred.**

shirt (shûrt), *n.* [<A.S. *scyrte*, skirt; tunic; a short garment < *scort*, short < O.Teut. source], **1**, a man's sleeved blouse, made of linen, flannel, silk, etc., usually worn under a cloth coat; **2**, a woman's blouse made in mannish style: also called *shirt waist*, **3**, a loose undergarment for the upper part of the body: usually called *undershirt*.

shirt-ing (shûrt′ĭng), *n.* any of various materials, as madras, linen, flannel, or silk, suitable for making outer shirts and blouses.

shirt waist a woman's sleeved blouse, usually worn with a skirt of different material.

shit-tah (shĭt′ȧ), *n.* [<Heb. *shittāh* [pl. *shittīm*]], *Bib.*, a small gnarled and thorny tree, a species of acacia, the wood of which was used by the Jews in the construction of the ark and parts of the tabernacle (Isa. 41:19): also called *shittah tree*.

shit-tim wood (shĭt′ĭm), *Bib.*, the hard, tough wood of the shittah tree, susceptible of a fine polish, of which the ark, altars, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle, were constructed (Ex. 37: 4, 10, 25): also called *shittim*. Also, *n.* **shit′tim-wood″.**

shive (shīv), *n.* [<M.E. *schiva*, a small piece: related to O.H.G. *scība*, slice, disk], **1**, a thin piece; a splinter; **2**, a woody particle extracted from flax in breaking; also, such particles collectively; **3**, a kind of short, flat cork, as for stopping a wide-mouthed jar.

[1]**shiv-er** (shĭv′ẽr), *v.i.* [<M.E. *chivcren*: source uncertain], to tremble, as from cold or fright; quiver; shake:—*n.* an act or a condition of trembling or shaking from cold, fear, disgust, etc.: **the shivers**, ague; also, a fit of shivering.

[2]**shiv-er** (shĭv′ẽr), *v.t.* [dim. of *shive*], to break or cause to break into small pieces; shatter; splinter:—*v.i.* to burst, fly, or break suddenly into fragments or small pieces; shatter:—*n.* a small fragment splintered off by a fall or blow; a sliver.

Syn., *v.* tremble, quiver, vibrate. (See shake.)

shiv-er-y (shĭv′ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [see [1]**shiver**], **1**, tremulous; shaking; **2**, causing shivers of fear; **3**, disposed to shiver; **4**, slightly cold or chilly.

[1]**shoal** (shōl), *n.* [<A.S. *scolu*, troop, host < O.Teut. source], a large company; multitude, especially of fishes; a school:—*v.i.* to throng or run together in a school, as porpoises; to school.

Syn., *n.* crowd, company, multitude. (See herd.)

[2]**shoal** (shōl), *adj.* [var. of *shallow*], of little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water:—*n.* **1**, a shallow place in any body of water; a shallow; **2**, a sand bank or bar which shows only at low tide; **3**, hence, figuratively, a hidden or unexpected danger:—*v.i.* to grow shallow; as, the color of the water indicates where it *shoals*:—*v.t.* to make shallow.—*adj.* **shoal′y.**—*n.* **shoal′i-ness.**—*n.* **shoal′ness.**

shoat (shōt), *n.* [see **shote**], **1**, a young hog; **2**, a worthless, shiftless fellow. Also, **shote**, *Pfd.S.*

[1]**shock** (shŏk), *n.* [<Fr. *choc*, prob. < O.H.G. *scoc*, collision], **1**, a forcible blow; impact; concussion; a violent jar; as, the *shock* of an earthquake; **2**, an unexpected and violent jarring of the feelings, mind, etc.; **3**, the passage of an electric current through the body; also, the involuntary contractions and other nervous phenomena accompanying such passage: *Pathol.*, a sudden depression in vitality, or a state of prostration following a severe physical or mental strain; *Com.*, sudden and unexpected disturbance in a business, caused by extraordinary and unforeseen conditions: *Colloq.*, a stroke of paralysis: **shock absorber**, **1**, in an automobile, a device to check the rebound of the springs caused by rough places on the road; **2**, in an airplane, a device to lessen the jar when alighting: **shock troops**, troops especially trained to attack in mass formation:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to shake; jar; shake, strike against suddenly and violently; **2**, to strike with surprise, horror, disgust, etc.; disgust; **3**, to subject (a human or animal body) to the passage of an electric current:—*v.i.* to receive a shock, either mental or physical; as, she *shocks* easily.—*n.* **shock′er.**

[2]**shock** (shŏk), *n.* [prob. < M.Du. *schocken*, to move or heap together], a stack of sheaves of grain, usually twelve, set upright together in a field:—*v.t.* to collect, as sheaves of grain, and set upright together in stacks:—*v.i.* to gather into shocks.—*n.* **shock′er.**

[3]**shock** (shŏk), *n.* [perh. < [2]*shock*, a heap], **1**, a bushy, tangled mass, as of hair; **2**, a kind of long-haired dog; a poodle: also called *shock dog*:—*adj.* bushy; shaggy; having bushy, rough hair.

shock–head-ed (shŏk′=hĕd″ĕd), *adj.* having thick, unkempt hair; with tumbled or frowzy hair. Also, **shock′–head″.**

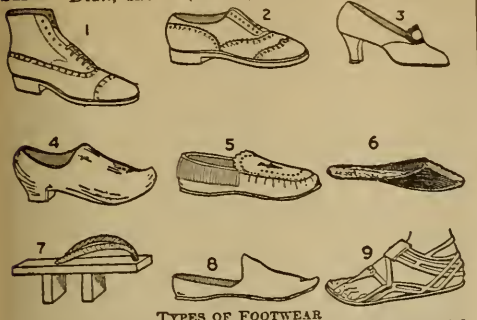
shock-ing (shŏk′ĭng), *adj.* [see [1]**shock**], **1**, causing to shake or tremble, as by a hard blow; **2**, causing mental distress; as, *shocking* news; **3**, hence, extremely offensive or disgusting; horrifying; obscene. —*n.* **shock′ing-ness.**—*adv.* **shock′ing-ly.**

shod (shŏd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *shoe*.

shod-dy (shŏd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [prob. < A.S. *scādan*, to divide, separate, shed], **1**, the refuse fibers resulting from carding or weaving wool; **2**, an inferior material made by picking apart waste cotton or woolen fabrics, with or without other materials; **3**, refuse; rubbish; waste: *Colloq.*, any person or thing of a quality inferior to that which is affirmed; a

sham; also, showy pretension; vulgar display:—*adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], made of shoddy; inferior in grade; as, *shoddy* material: *Colloq.*, not genuine; sham; counterfeit; as, a *shoddy* aristocrat.

shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz); *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Dial.*, shoon (shōōn)], [< A.S. *scō*, *scōh*, shoe



TYPES OF FOOTWEAR

1-3, American types: 1, shoe; 2, Oxford; 3, pump.—4-9, foreign and ancient types: 4, Dutch or French sabot; 5, North American Indian moccasin; 6, Philippine chinela; 7, Chinese sandal; 8, Turkish slipper; 9, Roman sandal.

< O.Teut. source], **1**, the ordinary outer covering for the human foot, usually not reaching higher than the ankle, and made of leather, suède, satin, etc.; **2**, a U-shaped metal bar nailed on an animal's hoof to enable it to travel on hard roads; **3**, something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position, as the strip of steel fastened on the runners of a sleigh, the part of a brake that presses against a wheel, or the outer covering of a pneumatic automobile tire:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shod (shŏd), *p.pr.* shoeing], **1**, to furnish with a shoe or shoes; as, to *shoe* a horse; **2**, to protect, strengthen, or ornament, by adding a rim, plate, etc., of harder material; as, to *shoe* a wooden pole with an iron point.

shoe-bill (shōō'bil"), *n.* [*shoe*+*bill*], a large, gray wading bird with broad, vaulted bill, allied to the storks and herons and found along the White Nile valley in central Africa.

SHOEBILL

shoe-black (shōō'blăk"), *n.* [*shoe*+*black*], a boy or man whose occupation is to clean and polish shoes and boots; a bootblack.

shoe-horn (shōō'hôrn"), *n.* [*shoe*+*horn*], a curved, smooth piece of metal or other material, slipped into the back of a shoe to aid in putting it on: also called *shoeing-horn*.

shoe-mak-er (shōō'māk"-ẽr), *n.* [*shoe*+*make*], one whose business is to make or to mend shoes.

shoe-mak-ing (shōō'māk"-ing), *n.* the trade or business of making shoes for the human foot.

sho-er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* [see **shoe**], one who supplies or puts on shoes; specifically, a blacksmith.

shoe-tree (shōō'trē"), *n.* a form for stretching a shoe or for preserving its shape.

sho-gun (shō'gōōn"), *n.* [Jap. = general], the hereditary military governor of Japan, who usurped many of the powers of the Mikado until the revolution of 1867–68, when the Mikado was restored to power: also called, by foreigners, *tycoon*.

shone (shōn; shŏn), the past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *shine*.

shoo (shōō), *v.t.* [imit.], to drive or frighten away, as fowls, by a cry of "shoo":—*v.i.* to scare away fowls by crying "shoo":—*interj.* begone! be off! used especially in driving or scaring away fowls.

[1]shook (shōōk), the past tense of the irregular verb *shake*, which see.

[2]shook (shōōk), *n.* [perh. var. of [2]*shock*], **1**, a set of barrel staves and headings sufficient in number for one cask, barrel, etc., ready for use and tied up in compact form; **2**, a set of boards, rails, rods, or the like, ready to be assembled to make some object, as a box or a piece of furniture; **3**, a stack of sheaves of grain; a shock:—*v.t.* to pack in a shook.

shoon (shōōn), *n.pl.* [see **shoe**], *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Dial.*, plural of the noun *shoe*.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shot (shŏt), *p.p.* shot or, *Obs.*, shotten (shŏt'n), *p.pr.* shooting], [< A.S. *scēotan*, to shoot < O.Teut. source], **1**, to let fly, send out, cast out, or discharge suddenly and violently; as, to *shoot* an arrow; emit, as rays; **2**, to strike, kill, or wound, with a missile discharged from a gun; **3**, to fire off or discharge (a missile weapon); **4**, to move (a bolt or the like) into or out of a fastening; **5**, to put forth; cause to grow forth; as, the trees *shot* forth their leaves; **6**, to cause to protrude; stick out: usually with *out*; **7**, to pass or rush rapidly through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* the rapids; **8**, in weaving, to variegate by the intermixture of a warp and weft of different colors; hence, figuratively, to variegate with different colors or tints: usually in past participle; as, a sky *shot* with crimson; **9**, to pass over in search of game; kill or hunt the game in or on (an estate, wood, etc.): *Colloq.*, to photograph:—*v.i.* **1**, to rush or flash along swiftly; as, the star *shot* through the sky; **2**, to dart with a stabbing sensation, as pains; also, to twinge with quick stabbing pains, as a broken leg; **3**, to project; protrude; jut, as a promontory on a coast; **4**, to bud, form new sprouts; germinate; **5**, to grow or develop rapidly; grow taller; spring up: often with *up*; **6**, to be emitted in flashes, as light; **7**, to discharge a projectile, as a gun; cause a gun, bow, etc., to discharge missiles; indulge in hunting or target shooting:—*n.* **1**, the sending out of a new sprout; also, the new young branch or growth; **2**, a rapid in a river; **3**, a shooting match; also, a shooting party; a hunt; **4**, the carrying power, or reach, of a shot; range; **5**, an inclined plane, passage, or trough along which things are carried by gravity; a chute; flume; **6**, a place into which rubbish is shot: *Arch.*, the thrust of an arch.—*n.* **shoot'er**.

shoot-ing (shōōt'ing), *n.* **1**, the act of one who discharges a weapon; specifically, the act or practice of discharging missile weapons; as, the *shooting* occurred just before dawn; **2**, in Great Britain, a right to hunt or kill game over a specified region; also, the region over which game may be hunted or killed:—*adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to shooting; **2**, sudden and sharp; darting; as, *shooting* pains.

shoot-ing box a country house or lodge occupied chiefly during the hunting season.

shoot-ing star **1**, a small celestial body heated to incandescence by friction on entering the earth's atmosphere; a meteor; **2**, a plant (*Dodecatheon meadia*) of the primrose family, common in the central part of the United States, bearing inverted, cone-shaped flowers (for colored illus. see *flower*).

shop (shŏp), *n.* [< A.S. *sceoppa*, booth], **1**, a building or room where goods are sold at retail; a store; **2**, a place where mechanics or artisans carry on their trade; as, an automobile repair *shop*; also, a factory: usually in *pl.*: *Colloq.*, one's own business as a subject of conversation; as, to talk *shop*:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shopped (shŏpt), *p.pr.* shopping], to visit stores to look over or to purchase goods.—*n.* **shop'per**.

shop-girl (shŏp'gûrl"), *n.* [*shop*+*girl*], a girl who works in a shop; a saleswoman.

shop-keep-er (shŏp'kēp"ẽr), *n.* [*shop*+*keep*], one who sells goods at retail in a store; a retailer; tradesman.

shop-lift-ing (shŏp'lif"ting), *n.* [*shop*+*lift*], larceny or theft of goods, from a shop or store.—*n.* **shop'lift"er**.

shop-man (shŏp'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*shop*+*man*], **1**, a tradesman; shopkeeper; retailer; also, **2**, one who sells goods in a shop; a salesman.

shop-worn (shŏp'wôrn"), *adj.* [*shop*+*wear*], soiled, faded, or worn, from having been handled or kept a long time in stock in a shop, or from exposure, as in a window display.

[1]shore (shôr), *n.* [< M.E. *schore* < A.S. *scoren*, p.p. of *scieran*, to cut, shear], the coast or land bordering on a large body of water, as on the sea, a lake, or a large stream: *Law*, the land between the ordinary high and low watermarks; the foreshore:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shored (shôrd), *p.pr.* shoring], to set on shore; as, to *shore* goods.

Syn., *n.* (see border).

[2]shore (shôr), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *skortha*, to prop], a prop or support set obliquely as a temporary support against or beneath a ship, wall, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shored (shôrd), *p.pr.* shoring], to support, steady, or hold by a prop, as a ship; usually with *up*.

SHORES

Supporting a ship on the stocks.

[3]shore (shōr), *Archaic*, past tense of the irregular verb *shear*, which see.

shore-less (shōr'lĕs), *adj.* [see **[1]shore**], having no shore; of unlimited extent; boundless.

shor-ing (shōr'ĭng), *n.* [see **[2]shore**], **1**, the act of supporting, as with a shore, or shores; **2**, shores collectively (see *[2]shore*, illus.).

shorn (shōrn), past participle of the irregular verb *shear*, which see.

short (shôrt), *adj.* [< A.S. *scort*, short, brief < O.Teut. source], **1**, of limited duration; brief in time; as, a *short* vacation; **2**, not long; limited in linear extension; as, a *short* piece of string; **3**, not measuring up to the average stature; small of stature; not tall; as, a *short* man; **4**, scant; deficient; as, a *short* supply of food; also, insufficiently provided with; not having enough: often with *of* or *in*; as, *short* of cash; **5**, failing to come up to a standard, measure, requirement, etc.; as, these measurements are *short*; **6**, of limited retentive power; deficient; faulty; as, a *short* memory; **7**, curt; abrupt; uncivil; sullen and petulant; as, a *short* answer; **8**, crisp; crumbly; as, *short* pie crust: *Fin.* and *Com.*, **1**, not possessing at the time of sale the goods or property that one has contracted to deliver: usually with *of* or *in*; as, to be *short* of wheat; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, a sale of goods, stocks, or the like, which the seller does not possess, but which he expects to be able to buy at an advantageous price before the date specified for delivery; *Phon.*, **1**, brief in utterance, as a vowel or syllable: opposite of *long*; **2**, unstressed, as a syllable; **3**, of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, sounded as in *hat*, *met*, *sit*, *hot*, *but*: **short ton**, a weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, used in the United States and Canada: often called *ton*:—*n.* **1**, the gist or pith of a matter; a concise summary; as, the long and *short* of a story; **2**, something that is short, as a vowel, syllable, etc.; **3**, in motion pictures, a one- or two-reel film, often used to supplement a featured film: *pl.* **1**, milled grain somewhat finer than bran; also, a combination of fine bran mixed with coarser parts of ground wheat; **2**, short, loose, sports trousers reaching from the waist part way to the knee, worn by men or women; **3**, men's short drawers; **4**, *Slang*, small clothes; especially, the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th and 19th centuries: *Fin.* and *Com.*, **1**, a dealer who has sold goods, stocks, or the like, which he does not possess, but which he expects to be able to buy at an advantageous price before the date specified for delivery; **2**, a short sale; **3**, *pl.* the goods, stocks, etc., sold on short sales by the bears:—*adv.* abruptly; suddenly; curtly; as, to stop *short*: *Fin.* and *Com.*, in or after the manner of one who sells goods, stocks, etc., when not in actual possession of such goods; as, to sell stocks *short*.—*n.* **short'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* concise, laconic, pithy, compact, condensed, terse, succinct, little, insufficient, inadequate, brief, curt. We may say a *brief* or a *short* interval, a *brief* or a *short* speech, but we say a *short* man, a *short* trip. *Short* can also mean abrupt, especially snappishly, or reticently so; as, he was so *short* with me that I asked no more questions. *Brief* and *short* in their synonymous sense commonly refer to duration, less often to manner, though sometimes *brief* connotes reduction or abridgment, and *short* suggests incompleteness. The other words refer to manner or style, to the person given to such style, or the speech or writing marked by it. Conciseness is decisive brevity; a *concise* speech is cut down to the pith of the matter; *concise* writing contains no unnecessary words, and has a brisk and bracing quality. *Laconic* adds to *concise* the tendency to use language so compressed that it is axiomatic. "Many words darken speech," a maxim taken from an old copy book, probably originated in a mind that loved *laconic* expression. A *pithy* saying is one that so presents the kernel of a matter as to give it force and effectiveness by its very compression. To be *brief* one needs only to compass one's subject quickly; to be *concise*, one has only to be sparing and precise with his words; to be *laconic*, one must be a niggard with words; but to be *pithy* requires wit and intelligence. *Terse* adds to *pithy* smoothness and finish, a polished lack of superfluity. *Succinct* combines the precision of *concise* and the elegance of *terse*. *Curt* may connote the clean brevity of *concise*, or it may mean *short* in the sense of discourteously abrupt.

short-age (shôr'tăj), *n.* the quantity or amount needed to make up the whole or needed amount; a deficiency; a deficit.

short-cake (shôrt'kāk"), *n.* [*short*+*cake*], **1**, a crisp, tea or breakfast cake, shortened with butter or lard and baked; **2**, a similar cake, thicker, split and served with fruit between the layers; as, strawberry *shortcake*; **3**, also, a sweetened layer cake served with fruit, and sometimes whipped cream, between the layers or over the cake.

short cir-cuit *Elec.*, **1**, an electrical conductor of low resistance connecting two points differing in electrical potential; **2**, an accidental contact of the mains of an electric system, resulting in an excessive current.

short–cir-cuit (shôrt'=sûr"kĭt), *v.t.* *Elec.*, **1**, to connect two points of a system by means of a conductor of low resistance; **2**, to cause an excessive current by accidental contact of the mains of an electric system:—*v.i.* **1**, to introduce a shunt of low resistance into; **2**, to complete (an open electric circuit) by a shunt of low resistance.

short-com-ing (shôrt'kŭm"ĭng; shôrt'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* [*short*+*come*], **1**, a failing; a weakness; fault; as, selfishness is one of his *shortcomings*; **2**, failure or remissness in doing one's duty; also, negligence or carelessness in performing one's duty; **3**, failure of a crop; a shortage, as in grain.

short-en (shôr'tn), *v.t.* [see **short**], **1**, to make short or shorter in amount or quantity; cut off the end, of any part, of; curtail; **2**, to reduce; diminish; **3**, to cause to appear short or shorter; **4**, to contract; take in, as a sail: sometimes with *in*; as, to *shorten* a cable; **5**, to put (an infant) in short clothes; **6**, to make crisp or brittle, as pastry, by using butter, lard, or the like; **7**, to pronounce, as a vowel or syllable, rapidly, without accent, or with the quality known in English as short:—*v.i.* to grow or become short or shorter.—*n.* **short'en-er.**

short-en-ing (shôr'tn-ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* the act of making or becoming short or shorter; as, the *shortening* of the skirt took only a few minutes: *Cookery*, that which makes pastry crisp and brittle, as lard, butter, cooking oils, etc.

short-hand (shôrt'hănd"), *n.* [*short*+*hand*], any of several systems of rapid writing in which characters, symbols, or abbreviations are used for letters, words, phrases, etc.; phonography; stenography: opposite of *longhand*.

short-horn (shôrt'hôrn"), *n.* [*short*+*horn*], one of a large, heavy breed of short-horned beef cattle, originally from Durham in northern England.

short–lived (shôrt'=līvd"), *adj.* of short duration; not of long life.

short-ly (shôrt'lĭ), *adv.* [see **short**], **1**, in a short time; soon; quickly; **2**, abruptly; curtly; suddenly; **3**, in a few words: briefly; concisely.

short-sight-ed (shôrt'sīt"ĕd), *adj.* [*short*+*sight*], **1**, seeing clearly at short distances only; unable to see far; nearsighted; myopic; **2**, of limited intellect; not possessing foresight; **3**, marked by lack of foresight; as, a *shortsighted* plan.—*adv.* **short"sight'ed-ly.**—*n.* **short"sight'ed-ness.**

short-stop (shôrt'stŏp"), *n.* [*short*+*stop*], *Baseball*, an infielder stationed between second and third base.

short–wind-ed (shôrt'=wĭn"dĕd), *adj.* **1**, easily put out of breath by exercise; **2**, breathing with quick, labored breaths, as with asthma.—*adv.* **short"–wind'ed-ly.**—*n.* **short"–wind'ed-ness.**

Sho-sho-ne (shō-shō'nē), *n.* [source uncertain], one of a tribe of North American Indians, formerly living principally in western Wyoming and Colorado. Also, **Sho-sho'ni.**—*adj.* **Sho-sho'ne-an.**

[1]shot (shŏt), the past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *shoot*:—*p.adj.* variegated in color, as a fabric when the warp and weft are of different colors; as, rose silk *shot* with silver:

[2]shot (shŏt), *n.* [< A.S. *gesceot*, shooting implement, prob. < *scēotan*, to shoot], **1**, the act of shooting; the discharge, as of a firearm; **2**, a projectile or missile, especially a solid bullet or ball for firearms; also, such missiles collectively; **3**, [*pl.* shot], a small ball or pellet of lead, or a number of such pellets combined in one charge, and used in a shotgun for killing birds and small quadrupeds; **4**, the range or distance which is or can be covered by a missile; **5**, figuratively, reach or range in general; the distance to or at which a thing will carry; as, within ear*shot*; **6**, in certain games, as golf or billiards, a stroke or blow; **7**, a marksman; as, he is a good *shot*: *Mining*, a blast; *Athletics*, a spherical weight to be put, or thrown, in competition for distance: *Slang*, **1**, a try; attempt; as, I will have a *shot* at it; **2**, a small dose or amount; as, a *shot* of cocaine:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shotted, *p.pr.* shotting], **1**, to load or weight with shot, as a gun; **2**, to clean by placing shot in and shaking, as bottles or decanters.

[3]shot (shŏt), *n.* [var. of *scot*], reckoning; share, as of a tavern bill; scot.

shote (shōt), *n.* [prob. < Flem. *schote*, a young pig], **1**, a young hog; a pig; **2**, hence, a thriftless fellow. Also, **shoat.**

shot-gun (shŏt'gŭn"), *n.* [*[2]shot*+*gun*], a light, smoothbore gun, either single- or double-

barreled, used for firing a charge of small shot at short range, as in hunting birds and small quadrupeds.

should (shŏŏd), *v.aux.* past tense of *shall*, followed by the infinitive without *to* and used: **1**, in indirect discourse, to express simple futurity or determination from the standpoint of past time, being used where *shall* would be used in direct discourse; as, expressing simple futurity, he said he *should* go; expressing determination, I said he *should* go; **2**, to express condition, supposition, hesitation, etc., on the speaker's part; as, if it *should* rain, do not go; I *should* hardly say as much; **3**, to express moral obligation or duty; as, you *should* try to do better.

shoul-der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *sculdor*, shoulder], **1**, either of the two projecting parts of the human body formed by the bones and muscles between the neck and the place where the arm joins the trunk; **2**, a corresponding part in animals; the fore quarter; also, the upper portion of the foreleg and adjacent parts, as of a sheep, dressed for market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton; **3**, that which resembles a shoulder in form, use, or position; a projection or prominence; **4**, figuratively, strength to bear up under or sustain a burden; as, place the blame on my *shoulders;* **5**, a support, enlargement, or projection, to keep something in place, or to keep it from moving beyond a certain point:—*v.t.* **1**, to take upon the shoulder; as, to *shoulder* a box; **2**, hence, to assume the responsibility of; as, to *shoulder* a wrong; **3**, to push with, or as with, the shoulders; also, to clear or open (one's way) by pushing with, or as with, the shoulders:—*v.i.* to push through a crowd; jostle.

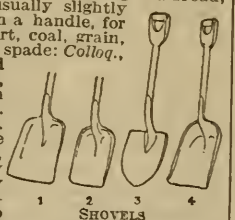
shoul-der blade the flat triangular bone of the shoulder, to which the bone of the upper arm is jointed: the scapula.

shoul-der strap **1**, a strap of cloth, ribbon, lace, etc., worn over the shoulders to support some article of clothing; **2**, a strap of leather, cord, or stout cloth used to support some burden from the shoulders: *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a narrow strap bearing insignia indicating rank, worn on the shoulder by commissioned officers of the army and navy.

shout (shout), *v.i.* [perh.<O.N. *skūta*, a taunt], to utter a loud and sudden cry; as, to *shout* with joy:—*v.t.* to utter with a loud, resonant voice; express in a loud voice: often with *out;* as, he *shouted* out his orders:—*n.* a loud, sudden outcry; a great outburst of a voice or voices, as of joy.—*n.* **shout'er.**

shove (shŭv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shoved (shŭvd), *p.pr.* shoving], [<A.S. *scūfan*, to push<O.Teut. source], **1**, to move off, along, or onward by jostling; **2**, to move a boat away from shore by pushing against the bank with a pole or oar: with *off*:—*v.t.* **1**, to move along carelessly or roughly; **2**, to crowd or jostle; **3**, to push or thrust; as, he *shoved* the money at me:—*n.* **1**, the act of pushing; **2**, a forcible push; as, to give a boat a *shove;* **3**, the woody center of flax; **4**, forward movement of ice floes, as in the St. Lawrence River.—*n.* **shov'er.**

shov-el (shŭv'l), *n.* [<A.S. *scofl*, shovel<*scūfan*, to push], an implement, consisting of a broad, flat scoop of thin metal, usually slightly turned up at the edges, with a handle, for lifting and throwing loose dirt, coal, grain, etc.; also, in popular use, a spade: *Colloq.*, a kind of broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, worn especially by Anglican clergy:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], **1**, to take up and throw with a shovel, as dirt; **2**, to toss or throw in large quantities, hastily and clumsily, as with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food; **3**, to clear or clean out loose dirt or rubbish from, with a shovel; as, to *shovel* a ditch or a path:—*v.i.* to use a shovel; specifically, to make a livelihood by shoveling.



1 2 3 4

SHOVELS

1, snow shovel; 2, coal shovel; 3, ground shovel; 4, grain shovel.

shov-el-board (shŭv'l-bōrd"), *n.* [*shovel*+*board*], **1**, a game played with coins or metal disks shoved toward certain marks or lines on a table or board; also, the board on which this game is played, or one of the metal disks used in playing it: now generally *shuffleboard;* **2**, a similar game, played with a cue and larger, wooden or iron disks on the deck of a ship: sometimes called *shuffleboard.*

shov-el-er (shŭv'l-ĕr), *n.* [see **shovel**], **1**, one who uses a shovel; **2**, any of a widely distributed genus (*Spatula*) of river ducks having a bill longer than the head and much broadened at the tip: also called *broadbill, spoonbill.* Also, **shov'el-ler.**

shov-el hat a broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting in front like a shovel, worn by some Anglican clergymen.

shovel-nosed (shŭv'l-nōzd"), *adj.* having a broad, flattened nose or head: **shovel-nosed shark**, any of several flat-headed sharks found on the coast of California.

show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed (shōd), *p.p.* shown (shōn) or showed, *p.pr.* showing], [<A.S. *scēawian*, to see, scrutinize<O.Teut. source], **1**, to present to view; exhibit; display: often with *off;* **2**, to tell; reveal; make known; as, the soothsayer *showed* what the future held in store; **3**, to make clear; explain so that a person understands; hence, to teach; **4**, to prove by evidence or by reasoning; **5**, to direct; conduct; usher; as, to *show* one to his seat; **6**, to bestow; confer; as, to *show* mercy: *Colloq.*, to reveal in true light; expose: with *up:*—*v.i.* **1**, to present an appearance; come into sight; appear; **2**, to be visible or noticeable; as, the stain *shows:* *Colloq.*, **1**, to put in an appearance: with *up;* **2**, to make a display: with *off:*—*n.* **1**, the act of exhibiting or displaying; exposure to sight; **2**, that which is shown or displayed; an exhibition; demonstration; display; **3**, a public parade or spectacle; pageant; **4**, ostentatious display; pomp; **5**, appearance; semblance; likeness: often only false semblance; as, a *show* of wealth; a *show* of wisdom; **6**, a sign or indication, as of metal in a mine: *Colloq.*, a theatrical performance; *Slang*, **1**, chance; opportunity; as, he hasn't a *show;* **2**, business; undertaking; as, to run the whole *show.* Also, *Rare*, **shew** (shō).

Syn., *v.* display, exhibit, disclose, reveal, prove.

show bill a large printed poster, often illustrated, containing a notice or advertisement.

show boat a large boat in which a theatrical performance can be given: used as a traveling theater, stopping for short stands.

show-bread (shō'brĕd"), *n.* [see **shewbread**], *Bib.*, twelve loaves of unleavened bread placed in the sanctuary. See **shew'bread"**, *Pfd. S.*

show case a glass case or cabinet for displaying and protecting goods or wares in stores, articles or exhibits in museums, etc.

show-down (shō'-doun"), *n.* **1**, *Cards*, the laying down of one's hand with the faces of the cards exposed; **2**, an open disclosure, as of plans.

show-er (shou'ĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *scūr*, shower<O.Teut. source], **1**, a brief fall of rain, sleet, or hail; **2**, figuratively, a copious fall of drops of any liquid or of solid objects in considerable number; as, a *shower* of bricks; also, a number of gifts given together; as, a bride's handkerchief *shower;* **3**, an abundant or liberal supply of anything; as, a *shower* of suggestions: *Colloq.*, a shower bath:—*v.t.* **1**, to water abundantly with rain, or with any other liquid; **2**, to pour out; also, to bestow liberally, as gifts; also, to present (a person) liberally, as with gifts:—*v.i.* **1**, to rain for a short time; **2**, to fall in a shower, as tears.

show-er bath a device for spraying water over the entire body; also, a bath taken by the use of this device.

show-er-y (shou'ĕr-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, raining for brief intervals; abounding in short, rainy periods; **2**, resembling a shower.—*n.* **show'er-i-ness.**

show-ing (shō'ing), *n.* [see **show**], **1**, the act of presenting to view; as, voted by a *showing* of hands; **2**, a display; an exhibition of something; as, the first *showing* of a new style; **3**, a presentation of a fact, condition, or the like.

show-man (shō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*show*+*man*], **1**, one who displays or exhibits; especially, the proprietor of a traveling exhibition, **2**, one who takes part in exhibiting a show.

shown (shōn), past participle of the irregular verb *show*, which see.

show-room (shō'rōōm"), *n.* [*show*+*room*], a room where goods to be sold are displayed.

show-y (shō'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **show**], **1**, attracting attention; gorgeous; sumptuous; as, a *showy* flower; **2**, gaudy; marked by pretentious parade; ostentatious; as, a *showy* bit of jewelry.—*adv.* **show'i-ly.**—*n.* **show'i-ness.**

Syn. gaudy, gay, flashy, garish, tawdry, pretentious. Brilliantly colored flowers in a garden, the bright red of the flying cardinal, are *showy* in a favorable sense. That which attracts the eye or attention by a gay or apparently fine exterior, but which is really cheap, worthless, or artificial, is *showy* in an unfavorable sense; as, *showy* jewels; *showy* manners which do not disguise the boor. *Gaudy*, like *showy*, connotes brilliance of color, but it suggests inappropriateness and lack of taste rather than worthlessness. *Gaudy* clothes might be expensive, but they would be badly chosen and of striking colors. *Gaudy* can mean conspicuous

in a bad sense; as, *gaudy* raiment; it is also unfavorably suggestive of the overdone, overdecorated: as, a *gaudy* literary style. *Gay* lacks the unfavorable connotation of *gaudy*; *gay* colors, though bright, are pleasing; *gay* clothes are well chosen as to color and appropriateness. *Flashy* adds to *showy* and *gaudy* the note of vulgarity; that which is *flashy* is cheap, shallow, and common. *Garish* describes the obtrusively bright; that which is *garish* attracts the eye by gaudiness, or dazzles it by glare and harshness. That is *tawdry* which is cheap, showily worthless, overornamented, flimsy, or frail in nature; as, *tawdry* furnishings. A *pretentious* style, a *pretentious* display, claim a merit they do not possess, or a significance not actual; a *pretentious* braggart is unable to sustain his boastings; a *pretentious* style of living is often adopted by the newly rich.

shrank (shrăngk), past tense of the irregular verb *shrink*, which see.

shrap-nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n.* collective *sing.* [< Gen. H. *Shrapnel* (1761–1842), of the Br. army, inventor], bullets or pieces of iron in a shell timed to explode and scatter its contents over a desired point; also, sometimes, shells so charged.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [< A.S. *scrēade*, shred, paring < O.Teut. source], 1, a long, narrow strip torn or cut off; a rag; scrap; also, 2, figuratively, the tiniest bit; fragment; smallest amount:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shred or shredded, *p.pr.* shredding], to tear or cut into strips or bits.—*adj.* **shred'dy.**—*n.* **shred'der.**

shrew (shrōō), *n.* [< A.S. *scrēawa*, a shrew (the animal); formerly thought to be venomous], 1, a scolding, brawling woman; a termagant; 2, any of several small mouselike animals (genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidæ*) feeding chiefly on insects and worms.

SHREW

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* [< M.E. *schrewed*, accursed < A.S. *scrēawa*, shrew], 1, sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; keen; discerning and judicious; farsighted; as, a *shrewd* business man; 2, cunning; wily; as, a *shrewd* deceiver; 3, indicative of cleverness or slyness; as, a *shrewd* glance: *Archaic*, biting; harsh; sharp; as, a *shrewd* pain; *Obs.*, 1, dangerous; full of hardships; 2, wicked; depraved; sharp-tongued; troublesome; malicious.—*adv.* **shrewd'ly.**—*n.* **shrewd'ness.**

Syn. astute, subtle, knowing, sagacious, discerning, discriminating, penetrating. Cf. sagacity.

shrew-ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **shrew**], scolding; habitually nagging; sharp-tongued; peevish.—*adv.* **shrew'ish-ly.**—*n.* **shrew'ish-ness.**

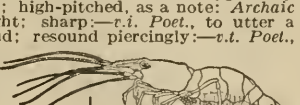
shriek (shrēk), *v.t.* [var. of *scrcccch*], to cry out sharply; utter with a sharp, shrill cry:—*v.i.* to utter a sharp, shrill cry; utter a piercing scream: —*n.* a piercing scream; a shrill and inarticulate outcry, as of pain, terror, or the like.

shriev-al-ty (shrēv'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< obs. *shrieve*, sheriff], the office, term of office, or jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [< A.S. *scrift*, penance < *scrīfan*, to shrive], *Archaic*, 1, confession to a priest, especially in the case of a dying penitent, and the resulting absolution; 2, the act of hearing a confession and of giving absolution: **short shrift**, the infliction of punishment without delay; originally, execution soon after condemnation, leaving little time for the rites of confession and absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [< A.S. *scrīc*, shrike, or any bird with shrill cry: prob. imit. of its cry], any of a group of birds, including the butcher birds, which have short wings, a long tail, and strong hooked beak, and which feed chiefly on insects, but which sometimes kill smaller birds, mice, etc. (for colored illus. see *bird*).

shrill (shrĭl), *adj.* [< M.E. *shrille*, perh. < L.G. *schrell*, shrill, or Sc. *skirl*, a shrill cry], sharp and piercing in tone; high-pitched, as a note: *Archaic* or *Obs.*, keen; bright; sharp:—*v.i. Poet.*, to utter a sharp, piercing sound; resound piercingly:—*v.t. Poet.*, to utter in a sharp, penetrating tone or manner; as, the bird *shrilled* his cry.—*adv.* **shrill'ly.**—*n.* **shrill'ness.**



SHRIMP

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* [< A.S. *scrimman*, to be bent, equivalent to *scrincan*, to shrink], 1, any of various slender, mostly marine crustaceans (especially genus *Crangon*) related to the lobster; also, any of various small crustaceans of similar shape; 2, contemptuously, a puny person.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [< A.S. *scrīn*, coffer, shrine < Lat. *scrinium*, chest for writing materials], 1, a case or box in which sacred relics, as the bones of saints, are kept; 2, the tomb of a saint; 3, a sacred place or hallowed object, as a chapel or altar, consecrated to some deity or saint; also, 4, any place or object hallowed by some association:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shrined (shrīnd), *p.pr.* shrining], to preserve as sacred or to put in a sacred place; enshrine; also used figuratively; as, a jewel *shrined* in velvet.

shrink (shrĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank (shrăngk) or shrunk (shrŭngk), *p.p.* shrunk or, especially as *p.adj.*, shrunken (shrŭngk'n), *p.pr.* shrinking], [< A.S. *scrincan*, to shrink], 1, to contract; become smaller or shorter; as, the skirt *shrinks* every time it is washed; 2, to draw back, as from a danger or threat: often with *from*; 3, to draw back, as from something repugnant or disagreeable; flinch: with *from*:—*v.t.* to cause to contract or grow smaller; as, to *shrink* flannel:—*n.* the act or amount of shrinking; shrinkage.—*n.* **shrink'er.**

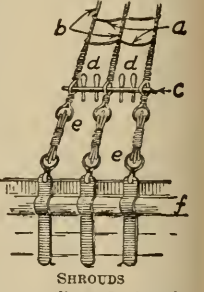
Syn., *v.* shrivel, wither, blight, fade.—*Ant.*, *v.* bloom.

shrink-age (shrĭngk'ăj), *n.* 1, the act of contracting or making smaller in size; contraction, as from wetting flannel in hot water; 2, any similar reduction, as in weight; 3, amount lost by contraction; as, there was a *shrinkage* of three per cent; 4, a decrease in value; as, a severe *shrinkage* in the price of stocks.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived (shrīvd) or shrove (shrōv), *p.p.* shriven (shrĭv'n) or shrived, *p.pr.* shriving], [< A.S. *scrīfan*, to shrive, prob. < Lat. *scribere*, to write], 1, to hear the confession of and give absolution to; 2, to cause (oneself) to be confessed and absolved: used reflexively:—*v.i.* to hear confession and give absolution.

shriv-el (shrĭv'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [perh. related to Sw. dial. *skryrla*, to wrinkle, shrivel], to draw into wrinkles; wrinkle; contract; shrink: dry up:—*v.t.* to cause to wrinkle, shrink, wither, or dry up; as, heat or draught will *shrivel* the leaves.

shroud (shroud), *n.* [< A.S. *scrūd*, dress, garment < O.Teut. source], 1, a winding sheet; a dress or covering for the dead; 2, anything that envelops and conceals; as, clothed in a *shroud* of mystery: *pl. Naut.*, a set of ropes, usually two to five, connected by rope rungs to form a ladder supporting the masts of a vessel:—*v.t.* 1, to dress in a shroud, as a corpse; 2, to conceal, as with a covering; veil; obscure:—*v.i. Obs.*, to take shelter; hide.



SHROUDS

a, ratlines; *b*, shrouds; *c*, rail for belaying pins, *d,d*; *e,e*, deadeyes; *f*, wale.

shroud-laid (shroud'lād'), *adj.* of a rope, composed of four strands wound about a core.

shrove (shrōv), past tense of *shrive*, which see.

Shrove Sun-day *Eccl.*, the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday; Quinquagesima Sunday: the 50th day before Easter.

Shrove-tide (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [< root of *scrīfan*, to shrive + *tide*], *Eccl.*, literally, a time of confession; hence, the period of penitence and confession in preparation for Lent, covering sometimes only Shrove Tuesday, and sometimes including the three days preceding Ash Wednesday.

Shrove Tues-day *Eccl.*, Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, a day of penitence and confession immediately preceding Lent.

[1]shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [< Arab. *sharāb*, drink, cordial], a drink or cordial made of sweetened raspberry or other acid fruit juice, usually with spirits.

[2]shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [< A.S. *scrybb*, underwood], a woody, perennial plant less in stature than a tree, and usually divided into several or many primary stems at or near the ground; a bush.

shrub-ber-y (shrŭb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (-ĭz)], 1, shrubs collectively; also, low plants in general, collectively; 2, a place where shrubs or bushes are planted or where they abound; a shrub plantation, as on an estate.

shrub-by (shrŭb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -bier, *superl.* -biest], 1, full of, or covered with, bushes or shrubs: as, *shrubby* ground; 2, of the nature of a bush or shrub; as, a *shrubby* growth; especially, of a tree, scrubby; stunted.—*n.* **shrub'bi-ness.**

shrug (shrŭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shrugged (shrŭgd), *p.pr.* shrugging], [perh. < Da. *skrugge*, to

stoop, or Sw. dial. *skrukka*, to huddle oneself up], to contract or draw up (the shoulders), slightly and momentarily, to express a state of mind, as doubt, indifference, contempt, surprise, etc.:—*r.i.* to raise the shoulders to express disagreement, displeasure, indifference, contempt, etc.:—*n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders to express some emotion.

shrunk-en (shrŭngk'n), past participle of the irregular verb *shrink:* rarely used:—*p.adj.* shriveled up; contracted; dried up.

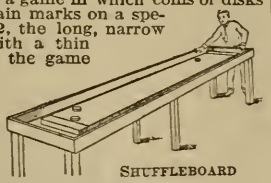
shuck (shŭk), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a husk or pod; especially, the outer covering of a nut; as, peanut and hickory *shucks;* **2**, in the United States, the shell of an oyster or clam: *Entom.*, the outer case or covering of the larva of some insects, as of the caddis fly:—*r.t.* **1**, to remove the shells from, as peanuts; husk, as corn; **2**, in the United States, to remove the shells from (oysters or clams).

shud-der (shŭd'ẽr), *r.i.* [<M.E. *shoderen*, perh. <M.L.G. *schudden*, to shudder], to tremble or shake with fear, repugnance, horror, or cold; quake; shiver:—*n.* **1**, the act of shivering; a convulsive trembling, as from fear, horror, aversion, cold, or excitement; **2**, a vibration; quiver.

Syn., *v.* (see shake).

shuf-fle (shŭf'l), *r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shuffled (-ld), *p.pr.* shuffling], [perh. <*sh(ove)*+(*sc)uffle*], **1**, to move little by little; shift from one position or person to another; pass from one to another; as, they *shuffled* the money from hand to hand; **2**, to rearrange; mix; change the relative position of (cards) in a pack; hence, **3**, to intermingle; confuse; mix up; as, he *shuffled* all the things in the drawer; **4**, to move with a dragging or difficult motion, as the feet in walking or dancing; **5**, to slip carelessly: with *off* or *on;* as, to *shuffle* off a burden; **6**, to make up with haste or fraud; bring about in a confused, irregular, or tricky way: with *up*, *off*, or *out;* as, to *shuffle* up a makeshift:—*r.i.* **1**, to shift or move from one position to another; fidget; **2**, to rearrange the cards in a pack; **3**, to shift one's ground; evade questions or issues; vacillate; **4**, to perform a task listlessly or awkwardly; as, she *shuffled* through the cleaning; **5**, to drag the feet in a slovenly, lumbering manner; scuffle; as, he *shuffled* along in his big slippers:—*n.* **1**, the act of shifting, mixing, rearranging, etc.; **2**, a rearranging of cards in a pack; also, the right or turn for shuffling a pack of cards; as, whose *shuffle* is it? **3**, an indecisive way of acting, usually for the purpose of deceiving; hence, a trick; evasion; equivocation; **4**, a careless, slovenly scuffle; a slow, scraping motion or gait; also, a dance characterized by a quick, scraping motion of the feet at regular intervals: common among the Negroes; also, the step employed in this dance.—*n.* **shuf'fler.**

shuf-fle-board (shŭf'l-bōrd"), *n.* [*shuffle*+*board*], **1**, a game in which coins or disks are shoved toward certain marks on a specially prepared board; **2**, the long, narrow board, often spread with a thin layer of sand, on which the game is played; **3**, a coin or metal disk used in playing this game; **4**, a similar game, played on shipboard, in which larger, wooden or iron disks are caused to slide toward marks and lines on a ship's deck. Also called *shoreboard.*



SHUFFLEBOARD

Shu-lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), *n.* [<Heb. *Ha shulamith*, inhabitant of Shulem in Palestine], *Bib.*, the bride, or chief female character, in the Song of Solomon (6:13).

shun (shŭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shunned (shŭnd), *p.pr.* shunning], [<A.S. *scunian*, to avoid; fear; abhor], **1**, to avoid; keep clear of, as evil; **2**, to refrain from; eschew, as evil ways.

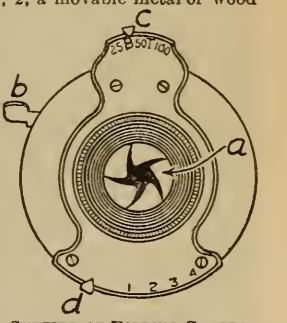
Syn. avoid, evade. We sometimes *avoid* trouble simply by not happening to get into it; we also *avoid* people whom we do not like, or embarrassing situations, by some contrivance or excuse. In this latter sense *avoid* is particularly like *shun;* we *shun* things by taking care not to get in contact with them; we can either *avoid* or *shun* trouble. *Shun*, not *avoid*, is used of the turning away or keeping away from a person or a thing out of loathing or repugnance; we *shun* those who have contagious diseases. *Evade* adds to *avoid* the idea of clever, noncommittal escape; *evading* is done with skill rather than artifice. One who *evades* the law is often within it: we *evade* answering unwelcome questions by an apparently satisfying, but actually baffling, reply.

shunt (shŭnt), *v.t.* [<M.E. *shunten*, to turn aside <A.S. *scyndan*, to hasten], **1**, to turn to one side; switch, as a car or train; **2**, to evade; put aside; put off upon some one else, as a task or duty; **3**, to change; shift, as an opinion or course: *Elec.*, to supply another path for (an electric current); switch: —*r.i.* **1**, to turn aside or off; switch; **2**, to turn aside from a topic, line of conversation, etc.:—*n.* the act of turning off: *Elec.*, a conductor, usually of relatively low resistance, joining two points of an electric circuit over which part of the current may be diverted; *Railways*, a turning off, as of a car, to a sidetrack in order to leave the main line clear; a switch: **shunt circuit**, *Elec.*, a circuit provided to divert a part of a current.—*n.* **shunt'er.**

shut (shŭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting], [<A.S. *scyttan*, to shut, related to *scēotan*, to shoot (an arrow)], **1**, to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; close, as by pushing or pulling a cover, door, window, etc., into place; as, *shut* the door; **2**, to bar; prohibit entrance into; as, to *shut* the ports of a country; **3**, to forbid entrance into; bar out; exclude: with *from, out, out of*, or *out from;* as, to *shut* out certain imports; **4**, to close over; as, to *shut* the hand; also, to fold or bring together the folding or collapsible parts of; as, to *shut* an umbrella or a book; **5**, to imprison, confine, or hold within the closed parts of something: with *in, up, within*, etc.; as, to *shut* a convict up in prison; **6**, to close or pinch: with *in, up*, etc.; as, to *shut* one's finger in the door; **7**, to hide from sight: with *in* or *out;* as, to *shut* out the view: *Colloq.*, to silence: with *up;* as, *shut* up that dog:—*v.i.* **1**, to close itself; become closed; as, the door *shut* with a bang; **2**, to cease working: with *down;* as, the factory *shut* down for six weeks: *Colloq.*, to keep quiet; desist: with *up;* as, he *shut* up: —*p.adj.* closed; made fast: *Phon.*, cut off suddenly by a following explosive consonant in the same syllable: said of vowels, as *i* in *bit: Dial.*, free; rid: with *of;* as, she was well *shut* of him:—*n.* **1**, the act or time of ending or closing; the close; **2**, the place of closing together.

shut-down (shŭt'doun"), *n.* [*shut*+*down*], a stopping of work, as in a factory; especially, a stopping of considerable duration.

shut-ter (shŭt'ẽr), *n.* [see **shut**], **1**, one who or that which closes; **2**, a movable metal or wood cover or screen for a window; **3**, any of various devices for covering an aperture: *Photog.*, a mechanical device for regulating the exposure of a sensitive plate to light:—*r.t.* to close, cover, or supply, with shutters.

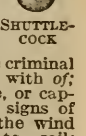


SHUTTER OF FOLDING CAMERA

a, shutter, partly open; *b*, operating lever; *c*, lever which adjusts shutter to make exposure in $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second, to make time exposure (T), or exposure as long as bulb is compressed (B); *d*, lever which adjusts stop, here set at maximum.

shut-tle (shŭt'l), *n.* [<A.S. *scyttel*, a bar; bolt <*scēotan*, to shoot], **1**, an instrument, pointed at both ends, used in weaving to carry the thread of the weft, or woof, back and forth through the warp; **2**, in a sewing machine, the sliding holder, inclosing the bobbin, which carries the lower thread between the needle and upper thread to make a lock stitch; **3**, any similar device, as one used in tatting; **4**, a train making short trips back and forth between two points, as between two main lines: also called *shuttle train.*

shut-tle-cock (shŭt'l-kŏk"), *n.* [*shuttle*+*cock*], **1**, a rounded piece of cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore, or light, paddle-shaped bat, in the game of battledore and shuttlecock; **2**, the game: usually called *battledore and shuttlecock.*



SHUTTLECOCK

1shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shier or shyer, *superl.* shiest or shyest], [<Da. *sky*, shy], **1**, easily scared; timid; shunning approach; easily frightened off, as an animal; **2**, bashful; sensitive; reserved; coy; as, a *shy* girl; **3**, cautious; watchful through fear or timidity; suspicious; wary: usually with *of* or *at;* as, the criminal was *shy* of questions; **4**, disposed to avoid: with *of;* as, *shy* of bad roads; **5**, hard to find, perceive, or capture; elusive; as, to notice even the *shyest* signs of nature: *Naut.*, scant; very little: said of the wind when barely sufficient to cause a vessel to sail· *Slang*, short; lacking; as, one card *shy*:—*r.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shied (shīd), *p.pr.* shying], **1**, to start

suddenly aside from fear: said usually of a horse; as, the horses *shied* at the great noise; 2, figuratively, to turn away; as, the people *shied* at his new plan:—*n.* [*pl.* shies (shīz)], the act of starting aside from fear; a sudden start, especially one made by a horse, as through fright.—*adv.* **shy'ly.**—*n.* **shy'ness.**

Syn., adj. timorous, reserved. (See diffident.)

[2]**shy** (shī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* shied (shīd), *p.pr.* shying], [source uncertain], to throw with a jerk; fling, as a stone:—*v.i.* to throw a stone, brick, or the like, with a jerk:—*n.* [*pl.* shies (shīz)], a throw; a fling: *Slang,* 1, a sneer; 2, a try; as, let me have a *shy* at it.

Shy-lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* [source uncertain], in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," a revengeful Jewish money lender who requires a pound of flesh as pledge for a loan to his enemy, Antonio.

shy-ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* [perh. < [1]*shy*], *Colloq.,* in the United States, one who carries on business in a mean and tricky manner; especially, a rascally lawyer; one without professional honor.

si (sē), *n.* [see [2]**do**], *Mus.,* 1, the seventh of the syllables used in singing the tones of a diatonic scale: first used about 1600, when the six-tone scale was enlarged into the modern seven-tone scale, but now largely superseded by *ti,* as the syllable *si* is used for the sharp of *sol;* 2, the seventh tone of a diatonic scale.

S. I. *abbr.* 1, Sandwich Islands; 2, Staten Island (New York):—Si, *Chem.,* the symbol [Si] for the element silicon.

Si-a-mese (sī″ȧ-mēz'; sī″ȧ-mēs'), *adj.* [< *Siam,* name of country], of or pertaining to Siam, its natives, or its language: **Siamese twins,** originally, two male persons, born in Siam in 1811, and living until 63 years of age, although joined together, side by side, by a strip of cartilage; hence, figuratively, any inseparable couple:—*n.* [*pl.* Siamese], 1, a native or inhabitant of Siam; 2, the language of the Siamese people: one of the Indo-Chinese tongues.

sib (sĭb), *adj.* [< A.S. *sibb,* related, akin], *Rare* or *Sc.,* closely related; akin; also, similar.

Si-be-ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Russ. *Sibir'*] pertaining to Siberia, or its people:—*n.* one of the inhabitants of Siberia.—*abbr.* **Sib.**

sib-i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sibilans (-antis),* whistling, hissing], making, representing, or sounded with, a hissing sound; as, the *sibilant* sound of *s;* hissing; as, a *sibilant* murmur:—*n.* a hissing sound, as that of *s, sh, z,* or *zh;* also, a letter or symbol indicative of such a sound.—*n.* **sib'i-lance.**

sib-i-la-tion (sĭb″ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sibilare (-atus),* to hiss], 1, the act of making a sibilant, or hissing, sound; pronunciation or utterance with a hissing sound; 2, a hissing, or sibilant, sound.

sib-ling (sĭb'lĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *sib,* relative + [1]*-ling*], one of two or more persons born of the same parents but at different births (cf. *twin, triplet,* and *consanguineous, uterine*).

sib-yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Sibulla,* sibyl], 1, *Class. Myth.,* any of several women, priestesses of shrines, especially those of Apollo, as at Delphi or Cumæ, who were inspired by the god to foretell future events; 2, hence, a sorceress; witch; fortune teller.—*adj.* **si-byl'ic; si-byl'lic** (sĭ-bĭl'ĭk.)

sib-yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-līn; -lĭn), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to, or uttered or written by, a sibyl; 2, hence, mysterious; prophetic; occult: **Sibylline Books,** a collection of oracles often resorted to for guidance by the old Roman magistrates in times of peril: also called *Sibylline Oracles.*

[1]***sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [Lat. = so, thus], so; thus: often inserted in a quoted passage to indicate that, in spite of apparent error, it is quoted correctly.

[2]**sic** (sĭk), *adj.* [obs. and Sc. var. of *such*], *Obs.* or *Sc.,* such.

sic-ca-tive (sĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *siccare (-atus),* to dry], having drying properties; drying; causing to dry:—*n.* a drying substance, such as one mixed with oil paint as a drier.

sice (sīs), *n.* [see **syce**], in India, a manservant; groom. Also, **syce,** *Pfd. S.*

Si-cil-i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Sicilia,* Sicily], pertaining to the island of Sicily in the Mediterranean, or to its people or their language:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Sicily.—*abbr.* **Sic.**

sick (sĭk), *adj.* [< A.S. *sēoc,* ill < O.Teut. source], 1, ill in health; indisposed; affected with disease; 2, affected with nausea or vomiting; inclined to vomit; attended by nausea: always so used in England; 3, disgusted; surfeited: with *of;* as, *sick* of waiting; 4, longing or pining: with *for;* as, *sick* for recognition; 5, used by, or set apart for the use of, a person who is ill; as, a *sick* bed; a *sick* benefit: *Colloq.,* suggestive of sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* expression on one's face; *Slang,* mortified; chagrined: **sick leave,** a leave of absence granted, as to soldiers or sailors, on the ground of illness or disability: **sick list,** an official list prepared each day, giving the names of the sick and incapacitated, especially of soldiers and sailors:—*n.* those who are ill: used collectively, with *the.*

Syn., adj. diseased, unhealthy, unwell, frail, ill. (See ill.) —*Ant., adj.* healthy, sound, well.

sick-en (sĭk'n), *v.i.* 1, to become ill; 2, to weary; be filled with disgust; 3, to decay or languish; as, the flower *sickened* and died:—*v.t.* 1, to nauseate; as, the odor *sickens* me; 2, to weary; disgust; make sick mentally.—*n.* **sick'en-er.**

sick-en-ing (sĭk'n-ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, making sick; nauseating; as, a *sickening* odor; 2, repulsive; as, a *sickening* sight.—*adv.* **sick'en-ing-ly.**

sick-ish (sĭk'ĭsh), *adj.* 1, somewhat ill; slightly nauseated; 2, sickening; apt to nauseate one.—*adv.* **sick'ish-ly.**—*n.* **sick'ish-ness.**

sick-le (sĭk'l), *n.* [< A.S. *sicol,* prob. < Lat. *secula* < *secare,* to cut], a hand implement consisting of a long, semicircular steel blade fitted into a short handle, and used, formerly, as the principal tool of the reaper, but now in trimming lawns, lopping off foliage, etc.: **the Sickle,** *Astron.,* a group of stars in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

SICKLE

sick-le pear a small, delicately flavored, brownish-red pear. See **seck'el,** *Pfd. S.*

sick-ly (sĭk'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **sick**], 1, ailing; weak; never well; as, a *sickly* child; 2, characteristic of, or suggesting, illness; indicating sickness or general debility; languid; as, a *sickly* look; 3, causing ill health; productive of disease; as, *sickly* weather; 4, weak; faint; pale; as, a *sickly* grin; 5, mawkish; sickening; as, the letter was filled with *sickly* sentiments:—*adv.* in a sick manner; in a weak, languid fashion:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lied (-lĭd), *p.pr.* -lying], *Obs.,* to make wan or frail: used chiefly in the past participle.—*n.* **sick'li-ness.**

sick-ness (sĭk'nĕs), *n.* 1, the state of being ill or in bad health; illness; diseased condition; 2, a particular malady; a disease; 3, nausea.

Syn. ailment, illness, qualmishness. (See disease.)

sick-room (sĭk'ro͞om), *n.* [*sick* + *room*], a room occupied by a sick person.

side (sīd), *n.* [< A.S. *sīde,* side, prob. < *sīd,* spacious < O.Teut. source], 1, any of the bounding lines of a surface; especially, in a rectangle, one of the longer lines, as distinguished from an end line; 2, any of the flat surfaces limiting a solid; especially, one of the most extensive bounding surfaces, as distinguished from the ends or bases; 3, the part lying either to the right or to the left of the observer, with reference to a particular point of view; as, the right *side* of a barn; 4, either longitudinal half of a person or animal, especially the part extending from the armpit to the hip, in a person, or from the foreleg to the hind leg, in an animal; also, a longitudinal section of a carcass as prepared for the butcher; as, a *side* of beef; 5, a position to the right or left of, or nearer or farther than, a dividing line; as, this *side* of the ocean; the wrong *side* of the road; 6, any part or position considered as opposite to, or contrasted with, another; an aspect or part of an object viewed as distinct from, or contrasted with, another or others; a separate phase; as, the upper *side;* the *inside;* this *side* of the moon; 7, a party or group of men upholding an opinion, belief, cause, etc., against another group or party; a faction; also, the position held by a faction; 8, a line of descent, with reference to parentage; as, a cousin on the mother's *side: Geom.,* a line bounding a superficial figure; as, opposite *sides* of a rectangle; *Alg.,* in an equation, the portion either preceding or following the equality sign; *Naut.,* the outer surface of a ship from stem to stern, above the water line: *Slang,* swagger; braggadocio; as, he puts on too much *side* for me:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to a side, or sides; 2, situated at the side; lateral; as, a *side* door; 3, viewed from or toward one side; indirect; as, a *side* view of her face; 4, hence, minor; incidental; as, a *side* issue:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sided, *p.pr.* siding], to be on the same side as another or others; take the part of one against another, as in an argument, contest, etc.: followed by *with;* as, he *sided* with the Unionists:—*v.t.* to cut into sides, as beef: *Colloq.,* to put or thrust to one side.

side arms such weapons as are carried at the side or in the belt, as bayonet, sword, and pistol, as distinguished from a musket, lance, etc.

side-board (sīd'bōrd″), *n.* [*side* + *board*], 1, a broad-topped piece of dining-room

furniture, often with shelves above, and drawers and cupboards below, for holding articles used on the table, as dishes and silverware; **2**, a board attached to the side of something: *pl. Slang*, side whiskers.

side drum a kind of small, double-headed, military drum (see *drum*, illus.).

side light **1**, a window on one side, as of a door or the like; **2**, one of the two lights, red on the port side, green on the starboard side, of a vessel under way at night; **3**, a light falling from one side; hence, **4**, an incidental revelation or illustration.

side line **1**, an auxiliary line of goods sold by an agent apart from his usual line; **2**, a business or occupation carried on aside from, or in addition to, one's regular occupation; **3**, a kind of hobble for a horse: **side lines**, the lines marking the side boundaries of an athletic field; hence, those watching a game from the sides of the field.

side-ling (sīd'lĭng), *adj.* [*side*+*-ling*], oblique; having a sidewise motion; sloping; inclined:—*adv.* laterally; obliquely; sidelong.

side-long (sīd'lông"), *adv.* [*side*+*long*], **1**, on the side; **2**, laterally; obliquely:—*adj.* lateral; indirect; sidewise; as, a *sidelong* glance.

si-de-re-al (sī-dē'rē-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sidus* (*-eris*), star], of or pertaining to the constellations or the fixed stars; containing stars; starry; astral: *Astron.*, measured by the apparent motion of the fixed stars; as, a *sidereal* hour, day, or year.

sid-er-ite (sĭd'ĕr-īt), *n. Mineral.*, **1**, a yellowish or brown crystalline mineral, native iron carbonate, an important ore of iron; **2**, a blue variety of quartz: also called *sapphire quartz*; **3**, a meteorite consisting chiefly of iron: *Obs.*, loadstone.

side-sad-dle (sīd'săd'l), *n.* [*side*+*saddle*], a woman's saddle having a horn or projection over which the right knee is thrown, so that both feet of the rider rest on the same side of the horse.

side show a minor show given in connection with the principal one; especially, one of the minor shows exhibited in connection with a circus.

side-step (sīd'stĕp"), *n.* [*side*+*step*], a step to one side, as to avoid a blow:—*v.i.* to step aside:—*v.t.* to dodge by stepping aside; avoid.

side-track (sīd'trăk"), *n.* [*side*+*track*], a short track connected with the main track; a siding:—*v.t. Colloq.*, in the United States, **1**, to transfer (a car or train) from the main track to a siding; shunt; hence, **2**, to lead away from the main subject; postpone consideration of, as a legislative bill.

side-walk (sīd'wôk"), *n.* [*side*+*walk*], a path beside a road or street for foot travel, usually separated from the roadway by a curb.

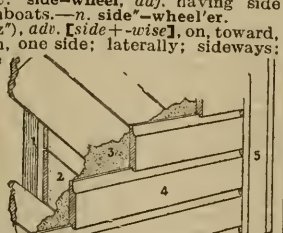
side-ward (sīd'wĕrd), *adj.* [*side*+*-ward*], *Rare*, pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed toward, the side; lateral:—*adv.* in the direction of, or from, the side; laterally. Also, *adv.* **side'wards.**

side wave *Rad.*, a wave of frequency slightly different from that of the main, or carrier, wave, produced by modulating or varying the amplitude of the latter.

side-ways (sīd'wāz"), *adv.* [*side*+*-way*], **1**, from, or toward, one side; sidewise; **2**, scornfully; askance; **3**, on one side only. Also, **side'way".**

side wheel a wheel placed at the side; specifically, one of two paddle wheels at the sides of a steamboat: **side-wheel**, *adj.* having side wheels, as some steamboats.—*n.* **side"-wheel'er.**

side-wise (sīd'wīz"), *adv.* [*side*+*-wise*], on, toward, or from, one side; laterally; sideways: —*adj.* directed to the side; sideward.



SIDING

sid-ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* [see **side**], **1**, a short, additional railroad track by the side of the main track, on, or to, which cars may be switched; a short track connected with the main track; a sidetrack; **2**, the boarding that forms the outer covering of a wooden house; also, the material used in this covering.

si-dle (sī'dl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sidled (-dld), *p.pr.* sidling], [< *sideling*], to walk or move obliquely; move sidewise or unobtrusively, as if from shyness or fear: often with *along* or *up*; as, he *sidled* up to us.

Si-do-ni-an (sī-dō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Sidōn* < Phœn. and Heb. *Tsīdōn*, city in Syria], of, pertaining to, or coming from, Sidon, an ancient Phœnician seaport:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of ancient Sidon; hence, a Phœnician.

siege (sēj), *n.* [O.F. = seat < L.L. < Lat. *sedes*, seat], **1**, the surrounding of a fortified place by an army to compel its surrender; continued attempt by force of arms to gain possession; investment of a town or fortified place; **2**, the state of being besieged; also, **3**, the time covered by a siege; **4**, figuratively, a prolonged or persistent attempt to gain possession of something; as, he laid *siege* to her heart: *Obs.*, **1**, a seat; especially, a throne; **2**, fixed position or station in life; as, "men of royal *siege*": **siege gun**, a heavy field gun designed to hurl projectiles with sufficient force to break through strong fortifications: **siege mortar**, a short cannon used to attack by high-angle fire those troops or parts of a fortification not capable of being reached by horizontal fire.

Siege Per-il-ous in Arthurian legend, a seat at the Round Table, fatal to all but the knight who was eventually to succeed in the search for the Holy Grail.

Sieg-fried (sēg'frēd; *Ger.* zēkh'frēt), *n.* [Ger. = victory and peace], in the medieval German epic, the "Nibelungenlied," and, under the name *Sigurd*, in the Volsunga Saga, the hero who slays Fafnir the dragon, wins the cursed treasure of the dwarf Andvari, wakes the Valkyrie Brünnehilde (Brunhild) from her enchanted sleep within a ring of fire, and finally, after years of leadership in the land of the Nibelungs, is treacherously slain by Hagen, vassal of the brother of his revengeful wife Kriemhild: a principal character in Wagner's cycle of music dramas, "The Ring of the Nibelungs."

Si-e-na mar-ble (syĕ'nă), an ornamental marble, in color a beautiful yellow traversed by numerous interlacing veins, chiefly of a deep violet: a kind of brocatel marble.

si-e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* [see **syenite**], *Geol.*, a granular, igneous rock, consisting of feldspar with some silicates and little or no quartz. See **sy'e-nite**, *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **si"e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk).

si-en-na (sī-ĕn'ă), *n.* [< It. (*terra di*) *Siena*, (earth of) Siena, a town in Italy], **1**, a brownish yellow or reddish brown clay, used, either raw or burned, as a pigment or coloring matter; **2**, the color of this pigment; brownish orange, when raw, and reddish brown, when burned.

si-er-ra (sĭ-ĕr'ă), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *serra*, saw], **1**, a mountain chain or range rising in long jagged peaks or crags: a term found in the names of mountain ranges in Spain or in her former colonies; as, the *Sierra* Nevada; **2**, a fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*), resembling Spanish mackerel but larger, found in the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

si-es-ta (sĭ-ĕs'tă), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *sexta* (*hora*), sixth (hour), the hottest part of the day], a period of sleep or rest taken during the hottest time of the day, according to a custom prevailing in hot countries, as Spain and Mexico; hence, any midday or after-dinner rest or nap.

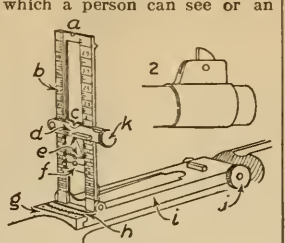
sieve (sĭv), *n.* [< A.S. *sife*, sieve], a utensil provided with meshes, as of wire, or perforated sheet metal, for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance: *Dial.*, a coarse plaited basket, holding about a bushel; *Slang.*, one who cannot be trusted to keep a secret.

sift (sĭft), *v.t.* [< A.S. *siftan*, to sift], **1**, to separate, as the fine parts from the coarser, with, or as with, a sieve; **2**, to pass through, or as through, a sieve; hence, **3**, to examine critically; scrutinize; as, he *sifted* the facts carefully before forming an opinion; also, **4**, to learn or discover by careful examination or scrutiny: often with *out*; as, he *sifted* out the secret:—*v.i.* **1**, to pass through, or as through, a sieve; as, snow *sifted* through the window cracks; **2**, to practice careful investigation or critical scrutiny.—*n.* **sift'er.**

sigh (sī), *v.i.* [< A.S. *sīcan*, to sigh: prob. imit.], **1**, to breathe deeply and audibly as a result of fatigue, sorrow, relief, etc.; hence, **2**, to long; yearn; lament; grieve: frequently with *for*; as, the boy *sighed* for his mother; **3**, to make a sound like sighing; as, the winds *sigh* through the pines:—*v.t.* to express by sighs; as, she *sighed* her relief:—*n.* the act or sound of sighing; a deep, audible, prolonged inspiration or expiration of air, expressing sorrow, anxiety, relief, etc.; as, she heaved a *sigh* of relief.—*n.* **sigh'er.**

sight (sīt), *n.* [< A.S. *gesihth*, sight], **1**, the power or faculty of seeing; vision: usually regarded as the first of the five senses; **2**, the act of seeing or being seen; as, we caught *sight* of him; **3**, that which is seen; a view; as, the *sight* of the harbor was beautiful; **4**, a

spectacle; display; something remarkable or worth seeing; as, the sunset was a *sight* to behold; **5**, the limit or range within which a person can see or an object can be seen; the visibility of something; as, in *sight;* out of *sight;* **6**, visual attention; gaze; as, to fix one's *sight* upon a distant point; **7**, manner of looking at or considering something; opinion; judgment; as, in his *sight*, she did well; **8**, insight; opportunity for study; as, to get a *sight* into the great man's methods; **9**, any of several devices used to assist in guiding the eye or aim, as on a gun, leveling instrument, optical instrument, etc.; also, **10**, careful aim or observation taken by means of such a device; as, take *sight* before firing; **11**, in a picture, all the space within the mat, or within the frame: *Colloq.*, a great amount or quantity; as, it took a *sight* of coaxing to persuade him: **at sight, on sight,** as soon as seen; upon presentation to sight; as, a note payable *at sight:* **sight draft,** *Com.*, an order directing payment at sight, or on demand or presentation:—*v.t.* **1**, to see with the eye; find by looking; as, to *sight* land; **2**, to look at through, or as through, a sight; hence, to examine or look at closely or critically; as, to *sight* a star through the telescope; **3**, to direct or aim by means of an aiming device; as, to *sight* a gun; **4**, to furnish with sights; adjust the sights of, as an instrument or gun: *Com.*, to present (a bill or note) for acceptance or payment:—*v.i.* **1**, to aim a gun by a sight; **2**, to gaze earnestly in a certain direction.



SIGHT.—1, rear leaf sight; 2, front sight.—*a*, leaf; *b*, yardage gauge; *c*, notch in open sight; *d*, notch in battle sight (when leaf is laid down forward, notch is turned into position); *e*, drift sight; *f*, peep sight; *g*, fixed base; *h*, wind-gauge quadrant; *i*, movable base; *j*, windage screw knob; *k*, slide finding screw.—Sights *c*, *d*, *e*, *f* slide within groove on leaf and are set according to the yardage beside each one.

sight-hole (sīt'hōl″), *n.* [*sight*+*hole*], a hole through which one may peep.

sight-less (sīt'lĕs), *adj.* [see **sight**], incapable of seeing; blind: *Rare* or *Poet.*, invisible; hidden from sight.—*n.* **sight'less-ness.**

sight-ly (sīt'lī), *adj.* pleasing to the eye; comely; attractive.—*n.* **sight'li-ness.**

sight-see-ing (sīt'=sē″ĭng), *adj.* pertaining to the visiting of objects or places of interest; as, a *sight-seeing* bus:—*n.* the act of visiting objects or places of interest.—*n.* **sight'-se″er.**

sig-il (sĭj'ĭl), *n.* [<Lat. *sigillum*, seal, dim. of *signum*, mark, token], *Archaic*, **1**, an occult sign, as in astrology or magic; **2**, a seal; a signature.

sig-il-late (sĭj'ĭl-lāt), *adj.* stamped with a pattern, as pottery: *Bot.*, having marks or spots resembling seals, as the plant called Solomon's-seal.

sig-ma (sĭg'mȧ), *n.* [Gk., perh. <*sizein*, to hiss], the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet [Σ (at an early period *S*, and in uncial writing *C*) and σ, ς]: approximately equivalent to the English *s*.

sig-moid (sĭg'moid), *adj.* curved like the Greek letter sigma; especially, curved like the early form of the capital sigma, *S;* more rarely, curved like the uncial form of the capital sigma, *C:* used especially as an anatomical term; as, a *sigmoid* flexure.

sign (sīn), *n.* [<Lat. *signum*, mark, token], **1**, a symbol or emblem typifying or representing an idea; as, the *sign* of the cross; **2**, any written word, character, or the like, conventionally used to express a familiar meaning; **3**, any representation of something; that by which anything is made known; a mark; token; proof; as, his gift was a *sign* of his love; **4**, an omen; portent; especially, an unusual event considered as representing the will of God; a miraculous portent; **5**, a natural or conventional gesture or motion used instead of words to express some thought, command, or wish; as, she gave him a *sign* to go; **6**, a lettered board or plate, usually attached to, or hung before, a building, office, shop, or the like, and used to advertise the business carried on there, or to give the name of the person or firm conducting the business: *Astron.*, one of the twelve equal divisions of the zodiac, or the symbol representing it, named for the constellations which they formerly represented; *Math.*, **1**, a character or symbol indicating a relation between quantities or an operation to be performed; as, the *signs* +, −, ×, and ÷, indicating the four fundamental operations; also, **2**, a symbol used as an abbreviation; as, the radical *sign* [√] for the expression, "the square root of": *Colloq.*, in hunting, a trace or scent left by an animal:—*v.t.* **1**, to affix a signature to; as, to *sign* a letter; **2**, to transfer, as a right or property, by affixing the signature to a deed or the like: with *off* or *away;* **3**, to acknowledge or guarantee the genuineness of (a document, work of art, etc.), by affixing one's signature, initials, or recognized mark; **4**, to hire by getting the signature of; as, to *sign* a person for a particular position; **5**, to communicate by means of some recognized gesture; as, to *sign* approval or assent: *Archaic*, to mark with a symbol or sign, especially with the sign of the cross, as in baptism:—*v.i.* **1**, to write one's signature as an indication of assent, responsibility, or obligation; **2**, to signal; as, he *signed* for them to approach: *Law*, to assent to, or acknowledge, the terms of a document by subscribing one's name: **sign off,** *Rad.*, to announce a cessation of broadcasting with mention of the name of the station.—*n.* **sign'er.**

Syn., *n.* (see emblem).

sig-nal (sĭg'nȧl), *n.* [O.F.<Lat. *signum*, sign], **1**, a sign, event, or watchword, previously agreed upon, or easily intelligible, for conveying information; a message made up of a series of signs; as, a *signal* of distress; **2**, initial cause; that which incites action; as, the blowing of the fire whistle was the *signal* for a panic:—*adj.* memorable; extraordinary; distinguished from the commonplace by some mark or sign; remarkable: as, a *signal* success:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -naled or -nalled (-nȧld), *p.pr.* -naling or -nalling], **1**, to transmit, communicate, or announce, by means of flags, lights, etc.; **2**, to direct (a person) by some preconcerted or intelligible sign or signs:—*v.i.* to communicate by means of a prearranged code of signals.—*adv.* **sig'nal-ly.**—*n.* **sig'nal-er; sig'nal-ler.**

sig-nal code any system of arbitrary signs used in signaling, each sign, or set of signs, having a fixed meaning (see App. I).

sig-nal corps in the United States Army, the body of officers and enlisted men having charge of all methods of communication.

sig-nal-ize (sĭg'nȧl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to make especially conspicuous or prominent; give distinction or color to; **2**, to point out; indicate.

sig-nal-man (sĭg'nȧl-mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*signal*+*man*], **1**, one whose duty it is to send or receive signals; **2**, an interpreter of signals.

sig-nal serv-ice **1**, the system or art of communication by signals, as in military operations; also, **2**, the occupation of signaling; as, to be assigned to the *signal service;* **3**, the organization charged with the management of this work: **Signal Service,** formerly, a government bureau of the United States War Department, organized to take charge of all military signaling and telegraph lines, and to collect reports of atmospheric conditions and issue weather predictions based on them, duties now performed by the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau.

sig-na-to-ry (sĭg'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *signare* (*-atus*), to mark], having signed an agreement, especially a treaty; bound jointly with others, by the terms of a signed agreement, as a treaty; as, the *signatory* powers to the Versailles Treaty:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who has signed a treaty or the like; especially, a state or power bound in this way.

sig-na-ture (sĭg'nȧ-tūr), *n.* the name or initials of a person written by himself; autograph; also, a mark or stamp affixed in place of the written name, either by a person himself, or by deputy: *Mus.*, **1**, one or more sharps or flats placed after the clef to indicate the key; **2**, a sign placed after the key designation to indicate the time; **3**, all the signs at the beginning of the staff, including the clef; *Print.*, one of the large printed sheets which, when folded, contains a set of pages of a book in proper order, usually 16, 32, or 64, and which is marked with a distinguishing sign, as a letter or number printed at the bottom of the first page of the sheet, to guide the binder in assembling; also, the mark so used; *Pharm.*, that part of a doctor's prescription giving the directions: usually indicated by *S* or *Sig.*

sign-board (sīn'bōrd″), *n.* [*sign*+*board*], a board bearing, or designed for, a notice.

sig-net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *signare*, to mark], **1**, a seal; especially, in England, one of the private seals of the monarch; **2**, the imprint, or stamp, made by, or as by, a seal: **signet ring,** a ring set with a private seal, usually a crest or coat of arms.

sig-nif-i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧns), *n.* [see **signify**], **1**, the state or quality of being expressive; suggestiveness; **2**, that which is signified or meant to be expressed, meaning; often, hidden or underlying meaning; import; as, the full *significance*

of his remark escaped me; **3**, the quality of being noteworthy; consequence; weight; importance; as, how he feels is of no *significance*.—*n.* **sig-nif'i-can-cy**. *Syn.* expressiveness, importance. (See signification.)

sig-nif-i-cant (sig-nif'i-kănt), *adj.* **1**, having a meaning; full of meaning; **2**, having some concealed or special meaning; covertly suggestive or expressive; **3**, important: noteworthy; weighty; consequential. **significant figures**, *Arith.*, the figures of a number or decimal which remain when the ciphers on the right or left are canceled: as, 2 and 5 are the *significant figures* in 2500 or .0025.—*adv.* **sig-nif'i-cant-ly**.

sig-ni-fi-ca-tion (sig"nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* that which is suggested or expressed; implication; the meaning or sense of a sign, symbol, character, etc.; as, the *signification* of a word or gesture: *Rare*, the act of expressing by signs, signals, etc.; communication by means of signs.—*adj.* **sig-nif'i-ca-tive** (sig-nif'i-kā-tĭv; -kă-tĭv).

Syn. sense, meaning, import, purport, significance. *Meaning* is that which one intends to express, or what one has in mind; as, when I spoke, this was my *meaning*. *Meaning* is general in its connotation, however, and can be used for each of the other words. *Sense* is the special *meaning* or way in which a word is to be understood; as, in a literal *sense;* in an exact *sense*. *Sense* can also be used to mean intelligibility, or to indicate the presence or absence of *meaning;* as, what *sense* is there in the passage? this verse has no *sense*. *Signification* is the exact *meaning* or *sense* of a word, phrase, or any part thereof, usually without implied or covert *meanings; significance* is used for the whole thought conveyed by the word or phrase, especially as indicative of moment or weight, and including all the subtleties of *meaning* that radiate from it. *Import* is like *significance* in including all implications, and also in referring to the *meaning* of the word or phrase as a whole. We speak of the *signification* of a prefix, the *significance* of the introductory paragraph, the real *import* of what seems a casual remark. *Purport* names the general drift or tenor, as, the *purport* of the argument or document.

sig-ni-fy (sig'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *signifier* < Lat *signum*, a mark + *facere*, to make], **1**, to show by a sign, mark, or token; make known; declare; as, to *signify* one's consent; **2**, to denote; mean:—*v.i.* to be of consequence or importance; have meaning; matter.

si-gnior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* [see **signor**], Mr.; Sir: the English form of the Italian *signore*, the Portuguese *senhor*, and the Spanish *señor*.

sign man-u-al **1**, a person's autograph or signature; specifically, the official signature of a chief magistrate, or the like, giving validity to an official document; **2**, in England, the personal signature of the sovereign written at the top of state papers to render them valid.

***si-gnor** (sē-nyōr'), *n.* [It. = Sir, Mr.], an Italian lord or gentleman of distinction and rank; a signore: **Signor**, Master: Mister (Mr.); Sir: a title of address or respect among the Italians, used before a person's name; as, *Signor* Mussolini.

***si-gno-ra** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.* [*pl.* -re (-rā)], [It. = madam. Mrs.], Madam; Mistress (Mrs.). a title of address or respect to an Italian lady.

***si-gno-re** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.* [*pl.* signori (-rē)], [It.: see **signor**], a gentleman; especially, an Italian gentleman; before a name, *signor*.

***si-gno-ri-na** (sē"nyō-rē'nä), *n.* [*pl.* -rine (-rē'nā)], [It., dim. of *signora*], a young lady; Miss an Italian title of address or respect.

***si-gno-ri-no** (sē"nyō-rē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* -rini (-rē'nē)], [It., dim. of *signore*], a young gentleman; Master. an Italian title of address or respect.

sign-post (sīn'pōst"), *n.* [*sign* + †*post*], **1**, a post or pole to which a sign or signs are affixed; a post having an arm on which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern; **2**, a guidepost, as at a crossroads.

Si-gurd (zē'gōort), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the hero of the Volsunga Saga, an Icelandic prose collection of myths: the counterpart of *Siegfried*, the hero of the Nibelungenlied (which see).

Si-gyn (sē'gün), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the faithful wife of the evil god Loki, who went with him to his place of punishment and attempted to alleviate his sufferings by catching in a cup the drops of venom that would have fallen upon him.

sike (sīk: sĭk), *n.* [<A.S. *sīc*, watercourse], *Obs.*, *Sc.*, or *Dial.*, a small stream: a brook, especially one that dries up in summer. Also, **syke**.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Hind. = disciple], one of a Hindu warlike, religious sect organized about 1500 in the Punjab, many members of which sect are now enlisted in the British-Indian Army.—*n.* **Sikh'ism**.

si-lage (sī'lăj), *n.* [see **silo**], a fermentation product used as a cattle food, made from green fodder cut up and partially fermented in a silo:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* silaged (-lăjd), *p.pr.* silaging], to put into, or treat in, a silo. Also, **en'si-lage** (ĕn'sĭ-lăj).

si-lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* [<Lat. *silentium* < *silēre*, to be silent], **1**, the state of keeping or of being still or mute; muteness; taciturnity; **2**, abstinence from speech or other noise; entire absence of sound or noise, general stillness; **3**, forbearance from, or absence of, mention; obscurity; secrecy; oblivion: *Mus.*, a rest; *Com.*, a state or condition in which one is strictly noncommittal toward a business issue:—*interj.* be silent! keep still!—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* silenced (-lĕnst), *p.pr.* silencing], **1**, to cause to be still, as by force; as, to *silence* a barking dog; reduce to silence; **2**, to quiet: stop the activity of; put to rest; as, to *silence* one's conscience: *Mil.*, to cause to cease firing, especially by effective fire; as, to *silence* the enemy.

si-lenc-er (sī'lĕn-sĕr), *n.* **1**, anything that muffles or dulls sounds or noises; specifically, the muffler of a gas engine; **2**, any of various devices used to check the humming noise of telegraph wires: **Maxim silencer**, a tubular device which may be attached to the muzzle of a firearm to reduce the sound when the gun is fired; also, a similar device employed as a gas-engine muffler.

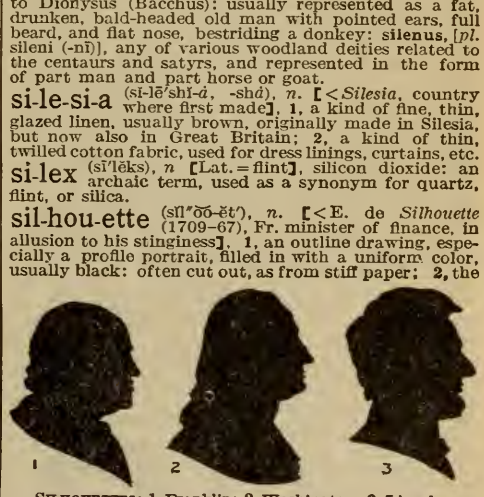
si-lent (sī'lĕnt), *adj.* **1**, saying nothing; mute; **2**, not given to speech; taciturn; as, a *silent* man; **3**, not making any noise; noiseless; quiet; still; as, a *silent* brook, **4**, unspoken; as, a *silent* command; **5**, calm; free from all disturbance; as, a *silent* nook: *Com.*, having money invested in a business, but playing no active rôle in its administration; as, a *silent* partner: *Phon.*, written, but not pronounced. said of a letter, as the *b* in *doubt*.—*adv.* **si'lent-ly**.—*n.* **si'lent-ness**.

Si-le-nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Seilēnos*], *Class. Myth.*, a Greek woodland god, son of Hermes, or of Pan, and companion and tutor to Dionysus (Bacchus): usually represented as a fat, drunken, bald-headed old man with pointed ears, full beard, and flat nose, bestriding a donkey: **silenus**, [*pl.* sileni (-nī)], any of various woodland deities related to the centaurs and satyrs, and represented in the form of part man and part horse or goat.

si-le-si-a (sī-lē'shĭ-ă, -shă), *n.* [<*Silesia*, country where first made], **1**, a kind of fine, thin, glazed linen, usually brown, originally made in Silesia, but now also in Great Britain; **2**, a kind of thin, twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings, curtains, etc.

si-lex (sī'lĕks), *n* [Lat. = flint], silicon dioxide: an archaic term, used as a synonym for quartz, flint, or silica.

sil-hou-ette (sĭl"ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [<E. de *Silhouette* (1709–67), Fr. minister of finance, in allusion to his stinginess], **1**, an outline drawing, especially a profile portrait, filled in with a uniform color, usually black: often cut out, as from stiff paper; **2**, the figure cast by a shadow, as on a wall or screen:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -etted, *p.pr.* -etting], to cause to appear in outline; represent by an outline or profile drawing or portrait; as, his form was *silhouetted* against the wall.



SILHOUETTES: 1, Franklin; 2, Washington; 3, Lincoln.

sil-i-ca (sĭl'i-kă), *n.* [<Lat. *silex*, flint], *Chem.*, a hard, white or colorless mineral substance, silicon dioxide, one of the commonest of minerals, occurring as quartz, rock crystal, chalcedony, onyx, agate, flint, etc., and as sea sand: used in the manufacture of glass, as a flux in pottery making, as a refractory in steel furnaces, and in admixture with paints and rubber articles.

sil-i-ca sand pure quartz sand, or crushed quartz, used in various technical industries and so called to distinguish it from natural sandy material with other constituents.

sil-i-cate (sĭl'i-kāt), *n.* *Chem.*, a salt or ester of silicic acid, used extensively in the manufacture of glass; *Mineral.*, any of a great number of natural salts of silicic acid, found in nature as topaz, mica, etc.

si-li-ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or like, silica. Also, **si-li'cious.**

si-lic-ic (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *adj. Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or like, silica or silicon: **silicic acid**, a weak acid in the form of a colloid, jellylike when concentrated, formed by combination of silicon dioxide and water.

sil-i-cide (sĭl'ĭ-sīd; -sĭd), *n. Chem.*, a compound of silicon with a metal or with an organic radical. Also, **sil'i-cid.**

si-lic-i-fy (sĭ-lĭs'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], to convert into silica, as organic matter, especially wood.

si-li-ci-um (sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm; sĭ-lĭs'-), *n. Chem.*, an abundant nonmetallic element; silicon.

sil-i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-kl), *n.* [see **silique**], *Bot.*, a short, broad silique (for illus. see *fruit*).

sil-i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n. Chem.*, a nonmetallic element [symbol Si], found abundantly in nature in combination with oxygen (see *silica*) as a constituent of rocks, sand, etc.: also called *silicium.*

sil-i-co-sis (sĭl'ĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.* [*silic(on)* + *-osis*], a disease of the lungs caused by inhaling silica dust, as from sand, quartz, or granite: a dangerous occupational disease.

si-lique (sĭ-lēk'; sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [< Lat. *siliqua*, husk, shell, pod], *Bot.*, a narrow, dry pod or fruit containing many seeds and having two valves opening by marginal sutures, or seams (for illus. see *fruit*).

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [< A.S. *seoloc* < Lat. *sericus* < Gk. *Sēres*, the Chinese], **1**, a fine, soft, lustrous fabric made from threads spun by various insect larvæ, especially by the larvæ of silkworms, to form their nests, or cocoons; **2**, the thread or fiber produced by these larvæ; **3**, any similar thread, as that spun by certain spiders; **4**, anything like silk, as the silky down of the milkweed pod: **artificial silk**, a thread or fabric used as a substitute for silk; especially, rayon, a preparation of wood cellulose:—*adj.* made of, or pertaining to, silk.

silk-a-line (sĭl'ká-lēn'), *n.* [trade name < *silk*], a soft, thin, mercerized cotton fabric, somewhat like silk. Also, **silk'a-lene'.**

silk-en (sĭl'kn), *adj.* [see **silk**], **1**, of or pertaining to silk; **2**, made of, or like, silk; silky; lustrous; smooth; **3**, dressed in silk; **4**, hence, luxurious.

silk-worm (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* [*silk* + *worm*], the larva of any of certain moths that are commercially cultivated for the fiber which, as caterpillars, they spin into cocoons, from which silk is made (see *metamorphosis*, illus.).

silk-y (sĭl'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **silk**], **1**, of, pertaining to, or like, silk; soft; lustrous; **2**, hence, courteous; suave: *Bot.*, covered with fine, silken hairs, as some leaves.—*n.* **silk'i-ness.**

sill (sĭl), *n.* [< O.N. *syll*, foundation beam], **1**, a horizontal piece forming the foundation, or part of the foundation, of a structure; **2**, hence, a threshold; **3**, the bottom or lowest timber or stone in a window frame (see ²*sash*, illus.).

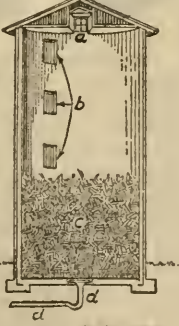
sil-la-bub (sĭl'ä-bŭb), *n.* [source uncertain], a dish made by beating milk with wine or cider, to form a soft curd. Also, **syl'la-bub.**

sil-li-man-ite (sĭl'ĭ-măn-īt), *n.* [< Benjamin *Silliman* (1779–1864), Am. chemist], a crystalline mineral, anhydrous aluminum silicate, occurring in various rocks in fibrous or columnar masses: useful as a refractory.

sil-ly (sĭl'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest], [< earlier *seely*, blessed < A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, weak in intellect; lacking good sense; foolish; simple; witless; **2**, stupid; showing want of judgment or common sense; unwise; absurd; as, a *silly* plan: *Dial.* or *Obs.*, weak; infirm; simple; innocent; harmless:—*n.* [*pl.* sillies (-lz)], *Colloq.*, a foolish person.—*adv.* **sil'li-ly.**—*n.* **sil'li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* childish, fatuous, ridiculous, senseless.

si-lo (sī'lō), *n.* [*pl.* silos (-lōz)], [Sp. < Lat. < Gk. *siros*, pit for corn], a pit or air-tight and water-tight tower for converting green crops into silage for use as fodder.



SILO, vertical section
a, ventilator; *b*, doors; *c*, fodder; *d*, drain.

Si-lo-am (sĭ-lō'ăm), *n.* [< Heb. *Shiloah*, sending forth], *Bib.*, a pool and drinking fountain near Jerusalem (John 9:7).

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [< Scand. or O.Teut. source; related to *salt*, q.v.], mud or fine earth suspended in, or deposited by, water; also, a deposit of such mud or fine earth:—*v.t.* to choke, fill, or block up by such a deposit: generally with *up*:—*v.i.* **1**, to become obstructed by such a deposit: generally with *up*; as, the channel is completely *silted* up; **2**, to ooze or percolate through crevices, as water carrying a fine sediment.—*adj.* **silt'y.**

sil-u-min (sĭl'ū-mĭn), *n.* [*sil(icon)* + (*al*)*umin(um)*], an alloy of aluminum with about ten per cent of silicon, used in the construction of chemical apparatus, automobile parts, etc.

Si-lu-ri-an (sĭ-lū'rĭ-ăn; sī-), *adj.* [< Lat. *Silures*], of or pertaining to the Silures, a tribe of ancient Britain: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a period of the Paleozoic era between the Ordovician and the Devonian, marked by the appearance of the first known air-breathing land animals (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Geol.*, the Silurian period or strata.

sil-va (sĭl'vă), *n.* [*pl.* -vas (-văz); -væ (-vē)], [Lat. = forest], **1**, the forest trees over a certain region, taken collectively; **2**, a treatise describing the forest trees, collectively, of a given district. Also, **syl'va.**

sil-van (sĭl'văn), *adj.* **1**, of, pertaining to, or abounding with, forests, woods, or trees; **2**, hence, rural:—*n.* a satyr; faun; also, a rustic. Also, **syl'van.**

Sil-va-nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Relig.*, a rural deity, protector of flocks and shepherds, and general patron of agriculture, usually represented as a rugged old man.

sil-ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *seolfor*, silver], **1**, *Chem.*, a soft, lustrous, white, malleable and ductile metallic element [symbol **Ag**, < Lat. *argentum*], found native in the metallic state and also in compounds, as chlorides, sulphides, etc., usually in association with other metals, such as gold, lead, copper, etc.: in its metallic state capable of a high polish, and used for coins, tableware, jewelry, ornaments, etc., its compounds being used in medicine and photography: one of the precious metals; **2**, anything made of this metal, as silverware or money; **3**, anything like silver; the luster or color of silver; as, cloth of *silver*: **oxidized silver**, a term incorrectly used for silver that has been darkened by the action of sulphur: used in jewelry, ornaments, etc.:—*adj.* **1**, of, pertaining to, or relating to, silver; as, the *silver* legislation of 1873; **2**, made of silver; **3**, resembling, or like, silver; **4**, especially, glistening, lustrous white; having a soft, silvery luster; as, *silver* dew; also, soft; gentle; as, wrapped in *silver* slumber; **5**, resembling the tones of a silver bell; soft and clear: **6**, hence, eloquent; persuasive; as, a *silver* tongue: *Colloq.*, second best; next best to gold; as, the *silver* age of literature: **silver nitrate**, a white crystalline salt formed by the action of nitric acid on metallic silver, used in electroplating and looking-glass manufacture, and as a caustic: when fused, known as *lunar caustic*:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover or coat with silver; **2**, to cover or coat with something resembling silver; as, to *silver* a mirror with mercury; **3**, to give a silverlike polish to; **4**, to make white, or hoary, like silver; as, the moonbeams *silver* the lake:—*v.i.* to turn silvery white or gray; as, her hair *silvered* at a very early age.

sil-ver-ing (sĭl'vẽr-ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act, art, or process of covering with silver, or with a substance resembling silver; **2**, the film or coating thus laid on: *Photog.*, the sensitization of paper by the use of some silver salt, as silver nitrate.

sil-ver-ling (sĭl'vẽr-lĭng), *n. Bib.*, a small silver coin (Isa. 7:23).

sil-ver-ly (sĭl'vẽr-lĭ), *adv.* with a silvery sound or appearance; softly; sweetly and clearly.

sil-vern (sĭl'vẽrn), *adj. Poet.* or *Archaic*, **1**, made of, or like, silver; silvery; **2**, second best in importance; as, speech is *silvern*, but silence is golden.

sil-ver-sides (sĭl'vẽr-sīdz'), *n.* [*silver* + *side*], any of various minnows or other small fishes with silvery scales or silver stripes along the sides. Also, **sil'ver-side'.**

sil-ver-smith (sĭl'vẽr-smĭth'), *n.* [*silver* + *smith*], a manufacturer of silver articles; one who makes silverware; a worker in silver.

sil-ver-ware (sĭl'vẽr-wâr'), *n.* [*silver* + *ware*], silver plate; vessels, dishes, vases, table implements, etc., made of silver.

sil-ver-y (sĭl'vẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **silver**], **1**, covered or adorned with, or containing, silver; **2**, resembling silver in appearance; lustrous; frosted; grayish white; as, *silvery* hair; **3**, like the sound of a silver bell; soft and clear in tone.—*n.* **sil'ver-i-ness.**

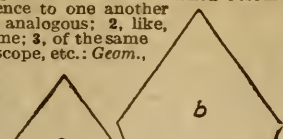
Sim-e-on (sĭm'ē-ŏn), *n.* [Heb. = hearing], *Bib.*, **1**, the second son of Jacob (Gen. 29:33); **2**, a holy man who, gazing on the infant Jesus, praised the Lord in the words that have been set to music in the canticle "Nunc Dimittis" (Luke 2:25–35).

sim-i-an (sĭm'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *simia*, ape], pertaining to, or like, an ape or monkey:—*n.*

an ape or monkey, especially an anthropoid ape, as the gorilla and chimpanzee.

sim-i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lər), *adj.* [< Lat. *similis*, like], 1, having a more or less marked resemblance or correspondence to one another or to something else; analogous; 2, like, but not exactly the same; 3, of the same nature, degree, order, scope, etc.: *Geom.*, having the same shape but differing in size and position: said of two figures; *Mus.*, in harmony, ascending at the same time or descending at the same time: said of two or more voice parts.—*adv.* **sim'i-lar-ly.**

Syn. (see alike).



a, b, SIMILAR POLYGONS

sim-i-lar-i-ty (sĭm'ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the quality or state of being like, or bearing a resemblance to one another or to something else; general resemblance or likeness; as, a *similarity* of features; 2, a point or points in which things are similar: *Geom.*, the relation of similar figures to each other.

sim-i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [*pl.* -les (-lēz)], *Rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing likeness between objects of different classes by the use of such words as *like* or *as*; a poetic comparison; as, the girl is like a flower: opposite of a literal comparison in which objects of the same class are compared; as, Mary is like Ruth.

si-mil-i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* 1, similarity; likeness; guise; outward show; as, to assume the *similitude* of righteousness; 2, comparison; a simile: *Geom.*, the relation between figures differing in size and position, but not in shape: *Rare*, an exact copy; facsimile.

sim-lin (sĭm'lĭn), *n.* [corr. of *simnel*], in the southern United States, a summer squash with scalloped edge. See **cym'ling**. *Pfd. S.*

sim-mer (sĭm'ẽr), *r.t.* [< earlier *simper*, to simmer: prob. imit.], 1, to boil gently; 2, to cook in liquid just at or below the boiling point:—*r.i.* 1, to cook just at or below the boiling point; 2, to make a gentle, low, murmuring sound, as a liquid about to boil; 3, to be in a state of suppressed emotion:—*n.* 1, the act or state of boiling gently; 2, a state of suppressed emotion.

sim-nel (sĭm'nĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *simenel*, bread of fine flour < Lat. *simila*, finest flour], a rich, ornamental cake baked for Easter, Christmas, and Mid-Lent Sunday: also called *simnel cake*: *Obs.*, a kind of brittle cake or biscuit made of fine flour; *Rare*, a cymling, or simlin.

Si-mon (sī'mŏn), *n.* [< Heb.], *Bib.*, 1, a Galilean fisherman chosen as one of the Twelve Apostles, and considered as the author of the two Epistles of Peter in the New Testament: usually called *Simon Peter* or *Peter* (Matt. 4:18; Luke 6:14); 2, one of the Twelve Apostles: usually called *Simon Zelotes*, or the *Zealot* (Luke 6:15); 3, a sorcerer rebuked by Simon Peter for offering to buy the power of the Holy Ghost: also called *Simon Magus* (Acts 8:9–24).

sim-o-ni-a-cal (sĭm'ō-nī'ə-kăl), *adj.* [see **simony**], *Eccl.*, 1, guilty of simony; 2, of, pertaining to, involving, or consisting of, simony; as, *simoniacal* contracts.—*adv.* **sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly.**

Si-mon-pure (sī'mŏn-pūr'), *adj.* *Colloq.*, real; genuine; true.

sim-o-ny (sĭm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [< *Simon* (*Magus*): see **Simon**, def. 3], *Eccl.*, the act or crime of buying or selling church offices, or positions of honor; traffic in sacred things.

si-moom (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* [< Arab. *samūm*, a hot, death-bringing wind < root *samm*, to poison], a hot, dry, suffocating, dust-laden wind, usually of brief duration, which blows from the deserts of Arabia or from the Sahara. Also, **si-moon'.**

sim-per (sĭm'pẽr), *r.i.* [prob. < Scand.], to smile in an affected, silly, or self-conscious manner; smirk in a conceited or self-satisfied manner:—*r.t.* to express in a silly, affected manner:—*n.* a silly, affected smile; a smirk.

sim-ple (sĭm'pl), *adj.* [*comp.* -pler, *superl.* -plest], [< Lat. *simplex* (*-icis*), onefold < *semel*, once + *plic-*, root of *plicare*, to fold], 1, single; elementary; not involved or elaborate; not mixed or compounded: opposite of *compound*; as, a *simple* fracture; 2, mere; unqualified; as, a *simple* fact; 3, plain; not luxurious; unadorned; as, a *simple* dress; 4, sincere; straightforward; ingenuous; 5, having a taste for the plain, natural methods of living; as, to live a *simple* life; 6, humble; of low rank or degree; 7, unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, weak in intellect; foolish; 8, resulting from, or characteristic of, ignorance or foolishness; as, a *simple* answer; 9, of little value; insignificant; of little importance: *Bot.*, having no subdivisions, with but one blade; as, a *simple* leaf: **simple fraction**, a fraction whose terms are whole numbers, as ¾: opposite of *compound fraction*: **simple interest**, interest paid only on a fixed principal: opposite of *compound interest*: **simple honors**, in the game of bridge, three of the five highest trump cards, if held by partners:—*n.* 1, an element; that which is not mixed or compounded; 2, a plant, or herb, from which medicine is extracted; 3, the medicine so extracted; 4, a person of humble birth: usually contrasted with *gentile*.—*n.* **sim'ple-ness.**

Syn., adj. innocent, guileless, unsophisticated, straightforward, uninvolved, intelligible.

sim-ple-ton (sĭm'pl-tŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *simplet*, dim. of *simple*, simple], one who is foolish, gullible, or weak-minded.

sim-plex (sĭm'plĕks). *adj.* [Lat. = onefold: see **simple**], *Telegraphy*, designating, or pertaining to, a system by which only one message at a time can be sent over a wire: distinguished from *duplex*, *quadruplex*, and *multiplex*.

sim-plic-i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *simplicitas*, simplicity: see **simple**], 1, the state or quality of being clear, easily understood, plain, or unaffected; clearness; simpleness; 2, guilelessness; lack of cunning; sincerity; innocence; 3, lack of common sense; lack of average ability to think or judge; foolishness.

sim-pli-fi-ca-tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn). *n.* [see **simplify**], 1, the act of making something plainer or easier to make or do; as, the *simplification* of a task; 2, the process of making something easier to understand; as, the *simplification* of spelling.—*adj.* **sim'pli-fi-ca-tive.**

sim-pli-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*simple* + *-fy* (< Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *-ficare* < *facere*, to make)], to make easier; reduce from the complex to the simple; make plainer to the understanding.—*n.* **sim'pli-fi'er.**

sim-ply (sĭm'plĭ), *adv.* [see **simple**], 1, clearly; plainly; 2, unostentatiously; 3, solely; only; merely; hence, 4, quite; absolutely; 5, without subtlety; unassumingly; artlessly; 6, foolishly; weakly.

sim-u-la-crum (sĭm'ū-lā'krŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -cra (-krə)], [Lat. = likeness], 1, something formed in the likeness of a thing or being; an image of something; 2, a shadowy or unreal likeness of something; a deceptive resemblance or substitute.

sim-u-late (sĭm'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *simulare* (*-atus*), to liken], to feign or counterfeit; assume the character or semblance of; imitate; as, to *simulate* goodness: *Biol.*, to bear a resemblance to, as if by imitation; as, some moths *simulate* leaves:—*adj.* (sĭm'ū-lāt), pretended; feigned; imitated.—*n.* **sim'u-la'tor.**—*n.* and *adj.* **sim'u-lant.**—*adj.* **sim'u-la-to-ry.**

sim-u-la-tion (sĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* the act of pretending that which is not true; feigning; counterfeiting: *Biol.*, resemblance that appears to be imitation: often serving as a protection.

si-mul-ta-ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs; sĭm'ŭl-), *adj.* [< L.L. *simultaneus* < Lat. *simul*, together], happening, done, or existing, at the same time; contemporaneous; as, *simultaneous* events: **simultaneous equations**, *Alg.*, two or more equations which are satisfied by the same sets of values of the unknown quantities.—*adv.* **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness.**—*n.* **si'mul-ta-ne'i-ty** (-tə-nē'ĭ-tĭ).

1sin (sĭn), *n.* [< A.S. *synn*, guilt], 1, wilful breaking of the divine law; any violation of, lack of conformity to, or disobedience to, the divine will; also, violation of principles of morality: distinguished legally from *crime*; 2, a special case or instance of such violation; as, to steal is a *sin*; 3, the state or condition of one who has thus transgressed; 4, loosely, any serious fault; error; misdemeanor; offense: **mortal**, or **deadly, sin**, *Theol.*, a transgression which kills the soul or destroys the hope of eternal salvation: **venial sin**, *Theol.*, a transgression, as one due to inadvertence, that may be pardoned:—*r.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sinned (sĭnd), *p.pr.* sinning], 1, to transgress, offend, or neglect, the law of God; violate, by actual transgression, or by neglect or nonobservance, the divine law; violate any requirement of duty; commit evil deeds; offend; 2, to violate human rights, law, or propriety; commit an error or offense; transgress against an accepted standard, taste, etc.; often with *against*:—*r.t.* 1, to influence, drive, force, or bring about, by sin; as, he *sinned* away his inheritance; 2, to commit (a sin); do sinfully. usually with a cognate object: as, he has *sinned* a terrible sin.—*adj.* **sin'less.**

²sin (sēn), *n.* [Heb.], the 21st letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ש] (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *s*: as a numerical symbol, 300.

³sin (sēn), *n.* [Arab.], the 12th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *s*: as a numerical symbol, 60.

Si-nai (sī'nī; sī'nā-ī), *n.* [Heb. = pointed], *Bib.*, the mountain on which Moses received the Ten Commandments (Ex. 19).—*adj.* **Si"na-it'ic** (sī"nā-ĭt'ĭk).

sin-a-pism (sĭn'ə-pĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *sinapismos*, the use of a mustard plaster < *sinapi*, mustard], *Med.*, a plaster made chiefly of mustard.

since (sĭns), *adv.* [abbr. of *sithence* < A.S. *siththan*, after that], 1, from a certain past time until now; as, he left on Monday and has not been seen *since*; 2, at some time after a certain past event and before now; as, he was then treasurer, but has *since* been elected president; 3, before this; ago; as, not long *since*:—*prep.* from the time of; during the time after; ever after; as, *since* that time, I have never seen him:—*conj.* 1, from and after a time when; as, I have never seen him *since* that happened; 2, seeing that; because; as, *since* that is the case, I shall go.

sin-cere (sĭn-sēr'), *adj.* [*comp.* sincerer, *superl.* sincerest], [O.F. < Lat. *sincerus*, clean, pure], 1, true; honest; genuine; 2, without hypocrisy; honest: *Archaic*, pure; not adulterated; *Obs.*, complete; perfect.—*adv.* **sin-cere'ly**.—*n.* **sin-cere'ness**.

Syn. true, real, unassumed, genuine. (See hearty.)

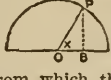
sin-cer-i-ty (sĭn-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being true or genuine; 2, honesty; straightforwardness; uprightness.

Syn. honesty, unaffectedness, frankness. (See candor.)

sin-ci-put (sĭn'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [Lat. < *semi-*, half + *caput*, head], *Anat.*, the upper part of the skull; sometimes, the forehead.

Sind-bad the Sail-or (sĭnd'băd; sĭn'-), in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a wealthy merchant of Baghdad, who tells many tales of his extraordinary voyages. Also, **Sin'bad**.

sine (sīn), *n.* [< Lat. *sinus*, curve], *Math.*, in trigonometry, the ratio which, when a perpendicular is dropped from any point on one side of an angle to the other side, the length of the perpendicular bears to the distance from the vertex to the point from which the perpendicular is dropped.—*abbr.* **sin** (without period).



SINE

$\frac{BP}{OP}$ = sine of angle X.

If OP = 1, the sine is equal to BP.

si-ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* [< Lat. *sine cura*, without care], 1, in England, the benefice of a clergyman who, though receiving a salary, has no spiritual duties; 2, any office or position having a salary or fees but entailing little work or responsibility.—*n.* **si'ne-cur-ism**.—*n.* **si'ne-cur-ist**.

***si-ne di-e** (sī'nē dī'ē), [Lat. = without day], without day; without setting a time for reassembling: said of the adjournment of a meeting or convention; as, Congress adjourned *sine die*.

***si-ne qua non** (sī'nē kwā nŏn), [Lat. = without which not], an indispensable condition; an absolute necessity.

sin-ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* [< A.S. *sinu*, *seonu*, tendon], 1, the tendon of a muscle; a cord; 2, strength; power; energy; 3, anything supplying strength; the mainstay of anything: *Obs.*, a nerve:—*v.t.* 1, to provide with sinews; 2, to strengthen or link together with, or as with, sinews.—*adj.* **sin'ew-less**.

sin-ew-y (sĭn'ū-ĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or like, a sinew or strong tendon; 2, vigorous; tough.

sin-ful (sĭn'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **sin**], wicked; unholy; full of sin.—*adv.* **sin'ful-ly**.—*n.* **sin'ful-ness**.

Syn. guilty, immoral, iniquitous, unholy. (Cf. bad.)

sing (sĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sang (săng) or, *Archaic*, sung (sŭng), *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing], [< A.S. *singan* < O.Teut. source], 1, to make musical sounds with the voice; lift the voice in song; 2, to produce tuneful or melodious sounds, as birds, brooks, or the like; 3, to make a shrill, humming, buzzing, or whistling noise; as, a flying arrow *sings*; 4, to celebrate some event in verse or poetry; as, he *sang* of the deeds of Æneas; 5, to ring with a constant humming or buzzing sound; as, my ears are *singing*: *Colloq.*, to call loudly: with *out*:—*v.t.* 1, to utter with musical inflections of the voice; 2, to celebrate in song; chant; also, to celebrate in poetry; 3, to bring into a certain condition by singing; quiet by singing; as, to *sing* a child to sleep; 4, to speak warmly of; as, he *sang* our praises:—*n.* a humming sound, as of a bullet: *Colloq.*, a gathering together of persons for the purpose of singing.—*n.* **sing'er**.

Syn., *v.* carol, warble, hum, chant, intone.

singe (sĭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* singed (sĭnjd), *p.pr.* singeing], [< A.S. *sengan*, to singe, make to singe], 1, to burn slightly or on the surface; scorch; 2, to burn the tips of, as hair; burn feathers or down from, as a fowl; 3, to injure only superficially; harm, as one's reputation:—*n.* a slight burn; an outside, or surface, burn.—*n.* **singe'er** (sĭn'jĕr).

Syn., *v.* scorch, sear, char. (See burn.)

Sin-gha-lese (sĭng'gä-lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* [< Sans. *Sinhala*, Ceylon], of or pertaining to Ceylon, its chief race, or their language:—*n.* [*pl.* Singhalese], 1, a member of this race; also, 2, their language. Also, **Sin'ha-lese'** (sĭn"hä-).

sin-gle (sĭng'gl), *adj.* [< O.F. < Lat. *singuli*, one by one], 1, consisting of only one; separate; 2, alone; unaided; 3, unmarried; 4, performed by one person, or having only one on each side, as in a contest; as, *single* combat; 5, unique; one of its kind; as, the *single* instance; 6, sound; healthy: usually of the eye; 7, having only one motive; sincere; honest; 8, concerning, belonging to, or for the use of, one person or thing; as, a *single* bed; *single* harness: *Bot.*, having only one row of petals: opposite of *double*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* singled (-gld), *p.pr.* singling], to select (one person or thing) from others; choose from others: with *out* or *from*:—*n.* a unit; one; specifically, in baseball, a base hit; in golf, a game between two players; in cricket, a hit for one run; in tennis (usually *pl.*), a game with only one person on each side.

sin-gle file a line of men one behind the other; any line so formed.

sin-gle-foot (sĭng'gl-fo͝ot"), *n.* a gait in which the horse brings each foot down singly:—*v.i.* to travel with this gait.—*n.* **sin'gle-foot"er**.

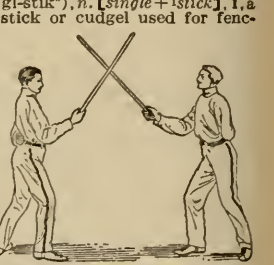
sin-gle-hand-ed (sĭng'gl-hănd"ĕd), *adj.* 1, having only one hand; 2, done or used with one hand; 3, done without aid or assistance:—*adv.* without help; as, to work *single-handed*.

sin-gle-heart-ed (sĭng'gl-härt"ĕd), *adj.* 1, sincere; inclined to be straightforward and free from deceitfulness; 2, having only one purpose.

sin-gle-mind-ed (sĭng'gl-mīn"dĕd), *adj.* having but one purpose; hence, without duplicity; ingenuous; single-hearted.

sin-gle-ness (sĭng'gl-nĕs), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being separate or alone; the state of being unmarried; 2, freedom from selfish ends; sincerity; 3, constancy of purpose.

sin-gle-stick (sĭng'gl-stĭk"), *n.* [*single* + *stick*], 1, a long stick or cudgel used for fencing or fighting; 2, the sport of fencing with such sticks.



SINGLESTICK

sin-gle-ton (sĭng'gl-tŭn), *n.* [see **single**], 1, in some card games, the only card of a suit held by a player at a deal; hence, 2, something that is apart and distinct, as from a group.

sin-gle-tree (sĭng'gl-trē"), *n.* [corr. of *swingletree*], the swinging or pivoted bar on a wagon, plow, or the like, to which the traces are fastened; a swingletree (which see for illus.).

sin-gly (sĭng'glĭ), *adv.* [see **single**], 1, individually; one by one; 2, without others; alone.

sing-song (sĭng'sông"), *n.* [*sing* + *song*], 1, singing or poetry marked by an unvaried, monotonous rhythm; 2, a monotonous or drawling tone:—*adj.* monotonous in rhythm.

sin-gu-lar (sĭng'gū-lär), *adj.* [< Lat. *singularis* < *singuli*, one by one], 1, being the only one of its kind; unique; 2, peculiar; strange, 3, unparalleled; extraordinary; remarkable; 4, exceptional; uncommon; as, a woman of *singular* charm: *Gram.*, denoting one person or thing; *Logic*, considered individually, as a proposition or term; *Math.*, possessing properties not shared by others of a group or set:—*n.* *Gram.*, 1, the number designating one person or thing; 2, the form of a word denoting this number; 3, a word in the form of this number; *Logic*, that which is considered individually.—*adv.* **sin'gu-lar-ly**.

sin-gu-lar-i-ty (sĭng"gū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being uncommon, strange, or separated from others; 2, state of being of the singular grammatical number; 3, peculiarity; oddity; 4, a person or thing that is uncommon, odd, or peculiar.—*n.* **sin'gu-lar-ness**.

Sin-ha-lese (sĭn"hä-lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* [see **Singhalese**], of or pertaining to the chief race

of Ceylon, or to their language; also, pertaining to Ceylon:—*n.* [*pl.* Sinhalese], **1**, a member of this race: **2**, their language (see chart of Indo-European languages, page 499). Also, **Sin'gha-lese'**, *Pfd.S.*

sin-is-ter (sin'is-tẽr), *adj.* [Lat. = left; left hand; inauspicious], **1**, on the left hand: opposite of *dexter*; **2**, observed on the left, as signs or omens; hence, unlucky; ill-omened; boding evil; as, a *sinister* look; **3**, corrupt; dishonest; as, *sinister* intentions: *Her.*, pertaining to the side of the shield toward the left of the bearer: that is, on the right of the observer (see *escutcheon*, illus.).—*adv.* **sin'is-ter-ly.**

sin-is-tral (sin'is-trăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the left or left hand; bent or slanted toward the left: opposite of *dextral*.—*adv.* **sin'is-tral-ly.**

sin-is-trorse (sin'is-trôrs"; sin"is-trôrs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *sinistrorsus* < *sinister*, left + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], *Bot.*, twisting spirally from the right toward the left, as a vine: opposite of *dextrorse*.

sin-is-trous (sin'is-trŭs), *adj.* [see **sinister**], **1**, pertaining to, inclining to, or situated on, the left side; **2**, ill-omened; unlucky; sinister.

sink (singk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sank (săngk) or sunk (sŭngk), *p.p.* sunk or, *Obs.* except as adj., sunken, *p.pr.* sinking], [< A.S. *sincan*, to sink < O.Teut. source] **1**, to become wholly or partly submerged, as in water or quicksand; **2**, to descend lower and lower; incline downward, as land; descend from sight; **3**, to decline gradually as if from lack of energy or strength; **4**, to appear depressed or hollow; **5**, to enter or penetrate deeply; also, to make a lasting impression; as, to *sink* into the mind; **6**, to subside gradually, as a flood, flames, or the like; **7**, to lapse or degenerate into an inferior state; **8**, to fall or lapse gently, as into sleep, reverie, or thought; **9**, to decrease or diminish in intensity, value, or the like; **10**, to become lower in tone, or pitch, as a voice:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to go to the bottom: as, to *sink* ships; **2**, to make by digging downward; as, to *sink* a well; also, **3**, to place in an excavation thus made; as, to *sink* a pipe; **4**, to lower in value or amount; **5**, to reduce by payments: liquidate; as, to *sink* the national debt; **6**, to degrade; debase; **7**, to conceal; prevent revelation of; **8**, to engrave, as a die; **9**, to invest or spend unprofitably; as, to *sink* money in worthless stocks:—*n.* **1**, a kind of basin of metal, stone, or porcelain, as in a kitchen, usually with a water supply and a drainage outlet to carry off waste; **2**, a place of vice and corruption: *Geol.*, a slight depression of the land, especially one from which water escapes by evaporation or percolation; specifically, a hole in the land surface, from which water escapes by percolation through fissures in the rocks beneath.

sink-er (singk'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which sinks or causes to sink, as a weight attached to a fishing line: *U.S. Slang*, **1**, a silver dollar; **2**, a doughnut.

sink-ing fund the aggregate of sums of money set aside at regular intervals and invested, with a view to the gradual accumulation of resources wherewith to pay off bonds or other obligations.

sin-ner (sin'ẽr), *n.* [see **sin**], one who offends against the law of God or man; an offender.

Sinn Fein (shin fān), [Gael. = we ourselves], an Irish movement organized in 1905 for the purpose of promoting home industries and developing nationalism; also, the society thus formed.

sin of-fer-ing a religious sacrifice offered as amends or expiation for sin (Lev. 16).

Sin-o-log (sin'ō-lŏg), *n.* [see **Sinology**], an expert in Sinology. Also, **Sin'o-logue.**

Si-nol-o-gy (sī-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *Sinai*, the Chinese + *-logia*, a study], the study of the history, language, manners, etc., of the Chinese people.—*n.* **Si-nol'o-gist.**—*adj.* **Sin'o-log'i-cal.**

Si-non (sī'nŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], a wily Greek of the Trojan War, whose false tale persuaded the Trojans to take into the city the wooden horse in which Greek warriors had been concealed.

sin-ter (sin'tẽr), *n.* [Ger. = cinder], *Geol.*, a translucent to opaque siliceous or calcareous rock, porous to compact in structure, formed by the deposit of geysers and certain hot springs.

sin-u-ate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sinuare* (*-atus*), to bend < *sinus*, a curve], tortuous; wavy; winding: *Bot.*, having a strongly waved margin: said of leaves:—*v.t.* (sin'ū-āt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to wind in and out in serpentine fashion; turn.—*adv.* **sin'u-ate-ly.**—*n.* **sin"u-a'tion.**

sin-u-os-i-ty (sin"ū-ŏs'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tiz)], [see **sinuous**], **1**, curving or winding quality; the state of that which curves or winds in and out; **2**, a wavy line; a winding in and out.

sin-u-ous (sin'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sinuosus* < *sinus*, a curve], **1**, curving in and out; winding; **2**, crooked; twisting; devious: sometimes in a moral sense: *Bot.*, having a strongly waved margin; sinuate.—*adv.* **sin'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sin'u-ous-ness.**

si-nus (sī'nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* sinuses (-ēz); sinus], [Lat. = a curve, a bent surface], **1**, a bend; a fold; an opening or hollow formed by a bending or curving; **2**, a curving arm of the sea, as a bay: *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, **1**, a natural cavity, pocket, or hollow in a bone or other body tissue; also, a large channel containing venous blood; **2**, specifically, an air cavity in a cranial bone; especially, a cavity communicating with the nose; *Med.*, a suppurating tract.

si-nus-oid (sī'nŭs-oid), *n.* [*sinus* + *-oid*], *Geom.*, a serpentine curve, the curve of sines, the abscissas of which are proportional to a variable angle, and the ordinates to the sine of the angle.

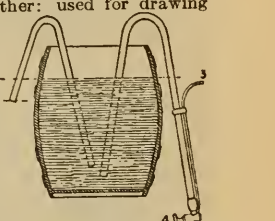
Si-on (sī'ŏn), *n.* [see **Zion**], **1**, a certain hill in Jerusalem; **2**, the Church; **3**, the new Jerusalem. See **Zi'on**, *Pfd. S.*

-sion *n. suffix*, [< Lat. *-sio* (*-sionis*)], indicating: **1**, act, state, or quality; as, expul*sion*; fu*sion*; **2**, the result of an act; as, pen*sion*; possess*ion*. Also, **-tion.**

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [abbr. of *Nadouessioux*, Fr. corr. of Algonquian *Nadowesiwug*, little snakes], one of an important and warlike tribe of North American Indians: native name, *Dakota*:—*adj.* of or pertaining to these Indians.—*adj.* **Sioux'an.**

sip (sip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sipped (sipt), or, *Rare*, sipt, *p.pr.* sipping], [perh. dim. var. of *sup*], to drink by taking a small portion, as a teaspoonful, at a time; taste: *Poet.*, to drink from, by sipping:—*v.i.* to drink a liquid by taking a little at a time with the lips:—*n.* **1**, the act of drinking a little at a time; **2**, a mere taste.

si-phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *siphōn*, tube], **1**, a pipe or tube, bent like an inverted U, and having one leg longer than the other: used for drawing off liquids from one container into another at a lower level, by the aid of atmospheric pressure; **2**, a bottle for carbonated water, fitted with a bent tube extending to the bottom, with a stopcock at the top, upon opening which the water is forced out by pressure of the contained gas: *Zoöl.*, in certain mollusks, as the clams, the inhalant or exhalant passage or tube for water, sometimes extending from the shell (see *Lamellibranchia*, illus.):—*v.t.* to draw off or transfer with a siphon. Also, **sy'phon.**—*n.* **si'phon-age.**



SIPHONS

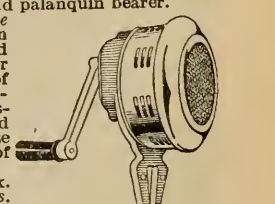
1, water level; 2, level of outer end of one siphon: the flow, if started through this siphon, will continue until water level drops to this line; 3, mouthpiece to tube devised to start flow; 4, stopcock, closed while flow is being started; 5, lower end of siphon.

si-phon re-cord-er *Elec.*, an apparatus for recording in ink on paper, by means of a tiny glass siphon supported on a fine wire, the electrical signals received over a telegraph cable.

Sir (sûr), *n.* [abbr. of *sire*, q.v.], the title of respect used before the Christian name of a baronet or knight: sir, a term of respect in addressing a man without speaking his name: used especially in addressing elders and superiors, or (written *Sir*) in beginning a letter: *Archaic*, a title given to certain officials; *Obs.*, a superior; master: usually written *sire*.

sir-dar (sẽr-där'), *n.* [< Pers. *sardār* < *sar*, head + *dār*, holding], **1**, in India and other countries of the East, a native chief or military leader; specifically, **2**, in Turkey and Egypt, the commander in chief of the army; **3**, a head palanquin bearer.

sire (sīr), *n.* [< O.F. *sire* (*sieur*) < Lat. *senior*, an elder], **1**, a title of respect used in addressing a sovereign or king; **2**, a father; the head of a family; **3**, the male progenitor of beasts: *Obs.*, a lord; master:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sired (sīrd), *p.pr.* siring], to procreate or beget: used especially of beasts.



HAND SIREN

As used on fire engines, automobiles, etc.

si-ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *seirēn*], **1**, *Class. Myth.*, any of several sea nymphs, represented in art as half woman and half bird, said to inhabit an island off the coast of Italy and to lure sailors to destruction by their beauty and sweet singing; hence, **2**, an alluring or captivating woman; also, a woman who sings sweetly; **3**, a

device for producing a tone of varying pitch, by means of a blast of air or steam periodically interrupted by a perforated, rotating disk: often used as a foghorn, factory whistle, etc.: *Zoöl.*, any of a family (*Sirenidæ*) of amphibians having an eel-like body, with no hind limbs, short front limbs, and permanent external gills: —*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a siren; **2**, alluring; bewitching; seductive.

si-re-ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* any of a certain order (*Sirenia*) of aquatic, herbivorous mammals, including the manatees and dugongs, blunt-nosed, broad-tailed, and without hind limbs:—*adj.* pertaining, or belonging, to this order.

Sir-i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *seirios*, scorching], the brightest fixed star, in the constellation Canis Major; the Dog Star (see *constellation*).

sir-loin (sûr'loin'), *n.* [corr. of *surloin* < O.F. *sur*, over + *longe*, loin: see **sur-**, **loin**], a choice cut of beef, taken from the upper part of the loin back of the porterhouse. Also, **sur'loin'**.

si-roc-co (sĭ-rŏk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos (-ōz)], [It. < Arab. *sharq*, the east], **1**, a hot, dust-laden wind blowing north from the African deserts; **2**, a moist, warm, southeast wind that sweeps from Africa over Italy; **3**, any strong, hot wind.

sir-rah (sĭr'ä) *n.* [perh. < *sir* + *ah:* see **sire**], *Archaic*, fellow; sir: a term implying inferiority and used in contempt, command, displeasure, or the like.

sir-up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* [< Fr. *sirop* < Arab. *sharāb*, a drink: wine], **1**, a thick liquid made of the juice of fruit boiled with sugar; **2**, a liquid containing medicine, sugar, and water; **3**, any concentrated solution of sugar. Also, **syr'up.**—*adj.* **sir'up-y.**

si-sal hemp (sī'săl; sē-săl'; sē-säl'), [< *Sisal*, a port of Yucatan], the fiber obtained from any of various species of agave (which see), used in making rope; also, the plant itself. Also called *sisal.*

Sis-er-a (sĭs'ẽr-ä), *n.* [Heb., prob. = binding in chains], *Bib.*, a commander of the Canaanites, treacherously slain by Jael (Judges 4:17-21).

sis-kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* [< Ger. dial. *sisschen*, finch, prob. < Slav. source], **1**, a small European yellow and green finch, allied to the goldfinch; **2**, a small finch (*Spinus pinus*) of North America, generally dark-colored, with wings and tail marked with yellow.

sis-sy (sĭs'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* sissies (-ĭz)], [corr. of *sister*], *Colloq.*, **1**, sister: a contraction often used as a form of address; **2**, an effeminate boy or man.

sis-ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *sweoster*, *swuster* < O. Teut. < Aryan source: akin to Ger. *schwester*, Lat. *soror*, Sans. *srasā*], **1**, a female thought of in relation to another offspring of the same parents; **2**, a woman associated with others in a religious society, community, or the like; a nun; **3**, a thing having close relationship or resemblance to another: often used attributively; as, *sister* republics; *sister* ships: **half sister**, a female having one parent in common with another person.—*adj.* **sis'ter-ly.**—*n.* **sis'ter-li-ness.**

sis-ter-hood (sĭs'tẽr-hŏŏd), *n.* **1**, the relationship between sisters; **2**, the state of being a sister; **3**, the office or duty of a sister; **4**, a group or association of things thought of as sisters; as, a *sisterhood* of churches; **5**, a group of women united by a common interest, as in a religious community.

sis-ter-in-law (sĭs'tẽr-ĭn-lô"), *n.* [*pl.* sisters-in-law (sĭs'tẽrz-ĭn-lô")], **1**, a sister by marriage; a husband's or wife's sister; **2**, a brother's wife.

Sis-tine (sĭs'tēn; -tĭn), *adj.* [< It. *Sistino*, Sistine < *Sisto*, Sixtus], pertaining to any of the Popes named Sixtus: **Sistine Chapel**, the chapel in the Vatican, built by Sixtus IV and celebrated for its decorations by Michelangelo and others: **Sistine Madonna**, a famous representation of the Madonna, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy, and now in the Royal Gallery, Dresden. Also, **Six'tine** (sĭks'-).

EGYPTIAN SISTRUM

sis-trum (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *seistron*, sistrum < *seiein*, to shake], *Egypt. Antiq.*, a kind of rattle used in the worship of Isis, the goddess of fruitfulness.

Sis-y-phus (sĭs'ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Sisuphos*], *Gk. Myth.*, a greedy king of Corinth who was condemned in Hades to roll uphill a huge stone, which always fell back again.—*adj.* **Sis"y-phe'an.**

sit (sĭt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sat (săt) or, *Archaic*, sate (sāt; săt), *p.p.* sat or, *Obs.*, sitten (sĭt'n), *p.pr.* sitting], [< A.S. *sittan*, to sit < Aryan source], **1**, to rest with the weight of the body on the lower part of the trunk; also, to take a seat after standing; **2**, to perch; also, to rest with the body close to the ground, as birds; **3**, to rest inactive or passive; **4**, to have place or position; be situated: with *on*; **5**, to fit; suit; as, the dress *sits* well; **6**, to press or weigh, as sorrow; **7**, to occupy a seat officially; be a member of a council or assembly; be in office; as, to *sit* in Parliament; **8**, to convene or hold a session, as a court; **9**, to cover eggs to be hatched, as a fowl; **10**, to pose; as, to *sit* for a portrait: **sit down**, **1**, to take a seat; seat oneself; **2**, to begin a siege:—*v.t.* **1**, to have or keep a seat upon (a horse or the like); **2**, to seat; cause to take a seat: generally reflexive; as, he *sat* himself down by the well.—*n.* **sit'ter.**

site (sīt), *n.* [< Lat. *situs*, site], **1**, position or situation; **2**, a plot of land suitable for a building.

sith (sĭth), *prep.* [< A.S. *siththan*, after that], *Archaic*, since:—*adv. Archaic*, then:—*conj. Archaic*, since.

sit-strike (sĭt'-strīk"), *n.* a strike of workers who stop work but retain possession of a plant, thus preventing other workers from operating it. Also called *sit-down strike.*—*n.* **sit'-strik'er.**

sit-ting (sĭt'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **sit**], **1**, seated; resting on the haunches; perching; **2**, pertaining to sitting; in office:—*n.* **1**, the position or act of one who sits; **2**, a seat, or the right to a seat, as in a church; **3**, a session or meeting; **4**, time during which one sits, as for a portrait; **5**, a set of eggs for hatching.

sit-u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *situare* (-*atus*), to place < Lat. *situs*, a place], *Rare*, **1**, to give a position to; locate; **2**, to place in, or subject to, certain circumstances:—*adj.* (-āt), placed; located.—*p.adj.* **sit'u-at"ed.**

sit-u-a-tion (sĭt"ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, position; locality; **2**, position or status in relation to circumstances; condition; state; **3**, employment; place at which one works; **4**, the state of affairs at any given moment, especially when critical; a crisis.

sitz bath (sĭts), [< Ger. *sitzbad*, sit bath], a tub in which one may bathe in a sitting posture; also, a bath taken in such a tub.

Si-va (sē'vä; shē'vä), *n.* [Sans. = the auspicious one], *Hind. Myth.*, the god of destruction and reproduction, forming, with Brahma and Vishnu, the supreme trinity. Also, **Shi'va** (shē'vä).—*n.* **Si'va-ism.**

Si-van (sē-vän'), *n.* [Heb.], in the ancient Jewish ecclesiastical calendar, the third month (Esth. 8:9), nearly equivalent to June (see App. II).

six (sĭks), *adj.* [< A.S. *sex*, *six*, *siex*, six < Aryan source], consisting of one more than five:—*n.* **1**, the number consisting of the sum of five and one; **2**, a sign or symbol representing one more than five units, as 6 or vi; **3**, a set or group consisting of six units.

six-fold (sĭks'fōld"), *adj.* [*six* + *-fold*], **1**, taken six times; **2**, consisting of six parts:—*adv.* in a way or manner consisting of six repetitions; six times.

six-pence (sĭks'pĕns), *n.* [*pl.* -pences (-sĕz)], [*six* + *penny*], a small British silver coin of the value of six English pence, or about twelve cents; half a shilling; also, the amount of six pence.

six-pen-ny (sĭks'pĕn'ĭ), *adj.* worth, or costing, sixpence; hence, cheap; worthless.

six-teen (sĭks'tēn"; sĭks"tēn"), *adj.* [< A.S. *sex*, *six*, six + *tien*, ten], consisting of one more than fifteen units:—*n.* **1**, the number greater than fifteen by one; **2**, a symbol representing it, as 16 or xvi.

six-teen-mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.* [Eng. reading of *16mo* for Lat. *sextodecimo*, in sixteen], a book printed 32 pages to the sheet. See **sex"to-dec'i-mo**, *Pfd. S.*—*abbr.* **16mo.**

six-teenth (sĭks'tĕnth"; sĭks"tĕnth"), *adj.* [see **six-teen**], **1**, next in order after the fifteenth: the ordinal of *sixteen;* **2**, designating one of the sixteen equal parts of anything:—*n.* (sĭks'tĕnth"; sĭks'-tĕnth"), **1**, the quotient of one divided by sixteen; **2**, one of the sixteen equal parts of anything; **3**, a sixteenth unit or object: *Mus.*, **1**, a note whose time value is half that of an eighth; a semiquaver (see App. I, page 1170); **2**, an interval of two octaves and a second.

sixth (sĭksth), *adj.* [see **six**], **1**, next in order after the fifth: the ordinal of *six;* **2**, designating one of the six equal parts of anything:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by six; **2**, one of the six equal parts of anything; **3**, a sixth unit or object: *Mus.*, **1**, the sixth tone of a diatonic scale, counting upward; **2**, the combination of two tones a sixth apart; **3**, the interval between the tonic and the fifth tone above it in a diatonic scale; **4**, a tone at this interval.—*adv.* **sixth'ly.**

six-ty (sĭks'tĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *siextig*, *sextig*, six tens], six times ten; threescore:—*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the sum of six tens; **2**, a symbol representing sixty units, as 60 or lx.—*adj.* and *n.* **six'ti-eth.**

siz-a-ble (sīz'ä-bl), *adj.* [see **size**], of considerable bulk; fairly large; as, a *sizable* business. Also, **size'a-ble.**—*n.* **siz'a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **siz'a-bly.**

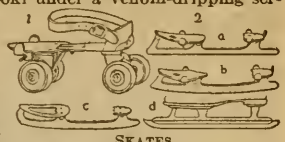
siz-ar (sĭz'ẽr), *n.* [< *size*, ration], in some British universities, an undergraduate who, having passed certain examinations, is granted a reduction in his college fees. Also, **siz'er.**—*n.* **siz'ar-ship.**

1size (sīz), *n.* [< It. *sisa*, abbr. of *assisa*, painter's glue < *assidere*, to cause to sit < Lat. *assidēre*, to sit near], any of various thin, glutinous washes, used by painters, paper manufacturers, etc., for filling pores and glazing the surface of various materials:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sized (sīzd), *p.pr.* sizing], to prepare, stiffen, or cover with size, or thin glue, as cloth or fabric.

2size (sīz), *n.* [abbr. of *assize*, q.v.], **1**, dimensions, magnitude, or bulk; also, figuratively, mental caliber or ability; **2**, a relative measure showing how large something is; a standard by which a thing, as a hat or glove, is measured: *Obs.*, a ration or fixed amount; a quantity or portion, as of food and drink; *Slang*, actual fact; truth; as, that's about the *size* of it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sized (sīzd), *p.pr.* sizing], **1**, to arrange in order of bulk, height, volume, or extent; **2**, to make or shape to certain dimensions: *Colloq.*, to form a conclusion about: with *up*; as, to *size* up a situation.

Ska-thi (skä'thē), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the mother of Frey and Freya by Njorth: a goddess who helped to bind Loki under a venom-dripping serpent. Also, **Ska'di.**

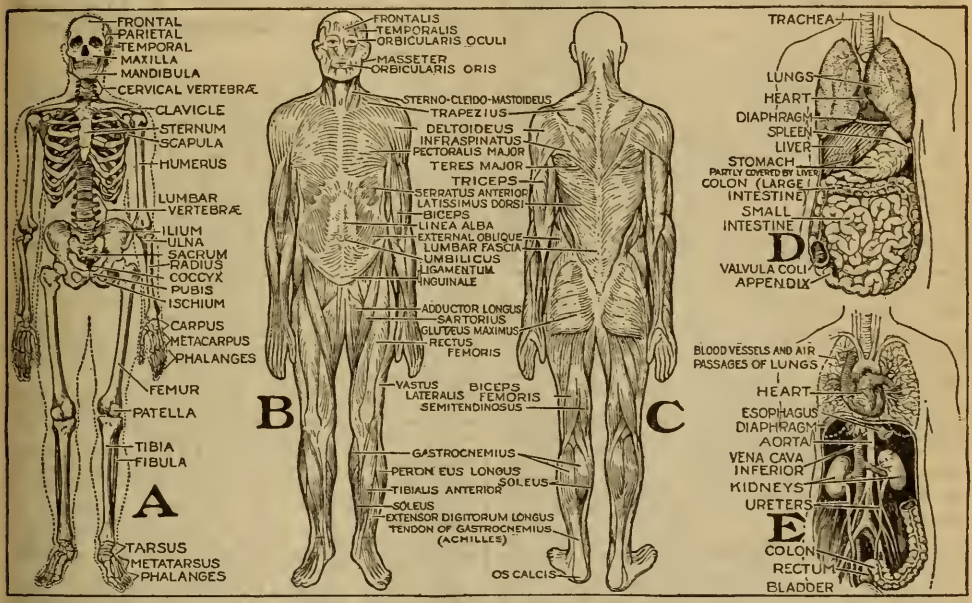
skat-ole (skăt'ōl; -ōl), *n.* [< Gk. *skōr* (*skatos*), dung + *-ol*], *Chem.*, a crystalline compound found in excrement, and produced by the decomposition of albuminous matter in the bowel. Also, **skat'ol.**



SKATES

1, roller skate; 2, ice skates: *a*, hockey; *b*, rocker; *c*, exhibition; *d*, tubular.

skean (skēn), *n.* [< Gael. *sgian*, knife], an early Irish short sword: **skean dhu** (dōō), a knife worn in the stocking by Scottish Highlanders.



SKELETON, MUSCLES, AND VISCERA OF MAN

A, skeleton, front view; B, superficial muscles, front view; C, superficial muscles, back view; D, cavities of thorax and abdomen, with front body wall removed; E, the same, with the front layer of visceral organs removed.

sized (sīzd), *p.adj.* [see **2size**], being of a particular bulk, volume, or dimension.

siz-ing (sīz'ĭng), *n.* [see **1size**], **1**, the act or process of applying size, as to fabrics, plaster, or the like; **2**, thin glue used for glazing, stiffening, etc.

siz-zle (sĭz'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sizzled (-ld), *p.pr.* sizzling], [imit.], *Colloq.*, to make a hissing sound, as in frying; be intensely hot:—*n. Colloq.*, a sputtering, hissing sound, as of frying.

S. J. *abbr.* Society of Jesus:—**S. J. C.**, Supreme Judicial Court:—**S. J. D.**, [Lat. *scientiae juridicae doctor*], Doctor of Juridical Science.

skald (skôld; skäld), *n.* [see **2scald**], an old Norse poet or singer of heroic verses. Also, **scald**, *Pfd.S.*

skat (skät), *n.* [Ger. < It. *scartare*, to discard], a three-handed card game played with 32 cards.

SKATE

1skate (skāt), *n.* [orig. in pl. *schates*, *scates* < Du. *schaatsen*, runners < O.F. *eschace*, stilt], **1**, a metallic runner attached to a frame shaped to fit a shoe and used for gliding rapidly over ice (see illus. next col.); **2**, a device consisting of small wheels attached to a frame which clamps to the sole of the shoe: used for gliding rapidly over any smooth surface: a roller skate:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skated, *p.pr.* skating], to move or glide along on skates.—*n.* **skat'er.**

2skate (skāt), *n.* [orig. in pl. *skates*, *scates* < Du. *schaatsen*, runners < O.F. *eschace*, stilt], **1**, a metallic runner attached to a frame shaped to fit a shoe and used for gliding rapidly over ice (see illus. next col.); **2**, a device consisting of small wheels attached to a frame which clamps to the sole of the shoe: used for gliding rapidly over any smooth surface: a roller skate:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skated, *p.pr.* skating], to move or glide along on skates.—*n.* **skat'er.**

ske-dad-dle (skē-dăd'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-ld), *p.pr.* -dling], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to run away in haste: scamper; decamp.

skee (skē), *n.* [see **ski**], a thin strip of wood used as a snowshoe:—*v.i.* to use skees. See **ski**, *Pfd. S.*

skeet (skēt), *n.* [obs. word revived, prob. Scan., var. of *shoot*, q.v.], a certain type of trap shooting, popularized since 1925, in which the shooter, from eight different stands, shoots at 25 missiles, or targets, in succession, thrown from two traps.—*n.* **skeet'er.**

skeg (skĕg), *n.* [< O.N. *skegg*, the beak of a vessel], the after part of a ship's keel; also, in a screw steamer, a projection of the keel on which rests the lower end of the post to which the rudder is attached.

skein (skān), *n.* [< O.F. *escoigne*, skein: prob. < Celt.], **1**, a quantity of thread, yarn, or the like, coiled together; **2**, a flight or flock, as of wild geese.

skel-e-ton (skĕl'ē-tŭn), *n.* [< Gk. *skeletos*, dried up < *skellein*, to parch], **1**, the bony framework of an animal; **2**, the supporting framework of anything; **3**, an outline or sketch, as of a play; **4**, an emaciated animal or person: **skeleton construction**, a method of building construction in which the walls are supported, story by story, on a steel frame: **skeleton key**, a key which has part of the bit filed away so that it can be used as a master key for a number of locks:—*adj.* consisting of, or like, a framework.—*adj.* **skel'e-tal.**

skel-e-ton-ize (skĕl'ē-tŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to reduce to a skeleton; **2**, to sketch or draw up in outline.

skelp (skĕlp), *n.* [imit.], *Eng. Dial.*, a hard slap:—*v.t. Eng. Dial.*, to slap; hit; strike.

skep (skĕp), *n.* [< O.N. *skeppa*, basket], *Obs.* or *Sc.*, **1**, a coarse basket, of varying size and use; also, the quantity held by such a basket; **2**, a straw beehive.

skep-tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *skeptikos*, thoughtful < *skepteslhai*, to consider], **1**, a person characterized by an incredulous state of mind; **2**, one who doubts whether ultimate truth can be certainly known; **3**, one who disagrees with generally accepted conclusions in science, natural phenomena, etc.; specifically, one who doubts the truths of religion, especially of Christianity: **Skeptic**, an adherent of one of the ancient Greek philosophical schools, especially that of the Sophists. Also, **scep'tic**; **Scep'tic**.

Syn. doubter, infidel, agnostic, atheist, freethinker. A *doubter* is one who is inclined to disbelieve; especially, in a religious sense, a *doubter* is one so overwhelmed by uncertainty that he withholds assent. A *skeptic* is one who doubts so emphatically that he denies the truth of Christianity, of divine revelation, or of all religious doctrines. An *infidel*, literally one without faith, is, in general, an unbeliever. The *skeptic* denies; the *infidel* rejects and refuses. Historically, any non-Christian, particularly during the Crusades, any Mohammedan, was an *infidel*. Now the term, which carries opprobrium, is applied according to point of view; for instance, from a Mohammedan or Jewish point of view, a Christian is an *infidel*. An *agnostic* is one who maintains that nothing is, or can actually be, known about anything not materially real and present. The *agnostic* neither doubts nor denies; he merely says, "I do not know." An *atheist* is one who denies the existence of a God. A *freethinker* may be a radical or he may be one throwing off justly resented religious authority. He who calls himself a *freethinker* is apt to be merely rejecting what he has a right to reject; but the same name, if applied to him by the body with which he disagrees, connotes, from their viewpoint, radicalism and rebellion.

skep-ti-cal (skĕp'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a doubter or skeptic; **2**, doubting everything; unbelieving; incredulous; difficult to convince; **3**, doubting divine revelation or other religious belief. Also, **scep'ti-cal**.—*adv.* **skep'ti-cal-ly**.

skep-ti-cism (skĕp'tĭ-sĭzm), *n.* **1**, an incredulous, doubting, or critical state of mind; active, rather than passive, incertitude or doubt; **2**, doubt or denial of the doctrines of Christianity: *Philos.*, the doctrine that ultimate truth is unattainable by man; systematic doubt. Also, **scep'ti-cism**.

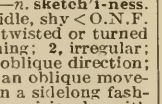
sker-ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* skerries (-ĭz)], [Orkney dial. < O.N. *sker*, a rock, a reef], *Sc.*, a lone rock, or a stretch of sea rocks, often submerged at high water.

sketch (skĕch), *n.* [< Du. *schets* < It. *schizzo* < Lat. < Gk. *skhedios*, extempore], **1**, a simple, quickly made drawing, often merely an outline; as, a crayon *sketch;* **2**, an outline; a rough draft; a memorandum hastily set down; preliminary study; **3**, a short, simple piece of literature or music; **4**, a brief, slight dramatic performance:—*v.t.* to draw the outline or give the principal features of; make a draft of, outline the plan of:—*v.i.* to make an outline or preliminary draft.—*n.* **sketch'er**.

sketch-book (skĕch'bo͝ok"), *n.* [*sketch* + *book*], a book of or for original drawings or notes for musical or literary compositions.

sketch-y (skĕch'ĭ), *adj.* [*com.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **sketch**], **1**, of the nature of a sketch; given in outline only; **2**, giving the main features in a rapid, incomplete fashion.—*adv.* **sketch'i-ly**.—*n.* **sketch'i-ness**.

skew (sko͞o), *adj.* [< obs. *skew*, to sidle, shy < O.N.F. *eskiuer, escuer*, to avoid], **1**, twisted or turned to one side; perverted in use or meaning; **2**, irregular; uneven; unsymmetrical:—*adv.* in an oblique direction; awry; askew; unsymmetrically:—*n.* an oblique movement; a distortion:—*v.i.* **1**, to move in a sidelong fashion; sidle; **2**, to glance obliquely; look suspiciously: with *at* or *upon*:—*v.t.* **1**, to shape obliquely; hence, to distort; pervert; **2**, to throw obliquely.

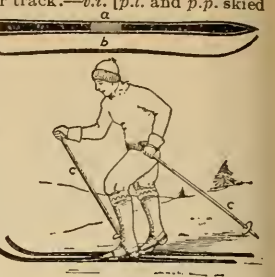


skew-back (sko͞o'băk"), *n.* [*skew* + *back*], in masonry, a stone block, steel plate, or the like, having a sloping face against which an end of an arch rests.

skew-bald (sko͞o'bôld"), *adj.* [*skew* + *bald*], spotted, as a horse, with patches of white and another color, especially a color other than black; sometimes distinguished from *piebald*.

skew-er (sko͞o'ẽr), *n.* [var. of *shiver*], **1**, a pin of wood or metal for keeping meat in shape while roasting, or for fastening meat to a spit; **2**, any of various articles so shaped or used:—*v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer or pin.

ski (skē), *n.* [*pl.* skis (skēz); ski (skē)], [Norw. < O.N. *skīdh*, billet; snowshoe], one of a pair of long, narrow pieces of wood, used, one on each foot, in traversing snow: **ski jump**, a long jump on skis, on a specially prepared course or track:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skied (skēd), ski *p.pr.* ing], to slide or travel on skis. Also, **skee**.—*n.* **ski'er**.



SKIS

a, top view; *b*, side; *c*, *c*, ski poles.

ski-a-graph (skī'ä-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *skia*, shadow + *graphein*, to write], a shadow picture; especially, one produced by X rays, which pass through the object and fall upon a sensitized plate or film; a radiograph. Also, **sci'a-graph** (sī'-).

ski-ag-ra-phy (skī-ăg'rä-fĭ), *n.* **1**, the art of producing shadow pictures, as by X rays; **2**, the art of placing shadows in pictures: *Astron.*, the art of telling the time from shadows, as on a sundial, or of graduating sundials. Also, **sci-ag'ra-phy** (sī-).

skid (skĭd), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *skīdh*, billet], **1**, a wedge or drag used on the wheel of a vehicle to check its motion; **2**, one of a pair or set of logs, rails, or the like, used to form a track along which heavy objects may be rolled or pushed, as from a truck; **3**, a piece of timber on which something rests, as one of the timbers on which a ship is built or repaired: *Naut.*, a framework of planks hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury, as when handling cargo: usually *pl.*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding], **1**, to protect or check with a drag or skid; **2**, to cause to move with, or on, skids:—*v.i.* **1**, to fail to grip the road; hence, to slip sidewise: said especially of an automobile; **2**, to slide without turning round, as a wheel: *Aëro.*, to slide sideways and outward when turning: **skid fin**, *Aëro.*, on an aircraft, a vertical surface set in a fore-and-aft direction, usually above the upper wings.—*n.* **skid'der**.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [< Fr. *esquif*, prob. < O.H.G. *skif*, ship], **1**, a small, light boat for rowing; **2**, a small boat with a centerboard and spritsail, light enough to be rowed: *Obs.*, a small sailing boat.

ski-jor-ing (skē'jôr-ĭng), *n.* [< Nor. *skigjöring*, lit., doing with skis], a method of skiing in which the skier, holding traces and reins in his hands, is drawn by a horse.—*v.i.* **ski'jore**.

skil-ful (skĭl'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **skill**], **1**, having, or showing, deftness or practical ability; expert; dexterous; clever; **2**, showing or requiring expertness: *Obs.*, reasoning; judicious. Also, **skill'ful**.—*adv.* **skil'ful-ly**.—*n.* **skil'ful-ness**.

Syn. adept, handy, proficient, able, deft. (See clever.)—*Ant.* awkward, clumsy, maladroit, inexpert.

skill (skĭl), *n.* [< O.N. *skil*, discernment], knowledge of an art or science, combined with mastery of its technique; cleverness or dexterity: *Obs.*, judgment.

Syn. expertness, aptitude, dexterity. (See ability.)

skilled (skĭld), *adj.* **1**, skilful, as in an art or craft; **2**, having, or requiring, technical training of a specialized type; as, a *skilled* workman or trade.

skil-let (skĭl'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a cooking vessel with a handle and sometimes with legs; **2**, in the United States, a frying pan.

skim (skĭm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skimmed (skĭmd), *p.pr.* skimming], [var. of *scum*, q.v.], **1**, to remove the scum from; remove floating substances from the top of; as, to *skim* milk; **2**, to take from the surface of a liquid, as with a ladle or spoon; as, to *skim* cream; **3**, to brush or touch the surface of lightly; as, the boat *skims* the water; **4**, to read or glance at hurriedly or superficially; as, to *skim* a book; **5**, to cause to skip, as a stone on the water: *Rare*, to cover with a thin coating or scum:—*v.i.* **1**, to pass lightly over a surface or very near a surface; also, to glide, as through the air; **2**, to read without thoroughness; **3**, to skip over a surface, as on water: *Rare*, to become covered with a thin coating or scum:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of skimming; **2**, any substance which is skimmed off: scum; hence, refuse matter: **skim milk**, milk from which the cream has been taken.

skim-mer (skĭm'ẽr), *n.* *Ornith.*, any of several long-winged marine birds allied to the terns, that fly close to the water with the large, lower mandible immersed for skimming up fish as food.

skim-ming (skĭm'ĭng), *n.* anything skimmed from the top of a liquid: usually in *pl.*

skimp (skĭmp), *v.t.* [prob. var. of *scrimp*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, **1**, to do badly or carelessly; slight;

2, to make insufficient allowance for; be stingy with: —*v.i. Colloq.*, to save; be miserly:—*adj.* meager; scant.

skimp-y (skĭm'pĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], as, a *skimpy* skirt.—*adv.* **skimp'i-ly.**

skin (skĭn), *n.* [<O.N. *skinn*, skin; bark], 1, the outer covering of the body of an animal; 2, the pelt of an animal after being removed from the body, especially of a small animal as distinguished from the *hide* of a large animal; 3, rind; as, the *skin* of an orange; 4, anything like a skin, as the outside planking or metal plates of a ship or the outside covering of an airship; 5, a vessel made of an animal's hide: used to hold liquids: *Slang*, 1, a stingy person; a skinflint; 2, a sharper:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skinned (skĭnd), *p.pr.* skinning], 1, to remove or strip the skin or an outer membrane from; flay; peel; 2, to cover with, or as with, skin; cause skin to grow on: often with *over*; as, to *skin* over a wound· *Slang*, to defraud; fleece; get the best of:—*v.i.* to become covered over with skin. —*n.* **skin'ner.**—*adj.* **skin'less.**

skin-deep (skĭn'-dēp'), *adj.* shallow; lacking depth; not profound:—*adv.* superficially.

skin-flint (skĭn'flĭnt"), *n.* [*skin*+*flint*], a miser; a niggardly or avaricious person.

skink (skĭngk), *n.* [<Lat.<Gk. *skigkos*, a kind of lizard], any of a large family (*Scincidæ*) of lizards characterized by their small size and smooth, generally shiny, hard scales, as the red-headed and ground lizards, the blue-spotted skink, and others.

skin-ny (skĭn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [see **skin**], 1, like skin in appearance or texture; 2, very thin; emaciated.—*n.* **skin'ni-ness.**

skip (skĭp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skipped (skĭpt), *p.pr.* *skoppa*, to skip, dance], 1, to leap or bound lightly; move with light trips and hops; caper; pass along rapidly; 2, to pass from point to point, omitting what intervenes, as in reading: *Slang*, to leave hurriedly: often with *out*:—*v.t.* 1, to bound or jump lightly over; 2, to pass over or omit, as in reading; miss; 3, to cause to bound or jump successively; as, to *skip* stones over the surface of water: *Slang*, to flee from; stay away from; as, to *skip* school:—*n.* 1, a light leap; 2, an omission; a passing over without notice.

skip-jack (skĭp'jăk"), *n.* [*skip*+*jack*], a jumping toy: *Zoöl.*, any of various fishes that spring from, or skim over, the water; especially, a species of silversides abundant in the Great Lakes.

SKUNK CABBAGE (¼)

[1]skip-per (skĭp'ĕr), *n.* [see **skip**], one who or that which moves with a light leaping or tripping gait: *Zoöl.*, 1, the larva of the cheese fly; 2, any of a family (*Hesperiidæ*) of butterflies, having small, but stout, bodies, and swift, jerky flight; 3, a fish that leaps from, or glides along the surface of, the water, especially the bluefish, or saury: *Obs.*, a frivolous young person.

[2]skip-per [<Du. *schipper* <*schip*, ship], the master of a small merchant or fishing vessel: *Colloq.*, the master or captain of a ship.

skirl (skĭrl; skĕrl; skûl), *v.i.* [<Scand. source: akin to *shrill*], *Sc.* and *Dial. Eng.*, 1, to cry out shrilly; 2, to play the bagpipe:—*n.* a shrill sound, especially that characteristic of a bagpipe.

skir-mish (skûr'mĭsh), *n.* [<O.F. *eskermir*, to fight <O.H.G. *scirman*, to defend], 1, a slight, brisk fight in war, usually in connection with a greater conflict; 2, any slight encounter:—*v.i.* 1, to fight in small parties; 2, to take part in a skirmish.—*n.* **skir'mish-er.**

Syn., *n.* attack, contest, engagement. (See battle.)

skirt (skûrt), *n.* [<O.N. *skyrta*, shirt], 1, the lower, loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; 2, an outer garment for women and girls, covering the body below the waist; also, a petticoat; 3, an edge or border; 4, on a saddle, one of the side flaps:—*v.t.* 1, to border; pass along the edge of; as, to *skirt* a forest; 2, to cover with, or as with, a skirt; encompass:—*v.i.* to be on the border, or move along the edge.—*n.* **skirt'er.**

skit (skĭt), *n.* [<obs *skit*, to shoot <Scand. source], a short, simply constructed, literary composition, usually humorous or satirical: *Sc.*, a jibe; jest.

skit-tish (skĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* 1, shy; excitable; nervous; easily frightened; as, a *skittish* horse; 2, capricious; fickle.—*adv.* **skit'tish-ly.**—*n.* **skit'tish-ness.**

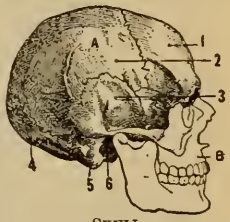
skit-tles (skĭt'lz), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [<Da. *skyttel*, a child's ball], a game resembling ninepins; figuratively, amusement; as, beer and *skittles.*

skive (skīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skived (skīvd), *p.pr.* skiving], [<O.N. *skīfa*, to cut], to cut or split (leather) into thin layers or strips: also, to pare.

skiv-er (skīv'ĕr), *n.* 1, a leather made from the outside portion, or grain side, of a split sheepskin, generally chrome-tanned: used in binding books; 2, the knife or machine used in splitting a skin.

Skr. *abbr.* Sanskrit (also, **Skt.**; **Sans.**; **Sansk.**): the ancient and sacred language of India.

sku-a (skū'ȧ), *n.* [<O.N. *skūfr*, a predatory gull], any of several large, fierce, gull-like birds, one species being found along the coasts of the North Atlantic: a jaeger: also called *skua gull.*



SKULL

A, cranium, or brainpan; B, face.—1, frontal bone; 2, parietal; 3, temporal; 4, occipital; 5, mastoid process of temporal; 6, external auditory meatus.

skulk (skŭlk), *v.i.* [<Scand., perh. <Da. *skulke*, to shirk, play truant], to lurk about or keep concealed; get out of the way in a sneaking or underhand manner:—*n.* one that lurks about suspiciously; a good-for-nothing fellow.—*n.* **skulk'er.**

skull (skŭl), *n.* [<Scand. source: akin to *shell*], 1, the skeleton or framework of the head of a vertebrate; 2, the head as the seat of intelligence.

skull-cap (skŭl'kăp"), *n.* [*skull*+*cap*], a soft, brimless cap worn indoors; a tight-fitting cap: *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Scutellaria*) of plants of the mint family, distinguished by the protuberance on the calyx.

SKUNK

skunk (skŭngk), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *segongw*, skunk], a small, American mammal (genus *Mephitis*), usually black with white markings, able at will to eject a liquid of very offensive odor: in the United States, also called *polecat: Vulgar*, a contemptible person.

skunk bear the wolverene, or glutton: a carnivorous mammal of North America.

skunk cab-bage *Bot.*, a swamp plant (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*) of the arum family, having a hooded spathe which appears in early spring before the heart-shaped leaves, and which emits a fetid odor resembling that of a skunk (see illus. preceding column).

sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], [<O.N. *skȳ*, cloud], 1, the heavens or upper atmosphere; the region of clouds and winds; the apparent vault or arch of blue over the earth; 2, the climate or weather: often *pl.*; 3, the celestial regions; heaven: *Obs.*, a cloud:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* skied or skyed (skīd), *p.pr.* skying], *Colloq.*, to hang in a high, conspicuous, and hence, unfavorable, location: said of pictures so placed at an exhibition.

Skye ter-ri-er (skī), any of a breed of small, long-haired, short-legged dogs: originally from the Isle of Skye, near Scotland.

sky-ey (skī'ĭ), *adj.* [see **sky**], *Poet.*, pertaining to, or resembling, the heavens or upper atmosphere.

[1]sky-lark (skī'lärk"), *n.* [*sky*+*lark*], a small, Old World lark (*Alauda arrensis*) that sings continuously as it soars high in the air: the most celebrated of the larks.

ENGLISH SKYLARK

[2]sky-lark (skī'lärk"), *v.i.* [*sky*+[2]*lark*], 1, to play in the rigging of a vessel; hence, 2, to frolic.

sky-light (skī'līt"), *n.* [*sky*+*light*], a window in a roof or in the ceiling of a room, to let in light from above.

sky pi-lot *Slang*, 1, a chaplain; a clergyman; 2, a licensed aviator.

sky-rock-et (skī′rŏk″ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [*sky*+*rocket*], a kind of firework, consisting of a rocket that mounts high into the air and explodes there.

sky-sail (skī′sāl″; *Naut.* skī′sl), *n.* [*sky*+*sail*], *Naut.*, the sail set at the top of a mast, next above the royal (see *rigging*, illus.).

sky-scrap-er (skī′skrāp″ĕr), *n.* [*sky*+*scrape*], a very high building or structure.

sky-ward (skī′wĕrd), *adj.* and *adv.* [*sky*+*-ward*], toward, or in the direction of, the sky; upward. Also, *adv.* **sky′wards** (-wĕrdz).

sky-writ-ing (skī′rīt″ĭng), *n.* [*sky* + *write*], the process whereby an aviator releases a trail of smoke that forms letters in the sky as seen from below; also, the letters so formed.—*n.* **sky′writ″er.**

S. L. *abbr.* 1, Sergeant at Law; 2, Solicitor at Law; 3, South Latitude (also, S. Lat.).

¹slab (slăb), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a relatively broad, thick slice or piece of anything, as of marble or stone; 2, the outside piece, with or without the bark, removed from a log when it is sawed into boards: *Metal.*, a flat, rectangular piece of metal rolled from an ingot and to be rolled into a plate.

²slab (slăb; slăb), *n.* [prob. < Scand. source: cf. Norw. *slabb*, mud], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, mud; slime; mire:—*adj.* viscid; thick and sticky.

slab-ber (slăb′ĕr; slŏb′ĕr), *v.i.* [see **slobber**], to let saliva or liquid food dribble from the mouth; slobber:—*v.t.* to wet and foul by slobbering:—*n.* moisture running from the mouth; slaver.

¹slack (slăk), *adj.* [< A.S *sleac* < O.Teut. source], 1, slow; not active; 2, sluggish, as water where there is little current; 3, relaxed or loose; not tight; not taut; 4, weak; unstrung; feeble; 5, careless; negligent; remiss; 6, not pressing; not brisk; dull; 7, not complete; underdone:—*n.* 1, that part of a stretched wire, rope, or the like, that is not taut; 2, a period of inactivity, as in business; 3, a stretch of water where there is no current: *pl.* long trousers, sometimes fitting rather loosely:—*v.t.* 1, to slacken, as a rope; 2, to slake (lime):—*v.i.* to slacken:—*adv.* in a slow or insufficient manner.—*adv.* **slack′ly.**—*n.* **slack′ness.**

Syn., *adj.* lax, loose, sluggish, remiss, negligent.

²slack (slăk), *n.* [perh. < Ger. *schlacke*, slag], small coal; also, coal with an admixture of dirt, resulting from screening out the large pieces; culm.

slack-en (slăk′n), *v.i.* [see ¹**slack**], 1, to become less firm, tense, or rigid; 2, to be remiss or less diligent; 3, to languish; become slower; 4, to slake:—*v.t.* 1, to retard; 2, to make less; diminish; 3, to cause to decline or become less vigorous; 4, to reduce the tension of; 5, to slake, as lime. Also, **slack.**

Syn. abate, languish, fail, relax, loosen.

slack-er (slăk′ĕr), *n.* *Slang*, one who avoids work; one who shirks his duty, especially by evading military service in time of war.

slag (slăg), *n.* [< M.L.G. *slagge*, dregs of melted metal], 1, in the melting of metals, the accumulated dregs or impurities which float on the surface; 2, lava from a volcano:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slagged (slăgd), *p.pr.* slagging], to form slag when heated:—*v.t.* to free from, or convert into, a slaglike mass; scorify.

slain (slān), past participle of the irregular verb *slay*, which see.

slake (slāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slaked (slākt), *p.pr.* slaking], [< A.S. *sleac*, slack], 1, to quench; render less active; appease; as, to *slake* thirst; 2, to mix (lime) with water, so that a chemical combination takes place, producing *slaked lime* (chemically calcium hydroxide):—*v.i.* to be mixed with water, as lime.

***sla-lom** (slä′lōm), *n.* [Norw.], a skiing race for speed on a steep, zigzag course around and between artificial obstacles.

slam (slăm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slammed (slămd), *p.pr.* slamming], [perh. < Scand. source], 1, to shut violently and noisily; 2, to put, or throw, with force and loud noise: often with *down*:—*v.i.* to bang; as, the door *slams*:—*n.* 1, a violent and noisy banging; 2, the act of banging or shutting noisily: *Cards*, in bridge, the winning of more than eleven tricks: called *grand slam* if all the tricks are taken and *little slam* when all but one are taken.

slan-der (slăn′dĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *esclandre* < Lat. *scandalum*; see **scandal**], the utterance or dissemination of false statements about another, in order to defame or injure him; also, the statements themselves: *Law*, a false report, maliciously uttered and tending to injure one's reputation: distinguished from *libel*, which is written or printed: *Obs.*, dishonor; bad repute; ill fame:—*v.t.* to attack the reputation of, by spreading slander; malign; calumniate: *Archaic*, to dishonor.—*n.* **slan′der-er.** (See *Syn.*, next column.)

Syn., *n.* aspersion, scandal. *Slander* consists of lies or false reports circulated maliciously, usually behind the back of the person concerned, with the purpose of injuring his character or reputation. *Aspersion* is accomplished by insinuating, by casting reflections, by making damaging implications, by discrediting, especially in a slighting or belittling way. To admit that a piece of work is very good, but imply at the same time that any normal person could do it as well with little effort is to cast an *aspersion*. *Scandal* consists of gossip, perhaps true, perhaps false, repeated either from malice or thoughtlessness, and spread abroad.

slan-der-ous (slăn′dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* 1, given to uttering false reports about people; 2, of the nature of, or containing, malicious reports concerning a person's character; calumnious: *Obs.*, shameful.—*adv.* **slan′der-ous-ly.**—*n.* **slan′der-ous-ness.**

slang (slăng), *n.* [of cant origin: source uncertain], 1, originally, the special vocabulary, or professional jargon, of vagrants, thieves, etc; 2, popular but unauthorized language, regarded as inelegant; also, the use of current words in some special, usually grotesque, sense; 3, the language of some particular calling or class of people:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to use slang or vulgar language:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to abuse with vulgar language.

Syn., *n.* jargon, cant. (See language.)

slang-y (slăng′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, of the nature of, or containing, words that are in common, but not authorized, use; 2, given to the use of such words.—*adv.* **slang′i-ly.**—*n.* **slang′i-ness.**

slank (slăngk), *Archaic* past tense of the irregular verb *slink*.

slant (slänt), *v.i.* [var. of obs. *slent* < Scand. source], to slope; incline away from a direct line or level:—*v.t.* to give a sloping direction to:—*n.* an inclined plane; a slope; obliqueness of direction: *Slang*, a point of view; look; view:—*adj.* inclined from a straight line; sloping.—*adj.* **slant′ing.**—*adv.* **slant′ing-ly.**

slant-wise (slänt′wīz″), *adv.* [*slant*+*-wise*], slantingly; obliquely.

slap (slăp), *n.* [< M.E. *slappe*, slap, akin to L.G. *slapp(e)*, slap: prob. imit.], 1, a blow; especially, a blow with something flat, as with the open hand; a smack; 2, an insult; a repulse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slapped (slăpt), *p.pr.* slapping], to strike, as with the open hand: *Colloq.*, to throw down with violence:—*adv.* *Colloq.*, suddenly; abruptly.—*n.* **slap′per.**

slap-dash (slăp′dăsh″), *adv.* [*slap*+*dash*], in a bold, careless manner; recklessly:—*adj.* 1, dashing; boldly careless of consequences; 2, done in a heedless, hurried way:—*n.* *Colloq.*, 1, work carelessly or hurriedly done; 2, rough plastering.

slap-jack (slăp′jăk″), *n.* [*slap*+¹*jack*], *U.S.Dial.*, 1, a pancake; griddle cake; flapjack; a kind of flat batter cake; 2, a certain children's game at cards.

slap-stick (slăp′stĭk″), *n.* [*slap*+¹*stick*], a device made of two flat boards fastened together at one end, but loose at the other, which when used to strike a person makes a loud report:—*adj.* characterized by horseplay; as, *slapstick* comedy.

¹slash (slăsh), *v.t.* [prob. < O.F. *esclachier*, to break], 1, to cut by striking violently and at random; slit; gash; 2, to cut into strips or panels in order to expose the material beneath, as a garment; 3, to lash with a whip:—*v.i.* 1, to strike violently and at random, with a knife or a whip; cut recklessly; 2, to move rapidly; dash:—*n.* 1, a long cut; 2, a stroke of a whip; 3, a random cut; slit; gash; 4, a slit, as in a coat sleeve, revealing another material beneath; 5, an open area in a forest, strewn with débris, as from clearing, wind, fire, or the like; also, the débris.—*n.* **slash′er.**

²slash (slăsh), *n.* [source uncertain], a swampy place overgrown with bushes: usually *pl.*

slash-ing (slăsh′ĭng), *p.adj.* [see ¹**slash**], 1, cutting violently or at random; 2, hence, severe; merciless; as, *slashing* remarks: *Colloq.*, dashing; reckless: *Slang*, huge; tremendous:—*n.* the act of cutting recklessly or at random.—*adv.* **slash′ing-ly.**

slat (slăt), *n.* [see ¹**slate**], a thin, narrow strip, as of wood or metal; a lath; especially, one of the bottom boards of a bed or one of the cross strips in a window blind:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slatted, *p.pr.* slatting], *Colloq.*, to strike:—*v.i.* *Naut.*, to flap with force, as a sail.

¹slate (slāt), *n.* [< O.F. *esclat*, splinter, piece broken off < *esclater*, to break with a noise], 1, a variety of fine-grained rock that splits into thin, smooth plates; 2, the dark, bluish gray color of this rock; 3, a thin plate of this rock, or a material resembling it, prepared for various uses, as for a roof covering, writing tablet, etc.; 4, a guiding frame used by the blind in writing Braille (see App. I): *U. S. Politics*, a list of proposed candidates for nomination or election:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slated, *p.pr.* slating], to cover with plates of slate, as a roof: *U. S. Slang*, to register or

book (a person) for something, as a political appointment, an office, a rôle, or the like.—*n.* **slat'er.**

²slate (slāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slated, *p.pr.* slating], [< A.S. *slǣtan*, to cause to rend < *slītan*, to tear], *Colloq.*, to scold; rebuke severely; criticize harshly.

slat-ing (slāt'ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**slate**], 1, the act or trade of laying slates; 2, slates collectively; material for slating.

slat-tern (slăt'ẽrn), *n.* [< dial. *slatter*, to slop, waste], a careless, slovenly woman:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a slovenly woman.

slat-tern-ly (slăt'ẽrn-lĭ), *adj.* of or pertaining to a slattern:—*adv.* in a slovenly way.

Syn., adj. sluttish, disorderly, careless, untidy, dowdy, negligent.—*Ant., adj.* neat, clean, tidy, decent.

slat-y (slāt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ¹**slate**], like, pertaining to, or composed of, slate.

slaugh-ter (slô'tẽr), *n.* [< O.N. *slātr*, meat: related to *slay*], 1, the act of killing; 2, great and violent destruction of life; 3, the butchering of animals for food; 4, sweeping reduction of prices:—*v.t.* 1, to slay or kill with violence; 2, to butcher (animals) for the market; 3, to make sweeping reductions in the prices of.—*n.* **slaugh'ter-er.**—*adj.* **slaugh'ter-ous.**

Syn., n. butchery, bloodshed, massacre. (See carnage.)

slaugh-ter-house (slô'tẽr-hous"), *n.* [*slaughter* + *house*], a place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir.

Slav (slāv; slăv), *n.* [< Ger. *sklave* < Gk. *Sklabos*, *Sklabēnos* < O.Slav. source], a member of one of the great subfamilies of the Aryan race, which is spread over eastern and southeastern Europe, and may be divided into eastern Slavs (*Russians*, *Ukrainians*), western Slavs (*Poles*, *Wends*, *Moravians*, *Czechs*, *Slovaks*), and southern Slavs (*Serbs*, *Croats*, *Slovenes*). Also, **Sclav** (sklāv).

slave (slāv), *n.* [< Fr. *esclave* < L.L. *sclavus*, *sclava*, a Slavic captive < Gk. *Sklabos*, Slav < O.Slav. source], 1, a human being whose person and services are subject to an owner or master; a bondsman; serf; 2, a drudge; one who works hard and long; 3, one under the power of a habit or vice; as, a *slave* to drink; 4, a contemptible person; a wretch: **white slave**, a white woman forced into prostitution:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slaved (slāvd), *p.pr.* slaving], to work hard; toil:—*v.t.* to bring into subjection; treat as a slave or drudge.

Syn., n. serf, vassal, thrall, subject. A *serf* is one who is attached to the soil or estate on which he lives; he is transferred, if the land be sold, to the new owner, like the land itself. A *slave* is the actual legal property of another person, and is absolutely subject to his owner. *Vassal*, historically the word for one who held land under legal tenure, and *thrall*, now in historical or literary use, are both synonyms for *slave*. All these words are used in picturesque figurative senses; any humble dependent is a *vassal;* one mentally enslaved to the will of another is a *thrall;* one speaks of the *slaves* of power or desire.

slave-hold-er (slāv'hōl"dẽr), *n.* [*slave* + *hold*], one who owns or keeps human beings as slaves.—*adj.* **slave'hold"ing.**

¹slav-er (slăv'ẽr), *v.i.* [< O.N. *slafra*, to slaver], to let saliva run from the mouth:—*v.t.* to cover or dribble with saliva:—*n.* saliva running from the mouth.—*n.* **slav'er-er.**

²slav-er (slāv'ẽr), *n.* [see **slave**], a vessel or person engaged in the slave trade.

slav-er-y (slāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, the condition of being a slave, or bondsman; 2, the business of holding human beings in bondage; 3, bondage; involuntary servitude; complete submission to the will of another or to some influence or vice; 4, unremitting toil; drudgery: **white slavery**, the business of procuring white women for immoral purposes; also, the condition of those so held.

Syn. bondage, vassalage, captivity, enthrallment.

slav-ey (slāv'ĭ), *n. Eng. Slang*, a maid of all work, especially in a lodging house.

Slav-ic (slāv'ĭk; slăv'ĭk), *adj.* [see **Slav**], of or pertaining to the Slavs, or the peoples that inhabit eastern Europe, including Russians, Poles, etc. (see *Slav*), or their language:—*n.* the language of any of the Slavs. Also, **Sclav'ic** (sklāv'ĭk).—*abbr.* **Slav.**

slav-ish (slāv'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **slave**], 1, pertaining to, or like, a bond servant or drudge; 2, without originality or independence; 3, servile; laborious.—*adv.* **slav'ish-ly.**—*n.* **slav'ish-ness.**

Slav-ism (slāv'ĭzm; slăv'-), *n.* [see **Slav**], the common interests, aims, etc., of the Slavs.

Sla-vo-ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< L.L. *S(c)lavonia*, the country of the Slavs: see **Slav**], 1, pertaining to the Slavs of Serbia, Croatia, Slavonia, Montenegro, etc., or to their language; 2, pertaining to Slavonia, a state of the Yugoslav group, or to its people:—*n.* 1, a native of Slavonia; 2, a Slav; 3, the Slavic language.—*abbr.* **Slav.**

Sla-von-ic (slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the Slavs of Serbia, Croatia, Slavonia, Montenegro, etc., known as the West Slavic peoples, or to their language; 2, pertaining to Slavonia, in South Hungary, a state of the Yugoslav group, or to its people.

Slav-o-phile (slăv'ō-fīl; slāv'-; -fĭl), *n.* [*Slav* + *-phile* (< Gk. *philos*, dear; friend)], a great admirer of the Slavs, their institutions, ideas, etc.

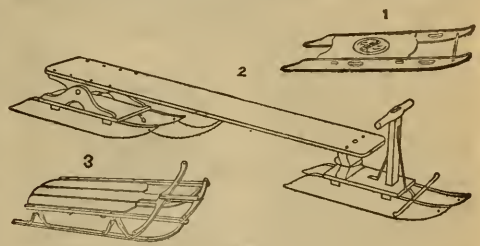
slaw (slô), *n.* [< Du. *sla* < *salade* < Fr. *salade:* see **salad**], sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew (slōō), *p.p.* slain (slān), *p.pr.* slaying], [< A.S. *slēan*, to slay < O.Teut. source], to kill or put to death by violence; destroy: *Obs.*, to smite; hit.—*n.* **slay'er.**

sleave (slēv), *n.* [< A.S. (*tō*)*slǣfan*, to cause to divide, split < (*tō*)*slaf*, p.t. of (*tō*)*slīfan*, to divide, split], 1, matted or tangled silk or thread; anything matted or tangled; 2, floss; untwisted silk:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sleaved (slēvd), *p.pr.* sleaving], in weaving, to separate, as twisted threads; disentangle.

slea-zy (slē'zĭ; slā'-), *adj.* [*comp.* -zier, *superl.* -ziest], [source uncertain], lacking firmness; thin; open-meshed: usually said of fabrics.—*n.* **slea'zi-ness.**

sled (slĕd), *n.* [< M.L.G. *sledde*, a sled, akin to *slīden*, to slide], 1, a conveyance on runners, used for carrying loads, especially over ice and snow; a sledge;



SLEDS

1, hand sled; 2, bobsled; 3, hand sled with flexible runners.

2, a light frame on runners: used in coasting:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding], to carry on a sled or sledge; as, he *sledded* supplies to the outpost.

sled-ding (slĕd'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of carrying or riding on a sled; 2, the condition of the snow which admits of the use of sleds.

¹sledge (slĕj), *n.* [perh. < pl. of *sled*, and confused with ²*sledge*], a vehicle variously made, usually on runners, and designed for carrying heavy loads, as over snow:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sledged (slĕjd), *p.pr.* sledging], to travel or carry on a sledge.

²sledge (slĕj), *n.* [< A.S. *slecg*, a sledge < *slēan*, to strike], a large, heavy hammer, used by blacksmiths: also called *sledge hammer:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sledged (slĕjd), *p.pr.* sledging], to strike or beat with a sledge:—*v.i.* to strike, as with a sledge.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* [< O.N. *slīkr*, smooth], 1, even; smooth; glossy; 2, smooth or flattering in speech:—*v.t.* 1, to make smooth, even, or glossy; 2, to soothe; calm.—*adv.* **sleek'ly.**—*n.* **sleek'ness.**

sleep (slēp), *n.* [< A.S. *slǣp*, sleep], 1, a temporary, normal suspension of consciousness, occurring periodically; slumber; 2, rest; figuratively, death:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slept (slĕpt), *p.pr.* sleeping], 1, to take rest in sleep; 2, to be motionless or inactive, or apparently so; 3, to be dead; 4, to be numb, as the result of pressure:—*v.t.* 1, to repose in (sleep); as, he *slept* a sound sleep; 2, to spend, waste, or rid oneself of, through sleep: with *away*, *off*, *out: Colloq.*, to provide sleeping quarters for; as, he *slept* them overnight.

sleep-er (slēp'ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *slǣpere*, sleeper], 1, one who sleeps or is inclined to slumber; hence, a lazy person; figuratively, a dead person; 2, a horizontal beam or timber that serves as a support for some superstructure, as for the rails on a railroad or for the floor joists of a building; 3, an animal that lies dormant part of the year; *Colloq.*, a sleeping car.

sleep-ing car a railroad car equipped with sleeping compartments and berths.

sleep-ing part-ner one who has a share, not publicly acknowledged, in a business; sometimes, one without voice in the business.

sleep-ing sick-ness 1, a disease, usually fatal prevalent in West Africa, characterized by pronounced mental lethargy and believed to be due to a germ carried by a fly closely related

to the tsetse fly; 2, an epidemic inflammation of the brain: scientifically known as *encephalitis lethargica*.

sleep-less (slēp'lĕs), *adj.* [see **sleep**], 1, having no rest; wakeful; 2, alert; constantly vigilant; 3, restless.—*adv.* **sleep'less-ly.**—*n.* **sleep'less-ness.**

sleep-walk-ing (slēp'wôk"ĭng), *n.* [*sleep*+*walk*], the act or habit of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.—*n.* **sleep'walk"er.**

sleep-y (slēp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **sleep**], 1, inclined to, or ready for, slumber; 2, drowsy; sluggish; hence, inactive; idle; 3, causing drowsiness or heaviness; as, a *sleepy* day: *Obs.*, overcome by slumber.—*adv.* **sleep'i-ly.**—*n.* **sleep'i-ness.**

sleet (slēt), *n.* [<M.E. *slet*, *slete*<O.Teut. source: cf. L.G. *slaite*, hail], driving rain partly frozen or that freezes as it falls:—*v.i.* to shower frozen rain.

sleet-y (slēt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], consisting of half-frozen rain.—*n.* **sleet'i-ness.**

sleeve (slēv), *n.* [<A.S. *slȳf*, *slīef*, sleeve], the part of a garment that covers the arm: *Mech.*, a part, usually shaped like a tube, to cover or protect some other part: **sleeve nut**, a nut the opposite ends of which are threaded in opposite directions: used to draw together two stays, rods, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sleeved (slēvd), *p.pr.* sleeving], to furnish with sleeves.—*adj.* **sleeve'less.**

SLEEVE NUT

sleigh (slā), *n.* [<Du. *slee*, abbr. of *slede*, sledge], a vehicle equipped with runners, used for traveling over snow or ice: *Br.*, a sledge.

sleigh-ing (slā'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of riding or traveling in a sleigh: 2, the condition of snow that permits such travel; as, good *sleighing*.

SLEIGH

sleight (slīt), *n.* [<O.N. *slægdh*, slyness<*slægr*, sly], 1, dexterity; skill; 2, a scheme; artful trick; a trick done so expertly and quickly as to deceive the eye: *Obs.*, cunning: **sleight of hand**, legerdemain; cleverness in tricks requiring sleight.

Sleip-nir (slāp'nēr), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, Odin's eight-footed horse. Also, **sleip'ner** (-nēr).

slen-der (slĕn'dẽr), *adj.* [<O.F. *esclendre*<M.Du. *slinder*, slender], 1, narrow in proportion to the length or height; long and thin; slim; 2, feeble; slight; as, *slender* hope; 3, moderate; relatively small; not adequate; as, *slender* means of support; 4, meagerly provided; frugally supplied; spare; as, a *slender* meal. —*adv.* **slen'der-ly.**—*n.* **slen'der-ness.**

slept (slĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sleep*.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* [var. of M.E. *slooth*<O.N. *slōdh*, trail, track], *Obs.*, the track of an animal or a man, especially as known by the scent; *U.S. Colloq.*, [abbr. of *sleuthhound*], a detective.

sleuth-hound (slōōth'hound"), *n.* [*sleuth*+*hound*], a dog that can track men or animals by their scent; a bloodhound.

1slew (slōō), past tense of the irregular verb *slay*, which see.

2slew (slōō), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a great number or amount; a lot. Also, **slue.**

3slew (slōō), *n.* [see **1slough**], a backwater or reedy inlet. See **1slough**, *Pfd. S.*

4slew (slōō), *v.t.* [see **1slue**], to turn about a fixed point:—*v.i.* to turn or twist about; swing round. See **1slue**, *Pfd. S.*

slice (slīs), *n.* [<O.F. *esclicier*, to splinter<O.Teut. source], 1, something thin and broad; 2, a thin, broad piece cut from something; as, a *slice* of bread; 3, any of various flat tools, as for cutting the surface of a locomotive fire (also called *slice bar*), for lifting food from a frying pan, etc.:—*v.i.* *Golf*, to strike the ball with a stroke which causes it to curve, for a right-hand player, to the right: opposite of *hook*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sliced (slīst), *p.pr.* slicing], 1, to cut into thin pieces or layers; 2, to cut (a layer or layers) from a big piece: with *off;* 3, to clean out by means of a slice, as a grate or fire: *Golf*, to hit (a ball) with a slicing stroke.—*n.* **slic'er.**

slick (slĭk), *adj.* [see **sleek**], *Colloq.*, 1, smooth-tongued; plausible; 2, adroit; dexterous; 3, smooth, as a floor; sleek, as hair; *Slang*, first-class; pleasant; as, to have a *slick* time:—*v.t.* to make sleek or smooth: *Slang*, to make neat or trim: usually with *up:*—*adv.* *Colloq.*, smoothly; deftly; smartly.

slick-er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* in the United States, an oilskin raincoat; a loosely fitting waterproof coat.

slid (slĭd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *slide*.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* slid (slĭd), *p.p.* slidden (slĭd'n) or slid, *p.pr.* sliding], [<A.S. *slīdan*, to glide], 1, to progress or move along a surface without leaving it; glide; 2, to pass imperceptibly or unobserved; as, the hours *slide* by; 3, to move or proceed quietly or secretly: with *away, out of, into;* as, he *slid* into a seat: **let slide**, to allow (something) to take its own course, or to go, pass, or occur, without heed or by default:—*v.t.* 1, to push along; cause to slip into place; 2, to put quietly and unobtrusively; slip; as, he *slid* his hand into his pocket:—*n.* 1, the act of sliding; 2, a surface of ice for sliding; 3, any smooth incline; 4, a glass plate upon which is a picture for projection on a screen or an object for examination through a microscope; 5, a fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; 6, that part of a device upon which anything moves by sliding; also, the part that slides; 7, a cover, door, partition, or other part, that operates by sliding, as a slide valve: **slide rule**, a rule graduated in two or more scales, used for making mathematical calculations (see *rule*, illus.): **slide valve**, *Mech.*, a valve with a D-shaped lengthwise section, controlling the steam supply in an engine (see *cylinder*, illus.).—*n.* **slid'er.**

slid-ing (slīd'ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, varying according to certain conditions; changing; as, a *sliding* scale of wages; 2, operated or moved in, or as in, a groove; as, a *sliding* door or panel.

slid-ing scale 1, a schedule of the variation in imposts, wages, prices, taxes, or the like, in accordance with the fluctuations in something else, as market prices, demand, or season; 2, a slide rule.

slight (slīt), *adj.* [<M.Du. *slicht*, plain, even], 1, slender; frail in appearance; 2, not strong or substantial; lacking in force or strength; 3, small in amount, degree, quantity; 4, unimportant; trivial; meager; scanty:—*n.* an action displaying intentional neglect or discourtesy:—*v.t.* 1, to treat intentionally with indifference or incivility; pay little or no attention to; 2, to neglect or do carelessly.—*n.* **slight'ness.**

Syn., *v.* contemn, disregard, neglect, scorn, disdain.

slight-ing (slīt'ĭng), *p.adj.* containing, or conveying the intention of, discourtesy; detracting; disparaging.—*adv.* **slight'ing-ly.**

slight-ly (slīt'lĭ), *adv.* 1, slenderly; loosely; carelessly; 2, to a small or unimportant extent; partially: *Obs.*, detractingly; disparagingly.

sli-ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* [see **sly**], in a crafty or mischievous manner. Also, **sly'ly**, *Pfd. S.*

slim (slĭm), *adj.* [*comp.* slimmer, *superl.* slimmest], [earlier sense, sly<M.Du. *slim*, crooked; crafty], 1, small in thickness or diameter in proportion to length or height; slender; 2, frail; unsubstantial; weak; insufficient; scant; meager: *Eng. Dial.*, sly: cunning; artful.—*adv.* **slim'ly.**—*n.* **slim'ness.**

slime (slīm), *n.* [<A.S. *slīm*, slime], 1, soft, moist earth or clay; 2, any moist, oozy substance, especially that which is dirty and offensive; 3, a sticky substance, such as the external secretion of certain animals, as fishes and snails, and of certain plants: *Metal.*, ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water: generally *pl.*

slim-sy (slĭm'zĭ; -sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], [*slim*+-*sy* (on analogy of *flimsy*)], *U. S. Colloq.*, thin; flimsy; as, *slimsy* silk.

slim-y (slīm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **slime**], 1, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, slime; hence, repulsive; 2, covered with, or giving off, slime.—*adv.* **slim'i-ly.**—*n.* **slim'i-ness.**

1sling (slĭng), *n.* [prob.<O.N. *slyngva*, to throw, fling], 1, an implement for hurling a missile, as a stone; 2, the act of hurling or flinging; a throw; also, figuratively, a stroke; 3, any of various devices for hoisting or lowering heavy articles, or for suspending a gun, pack, or the like, from the shoulder: *Surg.*, a supporting bandage, as for a wounded arm, or the like: *Colloq.*, a sling shot: **sling shot**, a kind of small catapult, or sling, used by boys:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* slung (slŭng), or, *Archaic*, slang (slăng), *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging], 1, to hurl with, or as if with, an implement for throwing, or a sling; cast; fling; 2, to hang so as to swing, as a hammock, or so as to be carried easily, as a camera; 3, to place or suspend in a device for hoisting or lowering. —*n.* **sling'er.**

2sling (slĭng), *n.* [perh.<Ger. *schlingen*, to swallow], a drink made of brandy, gin, or other spirits, and water, sweetened and flavored.

1slink (slĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* slunk (slŭngk), or, *Archaic*, slank (slăngk), *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slinking], [<A.S. *slincan*, to creep], to go furtively; sneak along: often with *away, off,* or *by*.

2slink (slĭngk), *v.t.* [perh. var. of 1*sling*, q. v.], to give birth to before the proper time: said of ani-

mals:—*adj.* brought forth prematurely:—*n.* an animal, especially a calf, born prematurely; also, *Dial.*, the flesh of such an animal: *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, a weakling; scamp.

slip (slip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slipped (slipt), *p.pr.* slipping], [< M.E. *slippen:* akin to A.S. *slūpan*, to slip, and O.H.G. *slipfan*, to glide away], **1**, to glide or slide easily; move with little or no friction; **2**, to miss one's footing; lose one's balance; **3**, to go or come unobserved or stealthily; as, to *slip* into the room; **4**, to move or slide, often unexpectedly, out of place; as, the chair *slipped*; **5**, to escape: with *from* or *out*; as, the address has *slipped* from my mind; **6**, to be mistaken; blunder; err:—*v.t.* **1**, to put on or off with ease, as a ring or a garment; **2**, to cause to move with a sliding motion, as a bolt or a panel; **3**, to let loose, as hounds; **4**, to cause to slide off; as, the horse *slips* his bridle; **5**, to convey secretly; as, to *slip* a bribe; **6**, to escape from (the tongue, mind, pen, or the like); **7**, to fail to seize or utilize; neglect; **8**, to give birth to prematurely: said of animals: *Hort.*, to cut a part from (a plant) for planting; cut from a plant:—*n.* **1**, the act of sliding, or of missing one's foothold or balance; a sudden slide; hence, a sudden mischance; **2**, an unintended fault; error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue; **3**, a space between wharves for vessels; a dock; also, an inclined plane on which a boat is built, or upon which it is placed for repairs; **4**, something rather loose that may be put on or off with ease, as a kind of undergarment, a pillowcase, a leash, a child's pinafore; **5**, a long, narrow piece of something; a strip; as, a *slip* of paper; **6**, a slim, slender person; as, a *slip* of a girl: *Geol.*, a fault, or displacement of one section of strata; *Hort.*, a cutting from a plant; hence, an offshoot: *Colloq.*, in the United States, a church pew or bench.

slip-knot (slip'nŏt"), *n.* [*slip* + ¹*knot*], a knot tied so that it slips along the string, rope, or cord around which it is formed (see ¹*knot*, illus.).

slip-per (slip'ẽr), *n.* [see **slip**], **1**, a low, comfortable shoe, generally intended to be worn indoors; **2**, a kind of drag on a wagon wheel.

slip-pered (slip'ẽrd), *adj.* wearing slippers; provided with slippers.

slip-per-wort (slip'ẽr-wûrt"), *n.* [*slipper* + ¹*wort*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Calceolaria*) of plants bearing inconspicuous yellow or purplish flowers with a saclike lower lip; a calceolaria.

slip-per-y (slip'ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [< A.S. *slipor*, slippery], **1**, having a surface so smooth or slimy as to afford no firm hold or footing; **2**, not easily caught or held, as a person; also, shifty; untrustworthy; **3**, of conditions or affairs, unstable; not dependable: *Obs.*, loose in morals; wanton.—*n.* **slip'per-i-ness.**

slip-per-y elm **1**, a North American elm (*Ulmus fulva*) having a sticky inner bark; **2**, the bark, used as a demulcent, or soothing application.

slip-shod (slip'shŏd"), *adj.* [*slip* + *shod*], **1**, wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; **2**, hence, slovenly; careless; unsystematic.

slip-slop (slip'slŏp"), *n.* [reduplication of ¹*slop*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, **1**, weak, thin liquor; slop; **2**, unmeaning conversation; twaddle.

slip stream *Aëro.*, the current of air driven aft by an airplane propeller, having a velocity relative to the wings greater than that of the surrounding body of still air; the backwash.

slit (slit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slit or slitted, *p.pr.* slitting], [< A.S. *slītan*, to tear < O.Teut. source], **1**, to cut (cloth, etc.) lengthwise or into long strips; **2**, to cut or tear a lengthwise opening in; split: *Obs.*, to cut apart; sever:—*n.* **1**, a long cut; a lengthwise cut or tear; **2**, a long, narrow opening.—*n.* **slit'ter.**

slith-er (slith'ẽr), *v.i.* [var. of obs. *slidder* < A.S. *slīdan*, to slide], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, to slide; slip with an irregular motion.

sliv-er (sliv'ẽr), *v.t.* [< obs. *slive*, a slice < A.S. *slīfan*, to split], **1**, to break off or split (something) into long, thin, or very small pieces; **2**, to cut or break off:—*v.i.* to become divided into slivers:—*n.* **1**, a splinter; a sharp, thin, pointed piece, as of wood; **2**, a loose strand of fiber, as of cotton or wool.

slob-ber (slŏb'ẽr), *v.i.* [< L.G. source: cf. L.G. *slabbern*, to lap, sip, and Du. *slobberen*, to eat or work in slovenly fashion], to let saliva dribble from the mouth:—*v.t.* **1**, to wet by letting saliva run from the mouth; **2**, to bungle; do in a careless, slovenly way:—*n.* saliva dribbling from the mouth; slabber.—*n.* **slob'ber-er.**

sloe (slō), *n.* [< A.S. *slā*, sloe], **1**, a small, bitter plum of the blackthorn tree; also, the tree; **2**, in the United States, any of various small wild plums.

slog (slŏg), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slogged (slŏgd), *p.pr.* slogging], [source uncertain], *Eng. Slang*, to strike a blow with all one's might, as on an opponent in boxing; slug:—*v.t.* in boxing, cricket, etc., to slug (an opponent, the ball, etc.).—*n.* **slog'ger.**

slo-gan (slō'găn), *n.* [< Gael. *sluagh*, host + *gairm*, outcry], **1**, the war cry that signals the gathering of a Highland clan: usually a surname or place name; **2**, any rallying cry or catchword.

sloid (sloid), *n.* [see **sloyd**], a certain system of manual training. See **sloyd**, *Pfd. S.*

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [< Du. *sloep* < L.G. *sluup* < *slupen*, to glide along], a one-masted vessel with fore-and-aft rig, carrying a mainsail and jib and, on large sloops, a staysail and topsail, and having a fixed bowsprit: **sloop of war**, *Nav.*, formerly, a vessel having the rig of a ship, brig, or schooner and armed with 10 to 32 guns; in later times, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, having guns on but one deck.

¹**slop** (slŏp), *n.* [< A.S. *-sloppe*, liquid droppings], **1**, water, or other liquid, carelessly spilled, or the spot made by spilled liquid; **2**, poor or weak liquid food: used contemptuously: *pl.* **1**, dirty or refuse water; **2**, distillery mash after removal of the alcohol: used as food for animals:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slopped (slŏpt), *p.pr.* slopping], **1**, to soil by letting liquid fall; **2**, to spill:—*v.i.* to be spilled: often with *out* or *over*.

²**slop** (slŏp), *n.* [< O.N. *sloppr*, gown < *sleppa*, to slip], *Obs.*, a loose garment worn over other clothes: *pl.* **1**, cheap ready-made clothes; also, among sailors, bedding, clothing, or the like; **2**, wide trousers.

slope (slōp), *n.* [prob. < A.S. *slūpan*, to slip], **1**, an inclined line; a slant; any deviation from the horizontal or the perpendicular; **2**, a surface that forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, the amount of angle thus formed; **3**, any extent of rising or falling ground; specifically, the land that descends and drains into an ocean:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sloped (slōpt), *p.pr.* sloping], to incline from the horizontal or the perpendicular; as, the ground *slopes: Slang*, to run away; decamp:—*v.t.* to give a slanting direction to; slant.—*adj.* **slop'ing** —*adv.* **slop'ing-ly.**

slop-py (slŏp'ĭ), *adj* [*comp.* sloppier, *superl.* sloppiest], [see ¹**slop**], **1**, wet or splashy; muddy; **2**, soiled with liquids; messy; dirty: *Colloq.*, slovenly; careless.—*adv.* **slop'pi-ly.**—*n.* **slop'pi-ness.**

slop-shop (slŏp'shŏp"), *n.* [²*slop* + *shop*], a store which sells cheap ready-made clothes.

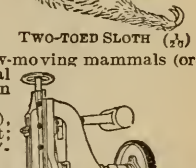
slop-work (slŏp'wûrk"), *n.* [²*slop* + *work*], **1**, the manufacture of cheap garments, or slops; **2**, such clothing; **3**, hence, any kind of slovenly work.

slosh (slŏsh), *v.i.* [see **slush**], to splash; flounder; as, to *slosh* through a puddle:—*v.t.* to throw or splash about, as water.

¹**slot** (slŏt), *n.* [Du. = a lock < *sluiten*, to shut], a broad, flat wooden bar: *Eng. Dial.*, a door bolt.

²**slot** (slŏt), *n.* [< O.F. *esclot*, hollow in the breast], **1**, a narrow crack or groove; **2**, a small, narrow opening usually made to receive some other part of a mechanism; specifically, an opening to receive a coin in a slot machine: **slot machine**, a device released for operation by inserting a coin, as for selling candy:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to cut a slot in.

³**slot** (slŏt), *n.* [< M.E. *slooth* < O.N. *slōdh*, a trail in snow], a deer's track; hence, any trail:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to track.



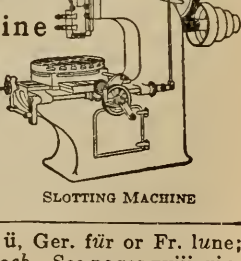
TWO-TOED SLOTH (2/9)

sloth (slōth; slŏth), *n.* [< M.E. *slouthe*, slowness: see **slow**], **1**, laziness; indolence; **2**, any of various slow-moving mammals (order *Edentata*) of South and Central America, which cling upside down to branches: *Archaic*, slowness.

sloth-ful (slōth'fo͝ol; slŏth'-), *adj.* lazy; indolent; idle; slow; torpid.—*adv.* **sloth'ful-ly.**—*n.* **sloth'ful-ness.**

Syn. inert, unoccupied, vacant, trifling, futile. (See idle.)

slot-ting ma-chine a machine cutting tool for making grooves, mortises, etc., or for shaping the sides of holes, by means of knives operating in a vertical plane: often called *slotter*.



SLOTTING MACHINE

slouch (slouch), *n.* [prob. < Scand. source: cf. Sw. *sloka*, to droop], **1**, a stooping of the head or shoulders; an ungainly carriage; **2**, hence,

an ungainly, clownish fellow; **3**, a sidewise depression or droop; the condition of drooping carelessly: *Slang*, an inefficient or poor thing, place, or person: usually in the negative; as, he is no *slouch* at golf: **slouch hat**, a soft hat with a flexible brim:—*v.i.* **1**, to cause to droop; **2**, to pull down at the side, as a hat:—*v.i.* **1**, to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner; have a careless, ungainly attitude; **2**, to droop or hang the head.

slouch-y (slouch'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], awkward in manner or gait; ungainly; drooping.—*adv.* **slouch'i-ly.**—*n.* **slouch'i-ness.**

[1]slough (slou), *n.* [< A.S. *slōh*, mire], **1**, a place full of deep mud; a bog; any very muddy place; **2**, figuratively, a place or situation from which it is difficult to get out; **3**, (slōō), a backwater or inlet: also written *slew.*—*adj.* **slough'y.**

[2]slough (slŭf), *n.* [< M.E. *slouh*, *slow*, perh. < L.G. *sluwe*, *slu*, husk, shell], the cast-off skin of a snake or other animal: often used figuratively; as, to cast off the *slough* of ignorance: *Pathol.*, a mass of dead tissue cast off from living tissue:—*v.i.* to come off or be shed, as the skin of an animal; shed or cast the skin: *Pathol.*, to come away in the form of dead tissue from living tissue:—*v.t.* to cast off, as the skin; hence, to discard.—*adj.* **slough'y** (slou'ĭ).

Slo-vak (slō-văk', slō'văk), *n.* [< Bohem. *Slowāk*, a Slav], **1**, one of a race of Slavs living in Central Europe, closely akin to the Czechs of Bohemia, with whom they form the Republic of Czechoslovakia; **2**, the language of these people.—*n.* and *adj.* **Slo-vak'i-an** (-văk'ĭ-ăn; -vā'kĭ-ăn).

slov-en (slŭv'n), *n.* [< Du. *slof*, sloven], one, especially a man, who is untidy, careless, slipshod, or lazy: *slattern* being used of such a woman.

Slo-vene (slō-vēn'), *n.* [< Ger. *Slowene*, a Slav < O.Slav. *Slovēne*, the Slavs], **1**, one of a Slavic people native to the inland territory east of the Adriatic Sea, and now forming the northern part of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, or Yugoslavia; **2**, their native language:—*adj.* pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language. Also, **Slo-ve'ni-an.**

slov-en-ly (slŭv'n-lĭ), *adj.* [see **sloven**], untidy in appearance; careless; not neat; slipshod; disorderly:—*adv.* carelessly; in a slipshod manner.—*n.* **slov'en-li-ness.**

slow (slō), *adj.* [< A.S. *slāw*, sluggish], **1**, not rapid in motion; as, a *slow* step; **2**, not prompt; tardy in action; as, *slow* in arriving; **3**, occupying a long time; gradual; as, *slow* progress; **4**, not rash or hasty; as, *slow* to anger; **5**, dull or stupid; as, a *slow* party; **6**, behind time; as, the clock is *slow*; **7**, tending to hinder rapid progress; as, a *slow* track; **8**, mentally dull; as, a *slow* pupil: *Colloq.*, not lively; old-fashioned; behind the times:—*adv.* slowly:—*v.i.* to move with less speed: often with *up* or *down*; as, the train *slowed* down:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move with less speed: often with *up* or *down*; **2**, to delay.—*adv.* **slow'ly.**—*n.* **slow'ness.**

Syn., adj. sluggish, tardy, tedious, dilatory, inactive, deliberate, moderate, dull, backward. *Slow* trains take a longer time than fast trains to go the same distance; *slow* wits comprehend with difficulty what a lively mind grasps instantly; a watch that is *slow* is behind the correct time; *slow* growth takes place gradually. *Sluggish* means *slow* to move or rouse; as, *sluggish* circulation; inert or inclined to be inactive; as, a *sluggish* person; almost without movement or current, as, *sluggish* air; a *sluggish* stream. *Tardy* means *slow* in getting where we ought, promised, or hoped, to be; *tardy* pupils are late for school. *Tardy* means also *slow* in coming, arriving, or putting in an appearance; as, *tardy* amends; *tardy* recognition. *Tedious* describes that which is irksomely or boresomely *slow.*—*Ant.*, *adj.* fast, punctual, quick, alert, nimble-witted.

slow match a fuse burning slowly and regularly: used for firing a blast, mine, etc.

slow-worm (slō'wûrm'), *n.* [< A.S. *slāwyrm*, a slowworm; literally, a striking or slaying worm: with reference to its supposed harmfulness], a small, harmless, burrowing lizard (*Anguis fragilis*), resembling a snake; the blindworm.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity], a system of elementary manual training whereby a practical knowledge of tools and materials is acquired. Also, **sloid.**

sludge (slŭj), *n.* [< M.E. *sluche* < O.N. *slīkr*, greasy], **1**, slush; mire; sticky mud; **2**, anything resembling slush, as the refuse from the washing of ores, from soap making, bleaching, oil refining, or the like; **3**, floating ice.—*adj.* **sludg'y.**

[1]slue (slōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slued (slōōd), *p.pr.* sluing], [source uncertain: first used in naut. sense], to cause to turn around a fixed point or pivot:—*v.i.* to slide around, as on a slippery surface: *Colloq.*, to twist or turn about. Also, **slew.**

[2]slue (slōō), *n.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, a large amount; a lot. See **[2]slew**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]slug (slŭg), *n.* [< M.E. *slugge*, slothful < Da. *slug*, to droop], **1**, any of various land snails without external shells; **2**, any of various shell-less marine mollusks (see *Mollusca*, illus.); **3**, the creeping larva of certain insects: *Archaic*, a sluggard.

[2]slug (slŭg), *n.* [source uncertain], a small, unshaped piece of metal; specifically, a kind of rough, small bullet: *Print.*, **1**, a piece of metal thicker than a type but not so high: used for spacing; also, a thick piece of metal of the same height as type, used by printers as a marker; **2**, a line of type in one piece.

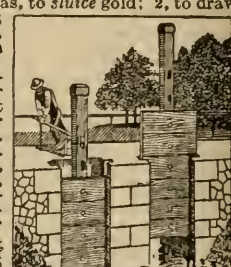
[3]slug (slŭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slugged (slŭgd), *p.pr.* slugging], [source uncertain], *Slang*, to strike hard, especially with the fist, as in boxing; slog; also, to throw heavily:—*n.* *Slang*, a hard blow, as with the fist or a club.—*n.* **slug'ger.**

slug-gard (slŭg'ărd), *n.* [< obs. *slug*, to be lazy < Da. *slug*, to droop], one who is always lazy and idle:—*adj.* lazy; slothful.

slug-gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *adj.* **1**, dull; inactive; lazy and indolent; **2**, inactive; slow; torpid.—*adv.* **slug'gish-ly.**—*n.* **slug'gish-ness.**

Syn. heavy, torpid, inactive, languid, idle. (See slow.)

sluice (slōōs), *n.* [< O.F. *escluse*, floodgate < Lat. *excludere* (*-clusus*), to shut out], **1**, an artificial channel for conducting water, having a gate for regulating the flow; **2**, hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; **3**, a stream of water issuing through a floodgate; also, the water held back by such a gate; **4**, an inclined trough for washing gold ore, carrying down logs, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sluiced (slōōst), *p.pr.* sluicing], **1**, to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; as, to *sluice* gold; **2**, to draw off by a sluice, as water; **3**, to transport by a sluice, as logs:—*v.i.* to flow or run out, as through a sluice.



SLUICE GATES

sluice gate an apparatus for holding in or letting out water from a canal or other channel; a floodgate.

slum (slŭm), *n.* [perh. akin to dial. *slump*, a marshy or muddy place], a foul, dirty street or district, or a city or town inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes: *pl.* a neighborhood composed of such streets:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slummed (slŭmd), *p.pr.* slumming], to visit such neighborhoods for the purpose of study or charity, or out of curiosity.—*n.* **slum'mer.**—*n.* **slum'ming.**

slum-ber (slŭm'bĕr), *v.i.* [< M.E. *slumeren* < A.S. *slūma*, slumber], **1**, to sleep, especially to sleep lightly; doze; **2**, to be in a state of rest or inactivity:—*n.* sleep; a doze; a period of rest.—*n.* **slum'ber-er.**—*adj.* **slum'ber-less.**

slum-ber-ous (slŭm'bĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, bringing on, or inducing, a sleep or doze; **2**, heavy with sleepiness; drowsy. Also, **slum'brous.**—*adv.* **slum'ber-ous-ly.**

slump (slŭmp), *n.* [< obs. *slump*, to fall suddenly: prob. imit.], the act of falling through a surface, as through weak ice: *Colloq.*, a sudden falling off; as, a *slump* in price; *Sc.* and *Dial. Eng.*, a bog; wet place; marsh; also, the noise made by anything falling into such a place:—*v.i.* **1**, to sink into, or fall through, a wet, marshy place, a half-frozen crust, or the like; **2**, to sink down heavily; as, he *slumped* into his chair; **3**, to slip perceptibly: said of rocks or earth: *Colloq.*, to fall or decline suddenly, as market prices.

slung (slŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *[1]sling.*

slung shot a weight attached to a cord, strap, or the like, used as a weapon.

slunk (slŭngk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *[2]slink.*

slur (slûr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* slurred (slûrd), *p.pr.* slurring], [< M.Du. *sleuren*, to drag, trail in mud], **1**, to soil; sully; contaminate; **2**, to pass over lightly, without proper consideration: often with *over*; **3**, to speak slightingly of; disparage; **4**, to pronounce indistinctly; **5**, to make indistinct or obscure; blur; smudge: *Mus.*, **1**, to sing or execute without taking breath or without breaks between two or more tones; **2**, to mark (a passage) for execution in this manner:—*n.* **1**, a stain; blot; **2**, a slight reproach, or remark implying reproach; stigma: *Mus.*, **1**, a mark [⌒

or ⌣⌣ connecting notes that are to be sung or played without a break; 2, the effect of singing or playing tones in this manner.

slur-ry (slûr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], a semifluid mixture of earth, clay, or any pulverized insoluble material with water.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* [perh. < Norw. *slusk*, mud; sloppy weather], 1, partly melted snow; 2, a greasy mixture for oiling machinery; also, a mixture for coating parts of machinery to keep them from rusting: *Rare*, soft mud; *Slang*, silly, emotional talk or writing; gush:—*v.t.* 1, to grease, or protect with a greasy mixture; 2, to fill in (the cracks in masonry) with cement or mortar: generally with *up*: *Colloq.*, to wash by dashing water upon.—*adj.* **slush'y.**

slut (slŭt), *n* [perh. < Sw. *slata*, an idle woman; slut], 1, a dirty, untidy woman; also, a woman of loose character; 2, a female dog; bitch: *Obs.*, a girl.—*adj.* **slut'tish.**—*adv.* **slut'tish-ly.**—*n.* **slut'tish-ness.**

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* slier or slyer, *superl.* sliest or slyest], [< M.E. *sleigh* < O.N. *slægr*, clever], 1, secretly mischievous; underhand and crafty; deceitful; 2, playfully mischievous; roguish: *Obs.*, clever; ingenious.—*n.* **sly'ness.**

Syn. surreptitious, artful, roguish. (See wily.)

sly-ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* in a mischievous or underhand manner. Also, **sli'ly.**

slype (slīp), *n.* [perh. akin to *slip*], *Arch.*, in a cathedral, a covered passage leading from the transept to the chapter house.

S. M. *abbr.* 1, short meter; 2, senior magistrate; 3, Sergeant Major; 4, State Militia; 5, surface measure; 6, [Fr. *Sa Majesté*], His (or Her) Majesty.

[1]smack (smăk), *n.* [< A.S. *smæc*, flavor], 1, a slight taste or flavor; a tincture; 2, a smattering; a small amount; tinge:—*v.i.* to have a certain flavor, tincture, or suggestion: usually with *of*: often used figuratively; as, this *smacks* of treason.

[2]smack (smăk), *n.* [prob. imit.], 1, a quick, sharp noise, as one made with the lips in kissing or in tasting; 2, a loud, hearty kiss; 3, a quick, resounding blow; a slap:—*v.t.* 1, to kiss with a quick, sharp noise; 2, to make a loud noise with (mouth, lips, or the like): *Colloq.*, to strike with a sharp blow:—*v.i.* to make a noise with the lips after tasting, in kissing, etc.

[3]smack (smăk), *n.* [prob. < Du. *smak* < M.Du. *smacke*, smack], a small sailing vessel used in fishing; a fishing sloop; in the United States, a fishing boat having a well for keeping the fish alive.

smack-ing (smăk'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **[2]smack**], 1, making a sharp noise; 2, lively; brisk:—*n.* a quick, sharp noise, as that of a hearty kiss.

small (smôl), *adj.* [< A.S. *smæl*, slender, narrow, small], 1, comparatively little in size, value, quantity, degree, or the like: opposite of *large*; 2, unimportant or insignificant; 3, not powerful or strong; faint: said of the voice; 4, weak; inferior in quality; light: said of diluted liquors, as beer; 5, doing business in a limited way; as, a *small* farmer; 6, petty; not large-minded; ungenerous:—*adv.* in a low tone; faintly: *Obs.*, triflingly:—*n.* the small part of a thing: *pl. Archaic*, smallclothes; *Slang*, in Oxford University, responsions, or the preliminary examination for a degree.—*n.* **small'ness.**—*adj.* **small'ish.**

Syn., adj. insignificant, diminutive, fine, miniature, puny, tiny. (See little.)

small arms firearms that can be carried in the hand, such as muskets or rifles.

small-clothes (smôl'klōthz"), *n.pl.* [*small* + *clothes*], *Archaic*, tight-fitting knee breeches, as worn in the 18th century.

small fry little fish; any small or young creatures; hence, insignificant things or persons.

small hours the early morning hours after midnight: with *the*.

small pi-ca *Print.*, a size of type, approximately equivalent to 11 point (see App. I).

small-pox (smôl'pŏks"), *n.* [*small* + *pock*], *Pathol.*, variola, an acute contagious disease resulting from a specific morbid poison and marked by vomiting, fever, and an eruption of pustules appearing on the fourth day and covering the entire body.

small talk light, unimportant conversation; gossip; badinage.

smalt (smôlt), *n.* [Fr. < It. *smalto*, smalt < O.H.G. *smelzen*, to smelt < *smelzan*, to become liquid], glass colored deep blue by cobalt: chemically, a double silicate of cobalt and potassium: used, when pulverized, as a blue pigment in painting.

smalt-ite (smôl'tīt), *n. Mineral.*, a whitish crystalline mineral, a compound of cobalt and arsenic. Also, **smalt'ine** (smôl'tĭn).

smart (smärt), *v.i.* [< A.S. *smeart*, feeling pain: related to *smeortan*, to smart], 1, to feel, or be the source of, a lively, stinging sensation; 2, to cause a stinging sensation or pain; 3, to suffer; have one's feelings wounded:—*v.t.* to cause a stinging sensation to:—*n.* 1, a quick, lively pain; a pricking sensation; 2, keen grief:—*adj.* 1, causing a stinging, sharp sensation; severe; sharp; as, a *smart* punishment; 2, brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze; 3, bright; capable; clever; shrewd; quick at bargaining; 4, pertly witty; impertinently vivacious; quick at repartee; 5, of clothes, equipage, or the like, stylish; spruce; showy; up-to-date; 6, belonging to a fashionable class; as, the *smart* set.—*adv.* **smart'ly.**—*n.* **smart'ness.**

smart-en (smär'tn), *v.t.* to make stylish or spruce: often with *up*; as, to *smarten* up a gown: —*v.i.* to make oneself stylish or up-to-date.

smart mon-ey 1, in England, an allowance made to soldiers and sailors who have been wounded in action; 2, money paid as penalty for failure to keep a contract, or in order to secure release from an undesirable situation: *Law*, money or damages assessed against the defendant, in addition to actual damages, as a penalty for gross misconduct.

smart-weed (smärt'wēd"), *n.* [*smart* + [1]*weed*], 1, an herb (*Polygonum hydropiper*) of the buckwheat family, growing about two feet high, and having terminal spikes of greenish flowers and long, tapering leaves that yield a peppery juice; the water pepper; 2, any of various plants of the same genus (*Polygonum*).

SMARTWEED

smash (smăsh), *v.t.* [perh. imit.; cf. Norw. dial. *smaska*, to crush], to break in pieces by violence; shatter; destroy completely: *Tennis*, to strike (the ball) very hard with an overhand stroke: *Colloq.*, 1, to fling or dash with great force; 2, to send into bankruptcy; *Slang*, to hit hard with the fist:—*v.i.* 1, to break into many pieces, as from a blow or pressure; 2, to collide violently with something; as, the machine *smashed* against the wall: *Colloq.*, to go into bankruptcy suddenly, as a business:—*n.* 1, a breaking to pieces; also, a collision or disaster; 2, utter destruction; 3, a drink composed of liquor, crushed ice, and sugar, variously flavored, especially with mint: *Colloq.*, commercial ruin; bankruptcy.—*n.* **smash'er.**

smat-ter (smăt'ĕr), *v.i.* [< Sw. *smattra*, to clatter], *Obs.*, to talk about without knowledge:—*v.i. Obs.*, to talk ignorantly; prate:—*n.* slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.—*n.* **smat'ter-er.**

smat-ter-ing (smăt'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* slight, superficial knowledge: generally with *of*.

smear (smēr), *v.t.* [< A.S. *smerian*, to smear < *smeru*, fat, grease], 1, to overspread with grease or anything oily or sticky; daub; 2, to sully: *Obs.*, to anoint:—*n.* a blot or stain; smudge: *Obs.*, grease; ointment.—*adj.* **smear'y.**

smear-case (smēr'kās"), *n.* [< Ger. *schmierkäse*, cottage cheese < *schmieren*, to smear + *käse*, cheese], cottage cheese.

smell (smĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smelled (smĕld), or smelt (smĕlt), *p.pr.* smelling], [< M.E. *smellen*, to smell], 1, to perceive by means of the olfactory nerves; obtain the scent of; 2, to inhale the odor of; 3, to discern or detect as if by a scent or odor; as, to *smell* trouble:—*v.i.* 1, to have a particular odor: generally with *of*; as, this room *smells* of sulphur; 2, *Colloq.*, to use the power of perceiving by the sense of smell: with *of*; as, *smell* of this flower: 3, to partake of a quality or nature; smack; as, that *smells* of treason; 4, to pry; look into: with *about*:—*n.* 1, that quality of things which is perceived by the olfactory nerves; odor; perfume; 2, the sense by which such qualities are perceived; 3, an act of smelling; 4, a faint suggestion or trace; impression; hint.—*n.* **smell'er.**

Syn., n. fragrance, scent, perfume, aroma, odor.

smell-ing salts carbonate of ammonia prepared aromatically, used to relieve faintness, headache, or the like.

smell-y (smĕl'ĭ), *adj.* having an odor, usually an offensive one.

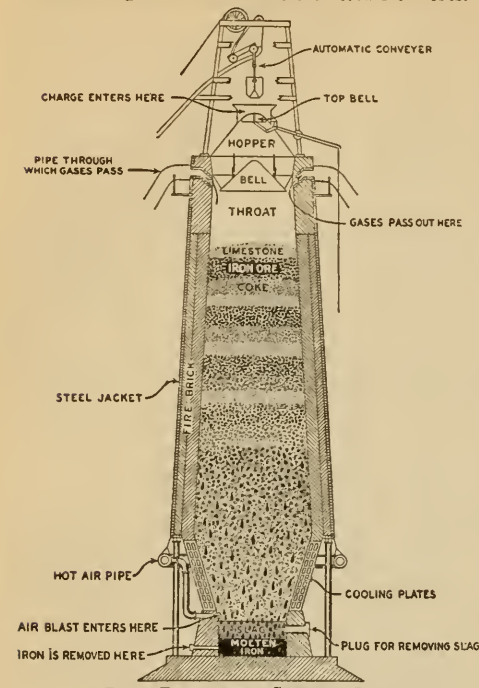
[1]smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [A.S.], any of certain small edible fishes found in northern waters.

[2]smelt (smĕlt), past tense and past participle of the verb *smell*.

[3]smelt (smĕlt), *v.t.* [prob. < M.Du. *smelten*, *smilten*, to cause to melt], *Metal.*, to fuse or melt (ore) in a furnace for the purpose of extracting the metallic contents; also, to obtain (metal) by this process:—*v.i.* to melt or fuse, as a metal.

smelt-er (smĕl'tĕr), *n.* 1, one who melts or refines ore; 2, an establishment where metals are extracted from their ores by smelting; 3, the owner of such an establishment.

smelt-ing fur-nace a furnace in which metals are extracted from ores.



BLAST FURNACE FOR SMELTING IRON

smew (smū), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *smee*, smooth], a fishing duck (*Mergus albellus*), one of the mergansers of the Old World.

smi-lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [Gk. = bindweed], 1, a delicate, trailing green plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) of the lily family, much used for decoration; 2, any one of several prickly vines or herbs of a genus (*Smilax*) of the same family.

smile (smīl), *n.* [< M.E. *smilen* < O.Teut. source], 1, a facial expression indicative of amusement, pleasure, or affection, or of irony, contempt, derision, or a similar emotion; 2, an agreeable or pleasing aspect; 3, good will; favor; auspiciousness:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smiled (smīld), *p.pr.* smiling], 1, to show pleasure, amusement, contempt, disdain, or the like, by an expression of the face; 2, to look pleasantly at a person; 3, to present a gay or cheerful aspect; as, a *smiling* landscape; 4, to look with favor or encouragement; as, to *smile* on another's labors:—*v.t.* 1, to express with a smile; as, to *smile* assent; 2, to dismiss, get rid of, etc., by, or as by, such an expression: with *away;* as, to *smile* away all gloom: *Obs.*, to salute or greet with a smile.—*n.* **smil'er.**—*adv.* **smil'ing-ly.**—*n.* **smil'ing-ness.**

smirch (smûrch), *v.t.* [perh. < M.E. *smeren*, to smear: see **smear**], 1, to smear; soil; stain; 2, to bring disgrace upon; as, to *smirch* one's reputation:—*n.* a smear or stain; also, a moral fault or defect.

smirk (smûrk), *v.i* [< A.S. *smearcian*, *smercian*, to smile], to smile affectedly; smile in a self-satisfied way:—*n.* an affected smile.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote (smōt) or, *Rare*, smit (smĭt), *p.p.* smitten (smĭt'n), smit, or smote, *p.pr.* smiting], [< A.S. *smītan*, to smear; strike], 1, to strike; hit; strike as with the hand; 2, to cause to strike against something; as, to *smite* a staff upon the ground; 3, to destroy; afflict; subdue; also, to put to death; 4, to affect with the abruptness of a blow; as, an idea *smote* him; 5, to cast down: punish; trouble; 6, to affect with any strong feeling, as love, grief, etc.; as, *smitten* with fear; 7, to cause to feel regret or sorrow:—*v.i.* 1, to give or deal a blow: with *on, out, at, upon;* 2, to come together with some force.—*n.* **smit'er.**

smith (smĭth), *n* [A.S. = smith; carpenter < O.Teut. source], one who works or shapes metal with forge, anvil, and hammer; a worker in metals; as, a black*smith;* a silver*smith;* a tin*smith.*

smith-er-eens (smĭth"ēr-ēnz'), *n.pl.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, tiny fragments. Also, **smith'ers** (smĭth'ērz).

smith-er-y (smĭth'ēr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **smith**], 1, the shop of a smith or worker in metals; smithy; 2, the trade or art of a smith.

Smith-so-ni-an In-sti-tu-tion (smĭth-sō'nĭ-ăn), [< proper name], an institution, founded in 1846 in Washington, D. C., under an endowment from James L. M. Smithson (1765–1829), English chemist, for research work and the diffusion of knowledge.

smith-son-ite (smĭth'sŭn-īt), *n. Mineral.*, 1, a white to gray-green mineral, native zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc; 2, a native silicate of zinc; calamine.

smith-y (smĭth'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< A.S. *smiththe*, smithy], a forge; a stithy.

smit-ten (smĭt'n), past participle of *smite:*—*p.adj.* 1, afflicted; 2, enamored; deeply affected.

smock (smŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *smoc*, a shift < *smūgan*, to creep into], 1, a long, loose, outer blouse; 2, a woman's loose, unbelted blouse: *Archaic*, a chemise:—*v.t.* 1, to dress in a smock; 2, to trim with gathers fastened into a pattern by means of needlework.

smock frock a coarse, long, loose shirt or blouse, sometimes gathered at the waist worn to protect other clothes, as by painters, European peasants, or the like.

smock-ing (smŏk'ĭng), *n.* [see **smock**], a kind of decorative needlework, used for holding gathers in place.

ONE STYLE OF SMOCK FROCK

smog (smŏg), *n.* [*sm(oke)* + *(f)og*], a mixture of smoke and fog in the air: a term sometimes used in weather reports.

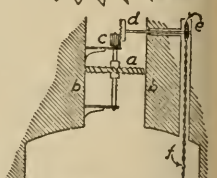
smoke (smōk), *n.* [< A.S. *smoca*, smoke], 1, the visible, finely divided material that is formed or escapes from substances during combustion, especially from organic substances; 2, anything resembling smoke, as fumes or vapor; 3, the act of smoking tobacco, opium, or the like; 4, something that is transitory and unsubstantial, as careless talk: *Slang*, a cigarette or a cigar: *pl.* in Africa, a thick, white fog:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smoked (smōkt), *p.pr.* smoking], 1, to apply smoke to, in order to blacken, dry, scent, flavor, medicate, or otherwise affect; 2, to inhale and puff out the smoke of, as of burning tobacco, also, to hold in the mouth, and inhale and puff out smoke from, as a pipe or cigar; 3, to force out by smoke; as, to *smoke* an animal from its hole: *Archaic*, to detect or search out:—*v.i.* 1, to emit or give out smoke; 2, to inhale and puff out the smoke of smoldering tobacco or the like; 3, to move at a rapid pace, so as to raise a dust; 4, to fume; burn with rage; 5, to give off anything resembling smoke: **smoke consumer**, a device used in coal-burning plants to effect the complete combustion of smoky gases.

smoke-house (smōk'hous"), *n.* [*smoke* + *house*], a room or building where meats, fish, etc., are cured by smoking.

smoke-jack (smōk'jăk"), *n.* [*smoke* + *jack*], a device for turning a roasting spit in a fireplace, consisting essentially of a vaned wheel rotated in a chimney by the passage of the heated gases.

smoke-less (smōk'lĕs), *adj.* [see **smoke**], burning with little or no visible gas: **smokeless powder**, an explosive powder that burns with but little smoke.

smok-er (smōk'ĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which smokes; especially, one who smokes tobacco; 2, a device for forcing smoke into a beehive to quiet the bees; 3, a railway car in which passengers may smoke: *Colloq.*, a social gathering of men at which smoking is permitted.



SMOKEJACK

A, horizontal wheel with radiating vanes set at an angle; *a*, wheel in place, turned by hot-air current; *b*, *b*, sides of chimney; *c*, pinion communicating motion to crown wheel, *d*, and pulley, *e*, and thence by chain, *f*, to spit rod, *g*, which is thus made to turn.

smoke screen an extremely dense smoke cloud, formed by various devices and used to conceal the movements of ships or troops.

smoke-stack (smōk'stăk"), *n.* [*smoke*+*stack*], a chimney; especially, the smoke pipe on a factory or a locomotive.

smok-ing (smōk'ĭng), *adj.* [see **smoke**], 1, giving out smoke; 2, connected with the practice of smoking tobacco; as, a *smoking* room.

smok-y (smōk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, giving out, or filled with, smoke: generally in an offensive or undesirable way; as, a *smoky* stove; 2, soiled, or stained, by smoke; 3, hazy; thick; obscured by haze; not clear; as, a *smoky* day; 4, like smoke in color or appearance; grayish black.—*adv.* **smok'i-ly.**—*n.* **smok'i-ness.**

smol-der (smōl'dẽr), *v.i.* [<M.E. *smolderen*, to smoke], 1, to burn slowly, with smoke but without flame; 2, to burn beneath the surface; exist in a suppressed or stifled condition; as, their discontent *smolders*:—*n.* slow, suppressed combustion; smoke. Also, **smoul'der.**

smolt (smōlt), *n.* [A.S. = serene], a salmon in its second year, when it has acquired its silver scales and has descended to the sea.

smooth (smōōth), *adj.* [<A.S. *smōth*, *smēthe*, smooth], 1, not rough to the touch or the sight; even and uniform in surface or texture; 2, perfectly blended; free from lumps; 3, gently flowing; as, a *smooth* river; hence, unruffled; calm; pleasant; mild; 4, of liquors, free from sharpness; pleasant; 5, flattering; insinuating; as, *smooth* words; 6, of diction, easy and polished; 7, steady in motion; free from jolts, etc.; 8, without hair; beardless; clean-shaven: *Gk. Gram.*, sounded without the aspirate:—*n.* 1, the act of making smooth; 2, a part that is not rough: specifically, a stretch of calm water:—*adv.* smoothly: —*v.t.* 1, to remove unevenness or roughness from; 2, to make even, steady, or calm; take harshness or obstruction from; 3, to soothe, as the feelings; 4, to extenuate; make light of; as, to *smooth* over an offense; 5, to make pleasant by soft words; 6, to remove, as difficulties or hindrances: with *away*:—*v.i.* to become calm; lose roughness: *Obs.*, to use flattery.—*n.* **smooth'er.**—*adv.* **smooth'ly.**—*n.* **smooth'ness.**

smooth-bore (smōōth'bōr"), *adj.* [*smooth*+¹*bore*], having a smooth-walled or unrifled bore: said of a gun:—*n.* a gun with such a bore: distinguished from *rifle*. Also, **smooth'-bore".**

smooth-faced (smōōth'-fāst"), *adj.* 1, without beard or mustache; clean-shaven; 2, bland; hence, deceptive.

smote (smōt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *smite*.

smoth-er (smŭth'ẽr), *n.* [<M.E. *smorther*, a smother<A.S. *smorian*, to stifle], 1, that which is dense and suffocating, as stifling smoke or thick dust; 2, a suppressed or smoldering state: also, a slow-burning or smoldering fire:—*v.t.* 1, to kill by stopping the breath of, or by depriving of air; stifle; also, to deaden by suffocation, as a fire; 2, to suppress or conceal; cover up; keep from notice; as, to *smother* one's anger: *Cookery*, to cover, as with onions, and cook in a covered dish; as, a steak *smothered* in onions:—*v.i.* 1, to be suffocated or deprived of air; 2, to burn slowly without flame, or beneath the surface; 3, to be subdued, restrained, or concealed.—*adj.* **smoth'er-y.**

smoul-der (smōl'dẽr), *v.i.* [see **smolder**], 1, to burn slowly without flame; 2, to exist in a suppressed condition. See **smol'der**, *Pfd. S.*

smudge (smŭj), *n.* [<M.E. *smogen*, to smear], 1, a smear or stain; a dirty or blurred mark; 2, suffocating smoke; also, a smoldering fire of damp material, made outdoors, to produce a dense smoke: used in keeping off insects, or in preventing frost, as in an orchard:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smudged (smŭjd), *p.pr.* smudging], 1, to smear or stain; blacken; 2, to fumigate with smoke; keep away with the dense smoke of a smudge.—*adj.* **smudg'y.**—*n.* **smudg'i-ness.**

smug (smŭg), *adj.* [*comp.* smugger, *superl.* smuggest], [perh.<L.G. *smuk*, neat, trim, smooth], 1, affectedly precise or prim; sleek; 2, self-satisfied; complacent.—*adv.* **smug'ly.**—*n.* **smug'ness.**

smug-gle (smŭg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smuggled (-ld), *p.pr.* smuggling], [prob.<L.G. *smuggeln*, to creep; smuggle], 1, to bring or send (goods) to or from a country, secretly and without paying duties: often with *in*, *out*, or *over*; 2, to carry or introduce secretly:—*v.i.* to bring or send goods to or from a country secretly and illegally.

smug-gler (smŭg'lẽr), *n.* 1, a person who secretly conveys goods into or out of a country to evade payment of duties; 2, a vessel engaged in such illicit commerce.

smut (smŭt), *n.* [prob.<Sw. *smuts*, dirt, filth, soil], 1, a spot made by soot or dirt; also, that which causes the spot or stain; 2, a poor quality of soft coal; 3, any of various fungi that attack corn, wheat, etc., producing quantities of black spores (see *Thallophyta*, illus.); 4, indecent language or talk:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting], 1, to soil or blacken with, or as with, soot; 2, to affect (grain) with mildew, or smut; also, to free from smut:—*v.i.* 1, to become blackened with soot or dirt; also, to be affected with mildew or smut; 2, to give off soot or dirt.

smutch (smŭch), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to soil with smoke, soot, or coal:—*n.* a dirty spot.—*adj.* **smutch'y.**

smut-ty (smŭt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [see **smut**], 1, soiled with dirt or soot; 2, affected with smut fungus: said of grains; 3, indecent; impure.—*adv.* **smut'ti-ly.**—*n.* **smut'ti-ness.**

Sn *Chem.*, the symbol [Sn, <Lat. *stannum*, tin] for the metallic element tin.

snack (snăk), *n.* [prob.<*snatch*: in sense of a portion or thing snatched], *Colloq.*, a light, quickly eaten repast; *Obs.*, a share or part.

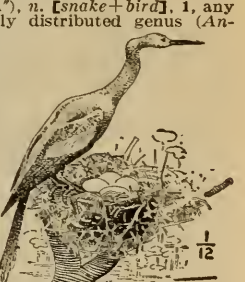
snaf-fle (snăf'l), *n.* [perh.<Du. *snavel*, snout], a horse's bit jointed in the middle and having no curb; also, the bit and bridle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fled (-ld), *p.pr.* -fling], to put such a bit on.

snag (snăg), *n.* [Norw. = sharp point, projection], 1, the stump of a branch projecting from the trunk; 2, some part of a tree sticking up from the bottom of a river or lake and dangerous to boats; 3, a broken tooth, or one projecting beyond the rest: *Colloq.*, any unsuspected obstacle or difficulty:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snagged (snăgd), *p.pr.* snagging], 1, to catch, damage, or destroy on a stump; 2, to clear of such an obstruction.—*adj.* **snag'gy.**

snail (snāl), *n.* [<A.S. *snægl*, snail, dim. of *snaca*, snake], 1, any of numerous land or water mollusks, having a spiral shell from which the head and a large foot are protruded when the animal is in motion; 2, a slow-moving person; a sluggard.

snake (snāk), *n.* [<A.S. *snaca*, snake], 1, any of various limbless reptiles, having long, slim bodies, a few species of which extrude a poison when they bite; 2, a treacherous person:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snaked (snākt), *p.pr.* snaking], *Slang*, to drag forcibly; jerk, as a log: often with *out*: *Eng. Dial.*, to steal:—*v.i.* to go like a snake; sneak along.

snake-bird (snāk'bûrd"), *n.* [*snake*+*bird*], 1, any of a widely distributed genus (*Anhinga*) of dark-colored, web-footed birds that at times swim with only the narrow head and long slender neck above the water, hence the name: also called *darter* and *water turkey*; 2, in England, the wryneck, a bird allied to the woodpeckers.



SNAKEBIRD ($\frac{1}{12}$)

snake-root (snāk'-rōōt"), *n.* [*snake*+¹*root*], 1, any of various plants supposed to cure the bite of a snake, as the black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); 2, the root of any of these plants.

snake-stone (snāk'-stōn"), *n.* 1 [*snake*+*stone*], 1, a kind of fossilized shell; 2, a porous substance supposed to cure the bite of a snake.

snak-y (snāk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **snake**], 1, pertaining to, or like, a snake; 2, infested with snakes; 3, deceitful; guileful; cunning.

snap (snăp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snapped (snăpt), *p.pr.* snapping], [<Du. *snappen*, to snap], 1, to snatch (at something) suddenly, especially with the teeth: usually with *at*; 2, to break suddenly; 3, to produce a sharp, sudden sound; crackle; 4, to speak crossly or angrily: usually with *at*; 5, to miss fire: said of a gun; 6, to flash or sparkle; as, her eyes *snapped*:—*v.t.* 1, to seize suddenly and unexpectedly, as with the teeth; 2, to break off suddenly or short; 3, to speak to sharply and angrily: often with *up*; 4, to cause to make a sudden, sharp sound; as, to *snap* the fingers; 5, to close with a sudden, sharp sound; 6, to throw with a jerk; flip, as a baseball; 7, to take an instantaneous photograph of:—*n.* 1, the act of snatching, seizing, or breaking suddenly; 2, the sudden breaking of something taut or brittle; 3, a sudden, sharp sound; as, the *snap* of a whip; 4, a lock or catch closed by a spring; any clasp or fastening that closes with a clicking sound; 5, a kind of small, thin, crisp cooky; a gingersnap: *Colloq.*, 1, energy

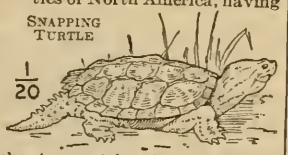
or yim; 2, a brief, intense period: said usually of cold weather; *Slang*, 1, anything easily performed or acquired; 2, a valueless object:—*adj. Colloq.*, receiving, or requiring, little thought, skill, or preparation; as, a *snap* judgment; a *snap* course of study.

snap-back (snăp'-băk"), *n.* [*snap*+²*back*], *Football*, the beginning a play by passing the ball back, as from the center to the quarter back.

snap-drag-on (snăp'drăg"ŭn), *n.* [*snap*+*dragon*], 1, any of several plants (genus *Antirrhinum*), some cultivated for their showy racemes of flowers of various colors; 2, a game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy and eaten.

snap-per (snăp'ẽr), *n.* [see **snap**], 1, one that snaps; 2, any of various flesh-eating, basslike, edible fishes of tropical seas; 3, a snapping turtle.

snap-ping tur-tle either of two fresh-water turtles of North America, having a rough, scaly shell toothed at the posterior part, and prominent horny points on the back of the tail: so called because they seize their prey with a snap of the jaws.



snap-pish (snăp'ĭsh), *adj.* 1, likely to snatch with the jaws; threatening to bite; 2, sharp or uncivil in speech; easily irritated and curt in making replies.—*adv.* **snap'pish-ly.**—*n.* **snap'pish-ness.**

Syn. testy, fretful, petulant, impatient, touchy.

snap-py (snăp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* snappier, *superl.* snappiest], *Colloq.*, 1, sharp and irritable in speech; 2, full of life and energy; brisk; 3, stylish.

snap-shot (snăp'shŏt"), *n.* [*snap*+¹*shot*], 1, an instantaneous photograph; 2, (also, *snap shot*), a quick shot made without taking careful aim.

snare (snâr), *n.* [<A.S. *snear*, cord], 1, a running noose or loop of cord or wire, for catching an animal or bird; 2, anything that entangles or entraps; 3, a gut string stretched across the lower head of a snare drum: usually *pl.*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snared (snârd), *p.pr.* snaring], to catch or entangle with, or as with, a noose or net; hence, to bring into danger.—*n.* **snar'er.**

snare drum a small drum, with catgut strings, or snares, stretched across one head to produce a rolling or rattling sound (see *drum*, illus.).

¹snarl (snârl), *v.i.* [<obs. *snar*, to snarl<O.L.G. source; cf. M.Du. *snarren*, to brawl], 1, to make a growling noise, as an angry dog; 2, to speak in harsh, surly tones; grumble; quarrel:—*v.t.* to utter in a growl or a harsh, surly tone:—*n.* 1, the act of growling; 2, a surly tone; 3, an angry quarrel.—*n.* **snarl'er.**

²snarl (snârl), *v.t.* [<*snare*, q.v.], 1, to knot or entangle, as thread or hair; 2, to ornament (as hollow silverware) with raised work or hammered work:—*v.i.* to become tangled or knotted:—*n.* an entanglement or knot, as of thread or hair; hence, a tangle or perplexity; a complicated situation.

snarl-ing (snârl'ĭng), *n.* the decorating of hollow metal with raised work by hammering the surface with a special tool; also, the decoration so produced; repoussé work (see *repoussé*, illus.).

snatch (snăch), *v.t.* [<M.E. *snacchen*, to seize suddenly<L.G. source; cf. Du. *snakken*, to desire], to seize suddenly, rudely, or eagerly: often figurative; as, to *snatch* an hour of sleep:—*v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly or desperately: often with *at*:—*n.* 1, a hasty catch or seizing; 2, a small fragment; 3, a brief spell of action.—*n.* **snatch'er.**

snatch-y (snăch'ĭ), *adj.* intermittent; broken; not regular; as, *snatchy* sleep.

snath (snăth), *n.* [var. of dial. *snead*<A.S. *snæd*, shaft of a scythe<*snīthan*, to cut], the handle or long curved shaft of a scythe. Also, **snathe** (snāth).

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* [<A.S. *snīcan*, to creep, crawl], 1, to creep or move in a furtive manner: with *out*, *away*, *about*, *in*, *off*, or the like; 2, to act in a cowardly or mean way:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to steal; make off with in a cowardly way:—*n.* 1, a mean, cowardly fellow; 2, a petty thief: *Colloq.*, a stealthy approach: *pl. Slang*, canvas shoes with rubber soles; sneakers.—*adj.* **sneak'y.**—*p.adj.* **sneak'ing.**—*adv.* **sneak'ing-ly.**—*n.* **sneak'er.**

sneck (snĕk), *v.t.* [<M.E. *snekk(e)*, a latch: akin to *snatch*, q.v.], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, to bolt or latch, as a door:—*n. Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, a door latch.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* [<M.E. *sneren*, to sneer<Da. *snærre*, to grin like a dog], 1, to show contempt by an expression of the face, as by curling the lips; 2, to speak contemptuously or with ridicule: often followed by *at*; as, to *sneer* at a theory: *Obs.*, to make faces; smirk; grin:—*v.t.* to utter in a scornful manner: *Rare*, to affect by ridicule, scorn, or the like:—*n.* 1, contempt or scorn shown in speech or manner; 2, a contemptuous insinuation.—*adv.* **sneer'ing-ly.**—*n.* **sneer'er.**

Syn., *v.* gibe, taunt, scoff, ridicule. (See jeer.)

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sneezed (snēzd), *p.pr.* sneezing], [<M.E. *snesen*<A.S. *fnēosan*, to sneeze], to emit the breath suddenly and involuntarily through the nostrils and mouth, with a characteristic sound:—*v.t.* to utter with, or as if with, a sneeze:—*n.* a violent and involuntary expulsion of the breath through the nose and mouth.

¹snell (snĕl), *adj.* [<A.S. *snel*, *snell*, quick, valiant], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, 1, keen-witted; sharp; 2, of weather, keen; cutting; 3, painful; grievous; 4, acrimonious; 5, pungent:—*adv. Obs.*, quickly; keenly.

²snell (snĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], a short piece of gut or other strong material by which a fish-hook is attached to the line; a snood.

snick (snĭk), *v.t.* [Eng. dial. = to notch: source uncertain], to cut nicks in:—*n.* a notch; nick; knot: *Cricket*, a glancing stroke with the bat.

snick-er (snĭk'ẽr), *n.* [limit.], a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle:—*v.i.* to laugh in a sly or silly way; giggle: *Colloq.*, to utter with a half-suppressed laugh. Also, **snig'ger** (snĭg'ẽr).

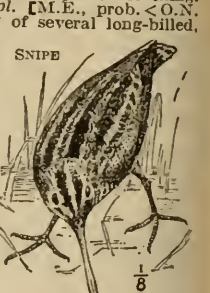
sniff (snĭf), *v.i.* [imit], to draw in the breath audibly through the nose, to clear the nose or to express contempt: often with *at*:—*v.t.* 1, to smell or scent; often used figuratively; as, to *sniff* danger; 2, to draw in through the nose:—*n.* 1, the act of smelling; 2, an audible inhaling through the nose.—*adj.* **sniff'y.**

snif-fle (snĭf'l), *v.i.* [freq. of *sniff*], 1, to snuffle; 2, *Eng. Dial.*, to snivel; whimper; whine.

snig-gle (snĭg'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-ld), *p.pr.* -gling], [<dial. *snig*, an eel<M.E. *snygge*, a young or small eel], to fish for eels by pushing the baited hook into their hiding places:—*v.t.* to catch (eels) in this way; hence, to snare or entrap.

snip (snĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snipped (snĭpt), *p.pr.* snipping], [<Du. *snippen*, to snip, clip], to cut into or clip, as with scissors or shears; nip: often with *off*:—*v.i.* to make a quick cut; clip:—*n.* 1, a single cut with scissors; a clip; 2, a small piece; a bit: *pl.* hand shears, especially those used in cutting sheet metal: *Colloq.*, a small, unimportant person or thing.

snipe (snīp), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [M.E., prob.<O.N. *-snipa*, a snipe], any of several long-billed, shore birds akin to the woodcock; especially, in America, Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*): usually found in swamps or low-lying meadows:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sniped (snīpt), *p.pr.* sniping], to hunt such birds: *Mil.*, to shoot from a hidden position, as do sharpshooters:—*v.t.* to shoot, or shoot at, from a hidden position.



snip-er (snīp'ẽr), *n.* a hidden shooter: *Mil.*, a sharpshooter expert in using the periscope, telescope, etc., and in determining enemy positions from the return fire.

snip-py (snĭp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* snippier, *superl.* snippiest], [see **snip**], cut short; fragmentary: *Slang*, curt; disdainful; tart; as, *snippy* remarks.—*adv.* **snip'pi-ly.**—*n.* **snip'pi-ness.**

sniv-el (snĭv'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [<A.S. *snofl*, mucus], 1, to run at the nose; snuffle; 2, to cry or fret in a complaining, affected, or hypocritical manner:—*n.* 1, mucus running from the nose; 2, the act of whining, generally in a hypocritical way.—*n.* **sniv'el-er; sniv'el-ler.**

snob (snŏb), *n.* [dial. = a cobbler's apprentice; a vulgar person: perh.<O.N. *snāpr*, a dolt], one who is servile to persons of wealth and position and supercilious to those whom he considers inferior socially or otherwise; one who judges by externals.—*n.* **snob'ber-y.**

snob-bish (snŏb'ĭsh), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a snob; overbearing; supercilious; arrogant.—*n.* **snob'bish-ness.**—*adv.* **snob'bish-ly.**

snood (snōōd), *n.* [<A.S. *snōd*, snood], 1, a band or fillet formerly worn around the hair: originally a symbol of maidenhood; 2, a snell; a short line of horsehair, gut, or silk, to connect a fishing hook with the line:—*v.t.* 1, to bind with a fillet, as hair; 2, to attach (a hook) to a fishing line, as with horsehair.

¹snook (snōōk), *v.i.* [<M.E. *snoken*, to sniff], *Obs.*, to lurk in ambush; *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, to search; pry about. Also, **snoke.**

²snook (snōōk), *n.* [<Du. *snoek*, a pike], any of various pikelike fishes.

snoop (snōōp), *v.i.* [prob. var. of ¹*snook*], *U. S. Colloq.*, to pry into other persons' affairs; to look about in a furtive or sneaking way:—*n. U. S. Colloq.*, one who pries.—*n.* **snoop'er.**

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snoozed (snōōzd), *p.pr.* snoozing], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to take a nap; doze:—*n. Colloq.*, a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snored (snōrd), *p.pr.* snoring], [<M.E. *snoren*, to snore: prob. imit.], to breathe with a coarse, rattling sound during sleep:—*v.t.* to pass (time, etc.) in noisy sleep: often with *away*:—*n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.—*n.* **snor'er.**

snort (snôrt), *v.i.* [<M.E. *snorten*, to snore: prob. imit.], 1, to expel air through the nose violently and with a loud sound; 2, to express feeling by such a sound; as, to *snort* with anger: *Colloq.*, to laugh explosively; *Obs.*, to snore:—*v.t.* to utter as if by forcing the air through the nostrils: often with *out*; as, to *snort* out a reply:—*n.* a loud, abrupt sound made by expelling air through the nose.—*n.* **snort'er.**

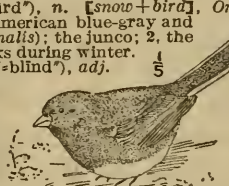
snout (snout), *n.* [<M.E. *snoute*, snout: cf. L.G. *snute*, snout], 1, the long, protruding nose, and often jaws, of a beast, especially of a hog; muzzle; 2, the nose of a person: used in contempt; 3, any similar protruding part, as a nozzle or the front of a glacier.

snout bee-tle *Zoöl.*, any one of a family of weevils, having the head prolonged into a well-defined, generally down-curved beak.

snow (snō), *n.* [<A.S. *snāw*, snow<Aryan source], 1, frozen water vapor in the form of white, feathery flakes, or crystals, falling through the air or lying upon the earth; 2, a snowstorm; also, a winter; 3, anything very white like snow:—*v.i.* to fall in frozen crystals: used impersonally; as, it *snows*:—*v.t.* 1, to scatter profusely, like falling snow; 2, to obstruct, cover, or shut in with, or as if with, masses of snow: with *in*, *under*, or *up*.

snow-ball (snō'bôl"), *n.* [*snow*+¹*ball*], a mass of snow pressed together in the form of a ball: *Bot.*, any of various shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family, bearing ball-like clusters of white flowers; *Cookery*, a kind of pudding resembling a snowball:—*v.i.* to throw snowballs:—*v.t.* to storm or attack with snowballs.

snow-bird (snō'bûrd"), *n.* [*snow*+*bird*], *Ornith.*, 1, an American blue-gray and white finch (*Junco hyemalis*); the junco; 2, the snowflake: seen in flocks during winter.



SNOWBIRD

snow-blind (snō'=blīnd"), *adj.* having the sight affected by the glare of snow.

snow-bound (snō'=bound"), *adj.* shut in, or confined, by a heavy fall of snow.

snow-broth (snō'=brôth"), *n.* snow mixed with water; henco, any liquor that is very cold.

snow bun-ting a black-and-white finch (*Passerina nivalis*) of northern North America: also called *snowflake*.

snow-drift (snō'drift"), *n.* [*snow*+*drift*], a mass of snow heaped up by the wind.

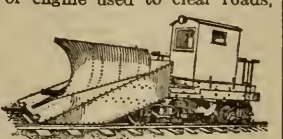
snow-drop (snō'drŏp"), *n.* [*snow*+*drop*], *Bot.*, 1, a bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*), with nodding, bell-like white flowers, appearing in very early spring; 2, the flower or bulb of this plant.

snow-fall (snō'fôl"), *n.* [*snow*+*fall*], 1, the quantity of snow that falls during a given time or a single storm; 2, sometimes, a light fall of snow, as contrasted with *snowstorm*.

snow-flake (snō'flāk"), *n.* [*snow*+*flake*], a white feathery crystal of snow: *Ornith.*, a black-and-white finch (*Passerina nivalis*) usually found in northern North America, but sometimes in the central United States; the snow bunting.

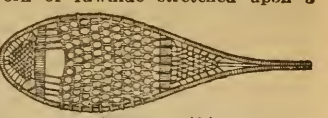
snow line the limit above which a mountain is always covered with snow.

snow-plow (snō'plou"), *n.* [*snow*+*plow*], a machine or engine used to clear roads, tracks, or the like, of heavy snow. Also, **snow'plough".**



ONE TYPE OF SNOWPLOW

snow-shoe (snō'shōō"), *n.* [*snow*+*shoe*], a network of rawhide stretched upon a racket-shaped wooden frame, and fastened by thongs to the foot: worn for traveling over deep snow.



SNOWSHOE ($\frac{1}{30}$)

snow-slide (snō'slīd"), *n.* [*snow*+*slide*], the sudden sliding of a mass of snow, as down a mountain slope; an avalanche.

snow-storm (snō'stôrm"), *n.* [*snow*+*storm*], a heavy downfall of snow: usually accompanied by a strong wind.

snow-y (snō'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **snow**], 1, covered with, or full of, snow; 2, white, like fresh snow; as, *snowy* linen; 3, pure; unsullied.—*adv.* **snow'i-ly.**—*n.* **snow'i-ness.**

snub (snŭb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snubbed (snŭbd), *p.pr.* snubbing], [<M.E. *snubben*<O.N. *snubba*, to reprove, orig. to nip off: cf. Da. *snubbe*, to nip off], 1, to check, answer, or interrupt with curt, rude, or scornful words; 2, to treat with scorn; ignore; slight intentionally; 3, to check suddenly, generally by means of a rope: often with *up*; as, to *snub* up a boat:—*n.* 1, an intentional slight; 2, a check: *Colloq.*, a turned-up nose; *Obs.*, a knotty projection on wood:—*adj.* short and slightly turned up: said of the nose.—*adj.* **snub'by.**

snub-ber (snŭb'ĕr), *n.* 1, a contrivance for reducing momentum, as of a boat or an animal; 2, a device in an automobile for checking the rebound of the springs, thus lessening the jar.

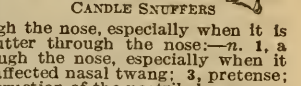
snub-nosed (snŭb'=nōzd"), *adj.* having a short, broad nose slightly turned up.

¹snuff (snŭf), *v.t.* [prob.<M.Du. *snuffen*], to blow the nose], 1, to draw in through the nose; 2, to smell; examine by the scent; as, the dog *snuffed* him all over:—*v.i.* 1, to snort or sniff; 2, to take snuff:—*n.* 1, the act of drawing in through the nose; 2, powdered tobacco to be inhaled through the nose; 3, hence, any powder to be inhaled as medicine; 4, a sniff: *Obs.*, odor; smell.—*n.* **snuff'er.**

²snuff (snŭf), *n.* [<M.E. *snuffen*, to snuff out (a candle): cf. Sw. dial. *snoppa*, to cut off], the burned part of the wick of a candle or lamp:—*v.t.* 1, to cut the charred part from; as, to *snuff* a candle; 2, to extinguish: generally with *out*; figuratively, to end suddenly; as, his life was *snuffed* out.

snuff-box (snŭf'bŏks"), *n.* [¹*snuff*+³*box*], a small, often ornamental, holder for snuff.

snuff-ers (snŭf'ĕrz), *n.pl.* [see **²snuff**], an instrument for trimming and holding the charred wick, or snuff, of a candle.



CANDLE SNUFFERS

snuf-fle (snŭf'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fled (-ld), *p.pr.* -fling], [see **¹snuff**], to speak or breathe noisily through the nose, especially when it is obstructed:—*v.t.* to utter through the nose:—*n.* 1, a noisy breathing through the nose, especially when it is obstructed; 2, an affected nasal twang; 3, pretense; cant: *pl. Colloq.*, obstruction of the nostrils by mucus; a cold in the head.—*n.* **snuf'fler.**

snuff-y (snŭf'ĭ), *adj.* 1, soiled with snuff; 2, of a dull, brownish color; resembling snuff.

snug (snŭg), *adj.* [*comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest], [source uncertain: perh.<O.N. *snöggr*, smooth], 1, sheltered; safe; cozy and comfortable; 2, lying comfortable and warm; 3, compact and convenient; trim; as, a *snug* house; 4, fitting tightly, but easily; as, a *snug* jacket:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* snugged (snŭgd), *p.pr.* snugging], to lie close and warm; snuggle: with *up* or *together*:—*v.t.* to make neat and trim: with *up*.—*adv.* **snug'ly.**—*n.* **snug'ness.**

snug-ger-y (snŭg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], *Colloq.*, a warm, cozy place.

snug-gle (snŭg'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-ld), *p.pr.* -gling], to cuddle or nestle close for warmth and comfort: often with *up* or *together*:—*v.t.* to hold close and make comfortable: often with *up*.

¹so (sō), *adv.* [<A.S. *swā*, so], 1, in like manner or degree: correlative with *as*, in negative expressions; as, she is not *so* tall as he; 2, to such a degree; in such manner: correlative with *that*; as, it is *so* hot that it burns; 3, just as stated; in such a way, state, or amount as has been indicated or implied; as, it may be *so*: used also to gather up and repeat an idea with emphasis or, sometimes, with slight variation; as, we have a gray cat, and *so* have they; I told you it was spoiled, and *so* it is; 4, for this or that reason; such

being the case; accordingly; therefore; as, the door opened, *so* he went in: in this use equivalent to a conjunction; **5**, thereabouts; more or less; as, I shall be gone an hour or *so*; **6**, well; too: used as an expletive expressing mild surprise; as, *so* you are back, are you? **7**, too: used in emphatic contradiction; as, you can't do that.—I can *so*: *Colloq.*, **1**, to a degree that needs emphasis; as, *so* much to do; *so* beautiful; **2**, to such an extent; as, I long *so* to go; **3**, indeed: used for *is it so?* as, *so?* *Archaic*, ever: used in compounds; as, whatso*;* whoso*:* **so help me God**, a form of oath used when bearing witness or making a statement; originally, may God so help me, or help me in the same degree (as I am telling the truth):—*conj.* **1**, on condition that; so long as; if; as, many things are forgiven a man, *so* he be rich; **2**, therefore; as a consequence of which; so that; as, it is raining, *so* we cannot go:—*interj.* keep still! stay as you are! *Naut.*, steady!

²so (sō), *n.* [for *sol:* see **sol-fa**; ²**do**], *Mus.*, the fifth in the series of syllables used, for convenience, in singing the degrees of any scale. Also, formerly, **sol.**

S. O. *abbr.* **1**, Staff Officer; **2**, Signal Officer; **3**, Special Order; **4**, seller's option (also, **s. o.**).

soak (sōk), *v.t.* [<A.S. *socian*, to soak], **1**, to cause to absorb moisture; steep in a fluid; **2**, to wet through and through; **3**, to draw through pores or openings; as, a sponge will *soak* up water; **4**, to work or effect by filtration; as, water *soaked* its way into the house: *Metal.*, to heat, as a piece of metal in a furnace, until at a uniform temperature throughout: *Slang*, **1**, to drink (alcoholic liquors) to excess: **2**, to put in pawn; pledge; **3**, to strike; punch; **4**, to charge (a person) too much; as, he *soaked* me five dollars:—*v.i.* **1**, to steep or be steeped in fluid; **2**, to become thoroughly wet; **3**, to enter by pores or small openings; as, ink *soaks* into a blotter: *Metal.*, to become uniformly heated throughout: *Slang*, to drink liquors to excess:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of steeping or wetting thoroughly; **2**, the fluid in which anything steeps: *Slang*, **1**, one continuously drunk; **2**, a spree.—*n.* **soak'er.**—*n.* **soak'age.**

soap (sōp), *n.* [<A.S. *sāpe*, soap], a chemical compound for domestic use in washing and cleansing, made by combining a fatty acid with an alkali, such as potash or soda:—*v.t.* to cover, rub, or wash with soap: *Slang*, to wheedle; flatter.

soap-bark (sōp'bärk"), *n.* [*soap*+¹*bark*], **1**, an evergreen tree (*Quillaja saponaria*) of Chile; also, its bark, rich in saponin and used in Chile as a soap: also called *quillai; soapbark tree*; **2**, any of several tropical American shrubs (genus *Pithecolobium*) of the mimosa family, having a bark which yields soap; also, the bark.

soap-ber-ry (sōp'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*soap* +*berry*], **1**, any of a genus (*Sapindus*) of trees bearing fruit rich in saponin; **2**, the fruit of this tree, used in the West Indies for washing clothes.

soap bub-ble **1**, a frail, iridescent bubble, formed of strong soapsuds inflated by being blown from a pipe; **2**, hence, anything of an attractive but transitory and unsubstantial nature.

soap-stone (sōp'stōn"), *n.* [*soap*+*stone*], **1**, a variety of steatite; a massive, rock form of talc; also, the same substance when powdered; **2**, a piece of such stone heated and used to provide warmth.

soap-suds (sōp'sŭdz"), *n.pl.* [*soap*+*suds*], soapy water whipped into a froth or foam.

soap-wort (sōp'wûrt"), *n.* [*soap*+*wort*], *Bot.*, any of several plants of a genus (*Saponaria*) of the pink family, bearing large pink or white flowers: so called from the cleansing juice of the leaves.

soap-y (sōp'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **soap**], **1**, covered with, consisting of, or like, soap; **2**, smooth: *Slang*, flattering.—*n.* **soap'i-ness.**

soar (sōr), *v.i.* [<Fr. *essorer* <Lat. *ex*, out+*aura*, breeze], **1**, to fly high in the air, as a bird; mount lightly upward with wings; also, to glide with little or no effort; **2**, to rise above what is usual, common, or ordinary in thought or life; as, prices *soar*; hope *soars: Aëro.*, to move along without the aid of the motor, as an airplane:—*n.* a lofty flight; the act of flying high.

sob (sŏb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sobbed (sŏbd), *p.pr.* sobbing], [<M.E. *sobben*, prob. <A.S. *sīofian*, to lament], **1**, to sigh by catching the breath convulsively; **2**, to weep with a convulsive heaving of the breast; **3**, to make a sound like a catch of the breath; as, the wind *sobs:*—*v.t.* to utter with a catch of the breath; as, she *sobbed* out a sad tale:—*n.* **1**, a convulsive sigh; a sudden catching of the breath; **2**, any similar sound.

so-ber (sō'bĕr), *adj.* [<Fr. *sobre* <Lat. *sobrius*, prob. <*se-*, apart from +*ebrius*, drunk], **1**, temperate by habit, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; **2**, not drunk; not under the influence of intoxicating liquor; **3**, self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate; **4**, solemn; grave; **5**, plain; subdued; as, *sober* colors:—*v.t.* **1**, to make free from drunkenness; **2**, to make steady, calm, or serious: often with *down:*—*v.i.* **1**, to recover from drunkenness: often with *up;* **2**, to become steady, calm, or serious, as in middle age: often with *down.*—*adv.* **so'ber-ly.**—*n.* **so'ber-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* thoughtful, sedate. (See serious, grave.)

so-ber-mind-ed (sō'bĕr-mīn"dĕd), *adj.* of grave disposition; sedate.—*adv.* **so"ber-mind'ed-ly.**—*n.* **so"ber-mind'ed-ness.**

so-bri-e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state or quality of being moderate or temperate in all ways; **2**, calmness; seriousness; gravity of manner.

Syn. abstinence, moderateness, sedateness. (See abstinence, temperance.)

so-bri-quet (sō"brĕ-kā'; sō'brĭ-kā), *n.* [Fr. = nickname: source uncertain], a nickname; a fanciful or assumed name. Also, **sou"bri"quet'** (sōō"-).

S. O. C. *abbr.* Society for Organizing Charity:—**soc.**, society.

soc-age (sŏk'ĭj), *n.* [<A.S. *sōcn*, inquiry: akin to *sēcan*], *Law*, in England in the Middle Ages, a system of landholding by which the tenant paid a fixed amount of rent, or rendered a fixed amount of labor, but gave no military service to his lord.—*n.* **soc'ag-er.**

so-called (sō'-kôld"), *adj.* commonly thus named or termed: often implying a want of accuracy or propriety in the description.

soc-cer (sŏk'ĕr), *n.* [corr. of *association* (*football*)], a kind of football game in which the ball is driven by the feet, legs, body, or head, the use of hands or arms being prohibited: also called *association* and *association football.*

so-cia-ble (sō'shə-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *sociabilis* <*sociare*, to associate <*socius*, companion], **1**, disposed to associate and talk with others; fond of society; companionable; **2**, giving opportunity for friendly companionship; friendly; as, a *sociable* neighborhood; **3**, marked by friendliness; not formal:—*n. U. S. Collog.*, an informal social party.—*adv.* **so'cia-bly.**—*n.* **so'cia-ble-ness.**—*n.* **so"cia-bil'i-ty.**

so-cial (sō'shăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *socialis* <*socius*, companion], **1**, fitted, or accustomed, to live in companies with mutual coöperation and division of labor; **2**, pertaining to men as living in association with one another; relating to general conditions of human life; as, *social* welfare; **3**, inclined or disposed to friendly intercourse; sociable; as, a *social* disposition; *social* gifts; **4**, pertaining to the life of people of fashion; as, the *social* whirl: *Bot.*, growing in groups, as plants; *Zoöl.*, living in groups or organized communities, as ants or certain bees:—*n.* an informal party; sociable.—*adv.* **so'cial-ly.**

so-cial-ism (sō'shăl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the economic doctrine that there should be public ownership and operation of the principal means of production and distribution of wealth, and an equitable apportionment of opportunity and of the rewards of labor: the orthodox doctrine, based largely upon the writings of Karl Marx; **2**, the political movement associated with this doctrine; **3**, a practical application of this doctrine under which the government owns and operates all principal industries; **4**, the desire to effect reform by coöperative effort: opposite of *individualism.*

so-cial-ist (sō'shăl-ĭst), *n.* one who believes in socialism:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the economic doctrine of socialism.—*adj.* **so"cial-is'tic.**

so-cial-ite (sō'shăl-īt), *n.* a member of high society: as if considered to be a *social light.*

so-ci-al-i-ty (sō"shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the state or quality of being inclined to friendly association with others; **2**, the instinct or tendency which is the foundation of friendly association among mankind.

so-cial-ize (sō'shăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to bring into friendly relations with others; **2**, to arouse to interest in the welfare of humanity in general; **3**, to put into the control of a group rather than of an individual; as, to *socialize* a business; **4**, to subject (an industry or enterprise) to the principles of ownership, operation, and distribution laid down by socialism.

so-cial work **1**, any of several specific kinds of organized work aiming at improvement of physical, mental, or moral conditions of persons as members of a community: a general term including settlement work, welfare work in factories, vocational guidance, hospital dispensary and clinic service, organized recreation, and home visiting and constructive work with families in connection with public schools, juvenile courts, or any individual case of social maladjustment; **2**, more broadly, any educational or preventive work for the elimination of those social and economic conditions which make for maladjustment or economic distress of individuals or families: **social worker**, a person professionally engaged in social work.

so-ci-e-ty (sō-sī′ə-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *société* < Lat. *societas* < *socius*, a companion]. **1**, people in general, considered as living in relationship with one another; also, a group of people bound together by some common interest or relationship; **2**, company; companionship; **3**, people of culture and of good standing in any community: sometimes applied exclusively to people of wealth and fashion; **4**, an organized body of persons united by a common interest and purpose; as, a debating *society*.

So-cin-i-an (sō-sĭn′ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Socinus*], *Eccl.*, pertaining to the religious doctrines of Lælius Socinus (1525–62), or of Faustus Socinus (1539–1604), who denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the eternity of future punishment, the personality of the Devil, etc.:—*n.* a believer in these doctrines.

so-ci-ol-o-gy (sō″shĭ-ŏl′ə-jĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *socius*, companion + Gk. *-logia*, study], the science which deals with human association, its development, forms, and functions.—*n.* **so″ci-ol′o-gist**.—*adj.* **so″ci-o-log′i-cal**.—*adv.* **so″ci-o-log′i-cal-ly**.

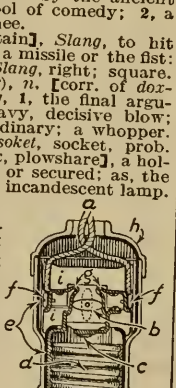
¹sock (sŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *socc* < Lat. *soccus*, low-heeled shoe], **1**, a light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, a symbol of comedy; **2**, a short stocking not reaching the knee.

²sock (sŏk), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, to hit or strike with, or as with, a missile or the fist:—*n. Slang*, a violent blow:—*adv. Slang*, right; square.

sock-dol-a-ger (sŏk-dŏl′ə-jĕr), *n.* [corr. of *doxology*], *Slang*, **1**, the final argument, as in a dispute; **2**, a heavy, decisive blow; **3**, something very large or extraordinary; a whopper.

sock-et (sŏk′ĕt), *n.* [< M.E. *soket*, socket, prob. < A.F. *soket*, dim of *soc*, plowshare], a hollow into which something is fitted or secured; as, the *socket* of the eye; the *socket* for an incandescent lamp.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOCKET



a, current wires; *b*, key in closed position, making contact and lighting lamp; dotted lines indicate key in open position; *c*, center contact for lamp; *d*, side contact and threaded portion of socket which receives and holds lamp; *e*, insulator on inner side of brass cover (*h*); *f*, *f*, connecting posts; *g*, spring contacts which close circuit when key is closed and spring out when key is open, thus breaking circuit; *i*, *i*, porcelain insulators, separating metal parts of socket.

so-cle (sŏk′l; sō′kl), *n.* [Fr. = socle < It. *zoccolo*, socle; wooden shoe < Lat. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, comic actor's shoe], *Arch.*, a block or member, projecting like a ledge, which serves as foundation to a wall, column, or the like.

So-crat-ic (sō-krăt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Sōkratēs*], pertaining to Socrates, Athenian philosopher (469–399 B. C.), or to his method of teaching by questions: **Socratic irony**, pretended ignorance in argument.

sod (sŏd), *n.* [prob. < Du. or L.G. *sode*, sod], **1**, the grassy top layer of the soil; turf; **2**, a piece of turf, usually cut square:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sodded, *p.pr.* sodding], to resurface or cover with pieces of turf.

so-da (sō′də), *n.* [It. = soda < L.L. *soda*, ashes used in glassmaking], *Chem.*, **1**, sodium carbonate, a white powdery salt, one of the most largely used and important of chemicals, made from common salt and from cryolite, and used in the manufacture of glass, soap, paper, etc.: when crystalline, called *washing soda*; **2**, sodium bicarbonate, or acid sodium carbonate, a white powdery salt used in baking powders and in various industries: also called *baking* or *cooking soda*, or *saleratus*; **3**, any of several compounds of sodium, as sodium hydroxide: *Colloq.*, soda water; also, a soft drink made from soda water: **baking** or **cooking soda**, acid sodium carbonate, or sodium bicarbonate: **caustic soda**, sodium hydroxide, used in making soaps and caustics: **washing soda**, sodium carbonate: **soda ash**, crude sodium carbonate: **soda lime**, a mixture of caustic soda and slaked lime: **soda lye**, crude caustic soda, as contrasted with *potash lye*, or crude caustic potash.

so-da foun-tain a counter from which soda water is prepared and served.

so-dal-i-ty (sō-dăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *sodalitas* < *sodalis*, comrade], a fraternity; especially, a lay association organized for religious or charitable purposes.—*n.* **so′da-list**.

so-da wa-ter **1**, formerly, an effervescent solution of bicarbonate of soda with an acid; **2**, pure water charged with carbonic acid gas, to which fruit sirups, ice cream, etc., are usually added in the making of a light and popular beverage.

sod-den (sŏd′n), *adj.* [orig. p.p. of *seethe*, q.v.], **1**, soaked through; heavy with moisture; **2**, half cooked or baked; doughy; as, *sodden* cake; **3**, looking as if boiled or soaked; hence, stupid or dull from drunkenness:—*v.i.* to be or become soaked or saturated:—*v.t.* to soak or saturate.—*n.* **sod′den-ness**.

so-di-um (sō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *soda*, q.v.], *Chem.*, a silvery white, alkaline metallic element [symbol **Na**, < Lat. *natrium*], always occurring in nature in combination, as in common salt, rock salt, borax, or the like: **sodium chloride**, common table salt.

Sod-om (sŏd′ŏm), *n.* [< Heb. *Sedōm*], *Bib.*, a city lying near the Dead Sea, which, with its neighbor city, Gomorrah, was destroyed because of the wickedness of its inhabitants (Gen. 19:24,25).

sod-om-y (sŏd′ŏm-ĭ), *n.* [< Fr. *sodomie* < Lat. *Sodoma*, Sodom (see Gen. 19:4, 5)], unnatural sexual intercourse between males, or of human beings with animals.—*n.* **sod′om-ite**.

-so-ev-er *suffix*, [*-so* + *ever*], added to *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., to make them more general or indefinite, as in *whatsoever*: frequently separable; as, in what place *soever*.

so-fa (sō′fə), *n.* [< Arab. *suffah*, couch], a long, upholstered seat usually with back and arms.

sof-fit (sŏf′ĭt), *n.* [< It. *soffitta*, ceiling < Lat. *sub*, below + *figere*, to fix], *Arch.*, **1**, the under surface of a part of a building, as of a cornice, an arch, or a stairway; **2**, a ceiling, especially when paneled.

soft (sôft), *adj.* [< A.S. *sōfte*, quiet, gentle, soft], **1**, lacking in hardness; **2**, easily cut or shaped; as, *soft* wax; **3**, smooth and pleasant to the touch; as, *soft* fur; **4**, not glaring; subdued; as, a *soft* light; **5**, not harsh or loud; as, *soft* music; **6**, kind; gentle; mild; as, *soft* manners; *soft* answers; **7**, having the feelings easily moved; tender; sympathetic; as, a *soft* heart; **8**, mild: said of weather, either balmy and genial or wet and rainy; **9**, not sharp or abrupt; as, *soft* outlines; **10**, peaceful; undisturbed; **11**, delicate; weak; yielding; unmanly; **12**, making a lather easily with soap; as, *soft* water; **13**, bituminous, as opposed to *anthracite*: said of coal: *Phon.*, **1**, sibilant, as *c* in *cell* and *g* in *gem*, as opposed to *c* in *care* and *g* in *gate*: opposite of *hard*; **2**, voiced, or pronounced, with vibration of the vocal cords, as *b*, *d*, *g*: *Colloq.*, **1**, containing no alcohol; as, *soft* drinks; **2**, amorous; **3**, mentally weak; **4**, not in good physical condition; *Slang*, easy and well paid; as, a *soft* job: **soft palate**, **1**, the soft back part of the roof of the mouth; **2**, incorrectly, the uvula, or pendulum of the palate:—*adv.* gently; quietly: *interj.* gently! stop!—*adv.* **soft′ly**.—*n.* **soft′ness**.

Syn., *adj.* mild, gentle, bland, malleable, ductile, delicate, conciliatory, courteous, placid, susceptible, tender, weak.—*Ant.*, *adj.* hard, harsh, stiff, crude.

soft-ball (sôft′bôl″), *n.* [*soft* + *²ball*], a game resembling baseball, but played on a diamond 60 feet square, by ten men on a side, with a ball, which is pitched underhand, larger and softer than a baseball; indoor baseball.

sof-ten (sôf′n), *v.t.* **1**, to make less hard, loud, or glaring; tone down; **2**, to make less rude, harsh, or severe; **3**, to melt:—*v.i.* to become softened.

Syn. allay, mitigate, enervate, palliate, chasten.

soft-wood (sôft′wo͝od″), *n.* [*soft* + *wood*], **1**, the wood of a coniferous tree, as opposed to that from any broad-leaved tree, or hardwood; also, a coniferous tree: also, *soft wood*; **2**, (*pl.*) *soft wood*), any light, easily worked wood: opposite of *hard wood*.

sog-gy (sŏg′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* soggier, *superl.* soggiest], [< Eng. dial. *sog*, to become soaked], soaked; wet; heavy with dampness, as soil.—*n.* **sog′gi-ness**.

so-ho (sō-hō′), *interj.* [< A.F. *so ho*, a hunting cry], hallo! used by sportsmen as a call.

***soi-di-sant** (swä″zē″zäṅ′), *adj.* [Fr. = self-styled], self-styled; hence, in a disparaging sense, pretended; would-be.

***soi-gné** (swä″nyā′), *adj.* [Fr.], carefully attended to; hence, well-groomed; sleek.

¹soil (soil), *n.* [A.F. = a piece of ground, perh. < Lat. *solium*, seat, by confusion with *solum*, ground, soil], **1**, the loose top layer of the earth's surface, as distinguished from solid rock; **2**, land; the country.

²soil (soil), *v.t.* [< O.F. *soillier*, to soil: perh. < Lat. *suillus*, of swine < *sus*, pig], **1**, to make dirty; stain; as, to *soil* the hands; **2**, to mar or sully; as, to *soil* a reputation; **3**, to make rich, as land, with manure:—*v.i.* to become stained or dirty:—*n.* **1**, dirt or stain; also, a dirty spot; **2**, compost; manure.

Syn., *v.* pollute, besmear, daub, defile, stain.

³soil (soil), *v.t.* [< O.F. *saoler*, to glut < Lat. *satur*, satiated], to feed (cattle) with fresh green fodder in their stalls in order to fatten or purge.

soil-ure (soil′ūr), *n.* [see **²soil**], *Archaic*, **1**, the act of dirtying; **2**, a stain; **3**, impurity.

soi-rée (swä″rā′; swä-), *n.* [Fr. = soirée < Lat. *serus*, late], an evening party or reception.

so-ja (sō'jȧ; -yȧ), *n.* [Mod. Lat. < Jap. *soy*: see **soy**], 1, a kind of sauce, made from the soy bean; 2, (also called *soja bean*), the soy bean. See **soy**, *Pfd. S.*

so-journ (sō'jûrn; sō-jûrn'; *Br.* sŏj'ẽrn; sŭj'-), *v.i.* [< O.F. *sojorner*, to stay for a while < Lat. *sub*, about, under + *diurnus*, of the day], to dwell for a time; stay:—*n.* a temporary residence; a short stay.—*n.* **so'journ-er.**

soke (sōk), *n.* [< A.S. *sōcn*, a seeking], *Early Eng. Law*, 1, the right to be heard, or the right to administer justice, within a given territory; 2, the territory within which these rights might be exercised.

[1]sol (sōl), *n.* [see **[2]do**], *Mus.*, the fifth of the series of syllables used in solmization, or singing the degrees of a diatonic scale: now superseded by *so*, which see.

[2]sol (sŏl; sōl), *n.* [contr. of *hydrosol*], *Chem.*, a more or less viscous, liquid form of a colloid.

[3]sol (sōl), *n.* [*pl.* soles (sō'lās)], [Sp. < Lat. = sun], the gold monetary unit, or a silver coin, of Peru, equivalent to about 28 cents.

[4]Sol (sŏl), *n.* [Lat.], the sun: so called from the Roman god of the sun: **sol**, *Alchemy*, gold.

sol. *abbr.* solution (also, **solut.**):—**Sol.**, 1, Solomon; 2, Solicitor (also, **Solr.**).

sol-ace (sŏl'ȧs), *n.* [< O.F. *solas* < Lat. *solacium*, consolation < *solari*, to console], comfort in sorrow or disappointment; lessening of pain or grief; consolation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aced (-ȧst), *p.pr.* -acing], 1, to comfort in sorrow or disappointment; 2, to cheer; divert; 3, to allay; render less severe, as grief; soothe; mitigate.—*n.* **sol'ace-ment.**

so-lan goose (sō'lăn), [< O.N. *sūla*, gannet], the common gannet (*Sula bassana*), a temperate or tropical fish-eating sea bird.

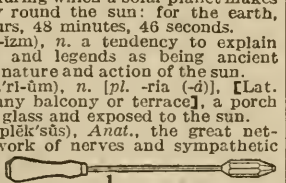
so-la-num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [Lat. = nightshade], *Bot.*, any of a very large genus (*Solanum*) of plants, the nightshades (see *nightshade*), including the potato, eggplant, bittersweet, etc.

so-lar (sō'lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *solaris* < *sol*, sun], pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun; as, *solar* rays; *solar* light: *Astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun: **solar system**, the sun together with the planets and the other bodies that circle round it: **solar year**, the period during which a solar planet makes one complete journey round the sun: for the earth, about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds.

so-lar-ism (sō'lẽr-izm), *n.* a tendency to explain myths and legends as being ancient interpretations of the nature and action of the sun.

so-la-ri-um (sō-lā'ri-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (-ȧ)], [Lat. = sunny balcony or terrace], a porch or room inclosed with glass and exposed to the sun.

so-lar plex-us (plĕk'sŭs), *Anat.*, the great network of nerves and sympathetic ganglia lying back of the stomach, distributing nerve impulses to the intestines, stomach, and glands in the upper abdomen.



SOLDERING OUTFIT
1, soldering iron; 2, scraper; 3, box of soldering paste; 4 bar of solder; 5, blowtorch.

sold (sōld), past tense and past participle of *sell*.

sol-der (sŏd'ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *soudure*, a soldering < *souder*, to solder < Lat. *solidare*, to fasten], 1, an easily fusible metal or metallic alloy, usually composed of equal parts of tin and lead, used, when melted, to join metal surfaces, or to mend breaks in metals; 2, anything that joins or mends:—*v.t.* 1, to join with metallic alloy; 2, to patch up; unite.

sol-der-ing (sŏd'ẽr-ing), *n.* the act of joining with metallic alloy: **soldering iron**, a tool for melting and applying solder (see illus.).

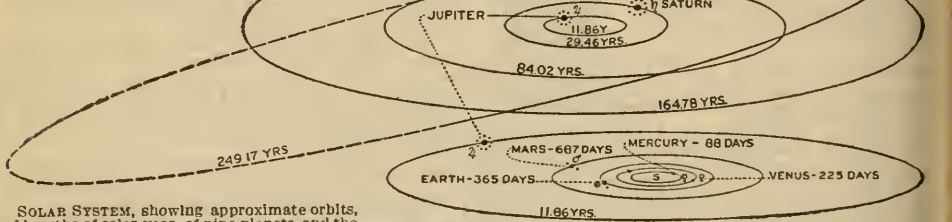
sol-dier (sōl'jẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *soldeier*, soldier, prob. < L.L. *soldarius*, soldier < *solidus*, piece of money < Lat. *solidus*, solid: because serving for pay], 1, one who serves in the army; 2, a private as distinguished from a commissioned officer; 3, a person of military experience or of unusual valor: *Entom.*, 1, any of a family of flies having wings which, when at rest, are folded parallel over the broad, flattened abdomen; 2, in the colonies of certain ants and termites, one of a caste of individuals having especially large jaws, and acting as protectors for the rest of the colony: *Colloq.*, (often, sō'jẽr), one who does only the amount of work necessary for pay; one who makes a pretense of work: **soldier of fortune**, an adventurer, especially a military adventurer ready to take service under any state or person that will hire him:—*v.i.* 1, to serve in the army; 2, (*Colloq.*, sō'jẽr), to make a pretense of work; shirk; malinger.—*adj.* **sol'dier-ly.**—*n.* **sol'dier-ship.**

sol-dier-y (sōl'jẽr-i), *n.* military forces collectively; an army or part of an army.

[1]sole (sōl), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *solea*, sandal; sole (the fish): because of its flatness], 1, any of a family (*Soleidæ*) of flatfishes, some varieties of which are highly esteemed as food; 2, any of various flounders.

[2]sole (sōl), *n.* [A.S. < Lat. *solea*, sole of foot or shoe < *solum*, ground], 1, the under side of the foot; 2, the bottom of a boot, shoe, or slipper; 3, any flat surface on which something rests, as of a plow or a furnace:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* soled (sōld), *p.pr.* soling], to furnish with such a flat lower surface; as, to *sole* a shoe.

[3]sole (sōl), *adj.* [< Lat. *solus*, alone], being or acting alone; only; single: *Law*, alone or single; not married: *Archaic*, solitary; alone.—*adv.* **sole'ly.**



SOLAR SYSTEM, showing approximate orbits, and lengths of solar year, of nine planets, and the moons about each planet. Jupiter's orbit, shown as the innermost ring in the upper part, is duplicated, enlarged, in the lower, to show the four inner planets. Pluto's orbit is shown with a broken line where it is south of the plane of the ecliptic. S (in lower diagram), sun. (See also *constellation*, chart, and *orrery*, illus.)

sol-e-cism (sŏl'ē-sizm; sō'lē-sizm), *n.* [< Fr. *solécisme* < Gk. *soloikismos*, prob. < *Soloi*, town in Cilicia notable for its corrupt Attic Greek], 1, a mistake in the use of words or in the structure of a sentence; 2, a blunder in the use of idioms peculiar to some special language; 3, any rude or ridiculous breach of good manners.—*n.* **sol'e-cist.**

sol-emn (sŏl'ĕm), *adj.* [< O.F. *solempne* < Lat. *sollemnis*, solemn], 1, attended with sacred rites or ceremonies; as, a *solemn* feast day; 2, inspiring awe or fear; most impressive; 3, full of importance; 4, earnest; grave, often affectedly so; as, a *solemn* expression: *Obs.*, dark; somber; as, *solemn* colors.—*adv.* **sol'emn-ly.**—*n.* **sol'emn-ness.**

Syn. (see serious, grave).

so-lem-ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, a sacred rite or ceremony; 2, a formal and grave celebration; 3, gravity; impressiveness; 4, seriousness of manner or expression.

sol-em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], 1, to perform in a ceremonious or legally formal manner, or according to ritual; 2, to celebrate; 3, to render serious or grave.—*n.* **sol'em-niz"er.**—*n.* **sol"em-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'-; -nĭ-).

Syn. honor, observe, dignify. (See celebrate.)

so-le-noid (sō'lē-noid; sō-lē'noid), *n.* [< Gk. *sōlēn*, channel + *eidos*, form], *Elec.*, a coil of wire wound in the form of a helix of one or more layers, used to produce a magnetic field or as an inductance coil.

sol–fa (sōl″-fä′), *n.* [It. < *sol* + *fa*, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the scale: see ²**do**], *Mus.*, the syllables *do, re, mi, fa,* etc., used in singing the scale:—*adj. Mus.*, pertaining to these syllables:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -faed (-fäd′), *p.pr.* -faing (-fä′ing)], to sing the scale to these syllables.—*n.* **sol″–fa′ist.**

sol-feg-gio (sōl-fĕd′jō), *n.* [*pl.* -gi (-jē)], [It. < *sol-fa*, q.v.], *Mus.*, a kind of vocal exercise sung to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti.*

sol-fe-ri-no (sōl″fē-rē′nō), *n.* [< place name], fuchsine, a purplish red dye or its color: so called because discovered in 1859, when the French defeated the Austrians at Solferino, Italy.

so-lic-it (sō-lis′it), *v.t.* [< O.F. *so(l)liciter* < Lat. *sollicitare*, to solicit, agitate < *sollicitus*, strongly or wholly moved < *sollus*, whole + *ciēre* (*citus*), to move], **1,** to ask with earnestness; entreat; **2,** to endeavor to obtain; as, to *solicit* trade; **3,** to entice; especially, to accost and importune (a man) for immoral purposes:—*v.i.* to seek orders, support, etc.

Syn. ask, importune, invite, beg, implore, crave.

so-lic-i-ta-tion (sō-lis″i-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** temptation; enticement; invitation; **2,** earnest request; persistent asking; importunity.

so-lic-i-tor (sō-lis′i-tẽr), *n.* one who seeks trade, votes, or the like: *Law*, **1,** the civil law officer of a city, town, department, or government; **2,** formerly, in England, a person qualified and authorized to practice in the chancery courts only; now, any attorney or lawyer.—*n.* **so-lic′i-tor-ship″.**

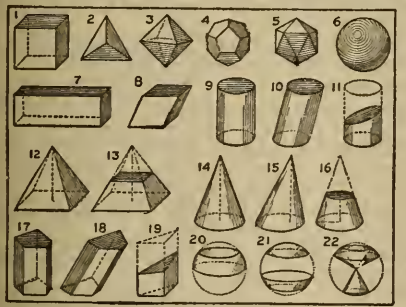
so-lic-i-tor-gen-er-al (sō-lis′i-tẽr-jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *n.* **1,** in the United States and Great Britain, the second law officer of the government; **2,** in some States of the United States, the chief law officer of the State government.

so-lic-it-ous (sō-lis′i-tŭs), *adj.* eager; anxious; careful; concerned; apprehensive.—*adv.* **so-lic′it-ous-ly.**—*n.* **so-lic′it-ous-ness.**

so-lic-i-tude (sō-lis′i-tūd), *n.* **1,** the state of being anxious, especially regarding another person; concern; carefulness; **2,** that which causes anxiety, concern, uneasiness, or the like.

Syn. uneasiness, anxiety, concern. (See care.)

sol-id (sŏl′id), *adj.* [< Lat. *solidus*, solid], **1,** capable of withstanding forces of distortion; stable: opposite of *fluid;* **2,** of the dimensions, cubic; as, the *solid* contents of a mass; **3,** not hollow; dense; compact; of the same material throughout; **4,** weighty; sound; genuine; as, a *solid* argument; **5,** sound morally or financially; substantial; wealthy; **6,** unbroken; as a *solid* line of defense; **7,** firm or reliable; strongly built; as, a *solid* foundation: *Gram.*, not hyphenated; as, a *solid* word; *Politics*, undivided; practically unanimous; as, a *solid* party; *Print.*, having no leads between the lines: *Colloq.*, uninterrupted; continuous; as, a *solid*



GEOMETRICAL SOLIDS

1, cube, or hexahedron; 2, tetrahedron; 3, octahedron; 4, dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, sphere; 7, rectangular parallelepiped; 8, rhombohedron; 9, right cylinder; 10, oblique cylinder; 11, truncated cylinder; 12, pyramid; 13, truncated pyramid; 14, right cone; 15, oblique cone; 16, truncated cone; 17, right prism; 18, oblique prism; 19, truncated prism; 20, 21, spherical segments; 22, spherical sectors.

hour: **solid angle**, the figure formed by three or more planes meeting at a point, as at the vertex of a pyramid: **solid geometry**, geometry treating of points, lines, and surfaces in three dimensions:—*n.* a solid body; a substance not fluid: *Geom.*, a magnitude or body having three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—*adv.* **sol′id-ly.**—*n.* **sol′id-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* massive, firm, compact, rigid, stable, unbroken, sound, strong, substantial. (See firm.)

sol-i-da-go (sŏl″i-dā′gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz)], [< Lat. *solidare*, to strengthen: from its healing qualities], *Bot.*, any of a very large genus (*Solidago*) of plants of the composite family, the goldenrods, with small flowers generally yellow, the small heads usually growing in loose racemes along a wandlike stem.

sol-i-dar-i-ty (sŏl″i-dăr′i-tĭ), *n.* [see **solidary**], **1,** the condition of being united in opinion and effort; as, the *solidarity* of a nation; **2,** firmness; single-mindedness, as of purpose.

sol-i-da-ry (sŏl′i-dā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Fr. *solidaire:* see **solid**], **1,** united in opinion and effort; **2,** firm; single-minded.

so-lid-i-fy (sō-lid′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*solid* + *-fy* (< Fr. *-fier* < Lat. *-ficare* < *facere*, to make)], **1,** to make hard or firm; change from a fluid to a solid state; **2,** to unite:—*v.i.* **1,** to become hard or firm; **2,** to become united.—*n.* **so-lid″i-fi-ca′tion.**

so-lid-i-ty (sō-lid′i-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **solid**], **1,** the state or quality of hardness; firmness; **2,** moral or mental soundness; truth: *Geom.*, cubic contents of a body; volume: *Rare*, a solid mass.

sol-i-dus (sŏl′i-dŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -di (-dī)], [L.L. = a coin < Lat. *solidus*, solid], **1,** a gold coin worth about $3.00: introduced in the later period of the Roman Empire by Constantine; **2,** the oblique line [/] used to separate shillings from pence, as 1/6: derived from the old long *s*, written ſ/ also used in fractions in place of a horizontal line, as in ¾, 1/1000.

so-lil-o-quize (sō-lil′ō-kwīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -quized (-kwīzd), *p.pr.* -quizing], [see **soliloquy**], to talk to oneself.

so-lil-o-quy (sō-lil′ō-kwĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -quies (-kwĭz)], [< Lat. *soliloquium* < *solus*, alone + *loqui*, to speak], a talk to oneself; an utterance not addressed to any one; a monolog.

sol-ip-sism (sŏl′ip-sizm), *n.* [< Lat. *solus*, alone + *ipse*, self], *Philos.*, **1,** the theory that the mind, or self, can know nothing but its own thoughts or emotions; **2,** hence, the theory that the ego, or self, is the only thing that really exists.

sol-i-taire (sŏl″i-târ′), *n.* [see **solitary**], **1,** a game played by one person; especially, any of various games of cards played by one person; **2,** a gem, especially a diamond, mounted alone: *Rare*, a hermit; solitary.

sol-i-ta-ry (sŏl′i-tă-rĭ), *adj.* [< O.F. *solitaire* < Lat. *solitarius* < *solus*, alone], **1,** living by oneself; without companions; **2,** lonesome; **3,** done, passed, or suffered alone; as, *solitary* confinement; **4,** far removed; unfrequented; **5,** separate from others; sole: *Entom.*, living separate from others, as certain wasps: opposite of *social:*—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a hermit.—*adv.* **sol′i-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sol′i-ta-ri-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* only, sole, individual, lonesome, deserted, alone, retired, remote, desolate, unfrequented. (See lonely.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* numerous, frequented, social.

sol-i-tude (sŏl′i-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *solitudo*, loneliness < *solus*, alone], **1,** the state of being by oneself; loneliness; seclusion; **2,** a remote, lonely place.

Syn. isolation, retreat, seclusion. (See retirement.)

sol-ler-et (sŏl′ẽr-ĕt; sŏl″ẽr-ĕt′), *n.* [< O.F. *soleret*, dim. of *soler*, shoe < *sole*, sole < Lat. *solea*, slipper: see ²**sole**], *Armor*, a shoe, made of overlapping steel plates, for a mounted man (see *arms*, illus.); also, one of the plates.

sol-mi-zate (sōl′mi-zāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zated, *p.pr.* -zating], [< Fr. *solmiser*, to sol-fa < ¹*sol* + *mi*, names of notes: see ²**do**], *Mus.*, to sol-fa.

sol-mi-za-tion (sōl″mi-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Mus.*, the method or practice of using the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti* (or *si*), *do*, in singing the degrees of a diatonic scale.

so-lo (sō′lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos (-lōz); soli (-lē)], [It. < Lat. *solus*, alone], any of various games of cards: *Mus.*, a leading part performed by one person, with or without accompaniment: *Aëro.*, a flight made by an aviator alone:—*adj.* performed, or performing, alone.

so-lo-ist (sō′lō-ĭst), *n.* *Mus.*, one who plays or sings a piece of music alone.

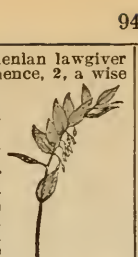
Sol-o-mon (sŏl′ō-mŭn), *n.* [< Gk. < Heb. *shelōmōh*, peaceable], *Bib.*, the son of David and Bathsheba, king of Israel in the tenth century B. C. and builder of the first temple in Jerusalem: noted for his great wisdom; hence, any very wise person.

Sol-o-mon's–seal (sŏl′ō-mŭnz-sēl′), *n.* any of a genus (*Polygonatum*) of herbs of the lily family, having an irregular underground stem, and yellowish green flowers borne in the axils of the leaves (see illus. next page): **Solomon's seal**, a design consisting of two interlaced triangles forming a six-pointed star, symbolic of the union of soul and body.

So-lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* [Gk.], **1**, an Athenian lawgiver of the sixth century B. C.; hence, **2**, a wise man; a lawmaker; a skilled legislator.

so long *interj.* [source uncertain: perh. naut. corr. of *salaam*], *Colloq.*, good-by; farewell.

sol-stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *solstitium* < *sol*, sun + *sistere*, to make stand], **1**, *Astron.*, either of two points on the ecliptic, midway between the equinoxes, at which the sun is farthest from the equator; hence, **2**, the furthest limit: **summer solstice**, June 21 or 22, the longest day in the northern year, when the sun is farthest north: **winter solstice**, December 21 or 22, the shortest day in the northern year, when the sun is farthest south.—*adj.* **sol-sti'tial** (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl).



SOLOMON'S-SEAL ($\frac{1}{8}$)
Rh., rhizome; S., old scar; Rt., root.

sol-u-bil-i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **soluble**], **1**, capability of being dissolved in a fluid; also, the property of a body which renders it capable of being dissolved in a liquid; **2**, capability of being solved or explained, as a problem.

sol-u-ble (sŏl'ū-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *solubilis*, soluble < *solvere* (*solutus*), to dissolve], **1**, capable of being dissolved in a fluid; as, sugar is *soluble* in water; **2**, capable of being solved or explained; as, a *soluble* mystery: **soluble glass**, a solution of silicate of sodium in water.—*adv.* **sol'u-bly.**—*n.* **sol'u-ble-ness.**

so-lus (sō'lŭs), *adj.* [Lat. = alone], alone: found in stage directions.—*adj. fem.* **so'la** (-lă).

so-lute (sō-lūt'), *n.* [see **solve**], *Phys.* and *Chem.*, the substance dissolved in a fluid.

so-lu-tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the separation of a body into its component parts; a breaking up into parts; disruption; **2**, the state of being so divided; **3**, a solving; an explanation; also, the result of solving or explaining: said of difficulties or mysteries: *Phys.* and *Chem.*, **1**, a homogeneous liquid or solid mixture of two or more chemical substances; a preparation made by dissolving a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance in another substance, generally liquid; **2**, the process or act by which two or more substances are combined to form a single homogeneous mixture, usually a liquid, sometimes a solid; **3**, the conversion of a substance from the solid or gaseous to the liquid state by treatment with a liquid; *Math.*, the act or method of determining the answer to a problem.

solv-a-ble (sŏl'vă-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being solved or explained; **2**, capable of being dissolved: *Archaic*, capable of being paid, as debts.—*n.* **solv'a-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **solv'a-ble-ness.**

solve (sŏlv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* solved (sŏlvd), *p.pr.* solving], [< Lat. *solvere* (*solutus*), to loosen; explain], to explain; clear up; make clear, as a mystery or a difficulty: *Math.*, to work out by mathematical processes, in order to bring about a desired result; as, to *solve* an equation.—*n.* **solv'er.**

sol-ven-cy (sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **solvent**], **1**, capability of causing solution; **2**, the state of being able to pay one's debts.

sol-vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *solvens* (*-entis*) loosening < *solvere*, to loosen], **1**, having the power of causing solution; **2**, able to pay just claims or debts:—*n.* **1**, any liquid in or by which a substance can be dissolved; **2**, that which solves or explains.

So-ma-li (sō-mä'lĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a member of a Hamitic race inhabiting Somaliland, on the eastern coast of Africa; **2**, the language of this race. Also, **So-mal'.**

so-mat-ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *sōmatikos*, of the body < *sōma*, body], pertaining to the body; physical; corporeal: opposite of *spiritual*, *mental*, or *psychic*: *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the body, especially to the walls as distinguished from the organs: **somatic cell**, a body cell: distinguished from *germ cell*.

so-ma-tol-o-gy (sō'mă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *sōma* (*-atos*), the body + *-logia*, study], the science of living bodies; especially, the statistical study of bodily measurements.—*n.* **so'ma-tol'o-gist.**

som-ber (sŏm'bĕr), *adj.* [< Fr. *sombre*, dull, perh. < Lat. *sub*, under + *umbra*, shade], **1**, dull; dark; as, a *somber* day; **2**, sad; producing gloomy feelings; as, *somber* thoughts. Also, **som'bre.**—*adv.* **som'ber-ly.**—*n.* **som'ber-ness.**

som-bre-ro (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz)], [Sp. < *sombra*, shade: see **somber**], a kind of broad-brimmed felt hat, worn especially in Latin America and the southwestern United States.

some (sŭm), *adj.* [< A.S. *sum*], **1**, a certain; particular, but unspecified; as, I know *some* boy did it: often used as a correlative of *other*; as, *some* people came, other people left; **2**, of a certain amount or number, either small or large; as, I have *some* money; he went *some* distance to get it:—*pron.* a partial number or quantity; a portion: usually indefinite, and often used as a correlative of *others*; as, *some* came, others went:—*adv.* about; approximately; as, *some* ten men came: *Colloq.*, somewhat; as, *some* colder.

-some *adj. suffix*, [< A.S. *-sum*], **1**, joined to nouns, meaning pertaining to, producing; as, quarrel*some*; **2**, joined to adjectives, meaning to a considerable degree; as, dark*some*; lithe*some*; **3**, joined to verbs, meaning likely to; as, win*some*; tire*some*.

some-bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bodies (-ĭz)], [*some* + *body*], **1**, a person unspecified and unknown; **2**, a person of importance.

some-how (sŭm'hou"), *adv.* [*some* + *how*], in one way or another; by some unexplained means; for some reason or other.

some-one (sŭm'wŭn), *n.* [*some* + *one*], some person; somebody. Also, **some one.**

som-er-sault (sŭm'ĕr-sôlt), *n.* [< O.F. *sombresault*, alteration of *so(u)bresau(l)t*, somersault < Lat. *super*, above + *salire* (*saltus*), to leap], an acrobatic feat in which one turns over by placing the head or hands on the ground and kicking up the heels so that they go over the head. Also, **som'er-set** (-sĕt).

some-thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* [*some* + *thing*], **1**, a thing not definitely known, or not specified; **2**, a part or portion of greater or less size; an unknown amount or degree; as, to give *something*; **3**, a person or thing of importance:—*adv.* in an indefinite degree; somewhat: *Archaic*, at some distance.

some-time (sŭm'tīm"), *adv.* [*some* + *time*], **1**, at a past time, unknown or not definitely stated; formerly; once; **2**, at a time in the future, not yet decided upon; **3**, once in a while; sometimes:—*adj.* former; having existed formerly; late.

some-times (sŭm'tīmz"), *adv.* once in a while; now and then; on certain occasions: *Obs.*, formerly; some time ago.

some-what (sŭm'hwŏt"), *n.* [*some* + *what*], **1**, an indefinite amount; a part; **2**, a person or thing of importance:—*adv.* to an indefinite degree, extent, or amount; slightly: a little; rather.

some-where (sŭm'hwār"), *adv.* [*some* + *where*], **1**, in one place or another; **2**, in, at, or to, a place not named or not known.

some-whith-er (sŭm'hwĭth"ĕr), *adv.* [*some* + *whither*], *Archaic*, to some unknown place; to some place or other.

so-mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [< Gk. *sōma*, body], *Zoöl.*, one of several similar segments of a longitudinal series of parts of a body; a metamere; especially, as in the annelids and arthropods, one of the many ringlike segments of which the body is composed (see *Annelida*, *metamere*, illus.).

som-nam-bu-lant (sŏm-năm'bū-lănt), *adj.* [see **somnambulate**], walking, or having the habit of walking, in one's sleep.

som-nam-bu-late (sŏm-năm'bū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *somnus*, sleep + *ambulare* (*-atus*), to walk], to walk in one's sleep.—*n.* **som-nam'bu-la'tion.**

som-nam-bu-lism (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭzm), *n.* a state in which a sleeping person walks, or otherwise acts as if awake; also, the condition in the brain which produces this.

som-nam-bu-list (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭst), *n.* one who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker.—*adj.* **som-nam'bu-lis'tic.**

som-nif-er-ous (sŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *somnus*, sleep + *ferre*, to bring], causing sleep; soporific.

som-nif-ic (sŏm-nĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *somnus*, sleep + *facere* (*fic-*), to make], causing sleep.

som-nil-o-quence (sŏm-nĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *somnus*, sleep + *loquens* (*-entis*), speaking], the habit or act of talking in one's sleep.—*n.* **som-nil'o-quism.**—*n.* **som-nil'o-quist.**—*n.* **som-nil'o-quy.**—*adj.* **som-nil'o-quous.**

som-no-lent (sŏm'nō-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *somnolentus*, sleepy < *somnus*, sleep], **1**, inclined to sleep; drowsy; **2**, inducing sleepiness.—*adv.* **som'no-lent-ly.**—*n.* **som'no-lence.**—*n.* **som'no-len-cy.**

Som-nus (sŏm'nŭs), *n.* [Lat. = sleep], *Class. Myth.*, the Roman god of sleep: regarded as the brother of *Mors*, or Death.

son (sŭn), *n.* [< A.S. *sunu*, son < O.Teut. source], **1**, a male child: a male spoken of in relation to his parent or parents: said, also, of some animals; **2**, any male descendant; **3**, a native of a particular country; as, a *son* of England; **4**, the husband of one's daughter; a son-in-law; **5**, a graduate of a certain college; as, *sons*

of Columbia; 6, a person considered as inheriting a particular occupation, position, or rank; as, a *son* of Mars; a *son* of the soil: **the Son**, Jesus Christ: also called *the Son of God* and *the Son of Man*.—*n.* **son'ship.**

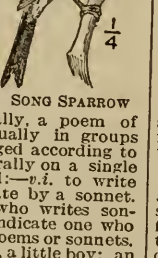
so-nant (sō'nănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sonans* (*-antis*), sounding < *sonare*, to sound < *sonus*, sound], 1, of or pertaining to sound; 2, having sound: *Phon.*, voiced, or pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*: opposite of *surd* or *roiceless*:—*n. Phon.*, a voiced sound or the letter representing it.—**so'nan-cy.**—*n.* **so'nance.**

so-na-ta (sō-nä'tä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *sonare* (*-atus*), to sound], *Mus.*, 1, a composition in three or four related movements: usually for one instrument, especially the piano; 2, formerly, any composition for instruments: **sonata form**, the classic form followed in constructing the larger musical compositions, as the sonata, concerto, and symphony; a three-part structure in which, usually, two themes are successively stated, developed, and recapitulated.

so-na-ti-na (sō"nä-tē'nä), *n.* [*pl.* -ne (-nā)], [It.], *Mus.*, a simplified sonata.

song (sông), *n.* [< A.S. *song*, *sang* < *singan*, to sing], 1, rhythmic and tuneful musical sounds uttered vocally, as by a bird; also, a similar musical sound, as the hum of an insect; 2, musical sound produced by the human voice; vocal music; 3, poetry; especially, poetry suited to musical expression, as the lyric or ballad: also, a single example of such poetry: *Mus.*, 1, a musical setting for a poem; 2, a composition to be rendered by the voice: *Colloq.*, a mere trifle; as, sold for a *song*: **Song of Solomon**, *Bib.*, one of the poetical books of the Old Testament; the Canticles: also called *Song of Songs* (see *Bible*, Note).

song spar-row a North American sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), in color brown streaked with gray: known for its song.



Song Sparrow 1/4

song-ster (sông'stĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *sangestre*, songstress: see **sing** and **song**], one skilled in singing; a singing bird or a writer of songs and poems.—*n. fem.* **song'stress.**

song thrush *Ornith.*, a European thrush (*Turdus musicus*) noted for its song; the mavis.

so-nif-er-ous (sō-nif'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sonus*, sound+*ferre*, to carry], producing or carrying sound; sounding; resonant.

son-in-law (sŭn'=in=lô"), *n.* [*pl.* sons-in-law (sŭnz'=)], the husband of one's daughter.

son-net (sŏn'ĕt), *n.* [Fr. < It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono*, sound, song < Lat. *sonus*, sound], 1, technically, a poem of fourteen iambic pentameter lines, usually in groups numbering 4, 4, 3, 3 or 4, 4, 4, 2, arranged according to any of several rime schemes and generally on a single theme; 2, loosely, any song or ballad:—*v.i.* to write sonnets:—*v.t. Rare*, to honor or celebrate by a sonnet.

son-net-eer (sŏn"ĕt-ēr'), *n.* one who writes sonnets; often used to indicate one who dabbles in poetry:—*v.i.* to write short poems or sonnets.

son-ny (sŭn'ĭ), *n.* [dim. of *son*, q.v.], a little boy: an affectionate or familiar form of address.

so-nom-e-ter (sō-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *sonus*, a sound+Gk. *metron*, a measure], 1, a musical instrument having one string with a movable bridge for changing pitch: used in determining the relations between musical tones: also called *monochord*; 2, an instrument for testing a person's power of hearing: more properly called *audiometer*.

so-nor-i-ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **sonorous**], 1, the state or quality of giving out sound when struck; resonance; 2, loudness or fullness of sound; 3, richness, as of diction.

so-no-rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sonorus* < *sonare*, to sound], 1, giving sound when struck; resonant; 2, giving a full or loud sound; deep-toned; 3, impressive; imposing; as, a *sonorous* style of writing.—*adv.* **so-no'rous-ly.**—*n.* **so-no'rous-ness.**

son-sy (sŏn'sĭ), *adj.* [< Gael. *sonas*, good fortune], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, cheerful; good-natured; robust; plump and handsome. Also, **son'sie.**

son-ties (sŏn'tĭz), *n. pl.* [pl. of obs. *saniy*, *santie*, perh. corr. of *saintilie*, sanctity], *Obs.*, a word of uncertain meaning; possibly, sanctities: used only in the oath, God's *sonties*.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* [< A.S. *sōna*, soon], 1, in a short time; shortly; in the near or immediate future; early; quickly; promptly; without delay; 3, willingly; readily; as, just as *soon* as not.

soot (sōōt; sŏŏt), *n.* [< A.S. *sōt*, soot], a flaky or very fine black powder, a form of carbon deposited in chimneys, stovepipes, etc., resulting from imperfect combustion; the particles of carbon which color smoke:—*v.t.* to cover with soot.

sooth (sōōth), *adj.* [< A.S. *sōth*, truth], *Obs.*, according to truth; true; reliable: *Rare*, pleasing; delightful:—*n. Archaic*, truth; reality; *Obs.*, 1, prediction; prognostication; 2, flattery.—*adv.* **sooth'ly.**

soothe (sōōth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* soothed (sōōthd), *p.pr.* soothing], [< A.S. *gesōthian*, to prove to be true of < *sōth*, truth], 1, to make quiet or calm; comfort or console; 2, to make less severe; relieve; as, to *soothe* one's pain; 3, *Obs.*, to humor; flatter: *Rare*, to extenuate; excuse.—*n.* **sooth'er.**—*adv.* **sooth'ing-ly.**

Syn. quiet, assuage, mitigate, pacify, tranquilize.

sooth-fast (sōōth'făst"), *adj.* [*sooth*+*fast*], *Archaic*, 1, truthful; trustworthy; faithful; 2, genuine.—*adv.* **sooth'fast"ly.**—*n.* **sooth'fast"ness.**

sooth-say-er (sōōth'sā"ĕr), *n.* [*sooth*+*say*], 1, one who claims to have power to foretell the future; a fortune teller; 2, the mantis (which see for illus.): *Obs.*, one who speaks the truth.—*v.i.* **sooth'say".**

sooth-say-ing (sōōth'sā"ĭng), *n.* 1, the act of foretelling the future or of making predictions; 2, a prediction: *Obs.*, a true saying.

soot-y (sōōt'ĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **soot**], 1, pertaining to, causing, or covered with, soot; 2, dusky; black.—*n.* **soot'i-ness.**

sop (sŏp), *n.* [< A.S. *sopp*, anything steeped in liquid, akin to *sūpan*, to sup: see **sup**], 1, anything soaked, dipped, or softened in a liquid, as bread in broth or milk; 2, something given to calm or soothe the feelings: *Obs.*, a morsel or mere trifle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sopped (sŏpt), *p.pr.* sopping], 1, to dip or soak in a liquid: 2, to absorb, as with a mop; as, to *sop* up water:—*v.i.* 1, to soak in: 2, to be soaked or drenched.

sop. *abbr.* soprano:—**Soph.**, 1, Sophist; 2, Sophocles: —**soph.**, sophomore.

soph-ism (sŏf'ĭzm), *n.* [< O.F. *sophime*, *sophisme* < Gk. *sophisma*, a clever argument], a plausible, but unsound, argument intended to deceive; also, any subtly fallacious argument.

Soph-ist (sŏf'ĭst), *n.* one of a group of philosophers and teachers in ancient Greece, famous for their clever, plausible, but unsound reasoning: **sophist**, one whose reasoning is clever, but unsound; one who quibbles; a fallacious reasoner.

soph-ist-er (sŏf'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* 1, formerly, in some British universities, especially Cambridge, an advanced student: usually called *junior sophister* in the second year and *senior sophister* in the third year; also, formerly, in some American colleges, a junior or senior; 2, a sophist.

so-phis-ti-cal (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an unsound reasoner or unsound reasoning; falsely clever; specious; plausible but not sound; as, a *sophistical* argument.—*adj.* **so-phis'tic.**—*adv.* **so-phis'ti-cal-ly.**

so-phis-ti-cate (sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< L.L. sophisticare (*-atus*), to contrive cleverly < *sophisticus*, sophistical: see **sophism**], 1, to mislead; corrupt by false argument; 2, to falsify by unauthorized alterations, as a text; 3, to adulterate by admixture; 4, to deprive of naturalness and simplicity: **sophisticated**, worldly-wise:—*v.i.* to argue or reason fallaciously:—*adj.* (-kāt), *Obs.*, corrupted; adulterated.—*n.* **so-phis"ti-ca'tion.**—*n.* **so-phis'ti-ca"tor.**

soph-ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [see **sophism**], the system of teaching and practice of the Greek Sophists, based on plausible but often unsound reasoning; hence, any casuistic or specious reasoning.

Syn. fallacy, casuistry, evasion, chicanery.

soph-o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr"), *n.* [prob. < *sophom*, obs. var. of *sophism*, q.v.; but traditionally considered to be < Gk. *sophos*, wise+*mōros*, foolish], in American universities, colleges, and high schools, a student in the second year.

soph-o-mor-ic (sŏf"ō-mōr'ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to a student in the second year at college or high school; hence, immature or conceited.—*adj.* **soph"o-mor'i-cal.**

Soph-o-ni-as (sŏf"ō-nī'ăs), *n.* [see **Zephaniah**], *Bib.*, the book of Zephaniah: so called in the Douay Bible (see *Bible*, Note).

so-phy (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Pers. *Cafī* (surname of ruling dynasty from 1500–1736) < Arab. *çafī-ud-dīn*, purity of religion], a title formerly given to the kings of Persia. Also, **so'phi.**

so-por (sō'pŏr), *n.* [Lat. = deep sleep], *Pathol.*, sound, unnaturally deep, or lethargic sleep.

sop-o-rif-er-ous (sŏp"ō-rif'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sopor*, sleep+*ferre*, to bear], causing, or tending to cause, sleep: soporific.

so-po-rif-ic (sō″pō-rĭf′ĭk; sŏp″ō-), *adj.* [< Lat. *sopor*, sleep + *-ficus*, causing < *facere*, to make], causing, or tending to induce, sleep:—*n.* any medicine, drug, plant, or the like, that causes sleep.

sop-py (sŏp′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* soppier, *superl.* soppiest], [see **sop**], soaked; very wet; sloppy.

so-pra-no (sō-prä′nō), *n.* [*pl.* -nos (-nōz); -ni (-nē)], [It. = highest < *sopra* < Lat. *supra*, above], *Mus.*, **1**, the highest singing voice (for range see *music*); **2**, a singer with such a voice; **3**, a musical part for this range:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this range.

so-ra (sō′rä), *n.* [source uncertain], *Ornith.*, a rail (*Porzana carolina*), one of the wading birds of temperate North America: also called *sora rail*.

1/8

SORA

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [< Fr. *sorbe* < Lat. *sorbus*, the service tree], any of various trees (genus *Sorbus*) of the rose family, as the European mountain ash, the service tree, etc.; also, the fruit of any of these trees.

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* [Ger.], one of a Slavic tribe from which are descended the modern Wends of Saxony and Brandenburg.

sor-bet (sôr′bĕt), *n.* [see **sherbet**], *Obs.*, water ice; sherbet. See **sher'bet**, *Pfd. S.*

Sor-bonne (sôr-bŏn′), *n.* [Fr. < R. de *Sorbon*, founder], **1**, originally, the theological college of the University of Paris, founded on the hill of St. Genevieve by Robert de Sorbon, about 1260; **2**, an edifice, built on the same location, under Richelieu, in the 17th century, which at present houses the faculties of letters and science of the University of Paris; hence, loosely, the University of Paris.

sor-cer-er (sôr′sĕr-ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *sorcier* < L.L. *sortiarius*, caster of lots < Lat. *sors* (*sortis*), lot], a magician, or conjurer.—*n.fem.* **sor'cer-ess.**

sor-cer-y (sôr′sĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ceries (-ĭz)], originally, a foreseeing or foretelling of future events by drawing lots; hence, witchcraft; necromancy; magic; enchantment.—*adj.* **sor'cer-ous.**

sor-did (sôr′dĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *sordidus*, dirty < *sordēre*, to be dirty], **1**, mean; vile; base; without noble ideals; degraded; **2**, greedy of gain; miserly: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, not pure in color; muddy; as, a *sordid* blue: *Archaic*, dirty; foul; filthy.—*adv.* **sor'did-ly.**—*n.* **sor'did-ness.**

Syn. mean, gross, contemptible, ignoble, despicable.

sore (sôr), *adj.* [*comp.* sorer, *superl.* sorest], [< A.S. *sār*, painful], **1**, tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; **2**, grieved; afflicted; **3**, causing sorrow or regret; distressing; as, a *sore* disappointment; **4**, severe; intense; as, a *sore* struggle; **5**, resentful; touchy; annoyed; as, he was *sore* at my treatment:—*adv.* grievously; severely; deeply:—*n.* **1**, a painful or diseased spot in an animal body; ulcer; wound; a bruise or break in the skin; **2**, a cause of annoyance or distress.—*adv.* **sore'ly.**—*n.* **sore'ness.**

sore-head (sôr′hĕd″), *n.* [*sore* + *head*], one who has a sore head: *U.S. Slang*, a dissatisfied or disgruntled person.

sor-ghum (sôr′gŭm), *n.* [< It. *sorgo* < L.L. *surgum*, *sur(i)cum*, sorghum], *Bot.*, a canelike grass, resembling broom corn, yielding a sweet juice from which sirup is made; also, the molasses or sirup prepared from the juice of this grass.

so-ror-i-cide (sō-rŏr′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *soror*, sister + *caedere*, to kill], **1**, one who slays his sister; **2**, the act of committing this crime.

so-ror-i-ty (sō-rŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *soror*, sister], a sisterhood; a women's or girls' club, as in a school or college.

[1]so-ro-sis (sō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *sōros*, a heap], *Bot.*, a multiple fleshy fruit, as a pineapple, formed by the union of many flowers (see *fruit*, illus.).

[2]so-ro-sis (sō-rō′sĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *soror*, sister], in the United States, a women's club.

[1]sor-rel (sŏr′ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. dim. *sorel(e)* < M.H.G. *sūr*, sour], *Bot.*, **1**, any of several species of erect perennial herbs of a genus (*Rumex*) of the buckwheat family, having long, spear-shaped leaves, small, reddish flowers in a terminal cluster, and a sour juice: also called *garden*, or *sheep*, *sorrel*; **2**, any of several species of delicate herbs (genus *Oxalis*) of the family of the wood sorrels, having trifoliate leaves, white, yellow, or violet flowers, and a sour juice: also called *wood sorrel*; **3**, any of various other herbs.

[2]sor-rel (sŏr′ĕl), *adj.* [< O.F. *sorel*, sorrel horse, dim. of *sor*, reddish brown: akin to [1]*sear*, the color being that of dried leaves], reddish brown:—*n.* **1**, a reddish brown color; **2**, an animal, especially a horse, of this color: *Archaic*, a male deer in his third year.

sor-row (sŏr′ō), *n.* [< M.E. *sorwe* < A.S. *sorg*, sorrow], **1**, mental pain or depression caused by loss, regret, disappointment, or the like; grief; distress; unhappiness; **2**, anything that causes trouble or affliction; **3**, the state of being sorry; contrition:—*v.i.* to experience mental pain; grieve; lament:—*v.t.* *Archaic*, **1**, to cause grief to; **2**, to grieve for.—*n.* **sor'row-er.**

Syn., *v.* grieve, mourn; *n.* compunction, regret, remorse, grief, sadness, lamentation, repentance, affliction, trial, tribulation. *Sorrow* is a deep and lasting *sadness* or mental pain felt for misfortune, sin, the loss of some one dear to us, or other serious source of distress. *Regret* can be as deep and moving a feeling as *sorrow*; as, *regret* over the loss of a friend. But commonly *regret* names a feeling of annoyance, disappointment, vexation; we feel *regret* over forgetting an appointment, over a social blunder, or any painful situation. *Sorrow* for sin is deeper than *regret* over sin. *Compunction* is slight *regret*, felt over a committed or a contemplated act; *compunction* is colored by scruple, by a tiny pricking of conscience; as, the instant I had spoken so harshly, I felt *compunction* in my heart. *Remorse* is bitter *sorrow* and *repentance* over wrongdoing; guilt weighs heavily on the remorseful, often with the sense of helplessness, of irreparableness. No matter how sorry a murderer may be, he cannot restore life to his victim; hence, in addition to *sorrow*, in spite of *repentance*, he will be eaten by *remorse*. (See grief.) —*Ant.*, *n.* glee, mirth, happiness, rejoicing, hilarity.

sor-row-ful (sŏr′ō-fo͝ol), *adj.* full of, showing, or causing, sadness or grief; unhappy; grievous.—*adv.* **sor'row-ful-ly.**—*n.* **sor'row-ful-ness.**

Syn. disconsolate, lamentable, grievous, dismal, mournful, sad, rueful, dreary, doleful.—*Ant.* joyous, merry, gleeful, happy, pleasant, gay, hilarious.

sor-ry (sŏr′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest], [< A.S. *sārig*, sad < *sār*, pain, grief], **1**, feeling regret for loss, disappointment, sin, or the like; **2**, feeling pity or regret for another; as, *sorry* for a cripple; **3**, mournful; dismal; melancholy; as, a *sorry* sight; **4**, mean; worthless; poor in quality; as, a *sorry* excuse.—*adv.* **sor'ri-ly.**—*n.* **sor'ri-ness.**

[1]sort (sôrt), *n.* [Fr. = lot, destiny < Lat. *sors* (*sortis*), a lot], *Obs.*, lot; hence, destiny; chance.

[2]sort (sôrt), *n.* [< Fr. < O.F. *sorte*, kind < Lat. *sors* (*sortis*), part, lot], **1**, a group of individual units having common characteristics; a kind; **2**, manner; way; **3**, nature; quality: *Print.*, loose type used for making corrections: usually in *pl.*: *Obs.*, high rank; position: **of sorts**, *Colloq.*, of poor quality: used with patronizing disparagement: **out of sorts**, *Colloq.*, in bad temper; also, out of order; ill:—*v.t.* to separate, or pick out, and place in different divisions according to classes or kinds; classify: often with *out* or *over*; as, to *sort* out the yellow ribbons: *Obs.*, **1**, to adjust; **2**, to adapt. —*adj.* **sort'a-ble.**—*n.* **sort'er.**

Syn., *n.* group, class, order, species. (See kind.)

sort-ance (sôr′tăns), *n.* [see [2]**sort**], *Obs.*, suitableness; agreement; correspondence.

sor-tie (sôr′tē), *n.* [Fr. < *sortir*, to go out, perh. < Lat. *surgere* (*surrectus*), to rise], *Mil.*, a sally or sudden issuing of troops from a besieged place.

sor-ti-lege (sôr′tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [< Fr. *sortilège* < Lat. *sors* (*sortis*), a lot + *legere*, to collect, read], **1**, divination by lots; hence, **2**, magic; sorcery.

so-rus (sō′rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* sori (-rī)], [< Gk. *sōros*, a heap], *Bot.*, in ferns and certain fernlike plants, one of the fruit dots, or clusters of spore cases, found on the back of a frond (see *indusium*, *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

S O S (ĕs′ ō′ ĕs′), *n. Rad.*, a signal call of distress (- - - — — — - - -) identical with the signals for the letters *s o s* of the international Morse alphabet (see App. I, page 1163): used because easily and quickly transmitted: a code signal, not an abbreviation.

so-so (sō′sō″), *adj.* [see [1]**so**], *Colloq.*, neither very good nor very bad; indifferent; tolerable:—*adv. Colloq.*, passably. Also, **so'-so".**

***sos-te-nu-to** (sŏs″tă-nō͞o′tō), *adj.* [It.], *Mus.*, sustained: used of a passage in which the notes are to be given their full time value as indicated, or are to be somewhat prolonged.

sot (sŏt), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *sottus*, a fool], a person weakened by constant use of alcoholic liquors; a confirmed drunkard: *Obs.*, a fool; booby:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sotted, *p.pr.* sotting], to be drunk constantly; tipple.

So-thic (sō′thĭk; sŏth′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *Sothis*, Egypt. name of Sirius], of or pertaining to Sirius, the Dog Star.—*adj.* **So'thi-ac** (sō′thĭ-ăk.)

sot-tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **sot**], like a drunkard; stupid or foolish from intoxicants; drunken.—*adv.* **sot'tish-ly.**—*n.* **sot'tish-ness.**

***sot-to vo-ce** (sŏt'tō vō'chā), [It. = beneath the voice], in an undertone; aside; with a moderate or low tone of voice.

sou (sōō), *n.* [*pl.* sous (sōōz; sōō)], [Fr. < O.F. *sol* < Lat. *solidus (nummus)*, a gold (coin)], **1,** an old French coin, originally of gold, silver, or copper; **2,** the modern five-centime piece, the 20th part of a franc: *Colloq.*, the least amount of money; as, he hasn't a *sou*.

sou-bise (sōō'bēz'), *n.* [Fr.], *Cookery*, a kind of white sauce with onions and melted butter.

sou-brette (sōō-brĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < Prov'l *soubreto*, fem. of *soubrct*, coy, reserved < *soubra*, to set aside], *Theat.*, **1,** a pert, scheming lady's maid: a stock character in comedy; also, any coquettish young woman; **2,** an actress who plays such parts.

sou-chong (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* [< Chin. *siao*, small + *chung*, sort], a kind of fine black tea.

Sou-da-nese (sōō'dȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* [see **Sudanese**], of or pertaining to the Sudan or its inhabitants:—*n.* an inhabitant or native of the Sudan. See **Su'da-nese'**, *Pfd. S.*

***souf-flé** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *adj.* [Fr., p.p. of *souffler* < Lat. *sufflare*, to blow up < *sub*, under + *flare*, to blow], *Cookery*, (also, *soufflée*), made light and puffy, as with beaten whites of eggs:—*n.* a delicate dish of eggs, milk, etc., mixed with cheese, salmon, or other ingredient, made light and fluffy with beaten whites of eggs, and baked.

sough (sŭf; sou), *n.* [< A.S. *swōgan*, to sound: prob. imit.], a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *Sc.*, a bit of gossip; a vague rumor:—*v.i.* to murmur or sigh, as the wind.

sought (sôt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *seek*.

soul (sōl), *n.* [< A.S. *sāwol*, soul], **1,** the spiritual, immaterial, and immortal part in man, as distinguished from the body; vital principle in organic life; **2,** the essential part of a person's identity; that part of a man's nature where feelings, ideals, and morals center; **3,** expression of fine feelings or ideals; as, his music possesses *soul*; **4,** the necessary or central part of anything; the part that gives vigor and character; as, the *soul* of art; **5,** a person who leads and inspires; as, the *soul* of the company; **6,** any trait that indicates a noble nature, such as courage; **7,** a person; as, not a *soul* was there; **8,** a spirit separated from the body; as, the *souls* of the departed; **9,** personification; model; as, he is the *soul* of honor.

soul-ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** full of, or appealing to, fine ideas or emotions; **2,** showing a noble nature.—*adv.* **soul'ful-ly.**—*n.* **soul'ful-ness.**

soul-less (sōl'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** without a soul; lacking nobility of nature; **2,** spiritless; dull; mean.—*adv.* **soul'less-ly.**—*n.* **soul'less-ness.**

sou mar-qué (sōō' mär'kā'), [Fr. = a marked sou], **1,** an old copper coin of France; **2,** (-kē'; -kā'), in the United States, a mere nothing; a trifle: also, *sou marquee* (-kē').

1sound (sound), *adj.* [< A.S. (*ge*)*sund*, healthy, uninjured], **1,** whole; unhurt; in prime condition; as, safe and *sound*; **2,** uninterrupted; profound and unbroken; as, a *sound* slumber; **3,** healthy; not decayed; free from defects; as, a *sound* tooth; **4,** founded on truth or right; free from error; as, *sound* doctrine; **5,** morally good or honorable; as, a *sound* business man; **6,** firm; safe; strong; as, a *sound* floor; **7,** legal; valid; as, a *sound* title; **8,** in the best financial condition; trustworthy; solvent; as, a *sound* banking establishment; **9,** thorough; hearty; as, a *sound* thrashing:—*adv.* fast; deeply; thoroughly; as, *sound* asleep.—*adv.* **sound'ly.**—*n.* **sound'ness.**

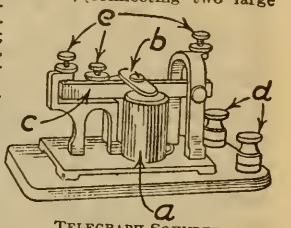
2sound (sound), *n.* [< A.F. *soun* < Lat. *sonus*, sound], **1,** the sensation perceived through the ear; noise; **2,** the physical phenomena which, normally, are the cause of this sensation, consisting usually of vibrations or waves in an elastic medium, usually the air; **3,** any distinctive or characteristic noise; tone; as, a *sound* of exultation; **4,** the distance to which a sound is audible; as, within *sound* of the bell; **5,** meaningless noise: *Phon.*, any of the series of articulate utterances of which speech is made up:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a bell; **2,** to cause to be heard; express; as, to *sound* a high note; **3,** to order or announce by sound: as, to *sound* an alarm; **4,** to play upon, as an instrument; **5,** to examine or test by causing to give forth sound; as, to *sound* the walls of a building; **6,** to publish abroad by, or as by, sounds; honor or celebrate: *Rare*, to express in words; speak:—*v.i.* **1,** to make a noise or sound; **2,** to be played upon, as an instrument; make music; **3,** to be spread or published audibly; **4,** to give a certain impression, when heard; as, her voice *sounds* sad: *Obs.*, to appear; seem; impress one as.

Syn., *n.* (see noise).

3sound (sound), *v.t.* [< Fr. < O.F. *sonder*, to sound: prob. < O.Teut. source: see **4sound**], **1,** to measure the depth of; fathom, by the use of any of several devices; **2,** to examine; try to find out the opinions or attitude of; probe: *Med.*, to search or examine with a sound, or instrument for probing or exploring:—*v.i.* **1,** to measure the depth of water by any of various devices; **2,** to dive deeply, as whales:—*n. Surg.*, an instrument introduced into a cavity to dilate it or to detect a foreign substance.—*n.* **sound'er.**

4sound (sound), *n.* [< A.S. *sund*, sea, water; swimming, and O.N. *sund*, swimming; strait: because one could swim in or across it], **1,** a long stretch of water, wider than a strait, connecting two large bodies of water, or lying between a mainland and an island; **2,** the air bladder of a fish: also called *swimming bladder*.

sound-er (soun'dẽr), *n.* [see **2sound**], one who or that which sounds; specifically, in telegraphy, a receiving instrument producing audible signals by means of a vibrating armature.

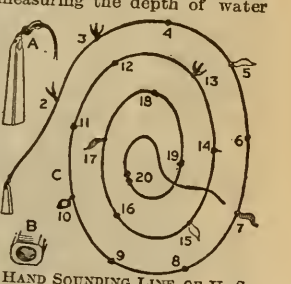


TELEGRAPH SOUNDER

a, electromagnet; *b*, armature; *c*, sounding arm; *d*, binding posts; *e*, adjustment screws.

1sound-ing (sound'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** resounding; resonant or ringing; as, *sounding* brass; **2,** giving forth much noise; hence, high-sounding; grandiloquent, as speech.

2sound-ing (sound'ĭng), *n.* [see **3sound**], **1,** the act of measuring the depth of water or of using a probe; **2,** the result obtained by measuring the depth of water: *pl.* a place where the water is shallow enough to permit depth measurements to be taken: **sounding line**, a weighted line for sounding, the depth in fathoms being shown, in a hand line, by distinguishing marks called specifically *marks* and *deeps*.



HAND SOUNDING LINE OF U. S. NAVY

A, lead; B, bottom of lead, showing hole for lump of tallow to which samples of the ocean bed adhere; C, hand line with markings at the fathom points, as follows:

The 9 *marks:* at 2 (fathoms), 2 leather strips; at 3 and 13, 3 leather strips; at 5 and 15, white rag; at 7 and 17, red rag; at 10, leather with hole; at 20, 2 knots.

The 10 *deeps:* 1 knot each at each of the remaining points.

sound-less (sound'lĕs), *adj.* [see **2sound**], silent; making no noise; without sound.

soup (sōōp), *n.* [< Fr. *soupe*, broth < O.Teut. source: cf. A.S. *sūpan*, to sup], a liquid food, generally having a meat stock as its basis and flavored with vegetables, seasonings, etc.: *Burglars' Cant*, nitroglycerine.

***soup-çon** (sōōp'-sôn'), *n.* [Fr. = suspicion], **1,** a suspicion; intimation; hence, **2,** a small portion; a minute amount; a trace.

sour (sour), *adj.* [< A.S. *sūr*, sour < O.Teut. source], **1,** having a tart or sharp, biting taste, as vinegar or unripe fruit; **2,** acid, especially as a result of fermentation; as, *sour* bread; a *sour* stomach; **3,** disagreeable; ill-tempered; cross; as, a *sour* disposition; **4,** bitter; hard to endure; **5,** cold; wet; acid; unfavorable to crops: said of soil: *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, of weather, wet; foggy; chilly:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to become acid; **2,** to cause to ferment or turn; **3,** to make cross or disagreeable; **4,** to make acid and unfavorable to crops:—*v.i.* **1,** to turn from sweet to acid; **2,** to ferment or spoil; **3,** to become cross or disagreeable; **4,** to become acid: said of soil.—*adv.* **sour'ly.**—*n.* **sour'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* tart, acid, biting, acrid, caustic, crabbed, morose. (See bitter.)—*Ant.*, *adj.* sweet, pleasant, wholesome, agreeable, good-natured.

source (sôrs), *n.* [< O.F. *sorse*, source < *sordre*, to rise, spring up < Lat. *surgere*, to rise], **1,** a spring or fountain, especially as the origin of a stream; **2,** that from which anything rises or originates.

sour-crout (sour'krout″), *n.* [see **sauerkraut**], cabbage cut fine, salted, and fermented in its own juice. Also, **sauer'kraut″**, *Pfd. S.*

sour gum any of a genus (*Nyssa*) of trees of the dogwood family, especially the black gum (*N. sylvatica*): also called *tupelo.*

[1]souse (sous), *n.* [< O.F. *sous, souce* < O.H.G. *sulza*, salt water], 1, the act of steeping in brine, or of plunging into water or other liquid; 2, brine, or salt pickle, for preserving food; 3, anything soaked or preserved in pickle, as pigs' feet or fish: *Slang*, a drunkard: also, a drunken spree:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* soused (soust), *p.pr.* sousing], 1, to steep in brine; 2, to plunge into water; soak thoroughly by plunging into water; 3, to dash; splash; as, to *souse* water: *Slang*, to intoxicate.

[2]souse (sous), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* soused (soust), *p.pr.* sousing], [prob. related to Fr. *sous*, under < Lat. *subtus*, below, or to Fr. *sus*, upon < Lat. *sursum*, up], to swoop: *Obs.*, to strike hard; hit:—*v.t.* to attack with a sudden swoop:—*n.* a swoop; a pounce: *Obs.*, a heavy blow:—*adv.* violently; with a swoop.

***sou-tache** (sōō″tăsh′), *n.* [Fr., corr. of Hung. *szuszak*, a pendant curl of hair], a kind of flat, narrow braid, of silk, wool, or cotton, used for trimming, embroidery, or the like.

sou-tane (sōō″tān′; sōō″tăn′), *n.* [Fr. < It. *sottana*, soutane < *sotto* < Lat. *subtus*, under], *Eccl.*, a priest's tunic; a cassock: usually a skirted garment buttoned from the neck to the ankles.

south (south), *n.* [< A.S. *sūth*, south < O.Teut. source], 1, that one of the four principal points of the compass which is directly opposite the north, and which is on one's right when one stands on the equator at the equinox and faces the sunrise; when one faces the sunrise, the direction to one's right; 2, a region lying to the south of another; the part of any country lying away from the polestar; as, the *south* of France: *Poet.*, the south wind: **the South**, 1, the section of the United States lying south of the Ohio River and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; 2, those southern States that seceded from the Union in 1861:—*adj.* 1, lying in the direction of the point of the compass opposite the north; 2, going to, or coming from, the south: of wind, blowing from the south:—*adv.* in, away from, or toward, the south:—*v.i.* (south), to turn toward the south: *Astron.*, to cross the meridian.

THE SOUTH IN THE CIVIL WAR

South-down (south'doun″) *n.* [< *South Downs*, a range of pasture hills in England], one of an English breed of hornless, short-wooled sheep.

south-east (south″ēst′; *Colloq.* sou″ēst′), *n.* [*south* + *east*], 1, the point of the compass halfway between south and east; 2, country lying in that direction:—*adj.* lying in, going to, or coming from, the southeast:—*adv.* from, or toward, the southeast.—*adj.* and *adv.* **south″east'er-ly.**

south-east-er (south″ēs′tēr; *Colloq.* sou″-), *n.* a storm blowing from the southeast. Also, *Naut.*, **sou'-east'er.**—*adj.* and *adv.* **south″east'er-ly.**

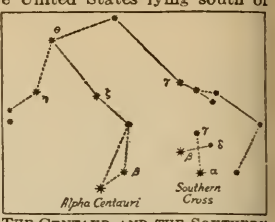
south-east-ern (south″ēs′tērn), *adj.* pertaining to the southeast: southeasterly.

south-east-ward (south″ēst′wērd), *adj.* and *adv.* [*south* + *east* + *-ward*], toward the southeast.—*adv.* **south″east'ward-ly.**

south-er (*south′ēr*), *n.* [see **south**], a wind or storm coming from the south.

south-er-ly (sŭth′ēr-lĭ), *adj.* going toward, or coming from, the south; situated toward the south:—*adv.* toward, or from, the south.

south-ern (sŭth′ērn), *adj.* [< A.S. *sūtherne* < *sūth*, south], pertaining to the south; in, from, or toward the south: **Southern**, of or pertaining to that part of the United States lying south of Mason and Dixon's line; belonging to, or arising in, this part of the country: **Southern Cross**, a constellation, Crux, in the Southern Hemisphere, with four bright stars forming the general shape of a cross.



THE CENTAUR AND THE SOUTHERN CROSS

The Greek letters α, β, γ, δ, ε, η, θ indicate stars of rank 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 in order of brightness within the constellation in question. Alpha (α) Centauri, the brightest star in the Centaur, is the nearest known star.

south-ern-er (sŭth′ēr-nēr), *n.* a native of a southern land: **Southerner**, a native of any of the States of the United States lying below Mason and Dixon's line.

south-ern-most (sŭth′ērn-mōst), *adj.* [*southern* + *-most*], situated, or pointing, farthest south.

south-ing (*south′ing*), *n.* [see **south**], 1, inclination or movement toward the south; 2, the time of the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place: *Astron.*, south declination; *Naut.*, distance south, made in sailing, as measured on a meridian.

south-paw (south′pô″), *adj.* [*south* + *paw*], *Slang*, designating, or pertaining, to one who is left-handed, especially in baseball pitching or throwing:—*n.* one who is left-handed, as a baseball player.

south-ron (sŭth′rŭn), *adj.* [var. of *southern*, prob. on analogy of *Briton, Saxon*], *Archaic*, pertaining to the south:—*n. Rare*, a native of a southern land: **Southron**, *Sc.*, an Englishman: usually a term of contempt or dislike.

south–south-east (south′-south″ēst′), *n.* a point of the compass halfway between southeast and south:—*adv.* away from, or toward, the south-southeast.

south–south-west (south′-south″wĕst′), *n.* a point of the compass halfway between southwest and south:—*adv.* away from, or toward, the south-southwest.

south-ward (south′wērd), *adv.* [*south* + *-ward*], toward the south:—*adj.* lying in, or toward, the south.—*adv.* **south′wards.**—*adv.* **south′ward-ly.**

south-west (south″wĕst′; *Colloq.* sou″-), *n.* [*south* + *west*], 1, the point of the compass halfway between south and west; 2, country lying in that direction:—*adj.* lying in, going to, or coming from, the southwest:—*adv.* from, or toward, the southwest.

south-west-er (south″wĕs′tēr; *Colloq.* sou″-), *n.* 1, a storm or gale from the southwest; 2, a painted canvas or oilskin hat with a projecting brim, narrow in front and wide at the back, to shed water. Also, *Naut.*, **sou'-west'er.**

SLICKER COSTUME showing a southwester (*a*).

south-west-er-ly (south″-wĕs′tēr-lĭ; *Colloq.* sou″-), *adj.* lying in, going to, or coming from, the southwest; as, a *southwesterly* gale:—*adv.* to, or from, the southwest; southwest.

south-west-ern (south″-wĕs′tērn), *adj.* pertaining to the southwest.

south-west-ward (south″-wĕst′-wērd), *adj.* [*south* + *west* + *-ward*], tending toward the southwest:—*adv.* toward, or from, the southwest.—*adv.* **south″west'ward-ly.**

sou-ve-nir (sōō″vĕ-nēr′; sōō′vĕ-nēr), *n.* [Fr. = memory, keepsake < *souvenir*, to remember < Lat. *subrenire*, to come into the mind], a thing used as a reminder; memento; keepsake; remembrance.

sov. *abbr.* sovereign, a gold coin of Great Britain, having the value of one pound sterling.

sov-er-eign (sŏv′ēr-ĭn; sŭv′-), *adj.* [< O.F. *soverein* < L.L. *superanus*, chief < Lat. *super*, above], 1, supreme; chief; most excellent; highest; 2, royal; supreme in power; possessing absolute dominion or authority; as, a *sovereign* state; 3, very good; excellent; effectual; as, a *sovereign* remedy:—*n.* 1, a ruler or supreme power, as a king, queen, emperor, or other monarch (for list of English sovereigns, see next page); 2, a British gold coin equal

in value to a pound sterling, twenty shillings, or, normally, $4.8665: so called because bearing the image of the monarch. Also, *Poet.*, **sov'ran** (sŭv'răn; sŏv'-). —*adv.* **sov'er-eign-ly.**

Syn., adj. royal, imperial, majestic, supreme.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

(The relationship as given is to the next preceding sovereign unless otherwise stated.)

	Beginning of Reign
ANGLO-SAXON LINE	
Egbert	802
Ethelwulf (son)	839
Ethelbald (son)	857
Ethelbert (brother)	860
Ethelred I (brother)	866
Alfred *the Great* (brother)	871
Edward *the Elder* (son)	901
Athelstan (son)	925
Edmund I (brother)	940
Edred (brother)	946
Edwy (nephew)	955
Edgar (brother)	958
Edward *the Martyr* (son)	975
Ethelred II *the Unready* (half brother)	978
Edmund II *Ironside* (son)	1016
DANISH LINE	
Canute (son of Sweyn, Viking king of Denmark: married Emma, widow of Ethelred II)	1017
Harold I *Harefoot* (son)	1035
Hardicanute (half brother)	1040
SAXON LINE, Restored	
Edward *the Confessor* (son of Ethelred II)	1042
Harold II (brother-in-law, son of Earl Godwin)	1066
NORMAN LINE	
William I *the Conqueror* (son of Robert, Duke of Normandy: married Matilda, a descendant of Alfred the Great)	1066
William II (son)	1087
Henry I (brother)	1100
Stephen of Blois (nephew)	1135
PLANTAGENET LINE	
Henry II (grandson of Henry I)	1154
Richard I *the Lion-Hearted* (son)	1189
John (brother)	1199
Henry III (son)	1216
Edward I (son)	1272
Edward II (son)	1307
Edward III (son)	1327
Richard II (grandson)	1377
HOUSE OF LANCASTER	
Henry IV (grandson of Edward III)	1399
Henry V (son)	1413
Henry VI (son)	1422
HOUSE OF YORK	
Edward IV (great-grandson of Edward III)	1461
Edward V (son)	1483
Richard III (uncle)	1483
HOUSE OF TUDOR	
Henry VII (great-great-great-grandson of Edward III)	1485
Henry VIII (son)	1509
Edward VI (son)	1547
Mary I (half sister)	1553
Elizabeth (half sister)	1558

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN

STUART LINE	
James I (VI of Scotland: son of Mary Queen of Scots, great-great-grandson of Henry VII)	1603
Charles I (son)	1625
COMMONWEALTH	
From 1649 to 1660: Government by Council of State	1649
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653
Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector (son)	1658
Factional strife	1659
STUART LINE, Restored	
Charles II (son of Charles I)	1660
James II (brother)	1685
HOUSE OF ORANGE	
William III (nephew) and Mary II (daughter of James II)	1689
STUART LINE	
Anne (daughter of James II)	1702
HOUSE OF HANOVER	
George I (great-grandson of James I)	1714
George II (son)	1727

SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HOUSE OF HANOVER	
George III (grandson)	1760
George IV (son)	1820
William IV (brother)	1830
Victoria (niece of William IV)	1837
SAXE-COBURG LINE	
Edward VII (son)	1901
HOUSE OF WINDSOR, created by royal proclamation, 1917	
George V (son)	1910
Edward VIII (son) January–December	1936
Abdicated	
George VI (brother)	1936

sov-er-eign-ty (sŏv'ĕr-in-tĭ; sŭv'-), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** supreme power or dominion; **2,** the state or quality of having supreme power or dominion. Also, *Poet.*, **sov'ran-ty** (sŭv'răn-; sŏv'-).

so-viet (sō"vyĕt'), *n.* [Russ. = council], a representative council as set up in a country that has adopted communism; any of the governing bodies, organized on a local, a district, and a national scale, which perform the political functions in a communistic society, and which are similar in function to boards of aldermen or county officials, State legislatures, and Congress in the United States, but which, to a large extent, combine executive and judicial functions with legislative.—*n.* **so"viet'ism.**—*v.t.* **so"viet'ize.**

[1]sow (sou), *n.* [< A.S. *sugu*, sow < Aryan source], **1,** the full-grown female of the swine; **2,** a small, land-dwelling crustacean, or crablike animal, found in damp places and under boards lying on the ground: also called *sow bug*: *Metal.*, a runway connecting the molds in which pig iron is cast and to which the molten iron from the blast furnace is run; also, the metal solidified in it.

[2]sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed (sōd), *p.p.* sown (sōn) or sowed, *p.pr.* sowing], [< A.S. *sāwan*, to sow < Aryan source], **1,** to strew, as seed, upon the earth; **2,** to strew seed in, on, or over; as, to *sow* a lawn; **3,** to disseminate; as, to *sow* revolutionary ideas:—*v.i.* to strew seed for growth.—*n.* **sow'er.**

sow bug any of various small, terrestrial crustaceans often found in damp places: also called *wood louse* (see *Crustacea*, illus.).

sow-ens (sō'ĕnz; sōō'ĕnz), *n.pl.* [prob. < Gael. *sūghan*, *sūbhan*, the juice of sowens < *sūgh*, *sūbh*, sap], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, **1,** a kind of porridge made from oatmeal screenings; **2,** a paste used by weavers for stiffening yarn.

soy (soi), *n.* [< Jap. *soy*, *shoy*, *shō-yu* < Chin. *shi-yu*, *shi-yau*, etc. < *shi*, salted beans + *yu*, oil], a kind of sauce made from the soy bean, and used with fish in China and Japan: also called *soya*, *soja* (sō'yȧ): **soy bean,** a small, erect, leguminous plant (*Glycine hispida*), important as a food crop in China and Japan; also, its seed: sometimes called *soya*, *soja*: **soy-bean oil,** an oil extracted from soy beans, used as a substitute for linseed oil in paints and varnishes: usually called *soya-bean oil.*

sp. *abbr.* **1,** species; **2,** specimen; **3,** spelling; **4,** spirit; **5,** seaport (also, **spt.**):—**Sp.,** Spain, Spaniard; Spanish (also, **Span.**):—**s. p.,** [Lat. *sine prole*], without issue.

spa (spä), *n.* [< *Spa*, a Belgian resort], **1,** a mineral spring; **2,** a locality where such springs are.

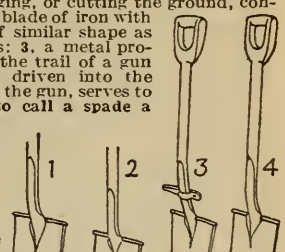
space (spās), *n.* [< Fr *espace* < Lat. *spatium*, space], **1,** that which has length, breadth, and height, and is unlimited in extension; the limitless medium in which objects can exist and move; **2,** the quality of unending extensiveness; **3,** room; distance or area between things; **4,** a length of time; **5,** opportunity: *Mus.*, one of the open places between the lines of the staff; *Print.*, a blank piece of low type used to separate words or letters; *Telegraphy*, the time during which the key is open: *Archaic*, a brief time: **space charge,** *Elec.* and *Rad.*, an electrical charge distributed throughout a volume of gas; especially, such a charge between the plate and filament of an electron tube:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spaced (spāst), *p.pr.* spacing], to arrange with open spaces; separate, as letters, words, or lines, by means of a space or spaces.—*n.* **spac'er.**

spa-cial (spā'shăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to space. See **spa'tial,** *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **spa'cial-ly.**

spa-cious (spā'shŭs), *adj.* **1,** large and ample in extent; capacious; roomy; as, a *spacious* house; **2,** indefinitely great in extent; comprehensive; of vast or limitless expanse, as the firmament. —*adv.* **spa'cious-ly.**—*n.* **spa'cious-ness.**

Syn. large, capacious, vast, ample, expansive.

[1]spade (spād), *n.* [< A.S. *spada*, *spædu*, spade], **1,** a tool for digging, or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad, flat blade of iron with a handle; **2,** any tool of similar shape as used in various trades; **3,** a metal projection at the end of the trail of a gun carriage, which, when driven into the ground by the recoil of the gun, serves to steady the carriage: **to call a spade a spade,** to call a thing by its right name: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spaded, *p.pr.* spading], to dig or work with a spade.—*n.* **spad'er.**



SPADES

1, post spade; 2, long-handled spade; 3, drain spade with foot piece; 4, ditching spade.

[2]spade (spād), *n.* [< Sp. *espada*, sword; spade (card) < Lat. *spatha* < Gk. *spathē*, broad blade], *Cards*, any of that suit of cards bearing one or more spots resembling a pointed spade; also, the figure itself: *pl.* the suit.

spa-dix (spā'dĭks), *n.* [*pl.* spadices (spā-dī'sēz)], [Lat. < Gk. = palm branch], *Bot.*, a spikelike flower head ou a fleshy axis, often inclosed in a spathe, as in the jack-in-the-pulpit (see *inflorescence*, *spathe*, illus.).

spae (spā), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spaed (spād), *p.pr.* spaeing], [< O.N. *spā*, to foretell], *Sc.*, to foretell. —*n.* **spa'er.**

spa-ghet-ti (spȧ-gĕt'ĭ), *n.* [It.], round dried sticks of paste, made of a certain kind of flour: like macaroni, but solid and more slender.

spa-hi (spä'hē), *n.* [<Turk. and Pers. *sipāhī*, soldier <*sipāh*, army], 1, formerly, a member of a certain corps of Turkish cavalry; 2, in the French army, one of a corps of native Algerian cavalry. Also, **spa'hee.**

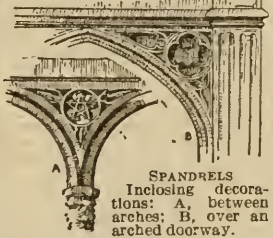
spake (spāk), *Archaic*, past tense of the irregular verb *speak*.

spall (spôl), *v.t.* [source uncertain: cf. Ger. *spellen*, to split], to chip; break up, as ore for sorting: —*v.i.* to chip; splinter:—*n.* a small piece or chip, especially of stone.

spal-peen (spal-pēn'; spal'pēn), *n.* [<Ir. *spailpīn*, casual farm laborer, dim. of *spailp*, meaning unknown], *Ir.*, a wandering harvester; also, a scamp or rascal.

span (spăn), *n.* [<A.S. *spann*, *span*, span<*spannan*, to span, fasten], 1, the distance from the end of the thumb to the tip of the little finger when the thumb and fingers are extended; also, as a measure, nine inches; 2, a short space of time; 3, any extent having two definite bounds; as, the *span* of a river; 4, horizontal distance between the inside surfaces of two supports of an arch, or between any two consecutive supports of a bridge (see *arch*, illus.); 5, a yoke of oxen; 6, a pair of horses, usually matched, harnessed together: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spanned (spănd), *p.pr.* spanning], 1, to measure by the length of the extended thumb and fingers; 2, to stretch from one side of to the other; extend over or across: *Archaic*, to extend; spread out: —*v.i.* 1, to swim along in a certain direction, coming to the surface to breathe at more or less regular intervals: said of whales; 2, in the United States, to be matched: said of a pair of horses.

span-drel (spăn'drĕl), *n.* [source uncertain], *Arch.*, the triangular space lying between the exterior curve of an arch and the rectangular structure or molding inclosing it; also, the space lying between the exterior curves of two contiguous arches and the molding above them.

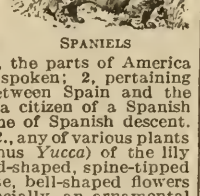


SPANDRELS
Inclosing decorations: A, between arches; B, over an arched doorway.

span-gle (spăng'gl), *n.* [<M.E. *spangel*, dim. of A.S. *spang*, a clasp, perh. <M.Du. *spang(e)*, thin piece of metal], 1, a small disk, triangle, etc., of shining, metallic substance; 2, any small, glittering ornament, especially for a dress:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spangled (-gld), *p.pr.* spangling], to set or adorn with, or as with, small, shining metal disks, or any bits of shining stuff; as, stars *spangle* the heavens.

Span-iard (spăn'yărd), *n.* [<O.F. *Espaignard* <*Espaigne*, Spain], a native of Spain or a member of the Spanish race.

span-iel (spăn'yel), *n.* [<O.F. *espagneul*, Spanish (dog)], 1, a breed of small dogs with hanging ears and long, silky hair; 2, figuratively, a servile, cringing person; parasite; sycophant.


SPANIELS

Span-ish (spăn'ĭsh), *adj.* [<*Spain* (<A.F. *Espayne*<L.L. *Spania*<Lat. *Hispania*, Spain)+*-ish*], pertaining to Spain, its language, or its people:—*n.* 1, the language of Spain, especially the standard literary language; Castilian; 2, Spaniards collectively.

Span-ish A-mer-i-can 1, pertaining to, or designating, the parts of America in which Spanish is commonly spoken; 2, pertaining to, or designating, the war between Spain and the United States in 1898; also, 3, a citizen of a Spanish American country, especially one of Spanish descent.

Span-ish bay-o-net *Bot.*, any of various plants (genus *Yucca*) of the lily family, having rosettes of sword-shaped, spine-tipped leaves, and bearing large, white, bell-shaped flowers in a cluster on a tall stalk; especially, an ornamental species (*Y. aloifolia*) of the southern United States.

Span-ish fly *Zoöl.*, a bright green beetle (*Cantharis vesicatoria*) of southern Europe: when dried in bulk and powdered called *cantharides*, and used in a preparation for raising blisters.

Span-ish mack-er-el any of several mackerels; especially, a small-scaled, bluish food fish (*Scomberomorus maculatus*), rich in oil, found off the Atlantic coast.

Span-ish Main originally, the northeastern coast of South America: popularly, but incorrectly, the southern part of the Caribbean Sea and the coasts of the West Indies.

spank (spăngk), *v.t.* [perh. imit., or akin to Da. *spanke*, to strut], 1, to strike with the hand, a whip, slipper, or the like; punish by striking the buttocks with the open hand; 2, to drive along by whipping, as horses:—*v.i.* to move briskly at a gait between a trot and a gallop: said of a horse:—*n.* a slap.

spank-er (spăngk'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which spanks: *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail attached to a gaff and boom on the aftermast of a square-rigged vessel or of a four-masted schooner: *Colloq.*, anything fine or excellent; a whopper.

spank-ing (spăngk'ĭng), *p.adj.* 1, moving quickly and briskly; dashing; as, a *spanking* gray horse; 2, fresh; brisk; as, a *spanking* breeze: *Colloq.*, unusually fine or big; whopping:—*n.* a punishment given to a child, by striking him upon the buttocks, as with the open hand:—*adv.* especially; very; as, a *spanking* strong breeze.

span-ner (spăn'ĕr), *n.* [see **span**], 1, a wrench for tightening or loosening nuts on bolts; 2, any of the caterpillars called measuring worms, or loopers, the larvæ of the geometrid family of moths.

span-new (spăn'=nū'), *adj.* [<O.N. *spánnýr* <*spánn*, chip+*nýr*, new], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, absolutely new; unused.

[1]spar (spär), *n.* [<A.S. *spæren*, gypsum], *Mineral.*, any of certain vitreous, nonmetallic, crystal line minerals of definite cleavage and, usually, shiny luster, as calcite.—*adj.* **spar'ry.**

[2]spar (spär), *n.* [perh. <M.Du. *sparre*, or O.N. *sparri*, spar], in general, any stout, round pole, as for a mast, yard, boom, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sparred (spärd), *p.pr.* sparring], to fit with spars.

[3]spar (spär), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sparred (spärd), *p.pr.* sparring], [source uncertain], 1, to fight with the feet or spurs, as a cock; 2, to fight with the hands or fists; box, especially with much feinting and parrying and without striking decisive blows; 3, to engage in a contest of words:—*n.* a contest at boxing, or in words.

spare (spâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spared (spârd), *p.pr.* sparing], [<A.S. *sparian*, to spare<O.Teut. source], 1, to use in a frugal or saving manner; use rarely; as, *spare* the rod; 2, to withhold or refrain from; omit; as, to *spare* no pains or expense; 3, to part with conveniently; do without; as, to *spare* a book; 4, to refuse to injure or punish; treat leniently; be merciful to; abstain from injuring or killing; as, to *spare* the feelings:—*v.i.* 1, to be frugal; live frugally or cheaply; 2, to forbear or forgive; be tolerant:—*adj.* [*comp.* sparer, *superl.* sparest], 1, thin or lean; scanty; 2, frugal; not generous; 3, additional; held in reserve; as, a *spare* tire; also, extra; as, *spare* cash:—*n.* in bowling, the act of, and the count given for, knocking over all the pins in two attempts: *Colloq.*, an extra one of anything; especially, an extra automobile tire carried for emergency use.—*adv.* **spare'ly.**—*n.* **spare'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* gaunt, lean, meager, lank, bony, thin.

spare-rib (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* [prob.<M.L.G. *ribbespēr*, sparerib], a cut of pork consisting of ribs with the meat closely trimmed.

spar-ing (spâr'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **spare**], 1, frugal or saving; economical; 2, little in amount; limited; as, a *sparing* use of salt: *Obs.*, forbearing; merciful.—*adv.* **spar'ing-ly.**—*n.* **spar'ing-ness.**

Syn. frugal, stingy, scant, slight. (See economical.)

[1]spark (spärk), *n.* [<A.S. *spearca*, small portion], 1, a tiny, burning particle thrown off by a body that is on fire; 2, any bright, small flash of light resembling such a burning particle; hence, 3, any sudden flash; as, a *spark* of genius; 4, the first kindling of anything; a small sign or particle; as, not a *spark* of life remained; 5, *Elec.*, a disruptive electric discharge through a gas accompanied by a flash of light and a snapping sound; specifically, in an internal-combustion engine, the electric discharge which ignites the fuel (for illus. see *gas engine*); 6, a mechanism which controls such a spark; as, to advance the *spark*:—*v.i.* to emit sparks: *Elec.*, to produce an electric spark:—*v.t. Elec.*, to act upon or affect by sparks.—*n.* **spark'er.**

[2]spark (spärk), *n.* [prob. a figurative use of *[1]spark*], a gay, dashing, young fellow; a beau; gallant:—*v.i.* to play the gallant; court.—*n* **spark'er.**

spark coil *Elec.*, in gas engines, wireless-telegraph apparatus, or the like, an induction coil which, by means of a spark produced by breaking the electric circuit, ignites the gas.

spark gap a break in an electrical circuit across which sparks are made to pass.

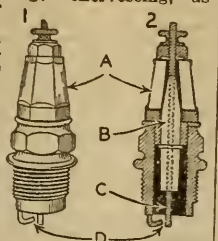
spark-ish (spärk'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **[2]spark**], *Obs.*, gay; lively; dashing; showy.

spar-kle (spär'kl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sparkled (-kld), *p.pr.* sparkling], [see ¹spark], **1**, to give off light in small flashes; glisten; flash; twinkle; gleam: also used figuratively; as, to *sparkle* with intelligence; **2**, to bubble up; effervesce:—*n.* **1**, a gleam of light; a glistening; **2**, the quality of effervescing or of scintillating.—*n.* **spar'kler.**

Syn., *n.* flash, glitter, scintillation. (See ¹light.)

spar-kling (spär'kling), *p.adj.* **1**, glittering; flashing; **2**, bubbling; effervescing, as wine; **3**, vivacious in speech or manner.—*adv.* **spar'kling-ly.**

spark plug a device in an internal-combustion engine, for igniting the gaseous fuel by means of an electric spark discharged within it.



SPARK PLUG

1, exterior view; 2, section. A, insulator; B, insulation on C, center electrode; D, air gap and firing point.

spar-row (spăr'ō), *n.* [<A.S. *sparwa*, sparrow < O.Teut. source], any of numerous species of small, prolific, and pugnacious gray and brown, or black and brown, birds of the finch family, found in most parts of the world (for colored illus. see *bird*).

spar-row-grass (spăr'ō-grăs"), *n.* [corr. of *asparagus*], *Colloq.*, asparagus.

spar-row-hawk any of several small hawks or falcons that prey on sparrows and other small birds; especially, an Old World species (*Accipiter nisus*), or, in America, a small falcon (*Falco sparverius*) akin to the kestrel.

sparse (spärs), *adj.* [*comp.* sparser, *superl.* sparsest], thinly scattered; few and thinly distributed; as, a *sparse* population.—*adv.* **sparse'ly.**—*n.* **sparse'ness.**

Spar-ta-cist (spär'tă-sist), *n.* [<Lat. *Spartacus*], a member of the most extreme group of radicals in Germany, organized in 1918: so called from the pseudonym, *Spartacus*, adopted by their leader, Karl Liebknecht, in allusion to the gladiator who led the rebellion of slaves in Rome, 73 B. C.—*n.* **Spar'ta-cism.**—*n.* and *adj.* **Spar'ta-can** (-kăn).

Spar-tan (spär'tăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Spartanus* < *Sparta* < Gk. *Spartē*, Sparta], **1**, pertaining to Sparta in ancient Greece, whose people were noted for their bravery and stern military discipline; **2**, hence, unflinching in courage and endurance:—*n.* **1**, a native or inhabitant of Sparta; **2**, a person especially courageous and unflinching.—*n.* **Spar'tan-ism.**

spasm (spăzm), *n.* [<Gk. *spasmos*, spasm < *span*, to draw, tug], a sudden, violent movement or emotion that lasts but a short time; as, a *spasm* of anger: *Pathol.*, a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction, or shortening, of the muscles; a convulsion.

spas-mod-ic (spăz-mŏd'ik), *adj.* violent but short-lived; done or acting by fits and starts; as, *spasmodic* enthusiasm: *Pathol.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spasm, or sudden, involuntary shortening of the muscles; convulsive; as, a *spasmodic* cough. Also, **spas-mod'i-cal.**—*adv.* **spas-mod'i-cal-ly.**

Syn. fitful, variable, jerky, violent, convulsive, intermittent, unstable, impulsive, transitory.

spas-tic (spăs'tik), *adj.* [<Gk. *spastikos* < *span*, to draw], spasmodic: *Med.*, of or pertaining to a spasm, especially a long-continued spasm; as, *spastic* paralysis.—*adv.* **spas'ti-cal-ly.**

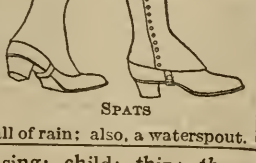
¹spat (spăt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Zoöl.*, **1**, the eggs or spawn of some mollusks, especially of the oyster; **2**, young oysters collectively:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spatted, *p.pr.* spatting], to spawn: said of oysters.

²spat (spăt), *n.* [prob. imit.], *Colloq.*, **1**, a slight blow with the open hand; a slap; **2**, a dash or spatter, as of rain; **3**, in the United States, a little quarrel or dispute:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spatted, *p.pr.* spatting], *U. S. Colloq.*, to engage in a petty quarrel or dispute:—*v.t.* to slap; strike lightly.

³spat (spăt), *n.* [abbr. of *spatterdash*], a kind of short cloth gaiter: usually in *pl.*

⁴spat (spăt), *Archaic*, past tense of the irregular verb *spit*.

spate (spāt), *n.* [source uncertain], in Great Britain, **1**, a flood; **2**, a sudden, heavy downfall of rain; also, a waterspout.


SPATS

spathe (spāth), *n.* [<Lat. *spatha* < Gk. *spathē*, broad blade], *Bot.*, the large enveloping bract, or leaflike appendage, or a pair of bracts, inclosing a group of flowers, as in the skunk cabbage and the jack-in-the-pulpit.—*adj.* **spa-tha'ceous.**

SPATHE AND SPADIX

1, jack-in-the-pulpit; 2, calla. *S.*, spathe; *Sp.*, spadix.

spath-ic (spăth'ik), *adj.* [<Fr. and Ger. *spath*, spar], pertaining to, or resembling, spar; as, *spathic* iron, or siderite.—*adj.* **¹spath'ose** (spăth'ōs).

²spa-those (spā'thōs; spăth'ōs), *adj.* [see **spathe**], *Bot.*, having, pertaining to, or resembling, a spathe, or large enveloping bract; spathaceous. Also, **spa'thous.**

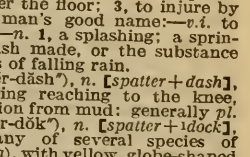
spa-tial (spā'shăl), *adj.* [see **space**], of or pertaining to space; taking up, or having existence in, space. Also, **spa'cial.**—*adv.* **spa'tial-ly.**

spat-ter (spăt'ĕr), *v.t.* [perh. <Du. or L.G. *spatten*, to burst, spout], **1**, to splash a liquid or any wet substance upon; soil in this way; as, to *spatter* a tablecloth with ink; **2**, to scatter in drops or by splashing; as, to *spatter* milk over the floor; **3**, to injure by slander; as, to *spatter* a man's good name:—*v.i.* to scatter or splash in drops:—*n.* **1**, a splashing; a sprinkling; **2**, the spot or splash made, or the substance splashed; **3**, a pattering, as of falling rain.

spat-ter-dash (spăt'ĕr-dăsh"), *n.* [*spatter*+*dash*], a legging reaching to the knee, worn by soldiers as protection from mud: generally *pl.*

spat-ter-dock (spăt'ĕr-dŏk"), *n.* [*spatter*+*idock*], *Bot.*, any of several species of water lilies (genus *Nymphæa*), with yellow, globe-shaped flowers, and heart-shaped leaves which may either float or stand erect, and a perennial rootstock.

spat-u-la (spăt'ū-lă), *n.* [Lat. var. of *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, broad blade, spatula], an instrument with a broad, flat blade and dull edges, used for mixing ointments, or for spreading fine plasters, frostings, etc.—*adj.* **spat'u-lar** (-lăr).



SPATULAS

1, painter's spatula; 2, horn spatula; 3, steel spatula; 4, kitchen spatula.

spat-u-late (spăt'ū-lāt), *adj.* *Bot.*, resembling a spatula, or a knife gradually narrowing from a broad end to the handle, as a leaf (see *leaf*, illus.): opposite of *lanceolate*, or lance-shaped.

spav-in (spăv'in), *n.* [<O.F. *espavain*, *esparvain*, spavin], a disease of horses, marked by a deposit of bony matter in the hock joint, near the knee, which causes lameness.—*adj.* **spav'ined** (spăv'ind).

spawn (spôn), *v.i.* [prob. <A.F. *espaundre*, to pour out < Lat. *expandere*, to spread out], **1**, to lay or produce eggs: said of fish, oysters, and some other animals; **2**, to bring forth offspring: used in contempt of human beings:—*v.t.* **1**, to lay or produce (eggs or spawn); **2**, to bring forth; bear: used in contempt:—*n.* **1**, the eggs of fish, oysters, and other water animals which lay great numbers of small eggs; **2**, the mycelium of fungi, as of mushrooms; **3**, contemptuously, human offspring.—*n.* **spawn'er.**

spay (spā), *v.t.* [<A.F. *espeier*, to cut with a sword <O.F. *espee*, sword], to sterilize (a female animal, as a bitch) by removing the ovaries.

S. P. C. A. *abbr.* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—**S. P. C. C.**, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

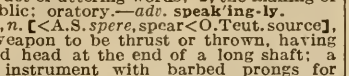
speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke (spōk) or, *Archaic*, spake (spāk), *p.p.* spoken (spō'kn) or, *Obs.*, spoke, *p.pr.* speaking], [<A.S. *sp(r)ecan*, to speak], **1**, to utter words; talk; enunciate: pronounce in ordinary tones; as, to *speak* distinctly; **2**, to talk; tell; mention: with *of*; as, do not *speak* of this; **3**, to make an address or speech; as, he *spoke* for an hour; **4**, to convey ideas; declare the truth; as, our actions *speak* for us; **5**, to sound, as a musical wind instrument; **6**, to bark or bay, as a dog:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter, as a word; pronounce; **2**, to express in words; as, to *speak* blasphemy: **3**, to use, or be able to use, in conversation; as, he *speaks* four languages; **4**, to address; hail; as, ships *speak* each other in passing; **5**, to cause to be known; reveal; as, his actions *speak* what he is.—*adj.* **speak'a-ble.**

speak-eas-y (spēk'-ēz'ĭ), *n.* *U. S. Slang*, an unlicensed drinking place where liquor may be obtained contrary to the law.

speak-er (spēk'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who utters words; especially, one who delivers a speech or speeches in public; **2,** in the United States, a collection, or book, of selections for declamation in school: **Speaker,** the presiding officer of the popular branch of a lawmaking body, as of Congress.—*n.* **speak'er-ship.**

speak-ing (spēk'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** having the power of speech; uttering speech; sounding; **2,** very expressive; vivid; lifelike; as, a *speaking* likeness:—*n.* **1,** the act of uttering words; **2,** the making of addresses in public; oratory.—*adv.* **speak'ing-ly.**

spear (spēr), *n.* [<A.S. *spere,* spear<O.Teut. source], **1,** a weapon to be thrust or thrown, having a sharp, pointed head at the end of a long shaft; a lance; **2,** an instrument with barbed prongs for catching fish; **3,** a slender blade, as of grass: *Poet.,* a man armed with, or using, a spear:—*v.t.* to pierce or kill with a long, pointed weapon:—*v.i.* to shoot up into a long stem, as do some plants.



SPEARFISH

spear-fish (spēr'fĭsh"), *n.* [*spear*+*fish*], any of a genus (*Tetrapturus*) of large fishes, having a long snout somewhat resembling a spear.

spear grass any of various grasses having stiff, spear-shaped leaves, as the Kentucky blue grass, or meadow grass.

spear-head (spēr'hĕd"), *n.* [*spear*+*head*], the pointed head of a spear, variously made, sometimes with barbs.

spear-man (spēr'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*spear*+*man*], a person armed with a spear, generally a soldier. Also, **spears'man.**

spear-mint (spēr'mĭnt"), *n.* [*spear*+*mint*], a pungent, spicy herb, somewhat like peppermint; the common garden mint (*Mentha spicata*).

spe-cial (spĕsh'ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *specialis,* individual, particular<*species,* species], **1,** pertaining to, or forming, a species or sort; distinguishing; as, the *special* characteristics of man; **2,** designed or formed for a particular purpose; as, a *special* course of study; hence, limited in range, extent, aim, or purpose; **3,** different from others; uncommon; exceptional in character; particular; as, a *special* favor:—*n.* a person or thing appointed or designed for a particular service, as a policeman or a train.—*adv.* **spe'cial-ly.**

spe-cial-ist (spĕsh'ăl-ĭst), *n.* one who restricts his work and his study to a particular branch of endeavor.—*n.* **spe'cial-ism.**

spe-ci-al-i-ty (spĕsh"ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; as, the *speciality* of an author's style; **2,** an object or occupation possessing a distinctive quality that marks it off from others; as, *specialities* of arts and crafts.

spe-cial-ize (spĕsh'ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to apply, modify, or adapt, for a particular use: generally in the past participle; as, *specialized* knowledge:—*v.i.* to become individual in some particular way; concentrate on a particular line of action or course of study; as, to *specialize* in art.—*n.* **spe'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-).

spe-cial-ty (spĕsh'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** a line of work or study to which one is particularly devoted; as, his *specialty* is music; **2,** an article dealt in exclusively, or receiving particular attention; as, the *specialty* of the store was fruit; **3,** an article of particular character or use; as, *specialties* in silver; **4,** a mark or feature of particular or individual character in a person or thing; **5,** state or quality of being individual: *Law,* a contract or deed under seal.

spe-cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [<Lat. (*in*) *specie,* (in) kind <*species,* kind], coin; gold or silver money, as opposed to paper money.

spe-cies (spē'shēz; spē'shĭ-ēz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. = appearance, kind <*specere,* to look at], a kind; sort; variety: *Biol.,* a group of animals or plants, usually constituting a subdivision next smaller than a genus, having certain common characteristics which clearly distinguish it from other groups and which are ordinarily inherited; *Logic,* a group of objects agreeing in common characteristics and called by a common name: *Archaic,* general form or appearance; an image presented to the mind; *Obs.,* coin; specie.

spe-cif-ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [<L.L. *specificus*<Lat. *species,* species], **1,** of or pertaining to a species, or group, of which the members have common characteristics and are called by a common name; **2,** definite or particular; precise; as, *specific* information: *Med.,* **1,** designating a definitely distinguishable disease; **2,** exercising a definite effect on a disease or condition: used of a drug or treatment; **3,** causing a definite disease; as, the Klebs-Löffler bacillus is the *specific* germ of diphtheria: **specific duty,** a tax on goods, especially on imports, at a fixed amount per yard, per pound, or the like, and not, like an *ad-valorem duty,* based on their price: **specific gravity,** *Phys.,* the relative weight of a given volume of any kind of matter as compared with the weight of an equal volume of a standard substance, as water or air: **specific heat,** *Phys.,* the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of a substance one degree, as compared with the amount required to raise the same amount of water one degree:—*n.* anything specially suited to a particular use or purpose: *Med.,* a remedy for a particular disease.—*adj.* **spe-cif'i-cal.**—*adv.* **spe-cif'i-cal-ly.**

spec-i-fi-ca-tion (spĕs"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **specify**], **1,** the act of particularizing, or naming in detail; **2,** a definite and full statement of particulars; as, the *specification* of a charge against an officer; **3,** one detail in such a statement: *pl.* a detailed statement of requirements for carrying out a contract, as for a building.

spec-i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<O.F. *specifier*<L.L. *specificare* (*-atus*), to describe<Lat. *species,* kind+*facere,* to make], **1,** to mention or name particularly; state in full, so as to distinguish from other things; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* the contents of a trunk; **2,** to include in a detailed statement.

spec-i-men (spĕs'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [Lat. = characteristic mark<*specere,* to look at], **1,** a sample; a part which shows the quality and character of the whole; as, a *specimen* of ore; **2,** one of several things, which typifies all; as, an insect *specimen: Colloq.,* a person who typifies some ridiculous or humorous quality.

Syn. example, instance, sample, pattern, model, illustration. An *example* is illustrative; a *specimen* is representative; an *instance* is demonstrative. *Example* is general; it can be used for either *specimen* or *instance.* An *example* of a man's workmanship illustrates the type of work he ordinarily does; the Scriptures afford many *examples* of conduct; history furnishes *examples* which should instruct the present. A *specimen* is an *example* that represents a class or whole; as, a *specimen* of copper ore; a splendid *specimen* of manhood, generosity, the fighting spirit. We speak of an *example* or *specimen* of workmanship, skill, or type; but of a *specimen* of ore, an *example* of conduct, a *specimen* of the oriole, an *example* of a man's duplicity. An *instance* is an *example* that serves to confirm or prove a certain point. It applies only to actions or proof, and not, as does *example,* to the moral or intellectual field as well. We may cite Lincoln as an *example* to be followed; we may prove his good qualities by giving *instances* of his loyalty, his truthfulness, or his charity.

spe-ci-os-i-ty (spē"shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **specious**], **1,** the state of being apparently right or plausible; **2,** a thing that appears right or plausible at first sight, but is not.

spe-cious (spē'shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *speciosus,* fair, fair-seeming<*species,* appearance, kind], appearing right or plausible at first sight, but not really so; apparently, but not actually, fair or just; as, a *specious* argument: *Obs.,* fair or showy; beautiful.—*adv.* **spe'cious-ly.**—*n.* **spe'cious-ness.**

Syn. ostensible, apparent. (See plausible.)

speck (spĕk), *n.* [<A.S. *specca,* speck], **1,** a spot; flaw; blemish, as a spot of decay on fruit; **2,** a very small thing; mite; particle:—*v.t.* to spot, or stain with small spots; speckle.

speck-le (spĕk'l), *n.* [dim. of *speck:* cf. M.Du. *speckel,* speckle], a small spot in or on anything, different in substance or color from the thing itself:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* speckled (-ld), *p.pr.* speckling], to mark with spots of a color different from that of the thing itself.

specs (spĕks), *n.pl.* [abbr. of *spectacles*], *Colloq.,* spectacles.

spec-ta-cle (spĕk'tȧ-kl), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *spectaculum,* a show<*spectare,* to look at, observe], **1,** something displayed to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; **2,** a pageant or parade; a grand exhibition; **3,** an unpleasant or painful sight; especially, a deplorable public display; **4,** *pl.* a device for assisting or correcting defective vision, consisting of two lenses mounted in a frame, with a bridge to fit over the nose and bows to pass over the ears; **5,** *sing.* or *pl.* spectaclelike markings, as around the eyes of some animals.

Syn. pageant, exhibition, display, parade, show.

spec-ta-cled (spĕk'tə-kld), *adj.* **1,** wearing spectacles; **2,** marked, as an animal, in such a way as to suggest spectacles.

spec-tac-u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lər), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to a show or exhibition; **2,** marked by grand display; designed to excite wonder by scenic or dramatic effect; imposing.—*adv.* **spec-tac'u-lar-ly.**—*n.* **spec-tac'u-lar'i-ty.**

spec-ta-tor (spĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* [Lat. < *spectare* (*-atus*), to look at, observe], one who looks on, especially at a public exhibition; an observer; witness.—*n.fem.* **spec-ta'tress; spec-ta'trix.**

spec-ter (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *spectre*, specter < Lat. *spectrum*, image < *specere*, to look at], a ghost or apparition. Also, **spec'tre.**

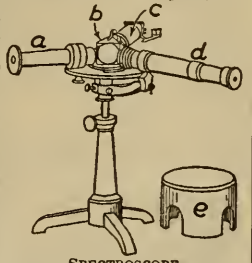
Syn. phantom, spirit, shade, ghost, apparition.

spec-tra (spĕk'trə), *n.* plural of *spectrum*, which see.

spec-tral (spĕk'trăl), *adj.* [see **specter**], pertaining to, or like, a ghost; ghostly: *Phys.*, **1,** pertaining to a spectrum; **2,** pertaining to the decomposition of light into its constituent colors; as, *spectral* analysis; **3,** composed of a single color of the spectrum, unmixed with white light.—*n.* **spec-tral'i-ty** (-trăl'ĭ-tĭ).—*adv.* **spec'tral-ly.**

spec-trom-e-ter (spĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *spectrum*, image + Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring the wave lengths of radiant energy by means of its spectrum, and for measuring the optical properties of substances.

spec-tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [< Lat. *spectrum*, image + Gk. *skopein*, to look], *Phys.*, an optical instrument for decomposing a beam of light or radiant energy into its constituents, and examining the image so formed.—*adj.* **spec'tro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk); **spec'tro-scop'i-cal.**—*adv.* **spec'tro-scop'i-cal-ly.**



SPECTROSCOPE

a, scale; *b*, prism; *c*, collimator; *d*, telescope; *e*, cap.

spec-tros-co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kō-pĭ; spĕk'trō-skŏ'pĭ), *n.* the science of the phenomena observed by the spectroscope; also, the science of using such an instrument.—*n.* **spec-tros'co-pist.**

spec-trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.* [*pl.* spectra (-trə)], [Lat. = image < *specere*, to look at], *Phys.*, **1,** a colored image in which the constituents of a beam of light or other radiant energy are separated and spread out according to their wave lengths, as by an optical device such as a prism (see *prism, refraction*, illus.); **2,** the image of an object still seen after the eye is closed or turned aside: **spectrum analysis,** spectroscopy; the decomposition of a beam of light into its constituents, and examination of the image so formed: also called *spectral analysis.*

spec-u-lar (spĕk'ū-lər), *adj.* [see **speculum**], of or pertaining to a mirror or reflector; specifically, capable of reflecting.

spec-u-late (spĕk'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *speculari* (*-atus*), to spy out, examine < *specula*, a lookout, watchtower < *specere*, to see, look at], to consider a subject in all its aspects; meditate upon a topic and form opinions upon it: *Com.*, to buy and sell stock, land, goods, or the like, with the expectation of being able to make a profit by change in market prices.—*n.* **spec'u-la'tor (-lā"tĕr).**

Syn. invest, gamble. To *speculate* is to lay out money in such a way as to assume an economic risk that would exist normally, whereas to *gamble* is to attempt to gain from buying and selling accompanied by wholly unnecessary risks. On the other hand, to *invest* is to lay out money for profit or income without any risk (except a business failure). Money placed in a savings bank or in bonds is an investment. The buying of stocks, except perhaps preferred, is generally considered speculation; the selling of shorts is a gamble.

spec-u-la-tion (spĕk'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* mental examination or theorizing; reflective, inquiring consideration: *Com.*, the buying and selling of stocks, goods, etc., with the expectation of profiting by a change in market prices; participation in the activities of stock and grain exchanges: *Archaic*, intuition.

spec-u-la-tive (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to contemplation, reflection, or theorizing: *Com.*, pertaining to speculation (see *speculate, speculation*), especially to speculation in ventures in which hope of high profits offsets a high degree of risk of loss: *Archaic*, peeping; prying; inquisitive.—*adv.* **spec'u-la-tive-ly.**—*n.* **spec'u-la-tive-ness.**

spec-u-la-to-ry (spĕk'ū-lə-tō-rĭ), *adj.* inclined to meditate, or occupied in meditating, upon a subject: *Com.*, pertaining to buying at a risk, with the idea of selling at a higher price: *Archaic*, suitable for, or adapted to, observing.

spec-u-lum (spĕk'ū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lə); -lums (-lŭmz)], [Lat. = mirror < *specere*, to look at], a reflector of polished metal, especially one used in an optical instrument: *Surg.*, a surgical instrument used to examine certain passages or cavities of the body by expanding them and opening them to view; *Ornith.*, a spot of color on the wing of some birds, often iridescent, as on the wing of the mallard duck: **speculum metal,** a hard, white, brittle alloy of two parts copper to one of tin, formerly used for mirrors of reflecting telescopes, but now replaced by silvered glass.

sped (spĕd), one form of the past tense and past participle of the verb *speed.*

speech (spēch), *n.* [< A.S. *sprǣc, spǣc*, speech < *sprecan*, to speak], **1,** the power to utter articulate sounds or intelligible words; **2,** expression of thought in words; act of speaking; **3,** manner of speaking; as, his *speech* is indistinct; **4,** that which is spoken; conversation; **5,** a language or dialect; as, Italian is a musical *speech;* **6,** a formal discourse in public, or the published report of it; an oration; as, to make a *speech*: *Obs.*, gossip; report; talk.

Syn. address, harangue, oration, discourse, disquisition, sermon. These words agree in expressing the idea of utterance. *Speech* is the general term for the public utterance of thoughts or sentiments. One may make a formal or an informal *speech*; an *address* is generally set and formal, and carries a grave and dignified connotation. The Gettysburg *Address* exemplifies this usage; we speak of an after-dinner *speech.* An *oration* is formal, elaborate, and not infrequently solemn, since it is delivered, often, on the occasion of some ceremony. The style of an *oration* is polished; an *oration* is always carefully prepared. The *orations* of Cicero have been admired for centuries in their written form. A *harangue* is a noisy, passionate, unrestrained appeal, often polemical and disputatious as well as overardent; as, the *speech* proved to be a *harangue* on government ownership. *Discourse* names a set *speech;* a *discourse* is usually full and adequate, and on a definite subject; sometimes it is a treatise intended to give instruction. A *disquisition* is a particularly elaborate *discourse;* it is long, detailed, systematic; often it becomes the statement of an inquiry or investigation. A *sermon* is a *discourse* usually delivered by a clergyman. Any *discourse* or informal talk which is morally uplifting can properly be called a *sermon.* (See language.)

speech-i-fy (spēch'ĭ-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*speech* + *-fy*], *Humorous*, to make a speech.—*n.* **speech'i-fi"er.**

speech-less (spēch'lĕs), *adj.* [see **speech**], **1,** being without the power to speak; **2,** dumb; silent; **3,** not expressed in words: as, a *speechless* entreaty.—*adv.* **speech'less-ly.**—*n.* **speech'less-ness.**

Syn. dumb, silent, mute, inarticulate, still.

speed (spēd), *n.* [< A.S. *spēd*, success], **1,** the act or state of moving rapidly; swiftness; quickness; **2,** rate of motion or progress; velocity: *Archaic*, good fortune; good luck; success; prosperity; as, he wished her all *speed; Obs.*, one who promotes success: —*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sped (spĕd) or speeded, *p.pr.* speeding], *Obs.*, to make haste; hurry; make progress; get on: fare; *Archaic*, to be in any state of fortune, good or bad:—*v.t.* **1,** to prosper; help; favor; **2,** to send away with good wishes: as, to *speed* the parting guest; **3,** to cause to move fast or faster; as, to *speed* an engine: *Archaic*, to drive or urge to ruin; kill.

Syn., n. celerity, haste, rapidity, hurry, expedition.

speed-er (spēd'ĕr), *n.* one who moves quickly: *Mech.*, a device, as a governor, for accelerating, or regulating, the speed of an engine.

speed-ing (spēd'ĭng), *n.* the act of driving a motor vehicle at an illegally high speed.

speed-om-e-ter (spēd-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*speed* + *²meter*], a device for indicating speed, as the miles per hour that an automobile is traveling, or for measuring the distance traveled.

speed-ster (spēd'stĕr), *n.* [see **speed**], a kind of automobile, especially a two-seated roadster, so constructed as to be capable of great speed.

speed-way (spēd'wā"), *n.* [*speed* + *way*], a track or course where fast driving or racing, as of horses or automobiles, is permitted.

speed-well (spēd'wĕl), *n.* [*speed* + *²well*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Veronica*) of herbs and shrubs bearing small blue, white, pink, or purple flowers.

speed-y (spēd'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **speed**], 1, swift; quick; hasty; 2, prompt; without delay.—*adv.* **speed'i-ly.**—*n.* **speed'i-ness.**
Syn. swift, fast, rapid, quick. (See hasty.)

speiss (spīs), *n.* [prob. < Ger. *speise*, speiss < L.L. *spesa* < Lat. *expensa*, food, nourishment], *Metal.*, a heterogeneous mixture of metallic compounds of arsenic and antimony, produced during the smelting of certain ores, as of copper, iron, nickel, or cobalt.

¹spell (spĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *spel*, *spell*, recital, tale, discourse], 1, incantation; a spoken word, or words, supposed to act as a charm; 2, hence, fascination:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spelled (spĕld) or spelt (spĕlt), *p.pr.* spelling], to form words with letters, especially with the correct letters, either orally or in writing; as, he *spells* accurately:—*v.t.* 1, to write, repeat, or point out in order, the proper letters of (a word); 2, to make out or decipher with difficulty; 3, to make up or form: said of letters; as, d o g *spells* dog; 4, hence, to indicate or mean; involve; as, war *spells* hardship; 5, to influence as if by enchantment; bewitch; fascinate.

²spell (spĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *spelian*, to take the place of another], 1, a turn at work to relieve another; as, a *spell* at the oars; 2, time during which a person works; also, the time of rest between periods of work: *Colloq.*, 1, any short, continuous period of time; as, he visited us for a *spell;* 2, any short distance; 3, a certain time marked by some definite characteristic; as, the hot *spell;* 4, an attack of sickness; especially, a recurrent nervous and mental lapse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spelled (spĕld), *p.pr.* spelling], to take the place of (another) for a time.

spell-bind (spĕl'bīnd'), *v.t.* [< *spellbound*, q.v.], to hold as by a spell; fascinate; especially, to dazzle by oratory.—*n.* **spell'bind'er.**

spell-bound (spĕl'bound'), *p.adj.* [¹*spell* + ²*bound*], fascinated; enchanted.

spell-er (spĕl'ẽr), *n.* [see ¹**spell**], 1, one who spells; one apt in spelling; 2, a book of exercises for training pupils to spell correctly; a spelling book.

spell-ing (spĕl'ĭng), *n.* 1, the act or art of forming words by letters; orthography; 2, the way in which a word is spelled: *Collog.*, a lesson or exercise in spelling: **spelling bee**, a contest in spelling, between teams or individuals: **spelling book**, a book containing exercises for training students to spell.

¹spelt (spĕlt), past tense and past participle, alternative with *spelled*, of the verb ¹*spell*.

²spelt (spĕlt), *n.* [A.S. < L.L. *spelta*, spelt], a permanent variety of wheat, common in early times and still cultivated in parts of Europe.

spel-ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* [source uncertain: akin to *pewter*], metallic zinc: the commercial name.

spence (spĕns), *n.* [< O.F. *despense*, expense], *Archaic*, a larder, or pantry; *Sc.*, a room used as a family sitting and dining room. Also, **spense.**

¹spen-cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [< George John *Spencer*, second Earl Spencer (1758–1834)], a kind of short jacket or outer coat without skirts; also, a similar, tight garment for women, often knitted.

SPENCER

²spen-cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail set on a gaff, with no boom, on a supplementary mast abaft the foremast or mainmast: a kind of trysail.

Spen-ce-ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Spencer*, family name], 1, of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer (1820–1903), or to his doctrine that the universe has evolved from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the operation of mechanical forces; 2, pertaining to, or resembling, the style of handwriting taught by Platt Rogers Spencer (1800–1864), American teacher; as, a *Spencerian* hand:—*n.* a follower of Herbert Spencer.

spend (spĕnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spent (spĕnt), *p.pr.* spending], [< M.E. *spenden* < Lat. *expendere* or *dispendere*, to spend < Lat. *ex* or *dis-*, out + *pendere*, to weigh], 1, to pay out, as money; expend in purchases; 2, to give freely; confer: often with *on* or *upon;* 3, to squander; use wastefully; 4, to exhaust by using; use up; as, his violence soon *spent* itself; 5, to use; consume; pass; as, to *spend* time: *Naut.*, to lose, as a mast:—*v.i.* 1, to pay out money; as, he *spends* unwisely; 2, to waste away; lose force.—*n.* **spend'er.**

spend-thrift (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *adj.* [*spend* + *thrift*], wasteful; extravagant:—*n.* one who spends foolishly or wastefully.

Spen-se-ri-an (spĕn-sē'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Edmund *Spenser* (1552–99), Eng. poet], of or pertaining to the poet, Edmund Spenser, or to his style: **Spenserian stanza**, in English verse, a nine-line stanza, the first eight lines of ten syllables, and the last of twelve syllables, with a rime scheme, *a b a b b c b c c:* first used by Spenser in "The Faerie Queene," and since by Keats, Shelley, Byron, and others.

spent (spĕnt), *adj.* [see **spend**], 1, exhausted; worn out; without energy or force; as, *spent* steam; 2, exhausted of spawn: said of fish: **spent ball**, a projectile whose force is exhausted before striking.

¹sperm (spûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *sperma*, seed < *speirein*, to sow], 1, the fertilizing fluid of male animals, which enables them to reproduce their kind: also called *semen;* 2, a spermatozoön.—*adj.* **sperm'ic.**

²sperm (spûrm), *n.* [abbr. of *spermaceti*, q.v.], a white, waxy solid; spermaceti; also, an oil called *sperm oil*, found in the head of the sperm whale: **sperm oil**, a yellowish oil obtained from the sperm whale, especially from the head: **sperm whale**, a large whale found in warm seas, valued for the spermaceti and the oil, called *sperm oil*, obtained from its head.

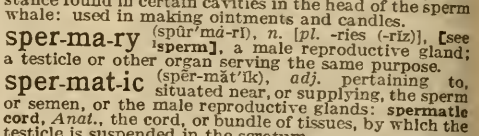
sper-ma-ce-ti (spûr'mă-sē'tĭ; -sĕt'ĭ), *n.* [L.L. *sperma ceti*, sperm of the whale < Gk. *sperma*, sperm + *ketos*, whale], a white, waxy substance found in certain cavities in the head of the sperm whale: used in making ointments and candles.

sper-ma-ry (spûr'mă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see ¹**sperm**], a male reproductive gland; a testicle or other organ serving the same purpose.

sper-mat-ic (spẽr-măt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, situated near, or supplying, the sperm or semen, or the male reproductive glands: **spermatic cord**, *Anat.*, the cord, or bundle of tissues, by which the testicle is suspended in the scrotum.

Sper-ma-toph-y-ta (spûr'mă-tŏf'ĭ-tă), *n.pl.* [Mod. Lat. < Gk. *sperma* (*-atos*), seed + *phuton*, plant], *Bot.*, a phylum of plants comprising the flowering plants, or seed plants: **spermatophyte** (spûr'mă-tō-fīt'), any plant that bears flowers or seeds.

sper-ma-to-zo-ön (spûr'mă-tō-zō'ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -zoa (-zō'ă)], [< Gk. *sperma* (*-atos*), sperm + *zōon*, life], *Zoöl.*, the male germ cell which by uniting with the ovum, or female cell, fertilizes it: also called *sperm cell.*



SPERM WHALE

sper-ry-lite (spĕr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [< F. L. *Sperry*, discoverer], *Mineral.*, a compound of platinum and arsenic, tin-white in color with metallic luster, occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals: found in North Carolina and in Sudbury, Ontario: the only compound of platinum found in nature.

spew (spū), *v.t.* [< A.S. *spīwan* and *speowan*, to spew], 1, to throw up from the stomach; vomit; 2, to cast forth; eject:—*v.i.* 1, to throw up the contents of the stomach; 2, to be sent forth with violence. Also, **spue.**

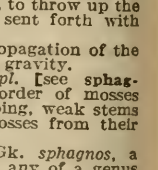
S. P. G. *abbr.* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:—**sp. gr.**, specific gravity.

Sphag-na-les (sfăg-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [see **sphagnum**], *Bot.*, an order of mosses characterized by coarse, water-absorbing, weak stems and short leaves, known as peat mosses from their abundance in peat bogs.

sphag-num (sfăg'nŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Sphagnum*) of mosses included in the order Sphagnales, or peat mosses (see *Bryophyta*, illus.).

sphal-er-ite (sfăl'ẽr-īt), *n.* [< Gk. *sphaleros*, deceptive], *Mineral.*, native zinc sulphide: an important ore of zinc: also called *zinc blende.*

sphe-noid (sfē'noid), *adj.* [< Gk. *sphēn*, wedge + *eidos*, shape], wedge-shaped: *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, a compound, wedge-shaped bone forming the lower front part of the cranium:—*n.* *Anat.*, the sphenoid bone (see *cranium*, illus.).—*adj.* **sphe-noi'dal.**


SPHERE

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [< Gk. *sphaira*, a ball], 1, a globe or globe-like body, as one representing the earth; a ball; also, a celestial body, as a planet; 2, field, extent, or range of control, influence, or the like; as, to seek a wider *sphere* for commerce; 3, natural surroundings, especially social position or rank: *Astron.*

1, the spherical dome of the heavens, on the inner side of which the heavenly bodies appear to be placed: usually called *celestial sphere*; **2**, in old astronomy, any of the revolving, globelike, crystalline shells in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be set, the revolutions of which produced heavenly music; *Geom.*, a solid all parts of the surface of which are equally distant from a point within called the center: generated by the revolution of a circle about any of its diameters; also, its surface (see *solid*, illus.): *Poet.*, the sky; heavens:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sphered (sfērd), *p.pr.* sphering], **1**, to place in a sphere or put among the spheres; **2**, to make round like a sphere.—*adj.* **spher'al.**

spher-i-cal (sfĕr'I-kăl), *adj.* like, or pertaining to, a sphere, or globe: *Math.*, having the form of, or bounded by, the surface of a sphere: **spherical aberration**, *Phys.*, a defect in a lens or mirror, such that rays from the outer portions are not brought to the same focus as the central rays: **spherical excess**, *Trig.*, the excess of the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle over 180°: **spherical triangle**, *Trig.*, a figure formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersecting arcs of three great circles. Also, **spher'ic.**—*adv.* **spher'i-cal-ly.**

sphe-ric-i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or fact of being a sphere, or globe; roundness.

spher-ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n. pl.* used as *sing.* *Math.*, the geometry of figures lying on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

sphe-roid (sfē'roid), *n.* [<Gk. *sphaira*, ball +*eidos*, shape], a body that is nearly a sphere in shape; as, the earth is an oblate *spheroid*: *Geom.*, a solid or surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about either its major axis (*prolate spheroid*) or its minor axis (*oblate spheroid*).—*adj.* **sphe-roi'dal.**

sphe-rom-e-ter (sfē-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *sphaira*, ball +*metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, a device for determining the curvature of the surface of spheres, cylinders, or the like, or for measuring the thickness of small objects.

spher-ule (sfĕr'ōōl), *n.* [<Lat. *sphaerula*, dim. of *sphaera*<Gk. *sphaira*, sphere], a little sphere; a globule.—*adj.* **spher'u-lar** (sfĕr'ōō-lăr).

spher-y (sfĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [see **sphere**], *Poet.*, **1**, of or pertaining to a sphere or to the heavenly spheres; **2**, round; starlike.

sphinc-ter (sfĭngk'tĕr), *n.* [<Gk. *sphigktēr*, band, contractile muscle<*sphiggein*, to bind tight], *Anat.*, a ringlike muscle that surrounds a natural opening in the body, contracting to close it and expanding to open it.—*adj.* **sphinc'ter-al.**

sphinx (sfĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes (sfĭngk'sĕz); sphinges (sfĭn'jēz)], [<Gk. *Sphigx*, Sphinx, perh.<*sphiggein*, to bind tight], **1**, in Greek myth, a monster having the body of a winged lion and a woman's head and breasts; in Egyptian art, a creature represented as having a lion's body with a hawk's, ram's, or man's head; **2**, a reticent person; a person with an inscrutable character: *Entom.*, a hawk moth: also called *sphinx moth*: **Sphinx**, **1**, *Gk. Myth.*, a monster at Thebes, Greece, who slew passers-by when they were unable to solve a riddle which she propounded to them; **2**, *Egypt. Antiq.*, the colossal statue at Giza, near Cairo, the face of which is supposed to be a likeness of the god Harmachis (see illus. next column).

sphra-gis-tics (sfrā-jĭs'tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [<Gk. *sphragistikos*<*sphragis*, seal], the study and classification of engraved seals.

sphyg-mic (sfĭg'mĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *sphygmikos*<*sphygmos*, pulse<*sphuzein*, to beat], *Physiol.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pulse.

sphyg-mo-graph (sfĭg'mō-grăf), *n.* [<Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse+*graphein*, to write], *Physiol.*, an instrument that registers graphically the character of the pulse beat.—*adj.* **sphyg'mo-graph'ic.**—*n.* **sphyg-mog'ra-phy** (-mŏg'rā-fĭ).

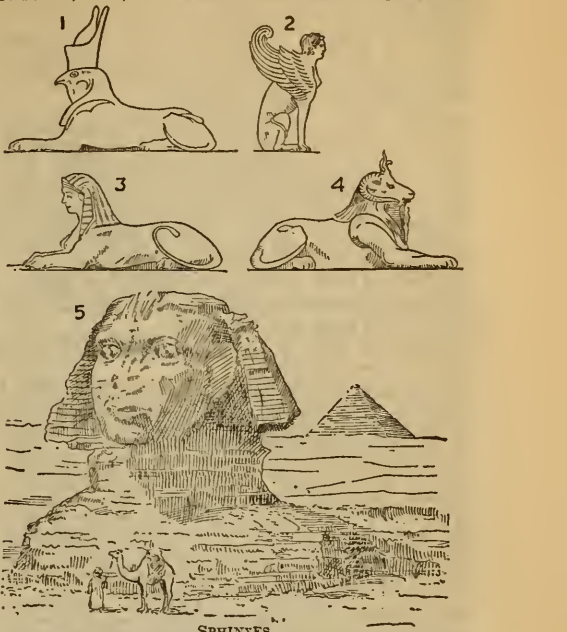
sphyg-mo-ma-nom-e-ter (sfĭg'mō-mā-nŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*sphygmo-* (<Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse) +*manometer*], an instrument for measuring the blood pressure.

Spi-ca (spī'kā), *n.* [<Lat. *spica*, ear of grain], *Astron.*, the brightest star in the constellation Virgo (see *constellation*, chart).

spi-cate (spī'kāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *spicare* (*-atus*), to furnish with spikes; point], *Bot.*, having spikes, or being arranged in the form of a spike; *Zoöl.*, spurlike. Also, **spi'cat-ed** (spī'kāt-ĕd).

***spic-ca-to** (spĭk-kā'tō), *adj.* [It.=detached], *Mus.*, detached; separated: in violin music, played, or to be played, with a loose wrist so that the bow rebounds slightly from the string between successive notes: used in rapid passages.

spice (spīs), *n.* [<O.F. *espice*, spice<Lat. *species*, species, kind], **1**, any of various aromatic vegetable substances, sometimes ground or powdered to be used for seasoning, as cinnamon, nutmeg, pepper; **2**, a relish; that which gives flavor or zest; smack; dash; as, a *spice* of mischief; **3**, an aromatic fragrance: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spiced (spīst), *p.pr.* spicing], to season or flavor, with, or as with, condiments.—*n.* **spic'er.**



SPHINXES

1, crouching sphinx (Egyptian); 2, sitting sphinx (Greek); 3, crouching sphinx (modern); 4, crouching sphinx (Egyptian); 5, the Sphinx at Giza.

spice-bush (spīs'bŏŏsh"), *n.* [*spice*+*bush*], an American shrub (*Benzoin æstivale*) of the laurel family, bearing small, clustered, yellow flowers, and red drupes: also called *spicewood*, *wild allspice*, and *feverbush*.

spic-er-y (spīs'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **spice**], **1**, spices collectively; **2**, that which is spicelike or which has the characteristics of a spice: *Obs.*, a place where spices are kept or sold.

spick-and-span (spĭk"ănd-spăn'), *adj.* new and clean; fresh; without blemish: also written *spick-and-span-new*.

spic-u-late (spĭk'ū-lāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *spiculare* (*-atus*), to point], having, covered with, or divided into, slender, sharp points, or spikelets.

spic-ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* [<L.L. *spicula*, dim. of Lat. *spica*, a sharp point, spike], **1**, a little spike; a delicate, sharp-pointed, hard body; **2**, *Zoöl.*, any of several very small calcareous or siliceous structures, either simple, like a sharp spike, or complex, armed with many spikelike points, which form the skeletons of most sponges.—*adj.* **spic'u-lar** (-lăr).

spic-y (spīs'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **spice**], **1**, flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; fragrant; aromatic; **2**, full of life and point; keen; racy; also, somewhat risqué; **3**, producing, or abounding in, spices: *Slang*, smart in appearance; showy.—*adv.* **spic'i-ly.**—*n.* **spic'i-ness.**

Syn. stimulating, lively, pungent. (See piquant.)

spi-der (spī'dĕr), *n.* [<M.E. *spither*, prob.<A.S. *spinnan*, to spin], **1**, any of various arachnids capable of spinning silken fibers with which some varieties construct webs for catching prey (see *Arachnida*, illus.); **2**, anything suggestive of a spider in form, especially in having long, slender legs; **3**, a kind of frying pan: originally one with long legs to hold it over the logs in a fireplace: *Mech.*, any of various parts having radiating members, as the hub and spokes of a wheel.

spi-der-wort (spī'dĕr-wûrt"), *n.* [*spider*+*wort*], any of a family (*Commelinaceæ*) of plants bearing blue or violet flowers with slender, hairy stamens; especially, any plant of a certain genus (*Tradescantia*) of this family.

spied (spīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *spy*, which see.

spie-gel-ei-sen (spē'gĕl-ī"zĕn; shpē'-), *n.* [Ger. *spiegel*, mirror + *eisen*, iron], *Metal.*, a pig iron containing 10 to 30 per cent of manganese, which is extensively used in the manufacture of steel: also called *spiegel iron*; *spiegel*.

spig-ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* [prob. < Prov'l *espiga*, spike < Lat. *spica*, plant spike, ear of grain], **1**, a peg or pointed piece of wood used to stop the opening or bunghole in a cask; **2**, the plug in a faucet or cock; sometimes, the faucet or cock itself.

[1]spike (spīk), *n.* [source uncertain: cf. Sw. and Norw. *spik*, nail], **1**, a sharp point or projection; **2**, any sharp, slender object, as a kind of large nail: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spiked (spīkt), *p.pr.* spiking], **1**, to fasten or equip with large nails or sharp points; **2**, to run through with a sharp point: *Mil.*, to disable (a cannon), as by plugging its vent with a spike.—*adj.* **spik'y.**

[2]spike (spīk), *n.* [< Lat. *spica*, plant spike], an ear of grain: *Bot.*, a mode of inflorescence, or arrangement of flowers on a stalk, in which the flowers are attached directly, without stems, along the end of the stalk, as in the plantain (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

spike lav-en-der *Bot.*, a species of mint resembling the true lavender, and yielding an oil used by artists.

spike-let (spīk'lĕt), *n.* [dim. of [2]*spike*], *Bot.*, a very small or secondary spike, as the flower cluster of certain grasses.

spike-nard (spīk'närd), *n.* [< L.L. *spica nardi*, a transl. of Gk. *nardou stakhus*, spike of nard], **1**, a precious oil or ointment used by the ancients; **2**, an aromatic herb (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) of the East Indies, supposedly yielding this oil; **3**, any of various fragrant oils: *Bot.*, a plant (*Aralia racemosa*) of the ginseng family, having large, spicy, aromatic roots.

spile (spīl), *n.* [prob. < [2]*pile* by influence of dial. *spile*, splinter], **1**, a large timber driven into the ground as a foundation; a pile; **2**, a wooden plug or spigot; **3**, in the United States, a spout driven into a hole bored in a tree, as a sugar maple, to drain off the sap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spiled (spīld), *p.pr.* spiling], **1**, to drive piles into; **2**, to put supporting timbers under; **3**, to provide with a spigot.—*n.* **spil'ing.**

spil-i-kin (spĭl'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [< O.Du. *spelleken*, a small pin], a light strip or peg of wood, ivory, bone, or other material, used in playing certain games, as jackstraws, or in keeping score, as in cribbage: *pl.* a game played with such pieces. Also, **spil'li-kin.**

[1]spill (spĭl), *n.* [< A.S. *spell*, a splinter; torch < O.Teut. source: cf. O.H.G. *spaltan*, to split], **1**, a slender piece of anything, as a splinter, wooden pin, metal rod, or the like; **2**, a thin strip of wood or small roll of paper for lighting a lamp, etc.

[2]spill (spĭl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spilled (spĭld) or spilt (spĭlt), *p.pr.* spilling], [< A.S. *spillan*, to destroy, spoil], **1**, to cause or permit to run over, or fall out of, a vessel or other container: used generally of liquids, powder, sand, or the like; **2**, to cause to be scattered, wasted, lost, or the like; cause to pour forth wantonly; as, to *spill* blood: *Naut.*, to permit wind to escape from, in order to reef or furl, as a sail: *Colloq.*, to throw or overthrow, as a rider from his horse:—*v.i.* to flow over, fall out, be scattered, or the like:—*n.* the act or state of overflowing, scattering, falling out, or running over; the overflow of a dam: *Colloq.*, **1**, a throw or tumble, as from a bicycle; **2**, a heavy shower.

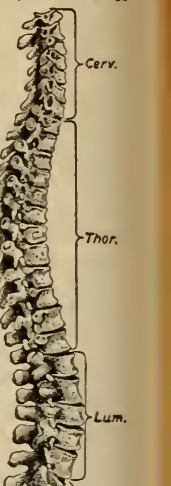
spill-way (spĭl'wā"), *n.* [[2]*spill* + *way*], a channel for conveying away the overflow of a dam.

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* [see [2]**spill**], *Archaic*, that which is spilled; hence, waste or lavishness.

spin (spĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* spun (spŭn), or, *Archaic*, span (spăn), *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning], [< A.S. *spinnan*, to spin < O.Teut. source], **1**, to draw out and twist (various fibers) into threads; as, to *spin* cotton; **2**, to make by drawing out and twisting various fibers; as, to *spin* thread or wool; **3**, to form (a web or cocoon) by drawing out threads of fluid from a gland: said of spiders, silkworms, and the like; **4**, to draw out tediously; relate at tiresome length: often with *out*; as, to *spin* out a story; **5**, to cause to whirl rapidly, as a top; turn around: *Mech.*, to form (a disk of sheet metal) into a hollow shape in or on a lathe:—*v.i.* **1**, to draw out and twist fiber into threads; **2**, to expel threads of fluid and form a web or cocoon with them: said of a spider, silkworm, or the like; **3**, to whirl; twirl; turn around quickly and rapidly: *Colloq.*, to move swiftly and easily; as, to *spin* along the road in a motor car:—*n.* the act of spinning; especially, a rapid whirling: *Colloq.*, **1**, a rapid and easy movement, especially on wheels; **2**, a short drive, as in an automobile.

spin-ach (spĭn'ăj; spĭn'ĕch), *n.* [< O.F. *espinage* (*espinache*), spinach: source uncertain], a common garden herb of the goosefoot family, the leaves of which are boiled and eaten as a vegetable. Also, **spin'age.**—*adj.* **spi-na'ceous.**

spi-nal (spī'năl), *adj.* [see **spine**], pertaining to a spine, or pointed, stiff growth on a plant or animal: *Anat.*, **1**, pertaining to the backbone; as, *spinal* disease; **2**, pertaining to a spine, or thornlike, spinous process: **spinal column**, the backbone, a series of similar bones joined by cartilage, extending from the base of the skull to the pelvis, and affording a strong, flexible support for the body: **spinal cord**, a large cord of nervous tissue running lengthwise through the spinal column.



SPINAL COLUMN showing the groups of vertebræ: *Cerv.*, cervical; *Thor.*, thoracic; *Lum.*, lumbar; *Sac.*, sacral; *Coc.*, coccygeal.

spin-dle (spĭn'dl), *n.* [< A.S. *spinel*, spindle < *spinnan*, to spin], **1**, in spinning on a wheel or a machine, the long, thin rod used for twisting and holding the spun thread; in spinning by hand, a round stick, tapering at each end, on which the thread is twisted and held (see *spinning wheel*, illus.); **2**, an axle or shaft: a slender rod or pin on which a part turns, or which revolves, as in various machines; **3**, anything very slender and thin; a slender person; **4**, a measure for yarn:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spindled (-dld), *p.pr.* spindling], to grow or become disproportionately long and slim.

spin-dle-leg-ged (spĭn'dl-lĕg"ĕd; -ld; -lĕgd"), *adj.* having long, slender legs; as, a *spindle-legged* table.

spin-dle-shanks (spĭn'dl-shăngks"), *n. pl.* [*spindle* + *shank*], long, thin legs: *pl.* used as *sing.* a tall person with long, thin legs.—*adj.* **spin'dle-shanked"** (-shăngkt").

spin-dling (spĭn'dlĭng), *adj.* [see **spindle**], long and thin; especially, too thin in proportion to height:—*n.* a tall, slender person or thing.

spin-drift (spĭn'drĭft), *n.* [var. of *spoondrift*, q.v.], foam or spray blown up from the surface of a stormy sea: also called *spoondrift*.

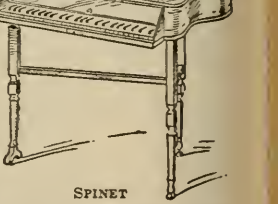
spine (spīn), *n.* [< Lat. *spina*, thorn; backbone], *Bot.*, a stiff, thorn-shaped or pointed growth on a plant: *Zoöl.*, any similar growth on an animal, as on a fish: *Anat.*, **1**, the backbone; the spinal column; **2**, a slender process of bone, as the dorsal process on a vertebra.—*adj.* **spi'nous.**

spin-el (spĭn'ĕl; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* [< O.F. *espinelle*, spine < Lat. *spina*, thorn: in allusion to pointed shape of crystals], *Mineral.*, one of a group of variously colored crystalline minerals composed of oxides of magnesium, aluminum, iron, etc., valuable as ores: **spinel ruby**, a deep-red variety of spinel, inferior in value to the true ruby, but valued as a gem.

spine-less (spīn'lĕs), *adj.* [see **spine**], **1**, having no backbone; invertebrate; **2**, without courage; without the will to resist; weak; as, a *spineless* simpleton; **3**, without spines or pointed outgrowths; as, the *spineless* cactus.

spi-nes-cent (spī-nĕs'-ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *spinescens* (*-entis*), becoming thorny], *Bot.*, becoming spiny; spinous; *Zoöl.*, tending toward a spinous condition.—*n.* **spi-nes'cence.**

spin-et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [< O.F. *espinette*, spinet, prob. named for the inventor, Giovanni *Spinetti* of Venice], *Mus.*, an obsolete stringed and keyed instrument like the harpsichord, but smaller: an early form of piano.


SPINET

spin-i-fex (spĭn'ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *spina*, spine + *facere*, to make], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Spinifex*) of spiny grasses, mostly found in Australia: used for fodder and as sand binders.

spin-na-ker (spĭn'ə-kĕr), *n.* [prob. < *spinx*, a mispronunciation of *Sphinx*, the name of the first yacht which used this sail], *Naut.*, a large sail, triangular in shape, used chiefly by a racing vessel running before the wind.

spin-ner (spĭn'ĕr), *n.* [see **spin**], one who or that which spins; specifically, in fishing, any of various attachments to a hook, that twirl and so attract the attention of the fish: *Aëro.*, a conical cap over the hub of the propeller of an airplane (see *airplane*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, a spider.

spin-ner-et (spĭn'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* [dim. of *spinner* < *spin*, q.v.], *Zoöl.*, the organ that spins silk, as in silkworms or spiders.

spin-ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -neys (-nĭz)], [< O.F. *espinei*, *espinoi*, a place full of brambles < Lat. *spina*, spine], in England, a thicket; a small wood or clump of trees. Also, **spin'ny.**

spin-ning jen-ny a machine having several spindles, so that a number of threads can be spun at a time: invented by James Hargreaves, an Englishman, in 1767.

spin-ning wheel a machine with a spindle which is turned by a large wheel operated by hand or foot power, on which fibers, as cotton, wool, or the like, are twisted into thread or yarn: no longer used commercially.

SPINNING BY HAND AND ON SPINNING WHEEL

1, hand spinning with distaff and spindle: *a*, distaff, holding flax, wool, or cotton to be twisted into thread; *b*, rove, or fibers as they come from distaff, which are drawn out or attenuated as they are twisted; *c*, spindle: first twirled by fingers and allowed to hang, thus drawing and twisting thread; then used as a spool to wind up twisted thread.—2, details of spindle: *a*, whorl, or weighted disk, used to steady the twisting motion; *b*, spun thread already wound; *c*, half hitch to keep thread from unwinding while next rove is being twisted.—3, flax spinning wheel as developed in Saxony about 1530: *a*, treadle; *b*, distaff; *c*, rove; *d*, large wheel, which is connected by a double cord or belt with the spindle and flyer, *e*; *f*, handle regulating tension of cords.—4, details of spindle and flyer: *ab*, eye, or hole in axle, through which rove comes from operator's hands; *c*, flyer, which is turned by cord running over wharve, or pulley, *d*; *e*, bobbin, or reel, which, when *d* is unscrewed, slips into place on axle, *h*, or spindle, and turns loosely on it; *f*, hooks for distributing twisted thread on bobbin; *g*, wharve for turning bobbin. Rove is drawn from distaff, and attenuated by hand. As flyer is turned by cord, rove is twisted and then wound on bobbin, which, having smaller wharve, turns faster if operator does not hold it back by tautness of yarn.

spi-nous (spī'nŭs), *adj.* [see **spine**], **1**, full of, or covered with, sharp, pointed thorns or quills, as the porcupine; thorny: also, *spinose* (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'): **2**, like a spine; as, a *spinous* process of bone. —*n.* **spi-nos'i-ty** (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

spin-ster (spĭn'stĕr), *n.* [fem. of *spinner* < *spin*, q.v.], **1**, a woman who spins; **2**, an unmarried woman; also, in popular use, an elderly, unmarried woman; formerly, a title bestowed on unmarried women from the daughter of a viscount down.

spi-nule (spī'nūl; spĭn'ūl), *n.* [< Lat. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, spine], a small spine.—*adj.* **spin'u-lose** (spĭn'ū-lōs; spī'nū-lōs).—*adj.* **spin'u-les'cent** (spĭn'ū-lĕs'ĕnt).

spin-y (spĭn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **spine**], **1**, full of, or covered with, thorny prongs or points; prickly; thorny; **2**, full of difficulty or perplexity; troublesome: *Obs.*, slim; slender.—*n.* **spin'i-ness.**

spin-y ant-eat-er the echidna, an egg-laying mammal of Australia, having a wormlike tongue, a prolonged snout, and strong spines mingled with the hair of the skin: an anteater resembling a porcupine (for illus. see *echidna*).

spir-a-cle (spīr'ə-kl; spī'rə-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *spiraculum* < *spirare*, to breathe], *Zoöl.*, one of the small openings through which many aquatic mammals, including whales, porpoises, etc., breathe; in insects, any of the exterior openings of the tracheæ, or air tubes of the body: *Obs.*, an aperture.

spi-ræ-a (spī-rē'ə), *n.* [< Gk. *speiraia*, spiræa, prob. < *speira*, coil], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Spiræa*) of shrubs of the rose family, cultivated or wild, bearing small white or pink flowers. Also, **spi-re'a.**

spi-ral (spī'rəl), *n.* [see **spire**], **1**, *Geom.*, a plane curve traced by a point moving around a fixed point from which it continually recedes (as in a watch spring); also, a similar curve traced by a point moving around an axis, and continually receding from a plane cutting the axis (as in the thread on a bolt or a wood screw): **2**, anything shaped like, or resembling, either of these curves:—*adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a spiral: **spiral nebula**, any of a vast number of luminous masses in the form of great spirals, located at enormous distances from the earth, each of which is now regarded as probably constituting a universe similar in scope to that constituting our solar system and visible stars.—*adv.* **spi'ral-ly.**

SPIRALS

1, parabolic spiral; 2, helix or cylindrical spiral; 3, conical spiral.

spi-rant (spī'rănt), *n.* [< Lat. *spirans* (*-antis*), breathing], *Phon.*, a consonant produced by the forced passage of the breath through a narrow opening; a fricative or continuant consonant sound, as *f*, *s*, *sh*, *v* (see phonetic alphabet, App. I).

¹spire (spīr), *n.* [< Lat. *spira* < Gk. *speira*, coil, twist], a spiral, or single turn of a spiral: specifically, the upper part of a spiral shell, including all the whorls except that forming the main body.—*adj.* **spired** (spīrd).

²spire (spīr), *n.* [< A.S. *spīr*, a stalk or stem of a plant], **1**, a slender leaf or blade, as of grass **2**, a body that tapers to a point; especially, a slender, tapering top of a tower or steeple; also, a steeple; **3**, highest point; pinnacle:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spired (spīrd), *p.pr.* spiring], to shoot forth, or point up, in or as in, a spire:—*v.t.* to supply with a tapering top.

Spi-rif-er-a (spī-rĭf'ĕr-ə), *n.* [Mod. Lat. < Lat. *spira*, a coil + *ferre*, to bear], *Paleontology*, a genus of fossil brachiopods, characterized by highly developed spiral appendages: abundant in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations.

spi-ril-lum (spī-rĭl'ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lə)], [L.L., dim. of Lat. *spira*, coil], *Bacteriol.*, any of a genus (*Spirillum*) of bacteria, spirally curved; also, a filiform, or thread-shaped, bacterium (see *bacteria*, illus.).

spir-it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *spiritus*, breath, spirit < *spirare*, to breathe], **1**, life; the principle of life regarded as a mysterious entity separable from the body; **2**, the soul; the immortal, nonphysical part of man; **3**, a supernatural being, as a ghost or fairy; **4**, a person, considered with reference to qualities of mind or temper; as, a noble *spirit*; **5**, temper; mood; disposition; humor: usually *pl.*; also, lively or courageous mood; courage, energy, or liveliness; as, the troops advanced with *spirit*; **6**, power of mind, moral or intellectual; as, "the *spirit* is willing"; **7**, condition of mind, temper, or disposition; as, the *spirit* of the army was loyal; **8**, enthusiasm for an object; as, school *spirit*; **9**, real meaning; intent; as, the tone of the words contradicted their *spirit*; **10**, any distilled alcoholic liquor used as a beverage or otherwise, as brandy, whisky, or gin: usually *pl.*: *Pharm.* an alcoholic solution of some medicinal principle; especially, an alcoholic solution of a volatile substance; as, *spirit* of camphor: distinguished from *tincture*: often *pl.*: *Obs.*, air; breath; hence, life: **Spirit**, the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Spirit:—*v.t.* **1**, to carry suddenly or secretly, as if supernaturally: often with *off* or *away*; **2**, to encourage; cheer; animate: often with *up*.

spir-it-ed (spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* **1**, full of vigor or life; animated; lively; as, a *spirited* horse; a *spirited* answer; **2**, showing disposition of a certain kind: in composition; as, a mean-*spirited* fellow; a low-*spirited* mood: *Obs.*, possessed by an evil spirit.—*adv.* **spir'it-ed-ly.**—*n.* **spir'it-ed-ness.**

Syn. bold, ardent, fiery, vivacious, mettlesome.—*Ant.* lifeless, dull, unanimated, dead, heavy.

spir-it-ing (spĭr'ĭt-ĭng), *n.* lively movement or action, as of a spirit; hence, a thing done quickly and well, as if by a spirit.

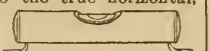
spir-it-ism (spĭr'ĭ-tĭzm), *n.* the belief that the souls of the dead communicate with

the living, either directly or through mediums; spiritualism.—*n.* **spir'it-ist.**—*adj.* **spir"it-is'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk).

spir-it-less (spĭr'ĭt-lĕs), *adj.* 1, listless; dejected; inactive; without vigor, vivacity, or animation; as, a *spiritless* address, or speaker; 2, dead; without life.—*adv.* **spir'it-less-ly.**

Syn. torpid, vapid, lifeless, heavy, dull.

spir-it lev-el *Mech.*, an instrument for adjusting something to the true horizontal, or for determining a horizontal plane, by the position of a bubble in a glass tube of alcohol or other liquid.



SPIRIT LEVEL

spir-it rap-ping rapping or tapping often heard in séances with a spiritualistic medium.

spir-its of harts-horn *Chem.*, a solution of ammonia in water, for household use, as in cleaning; commonly called *ammonia.*

spir-it-u-al (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl), *adj.* [<O.F. *spirituel* <Lat. *spiritualis* <*spiritus*, spirit: see **spirit**], 1, not material; of or pertaining to the mind or soul, as distinguished from matter: opposite of *physical*; 2, pertaining to the soul or higher nature of man; 3, pure; holy; divine; proceeding from heaven; 4, pertaining to sacred or religious things; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical:—*n. Mus.*, a hymn or sacred song, especially one native to the negro race.—*adv.* **spir'it-u-al-ly.**—*n.* **spir'it-u-al-ness.**

spir-it-u-al-ism (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, the belief that disembodied spirits communicate with the living, especially through a medium, as by rapping, writing, etc.; spiritism; 2, idealism; the doctrine that nothing exists except soul or spirit.—*n.* **spir'it-u-al-ist.**—*adj.* **spir"it-u-al-is'tic.**

spir-it-u-al-i-ty (spĭr"ĭt-ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being neither physical nor material; soul as apart from matter; 2, unworldliness; elevation of mind; as, the *spirituality* of an author: *Eccl. Law*, that which belongs, or is due, to the church, as tithes.

spir-it-u-al-ize (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to make spiritual; purify; 2, to animate; breathe life into; 3, to invest with a spiritual meaning.—*n.* **spir"it-u-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn).

spi-ri-tu-el (spĭr"ĭt-ū-ĕl'; spē"rē"tü"ĕl'), *adj.* [Fr. = spiritual], having the higher and finer qualities of mind; also, having the appearance of grace, delicacy, etc.; refined.—*fem. adj.* ***spi"ri"tu"elle'*** (-ĕl').

spir-it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *adj.* [see **spirit**], containing, or of the nature of, alcohol or distilled alcoholic liquors; intoxicating: *Obs.*, active; lively.—*n.* **spir'it-u-ous-ness.**

spi-ri-tus** (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. = breath], spirit: *Gram.*, a breathing: ***spiritus asper, (ăs'pĕr), [Lat. = rough], *Gram.*, a rough breathing: aspirate: ***spiritus lenis***, (lē'nĭs), [Lat. = gentle], *Gram.*, a smooth breathing.

spi-ro-graph (spī'rō-grăf), *n.* [<Lat. *spirare*, to breathe+Gk. *graphein*, to write], an instrument used to record respiratory movements.

spi-rom-e-ter (spī-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *spirare*, to breathe+Gk. *metron*, a measure], any of various instruments for measuring the amount of air that can be exhaled.—*n.* **spi-rom'e-try.**

[1]spirt (spûrt), *v.i.* [see [1]spurt], to gush forth in a sudden jet:—*v.t.* to force out in a sudden jet:—*n.* a sudden gush of liquid. See [1]spurt, *Pfd. S.*

[2]spirt (spûrt), *v.i.* [see [2]spurt], to make a sudden, brief, extreme effort:—*n.* a sudden, increased exertion; renewed effort. See [2]spurt, *Pfd. S.*

[1]spir-y (spīr'ĭ), *adj.* [see [1]spire], having the form of a spiral; whorled; winding around a center, and generally tapering, as the thread of a screw.

[2]spir-y (spīr'ĭ), *adj.* [see [2]spire], 1, spire-shaped; tall and tapering; 2, having many spires.

[1]spit (spĭt), *n.* [<A.S. *spitu*, spit], 1, a long, pointed rod which is used to hold meat for roasting before an open fire; 2, a small point of land, or a long, narrow shoal, extending out into the sea:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spitted, *p.pr.* spitting], to push a pointed rod through; pierce with a spit; impale.

[2]spit (spĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spit, or, *Archaic*, spat (spăt), *p.pr.* spitting], [<A.S. *spittan*, *spǣtan*, to spit], 1, to eject from the mouth, as blood or saliva; hence, 2, to eject or throw out in scattering drops from an opening; 3, to send down in drops or flakes, as rain or snow; 4, to utter in an angry manner, like a snarling animal; as, to *spit* threats:—*v.i.* 1, to eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate; 2, to rain or snow lightly; 3, to make a hissing noise like that of expectorating; said especially of cats:—*n.* 1, saliva; 2, the act of ejecting saliva; 3, a light fall of rain or snow.—*n.* **spit'ter.**

spit ball paper chewed into a pellet or small ball: *Baseball*, a kind of pitched ball: so called because moistened on one side with saliva by the pitcher.

spitch-cock (spĭch'kŏk"), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. <M.H.G. *spiz*, spit+*kochen*, to cook], *Cookery*, an eel split open and broiled:—*v.t.* to split open (an eel) and broil.

spite (spīt), *n.* [abbr. of *despite*], ill will or hatred toward another, with the desire to irritate, annoy, or injure; malice; grudge: *Rare*, annoyance; bad luck; trouble; *Obs.*, injury; dishonor: **in spite of** or **spite of**, in defiance of, notwithstanding; formerly, in contempt of:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spited, *p.pr.* spiting], to show malice toward; try to injure or baffle; thwart: *Archaic*, to harass; vex; offend; affront.

Syn., *n.* bitterness, pique, rancor, malevolence, grudge, enmity. (See malice.)

spite-ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* full of ill will; malicious; having a desire to annoy or injure; malevolent.—*adv.* **spite'ful-ly.**—*n.* **spite'ful-ness.**

spit-fire (spĭt'fīr"), *n.* [<*spit*+*fire*], *Colloq.*, a very quick-tempered person.

spit-ter (spĭt'ĕr), *n.* [see [1]spit], 1, one who puts meat on a spit; 2, a young deer with antlers just beginning to shoot or become sharp.

spit-tle (spĭt'l), *n.* [<A.S. *spātl*, *spǣtl*, spittle <*spǣtan*, to spit], saliva, especially that which has been ejected from the mouth: *Entom.*, the frothy matter that surrounds the larvæ of some insects; also, the insect producing this.

spit-toon (spĭ-to͞on'), *n.* [<*spit*+*-oon*, as in *balloon*], a vessel into which one may spit.

spitz dog (spĭts), [<Ger. *spitz(hund)*, pointed (dog)], a variety of Pomeranian dog, usually white, with a sharp muzzle, long, silky hair, and bushy tail: also called *spitz.*

spit-zen-burgh (spĭt'sĕn-bûrg), *n.* [named for islands of *Spitzbergen*], any of several varieties of apples, having a red-and-yellow skin.

splanch-nic (splăngk'nĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *splagkhnikos*, of the bowels <*splagkhna*, the internal organs], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the intestines or viscera; intestinal; visceral.

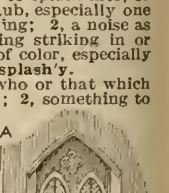
splash (splăsh), *v.t.* [imit. var. of [1]*plash*], 1, to spatter or toss about: used of something in liquid form; as, to *splash* paint; 2, to spatter or soil, with water, mud, or the like; bespatter; as, the automobile *splashed* her dress; 3, to cause to look as if splashed; decorate with scattered spots or splashes; as, a robe *splashed* with gold: *Rare*, to accomplish, as a journey, by some action resembling splashing; as, to *splash* one's way through the mud:—*v.i.* 1, to dash or spatter a liquid about in drops; 2, to fall or fly in scattered drops; as, paint *splashes*; 3, to fall or proceed with a dash or splatter; as, to *splash* into, or through, a puddle:—*n.* 1, a spot or daub, especially one made by a liquid thrown upon anything; 2, a noise as from splashing water, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid; 3, an irregular spot of color, especially on an animal's skin; a blotch.—*adj.* **splash'y.**

splash-er (splăsh'ĕr), *n.* 1, one who or that which splashes or is splashed; 2, something to keep off or protect from splashes.

splat (splăt), *n.* [akin to *split*], in joinery, a wide, flat, vertical piece of wood, as in a chair back.

splat-ter (splăt'ĕr), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [imit.; prob. var. of *spatter*], to spatter; splash:—*n.* a splashing or the sound of splashing.

splay (splā), *v.t.* [abbr. of *display*], 1, to dislocate, or throw out of joint: said especially of the shoulder bone of a horse; 2, to slope or slant, as the sides of the opening of a door or window: *Obs.*, to show; spread out; display:—*n.* 1, enlargement; spread; 2, in building, a sloped surface; a surface at an oblique angle to another:—*adj.* spread out; broad and flat; hence, clumsy; awkward; ungainly; sprawling.



SPLAY

A, Gothic window from within: B, plan construction: *a*, *a*, splays.

splay-foot (splā'fo͝ot"), *n.* [*pl.* -feet (-fēt")], [*splay*+*foot*], 1, unnatural flatness and turning outward of a foot; 2, a foot so deformed:—*adj.* having such a deformity.—*adj.* **splay'foot"ed.**

spleen (splēn), *n.* [<Gk. *splēn*, spleen], 1, *Anat.*, one of the ductless glands situated at the left of the stomach, and considered a blood-forming organ: supposed by the ancients to be the seat of the passions; hence, 2, ill temper, melancholy, or spite.—*adj.* **spleen'ful.**—*adj.* **spleen'ish.**—*adj.* **spleen'y.**

splen-dent (splĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *splendens* (*-entis*), shining], **1**, shining; lustrous, as a metal; **2**, outstanding; illustrious.

splen-did (splĕn'dĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *splendidus* <*splendēre*, to be bright], **1**, magnificent; gorgeous; **2**, very bright; **3**, heroic; inspiring: *Colloq.*, fine; excellent.—*adv.* **splen'did-ly.**—*n.* **splen'did-ness.**
Syn. majestic, imposing, inspiring, glorious.

splen-dif-er-ous (splĕn-dĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *splendor*, splendor+*ferre*, to bear], gorgeous; magnificent: used humorously.

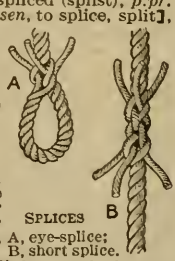
splen-dor (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* [Lat.<*splendēre*, to be bright], **1**, great brightness; extreme brilliancy; **2**, richness; pomp. Also, **splen'dour.**—*adj.* **splen'dor-ous; splen'drous.**
Syn. gorgeousness, magnificence, luster, showiness, parade, sumptuousness, display. (See grandeur.)

sple-net-ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĕn'ē-tĭk), *adj.* [see **spleen**], **1**, affected with splenic disorder; **2**, fretful; peevish; melancholy:—*n.* a person suffering from a disease of the spleen; also, an ill-tempered or spiteful person.—*adj.* **sple-net'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sple-net'i-cal-ly.**—*adj.* **splen'i-tive** (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv).
Syn., *adj.* morose, spiteful, churlish, sour, crabbed, testy, gruff. (See sullen, gloomy.)

splen-ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or supplying, the spleen.

spleu-chan (splü'khăn), *n.* [<Gael. *spliuchan*, a pouch, pocket], *Sc.*, a pouch, or bag, especially for tobacco: also used as a purse.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spliced (splīst), *p.pr.* splicing], [<M.Du. *splissen*, to splice, split], **1**, to unite without knots, as two ropes, by interweaving or otherwise joining the ends of the strands; **2**, to connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast: *Slang*, to unite as husband and wife; marry:—*n.* the union, or place of union, of ropes, timbers, or the like, by splicing.—*n.* **splic'er.**



SPLICES
A, eye-splice; B, short splice.

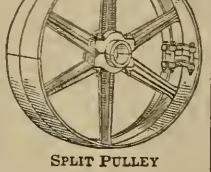
spline (splīn), *n.* [perh. related to *splint*], a thin, flexible strip of metal or wood used for drawing flat curves: *Mech.*, a feather or key for a shaft and pulley; also, the slot or groove for such a key.

splint (splĭnt), *n.* [<M.Du. *splinle*, metal plate or pin], **1**, a splinter; **2**, a thin strip of wood for basketwork, chair seats, or the like; **3**, a small tumor on a horse's leg; **4**, an appliance for holding in place an injured part, as a fractured bone; **5**, in a suit of medieval armor, any of a number of thin metal plates overlapping one another so as to permit movement by the wearer:—*v.t.* to confine, stiffen, or support, as a broken bone, with a splint.

splint bone in the leg of the horse and some other animals, one of the small bones on either side of the leg bone between the knee and fetlock.

splin-ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v.t.* to split into long, thin pieces; sliver; *Rare*, to make secure with a splint, or thin strip of wood:—*v.i.* to be torn into slivers or fragments:—*n.* a thin strip, as of wood, split or torn off lengthwise; a fragment.—*adj.* **splin'ter-y.**

split (splĭt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* split, or, *Rare*, splitted, *p.pr.* splitting], [<M.Du. *splitten*, to split], **1**, to divide or cut lengthwise, as wood with the grain; **2**, to rend or tear apart violently; **3**, to divide or break up into parts or layers; also, to break up into factions or sides, as a political party; **4**, to divide between candidates; as, to *split* a vote: **split infinitive**, an infinitive with *to*, having a qualifier between the *to* and the verb, as in the expression, *to really know*: **split pulley**, a pulley wheel consisting of two semicircular halves bolted together:—*v.i.* **1**, to burst; break apart; **2**, to divide lengthwise, or with the grain; **3**, to separate into parties or factions; *Colloq.*, to feel as if bursting with pain, or with laughter or merriment:—*n.* **1**, a rent or crack; a fissure made lengthwise; **2**, division or separation, as in an organization; rupture; **3**, a splint for weaving baskets; also, a splinter; **4**, any of the layers into which a hide may be divided (see *hide*, illus.).—*n.* **split'ter.**


SPLIT PULLEY

Syn., *v.* separate, tear, divide, cut. (See break.)

splotch (splŏch), *n.* [source uncertain: prob. imit.], a stain; daub; blotch; spot:—*v.t.* to soil with a stain or blotch.—*adj.* **splotch'y.**

splurge (splûrj), *n.* [prob. imit.], *Colloq.*, a showy display; a conceited personal demonstration:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* splurged (splûrjd), *p.pr.* splurging], *Colloq.*, to make a conceited or offensive display.

splut-ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v.t.* [var. of *sputter*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, to utter in a quick and incoherent manner:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, **1**, to speak hastily and confusedly: often with *at*; **2**, to make a hissing or confused noise:—*n.* *Colloq.*, a confused noise; stir.—*n.* **splut'ter-er.**

spod-u-mene (spŏd'ū-mēn), *n.* [<Gk. *spodoumenos*, burnt to ashes], *Mineral.*, a highly crystalline silicate of lithium and aluminum, valued, especially in its green varieties, as a gem.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spoiled (spoild) or spoilt (spoilt), *p.pr.* spoiling], [<O.F. *espoillier* <Lat. *spoliare*, to strip, plunder<*spolium*, skin stripped off an animal, spoil], **1**, to rob; despoil: often with *of*; **2**, to corrupt; ruin; damage or impair the good qualities of; **3**, to overindulge, with harmful effects on character; ruin the disposition of by overindulgence; as, to *spoil* a child:—*v.i.* **1**, to become corrupted; decay; lose freshness or other good qualities; **2**, to practice plunder or robbery:—*n.* **1**, that which is taken from another by force; pillage; plunder; booty; **2**, an object or article of pillage; a prey; **3**, a plundering; the act of plundering: *pl.* public offices and the gain derived from them, appropriated as plunder by the successful party in an election.—*n.* **spoil'er.**—*n.* **spoil'age.**
Syn., *v.* plunder, injure, impair, destroy, corrupt.

spoils-man (spoilz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*spoil*+*man*], *U. S. Politics*, one who works for a party in the hope of being rewarded by a share of the spoils; one who approves of this practice.

spoils sys-tem *U. S. Politics*, the distribution of public official positions among the members of the party in power, as a reward of loyalty and not as a recognition of ability.

[1]spoke (spōk), past tense of the irregular verb *speak*, which see.

[2]spoke (spōk), *n.* [<A.S. *spāca*, a spoke], **1**, one of the bars of a wheel connecting the center with the rim; **2**, a round, or rung, of a ladder; **3**, one of the handles set radially into the rim of a ship's steering wheel; **4**, a bar to keep a wheel from turning, as in going down hill:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spoked (spōkt), *p.pr.* spoking], **1**, to supply (a wheel) with spokes; **2**, to place a bar in (a wheel) to check turning.

spo-ken (spō'kn), past participle of the irregular verb *speak*:—*p.adj.* **1**, uttered in speech; oral: opposite of *written*; **2**, speaking: used in combination; as, pleasant-*spoken*; cross-*spoken*.

spoke-shave (spōk'shāv"), *n.* [<*spoke*+*shave*], a carpenter's tool having a handle on either end of a blade, used in dressing the curved surfaces of woodwork: originally used in making spokes for wagons.

SPOKESHAVE
1, blade; 2, blade guard; 3, set screws for adjusting blade; 4, screw for locking blade; 5, under side of tool with blade projecting through opening.

spokes-man (spōks'măn), *n.* [*pl.* spokesmen (-mĕn)], [*speak*+*man*], an agent or representative who speaks for another or others.

spo-li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<Lat. *spoliare* (*-atus*), to spoil], to rob; plunder:—*v.i.* to engage in robbing and plundering.—*n.* **spo'li-a"tor.**—*adj.* **spo'li-a-tive.**

spo-li-a-tion (spō"lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* the act of plundering or robbing, especially in time of war: *Law*, the act of tampering with, or injuring, a document to impair its value as evidence.
Syn. robbery, piracy, brigandage, plunder, larceny.

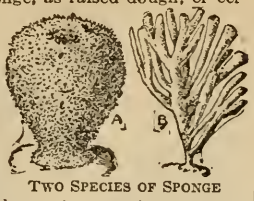
spon-da-ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk), *adj.* [see **spondee**], *Class. Pros.*, pertaining to, or characterized by, a spondee or spondees.—*adj.* **spon-da'i-cal.**

spon-dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [<Lat.<Gk. *spondeios* (*pous*), spondaic (foot), used in hymns accompanying libations<*spondē*, a drink offering <*spendein*, to pour out], *Class. Pros.*, a poetic foot of two long syllables, represented by – –, as in Latin *prīmās*; *Eng. Pros.*, a poetic foot of two stressed syllables (see *prosody*, NOTE).

spon-dyl (spŏn'dĭl), *n.* [<Gk. *sphondulos*, a vertebra], a joint or joining; especially, a joint of the backbone; a vertebra. Also, **spon'dyle.**

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [<A.S.<Gk. *spoggia*, *spoggos*, a sponge; any spongy substance], **1**, the porous elastic mass of horny fibers forming the skeleton of certain fixed invertebrate salt-water animals: used as

an absorbent in washing or bathing; 2, the animal or colony of animals producing it; 3, any light or porous substance resembling sponge, as raised dough, or certain metals in a porous condition; 4, a handled mop for swabbing a gun after it has been discharged; 5, one who or that which sucks up anything as a sponge does water, as a person who drinks heavily or an indolent person who lives upon others:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sponged (spŭnjd), *p.pr.* sponging], 1, to suck in like a sponge; 2, hence, to live upon others; 3, to gather sponges: —*v.t.* 1, to cleanse, wipe out, or dampen, with, or as if with, a sponge; 2, to take up or absorb with, or as if with, a sponge; generally with *up;* as, to *sponge* up the water; 3, to obtain by imposing upon someone, or by using mean methods to avoid expense.—*n.* **spong'er.**



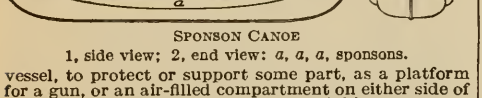
TWO SPECIES OF SPONGE

spong-ing house formerly, in England, a sort of tavern kept by a bailiff, where debtors could be lodged temporarily while arrangements for paying their debts were being made.

spon-gy (spŭn'jĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], [see **sponge**], 1, full of small holes and easily compressed; porous or elastic in texture; 2, having the quality of sucking in fluids; possessing absorptive quality: *Obs.*, wet; soft and moist.—*n.* **spon'gi-ness.**

spon-sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sponsio* (*-onis*) < *spondēre* (*sponsus*), to promise], the act of becoming surety: *International Law*, an engagement or pledge on behalf of a state, made by a person not specifically authorized for the purpose.

spon-son (spŏn'sŭn), *n.* [source uncertain], *Naut.*, a part projecting from the side of a



SPONSON CANOE

1, side view; 2, end view: *a*, *a*, *a*, sponsons.

vessel, to protect or support some part, as a platform for a gun, or an air-filled compartment on either side of a canoe to keep it from upsetting or sinking.

spon-sor (spŏn'sẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *spondēre* (*sponsus*), to promise], 1, a surety; one who binds himself to be responsible for another's obligations in case of default; 2, a godfather or godmother, who at an infant's baptism guarantees its religious education in the Christian faith; 3, one who indorses or stands behind a person or an agitation, movement, theory, style, or the like:—*v.t.* 1, to be surety for; 2, to stand behind; indorse.—*adj.* **spon-so'ri-al.**—*n.* **spon'sor-ship.**

spon-ta-ne-i-ty (spŏn"tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **spontaneous**], 1, the quality or state of acting from quick, natural feeling or impulse; 2, *Biol.*, the tendency in an organism to vary from type independently of outside forces.

spon-ta-ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sponte*, of one's own accord], 1, done or acting from natural impulse, temperament, prompting, or desire; 2, produced naturally by internal causes rather than by external influences; self-generated; as, *spontaneous* combustion; 3, growing without cultivation; natural to the soil; wild; native; as, weeds are a *spontaneous* growth: *Biol.*, instinctive or automatic; apparently not influenced by any external condition; as, a *spontaneous* change in structure: **spontaneous generation**, abiogenesis (which see).—*adv.* **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly.**—*n.* **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness.**

spoof (spōōf), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Slang*, to deceive, as by a yarn or story; hoax; guy:—*v.i.* *Slang*, to practice such deception.

spook (spōōk), *n.* [Du. = ghost, phantom], a ghost or spirit; apparition: now used humorously. —*adj.* **spook'ish.**—*adj.* **spook'y.**

spool (spōōl), *n.* [< M.Du. *spoele*, spool, akin to O.H.G. *spuolo*], a cylinder, usually of wood, with a projecting ridge at each end and an axial bore for a pin, spindle, etc., on which thread, wire, or the like, is wound; also, any similar device:—*v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* [< A.S. *spōn*, shaving; chip < O.Teut. source], 1, a small utensil having a round or oval shallow bowl at the end of a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food; 2, something resembling a spoon, as an oar with a broad, curved blade, or a spinning device attached to a fishhook and used as a lure in trolling: *Golf*, a wooden club, having the face so pitched as to loft the ball; a baffy:—*v.t.* 1, to take up or out with, or as with, a spoon; 2, to catch (fish) by using a spoon bait; 3, to push or shove along with a lifting motion, as a cricket or croquet ball:—*v.i.* 1, to catch fish with a spoon bait; 2, to push a ball along, as in cricket or croquet, with a raising motion.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* [< [1]*spoon*], *Colloq.*, a foolishly fond person; a silly or demonstrative lover: —*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to act with sentimental fondness.

spoon-bill (spōōn'bĭl"), *n.* [[1]*spoon* + [2]*bill*], *Zoöl.*, 1, any of several wading birds akin to the ibises, with a broad, flat bill somewhat like a spoon; 2, locally, any of various ducks; 3, the paddlefish.

spoon-drift (spōōn'drĭft), *n.* [[1]*spoon* + *drift*], spindrift; spray blown from the waves.

Spoon-er-ism (spōōn'ẽr-ĭzm), *n.* [< William A. *Spooner* (1844–1930), Eng. clergyman], the accidental interchange of sounds, usually initial, in two or more words, as in *dickens* and *chucks*.

spoon-ful (spōōn'fōōl), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fōōlz)], [[1]*spoon* + *full*], 1, as much as a spoon will hold; usually, a teaspoonful; 2, hence, a small quantity.

spoon-y (spōōn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see [2]**spoon**], *Colloq.*, a foolishly sentimental lover; a simpleton:—*adj.* *Colloq.*, silly or foolishly demonstrative in lovemaking. Also, **spoon'ey.**

spoor (spōōr), *n.* [Du. = track, trail], the track, trail, or scent of any wild animal; footprint: —*v.t.* to follow by a track:—*v.i.* to follow a track.

spo-rad-ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *sporadikos*, scattered < *speirein*, to sow], occurring here and there in a scattered manner; single; isolated; as, a *sporadic* case of disease.—*adj.* **spo-rad'i-cal.**—*adv.* **spo-rad'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **spo-rad'i-cal-ness.**

Syn. isolated, rare, occasional, uncommon, separate.

spo-ran-gi-um (spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -gia (-ȧ)], [< Gk. *spora*, seed + *aggeion*, vessel], *Bot.*, a spore case; the sac in which asexual spores in flowerless plants are produced (see *indusium*, illus.).

spore (spōr), *n.* [< Gk. *spora*, sowing, seed < *speirein*, to sow], 1, *Bot.*, an asexual reproductive cell capable of growing into a new plant, as in fungi and many other flowerless plants: distinguished from *seed;* 2, *Biol.*, a unicellular plant or animal in the quiescent stage, having the cell wall thickened, and capable of enduring prolonged drought, extremes of heat or cold, or other adverse living conditions, and, under proper conditions, of developing into a new individual; 3, figuratively, a germ or seed: **spore case**, a sporangium.

spo-ro-cyst (spō'rō-sĭst), *n.* [< Gk. *spora*, seed + *kustis*, bladder], 1, the saclike covering of a number of similar spores; 2, the sac and its included spores.—*adj.* **spo"ro-cys'tic** (-sĭs'tĭk).

spo-ro-gen-e-sis (spō"rō-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *spora*, seed + *genesis*, origin, source], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, 1, reproduction by spores; 2, the formation of spores.—*adj.* **spo-rog'e-nous.**

spo-ro-phyll (spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *spora*, spore, + *phullon*, leaf], *Bot.*, a modified leaf or leaflike organ upon which spores, or the sacs containing spores, are borne. Also, **spo'ro-phyl.**

spo-ro-phyte (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *spora*, spore, + *phuton*, plant], *Bot.*, in the alternation of generations in plants, that phase or generation which bears asexual spores: opposite of *gametophyte* (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

spor-ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan*, purse], the large purse or pouch, covered with fur or hair, worn, in front of the kilt, in the full-dress costume of a Scotch Highlander.

sport (spōrt), *n.* [contr. of *disport*, q.v.], 1, pastime; diversion; amusement; 2, jest or pleasantry; as, he said it in *sport;* 3, mockery; ridicule; derision; raillery; as, they made *sport* of him; 4, a toy or plaything; as, to be the *sport* of chance; 5, outdoor play or recreation, as hunting, shooting, etc.; 6, a field diversion; especially, an athletic game or other game of skill, for which prizes are often given or money staked: *Biol.*, an animal or plant, or a part of either, which exhibits a sudden and spontaneous variation from the usual or normal type; a mutant: *Colloq.*, 1, one interested in sports; especially, a gambler; 2, a cheap, flashy person; 3, a person willing to take a chance, and cheerful when he loses: often called *good sport: Obs.*, amorous trifling:—*adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, sports; as, *sport* clothes: also, *sports:*—*v.i.* 1, to play; frolic; also, to wanton; 2, to make merry or jest; trifle; 3, to practice field diversions, such as athletic contests; 4, to gamble or bet habitually: *Biol.*, to exhibit, suddenly or spontaneously, a decided variation from the normal type; mutate:—*v.t.* *Colloq.*, to show off or wear ostentatiously in public; *Rare*, to utter in a merry way: *Obs.*, to amuse.

Syn., *n.* pastime, play, frolic, mirth, recreation, diversion. (See [1]game.)

sport-ful (spōrt'fo͝ol), *adj. Archaic*, **1**, indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome; **2**, done in, or tending to cause, mirth; *Obs.*, wanton. —*adv.* **sport'ful-ly.**—*n.* **sport'ful-ness.**

sport-ing (spōr'tĭng), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to amusements, especially athletic games; as, *sporting* goods; **2**, inclined to make the best of defeat or difficulty; as, a *sporting* spirit; **3**, engaged in, or devoted to, sports, chiefly for gambling purposes; as, a *sporting* man: *Biol.*, assuming the character of a sport:—*n.* a sport; game: *Biol.*, the spontaneous origination of some unusual characteristic.

spor-tive (spōr'tĭv), *adj.* **1**, frolicsome; merry; playful; characterized by mirth or pleasantry; as, *sportive* humor; **2**, relating to sports, especially athletic games; engaged in, or fond of, sports: *Obs.*, wanton.—*adv.* **spor'tive-ly.**—*n.* **spor'tive-ness.**

Syn. merry, gleeful, playful, mirthful, frolicsome.

sports-man (spōrts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*sport*+*man*], **1**, one who patronizes, or engages in, field sports, as hunting, racing, fishing, etc.; **2**, one who is fair and honorable in sports; **3**, hence, a person not afraid to risk failure; a good loser and gracious winner; **4**, in a bad sense, one who gambles for money; a sporting man.—*n. fem.* **sports'wom"an.** —*adj.* **sports'man-ly.**—*n.* **sports'man-ship.**

sports-man-like (spōrts'măn-līk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to sportsmen; **2**, like, befitting, or worthy of, a sportsman; fair; generous; **3**, hence, legitimate from the viewpoint of a sportsman.

sport-y (spōr'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **sport**], *Colloq.*, **1**, given to engaging in sport; **2**, typical of a sport or a gambling man; **3**, hence, loud; showy; flashy; as, a *sporty* suit.

spor-ule (spōr'o͞ol), *n.* [see **spore**], *Biol.*, a small spore, or tiny body.

spot (spŏt), *n.* [ME.; akin to M.Du. *spotte*, spot], **1**, a blot; stain; a discolored place; **2**, a blemish; disgrace; reproach; as, a *spot* on his reputation; **3**, a definite locality; place; as, the exact *spot* where he fell; **4**, a small portion of a surface, different from the rest, as in color; as, *spots* on a playing card; *spots* on an animal: *Zoöl.*, **1**, a kind of spotted fish; **2**, a kind of domestic pigeon: **to put on the spot**, *Slang*, to shoot from ambush:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting], **1**, to mark with spots; discolor; stain; **2**, to disgrace; mar; blemish; **3**, to place on a spot; as, to *spot* a billiard ball: *Slang*, **1**, to mark or note so as to recognize; detect; as, to *spot* the guilty man; **2**, to pick out beforehand; as, to *spot* a certain horse as the winner:—*v.i.* **1**, to become marked or stained; be liable to spots; as, this silk *spots* with water; **2**, to make a mark or stain; as, fruit juices *spot*:—*adj.* literally, being on the spot or in the exact place: *Com.*, **1**, on hand ready for immediate delivery after sale; as, *spot* cotton; **2**, on hand ready to be paid on delivery; as, *spot* cash.—*adj.* **spot'ty.**—*n.* **spot'ti-ness.**

spot-less (spŏt'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without a stain or flaw; as, dressed in *spotless* white; **2**, faultless; blameless; irreproachable; as, a *spotless* reputation.—*adv.* **spot'less-ly.**—*n.* **spot'less-ness.**

Syn. pure, immaculate, unblemished, unsullied.

spot-light (spŏt'līt"), *n.* [*spot*+*light*], *Colloq.*, **1**, a brilliant, concentrated light directed upon some object or person, as upon an actor on the stage to render him more prominent than the other actors; **2**, hence, publicity; notoriety; prominence.

spot-ted fe-ver *Pathol.*, an eruptive disease accompanied by fever: used specifically of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and typhus.

spot-ter (spŏt'ẽr), *n.* [see **spot**], **1**, one who keeps watch; specifically, one who secretly checks the honesty of conductors in registering fares; a private detective; **2**, an observation balloon: *U. S. Railroading*, a mechanical device attached to a car for detecting any irregularities in the roadbed.

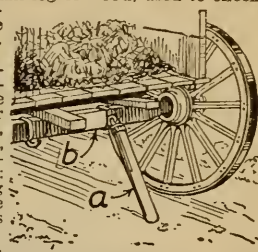
spous-al (spouz'ăl), *n.* [see **spouse**], *Poet.*, the giving in marriage; marriage: usually in *pl.*:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to a betrothal or a marriage; nuptial; **2**, of or pertaining to a spouse.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [<O.F. *espous(e)*<Lat. *spondēre* (*sponsus*), to promise], either one of a married couple:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spoused (spouzd), *p.pr.* spousing], *Obs.*, to marry or give in marriage.

spout (spout), *v.t.* [<M.E. *spouten*, to spout; perh. var. of *sprout*], **1**, to throw out forcibly in a jet or stream, as liquids from a pipe; **2**, to provide with a spout: *Colloq.*, to utter pompously; as, to *spout* poetry; *Slang*, to give as security for a loan; pawn:—*v.i.* **1**, to come forth with violence in a jet or stream, as liquid from a pipe; spurt; **2**, to force out a fluid in a jet or stream, as from a nozzle or spout: *Colloq.*, to speak in a pompous, grandiloquent manner: —*n.* **1**, the projecting tube, trough, nozzle, or the like, through which a liquid is poured; as, the *spout* on a teapot; **2**, a stream or jet of liquid; **3**, formerly, a lift in a pawnbroker's shop up which pawned articles were taken for storage: *Slang*, hence, a pawnbroker's shop: **up the spout**, in pawn; figuratively, done for.

S. P. Q. R. *abbr.* **1**, [Lat. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*], the Senate and People of Rome; **2**, small profits, quick returns.

sprag (sprăg), *n.* [perh.<Scand. source: akin to [1]*spray*], a small log of wood, used to check a rolling wheel, to support coal in a mine when undermined, etc.



SPRAG as used to keep a wagon from going backward down hill: *a*, sprag; *b*, axle.

sprain (sprān), *v.t.* [source uncertain: perh.<O.F. *espreindre*, to squeeze out], to overstrain, or injure, by straining, wrenching, or twisting, as the muscles or ligaments around a joint: —*n.* a severe twisting or straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint.

sprang (sprăng), past tense of the irregular verb *spring*, which see.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [<A.S. *sprott*, sprat], *Zoöl.*, **1**, a small fish, similar to the herring, found in shoals along the European Atlantic coast, and used as food; **2**, any of several other similar kinds of fish, as the sand eel, bleak, young herring, etc.

sprawl (sprôl), *v.i.* [<A.S. *spreawlian*, to sprawl], **1**, to lie with the body and limbs carelessly stretched out; stretch out the limbs or move them about awkwardly; **2**, to work one's way along awkwardly, as a very young puppy; **3**, to spread in an irregular, straggling manner, as a plant: *Rare*, to struggle convulsively:—*v.t.* to cause to sprawl:—*n.* **1**, the state of lying in an awkward position; **2**, an awkward spreading position or movement.—*n.* **sprawl'er.**

[1]spray (sprā), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a small branch of a tree or plant, bearing leaves or flowers; a slender, graceful sprig of flowers or foliage; **2**, anything resembling a spray, as a design or ornament.

[2]spray (sprā), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, water or other liquid driven in small particles by wind, dashing of waves, etc.; **2**, perfume, medicated liquid, etc., to be applied, as by an atomizer, in the form of a vapor; **3**, an instrument for throwing such a vapor; an atomizer:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw fine drops of liquid upon; as, to *spray* shrubbery; **2**, to disperse, as a liquid, in fine drops:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw or scatter a liquid in fine particles; **2**, to scatter in fine particles.—*n.* **spray'er.**

spread (sprĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spread (sprĕd), *p.pr.* spreading], [<A.S. *sprædan*, to spread], **1**, to scatter over a surface; cause to cover a surface; as, to *spread* butter on bread; **2**, to cover with a thin layer; as, to *spread* bread with butter; **3**, to divulge; circulate; publish or make widely known; as, to *spread* a rumor; **4**, to unfold; open; stretch forth; expand; as, a plant *spreads* its leaves: a bird *spreads* its wings; **5**, to diffuse; emit, as a fragrance; **6**, to disseminate; propagate, as a disease; **7**, to display; exhibit; as, to *spread* out goods; **8**, to place food upon; as, to *spread* the table; **9**, to push apart (rails, etc.): *Slang*, to make pretentious display of (oneself): —*v.i.* **1**, to extend over a larger area than was originally covered; expand, as plants; **2**, to be dispersed, scattered, or distributed; **3**, to become circulated or widely known; as, the rumors soon *spread*; **4**, to be propagated, as disease; **5**, to diffuse, as an odor; **6**, to become or be forced apart; as, during the thaw the rails *spread*:—*n.* **1**, the act of spreading or expanding; extension; diffusion; as, the *spread* of education; **2**, the limit of expansion of some particular object; as, the *spread* of an eagle's wings; **3**, compass; extent; expanse; breadth; as, a fine *spread* of land; **4**, a covering for a bed, table, etc.: *Geol.*, the periodic flooding of the land masses by oceanic waters during past geological time: *Colloq.*, **1**, a table set with provisions; hence, a feast; banquet; **2**, any substance, as butter or jam, used to spread on bread.—*n.* **spread'er.**

Syn., *v.* disperse, disseminate, publish, circulate.

spread ea-gle the figure of an eagle with its wings spread and its legs extended: used as a device in various coats of arms, as in the arms of the United States: *Naut.*, a person lashed in the rigging, with arms and legs spread out, as formerly for punishment: **spread-eagle**, *adj.* boastful; pretentious; exaggerated, as bombastic patriotic oratory.

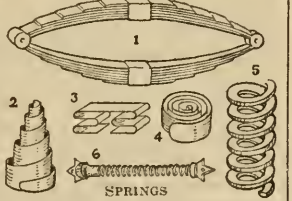
spree (sprē), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a merry frolic; a jovial feast; 2, a drunken debauch; a carouse:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spreed (sprēd), *p.pr.* spreeing], 1, to go on a gay party; 2, to carouse; get drunk.

sprig (sprig), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a small twig or shoot of a tree or plant; a slender, graceful spray of flowers or foliage; 2, anything resembling a sprig, as an ornament or pattern stamped, woven, or embroidered in a fabric; 3, a headless nail or brad; 4, a youth; scion: usually used contemptuously or humorously:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sprigged (sprigd), *p.pr.* sprigging], 1, to work or adorn with sprigs, as muslin; 2, to make (twigs or shoots) into sprays; 3, to pull sprigs from; 4, to secure with brads. —*adj.* **sprig'gy.**

spright-ly (sprīt'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **sprite**], brisk; animated; gay:—*adv. Obs.*, in a brisk manner.—*n.* **spright'li-ness.**

Syn., adj. vivacious, spirited, lively. (See cheerful.)

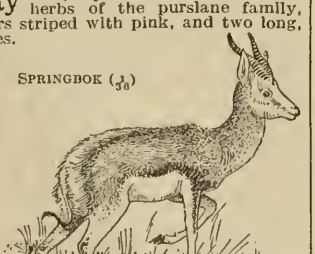
spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang (sprăng) or sprung (sprŭng), *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing], [<A.S. *springan*, to spring], 1, to leap; bound; 2, to rise suddenly; dart, as an animal from a covert; 3, to shoot up or forth; arise; appear; as, a breeze has *sprung* up; 4, to escape from, or as from, restraint; recoil; rebound; 5, to become warped or bent, as a board; 6, to tower above surrounding objects, as a steeple; 7, to issue; proceed; result, as from a course or principle; as, his actions *spring* from real conviction: —*v.t.* 1, to start or rouse (game) from a covert; 2, to reveal or produce with unexpected suddenness, as a surprise; 3, to release the spring of, as a trap; 4, to explode or discharge, as a mine; 5, to crack or strain so as to weaken; as, I *sprung* the baseball bat; 6, to insert in a tight-fitting place by bending or straining; as, to *spring* a tire into a rim; 7, to leap over:—*n.* 1, the act of springing; a leap; bound; 2, an elastic contrivance, usually of metal, that yields under a distorting force and returns to its original form when the force is removed; 3, the quality of being elastic; also, the act of shooting back from a tense condition as a result of elasticity; recoil; 4, cause; origin; source; 5, a natural fountain or supply of water rising to the surface of the earth; 6, the season of the year when plants begin to grow, usually, in the northern hemisphere, from March 21 to June 22; hence, 7, the first and freshest period or any time or condition: *Arch.*, the point at which an arch or vault rises from its impost (see *Gothic Architecture*, illus.); *Naut.*, a crack or split, as in a mast; also, a starting, as of a plank, beam, etc.; an opening in a seam; *Astron.*, in the northern hemisphere, the period between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice, or from about March 21 to June 22: *Obs.* or *Sc.*, a gay, lively tune or dance.


SPRINGS
1, leaf; 2, volute; 3, flat; 4, coil; 5, spiral; 6, door.

spring-al (spring'ăl), *n. Obs., Archaic,* or *Sc.*, a young man; especially, a strong, active youth; stripling. Also, **spring'ald.**

spring beau-ty *Bot.*, any of several delicate wild herbs of the purslane family, having white flowers striped with pink, and two long, fleshy, narrow leaves.

spring-board (spring'bōrd"), *n.* [*spring*+*board*], a flexible board, usually wooden, secured at one end and used to give impetus to acrobats and others in leaping, or to swimmers in diving.


SPRINGBOK ($\frac{1}{30}$)

spring-bok (spring'bŏk"), *n.* [S.Afr.Du. <*springen*, to spring + *bok*, he-goat, antelope], *Zoöl.*, the South African gazelle, noted for its ability to leap when playing or alarmed. Also, **spring'buck".**

springe (sprinj), *n.* [M.E.], a snare or noose fastened to an elastic body, as a sapling, for catching small game:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p* springed (sprinjd), *p.pr.* springeing (sprin'jing)], *Rare*, to catch in a snare.

spring-er (spring'ēr), *n.* [see **spring**], 1, one who or that which springs; specifically, 2, a kind of spaniel used in rousing game from covert; 3, a grampus; 4, a springbok: *Arch.*, 1, the impost, or the top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of the arch rests; also, 2, the bottom stone of an arch, lying upon the impost (see *impost, step,* illus.).

spring-halt (spring'hôlt"), *n.* [*spring*+*halt*], an affection of a horse's hind legs, characterized by a spasmodic jerking; stringhalt.

spring-head (spring'hĕd"), *n.* [*spring*+*head*], a fountain head, or source.

spring-tail (spring'tāl"), *n.* [*spring*+*tail*], any of numerous small insects whose stiff tail bristles enable it to leap.

spring tide 1, a tide of unusually great range occurring at or near the new and the full moon: opposite of *neap tide* (see *tide*, illus.); 2, figuratively, any great flood, as of feeling or emotion.

spring-tide (spring'tīd"), *n.* [*spring*+*tide*], the season of the spring: usually reckoned from March 21 to June 22; also called *springtime.*

spring-y [see **spring**], 1, elastic; as, a *springy* gait; 2, having springs of water; spongy.—*n.* **spring'i-ness.**

sprin-kle (spring'kl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], [akin to Du. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle], 1, to scatter in small drops or particles; 2, to cover with small drops or particles; as, to *sprinkle* the lawn; 3, to apply a few drops of water to, as in baptism: distinguished from *immerse*:—*v.i.* 1, to rain lightly, or fall in small drops or particles; 2, to scatter something so that it falls in small particles:—*n.* 1, a light shower; hence, 2, a small quantity.—*n.* **sprin'kler.**

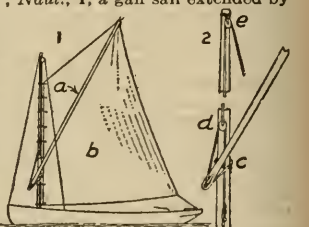
sprin-kling (spring'kling), *n.* 1, a small, scattered quantity or number; 2, a light shower, as of rain; 3, the act of scattering drops of liquid.

sprint (sprint), *n.* [<Scand.], a short run at full speed:—*v.i.* to run at full speed:—*v.t.* to run (a specified distance) at top speed.—*n.* **sprint'er.**

sprit (sprit), *n.* [<A.S. *sprēot*, pole], *Naut.*, 1, a small spar running diagonally from the bottom of the mast to the top outside corner of a gaff sail of a boat, which it elevates and extends; 2, a bowsprit, or a spar projecting forward from the bow of a vessel.

sprite (sprit), *n.* [<O.F. *esprit*, spirit: see **spirit**], an elf; goblin; fairy: *Archaic*, a ghost; spirit.

sprit-sail (sprit'sāl"; *Naut.* sprit'sl), *n.* [*sprit*+*sail*, *Naut.*, 1, a gaff sail extended by a small spar, or sprit, attached near the bottom of the mast and crossing the sail diagonally to its upmost outer corner; 2, formerly, in large sailing vessels, a square sail attached to a yard slung on the bowsprit.



SPRITSAIL
1, boat rigged with spritsail: *a*, sprit; *b*, sail; 2, sprit rigging: *c*, cleat; *d*, block; *e*, block through which throat halyard passes.

s p r o c k - e t (sprŏk'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a toothlike projection, as on the outer rim of a wheel shaped so as to engage with the links of a driving chain; 2, a wheel having such teeth on its rim.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* [<A.S. *sprūtan*, to sprout], 1, to begin to grow or to develop; 2, to put forth shoots; germinate, as the seed of a plant:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to put forth shoots; cause to grow; 2, to take the sprouts from:—*n.* a new shoot; bud; a sucker; *pl.* a vegetable; the edible buds of a kind of cabbage: commonly called *Brussels sprouts.*

[1]spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [prob.<O.F. *Pruce*, Prussia <Ger. *Preussen*, Prussia: applied first to Prussian leather, then to anything smartly finished like the leather], *Obs.*, a kind of superior Prussian leather:—*adj.* [*comp.* sprucer, *superl.* sprucest], 1, smart; trim; neat; 2, overnice:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spruced (sprōōst), *p.pr.* sprucing], *Colloq.*, 1, to dress smartly; 2, to arrange in a neat and tidy manner: often with *up*:—*v.i.* 1, to dress oneself smartly; 2, to become smart or trim: often with *up*.—*adv.* **spruce'ly.**—*n.* **spruce'ness.**

[2]spruce (sprōōs), *n.* [perh.<O.F. *Pruce*, Prussia: because spruce beer came from Prussia],

1, any of a genus (*Picea*) of evergreen trees of the pine family, bearing pendulous cones and needle-shaped leaves; also, its wood; **2**, any of various trees related to the spruce, as the hemlock:—*adj.* pertaining to, or made of, any part of a spruce; as, *spruce* gum: **spruce beer**, a sweetened fermented drink made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce: **spruce partridge**, a grouse (*Canachites canadensis*) of the northern part of North America; the Canada grouse.

sprue (sproo), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, in casting metal, the passage used to convey the molten metal into the mold; **2**, the waste metal that has solidified in such a passage; hence, refuse, dross.

sprung (sprŭng), the past participle, and one of the forms of the past tense, of the verb *spring*: **sprung molding**, **1**, a piece of molding bent to fit a curved location; **2**, a cornice, or the like, set across an angle between two surfaces, as of a wall and ceiling.

a, Sprung Molding (def. 2).

spry (spri), *adj.* [*comp.* sprier or spryer, *superl.* spriest or spryest], [source uncertain], nimble; active; agile.

spud (spŭd), *n.* [< M.E. *spudde*, perh. < Da. *spyd*, spear], a sharp, narrow spade, especially for digging up large-rooted weeds: *Colloq.*, a potato; *Dial.*, a small piece of dough fried in fat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spudded, *p.pr.* spudding], to dig with a spud.

spue (spū), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spued (spūd), *p.pr.* spuing], [see spew], to eject from the stomach; vomit. See **spew**, *Pfd. S.*

spume (spūm), *n.* [< Lat. *spuma*, foam], froth, as on an effervescent or boiling liquid; foam; scum:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spumed (spūmd), *p.pr.* spuming], to foam; froth.—*adj.* **spum'y.**

spu-mous (spū'mŭs), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, froth or foam; foamy.

spun (spŭn), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *spin*.

spunk (spŭngk), *n.* [prob. < Ir. *sponc*, tinder; sponge < Lat. *spongia*, sponge; pumice < Gk. *spoggia*, sponge], **1**, originally, wood that easily takes fire; tinder produced from a species of fungus; punk; **2**, in Scotland, a small spark, fire, or flame; also, a match: *Colloq.*, mettle; spirit; pluck; also, temper; anger:—*v.i.* to flame up readily, as tinder; kindle: *Colloq.*, to show spirit or quick temper: with *up*.

spunk-ie (spŭngk'ĭ), *n. Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, **1**, the will-o'-the-wisp; **2**, a small flame; spark; **3**, a hot-tempered youth; **4**, liquor.

spunk-y (spŭngk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], *Colloq.*, **1**, spirited; plucky; **2**, peevish; touchy; **3**, intractable; obstinate; as, a *spunky* child.

spur (spûr), *n.* [< A.S. *spura*, *spora* < O.Teut. source], **1**, a pointed instrument, or small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heel by a horseman to urge on a horse; **2**, hence, anything that urges to action; stimulus; incentive; **3**, anything resembling a spur in appearance or position, as the hollow, projecting part of the flower in the larkspur, columbine, etc., or a projecting root or branch of a tree; **4**, a projecting ridge extending laterally from a range of mountains; **5**, a sharp spine, as on the legs of certain species of birds; especially, the stiff, sharp spine on a cock's leg (see *fowl*, illus.); **6**, also, a sharp, metallic point fastened to the spur of a gamecock's leg:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spurred (spûrd), *p.pr.* spurring], **1**, to prick with a spur; as, to *spur* a horse; **2**, to excite to action; stimulate; incite; **3**, to attach spurs to; as, to *spur* a cock:—*v.i.* **1**, to urge on a horse by using the spurs; travel with haste; **2**, hence, to hasten or press onward in any plan or design.—*adj.* **spurred.**

Syn., *v.* excite, stimulate, urge, goad, incite.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [< O.F. *espurge* < Lat. *ex*, out + *purgare*, to purge], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Euphorbia*) of flowering plants, mostly shrubby, many of which have a bitter, milky juice.

spur gear *Mech.*, **1**, a spur wheel, or one having external radial teeth; **2**, gearing consisting essentially of such toothed wheels.

spu-ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *spurius*, false], **1**, not coming from the source alleged; not genuine; counterfeit; **2**, illegitimate: *Biol.*, **1**, false; resembling an organ, but lacking its function; **2**, having the function of an organ, but differing structurally; as, the *spurious* legs of a caterpillar.—*adv.* **spu'ri-ous-ly.** —*n.* **spu'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. bogus, fraudulent, sham. (See artificial.)

spurn (spûrn), *v.t.* [< A.S. *spurnan*, to strike the foot against < O.Teut. source], **1**, to push away or aside, as with the foot; **2**, to reject with contempt; treat with disdain; scorn to receive or accept: *Obs.*, to hit (the foot) against something:—*v.i.* to reject anything with contempt: *Obs.*, **1**, to kick up the heels; **2**, to stumble:—*n.* **1**, *Obs.*, disdainful or contemptuous treatment; **2**, *Rare*, a kick.

spur-ri-er (spûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [see spur], a maker of spurs.

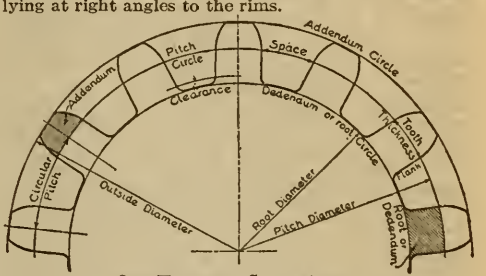
spur-ry (spûr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* spurries (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *spurrie*, name of plant < L.L. *spergula*, prob. < O.Teut. source], *Bot.*, any of several small annual herbs of the pink family, especially one grown on sandy soil for forage or for plowing under. Also, **spur'rey.**

[1]spurt (spûrt), *v.i.* [< A.S. *sprytlan*, to sprout], to gush forth suddenly in a stream or jet:—*v.t.* to throw out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; squirt:—*n.* **1**, a sudden, forcible outpouring of liquid; **2**, any brief and sudden outbreak, as of passion or anger. Also, **spirt.**

[2]spurt (spûrt), *v.i.* [< O.N. *spretta*, to start, spring < O.Teut. source], to put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, as in a race:—*n.* a sudden and extraordinary effort for a brief period. Also, **spirt.**

spur track in a railroad, a short branch line of track connected by a single switch with the main line.

spur wheel *Mech.*, the simplest form of gear wheel, having external radial teeth lying at right angles to the rims.



One Half of a Spur Wheel

sput-ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], **1**, to throw out scattered particles, as sparks from burning wood; **2**, to spit small, scattered drops of saliva, as in rapid or excited speech; **3**, hence, to throw out small particles of moisture with a slight explosive sound, as hot fat; **4**, to speak rapidly and indistinctly; utter words in a rapid, incoherent manner:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw out rapidly and forcibly in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise, as jets of steam; **2**, to utter in an excited or confused way; splutter; jabber: —*n.* **1**, matter thrown out in small particles or drops; **2**, excited and indistinct talk; **3**, the noise made by a person or thing sputtering; **4**, hence, fuss; bustle; **5**, the act of crackling or spluttering.—*n.* **sput'ter-er.**

spu-tum (spū'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* sputa (-tȧ)], [Lat. < *spuere* (*sputus*), to spit], saliva; spittle; spit; also, any expectorated matter.

spy (spī), *n.* [*pl.* spies (spīz)], [< O.F. *espier*, to espy < O.H.G. *spehōn*, to look], **1**, a person who, in time of war, secretly or on false pretenses enters the enemy's lines to gain information: liable, according to the laws of war among all civilized countries, to death; **2**, hence, one who keeps watch, especially stealthily or secretly, on others; a secret agent:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* spied (spīd), *p.pr.* spying], **1**, to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; espy; **2**, to discover by looking carefully; detect; **3**, to examine or explore secretly: usually with *out*:—*v.i.* **1**, to examine narrowly; scrutinize; investigate carefully; **2**, to keep watch closely and secretly; act as a spy: often with *on* or *upon*.

spy-glass (spī'glȧs"), *n.* [*spy* + *glass*], a small telescope for viewing distant objects.

sq. *abbr.* **1**, [*pl.* sqq.], [Lat. *sequens*], the following one; **2**, square:—**Sq.**, Squadron.

squab (skwŏb), *adj.* [akin to Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, loose flesh, and *sqvabba*, fat woman], **1**, short and fat; squat; **2**, newly hatched; unfledged or not fully fledged; as, a *squab* chicken:—*n.* **1**, a young pigeon, especially an unfledged one still in the nest; **2**, a short, fat person; **3**, a cushioned sofa; also, a stuffed cushion; ottoman.—*adj.* **squab'by.**

squab-ble (skwŏb'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* squabbling], [< Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, dispute], to wrangle; dispute noisily:—*v.t. Print.*, to put (composed type) out of order or alignment; jumble or disorder:—*n.* a noisy quarrel; wrangle; dispute.—*n.* **squab'bler.**

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [< O.F. *esquadre* < It. *squadra*, square], any small group of persons engaged

in a common effort; as, a *squad* of police: *Mil.*, **1**, a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, etc.; **2**, the smallest of the organized groups into which a regiment is divided, consisting of a corporal and seven privates.

squad-ron (skwŏd′rŭn), *n.* [< It. *squadrone*, a band of men < *squadra*, square], any group of men in regular formation; specifically, *Mil.*, the principal division of a cavalry regiment, containing from two to four troops; *Nav.*, a group of war vessels varying in number, but smaller than a fleet, and employed on some particular service; a division of a fleet; *Aëro.*, the unit of an airplane fleet:—*v.t.* to arrange in squadrons.

squal-id (skwŏl′ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *squalidus* < *squalēre*, to be dry, rough, or dirty], extremely dirty through neglect; wretched; foul.—*adv.* **squal′id-ly.**—*n.* **squal′id-ness.**—*n.* **squa-lid′i-ty.**

[1]**squall** (skwôl), *n.* [source uncertain, perh. < [2]*squall*], **1**, a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied by rain, sleet, or snow; hence, **2**, trouble or danger of any sort:—*v.i.* to blow a sudden gust of wind accompanied by rain or snow.

[2]**squall** (skwôl), *v.i.* [imit.: perh. akin to O.N. *skrala*, to squeal], to weep, scream, or cry out violently, as a child in pain:—*v.t.* to scream in a harsh, strident voice:—*n.* a loud, harsh scream.—*n.* **squall′er.**

squall-y (skwôl′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see [1]**squall**], gusty; stormy; blustering; *Colloq.*, promising or threatening trouble of any kind.

squal-or (skwŏl′ŏr; skwā′lôr), *n.* [Lat. < *squalēre*, to be dry, rough, or dirty], a wretched and filthy condition; also, foulness; dirt.

squa-ma (skwā′mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* squamæ (-mē)], [Lat. = scale], *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Zoöl.*, a scale or scalelike part, as the thin part of the temporal bone, a leaflike scale on a plant, a scalelike feather on a penguin, or the wing cover of an insect.—*adj.* **squa′mous; squa′mose.**—*adj.* **squa′mate.**—*n.* **squa-ma′tion.**

squan-der (skwŏn′dẽr), *v.t.* [source uncertain], to spend prodigally; lavish; waste: *Obs.*, to scatter:—*v.i.* to be very wasteful; spend time, money, etc., in a lavish, wasteful manner.—*n.* **squan′der-er.**

square (skwâr), *n.* [< O.F. *esquarre*, a square; also, squareness < Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *quadrus*, four-cornered < *quattuor*, four], **1**, *Geom.*, a plane figure having four right angles and four equal sides; an equilateral rectangle; **2**, anything of, or resembling, this form; as, the *squares* on a checkerboard; **3**, in the United States, a town or city block, consisting of a four-sided space on each side of which is a street; **4**, the distance along one of these sides; a block; the distance between two consecutive streets; as, it is three *squares* from First to Fourth streets; **5**, an open space or area, as formed by two or more intersecting streets, often used as a small park; as, Union *Square;* **6**, a body, as of troops, drawn up in a four-sided array; **7**, any of various instruments, consisting usually of two straight edges at right angles to each other, used for measuring or laying out right angles; **8**, conformity to the shape of a square; as, out of *square: Math.*, the product obtained by multiplying a number or quantity by itself; as, 4 is the *square* of 2: **square of Pegasus**, three stars in the northern constellation Pegasus, with the brightest star in Andromeda, forming a square in the heavens (see *constellation*):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squared (skwârd), *p.pr.* squaring], **1**, to form with four equal sides and four right angles; **2**, to form into a right angle; cause to make a right angle with another line, side, or part; also, to bring into a position suggesting such an angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders; bring into a boxing attitude; **3**, to balance; make even; as, to *square* accounts; **4**, to cause to conform to a given standard; adjust to a given measure; as, to *square* one's conduct to a certain rule: *Math.*, **1**, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself; **2**, to determine or express the area of, as a given surface, in square measure; to find or construct, especially by the methods of elementary geometry, a square equal in area to; as, the circle cannot be *squared: Slang*, to influence, as by a gift of money; bribe; as, to *square* a jockey:—*v.i.* **1**, to be cut or formed so as to make a right angle with another line, side, or part; **2**, to accord or agree; coincide; fit: with *with;* as, his story does not *square* with mine; **3**, to assume a boxing attitude: with *off;* move up to a person in this attitude: with *up:*—*adj.* **1**, having four equal sides and four right angles; loosely, approximating a square in form; **2**, forming a right angle; rectangular; as, a *square* edge; **3**, straight and angular, rather than curved, in outline; as, a *square* jaw; **4**, true; upright; honest; just; as, a *square* deal; **5**, balanced; settled; as, our account is *square;* **6**, absolute; complete; unmistakable; as, a *square* refusal; **7**, stated in terms of square measure; as, *square* feet: *Colloq.*, full or satisfying; as, a *square* meal: **square dance**, a dance consisting of a series of set figures, or steps, for an even number of couples: **square knot**, a reef knot (see *knot*, illus.): **square measure**, measure of area, the units of which, as the *square* inch and *square* foot, are the areas of squares with sides equal to the given unit of length (see App. II): **square root**, *Math.*, one of two equal factors of a number or quantity; as, 3 is the *square root* of 9:—*adv.* squarely; directly; as, he hit the nail *square.*—*adv.* **square′ly.**—*n.* **square′ness.**

square-rigged (skwâr′=rĭgd″), *adj.* *Naut.*, having rectangular sails stretched along yards suspended horizontally at the middle: distinguished from *fore-and-aft rigged.*

square-toed (skwâr′=tōd″), *adj.* **1**, having the toe square: said of a shoe; **2**, figuratively, precise; prim; punctilious.—*n.* **square′-toes″.**

squar-rose (skwăr′ōs; skwŏ-rōs′), *adj.* [< L.L. *squarrosus*, prob. corr. of Lat. *squamosus*, scaly < *squama*, scale], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, **1**, rough with projecting scales or scalelike processes; also, **2**, stiff and crowded, as some leaves.

[1]**squash** (skwŏsh), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *askutasquash*], *Bot.*, **1**, the edible fruit of any of various vines (genus *Cucurbita*) of the gourd or cucumber family; **2**, the plant bearing such fruit.

SQUASHES

A, yellow summer crookneck; B, cymling, or white summer squash.

[2]**squash** (skwŏsh), *v.t.* [perh. < O.F. *esquacher* < Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *coactus*, p.p. of *cogere*, to compel, drive together], *Colloq.*, to beat, crush, or squeeze into a flat mass or pulp; hence, *Slang*, to silence (a person) by a crushing argument or retort:—*v.i. Colloq.*, **1**, to fall in a soft mass; be crushed into a mass or pulp, as from a fall; **2**, to make a noise like that of a sodden mass falling; slosh:—*n.* **1**, something soft and easily crushed, as overripe fruit; **2**, a crushed object or mass; **3**, the sudden fall of a soft, heavy body; also, the noise made when such a body falls; **4**, a game, similar to tennis and handball, played in a walled court with a racket and ball.

SQUASH RACKET

squash bug a North American hemipterous insect of a blackish color that infests the squash and similar plants (see *Hemiptera*, illus.).

squash-y (skwŏsh′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, easily crushed; mushy; **2**, miry; soft and wet.—*n.* **squash′i-ness.**

squat (skwŏt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squatted or squat, *p.pr.* squatting], [< O.F. *esquatir*, to flatten < Lat. *ex-* (intensive) + *cogere* (*coactus*), to compel], **1**, to crouch or sit on the hams or the heels; **2**, to lie or keep close to the ground; crouch; cower, as a rabbit; **3**, to settle on public land under government lease, with a view to gaining title to it; **4**, to settle on land, especially new or unoccupied land, without permission or right:—*v.t.* to put or set down on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch: used reflexively; as, he *squatted* himself by the fireside:—*adj.* **1**, sitting on the heels or hams; crouching; **2**, stocky; short and thick:—*n.* the position or posture of one who squats.

squat-ter (skwŏt′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who settles on public or unimproved land without right or permission; **2**, in the United States and Australia, a person who settles on land under government regulation, with a view to gaining title to it; **3**, in Australia, one who leases government land for pasturing sheep; hence, **4**, a stock owner, especially on a large scale.

squat-ty (skwŏt′ĭ), *adj.* short and thick; stocky; dumpy; squat.

squaw (skwô), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *squa*, woman], a North American Indian woman or wife: **squaw man**, a white man married to an Indian woman and, therefore, having the rights of one of her tribe.

squawk (skwôk), *n.* [imit.: prob. var. of *squeak*], **1**, a loud, harsh cry, as of a crow; **2**, a heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*) with black crown and long plumes:—*v.i.* to utter a squawk.—*n.* **squawk′er.**

squeak (skwēk), *n.* [imit.], a sharp, shrill sound, usually rather short; as, the *squeak* of a mouse:—*v.i.* **1**, to utter a squeak; **2**, to make a sharp, shrill noise: *Slang*, to break silence; betray a secret; confess, as from fear of punishment:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to utter a squeak; **2**, to utter with a squeak.—*adj.* **squeak′y.**—*adv.* **squeak′i-ly.**—*n.* **squeak′i-ness.**

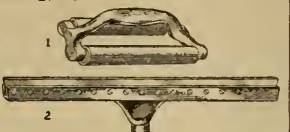
squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* [imit.], to utter a shrill, prolonged cry: *Slang*, to turn informer; betray a plot or a companion in a crime, as from fear of punish-

ment:—*v.t.* to utter with a shrill, prolonged cry:—*n.* a shrill, prolonged cry, as of a pig.—*n.* **squeal'er.**

squeam-ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *adj.* [var. of obs. *squaymes, squeamous* < A.F. *escoymous*, squeamish; sparing in eating; fastidious], **1,** inclined to feel sick at the stomach; qualmish; **2,** hence, prudish; easily disgusted; **3,** fastidious; particular; oversensitive; too careful of trifles.—*adv.* **squeam'ish-ly.**—*n.* **squeam'ish-ness.**

Syn. fastidious, scrupulous, finical, queasy, sickish.

squee-gee (skwē'jē; skwē-jē'), *n.* [perh. related to *squeeze*], **1,** a kind of tool with a handle and a transverse piece at one end fitted with a rubber edge or plate, for squeezing or scraping off excess water in cleaning pavements, windows, a vessel's deck, etc.; **2,** a similar but smaller instrument, or a device with a roller, used in photography and printing, as for squeezing off excess water; **3,** *Obs.*, a small swab for drying a ship's deck; a squilgee:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -geed (-jēd; -jēd'), *p.pr.* -geeing], to smooth, press, cleanse, or treat, with a squeegee; to squilgee.



SQUEEGEES
1, with roller; 2, with scraper.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squeezed (skwēzd) *p.pr.* squeezing], [< A.S. *cwȳsan*, to squeeze: source uncertain], **1,** to press between two bodies; compress; **2,** to draw forth by pressure; extract; express; **3,** to force into place by pressure, as people into a hall; **4,** to oppress; burden, as the people by taxation; **5,** to make a facsimile of in some plastic substance; as, to *squeeze* an inscription: **squeeze the shorts,** *Com.*, to force those who have sold stock short to purchase stock at a high price in order to make delivery:—*v.i.* to press; push: usually with *through, into*, etc.; as, to *squeeze* through a crowd:—*n.* **1,** pressure; a crowding together; crush; jam; **2,** the act of squeezing; **3,** a facsimile of an inscription, coin, or the like, obtained by pressing it into some plastic substance: *Com.*, enforced purchase at a loss, as of stock sold short: **squeeze play,** *Baseball*, a run-scoring play used when there is none or one out, in which a runner on third base starts for home as the pitcher makes a motion to pitch, and scores if the batter bunts successfully.—*n.* **squeez'er.**

squelch (skwĕlch), *v.t.* [prob. imit.], *Colloq.*, **1,** to silence by a crushing rebuke; disconcert; **2,** to put an end to, as an argument, by some silencing retort:—*v.i.* to make a sound as if walking in wet shoes or through slush:—*n.* *Colloq.*, **1,** a crushing rebuke or blow; **2,** a squelching sound, as if made by wet boots.

squelch-er (skwĕlch'ẽr), *n.* *Colloq.*, a crushing or silencing argument or retort.

squib (skwĭb), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *swippen*, to move swiftly < O.N. *svipa*, to flash], **1,** a roll of paper or a ball filled with gunpowder, to be thrown through the air, finally exploding; hence, a broken firecracker which burns with a hissing, spitting sound instead of making a loud report; **2,** a paper roll or case filled with gunpowder: used as a safety fuse in blasting; **3,** a short speech or article full of sarcasm, often malicious or abusive in tone; a lampoon: *Obs.*, a lampooner:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squibbed (skwĭbd), *p.pr.* squibbing], **1,** to explode; **2,** to aim lampoons against; attack or satirize in squibs:—*v.i.* **1,** to write lampoons; **2,** to attack by means of squibs, or sarcastic articles or speech; **3,** to explode with a hissing, spitting sound.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* [akin to O.N. *skretta*, to squirt: in ref. to squirting of sepia], **1,** any of various marine cephalopod mollusks, chiefly of temperate ocean waters, having a cigar-shaped body and ten arms, without a shell, but having a pen-shaped, horny or bony internal plate (see *Mollusca*, illus.); **2,** any of various kinds of artificial fish bait, often made in the form of a squid, used in angling or trolling for fish.

squil-gee (skwĭl'jē; skwĭl-jē'), *n.* [source uncertain], a kind of tool with a handle and a transverse piece at one end fitted with a rubber edge, for drying decks, windows, etc.; also, a similar but smaller instrument, or an instrument containing small rollers, used in photography to press a print close to the mount, or in printing: usually called *squeegee*: *Naut.*, a strap and toggle used to fasten a studding sail while being set: *Obs.*, a small swab for drying a ship's deck:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -geed (-jēd; -jēd'), *p.pr.* -geeing], to smooth or swab with a squilgee, as a window or deck; to squeegee. Also, **squill'gee.**

squill (skwĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *squilla, scilla* < Gk. *skilla*, a marine onion], a bulbous plant of the lily family, growing in the Mediterranean region, or its bulb, which is used as a medicine, having expectorant, diuretic, and purgative properties.

squil-la (skwĭl'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* squillas (-ȧz); squillæ (-ē)], [Lat.: see **squill**], *Zoöl.*, any of a genus (*Squilla*) of marine, burrowing crustaceans, somewhat resembling the praying mantis; a mantis shrimp.

squint (skwĭnt), *n.* [prob. contr. of *asquint*, q.v.], **1,** the act, habit, or fact of looking obliquely or through half-closed eyes; **2,** hence, a preference, leaning, or inclination; as, such remarks prove a *squint* toward radicalism; **3,** a sidelong, stealthy glance: *Pathol.*, an eye affection, due to lack of coördination of the muscles of the eye, in which the visual axes do not meet at a desired objective point: *Colloq.*, a look; glance; as, let me have a *squint* at it:—*v.i.* **1,** to see or look obliquely; **2,** to look with eyes half closed; **3,** to lean or incline; have direct bearing or reference: as, your remarks *squint* toward treason: *Pathol.*, to have strabismus; be cross-eyed:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to look obliquely; turn, cast, or direct obliquely; **2,** to half close (the eyes):—*adj.* **1,** looking obliquely, askance, or indirectly; **2,** sinister; **3,** cross-eyed.

squint-eyed (skwĭnt'-īd"), *adj.* **1,** having eyes that look in different directions; cross-eyed; **2,** hence, prejudiced; malicious; evil.

squire-arch-y (skwīr'är-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -archies (-kĭz)], [*squire*+*-archy* (< Gk. *arkhein*, to rule)], in England, landowners or squires, collectively, or a government influenced by them, as, especially, before the Reform Bill of 1832. Also, **squir'arch-y.**

squire (skwīr), *n.* [abbr. of *esquire*, q.v.], **1,** formerly, a young man of good birth attendant upon a knight, acting as his shield bearer or armor-bearer; **2,** the rank next below that of a knight under the feudal system; **3,** an English landowner; especially, the chief landed proprietor of a district: often used as a title, and prefixed to the name; **4,** in the United States, any prominent citizen; especially, a justice of the peace: often used as a title; **5,** a devoted gallant: also called *squire of dames*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* squired (skwīrd), *p.pr.* squiring], to attend or serve as a squire: *Colloq.*, to wait upon or serve as a beau or gallant; escort.

squire-ling (skwīr'lĭng), *n.* [*squire*+*-ling*], a petty or inferior squire.

squirm (skwûrm), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], **1,** to twist about like an eel or a snake; wriggle; writhe; **2,** figuratively, to show embarrassment or chagrin; writhe mentally:—*n.* the act of squirming.

squir-rel (skwûr'ĕl; skwĭr'-), *n.* [< O.F. *escu(i)rel* < L.L. *scurellus* < Gk. *skiouros*, perh. < *skia*, shadow+*oura*, tail], *Zoöl.*, **1,** any of various small, active, gray, black, or reddish-brown rodents (family *Sciuridæ*), living mostly in trees and feeding largely on grains and nuts; **2,** in Australia, any of various phalangers, or animals that carry their young in a pouch, as the flying opossum.

squirt (skwûrt), *v.i.* [source uncertain: perh. akin to L.G. *swirtjen*, to squirt], to gush forth in a stream or jet from a small opening; spurt:—*v.t.* to force out in a quick jet:—*n.* **1,** a small stream or jet, squirted forth, as from a squirt gun; **2,** an instrument for squirting water, or other liquid, as a syringe; **3,** the act of ejecting a liquid: *Colloq.*, a small, insignificant but conceited, person; a cad; upstart: **squirting cucumber,** a plant (*Ecballium elaterium*) of the gourd family, the fruit of which, when ripe, forcibly ejects its seeds.—*n.* **squirt'er.**

Sr. *abbr.* **1,** Sir; **2,** senior; **3,** [Sp.], Señor; **4,** [Lat. *soror*], Sister:—Sr, *Chem.*, symbol [Sr] for the element strontium:—**S. R. S.,** [Lat. *Societatis Regiæ Socius*], Fellow of the Royal Society.

ss. *abbr.* **1,** [Lat. *scilicet*], namely: used in legal documents; **2,** [Lat. *semis*], half: used in medical prescriptions, following the symbol ℨ, ʒ, or ℈, or a figure, to indicate one half an ounce, dram, or scruple:—**SS., 1,** [Lat. *sancti*], Saints; **2,** [Lat. *sanctissimus*], most holy:—**S. S., 1,** Steamship; **2,** Sunday School; Sabbath School; **3,** Statistical Society; **4,** Secretary of State; **5,** Straits Settlements; **6,** simplified spelling; **7,** [Ger.], Schutz-Staffel, a special military bodyguard:—**s. s., 1,** screw steamer; steamship; **2,** summons:—**SS. D.,** [Lat. *Sanctissimus Dominus*], Most Holy Lord: title of the Pope:—**S. S. E.,** South-southeast:—**S. S. W.,** South-southwest.

st. *abbr.* **1,** [Lat. *stet*], let it stand; **2,** stanza; strophe; **3,** stone:—St., **1,** Saint; **2,** Saturday (also, S.; Sat.); **3,** state; **4,** strait; **5,** street:—**S. t., s. t.,** short ton:—sta., station:—Sta., [Sp. *santa*], saint:—**STA.,** *Com.* and *Fin.*, stamped.

stab (stăb), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stabbed (stăbd), *p.pr.* stabbing], [Sc.: source uncertain], **1,** to pierce,

puncture, or wound, with, or as with, a pointed weapon, as a knife or dagger; 2, to thrust or plunge (a pointed weapon); 3, to wound, as a person's feelings or conscience:—*v.i.* 1, to pierce something with, or as with, a pointed weapon; hence, 2, to wound a person's feelings: —*n.* 1, a thrust with a sharp-pointed weapon; 2, a wound so made; 3, a wound inflicted on a person's feelings, reputation, etc.—*n.* **stab'ber.**

Sta-bat Ma-ter (stā'băt mā'tẽr; stä'bät mä'tẽr), [Lat. = the mother was standing], 1, a Latin hymn of the 13th century, recounting the sufferings of the Virgin Mary at the Crucifixion; 2, any one of various musical settings to this narrative; as, the *Stabat Mater* of Rossini.

sta-bil-i-ty (stȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see [1]**stable**], 1, the state or quality of being stable; firmness; the ability or strength to withstand change or overthrow; as, the *stability* of government; 2, firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution: *Mech.*, that property of a body by virtue of which it tends to recover its original position after slight displacement; *Aëro.*, the state of maintaining a uniform level, both horizontal and vertical, so that no tipping or pitching of the plane occurs.

sta-bi-lize (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'ĭ-), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], to make stable or firm: *Mech.*, to produce or maintain the equilibrium, or balance, of (a floating body) by means of some balancing device.—*n.* **sta"bi-li-za'tion.**

sta-bi-liz-er (stā'bĭ-līz"ẽr; stăb'-), *n.* 1, *Mech.*, a device, variously constructed, for maintaining the equilibrium of floating bodies, as ships and airplanes, or for keeping them level (see *empennage, airplane*, illus.); 2, a constituent added to an explosive to reduce its liability to spontaneous decomposition.

[1]**sta-ble** (stā'bl), *adj.* [< O.F. *estable* < Lat. *stabilis*, firm < *stare*, to stand], 1, firmly established; not easily moved or destroyed; 2, having permanence; continuing without any radical change; 3, firm in purpose; steadfast; constant: *Chem.*, of an element, not readily reacting; of a compound, not easily decomposed; *Mech.*, of a body, tending to return to its original position if slightly displaced.—*adv.* **sta'bly.**—*n.* **sta'ble-ness.**

Syn. inflexible, steady, steadfast. (See firm.)

[2]**sta-ble** (stā'bl), *n.* [< O.F. *estable* < Lat. *stabulum*, stable < *stare*, to stand], 1, a building, usually divided into stalls, in which horses, cows, etc., are housed; usually, such a building for horses only; 2, the race horses belonging to some particular racing stable or owner; also, the persons employed in, or belonging to, such an establishment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stabled (-bld), *p.pr.* stabling], to put or keep in such a building:—*v.i.* to be lodged in such a building.

stab-lish (stăb'lĭsh), *v.t.* [see **establish**], *Archaic*, to establish; ordain.—*n.* **stab'lish-ment.**

stac-ca-to (stȧ-kä'tō; stăk-kä'tō), *adj.* [It. = separated], 1, *Mus.*, played, or to be played, in an abrupt, disconnected fashion, with breaks between the notes: indicated by a dot (·) or a stroke (ı) over the notes: opposite of *legato;* 2, *Mus.*, marked by abrupt, sharp emphasis; hence, 3, expressed in a brief, positive manner; as, a *staccato* remark:—*adv.* in an abrupt, disconnected fashion.

stack (stăk), *n.* [< O.N. *stakkr*, haystack < O.Teut. source], 1, a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, etc., piled up in a circular or rectangular, orderly heap; 2, a somewhat orderly mass or heap; as, a *stack* of letters; 3, a number of chimneys, or flues, standing together and rising above the roof; also, any single chimney, funnel, or passageway for smoke, as on a steamship or locomotive; 4, a rack or a set of racks with shelves for books; 5, an English unit of measure for coal, wood, etc., equivalent to 108 cubic feet: *Colloq.*, a large amount or number: often *pl.*:—*v.t.* to gather, build, or fix in a heap; pile up in orderly heaps; as, to *stack* arms: **stack cards**, to arrange playing cards secretly before dealing, securing an unfair advantage.

STACK OF ARMS

stac-te (stăk'tē), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *staktē*, oil trickling from myrrh < *stazein*, to drip], *Jewish Antiq.*, a sweet spice used in the preparation of incense.

stad-dle (stăd'l), *n.* [< A.S. *stathol*, foundation < O.Teut. source], 1, the foundation support, or bottom frame, of a stack of hay, straw, etc.; 2, a young tree left when mature ones are cut down.

stad-hold-er (stăd'hōl"dẽr), *n.* [< Du. *stadhouder*, deputy < *stad*, place + *houder*, holder], *Du. Hist.*, 1, originally, a governor or representative of the sovereign in a Netherlands province; 2, later, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Also, **stadt'hold"er** (stăt'-).

sta-di-om-e-ter (stā"dĭ-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *stadion*, a unit of length + *metron*, a measure], *Mech.*, 1, a form of theodolite that records bearings on an attached sheet of paper; 2, a device consisting of a wheel operating an indicator which records the distance over which the wheel travels in tracing a line: used in measuring broken and curved lines.

sta-di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (-ȧ); -diums (-ŭmz)], [Lat. < Gk. *stadion*], 1, a Greek linear measure equal to about 600 feet; 2, in ancient Greece, the course for foot races, with sloping banks of seats along both sides and one end; 3, in modern times, a similar structure, with its inclosed space, for athletic games, etc.: generally built in the shape of a horseshoe or a bowl: *Pathol.*, a given stage or period, as in a disease.

[1]**staff** (ståf), *n.* [source uncertain], plaster work in sheets or slabs: much used for temporary buildings.

[2]**staff** (ståf), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz; stävz): staffs (ståfs)], [< A.S. *stæf* < O.Teut. source], 1, [*pl.* staves or staffs], a stick carried for support in walking or climbing, for a weapon of defense, or as an emblem of authority; 2, [*pl.* staves or staffs], a shaft or pole serving as a support; as, a flag*staff;* 3, [*pl.* staves or staffs], a handle, as of a spear; 4, [*pl.* staffs], a body of assistants serving to carry out the plans of a leader or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper: *Mil.*, [*pl.* staffs], a body of officers, not commanding troops, but assisting a commander in his executive and administrative duties; *Mus.*, [*pl.* staffs or staves], the set of five horizontal lines and four spaces on which the notes are written or printed to indicate the pitch of the intended tones: also called *stave* (see App. I; see also *degree*, illus.).

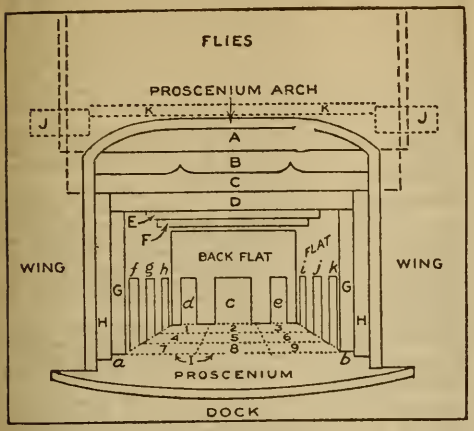
stag (stăg), *n.* [source uncertain: akin to O.N. *steggr*, he-bird], *Zoöl.*, 1, the full-grown male of the red deer; also, the mature male of other large deer; 2, any of various other male animals, as a fox, turkey cock, or gander; 3, a castrated bull or boar: *London Stock Exchange*, 1, a stock dealer who is not a member of the stock exchange; 2, a person applying for shares in a joint stock company, with the intention of selling them at once at a premium: *Colloq.*, 1, at a social function, a man who does not escort a lady; also, 2, a social gathering where only men are present: often used adjectivally; as, a *stag* dinner:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stagged (stăgd), *p.pr.* stagging], *Slang*, to follow warily; dog:—*v.i. London Stock Exchange*, 1, to act as an outside, irregular dealer on the stock exchange; 2, to apply for, or buy, an allotment of shares in a joint stock company only for the purpose of selling them immediately at a premium: *Slang*, to attend a social function as a stag.

stag bee-tle *Entom.*, any of various beetles constituting a family (*Lucanidæ*), the males of which have branched, horny, toothed mandibles resembling the horns of a stag.

STAG BEETLE (⅔)
M, mandible; *An.*, antenna; *E*, eye.

stage (stāj), *n.* [< O.F. *estage* < Lat. *stare*, to stand], 1, a raised platform, as in a theater or concert hall, for a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of use, access, or view (see illus. next page); also, a scaffold used by workmen in building; 2, the drama, as acted or exhibited on such a platform; the theater; 3, the theatrical profession; 4, a place or field of action; as, to enter the *stage* of politics; the scene of any celebrated event or career; as, Europe was the *stage* of his success; 5, a place of rest on a journey; a station; hence, 6, the distance between any two such stations; 7, a degree of progress in any journey, business, process, or the like; a point or period of development; as, the first *stage* of a disease; 8, a stagecoach; also, in the United States, an omnibus; 9, in a microscope, the part which supports the object to be examined: *Biol.*, each of the several periods in the development and growth of animals and plants: **stage whisper**, a loud whisper, as by an actor on the stage, heard by the audience, but not supposed to be heard by one or more of the actors:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* staged (stājd), *p.pr.* staging], 1, to represent in a play or on the stage; 2, to put on the stage; mount, as a play; 3, to exhibit or display in a theatrical manner:—*v.i.* 1, to travel by stagecoach; 2, to be adaptable to dramatic representation; as, Tennyson's poetic plays do not *stage* well.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch"), *n.* [*stage*+*coach*], a four-wheeled coach, having seats within and, usually, on top, drawn by from two to eight horses, plying regularly between stations and carrying passengers and mail: formerly the chief means of conveyance for passengers and mail.



STAGE OF THEATER

A, green curtain, fire curtain, or asbestos drop; B, grand drapery; C, front curtain, or act drop; D, teaser, or first border; E, F, borders; G, G, returns; H, H, tormentors; 1, curtain line; J, J, fly gallery; K, K, bridge.—1, up right center; 2, up center; 3, up left center; 4, right center; 5, center; 6, left center; 7, down right center; 8, down center; 9, down left center.—*a*, tormentor, or right first, entrance; *b*, tormentor, or left first, entrance; *c*, center entrance; *d*, right center entrance; *e*, left center entrance; *f*, right second entrance; *g*, right third entrance; *h*, right fourth entrance; *i*, left second entrance; *j*, left third entrance; *k*, left fourth entrance.

stage-craft (stāj'kraft"), *n.* [*stage*+*craft*], art or skill in the writing or staging of plays; also, the technique of writing or staging plays.

stag-er (stāj'ėr), *n.* [see **stage**], 1, *Colloq.*, a horse for drawing a stagecoach; 2, one who has had long experience in anything: usually with *old*; as, an old *stager* at the game; 3, *Archaic*, an actor.

stag-ger (stăg'ėr), *v.i.* [< O.N. *stakra*, freq. of *staka*, to push], 1, to totter; reel from side to side; walk or stand unsteadily; 2, to feel doubt; waver, as in opinion, purpose, etc.; hesitate: —*v.t.* 1, to cause to totter or reel; 2, to shock; strike with surprise, terror, disgust, or horror; as, his figures simply *staggered* me; 3, to make less confident; cause to doubt or waver: *Mech.*, to set in zigzag order or alternately on either side of an imaginary central line, as the spokes of a wheel in a hub:—*n.* a sudden reeling or tottering motion of the body, as when trying to walk or stand: *Aëro.*, the difference in alignment of the front edges of the wings of an airplane (see *decalage*, illus.): *pl.* used as *sing.* 1, a cerebral and spinal disease of horses, cattle, and sheep, marked by staggering and sudden falling: often called *blind staggers* and *megrims*; hence, 2, a dizzy, reeling sensation; giddiness: *Rare*, perplexity.—*adv.* **stag'ger-ing-ly**.—*n.* **stag'ger-er**.

stag-ing (stāj'ing), *n.* [see **stage**], 1, a temporary structure of boards and posts; scaffolding; 2, the business of running and managing stagecoaches; also, 3, the act of traveling in stagecoaches; 4, the act or art of putting a play on the stage.

Stag-i-rite (stāj'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gk. *Stageiritēs*, native of Stagira], a native or inhabitant of Stagira, in ancient Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle: **the Stagirite**, Aristotle.

stag-nant (stăg'nănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *stagnans* (*-antis*), standing], 1, not flowing; stale or foul from long standing, as a body of water; 2, not brisk or active; dull; sluggish.—*n.* **stag'nan-cy**.

stag-nate (stăg'nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *stagnare* (*-atus*) < *stagnum*, standing water], 1, to cease to flow or run; be or become motionless; 2, to be or become inert or dull; 3, to be or become foul or unwholesome.

stag-na-tion (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the state or quality of being inactive, sluggish, or dull; 2, staleness or foulness from long standing.

stag-y (stāj'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **stage**], theatrical in manner: generally used disparagingly. Also, **stag'ey**.—*n.* **stag'i-ness**.

staid (stād), past tense and past participle of the verb *stay*:—*adj.* of sober character; sedate; steady.—*adv.* **staid'ly**.—*n.* **staid'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* grave, decorous, settled, composed, sedate.

stain (stān), *v.t.* [< M.E. *steinen*, to stain < O.F. *desteindre* < Lat. *dis-*, from + *tingere*, to dye], 1, to blot or spot; discolor; hence, 2, to soil with guilt; corrupt; tarnish; 3, to tinge with a coloring matter that penetrates, or that combines with, the substance, as wood, glass, or the like; 4, in microscopy, to treat, as a thin cross section, with coloring matter that acts on some parts and not on others:—*v.i.* to take, or make, a stain or discoloration:—*n.* 1, a discoloration; spot or blot; 2, taint of guilt or crime; cause for reproach; 3, a dye; 4, in microscopy, a coloring matter used for treating specimens for examination. —*n.* **stain'er**.—*adj.* **stain'less**.

stair (stâr), *n.* [< A.S. *stæger* < O.Teut. source], 1, any one of a set of steps connecting different levels; 2, a flight of steps: usually *pl.*

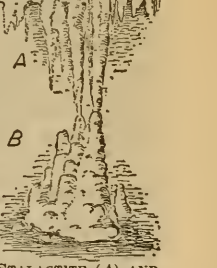
stair-case (stâr'kās"), *n.* [*stair*+²*case*], a flight of steps with handrail, balusters, etc.

stair-way (stâr'wā"), *n.* [*stair*+*way*], a flight of steps; a staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* [< A.S. *staca* < O.Teut. source], 1, a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground, as a marker, support, or the like; 2, a post to which a person condemned to be burned is bound; hence, death by burning; 3, money, or the like, wagered or risked on an event, as on a horse race: often *pl.*; also, an interest in a business enterprise; 4, the prize offered in a contest: often *pl.*: **at stake**, involved; hence, in danger:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* staked (stākt), *p.pr.* staking], 1, to fasten, support, or provide with stakes; 2, to indicate the boundaries of: with *out* or *off*; as, to *stake* out a claim; 3, to wager or pledge; bet: *Slang*, to furnish with capital or supplies.

stake-hold-er (stāk'hōl'dėr), *n.* [*stake*+*hold*], one who holds an amount wagered, pending settlement of the matter at issue.

sta-lac-tite (stă-lăk'tīt), *n.* [< Gk. *stalaktos*, dripping < *stalassein*, to drip], *Geol.*, an icicle-like formation of carbonate of lime, hanging from the roof of a cave: caused by water containing lime carbonate dripping from above.—*adj.* **stal"ac-tit'ic** (stăl"ăk-tĭt'ĭk); **stal"ac-tit'i-cal** (-tĭt'ĭ-kăl).



STALACTITE (*A*) AND STALAGMITE (*B*)

sta-lag-mite (stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* [< Gk. *stalagmas*, a dropping], *Geol.*, a cone of carbonate of lime deposited by water containing lime carbonate dripping on the floor of a cave: often formed under a stalactite and gradually uniting with it to make a column.—*adj.* **stal"ag-mit'ic** (stăl"ăg-mĭt'ĭk); **stal"ag-mit'i-cal** (-mĭt'ĭ-kăl).

¹stale (stāl), *adj.* [*comp.* staler, *superl.* stalest], [source uncertain: prob. < O.Teut.], 1, impaired in legal effect or force; 2, neither fresh nor new; the worse for age; tasteless; beginning to decay: said especially of food; 3, worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; as, a *stale* joke; 4, having vigor or ability impaired from prolonged activity, as an overtrained athlete:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* staled (stāld), *p.pr.* staling], to deprive of freshness or attraction; cheapen:—*v.i.* to lose freshness or newness; wear out:—*n. Obs.*, 1, something spoiled, old, or worn out; 2, a woman of loose morals.—*n.* **stale'ness**.

²stale (stāl), *n.* [prob. < A.F. *estale*, decoy pigeon], *Obs.*, 1, one who is a laughingstock or dupe; 2, a person or thing used to lure, snare, or decoy.

stale-mate (stāl'māt"), *n.* [¹*stale*+¹*mate*], the situation, considered a draw, when the king, not being in check, cannot move without being placed in check, and when no move can be made by any other piece:—*v.t.* *Chess*, to put into such a situation; hence, to bring to a standstill.

¹stalk (stôk), *n.* [< M.E. *stalke*, prob. dim. of A.S. *stela*, *stæla*, stalk, support], 1, *Bot.*, the stem or main axis of a plant; also, the stem of a leaf, flower, or fruit; 2, *Zoöl.*, any stem or part resembling the stalk of a plant, as in certain crinoids; 3, any slender shaft or stem, as of a wineglass.—*adj.* **stalk'y**.

²stalk (stôk), *v.t.* [< A.S. (*bi*)*stealcian*, to walk cautiously < root of *stelan*, to steal], to approach

(game) cautiously and under cover, as in hunting: —*v.i.* **1**, to walk in a stately and haughty manner; **2**, to creep toward game stealthily; **3**, *Obs.*, to steal or creep along:—*n.* **1**, a proud and haughty step; **2**, the act of stalking game.—*n.* **stalk'er.**

stalk-ing–horse (stôk'ĭng=hôrs″), *n.* **1**, a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter may conceal himself in stalking game; hence, **2**, a pretense; a blind.

stall (stôl), *n.* [< A.S. *steall*, standing place < O.Teut. source], **1**, a stable or cattle shed; also, an inclosed space in a stable, as for a horse; **2**, a booth where goods are sold; also, a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; **3**, a seat in the choir of a church; especially, one reserved for a clergyman; **4**, in Great Britain, an orchestra seat in the theater; **5**, a protecting cover, as for an injured finger: *Slang*, an evasion:—*v.t.* **1**, to place or keep in a stall or stable; **2**, to cause to stick fast, as in sand or mud; **3**, to stop because of an obstruction or unskilful management; as, to *stall* an engine: *Colloq.*, to put off; delay: often with *off; Archaic*, to fatten by feeding in a stall, as cattle; *Obs.*, to place; install, as in office:—*v.i.* **1**, to stick fast, as in mud; **2**, to come undesiredly to a standstill; as, the motor *stalled: Colloq.*, to put off the payment of an obligation or to evade an issue; in certain sports, to avoid decisive action, or to play for time.

STALLS

stall–feed (stôl'=fēd″), *v.t.* to fatten (cattle) in a stall or on dry fodder.—*p.adj.* **stall'–fed″.**

stal-lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *estalon*, stallion, akin to O.H.G. *stal*, stall: so called because kept in a stall], an uncastrated male horse.

stal-wart (stôl'wẽrt; stŏl'-), *adj.* [< obs. *stalworth* < A.S. *stælwierthe*, serviceable < *stæl*, place + *wierthe*, worth], **1**, sturdy; strong; tall and stout; **2**, brave; daring:—*n.* a firm, loyal partisan: **Stalwart Republican**, *U. S. Hist.*, one of a semi-independent faction of the Republican party during Grant's administrations.—*adv.* **stal'wart-ly.**—*n.* **stal'wart-ness.**

sta-men (stā'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* stamens (-mĕnz)], [< Lat. *stamen* (*-inis*), the warp in an upright loom], *Bot.*, the pollen-bearing part of a flower, consisting of the filament and the anther (see *flower, corolla*, illus.): *Obs.* [*pl.* stamina (stăm'ĭ-nȧ)], the warp of the old upright loom; also, a thread of the warp.

stam-i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.pl.* **1**, the firm, supporting part of a body, as an animal's bones; **2**, (used as *sing.*), vigor; the strength or staying power of anything; power of endurance.

stam-i-nal (stăm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a stamen or stamens: also, *stamineal;* **2**, pertaining to, or displaying, strength or power of endurance; relating to vitality.

stam-i-nate (stăm'ĭ-nāt), *adj. Bol.*, **1**, having or producing stamens; **2**, having stamens but no pistils.

sta-min-e-al (stȧ-mĭn'ē-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a stamen or stamens; staminal.

stam-mel (stăm'ĕl), *n.* [perh. < Fr. *estamel*, perh. < *estamine*, a kind of cloth, formerly called *stamin*], a coarse, dull red cloth of mixed linen and wool; also, the color of the dye.

stam-mer (stăm'ẽr), *v.i.* [< A.S. *stamerian*, to stammer], to hesitate or falter in speaking; stutter:—*v.t.* to pronounce with difficulty or hesitation:—*n.* **1**, hesitating or faltering speech due to nervousness; **2**, any difficulty in pronouncing; a stutter.—*n.* **stam'mer-er.**—*adv.* **stam'mer-ing-ly.**

stamp (stămp), *v.t.* [< M.E. *stampen*, to stamp the foot, and < O.F. *estampe*, a stamping] **1**, to mark, as a coin, with a figure or design by means of a die, pattern, or the like; **2**, to put a postage or other official stamp upon; **3**, to label; brand; exhibit the character of; as, his acts *stamp* the man; **4**, to imprint; impress; fix deeply; as, to *stamp* a scene on the memory; **5**, to shape or cut out, as by pressure of a die or stamp; **6**, to set (the foot) down loudly and heavily; **7**, to beat by such a motion; **8**, to crush, as with a pestle; grind into powder, as an ore: **stamp out**, to destroy or end by, or as if by, setting the foot heavily upon; as, to *stamp out* an epidemic:—*v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly downward:—*n.* **1**, an impression, pattern, device, or special mark imprinted upon a surface; especially, such a mark as gives authority or validity, as the design on a government coin; **2**, a machine or implement for making such an impression; an engraved block; a die; **3**, a machine for crushing ore; also, a mill where ore is crushed; **4**, a small piece of paper having certain official devices printed on it, sold by a government and fastened to goods, letters, documents, etc., to indicate the payment of a fee or tax; as, a postage *stamp;* hence, **5**, sanction; authority; **6**, characteristic quality or nature; evidence; as, the *stamp* of genius; **7**, sort; kind; brand; as, men of that *stamp;* **8**, a heavy downward blow with the foot: *Slang*, money; especially, paper money: used in *pl.; Obs.*, **1**, anything made by being stamped; **2**, a picture cut in wood or metal.—*n.* **stamp'er.**

Stamp Act an act passed in 1765 by the British Parliament to raise revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps to be attached to commercial and legal documents.

stam-pede (stăm-pēd') *n.* [< Sp. *estampido*, crash, uproar], **1**, a sudden, wild running away of a herd of animals, caused by fear or panic; hence, any sudden, disorganized flight or rush, as of an army; **2**, any sudden, impulsive movement or action by many persons, as in a political convention:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -peded, *p.pr.* -peding], to cause to take to sudden flight:—*v.i.* **1**, to start off in a panic; **2**, to act together from a sudden impulse.

stance (stăns), *n.* [< O.F. < It. *stanza*, room, stopping place < Lat. *stans*, standing], posture: *Sc.*, a position; station: *Golf*, the position of a player's feet, with reference to each other and to the ball, in making a stroke.

stanch (stănch; stänch), *v.t.* [< O.F. *estanchier*, to stanch, ult. < Lat. *stagnum*, pool], **1**, to stop the flow of; as, to *stanch* blood; **2**, to stop a flowing from, as a wound: *Archaic*, to cause to cease; extinguish; quench:—*v.i.* to stop flowing:—*adj.* **1**, seaworthy; as, a *stanch* little boat; **2**, loyal; as, a *stanch* friend:—*n.* a floodgate. Also, **staunch.**—*adv.* **stanch'ly.**

Syn., *adj.* faithful, reliable, constant, strong.

stan-chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *estançon, estanchon* < *estance*, a prop < Lat. *stans*, standing], **1**, an upright, supporting bar, post, or pillar; **2**, one of two upright bars, or props, that hold an animal by the head in a stall:—*v.t.* to fasten with, or support by, such a bar or bars.

stand (stănd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stood (stŏŏd), *p.pr.* standing], [< A.S. *standan*, to stand < O.Teut. source], **1**, to be stationary on the feet in an erect position: said of persons and animals; **2**, to be upright; rest on the end or base: said of things; **3**, to cease to move; pause; **4**, to be at rest or lie stagnant; as, water *stands* in the pond; **5**, to be placed or situated in a specified condition, attitude, or position; as, he *stands* acquitted; he *stands* high in his classes; also, to rest or be; as, I *stand* ready to pay; **6**, to be a substitute: with *for;* as, Esq. *stands* for Esquire; **7**, to become a candidate; as, to *stand* for office; **8**, to remain firm or in force; as, the agreement *stands;* **9**, to remain in existence, especially without injury or change; endure; last; as, the house still *stands;* **10**, to accord; agree: usually with *with;* **11**, to step or move; as, *stand* out of the path; **12**, to be of a certain height or measure when erect; **13**, to maintain a certain attitude, as toward a question or a principle; as, to *stand* for prohibition: *Obs.*, **1**, to hesitate; pause; **2**, to be scrupulous or over-exacting: often with *on* or *upon: Naut.*, to hold a course at sea; as, to *stand* for the harbor: **stand by**, **1**, to support; adhere to; help; as, to *stand by* one's friends; **2**, to abide by; live up to; as, to *stand by* one's word; **3**, *Naut.*, to be at hand and ready to attend to something: **stand pat**, *Poker*, to play one's hand as dealt; hence, *Colloq.*, to stick to the existing plan, situation, etc.; *U. S. Politics*, to stick to the avowed policy of one's party; also, to oppose a change of party policy: —*v.t.* **1**, to set on the feet, or on end, in an upright position; put in place; **2**, to put up with; endure; undergo; bear; as, to *stand* insult; also, to undergo successfully; as, to *stand* a test: *Colloq.*, to pay for; as, to *stand* treat: **stand off**, to repel: **stand up**, *Slang*, to fail to keep an appointment with:—*n.* **1**, a stop or halt, as to maintain a position or to offer resistance; **2**, hesitation; standstill; as, to be at a *stand* what to do; **3**, position; place of standing; **4**, an outdoor platform for spectators, often with seats in tiers; **5**, any habitual booth or station for business; as, a cab *stand;* **6**, a small table; any of several pieces of furniture on which things may be placed or kept; as, a plant *stand;* **7**, a standing growth, as of grain or grass: *Theat.*, a town where a company halts for a performance: *Obs.*, **1**, a full set, as of arms; **2**, a troop, as of soldiers.

stand-ard (stăn'dȧrd), *n.* [< O.F. *estandard, estendard* Lat. *extendere*, to stretch out],

1, a figure, flag, etc., used as an emblem, as of a regiment; 2, an established or authorized measure of weight, length, quality, or the like, especially one serving as a model by which the accuracy of others may be determined; 3, in coinage, the authorized proportion of weight of fine metal and of alloy; hence, 4, any type, example, or model generally accepted as correct; 5, an upright support; a small pillar, as of a candlestick or reading desk: *Hort.*, a tree or shrub with an erect stem, grown without the support of a wall or trellis or not dwarfed by grafting; *Forestry*, 1, a tree from one to two feet in diameter breast-high; 2, a tree or shoot from a stump left standing when a coppice is felled:—*adj.* 1, serving as an accepted model for comparison, basis for measurement, or the like; as, *standard* gauge, *standard* time; 2, of a high or recognized order of excellence: *Hort.*, grown without support.

Syn., *n.* type, model, test, gauge, ideal. (See criterion).

stand-ard-ize (stăn′dăr-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to regularize, reduce to, or compare with, an established rule, model, or value.—*n.* **stand″ard-i-za′tion.**

stand–by (stănd′=bī″), *n.* [*pl.*-bys (=bīz″), *Colloq.*, one who or that which may be depended upon.

stand-ing (stăn′dĭng), *n.* [see **stand**], 1, the act of one that stands or comes to a stand, or the state of being in an upright position; 2, a station; place to stand in; 3, continuance; duration; as, a habit of long *standing*; 4, reputation; rank; repute; as, he is in good *standing*; also, high rank:—*p.adj.* 1, erect or in an upright position; 2, stagnant or not flowing, as water; 3, lasting; established or settled; fixed; permanent; as, a *standing* rule; 4, performed from an upright position; as, a *standing* jump.

stand-ish (stăn′dĭsh), *n.* [prob. *stand*+*dish*], *Archaic*, a receptacle for pens and ink.

stand-pat-ter (stănd″păt′ĕr), *n.* [*stand*+²*pat*], 1, *U. S. Politics*, one who obstinately upholds the existing or declared policy of his party; hence, 2, one who opposes change in the existing order.—*n.* **stand″pat′tism.**

stand-pipe (stănd′pīp″), *n.* [*stand*+*pipe*], a high pipe or reservoir, into which water is pumped to secure pressure in a water system.

stand-point (stănd′point″), *n.* [*stand*+*point*], a position from which things are looked at, considered, or judged; a point of view.

stand-still (stănd′stĭl″), *n.* [*stand*+¹*still*], a ceasing of action; a halt or stop; rest.

stan-hope (stăn′hōp; -ŏp), *n.* [<Rev. Fitzroy *Stanhope* (1787–1864), owner of the first one], a light, one-seated carriage without a top.

stank (stăngk), past tense of the irregular verb *stink*, which see.

stan-na-ry (stăn′ă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **stannic**], a tin mine; also, a district in which tin mining is carried on.

stan-nate (stăn′āt), *n.* *Chem.*, a salt of stannic acid; a compound of tin.

stan-nel (stăn′ĕl), *n.* [<A.S. *stāngella*<*stān*, stone+*gellan*, to yell], a small English falcon resembling the American sparrow hawk: also called *kestrel* and *windhover*. Also, **stan′iel** (stăn′yĕl).

stan-nic (stăn′ĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *stannum*, tin], *Chem.*, of or pertaining to tin: specifically applied to compounds of tin in its higher valence.

stan-nif-er-ous (stă-nĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *stannum*, tin+*ferre*, to bear], yielding, or containing, tin.

stan-nous (stăn′ŭs), *adj.* [see **stannic**], *Chem.*, of or pertaining to tin: specifically applied to compounds of tin in its lower valence.

stan-za (stăn′zä), *n.* [*pl.* -zas (-zäz)], [It.=room; stanza<Lat. *stare*, to stand], *Pros.*, a group of lines, or verses, varying in number, and usually arranged according to some chosen rime scheme and forming a section of a poem; *Arch.* (stăn′tsä), [*pl.* stanze (stăn′tsä)], a room or apartment; a division in a building.—*adj.* **stan-za′ic** (stăn-zā′ĭk).

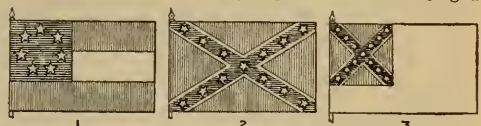
sta-pes (stā′pēz), *n.* [L.L.=stirrup], *Anat.*, the stirrup-shaped bone in the middle ear: also called *stirrup bone* (see *ear*, illus.).

¹sta-ple (stā′pl), *n.* [<O.F. *estaple*, emporium, mart <L.L. *stapula*, supporting pillar<O.Teut. source of ²*staple*], 1, *Eng. Hist.*, a fixed market to which certain classes of goods had to be taken, to be rated and charged with duty before being exported, or to be sold to a body of merchants exclusively privileged by the crown to purchase them; also, the body of merchants so privileged; hence, a market or emporium, or a commercial monopoly under royal sanction; 2, the chief commodity produced in a district; 3, the principal element of something; chief item; 4, raw material for manufacture; 5, the fiber of cotton, flax, or wool; as, wool of a fine *staple*:—*adj.* 1, chief; regularly produced; as, *staple* goods; 2, fixed in commerce; as, *staple* demand; 3, marketable:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to sort according to the quality of its fiber; as, to *staple* wool.

²sta-ple (stā′pl), *n.* [<A.S. *stapol*, pillar, prop <O.Teut. source], a small, U-shaped piece of metal, to be driven into wood to hold or fasten something; also, a piece of wire similarly bent to hold papers together:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], to fasten or attach by such a device.

sta-pler (stā′plĕr), *n.* [see ¹**staple**], 1, one who deals in the regular products of a country; 2, one who sorts, as fibers of wool; 3, [see ²**staple**], a machine for fastening papers together with wire staples.

star (stär), *n.* [<A.S. *steorra*, star<O.Teut. source], 1, any celestial body visible as a point of light; 2, more specifically, a fixed star, one of those self-luminous bodies at such a great distance from the earth that they appear as points of light, practically always in the same position relative to one another: distinguished from the *planets*, which revolve around the sun and have an apparent motion among the fixed stars; 3, any mark or figure with radiating points resembling a star, as a policeman's badge, an asterisk [*], or a white spot on a horse's forehead; 4, a brilliant or prominent person, especially in the theatrical profession: *Astrol.*, a planet, especially regarded as influencing a



STARS AND BARS

1, original Stars and Bars, used until 1863; 2, the navy jack and battle flag of the Confederacy; 3, the Confederacy's national flag, adopted 1863.

person's life; hence, often *pl.*, destiny: **star cluster**, a number of stars that appear close together on account of their great distance from the earth: **Stars and Bars**, the original flag of the Confederate States of America, adopted in 1861: **Stars and Stripes**, popularly, the flag of the United States of America:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* starred (stärd), *p.pr.* starring], 1, to deck or ornament with, or as if with, stars; 2, to mark with an asterisk; 3, to put forward as the principal actor in a play: *Rare*, to change into a star:—*v.i.* 1, to shine like a star; hence, to be illustrious; 2, to appear as the principal actor in a dramatic performance.

star-board (stär′bōrd; -bĕrd), *n.* [<A.S. *stēorbord* <*stēor*, rudder+*bord*, board], *Naut.*, the side of a vessel at the right of a person on deck and facing toward the bow: opposite of *port*:—*adj.* *Naut.*, pertaining to, or lying on, the right side of a vessel:—*v.t.* *Naut.*, to turn (the helm) to the right.

starch (stärch), *n.* [<M.E. *sterche*, ult.<A.S. *stearc*, stiff: see **stark**], 1, a white, odorless, tasteless substance, obtained commercially from grain and potatoes, but found in nearly all plants: chemically, a carbohydrate; 2, a commercial preparation of this substance used to stiffen fabrics in manufacturing and laundering; hence, 3, stiffness of conduct or manner: *Colloq.*, courage or backbone:—*v.t.* to stiffen with, or as if with, starch.—*p.adj.* **starched.**—*adj.* **starch′y.**

Star Cham-ber in England, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, dealing chiefly with offenses against the Crown, such as conspiracy and riots: notorious for its severity and arbitrary methods, and abolished in 1641.

stare (stâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stared (stârd), *p.pr.* staring], [<A.S. *starian*, to gaze<O.Teut. source], 1, to look with wide-open eyes; gaze steadily in one direction or at a certain object or person; 2, to be very conspicuous or prominent, as colors; 3, to stand on end, as hair:—*v.t.* to gaze at fixedly; influence in some way by gazing:—*n.* a fixed, steady look with wide-open eyes, as suggesting curiosity, bewilderment, boldness, or the like.—*n.* **star′er.**—*adv.* **star′ing-ly.**

Syn., *v.* look, gaze. (See gape.)

star-fish (stär′fĭsh″), *n.* [*star*+*fish*], *Zoöl.*, any of a large class (*Asteroidea*) of echinoderms having a star-shaped body with five or more rays, or arms (for illus. see *Echinodermata*).

star-gaz-ing (stär′gāz″ĭng), *n.* [*star*+*gaze*], 1, the act or practice of gazing at the stars; hence, 2, astrology; sometimes, astronomy, especially popular astronomy; 3, absent-mindedness: often used contemptuously; 4, absorption in visionary schemes; impractical idealism.—*n.* **star′gaz″er.**

stark (stärk), *adj.* [<A.S. *stearc*, strong, stiff <O.Teut. source], **1**, stiff; rigid, as in death; **2**, utter; complete; downright; as, *stark* nonsense: *Obs.*, powerful; strong; inflexible:—*adv.* wholly; completely; as, *stark* blind.—*adv.* **stark'ly.**

star-less (stär'lĕs), *adj.* [see **star**], devoid of starlight or stars; as, a *starless* night.

star-light (stär'līt"), *n.* [*star*+[1]*light*], the light given by the stars:—*adj.* lighted by the stars.—*adj.* **star'lit".**

star-like (stär'līk"), *adj.* [*star*+[1]*like*], resembling a star; radiate; also, luminous; brilliant.

[1]star-ling (stär'lĭng), *n.* [<A.S. *stærlinc*, dim. of *stær*, starling <O.Teut. source: akin to Lat. *sturnus*, starling], *Ornith.*, one of a widespread family of birds, of which one European species (*Sturnus vulgaris*), the common starling, about nine inches long with black plumage, in parts iridescent and in parts spotted with buff, has been introduced into America.

[2]star-ling (stär'lĭng), *n.* [perh. corr. of *staddling* <*staddle*, q.v.], a breakwater of piles, as those driven in front of the piers of a bridge; also, a pile used in forming such an inclosure.

star-of-Beth-le-hem (stär'=ŏv=bĕth'lē-hĕm; -ĕm), *n.* *Bot.*, a low plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) of the lily family, having white flowers striped with green on the outside.

star-ry (stär'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* starrier, *superl.* starriest], [see **star**], **1**, of or pertaining to a star or the stars; **2**, set with, or decked with, stars; **3**, lighted by stars; as, a *starry* night; **4**, shining like stars; as, *starry* eyes.—*n.* **star'ri-ness.**

star shell *Mil.*, a rocket filled with an explosive that bursts into starlike lights: fired into the air to light up the enemy's position at night.

Star-Span-gled Ban-ner a patriotic anthem of the United States, the words of which were written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812: **star-spangled banner**, the United States flag.

start (stärt), *v.i.* [<M.E. *sterten* <O.Teut. source], **1**, to spring suddenly; leap; bound; **2**, to jerk, or make a sudden involuntary movement, as of surprise, pain, or the like; **3**, to set out; begin; **4**, to become loosened; begin to give way, as a cask:—*v.t.* **1**, to originate action in, or set going; as, to *start* a clock; **2**, to rouse suddenly, as game; **3**, to begin; originate, as a scandal or a business; **4**, to cause to begin; provide means for; as, to *start* a man in business; **5**, to loosen or cause to give way; **6**, to set flowing, as wine; also, to draw the contents of, as a cask:—*n.* **1**, a sudden leap or bound; **2**, an involuntary twitch or jerk, as of fear or joy; **3**, a brief, spasmodic effort; as, to work by fits and *starts*; **4**, a beginning or first motion, as of a race, a journey, a course of action, or the like; **5**, a lead or advantage, as in time or space in any competition; **6**, a sudden, impulsive outburst; a sally, as of wit; **7**, a loosened part.—*n.* **start'er.**

Syn., *v.* spring, move, jerk, twitch. (See flinch.)

star this-tle any of various European plants with spiny flower heads.

star-tle (stär'tl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-tld), *p.pr.* -tling], [<M.E. *stertlen* <A.S. *steartlian*, to stumble], to move suddenly, as in alarm:—*v.t.* to cause to move suddenly; shock; frighten; scare:—*n.* a scare; a shock, as of surprise or alarm.—*n.* **star'tler.**

Syn., *v.* frighten, alarm, excite, start. (See flinch.)

star-tling (stär'tlĭng), *p.adj.* causing sudden alarm, surprise, misgiving, or other similar emotion.—*adv.* **star'tling-ly.**

star-va-tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* [see **starve**], **1**, the condition of suffering or dying from extreme hunger; **2**, state of being reduced to a condition of extreme hunger or killed by lack of food.

starve (stärv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* starved (stärvd), *p.pr.* starving], [<A.S. *steorfan*, to die <O.Teut. source], **1**, to suffer or die from extreme hunger; hence, **2**, to suffer from lack of mental or spiritual food; **3**, in Great Britain, to suffer severely or perish from cold: *Colloq.*, to be very hungry:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to suffer or perish from hunger; **2**, in Great Britain, to afflict or kill with severe cold.

starve-ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* one who is suffering from lack of food or is poorly nourished; hence, a thin, weak animal or plant:—*adj.* hungry; weak; lean.

sta-sis (stā'sĭs), *n.* [Gk.=standing, stoppage <*histanai*, to stand], *Med.*, a stopping of peristalsis of the intestines or of the circulation of blood in any part of the body.

stat. *abbr.* **1**, statuary; statue; **2**, statute; statutes; **3**, [Lat. *statim*], immediately.

sta-tant (stā'tănt), *adj.* [prob. irregularly <Lat. *stans* (*stantis*), standing <*stare* (*status*), to stand], *Her.*, standing with all four feet on the ground: **statant gardant**, statant and facing the beholder (see *lion*, first illus.).

state (stāt), *n.* [<O.F. *estat* <Lat. *status*, manner of standing; condition <*stare*, to stand], **1**, the condition in which a person or thing is; situation; **2**, political or social standing; rank; style of living; **3**, ceremonious style or formal dignity; pomp; as, to receive in *state*; **4**, a body of people united under one government; a commonwealth; body politic; **5**, the civil powers of such a community: often contrasted with the ecclesiastical powers; as, the separation of church and *state*; **6**, the territory of a commonwealth; **7**, one of several such communities or bodies politic, united under a central national government: often written *State*; **8**, a political class or order; an estate: often *pl.*: *Obs.*, **1**, a person of importance or high rank; **2**, a throne or seat of dignity, or the canopy over it:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the body politic; as, *state* papers; **2**, used upon formal or ceremonious occasions: **State**, pertaining to one of the United States:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stated, *p.pr.* stating], **1**, to set forth clearly and formally; tell; as, to *state* the facts; **2**, to assign or fix, as a date.

Syn., *v.* tell, declare, affirm, allege, narrate, express.

state-craft (stāt'krăft"), *n.* [*state*+*craft*], the art of managing the political affairs of a commonwealth or state.

stat-ed (stāt'ĕd), *p.adj.* [see **state**], fixed; regular; as, *stated* office hours.—*adv.* **stat'ed-ly.**

state-hood (stāt'hŏŏd), *n.* [*state*+*-hood*], in the United States, the status or condition of a State as distinguished from that of a Territory.

state-house (stāt'hous"), *n.* [*state*+*house*], in the United States, a building in which the proceedings of a State legislature take place; a State capitol. Also, **state house.**

state-ly (stāt'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest], [see **state**], having a grand or imposing appearance or manner; noble; majestic; dignified:—*adv.* imposingly; majestically.—*n.* **state'li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* grand, majestic, impressive, lofty, dignified.

state-ment (stāt'mĕnt), *n.* **1**, the act of presenting or expressing formally in words; **2**, that which is so expressed; a formal communication or declaration; **3**, a report, as of a bank account.

state pris-on a prison maintained by a state, especially for political offenders: also, *state's prison*: **State prison**, in the United States, a prison, maintained by a State, for felons sentenced to imprisonment: distinguished from a city or county jail, in which are confined those convicted of misdemeanor.

sta-ter (stā'tĕr), *n.* [Lat. <Gk. *statēr* <*histanai*, to stand; weigh], *Antiq.*, a gold coin of Persia and Greece, equivalent to about $5.72; also, any of various silver coins.

State rights the rights and powers not given to the Federal government of the United States by the Constitution, but reserved to each of the individual States. Also, **States' rights.**

state-room (stāt'rōōm"), *n.* [*state*+*room*], a private sleeping room on a passenger vessel or sleeping car: **state room**, a room of state, as in a large house or palace.

state's ev-i-dence *Law*, testimony presented by the government, or prosecution, in a criminal case; especially, testimony given by a participant in the crime, who confesses his guilt and testifies against his accomplices: in Great Britain called *king's* or *queen's evidence.*

States-Gen-er-al (stāts'-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *n.* *pl.* [transl. of Fr. *états généraux* and Du. *staaten generaal*], **1**, the legislative, or lawmaking, body of the Netherlands; **2**, in France before the Revolution of 1789, a legislative assembly representing the clergy, nobles, and commons.

states-man (stāts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*state*+*man*], one skilled in public affairs and the art of government; a person of great ability and prominence in politics.—*n.* **states'man-ship.**

states-man-like (stāts'măn-līk"), *adj.* befitting, or characteristic of, a statesman. Also, **states'man-ly.**

stat-ic (stăt'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *statikos* <*histanai*, to stand; weigh], **1**, pertaining to bodies at rest, or to forces in equilibrium: opposite of *dynamic*; **2**, acting without motion; as, *static* pressure: *Elec.*, pertaining to electrical charges in equilibrium, as distinguished from an electric current:—*n.* *Rad.*, irregular electrical discharges interfering with the reception of radio signals: also called *strays*: *pl.* used as *sing.* *Mech.*, the division of dynamics treating of the relations between forces when in equilibrium: distinguished from *kinetics.*—*adj.* **stat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **stat'i-cal-ly.**

sta-tion (stā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *statio* (*-onis*) < *stare* (*status*), to stand], **1**, a place where a person or thing usually remains: position; situation; **2**, rank; standing; **3**, the place to which a person or force is appointed for duty; also, the buildings where the force is housed; as, a life-saving *station;* **4**, a regular stopping place on a railroad; also, the buildings erected there; **5**, in surveying, the point from which measurements are made; also, the unit of distance adopted: *Eccl.*, **1**, a place, as a tomb, where a church procession pauses for devotion; **2**, one of the fourteen images or pictures placed around the walls of a church and known as the *stations of the cross*, representing the stages of Christ's passion: used for the performance of devotions: *Rare*, **1**, attitude; posture; **2**, a state of rest:—*v.t.* to set or place; assign.

Syn., *n.* depot. *Depot*, widely used in the United States to name a stopping place on railways, is being gradually replaced by *station.*

sta-tion-a-ry (stā′shŭn-ā-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, not moving; fixed; as, a *stationary* engine; **2**, unchanging in state or condition:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)]; **1**, one who or that which is stationary: often used of a military force; **2**, an extreme conservative or reactionary.

sta-tion-er (stā′shŭn-ẽr), *n.* [< L.L. *stationarius*, one who had a station for the sale of books: see **station**], one who deals in writing materials: *Obs.*, a bookseller or publisher.

sta-tion-er-y (stā′shŭn-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* paper, pens, ink, and other writing materials:—*adj.* pertaining to writing materials.

stat-is-ti-cian (stăt″ĭs-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* [see **statistics**], one skilled in collecting and interpreting numerical facts or data. Also, *Rare*, **stat′ist.**

sta-tis-tics (stȧ-tĭs′tĭks), *n.pl.* [< Ger. *statistik*, ult. < Lat. *status*, condition], numerical facts, systematically collected and classified, regarding a large group of persons or things, as a whole nation, a certain industry, forests, or the like: *pl.* used as *sing.* the art of collecting and classifying such data, or the science which deals with the treatment and interpretation of such data.—*adj.* **sta-tis′ti-cal; sta-tis′tic.** —*adv.* **sta-tis′ti-cal-ly.**

sta-tor (stā′tŏr; stăt′ẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *stare* (*status*), to stand], *Elec.*, in some types of electrical apparatus, a stationary part which influences or reacts upon a rotating part, as in a dynamo: opposite of *rotor.*

stat-o-scope (stăt′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *statos*, fixed < *histanai*, to stand + *skopein*, to see], *Phys.*, an instrument that registers small variations of atmospheric pressure, or, by means of these, indicates variations in altitude.

stat-u-a-ry (stăt′ū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **statue**], **1**, the art of making statues; **2**, one who makes statues; **3**, statues collectively.

stat-ue (stăt′ū), *n.* [< Lat. *statua* < *stare*, to stand], the sculptured, molded, or cast figure of a person or animal, especially when approximately life-size, as in marble or bronze.—*adj.* **stat′ued.**

stat-u-esque (stăt″ū-ĕsk′), *adj.* [**statue** + *-esque*], having the beauty or formal dignity of a statue or modeled figure; as, a *statuesque* attitude. —*adv.* **stat″u-esque′ly.**—*n.* **stat″u-esque′ness.**

stat-u-ette (stăt″ū-ĕt′), *n.* [dim. of *statue*], a small statue or modeled figure.

stat-ure (stăt′ūr), *n.* [< Lat. *statura*, stature, height < *stare*, to stand], the normal height of an animal: used especially of man.

sta-tus (stā′tŭs), *n.* [Lat. < *stare* (*status*), to stand], **1**, state; condition; also, position of affairs; **2**, social position; rank; standing: *Law*, the relation of a person, as fixed legally, to others or to the state.

***sta-tus quo** (kwō), [Lat. = condition in which], the condition in which (something has been or is); the existing condition.

stat-u-ta-ble (stăt′ū-tȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **statute**], made or imposed by, or conforming to, statute, or written law.—*adv.* **stat′u-ta-bly.**

stat-ute (stăt′ūt), *n.* [< Lat. *statuere* (*statutus*), to establish < *stare*, to stand], **1**, an ordinance or law passed by a duly authorized lawmaking body; written law as distinguished from unwritten law; hence, **2**, any rule regarded as established by authority, as divine law, a permanent rule adopted by a corporation, etc.: **statute mile**, *U. S.* and *Br. Law*, 5,280 feet.

stat-ute book a compilation or record of the acts of a legislative body.

stat-ute cap *Obs.*, a woolen cap which in Elizabethan times was worn on holy days and Sundays in conformity to a law.

stat-u-to-ry (stăt′ū-tō-rĭ), *adj.* authorized, enacted, or imposed, by statute or law: **statutory offense**, an act that is made a crime by statute; especially, in newspaper usage, adultery or rape.

staunch (stänch), *v.t.* [see **stanch**], **1**, to stop the flow of; **2**, to stop a flowing from: *Archaic*, to quench:—*v.i.* to stop flowing:—*adj.* **1**, water-tight; sound; firm; **2**, constant; loyal; steadfast:—*n.* a floodgate. Also, **stanch**, *Pfd. S.*—*adv.* **staunch′ly.**—*n.* **staunch′ness.**

stau-ro-lite (stô′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *stauros*, a cross + *lithos*, stone], *Mineral.*, a natural basic silicate of aluminum and iron, often occurring in crystals of a cross shape.—*adj.* **stau″ro-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk).

stave (stāv), *n.* [var. of ²*staff*], **1**, a piece of wood of some length, as a cudgel; **2**, one of the narrow, curving strips of wood forming the sides of a cask or barrel; **3**, a round of a ladder, or the like; **4**, a verse or stanza: *Mus.*, the five parallel lines on and between which the notes and rests are written; a staff:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* staved (stāvd), or stove (stōv), *p.pr.* staving], **1**, to knock a hole through the exterior of; burst in; also, to smash to pieces, as a barrel or boat: often with *in*; **2**, to furnish with staves; **3**, to drive away; keep back: with *off*; as, to *stave* off an illness:—*v.i.* to be broken in or smashed in, as a boat.

¹stay (stā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stayed or staid (stād), *p.pr.* staying], [< O.F. *estayer*, to prop, prob. < O.Teut. source and akin to ²*stay*], **1**, to hold up; prop; **2**, to check; hold back; put off; postpone; **3**, to fasten or secure; **4**, to satisfy or appease for a time, as the stomach with food; **5**, to undergo; withstand; **6**, to await; wait for:—*v.i.* **1**, to remain; sojourn; abide; as, to *stay* at the seashore; **2**, to stop; delay; linger: *Colloq.*, to hold out or last; as, a horse *stays* well; *Archaic*, **1**, to cease; **2**, to attend; serve; **3**, to rely; depend:—*n.* **1**, a prop or support; **2**, a stop; halt; sojourn; **3**, that which delays; specifically, a suspension of judicial proceedings: *Colloq.*, endurance; staying power; *Archaic*, established condition: *pl.* formerly, a vest stiffened so as to support the figure (see illus.); now, a corset: also called *pair of stays.*

STAYS (*a*) as worn by a Bohemian girl

²stay (stā), *n.* [< A.S. *stæg*, mast rope, or < O.F. *estaye*, a prop: see ¹**stay**], *Naut.* and *Aëro.*, a strong rope, wire, or the like, used to steady or support a mast, spar, or funnel; also, any rope used to steady or guy (see *airplane*, illus.): **in stays**, in the act of going about from one tack to another:—*v.t.* *Naut.*, **1**, to hold (a mast) in position with ropes; **2**, to put (a ship) in stays:—*v.i.* *Naut.*, to tack; go about.

stay-sail (stā′sāl″; *Naut.* stā′sl), *n.* [²*stay* + *sail*], any sail fastened on a stay.

S. T. D. *abbr.* [Lat. *Sacrae Theologiae Doctor*], Doctor of Sacred Theology:—**Ste.**, [Fr. *sainte*], *fem.* Saint.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [< A.S. *stede*, a place < O.Teut. source], **1**, the place which another had or might have; as, to go to war in another's *stead;* **2**, use; service; advantage; as, it will stand you in good *stead: Obs.*, **1**, a steading, or collection of farm buildings; **2**, a place; spot: often used in compounds; as, *homestead;* Hemp*stead*:—*v.t.* to be of use to; help; avail: *Obs.*, to fill the place of.

stead-fast (stĕd′fȧst), *adj.* [*stead* + ¹*fast*], **1**, firmly fixed or settled; **2**, unwavering; steady; constant; as, *steadfast* faith. Also, **sted′fast.**—*adv.* **stead′fast-ly.**—*n.* **stead′fast-ness.**

Syn. resolute, unswerving, stanch, unwavering.

stead-ing (stĕd′ĭng), *n.* [see **stead**], *Sc.* and *Dial.*, a farmhouse with adjacent buildings.

stead-y (stĕd′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, firm in position; firmly supported; well balanced; **2**, constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; unwavering; **3**, regular, as in action; uniform; as, the *steady* beat of the pulse: *Colloq.*, sober; industrious; temperate; balanced: *Naut.*, of a ship, keeping its direction unchanged:—*interj.* *Naut.*, keep her steady! an order to the helmsman to keep the vessel's direction unchanged:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* steadied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* steadying], **1**, to make or keep steady or firm; **2**, to make sober or resolute in character:—*v.i.* to become balanced or firm.—*adv.* **stead′i-ly.**—*n.* **stead′i-ness.**

steak (stāk), *n.* [< O.N. *steik*, akin to *steikja*, to roast on a spit], a slice of beef or other meat, usually cut for broiling or frying.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole (stōl), *p.p.* stolen (stō′ln), *p.pr.* stealing], [< A.S. *stelan* < O.Teut. source], **1**, to take by theft; take without leave or right; **2**, to take or get by craft or surprise; as, to *steal* a kiss; **3**, to move, win, take, effect, or perform in a secret, unnoticed, or stealthy manner; as, to *steal* a glance at her; **4**, to gain possession of gradually; as, time

steals away one's youth:—*v.i.* **1,** to commit theft; **2,** to move or act stealthily or secretly:—*n. Colloq.*, a theft; the act of committing theft.—*n.* **steal'er.**—*n.* **steal'ing.**

Syn., v. abstract, filch, pilfer, rob, swindle, purloin.

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* [see **steal**], secret means used to accomplish an object; secret action: *Obs.*, **1,** theft: **2,** a secret or unperceived going or coming.—*adj.* **stealth'y.**—*adv.* **stealth'i-ly.**—*n.* **stealth'i-ness.**

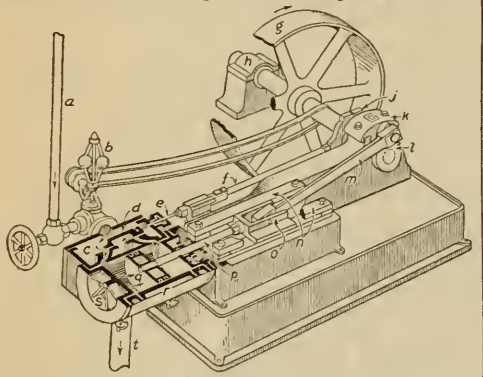
steam (stēm), *n.* [<A.S. *stēam*, exhalation, steam], **1,** the invisible vapor into which water is changed by boiling; **2,** loosely, the visible mist of condensed water vapor, especially when rising from heated water; **3,** any vapor or exhalation: *Colloq.*, force; energy:—*v.i.* **1,** to throw off visible vapor; as, the soup *steams* in the kettle; **2,** to rise or pass off in visible vapor; as, moisture *steams* from the earth; **3,** to move under the power of steam; as, the vessel *steamed* away:—*v.t.* to expose to, or treat in some way by, steam, as cloth or a pudding.—*adj.* **steam'y.**

steam-boat (stēm'bōt"), *n.* [*steam*+*boat*], a steam-propelled boat.

steam boil-er a boiler used for producing steam, as for driving an engine.

steam chest the box or chamber from which steam is passed to a steam-engine cylinder (see *cylinder*, illus.).

steam en-gine a locomotive or stationary engine operated by the power of steam.



STEAM ENGINE

a, feed pipe from steam boiler; *b*, governor; *c*, steam box; *d*, D valve; *e*, valve stem; *f*, eccentric rod; *g*, fly wheel; *h*, outboard bearing; *j*, eccentric strap; *k*, main bearing; *l*, crank; *m*, connecting rod; *n*, guides; *o*, crosshead; *p*, piston rod; *q*, piston; *r*, cylinder casing; *s*, cylinder head; *t*, exhaust pipe.

steam-er (stēm'ĕr), *n.* [see **steam**], **1,** a steamship; **2,** a machine driven by steam, as a fire engine, a certain type of automobile, etc.; **3,** an apparatus in which articles are subjected to steam.

steam roll-er a heavy roller driven by steam and used to smooth the surface of roads: also called *road roller* (see *roller*, illus.): *Colloq.*, any great power, as in politics, used to crush opposition.

steam-ship (stēm'ship"), *n.* [*steam*+*ship*], a steam-propelled ship; a steamer.

steam tur-bine an engine in which the steam acts upon a rotor wheel fitted with vanes or buckets, instead of upon a piston.

ste-a-rate (stē'ă-rāt), *n.* [see **stearin**], *Chem.*, a salt of stearic acid.

ste-ar-ic (stē-ăr'ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to suet or fat; **2,** obtained from stearin: **stearic acid**, *Chem.*, a solid, white, fatty acid present in most animal and vegetable fats and oils: used in making soaps and candles.

ste-a-rin (stē'ă-rĭn), *n.* [<Fr. *stéarine*<Gk. *stear*, fat], **1,** *Chem.*, a glycerin compound of stearic acid; a pearly-white substance forming the chief solid constituent of many animal and vegetable fats; **2,** popularly, stearic acid, as used in making candles. Also, **ste'a-rine.**

ste-a-tite (stē'ă-tīt), *n.* [<Gk. *stear* (*-atos*), fat], *Mineral.*, an impure, massive form of talc: also called *soapstone*.—*adj.* **ste"a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk).

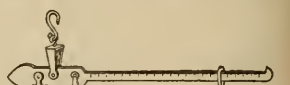
steed (stēd), *n.* [<A.S. *stēda*, stallion], *Poet.*, a horse, especially one spirited or high-strung.

steel (stēl), *n.* [<A.S. *stȳle*, steel], **1,** a malleable alloy of iron and carbon, capable of being hardened, toughened, and otherwise altered, by suitable heat treatment: increased in strength, ductility, corrosive resistance, or other properties, by the addition of various elements, as nickel, manganese, chromium, etc.; **2,** any instrument or weapon made of steel: **crucible steel**, the highest quality steel, made by melting purest ingredients in clay crucibles: used for tools, cutlery, etc.: **structural steel**, steel rolled into beams or other shapes for use in buildings, bridges, etc.:—*adj.* **1,** made of, or like, steel; hence, **2,** hard; unfeeling:—*v.t.* **1,** to fit or furnish with steel; **2,** to make hard, strong, or unfeeling; as, to *steel* one's heart; **3,** to make like steel in appearance or some other characteristic.

steel wool fine shavings of steel: used to clean or smooth metal or other surfaces.

steel-y (stēl'ĭ), *adj.* **1,** made of steel; **2,** resembling steel in hardness, color, or other quality.

steel-yard (stēl'-yärd; *Colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* [*steel*+[1]*yard*], a weighing apparatus consisting of a movable weight on a graduated arm, which balances a shorter arm from which the article to be weighed is suspended.



STEELYARD

steen-bok (stēn'bŏk"; stān'-), *n.* [see **steinbok**], any of several South and East African antelopes. Also, **stein'bok"**, *Pfd. S.*

[1]steep (stēp), *adj.* [<A.S. *stēap*, lofty, tall<O.Teut. source], having a sharp pitch or slope; nearly vertical; precipitous: *Colloq.*, exorbitant:—*n.* a steep place; cliff.—*adv.* **steep'ly.**—*n.* **steep'ness.**

Syn., adj. precipitous, high, sheer. (See abrupt.)

[2]steep (stēp), *v.t.* [<M.E. *stepen*<Scand. source: cf. O.N. *steypa*, to cause to stoop; pour out liquids], **1,** to soak, usually in a liquid below the boiling point, in order to clean, soften, extract some element, or the like; **2,** figuratively, to imbue or saturate with; as, to *steep* oneself in crime:—*v.i.* to be bathed or soaked in a liquid.—*n.* **steep'er.**

stee-ple (stē'pl), *n.* [<A.S. *stȳpel*, tower<*stēap*, lofty], *Arch.*, a tapering tower, especially one standing above the roof of a church or other building and usually topped by a spire.—*adj.* **stee'pled.**

stee-ple-bush (stē'pl-bŏŏsh"), *n.* [*steeple*+[1]*bush*], *Bot.*, a shrub (*spiræa tomentosa*) of the rose family, bearing hairy leaves and showy, steeple-shaped, terminal panicles of small pink or white flowers: also called *hardhack*.

stee-ple-chase (stē'pl-chās"), *n.* [*steeple*+[1]*chase*], a cross-country race on horseback; hence, a race over a course artificially prepared with hedges, ditches, etc.: probably so called because originally run with something, as a distant steeple, as the goal.—*n.* **stee'ple-chas"er.**

stee-ple jack a workman who climbs high structures, as smokestacks, steeples, etc., as to make repairs.

[1]steer (stēr), *n.* [<A.S. *stēor*, bull<O.Teut. source], a young, castrated male of the ox kind; also, in the United States, an ox of any age.

[2]steer (stēr), *v.t.* [<A.S. *stēoran*, to steer<*stēor*, guidance; a rudder], **1,** to direct by means of a tiller, wheel, or other gear, as a ship or an automobile; **2,** to control the direction or course of:—*v.i.* **1,** to direct something in its course, as a ship; **2,** to go in a given direction; direct one's course; **3,** to obey the helm; as, the ship *steers* well.

steer-age (stēr'ăj), *n.* the act of steering or guiding; control: *Naut.*, **1,** the effect of the helm on a vessel; **2,** that part of a ship set apart for the passengers who pay the lowest rates; **3,** in a warship, the quarters of the junior officers.

steer-age-way (stēr'ăj-wā"), *n.* [*steerage* (see [2]**steer**)+*way*], *Naut.*, the headway necessary to make a vessel governable by the helm.

steer-ing wheel **1,** in a vessel, the wheel by which the rudder is controlled: often made with small projecting handles around the rim; **2,** the wheel by which an automobile, motor boat, or the like, is steered (see *automobile*, illus.).

steers-man (stērz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* **-men** (-mĕn)], [[2]*steer*+*man*], a helmsman.

steg-o-sau-rus (stĕg"ō-sō'rŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *stegē*, roof+*sauros*, lizard], any of a genus (*Stegosaurus*) of armored dinosaurs of immense size and excessively small head: a prehistoric animal, fossil remains of which are found in the Jurassic rocks of North America (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

stein (stīn; shtīn), *n.* [Ger.=stone], a mug, generally of earthenware: used especially for beer.

stein-bock (stīn'bŏk"), *n.* [Ger. < *stein*, stone + *bock*, buck], 1, an ibex, or wild goat of the Alps and Tyrol; 2, a steinbok.

stein-bok (stīn'bŏk"), *n.* [< Du. *steen*, stone + *bok*, buck], any of several South and East African antelopes. Also, **steen'bok"**.

STEINBOK

ste-le (stē'lē), *n.* [*pl.* stelæ (-lē)], [< Gk. *stēlē*, standing block or slab], *Gk. Antiq.*, an upright slab used as a gravestone; also, a pillar bearing an inscription, as a milestone.

stel-lar (stĕl'ăr), *adj.* [< Lat. *stella*, star], of or pertaining to the stars; as, *stellar* photography.

stel-late (stĕl'āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *stellare* (*-atus*), to set with stars < *stella*, star], like a star, especially in shape or arrangement; as, *stellate* leaves. Also, **stel'lat-ed** (-āt-ĕd).

stel-li-form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *stella*, star + *forma*, shape], shaped like a star.

stel-lite (stĕl'īt), *n.* [trade name < Lat. *stella*, star], a very hard, white alloy, composed of cobalt, chromium, and often small amounts of other metals, as tungsten; used for edged tools, etc.

stel-lu-lar (stĕl'ū-lăr), *adj.* [< Lat. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, star], spangled with, or as if with, little stars; shaped like a little star.

1stem (stĕm), *n.* [< A.S. *stemn*, tree stem < O.Teut. source], 1, the main stalk of a tree or any other plant; 2, the slender stalk that bears a leaf, flower, or fruit; 3, any shaft, support, handle, or the like, resembling the stalk of a plant; as, the *stem* of a tobacco pipe; 4, the main line of descent of a family; also, a branch of a family; 5, the upright wooden or metal piece to which the two sides of a vessel are united at the prow; the forward part of a vessel: *Zoöl.*, the skeleton, or axis of support, of certain marine animals; *Mus.*, the vertical line joined to the head of certain notes (see *note*, illus.); *Philol.*, the part of a word to which inflectional endings are attached:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stemmed (stĕmd'), *p.pr.* stemming], 1, to pluck stems from, as cherries; 2, to supply with stems, as paper flowers; 3, to strike with the stem, or prow; hence, 4, to make headway against.—*n.* **stem'mer.**

2stem (stĕm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stemmed (stĕmd), *p.pr.* stemming], [< O.N. *stemma*, to stop, check], to stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

stem-wind-ing (stĕm'=wīn"dĭng), *adj.* designating a mechanism, as a watch, wound by a milled head on a stem.—*n.* **stem'-wind"er.**

stench (stĕnch), *n.* [< A.S. *stenc*, strong smell < O.Teut. source], a foul odor; stink.

sten-cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *estenceler*, to sparkle, cover with stars, prob. < Lat. *scintilla*, spark], 1, a thin sheet, generally of metal or paper, cut with an open design through which paint is brushed upon a surface beneath to duplicate the design; 2, a design or decoration so made:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ciled or -cilled (-sĭld), *p.pr.* -ciling or -cilling], to mark or color with such a device.—*n.* **sten'cil-er; sten'cil-ler.**

STENCIL

sten-o-graph (stĕn'ō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *stenos*, narrow + *graphein*, to write], 1, a character used in shorthand; also, any writing in shorthand; 2, a typewriter with shorthand characters.

ste-nog-ra-pher (stē-nŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.* one skilled in abbreviated, or shorthand, writing. Also, **ste-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst).

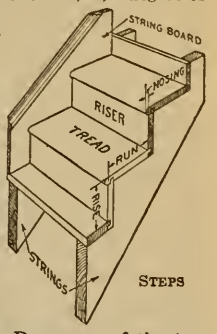
sten-o-graph-ic (stĕn"ō-grăf'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand. Also, **sten"o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sten"o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

ste-nog-ra-phy (stē-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* a rapid method of writing by using abbreviations or symbols for words, phrases, etc.; shorthand.

Sten-tor (stĕn'tôr), *n.* [< Gk.], in the "Iliad," a Greek herald with a very loud voice: **stentor**, any person with an unusually powerful voice.

sten-to-ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to a very loud voice; hence, extremely loud or powerful; as, *stentorian* tones.

step (stĕp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stepped (stĕpt), *p.pr.* stepping], [< A.S. *steppan*, to plant the foot, go < O.Teut. source], 1, to move the foot, or the feet alternately, as in walking forward, backward, or sidewise; 2, to walk, especially a short distance; as, to *step* around the corner; 3, to walk slowly or with dignity:—*v.t.* 1, to set or place, as the foot; 2, to measure by steps; as, to *step* off a rod: *Naut.*, to place the heel or foot of (a mast) in a socket: *Archaic*, to perform or go through, as a dance:—*n.* 1, the complete movement made in raising and setting down the foot, as in walking or dancing; a pace; 2, the distance gained in one such movement; hence, a somewhat indefinite measure of distance; any short distance; 3, a degree of progress; promotion: generally part of a series; 4, a footprint; 5, sound or manner of walking; gait; 6, a support or rest for the foot in ascending or descending, such as a tread in a stairway or a rung of a ladder; 7, in carpentry, a timber having the foot of another fixed vertically in it; 8, one of a series of actions or measures; as, the first *step* in an undertaking: *pl.* 1, a stepladder; 2, progress; advance; course: *Naut.*, a platform or framework in which the foot of a mast rests; *Mus.*, the interval between two successive degrees on a scale or staff: loosely called *tone:* **whole step, half step,** an interval equivalent to one of the five larger interval , as from C to D, or one of the two smaller intervals, as from E to F, respectively, between successive tones of a major scale: **chromatic step,** a half step; the interval between two adjacent tones of the chromatic scale: loosely called *semitone* (see *scale*, illus.).—*n.* **step'per.**



STEPS

step- *prefix*, [< A.S. *stēop-*, orphaned], designating a relationship not by blood, but only by the remarriage of a parent.

step-broth-er (stĕp'brŭth"ĕr), *n.* [*step-* + *brother*], the son, by a previous marriage, of one's step-parent.

step-child (stĕp'chīld"), *n.* [*step-* + *child*], the child, by a previous marriage, of one's husband or wife.

step-daugh-ter (stĕp'dô"tĕr), *n.* [*step-* + *daughter*], the daughter, by a previous marriage, of one's husband or wife.

step-down (stĕp'=doun"), *adj. Elec.*, serving to convert a current of higher voltage into one of lower voltage: said of a transformer.

step-fa-ther (stĕp'fä"thĕr), *n.* [*step-* + *father*], the husband of one's mother by a marriage subsequent to her marriage with one's own father.

Ste-phen (stē'vn), *n.* [< Gk. *stephanos*, a crown], *Bib.*, the first Christian to suffer a martyr's death (Acts 7:59).

step-lad-der (stĕp'lăd"ĕr), *n.* [*step* + *ladder*], a short, portable set of steps supported at the back by a hinged prop.

STEPLADDER

step-moth-er (stĕp'mŭth"ĕr), *n.* [*step-* + *mother*], the wife of one's father by a marriage subsequent to his marriage with one's own mother.

step-par-ent (stĕp'=pâr"ĕnt), *n.* a stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [< Russ. *stepe*, plain], a vast level plain without forests, as in Siberia.

step-ping-stone (stĕp'Ing=stōn"), *n.* 1, a stone that serves as a foothold, as in crossing a stream; also, 2, a large block of stone for use in mounting a horse; hence, 3, any means of advance or of rising in the world.

step-sis-ter (stĕp'sĭs"tĕr), *n.* [*step-* + *sister*], a daughter, by a previous marriage, of one's stepfather or stepmother.

step-son (stĕp'sŭn"), *n.* [*step-* + *son*], a son, by a previous marriage, of one's husband or wife.

step-up (stĕp'=ŭp"), *adj. Elec.*, serving to convert a current of lower voltage into one of higher voltage: said of a transformer.

ster. *abbr.* 1, sterling (also, stg.); 2, stereotype; stereotyper (also, **stereo.**).

-ster *n. suffix*, [< A.S. *-estre*], denoting an agent or the holder of an occupation or profession; as, teams*ter:* sometimes in a disparaging sense; as, rime*ster:* originally a feminine suffix, as in spin*ster.*

stere (stēr), *n.* [< Fr. *stère*, stere < Gk. *stereos*, solid], a cubic meter, equal to approximately 35.32 cubit feet, or 264.19 gallons (see App. II).—*abbr.* s.

ster-e-o-gram (stĕr'ē-ō-grăm"; stē'rē-), *n.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid + *gramma*, a writing], 1, a picture or diagram giving to objects the appearance of standing out in relief; 2, a pair of nearly identical pictures which, viewed one by each eye through a stereoscope, give an appearance of depth: stereograph.

ster-e-o-graph (stĕr'ē-ō-grăf"; stē'rē-), *n.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid + *graphein*, to write], a pair of nearly identical pictures arranged to be viewed through a stereoscope; a stereogram.

ster-e-og-ra-phy (stĕr"ē-ŏg'rə-fĭ; stē"rē-), *n.* the art of depicting the forms of solid bodies on a plane: *Geom.*, the art or science that treats of the delineation, or of the construction by cardboard or the like, of mathematically defined solid bodies (see *solid*, illus.).—*adj.* **ster"e-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk); **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal-ly.**

ster-e-om-e-ter (stĕr"ē-ŏm'ē-tĕr; stē"rē-), *n.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid + *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring volume and, indirectly, specific gravity; a volumenometer.

ster-e-om-e-try (stĕr"ē-ŏm'ē-trĭ; stē"rē-), *n.* *Math.*, the science of measuring solid figures.—*adj.* **ster"e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mĕt'rĭk); **ster"e-o-met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **ster"e-o-met'ri-cal-ly.**

ster-e-op-ti-con (stĕr"ē-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn; stē"rē-), *n.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid + *optikos*, optic], a form of magic lantern for magnifying and projecting pictures on a screen; a projection lantern.

ster-e-o-scope (stĕr'ē-ō-skōp"; stē'rē-), *n.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid + *skopein*, to see, look], an optical instrument with two lenses, through which photographs taken in pairs from slightly different angles appear to have solidity and relief.—*adj.* **ster"e-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk); **ster"e-o-scop'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ster"e-o-scop'i-cal-ly.**

STEREOSCOPE

ster-e-o-type (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp"; stē'rē-), *n.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid + *tupos*, type], a kind of printing plate cast in type metal in a papier-mâché mold, or matrix, made from the original type, the printing surface being a replica of the movable type as set: used chiefly in printing newspapers; 2, the process of making or printing from such plates:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -typed (-tīpt"), *p.pr.* -typing], 1, to make such plates of; 2, figuratively, to make or fix in permanent form.—*n.* **ster'e-o-typ"er.**—*n.* **ster'e-o-typ"ist.**

ster-e-o-typ-y (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp"ĭ; stē'rē-; -ŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* the art or process of making stereotypes, or plates for printing.

ster-ic (stĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *stereos*, solid], spatial; specifically, pertaining to the spatial arrangement of the atoms in a molecule.

ster-ile (stĕr'ĭl; *Br.* stĕr'īl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sterilis*, barren], 1, not fertile; unfruitful; producing little; as, *sterile* land; 2, without power to reproduce; barren: said of plants, animals, etc.; 3, free from living germs such as bacteria or microbes; 4, figuratively, barren mentally or spiritually; as, a *sterile* writer.—*n.* **ste-ril'i-ty** (stē-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

ster-i-li-za-tion (stĕr"ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* destruction of living germs or bacteria, as in milk, or of the power of reproduction.

ster-i-lize (stĕr'ĭ-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], 1, to make unproductive or barren; 2, to destroy germs or bacteria in, as by heat or by chemicals: as, to *sterilize* water.—*n.* **ster'i-liz"er.**

ster-ling (stûr'lĭng), *n.* [prob. < A.S. *steorra*, star: because coins were marked with a star], 1, an early English silver coin; 2, English money of standard weight and purity:—*adj.* 1, of standard weight or purity: said especially of English money, and also of precious metals; as, two pounds *sterling*; *sterling* silver; 2, pure; genuine; of acknowledged worth; as, a *sterling* character.

[1]stern (stûrn), *adj.* [< A.S. *styrne*, stern], 1, severe; rigorous; strict; as, *stern* discipline; 2, forbidding; as, a *stern* look.—*adv.* **stern'ly.**—*n.* **stern'ness.**

Syn. grim, unyielding, strict, repelling. (See austere.)—*Ant.* submissive, gentle, yielding, compassionate.

[2]stern (stûrn), *n.* [source uncertain: prob. < O.N. *stjórn*, steering], 1, the aft or rear part of a vessel; 2, hence, the rear of anything: **stern board,** *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel; a falling astern: **stern chase,** *Nav.*, a pursuit in which the attacking vessel follows in the wake of the one being attacked: **stern chaser,** *Nav.*, a gun at the stern of a vessel, to be fired at a pursuing vessel: **stern sheets,** *Naut.*, in a boat, the space to the rear of the rowers' seats.

ster-nal (stûr'năl), *adj.* [see **sternum**], of or pertaining to the sternum, or breastbone.

stern-fore-most (stûrn"fôr'mōst), *adv.* [**[2]stern** + *foremost*], 1, with the *stern* first; backward; 2, hence, in an awkward manner.

ster-no-cos-tal (stûr"nō-kŏs'tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sternum*, chest + *costa*, rib], *Anat.*, pertaining to the sternum and the ribs, or to the costal cartilages which join the ribs to the sternum.

stern-post (stûrn'pōst"), *n.* [**[2]stern** + **[1]post**], a vertical part of the rear frame of a vessel, to which the rudder and the rear planking are fastened.

stern-son (stûrn'sŭn), *n.* [**[2]stern** + *-son* as in *keelson*], in shipbuilding, the continuation or stern end of the keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted.

ster-num (stûr'nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -na (-nă); -nums (-nŭmz)], [L.L. < Gk. *sternon*, chest], *Zoöl.*, the breastbone, a generally flat, bony or cartilaginous plate to which are attached the ends of most of the ribs: present in most vertebrates above the fishes.

ster-nu-ta-tion (stûr"nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sternutare* (-*atus*), freq. of *sternuere*, to sneeze], the act of sneezing.—*adj.* **ster-nu'ta-tive** (stĕr-nū'tă-tĭv).—*adj.* **ster-nu'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ).

stern-way (stûrn'wā"), *n.* [**[2]stern** + *way*], *Naut.*, backward movement of a vessel.

stern-wheel-er (stûrn'hwēl"ĕr), *n.* *U. S. Colloq.*, a steamboat with a paddle wheel at the stern.

STERN-WHEELER

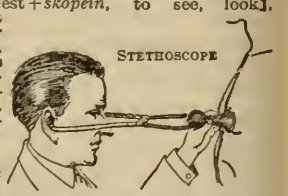
Ster-o-pe (stĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [< Gk.], *Astron.* and *Gk. Myth.*, one of the Pleiades (which see).

ster-to-rous (stûr'tō-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *stertere*, to snore], making, or characterized by, a heavy snoring sound; as, *stertorous* breathing.—*adv.* **ster'to-rous-ly.**—*n.* **ster'to-rous-ness.**

stet (stĕt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stetted, *p.pr.* stetting], [Lat. = let it stand, third person sing. subjunctive of *stare*, to stand], let it stand or remain: used in proof reading with a row of dots below or beside a word or passage mistakenly marked for deletion or change, to indicate that it is to remain as it was at first (see App. I):—*v.t.* to mark for retention unchanged.

ste-thom-e-ter (stē-thŏm'ē-tĕr; stĕth-ŏm'-), *n.* [< Gk. *stēthos*, chest + *metron*, a measure], *Med.*, an instrument for measuring the movements of the walls of the chest in breathing.

steth-o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *stēthos*, chest + *skopein*, to see, look], *Med.*, an instrument for auscultation, or examining the heart, lungs, or like organs of the body, by listening to the sounds produced by them.—*adj.* **steth"o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk).—*n.* **ste-thos'co-py** (stē-thŏs'kō-pĭ).



STETHOSCOPE

ste-ve-dore (stē'vē-dōr"), *n.* [< Sp. *estivador* < *estivar*, to stow a cargo < Lat. *stipare*, to pack tight], one who loads and unloads ship cargoes.

[1]stew (stū), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [< O.F. *estuve*, hot bath < O.Teut. source], to boil slowly; simmer: *Colloq.*, to worry: **stewed,** *slang*, intoxicated:—*n.* a dish of food, as meat or fish, prepared by boiling slowly: *Colloq.*, nervous anxiety; worry; *Archaic*, a house of ill fame; brothel: usually *pl.*

[2]stew (stū), *n.* [< O.F. *estui*, tub for fish < *estuier*, to shut up], 1, a pond or tank in which fish are fattened for the table; 2, an artificial oyster bed.

stew-ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* [< A.S. *stigweard*, steward < *stig* (prob. = house) + *weard*, keeper], 1, one who manages the household affairs and expenditures of another; especially, one who manages a large estate, establishment, or institution; 2, a person employed at a hotel or club, or on a ship, to superintend the buying and distribution of food; also, on board ship, one who waits on the passengers, as at table, in staterooms, etc.; 3, one who controls financial affairs; as, the *steward* of a church.—*n.fem.* **stew'ard-ess.**

stew-ard-ship (stū'ĕrd-shĭp), *n.* the office or duties of a steward.

stew-pan (stū'păn"), *n.* [**[1]stew** + *pan*], a broad, shallow utensil, used for stewing.

sthe-ni-a (sthē-nī'ă; sthē'nĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *sthenos*, strength], *Pathol.*, a condition of unusual vital action, or of seeming strength and activity.

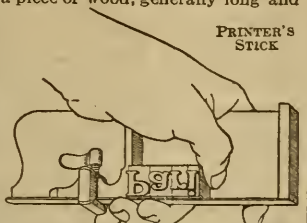
sthen-ic (sthĕn'ĭk), *adj.* strong; robust: *Pathol.*, morbidly strong or active.

stib-i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *stibi*, a sulphide of antimony], antimony; source of the symbol [Sb] for antimony.—*adj.* stib'i-al.

stib-nite (stĭb'nīt), *n. Mineral.*, a lead-gray, sometimes crystalline, mineral, native trisulphide of antimony: the most important ore of antimony: also called *gray antimony*.

stich (stĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *stikhos*, row, line; verse], **1**, a line in the Bible; **2**, a line or row of trees: *Pros.*, a verse or line of poetry.

[1]stick (stĭk), *n.* [< A.S. *sticca*, stick, peg < O.Teut. source], **1**, a piece of wood, generally long and slender; a small branch or shoot broken or cut from a tree or shrub; **2**, something long and slender like a rod of wood, as a long piece of candy, a mast, a cane, the baton of a musical director, etc.: *Print.*, **1**, a hand tray in which the loose type is assembled into words and lines; **2**, the amount of type a stick will hold: *Colloq.*, **1**, a stiff or dull person; **2**, alcoholic liquor mixed with a nonalcoholic drink, or used as flavoring in cookery:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sticked (stĭkt), *p.pr.* sticking], to furnish with sticks, as a row of peas: *Print.*, to compose (type).—*n.* **stick'ful**.


PRINTER'S STICK

[2]stick (stĭk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stuck (stŭk), *Obs.*, sticked (stĭkt), *p.pr.* sticking], [< A.S. *stician*, to pierce < O.Teut. source], **1**, to puncture with a pointed instrument; stab; also, to impale on something pointed; **2**, to cause to enter or pierce; as, he *stuck* the spurs in; **3**, to put in a specified position; as, to *stick* a hat on; **4**, to put; push; thrust without piercing; as, to *stick* one's head out of the window; **5**, to cause to adhere, as by an adhesive substance; as, to *stick* a stamp on an envelope: *Slang*, **1**, to puzzle; pose; **2**, to impose on; get the better of:—*v.i.* **1**, to persist; persevere; **2**, to protrude: with *in*, *out*, *up*, etc.; **3**, to adhere closely; as, dough *sticks* to the hands; **4**, to be checked by some obstacle; lose power of motion; as, to *stick* in a rut; **5**, to be puzzled; **6**, to have misgivings; hesitate: with *at*:—*n.* a thrust with a pointed instrument.—*n.* **stick'er**.

stick-ing plas-ter court plaster; thin fabric with an adhesive coating on one side, used for dressing small wounds and abrasions.

stick-it (stĭk'ĭt; stĕk'ĭt), *adj.* [Sc. form of *sticked*, obs. p.p. of [2]*stick*], *Sc.*, unsuccessful; imperfect.

stick–lac (stĭk'ĭ-lăk"), *n.* [[1]*stick* + [2]*lac*], a resinous incrustation, lac, as naturally secreted by a species of scale insect on certain trees of India: known, after refining, as shellac.

stick-le-back (stĭk'l-băk"), *n.* [< A.S. *sticel*, a prickle + *bæc*, back], any of several small fishes (family *Gasterosteidæ*) without true scales and with sharp spines on their backs: notable for their curious nests, built and guarded by the males.

stick-ler (stĭk'lĕr), *n.* [< obs. *stick'e*, to strive, contend, insist < M.E. *stighten*, to arrange < A.S. *stihtan*, to arrange], one who stubbornly contends or insists, especially about something of little importance; as, a *stickler* for formalities.

stick-seed (stĭk'sēd"), *n.* [[2]*stick* + *seed*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Lappula*) of plants of the borage family, the seed coats of which are armed with barbed prickles, including beggar-lice and others; locally, any of various weeds having barbed seeds.

stick-y (stĭk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see [2]*stick*], adhesive; gluey; viscous; glutinous: *Colloq.*, hot and muggy: said of the weather.—*adv.* **stick'i-ly**.—*n.* **stick'i-ness**.

stiff (stĭf), *adj.* [< A.S. *stīf*, rigid], **1**, rigid; hard to bend; inflexible; as, *stiff* cardboard; **2**, not easily moved or operated; not working smoothly, as an engine; **3**, taut; drawn tight; **4**, not fluid; as, a *stiff* paste; **5**, unnatural in movement; ungraceful; formal; as, a *stiff* manner; **6**, strong: said of a breeze or of a drink; **7**, difficult; hard to bear or overcome; as, a *stiff* examination, climb, or fight; **8**, stubborn; obstinate: *Naut.*, standing nearly upright under a large spread of sail: opposite of *crank*: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, stout mentally and physically; lusty; *Slang*, high; excessive; as, a *stiff* price:—*n. Slang*, **1**, a dead body; **2**, a formal, unresponsive person.—*adj.* **stiff'ly**.—*n.* **stiff'ness**.

Syn., *adj.* stark, unbending, formal, awkward.

stiff-en (stĭf'n), *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make, or become, rigid, more inflexible, thicker, or the like.

stiff–heart-ed (stĭf'=härt"ĕd), *adj.* stubborn; obdurate; unbending.

stiff–necked (stĭf'=nĕkt"), *adj.* stubborn; obstinate; as, *stiff-necked* pride.

[1]sti-fle (stī'fl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stifled (-fld), *p.pr.* stifling], [source uncertain], **1**, to suffocate or stop the breath of; smother; **2**, to extinguish or put out; stop; check, as a sound or a fire; **3**, to hide or conceal from notice or publicity; suppress, as a yawn, tears, or the truth:—*v.i.* to be suffocated or suppressed.

[2]sti-fle (stī'fl), *n.* [source uncertain], the joint above the hock in the hind leg of certain animals, as the horse and dog (see *dog*, illus.): corresponding to the knee in man: also called *stifle joint*.

stig-ma (stĭg'mă), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas (-măz), stigmata (-mă-tă)], [Lat. < Gk. *stigma* (*-ctos*), prick, mark < *stizein*, to prick], originally, a brand, indicative of disgrace or subjection, made with a red-hot iron; now, any cause or mark of disgrace, dishonor, or infamy; a reproach or slur: *Bot.*, the upper part of the pistil of a flower, on which the pollen falls (see *style*, illus.); *Med.* [*pl.* stigmata], **1**, an anatomical abnormality, defect, or blemish, as a birthmark; **2**, a small red spot, or a spot that bleeds periodically.

stig-ma-ta (stĭg'mă-tă), *n.pl. Eccl.*, marks corresponding to the wounds on the crucified body of Christ, said to have appeared supernaturally on the bodies of certain saints.

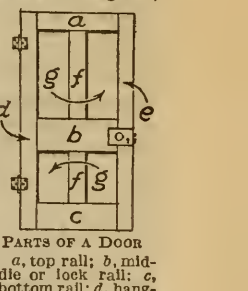
stig-mat-ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a stigma or stigmas; **2**, marked with, or as if with, a brand; infamous; degraded; repulsive:—*n.* a person bearing a stigma or stigmata; especially, a person bearing marks corresponding to Christ's wounds; a stigmatist: *Obs.*, **1**, a marked criminal: **2**, a deformed person.

stig-ma-tism (stĭg'mă-tĭzm), *n.* a condition of the eye, in which rays of light from a point are accurately brought to a focus on the retina.

stig-ma-tist (stĭg'mă-tĭst), *n.* a person having stigmata (which see) on his body.

stig-ma-tize (stĭg'mă-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to hold up to disgrace, reproach, or dishonor; mark with disgrace; brand with infamy; denounce: *Eccl.*, to mark miraculously.—*n.* **stig"ma-ti-za'tion**.

stile (stīl), *n.* [< A.S. *stigel*, stile], a set of steps leading over a fence or wall: *Arch.*, in framing or paneling, one of the vertical side pieces (see illus.).



PARTS OF A DOOR

a, top rail; *b*, middle or lock rail; *c*, bottom rail; *d*, hanging stile; *e*, lock stile; *f*, *f*, mullions; *g*, *g*, panels.

sti-let-to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stilettos (-ōz)], [It., dim. of *stilo*, dagger < Lat. *stiuus*, a pointed instrument], **1**, a small, sharp dagger having a slender blade; **2**, a pointed instrument for making holes in needlework.

[1]still (stĭl), *adj.* [< A.S. *stille* < O.Teut. source], **1**, characterized by little or no motion; being at rest; motionless; **2**, characterized by peace and calm; tranquil; **3**, characterized by little or no sound; silent; hushed; **4**, not sparkling; as, still wine: **still hunt**, a stealthy, silent, or cautious hunt or pursuit after anything: **still life**, inanimate objects, as bowls, fruit, dead game, etc., used as subject matter of a picture:—*adv.* **1**, till then or till now, as previously; **2**, for all that; nevertheless; in spite of something; **3**, always; continually; **4**, even; yet: used with comparatives: as, louder *still*:—*v.t.* to check motion, disturbance or sound in; calm; put at rest: —*n.* in motion pictures, a picture which does not show movement.

Syn., *v.* lull, allay, subdue, appease, restrain, tranquilize.—*Ant.*, *v.* arouse, agitate, disturb, incite.

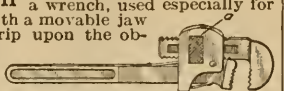
STILL

[2]still (stĭl), *n.* [contr. of *distil*, q.v.], **1**, an apparatus for distilling liquids, especially to obtain alcoholic liquors: composed essentially of a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is vaporized by heating, and another vessel in which the resulting vapor is condensed; **2**, a place in which alcoholic liquors are made; a distillery: —*v.t.* to obtain from a solution by heating, evaporating, and condensing; distil.

still-born (stĭl'bôrn"), *adj.* [*still* + *born*], dead at the time of birth.

still-ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* [see ¹**still**], absence of motion, disturbance, or sound; calmness.

Still-son wrench (stĭl'sŭn), [<proper name], a wrench, used especially for turning pipes, made with a movable jaw so pivoted that the grip upon the object to be turned is tightened as force to turn it is applied to the wrench handle.



STILLSON WRENCH
a, adjusting nut.

still-y (stĭl'ĭ), *adj.* [see ¹**still**], *Poet.*, calm; quiet:—*adv. Poet.*, calmly; quietly.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* [<M.E. *stilte*, stilt<O.Teut. source], one of two poles of wood with a foot rest attached to the side to elevate the foot in walking: *Ornith.*, any of several wading shore birds related to the avocet and having very long legs with three toes: also called *stiltbird: Obs.*, a crutch:—*v.t.* to set or elevate on stilts.

STILT (⅛)

stilt-ed (stĭlt'ĕd), *p.adj.* **1**, elevated or raised, as if on stilts; hence, **2**, pompous; stiffly formal; as, a *stilted* speech.—*n.* **stilt'ed-ness.**

Stil-ton cheese (stĭl'tŭn), [<*Stilton*, village in Huntingdonshire, England, where first sold], a rich English cheese: also called *Stilton*.

stim-u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *adj.* [see **stimulate**], serving to excite or spur on: *Med.*, producing, temporarily, greater functional activity:—*n.* that which excites or spurs on: *Med.*, any remedy or agent that produces an increase of functional activity: *pl.* intoxicants; alcholic beverages.

stim-u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *stimulare* (*-atus*), to goad on<*stimulus*, a goad], to rouse to activity; animate; encourage: *Med.*, to produce greater activity in; affect, as by an intoxicant:—*v.i.* to act as a goad or stimulant in rousing to action.—*n.* **stim'u-la"tor.**

Syn. stir, goad, inspirit, awaken, provoke, excite.

stim-u-la-tion (stĭm"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of exciting or spurring on, or of producing a temporary increase of vitality or energy; **2**, the condition of being so excited: *Physiol.*, excitation of an organ or tissue to specific activity; as, the stimulation of the retina by light.

stim-u-la-tive (stĭm'ū-lă-tĭv), *adj.* having the power of exciting or spurring on:—*n.* anything that excites or spurs on.

stim-u-lus (stĭm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -uli (-lī)], [Lat. =goad], **1**, originally, a spur or goad; **2**, something that rouses the mind or senses: *Bot.*, a sting, as on a nettle; *Physiol.*, anything that excites an organ or tissue to a specific activity.

sti-my (stī'mĭ), *n.* [see **stymie**], *Golf*, the position of a ball on the putting green when it lies directly between the ball of an opponent and the hole for which he is playing:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stimied (-mĭd), *p.pr.* stimying], to impede (an opponent) by playing a ball into this position. Also, **sty'mie**, *Pfd. S.*

sting (stĭng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stung (stŭng), or, *Archaic*, stang (stăng), *p.pr.* stinging], [<A.S. *stingan*, to pierce, thrust], **1**, to prick or wound with, or as with, a sharp point; cause a sharp, smarting pain to; **2**, to incite to action, as by taunts or reproaches; **3**, to cause to suffer keenly; as, remorse *stings* his soul:—*v.i.* **1**, to inflict a sharp, smarting wound; as, the wasp *stings*; **2**, to be sharply painful; give pain:—*n.* **1**, the sharp, often poisonous, organ of defense or offense with which certain animals, as the scorpion and bee, are furnished; **2**, one of the stiff, sharp, piercing hairs of certain plants, as the nettle; **3**, the thrust of such an organ or hair; also, the wound so made; **4**, keen, smarting, mental or physical pain; **5**, that which goads to action; as, the *sting* of conscience.—*n.* **sting'er.**—*adj.* **sting'y.**—*adv.* **sting'ing-ly.**

sting ray any of several species of large, tropical fish, having a broad, flat body, and a tail armed with bony spines that can inflict severe wounds. Also, *n.* **sting'ray"**; **sting"a-ree'** (stĭng"ă-rē').

stin-gy (stĭn'jĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], [<*stingy* (stĭng'ĭ), stinging, nipping <*sting*], **1**, meanly saving of money; miserly; extremely ungenerous; **2**, scanty; meager; not copious.—*adv.* **stin'gi-ly.**—*n.* **stin'gi-ness.**

Syn. close, niggardly, penurious. (See avaricious.)

stink (stĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* stank (stăngk), or stunk (stŭngk), *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking], [<A.S. *stincan*, to stink], to throw off a strong, offensive smell:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to have an offensive smell: with *up*; **2**, to drive by an offensive smell: with *out*:—*n.* an offensive odor; disgusting smell.

stink-bug (stĭngk'bŭg"), *n.* [*stink*+*bug*], any of various hemipterous insects which emit an unpleasant odor (see *Hemiptera*, illus.).

stink-weed (stĭngk'wēd"), *n.* [*stink*+*weed*], any of various plants, as the Jimson weed, having a strong and offensive scent.

stint (stĭnt), *v.t.* [<A.S. *styntan*, to dull, stupefy <*stunt*, dull], **1**, to keep within certain limits; restrict; hence, to limit to a niggardly allowance; scant; as, to *stint* the food; **2**, to assign a particular task to: *Archaic*, to cease; stop:—*v.i.* to be frugal; economize; pinch: *Archaic*, to stop; come to an end:—*n.* **1**, a limit or bound; **2**, something definitely allotted, or assigned, as a quantity or a task.—*n.* **stint'er.**

stipe (stīp), *n.* [see **stipes**], *Bot.*, a stem or stalk; especially, the supporting stem of a mushroom, of a fern frond, or of a pistil.

sti-pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [<Lat. *stipendium*, alms <*stips*, wages, alms+*pendere*, weigh out, pay], *Sc.*, fixed pay for services, as a minister's salary.

Syn. compensation, remuneration, allowance, wages. (See salary.)

sti-pen-di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ă-rĭ), *adj.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], receiving salary:—*n.* one who performs services for a salary.

sti-pes (stī'pēz), *n.* [*pl.* stipites (stĭp'ĭ-tēz)], [Lat. =stem], *Bot.*, a stem: a stipe: *Zoöl.*, the second segment of the maxilla, as of an insect: also called *shaft*.

stip-ple (stĭp'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stippled (-ld) *p.pr.* stippling], [<Du. *stippelen*<*stippel*, speck, dim. of *stip*, point], to draw or paint by means of light touches or dots; engrave by means of dots:—*n.* the art or method of drawing, painting, or engraving by means of dots; also, the effect so produced: also called *stippling*.—*n.* **stip'pler.**

stip-u-late (stĭp'ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *stipulari* (*-atus*), to demand, stipulate], to make an agreement or bargain; insist: often with *for*:—*v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely; insist upon; specify, as part of an agreement or bargain.—*n.* **stip'u-la"tor.**

stip-u-la-tion (stĭp"ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of agreeing or insisting on something; **2**, a contract, agreement, or bargain; also, a special condition or particular article in a contract.

Syn. arrangement, covenant, condition, agreement. (See contract.)

stip-ule (stĭp'ūl), *n.* [<Lat. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, stem], *Bot.*, one of two small leaflike appendages at the base of some leaves, as in the rose.

stir (stûr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stirred (stûrd), *p.pr.* stirring], [<A.S. *styrian*, to stir<O.Teut. source], **1**, to change the position of; move; **2**, to put into motion; agitate, as a leaf; **3**, to change the relative position of the particles of, as a liquid; **4**, to incite; rouse; as, to *stir* men to devotion: **stir up**, **1**, to cause to rise, as dust; **2**, to give rise to; create, as trouble:—*v.i.* **1**, to move or be moved; change position; **2**, to be in motion; be active or busy; hence, to be current; **3**, to be incited or roused:—*n.* **1**, the act or result of movement or agitation; bustle; activity; **2**, agitation or excitement; disturbance; tumult.—*n.* **stir'rer.**

Syn., *v.* incite, stimulate, arouse, animate, actuate, encourage, upset, provoke.—*Ant.*, *v.* calm, assuage, soothe, still, quiet.

stir-a-bout (stûr'ă-bout"), *n.* [*stir*+*about*], **1**, a thick porridge of oatmeal or corn meal; a hasty pudding; **2**, one who bustles about.

stir-ring (stûr'ĭng), *n.* [see **stir**], the act of moving; motion; activity:—*p.adj.* **1**, busy; bustling; **2**, exciting; stimulating; as, *stirring* events.

stir-rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'-), *n.* [<A.S. *stīrāp*, *stigrāp* <*stīgan*, to climb+*rāp*, rope], **1**, a loop-shaped rest or support for a rider's foot: usually made of metal and hung from the saddle by a strap; **2**, any device resembling such a foot rest in shape or use, as a metal loop for supporting a beam.

stir-rup bone *Anat.*, a loop-shaped bone in the ear of mammals: also called *stapes*.

stir-rup cup **1**, a cup of liquor, as presented to a rider ready to depart; **2**, a farewell drink; a parting cup.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* [<A.S. *stice*, pricking<*stician*, to pierce], **1**, in sewing, a single pass of a threaded needle in and out of the material; also, the section of thread left in the fabric; **2**, in knitting, crocheting, and such work, a single complete movement of the needle or hook; also, the link or loop of thread or yarn so formed; **3**, a particular arrangement of threads in needlework; a special method followed

in such work; **4**, a sudden, sharp pain; as, a *stitch* in the side: *Colloq.*, the least amount or portion, as of clothing or work: generally negative; as, not a *stitch* of work today:—*v.t.* **1**, to unite by stitches; sew; **2**, to form stitches in; ornament by stitches:—*v.i.* to practice stitching or sewing.—*n.* **stitch'er.**

stith-y (stĭth'ĭ; stīth'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [<O.N. *stethi*, anvil], **1**, a blacksmith's shop or forge; a smithy; **2**, an anvil.

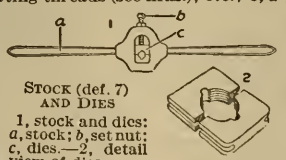
sti-ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [<Du. *stuiver*], **1**, a small coin of the Netherlands, worth about two cents; **2**, any coin of very little value; hence, **3**, a trifle.

sto-a (stō'ȧ), *n.* [Gk. = porch], *Gk. Arch.*, a portico or covered promenade.

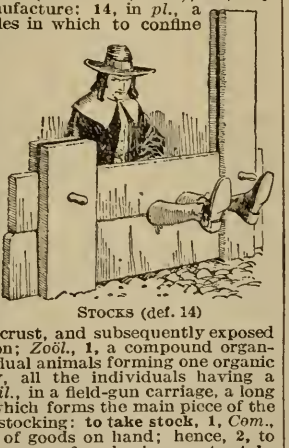
stoat (stōt), *n.* [source uncertain], the European ermine (*Putorius ermineus*), a weasel of northern latitudes, valued for its fur which, in winter, is pure white except on the tip of the tail, where it is black; especially, this ermine in its summer coat of reddish brown; also, any ermine or weasel.

stoc-ca-do (stō-kä'dō; -kā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [<It. *stoccata*<*stocco*, point of sword], *Archaic*, a stab or thrust with a pointed weapon, as in fencing. Also, **stoc-ca'ta** (-tȧ).

stock (stŏk), *n.* [<A.S. *stocc*, stock, trunk, log], **1**, the trunk or principal stem of a tree or plant; **2**, a log or post; a block; hence, something lifeless and senseless; **3**, a dull person, especially one who is the butt of ridicule or scorn: often used in compounds; as, laughing*stock*; **4**, a trunk or plant in which a graft is placed; also, the plant from which cuttings are taken; **5**, race, family, or relationship; also, an origin or source, as the founder of a family; **6**, domestic animals kept on a farm (see *live stock*, illus.); **7**, that part of an implement or machine that serves as the body or main support for other parts, as, specifically, the wooden body of a plane, the part of a gun that is put against the shoulder, and to which the barrel, lock, etc., are attached (see *gun*, *rifle*, illus.), the part of a brace in which a bit or a screw driver is fastened for use, a metal frame with two long, straight handles for holding dies used in cutting threads (see illus.), etc.; **8**, a fund or debt due to persons for money loaned, or the securities for such a fund; in Great Britain, certain portions of the national debt; **9**, the capital of a company or corporation, in the form of shares: as, common or preferred *stock*; also, any share or shares of such capital; **10**, the capital or goods employed in a business; **11**, hence, any accumulation or supply; **12**, a wide, close-fitting band of silk, or the like, worn about the neck (see *necktie*, illus.); **13**, any raw material for manufacture; **14**, in *pl.*, a wooden frame with holes in which to confine the legs, and sometimes the hands, of those guilty of minor offenses; **15**, in *pl.*, a frame on which a ship rests while it is being built: *Cookery*, the foundation of soups, consisting of extracts of meat, vegetables, etc.; *Bot.*, a commonly cultivated herb bearing terminal racemes of showy, single or double flowers of various colors: also called *gillyflower*; *Geol.*, a large mass of igneous rock intruded and solidified in the upper portion of the earth's crust, and subsequently exposed by great surface erosion; *Zoöl.*, **1**, a compound organism; a colony of individual animals forming one organic whole; **2**, collectively, all the individuals having a common ancestry; *Mil.*, in a field-gun carriage, a long beam, called a *trail*, which forms the main piece of the carriage body: *Obs.*, a stocking: **to take stock**, **1**, *Com.*, to make an inventory of goods on hand; hence, **2**, to estimate on the value, as of a business: **to take stock in**, **1**, *Com.*, to invest money in by taking shares; hence, **2**, to be interested in or, especially, to have confidence in:—*v.t.* **1**, to store away; set by for the future; **2**, to fill; fit out or supply with something needed; as, to *stock* a library with books, or a farm with animals: *Obs.*, to confine in the stocks, as for a minor offense:—*v.i.* **1**, to take in or obtain supplies; often with *up*; **2**, to put forth shoots, as a plant:—*adj.* kept in store or on hand; hence, trite; commonplace.



STOCK (def. 7) AND DIES
1, stock and dies: *a*, stock; *b*, set nut; *c*, dies.—2, detail view of dies.


STOCKS (def. 14)

stock-ade (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [<Sp. *estacada*<*estaca*, stake <O.Teut. source], **1**, a line of posts or trunks of trees set up as a barrier for defense or as an inclosure for cattle; **2**, the space so inclosed; **3**, a row of piles driven in to protect a pier or an embankment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aded, *p.pr.* -ading], to surround with, or defend by, such a barrier.

STOCKADE, surrounding trading post on frontier.

stock-bro-ker (stŏk'brō"kẽr), *n.* [*stock*+*broker*], one who buys and sells shares of stock.—*n.* **stock'bro"ker-age.**—*n.* **stock'bro"king.**

stock com-pa-ny *Com.*, an association or corporation, the capital of which is divided into shares of stock; *Theat.*, a group of actors more or less permanently associated under one management and playing a repertoire.

stock-dove (stŏk'dŭv"), *n.* [*stock*+*dove*], one of the common European wild pigeons.

stock ex-change **1**, an association of dealers in shares of stock companies and in other securities, who meet and conduct their business according to settled rules; **2**, a place where such securities are bought and sold.

stock-fish (stŏk'fĭsh"), *n.* [*stock*+*fish*], fish split open, salted, and dried in the sun; also, unsalted, dried codfish.

stock-hold-er (stŏk'hōl"dẽr), *n.* [*stock*+*holder*], one who owns shares of capital stock in a corporation or joint stock association.

stock-i-net (stŏk"ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [corr. of *stocking net*], an elastic, knitted fabric: used chiefly for making underwear.

stock-ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [dim. of obs. *stock*, hose, orig. *netherstock*, the part of the hose for the lower leg], a close-fitting, woven or knitted covering for the foot and lower leg: made of silk, wool, or cotton.

stock-ing-er (stŏk'ĭng-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who weaves or knits stockings; **2**, one who sells stockings at retail; a hosier.

stock-ish (stŏk'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **stock**], resembling a block, or stock; stupid; doltish.

stock-job-ber (stŏk'jŏb"ẽr), *n.* [*stock*+*job*], one who deals or speculates in shares of corporations: in the United States, often in contempt.—*n.* **stock'job"ber-y.**—*n.* **stock'job"bing.**

stock-man (stŏk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*stock*+*man*], one who has charge of, or owns and raises, live stock or cattle; a ranchman.

stock–still (stŏk'-stĭl"), *adj.* still as a post; devoid of movement; motionless.

stock-y (stŏk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **stock**], short and stoutly built; thickset of body.—*adv.* **stock'i-ly.**—*n.* **stock'i-ness.**

stock-yard (stŏk'yärd"), *n.* [*stock*+*yard*], a large inclosure for domestic animals, in connection with a slaughterhouse, market, or the like.

stodg-y (stŏj'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, **1**, thick and heavy, as food; hence, **2**, dull, as a book; lacking in vivacity, as a person; **3**, bulky; stuffed; distended.

sto-gy (stō'gĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-gĭz)], [contr. of *Conestoga* < name given to cigars smoked by drivers of Conestoga wagons plying between Wheeling and Pittsburgh], a long, coarse, slender cigar: *Colloq.*, a coarse boot or shoe:—*adj.* [*comp.* -gier, *superl.* -giest], *Colloq.*, rough; coarse.

Sto-ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *stōikos*<*stoa*, porch: because Zeno taught on the Painted Porch at Athens], a follower of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain:—*adj.* pertaining to the Stoics: also, *Stoical*: **stoic**, *n.* a person practicing great self-control and restraint; one showing indifference to pleasure and pain:—*adj.* indifferent to pleasure or pain: usually, *stoical*.—*adv.* **sto'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **sto'i-cal-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* stolid, indifferent, impassive. The *indifferent* man lacks interest; he shows no inclination for or against; he is neutral, apathetic, unconcerned. The *impassive* man lacks feeling; he is not subject to emotion. One might shrink from being tried by an *indifferent* jury; one could be sure that an *impassive*

jury would at least be calmly reasonable. A *stolid* man is wooden; he may be *impassive*, or he may be concealing sorrow or elation. The *stoical* man intentionally exercises control, fortitude, indifference to either pleasure or pain, and hence his appearance is as masklike as that of the *stolid* man. The apathy of an *indifferent* or an *impassive* man is unwilled. The seeming apathy of a *stolid* person is also inborn. The stoniness of a *stoicol* person is acquired.

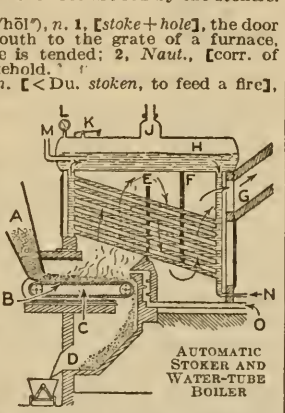
Sto-i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* the beliefs and teachings of the Stoics: **stoicism**, indifference to pleasure or pain; uncomplaining endurance.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stoked (stōkt), *p.pr.* stoking], [< *stoker*, q.v.], to tend (a fire or furnace); supply with fuel:—*v.i.* to tend a fire or furnace: *Slang*, to eat, especially hurriedly.

stoke-hold (stōk'hōld"), *n.* [*stoke*+*hold*], *Naut.*, in a steamship, the space in front of the boilers, from which the fires are fed by the stokers. Also, **stoke'hole"**.

stoke-hole (stōk'hōl"), *n.* **1**, [*stoke*+*hole*], the door or mouth to the grate of a furnace, through which the fire is tended; **2**, *Naut.*, [corr. of *stokehold*, q.v.], a stokehold.

stok-er (stōk'ĕr), *n.* [< Du. *stoken*, to feed a fire], one who or that which supplies fuel to a furnace, as of a boiler; a fireman.



AUTOMATIC STOKER AND WATER-TUBE BOILER

A, coal in feeder; B, moving chain grate; C, fresh-air draught from beneath; D, ash pit; E, F, baffle plates; G, opening to smokestack; H, boiler; J, steam dome; K, safety valve; L, pressure gauge; M, water-feed pipe; N, vent; O, hot-air blast pipe.

¹stole (stōl), past tense of the verb *steal*.

²stole (stōl), *n.* [< Lat. *stola* < Gk. *stolē*, garment < *stellein*, to place; equip], a long, loose, outer garment worn by Roman matrons in ancient times; also, in modern costume, a long, wide scarf, often of fur, worn about the neck and shoulders: *Eccl.*, a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends and worn over the shoulders by the clergy during services.

sto-len (stō'lĕn), past participle of *steal*.

stol-id (stŏl'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *stolidus*, dull], not easily aroused; impassive; showing no sensibility or emotion; stupid; dull.—*adv.* **stol'id-ly**.—*n.* **stol'id-ness**.

Syn. unexcitable, heavy, wooden, dull. (See stolc.)

sto-lid-i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being unemotional or mentally dull.

sto-lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [< Lat. *stolo* (*-onis*), a branch], *Bot.*, a trailing branch or runner, as of the strawberry plant, that takes root at the tip, or at the node and tip, and forms a new plant (see *runner*, illus.); also, any prostrate, basal branch that is disposed to root; *Zoöl.*, a prolongation of the body wall of a compound organism, from which buds develop, giving rise to zooids, or new organisms, as in the coral.

sto-ma (stō'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* stomata (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-tȧ)], [Gk. *stoma* (*-atos*), mouth], *Bot.*, a minute hole or pore, as in the outer coating, or epidermis, of leaves or stems, through which gases may pass; *Zoöl.*, a mouth or mouthlike opening; a pore.

stom-ach (stŭm'ŭk), *n.* [< O.F. *estomac* < Lat. *stomachus*, stomach < Gk. *stomakhos*, throat, dim. of *stoma*, mouth], **1**, the chief organ or cavity in a body for the digestion of food; in man, a pear-shaped sac at the end of the gullet, or esophagus (for illus. see *intestine*, *pancreas*, *ruminant*, *skeleton*); **2**, desire for food; appetite; **3**, hence, inclination; desire; as, he had no *stomach* for revenge: *Colloq.*, the front of the abdomen; the belly; *Obs.*, **1**, wrath; indignation; **2**, pride; arrogance; **3**, liveliness; spirit: **stomach teeth**, in man, the canine teeth of the lower jaw:—*v.t.* **1**, to eat without repugnance; **2**, hence, to put up with; bear without resistance: *Obs.*, to be indignant at: *Rare*, to nauseate; disgust.

stom-ach-er (stŭm'ŭk-ĕr; -ȧ-chĕr), *n.* an archaic article of female dress covering the breast and pit of the stomach and extending down to a point in front: often ornamented with embroidery and gems (see illus. next column).

sto-mach-ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to the stomach; **2**, stimulating to the stomach:—*n. Med.*, a tonic for the appetite or digestion. —*adj.* **sto-mach'i-cal**.—*adj.* and *n.* **stom'ach-al**.

sto-ma-ta (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* of *stoma*, a mouth.

sto-mat-ic (stō-măt'ĭk), *adj.* [see **stoma**], of or pertaining to the mouth: *Bot.*, of or pertaining to a stoma, or pore, as in a leaf.

sto-ma-ti-tis (stō"mȧ-tī'tĭs; stŏm"ȧ-), *n. Pathol.*, inflammation of the mouth: **epidemic stomatitis**, foot-and-mouth disease: **parasitic stomatitis**, thrush.

STOMACHER

stone (stōn), *n.* [< A. S. *stān*, stone < O. Teut. source], **1**, a bit or piece of rock, usually detached and rather small; **2**, the hard, nonmetallic, mineral matter of which rock consists; **3**, a piece of rock, cut and shaped for a special use; as, hearth*stone*; grind*stone*; grave*stone*; **4**, a gem; **5**, something resembling a small stone in hardness or shape; as, a peach *stone*; **6**, [*pl.*, usually, stone], a varying measure of weight; in Great Britain, fourteen pounds avoirdupois, the unit employed in weighing persons and large animals: *Obs.*, a mirror:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stoned (stōnd), *p.pr.* stoning], **1**, to pelt with pieces of rock; also, to kill in this way; **2**, to remove the stones, or pits, from, as fruit; **3**, to furnish, pave, line, etc., with stones, as a well; **4**, to smooth, polish, sharpen, etc., with a stone: *Obs.*, to make hard like stone:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to stone; **2**, made of stone, as a house; **3**, made of coarse potters' ware, as a jar: **stone age**, the age, roughly 20,000 years ago, in which implements were made of stone (see *geology*, chart).

stone-blind (stōn'-blīnd'), *adj.* as blind as a stone; devoid of the sense of sight.

stone boat a flat sledge, without runners, used to haul stones, stumps, etc.

STONE BOAT

stone-bow (stōn'-bō"), *n.* [*stone* + ²*bow*], a crossbow for shooting or hurling stones.

stone bruise a painful bruise without breaking of the skin, made as by a stone; especially, one caused by walking barefoot.

stone-chat (stōn'chăt"), *n.* [*stone*+*chat*: so called because its alarm note is like the clicking of two pebbles], *Ornith.*, **1**, a small European singing bird (*Pratincola rubicola*), black or dusky above, reddish brown below, and marked with white; **2**, in Scotland and parts of England, the whinchat (*P. rubetra*); **3**, the wheatear, or whitetail (*Saxicola œnanthe*).

stone-crop (stōn'krŏp"), *n.* [*stone*+*crop*: so called from its growth on rocks], *Bot.*, **1**, a mosslike herb (*Sedum acre*), with thick, fleshy leaves and yellow flowers; **2**, any of various related species.

stone-cut-ter (stōn'kŭt"ĕr), *n.* [*stone*+*cut*], a person or machine that cuts or dresses stones, as for building.—*n.* **stone'cut"ting**.

stone-deaf (stōn'-dĕf'), *adj.* as deaf as a stone; completely deaf.

stone fruit *Bot.*, any fruit consisting of an outer pulpy covering and an inner shell containing a seed, as a peach; a drupe (see *fruit*, illus.).

stone lily any of various crinoids, marine animals somewhat resembling a lily (see *Echinodermata*, illus.); also, any of various fossil crinoids.

stone-ma-son (stōn'mā"sn), *n.* [*stone*+*mason*], one who shapes and lays stone, as in a wall or building. Also, **stone ma'son**.

stone-ware (stōn'wâr"), *n.* [*stone*+*ware*], pottery made from siliceous clay or a compound of clay and flint, highly glazed and very hard.

stone-work (stōn'wûrk"), *n.* [*stone*+*work*], **1**, any piece of work built of stone; **2**, the process of working in stone, as cutting and laying.

ston-y (stōn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **stone**], **1**, full of, or containing many, stones; **2**, pertaining to, or like, stone; **3**, hence, fixed; rigid; also, hard; cruel; pitiless; chilling: *Archaic*, built of, or consisting of, stone.—*adv.* **ston'i-ly**.—*n.* **ston'i-ness**.

stood (stōōd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *stand*.

stooge (stōōj), *n.* [source uncertain], in theatrical slang, a foil for a comedian, or the butt of his jokes; hence, one who acts unquestioningly at the dictation of another; a puppet; a yes man.

stook (stōōk), *n.* [< M.E. *stouk*, shock of sheaves, perh. < M.L.G. *stūke*, heap], *Eng. Dial.* and

Sc., a group of sheaves of grain in the field; a shock: —*v.t. Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, to form into shocks:—*v.i Eng Dial.* or *Sc.*, to form grain into shocks.—*n.* **stook'er.**

stool (stōōl), *n.* [<A.S. *stōl*, stool, chair<O.Teut. source], 1, a single seat without a back: usually with three or four legs; 2, a bench or rest for the feet, or for the knees in kneeling; 3, a place or seat for emptying the bowels; also, the act of emptying the bowels or the matter discharged; 4, a pole to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened to lure other birds within range; 5, a root or stump that gives rise to shoots or layers for propagation; also, a bunch of shoots, as from an old root: **stool pigeon**, 1, a pigeon used as a decoy; 2, a person used to decoy others or to spy on others:—*v.i.* 1, to be decoyed; 2, to empty the bowels; 3, to send up shoots or suckers, as corn.

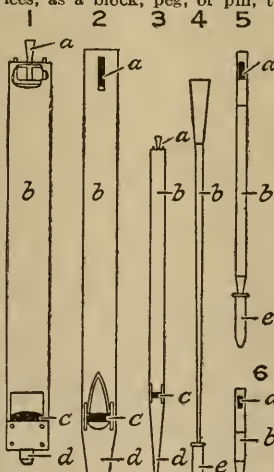
[1]stoop (stōōp), *v.i.* [<A.S. *stūpian*, to stoop, curve downward], 1, to bend the body down and, usually, forward; incline; also, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward; 2, to condescend or deign: with *to*; 3, to submit; yield; 4, to pounce; swoop down, as on prey:—*v.t.* to bend down: *Obs.*, to abase; prostrate:—*n.* 1, a bending down and forward, as of the head and shoulders; 2, descent from dignity; condescension; 3, the swoop of a bird upon prey.

[2]stoop (stōōp), *n.* [<Du. *stoep*, stoop], originally, a covered platform at the entrance of a house, approached by steps and provided with seats; now, any porch, veranda, or the like, at the entrance to a house.

[3]stoop (stōōp), *n.* [see **stoup**], a drinking vessel: *Eccl.*, a vessel for holy water. See **stoup**, *Pfd. S.*

stop (stŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stopped (stŏpt), *p.pr.* stopping], [<A.S. (*for*)*stoppian*, to stop, ult. <Lat. *stuppa*, tow, oakum], 1 to close, as a hole or opening, by stuffing, covering, or the like; hence, to stanch (a wound); 2, to obstruct or make impassable, as a road; 3, to check the progress or motion of; cause to come to a state of rest; cause the continuance of to cease; 4, to suspend; withhold; as, to *stop* payment; 5, to desist from: *Cards*, to control (a suit) by holding a card that will ultimately take a trick (in that suit), thus securing the lead; *Mus.*, to press (a string) or close (a finger hole) so as to produce the desired pitch; also, to produce the desired pitch in (an instrument): *Obs.*, to shut up; confine:—*v.i.* to cease; discontinue; desist; halt: *Colloq.*, to tarry; stay; lodge:—*n.* 1, an obstruction, check, or hindrance; 2, a pause or delay; 3, a halt; also, a halting place; 4, a punctuation mark; 5, any of several devices, as a block, peg, or pin, to regulate or check motion or to keep a movable part in place; as, a window *stop*: *Cards*, in certain card games, as bridge, a card that will ultimately take a trick in its own suit: also called *stopper*; *Mus.*, 1, the act of pressing on a string or closing a finger hole, to regulate pitch; also, any device to regulate pitch; 2, in an organ, a set of pipes producing tones of the same quality; *Phon.*, 1, a consonant sound formed by momentary, but complete, closure of the vocal passage, as *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; also, the closing to form such a consonant; 2, occasionally, a consonant sound formed by closure of the mouth while the nasal passage is open, as *m*, *n*, *ng*; *Optics*, an aperture or its size, by which light is permitted to pass through a lens, as to a sensitive plate in a camera.

Syn., *v.* cease, check, arrest, obstruct, end, suspend.



ORGAN PIPES OF VARIOUS STOPS
1, flue pipe, operated by pedal; 2, largest flue pipe operated on manual; 3, flue pipe, flute; 4, reed pipe, oboe; 5, reed pipe, clarinet; 6, reed pipe, vox humana.—*a*, stopper or tuning slot; *b*, body; *c*, mouth; *d*, foot; *e*, boot. (Cf. *reed organ*, illus.)

stop-cock (stŏp'kŏk"), *n.* [*stop*+*cock*], a faucet, or tap, with a valve that may be operated to regulate the flow of a liquid or gas.

stope (stōp), *n.* [source uncertain], *Mining*, an excavation from which ore is extracted in a series of steps or ledges:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stoped (stōpt), *p.pr.* stoping], to excavate from a stope.

stop–gap (stŏp'=găp"), *n.* 1, that which blocks or covers an opening or gap; hence, 2, a makeshift; temporary substitute.

stop–o-ver (stŏp'=ō"vẽr), *n.* the permission, or a ticket giving permission, to make a short stay, as from the time of arrival of one train to the time of departure of another, at some place in the course of a journey; also, the act of so doing:—*adj.* pertaining to such procedure; as, a *stop-over* ticket.

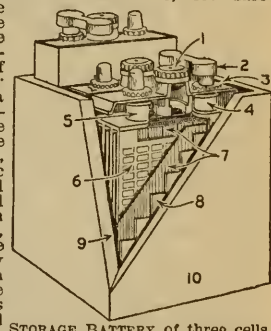
stop-page (stŏp'ăj), *n.* [see **stop**], 1, the act of impeding or stopping motion or action; also, the state of being stopped; 2, a deduction from wages or allowances to repay advances.

stop-per (stŏp'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which plugs up or closes; 2, a plug, as of glass, wood, or cork, to fill a vent or hole, as in a bottle or cask:—*v.t.* to close with a cork, plug, or the like.

stop-ple (stŏp'l), *n.* a cork or plug; a stopper:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stoppled (-ld), *p.pr.* stoppling], to close with a cork, bung, or the like.

stop watch a watch with a hand showing seconds and fractions of a second, that can be instantly stopped or started by pressing a spring or catch: especially designed for use in timing races, etc.

stor-age (stōr'ăj), *n.* [see **store**], 1, the placing of goods, as in a warehouse, for safe-keeping; also, the space thus occupied or the price charged for the service; 2, the accumulating or laying up of anything as a reserve: **storage battery**, *Elec.*, a unit consisting of a number of connected storage cells; also, loosely, one such cell: **storage cell**, *Elec.*, a type of voltaic cell, usually composed of plates of lead and lead peroxide immersed in sulphuric acid, which, after exhaustion of the charge, is recharged by passing through it an electric current in the reverse direction, thus storing up the electrical energy of the current as chemical energy.



STORAGE BATTERY of three cells one raised slightly out of place: 1, filling plug; 2, cell connection; 3, sealing nut; 4, 5, negative and positive posts; 6, positive plate; 7, wood separators; 8, negative plate; 9, rubber jar; 10, case.

sto-rax (stō'răks), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *sturax*, balsam], 1, a sweet-smelling balsam obtained from the bark of the oriental liquidambar tree: used in perfumery, medicine, etc.; 2, a resin from various other trees, formerly used for incense: *Bot.*, any of a small genus (*Storax*) of deciduous shrubs or small trees.

store (stōr), *n.* [<O.F. *estor*<L.L. *staurum*<*instaurum*<Lat. *instaurare*, to renew, restore], 1, a great quantity or number; 2, an accumulation or supply, regarded as kept in reserve or ready for use: often *pl.*; 3, a warehouse; a place where goods are stored; in the United States, a shop where goods are kept for sale: **department store**, a large store with general supplies, which, according to their nature, are sold from special departments: **in store**, in waiting: with *for*; as, the pleasures *in store* for you: **to set store by** or **upon**, to value or esteem:—*adj.* obtained or obtainable at a shop:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stored (stōrd), *p.pr.* storing], 1, to furnish or stock; equip; 2, to accumulate or collect; hoard; 3, to put, as in a warehouse, for safe-keeping.

store-house (stōr'hous"), *n.* [*store*+*house*], a building where goods, as foodstuffs, are stored; a warehouse.

store-keep-er (stōr'kēp"ẽr), *n.* [*store*+*keep*], in the United States, one who keeps a shop, or retail store; a shopkeeper.

store-room (stōr'rōōm"), *n.* [*store*+*room*], 1, a room for storage, as of reserve supplies; 2, a room where goods are stored for safe-keeping.

sto-rey (stō'rĭ), *n.* [see **[1]story**], the space between two floors of a building. See **[1]story**, *Pfd. S.*

sto-ried (stō'rĭd), *adj.* [see **[2]story**], 1, told in, or associated with, story, legend, or history; 2, decorated, as a frieze, with historical or legendary scenes.

sto-ri-ette (stō"rĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [**[2]story**+*-ette*], a brief or condensed story.

stork (stôrk), *n.* [<A.S. *storc*, stork<O. Teut. source], any of a family (*Ciconiidæ*) of wading birds with long legs and neck and a long, sharp bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [A.S.<O. Teut. source], **1,** a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain, snow, or the like; figuratively, anything like a violent shower: as, a *storm* of applause; **2,** an outburst of passion or excitement; any violent commotion: *Mil.*, a violent assault on a fortified place:—*v.t. Mil.*, to attack suddenly and violently:—*v.i.* **1,** to blow violently, or to rain, hail, snow, or the like: used impersonally; as, it *stormed* today; **2,** to rage.

STORK (1/35)

storm-ing (stôr'mĭng), *n. Mil.*, the taking of a fortified place by violent and open assault:—*p.adj.* violently angry: **storming party**, *Mil.*, a body of troops detailed to begin the assault of a fort.

storm-y (stôr'mĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1,** tempestuous; accompanied by, or characterized by, wind, rain, snow, or the like; associated with storms; **2,** hence, passionate; turbulent; violent.—*adv.* **storm'i-ly.**—*n.* **storm'i-ness.**

Stor-thing (stôr'tĭng"), *n.* [Norw. < *stor*, great +*ting*, assembly], the Parliament, or chief legislative body, of Norway. Also, **Stor'ting".**

[1]sto-ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<O.F. *estorée*, a building<*estorer*<Lat. *instaurare*, to renew, restore], the space, or set of rooms, between two floors of a building; also, a horizontal architectural division of the exterior of a building. Also, **sto'rey.**—*adj.* **sto'ried.**

[2]sto-ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<A.F. *estorie*<O.F. *estoire*<Lat.<Gk. *historia*, inquiry<*histōr*, learned], **1,** a connected account of the past; history; **2,** the narration of real or imagined events in prose or verse; a short tale or romance; also, an anecdote; **3,** the plot of a narrative; the facts about someone or something, whether told or not; **4,** a report or statement; rumor: *Colloq.*, **1,** a fib; falsehood; **2,** in the United States, any article written for a newspaper: **story-teller,** one who relates tales or anecdotes: *Colloq.*, a liar; a person who tells falsehoods.—*n.* **sto'ry-tell"ing.**

Syn. account, legend, incident, narrative, recital, tale, novel, fable. (See anecdote.)

stoup (stōōp), *n.* [<O.N. *staup*<O.Teut. source], a drinking vessel, as a cup, flagon, or tankard: *Eccl.*, a basin for holy water placed near the entrance of a church. Also, **stoop.**

stout (stout), *adj.* [<O.F. *estout*, brave, fierce, proud<M.Du. *stolt*, perh.<Lat. *stultus*, foolish], **1,** bold; brave; resolute; as, a *stout* heart; **2,** sturdy; firm; powerful; **3,** large and bulky; stocky; portly; corpulent; fat: *Archaic*, haughty; proud:—*n.* a very strong, dark kind of beer; the strongest kind of porter.—*adv.* **stout'ly.**—*n.* **stout'ness.**

stout-heart-ed (stout'-härt"ĕd), *adj.* brave; courageous; undaunted.—*adv.* **stout"-heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **stout"-heart'ed-ness.**

sto-va-in (stō'vă-ĭn), *n.* [perh.<*stove*, transl. of name of inventor, *Fourneau*, Fr. chemist +*-aine* as in *cocaine*], a crystalline compound used as a local anæsthetic, especially for injection into the spinal canal. Also, **sto'va-ine.**

[1]stove (stōv), *n.* [<A.S. *stofa*, bathroom, or<O.H.G. *stuba*, heated room], **1,** an apparatus, constructed generally of iron, to contain burning fuel and so generate heat with which to cook or to warm a room; **2,** a kiln for baking pottery; **3,** a heated room for drying, as clothes; **4,** in England, a hothouse: *Metal.*, a chamber in which to heat the air blast in the operation of a blast furnace.

[2]stove (stōv), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *stave*.

stove-pipe (stōv'pīp"), *n.* [*stove*+*pipe*], a metal pipe for carrying off the smoke and gases from a stove: *Colloq.*, a tall silk hat, worn with formal dress by men: also called *stovepipe hat.*

sto-ver (stō'vẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *estover*, *estoveir*, to be necessary], corn fodder: *Eng. Dial.*, fodder, especially that stored for winter.

stow (stō), *v.t.* [<A.S. *stōw*, a place<O.Teut. source], **1,** to put away in a convenient place; especially, to pack without loss of space, as cargo; **2,** to fill, as a ship, by packing closely; **3,** to hide away; **4,** to hold; have room for: *Slang*, to cease.

stow-age (stō'ăj), *n.* **1,** the act of storing or packing away, or the state of being stored; **2,** space, or a place, for storing; **3,** things packed away or stored; **4,** the charge for storing.

stow-a-way (stō'ă-wā"), *n.* [*stow*+*away*], one who hides on a vessel or railway train to avoid paying his way.

S. T. P. *abbr.* [Lat. *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*], Professor of Sacred Theology:—**str.**, steamer.

stra-bis-mus (strā-blz'mŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *strabismos*<*strabos*, squinting<*strabizein*, to squint], *Med.*, an eye affection, due to lack of coördination of the muscles of the eye, in which the visual axes do not meet at a desired objective point; squint; cross-eye.—*adj.* **stra-bis'mic; stra-bis'mi-cal.**

stra-bot-o-my (strā-bŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *strabos*, squinting+*-tomia*, a cutting<*temnein*, to cut], *Surg.*, a cutting of one of the eye tendons for the cure of strabismus.

strad-dle (străd'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* straddled (-ld), *p.pr.* straddling], [freq. var.<*stride*], to stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart: *Colloq.*, to favor, or appear to favor, two opposite things, as both sides of a question:—*v.t.* to stand or sit across; bestride:—*n.* **1,** the act of standing, sitting, or walking with the legs wide apart; **2,** the space between the legs when wide apart; **3,** in the Stock Exchange, an arrangement by which one buys the option of either calling for or delivering certain stock at a stated price.

Strad-i-va-ri-us (străd"ĭ-vā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [<name of maker], any of the violins or similar instruments made by Antonio Stradivari (1644–1737) in Cremona, Italy. Also, *Colloq.*, **Strad.**

strafe (sträf; shträf), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* strafed (sträft or sträft), *p.pr.* strafing], [imperative of Ger. *strafen*, to punish], *Slang*, in the World War, to punish; bring to ruin; also, to shell or bombard:—*n.* a bombardment.

strag-gle (străg'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* straggled (-ld), *p.pr.* straggling], [source uncertain], **1,** to wander out of the direct course; stray away from others of its kind: often with *along*, *behind*, *about*, or *away*; **2,** to roam idly; wander; **3,** to spread about; occur here and there.—*adj.* **strag'gly.**—*n.* **strag'gler.**

straight (strāt), *adj.* [<M.E. *streght*<A.S. *streccan*, to stretch], **1,** not crooked or curved; extending evenly without change in direction; **2,** approximately like a straight line; not bowed or stooping; erect, as the human figure; not curled, as hair; **3,** conforming to truth, honesty, or justice; accurate; upright; as, a *straight* life; *straight* thinking; *straight* accounts; **4,** orderly; properly placed or arranged; **5,** in poker, etc., consisting of five cards in sequence: *Slang*, **1,** direct from the source; reliable; as, a *straight* tip; **2,** plain; unmodified; undiluted; **3,** out-and-out; unqualified; unreserved; as, a *straight* Democrat: **straight angle,** *Geom.*, an angle whose sides lie in the same straight line, but extend in opposite directions from the vertex; an angle equal to two right angles, or 180° (see *angle*, illus.): **straight line,** *Geom.*, a line that extends without change of direction; the path traced by a point that moves without change of direction:—*adv.* **1,** directly; in a direct course; **2,** in, or as in, a straight line; **3,** at once; immediately; forthwith:—*v.t. Rare*, to straighten:—*n.* in poker, etc., a sequence of five cards.—*adv.* **straight'ly.**—*n.* **straight'ness.**

straight-a-way (strāt'ă-wā"), *adj.* [*straight* +*away*], without curves or turns: used especially of a straight race track, or part of one:—*n.* a straightaway track or part of a track; also, a race run on a straightaway track.

straight-edge (strāt'ĕj"), *n.* [*straight*+*edge*], a strip of wood or metal having a perfectly straight edge with which to test lines or surfaces or to draw straight lines.

straight-en (strāt'n), *v.t.* [see **straight**], **1,** to make free of turns or curves; **2,** to put in order: often with *up* or *out*; **3,** to make clear; disentangle: often with *up* or *out*; as, to *straighten* out a mystery:—*v.i.* to become straight.—*n.* **straight'en-er.**

straight-for-ward (strāt"fôr'wẽrd), *adj.* [*straight* +*forward*], **1,** leading directly onward; proceeding in a direct course; **2,** hence, honest; open; frank; outspoken; without evasion.—*adv.* **straight"for'ward-ly.**—*n.* **straight"for'ward-ness.**

Syn. honest, frank, open, candid, direct.

straight-way (strāt'wā"), *adv.* [*straight*+*way*], at once; immediately; directly.

[1]strain (strān), *n.* [<A.S. *strēon*, product, progeny], **1,** stock; race; line of descent; hence, family blood; breed; **2,** inborn disposition: tendency; char-

acter; hence, 3, character; tenor; tone; as, to speak in lofty *strain;* 4, a trace; streak; as, a *strain* of madness.

²strain (strān), *v.t.* [<O.F. *estreindre*<Lat. *stringere*, to draw tight], 1, to put to its utmost strength; exert as much as possible; as, to *strain* every muscle; stretch even beyond proper limits; as, to *strain* the law; 2, to weaken or injure by excessive use or overexertion; sprain; as, the load *strained* his back; 3, figuratively, to force or constrain; as, to *strain* a point or a welcome; 4, to press or squeeze; hence, to embrace; 5, to filter; also, to remove by, or as if by, filtering: *Mech.*, to alter in form or size, as by bending, twisting, stretching, etc.: *Obs.*, to urge; *Archaic*, to make taut; draw out tight; stretch, as a rope:—*v.i.* 1, to make violent efforts; strive; 2, to pass through, or as if through, a filter; be filtered; 3, to become injured by overuse or overexertion:—*n.* 1, extreme stretching; tension; constrained state or condition; 2, a violent effort; 3, injury due to violent effort or to overwork; a sprain; 4, a flight or burst of the imagination, as a song, tune, or poem; 5, style or manner; sort or kind; mood or disposition: *Mus.*, a definite section of a piece of music: often marked off by double bars: *Phys.*, an alteration in the size or form of a body, or in both, usually regarded as due to a force or stress.

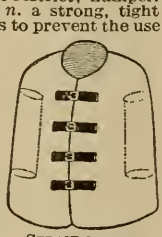
strain-er (strān'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which stretches, or exerts great tension; 2, any device having meshes or pores, through which a liquid is passed to separate solid particles from it or to purify it.

strain-ing piece (strān'ing), in a roof truss made with queen-posts, a horizontal beam connecting opposite rafters at the tops of the queen-posts (see *queen-post*, illus.).

strait (strāt), *adj.* [<A.F. *estreit*<Lat. *stringere* (*strictus*), to draw tight], 1, narrow; 2, confined, as a space; 3, confining; tight; 4, hampered; as, *strait* circumstances; 5, strict; exacting; scrupulous: *Obs.*, 1, strict; rigorous; 2, stingy; mean; 3, hard pressed:—*n.* 1, a narrow stretch of water connecting two larger bodies of water: often *pl.*; 2, perplexity; difficulty: often *pl.*; as, to be in financial *straits: Rare*, 1, an isthmus; 2, a narrow passage:—*v.t. Obs.*, 1, to make narrow; 2, to distress.—*adv. Archaic*, **strait'ly.**—*n. Archaic*, **strait'ness.**

strait-en (strāt'n), *v.t.* 1, to make narrow; contract; 2, to confine; 3, to put into difficulties; embarrass; distress: *Rare*, to restrict; hamper.

strait-jack-et (strāt'-jăk'ĕt), *n.* a strong, tight coat, so made as to prevent the use of the arms: used to restrain criminals and the violently insane: also called *strait-waistcoat; camisole.*



STRAIT-JACKET

strait-laced (strāt'-lāst"), *adj.* 1, laced tightly, as corsets; 2, very scrupulous or strict in manners or morals; puritanic; uncompromising.

strake (strāk), *n.* [var. of *streak*], 1, the iron tire of a wheel; 2, a continuous line of planks or plates extending from stem to stern along the bottom or sides of a vessel.

stra-min-e-ous (strȧ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *stramen* (*straminis*), straw<*sternere* (*stratus*), to strew], made of, or resembling, straw.

stra-mo-ni-um (strȧ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L.: source uncertain], 1, the thorn apple, especially the white thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), an ill-scented, poisonous plant with smooth, green stem and prickly seed pod: also called *Jimson weed;* 2, a drug made from its seeds or leaves. Also, **stram'o-ny.**

¹strand (strănd), *n.* [A.S. = shore], *Poet.*, the shore, as of an ocean: *Geol.*, the definite line of contact of the sea or ocean with the shore: **strand line,** *Geol.*, marks of erosion or wave cutting on the shore, showing a positive position of sea margin: often used to determine changes of sea level:—*v.t.* 1, to drive ashore; run aground, as a ship; 2, to leave in a state of embarrassment, or difficulty:—*v.i.* to run aground.

²strand (strănd), *n.* [perh.<O.N.F. *estran*, rope <O.H.G. *streno*, cord], 1, one of a number of flexible strings, as of wire, hemp, or other fiber, twisted together into a rope; also, any similar string, as of pearls, beads, or hair; 2, a single thread, filament, or fiber:—*v.t.* 1, to break one of the twists in (a rope); 2, to make, as a rope, by twisting the parts together.

strange (strānj), *adj.* [<O.F. *estrange*<Lat. *extraneus*, foreign, strange<*extra*, outside], 1, of or belonging to others; not one's own; belonging to some other place; 2, not before known or seen; unfamiliar; as, the writing is *strange* to me; 3, odd; out of the ordinary; unusual; remarkable; 4, reserved; shy; timid; as, to feel *strange* in company; 5, unversed; unacquainted; inexperienced; as, she is *strange* to that work.—*adv.* **strange'ly.**—*n.* **strange'ness.**

Syn. uncommon, extraordinary, unnatural, irregular, marvelous, queer, fantastic. (See eccentric.)

stran-ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* 1, a foreigner; 2, a guest, visitor, or intruder; 3, a person whom one does not know, or with whom one is not acquainted; 4, one who is unfamiliar with a certain thing: with *to;* as, he is a *stranger* to our language: *Law*, one who is not party to an act or contract.

stran-gle (străng'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* strangled (-gld), *p.pr.* strangling], [<O.F. *estrangler*<Lat. *strangulare*<Gk. *straggalē*, halter<*straggos*, twisted], 1, to choke; kill by squeezing the throat; 2, to suppress or stifle; as, to *strangle* one's desires:—*v.i.* to be choked or suffocated: **strangles,** *n.pl.* used as *sing.* an infectious disease of horses, marked by catarrh and, sometimes, abscesses in the floor of the mouth: also called *distemper.*—*n.* **stran'gler.**

stran-gu-late (străng'gū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *strangulare* (*-atus*): see **strangle**], to strangle: *Pathol.*, to obstruct or compress so as to stop the function of; as, to *strangulate* a blood vessel.—*n.* **stran"gu-la'tion.**

stran-gu-ry (străng'gū-rĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *stroggouria*<*stragx* (*straggos*), drop+*ouron*, urine], *Pathol.*, slow, painful discharge of urine.

strap (străp), *n.* [<A.S. *stropp*, thong<Lat. *struppus*, band], 1, a narrow band of leather or like material, used to fasten about objects or hold them in place: sometimes provided with a buckle or other fastening device; 2, any narrow strip or band, as one of metal to hold parts of a frame together, a loop of leather for pulling on a boot, a band of cloth used as a shoulder ornament on a uniform, or a leaf of a hinge; 3, a razor strop:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* strapped (străpt), *p.pr.* strapping], 1, to secure or bind with a strap: often with *up* or *down;* 2, to beat with a strap; 3, to whet or sharpen, as a razor, by rubbing on a strap; strop: *Sc.*, to hang (a criminal).—*n.* **strap'per.**

strap-pa-do (strȧ-pā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [<It. *strappata*, a pulling<*strappare*, to pull], a method of torture or punishment, in which the victim was dropped and brought up short by a rope so fastened as to inflict torture, as by being attached to the wrists tied behind the back.

strap-ping (străp'ing), *adj.* [see **strap**], *Colloq.*, tall and strong; robust; large.

strass (străs), *n.* [prob.<Josef *Strasser*, Ger. inventor], a kind of lustrous glass used in making gems to imitate precious jewels; paste.

stra-ta (strā'tȧ), *n.* [Lat., pl. of *stratum*, q.v.], layers, as of rock.

strat-a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* [<Lat.<Gk. *stratēgēma*, a piece of generalship, ult.<*stratos*, army+*agein*, to lead], 1, a trick for deceiving an enemy, especially in war; 2, any trick or plan for deceiving or gaining some advantage.

Syn. artifice, maneuver, ruse. (See subterfuge.)

stra-te-gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk), *adj.* [see **strategy**], 1, pertaining to, or serving the ends of, strategy; hence, 2, skilfully adapted to the end in view; advantageous: **strategics,** *n. pl.* used as *sing.* the science of directing a military campaign; generalship.—*adj.* **stra-te'gi-cal.**—*adv.* **stra-te'gi-cal-ly.**

strat-e-gy (străt'ē-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *stratēgia*, generalship<*stratos*, army+*agein*, to lead], 1, *Mil.*, the art or science of concentrating an effective force at a given place at a given time; the art of maneuvering troops or ships on a broad scale: distinguished from *tactics;* hence, 2, skill in managing any affair; 3, the use of artifice.—*n.* **strat'e-gist.**

strath (străth), *n.* [<Gael. *srath*, valley], in Scotland, a large valley through which a river runs: usually in combination; as, *Strath* Tay.

strath-spey (străth'spā"; străth"spā'), *n.* [<*Strathspey*, valley of the Spey, in Scotland], a Scottish dance of the 18th century, resembling the reel but slower: also, the music for the dance, marked by a peculiar snap or jerk in the tempo.

strat-i-fi-ca-tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **stratify**], formation in layers: *Geol.*, the arrangement of sedimentary rocks in layers.

strat-i-form (străt'ĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat.: see **stratum, -form**], of the form of a stratum.

strat-i-fy (străt'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *stratum*, layer +Fr. *-fier*<Lat. *facere*, to make], to form or arrange in strata, or layers:—*v.i.* to become formed in layers.

stra-tig-ra-phy (strȧ-tĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *stratum*, a layer+Gk. *graphē*, a writing], that portion of the science of geology which treats of the order and sequence of rock strata, and their relative ages and positions; hence, general descriptive geology.

stra-toc-ra-cy (strā-tŏk'rə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *stratos*, army + *kratia*, rule], *Rare*, military control of affairs; military despotism.

stra-to-sphere (strā'tō-sfēr; străt'ō-), *n.* [< Fr. *stratosphère*, stratosphere: see **stratum, sphere**], *Meteor.*, the upper portion of the atmosphere, more than four miles above the earth at the poles, or nine or ten miles at the equator, where there are no clouds nor strong currents, and temperature varies but little with altitude.

stra-tum (strā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tə); -tums (-tŭmz)], [Lat. < *sternere* (*stratus*), to strew, spread out], a layer of material of any kind; also, anything corresponding to a layer of earth; as, the upper *stratum* of society: *Geol.*, a layer or bed, as of rock or sand.

stra-tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* [*pl.* strati (-tī)], *Meteor.*, a continuous, horizontal layer of cloud, generally of uniform thickness and low altitude.

straw (strô), *n.* [< A.S. *strēaw*, straw], **1**, the stalk of grain; **2**, collectively, such stalks when cut and threshed; **3**, anything practically worthless: —*adj.* made of, or stuffed with, straw: **straw bail**, worthless bail: **straw bid**, *U. S. Colloq.*, a bid, as to do a piece of work for a certain sum, by one who is unable or unwilling to fulfil the contract: **straw vote**, an unofficial vote, as for testing the chances of election of candidates.—*adj.* **straw'y.**

straw-ber-ry (strô'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*straw* + *berry*], any of several low-growing plants (genus *Fragaria*), much cultivated for their red, acid fruit; also, the fruit (see *runner*, illus.): **strawberry bass**, the calico bass, a kind of fish: **strawberry tree**, a bushy, evergreen tree or shrub (*Arbutus unedo*), with white flowers and strawberrylike fruit.

straw-board (strô'bōrd'), *n.* [*straw* + *board*], a coarse cardboard made of straw and used for boxes, book covers, etc.

straw col-or a pale yellow color resembling that of straw.—*adj.* **straw'-col'ored.**

stray (strā), *v.i.* [< O.F. *estraier*, to stray, prob. ult. < Lat. *extra vagari*, to wander outside], **1**, to wander from the path or beyond limits; **2**, to roam; rove freely; **3**, to wander from the path of right or duty; err:—*adj.* **1**, wandering beyond limits; lost; **2**, incidental; occasional; as, a *stray* remark:—*n.* a domestic animal or person that has wandered beyond limits or is lost: *Rad.*, usually *pl.*, an electrical, atmospheric disturbance interfering with the reception of radio signals by producing irregular noises: also called *static*.

streak (strēk), *n.* [< A.S. *strica*, stroke of pen, mark < O.Teut. source], **1**, a line of color; a stroke or stripe; **2**, a trait of character; **3**, a layer; as, a *streak* of lean in bacon: *Mineral.*, the color of the powder of a mineral obtained by rubbing it with a file or against a rasping white surface:—*v.t.* to mark with streaks.

streak-y (strēk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], marked with streaks or stripes.—*adv.* **streak'i-ly.**—*n.* **streak'i-ness.**

stream (strēm), *n.* [< A.S. *strēam* < Aryan source], **1**, a current of water or other fluid; a brook or river; **2**, a flowing; anything issuing out of a source; as, a *stream* of people, light, wind, or the like; **3**, a continued current or course; drift or tendency:—*v.i.* **1**, to flow or move continuously; **2**, to float, or stretch out with a waving movement; as, banners *streamed* in the air; **3**, to move with a trail of light, as a meteor:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw off or pour out, as tears; **2**, to cause to float out; wave.—*adj.* **stream'y.**

stream-er (strēm'ẽr), *n.* anything that floats or streams out, as a long, narrow flag.

stream-let (strēm'lĕt), *n.* a little stream or brook; a rivulet; a rill.

stream-line (strēm'līn"), *n.* [*stream* + *line*], the path of a moving particle of fluid, usually of a fluid flowing without eddy past a solid:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a motion or path like that of a particle of a smoothly flowing fluid; hence, of a body, having long, smooth curves so as to pass through a fluid with the least possible resistance.

street (strēt), *n.* [< A.S. *strēt* < Lat. *strata* (*via*), paved (way) < *sternere* (*stratus*), to lay, spread], **1**, a public road or way in a city or town, usually lined with houses on one or both sides; **2**, that part of the way reserved for vehicles, as distinguished from the sidewalk: **the street**, *Colloq.*, the financial district.

Syn. highway, thoroughfare, road, avenue. (See way.)

street Ar-ab a homeless child who lives in the streets; an outcast boy or girl.

street car in the United States, an electric passenger car, usually run on surface tracks.

street rail-way a railway for passenger cars on the surface of a street.

strength (strĕngth), *n.* [< A.S. *strengthu*, strength < O.Teut. source], **1**, the state or quality of being strong; muscular force; also, ability to do or bear; **2**, in material substances, the power of resistance to a rending or disrupting force; toughness; **3**, hence, power, vigor, or ability of any kind; violence; resistance; vehemence; intensity; potency; **4**, force as measured in numbers; as, the *strength* of an army; **5**, one who is a support or stay: *Obs.*, a stronghold.

Syn. robustness, power, sturdiness, toughness. (See energy.)—*Ant.* weakness, feebleness, frailty.

strength-en (strĕng'thn), *v.t.* to make stronger; add force or vigor to:—*v.i.* to become stronger.—*n.* **strength'en-er.**

Syn. refresh, invigorate, fortify, confirm.

stren-u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *strenuus*, vigorous, akin to Gk. *strēnēs*, strong], **1**, urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* reformer; **2**, marked by, or requiring, great exertion and vigorous action; as, a *strenuous* life.—*adv.* **stren'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **stren'u-ous-ness.**—*n.* **stren"u-os'i-ty.**

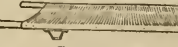
strep-to-coc-cus (strĕp"tō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -cocci (-kŏk'sī)], [< Gk. *streptos*, twisted + *kokkus*, a seed], in bacteriology, any of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of bacteria, dividing in one direction only and hence having the cells arranged in chains or strings: often found in water tainted with sewage, and, in some species, the cause of serious diseases, as pneumonia and blood poisoning.—*adj.* **strep"to-coc'cic** (-sĭk).

stress (strĕs), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *distress*, influenced by O.F. *estrecier*, to restrain < Lat. *strictus*, constricted], **1**, constraining or impelling force; compulsion; pressure; as, under the *stress* of work; **2**, importance; significance; emphasis; as, to lay *stress* on a particular fact: *Phys.*, a force, especially one causing deformation or change of volume; specifically, the ratio of such a force to the area over which it is exerted; *Phon.*, the relative emphasis or force with which certain syllables are pronounced; accent:—*v.t.* to emphasize: *Phon.*, to accent; *Phys.*, to subject to mechanical pressure.

-stress *fem. n. suffix*, [*-ster* + *-ess*], meaning a woman who does or is occupied with (a certain thing) with skill or as an occupation; as, seam*stress*.

stretch (strĕch), *v.t.* [< A.S. *streccan*, to stretch], **1**, to draw out to full length or breadth; extend; **2**, to extend, as a rope, between two points; **3**, to draw out or distend forcibly; hence, to strain too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; **4**, to exert to the utmost; as, *stretch* every nerve; **5**, to reach out; extend; as, to *stretch* out a hand:—*v.i.* **1**, to spread; reach; as, the rope *stretches* across the street; **2**, to bear extension without breaking, as rubber; **3**, to extend or spread the body or limbs: *Colloq.*, to exaggerate:—*n.* **1**, the act of straining; extension; distention; also, overstrain or exaggeration; **2**, reach; scope; extent; **3**, a continuous line, space, or time; as, a *stretch* of road or country; specifically, either of the two long sides of an oval race track; as, the home *stretch*; **4**, direction; course; route.

stretch-er (strĕch'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which extends or draws out; **2**, a frame or litter for carrying the disabled; **3**, a brick or stone laid engthwise in a wall: opp. of *header* (which see for illus.);



STRETCHER (def. 2)

4, a horizontal piece used as a tie, as in a building frame, or, in furniture, as a brace in the lower framing.

stretch-out (strĕch'=out"), *n.* in the operation of a mill or factory, a system of exacting an increased amount of work from employees with little or no increase in pay:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such a system.

strew (strōō; *Br.* strō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* strewed (strōōd; strōd), *p.p.* strewed or strewn (strōōn; strōn), *p.pr.* strewing], [< A.S. *strewian*, to strew, scatter < O.Teut. source], **1**, to scatter, or spread looscly, as flowers on a path; **2**, to cover in spots or patches, as a path: *Obs.*, to spread abroad.

stri-a (strī'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* striæ (-ē)], [Lat. = furrow], **1**, a narrow stripe, streak, or line, whether of structure or of color; **2**, a fine ridge or groove: used especially of one of a series of parallel grooves or stripes. —*adj.* **stri'ate; stri'at-ed.**—*n.* **stri-a'tion.**

strick-en (strĭk'n), past participle of the irregular verb *strike*:—*p.adj.* **1**, struck down; wounded; **2**, affected, as by age; as, *stricken* in years.

strick-le (strĭk'l), *n.* [< A.S. *stricel*, strickle], **1**, (also, *strike*), a straight-edged instrument used to level off a measure of grain; **2**, *Founding*, a template of wood with a beveled edge used as in shaping a mold in sand; **3**, a sharpening instrument, as for a scythe:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], to shape, level, or sharpen with a strickle.

strict (strĭkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *stringere* (*strictus*), to draw together], **1**, exacting, severe, or rigorous; **2**, exact; accurate; as, the *strict* sense of a word;

3, strenuously enjoined and rigidly observed; as, in *strict* confidence; scrupulous; as, a *strict* Episcopalian; 4, tight; closely drawn; constricted, as bandages.—*adv.* **strict'ly.**—*n.* **strict'ness.**
Syn. rigid, stringent, stern, harsh, exacting, exact. (See austere.)—*Ant.* careless, lenient, indulgent, lax.

stric-ture (strĭk'tůr), *n.* [< Lat. *strictura* < *stringere* (*strictus*), to bind tight], severe censure or blame; criticism; *Pathol.*, the abnormal narrowing, as of a canal, due to the contraction of a scar, or to the deposit of abnormal tissue; as, *stricture* of the intestine.
Syn. censure. (See criticism.)

stride (strīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* strode (strōd), or, *Obs.*, strid (strĭd), *p.p.* stridden (strĭd'n), or, *Obs.*, strid, *p.pr.* striding], [< A.S. *strīdan*, to stride], to walk with long steps; *Rare*, to stand with the legs wide apart; straddle:—*v.t.* 1, to pass over with a step; 2, to straddle; hence, to ride:—*n.* 1, a long step; 2, the space covered by a long step; 3, act or manner of striding.

stri-dent (strī'dĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *stridens* (-*entis*), creaking < *stridere*, to creak], harsh; shrill; grating; as, a *strident* voice.—*adv.* **stri'dent-ly.**

strid-u-late (strĭd'ů-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *stridulus*, creaking], to make a shrill, creaking noise, as do locusts or crickets.—*adj.* **strid'u-lous.**—*n.* **strid"u-la'tion.**

strife (strīf), *n.* [< O.F. *estrif*, akin to *estriver*, to strive], 1, discord; conflict; 2, contention for superiority; rivalry; competition: *Archaic*, earnest effort or endeavor.

strig-il (strĭj'ĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *strigilis* < *stringere*, to touch lightly], 1, in ancient Greece and Rome, a knife, as of bone or ivory, for scraping the skin, as at the bath; 2, one of a group of carved, wavy flutings, as in Roman architecture.

STRIGIL

strig-i-la-tion (strĭj"ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* energetic rubbing or scraping of the skin, as with a strigil, or scraper; also, the reaction so caused.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck (strŭk), *p.p.* struck, or, *Poet.*, stricken (strĭk'n), or, *Obs.*, strook (strŏŏk), strucken (strŭk'n), *p.pr.* striking], [< A.S. *strīcan*, to rub; go], 1, to hit; smite; dash against; attack; 2, to give or deal, as a blow; 3, to come into sudden and forcible contact with; also, to bring thus into contact with something; as, to *strike* the table; to *strike* the hand against a table; 4, to lower, as a flag; also, to take down and pack, as a tent; 5, to cause to sound; as, to *strike* a bell; also, to announce by sound; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; 6, to produce by friction, as a light; also, to cause to ignite, as a match; 7, to stamp with a die, as coins; 8, to come to the mind of; occur to; 9, to impress or affect strongly, as with emotion; as, to be *struck* with pity; 10, to come upon suddenly; as, to *strike* the track; 11, to conclude, as a bargain; 12, to level or shape with a strickle, as in measuring grain or molding sand; 13, to obliterate, as by a stroke of a pen: with *off* or *out;* 14, to assume, as an attitude; 15, in fishing, to hook by a quick jerk on the line: *Slang*, to ask (a person) for a loan; as, he *struck* me for a dollar; *Obs.*, to rub gently with the hand; stroke:—*v.i.* 1, to deal a quick blow or thrust; make an attack; fight; 2, to hit; collide; become stranded, as a ship; 3, to proceed; as, they *struck* into the woods; 4, to sound, as a bell or a clock; 5, to lower a flag or sail, as a sign of respect or submission; 6, to cease from work in order to secure or prevent a change in conditions: *Colloq.*, to come or happen suddenly: with *upon: Hort.*, to become rooted:—*n.* 1, a blow; 2, a stopping of work in order to secure or prevent a change in conditions of labor; 3, an instrument for leveling or shaping, as in measuring grain or molding sand; a strickle; 4, a fortunate discovery of ore or oil; hence, any sudden success; 5, in baseball, an unsuccessful attempt by the batter to hit the ball, or a ball so pitched that the batter should have struck at it; 6, in bowling, the upsetting, by a player, of all the pins with the first ball bowled; also, the score so made; 7, in coining, the quantity or number of coins, or the like, minted at one time; 8, in a lock, the metal piece on the door jamb into which the bolt fits when shot (see *lock*, illus.): *Geol.*, the direction of the line of intersection of an inclined vein or stratum with the horizontal plane.

strike break-er 1, a workman who takes the place of one engaged in an industrial strike for or against a change in conditions of labor; 2, a person who supplies such workmen.

strik-er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which strikes: specifically, 1, an employee who stops work as part of an effort to secure or prevent a change in conditions of labor, 2, in a rifle, the plunger which strikes the percussion cap (for illus. see *rifle*).

strik-ing (strīk'ĭng), *adj.* very noticeable; remarkable.—*adv.* **strik'ing-ly.**—*n.* **strik'ing-ness.**

string (strĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *streng*, cord < O.Teut. source], 1, a small cord; thick thread; twine; also, a narrow strip of cloth; as, an apron *string;* 2, in a musical instrument, a tightly stretched cord whose vibration produces a musical tone; 3, a set of things, as beads, arranged on a cord; hence, a series of things in, or as in, a line; as, a *string* of cars; a *string* of oaths; 4, a fiber, as of a vegetable body: *pl. Mus.*, stringed instruments; also, those who play on them: *Obs.*, a tendon or nerve: *Arch.*, one of the notched, inclined timbers of a stair supporting the treads and risers (see *step*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* strung (strŭng), *p.p.* strung or, *Rare*, stringed (strĭngd), *p.pr.* stringing], 1, to furnish with a fine cord or cords, as a bow or violin; 2, to tighten or put in tune, the cords of; hence, 3, to brace; make as if tense; as, danger *strings* his nerves; 4, to thread on a cord; 5, to extend or stretch like a cord; also, to extend in a line or series; 6, to fasten or hang, as with a cord: with *up;* 7, to take strings from, as beans: *U. S. Slang*, to jolly; take in:—*v.i.* 1, to form into, or as into, strings; 2, to stretch out into a line or series.

string beans any of various beans cooked within their pods; so called because they have stringy fibers, removed before cooking.

string-board (strĭng'bōrd"), *n.* [*string* + *board*], 1, in building, a supporting timber; 2, in a staircase, a notched board resting upon and covering the ends of the treads and risers (see *step*, illus.).

stringed (strĭngd), *adj.* [see **string**], 1, furnished with strings, as certain musical instruments; 2, made fast by strings: *Archaic*, produced by strings, as certain musical sounds: **stringed instrument**, *Mus.*, any of a group of orchestral instruments in which the sound is produced by the vibration of strings, including the harps, violins, violas, cellos, and contrabasses.

strin-gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **stringent**], 1, severity or strictness, as of laws; 2, tightness; scarcity of funds, as in the money market.

strin-gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *stringens* (-*entis*), tightening < *stringere*, to draw tight], 1, strict; rigid; severe in requirements; exacting, as a law; 2, tight; hampered by scarcity of funds, as a money market.—*adv.* **strin'gent-ly.**

string-er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* [see **string**], 1, one who furnishes strings to an instrument or bow; 2, in building, a heavy horizontal timber connecting uprights and supporting other members; also, a board supporting the ends of steps in a staircase; a string (see *step*, illus.); 3, in railroading, a longitudinal timber in the roadbed, borne on crossties.

string-halt (strĭng'hôlt"), *n.* [see **springhalt**], a jerky affection of a horse's hind legs; a corruption of *springhalt.*

string-piece (strĭng'pēs"), *n.* [*string* + *piece*], *Arch.*, a main timber supporting the edge of a framework, as of a floor or a staircase.

string tie a kind of narrow, straight necktie, usually tied in a bow (see *necktie*, illus.).

string-y (strĭng'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **string**], 1, full of, consisting of, or like, fibers or threads; as, *stringy* meat; 2, gluey; viscid; ropy.—*n.* **string'i-ness.**

strip (strĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stripped (strĭpt), or, *Rare*, stript, *p.pr.* stripping], [< A.S. *bestrȳpan*, to plunder], 1, to make naked; deprive of a covering, as an animal of its hide or skin; hence, to plunder; deprive; rob; 2, to pull off; as, to *strip* bark from a tree; hence, to snatch away; as, to *strip* riches from a man; 3, to milk dry, as a cow; 4, to dismantle, as a ship; 5, to remove the stems from, as tobacco; 6, to tear the threads of, as a bolt:—*v.i.* to undress:—*n.* a long, narrow piece, as of cloth or wood: *Rare*, a youth.—*n.* **strip'per.**

stripe (strīp), *n.* [prob. < L.G. or Du.: cf. Du. *strippen*, to whip], 1, a line, band, or streak; a long, narrow division of a surface; 2, a strip of different color or material, as a chevron, attached to anything; 3, a discolored line or streak on the skin, made by a blow of a whip; also, a blow by a whip; 4, distinctive color; hence, particular sort; kind; as, they are persons of the same *stripe:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* striped (strīpt), *p.pr.* striping], to mark with lines or bands.—*adj.* **strip'y.**

striped (strīpt; strīp'ĕd), *adj.* marked with stripes; streaked; banded.

strip-ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* [dim. of n. *strip*], a mere youth; a lad; a boy.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* strove (strōv), *p.p.* striven (strĭv'n), or, *Rare*, strove, *p.pr.* striving], [< O.F. *estriver*, to quarrel], 1, to make strenuous

efforts; labor hard or earnestly; **2**, to struggle in opposition; compete; **3**, to quarrel; fight.—*n.* **striv'er.**

strob-ile (strŏb'ĭl), *n.* [< Gk. *strobilos*, a fir cone], *Bot.*, a cone-shaped fruit, as that of the pine (see *fruit, Pteridophyta*, and *inflorescence*, illus.). Also, **strob'i-lus.**

strob-o-scope (strŏb'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *strobos*, a twisting + *skopein*, to look], an instrument for studying or observing periodic motion by rendering a moving body visible only at intervals.

strob-o-scop-ic (strŏb″ō-skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* based on the principle of the stroboscope: **stroboscopic fork**, a tuning fork, each prong of which is provided with a slitted diaphragm: used to measure speed, as of rotating machines.

strode (strōd), past tense of the irregular verb *stride*, which see.

stroke (strōk), *n.* [< M.E. *strok*, stroke < A.S. *strīcan*, to strike], **1**, the striking of one body against another, especially by intention, or the blow made; as, the *stroke* of a hammer; **2**, a powerful and sudden action or ill effect, as if caused by a blow; as, a *stroke* of lightning or of paralysis; **3**, a strong effort to bring about a result, or the result so accomplished; a feat; as, a *stroke* of business; **4**, a gently moving touch; as, a *stroke* of the hand; **5**, a single movement with an instrument, often one of a series of movements back and forth, as with a pencil or saw; also, a mark so made; **6**, the sound of a bell, or of a clock in marking the time; also, the time so marked; as, on the *stroke* of nine; **7**, in rowing, a complete movement of the oars, or manner of moving them; also, the oarsman who sits nearest the stern and sets the time; **8**, a beat of the heart:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stroked (strōkt), *p.pr.* stroking], **1**, to rub gently with the hand; as, to *stroke* a cat; **2**, to set the time for (rowers):—*v.i.* to row at the rate of a specified number of strokes a minute.
Syn., n. impact, hit, knock. (See blow.)

stroke oar **1**, the oar nearest the stern of a boat; **2**, the oarsman who handles this oar and sets the time for all the rowers: also called *stroke.*

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* [source uncertain], **1**, to wander on foot from place to place; especially, to wander from place to place habitually, as in search of occupation or profit; as, a *strolling* tinker; **2**, to ramble; saunter:—*n.* a ramble; leisurely walk.

stroll-er (strōl'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who strolls; specifically, one whose livelihood takes him from place to place, as a musician or player; **2**, a low, chairlike carriage for a young child, propelled by pushing.

strong (strông), *adj.* [< A.S. *strang*, strong < O.Teut. source], **1**, physically powerful; muscular; robust; healthy; **2**, morally vigorous; energetic; firm; efficient; capable; as, a *strong* character; **3**, powerful in wealth, numbers, or other resources; as, a *strong* party; also, of a specified numerical force; as, 9,000 *strong;* **4**, impetuous or violent, as wind; **5**, ardent or warm, as the affections; **6**, vigorous or forceful, as an argument; **7**, deeply rooted; firm; as, a *strong* belief; **8**, stable or settled, as a government; **9**, solid, tough, or resistant, as a plank or fort; **10**, intense or concentrated, as tea or light; also, containing alcohol; as, *strong* drink; **11**, offensive; too intense, as an odor; **12**, tending to higher prices; firm, as the stock market: *Philol.*, according to the terminology used in the grammar of modern German and of all the older Teutonic languages, the opposite of *weak;* that is: **1**, designating, or pertaining to, a group of verbs which show tense form by a vowel change, or ablaut, in the stem, as in s*i*ng, s*a*ng, s*u*ng; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, the declension of certain nouns, or the nouns themselves, which have relatively full and varied inflectional endings and do not form the plural in *-n;* also, in modern German, designating, or pertaining to, the declension of adjectives in which relatively fuller inflectional endings are used, instead of the *-n* inflection of the weak declension: **strong drink**, intoxicating liquor:—*adv.* **1**, *Colloq.*, firmly; vigorously; greatly; **2**, strongly: used in combinations, as *strong*-built.—*adv.* **strong'ly.**
Syn., adj. hardy, powerful, brawny, sinewy, compact, concentrated, violent.—*Ant., adj.* weak, feeble.

strong-hold (strông'hōld″), *n.* [*strong* + ²*hold*], a fort or fortress; a place of refuge.

strong–mind-ed (strông'=mīn″dĕd), *adj.* **1**, having a vigorous and strong mind; **2**, unduly masculine: used ironically of women who affect certain masculine traits.

stron-ti-an-ite (strŏn'shĭ-ăn-īt), *n.* [see **strontium**], *Mineral.*, a white or yellow massive or fibrous mineral, native strontium carbonate, the chief ore of strontium.

stron-ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Strontian*, a parish in Argyllshire, Scotland, where first discovered], *Chem.*, a soft, white, alkaline metallic element [symbol Sr] resembling calcium, the salts of which are used in fireworks to give a red color to flames.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [A.S. < O.H.G. *strupf* < Lat. *struppus*, strap], a strip of leather, as for sharpening a razor:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stropped (strŏpt), *p.pr.* stropping], to sharpen, as a razor, on a strop.

stro-phe (strō'fē), *n.* [*pl.* -phes (-fēz)], [< Gk. *strophē*, a turning < *strephein*, to turn], **1**, in the ancient Greek choral dance, a movement of the chorus, while singing, to one side of the stage, to be followed by a return movement, or *antistrophe;* hence, **2**, the part of the choral ode sung during the strophe; **3**, sometimes, a stanza of modern verse. —*adj.* **stroph'ic** (strŏf'ĭk); **stroph'i-cal.**

strove (strōv), past tense of the irregular verb *strive*, which see.

strow (strō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* strowed (strōd), *p.p.* strown (strōn), or strowed, *p.pr.* strowing], [var. of *strew*, q.v.], *Archaic*, to scatter; strew.

struck (strŭk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *strike.*

struc-tur-al (strŭk'tûr-ăl), *adj.* [see **structure**], of or pertaining to construction or formation: **structural steel**, **1**, steel rolled into shapes adapted for use in construction; **2**, a tough, strong steel adapted to this purpose.—*adv.* **struc'tur-al-ly.**

struc-ture (strŭk'tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *structura* < *struere* (*structus*), to build], **1**, that which is built; an edifice; construction; **2**, the manner or form of building; **3**, the form or arrangement of parts or elements in a natural organism, or of a rock or mineral: *Geol.*, the particular relations and positions of the rock masses comprising the crust of the earth.
Syn. edifice. (See building.)

strug-gle (strŭg'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-ld), *p.pr.* -gling], [< M.E. *strogel:* source uncertain], **1**, to put forth violent effort, as in trying to escape from a grasp; **2**, to labor; strive:—*n.* **1**, a violent effort or great endeavor; **2**, contest; strife.—*n.* **strug'gler** (-lẽr).

strum (strŭm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* strummed (strŭmd), *p.pr.* strumming], [imit.], to pluck the strings of (a musical instrument) unskilfully and noisily; as, to *strum* a guitar; also, to play (a tune) in this way: —*v.i.* to play carelessly and noisily on a stringed instrument: with *on:*—*n.* the act of so playing, or the sound produced thereby.

stru-ma (strōō'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -mæ (-mē)], [Lat. < *struere*, to build up], *Bot.*, a swelling at the base of an organ or part, as on the capsule of some mosses; *Med.*, **1**, scrofula; **2**, goiter; tumor.—*adj.* **stru-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk).—*adj.* **stru'mose** (strōō'mōs; strōō-mōs'); **stru'mous** (strōō'mŭs).

strum-pet (strŭm'pĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], a prostitute; a harlot.

strung (strŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *string.*

¹strut (strŭt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr.* strutting], [partly < A.S. *strūtian*, to be stiff, partly < O.Teut. source], to walk stiffly with a pompous or conceited air, or with affected dignity:—*n.* a proud or affected step or walk with the head erect.

²strut (strŭt), *n.* [prob. related to ¹*strut*], in construction, a brace or bar to support weight or pressure, or to receive weight or pressure in the direction of its length (for illus. see *airplane, dihedral angle, king truss*):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr.* strutting], to brace with a strut.

strych-nine (strĭk'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* [< Gk. *strukhnos*, a kind of nightshade], *Med.*, a very powerful, poisonous, bitter alkaloid obtained from various species of plants (especially genus *Strychnos*), as from the nux vomica: used as a nerve and heart stimulant. Also, **strych'nin; strych'ni-a.**

stub (stŭb), *n.* [< A.S. *stub*(*b*), stump < O.Teut. source], **1**, the stump of a tree; also, any projection resembling a stump; as, the *stub* of a tail; **2**, the short, blunt, remaining part of anything, as of a cigar or candle; **3**, the part of a leaf left in a check book after a check is torn out, serving as a memorandum of the check; **4**, a pen with a short, blunt point: *Obs.*, a dunce; blockhead:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stubbed (stŭbd), *p.pr.* stubbing], **1**, to grub by the roots; **2**, to dig roots or stubs from; **3**, in the United States, to strike against some fixed object; as, to *stub* one's toe.

stub-bed (stŭb'ĕd; stŭbd), *adj.* **1**, cut off short, like a stump; **2**, full of stumps or roots; **3**, hardy; rugged.—*n.* **stub'bed-ness.**

stub-ble (stŭb'l), *n.* [< M.E. *stobil* < O.F. *stuble, estuble* < L.L. *stupula* < Lat. *stipula*, straw], **1**, the stumps of grain left in the ground after mowing; **2**, anything resembling stubble, as a beard of two or three days' growth.—*adj.* **stub'bly.**

stub-born (stŭb'ẽrn), *adj.* [source uncertain], **1**, fixed in opinion; inflexibly resolute in purpose; especially, obstinately perverse; unreasonably determined; as, a *stubborn* child; **2**, persistently or obstinately pursued, practiced, or maintained; as, a *stubborn* attempt; **3**, hard to handle or treat; unyielding; intractable; as, a *stubborn* cold.—*adv.* **stub'born-ly.**—*n.* **stub'born-ness.**

Syn. inflexible, perverse, obstinate. (See headstrong.)

stub-by (stŭb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* stubbier, *superl.* stubbiest], [see **stub**], **1**, full of stumps or roots; as, a *stubby* field; **2**, short and dense, as a beard; also, short and thickset, as a person.—*n.* **stub'bi-ness.**

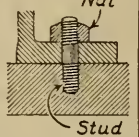
stub nail **1**, a short, thick nail; **2**, an old horseshoe nail.

stuc-co (stŭk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -coes; -cos (-ōz)], [It. < O.H.G. *stucchi*, a crust], plaster, especially a fine plaster, used on outside and inside walls, and for decorations such as cornices and moldings; also, work made of such plaster:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -coed (-ōd), *p.pr.* -coing], to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

stuck (stŭk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *stick*.

stuck-up (stŭk'=ŭp'), *adj. Colloq.*, conceited; supercilious; very vain; arrogant.

¹stud (stŭd), *n.* [< A.S. *studu*, *stuthu*, pillar, post, buttress < O.Teut. source], **1**, in building, an upright timber in walls, often two by four inches, to which the laths are nailed; **2**, an ornamental boss or knob projecting from a surface; a carved disk; **3**, a device resembling a two-headed button and used as a fastener, especially in a shirt front: *Mech.*, **1**, a projecting socket; **2**, a crosspiece in a link of chain cable; **3**, a short bolt threaded at both ends: also called *stud bolt*; **4**, a projecting pin serving as a support, stop, or the like:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding], **1**, to furnish with supports or upright props; **2**, to adorn or set with bosses or bright knobs; **3**, to be set thickly in; as, stars *stud* the sky.



STUD BOLT

²stud (stŭd), *n.* [< A.S. *stōd*, stud < O.Teut. source], **1**, a collection of horses for breeding, riding, etc.; also, the place where they are kept; **2**, a number of horses kept for racing, hunting, etc.: *Colloq.*, a stallion: **at stud**, used or available for breeding purposes, usually for a fee: used of male horses and dogs.

stud-book (stŭd'bo͝ok"), *n.* [²*stud*+*book*], a book containing the pedigrees of cattle, dogs, horses, etc., especially of race horses.

stud-ding (stŭd'ĭng), *n.* [see **¹stud**], in building, the studs, or upright beams, in walls, collectively; also, the material of which they are made (see *frame house*, illus.).

stud-ding sail (*Naut.* stŭn'sl), *Naut.*, a light sail set at the side of a principal square sail and used in light winds; a stunsail.

stu-dent (stū'dẽnt), *n.* [< Lat. *studens* (*-entis*), studying], **1**, one who attends a school, college, or university; a scholar; **2**, hence, anyone devoted to books or learning; any careful observer or investigator; as, a *student* of human nature.

stud-horse (stŭd'hôrs"), *n.* [²*stud*+*horse*], a stallion kept for breeding.

stud-ied (stŭd'ĭd), *adj.* [see **study**], designed; premeditated; deliberate: *Rare*, learned; instructed.—*adv.* **stud'ied-ly.**—*n.* **stud'ied-ness.**

stu-di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -dios (-ōz)], [It. < Lat. *studium*, study], the workroom of an artist or of one engaged in any field of artistic work.

stu-di-ous (stū'dĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [see **study**], **1**, given to study, or to the gaining of knowledge; as, a *studious* youth; **2**, heedful; thoughtful; earnest; as, *studious* endeavor to please; deliberate: *Rare*, studied; *Poet.*, suitable for, or favorable to, study.—*adv.* **stu'di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **stu'di-ous-ness.**

stud-y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *estudie* < Lat. *studium*, zeal, application, study], **1**, the application of the mind to books, science, etc., for the gaining of knowledge; **2**, any particular object of careful thought or protracted attention; any branch of learning; **3**, earnest and careful examination of a particular question; as, a *study* of trade conditions; also, the finished product of such examination; as, this book is a *study* of the tariff; **4**, deep meditation; reverie; **5**, a room set apart for mental work; **6**, in painting, a preliminary sketch for a picture; **7**, in the theater, one who learns a part; as, a slow *study*: *Mus.*, a piece for a special kind of practice:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -ying], **1**, to devote oneself to the acquisition of knowledge; especially, to pursue a regular course in any branch of learning; **2**, to use thoughtful care in planning; **3**, to reflect; ponder:—*v.t.* **1**, to learn, or memorize the details of; as, to *study* Latin; **2**, to investigate, or examine closely; also, to deliberate upon; regard attentively.

stuff (stŭf), *n.* [< O.F. *estoffe*, stuff, fabric: source uncertain], **1**, the material or substance of which anything is composed or may be made; **2**, any immaterial principle or essence; as, the *stuff* of which brave men are made; **3**, woven fabrics or cloth, especially of wool; **4**, household goods; **5**, waste matter; hence, worthless ideas; nonsense; as, *stuff* and nonsense: *Colloq.*, money; cash:—*v.t.* **1**, to crowd, cram, or pack; as, to *stuff* one's clothes into a suitcase; also, to fill by cramming; as, to *stuff* a suitcase with clothes; **2**, to fill with specially prepared material, as a fowl with bread crumbs, or a pillow with feathers; **3**, to fill (the skin of a dead animal), so as to give it a lifelike appearance; **4**, in the United States, dishonestly to put votes into, as a ballot box: *Slang*, to impose on the credulity of:—*v.i.* to eat gluttonously; cram.

Syn., *v.* satiate, cloy, glut, crowd, cram.

stuff-ing (stŭf'ĭng), *n.* that with which a thing is stuffed, or filled; specifically, a preparation, as of bread crumbs, onions, etc., for filling poultry, etc., before roasting.

stuff-ing box *Mech.*, a contrivance for establishing a water-tight or air-tight passage for a moving part, as a piston, through another part, consisting of a chamber packed with expansible material, compressed by a gland, surrounding the moving part (see *packing*, illus.).

stuff-y (stŭf'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], close or badly ventilated, as a room: *Slang*, sulky; cross; obstinate.—*n.* **stuff'i-ness.**

stull (stŭl), *n.* [perh. < Ger. *stollen*, a prop], **1**, a board framework to hold rubbish; **2**, a framework or support to protect miners from falling stones.

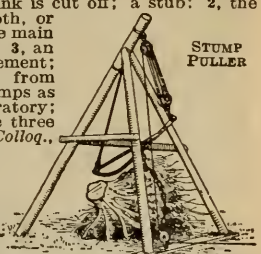
stul-ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< L.L. *stultificare* < Lat. *stultus*, foolish + *facere*, to make], to make foolish; reduce to absurdity.—*n.* **stul'ti-fi"er.**—*n.* **stul"ti-fi-ca'tion.**

stum (stŭm), *n.* [< Du. *stom*, must < *stom*, dumb: cf. Fr. *vin mut*, must], unfermented, or partly fermented, grape juice; must; especially, must in which fermentation has been arrested; also, flat wine renewed by the addition of unfermented juice, or must:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stummed (stŭmd), *p.pr.* stumming], to freshen (wine) with must, and referment.

stum-ble (stŭm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [akin to Norw. *stumla*, to grope in the dark], **1**, to trip or fall in walking; **2**, to walk in an unsteady or clumsy manner; hence, to act in a blundering fashion; **3**, to fall into error or crime; **4**, to come by chance: with *on* or *upon*:—*v.t.* to cause to trip:—*n.* **1**, a false step, or trip, as in walking; **2**, failure or blunder.—*adv.* **stum'bling-ly.**—*n.* **stum'bler.**

stum-bling-block (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk"), *n.* [*stumble* + ²*block*], an obstacle or hindrance, moral or physical.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* [prob. M.L.G. = blunt, dull], **1**, that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut off; a stub: **2**, the base, as of an arm, tooth, or cigar, remaining after the main part has been removed; **3**, an artist's rubbing implement; **4**, a political rostrum: from the early use of tree stumps as rostra; also, political oratory; **5**, in cricket, any of the three uprights of a wicket: *Colloq.*, a dare; challenge: *pl. Slang*, the legs: **stump puller**, a device in any of various forms for pulling stumps of trees out of the ground:—*v.t.* **1**, to lop; reduce to a stump; **2**, to canvass (a district), making political speeches; **3**, in cricket, to put out (a batsman off his ground) by striking the wicket with the ball; **4**, to remove stumps from, as land: *Colloq.*, **1**, to strike, as the toes, against a stone or something fixed; **2**, to block or foil; hence, to challenge:—*v.i.* to walk stiffly, as if with a wooden leg.


STUMP PULLER

stump or-a-tor one who, from a stump or temporary stand, addresses people on some current question, usually political.

stump-y (stŭm'pĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], full of stumps, as a field: *Colloq.*, short and thick; as, *stumpy* fingers.

stun (stŭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stunned (stŭnd), *p.pr.* stunning], [< O.F. *estoner*, to stun], **1**, to make senseless by, or as by, a blow; **2**, to confuse or daze with noise; **3**, to stupefy or overpower with strong

and sudden emotion; benumb; astound:—*n.* 1, an overpowering blow or shock; 2, the condition of being dazed, bewildered, or unconscious.

Stun-dist (shtōōn'dist), *n.* [< Ger. *stunde*, hour, lesson: name applied to meetings of the sect by Ger. colonists], one of a sect of Russian peasants, organized in 1860, who reject the Orthodox Greek Church and take the New Testament as their rule of faith.—*n.* **Stun'dism.**

stung (stŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sting*.

stunk (stŭngk), one form of the past tense, and the past participle, of the irregular verb *stink*.

stun-ner (stŭn'ėr), *n.* [see **stun**], one who or that which stuns: *Slang*, a remarkable or extraordinary person or thing.

stun-ning (stŭn'ing), *p. adj.* overpowering the senses: *Slang*, very striking; especially, very handsome.—*adv.* **stun'ning-ly.**

stun-sail (stŭn'sl), *n.* [contr. of *studding sail*], *Naut.*, a studding sail: a light sail set at the side of a principal square sail.

¹stunt (stŭnt), *v.t.* [A.S. = stupid, foolish < O.Teut. source], to check the growth or development of; dwarf:—*n.* 1, a check in growth; 2, something of which the growth has been checked.

²stunt (stŭnt), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, a striking feat or performance, as of bodily skill, strength, or the like.

stupe (stūp), *n.* [< Lat. *stuppa*, tow], *Med.*, a piece of flannel or similar soft material wrung out of hot water, medicated, and applied to any ailing part of the body to alleviate pain.

stu-pe-fa-cient (stū"pē-fā'shĕnt), *adj.* [see **stupefy**], dulling the senses; stupefying:—*n. Med.*, any drug which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stu-pe-fac-tion (stū"pē-făk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of dulling the senses; 2, the state or having the senses dulled; stupor; torpor.

stu-pe-fy (stū'pē-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *stupéfier* < Lat. *stupefacere* < *stupēre*, to be stunned + *facere*, to make], to dull the senses of; make stupid.—*n.* **stu'pe-fi'er.**

stu-pen-dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *stupendus*, astonishing < *stupēre*, to be amazed], overcoming the senses by enormous size or greatness; astonishing; wonderful; amazing; astounding.—*adv.* **stu-pen'dous-ly.**—*n.* **stu-pen'dous-ness.**

Syn. enormous, prodigious, monstrous, amazing.

stu-pid (stū'pid), *adj.* [< Lat. *stupidus* < *stupēre*, to be stunned, be amazed], 1, benumbed; incapable of feeling; 2, wanting in understanding; slow-witted; dull; 3, foolish; inane; as, a *stupid* error.—*adv.* **stu'pid-ly.**—*n.* **stu'pid-ness.**

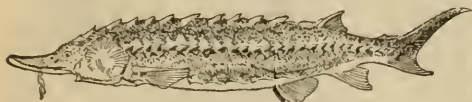
Syn. simple, sluggish, senseless, doltish, heavy, dull, obtuse, absurd. (See blunt.)—*Ant.* astute, intelligent, keen, quick-witted.

stu-pid-i-ty (stū-pid'i-tī), *n.* great dulness of mind; slowness; foolishness.

stu-por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [Lat. < *stupēre*, to be stunned, amazed], 1, suspension or great lessening of the senses and faculties; lethargy; 2, great moral or intellectual stupidity.—*adj.* **stu'por-ous.**

stur-dy (stûr'di), *adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], [< O.F. *estourdi*, stunned, dazed; reckless], 1, hardy; robust; stout; as, a *sturdy* boy; a *sturdy* oak; 2, resolute; firm and unyielding; as, a man of *sturdy* faith.—*adj.* **stur'di-ly.**—*n.* **stur'di-ness.**

stur-geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *esturgeon* < O.Teut. source], any of a family (*Acipenseridæ*) of large fishes found in the north temperate zone, having rows of long, spiny, bony plates



STURGEON (1/40)

arranged lengthwise on the body, and an elongated upper jaw: an important source of caviar and isinglass.

stut-ter (stŭt'ėr), *v.i.* [< obs. *stut*, to stutter < O. Teut. source], to speak hesitatingly, repeating the initial sounds of a word or sentence; stammer:—*v.t.* to utter with hesitation or stammering:—*n.* a form of stammering in which initial sounds are repeated; a stammer.—*n.* **stut'ter-er.**—*n.* **stut'ter-ing.**

¹sty (stī), *n.* [*pl.* sties (stīz)], [< A.S. *stī*, sty < O.Teut. source], 1, a pen for swine; 2, a filthy or vile place:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stied (stīd), *p.pr.* stying], to place in, or as in, a sty:—*v.i.* to live in, or as in, a sty.

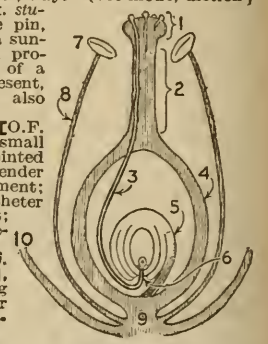
²sty (stī), *n.* [*pl.* sties (stīz)], [perh. < obs. *styany*, an eye with a sty < *styan*, sty < A.S. *stīgan*, to rise + *ēage*, eye: misread as *sty-on-eye*], *Med.*, a small, inflamed sebaceous gland on the eyelid. Also, **stye.**

Styg-i-an (stĭj'i-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Stygius* < Gk. *Stux* (*Stugos*), river of Hades], pertaining to the Styx, in ancient mythology the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon; hence, infernal or hellish; gloomy; dark: *Rare*, deathly.

¹style (stīl), *n.* [< Lat. *stilus*, often written *stylus* by later writers by influence of Gk. *stulos*], 1, a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; also, any of various similar instruments, as an engraver's tool; 2, characteristic manner of writing or speaking; as, a florid *style;* also, suitable or appropriate diction; as, the speech lacked *style;* 3, mode of expression or execution in any art; as, the Renaissance *style;* 4, manner of conduct or action; as, a graceful *style* of dancing; 5, fashion; as, a coat of the latest *style;* also, fine or dashing appearance; 6, form of address; title; as, he is entitled to the *style* of Colonel; 7, in chronology, mode of expressing dates: New Style [*abbr.* N. S.] being according to the Gregorian calendar as reformed in 1582, and Old Style [*abbr.* O. S.] according to the old Julian calendar, now thirteen days behind the New Style:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* styled (stīld), *p.pr.* styling], to term, name, or call; to dub.

Syn., *n.* fashion, manner, way. (See mode, diction.)

²style (stīl), *n.* [< Gk. *stulos*, pillar], the pin, marker, or gnomon of a sundial: *Bot.*, the narrowed prolongation of the ovary of a flower which, when present, bears the stigma (see also *flower*, illus.).



STYLE AND STIGMA

Longitudinal section of a flower: 1-6, pistil (1, stigma showing grains of pollen germinating; 2, style; 3, pollen tube; 4, wall of ovary; 5, ovule; 6, opening into the ovule); 7, anther; 8, filament; 9, receptacle; or torus; 10, calyx.

sty-let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [O.F. < It. *stiletto*, small dagger], any slender, pointed instrument: *Surg.*, a slender probe or pointed instrument; a wire run through a catheter to stiffen or clear it; *Zoöl.*, a pointed, bristle-like organ or part.

styl-ish (stīl'ish), *adj.* [see **¹style**], very fashionable; having a fine, dashing character or appearance.—*adv.* **styl'ish-ly.**—*n.* **styl'ish-ness.**

styl-ist (stīl'ist), *n.* a writer or speaker whose literary productions are marked by high quality or individuality; also, a critic of style.—*adj.* **sty-lis'tic.**—*adv.* **sty-lis'ti-cal-ly.**

sty-lite (stī'līt), *n.* [< Gk. *stulitēs* < *stulos*, pillar], *Eccl. Hist.*, a hermit who lived on top of a column or pillar.

sty-lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* [< Lat. *stilus*, pen + Gk. *graphein*, to write: see **¹style**], a variety of fountain pen fitted with a conical writing point which controls the flow of ink from a reservoir in the handle: also called *stylographic pen.*

STYLOGRAPH

showing sections of interior: 1, needle point mounted adjustably on sliding yoke, 2; 3, inkwell; 4, cap.

sty-log-ra-phy (stī-lŏg'rȧ-fī), *n.* the manner or process of drawing or writing with a style, as on a waxed tablet.—*adj.* **sty"lo-graph'ic.**

sty-loid (stī'loid), *adj.* [see **¹style**], resembling a style: *Anat.*, pertaining to, or designating, any of several slender, bony processes.

¹sty-lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* a style, or sharp-pointed instrument or process.

²sty-lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [see **²style**], the rod of a sundial: *Bot.*, the style, or prolongation of the ovary that, when present, bears the stigma.

sty-mie (stī'mi), *n.* [source uncertain], *Golf*, the position of a ball lying directly between the ball of an opponent and the hole which he is playing:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* stymied (-mid), *p.pr.* stymying], to impede or obstruct by playing a ball into this position. Also, **sti'my.**

styp-tic (stĭp'tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *stuptikos*, binding < *stuphein*, to contract], contracting; astringent; able to check bleeding or prevent hemorrhage:—*n.* a substance that checks bleeding.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *Stux* (*Stugos*), prob. related to *stugnos*, gloomy], *Gk. Myth.*, 1, the river about Hades, across which Charon ferried the shades of the dead; 2, the nymph of this river, daughter of Oceanus.

su-a-ble (sū'ə-bl), *adj.* [see **sue**], able to be sued; subject to civil process.

sua-sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *suadēre* (*suasus*), to urge], persuasion: used chiefly in the phrase, moral *suasion*.—*adj.* sua'sive.—*adv.* sua'sive-ly.

suave (swāv; swäv), *adj.* [< Lat. *suavis*, gracious], pleasant in manner; bland.—*adv.* suave'ly.

suav-i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, agreeableness; pleasantness; blandness; 2, that which is agreeable, urbane, or pleasant.

sub (sŭb), *n.* [Lat. = under], *Colloq.*, 1, a subalternı; subordinate; 2, a substitute; 3, a submarine.

sub- *prefix*, [appearing also as *su-*, *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sum-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, *sus-* (*suspect*, *success*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *support*, *surreptitious*, *suspend*)], used quite freely, without hyphen except before *b*, meaning: 1, under; beneath; below; near; next to; as, *sub*marine; *sub*urb; 2, slightly or somewhat; as, *sub*acid; almost or nearly; as, *sub*cartilaginous; 3, inferior or subordinate in rank, classification, etc.; as, *sub*lieutenant; *sub*head; in verbs, indicating division into subordinate parts; as, *sub*divide; 4, low; lower of two; as, *sub*way; *sub*maxilla; *sub*mediant; 5, in chemistry, indicating presence in a less than normal amount; as, *sub*carbide; also, with the name of a salt, denoting basic; as, *sub*acetate.

sub-ac-e-tate (sŭb-ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* [*sub-* + *acetate*], *Chem.*, a basic acetate, that is, one in which there is an excess of the base or metallic oxide above the amount necessary to form a normal salt.

sub-ac-id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *adj.* [*sub-* + *acid*], 1, slightly acid or sour, as fruit; 2, slightly sharp, as remarks or temper:—*n.* a mild acid.

sub-a-gent (sŭb'ā'jĕnt), *n.* [*sub-* + *agent*], one employed by an agent to act as his agent.

sub-al-tern (sŭb-ôl'tĕrn), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *alternus*, every other < *alter*, other], of inferior, or lower, rank; subordinate: *Mil.*, ranking below a captain: *Logic*, (sŭb'ăl-tûrn"), particular, as a proposition, in relation to a universal quality:—*n.* a person who occupies a subordinate position; specifically, a military officer below the rank of captain: *Logic*, a subaltern proposition.

sub-ant-arc-tic (sŭb"ănt-ärk'tĭk), *adj.* [*sub-* + *antarctic*], pertaining to the region lying immediately outside the antarctic circle.

sub-a-que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *adj.* [*sub-* + *aqueous*], situated, formed, or existing, under water; designed for use under water.

sub-arc-tic (sŭb-ärk'tĭk), *adj.* [*sub-* + *arctic*], of or pertaining to the region lying immediately outside the arctic circle.

sub-ar-id (sŭb-ăr'ĭd), *adj.* [*sub-* + *arid*], partly dry: said of a climate.

sub-a-tom-ic (sŭb"ə-tŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [*sub-* + *atom*], *Chem.* and *Phys.*, of or pertaining to assumed divisions of matter smaller than the atom.

sub-au-di-tion (sŭb"ô-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *auditio* (*-onis*), hearing], 1, the mental act of supplying or understanding something unexpressed, as a thought; 2, a word or thought not expressed, but understood or implied.

sub-base (sŭb'bās"), *n.* anything placed just below the base, as of a machine, for raising it from the ground: *Mil.*, an auxiliary or secondary base of supplies; *Arch.*, the lowest member of a base that is divided horizontally, or of a pedestal, or the like.

sub-car-bide (sŭb"kär'bīd; -bĭd), *n.* [*sub-* + *carbide*], *Chem.*, a carbide containing less than the normal proportion of carbon.

sub-car-ti-lag-i-nous (sŭb-kär"tĭ-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [*sub-* + *cartilage*], *Anat.*, 1, beneath cartilage; 2, partly composed of cartilage.

sub-cel-lar (sŭb'sĕl"ĕr), *n.* [*sub-* + *cellar*], a cellar under another cellar.

sub-class (sŭb'klăs"), *n.* [*sub-* + *class*], a subdivision of a class: *Biol.*, a classification of plants or animals above *order* but below *class*.

sub-con-scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* [*sub-* + *conscious*], *Psych.*, designating, or pertaining to, mental functioning of which one is not conscious; unconscious:—*n. Psych.*, cerebral activity, or mental functioning, of which one is not conscious.—*adv.* **sub-con'scious-ly.**—*n.* **sub-con'scious-ness.**

sub-con-tract (sŭb"kŏn'trăkt), *n.* [*sub-* + *contract*], a contract, or formal agreement, made subsequent and subordinate to another contract, as a contract assigning to a third party the performance of all or part of certain labor or service for the performance of which one has previously contracted.—*adj.* **sub"con-tract'ed** (-kŏn-trăk'tĕd).

sub-cu-ta-ne-ous (sŭb"kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *adj.* [*sub-* + *cutaneous*], 1, situated under the skin; 2, intended to be used under the skin.

sub-dea-con (sŭb"dē'kn), *n.* [*sub-* + *deacon*], a member of an order of ministers next below that of deacon, who assists at the Eucharist.

sub-deb (sŭb'dĕb"), *n.* [*sub* + *deb*(*utante*)], *Colloq.*, a young girl during the year or two preceding her formal introduction to society.

sub-di-vide (sŭb"dĭ-vīd'), *v.t.* [*sub-* + *divide*], to separate a part or parts of, into other parts:—*v.i.* to undergo division of a part.

sub-di-vi-sion (sŭb"dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1, the separation of a part, or parts, into smaller parts; 2, a part of a larger part.

sub-dom-i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* [*sub-* + *dominant*], *Mus.*, the fourth degree of an ascending diatonic scale.

sub-duce (sŭb-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* -ducing], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *ducere*, to lead, draw], to draw back; withdraw: *Math.*, to subtract. Also, **sub-duct'** (-dŭkt').

sub-due (sŭb-dū'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dued (-dūd'), *p.pr.* -duing], [source uncertain: perh. < O.F. *so(u)duire*, to decline < Lat. *subducere*, to withdraw, with sense influenced by Lat. *subdere*, to subdue], 1, to conquer by superior power; vanquish; 2, to bring under control, or overcome, as by persuasion or influence; master; 3, to tone down or soften, as a color or light; 4, to break up (land) by tilling, etc.; 5, to overcome; control, as a disease.—*n.* **sub-du'er.**

Syn. control, subjugate, defeat. (See vanquish.)

su-ber-ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *suber*, cork], of or pertaining to cork.

sub-fam-i-ly (sŭb'făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*sub-* + *family*], *Biol.*, a classification of plants or animals larger than *genus* but smaller than *family*.

sub-floor (sŭb'flōr"), *n.* [*sub-* + *floor*], a floor under another floor; specifically, a layer of rough boards laid directly upon the floor joists, upon which the flooring is laid (see *frame house*, illus.).

sub-ge-nus (sŭb"jē'nŭs), *n.* [*sub-* + *genus*], *Biol.*, a classification of plants or animals above *species* but below *genus*.

sub-head (sŭb'hĕd"), *n.* [*sub-* + *head*], a heading of a subdivision of a subject; a subordinate heading or title.—*n.* **sub"head'ing.**

subj. *abbr.* 1, subject; subjective; subjectively; 2, subjunctive.

sub-ja-cent (sŭb-jā'sĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *jacens* (*-entis*), lying < *jacēre*, to lie], 1, lying under or below; 2, situated lower, but not directly beneath.—*n.* **sub-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ).

sub-ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *jacere* (*jactus*), to throw], 1, under the power or control of another; dependent; as, a *subject* province; 2, disposed; prone; liable: with *to*; as, *subject* to colds; 3, conditional (upon), or being under the contingency (of): with *to*; as, *subject* to your approval: *Obs.*, lying below or beneath:—*n.* 1, one who is under the power or control of another, as of a government; especially, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign; 2, one who or that which is submitted to experiment or treatment of some sort, as a dead body for dissection; 3, the object of discussion, or of any mental operation; that concerning which a statement is made, or an action taken; theme; topic: often called *subject matter*: *Gram.*, the word or word group in a sentence denoting that concerning which an affirmation is made: distinguished from *predicate*; *Philos.*, the thinking and feeling entity; the mind, ego, or conscious self, as opposed to everything external to the mind; *Logic*, the part of a proposition about which something is affirmed; *Fine Arts*, the plan, design, or idea of a work of art; the thing represented by the artist; *Mus.*, a phrase or thematic melody in a composition, used as a basis for development: generally followed by an answer or counter subject, as in contrapuntal music:—*v.t.* (sŭb-jĕkt'), 1, to bring under control; 2, to expose or make liable: with *to*; 3, to submit; cause to undergo: with *to*.

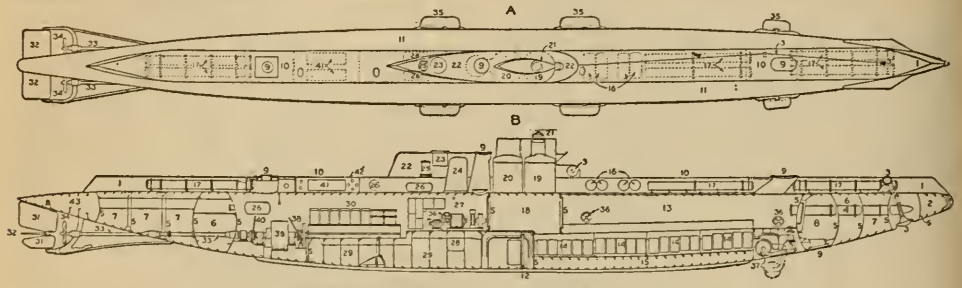
sub-jec-tion (sŭb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of bringing under the rule of another; 2, state of being under the power or control of another.

sub-jec-tive (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* 1, based upon one's own feelings: introspective: opposite of *objective*; as, a *subjective* view of life; 2, in literature and art, displaying, or affected by, the personality or the individual point of view of the author, artist, sculptor, etc.: *Philos.*, having reference to the self or ego rather than to one's environment.—*adv.* **sub-jec'tive-ly.**—*n.* **sub-jec'tive-ness.**

sub-jec-tiv-ism (sŭb-jĕk'tĭv-ĭzm), *n.* *Philos.*, 1, the doctrine that all knowledge is subjective, being derived from one's own con-

sciousness or mind, and that there is no direct knowledge of anything external to consciousness; 2, the doctrine that truth is each man's own opinion there being no external, or objective, standard of truth.—*n.* **sub-jec'tiv-ist.**—*adj.* **sub-jec'ti-vis'tic.**

sub-jec-tiv-i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** the character of arising or existing merely as a mental representation, as does the sensation of color; the absence of objective reality or existence apart from the mind; illusiveness; illusion; **2,** that which is peculiar to one individual mind; also, the revelation in his art of the personal qualities of an author; as, the *subjectivity* of Mrs. Browning as shown in her sonnets: *Psych.*, reference to one's self, or ego, rather than to one's environment.



SUBMARINE: TOP VIEW (A) AND SIDE VIEW (B)

1, superstructure fairwater; 2, empty space at bow; 3, mushroom anchor and gear; 4, torpedo tube; 5, bulkheads; 6, fuel or trimming tanks; 7, fuel tanks; 8, divers' compartment; 9, hatchways (torpedo, main, and service); 10, superstructure; 11, hull; 12, keel; 13, crew space; 14, battery compartments; 15, ballast tank; 16, fresh water tanks; 17, deck torpedo tubes; 18, central control room; 19, navigating compartment; 20, fire control compartment; 21, sighting hood; 22, conning tower fairwater; 23, marker buoy; 24, fuel measuring tank; 25, air inlet; 26, oil tanks; 27, auxiliary machinery; 28, final adjusting tank; 29, ballast tanks; 30, engine; 31, rudder; 32, stern horizontal rudders; 33, propellor shafts; 34, propellers; 35, 36, diving rudders and controls; 37, guide wheel; 38, engine clutch; 39, 40, motor or generator and clutch; 41, muffler tank; 42, exhaust compartment; 43, tiller compartment.

sub-join (sŭb-join'), *v.t.* [*sub-* + *join*], to add to the end of what has been said or written; append.—*n.* **sub-junc'tion** (sŭb-jŭngk'shŭn).

sub-ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *jugare* (*-atus*), to join < *jugum*, yoke], to conquer; vanquish; subdue.—*n.* **sub'ju-ga'tion.**—*n.* **sub'ju-ga'tor.**

Syn. defeat, overcome, enslave. (See vanquish.)

sub-junc-tive (sŭb-jŭngk'tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *jungere* (*junctus*), to join], *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses state or action as provisional, contingent, or dependent, rather tha. as a fact; in English, usually introduced by a subordinating connective, as *if*, *that*, or *lest*:—*n.* *Gram.*, the subjunctive mood, or a form of a verb exemplifying it.

sub-lease (sŭb'lēs″), *n.* [*sub-* + *lease*], *Law*, a lease granted by a lessee or tenant to another person:—*v.t.* (sŭb-lēs'), to lease (property which one has already leased from another) to a third party; sublet.

sub-let (sŭb-lĕt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* su let, *p.pr.* subletting], [*sub-* + *let*], to let or lease to another (that which has already been let or leased to oneself, as a contract or property).

sub-lieu-ten-ant (sŭb″lû-tĕn'ănt; *Br.* -lĕf tĕn'ănt), *n.* [*sub-* + *lieutenant*], **1,** in the British army, a subordinate, or second, lieutenant; a commissioned officer of the lowest rank; **2,** in the British navy, an officer ranking just below a lieutenant.—*n.* **sub″lieu-ten'an-cy.**

sub-li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mated, *p.pr.* -mating], [< Lat. *sublimare* (*-atus*), to sublime: see **sublime**], **1,** *Chem.*, to convert (a solid) by heat into vapor, which on cooling becomes solid again without assuming a liquid form; sublime; **2,** figuratively, to refine or purify: *Obs.*, to elevate or exalt:—*adj.* **1,** having been changed by heat into vapor, and again become solid; **2,** refined; purified; exalted:—*n.* (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *Chem.*, the solid material or deposit condensed from the vapor formed when a volatile solid substance is heated.

sub-li-ma-tion (sŭb″lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* the act or process of sublimating: *Psychopathol.*, diversion of undesirable or inexpedient natural trends or impulses, by education or conscious effort, into some more desirable type of behavior or activity.

sub-lime (sŭb-līm'), *adj.* [*comp.* -limer, *superl.* -limest], [< Lat. *sublimis*, high; literally, reaching up to the lintel < *sub.* under, up + *limen*, lintel; **sill**], **1,** exalted; elevated; noble; **2,** inspiring awe and reverence; impressing one with greatness, solemnity, majesty, grandeur, or the like: *Poet.*, **1,** lifted up by joy; elate; **2,** haughty; proud; *Archaic*, lifted up; elevated; lofty:—*n.* that which is grand, awe-inspiring, lofty, or the like: sometimes distinguished from the merely beautiful: with *the*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -limed (-līmd'), *p.pr.* -liming], *Chem.*, to pass from solid to vapor form by heat and, upon cooling, back to solid form without becoming liquid:—*v.t.* **1,** to cause to sublime; **2,** to dignify or exalt; purify.—*adv.* **sub-lime'ly.**—*n.* **sub-lime'ness.**

sub-lim-i-nal (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *limen*, threshold or sill; lintel], *Psych.*, below the threshold of consciousness; not intense enough to be perceived; subconscious.

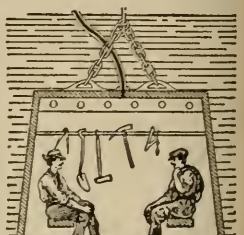
sub-lim-i-ty (sŭb-lĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **sublime**], **1,** the state or quality of inspiring awe, reverence, a sense of immensity, or the like; loftiness or majesty of character; **2,** that which is noble or exalted; as, the *sublimities* of nature.

Syn. splendor, magnificence, nobility. (See grandeur.)

sub-lin-gual (sŭb-lĭng'gwăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + *lingual*], *Anat.*, situated under the tongue.

sub-lu-nar (sŭb-lū'năr), *adj.* [*sub-* + *lunar*], **1,** situated beneath the moon; hence, **2,** pertaining to this world; mundane. Also, **sub'lu-na-ry.**

sub-ma-rine (sŭb″mă-rēn'), *adj.* [*sub-* + *marine*], living, situated, or used beneath the surface of the sea; as, a *submarine* diving bell:—*n.* a vessel, usually a war vessel, which can be operated under water:—*r.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rined (-rēnd'), *p.pr.* -rining], to attack or sink by some such submersible vessel.



SUBMARINE DIVING BELL

sub-max-il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *adj.* [*sub-* + *maxillary*], *Anat.*, designating, pertaining to, or situated beneath, the lower jaw; as, the *submaxillary* gland or bone.

sub-me-di-ant (sŭb-mē'dĭ-ănt), *n.* [*sub-* + *mediant*], *Mus.*, the sixth tone in an ascending diatonic scale; the superdominant; equivalent to the under mediant, or third below the keynote.

sub-merge (sŭb-mûrj'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -merged (-mûrjd'), *p.pr.* -merging], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *mergere* (*mersus*), to dip], **1,** to place under water or other liquid; **2,** to cover with water or other liquid; flood:—*v.i.* to sink under water or out of sight.

sub-mer-gence (sŭb-mûr'jĕns), *n.* the act of submerging or state of being submerged; a sinking out of sight: *Geol.*, the apparently periodic overflow of large portions of the continent by marine waters, caused either by sinking of the land or by a rise of the oceanic water.

sub-mer-gi-ble (sŭb-mûr'jĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of being put under the surface of a liquid; submersible:—*n.* a submarine vessel.

sub-merse (sŭb-mûrs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mersed (-mûrst'), *p.pr.* -mersing], *Rare*, to put under water; submerge.—*n.* **sub-mer'sion** (-mûr'shŭn).

sub-mers-i-ble (sŭb-mûr'sĭ-bl), *adj.* capable of submersion:—*n.* a submarine.

sub-mis-sion (sŭb-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [see **submit**], **1**, the act of referring to the judgment or consideration of another; **2**, the act of accepting the control or authority of another; obedience; **3**, humility; meekness; resignation; submissiveness.
Syn. subjection, obedience, meekness. (See patience.)

sub-mis-sive (sŭb-mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* **1**, yielding to control or authority; obedient; as, a *submissive* child; **2**, humble; meek.—*adv.* **sub-mis'sive-ly.**—*n.* **sub-mis'sive-ness.**
Syn. subservient, unassertive, passive, compliant, docile.—*Ant.* independent, disobedient, unyielding.

sub-mit (sŭb-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting], [< Lat. *sub*, under+*mittere* (*missus*), to send], **1**, to yield to the will of another; surrender: often used reflexively; **2**, to present for, or refer to, the judgment of another; as, to *submit* a question to others; **3**, to propose; offer as an opinion:—*v.i.* **1**, to yield or surrender; **2**, to be obedient.

sub-mul-ti-ple (sŭb-mŭl'tĭ-pl), *n.* [*sub-*+*multiple*], *Math.*, a number or quantity that is contained in another an exact number of times; as, 3 is a *submultiple* of 21:—*adj.* *Math.*, contained in another number an exact number of times.

sub-nor-mal (sŭb-nôr'măl), *adj.* [*sub-*+*normal*], below the normal or usual.

sub-or-der (sŭb'ôr'dẽr), *n.* [*sub-*+*order*], *n. Biol.*, a classification of animals or plants below *order* and above *family*.

sub-or-di-na-ry (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [*sub-*+*ordinary*], *Her.*, any of many heraldic bearings of less prominence than an ordinary (see *heraldry*, illus.).

sub-or-di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under+*ordinare* (*-atus*), to ordain], **1**, lower or inferior in rank, nature, value, power, or importance; secondary; **2**, subject to another; subservient: *Gram.*, **1**, dependent; unable to stand alone; designating that clause in a complex sentence which modifies or supplements the main statement of the sentence but which alone does not make complete grammatical sense; **2**, designating a conjunction, more accurately called a *subordinating conjunction*, which connects such a clause with the main clause:—*n.* one who is below another in rank, power, or the like; one who serves under another:—*v.t.* (-nāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], **1**, to place in a lower order; regard as of less importance; treat as inferior; **2**, to make subject or obedient; subdue.—*adv.* **sub-or'di-nate-ly.**—*n.* **sub-or'di-nate-ness.**

sub-or-di-na-tion (sŭb-ôr"dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of placing in a lower rank or of treating as inferior; state of being lower in rank, position, etc.; **2**, subjection to one of higher rank; obedience to authority; opposite of *insubordination*.

sub-orn (sŭb-ôrn'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, under, underhandedly+*ornare*, to adorn, equip], **1**, to obtain or accomplish by underhand or unlawful means; **2**, to induce to do an evil act: *Law*, to induce (a person, as by bribery) to give false testimony: *Obs.*, to equip; ornament.—*n.* **sub-orn'er.**—*n.* **sub"or-na'tion.**

sub-phy-lum (sŭb'fĭ'lŭm), *n.* [*sub-*+*phylum*], *Biol.*, a group of plants or animals next in grade of classification below *phylum*; a primary division of a phylum.—*adj.* **sub-phy'lar** (-fĭ'lẽr).

sub-pœ-na (sŭb-pē'nă), *n.* [Lat. = under penalty: the first words in the writ], *Law*, a written order commanding the attendance of a person in court, under a penalty for failure to obey:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -naed (-năd), *p.pr.* -naing], *Law*, to serve or summon with such a written order. Also, **sub-pe'na.**

sub-ro-gate (sŭb'rō-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *sub*, under+*rogare* (*-atus*), to ask], to substitute (one person) in the place of another, especially as a creditor.

sub-ro-ga-tion (sŭb"rō-gā'shŭn), *n. Law*, the substitution of one party for another as creditor; the process by which one who has discharged the debt of another acquires the right to enforce a claim against the original debtor for his own indemnification.

***sub ro-sa** (sŭb rō'zä), [Lat. = under the rose], in strict confidence; privately: in allusion to the rose as an emblem of silence.

sub-scribe (sŭb-skrīb'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd'), *p.pr.* -scribing], [< Lat. *sub*, under+*scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], **1**, to write (generally one's name) beneath, or at the end of, a document; **2**, to write one's name at the end of (a document); sign with one's own hand; hence, **3**, loosely, to consent to; **4**, to bear witness to by signing; **5**, to promise to pay or contribute (a certain sum) by signing one's name: *Obs.*, to relinquish; give up:—*v.i.* **1**, to affix one's name to a document; **2**, to give consent by signing something; hence, to assent or agree; **3**, to sign a paper as a promise to contribute a certain sum; as, to *subscribe* to a charity; also, to agree to take, or to send money for, a magazine for a certain period: with *to* or *for*: *Obs.*, to yield.—*n.* **sub-scrib'er.**

sub-script (sŭb'skrĭpt), *adj.* written below: **iota subscript**, *Gk. Gram.*, a small iota [ι] written below another letter, as omega [ω], thus: ῳ:—*n.* that which is written below.

sub-scrip-tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of signing one's name by way of agreement; **2**, that which is underwritten; also, a signature at the end of a document; **3**, a formal agreement, as to pay a sum, entered into by signing one's name; **4**, an order or payment for a book or periodical; **5**, an amount pledged for any object: *Obs.*, submission.

sub-se-quent (sŭb'sē-kwĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sub*, under+*sequens* (*-entis*), following < *sequi*, to follow], **1**, following, or coming after, in time or order; succeeding; as, *subsequent* events; **2**, following as a result; consequent.—*n.* **sub'se-quence** (-kwĕns); **sub'se-quen-cy.**—*adv.* **sub'se-quent-ly.**

sub-serve (sŭb-sûrv'), *v.t.* [*sub-*+*serre*], to serve; advance or promote; help on; as, to *subserve* another's interests:—*v.i.* *Rare*, to serve in a subordinate capacity or position.

sub-ser-vi-ence (sŭb-sûr'vĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1**, quality or state of being subordinate; **2**, usefulness or fitness to promote some end; **3**, servility or obsequiousness.—*n.* **sub-ser'vi-en-cy.**

sub-ser-vi-ent (sŭb-sûr'vĭ-ĕnt), *adj.* **1**, fitted to promote some end; serviceable; **2**, tamely subordinate; servile; obsequious; truckling.—*adv.* **sub-ser'vi-ent-ly.**—*n.* **sub-ser'vi-ent-ness.**
Syn. submissive, truckling, cringing, abject.

sub-side (sŭb-sīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sided, *p.pr.* -siding], [< Lat. *sub*, under+*sidere*, to settle], **1**, to sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as sediment; **2**, to sink to a lower level; fall; as, the swollen river will *subside*; **3**, to become less violent; grow quiet or calm; abate, as a fever or a storm.—*n.* **sub-sid'ence** (-sīd'ĕns; *Br.* sŭb'sĭ-dĕns).

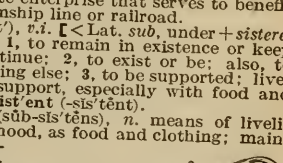
sub-sid-i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [see **subsidy**], **1**, furnishing aid; auxiliary; supplementary; **2**, of or pertaining to a subsidy, or grant of money: *Fin.* or *Com.*, controlled by another organization; as, a *subsidiary* company:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, one who assists or supplies; **2**, a person or organization maintained by the funds of another; a subsidiary person or organization.—*adv.* **sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly.**

sub-si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dized (-dīzd), *p.pr.* -dizing], **1**, to help or encourage with financial aid; as, to *subsidize* a railroad; **2**, to purchase the aid of, with money; bribe.

sub-si-dy (sŭb'sĭ-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Lat. *subsidium*, reserve troops < *sub*, under+*sedere*, to sit], **1**, any gift made to aid another financially; a grant made by a government to an ally for war purposes; formerly, a special grant of money to the English king; **2**, a government grant of money to aid or encourage a private enterprise that serves to benefit the public, as a steamship line or railroad.

sub-sist (sŭb-sĭst'), *v.i.* [< Lat. *sub*, under+*sistere*, to set], **1**, to remain in existence or keep a certain state; continue; **2**, to exist or be; also, to exist in or by something else; **3**, to be supported; live:—*v.t.* to maintain; support, especially with food and clothing.—*adj.* **sub-sist'ent** (-sĭs'tĕnt).

sub-sist-ence (sŭb-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* means of livelihood, as food and clothing; maintenance: *Rare*, **1**, existence; also, continuance; **2**, inherence, as of a quality in a body.


SUBSOILER

sub-soil (sŭb'soil"), *n.* [*sub-*+*soil*], the bed of earth and stones lying just beneath the surface soil:—*v.t.* to break up the subsoil of, as with a special plow.

sub-soil-er (sŭb'soil"ẽr), *n.* a deep-cutting plow, specially designed to loosen subsoil.

sub-spe-cies (sŭb"spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n.* [*sub-*+*species*], *Biol.*, a group of animals or plants constituting a subdivision of a species.

subst. *abbr.* 1, substantive (also, sb.); mainly in grammatical use; 2, substitute (also, sub.).

sub-stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *sub*, under + *stans* (*stantis*), standing], 1, the real or essential part of anything; hence, 2, the stuff, material, or matter of anything; also, solidity; firmness; 3, the purport or real meaning of a speech, writing, or action; as, the *substance* of the address was the necessity of lighter taxation; 4, wealth; property; worth: *Philos.*, the essential nature or permanent cause underlying phenomena; that which receives modifications and is not itself a mode.

sub-stan-tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *adj.* 1, having real existence; actual; true; not imaginary; 2, solid; strong; firm, as a building or cloth; 3, of real worth or considerable amount; valuable; as, a *substantial* gift to charity; 4, wealthy; responsible; prosperous; as, a *substantial* business man; 5, real or true for the most part; as, *substantial* justice:—*n.* 1, that which is real or material, or which is of value; that which is not imaginary; 2, a necessary part.—*adv.* **sub-stan'tial-ly.**—*n.* **sub-stan'tial-ness.**

sub-stan-ti-al-i-ty (sŭb-stăn"shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], state or quality of being real or material, or of being strong or valuable.

sub-stan-ti-ate (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], 1, to establish by evidence or proof; verify; as, to *substantiate* a claim or a statement; 2, to give concrete form to; embody; put into substance; as, to *substantiate* one's thoughts in writing.—*n.* **sub-stan"ti-a'tion.**

Syn. confirm, establish, ratify, sustain, settle, fix. To *substantiate* is to prove the truth of a charge, assertion, claim, or the like, by producing evidence, good grounds, or some such body of facts to back it. To *establish* is also to prove absolutely; that which is *established* as a fact, is beyond dispute. Solidity is the thought back of *substantiate;* foundation lies back of *establish.* To *confirm* is to *establish* that which was doubtful, as a rumor, that which was trembling in the balance, as power, that which needed authority, as an agent's right to do business for some one else, that which was uncertain, as the time of a meeting. To *sustain* is to uphold, as a decision by a higher court; to tend to prove or bear out; as, the witnesses who followed him *sustained* his testimony. To *ratify* is formally to *confirm;* we *ratify* certain agreements by signature; nations *ratify* treaties. To *settle* an argument or question is to arrive at a conclusion that is final.

sub-stan-ti-val (sŭb"stăn-tī'văl; sŭb'stăn-tīv-ăl), *adj.* [see **substantive**], independent; self-dependent: *Gram.*, pertaining to, or like, a substantive, or noun.—*adv.* **sub"stan-ti'val-ly.**

sub-stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *substantivus*, self-existent < *sub*, under + *stare*, to stand], 1, independent; existing independently and separately; self-sufficient; having its own individuality; as, France is a *substantive* state; 2, essential; as, India is a *substantive* part of the British Empire; 3, real; permanent; substantial; of considerable amount: *Gram.*, 1, expressing existence; as, "to be" is the *substantive* verb; 2, of the nature of, or used as, a noun; as, a *substantive* clause:—*n. Gram.*, a noun, or group of words used as a noun.

sub-stan-tive-ly (sŭb'stăn-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.* in substance; essentially; as, this report is poorly written but is *substantively* correct: *Gram.*, as a substantive, or noun.

sub-sta-tion (sŭb'stā'shŭn), *n.* [*sub-* + *station*], a branch station, as of a post office.

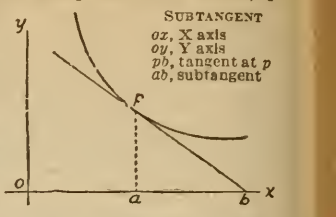
sub-sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *n.* [< Lat. *substituere* (*-tutus*), to substitute < *sub*, under + *statuere*, to set up < *stare*, to stand], 1, one who or that which is put in, or takes, the place of another; 2, a man who, for a certain sum, enlists in the army to take the place of a drafted man:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tuted, *p.pr.* -tuting], to put in the place of some one or some thing else; exchange: *Obs.*, to appoint as an agent or deputy.

sub-sti-tu-tion (sŭb"stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of putting in the place of another; 2, state of being exchanged or put in the place of another: *Alg.*, the act or process of replacing a quantity by one of equal value.—*adj.* **sub"sti-tu'tion-al.**

sub-stra-tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ta (-tă); -tums (-tŭmz)], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *stratum*, layer < *sternere* (*stratus*), to strew], 1, an under layer, or stratum, as of soil or rock; hence, 2, that which forms a groundwork or support.

sub-sume (sŭb-sūm'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sumed (-sūmd'), *p.pr.* -suming], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *sumere* (*sumptus*), to take], *Logic*, to include in some particular class, or under some particular rule; cite as belonging to a class under consideration.—*n.* **sub-sump'tion** (-sŭmp'shŭn).—*adj.* **sub-sump'tive.**

sub-tan-gent (sŭb-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [*sub-* + *tangent*], *Geom.*, that portion of the X axis, or axis of abscissas, of an arc, between the ordinate of the point of tangency and the intersection of the tangent with the X axis.



sub-ten-ant (sŭb"tĕn'ănt), *n.* [*sub-* + *tenant*], one who rents land, a house, or the like, from a tenant.

sub-tend (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *tendere*, to stretch], *Geom.*, to lie opposite to; as, the chord that *subtends* an arc; *Bot.*, to fold or inclose in its axil; as, a leaf *subtends* a bud.

sub-ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* [< Lat. *subter*, under + *fugere*, to flee], anything, as a trick, pretext, or evasion, by which one seeks to escape from a difficulty; a false excuse.

Syn. artifice, cunning, finesse, maneuver, trick, ruse, stratagem. *Artifice* is cleverly planned indirection. It wriggles out of a difficult situation by using some crafty device; it screens its real purpose while apparently effecting something else; it secures an advantage or benefit by artful contriving. It is ready and skilful; as, she used every *artifice* in her power to keep the officer from the room where the prisoner lay hidden; she averted questions by *artifice.* The other words are kinds of *artifice.* A *subterfuge* is a dodge to avoid blame or get out of something through a false excuse; *subterfuge* employs evasion; as, his excuses for not going were transparent *subterfuges;* he justified everything from politics to lapses from duty by miserable *subterfuges.* A *trick* is a fraudulent measure or device, sometimes elaborately planned, to deceive or get the better of somebody. *Trick* has the connotation of underhandedness, of not being aboveboard, and of being actually harmful; "a dirty *trick*" is a common expression. A *maneuver* is like *artifice* in that it is carefully planned, but it accomplishes its purpose by false or deceiving movements, elusiveness, or sidestepping; as, by adroit *maneurers* he succeeded in circumventing his enemies. *Stratagem* is *artifice* deeply laid, minutely worked out, and usually directed toward some considerable end; as, "fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils." A *ruse* is a feint to draw away attention from what one is really going to do; it uses the false movement of *maneuver* with the purpose of *trick;* as, he was inveigled into betraying his secret by a clever *ruse. Finesse* is adroit manipulation, usually subtle, exercised on that which is critical, ticklish, or requires careful handling. Diplomats sometimes need to use *finesse. Cunning*, which is either the quality or the act of artfulness, is a craftiness that ensnares, a williness that entraps; as, he flattered him, with low *cunning*, until the trap was sprung. Sometimes these words are used innocently, playfully, or in a good sense; as, a childish *trick;* a *stratagem* by which a surprise is effected in war; an *artifice* by which an invalid is enticed to follow advice; a *finesse* at cards; the *maneurers* of an army or navy at war; the *ruse* by which a lunatic is persuaded to return to his cell.

sub-ter-ra-ne-an (sŭb"tĕr-ā'nē-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *subterraneus*, under the earth < *sub*, under + *terra*, earth], 1, underground; below the surface of the earth; as, a *subterranean* cave; hence, 2, hidden; secret. Also, **sub"ter-ra'ne-ous.**

sub-tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l), *adj.* [< Fr. *subtil* < O.F. *sautil* < Lat. *subtilis*, fine-woven < *sub*, under + *tela*, a web], *Rare* or *Archaic*, subtle.—*adv.* **sub'tile-ly.**—*n.* **sub'tile-ness.**

sub-til-ize (sŭb'tĭl-īz; sŭt'l-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to elevate; refine; etherealize; 2, to reduce to nice distinctions; spin out finely, as an argument:—*v.i.* to elaborate, or make nice distinctions, as in an argument.

sub-ti-tle (sŭb"tī'tl), *n.* [*sub-* + *title*], a secondary, usually explanatory, title; sometimes, a main title repeated in a secondary place.

sub-tle (sŭt'l), *adj.* [*comp.* -tler, *superl.* -tlest], [< O.F. *sautil:* see **subtile**], 1, thin; finely or delicately formed; fine, as a spider's web; 2, delicate; refined: also, penetrating, as a perfume; 3, sly; cunning; artful; crafty; 4, clever; ingeniously devised or wrought; 5, acute; discerning; sagacious; 6, skilful; clever or handy; 7, intricate; abstruse; evasive; hard to understand or follow, as charm or reasoning.—*adv.* **sub'tly** (sŭt'lĭ).—*n.* **sub'tle-ty.**—*n.* **sub'tle-ness.**

Syn. delicate, elusive, penetrating, crafty. (See wily.)

sub-ton-ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [*sub-* + *tone*], *Phon.*, voiced, but not having pure vowel quality, as the consonants *b*, *d*, *m*, *n*;—*n. Phon.*, a subtonic sound; *Mus.*, the seventh degree of an ascending diatonic scale: also called *leading tone*.

sub-tract (sŭb-trăkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], to withdraw; take away; specifically, in mathematics, to take away, as a part from the whole.—*n.* **sub-tract'er.**

sub-trac-tion (sŭb-trăk'shŭn), *n.* the act or process of taking away, as a part from a whole; specifically, in mathematics, the operation or the act of finding how much one number exceeds another number; the process of finding a number (the difference) which, added to a given number (the subtrahend), will produce another number (the minuend).

sub-trac-tive (sŭb-trăk'tĭv), *adj.* involving subtraction or deduction: *Math.*, having the minus sign [−].

sub-tra-hend (sŭb'trə-hĕnd'), *n.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *trahendus*, to be drawn], *Math.*, the number subtracted from the minuend.

sub-treas-ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ûr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -uries (-ĭz)], [*sub-* + *treasury*], formerly, any of the branches of the United States Treasury situated in certain cities for the receipt and payment of government funds, which functions in 1920–21 were transferred to the Federal Reserve Banks; a subordinate treasury.—*n.* **sub'treas'ur-er.**

sub-trop-i-cal (sŭb-trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [*sub-* + *tropical*], of or pertaining to the regions bordering the tropical zone; as, *subtropical* plants. Also, **sub-trop'ic.**—*n.pl.* **sub-trop'ics.**

sub-urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *urbs* (*urbis*), city], a town or district adjacent to a larger town, of which it may or may not be a political part: *pl.* outskirts of a city or a large town.

sub-ur-ban (sŭb-ûr'băn), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the outlying districts of a city or town; as, *suburban* residents:—*n.* one who lives in a suburb: also called *suburbanite*.

sub-vene (sŭb-vēn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vened (-vēnd'), *p.pr.* -vening], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *venire* (*ventus*), to come], to come as an aid; occur so as to help, especially by preventing something.

sub-ven-tion (sŭb-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the coming to the help of some one; support; **2**, a grant, as of money from a government: used especially of literary or scientific grants: distinguished from *subsidy*, which connotes a commercial grant.

sub-ver-sion (sŭb-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [see **subvert**], **1**, the act of overturning; overthrow; as, the *subversion* of a government; **2**, the cause of an overthrow or ruin.—*adj.* **sub-ver'sive.**

sub-vert (sŭb-vûrt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], to turn upside down; completely overthrow, or ruin, as a government, or a man's principles.—*adj.* **sub-vert'i-ble.**—*n.* **sub-vert'er.**

sub-way (sŭb'wā'), *n.* [*sub-* + *way*], **1**, an underground passage, used for a railway, water or gas pipes, or the like; **2**, in the United States, an underground electric railway.

suc- *prefix*, [see **sub-**], under or below: used in Latin compounds of *sub-* with words beginning with *c*; as, *succeed*; *succor*. See **sub-**.

suc-ce-da-ne-um (sŭk'sē-dā'nē-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nea (-ə)], [L.L. = something substituted], a substitute.—*adj.* **suc'ce-da'ne-ous.**

suc-ceed (sŭk-sēd'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *cedere* (*cessus*), to go], **1**, to take the place of; be the successor of; **2**, to follow; be consequent to; follow as a consequence: *Obs.*, to inherit;—*v.i.* **1**, to come next in the possession of anything; become heir: with *to*; as, to *succeed* to a throne; **2**, to accomplish something attempted; **3**, to be successful; prosper: *Rare*, to descend, as property or an inheritance.

suc-cen-tor (sŭk-sĕn'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *sub*, below + *canere*, to sing], in certain cathedral choirs, the assistant of the precentor, or leader.

suc-cess (sŭk-sĕs'), *n.* [see **succeed**], **1**, outcome; issue; result; especially, **2**, favorable end or result of any undertaking: *Colloq.*, a person or thing that prospers or turns out well; as, the book was a *success*; *Obs.*, the act of following in order; sequence.
Syn. attainment, accomplishment. (See victory.)

suc-cess-ful (sŭk-sĕs'fo͝ol), *adj.* resulting in the attainment of what is desired or intended; accomplishing what is proposed; prosperous; fortunate.—*adv.* **suc-cess'ful-ly.**—*n.* **suc-cess'ful-ness.**
Syn. happy, auspicious, victorious. (See lucky.)

suc-ces-sion (sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, a following in order; sequence; also, a series of persons following in order; **2**, the act or right of coming into the place, office, dignity, duty, possessions, or rights of another; especially, **3**, the act or right of succeeding to a throne; **4**, a series of descendants; heirs: **apostolic succession**, in the Anglican, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, the uninterrupted transmission of spiritual authority through a succession of bishops from the Apostles downward.

suc-ces-sive (sŭk-sĕs'ĭv), *adj.* following in regular order or in a series without omission; consecutive.—*adv.* **suc-ces'sive-ly.**—*n.* **suc-ces'sive-ness.**

suc-ces-sor (sŭk-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* a person or thing that follows, or takes the place of, another; as, a *successor* in office: opposite of *predecessor*.

suc-cinct (sŭk-sĭngkt'), *adj.* [< Lat. *succingere* (*-cinctus*), to engirdle < *sub*, under + *cingere*, to gird], clearly expressed in a very few words; terse; laconic; concise; brief: *Entom.*, supported by a silken thread around the middle, as a butterfly chrysalis: *Rare*, surrounded by, or as by, a girdle, or surcingle.—*adv.* **suc-cinct'ly.**—*n.* **suc-cinct'ness.**
Syn. summary, brief, concise. (See short.)

suc-cin-ic (sŭk-sĭn'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *succinum*, amber], *Chem.*, designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, produced artificially, and also found in amber, lignite, etc.

suc-cin-ite (sŭk'sĭ-nīt), *n. Mineral.*, a certain form of amber; also, an amber-colored gem variety of garnet.

suc-cor (sŭk'ẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *sucurre* < Lat. *succurrere*, to succor < *sub*, under + *currere*, to run], to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; comfort; aid:—*n.* **1**, relief; aid; help; **2**, one who or that which brings help or aid. Also, **suc'cour.**
Syn., *v.* comfort, aid, serve, relieve. (See help.)

suc-co-ry (sŭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [var. of obs. *cicoree*, *sycory*, chicory: see **chicory**], *Bot.*, a perennial, blue-flowered plant (*Cichorium intybus*) of the composite family, the root of which is roasted and mixed with coffee as an adulterant: known more commonly as *chicory*.

suc-co-tash (sŭk'ō-tăsh), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *msiquatash*, succotash], in the United States, green corn and beans boiled together.

suc-cu-lent (sŭk'ū-lĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *succulentus* < *succus*, juice], **1**, juicy, as fruit; hence, **2**, figuratively, not dry or uninteresting; as, a *succulent* bit of gossip: *Bot.*, thick and fleshy, as leaves and stems.—*n.* **suc'cu-lence; suc'cu-len-cy.**

suc-cumb (sŭ-kŭm'), *v.i.* [< O.F. *succomber* < Lat. *succumbere* < *sub*, down + *cumbere*, to lie], **1**, to give way to superior force; yield; submit; as, to *succumb* to temptation; hence, **2**, to die.

suc-cus-sion (sŭ-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *succutere* (*-cussus*), to shake up < *sub*, under + *quatere*, to shake], **1**, the act of shaking suddenly or forcibly; **2**, a sudden, violent shaking; shock.

such (sŭch), *adj.* [< A.S. *swelc*, *swilc*, such < O.Teut. source], **1**, of that, or the like, kind; as, pens, pencils, and *such* things; **2**, having the particular quality or character named; of that class; as, all *such* things should be avoided; **3**, the same as previously mentioned or referred to; not different; as, I have described the house; *such* it remained for a century; **4**, indicating a certain person or thing: used instead of a specific term; as, on *such* a date: sometimes *such and such* or *such or such*; as, he inquired where *such and such* men lived; **5**, so remarkable; so great: used emphatically, and often correlatively with *that*; as, he did *such* work that he took final honors; **6**, the same: used correlatively with *as*; as, this flour is *such* as I have always used:—*adv.* so; in so great degree: used for special emphasis, often with following indefinite article, and sometimes with correlative *that*; as, *such* a terrible pain; *such* a weak rope that it broke:—*pron.* such a person or thing: used as *sing.* or *pl.*; as, I may have offended him, but *such* was not my intention.

suck (sŭk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *sūcan*, to suck], **1**, to draw (a liquid) into the mouth by the action of lips and tongue; **2**, to draw a liquid from, as a breast or an orange, with the mouth; **3**, to drink in by any process; imbibe; inhale; absorb: usually with *up*, *in*, *out*, or *away*; as, a sponge *sucks* up water; **4**, to draw in; engulf, as does a quicksand or a whirlpool: *Archaic*, to feed at the breast; suckle; nurse:—*v.i.* **1**, to draw milk from the breast or udder; **2**, to draw any fluid by producing a partial vacuum, as with a pipe; **3**, to make a sucking noise; draw air instead of water, as when a pump valve is imperfect:—*n.* **1**, the act of drawing into the mouth, or of absorbing or engulfing; suction; **2**, that which is drawn in with the mouth: *Colloq.*, a slight taste or sip: **to give suck to**, to suckle.

suck-er (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one that sucks, or draws in with the mouth, as a sucking young animal; a suckling; **2**, anything that works by, or is used for, suction, as the bucket of a pump or the valve of a pump bucket: *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of various fresh-water fishes (fam-

ily *Catostomidæ*), related to the carps, with thick, fleshy lips for sucking in food, as plants and small animals; 2, a special organ of some animals by which they are able to adhere to other bodies; *Bot.*, a shoot springing from the roots or from the stem near the ground; also, a haustorium: *Colloq.*, 1, a parasite; sponge; 2, a stupid person; a greenhorn; 3, a lollipop:—*v.t.* to remove the suckers or root sprouts from, as tobacco:—*v.i.* to produce suckers; send out shoots from the lower end of the stem.

SUCKER

suck-le (sŭk'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* suckled (-ld), *p.pr.* suckling], [perh. < *suckling*, q.v.], to nurse at the breast:—*v.i.* to suck; nurse; take the breast.

suck-ling (sŭk'lĭng), *n.* [dim. < *suck*, q.v.], an unweaned child or animal.

su-cre (sōō'krā), *n.* [Am. Sp. < Antonio José de *Sucre* (1795–1830), South Am. liberator], the monetary unit of Ecuador, equivalent to 20 cents.

su-crose (sū'krōs), *n.* [< Fr. *sucre:* see **sugar**], *Chem.*, cane sugar: also called *saccharose.*

suc-tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *suctio* (*-onis*) < *sugere* (*suctus*), to suck], the process or condition of sucking: *Phys.*, the reduction of air pressure in a space over part of the surface of a body of liquid, the pressure of the air outside tending to force liquid into this space, as in a suction pump (see ¹*pump*, illus.).

suc-to-ri-al (sŭk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *suctorius* < Lat. *sugere* (*suctus*), to suck], 1, adapted for sucking, as a butterfly's tongue; 2, having organs for sucking; living by sucking, as certain fishes.

Su-da-nese (sōō"dȧ-nēz': -nēs'), *n.* [*pl.* -nese], [< Arab. *Sūdān*, the Blacks], a native or inhabitant of the Sudan, in Africa:—*adj.* pertaining to the Sudan or its inhabitants. Also, **Sou"da-nese'**.

su-da-to-ri-um (sū"dȧ-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (*-ȧ*)], [Lat.: see **sudatory**], a sweating, or hot-air, bath, or a room where such baths are given.

su-da-to-ry (sū'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *sudare* (*-atus*), to sweat], causing perspiration or sweat; sudorific; as, a *sudatory* bath:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], anything that causes sweating; a sweating bath, or a medicine or drug producing sweating; a sudorific; also, a sudatorium.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Arab. = obstruction], a mass of water plants, tree limbs, and decayed vegetation floating on the surface of the Upper, or White, Nile, often obstructing navigation.

sud-den (sŭd'n; sŭd'ĕn), *adj.* [< O.F. *sodain*, *sudain* < Lat. *subitaneus* < *subitus*, sudden < *subire* (*-itus*), to go stealthily], 1, happening unexpectedly; unlooked for; without notice; as, a *sudden* death; 2, quickly prepared or done; hasty; abrupt; as, *sudden* changes: *Archaic*, 1, found unexpectedly; 2, hot-tempered: **all of a sudden, on a sudden**, suddenly; unexpectedly.—*adv.* **sud'den-ly.**—*n.* **sud'den-ness.**

su-dor-if-er-ous (sū"dŏr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *sudor*, sweat + *ferre*, to bear], secreting or producing sweat; as, *sudoriferous* glands.

su-dor-if-ic (sū"dŏr-ĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *sudor*, sweat + *-ficus* < *facere*, to make], causing sweat:—*n. Med.*, an agent which induces sweating.

suds (sŭdz), *n.pl.* [< earlier *sud*, a thing sodden, akin to *seethe*], soapy water, or the froth or bubbles floating on it.—*adj.* **suds'y.**

sue (sū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sued (sūd), *p.pr.* suing], [< O.F. *suirir*, *sivir* < Lat. *sequi*, to follow], *Law*, to seek justice from (a court) through legal proceedings; also, to institute action in law against (a person); prosecute, as for the recovery of a right: as, to *sue* a man for debt: *Obs.*, to pursue; attend: *Archaic*, to pay court to; seek in marriage:—*v.i.* 1, to entreat, beg, or petition: usually with *for*; as, to *sue* for peace; 2, to pay court; as, to *sue* for her hand: *Law*, to institute a lawsuit; prosecute; as, to *sue* for damages.

suède (swād; swād), *n.* [Fr. = Sweden: from the phrase *gants de Suède*, gloves of Sweden], undressed kid, used for gloves, shoes, etc.:—*adj.* made of undressed kid, as, *suède* gloves.

su-et (sū'ĕt; -ĭt), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *seu*, ult. < Lat. *sebum*, tallow, suet], the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of mutton and beef: used in cooking and for making tallow.—*adj.* **su'et-y.**

suf- *prefix*, [see **sub-**], a form of *sub-* used when the second element of the word begins with *f*, as in *suffuse*, *suffer*, etc. See **sub-**.

suf-fer (sŭf'ẽr), *v.t.* [< O.F. *souffrir* < Lat. *sub*, up + *ferre*, to bear], 1, to feel (what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing); endure with pain or distress; as, to *suffer* a wrong; 2, to feel; bear up under; as, to *suffer* pain; 3, to be affected by; experience; undergo: as, his rough manners *suffered* a change for the better; 4, to allow; permit; as, he *suffered* his horse to rest:—*v.i.* 1, to experience loss, pain, distress, or the like; 2, to sustain or endure loss, defeat, damage, or injury; as, business *suffered* during the war; 3, to undergo punishment; be executed.

Syn. endure, support, tolerate. (See allow.)

suf-fer-a-ble (sŭf'ẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* tolerable; endurable; allowable.—*n.* **suf'fer-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **suf'fer-a-bly.**

suf-fer-ance (sŭf'ẽr-ăns), *n.* toleration· permission, especially as implied by not forbidding or hindering; negative consent: *Com.*, an authoritative license or permit for the shipment of certain kinds of goods: *Archaic*, 1, endurance; patience or submission under difficulty or pain; 2, the act or state of enduring pain, loss, injury, or the like; wretchedness; *Obs.*, that which is suffered; loss;· injury.

suf-fer-ing (sŭf'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* 1, the bearing of physical or mental pain; anguish; 2, the pain borne; distress; the loss or injury incurred.

suf-fice (sŭ-fīs'; -fĭz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sufficed (-fīst'; -fĭzd'), *p.pr.* sufficing], [< Lat. *sufficere*, to suffice < *sub*, under + *facere*, to make], to be enough or sufficient:—*v.t.* to be enough for; content.

Syn. serve, do, content. (See satisfy.)

suf-fi-cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see **sufficient**], 1, the state or quality of being sufficient or enough; adequacy; 2, skill or ability; capacity; efficiency; 3, enough substance or means; a supply equal to the demand; 4, self-confidence; conceit.

suf-fi-cient (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *sufficiens* *-entis*), sufficing: see **suffice**], 1, equal to any specified end or purpose; adequate; equal to the need; enough; 2, qualified; competent: *Obs.*, able to meet obligations.—*adv.* **suf-fi'cient-ly.**

suf-fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* [< Lat. *sub*, under + *figere* (*fixus*), to fix], *Gram.*, a letter or letters, syllable or syllables, added to the end of a word or root to modify the meaning, as *-ant* in '*defendant*; *Math.*, an index written after and below a symbol, as in x_{10}:—*v.t.* (sŭ-fĭks'), to add or annex, as a letter or syllable, to the end of a word.—*abbr.* **suff.**

suf-fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *suffocare* (*-atus*), to suffocate < *sub*, under + *fauces*, throat], 1, to kill by stopping the breath; smother; stifle; 2, to hinder the breath or voice of; 3, to obstruct, as the voice by grief; 4, to cut the supply of air from or extinguish, as a fire:—*v.i.* to be choked or stifled; smother; gasp.

suf-fo-ca-tion (sŭf"ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of choking, stopping the breath, or cutting off the air; 2, the state of being choked, smothered, or stifled; also, 3, death due to smothering.

suf-fra-gan (sŭf'rȧ-găn), *adj.* [< L.L. *suffraganeus*, assistant, confused with Lat. *suffragans* (*-antis*) < *suffragari*, to aid with a vote], *Eccl.*, 1, assisting; assistant; auxiliary; as, a *suffragan* bishop, distinguished from bishop *coadjutor*, who has the right of succession to a vacant bishopric; 2, of or pertaining to an assistant or auxiliary bishop:—*n. Eccl.*, an auxiliary bishop who assists the bishop in the administration of the diocese.

suf-frage (sŭf'rĀj), *n.* [< Lat. *suffragium*, a vote, voice], 1, a vote upon a measure or candidate; hence, approval or assent; 2, the right or act of voting, especially upon political questions; franchise: *Eccl.*, a short prayer of intercession.

suf-fra-gette (sŭf"rȧ-jĕt'), *n. Colloq.*, a woman who advocates, often militantly, the right of women to vote.—*n.* **suf'fra-get'tism.**

suf-fra-gist (sŭf'rȧ-jĭst), *n.* 1, one who has or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter; 2, one interested in some particular cause of suffrage, as, especially, its extension to women.

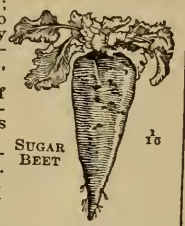
suf-fuse (sŭ-fūz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* suffused (-fūzd'), *p.pr.* suffusing], [< Lat. *sub*, under + *fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], 1, to overspread, as with a fluid or color; as, a blush *suffused* her cheeks; 2, to well up into from within; fill; as, tears *suffused* her eyes.

suf-fu-sion (sŭ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* 1, the act of overspreading or welling up from within, as color in the cheeks or tears in the eyes; 2, also, the resulting state; 3, that which overspreads.

Su-fi (sōō'fē), *n.* [< Arab. *ṣūfī*, wise, or < *ṣūf*, wool], a follower of a particular system of Mohammedan mysticism, originating in the eighth century, and developing, especially in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism which has inspired much symbolic religious poetry.—*n.* **Su'fism.**

sug-ar (shōōg'ẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *sucre* < Sp. *azúcar* < Arab. *sakkar* < Pers. *shakar*, sugar < Sans. *çarkarā*, candied sugar; gravel], 1, *Chem.*, in general, any of a group of compounds belonging to the carbo-

hydrates, soluble in water and with a sweetish taste; 2, *Chem.*, especially, a sweet crystalline substance obtained usually from the sugar cane or sugar beet, but also from many other plants, such as the maple; the ordinary sugar of commerce, used as food, in confectionery, etc.: also called *cane sugar*, *saccharose*, and *sucrose*; 3, anything resembling sugar: *Colloq.*, sweet and flattering words: **sugar of lead**, a crystalline salt, lead acetate, used in medicine: **sugar of milk**, a white crystalline powder with faint sweetish taste, obtained from whey and used in pharmacy and in infant foods: also called *milk sugar*:—*adj.* 1, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; 2, sweet; honeyed; flattering:—*v.t.* 1, to sprinkle or cover with sugar; sweeten or mix with sugar; 2, to make less disagreeable by flattery or honeyed words:—*v.i.* to become granulated like sugar; as, sirup *sugars* if boiled too long.


SUGAR BEET

sug-ar beet *Bot.*, a variety of the common garden beet, with large, white roots from which sugar is obtained.

sug-ar-ber-ry (shŏŏg'ẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*sugar+berry*], an American tree somewhat resembling the elm, having sweet edible berries; the hackberry.

sug-ar cane *Bot.*, a tall, perennial, jointed, maize-like grass (*Saccharum officinarum*), growing in tropical and subtropical regions, and having a sap rich in sugar, from which sugar is obtained.

sug-ared (shŏŏg'ẽrd), *p.adj.* [see **sugar**], 1, containing or sprinkled with sugar; sweetened; hence, 2, soothing; pleasant; honeyed.

sug-ar loaf 1, a cone-shaped loaf or mass of hard, refined sugar; 2, something resembling such a mass in shape, as a conical hat or hill: **sugar-loaf**, *adj.* similar in shape to a sugar loaf; conical.

sug-ar ma-ple *Bot.*, a maple (*Acer saccharum*) of the eastern United States, from the sap of which maple sugar is made.

sug-ar-plum (shŏŏg'ẽr-plŭm″), *n.* [*sugar+plum*], 1, a bonbon; a small ball or disk of candy; sweetmeat; 2, anything pleasant; flattery.

sug-ar-y (shŏŏg'ẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [see **sugar**], 1, like, made of, or containing, sugar; sweet; also, granular; 2, honeyed; flattering; 3, fond of sweets.

sug-gest (sŭg-jĕst'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *sub*, under+*gerere* (*gestus*), to bring], 1, to present or introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; intimate; hint; 2, to serve or act so as to call up in the mind (an idea), through the processes of association; 3, to propose, as a plan, method, etc., for another's acceptance or rejection: *Obs.*, to seduce; lead astray; prompt to evil:—*v.i.* to give rise to ideas through association.

Syn. allude, hint, intimate, indicate.

sug-gest-i-ble (sŭg-jĕs'tĭ-bl), *adj.* 1, capable of being suggested; 2, easily influenced by suggestion; receptive; submissive, as to hypnotic suggestion.—*n.* **sug-gest″i-bil′i-ty.**

sug-ges-tion (sŭg-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* 1, the act of presenting an idea indirectly to the mind; also, the hint or insinuation so presented; 2, the act of proposing something for consideration; also, the thing proposed; 3, the mental process by which one idea brings to the mind another idea, often through some indirect or mediated association: *Psych.*, 1, the stimulation of one idea, impulse, or the like, by another; 2, the insinuation of an idea into the mind of a person through external means, as a word, tone, look, etc., which gives rise to an idea or impulse to action, as in hypnotism; 3, the idea so insinuated.

sug-ges-tive (sŭg-jĕs'tĭv), *adj.* 1, tending to suggest; stimulating to thought or reflection; as, a *suggestive* criticism; 2, suggesting, or tending to suggest, prurient ideas or desires; immoral; indecent; as, a *suggestive* joke; 3, of or pertaining to hypnotic suggestion; as, *suggestive* therapeutics.—*adv.* **sug-ges′tive-ly.**—*n.* **sug-ges′tive-ness.**

su-i-cid-al (sū'ĭ-sīd″ăl), *adj.* [see **suicide**], pertaining to, or suggestive of, suicide; fatal to one's life or interests; as, *suicidal* plans.—*adv.* **su′i-cid″al-ly.**

su-i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [<Lat. *sui*, of oneself +*caedere*, to kill: formed on analogy of *fratricide*], 1, the act of intentionally taking one's own life; self-murder; self-destruction; 2, a person who kills himself voluntarily and intentionally; 3, ruin of one's own political, social, or commercial interests: *Law*, one who, having reached years of discretion and being of sound mind, wilfully takes his own life; a felo-de-se:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to commit suicide.

***su-i gen-e-ris** (sū'ĭ jĕn'ẽr-ĭs), [Lat. = of its own kind], 1, literally, of his, its, their, etc., own particular kind; hence, 2, unique; rare.

su-int (sū'ĭnt; swĭnt), *n.* [Fr.], the natural grease in sheep's wool.

suit (sūt), *n.* [<Fr. *suite* < L.L. *secta*, a following, series: a suit at law < Lat. *sequi*, to follow], 1, the act of seeking favor or justice; as, a *suit* for pardon; the process of trying to gain an end; petition; 2, courtship; wooing; 3, a retinue, or company of attendants; a suite; train; 4, a number of things used together, as an outfit; a set; as, a *suit* of clothes or armor; 5, things of like kind that follow in succession or in a connected series, making a set; as, a *suit* of rooms: usually, *suite*; 6, one of the four sets of thirteen each in a deck of cards; as, the spade *suit*: *Law*, an action or process at law for the protection, enforcement, or recovery of a right or for redress of a wrong; legal application for justice at a court; *Eng. Feudal Law*, the act of following a feudal lord or his court in an attempt to secure justice; also, the followers, collectively, of a feudal lord: *Obs.*, chase; pursuit: **to follow suit**, 1, in card games, to play a card of the suit led; hence, 2, to follow or imitate another's actions: **long suit**, 1, in card games, the suit of which one has the most cards in any deal; hence, 2, one's strong point or specialty:—*v.t.* 1, to fit; adapt; as, *suit* your words to the occasion; 2, to be proper or suitable to; become; befit; as, your behavior does not *suit* your position; 3, to please; agree with; win the approval of; satisfy; as, I hope this weather *suits* you: *Rare* or *Obs.*, to dress; clothe; as, to *suit* oneself in velvet:—*v.i.* 1, to correspond or accord; agree: with *with* or *to*; 2, to please; prove satisfactory or agreeable; afford pleasure.

Syn., *v.* conform, adapt, accommodate. (See ²fit.)

suit-a-ble (sūt'ă-bl), *adj.* fitting; becoming; appropriate or proper.—*adv.* **suit′a-bly.**—*n.* **suit′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **suit″a-bil′i-ty.**

Syn. fit, accordant, convenient, adequate, appropriate, compatible. (See becoming.)—*Ant.* unfit, unbecoming, inconvenient, inappropriate.

suit-case (sūt'kās″), *n.* [*suit*+²*case*], a flat, rectangular hand bag, usually of stiffened leather, for carrying suits of clothes, shirts, etc.

suite (swēt), *n.* [Fr. = suit: see **suit**], 1, a company of attendants; a train; as, a king and his *suite*; 2, a connected series of like things belonging together; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms, furniture, etc.: also, *suit*: *Mus.*, 1, a set of dances written in the same or related keys, for a single instrument or for an orchestra, and grouped so as to secure variety of speed and contrast of rhythm: a form very popular in the 17th and 18th centuries, and revived in the latter part of the 19th century: the precursor of the sonata form; 2, a modern form of instrumental composition consisting of a number of connected movements or parts, usually of less scope than a symphony.

suit-ing (sūt'ĭng), *n.* [see **suit**], cloth for making suits of clothes: term used by tailors.

suit-or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* 1, a petitioner; one who sues, petitions, or entreats; as, a *suitor* before the king; 2, a man who seeks a woman's hand in marriage; wooer: *Law*, a party to a lawsuit.

sul-cate (sŭl'kāt), *adj.* [<Lat. *sulcare* (*-atus*), to furrow], having deep and regular furrows, grooves, or clefts.—*adj.* **sul′cat-ed.**—*n.* **sul-ca′tion.**

sul-fa-nil-a-mide (sŭl'fă-nĭl'ă-mīd), *n.* [<*sulfanilic* acid (<*sulfur*+*aniline*)+*amide* (<*ammonia*+*-ide*)], a white crystalline substance with a bitter taste, a synthetic coal-tar product, used as a drug for certain streptococcic infections.

sul-fate, sul-fide etc., compounds of sulphur: see **sulphate**, **sulphide**, etc.

sul-fur (sŭl'fûr), *n.* [see **sulphur**], 1, *Chem.*, a non-metallic element [symbol S]; 2, a pale yellow: *Entom.*, any of various yellow butterflies:—*v.t.* to apply sulphur to. See **sul′phur**, *Pfd. S.*

sulk (sŭlk), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to be sullen or silently obstinate:—*n.* a sullen mood or humor: often *pl.*

sulk-y (sŭl'kĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, moody; sullen; unsociable; 2, of plants, stunted in growth, as from insect injury; 3, having wheels and a seat for the driver: used because of similarity to the vehicle of various agricultural implements; as, the *sulky* plow; a *sulky* cultivator—*n.* [*pl.* sulkies (-kĭz)], 1, a light, two-wheeled, one-horse

RACING SULKY

vehicle, seating but one person: so called because the driver rides alone; 2, a kind of light baby carriage.—*adv.* **sulk'i-ly.**—*n.* **sulk'i-ness.**

Syn., adj. ill-humored, morose, cross. (See gloomy.)

sul-lage (sŭl'ăj), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, defilement; pollution; 2, silt; mud deposited by water; *Metal.*, slag or scum on the surface of molten metal; also called *scoria.*

sul-len (sŭl'ĕn), *adj.* [< M.E. *solein, solain* < O.F. *solain*, lonely < Lat. *solus*, alone], 1, morose; sulky; gloomy; unsociable; ill-humored; as, a *sullen* disposition; 2, dismal; heavy; gloomy; as, *sullen* weather; 3, dull; slow; slothful; as, a *sullen* current; 4, malicious; baleful; unpropitious; as, *sullen* planets presage ill fortune: *Obs.*, lonely; solitary.—*adv.* **sul'len-ly.**—*n.* **sul'len-ness.**

Syn. surly, splenetic, morose, grim, churlish, gloomy, ill-humored, somber, depressing. *Sullen* describes one who is resentfully discontented and openly *ill-humored*, often to the discomfort of those about him. He is stubbornly silent and centered upon himself. The *surly* and *morose* vent their ill humor upon others in an active rather than a passive way. *Splenetic* is like *surly* and *morose* in that it describes a rooted trait rather than a passing mood. *Splenetic* people are waspish, fretful, sour, and, sometimes, malicious. *Grim* is applied to the aspect, visage, or nature, and connotes harshness and sternness; as, a *grim* judge, or to fate, death, torture, and the like, connoting relentlessness, mercilessness; or to the sinister or ghastly; as, a *grim* smile. (See gloomy.)

sul-ly (sŭl'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sullied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* sullying], [prob. < Fr. *souiller*, to soil], 1, to tarnish or soil; dirty or stain; as, to *sully* a mirror; 2, figuratively, to lessen the splendor, purity, or goodness of, as of reputation, character, or glory:—*v.i.* to become tarnished or soiled; tarnish; discolor:—*n.* [*pl.* sullies (-ĭz)], soil; stain; disgrace; blemish.

sul-phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* [see **sulphur**], *Chem.*, a salt of sulphuric acid:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phated, *p.pr.* -phating], *Chem.*, 1, to form a deposit of sulphates on (the lead plates of a storage battery); 2, (also, *sulphatize*), to subject to the action of sulphuric acid; impregnate with, or turn into, a sulphate:—*v.i.* to become sulphated. Also, **sul'fate.**

sul-phide (sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n. Chem.*, a compound of sulphur with another element or radical: formerly called *sulphuret.* Also, **sul'fide; sul'phid; sul'fid.**

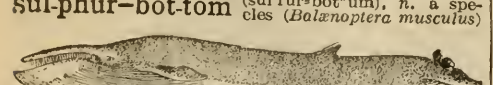
sul-phite (sŭl'fīt), *n. Chem.*, any of several salts of sulphurous acid: used extensively in bleaching, paper manufacture, and various chemical industries. Also, **sul'fite.**

sul-pho-nal (sŭl'fō-năl), *n. Pharm.*, an organic compound of sulphur, extensively used as a hypnotic in medicine: a trade name. Also, **sul'fo-nal.**

sul-phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* [< A.F. *sulf(e)re* < Lat. *sulfur*, sulphur], 1, *Chem.*, a yellow, brittle, crystalline element [symbol S], found native and in combination, as in sulphides and sulphates, in various parts of the world: used in the manufacture of gunpowder and sulphuric acid, as a disinfectant and fungicide, in medicine, etc.: also called *brimstone;* 2, a pale, greenish yellow color: *Entom.*, any of various small yellow butterflies, usually spotted or streaked with black: **flowers of sulphur,** a yellow, powdery form of sulphur:—*v.t.* to apply sulphur to; fume with sulphur; as, to *sulphur* a plant. Also, **sul'fur.**—*adj.* **sul'phur-y.**

sul-phu-rate (sŭl'fū-rāt), *adj.* mixed with, consisting of, or like, sulphur:—*n. Chem.*, a sulphide; as, *sulphurate* of antimony:—*v.t.* (-rāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], *Chem.*, 1, to treat, or combine, with sulphur; 2, to subject to the action of sulphur. Also, **sul'fu-rate.**—*n.* **sul"phu-ra'tion.**

sul-phur-bot-tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt"ŭm), *n.* a species (*Balænoptera musculus*)



SULPHUR-BOTTOM WHALE (1/80)

of finback whale, or rorqual, the largest of all the whales, sometimes 85 feet long: found in the North Atlantic.

sul-phu-re-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *adj. Chem.*, consisting of, saturated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur. Also, **sul-fu're-ous.**

sul-phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n. Chem.*, a compound of sulphur with another element or radical: now called *sulphide.* Also, **sul'fu-ret.**

sul-phu-ret-ed (sŭl'fū-rĕt"ĕd), *adj.* having sulphur in combination: **sulphureted hydrogen,** hydrogen sulphide, a colorless gas with a characteristic odor of rotten eggs. Also, **sul'phu-ret"ted; sul'fu-ret"ed; sul'fu-ret"ted.**

sul-phu-ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *adj. Chem.*, of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur: **sulphuric acid,** a dense, oily, colorless, highly acid liquid, prepared in several strengths for commercial use, and extensively used in manufacturing processes: commonly known as *oil of vitriol.* Also, **sul-fu'ric.**

sul-phur-ize (sŭl'fŭr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to treat or combine with sulphur; 2, to disinfect, bleach, etc., by means of sulphur fumes. Also, **sul'fur-ize.**

sul-phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs), *adj.* 1, *Chem.*, of or pertaining to sulphur; containing, or saturated with, sulphur; hence, 2, figuratively, fiery; heated: **sulphurous acid,** *Chem.*, an acid formed by the solution of sulphur dioxide in water, very unstable or probably not existing in the free state, forming a series of stable salts known as *sulphites.* Also, **sul'fur-ous.**

sul-tan (sŭl'tăn; *Arab.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [Arab. = king], a Mohammedan ruler: *Ornith.*, 1, the purple gallinule, a gorgeously colored member of the rail family found in tropical and subtropical America: also called *sultana* and *sultan bird;* 2, a titmouselike bird of the Himalayas, having the breast and upper parts black, and the crest and the rest of the body brilliant yellow; 3, a domestic hen of pure white plumage and beautifully crested head, with the legs and toes heavily feathered; *Bot.*, either of two garden flowers (*Centaurea moschata* and *Centaurea odorata*) of the composite family, with purple, white, or yellow blossoms: usually called *sweet sultan:* **Sultan,** formerly, the emperor of Turkey.

sul-ta-na (sŭl-tä'nȧ; sŭl-tā'nȧ), *n.* [It., fem. of *sultano*, sultan], 1, the wife, or often the daughter, mother, or sister, of a sultan; 2, a mistress, especially of a king or prince; 3, a seedless raisin grown in and near Smyrna: *Ornith.*, the sultan, or purple gallinule: also called *sultan bird.*

sul-tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* [see **sultan**], the authority or territory of a Mohammedan ruler.

sul-tan-ship (sŭl'tăn-shĭp"), *n.* the authority, rank, or office of a Mohammedan ruler.

sul-try (sŭl'trĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -trier, *superl.* -triest], [< obs. *sulter*, to swelter, perh. var. of *swelter*, q.v.], 1, giving out great, oppressive heat; hot; burning; as, a *sultry* sun; 2, very hot, close, moist and oppressive, as weather.—*adv.* **sul'tri-ly.**—*n.* **sul'tri-ness.**

Su-lu (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [< Malay *Suluk*, Sulu], 1, one of a Moro tribe inhabiting the Sulu archipelago; 2, the language of this tribe.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [< A.F. *summe, somme* < Lat. *summa (res)*, the highest (thing)], 1, the total of two or more numbers, quantities, substances, or the like; the whole; all; 2, a quantity; an indefinite amount, as of money; 3, summary; compendium; chief substance; as, the *sum* of the evidence; 4, utmost degree; maximum amount; highest point; hence, height; fulfilment; as, the *sum* of happiness: *Arith.*, 1, an example or problem to be solved; 2, the amount resulting from addition; as, 5 is the *sum* of 3+2:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* summed (sŭmd), *p.pr.* summing], 1, to add into one total amount, as a column of figures: usually with *up;* 2, to condense into a few words; summarize concisely: usually with *up;* as, to *sum* up a case:—*v.i.* to review and restate concisely the chief points of evidence, an argument, or the like: with *up.*—*n.* **sum'mer.**

su-mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk), *n.* [O.F. < Arab. *summāq*, sumac], *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Rhus*) of plants of the cashew family, including various trees, shrubs, and vines, of which certain species, as the poison sumac (also called *poison elder* and *poison dogwood*) and the poison ivy (also called *poison oak*), produce a severe skin rash; 2, the dried leaves and roots of certain species used in tanning and dyeing. Also, **su'mach.**

Su-ma-tran (sōō-mä'trăn), *adj.* [< *Sumatra*], pertaining to Sumatra or its inhabitants:—*n.* a native of Sumatra.

sum-ma-rize (sŭm'ȧ-rīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], [see **summary**], to state briefly or concisely; sum up; present a summary of.—*n.* **sum"ma-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'-; -rī-zā'-).

sum-ma-ry (sŭm'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *summarium*, summary < *summa*, sum], a brief account containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; an abridgment; a compendium; as, a *summary* of a law case:—*adj.* 1, giving only the general idea or ideas; brief; compact; concise; 2, dispensing with all needless delay or formality; instantly executed; as, the crime deserves *summary* punishment.—*adv.* **sum'ma-ri-ly.**—*n.* **sum'ma-ri-ness.**

sum-ma-tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *summatio (-onis)* < Lat. *summare (-atus)*, to sum up < *summa*, sum], 1, the act or process of finding a

sum or total; 2, that which is added up; a total or aggregate: *Math.*, the act or process of finding the sum of a series or the limit which such sum approaches.

[1]sum-mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *sumor*, summer <Aryan source], in any region, that one of the four seasons of the year, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, when the sun shines most directly; hence, the hottest three months, varying with the climate: in the United States generally considered as June, July, and August: *Astron.*, in the northern hemisphere, the period from the summer solstice, about June 21st, to the autumnal equinox, about September 22d; in the southern hemisphere, the period coinciding with the northern astronomical winter: *Poet.*, 1, a year of life; as, a maid of three *summers*; 2, a happy and prosperous period:—*v.i.* to pass or spend the summer; as, to *summer* abroad:—*v.t.* to care or provide for during the summer:—*adj.* of, pertaining to, or happening in, the summer season.—*adj.* **sum'mer-y.**

[2]sum-mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* [<A.F. *sumer*, *somer* <L.L. *sagmarius*, pack horse; beam <Gk. *sagma*, packsaddle], *Arch.*, 1, the capstone of a column from which an arch springs, or on which a lintel rests; 2, a lintel; 3, in old English architecture, a bearing beam; specifically, a large horizontal timber supporting the floor joists: now called *girder*.

sum-mer-house (sŭm'ẽr-hous"), *n.* [[1]*summer* +*house*], a small, rustic, open building for rest or shade in a garden or park.

sum-mer squash any of various squashes raised for immediate use, as the crookneck and the cymling (see *squash*, illus.).

sum-mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [<O.F. *somet*, *sumet*, dim. of *som*, *sum*, top <Lat. *summus*, highest], 1, the highest elevation; the top or highest point, as of a mountain; 2, the highest degree; complete fulfilment; as, the *summit* of one's hopes.

sum-mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v.t.* [<O.F. *somondre*, to call, summon <Lat. *summonēre*, to hint, suggest <*sub-*, secretly+*monēre*, to advise], 1, to call by authority; command to appear at a certain time or place, as in court; 2, to send for; call; bid; invite; 3, to rouse to exertion; excite; encourage: usually with *up*; as, to *summon* up all one's strength: *Law*, 1, to notify that a lawsuit has been instituted; 2, to order to appear in court on a specified date; *Mil.*, to call upon to surrender.—*n.* **sum'mon-er.**

Syn. arraign. (See call.)

sum-mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *n.* [*pl.* summonses (-ŭn-zĕz)], an official call to appear, or to attend to some duty: *Law*, 1, an order or notice to appear in court on a certain day; also, 2, a paper or document containing such a notice; as, to serve a witness with a *summons*; *Mil.*, a demand to surrender.

***sum-mum bo-num** (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm), [Lat. = the highest good], *Ethics*, the chief, or supreme, good.

sump (sŭmp), *n.* [Eng. dial. <M.L.G. *sump* or M.H.G. *sumpf*, swamp], 1, *Mining*, the lowest portion of a shaft, in which water is allowed to collect and from which it may be pumped from the mine; 2, a similar reservoir, as the bottom of the crank case in a gasoline engine, where the oil collects.

sump-ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *som(m)etier*, driver of pack horse, ult. <L.L. *sagmarius*, pack horse: see [2]**summer**], an animal, usually a horse or mule, for carrying packs or burdens: *Obs.*, 1, the driver of such an animal; also, 2, the pack carried.

sump-tu-a-ry (sŭmp'tū-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *sumptus*, expenditure <*sumere*, to consume, spend], pertaining to, or regulating, expenses, or the spending of money: **sumptuary laws**, formerly, laws enacted by the state to restrict private expenditure, as on dress or other luxuries, or to regulate prices of commodities or wages.

sump-tu-ous (sŭmp'tū-ŭs), *adj.* 1, involving or indicating lavish expenditure; costly; hence, 2, luxurious; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* feast.—*adv.* **sump'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **sump'tu-ous-ness.**

sun (sŭn), *n.* [<A.S. *sunne*, sun <Aryan source], 1, *Astron.*, the central body of the solar system, round which the earth and other planets revolve under the force of its attraction: an incandescent mass of gas about 92,800,000 miles from the earth, with a mass 330,000 times, and a volume 1,300,000 times, that of the earth, and a diameter of 866,000 miles; 2, *Astron.*, any heavenly body like our sun, especially one that is the center of a system of planets, satellites, etc.; 3, figuratively, anything like the sun in brightness or as a source of warmth, animation, etc.; 4, sunshine; the light and heat given out by the sun; hence, a day; 5, sunrise; also, sunset: *Poet.*, 1, the time occupied by the earth in its revolution about the sun; a year; also, 2, a time of happiness and prosperity; life; existence; as, his *sun* is set:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sunned (sŭnd), *p.pr.* sunning], to expose to the sun's rays for warming, drying, sterilizing, or bleaching purposes.

Sun. *abbr.* Sunday, the first day of the week (also, S.; Sund.).

sun-beam (sŭn'bēm"), *n.* [*sun*+*beam*], a ray of sunlight.

sun-bon-net (sŭn'bŏn"ĕt), *n.* [*sun*+*bonnet*], a woman's or child's bonnet of light material, having a brim projecting about the face, and a cape at the back, for protection from the sun.

sun-burn (sŭn'bŭrn"), *n.* [*sun*+[2]*burn*], an inflammation or discoloration of the skin caused by exposure to the sun:—*v.t.* to tan, burn, or discolor, as the face, by exposure to the sun:—*v.i.* to become tanned, discolored, or burned, by exposure to the sun.—*p.adj.* **sun'burnt"**; **sun'burned".**

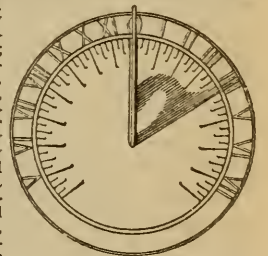
sun-dae (sŭn'dā), *n.* [source uncertain], a serving of ice cream covered with a sauce or sirup and, sometimes, crushed fruit or nuts.

Sun-day (sŭn'dā), *n.* [<A.S. *sunnandæg*, a transl. of L.L. *dies solis*, a transl. of Gk. *hēmera hēliou*, day of the sun], the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day:—*adj.* pertaining to, or happening on, Sunday.

Sun-day school 1, a school in which religious instruction is given on Sundays; 2, the members, collectively, of such a school. Also called *Sabbath School*.

sun-der (sŭn'dẽr), *v.t.* [<A.S. *syndrian*, *sundrian*, to sunder], to divide or rend; break; separate:—*v.i.* to become separated or broken apart; be severed:—*n.* separation into parts; division; severance: used chiefly in the phrase, in *sunder*.

sun-dew (sŭn'dū"), *n.* [*sun*+*dew*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Drosera*) of bog plants, whose leaves are covered with hairs, secreting a sticky fluid by which they capture small insects for food; also, any plant of the sundew family (*Droseraceæ*).



SUNDIAL

sun-di-al (sŭn'dī"ăl), *n.* [*sun*+*dial*], an instrument for showing the time of day by the position of the shadow cast by a pointer, called a gnomon, or style, on a dial or diagram (cf. *gnomon*, illus.): *Bot.*, the wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), a plant of the pea family found locally in the eastern United States.

sun disk *Egypt. Archæol.*, a winged disk symbolic of the sun god, Ra.

sun dog *Meteor.*, 1, a mock sun, or parhelion, a bright spot of light near the sun, sometimes colored, caused by refraction from ice crystals in the air; 2, a small or fragmentary rainbow near the horizon. Also, *n.* **sun'dog".**

SUN DISK of the sun god, Ra.

sun-down (sŭn'doun"), *n.* [*sun*+[3]*down*], 1, sunset; 2, the time of sunset; 3, in the United States, a hat with a wide brim to shade the face.

sun-dries (sŭn'drĭz), *n.pl.* [see **sundry**], many and various articles or matters too minute or numerous to be individually specified.

sun-dry (sŭn'drĭ), *adj.* [<A.S. *syndrig*, separate, special, private: see **sunder**], various; several; as, *sundry* reasons.

sun-fish (sŭn'fĭsh"), *n.* [*sun*+*fish*], 1, a stubby, almost tailless fish (*Mola mola*), one of the largest of all fishes, reaching nearly a ton in weight, found in most warm seas (see *Pisces*, illus.); 2, any of various small, American fresh-water fishes resembling the perch.

sun-flow-er (sŭn'flou"-ẽr), *n.* [*sun*+*flower*], *Bot.*, 1, any of various plants of a genus (*Helianthus*) of the composite family, especially the tall, straight-stemmed garden species (*H. annuus*), having large leaves and circular, flattened, showy heads with yellow ray flowers, the oily seeds of which are used for

SUNFLOWER (1/8)

poultry food, medicine for horses, etc.; 2, any of various other plants, so called because of their resemblance to the sunflower or because of their opening in the sun.

sung (sŭng), past participle and, *Archaic*, past tense of the irregular verb *sing*.

sunk (sŭngk), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sink*.

sunk-en (sŭngk'n), *adj.* [see **sink**], 1, lying beneath the surface, especially on the bottom of the sea or other body of water; 2, fallen or pressed down; depressed; on a lower level or pitch; as, *sunken* gardens; 3, hollow; as, *sunken* eyes or cheeks.

sun-less (sŭn'lĕs), *adj.* [see **sun**], 1, without the sun's light and heat; hence, 2, cold and dark; cheerless.—*adv.* **sun'less-ly.**—*n.* **sun'less-ness.**

sun-light (sŭn'līt″), *n.* [*sun*+*light*], the light of the sun.

sunn (sŭn), *n.* [< Hind. *san* < Sans. *çana*, hempen], *Bot.*, 1, a valuable East Indian plant, the fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp in the manufacture of ropes, cables, cordage, nets, etc.; 2, the fiber of this plant: also called *sunn hemp*.

sun-ny (sŭn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* sunnier, *superl.* sunniest], [see **sun**], 1, pertaining to, proceeding from, or like, the sun; hence, bright; warm; cheerful; as, a *sunny* disposition; 2, filled with, or exposed to, the warmth and direct light of the sun; as, the *sunny* side of the street.—*adv.* **sun'ni-ly.**—*n.* **sun'ni-ness.**

sun-proof (sŭn'prōōf″), *adj.* [*sun*+*proof*], 1, impervious to the rays of the sun; 2, unaffected by sunlight: said of colors which do not fade when exposed to sunlight.

sun-rise (sŭn'rīz″), *n.* [*sun*+*rise*], 1, the daily appearance of the sun above the horizon; 2, with respect to a given place, the time at which the sun first appears; 3, the glow in the sky accompanying the rising sun; 4, the east; the region where the sun rises.

sun-set (sŭn'sĕt″), *n.* [*sun*+*set*], 1, the daily disappearance of the sun below the horizon, with respect to a given place; 2, the coloring of the sky during that time; 3, the time at which the sun disappears; twilight; 4, the west.

sun-shade (sŭn'shād″), *n.* [*sun*+*shade*], 1, anything used as a protection against the light or heat of the sun, as an awning, or hat with a wide brim; 2, a parasol or sun umbrella.

sun-shine (sŭn'shīn″), *n.* [*sun*+*shine*], 1, the light or rays of the sun; also, the place where they fall; the light and warmth of the sun's rays; hence, 2, brightness; cheeriness.—*adj.* **sun'shin″y.**

sun spot *Astron.*, one of the dark patches or spots visible on the sun's disk, supposed to be of the nature of a cyclonic storm in the sun's atmosphere. Also, *n.* **sun'spot″.**

sun-stroke (sŭn'strōk″), *n.* [*sun*+*stroke*], *Pathol.*, acute prostration, often fatal, caused by exposure to the sun or to other intense heat: marked by high temperature of the skin, convulsions, etc.

sun-up (sŭn'ŭp″), *n.* [*sun*+*up*], *Colloq.* or *Dial.*, in the United States, sunrise.

sun-ward (sŭn'wĕrd), *adj.* [*sun*+*-ward*], facing, or looking toward, the sun:—*adv.* toward the sun. Also, *adv.* **sun'wards** (-wĕrdz).

sun-wise (sŭn'wīz″), *adv.* [*sun*+*-wise*], in the direction of the apparent motion of the sun.

sup (sŭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* supped (sŭpt), *p.pr.* supping], [< A.S. *sūpan*, to take in liquid a little at a time], to take (liquid) into the mouth a little at a time, with the lips; sip: *Obs.*, to furnish with, or invite to, supper:—*v.i.* [< O.F. *soper*, *super*, to take supper], 1, to take the evening meal, or supper; 2, to take in small quantities of food, especially liquids, with the lips; sip:—*n.* a small mouthful of liquid; a sip.

sup. *abbr.* 1, [Lat. *supra*], above; 2, superior (also, **super.**); 3, superlative (also, **superl.**); 4, supine; 5, supplement (also, **supp.**); 6, supreme (also, **supr.**):—**Sup. Ct.**, 1, Superior Court; 2, Supreme Court.

su-per (sū'pĕr), *n.* [abbr. of *supernumerary*, q.v.], a supernumerary; specifically, in theatrical slang, a supernumerary actor, or person employed to appear without a speaking part, as in mob scenes.

su per- *prefix*, [Lat. = above], over, beyond, above, in excess, used: 1, in reference to place, to give the idea of above, over, on; as, *super*ciliary; *super*position; 2, in reference to rank, authority, etc., to give the idea of above, over, superior to; as, *super*intendent; 3, in reference to degree, to give the idea of beyond, in addition to, more than; in excess of; as, *super*civilized; *super*critical; *super*man; 4, in reference to quantity or amount, to give the idea of unusually large; in great quantity; as, *super*abundance.

su-per-a-ble (sū'pĕr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *superare*, to overcome], capable of being overcome or surmounted, as difficulties.

su-per-a-bun-dance (sū″pĕr-ȧ-bŭn'dȧns), *n.* [*super-* + *abundance*], 1, the state of being in excess; 2, an amount much greater than is sufficient; more than enough; redundancy.—*adj.* **su″per-a-bun'dant.**—*adv.* **su″per-a-bun'dant-ly.**

su-per-an-nu-ate (sū″pĕr-ăn'ū-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< L.L. *superannatus*, more than a year old: said of cattle < Lat. *super annum*, beyond a year], 1, to impair or render unfit by age: chiefly used in the past participle; 2, to dismiss or discard; specifically, to retire or pension because of old age or weakness.

su-per-an-nu-a-tion (sū″pĕr-ăn″ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, disqualification for service on account of old age, infirmity, or arrival at a certain age; 2, discharge from service with a pension granted on account of long service, old age, or infirmity.

su-perb (sū-pûrb'), *adj.* [< Lat. *superbus*, proud], 1, grand; proud; stately; most impressive; as, a *superb* residence; 2, costly; rich; elegant; as, *superb* attire.—*adv.* **su-perb'ly.**—*n.* **su-perb'ness.**

su-per-car-go (sū″pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* [*super-*+*cargo*], *Com.*, an agent on a merchant ship, in charge of its cargo and business during voyages.

su-per-cil-i-a-ry (sū″pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *supercilium*, eyebrow < *super*, over + *cilium*, eyelid], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the region of the eyebrow; as, the *superciliary* ridge.

su-per-cil-i-ous (sū″pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *superciliosus*, with raised eyebrows < *supercilium*, eyebrow], contemptuously haughty; proud; arrogantly indifferent to the rights of others; as, a *supercilious* air or manner.—*adv.* **su″per-cil'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **su″per-cil'i-ous-ness.**

Syn. contemptuous, disdainful, superlor, haughty.

su-per-con-duc-tiv-i-ty (sū″pĕr-kŏn″dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*super-*+*conduct*], *Elec.*, the property possessed by some metals at extremely low temperatures of losing almost completely their electrical resistance.

su-per-dom-i-nant (sū″pĕr-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* [*super-*+*dominant*], *Mus.*, the tone above the dominant; the sixth tone in an ascending diatonic scale: also called *submediant*.

su-per-dread-nought (sū″pĕr-drĕd'nôt″), *n.* [*super-*+*dreadnought*], *Nav.*, one of a class of battleships of greater size and speed and heavier armament than those of the dreadnought class; one of the most powerful of fighting ships.

su-per-em-i-nent (sū″pĕr-ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt), *adj.* [*super-*+*eminent*], of surpassing excellence: excelling others.

su-per-er-o-ga-tion (sū″pĕr-ĕr″ō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *supererogare*, to pay out more than is expected < *super*, over + *erogare* (*-atus*), to pay out], 1, the doing of more than duty requires; hence, 2, a superfluity: *R. C. Theol.*, the performance of good acts not imposed under obligation.

su-per-e-rog-a-to-ry (sū″pĕr-ē-rŏg'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, performed beyond what is required by duty; hence, 2, superfluous.

su-per-fam-i-ly (sū″pĕr-făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* [*super-*+*family*], *Biol.*, a classification of animals or plants above *family* but below *order*.

su-per-fi-cial (sū″pĕr-fĭsh'ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *superficialis* < Lat. *super*, over + *facies*, face], 1, of, pertaining to, or being on, the surface; shallow; 2, reaching or understanding only what is apparent, or on the surface; lacking depth of understanding or wisdom; not profound; as, a *superficial* insight.—*adv.* **su″per-fi'cial-ly.**—*n.* **su″per-fi'cial-ness.**

su-per-fi-ci-al-i-ty (sū″pĕr-fĭsh″ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being shallow, or of lacking depth; shallowness; 2, that which is shallow; an obvious or superficial fact, character, thing, etc.

su-per-fi-ci-es (sū″pĕr-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh'ēz), *n.* [Lat. < *super*, over + *facies*, face], the surface, or outside part, of anything: *Civil Law*, 1, the right to land, held by perpetual or long-term lease, for which an annual rent may be paid; 2, the right to anything on this land so connected by natural or artificial means as to form a part of it, as houses, trees, etc.

su-per-fine (sū″pĕr-fīn), *adj.* [*super-*+[2]*fine*], 1, *Com.*, of the very choicest quality; very fine or good; 2, very subtle or delicate; overnice; as, a *superfine* distinction.—*n.* **su″per-fine'ness.**

su-per-flu-i-ty (sū″pĕr-flōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **superfluous**], 1, the state of being more than is needed or wanted; 2, something beyond what is needed or wanted; superabundance.

Syn. excess, exuberance, superabundance. *Excess* in anything oversteps due limits; as, an *excess* of trouble, happiness, baggage. *Excess* often carries an

unfavorable connotation; as, *excess* in eating or drinking; carrying every enthusiasm to *excess*. *Superfluity* is a kind of *excess;* it names that which goes unnecessarily or undesirably beyond want or need; a *superfluity* of words drowns the thought therein; a *superfluity* of food means waste.

su-per-flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *super*, over + *fluere*, to flow], being more than is needed or wanted; excessive; redundant; needless: *Rare*, possessing more than is needed.—*adv.* **su-per'flu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **su-per'flu-ous-ness.**

su-per-heat (sū″pĕr-hēt′), *v.t.* [*super-* + *heat*], to overheat; heat to an extreme degree: *Phys.*, **1**, to raise (a vapor, especially steam) above the temperature required for the maintenance of a dry gaseous condition at the given pressure; **2**, to raise (a liquid) to a temperature above the boiling point without conversion into vapor.—*n.* **su″per-heat′er.**

su-per-het-er-o-dyne (sū″pĕr-hĕt′ĕr-ō-dīn), *n.* [*super-* + *heterodyne*], *Rad.*, a type of receiving apparatus involving the production of radio-frequent beat notes.

su-per-hu-man (sū″pĕr-hū′măn), *adj.* [*super-* + *human*], **1**, above or beyond what is human, or like the nature of man; as, *superhuman* skill or strength; hence, **2**, divine; miraculous; supernatural.—*adv.* **su″per-hu′man-ly.**

su-per-im-pose (sū″pĕr-ĭm-pōz′), *v.t.* [*super-* + *impose*], to lay (something) on something else.—*n.* **su″per-im″po-si′tion.**

su-per-in-cum-bent (sū″pĕr-ĭn-kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* [*super-* + *incumbent*], lying or resting on something else.—*n.* **su″per-in-cum′bence; su″per-in-cum′ben-cy.**

su-per-in-duce (sū″pĕr-ĭn-dūs′), *v.t.* [*super-* + *induce*], to bring in, as an addition to something else; give rise to, or develop in addition to, something else.—*n.* **su″per-in-duc′tion** (-dŭk′shŭn).

su-per-in-tend (sū″pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd′), *v.t.* [*super-* + *intend*], to have, or exercise, the charge or oversight of; direct or control; supervise.

su-per-in-tend-ence (sū″pĕr-ĭn-tĕn′dĕns), *n.* the act or right of managing; supervision; control.—*n.* **su″per-in-tend′en-cy.**

su-per-in-tend-ent (sū″pĕr-ĭn-tĕn′dĕnt), *n.* one who manages or controls an institution, business, or the like; an overseer; director; an officer in charge of some specific service; as, the *superintendent* of a mill:—*adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the office, period of holding office, or duties, of a manager, director, etc.; **2**, managing; directing; overseeing.

su-pe-ri-or (sū-pē′rĭ-ĕr), *adj.* [Lat. = higher < *super*, above], **1**, higher or above in place or position; more elevated; **2**, higher in rank, dignity, or office; **3**, of higher or better quality; preferable; finer; **4**, greater in quantity or number; hence, **5**, above making concessions or yielding (to something); unaffected (by something); with *to;* as, *superior* to petty jealousies; **6**, pretending to greater rank or dignity than others; arrogant; as, to put on *superior* airs; **7**, higher in a series or classification; hence, more complete, comprehensive, or embracing; as, a species is *superior* to a variety: *Bot.*, situated over or above another part or organ; *Print.*, set somewhat above the level of the line, as the 2 in x^2 or ^2base:—*n.* one who surpasses another, as in power, ability, rank, or in any good quality or trait: *Eccl.*, the head of a religious order or house; as, the mother *superior* of a convent; *Print.*, a superior letter, figure, or character.—*adv.* **su-pe′ri-or-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* paramount, dominant, principal, foremost.

su-pe-ri-or-i-ty (sū-pē″rĭ-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ) *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state or quality of being superior, or higher, as in rank, dignity, position, or character; predominancy; preëminence; excellence.

su-per-la-tive (sū-pûr′lă-tĭv), *adj.* [< Lat. *super*, above + *latus*, borne, p.p. of *ferre*, to carry], superior to all others; highest in degree; as, *superlative* wisdom: *Gram.*, expressing the highest degree or amount: said of a form of comparison of adjectives and adverbs:—*n.* the highest degree of excellence: *Gram.*, the highest degree of comparison of an adjective or adverb, or a word exhibiting this degree, as *highest, best, most beautiful* (see page xvii).—*adv.* **su-per′la-tive-ly.**—*n.* **su-per′la-tive-ness.**

su-per-man (sū-pûr′măn″), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn″)], [*super-* + *man*], **1**, a hypothetical, superior being; man evolved to a plane where he is beyond good and evil: conceived by Nietzsche and other philosophers as the result toward which evolution should tend; hence, **2**, any superior man.

su-per-nal (sū-pûr′năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *supernus*, above < *super*, above], **1**, pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; **2**, pertaining to things above; celestial; exalted; heavenly

su-per-na-tant (sū″pĕr-nā′tănt), *adj.* [*super-* + *natant*], floating on the surface, as grease, leaves, or driftwood on water.

su-per-nat-u-ral (sū″pĕr-năt′ū-răl), *adj.* [*super-* + *natural*], being outside, or exceeding, the forces or laws of nature; above, or superior to, the sequences of cause and effect in natural law; miraculous:—*n.* that which is superior to the recognized forces or laws of nature.—*adv.* **su″per-nat′u-ral-ly.**

su-per-nat-u-ral-ism (sū″pĕr-năt′ū-răl-ĭzm), *n.* the fact or quality of being outside the laws of nature: *Philos.*, the doctrine of, or belief in, a personal God, supreme in, and superior to, nature, who controls and directs its forces: opposite of *naturalism;* *Theol.*, the doctrine that this control and direction, as exercised by God, was responsible for the miracles related in the Bible, and continues to direct the forces of nature: opposite of *rationalism.*

su-per-nor-mal (sū″pĕr-nôr′măl), *adj.* [*super-* + *normal*], above normal; exceptionally superior; as, *supernormal* intelligence.

su-per-nu-mer-a-ry (sū″pĕr-nū′mĕr-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *super numerum*, above the number: applied to soldiers beyond a full legion], **1**, a person or thing beyond the regular, necessary, or usual, number; especially, **2**, a person not on the regular staff of employees or officials, but employed as a temporary assistant or as a substitute for another in case of need; **3**, an actor employed, from time to time, merely to appear in mob scenes, spectacles, etc., with no speaking part:—*adj.* **1**, exceeding the number stated or required; **2**, being more than is needed, wanted, or usual; superfluous.

su-per-phos-phate (sū″pĕr-fŏs′fāt), *n.* [*super-* + *phosphate*], **1**, *Chem.*, a phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with a base; **2**, in commerce, any of various phosphates used as fertilizers, such as bone, bone black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase solubility.

su-per-pose (sū″pĕr-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* -posing], [< Fr. *superposer*, to place upon < Lat. *super*, above + Fr. *poser*, to place < Lat. *pausare*, to halt, pause; see ¹*pose*], to lay or place above or on something.—*adj.* **su″per-pos′a-ble.**

su-per-po-si-tion (sū″pĕr-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [*super-* + *position*], the act of laying or placing a thing over or upon something else: *Geol.*, the deposition of one stratum upon another; *Geom.*, the imagined process of placing one figure upon another, so that corresponding parts exactly coincide.

su-per-sat-u-ra-tion (sū″pĕr-săt″ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [*super-* + *saturate*], *Phys.*, an unstable condition of a vapor or solution, in which the density of the vapor or dissolved substance is in excess of that which is normally in equilibrium under the given conditions.—*v.t.* **su″per-sat′u-rate.**

su-per-scribe (sū″pĕr-skrīb′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd′), *p.pr.* -scribing], [< Lat. *super*, above + *scribere* (*scriptus*), to write], **1**, to write or engrave on the outside or top of; **2**, to direct or address on the cover or outside, as an envelope.

su-per-scrip-tion (sū″pĕr-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of writing or engraving on the outside or top of something; **2**, that which is written or engraved on the outside or top; an inscription; especially, the address on a letter or envelope.

su-per-sede (sū″pĕr-sēd′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seded, *p.pr.* -seding], [< Lat. *super*, above + *sedēre* (*sessus*), to sit], **1**, to take the place of; displace or supplant; **2**, to set aside; make void; as, it is impossible to *supersede* certain laws of nature; **3**, to remove and put another in the place of.—*n.* **su″per-sed′er.**—*n.* **su″per-se′dure.**—*n.* **su″per-ses′sion.**

su-per-se-de-as (sū″pĕr-sē′dē-ăs), *n.* [Lat. = you shall desist], *Law*, a writ having the effect of staying, or delaying, a proceeding, as in suspending the execution of a judgment.

su-per-son-ic (sū″pĕr-sŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *super*, above + *sonus*, sound], in radiotelegraphy, above audition: designating a vibration with a frequency too high to be detected by the ear.

su-per-sti-tion (sū″pĕr-stĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *superstitio* (*-onis*), a standing over < *super*, over + *stare*, to stand], **1**, irrational fear of, or reverence for, the unknown, mysterious, or supernatural; **2**, a belief, act, or practice, or a system of beliefs and practices, often of a religious nature, based on fear or credulity; excessive religious scruples; also, any popular belief in the power of omens, signs, charms, etc.; **3**, any belief regarded by others as irrational; as, social or political *superstitions.*

su-per-sti-tious (sū″pĕr-stĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to, believing in, or influenced

by, excessive fear of, or reverence for, the unknown or mysterious; attaching great occult power to omens, signs, charms, etc.; 2, resulting from such fear or reverence; as, *superstitious* rites and observances.—*adv.* **su″per-sti′tious-ly.**—*n.* **su″per-sti′tious-ness.**

su-per-struc-ture (sū″pẽr-strŭk′tūr), *n.* [*super-*+*structure*], 1, any structure built on something else; 2, a building above the basement or foundation; 3, loosely, any part of a building in relation to the part upon which it is built; 4, the part of a ship built above the main deck.

su-per-tax (sū′pẽr-tăks″), *n.* [*super-*+*tax*], *Fin.*, a tax imposed in addition to an ordinary tax; specifically, a tax imposed upon incomes.

su-per-ton-ic (sū″pẽr-tŏn′ĭk), *n.* [*super-*+*tonic*], *Mus.*, the note next above the tonic.

su-per-vene (sū″pẽr-vēn′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vened (-vēnd′), *p.pr.* -vening], [< Lat. *super*, over+*venire*, to come], 1, to come as something extraneous or additional; 2, to happen as an interruption or to follow closely upon something.—*adj.* **su″per-ven′ient.**—*n.* **su″per-ven′tion.**

su-per-vise (sū″pẽr-vīz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vised (-vīzd′), *p.pr.* -vising], [< Lat. *super*, over+*vidēre* (*visus*), to see], to oversee; superintend; direct with authority: *Obs.*, to read over.

su-per-vi-sion (sū″pẽr-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* 1, the act of inspecting with authority; 2, the authority to oversee and direct, or duty of oversight.

su-per-vi-sor (sū″pẽr-vī′zẽr), *n.* an overseer or superintendent; inspector: *Obs.*, an onlooker.—*n.* **su″per-vi′sor-ship.**

su-per-vi-so-ry (sū″pẽr-vī′zō-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to, or exercising, general oversight or superintendence.

su-pi-nate (sū′pĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *supinare* (*-atus*), to bend backward], *Anat.*, to turn or cause to turn (the extended hand) palm upward:—*v.i.* to be turned upward.—*n.* **su″pi-na′tion.**

[1]**su-pine** (sū-pīn′; sū′pīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *supinus*, on the back], 1, lying on the back; lying face upward: opposite of *prone*; 2, inclining backward; sloping; 3, careless; indifferent; listless; mentally or morally torpid.—*adv.* **su-pine′ly.**—*n.* **su-pine′ness.**

[2]**su-pine** (sū′pīn), *n.* [< Lat. *supinum* (*verbum*), a supine (word): see [1]**supine**], *Gram.*, a part of the Latin verb, in reality a verbal noun, formed from the stem of the past participle.

sup-per (sŭp′ẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *soper*, *super*, supper < *souper*, to sup], the evening meal; the last meal of the day, following dinner: *Bib.*, the main meal of the day: **Last Supper**, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his betrayal and death:—*v.i.* to eat the evening meal.

sup-plant (sŭ-plănt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *supplantare*, to trip up < *sub*, under+*planta*, sole of the foot], to displace and take, or put another in, the place of, often by craft or cunning; supersede: *Obs.*, 1, to trip or cause to stumble; hence, to ruin; overthrow secretly; 2, to remove.—*n.* **sup-plant′er.**

sup-ple (sŭp′l), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *supplex*, bending under < *sub*, under+*plic-*, root of *plicare*, to fold], 1, easily bent; flexible; as, *supple* leather; lithe; 2, submissive; yielding; lacking in strength of character; as, a *supple* nature; 3, artfully bending to the humor of others; fawning; flattering; obsequious:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* suppled (-ld), *p.pr.* suppling], 1, to make soft and flexible, as leather; 2, to make obedient and submissive, as a horse to the touch of the rein:—*v.i.* to grow soft and flexible.—*n.* **sup′ple-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* limber, pliant, elastic. (See flexible.)

sup-ple-ment (sŭp′lĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *supplementum* < *supplēre*, to supply], that which completes, or adds to, something already made; especially, a part added to a book or paper to complete it, or to correct its errors: *Math.*, the angle which, added to a given angle, forms a straight angle [180°]; also, the arc which, added to a given arc, forms a semicircle [180°]:—*v.t.* (-mĕnt), to complete by supplying what is lacking; add something to.

sup-ple-men-tal (sŭp″lĕ-mĕn′tăl), *adj.* serving to provide what is lacking; additional; as, a *supplemental* clause in a document.

sup-ple-men-ta-ry (sŭp″lĕ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* additional; supplemental; as, *supplementary* evidence: *Math.*, totaling 180 degrees, when added: said of angles or arcs.

sup-pli-ance (sŭp′lĭ-ăns), *n.* [see **suppliant**], the act of entreating earnestly and humbly; urgent prayer or supplication.

sup-pli-ant (sŭp′lĭ-ănt), *adj.* [< Fr. *supplier* < Lat. *supplicare*: see **supplicate**], 1, asking earnestly and humbly; beseeching; entreating; suing; 2, expressive of entreaty or humble supplication; as, bend the *suppliant* knee:—*n.* a humble petitioner.

sup-pli-cant (sŭp′lĭ-kănt), *adj.* [see **supplicate**], asking humbly; beseeching:—*n.* one who entreats earnestly and humbly; a suppliant.

sup-pli-cate (sŭp′lĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *supplicare* (*-atus*), to supplicate < *sub*, down+*plicare* (*-atus*), to bend], 1, to seek earnestly by prayer or humble entreaty; as, to *supplicate* pardon; 2, to beseech humbly; as, to *supplicate* God:—*v.i.* to make supplication.

sup-pli-ca-tion (sŭp″lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of entreating or asking humbly and earnestly; 2, humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

sup-pli-ca-to-ry (sŭp′lĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* expressing, or containing, earnest and humble entreaty; as, a *supplicatory* manner or appeal.

sup-ply (sŭ-plī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* supplied (-plīd′), *p.pr.* supplying], [< O.F. *souppleier* < Lat. *supplēre* < *sub*, from under+*plēre*, to fill], 1, to furnish with what is needed or required; provide for or satisfy: often with *with*; as, to *supply* a people with food: 2, to give; furnish; provide; as, to *supply* food for a people: 3, to fill temporarily, as a pulpit; 4, to meet or make up for; as, to *supply* a need or loss:—*n.* [*pl.* supplies (-plīz′)], 1, the act of providing or furnishing what is needed or desired; 2, that which is needed or furnished; an amount sufficient for use or need; 3, the amount of any article on hand; stock; store; 4, one who serves temporarily or substitutes for another, especially a minister: *pl.* 1, daily necessaries, as water or food, ready for distribution and use, as for the army; 2, in Great Britain, a grant of money provided by Parliament to defray government expenses: *Econ.*, the quantity of goods actually offered on the market at a definitely quoted price:—*adj.* of or pertaining to, containing, carrying, or regulating, a supply or supplies; as, a *supply* train.—*n.* **sup-pli′er.**

sup-port (sŭ-pōrt′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, from under+*portare*, to carry], 1, to bear the weight of; uphold; as, columns *support* the roof; 2, to endure; tolerate; bear; suffer; as, to *support* pain; 3, to keep from sinking; encourage; help: as, to *support* the spirits or courage; 4, to make good; establish the truth of; confirm; as, to *support* an accusation of theft; 5, to aid, favor, or defend; back up; as, to *support* a political party; 6, to keep up; carry on; as, to *support* a discussion; 7, to provide for; bear the expense of; as, to *support* a child; 8, to escort; attend; as, to *support* a candidate on some public occasion: *Theat.*, to act a subordinate part to; as, to *support* a star; also, to act (a part):—*n.* 1, the act of maintaining or upholding; 2, one who or that which maintains or upholds; a prop; pillar; 3, maintenance; livelihood; aid; 4, one who bears expense, as of a family: *Theat.*, a person or a company of persons acting, in subordinate or minor parts, with a star.

Syn., *v.* maintain, prop, carry, sustain, patronize, encourage, substantiate, hold, cherish, assist.

sup-port-a-ble (sŭ-pōr′tȧ-bl), *adj.* 1, bearable; endurable; 2, capable of being upheld by argument or reason; maintainable, as a theory.—*adv.* **sup-port′a-bly.**—*n.* **sup-port′a-ble-ness.**

sup-port-er (sŭ-pōr′tẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which maintains or upholds; 2, one who aids, favors, or defends, as a party: *Her.*, one of the two figures of mythical or living creatures standing on either side of some escutcheons (see *heraldry*, illus.).

sup-pos-a-ble (sŭ-pōz′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **suppose**], capable of being assumed; not altogether unlikely; believable.—*adv.* **sup-pos′a-bly.**

sup-pose (sŭ-pōz′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* supposed (-pōzd′), *p.pr.* supposing], [< Lat. *sub*, under+*pausare*, to pause: see [1]**pose**], 1, to assume as a probability; formulate as a working hypothesis, as in argument; 2, to accept as true; imagine; believe; think; 3, to involve; imply; require as a condition; as, creation *supposes* a creator:—*v.i.* to make or form a supposition; think; imagine.—*n.* **sup-pos′er.**

Syn. think, deem, guess, conjecture, surmise.

sup-posed (sŭ-pōzd′), *p.adj.* believed or accepted as true; imagined: often implying false belief.—*adv.* **sup-pos′ed-ly** (-pōz′ĕd-lĭ).

sup-po-si-tion (sŭp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *supponere* (*-positus*), to substitute < *sub*, under+*ponere*, to place], 1, the act of assuming a probability, or the probability which is assumed; a presumption; as, on the *supposition* that the train would arrive as usual; 2, the act of formulating, for the sake of argument, a proposition without regard to its truth or falsity; also, the proposition formed; hypothesis; 3, more loosely, conjecture; surmise; suspicion; belief.—*adj.* **sup″po-si′tion-al.**—*adv.* **sup″po-si′tion-al-ly.**

Syn. guess, conjecture, surmise, opinion.

sup-pos-i-ti-tious (sŭ-pŏz″ĭ-tĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* **1,** substituted fraudulently; false; counterfeit; **2,** conjectural; assumed; hypothetical.—*adv.* **sup-pos″i-ti′tious-ly.**—*n.* **sup-pos″i-ti′tious-ness.**

sup-pos-i-tive (sŭ-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *adj.* including or implying supposition; assumed to be true:—*n. Gram.*, a conjunction implying or designating condition, conjecture, or the like, as *if* or *provided.*

sup-pos-i-to-ry (sŭ-pŏz′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *suppositorium*, that which is placed beneath < Lat. *supponere:* see **supposition**], *Med.*, a solid, medicated preparation, melting at the body temperature, designed for insertion into some cavity or passage of the body, as into the rectum.

sup-press (sŭ-prĕs′), *v.t.* [< Lat. *sub*, down + *premere* (*pressus*), to press], **1,** to subdue by force; crush; as, to *suppress* a rebellion; **2,** to keep in; restrain; as, to *suppress* a groan; **3,** to conceal; withhold the knowledge of; also, to stop the publication of; **4,** to check or stop, as a hemorrhage: *Psych.*, to repress.—*n.* **sup-press′er; sup-pres′sor.**

sup-pres-sion (sŭ-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of crushing, checking, or subduing by force; **2,** also, the state of being subdued, crushed, or checked; restraint; destruction; **3,** the act of concealing or withholding from publication; **4,** stoppage or obstruction, as of a hemorrhage: *Psych.*, repression.

sup-pres-sive (sŭ-prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* tending to crush, subdue, check, or conceal.

sup-pu-rate (sŭp′ū-rāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *suppurare* (*-atus*) < *sub*, underneath + *pus* (*puris*), pus], *Pathol.*, to form pus; fester; gather.—*n.* **sup″pu-ra′tion.**—*adj.* **sup′pu-ra-tive.**

su-pra- *prefix*, [Lat. = above], **1,** over; above; as, *supra*renal; **2,** beyond; superior to; as, *supra*mundane: opposite of *infra-*.

su-pra-mun-dane (sū″prā-mŭn′dān), *adj.* [*supra-* + *mundane*], above or superior to the world or worldly things: *Philos.*, belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural.

su-pra-re-nal (sū″prā-rē′năl), *adj.* [*supra-* + *renal*], above the kidneys: **supra-renal gland, capsule, or body,** *Anat.*, a small, ductless gland situated, in mammals, near each kidney: used, especially those from sheep, as a source of adrenaline.

su-prem-a-cy (sū-prĕm′ă-sĭ), *n.* [see **supreme**], **1,** the state of being supreme, or in the highest position of authority or power; **2,** the supreme, or highest, authority, power, or jurisdiction.
Syn. domination, ascendancy, mastery, victory.

su-preme (sū-prēm′), *adj.* [< Lat. *supremus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, above], **1,** highest in power or authority; as, a *supreme* ruler or court; **2,** highest in degree; greatest possible; utmost; as, *supreme* sacrifice: **the Supreme Being,** God: the Deity: **Supreme Court,** in the United States, generally, any of several appellate courts having supervisory jurisdiction over inferior courts; especially, the highest court in the national judiciary, consisting, as at present constituted, of a chief justice, and eight associate justices.—*adv.* **su-preme′ly.**—*n.* **su-preme′ness.**

Supt. *abbr.* superintendent, the manager or director of some enterprise, institution, or the like.

sur- *prefix*, **1,** [O.F. < Lat. *super*, above], over; beyond; as, *sur*coat; *sur*charge; **2,** a form of *sub-*.

su-rah (sōō′rä; sū′rä), *n.* [prob. a var. of *Surat*, a town in India], a soft, twilled silk material, usually of a single color without any pattern, used for women's garments: also called *surah silk.*

su-ral (sū′răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *sura*, calf of the leg], *Anat.*, of, pertaining to, or situated in, the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* arteries.

sur-base (sûr′bās″), *n.* [*sur-* + *base*], *Arch.*, **1,** the molding or cornice around the top of a pedestal, or where a masonry wall rests on its foundation, or basement wall; **2,** in interior architecture, the molding along the top of a wainscot, sometimes called a chair rail, or along the top of a baseboard.

SURBASE
a, surbase; *b*, baseboard; *c*, base molding.

sur-cease (sûr-sēs′), *n.* [< O.F. *sursis*, p.p. of *surseoir*, to refrain, < Lat. *supersedēre*, to supersede], final end; discontinuance; stop:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* *Archaic*, to end finally.

sur-charge (sûr-chärj′), *n.* [*sur-* + *charge*], **1,** an excessive charge, load, or burden; a charge beyond what is just and right; **2,** a charge in excess of what is immediately needed, as of electricity; **3,** an additional or secondary printing stamped over the face of a postage stamp giving a new valuation, date, etc.: *Law*, **1,** the proof of the omission, in an account, of items for which credit should have been given; **2,** an extra charge levied against one guilty of not making a due return of taxes; *Econ.*, a price demanded in excess of the usual, or customary, price:—*v.t.* **1,** to charge with a burden, load, etc., in excess of what is due; overload; overburden; **2,** to charge in excess of immediate need, as a battery with electricity; **3,** to stamp (a postage stamp) with a new printing: *Law*, **1,** to levy an extra charge against (a person guilty of not making due return of taxes); **2,** to prove or show an omission in (an account), as of items for which credit should have been given; **3,** to overstock; put more cattle into, as a common, than a person has a right to; *Econ.*, to overcharge; ask a higher price than is usual.—*n.* **sur-charg′er** (-chär′jĕr).

sur-cin-gle (sûr′sĭng″gl), *n.* [< O.F. *surcengle* < Lat. *super*, over + *cingula*, girdle], a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse or other animal to secure the saddle, blanket, etc.: *Eccl.*, the girdle of a cassock, or long garment worn by clergymen under the surplice.

sur-coat (sûr′kōt″), *n.* [*sur-* + *coat*], **1,** a coat or cloak worn over another coat or garment; **2,** especially, the long, loose garment, often brilliantly adorned or emblazoned with heraldic arms, worn by medieval knights over their armor.

surd (sûrd), *adj.* [< Lat. *surdus*, deaf; silent, mute], *Alg.*, incapable of being expressed in rational numbers; involving surds; irrational; *Phon.*, uttered, as certain consonants, with the breath and without voice or tone: opposite of *sonant: Obs.*, deaf:—*n. Alg.*, an indicated root of a number which cannot be obtained exactly, as $\sqrt{15}$: *Phon.*, one of the consonant sounds, *p, f, s, t, k*, uttered with the breath and without voice: opposite of *sonant.*

sure (shōōr), *adj.* [*comp.* surer, *superl.* surest], [< O.F. *seur* < Lat. *securus*, secure < *se-*, without + *cura*, care], **1,** knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt; positive; certain; as, I am *sure* I recognized him; **2,** known beyond question; as, a *sure* fact; **3,** certain to be or happen: with *to*; as, *sure* to succeed; **4,** certain to find or retain: with *of*; as, *sure* of a welcome, of his loyalty; **5,** dependable; reliable; as, this letter goes by a *sure* hand; **6,** firm; steady; infallible; as, *sure* footing: *Obs.*, **1,** safe; secure; **2,** betrothed:—*adv. Colloq.*, surely; doubtless; certainly.—*n.* **sure′ness.**
Syn., adj. assured, actual, positive, authentic, real.

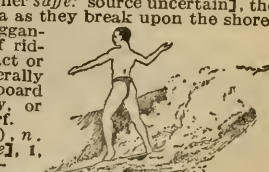
sure-foot-ed (shōōr′-fo͝ot″ĕd), *adj.* **1,** not likely to fall or stumble; secure of foot; **2,** hence, not likely to make a mistake; trustworthy.—*adv.* **sure″-foot′ed-ly.**—*n.* **sure″-foot′ed-ness.**

sure-ly (shōōr′lĭ), *adv.* **1,** certainly; doubtless; without risk or doubt; infallibly; **2,** firmly; safely; securely; without danger.

sure-ty (shōōr′tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state of being certain or sure; certainty; **2,** that which makes sure; reason or ground of security; as, his industry is the *surety* of his employment; **3,** security against loss or damage, or as a pledge for payment of a debt, fulfillment of an obligation, etc.; also, the person who pledges himself as security or as guarantor; **4,** hence, a sponsor; as, the *surety* at a baptism; specifically, *Law*, **1,** the security, or bail, deposited as guaranty for another's payment of a debt, or performance of some particular act; **2,** a person who has made himself responsible for another who remains primarily liable for the payment of a debt, settlement of a claim, etc.; one who makes himself responsible for the appearance of another in court on a specified date; a bondsman; one who goes bail for another: *Obs.*, security; safety:—*v.t. Obs.*, to act as guarantor, or sponsor, for.

sure-ty-ship (shōōr′tĭ-shĭp), *n. Law*, responsibility for another's obligation, as a debt.

surf (sûrf), *n.* [< earlier *suffe:* source uncertain], the waves of the sea as they break upon the shore:


SURF RIDING

surf board, a flat, toboggan-like board, used in surf riding: **surf riding,** the act or sport of riding, generally while standing, on a board as it is washed in by, or towed through, the surf.

sur-face (sûr′fās), *n.* [*sur-* + *face*], **1,** the outside part of anything that has length, breadth, and thickness; one of the faces of a solid; the exterior; of liquids, the exposed upper boundary; **2,** hence, the external or outward appearance; as, all looks well on the *surface: Geom.*, a magnitude having length and breadth, but no thickness: **surface tension,** *Phys.*, a molecular force by virtue of which the surface of a liquid acts

like an elastic membrane, tending to reduce the liquid to a form having the least possible surface area; **surface plate**, a flat plate of metal used as a standard of flatness; a planometer; **surface of revolution**, *Geom.*, a surface generated by the revolution of a line about an axis: —*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the exterior; **2**, hence, superficial; insincere; as, *surface* loyalty.

surf-boat (sûrf′bōt″), *n.* [*surf* + *boat*], a strong, buoyant boat for riding through the surf.

sur-feit (sûr′fit), *n.* [< O.F. *surfait*, excess, ult. < Lat. *super*, over + *factum*, deed < *facere*, to do], **1**, excessive indulgence in anything, as in eating; **2**, an excess; an excessive amount, as of food or flattery; **3**, a morbid condition caused by excessive eating; **4**, the discomfort or disgust, as nausea, resulting from excess in anything; satiety: *Med.*, urticaria, an inflammatory skin disease characterized by temporary pimples and intense itching; hives:—*v.t.* to feed to excess, or otherwise satiate; cloy; glut: often used reflexively:—*v.i.* to overindulge, as in eating.—*n.* **sur′feit-er.**

Syn., *v.* glut, sate, cloy, satiate. (See satisfy.)

sur-fu-sion (sûr-fū′zhŭn), *n.* [contr. of *superfusion* < *super-* + *ifuse*], *Phys.*, the abnormal condition of a liquid which has been undercooled, or cooled below its freezing point without solidifying.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [prob. < O.F. *sourge-*, present stem of *sourdre* < Lat. *surgere*, to rise], **1**, a large wave or billow; a great roll of water; swell; **2**, a great rolling motion; sweep or rush, as of a mob:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* surged (sûrjd), *p.pr.* surging], to move heavily; rise high and roll with a great swelling motion; swell, as waves: —*v.t. Naut.*, to let go or slacken suddenly.—*adj.* **surg′y.**

sur-geon (sûr′jŭn), *n.* [< O.F. *surgien* < *serurgien*, surgeon < *chirurgia*, surgery: see **surgery**], **1**, one who treats injuries, deformities, or diseases by manual or operative procedures; a person trained for the practice of surgery; **2**, an officer of the Medical Department of the army or navy: now usually given a military title, as captain, etc., according to rank: *Zoöl.*, any of several fishes, occurring in tropical waters, with lancelike spines on the sides near the base of the tail: also called *surgeon fish*: **surgeon general**, **1**, the chief medical officer of the United States army, with rank of major general; **2**, the corresponding officer in the navy, with rank of rear admiral; **3**, the chief of the United States Public Health Service, in the Treasury Department, with the relative rank of brigadier general; **4**, in the British army, any of the ten members of the Army Medical Staff.—*abbr.* **Surg.**

sur-ger-y (sûr′jĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-iz)], [< O.F. *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, *chirurgie* < L.L. *chirurgia* < Gk. *kheirourgia*, skill with the hands, surgery < *kheir*, hand + *ergein*, to work], **1**, that branch of medical science dealing with the treatment of injuries, deformities, or diseases by manual or operative procedures; operative therapeutics; **2**, a place for surgical operating or experimenting.

sur-gi-cal (sûr′jĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to surgery, or the science of healing by manual or operative procedures; **2**, of or pertaining to surgeons.—*adv.* **sur′gi-cal-ly.**

su-ri-cate (sū′rĭ-kāt), *n.* [< Fr. *surikate* < nat. Afr. name], a small mammal of South Africa, related to the mongooses and civets, living in rock crevices, caves, or its own burrows: often kept as a pet.

sur-loin (sûr′loin″), *n.* [see **sirloin**], the upper portion of a loin of beef. See **sir′loin**″, *Pfd. S.*

sur-ly (sûr′lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [perh. < A.S. *sūr*, sour, acid, or var. of obs. *sirly*, lordly, contemptuous < *sir*, q.v.], **1**, gloomily ill-humored; morose; crabbed; persistently ill-natured; as, a *surly* disposition; **2**, uncivil; gruff; rude and abrupt, as an answer; **3**, rough; stormy, as the elements: *Obs.*, very haughty; arrogant.—*adv.* **sur′li-ly.**—*n.* **sur′li-ness.**

Syn. churlish, rude, gruff, cross. (See sullen, gloomy.)

sur-mise (sûr-mīz′), *n.* [< A.F. *surmettre*, to accuse, ult. < Lat. *super*, on + *mittere* (*missus*), to put], a thought or supposition based upon little evidence; a conjecture; guess:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mised (-mīzd′), *p.pr.* -mising], to imagine or infer without sufficient evidence; suppose; guess; conjecture:—*v.i.* to make a guess; infer on insufficient evidence.

sur-mount (sûr-mount′), *v.t.* [< O.F. *surmonter*, ult. < Lat. *super*, over + *mons* (*montis*), mountain], **1**, to mount up on, or pass over by mounting, as a rampart; **2**, to cover the top of; crown; **3**, to overcome, as difficulties: *Obs.*, **1**, to surpass; excel; **2**, to overtop.—*adj.* **sur-mount′a-ble.**—*n.* **sur-mount′er.**

Syn. conquer, master, overcome. (See vanquish.)

sur-name (sûr′nām″), *n.* [partial transl. of M.E. *surnom*, surname: *sur-* < Fr. *sur* < Lat. *super*, over, above + Eng. *name*], **1**, originally, an additional name, often descriptive, added to the Christian name, as Charles *the Bold*; **2**, in modern times, the last, or family, name, shared by all members of the same family:—*v.t.* (sûr′nām″; sûr-nām′), to call by an additional name; give a surname to.

sur-pass (sûr-pas′), *v.t.* [< Fr. *surpasser* < Lat. *super*, over + *passus*, a step], **1**, to exceed; **2**, to excel.—*adj.* **sur-pass′a-ble.**—*p.adj.* **sur-pass′ing.** —*adv.* **sur-pass′ing-ly.**—*n.* **sur-pass′ing-ness.**

sur-plice (sûr′plĭs), *n.* [< A.F. *surpliz* < Lat. *super*, over + L.L. *pellicia*, fur garment < Lat. *pellis*, skin], a loose, outer linen garment with wide sleeves, worn over the cassock by priests and the choir of ritualistic churches at divine service (see *vestment*, illus.).

sur-plus (sûr′plŭs), *n.* [< Lat. *super*, over + *plus*, more], that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *Econ.*, the excess of goods over immediate demand; *Fin.*, **1**, the excess of public revenue over the fiscal expenditure; **2**, in the balance sheet, excess assets over capital and liabilities; profit left over after all obligations have been met and all dividends paid, to be set aside as reserve assets: opposite of *deficit*:—*adj.* in excess of what is needed.

sur-plus-age (sûr′plŭs-ăj), *n.* that which remains over and above requirements: *Law*, in a pleading, any irrelevant matter.

sur-prise (sûr-prīz′), *n.* [< O.F. *surprendre* < Lat. *super*, upon + *prehendere* (*-hensus*), to seize], **1**, the act of coming upon, or taking, unexpectedly; **2**, the feeling or emotion excited by what is sudden and strange; wonder; astonishment; **3**, a sudden or unexpected event, fact, or thing, as a gift or a visit:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -prised (-prīzd′), *p.pr.* -prising], **1**, to take or capture unawares; attack without notice; as, to *surprise* the enemy; **2**, to come upon (a person) unexpectedly; **3**, to strike with wonder or confusion by something unusual, unfamiliar, or the like; **4**, to lead to do something unawares; as, to *surprise* a thief into confessing.—*n.* **sur-pris′al.**

Syn., *v.* amaze, dumfound, bewilder, perplex; *n.* amazement, astonishment, consternation, bewilderment.

sur-pris-ing (sûr-prīz′ĭng), *p.adj.* causing wonder or astonishment; unexpected; striking; extraordinary; as, *surprising* news; *surprising* talent.—*adv.* **sur-pris′ing-ly.**—*n.* **sur-pris′ing-ness.**

sur-re-al-ism (sû-rē′ăl-ĭzm), *n.* [< Fr. *surréalisme*, surrealism], a movement in modern art which attempts to show the activities of the subconscious mind by means of images that frequently, as in a dream, are without apparent order.—*adj.* and *n.* **sur-re′al-ist.**—*adj.* **sur-re″al-is′tic.**

sur-re-but-tal (sûr″rē-bŭt′ăl), *n.* [*sur-* + *rebut*], *Law*, the act of testifying in order to support or strengthen a rebutter (see *pleadings*).

sur-re-but-ter (sûr″rē-bŭt′ĕr), *n.* *Law*, the answer of the plaintiff in a case to the rebutter of the defendant (see *pleadings*).

sur-re-join-der (sûr″rē-join′dĕr), *n.* [*sur-* + *rejoin*], *Law*, the answer made by a plaintiff to the defendant's rejoinder (see *pleadings*).

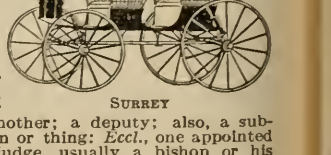
sur-ren-der (sŭ-rĕn′dĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *surrendre*, to deliver into hands of justice < Lat. *super*, over + *reddere*, to give back], the act of yielding, or giving up, oneself or a thing into the power or possession of another:—*v.t.* **1**, to yield, under pressure, to the power of another; give up possession of, on compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an army or arms; **2**, to resign possession of; give up; relinquish; as, to *surrender* one's claim to property; **3**, to yield to any instinct, emotion, influence, or the like: used reflexively; as, to *surrender* oneself to sorrow:—*v.i.* to yield; give up oneself or a thing into the power of another.

Syn., *v.* abandon, relinquish, quit, give up, yield.

sur-rep-ti-tious (sûr″ĕp-tish′ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *surripere* (*-reptus*), to suppress < *sub*, under + *rapere*, to snatch], done by stealth, or by secret or improper means; clandestine; as, a *surreptitious* whisper.—*adv.* **sur″rep-ti′tious-ly.**

Syn. furtive, sly, secret, clandestine, unauthorized. —*Ant.* open, undisguised, authorized, overt.

sur-rey (sûr′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* surreys (-iz)], [< *Surrey*, a shire of England, where first made], a light, four-wheeled carriage with two seats, both facing forward.



SURREY

sur-ro-gate (sûr′ō-gāt), *n.* [< Lat. *surrogare* (*-atus*) < *sub*, in place of another + *rogare*, to ask], a person appointed or deputed to act for another; a deputy; also, a substitute, either a person or thing: *Eccl.*, one appointed by an ecclesiastical judge, usually a bishop or his

chancellor, to act in his place; *Law*, in New York State and certain other States, a court officer who deals with the probating, or proving, of wills, and the administration of estates.

sur-round (sŭ-round'), *v.t.* [<O.F. *souronder*, to overflow; surpass<Lat. *super*, over +*undare*, to rise in waves<*unda*, wave], to inclose on all sides; encompass; form a border around: *Mil.*, to inclose with hostile intent; invest; besiege, as a fortress or city: *Obs.*, to circumnavigate.

Syn. encircle, encompass, compass, environ.

sur-round-ings (sŭ-round'ingz), *n.pl.* the things, conditions, or general circumstances that make up an environment.

sur-tax (sûr'tăks"), *n.* [*sur-*+*tax*], *Fin.*, a tax in addition to a normal tax, as that on large incomes above the tax on all incomes:—*v.t.* (sûr'tăks"; sûr-tăks'), to impose a surtax upon.

sur-tout (sûr-tōōt'; -tōō'), *n.* [Fr.<*sur*, over+*tout*, all], a man's wide-skirted overcoat with tight-fitting waist, reaching below the knees.

sur-veil-lance (sûr-vāl'yăns; sûr-vāl'ăns), *n.* [Fr.<*surveiller*<Lat. *super*, over +*vigilare*, to watch], close watch; oversight; spying; superintendence; inspection; as, police *surveillance*.

sur-veil-lant (sûr-vāl'yănt; -vāl'ănt), *n.* an inspector; spy:—*adj. Rare*, watchful.

sur-vey (sûr-vā'), *v.t.* [<A.F. *surveier*<Lat. *super*, over+*vidēre*, to see], **1**, to look at, as from a height; view broadly; as, to *survey* a landscape; **2**, to inspect; examine closely with respect to condition, value, etc.; appraise; as, to *survey* a factory: *Surveying*, to measure and determine exactly, by applying the rules of geometry and trigonometry, the area, contour, dimensions, etc., of, as of a tract of land:—*n.* (sûr'vā; sûr-vā'), a general or comprehensive view or examination of the chief features of anything: *Surveying*, **1**, the act or process of determining, by the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry, the exact measurements, contour, position, etc., of any part of the earth's surface; **2**, an accurate plan and description of any district, based on such methods; **3**, the department or corps in charge of this work.

Syn., *n.* inspection, examination, review, prospect.

sur-vey-ing (sûr-vā'ing), *n.* **1**, the act, business, or science of a surveyor of land; **2**, the art of mapping a surveyed region (see *topography*, App. I).

sur-vey-or (sûr-vā'ĕr), *n.* **1**, an expert who determines the exact measurements, contour, position, value, etc., of any piece of land; **2**, any official inspector of some particular office, business, etc.; as, *surveyor* of weights and measures; also, a person who superintends and directs all inspectors, weighers, etc.: *Com.*, in the United States, a customs inspector in charge of the duties, tolls, or imports levied on imported commodities.

sur-viv-al (sûr-vīv'ăl), *n.* [see **survive**], **1**, the act or fact of living or continuing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances of the original surroundings; **2**, any use, custom, belief, or thing of an earlier period, continuing to a given time: **survival of the fittest**, *Biol.*, the persistence, through the operation of natural selection, of those forms of animal and plant life best adjusted to their environments.

sur-vive (sûr-vīv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vived (-vīvd'), *p.pr.* -viving], [<Lat. *super*, over+*vivere*, to live], to live longer than (another); outlive; live past or through (an event, state, etc.):—*v.i.* to remain alive or in existence; outlive another person or thing.

sur-viv-or (sûr-vīv'ĕr), *n.* one who outlives another person or a time, event, or thing: *Law*, that one of two or more designated persons having a joint interest, as in an estate or inheritance, who outlives the other or others.—*n.* **sur-viv'or-ship.**

sus- *prefix*, [<*subs*, var. of Lat. *sub*, under], used before *c*, *t*, *p*: see *sub-*.

sus-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (sŭ-sĕp"tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **susceptible**], the state or quality of receiving impressions, or of being easily affected; capacity for deep feeling; sensitiveness: *Magnetism*, the capability of a substance to become magnetized when placed in a magnetic field: measured by the ratio of the intensity of magnetization to the strength of the field producing it.

Syn. sensibility, impressionableness. (See feeling.)

sus-cep-ti-ble (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bl), *adj.* [<L.L. *susceptibilis*<Lat. *suscipere* (-*ceptus*), to take, assume<*subs*, on+*capere*, to take], **1**, capable of being changed, influenced, or easily affected; open, accessible, or sensitive: with *of* or *to*; as, *susceptible* to flattery; **2**, impressible; sensitive to emotional impressions.—*adj.* **sus-cep'tive.**—*n.* **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness.** —*adv.* **sus-cep'ti-bly.**

Syn. yielding, sensitive, impressionable.

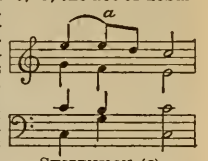
sus-pect (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *suspicere* (-*pectus*), to suspect<*subs*, under+*specere*, to look], **1**, to infer on insufficient grounds; imagine to exist; conjecture; surmise; as, I *suspect* illness kept her at home; **2**, to believe in the possible guilt of, without having sufficient proof or evidence; **3**, to consider as questionable; doubt; mistrust; as, to *suspect* a report:—*v.i.* to imagine something as possible, especially something evil; be suspicious:—*n.* a person believed, but the proved, to be guilty of some crime.

sus-pend (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *subs*, under, on +*pendere* (*pensus*), to hang], **1**, to fasten to something, or hold, so as to cause to hang down; **2**, to hold as if hanging, as the air holds clouds; **3**, to defer; withhold action concerning; as, to *suspend* sentence; **4**, to cause to cease for a time, as any operation; annul temporarily, as a law; **5**, to debar, or keep out, temporarily, from some privilege, function, or office, as a pupil from school: *Com.*, to fail to meet, as some financial obligation; as, to *suspend* payment:—*v.i.* to stop operations for a time; specifically, *Com.*, to stop payments temporarily or fail to meet one's financial obligations: said of a business.

sus-pend-er (sŭs-pĕn'dĕr), *n.* one who or that which holds in place, holds back, or holds up: *pl.* two supporting straps or bands, passing over the shoulders, for holding up the trousers.

sus-pense (sŭs-pĕns'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision: *Law*, suspension; temporary interruption or delay of a man's right, privilege, etc.: *Archaic*, the state of being suspended; cessation; pause.

sus-pen-sion (sŭs-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of hanging, or state of being hung, from a support; also, a floating or depending unattached, as of dust in air; **2**, the act of holding back or delaying; as, *suspension* of judgment; **3**, the act of debarring, or state of being debarred, from a position, office, privileges, etc.; **4**, the act of interrupting or temporarily stopping; as, *suspension* of business or payments, hostilities, or a law; **5**, a contrivance by which something is suspended, or hung; **6**, the condition of a solid distributed in very fine particles throughout a fluid: *Law*, the temporary deprivation of a right, privilege, etc.; as, the *suspension* of the right of habeas corpus during war time; *Mus.*, the prolonging of a tone or tones in one chord over into the following chord, thereby producing a dissonance which must be resolved by lowering the prolonged tone one degree; also, the tone or tones so prolonged.



SUSPENSION (*a*)

Syn. discontinuance, intermission, adjournment.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE RIVER

sus-pen-sion bridge a bridge, the roadway of which is hung, without support from below, from cables which are stretched across the interval to be bridged (see also *bridge*, illus.).

sus-pen-sive (sŭs-pĕn'sĭv), *adj.* **1**, deferring, delaying, or temporarily stopping the operation of something; as, a *suspensive* veto; **2**, undecided in mind; doubtful; hesitating.

sus-pen-soid (sŭs-pĕn'soid), *n.* *Chem.*, a colloidal solution in which the particles held in suspension are solid: distinguished from *emulsoid*, in which the particles held in suspension are of a liquid insoluble in the medium (see *colloidal*).

sus-pen-so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sō-rĭ), *adj.* **1**, *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, fitting or serving to sustain or suspend, as a ligament; **2**, *Surg.*, supporting, as a bandage; **3**, causing delay; temporarily stopping; as, a *suspensory* veto:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], *Med.*, that which supports a part, as a truss.—*n.* **sus-pen'sor.**

sus-pi-cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *suspicio* (*-onis*) < *suspicere:* see **suspect**], the act of feeling, or of imagining on slight evidence, that something is wrong; mistrust; doubt: *Colloq.*, a very small quantity; hint; as, just a *suspicion* of humor.

Syn. apprehension, misgiving, diffidence, jealousy. (See doubt.)—*Ant.* belief, confidence, assurance.

sus-pi-cion-al (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to suspicion, especially to the suspicion and distrust that are symptomatic of certain forms of insanity.

sus-pi-cious (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1**, inclined to imagine without proof; doubtful; distrustful; **2**, showing, or suggesting, doubt or mistrust; as, a *suspicious* manner; **3**, open to, or exciting, mistrust or suspicion; questionable; as, a *suspicious* act.—*adv.* **sus-pi'cious-ly.**—*n.* **sus-pi'cious-ness.**

sus-pire (sŭs-pīr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pired (-pīrd'), *p.pr.* -piring], [< Lat. *suspirare* < *sub*, under + *spirare*, to breathe], *Poet.* or *Obs.*, to breathe deeply and audibly; sigh.—*n.* *Obs.*, **sus"pi-ra'tion.**

sus-tain (sŭs-tān'), *v.t.* [< O.F. *sustenir* < Lat. *sustinēre* < *subs*, under + *tenēre*, to hold], **1**, to hold up or support, as a weight; **2**, to maintain or keep up; keep going; as, to *sustain* an argument; **3**, to support, or keep alive; as, food *sustains* life; **4**, to undergo; suffer; as, to *sustain* a money loss; **5**, to bear up under; stand up against; as, to *sustain* a blow; **6**, to keep up the courage or spirits of; encourage; comfort; as, his faith *sustained* him; **7**, to prove; confirm; corroborate; as, to *sustain* an accusation with proofs; **8**, to support or admit as just and true; as, to *sustain* an umpire's decision; **9**, to represent satisfactorily, as a part in a play: *Mus.*, to hold or prolong (a tone) for its full value.—*adj.* **sus-tain'a-ble.**—*n.* **sus-tain'er.**

Syn. support, nourish, encourage. (See substantiate.)

sus-tained (sŭs-tānd'), *p.adj.* maintained at a certain, especially a high, pitch or level; uniform; as, *sustained* effort: *Mus.*, prolonged, as a note, to full value: indicated by the term *sostenuto.*

sus-te-nance (sŭs'tē-năns), *n.* **1**, the act of upholding or maintaining; also, maintenance or support; **2**, that which supports life; food.

sus-ten-tac-u-lar (sŭs"tĕn-tăk'ū-lẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *sustentaculum*, a support], *Anat.*, supporting, as fibrous connective tissue.

sus-ten-ta-tion (sŭs"tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *sustentatio* (*-onis*) < *sustentare* (*-atus*), freq. of *sustinēre:* see **sustain**], **1**, preservation or maintenance, as of an estate: **2**, the provision of a person or thing with means of living.—*adj.* **sus'ten-ta-tive.**

su-sur-rate (sū-sŭr'āt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< Lat. *susurrare* (*-atus*), to whisper], *Rare*, to whisper.—*adj.* **su-sur'rant.**—*adj.* **su-sur'rous.**—*n.* **su"sur-ra'tion.**

sut-ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* [< Du. *zoetelaar*, petty tradesman], a person who follows an army and sells food, liquor, etc., to the soldiers.—*n.* **sut'ler-ship.**

su-tra (sōō'trä), *n.* [< Sans. *sūtra*, a thread; later, a set of rules], a precept or pithy saying; also, a collection of them: **Sutras**, *pl.* a collection of aphoristic writings in ancient Sanskrit literature.

sut-tee (sŭ-tē'), *n.* [< Sans. *satī*, faithful wife, fem. of *sat*, good < *as*, to be], a Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is burned to death, on the funeral pyre of her husband, according to an ancient Brahmanic rite; also, such cremation: a practice now abolished in India under British government.

sut-tle (sŭt'l), *adj.* [obs. var. of *subtle*], *Com.*, designating the weight of packed goods after allowance has been made for the weight of the container, and before allowance has been made for waste due to transportation:—*n.* suttle weight.

su-ture (sū'tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *sutura* < *suere* (*sutus*), to sew], **1**, the act of sewing; **2**, a seam or stitch; figuratively, any joining together, as of parts in literary composition: *Anat.*, seamlike junction of two bones, or of the chambers of some shelled animals; especially, any of the serrated, or notched, junctions of the face or skull bones; *Surg.*, **1**, the drawing together of the edges of a wound by stitches; **2**, also, the material used to join these edges, as silk or catgut; *Bot.*, the line where two parts join, as between the divisions of a seed vessel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to join by a suture.—*adj.* **su'tur-al.**

su-ze-rain (sū'zē-rān), *n.* [Fr., formed in imit. of *souverain*, sovereign < *sus*, above < Lat. *susum*, *sursum* < *sub*, from below + *vertere* (*rorsum*, *versum*), to turn], formerly, a feudal lord with authority over vassals who owed him allegiance in return for the use of land: *Pol. Sci.*, a person or state with sovereignty over a semi-independent, internally self-governing state.

su-ze-rain-ty (sū'zē-rān-tĭ), *n.* **1**, the office or dignity of a suzerain, or feudal lord; feudal supremacy; **2**, the relation of a sovereign state to another under its political control.

S. V. *abbr.* [Lat. *sub verbo* (or *voce*)], under the word or title: used in referring to articles in dictionaries or glossaries:—**S. V.**, **1**, [Lat. *Sancta Virgo*], Holy Virgin; **2**, [Lat. *Sanctitas Vestra*], Your Holiness.

Sva-raj (swä-räj'), *n.* [see **swaraj**], in British India, self-government. See **Swa-raj'**, *Pfd. S.*

***svelte** (svĕlt), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *ex-*, out + *rellere*, to pluck], slight; supple; slender; lithe; said of a woman's figure.

Sw. *abbr.* Sweden; Swedish (also, **Swed.**):—**S. W.**, **1**, southwest; southwestern; **2**, Senior Warden.

swab (swŏb), *n.* [< earlier *swabber* < Du. *zwabber*, a swabber; the drudge of a ship: of imit. origin], **1**, a mop for cleaning decks, floors, etc.; **2**, a sponge attached to a handle, as for cleaning the barrel of a gun; **3**, a bit of sponge or absorbent cotton fastened to a handle to clean, or apply medicine to, the mouth, throat, etc.: *Slang*, a big, clumsy fellow; a lout:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swabbed (swŏbd), *p.pr.* swabbing], to clean, or apply medicine to, with a swab. Also, **swob.**—*n.* **swab'ber.**

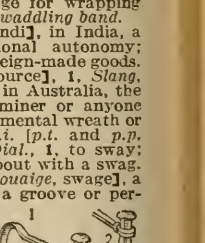
Swa-bi-an (swā'bĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Swabia* < Ger. *Schwaben*, a duchy of medieval Germany < Lat. *Sueri*, the Swabians], of or pertaining to Swabia, anciently called *Allemania*, comprising Baden, Württemberg, and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, or to the dialect of High German spoken there:—*n.* a native, or the dialect, of Swabia.—*abbr.* **Swab.**

swad-dle (swŏd'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swaddled (-ld), *p.pr.* swaddling], [< A.S. *swethel*, a swaddling band], to swathe or wrap closely, with cloths or bandages: used especially of wrapping a newborn baby:—*n.* a strip of cloth or bandage for wrapping around a newborn baby: also called *swaddling band.*

Swa-de-shi (swä-dā'shē), *n.* [Hindi], in India, a movement for national autonomy; specifically, a policy of boycotting foreign-made goods.

swag (swăg), *n.* [prob. < Scand. source], **1**, *Slang*, plundered goods; booty; **2**, in Australia, the bundle of possessions carried by a miner or anyone seeking work; **3**, in furniture, an ornamental wreath or festoon, as of flowers or foliage:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swagged (swăgd), *p.pr.* swagging], *Dial.*, **1**, to sway; **2**, to sag; **3**, in Australia, to tramp about with a swag.

swage (swāj), *n.* [< O.F. *souage*, *souaige*, **swage**], a metal-shaping tool having a groove or perforation into which the metal to be shaped is pressed or hammered: **swage block**, a heavy, variously perforated and grooved block of iron or steel, used for shaping or forming metal objects, as the heads on bolts, etc:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swaged (swājd), *p.pr.* swaging], to shape (metal) with a swage or swage block.



SWAGES (showing top and bottom)
1, spring swage; 2, guide swage; 3, 4, collar swages.

swag-ger (swăg'ẽr), *v.i.* [see **swag**], **1**, to boast noisily; bluster; bully; **2**, to strut with affected superiority; obtrude oneself pompously:—*v.t.* to bully: with *into*, *out of*, etc.:—*n.* **1**, noisy boasting; **2**, an affected or insolent manner of talking or walking; a strut: **swagger stick**, a light cane carried especially by British military men off duty:—*adj.* *Colloq.*, smart; stylish; fashionable.—*n.* **swag'ger-er.**

swain (swān), *n.* [< O.N. *sveinn*, boy, servant], **1**, a young man living in the country; a youthful rustic; **2**, hence, a country gallant or lover; also, a lover or sweetheart in general: *Obs.*, a squire; also, a manservant or retainer.—*adj.* **swain'ish.**

swale (swāl), *n.* [source uncertain], a slight depression in a nearly level region, usually moist, and often with rather rank vegetation, as in certain parts of the western United States.

[1]swal-low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *swalewe*, swallow < O.Teut. source], *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of a widely distributed family (*Hirundinidæ*) of small perching birds, with forked tail, long, pointed wings, and weak legs, useful to man through their destruction of

insects, and noted for swift and graceful flight (see illus.; see also illus. page 92); 2, any of various swifts resembling the swallow, as the chimney swift; 3, a certain breed of domestic pigeon with slender bill and feathered legs.

SWALLOWS: 1, barn swallow; 2, cliff swallow; 3, tree swallow; 4, bank swallow.

²swal-low (swŏl'ō), *v.t.* [< A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow < O.Teut. source], 1, to transfer, by a specific muscular act, from the mouth to the stomach through the esophagus, or gullet; 2, to absorb or take in, in any manner; 3, to cause to disappear; engulf; make away with: usually with *up*; as, the crowd *swallowed* him up; 4, to retract or take back; as, to *swallow* one's boasts; 5, to put up with; bear submissively; as, to *swallow* an insult: *Colloq.*, to believe easily and without proof; accept credulously or implicitly:—*v.i.* to perform the muscular act of taking food, drink, etc., through the gullet:—*n.* 1, the passage between the mouth and the stomach; 2, as much as is taken through this passage by swallowing once; hence, a small amount; a mere taste; 3, the muscular act of swallowing; 4, a funnel-shaped hole in a limestone region: also called *swallow hole*; 5, the space between the grooved edge of the wheel and the frame of a pulley, through which the rope passes.—*n.* **swal'low-er.**

swal-low-tail (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* [*swallow* + *tail*], the tail of a swallow, or a tail with a deep indentation, resembling a swallow's tail in shape: *Entom.*, any of various large butterflies, having the hind wing extended in tail-like form; *Ornith.*, a kind of humming bird with forked tail: *Colloq.*, a man's full-dress evening coat.—*adj.* **swal'low-tailed'.**

SWALLOWTAIL

swam (swăm), past tense of *swim*, which see.

swa-mi (swä'mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mis (-mĭz)], [Hind. = master, possessor, prince], 1, lord: a Hindu title of respectful address; 2, a Hindu teacher, especially of religion. Also, **swa'my.**

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [source uncertain], wet, spongy land; land soaked with water; **swamp fever**, malaria; **swamp magnolia**, a handsome shrub (*Magnolia virginiana*) of the magnolia family: also called *bearer tree* and *sweet bay*:—*v.t.* 1, to submerge in spongy or marshy land; 2, to cause to fill, or to sink by filling, with water; as, to *swamp* a boat; 3, to overwhelm: ruin, as with difficulties or numbers:—*v.i.* 1, to become filled with water and sink, as a boat; 2, to stick or sink in spongy or marshy land; 3, to be overwhelmed or ruined, as by difficulties.—*adj.* **swamp'y.**

swan (swŏn), *n.* [< A.S. *swan*, *swon*, swan < O.Teut. source], 1, any of several large, web-footed, aquatic, gooselike birds, with very long necks, noted for their grace on the water; 2, figuratively, a poet or singer noted for beauty of song or voice: in allusion to the myth that the swan sang sweetly, especially just before death; as, Shakespeare, the *Swan* of Avon: **Swan**, *Astron.*, a northern constellation along the Milky Way: also called *Cygnus*: **swan maiden**, *Myth.*, a fairy maiden who can become a swan by putting on a magic garment of swan's feathers.

SWAN (♃)

swank (swăngk), *n.* [perh. < M.H.G. *swanken*, to sway], *Slang*, swagger; pretentiousness:—*adj.* pretentious; showily fashionable.—*adj.* **swank'y.**

swan's-down (swŏnz'-doun"), *n.* 1, the soft, fine plumage found under the large feathers of the swan, often used in trimming, as on a baby's hood, or for fine powder puffs; 2, a very soft, thick cloth of fine wool; 3, soft-napped cotton flannel; Canton flannel. Also, **swans'down".**

swan-skin (swŏn'skĭn"), *n.* [*swan* + *skin*], 1, the skin of a swan with the down or feathers on it; 2, a kind of fine, twilled flannel.

swan song 1, the swan's fabled song, sung just before death; 2, hence, a last utterance.

swap (swŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swapped (swŏpt), *p.pr.* swapping], [< M.E. *swappen*, to strike: prob. imit.], *Colloq.*, to exchange; barter; as, to *swap* knives:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to barter; trade:—*n.* *Colloq.*, an exchange. Also, **swop.**

Swa-raj (swä-räj'), *n.* [< Sans. *svarāj*, self-ruling], self-government; home rule: applied in British India both to a movement for native home rule within the British Empire and to a more radical movement for complete independence. Also, **Sva-raj'.**

sward (swôrd), *n.* [< A.S. *sweard*, skin], a stretch of land covered thickly with short grass; turf: *Obs.*, a skin; rind, as of bacon:—*v.t.* to cover thickly with short grass:—*v.i.* to be covered with grass.

sware (swâr), *Archaic*, past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *swear*, which see.

¹swarm (swôrm), *n.* [< A.S. *swearm*, swarm of bees or insects < O.Teut. source], 1, a large number of birds, animals, insects, etc., moving together in a body, as around a prey; especially, a throng of tiny insects in motion; as, a *swarm* of ants; 2, a large number of honeybees, accompanied by a queen, leaving one hive to establish a new home in another; also, a colony of bees settled in a hive permanently; 3, a great crowd or multitude in motion; as, a *swarm* of people; also, a great number of inanimate objects:—*v.i.* 1, to throng together in a crowd; move about in great numbers; as, people *swarmed* everywhere; 2, to be crowded or overrun; as, the street *swarms* with people; 3, to leave a hive in a body and make a new colony: said of bees:—*v.t.* to throng or crowd; as, people *swarmed* the streets.

Syn., *n.* body, crowd, swarm, collection. (See herd.)

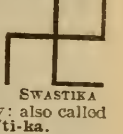
²swarm (swôrm), *v.i.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, 1, to climb up a tree, pole, etc., by grasping with the arms and legs; 2, to scramble up any steep surface:—*v.t.* to shin up, as a tree.

swarth-y (swôr'thĭ; -*th*ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [< A.S. *sweart*, dark, black], of a dark or dusky color; dark-skinned. Also, **swart.**—*adv.* **swarth'i-ly.**—*n.* **swarth'i-ness.**

swash (swŏsh), *v.i.* [imit.], 1, to dash or wash with a splashing sound, as water against rocks; 2, to make a noise as of swords clashing; hence, to bluster or swagger:—*v.t.* to splash (water) about; beat against with a splash:—*n.* 1, swill, or liquid food, for pigs; 2, the action of water dashing against something; also, the water so dashing; 3, a narrow channel between sand banks: also called *swash channel* or *swashway*; 4, a swaggerer: *Slang*, trash.

swash-buck-ler (swŏsh'bŭk"lẽr), *n.* [*swash* + *buckler*], a noisy, blustering bully or ruffian; a swaggerer.—*adj.* **swash'buck"ler-ing.**—*adj.* and *n.* **swash'buck"ling.**

swas-ti-ka (swäs'tĭ-kä), *n.* [< Sans. *svastika* < *svasti*, well-being, luck < *sū*, good + *asti*, being], a religious symbol or ornament, of ancient origin, shaped like four capital L's or gammas joined: used in modern Europe as a symbol of anti-Semitism, and used as the emblem of the National Socialist party in Germany: also called *fylfot*; *gammadion*. Also, **swas'ti-ca**; **svas'ti-ka.**



SWASTIKA

swat (swŏt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swatted, *p.pr.* swatting], [prob. imit.], *Slang*, to strike smartly or violently:—*n.* a smart rap. Also, **swot.**

swatch (swŏch), *n.* [dial. Eng.], *Obs.*, a swath; *Com.*, a pattern; sample, as of cloth:—*v.t.* *Dial.*, to cut off; *Sc.*, to match, as a pattern.

swath (swŏth; swŏth), *n.* [< A.S. *swath*, *swathu*, trace, track], 1, a line or row of grass or grain as cut down and thrown together by the mower; 2, the whole reach of a mowing machine or scythe; 3, the space cut in one course.

swathe (swāth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swathed (swāthd), *p.pr.* swathing], [< A.S. *swathian*, to swathe < *swath*, a shred of cloth], 1, to bind or wrap with a band or bandage; 2, to bind about or inclose; as, to *swathe* oneself in furs:—*n.* a band or bandage.

sway (swā), *v.t.* [prob. < L.G. *swajen*, to be moved hither and thither by the wind], 1, to cause to bend or to move backward and forward, or from side to side; swing; as, the wind *sways* the trees; wield,

as a sword; **2**, to cause to lean to one side; bias or prejudice; as, to *sway* opinion; **3**, to influence by power or moral force; direct; rule; as, to *sway* the lives of a people: *Naut.*, to hoist or raise:—*v.i.* **1**, to be swung to one side by any kind of influence; incline to one side; lean; **2**, to move or swing from side to side; vacillate; **3**, to have weight or influence; direct; rule: *Obs.*, to advance:—*n.* **1**, the act of leaning, or of swinging back and forth; **2**, controlling influence; as, under the *sway* of anger; **3**, hence, rule; dominion; control; as, England holds *sway* in India.

Syn., *v.* swing, oscillate; influence. (See shake.)

sway-backed (swā'bākt"), *adj.* having an abnormally sagging back, as a horse.

swear (swâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore (swōr), or, *Archaic*, sware (swâr), *p.p.* sworn (swōrn), *p.pr.* swearing], [<A.S. *swerian*, to swear], **1**, to make a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some object held sacred, as the Bible, as to the truth of what is affirmed; **2**, to make a solemn vow; promise under oath; **3**, to use profane language; curse; blaspheme: *Law*, **1**, to take oath; **2**, to give evidence or testimony on oath:—*v.t.* **1**, to declare solemnly, with an appeal to God or some sacred object; **2**, to vow or promise solemnly; **3**, to make a sworn affirmation of; as, to *swear* treason against some one; **4**, to utter profanely, as oaths: *Law*, **1**, to cause (a person) to take an oath; bind by an oath; administer an oath to; as, to *swear* witnesses; **2**, to induct into office by administering an oath: often with *in* or *into*; as, to *swear* in a deputy; **3**, to procure upon oath: with *out*; as, to *swear* out a warrant: *Rare*, to appeal to by oath.—*n.* **swear'er.**

Syn. testify, affirm, promise, blaspheme, curse.

sweat (swĕt), *n.* [<M.E. *swet(e)*, sweat<A.S. *swǣtan*, to perspire<*swāt*, sweat], **1**, the moisture that is given off through the pores of the skin; perspiration; **2**, moisture given off by any substance; **3**, the act of perspiring; specifically, that induced by artificial means; **4**, the state of one who gives off perspiration; **5**, the act of causing to perspire or give off moisture, as a short, rapid exercise given to a horse, a process in the treatment of tobacco and hides, or the like: *Colloq.*, **1**, a state of impatience; hurry; **2**, drudgery; toil; as, he cannot stand the *sweat* of it:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* sweat or sweated, *p.pr.* sweating], **1**, to give off moisture through the pores of the skin; **2**, to give off moisture, as hay when packed closely; **3**, to be covered with moisture in drops on the outside: used of objects; as, a glass of ice water *sweats*: *Colloq.*, to labor hard; drudge:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to perspire freely **2**, to exude (moisture) from the pores; **3**, to wet with perspiration; **4**, to force out (moisture) by heat; **5**, to subject to fermentation, as tobacco, hides, etc.; **6**, to deprive of particles of metal, as coins, by shaking in a bag: *Mech.*, **1**, to apply heat to, as solder, until it melts and runs; melt, as solder, and apply between two surfaces that are to be joined; **2**, to unite by such means: *Colloq.*, **1**, to extract information from by insistent questioning; **2**, to employ at hard labor for low and unfair wages; exploit; overwork. —*adv.* **sweat'i-ly.**—*n.* **sweat'i-ness.**—*adj.* **sweat'y.**

sweat-er (swĕt'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a person who overworks and underpays those who work for him; **2**, an outside knitted jacket, with or without sleeves, open or closed down the front, made of wool or silk; **3**, a medicine that induces perspiration; a sudorific.

sweat-ing sys-tem *Com.*, a system of garment manufacture in which unskilled workers are forced to work very hard, usually under insanitary conditions, and at low wages.

sweat-shop (swĕt'shŏp"), *n.* [*sweat*+*shop*], a shop exemplifying the sweating system.

Swed. *abbr.* Sweden; Swedish (also, Sw.): used especially in etymological references.

Swede (swēd), *n.* [M.L.G., prob. <O.N. *Svīthjōthr*, Swedish people], a native of Sweden: **swede**, a rutabaga, or kind of turnip with yellow flesh: also called *Swedish turnip*.—*adj.* **Swed'ish.**

Swe-den-bor-gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<name of founder], pertaining to the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish mystic philosopher and religious teacher and writer, founder of a church called the New Jerusalem Church:—*n.* a member or supporter of this church.—*n.* **Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism.**

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swept (swĕpt), *p.pr.* sweeping], [<M.E. *swepe*, var. of *swope*<A.S. *swāpan*, to sweep], **1**, to brush or clean, as a rug, with a broom or the like; **2**, to remove, or clear away, as dirt, with a brush, broom, or the like; **3**, to drive, flow over, or carry along or off, with force; as, the flood *swept* away the dam; **4**, to pass lightly over or across; as, to *sweep* the strings of a guitar; **5**, to scan or gaze at; traverse or range swiftly; as, to *sweep* the sky; *sweep* the seas; **6**, to carry away, as by enthusiasm; as, he *swept* the crowd off its feet; **7**, to have in line of fire; enfilade: cover; rake:—*v.i.* **1**, to clean or clear away dirt with a broom or brush; **2**, to pass with speed or force; as, the cavalry *swept* down the field; **3**, to move with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* into the room; also, to pass or extend widely or comprehensively; as, the fire *swept* over the prairie; **4**, to lie or extend for a long distance in a continuous line or curve, as, the lawn *sweeps* down to the river:—*n.* **1**, the act of sweeping, clearing out, or getting rid of; as, to make a clean *sweep*; **2**, a sweeping motion; as, the *sweep* of an arm; **3**, the compass or range of something that has, or is regarded as having, such a sweeping motion; as, the *sweep* of a scythe; also, range in general; extent, as of a storm; **4**, a curve, or bend; as, the *sweep* of a drive; **5**, one who cleans chimneys; a chimney sweeper; **6**, a long pole, pivoted to a post, for drawing a bucket from a well: also called *well sweep*; **7**, a long oar, used for propelling or steering; **8**, a race for a sweepstakes.—*n.* **sweep'er.**

sweep-ing (swēp'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, carrying off, or clearing away, as with a broom or by force; as, a *sweeping* wind; **2**, of great scope; comprehensive; as, a *sweeping* assertion:—*n.pl.* a collection of dirt or things swept up.—*adv.* **sweep'ing-ly.**

sweep-stake (swēp'stāk"), *n.* [*sweep*+*stake*], a winning of all the stakes or prizes by one better or contestant: *pl.* used as *sing.* or *pl.* a form of gambling, as on a horse race or the length of a ship's daily run, in which the contestants buy tickets by auction or taking of lots, the entire stakes being divided among those who draw first, second, etc.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* [<A.S. *swēte*, sweet<Aryan source], **1**, tasting like sugar; **2**, fresh: opposite of *stale*, *sour*, or *rancid*: as, keep the room *sweet*; *sweet* milk; *sweet* lard; **3**, fresh: opposite of *salt*; as, *sweet* butter or water; **4**, fragrant; **5**, pleasing in sound; melodious; **6**, charming or attractive in manner or appearance; **7**, gentle, mild; as, a *sweet* disposition; **8**, beloved; darling; **9**, containing sugar; not dry: used of wines and other fermented liquors:—*n.* **1**, quality of being sweet; **2**, one beloved; darling; **3**, a tart, pudding, or other sweet dish; dessert: *pl.* confectionery.—*adj.* **sweet'ish.**—*adv.* **sweet'ly.**—*n.* **sweet'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* saccharine, luscious, kind, winsome.

sweet a-lys-sum *Bot.*, a low-growing, annual herb (*Lobularia maritima*) of the mustard family, cultivated in gardens for its clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers.

sweet bay *Bot.*, **1**, the true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*); the laurel of the ancients and the poets; **2**, a handsome shrub of the magnolia family (*Magnolia virginiana*), with thick leaves and very fragrant, white flowers, common in the southern United States: also called *small*, or *laurel*, *magnolia*.

sweet-bread (swēt'brĕd"), *n.* [prob. *sweet*+*bread*], either the thymus or the pancreas of an animal, especially of a calf or a lamb: so called when used for food: often in *pl.*

sweet-bri-er (swēt'brī'ĕr), *n.* [*sweet*+*brier*], a shrub of the rose family (*Rosa rubiginosa*), having aromatic, glandular leaflets, single pink flowers, and hooked thorns: also called *eglantine*. Also, **sweet'bri"ar.**

sweet cic-e-ly any of several plants of a genus (*Osmorhiza*) of the parsley family, having white flowers and an aromatic root.

sweet corn a kind of maize with a delicate taste and texture, and a high percentage of sugar: eaten as a fresh vegetable.

sweet-en (swēt'n), *v.t.* [see **sweet**], **1**, to make sweet or pleasant; **2**, to make kind or mild; **3**, to make grateful to the mind or feeling; **4**, to render less painful or difficult; **5**, to make pure or wholesome:—*v.i.* to become sweet.—*n.* **sweet'en-er.**

sweet-en-ing (swēt'n-ĭng; swēt'nĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of making sweet; **2**, a substance which sweetens: *U.S. Colloq.*, molasses or sugar.

sweet fern *Bot.*, a low shrub (*Myrica asplenifolia*) of the sweet-gale family, with sweet-scented, fernlike leaves.

sweet flag *Bot.*, an aquatic plant (*Acorus calamus*) of the arum family, with sword-shaped leaves and aromatic rootstocks: also called *calamus*.

sweet gale *Bot.*, a plant (*Myrica gale*), typical of a family (*Myricaceæ*) of shrubs including the wax myrtle, bayberry, and sweet fern, all having resinous, and some having fragrant, leaves.

sweet gum *Bot.*, a tree of the witch-hazel family (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), with hard, brown, fine-grained wood, gray, corky bark, and star-shaped leaves, which are fragrant when crushed: also called *liquidambar*.

sweet-heart (swēt′härt″), *n.* [*sweet*+*heart*], 1, a lover; 2, one beloved.

sweet-ing (swēt′ĭng), *n.* [see sweet], 1, a sweet apple; 2, a sweetheart.

sweet lo-cust *Bot.*, the honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), a large, spiny tree, with small spikes of greenish flowers, and thick, dark-colored pods: used as an ornamental shade tree.

sweet mar-jo-ram a fragrant mint (*Origanum majorana*) used as a flavoring in cookery: also called *marjoram*.

sweet-meat (swēt′mēt″), *n.* [*sweet*+*meat*], a confection; nuts or fruits preserved in sugar, or the like; preserve; conserve: usually *pl.*

sweet oil olive oil, obtained from ripe olives: used for food, as a medicine, etc.

sweet pea a garden annual plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*), cultivated for its varicolored, sweet-scented flowers.

sweet po-ta-to 1, a tropical American vine (*Batatas batatas*) with a thick, sweet, starchy root that is used as a vegetable: now extensively cultivated; 2, *Humorously*, the ocarina (which see for illus.).

sweet–scent-ed (swēt′=sĕnt″ĕd), *adj.* having a fragrant smell or scent.

sweet-sop (swēt′sŏp″), *n.* [*sweet*+*sop*], a small, tropical American tree or shrub (*Annona squamosa*) of the custard-apple family; also, its yellowish green, globular fruit, with a sweet, custard-like pulp and a thick, scaly skin.

sweet–tem-pered (swēt″=tĕm′pĕrd), *adj.* amiable; good-natured.

sweet Wil-liam *Bot.*, a plant (*Dianthus barbatus*) of the pink family, having flowers of many colors growing in dense, showy clusters.

swell (swĕl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled (swĕld), *p.p.* swelled or swollen (swōl′n), *p.pr.* swelling], [<A.S. *swellan*, to swell < O.Teut. source], 1, to expand; dilate; increase in size, volume, or force; as, the ankle began to *swell*; hence, to increase in importance, value, or the like; as, the profits *swell* enormously; 2, to be inflated; bulge out; as, the sails *swell* with the breeze; 3, to be puffed up, or elated; as, to *swell* with importance; 4, to rise above a given level: as, the ground *swells* to a slight rise:—*v.t.* 1, to increase the size, volume, value, or importance, of; cause to rise, dilate, or increase; 2, to raise to arrogance; inflate with pride: *Mus.*, to play or sing, as a note, with gradual increase and decrease of volume: **swelled head**, *Colloq.*, conceit; unjustified self-satisfaction:—*n.* 1, the act of swelling; increase in size, volume, intensity, importance, or the like; 2, a long, continuous wave or billow; 3, a gradual, sloping elevation of land; 4, a can that has bulged, owing to the spoiling of its contents: *Mus.*, 1, a gradual increase and corresponding decrease of the body of sound; also, the sign [<>] indicating this; 2, a device in wind instruments, as the organ, for controlling the loudness of the tones: *Slang*, a person of high society; one fashionably dressed:—*adj. Slang*, 1, distinctive; excellent; as, a *swell* dancer; 2, well-dressed; smart.

swell-fish (swĕl′fĭsh″), *n.* [*swell*+*fish*], any of several fishes that can distend their bodies by taking in air, as a puffer.

swell-ing (swĕl′ĭng), *n.* [see swell], 1, the act of expanding, or increasing in size or bulk; the state of being so increased; 2, a prominence; protuberance: *Pathol.*, an abnormal enlargement.

swel-ter (swĕl′tĕr), *v.i.* [<A.S. *sweltan*, to die], to perspire freely, or suffer, from great heat; as, the crowd *sweltered* in the sun:—*n.* oppressive atmosphere; as, the *swelter* of the jungle.

swel-ter-ing (swĕl′tĕr-ĭng), *adj.* 1, sultry; oppressively hot; 2, faint or perspiring with heat; as, the *sweltering* animals. Also, **swel′try**.

swept (swĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *sweep*.

swerve (swûrv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swerved (swûrvd), *p.pr.* swerving], [<A.S. *sweorfan*, to file, scour], 1, to turn aside from a direct course; as, the team *swerved* toward the ditch; 2, to depart or turn aside from what is established; deviate; as, he never *swerves* in his devotion:—*n.* a divergence from a course.

swift (swĭft), *adj.* [A.S. < Aryan source], 1, moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; alert; prompt; 2, happening quickly; as, *swift* vengeance; 3, passing quickly; brief; as, "my days are *swifter* than a weaver's shuttle":—*n.* 1, any of a family of birds so called from the extreme speed of their flight, allied to the humming birds, but closely resembling the swallows; 2, any of several swift-running lizards; 3, a kind of moth.—*adv.* **swift′ly**.—*n.* **swift′ness**.

Syn., *adj.* expeditious, rapid, quick, hasty, sudden.

swift-er (swĭf′tĕr), *n.* [prob. related to O.N. *sripta*, to reef], *Naut.*, 1, a rope to hold the levers of a capstan in their sockets while it is being turned; 2, a rope placed lengthwise around a boat to strengthen and protect its sides; 3, the forward shroud, or supporting rope, of a lower mast.

swift–foot-ed (swĭft′=fo͝ot″ĕd), *adj.* able to run fast: fleet of foot.

swig (swĭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swigged (swĭgd), *p.pr.* swigging], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to drink in deep drafts; gulp:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to swallow liquor in deep drafts:—*n. Colloq.*, a deep draft, as of liquor.

swill (swĭl), *v.t.* [<A.S. *swillan*, *swilian*, to wash], to drink or gulp greedily in large quantity; guzzle; also, to fill with drink: *Obs.*, to flush; rinse; pour water over:—*v.i.* to drink or swallow greedily large amounts of liquor:—*n.* 1, drink taken in large quantities; 2, liquid food for animals, particularly kitchen refuse given to swine; 3, garbage.

swim (swĭm), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam (swăm) or, *Archaic*, swum (swŭm), *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming], [<A.S. *swimman*, to swim < O.Teut. source], 1, to move along in or on water by moving the limbs or by other natural means, as by using the arms and legs in man, the fins and tail in fish, the wings in penguins, etc.; also, to proceed with easy, graceful motions as if in water; 2, to float on the surface of water or any liquid; 3, to be carried along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; 4, to overflow; be flooded; as, the eyes *swim* in tears; 5, to have great abundance; get along flourishingly; as, to *swim* in luxury; 6, to be dizzy; as, the head *swims*:—*v.t.* 1, to pass over or through by swimming; 2, to cause to swim or float; as, to *swim* cattle across a stream; the water was too shallow to *swim* the boat; 3, to put into water, as certain seeds, in order to detect the lighter, or sterile, ones:—*n.* 1, the act of swimming; 2, the process of swimming as a sport, with attendant activities; as, he went for a *swim*; 3, the swimming bladder of a fish: **in the swim**, in a favored situation; in the main current of social, political, or commercial affairs.—*n.* **swim′mer**.

swim-mer-et (swĭm′ĕr-ĕt), *n.* [dim. of *swimmer*], *Zoöl.*, on many crustaceans, as the lobster, shrimp, etc., any of a series of small appendages on the abdomen, in some cases used for swimming.

swim-ming blad-der the air bladder of a fish, by inflating and deflating which the fish maintains equilibrium or adjustment to depth; the sound.

swim-ming-ly (swĭm′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* [see swim], in an easy, unobstructed manner; successfully; as, things are going *swimmingly*.

swin-dle (swĭn′dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [<Ger. *schwindler*, giddy-minded person < *schwindeln*, to be dizzy], to obtain money, property, or the like, from, under false pretenses; defraud:—*v.i.* to cheat; secure money fraudulently:—*n.* the act of cheating or defrauding; a fraudulent scheme.—*n.* **swin′dler**.

Syn., *v.* steal, trick, cheat, defraud, delude.

swin-dling (swĭn′dlĭng), *n.* the act of one who defrauds or deliberately cheats.

swine (swīn), *n.* [*pl.* swine], [<A.S. *swīn*, swine <Aryan source], 1, any one of the hog kind, a group of even-toed, hoofed mammals, with bristly skin and long snout: usually used collectively; 2, a low, vicious, or degraded person.—*adj.* **swin′ish**.—*adv.* **swin′ish-ly**.—*n.* **swin′ish-ness**.

swine-herd (swīn′hûrd″), *n.* [*swine*+*herd*], a tender or keeper of hogs, or swine.

swine pox formerly, chicken pox; also, a similar eruptive disease of swine.

swing (swĭng), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swung (swŭng), or, *Archaic*, swang (swăng), *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging], [<A.S. *swingan*, to move violently < O.Teut. source], 1, to move to and fro regularly, as does the pendulum of a clock; 2, to turn on, or as on, a hinge or axis; as, the gate *swings* open; 3, to proceed with a loose, free gait; as, the soldiers *swung* down the road; 4, to engage, as do children, in the recreation of moving back and forth in a hanging seat; 5, to turn or wheel around, as a ship: *Colloq.*, to be hanged:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to move to and fro from a fixed point; as, to *swing* a pendulum; 2, to move or wave to and fro; brandish; as, to *swing* a cane; 3, to cause to turn or wheel about; as, to *swing* a ship about; 4, to suspend so as to hang freely, as a hammock; also, to hang on hinges, as a gate; 5, to manage or handle: as, to *swing* a business:—*n.* 1, the act of swinging; the sweep or sway of anything hanging or moving about a fixed point; also, the distance covered; 2, a loose, free gait; 3, a recreational apparatus, usually a seat suspended by two ropes, in which to swing back and forth; 4, free scope or freedom to exercise natural bent; as, he was

given full *swing* in business; **5**, course or movement of a practice, business, event, or the like; as, to catch the *swing* of affairs; **6**, the rhythmic movement or lilt of a passage in prose or poetry:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, a modern development of jazz, in which one or more members of an orchestra improvise rapid and complicated rhythms and startling variations of the harmonies of the piece as originally written.—*n.* **swing'er** (swĭng'ẽr).

Syn., v. sway, oscillate, wave. (See shake.)

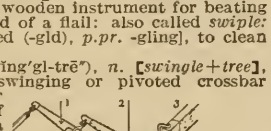
swinge (swĭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swinged (swĭnjd), *p.pr.* swingeing], [<M.E. *swenge*<A.S. *swengan*, to shake], to strike hard; whip or thrash.—*n.* **swing'er** (swĭn'jẽr).

swinge-buck-ler (swĭnj'bŭk"lẽr), *n.* [*swinge* + *buckler*], *Obs.*, a bully.

swinge-ing (swĭn'jĭng), *p.adj.* [see **swinge**], *Colloq.*, huge; striking; whopping.

swin-gle (swĭng'gl), *n.* [<M.Du. *swinghel*, swingle], **1**, a wooden instrument for beating flax; **2**, the striking end of a flail: also called *swiple*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], to clean (flax) with a swingle.

swin-gle-tree (swĭng'gl-trē"), *n.* [*swingle* + *tree*], a swinging or pivoted crossbar on a wagon, plow, or the like, to the ends of which the traces of a harness are attached: also called *swinglebar; singletree; swingtree; whippletree; whiffletree.*



SWINGLETREES

1, 1, swingletrees; 2, doubletree; 3, plow beam; 4, a trace.

swink (swĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swank (swăngk) or swonk (swŏngk), *p.p.* swonken (swŏngk'n), *p.pr.* swinkling], [<A.S. *swincan*, to work hard; exert oneself], *Archaic*, to toil; work hard; slave; drudge.

[1]swipe (swīp), *n.* [prob. var. of dial. *swape*, a lever: influenced by *sweep*], a handle, as for a pump; a starting lever for an engine; any similar bar or lever.

[2]swipe (swīp), *n.* [prob. var. of *sweep*], a vigorous blow, as with a club:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swiped (swīpt), *p.pr.* swiping], to hit with force: *Slang*, to steal; snatch.

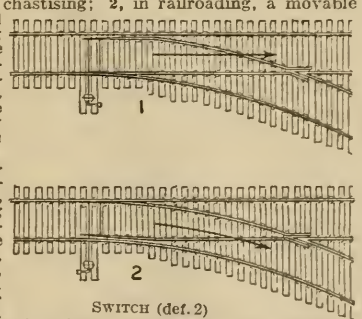
swi-ple (swīp'l), *n.* [perh. < *sweep*], the part of a flail that strikes the grain: also called *swingle.*

swirl (swûrl), *v.i.* [source uncertain], to move with a circular or whirling motion:—*v.t.* to cause to eddy, or whirl:—*n.* a whirling or eddying motion.

swish (swĭsh), *n.* [imit.], a rustling or whistling sound, or the movement that makes it; as, the *swish* of skirts:—*v.t.* to brandish or flourish, as a cane; switch:—*v.i.* to move with a rustling sound.

Swiss (swĭs), *adj.* [<Fr. *Suisse* < M.H.G. *Swiz*, Swiss], pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its people: **Swiss chard**, a variety of beet with poorly developed roots, the leaves of which are used as a vegetable and for salad:—*n.* [*pl.* Swiss], a native of Switzerland; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland.

switch (swĭch), *n.* [perh. < L.G. *swutsche*, var. of *zwukse*, long, thin stick; switch], **1**, a small, thin, flexible rod, especially one used or suitable for whipping or chastising; **2**, in railroading, a movable section of rail for directing cars into one track or another as desired; **3**, a tress of false hair, used by women in hairdressing: *Elec.*, a device for making, breaking, or shifting electric circuits (see *knife switch, telegraph key*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to whip or lash with a thin, flexible rod; **2**, to swing or jerk; as, to *switch* a cane; **3**, to shift to another track; as, to *switch* a train: *Elec.*, to shift to another circuit, or into or out of a circuit; as, to *switch* off the electric light:—*v.i.* to shift to, or as to, another track; change course suddenly.—*n.* **switch'er.**



SWITCH (def. 2)

1, set for straight ahead; 2, set to branch to right.

switch-back (swĭch'băk"), *n.* [*switch* + *back*], **1**, a railway for going up and down a steep incline by way of zigzag tracks; **2**, an amusement railway with steep ascents and descents.

switch-board (swĭch'bōrd"), *n.* [*switch* + *board*], *Elec.*, **1**, a board carrying apparatus for controlling electric circuits; **2**, in a telephone system, a board for connecting telephones.

switch-man (swĭch'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*switch* + *man*], one who operates and guards railway switches.

Switz-er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* [M.H.G.], a native of Switzerland; a Swiss; especially, a Swiss mercenary soldier. Also, **Swiss'er.**

swiv-el (swĭv'l), *n.* [<A.S. *swīfan*, to move swiftly, sweep], **1**, anything that turns axially on a headed bolt or pin; **2**, a link in two parts, connected by such a bolt or pin, so that either part can rotate independently of the other:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], to turn on, or as on, a pin or pivot:—*v.t.* to cause to turn on a swivel; also, to furnish with a swivel: **swivel gun**, *Mil.*, a gun mounted on a swivel to permit firing in any direction.

SWIVEL

swob (swŏb), *n.* [see **swab**], **1**, a mop; **2**, a bit of cotton on a rod, for cleaning: *Slang*, a lout:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swobbed (swŏbd), *p.pr.* swobbing], to clean with a swob. See **swab**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **swob'ber.**

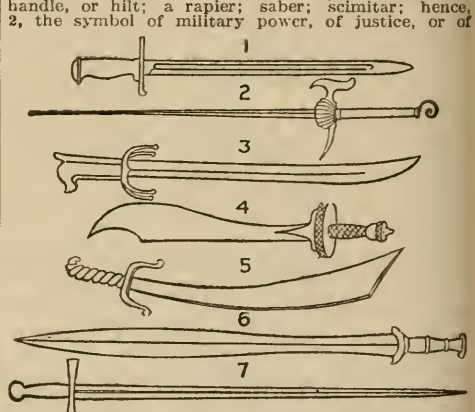
swoll-en (swōl'n), past participle of the irregular verb *swell.* Also, *Archaic*, **swoln.**

swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* [<M.E. *swownen*, to swoon < A.S. *geswōgen*, in a swoon < *swōgan*, to sigh], to faint: *Poet.*, of music, to die away gradually:—*n.* the act of fainting; also, a faint; syncope. Also, *v.i.* and *n. Archaic, Dial.*, or *Poet.*, **swound.**

swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* [<A.S. *swāpan*, to rush], to fall upon and seize: with *up*; as, the eagle *swoops* up its prey:—*v.i.* to sweep (down) swiftly and suddenly; as, the eagle *swoops* down on its prey:—*n.* a sudden sweeping down, as of a bird upon its prey.

swop (swŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swopped (swŏpt), *p.pr.* swopping], [see **swap**], *Colloq.*, to barter:—*n. Colloq.*, an exchange. See **swap**, *Pfd. S.*

sword (sōrd), *n.* [<A.S. *sweord*, sword < O.Teut. source], **1**, a weapon consisting of a long, pointed blade, with one or two sharp edges, set in a handle, or hilt; a rapier; saber; scimitar; hence, **2**, the symbol of military power, of justice, or of vengeance; **3**, conflict or war; rapine and destruction; as, an appeal to the *sword*; **sword arm**, the right arm: symbolic of strength: **sword bayonet**, a bayonet shaped like, and capable of being used as, a sword: **sword belt**, a military belt from which to hang a sword at one's side: **sword cane**, a hollow cane inclosing the blade of a sword or dagger: **sword dance**, **1**, a dance over or among, but not touching, naked swords: practiced among primitive peoples; **2**, a dance which features the brandishing and striking together of swords.

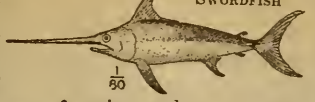


SWORDS.—1, sword bayonet of U. S. Army; 2, Spanish rapier; 3, Arabian saber; 4, Hindu scimitar; 5, Turkish scimitar; 6, Greek sword; 7, medieval German sword.

sword-bill (sōrd'bĭl"), *n.* [*sword* + *bill*], *Ornith.*, a tropical humming bird (genus *Docimastes*) with a bill about as long as the rest of its body.

sword-craft (sôrd'kräft"), *n.* [*sword*+*craft*], 1, skill in using a sword; 2, militaristic rule.

sword-fish (sôrd'fish"), *n.* [*sword* + *fish*], a large, edible sea fish, having the upper jaw formed into a swordlike beak.


SWORDFISH
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sword grass any of various sedges or grasses with sharp or toothed edges.

sword knot a loop of leather or other material attached to the hilt of a sword.

sword-play (sôrd'plā"), *n.* [*sword*+*play*], fencing; fighting with swords; the act or art of fighting with the sword or foil.—*n.* **sword'play"er.**

swords-man (sôrdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*sword*+*man*], one skilled in using the sword; a fencer; *Obs.*, a soldier. Also, **sword'man.**

swords-man-ship (sôrdz'măn-shĭp), *n.* the art or skill of a swordsman.

swore (swōr), one of the forms of the past tense of the irregular verb *swear.*

sworn (swōrn), past participle of the verb *swear:*—*p.adj.* bound by an oath; as, a *sworn* enemy.

swot (swŏt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* swotted, *p.pr.* swotting], [see **swat**], *Slang*, to strike; hit:—*n.* a strike or blow. See **swat**, *Pfd. S.*

swound (swōōnd), *n.* [later form of M.E. *swowne*, swoon: see **swoon**], *Archaic*, a swoon; a faint:—*v.i.* to fall into a swoon.

'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj. Obs.*, a contraction of *God's wounds:* used as an oath.

swum (swŭm), past participle and one of the past tenses of the irregular verb *swim.*

swung (swŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *swing.*

Syb-a-rite (sĭb'ă-rīt), *n.* [<Lat.<Gk. *Subaritēs* <*Subaris*, Sybaris], an inhabitant of the ancient Greek city, Sybaris, in southern Italy, noted for its wealth and magnificence: **sybarite**, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure; a voluptuary.—*adj.* **Syb"a-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk); **Syb"a-rit'i-cal** (-rĭt'ĭ-kăl).

syc-a-mine (sĭk'ă-mīn), *n.* [<Gk. *sukaminos* <Heb. *shiqmah*, mulberry, influenced by Gk. *sukon*, fig], the black mulberry (Luke 17:6).

syc-a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr), *n.* [<O.F. *sic(h)amor* <L.L. *sycomorus*<Gk. *sukomoros* <*sukon*, fig+*moron*, mulberry], 1, a fig tree of Syria and Egypt; 2, in England, a kind of maple; 3, in America, the buttonwood, or plane tree, which sheds its outer bark, giving the branches a whitish appearance.

syce (sīs), *n.* [<Hind.<Arab. *sā'is*<*sus*, to tend a horse], in India, a groom. Also, **sice**; **saice.**

sy-cee (sī-sē'), *n.* [<Chin. *si sze*, fine silk: so called because it may be drawn out into fine threads], pure silver in ingots, usually stamped with a seal: used in China as a medium of exchange.

sy-co-ni-um (sī-kō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nia (-ă)], [<Gk. *sukon*, fig], *Bot.*, a multiple fruit: developed from numerous flowers borne in a fleshy, hollow receptacle, as in the fig.

syc-o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **sycophant**], the character or practices of a servile flatterer; the act of fawning.

syc-o-phant (sĭk'ō-fănt), *n.* [<Gk. *sukophantēs.* informer<*sukon*, fig+*phan-*<*phainein*, to show: perh. used of informer about fig smuggling], a flatterer; parasite; toady.—*adj.* **syc"o-phan'tic.**

Syc-o-rax (sĭk'ō-răks), *n.* [source uncertain], in Shakespeare's "Tempest," a witch, the mother of Caliban, and the one who imprisoned Ariel.

sy-e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* [<Lat. *Syenites (lapis)*, (stone) of Syene<Gk. *Suēnē*, Syene, a town of upper Egypt], *Geol.*, a granular, igneous gray rock consisting of feldspar with some silicates and little or no quartz. Also, **si'e-nite.**—*adj.* **sy"e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk).

syke (sīk), *n.* [see **sike**], *Sc.*, a brook or rill, especially one that dries up in summer. See **sike**, *Pfd. S.*

syl-la-ba-ry (sĭl'ă-bă-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **syllable**], a list of characters, analogous to the letters of an alphabet, but representing syllables instead of letters, as in the Japanese language.

syl-lab-ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables; 2, representing a syllable instead of a single sound; 3, uttered with distinctness.—*adv.* **syl-lab'i-cal-ly.**

syl-lab-i-cate (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to divide into syllables; syllabify.—*n.* **syl-lab'i-ca"tion.**

syl-lab-i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*syllable*+*-fy*], to form, or separate into, syllables.—*n.* **syl-lab"i-fi-ca'tion.**

syl-la-ble (sĭl'ă-bl), *n.* [<Lat.<Gk. *sullabē*, syllable<*sullambanein*, to put together<*sun*, together+*lambanein*, to take], 1, a unit of pronunciation consisting of a vowel sound or a vowel sound grouped with one or more consonant sounds, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, usually forming a word or being one of several such units which together constitute a word; 2, the letters corresponding approximately, though not always exactly, to a syllable as pronounced; 3, as much as a syllable; something short and concise.

syl-la-bub (sĭl'ă-bŭb), *n.* [see **sillabub**], a curd of milk and wine. See **sil'la-bub**, *Pfd. S.*

syl-la-bus (sĭl'ă-bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -buses (-ēz); -bi (-bī)], [L.L., prob. erroneous reading of Gk. *sittubas*<*sittubē*, parchment label of a book], an abstract, or brief statement, of the main points of a subject, book, course of study, or the like.

syl-lo-gism (sĭl'ō-jĭzm), *n.* [see **syllogize**], 1, a logical form of reasoning, consisting of a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion; as, all men are mortal; AB is a man; therefore, AB is mortal; 2, deductive reasoning; reasoning from general principles, which are established or assumed, to specific results.—*adj.* **syl"lo-gis'tic; syl"lo-gis'ti-cal.**

syl-lo-gize (sĭl'ō-jīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], [<Gk. *sullogizesthai*<*sun*, together+*logizesthai*, to reckon, conclude <*logos*, discourse, reason], to reason by means of syllogisms:—*v.t.* to infer by the use of syllogisms.

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [perh.<Gk. *silphē*, a kind of worm or grub; perh. coined by Paracelsus from Lat. *syl(ra)* and *(nym)pha*], 1, an imaginary spirit living in the air: a name given by the German-Swiss physician, Paracelsus (1493–1541); 2, a slender, graceful young woman; 3, any of several brilliantly colored South American humming birds, with long, forked tails.

sylph-id (sĭl'fĭd), *n.* a young or diminutive sylph. Also, **sylph'ide.**—*adj.* **sylph'id-ine.**

syl-va (sĭl'vă), *n.* [*pl.* -vas (-văz); -væ (-vē)], [see **silva**], the forest trees of a region, considered collectively. See **sil'va**, *Pfd. S.*

syl-van (sĭl'văn), *adj.* [see **silvan**], pertaining to forests, woods, or trees; abounding in woods; rustic. See **sil'van**, *Pfd. S.*

syl-van-ite (sĭl'văn-īt), *n.* [<(*Tran*)*sylvania*, where it is found], *Mineral.*, a lustrous, steel-gray to silver-white, native telluride of gold and silver: a valuable ore of gold.

syl-vite (sĭl'vīt), *n.* [<L.L. (*sal digestivus*) *sylvii*, (the digestive salt) of sylvius, old name of chloride of potassium], *Mineral.*, native chloride of potassium, having a bitter taste and occurring in vitreous cubic crystals: a valuable source of potash.

sym- *prefix*, [see **syn-**], forming compounds before stems beginning with *p*, *b*, and *m*, and containing the general meaning of with, together, at the same time, attended with, beside. See **syn-.**

sym-bi-ont (sĭm'bī-ŏnt; -bĭ-), *n.* [<Gk. *sumbiōn* (*-ontos*), living together], *Biol.*, one of the organisms living together in a state of symbiosis.

sym-bi-o-sis (sĭm"bĭ-ō'sĭs; -bĭ-), *n.* [<Gk. *sumbiōsis*, a living together<*sun*, together+*bios*, life], the living together, in more or less intimate union, of two dissimilar organisms: usually applied to cases in which the relationship is useful to one or both, as in the case of the algæ and fungi of lichens, the oyster crab and the oyster, and certain hermit crabs and hydroids attached to their shells, the crabs being thus better concealed, and the hydroids being carried to fresh feeding grounds.—*adj.* **sym"bi-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk); **sym"bi-ot'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sym"bi-ot'i-cal-ly.**

sym-bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* [<Gk. *sumbolon*, mark, token<*sun*, together+*bolē*, a throw <*ballein*, to throw], 1, something that stands for, represents, or recalls, something else, not by exact resemblance but by suggestion or association in thought; especially, an object that represents something abstract, as an idea, quality, or condition; as, the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity; 2, a mark, character, or letter representing something else; as, H is the *symbol* for the element hydrogen; $, the *symbol* for dollars.—*adj.* **sym-bol'ic** (-bŏl'ĭk); **sym-bol'i-cal.**—*adv.* **sym-bol'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **sym-bol'i-cal-ness.**

Syn. character, token, type. (See emblem, figure.)

sym-bol-ics (sĭm-bŏl'ĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* *Theol.*, the study of ancient symbolic rites or of creeds and confessions of faith.

sym-bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, representation of things, ideas, or qualities, by means of symbols; 2, a system of symbols, or signs.

sym-bol-ist (sĭm'bŏl-ĭst), *n.* one who makes use of symbols; specifically, one who favors the use of symbolism in religious worship.—*adj.* **sym"bol-is'tic; sym"bol-is'ti-cal.**

sym-bol-ize (sĭm′bŏl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to represent, as by symbols or a symbol; **2**, to treat as figurative:—*v.i.* to use symbols, or signs.—*n.* **sym″bol-i-za′tion.**

sym-bol-o-gy (sĭm-bŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *sumbolon*, symbol + *-logia*, a study], the art of representing by symbols; the art or study of interpreting symbols.—*adj.* **sym″bo-log′i-cal.**

sym-met-al-ism (sĭm″mĕt′ăl-ĭzm), *n.* [*syn-* + *metal*], a monetary system in which the unit is the value of a specified weight of each of two metals, as silver and gold, or more, combined: distinguished from *bimetalism.*

sym-met-ri-cal (sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **symmetry**], **1**, having a harmonious relation or a right proportion between parts; regular; well-balanced; **2**, having similar form on each side of a central line or plane: *Bot.*, of a flower, having sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils, or their parts, alike in number or in multiples of the same number; *Math.*, having corresponding parts; as, of a plane figure, so shaped and situated with regard to a line, the axis of symmetry, that every point in the boundary of the figure corresponds in every respect to another point in the boundary on the other side of the line.

sym-met-ri-cal e-qua-tion *Math.*, an equation in *x* and *y* such that, if *x* is substituted for *y* and *y* for *x*, the resulting equation is identical with the first.

sym-me-trize (sĭm′ĕ-trīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trized (-trīzd), *p.pr.* -trizing], to make symmetrical.

sym-me-try (sĭm′ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< Lat. < Gk. *summetria* < *sun*, together + *metron*, a measure], **1**, a due proportion between the parts of a whole; balance; harmony; **2**, repetition of exactly similar parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or plane.

sym-pa-thet-ic (sĭm″pă-thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **sympathy**], **1**, sharing, or affected by, the feelings of another; possessing a fellow feeling; as, a *sympathetic* friend; **2**, hence, compassionate; **3**, congenial; harmonious: **sympathetic ink**, an ink that remains invisible on the paper until treated with some agent, as heat, strong light, acid, etc.: also called *invisible ink*: **sympathetic system**, *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, that part of the cerebrospinal nervous system carrying chiefly efferent impulses from the brain and spinal cord to the organs not under voluntary control, as the viscera, glands, blood vessels, and involuntary muscles of other parts of the body: consisting of a double chain of ganglia extending from the head to the pelvis, many widely distributed small ganglia, and the large plexuses of the body cavity, all connected by nerves with the brain or spinal cord.—*adj.* **sym″pa-thet′i-cal** (-pă-thĕt-ĭ′-kăl).—*adv.* **sym″pa-thet′i-cal-ly.**

Syn. kindred, harmonious; human, tender, kindly.

sym-pa-thize (sĭm′pă-thīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -thized (-thīzd), *p.pr.* -thizing], **1**, to understand or share the sentiments, emotions, etc., of another; **2**, to feel compassion; **3**, to agree; harmonize; as, blue and yellow *sympathize.*—*n.* **sym′pa-thiz″er.**

sym-pa-thy (sĭm′pă-thĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -thies (-thĭz)], [< Lat. < Gk. *sumpatheia* < *sun*, with + *pathos*, feeling < *paskhein*, to suffer], **1**, the feeling of being harmoniously affected by the emotional state of another, or of sharing another's emotions: with *with*; as, I feel *sympathy* with your anger; **2**, a feeling of compassion for another's troubles: with *for*; **3**, a mutual understanding, or agreement of tastes or inclinations, causing persons to be congenial; also, any harmony or agreement: *Phys.*, a relation between two bodies or systems such that the vibrations of one cause a corresponding vibration in the other; *Med.*, **1**, the mutual influence exercised by parts or organs upon one another; **2**, the influence of a certain mental state in one person in causing a like state in another.

Syn. pity, commiseration, condolence, compassion, tenderness, kindness, pathos. *Sympathy* is the tendency to share, or the state of sharing, the feelings of another; often, it is a mental sharing of another's trouble. *Sympathy* may also flow out for the aims, joy, or success of another; *pity*, *commiseration*, and *compassion* flow out only to those who are suffering. *Pity* desires to relieve and help those in trouble, but sometimes it is tinged with contempt because, perhaps unconsciously, it regards its object as weak or inferior. *Pity* is therefore sometimes coldly received, but *sympathy* is appreciated always. *Compassion* is a combination of sorrow and *tenderness*; it is gentle and merciful toward the grief-stricken and the burdened. *Commiseration*, like *compassion*, is excited by grievous misfortunes, is deeply sympathetic and desirous to help; but *commiseration* is often felt for those in some way beyond help. The good Samaritan had *compassion* for the man who had fallen among thieves; we feel *commiseration* for the family of a man condemned to the electric chair. *Condolence* is expressed *sympathy*, often formal, and most frequently elicited by a grave or terrible happening.—*Ant.* ruthlessness, inhumanity, indifference, antipathy.

sym-pet-al-ous (sĭm-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *petal*], *Bot.*, having the petals joined at the edges, as in the morning-glory and phlox; gamopetalous (for illus. see *gamopetalous*).

sym-phon-ic (sĭm-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* [see **symphony**], agreeing in sound; harmonious: *Mus.*, pertaining to, or in the manner of, a musical composition called a *symphony*: **symphonic poem**, *Mus.*, an elaborate composition for an orchestra, descriptive, but of no set form that would curtail freedom of expression: also called *tone poem.*

sym-pho-ni-ous (sĭm-fō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* agreeing in sound; harmonious.

sym-pho-ny (sĭm′fō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Lat. < Gk. *symphonia* < Gk. *sumphōnia*, agreement of sound < *sun*, together + *phōnē*, sound], **1**, a harmony of sounds; **2**, figuratively, any consonance; accord; agreeable blending; as, a *symphony* in grays: *Mus.*, **1**, an elaborate instrumental piece in sonata form for a full orchestra; **2**, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude in a vocal composition.

Sym-pleg-a-des (sĭm-plĕg′ă-dēz), *n.pl.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Sumplēgades*, literally, a striking together], *Gk. Myth.*, two islands at the entrance to the Black Sea, which came together and crushed any object passing between, but which remained fixed after the successful passage of the Argonauts.

sym-po-si-um (sĭm-pō′zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (-ă)], [< Gk. *sumposion* < *sun*, together + *potēs*, a drinker], **1**, a drinking together or a banquet at which there is brilliant and entertaining conversation or exchange of ideas; **2**, a collection of brief essays in which various writers express their views on some given topic; also, a conference.

symp-tom (sĭmp′tŭm), *n.* [< L.L. < Gk. *sumptōma*, accident; disease < *sun*, together + *piptein*, to fall], **1**, that which shows the existence of a cause of which it is the effect; as, *symptoms* of social unrest; **2**, any change or special condition in the body or its functions, as an evidence of disease.—*adj.* **symp″tom-at′ic** (-ăt′ĭk).—*adv.* **symp″tom-at′i-cal-ly.**

syn- *prefix*, [< Gk. *sun-*, together, alike < *sun*, with], appearing also in the forms *sym-* before *b*, *p*, and *m*; *syl-* before *l*; *sys-* before *s* not followed by a consonant; *sy-* before *z* or *s* followed by a consonant: forming compounds with Greek words, and having the following meanings: **1**, with, along with, together; as, *sym*posium; *syn*tax; *sym*pathy; **2**, the same, at the same time; as, *syn*onymous; *sym*metrical; *syn*opsis; **3**, a general meaning of together, the exact force of which has been lost; as, *syn*ovial; *sym*ptom.

syn. *abbr.* **1**, synonym; synonymous; **2**, synthetic: frequently used with reference to chemistry.

syn-ær-e-sis (sĭn-ĕr′ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *synaresis*, a drawing together < *sun*, together + *hairein*, to take], the uniting into one syllable of two like vowels that are ordinarily, or have once been, in two syllables; as, *e'er* for *ever*. Also, **syn-er′e-sis.**

syn-æs-the-si-a (sĭn″ĕs-thē′sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* [*syn-* + *æsthesia*], *Physiol.*, sensation produced in a part of the body other than the part stimulated; *Psych.*, an unusual type of perception, in which sensations aroused by the stimulation of one sense organ are accompanied by sensations usually peculiar to another, as when tones or flavors suggest colors. Also, **syn″es-the′si-a.**

syn-a-gogue (sĭn′ă-gŏg), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *sunagōgē*, meeting, assembly < *sun*, together + *agein*, to bring], **1**, an assembly or gathering of Jews for worship; **2**, the place used for such worship.

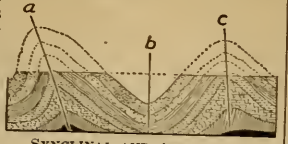
syn-chro-nal (sĭng′krō-năl), *adj.* [see **synchronous**], synchronous (which see).—*adj.* **syn-chron′ic; syn-chron′i-cal.**

syn-chro-nism (sĭng′krō-nĭzm), *n.* **1**, sameness in time of two or more events; **2**, tabular chronological arrangement of historical events and personages: *Phys.*, the state of being synchronous.

syn-chro-nize (sĭng′krō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], **1**, to assign to the same date or period of time; **2**, to cause to agree in time, speed, or rate of vibration:—*v.i.* to happen at the same time or at the same rate; coincide as to date, period of vibration, rate, or the like.—*n.* **syn″chro-ni-za′tion** (-nĭ-zā′shŭn; -nī-zā′shŭn).

syn-chro-nous (sĭng′krō-nŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *sun*, together + *khronos*, time], **1**, happening at the same rate; **2**, occurring at the same time: *Phys.*, having the same period or rate of vibration.

syn-cli-nal (sĭn-klī'năl; sĭng'klĭ-năl), *adj.* [< Gk. *sun*, together + *klinein*, to bend], sloping downward from opposite directions so as to meet: *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, rock strata which slope downward toward each other on each side of the axis of a fold: also, designating the fold in such strata, or the basin so formed: opposite of *anticlinal:*—*n. Geol.*, a synclinal fold, axis, or formation. Also, *n.* **syn'cline** (sĭng'klīn; sĭn-klīn').



SYNCLINAL AND ANTICLINAL STRATA

Strata on opposite sides of axis *b* are synclinal; strata on opposite sides of axis *a* or *c* are anticlinal.

syn-co-pate (sĭng'kō-pāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pated, *p.pr.* -pating], [< L.L. *syncopare* (*-atus*), to affect with syncope; swoon: see **syncope**], *Gram.*, to contract (a word) by omitting a letter or letters from the middle, as in *e'er* for *ever; Mus.*, to treat (a tone) by the method of syncopation (which see).

syn-co-pa-tion (sĭng"kō-pā'shŭn), *n. Mus.*, the process of beginning a tone on an unaccented beat and sustaining it through the next accented beat, or of beginning a tone on the last half of a beat and sustaining it through the first half of the next beat; also, the tone so treated, usually stressed, so as to produce the effect of a shift in the rhythmic beat; *Gram.*, syncope (which see).

syn-co-pe (sĭng'kō-pē), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *sugkopē*, a cutting short < *sun*, together + *koptein*, to strike, cut], *Gram.*, the omitting of a letter or letters from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er*: distinguished from *apocope; Med.*, a sudden fainting, or swooning, due to temporary lack of circulation of blood in the brain.

syn-dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [Fr. = delegated representative; chief magistrate of Geneva < Gk. *sundikos*, defendant's advocate < *sun*, together + *dikē*, judgment], **1**, a government officer having varying powers in different countries; **2**, a business agent of a corporation, university, or body of men.

syn-di-cal-ism (sĭn'dĭ-kăl-ĭzm), *n.* [< Fr. *syndicalisme* < (*chambre*) *syndicale*, (chamber) of delegates, a trade union: see **syndic**], a plan or theory in accordance with which the workers of all trades, combined in one big labor union, should attempt, for the common good, to gain control of production by a general strike.—*n.* **syn'di-cal-ist.**

syn-di-cate (sĭn'dĭ-kāt), *n.* [< Fr. *syndicat*, syndicate: see **syndic**], **1**, a body of syndics; also, the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic; **2**, an association of persons or corporations to promote some particular enterprise, especially an enterprise requiring a large amount of capital and controlling the market in a particular commodity; as, a newspaper or motion-picture *syndicate:*—*v.t.* (-kāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], **1**, to form into a syndicate; as, *syndicated* capitalists; **2**, to manage, control, or issue by a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* comic pictures.

syne (sīn), *adv.* [contr. of M.E. *sithen* < A.S. *siththan*, after that: see **since**], *Sc.*, **1**, since; ago; **2**, immediately afterward; at a later time; **3**, since that time:—*n.* time: **auld lang syne**, bygone days.

syn-ec-do-che (sĭ-nĕk'dō-kē), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *sunekdokhē* < *sun*, together + *ekdekhesthai*, to take (up)], *Rhet.*, a figure of speech in which the whole is put for a part, part for whole, container for thing contained, etc.; as, fifty *hands* for fifty *men:* now usually included under *metonymy.*

syn-er-e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [see **synæresis**], *Gram.*, the uniting into one syllable of two vowels that are ordinarily, or have once been, in two syllables; as in *e'er* for *ever.* Also, **syn-ær'e-sis**, *Pfd. S.*

syn-es-the-si-a (sĭn"ĕs-thē'sĭ-ȧ; -zhĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*syn-* + *esthesia*], *Physiol.*, sensation in a part other than the part stimulated; *Psych.*, a type of perception, in which one type of sensation suggests another. See **syn"æs-the'si-a**, *Pfd. S.*

syn-od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [< L.L. < Gk. *sunodos*, assembly < *sun*, together + *hodos*, way; travel], **1**, a church council, or meeting, to consult on religious matters; specifically, in the Presbyterian church, the court, or council, next above the presbytery; **2**, hence, any deliberative assembly or council.—*adj.* **syn'od-al.**

syn-od-ic (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to a synod, or church council: *Astron.*, pertaining to the conjunction, or to the period between two successive conjunctions, of heavenly bodies. Also, **syn-od'i-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-od'i-cal-ly.**

syn-o-nym (sĭn'ō-nĭm), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *sunōnumon* < *sun*, together + *onuma, onoma*, name], one of several words expressing essentially the same idea, but commonly differing from one another in some shade of meaning, in emphasis, or, especially, in connotation: opposite of *antonym: Rare*, the equivalent of a word in another language. Also, **syn'o-nyme.**—*abbr.* **syn.**—*adj.* **syn"o-nym'ic; syn"o-nym'i-cal.**

syn-on-y-mous (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* being equivalent or similar in meaning.—*adv.* **syn-on'y-mous-ly.**—*n.* **syn"o-nym'i-ty.**

syn-on-y-my (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], **1**, the quality of being synonymous; identity of meaning; **2**, the study of the use and nice discrimination of synonymous words; **3**, also, a system, collection, or list of synonyms.

syn-op-sis (sĭ-nŏp'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* synopses (-sēz)], [L.L. < Gk. *sunopsis*, general view < *sun*, together + *opsis*, view], a condensed statement giving a general view of something; a summary or abstract.

syn-op-tic (sĭ-nŏp'tĭk), *adj.* **1**, giving a general view of a whole, or of its principal parts; **2**, having the same or a similar point of view: **Synoptic Gospels**, Matthew, Mark, and Luke: so called because of their many agreements in subject, order, and language. Also, **syn-op'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-op'ti-cal-ly.**

syn-o-vi-a (sĭ-nō'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.L. = synovial fluid, gout: a term invented by Paracelsus], a transparent lubricating fluid found in the membranes of joints: also called *synovial fluid.*—*adj.* **syn-o'vi-al.**

syn-sep-al-ous (sĭn-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [*syn-* + *sepal*], *Bot.*, having the edges of the sepals more or less joined (cf. *sympetalous*, and illus. under *gamopetalous*).

syn-tac-tic (sĭn-tăk'tĭk), *adj.* [see **syntax**], pertaining to syntax, or that part of grammar that treats of the relations of words in sentences. Also, **syn-tac'ti-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-tac'ti-cal-ly.**

syn-tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *suntaxis* < *sun*, together + *tassein*, to arrange], *Gram.*, sentence construction; the grammatical arrangement of parts of a sentence according to established usage: *Archaic*, connected order; systematic arrangement.

syn-the-sis (sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (-sēz)], [Lat. < Gk. *sunthesis*, composition < *sun*, together + *thesis*, a placing < *tithenai*, to place], the combining of separate elements, substances, or subordinate parts to make a new form; especially, the building up of conceptions or facts into a connected whole, as a theory or system: *Chem.*, **1**, the uniting or building up of substances into a compound; **2**, the artificial formation of a compound or substance that exists naturally, as indigo or urea; *Logic*, a process of reasoning from the general to the particular or from a general law to a specific case; deduction; *Philol.*, the method of forming a word by combining the root with formative or inflectional elements, as in *cost-li-est:* opposite of *analysis.*

syn-the-sist (sĭn'thĕ-sĭst), *n.* one who practices the science of synthesis, or the combining of separate elements, substances, or subordinate parts, to make a new form. Also, **syn'the-tist.**

syn-the-size (sĭn'thĕ-sīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sized (-sīzd), *p.pr.* -sizing], **1**, to form by the combination of separate elements or subordinate parts; **2**, to unite or combine, as separate elements into a new form.

syn-thet-ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, synthesis, or the combining of separate elements into a new form; as, *synthetic* reasoning: *Chem.*, built up, or artificially constructed; as, *synthetic* indigo; a *synthetic* ruby. Also, **syn-thet'i-cal.**—*adv.* **syn-thet'i-cal-ly.**

syn-to-nize (sĭn'tō-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [< Gk. *sun*, together + *tonos*, tone], *Elec.*, to tune, or adjust (an instrument for sending out or receiving electrical vibrations) into resonance with another instrument.

syn-to-ny (sĭn'tō-nĭ), *n. Rad.*, the tuning of a transmitter and receiver each to the other.

syph-i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [Fr. < *Syphilus*, name of character in 16th-cent. Lat. poem on the subject], *Pathol.*, a contagious, venereal disease affecting first (*primary syphilis*), as a rule, the genitals, secondly (*secondary syphilis*) the skin and mucous membranes, and thirdly (*tertiary syphilis*) the bones, viscera, brain, and spinal cord.—*adj.* and *n.* **syph"i-lit'ic.**

Syr-i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *adj.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Suriakos* < *Suria*, Syria], pertaining to Syria, a country in western Asia, or to its language:—*n.* **1**, a dialect of the Aramaic division of Semitic languages, which prevailed in Mesopotamia and adjoining regions during the early centuries of the Christian era; **2**, now, the language used by Syrian Christians.—*abbr.* **Syr.**

Syr-i-an (sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Suria*, Syria], pertaining to Syria or to its people:—*n.* a native of Syria, especially of the native Semitic race.

sy-rin-ga (sĭ-rĭng′gȧ), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *syrigx*, pipe: first applied to the mock orange by Lobel, 1576, because its stems were used for pipe stems], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of ornamental shrubs, with white or cream-colored flowers, the largest flowering species being the mock orange: **Syringa,** a small genus of shrubs, the lilacs, native to Europe.

syr-inge (sĭr′ĭnj), *n.* [< L.L. *siringa*, syringe: spelling influenced by Gk. *surigx*, pipe], **1,** an instrument for injecting a liquid in a jet or stream into the body; **2,** any of various devices for this purpose, as a bulb, bag, or small piston pump fitted with a nozzle or hollow needle:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -inged (-ĭnjd), *p.pr.* -inging], to inject or cleanse by the use of a syringe.

syr-inx (sĭr′ĭngks), *n.* [*pl.* syringes (sĭ-rĭn′jēz)], [Lat. < Gk. *surigx*, pipe, tube, channel, fistula], **1,** the song organ of birds, located at the lower end of the trachea; **2,** a narrow, rock-cut channel or tunnel in Egyptian tombs: *Anat.*, the tube between the ear and the pharynx; the Eustachian tube; *Mus.*, a primitive wind instrument made of reeds or pipes: **Syrinx,** *Gk. Myth.*, a nymph pursued by Pan and changed into a reed, of which Pan made his pipes.

syr-up (sĭr′ŭp), *n.* [see **sirup**], **1,** a thick, sticky liquid made from the juice of fruits, or from sugar boiled in water; **2,** a liquid containing medicine, sugar, and water. See **sir′up,** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **syr′up-y.**

sys-tem (sĭs′tĕm), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *sustēma*, organized whole < *sun*, together + *stē-*, root of *histanai*, to make to stand], **1,** an arrangement or combination, as of parts or elements, in a whole, especially such an arrangement according to some principle; also, the objects or elements so arranged; **2,** a group or assemblage of objects united by some regular form of interaction or interdependence, and forming an organic whole; as, the solar *system;* a railroad *system;* **3,** an orderly collection of rules, principles, or the like: a set of coördinated doctrines; as, a *system* of philosophy, or of laws; **4,** an orderly method of classification; as, a filing *system;* **5,** any specified method of procedure; as, the Pitman *system* of shorthand; **6,** orderliness; methodicalness: *Biol.*, **1,** a living organism, as the human body, considered as a functional unit; **2,** those organic structures that combine for the same general functions; as, the nervous *system; Geol.*, the arrangement of definite masses of rock into distinct periods based upon structure and fossil contents; as, the Silurian *system;* also, rocks so arranged.

Syn. order, arrangement, method, mode, rule.

sys-tem-at-ic (sĭs″tĕm-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** of, pertaining to, or characterized by, arrangement according to plan; **2,** methodical; orderly. Also, **sys″tem-at′i-cal.**—*adv.* **sys″tem-at′i-cal-ly.**

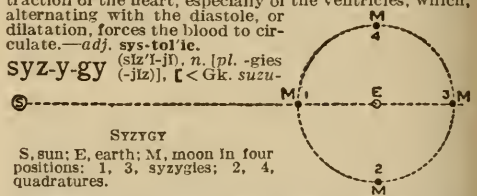
sys-tem-a-tize (sĭs′tĕm-ȧ-tīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tized (-tīzd), *p.pr.* -tizing], to reduce to, or organize according to, a system, or regular method, as a business.

sys-tem-ic (sĭs-tĕm′ĭk), *adj.* of, relating to, or common to, a system, or arrangement according to plan: *Physiol.*, of or pertaining to the bodily system as a whole.

sys-tem-ize (sĭs′tĕm-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to reduce to a system; arrange in an orderly plan.—*n.* **sys″tem-i-za′tion.**—*n.* **sys′tem-iz″er.**

sys-to-le (sĭs′tō-lē), *n.* [< Gk. *sustolē* < *sun*, together + *stellein*, to place], *Gk.* and *Lat. Pros.*, the shortening of a syllable that is long in quantity: opposite of *diastole; Physiol.*, the rhythmical contraction of the heart, especially of the ventricles, which, alternating with the diastole, or dilatation, forces the blood to circulate.—*adj.* **sys-tol′ic.**

syz-y-gy (sĭz′ĭ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *suzugia*, yoke, pair, conjunction < *sun*, together + *zeugnunai*, to yoke], *Astron.*, either of the points at which the moon is most nearly in line with the earth and the sun, as when it is new or full; *Gk.* and *Lat. Pros.*, a grouping of two feet in one measure; a dipody.



SYZYGY

S, sun; E, earth; M, moon in four positions: 1, 3, syzygies; 2, 4, quadratures.

T

T, t (tē), *n.* [*pl.* T's; Ts; t's; ts (tēz)], **1,** the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet,* NOTE); **2,** anything shaped like the letter T: **to a T,** perfectly; with precision:—*adj.* having the shape of, or a cross section like, the letter T; as, a *T* hinge; a *T* slot, etc.

T. *abbr.* **1,** Territory; **2,** Tuesday (also, **Tu.**; **Tues.**); **3,** Testament; **4,** Turkish; **5,** [Lat. *tomus*, or Fr. *tome*], volume; **6,** tenor:—**t.,** **1,** temperature; **2,** time; **3,** tome; **4,** ton; **5,** town; township; **6,** transitive; **7,** [Lat. *tempore*], in the time of):—**Ta,** *Chem.*, the symbol [**Ta**] for the metallic element tantalum.

ta (tä), *n.* [Arab. *ta*], the third letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *t:* as a numeral, 400; also, [Arab. *tā*], the 16th letter of the Arabic alphabet, nearly equivalent to English *tt*, or to *th*, an aspirated *t:* as a numeral, 9.

Taal (täl), *n.* [Du. = language], a Dutch dialect spoken by South Africans of Dutch descent.

tab (tăb), *n.* [source uncertain], a small flap or tag, usually attached to the edge of something, as a garment; a loop for pulling or lifting: *Colloq.*, account; reckoning; as, to keep *tab.*

tab-ard (tăb′ȧrd), *n.* [< O.F. *tabart*, coat], **1,** formerly, a short, coarse, outer coat worn by the poorer classes; **2,** a loose garment worn by knights over armor, usually blazoned with a coat of arms; especially, such a coat worn by a herald and blazoned with the arms of his sovereign. Also, **tab′erd.**

ta-bas-co (tȧ-băs′kō), *n.* [< *Tabasco*, name of Mex. river and state], a very pungent Mexican sauce or relish made of cayenne peppers.

tab-by (tăb′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *tabis* < Sp. *tabi* < Arab. *'attābiy*, name of district in Baghdad in which the fabric was made], **1,** a fabric with a wavy marking; especially, a kind of taffeta silk: usually called *watered silk;* **2,** a mixture of lime, shells, and gravel made into a mortar and used as building material; **3,** a striped or brindled cat; hence, any domestic cat: *Colloq.*, an old maid or a gossip:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tabbied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* tabbying], to put a wavy marking into:—*adj.* **1,** having a wavy marking; **2,** brindled; having dark spots on a gray background.

ta-ber (tā′bẽr), *n.* [see **tabor**], a small drum, somewhat like a tambourine. See **ta′bor,** *Pfd. S.*

tab-er-na-cle (tăb′ẽr-nȧ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *tabernaculum*, tent, dim. of *taberna*, hut], **1,** a movable residence, or tent; a temporary dwelling; hence, figuratively, in Biblical use, the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; **2,** the movable tent used as a place of worship by the Israelites in the wilderness (Ex. 26–27); later, the Jewish temple; hence, **3,** any place of worship for temporary use, as an evangelist's tent; also, any place of worship: *Eccl.*, a small receptacle to hold the sacred elements; *Arch.*, a canopied or ornamental niche.—*adj.* **tab″er-nac′u-lar.**

TABERNACLE

ta-bes (tā′bēz), *n.* [Lat. = a wasting away], *Pathol.*, a gradual wasting away of the body or a part of it, accompanied by fever; a decline: **tabes dorsalis** (dôr-sā′lĭs), locomotor ataxia; degeneration of the posterior part of the spinal cord.—*adj.* **ta-bet′ic** (tȧ-bĕt′ĭk; -bē′tĭk).—*adj.* **ta-bes′cent** (tȧ-bĕs′ĕnt).—*n.* **ta-bes′cence.**

tab-la-ture (tăb′lȧ-tûr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *tabula*, a flat board], *Anat.*, the laminate structure of certain bones, in which outer and inner plates of dense bone are separated by a layer of spongy bone, as in certain parts of the skull.

ta-ble (tā′bl), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *tabula*, a flat board; a tablet; a painting], **1,** a thin piece of wood, stone, metal, etc., with a flat surface; a slab; especially, such a slab on which an inscription may be written or carved; **2,** an article of furniture consisting of a flat, slablike top, supported by one or more legs; **3,** food served upon such an article of furniture; fare in general; as, the *table* at the hotel is good; **4,** the persons seated at, or gathered around, a table for the purpose of eating, playing games, etc.; as, his jokes convulsed the whole *table;* **5,** an arrangement of words, facts, figures, etc., in systematic order, especially in columns, for reference; as, the multiplication *table;* an index or

summary; as, a *table* of contents; **6**, in gem cutting, the upper flat surface of a precious stone; also, a thin diamond with such a table, faceted sides, and a flat under surface; **7**, in palmistry, the palm of the hand: *pl.* **1**, the halves of a backgammon board; **2**, formerly, the game of backgammon· *Arch.*, a horizontal molding, often ornamental, on the exterior or interior face of a wall:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tabled (-bld), *p.pr.* tabling], **1**, to lay on a table, as a card or money; **2**, to lay aside, as a report, for future consideration: *Obs.*, to catalog or index.

tab-leau (tăb'lō; tă"blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux (tăb'lōz; tă"blō'); sometimes, tableaus (tăb'lōz)], [Fr. = picture < *table*], a striking and lifelike representation; especially, a scene in which silent and motionless living models pose in picturesque attitudes.

ta-ble-cloth (tā'bl-klôth"), *n.* [*table* + *cloth*], a cover of linen, cotton, etc., spread upon a table, especially during a meal.

***ta-ble d'hôte** (tăbl" dōt'), [*pl.* tables d'hôte (tăbl"); Fr.], **1**, literally, host's table: used to designate a complete meal served at a fixed price: opposite of *à la carte*; **2**, formerly, a common table for guests at a hotel, café, or restaurant.

ta-ble-land (tā'bl-lănd"), *n.* a broad, elevated, level stretch of land; a plateau.

ta-ble-spoon (tā'bl-spōōn"), *n.* [*table* + *spoon*], a large spoon for use in preparing and serving meals, holding four times as much as a teaspoon.

ta-ble-spoon-ful (tā'bl-spōōn"fōōl), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fōōlz)], the amount that a tablespoon will hold; four teaspoonfuls, or four fluid drams.

tab-let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *tablete*, dim. of *table*: see **table**], **1**, a small, flat surface, especially one used for drawing or writing; **2**, specifically, a set of blank sheets of paper fastened together at one end and used to write upon; a writing pad; **3**, in classic antiquity, one of a number of thin, flat pieces of wax-coated ivory, wood, etc., fastened together and used for memoranda; **4**, a flat panel, often of stone, brass, or bronze, fastened in a wall and containing an inscription; **5**, medicine in the form of a small, flat, originally square, cake; **6**, a small, flat cake, as of soap, candy, or the like.

ta-ble-ware (tā'bl-wâr"), *n.* [*table* + *ware*], articles put upon a table for use at meals.

tab-loid (tăb'loid), *n.* [see **tablet**, **-oid**], **1**, a small tablet of highly concentrated drugs: a trade-mark name; **2**, hence, anything small or compact: —*adj.* condensed; brief; as, *tabloid* news.

ta-boo (tă-bōō'), *adj.* [< Polynesian *tapu*, consecrated], **1**, set apart; made sacred or untouchable by religious custom; **2**, prohibited by social custom, law, or prejudice:—*n.* [*pl.* -boos (-bōōz')], **1**, a religious system and practice, among the Polynesians and other savage races, in which certain things are made sacred and contact with them forbidden; **2**, ban; prohibition by law, convention, or prejudice:—*v.t.* to place under a ban; forbid; prohibit. Also, **ta-bu** (-bōō').

ta-bor (tā'bĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *tabour*, *tambour*, drum: source uncertain: perh. < Arab. *tambūr*, a lute], a small drum, somewhat like a tambourine, but without jingles, especially one used by a piper to accompany himself. Also, **ta'ber**; **ta'bour**.

tab-o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *tabouret*, dim. of *tabour*: see **tabor**], **1**, a small tabor; **2**, a small stand or stool; **3**, an embroidery frame. Also, **tab'ou-ret** (-ōō-).

tab-u-lar (tăb'ū-lər), *adj.* [< Lat. *tabula*, tablet], **1**, arranged in the form of a table, or systematic outline; set down or arranged in schedules or columns; as, the report was in *tabular* form; reckoned or arrived at from sets of figures or facts arranged in systematic order; **2**, having a broad, flat top, as a mountain.

***ta-bu-la ra-sa** (tăb'ū-lä rä'sä), [Lat. = scraped tablet], originally, a waxed tablet from which writing has been erased; a blank surface: *Philos.*, hence, according to the doctrines of Locke, the mind at birth, a blank ready to receive impressions from experience.

tab-u-late (tăb'ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *tabulare* (*-atus*), to put in table form < *tabula*, table], **1**, to reduce to, or arrange in, a systematic outline, usually in columns; **2**, to give a flat surface to:—*adj.* table-shaped; flat.—*n.* **tab'u-la'tion.**—*n.* **tab'u-la'tor.**

tac-a-ma-hac (tăk'ä-mä-hăk"), *n.* [< Mex. Ind. *tecomahiyac*, stinking copal], **1**, a resinous substance of yellowish color and strong odor, obtained from various trees, and used in ointments and incense; **2**, any tree yielding this substance, as a North American poplar (*Populus balsamifera*): also called *balsam poplar*.

tach (tăch), *n.* [< O.F. *tache*, a large nail, a hook], *Archaic*, a contrivance by which something is attached; a clasp; buckle. Also, **tache**.

tache (tăch), *n.* [Fr. = spot, blot], *Obs.*, **1**, a blotch on the skin; **2**, a fault or vice; **3**, a distinctive trait.

ta-chis-to-scope (tă-kis'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *takhistos*, swiftest + *skopein*, to see], *Psych.*, an apparatus for exhibiting letters or figures on a screen for very short intervals: used in testing the power of attention, memory, etc.

ta-chom-e-ter (tă-kŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Gk. *takhos*, speed + *metron*, a measure], a device for measuring speed; especially, a device for indicating the number of rotations per minute, as of an engine shaft: used to indicate engine speed in airplanes, motor boats, lathes, etc.: *Med.*, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of the blood current. Also, **tach'e-om'e-ter** (tăk'ĕ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr).

tach-y-car-di-a (tăk"ĭ-kär'dĭ-ä), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *takhus*, swift + *kardia*, heart], *Med.*, undue rapidity of the heart action.—*adj.* and *n.* **tach"y-car'di-ac** (-ăk).

ta-chyg-ra-phy (tă-kĭg'rä-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *takhus*, swift + *graphē*, a writing], the art or practice of rapid writing, or stenography, especially as practiced by the ancient Greeks and Romans.—*adj.* **tach"y-graph'ic**; **tach"y-graph'i-cal.**—*n.* **ta-chyg'ra-pher.**—*n.* **tach'y-graph.**

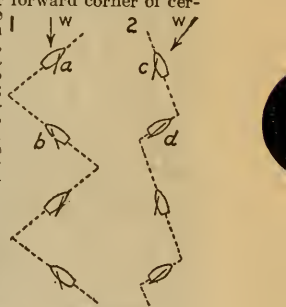
tac-it (tăs'ĭt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tacēre* (*-itus*), to be silent], given, or existing, in silence; implied, but not stated outright; as, *tacit* consent: *Rare*, silent or quiet. —*adv.* **tac'it-ly.**—*n.* **tac'it-ness.**

tac-i-turn (tăs'ĭ-tûrn), *adj.* [< Lat. *taciturnus*, quiet < *tacēre* (*-itus*), to be silent], not apt to speak; disinclined to talk.—*adv.* **tac'i-turn-ly.**

Syn. silent, reticent, uncommunicative.—*Ant.* talkative, unreserved, loquacious, communicative, garrulous.

tac-i-tur-ni-ty (tăs"ĭ-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* habitual disinclination to talk; reserve.

tack (tăk), *n.* [< O.F. *tache*, fibula; small nail: perh. akin to M.H.G. *zacke*, Du. *tak*, bough], **1**, a small, short, sharp-pointed nail with a flat head; **2**, a rope for holding down the lower forward corner of certain sails; **3**, the corner of the sail so held down; **4**, direction of a ship in regard to the trim, or position, of her sails; **5**, a change in a ship's direction to take advantage of side winds; especially, any of several alternating movements from port to starboard, and the converse, in order to advance against the wind; **6**, hence, any course or policy of action:—*v.t.* **1**, to fasten with small nails; as, to *tack* down matting; **2**, to fasten lightly; add; as, to *tack* a bow on a dress; **3**, to change the course of (a vessel) by using the helm and shifting the sails:—*v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.—*n.* **tack'er.**



TACK (def. 5)

1: *a*, port tack; *b*, starboard tack.—2: *c*, starboard tack; *d*, port tack.—W, direction of wind.

tack-le (tăk'l), *n.* [prob. < L.G. *takel*, heavy rope, pulley < M.L.G. *taken*, to seize], **1**, an apparatus consisting of pulleys and ropes, used for raising or lowering heavy weights; especially, on a vessel, the pulleys and ropes for manipulating the sails, taking on cargo, etc.; **2**, equipment; gear; instruments required for some particular operation; as, hunting or fishing *tackle*; **3**, the act of seizing or grappling: *Football*, **1**, the act of stopping, or attempting to stop, an opponent who is running with the ball by seizing and holding him with the arms; **2**, a player in the line next to either end player, or the position in the line next to either end position:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tackled (-ld), *p.pr.* tackling], **1**, to grapple with; endeavor to overcome, as a problem; **2**, to make fast by means of ropes and pulleys: *Football*, to stop or attempt to stop (an opponent running with the ball) by means of a tackle.

tack-ling (tăk'lĭng), *n. Rare*, equipment; gear collectively; outfit; rigging.

tack-y (tăk'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [source uncertain], sticky; adhesive: used of glue or varnish: *Slang*, shabby; also, dowdy; not stylish.

tact (tăkt), *n.* [< Lat. *tangere* (*tactus*), to touch], skill in saying and doing what is best or most suitable in given circumstances; intuitive ability to deal wisely with others; diplomacy: *Rare*, a touch.

Syn. delicacy, adroitness, diplomacy, address.

tact-ful (tăkt'fo͝ol), *adj.* skilful in saying and doing what is best or most suitable in given circumstances; wise and kind in dealing with others.—*adv.* **tact'ful-ly.**—*n.* **tact'ful-ness.**

tac-ti-cal (tăk′tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **tactics**], **1,** pertaining to military or naval tactics, or to a method of procedure aimed at attaining a given end; **2,** marked by adroitness or clever management.

tac-ti-cian (tăk-tish′ăn), *n.* **1,** one skilled in military tactics; **2,** a skilful manager.

tac-tics (tăk′tĭks), *n.* [< Gk. *taktika*, arrangements < *tassein*, to put in order, arrange], **1,** used as *sing.*, the science or practice of disposing and handling military or naval forces in the presence of an enemy: distinguished from *strategy;* **2,** used as *pl.*, acts in accord with such science; figuratively, any form of procedure requiring skilful maneuvering to accomplish an end.

tac-tile (tăk′tĭl; *Br.* -tīl), *adj.* [see **tact**], **1,** pertaining to the sense of touch; **2,** capable of being touched; tangible.—*n.* **tac-til′i-ty.**

tac-tion (tăk′shŭn), *n.* the act of touching; the state of being touched, or in contact.

tact-less (tăkt′lĕs), *adj.* lacking the readiness to say and do the most suitable thing; lacking diplomacy.—*adv.* **tact′less-ly.**—*n.* **tact′less-ness.**

tac-tu-al (tăk′tū-ăl), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to the sense of touch or to its organs; **2,** giving the sensation of, or caused by, touch.

tad-pole (tăd′pōl″), *n.* [*toad*+*poll*], **1,** the immature or larval form of any of certain amphibian animals, as the frog and the toad, having a long tail and breathing by means of gills (see *Amphibia*, illus.); **2,** the corresponding immature stage of certain low chordates, as the tunicates or ascidians.

tael (tāl), *n.* [Port. < Malay *tāhil*, weight], **1,** an Oriental weight varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois; the Chinese ounce; **2,** a Chinese money of account, equivalent to about 30 cents.

tæ-ni-a (tē′nĭ-*á*), *n.* [*pl.* -niæ (-nĭ-ē)], [Lat. < Gk. *tainia*, band, fillet], a band, ribbon, or fillet: *Arch.*, a band or fillet between the top of a Doric architrave and the frieze; *Anat.*, a band or ribbonlike part; *Zoöl.*, a tapeworm.

taf-fe-ta (tăf′ē-t*á*), *n.* [< Fr. *taffetas* < Pers. *tāftah*, twisted fabric < *tāftan*, to twist], a lustrous silk of a fine, plain texture. Also, **taf′fe-ty** (-tĭ).

taff-rail (tăf′rāl), *n.* [corr. of *tafferel* < Du. *tafereel*, panel, dim. of *tafel*, table < Lat. *tabula:* see **table**], **1,** the rail around the deck of a ship's stern; **2,** the upper part of a ship's stern. Also, **taf′fa-rel** (-*á*-rĕl); **taf′fer-el** (-ẽr-ĕl).

TAFFRAIL

a, taffrail; *b*, counter; *c*, rudder.

taf-fy (tăf′ĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], candy made of brown sugar, or molasses, and butter, often with nuts added: *Colloq.*, flattery. Also, *Br.*, **tof′fee** (tŏf′ĭ); **tof′fy.**

tag (tăg), *n.* [perh. < Sw. *tagg*, point; tooth], **1,** an attached identifying card or label; **2,** hence, anything more or less loosely attached; an appendage; **3,** a loose end or rag, as of clothing; **4,** a metal binding at the end of a string or lace to give stiffness; **5,** a children's game in which one, who is "it," chases the others in order to touch or "tag" them: **tag day,** a day designated for public solicitation of donations for a specified purpose, each donor receiving a tag to protect him from further solicitation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tagged (tăgd), *p.pr.* tagging], **1,** to fix an identifying card or label to; attach a tag to; **2,** in the game of tag, to catch by touching: *Colloq.*, to follow closely and persistently:—*v.i.Colloq.*, to follow another closely: usually with *after*.

Ta-ga-log (tä-gä′lŏg), *n.* [< *Tagal*, nat. name], **1,** a member of one of the chief native tribes of the Philippines; **2,** the Malayo-Polynesian language used by these people. Also, **Ta-gal′** (tä-gäl′).

Ta-hi-ti-an (tä-hē′tĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Tahiti*], pertaining to the island of Tahiti, or to its inhabitants or language:—*n.* **1,** one of a Polynesian race inhabiting Tahiti; **2,** the native language of Tahiti.

¹tail (tāl), *n.* [< A.S. *tæg(e)l*, tail < O.Teut. source], **1,** the hindmost part of an animal's body; especially, the appendage formed by the prolongation of the end of the backbone; hence, any of various things resembling this appendage in any of a number of ways; **2,** specifically, the back, last, or lesser part of anything; as, the *tail* of a parade; **3,** something long and flexible; as, the *tail* of a coat or kite; **4,** a long train; retinue; as, a *tail* of attendants; also, a body of persons in line; **5,** the reverse of a coin: generally in *pl.*: *Mus.*, the vertical line running up or down from a note; the stem (see *note*, illus.); *Aëro.*, a plane or planes at the rear of an airplane to give it balance: **tail skid,** a runner at the rear of an airplane to keep the tail off the ground (see *airplane*, illus.): **tail spin,** a spiral motion of an airplane moving forward and downward, usually not under control, in which the tail describes larger arcs than the nose:—*v.t.* to furnish with a tail:—*v.i.* to follow closely; tag: with *after*.

²tail (tāl), *n.* [< O.F. *taillier*, to cut, fashion < L.L. *taliare*, to cut: prob. < *talea*, rod, cutting], *Law*, limitation of ownership; entailment:—*adj.* entailed.

tail-board (tāl′bōrd″), *n.* [¹*tail*+*board*], a removable board at the rear of a cart or wagon.

tail-ing (tāl′ĭng), *n.* [see ¹**tail**], *Arch.*, the part of a projecting stone or brick imbedded in a masonry wall: *pl.* refuse; waste, as washed ore; chaff.

tai-lor (tā′lẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *taillour* < L.L. *taliare*, to cut: see ²**tail**], one whose business it is to make, and also sometimes to repair, outer garments for men and women: **tailor bird,** any of several small African and Asiatic birds (genus *Sutoria*), which stitch leaves together around their nests for protection and support:—*v.t.* to fit with outer garments:—*v.i.* to follow the trade of a tailor.—*n. fem.* **tai′lor-ess.**

tai-lor-made (tā′lẽr-mād″), *adj.* made by, or resembling the work of, a tailor; trim; well-fitting; severely plain.

tail-piece (tāl′pēs″), *n.* [¹*tail*+*piece*], **1,** something added at the end; **2,** a flat piece of wood at the wider end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are attached; queue; **3,** a colophon, or decorative design, below the print on an incompletely filled page.

tail-race (tāl′rās″), *n.* [¹*tail*+¹*race*], a channel for carrying used water away from a water wheel.

tail-stock (tāl′stŏk″), *n.* [¹*tail*+*stock*], *Mech.* in a lathe, one of the adjustable, sliding parts holding the work (see *lathe*, illus.).

taint (tānt), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *tingere* (*tinctus*), to color, tinge], a spot, trace, or tinge; usually, a spot or trace of decay, corruption, or pollution; a blemish; stain; also, an infected or corrupt condition:—*v.t.* **1,** to fill or impregnate with something unpleasant or poisonous, as a disease; infect; poison; **2,** to defile; stain; render morally corrupt:—*v.i.* to become infected; become spoiled, as meat; putrefy.

Syn., *n.* contamination, stain, infection, spot, trace, corruption, impurity. (See blemish.)

Taj Ma-hal (täj m*á*-häl′), [< Pers. *tāj*, crown + Arab. *mahāl*, palaces], a white marble mausoleum, renowned for its architectural beauty, built at Agra, India, by the Emperor Shah Jehan in memory of his favorite wife (see *architecture*, illus.).

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took (to͝ok), *p.p.* taken (tāk′n), *p.pr.* taking], [< A.S. *tacan* < O.N. *taka*, to take], **1,** to lay hold of, as with the hands; as, to *take* a man by the throat; **2,** hence, to seize; capture; occupy; as, the troops *took* the fort by storm; **3,** to preoccupy; as, the hat *took* her fancy; also, to captivate; **4,** to assume possession of; acquire; avail oneself of; as, to *take* a holiday; **5,** hence, to engage, as seats in a theater; also, to buy regularly; subscribe to, as periodicals; **6,** to carry; convey; also, to conduct or escort; **7,** to abstract; remove, as flour from a bin; hence, to steal; also, to subtract; deduct, as 3 from 5; **8,** to eat, drink, or inhale; as, to *take* breakfast; to *take* gas; **9,** to expose (a photograph); **10,** to submit to; endure; as, to *take* punishment; **11,** to come upon suddenly; as, to *take* him by surprise; **12,** to retract or recant: used with *back;* as, to *take* back a statement; **13,** to be infected with; catch, as a contagious disease; **14,** to require ordinarily or necessarily: often impersonal; as, it *takes* two to do this; also, to need; require; as, the job will *take* two days; **15,** to perform; do, as an action; as, to *take* exercise; **16,** to pass; clear; go over; as, the horse *took* the obstacle; **17,** to conceive; experience; feel; as, to *take* offense, pride, joy, or the like; **18,** to understand; infer; as, I *take* you to be joking; **19,** to treat or regard in a specific manner; as, I *took* him for a fool; **20,** to remove (by death); **21,** to quote; cite; as, to *take* a line from Keats; **22,** to choose; select; as, *take* the left-hand trail; **23,** to assume; take the shape or impression of; absorb; as, silk *takes* dye easily: **take in, 1,** to receive; **2,** to understand; **3,** to reduce, as a garment, to smaller size; **4,** to believe, as a false statement; **5,** to deceive: **take off, 1,** to remove; **2,** to caricature: **take on,** to undertake, as work: **take up, 1,** to lift; **2,** to absorb; **3,** to enter upon, as a subject; **4,** to pay the amount of, as of a loan or note:—*v.i.* **1,** to have the intended effect; operate; as, the inoculation *took;* **2,** to have recourse (to); as, to *take* to one's heels; **3,** to prove attractive; be acceptable: *Law*, to receive title to property: **take after,** to resemble: **take off,** to jump, spring, or start: often with *from;* as, a diver *takes off* from a pier: **take to, 1,** to begin; fall into the habit of; **2,** to form a liking for: **take on,** *Colloq.*, to vent one's feelings, especially

in an extravagant way:—*n.* the amount or quantity received or caught: said especially of fish: *Print.*, an assignment of work.—*n.* **tak'er.**

Syn., *v.* carry, seize, gain, get, withdraw, revoke, abstract, steal, deduce, charm, select, require, assume, receive, contract, capture, secure.

take-off (tāk'ôf"), *n.* **1,** a caricature; **2,** a place from which one makes a start in running, jumping, or the like; also, the manner of starting.

tak-ing (tāk'ing), *p.adj.* **1,** attractive; alluring; pleasing; as, *taking* manners; **2,** infectious or contagious:—*n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure: *pl.* the amount accepted or received; receipts: *Archaic*, a state of agitation.—*adv.* **tak'ing-ly.**

ta-la-ri-a (tă-lā'rĭ-ă), *n.pl.* [Lat. < *talus*, ankle], *Class. Myth.*, winged sandals or small wings on the ankles, especially on Hermes, or Mercury.

tal-bot (tôl'bŭt), *n.* [< name of Eng. family], a nearly extinct breed of hunting dog with keen scent, from which the bloodhound and some other breeds are supposed to have descended.

talc (tălk), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *talq*, talc], a hydrous mineral silicate of magnesium, very soft and slippery to the touch, used in rubber manufacture, toilet powders, etc.: also called *soapstone* and *steatite*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* talcked or talced (tălkt), *p.pr.* talcking or talcing], to treat with talc.—*adj.* **talc'ose; talc'ous.**

tal-cum (tăl'kŭm), *n.* talc (which see): **talcum powder,** a toilet powder of finely pulverized talc.

tale (tāl), *n.* [< A.S. *talu*, tale < O.Teut. source], **1,** that which is told; a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; **2,** a false report or piece of gossip; **3,** a count, number, or reckoning: distinguished from *measure* and *weight*; as, the *tale* of bricks made in a day.

Syn. account, narrative, story. (See anecdote.)

tale-bear-er (tāl'bâr"ẽr), *n.* [*tale*+*bear*], one who maliciously delights in spreading gossip, scandal, etc.; a gossip; scandalmonger.

tal-ent (tăl'ẽnt), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *talanton*, balance, weight, sum of money: sense of mental ability from parable of the talents (Matt. 25:14–30)], **1,** among the ancients, a weight and money of account of varying value, usually large, the Hebrew gold *talent* being valued at $32,640, and the silver at $2,176; **2,** unusual mental capacity, ability, skill, or aptitude, especially such as comes from careful training; **3,** a special gift, fitting one for a particular business, art, or profession; **4,** collectively, persons of ability: often with *the*: *Sporting Slang*, collectively, those who take and give odds on sporting events according to their individual judgment, as distinguished from the *bookmakers*.

Syn. facility, clearness. (See ability, genius, gift.)

tal-ent-ed (tăl'ẽnt-ĕd), *adj.* having superior ability; gifted; possessing special aptitudes.

ta-ler (tä'lẽr), *n.* [see **thaler**], an old German silver coin. See **tha'ler,** *Pfd. S.*

ta-les (tā'lēz), *n.pl.* [Lat. pl. of *talis*, such, from the legal phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders], persons who are summoned by a writ or court order to act as jurors and fill vacant places in a jury during a session of court: *pl.* used as *sing.* the writ summoning such men.

tales-man (tālz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*tales*+*man*], a person summoned to fill a deficiency in a jury when the regular panel, or group of persons from which the jury is chosen, is exhausted before the jury is complete.

tale-tell-er (tāl'tĕl"ẽr), *n.* [*tale*+*tell*], one who tells stories or tales; especially, one who maliciously spreads gossip; a talebearer; telltale.

tal-i-on (tăl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [< Lat. *talio* (*-onis*) < *talis*, such], *Rare*, the act or law of retaliation, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Lev. 24:20), considered as a form of justice.

tal-i-pes (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *talus*, ankle +*pes*, foot], *Pathol.*, clubfoot; a deformity of the foot, in which it is twisted out of its proper shape and position.

tal-i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [< Hind. *tālpāt* < Sans. *tāla*, palm+*pattra*, leaf], a handsome, fan-leafed palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of the East Indies, the leaves of which are used for umbrellas and fans: also called *talipot palm*.

tal-is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn; tăl'ĭz-), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], [Sp. < Arab. *tilsam* < Gk. *telesma*, payment], a figure cut in metal or stone, supposed to possess magical powers in averting evil or bringing good luck; a charm; an amulet; hence, something that produces an extraordinary effect.—*adj.* **tal"is-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk); **tal"is-man'i-cal.**

talk (tôk), *v.i.* [< M.E. *talken* < A.S. *tellan*, to tell], **1,** to utter words; express and endeavor to communicate thoughts in speech; **2,** to speak familiarly; converse; **3,** to confer; consult; as, to *talk* with a teacher about one's progress; **4,** to utter senseless chatter; prattle; gossip: *Colloq.*, to mean something definite; as, money *talks*:—*v.t.* **1,** to utter; express in words; discourse on; make the subject of conversation; as, to *talk* business; especially, to discourse on so as to advocate; as, to *talk* socialism; **2,** to use, or express oneself freely in (a language); **3,** to affect or bring into a specified condition by speech; as, they *talked* him over to their side; **4,** to use or spend in speech; as, to *talk* away an evening:—*n.* **1,** the act of expressing thought in words; speech; especially, familiar conversation; **2,** a subject of gossip; as, the *talk* of the town; **3,** rumor; report; as, there is *talk* of a strike; **4,** meaningless speech; prattle; as, idle *talk*; **5,** a conference; **6,** an address; especially, an informal address: *Colloq.*, dialect; manner of speech.—*n.* **talk'er.**—*p.adj.* and *n.* **talk'ing.**

Syn., *n.* chat, colloquy, confabulation, parley, communication, conference, gossip. (See conversation.)

talk-a-tive (tôk'ă-tĭv), *adj.* given to much speaking; loquacious; gossipy.—*adv.* **talk'a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **talk'a-tive-ness.**

Syn. chattering, loquacious. (See garrulous.)

talk-ie (tôk'ĭ), *n. Colloq.*, a motion picture such that words and other sounds forming the natural accompaniment of the scene pictured are reproduced with it mechanically, timed with the action.

tall (tôl), *adj.* [prob. < A.S. *getæl*, swift, prompt], **1,** of more than average height; relatively high in stature; **2,** having (a specified) height; as, he is six feet *tall*: *Colloq.*, high-sounding; boastful; as, *tall* talk; *Obs.*, brave; valiant.—*n.* **tall'ness.**—*adj.* **tall'ish.**

tal-lage (tăl'ăj), *n.* [< O.F. *taillage* < *taillier*, to cut], *Eng. Feudal Law*, a kind of fee paid by a tenant to his lord; hence, a tax levied by an overlord.

tall-boy (tôl'boĭ"), *n.* [*tall*+(prob.) *boy*], **1,** a chest of drawers standing five or six feet high, mounted on legs about 18 inches long; a highboy (for illus. see *furniture*); **2,** a metal pipe, used as an extension on a chimney.

tal-lith (tăl'ĭth), *n.* [Heb.], **1,** a tasseled undergarment for the upper part of the body, worn by orthodox Jews; **2,** a tasseled shawl, or mantle, worn at prayer by Jews.

tal-low (tăl'ō), *n.* [< M.E. *talgh*, tallow < O.Teut. source], the harder and less fusible fat of animals, as beef or mutton suet, separated from membranous tissues by melting and used for making candles, soap, axle grease, or the like:—*v.t.* **1,** to smear or grease with this substance; **2,** to fatten (sheep).

tal-ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *tailler*, to cut], **1,** originally, a stick on which scores were recorded by notches; also, either half of such a stick split lengthwise into duplicate parts: also called *tally stick*; **2,** anything upon which an account, reckoning, or score is kept; **3,** an account or score kept on a notched stick; also, any reckoning, account, or score, as a debit and credit account, or the score of a game; **4,** one of a series of marks for recording a number of objects; also, the number of objects so recorded; **5,** a label or tag of wood, metal, or the like, as a means of identification; **6,** hence, anything corresponding to another, as a duplicate or counterpart:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tallied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* tallying], **1,** to mark or record on a notched stick; register; record; score; **2,** to count; sum; reckon: with *up*:—*v.i.* to correspond, as the notches on one part of a split stick with those on the other; conform; agree; match.

tal-ly-ho (tăl'ĭ-hō"), *interj.* [*pl.* -hos (-hōz")], [prob. < Fr. *taïaut*, a meaningless cry to urge on the hounds], a huntsman's cry in urging on hounds:—*n.* **1,** the cry "tallyho"; **2,** in the United States, a pleasure coach drawn by four horses:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -hoed (-hōd"), *p.pr.* -hoing], to urge on (hounds) with the cry "tallyho."

tal-ly-man (tăl'ĭ-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*tally*+*man*], **1,** one who keeps a shop where goods sold are paid for by instalments; **2,** one who keeps account of anything.

tal-ly sheet a sheet on which a score or account is kept; especially, a record of votes.

tal-ly shop a shop where goods are sold on the instalment plan.

Tal-mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Heb. = instruction], the collection of Jewish civil and canonical laws not included in the Pentateuch.—*adj.* **Tal-mud'ic** (tăl-mŭd'ĭk); **Tal-mud'i-cal.**

Tal-mud-ist (tăl'mŭd-ĭst), *n.* a compiler, an adherent, or a student, of the Talmud.

tal-on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *talo* (*-onis*) < Lat. *talus*, ankle, heel], **1,** the claw of a bird of prey; **2,** a kind of ornamental molding or house decoration, usually called *ogee*, with a curve in the form of an S (see *molding*, illus.); **3,** the cards remaining undistributed after a deal; **4,** the heel of a sword blade.

Ta-los (tā'lŏs), *n.* [< Gk. *Talōs*], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, an inventor who was slain, in a fit of jealousy, by his uncle, Dædalus; **2**, a man of brass made by Hephæstus (Vulcan) and given by Zeus to Minos to patrol the shores of the island of Crete.

ta-lus (tā'lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* tali (-lī)], [Lat. = ankle], *Geol.*, a sloping heap of broken rocks at the foot of a cliff; *Fortif.*, the front slope of a work; *Anat.*, the astragalus, or ankle bone; also, the ankle (see *foot*, illus.).

tam-a-ble (tăm'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **tame**], capable of being subdued, made gentle, or rescued from wildness or savagery. Also, **tame'a-ble.**

ta-ma-le (tȧ-mä'lē), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *tamal*], a Mexican dish of chopped meat and corn meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn husks, dipped in oil, and boiled or steamed.

tam-a-rack (tăm'ȧ-răk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], any of several American larches, especially a species (*Larix laricina*), also called *hackmatack*, of the eastern United States.

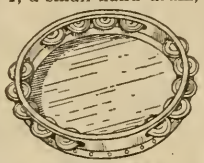
tam-a-rin (tăm'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* [Fr. < S.Amer.Ind.], any of several South American marmosets, arboreal monkeys about the size of a squirrel and with a bushy tail not used for grasping.

tam-a-rind (tăm'ȧ-rĭnd), *n.* [< Sp. *tamarindo* < Arab. *tamr-hindī*, date of India], a tall tropical tree (*Tamarindus indica*) of the pea family, having pinnate leaves and showy yellow flowers striped with red, used to fix colors in dyeing, and bearing podlike fruit; also, the fruit or pod of this tree, from which preserves and a cooling drink are made.

tam-a-risk (tăm'ȧ-rĭsk), *n.* [< Lat. *tamariscus*, tamarisk], any of a large genus (*Tamarix*) of Old World tropical shrubs or small trees, one species of which is planted for ornament; especially, a species having scalelike leaves of feathery appearance.

tam-bour (tăm'bo͝or; -bẽr), *n.* [var. of O.F. *tabour*: see **tabor**], **1**, a drum; especially, a small, military snare drum; hence, **2**, something resembling a drum; as, a drumlike embroidery frame, usually consisting of two closely fitting hoops; **3**, embroidery made on such a frame: *Fortif.*, a kind of stake fence defending a road, gateway, or the like:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to embroider on a frame, or tambour.

tam-bou-rine (tăm"bo͝o-rēn'), *n.* [dim. of *tambour*, q.v.], **1**, a small hand drum, having little metallic disks, or jingles, in the hoop or rim, and played by striking the membrane with the knuckles or elbow; **2**, an old French dance.



TAMBOURINE

tame (tām), *adj.* [*comp.* tamer, *superl.* tamest], [< A.S. *tam*, tame], **1**, changed from a wild state; made useful to man; hence, of land, cultivated; **2**, subdued; harmless; gentle; **3**, lacking in spirit; dull:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tamed (tāmd), *p.pr.* taming], **1**, to bring from a wild to a cultivated state; **2**, to remove spirit or courage from; quiet; calm or tone down.—*adv.* **tame'ly.**—*n.* **tame'ness.**

tame-less (tām'lĕs), *adj.* wild; not capable of being subdued; high-spirited.

Tam-il (tăm'il; tŭm'il), *n.* [Dravidian name], a member of the most cultivated branch of the Dravidian race, which occupied India before the coming of the Hindus, and now inhabits southern India and Ceylon; also, the language spoken by this race.

Tam-ma-ny (tăm'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* [Amer. Ind. = the affable], a chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, a friend of the white people and a lover of peace: **Tammany Hall**, the headquarters of the Tammany Society, formed in 1789 for charitable and social purposes, now a powerful political organization of New York City Democrats:—*adj.* pertaining to the Tammany Society or the type of politics attributed to it.

Tam-muz (tăm'mo͞oz; tăm'ŭz), *n.* [Heb. = sprout or son of life], **1**, a Babylonian god whose death and return from the lower world symbolized the dying of vegetation and its seasonal restoration; **2**, in the ancient Hebrew ecclesiastical calendar, the fourth month, nearly equivalent to July (see App. II). Also, **Tham'muz.**

Tam o' Shan-ter (tăm' ō shăn'tẽr), the hero of Robert Burns's poem of the same name, a drunken farmer who is chased by witches: **tam-o'-shanter**, a Scotch cap with a tight headband, and a loose, round top: popularly called *tam*.

tamp (tămp), *v.t.* [perh. imit. or abbr. of *tampion*, q.v.], **1**, to block up or plug (the blast hole in a rock) with clay or similar material in order to direct the force of the explosion; **2**, to drive or ram down with repeated gentle strokes.—*n.* **tamp'er** (tăm'pẽr).

tam-per (tăm'pẽr), *v.i.* [var. of *temper*, q.v.], **1**, to make meddlesome alterations in anything; experiment foolishly: followed by *with*: **2**, to use unfair influence, especially by bribing: followed by *with*; as, to *tamper* with a jury.—*n.* **tam'per-er.**

tam-pi-on (tăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [var. of *tampon*, q.v.], a stopper or plug; especially, a plug to stop up the muzzle of a cannon or other piece of ordnance when it is not in use. Also, **tom'pi-on.**

TAMPION

a, handle by which tampion is removed.

tam-pon (tăm'pŏn), *n.* [Fr. = a cloth plug < *taper*, a plug], *Surg.*, a plug, as of cotton, inserted into a wound or a cavity to stop bleeding, absorb secretions, or to keep a displaced part in position.

tam–tam (tŭm'-tŭm"), *n.* [see **tom–tom**], a drum or a gong used in eastern countries. See **tom'–tom"**, *Pfd. S.*

tan (tăn), *n.* [prob. Fr. = bark of a young oak < L.L. *tannum*, prob. < Celt. source], **1**, the bark of oak, willow, hemlock, chestnut, or other trees containing tannic acid, broken into small bits and used in making leather; **2**, a yellowish brown color, like that of such bark; **3**, a brown color given to the skin by exposure to the sun:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tanned (tănd), *p.pr.* tanning], **1**, to prepare, as the skins of animals, by treating with tannic acid; convert into leather by the use of mineral salts; **2**, to make brown by exposure to the sun: *Colloq.*, to thrash; flog:—*v.i.* **1**, to be converted into leather; **2**, to become brown in the sun:—*adj.* yellowish brown.

tan-a-ger (tăn'ȧ-jẽr), *n.* [< S.Amer.Ind. *tangara*, tanager], any of a family (*Tangaridæ*) of American song birds closely related to the finches, most of which are brightly colored, as the scarlet tanager.

tan-bark (tăn'bärk"), *n.* [*tan* + **bark**], oak or other bark containing tannic acid, used in tanning, and, when the tannic acid has been exhausted, used for making a soft surface, as on race tracks.

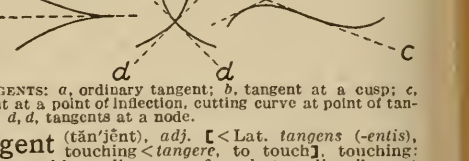
tan-dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* [Lat. = at length (of time); orig. a pun], one behind another:—*adj.* of seats on a bicycle or of horses, arranged one behind another:—*n.* **1**, a pair of horses harnessed one before the other; **2**, a bicycle for two or more, with the seats placed one before the other.

TANDEM

[1]tang (tăng), *n.* [< O.N. *tange*, a point, tang of a knife], **1**, of a knife, fork, or similar tool, the part which goes into the handle; **2**, a strong, sharp taste or flavor; especially, a taste that does not belong to the thing itself; as, the air has the *tang* of the sea; **3**, a sharp, characteristic flavor or tinge:—*v.t.* to furnish with a tang.

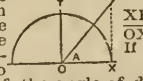
[2]tang (tăng), *n.* [imit.], a sharp, twanging sound; twang:—*v.t.* to cause to sound with a vibrant, twanging noise; twang.

tan-gen-cy (tăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **tangent**], the state of being tangent (which see).



TANGENTS: *a*, ordinary tangent; *b*, tangent at a cusp; *c*, tangent at a point of inflection, cutting curve at point of tangency; *d*, *d*, tangents at a node.

tan-gent (tăn'jĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tangens* (*-entis*), touching < *tangere*, to touch], touching: *Geom.*, touching a line or surface, but, ordinarily, not intersecting it in the immediate vicinity, even if produced: used of a straight line, curved line, or surface: **tangent galvanometer**, *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring an electric current, in which the strength of the current is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection of a needle:—*n.* any line or course leading abruptly away from the usual course: *Geom.*, a tangent line or surface; *Trig.*, the ratio which, when a perpendicular is dropped from a point on one side of an angle to the other side, the



TANGENT

$\frac{XP}{OX}$ = tangent of angle A.

If OX = 1, the tangent is equal to the line XP.

length of the perpendicular bears to the distance from the vertex to the foot of the perpendicular: in calculation and formulas, usually *tan* (without period).

tan-gen-tial (tăn-jĕn'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.

tan-ger-ine (tăn'jĕr-ēn; tăn"jĕr-ēn'), *n.* [< *Tanger, Tangier*, a town in Morocco], a small orange, a variety of the mandarin orange native in southeastern Asia, with a characteristic sweet, spicy flavor, dry pulp, and thin, deep-colored, loosely adhering skin.

tan-gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-bl), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *tangibilis* < *tangere*, to touch], 1, perceptible to the touch; capable of being touched; 2, capable of objective demonstration; evident; real: as, *tangible* proof.—*adv.* **tan'gi-bly.**—*n.* **tan"gi-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **tan'gi-ble-ness.**

[1]tan-gle (tăng'gl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [prob. var. of obs. *tagle*, to entangle: perh. to some extent influenced by *wangle*, seaweed], 1, to knot or snarl so as to make difficult to unravel; complicate confusedly; 2, to involve or implicate: as, to *tangle* oneself in excuses:—*v.i.* to be or become entangled or involved:—*n.* 1, a snarl; a confused mass, as of string, etc.; hence, 2, a puzzling situation.—*adj.* **tan'gly.**

[2]tan-gle (tăng'gl), *n.* [< Norw. *taangel*, O.N. *thöngull*, stalk of a seaweed], any of several large, blackish seaweeds.

tan-gle-ber-ry (tăng'gl-bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*tangle*+*berry*], a species (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) of American blue huckleberry.

tan-go (tăng'gō), *n.* [*pl.* -gos (-gōz)], [Sp.], a dance of Argentine origin in two-four time, with strongly marked rhythm and a large variety of steps.

tan-gram (tăng'grăm), *n.* [source uncertain], a toy, of Chinese origin, made by cutting a square of thin wood, ivory, etc., into seven pieces, which can be arranged in many designs.

tan-ist-ry (tăn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [< O.Ir. *tanaiste*, heir < *tan*, estate], in ancient Celtic law, a system whereby a chief's estate or dignity was conferred by election, usually upon the oldest and worthiest male among the surviving kinsmen.—*n.* **tan'ist.**

tank (tăngk), *n.* [< Port. *tanque* < L.L. *stancare* < Lat. *stagnum*, pond, pool or < Indic *tānken*, cistern], 1, a large cistern or basin built to hold water or other liquids; as, a swimming *tank*; 2, a large, often circular, receptacle or building for storing a fluid, as gas, gasoline, etc.: *Mil.*, a kind of armored motor car, adapted from the caterpillar tractor and equipped with rapid-fire guns:—*v.t.* to put or store in a tank.

TANK

tank-age (tăngk'ăj), *n.* 1, the act of storing fluids in a tank; 2, the charge for such storage; 3, the cubic capacity of a tank; 4, slaughterhouse refuse, dried and used as fertilizer.

tank-ard (tăngk'ărd), *n.* [source uncertain], a large drinking vessel, usually with a hinged cover.

tank-er (tăngk'ĕr), *n.* [see **tank**], a naval or merchant ship especially constructed for carrying oil in bulk.

tan-nage (tăn'ăj), *n.* [see **tan**], 1, the process of converting hides into leather; tanning; 2, the bark or other substance used in tanning.

tan-nate (tăn'āt), *n. Chem.*, a salt of tannic acid, or tannin.

tan-ner (tăn'ĕr), *n.* one who tans hides into leather: *Eng. Slang*, a sixpence.

tan-ner-y (tăn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-Iz)], a place where hides are tanned into leather; *Rare*, the art or process of tanning.

Tann-häu-ser (tăn'hoi-zĕr), *n.* [Ger.], a German knight and minnesinger, identified with a legendary knight who dwelt in voluptuousness in the caverns of the Venusberg, and, upon repenting, was told by the Pope that he could no more be pardoned than a staff could bear blossoms, and who, returning in despair to the Venusberg, could not be found by the Pope's messengers when the staff actually did bear blossoms: the hero of an ancient ballad, and of an opera of the same name by Wagner.

tan-nic (tăn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **tan**], pertaining to, or obtained from, any bark, as oak or hemlock, which produces tau.

tan-nic ac-id an astringent acid, present in various substances, as tea, gallnuts, sumac, and certain barks, used in dyeing, medicine, and tanning leather: also called *tannin*.

tan-ning (tăn'ĭng), *n.* 1, the process of converting hides into leather; 2, a browning of the skin by the sun or weather: *Slang*, a flogging.

tan-sy (tăn'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -sies (-zĭz)], [< O.F. *tanasie*, tansy, ult. < Gk. *athanasia*, immortality < *a-*, not+*thanatos*, death], any of a genus (*Tanacetum*) of pungent herbs of the composite family, with small heads of yellow flowers; especially, a European species (*T. vulgare*), sometimes used in medicine.

tan-ta-li-za-tion (tăn"tă-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lĭ-), *n.* [see **Tantalus**], the act of teasing by exciting false hopes; also, the state of being so teased.

tan-ta-lize (tăn'tă-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke.—*n.* **tan'ta-liz"er.**

Syn. tease, torment, provoke, harass, vex, irritate, plague.—*Ant.* satisfy, appease, conciliate.

tan-ta-liz-ing (tăn'tă-lĭz"ĭng), *p. adj.* teasing or tormenting, because out of reach; provoking.—*adv.* **tan'ta-liz"ing-ly.**

tan-ta-lum (tăn'tă-lŭm), *n.* [Mod. Lat. < *Tantalus*, q.v.], *Chem.*, a rare, heavy metallic element [symbol **Ta**], used, because of its high melting point and resistance to corrosion, in the manufacture of chemical and electrical apparatus: so called from difficulty in isolating it.—*adj.* **tan-tal'ic** (-tăl'ĭk).

Tan-ta-lus (tăn'tă-lŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Tantalos*], *Gk. Myth.*, a son of Zeus, who, because of various crimes, was punished in the lower world by being placed up to his neck in water which receded when he stooped to drink, and under fruit-laden branches which retreated when he reached for them.

tan-ta-mount (tăn'tă-mount"), *adj.* [< A.F. *tant amunter*, to amount to so much], equivalent, or equal to, in effect, value, or importance; as, silence may be *tantamount* to consent.

tan-tar-a (tăn-tăr'ă), *n.* [imit.], a succession of notes on a bugle or trumpet.

tan-tiv-y (tăn-tĭv'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tivies (-Iz)], [imit.], 1, a hunting cry to signal full chase; 2, a swift movement; a rush:—*adj.* swift; quick:—*adv.* swiftly; impetuously.

tan-trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, an uncontrolled outburst of temper, passion, caprice, or the like.

tan-yard (tăn'yärd"), *n.* [*tan*+[2]*yard*], a place where hides are made into leather; a tannery.

Tao-ism (tou'ĭzm), *n.* [< Chin. *tao*, way], a Chinese religious system, whose greatest exponent, Lao-tse, in the sixth century B. C., prescribed a life of contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremony as the means of regeneration.—*n.* and *adj.* **Tao'ist.**—*adj.* **Tao-is'tic.**

[1]tap (tăp), *n.* [< A.S. *tæppa*, tap < O.Teut. source], 1, a pipe or cock through which liquor is drawn from a cask; also, a faucet or spigot for drawing water; 2, a place where liquor is drawn and retailed; 3, liquor of a particular brewing or quality; 4, a tool for cutting screw threads on an inner surface, as in a nut: *Elec.*, a device for making connection with a wire (see illus. page 311): **on tap**, ready to be drawn, as beer in a cask; ready for use:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tapped (tăpt), *p.pr.* tapping], 1, to furnish, as a cask, with a cock or spigot; pierce, as the side of a cask or the bark of a tree, in order to draw out liquid; 2, to draw or let out liquid from; 3, to make connections so as to draw from or extract from: as, to *tap* sources of information; 4, to cut screw threads on the inner surface of, as a nut: *Elec.*, to make connection with (a wire) so as to draw off current:—*v.i.* to act as a tapster.—*n.* **tap'per.**

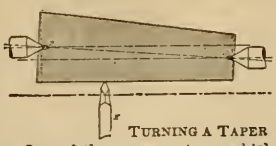
TAP (def. 4)

[2]tap (tăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tapped (tăpt), *p.pr.* tapping], [imit., perh. < Fr. *taper*, to tap], 1, to strike or touch lightly; 2, to cause to strike or touch lightly: as, to *tap* a pencil on a desk; 3, to apply a new piece of leather to (the sole or heel of a shoe) for the purpose of mending:—*v.i.* to strike light blows:—*n.* 1, a gentle blow or touch; pat; rap; 2, a piece of leather nailed or sewed on the sole of a boot or shoe to repair it: *pl.* in the United States army and navy, the last signal of the day, ordering lights out.—*n.* **tap'per.**

tape (tāp), *n.* [< A.S. *tæppe*, fillet], 1, a narrow woven band of linen or cotton; 2, the narrow strip of paper used on a printing telegraph or stock ticker; 3, the line stretched across the track between two posts to mark the finish of a race; 4, a narrow strip of cloth, paper, or steel marked with dimensions so as to be used for measuring length; a tapeline; tape measure: **red tape**, needless formality in official business:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* taped (tāpt), *p.pr.* taping], to furnish with, or bind or fasten with, tape.

tape-line (tāp'līn"), *n.* [*tape*+*line*], a strip of fabric or of metal, marked with inches, feet, etc., used for measuring; also called *tape measure.*

ta-per (tā'pĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *tapur, taper*, candle wick], 1, a small wax candle; 2, a gradual lessening of thickness toward a point or edge: to turn a taper, to make a tapering shape, as on a piece of work, by turning on a lathe:—*adj.* growing smaller toward the point, or toward one end:—*v.i.* to become gradually more slender; hence, to lessen gradually:—*v.t.* to narrow to a point; cause to diminish.



TURNING A TAPER

One of the centers, A, on which the piece turns, is moved nearer the tool rest than B, so that as tool, E, moves along parallel to center line of lathe, the turning piece is cut in a taper.

ta-per-ing (tā'pĕr-ĭng), *adj.* gradually growing smaller toward an edge or a point.

tap-es-try (tăp'ĕs-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [<Fr. *tapisserie*<*tapisser*, to furnish with tapestry<*tapis*, tapestry], a picture made of hand-woven textile, usually with a heroic or genre motif, used as a wall hanging: also, a similar fabric, often machine-made, with similar or simpler designs, used for upholstered furniture:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tried (-trĭd), *p.pr.* -trying], to hang, or adorn, with, or as with, tapestry.

tape-worm (tāp'wûrm"), *n.* [*tape*+*worm*], any of several long, parasitic flatworms (chiefly genus *Tænia*) which infest the intestines of man and other animals.

tap-i-o-ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* [Port.<Braz. *tipioca*, juice of cassava<*tipi*, dregs+*ok*, to squeeze], the starch prepared from the fleshy roots of the bitter cassava, or manioc, and used in cookery.

ta-pir (tā'pĕr), *n.* [<Braz. *tapira*], any of a family (*Tapiridæ*) of hoofed, herbivorous mammals, having short, stout legs, with four toes on the forefeet (see *Ungulata*, illus.) and three on the hind feet, and a short, flexible snout: native to South and Central America, and to the Malay Peninsula.

SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR (1/30)

ta-pis (tā'pĭs; tăp'ĭs; tȧ'pē'), *n.* [Fr.<Gk. *tapēs*, tapestry], tapestry or similar material, used for wall hangings or floor covering; originally, the cover of a council table: on the tapis, up for, or under, consideration.

tap-pet (tăp'ĕt), *n.* [prob.<*tap*, q.v.], *Mech.*, a small lever or projection touching, or touched by, some other part of the machine, and used to regulate motion, as by opening and closing valves.

tap-pit-hen (tăp'ĭt-hĕn"; tăp'ĭt-), *n.* [*tappit* (Sc. =topped)+*hen*], 1, *Sc. Dial.*, a crested hen; 2, a drinking vessel with a knob on the lid resembling a crested hen.

tap-room (tăp'rōōm"), *n.* [*tap*+*room*], a place where liquors are kept ready to be drawn and sold; a barroom; tap.

tap-root (tăp'rōōt"), *n.* [*tap*+*root*], *Bot.*, the main root of certain plants, growing nearly straight downward and having few or many small branches, as in the radish or dandelion.

tap-ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* [see *tap*], one whose business it is to draw liquor; a bartender.

¹tar (tär), *n.* [<A.S. *teru, teoru*, pitch, related to A.S. *trēow*, tree], a thick, brownish black, oily substance obtained by distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.: used chiefly as a preservative or an antiseptic, and as the source of many chemical products: tar camphor, a chemical used as a moth preventive: also called *naphthalene*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tarred (tärd), *p.pr.* tarring], to cover with, or as with, tar.

TARDIGRADE

a, mouth; *b*, stomach.

²tar (tär), *n.* [perh. abbr. of *tarpaulin*], *Colloq.*, a sailor: also called *jack-tar.*

ta-ran-tel-la (tȧ'răn-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *Taranto*, Tarentum; by pop. etymology confused with It. *tarantola*, tarantula], 1, a rapid, whirling, Italian dance, once supposed to cure the bite of the tarantula; 2, music in six-eight time used for this dance. Also, **tar'an-telle'** (tär'ăn-tĕl').

tar-ant-ism (tär'ăn-tĭzm), *n.* [<It. *Taranto*, Tarentum; by pop. etymology confused with It. *tarantola*, tarantula], a morbid condition, characterized by a mania for dancing: formerly thought to be caused by the bite of the tarantula and to be cured only by protracted dancing.

ta-ran-tu-la (tȧ-răn'tū-lȧ), *n.* [<It. *tarantola*, tarantula<*Taranto*, Tarentum], 1, a large, hairy spider (*Lycosa tarantula*) found in southern Europe, particularly in southern Italy; 2, any of several similar spiders of the warmer regions of America, whose bite is painful, but not fatal.

TARANTULA

1/3

ta-rax-a-cum (tȧ-răk'sȧ-kŭm), *n.* [L.L.<Arab. *tar(a)khshqōq*<Pers. *talkh chakōk*, bitter herb], *Pharm.*, a medicinal preparation made from the root of the dandelion (genus *Taraxacum*): used as a tonic and in liver complaints.

tar-boosh (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [<Arab. *tarbūsh*, tarboosh], a brimless, tasselled, fezlike cap, usually red, formerly worn by men in Moslem countries.

TARBOOSH

tar-di-grade (tär'dĭ-grād), *n.* [<Lat. *tardigradus*, slow walking<*tardus*, slow+*gradus*, step], *Zoöl.*, 1, in an old classification of animals, any of the sloths; 2, any of several microscopic, arachnidlike arthropods, somewhat resembling mites, having eight short legs, and found in water and damp moss (for illus. see preceding column):—*adj. Rare*, slow.

tar-dy (tär'dĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -dier, *superl.* -diest], [<Lat. *tardus*, slow], 1, moving with a slow pace or motion; 2, not swift or prompt; late; also, habitually late; dilatory.—*adv.* **tar'di-ly.**—*n.* **tar'di-ness.**

Syn. dilatory, late, sluggish. (See slow.)

¹tare (târ), *n.* [Fr. = deficiency, waste<Arab. *tarhah*, that which is thrown away], an allowance of weight made to a purchaser by deducting the weight of the container:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tared (târd), *p.pr.* taring], to weigh (a container) in order to ascertain the allowance of weight to be deducted.

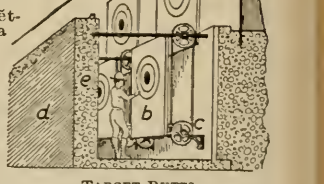
²tare (târ), *n.* [M.E. = vetch: source uncertain: cf. Du. *tarwe*, wheat], any of a genus (*Vicia*) of mostly climbing herbs of the pea family (especially, *V. sativa* and *V. hirsuta*): *Bib.*, an unidentified weed, generally understood to be darnel (Matt. 13: 25, 36).

³tare (târ; tär), *Obs.*, past tense of the irregular verb ¹*tear*, which see.

targe (tärj), *n.* [A.S.<O.N. *targa*, a shield, target: partly<O.F. *targe*, a shield: source uncertain, prob. O.Teut.], *Archaic*, a shield; buckler; also, *Rare*, a target.

tar-get (tär'gĕt), *n.* [dim. of *targe*, q.v.], 1, formerly, a kind of small shield or buckler; 2, a mark set up for archery, rifle, or artillery practice; hence, 3, one who or that which is an object for attack, criticism, etc.: *Elec.*, in an X-ray tube, a metal plate which receives the impact of the cathode discharge and serves as the source of the rays.

tar-get-eer (tär'gĕt-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a small shield or buckler.



TARGET BUTTS

a, *b*, targets (*a*, in firing position; *b*, being marked and scored); *c*, operating gear; *d*, embankment to protect operator; *e*, concrete wall.

Tar-gum (tär'gŭm; tär-gōōm'), *n.* [*pl.* -gums (-gŭmz); Targumim (tär"gōō-mēm')], [Chaldean = interpretation], any of the Aramaic versions of the several parts of the Old Testament, excepting the books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Daniel, necessitated when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language of the Jews, and reduced to writing from about A. D. 100.

tar-iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [<O.F. *tariffe*, arithmetic<Sp. *tarifa*<Arab. *ta'rīf*, information], 1, a schedule or table of duties or taxes placed by a government on goods coming into, or going out of, the country; 2, such duties collectively; also, the principle of levying such duties; 3, a tax or duty levied according to such a schedule; 4, any schedule of rates, charges, or the like.

tar-la-tan (tär'lə-tăn), *n.* [< Fr. *tarlatane:* source uncertain], a thin, stiff, open-meshed muslin, formerly used for dresses and caps. Also, **tar'le-tan.**

tar-mac (tär'măk), *n.* [source uncertain], *Aëro.*, a paved area in front of a hangar; an apron.

tarn (tärn), *n.* [< O.N. *tjörn*, small lake], a small lake or pool in the mountains.

tar-nish (tär'nĭsh), *v.t.* [< Fr. *ternir*, to make dull < *terne*, dull], to sully the brightness of; sully or stain:—*v.i.* to lose luster or brightness; become dull:—*n.* dulness; lack of polish; stain.

ta-ro (tä'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz)], [Polynesian], a tropical plant (*Caladium colocasia*) of the arum family, grown especially on the islands of the Pacific Ocean, where its root is used extensively for food; the elephant's-ear; also, the root of this plant.

tar-pau-lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* [perh. < ¹*tar* + ¹*pall*], 1, stout waterproof canvas used for covering a ship's hatches, boats, etc.; 2, a hat or coat of waterproof canvas worn especially by sailors: *Colloq.* and *Rare*, a sailor; tar.

Tar-pe-ia (tär-pē'yə), *n.* [Lat.], in Roman legend, a maiden who treacherously opened the gates of the citadel on the Capitoline Hill to the Sabines, and was crushed under the weight of their shields.

Tar-pe-ian (tär-pē'yăn), *adj.* designating a rock, or cliff, on the Capitoline Hill in Rome, from which state criminals were hurled to death.

tar-pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* [source uncertain], a large marine game fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*), often

TARPON

six feet in length, found in West Indian waters, and along the coasts and in the bays of Georgia and Florida.

Tar-quin (tär'kwĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *Tarquinius*], *Rom. Hist.*, one of a legendary family, two members of which were among the early kings of Rome.

tar-ra-gon (tăr'ə-gŏn), *n.* [< Sp. *taragona* < Arab. *tarkhūn*, tarragon < Gk. *drakōn*, a dragon], a European herb (*Artemisia dracunculus*) of the composite family, allied to wormwood, the leaves of which are used in salads and in flavoring vinegar.

¹tar-ry (tăr'ĭ), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tarried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* tarrying], [source uncertain], 1, to live in a place for a time; stay; 2, to stay behind; delay; linger:—*v.t. Archaic*, to await.—*n.* **tar'ri-er.**

²tar-ry (tär'ĭ), *adj.* [see ¹**tar**], covered with, or like, tar: **tarry fingers**, thieving fingers.

tar-sal (tär'săl), *adj.* [see **tarsus**], 1, pertaining to the tarsus or ankle, to the bones of the ankle collectively, or to any one of the bones of the ankle; 2, designating, or pertaining to, a plate of cartilage in the eyelid of man and other animals.

tar-si-er (tär'sĭ-ēr), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *tarsos*, flat surface: from shape of foot], a lemur (*Tarsius spectrum*) of the East Indies, with large ears and eyes, large disks at the ends of the toes and fingers, and elongated ankles (for illus. see *Primates*).

tar-so-met-a-tar-sus (tär"sō-mĕt"ə-tär'sŭs), *n.* [*tarsus* + *metatarsus*], *Zoöl.*, in birds, the bone forming the third division, usually naked and scaly, of the leg: composed of fused tarsal and metatarsal elements (see *leg*, illus.).

tar-sus (tär'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -si (-sī)], [L.L. < Gk. *tarsos*, flat surface], *Anat.*, 1, the ankle, or instep; also, the group of seven bones that form the ankle; 2, the plate of cartilage which stiffens the eyelids of man and certain other animals: also called the *tarsal plate*; *Zoöl.*, 1, in insects and spiders, the end division of the limb opposite to the point of attachment to the body; 2, in birds, the shank (see *leg*, illus.).

¹tart (tärt), *adj.* [< A.S. *teart*, perh. ult. < *teran*, to tear], sharp to the taste; acid; hence, figuratively, severe; biting; cutting.—*adv.* **tart'ly.**

Syn. piquant, sour, biting. (See bitter.)

²tart (tärt), *n.* [< Fr. *tarte*, tart: source uncertain], a small piece of pastry filled with fruit or jam and without a top crust; sometimes, any fruit pie.

¹tar-tan (tär'tăn), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a woolen cloth with a plaid pattern consisting of varicolored bands crossing at right angles, worn particularly in the Scottish Highlands, where special patterns were formerly worn to distinguish the clans; 2, any fabric marked with a plaidlike pattern:—*adj.* made of, or in the pattern of, tartan.

²tar-tan (tär'tăn), *n.* [< Fr. *tartane*, prob. < Arab. *tarīdah*, vessel for carrying horses], a single-masted Mediterranean vessel with a lateen sail.

tar-tar (tär'tər), *n.* [< Fr. *tartre*, perh. < Arab. *durd*, sediment], 1, a salt of tartaric acid; especially, crude potassium tartrate deposited by wines; 2, a whitish yellow substance which often incrusts the teeth: composed chiefly of calcium phosphate and saliva.—*v.t.* **tar'tar-ize.**—*n.* **tar"tar-i-za'tion.**

Tar-tar (tär'tər), *n.* [< Pers. *Tātār*, by confusion with Lat. *Tartarus*, hell], any member of one of the nomadic Mongol tribes of central Asia: more properly written *Tatar:* tartar, a person of irritable or savage temper; an intractable person who proves too strong for one who attacks him:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Tartars.

Tar-ta-re-an (tär-tā'rē-ăn), *adj.* [see **Tartarus**], of or pertaining to Tartarus; hence, infernal; dark. Also, **Tar-ta'ri-an.**—*adj.* **Tar-ta're-ous.**

tar-tar e-met-ic a double tartrate of potassium and antimony: used in calico printing and dyeing as a mordant, and in medicine as a drug to induce sweating or vomiting.

tar-tar-ic (tär-tăr'ĭk), *adj.* [see **tartar**], pertaining to, or derived from, tartar, the crystallized sediment of grape juice.

tar-tar-ic ac-id an acid present in the juice of grapes, oranges, etc.: obtained commercially from tartar, and used in photography, dyeing, medicine, and in making certain dyestuffs.

Tar-ta-rus (tär'tə-rŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Tartaros*, lowest hell], *Class. Myth.*, a deep abyss far below Hades, into which Zeus hurled the Titans who had rebelled against his authority; later, the place of punishment for all sinners.

tart-let (tärt'lĕt), *n.* [< Fr. *tartelette*, dim. of *tarte:* see ²**tart**], *Colloq.*, a small tart.

tart-ness (tärt'nĕs), *n.* [see ¹**tart**], the state or quality of being sharp, acid, or sour.

Syn. sourness, sharpness.—*Ant.* sweetness, mildness.

tar-trate (tär'trāt), *n.* [see **tartar**], *Chem.*, a salt of tartaric acid.

tar-vi-a (tär'vĭ-ə), *n.* [prob. ¹*tar* + *via* (Lat. = road): trade name], a preparation of coal tar used to surface roads and to prevent the formation of dust.

ta-sim-e-ter (tə-sĭm'ē-tēr), *n.* [< Gk. *tasis*, a stretching + *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, an instrument for detecting and measuring minute expansions in solid bodies, or changes in temperature producing such expansions, by means of variations which they cause in the resistance of an electrical conductor.—*n.* **ta-sim'e-try.**—*adj.* **tas"i-met'ric.**

task (tăsk), *n.* [< O.F. *tasque*, *tasche* < L.L. *tasca*, *taxa* < Lat. *taxare*, to tax], 1, an assigned piece of work; a definite job to be done; 2, an arduous duty; burden:—*v.t.* 1, to assign a definite piece of work to; 2, to burden with duties; overtax with work.

Syn., *n.* undertaking, toil, stint, drudgery, lesson.

task-mas-ter (tăsk'măs"tēr), *n.* [*task* + *master*], one who sets a piece of work for another and oversees it; also, an exacting employer.

task-work (tăsk'wûrk"), *n.* [*task* + *work*], a definite assignment of work, especially distasteful work; also, work paid for by the piece.

tass (tăs), *n.* [< O.F. *tasse*, goblet < Arab. *tāss*, basin], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a drinking vessel; also, the capacity or contents of such a vessel.

¹tas-sel (tăs'l), *n.* [O.F. = clasp, fastening], 1, a hanging ornament consisting of a tuft of threads or cords of silk, wool, or the like; 2, the hanging flower or head of certain plants:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tasseled or tasselled (-ld), *p.pr.* tasseling or tasselling], 1, to trim with, or make into, tassels; 2, to remove the hanging flowery heads from, as corn:—*v.i.* to put forth hanging flowery heads.

²tas-sel (tăs'l), *n.* [see **tercel**], the male of any of various falcons; also, the male of the goshawk. See **ter'cel**, *Pfd. S.*

tas-set (tăs'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *tassete*, a tasset, perh. dim. of *tasse*, pouch], *Armor*, one of a set of steel plates attached to the cuirass and hanging so as to protect the thighs (for illus. see *arms*).

taste (tāst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tasted, *p.pr.* tasting], [< O.F. *taster*, to touch, taste < Lat. *taxare*, to touch, feel], 1, to perceive the quality of (a substance taken into the mouth); more accurately, to perceive the qualities of (such substances as stimulate special sense organs in the tongue or near-by surfaces of the mouth); 2, to test the flavor of by eating or drinking a little; also, thus to test professionally; as, to *taste* tea; 3, to eat or drink a small portion of; 4, hence, to have a limited experience of; 5, to experience; have experi-

ence of; 6, to relish; enjoy: *Psychol.*, to determine the gustatory quality of (a substance) by stimulation of the special sense organs on the tongue:—*v.i.* 1, to try food by the tongue or palate; 2, to eat or drink sparingly: often with *of*; 3, to have a certain flavor; 4, to have experience or enjoyment: with *of*:—*n.* 1, that one of the five senses which functions through special sense organs, taste buds, in the surface of the tongue, soft palate, etc., which are stimulated by sweet, acid, salt, or bitter solutions; the gustatory sense; 2, any sensation so aroused; hence, more loosely, 3, the complex perception of any substance taken into the mouth whether derived from taste proper, or from tactile and olfactory qualities; 4, the quality of any substance that arouses such sensations; as, the *taste* of quinine; 5, the act of perceiving these qualities; 6, a small portion of food or drink taken into the mouth; a sip or bit; 7, intellectual liking; predilection: usually with *for*; 8, the faculty of nice discrimination as to what is beautiful, refined, elegant, or fitting; sound critical judgment; 9, manner or style in relation to what is refined, elegant, or fitting: **taste bud**, one of the end-organs of taste.
Syn., *n.* relish, savor, sip. (See flavor.)

taste-ful (tāst'fo͝ol), *adj.* marked by, or showing, refinement, good judgment, or sense of the beautiful; as, *tasteful* arrangements: *Rare*, savory. —*adv.* **taste'ful-ly**.—*n.* **taste'ful-ness**.
Syn. artistic, pleasing, well-chosen, dainty, elegant.

taste-less (tāst'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without flavor; flat; insipid, as food; **2**, lacking refined discrimination.—*n.* **taste'less-ness**.

tast-er (tās'tẽr), *n.* **1**, one who tastes; especially, **2**, one whose profession is to ascertain the flavor of teas, wines, etc.; **3**, formerly, one whose duty was to taste a portion of food served to his lord, as a safeguard against poisoning; **4**, anything in which, or by means of which, tasting is done.

tast-y (tās'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], having a fine flavor; savory: *Colloq.*, showing artistic refinement.—*adv.* **tast'i-ly**.—*n.* **tast'i-ness**.

tat (tăt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tatted, *p.pr.* tatting], [source uncertain], to loop and knot (thread) by means of a shuttle, so as to make the type of trimming known as tatting:—*v.i.* to work at this process. Also, tatt.

Ta-tar (tä'tẽr), *n.* [< Pers. *Tātār*], a member of any of various nomadic Mongol races inhabiting central Asia; especially, a member of the Mongol race which, under Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, conquered a large part of Asia:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a Tatar. Also, **Tar'tar**.—*adj.* **Ta-tar'ic** (-tär'ĭk).

tat-ou-ay (tăt'o͞o-ā; tä''to͞o-ī'), *n.* [< S.Amer.Ind. *tatu-ay*, wound armadillo: so named because its fat is used on wounds], a large armadillo, found in the tropical regions of South America.

tat-ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* [perh. akin to O.N. *tötturr* (pl. *töttrar*), rag], a loose-hanging rag: *pl.* rags.

tat-ter-de-mal-ion (tăt''ẽr-dē-māl'yŭn; -māl'-), *n.* [humorous formation on *tattered*], a ragged fellow; a ragamuffin.

tat-tered (tăt'ẽrd), *adj.* [see **tatter**], **1**, ragged; hanging in shreds; **2**, raggedly dressed.

tat-ting (tăt'ĭng), *n.* [source uncertain], a kind of narrow lace or trimming made with a hand shuttle by looping and knotting thread; also, the art of making such lace.

tat-tle (tăt'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tattled (-ld), *p.pr.* tattling], [imit. < O.Teut. source], to chatter; talk idly or triflingly; tell tales or secrets:—*v.t.* to disclose (a secret) while chattering:—*n.* trifling or idle talk; gossip.—*n.* **tat'tler**.—*n.* **tat'tling**.—*adv.* **tat'tling-ly**.

[1]tat-too (tă-to͞o'), *n.* [< Du. *taptoe*, tattoo: literally, to shut the tap (in a public house)], a drum or other signal to call soldiers to quarters; also, a continuous beating of, or as of, a drum.

[2]tat-too (tă-to͞o'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tattooed (-to͞od'), *p.pr.* tattooing], [< Polynesian *tatau*, tattoo], to produce a permanent design on (the skin) by searing it or by puncturing a design on it and filling the punctures with indelible ink:—*n.* [*pl.* -toos (-to͞oz')], a mark or figure made by puncturing the skin and rubbing indelible stain or dye into the punctures.

tat-too-er (tă-to͞o'ẽr), *n.* one who decorates the skin by tattooing designs on it.

tat-too-ing (tă-to͞o'ĭng), *n.* **1**, the operation, or practice, of puncturing the skin and rubbing dye into the wounds; **2**, designs so made.

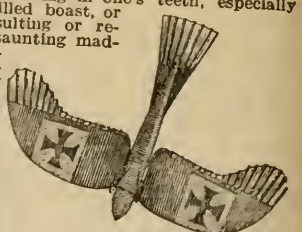
[1]tau (tou; tô), *n.* **1**, [Gk. < Sem.], the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet [Τ, τ (see App. I)], equivalent to English *t*; **2**, [see **tav**], the 23d letter of the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent to English *t* or *th*: see *tav*.

Tau-be (tou'bē), *n.* [*pl.* -ben (-bĕn)], [Ger. = dove], a type of German monoplane, the wings of which somewhat resemble those of a dove (see illus. next column).

tau cross a cross shaped like the Greek capital tau, or T (see *cross*, illus.).

taught (tôt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *teach*.

taunt (tänt; tônt), *v.t.* [perh. < O.F. *tanter*, to provoke], to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile or jeer at: *Obs.*, to tease:—*n.* **1**, a bitter or sarcastic reproach; **2**, an object of reproach.—*n.* **taunt'er**.—*adv.* **taunt'ing-ly**.
Syn., *v.* deride, ridicule, mock, chaff, banter. To *taunt* is to cast something in one's teeth, especially conduct, an unfulfilled boast, or the like, with insulting or reproachful words; taunting maddens one by sarcasm and contempt. *Ridicule* may connote malice and contempt, as by holding one up as a laughingstock in a humiliating way; but it often suggests good-natured fun poked thoughtlessly or teasingly. Bell was unkindly *ridiculed* for thinking people could talk over the newly invented telephone. Some people, naturally observant of human frailties, make the mistake of *ridiculing* their friends for the entertainment of others. *Deride* and *mock* suggest a hostile intention, openly contemptuous, cutting, and jeering, *mock* being the stronger term. Deriding is done by sneering, scornful laughter, and jeers. Mocking is accomplished by ironical words, often accompanied by defiant or atrocious imitation in action, and pretended laughter. To *banter* is to *ridicule*, especially personalities, good-humoredly or playfully; bantering usually is accepted as it is meant, save that it leaves a slight sense of wounded vanity; as, they goad me until I play, and then *banter* me on my lack of skill. To *chaff* is to *ridicule*, either in sport or in malice, in a teasing way.


TAUBE

tau-ri-form (tô'rĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *taurus*, bull + *forma*, shape], formed like a bull.

tau-rine (tô'rĭn; -rīn), *adj.* [< Lat. *taurinus*, bull-like < *taurus*, bull], **1**, of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull; bull-like; bovine; **2**, pertaining to the constellation Taurus.

Tau-rus (tô'rŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *tauros*, bull], *Astron.*, **1**, a northern zodiacal constellation representing the fore quarters of a bull, and containing the Pleiades and the bright star Aldebaran; **2**, the Bull, the second sign of the zodiac.

taut (tôt), *adj.* [source uncertain: perh. < M.E. *togt*, taut, perh. < A.S. *tēon*, to pull], **1**, tight; stretched: used especially with reference to a rope; **2**, snug; in good order, as a vessel.—*v.t.* **taut'en** (tôt'n).

tau-tog (tô-tŏg'), *n.* [< Amer.Ind. *taut-aug*, pl. of *taut*, black fish], a medium-sized food fish (*Tautoga onitis*) found off the Atlantic coast of North America, particularly off the coast of New England: often called *blackfish*.

tau-to-log-i-cal (tô''tŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **tautology**], needlessly repeating an idea in different words.—*adv.* **tau''to-log'i-cal-ly**.

tau-tol-o-gy (tô-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *to auto*, the same + *-logia*, a saying], a useless repeating of an idea in different words; needless repetition which adds nothing to the sense or sound, as in the expression "he enjoyed the *universal* esteem of *all* men."—*n.* **tau-tol'o-gist**.—*v.i.* **tau-tol'o-gize**.
Syn. wordiness, diffuseness. (See circumlocution.)

tav (täv), *n.* [Heb. = sign], the 23d letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ת (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to English *t* or aspirated *t* (*th*): as a numeral, 400. Also, **[2]tau**; **[1]taw**.

tav-ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* [< Fr. *tarerne*, tavern < Lat. *taberna*, hut, tavern], an inn; a house where liquors are sold at retail, or where transient guests are fed and lodged.—*n. Archaic*, **tav'ern-er**.

[2]taw (tô), *v.t.* [< A.S. *tāwian*, to prepare (skins) < O.Teut. source], to convert (hides or skins) into leather by treating with metallic salts instead of tanbark.—*n.* **taw'er**.—*n.* **taw'ing**.

[3]taw (tô), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, a mark or line from which players shoot in playing marbles; **2**, a type of game played with marbles; **3**, a marble, especially one with which a player shoots.

taw-dry (tô'drĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -drier, *superl.* -driest], [from a peculiar overornate lace sold at *St. Audrey's* fair], gaudy and of poor quality; cheap and showy.—*adv.* **taw'dri-ly**.—*n.* **taw'dri-ness**.
Syn. flashy, cheap, gaudy. (See showy.)

taw-ny (tô′nĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [< Fr. *tanné*, tanned, p.p. of *tanner*, to tan: see **tan**], of a tan color; yellowish brown.—*n.* **taw′ni-ness.**

taw-pie (tô′pĭ), *n.* [prob. < Scand.], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, a silly or awkward young woman or one of slovenly habits. Also, **taw′py.**

tax (tăks), *n.* [< Lat. *taxare*, to touch sharply; tax < *tangere* (*tactus*), to touch], **1**, a compulsory charge or duty on income or property, levied for the support of a government; **2**, a heavy or oppressive burden:—*v.t.* **1**, to impose a compulsory charge or duty upon for the support of a government; **2**, to burden or oppress; **3**, to accuse or charge; as, to *tax* one with bribery: *Law*, to examine and fix, as costs.—*n.* **tax′er.**

Syn., *n.* exaction, demand, tribute, contribution.

tax-a-ble (tăk′sə-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to the assessment of a duty, or tax: *Law*, legally chargeable against a person, as costs in a lawsuit.—*adv.* **tax′a-bly.**—*n.* **tax′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **tax′a-bil′i-ty.**

tax-a-tion a charge or duty on persons or property; **2**, the sum, or tax, imposed; **3**, the raising of revenue for public use by means of duties, or taxes; also, a system of so raising revenue.

tax-i (tăk′sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* taxis (-sĭz)], [see **taxicab**], *Colloq.*, a taxicab:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* taxied (-sĭd), *p.pr.* taxiing or taxying], *Aëro.*, to skim along on water or land, as when preparing to rise or after landing: *Colloq.* to ride in a taxicab:—*n.* *Colloq.*, a cab provided with a taximeter; also, any cab.

tax-i-cab (tăk′sĭ-kăb″), *n.* [abbr. of *taximeter cab*], a motor cab provided with a taximeter; also, any motor cab: generally shortened to *taxi*.

tax-i-der-mist (tăk′sĭ-dûr″mĭst), *n.* [see **taxi-dermy**], one skilled in the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals so as to preserve their lifelike appearance.

tax-i-der-my (tăk′sĭ-dûr″mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *taxis*, arrangement + *derma*, skin], the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals so as to preserve their lifelike appearance.—*adj.* **tax′i-der′mic.**—*adj.* **tax′i-der′mal.**

tax-im-e-ter (tăk-sĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*taxi-* (< Fr. *taxe*, tariff) + *meter*], **1**, an automatic device for measuring the distance traveled by a cab and recording the fare; **2**, a taxicab. Also, **tax-am′e-ter.**

tax-is (tăk′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *taxis*, order < *tassein*, to arrange], *Biol.*, classification; taxonomy: used also in composition to denote a specified kind of reaction: as, *thermotaxis*; *Surg.*, pressure applied by the hands in restoring parts of the body to their normal positions: often used with reference to reduction of a hernia: *Rhet.* and *Gram.*, arrangement; order: *Gk. Hist.*, any of certain military units, of varying strength.

tax-on-o-my (tăk-sŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *taxis*, order + *-nomia*, distribution], the science of classification, especially of animals and plants according to some system.—*adj.* **tax″o-nom′ic; tax″o-nom′i-cal.**—*adv.* **tax″o-nom′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **tax-on′o-mist.**

tax-pay-er (tăks′pā″ẽr), *n.* [*tax* + *payer*], a person who pays taxes or a tax.

Ta-yg-e-ta (tā-ĭj′ē-tā), *n.* [< Lat. *Taygete* < Gk. *Taygetē*], *Gk. Myth.*, a daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades (which see).

***taz-za** (tät′sä), *n.* [*pl.* -ze (-sā); -zas (-zäz)], [It.], a shallow, ornamental cup or vase, especially one mounted on a foot or stem.

Tb. *abbr.* Tiberius:—**t.b.**, *Colloq.*, tubercle bacillus or tuberculosis:—**Tb**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Tb] for the element terbium (also, **Tr**):—**tc.**, tierce:—**t. c.**, *Mus.*, [It. *tre corde*], literally, three strings: that is, use loud pedal:—**T. C. D.**, Trinity College, Dublin.

tcher-vo-netz (chăr-vō′nĕts), *n.* [*pl.* tchervontsi (-vŏnt′sĭ)], [see **chervonetz**], the monetary unit of Soviet Russia, equivalent to $5.14½, or ten gold rubles. Also, **cher-vo′netz**, *Pfd. S.*

T. E. *abbr.* Topographical Engineer:—**Te**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Te] for the element tellurium.

tea (tē), *n.* [< Chin. (Amoy dial.) *te*, tea], **1**, a shrub (*Thea sinensis*) of eastern Asia, cultivated for its leaves; **2**, the dried leaves of this plant; **3**, the drink obtained by pouring boiling water on these leaves; **4**, any of various mild beverages resembling tea in preparation, effect, or the like; as, beef *tea*; camomile *tea*; **5**, a light afternoon meal at which tea is served; hence, **6**, an evening meal, when dinner has been in the middle of the day; **7**, a social affair, as a reception, at which tea is served.

tea ball a hollow, perforated metal ball filled with tea leaves and used in making tea.

tea-ber-ry (tē′bĕr″ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [*tea* + *berry*], the checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*), or aromatic red berry of the American wintergreen; also, the plant itself.

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* taught (tôt), *p.pr.* teaching], [< A.S. *tæcan*, to teach < O.Teut. source], **1**, to enable to do; show or instruct how to perform some action; as, to *teach* a boy to swim; **2**, to give instruction to; educate, as a pupil; **3**, to give lessons in, as a subject of study; **4**, to explain; show in the course of instruction; as, they *teach* that two and two make four:—*v.i.* to give instruction; engage in the profession of educating.—*n.* **teach′er.**

teach-a-ble (tēch′ə-bl), *adj.* **1**, quick or apt to learn; **2**, of such a nature as to be easily imparted by instruction.—*n.* **teach′a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **teach′a-bil′i-ty.**—*adv.* **teach′a-bly.**

teach-ing (tēch′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the profession of instructing or educating; **2**, that which is taught; doctrine: usually *pl.*

Syn. instruction, training, education, doctrine.

tea-cup (tē′kŭp″), *n.* [*tea* + *cup*], **1**, a cup, usually smaller than a coffee cup, in which tea is served; also, any cup of this size; **2**, the amount which such a cup holds; a teacupful.

tea-cup-ful (tē′kŭp″fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], the amount that a teacup will hold.

teak (tēk), *n.* [< Port. *teca* < Malayalam *tēkka*, teak], **1**, a tall East Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*), whose very large leaves yield a red dye; **2**, the hard, close-grained, durable timber of this tree, much used for shipbuilding and furniture.

tea-ket-tle (tē′kĕt″l), *n.* [*tea* + *kettle*], a covered kettle, with spout and bail, or handle, in which water is heated.

teal (tēl), *n.* [< M.E. *tele*, teal], any of certain small, short-necked, fresh-water ducks (genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*).

team (tēm), *n.* [< A.S. *tēam*, progeny, a set], **1**, two or more animals harnessed together; also, the animals with their harness and the vehicle they draw; often, a single animal and vehicle; **2**, a number of persons working or playing together as a unit; especially, one side in a competitive game; **3**, a litter or brood of young, especially of ducks:—*v.t.* **1**, to harness together, as animals; also, to form into a group to work together; **2**, to transport with a team.

team-ster (tēm′stẽr), *n.* **1**, a driver of a team, as of horses; **2**, one whose business is hauling.

team-work (tēm′wûrk″), *n.* [*team* + *work*], **1**, work done by several persons together, as distinguished from work done by a single person; **2**, efficient work done in harmony by a group of persons for a common cause, no one seeking his own interest.

tea-pot (tē′pŏt″), *n.* [*tea* + *pot*], a vessel with a spout, handle, and cover, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

[1]tear (târ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* tore (tôr), or, *Obs.*, tare (târ), *p.p.* torn (tôrn), *p.pr.* tearing], [< A.S. *teran*, to tear < Aryan source], **1**, to pull apart; separate by violence or force; rend; **2**, to lacerate; scratch, as the skin or flesh; **3**, to produce or cause by the action of rending; as, to *tear* a hole in a paper; **4**, to wrench or sever with force or violence: with *from*, *away*, etc.; **5**, figuratively, to disrupt; rend; distress greatly; as, a mind *torn* by doubts:—*v.i.* **1**, to part on being pulled or roughly handled; **2**, to move or act with force or agitated haste:—*n.* a rent; a hole made by pulling apart: *Slang*, a carouse; spree.—*n.* **tear′er.**

Syn., *v.* rip, split, cleave, sunder, rive, rupture. (See break.)—*Ant.*, *v.* mend, weld, reunite, join.

[2]tear (tēr), *n.* [< A.S. *tēar*, tear < Aryan source], **1**, a small drop of watery liquid secreted by the lachrymal gland, serving normally to moisten the eye, but overflowing the lids under stress of emotion, or as the result of irritation, etc.; **2**, any similar drop, as of resin: *pl.* figuratively, sorrow.—*adj.* **tear′y.**

tear bomb a projectile which, when exploded, emits a gas very irritating to the eyes: also called *tear shell*.

tear-drop (tēr′drŏp″), *n.* [[2]*tear* + *drop*], a drop of watery fluid from the eye; a tear.

tear-ful (tēr′fo͝ol), *adj.* [see [2]**tear**], **1**, full of tears; given to weeping; **2**, causing tears.—*adv.* **tear′ful-ly.**—*n.* **tear′ful-ness.**

tear gas an irritating gas which causes watering of the eyes and temporary blindness.

tear-ing (târ′ĭng), *adj.* [see [1]**tear**], *Colloq.*, extreme; hasty; furious; as, a *tearing* rage.

tear-less (tēr′lĕs), *adj.* [see [2]**tear**], **1**, not given to weeping; **2**, unable to weep; dry-eyed.

tease (tēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* teased (tēzd), *p.pr.* teasing], [< A.S. *tæsan*, to pull to pieces < O.Teut. source], **1**, to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; **2**, to roughen, as cloth, with a teasel; **3**, to importune; beg; **4**, to annoy by petty requests or by good-natured ridicule:—*n.* *Colloq.*, one who annoys by petty requests, etc.

tea-sel (tē'zl), *n.* [<A.S. *tæsel*<*tæsan*, to pull to pieces], **1,** any of a genus (*Dipsacus*) of coarse herbs with oblong flower heads bearing stiff, hooked spines; **2,** the dried flower heads of one species (*D. fullonum*) used to raise the nap on woolen cloth; **3,** any mechanical device substituted for the flower head of this plant:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seled or -selled (-zld), *p.pr.* -seling or -selling], to raise the nap of (woolen cloth) by subjecting it to the action of the teasel. Also, tea'zel; tea'zle.—*n.* **tea'sel-er**; tea'sel-ler.

teas-er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* [see **tease**], one that teases: *Theat.*, one of several painted borders used to frame the setting of the stage (see *stage*, illus.).

tea-spoon (tē'spōōn"), *n.* [*tea*+*spoon*], a spoon of ordinary size for table use.

tea-spoon-ful (tē'spōōn"fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], the amount that a teaspoon will hold; one fluid dram, or 60 drops.

teat (tēt), *n.* [prob. partly <A.S. *tit*, teat, partly <O.F. *tete*, teat], a nipple or tit; the protuberance on the mammary gland through which milk passes.

tea wag-on a tray or light table on wheels, for serving or transporting food indoors.

Te-bet (tĕ-bĕt'), *n.* [Heb. *tebēth*], the tenth month in the ancient Hebrew ecclesiastical calendar (Esth. 2:16), nearly equivalent to January (see App. II).

tech-nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *tekhnikos*<*tekhnē*, an art], manner of performance in any art: usually, *technique: pl.* **1,** terms, details, and methods of an art, or of the arts in general; **2,** those branches of learning which relate to the arts; the science of an art, or of the arts in general:—*adj. Rare*, technical.

tech-ni-cal (tĕk'nĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1,** relating to the mechanical arts, or to any art or science; **2,** having to do with the exact or mechanical part of any art or science; as, a *technical* expression.—*adv.* **tech'ni-cal-ly.**—*n.* **tech'ni-cal-ness.**

tech-ni-cal-i-ty (tĕk"nĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1,** the state or quality of pertaining to the mechanical or exact side of any art or science; **2,** anything pertaining or peculiar to any profession, trade, art, or science; **3,** sometimes, a small point, formally exact but frequently of a trifling or quibbling nature; as, acquitted on a *technicality.*

tech-ni-cian (tĕk-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1,** one conversant with the technique of a particular subject; **2,** a person skilled in the execution of an art, as music or poetry. Also, **tech'ni-cist** (-nĭ-sĭst).

Tech-ni-col-or (tĕk'nĭ-kŭl"ẽr), *n.* [*technic*+*color*], a trade-mark name for a process for taking photographs in color, sometimes used in the making of motion pictures. Also, **tech'ni-col"or.**

tech-nique (tĕk"nēk'), *n.* [Fr.: see **technic**], the method of rendering details in the performance of any art or of any process involving special knowledge or skill. Also, **tech'nic** (tĕk'nĭk).

tech-noc-ra-cy (tĕk-nŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *tekhnē*, art + *kratia*, rule], a social and economic system so administered that capital investment, energy resources, and advanced technological knowledge may be fully utilized.

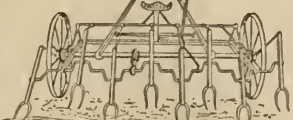
tech-no-log-i-cal (tĕk"nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **technology**], pertaining to science as applied to industrial arts: **technological unemployment**, unemployment resulting from an advance in the use of labor-saving machinery.

tech-nol-o-gy (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *tekhnē*, art+*-logia*, a study], **1,** the science of industrial arts and manufactures; **2,** the ethnological study of the development of the arts.—*n.* **tech-nol'o-gist.**

tech-y (tĕch'ĭ), *adj.* [*camp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [source uncertain], fretful; peevish; easily offended. Also, **tetch'y.**—*adv.* **tech'i-ly.**—*n.* **tech'i-ness.**

tec-ton-ic (tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [<Lat.<Gk. *tektonikos*<*tektōn*, carpenter], of or pertaining to construction or building processes: *Geol.*, pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust: **tectonics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science or art of producing beautiful buildings, furniture, or the like.

ted (tĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tedded, *p.pr.* tedding], [prob. akin to O.N. *tedhja*, to spread manure <*tadh*, manure], to turn or spread (hay) for drying in the sun.—*n.* **ted'der.**



TEDDER

***Te De-um** (tē dē'ŭm), [Lat.], **1,** an ancient Christian hymn of praise or thanksgiving beginning with the words "Te Deum laudamus" (We praise thee, O God); **2,** a musical setting of this hymn; **3,** a religious service, as of praise or thanksgiving, in which this hymn plays a principal part.

te-di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs), *adj.* [<L.L. *taediosus* <Lat. *taedium*, weariness], wearisome; tiresome; as, *tedious* work: *Obs.*, slow-moving; dilatory.—*adv.* **te'di-ous-ly.**—*n.* **te'di-ous-ness.**

Syn. irksome, fatiguing. That is *fatiguing* which wearies either mind or body, or both, to the point of lassitude and exhaustion; labor or exertion prolonged for hours or beyond our strength is *fatiguing.* That is *irksome* which we must do when we want to do something else, or which we dislike, or for which we lack sympathy; hence, that which is *irksome* is not only *fatiguing* to the body but tiring to the mind. The *tedious* is more mentally than physically tiresome; that is *tedious* which is long-drawn-out, boresome, or repetitious; long waits, stories without point, monotonous routine, are *tedious.* (See slow.)—*Ant.* stimulating, exciting, interesting, animated, stirring.

te-di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<Lat. *taedium*, weariness <*taedet*, it wearies], tiresomeness; monotony; tediousness.

[1]tee (tē), *n.* [abbr. of 17th-cent. *teaz:* source uncertain], **1,** *Golf*, a small cone, as of sand, from which the ball is driven at the initial stroke on each hole; also, the area of turf within which such mounds must be placed; **2,** the mark aimed at in certain games, as quoits and curling:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* teed (tēd), *p.pr.* teeing], *Golf*, to place (the ball) on a tee.

[2]tee (tē), *n.* [<letter T], the letter T; also, something shaped like a T, as a metal beam.

[3]tee (tē), *n.* [<Burmese *h'ti*, umbrella], an umbrella-shaped, metallic ornament, usually gilded and often hung with bells, surmounting the top of a pagoda.

[1]teem (tēm), *v.t.* [<O.N. *tæma*, to empty <*tomr*, empty], *Metal.*, to pour into molds, as molten metal from a crucible or ladle.

[2]teem (tēm), *v.i.* [<A.S. *tēman*, to teem <*tēam*, progeny], to be very productive; be full; be stocked to overflowing; as, the river *teems* with fish: *Archaic*, to bear offspring; also, to conceive; be or become pregnant:—*v.t. Archaic*, to bear; bring forth.

teem-ing (tēm'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** producing freely, as young; fruitful; **2,** full; overflowing; abundantly supplied; as, a brook *teeming* with trout.

teen (tēn), *n.* [<A.S. *tēona*, injury], *Archaic*, harm; trouble; pain; grief; sorrow.

-teen *suffix*, [<A.S. *-tēne*, -teen <*tīen*, ten], meaning plus ten, in numbers from thirteen to nineteen.

teens (tēnz), *n.pl.* the years of one's age marked by numbers ending in *-teen*; as, in her *teens.*

tee-pee (tē'pē), *n.* [see **tepee**], the cone-shaped tent, or wigwam, of certain North American Indians. Also, **te'pee**, *Pyd. S.*

tee-ter (tē'tẽr), *v.i.* [var. of Eng. dial. *titter*, to totter], **1,** in the United States, to seesaw; move up and down; **2,** to waver:—*v.t.* to move (something) with a seesawing motion:—*n.* a seesaw.

teeth (tēth), irregular plural of the noun *tooth*, which see.

teethe (tēth), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* teethed (tēthd), *p.pr.* teething], [<*tooth*, q.v.], to cut teeth; also, to grow or develop teeth.

teeth-ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* the process of growing or cutting teeth, especially the milk teeth.

tee-to-tal (tē-tō'tăl), *adj.* [coined from the word *total*, by Richard Turner in 1833], pertaining to, or advocating, total abstinence from intoxicating liquors: *Colloq.*, entire or total.—*adv.* **tee-to'tal-ly.**

tee-to-tal-er (tē-tō'tăl-ẽr), *n.* a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors. Also, **tee-to'tal-ler.**—*n.* **tee-to'tal-ism.**

tee-to-tum (tē-tō'tŭm), *n.* [orig. *T totum*<Lat. *tatum*, all+its initial *T* which appeared on one side of the top], a kind of top used in gaming, with the sides lettered to determine the gain or loss of the spinner when the top comes to rest; also, any of various children's tops spun with the fingers.

teg-men (tĕg'mĕn), *n.* [*pl.* -mina (-mĭ-nȧ)], [Lat. = covering <*tegere* (*tectus*), to cover], a covering: *Bot.*, the inner coat of a seed.

teg-u-lar (tĕg'ū-lăr), *adj.* [<Lat. *tegula*, tile], of or pertaining to a tile.

teg-u-ment (tĕg'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *tegumentum*, covering <*tegere*, to cover], a natural covering or envelope; skin.—*adj.* **teg"u-men'ta-ry.**

te-hee (tē-hē'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -heed (-hēd'), *p.pr.* -heeing], [imit.], to titter; giggle:—*n.* a titter or giggle.

teil (tēl), *n.* [O.F.<Lat. *tilia*, linden], **1,** the linden, or lime tree, of Europe; **2,** incorrectly, the terebinth, a small European tree yielding turpentine.

tel. *abbr.* **1,** telephone; **2,** telegram; telegraph (also, **teleg.**).

Tel-a-mon (tĕl′ā-mŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Greek hero, father of Ajax and companion of Hercules in many of his exploits, fabled to have taken part in the expedition of the Argonauts and the Calydonian hunt: **telamon**, [*pl.* -mones (-mō′nēz)], *Arch.*, a supporting column or pilaster in the form of a male figure, used like a caryatid; an atlas.

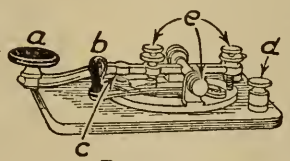
tel-au-to-graph (tĕl-ô′tō-grăf), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *autograph*], a device that will transmit handwriting, drawing, etc., in facsimile, by telegraphy.—*n.* **tel-au′to-gram.**

te-le-ga (tē-lĕ′gȧ), *n.* [< Russ. *telĕga*], a rough, springless cart used in Russia.

te-leg-o-ny (tē-lĕg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *tēle*, far off + *-gonia*, begetting], *Biol.*, the supposed influence which a male exerts upon the female with which he mates, through which subsequent offspring of the female by another male is reputed to have characteristics belonging to the first male.

tel-e-gram (tĕl′ē-grăm), *n.* [< Gk. *tēle*, far off + *gramma*, a writing], a written message sent by telegraph.

tel-e-graph (tĕl′ē-grȧf), *n.* [< Gk. *tēle*, far off + *graphein*, to write], a device for transmitting signals or messages through long distances, especially one using electricity as the agent of transmission:—*v.t.* 1, to send, as a message, over a distance by means of an electric current; 2, to send such a message to, as a person or place:—*v.i.* to send a message by telegraph.



TELEGRAPH

a, button; *b*, switch; *c*, contacts; *d*, binding post; *e*, adjustment screws.

te-leg-ra-pher (tē-lĕg′rȧ-fẽr; tĕl′ē-grȧf″ẽr), *n.* one skilled, or regularly engaged, in operating a telegraph.

tel-e-graph-ic (tĕl″ē-grăf′ĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the telegraph, or a device for transmitting written messages to a distance by means of electricity; 2, communicated by telegraph.—*adj.* **tel″e-graph′i-cal.**—*adv.* **tel″e-graph′i-cal-ly.**

te-leg-ra-phist (tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭst; tĕl″ē-grȧf″ĭst), *n.* one skilled in the art of operating a telegraph instrument; a telegrapher.

te-leg-ra-phone (tē-lĕg′rȧ-fōn), *n.* [abbr. of *telegraphophone* < *tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *graphophone*], an instrument electrically connected with a telephone receiver, which records messages on a metal disk, ribbon, or the like, for reproduction.

te-leg-ra-phy (tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [see **telegraph**], the science, art, or process of using instruments that transmit messages by electricity.

Tel-e-gu (tĕl′ē-gōō), *n.* [Dravidian], a Dravidian language of India. See **Tel′u-gu**, *Pfd. S.*

tel-e-lec-tric (tĕl″ē-lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* [*tel-*, *tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *electric*, q.v.], producing mechanical effects at a distance by electricity; as, a *telelectric* piano keyboard.

Te-lem-a-chus (tē-lĕm′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *tēlemakhos*, fighting from afar], *Gk. Myth.*, in Homer's "Odyssey," the son of Odysseus (Ulysses) and Penelope, who, upon Odysseus' belated return from the Trojan War, helped him slay the suitors of his mother.

te-lem-e-ter (tē-lĕm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + [2]*meter*], 1, an instrument for measuring the distance of a point remote from the observer; a range finder; 2, an apparatus for recording electrically, at a distance, the readings of a given instrument.—*adj.* **tel″e-met′ric.**—*n.* **te-lem′e-try.**

tel-e-ol-o-gy (tĕl″ē-ŏl′ō-jĭ; tē″lē-), *n.* [< Gk. *telos* (*-eos*), end + *-logia*, a study], 1, the idea or doctrine that the existence of everything in nature can be explained in terms of purpose; 2, the philosophical study of evidence of a coördinated creative design in nature.—*adj.* **tel″e-o-log′i-cal.**—*adv.* **tel″e-o-log′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **tel″e-ol′o-gist.**

tel-e-ost (tĕl′ē-ŏst; tē′lē-), *n.* [< Gk. *teleos*, complete + *osteon*, bone], any member of a subclass (*Teleostei*) of fishes distinguished by a true bony skeleton, including most existing fishes, as the cod and mackerel:—*adj.* of or pertaining to this order of fishes.

te-lep-a-thy (tē-lĕp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *tēle*, far off + *pathos*, feeling < *paskhein*, to suffer], the transmission of thought from one person to another without ordinary communication through the senses; thought transference.—*n.* **te-lep′a-thist.**—*adj.* **tel″e-path′ic** (tĕl″ē-păth′ĭk).—*adv.* **tel″e-path′i-cal-ly.**

tel-e-phone (tĕl′ē-fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *tēle*, far off + *phōnē*, voice, sound], an instrument for transmitting articulate speech over a distance; especially, one operated by electricity:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phoned (-fōnd), *p.pr.* -phoning], to send or communicate (a message) by telephone; also, to communicate with, as a person or place, by telephone:—*v.i.* to send a message by telephone.—*n.* **tel′e-phon″ist.**

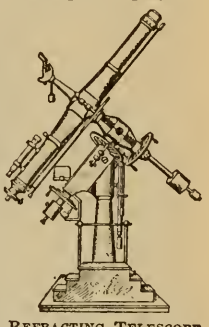
tel-e-phon-ic (tĕl″ē-fŏn′ĭk), *adj.* 1, of, pertaining to, or carried by, the telephone; 2, carrying sound to a distance.

te-leph-o-ny (tē-lĕf′ō-nĭ; tĕl′ē-fō″nĭ), *n.* the science, art, or process of transmitting sounds to a distance by means of a telephone.

tel-e-pho-to (tĕl″ē-fō′tō), *adj.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *photo*], of or pertaining to the process of photographing distant objects, by means of special lenses: **telephoto lens**, a diverging lens used in combination with an ordinary photographic objective in order to increase the size of the image of a distant object.

tel-e-pho-tog-ra-phy (tĕl″ē-fō-tŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *photography*], the art of photographing distant objects by means of a telephoto lens.—*n.* **tel″e-pho′to-graph.**—*adj.* **tel″e-pho″to-graph′ic.**

tel-e-scope (tĕl′ē-skōp), *n.* [< Gk. *tēle*, far off + *skopein*, to look], 1, an optical instrument for viewing distant objects, especially heavenly bodies: called *refracting* if bringing the rays to a focus by a lens, *reflecting* if by a concave mirror (see illus. below; cf. also *equatorial*, illus.); 2, any of several articles, as a certain type of valise, made of parts that fit within each other as do the sections of small telescopes:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scoped (-skōpt), *p.pr.* -scoping], to drive together, as colliding railway cars, sections of an extensible valise, etc., so that one slides into the other like sections of a small telescope:—*v.i.* to be forced together endwise in this manner.


REFRACTING TELESCOPE mounted equatorially

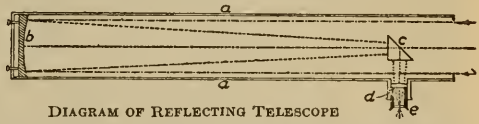


DIAGRAM OF REFLECTING TELESCOPE

a, *a*, tube or cylinder: path of rays is from right end to mirror *b*, thence to prism *c*, objective *d*, and eyepiece *e*.

tel-e-scop-ic (tĕl″ē-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the telescope; 2, visible only through the telescope; 3, farseeing; 4, capable of closing up or extending, by means of parts that slide one within the other.—*adj.* **tel″e-scop′i-cal.**—*adj.* **tel″e-scop′i-cal-ly.**

te-les-co-py (tē-lĕs′kō-pĭ; tĕl′ē-skō″pĭ), *n.* the art or science of making or of using telescopes.—*n.* **te-les′co-pist.**

tel-e-spec-tro-scope (tĕl″ē-spĕk′trō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *spectroscope*], an instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope with a spectroscope attached.

Tel-e-type (tĕl′ē-tīp), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *type*], a trade-mark for a kind of teletypewriter.

Tel-e-type-set-ter (tĕl″ē-tīp′sĕt-ẽr), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *type* + *set*], a trade-mark for a device whereby an operator of a keyboard perforates a tape, the perforations being simultaneously duplicated in electrically connected machines at a distance, on tapes which can be run through local Linotype machines, so that type can be set mechanically in subscribing offices.

tel-e-type-writ-er (tĕl″ē-tīp′rĭt″ẽr), *n.* [*Teletype* + *writer*], a device whereby text that is typed on a typewriter in a central office is simultaneously typed at a distance on typewriters electrically connected with the sending typewriter.

tel-e-vi-sion (tĕl″ē-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [*tele-* (< Gk. *tēle*, far off) + *vision*], projection of a view or scene to a distant point, and reproduction of it on a screen there, especially by electricity.—*v.t.* **tel′e-vise.**

tel-ford (tĕl′fẽrd), *n.* [< T. *Telford* (1757–1834), Sc. engineer], a road pavement built by laying pieces of broken stone seven or eight inches in

diameter upon the road foundation, packing them with smaller pieces, covering with gravel, and rolling hard and smooth: distinguished from *macadam*:—*adj.* designating, or pertaining to, such a pavement.

tell (tĕl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* told (tōld), *p.pr.* telling], [<A.S. *tellan*, to tell <O.Teut. source], **1**, to count; mention one by one, as beads; **2**, to relate in words; narrate; also, to utter; **3**, to express or make known in words; disclose; divulge; confess; **4**, to inform; communicate to (a person); **5**, to order; command; bid; **6**, to decide; determine; as, I cannot *tell* what is best to do; **7**, to distinguish; recognize; as, he cannot *tell* who it is; **8**, to assure with emphasis; **9**, to detach for special duty: with *off*:—*v.i.* **1**, to give an account or report; **2**, to play the informer: usually with *on*; **3**, to have a marked effect; as, hardship *tells* on him.

Tell, Wil-liam a legendary Swiss peasant who, because of his refusal to salute the hat of Gessler, the Austrian governor, was ordered to shoot an apple from the head of his son, and who is credited with starting the revolt of the 14th century, which freed Switzerland from Austria.

tell-er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* [see **tell**], **1**, one who discloses, narrates, communicates, etc.; **2**, a bank clerk who receives and pays money over the counter; **3**, one who counts the votes in a legislative body, meeting, etc.

tell-ing (tĕl'ĭng), *n.* the act of relating:—*p.adj.* striking; effective; impressive; as, a *telling* blow.

tell-tale (tĕl'tāl"), *n.* [*tell*+*tale*], **1**, a talebearer; an informer; one who makes known the private affairs of others; **2**, a device that gives information or warning:—*adj.* **1**, talebearing; **2**, betraying what should be kept secret; as, a *telltale* look; **3**, pertaining to any of various devices that give warning.

tel-lu-ri-an (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *tellus* (*-uris*), earth], of or pertaining to the earth:—*n.* an inhabitant of the earth.

tel-lu-ric (tĕ-lū'rĭk), *adj.* pertaining to the earth: *Chem.*, pertaining to tellurium.

tel-lu-ride (tĕl'ū-rīd; -rĭd), *n. Chem.*, any of several native compounds of tellurium and gold or silver, highly valued as ores. Also, **tel'lu-rid**.

tel-lu-ri-um (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.*, a white metallic element [symbol **Te**], resembling sulphur and selenium in many of its properties.

Tel-lus (tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [Lat. = earth], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of the earth, invoked to protect and develop the sown seed: also called *Tellus Mater*.

Tel-u-gu (tel'o͝o-go͞o), *n.* [Dravidian, perh. <*tenugu*, mellifluous <*tēne*, honey], **1**, a Dravidian language spoken in east central India by about 23,000,000 people; **2**, a member of the Dravidian race speaking this language. Also, **Tel'e-gu**.

tem-blor (tĕm-blōr'), *n.* [Sp. = a trembling], an earthquake: a term used in California.

tem-er-a-ri-ous (tĕm"ẽr-ā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *temerarius*, rash], reckless; unreasonably adventurous.—*adv.* **tem"er-a'ri-ous-ly**.

te-mer-i-ty (tĕ-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *temeritas*, rashness <*temere*, rashly; by chance], foolhardiness; rashness; unwise venturesomeness.

tem-per (tĕm'pẽr), *v.t.* [<A.S. *temprian* <Lat. *temperare*, to regulate; proportion duly], **1**, to regulate or modify; qualify; hence, to soften; as, to *temper* a rebuke with a smile; tone down; **2**, to mix to a proper consistency, as clay; **3**, to bring to a proper degree of toughness or hardness, as steel, by reheating after hardening: *Mus.*, to tune or modulate (a musical instrument) in a particular temperament (which see): —*v.i.* to become of a desired state or quality: *Obs.*, to agree:—*n.* **1**, a mixture; especially, a properly proportioned mixture, as of clay or mortar; also, the consistency of such a mixture; **2**, the state of a metal as to its hardness or toughness; **3**, mental disposition, especially with reference to the emotions or passions; **4**, a state of irritation or anger, or proneness to anger; **5**, equanimity; self-control: archaic except in the phrase, to keep, or to lose, one's *temper*; **6**, something which is mixed with another substance to change its nature.—*adj.* **tem'per-a-ble**.—*n.* **tem'per-er**.

Syn., *n.* irritation, anger. (See disposition.)

tem-per-a (tĕm'pẽr-ä; tĕm'pā-rä), *n.* [It.], a process of painting in which the pigments are mixed with an albuminous or gelatinous substance soluble in water, especially white of egg.

tem-per-a-ment (tĕm'pẽr-ä-mĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *temperamentum*, proper proportion <*temperare*, to regulate], disposition; the characteristic mental and physical make-up of a person: in medieval physiology, variously designated as *choleric* (or *bilious*), *sanguine*, *phlegmatic*, or *melancholic*, according to which one of the four bodily humors, yellow bile, blood, phlegm, or black bile, predominated: *Mus.*, the tuning of an instrument so that the tones are at specified intervals: called *pure temperament* when the tuning is theoretically perfect for a scale starting on a specified tone, and *equal temperament* when, in an instrument like the piano, the successive notes of the chromatic scale are tuned to equal intervals: see *wolf*.

Syn. constitution, nature. (See disposition.)

tem-per-a-men-tal (tĕm"pẽr-ä-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1**, arising from, or pertaining to, a person's mental and physical make-up; **2**, sensitive; easily irritated.—*adv.* **tem"per-a-men'tal-ly**.

tem-per-ance (tĕm'pẽr-ăns), *n.* [<A.F. <Lat. *temperantia*, moderation <*temperare*, to temper], **1**, moderation; the avoidance of extremes; **2**, specifically, moderation in, or abstinence from, the use of intoxicating liquors.

Syn. abstinence, abstemiousness, sobriety, self-restraint. *Abstinence*, generally, means voluntarily refraining from something one wants to do or eat or drink; specifically, especially in the phrase "total *abstinence*," it means going without intoxicating liquors. *Temperance*, when used in reference to intoxicating liquors, though originally used of moderation, has come to mean total *abstinence*. In general, *temperance* means self-restraint and moderation in eating and drinking, in conduct, in expression, and in the taking of pleasures. *Abstemiousness* names the quality that evidences itself in habitual moderation; abstemious habits are temperate and self-denying. Like *temperance*, *abstemiousness* is habitual rather than occasional. *Sobriety* generally names a state of calm control, moderation, balance; as, the *sobriety* of middle age; specifically, it is used as the opposite of *intoxication*, as from alcoholic indulgence.

tem-per-ate (tĕm'pẽr-ăt), *adj.* [<Lat. *temperate* (*-atus*), to temper], **1**, moderate; not inclined to eat or drink to excess; **2**, calm; restrained; **3**, free from extremes of heat or cold, as climate or temperature: **temperate zone**, either of the two zones of mild climate, lying between the torrid and the polar zones of the earth's surface (see *zone*, illus.).—*adv.* **tem'per-ate-ly**.—*n.* **tem'per-ate-ness**.

Syn. moderate, self-controlled, calm, mild.

tem-per-a-ture (tĕm'pẽr-ä-tūr), *n.* degree or amount of heat or cold as measured by a thermometer or the like: *Physiol.*, the degree of heat of the human body: *Colloq.*, the excess of this over the normal, which varies from 98° to 99.5° Fahrenheit; *Obs.*, **1**, moderation; **2**, disposition.

tem-pered (tĕm'pẽrd), *adj.* [see **temper**], having some special kind of disposition, or temper: usually in compounds; as, sweet-*tempered*: *Mus.*, adjusted to some temperament; *Metal.*, having the proper toughness and elasticity for a specific use; as, a *tempered* tool: **tempered scale**, *Mus.*, a scale in which the intervals are not theoretically exact, but are so adjusted that a nearly perfect scale can be played by starting on any tone, as on an instrument like the piano, whose tones are fixed for each key.

tem-pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* [<O.F. *tempeste* <Lat. *tempestas*, time; weather, storm <*tempus*, time], **1**, a violent windstorm, usually accompanied by rain, hail, etc.; a hurricane; **2**, any violent tumult or commotion:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* *Obs.*, to storm.

tem-pes-tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *adj.* stormy; agitated; turbulent.—*adv.* **tem-pes'tu-ous-ly**.—*n.* **tem-pes'tu-ous-ness**.

Tem-plar (tĕm'plẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *templier* <Lat. *templum*, temple], a member of a certain military and religious, or of a certain fraternal, order; a Knight Templar (which see): **templar**, in England, a person having quarters in the Temple, London.

tem-plate (tĕm'plăt), *n.* [<Fr. *templet*, dim. of [3]*temple*, q.v.], **1**, a pattern or guide, as of wood or metal, used to indicate the shape of a piece of work; **2**, a large stone or short timber for distributing weight, as over a doorway; **3**, (usually, *templet*), a wedge for a block under a ship's keel. Also, **tem'plet**.

[1]**tem-ple** (tĕm'pl), *n.* [<A.S. *tempel* <Lat. *templum*, temple], **1**, an edifice, usually stately, dedicated to the worship of a deity; **2**, a building for Christian public worship; especially, a Protestant church in France; **3**, figuratively, any place in which God resides: **the Temple**, **1**, any of three successive edifices built in Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah; **2**, either of two buildings, formerly existing in Paris and London, occupied by the Knights Templars; **3**, now, in London, the site of the Inner and Middle Temple: **Inner** and **Middle Temple**, in London, two of the four sets of buildings comprising the Inns of Court, occupied by the great law societies of England, which regulate admittance to, and the ethics of, the English bar; also, the societies occupying them: **Temple Bar**, a historic gateway in London, formerly near the Temple, at the western limit of the City, upon which were displayed the heads of traitors and criminals.

[1]tem-ple (tĕm'pl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *tempora*, temples of the head], *Anat.*, the flat part of the head at each side, between the eye and the ear.

[2]tem-ple (tĕm'pl), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], in weaving, a device in a loom to keep the web stretched transversely.

tem-po (tĕm'pō), *n.* [It. < Lat. *tempus*, time], *Mus.*, the rate of speed at which a composition is rendered; also, characteristic style or movement.

[1]tem-po-ral (tĕm'pō-răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *temporalis*, pertaining to time < *tempus*, time], 1, pertaining to time; not eternal or everlasting; transitory; 2, pertaining to the present life; secular; of the world; 3, relating to civil or political matters: *Gram.*, 1, expressing time; as, *temporal* clauses; 2, pertaining to tense.—*adv.* **tem'po-ral-ly.**—*n.* **tem'po-ral-ness.**

Syn. earthly, worldly, secular, civil, mundane.—*Ant.* spiritual, heavenly, ecclesiastical.

[2]tem-po-ral (tĕm'pō-răl), *adj.* [< Lat. *temporalis*, pertaining to the temples < *tempora*, the temples], *Anat.*, of, pertaining to, or situated near, the temples: **temporal bone**, a compound bone at the side of the human skull (see *cranium*, illus.).

tem-po-ral-i-ty (tĕm"pō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see [3]**temporal**], the state of being temporary, or transitory: *pl.* secular possessions or interests; especially, church revenues.

tem-po-ra-ry (tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *temporarius* < *tempus* (-*oris*), time], transient, or passing; not permanent; existing or continuing for a limited time only: **temporary star**, a star which is visible for a short time and then disappears; a nova.—*adv.* **tem'po-ra-ri-ly.**—*n.* **tem'po-ra-ri-ness.**

tem-po-rize (tĕm'pō-rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], [< Fr. *temporiser*, to pass or wait oue's time < Lat. *tempus* (-*oris*), time], 1, to yield temporarily to current opinion or circumstances; 2, to avoid committing oneself; follow a timeserving policy.—*n.* **tem'po-riz"er.**

tempt (tĕmpt), *v.t.* [< O.F. *tempter* < Lat. *temptare*, *tentare*, to try], 1, to try to persuade; entice, especially into evil ways; allure; 2, to provoke, or to try to provoke (a person) to anger; defy: *Archaic*, to test or try.—*adj.* **tempt'a-ble.**

temp-ta-tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of leading, or the state of being led, into evil; persuasion, especially to evil; 2, that which allures; an enticement, especially to evil.

Syn. allurement, attraction, beguilement, inducement.

tempt-er (tĕmp'tĕr), *n.* one who seeks to lead others into evil: **the Tempter**, Satan; the Devil.—*n.fem.* **tempt'ress.**

tempt-ing (tĕmp'tĭng), *adj.* alluring; attractive.—*adv.* **tempt'ing-ly.**—*n.* **tempt'ing-ness.**

ten (tĕn), *adj.* [< A.S. *tien*, ten < O.Teut. source], one more than nine; twice five:—*n.* 1, the number consisting of the sum of nine and one, or five and five; 2, a sign or symbol representing ten units, as 10 or x; 3, a playing card that has ten spots: **Ten Commandments**, the precepts of God, given to Moses on Mount Sinai; the Decalog (Ex. 20:1–17).

ten-a-ble (tĕn'ă-bl), *adj.* [< Fr. *tenir* < Lat. *tenēre*, to hold], capable of being held, maintained, or defended.—*adv.* **ten'a-bly.**—*n.* **ten'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ten"a-bil'i-ty.**

ten-ace (tĕn'ās), *n.* [Fr.: see **tenacious**], *Cards*, the combination, in the same hand, of the best and third-best cards in any suit (*major tenace*), or of the second-best and fourth-best cards (*minor tenace*); also, the combination, in one hand, of any two cards of a suit, one of which is next but one higher than the other.

te-na-cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *tenax* (-*acis*), tenacious < *tenēre*, to hold], 1, holding fast or firmly; 2, capable of holding or retaining; retentive, as memory; 3, tough; having great cohesiveness, as steel; 4, sticky; adhesive, as glue.—*adv.* **te-na'cious-ly.**—*n.* **te-na'cious-ness.**

Syn. cohesive, retentive, pertinacious, unyielding.

te-nac-i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being able, or inclined, to hold fast: *Phys.*, that quality of a body by which it resists being pulled apart; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

ten-an-cy (tĕn'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **tenant**], 1, the temporary holding of land or houses; 2, the period of possession of one who rents property: *Law*, a holding of lands and houses by any title; occupancy; tenure.

ten-ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* [O.F., p.pr. of *tenir* < Lat. *tenēre*, to hold], *Law*, one who holds possession of real estate by any sort of title or right: most commonly used to designate one who rents real property from another; an occupant:—*v.t.* to hold by rent from another.

ten-ant-a-ble (tĕn'ăn-tă-bl), *adj.* fit for, or capable of, being occupied or possessed.

ten-ant-less (tĕn'ănt-lĕs), *adj.* without an occupant or tenant; vacant.

ten-ant-ry (tĕn'ănt-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, the entire group of tenants occupying land and houses on one estate; 2, tenancy (which see).

tench (tĕnch), *n.* [< O.F. *tenche* < Lat. *tinca*, tench], a small European fresh-water minnow (*Tinca tinca*) of small food value.

[1]tend (tĕnd), *v.i.* [< Fr. *tendre* < Lat. *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch out], 1, to move or go in a certain direction: usually with *to* or *toward*; 2, to be directed to any end; serve as a means; conduce or have a tendency: with *to*; as, cleanliness *tends* to godliness.

[2]tend (tĕnd), *v.t.* [< *attend*, q.v.], to care for; attend to; watch over or protect:—*v.i.* 1, to attend or serve: with *on* or *upon*; 2, to pay attention.

tend-ance (tĕn'dăns), *n. Archaic*, 1, the act of watching over; attention; 2, attendants.

tend-en-cy (tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Lat. *tendens* (-*entis*), stretching < *tendere*, to stretch], 1, aim; direction; course toward some purpose or result; 2, inclination, bent, or special aptitude; leaning.

Syn. inclination, proneness, proclivity; propensity.

ten-den-tious (tĕn-dĕn'shŭs), *adj.* [< Ger. *tendenziös*, tendentious], written or spoken with the purpose of supporting, indirectly, a given doctrine or point of view; of the nature of propaganda.

[1]tend-er (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* [see [2]**tend**], 1, one who takes care of or guards a person or thing; 2, a small car containing coal and water attached behind a locomotive; 3, a small vessel attending and supplying a larger one, as with fuel, provisions, etc.; 4, a rowboat or launch used to land passengers from a ship.

[2]ten-der (tĕn'dĕr), *v.t.* [see [3]**tend**], to offer for acceptance; make an offer of; present: *Law*, to offer to deliver, as money, in payment of a debt, or in pursuance of the terms of an obligation:—*v.i.* to make an offer:—*n.* 1, an offer, bid, or proposal for acceptance; 2, the thing offered: *Law*, a formal offer to satisfy an obligation: **legal tender**, currency that is legally adequate to discharge a debt.—*n.* **ten'der-er.**

[3]ten-der (tĕn'dĕr), *adj.* [< Fr. *tendre* < Lat. *tener*, tender, delicate], 1, easily cut or chewed, as meat; 2, soft; not hardy or tough; weak in body; 3, easily hurt or injured; sensitive physically; as, a *tender* skin; 4, easily touched by pain, grief, love, or kindness; sympathetic; 5, gentle; kind; loving; 6, immature; youthful; 7, delicate: said of colors or sounds; 8, requiring careful handling; as, a *tender* subject of debate; 9, considerate; having solicitude; careful: with *of*.—*adv.* **ten'der-ly.**—*n.* **ten'der-ness.**

Syn. effeminate, soft, charitable, pitying, compassionate.—*Ant.* hardy, hard-hearted, unfeeling.

ten-der-foot (tĕn'dĕr-fo͝ot"), *n.* [*pl.* -feet (-fēt")], [[3]*tender*+*foot*], *Colloq.*, one new to the life of a mining camp, the plains, etc.; a greenhorn.

ten-der–heart-ed (tĕn'dĕr-härt'ĕd), *adj.* [[3]*tender*+*heart*], readily touched by the pain or grief of others; kind; sympathetic.

ten-der-loin (tĕn'dĕr-loin"), *n.* [[3]*tender*+*loin*], the tenderest part of the loin of beef or other meat; a strip of tender meat under the short ribs, in beef, pork, etc.: **the Tenderloin district**, *U. S. Slang*, the underworld; the criminal section of a large city; formerly, the center of the night life of New York.

ten-di-nous (tĕn'dĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **tendon**], 1, full of tendons; 2, pertaining to a tendon.

ten-don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *tendo* (-*onis*, -*inis*) < Gk. *tenōn*, tendon, influenced by Lat. *tendere*, to stretch], *Anat.*, a tough cord or band of inelastic fibrous tissue connecting the fleshy part of a muscle to a bone, muscle, or organ of the body; a sinew.

ten-dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* [< O.F. *tendrillon* < Fr. *tendre*: see [3]**tender**], *Bot.*, a slender, twining, modified leaf of a plant which attaches itself to something, so as to support the plant.—*adj.* **ten'dril-lar** (-drĭ-lẽr).

ten-e-brous (tĕn'ē-brŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *tenebrosus*, dark < *tenebrae*, darkness], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, dark; gloomy.—*adj.* **ten"e-brif'ic** (-brĭf'ĭk).

ten-e-ment (tĕn'ē-mĕnt), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *tenementum*, a holding < Lat. *tenēre*, to hold], 1, *Law*, any kind of permanent property, as a house, shop, land, rents, etc., held by one person of another; 2, a dwelling house; 3, an apartment, or suite of rooms, usually of inferior grade.

ten-e-ment house a large building containing suites of rooms, usually of inferior grade, each occupied by a family; also, sometimes, a house that is rented.

ten-et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* [Lat. = he holds], a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief, maintained as true.

ten-fold (tĕn'fōld"), *adj.* [*ten*+*-fold*], ten times as much or as many:—*adv.* in a tenfold way.

Tenn. *abbr.* the official abbreviation for the state of Tennessee.

ten-nis (tĕn'ĭs), *n.* [<M.E. *tenetz*, prob.<A.F. *tenetz* (O.F. *tenez*), receive: command of the server], a game played by batting a ball with rackets, back and forth over a net across a specially marked floor called a court; strictly, court tennis; popularly and almost universally, lawn tennis: **court tennis**, a variety of tennis played indoors in a walled and covered court: **lawn tennis**, tennis played outdoors on turf, clay, etc. (see *lawn tennis*, illus.).

ten-on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* [O.F.<*tenir*<Lat. *tenēre*, to hold], a projection at the end of a timber, cut so as to fit into a mortise in another timber; a dowel (see *mortise*, illus.):—*v.t.* **1**, to cut a tenon upon (a timber); **2**, to unite by fitting a tenon into a mortise.

ten-or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [O.F.=import (of a document) <Lat. *tenor*, a holding fast; course; tenor (of law)<*tenēre*, to hold], **1**, settled or prevailing tendency, direction, or course; **2**, general meaning or drift; purport; as, the *tenor* of his remarks; **3**, general character; nature: *Law*, **1**, the true meaning or effect of a document; **2**, an exact copy; *Mus.*, **1**, the highest of adult male voices (for range see *music*), or a part written for it; **2**, one who sings such a part; also, an instrument, as the viola, which plays it:—*adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, the tenor: **tenor lute**, *Mus.*, the theorbo (which see for illus.)

Syn., *n.* course, trend, direction, tendency, import.

ten-pen-ny (tĕn'pĕn-ĭ), *adj.* [*ten*+*penny*], **1**, valued at or worth ten pennies; specifically, **2**, designating a certain size of nails, about three inches long: originally sold at ten pence a hundred.

ten-pins (tĕn'plnz"), *n.* [*ten*+*pin*], a bowling game played with ten wooden pins set up at one end of a bowling alley; also, the pins so used (see *pin*, illus.).

[1]tense (tĕns), *adj.* [*comp.* tenser, *superl.* tensest], [<Lat. *tendere* (*tensus*), to stretch], stretched tight; rigid; not lax; also, figuratively, severely strained, as nerves.—*adv.* **tense'ly.**—*n.* **tense'ness.**

Syn. rigid, strained, tight, taut, intense, rapt.

[2]tense (tĕns), *n.* [<O.F. *tens*<Lat. *tempus*, time], *Gram.*, **1**, the form a verb takes to indicate the time of an action or state of being; as, *went* serves as the past *tense* of *go*; **2**, the time thus indicated; **3**, a complete set of the forms used in inflecting a verb to express any given time of action or state of being.

ten-sile (tĕn'sĭl), *adj.* [see [1]**tense**], **1**, of or pertaining to tension, or the act of stretching; as, the *tensile* strength of wire; **2**, capable of being stretched or strained: *Mus.*, producing tones by stretched strings, as the violin.—*n.* **ten-sil'i-ty** (tĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

ten-sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of stretching or straining; **2**, the state of being stretched or strained; **3**, mental strain; intensity of feeling; **4**, a condition of strained relations, as between nations: *Mech.*, **1**, a device to regulate tension, as in a sewing machine; **2**, the stress caused by the action of a pulling force; also, the condition of a body due to such a force; **3**, popularly, the pressure of a gas.—*adj.* **ten'sion-al.**

ten-si-ty (tĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state or condition of being strained; tension; tenseness.

ten-sor (tĕn'sŏr), *n. Anat.*, a muscle that stretches or tightens some part of the body.

ten-strike (tĕn'ˊstrīk"), *n.* in bowling, a knocking down of all the pins in one bowl: generally called *strike: Colloq.*, a very successful performance.

[1]tent (tĕnt), *n.* [<Fr. *tente*<L.L. *tenta*, tent; that which is stretched<Lat. *tendere* (*tentus*), to stretch], a portable shelter, usually made of canvas, stretched over poles and fastened down by ropes attached to pegs driven into the ground:—*v.i.* **1**, to camp out, as in a tent; **2**, to pitch a tent:—*v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a tent.—*n.* **tent'age** (tĕn'tăj).

TENTS

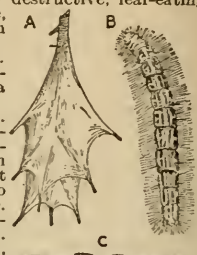
1, soldiers' dog tent; 2, army squad tent; 3, wall tent, with fly; 4, one type of outing tent, with front flap raised as an awning.

[2]tent (tĕnt), *n.* [<O.F. *tenter*, to probe<Lat. *tentare*, to touch, test], *Surg.*, a small plug or roll of lint, gauze, or cotton placed in a wound, or in some natural opening, to keep it from closing:—*v.t.* *Surg.*, to keep open or probe with a small roll of cotton.

ten-ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-kl), *n.* [<Lat. *tentare*, to handle, touch], *Zoöl.*, a feeding, locomotor, or sense organ, varying greatly in size, of certain invertebrate animals: attached usually to the mouth parts or to the head, as in snails, squids, and the octopus (see *Cœlenterata*, illus); *Bot.*, a feeler on the leaf of a plant.

ten-ta-tive (tĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *adj.* [<Lat. *tentare*, to try], of or pertaining to an experiment or trial; used in experimenting; provisional:—*n.* an experiment; an experimental proposal.—*adv.* **ten'ta-tive-ly.**

tent cat-er-pil-lar any of numerous species of very destructive, leaf-eating caterpillars which make large, silky webs, or tents, to which they retire when not feeding.



TENT CATERPILLAR

A, tent; B, larva; C, female moth (reduced).

tent-ed (tĕnt'ĕd), *p.adj.* [see [1]**tent**], **1**, covered with, or sheltered by, a tent; **2**, like a tent.

ten-ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* [ult. <Lat. *tendere* (*tentus*), to stretch], **1**, a tenter-hook; **2**, a frame on which to stretch cloth to prevent shrinkage in drying:—*v.t.* to hang or stretch on such a frame.

ten-ter-hook (tĕn'tẽr-hŏŏk"), *n.* [*tenter*+*hook*], one of the sharp, hooked nails set on a tenter, or frame for stretching cloth: **on tenterhooks**, under a strain; in suspense or an anxious state.

tenth (tĕnth), *adj.* [see **ten**], **1**, next in order after the ninth: the ordinal of *ten*; **2**, designating one of the ten equal parts of anything:—*n.* **1**, the quotient of one divided by ten; **2**, one of ten equal parts; **3**, a tithe, or tenth part; also, any small proportional part.—*adv.* **tenth'ly.**

tent-y (tĕn'tĭ), *adj.* [Sc., abbr. of *attentive*, q.v.], *Sc.*, attentive; careful; watchful.—*adv.* **tent'i-ly.**

ten-u-is (tĕn'ū-ĭs), *n.* [*pl.* tenues (-ēz)], [Lat.=thin], *Phon.*, a mute stop, or voiceless sound, made with complete closure of the vocal passage, as *k*, *t*, *p*: distinguished from *voiced stops*, as *g*, *d*, *b*, and *aspirates*, as *kh*, *th*, *ph*.

te-nu-i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **tenuous**], **1**, thinness; slenderness, as of a leaf; **2**, rareness; rarity; lack of substance, as of the air; **3**, simplicity; absence of pretension, as of style.

ten-u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *tenuis*, thin], **1**, slender; thin; weak; **2**, rare; not dense or heavy; hence, **3**, simple; lacking pretentiousness.—*adv.* **ten'u-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ten'u-ous-ness.**

Syn. delicate, refined, subtle, slender, weak, flimsy, fine.—*Ant.* coarse, heavy, thick.

ten-ure (tĕn'ŭr), *n.* [O.F.=a holding<*tenir*<Lat. *tenēre*, to hold], **1**, the conditions under which a house or real estate is held; **2**, the right or manner of holding real estate; **3**, the period during which anything is held and enjoyed.—*adj.* **te-nu'ri-al** (tē-nū'rĭ-ăl).—*adv.* **te-nu'ri-al-ly.**

te-o-cal-li (tē"ō-kăl'ĭ; tā"ō-käl'yĕ), *n.* [*pl.* -callis (-ĭz; -yĕz)], [<Mex. *teotl*, god+*calli*, house], a temple of the ancient Mexicans and Central Americans, usually surmounting a truncated pyramid.

te-pee (tē'pē; tĕp'ē), *n.* [<Amer.Ind. *tipī*, tent], the cone-shaped tent, or wigwam, of the North American Indians. Also, **tee'pee.**

tep-e-fy (tĕp'ē-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *tepefacere*<*tepidus*, warm +*facere*, to make], to make tepid, or moderately warm:—*v.i.* to become tepid.—*n.* **tep"e-fac'tion.**

tep-id (tĕp'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *tepidus*, warm<*tepēre*, to be warm], moderately warm; lukewarm.—*n.* **tep'id-ness.**—*n.* **te-pid'i-ty.**—*adv.* **tep'id-ly.**

ter. *abbr.* **1**, territory (also, **terr.**); **2**, terrace (also, **terr.**):—**Ter.**, Terence.

ter-a-phim (tĕr'ȧ-fĭm), *n.pl.* or *sing.* [<Heb. *terāphīm*, domestic images], *Bib.*, a household image or images of the ancient Hebrews.

ter-a-tol-o-gy (tĕr"ȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *teras* (*-atos*), wonder, monster+*-logia*, a study], *Biol.*, the study of abnormal formations or monstrosities in animals or plants.

ter-bi-um (tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [<*Ytterby*, a town in Sweden], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [symbol **Tb** or **Tr**], found in minerals, as gadolinite.

ter-cel (tûr'sĕl), *n.* [O.F.<L.L. *tertiolus*, dim.<Lat. *tertius*, the third: because said to be hatched from hawk's third egg], a male falcon, especially a male peregrine; also, the male of the goshawk. Also, **[2]tas'sel.**

ter-cen-te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [*ter-* (< Lat. *ter*, thrice) + *centenary*], comprising or including 300 years; also, pertaining to a term of 300 years, or to the 300th anniversary of an event:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the 300th anniversary of an event. Also, **tri-cen'te-na-ry** (trī-).

ter-e-binth (tĕr'ē-bĭnth), *n.* [< Gk. *terebinthos*, the terebinth], a small Old World tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) yielding a fine quality of turpentine: *Obs.*, turpentine.—*adj.* **ter'e-bin'thic.**—*adj.* **ter'e-bin'thine** (-thĭn).

te-re-do (tē-rē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos (-dōz) or -dines (-dĭ-nēz)], [Lat. < Gk. *terēdōn*, worm which attacks wood and clothes < *teirein*, to bore], a shipworm, a mollusk (genus *Teredo*) which bores into ship timbers, piles, etc.

te-rete (tē-rēt'; tĕr'ēt), *adj.* [< Lat. *teres* (*-etis*), rounded off < *terere*, to rub], cylindrical; circular in cross section, as some stems.

Te-reus (tē'rūs; tē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a Thracian king who was turned into a hawk while pursuing his wife, Procne (which see).

ter-gal (tûr'găl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tergum*, back], *Zoöl.*, dorsal; of or pertaining to the back.

ter-gi-ver-sate (tûr'jĭ-vĕr-sāt"), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sated, *p.pr.* -sating], [< Lat. *tergum*, back + *versare* (*-atus*), to turn], to evade; shift; change sides.—*n.* **ter'gi-ver-sa"tor.**

ter-gi-ver-sa-tion (tûr"jĭ-vĕr-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of evading or equivocating; **2**, fickleness of behavior.

ter-gum (tûr'gŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ga (-gă)], [Lat. = the back], *Zoöl.*, the back; the dorsum.

term (tûrm), *n.* [< Fr. *terme* < Lat. *terminus*, limit, end], **1**, a boundary or limit; something which marks a boundary or limit; **2**, a fixed or limited period of time; **3**, one of the periods of instruction into which the school year is divided; **4**, the time of a court's session; **5**, a word or expression used to express a definite conception, especially in a particular business, science, or art; as, a technical *term*: *pl.* **1**, manner of expression or language employed; **2**, conditions or stipulations; **3**, relationship; footing, as between two or more persons; as, I am on good *terms* with him: *Math.*, **1**, any of the members in a proportion or a ratio; **2**, in algebra, any of the members connected by plus or minus signs in a binomial or polynomial quantity; **3**, in geometry, a point, line, or surface, that bounds or limits; *Arch.*, a stone or marble shaft terminating in a bust or statue; also, the terminating statue; *Logic*, a word or words used as subject or predicate of a proposition; one of the three parts constituting a syllogism (which see); *Law*, a fixed period for which an estate is granted; also, the estate:—*v.t.* to name; call.

Syn., *n.* phrase, name, expression, member, condition.

ter-ma-gant (tûr'mă-gănt), *n.* [< O.F. *tervagan(t)* < It. *tirigante*, termagant, ult. < Lat. *ter*, thrice + *vagans* (*-antis*), wandering < *vagare*, to wander], a noisy, violent, and quarrelsome woman: **Termagant**, a vociferous, turbulent god, represented in medieval romances as worshiped by the Saracens:—*adj.* noisy; quarrelsome.—*n.* **ter'ma-gan-cy.**

ter-mi-na-ble (tûr'mĭ-nă-bl), *adj.* [see **terminate**], capable of being limited or ended; discontinuing at a given time.—*adv.* **ter'mi-na-bly.**—*n.* **ter'mi-na-ble-ness.**—*n.* **ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty.**

ter-mi-nal (tûr'mĭ-năl), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *terminalis*, terminal < *terminus*, end], **1**, pertaining to the end or boundary; **2**, forming the end; **3**, pertaining to a fixed length of time: *Railroading*, pertaining to the delivery of freight; as, *terminal* charges; *Biol.*, situated as the last of a series of parts; at the end of an appendage or the like; *Bot.*, growing at the end of a shoot or branch; as, the *terminal* bud contrasted with the lateral buds:—*n.* **1**, a limit or boundary; an end; **2**, one end of an electrical circuit: *Railroading*, **1**, the end of a railroad line, including the station, switches, etc.; **2**, charges for handling freight at terminals: usually *pl.*—*adv.* **ter'mi-nal-ly.**

ter-mi-nate (tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *terminare* (*-atus*), to end < *terminus*, end], **1**, to limit or bound; **2**, to bring to an end; finish:—*v.i.* **1**, to be limited or bounded; **2**, to come to an end.—*adj.* **ter'mi-na-tive.**—*n.* **ter'mi-na"tor.**

Syn. bound, limit, cease, end. (See close.)

ter-mi-na-tion (tûr"mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of limiting or ending; **2**, a bound or limit; end; **3**, conclusion or result: *Gram.*, the last letter or syllable of a word; the part added to a stem.

Syn. end, ending, conclusion, result; limit.

ter-mi-ner (tûr'mĭ-nĕr), *n.* [Fr. = to end: see **terminate**], *Law*, the act of deciding: used only in the expression, oyer and *terminer*.

ter-mi-nol-o-gy (tûr"mĭ-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Lat. *terminus*, term + Gk. *-logia*, a study], the special or technical expressions used in a science, art, or business; also, the science of the correct use of technical expressions.—*adj.* **ter"mi-no-log'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ter"mi-no-log'i-cal-ly.**

ter-mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nī)], [Lat. = bound, limit, term, end], **1**, a limit or boundary; **2**, an end of a railway line; also, the town and station at that place: *Rom. Antiq.*, a stone figure marking a boundary: **Terminus**, *Rom. Myth.*, the god of boundaries, whose image was often used as a landmark.

ter-mite (tûr'mīt), *n.* [< Lat. *termes* (*-itis*), woodworm < *terere*, to rub], any of numerous species of destructive, pale-colored, social insects (family *Termitidæ*), found especially in the tropics; the white ant.

tern (tûrn), *n.* [< Da. *terne*, tern], any of a subfamily (*Sterninæ*) of long-winged, swimming sea birds resembling gulls, but generally smaller, slenderer, and swifter in flight, and having a bill usually slim, straight, and without a hook.

ter-na-ry (tûr'nă-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *ternarius* < *terni*, three each], proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *Chem.*, consisting of three elements, atoms, radicals, etc.; *Math.*, **1**, containing only three variable quantities; **2**, of a system of notation, having three as a base; *Metal.*, consisting of, or characterizing, an alloy of three metals:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, the number three; **2**, three things together; a triad.

ter-nate (tûr'nāt), *adj.* [< L.L. *ternare* (*-atus*), to make threefold < Lat. *terni*, three each], arranged in threes, or consisting of threes; especially, *Bot.*, having three leaves at a node, or three leaflets in a compound leaf; trifoliate (which see for illus.).

ter-pene (tûr'pēn), *n.* [see **turpentine**], *Chem.*, any of a series of unsaturated hydrocarbons, found chiefly in essential and ethereal oils, of which the best known is oil of turpentine.

Terp-sich-o-re (tûrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *Terpsikhorē* < *terpsis*, enjoyment + *kharos*, dancing], *Class. Myth.*, one of the nine Muses; the muse of dancing.—*adj.* **Terp"si-cho-re'an.**

terp-si-cho-re-an (tûrp"sĭ-kō-rē'ăn), *n.* *Colloq.*, a dancer:—*adj.* of or pertaining to dancing; as, the *terpsichorean* art.

***ter-ra** (tĕr'ă; -rä), *n.* [Lat. = the earth], the earth; earth; used especially in certain phrases; as, *terra* cotta; *terra* firma.

ter-ra al-ba (ăl'bă), [Lat. = white earth], *Chem.*, any of various white earths, as gypsum, magnesia, kaolin, etc.

ter-race (tĕr'ăs), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *terra*, the earth], **1**, a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides; **2**, one of the sides of such a space and the raised space collectively; **3**, the flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house; **4**, a row of houses set along the top of a slope: often used in naming a short street or row of houses: *Geol.*, a raised beach; a nearly level, narrow plain, raised above the margin of a river, lake, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -raced (-ăst), *p.pr.* -racing], to form or build in a terrace or terraces.

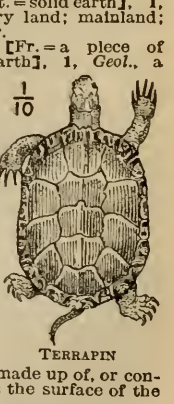
ter-ra cot-ta (kŏt'ă), [It. = baked earth], **1**, pottery of baked clay or earth, especially when reddish or yellowish brown; hence, **2**, a reddish or yellowish brown color.

***ter-ra fir-ma** (fûr'mă), [Lat. = solid earth], **1**, solid earth; dry land; mainland; **2**, land, as differentiated from water.

ter-rain (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [Fr. = a piece of ground < Lat. *terra*, earth], **1**, *Geol.*, a terrane (which see); **2**, ground considered from the standpoint of its fitness for some special purpose, as for a fortification, the landing of airplanes, etc.

ter-rane (tĕ-rān'; tĕr'ān), *n.* [< Fr. *terrain*, q.v.], a geological formation or group of formations; a territory or piece of ground considered from the standpoint of its surface formation or topography. Also, **ter-rain'.**

ter-ra-pin (tĕr'ă-pĭn), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], **1**, any of several North American freshwater turtles (family *Emydidæ*) esteemed as food; **2**, the flesh of the terrapin as a table dish.



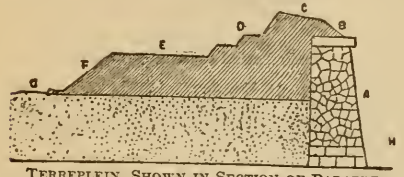
TERRAPIN

ter-ra-que-ous (tĕr-ā'kwē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *terra*, earth + *aqua*, water], made up of, or consisting of, both land and water, as the surface of the earth.—*adj. Rare*, **ter-ra'que-an.**

ter-ra-ri-um (tĕ-rā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ä)], [<Lat. *terra*, earth +ending of *aquarium*], a place on land for keeping live animals, as those of a menagerie.

ter-rene (tĕ-rēn'), *adj.* [<Lat. *terrenus*, earthy <*terra*, earth], 1, of or pertaining to the earth; earthy; 2, earthly; terrestrial; mundane:—*n. Rare*, the earth; the surface of the earth.

terre-plein (târ'plān"), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *terra*, earth +*plenus*, full], *Engin.*, an embankment having a wide, level top; *Fortif.*, the main upper



TERREPLEIN, SHOWN IN SECTION OF PARAPET

A, wall or scarp; B, exterior slope; C, parapet; D, banquette; E, terreplein; F, interior slope; G, boulevard, or parade; H, ditch, or moat.

level of a rampart, where guns, shielded by the parapet, are mounted (cf. also *rampart*, *bastion*, illus.).

ter-res-tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *terrestris*, earthly <*terra*, earth], 1, pertaining to, or consisting of, earth or land, as distinguished from water; 2, belonging to the earth; not celestial: 3, existing on land: opposite of *aquatic*, *arboreal*, or *aërial*; as, *terrestrial* animals: **terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic force exerted by the earth:—*n.* an inhabitant of the earth.—*adv.* **ter-res'tri-al-ly.**

ter-ret (tĕr'ĕt), *n.* [<O.F. *toret*, dim. of *tor*, *tour*, a circumference], 1, one of the two metal rings on the back pad, or saddle, of a horse's harness, through which the reins pass (see *harness*, illus.); 2, any similar ring, as on a dog's collar.

terre-verte (târ'-vârt"), *n.* [Fr. = green earth], a greenish, siliceous earth containing iron: used as a green pigment.

ter-ri-ble (tĕr'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *terribilis*, terrible <*terrēre*, to frighten], of a nature or character to cause fear or awe; dreadful; appalling: *Colloq.*, extreme; excessive; severe; as, a *terrible* pain. —*adv.* **ter'ri-bly.**—*n.* **ter'ri-ble-ness.**

Syn. shocking, formidable, grim, horrible.

ter-ric-o-lous (tĕ-rĭk'ō-lŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *terra*, earth+*colere*, to inhabit], living on the ground, as an animal; terrestrial.

¹ter-ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [<O.F. (*chien*) *terrier*, earth (dog)<Lat. *terra*, earth], any one of several breeds of small, alert, intelligent, and courageous dogs, with a propensity for digging in the ground in search of game: used as pets, for killing rats, etc.

²ter-ri-er (tĕr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [O.F. = rent roll<L.L. *terrarius* (*liber*), (book) pertaining to the land<*terra*, earth], *Law*, 1, formerly, a book containing records of the holdings and duties of tenants; 2, in modern usage, a book recording real-estate holdings of individuals or corporations.

ter-rif-ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* [see **terrify**], such as to cause fear or terror; alarming; dreadful: *Colloq.*, excessive; extreme.—*adv.* **ter-rif'i-cal-ly.**

ter-ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Lat. *terrificare*<*terrēre*, to frighten+*facere*, to make], to fill with terror; frighten.

ter-rig-e-nous (tĕ-rĭj'ĕ-nŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *terrigenus*, earthborn], 1, earthborn, as some characters in mythology; 2, derived from the wearing away of land, as certain deposits in the sea, as distinguished from marine deposits.

ter-rine (tĕ-rēn'), *n.* [Fr. = earthenware tureen <Lat. *terra*, earth], 1, a vessel or dish; especially, one of earthenware containing some prepared table delicacy; 2, a kind of stew.

ter-ri-to-ri-al (tĕr"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [see **territory**], 1, pertaining to a region of land, especially to a division of a national domain; 2, limited to a particular district; as, *territorial* laws: **territorial defense**, *Mil.*, 1, defense of the home country, especially against invasion: assigned usually to the older groups of citizens liable for military service; 2, a division of an army organization, generally containing men older than those in the regular or active army, and considered as reserves, especially for the defense of the home country against invasion: also called *territorial forces*: **territorial army**; **home reserves**: **territorial jurisdiction**, *International Law*, the sovereign jurisdiction which a state has over the land within its borders and the adjacent waters within certain limits, and over persons and property within them: **territorial system**, *Eccl.*, the theory or system which requires the people of a district to accept the ecclesiastical control or the religion of their civil ruler; territorialism: **Territorial**, pertaining to any one or all of the Territories of the United States:—*n.* 1, a soldier enrolled in the territorial defense, or home reserves; 2, in the British army during the World War, a soldier who, though enrolled for home defense, volunteered for service overseas.—*adv.* **ter"ri-to'ri-al-ly.**—*n.* **ter"ri-to'ri-al'i-ty.**

Ter-ri-to-ri-al-ism (tĕr"ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* an international movement by the Jews for the establishment in Palestine of a state, politically and socially Jewish; Zionism: **territorialism, 1**, a system of church government in which a civil ruler is head of the church in his domain; 2, the political system which gives political preference to landowners.

ter-ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [<O.F. *territoire*<Lat. *territorium*, land<*terra*, the earth], 1, a large tract of land; region; district; 2, the entire extent of land and water under the control of one ruler or government; as, French *territory*: **Territory**, 1, in the United States, a region or portion of the country not yet admitted into the Union as a State, but organized under a temporary government with a separate legislature and a governor and other officers appointed by the President and the Senate; 2, in Canada and Australia, a similarly organized area not yet formed into a Province or State.

ter-ror (tĕr'ĕr), *n.* [<Fr. *terreur*<Lat. *terror*, great fear], 1, extreme fear; fright; 2, one who or that which causes extreme fear: *Colloq.*, an undesirable character; a mischievous trouble maker; a rowdy: **the Terror**, the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution.

Syn. fear, consternation, dread. (See horror.)

ter-ror-ism (tĕr'ĕr-ĭzm), *n.* 1, a system of government or opposition to government by methods which excite fear; 2, any series of terrifying, unlawful deeds which tend to intimidate.

ter-ror-ist (tĕr'ĕr-ĭst), *n.* one who governs by resorting to violent, fear-inspiring methods; especially, one of the revolutionary party active during the Reign of Terror in France; a Jacobin; also, a Russian nihilist.—*adj.* **ter'ror-is'tic.**

ter-ror-ize (tĕr'ĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to make timid by fear; put into a state of extreme fear or terror; 2, to force by intimidation; intimidate.—*n.* **ter'ror-iz"er.**—*n.* **ter"ror-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-).

ter-ry (tĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [perh.<Fr. *tiré*, drawn], 1, a fabric of silk, cotton, wool, or a mixture, woven with a pile like velvet, but with the loops uncut; 2, one of the uncut loops of such a nap.

terse (tûrs), *adj.* [*comp.* terser, *superl.* tersest], [<Lat. *tergere* (*tersus*), to polish, rub], concise or brief; smooth, short, and exactly to the point; as, a *terse* style of writing.—*adv.* **terse'ly.**—*n.* **terse'ness.**

Syn. pointed, pithy, succinct. (See short.)

ter-tial (tûr'shăl), *n.* [<Lat. *tertius*, third], *Ornith.*, one of a row of feathers, the shortest of the flight feathers, growing at the base of a bird's wing and along the inmost bone, or humerus: also called *tertiary*: —*adj.* pertaining to, or designating, these feathers.

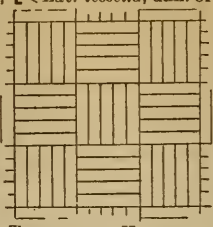
ter-tian (tûr'shăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *tertius*, third: because recurring on third day], *Med.*, occurring every other day, as certain intermittent fevers:—*n. Med.*, a disease, as a malarial fever, the paroxysms of which recur every other day.

ter-ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shā-rĭ), *adj.* [<Lat. *tertiarius*<*tertius*, third], third in order of time or rank: *Ornith.*, tertial: **Tertiary**, *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the earlier periods of the Cenozoic era or their characteristic formations, between the Mesozoic era and the Quaternary period of the Cenozoic, in which the great reptiles had disappeared, the mammals were beginning, and various great mountain ranges, as the Alps, Caucasus, Himalayas, Andes, and others, were forming (see *geology*, chart):—*n. Ornith.*, a tertial feather: **Tertiary**, *Geol.*, the Tertiary period: formerly regarded as an era.

***ter-ti-um quid** (tûr'shĭ-ŭm kwĭd), [Lat. = a third something], a third factor or element; something, especially a mediating influence, between two opposite or incompatible substances, natures, or positions.

***ter-za ri-ma** (tär'tsä rē'mä), [It. = third rime], *Pros.*, a scheme for continuous verse in lines of ten or eleven syllables grouped in threes, of which the first and third lines rime with each other, and the middle line rimes with the first and third of the next group, according to the scheme *aba*, *bcb*, *cdc*, etc.: used by Dante in the "Divine Comedy."

tes-sel-late (tĕs'ĕ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a small square block], to lay off in, or inlay with, squares or checkers, as a tiled floor.—*n.* **tes"sel-la'tion.**



TESSELLATED HARDWOOD FLOORING

tes-ser-a [*pl.* tesseræ (-ĕr-ē)], [Lat. < Gk. *tessares*, four], a small block of stone, wood, glass, etc., used in mosaic work: *Rom. Antiq.*, a small block, often cubical, of ivory, bone, wood, or the like, used as a die in gaming, or as a token or ticket for various purposes.

1test (tĕst), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *testu*, *testum*, a small pot or earthenware vessel], **1**, *Metal.*, a small cup used in refining precious metals by extracting them from their ores: also, the bottom part of a furnace into which melted ore flows in the separation of metals from their ores: also called *cupel;* hence, **2**, *Metal.*, treatment by means of such a cup, or cupel, for the examination or assaying of an ore; **3**, *Chem.*, an experiment with, or specific treatment of, a substance, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning its purity, the presence or absence of a given element, its acid or alkaline character, etc.; also, the substance or method used in making such an experiment; **4**, any close examination or decisive trial; as, he has stood the *test;* also, the means or method employed in such an examination; **5**, a touchstone; a standard by which a thing or person may be gauged, as for utility, ability, etc.; as, self-control is the *test* of a man's power: *Med.*, a method of detecting the presence or absence of some bodily condition or disease; *Psych.*, a method of observing or measuring the reactions or qualities of an individual or of the members of a group under standard conditions; as, an intelligence *test:*—*v.t.* **1**, *Metal.*, to refine, as gold; treat in a cupel or test; **2**, *Chem.*, to examine or treat in a specified way; as, to *test* a substance to ascertain its properties; **3**, to put to the proof; try the genuineness of.—*n.* **test'er.**

Syn., *n.* criterion, experiment, ordeal, trial.

2test (tĕst), *n.* [< Lat. *testa*, tile, shell], *Zoöl.*, the hard outside covering, or shell, of many invertebrates, as the crab, oyster, etc.; *Bot.*, a testa (which see).

Test. *abbr.* Testament: used of either the Old or the New Testament.

tes-ta (tĕs'tă), *n.* [*pl.* testæ (-tē)], [Lat. = shell], *Bot.*, the outer integument, or covering, of a seed; *Zoöl.*, the test (see *2test*).

tes-ta-ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a shell; **2**, like, or having, a hard shell: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, dull brick red or brownish yellow.

tes-ta-cy (tĕs'tă-sĭ), *n.* [see **testate**], *Law*, the state of leaving a will, or testament, at one's death: opposite of *intestacy.*

tes-ta-ment (tĕs'tă-mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *testamentum* < *testari*, to make one's will: Biblical sense < L.L.: prob. from use of Gk. *diathēkē*, will, for covenant in account of the Last Supper], *Law*, a written document wherein a person provides for the disposition of his property after his death: usually in the phrase, last will and *testament:* **Testament**, either of the two main parts of the Bible; as, the Old *Testament* (see *Bible*, NOTE); also, a book containing the New Testament.—*adj.* **tes"ta-men'tal.**

tes-ta-men-ta-ry (tĕs"tă-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *adj.* *Law*, **1**, of or pertaining to a will, or to the administration or settlement of a will; as, letters *testamentary;* **2**, given or bequeathed by will; **3**, done according to, provided or appointed by, a will, or testament; as, a *testamentary* guardian.

***tes-ta-mur** (tĕs-tā'mŭr), *n.* [Lat. = we testify], a testimonial of merit or proficiency: specifically, in English universities, a certificate that one has passed an examination.

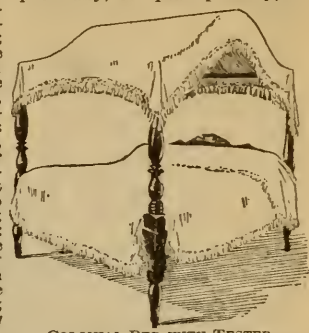
tes-tate (tĕs'tāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *testari* (*-atus*), to be a witness to; make a will], *Law*, having made and left a will: opposite of *intestate.*

tes-ta-tor (tĕs-tā'tôr), *n.* *Law*, a man who leaves a valid will at his death.—*n.fem.* **tes-ta'trix.**

tes-ter (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *testiere*, head covering < *teste*, head < Lat. *testa*, pot; skull], a flat canopy or covering, as over a pulpit or tomb; especially, a canopy on a four-poster bed (see illus. next column).

tes-ti-cle (tĕs'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. dim. of *testis*, testicle], *Anat.*, either of the two male reproductive organs which secrete the spermatozoa; a testis.

tes-ti-fy (tĕs'tĭ-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *testifier* < Lat. *testificari* < *testis*, witness + *facere*, to make], **1**, to bear witness; make a formal declaration, for the purpose of establishing some fact; specifically, to speak publicly, as in a prayer meeting, of some religious experience; **2**, to make a charge or a protest: with *against;* **3**, to serve as evidence; . as, his choice of pictures *testifies* to his good taste: *Law*, to declare under oath or affirmation before a court of law:—*v.t.* **1**, to bear witness to; declare solemnly: often with a clause introduced by *that;* **2**, to make known publicly; **3**, to be an indication of; as, my tears *testify* sorrow: *Law*, to assert under oath or affirmation before a court of law: often with a clause introduced by *that.*—*n.* **tes'ti-fi"er.**—*n.* **tes"ti-fi-ca'tion.**



COLONIAL BED WITH TESTER

Syn. affirm, avow, declare, support.

tes-ti-mo-ni-al (tĕs"tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* [see **testimony**], **1**, a writing or certificate regarding one's character, ability, qualifications, etc.; **2**, a token of respect, of acknowledgment of services, or the like, presented to, or established in memory of, a person:—*adj.* pertaining to, or containing, acknowledgment of worth or services; as, a *testimonial* speech.

tes-ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Lat. *testimonium*, testimony < *testis*, witness], a statement made to establish or prove some fact; affirmation; specifically, a statement publicly made, as in a prayer meeting, regarding a religious experience: *Bib.*, the divine revelation in general: the Scriptures: often *pl.*; *Law*, a spoken or written declaration furnished by a witness under oath or affirmation.

Syn. witness, affidavit, attestation, affirmation.

tes-tis (tĕs'tĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tes (-tēz)], [Lat. = testicle], either of the two male genital organs in which spermatozoa are produced; testicle.

tes-ton (tĕs'tŏn; tĕs-tōōn'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *teste*, head], any of various coins, formerly current, bearing the design of a head on one side; especially, a French or an English coin of the 16th century, worth approximately six pence. Also, **tes'ter; tes-toon'.**

test pa-per *Chem.*, paper saturated with a substance which changes color when acted upon by given reagents; for example, red litmus, which is turned blue by alkalies, and blue litmus, which is turned red by acids.

test tube *Chem.*, a tube of thin glass, closed at one end and used for making chemical tests.

tes-tu-di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-năl), *adj.* [see **testudo**], *Zoöl.*, pertaining to, or like, a tortoise or tortoise shell; hence, arched or vaulted.

tes-tu-do (tĕs-tū'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dines (-dĭ-nēz)], [Lat. = tortoise shell], **1**, *Rom. Antiq.*, a protective cover used by the Roman soldiers in attacking a city: made by overlapping their shields; also, any of various kinds of sheds for protecting soldiers during siege operations; **2**, a screen to shelter miners in places likely to cave in: *Pathol.*, a kind of flat tumor under the scalp: **Testudo**, a genus of land tortoises.

tes-ty (tĕs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [< M.E. *testif*, testy], techy; peevish; easily angered.—*adv.* **tes'ti-ly.**—*n.* **tes'ti-ness.**

Syn. fretful, petulant, impatient, touchy, snappish.

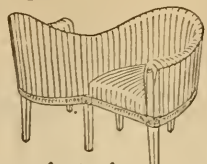
te-tan-ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **tetanus**], *Pathol.*, pertaining to tetanus, a disease accompanied by painful muscular spasms:—*n.* *Med.*, a substance, as strychnine, which in large doses may produce tetanuslike convulsions and, sometimes, death.

tet-a-nize (tĕt'ă-nīz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], to produce tetanic contraction in, as a muscle.

tet-a-nus (tĕt'ă-nŭs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *tetanos*, convulsive spasm < *teinein*, to stretch], *Pathol.*, an acute, infectious, and usually fatal disease causing muscular spasms or rigidity: called *lockjaw* when confined to the muscles of the lower jaw; *Physiol.*, the state of a muscle when in continuous maximum contraction due to a series of very rapid stimulations.

tetch-y (tĕch'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [source uncertain], peevish; touchy; testy; irritable. See **tech'y**, *Pfd. S.*

tête-à-tête (tāt″=ȧ=tāt′; tĕ″=tȧ=tât′), *adj.* [Fr. =head to head], face to face; confidential:—*n.* [*pl.* tête-à-têtes (=tāts′)], **1**, a private conversation between two persons; confidential, friendly chat; **2**, a short sofa, couch, or other piece of furniture, with an S-shaped back, on which two persons can sit facing each other for conversation: **tête à tête, 1**, face to face; hence, **2**, privately; confidentially.



TÊTE-À-TÊTE

teth (tēth), *n.* [Heb.], the ninth letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ט (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English letter *t*: as a numeral, 9.

teth-er (tĕth′ĕr), *n.* [<O.N. *tjōdhr*, tether < O.Teut. source], **1**, a rope or chain to fasten an animal so that it can graze only within certain limits; hence, **2**, figuratively, scope, authority, etc.; as, at the end of his *tether*:—*v.t.* to tie with a rope or chain.

Te-thys (tē′thĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *Tēthus*], *Class. Myth.*, a female Titan, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the Oceanides.

tet-ra-chord (tĕt′rȧ-kôrd), *n.* [*tetra-* (<Gk. *tettares*, four)+*chordē*], *Mus.*, **1**, in ancient Greek harmonics, a series of four tones with an interval of a fourth between the first and the last; **2**, in modern music, the first or second group of four tones of an octave played in any diatonic scale.—*adj.* **tet″ra-chor′dal.**

tet-rad (tĕt′răd), *n.* [<Gk. *tetras* (*-ados*), the number four < *tettares*, four], the number four; also, a group or set of four: *Chem.*, an atom, radical, or element, with a valence of four, as carbon.

tet-rad-y-mite (tĕt-răd′ĭ-mīt), *n.* [<Gk. *tetradumos*, fourfold: from formation of its crystals], *Mineral.*, a steel-gray mineral occurring in foliated masses; native bismuth telluride.

tet-ra-eth-yl lead (tĕt″rȧ-ĕth′ĭl), [*tetra-* (<Gk. *tettares*, four)+*ethyl*], a colorless, heavy liquid, a poisonous, organic compound of lead, sometimes added in small proportions to gasoline, to add power and prevent knocking, as in automobiles.

tet-ra-gon (tĕt′rȧ-gŏn), *n.* [<Gk. *tetragōnon* < *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a plane figure with four sides and four angles; a quadrilateral; *Astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other by 90°.—*adj.* **tet-rag′o-nal** (-răg′ō-nȧl).

tet-ra-gram (tĕt′rȧ-grăm), *n.* [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*gramma*, a letter], a word of four letters: **Tetragram**, the Tetragrammaton.

Tet-ra-gram-ma-ton (tĕt″rȧ-grăm′ȧ-tŏn), *n.* [Gk. <*tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*gramma*, a letter], any of the various arrangements of the consonants Y H V H (with J or I sometimes substituted for Y, and W for V) used in Hebrew for the name of the Lord. Also, **Tet′ra-gram.**

NOTE.—This name, now believed to have been *Yahweh* (which see), was considered too sacred to pronounce, and in reading aloud the Hebrews substituted *Adōnāi*, Lord, or *Elohim*, God, the vowel points of Adōnāi being written with the consonants Y H V H to indicate that the substitution was to be made. Later scholars took these vowel points as belonging with J H V H and constructed the false form *Jehovah* (which see).

tet-ra-he-dron (tĕt″rȧ-hē′drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drōnz); -dra (-drȧ)], [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*hedra*, seat, base], *Geom.*, a solid figure bounded by four triangular plane surfaces (see *solid*, illus.).—*adj.* **tet″ra-he′dral** (-drȧl).

tet-ra-lin (tĕt′rȧ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [abbr. of chemical name, *tetra-hydro-naphthalene*], a nearly colorless liquid, used as a substitute for turpentine and as a solvent for wax, resin, and rubber.

tet-ral-o-gy (tĕt-răl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*logos*, speech], *Gk. Drama*, a series of four dramatic pieces, usually three tragedies and one comedy or satiric piece, especially as given during the Dionysian festival at Athens.

tet-ram-e-ter (tĕt-răm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*metron*, a measure], *Pros.*, a verse, or line, consisting of four measures (see *prosody*, illus.):—*adj.* consisting of four measures.

te-trarch (tē′trärk; tĕt′rärk), *n.* [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*arkhos*, ruler], *Rom. Hist.*, **1**, a Roman governor whose authority extended over the fourth part of a province; **2**, an inferior prince, subject to the Roman Empire; *Gk. Hist.*, an inferior officer in the Greek army.—*n.* **te′trarch-ate** (-kāt).—*n.* **tet′rarch-y** (tĕt′rär-kĭ).

tet-ra-stich (tĕt′rȧ-stĭk; tĕt-răs′tĭk), *n.* [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*stikhos*, a row; a verse], a poem, epigram, or stanza consisting of four lines.—*adj.* **tet″ra-stich′ic.**

tet-ra-style (tĕt′rȧ-stīl), *n.* [<Gk. *tetra-* (<*tettares*, four)+*stulos*, pillar], *Arch.*, any building having a portico with four columns or pillars:—*adj. Arch.*, having four pillars.

tet-ra-va-lent (tĕt″rȧ-vā′lĕnt; tĕt-răv′ȧ-), *adj.* [*tetra-* (<Gk. *tettares*, four)+*ralent* (<Lat. *ralens* (*-entis*), being worth)], *Chem.*, having a valence, or combining power, of four; quadrivalent.—*n.* **tet″ra-va′lence; tet″ra-va′len-cy.**

tet-rox-ide (tĕt-rŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*tetra-* (<Gk. *tettares*, four)+*oxide*], *Chem.*, an oxide of which each molecule contains four atoms of oxygen. Also, **tet-rox′id.**

tet-ter (tĕt′ẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *teter*, tetter], *Pathol.*, any of various skin diseases marked by itching, as eczema, ringworm, herpes, etc.

Teu-cer (tū′sẽr), *n.* [<Gk. *Teukros*], *Gk. Myth.*, **1**, the first king of Troy; **2**, a stepbrother of Ajax and founder of Salamis.

Teu-cri-an (tū′krĭ-ăn), *adj. Gk. Myth.*, Trojan:—*n.* a Trojan: so called from *Teucer*.

Teu-ton (tū′tŏn), *n.* [<Lat. *Teutones*, the Teutons, a Germanic people: orig., men of the people < O. Teut. source], **1**, one of an ancient German tribe of either Teutonic or Celtic origin; **2**, a member of any Teutonic nation; **3**, loosely, a German: *pl.* the German people in general.—*n.t.* **Teu′ton-ize.**

Teu-ton-ic (tū-tŏn′ĭk), *adj.* **1**, designating, or pertaining to, a group of peoples including the ancient Goths, Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, High and Low Germans, etc., inhabiting central and northern Europe, or the modern descendants of these peoples; **2**, designating, or pertaining to, the group of languages, a division of the Aryan, or Indo-European, family of languages spoken by these peoples, as the Gothic, Old Norse, High and Low German, Dutch, English, etc.:—*n.* the Teutonic language from which the languages of later Teutonic peoples were developed: often called *Old Teutonic*; also, the group of languages spoken by these peoples (see chart, page 499).—*abbr.* **Teut.**

Teu-ton-ism (tū′tŏn-ĭzm), *n* **1**, a mode of speech peculiar to the Teutons or Germans; a Teutonic idiom; **2**, a mode or custom characteristic of the Germans. Also, **Teu-ton′i-cism.**

Tex. *abbr.* **1**, the official abbreviation for the state of Texas; **2**, Texan.

Tex-an (tĕk′sȧn), *adj.* [<proper name], pertaining to the state of Texas, or to a native or inhabitant of Texas:—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Texas.

tex-as (tĕk′sȧs), *n.* a structure on the deck of a steamer, to contain officers' quarters, pilot house, etc.

Tex-as lea-guer [<*Texas* (baseball) *League*], *Baseball Cant*, a fly ball that falls safely between the infield and the outfield.

text (tĕkst), *n.* [<O.F. *texte*, a text < L.L. *textus*, written character; the Gospel < Lat. *texere* (*textus*), to weave], **1**, the printed or written words of a book, treatise, poem, etc., especially when used as a basis for notes or other critical discussion; the original words of an author; as, a commentary on the *text* of a Shakespearean play; **2**, a passage from Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; **3**, the subject of any discussion or argument; theme; topic; **4**, the main body of any piece of written or printed matter; the printed part of a book in distinction from the notes, illustrations, etc.; **5**, one of several bold styles of type, as Old English or black-letter type (see App. I).

text-book (tĕkst′bo͝ok″), *n.* [*text*+*book*], **1**, a book used by a teacher or class, as a basis of instruction or study; **2**, a book of Scripture texts.

text hand a large, clear style of handwriting: so called because, formerly, the text was written in a larger hand than the notes.

tex-tile (tĕks′tĭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *textilis* < *texere* (*textus*), to weave], **1**, of or pertaining to weaving; as, *textile* machinery; **2**, formed by weaving or capable of being woven; as, *textile* fabrics:—*n.* **1**, goods manufactured by weaving, such as cotton and woolen cloth; **2**, material capable of being woven.

tex-tu-al (tĕks′tū-ȧl), *adj.* [see **text**], **1**, serving for a text, or topic; **2**, pertaining to, based on, or contained in, the printed or written words of a book or manuscript; as, *textual* inaccuracy; **3**, verbal: literal; as, *textual* translation.—*adv.* **tex′tu-al-ly.**

tex-tu-al-ism (tĕks′tū-ȧl-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, strict adherence to the letter of the text; literalism; **2**, the art or methods of textual criticism as of the Bible.—*n.* **tex′tu-al-ist.**

tex-ture (tĕks′tūr), *n.* [<Lat. *textura* < *texere* (*textus*), to weave], **1**, any woven fabric; a textile; hence, the structure of a woven fabric; the arrangement of threads making up a fabric; as

a cloth of loose *texture;* **2,** the manner in which the particles or small constituent parts of a substance are disposed or united; as, the granular *texture* of granite. —*adj.* **tex'tur-al.**—*adv.* **tex'tur-al-ly.**

Th. *abbr.* **1,** Thomas; **2,** Thursday (also, **Thurs.**): —**Th,** *Chem.*, the symbol [Th] for the element thorium:—**T. H.,** Territory of Hawaii.

-th *suffix,* **1,** [A.S.], forming abstract nouns of quality, state, etc.; as, *truth; stealth; wealth;* etc.; **2,** [< A.S. *-tha, -otha*], forming ordinal numbers; as, *six'th; tenth;* etc.: after a vowel, *-eth;* as, *fortieth;* **3,** [< A.S. *-eth, -ath, -ith*], forming the third person singular of the present indicative of some verbs; as, *ha'th; do'th;* now archaic: also written *-eth.*

tha (thä), *n.* [Arab.], the fourth letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *th* as in *thin:* as a numeral, 500.

Tha-is (thā'ĭs), *n.* [Gk.], **1,** a famous courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia; **2,** (tä''ēs'), an Alexandrian hetæra converted by a desert monk: the subject of a novel by Anatole France and of an opera by Massenet.

thal-a-mus (thăl'ə-məs), *n.* [*pl.* -mi (-mī)], [Lat. < Gk. *thalamos,* chamber], *Anat.,* a place where a nerve emerges, or appears to emerge, from the brain; *Bot.,* the torus of a flower.

tha-las-sic (thə-lăs'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *thalassa,* the sea], pertaining to seas or oceans; sometimes, pertaining to seas, bays, etc., rather than to the ocean, and distinguished from *oceanic.*

the second member of a comparison and after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity; as, he is taller *than* his sister: erroneously used as a preposition, except in the phrase, *than* whom.

than-a-top-sis (thăn''ə-tŏp'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *thanatos,* death + *opsis,* sight], a view or vision of death; a meditation on death: **Thanatopsis,** a reflective poem on death by W. C. Bryant.

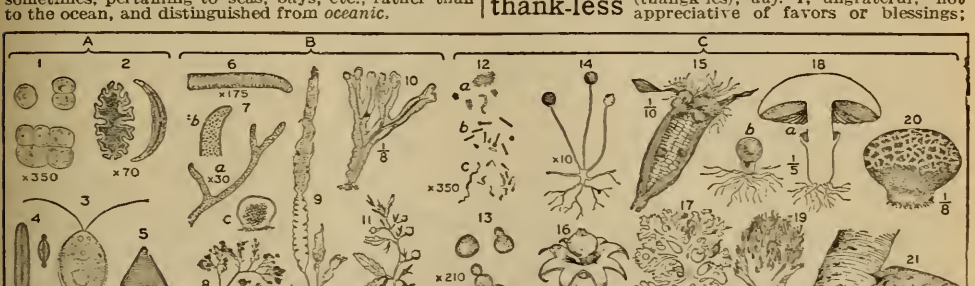
Than-a-tos (thăn'ə-tŏs), *n.* [Gk. = death], *Gk. Myth.,* the personification of death: a son of Nyx (Night) and brother of Hypnos (Sleep): a lower-world deity: identified with the Roman *Mors.*

thane (thān), *n.* [< A.S. *thegen,* servant; soldier], **1,** originally, a servant; hence, **2,** among the Anglo-Saxons, a freeman attached to the service of a lord: corresponding to a knight or baron in later times later used as a title of honor; as, the *Thane* of Cawdor; **3,** in Scotland, one holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who later was appointed one of the king's barons. Also, **thegn.**

thank (thăngk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *thancian,* to thank < *thanc,* thanks; orig., a thought: akin to *think*], to express gratitude to, as for a favor; acknowledge obligation to.

thank-ful (thăngk'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1,** feeling gratitude; grateful; especially, feeling conscious of blessings received from God; **2,** expressive of gratitude. —*adv.* **thank'ful-ly.**—*n.* **thank'ful-ness.**

thank-less (thăngk'lĕs), *adj.* **1,** ungrateful; not appreciative of favors or blessings;



THALLOPHYTA: THE ALGÆ AND FUNGI.—A, one-celled algæ: 1, an immotile green alga (*Pleurococcus vulgaris*); 2, two forms of desmid (family *Desmidiaceæ*); 3, a motile green alga (genus *Chlamydomonas*); 4, 5, diatoms.—B, filamentous algæ: 6, a blue-green alga; 7, a green alga (genus *Cladophora*), showing: *a,* a growing branch; *b,* a tip; *c,* a spore case with developed spores (much magnified); 8, a red alga (genus *Rhodomela*); 9, a kelp (genus *Laminaria*); 10, a common seaweed (genus *Fucus*); 11, a floating brown seaweed (genus *Sargassum*).—C, fungi: 12, various forms of bacteria (*a,* pathogenic forms of coccus of pus; *b,* bacillus of tetanus; *c,* pathogenic spirillum of cholera); 13, bread yeast (genus *Saccharomyces*); 14, common bread mold (genus *Rhizopus*); 15, corn smut (*Ustilago maydis*); 16, a fungus (genus *Geaster*); 17, a shrub lichen; 18, an edible mushroom (genus *Agaricus*): *a,* longitudinal section; *b,* mycelium, showing bulblike sporophore; 19, a coral fungus (genus *Clavaria*); 20, a typical puffball (genus *Lycoperdon*); 21, a bracket fungus (genus *Polyporus*) on a birch stem.

tha-ler (tä'lĕr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Ger.: see **dollar**], a German silver coin equal to three marks, formerly worth about 72 cents. Also, **ta'ler.**

Tha-li-a (thə-lī'ə), *n.* [< Gk.], *Class. Myth.,* **1,** the Muse presiding over comedy and pastoral poetry; **2,** one of the three Graces; **3,** a Nereid.

thal-li-um (thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *thallos,* a young shoot: so named because showing a green line in spectrum], *Chem.,* a rare, soft, bluish white metallic element [symbol **Tl**], similar to lead in physical properties: used chiefly in making optical glass.

thal-loid (thăl'oid), *adj.* [see **thallus**], *Bot.,* pertaining to, or resembling, a plant form of simple type, called a *thallus,* which see.

Thal-loph-y-ta (thă-lŏf'ĭ-tə), *n.* [< Gk. *thallos,* a young shoot + *phuton,* a plant], *Bot.,* a phylum of plants, comprising the algæ and fungi, usually characterized by a very simple form, the *thallus,* which usually shows no differentiation into leaves, stems, or true roots: **thallophyte** (thăl'ō-fīt), one of the Thallophyta.—*adj.* **thal'lo-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk).

thal-lus (thăl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-ī)], [Lat. < Gk. *thallos,* young shoot], *Bot.,* the simple plant body characteristic of the algæ, fungi, lichens, and liverworts, usually having no differentiation into leaves, stems, or true roots (for illus. see *Thallophyta*).

Tham-muz (tăm'mo͞oz; tăm'ŭz), *n.* [see **Tammuz**], **1,** *Babylonian Myth.,* a god of agriculture who, slain by Ishtar, his wife, was brought back from the lower world, thus becoming a symbol of the return of vegetation; **2,** a month of the Jewish calendar. See **Tam'muz,** *Pfd. S.*

than (thăn), *conj.* [< A.S. *thanne, thonne,* then (the original meaning); than], a particle used before as, a *thankless* child; **2,** not gaining or deserving gratitude; unappreciated; unprofitable; as, a *thankless* task.—*adv.* **thank'less-ly.**—*n.* **thank'less-ness.**

Syn. ungracious, profitless, unthankful, ungrateful.

thanks (thăngks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation: **thanks to,** because of.

thanks-giv-ing (thăngks'gĭv'ĭng; thăngks'gĭv''-), *n.* [*thank* + *give*], **1,** the act of expressing gratitude for blessings and mercies; **2,** a form of worship acknowledging divine blessings and mercies, as in the Book of Common Prayer; **3,** a public celebration in acknowledgment of divine goodness; **4,** a day set apart for such a celebration.

Thanks-giv-ing Day in the United States, a day set apart annually, usually the last Thursday in November, for gratitude and praise to God in return for his blessings and mercies: also called *Thanksgiving.*

thank-wor-thy (thăngk'wûr''thĭ), *adj.* [*thank* + ²*worth*], deserving gratitude or thanks; meritorious.

that (thăt), *adj.* [*pl.* those (thōz)], [< A.S. *thæt,* that], **1,** designating something more or less distant; yon; as, *that* house across the street; **2,** designating something already spoken of or considered as known, as, I saw *that* man we were talking about; with *that* deep voice of his; **3,** the other, or second, of two: used as a correlative of this; as, on this side and on *that* side:—*pron.* **1,** something more or less distant; as, do you see *that* over there? **2,** something already spoken of or considered as known; as, so *that* is what he said; **3,** the thing, the one, etc., characterized in a specified way by a modifier; as, hold fast to *that* which is good; the light of the sun is brighter

than *that* of the moon; money in hand is surer than *that* not yet earned: **this and that**, various things: one thing and another:—*relative pron.* who; which: used of persons or things, usually in restrictive clauses only: *Colloq.*, in, for, on, or at, which; as, the time *that* he arrived; *Archaic*, **1**, as a so-called double relative, equivalent to *that which* or *what;* as, give *that* thou hast; **2**, as a correlative to *so* or *such;* as, what man is there so ungrateful *that* has no love of country?—*conj.* **1**, introducing a noun clause serving as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb; as, he said *that* he would come; **2**, introducing a clause of purpose or result; as, work *that* you may succeed; a sound so loud *that* he was deafened; **3**, introducing an exclamation; as, O *that* you were here! *Colloq.*, introducing a reason: equivalent to *because;* as, I am surprised *that* he did it; *Archaic*, used to avoid the repetition of another conjunction: a similar use to that of *que* in French; as, unless it please the king and *that* he summon you, do not come:—*adv. Colloq.*, to such a degree; as, he is about *that* high; he was *that* angry he cried.

thatch (thăch), *n.* [< A.S. *thæc*, roof], a roof or covering made of straw, reeds, or the like: *Bot.*, any of various palms, as the coconut, the leaves of which may be used for thatching:—*v.t.* to cover with a roof of straw, etc.—*n.* **thatch′er.**—*adj.* **thatch′y.**

thau-ma-trope (thô′mȧ-trōp), *n.* [< Gk. *thauma*, a wonder + *tropos*, a turning], an optical instrument or toy consisting of two pictures on the opposite sides of a card which appear to be blended into one picture when the card is so twirled that the two sides are seen in rapid alternation.

thau-ma-turge (thô′mȧ-tûrj), *n.* [< Gk. *thauma* a wonder + *ergein*, to work], one who works wonders; a magician; conjurer: *R. C. Ch.*, a miracle worker: in this sense, also, *thaumaturgus:* a title used especially in reference to Saint Gregory, to whom many wonderful miracles are ascribed.

thau-ma-tur-gy (thô′mȧ-tûr″jĭ), *n.* the act of performing so-called miracles; magic.—*adj.* **thau″ma-tur′gic; thau″ma-tur′gi-cal.**—*n.* **thau″ma-tur′gist.**

thaw (thô), *v.i.* [< A.S. *thawian*, to thaw], **1**, to melt, dissolve, or become liquid, as ice or snow; **2**, impersonally, of weather, to become warm enough to melt ice and snow; rise above the freezing point; as, if it *thaws*, we shall go; **3**, to have frozen contents change to a liquid; as, the pipes will soon *thaw;* **4**, figuratively, to be freed from coldness or self-restraint; unbend; become milder or more genial:—*v.t.* to cause to melt or dissolve:—*n.* **1**, the act or process of thawing: especially, the melting of ice or snow; **2**, a state of weather when ice and snow are melting, owing to a temperature above 32° Fahrenheit; **3**, figuratively, warmth of feeling; freedom from restraint or stiffness.

¹the (*thė* when unaccented before a consonant, as in *the cat;* thē or *thĭ* before a vowel, as in *the ear;* thē when emphatic or alone), *def.art.* [< A.S. *thē*, later form of def. art. *sē, sēo, thæt; th* from the neuter], used: **1**, before a noun naming something already mentioned or known; as, I saw *the* man yesterday; also, to limit the application of a noun; as, hand me *the* book you were reading: distinguished from the indefinite force of *a* or *an;* **2**, before a noun, to emphasize a person or thing as the best known or most distinguished of a class or group; as, he is *the* man for the position; **3**, before a noun naming something well known; as, *the* Hudson; **4**, before a singular noun standing for a class; as, *the* horse is a useful animal; **5**, before an adjective used as a noun; as, *the* brave deserve *the* fair.

²the (thē), *adv.* [< A.S. *thȳ*, by that (much): instrumental case of the def. art. and demonstrative *sē, sēo, thæt*], by however much; also, by so much: the two meanings often being used correlatively before comparatives; as, *the* sooner, *the* better.

the-ar-chy (thē′är-kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -chies (-kĭz)], [< Gk. *theos*, god + *arkhein*, to rule], **1**, government under the immediate direction of God; also, divine rule or sovereignty; government under a theocracy; **2**, a group of, or government by, ecclesiastics as the personal representatives of God.

the-a-ter (thē′ȧ-tēr), *n.* [< Gk. *theatron*, theater < *theasthai*, to see], **1**, a public building or open place, furnished with seats, usually arranged in tiers, and provided with a platform or stage, where plays or dramatic performances are given; a playhouse; (see *stage*, illus.); **2**, a place resembling a theater, as a music hall; **3**, the field of dramatic art and literature as a whole; drama; **4**, any place or locality where events occur; as, the *theater* of war. Also, **the′a-tre.**

the-at-ri-cal (thē-ăt′rĭ-kăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a theater, dramatic performance, or actors; **2**, suitable in style or manner for dramatic presentation; dramatic; **3**, resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, **4**, affectedly emotional; as, *theatrical* tears; showy; artificial; extravagant; as, *theatrical* gestures.—*adj.* **the-at′ric.**—*adv.* **the-at′ri-cal-ly.**—*n.* **the-at′ri-cal-ness.**

Syn. melodramatic, showy, affected, extravagant.—*Ant.* simple, modest, sincere, unpretentious.

the-at-ri-cals (thē-ăt′rĭ-kălz), *n.pl.* a dramatic performance, especially by amateurs.

The-ban (thē′băn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Thebanus*, of Thebes < Gk. *Thēbai*, Thebes], of or pertaining to any of various cities called Thebes; especially, pertaining to Thebes, the ancient capital of Upper Egypt; also, of or pertaining to Thebes, the most important city of ancient Bœotia, in Greece:—*n.* an inhabitant of any of these various cities.

the-ca (thē′kȧ), *n.* [*pl.* thecæ (-sē)], [Lat. < Gk. *thēkē*, a case], a case; box; sheath: *Bot.*, a case or sac, as of spores or seeds; *Zoöl.* and *Anat.*, a sheath or case enveloping various structures, as nerves, tendons, etc.—*adj.* **the′cal** (-kăl).—*adj.* **the′cate** (-kāt).

***thé dan-sant** (tā′ däṅ″säṅ′), [Fr. = tea dancing], a tea, or social gathering with light refreshments, at which there is dancing.

thee (*thē*), *pron.* [< A.S. *thē*, thee], *Archaic*, **1**, the objective singular of the personal pronoun of the second person, used mainly in prayer, poetry, or in prose of elevated style; **2**, in some Quaker usage and in some English dialects, the nominative or the objective singular of the personal pronoun of the second person.

theft (thĕft), *n.* [< A.S. *thēofthe, thīefthe*, theft], **1**, the act of stealing; larceny; robbery; **2**, the property stolen.

thegn (thān), *n.* [see **thane**], *Hist.*, **1**, a servant; **2**, a freeman attached to an Anglo-Saxon lord; **3**, in Scotland, the chief of a clan, who later became a baron. See **thane**, *Pfd. S.*

the-ine (thē′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* [Fr. < Mod. Lat. *thea*, tea], *Chem.*, a bitter, volatile alkaloid, identical with caffeine: present in tea, coffee, and other plants. Also, **the′in** (-ĭn); **the-i′na** (thē-ī′nȧ).

their (*thâr*), *pron.* [< O.N. *their(r)a*, their], of or belonging to them: used as possessive case of *they*, usually as a possessive adjective; as, *their* books.

theirs (*thârz*), *pron.* the one or the ones belonging to them; as, our books are new; *theirs* are old:—*adj.* of or belonging to them: used in the predicate; as, these books are *theirs.*

the-ism (thē′ĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *theos*, god], **1**, the belief in the existence of a god or gods. opposite of *atheism;* **2**, belief in the personal nature and immanence of one righteous God: distinguished from *deism.*—*n.* **the′ist.**—*adj.* **the-is′tic; the-is′ti-cal.**

them (*thĕm*), *pron.* [see **they**], the objective case of *they*, the plural of the personal pronouns of the third person, *he, she,* and *it.*

the-mat-ic (thē-măt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *thematikos* < *thema:* see **theme**], *Mus.*, pertaining to the melodic subject of a composition or movement; *Gram.*, pertaining to a stem or root: **thematic vowel**, the vowel of the stem or uninflected form of a word.

theme (thēm), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *thema*, proposition < *tithenai*, to put], **1**, the subject or topic of a conversation, speech, essay, etc.; **2**, a short essay or composition on a given subject: *Mus.*, a series of notes forming the melodic subject of a composition or movement; *Philol.*, a stem; the simple form of a word not modified by inflections.

The-mis (thē′mĭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a female Titan, daughter of Uranus, a wife of Zeus, and mother of Prometheus, personifying physical law, custom, and divine justice: often represented as holding a cornucopia and a pair of scales.

them-selves (*thĕm*-sĕlvz′), *pron.* [*them* + *self*], **1**, the plural form of *himself, herself,* and *itself;* **2**, the emphatic or reflexive of *they* or *them;* as, they *themselves* went; they help *themselves.*

then (*thĕn*), *conj.* [< A.S. *thanne, thonne, thænne*, then, than], in consequence; therefore; in that case:—*adv.* **1**, at that time; **2**, next; immediately thereafter; **3**, later; at another time:—*adj.* existing at, or pertaining to, the time mentioned; as, the skill of Metternich, the *then* minister:—*n.* a time specifically mentioned or understood; as, by *then*, he was ready.

the-nar (thē′när), *n.* [Gk.], *Anat.*, the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

thence (*thĕns*), *adv.* [< A.S. *thanon*, thence], **1**, from that place; **2**, from or after that time; as, a week *thence;* **3**, from that source, cause, or fact; therefore; as, it *thence* appeared that he was all wrong.

thence-forth (*thĕns*″fōrth′; *thĕns*′fōrth), *adv.* [*thence* + *forth*], from that time on.

thence-for-ward (*thĕns*″fôr′wẽrd), *adv.* [*thence* + *forward*], **1**, forward from that time; thenceforth; **2**, forward from that place.

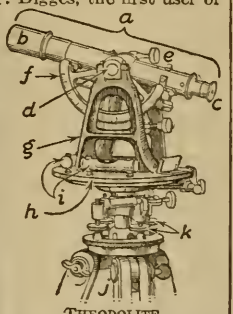
the-o-bro-mine (thē″ō-brō′min; -mēn), *n.* [< Gk. *theos*, god + *brōma*, food], *Chem.*, a bitter crystalline alkaloid allied to caffeine: found in the cacao bean, kola nut, etc. Also, **the″o-bro′min.**

the-o-cen-tric (thē″ō-sĕn′trĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *theos*, god + *kentron*, center], 1, assuming or taking God as the center; 2, making God the central truth: applied to explanations of the universe.

the-oc-ra-cy (thē-ŏk′rə-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *theokratia* < *theos*, god + *kratos*, power], 1, government of a state by the immediate direction of God; hence, 2, government by priests or by an organized church, standing as the representatives of God; 3, a state thus governed; especially, the Hebrew commonwealth before it became a kingdom.

the-o-crat-ic (thē″ō-krăt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to a theocracy, or government by the immediate direction of God; as, the *theocratic* government of the ancient Hebrews.—*adj.* **the″o-crat′i-cal.**

the-od-o-lite (thē-ŏd′ō-līt), *n.* [word prob. coined by L. or T. Digges, the first user or inventor, perh. on base of Gk. *theaomai*, I see], *Surveying*, a surveying instrument consisting of a small telescope so mounted that it will rotate in both a horizontal and a vertical plane: used for measuring horizontal and, usually, vertical angles in determining distances and, with the vertical scale, heights.—*adj.* **the·od″o-lit′ic.**



THEODOLITE

a, telescope; *b*, sunshade; *c*, eyepiece cap; *d*, trunnion, or supporting pivot; *e*, trunnion clamp screw; *f*, vertical half circle (quadrant, or limb); *g*, standard; *h*, horizontal circle; *i*, levels; *j*, tripod; *k*, leveling screws.

the-og-o-ny (thē-ŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *theogonia*, birth of the gods < *theos*, god + *gignesthai*, to be born], 1, that branch of mythology which treats of the origin, descent, or genealogy of the gods; 2, a poem treating of such histories.—*adj.* **the″o-gon′ic** (thē″ō-gŏn′ĭk).

the-o-log (thē′ō-lŏg), *n.* [see **theology**], *Colloq.*, a divinity student; *Rare*, a theologian. Also, **the′o-logue.**

the-o-lo-gi-an (thē″ō-lō′jĭ-ăn), *n.* one skilled in theology, or the science of religion; a professor of divinity; a writer on theological subjects.

the-o-log-i-cal (thē″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to theology, or the science of religion; 2, referring to the revealed nature and will of God; relating directly to God. Also, **the″o-log′ic.**—*adv.* **the″o-log′i-cal-ly.**

the-ol-o-gize (thē-ŏl′ō-jīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gized (-jīzd), *p.pr.* -gizing], 1, to think or reason regarding God and religion; 2, to arrange or shape a system of theology:—*v.t.* to treat theologically, as a sermon.

the-ol-o-gy (thē-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *theos*, god + *-logia*, a study], 1, the study of the existence, nature, powers, and laws of God, especially of man's relations to God; the science of religion; divinity; 2, a particular system, or set of beliefs, regarding God and religion; as, his *theology* is based on Old Testament teachings.—*abbr.* **theol.**

THEORBO

the-o-mor-phic (thē″ō-môr′fĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *theos*, god + *morphē*, shape], formed in the image or likeness of God.

the-oph-a-gy (thē-ŏf′ə-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *theos*, god + *phagein*, to eat], literally, "the eating the god": an ancient ritual consisting of eating an image or a representative of a god, especially an animal: a ritual surviving symbolically in some modern religions.

the-oph-a-ny (thē-ŏf′ə-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< Gk. *theos*, god + *phainein*, to show], a manifestation or visible appearance of God or a god, to man, especially an appearance in human form.

the-or-bo (thē-ôr′bō), *n.* [*pl.* -bos (-bōz)], [< It. *tiorba*, theorbo], *Mus.*, a large instrument, similar to a lute, but having a double neck and two sets of strings: very popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

the-o-rem (thē′ō-rĕm), *n.* [< Gk. *theōrēma*, spectacle: theory < *theōrein*, to view; inspect], that which can be shown to be true, and has been established as a principle or law: *Math.*, 1, a proposition to be proved; 2, a general statement of mathematical relations, sometimes expressed in a formula; as, the binomial *theorem*.

the-o-ret-i-cal (thē″ō-rĕt′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **theory**], 1, having to do with knowledge or pure science as such, without reference to its practical application; speculative; 2, pertaining to relations conceived in an ideally simplified form; idcal; hypothetical; as, the *theoretical* formula for the period of oscillation of a pendulum assumes a pendulum consisting of a weight whose mass is concentrated in a single point suspended by a weightless rod moving without friction; 3, not restrained by actual or practical considerations; impracticable; visionary; speculative.—*adj.* **the″o-ret′ic.**—*adv.* **the″o-ret′i-cal-ly.**

the-o-rist (thē′ō-rĭst), *n.* 1, one who reaches conclusions by a process of reasoning, based upon, but not necessarily in exact accord with, observed facts; hence, 2, one who reasons from abstract principles rather than from facts; an unpractical person.

the-o-rize (thē″ō-rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rized (-rīzd), *p.pr.* -rizing], to form theories or offer speculative explanations; reason in accordance with abstract principles.—*n.* **the′o-riz″er.**

the-o-ry (thē′ō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Gk. *theōria*, contemplation; theory; spectacle < *theōros*, spectator < *theasthai*, to look on, contemplate], 1, a tentative statement of a supposed principle or relationship, as of cause and effect, advanced to explain facts as observed; a working hypothesis; a hypothesis that has been partly or largely verified by facts; as, the *theory* of the solar system; 2, analysis of a set of facts, forces, conditions, etc., considered in an imaginary and ideally simplified relationship to each other; 3, the abstract principles and established truths of any body of related facts; especially, a collection of principles giving a more or less complete and rounded view of an art or science; as, the *theory* of interior decorating; in mathematics, the *theory* of functions; 4, the sphere of speculative thought as opposed to that of practice; as, that sounds good in *theory*, but how will it work? 5, a speculative view or opinion, not necessarily founded on fact; an intelligent, a fanciful, or a speculative guess.

the-os-o-phy (thē-ŏs′ō-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *theos*, god + *sophia*, wisdom], any of various ancient and modern systems of philosophy teaching the attainment of fundamental truth by direct contact with God through inspiration or intuition, religious ecstasy, direct revelation, etc.; especially, in modern times, a certain system of belief embodying many doctrines derived from Brahmanism and Buddhism, including that of the transmigration of souls.—*n.* **the-os′o-phist.**—*n.* **the-os′o-phism.**—*adj.* **the″o-soph′ic; the″o-soph′i-cal.**

the-ow (thā′ō), *n.* [< A.S. *thēow*, a slave], in ancient England, a slave or serf.

ther-a-peu-tic (thĕr″ə-pū′tĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *therapeutikos* < *therapeuein*, to minister to, treat medically < *theraps*, attendant, servant], 1, pertaining to healing; 2, remedial; curative, as certain herbs.—*adj.* **ther″a-peu′ti-cal.**

ther-a-peu-tics (thĕr″ə-pū′tĭks), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* *Med.*, the science and art of healing; the division of medical science concerned with the discovery, application, and action of remedies for disease.

ther-a-py (thĕr′ə-pĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *therapeia*, healing], *Med.*, a division of medical science concerned with the treatment of diseases; therapeutics.

there (thâr), *adv.* [< A.S. *thǣr*, *thār*, *thēr*, there], 1, in or at that place; yonder: opposite of *here*; 2, to or toward that place; thither; as, I will go *there* today; 3, at that point or stage, as in a sequence of events, an argument, etc.; as, he came to quadratics, and *there* he stopped; 4, in that matter, respect, or relation; as, you're right *there*; 5, used as the equivalent of *that*; as, *there's* a dear; *there's* a clever rascal for you; 6, (*thĕr*), used preceding, or in interrogations following, a verb to introduce a sentence; as, *there* was a fire last night; is *there* any hurry? **to get there,** to succeed: **here and there,** at various places: **neither here nor there,** not pertinent to the present discussion; irrelevant; unimportant:—*interj.* 1, expressing defiance, triumph, confirmation of a fear or statement, or the like; as, I won't go, so *there!* 2, expressing a desire to allay or soothe; as, *there, there!* don't cry so.

there- *prefix*, that: forming combinations with prepositions; as, *thereon*; *therefor*; *therefrom*.

there-a-bout (thâr′ə-bout″), *adv.* [*there-* + *about*], near that place, time, number, degree, etc.; nearly. Also, **there′a-bouts″.**

there-aft-er (*thâr-ăf'tẽr*), *adv.* [*there-*+*after*], 1, after that; afterward; 2, accordingly; according to that.

there-at (*thâr-ăt'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*at*], 1, at that place or point; there; 2, on that account; upon that; at that event or occurrence.

there-by (*thâr-bī'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*by*], 1, by that means; 2, connected with that; 3, near by.

there-for (*thâr-fôr'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*for*], for this, that, or it; in return for this or that; as, we are grateful *therefor.*

there-fore (*thâr'fôr*; *thûr'fôr*), *adv.* for this or that reason; on this or that account; accordingly; consequently; as, I go *therefore* today: often used as a conjunction; as, I have seen, *therefore* I know.

there-from (*thâr-frŏm'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*from*], from this, that, or it; from this or that place, time, cause, particular, etc.; as, they developed the mine, extracting ore *therefrom.*

there-in (*thâr-ĭn'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*in*], 1, in or into this, that, or it; in or into this or that place, time, or thing; as, the earth and all *therein;* 2, in this or that respect or particular; as, *therein* you will be held responsible.

there-in-to (*thâr-ĭn'tōō*; *-ĭn-tōō'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*into*], into this, that, or it.

there-of (*thâr-ŏv'*; *thâr-ŏf'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*of*], 1, of or concerning this, that, or it; as, partake *thereof;* speak *thereof;* 2, from this or that cause or particular.

there-on (*thâr-ŏn'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*on*], on this, that, or it; as, rely *thereon.*

there-to (*thâr'tōō'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*to*], *Rare* or *Archaic,* 1, to this, that, or it; 2, in addition; also; moreover.

there-to-fore (*thâr'tōō-fôr'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*to*+*fore*], up to that time; previously to a given date.

there-un-der (*thâr-ŭn'dẽr*), *adv.* [*there-*+*under*], under this, that, or it.

there-un-to (*thâr'ŭn-tōō'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*unto*], 1, to or unto this, that, or it; thereto; 2, in addition; moreover.

there-up-on (*thâr'ŭ-pŏn'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*upon*], 1, thereon; upon this, that, or it; 2, immediately after that; at once; 3, in consequence of that; on that account.

there-with (*thâr-wĭth'*; *thâr-wĭth'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*with*], 1, with this, that, or it; 2, at the same time; immediately thereafter.

there-with-al (*thâr''wĭth-ôl'*), *adv.* [*there-*+*with-al*], *Archaic,* 1, therewith; with this, that, or it; 2, at the same time; forthwith; 3, over and above; in addition.

therm (*thûrm*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat], *Rare, Phys.,* a unit of heat: the small calorie.

ther-mæ (*thûr'mē*), *n.pl.* [Lat. = warm baths; see **therm**], baths, especially hot springs used for medicinal baths: *Rom. Antiq.,* bathhouses.

ther-mal (*thûr'măl*), *adj.* [Fr. < Gk. *thermē,* heat], 1, pertaining to heat; as, a *thermal* unit; 2, warm; hot; as, *thermal* baths: **thermal analysis,** *Metal.,* the study of the nature of metals and alloys by means of their heating and cooling graphs, changes in specific heat, etc.—*adj.* **ther'mic.**

***Ther-mi-dor** (*târ''mē'dôr'*; *thûr''mĭ-dôr'*), *n.* [Fr. < Gk. *thermē,* heat+*dōron,* gift], the 11th month of the calendar of the first French Republic, beginning July 19 and ending August 17: also called *Fervidor.*

ther-mi-on (*thûr'mī''ŏn*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*ion*], *Phys.,* a positively or negatively charged particle or ion emitted by a body heated to a state of incandescence.

ther-mi-on-ic (*thûr''mī-ŏn'ĭk*), *adj.* pertaining to a thermion: **thermionic tube,** *Elec.,* an electron tube; a vacuum tube (which see for illus.): also called *thermionic valve.*

ther-mit (*thûr'mĭt*), *n.* [trade name < Gk. *thermē,* heat], a mixture of aluminum powder with certain metallic oxides: used, by ignition, in welding: **thermit process,** a process used in fusing and welding metals, as steel rails, by igniting a mixture of aluminum powder and metallic oxides, the reaction producing a very high temperature. Also, **ther'mite** (-mīt).

ther-mo-cau-ter-y (*thûr''mō-kô'tẽr-ĭ*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*cautery*], *Surg.,* cautery, or the searing of flesh, by heat rather than by chemical means.

ther-mo-chem-is-try (*thûr''mō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*chemistry*], chemistry which treats of the relations between heat and chemical action.—*n.* **ther''mo-chem'ist.**—*adj.* **ther''mo-chem'ic; ther''mo-chem'i-cal.**

ther-mo-cou-ple (*thûr'mō-kŭp''l*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*couple*], *Elec.,* a joined pair of wires or bars of dissimilar metals forming part of a closed circuit, which, when heated at the junction, produce an electric current, by measurement of which the temperature at the junction is determined: used to measure high temperature: also called *thermoelectric couple; thermoelement.*

ther-mo-dy-nam-ics (*thûr''mō-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-*), *n.pl.* used as *sing.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*dynamic*], *Phys.,* the science of the relations between heat and mechanical action.—*adj.* **ther''mo-dy-nam'ic.**

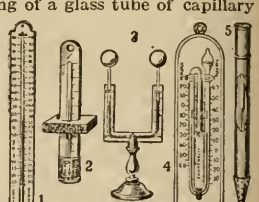
ther-mo-e-lec-tric-i-ty (*thûr''mō-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*electricity*], *Phys.,* electricity produced by the action of heat.—*adj.* **ther''mo-e-lec'tric; ther''mo-e-lec'tri-cal.**—*adv.* **ther''mo-e-lec'tri-cal-ly.**

ther-mo-gen-e-sis (*thûr''mō-jĕn'ē-sĭs*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*genesis*], *Physiol.,* the production of heat, especially by natural physiological processes, within the human body.—*adj.* **ther''mo-gen'ic; ther''mo-ge-net'ic.**—*adj.* **ther-mog'e-nous** (*thûr-mŏj'ē-nŭs*).

ther-mo-graph (*thûr'mō-grăf'*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*graphein,* to write], a thermometer with a device for recording automatically the successive temperatures in a given period.

ther-mol-y-sis (*thẽr-mŏl'ĭ-sĭs*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*lusis,* a loosing < *luein,* to loose], *Chem.,* the dissociation of a compound by the application of heat: *Physiol.,* the loss of heat from an animal body by radiation, evaporation, etc.

ther-mom-e-ter (*thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*metron,* a measure], an instrument for measuring temperature changes, usually consisting of a glass tube of capillary bore partly filled with mercury or colored alcohol, the degree of the expansion or contraction of which, due to heat changes, is read on a graduated scale; also, any of several other devices by which temperature is measured: **Fahrenheit thermometer,** one in which the freezing point of water is 32 degrees and the boiling point 212 degrees: **centigrade thermometer,** one in which the corresponding points are 0 and 100 degrees: **Réaumur thermometer,** one in which the corresponding points are 0 and 80 degrees.—*adj.* **ther''mo-met'ric; ther''mo-met'ri-cal.**



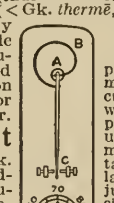
THERMOMETERS
1, house; 2, bath; 3, air; 4, maximum and minimum; 5, horticultural, for soil.

ther-mo-pile (*thûr'mō-pīl*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*pile*], *Phys.,* an instrument consisting of several thermocouples so arranged as to give, when heated, a multiplied thermoelectric current: often used for detecting very slight variations in temperature.

ther-mos bot-tle (*thûr'mŏs*), [< Gk. *thermos,* hot], a bottle for maintaining the original temperature of its contents, made according to the insulating principle of a vacuum: a trade name.

ther-mo-scope (*thûr'mō-skōp*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*skopos,* a watcher], *Phys.,* an instrument for demonstrating variation in temperature without showing the exact amount.

ther-mo-si-phon (*thûr''mō-sī'fŏn*), *n.* [*thermo-* (< Gk. *thermē,* heat)+*siphon*], a device, used especially for cooling automobile engines, in which the circulation of the cooling liquid is maintained by convection through a tubular radiator cooled by a current of air.



THERMOSTAT
Contact arm, AC, pivoted at A, is moved by B, a curved rod which, with changes of temperature, curls or uncurls slightly and makes electrical contact at C. Regulating knob, D, adjusts pointer to desired temperature on scale E and sets C in desired position.

ther-mo-stat (*thûr'mō-stăt*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*statos,* standing], an apparatus for automatically regulating temperature: based upon the principle that changes in temperature cause the expansion and contraction of certain substances.

ther-mo-tax-is (*thûr''mō-tăk'sĭs*), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē,* heat+*taxis,* an arranging], *Physiol.,* the regulation of the temperature of the body;

Biol., movement caused in a living body by heat.—*adj.* **ther"mo-tax'ic.**

ther-mot-ic (thĕr-mŏt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *thermōtikos*, warming < *thermē*, heat], pertaining to, produced by, or dependent on, heat: **thermotics**, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of heat.

ther-mot-ro-pism (thĕr-mŏt'rō-pĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *thermē*, heat + *trepein*, to turn], *Bot.*, the property of certain plants and animals of turning toward, or away from, a source of heat. —*adj.* **ther"mo-trop'ic.**

Ther-si-tes (thĕr-sī'tēz), *n.* [< Gk. *Thersitēs*], a vilely abusive Greek soldier, the one ludicrous character in Homer's "Iliad": in later literature, slain by Achilles, whom he derided for grieving for Penthesilea, a queen of the Amazons.

the-sau-rus (thē-sô'rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* thesauri (-rī)], [Lat. < Gk. *thēsauros*, storehouse, treasure, treasury], **1**, *Gk. Antiq.*, a storehouse or place where treasure is kept; hence, **2**, a storehouse of words or knowledge; a lexicon or encyclopedia.

these (*thēz*), *adj.* and *pron.* [< A.S. *thās*, var. of *thās*, pl. of *thes*, this], plural of the demonstrative pronoun and adjective *this*, which see: opposite of *those:* used with or without a noun; as, *these* books are mine; *these* are yours, but those are mine.

The-seus (thē'sūs; thē'sē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Thēseus*], *Gk. Myth.*, leading legendary hero of Attica, famed for a great number of exploits, such as slaying the Minotaur in Crete and carrying off Ariadne, the daughter of the king of Crete, conquering the Amazons and marrying their queen, taking part in the Argonautic expedition, etc.

the-sis (thē'sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ses (-sēz)], [Gk. = a putting, placing < *tithenai*, to place], **1**, something laid down or stated; a proposition; specifically, **2**, a proposition advanced by a person who undertakes to maintain it in argument; as, Luther defended his ninety-five *theses;* **3**, a formal, comprehensive, written treatise describing original work in research on some subject, and presented by a candidate for an academic degree: *Logic*, a statement not proved, but assumed as a premise; a postulate; *Mus.*, **1**, the first of the two balanced phrases in a period; the antecedent: opposite of *antithesis;* **2**, the accented part of the measure, marked by the downward beat: opposite of *arsis; Pros.*, the accented part of a foot; also, less properly, the unaccented part: opposite of *arsis.*

Thes-pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Thespis*], **1**, pertaining to Thespis, of the sixth century B. C., reputed to be the founder of Greek tragedy; hence, **2**, of or pertaining to the drama; dramatic:—*n. Colloq.*, an actor or actress.

Thes-sa-li-an (thĕ-sā'lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Thessalia*, Thessaly], pertaining to Thessaly, a district of Greece:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Thessaly; **2**, the language, Æolic Greek, spoken there.

Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans (thĕs"ă-lō'nĭ-ănz), *n. pl.* [< place name], *Bib.*, either of two books of the New Testament, consisting of letters written by the apostle Paul to the church at Thessalonica (see *Bible*, Note).—*abbr.* **Thess.**

the-ta (thē'tă; thā'tă), *n.* [Gk.], the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet [θ, Θ (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *th.*

The-tis (thē'tĭs), *n.* [Gk.], a Nereid, wife of Peleus, who, by dipping her son Achilles in the Styx, made him completely invulnerable, except for the heel by which she held him.

the-ur-gy (thē'ûr-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *theourgia*, miracle, sorcery < *theos*, god + *ergon*, work], **1**, a work of God, or the gods; a miracle performed by the help of God; **2**, the art or science of magic or working miracles, especially supernatural magic, as practiced by means of prayers, talismans, etc., as opposed to *natural magic*, which was supposed to utilize secret natural forces: *Philos.*, the science of magic as developed by the Neoplatonists, at Alexandria, supposedly enabling man to influence the gods.—*adj.* **the-ur'gic** (thē-ûr'jĭk); **the-ur'gi-cal.**—*adv.* **the-ur'gi-cal-ly.**

thew (thū), *n.* [< A.S. *thēaw*, habit, custom], a muscle; sinew; hence, *pl.* muscular power or strength; also, *Obs.*, mental strength.

they (*thā*), *personal pron.* [< M.E. *thei* < O.N. *their*, they, which replaced A.S. *hīe*, they], **1**, the nominative plural of the pronouns *he, she,* or *it;* **2**, people in geueral; men; as, *they* say.

Thi-bet-an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn), *adj.* [see **Tibetan**], of or pertaining to Thibet, a country of central Asia, or its inhabitants:—*n.* **1**, a member of the native race of this country; **2**, the language spoken by its people. See **Ti-bet'an**, *Pfd. S.*

thick (thĭk), *adj.* [< A.S. *thicce*, thick < O.Teut. source], **1**, measuring in the third dimension, length and breadth being the other two; also, measuring a considerable distance in depth or extent between two opposite surfaces; as, a *thick* board; **2**, relatively deep or extensive from one surface to its opposite: opposite of *thin* or *slender;* as, a *thick* stem; **3**, of compact or dense texture, consistency, or the like; as, *thick* glue; **4**, close together; abundant; as, the weeds are *thick* in the garden; also, densely set or occupied; as, a garden *thick* with weeds; **5**, occurring at short intervals; frequent; **6**, stupid; dull; as, a *thick* mind; **7**, not clear; muddy, foggy, or roiled; as, the air was *thick* with smoke; **8**, muffled; indistinct, as the voice; **9**, dull, as sounds: opposite of *thin* or *clear: Colloq.*, extremely friendly or intimate; as, she's too *thick* with her new neighbors:—*adv.* close together; following closely or quickly; frequent; as, the blows came *thick* and fast: —*n.* **1**, the thickest part of anything; as, the *thick* of the thumb; **2**, the most intense moment; the place where action is liveliest; as, the *thick* of the combat: **through thick and thin**, under all sorts of conditions; resolutely; in spite of all difficulties; unwaveringly: —*v.t.* and *v.i. Rare*, to thicken.—*adv.* **thick'ly.**—*n.* **thick'ness.**—*adj.* **thick'ish.**

thick-en (thĭk'n), *v.t.* **1**, to make less thin or slender; **2**, to make of stiffer consistency; as, to *thicken* gravy with flour; **3**, to set more closely together; reduce intervals or distances between:—*v.i.* **1**, to become more dense or close together, as trees; **2**, to become dark or obscure; as, night *thickens;* also, to become more intricate; as, the plot *thickens;* **3**, to lose thinness or slenderness.—*n.* **thick'en-er.**

thick-en-ing (thĭk'n-ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of making or becoming thick; **2**, a substance, as flour paste, added to a liquid mass to make it more dense; **3**, a thickened place or part.

thick-et (thĭk'ĕt), *n.* [< A.S. *thiccet*, thicket, dim. of *thicce*, thick], a dense growth of tangled underbrush, shrubbery, trees, or the like; a copse.

thick-head (thĭk'hĕd"), *n.* [*thick* + *head*], a dolt; a stupid person; one slow to understand.

thick-set (thĭk'sĕt"), *adj.* [*thick* + *set*], **1**, planted or set closely; as, *thickset* shrubbery; **2**, having a short, stout body; as, a *thickset* man:—*n.* **1**, a dense undergrowth of trees and bushes; a thicket; **2**, a close-growing hedge; **3**, a coarse, twilled cotton stuff with a nap like that of velveteen.

thick-skinned (thĭk'-skĭnd"), *adj.* **1**, having thick skin; pachydermatous, as the elephant; hence, **2**, not sensitive; callous; not affected by insult, reproach, criticism, or the like.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], [< A.S. *thēof*, thief < O.Teut. source], one who steals, especially furtively; formerly, an open or violent robber: *Obs.* or *Rare*, one who does evil; a rascal.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thieved (thēvd), *p.pr.* thieving], to steal:—*v.i.* to practice theft.

thiev-er-y (thēv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], the act or practice of stealing or thieving; theft.

thiev-ish (thēv'ĭsh), *aaj.* **1**, given to stealing; **2**, of, pertaining to, or like, a thief; stealthy; furtive.—*adv.* **thiev'ish-ly.**—*n.* **thiev'ish-ness.**

thigh (thī), *n.* [< A.S. *thēoh*, thigh < O.Teut. source], *Anat.*, the part of the leg between the trunk and the knee: **thigh bone**, *Anat.*, the femur.

thig-mo-tax-is (thĭg"mō-tăk'sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *thigma*, touch + *taxis*, arrangement], *Biol.*, the reaction of organisms to a surface: positive, if they attach themselves to, or remain in contact with, negative, if they turn away from, the surface.—*adj.* **thig"mo-tac'tic** (-tăk'tĭk).

thill (thĭl), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *thille*, a thin slip of wood], either of the two shafts between which the horse is harnessed.

thim-ble (thĭm'bl), *n.* [< A.S. *thȳmel*, thimble < *thūma*, thumb], a cap with pitted surface, worn on the end of the finger to afford protection while sewing; also, any of various things shaped like a thimble: *Naut.*, a metal ring with a groove in the outer side, for insertion in a loop or eye-splice of a rope, to take the wear (see *rigger screw*, illus.); *Mech.*, a slender tube which joins the ends of pipes, covers axles, lines a hole, etc.

thim-ble-ber-ry (thĭm'bl-bĕr"ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*thimble* + *berry*], *Bot.*, any of several species of American raspberry (especially, *Rubus occidentalis* and *Rubus parviflorus*) having fruit shaped like a thimble.

thim-ble-rig (thĭm'bl-rĭg"), *n.* [*thimble* + ?*rig*], a gambler's sleight-of-hand trick in which a small ball or pea is deftly manipulated under three thimble-shaped cups, the spectators betting on its location: also known as the *shell game:*—*v.t.* **1**, to swindle by means of this trick; hence, **2**, to cheat by any kind of trick.—*n.* **thim'ble-rig"ger.**

thin (thĭn), *adj.* [*comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest], [<A.S. *thynne*, thin<Aryan source], 1, small in diameter; fine; slim; slender; as, a *thin* wire or stem; 2, of a solid body of three dimensions, measuring little in the third dimension; as, *thin* paper; having little extent between two opposite, and more or less flat, surfaces; of little thickness; as, a *thin* board; 3, having the particles or component parts sparse, loose, or separated; transparent; sheer; as, *thin* muslin; 4, figuratively, easily seen through; slight; shallow; as, his excuses are too *thin;* 5, lacking density; rarefied; as, *thin* air; 6, lacking fulness or volume; high-pitched; shrill; faint; as, a *thin* voice; 7, lacking roundness or plumpness of figure; gaunt; 8, inadequate; scanty; lacking substance or vigor; as, *thin* blood; *thin* humor: *Phon.*, clear, as sound: opposite of *thick*; *Photog.*, lacking detail and contrast, as a negative or print:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thinned (thĭnd), *p.pr.* thinning], 1, to make thin or less dense; 2, to reduce in numbers:—*v.i.* to become less dense or numerous; as, the forest *thins* daily.—*adv.* **thin'ly.**—*n.* **thin'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* slim, fine, slight, bony; shrill. (See lean.)

thine (thīn), *poss. pron.* [<A.S. *thīn*, thine<O.Teut. source], *Archaic* or *Poet.* (except in the speech of Friends), a person or thing belonging to thee; as, a joy to thee and *thine;* thou hast my view, give me *thine:* —*poss. adj.* belonging to thee: used in the predicate; as, whose hat is this? it is *thine:* used attributively before an initial vowel or *h;* as, *thine* own self.

[1]thing (thĭng), *n.* [A.S.<O.Teut. source], 1, that which is, or may be made, an object of thought; that which has an individual, physical existence; any concrete entity which may be perceived through the senses, as a house, mountain, etc.; 2, that which exists as an abstract conception, or ideal, or in the imagination, as virtue, a fairy, etc.; 3, any object or existence not known or specifically designated; a something; 4, an episode or event; a particular fact, course, or affair; as, this *thing* must not occur again; 5, a person or animal: often a term of pity, sympathy, affection, or contempt; as, he, poor *thing: Rare*, bit; degree; whit: usually compounded, with an adverbial force, with *any*, *no*, or *some;* as, she was some*thing* better today: *pl.* wraps; personal possessions, as property or baggage: *Law*, that which may be possessed or owned; real and personal property, as distinguished from *person:* **thing-in-itself** [transl. of Ger. *ding an sich*], *Philos.*, in the Kantian system, the final or essential reality of a thing, behind its appearance; the ultimate ground or cause of a physical phenomenon, which must be assumed by the mind to exist, but which can never be known; a noumenon.

[2]thing (tĭng), *n.* [O.N.], a Scandinavian legislative or judicial body: often in compounds; as, the Stor*thing*. Also, ***ting** (tĭng).

[1]think (thĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thought (thôt), *p.pr.* thinking], [<A.S. *thenc(e)an*, to think <O.Teut. source], 1, to exercise the mind with ideas, conceptions, inferences, judgments, etc., as distinguished from mere sense perceptions; 2, to meditate; muse; ponder; as, I am *thinking* of my boyhood; 3, to bring something before the mind: often with *of;* as, I can *think* of no alternative; 4, to have an opinion or judgment; as, he *thinks* well of you; 5, to purpose, plan, or intend; as, I had not *thought* of going until tomorrow:—*v.t.* 1, to occupy the mind with; imagine; conceive; as, *think* nothing evil of her; 2, to review or examine mentally; as, I *thought* the matter over; 3, to hold as an opinion; believe; as, you may *think* what you please; 4, to bring by thinking into some condition; as, to *think* oneself into a rage.—*adj.* **think'a-ble.**

Syn. conceive, meditate, believe, cogitate, muse.

[2]think (thĭngk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thought (thôt), *p.pr.* thinking], [<A.S. *thyncan*, to seem], to seem; appear: an impersonal verb, rare except in *methinks*, *methought* (it seems, seemed, to me).

think-er (thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]**think**], 1, one who uses his mind in the exercise of judgment, inference, etc.; 2, a philosopher.

think-ing (thĭngk'ĭng), *p.adj.* having the power of thought; as, man is a *thinking* animal: —*n.* 1, the process of mental action; 2, that which is thought; as, such *thinking* was not considered orthodox.

thin-skinned (thĭn'skĭnd"), *adj.* 1, having a thin skin; hence, 2, figuratively, sensitive; easily hurt, as by criticism, insult, etc.

thi-o-sul-phate (thī"ō-sŭl'fāt), *n.* [<*thio-* (<Gk. *theion*, sulphur)+*sulphate*], *Chem.*, a salt of thiosulphuric acid; especially, sodium thiosulphate, used by photographers and dyers, and commonly called *hypo* and *sodium hyposulphite.*

thi-o-sul-phu-ric ac-id an acid, differing from sulphuric in that the oxygen of one hydroxyl group is replaced by sulphur, unknown in the free state but forming salts called *thiosulphates:* formerly called *hyposulphuric acid.*

third (thûrd), *adj.* [<A.S. *thridda*, third<Aryan source], 1, next in order after the second: the ordinal of *three;* 2, designating one of the three equal parts of anything; as, a foot is a *third* part of a yard: **Third day**, Tuesday: so called by the Friends, or Quakers: **third degree**, in Freemasonry, the impressive ceremony by which the degree of Master Mason is conferred; hence, *Colloq.*, the grilling examination of a prisoner by the police, calculated to obtain information or force a confession: **third estate**, *Pol. Sci.*, the third political class in a state, usually the common people, the other two usually being the nobles and the clergy; a social or political class or rank distinguished by their duties and privileges from others in the same locality or nation: **third person**, *Gram.*, 1, the person or thing spoken of; 2, the special grammatical form indicating such a person or thing: **third rail**, *Elec.*, a rail running parallel to the two rails of an electric railway, carrying the electric current which is utilized as motive power by the cars:—*n.* 1, the quotient of one divided by three; 2, one of the three equal parts of anything; 3, the sixtieth part of a second of time or of angular measurement: *Mus.*, 1, the interval between any tone in the diatonic scale and the tone next but one above it (see *interval*, illus.); 2, the second number of a common chord or triad: *Colloq.*, in England and the United States, the third part of the personal estate of a husband who has died intestate leaving a child, which part, under common law and the modern statutes of most states, goes to his widow; loosely, a widow's dower: often *pl.*—*adv.* **third'ly.**

thirl-age (thûr'lāj), *n.* [var. of obs. Sc. *thrillage* <*thrill*<A.S. *thræl*, thrall], a kind of servitude under early English and Scottish law, obliging tenants of certain lands to have their grain ground at a particular mill and to pay the customary dues.

thirst (thûrst), *n.* [<A.S. *thurst*, thirst], 1, the desire for drink; a parched sensation in the mouth and throat; 2, a decided craving, as for liquor; hence, 3, any great longing or desire; as, a *thirst* for knowledge: —*v.i.* 1, to have a feeling of dryness in the throat and mouth from want of drink; 2, to feel a desire or craving, as for liquor; hence, 3, figuratively, to be eager; feel a craving: usually with *for;* as, to *thirst* for revenge.

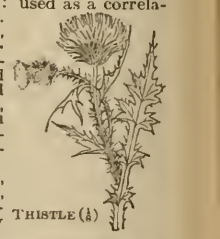
Syn., *n.* appetite, craving, lust, relish.—*Ant.*, *n.* indifference, antipathy, repulsion.

thirst-y (thûrs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, feeling a desire for drink; 2, eager; desirous; as, *thirsty* for news; 3, lacking moisture; parched; dry.—*adv.* **thirst'i-ly.**—*n.* **thirst'i-ness.**

thir-teen (thûr'tēn", thûr"tēn'), *adj.* [<A.S. *thrēo*, three+*tīene*, *tēne*, pl. of *tēn*, ten], consisting of ten plus three:—*n.* 1, a cardinal number, the sum of ten and three; 2, thirteen objects or units; 3, a symbol for thirteen, as 13.—*adj.* and *n.* **thir'teenth".**

thir-ty (thûr'tĭ), *adj.* [<A.S. *thrī*, three+*-tig*, tens], consisting of three times ten:—*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, a cardinal number, the sum of three tens; 2, thirty objects or units; 3, a symbol for thirty units, as 30 or xxx: **Thirty Tyrants**, in ancient Greek history, a group of thirty persons who, with the support of Sparta, governed Athens despotically for a brief period following the Peloponnesian War, 431–404 B. C.: **Thirty Years' War**, a religious and political war centering in Germany, 1618–48.—*adj.* and *n.* **thir'ti-eth.**

this (thĭs), *pron.* [*pl.* these (thēz)], [A.S. neut. of *thes*, this], 1, the thing present or near; as, *this* is my house; 2, the thing just mentioned or about to be mentioned; as, *this* is what I think: **this and that**, one thing and another; a variety of things:—*adj.* used to refer to that which is near in space, time, or the like; as, take *this* letter; *this* time we go: used as a correlative of *that;* as, on *this* side and that.


THISTLE (½)

This-be (thĭz'bē), *n.* [<Gk.], *Class. Myth.*, a Babylonian maiden who, upon discovering that her lover, Pyramus, had ended his life because he believed she had been killed by a lioness, killed herself: the subject of a poem by Ovid and of a subordinate burlesque within Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

this-tle (thĭs'l), *n.* [<A.S. *thistel*, thistle<O.Teut. source], *Bot.*, 1, any of various plants of several genera of the composite family (especially the common species, *Cirsium lanceolatum*), with prickly stem and leaves, and globular or cylindrical heads of purple, yellow, or white flowers; 2, popularly, any of various other plants resembling the thistle.—*adj.* **this'tly.**

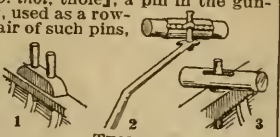
this-tle-down (thĭs'l-doun"), *n.* [*thistle*+*down*], the silky fibers attached to the dry seeds of the thistle, by which they are borne on the wind.

thith-er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [< A.S. *thider*, thither, influenced by *hider*, hither < *thxder* < *tha-*, that+*-der*, towards], 1, to that place; in that direction: opposite of *hither*; 2, to that end or result; as, the trend was *thither*:—*adj. Rare*, situated on the farther side from the speaker; farther: correlative of *hither*.

thith-er-ward (thĭth'ẽr-wẽrd), *adv.* [*thither*+*-ward*], in that direction; toward that place. Also, **thith'er-wards** (-wẽrdz).

tho (thō), *conj.* [see **though**], a short form of *though*. See **though**, *Pfd. S.*

1thole (thōl), *n.* [A.S. *thol*, thole], a pin in the gunwale of a boat, used as a rowlock; also, either of a pair of such pins, especially the one nearer the bow: more commonly called *tholepin*.



THOLEPINS
1, double pin; 2, outrigger type; 3, single pin.

2thole (thōl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tholed (thōld), *p.pr.* tholing], [< A.S. *tholian*, to endure], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, 1, to endure; feel; 2, to permit; 3, to bestow.

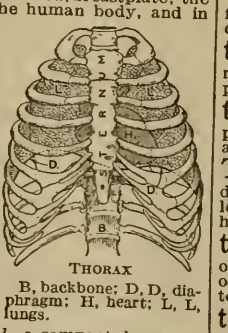
Thom-as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* [< Gk. *Thōmas* < Heb. *Teōm*, twin], *Bib.*, that one of the twelve apostles who doubted the resurrection of Jesus until he had seen the risen Master and had felt the wounds, and who, therefore, is sometimes called "doubting Thomas" (John 20:24–29).

Tho-mism (tō'mĭzm; thō'-), *n. Theol.*, the theological and philosophical system of St. Thomas Aquinas (about 1225–74), one of the greatest of the medieval theologians, who held that revelation and reason are both sources of knowledge, and, in combining the theology and speculation of his day into a rounded system, perfected the doctrines of medieval Scholasticism.—*adj.* and *n.* **Tho'mist.**

thong (thŏng), *n.* [< A.S. *thwang*, *thwong*, thong], 1, a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; 2, the lash of a whip.

Thor (thôr), *n.* [< O.N. *Thōrr* < *thōrr*, thunder], *Teut. Myth.*, the god of thunder and of strength, who always carried the magic hammer, like Zeus's thunderbolt, and for whom Thursday is named.

tho-rax (thō'răks), *n.* [< Gk. *thōrax*, breastplate; the chest], *Anat.*, in the human body, and in that of higher vertebrates, the chest, containing the heart, lungs, etc.; that part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; *Entom.*, the second of the three main divisions of the body, lying between the head and the abdomen.—*adj.* **thorac'ic** (thō-răs'ĭk).



THORAX
B, backbone; D, D, diaphragm; H, heart; L, L, lungs.

tho-ri-a (thō'rĭ-ă), *n.* [see **thorium**], *Chem.*, a white, earthy compound used in manufacturing gas mantles: also called *thorium oxide*.

tho-ri-a-nite (thō'rĭ-ă-nīt), *n. Mineral.*, a black mineral, appearing in cubical crystals, containing the oxides of thorium, cerium, uranium, etc., and remarkable for its radioactivity.

tho-rite (thō'rīt), *n. Mineral.*, a compact, brown to black mineral, native silicate of thorium.

tho-ri-um (thō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Thor*, q.v.], *Chem.*, a rare, grayish, metallic element [symbol **Th**], found in the minerals thorite, monazite, etc., and parent of a series of radioactive decomposition products similar to the uranium series: **thorium oxide**, thoria.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* [A.S. = thorn < Aryan source], 1, in plants, a branch modified into a stiff, sharp-pointed, slender projection, as on the locust or blackthorn; in animals, a similarly shaped projection, more commonly called a spine or process, as the styloid process of the temporal bone; 2, any tree or shrub bearing thorns, as the hawthorn, or its wood; 3, hence, figuratively, a constant source of trouble or annoyance; worry; 4, the Anglo-Saxon letter **Þ** : equivalent to the sound of *th* as in *thin* or as in *then*: sometimes represented by *y* in imitation of the antique.

thorn ap-ple *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Datura*) of poisonous weeds of Europe and North America belonging to the nightshade family; especially, the Jimson weed; 2, the fruit of the hawthorn: a haw; 3, the tree bearing the thorn apple.

thorn-back (thôrn'băk"), *n.* [*thorn*+*back*], a kind of ray having short, strong spines on the back and tail (see *2ray*, illus.).

thorn-y (thôr'nĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **thorn**], 1, full of thorns; 2, harassing; painful; full of hardships; as, a *thorny* path.

tho-ron (thō'rŏn), *n.* [< *thorium*], *Chem.*, an inert gaseous element [symbol **Tn**], similar to niton and actinon: a decomposition product of thorium.

thor-ough (thŭr'ō), *adj.* [< A.S. *thuruh*, stressed form of *thurh*, through], 1, going on to the end; complete; finished; not superficial; as, a *thorough* cleaning; 2, hence, accurate; perfect; as, a *thorough* bit of scientific research:—*prep. Obs.*, through:—*adv. Obs.*, thoroughly. Also, **thor'o.**—*adv.* **thor'ough-ly** or, *Archaic*, **through'ly.**—*n.* **thor'ough-ness.**

thor-ough bass *Mus.*, a system, formerly used, of writing a bass voice part with one or more numerals under the notes, to indicate the general nature of the intended harmony; also, loosely, the general science of harmonic composition: also called *figured bass*.

thor-ough-brace (thŭr'ō-brās"), *n.* a heavy leather strap under the body of a vehicle, serving as a support and spring.

thor-ough-bred (thŭr'ō-brĕd"), *adj.* [*thorough*+*bred*], 1, of pure, unmixed breed or stock; pure-blooded: said of animals; as, a *thoroughbred* horse; 2, hence, high-spirited; courageous; 3, well brought up; characterized by good birth and breeding; accomplished; polished; genuine; as, a *thoroughbred* gentleman:—*n.* an animal of pure breed; especially, a pedigreed horse bred chiefly for racing: *Colloq.*, a person of fine courage and character.

thor-ough-fare (thŭr'ō-fâr"), *n.* [*thorough*+*fare*], 1, a street, road, or passage open at both ends, especially a public highway; a navigable channel; 2, the right or possibility of using such a route: chiefly in the phrase, no *thoroughfare*.

Syn. passage, highway, street. (See way.)

thor-ough-go-ing (thŭr'ō-gō"ĭng), *adj.* [*thorough*+*go*], going to all lengths; complete; exhaustive; as, a *thoroughgoing* search.

thor-ough-paced (thŭr'ō-pāst"), *adj.* [*thorough*+*pace*], 1, thoroughly trained in all gaits, or paces, as a horse; 2, hence, thoroughgoing; out-and-out; as, a *thoroughpaced* rogue.

thor-ough-wort (thŭr'ō-wŭrt"), *n.* [*thorough*+*wort*], *Bot.*, a coarse, white-flowered American herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) of the composite family, having medicinal properties; boneset.

thorp (thôrp), *n.* [A.S. = village, farm, estate < O.Teut. source], a group of houses in a rural district; a hamlet; village: used in names of places; as, Maple*thorp*. Also, **thorpe.**

those (thōz), *adj.* and *pron.* [< A.S. *thās*, pl. of *thēs*, this, which in M.E. superseded *thā* as the plural of *that*], plural of the demonstrative pronoun and adjective *that*: opposite of *these*.

Thoth (thōth; tōt), *n.* [< Gk. *Thōth* < Egypt. *Tehuti*], *Egypt. Myth.*, the Egyptian god of wisdom, learning, and magic, the inventor of numbers and letters; originally, a moon god: represented as having human form, but with the head of an ibis or a dog.

thou (thou), *pers.pron.* [*pl.* ye (yē); you (yōō)], [< A.S. *thū*, *thu*, thou < Aryan source], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, nominative singular of the personal pronoun of the second person:—*v.t.* to address with thou:—*v.i.* to use thou instead of you.

though (thō), *conj.* [< O.N. *thō*, though], 1, notwithstanding or in spite of the fact that; as, I shall go, *though* it is late; conceding or allowing that; 2, albeit; even if; as, *though* he go, I will stay; 3, and yet; still; however: although; as, I will go, *though* I am not well:—*adv.* for all that; however; as, I wish I had never gone, *though*. Also, **tho.**

1thought (thôt), *n.* [< A.S. *thōht* < *thencan*, to think], 1, the act or process of mental activity; meditation; reflection; cogitation; 2, that which the mind conceives, considers, remembers, or imagines; an idea; conception; memory; recollection; intention; 3, the capacity or function of conceiving and reasoning; intellect; as, man is endowed with the power of *thought*; 4, concern; care; worry; as, take *thought* for the morrow; 5, a way of thinking, or group of ideas or beliefs, characteristic of a period, nation, class, society, or the like; as, modern *thought*: *Colloq.*, a little bit; a mite; a shade; as, she was a *thought* more kindly.

Syn. cogitation, contemplation, notion, idea, judgment, imagination, reverie, study, deliberation, view, concern, solicitude.—*Ant.* actuality, substance; forgetfulness, negligence, thoughtlessness.

2thought (thôt), the past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *think*.

thought-ful (thôt'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1**, given to contemplation; disposed to reflection or meditation; hence, **2**, attentive; careful; heedful; as, *thoughtful* of his duty; **3**, considerate of others; solicitous; concerned; mindful, kind.—*adv.* **thought'ful-ly.**—*n.* **thought'ful-ness.**

Syn. pensive, meditative, contemplative, attentive, mindful, considerate, kind.—*Ant.* inattentive, heedless, careless, inconsiderate, unkind.

thought-less (thôt'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without thoughts; unthinking; stupid; lacking in reasoning power; **2**, heedless; careless; inconsiderate; remiss.—*adv.* **thought'less-ly.**—*n.* **thought'less-ness.**

thought read-ing the act, art, or science of perceiving another's thought without communication through the ordinary channels; mind reading.

thou-sand (thou'zănd), *adj.* [< A.S. *thūsend*, thousand < O.Teut. source], **1**, consisting of ten times one hundred; **2**, indefinitely great in number; a great many (persons, objects, or the like):—*n.* **1**, ten hundreds: a cardinal numeral; **2**, a thousand objects or units; **3**, a sign for one thousand units, as 1,000 or M; **4**, indefinitely, a large number; as, *thousands* of people: **Thousand and One Nights**, the Arabian Nights.—*adj.* and *n.* **thou'sandth.**—*adj.* **thou'sand-fold".**

thow-less (thou'lĕs), *adj.* [Sc., prob. var. of *thewless:* see **thew**], *Sc.*, without energy; listless; inactive; spiritless.

Thra-cian (thrā'shăn), *adj.* [< Gk. *Thra(i)kē*, Thrace], of or pertaining to the country or inhabitants of ancient Thrace, in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula.

thral-dom (thrôl'dŭm), *n.* [see **thrall**], **1**, serfdom or slavery; a condition of servitude; hence, **2**, mental or moral bondage. Also, **thrall'dom.**

Syn. captivity, slavery, servitude, bondage.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* [< A.S. *thrǣl* < O.N. *thrǣll*, thrall], **1**, a slave or serf, literally or figuratively; **2**, the condition or state of slavery; thraldom; as, held in *thrall;* **3**, one subject to mental or moral bondage.

Syn. serf, serfdom, bondage. (See slave.)

thrap (thrăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thrapped (thrăpt), *p.pr.* thrapping], [see **frap**], *Naut.*, to bind; brace or strengthen by drawing together; secure by binding with rope; tighten, as tackle. Also, **frap**, *Pfd. S.*

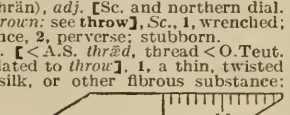
thrash (thrăsh), *v.t.* [see **thresh**], **1**, to beat out (grain) from the hull or husk; also, to beat (heads or husks containing grain) to extract the grain: preferably, *thresh;* hence, **2**, to arrive at or discover, as a fact, by repeated effort: with *out:* also, to discuss (a subject) to a conclusion; **3**, to beat or flog soundly:—*v.i.* to beat out grain from its husks: preferably, *thresh: Naut.*, to sail against a wind or choppy sea: *Colloq.*, to move about violently; toss around. Also, **thresh.**

thrash-er (thrăsh'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which beats out grain; a flail or threshing machine: in this sense usually *thresher; Zoöl.*, a large shark (*Alopias vulpes*) with the upper lobe of the tail equaling the rest of the body in length: also called *fox shark*, and *thrasher*, or *thresher, shark; Ornith.*, any of several thrushlike, long-tailed, slender-billed American song birds (genus *Toxostoma*) related to the catbird and the mocking bird, especially one (*T. rufum*) called, more fully, *eastern brown thrasher.*

thra-son-i-cal (thrā-sŏn'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *Thraso (-onis)*, name of a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuchus" < Gk. *thrasus*, bold, spirited], inclined to brag or boast; boastful; blustering.

thrawn (thrôn; thrän), *adj.* [Sc. and northern dial. form of *thrown:* see **throw**], *Sc.*, **1**, wrenched; twisted; crooked; hence, **2**, perverse; stubborn.

thread (thrĕd), *n.* [< A.S. *thrǣd*, thread < O.Teut. source, related to *throw*], **1**, a thin, twisted cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance; **2**, a filament, as of glass or metal; a fiber, as of bark or skin; a fine line, as of mercury in a thermometer; **3**, something running through and connecting the parts of anything; as, the *thread* of a story: *Mech.*, a spiral or helical ridge, as on a screw, or on the inside of a nut: **thread gauge**, **1**, an instrument for measuring the number of threads per inch in a screw, tap, or the like; **2**, an instrument to test the accuracy of the grinding and adjustment of a thread-cutting tool:—*v.t.* **1**, to provide with a thread, or something similar to a thread; **2**, to put a thread through, as a needle; **3**, to string, as beads; **4**, to pass or pierce through; make (one's way) with difficulty: *Mech.*, to cut a spiral ridge, or thread, upon; as, to *thread* a pipe.—*n.* **thread'er.**



THREAD GAUGE (def. 2)

Angles A, B, C, D are 60°; A is used to test thread for accuracy of cutting tool. When cutting, operator places one edge of gauge horizontally against work, and sets cutting tool in true position by notch B or C.

thread-bare (thrĕd'bār"), *adj.* [*thread* + *bare*], **1**, worn to the threads; with the nap worn off; **2**, poverty-stricken; shabby; as, a *threadbare* appearance; **3**, figuratively, commonplace; hackneyed; trite; without novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* story.

thread-worm (thrĕd'wûrm"), *n.* [*thread* + *worm*], any of various small threadlike worms, especially those parasitic in man.

threap (thrēp), *v.t.* [< A.S. *thrēapian*, to rebuke, reprehend], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, **1**, to scold; **2**, to contradict; **3**, to maintain obstinately; assert:—*v.i. Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, **1**, to dispute; quarrel; **2**, to complain; **3**, to scold; chide:—*n. Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, **1**, the act of one who threaps, in any sense; **2**, a tradition or report; **3**, a blow. Also, **threep.**

threat (thrĕt), *n.* [< A.S. *thrēat*, a crowd; oppression, threat], **1**, a menace; as, spurred by the *threat* of poverty; **2**, a declaration that harm or injury will be inflicted on some one, especially by illegal means; **3**, an announcement of coming evil or danger:—*v.t.* and *v.i. Archaic.* to threaten.

threat-en (thrĕt'n), *v.i.* to be a menace; give notice of coming evil or danger; portend pain, loss, or the like:—*v.t.* **1**, to declare evil intentions against; warn (someone) that punishment or injury will be inflicted; declare intention of inflicting injury or loss on (a person), especially by illegal means; as, they *threatened* him with banishment; **2**, to portend; give evidence of, as a coming calamity or event; as, the clouds *threaten* a storm.—*n.* **threat'en-er.**

Syn. menace. *Threaten*, a Saxon word, is more common in familiar usage than *menace*, the Latin word for the same meaning. Large or small misfortunes may *threaten* us; only great ones *menace.* Things or persons may *threaten;* only persons, or things personified, *menace.* One boy may *threaten* in words to strike another; he *menaces* him with a whip. He may *threaten* by a gesture or a frown; he *menaces* by actual approach to accomplish his end.

threat-en-ing (thrĕt'n-ĭng), *n.* the act of one who menaces; a menace:—*p.adj.* indicating a menace or some approaching evil; as, a *threatening* glance.—*adv.* **threat'en-ing-ly.**

Syn. menacing. (See imminent.)

three (thrē), *n.* [< A.S. *thrī*, three < Aryan source], **1**, a cardinal numeral, the sum of two and one; **2**, three units or objects; **3**, the sign for three units, as 3 or iii; **4**, a card, die, or the like, with three spots on it: **three of a kind**, in poker, three cards of the same denomination, as three kings: **three times three**, three cheers repeated three times: **the three per cents**, *Fin.*, bonds or other securities bearing three per cent interest per annum; especially, government bonds bearing such interest: **rule of three**, proportion; the rule for finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given:—*adj.* consisting of, or numbering, one more than two: **the three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic, considered as the basis of education: **the Three Sisters**, *Class. Myth.*, the three Fates (see *Fates*, illus.).

three-col-or proc-ess a method of reproducing pictures in colors by printing superimposed impressions from red, yellow, and blue half-tone plates.

three-deck-er (thrē'dĕk"ẽr), *n.* **1**, a vessel having three decks; **2**, any structure having three floors or levels.

three-fold (thrē'fōld"), *adj.* [< A.S. *thrī*, three + *feald* < *fealdan*, to fold], triple; in three layers, forms, etc.; consisting of three; repeated three times:—*adv.* in a threefold manner; triply.

three-mile lim-it the outer boundary of an area or zone extending three nautical miles from the coast line seaward, within which, by international law, the state possessing the coast exercises territorial jurisdiction.

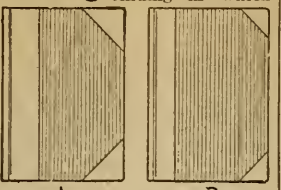
three-pence (thrĭp'ĕns; thrĕp'ĕns), *n.* [*three* + *penny*], **1**, the sum of three pence, worth about six cents in United States money; **2**, a small British silver coin worth three pence.

three-pen-ny (thrĭp'ĕn-ĭ; thrĕp'-), *adj.* **1**, worth three pence; hence, **2**, of little value; poor; worthless.

three-piled (thrē'-pīld"), *adj. Obs.*, having three piles or naps, as certain costly velvets: *Archaic*, wearing clothes of three-piled velvet; hence, wealthy; extravagant; of high rank.

three-ply (thrē'-plī"), *adj.* consisting of three strands, layers, webs, or parts combined; as, *three-ply* rope, veneer, etc.

three-quar-ter bind-ing a style of book-binding in which the leather back extends to nearly one third the width of the cover, which also has fairly large triangular leather reinforcements at the outer corners.



THREE-QUARTER BINDING
1, three-quarter binding; 2, half binding.

three-score (thrē'skōr″), *adj.* [*three* + *score*], three times twenty; sixty.

three-some (thrē'sŭm), *adj.* [*three* + *-some*], performed by three persons, or with three taking part:—*n.* a game played by three persons; specifically, *Golf*, a match in which one plays his ball against a ball played by the other two, who play alternate strokes.

three-wire sys-tem *Elec.*, a method of electrical transmission using two circuits with a common return wire.

threm-ma-tol-o-gy (thrĕm″ă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *thremma* (*-atos*), nursling + *-logia*, a study], *Biol.*, the science of breeding domestic animals and plants.

thren-o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Gk. *thrēnō(i)dia*, dirge < *thrēnos*, funeral lament + *ō(i)dē*, song], a dirge or funeral song; a lament in verse or music, as for a distinguished personage.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v.t.* [< A.S. *therscan*, *thirscan*, to thresh (grain) < O.Teut. source], 1, to beat out (grain) from the hull or husk; also, to beat (heads or husks containing grain) to extract the grain; hence, 2, to arrive at or discover, as a fact, by repeated effort: with *out*; also, to discuss (a subject) to a conclusion: usually, *thrash*; 3, to beat or flog soundly: usually, *thrash*:—*v.i.* to beat out grain: *Naut.*, to sail against a wind and choppy sea: usually, *thrash*: *Colloq.*, to move about violently: usually, *thrash*.—*n.* **thresh'ing.**

thresh-er (thrĕsh'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which beats out grain: a machine for beating out grain: *Zoöl.*, a large shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of the tropics, remarkable for the length of its tail, which it uses as a weapon and as a means of driving together its prey: also called *thrasher*, or *thresher*, *shark*.

thresh-old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* [< A.S. *therscold*, threshold, prob. akin to *thresh*, orig., to tread], 1, the stone or piece of timber lying under a door or doorway; a doorsill; hence, 2, an entrance; a place or point of entrance; 3, the place or occasion of entering upon or beginning something; as, the *threshold* of a great discovery: *Psych.*, the point or degree of intensity at which a stimulus, gradually intensified, becomes just barely perceptible; limen.

threw (thrōō), past tense of the irregular verb *throw*.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [< M.E. *thries* < A.S. *thrīwa*, thrice], *Archaic*, 1, three times; 2, in a threefold manner; hence, 3, greatly; extremely.

thrid (thrĭd), *n.* [see **thread**], *Archaic*, a thread:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thridded, *p.pr.* thridding], *Archaic*, 1, to furnish with a thread, as a needle; string, as beads; thread; 2, to find or make (one's way) through obstacles: pass through (a difficult or intricate way). See **thread**, *Pfd. S.*

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [see **thrive**], 1, economical or careful management of one's money or other resources; economy; frugality; 2, hardy, vigorous growth, as of plants: *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Statice*) of plants of the temperate zones, growing on mountains and the seashore; especially, one (*S. armeria*) bearing heads of pink or white flowers: *Rare*, a thriving condition; prosperity; success.—*adj.* **thrift'less.**—*adv.* **thrift'less-ly.**—*n.* **thrift'less-ness.**

thrift-y (thrĭf'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, showing good management; provident; 2, prosperous; thriving; 3, growing vigorously, as a plant.—*adv.* **thrift'i-ly.**—*n.* **thrift'i-ness.**

Syn. frugal, prudent. (See economical.)

thrill (thrĭl), *v.t.* [var. of obs. *thirl* < A.S. *thyrlian*, to pierce, penetrate < *thȳrel*, hole, perforation < *thurh*, through, thorough], 1, to fill with keen emotion; stir deeply or keenly; permeate (a person) with a wave of emotion; as, the sight *thrilled* the audience; 2, to cause to have a tingling sensation:—*v.i.* 1, to feel deeply or exquisitely; 2, to experience a sharp tingling or quivering sensation; 3, to vibrate; quiver; throb; as, she *thrilled* with excitement: *Archaic*, to pass quickly or penetrate, as something sharp or pointed:—*n.* a stirring, vibrating sensation; a wave of emotion; tremor: *Pathol.*, an abnormal kind of tremor or resonance observed in the respiratory or circulatory system: *Slang*, a cause of thrills.—*p.adj.* **thrill'ing.**

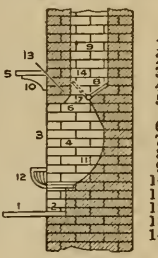
thrill-er (thrĭl'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which thrills: *Slang*, a sensational story, play, etc.

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* [Gk. = a woodworm], *Entom.*, 1, any of an order (*Thysanoptera*) of minute winged or wingless insects which feed upon the juices of plants; as, the onion *thrips*; also, 2, popularly, any of various other small insects injurious to grapevines.

thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* throve (thrōv) or thrived (thrīvd), *p.p.* thrived or thriven (thrĭv'n), *p.pr.* thriving], [< M.E. *thriven* < O.N. *thrīfask*, to thrive < *thrīfa*, to clutch], 1, to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; 2, to increase or prosper in any way; succeed; 3, to grow vigorously; increase or improve physically; as, he *thrives* here.—*p.adj.* and *n.* **thriv'ing.**

thro' (thrōō), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *adj.* [see **through**], through: a shortened form. Also, **thro**; **thru.**

throat (thrōt), *n.* [< A.S. *throte*, *throtu*, throat], 1, *Anat.*, the front part of the neck; the pharynx, or passage between the mouth and posterior nasal openings and the esophagus; hence, 2, a narrow entrance or passage; as, the *throat* of a cannon: *Arch.* and *Building*, 1, a groove on the under side of a projecting piece, as a window sill, to keep rain water from running back to the wall; 2, a contracted portion of a chimney between a fireplace and the flue; *Fortif.*, the gorge (see *bastion*, illus.), or narrow part on the inside between the two flank walls of a bastion; *Naut.*, the upper forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail (see *sail*, illus.).



THROAT
1, slab; 2, hearth; 3, jamb; 4, fireplace; 5, mantelpiece; 6, throat; 7, gathering; 8, funnel; 9, flue; 10, mantel; 11, back; 12, grate; 13, breast; 14, damper.

throat-latch (thrōt'lăch″), *n.* [*throat* + *latch*], the part of a horse's bridle that passes under the throat (see *harness*, illus.).

throat-y (thrōt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], guttural, as sounds made by the throat; harsh.

throb (thrŏb), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* throbbed (thrŏbd), *p.pr.* throbbing], [prob. imit.], 1, to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; pulsate; palpitate; also, 2, figuratively, to quiver: thrill, as with joy, happiness, etc.:—*n.* 1, a strong pulsation or beat, as of the heart or pulse; 2, figuratively, a thrill; tremulous excitement; as, a *throb* of joy.

throe (thrō), *n.* [var. of obs. *throw*(*e*), prob. < A.S. *thrawu*, affliction, pang, influenced by *thrōwian*, to suffer], agony; extreme pain; the keenest anguish:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* throed (thrōd), *p.pr.* throeing], to suffer extreme pain or agony; writhe with anguish; agonize:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to put in agony.

Syn., *n.* pang, pain, paroxysm, torture, anguish.

throm-bo-sis (thrŏm-bō'sĭs), *n.* [see **thrombus**], *Med.*, the formation of a clot in a blood vessel, causing local stoppage of circulation.

throm-bus (thrŏm'bŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -bi (-bī)], [< Gk. *thrombos*, lump, clot of blood], *Pathol.*, an obstructive clot of blood in a blood vessel.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [< O.F. *trone* < Lat. < Gk. *thronos*, an elevated seat], 1, the chair of state of a king, bishop, or other high dignitary; 2, sovereign or kingly power and dignity; hence, 3, the one invested with sovereign power: **Thrones**, in the celestial hierarchy, the third of the nine angelic orders:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* throned (thrōnd), *p.pr.* throning], to place in a position of kingly power; exalt or elevate; enthrone:—*v.i.* *Archaic*, 1, to sit on a throne; be enthroned; hence, 2, to have or exercise power.

throng (thrông), *n.* [< M.E. *thrang*, *throng*, prob. < A.S. *gethrang*, throng, tumult], a multitude or great number; a crowd:—*v.t.* 1, to crowd or press upon; 2, to crowd into; fill:—*v.i.* to come in multitudes or great numbers; crowd.

Syn., *n.* crowd, populace, mob, rabble, multitude. A *crowd*, whether great or few in number, is too numerous to be comfortable in the space at its disposal; *crowds* are usually moving about, and are packed closely together. *Crowd* sometimes connotes noise, agitation, and tumult, but a *crowd* may be hushed into a silent, respectful group. A *crowd* motivated by wild excitement or inflamed to some purpose becomes a *mob*. Those who make up a *mob* may ordinarily be people of sense and standing, but the *rabble* is always the lowest and most miserable class of people. The

populace is the common people; the term is sometimes contemptuous, connoting the ignorance and vulgarity ordinarily associated with great uneducated masses. A *throng* is characterized by vast numbers that are densely packed together and moving, but usually not so agitated or tumultuous as a *crowd*. A *multitude* names a vast assemblage.

thros-tle (thrŏs'l), *n.* [A.S. = song thrush], *Obs.*, *Sc.*, or *Eng. Dial.*, a thrush, especially the European song thrush: *Textiles*, a machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc.

throt-tle (thrŏt'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* throttled (-ld), *p.pr.* throttling], [perh. dim. of *throat*, q.v.], **1**, to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe; **2**, hence, to suppress or check as if by choking: *Engin.*, to shut off, wholly or partially, as steam from an engine by closing a valve:—*v.i.* **1**, to choke; strangle; **2**, to breathe hard, as when suffocating:—*n. Rare*, the throat or windpipe: *Engin.*, a valve to control supply, as of steam or gas: also called *throttle valve*.—*n.* **throt'tler.**

through (thrōō), *prep.* [<A.S. *thurh*, through], **1**, in general, from end to end of: used of time, space, or degree; as, *through* life; *through* a tunnel; *through* thick and thin; **2**, into at one place and out of at another; as, to bore *through* a plank; **3**, in the midst of; as, to walk *through* the woods; **4**, by means of; as, I obtained the note *through* the influence of a friend; also, by the agency of (a person); as, he became known *through* his friends; **5**, over all the steps or phases of; as, *through* pleasant and *through* cloudy weather; **6**, on account of; by reason of; as, he departed *through* fear of being discovered:—*adv.* **1**, from end to end, or from side to side; as, to drive a nail *through*; **2**, from the beginning to the end; as, he played the music *through*; **3**, at an end; to the end or to a conclusion; as, we will put the job *through*: *Colloq.*, finished; as, I'm *through*:—*adj.* **1**, extending from one place or surface to another; as, a *through* passage; a *through* bolt; **2**, specifically, transporting passengers or freight from one place to another without change of cars; as, a *through* train. Also, **thru**; **thro'**.

through-ly (thrōō'lĭ), *adv. Obs.* or *Archaic*, thoroughly.

through-out (thrōō-out'), *adv.* [*through*+*out*], in every part; everywhere; within certain implied limits; in all respects; entirely; as, the jewelry is gold *throughout*:—*prep.* during; in every part of; as, *throughout* the year. Also, **thru-out'**.

throve (thrōv), past tense of the irregular intransitive verb *thrive*, which see.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw (thrōō), *p.p.* thrown (thrōn), *p.pr.* throwing], [<A.S. *thrāwan*, to twist, hurl], **1**, to fling or hurl to a considerable distance; pitch; toss; as, to *throw* a ball; **2**, to push over violently; upset; overturn; as, the wrestler *threw* his opponent; unseat; unhorse; as, his horse *threw* him; **3**, to put on, as clothes, hastily or carelessly; don; **4**, to put in place or spread with a quick, casting motion; **5**, to shed; cast off; molt; as, the snake *threw* its skin; **6**, to cause to move rapidly forward, as troops; as, he *threw* a detachment into the gap; **7**, to bear (young); produce: usually of animals; **8**, to direct: cast, as a glance; **9**, to cast, as dice; also, to make (a specified cast) with the dice; as, to *throw* sixes; **10**, to turn, twirl, or twist, as two or more strands into one thread; specifically, to spin, as filaments of silk, into threads: *Slang*, to lose purposely; sell out, as a race; allow one's opponents to win (a game), as by fraudulent prearrangement: *Mech.*, **1**, to move (a lever) into a new position: often with *in*, *out*, *over*, etc.; **2**, to connect or disconnect by a lever, as a clutch, gear, or the like: **throw away**, to cast off or discard as useless: **throw down**, *Slang*, to reject: **throw in**, to add for good measure; as, to *throw in* extra shoe laces with shoes: **throw off**, at cards, to discard: **throw over**, *Colloq.*, to desert; abandon; jilt: **throw up**, *Colloq.*, **1**, to resign; give up; as, to *throw up* a job; **2**, to recall tauntingly; **3**, to vomit:—*v.i.* to cast an object through the air to a distance; fling; hurl:—*n.* **1**, the act of twirling, casting, or flinging; **2**, a cast of dice; **3**, hence, a venture; risk; **4**, the distance something may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw*; **5**, a piece of drapery or the like, for the back of a chair, couch, etc.: *Mech.*, the movement made by a movable part of a machine, as a connecting rod, crank, eccentric, or the like; also, its extent, as the length of a stroke, or direction, as in a knife switch; *Geol.*, the amount of vertical displacement of strata at a fault, or of lateral dislocation of strata.—*n.* **throw'er.**

Syn., *v.* fling, toss, hurl, propel. (See cast.)

throw-back (thrō'bak'), *n.* [*throw*+*back*], *Biol.*, an example of atavism, or reversion; that is, a plant or animal having one or more characteristics which differ from those of its immediate ancestors, but which occurred in remote ancestors: *Colloq.*, a setback.

throw-ster (thrō'stẽr), *n.* [see **throw**], **1**, one who casts or twists filaments, as of silk, into threads; **2**, one who throws dice; a gamester.

thru (thrōō), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *adj.* [see **through**], through: a reformed spelling.

[1]thrum (thrŭm), *n.* [<A.S. (*tunge*)*-thrum*, ligament (of the tongue)], **1**, in weaving, the end or fringe of warp threads left on the loom after the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads; **2**, hence, any short, loose thread, fringe, or tassel: *pl.* **1**, coarse, loose yarn waste; **2**, short pieces of rope yarn; tufts:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thrummed (thrŭmd), *p.pr.* thrumming], to make of, or cover with, threads or fringes; as, a *thrummed* hat: *Naut.*, to weave pieces of rope yarn into (a piece of canvas), to give it a rough, matlike texture.

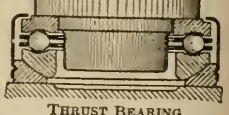
[2]thrum (thrŭm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thrummed (thrŭmd), *p.pr.* thrumming], [imit.], **1**, to play on or finger (a stringed instrument) idly, monotonously, or listlessly; strum; **2**, to drum on or tap, as a table, board, or the like: **thrum over**, *Dial.*, to repeat in a monotonous fashion:—*v.i.* **1**, to play idly on a stringed instrument: strum; **2**, to drum or tap on a table, board, or the like:—*n.* **1**, a monotonous tapping or drumming; **2**, the sound thus produced.

thrum-my (thrŭm'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* thrummier, *superl.* thrummiest], [see **[1]thrum**], **1**, made of thrums; **2**, resembling a thrum; having a fringe or tassel: shaggy; rough; as, a *thrummy* coat.

[1]thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [<A.S. *thryscе*, *thryssce*, song thrush, mistletoe thrush], *Ornith.*, **1**, any of a large, nearly world-wide family (*Turdidæ*) of small and medium-sized perching birds noted for their songs; especially, any of a subfamily (*Turdinæ*), the true thrushes, including the wood thrush, the American robin, the nightingale, and others; **2**, popularly, any of several birds of this subfamily, famous for their notes of liquid, flutelike quality, generally marked by a brown back and brown spots on a light-colored throat or breast, and including the hermit thrush, the veery, the European song thrush, and others.

[2]thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* [prob.<O.N.: cf. Da. *troske*, thrush], an inflammatory infection of the feet in certain animals, especially the horse: *Pathol.*, a mouth disease of infants, marked by small, pearl-colored spots, called *aphthæ*, due to a fungoid growth.

thrust (thrŭst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thrust, *p.pr.* thrusting], [<M.E. *thrusten*, *thrysten*<O.N. *thrȳsta*, to thrust, press], **1**, to push or shove with force; as, to *thrust* a person off the sidewalk; drive or impel; **2**, to pierce; as, their swords *thrust* him through:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a pushing or piercing motion, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *thrust* with a dagger; **2**, to push; shove: *Rare*, to force a way in, as between obstructions; also, to intrude; crowd in:—*n.* **1**, a violent or sudden push; **2**, a stab; as, the *thrust* of a sword; **3**, figuratively, a verbal attack, usually in quick repartee; **4**, a stress tending to push a part of a structure out of position; as, the *thrust* of rafters on the walls: *Geol.*, a form of fault with predominantly horizontal motion: **thrust bearing**, *Mech.*, a device for preventing the longitudinal play of a shaft in its bearing; typically, a bearing having collars in contact with corresponding collars on the shaft.—*n.* **thrust'er.**


THRUST BEARING

Syn., *v.* force, press, urge.—*Ant.*, *v.* pull, drag, lead.

thud (thŭd), *n.* [perh. partly imit., and partly<A.S. *thyddan*, to strike, push], a dull, heavy sound, as that produced by a blow or fall; a thump:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* thudded, *p.pr.* thudding], to make such a sound; strike so as to make such a sound; strike with a thud.

thug (thŭg; t'hŭg), *n.* [<Hind. *thag*, thug], **1**, one of an organization of religious assassins bound to secret murder in the service of the Hindu goddess of destruction, Kali, and suppressed by the British about 1835: often *Thug*; **2**, any assassin, ruffian, or cutthroat.—*n.* **thug'ger-y.**—*n.* **thug'gism.**

thug-gee (thŭg'ē; t'hŭg'ē), *n.* the system of secret assassination, generally by means of strangling, once practiced by the thugs of India.

thu-ja (thū'jȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *thuia*, an Afr. tree with a scented wood], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen trees of the pine family; especially, the common arbor vitæ (*T. occidentalis*), or white cedar, from the leaves of which a light-colored medicinal oil, called *thuja oil*, is distilled. Also, **thu'ya.**

Thu-le (thū'lē), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *Thoulē*, *Thulē*], **1**, *Ancient Geog.*, the part of the world which the ancients regarded as farthest north: variously identified by moderns with Norway, Iceland, and the

Shetland and Orkney islands: also called *Ultima Thule*; hence, **2**, any unknown, mysterious, or mystical region; also, a remote goal or ideal.

thu-li-a (thū'lī-ȧ), *n.* [see **thulium**], *Chem.*, oxide of thulium.

thu-li-um (thū'lī-ŭm), *n.* [named after *Thule*, q.v.], *Chem.*, a rare metallic element [symbol Tm], of the rare earth group, found associated with yttrium in the minerals gadolinite, euxenite, etc.

thumb (thŭm), *n.* [<A.S. *thūma*, thumb<O.Teut. source], **1**, *Anat.*, the shortest and thickest digit of the human hand, located on the side toward the body when the hand is extended to the front, palm downward; the pollex; **2**, the part of a glove designed to fit the thumb; **3**, the digit in animals corresponding in position to the human thumb:—*v.t.* **1**, to play carelessly or awkwardly, as a musical instrument; **2**, to rub, press, soil, or wear, with the thumb; as, to *thumb* the leaves of a book:—*v.i.* to play a musical instrument carelessly or idly; thrum.

thumb-kin (thŭm'kĭn), *n.* [dim. of *thumb*], an instrument of torture formerly used to apply pressure to the thumbs of victims, as to extort a confession: also called *thumbscrew*.

thumb-screw (thŭm'skrōō"), *n.* [*thumb*+*screw*], **1**, a screw with a flattened or milled head, so that it may be turned by the forefinger and thumb; **2**, an old instrument of torture for twisting or squeezing the thumb: also called *thumbkin*.

thumb-stall (thŭm'stôl"), *n.* [*thumb*+*stall*], a covering, as of leather, for the thumb.

Thum-mim (thŭm'ĭm), *n.pl.* [<Heb. *tummīm*, *thummīm*, pl. of *tōm*, completeness, integrity], **1**, certain objects of a nature not definitely known, mentioned usually in connection with the Urim, as being mediums for the revelation of God's will, or as being worn in the breastplate of the high priest on certain occasions (Ex. 28:30; Lev. 8:8); **2**, in Christian Science, perfection.

thump (thŭmp), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a bard, heavy blow; **2**, a heavy fall, or the sound of it:—*v.t.* to pound; strike or beat with dull, heavy blows:—*v.i.* to pound or throb, as the heart.—*n.* **thump'er**.

thun-der (thŭn'dĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *thunor*, thunder <Aryan source], **1**, the sound accompanying a flash of lightning and due to the disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge; **2**, any similar loud noise; as, the *thunder* of the guns; **3**, any impressive utterance, especially if menacing or denouncing; as, the *thunder* of the church:—*v.i.* **1**, to produce or send forth peals of thunder: often impersonal; **2**, to send forth a sound resembling thunder; **3**, to utter violent denunciation, threats, etc.:—*v.t.* to utter in a loud, impressive, or thunderous voice.—*n.* **thun'der-er**.

thun-der-bolt (thŭn'dĕr-bōlt"), *n.* [*thunder*+*bolt*], **1**, an electric discharge accompanied by lightning and thunder: so called because conceived by the ancients to be the weapon of Jove; **2**, an imaginary bolt or projectile, once popularly thought to be cast forth by a lightning flash; **3**, something sudden and terrible like lightning and thunder.

thun-der-clap (thŭn'dĕr-klăp"), *n.* [*thunder*+*clap*], the quick, sharp, violent, crashing noise accompanying a flash of lightning.

thun-der-cloud (thŭn'dĕr-kloud"), *n.* [*thunder*+*cloud*], a dark, heavy, storm cloud accompanying a thunderstorm.

thun-der-head (thŭn'dĕr-hĕd"), *n.* [*thunder*+*head*], a rounded mass of dark cloud with shining white edges, often appearing before a thunderstorm.

thun-der-ing (thŭn'dĕr-ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **thunder**], *Colloq.*, big; astonishing; extraordinary; as, a *thundering* idiot.

thun-der-ous (thŭn'dĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, charged with, or productive of, thunder; **2**, exceedingly loud in sound.—*adv.* **thun'der-ous-ly**.

thun-der-show-er (thŭn'dĕr-shou"ĕr), *n.* [*thunder*+*shower*], a downpour of rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder.

thun-der-stone (thŭn'dĕr-stōn"), *n.* [*thunder*+*stone*], *Obs.* or *Eng. Dial.*, **1**, a thunderbolt; any more or less cylindrical stone, fossil, or the like, found in the ground and ignorantly supposed to have been cast from the sky by a lightning flash; **2**, a kind of conical fossil; a belemnite (which see).

thun-der-storm (thŭn'dĕr-stôrm"), *n.* [*thunder*+*storm*], a storm accompanied by lightning and thunder.

thun-der-struck (thŭn'dĕr-strŭk"), *adj.* [*thunder*+*strike*], astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, terror, or the like: *Rare*, struck by lightning.

thu-ri-fer (thū'rĭ-fĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *thus* (*thuris*), frankincense+*ferre*, to bear], *Eccl.*, one who carries burning incense in a censer called a *thurible*.

Thu-rin-gi-an (thū-rĭn'jĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<*Thuringia*], pertaining to Thuringia, a state in central Germany, whose chief city is Weimar:—*n.* **1**, a member of an ancient Teutonic tribe in central Germany; **2**, a native of modern Thuringia.

Thurs-day (thûrz'dā), *n.* [<A.S. *Thūres dæg*, Thor's day], the fifth day of the week, following Wednesday.—*abbr.* **T.**; **Th.**; **Thur.**; **Thurs.**

thus (thŭs), *adv.* [A.S.], **1**, in this or that manner; as, write it *thus*; **2**, to this degree or extent; so far; as, *thus* far; **3**, so; therefore; consequently; as, *thus* we see that plants must have light.

thwack (thwăk), *v.t.* [prob. imit.], to strike with a flat, heavy object; thump:—*n.* a heavy blow with something flat; a thump; whack; bang.

thwart (thwôrt), *adj.* [<O.N. *thvert*, across, athwart<*thverr*, transverse, cross], transverse; situated or placed across something; oblique; *Archaic*, perverse; contrary:—*adv.* from side to side; sidewise; athwart; obliquely:—*n.* a rower's seat in a boat, extending from side to side:—*v.t.* **1**, to oppose or baffle; run contrary to; hence, **2**, to frustrate; outwit or defeat; as, to *thwart* an enemy.—*n.* **thwart'er**.

Syn., *v.* frustrate, oppose, baffle, circumvent, foil, hinder.—*Ant.*, *v.* aid, abet, promote.

thy (thī; *Dial.* thē), *pron.* and *adj.* [<M.E. *thi*<A.S. *thin*, thine, thy], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, belonging to thee: the possessive case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular: used mainly in prayer, in some English dialects, and among the Friends.

Thy-es-tes (thī-ēs'tēz), *n.* [<Gk. *Thuestēs*], *Gk. Myth.*, a younger brother and rival of Atreus, king of Mycenæ, with whom a lifelong and bitter feud was carried on, during which Thyestes commissioned Atreus' son, Pleisthenes, to slay his father; the latter, after unwittingly killing Pleisthenes, revenged himself by serving up Thyestes' three sons to him at a banquet; the subject of lost tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides.—*adj.* **Thy-es'te-an**.

thyme (tīm), *n.* [<Fr. *thym*<Lat.<Gk. *thumon*, thyme], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Thymus*) of herbs of the mint family, especially the common species (*T. vulgaris*) with small aromatic leaves used for seasoning.—*adj.* **thym'ic** (tĭm'ĭk).

thym-ol (tīm'ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [*thym*(*e*)+*-ol*], *Chem.*, a white, crystalline substance with pleasant, aromatic odor, chemically a phenol, obtained from oil of thyme: used in medicine as an antiseptic, to expel intestinal worms, and as a preservative.

thy-mus gland (thī'mŭs), [<Gk. *thumos*, a wart; the thymus gland], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a ductless gland found in most vertebrates, the complete functions of which are not certainly known: located in the infant in the lower part of the neck and upper part of the chest and gradually wasting away until it disappears: called *sweetbread* in a lamb or calf.—*adj.* **thy'mic**.

thy-roid (thī'roid), *adj.* [<Gk. *thureoeidēs*, shield-shaped<*thureos*, oblong shield+*eidos*, shape], shield-shaped: **thyroid cartilage**, *Anat.*, the chief cartilage forming the outer wall of the larynx, or Adam's apple: **thyroid gland**, *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a ductless gland lying on either side of the windpipe in the neck below the pharynx: in the higher vertebrates, consisting of two lobes, the action of which is of importance in regulating growth and other functions of the body, and an enlargement of which is known as *goiter*.

thyr-sus (thûr'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -si (-sī)], [Lat.<Gk. *thursos*, stalk or stem of a plant, the Bacchic staff], a staff or wand entwined with ivy, and topped by a pine cone, vine, or ivy leaves, and carried as a symbol by Bacchus and the satyrs.

thy-self (*thī*-sĕlf'; *Dial.* thē-sĕlf'), *pron.* [*thy*+*-self*], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, a form of the personal pronouns of the second person singular, *thou* and *thee*, used: **1**, as a reflexive; as, know *thyself*; **2**, for emphasis, in appositlon; as, thou *thyself* shalt go: *Rare*, for the personal pronoun, as subject, object, or predicate nominative; as, *thyself* shalt have it.

ti (tē), *n.* [arbitrary var. of *si*: see **2do**], *Mus.*, the seventh in the series of syllables used, for convenience, in singing any scale. Also, formerly, *si*.

Ti *abbr. Chem.*, the symbol [Ti] for the element titanium (which see).

tiao (tyou), *n.* [Chin.], a Chinese money of account equivalent to 480 cash coins.

ti-a-ra (tī-ā'rȧ; tē-ä'rȧ), *n.* [Lat.<Gk. *tiara*, *itaras*], a Persian headdress, prob.<Pers. source], **1**, an ornamental covering for the head, worn by the ancient Persians, especially by the king and other

dignitaries: 2, the triple crown or diadem worn by the Pope; 3, a coronet or other crownlike headdress, often set with precious stones. Also, *Poet.*, **ti'ar** (tī'ăr; tĭ-ăr').

Ti-bet-an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn; tĭb'ĕt-ăn), *adj.* [< nat. *Tĭbhöt*, literally high Bod, or Bhöt, nat. name of country], **1**, of or pertaining to Tibet, a country of central Asia adjoining India on the northeast; 2, of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Tibet:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Tibet, especially a member of the native race of Tibet, a distinct Mongolian type; **2**, the language spoken by the Tibetans. Also, **Thi-bet'an** (tĭ-).

tib-i-a (tĭb'ĭ-ă), *n.* [*pl.* -iæ (-ĭ-ē); -ias (-ĭ-ăz)], [Lat. = shin bone; flute], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the inner and larger of the two bones of the leg or hind limb, extending from the knee to the ankle; the shin bone (see *leg*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, the fourth section of an insect's leg; *Gk.* and *Rom. Antiq.*, a variety of flute or fife, formerly made from the leg bone of an animal.—*adj.* **tĭb'ĭ-al.**

HUMAN TIBIA AND FIBULA
1, spine of tibia; 2, external tuberosity; 3, inner tuberosity; 4, tubercle; 5, shaft; 6, inner malleolus; 7, fibula.

tib-i-o-tar-sus (tĭb"ĭ-ō-tär'sŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -tarsi (-sī)], [*tibia* + *tarsus*], *Zoöl.*, the tibia of a bird (see *leg*, illus.).

tic (tĭk), *n.* [Fr. < *ticq*, tic, a disease which stops a horse's breath: source uncertain], *Pathol.*, a recurring, involuntary, convulsive twitching of the muscles: when occurring in the face, accompanied by neuralgia, called *tic douloureux* (dōō"lōō-rōō'; dōō"lōō"rö'), [Fr. = painful twitching].

ti-cal (tĭ-kăl'; -kōl'; tē'kŭl), *n.* [< Port. *ticál*, prob. < Sans. *tanka*, weight], formerly, a baht, or bean-shaped silver coin of Siam, of value varying from 30 to 60 cents; also, a weight of about half an ounce: a term used by foreign traders.

[1]tick (tĭk), *v.i.* [< M.E. *tek*, light touch, tap: prob. imit.], to make a slight, quick, repeated sound, like that of a clock:—*v.t.* **1**, to mark, note, or check off with dots or other small marks, as those used to check items or numbers on a list; score; **2**, to mark off (time) by repeated clicking sounds, as does a clock:—*n.* **1**, a light, recurring sound, as that made by a watch or clock; **2**, a tiny mark like a dot, a √, etc., used in checking off, or in marking something for attention.

[2]tick (tĭk), *n.* [< M.E. *tyke*, *teke* prob. < A.S. *ticia*, a tick], **1**, any of numerous tiny, parasitic, blood-sucking, dipterous insects, which attach themselves to the skin of various animals; as, the horse *tick*, sheep *tick*, and certain others; **2**, any of several arachnids with similar habits, allied to the mites; as, a cattle *tick* (see *Arachnida*, illus.).

[3]tick (tĭk), *n.* [< Lat. *theca* < Gk. *thēkē*, a case], **1**, the cloth case or cover which contains the feathers or other filling of a mattress; **2**, the material of which the case is made: ticking.

[4]tick (tĭk), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *ticket*, q.v.], *Colloq.* or *Slang*, credit; trust; as, to buy goods on *tick*:—*v.i.* *Slang*, to buy or sell goods on credit.

tick-er (tĭk'ẽr), *n.* [see [1]tick], one who or that which makes a slight, quick, clicking sound; specifically, a telegraphic device which automatically prints on a tape, or narrow strip of paper, stock quotations and other market or general news: *Slang*, a watch.

tick-et (tĭk'ĕt), *n.* [< obs. Fr. *etiquet*, a little note; ticket < O.F. *estiquer* < O.L.G. *stekan*, to stick], **1**, a certificate which entitles the holder to certain specified privileges, such as admission to a public place of entertainment, transportation on a railroad or vessel, etc.; **2**, a written or printed card, slip, or label, usually attached to goods, giving their price, size, etc.; a label; tag: *Pol. Sci.*, in the United States, a list of candidates, usually of one party, for the various offices open at a given election; a ballot: **ticket of leave**, in England, a license whereby a convict, technically under imprisonment, is allowed to be at large:—*v.t.* to mark by a ticket or label; hence, to distinguish or set aside for a special purpose.

tick-ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* [see [3]tick], a strong, closely woven cloth, usually striped, used for mattress and pillow covers; tick.

tick-le (tĭk'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tickled (-ld), *p.pr.* tickling], [< M.E. *tikelen*, *tiklen*, to be moved: perh. freq. of [1]*tick*], **1**, to touch lightly so as to excite the nerves and produce a peculiar thrilling or tingling sensation; **2**, to please or amuse:—*v.i.* **1**, to produce a peculiar thrill or tingle, as by a light touch; **2**, to feel this tingling sensation:—*n.* a peculiar thrill or tingle; the sensation produced by tickling, or the touch causing it.

tick-ler (tĭk'lẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which tickles; **2**, any of various devices for bringing details, as of office administration, to notice on a specified day; an automatic reminder: *Rad.*, a coil used to intensify the electrical oscillations in a receiving circuit: also called *tickler coil*: *Colloq.*, **1**, anything puzzling or confusing; **2**, a pocket flask; also, a small drink; dram.

tick-lish (tĭk'lĭsh), *adj.* **1**, easily tickled; **2**, delicate to handle or achieve; as, a *ticklish* question; doubtful as to outcome; as, a *ticklish* undertaking.—*adv.* **tick'lish-ly.**—*n.* **tick'lish-ness.**

tick-seed (tĭk'sēd"), [*tick* + *seed*], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Coreopsis*) of herbs of the composite family, chiefly yellow-flowered, several species of which are grown as garden flowers; a coreopsis; **2**, locally, the seed pods of the tick trefoil: **tickseed sunflower**, *Bot.*, any of certain bur marigolds (especially, *Bidens trichosperma* and *B. coronata*).

tick-tack (tĭk'tăk"), *n.* [imit.], **1**, a light, regularly recurrent, beating or ticking sound, as of a clock or the heart: also called *ticktock*; **2**, a device producing such a sound; especially, one made to tap against a window as a prank; **3**, a complicated form of backgammon: commonly called *tricktrack*.

tick-tack-too (tĭk"tăk-tōō"), *n.* [< *ticktack*], **1**, the use of a ticktack in playing a prank; **2**, a game in which two players mark crosses and ciphers respectively in the nine spaces of a figure formed by two pairs of parallel lines crossed, each player trying to fill three spaces in a row with his mark. Also, **tick'tack-toe'** (-tō'); **tit"tat'too'** (tĭt"tăt'tōō'); **tit'tat"toe'** (-tō').

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TICKTACKTOO

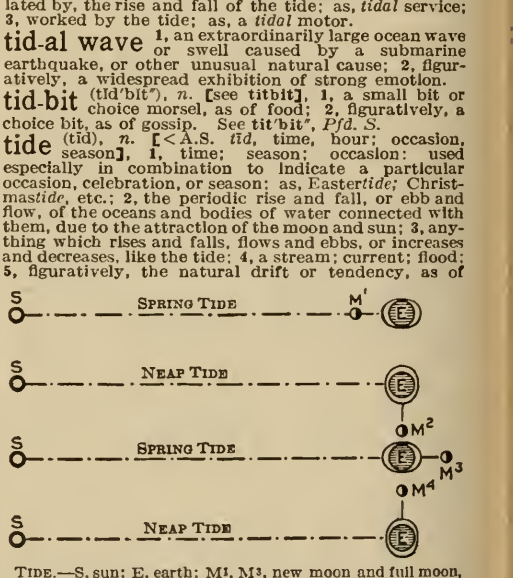
tick tre-foil *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Desmodium*) of plants of the pea family, whose pods, sometimes called tickseed, adhere to objects, as clothing or the coats of animals.

tid-al (tīd'ăl), *adj.* [see **tide**], **1**, of or pertaining to the tide; specifically, flowing and ebbing periodically; as, a *tidal* river; **2**, dependent on, or regulated by, the rise and fall of the tide; as, *tidal* service; **3**, worked by the tide; as, a *tidal* motor.

tid-al wave **1**, an extraordinarily large ocean wave or swell caused by a submarine earthquake, or other unusual natural cause; **2**, figuratively, a widespread exhibition of strong emotion.

tid-bit (tĭd'bĭt"), *n.* [see **titbit**], **1**, a small bit or choice morsel, as of food; **2**, figuratively, a choice bit, as of gossip. See **tit'bit**", *Pfd. S.*

tide (tīd), *n.* [< A.S. *tīd*, time, hour; occasion, season], **1**, time; season; occasion: used especially in combination to indicate a particular occasion, celebration, or season; as, Easter*tide*; Christmas*tide*, etc.; **2**, the periodic rise and fall, or ebb and flow, of the oceans and bodies of water connected with them, due to the attraction of the moon and sun; **3**, anything which rises and falls, flows and ebbs, or increases and decreases, like the tide; **4**, a stream; current; flood; **5**, figuratively, the natural drift or tendency, as of human affairs and events; as, to drift with the *tide*; **6**, a definite interval of time: *Naut.*, specifically, an interval of time, usually about 6 hours and 12 minutes, reckoned on the average interval between high and low water in the open sea: **spring tide**, a tide, of greater range than normal, occurring when the moon is about full or about new, and the sun, moon, and earth are nearly in line: **neap tide**, a tide, of less range than normal, occurring about the first and third quarters of the moon, when the sun is 90° away from the moon:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tided, *p.pr.* tiding], **1**, to carry along with the current, or tide; **2**, to help (a person) along, especially over or through difficulties: always followed by *over*; as, this gift will *tide* him over the winter:—*v.i.* *Archaic*, to



TIDE.—S, sun; E, earth; M¹, M³, new moon and full moon, causing spring tides; M², M⁴, moon in first and third quarters, causing neap tides.

occur; betide: *Naut.*, to drift with the tide; especially, to utilize the tide in getting into, or out of, a harbor.

tide-less (tīd'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, not having any tide; as, a *tideless* sea; **2**, not washed by the tide.

tide-wait-er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* [*tide+wait:* because vessels formerly came in with the tide], *U. S. Hist.*, an officer who boards vessels to enforce customs regulations.

tide-wa-ter (tīd'wô'tẽr), *n.* [*tide+water*], **1**, water affected by the rise and fall of the tide; hence, **2**, land bordered by such water.

tide-way (tīd'wā'), *n.* [*tide+way*], a channel through which the rising or ebbing tide enters or leaves a harbor, bay, or the like.

ti-dings (tī'dĭngz), *n.pl.* [< A.S. *tīdung*, prob. < O.N. *tīthindi*, occurrences, news < *tīthr*, occurring], information; a message; news.

Syn. message, news, information. (See intelligence.)

ti-dy (tī'dĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest], [< M.E. *tidi*, timely < A.S. *tīd*, time], trim; neat; orderly: *Colloq.*, considerable; of noteworthy size or amount; as, a *tidy* sum of money:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tidied (tī'dĭd), *p.pr.* tidying], to make neat; put in order; as, to *tidy* a room:—*v.i.* to put things in order:—*n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], a detachable cover, often of lace or embroidered work, for protecting the back of a chair; an antimacassar.—*adv.* **ti'di-ly**.—*n.* **ti'di-ness**.

Syn., *adj.* cleanly, nice, neat, trim, dapper, prim.

tie (tī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tied (tīd), *p.pr.* tying], [< A.S. *tīegan*, to tie], **1**, to draw together, fasten, bind, or attach, by a cord or other bond; as, to *tie* two pieces of rope together; **2**, to fasten by means of a loop or knot; as, he *tied* the scarf about his neck; **3**, to make (a loop, knot, or bow) by fastening the ends or parts of a string together; as, to *tie* a bowline knot; **4**, to make a knot in; as, to *tie* bonnet strings; **5**, to restrict or limit; as, his business *ties* him down; **6**, to equal in score; make the same score as; as, we *tied* the other team at football: *Mus.*, to unite, as two notes, with a tie or bind, indicating that they are to be sung or played as one continuous note; *Mech.*, to fasten together, as by a cross brace; especially, in railroading, to supply (a roadbed) with crossties, or sleepers: *Colloq.*, to unite in marriage: **tie up**, to obstruct, restrain, or otherwise interfere with the operation of:—*v.i.* **1**, to form a bow or knot; **2**, to equal a score, as in a contest:—*n.* **1**, something, as a band, rope, or ribbon, used to bind, draw, or fasten together; **2**, a plank or rod used to hold parts together and to receive tensile stress; as, a railroad *tie;* distinguished from *strut;* **3**, something tied, as a ribbon, and used as a fastening or ornament; especially, a necktie; **4**, a restriction or limitation; as, business *ties;* **5**, a common interest which unites; as, a strong family *tie;* **6**, equality of numbers, as of votes; equality in a contest, as in a race: *Mus.*, a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch, indicating that they are to be sung or played as one: *Colloq.*, in the United States, a low shoe laced or tied over the instep.

tie-beam (tī'bēm'), *n.* [*tie+beam*], a beam which acts as a tie in connecting the lower ends of rafters, as in a house (see *king truss, queen-post, principal*, illus.). Also, tie **beam.**

***tien-da** (tyĕn'dä), *n.* [Sp. = tent; shop], a booth where goods are sold: shop.

1ti-er (tī'ẽr), *n.* [see **tie**], **1**, one who or that which binds or draws together; **2**, a child's apron.

2tier (tēr), *n.* [< O.F. *tire*, sequence, order < *tirer*, to draw, elongate], a row or rank, as of seats; especially, one of a set of such rows in an ascending arrangement, as in a theater: *Naut.*, one of the rings formed by a cable when coiled:—*v.t.* to arrange in tiers or layers:—*v.i.* to rise in, or as in, tiers.

tierce (tẽrs), *n.* [O.F., fem. of *tiers*, third < Lat. *tertius*, third], **1**, a sequence of three playing cards in the same suit: called a *tierce major* when they are ace, king, and queen; **2**, a cask, between a barrel and a hogshead in size, formerly containing 42 wine gallons: *Archaic*, a third: *Eccl.*, the religious service of the third hour, 9 in the morning; *Fencing*, a certain position for thrusting, parrying, or guarding (see *fencing*, illus.); *Mus.*, **1**, of intervals, a major or a minor third; **2**, a tone two octaves and a major third above a given tone; also, **3**, an organ stop, which, when opened, gives a tone two octaves and a third above the tone played by the fingers: often omitted by modern organ builders because of acoustic difficulties: ***tierce de Picardie** (tyârs dē pē'kär'dē'), *Mus.*, the final cadence of a piece written in a minor key, in which the major chord is used instead of the minor: used by the composers of the 17th and early 18th centuries.

***tiers é-tat** (tyâr' zā'tà'), [Fr. = third estate], the bourgeoisie, or third estate, as distinguished from the nobles and clergy, in the States-General, or former French national assembly.

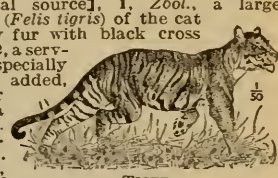
tie–up (tī'ŭp'), *n.* *Colloq.*, in the United States, a temporary interruption, as to business, brought about by an accident, storm, strike, or the like.

tiff (tĭf), *n.* [prob. imit. of the sound of a puff of air], **1**, a fit of anger or resentment; huff; ill humor; peevishness; **2**, a slight quarrel:—*v.i.* **1**, to be in a huff, or fit of peevishness; **2**, to quarrel slightly.

tif-fa-ny (tĭf'ä-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [prob. short for *tiffany* (*silk*) < O.F. *tiphanie* < L.L. *theophania*, Epiphany (Twelfth Night): perh. because shown or worn on this holiday: see **theophany**], a very thin, silky muslin or gauze: *Obs.*, a very thin silk:—*adj.* **1**, made of thin silk or gauze; hence, **2**, transparent.

tif-fin (tĭf'ĭn), *n.* [< prov. Eng. *tiffing*, sipping < obs. *tiff*, liquor: source uncertain], **1**, originally, in England, eating and drinking between meals; **2**, in India, luncheon, especially at midday:—*v.i.* to take tiffin.

ti-ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *tigre* < Lat. < Gk. *tigris*, tiger < Oriental source], **1**, *Zoöl.*, a large Asiatic beast of prey (*Felis tigris*) of the cat family, having tawny fur with black cross stripes and no mane; **2**, a servant boy in livery, especially a groom: *Colloq.*, an added, more emphatic, cheer or yell given after a round of three cheers.—*adj.* **ti'ger-ish**; **ti'grish**.—*n.fem.* **ti'gress**.



TIGER

ti-ger cat *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of various kinds of wild cat smaller than the tiger and of variegated coloring, as the ocelot; **2**, a domestic cat with a coat marked by cross stripes.

ti-ger–eye (tī'gẽr-ī"), *n.* a semiprecious stone used for ornament, having a changeable luster like the eyes of a tiger.

ti-ger lil-y *Bot.*, **1**, a tall, handsome garden lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), native to China and Japan, usually bearing several orange-colored flowers spotted with black; **2**, any of various other orange lilies having spotted flowers.

ti-ger moth any of a family (*Arctiidæ*) of medium-sized common moths, especially one (*Isia isabella*), whose larva is marked by a central band of reddish brown hairs between two black bands.

tight (tīt), *adj.* [prob. corr. of obs. *thight* < O.N. *thēttr*, water-tight], **1**, close in texture or structure; compact; firm; strong; stanch; as, a *tight* weave; a *tight* knot; **2**, built so that water or other liquid or fluid cannot go through the seams or joints; not leaky; as, a *tight* barrel; **3**, binding closely; fitting closely, usually too closely to be comfortable; as, a *tight* shoe; **4**, stretched; taut; strained; as, a *tight* rope: *Com.*, **1**, hard to get; scarce: said of money; **2**, not yielding money readily: said of the money market: *Archaic*, trim; neat; compact; tidy; also, adroit; clever; *Colloq.*, **1**, difficult to get through; as, a *tight* fix; also, hard to break or relieve, as a cough; **2**, mean; stingy; close; **3**, drunk; intoxicated:—*adv.* *Colloq.*, **1**, hard; firmly; steadily; as, to sit *tight;* **2**, nimbly; fast: in this sense a misspelling of *tite:*—*n.pl.* closely fitting garments for the lower limbs, worn especially by dancers, acrobats, etc.—*adv.* **tight'ly**.—*n.* **tight'ness**.

tight-en (tīt'n), *v.t.* to make close or firm; draw together; stretch taut:—*v.i.* to become close, firm, or taut.—*n.* **tight'en-er**.

tight rope a taut rope or cable on which acrobats balance themselves while performing.

tig-lic (tĭg'lĭk), *adj.* [< Mod. Lat. (*Croton*) *tiglium*, (croton) oil plant, perh. < Gk. *tilos*, feces], *Chem.*, contained in, or derived from, croton oil. Also, **tig-lin'ic** (tĭg-lĭn'ĭk).

tike (tīk), *n.* [< O.N. *tīk*, female dog], a dog or cur: *Archaic* or *Dial.*, a country lout; *Colloq.*, a mischievous child: used playfully of any child. Also, **tyke.**

tik-ker (tĭk'ẽr), *n.* [< *tick*], *Rad.*, a device for intermittently breaking an electrical circuit, thereby changing a continuous wave of radio frequency into an audible signal.

til-bu-ry (tĭl'bẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [< name of inventor], a kind of two-wheeled open carriage: very fashionable in the early 19th century.

til-de (tĭl'dē; tēl'dā), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *titulus*, title], a diacritical mark [~] used in Spanish over *n* in such words as *señor, cañon*, to indicate a palatal pronunciation like that of *ni* in *onion*, and in Portuguese (called *til*), placed over a vowel or diphthong to indicate nasalization, as in *lā, pāo:* used, in this book, to indicate an intermediate or characterless pronunciation of *e*, as in writẽr, thẽ boy.

tile (tīl), *n.* [< A.S. *tigule, tigele* < Lat. *tegula*, tile < *tegere*, to cover], **1**, a thin slab of baked clay, stone, or the like, used for roofing, floors, wall decora-

tion, hearths, etc.; 2, tiles collectively; tiling: *Colloq.*, a stiff hat; especially, a high silk hat:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tiled (tīld), *p.pr.* tiling], 1, to cover with tiles; 2, to drain by tiles; 3, (also, *tyle*), in Freemasonry, to guard (a lodge) against intrusion; also, to pledge (a person) to secrecy, or to keep (a meeting) secret.

til-er (tīl′ẽr), *n.* 1, one who roofs houses, lays floors, etc., with tiles; also, one who makes tiles; 2, a kiln for burning tiles; 3, (also, *tyler*), a doorkeeper of a Masonic or other secret lodge.

til-i-a-ceous (tĭl″ĭ-ā′shŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *tilia*, linden], *Bot.*, pertaining to the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), consisting chiefly of trees.

til-ing (tīl′ĭng), *n.* [see **tile**], tiles collectively; work made of tiles.

[1]**till** (tĭl), *n.* [prob. <M.E. *tillen*, to draw, draw out <A.S. (*for*)*tyllan*, to draw (aside)], 1, a money drawer in a desk or counter; 2, the tray of a trunk.

[2]**till** (tĭl), *prep.* [<O.N. *til*, to, till], to the time of; as far as: used only in reference to time; as, wait *till* one o'clock:—*conj.* until; as, wait *till* I return.

[3]**till** (tĭl), *v.t.* [<A.S. *tilian*, to strive, acquire <O.Teut. source], to prepare for seed, as by plowing or harrowing; sow and produce crops from; cultivate; as, to *till* the soil:—*v.i.* to cultivate the soil.

[4]**till** (tĭl), *n.* [Sc. dial.: source uncertain], *Geol.*, an unstratified, unassorted glacial drift of clay, sand, and boulders.

till-a-ble (tĭl′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see [3]**till**], capable of being cultivated, as a field; arable.

till-age (tĭl′āj), *n.* 1, the act or art of tilling land; agriculture; 2, land under cultivation.

[1]**till-er** (tĭl′ẽr), *n.* one who cultivates land; a farmer; husbandman.

[2]**till-er** (tĭl′ẽr), *n.* [<M.E. *tillen*, to draw, pull: related to [1]*till*], *Naut.*, a lever for turning the rudder of a vessel (see *rudder*, illus.); hence, any means of guidance.

[3]**till-er** (tĭl′ẽr), *n.* [prob. <A.S. *telgor*, *tealgor*, branch <*telga*, branch, sprout], 1, the shoot of a plant; especially, a sucker; 2, a sapling, or young tree:—*v.i. Agr.*, to send forth new shoots from the root.

[1]**tilt** (tĭlt), *n.* [<A.S. *teld*, tent, perh. influenced by *tent* or L.G. *telt*, tent], the cloth covering of a cart, wagon, boat, or the like; a canopy; awning; tent: tilt roof, *Arch.*, a rounded roof, resembling a wagon canopy:—*v.t.* to cover, or provide, with an awning or canopy.

[2]**tilt** (tĭlt), *v.i.* [<M.E. *tilten*, to tilt <A.S. *tealt*, unsteady, shaky], 1, to lean or tip; fall partly to one side; keel over; 2, to contend on horseback, armed with a lance; 3, hence, to just; contest verbally: *Colloq.*, to rush pell-mell; charge, as into a place:—*v.t.* 1, to raise at one end; tip; as, to *tilt* a stone; lean; incline; as, to *tilt* a ladder; 2, to forge or work (metal) with a heavy, pivoted tilt hammer; 3, to point or thrust, as a lance: *Obs.*, to engage in a justing contest with; attack with a lance, as in a tournament:—*n.* 1, an incline; 2, an ancient military mock contest with lances or spears; a tournament; a just; 3, hence, any contest or match, as of wits: *Rare*, a violent thrust, as with a spear or lance.

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [A.S. <*tilian*, to till], 1, the act or science of preparing land for the raising of crops; cultivation; tillage; 2, that part of the land which is cultivated; land under tillage; 3, the depth to which the soil is cultivated.

tilt ham-mer *Mech.*, a heavy, pivoted, power hammer that is raised by a cam and allowed to fall by gravity: used in forging or working metal.

TILT HAMMER

A, hammer head; B, anvil; C, operating cam; D, hammer bearing.

tilt-yard (tĭlt′yärd″), *n.* [[2]*tilt* + [2]*yard*], a place suitable for, or set aside for, tilting.

Tim. *abbr.* Timothy, referring to either of two Epistles of this name in the New Testament.

ti-ma-rau (tē″mȧ-rou′), *n.* [<nat. name], a small, brown buffalo (*Bos mindorensis*) found in Mindoro, one of the Philippine Islands.

tim-bal (tĭm′băl), *n.* [<Fr. *timbale* (influenced by *cymbal*) <obs. *attabale* <Arab. *al*, the + *tabl*, drum], *Mus.*, a drum with a hollow, hemispherical body of copper or brass, and a parchment head, sounded by soft-headed drumsticks; a kettledrum; *Entom.*, the principal one of three vibrating membranes in the sound-producing organ of a male cicada, or harvest fly.

***tim-bale** (tăṅ″băl′), *n.* [Fr. = kettledrum], 1, a seasoned preparation of finely chopped or grated meat, fish, or cheese, cooked in a drum-shaped mold; 2, a pastry shell, or mold, filled with a similar preparation.

tim-ber (tĭm′bẽr), *n.* [A.S. = a building material <Aryan source], 1, wood suitable in size and quality for use in carpentry, shipbuilding, etc., whether in the tree, or cut and sawed into planks or other forms ready for use in building; 2, growing trees from which such wood may be cut; also, wooded land; woodlands; forest; 3, a single piece of wood either suitable for building, or already in use; 4, figuratively, material of any kind; as, presidential *timber*: *Naut.*, any of the chief members in the framing of a ship; especially, one of the curved ribs; *Fox Hunting*, a fence, hurdle, or any wooden obstruction that must be jumped:—*v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

tim-bered (tĭm′bẽrd), *p.adj.* 1, built of timber or timbers, or with the framework showing on the exterior; 2, covered with trees, or growing timber; wooded; as, *timbered* areas.

tim-ber hitch a knot or hitch used to fasten a rope end to a spar (see *knot*, illus.).

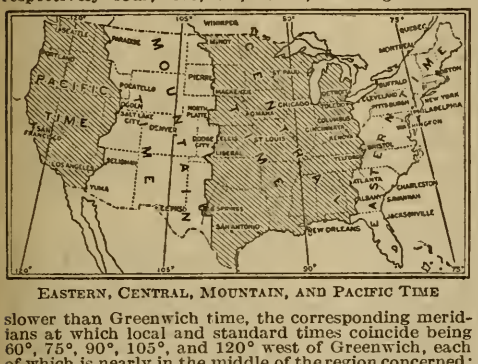
tim-ber-land (tĭm′bẽr-lănd″), *n.* [*timber* + *land*], land covered with trees suitable for use in carpentry and building; forested land, especially when the timber is marketable.

tim-bre (tĭm′bẽr; tăṅbr′), *n.* [Fr. = a small bell; tone <Lat. <Gk. *tumpanon*, timbrel, kettledrum], *Mus.*, the quality or tone identity of a musical sound as determined by the number and character of its overtones; as, the *timbre* of the voice or of a violin: also called *tone color* and *quality*.

tim-brel (tĭm′brĕl), *n.* [dim. of obs. *timbre*, timbrel: see **timbre**], *Mus.*, 1, a small drum used by the ancient Hebrews (Ex. 15:20); 2, a tambourine.

time (tīm), *n.* [<A.S. *tīma*, time, space of time; opportunity <O.Teut. source], 1, measured or measurable duration; present life as contrasted with immortality; finite duration as distinguished from infinite duration; 2, a definite portion of duration, whether past, present, or future; the period, or amount, of duration, required or consumed in performing an action; as, the winner's *time* was 3.01; also, a period; season; as, summer*time*; 3, a more or less definite portion of duration characterized by particular events or circumstances; an era; epoch; age; as, in the *time* of Julius Cæsar: often *pl.*; as, in ancient *times*; 4, a definite period for some specific purpose, event, or the like; an allotted period, as the duration of human life; 5, a definite, fixed, or inevitable point or moment for the occurrence of some event; date; occasion, as the hour of death, hour of travail, etc.; as, I fear his *time* has come; also, a definite or precise moment, especially as stated in hours and minutes of the day; as, the *time* was set as twelve o'clock noon; 6, a portion of duration characterized by some special qualities or experiences of its own; as, to have a good *time*; prevailing state of circumstances: often *pl.*; as, hard *times*; 7, a portion of duration suitable, available, or sufficient, for some special purpose or event; leisure; as, *time* for golf; *time* for reading; 8, a system of reckoning or measuring duration; as, solar *time*; mean *time*; also, a system of specifying an exact moment; as, standard *time*; mountain *time* (see phrases and illus. below); 9, a case of recurrence or repetition; renewal of an action, or addition of a number to itself: often *pl.*; as, ten is five *times* two; I see her three *times* a week; 10, indefinite duration; lapse of time; as, such building will not stand the test of *time*; 11, the period of gestation: *Pros.*, a unit of duration, as a basic measure of meter; a measured interval in verse: an important element in classical verse; *Mus.*, 1, the arrangement of the rhythmic beats of a composition into equal measures included between successive bars, as indicated by the measure signature; as, two-four *time*: preferably called *meter* or *rhythm* (see App. I); 2, the metrical duration or time value of a note or rest; 3, the rate of speed at which a passage or composition is rendered: preferably called *tempo*; 4, loosely, the characteristic rhythm or tempo of a composition; as, waltz *time*; *Drama*, the period of time represented as elapsing between the beginning and end of a drama, which according to the law of the unity of time laid down by Aristotle should not exceed one day: *Obs.*, the hereafter; the future; *Colloq.*, 1, a term of imprisonment; 2, length or period of apprenticeship, as at a trade: **solar time**, time measured by the rotation of the earth with reference to the sun, either to the actual sun as seen (*apparent time*, the time measured by a sundial), or to a fictitious body, called the mean sun, which is conceived as circling the earth with perfect regularity (*mean*, or *mean solar, time*, the time measured by ordinary clocks): **astronomical time**, solar time with the day beginning at noon, 12 hours later than the civil day of the same date:

obsolete since January 1, 1925, since when, by international agreement, the astronomer's day has begun at midnight, like the civil day: **sidereal time**, time measured by the rotation of the earth about its axis, the sidereal time of day being equal to the hour angle of a fixed star, or the vernal equinox, and the sidereal day being 3 minutes 55.91 seconds of mean solar time shorter than the mean solar day: **local time**, the time, especially the mean or sidereal time, for any particular place: often distinguished from the time at some other place considered as standard: **Greenwich time**, the (mean) time of the meridian of Greenwich in England, used as a standard of reference in most countries throughout the world: **civil time**, the accepted time of any given region, used for regulating the everyday business of life and for legal purposes, and having the beginning of the day at midnight: **standard time**, the time established by law or custom for general observance over a country or a given section of a country, each of the five standard times in the United States and Canada being an exact number of hours slower than Greenwich time: **Atlantic** (also called *Intercolonial*), **Eastern**, **Central**, **Mountain**, and **Pacific time**, the standard times in use in Canada and the United States, respectively four, five, six, seven, and eight hours



EASTERN, CENTRAL, MOUNTAIN, AND PACIFIC TIME

slower than Greenwich time, the corresponding meridians at which local and standard times coincide being 60°, 75°, 90°, 105°, and 120° west of Greenwich, each of which is nearly in the middle of the region concerned: **daylight-saving time**, a temporary standard of time, often called *fast time*, adopted in many localities during the summer months, and obtained by setting timepieces ahead, generally by an even hour, of the civil time, distinguished by being called *slow time*, prevailing during the rest of the year: **high time**, the limit of time in which a thing should be, or should have been, done: **hard times**, *Com.*, a period of financial depression: **at times**, occasionally; now and then: **in the nick of time**, just in time; at the right instant: **time immemorial**, **1**, *Eng. Law*, a period or time before legal history, fixed at 1189; 2, hence, ancient time: **time unit**, one second; 1/86,400 of a mean solar day: —*interj. Sports*, a command to suspend play temporarily or to indicate that the time of play is finished: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* timed (tīmd), *p.pr.* timing], **1**, to adapt to the occasion; as, I will *time* my visit to suit your convenience; begin or do at a particular season; **2**, to regulate or measure; as, to *time* the speed of a machine: *Mus.*, to measure, as in music or harmony; *Sports*, to find out or record the speed of; as, to *time* a sprinter: —*v.i.* to keep or beat time; move in time.—*adj. Rare* or *Sc.*, **time'ous** (tīm'ŭs).

time ball a ball arranged to drop from the top of a staff at a given time, usually noon.

time bar-gain *Com.*, an agreement between buyer and seller on the terms of a sale to be completed at a fixed future date.

time bill *Com.*, a bill of exchange or note payable on a specified future date or a specified length of time after it has been presented for payment.

time clock **1**, a clock, usually at the entrance of a factory, office, etc., having a mechanism for recording the time at which employees arrive and depart; **2**, (also called *time detector*), a clock on which a watchman records his rounds.

time de-tec-tor a clock to indicate just when a watchman has visited certain given places in his regular beat.

time draft *Com.*, a draft payable at some future time specified in the draft itself.

time fuse a fuse arranged so as to ignite an explosive, as in a blasting charge or a projectile, after a definite interval of time.

time-hon-ored (tīm'ŏn"ērd), *adj.* respected or reverenced because of age or long continuance. Also, **time'-hon"oured.**

time-keep-er (tīm'kēp"ēr), *n.* [*time*+*keep*], **1**, one who or that which keeps time; as, this watch is a poor *timekeeper*; **2**, one who keeps a record of the working time of employees; **3**, one who notes and gives the time in any sport or game.

time-less (tīm'lĕs), *adj.* [see **time**], **1**, endless; interminable; **2**, not affected by, or related to, time; **3**, inopportune; untimely; **4**, not pertaining to any specific time, era, or epoch: *Archaic*, occurring before the proper time; premature.

time-ly (tīm'lī), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], seasonable; opportune; suitable to the moment or occasion: *Obs.*, early:—*adv.* **1**, opportunely; in good season; **2**, early.—*n.* **time'li-ness.**

Syn., *adj.* seasonable, fortunate, favorable, opportune.—*Ant.*, *adj.* unseasonable, unlucky, inopportune.

time note *Com.*, a note payable at some specified future time: also called *time bill.*

time-piece (tīm'pēs"), *n.* [*time*+*piece*], any instrument that measures, indicates, or records the progress of time; especially, a clock or watch.

tim-er (tīm'ēr), *n.* [see **time**], one who times races: *Mech.*, a device for causing the spark in an internal-combustion engine to occur at the proper time.

time-serv-er (tīm'sûr"vēr), *n.* [*time*+*serve*], one who, to serve his own ends, basely fits his actions to suit the demands of a special occasion; a temporizer.—*n.* and *adj.* **time'serv"ing.**

time-ta-ble (tīm'-tā"bl), *n.* a systematically arranged list of the dates and hours at which certain events are to take place; especially, a list of trains with their times of arrival and departure from various stations; a schedule of times.

time-work (tīm'wûrk"), *n.* [*time*+*work*], work paid for by the hour or day: opposite of *piecework*, or work paid for by the piece or job.

tim-id (tĭm'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *timidus* < *timēre*, to fear], shy; wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.—*adv.* **tim'id-ly.**—*n.* **tim'id-ness.**—*n.* **ti-mid'i-ty.**

Syn. shrinking, diffident, fearful. (See afraid.)

ti-moc-ra-cy (tī-mŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [< Gk. *timē*, honor; valuation +*-kratia* (< *kratos*, power)], *Pol. Sci.*, **1**, according to Plato, a state in which love of honor is the main motive of the citizens; **2**, according to Aristotle, a state in which political and civil honors are divided among citizens, according to their property.—*adj.* **ti"mo-crat'ic.**

tim-or-ous (tĭm'ēr-ŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *timorosus*, fearful < Lat. *timor*, fear], **1**, fearful of danger; lacking in courage; timid; **2**, indicating, or due to, fear or alarm; characterized by fear; as, a *timorous* look.—*adv.* **tim'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tim'or-ous-ness.**

Syn. fearful, shrinking, timid. (See afraid.)

tim-o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n.* [< *Timothy* Hanson, who is known to have introduced the grass about 1720 into the Carolinas], *Bot.*, a tall, valuable, perennial grass (*Phleum pratense*) with long, closely packed spikes of flowers: used for hay.

Tim-o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *Timotheos*], *Bib.*, **1**, a companion and follower of St. Paul; the person to whom Paul wrote two pastoral epistles, known as First and Second Timothy; **2**, either one of these two Epistles.

tim-pa-no (tĭm'pā-nō), *n.* [*pl.* -ni (-nē)], [It. < Lat. < Gk. *tumpanon*, timbrel, kettledrum], *Mus.*, a kettledrum (which see for illus.); an orchestral instrument consisting of a hemispherical bowl of brass or copper, over which a sheet of parchment is stretched: played with sticks having heads of felt or wood covered with leather (for range see *music*).

tin (tĭn), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1**, a malleable, silvery white, metallic element [symbol Sn, < Lat. *stannum*], found in nature chiefly in combination in cassiterite, or tinstone: used as constituent of various alloys, as pewter, bronze, etc., and, owing to immunity from attack by moisture, as a protective covering on sheet iron, its salts being used as mordants and in weighting silks; **2**, thin sheet iron or steel coated with this metal; tin plate; **3**, an article made of tin plate; **4**, *Br.*, a container for preserving foodstuffs: *Slang*, money, especially coin:—*adj.* made of, or covered with, tin or tin plate:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tinned (tĭnd), *p.pr.* tinning], **1**, to cover with tin or with tin plate; **2**, *Br.*, to preserve in tins, as food.

tin-a-mou (tĭn'ă-mōō), *n.* [Fr. < South Amer. Ind. *tinamu*, tinamou], *Ornith.*, any of a family (*Tinamidæ*) of slender-billed, short-tailed birds of doubtful classification, externally similar to the partridge, but having some skeletal and internal characteristics which place them with the ratite birds, the ostriches, cassowaries, etc.: chiefly found in South America.

tin-cal (tĭng'kăl; tĭng'kôl), *n.* [<Malay *tingkal*, tincal], *Com.*, unrefined native borax.

tinct (tĭngkt), *n.* [see **tinge**], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, 1, hue; color; tint; also, dye; coloring matter; 2, trace; tinge; *Obs.*, *Alchemy*, a transmuting elixir.

tinc-to-ri-al (tĭngk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *tinctorius* <*tinctor*, a dyer <*tingere* (*tinctus*), to dye], of or pertaining to color or dyeing.

tinc-ture (tĭngk'tûr), *n.* [<Lat. *tinctura*, dyeing, tingeing <*tingere* (*tinctus*), to dye], 1, the color with which anything is imbued or impregnated; a tinge of color; tint; 2, the more volatile parts of a substance, capable of being extracted by a solvent; especially, an alcoholic solution of a drug: *Pharm.*, an alcoholic solution of some medicinal principle; especially, an alcoholic solution of a nonvolatile substance: distinguished from *spirit*; *Her.*, any metal, color, or fur used in heraldic bearings (see *heraldry*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tûrd), *p.pr.* -turing], 1, to color slightly; tinge; tint; 2, to imbue; permeate, as with a foreign or peculiar flavor, odor, or characteristic; season; 3, figuratively, to affect slightly; hence, *Rare*, to taint; corrupt.

tin-der (tĭn'dĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *tynder*, *tyndre*, tinder <O.Teut. source], any dry, inflammable material, especially that used in kindling a fire from a spark in a tinder box, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

tin-der box a metal box designed to hold the tinder and, usually, the flint and steel formerly used in kindling a fire: *Colloq.*, anything very easily set on fire, as an old frame house; a fire trap.

TINDER BOX

a, flint; *b*, steel; *c*, tinder; *d*, tinder box; *e*, lid; *f*, candlestick and candle; *g*, extinguisher.

tine (tīn), *n.* [<A.S. *tind*, sharp point, tine], a tooth or spike; prong; as, a *tine* of a fork.

tin-e-a (tĭn'ē-ă), *n.* [Lat. = a gnawing worm, moth], *Entom.*, any of a large genus (*Tinea*) of moths including the common clothes moths; *Pathol.*, any of various skin diseases, especially ringworm.—*adj.* and *n.* **tin'e-id.**

tin foil tin, or an alloy of tin, rolled into very thin sheets, and used as a protective wrapping for small articles and in electrical apparatus.

1ting (tĭng), *n.* [imit.], a sharp, tinkling sound, as of a small bell; a tinkle:—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to tinkle.

2*ting (tĭng), *n.* [see **2thing**], in Scandinavia, a legislative or judicial body. See **2thing**, *Pfd. S.*

tinge (tĭnj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tinged (tĭnjd), *p.pr.* tingeing or tinging], [<Lat. *tingere* (*tinctus*), to dye, color], 1, to stain; dye faintly; 2, to give a slight flavor or touch of something else to; imbue or impregnate with some foreign or strange flavor, quality, characteristic, etc.; as, remarks *tinged* with envy and malice:—*n.* 1, a slight degree of color; as, a *tinge* of rose; a tint; 2, a touch; trace; flavor; smack.

Syn., *n.* tint, stain, flavor, taste. (See color.)

tin-gle (tĭng'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [prob. a var. of *tinkle*, q.v.], to feel, have, or cause a stinging or prickling pain or sensation; as, his fingers *tingled* with the cold:—*n.* 1, a stinging, prickling sensation or pain, as from cold, a sharp slap, nervous excitement, etc.; also, 2, a state of nervous prickling or thrilling due to excitement: *Rare*, a jingling or tinkling sound, as of coins.—*n.* **tin'gler.**

tink (tĭngk), *n.* [imit.], a light, sharp tinkling sound; a tinkle:—*v.i.* to tinkle.

tink-er (tĭngk'ĕr), *n.* [prob. <*tink*: because of the sound made in mending pots and pans], 1, the act of mending or patching in a rough, bungling, or amateurish way; 2, a mender of metal pots, kettles, etc., especially a wandering one; 3, one skilled in various kinds of odd mechanical jobs; a Jack-of-all-trades; 4, an unskilful mender; botcher; patcher; bungler: *Zoöl.*, 1, the chub mackerel, a widely distributed, valuable food fish; 2, any of various fishes, as the silversides, skate, stickleback, and others; locally so called; **not a tinker's damn**, not at all: in allusion to the reputed profanity of tinkers: fancifully explained as referring to a tinker's *dam*, or temporary partition of clay or the like, to hold solder against a joint while cooling, usable but once and hence of little value:—*v.t.* 1, to mend or solder in a rough, bungling, awkward, or meddlesome way; 2, to patch, as metal ware:—*v.i.* 1, to mend metal ware; 2, to work at anything, especially in the way of mending, in a bungling or careless manner; 3, to work at small mechanical odd jobs, as a Jack-of-all-trades.

tin-kle (tĭng'kl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], [see **tink**], to make slight, quick, sharp, clinking sounds:—*v.t.* to cause to give out a slight, metallic sound:—*n.* a small, quick, sharp, clinking sound; as, the *tinkle* of a cowbell.

tin-man (tĭn'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*tin*+*man*], 1, a tinner; 2, a dealer in tinware.

tinned (tĭnd), *p. adj.* [see **tin**], 1, covered with tin or tin plate; as, a *tinned* roof; 2, *Br.*, packed or put up in tins; canned; as, *tinned* vegetables.

tin-ner (tĭn'ĕr), *n.* 1, a worker in or on tin or tin plate; 2, a maker of, or dealer in, tinware; a tinsmith; tinman: *Obs.* or *Diol.*, a worker in a tin mine.

tin-ni-tus (tĭ-nī'tŭs), *n.* [<Lat. *tinnire* (*-itus*), to ring, tinkle], *Pathol.*, a ringing or singing sound in the ears.

tin-ny (tĭn'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [see **tin**], 1, pertaining to, or containing, tin; 2, having a flat taste, as of tin; 3, sounding like tin; light and hollow; as, the piano has a *tinny* sound.

tin plate thin sheet iron or steel, coated with tin to prevent or retard rusting.

tin-sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [<O.F. *estincelle*<L.L. corr. of Lat. *scintilla*, spark], 1, a gauzelike cloth covered or woven with gold and silver threads; 2, thin, glittering, metallic material in strips or sheets, used for inexpensive but showy decoration, as on a Christmas tree; 3, something showy but of little value; hence, 4, figuratively, superficial brilliance; exterior show; pretense:—*adj.* 1, made of, or resembling, tinsel; hence, 2, showy to excess; gaudy; superficial or cheap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -seled or -selled (-sĕld), *p.pr.* -seling or -selling], 1, to decorate with tinsel, as a Christmas tree; hence, 2, to deck out with cheap imitation gold or silver ornaments; make outwardly gaudy.

tin-smith (tĭn'smĭth″), *n.* [*tin*+*smith*], 1, a tinner; 2, one who makes or deals in tinware.

tin-stone (tĭn'stōn″), *n.* [*tin*+*stone*], cassiterite, or tin dioxide, a brown or black lustrous mineral, the chief ore of tin.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* [<obs. *tinct* (influenced by It. *tinta*, tint) <Lat. *tingere* (*tinctus*), to dye], 1, any delicate variant of a color made by modifying it with white: distinguished from *shade*; 2, a slight coloring; pale tinge; 3, in general, any soft color or hue; 4, in engraving, an effect of uniform shading produced by hatching, or the close spacing of fine, parallel lines on the plate:—*v.t.* 1, to give coloring to; tinge; as, to *tint* a faded garment a pale pink; 2, in engraving, to give a uniform shading to, as by hatching.—*n.* **tint'er** (tĭn'tĕr).

Syn., *n.* tinge, hue. (See color.)

tin-tin-nab-u-la-tion (tĭn″tĭ-năb″ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *tintinnabulum*, bell], a tinkling, as of bells.—*adj.* **tin'tin-nab'u-lous.**

tin-type (tĭn'tīp″), *n.* [*tin*+*type*], a photographic positive taken on a thin, japanned iron plate: also called *ferrotype*.

tin-ware (tĭn'wār″), *n.* [*tin*+*ware*], collectively, household articles made of tin or tin plate, as pans, kettles, plates, etc.

ti-ny (tī'nĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -nier, *superl.* -niest], [<obs. *tine*, very small; a little bit], very small; diminutive; as, a *tiny* baby: often used with *little* as a means of intensification; as, she's just a *tiny* little thing.

-tion *n. suffix*, [<Lat. *-io* (*-onis*), added to the *t* of the p.p. stem to denote a state or condition], indicating: 1, act of; as, *invention*; 2, state of being; as, *dejection*; 3, result or product of an act; as, *plantation*. Also, **-sion**, corresponding to Latin stems ending in *s*; as, *tension*, *scansion*.

-tious *adj. suffix*, [<Lat. *-iosus*, added to the *t* of the p.p. stem], used to form adjectives usually corresponding to a noun ending in *-tion*; as, superstitious, superst*itious*; ambition, ambi*tious*.

1tip (tĭp), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, the point or end of anything small or tapering; as, the *tip* of a finger; 2, a small piece or part attached to the end of a thing; a nozzle; cap; ferrule:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tipped (tĭpt) or, *Rare*, tipt, *p.pr.* tipping], 1, to form or put a point on; 2, to cover the end of.—*n.* **tip'ping.**

2tip (tĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tipped (tĭpt), *p.pr.* tipping], [source uncertain: perh. var. of *tap*, q.v.], 1, to slant or tilt; raise at one end or side; as, to *tip* a chair; 2, to overturn; cause to lose balance; as, to *tip* a person into a lake; 3, to strike lightly; tap: *Colloq.*, 1, to give a private hint to; reveal secret information about a horse, etc., to; as, to *tip* one off on the race; 2, to give a small fee or present to; as, to *tip* a waiter:—*v.i.* to lean, slant, or fall over; as, the boat *tipped* dangerously: *Colloq.*, to give a fee or present, as to a servant:—*n.* 1, a light tap or blow; 2, a fee or present, as to a servant: *Colloq.*, a friendly hint; secret or advance information, as in speculation.

Syn., *n.* gratuity, gift, fee. (See 1boon.)

tip cart a cart made with a body that can be tilted for dumping.

tip-cat (tĭp'kăt"), *n.* [*tip+cat*], a game in which a player strikes with a bat the pointed end of a small piece of wood, lying on the ground, and hits it with his bat as it bounds.

tip-pet (tĭp'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. < A.S. *tæppet* < Lat. *tapete*, tapestry hangings], **1,** a neck scarf or small shoulder cape made of fur or other warm material; a muffler of wool or silk; **2,** a long, pendent part of a dress, hanging from a sleeve, cape, or collar: *Angl. Ch.*, a kind of black cape worn by ministers not university graduates.

tip-ple (tĭp'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tippled (-ld), *p.pr.* tippling], [source uncertain], to drink small amounts of alcoholic liquors habitually; indulge in liquor repeatedly but in small amounts:—*v.t.* **1,** to take (strong drink) in sips; drink, as liquor, habitually but in small amounts; **2,** to affect by constant drinking: —*n.* liquor.—*n.* **tip'pler.**

tip-staff (tĭp'stăf"), *n.* [*pl.* -staves (-stāvz"; -stăvz"); -staffs, (-stăfs")], [contr. of *tipped staff*], **1,** a staff with a metal tip, carried as a badge of office; **2,** an officer who carries such a staff; specifically, **3,** in England, a bailiff or constable; **4,** an officer whose duty it is to attend on a court in session, serve processes, care for jurors, etc.; a crier.

tip-ster (tĭp'stẽr), *n.* [see **2tip**], *Colloq.*, one who gives or sells private information on betting, as on a horse race or on speculating.

tip-sy (tĭp'sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -sier, *superl.* -siest], [perh. < *tip:* cf. *tipple*], somewhat intoxicated; weak or foolish from the effects of liquor; noisily merry. —*adv.* **tip'si-ly.**—*n.* **tip'si-ness.**

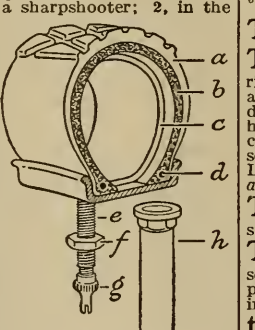
tip-toe (tĭp'tō"), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-tōz")], [*tip+toe*], the end or point of a toe; also, the ends of the toes, collectively:—*adj.* **1,** being on the ends of the toes; hence, **2,** stretched to full height; lifted up; exalted; **3,** stepping softly and stealthily; hence, cautious; **4,** alert; roused; expectant:—*adv.* **1,** on the ends of the toes; hence, **2,** softly; cautiously; **3,** eagerly; expectantly; on the alert:—*v.i.* **1,** to walk or stand on the ends of the toes; **2,** to step softly or cautiously; sneak about; be eager or on the alert.

tip-top (tĭp'tŏp'), *n.* [*tip+top*, or a reduplication of *top* with weakened vowel in first syllable], the highest point or degree; the best of anything:—*adj.* (tĭp'tŏp"), *Colloq.*, fine; without equal:—*adv.* (tĭp'tŏp"), *Colloq.*, to the highest degree; as, to feel *tiptop.*

ti-rade (tĭ-rād"; tĭ'rād), *n.* [Fr. = a pull; shot; long speech < It. *tirata*, a volley < *tirare*, to draw], a long, violent speech or declamatory utterance, especially of blame or abuse; a harangue.

***ti-ra-illeur** (tē"rä"yûr'), *n.* [Fr. < *tirailler*, to shoot independently < *tirer*, to draw shoot: see **4tire**], *Mil.*, **1,** a sharpshooter; **2,** in the French army, one of an organized body of light troops for skirmishing duty; an infantry skirmisher.

1tire (tīr), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *attire*, q.v.], a strengthening or protecting band or hoop of iron or rubber, on the rim of a vehicle wheel; also, a flexible tube, as of inflated rubber, fitted into a rim, as on the wheel of a bicycle or automobile, to reduce vibration or shock; also, in Great Britain, *tyre:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tired (tīrd), *p.pr.* tiring], to furnish (a wheel) with a rim of iron or of rubber.—*adj.* **tired** (tīrd).—*adj.* **tire'less.**



SECTION OF PNEUMATIC AUTOMOBILE TIRE

a, rubber shoe, with raised tread; *b*, fabric; *c*, inner tube; *d*, retaining wire; *e*, valve stem; *f*, valve stem nut; *g*, valve cap; *h*, dust cap.

2tire (tīr), *n.* [abbr. of *attire*, q.v.], *Archaic*, dress; also, a headdress:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tired (tīrd), *p.pr.* tiring], *Archaic*, to attire.

3tire (tīr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tired (tīrd), *p.pr.* tiring], [< A.S. *tiorian, teorian*, to fail, be tired, tire], to exhaust or wear out the strength, interest, or patience of; satiate to the point of exhaustion or aversion; fatigue:—*v.i.* to become physically weary or exhausted; become jaded or fagged, as from boredom or tediousness.

Syn. exhaust, jade, fag.—*Ant.* refresh, revive.

4tire (tīr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tired (tīrd), *p.pr.* tiring], [< Fr. *tirer*, to draw, perh. < O.Teut. source], *Obs.*, **1,** to seize, rend, or tear; **2,** to be intent (upon); gloat (over):—*v.i. Obs.*, **1,** to pillage, plunder, or seize by violence; **2,** to be intent; gloat.

tired (tīrd), *p.adj.* [see **3tire**], weary; exhausted; fatigued.—*adv.* **tired'ly.**—*n.* **tired'ness.**

tire-less (tīr'lĕs), *adj.* unwearying; not to be wearied; untiring; as, *tireless* efforts.—*adv.* **tire'less-ly.**—*n.* **tire'less-ness.**

Ti-re-si-as (tī-rē'shĭ-ăs; -sĭ-ăs), *n.* [Lat. < Gk.] *Gk. Myth.*, a soothsayer of Thebes, made blind by Pallas Athena, who, later, unable to restore his sight, gave him the power of foretelling events and of understanding the language of birds.

tire-some (tīr'sŭm), *adj.* [see **3tire**], **1,** wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; as, a *tiresome* journey; **2,** irritating; annoying; as, *tiresome* talk.—*adv.* **tire'some-ly.**—*n.* **tire'some-ness.**

Syn. tedious, fatiguing, irksome, troublesome.

tire-wom-an (tīr'wo͝om"ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm"ĕn)], [*tire+woman*], *Archaic*, a lady's maid; also, a dressmaker.

tir-ing-room (tīr'ĭng-ro͝om"), *n.* [< *tire*], *Archaic*, a dressing room, especially in a theater: also called *tiring-house.*

tirl (tûrl; tẽrl), *v.i.* [< M.E. *trille*, to twirl, prob. < Scand.], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, **1,** to make a rattling noise on a door knocker called a *tirling pin;* hence, **3,** to make a rattling sound; clatter:—*v.t. Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, **1,** to twist or cause to twist, whirl, or quiver; **2,** to unroof; strip of any covering; hence, **3,** to lay bare; expose:—*n. Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, **1,** a twirl; twist; **2,** a rap or tap.

'tis (tĭz), a contraction of *it is;* as, *'tis* she who called: formerly common, but now chiefly poetic.

tis-sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [< O.F. *tissu*, p.p. of *tistre* < Lat. *texere*, to weave], **1,** a woven fabric or cloth; especially, thin, transparent silk used for veiling; **2,** any thin or delicate texture or fabric; **3,** figuratively, a closely woven network; a chain; as, a *tissue* of deceits; **4,** tissue paper: *Biol.*, a group of similar cells of an animal or plant body, forming a continuous mass or layer; as, muscular or nervous *tissue.*—*adj.* **tis'sued.**

tis-sue pa-per a very soft, thin, gauzelike paper used for wrapping delicate articles, protecting engravings in books, etc.

1tit (tĭt), *n.* [imit. or < O.N. *tittr*, a tit, bird], any of various small birds, especially the titmouse: *Archaic*, **1,** any small, poor, or broken-down animal, as a horse; **2,** any very small person; a young woman, child: usually in a derogatory sense; *Obs.* or *Rare*, bit; morsel.

2tit (tĭt), *n.* [prob. var. of earlier *2tip* in *tip for tap*, or perh. imit.], a blow; tap: used only in the expression, *tit* for tat, a fair return; blow for blow.

3tit (tĭt), *n.* [< A.S. *tit, titt*, a teat], *Dial.*, a teat or teatlike protuberance; nipple.

Tit. *abbr.* Titus, one of the books of the New Testament:—tit., title.

Ti-tan (tī'tăn), *n.* [Lat. < Gk.], **1,** *Gk. Myth.*, one of the fabled giants, including Oceanus, Hyperion, Cronus, Tethys, Rhea, and Themis, who fought against the Olympian gods, were overthrown and thrust down into Tartarus, thus ending the Titan dynasty; hence, **2,** a man of enormous strength; **3,** the personification of the sun: so called because the sun god, Helios, son of the Titan Hyperion, was called *Titan* by the Latin poets: *Astron.*, the largest satellite of Saturn.—*adj.* **Ti'tan-esque'** (-ĕsk').—*n.fem.* **Ti'tan-ess.**

Ti-ta-ni-a (tī-tā'nĭ-ă; -tă'nĭ-ă), *n.* the wife of Oberon, king of fairyland in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Ti-tan-ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the Titans; huge; of enormous strength: sometimes, *titanic:* **titanic,** *Chem.* and *Mineral.*, of or pertaining to the metallic element titanium, especially in its higher valence.

ti-ta-ni-um (tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *Titanes*, the Titans, or sons of earth: named on the analogy of *uranium*], *Chem.*, a metallic element [symbol **Ti**], found in small amounts in many minerals and ores: used in metallurgy as a deoxidizer.

ti-tan-ous (tī'tăn-ŭs), *adj. Chem.*, containing titanium in its lower valence.

tit-bit (tĭt'bĭt"), *n.* [< obs. *tid*, nice, tender (influenced by *2tit*) + *2bit*], a choice morsel or a tender piece: used especially of delicacies to eat, but also of interesting bits of gossip. Also, **tid'bit".**

tite (tīt), *adv.* [< Scand.: cf. O.N. *títt*, frequently, often], *Obs.* or *Colloq.*, nimbly; quickly; soon; as, he ran as *tite* as he could go. Also, erroneously, **tight.**

ti-ter (tē'tẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *titre*, title; fineness of alloyed gold or silver], *Chem.*, a standard strength or degree of concentration of a solution, as determined by titration. Also, **ti'tre** (tē'tr).

tith-a-ble (tĭth′ə-bl), *adj.* [see **tithe**], liable to the payment of a tenth part, as of one's income or property to a church or charity.

tithe (tīth), *n.* [<A.S. *tēogotha, tēotha,* tenth], **1,** a tenth part; especially, the tenth part of one's possessions or income given to the support of the church or to charity; **2,** a small part; **3,** a petty tax:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tithed (tīthd), *p.pr.* tithing], **1,** to grant or pay a tenth of; **2,** to impose tithes upon.—*n.* **tith′er** (*tith′ĕr*).

tith-ing (tīth′ĭng), *n.* the levying or taking of a tenth of one's income or possessions; also, a tenth part; a tithe: *Old Eng. Law,* a civil administrative division, consisting originally of ten families.

Ti-tho-nus (tī-thō′nŭs), *n.* [Lat.<Gk.], *Gk. Myth.,* son of Laomedon, king of Troy, and the beloved of Eos (Aurora), who secured immortality but not immortal youth for him: later changed by her into a grasshopper.

tit-il-late (tĭt′ĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [<Lat. *titillare* (*-atus*), to tickle], to tickle; hence, to rouse pleased excitement in; enliven:—*v.i.* to tickle.—*n.* **tit′il-la′tion.**

tit-i-vate (tĭt′ĭ-vāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -vated, *p.pr.* -vating], [<earlier *tid(d)ivate,* perh. <*tidy*+(*cul*)*tivate*],*Colloq.*,to dress smartly:—*v.i.Colloq.*, to dress oneself up. Also, **tit′ti-vate.**—*n.* **tit′i-va′tion.**

tit-lark (tĭt′lärk″), *n.* [*tit*+*lark*], *Ornith.*, any of several small, larklike song birds (family *Motacillidæ*); a pipit.

ti-tle (tī′tl), *n.* [O.F.<Lat. *titulus,* title], **1,** the inscription or name of a book, document, piece of music, or the like; also, a title-page; **2,** an appellation of an individual or family indicating dignity, rank, or distinction; **3,** an appellation intended to be descriptive; an epithet; **4,** a claim or right, alleged or recognized; as, a *title* to respect; **5,** degree of fineness, as of gold expressed in carats: *Law,* **1,** the legal right to property, especially real estate; as, a *title* to land; **2,** the paper setting forth such a right; **3,** the means by which one has obtained a right to property: *Obs.*, a phrase or inscription affixed to anything to characterize it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* titled (-tld), *p.pr.* titling], **1,** to entitle, or furnish with a name; **2,** to entitle to be called.

Syn., n. appellation, caption, heading. (See name.)

ti-tled (tī′tld), *p.adj.* **1,** having an honorary term attached to one's name; especially, **2,** belonging to the nobility; of noble rank.

ti-tle deed *Law,* a document giving evidence of the right of ownership to property.

ti-tle–page (tī′tl-pāj″), *n.* that page at the beginning of a book, giving its name, author, publisher, and date.

ti-tle rôle in a play, the part or character for which it is named.

tit-mouse (tĭt′mous″), *n.* [*pl.* -mice (-mīs″)], [corr. of M.E. *titmose, tytmus*<*tit*+*mose* (<A.S. *māse,* a small bird, titmouse)], *Ornith.*, any of a large family (*Paridæ*) of small song birds, including, in North America, the chickadee (for colored illus. see *bird*), the tufted titmouse, etc., and in Europe, the blue titmouse, the marsh titmouse, and others.

ti-trate (tī′trāt; tĭt′rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -trated, *p.pr.* -trating], [<Fr. *titre,* title; standard], *Chem.*, to test or analyze by treating with a solution of standard or known strength.

ti-tra-tion (tī-trā′shŭn; tĭ-), *n. Chem.*, the operation of analyzing an unknown solution by means of adding a solution of known strength until a given reaction occurs; volumetric analysis.

tit-tat-too (tĭt″tăt″tōō′), *n.* [see **ticktacktoo**], **1,** the use of a ticktack; **2,** a certain game for two players, on a cross-shaped diagram. Also, **tit″-tat″toe′.** See **tick″tack″too′**, *Pfd. S.*

tit-ter (tĭt′ĕr), *v.i.* [prob. imit.], to laugh or giggle, in a silly, restrained, or hysterical fashion:—*n.* a foolish, hysterical giggle; a snicker.

tit-tle (tĭt′l), *n.* [<M.E. *titel,* stroke over word or letter<Lat. *titulus,* title], **1,** a very small part or particle; an iota or jot; **2,** a diacritical mark over a letter to distinguish it in form or pronunciation, as the tilde [~] used over the *n* in some Spanish words.

tit-tle–tat-tle (tĭt′l-tăt″l), *n.* [reduplication of *tattle,* q.v.], trifling talk; chatter; gossip: *Rare,* a gossiping person:—*v.i.* to gossip; babble.

tit-tup (tĭt′ŭp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tittuped or tittupped (-ŭpt), *p.pr.* tittuping or tittupping], [imit.], *Dial.*, to frisk; caper; act in a jerky, spirited fashion: used of playful, lively animals.—*n. Dial.*, a spring or caper; any lively motion.—*adj.* **tit′tup-y.**

tit-u-lar (tĭt′ū-lär), *adj.* [see **title**], **1,** pertaining to, having, or resulting from, a title; **2,** existing in name or title only:—*n.* one who holds the title of an office, but does not possess or exercise the authority or duties belonging to it.—*adv.* **tit′u-lar-ly.**

tit-u-la-ry (tĭt′ū-lā-rĭ), *adj.* **1,** of or pertaining to a title; **2,** existing in name or title only; titular:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who holds the title but not the authority of an office.

Ti-tus (tī′tŭs), *n.* [Lat.], **1,** a short book of the New Testament, consisting of the epistle, or letter, written by Paul to Titus; **2,** the Roman emperor who besieged Jerusalem in A. D. 70.

Tl *Chem.*, the symbol [Tl] for the element thallium:—**Tm,** the symbol [Tm] for the element thulium:—**T. M.,** **1,** trade-mark; **2,** true mean (value).

tme-sis (tmē′sĭs; mē′sĭs), *n.* [<Gk. *tmēsis,* a cutting], *Gram.*, the separating of a compound word into its elements by another word or words, as *to us ward* for *toward us.*

T. N. T. *abbr.* trinitrotoluene, or trinitrotoluol: a high explosive.

to (tōō; when unemphatic, tŏŏ), *prep.* [<A.S. *tō,* to; too], expressing: **1,** direction toward; as, the earth turns from west *to* east; **2,** approach and arrival; as, to go *to* town; **3,** progress, development, continuance, or duration as far as a stated limit or terminus; as, rotten *to* the core; wet *to* the skin; from four *to* six o'clock; **4,** correlation; agreement; as, to set words *to* music; seasoned *to* taste; play up *to* his lead; **5,** comparison; ratio; as, true *to* life; drawn *to* scale; I have two dollars *to* your one: often used after such words as *superior, inferior, preferable,* etc.; **6,** belonging or appurtenance; as, there is no point *to* that; **7,** relationship, especially personal relationship; as, a mother *to* the boy; kind *to* animals; it seems *to* me; **8,** result; consequence: as, he learned, *to* his cost, that bees sting; **9,** opposition; antithesis; as, face *to* face; they fought man *to* man; **10,** the condition of serving as substitute or equivalent; as, we have Abraham *to* our father; take her *to* wife; **11,** introducing a person or thing indirectly affected by the action of an intransitive verb; as, apply *to* the cashier; **12,** introducing an indirect object, generally in some relation to a transitive verb and a direct object; as, give it *to* me: apply heat *to* the mixture; **13,** introducing an infinitive in a noun construction: as, *to* err is human; I want *to* go; or expressing purpose; as, we eat *to* live; or defining or limiting the application of an adjective; as, fit *to* eat; I am sorry *to* say; or as the equivalent of a finite verb after a verb of knowing, thinking, or the like; as, we believe him *to* be reliable; **14,** used as a substitute for an infinitive; as, wait if you want *to: Obs.*, than:—*adv.* **1,** into the usual or desired condition or position; as, the wind blows the door *to;* he fell *to* and worked; **2,** in a certain direction; as, they stood wrong end *to.*

T. O. *abbr.* **1,** turn over (also, **t. o.**); **2,** telegraph office (also, **t. o.**); **3,** Transport Officer.

toad (tōd), *n* [<M.E. *tode*<A.S. *tādige,* toad], **1,** any of various tailless, hopping, insect-eating amphibians (especially family *Bufonidæ*), resembling the frog, but with a warty skin, breeding in water, but living for the most part on land; **2,** a disgusting person: often one despised for currying favor by flattery.

toad-eat-er (tōd″ēt″ĕr), *n.* [*toad*+*eat*], **1,** formerly, one who ate toads for a mountebank, to give him opportunity to show his pretended skill in combating poisons; **2,** a person who fawns and flatters; a sycophant; toady.

toad-fish (tōd″fĭsh″), *n.* [*toad*+*fish*], any of various salt-water fishes (family *Batrachoididæ*) with a large head and a toadlike mouth.

toad-flax (tōd″flăks″), *n.* [*toad*+*flax*], a perennial weed (*Linaria linaria*) akin to the cultivated snapdragon, with yellow flowers spotted with orange: commonly called *butter and eggs.*

toad-stone (tōd′stōn″), *n.* [*toad*+*stone*], a semiprecious stone, or similar object, formerly often worn as a charm, and popularly supposed to be formed in the head of a toad.

toad-stool (tōd′stōōl″), *n.* [*toad*+*stool*], **1,** any of various umbrella-shaped fungi which grow on decaying organic matter; **2,** popularly, any poisonous or nonedible, umbrella-shaped mushroom.

toad-y (tōd′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* toadies (-ĭz)], [dim. of *toad*], a mean flatterer; toadeater; sycophant:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toadied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* toadying], to flatter subserviently for selfish reasons; act fawningly to:—*v.i.* to behave as a flatterer; fawn: often with *to.*—*n.* **toad′y-ism.**—*adj.* **toad′y-ish.**

toast (tōst), *n.* [<O.F. *toster,* to roast, grill<Lat. *torrēre* (*tostus*), to parch], **1,** bread sliced and browned over a fire; also, formerly, a piece so browned and put into a cup of wine or other drink; **2,** the act of drinking the health of some person or thing; as, to drink a *toast* to victory; **3,** one who is named when a health is drunk; also, an event or sentiment drunk to:—*v.t.* **1,** to brown or heat at the fire, as bread; **2,** to show honor to, in drinking; name, when a health

is proposed or drunk; as, to *toast* the king: *Colloq.*, to warm thoroughly by, or as by, the heat of the fire: —*v.i.* to become browned by the heat of the fire: *Colloq.*, to warm oneself thoroughly, as before a fire.—*n.* **toast'er.**

toast-mas-ter (tōst'mās"tĕr), *n.* [*toast*+*master*], the person who presides over the formal part of a public dinner, and who announces the toasts and introduces the speakers.

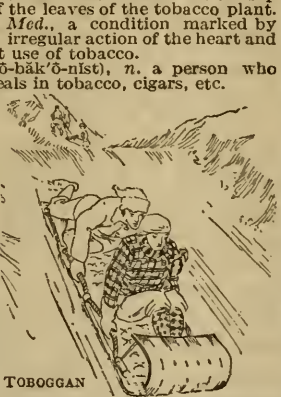
to-bac-co (tō-băk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* -cos (-ōz)], [<Sp. <Carib. *tabaco*, nat. name for roll of dried leaves smoked like a cigar], **1**, any of a genus (*Nicotiana*) of plants of the nightshade family, native to America but now widely cultivated (especially *N. tabacum*); **2**, the dried leaves of this plant prepared in various ways for smoking or chewing, or as snuff.

to-bac-co bug a small insect that sucks the sap of the leaves of the tobacco plant.

to-bac-co heart *Med.*, a condition marked by irregular action of the heart and caused by too constant use of tobacco.

to-bac-co-nist (tō-băk'ō-nĭst), *n.* a person who deals in tobacco, cigars, etc.

To-bit (tō'bĭt), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, **1**, a Jew, the story of whose pious life is related in one of the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament: **2**, the book which records his life.


TOBOGGAN

to-bog-gan (tō-bŏg'ăn), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *tobākun*, *udabagan*, sleigh, sledge], **1**, a kind of long, flat sled, without runners, curving up at the front and often carrying three or four people; **2**, a light Swiss sled with runners:—*v.i.* **1**, to slide downhill by means of such a flat-bottomed sled; **2**, to slide rapidly, as if coasting.

to-bog-gan slide a hill or inclined track, or chute, covered with ice or snow and used for coasting on a toboggan.

to-by (tō'bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-bĭz)], [<nickname of *Tobias*], a small pitcher or mug in the form of a fat old man wearing a three-cornered hat: also called *toby jug*: *U. S. Slang*, an inferior kind of cigar.

***toc-ca-ta** (tŏk-kä'tä), *n.* [It.<*toccare*, to touch], *Mus.*, a composition for the piano or organ, intended to display the skill of the performer: generally characterized by rapid staccato passages.

toc-sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [Fr.<O.F. *toquassen*<Prov'l *tocasenh*<*tocar*, to touch+*senh*, sign; bell <Lat. *signum*, sign], **1**, a bell for sounding an alarm; **2**, the sound made by it; **3**, any alarm signal.

tod (tŏd), *n.* [prob.<L.G. *todde*, bundle, small load], a clump of bushes; thick foliage: *Obs.*, a former weight for wool: about 28 pounds: *Eng. Dial.*, a fox; hence, a crafty person:—*v.i.* *Obs.*, to obtain, or produce, about 28 pounds of wool.

to-day (tōō-dā'), *adv.* [*to*+*day*], **1**, on the present day; **2**, at the present time:—*n.* **1**, the present day; **2**, this present time or age. Also, **to-day'**.

tod-dle (tŏd'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toddled (-ld), *p.pr.* toddling], [<Sc. dial. *todle*, to toddle: source uncertain], to go with short, uncertain steps, like a young child: *Slang*, to saunter; also, to depart: —*n.* a gait characterized by short, uncertain steps: *Slang*, a stroll: *Rare*, a child that toddles.—*n.* **tod'dler.**

tod-dy (tŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [<Hind. *tārī*<*tār*, palm tree], **1**, a sweet juice obtained from any of several kinds of East Indian palm trees and used as a beverage; **2**, a sweetened mixture of a spirituous liquor and hot water.

to-do (tōō-dōō'), *n.* *Colloq.*, ado; bustle; stir; fuss; as, a great *to-do* about nothing.

to-dy (tō'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [<Fr. *todier*<Lat. *todus*, name of some small bird], any of a genus (*Todus*) of tiny, green and red, tropical birds, shaped much like a kingfisher and nesting in banks.

toe (tō), *n.* [<A.S. *tā*, toe<O.Teut. source], **1**, one of the digits of the foot of a man, an animal, or a bird; **2**, the foremost extremity of the foot, or of anything worn upon it; **3**, the fore part of a horse's hoof; **4**, any of various things resembling a toe: **toe hold**, a wrestling hold in which the foot and ankle are twisted: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toed (tōd), *p.pr.* toeing], **1**, to touch, reach, or strike with the tip of the foot; as, to *toe* the mark in a race; **2**, to provide with a toe, or with a part corresponding with a toe; as, to *toe* a stocking; **3**, to drive slantingly, as a nail, or to attach the foot of (a timber) to a beam by nails driven slantwise; toenail: —*v.i.* to hold the toes in a given manner; as, to *toe* out.

toe-nail (tō'nāl'), *n.* [*toe*+*nail*], the horny scale that grows at the end of the toe: *Carp.*, a nail driven obliquely through the edge of a timber into another timber, as a nail driven obliquely down through the side of an upright timber, near the foot, to fasten it to a horizontal timber upon which it stands:—*v.t.* to fasten by toed nails.

TOENAIL

tof-fee (tŏf'ĭ), *n.* [source uncertain], a sweetmeat; molasses taffy, chiefly *Br.* Also, **tof'fy.**

tog (tŏg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* togged (tŏgd), *p.pr.* togging], [prob. ult.<*toga*], *Slang*, to dress, especially in one's finery: often with *out* or *up*; as, he was all *togged* up:—*n.pl.* *Slang*, toggery; clothes.

to-ga (tō'gä), *n.* [*pl.* togas (-gäz); togæ (-jē)], [Lat. =cloak<*tegere*, to cover], the loose outer garment of the ancient Romans; worn only by citizens.

to-gaed (tō'gād), *adj.* dressed in the toga; clothed in the classical manner; hence, stately or dignified. Also, **to'gat-ed** (-gāt-ĕd).

to-geth-er (tōō-gĕth'ĕr), *adv.* [<A.S. *tōgædere*, <*tō*, to+*gador*, together], **1**, in company or association; in the same place; **2**, the one with the other; mutually; as, the two letters were compared *together*; **3**, in combination or conjunction; as, the houses were joined *together*; **4**, without intermission; uninterruptedly; as, we talked for hours *together*; **5**, at the same time; simultaneously; as, the guns were discharged *together*.

tog-ger-y (tŏg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [see **tog**], *Slang*, clothes; articles of dress or finery.

tog-gle (tŏg'l), *n.* [perh. var. of *tangle*, q.v.], an oblong button for a cloak, usually inserted through a loop instead of a buttonhole: also called *frog*: *Naut.*, a bolt or pin with a groove around the middle, intended to be put between the strands of a rope, or through an eye in a rope or chain, for temporary fastening to a ring or loop; *Mech.*, **1**, a short rod or pin, attached in the middle, as to a chain or rope, and intended to hold fast by being buttoned through a hole or loop; **2**, a toggle joint: **toggle joint**, *Mech.*, a device made of two rigid bars, not in line, joined together end to end, forming an elbowlike joint, such that when force is applied in such direction as to straighten the pair, the outer ends of the bars are forced apart: used in certain presses, stone crushers, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toggled (-ld), *p.pr.* toggling], to fasten with, or as if with, a toggle.

TOGGLE JOINT

¹toil (toil), *v.i.* [<A.F. *toiler*, to strive, dispute<Lat. *tudiculare*, to stir, stir about<*tudicula*, a machine for bruising olives], **1**, to work or labor with fatigue or distress; **2**, to move with difficulty, or laboriously; trudge; plod; as, the party *toiled* through the desert:—*n.* work or labor that exhausts the mind or body; effort that tires or fatigues.—**n. toil'er.**

Syn., *n.* drudgery, work, exertion. (See labor.)

²toil (toil), *n.* [<O.F. *teile*, *toile*, web, cloth<Lat. *tela*, web], a trap, as a net or cord, for insnaring game; hence, usually *pl.*, snares or difficulties.

toi-let (toi'lĕt), *n.* [<Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth: see **²toil**], **1**, a dressing table; **2**, the act of dressing, arranging the hair, etc.; **3**, style of dress; also, a particular costume; **4**, in the United States, a lavatory, especially one containing a water-closet; also, the water-closet itself. Also, **toi-lette'** (toi-lĕt'; twä"lĕt').

toi-let wa-ter a fragrant liquid for the toilet, milder than a perfume.

toil-ful (toil'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **¹toil**], involving great labor or effort; laborious.—*adv.* **toil'ful-ly.**

toil-some (toil'sŭm), *adj.* **1**, laborious or tiresome; wearisome; **2**, hard-working: as, the *toilsome* oxen.—*adv.* **toil'some-ly.**—*n.* **toil'some-ness.**

To-kay (tō-kā'), *n.* [name of a town in Hungary], **1**, a kind of large, sweet, white or purple grape; **2**, a sweet wine, originally from Tokay.

to-ken (tō'kn), *n.* [<A.S. *tācen*, *tācn*, token<Aryan source], **1**, something representing something else; a sign, symbol, or indication: as, the swastika is a *token* of good luck; **2**, a memento; keepsake; symbol of affection or friendship; **3**, a proof of authenticity, authority, or the like; **4**, a distinguishing mark or trait; **5**, a piece of metal intended to be used as currency, and having a face value in excess of its actual value; hence, any piece of currency, as a bill or note,

similarly issued and current; hence, **6**, a coinlike piece of metal issued at a fixed price and good for special purposes, as the payment of trolley fares: *Printing*, **1**, a unit number of sheets of paper for presswork, usually about half a ream, or 250 sheets; **2**, a unit number of impressions in presswork, varying according to locality from 250 to 500: *Archaic*, **1**, a sign or portent, especially if supernatural; **2**, a prearranged signal or sign: **by the same token**, *Archaic* or *Colloq.*, moreover; furthermore: also written, *the more by token*.

Syn. mark, sign, guarantee, evidence. (See emblem.)

told (tōld), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *tell*.

tole (tōl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toled (tōld), *p.pr.* toling], [see ²**toll**], *Archaic* or *Dial.*, to lure; decoy. See ²**toll**, *Pfd. S.*

To-le-do (tō-lē′dō), *n.* [*pl.* -dos; -does (-dōz)], [place name], a sword or sword blade of the finest temper, made in Toledo, Spain.

tol-er-a-ble (tŏl′ẽr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **tolerate**], **1**, supportable; capable of being borne or endured; **2**, fairly good; passable; as, the work was *tolerable: Colloq.*, in fairly good health.—*adv.* **tol′er-a-bly**.—*n.* **tol′er-a-ble-ness**.

tol-er-ance (tŏl′ẽr-ȧns), *n.* [see **tolerant**], **1**, willingness to bear with others, especially those whose views differ from one's own; **2**, the act of putting up with, or permitting to go on without interference, something not wholly approved, especially a religious doctrine or practice; **3**, the allowable variation from a standard, as of weight, dimension, or the like; especially, the allowable variation in the weight and fineness of coins from the legal standards: *Forestry*, the ability of a tree to grow in shade.

tol-er-ant (tŏl′ẽr-ȧnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tolerans* (*-antis*), enduring], willing or inclined to put up with views different from one's own; permitting (practices in general, or a specified practice) to go on without interference; forbearing; as, he is *tolerant* toward all religions: *Forestry*, able to grow, even in partial shade.—*adv.* **tol′er-ant-ly**.

tol-er-ate (tŏl′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *tolerare* (*-atus*), to bear, endure], to suffer; put up with; permit to go on, or to be, without interference: *Med.*, to withstand the effects or action of, as a drug.

Syn. endure, stand, suffer. (See allow.)

tol-er-a-tion (tŏl″ẽr-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of putting up with, or permitting to go on, or to exist, without interference; the allowance of something not wholly approved, especially of religious doctrines or practices different from those of the established church, or the allowance of any religious or other views; as, religious *toleration;* **2**, the permissible amount of variation from a required standard, as of weight, dimension, or the like, as in coins.

¹toll (tōl), *n.* [< A.S. *toll, toln*, tribute, perh. < L.L. *toloneum* < Lat. *telonium* < Gk. *telōnion*, tollhouse < *telos*, toll], **1**, a tax or compensation paid for some special use, privilege, or the like, as for using a bridge, highway, or canal, or a booth in a market place, or for the right to sell, export, import, etc.; **2**, the right to collect a tax or compensation for such special uses or privileges; **3**, in English history, the right of the lord of a manor to collect a fee from his tenants instead of rents paid in kind or in services; **4**, a compensation for services rendered, as a portion of grain retained by a miller in payment for grinding: *Rare*, the charge for transportation on a railroad, boat, stage, or the like: *Telephony*, the charge made for a long-distance call: **toll board**, *Telephony*, a switchboard for connecting subscribers to toll lines: **toll line**, *Telephony*, a long-distance line:—*v.i. Rare*, to take or pay toll:—*v.t.* to exact, as a tax or compensation.

Syn., *n.* custom, impost, assessment, tax, due.

²toll (tōl), *v.t.* [prob. < M.E. *tollen, tullen*, to pull, prob. < A.S. *(for)tyllan*, to allure], **1**, to cause to sound with slow, regular strokes; as, the sexton *tolls* the bell; **2**, to announce, as by the slow, regular ringing of a bell; as, "the curfew *tolls* the knell of parting day"; **3**, to ring slowly and solemnly for or on account of; as, to *toll* a dead bishop: *Archaic* or *Dial.*, (also, *tole*), to lure; as, to *toll* a horse with oats; decoy, as wild game:—*v.i.* to emit a slow, regular, ringing sound, as a bell in calling worshipers to church or in announcing a death:—*n.* a slow ringing of a bell; a stroke or series of slow strokes on a bell.

toll-gate (tōl′gāt″), *n.* [¹*toll*+*gate*], a gate, as on a highway or bridge, at which a fee is collected from those using the thoroughfare.

toll-house (tōl′hous″), *n.* [¹*toll*+*house*], a lodge at a tollgate for the use of the tollman.

toll-man (tōl′mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* tollmen (-mĕn)], [¹*toll*+*man*], one who collects tolls.

Tol-tec (tŏl′tĕk), *n.* [Mex., prob. < *Tollan* (modern *Tula*), "the place of seeds," chief city of the Toltecs], an individual of an early, cultured Mexican race antedating the Aztecs, to whom, according to Aztec tradition, they gave their culture:—*adj.* pertaining to this race.—*adj.* **Tol′tec-an** (-ȧn).

to-lu (tō-lōō′), *n.* [< name of a place in Colombia], **1**, a fragrant resin obtained from a South American evergreen tree 60 to 80 feet high, and used in medicines and perfumery: also called *tolu balsam;* **2**, the tree itself (*Toluifera balsamum*).

tol-u-ene (tŏl′ū-ēn), *n. Chem.*, a colorless liquid hydrocarbon derivative of benzene, formerly obtained from tolu balsam, but now commercially from coal tar, and used in manufacturing dyes and explosives: also called *methyl benzene*. Also, **tol′u-ol** (-ōl; -ŏl); **tol′u-ole** (-ōl).

Tom (tŏm), *n.* a shortened form of *Thomas:* **tom**, the male of certain animals, especially the cat.

tom-a-hawk (tŏm′ȧ-hôk), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *tămăhāk*, contr. of *tămăhāken*, what is used for cutting], a hatchetlike weapon, originally having a bone or stone head: used by the North American Indians in war and in the chase:—*v.t.* to strike, or kill, with such a weapon.

to-ma-to (tō-mā′tō; -mä′tō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-tōz)], [< Sp. *tomate* < Mex. *tomatl*, tomato], **1**, a garden plant of the nightshade family; also, **2**, the red or yellow fruit of this plant, highly regarded as food.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* [< O.F. *tumbe* < L.L. *tumba* < Gk. *tumbos*, burial mound], **1**, a grave or vault for the dead; figuratively, death; **2**, a monument erected to the memory of the dead:—*v.t.* to put into a grave or vault; entomb.

tom-bac (tŏm′bȧk), *n.* [Fr. < Port. *tambaca* < Malay *tambāga*, copper], **1**, a variety of brass used in the East for gongs; **2**, a red brass used in imitation of gold in cheap jewelry.

tom-boy (tŏm′boi″), *n.* [*Tom*+*boy*], a girl with boyish ways: a hoyden: *Obs.*, a harlot.

tomb-stone (tōōm′stōn″), *n.* [*tomb*+*stone*], a monumental stone marking a grave.

tom-cat (tŏm′kăt″), *n.* [< the hero *Tom* the Cat, in "The Life and Adventures of a Cat" (1760)], a male cat.

tom-cod (tŏm′kŏd″), *n.* [prob. *Tom*+²*cod*], any of several small, edible, salt-water fishes (genus *Microgadus*) of the cod family.

tome (tōm), *n.* [< Gk. *tomos*, volume, section of a book < *temnein*, to cut], **1**, a large, heavy book; **2**, one volume of two or more volumes forming a work.

to-men-tose (tō-mĕn′tōs; tō′mĕn-tōs″), *adj.* [< Lat. *tomentum*, wadding of hair, wool], covered with matted hairs, fleece, or down: said of leaves, stems, insects, or the like.

tom-fool (tŏm′fōōl″), *n.* [*Tom*+*fool*], *Colloq.*, a very foolish or silly person.

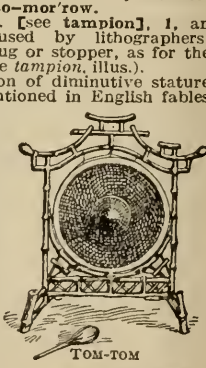
tom-fool-er-y (tŏm′fōōl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], **1**, nonsense; silliness; **2**, silly finery.

Tom-my At-kins (ăt′kĭnz), [supposedly from the practice of making out sample military blanks with this name], popularly, a British private soldier: often shortened to *Tommy*.

to-mor-row (tō-mŏr′ō), *n.* [*to*+*morrow*], the day after the present day; the morrow; the next coming day:—*adv.* on or for the day after today; on the morrow. Also, **to-mor′row**.

tom-pi-on (tŏm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [see **tampion**], **1**, an inking pad used by lithographers; **2**, (preferably, *tampion*), a plug or stopper, as for the mouth of a gun or cannon (see *tampion*, illus.).

Tom Thumb **1**, a person of diminutive stature often mentioned in English fables and fairy tales; hence, a dwarf of any kind, as of flowers or vegetables; **2**, the assumed name of a dwarf (Charles S. Stratton, 1838–82), who with his wife, also a dwarf, was exhibited by P. T. Barnum.


TOM-TOM

tom-tit (tŏm′tĭt″; tŏm″tĭt′), *n.* [*Tom*+*tit*], any of the family (*Paridæ*) of small song birds including the titmice, as the chickadee and the tufted titmouse.

tom-tom (tŏm′-tŏm″), *n.* [< Hind. *tamtam*, drum, of imit. origin], a kind of drum used, as by jugglers, in some Oriental countries:—*v.i.* to beat such a drum. Also, **tam′-tam′**.

ton (tŭn), *n.* [var. of *tun*, q.v.], **1**, any of various relatively large measures of weight; especially,

2000 pounds avoirdupois, called *short ton*, common in the United States and Canada, or 2240 pounds, called *long ton*, common in Great Britain, or 1000 kilograms (approximately 2204.6 pounds), called *metric ton* (see App II); **2**, a measure of capacity varying with the use: of size or internal space for registering merchant vessels, 100 cubic feet; of displacement of vessels, 35 cubic feet (the approximate volume of a long ton of sea water); of freight, the approximate volume of a ton of the commodity to be shipped, often reckoned at 40 cubic feet for general merchandise, 42 cubic feet for lumber: also called *shipping ton*; of earth or gravel, usually one cubic yard: *Colloq.*, a large number or quantity.

***ton** (tôn), *n.* [Fr. = manner < Lat. *tonus*, tone], style; air; the prevailing fashion.

ton-al (tō'nāl), *adj.* [see **tone**], pertaining to the character or quality of sound.

to-nal-i-ty (tō-nāl'ī-tī), *n.* the quality of tone: *Mus.*, **1**, the quality of melodic and harmonic relationship in a composition; the quality due to its key; **2**, the principle of key relationship among scales; *Art*, the relation of the shades of color in a picture or design; the general scheme of color.

tone (tōn), *n.* [< Lat. *tonus*, tone, accent < Gk. *tonos*, tension, pitch of voice, accent < *teinein*, to stretch], **1**, a sound or the quality of a sound; especially, in acoustics, the characteristic of a sound as determined by the rate of vibration; pitch; **2**, the voice, as expressive of feeling; as, there was contempt in her *tone*; **3**, the general character or tendency; spirit; tenor; as, the *tone* of the rebuke made it acceptable; **4**, an artificial pitch of the voice, as in reading; **5**, a condition of temper, mood, or the like; **6**, the quality and harmony of the light effects or of the colors of a painting; **7**, a hue, tint, or shade of color; as, a brown *tone*: *Med.*, the normal or healthy condition of an organ, or of the body as a whole; *Phon.*, voice; vocal sound; as, *p* is sounded without *tone*; *Mus.*, **1**, any musical sound considered with reference to its pitch, quality, and intensity; especially, in acoustics, the note, or key, as determined by the number and rate of vibrations; **2**, one of the larger intervals in a diatonic scale, as that from C to D: preferably, *step*; **3**, the fundamental sound in any musical note as distinguished from the overtones; **4**, the quality of a voice or an instrument: also called *tone color*; **5**, a medieval psalm tune or chant; as, the Gregorian *tones*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toned (tōnd), *p.pr.* toning], **1**, to utter in an affected or monotonous manner, as a church service; **2**, to give a particular or desired quality of sound to: *Art*, to bring to a required shade or harmony of light or color, as a photographic print, a painting, or the like: **tone down**, to modify or make less extreme, as lights, colors, musical sounds, feelings, or the like: **tone up**, to heighten, strengthen, or intensify, as lights, colors, sounds, feelings, physical condition, or the like:—*v.i.* to harmonize in shade, color, or sound.

tone po-em *Mus.*, an elaborate composition for an orchestra, descriptive in character, but of no particular set form and therefore permitting much freedom of expression: also called *symphonic poem*.

tong (tŏng), *n.* [< Chin. *t'ang*, hall; hence, society], in China, any of a great number of Chinese societies, often secret, some of high standing; also, in the United States, any of several secret organizations, formed primarily for benevolent and protective purposes.

ton-ga (tŏng'gä), *n.* [< Hind. *tāngā*, tonga], a light, two-wheeled vehicle, used in India.

TONGA

tongs (tŏngz), *n.pl.* [< A.S. *tang*, *tange*, tong(s)], any of various devices consisting of two limbs, or legs, connected by a hinge, pivot, or spring, used for holding or grasping objects, as ice, wood, etc.: also called *pair of tongs*.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* [< A.S. *tunge*, tongue < O.Teut. source], **1**, the muscular organ in the mouth of mammals, used in tasting, swallowing, and, in man, for speech; also, a somewhat similar organ in the mouth of most of the vertebrates; **2**, the language of a people or of a small section of a people; as, the French *tongue*; hence, sometimes, a race or people; **3**, manner of speaking; discourse; **4**, anything resembling a tongue in shape, position, or use, as the clapper or hammer of a bell, the strip of leather under the lacing of a shoe, the pole of a two-horse vehicle, the pin of a buckle, the point of a flame, a point of land extending into the water, a projecting rib on the edge of a board, intended to fit into a groove in another board, the vibrating reed in the mouthpiece of some musical instruments, the pointer of a scale, etc.: *Cookery*, the tongue of an animal prepared for food:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tongued (tŭngd), *p.pr.* tonguing], *Carp.*, to unite (two boards) by means of a projecting rib and a groove on their edges; *Mus.*, to modify or change (notes or tones) by the use of the tongue, as in playing the flute or cornet: *Colloq.*, to chide; scold; *Archaic*, to utter; express in words:—*v.i.* to extend into the water; as, the land *tongues* out for a mile: *Mus.*, to modify the tone of an instrument with the tongue: *Rare*, to speak.—*adj.* **tongued**.

Syn., *n.* speech, vernacular. (See language.)

tongue-less (tŭng'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, devoid of a tongue; hence, dumb; speechless; mute: *Obs.*, not named or spoken about.

tongue-tied (tŭng'-tīd'), *adj.* **1**, unable to speak clearly because the connecting membrane beneath the tongue is abnormally short; **2**, hence, silent, as from embarrassment.

ton-ic (tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* [see **tone**], **1**, of or pertaining to tones or sounds; **2**, tending to strengthen; bracing, mentally or morally: *Pathol.*, of, pertaining to, or causing an increase in, tension; *Med.*, **1**, restoring the normal tone; **2**, rigid; stiff; unrelaxing; as, a *tonic* spasm; *Phon.*, designating a voiced tone sounded without obstruction, as a vowel or diphthong: distinguished from *subtonic*; *Mus.*, **1**, pertaining to the harmony built upon the keynote of a composition; **2**, pertaining to the chord on the first tone of a composition or a scale: **tonic minor**, *Mus.*, the minor scale beginning on the same tone as any given major scale (see *minor*):—*n.* *Med.*, any agent that restores the normal tone or function, as a strengthening medicine; *Mus.*, **1**, the keynote of a composition; **2**, the tone from which a scale is built; *Phon.*, a tonic letter or element.

to-nic-i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Physiol.*, the state of being normal or healthy in tone or tension: said of muscles; vigor.

ton-ic sol–fa (sōl"-fä'), [see **2do**], *Mus.*, a system of musical notation, in which the Latin syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, etc., are substituted for the usual staff symbols and letters of the scale: for use in elementary instruction in music, especially vocal music.

to-night (tōō-nīt'), *n.* [*to* + *night*], the coming or present night:—*adv.* on or during the present or coming night: *Eng. Dial.*, last night. Also, **to–night'**.

ton-ka bean (tŏng'kä), [< nat. *tonka*, the bean], the fragrant seed of a leguminous tree (*Coumarouna odorata*) native to Guiana, used in scents and perfumery and for flavoring; also, the tree.

ton-nage (tŭn'ăj), *n.* [see **ton**], **1**, the weight of goods carried in a ship; **2**, the cubic carrying capacity of a vessel expressed in tons; **3**, a toll on vessels, based on the burden carried; **4**, the entire shipping of a port or country, stated in tons. Also, **tun'nage**.

tonne (tŏn), *n.* [< F. < L.L. *tunna*, tun], a metric ton, or 1000 kilograms, equal to 2204.6 pounds.

ton-neau (tŏ"nō'; tŭn-ō'), *n.* [*pl.* tonneaux (tŏ"nōz') or tonneaus (-ōz')], [Fr. = cask, tun], the rounded rear section of a passenger automobile, containing the seats and entered by doors on either side; also, the entire body of an automobile of this kind:—*adj.* rounded in shape: used of automobile bodies.

ton-sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *tonsillae*, tonsils], *Anat.*, one of two masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat near the base of the tongue.—*adj.* **ton'sil-lar**; **ton'sil-ar**.—*adj.* **ton"sil-lit'ic**.

ton-sil-lec-to-my (tŏn"sĭ-lĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Lat. *tonsillae*, tonsils + Gk. *ek*, out + *-tomia*, a cutting (< *temnein*, to cut)], *Surg.*, the operation of cutting out the tonsils.

ton-sil-li-tis (tŏn"sĭ-lī'tĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *tonsillae*, tonsils + *-itis*], *Pathol.*, inflammation of the tonsils: a form of sore throat. Also, **ton"sil-i'tis**.

ton-sil-lot-o-my (tŏn"sĭ-lŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *tonsillae*, tonsils + Gk. *-tomia*, a cutting (< *temnein*, to cut)], *Surg.*, a cutting, especially a cutting out, of the tonsils.

ton-so-ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tonsorius*, of a barber < *tondēre* (*tonsus*), to shear], pertaining to a barber or his trade: often humorous.

ton-sure (tŏn'shŭr), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping < *tondēre* (*tonsus*), to shear, clip], **1**, the act of cutting the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head, as of persons entering the priesthood; **2**, hence, the priesthood; **3**, the part of a priest's head left bare by such shaving:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -sured (-shŭrd), *p.pr.* -suring], to shave the crown of the head of; as, to *tonsure* a monk.—*adj.* **ton'sured**.

ton-tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'), *n.* [Fr. < Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker who originated the scheme in France about 1653], **1**, a financial scheme whereby an annuity is shared by a number of persons on such a plan that the shares of those dying are divided among the survivors until all goes to the last survivor; **2**, the subscribers collectively; **3**, a form of

life insurance under which dividends are deferred until a specified date and then divided among surviving policyholders; 4, such a policy.

too (to͞o), *adv.* [< A.S. *tō*, to (prep.); too (adv.): the adv., retaining its stress was later written *too*], 1, more than enough; over and above; as, *too* long; 2, also; likewise; in addition; as, he is going *too: Colloq.*, 1, exceedingly; as, this is *too* annoying; 2, indeed: used in emphatic contradiction; as, you can't do that. I can *too*.

took (to͝ok), past tense of the transitive and intransitive verb *take*, which see.

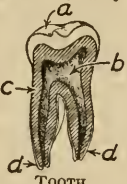
tool (to͞ol), *n.* [< A.S. *tōl*, tool < O.Teut. source], 1, any instrument used in doing work: generally, one to be used by the hand, as a chisel, hammer, or saw; also, any of several machines, as a lathe; 2, anything used in a vocation; as, books are the scholar's *tools;* 3, one employed as the agent of another: used especially in a sinister sense: *Mech.*, a machine for shaping metal; also, the part of a machine used for shaping, cutting, or the like: **tool steel**, high carbon steel, of a composition suitable for making metal-cutting tools:—*v.t.* 1, to shape with a chisel, saw, file, or the like; 2, to ornament by impressing a design with tools, as leather or the edges of book bindings.

Syn., *n.* apparatus, appliance, mechanism, implement.

tool-ing (to͞ol'ing), *n.* work done with a hand implement, as in decorative bookbinding.

toot (to͞ot), *v.t.* [imit. or < L.G. *tuten*, to toot], to cause to sound, as a horn or flute:—*v.i.* 1, to sound shortly and rapidly; as, the whistle *toots;* 2, to utter a sound resembling the toot of a horn or flute; 3, to make a noise with a horn, whistle, or the like:—*n.* 1, a blast from a horn or similar instrument; 2, a short, sudden, repeated sound, as from a horn.—*n.* **toot'er.**

tooth (to͞oth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], [< A.S. *tōth*, tooth < Aryan source], 1, one of the hard, bony structures set in the jaws of most vertebrates: used for biting and chewing and sometimes for attacking or defending; 2, any projection resembling a tooth, as on a gear wheel, a comb, a rake, or a saw; 3, a taste or fondness for a certain kind of food; as, she has a *tooth* for candy: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, any of various small toothlike projections, as in certain mosses and mollusks: *pl.* any opposition that is sharp and menacing; as, in the *teeth* of the storm:—*v.t.* 1, to indent or form into jagged points; as, to *tooth* a saw; 2, to supply with projections or teeth:—*v.i.* to come into gear.



TOOTH
a, enamel, covering crown; *b*, pulp; *c*, dentine; *d*, *d*, cement, covering the fangs, or roots.

tooth-ache (to͞oth'āk"), *n.* [*tooth* + *ache*], a pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

tooth-brush (to͞oth'brŭsh"), *n.* [*tooth* + *brush*], a small brush with a long handle, used for cleansing the teeth.

toothed (to͞otht), *adj.* [see **tooth**], having teeth: *Bot.*, dentate, as a leaf margin.

tooth-less (to͞oth'lĕs), *adj.* without teeth; having lost the teeth.

tooth-pick (to͞oth'pĭk"), *n.* [*tooth* + ¹*pick*], a pointed piece of wood, quill, or the like, used to clean the spaces between the teeth.

tooth-some (to͞oth'sŭm), *adj.* [*tooth* + *-some*], palatable or pleasing to the taste.—*adv.* **tooth'some-ly.**—*n.* **tooth'some-ness.**

¹top (tŏp), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, the highest part; summit; as, the *top* of a mountain; 2, the upper surface, side, or part, as of a table, a carriage, a shoe, or a page; 3, the most important person, place, or rank; as, the *top* of his profession; 4, the crown of the head; 5, the part of a plant above the ground: used of plants with edible roots; 6, utmost degree; summit; as, the *top* of his ambition: *Golf*, 1, a stroke in which a player hits the ball above its center; 2, a forward spin given to the ball by such a stroke; *Naut.*, a small platform at the upper end of the lower mast of a ship: *pl. Colloq.*, top-boots:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* topped (tŏpt), *p.pr.* topping], 1, to put a cover over; cap; as, the mountain was *topped* with snow; 2, to rise to the highest point of; surmount; 3, to excel or surpass; as, that *tops* his other achievements; 4, to cut off the upper part of, as a plant: *Golf*, to strike (the ball) above the center:—*v.i.* 1, to rise to a height; tower; 2, to excel; surpass: *Golf*, to strike a ball above its center:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to the highest part; highest; as, the *top* shelf; 2, highest in degree; greatest; as, at *top* speed; *top* prices: *Dial.*, capital: first-class.

²top (tŏp), *n.* [prob. late A.S.], a child's cone-shaped toy with a point on which it can be made to spin rapidly by means of a spring or string.

to-paz (tō'păz), *n.* [< O.F. *topaze* < Lat. < Gk. *topazos*, topaz, perh. < Sans. *tapas*, heat, fire], *Mineral.*, 1, a basic aluminum silicate mineral often used as a gem, varying in color from yellow to blue, or even green: 2, the yellow sapphire, a very valuable precious stone: also called *Oriental topaz; Ornith.*, either of two brilliantly colored humming birds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*) of South America: also called *topaz-throated humming bird.*

top-boot (tŏp'-bo͞ot"), *n.* a high boot, generally having a band of leather of a lighter color running around the top.—*adj.* **top'-boot"ed.**

top-coat (tŏp'kōt"), *n.* [*top* + *coat*], a coat for outside wear; an overcoat.

top-dress (tŏp'-drĕs"), *v.t.* to spread manure over the surface of (land) without plowing it under.—*n.* **top'-dress"ing.**

¹tope (tōp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toped (tōpt), *p.pr.* toping], [perh. < obs. *tope*, I pledge you! exclamation used in drinking, prob. < Fr. *toper*, to accept a pledge], *Colloq.*, to drink (liquor) continuously and in large quantities:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to drink sottishly.

²tope (tōp), *n.* [< Hind. *tōp* < Sans. *stūpa*, mound], a Buddhist monument; especially, a dome or tower topped by a cupola and used to house relics.

to-pee (tō'pē), *n.* [< Hind. *topī*], in India, a hat or cap; especially, a sun helmet of pith or leather. Also, **to'pi.**

top-er (tōp'ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**tope**], one who drinks intoxicants to excess; hence, a drunkard.

top-gal-lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; *Naut.* tō-găl'ănt), *adj.* [*top* + *gallant*], *Naut.*, 1, placed next above the topmast, or second section of the mast: said of a sail, mast, rigging, or the like; 2, higher than the other parts: said of the rail or deck of a ship:—*n. Naut.*, 1, a sail, mast, rigging, or the like, next above the second section of the mast from the deck (see *rigging*, illus.); 2, figuratively, anything elevated or lofty.

top-ham-per (tŏp'-hăm"pĕr), *n.* [*top* + ²*hamper*], *Naut.*, 1, any equipment aloft, as spars, rigging, etc.; 2, spare rigging, spars, or other temporarily unused articles lying about on, and encumbering, the deck. Also, **top ham'per.**

top-heav-y (tŏp'-hĕv'ĭ), *adj.* 1, heavier at the top than at the bottom; improperly balanced; hence, 2, unwieldy; impracticable; as, a *top-heavy* plan.—*n.* **top'-heav'i-ness.**

To-phet (tō'fĕt), *n.* [< Heb. *Tōpheth*, proper name: source uncertain], 1, a place in the Valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, where, prior to the Babylonian captivity, human sacrifices by fire were made by idolatrous Jews: later used as a place where refuse was deposited and burned; hence, 2, a place of torment by fire; hell. Also, **To'pheth** (-fĕth).

top-hole (tŏp"-hōl'), *adj. Eng. Slang*, first-rate; excellent; very good.

to-phus (tō'fŭs), *n.* [*pl.* tophi (-fī)], [Lat. = loose porous stone], *Med.*, a hardened mass of a mineral nature forming on the joints of those affected with gout: also called *chalkstone.*

to-pi-a-ry (tō'pĭ-ā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *topiarius*, landscape gardener < Gk. *topia*, landscape gardening < Gk. *topia*, pl. dim. of *topos*, a place], arranged or trimmed in fantastic shapes, as shrubs or hedges.

top-ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [< Gk. (*ta*) *topika*, topics, title of a work of Aristotle < *topos*, place], the subject of a discourse, argument, literary composition, paragraph, or the like.—*adj.* **top'i-cal.**—*adv.* **top'i-cal-ly.**

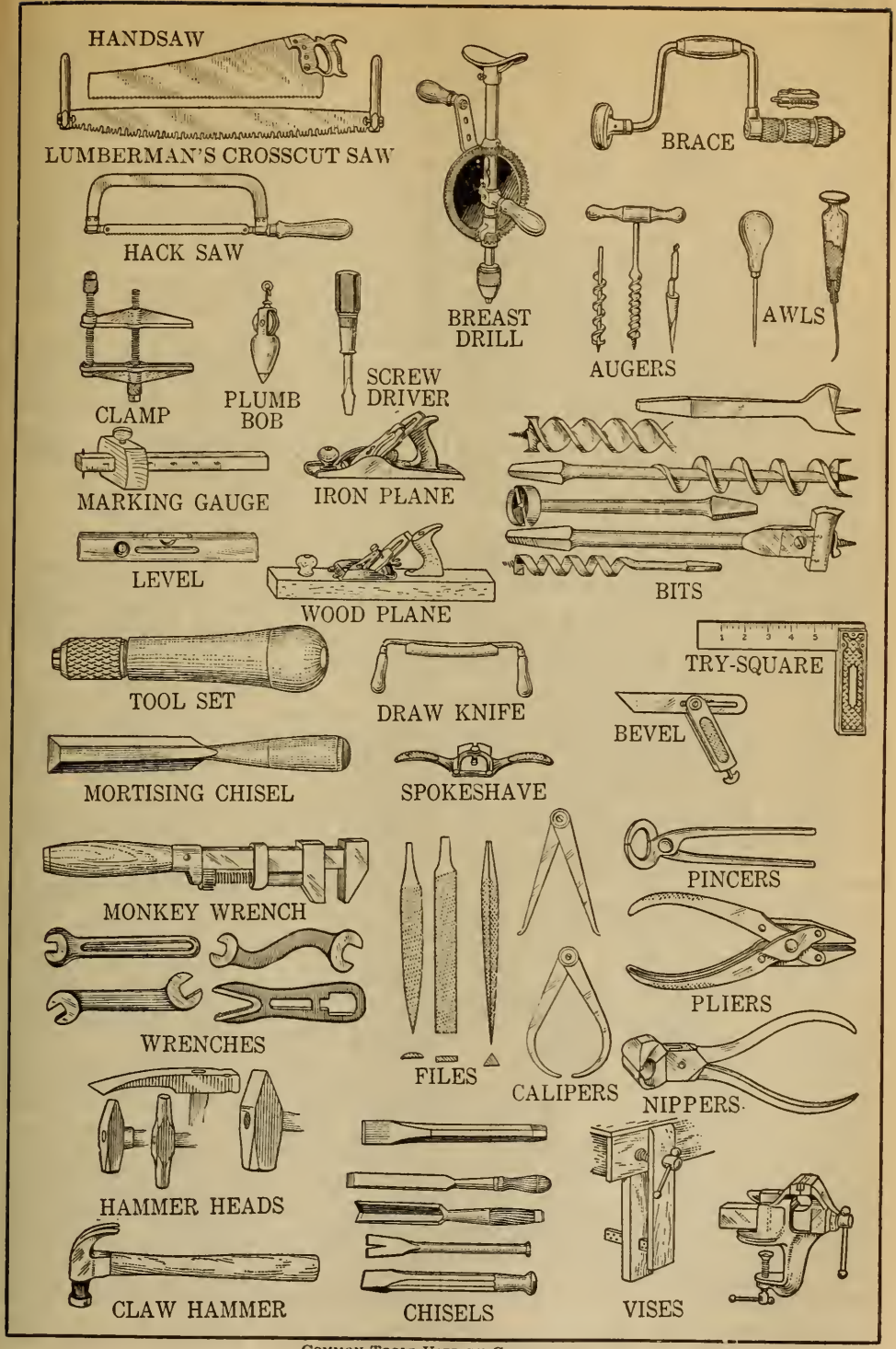
top-knot (tŏp'nŏt"), *n.* [*top* + ¹*knot*], a decorative arrangement of ribbons, flowers, feathers, wool, or hair, on the head: *Slang*, the head.

top-loft-y (tŏp'lŏf"tĭ), *adj.* [*top* + *lofty*], *Colloq.*, exceedingly high; hence, supercilious; self-satisfied; affectedly superior.—*n.* **top"loft'i-ness.**

top-mast (tŏp'măst), *n.* [*top* + ¹*mast*], the second mast up above the deck of a ship, erected on top of the foremast, mainmast, or mizzenmast.

top-most (tŏp'mōst), *adj.* [*top* + *-most*], at the very top or summit; highest.

to-pog-ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *topos*, place + *graphein*, to write], 1, the surface features, or a description of the surface features, of the earth or of a particular region, including such physical characteristics as mountains, rivers, cities, modes of communication, etc.; 2, the science which treats of such features; 3, the science or art of making a map or other drawing on which the physical characteristics of a region are indicated (see App. I): *Anat.*, the description and mapping out of an anatomic region or a special part of the body: *Zoöl.*, the exterior of an animal, considered as divided into areas or parts which can be identified.—*abbr.* **topog.**—*adj.* **top"o-graph'ic** (tŏp"ō-grăf'ĭk); **top"o-graph'i-cal.**—*adv.* **top"o-graph'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **to-pog'ra-pher.**



COMMON TOOLS USED BY CARPENTERS

to-pon-y-my (tō-pŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Gk. *topos*, place + *onuma*, name], a register or the study of the names of places: *Anat.*, the science or method of naming the organs or parts of the body with reference to their location and direction.

top-per (tŏp'ĕr), *n.* [see ¹**top**], that which is at the top: *Colloq.*, anything surprisingly fine; *Slang*, a high silk hat.

top-ping (tŏp'ĭng), *adj.* **1**, rising above or overlooking; towering: as, *topping* pine trees; **2**, preëminent; distinguished: *Colloq.*, fine; excellent; superior: **topping lift**, *Naut.*, a rope running from the end of a boom to the top of the mast, and used for raising the boom:—*n.* **1**, the act of cutting off the highest part; as, the *topping* of plants; **2**, whatever forms the top of anything.

top-ple (tŏp'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toppled (-ld), *p.pr.* toppling], **1**, to fall top, or head, foremost; totter and fall; **2**, to lean forward, as if about to fall:—*v.t.* to overturn; cause to fall over or forward.

top-sail (tŏp'sāl"; *Naut.* tŏp'sl), *n.* [¹*top* + *sail*], *Naut.*, the second sail up from the deck on a mast; the next above the lowest sail (see *rigging*, illus.).

top saw-yer in a saw pit, the one who stands above and holds the upper end of the saw: *Colloq.*, one holding a superior or prominent social or political position.

top ser-geant *Colloq.*, in the United States army, the first, or ranking, sergeant of a company, troop, or battery.

top-sy–tur-vy (tŏp'sĭ-stûr'vĭ), *adv.* [perh. < ¹*top* + ¹*so* + obs. *terve*, to turn, turn over], **1**, upside down; out of the natural position; **2**, in confusion:—*adj.* **1**, being upset; turned upside down; **2**, disordered; chaotic:—*n.* an upset condition.—*adv.* **top"sy–tur'vi-ly** (-stûr'vĭ-lĭ).—*n.* **top"sy–tur'vi-ness.**—*n.* **top"sy–tur'vy-dom.**

toque (tōk), *n.* [Fr.: ult. source uncertain], **1**, formerly, a small, close-fitting hat, sometimes having a narrow brim and ornamented with a plume, worn by either men or women; **2**, a woman's close-fitting, brimless hat; **3**, a close-fitting, knitted winter cap worn by either men or women.

to-rah (tō'rä), *n.* [*pl.* -roth (-rōth)], [< Heb. *tōrāh*, direction, instruction, law < *yārāh*, to point out, instruct], in Jewish tradition, an instruction or judicial decision, especially one given by Jewish priests as a divine revelation: **Torah**, the Pentateuch, or five books of the law of Moses. Also, **to'ra.**

torch (tôrch), *n.* [< O.F. *torche*, torch, perh. < Lat. *torquēre*, to twist], **1**, a light made by burning pitchy wood or grease-soaked flax, or the like, on the end of a pole; **2**, a kind of oil lamp with unshielded flame, carried on a pole, as in night parades; **3**, any of various portable devices giving out a flare or hot flame; as, a plumber's *torch*· **torch singer**, *Theat.*, one who sings minor melodies of unrequited passion.

torch-light (tôrch'līt"), *n.* [*torch* + ¹*light*], the illumination given by a torch.

tor-chon lace (tôr'shŏn; tôr"shŏn'), [Fr. = duster, dishcloth < *torcher*, to wipe], a strong linen lace made with simple geometrical designs.

¹tore (tôr), past tense of the transitive and intransitive irregular verb *tear*.

²tore (tôr), *n.* [see **torus**], *Arch.*, (preferably, *torus*), a large convex molding; *Math.*, (also, *torus*), a solid or surface formed by the revolution of a conic section, especially of a circle about an axis in its own plane; exemplified in a ring with a circular or elliptical cross section.

to-re-a-dor (tŏr"ē-ä-dōr'; tō"rā-ä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. < Lat. *taurus*, bull], in Spanish countries, a bullfighter, especially one who is mounted.

TOREADOR

tor-ic (tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* [see **torus**], *Math.*, pertaining to a tore (which see): **toric lens**, *Optics*, a lens, as for spectacles, one surface of which, called a surface of double curvature, is formed by the revolution of an arc of a circle about an axis in the plane of the circle but not passing through its center: also used inaccurately of a concavo-convex, or meniscus, lens.

to-ri-i (tō'rē-ē), *n.sing.* and *pl.* [Jap.], a simple ornamental arch, consisting of two upright posts supporting a concave lintel, often placed at the approaches to Japanese temples and shrines.

tor-ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *tormentum*, a siege engine; a rack < *torquēre*, to twist], **1**, extreme pain; agony; **2**, the infliction of torture; **3**, that which causes pain or anguish:—*v.t.* (tôr-mĕnt'), to put to extreme pain of mind or body; torture mentally or physically: *Rare*, to agitate greatly; *Colloq.*, to tease.

tor-men-tor (tôr-mĕn'tĕr), *n.* one who or that which torments: *Theat.*, a wing or curtain on each side of the stage and behind the front curtain, or act drop (see *stage*, illus.). Also, **tor-ment'er.**

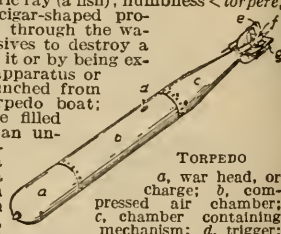
torn (tôrn), past participle of the transitive and intransitive irregular verb *tear*.

tor-na-do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [< earlier *ternado*, prob. corr. of Sp. *tronada*, thunderstorm < *tronar*, to thunder, later influenced by *tornado*, p.p. of *tornar*, to turn, return], a violent and destructive rotary storm accompanied by violent whirls of wind produced from a dark, funnel-shaped cloud, resembling a waterspout, which moves rapidly along a narrow path, usually for many miles: *Rare*, any sudden, violent storm.

to-roid (tō'roid), *n.* [*²tore* + *-oid*], *Geom.*, the surface or solid generated when a plane closed curve, as a circle or ellipse, is rotated about a straight line lying in the plane.

to-rose (tō'rōs; tō-rōs'), *adj.* [< Lat. *torosus*, muscular < *torus*, muscle], having a knobbed, bulging surface: *Bot.*, cylindrical with alternate bulges and contractions.—*n.* **to-ros'i-ty** (tō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

tor-pe-do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* -does (-dōz)], [Lat. = electric ray (a fish); numbness < *torpēre*, to be numb], **1**, a cigar-shaped projectile, self-propelled through the water, containing explosives to destroy a ship by contact with it or by being exploded by a timing apparatus or by radio: usually launched from a submarine or torpedo boat; **2**, any shell or case filled with explosives, as an undersea mine; **3**, a signal cartridge, as on a railroad track; **4**, a kind of firework which explodes when thrown against a hard surface, as a pavement; **5**, a fish which gives an electric shock: also called *numbfish*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -doed (-dōd), *p.pr.* -doing], to attack or blow up by a torpedo: as, to *torpedo* a ship.



TORPEDO

a, war head, or charge; *b*, compressed air chamber; *c*, chamber containing mechanism; *d*, trigger; *e*, rudder; *f*, two sets of propellers revolving in opposite directions; *g*, horizontal fins.

tor-pe-do boat *Nav.*, a small and very speedy war vessel carrying only light guns and equipped with tubes for launching torpedoes: **torpedo-boat destroyer**, *Nav.*, a large, swift torpedo boat, equipped to pursue and destroy torpedo boats and submarines, as well as to launch torpedoes: usually called *destroyer*.

tor-pid (tôr'pĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *torpidus*, benumbed < *torpēre*, to be numb], **1**, numb; sluggish; inactive; as, a *torpid* liver; **2**, dormant; as, a snake is *torpid* in winter; **3**, dull; stupid.—*adv.* **tor'pid-ly.**—*n.* **tor'pid-ness.**—*n.* **tor-pid'i-ty.**

Syn. dormant, numb, apathetic, inert, spiritless.

tor-por (tôr'pôr), *n.* [Lat. = torpid condition < *torpēre*, to be numb], **1**, loss of feeling or power of motion; numbness; **2**, hence, dulness; apathy.

tor-por-if-ic (tôr"pôr-if'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *torpor*. torpor + *-ficus*, making < *facere*, to make], tending to cause numbness or inactivity.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [< Lat. *torques*, *torquis*, twisted collar or necklace < *torquēre*, to twist], a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain early barbarians, such as the Gauls, Britons, and Anglo-Saxons: *Mech.*, a force or combination of forces that tends to produce a rotating or twisting motion; *Phys.*, the moment of a twisting force or couple.

tor-re-fy (tŏr'ē-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *torréfier* < Lat. *torrefacere*, to dry by heat < *torrēre*, to dry, roast + *facere*, to make], to roast; shrivel with heat; dry, as chemicals or ores.—*n.* **tor're-fac'tion.**

tor-rent (tŏr'ĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *torrens* (*-entis*), a boiling stream], **1**, a violent, turbulent stream; **2**, hence, any similar violent flow, as of words, objects, etc.

tor-ren-tial (tō-rĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1**, of, pertaining to, or caused by, a violent and rapid stream; **2**, figuratively, resembling a torrent; rushing; overwhelming; as, *torrential* words.—*adv.* **tor-ren'tial-ly.**

Tor-ri-cel-li-an (tŏr"ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ăn; -chĕl'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], of or pertaining to Evangelista Torricelli (1608–47), an Italian physicist and discoverer of the principle of the mercurial barometer: **Torricellian vacuum**, the vacuous space in a barometer tube above the mercury, produced

by inverting a long tube, called *Torricellian tube*, filled with mercury and sealed at the upper end, the lower end being immersed in a cup of mercury.

tor-rid (tŏr'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *torridus*, parched < *torrēre*, to parch], **1**, dried by the sun; arid; **2**, burning; parching; as, a *torrid* climate: **torrid zone**, *Geog.*, the zone which includes the equator (see *zone*, illus.).—*n.* **tor'rid-ness.**—*n.* **tor-rid'ĭ-ty** (tō-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ).

tor-sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *torsio* (*-onis*) < Lat. *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], **1**, the act of twisting; **2**, the state of being twisted, as by the application of force at one end of a body to turn it, while the other end is held fast. *Mech.*, the force with which a twisted rod, wire, or the like tends to return to its previous position.—*adj.* **tor'sion-al.**—*adv.* **tor'sion-al-ly.**

tor-so (tôr'sō), *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-sōz); torsi (-sē)], [It. = stalk; stump; trunk of a statue < Lat. < Gk. *thursos*, a straight stem; rod], **1**, the trunk of a statue, especially one without the head or limbs; also, the trunk of the human body; **2**, any fragmentary object.

tort (tôrt), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *tortum*, wrong, injustice < Lat. *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist, wring], *Law*, any wrong; injury, or damage, not including a breach of contract, for which a civil suit can be brought; any infringement of civil or private rights.

tor-ti-col-lis (tôr"tĭ-kŏl'ĭs), *n.* [< Lat. *tortus*, twisted + *collum*, neck], *Pathol.*, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, twisting the head out of its natural position; wryneck.

tor-tile (tôr'tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tortilis* < *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], twisted; crooked; coiled.

***tor-ti-lla** (tôr-tē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *torta*, cake < L.L. *torta* (*panis*), cake (of bread)], a large, round, thin, unleavened cake, made from maize, especially by the Mexicans, and baked on a hot stone.

tor-toise (tôr'tŭs; -tĭs), *n.* [< M.E. *tortuce* < L.L. *tortuca*, prob. < Lat. *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist· prob. from twisted feet of some species], a turtle, especially one that lives on land or in fresh water.

tor-toise shell the horny outer surface of the shell of certain turtles: used in the manufacture of combs, fans, and the like.

tor-tu-os-i-ty (tôr"tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **tortuous**], **1**, the state or attribute of being tortuous; **2**, a curve or winding.

tor-tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *tortuosus*, full of turns < *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], **1**, full of twists, turns, or curves; crooked; twisted, winding; as, a *tortuous* path; **2**, hence, erratic; devious; not straightforward; as, *tortuous* diplomacy.—*adv.* **tor'-tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tor'tu-ous-ness.**

tor-ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* [< Lat. *tortura*, twisting; torment < *torquēre* (*tortus*), to twist], **1**, the act of inflicting extreme pain or torment; **2**, agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; anguish:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], **1**, to inflict extreme mental or physical pain or agony upon; stretch on the rack; **2**, to twist from a normal condition or position; misapply; pervert; distort.—*n.* **tor'tur-er.**

to-rus (tō'rŭs), *n.* [*pl.* tori (-rī)], [Lat. = a swelling; muscle; cushion; round molding], *Arch.*, a large, convex molding, usually semicircular, used at the base of a pillar or column (see *patten*, illus.): also, *tore*; *Bot.*, the more or less enlarged end of the floral stem on which the flower rests (see *flower*, *receptacle*, illus.); *Anat.*, a swelling ridge or bulge of muscle or bone; *Math.*, (preferably, *tore*), a solid or surface formed by the revolution of a conic section, especially a circle, about an axis in its plane but not necessarily cutting it.

to-ry (tō'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tories (-rĭz)], [Ir. *toiridhe*, *toruighe*, a robber; pursuer], in the 16th and 17th centuries, one of the dispossessed Irish outlaws, Romanists and adherents of the Stuart cause. **Tory**, **1**, in English politics, originally, one who in 1679 opposed the exclusion of James II, a Romanist, from the throne; **2**, later, a member of the party opposed to change in the established order in church and state, after 1830 known as the Conservative party: opposite of *Whig*, which see; **3**, in the American Revolution, one who favored continued allegiance to Great Britain; hence, often used to designate those who are opposed to change: **Tory**, *adj.* of or pertaining to Tories.—*n.* **To'ry-ism.**

toss (tŏs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tossed or, *Obs.* or *Poet.*, tost (tôst), *p.pr.* tossing], [source uncertain: cf. Norw. dial. *tossa*, to spread, strew], **1**, to throw, with the palm of the hand up; throw upward; pitch; **2**, to lift or throw up, as the head, quickly; **3**, to put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall; as, the waves *tossed* the vessel; **4**, to agitate; disturb; put in commotion: **toss oars**, in a boat with several rowers, to hold the oars vertically and in line as a salute:—*v.i.* **1**, to roll and tumble, as does a sleepless person; throw oneself from side to side; be restless; **2**, to be made to rise and fall: *Colloq.*, to throw a coin into the air, as in making a choice or settling a dispute:—*n.* **1**, the act of throwing upward; a pitch; **2**, a fling; as, a *toss* of the head; **3**, the distance to which anything may be flung.—*n.* **toss'er.**

Syn., *v.* fling, lift, throw, jerk. (See cast.)

toss-pot (tŏs'pŏt"), *n.* [*toss* + *pot*], *Archaic*, a sot; a heavy drinker.

¹tot (tŏt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting], [abbr. of *total*, q.v., or of Lat. *totum*, all], *Eng. Colloq.*, to total: with *up*; to add.

²tot (tŏt), *n.* [source uncertain], anything small; especially, a little child.

to-tal (tō'tăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *totalis* < Lat. *totus*, all, entire], **1**, whole; not divided; as, the *total* amount; **2**, absolute; complete; as, *total* darkness:—*n.* the whole sum or amount; the aggregate:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -taled or -talled (-tăld), *p.pr.* -taling or -talling], to find the sum of; add:—*v.i.* to amount to a certain sum, number, or the like.—*adv.* **to'tal-ly.**

Syn., *n.* aggregate, sum, whole, entirety, mass.

to-tal-i-sa-tor (tō'tăl-ĭ-zā"tĕr), *n.* in a pari-mutuel betting institution, a machine which automatically records and totals all bets made: usually called *tote*. Also, **to'tal-i-za"tor.**

to-tal-i-ta-ri-an (tō-tăl"ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to wholeness, or to a totality: **totalitarian state**, a state, conceived of as having one political party coëxtensive with the population, in which the individual is entirely subordinated to the state.

to-tal-i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, wholeness; completeness; **2**, entire quantity or sum.

¹tote (tōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toted, *p.pr.* toting], [source uncertain], *U. S. Dial.*, **1**, to carry; transport; especially, to carry on the person; as, to *tote* an armful of wood; **2**, to haul, as by wagon or sled:—*adj. U. S. Dial.*, pertaining to carrying or transportation: as, a *tote* road.—*n.* **tot'er.**

²tote (tōt), *n.* [abbr. of *totalisator*], *Colloq.*, in a pari-mutuel betting institution, a totalisator.

to-tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Amer. Ind., perh. < Algonquian *toodaim*, mark], **1**, an animal or object conceived among some peoples, as American Indians, as being closely related to their tribe or clan; **2**, a carved or painted representation of this relationship, as a pole or post.—*adj.* **to-tem'ic** (tō-tĕm'ĭk).

to-tem-ism (tō'tĕm-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, the belief in, or worship of, totems; **2**, among certain tribes of American Indians, a kind of heraldic system of distinguishing tribes, families, clans, etc.—*n.* **to'tem-ist.**—*adj.* **to"tem-is'tic.**

to-tem pole a post on which are carved, painted, or hung, representations of some object, as an animal that was supposed to bear a relationship to a tribe or clan; especially, such a pole as set up by some Indian tribes of northwestern North America: also called *totem post*.

TOTEM POLE

toth-er (tŭth'ĕr), *adj.* and *pron.* [< M.E. *the tother*, by wrong division of *thet other*, the other], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, the other. Also, **t'oth'er.**

to-ti-pal-mate (tō"tĭ-păl'māt), *adj.* [*toti-* (< Lat. *totus*, all) + *palmate*], *Zoöl.*, completely webbed; having the toes entirely webbed, as certain birds, such as the pelican.—*n.* **to"ti-pal-ma'tion.**

tot-ter (tŏt'ĕr), *v.i.* [source uncertain], **1**, to shake as if about to collapse; lose strength and firmness, as a building; **2**, to be unsteady on one's feet; stagger.—*adj.* **tot'ter-y.**

tou-can (tōō'kăn'; tōō'kăn), *n.* [Fr. < Braz. *tucana*, toucan], *Ornith.*, any of a family (*Rhamphastidæ*) of noisy, fruit-eating birds with enormous, pointed beaks and brilliantly colored plumage: found in Central and South America from southern Mexico to Argentina.

touch (tŭch), *v.t.* [< Fr. *toucher* < O.F. *tochier*, to knock, strike < O.Teut. source], **1**, to come into contact with; strike lightly; extend the hand or an object so as to come into contact with; especially, to lay a hand upon, after the former manner of British sovereigns, to cure; **2**, to perceive or know by feeling; **3**, to bring into contact: as, to *touch* his hand to his hat; **4**, to concern; affect; **5**, to refer to in a light manner; as, in conversation, to *touch* a subject briefly; **6**, to add a light stroke to; also, to improve: with *up*; as, he *touched* up the drawing; **7**, to reach; attain; **8**, to affect the senses or feelings of; melt; soften; also, to hurt or wound in feelings; irritate; **9**, to meddle with; disturb; injure or hurt; **10**, to affect

to a slight extent; as, plants *touched* by frost; also, to make weak in mind; as, *touched* by illness; **11**, to strike lightly; play on; as, he *touched* the keys of the piano; **12**, to take a portion of; taste; as, he has not *touched* food for days; **13**, to impress; affect; produce an impression upon; as, water won't *touch* this stain; **14**, to have to do with; as, he dares not *touch* wine: *Geom.*, to be tangent to: *U. S. Slang*, to address with an appeal or request, as for a loan of money; *Colloq.*, to equal or compare with; *Archaic*, to influence: —*v.i.* **1**, to be in contact; **2**, to refer; speak casually: with *on* or *upon*; **3**, to call at a port: with *at*; **4**, to lay a hand or finger upon a sick person to cure disease, especially scrofula:—*n.* **1**, the act or state of coming into, or being in, contact; contact; **2**, the sense of feeling: sensation; **3**, the peculiar manner of execution, as in a painting; as, the *touch* of a master; **4**, a single delicate stroke on a painting, drawing, or the like; also, the result produced by such a stroke; **5**, close understanding or sympathy; harmony; as, in close *touch* with a friend; **6**, communication, as between troops; **7**, a very slight amount; dash; as, a *touch* of pepper; **8**, a suggestion; trace; stroke; as, a *touch* of humor; **9**, a light attack, as of a disease; as, a *touch* of gout: *Mus.*, the manner of action of the fingers or hand, as on a piano; also, the character of the action of an instrument; as, the piano has a firm *touch*; *Football*, in some games, as Rugby, that part of the field outside the side lines which run lengthwise of the field: *U. S. Slang*, the act of borrowing or stealing; *Archaic*, test; as, to put a thing to the *touch*.—*adj.* **touch'a-ble**.—*n.* **touch'er**.

touch-back (tŭch'băk"), *n.* [*touch*+²*back*], *Football*, the grounding of the ball by a player behind his own goal line, provided the impetus which sent it across the line was given by an opponent.

touch-down (tŭch'doun"), *n.* [*touch*+³*down*], *Football*, the act of carrying the ball to a position on, above, or behind the opponents' goal line; also, the score made by so doing.

touch-hole (tŭch'hōl"), *n.* [*touch*+*hole*], a hole at the breech of old-time firearms, through which the charge of powder was fired; a vent.

touch-ing (tŭch'ing), *p.adj.* [see **touch**], affecting; pathetic; as, a *touching* scene:—*n.* the act of coming into contact with:—*prep.* with respect to; concerning; as, *touching* the matter referred to in your letter.—*adv.* **touch'ing-ly**.—*n.* **touch'ing-ness**.

touch-me-not (tŭch'mē-nŏt"), *n.* **1**, any plant of the balsam family, as the jewelweed, whose ripe fruit, if touched, bursts open and scatters the seeds; **2**, the squirting cucumber.

touch-stone (tŭch'stōn"), *n.* [*touch*+*stone*], **1**, a kind of black stone used for testing the fineness of gold and silver by the mark remaining on the stone when rubbed with the metal; **2**, hence, a standard for testing quality: **Touchstone**, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a witty clown.

touch-wood (tŭch'wŏod"), *n.* [*touch*+*wood*], decayed wood that easily catches fire and burns slowly; tinder; punk; spunk.

touch-y (tŭch'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [var. of *tetchy*, q.v.], irritable; peevish; supersensitive; easily offended.—*adv.* **touch'i-ly**.—*n.* **touch'i-ness**.

Syn. testy, fractious, peevish, irritable.

tough (tŭf), *adj.* [< A.S. *tōh*, tough < O.Teut. source], **1**, standing great strain without breaking; not easily broken or separated; as, *tough* wood; *tough* meat; **2**, able to endure hardship or strain; **3**, strong; firm; sticky; as, *tough* pitch; **4**, hard to influence; stubborn: *Colloq.*, **1**, difficult; hard to solve; as, a *tough* problem; **2**, rough and bad; vicious; as, a *tough* customer:—*n. U. S. Colloq.*, a rough fellow; a rowdy.—*adv.* **tough'ly**.—*n.* **tough'ness**.

tough-en (tŭf'n), *v.t.* **1**, to make hard to break or separate; **2**, to make strong, stubborn, etc.:—*v.i.* **1**, to become hard to break or separate: **2**, to become strong, stubborn, etc.

tou-pee (tōō-pē"), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *toupet*, tuft of hair, dim. of O.F. *toup*, tuft of hair; foliage < O.Teut. source], **1**, a curl of false hair, often worn at the top of a wig; **2**, a small wig to cover a bald spot; a false front of curled hair.

tour (tōōr), *n.* [Fr. < *tourner*, to turn < Lat. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe < Gk. *tornos*, tool for describing a circle; a circle], **1**, a round trip; a journey, especially one that begins and ends in the same place; an excursion; **2**, a long journey, especially one covering the chief places of a region; **3**, a circuit, as in inspecting all parts of a building: *Mil.*, a period; shift; as, a *tour* of sentry duty:—*v.i.* to make a journey:—*v.t.* to make a circuit of; as, to *tour* the country.

tou-ra-co (tōō"ra"kō"), *n.* [*pl.* -cos (-kōz")], [Fr.: imit.], any of a family (*Musophagidæ*) of African birds, having red and green plumage.

tour-bil-lion (tōōr-bĭl'yŭn), *n.* [< Fr. *tourbillon*, < O.F. *torbeillon*, whirlwind < Lat. *turbo*, whirlwind], a kind of whirling firework.

***tour de force** (tōōr" dē fōrs"), [Fr. = feat of strength], a feat of unusual strength or skill of execution.

tour-ing car a large open automobile with a folding top, carrying five to seven passengers and suitable for long trips; a phaëton.

tour-ism (tōōr'ĭzm), *n.* [see **tour**], **1**, traveling for recreation; touring; **2**, tourists collectively; **3**, the management and conducting of parties of tourists.

tour-ist (tōōr'ĭst), *n.* [see **tour**], one who makes a journey, usually for sight-seeing; an excursionist; a traveler for pleasure.

tour-ma-line (tōōr'mə-lĭn), *n.* [Fr. < Singhalese *tōramalli*, tourmaline], *Mineral.*, a complex, silicate mineral, sometimes brown, red, blue, green, or, rarely, colorless; especially, one of black color called *schorl*: often used as a gem. Also, **tur'ma-line**.

tour-na-ment (tōōr'nə-mĕnt; tûr'-), *n.* [< O.F. *tornoiement* < *tornoier*: see **tourney**], **1**, in the Middle Ages, a contest, or series of contests, between armored horsemen carrying blunt lances and swords; also, the complete series of such contests occurring at one meeting; **2**, in modern times, any meeting for a trial of skill; as, a tennis *tournament*: *Rare*, an encounter, as in battle.

tour-ney (tōōr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ), *v.i.* [< O.F. *tornoier*, to take part in a tourney < Lat. *tornare*, to turn], to take part in a tournament, or knightly contest; to just or tilt:—*n.* a contest of mounted and armored knights, properly equipped; a tournament.

tour-ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt), *n.* [Fr. < *tourner*, to turn: see **tour**], *Surg.*, a device for compressing a blood vessel to control the flow of blood: originally made of a bandage twisted tight by a stick, now usually consisting of an elastic rubber bandage or a pad that can be pressed tight by a screw.

tou-sle (tou'zl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tousled (-zld), *p.pr.* tousling], [< obs. or dial. *touse* < M.E. *tusen*, to pull < O.Teut. source], *Dial.*, to pull about roughly; *Colloq.*, to put into disorder; tumble. Also, **tou'zle**.

tout (tout; tōōt), *v.i.* [< M.E. *toten* < A.S. *tōtian*, to protrude, peep out], *Colloq.*, to canvass for customers, as for a hotel or gambling place; seek patronage; *Eng. Cant*, to spy on race horses in training, in order to give betting tips:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to praise or recommend; boom; puff:—*n. Colloq.*, one who looks out for customers or solicits patronage; *Eng. Cant.*, one who sells tips on race horses; *Colloq.*, a recommendation.

***tout à fait** (tōō" tà fà"), [Fr. = all in fact, entirely], entirely; quite; absolutely.

***tout en-sem-ble** (tōō" tän"sänbl"), [Fr. = all together], the general effect, when all the parts, as of a costume, a dramatic performance, or the like, are considered as a whole.

to-va-risch (tō-vä'rĭsh), *n.* [Russ. *tovarishch*], comrade: a title used especially among Russian Communists.

[1]tow (tō), *v.t.* [< A.S. *togian*, to pull, drag < O.Teut. source], to pull or drag by a rope or line: used especially of pulling vessels along through the water, or of pulling wheeled vehicles or sleds behind other vehicles:—*n.* **1**, the act of pulling, or the condition of being pulled; as, we have a boat in *tow*; **2**, anything pulled along by, or as by, a towline; **3**, a rope, chain, or the like, by which something is towed along; towline.

[2]tow (tō), *n.* [< A.S. *tow-*, weaving: cf. *towlīc*, fit for weaving], the short, coarse part of flax or hemp.

tow-age (tō'ăj), *n.* [see **[1]tow**], **1**, the act of pulling along, as a boat through the water; **2**, the charge for towing, or pulling, as a boat.

[1]to-ward (tō'ĕrd; tôrd), *prep.* [< A.S. *tōweardes*, towards < *tō*, to + *-weard*, tending], **1**, in the direction of: used with verbs of motion and of rest; as, to go *toward* the city; to point *toward* the west; **2**, tending to, as a condition, situation, result, or the like; as, man's efforts *toward* perfection; **3**, with respect to: regarding; as, his attitude *toward* free trade; **4**, near to; close upon: used of time; as, he came *toward* evening; **5**, with a view to; for: contributing to; as, what have you done *toward* getting supper? Also, **to'wards**.

[2]to-ward (tō'ĕrd), *adj.* [< A.S. *tōweard*, future, impending: see **[1]toward**], ready to do or learn; tractable; promising: *Archaic*, **1**, at hand; imminent; **2**, accommodating; favorable.—*n.* **to'ward-ness**.

to-ward-ly (tō'ĕrd-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, easily led or taught; promising; docile; **2**, kindly; affable; gracious.—*n.* **to'ward-li-ness**.

tow-boat (tō'bōt"), *n.* [*tow*+*boat*], a sturdy boat designed for pulling other boats; a tug.

tow-el (tou'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *toaille* < O.H.G. *twahila*, cloth for washing or wiping < *twahan*, to

wash], a cloth for drying wet objects, as the body or dishes:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* toweled or towelled (-əld), *p.pr.* toweling or towelling], to rub or dry with a towel:—*v.i.* to use a towel for wiping.

tow-el-ing (tou'ĕl-ĭng), *n.* material from which drying cloths are made. Also, **tow'el-ling.**

tow-er (tou'ĕr), *n.* [<O.F. *tur* <Lat. *turris*, tower], **1,** a high structure, variously shaped, rising above its surroundings, and either standing alone or attached to a building; as, a church *tower;* **2,** a citadel or fortress: also used figuratively of persons who are leaders, protectors, or the like; as, a *tower* of strength: *Mil.*, in classic and medieval warfare, a high, movable structure that was placed before a besieged place to give a superior position to the besiegers:—*v.i.* to rise to a great height; be eminent or conspicuous; soar, as some birds.—*adj.* **tow'ered.**

tow-er-ing (tou'ĕr-ĭng), *p.adj.* **1,** very high; lofty: as, a *towering* tree or building; **2,** extreme or violent; as, a *towering* rage.

tow-er-y (tou'ĕr-ĭ), *adj. Rare*, like a lofty building; elevated; towering.

tow-head (tō'hĕd'), *n.* [<*tow*+*head*], **1,** a person, usually a child, having pale yellow, or very light-colored, hair; **2,** a person whose hair is much rumpled.—*adj.* **tow'-head'ed.**

tow-hee (tou'hē; tō'hē), *n.* [imit.], *Ornith.*, any of several small American birds (genera *Pipilo* and *Oreospiza*) allied to the sparrows; especially, in eastern North America, the chewink, having black, white, and rufous plumage: also called *towhee bunting.*

tow-line (tō'līn'), *n.* [*tow*+*line*], a line or rope used for pulling or towing.

town (toun), *n.* [<A.S. *tūn*, an inclosed place, a group of buildings, town], **1,** any collection of houses, making a distinct place with a name, larger than a village but not organized as a city; **2,** the citizens or voters of such a place; the townspeople; **3,** in New England, a unit of local government of comparatively simple organization, based upon the authority of the town meeting; in other states, a rural unit of local government more or less similar to the town government in New England; a subdivision of a county; a township; **4,** a built-up place or collection of buildings, as opposed to the more or less open country: **out of town,** away from one's home or place of business or residence: **to go to town,** to go to any town, city, or metropolis regarded as the business center of the district.

town clerk an official who acts as secretary for a town organization.

town hall a public building belonging to a town, containing public offices and used for meetings of the town council, etc.

town-house (toun'hous"), *n.* [*town*+*house*], **1,** a public building; town hall; **2,** euphemistically, the almshouse or the jail.

towns-folk (tounz'fōk"), *n.pl.* [*town*+*folk*], the people of a town or community.

town-ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* [see **town**], **1,** a district, or subdivision of a county, considered as a unit of local government; **2,** a rural community organized as a unit of government; **3,** a division of land six miles square, divided into 36 sections of one square mile each; **4,** in Australia, a village.

towns-man (tounz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*town*+*man*], **1,** a citizen of a town; a fellow citizen; **2,** in New England, one of the selectmen.

towns-peo-ple (tounz'pē"pl), *n.pl.* [*town*+*people*], the people living in a town: townsfolk: the people living in a town distinguished from those in the country.

tow-path (tō'păth"), *n.* [*tow*+*path*], a sort of lane beside a canal or other stream along which men or animals walk while towing boats.

tow-rope (tō'rōp"), *n.* [*tow*+*rope*], a rope or chain used for pulling something along, especially for pulling a vessel through the water.

tox-æ-mi-a (tŏk-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [<Gk. *toxikon*, poison+*haima*, blood], *Med.*, a poisoned condition of the blood; blood poisoning. Also, **tox-e'mi-a.**—*adj.* **tox-æ'mic.**

tox-ic (tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* [<Lat. *toxicum*, poison <Gk. *toxikon* (*pharmakon*), arrow (poison) <*toxon*, bow], of or pertaining to a poison; poisonous.—*n.* **tox-ic'i-ty** (-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ).

tox-i-cant (tŏk'sĭ-kănt), *adj.* [<L.L. *toxicans* (*-antis*), poisoning <*toxicare*, to poison: see **toxic**], having a poisonous effect; capable of poisoning:—*n.* a poison.

tox-i-col-o-gy (tŏk"sĭ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *toxikon*, a poison+*-logia*, a study], the science of poisons, their sources, effects, tests, and antidotes.—*n.* **tox"i-col'o-gist.**—*adj.* **tox"i-co-log'i-cal** (-kŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl).—*adv.* **tox"i-co-log'i-cal-ly.**

tox-in (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* [see **toxic**], a poison produced as a secretion in animal or vegetable tissue Also, **tox'ine** (-sĭn; -sēn).

toy (toi), *n.* [perh.<Du. *tuig*, tools; trash], **1,** a child's plaything; anything intended to amuse rather than to be used; **2,** a thing very small of its kind; **3,** something of no real value; a bauble: *Sc.*, a special kind of headdress worn by old women; *Obs.*, amorous play:—*v.i.* **1,** to trifle; as, to *toy* with another's affections; **2,** to play with something; handle something idly; as, she *toyed* with the fan.—*n.* **toy'er.**

to-yon (tō'yŭn), *n.* [Mex. Sp.<nat. name], an ornamental evergreen shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) bearing white flowers succeeded by red berries: native to the North American Pacific coast.

tp. *abbr.* township:—**t. p.,** title-page (also, **t.-p.**):—**Tr.,** *Chem.*, thesymbol [Tr] for the element terbium:—**Tr.,** **1,** Treasurer; **2,** Trustee:—**tr.,** **1,** transitive (also, **trans.**); **2,** translation; translator; translated; **3,** transfer; **4,** transpose; **5,** transactions (also, **trans.**): *Mus.*, trill; *Chem.*, trace, or a very small, unmeasured amount of a substance.

tra-be-a-tion (trā"bē-ā'shŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *trabs* (*trabis*), a beam, timber], *Arch.*, **1,** construction with horizontal beams rather than with arches; **2,** an entablature.—*adj.* **tra'be-at"ed.**

[1]trace (trās), *n.* [<O.F. *trais*, pl. of *trait*, drawing, line <Lat. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], either of the side straps connecting the collar or breastplate of a harness with the vehicle; a tug (see *harness*, illus.).

[2]trace (trās), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* traced (trāst), *p.pr.* tracing], [<O.F. *tracier*, to trace <Lat. *tractus*, a drawing; a track <*trahere*, to draw], **1,** to draw or sketch by means of lines; delineate; specifically, to copy by following the lines of, as with a pencil on transparent paper placed over the original: hence, to chart; map out; design; plan; **2,** to form, as characters in writing, laboriously or with extreme care; **3,** to follow up to origins, developments, or other details; pursue; as, to *trace* a family record; **4,** to look for the remains or relics of; as, to *trace* the course of a glacier; **5,** to follow, as by tracks or vestiges, especially something lost; as, to *trace* a fox; **6,** to pursue one's way over or along; as, to *trace* a path:—*v.i.* to make one's way; follow a trail:—**n. 1,** a mark, indication, or sign left by something that has passed away, or disappeared; a vestige; a footprint; **2,** the mark or record made by a recording instrument; **3,** a small quantity or portion of something; as, a *trace* of sugar in the blood: *Chem.*, a small amount of a substance detected qualitatively as present, but not measured quantitatively: often indicated in the statement of an analysis by the sign *tr.*—*adj.* **trace'a-ble.**

trac-er (trās'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which traces; specifically, an instrument used in copying drawings; **2,** one whose business it is to try to locate lost letters, packages, or the like; **3,** an inquiry sent out, over appropriate transportation lines, for the recovery of letters, packages, or the like, which have been lost or delayed in transit.

trac-er-y (trās'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], a graceful, delicately executed design, as in carved stone; especially, the elaborate ornamental work in church windows.

tra-che-a (trā'kē-ă; trā-kē'ă), *n.* [*pl.* tracheæ (-ē)], [<Lat. *trachic* <Gk. *trakheia* (*artēria*), rough (artery), windpipe <*trakhus*, rough], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, the windpipe; the air tube leading from the larynx to the lungs (see *bronchi, mouth*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, one of the open tubes in the respiratory system of insects and some other invertebrates, by which air is circulated throughout the body; *Bot.*, a heavy-walled, tubelike duct.—*adj.* **tra'che-al** (trā'kē-ăl).

tra-che-id (trā'kē-ĭd), *n. Bot.*, a water-conducting tissue made up of elongated, heavy-walled cells communicating with one another by side pits or thin plates.

tra-che-ot-o-my (trā"kē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [*trachea*+*-tomy* (<Gk. *-tomia* <*temnein*, to cut)], *Surg.*, surgical opening of the windpipe: sometimes performed in a case of diphtheria when the natural opening has become closed.

tra-cho-ma (trā-kō'mă), *n.* [<Gk. *trakhōma*, roughness <*trakhus*, rough], *Med.*, a contagious inflammation or soreness of the eyelids; contagious granular conjunctivitis.

tra-chyte (trā'kīt; trāk'ĭt), *n.* [<Gk. *trakhutēs*, roughness <*trakhus*, rough], a light-colored, semicrystalline, volcanic rock, containing feldspar, and little or no quartz.—*adj.* **tra-chyt'ic** (trā-kĭt'ĭk).

trac-ing (trās'ĭng), *n.* [see [2]**trace**], **1,** the act of one who follows up or copies; **2,** that which is traced, or copied, as a drawing made by marking on a transparent substance placed over the original.

track (trăk), *n.* [< Fr. *trac*, mark left by the passage of anything, perh. < Du. *treck*, drawing, line drawn < *trecken*, to draw, drag], **1**, a mark or impression left by anything that has passed, as by the foot or a wheel; a trace; footprint; **2**, a beaten path; road; trail; also, figuratively, a path of action or life; **3**, a course or way; as, a race *track*; **4**, a set of metal rails, together with the necessary ties, etc., for cars or trains to run upon:—*v.t.* **1**, to seek or follow by means of traces or marks; trail; as, to *track* a bear; **2**, to traverse; **3**, to make footprints or other traces upon or with; as, to *track* the carpet; *track* dirt; **4**, to wear into a path or beaten road.—*n.* **track'er.**

track-age (trăk'ăj), *n.* **1**, the extent or amount of railroad tracks; **2**, the right to use the tracks of another railroad.

track-less (trăk'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, pathless; without a road; without footprints; as, the *trackless* forest; **2**, leaving or making no tracks or trace; **3**, not running on tracks; as, a *trackless* trolley.

track-walk-er (trăk'wôk"ĕr), *n.* [*track*+*walk*], a person employed to walk along railroad tracks to inspect them.

[1]tract (trăkt), *n.* [prob. abbr. of Lat. *tractatus*, discussion, treatise: see **tractate**], a short pamphlet, usually on some moral or religious subject: *R. C. Ch.*, a kind of anthem.

[2]tract (trăkt), *n.* [< Lat. *tractus*, a drawing; extent of space or time, tract < *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, a region or area of land, large or small; **2**, a period of time; **3**, continuance; duration: *Anat.*, an entire system of related organs, or the region in which they are situated; as, the digestive *tract*; the aural *tract*.

trac-ta-bil-i-ty (trăk"tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **tractable**], **1**, the quality of being easily managed or led; **2**, the quality of being easily worked.

trac-ta-ble (trăk'tă-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tractabilis* < *tractare*, to handle < *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, docile; easily managed or led; **2**, easily handled or worked; as, gold is *tractable*.—*adv.* **trac'ta-bly.**—*n.* **trac'ta-ble-ness.**

Trac-ta-ri-an (trăk-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [see **[1]tract**], any one of the writers of the series of tracts known as "Tracts for the Times"; also, an adherent to their doctrines:—*adj.* of or pertaining to these writers or their doctrines.

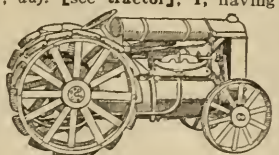
Trac-ta-ri-an-ism (trăk-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *n.* the principles expressed in a series of 90 tracts known as "Tracts for the Times," published 1833–41, and written by Newman, Pusey, and other participants in the Oxford Movement in England, which had as its aim the bringing back of the Church of England to the general principles of the Catholic Church as now held by the High Church party.

trac-tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* [< Lat. *tractatus*, discussion, treatise < *tractare* (*-atus*), to handle; discuss < *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], a small book or treatise; a tract; an essay.

trac-tile (trăk'tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], *Rare*, capable of being drawn out, or lengthened; ductile.—*n.* **trac-til'i-ty.**

trac-tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *tractio* (*-onis*) < Lat. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, the act of drawing, or the power to draw, a body over a surface; also, the state of being so moved; **2**, adhesive friction, as of a body moving over a surface: **traction engine**, a locomotive used for hauling heavy loads over a road or field, not over a track; a tractor: **traction wheel**, *Mech.*, a wheel to which the driving power of a locomotive or other self-propelled vehicle is applied; also, any wheel that transmits power by friction:—*adj.* **trac'tion-al.**

trac-tive (trăk'tĭv), *adj.* [see **tractor**], **1**, having the quality of drawing or pulling; **2**, attracting; drawing; pulling.



FARM TRACTOR

trac-tor (trăk'tŏr), *n.* [(L.L. < Lat. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], that which draws or hauls, or is used in drawing; specifically, a small motor-driven truck used to draw loads about factories, stores, stations, or the like, or a heavy, slow but powerful, automobile used to draw farm machinery: *Aëro.*, an airplane with a tractor propeller: **tractor propeller**, *Aëro.*, a propeller set ahead of, rather than behind, the wings.

trade (trād), *n.* [M.L.G. = track, course < O.L.G. *trada*, footstep, track], **1**, an occupation; business; **2**, a particular means of livelihood learned and engaged in, especially along mechanical lines; **3**, buying and selling for money; commerce: as, *trade* in wheat or cotton; **4**, persons collectively engaged in a particular business; as, the clothing *trade*; **5**, the total amount of business transacted at one place; **6**, a deal; bargain: often in a corrupt sense; **7**, an exchange; as, a horse *trade*: *pl.* the trade winds, blowing steadily toward the equator: *Obs.*, **1**, track; trace; **2**, custom; habit; **3**, course; way; **4**, business of any kind: **trade acceptance**, *Com.*, a draft drawn by the seller directly on the purchaser of goods, and accepted by the purchaser for payment at a definite time: **trade discount**, *Com.*, a deduction from the list price, made to dealers in the same line of business: **trade name**, **1**, the term generally used in commerce for some article; **2**, a name, generally descriptive, adopted or invented for some article to distinguish it from others of a similar character; **3**, the official name of a firm: **trade price**, *Com.*, the price allowed by wholesalers to retailers: **trade school**, an institution, often public, where the various trades are taught:—*adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a special business or firm; commercial:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* traded, *p.pr.* trading], **1**, to conduct a trading business; buy and sell goods; **2**, to have dealings or transactions; carry on commerce: followed by *with*:—*v.t.* to exchange; as, to *trade* knives.

Syn., *n.* (see business); *v.* sell, barter, bargain. The idea of exchange underlies any buying or selling, but we buy and *sell* for a price, dispose of a thing for money. When we *barter* we exchange the goods or commodity which we have for the actual goods or commodity that the other person has. *Trade* is used of the regular interchange of goods in the general business of buying and selling; it is also used, like *barter*, of an exchange of object for object, or article for article. Farmers drive in to near-by cities to *trade*; that is, to do business on a money basis. People *trade* one piece of land for another.

trade-mark (trād'=märk"), *n.* a symbol or device, registered according to law: used by a merchant or manufacturer on his goods to distinguish them from the goods made or sold by others. Also, **trade'mark".**

trad-er (trād'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one engaged in commerce; a merchant or storekeeper; **2**, one who barters or exchanges goods; as, a fur *trader* among the Indians; **3**, a vessel engaged in commerce.

trades-man (trādz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*trade*+*man*], one who engages in buying and selling; a shopkeeper: *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, one skilled in a trade or handicraft; a mechanic.

trades-peo-ple (trādz'pē"pl), *n.pl.* [*trade*+*people*], the employees in a store; shopkeepers: people engaged in buying and selling.

trade-un-ion (trād'=ūn'yŭn; trād'=ūn'yŭn), *n.* an organization of the wage earners in a given craft, which aims by collective bargaining to better the wages, hours, and working conditions of labor. Also, **trades'-un'ion.**

trade-un-ion-ism (trād'=ūn'yŭn-ĭzm), *n.* the principles and practices of members of organized societies of workmen. Also, **trades'-un'ion-ism.**—*n.* **trade'-un'ion-ist.**

trade wind a wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows steadily in the same course, or *trade*, toward the equator, from an easterly direction: in *pl.* also called *trades*.

trad-ing (trād'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **trade**], pertaining to, or engaged in, commerce or business.

tra-di-tion (tră-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *traditio* (*-onis*), a handing down, delivery < *tradere* (*-itus*), to deliver < *trans*, across + *dare*, to give], **1**, the oral handing down of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, or the like, through successive generations, as from father to son; **2**, that which is so handed down; as, the *tradition* of the Holy Grail; **3**, an ancient custom so well established as to be almost as effective as a law; **4**, a persistent story, often relating to historical characters, but not based on fact; as, the *tradition* of George Washington and the cherry tree; any belief that owes its general acceptance to habit rather than to reason: *Theol.*, **1**, among the Jews, an unwritten code said to have been delivered to Moses by God on Mount Sinai; **2**, a code of doctrine and discipline, independent of the written word and sufficient to refute heresy, supposed to have been established by Christ or his apostles and handed down from generation to generation; *Law*, formal delivery or transfer.

tra-di-tion-al (tră-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a custom, story, belief, or the like, handed down from father to son: as, it is *traditional* to have fireworks on July 4th; **2**, not historically reliable; as, many folk tales are *traditional*, not actual: *Obs.*, conventional; observant of traditions.—*adj.* **tra-di'tion-a-ry.**—*adv.* **tra-di'tion-al-ly.**

tra-dit-ion-al-ism (tră-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭzm), *n.* adherence to tradition; excessive

respect for tradition, as in matters of religion.—*n.* **tra-di'tion-al-ist.**—*adj.* **tra-di'tion-al-is'tic.**

tra-duce (trə-dūs'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -duced (-dūst'), *p.pr.* -ducing], [<Lat. *traducere*, to lead across, transfer; bring into disgrace <*trans*, across +*ducere*, to lead], to defame or slander; expose unjustly to shame; vilify; calumniate: *Obs.*, to lead astray; draw away from duty; seduce.—*n.* **tra-duc'er.**

traf-fic (trăf'ĭk), *n.* [v. <O.F. *traffiquer* <It. *trafficare*, to trade, transact, perh. <Lat. *trans*, across+*facere*, to make, or <Arab. *taraffaqa*, to seek profit], **1**, interchange of goods; business or trade; commerce; **2**, the business done by a railway, steamship line, or other system of transportation, in carrying persons or freight; **3**, the passing of vehicles, persons, or animals, in a city street; as, the congestion of *traffic* is serious: *Rare*, dealings; intercourse; *Obs.*, goods or merchandise:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ficked (-ĭkt), *p.pr.* -ficking], **1**, to barter; buy or sell goods: with *in*; **2**, to do business in a mean spirit:—*v.t.* to buy or sell; barter.—*n.* **traf'fick-er.**

trag-a-canth (trăg'ə-kănth), *n.* [<Gk. *tragakantha*, name of shrub <*tragos*, he-goat+*akantha*, thorn], a gum obtained from various Asiatic species of a certain genus (*Astragalus*) of herbs, especially from one species (*A. gummifer*): used as a stiffening agent in textiles and in making medicines and mucilage: generally called *gum tragacanth.*

tra-ge-di-an (trə-jē'dĭ-ən), *n.* [see **tragedy**], **1**, a writer of drama that presents the tragic aspects of life; **2**, an actor of such a play.

***tra-gé-dienne** (trà"zhā"dyĕn'; trə-jē"dĭ-ĕn'; trə-jē"dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [*pl.* -diennes (-dyĕn'; -dĭ-ĕnz"; -dĭ-ĕnz')], [Fr., fem. of *tragédien*, tragedian], an actress who plays in tragic drama.

trag-e-dy (trăj'ə-dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [<O.F. *tragedie* <Lat. *tragoedia* <Gk. *tragō(i)dia*, tragedy: prob. <*tragos*, goat+*ō(i)dē*, song, perh. because the actors were clad in goatskins to represent satyrs], **1**, a dignified and serious drama in which the principal person or persons, through passion or some limitation of character, are brought to catastrophe; **2**, any work of literature of a similar type; **3**, a melancholy event, as a calamity or crime; **4**, that quality of life or art which places catastrophe on a plane commanding deep sympathy and respect.

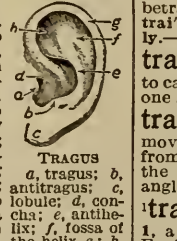
trag-ic (trăj'ĭk), *adj.* [<Gk. *tragikos*, tragic <*tragos*, goat: see **tragedy**], **1**, pertaining to, or like, tragedy; as, a *tragic* play; a *tragic* death; **2**, distressingly sad; fatal; terrible. Also, **trag'i-cal.**—*adv.* **trag'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **trag'i-cal-ness.**

Syn., sad, meurnful, catastrophic, calamitous.

trag-i-com-e-dy (trăj"ĭ-kŏm'ə-dĭ), *n.* a play combining tragic and comic scenes and not having a fatal ending.—*adj.* **trag"i-com'ic; trag"i-com'i-cal.**—*adv.* **trag"i-com'i-cal-ly.**

trag-o-pan (trăg'ō-păn), *n.* [Gk. = a fabled bird of Ethiopia <*tragos*, goat + *Pan* (the god)], any of various brilliant pheasants (genus *Tragopan*) of Asia, usually with many ocelli, or eyelike markings, on the plumage.

tra-gus (trā'gŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -gi (-jī)], [L.L. <Gk. *tragos*, a he-goat: so called from tuft of hair sometimes on it], *Anat.*, the flat, cartilaginous projection on the fore part of the outer ear, partly covering the entrance to the auditory canal.



TRAGUS
a, tragus; *b*, antitragus; *c*, lobule; *d*, concha; *e*, antihelix; *f*, fossa of the helix, *g*; *h*, fossa of the antihelix.

trail (trāl), *v.t.* [<M.E. *traylen*, to trail: prob. <O.F. *trailler*, to tow a boat, perh. <Lat. *tragula*, a dragnet; small sledge, dim. of *traha*, sledge <*trahere*, to draw], **1**, to draw or drag along behind; as, to *trail* oars in the water; **2**, to hunt or follow by tracking; as, to *trail* a rabbit; **3**, to trample down into a path, as grass: *Mil.*, to carry (a rifle) grasped near the middle by the right hand, with the barrel tilted upward and forward:—*v.i.* **1**, to fall or hang down, or extend behind; as, her dress *trails* on the floor; **2**, to grow at some length; as, the vine *trails* along the fence; **3**, to follow; especially, to follow in a long and straggling line; **4**, to go along in a leisurely fashion:—*n.* **1**, tracks left by the feet of a person or an animal; as, a bear's *trail*; **2**, a footpath or track through a wilderness; as, a blazed *trail*; **3**, figuratively, a trace or clew; **4**, anything drawn out in the wake of something; also, a track: *Mil.*, a beam in a gun carriage one end of which drops to the ground when the piece is unlimbered and acts as a rear brace.

trail-er (trāl'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which trails, drags, or is drawn along; **2**, a light vehicle, sledge, or the like, pulled along behind another vehicle; **3**, a device attached to a rear wagon axle and allowed to drag on the ground to keep the wagon from sliding back; a sprag (which see for illus.).

train (trān), *n.* [Fr. <*trainer*, to draw, drag, prob. <Lat. *trahere*, to draw, drag], **1**, something drawn or dragged behind; the rear or hinder part of an object, especially a moving one of some length; as, the *train* of a comet; **2**, the trailing part in a certain style of dress; **3**, a connected line of railroad cars; **4**, a retinue or body of servants; also, a company or procession; **5**, the line of men, motor trucks, army wagons, animals, etc., that accompany an army to act as transport for its supplies; **6**, a series of connected things; as, a *train* of ideas; **7**, a line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; **8**, a heavy kind of Canadian sledge drawn by dogs: *Mech.*, a series of connected wheels or other parts, transmitting motion; *Rad.*, a series of wave disturbances or oscillations in the ether; as, a wave *train*: *Archaic*, something intended to draw or attract; a lure; an enticement:—*v.t.* **1**, to instruct by practice; drill; discipline; educate; **2**, to discipline or tame for use; as, to *train* a wild animal; **3**, to prepare for athletic contests or horse racing; **4**, to direct the growth of, as a plant; **5**, to aim or point, as a gun: *Rare*, to attract, as by a lure:—*v.i.* **1**, to prepare oneself for a contest of strength or skill: drill; **2**, to impart instruction or discipline.—*adj.* **train'a-ble.**

train-band (trān'bănd"), *n.* [abbr. of *trained band* <*train*+*band*], *Eng. Hist.*, one of the companies of citizen soldiers formerly organized and drilled in London and other places.

train-er (trān'ẽr), *n.* [see **train**], an instructor; especially, one who prepares or drills men or animals for races, exercise of skill, or the like.

train-ing (trān'ĭng), *n.* the process or state of being guided, drilled, or prepared; as, the *training* of plants on a trellis, of athletes, of an engineer.

Syn. drill, discipline. (See education.)

train-man (trān'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*train*+*man*], an employee, especially a brakeman, on a railroad train.

train oil [<L.G. *trān*, extracted oil], an oil obtained from the blubber of the whale, especially from the right whale, and from other marine animals: distinguished from *sperm oil.*

traipse (trāps), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* traipsed (trāpst), *p.pr.* traipsing], [dial. Eng.: perh. akin to M.L.G. *trappen*, to tread, trample, or to O.F. *trespasser*, to pass over (see **trespass**)], **1**, to trudge; walk or tramp along; wander idly; **2**, to trail or hang untidily, as a skirt:—*v.t.* to tramp over. Also, **trapse; trapes.**

trait (trāt; *Br.* trā), *n.* [Fr. <Lat. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, an individual characteristic; as, a *trait* of character; **2**, figuratively, a stroke; a touch, as of humor or pathos.

Syn. feature, quality. (See characteristic.)

trai-tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *traïtor* <Lat. *traditor*, traitor <*tradere*, to deliver, hand over <*trans*, across+*dare*, to give], **1**, one who is guilty of betraying his country to an enemy; one who in time of war gives aid and comfort to the enemy; **2**, one who betrays a confidence or is false to a friend.—*n.fem.* **trai'tress** (-trĕs).—*adj.* **trai'tor-ous.**—*adv.* **trai'tor-ous-ly.**—*n.* **trai'tor-ous-ness.**

tra-ject (trə-jĕkt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *trajicere* (*-jectus*) <*trans*, across+*jacere*, to throw], *Rare*, to cast or throw, as a beam of light, transversely or from one side to the other.—*n.* **tra-jec'tion.**

tra-jec-to-ry (trə-jĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the curve described by a body moving through space, as the path of a bullet discharged from a gun. *Geom.*, a curve or surface that cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a fixed angle: called *orthogonal* if this angle is a right angle.

[1]tram (trăm), *n.* [Sc. dial. = shaft of a cart; handle of a wheelbarrow: perh. <L.G. *traam*, beam], **1**, a kind of wagon for hauling coal in mines; **2**, in England, a street railway car; a tramcar; **3**, a tramway, or track for cars.

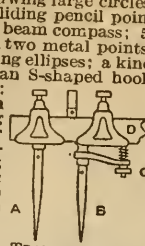
[2]tram (trăm), *n.* [<Fr. *trame*, tram <Lat. *trama*, weft], a double silk thread used as the weft in high-grade silks and velvets.

[3]tram (trăm), *n.* [abbr. of *trammel*], **1**, an instrument for drawing ellipses; trammel (which see for illus.); **2**, correct adjustment; as, not in *tram*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trammed (trămd), *p.pr.* tramming], to adjust or measure with a tram.

tram-car (trăm'kär"), *n.* [*tram*+*car*], **1**, in England, a street car that runs on tracks; **2**, a four-wheeled car running on tracks in a mine.

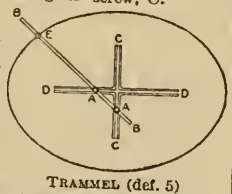
tram-mel (trăm'ĕl), *n.* [<O.F. *tramail* <L.L. *tramaculum*, a fish net <Lat. *tri-*, three +*macula*, a mesh], **1**, a net for catching birds, fish, or the like; **2**, a kind of harness for producing a certain gait in horses; **3**, anything that hinders progress, ac-

tion, or freedom; 4, a compass for drawing large circles, consisting of a metal point and a sliding pencil point attached at right angles to a rod; a beam compass; 5, an adjustable mechanical device, with two metal points, or pins, and a pencil point, for drawing ellipses; a kind of compass for drawing ellipses; 6, an S-shaped hook by which pots are hung from a crane; 7, a curved or hook-shaped stroke in writing: used as a model in teaching writing:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -meled or -melled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -meling or -melling], to hamper or hinder; shackle; bind: *Rare*, to capture, as in a net; entangle: **trammeled**, having white on the fore and hind feet of the same side: said of horses.



TRAMMEL (def. 4)
Beam compass: A, metal point, fixed; B, pencil point, which can be slid along beam, D, and set accurately by means of the adjusting screw, C.

tra-mon-tane (trȧ-mŏn′tān; trăm′ŏn-tān), *adj.* [<O.F. *tramontain* < It. *tramontano* < Lat. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains < *trans*, across + *mons* (*montis*), mountain], 1, beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains: referring originally to the Alps; 2, hence, foreign or savage:—*n.* a stranger; a foreigner or barbarian.



TRAMMEL (def. 5)
For drawing ellipses: A, A, pins on rod, BB, which slide in grooves CC, DD, set at right angles; E, pencil point, which describes ellipse.

tramp (trămp), *v.t.* [<M.E. *trampen*, akin to L.G. *trampen*, to stamp], to step upon forcibly and repeatedly; trample: *Colloq.*, to travel over on foot; as, to *tramp* the highway:—*v.i.* 1, to wander on foot; 2, to walk with a heavy step:—*n.* 1, a penniless foot traveler; vagrant; 2, a journey on foot; 3, the sound of heavy footsteps; as, the *tramp* of soldiers; 4, a metal plate on the sole of the shoe to protect it from wear when using a spade; also, the part of a spade upon which the foot presses: *Naut.*, a vessel without a regular schedule; one which takes a cargo whenever and wherever opportunity offers: usually applied only to steamers.—*n.* **tramp′er.**

tram-ple (trăm′pl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], [<M.E. *trampelen* < *tramp*, *pen*: see **tramp**], to tread under the feet; tread down, as dirt into a hole:—*v.i.* to tread heavily; figuratively, to tread roughly, so as to hurt or crush:—*n.* the act or sound of treading heavily.—*n.* **tram′pler.**

tram-road (trăm′rōd″), *n.* [*tram*+*road*], a way equipped with tracks for wheeled vehicles; especially, a railway in a mine.

tram-way (trăm′wā″), *n.* [*tram*+*way*], in England, a street railway; also, a road or track for heavy hauling.

trance (trăns), *n.* [<O.F. *transe* < *transir*, to depart, die < Lat. *trans*, across + *ire*, to go], 1, a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body; a state of ecstatic rapture or of extreme exaltation; 2, a deep, abnormal sleep from which the patient cannot be easily aroused, ordinarily due to hysteria or hypnotism; 3, a state of mental vacancy due to shock; bewilderment:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tranced (trănst), *p.pr.* trancing], *Poet.*, to hold as in a spell; enchant.

tran-quil (trăng′kwĭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *tranquillus*, quiet], placid; unruffled; not perturbed; serene; as, a *tranquil* mind; a *tranquil* scene.—*adv.* **tran′quil-ly.**—*n.* **tran′quil-ness.**—*n.* **tran-quil′li-ty.**
Syn. quiet, composed, serene. (See calm.)

tran-quil-ize (trăng′kwĭl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to render placid or serene; compose. Also, **tran′quil-lize.**—*n.* **tran″quil-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′-; -ĭ-zā′-).—*n.* **tran′quil-iz″er.**
Syn. soothe, calm, appease, allay, compose, pacify.—*Ant.* arouse, irritate, excite, disturb, alarm.

trans- *prefix*, [<Lat. *trans*, across, through], [occasionally *tra-* (*tradition*); usually *tran-* before *s* (*transcribe*)], 1, across; over; beyond; through; as, *transport*; *transfix*; 2, completely; thoroughly: with verbs signifying a change of form; as, *transform*; *transfigure*.

trans. *abbr.* 1, transitive; 2, transposed; 3, translated; translator; translation; 4, transaction; 5, transportation.

trans-act (trăns-ăkt′; trăn-zăkt′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *transigere* (*-actus*), to drive through, accomplish < *trans*, across + *agere*, to drive, do], to conduct or manage, as business; to carry through to an end:—*v.i.* *Rare*, to do business.—*n.* **trans-ac′tor.**

trans-ac-tion (trăn-ăk′shŭn; trăn-zăk′-), *n.* 1, the management of any business or other affair; 2, that which is done or performed; a proceeding; as, a dangerous *transaction*; *pl.* the report, especially the published report, of the speeches and other proceedings of a meeting of an organization.
Syn. action, process, proceeding, deed, business.

trans-al-pine (trănz-ăl′pīn; -pĭn), *adj.* [*trans*-+*Alpine*], on the other side of the Alps (from Rome): opposite of *cisalpine*.

trans-at-lan-tic (trănz″ăt-lăn′tĭk), *adj.* [*trans*-+*Atlantic*], beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic; as, a *transatlantic* liner.

Trans-cau-ca-sian (trănz″kô-kā′shăn; -kăsh′ăn), *adj.* [*trans*-+*Caucasian*], pertaining to Transcaucasia, a federated republic lying between the Black and Caspian seas:—*n.* a native of Transcaucasia.

tran-scend (trăn-sĕnd′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *transcendere*, to climb over, surmount < *trans*, across + *scandere*, to climb], 1, to rise above; exceed; go beyond; as, to *transcend* belief; 2, to excel; surpass:—*v.i.* to be above; excel, as in mental attainment.

tran-scend-ent (trăn-sĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* of surpassing excellence; superior or supreme; as, *transcendent* worth or ability: *Philos.*, as used by Kant, outside the limits of human knowledge; of such a nature that it cannot be realized in experience; *Theol.*, designating, or pertaining to, a divine force thought of as existing apart from the material universe.—*adv.* **tran-scend′ent-ly.**—*n.* **tran-scend′ence; tran-scend′en-cy.**

tran-scen-den-tal (trăn″sĕn-dĕn′tăl), *adj.* 1, superior; supreme; 2, vague; unknown; imaginary; fantastic; speculative: *Philos.*, 1, as used by medieval schoolmen, beyond or not included in the ten categories of Aristotle a set of classifications among which approximately all things are supposedly capable of being distributed: namely, substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, possession, action, passion; 2, as used by Kant and his followers, outside of, or beyond, the realm of experience or of sense impressions; 3, in the romantic philosophy, existing not as a material object but as a subjective ideal.—*adv.* **tran″scen-den′tal-ly.**

tran-scen-den-tal-ism (trăn″sĕn-dĕn′tăl-ĭzm), *n.* *Philos.*, 1, the doctrine, taught by Kant, that final reality lies outside the realm of experience, and is attainable by *a priori* reasoning rather than through knowledge based on sense impressions; 2, any philosophy, especially that of Ralph Waldo Emerson, which bases knowledge on a spiritual intuition of reality beyond the realm of material experience: so called because of a supposed relation to Kantianism.—*n.* **tran″scen-den′tal-ist.**

trans-con-ti-nen-tal (trănz-kŏn″tĭ-nĕn′tăl), *adj.* [*trans*-+*continent*], extending across a continent; as, a *transcontinental* road.

tran-scribe (trăn-skrīb′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scribed (-skrībd′), *p.pr.* -scribing], [<Lat. *transcribere* (*-scriptus*), to copy < *trans*, across + *scribere*, to write], to copy or make a copy of; as, to *transcribe* notes on a typewriter: *Mus.*, to arrange or adapt (music) for an instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally intended.—*n.* **tran-scrib′er.**

tran-script (trăn′skrĭpt), *n.* 1, a written copy; 2, any copy; imitation.—*adj.* **tran-scrip′tive.**

tran-scrip-tion (trăn-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of copying what has been written; 2, a copy so made; also, any copy: *Mus.*, an arrangement or adaptation of a composition to suit a voice or instrument other than that for which it was written.

tran-sect (trăn-sĕkt′), *v.t.* [<Lat. *trans*, across + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], to cut transversely; divide by a cross cut.—*n.* **tran-sec′tion.**

tran-sept (trăn′sĕpt), *n.* [<Lat. *trans*, across + *septum*, hedge, inclosure < *sæpire*, to hedge in, inclose], *Arch.*, in a cruciform church, the part perpendicular to the line of greatest length, crossing it between the nave and the apse or choir; also, in some churches, either of the two projecting ends, or arms, of this part (see *cathedral*, illus.).

trans-e-unt (trăn′sē-ŭnt), *adj.* [Lat. = going across < *trans*, across + *iens* (*euntis*), going < *ire*, to go], having an outside source or effect; operating on the outside: opposite of *immanent*.

trans-fer (trănz-fûr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ferred (-fûrd′), *p.pr.* -ferring], [<Lat. *trans*, across + *ferre*, to bear, carry], 1, to convey, carry, or send, from one person or place to another: transport; 2, to convey (a design) from one surface to another, as to a lithographic stone: *Art*, to remove (a painting) from wood or a wall to canvas: *Law*, to convey to another, as a right or title:—*v.i.* to proceed on a journey by changing from one conveyance to another:—

n. (trăns'fûr), **1**, the act of conveying or carrying, or state of being carried or conveyed, from one person or place to another; a removal; **2**, that which is conveyed or carried from one person or place to another, as a drawing or writing conveyed from one surface to another; **3**, the system or process of transporting passengers, or their baggage, from one point to another, as from one transportation system to another; also, the ticket giving such a privilege: *Law*, **1**, the conveyance and delivery of a right, title, property, or the like, from one person to another; **2**, the writing or deed by which such a conveyance is made; *Mil.*, the exchange of an individual from one troop, company, or branch of the army, to another.—*n.* **trans-fer'rer.**

Syn., *v.* sell, give, change, move, shift, transport, transmit.—*Ant.*, *v.* keep, retain, preserve.

trans-fer-a-ble (trăns-fûr'ə-bl), *adj.* **1**, capable of being carried from one person or place to another; **2**, capable of being conveyed or made over to another person; specifically, negotiable; as, these tickets are *transferable*.

trans-fer-ee (trăns'fĕr-ē'), *n.* one to whom something, as a right or title, is conveyed.

trans-fer-ence (trăns'fĕr-ĕns; trăns-fûr'ĕns), *n.* the act of carrying, or state of being carried, from one place to another, as a drawing or writing from one surface to another; a transfer: *Law*, the conveyance and delivery of a right, title, property, or the like, to another; *Psychopathol.*, the direction of one's affection, esteem, fear, dislike, or other expression of intimate personal relationship, upon a given individual or object, as during an analysis, upon the physician.—*adj.* **trans'fer-en'tial.**

trans-fer-or (trăns-fûr'ĕr), *n. Law*, one who conveys or transfers, as property.

trans-fig-u-ra-tion (trăns-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [see **transfigure**], a change in outward form or appearance; especially, the supernatural change in the appearance of Jesus Christ on the mount (Matt. 17:2): **Transfiguration**, the church festival on August 6, solemnizing this event.

trans-fig-ure (trăns-fĭg'ûr), *v.t.* [<Lat. *transfigurare* (*-atus*), to change the shape of <*trans*, across+*figura*, form, shape], **1**, to change the outward form or appearance of; transform; **2**, to transform or exalt into something impressive and glorious.

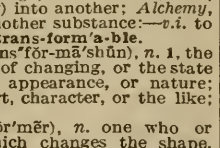
trans-fix (trăns-fĭks'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *trans*, across +*figere* (*fixus*), to fix], **1**, to penetrate, as with a pointed weapon; impale; **2**, to hold, or render motionless, as if pierced through; as, the sight *transfixed* him: *Geom.*, to cut or intersect (a figure composed of one or more planes) with a straight line.

trans-flu-ent (trăns'flōō-ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *transfluens* (*-entis*), flowing through, <*transfluere*, to flow through], flowing across or through: *Her.*, of a stream, represented as flowing under a bridge.

trans-form (trăns-fôrm'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *transformare* (*-atus*), to transform<*trans*, across +*forma*, form], **1**, to change the shape or appearance of; change into a different form; **2**, to change the character of; change into a different substance; as, to *transform* water into wine; **3**, figuratively, to change the heart or mind of; convert: *Math.*, to change (a mathematical figure or expression) into another differing in form but equal in value; *Elec.*, to change (a current) from higher to lower voltage, or vice versa; also, to change (one form of energy) into another; *Alchemy*, to transmute; change into another substance:—*v.i.* to be or become changed.—*adj.* **trans-form'a-ble.**

trans-for-ma-tion (trăns'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of changing, or the state of being changed, in shape, appearance, or nature; **2**, figuratively, change of heart, character, or the like; **3**, a kind of woman's wig.

trans-form-er (trăns-fôr'mĕr), *n.* one who or that which changes the shape, appearance, or nature of something: *Elec.*, a device, essentially two coils of wire wound on an iron core, such that an alternating current in one coil, called the *primary*, induces in the other coil, or *secondary*, an alternating current of the same frequency but, usually, of different voltage: used ordinarily to raise or lower the potential of an alternating current: called *step-up transformer* if used to raise, *step-down transformer* if used to lower, the voltage of the original current.



TRANSFORMER
Diagram showing: *a*, core; *b*, primary winding; *c*, secondary winding.

trans-fuse (trăns-fūz'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *trans*, across +*fundere* (*fusus*), to pour], **1**, to transfer, as a fluid, from one vessel to another by pouring; **2**, to cause to be instilled or absorbed, as a desire for knowledge: *Med.*, to transfer (blood) from the blood vessels of one person to those of another.—*adj.* **trans-fu'si-ble.**—*adj.* **trans-fu'sive** (-sĭv).

trans-fu-sion (trăns-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1**, the pouring of a liquid from one vessel to another; **2**, a mingling, as of liquids; **3**, figuratively, a passing over; transmission, as of the classical spirit into art: *Med.*, the act of transferring blood from the blood vessels of one person to those of another; also, the introduction of any substance into the blood vessels, such as a saline solution.

trans-gress (trăns-grĕs'), *v.i.* [<Lat. *trans*, across+*gradi* (*gressus*), to step], to break a law, rule, or the like; sin: *Geol.*, to lap over, as a formation:—*v.t.* **1**, to break, sin against, or violate, as a law; **2**, to pass or go beyond, as a limit.—*adj.* **trans-gres'sive.**—*adv.* **trans-gres'sive-ly.**

Syn. infringe, violate, overpass, sin.

trans-gres-sion (trăns-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1**, an offense against a law or a rule of moral duty; sin; **2**, a passing beyond a limit.

Syn. crime, misdeed, offense, delinquency, sin.

trans-gres-sor (trăns-grĕs'ĕr), *n.* **1**, one who breaks a rule or law; an offender; a sinner; **2**, one who oversteps a limit or bound.

tran-ship (trăn-shĭp'), *v.t.* [see **transship**], to transfer from one ship, car, etc., to another. Also, **trans-ship'**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **tran-ship'ment.**

tran-sient (trăn'shĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *transiens* (*-entis*), going across<*trans*, across+*ire*, to go], **1**, passing rapidly before the vision and then disappearing; hence, fleeting; brief; hasty; as, a *transient* hope; **2**, having the power to effect a passing from one place, condition, or the like, to another; transitive; as, a *transient* force: *Colloq.*, not permanent; temporary; as, *transient* lodgers:—*n.* one who or that which exists only for a short time: *Colloq.*, a temporary lodger or boarder.—*adv.* **tran'sient-ly.**—*n.* **tran'sient-ness.**—*n.* **tran'sience; tran'sien-cy.**

Syn., *adj.* fleeting, passing, fugitive. (See transitory.)

trans-it (trăn'sĭt), *n.* [<Lat. *transitus*, a crossing <*trans*, across+*ire* (*itus*), to go], **1**, a passage through or over; **2**, the act or process of carrying over or through; conveyance; **3**, a route or line of passage: *Astron.*, **1**, the passage of a celestial object across the meridian of a given place; **2**, the apparent passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger one, as of Venus across the disk of the sun; *Surveying*, an instrument used to measure horizontal angles: also called a *transit theodolite* (see *theodolite*, illus.):—*v.t. Astron.*, to pass across the disk of; as, to *transit* the sun.

trans-it in-stru-ment *Astron.*, a telescope mounted at right angles to a horizontal east and west axis, and therefore capable of rotation only in the vertical plane of the meridian: used for accurate observation of the transit of celestial bodies across the meridian on which it is placed; rarely, a similar instrument used to obtain transits on other vertical circles than the meridian.

tran-si-tion (trăn-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *transitio* (*-onis*)<*trans*, across+*ire* (*itus*), to go], **1**, the passage from one place, period, or state, to another; change; **2**, the duration or period of such change: *Mus.*, an abrupt change from one key to another remote from it, not through the medium of chords common to both keys, as in modulation; *Rhet.*, in speech or discourse, an easy change, or passing, from one subject to another.

tran-si-tion-al (trăn-sĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to the passage from one state, time, or place, to another; as, a *transitional* movement; **2**, characterized by, or displaying, change; as, a *transitional* period.—*adv.* **tran-si'tion-al-ly.**

tran-si-tive (trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *adj.* [<L.L. *transitivus* <Lat. *trans*, across+*ire* (*itus*), to go], able to make a passage across; transient: *Gram.*, having, capable of taking, or, usually, requiring, a direct object to complete the sense; expressing action performed by an agent or subject, but taking effect upon some person or thing called the *direct object:* said of certain verbs, as that in *I see him:* opposite of *intransitive.*—*adv.* **tran'si-tive-ly.**—*n.* **tran'si-tive-ness.**

tran-si-to-ry (trăn'sĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [<O.F. *transitoire* <Lat. *transitorius*<*trans*, across +*ire* (*itus*), to go], of brief duration; not lasting; quickly passing; fleeting; transient.—*adv.* **tran'si-to-ri-ly.**—*n.* **tran'si-to-ri-ness.**

Syn. transient, evanescent, ephemeral. *Transient* and *transitory* alike describe that which is not permanent; as, a *transient* feeling; the *transitory* griefs of childhood. *Transient* is used especially of things that are of momentary duration; as, a *transient* glance,

thought, gleam; *transitory* is applied more to those things that in their perishable nature cannot last, must pass on; as, all life on earth is *transitory;* modes and fashions are *transitory. Ephemeral* also connotes short life, perishability, and brief duration; a fleeting dream is *ephemeral;* the word connotes a lack of substantiality as well as brevity. The flower that lasts but a day has an *ephemeral* existence; the "books of the hour," as Ruskin defines them, enjoy an *ephemeral* vogue. That is *evanescent* which fades quickly, or seems to disappear while one is looking at it; as, an *evanescent* impression, vision.—*Ant.* lasting, permanent, enduring, eternal.

trans-late (trăns-lāt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating, **[**< Lat. *trans,* across + *ferre* (*latus*), to bear, bring**]**, **1,** to remove to another place, position, or office; **2,** to remove to heaven without death; as, Enoch was *translated;* **3,** to express the thoughts or meaning of (a word, expression, or the like) in a different language; express by a different medium; **4,** to interpret, or make plain, in different words; as, to *translate* one's remarks; **5,** to change in shape or appearance; transform; **6,** in telegraphy, to repeat or forward (a message) by means of an automatic relay: *Mech.,* to impart to (a body) the kind of motion known as *translation,* which see; *Eccl.,* to remove (a churchman) to another office or field of work: *Slang,* to patch up (old garments); also, to make (garments) out of old material.—*adj.* **trans-lat'a-ble.**

trans-la-tion (trăns-la'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of changing or removing; **2,** the act of changing thoughts from one language to another, or from one medium of expression to another; **3,** a book, article, or the like, that has been rewritten from another language; **4,** removal of a person to heaven without death; **5,** in telegraphy, automatic repeating or relaying of a message: *Mech.,* motion in which all points of the moving body have at each instant the same direction and velocity of motion: distinguished from *rotation; Eccl.,* a change or removal, as of a bishop from one see to another.

trans-la-tor (trăns-lā'tĕr), *n.* **1,** one who renders the written or printed words of one language into those of another; as, the *translator* of a book; **2,** an interpreter.

trans-lit-er-ate (trăns-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating, **[**< Lat. *trans,* across + *littera, litera,* letter**]**, to express or spell (a letter or word) in the letters or characters of a language having a different alphabet; as, to *transliterate* Sanskrit words into English.—*n.* **trans-lit'er-a'tion.**

trans-lu-cent (trăns-lū'sĕnt), *adj.* **[**< Lat. *trans,* across + *lucens* (*-entis*), shining < *lucēre,* to shine**]**, partly transparent; allowing enough light to pass through to let objects be seen indistinctly, as some kinds of glass.—*n.* **trans-lu'cence; trans-lu'cen-cy.**—*adv.* **trans-lu'cent-ly.**

Syn. semitransparent. (See transparent.)

trans-ma-rine (trăns"mȧ-rēn'), *adj.* **[**< Lat. *transmarinus,* beyond sea < *trans,* across + *mare,* sea**]**, **1,** situated, or lying, across the sea; as, a *transmarine* colony; **2,** crossing the sea; as, a *transmarine* bird.

trans-mi-grate (trăns'mī-grāt), *v.i.* **[**< Lat. *transmigrare* (*-atus*), to migrate, transmigrate < *trans,* across + *migrare,* to migrate**]**, **1,** to move from one place of residence to another; migrate; **2,** to pass at death into another body: said of a soul.—*adj.* and *n.* **trans'mi-grant** (-mī-grănt).—*n.* **trans'mi-gra"tor** (-grā"tĕr).—*adj.* **trans-mi'gra-to-ry** (-mī'grȧ-tō-rĭ).

trans-mi-gra-tion (trăns"mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the going from one place to another; **2,** the passing of the soul at death from one body to another; metempsychosis.

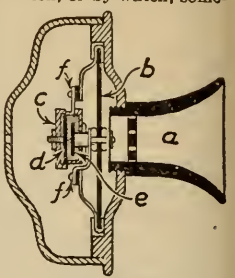
trans-mis-si-ble (trăns-mĭs'ĭ-bl), *adj.* **[**see **trans-mit]**, capable of being passed from one body to another, or through a body or substance; as, electricity is *transmissible* through copper wire.—*n.* **trans-mis"si-bil'i-ty.**

trans-mis-sion (trăns-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of passing, or the state of being passed, through or over; as, the *transmission* of telegrams: *Mech.,* that part of the mechanism of an automobile which transfers the power to the driving axle; specifically, the speed-changing gears; *Phys.,* **1,** the passing of energy or matter through a medium or conductor; **2,** specifically, in telephony, the clearness with which the voice can be heard.

trans-mis-sive (trăns-mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* **1,** capable of sending over or through; capable of being sent over or through; **2,** resulting from being conducted through something, as light; transmitted; also, inherited; as, *transmissive* tendencies.

trans-mit (trăns-mĭt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -mitted, *p.pr.* -mitting, **[**< Lat. *trans,* across + *mittere* (*missus*), to send**]**, **1,** to cause or allow to pass over or through: as, to *transmit* news by wire; **2,** to conduct; permit to pass through; as, air *transmits* heat; **3,** to send down from one place or person to another; transfer; pass on, as a title.—*n.* **trans-mit'tal.**—*n.* **trans-mit'tance.**—*adj.* **trans-mit'ti-ble.**

trans-mit-ter (trăns-mĭt'ĕr), *n.* a person or thing through which, or by which, something is sent; especially, the mouthpiece of a telephone or the sending instrument of a telegraphic apparatus.



TRANSMITTER

Section of carbon telephone transmitter: *a,* mouthpiece; *b,* diaphragm; *c,* insulated box filled with granules of hard carbon; *d,* fixed plate within box; *e,* movable plate within box, vibrated by diaphragm; *f, f,* terminals.

trans-mog-ri-fy (trăns-mŏg'rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying, **[**humorous**]**, *Colloq.,* to transform; change.

trans-mon-tane (trăns-mŏn'tān), *adj.* **[**< Lat. *transmontanus,* beyond the mountains < *trans,* across + *mons* (*montis*) mountain**]**, situated on the farther side of, or crossing, a mountain or mountains.

trans-mut-a-ble (trăns-mūt'ȧ-bl), *adj.* **[**see **transmute]**, capable of being changed from one form of substance into another.—*adv.* **trans-mut'a-bly.**—*n.* **trans-mut'a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **trans-mut"a-bil'i-ty.**

trans-mu-ta-tion (trăns"mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* a change from one form, nature, substance, or class, into another.

trans-mute (trăns-mūt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -muted, *p.pr.* -muting, **[**< Lat. *trans,* across + *mutare* (*-atus*), to change**]**, to change from one form, nature, substance, or class, into another; as, to *transmute* base metals into gold.—*n.* **trans-mut'er.**

trans-o-ce-an-ic (trăns-ō"shē-ăn'ĭk), *adj.* **[***trans-* + *ocean***]**, **1,** across the ocean; **2,** crossing, or engaged in crossing, the ocean.

tran-som (trăn'sŭm), *n.* **[**< M.E. *traunsum,* prob. corr. of Lat. *transtrum,* that which goes across < *trans,* across**]**, **1,** a horizontal crossbar in a window or over a door; **2,** chiefly in the United States, a window above a door or another window, generally hinged to the transom, or crossbar; **3,** any of several types of crossbeam, as a beam in the after frame of a ship, fastened to the sternpost and supporting the overhanging stern, a beam across a saw pit, or the like; **4,** a seat or bunk, with drawers beneath, built along the side of a ship's cabin.

trans-par-en-cy (trăn-pâr'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], **[**see **transparent]**, **1,** the state or quality of being seen through clearly; **2,** that which is seen through; especially, a picture or inscription done on some translucent material, as glass or thin cloth, and made visible by light shining through it: **3,** figuratively, simplicity.—*n.* **trans-par'ence.**

trans-par-ent (trăns-pâr'ĕnt), *adj.* **[**< Lat. *trans,* across, beyond + *parens* (*-entis*), appearing < *parēre,* to appear**]**, **1,** allowing light to pass through without diffusion, so that objects behind can be seen distinctly; loosely, capable of being easily seen through; as, *transparent* gauze; **2,** easy to understand; evident.—*adv.* **trans-par'ent-ly.**—*n.* **trans-par'ent-ness.**

Syn. translucent, lucid, lucid, limpid, pellucid, clear, diaphanous, luminous, lustrous, apparent, manifest, evident. That is *transparent* which allows objects to be seen clearly through it; that is *translucent* which transmits light, but does not allow objects to be seen clearly through it, though blurred shapes or indistinct forms might be visible; plain window glass is *transparent;* the stained-glass windows in churches are *translucent.* The waves of the ocean have been described as *translucent,* emphasizing their shining, partially clear quality. *Lucent* is like *translucent;* a spring-green leaf in the sunlight is *lucent;* a dewdrop in the morning light is *lucent. Lucid* is like *transparent,* but is oftener used in its figurative sense and employed to describe that which is transparently clear to the mind; as, a *lucid* argument. *Limpid,* which means shiningly or liquidly clear, can mean either *transparent* or *translucent;* it is applied oftenest to clear streams, or, figuratively, to literary style flowing and free from obscurity.—*Ant.* cloudy, opaque, obscure, turbid.

trans-pierce (trăns-pērs'), *v.t.* **[***trans-* + *pierce***]**, to pierce completely through; transfix.

tran-spire (trăn-spīr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -spired (-spīrd'), *p.pr.* -spiring], [<Lat. *trans,* across + *spirare,* to breathe], **1,** to pass off as vapor; escape by evaporation; **2,** to emit or send out vapor or moisture, as through the skin; **3,** to become known or leak out; **4,** popularly, to occur:—*v.t.* to throw off, as vapor or moisture; exhale; breathe out.

trans-plant (trăns-plănt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *trans,* across + *plantare* (*-atus*), to plant], to remove and establish; set out to grow or make live in another place, as trees or people: *Surg.,* to transfer (healthy tissue).—*n.* **trans-plant'er.**

trans-plan-ta-tion (trăns"plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of removing and settling in another place; **2,** the state of being thus removed and settled: *Surg.,* the grafting or transference of healthy tissue from one place in the body to another, or from one body to another.

trans-port (trăns-pōrt'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *trans,* across + *portare* (*-atus*), to carry], **1,** to carry from one place to another; as, to *transport* goods; **2,** to carry away emotionally by violence of passion, or by pleasure; **3,** to carry away from a country, or deport, as across the ocean:—*n.* (trăns'pōrt), **1,** the act of conveying or of being conveyed; **2,** a means of conveyance; especially, a vessel employed by a government for carrying troops, stores, or the like, from one place to another; **3,** a violent, emotional display, as of anger, passion, or rapture; as, the news threw her into a *transport* of joy: *Rare,* one who is deported to a penal colony.—*n.* **trans-port'er.**—*adj.* **trans-port'a-ble.**

Syn., v. (see banish); *n.* (see rapture).

trans-por-ta-tion (trăns"pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** the act of carrying, or state of being carried, from one place to another; **2,** means of conveyance; also, the charge for conveyance; **3,** the act of deporting, or sending to another place, for crime.

trans-pose (trăns-pōz'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -posed (-pōzd'), *p.pr.* -posing], [<Lat. *trans,* across + *pausare,* to pause: see **1pose**], to change the relative positions of; change the natural order of, as words in a sentence: *Alg.,* to transfer (a term) from one side of an equation to the other with a change of sign; *Mus.,* to write or render a composition in a key other than the original: *Rare,* to transform.—*n.* **trans-pos'al.**—*n.* **trans-pos'er.**—*adj.* **trans-pos'a-ble.**

trans-po-si-tion (trăns"pō-zish'ŭn), *n.* [<L.L. *transpositio* (*-onis*), transposition <Lat. *trans,* across + *ponere* (*positus*), to place: influenced by *transpose*], **1,** the act of changing the position or order of; **2,** the state of being changed in order or position: *Telephony,* a rearrangement of the relative positions of adjacent wires, to prevent losses or interference by induction; *Mus.,* **1,** the act of setting a composition in a different key; **2,** a composition so changed.—*adj.* **trans"po-si'tion-al.**

trans-ship (trăns-shĭp'), *v.t.* [*trans-* + *ship*], to transfer from one carrier, as a ship or car, to another. Also, **tran-ship'.**—*n.* **trans-ship'ment.**

tran-sub-stan-ti-ate (trăn"sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [<L.L. *transubstantiare* (*-atus*) < Lat. *trans,* across + *substantia,* substance], to change one substance into another; transmute; transform: *R. C. and Gk. Ch.,* to change (the bread and wine of the Eucharist) into the body and blood of Christ.

tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (trăn"sŭb-stăn"shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* a change into another substance; transformation: *R. C. and Gk. Ch.,* the change of the bread and wine of the Eucharist, at consecration, into the body and blood of Christ, only the appearance of the bread and wine remaining: distinguished from *consubstantiation.*

tran-sude (trăn-sūd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -suded, *p.pr.* -suding], [<Lat. *trans,* across, beyond + *sudare* (*-atus*), to sweat], to pass through pores or the interstices of a membrane, as perspiration.—*n.* **tran"su-da'tion** (-sū-dā'shŭn).—*n.* **tran'su-date.**

trans-ver-sal (trăns-vûr'săl), *adj.* [see **transverse**], lying or being across, or crosswise:—*n. Geom.,* a line, generally straight, that intersects, or cuts, a system of lines.

trans-verse (trăns-vûrs'), *adj.* [<Lat. *trans,* across + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], lying or being across, or crosswise; as, *transverse* lines: **transverse wave,** *Phys.,* a wave in which the oscillation of the particles is at right angles to the direction of propagation of the wave:—*n.* anything that lies crosswise.—*adv.* **trans-verse'ly.**

1trap (trăp), *n.* [<A.S. *trenne, -trænpe,* trap], **1,** a device, as a snare, pitfall, etc., for catching animals; **2,** an ambush; a means of tricking people; **3,** a device, as an S bend or a U bend, for sealing a drain pipe with water against the return of sewer gas; **4,** any of various straining or separating devices; **5,** a device for throwing into the air clay disks, called pigeons, etc., to be shot at; **6,** a trapdoor: *Colloq.,* a light, two-wheeled carriage; *Br. Slang,* a policeman: **trap shooting,** the sport of shooting at objects, as pigeons or balls, liberated or sprung from a trap:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trapped or, *Rare,* trapt (trăpt), *p.pr.* trapping], **1,** to catch in, or as in, a trap, as a snare; as, to *trap* rabbits; **2,** hence, to ambush or ensnare, as an enemy; take by trick or stratagem; as, to *trap* a thief; **3,** to hold back (gas), as by a bend in a drain; **4,** to furnish with a trap, as a drain; **5,** to release, as clay pigeons, for shooting practice:—*v.i.* **1,** to set traps for game; **2,** to operate a device for releasing clay pigeons or the like for shooting practice.

2trap (trăp), *n.* [<Sw. *trappa,* a stair: so called because of stairlike appearance of rock], a kind of fine-grained, dark, igneous rock occurring in seams and dikes through other rocks: also called *trap rock.*—*adj.* **trap'pe-an** (trăp'ē-ăn; trā-pē'ăn).—*adj.* **trap'pous.**

3trap (trăp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trapped (trăpt), *p.pr.* trapping], [<Fr. *drap,* cloth, covering <L.L. *drappus,* cloth], to adorn; bedeck: said especially of horses or other beasts of burden:—*n. Colloq.,* any ricketty, worn-out thing: *pl. Colloq.,* baggage; personal belongings; *Obs.,* ornamental harness or trappings.

tra-pan (trā-păn'), *n.* [orig. a rogues' term, related to *trap,* q.v.], *Archaic,* **1,** a trap; stratagem; **2,** a trickster; deceiver:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -panned (-pănd'), *p.pr.* -panning], *Obs.,* to ensnare. Also, **tre-pan'.**

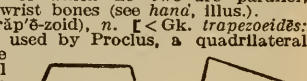
trap-door (trăp'dōr'), *n.* [*trap* + *door*], a hinged or sliding door, in a ceiling, roof, or floor: **trapdoor spider,** any of several spiders (chiefly genus *Cteniza*) that build nests in the ground, provided with a hinged lid like a trapdoor.

TRAPDOOR SPIDER
1, trapdoor spider; 2, nest: *a,* trapdoor; *b,* outside wall; *c,* earth.

tra-peze (trā-pēz'), *n.* [<Fr. *trapèze,* trapeze < Gk. *trapezion:* see **trapezium**], a swinging horizontal bar, used as gymnasium equipment: *Geom., Rare,* a trapezium.

tra-pe-zi-um (trā-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ziums (-ŭmz); -zia (*-ă*)], [L.L. <Gk. *trapezion,* any quadrilateral figure in Euclid not a parallelogram: dim. of *trapeza,* table], *Geom.,* a plane figure bounded by four straight lines of which no two are parallel; *Anat.,* one of the wrist bones (see *hand,* illus.).

trap-e-zoid (trăp'ē-zoid), *n.* [<Gk. *trapezoeidēs:* as used by Proclus, a quadrilateral no two of whose sides are parallel <*trapeza,* table + *eidos,* shape], *Geom.,* a plane figure with four sides, only two of which are parallel; *Anat.,* a certain bone of the wrist (see *hand,* illus.).—*adj.* **trap"e-zoi'dal.**



1, TRAPEZOID; 2, TRAPEZIUM.

1trap-per (trăp'ĕr), *n.* [see **1trap**], one who catches animals, especially fur-bearing animals.

2trap-per (trăp'ĕr), *n.* [see **3trap**], *Obs.* or *Hist.,* a metal, leather, or cloth covering of a horse, for defense or decoration. (see *arms,* illus.).

trap-pings (trăp'ĭngz), *n.pl.* **1,** ornamental coverings or harness of a horse; **2,** hence, superficial dress; ornamentation of any kind.

Trap-pist (trăp'ĭst), *n.* [<Fr. *trappiste* < *La Trappe,* name of a monastery], *R. C. Ch.,* one of an extremely austere order of monks, a reformed branch of the Cistercians, characterized by perpetual silence among themselves and severe abstinence.

1trash (trăsh), *n.* [perh. < Scand.: cf. Norw. *tros,* fallen twigs], **1,** anything useless or worthless; refuse or rubbish; **2,** parts broken off, as leaves, twigs, or husks; **3,** worthless persons or a worthless person: used collectively; as, poor white *trash: Obs. Slang,* money:—*v.t.* to trim of useless parts, as a tree: *Colloq.,* to regard as useless; throw away; junk.—*adj.* **trash'y.**—*adv.* **trash'i-ly.**—*n.* **trash'i-ness.**

2trash (trăsh), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Obs.* or *Dial.,* **1,** to restrain, as with a leash; **2,** hence, to delay or impede:—*n. Obs.,* **1,** a leash for restraining a dog; **2,** hence, an obstruction; a hindrance.

trau-ma (trô'mă), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (*-tă*)], [Gk. = wound], *Pathol.,* a bodily injury; a wound.—*n.* **trau'ma-tism.**

trau-mat-ic (trô-măt′ĭk), *adj. Pathol.*, 1, of, pertaining to, or resulting from, an injury or wound; 2, used for curing wounds, as a remedy:—*n.* a remedy for wounds.

trav-ail (trăv′āl), *n.* [O.F. = suffering, trouble < *travaillier*, to work hard, be in torment < L.L. *trepalium*, a rack or engine of torture < *tres*, three + *palus*, a stake], 1, the suffering endured in childbirth; 2, physical or mental agony; trouble; as, a mind in *travail*: *Rare*, exhausting labor or work:—*v.i.* to suffer in childbirth: *Archaic*, to work hard; labor.

trave (trāv), *n.* [O.F. = beam < Lat. *trabs*, a beam], 1, a wooden frame for holding an unruly animal while it is being shod; 2, a crossbeam.

trav-el (trăv′ĕl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], [special use of *travail*, q.v.], 1, to pass; be transmitted; 2, to make a journey, especially for sightseeing; also, to journey or go from place to place as a salesman: *Mech.*, to move in a certain path or for a certain distance, as a piston:—*v.t.* 1, to journey over or through; traverse; 2, to cause to journey, as cattle:—*n.* 1, the act of journeying; 2, a journey; 3, progression of any kind; 4, the number of persons, vehicles, etc., passing over a given road; traffic: *Mech.*, movement or stroke, as of a piston; also, the length of the stroke: *pl.* an account of a journey.

trav-eled (trăv′ĕld), *adj.* 1, having made journeys; 2, hence, experienced; as, a much-*traveled* man; 3, much frequented by being walked or ridden over, as a road. Also, **trav′elled**.

trav-el-er (trăv′ĕl-ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which journeys; 2, one who goes from place to place as a salesman: also called *traveling salesman* and *commercial traveler;* 3, any of several mechanical devices, as, *Naut.*, a bar on which a ring slides, or an iron ring sliding over a spar or rope; 4, a blank given to a customer buying in several departments of a store, on which all charges are entered, to be paid for in one sum with the last purchase. Also, **trav′el-ler**.

trav-e-log (trăv′ĕ-lŏg), *n.* [*travel* + *-log* (< Gk. *logos*, discourse)], a lecture, usually illustrated by views, on a journey or journeys. Also, **trav′e-logue**.

trav-erse (trăv′ẽrs), *adj.* [< Fr. *traverser* < Lat. *trans*, across + *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], lying, or being, across:—*adv.* (trăv′ẽrs; trȧ-vûrs′), athwart or across:—*n.* (trăv′ẽrs), 1, a crosspiece; something lying or placed across something else, as a line crossing other lines, a communicating gallery across a church, etc.; 2, the motion or act of crossing, as the zigzag path taken by a ship on account of contrary winds: *Mil.*, a parapet across an exposed place, or a part of a trench at right angles to the main line: *Rare*, the act of thwarting; also, something that thwarts; an obstacle:—*v.t.* (trăv′ẽrs), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ersed (-ẽrst), *p.pr.* -ersing], 1, to lay or place crosswise; 2, to thwart, or cross in opposition; 3, to cross in traveling; travel or pass over; as, to *traverse* Canada; 4, to examine with great care, as a special subject for investigation: *Law*, in pleading, to challenge the truth or value of, as of a fact; deny; *Ordnance*, to turn (a gun) to the right or left:—*v.i.* (trăv′ẽrs), 1, to turn, as on a pivot; 2, to walk or move across; move to and fro or back and forth.—*adj.* **trav′ers-a-ble**.—*n.* **trav′ers-er**.—*n.* **trav′ers-al**.

trav-er-tine (trăv′ẽr-tĭn), *n.* [< It. *travertino* < Lat. *Tiburtinus*, pertaining to the region of Tibur (Tivoli)], *Mineral.*, a more or less porous, cream-colored limestone, essentially of the same structure as a stalactite, easily cut when freshly quarried, but hardening on exposure: used as a building stone in Italy, and for interior walls elsewhere: also called *tufa*.

trav-es-ty (trăv′ĕs-tĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tied (-tĭd), *p.pr.* -tying], [< Fr. *travestir* < It. *travestire*, to disguise < Lat. *trans*, across + *vestire*, to clothe], 1, to burlesque or parody; 2, to treat or represent so as to cause to appear ludicrous:—*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, a burlesque or parody; 2, a burlesque imitation or treatment of an originally serious literary work; also, any absurd or fantastic similarity or imitation.

Syn., *n.* imitation, burlesque. (See parody.)

tra-vois (trȧ-voi′; -vwä′), *n.* [< *travây*, Can. pronunciation of Fr. *travail*, space between shafts of vehicle, prob. ult. < Lat. *trabs*, a beam], 1, a primitive sledge or drag consisting of a platform or netting supported by two long poles, the forward ends of which are fastened to a horse or pony, the rear ends trailing along the ground: used by North American Indians to transport supplies; 2, a logging sled.

trawl (trôl), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a large, bag-shaped dragnet used in sea fishing: also called *trawlnet;* 2, a very long fishing line to which are attached many short lines; a trawl line:—*v.i.* to fish with a large net or trawl line:—*v.t.* 1, to catch with a trawl line or trawlnet; 2, to drag (a line or net) in fishing.

trawl-er (trôl′ẽr), *n.* 1, one who fishes in the ocean with a trawl; 2, a vessel used in trawling.

trawl line a very long, heavy line, attached to buoys and anchors, and carrying a number of shorter fishing lines suspended from it.

tray (trā), *n.* [< A.S. *trīg*, tray], 1, a flat or shallow receptacle of wood, metal, porcelain, or the like, with a raised edge or rim; 2, a shallow, removable, box-like compartment in a trunk.

tray-ful (trā′fo͝ol), *n.* [*pl.* -fuls (-fo͝olz)], as much as a tray will contain.

treach-er-ous (trĕch′ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [see **treachery**], 1, betraying a trust or a pledge; faithless; 2, apparently good, strong, sound, honest, or the like, but actually the opposite; not to be trusted; as, a *treacherous* friend; a *treacherous* bridge.—*adv.* **treach′er-ous-ly**.—*n.* **treach′er-ous-ness**.

Syn. false, untrue, intriguing, perfidious, insidious, perjured, forsworn.—*Ant.* true, loyal, faithful, honest.

treach-er-y (trĕch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *trecherie* < *trechier*, to trick, perh. < Lat. *tricari*, to make difficulties < *tricae*, difficulties; wiles], treasonable or disloyal conduct; betrayal of faith or confidence; falseness to one's friends or country.

trea-cle (trē′kl), *n.* [< O.F. *triacle* < Lat. *theriaca*, an antidote against poisons < Gk. *thēriakē*, an antidote against (the bites of) wild beasts < *thēr*, a wild beast], 1, originally, an antidote, or medicine to counteract the effects of poison; 2, the sirup by-product obtained in refining crude sugar; 3, loosely, molasses: *Obs.*, a cure-all, or panacea.—*adj.* **trea′cly**.

tread (trĕd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* trod (trŏd) or, *Archaic*, trode (trōd), *p.p.* trodden (trŏd′n) or trod, *p.pr.* treading], [< A.S. *tredan*, to tread < O.Teut. source], 1, to step or walk; 2, to press something beneath the foot; trample: usually with *upon* or *on:*—*v.t.* 1, to walk on; 2, to press or crush under the feet; 3, to subdue or overcome; 4, to dance; as, to *tread* a minuet; 5, to copulate with: said of male birds:—*n.* 1, a walking or stepping; 2, manner of stepping; style of walking; as, a heavy *tread;* 3, in a flight of stairs, the horizontal upper surface of a step (see *step*, illus.); 4, the part of a wheel or tire that touches the road or rail (see *tire*, illus.); also, the surface of a rail on which the car wheels bear; 5, of an automobile, the gauge, or distance between opposite wheels: *Biol.*, the point in the yolk of an egg at which germination begins.—*n.* **tread′er**.

trea-dle (trĕd′l), *n.* a flat piece attached to a crank and worked by the foot, by means of which a lathe, sewing machine, or the like, is operated (see *spinning*, illus.):—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* treadled (-ld), *p.pr.* treadling], to operate such a device.

tread-mill (trĕd′mĭl′), *n.* [*tread* + *mill*], 1, a mill kept in motion by persons or animals walking on a wheel or endless belt; 2, hence, any monotonous round, as of duties or work.

ONE TYPE OF TREADMILL

The coolie, walking on the treadles, causes the wheel to rotate, the treadles acting as scoops or buckets to raise water from a spring into a ditch at the left.

trea-son (trē′zn), *n.* [< O.F. *traïson* < Lat. *traditio* (-*onis*), a handing over, betraying < *tradere*, to deliver over, betray < *trans*, across + *dare*, to give], 1, the crime of betraying or attacking the State or the government of the State to which the offender belongs; especially, in England, any injury committed upon the sovereign or the sovereign's family; in the United States, levying war against the government or aiding an enemy in time of war; 2, treachery; falseness to trust or pledge: **high treason**, treason, the highest civil offense.—*adj.* **trea′son-ous**.

trea-son-a-ble (trē′zn-ȧ-bl), *adj.* tending to, or characterized by, falseness to pledges, friends, or country; as, *treasonable* speech or acts.—*adv.* **trea′son-a-bly**.—*n.* **trea′son-a-ble-ness**.

Syn. false, untrue, treacherous, disloyal, traitorous.

treas-ure (trĕzh′ûr), *n.* [< O.F. *tresor* < Lat. *thesaurus* < Gk. *thēsauros*, treasure], 1, an accumulation of valuables, such as money or jewels; abundance or wealth; a hoard or store; 2, something highly prized or of great value: *Colloq.*, a person who is much beloved; also, a very valuable and efficient person; *Obs.*, a treasury:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ured (-ûrd), *p.pr.* -uring], 1, to lay by or collect for future use; hoard; also, to retain in the mind: usually with *up;* 2, to value highly; regard as precious.

treas-ur-er (trĕzh'ûr-ĕr), *n.* one who has charge of receiving and expending collected funds, either public or private.

treas-ur-er-ship (trĕzh'ûr-ĕr-shĭp), *n.* the office or position of one who has charge of collected funds.

treas-ure–trove (trĕzh'ûr-trōv″), *n.* [< A.F. *tresor trové*, treasure found], *Law*, gold, silver, jewels, or like valuables, found hidden in the earth and not claimed by an owner.

treas-ur-y (trĕzh'ûr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [see **treasure**], **1**, a place where wealth is stored; especially, a place where public funds are kept and paid out; **2**, a thesaurus, or storehouse, of words or literary gems: **Treasury**, **1**, that department of a government which administers the public revenues; **2**, the officials of such a department.—*abbr.* **treas.**; **Treas.**

treas-ur-y note **1**, a short-term note issued by the Treasury from time to time as a government means of borrowing to meet temporary obligations; **2**, paper money issued by the United States Treasury as payment for silver bought under the Sherman Act of July 14, 1890: now almost entirely retired from circulation.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* [< O.F. *tretier*, *traitier* < Lat. *tractare*, to handle < *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], **1**, to handle, deal with, or manage; present; develop; as, the speaker *treated* his subject well; **2**, to behave or act toward; as, to *treat* others kindly; **3**, to regard; consider; as, to *treat* it as unintentional; **4**, to cause to undergo a process for a special purpose; as, to *treat* a photograph with chemicals; **5**, to entertain; also, to pay the cost of entertainment for; as, to *treat* them to music; **6**, to deal with for some desired result; as, to *treat* a severe headache; to *treat* a patient:—*v.i.* **1**, to discuss, or deal with, a certain topic: usually with *of*; as, the paper *treats* of proper sanitation; **2**, to negotiate: often with *with*; as, they were ready to *treat* with the outlaws; **3**, to give entertainment:—*n.* **1**, an entertainment given as an expression of friendship or esteem; **2**, something that affords great pleasure; as, the opera is a *treat*: *Colloq.*, one's turn to provide entertainment; as, it's your *treat* next.—*n.* **treat'er**.

trea-tise (trē'tĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *tretis*, a thing well handled < *tretier*, to handle: see **treat**], a rather long, written discussion of some particular subject; a long and formal essay on a serious subject: *Obs.*, **1**, a discourse; talk; **2**, a story; **3**, a treaty.

treat-ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* [see **treat**], **1**, conduct toward, or manner of dealing with, a person, problem, etc.; **2**, manner of dealing with something in art or literature; **3**, medical or surgical care of a patient.

trea-ty (trē'tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Fr. *traité*, p.p. of *traiter*, to handle: see **treat**], an agreement or contract between nations, either at the close of a war or in time of peace, for the adjustment of differences or for the arrangement of commercial relations; also, an agreement between any two parties: *Obs.*, **1**, the act of arranging an agreement; negotiation; **2**, a discourse; discussion; **3**, a petition; entreaty.

trea-ty port a seaport, or any city, which, in accordance with the terms of an agreement, must be kept open to foreign trade: said especially of certain cities in China.

tre-ble (trĕb'l), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *triplus*, triple: because in early music *treble* was third part], threefold or triple: *Mus.*, belonging to the highest vocal or instrumental part in a composition; of high pitch:—*n. Mus.*, **1**, the highest vocal or instrumental part; **2**, a soprano singer or instrument: **treble staff**, the staff upon which the G clef, or *treble clef*, is placed: used for treble voices and for instruments of medium and high pitch:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trebled (-ld), *p.pr.* trebling], to make or become thrice as great.—*adv.* **tre'bly**.

treb-u-chet (trĕb'û-shĕt), *n.* [O.F. < *trebucher*, to overturn], *Hist.*, a medieval engine of war, used to cast stones. Also, **tre'buck-et** (trĕ'bŭk-ĕt).

tree (trē), *n.* [< A.S. *trēo*, *trēow*, tree < Aryan source], **1**, any large, generally perennial, woody plant having a high main trunk, or stem; **2**, anything suggestive of such a large plant, as in having stem and branches; as, a family *tree*; **3**, a piece of timber, or an article made of timber and specially shaped: originally, probably a thing shaped like a stem and branches: usually in composition; as, cross*trees*; boot-*tree*: *Archaic*, a cross; gibbet:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* treed (trēd), *p.pr.* treeing], **1**, to drive up a tree; **2**, to shape or stretch, as a boot, on a prepared form: *Colloq.*, to corner.

tree fern a large, tropical fern with a single stem, or trunk, growing to treelike proportions (see *Pteridophyta*, illus.).

tree frog **1**, any of several tree-dwelling frogs (family *Ranidæ*) with suckerlike pads on the toes, or with webbed feet, as the flying frog (see *Amphibia*, illus.); **2**, loosely, a tree toad (which see).

tree heath a species of heath (*Erica arborea*) growing to a considerable size in southern Europe, the wood of which serves as one of the chief sources of brierwood for pipes.

tree-less (trē'lĕs), *adj.* without trees; having no woods or forests.—*n.* **tree'less-ness**.

tree-nail (trē'nāl″; *Colloq.* trĕn'l; trŭn'l), *n.* [*tree*+*nail*], a pin, or nail, of dry wood which swells when wet, and is therefore used in shipbuilding. Also, **tre'nail**; **trun'nel**.

tree toad any of several small, tailless amphibians (family *Hylidæ*) of arboreal habits, with glandular pads on the toes, many characterized by shrill, piping calls and the ability to adapt their coloring to the places where they live: also erroneously called *tree frog* (see *Amphibia*, illus.).

tre-foil (trē'foil), *n.* [< A.F. *trifoil* < Lat. *tri-*, three +*folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, **1**, any plant of a genus (*Trifolium*) of the pea family, having leaves mostly trifoliolate; **2**, any of several other plants with similar leaves; as, the tick *trefoil*; *Arch.*, an ornament resembling a three-lobed leaf.

trek (trĕk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trekked (trĕkt), *p.pr.* trekking], [< Du. *trekken*, to draw; march], **1**, to pull a vehicle or a load: said generally of oxen; **2**, to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement:—*n.* an organized migration; a journey, especially by wagon; any stage in such a journey: used especially in South Africa.—*n.* **trek'ker**.

trel-lis (trĕl'ĭs), *n.* [< O.F. *treliz* < Lat. *trilix*, strong woven fabric < *tri-*, three + *licium*, a thread of the warp: confused in sense with O.F. *treille*, lattice < Lat. *trichila*, bower, arbor], **1**, a kind of lattice, or network, of wood or metal, forming a support for vines; **2**, a summerhouse, or small rustic building, constructed largely of lattice:—*v.t.* **1**, to interlace; **2**, to provide with a lattice or grating; train upon a lattice, as a vine.

trel-lis-work (trĕl'ĭs-wûrk″), *n.* [*trellis*+*work*], sort of grating consisting of small crossbars of wood or metal fastened together like a lattice: also called *latticework*.

Tre-ma-to-da (trē″mă-tō'dă; trĕm″ă-), *n.pl.* [L.L. < Gk. *trēmatōdēs*, having holes, perforated < *trēma*, hole], *Zoöl.*, a class of flatworms, including the flukes, all of which are parasitic.—*adj.* and *n.* **trem'a-tode** (trĕm'ă-tōd; trē'mă-).—*adj.* and *n.* **trem'a-toid** (trĕm'ă-toid).

trem-ble (trĕm'bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< Fr. *trembler* < L.L. *tremulare* < Lat. *tremulus*, trembling < *tremere*, to tremble], **1**, to shake, as with fright or cold; shudder; totter; shiver; be agitated; also, to quiver, as from some sudden contact; **2**, to quaver, as sound:—*n.* an involuntary quiver; a shiver; shudder.—*n.* **trem'bler**.

Syn., *v.* vibrate, waver, flutter, quiver, shake.

trem-bling (trĕm'blĭng), *p.adj.* shaking, as with fear; quivering:—*n.* a condition of shaking.—*adv.* **trem'bling-ly**.

tre-men-dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *tremendus*, frightful < *tremere*, to tremble], **1**, exciting fear or terror because of size, force, or effect; dreadful; terrible; as, a *tremendous* crash; **2**, causing awe or astonishment; wonderful; astounding.—*adv.* **tre-men'dous-ly**.—*n.* **tre-men'dous-ness**.

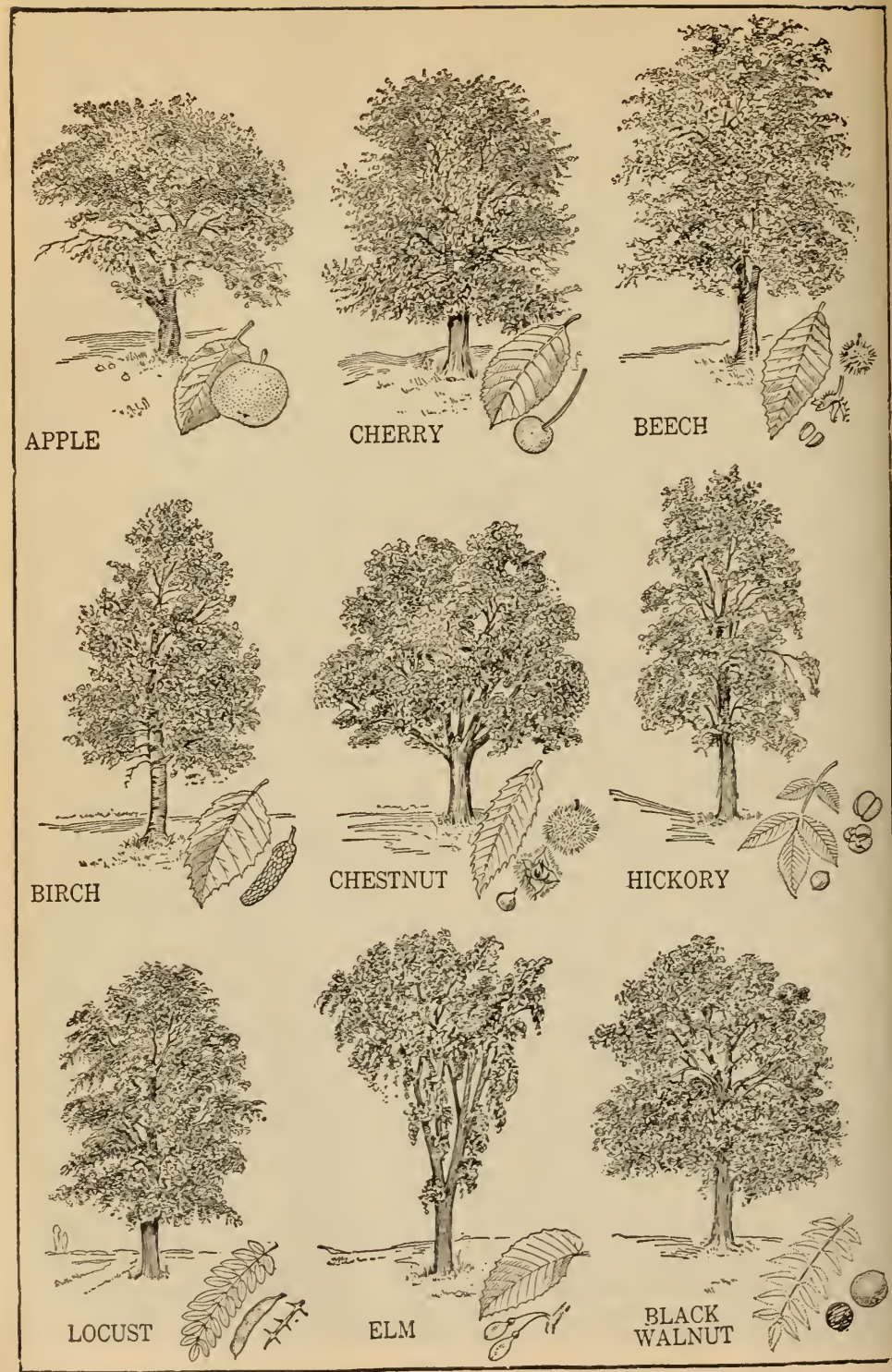
trem-o-lo (trĕm'ō-lō), *n.* [*pl.* -los (-lōz)], [It. = trembling, quavering < Lat. *tremulus*: see **tremulous**], *Mus.*, **1**, a trembling or quivering effect of a tone in vocal or instrumental music; **2**, the device, or stop, in an organ by which such an effect is produced.

tre-mor (trē'môr; trĕm'ôr), *n.* [Lat. = a shaking; fear < *tremere*, to tremble], an involuntary trembling or quivering; a quick vibration, or shaking.

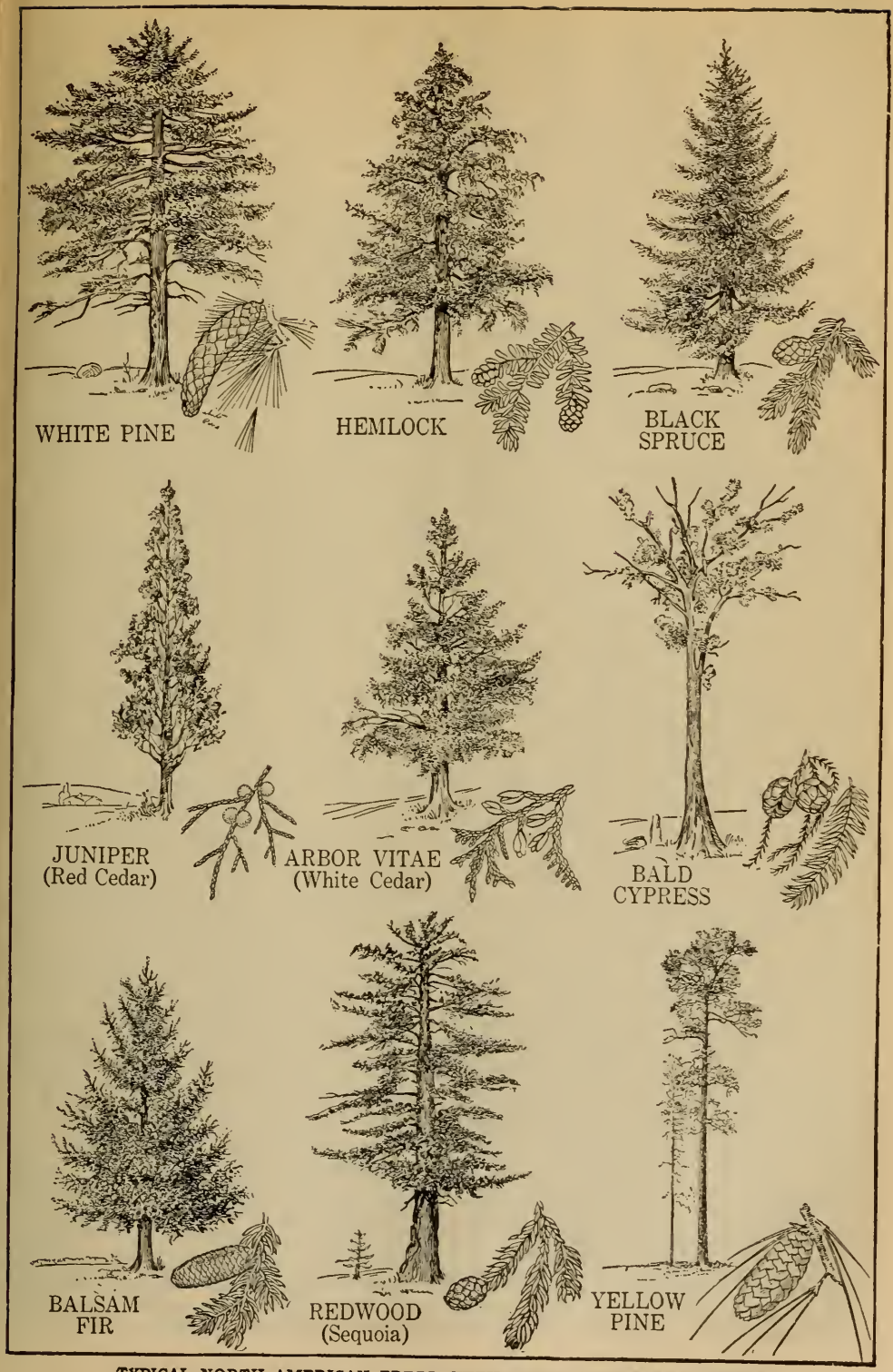
trem-u-lous (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *tremulus*, trembling < *tremere*, to tremble], **1**, trembling; quivering; shaking; **2**, showing timidity or weakness; as, a *tremulous* voice; **3**, marked by unsteadiness; as, *tremulous* writing.—*adv.* **trem'u-lous-ly**.—*n.* **trem'u-lous-ness**.—*adj.* **trem'u-lant**; **trem'u-lent**.

tre-nail (trē'nāl″), *n.* [see **treenail**], a wooden pin which swells when wet. See **tree'nail**, *Pfd. S.*

trench (trĕnch), *v.t.* [< O.F. *trenchier*, to cut < Lat. *truncare*, to cut, lop off < *truncus*, tree trunk], to cut furrows or grooves in; dig a ditch in: *Mil.*, to intrench, as against an army; fortify with ditches: *Obs.*, to carve; cut up:—*v.i.* to encroach: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *trench* upon your time: *Mil.*, to dig a trench or trenches:—*n.* a long, narrow ditch in the earth; an open ditch for draining: *Mil.*, a deep, narrow ditch, protected by a parapet of earth, excavated in the zone of battle, and held as a defensive position or as a base from which to attack (see *intrenchment*, illus.): **communication trench**, a zigzag ditch



TYPICAL NORTH AMERICAN TREES. WITH THEIR LEAVES AND FRUITS



TYPICAL NORTH AMERICAN TREES, WITH THEIR LEAVES AND FRUITS

leading from the rear to the front-line trenches, and so offering a means by which troops, ammunition, and food are brought unexposed up to the line: **trench fever**, a specific fever, caused by an unknown organism, transmitted by lice, and characterized by a short period of fever followed by relapse and recurrences: **trench foot**, a condition resembling frostbite, affecting the feet of soldiers serving in the trenches: **trench helmet**, a steel hat, used by soldiers for protection against head wounds.

trench-an-cy (trĕn′chăn-sĭ), *n.* [see **trenchant**], sharpness; keenness; biting directness; as, the *trenchancy* of his wit.

trench-ant (trĕn′chănt), *adj.* [O.F. = cutting: see **trench**], **1**, exceedingly sharp; keen-edged; as, a *trenchant* sword; **2**, forceful and clear; sharp; as, *trenchant* language.

trench-er (trĕn′chẽr), *n.* [< A.F. *trenchour*, knife; platter < O.F. *trenchier*, to cut: see *trench*], food; a supply of food; especially, good eating: *Obs.* or *Hist.*, a large wooden plate or platter on which food was formerly served; also, a slice of bread or a thin cake used for the same purpose.

trench-er-man (trĕn′chẽr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*trencher* + *man*], **1**, a generous feeder; hearty eater: usually with *good*, etc.; **2**, a habitual companion at one's table; a parasite.

trend (trĕnd), *n.* [< A.S. *-trendlian*, to roll: akin to *trendel*, a circle, ring], inclination in a certain direction; general tendency; as, the *trend* of opinion: —*v.i.* **1**, to have a particular direction or course; as, the coast *trends* eastward; **2**, to have a general tendency; incline.

***trente et qua-rante** (trăṅ″ tā″ kȧ″ räṅt′), [Fr. = thirty and forty], *Cards*, a gambling game in which cards of six full packs are dealt out in two rows until the pips in each total 31 or over, the row nearer 31 but under 40 winning: also called *rouge et noir*.

[1]**tre-pan** (trē-păn′), *n.* [< Fr. *trépan*, a borer, surgical crown saw < L.L. *trepanum*, a crown saw < Gk. *trupanon*, a borer], **1**, *Surg.*, a cylindrical saw for making a hole in the skull; **2**, a boring instrument used in quarrying; **3**, a tool for boring holes, as in brush making:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -panned (-pănd′), *p.pr.* -panning], to operate on, or to bore into, as a skull, with a trepan.—*n.* **tre-pan′ner.**

[2]**tre-pan** (trē-păn′), *n.* [see **trapan**: later spelling with *e* due to older [1]*trepan*], **1**, a snare; trap; **2**, a trickster:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.*-panned (-pănd′), *p.pr.* -panning], to insnare. Also, **tra-pan′**, *Pfd. S.*

tre-pang (trē-păng′), *n.* [< Malay *trīpang*, trepang], any of several large sea cucumbers (echinoderms of the class *Holothuroidea*), the bodies of which when dried are regarded as a delicacy by the Chinese and used by them in making soup.

tre-phine (trē-fīn′; -fēn′), *n.* [< obs. *trafine* < Lat. *tres*, three + *fines*, ends: so named by its inventor, Woodall (1628), because of its three ends and with ref. to the trepan], *Surg.*, a crown saw; a delicate cylindrical saw developed from the trepan, and used to remove a button of bone from the skull (see *crown saw*, *saw*, illus.):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -phined (-fīnd′; -fēnd′), *p.pr.* -phining], to operate on with such a saw.

trep-i-da-tion (trĕp″ĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *trepidare* (-*atus*), to tremble; be flurried], **1**, trembling, as of the hands; vibration; **2**, state of nervous alarm; fear mingled with uncertainty; as, the news caused general *trepidation*.

tres-pass (trĕs′pȧs), *v.i.* [< O.F. *trespasser* < Lat. *trans*, beyond, across + L.L. *passare*, to go < Lat. *passus*, step], **1**, to commit any offense; sin: often with *against*; **2**, to intrude; encroach: with *on* or *upon*: *Law*, **1**, to enter unlawfully upon the property of another; **2**, to commit an unlawful act with violence against the property of another:—*n.* **1**, any voluntary offense against another; **2**, any transgression of a moral law: *Law*, any unlawful act committed with force and violence against the person, rights, or property of another; also, the action for injuries so incurred.

tres-pass-er (trĕs′pȧs-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who offends, sins, or trespasses; especially, **2**, one who enters unlawfully upon the property of another.

tress (trĕs), *n.* [< Fr. *tresse* < L.L. *tricia*, *trecia*, a plait, prob. < Gk. *trikha*, threefold], a braid, curl, or ringlet of hair; especially, a long lock of woman's hair.—*adj.* **tressed** (trĕst).—*adj.* **tress′y.**

tres-sure (trĕsh′ūr), *n.* [< O.F. *tressure*, *tresseor*, a band, or fillet, for the hair: see **tress**], *Her.*, a bearing consisting of a narrow band around an escutcheon, near the edge: often doubled, one tressure being within the other (see *heraldry*, illus.).

tres-tle (trĕs′l), *n.* [< O.F. *trestel*, a beam < Lat. *transtillum*, dim. of *transtrum*, beam], a kind of frame, or horse, consisting of a horizontal beam and spreading legs, as for supporting a table: *Engin.*, a connected framework of timbers or steel upon which a way is built across a ravine or gully: *pl. Naut.*, the props supporting a vessel on the ways.

tres-tle board a draftsman's drawing or designing board, laid upon trestles.

tres-tle-tree (trĕs′l-trē″), *n.* [*trestle* + *tree*], *Naut.*, a stout bar of timber fastened horizontally to a masthead to support the crosstrees and top framework: usually *pl.*

tres-tle-work (trĕs′l-wûrk″), *n.* [*trestle* + *work*], a system of connected frames built to support a railroad, road, or the like.

tret (trĕt), *n.* [prob. var. of O.F. *traite*, transportation < Lat. *trahere* (*tractus*), to draw], *Com.*, an allowance granted to cover waste or damage to goods during transportation.

trews (trōōz), *n.pl.* [Mod. Ir. pronunciation of older Ir. and Gael. *triubhas*: see **trousers**], *Sc.*, trousers; especially, the close-fitting, plaid trousers sometimes worn by Scotchmen.

trey (trā), *n.* [< O F. *treis* < Lat. *tres*, three], a three at dice; a domino with three spots; a card with three spots, or pips; as, the *trey* of clubs.

tri- *prefix*, [Lat. and Gk. = three; thrice], three; threefold; as, *tri*angled; *tri*color: *Chem.*, containing three atoms or radical groups; as, *tri*sulphide; *tri*oxide.

tri-a-ble (trī′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **try**], fit or possible to be tried; liable to judicial trial.

tri-ad (trī′ăd), *n.* [< Gk. *trias* (*triados*), a group of three], a group or union of three; three similar things; as, a *triad* of virtues: *Mus.*, a chord of three tones consisting of a fundamental tone with its third and fifth higher; a common chord; *Chem.*, an element or radical one atom of which combines with three atoms of a monad element or radical; a trivalent element or radical.—*adj.* **tri-ad′ic.**

tri-al (trī′ăl), *n.* [< A.F. *trial*, *triel*, trial < *trier*, to try: see **try**], **1**, the act of testing or putting to proof; examination; **2**, the state of being tested or put to proof; **3**, an attempt or endeavor; an experiment; **4**, hardship; suffering or temptation; that which puts to the test faith, mercy, patience, etc.: *Law*, a judicial examination; as, a *trial* in court: **trial by battle**, *Law*, the settlement of a dispute by personal combat; a legal form of trial in England until 1819: **trial and error**, *Math.*, a method of finding the value of an unknown quantity, as in an equation, by assuming a value for it, noting the error which results therefrom, and correcting the assumed value accordingly; *Psych.*, a method of learning which shows little evidence of reasoning.

Syn. test, experiment, proof. These words have in common the idea of trying to establish or verify something that is uncertain. *Trial* is rather generally applied to the host of things that in ordinary existence require trying. We make a *trial* of our skill to find out what degree of it we possess; we buy a radio set on *trial* to see how we like it. *Test* is narrower in its application than *trial*: a *test* is a *trial* that proves, and hence is decisive; we put a new appliance through a strict *test*; one who has proved himself loyal has stood a *test*. *Proof* is like *test* in that it is final; it is a definite discovery, frequently in the intellectual field, but often in the realm of practical affairs. That which is put on *trial*, to *test*, or to *proof*, has something depending on the outcome. In this respect *experiment* differs from these words, for no more may depend on a successful *experiment* than the confirmation of an opinion. The failure of an *experiment* may mean nothing. On the other hand, when *experiment* proves or demonstrates, it becomes *test* and *proof* of the greatest value.

tri-al bal-ance in double-entry bookkeeping, the statement of footings which tests whether the two sides of the ledger balance.

tri-al ju-ry a jury for trying a case in court; a petit jury: distinguished from *grand jury*.

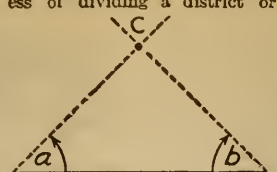
tri-an-gle (trī′ăng″gl), *n.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *angulus*, angle], *Geom.*, a figure bounded by three lines and having three angles; *Mus.*, an instrument of percussion, consisting of a steel rod bent in the form of a triangle, open at one angle and sounded by being struck by a metallic rod.—*adj.* **tri′an″gled.**

MUSICAL TRIANGLE

tri-an-gu-lar (trī-ăng′gū-lȧr), *adj.* **1**, having three angles; three-sided; three-cornered; as, a *triangular* field; **2**, concerned with, or comprising, three persons or things, as a conversation.

tri-an-gu-late (trī-ăng′gū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], **1**, to divide into triangles; survey by so dividing; **2**, to make three-cornered:—*adj.* (-lāt), *Zoöl.*, having triangular markings.

tri-an-gu-la-tion (trī-ăng′gū-lā′shŭn), *n.* the process of dividing a district or country into triangles with fixed points as vertices; especially, the process by which, in surveying, the angles of such triangles are measured and the location of the points calculated.



TRIANGULATION

If the exact positions of two points, *A* and *B*, are known, the position of any other point, *C*, visible from both *A* and *B*, can be plotted by measuring and laying out angles *a* and *b*.

Tri-as-sic (trī-ăs′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *trias*, a group of three: so called because divisible into three groups], *Geol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the earliest period of the Mesozoic era; the period following the Permian and preceding the Jurassic:—*n. Geol.*, the earliest period or system of the Mesozoic era; also, the rocks forming this system (see *geology*, chart).

tri-a-tom-ic (trī″ă-tŏm′ĭk), *adj.* [*tri-* + *atom*], *Chem.*, 1, consisting of three atoms: said of molecules when the atoms are of the same kind, or of compounds when the atoms are unlike; 2, having a combining capacity of three; trivalent; 3, having three hydroxyl groups for which other atoms or radicals may be substituted, without altering the remainder of the molecule.

trib-al (trī′băl), *adj.* [see **tribe**], pertaining to a clan or group of related families; especially, pertaining to a barbarous society in which the tribe is the unit; as, *tribal* government.—*adv.* **trib′al-ly.**

tribe (trīb), *n.* [< Lat. *tribus*, tribe], 1, a group of uncivilized people, usually a group of several clans, under one chief; as, a Tatar *tribe*; loosely, any similar group; as, a gypsy *tribe*; 2, among the ancient Israelites, one of the twelve divisions of the nation, each of which consisted of the descendants of one of the sons of Jacob; 3, a political division among the ancient Romans; 4, in stock breeding, the animals descended from a particular female through a female line: *Colloq.*, a group of people made akin to one another by some common occupation or trait; as, the whole *tribe* of money lenders.

Syn. group, class, division. (See nation.)

tribes-man (trībz′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*tribe* + *man*], a member of a tribe, clan, or racial group.

tri-brach (trī′brăk), *n.* [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *brakhus*, short], *Class. Pros.*, a metrical foot composed of three short or unaccented syllables.

trib-u-la-tion (trĭb″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *tribulatio* (*-onis*), tribulation < Lat. *tribulum*, a threshing sledge, prob. < *terere* (*tritus*), to rub, grind], 1, severe affliction or distress; deep sorrow; 2, an acute trial; a cause of affliction or suffering.

Syn. sorrow, affliction, trouble. (See grief.)

tri-bu-nal (trī-bū′năl), *n.* [Lat. = judgment seat < *tribunus*, tribune: see **tribune**], 1, the bench or seat of a magistrate; 2, a court of justice; any judicial assembly; 3, (trē″bōō-năl′), in the Philippine Islands, a municipal building or town hall.

¹trib-une (trĭb′ūn), *n.* [< Lat. *tribunus*, tribune; head of a tribe < *tribus*, tribe], 1, *Rom. Hist.*, a magistrate elected by the people to protect their liberties; hence, 2, one who champions the rights of the people: often used as the title of a newspaper.—*adj.* **trib″u-ni′cial; trib″u-ni′tial** (trĭb″ū-nĭsh′ăl).

²trib-une (trĭb′ūn), *n.* [Fr. < It. < L.L. *tribuna* < Lat. *tribunal*, tribunal: see **tribunal**], 1, *Rom. Antiq.*, a raised stand from which speeches were delivered; 2, a platform for public speaking: *Arch.*, in basilican churches, the throne of the bishop or the part of the church, often the apse, where it is situated.

trib-une-ship (trĭb′ūn-shĭp), *n.* [see **¹tribune**], the office or term of office of the ancient Roman tribune.—*n.* **trib′u-nate** (-ū-nāt).

trib-u-ta-ry (trĭb′ū-tă-rĭ), *adj.* [see **tribute**], 1, paying tribute or taxes to another; hence, regarded as subordinate or subject; as, *tributary* states; 2, due or owed as tribute; pertaining to tribute; 3, contributory; auxiliary:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, a state or government that pays taxes or tribute to, or is under control of, another government; also, a dependent ruler; 2, a stream or river flowing into another river or into a lake.—*adv.* **trib′u-ta-ri-ly.**

trib-ute (trĭb′ūt), *n.* [< Lat. *tribulum* < *tribuere* (*-utus*), to assign, pay], 1, an annual or stated sum of money paid by one state or ruler to another, to obtain protection or to fulfil the terms of a treaty; 2, the state of being under obligation to pay such a sum; 3, a personal tax or payment; 4, an acknowledgment of worth, service rendered, or the like.

¹trice (trīs), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* triced (trīst), *p.pr.* tricing], [< M.Du. *trīsen*, to hoist], *Naut.*, to pull and tie with a small rope, as a sail; usually with *up*.

²trice (trīs), *n.* [perh. < *¹trice*, in the sense of "at one pull"], a very short space of time; an instant: used only in the phrase, in a *trice*.

tri-cen-ni-al (trī-sĕn′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tricennium*, period of thirty years < *tricies*, thirty times + *annus*, year], pertaining to 30 years; occurring once in 30 years, as a celebration.

tri-cen-te-na-ry (trī-sĕn′tē-nă-rĭ), *adj.* [see **ter-centenary**], including, or relating to, a period of 300 years:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], the 300th anniversary of any event. See **ter-cen′te-na-ry**, *Pfd. S.*

tri-ceps (trī′sĕps), *n.* [Lat. = three-headed < *tri-*, three + *caput*, head], *Anat.*, the three-headed extensor muscle along the back of the upper arm, working opposite to the biceps (see *extensor*, illus.).

tri-chi-na (trĭ-kī′nă), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē)], [< Gk. *trikhinos*, hairy < *thrix* (*trikhos*), hair], a microscopic worm (*Trichinella spiralis*), parasitic in the muscles of human beings, swine, and other animals, which causes trichinosis.

trich-i-no-sis (trĭk″ĭ-nō′sĭs), *n. Med.*, a disease due to the presence of trichinæ in the muscular tissue and intestinal tract. Also, **trich″i-ni′a-sis** (-nī′ă-sĭs).

trich-i-nous (trĭk′ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to trichinæ, small worms parasitic in the muscles of man and some animals; 2, affected with trichinosis, a disease produced by these worms.

tri-chlo-ride (trī-klō′rīd; -rĭd), *n.* [*tri-* + *chloride*], *Chem.*, a compound of chlorine containing three atoms of chlorine in each molecule.

tri-chol-o-gy (trī-kŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *thrix* (*trikhos*), hair + *-logia*, a study], the science of treating hair.—*n.* **tri-chol′o-gist.**

tri-chord (trī′kôrd), *adj.* [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *khordē*, string], *Mus.*, having three strings:—*n. Mus.*, any instrument having three strings.

tri-cho-sis (trī-kō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *thrix* (*trikhos*), hair], *Med.*, any disease of the hair.

tri-chot-o-my (trī-kŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *trikha*, triply + *-tomia*, a cutting < *temnein*, to cut], a division into three parts: *Theol.*, the division of man into body, soul, and spirit.—*adj.* **tri-chot′o-mous.**

trick (trĭk), *n.* [< O.F. *trique*, dial. var. of *triche* < *trichier*, *trechier*, to deceive, cheat, perh. < Lat. *tricae*, trifles, toys], 1, an artifice or fraud; a crafty or deceitful device or action; as, a *trick* in trade; 2, a puzzle to amuse or annoy; a petty, deceptive, device; 3, a juggler's feat; a sleight-of-hand feat; 4, a mischievous, sometimes annoying, prank; 5, a peculiarity of manner; habit; as, a *trick* of raising the eyebrows; 6, a particular skill; knack; the best way of doing something; as, he soon learned the *trick: Cards*, all the cards played in one round; *Naut.*, a sailor's turn at the helm; a spell:—*v.t.* 1, to cheat; impose upon; 2, to adorn fantastically: usually with *up* or *out*:—*v.i.* to play tricks; juggle.—*adj.* **trick′y.**—*adv.* **trick′i-ly.**—*n.* **trick′i-ness.**

Syn., *n.* ruse, artifice, fraud. (See subterfuge.)

trick-er-y (trĭk′ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], the act or practice of deception; fraud; imposture.

trick-ish (trĭk′ĭsh), *adj.* full of deceit, mischief, or the like.—*adv.* **trick′ish-ly.**—*n.* **trick′ish-ness.**

trick-le (trĭk′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -led (-ld), *p.pr.* -ling], [< M.E. *triklen*: prob. akin to A.S. *strīcan*, to move along], to flow gently in a small, continuous stream; run in drops; drip; as, moisture *trickles* through the walls of the cave:—*n.* a small amount of liquid dropping or flowing gently; also, the act of flowing gently or dripping.—*adj.* **trick′ly.**

trick-ster (trĭk′stĕr), *n.* [see **trick**], a cunning or crafty cheat or deceiver.

trick-sy (trĭk′sĭ), *adj.* full of frolic and mischief; prankish; playful: *Obs.*, 1, full of craft, deceit, etc.; deceptive; 2, neat; compact; spruce or smart.

trick-track (trĭk′trăk″), *n.* [< Fr. *trictrac*: so called because imit. of sound made in playing the game], an old variety of backgammon in which pegs were used as well as pieces: also called *tick-tack*. Also, **tric′trac″.**

tri-clin-ic (trī-klĭn′ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *klinein*, to bend], in crystallography, marked by, or having, three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles (see *crystal*, illus.).

tric-o-lette (trĭk′ō-lĕt′), *n.* [see **tricot**], a kind of soft, elastic dress material, woven with a knitting stitch of cotton or silk.

tri-col-or (trī′kŭl″ĕr), *n.* [*tri-* + *color*], a flag of three colors arranged in equal stripes; espe-

cially, the national flag of France, of blue, white, and red vertical stripes. Also, **tri'col'our.**—*adj.* **tri'col'ored.**

tri-cot (trē'kō), *n.* [Fr. = knitting < *tricoter*, to knit], **1**, material of wool, silk, or cotton resembling a knitted fabric; **2**, a ribbed dress goods.

tri-co-tine (trē"kō"tēn'), *n.* a kind of woolen dress material similar to a light twill.

tri-cus-pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *cuspis* (*-idis*), point], **1**, having three cusps, or points, as certain teeth or as one of the valves of the heart; **2**, pertaining to a valve of the heart which has three cusps.

tri-cy-cle (trī'sĭ-kl), *n.* [*tri-* + *cycle*], **1**, a light, three-wheeled vehicle, having a single seat and usually operated by pedals; **2**, a motor cycle with three wheels:—*v.i.* to ride such a vehicle.

tri-dent (trī'dĕnt), *n.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *dens* (*dentis*), tooth], a weapon or implement having three points or prongs; especially, a three-pronged fish spear: *Class. Myth.*, a three-pronged spear carried by Neptune (Poseidon), god of the sea, as emblem of his power over the waves.

NEPTUNE'S TRIDENT

tri-den-tate (trī-dĕn'tāt), *adj.* having three points, prongs, or toothlike processes. Also, **tri-den'tat-ed.**

tried (trīd), past tense and past participle of the verb *try*:—*p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy.

tri-en-ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *triennium*, a space of three years < *tri-*, three + *annus*, year], **1**, continuing for three years; **2**, happening every three years:—*n.* **1**, something occurring every three years or lasting three years; **2**, the third anniversary of an event.—*adv.* **tri-en'ni-al-ly.**

tri-er (trī'ĕr), *n.* [see **try**], one who attempts or tests, or tries judicially; also, that which tries.

tri-fid (trī'fĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *fid-*, root of *findere*, to cleave], *Bot.* or *Zoöl.*, partly or entirely divided into three, as a leaf or as the tail of a bird.

tri-fle (trī'fl), *n.* [< O.F. *truffle*, mockery < *truffe*, a gibe], **1**, anything of little value or importance; **2**, a dessert made of sponge cake covered with jam, cream, etc.; **3**, a kind of pewter: **a trifle**, rather; somewhat:—*v.i.* [*p.i.* and *p.p.* -fled (-fld), *p.pr.* -fling], **1**, to act or talk without seriousness; **2**, to dally; toy; play; as, she *trifled* with her necklace:—*v.t.* to waste: generally with *away*; as, to *trifle* away time.

tri-fler (trī'flĕr), *n.* **1**, one who makes light of serious things; **2**, one who talks or acts idly and uselessly; **3**, one who wastes his time.

tri-fling (trī'flĭng), *adj.* **1**, of small value or concern; **2**, thoughtless; fickle.—*adv.* **tri'fling-ly.**

tri-fo-li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, having three leaves or leaflets growing from the same point, as the clover.

tri-fo-li-o-late (trī-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + L.L. *foliolum*, leaflet, dim. < Lat. *folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, having three leaflets growing from the same point, as the clover leaf: more generally, *trifoliate.*

TRIFOLIATE LEAVES
1, wake-robin, or trillium; 2, clover.

tri-fo-li-um (trī-fō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Lat. = trefoil], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of plants of the pea family, having three leaflets, and heads of small, variously colored flowers; a clover.

tri-fo-ri-um (trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ria (*-ä*)], [L.L. perh. < Lat. *tri-*, three + *foris*, door], *Arch.*, in churches built in the Gothic cathedral style, a small gallery below the clerestory and above the arches along the sides of the nave and choir: so called because of the triple arches opening from the gallery into the body of the church.

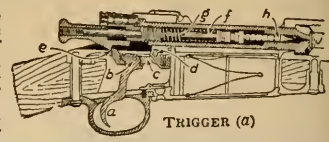
tri-formed (trī'fôrmd), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *forma*, form], having, or consisting of, three parts or three forms. Also, **tri'form.**

1trig (trĭg), *adj.* [< O.N. *tryggr*, faithful; secure], trim; neat: *Eng. Dial.*, **1**, in good condition; well; **2**, active; agile; **3**, faithful; trustworthy.—*adv.* **trig'ly.**—*n.* **trig'ness.**

2trig (trĭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trigged (trĭgd), *p.pr.* trigging], [perh. < O.N. *tryggja*, to make firm or secure < *tryggr*, firm, sure], *Dial.*, to stop; obstruct; as, to *trig* a wheel by putting a stone in the way:—*n. Dial.*, anything used as a stop, as a stone or block.

trig. *abbr.* trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry (also, **trigon.**).

trig-ger (trĭg'ĕr), *n.* [var. of dial. *tricker* < Du *trekker*, trigger < *trekken*, to pull], a lever which, when pulled by the finger, releases the hammer of a firearm; also, any similar device, as for springing a trap: **trigger fish**, any of several deep-bodied fishes (genus *Balistes* and allied genera) with two sharp spines on the dorsal fin, which move like the hammer and trigger of a gun.



TRIGGER (*a*)

a is pivoted at *b* to sear *c*, which is pivoted to frame at *d*. Pulling trigger depresses sear at *e*, releases firing pin *f*, so that mainspring *g* drives striker *h* into percussion cap in cartridge at *j*.

tri-glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* [< Gk. *trigluphos*, thrice-grooved < *tri-*, three + *gluphē*, carving], *Arch.*, in a Doric frieze, one of the rectangular tablets, alternating with the metopes, in which are two vertical grooves or channels, called *glyphs*, with a half groove at each side (see *metope*, *glyph*, illus.).

tri-gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *trigōnon*, triangle < *tri-*, three + *gōnia*, angle], *Math.*, a triangle; *Astrol.*, **1**, any of the four groups of signs into which the zodiac is divided, each group having three parts; **2**, the trine, or the aspect or influence of two planets lying 120 degrees apart.—*adj.* **trig'o-nal** (trĭg'ō-năl).

trig-o-nom-e-try (trĭg"ō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< Gk. *trigōnon*, triangle + *metron*, a measure], **1**, the branch of mathematics that treats of the relationships between the angles and sides of triangles, and of the theory of the periodic functions connected therewith; **2**, a treatise on this subject.—*adj.* **trig"o-no-met'ric**; **trig"o-no-met'ri-cal.**—*adv.* **trig"o-no-met'ri-cal-ly.**

tri-graph (trī'grăf), *n.* [*tri-* + *graph*], **1**, a group of three letters representing one sound, as *eau* in beauty; **2**, commonly, though incorrectly, a triphthong, or combination of three vowel sounds in one syllable, as in *yea* (ē + ă + ē).

tri-he-dron (trī-hē'drŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -drons (-drŭnz); -dra (-drä)], [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *hedra*, base], *Geom.*, a figure having three plane sides or faces.—*adj.* **tri-he'dral.**

tri-ju-gate (trī'jōō-gāt; trī-jōō'gāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *jugare* (*-atus*), to join < *jugum*, yoke], *Bot.*, having three pairs of leaflets.—*adj.* **tri'ju-gous** (trī'jōō-gŭs; trū-jōō'gŭs).

tri-lat-er-al (trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-* three + *latus* (*-eris*), side], *Geom.*, three-sided; having three sides, as a triangle.—*adv.* **tri-lat'er-al-ly.**—*n.* **tri-lat'er-al-ness.**

tri-lin-e-ar (trī-lĭn'ē-ăr), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *linea*, line], *Math.*, pertaining to, or inclosed by, three lines.

tri-lit-er-al (trī-lĭt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *littera*, *litera*, letter], consisting of three letters; as, a *triliteral* word:—*n.* a word or syllable of three letters.—*n.* **tri-lit'er-al-ism.**

trill (trĭl), *v.t.* [< It. *trillare*, to trill in singing < *trillo*, a trill, prob. < O.H.G. source], to utter with a vibrating sound; as, to *trill* one's r's:—*v.i.* **1**, to make the voice vibrate; **2**, to sing quaveringly or tremulously:—*n.* **1**, a shake or vibration of the voice on a letter or musical tone; also, any similar sound; **2**, the operation of the organs in producing such a sound: *Mus.*, a shake; a quick alternation of two notes either a step or a half step apart; also, the mark indicating this.

tril-lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *tri-*, three, treble: on analogy of *million*], **1**, in the French system of numbering, followed in the United States, the number denoted by a unit followed by twelve ciphers; **2**, in the English system, the number denoted by a unit followed by eighteen ciphers:—*adj.* numbering a trillion.—*adj.* and *n.* **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth).

tril-li-um (trĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *tri-*, three: in allusion to triple leaves], *Bot.*, any plant of a genus (*Trillium*) of the lily family, having three leaves with one large flower in the middle of them: also called *wake-robin* and *birthroot.*

tri-lo-bate (trī-lō'bāt; trī'lō-bāt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *lobe*], having three lobes, or rounded divisions.

tri-lo-bite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* any of many extinct, marine crustaceans, having the body divided into three more or less distinct lobes, the head, thorax, and abdomen: found as fossils in Paleozoic rocks.—*adj.* **tri"lo-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk).

tri-loc-u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lăr), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, place], having three cells, as some seed vessels (see *cell*, illus.).

tril-o-gy (trĭl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *logos*, discourse], a series of three dramas, each complete in itself, but forming one connected whole as certain dramas of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; similarly, three musical, literary, or artistic compositions closely related in spirit or theme.

trim (trĭm), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trimmed (trĭmd), *p.pr.* trimming], [prob. < A.S. *trymian*, to make firm, strengthen < *trum*, firm, strong], **1**, to make tidy and neat; set in order; **2**, to decorate or adorn, as a dress with beads or lace; **3**, to make smooth or ready for use; as, to *trim* lumber by planing it; **4**, to make neat, as the hair or a plant, by cutting or clipping; hence, to cut or clip (superfluous parts), as from a plant: *Naut.*, **1**, to adjust or balance, as a ship, by proper distribution of cargo; **2**, to adjust for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails: *Colloq.*, **1**, to lecture or reprove; chastise; **2**, to beat, as in a game; *Slang*, to defraud; *Archaic*, to equip or supply:—*v.i.* to try to please two sides or parties at the same time; compromise: *Naut.*, to take a certain position in the water: said of a vessel:—*n.* **1**, order; adjustment; suitable condition; **2**, dress; style; gear: *Arch.*, the inside woodwork of a building around the windows, doors, or the like; *Naut.*, **1**, fitness for sailing: said of a ship; **2**, of a ship, position in the water relative to the horizontal plane: *Obs.*, kind; sort:—*adj.* [*comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest], **1**, neat; compact; as, a *trim* ship; **2**, in good order; as, her hair was neat and *trim*: *Obs.*, pretty; refined.—*adv.* **trim′ly**.—*n.* **trim′ness**.

trim-e-ter (trĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *metron*, a measure], *Pros.*, a verse, or line, of poetry, having three metrical feet (see *prosody*, NOTE):—*adj. Pros.*, having three metrical feet.—*adj.* **tri-met′ric** (trī-mĕt′rĭk); **tri-met′ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl).

trim-mer (trĭm′ẽr), *n.* [see **trim**], **1**, one who arranges, decorates, or the like; as, a window *trimmer*; **2**, a machine for finishing lumber; **3**, a mechanical device for piling coal; also, a man who, during loading, distributes coal in a vessel so that it will be properly balanced; **4**, one who tries to please two parties at once, by compromise; a timeserver: *Arch.*, in floor framing, a beam into which the end of a header, or crossbeam, is set, as about a trapdoor (see *header*, illus.).

trim-ming (trĭm′ĭng), *n.* **1**, the act of one who arranges, decorates, or the like; **2**, adornment, especially something to decorate a dress or hat: *Colloq.*, a scolding; thrashing: *pl.* parts removed by cutting off the edges, as of a piece of meat: *Colloq.*, the garnishings and accessories of a dish; as, boiled mutton with *trimmings*.

trine (trīn), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *trinus*, threefold < *tres*, *tria*, three], triple; threefold: *Astrol.*, pertaining to, or being in, the aspect of planets 120 degrees apart:—*n. Astrol.*, the aspect of two planets 120 degrees apart: considered a benign aspect: *Rare*, a group of three.—*adj.* **tri′nal**.—*adj.* **tri′na-ry** (trī′nă-rĭ).

Trin-i-ta-ri-an (trĭn″ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **Trinity**], *Theol.*, pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity:—*n. Theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity, or that the three persons of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost unite in one Godhead. Also, **trin″i-ta′ri-an**.

Trin-i-ta-ri-an-ism (trĭn″ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *n. Theol.*, the doctrine or belief that there are three persons in the Godhead.

tri-ni-tro-tol-u-ene (trī-nī″trō-tŏl′ū-ēn), *n.* [*tri-nitro-* (< Gk. *tri-*, three + *nitron*, niter) + *toluene*], *Chem.*, a solid crystalline substance prepared by the nitration of toluene: used extensively as a bursting charge for high explosive shells. Also, **tri-ni″tro-tol′u-ol** (-ōl: -ŏl).—*abbr.* **T.N.T.**

Trin-i-ty (trĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< O.F. *trinité* < Lat. *trinitas* (*-atis*), the Trinity, a triad < *trinus*, threefold < *tres*, *tria*, three], **1**, *Theol.*, the union in one divine being of three forms of manifestation, called the three persons of the Godhead, of which the Father represents the creating, preserving, and controlling power of God, the Son represents the human embodiment of God, and the Holy Ghost the indwelling inspiration of God; **2**, Trinity Sunday: **trinity**, **1**, any union of three in one; a trio; **2**, a symbolical representation of the Trinity, employed in Christian art.

Trin-i-ty Sun-day *Eccl.*, in the church year, the Sunday next after Pentecost, or Whitsunday: observed in honor of the Trinity.

trin-ket (trĭng′kĕt), *n.* [perh. < M.E. *trenket*, knife, toy knife < A.F. *trenquet*, knife < *trenquer*, var. of O.F. *trenchier*, to cut: see **trench**], **1**, a small ornament or piece of jewelry; **2**, a trifle or a toy.

tri-nod-al (trī-nōd′ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *nodus*, knot], *Anat.* and *Bot.*, having three joints; *Geom.*, having three nodes, as a curve.

tri-no-mi-al (trī-nō′mĭ-ăl), *n.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *nomen*, name], *Alg.*, an expression composed of three terms, connected by the sign plus [+] or minus [−], as $x^2+2xy+y^2$:—*adj. Alg.*, composed of three terms; *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, having a name composed of three terms.

tri-o (trē′ō; trī′ō), *n.* [*pl.* trios (-ōz)], [It. < Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three], a set of three; three united: *Mus.*, **1**, a composition for three voices or instruments; **2**, a contrasting middle part in certain set musical forms, as the minuet or scherzo.

tri-ode (trī′ōd), *n.* [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *hodos*, way], *Rad.*, an electric tube containing three electrodes, a filament, grid, and plate: used for producing, detecting, or amplifying radio signals.

tri-o-let (trī′ō-lĕt), *n.* [Fr., prob. dim. of It. *trio:* see **trio**], *Pros.*, a stanza consisting of eight lines and two rimes, the first line being repeated as the fourth and seventh, and the second as the eighth, with a riming scheme *abaaabab*.

tri-o-nal (trī′ō-năl), *n.* [*tri-* + (*sulph*)*onal*, because it contains three ethyl groups], *Chem.*, a white, crystalline, organic compound, analogous to sulphonal: used in medicine to induce sleep.

tri-ox-ide (trī-ŏk′sīd; -sĭd), *n.* [*tri-* + *oxide*], *Chem.*, a compound composed of three atoms of oxygen with another element. Also, **tri-ox′id**.

trip (trĭp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tripped or, *Rare*, tript (trĭpt), *p.pr.* tripping], [< O.F. *treper*, *triper*, to leap, dance; trample < M.Du. *trippen*, to skip, trip], **1**, to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; skip; **2**, to make a misstep; stumble; **3**, to make a mistake or error, mentally or morally; err: *Rare*, to travel:—*v.t.* **1**, to execute with light, agile steps, as a dance; **2**, to cause to stumble or halt by getting in the way of: often with *up*; **3**, to catch in a mistake or deception: often with *up*: *Mech.*, to release or set free, as by pulling a catch, trigger, or the like; *Naut.*, **1**, to free (an anchor) from the bottom; **2**, to place (a yard) in a position for lowering; also, to raise (a topmast) preparatory to lowering it:—*n.* **1**, a brisk, short step; **2**, a misstep or false step; mistake; **3**, a journey or excursion; **4**, the number of fish caught during a voyage; **5**, a kind of grip or catch used by wrestlers to overturn an opponent: *Mech.*, a device that unfastens or releases a mechanism.

tri-par-tite (trī-pär′tīt; trĭp′ăr-tīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *partire* (*-itus*), to divide < *pars*, a part], **1**, divided into three parts; having three similar parts; threefold: **2**, made, or existing, between three persons or groups of persons, as an agreement.—*adv.* **tri-par′tite-ly**.—*n.* **tri″par-ti′tion** (-tĭsh′ŭn).

tripe (trīp), *n.* [O.F. = entrails of an animal], the greater part of the stomach of the ox, dressed and prepared for food.

tri-pe-dal (trī′pē-dăl; trĭp′ē-), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], having three feet.

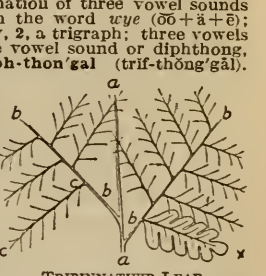
tri-per-son-al (trī-pûr′sŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*tri-* + *person*], composed of three persons.

tri-pet-al-ous (trī-pĕt′ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + *petal*], *Bot.*, having three petals.

trip ham-mer *Mech.*, a heavy power hammer which is raised by a tripping device, as a wheel with projecting teeth, a cam, or the like, and is then allowed to drop by gravity.

triph-thong (trĭf′thŏng), *n.* [*tri-* + (*di*)*phthong*], **1**, a combination of three vowel sounds in a single syllable, as in the word *wye* (ōō + ä + ē); commonly, but incorrectly, **2**, a trigraph; three vowels used to represent a single vowel sound or diphthong, as in *beauty*.—*adj.* **triph-thon′gal** (trĭf-thŏng′găl).

tri-pin-nate (trī-pĭn′-āt), *adj.* [*tri-* + *pinnate*], *Bot.*, thrice pinnate: said of a compound pinnate leaf, the leaflets of which are again divided into leaflets which are similarly divided, as in some ferns.



TRIPINNATIFID LEAF

Diagram showing: *aa*, main stem; *bb*, *bb*, primary ribs; *cc*, secondary ribs, surrounded by leaf as at *x*.

tri-pin-nat-i-fid (trī″pĭ-năt′ĭ-fĭd), *adj.* [*tripinnate* + *-fid* (< Lat. *fid-*, root of *findere*, to cleave)], *Bot.*, thrice pinnately cleft: said of a leaf the blade of which is cleft along each side to the axis, each of its divisions thus marked off being in turn cleft into divisions similarly cleft, as in some ferns.

tri-plane (trī′plān″), *n.* [*tri-* + *plane*], an airplane with three main planes (see *aviation*, illus.).

tri-ple (trĭp'l), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *triplus* < *tri-*, three + *-plus*, related to *plenus*, full], **1**, threefold; composed of three joined units; as, a *triple* window; **2**, thrice repeated; as, a *triple* knock: *Obs.*, one of three:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tripled (-ld), *p.pr.* tripling], to make three times as many or as much:—*v.i.* to be three times as many or as much: *Baseball Slang*, to make a three-base hit:—*n. Baseball Slang*, a three-base hit.—*adv.* **tri'ply.**

Tri-ple Al-li-ance any of several historic alliances involving three European powers; specifically, the Dreibund, an alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, contracted in 1882.

Tri-ple En-tente (äṅ'tänt'), [Fr. = understanding], an understanding with respect to common and conflicting interests, developed through successive stages following 1890, between France, Russia, and Great Britain, eventuating in a virtual alliance between them during the first three years of the World War.

tri-ple point *Phys.*, the conditions of pressure and temperature under which three phases of a given substance (such as the solid, liquid, and gaseous forms) may permanently exist in contact with one another.

trip-let (trĭp'lĕt), *n.* [< *triple*], **1**, a set of three: usually of a kind or in some way united; **2**, one of three children at one birth: *Poet.*, three lines riming together: *Mus.*, three notes sounded in the time of two notes of the same value.

tri-plex (trī'plĕks; trĭp'lĕks), *adj.* [Lat. = threefold < *tres*, three + *plicare*, to fold], having three parts; threefold:—*n. Mus.*, triple tempo or measure.

trip-li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *triplicare* (*-atus*), to treble < *tri-*, three + *plicare*, to fold], threefold; triple:—*n.* something that matches two others of the same kind:—*v.t.* (-kāt), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to triple: increase threefold; produce by threes.—*n.* **trip'li-ca'tion.**

tri-plic-i-ty (trī-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *triplex* (*-icis*): see **triplex**], state or property of being triple or threefold.

tri-pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *pous* (*podos*), foot], **1**, a three-legged stand or support, as for a surveying instrument; **2**, an article with three feet or legs, as a vase, stool, etc.—*adj.* **trip'o-dal.**

trip-o-li (trĭp'ō-lĭ), *n.* [Fr. < *Tripoli*, the region in North Afr. where found], a deposit of siliceous shells of diatoms and other microscopic forms: used as a powder for polishing and as an abrasive: also called *tripolite; infusorial earth.*

tri-pos (trī'pŏs), *n.* [corr. of Lat. *tripus*, tripod], at Cambridge University, England, any one of a number of honor examinations; also, the list of successful candidates in such an examination: so called from the three-legged stool on which an A.M., appointed to dispute humorously with the candidate, sat at commencement: *Obs.*, a tripod, or three-legged support.

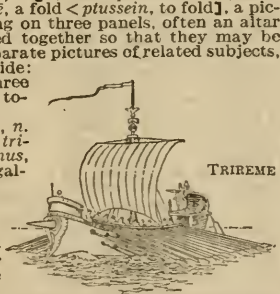
trip-per (trĭp'ẽr), *n.* [see **trip**], one who or that which trips: *Mech.*, a releasing device or mechanism: *Colloq.*, a tourist; an excursionist.

trip-pet (trĭp'ĕt), *n. Mech.*, any projecting pin or post designed to strike some object at regular intervals.

trip-ping (trĭp'ĭng), *p.adj.* nimble; stepping lightly or gracefully:—*n.* **1**, the act of one who steps lightly, stumbles, etc.; **2**, a graceful, light dance.—*adv.* **trip'ping-ly.**

Trip-tol-e-mus (trĭp-tŏl'ē-mŭs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a legendary hero, who imparted to man the secret of the cultivation of grain. Also, **Trip-tol'e-mos** (-mŏs).

trip-tych (trĭp'tĭk), *n.* [< Gk. *triptukhon* < *tri-*, three + *ptukhē*, a fold < *ptussein*, to fold], a picture, design, or carving on three panels, often an altar piece, generally hinged together so that they may be folded: also, three separate pictures of related subjects, arranged side by side: *Class. Antiq.*, a set of three writing tablets joined together.



TRIREME

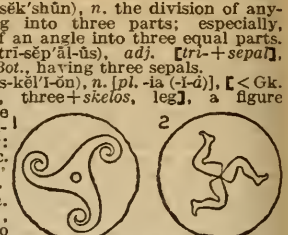
tri-reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [< Lat. *triremis* < *tri-*, three + *remus*, oar], *Class. Antiq.*, a galley, or warship, with three banks of oars.

tri-sect (trī-sĕkt'), *v.t.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], to cut or divide into three parts: *Geom.*, to cut or divide into three equal parts, as a line, angle, or surface.

tri-sec-tion (trī-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* the division of anything into three parts; especially, *Geom.*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

tri-sep-al-ous (trī-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *adj.* [*tri-* + *sepal*], *Bot.*, having three sepals.

tris-kel-i-on (trĭs-kĕl'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* -ia (-ĭ-ă)], [< Gk. *tri-*, three + *skelos*, leg], a figure characterized by three lines or bent legs radiating from a center: generally symbolic. Also, **tris'kele** (-kēl).



TRISKELIA

1, from fragment of antique Irish bronze; 2, on a Greek shield.

tris-mus (trĭz'mŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *trismos*, squeaking < *trizein*, to squeak; gnash], *Med.*, an acute infectious disease, accompanied by tonic spasms of the muscles of mastication, in which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; lockjaw.

trist-ful (trĭst'fo͝ol), *adj.* [< obs. *trist* < O.F. *triste* < Lat. *tristis*, sad + *-ful*], *Archaic*, sad; sorrowful; gloomy; melancholy.—*adv.* **trist'ful-ly.**

Tris-tram (trĭs'trăm), *n.* [prob. < Celt. *Drostan*, the name of several Pictish kings from the sixth to the eighth century], in many medieval romances and lays, especially two Anglo-French poems by Béroul and Thomas, the unfortunate lover of Iseult (Isolde), wife of King Mark of Cornwall, celebrated in modern times by Wagner in his music drama "Tristan und Isolde," by Swinburne in "Tristram of Lyonesse," and by Arnold in "Tristram and Iseult." Also, **Tris'tan** (-tăn); **Tris'tam** (-tăm); **Tris'trem** (-trĕm).

tri-sul-phide (trī-sŭl'fīd; -fĭd), *n.* [*tri-* + *sulphide*], *Chem.*, a compound containing three atoms of sulphur united with another element. Also, **tri-sul'fid; tri-sul'fide; tri-sul'phid.**

tri-syl-la-ble (trī-sĭl'ă-bl; trĭ-), *n.* [*tri-* + *syllable*], a word consisting of three syllables.—*adj.* **tris'yl-lab'ic** (trĭs'ĭ-lăb'ĭk); **tris'yl-lab'i-cal.**

trite (trīt), *adj.* [< Lat. *terere* (*tritus*), to rub], worn out; stale; commonplace; as, a *trite* reply.—*adv.* **trite'ly.**—*n.* **trite'ness.**

Syn. threadbare, commonplace, vapid, stereotyped, banal.—*Ant.* fresh, vivid, striking, new.

Tri-ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a demigod of the sea, the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite: generally represented as man to the waist and dolphin below, and as blowing a shell trumpet to ruffle or calm the sea: in later mythology, any of many marine deities attendant upon the gods of the seas: *Zoöl.*, a genus of marine gastropods having highly colored, elongated, spiral shells: **triton, 1**, a member of this genus, or its shell; **2**, one of a genus of newts.

trit-u-rate (trĭt'ū-rāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -rated, *p.pr.* -rating], [< L.L. *triturare* (*-atus*), to thresh < Lat. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing < *terere* (*tritus*), to rub], **1**, to rub or grind to a fine, dry powder; **2**, to grind (food) or masticate thoroughly:—*n.* a medicinal substance in which the active material has been thoroughly powdered and mixed by being ground with an inert material, as sugar of milk.—*adj.* **trit'u-ra-ble** (-rā-bl).—*n.* **trit'u-ra'tion.**—*n.* **trit'u-ra'tor.**

tri-umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [< Lat. *triumphus*, a triumph], **1**, originally, in ancient Rome, a grand parade and celebration in honor of a victorious general; **2**, exultation over success; **3**, marked success: distinguished achievement or conquest:—*v.i.* **1**, to rejoice over success; celebrate some great achievement: **2**, to gain a victory; be successful:—*v.t. Obs.*, to gain a victory over; conquer.—*n.* **tri'umph-er** (-ŭm-fẽr).

Syn., *n.* exultation, achievement. (See victory.)

tri-um-phal (trī-ŭm'făl), *adj.* of or pertaining to a victory or its celebration.

tri-um-phant (trī-ŭm'fănt), *adj.* **1**, exulting in victory; elated; **2**, victorious; successful; as, a *triumphant* cause: *Obs.*, magnificent; splendid.—*adv.* **tri-um'phant-ly.**

tri-um-vir (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.* [*pl.* -viri (-vĭ-rī); -virs (-vẽrz)], [Lat. = one man of three < *tres* (*trium*), three + *vir*, man], *Rom. Hist.*, one of three men equally sharing public authority and rule: especially, a member of the First or the Second Triumvirate.—*adj.* **tri-um'vi-ral** (-vi-răl).

tri-um-vi-rate (trī-ŭm'vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1**, a government by three men having equal authority; especially, either of two coalition governments formed in ancient Rome, the first in 60 B.C. by Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, the second by Mark Antony, Octavius (Augustus), and Lepidus in 43 B.C.; **2**, the office or authority of three men sharing the control of a government: **3**, any group or set of three men.

tri-une (trī'ūn), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *unus*, one], being three in one: said of a divine being; as, a *triune* deity.—*n.* **tri-u'ni-ty** (-ū'nĭ-tĭ).

tri-va-lent (trī"vā'lĕnt; trĭv'ā-), *adj.* [< Lat. *tri-*, three + *valens* (*-entis*), being strong < *valēre*, to be strong], *Chem.*, having a combining power, or valence, of three; capable of replacing three monad atoms or radicals.—*n.* **tri"va'lence; tri"va'len-cy.**

triv-et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* [< A.S. *trefet*, prob. < Lat. *tri-*, three + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], **1**, a three-legged stand for holding a kettle near or over an open fire; **2**, a short-legged metal plate on which to set hot dishes; **3**, anything supported by three legs; a tripod: **right as a trivet**, in first-class condition; all right.

triv-i-al (trĭv'ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *trivialis*, belonging to the crossroads; common < *trivium*, place where three roads meet < *tri-*, three + *via*, way], **1**, trifling; of little worth or importance; **2**, common; ordinary; humdrum; as, the *trivial* affairs of every day; **3**, lacking in ability; shallow; unscholarly.—*adv.* **triv'i-al-ly.**—*n.* **triv'i-al-ness.**

triv-i-al-i-ty (trĭv"ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or quality of being of little worth or importance; **2**, a matter of little importance.

triv-i-um (trĭv'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-ă)], [L.L. < Lat. *tri-*, three + *via*, way], in medieval schools, the first course in the liberal arts, preceding the quadrivium and composed of grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

tri-week-ly (trī"wēk'lĭ), *adj.* [*tri-* + *weekly*], occurring three times a week or every three weeks:—*adv.* three times a week or every third week.

-trix *n. suffix*, [Lat.], one who: feminine form corresponding to *-tor*; as, administra*trix*.

tro-car (trō'kär), *n.* [< Fr. *troquart*, *trocart* < *trois*, three + *carre*, side: so called from its triangular form], *Surg.*, an instrument for drawing fluid from a closed body cavity, consisting of a small tube which is pressed through the wound made by a stylet projecting from its end, the stylet then being withdrawn through the tube. Also, **tro'char.**

tro-cha-ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *adj.* [see **trochee**], *Pros.*, designating, or pertaining to, a metrical foot called *trochee*, which see (see, *prosody*, NOTE).

tro-chan-ter (trō-kăn'tĕr), *n.* [< Fr. < Gk. *trochantēr* < *trekhein*, to run], *Anat.*, any of several rough prominences of bone on the upper part of the thigh bone (see *femur*, illus.); *Zoöl.*, a very short joint, second from the body, in an insect's leg.

tro-che (trō'kē), *n.* [corr. of obs. *trochisk* < Fr. < Lat. < Gk. *trokhiskos*, small ball, lozenge, dim. of *trokhos*, wheel], a tablet or small, round lozenge containing a medicinal agent.

tro-chee (trō'kē), *n.* [< Lat. *trochaeus* < Gk. *trokhaios* (*pous*), a running (foot) < *trokhos*, a running < *trekhein*, to run], *Pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first long or accented and the second short or unaccented: represented by – ⏑ (see *prosody*, NOTE).

troch-le-a (trŏk'lē-ă), *n.* [*pl.* -leæ (-lē-ē)], [Lat. = pulley], *Anat.*, a part, grooved like the edge of a pulley wheel, upon which another part moves, as at the elbow joint.—*adj.* **troch'le-ar.**

tro-choid (trō'koid), *n.* [< Gk. *trokhos*, wheel + *eidos*, form], *Geom.*, the curve generated by a point in the plane of a curve, as a circumference, when the curve is rolled, without slipping, along a line; a roulette:—*adj.* rotating upon an axis, as a wheel: *Geom.*, pertaining to, or producing, a roulette: **trochoid joint**, *Anat.*, a joint, as in the neck, one bone of which rests upon another and turns in the plane of the surfaces of contact, as in shaking the head.—*adj.* **tro-choi'dal.**

trod (trŏd), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *tread*, which see.

trod-den (trŏd'n), past participle of the irregular verb *tread*, which see.

trode (trōd), *Archaic*, past tense of the irregular verb *tread*, which see.

trog-lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *trōglodutēs* < *trōglē*, hole + *duein*, to go into], **1**, a dweller in a cave; often, a prehistoric caveman, especially one of Western Europe; **2**, an anthropoid, or manlike, ape, such as the chimpanzee; **3**, a hermit.—*adj.* **trog"lo-dyt'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk); **trog"lo-dyt'i-cal.**

tro-gon (trō'gŏn), *n.* [< Gk. *trōgōn*, gnawing], any of a large family (*Trogonidæ*) of tropical small birds having brilliant plumage and short bills.

troi-ka (troi'kă), *n.* [Russ.], in Russia, a carriage drawn by three horses driven abreast; also, a team three abreast.

Tro-i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, a son of Priam, slain by Achilles; in medieval romance, in Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde," and in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," the lover of the faithless Cressida.

Tro-jan (trō'jăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Trojanus*, Trojan < *Troja*, Troy < Gk. *Trōs*, mythical founder of Troy], of or pertaining to the ancient city of Troy in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants: **Trojan War**, *Gk. Hist.*, the ten-year conflict between the Greeks and Trojans to avenge the carrying off of Helen, wife of King Menelaus of Sparta, by Paris, son of Priam, the king of Troy:—*n.* **1**, an inhabitant of Troy; **2**, an industrious and fearless person; as, he worked like a *Trojan*.

¹troll (trōl), *v.i.* [prob. < O.F. *troller*, to run about in quest of game: perh. < Ger. *trollen*, to roll], **1**, to sing the parts of, in succession; also, to carol lustily; as, to *troll* a song; **2**, to pass from one to another, as a bottle of liquor; **3**, to fish for, or in, by dragging a line from a boat:—*v.i.* **1**, to share in a round, or part song; **2**, to sing a song lustily or casually; **3**, to fish, as for pike, with a hook and line drawn along through the water; **4**, to roll about; turn:—*n.* **1**, a round, or part song; **2**, a reel on a fishing rod; also, a trolling spoon; **3**, routine.—*n.* **troll'er.**

²troll (trōl), *n.* [O.N.], in folk tales, a giant or, later, a dwarf, supposed to live in caves.

trol-ley (trŏl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-ĭz)], [prob. < *¹troll*, q.v.], **1**, a kind of truck running on an overhead track and designed to carry a load suspended from it; **2**, in an electric car, a grooved metal wheel at the end of a pole forming the contact with a live electric cable; hence, **3**, in America, an electric street car; **4**, in England, a small car or truck, especially one that can be tipped and dumped. Also, **trol'ly** [*pl.* -lies (-ĭz)].

trol-ley car an electric car in which the current for motive power is transmitted through a trolley; a street car.

trol-ley line **1**, a system of electric street cars; **2**, a street-car route.

trol-ley pole the metal pole on the roof of an electric car through which the electric circuit between wire and rails is maintained.

trol-lop (trŏl'ŭp), *n.* [prob. < *¹troll*, q.v.], **1**, a careless, slovenly woman; **2**, a prostitute.—*adj.* **trol'lop-ish.**—*adj.* **trol'lop-y.**

trom-bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* [It. < *tromba*, a trumpet: see *¹trump*], *Mus.*, a large brass wind instrument provided with a U-shaped sliding tube with which the complete chromatic scale may be produced (for range see *music*).

TROMBONE
1, slide; 2, key.

trom-mel (trŏm'ĕl), *n.* [Ger. = drum], a revolving cylindrical sieve, used for separating and sizing ore.

trompe (trŏmp), *n.* [Fr.: see *¹trump*], a device actuated by a fall of water from a height, and used to produce an air blast in a primitive type of forge or melting furnace.

tro-na (trō'nă), *n.* [prob. < Natron], lake in Afr.], a gray or yellowish mixture of native hydrous sodium carbonate mixed with potassium and boron compounds: found in lakes and deposits in Africa, California, and elsewhere.

troop (trōōp), *n.* [< O.F. *trope* < L.L. *troppus*, flock], a collection of people or, sometimes, of animals; a company; a number: *Boy Scouts*, a formation consisting of a certain number of patrols; *Mil.*, the unit of cavalry formation, commanded by a captain: *pl.* armed forces; soldiers collectively:—*v.i.* **1**, to march; march in a body; **2**, to collect or move in crowds; congregate; **3**, to depart hastily: *Obs.*, to associate; consort:—*v.t.* to form, as a body of men, into troops.

troop-er (trōōp'ĕr), *n.* **1**, a cavalryman; **2**, a cavalryman's horse; a charger; **3**, a ship that carries troops; a troopship; transport.

troop-ship (trōōp'ship"), *n.* [*troop* + *ship*], a vessel carrying soldiers; a military transport.

troost-ite (trōōst'ĭt), *n.* [< Gerard *Troost* (1776–1850), Du.-Am. metallurgist], *Metal.*, a hardening and toughening constituent of tempered steel.

trop. *abbr.* tropic; tropical: used especially in the sense of figurative or metaphorical.

trope (trōp), *n.* [< Lat. *tropus*, a figure of speech < Gk. *tropos*, a turn < *trepein*, to turn], *Rhet.*, the figurative use of a word; a figure of speech: a word or expression figuratively used.—*adj.* **trop'i-cal** (trŏp'-).

troph-ic (trŏf'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *trophē*, nourishment < *trephein*, to nourish], pertaining to, or dependent upon nutrition.—*adv.* **troph'i-cal-ly.**

tro-phy (trō'fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Fr. *trophée* < Lat. *trophaeum*, *tropaeum* < Gk. *tropaion*, a memorial of a victory in war < *tropē*, turning; defeat],

1, anything kept in memory of a victory, as a captured cannon, flag, or the like; 2, any memento of one's deeds or achievements; as, a *trophy* of the hunt; 3, a prize in a contest, as in a tennis tournament: *Arch.*, a carved or cast group of arms and armor, forming an ornamental design in commemoration of some event; *Class. Antiq.*, a monument or other memorial raised, usually on the field of battle, in celebration of a victory. —*adj.* **tro'phied** (-fid).

trop-ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *tropikos*, pertaining to the turning of the sun at the solstice < *trepein*, to turn], *Geog.*, either of the two imaginary circles around the earth parallel to the equator, at a distance of 23°27′ north and south of it, called *tropic of Cancer* and *tropic of Capricorn* respectively, marking the limits of the torrid zone, or the surface over which the sun can shine vertically; *Astron.*, either of two parallel circles on the celestial sphere, similarly named, distant 23°27′ from the equator: *pl.* the region on the earth lying between these two circles, which has a hot climate:—*adj.* pertaining to the region between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

trop-i-cal (trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* 1, [see **tropic**], of, pertaining to, produced in, or lying within, the tropics; 2, [see **trope**], used in a figurative sense; figurative; metaphorical, as a phrase in literature: **tropical year**, the solar year (see App. II).—*adv.* **trop'i-cal-ly.**

tro-pism (trō'pĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *tropē*, a turning], *Biol.*, the tendency of a plant or animal to be attracted or repelled by an external stimulus, as of the sunflower in turning toward light, or of roots in turning away from light; used in combination with words denoting the nature of the stimulus; as, thermo*tropism*.

trop-o-sphere (trŏp'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Fr. *troposphère*, troposphere < Gk. *tropē*, a change, orig. a turn (-o- as if from *tropos*, a turn) < *trepein*, to turn + *sphaira*, a sphere], *Meteor.*, the lower stratum of the earth's atmosphere, below the stratosphere.

***trop-po** (trŏp'pō), *adv.* [It.], *Mus.*, too; too much so: used with the negative, *non*.

trot (trŏt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting], [< O.F. *troter*, to trot, prob. < Lat. *tollere*, to lift (feet)], 1, to move at a jogging pace faster than a walk, lifting the right forefoot and left hind foot and then the left forefoot and right hind foot: said usually of horses; 2, to run at a jogging or moderate pace: *Slang*, to use a translation in studying a foreign language:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to move at a jogging pace, lifting the diagonal pairs of legs alternately; 2, to jog on one's knee, as a child: *Slang*, 1, to bring out for exhibition; as, to *trot* out the photographs; 2, in the United States, to study (a lesson in foreign language) by the use of a translation: —*n.* 1, that gait of a horse by which it moves faster than at a walk, and in which the right forefoot moves with the left hind foot; 2, a jogging gait: *Colloq.*, a brisk walk or run with short steps; *Rare*, a little child; tot; *Archaic*, in contempt, an old woman; *Slang*, a translation; "crib."

trot-co-zy (trŏt'kō"zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -zies (-zĭz)], [*trot* + *cozy*], *Sc.*, a hooded riding cape.

troth (trōth; trŏth), *n.* [var. of *truth*, q.v.], *Archaic*, 1, faith or fidelity; 2, truth; veracity; as, by my *troth*; 3, betrothal:—*v.t.* to pledge; betroth.

troth-plight (trōth'plīt"; trŏth-), *v.t.* [*troth* + ²*plight*], *Obs.*, to betroth:—*n.* *Obs.*, betrothal.

tro-tol (trō'tōl; -tŏl), *n.* a shortened form of *trinitrotoluene* (which see). Also, **tro'tyl** (trō'tĭl).

trot-ter (trŏt'ĕr), *n.* [see **trot**], 1, one that goes at a jogging pace; especially, a trotting horse; 2, an animal's foot used for food; as, pigs' *trotters*: *Slang*, the foot of a person.

***trot-toir** (trō"twär'), *n.* [Fr. = pavement < *trotter*, to trot: see **trot**], a pavement; sidewalk.

trou-ba-dour (trōō'bä-dōōr), *n.* [Fr. < Prov'l *trobador* < *trobar*, to find; invent, compose, perh. < Lat. *turbare*, to disturb, turn up], one of a class of poets and singers of love songs who flourished during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, in Provence (southern France) and in northern Italy.

trou-ble (trŭb'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< O.F. *trubler* < L.L. < Lat. *turbidus*, turbid], 1, to excite, distress, or worry; 2, to cause inconvenience to; annoy; 3, to stir up, as water; agitate:—*v.i.* to take pains; worry:—*n.* 1, mental excitement, distress, or worry; annoyance; uneasiness; 2, that which causes such disturbance; 3, inconvenience; exertion; pains; as, to take a great deal of *trouble*; 4, illness; affliction; as, stomach *trouble*.—*n.* **trou'bler.**

Syn., r. plague, incommode; *n.* calamity, misfortune, disaster, catastrophe, cataclysm, mishap, mischance, adversity. *Trouble*, as here compared, is the broadest of the terms relating to situations affecting us in a negative or undesirable way: *trouble* may arise from mere perplexity, lack of gasoline, or the death of a friend. A *mishap* is a bit of ill luck. A *misfortune* is a *mishap* on a large scale. A *mishap* may be a matter of momentary regret or slight inconvenience; a *misfortune* is the beginning of a train of consequent ills. *Disaster* and *calamity* are terrible *misfortunes*, with ruin, destruction, and loss following in their wake. A *calamity* is sudden, crushing, and inevitable; a devastating earthquake is a *calamity*. A *disaster* is sudden and ruinous; it often occurs through a culpable neglect, a guilty omission, or lack of proper foresight. A great and destructive fire is a *disaster*, as is a railroad wreck, or a personal failure involving one's family in financial ruin or scandal. A *catastrophe* is an event so calamitous and disastrous as to be final or fatal. In a personal sense, a *catastrophe* would be so grave a *misfortune* that one's life or some aspect of it would cease. In dramatic literature, the dénouement of a play is called the *catastrophe*.—*Ant.*, *n.* comfort, happiness, gratification, pleasure, triumph.

trou-ble-some (trŭb'l-sŭm), *adj.* causing distress or annoyance; tiresome; disturbing; as, a *troublesome* cough: *Archaic*, disorderly; wild.—*adv.* **trou'ble-some-ly.**—*n.* **trou'ble-some-ness.**

Syn. annoying, wearisome, tiresome, irksome, arduous, laborious, burdensome, painful.—*Ant.* pleasant, light, helpful, amusing, easy.

trou-blous (trŭb'lŭs), *adj.* disturbed; causing, or full of, distress and annoyance; as, *troublous* times follow war: *Archaic*, restless; uneasy.

trough (trŏf), *n.* [< A.S. *trog*, trough, wooden vessel < Aryan source: related to *tree*], 1, a long, shallow vessel or receptacle, as one for holding liquid or food for animals; 2, a basin for kneading dough; 3, an aqueduct, as a pump drain or a roof gutter for rain water; 4, any long depression, as between sea waves or between two ridges: *Geol.*, a sunken district, due to the downward thrusting of faults.

trounce (trouns), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trounced and (trounst), *p.pr.* trouncing], [prob. related to O.F. *troncer*, to cut < *tronce*, a stump], to beat soundly; whip or flog.—*n.* **trounc'ing.**

troupe (trōōp), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *trope:* see **troop**], a company, as of actors or acrobats.

trou-sers (trou'zĕrz), *n.pl.* [*sing. Rare*, trouser], [< obs. *trouse* < Celt. *triubhas*, breeches], an outer garment worn by men and boys, covering the body from the waist to the knee or ankle, and so divided as to cover each leg separately.

trous-seau (trōō"sō'), *n.* [*pl.* -seaux (-sōz')], [Fr., dim. of *trousse*, truss, bundle], the articles of dress, jewelry, etc., for outfitting a bride.

trout (trout), *n.* [*pl.* usually trout], [< A.S. *truht* < L.L. *tructus* < Gk. *trōktēs*, a sea fish; gnawer < *trōgein*, to gnaw], 1, any of several species of medium-sized, more or less spotted, fresh-water food fishes of the salmon family, noted for gameness, as the brook and lake trout; 2, any of various fishes resembling the trout, as the weakfish (which see).

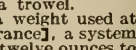
BROOK TROUT 1/10

trou-vère (trōō"vâr'), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *trovere* < *trover*, to find: see **troubadour**], from the 11th to the 14th century, any of the poets of northern France: distinguished from the *troubadours* of southern France. Also, **trou'veur'** (-vûr').

tro-ver (trō'vĕr), *n.* [O.F. = to find, perh. < Lat. *turbare*, to disturb, turn], *Law*, an action to recover damages for goods wrongfully withheld or used.

trow (trō), *v.i.* [< A.S. *trūwian*, *trēow(i)an*, to believe, trust < *truwa*, *trēowe*, faith, belief], *Archaic*, 1, think; 2, to trust; believe:—*v.i.* *Archaic*, to wonder.

trow-el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *trucle* < L.L. *trucella* < Lat. *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, stirring spoon, ladle], 1, any of various flat implements or hand tools used for shaping and smoothing plastic material; 2, a gardener's hand tool for digging or transplanting:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -eled or -elled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* -eling or -elling], to apply, or dress, with a trowel.


TROWEL (def. 2)

troy weight (troi), [prob. from a weight used at the fair of *Troyes*, France], a system of weights used for gold or silver, with twelve ounces to the pound, each ounce being equivalent to 31.1035 grams, or 1.09714 ounces, avoirdupois, each pound to 0.82286 pounds, avoirdupois (see App. II).

tru-an-cy (trōō'ăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **truant**], the act or habit of staying away from work or duty; especially, a staying out of school.

tru-ant (trōō'ănt), *n.* [O.F. = beggar, vagabond, prob. < Celt. source], 1, one who stays out

of school without permission; **2**, one who remains away from any work or duty; a loafer:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to, or like, a truant; **2**, idle; loafing:—*v.i.* to shirk work or duty; idle.—*adv.* **tru'ant-ly.**

truce (trōōs), *n.* [<M.E. *trewes*, pl. of *trewe*<A.S. *trēow*, compact, promise, faith], a brief cessation; pause; a respite: *Mil.*, a temporary peace or interruption of war by agreement; an armistice.

¹truck (trŭk), *v.t.* [<Fr. *troquer*<L.L. *trocare*, to barter, exchange], to give in exchange; rarely, to peddle:—*v.i.* to barter or exchange goods; bargain:—*n.* **1**, barter; exchange; **2**, articles of commerce; **3**, the system of paying wages in commodities, not in money; **4**, in the United States, fresh vegetables cultivated for sale; as, garden *truck: Colloq.*, useless articles or rubbish; belongings; also, dealings; intercourse.—*n.* **truck'er.**

²truck (trŭk), *n.* [<Lat. *trochus* < Gk. *trokhos*, a wheel<*trekhein*, to run], **1**, originally, a strong, small wheel; **2**, a wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy loads; especially, a large motor vehicle for such a purpose; **3**, a strong frame or platform on wheels, as a sort of barrow used for carrying baggage in railroad stations; **4**, a set of wheels, or frame mounted on wheels, to support one end of a locomotive, a railroad car, etc.; **5**, a small wooden cap on the top of a flagpole or mast: usually fitted with holes for ropes or halyards:—*v.t.* to carry by means of a truck.—*n.* **truck'er.**

¹truck-age (trŭk'āj), *n.* [see **¹truck**], barter; the exchange of goods.

²truck-age (trŭk'āj), *n.* [see **²truck**], **1**, the cost of transporting goods by truck; **2**, the transportation of goods by truck.

truck-le (trŭk'l), *n.* [<A.F. *trocle*<Lat. *trochlea*, pulley<Gk. *trekhein*, to run], a trundle-bed: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a small wheel or caster:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* truckled (-ld), *p.pr.* truckling], to cause to move on rollers:—*v.i.* [<*truckle-bed*: formerly used by servants], to submit to another's will; as, to *truckle* to a lord.—*n.* **truck'ler.**—*p.adj.* **truck'ling.**

truck-le-bed (trŭk'l-bĕd'), *n.* a low bed on rollers, which may be rolled under a high bed: also called *trundle-bed.*

¹truck-man (trŭk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*truck* + *man*], one who deals in fresh vegetables; also, one who raises garden truck.

²truck-man (trŭk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*truck* + *man*], one who drives a truck; one who transports heavy goods by truck.

truc-u-lence (trŭk'ū-lĕns; trōō'kū-lĕns), *n.* [see **truculent**], ferocity; cruelty or fierceness; quarrelsomeness.—*n.* **truc'u-len-cy.**

truc-u-lent (trŭk'ū-lent; trōō'kū-lĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *truculentus*<*truz* (*trucis*), fierce, savage], **1**, fierce; savage; ferocious; cruel; **2**, violent; rude; harsh.—*adv.* **truc'u-lent-ly.**

Syn. ruthless, destructive, brutal, inhuman, bloodthirsty, rapacious.—*Ant.* gentle, merciful, kind, tender.

trudge (trŭj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trudged (trŭjd), *p.pr.* trudging], [perh.<Fr. *trucher*, to beg: prob. <O.Teut. source], to travel on foot with labor or fatigue:—*n.* a long or weary walk.

trudg-en stroke (trŭj'ĕn), [<proper name], *Swimming*, a racing stroke having a double over-arm motion: so called from an English swimmer who introduced the stroke in 1873.

true (trōō), *adj.* [*comp.* truer, *superl.* truest], [<A.S. *(ge)trīewe, trēowe*, true<O.Teut. source], **1**, in accord with fact or reality; not false; **2**, faithful or loyal; reliable; **3**, genuine; being what it seems to be; **4**, rightful; legitimate; as, the *true* heir; **5**, corresponding to a standard; correct; exact; **6**, in perfect tune, as a voice: *Biol.*, accurately conforming to type; as, a *true* moth: *Archaic*, **1**, truthful; **2**, honest; just:—*adv.* **1**, in truth; **2**, accurately:—*n.* the condition of being accurate; as, the wall is out of *true*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* trued (trōōd), *p.pr.* truing or trueing], to make accurate; adjust.—*n.* **true'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* just, upright, good right, moral, pure, truthful, stanch, real, exact, legitimate, correct, authentic.—*Ant.*, *adj.* dishonest, faithless, treacherous, bad, deceptive, counterfeit, artificial, illegitimate.

true-blue (trōō'-blōō'), *adj.* faithful; loyal; of unyielding principles: **true blue**, **1**, one who is faithful, as to principle or to friendship; **2**, in the 17th century, a Scotch Presbyterian: so called from the blue worn by the Covenanters.

true-love (trōō'lŭv'), *n.* [*true*+*love*], **1**, one who loves, or is loved, truly; **2**, a knot difficult to untie, regarded as an emblem of constant love: also called *true-lover's knot.*

true-pen-ny (trōō'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* [*true*+*penny*], *Colloq.*, an honest fellow; sometimes, a crafty fellow or a cheat.

truf-fle (trŭf'l; trōōf'l; trōō'fl), *n.* [<O.F. *trufle*, prob.<Lat. *tuber*, a round root; truffle], any of various potato-shaped edible fungi (genus *Tuber*) that grow underground, usually in oak forests.

tru-ism (trōō'ĭzm), *n.* [see **true**], an old and accepted truth; also, a hackneyed truth.

Syn. axiom, adage, saw, saying, precept, maxim, motto, proverb, aphorism, byword, dictum. These words agree in naming the expression of a truth in terse, meaty form. The *axiom* is a truth so evident that any reasoning brought forth to prove it is superfluous. A common *axiom* in mathematics is, "Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other." A *precept* is a rule concerning conduct, especially moral conduct, often expressed as a command, and frequently on a lofty plane; as, "My children, love one another." A *maxim* is like a *precept*, but is more often directed toward the practical side of life; as, "Tell the truth and shame the devil." A *motto* condenses a slogan or truth into a few words, sometimes inspirational in character. *Adage* and *proverb* name pithy expressions in which practical truths have been garnered; both the *adage* and the *proverb* are widely known, but the *adage* gives the more ancient wisdom, the *proverb* the homelier: "It's a long lane that has no turning" is an *adage*; "The early bird gets the worm" is a *proverb*. A *saying* is habitual, current, sensible; as, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." A *saw* is an old, worn out, tiresome *saying*. A *truism* is self-evident, often vapid and flavorless.

trull (trŭl), *n.* [<Ger. *trolle*, trull], *Archaic*, a prostitute; an immoral woman.

tru-ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* [see **true**], **1**, in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; **2**, sincerely; honestly; **3**, in fact; indeed; **4**, legally; legitimately.

¹trump (trŭmp), *n.* [<O.F. *trompe*, prob.<O.H.G *trumpa*<O.Slav. *tromba*, trumpet], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, a horn or trumpet:—*v.t.* to devise unfairly; fabricate: with *up*; as, he *trumped* up an excuse.

²trump (trŭmp), *n.* [corr. of *triumph*, q.v.], *Cards*, the suit which temporarily outranks the other suits: usually *pl.*; also, any card of this suit: *Slang*, an admirable fellow; a person always to be depended upon:—*adj.* pertaining to the suit designated as trump:—*v.t. Cards*, to play a trump card on (a trick):—*v.i. Cards*, to play a trump card.

trump-er-y (trŭm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [<Fr. *tromperie*<*tromper*, to deceive, perh. <*tromper*, to blow a horn: see **¹trump**], worthless finery; trash; nonsense:—*adj.* **1**, showy in appearance, but worthless; **2**, hence, deceiving or delusive.

trump-et (trŭm'pĕt), *n.* [<Fr., dim. of *trompe*: see **¹trump**], **1**, *Mus.*, a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube with a flare at the end (for range see *music*); also, a reed stop in an organ, with tones like a trumpet; **2**, something resembling this instrument in sound or shape, as the cry made by an elephant, or the instrument used to aid the deaf in hearing: *Archaic*, one who plays the trumpet:—*v.t.* **1**, to publish by, or as by, the sound of a loud instrument; noise abroad; **2**, to praise extravagantly:—*v.i.* to blow a trumpet; utter a sound like that of a trumpet.

trump-et creep-er *Bot.*, an American perennial vine (*Tecoma radicans*), bearing large, red blossoms somewhat resembling trumpets: also called *trumpet flower* or *trumpet vine.*

trump-et-er (trŭm'pĕt-ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who sounds a trumpet; also, one who proclaims or noises something abroad; **2**, a valuable Australian food fish: *Ornith.*, **1**, a large South American cranelike bird (*Psophia crepitans*), often domesticated; **2**, a large North American wild swan (*Olor buccinator*) having a very loud note; **3**, a type of domestic pigeon.

trump-et-weed (trŭm'pĕt-wēd'), *n.* [*trumpet* + **¹weed**], the joe-pye weed, a tall plant with purple flowers: so called because children use the stems as trumpets.

trun-cate (trŭng'kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [<Lat. *truncare* (*-atus*), to cut off < *truncus*, trunk], to lop or cut the top or end from; cut down:—*adj.* appearing as if cut squarely off (see *leaf*, *retuse*, illus.); having a top plane as if cut off evenly, or lacking an apex, as certain spiral shells or the tails of some birds.—*n.* **trun-ca'tion.**

TRUNCATED CONE AND TRUNCATED PYRAMID

trun-cat-ed (trŭng'-kāt-ĕd), *p.adj.* cut off: *Math.*, having the end or apex cut off by a plane, as a cone.

trun-cheon (trŭn'shŭn; -chŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *tronçon*, *tronchon*, piece cut off, stump

<Lat. *truncus*, trunk], **1**, a baton or staff indicating power or authority; **2**, a stout club or cudgel: *Obs.*, the trunk of a tree, especially of one from which the branches have been cut off.

trun-dle (trŭn'dl), *n.* [<A.S. *trendel*, a circle, ring <O.Teut. source: related to *trend*], **1**, a small, wide wheel, like the wheel in a caster; **2**, a sort of low bed; **3**, a small truck with low wheels:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], to cause to roll, as a hoop:—*v.i.* to roll along; roll on, or as on, small wheels.

trun-dle-bed (trŭn'dl-bĕd″), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters or rollers, so that, when not in use, it may be rolled under a high bed: also called *truckle-bed*.

trun-dle-tail (trŭn'dl-tāl″), *n.* [*trundle*+*tail*], **1**, a curly or wavy tail; **2**, a dog with a curly or curled-up tail.

trunk (trŭngk), *n.* [<O.F. *tronc* <Lat. *truncus*, trunk], **1**, the upright stem, body, or stock of a tree; **2**, the body of an animal, not including the head and limbs; **3**, the most important part of any structure, as the main stem of an artery or of a nerve; **4**, an elephant's proboscis; **5**, a large box or chest to hold personal belongings, as for a journey; **6**, a boxlike shaft or conduit for the passage of air, water, etc.: *Arch.*, the shaft of a column: *pl.* short, tight breeches reaching about halfway to the knee, as the lower part of a man's bathing suit; formerly, very full and wide breeches of about the same length: also called *trunk hose*:—*adj.* pertaining to the trunk, or main body of anything, as of a telegraph system, a railroad, etc.

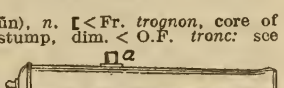
trunk-fish (trŭngk'fish″), *n.* [*trunk*+*fish*], any of a family (*Ostractidæ*) of fish having rigid, short, box-shaped bodies which are covered with bony plates, only the tail, fins, and jaws being movable: found chiefly in the warm waters of the western Atlantic, especially in the West Indies.

trunk hose full and wide breeches reaching about halfway to the knees, fashionable in the 16th and 17th centuries.

trunk line the most important or chief part of a railroad, telephone system, or the like.

trun-nel (trŭn'l), *n.* [see treenail], a pin of dry wood which swells in its hole when wet. See tree'nail", *Pfd. S.*

trun-nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* [<Fr. *trognon*, core of fruit; stump, dim. <O.F. *tronc*: see trunk], one of the two pivots, axles, or journals projecting from the sides of a cannon at the balance and forming a bearing on which it may be elevated or depressed; also, any similar projection or support in a mechanism, as in a theodollte (which see for illus.).



TRUNNIONS (*a*, *a*) on old type of muzzle-loading cannon.

truss (trŭs), *v.t.* [<O.F. *trosser*, *trusser*, to truss, perh. <Lat. *torquĕre* (*torsus*), to twist], **1**, to bind or fasten with skewers or string, as a fowl in preparation for cooking; **2**, to support or brace with framework, as a roof: *Slang*, to hang, as a murderer: with *up*: *Archaic*, **1**, to bind or pack into a bundle; fasten; tighten: with *up*; **2**, to fasten (clothing) with laces or thongs; also, to tighten the clothing of (a person):—*n.* **1**, a mass of hay, straw, or the like: often of a definite weight; **2**, timbers or bars fastened together to form a brace or framework, as for a bridge or roof (see *king-post*, illus.): *Surg.*, a device to prevent the return of a reduced hernia, or rupture; *Naut.*, a heavy iron ring or band around a mast, for holding a yard.

trust (trŭst), *n.* [<O.N. *traust*, firmness <*traustr*, strong], **1**, confidence; faith; belief in someone's goodness; also, the basis of confidence or belief; **2**, expectation or hope; **3**, one who or that which is confided in; one who has an important duty committed to him; **4**, credit granted because of belief in one's honesty; as, he lent money on *trust*; **5**, a duty or responsibility; something given over to one's custody or care: *Com.*, a particular form of big business combination, whereby the stockholders of the constituent companies turn over their stock to a board of trustees, with the power to vote the stock, to control the management of all the member companies, and to distribute the profits to the holders of trust certificates who turned over their stock to the board; popularly, any combination of business men designed to create a large corporation with a view to restricting competition or developing a monopoly; *Law*, **1**, a right or property, real or personal, held and managed by one party (the trustee) for the benefit of another; **2**, the responsibility or guardianship of such an estate: *Rare*, custody; guardianship:—*v.t.* **1**, to place confidence in; rely upon; **2**, to believe; **3**, to intrust to someone's care; place in someone's charge; confide; **4**, to sell to on credit; **5**, to hope with confidence; as, I *trust* that all will be well:—*v.i.* **1**, to have confidence: with *in* or *on*; **2**, to hope; **3**, to give credit; sell on credit:—*adj.* held in charge for someone else; as, a *trust* fund.—*n.* trust'er.—*adv.* trust'ing-ly.

Syn., *n.* reliance, assurance, faith, credence, expectation, care, charge, custody. *Reliance* is a leaning upon something, in the confidence that it can be depended upon; as, *reliance* upon his word; her son was her sole *reliance* in her old age. *Trust*, which pours forth to those who evoke it, is an assured *reliance* upon their truthfulness, honesty, and uprightness. We have *trust* in those we love; in a higher sense, we have *trust* in God. *Assurance* is *trust* plus certainty afforded by some evidence or inner persuasion; we feel the *assurance* of a life to come; we make provisions in our will with the *assurance* that they will be carried out. *Faith* is belief founded on *trust*; it may be felt toward persons or things. We may have *faith* in the power of a physician and in the efficacy of the remedy that he prescribes. Religiously, *faith* believes and trusts to such an extent that the outward conduct is governed by implicit confidence and dependence on the goodness of God. (See assurance, belief.)—*Ant.*, *n.* distrust, disbelief, suspicion.

trust com-pa-ny an incorporated organization, empowered by law to act as trustee, as of estates, and to carry on banking as prescribed by state laws.

trust deed *Law*, a deed, or instrument, giving another the title and control of one's property for the benefit of a third party, or, often, placing a debtor's property in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of the creditors; also, any instrument executed for the purpose of forming a trust.

trus-tee (trŭs-tē'), *n.* *Law*, a person to whom property, or the management of property, is committed:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -teed (-tēd'), *p.pr.* -teeing], **1**, to place (property) in the hands of a trustee; **2**, in some states, to attach by garnishment (which see).

trus-tee-ship (trŭs-tē'ship), *n.* the office or duties of one who manages the property of others, under a trust created by deed or will.

trust-ful (trŭst'fool), *adj.* full of hope and confidence; ready to believe in others.—*adv.* trust'ful-ly.—*n.* trust'ful-ness.

trust-wor-thy (trŭst'wûr″*thi*), *adj.* [*trust*+*worthy*], reliable; meriting trust and confidence.—*adv.* trust'wor″thi-ly.—*n.* trust'wor″thi-ness.

trust-y (trŭs'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see trust], worthy to receive confidence; reliable; as, a *trusty* servant:—*n.* [*pl.* trusties (-tiz)], a person to be trusted; especially, a convict found worthy of special privileges.—*adv.* trust'i-ly.—*n.* trust'i-ness.

truth (trōōth), *n.* [*pl.* truths (trōōthz; trōōths)], [<A.S. *trīewith*, *trēowth*<*trīewe*, *trēowe*, true], **1**, the quality of being according to fact; hence, veracity; sincerity; also, faithfulness; loyalty; **2**, correctness; accuracy or exactness; **3**, something real and actual; a fact; **4**, a general statement of something proved to be always the case; **5**, righteousness; godliness.

Syn. veracity, verity, constancy, fidelity, genuineness, fact, reality, verisimilitude, right, righteousness. *Truth* is accordance with fact or actuality. When one tells the *truth*, he tells what actually happened, what he really thinks, or what he sincerely feels. *Veracity* is the quality belonging to persons who are naturally truthful; a man of *veracity* is the opposite of a habitual liar. (See reality.)—*Ant.* falsity, falsehood, treason, faithlessness, evil, deception, artificiality.

truth-ful (trōōth'fool), *adj.* **1**, according to facts; reliable; as, a *truthful* statement; **2**, given to speaking only in accordance with fact; veracious.—*adv.* truth'ful-ly.—*n.* truth'ful-ness.

try (trī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tried (trīd), *p.pr.* trying], [<O.F. *trier*, to select <L.L. *triare*, to sift], **1**, to put to a trial or experiment; test; **2**, to gain acquaintance with, by experience; use for the purposes of experiment; as, to *try* a new brand of coffee; **3**, to subject to trouble or affliction; as, a sorely *tried* people; **4**, to subject to strain; as, the light *tries* the eyes; **5**, to test the strength or endurance of; as, to *try* the patience; **6**, to decide by argument or contest; as, a question to be *tried* by war; **7**, to attempt; endeavor; **8**, to purify or refine; as, to *try* silver; **9**, to melt out or render, as fat: generally with *out*: *Law*, **1**, to examine into the guilt of, before a court; as, to *try* a prisoner; **2**, to act as judge at the trial of (a person or case):—*v.i.* to endeavor; make an effort: with *to* and an infinitive:—*n.* [*pl.* tries (trīz)], an attempt; effort; test.

try-ing (trī'ing), *p.adj.* annoying; hard to bear; difficult; severe.

try-out (trī'out″), *n.* [*try*+*out*], a test or trial of fitness or qualities, as of an athlete or actor.

tryp-sin (trĭp'sĭn), *n.* [< Gk. *tripsis* < *truein*, to rub down, wear out], *Chem.*, a digestive ferment or enzyme contained in the pancreatic juice, and capable of changing albumins to peptones.—*adj.* tryp'tic.

try-sail (trī'sāl"; *Naut.* trī'sl), *n.* [*try* + *sail*], *Naut.*, a small, stout, fore-and-aft sail, as for rough weather, set without a boom: formerly called *spencer* if set on the fore- or mainmast.

try-square (trī'-skwâr"), *n.* a joiner's and carpenter's tool for laying off right angles and testing the accuracy of square work (see also *tool*, illus.).

TRY-SQUARE

tryst (trĭst; trīst), *n.* [< O.F. *triste*, *tristre*, a station in hunting, ambush], **1**, an engagement to meet at a certain place and time, as between lovers; **2**, a meeting; also, the place of meeting: also called *trysting place*: *Obs.* or *Sc. Dial.*, a market or fair, especially a cattle market: —*v.t.* to arrange a meeting with: —*v.i.* to agree upon a time or place of meeting: chiefly Scottish.

tsar (tsär), *n.* [see **czar**], formerly, the emperor of Russia. Also, **tzar**. See **czar**, *Pfd. S.*

tsar-e-vitch (tsär'ĕ-vĭch), *n.* [see **czarevitch**], formerly, the eldest son of the emperor of Russia. Also, **tzar'e-vitch**. See **czar'e-vitch**, *Pfd. S.*

tsa-rev-na (tsä-rĕv'nä), *n.* [see **czarevna**], a daughter of a tsar. Also, **tza-rev'na**; *Pfd. S.*, **cza-rev'na**.

tsa-ri-na (tsä-rē'nä), *n.* [see **czarina**], formerly, an empress of Russia; also, the wife of an emperor of Russia. Also, **tza-ri'na**; *Pfd. S.*, **cza-ri'na**.

tset-se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* [S.Afr.Du. < nat. name], any of several species of small African fly, one of which (*Glossina morsitans*) carries a germ that produces disease in domestic animals, and another of which (*G. palpalis*) carries the germ of the African sleeping sickness, usually fatal to man. Also, **tze'tze**.

T. S. F. S. R. *abbr.* Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

T square a ruler having a cross-bar at one end which serves as a guide, as in making parallel lines: used in mechanical drawing.

T SQUARES
1, fixed; 2, adjustable.

Tu. *abbr.* Tuesday (also, **T.**; **Tues.**):—**T. U.**, Trade Union.

tub (tŭb), *n.* [< M.L.G. *tubbe*, a tub], **1**, a circular, open, wooden vessel or low cask: used for washing and other household purposes; **2**, a large, deep, stationary receptacle, placed in a laundry, kitchen, or bathroom, and used for washing, bathing, or the like; **3**, the amount of anything held in such a receptacle: *Colloq.*, **1**, a bath; **2**, a slow or clumsy boat; *Slang*, a very fat person:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tubbed (tŭbd), *p.pr.* tubbing], **1**, to place in a tub; **2**, to wash in a tub:—*v.i.* *Colloq.*, to take a bath in a tub:—*adj.* washable; as, *tub* silk.

tu-ba (tū'bȧ), *n.* [Lat. = trumpet], *Mus.*, **1**, any of various large, deep-toned brass wind instruments of the trumpet family, as the bass tuba (see illus. pages 81, 644; for range see *music*) and the euphonium; **2**, an ancient Roman trumpet; **3**, a certain organ stop.

Tu-bal-cain (tū'băl-kān"), *n.* [< Heb.: source uncertain], *Bib.*, traditionally, the first artificer in brass and iron (Gen. 4:22).

tub-by (tŭb'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* tubbier, *superl.* tubbiest], [see **tub**], **1**, like a tub in shape; hence, fat; **2**, sounding like a tub when struck; dull.

tube (tūb), *n.* [< Lat. *tubus*, tube], **1**, a hollow cylinder of glass, rubber, metal, or other material; especially, one to conduct fluids or gases, or one to hold liquids, pastes, etc.; as, a *tube* of paint; **2**, an instrument, or part of an instrument, that is cylindrical, or even conical, in shape, as a musical wind instrument, a telescope, gun, or the like; **3**, an underground passage for a railway; a subway; also, the underground railway: *Elec.*, a sealed glass vessel containing a more or less perfect vacuum and usually provided with one or more electrodes: used for studying the electrical discharge in gases, for producing X rays, in radio, etc.: also called *vacuum tube*, or, in radio, *electron tube*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tubed (tūbd), *p.pr.* tubing], to put into, or furnish with, a cylinder or tunnel.—*adj.* **tub'al**.—*adj.* **tub'ate**.

tu-ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* [Lat. = a hump, swelling], *Bot.*, a thick, roundish, often edible, underground stem bearing small buds or "eyes," as the potato: *Anat.*, a knot, enlargement, or rounded swelling: **Tuber**, a genus of underground fungi, the truffles, esteemed as a table delicacy.—*adj.* **tu'ber-if'er-ous**.

tu-ber-cle (tū'bẽr-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling, knob], a growth like a small knob, as on the root of a plant: *Anat.*, a small elevation on a bone (see *tibia.*, illus.); *Pathol.*, a nodule or small lump on the skin, or in the soft tissues of the body; especially, one found in lungs affected by pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption.

tu-ber-cu-lar (tū-bûr'kū-lär), *adj.* full of, like, or pertaining to, small knoblike growths, called tubercles; less correctly, affected with tuberculosis, or consumption.

tu-ber-cu-lat-ed (tū-bûr'kū-lāt"ĕd), *adj.* having, or shaped like, tubercles or small growths: *Med.*, covered with tubercles, or nodules; tuberculous.—*n.* **tu-ber"cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn).

tu-ber-cu-lin (tū-bûr'kū-lĭn), *n.* a liquid preparation made from cultures of the bacilli of tuberculosis: used in treating tuberculosis and, especially in cattle, in testing for the existence of the disease. Also, **tu-ber'cu-line** (-lĭn; -lēn).

tu-ber-cu-lo-sis (tū-bûr'kū-lō'sĭs), *n.* *Pathol.*, an infectious disease, characterized by the growth of tubercles in any part of the body and attended by hectic fever; especially, tuberculosis of the lungs, commonly called *consumption*.

tu-ber-cu-lous (tū-bûr'kū-lŭs), *adj.* full of tubercles, or small unhealthy growths: *Pathol.*, affected with, or pertaining to, tuberculosis.

[1]tube-rose (tūb'rōz"; tū'bẽr-ōs"), *n.* [orig. an adj., var. of *tuberous*, q. v.], *Bot.*, a perennial cultivated plant of the amaryllis family (*Polianthes tuberosa*) bearing a spike of fragrant, white flowers.

[2]tu-ber-ose (tū'bẽr-ōs"), *adj.* [var. of *tuberous*], tuberous; having tubers.

tu-ber-os-i-ty (tū"bẽr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **tuberous**], **1**, the state of being covered with knobs or swellings; **2**, a knoblike projection, as on a bone (see *tibia*, illus.).

tu-ber-ous (tū'bẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *tuberosus*, tuberous < *tuber*, tuber], covered with knobs or swellings resembling warts: *Bot.*, consisting of, or like, a tuber, as the potato.

tube worm any of several annelids, chiefly marine, which live in tubes of their own building (see *Annelida*, illus.).

tub-ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* [see **tube**], **1**, a piece of tube; cylindrical material for tubes; a number of tubes; **2**, the act of making cylinders, or tubes.

tu-bu-lar (tū'bū-lär), *adj.* [see **tubule**], **1**, pertaining to, shaped like, or consisting of, a hollow cylinder, or pipe; **2**, sounding as if produced by the aid of pipes, or tubes.

tu-bu-late (tū'bū-lāt), *adj.* **1**, having a tube, or hollow cylinder; **2**, shaped like a tube. Also, **tu'bu-lat"ed** (-lāt"ĕd).—*n.* **tu"bu-la'tion**.

tu-bule (tū'būl), *n.* [< Lat. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, tube], a very small tube, or hollow cylinder.

[1]tuck (tŭk), *v.t.* [< M.L.G. *tucken*, to draw, pull sharply], **1**, to gather close together or into a small compass, as clothing; also, to fold or turn back or in place neatly or tightly, as sleeves or bedclothes; **2**, to make and sew folds in; as, to *tuck* a dress to shorten or adorn it; **3**, to cover snugly; as, to *tuck* a child into bed; **4**, to thrust or press into a small or compact space; as, to *tuck* a book in one's pocket:—*v.i.* to make tucks: **tuck in**, *Slang*, to eat heartily:—*n.* a sewed fold, as in a dress, either to ornament it or to shorten it: *Naut.*, the aft, or rear, part of a vessel where the side planks of the hull meet under the stern.

[2]tuck (tŭk; tōōk), *n.* [< O.F. *toquer*, dial. var. of *toucher*, to touch], *Archaic*, a blast; a flourish of a trumpet; *Obs.* or *Sc.*, the beat of a drum.

[3]tuck (tŭk), *n.* [< Fr. *estoc*, rapier < Ger. *stock*, stick], *Obs.*, a long, thin sword or rapier.

Tuck, Friar in the Robin Hood legend, a jolly and corpulent friar, or religious brother, the close friend and confessor of Robin Hood.

tuck-a-hoe (tŭk'ȧ-hō), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *tockawhoughe*, tuckahoe], **1**, either of two American plants (*Peltandra virginica* and *Orontium aquaticum*) whose roots, when cooked, were formerly used by the Indians of Virginia as food: also called *Indian bread*; **2**, an underground fungus (*Pachyma cocos*) growing on old roots in the southern United States.

tuck-er (tŭk'ẽr), *n.* [see **[1]tuck**], **1**, a machine for stitching cloth into folds; **2**, a piece of lace, linen, or other thin material, folded across the front, or fastened into the neck, of a woman's dress:—*v.t.* *U. S. Colloq.*, to tire: often with *out*.

tuck-et (tŭk'ĕt), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, prelude < *toccare*, to touch], *Archaic*, a flourish on a trumpet.

-tude *n. suffix*, [< Lat. suffix *-tudo*], quality or state of being; as, *servitude*; *gratitude*.

Tu-dor (tū'dŏr), *adj.* [< W. *Tewdwr*, Tudor, a family name, as of Owen *Tudor*, the father of

Henry VII], designating, or pertaining to, the royal house of England, from 1485 to 1603, whose reigning members were Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth: **Tudor architecture**, the style of English Gothic architecture developed during this period, characterized by flat arches, shallow moldings, and a great deal of paneling on the walls:—*n.* a member of the Tudor family.

Tues-day (tūz′dā̤), *n.* [< A.S. *Tīwes dæg* < *Tīw*, god of war + *dæg*, day], the third day of the week; the day after Monday.—*abbr.* **Tues.; Tu.; T.**

tu-fa (to͞o′fȧ), *n.* [It. < Lat. *tofus, tophus*, a kind of soft stone], **1**, a porous Italian limestone used for building; travertine; **2**, sometimes, a light, colored rock composed of volcanic dust: properly called *tuff*.—*adj.* **tu-fa′ceous** (-fā′shŭs).

tuff (tŭf), *n.* [< Fr. *tuf* < It. *tufa*: see **tufa**], **1**, a light, varicolored rock formed naturally of compacted volcanic dust and ash, usually stratified and often containing evidences of organic matter, sometimes used as cement material; **2**, sometimes, a porous limestone deposited by water: more properly called *travertine* or *tufa*.—*adj.* **tuff-a′ceous** (-ā′shŭs).

tuft (tŭft), *n.* [prob. < Fr. *touffe*, tuft, lock of hair < O.Teut. source], **1**, a knot or bunch of long, slender parts held together at one end; as, a *tuft* of grass; **2**, a cluster or clump; as, a *tuft* of asters: *Anat.*, a bunch of small blood vessels:—*v.t.* to divide into tufts; divide (upholstery) with depressions or creases marked by tufts or buttons.—*adj.* **tuft′y.**

tuft-hunt-er (tŭft′hŭn″tẽr), *n.* [*tuft* + *hunt*], one who courts or invites the acquaintance of persons of rank; originally, at English universities, one who sought the acquaintance of titled students, who were distinguished by gold tufts on their caps; a toady.—*n.* **tuft′hunt″ing.**

tug (tŭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tugged (tŭgd), *p.pr.* tugging], [< M.E. *toggen* < A.S. *tēon*, to draw < O.N. *tog*, a towrope: related to [1]*tow*], to pull or haul laboriously; tow; drag with effort:—*v.i.* to use great effort in pulling; also, to struggle; exert oneself:—*n.* **1**, a pull with great effort; **2**, hence, any very great exertion; a struggle; **3**, a rope or chain used for pulling; especially, the trace of a harness: *Naut.*, a small, powerful steam vessel used in towing other vessels: also called *tugboat:* **tug of war**, a contest in which two groups of persons pull on a rope against each other.—*n.* **tug′ger.**

tuille (twēl), *n.* [< Fr. *tuile* < Lat. *tegula*, tile, plate], *Armor*, a steel plate to protect the thigh, attached below the tassets or forming the lowest of the tassets.

tu-i-tion (tū-ĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *tuitio* (*-onis*), protection, guardianship < *tuēri*, to look after], **1**, instruction; teaching; **2**, charge for instruction: *Obs.*, guardianship.—*adj.* **tu-i′tion-a-ry.**—*adj.* **tu-i′tion-al.**

tu-lip (tū′lĭp), *n.* [< Fr. *tulipe, tulipan* < Turk. *tulbend* < Pers. *dulband*, turban: which the expanded flower resembles], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Tulipa*) of plants of the lily family, bearing brilliantly colored, bell-shaped flowers in spring (see *inflorescence*, illus.); also, its bulb or flower.

tu-lip tree **1**, a large tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of eastern North America, of the magnolia family, having greenish yellow flowers resembling a double tulip: also called *whitewood* and, locally, *tulip poplar;* **2**, any of several other trees bearing blossoms resembling the tulip.

tulle (to͞ol; tül), *n.* [< *Tulle*, a town in France, where first made], a delicate netlike material, made of silk and chiefly used for veils, scarfs, and dresses.

tum-ble (tŭm′bl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< A.S. *tumbian*, to dance; tumble], **1**, to fall suddenly and hard; as, to *tumble* downstairs; **2**, to roll or toss around, as on one's bed; **3**, to execute a class of gymnastic feats on mats without special apparatus, such as springs, somersaults, etc.; **4**, to go or move in a disorderly fashion; as, the children *tumbled* into the room: *Slang*, to understand an idea suddenly:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw down carelessly or roughly; **2**, to turn over and over; **3**, to rumple; disorder; **4**, to rotate in a hollow receptacle, so as to polish or soften, as metal or leather:—*n.* **1**, a fall; the act of falling, either as an accident or as an acrobatic feat; **2**, a rolling over and over; **3**, a state of confusion.

tum-ble-bug (tŭm′bl-bŭg″), *n.* [*tumble* + *bug*], any of several beetles that roll up balls of dung and use them as places in which to deposit their eggs: also called *tumbledung*.

tum-bler (tŭm′blẽr), *n.* [see **tumble**], **1**, one who performs feats of rolling, somersaulting, or the like, as on mats; an acrobat; **2**, a drinking glass with straight sides, but without a stem, originally made with round or pointed bottom; also, the contents of such a glass; **3**, a part of a lock that must be put in a certain position, generally by the key, before the bolt can be moved (see [2]*lock*, illus.); **4**, a child's toy weighted so that it will rock about but not fall over; **5**, a kind of pigeon which, when flying, turns somersaults in the air; **6**, in a firearm, a part of the lock against which the mainspring acts; **7**, a revolving barrel or box in which castings are tumbled about and polished: also called *tumbling barrel;* **8**, a kind of greyhound, formerly used in hunting rabbits: *Mech.*, a projecting pin on a revolving shaft or rocking part for striking and moving another part: *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, a low cart; tumbrel; *Sc.*, a porpoise.

TUMBLER (def. 6)

a, body; *b*, arbor; *c*, squared end of arbor; *d*, pivot; *e*, hole in swivel arm for attachment of mainspring swivel; *f*, screw hole; *g*, *h*, notches for full cock and half cock.

tum-ble-weed (tŭm′bl-wēd″), *n.* [*tumble* + [1]*weed*], *Bot.*, any of various weeds, common on the prairies of the United States, which, in the fall, break off from the root and blow about in the wind.

tum-brel (tŭm′brĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *tomberel*, dump cart < *tomber*, to let fall, tumble], **1**, a rude farm cart that may be tilted up; a dump cart; **2**, such a cart used during the French Revolution to take the condemned to the guillotine: *Mil.*, a kind of two-wheeled, covered cart for hauling tools, ammunition, or the like: *Obs.*, a wheeled chair in which shrewish women and dishonest tradesmen were strapped or ducked in water as a public example. Also, **tum′bril** (-brĭl).

tu-me-fac-tion (tū″mē-făk′shŭn), *n.* [see **tumefy**], *Pathol.*, **1**, an unnatural swelling; **2**, the act of swelling; **3**, a swollen state.

tu-me-fy (tū′mē-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *tuméfier* < Lat. *tumefacere*, to cause to swell < *tumēre*, to swell + *facere* (*factus*), to make], to inflate; puff up; swell:—*v.i.* to be inflated; be puffed up or swollen; become enlarged.

tu-mid (tū′mĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *tumidus* < *tumēre*, to swell], **1**, bulging; swollen; enlarged; **2**, full of high-sounding words; pompous: said of style.—*adv.* **tu′mid-ly.**—*n.* **tu′mid-ness.**—*n.* **tu-mid′i-ty.**

tu-mor (tū′mẽr), *n.* [Lat. < *tumēre*, to swell], *Med.*, an abnormal swelling or mass of new tissue, either benign or malignant, growing independently and having no physiologic use: *Rare*, high-sounding words; a pompous style: *Obs.*, a swelling. Also, **tu′mour.**

tu-mu-lar (tū′mū-lȧr), *adj.* [see **tumulus**], heaped up; being in the form of a mound.

tu-mult (tū′mŭlt), *n.* [< Lat. *tumultus*, tumult < *tumēre*, to swell], **1**, the noise and confusion made by a large number of excited people; riot; **2**, hence, any violent agitation or disturbance, as of the mind.—*adj.* **tu-mul′tu-a-ry** (tū-mŭl′tū-ā-rĭ).

Syn. confusion, uproar, turbulence. (See noise.)

tu-mul-tu-ous (tū-mŭl′tū-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, marked by, or full of, noisy confusion; disorderly, as a mob; **2**, agitated, as the feelings; **3**, rough; turbulent; as, a *tumultuous* sea.—*adv.* **tu-mul′tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **tu-mul′tu-ous-ness.**

Syn. excited, passionate, boisterous, uproarious.

tu-mu-lus (tū′mū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [Lat. = a mound < *tumēre*, to swell], a hill or mound artificially built; especially, a burial mound.

tun (tŭn), *n.* [< A.S. *tunne*, tun < O.Teut. source], **1**, a large cask or vat, especially for wines; **2**, a measure of capacity: of wine, formerly 252 gallons: sometimes, *ton: Obs.*, any vessel or jar for holding liquid:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tunned (tŭnd), *p.pr.* tunning], to store in, or put into, a large cask, or tun.

tu-na (to͞o′nȧ), *n.* [Am. Sp., perh. < Lat. *thunnus*, tuna], a tunny; any of certain fishes of the mackerel family; especially, the great tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*), a large food fish found in warm seas: also called *horse mackerel* and *great albacore*.

tun-a-ble (tūn′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **tune**], capable of being made harmonious, as the strings of a violin: *Rare*, full of harmony. Also, **tune′a-ble.**

tun-dra (to͞on′drȧ), *n.* [Russ. < Lapp], a stretch of marshy, flat land in northern Siberia and other regions in the far north, with almost no vegetation except moss and lichens.

tune (tūn), *n.* [< A.F. *tun* < Lat. *tonus*, a sound: see **tone**], **1**, a series of musical tones having rhythm and melody and forming a complete theme; air; melody; especially, a musical setting for a hymn; **2**, the condition of giving forth tones of the proper pitch; as, the piano is in *tune;* **3**, agreement in respect to musical sounds; as, the violins are in *tune;* **4**, state of harmonious adjustment; fitting mood; as, to be in

tune with one's friends:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tuned (tūnd), *p.pr.* tuning], **1**, to cause to produce the proper sounds; adjust (a voice or instrument) to a correct musical pitch; **2**, to utter or express in a musical manner: **3**, to put into harmony or agreement with: *Rad.*, to adjust (a receiver or transmitter) to a certain wave length or frequency: **tune out**, *Rad.*, to eliminate (unwanted sounds) by adjusting the wave length of the receiving set:—*v.i.* to be in harmony: **tune in**, *Rad.*, to adjust a receiving set so as to hear the program of a given broadcasting station: **tune out**, to adjust a receiving set so as to exclude a given station: **tune up**, *Colloq.*, to begin to sing or cry loudly.

tuned cir-cuit *Rad.*, a circuit which has the property of frequency discrimination, adjusted to respond only to electrical impulses of a certain given frequency.

tune-ful (tūn'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **tune**], full of music or melody; musical; harmonious; as, a *tuneful* voice.—*adv.* **tune'ful-ly**.—*n.* **tune'ful-ness**.

tune-less (tūn'lĕs), *adj.* **1**, without harmony; without melody; hence, sometimes, monotonous; **2**, not producing music; silent; as, a *tuneless* lyre.—*adv.* **tune'less-ly**.—*n.* **tune'less-ness**.

tun-er (tūn'ẽr), *n.* one who repairs and adjusts musical instruments to their proper pitch; as, a piano *tuner*: *Rad.*, a device, as a tuning coil combined with a condenser, for adjusting a receiver or a transmitter to a certain wave length or frequency.

tung-ar (tŭng'ẽr), *n.* [*tung(sten)* + *ar(gon)*: a trade name], *Elec.*, a type of electron tube with a heated filament and a plate, which permits the current to flow in one direction only: used in rectifying an alternating current.

tung oil (tŭng), [< name of tree in China], a fixed oil of unpleasant odor, made from the seeds of a tree (*Aleurites cordata*) in China: used as a waterproofing material and in making varnishes and paints.

tung-state (tŭng'stāt), *n.* [see **tungsten**], *Chem.*, a salt of tungstic acid.

tung-sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [< Sw. *tung*, heavy + *sten*, stone], *Chem.*, a hard, heavy, grayish white metallic element [symbol **W**, < Mod. Lat. *wolframium*], of the chromium group, obtained from scheelite and wolframite: used to increase the hardness of steel for cutting tools, and to make filaments for electric lamps: formerly called *wolfram* or *wolframium*:—*adj.* containing, or made of, tungsten.

tung-stic (tŭng'stĭk), *adj.* *Chem.*, of, derived from, or pertaining to, tungsten.

Tun-gus (to͝on-go͝oz'), *n.* [*pl.* Tungus or Tunguses (-go͝oz'ĕz)], [source uncertain], a member of any of a group of Ural-Altaic peoples in the northeast of Asia.—*adj.* and *n.* **Tun-gus'ic** (to͝on-go͝oz'ĭk).

tu-nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [< Lat. *tunica*, tunic], **1**, a kind of shirt worn, generally as an undergarment, by both men and women in ancient Greece and Rome; **2**, as a modern garment, a loose overblouse of varying length: *Mil.*, a soldier's short coat; also, formerly, a surcoat covering armor; *Eccl.*, in liturgical churches, a short outer vestment worn by a subdeacon assisting at Mass; also, a short inner vestment of a bishop; a tunicle; *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a natural covering membrane; an integument; a tunica; *Bot.*, a membranous covering or envelope, as the skin of an onion.

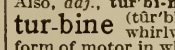
tu-ni-ca (tū'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a natural membranous covering, as the leathery sac that covers the sea squirt; a tunic.

tu-ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *tunicare* (*-atus*), to clothe with a tunic < *tunica*, tunic], *Bot.*, having, or consisting of, a series of concentric layers, as a bulb; *Zoöl.*, **1**, having a tunic, or mantle; **2**, issuing one from another, as the joints of certain antennæ: also, *tunicated*:—*n.* *Zoöl.*, any of a class (*Tunicata*) or subphylum (*Urochorda*) of small, saclike, marine animals (phylum *Chordata*), the ascidians or sea squirts, characterized by a leathery enveloping tunic and having in their tadpole, or larval, stage a notochord (see *Chordata*, illus.).

tu-ni-cle (tū'nĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, tunic], an external covering or skin; integument: *Eccl.*, a short, tight-fitting vestment; the tunic of a subdeacon or of a bishop.

tun-ing coil *Rad.*, a coil of insulated wire forming an inductance for tuning.

tun-ing fork *Mus.*, a fork-shaped piece of steel with two equal prongs which, when struck, vibrate at a certain rate so as to give a fixed tone: used to establish or test the pitch of tones and of musical instruments.



TUNING FORK

tun-nage (tŭn'ĭj), *n.* [see **ton**], **1**, the weight of a ship's cargo; **2**, the carrying capacity of a ship; **3**, a toll on vessels. See **ton'nage**, *Pfd. S.*

tun-nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *tonel*, dim. of *tonne*, a tun], **1**, an underground passage, as one cut through a hill or under a river, or one dug by a burrowing animal; **2**, any similar passage made under or through something; **3**, the main flue or shaft of a chimney: *Rare*, a funnel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tunneled or tunnelled (-ĕld), *p.pr.* tunneling or tunnelling], **1**, to form an underground passage through or under; **2**, to hollow out like a tunnel:—*v.i.* to make a tunnel; make one's way by digging an underground passage.—*n.* **tun'nel-er**; **tun'nel-ler**.

tun-ny (tŭn'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies (-Iz)], [< Fr. *thon* < Lat. < Gk. *thunnos*, tunny], **1**, any of various marine fishes of the mackerel family, especially a food fish (*Thunnus thynnus*), largest of the mackerel family, inhabiting all warm salt seas and often ten feet in length; the tuna fish of California and the Mediterranean; on the Atlantic coast called *horse mackerel* or *great albacore*; **2**, a fish (*Gymnosarda alleterata*) much smaller than great tunny and differing from it in some skeletal structures: also called *little tunny*.

tup (tŭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tupped (tŭpt), *p.pr.* tupping], [< M.E. *tuppe*, a ram, perh. < Scand. source], to copulate with: said of a ram:—*n.* a ram, or male sheep: *Mech.*, the striking face of a power hammer.

tu-pe-lo (tū'pĕ-lō), *n.* [*pl.* -los (-lōz)], [Amer. Ind.], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Nyssa*) of North American trees, especially the black gum (*N. sylvatica*), with blue-black berries and firm, close-grained wood.

Tu-pi (to͞o'pē), *n.* [*pl.* -pis (-pēz)], [S. Amer. Ind.], **1**, one of a tribe of Indians from which a South American linguistic stock (the Tupian stock) derives its name; **2**, the language of this tribe.—*adj.* **Tu'pi-an**.

tuque (tūk), *n.* [Fr. Can. var. of Fr. *toque*: see **toque**], a cap knitted in the shape of a long bag tapering at both ends, and worn with one end tucked into the other to give double thickness: worn in Canada as part of a winter sport costume.

Tu-ra-ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Pers. *Turān*, the name of the country beyond the Oxus: distinguished from Iran, or Persia], pertaining to, or designating, those languages and peoples of Europe and Asia not included in the Aryan and Semitic families: generally restricted to the Ural-Altaic languages and peoples: a term no longer in scientific use:—*n.* one speaking a Turanian language; also, a member of a race speaking such a language.

tur-ba (tûr'bȧ), *n.* [Lat. = crowd], in a passion play, the chorus representing the crowd of Jews.

tur-ban (tûr'băn), *n.* [< Turk. *tulbend* < Pers. *dulband*, turban], **1**, in the Orient, a man's headdress consisting of a cap around which a scarf or sash is wrapped: worn especially by Mohammedans; **2**, any similar headdress, as the bandanna sometimes worn by negro women; **3**, a small, close-fitting hat, either brimless or with a closely turned-up brim, worn by women and children.—*adj.* **tur'baned**.

EGYPTIAN TURBAN

tur-bid (tûr'bĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *turbidus*, full of confusion, turbid < *turba*, crowd, disturbance], **1**, having the sediment stirred up; hence, muddy; impure; thick; as, *turbid* water; **2**, unsettled; mentally confused; disordered; muddled.—*adv.* **tur'bid-ly**.—*n.* **tur'bid-ness**.—*n.* **tur-bid'i-ty** (tûr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ).

tur-bi-nal (tûr'bĭ-năl), *adj.* [see **turbine**], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, shaped like a top or spiral; rolled into the shape of a scroll:—*n.* *Anat.*, a bone of this shape; as, the superior, middle, and inferior *turbinals* in the nasal passages.

tur-bi-nate (tûr'bĭ-nāt), *adj.* whirling like a top: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, having the shape of a top, as some shells; *Anat.*, shaped like a spiral; rolled in a scroll-shaped coil:—*n.* *Anat.*, a turbinate bone. Also, *adj.*, **tur'bi-nat'ed**.—*n.* **tur'bi-na'tion**.

tur-bine (tûr'bĭn; -bīn), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *turbo* (*-inis*), whirlwind; whirl; revolution], *Mech.*, a form of motor in which the power is derived from water or steam driven against curved vanes or cups on the rim of a wheel (see illus. next page).

tur-bo-al-ter-na-tor (tûr'bō-ăl'tẽr-nā'tẽr; -ôl'-), *n.* [*turbo-* (see **tur-**

bine)+*alternator*], *Elec.*, a special type of high-speed alternating-current generator driven by a steam turbine.

tur-bot (tûr'bŏt), *n.* [<A.F. *turbut*, turbot, perh.<Lat. *turbo*, spinning top], any of various flounders, especially a large European fish (*Scophthalmus maximus*), valued highly as food.

tur-bu-lence (tûr'bū-lĕns), *n.* [see **turbulent**], a state of disturbance; disorder; noisy agitation. Also, **tur'bu-len-cy.**

tur-bu-lent (tûr'bū-lĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *turbulentus*, full of disturbance<*turba*, disorder], 1, disorderly; uncontrollable, as a mood; 2, agitated; wild, as the ocean; 3, riotous; disturbing; creating disorder; as, a *turbulent* crowd.—*adv.* **tur'bu-lent-ly.**

tu-reen (tû-rēn'), *n.* [<Fr. *terrine*, a large earthen pan<L.L. *terrineus*, earthen<Lat. *terra*, earth], a deep, covered dish, as for soup.

turf (tûrf), *n.* [*pl.* turfs (tûrfs) or, *Obs.*, turves (tûrvz)], [A.S.<Aryan source], 1, the grassy surface of the earth; sod; also, loosely, a plot of grass; 2, peat as used for fuel; 3, a piece of sod: **the turf**, 1, the race course; 2, horse racing:—*v.t.* to cover over with sod; as, to *turf* a bare spot in a lawn.

turf-man (tûrf'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*turf*+*man*], one interested in horse racing.

turf-y (tûr'fĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **turf**], 1, having a grassy surface; well sodded; 2, pertaining to horse racing, or the turf.—*n.* **turf'i-ness.**

tur-ges-cent (tûr-jĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *turgescens* (*-entis*), beginning to swell<*turgescere*<*turgēre*, to swell], swelling; becoming distended above the natural size.—*n.* **tur-ges'cence; tur-ges'cen-cy.**

tur-gid (tûr'jĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *turgidus*, swollen <*turgēre*, to swell], 1, swollen beyond the natural size; bloated; inflated; 2, bombastic; pompous; as, *turgid* prose.—*adv.* **tur'gid-ly.**—*n.* **tur'gid-ness.**

tur-gid-i-ty (tĕr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being swollen beyond the natural size.

tur-gor (tûr'gôr), *n.* [L.L.<Lat. *turgēre*, to swell], the state of being swollen: *Bot.*, the normal distention of living plant cells when their walls are stretched until rigid by the free absorption of water.

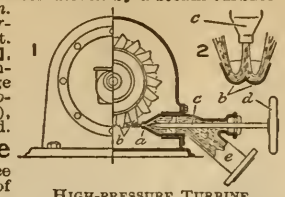
Turk (tûrk), *n.* [<L.L. *Turcus*<Gk. *Tourkos* <Pers. *Turk*, Turk], 1, a native of Turkey; an Ottoman; 2, any member of the branch of the Ural-Altaic race from which the Ottomans are descended; hence, a wild and ferocious person; 3, loosely, a Mohammedan, especially one dwelling in Turkey.

tur-key (tûr'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -keys (-kĭz)], [abbr. of *turkey cock*, earlier name of the guinea fowl, which was brought to Europe from Africa via *Turkey*], either of two species of large, wild or domesticated American game birds with small, naked head, strong legs and wings, and a spreading tail, akin to the pheasants.

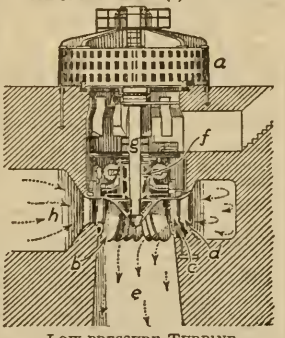
tur-key buz-zard a large, glossy, black and brown carrion-eating vulture (*Cathartes aura*), with a featherless red head and neck, found abundantly in South America and the southern United States: also called *turkey vulture.*

Tur-key red 1, a very bright red coloring matter obtained from alizarin, which is produced from madder or synthesized from coal tar; also, the color; 2, cotton cloth colored with this red.

tur-key-trot (tûr'kĭ-trŏt"), *n.* [*turkey*+*trot*], a kind of dance originating in the United States, probably among the negroes.



HIGH-PRESSURE TURBINE
1, side view, partly cut away: *a*, nozzle; *b*, buckets; *c*, valve stem; *d*, valve wheel; *e*, pipe line. 2, top view of nozzle (*c*) and section of one bucket (*b*).



LOW-PRESSURE TURBINE
a, electric generator; *b*, runners, receiving impact of water; *c*, *d*, vanes which direct and control flow of water; *e*, water outlet; *f*, shaft bearing; *g*, shaft; *h*, turbine casing, through which water enters.

Turk-ic (tûr'kĭk), *adj.* [see **Turk**], 1, designating, or pertaining to, a group of Ural-Altaic peoples consisting of the Turks, Cossacks, and Kirghiz Tatars, or their language; 2, loosely, Turkish.

Turk-ish (tûr'kĭsh), *adj.* of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks: **Turkish bath**, 1, a kind of bath in which one is made to perspire freely in a highly heated room, and is then washed and rubbed down; 2, an establishment where such a bath is given:—*n.* the language of the Turks.—*abbr.* **Turk.**

Tur-ko-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -mans (-mănz)], [<Pers. *turkumān*, one like a Turk <*Turk*, Turk+*mān-dan*, to resemble], a member of any one of various Turkish tribes, chiefly nomadic, in Afghanistan and Turkestan. Also, **Tur'co-man.**

tur-ma-line (tûr'mă-lĭn), *n.* [see **tourmaline**], *Mineral.*, a colored, semiprecious mineral, when black called *schorl.* See **tour'ma-line**, *Pfd. S.*

tur-mer-ic (tûr'mĕr-ĭk), *n.* [prob. var. of obs. *tarmaret*<Fr. *terre-mérite*<L.L. *terra merita*, excellent earth], 1, an East Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) or its aromatic rootstock, used as a yellow dye and as a condiment, particularly in curry powder; 2, any of several other plants with colored juices: **turmeric paper**, *Chem.*, paper colored with a solution of turmeric, used like litmus paper as a test for alkalies and acids.

tur-moil (tûr'moil), *n.* [perh.<O.F. *tremouille*, mill hopper<Lat. *tremere*, to shake], confused movement; disturbance; tumult or agitation.

turn (tûrn), *v.t.* [<A.S. *tyrnan*, *turnian*, to turn <Lat. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe<*tornus*, a lathe], 1, to make to revolve or go round, as a wheel; figuratively, to revolve in the mind or ponder: often with *over*; 2, to do or perform by means of a revolving motion; as, to *turn* a handspring; 3, to give a circular shape to, by revolving against a sharp edge, as in a lathe; 4, figuratively, to fashion or mold; as, to *turn* a delicate compliment; 5, to change the direction, attitude, or position of; as, to *turn* an automobile; to *turn* one's attention; to *turn* a chair over; 6, figuratively, to unsettle or upset; as, to *turn* one's stomach; praise *turned* his head; 7, to change from one state or form to another; as, to *turn* cream into butter; 8, to translate; as, to *turn* English into Latin; 9, to cause to be in a certain position, state, or condition; as, joy *turned* her faint; 10, to cause to go; send: with *out*, *in*, *away*, *back*; as, to *turn* the cows out; to *turn* in a report; to *turn* back the crowds; 11, to move to the other side of; go around; as, to *turn* a corner; 12, to apply to a particular purpose; convert; as, to *turn* the room into a library; to *turn* one's experiences to good account; 13, to invert; reverse; as, to *turn* a coat: **turn down**, *Colloq.*, 1, to snub; reject; 2, to decline, as an offer: **turn off**, 1, to stop the flow of (water, gas, or the like), as by turning a stopcock; 2, to discharge (employees): **turn on**, to cause to flow, as water or gas: **turn over**, 1, to relinquish, as an office to a successor; 2, to delegate, as work to a subordinate: —*v.i.* 1, to have a circular motion; revolve; rotate; 2, to depend; hinge; as, my action *turns* on yours; 3, to change in direction, attitude, or position; as, the tides *turn*; 4, figuratively, to become unsettled or upset; as, my stomach *turns* at the very thought; my head *turns*; 5, to change one's attitude or course of action; as, they *turned* against their king; my friend *turned* against me; 6, to change in condition; change to any stated condition; as, the milk *turned* during the night; the cream *turned* sour; 7, to change in form: usually with *to* or *into*; as, the cider *turned* to vinegar; 8, to direct the attention and efforts (to something); as, to *turn* to farming: **turn in**, *Colloq.*, to go to bed: **turn out**, 1, to result; eventuate; 2, to prove to be; show itself; as, it *turned out* worthless; 3, to come out, as to a meeting; as, few *turned out* to greet him: **turn up**, 1, to happen; develop; 2, to put in an appearance; be found; as, he *turned up* yesterday:—*n.* 1, the act of revolving; circular motion, as of a wheel; also, a single revolution or twisting; as, a *turn* of the rope about the post; 2, a change of direction; also, the point where change of direction occurs; a bend or curve; as, a *turn* in the road; 3, a going, a change of direction, and a returning; a short promenade for exercise; as, a *turn* in the park; 4, a deed or act; as, to do a good *turn*; 5, the time for some act which one does in rotation with others; as, it is your *turn* to sing; 6, a special purpose or occasion; as, this will not serve your *turn*; 7, a change in condition; specifically, a critical change in the progress of a disease; 8, tendency; bent; as, he has a *turn* for engineering; 9, a particular cast of mind, thought, or the like; inclination; ability; bent; as, a man of his *turn* of mind; 10, a short piece or act on the stage: *Mus.*, an embellishment consisting of four notes played or sung rapidly in the following order: the major or minor tone above a given tone, the main tone, the tone

immediately below, and the main tone; also, the sign [~] indicating it: *Colloq.*, a startling surprise or shock; as, the news gave him a *turn:* **in turn,** in proper sequence.

Syn., *n.* inclination, bent, aptitude. (See gift.)

turn-buck-le (tûrn'bŭk'l), *n.* [*turn* + *buckle*], *Mech.*, 1, a kind of catch to hold a window shutter; 2, a device, usually a metal loop or sleeve with ends threaded in opposite directions, or threaded at one end and having a swivel at the other, so that when connected between the ends of two rods it may be turned to regulate their tension or the distance between them.

turn-coat (tûrn'kōt"), *n.* [*turn* + *coat*], one who forsakes his principles; one who goes over to an opposite party; a fickle person; a deserter.

turn-down (tûrn'doun"), *adj.* [*turn* + ³*down*], having, or intended to have, the upper part folded down; as, a *turndown* collar.

¹turn-er (tûr'nẽr), *n.* [see **turn**], 1, one who or that which turns; as, a pancake *turner;* 2, one who shapes articles with a lathe; 3, a kind of pigeon.

²turn-er (tûr'nẽr; tōōr'nẽr), *n.* [< Ger. *turnen*, to do gymnastics < Fr. *tourner* < Lat. *tornare*, to turn < *tornus*, a lathe], a gymnast or athlete; especially, a member of a Turnverein.

turn-er-y (tûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **turn**], 1, the act or process of forming articles on a lathe; 2, ornamental articles collectively, shaped with a lathe; also, the place where such work is done.

turn-ing (tûr'nĭng), *n.* 1, the act of one who or that which revolves, shapes, etc.; 2, an angle or corner; any bending away from a straight path; 3, the act or process of shaping solids with a lathe.

turn-ing point 1, a critical or decisive moment in the course of something; as, the *turning point* in his career; 2, the point at which a motion is changed to another or to the reverse direction.

tur-nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* [orig. *turnep*, prob. < *turn*, q.v., or < Fr. *tour*, a turn; wheel (because of its round shape) + *nep* < A.S. *nǣp* < Lat. *napus*, turnip], 1, either of two green-leaved biennials (*Brassica rapa* or *B. campestris*) of the mustard family, having a flat or globular root which is used as a table vegetable; 2, the root itself: **Indian turnip,** the jack-in-the-pulpit.

turn-key (tûrn'kē"), *n.* [*turn* + ¹*key*], a warder of a prison; jailer: *Dentistry,* formerly, an instrument for extracting teeth.

turn-out (tûrn'out"), *n.* [*turn* + *out*], 1, a turning out or coming forth; 2, yield or product; production; 3, on a railroad, a siding: *Colloq.*, 1, a public gathering of persons, or attendance at a meeting; 2, in England, a labor strike; also, a striker; 3, a carriage with its horse or horses, driver, etc.

turn-o-ver (tûrn'ō"vẽr), *n.* [*turn* + *over*], 1, the act or result of going round, upsetting, reversing position, or the like; an upset; 2, a pie or tart made semicircular by folding one half of the crust over the other half and the filling: *Com.*, 1, the act or process of getting back invested money; 2, of money, the number of times in a given period that a sum invested in a business, as for materials or supplies, is returned for reinvestment; 3, hence, the amount of business done in a specified period, usually a year; 4, the annual business as compared with the stock on hand; the ratio of the aggregate value of a year's sales to the value of the average daily stock on hand; 5, of labor, the rate at which employees in a given establishment are replaced by others:—*adj.* 1, capable of being bent over or under; 2, made with a part folded over; as, a *turnover* collar.

turn-pike (tûrn'pīk"), *n.* [*turn* + ¹*pike*], 1, a gate or bar to stop traffic until toll is paid; a tollgate; 2, a road having tollgates; 3, loosely, a main highway: also called *turnpike road; pike: Obs.*, a turnstile.

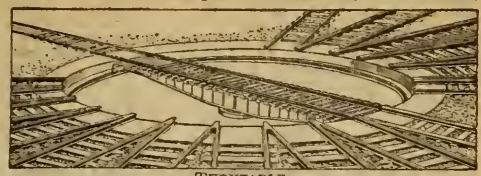
turn-sole (tûrn'sōl"), *n.* [< Fr. *tournesol* < *tourner*, to turn + *sol* < Lat. *sol*, sun], 1, any of several plants that turn their flowers to follow the sun; especially, the heliotrope, the sunflower, or the sun spurge; 2, a plant (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the Mediterranean region, or a purple dye from it.

turn-spit (tûrn'spĭt"), *n.* [*turn* + ¹*spit*], 1, one who turns a spit, or slender, pointed rod for holding roasting meat; a menial; 2, a dog of a breed trained to turn a spit by means of a treadmill.

turn-stile (tûrn'stīl"), *n.* [*turn* + *stile*], 1, formerly, a gate at the entrance of a path or passage, made of four arms pivoted on the top of a post and turning to let a person through; 2, a similar but more complicated device, as at a doorway, to regulate or record the number of persons passing through.

turn-stone (tûrn'stōn"), *n.* [*turn* + *stone*], either of two species (genus *Arenaria*) of plover-like shore birds, similar to the killdeer, which turn over stones in searching for food.

turn-ta-ble (tûrn'tā"bl), *n.* [*turn* + *table*], 1, a circular platform that may be revolved,



TURNTABLE

as for switching a locomotive to another track or turning it around; 2, a place on a thoroughfare where one may make a turn and go in the opposite direction.

***Turn-ver-ein** (tōōrn'fẽr-īn"), *n.* [Ger. < *turnen*, to do gymnastics (see ²**turner**) + *verein*, a society], a club of athletes or gymnasts.

tur-pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [< O.F. *turbentine* < Lat. < Gk. *terebinthos*, the turpentine tree], 1, the sap from the terebinth, pine, or fir tree; 2, commonly, a light-colored, volatile fluid distilled from this sap: used in paints and varnishes, and also in medicine: more properly called *spirits of turpentine* or *oil of turpentine:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tined (-tĭnd), *p.pr.* -tining], to apply turpentine to: *U. S. Dial.*, to obtain turpentine from.

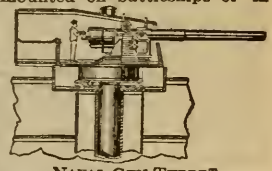
tur-peth (tûr'pĕth), *n.* [< O.F. *turbith* < Arab. *turbid*, a purge], 1, the root of a certain Australasian plant (*Ipoma turpethum*) used in medicine as a cathartic; 2, yellow basic mercuric sulphate, sometimes used as an emetic: also called *turpeth mineral.*

tur-pi-tude (tûr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *turpitudo* (*-inis*), baseness < *turpis*, base], baseness; downright, shameful wickedness; depravity.

turps (tûrps), *n.* [contr. of *turpentine*], *Slang*, spirits or oil of turpentine.

tur-quoise (tûr-koiz'; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* [< Fr. (*pierre*) *turquoise*, (a) Turkish (stone)], *Mineral.*, an opaque, bright blue or greenish blue, hydrous phosphate of aluminum and copper, used as a gem: found chiefly in Persia. Also, **tur-quois'.**

tur-ret (tûr'ĕt), *n.* [< O.F. dim. of *tur* < Lat. *turris*, tower], *Arch.*, a tower, small in comparison to the building of which it is a part: usually placed at a corner, sometimes merely for decoration; *Nav.*, a towerlike structure, which may be rotated, made of armor-plate steel and mounted on battleships or in fortifications to afford protection to one or more heavy guns; *Mil.*, formerly, a movable tower, used for transporting troops and apparatus to an enemy's walls; *Mech.*, in a lathe and other machines, a block fitted to hold various cutting tools and made so that it can be turned to present the required tool to the work.

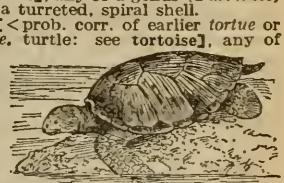


NAVAL GUN TURRET

tur-ret-ed (tûr'ĕt-ĕd), *adj.* 1, furnished with, or shaped like, a small tower; 2, having, or forming, a high conelike spiral, as some shells.

tur-ri-lite (tûr'ĭ-līt), *n.* [< Lat. *turris*, tower + Gk. *lithos*, stone], any of a genus (*Turrilites*) of fossil fishes having a turreted, spiral shell.

tur-tle (tûr'tl), *n.* [< prob. corr. of earlier *tortue* or of Fr. *tortue*, turtle: see **tortoise**], any of an order (*Chelonia* or *Testudinata*) of reptiles with horny, toothless jaws, and short, broad bodies inclosed in a bony or horny shell in two parts, the upper, hollowed part being called *carapace* and the lower, flat piece, *plastron*, between which the head and legs may usually be drawn for protection: sometimes used specifically of water turtles, *tortoise* being applied to land turtles: *Poet.*, a turtledove.



GREEN SEA TURTLE ($\frac{1}{12}$)

tur-tle-back (tûr'tl-bāk"), *n.* [*turtle* + ¹*back*], *Naut.*, an arched deck on a vessel, for throwing off the seas: *Automobilists' Cant*, a coupé, with a closed body so designed that the rear end of the body is forward of the rear axle.

tur-tle-dove (tûr'tl-dŭv"), *n.* [*turtle* (< A.S. *turtle*, imit.) + ¹*dove*], 1, any of several Old World wild doves

(genus *Turtur* and allied genera), especially a European species (*T. turtur*) noted for its gentleness and its soft cooing: also called *turtle*; 2, in temperate North America, any of several species of wild dove, especially the long-tailed mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).

Tus-can (tŭs'kăn), *adj.* [<Lat. *Tuscanus*<*Tuscus*, Etruscan], 1, pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy; 2, designating a certain type of architecture (see *order*, illus.):—*n.* 1, a native of Tuscany; 2, the Tuscan dialect, considered the purest form of Italian.

Tus-ca-ro-ra (tŭs"kə-rō'rə), *n.* [<Amer. Ind. *Skarūrere*, hemp gatherers], a member of a tribe of Indians of Iroquoian stock, formerly living within the present State of North Carolina, but migrating north in the early 18th century to join the Iroquois Confederacy, thereby changing it from the Five Nations to the Six Nations.

1tush (tŭsh), *interj.* [imit.], an expression of contempt, reproof, or restraint.

2tush (tŭsh), *n.* [<A.S. *tusc*, var. of *tux*, tusk], 1, a tusk; 2, a horse's canine tooth.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [<A.S. *tux*, tusk], 1, the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain animals, as the wild boar or the elephant: used in digging and in defense; 2, any very long tooth or toothlike part:—*v.t.* to dig up or pierce, as with a tusk.

tus-sle (tŭs'l), *n.* [var. of *tousle*, q.v.], a scuffle; a wrestle, usually in sport:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* tussled (-ld), *p.pr.* tussling], to struggle, as in sport.

tus-sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* [perh. var. of *tusk*, q.v.], a tuft or hummock of grass, twigs, or the like; also, a tuft of hair or of feathers.

tus-sock moth any of numerous moths of a family (*Lymantriidæ*) whose caterpillars are covered with tufts of hair: including the gypsy moth, the brown-tailed moth, and the white-marked American species (*Hemerocampa leucostigma*), the caterpillars of which do much damage to trees.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* [imit.], hush! be quiet! expressing rebuke, impatience, or the like.

tu-te-lage (tū'tē-lāj) <*tuēri* (*tutus*), to guard], 1, the act of teaching or acting as guardian for someone; protection; 2, the state of being under a tutor or guardian.

tu-te-lar (tū'tē-lər), *adj.* 1, acting as guardian; protecting; 2, of or pertaining to a guardian or a tutor.—*adj.* tu'te-la-ry (-lā-rĭ).

tu-tor (tū'tər), *n.* [Lat. = guardian, tutor<*tuēri* (*tutus*), to guard], 1, one who instructs another; 2, especially, a private teacher, as one who assumes entire charge of a child's education, or one who coaches students for an examination; 3, formerly, a college instructor, or assistant in instruction, with disciplinary duties; 4, at English universities, an official who guides the students in their studies and has general supervision of them: *Civil Law*, a lawfully appointed guardian of the person and property of a minor:—*v.t.* 1, to teach privately; train; 2, to have the guardianship of:—*v.i.* to do the work of a tutor: *Colloq.*, to be taught privately.—*n.* tu'tor-age.—*n.* tu'tor-ship.

tu-to-ri-al (tū-tō'rĭ-əl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, a private instructor.

***tut-ti** (tōōt'tē), *n.pl.* [It. = all], *Mus.*, all: used in concerted musical passages to direct that all singers or players perform together.

tut-ti-frut-ti (tōōt'tē-frōōt'tē), *n.* [It. = all fruits], a flavoring or confection made of various kinds of preserved fruits:—*adj.* made with, or flavored by, mixed fruits.

tu-whit, tu-whoo (tōō-hwĭt', tōō-hwōō'), *n.* [imit.], the cry of the owl:—*v.i.* to make the cry of an owl.

tux-e-do (tŭk-sē'dō), *n.* [<*Tuxedo* Park, New York, a fashionable resort and country club], in the United States, a man's dinner jacket, less formal than a full-dress coat. Also, **Tux-e'do.**

tu-yère (twē"yâr'; twēr), *n.* [Fr. = blast pipe], a pipe or nozzle through which the air blast enters a furnace or forge.

T.V.A. *abbr.* Tennessee Valley Authority, or Administration, created 1934 by act of Congress.

twa (twā), *adj.* [see **two**], *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, two; as, "There were *twa* brethren in the north."

twad-dle (twŏd'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-ld), *p.pr.* -dling], [orig. *twattle*, var. of *tattle*, q.v.], to utter in a silly or foolish manner:—*v.i.* to talk foolishly:—*n.* silly talk. Also, **twat'tle.**—*n.* **twad'dler.**

twain (twān), *adj.* [<A.S. *twēgen*, two: see **two**], *Poet.* or *Archaic*, two:—*n. Poet.*, a pair.

twang (twăng), *n.* [var. of **2***tang*, q.v.], 1, a sharp, quick, vibrating sound, like that produced by plucking a stringed instrument; 2, a sharp nasal tone in speech; as, a Yankee *twang*:—*v.t.* to cause to sound with a twang:—*v.i.* 1, to make a sharp, vibrating sound by plucking, or as by plucking, the strings of a musical instrument; 2, to make a nasal sound; speak with a nasal tone. Also, *Dial.* or *Archaic*, **twan'gle.**

'twas (twŏz), it was: a contraction, archaic or dialectic; often poetical.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* [perh. var. of obs. *twick*<A.S. *twiccian*, to tweak], to pinch or twist with a jerk; twitch:—*n.* a sudden, sharp pull or pinch; twitch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* [corr. of Sc. *tweel*, twill, prob. influenced by name of river *Tweed*], an unfinished, twilled fabric, usually of wool, showing two or more colors, generally mixed in the yarn.

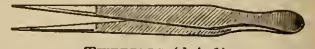
twee-dle (twē'dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [perh. imit.: in def. 2, prob. influenced by *wheedle*], 1, to handle idly; fiddle with; 2, to cajole; wheedle:—*v.i.* to produce shrill sounds; whistle: **tweedledum and tweedledee**, two things between which there is only a barely perceptible difference; six of one and a half dozen of the other.

'tween (twēn), *prep.* [contr. of *between*, q.v.], *Poet.*, between.

tweet (twēt), *v.i.* [imit.], to utter a thin chirping note, as a bird:—*n.* a thin chirping note.

tweeze (twēz), *n.* [orig. *etweese*, *etuis*, pl. of *etui* <Fr. *étui*<O.F. *estui*, a case of small instruments], a case of instruments used by a surgeon: *pl.* small pincers; tweezers. Also, **tweese.**

tweez-ers (twēz'ərz), *n.pl.* 1, a small instrument for taking hold of, or pulling out, something tiny, as a hair; a tool used for grasping something; 2, a case of surgeon's instruments: a tweeze.



TWEEZERS (def. 1)

twelfth (twĕlfth), *adj.* [<A.S. *twelfta*, twelfth <*twelf*, twelve], 1, next in order after the eleventh: the ordinal of *twelve*; 2, designating one of twelve equal parts of a thing:—*n.* 1, the quotient of one divided by twelve; 2, one of twelve equal parts: *Mus.*, an interval of an octave and a fifth.—*adv.* **twelfth'ly.**

twelfth-cake (twĕlfth'-kāk"), *n.* a cake intended to be eaten on Twelfth-night.

Twelfth-night (twĕlfth'-nīt"), *n.* the evening before Epiphany, the twelfth day after Christmas.

Twelfth-tide (twĕlfth'tīd"), *n.* [*twelfth*+*tide*], the festival of Epiphany, the twelfth day after Christmas: also called *Twelfth-day.*

twelve (twĕlv), *adj.* [<A.S. *twelf*, twelve<*twā*, two +an O.Teut. root *lif-* or *lith-*, to leave: because two over (left over) ten], one more than eleven:—*n.* 1, the number next after eleven; a dozen; 2, a sign representing twelve units, as 12 or xii: **the Twelve**, the Twelve Apostles, Christ's original disciples.

twelve-mo (twĕlv'mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], [transl. of stem of *duodecimo*, with ending retained], a book made from sheets folded into twelve leaves each; also, a sheet so folded; duodecimo: also written *12mo* or *12°*:—*adj.* having twelve leaves to a sheet.

twelve-month (twĕlv'munth"), *n.* [*twelve* +*month*], a year of twelve calendar months:—*adv.* a year hence or a year ago; as, this day *twelvemonth.*

twen-ty (twĕn'tĭ), *adj.* [<A.S. *twentig*, twenty <*twēgen*, two+*-tig*, tens], one more than nineteen: also used indefinitely; as, I told him *twenty* times not to go:—*n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the number next after nineteen; a score; 2, a sign representing twenty units, as 20 or xx.—*adj.* and *n.* **twen'ti-eth** (-ĕth).

twen-ty-four-mo (twĕn"tĭ-fōr'mō), *n.* [*pl.* -mos (-mōz)], [*twenty-four*+*-mo*: on analogy of *duodecimo*], a book made from sheets folded into 24 leaves each; also, a sheet so folded: also written *24mo* or *24°*:—*adj.* having 24 leaves to a sheet.

twi-bil (twī'bĭl"), *n.* [<A.S. *twi-*, double+*bill*, halberd], 1, formerly, a double-bladed battle-ax; 2, a garden tool like a broad-bladed pickax.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [<M.E. *twies*<A.S. *twiges*, twice <*twi-*, double], 1, two times; 2, doubly; in twofold measure or degree.

twid-dle (twĭd'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-ld), *p.pr.* -dling], [prob. imit., combining idea of *tw(irl)*+*(f)iddle* (in the sense of trifling)], to twirl in a light manner; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs:—*v.i.* to play or trifle:—*n.* a twirling motion, as of the thumbs.

1twig (twĭg), *n.* [<A.S. *twigge*, twig], a small branch of a tree; also, a branch used as a divining rod: *Anat.*, a small branch, as of a blood vessel.—*adj.* **twig'gy.**—*adj.* **twig'less.**—*adj.* **twigged.**

2twig (twĭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* twigged (twĭgd), *p.pr.* twigging], [perh. <dial. *twig*, glance, or <Ir. *tuigim*, to understand], *Slang*, 1, to observe closely and craftily; 2, to understand:—*v.i.* to notice.

twi-light (twī'līt"), *n.* [<A.S. *twi-*, double+*lēoht*, light], **1**, the faint light before sunrise and, especially, after sunset; **2**, partial light; dimness; obscurity: **Twilight of the Gods**, *Norse Myth.*, the final destruction of the world in the conflict of gods and underworld powers: also called *Götterdämmerung; Ragnarok*:—*adj.* **1**, pertaining to the twilight of dawn or of evening; **2**, faintly lighted; dim; obscure.

twi-light sleep *Obstetrics*, a state of partial stupor and insensibility to pain during childbirth, induced by the use of scopolamine.

twill (twil), *n.* [<A.S. *twilīc*<Lat. *bilix* (*-icis*) (with substitution of A.S. prefix *twi-*, two), double-threaded<*bi-*, two+*licium*, thread], **1**, a weave of cloth that shows diagonal lines or ribs on the surface; **2**, fabric woven with such ribs, as serge:—*v.t.* to weave so as to show diagonal lines.

twin (twin), *adj.* [<A.S. (*ge*)*twinnas*, twins<*twi-*, double], **1**, made of two separate, but equal, parts; double; consisting of a pair; **2**, very like each other; **3**, one of a pair; born at the same birth with another; as, a *twin* sister: *Bot.*, growing in pairs:—*n.* **1**, one of two born at one birth; **2**, a person or thing very like another: **the Twins**, *Astron.*, [*t.*, Gemini, a northern zodiacal constellation (see *constellation*); also, its two brightest stars, Castor and Pollux; **2**, the third sign of the zodiac:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* twinned (twind), *p.pr.* twinning], **1**, to bring forth two at one birth; **2**, to be coupled; be mated; **3**, to be brought forth at one birth: said of two:—*v.t.* to couple; join (two) together.

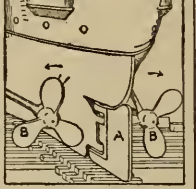
twine (twin), *n.* [<A.S. *twīn*, a twisted or doubled thread: akin to *twist* and *two*], **1**, a kind of strong cord made of twisted strands; **2**, an entwining; a tangle; **3**, the act of twisting or winding round: *Rare*, a coil produced by twisting; a twist:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* twined (twind), *p.pr.* twining], **1**, to twist together; **2**, to make by twisting or coiling; as, to *twine* a garland; **3**, to wind; also, to encircle; as, to *twine* ribbons around the pole; *twine* the pole with ribbons; **4**, to interlace:—*v.i.* **1**, to twist; **2**, to wind or coil; as, the vine *twines* over the porch.—*n.* **twin'er.**

twin-flow-er (twin'flou"ĕr), *n.* [*twin*+*flower*], *Bot.*, a creeping, evergreen plant (*Linnæa borealis*) of the honeysuckle family, growing in damp places and bearing usually a pair of nodding white flowers, striped with rose-purple.

twinge (twinj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* twinged (twinjd), *p.pr.* twinging], [<A.S. *twengan*, to pinch], to cause to feel a sudden, stinging pain: *Rare*, to pinch or pull with a jerk:—*v.i.* to feel a sudden, stinging pain:—*n.* a sudden, darting pain: *Rare*, a pinch or twitch.

twin-kle (twing'kl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], [<A.S. *twinclian*, to twinkle<*twiccian*, to twitch], **1**, to open and shut rapidly: said of the eyelids; wink rapidly; **2**, to shine with a gleam that comes and goes in flashes, as a star; hence, to sparkle or gleam, as the eyes; **3**, to flash in and out, or dart to and fro, rapidly, as feet in dancing:—*v.t.* **1**, to blink (the eyelids); open and shut rapidly; **2**, to emit in rapid flashes, as beams:—*n.* **1**, a quick motion of the eye, as a wink; **2**, a flash or sparkle, as of the eye or a star; **3**, the time occupied by a wink or a brief flash; a moment; a twinkling.

twin-kling (twing'kling), *n.* **1**, the time occupied by a wink or a brief flash; a brief moment; **2**, a flashing or sparkling, as of light, the eye, or a star; **3**, the act of winking or blinking: *Astron.*, the scintillation or sparkling of the fixed stars; the fluctuation of their light, caused by inequalities of the motion or density of the earth's atmosphere.



TWIN-SCREW SHIP
Stern of cruiser showing: A, rudder; B, B, propellers.

twin-screw (twin'=skrōō'), *adj.* having two propellers: said of a ship.

twirl (twûrl), *v.t.* [imit., or var. of dial. *tirl*, to turn], to turn or move around rapidly, as with the hand; give a rapid, revolving motion to; whirl; as, to *twirl* a cane:—*v.i.* to rotate rapidly:—*n.* **1**, a quick, circular motion; **2**, a coil; twist; curl.—*n.* **twirl'er.**

twist (twist), *v.t.* [<M.E. *twisten*, to twist<A.S. *-twist*, twisted cord or rope<*twi-*, double], **1**, to wind (strands) together; **2**, to form (a rope, twine, or the like) by this means; **3**, to give a spiral form to (a rod or pillar), as by rotating the ends in opposite directions; **4**, to contort; distort; figuratively, to lend a misleading interpretation to; **5**, to wrench or turn; as, to *twist* one's wrist; **6**, to wind around; wind in circular form; wreathe; **7**, to give a rotating motion to:—*v.i.* **1**, to become united by winding, as two or more strands; **2**, to take a spiral form; wind about something; **3**, to become wrenched or turned; also, to writhe or squirm; **4**, to turn from a direct line; take a winding course; as, the path *twists* in and out:—*n.* **1**, the act or manner of winding or twining; **2**, something made by winding strands together, as certain kinds of silk or cotton thread; as, buttonhole *twist*; **3**, tobacco in a twisted roll; **4**, a long, rolled loaf of bread; **5**, a wrench or turn, as of a muscle; **6**, a peculiar tendency of mind: *Phys.*, **1**, onward motion combined with rotation about the line of motion; a screw motion; **2**, a strain or force due to a turning or wrenching motion; torsional stress: **twist drill**, a drill or bit with deep spiral grooves along its body to carry out the chips (see *¹drill, milling machine*, illus.).—*n.* **twist'er.**

TWISTED COLUMNS of the Loggia di Lanzi, Florence.

twist-ed col-umn a column so cut or shaped as to present a twisted appearance.

twit (twit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* twitted, *p.pr.* twitting], [abbr. of M.E. *atwiten*, to twit, reproach<A.S. *æt*, at, upon+*wītan*, to blame], to reproach or tease, as by reminding of a mistake or weakness; taunt; upbraid.—*n.* **twit'ter.**—*adv.* **twit'ting-ly.**

twitch (twich), *v.t.* [<M.E. *twicchen*, var. of *twikken*<A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck], to pull with a sudden jerk:—*v.i.* to move jerkily:—*n.* **1**, a quick jerk or pull; **2**, a quick, jerky, involuntary contraction of a muscle.

twite (twit), *n.* [perh. imit.], *Ornith.*, the European mountain linnet (*Linota flavirostris*), a bird allied to the goldfinch: also called *twite-finch.*

twit-ter (twit'ĕr), *v.i.* [<M.E. *twiteren*, to twitter: prob. imit.], to utter in rapid succession, small, sharp, broken sounds, as does a bird: *Dial.*, to feel a slight nervous excitement or tremor; *Obs.*, to titter or laugh in a silly manner:—*v.t.* to utter in a series of short, sharp, broken sounds:—*n.* **1**, a series of short, sharp, broken sounds; **2**, a nervous trembling.

'twixt (twikst), *prep.* [abbr. of *betwixt*], *Poet.* or *Dial.*, between. Also, *Obs.*, **twixt.**

two (tōō), *adj.* [<A.S. *twā* (fem.), *twā*, *tū* (neut.), two (cf. *twain*)<Aryan source], one more than one:—*n.* [*pl.* twos (tōōz)], **1**, the number next after one; **2**, a sign representing two units, as 2 or ii.

two-edged (tōō'=ĕjd"; tōō'=ĕj'ĕd), *adj.* having two edges, or an edge on each side, as a sword; hence, ambiguous; as, a *two-edged* reason.

two-faced (tōō'=fāst"), *adj.* having two surfaces or sides; hence, deceitful; treacherous.

two-fold (tōō'fōld"), *adj.* [*two*+*-fold* (<A.S. *-fealdan*, to fold)], double; made of two:—*adv.* in a double degree; doubly.

two-hand-ed (tōō'=hăn"dĕd), *adj.* **1**, having two hands; **2**, used with two hands; also, intended for use by two persons; as, a *two-handed* saw; **3**, able to use either hand with equal ease; ambidextrous.

two-pence (tŭp'ĕns; when used as two words, tōō pĕns), *n.* [*two*+*penny*], **1**, the sum of two English pennies; **2**, a coin worth that amount.

two-pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-i), *adj.* **1**, of the value of two pence; **2**, hence, cheap; commonplace.

two-phase (tōō'=fāz"), *adj. Elec.*, furnishing two currents differing in phase usually by a quarter period: said of a certain type of alternating-current generator.

two-ply (tōō'=plī"), *adj.* **1**, having two thicknesses, strands, etc.; **2**, woven double, as a fabric.

two-some (tōō'sŭm), *adj.* [*two*+*-some*], *Sc.*, **1**, performed or taken part in by two persons, as a game or dance; **2**, making a pair:—*n. Sc.*, a game, dance, or the like, by two persons.

two-step (tōō'=stĕp"), *n.* **1**, a round dance in march time; **2**, the music for such a dance.

¹-ty *n. suffix*, [<Fr. *-té*<Lat. *-tas* (*-tatis*)], forming abstract nouns denoting quality, state, or condition; as, *piety*; loyal*ty*.

²-ty *suffix*, [<A.S. *-tig*, tens], times ten: a termination of numerals; as, thir*ty*; six*ty*.

Tyb-alt (tĭb'ălt), *n.* [source uncertain: perh.<A.S. *thēod*, people+*beald*, bold], in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the fiery-tempered nephew of Lady Capulet, who kills Mercutio and is killed by Romeo.

Ty-burn (tī'bûrn), *n.* [named from a small tributary of the Thames], until the late 18th century, a place in London where criminals were executed.

Ty-che (tī'kē), *n.* [< Gk. *Tukhē*], *Gk. Myth.*, the goddess of good fortune or chance, who is represented as holding a cornucopia and a rudder, as emblems of abundance and guidance, or a wheel, ball, or the like, as a symbol of fickleness.

ty-coon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* [< Jap. *taikun*, great prince], the title given by foreigners to the shogun, or commander in chief of the Japanese army, who, before 1868, was the military governor of the nation.

Ty-deus (tī'dūs; tīd'ē-ûs), *n.* [< Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, father of Diomedes; a participant in the expedition known as "the Seven against Thebes."

ty-ing (tī'ing), present participle of the transitive and intransitive verb *tie*.

tyke (tīk), *n.* [see **tike**], a cur. *Dial.*, a boor; *Colloq.*, a mischievous child. See **tike**, *Pfd. S.*

tyle (tīl), *v.t.* [*p.p.* and *p.pr.* tyled (tīld), *p.pr.* tyling], [see **tile**], 1, to guard (the door of a Masonic, or other secret, lodge); 2, to bind or pledge (a person) to secrecy; 3, to keep secret (a meeting). Also, **tile**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **ty'ler.**

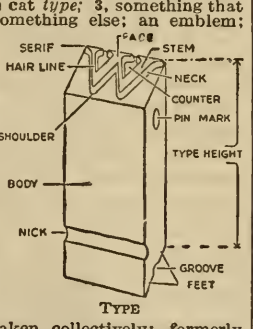
tym-pan (tim'păn), *n.* [see **tympanum**], a tightly stretched piece of membrane: *Print.*, a sheet of paper drawn tightly over the surface against which the paper to be printed is pressed by the type: used as a cushion to equalize the pressure of the separate types; *Arch.*, a decorative space, as above a door; a tympanum; *Elec.*, the diaphragm of a telephone.

tym-pan-ic (tim-păn'ik), *adj.* like a drum or drumhead: *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the eardrum or to the middle ear.

tym-pa-num (tim'pă-nŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -nums (-nŭmz); -na (-nă)], [Lat. < Gk. *tumpanon*, kettledrum < *tuptein*, to strike], *Anat.*, the middle ear (see *ear*, illus.); the thin membrane dividing the outer from the middle ear: also called *tympanic membrane*; *Arch.*, a triangular or semicircular surface, usually decorated, inclosed between the slanting sides of a pediment or within an arch over a window or door; *Elec.*, the diaphragm of a telephone (see *receiver*, illus.).

typ. *abbr.* typographer; typographic; typographical; typography (also, **typog.**).

type (tīp), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *typus* < Gk. *tupos*, blow, stamp < *tuptein*, to strike], 1, a person or thing representative of a group because of characteristics possessed in common with the individuals of the group; a specimen; example; model; standard; as, he is the *type* of the modern athlete; 2, *Biol.*, a form of structure common to a group, or the ideal exemplification of it; as, an animal of the cat *type*; 3, something that represents or stands for something else; an emblem; symbol; 4, the first form of something, to be followed or copied; a model or pattern; 5, the mark or impress of something; stamp· sign; 6, the figure or design on either side of a coin or medal: *Theol.*, a person, thing, or event in the Old Testament, foreshadowing a person or thing revealed in the New Testament; *Print.*, 1, a metal or wooden block bearing on one end a raised letter, figure, or other character, an impression of which may be transferred, after inking, to paper; 2, such blocks taken collectively: formerly classified under names, now usually graded by the point system, in which the unit of measurement, the *point*, equals one seventy-second of an inch, the standard numbered sizes approximating the old named sizes; as, twelve-point *type*, formerly called pica, is one sixth of an inch high (see sample sizes, faces, and styles, App. I):—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* typed (tīpt), *p.pr.* typing], 1, to be a symbol of; typify; represent; 2, to reproduce in type, or to make a plate impression of, from such blocks: *Colloq.*, to write or copy on a typewriter.



TYPE

type met-al an alloy of lead, tin, and antimony, used for making type, etc.

type-set-ter (tīp'sĕt'ĕr), *n.* [*type*+*set*], 1, one who arranges type to form words, whether by hand or on a machine; a compositor; 2, a typesetting machine, as a linotype.—*n.* **type'set"ting.**

type-write (tīp'rīt"), *v.t.* [*type*+*write*], to write, as a letter, by means of a mechanical writing machine:—*v.i.* to practice typewriting; type.

type-writ-er (tīp'rīt"ĕr), *n.* 1 a writing machine operated by the fingers on a keyboard, and producing characters like those in print; 2, loosely, one who operates such a machine; a typist; 3, a style of type (see App. I).

type-writ-ing (tīp'rit"ing), *n.* 1, the art of using a typewriter, a machine which produces letters similar to those that are printed; 2, the manuscript made with a typewriter.

Ty-pho-eus (tī-fō'ūs), *n.* [< Gk. *Typhōeus*], *Class. Myth.*, a monster having a hundred heads: killed by a thunderbolt sent from Zeus and, according to some versions, buried under Mt. Etna.

ty-phoid (tī'foid), *adj.* [*typh(us)*+*-oid* (< Gk. *eidos*, form)], *Med.*, 1, pertaining to, or resembling, typhus, a contagious fever; 2, pertaining to typhoid fever:—*n.* typhoid fever: **typhoid fever**, *Med.*, an acute, infectious, often fatal, disease, caused by a specific bacillus (*Bacillus typhosus*): generally acquired through the drinking of infected milk or water, but often transmitted by other foods.—*adj.* **ty-phoi'dal.**

ty-phoon (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [< Arab. *tūfān*, typhoon < Gk. *tuphōn*, whirlwind, or < Chin. *tai fung*, typhoon < (*ta*, big + *fēng*, wind)], a violent cyclonic storm, especially one occurring in the China Sea.

ty-phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* [L.L. < Gk. *tuphos* smoke; stupor < *tuphein*, to smoke], *Med.*, a dangerous contagious fever marked by great weakness, mental disorder, and a characteristic eruption of red spots on the body: caused by overcrowded or filthy conditions and spread by lice.—*adj.* **ty'phous.**

typ-i-cal (tip'i-kăl), *adj.* [see **type**], 1, symbolic; representative of a class; 2, like others of its kind; as, a *typical* case; a *typical* Yankee: *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, showing the leading characteristics of its group.—*adv.* **typ'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **typ'i-cal-ness.**

Syn. characteristic, regular, normal.—*Ant.* exceptional, irregular, rare, abnormal, unusual.

typ-i-fy (tip'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [*type*+*-fy*], 1, to represent or show by an image or emblem; signify; 2, to show or exemplify the qualities of (one's class or group).

typ-ing (tīp'ing), *n.* [see **type**], 1, the act of making impressions from type; especially, the act of writing or copying on a typewriter; also, the resulting impression.

typ-ist (tip'ist), *n.* one whose business is to operate a typewriting machine.

ty-pog-ra-pher (tī-pŏg'ră-fĕr; tī-), *n.* [see **typography**], a printer.

ty-po-graph-i-cal (tī"pō-grăf'i-kăl; tip"ō-), *adj.* of or pertaining to the art of printing; as, a *typographical* error. Also, **ty"po-graph'ic.**—*adv.* **ty"po-graph'i-cal-ly.**

ty-pog-ra-phy (tī-pŏg'ră-fi; tī-), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fiz)], [< Gk. *tupos*, impression + *graphē*, a writing], 1, the art of printing from type; 2, the appearance or arrangement of printed matter.

Tyr (tĕr), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the son of Odin and god of war and the sky, after whom Tuesday is named. Also, **Tyrr.**

ty-ran-ni-cal (tī-răn'i-kăl), *adj* [see **tyranny**], 1, pertaining to, or like, a tyrant or the acts of a tyrant; 2, despotic; cruel; overbearing. Also, **ty-ran'nic.**—*adv.* **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly.**

ty-ran-ni-cide (tī-răn'i-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *tyrannus* < Gk. *turannos*, a tyrant) + *caedere*, to kill], 1, one who kills a tyrant, or despot; 2, the killing of a tyrant.

tyr-an-nize (tĭr'ă-nīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nized (-nīzd), *p.pr.* -nizing], [< Gk. *turannizein*, to side with a tyrant: see **tyranny**], to act like a despot; rule sternly:—*v.t.* to treat oppressively.

tyr-an-nous (tĭr'ă-nŭs), *adj.* arbitrary; unjustly severe and oppressive; despotic.—*adv.* **tyr'an-nous-ly.**—*n.* **tyr'an-nous-ness.**

tyr-an-ny (tĭr'ă-nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -nies (-nĭz)], [< O.F. *tyrannie* < L.L. *tyrannia*, tyranny < Lat. *tyrannus* < Gk. *turannos*, tyrant, sovereign], 1, the government or conduct of a despot, or cruel and unjust ruler or master; 2, cruel or oppressive government; 3, cruelty; undue severity; as, the *tyranny* of the majority; 4, a cruel or oppressive act.

ty-rant (tī'rănt), *n.* [< O.F. *tiran(t)* < Lat. *tyrannus* < Gk. *turannos*, tyrant, sovereign], 1, an absolute monarch; a despot; especially, in ancient Greece, one who had usurped the power and ruled illegally, but not necessarily unjustly or cruelly; 2, a ruler or master who uses his great power to oppress those under him.

tyre (tīr), *n.* [see **tire**], a band of iron or rubber on the rim of a wheel. See **tire**, *Pfd. S.*

Tyr-i-an (tir'I-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. < Gk. *Turos* < Heb. *Tsor*, Tyre < *tsor*, rock], 1, pertaining to

ancient Tyre in Phœnicia, or its people; 2, of a rich purple color: **Tyrian purple**, a famous dye, properly a crimson, obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans from a fluid secreted by certain mollusks, which turns purple upon exposure to the light:—*n.* a native of Tyre.

ty-ro (tī'rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz)], [< Lat. *tiro*, recruit, novice], a beginner; a novice or learner.

Tyr-o-lese (tĭr"ō-lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* [< It. *Tirolo*, the Tyrol, or Tirol, a province in the upper Adige Valley], pertaining to the Tirol, a former Austrian province but now mostly Italian, or to its natives:—*n.* a native, or the natives collectively, of this region.

tzar (tsär), *n.* [see **czar**], formerly, an emperor of Russia. Also, **tsar**. See **czar**, *Pfd. S.*

tzar-e-vitch (tsär'ĕ-vĭch), *n.* [see **czarevitch**], formerly, the eldest son of an emperor of Russia. Also, **tsar'e-vitch**. See **czar'e-vitch**, *Pfd. S.*

tza-rev-na (tsä-rĕv'nä), *n.* [see **czarevna**], formerly, a daughter of a tzar. Also, **tsa-rev'na**. See **cza-rev'na**, *Pfd. S.*

tza-ri-na (tsä-rē'nä), *n.* [see **czarina**], formerly, an empress of Russia; also, the wife of an emperor of Russia. Also, **tsa-rī'na**; *Pfd. S.*, **cza-rī'na**.

tzet-ze (tsĕt'sē). *n.* [see **tsetse**], a small African fly that carries disease. See **tset'se**, *Pfd. S.*

TZ. I. K. *abbr.* [Russ. *Tzelntralny Ispolnitelny Kommitet*], Central Executive Committee (of the Soviet Union).

U

U, u (ū), *n.* [*pl.* U's; Us; u's; us (ūz)], 1, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); 2, anything shaped like the letter U: **U**, *Chem.*, the symbol [U] for the element uranium.

U. *abbr.* 1, University (also, **Univ.**); 2, Unionist; 3, Uncle; 4, Upper (also, **u.**).

u-bi-e-ty (ū-bī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *ubi*, where], the state of being in a definite place, position, or location; local relationship.

u-biq-ui-tous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *adj.* [see **ubiquity**], being, or seeming to be, everywhere at the same time: often used figuratively.—*adv.* **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**.—*n.* **u-biq'ui-tous-ness**.

u-biq-ui-ty (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Mod. Lat. *ubiquitas*, a being everywhere < Lat. *ubique*, everywhere], omnipresence; existence everywhere at once.

U-boat (ū'-bōt"), *n.* [U for Ger. *unterseeboot*, undersea boat], a German or Austrian submarine (see *submarine*, illus.).

U BOLT

U bolt a bolt shaped like the letter U and having threads and a nut at each end. Also, *n.* **U'-bolt**.

U. C. *abbr.* 1, University College; 2, Upper Canada:—**u. c.**, *Print.*, upper case:—**U. D. C.**, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

ud-der (ŭd'ĕr), *n.* [< A.S. *ūder*, udder], the milk gland of mammals, as the cow.

u-do (ōō'dō), *n.* [Jap.], a vegetable and ornamental plant (*Aralia cordata*) with celerylike shoots, introduced into the United States from China and Japan.

u-dom-e-ter (ū-dŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *udus*, damp + Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring rainfall; a rain gauge; pluviometer.—*adj.* **u'do-met'ric** (ū"dō-mĕt'rĭk).—*n.* **u-dom'e-try** (ū-dŏm'ĕ-trĭ).

ugh (ōō; ŭ; ŭkh), *interj.* [imit.], an exclamation, usually expressing aversion, disgust, or horror.

ug-ly (ŭg'lĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest], [< O.N. *uggligr*, fearful < *uggr*, fear], 1, displeasing to the eye; hideous; 2, morally repulsive; 3, suggesting danger or trouble; as, an *ugly* rumor: *Colloq.*, quarrelsome; ill-tempered.—*n.* **ug'li-ness**.

U-gri-an (ōō'grĭ-ăn; ū'-), *n.* [< *Ugri*, Russ. name of an Asiatic race], a member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples, found in Siberia, northern Europe, Hungary, etc., including the Magyars, Finns, Lapps, and others.—*adj.* **U'gri-an**.

UHLAN

U-gric (ōō'grĭk; ū'-), *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the language of the Ugrians.

uh-lan (ōō'län; ōō-län'; ū'lăn), *n.* [Ger. < Pol. *ulan* < Turk. *oghlān*, youth, son], a cavalryman armed with a lance; specifically, in Prussia, a member of the heavy cavalry. Also, **u-lan'**.

u-in-tah-ite (ū-ĭn'tä-īt), *n.* [< *Uinta* Mountains, Utah], gilsonite, a very pure form of asphalt, found chiefly in Utah and western Colorado: used as a black pigment in varnishes, and for waterproofing, insulation, and the like. Also, **u-in'ta-ite**.

***uit-land-er** (oit'lăn'dĕr; ūt'-), *n.* [S.Afr.Du. = an outlander], a foreigner; formerly, in South Africa, any white person not a Boer.

U. K. *abbr.* United Kingdom, or the Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

u-kase (ū-kās'), *n.* [< Russ. *ukaz'*, an order, edict], 1, formerly, a decree of the czar of Russia, taking effect as law; 2, hence, any official decree.

U-krain-i-an (ū-krān'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< *Ukraine*, Russian province], pertaining to the Ukraine, a state in southeastern Europe, one of the seven states of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:—*n.* 1, an inhabitant of this state; 2, its language.

u-ku-le-le (ū"kŭ-lā'lē; ōō"kōō-lā'lā), *n.* [Hawaiian = jumping insect], a stringed instrument, of Hawaiian origin, resembling a small guitar (for range see *music*). Also, **u"ke-le'le** (ū"kĕ-lā'lē).

ul-cer (ŭl'sĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *ulcus* (*-eris*), a sore], 1, an open sore on any skin or mucous surface of the body, often secreting pus; 2, hence, a corrupt influence; a public evil.—*adj.* **ul'cer-ous**.—*adv.* **ul'cer-ous-ly**.—*n.* **ul'cer-ous-ness**.

ul-cer-ate (ŭl'sĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to affect with a surface sore, or ulcer:—*v.i.* to form, or be affected by, or as by, an ulcer.—*adj.* **ul'cer-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv).

ul-cer-a-tion (ŭl"sĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the process of forming into an ulcer; 2, the state of being affected by an ulcer; 3, an ulcer.

-ule *n. suffix*, [< Lat *-ulus*], forming diminutives from Latin stems; as, globule, granule.

u-le-ma (ōō"lĕ-mä'), *n* [< Turk. and Arab. *'ulamā*, wise men, pl. of *'ālim*, wise], a council or college of the learned officials of a Mohammedan state, as priests, judges, etc.; hence, the authorities.

ul-lage (ŭl'ăj), *n.* [ult. < Prov'l *ullage* < *ulha*, to fill up], *Com.*, the amount that a vessel, as a bottle or wine cask, lacks of being full; wantage.

ul-na (ŭl'nä), *n.* [*pl.* ulnæ (-nē)], [Lat. = elbow], *Anat.*, the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm (see *skeleton*, illus.).—*adj.* **ul'nar**.

ul-ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* [< place name], a long, loose overcoat, often having a belt and worn by both sexes: originally made of coarse, woolen cloth woven in Ulster, a former province in the northern part of Ireland.

ult. *abbr.* [Lat. *ultimo*], 1, in the month preceding the present month (also, **ulto.**); 2, ultimate; ultimately.

ul-te-ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *adj.* [Lat. = farther < stem of *ultra*, beyond], 1, lying beyond; more distant; 2, beyond what is expressed or implied; as, an *ulterior* motive.—*adv.* **ul-te'ri-or-ly**.

ul-ti-ma (ŭl'tĭ-mä), *n.* [Lat. = last, fem. superl. < stem of *ultra*, beyond], *Gram.* and *Pros.*, the last syllable of a word.

ul-ti-mate (ŭl'tĭ-māt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ultimus*, last], 1, last; final; most distant; most remote; extreme; 2, admitting of no discussion; fundamental; basic; as, *ultimate* facts of nature.—*adv.* **ul'ti-mate-ly**.—*n.* **ul'ti-mate-ness**.

Syn. elementary, primary; final. (See last.)

ul-ti-ma Thu-le (ŭl'tĭ-mä thū'lē), [Lat. *ultima* last + *Thule*, ancient name of land north of Britain], 1, in ancient times, the most northern land known; 2, hence, any distant region.

ul-ti-ma-tum (ŭl"tĭ-mā'tŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -tums (-tŭmz); -ta (-tä)], [see **ultimate**], 1, the statement of a final demand or proposition; 2, in diplomatic circles, a last offer of conditions, which, if not accepted, may force a break in the negotiations.

***ul-ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *adv.* [< Lat. *ultimo* (*mense*), in the last (month)], in the month immediately preceding the present month: opposite of *proximo*.

ul-tra (ŭl'trä), *adj.* [Lat. = beyond], extreme; extravagant; immoderate in opinion or action; as, an *ultra* conservative:—*n.* an extremist; a radical.

ul-tra- *prefix*, beyond; as, *ultra*marine; excessively; beyond the usual; as, *ultra*modern: used freely in combination, generally without a hyphen.

ul-tra-ist (ŭl″trə-ĭst), *n.* one who goes to extremes. —*n.* **ul″tra-ism.**

ul-tra-ma-rine (ŭl″trə-mə-rēn′), *adj.* [< Lat. *ultra*, beyond + *mare*, sea: because orig. brought from Asia, beyond the sea], beyond the sea:—*n.* a beautiful blue pigment made by pulverizing lapis lazuli; also, a similar synthetic pigment.

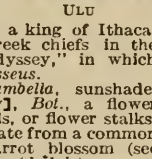
ul-tra-mi-cro-scope (ŭl″trə-mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [*ultra-* + *microscope*], *Phys.*, a microscope for rendering visible, by means of side illumination, particles too small to be seen through the ordinary microscope.

ul-tra-mi-cro-scop-ic (ŭl″trə-mī″krō-skŏp′ĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the ultramicroscope; 2, too small to be seen by the microscope.—*adj.* **ul″tra-mi″cro-scop′i-cal.**

ul-tra-mon-tane (ŭl″trə-mŏn′tān), *adj.* [< Lat. *ultra*, beyond + *mons* (*montis*), mountain], 1, on the other side of, or lying beyond, the mountains; especially, to the south of the Alps; 2, believing in, and supporting, the absolute rule of the Pope: in agreement with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church:—*n.* 1, one who lives beyond the mountains; especially, one who lives south of the Alps; 2, hence, a supporter of the policy of absolute supremacy of the Pope in matters of state or church. —*n.* **ul″tra-mon′ta-nist.**—*n.* **ul″tra-mon′ta-nism.**

ul-tra-mun-dane (ŭl″trə-mŭn′dān), *adj.* [< Lat. *ultra*, beyond + *mundus*, world], beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the solar system; also, beyond the present life.

ul-tra-vi-o-let (ŭl″trə-vī′ō-lĕt), *adj.* beyond the violet end of the spectrum: said of certain invisible radiations of shorter wave length than the visible violet rays.



ULU

u-lu (ōō′lōō), *n.* [Eskimo], a kind of primitive knife, like an ax head, used by Eskimo women.

ul-u-lant (ŭl′ū-lănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *ululans* (*-antis*), howling], howling; hooting.

ul-u-late (ŭl′ū-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *ululare* (*-atus*), to howl], to wail; howl, as a dog; hoot, as an owl.—*n.* **ul″u-la′tion.**

U-lys-ses (ū-lĭs′ēz), *n.* [< Lat. *Ulixes*], *Class. Myth.*, a king of Ithaca, the wisest and craftiest of the Greek chiefs in the Trojan War; hero of Homer's "Odyssey," in which he is known by his Greek name *Odysseus*.

um-bel (ŭm′bĕl), *n.* [< Lat. *umbella*, sunshade, dim. of *umbra*, shadow], *Bot.*, a flower cluster in which a number of pedicels, or flower stalks, of nearly equal length, spread or radiate from a common center, as in the cherry or wild carrot blossom (see *inflorescence*, illus.).—*adj.* **um′bel-lar** (-bĕl-ər).

um-bel-late (ŭm′bĕl-āt), *adj. Bot.*, arranged in, bearing, or resembling, umbels.

um-bel-lif-er-ous (ŭm″bĕ-lĭf′ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *umbella*, umbel + *ferre*, to bear], *Bot.*, bearing or producing umbels.

1um-ber (ŭm′bĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *ombre* < It. (*terra d'*) *ombra*, (earth used for) shadowing < Lat. *umbra*, shadow], a dark, yellowish brown natural pigment, a mixture of hydrated oxides of iron and manganese with earthy matter: also called *raw umber*; **burnt umber**, raw umber which has been calcined, the product being of a darker, reddish color.—*adj.* **um′ber-y.**

2um-ber (ŭm′bĕr), *n.* [< Fr. *ombre*, shade, shadow, or < Lat. *umbra*, shadow], the umbrette, a dusky African wading bird: also called *umber bird.*

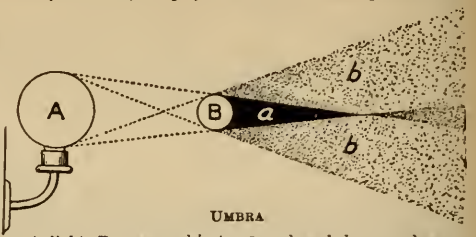
um-bil-i-cal (ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **umbilicus**], 1, of or pertaining to the umbilicus, or navel; 2, connected through the female line; as, an *umbilical* ancestor: **umbilical cord**, a tubelike structure connecting the fetus, or unborn young of a mammal, at the navel, with the placenta of the mother, and serving to conduct nourishment to the fetus, and to remove waste, through the placenta.

um-bil-i-cate (ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kāt), *adj.* 1, having a navel; 2, shaped like a navel; having a central depression like a navel.—*n.* **um-bil′i-ca′tion.**

um-bi-li-cus (ŭm″bĭ-lī′kŭs; ŭm-bĭl′ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -ci (-sī)], [Lat. = navel], *Anat.*, the navel; the scar on the abdomen indicating the place of former attachment of the umbilical cord to the unborn young; *Bot.*, 1, any navel-like depression on a plant; 2, the hilum, or eye, of a seed; *Ornith.*, either of the openings at or near the base of a feather (see *feather*, illus.).

um-bo (ŭm′bō), *n.* [*pl.* umbones (ŭm-bō′nēz)], [Lat. = boss (of a shield); knob], 1, the knob or spike at the center of a shield; 2, any similar knob or boss.—*adj.* **um′bo-nal** (-bō-năl).—*adj.* **um′bo-nate** (-nāt).

um-bra (ŭm′brə), *n.* [*pl.* -bræ (-brē)], [Lat. = shadow], a shade or shadow: *Astron.*, the dark cone of shadow cast by a planet or satellite, on the side opposite the sun, in the limits of which the entire disk of the sun is invisible (see *eclipse*, illus.); also, the dark, central portion of a sun spot: distinguished from *penumbra*; *Phys.*, the darkest central portion of a



UMBRA

A, light; B, opaque object.—*a*, umbra; *b*, *b*, penumbra.

shadow, which is completely cut off from light of the source: opposite of *penumbra*.

um-brage (ŭm′brăj), *n.* [< Lat. *umbra*, shadow], 1, formerly, shade or obscurity; 2, a sense of injured pride, as if from being put into the background; hurt pride; pique.

um-bra-geous (ŭm-brā′jŭs), *adj.* 1, shady; as, *umbrageous* trees; 2, feeling piqued; liable to feel piqued or to take offense.—*adv.* **um-bra′geous-ly.**—*n.* **um-bra′geous-ness.**

um-brel-la (ŭm-brĕl′ə), *n.* [< It. *ombrella*, little shade < Lat. *umbra*, shade], a device for protection against rain, sun, etc., consisting of a folding frame covered with silk, cotton, or other waterproof fabric, and carried in the hand: *Zoöl.*, the swimming, bell-shaped disk of jellyfishes: **umbrella bird**, any of several birds (genus *Cephalopterus*) of Central and South America, about as large as a crow, having an umbrella-like crest arching forward over the head: **umbrella tree**, an American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) with leaves so arranged as to suggest an open umbrella.

um-brette (ŭm-brĕt′), *n.* [< Fr. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade, or < Lat. *umbra*, shade], *Ornith.*, the shadow bird, a dusky African wading bird (*Scopus umbretta*): also called *umber*; *hammerhead.*

Um-bri-an (ŭm′brĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< It. *Umbria*, name of province], pertaining to Umbria, an inland district of central Italy, to its inhabitants, ancient or modern, or to the language spoken there, especially in ancient times: **Umbrian school of painting**, a school of painting, the greatest representative of which was Raphael:—*n.* 1, a native or inhabitant of Umbria; 2, the ancient language spoken there.

u-mi-ak (ōō′mĭ-ăk), *n.* [< nat. name], an Eskimo open boat, made of skins stretched over a frame. For illus. see **oo′mi-ak**, *Pfd. S.*

um-laut (ŏŏm′lout), *n.* [Ger. < *um*, around + *laut*, sound], 1, a change in any of several vowel sounds in Teutonic languages, caused by certain sounds (often later lost), usually *i*, in a following syllable: often indicated in modern German by two dots over the vowel; as, *a* changes by *umlaut* to *ä*, *o* to *ö*, *u* to *ü*: also called *mutation*; 2, the sign ["] placed over a vowel, as in German, to indicate such change; the diæresis:—*v.t.* to change (a vowel) by umlaut; mutate.

um-pire (ŭm′pīr), *n.* [< earlier *an ompere*, by wrong division of M.E. *a nompere* < O.F. *nomper*, peerless < Lat. *non*, not + *par*, equal], a person chosen to decide a controversy or question; specifically, one who oversees a game, to enforce the rules and decide disputes:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pired (-pīrd), *p.pr.* -piring], to decide as umpire; settle, as a contention or dispute: *Colloq.*, to enforce the rules of (a game):—*v.i.* to act as umpire.—*n.* **um′pir-age** (-pīr-ăj; -pĭ-răj).

1un- *prefix*, [A.S. = not < Aryan source: cf. Lat. *in-*, not, Gk. *a-* (*an-*), not], 1, not; the reverse of: used with adjectives and participles; as, *unfair* (whence *un*fairness, *un*fairly); *unseen*; 2, lack of: used with nouns; as, *un*concern.

NOTE.—In the etymologies of compounds of **1un-** with a participle, the infinitive form of the verb is given.

2un- *prefix* [< A.S. *un-*, *and-*, back; against: related to Ger. *ent-*, Lat. and Gk. *anti-*], used: 1, with verbs or nouns, to express reversal or annulment (of an action) or deprivation (of a thing); as, *untwist*; *unfrock*; 2, with a few verbs felt as negatives, with intensive effect; as, *unravel*; *unloose.*

un-a-ble (ŭn-ā′bl), *adj.* [**1un-** + *able*], 1, incapable; lacking ability: usually with *to* and an infinitive; 2, without sufficient power; incompetent; weak.

Syn. incapable, powerless, helpless. *Incapable* connotes an innate or permanent lack; as, *incapable* of receiving a higher education; popularly, *incapable* is often used to suggest an inherent inability to stoop to what is bad or undesirable; as, *incapable* of deceit. *Unable* means merely not able; a child is through weakness *unable* to walk; through ignorance, which may be remedied, a pupil is *unable* to do a certain problem. *Unable* may imply a permanent lack of ability, but it may also describe a merely temporary want; an idiot is both *incapable* of reasoning and *unable* to reason; an invalid is *unable* to take, not *incapable* of taking, solid food.—*Ant.* able, capable, competent.

un-a-bridged (ŭn″ă-brĭjd′), *adj.* [*un-* + *abridge*], not shortened; having nothing omitted; as, an *unabridged* dictionary.

un-ac-cent-ed (ŭn″ăk-sĕnt′ĕd), *adj.* [*un-* + *accent*], not stressed by the voice, as a syllable: *Mus.*, receiving no special emphasis.

un-ac-com-mo-dat-ed (ŭn″ă-kŏm′ō-dāt″ĕd), *adj.* [*un-* + *accommodate*], 1, not adapted to a given condition; 2, without accommodations.

un-ac-com-pa-nied (ŭn″ă-kŭm′pă-nĭd), *adj.* [*un-* + *accompany*], unattended, as by a person or by a circumstance: *Mus.*, without instrumental accompaniment, as a singer.

un-ac-count-a-ble (ŭn″ă-koun′tă-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *account*], 1, not to be explained; strange; mysterious; 2, not responsible.—*adv.* **un″ac-count′a-bly.**—*n.* **un″ac-count′a-ble-ness.**

un-ac-cus-tomed (ŭn″ă-kŭs′tŭmd), *adj.* [*un-* + *accustom*], 1, not usual or customary; as, with *unaccustomed* speed; 2, not used; not familiar: with *to*; as, *unaccustomed* to the work.

un-ad-vised (ŭn″ăd-vīzd′), *adj.* [*un-* + *advise*], 1, not discreet or prudent, as a person; 2, done, or carried out, without careful consideration; as, an *unadvised* policy; 3, not advised; not having received counsel or advice.—*adv.* **un″ad-vis′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″ad-vis′ed-ness.**

un-af-fect-ed (ŭn″ă-fĕk′tĕd), *adj.* [*un-* + *affect*], 1, without affectation; natural in manner; without pretense; not hypocritical; 2, not influenced.—*adv.* **un″af-fect′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un″af-fect′ed-ness.**

un-al-loyed (ŭn″ă-loid′), *adj.* [*un-* + *alloy*], 1, pure; unmixed with any other substance; as, *unalloyed* metal; hence, 2, free from qualification; complete; as, *unalloyed* pleasure.

un-A-mer-i-can (ŭn″ă-mĕr′ĭ-kăn), *adj.* 1, not resembling, or characteristic of, American customs or principles; 2, lacking in loyalty to American ideals or government.

un-a-neled (ŭn″ă-nēld′), *adj.* [*un-* + *anele*], *Archaic*, not aneled; not anointed; also, not having received extreme unction.

u-na-nim-i-ty (ū″nă-nĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *unus*, one + *animus*, mind], agreement in opinion; united consent; the state of being of one mind.

u-nan-i-mous (ū-năn′ĭ-mŭs), *adj.* 1, united in a single opinion; agreeing; being of one mind; 2, resulting from, or showing, an opinion held by all; as, a *unanimous* vote.—*adv.* **u-nan′i-mous-ly.**—*n.* **u-nan′i-mous-ness.**

un-ap-pro-pri-at-ed (ŭn″ă-prō′prĭ-āt″ĕd), *adj.* [*un-* + *appropriate*], 1, not assigned to any person or purpose; 2, not granted for any specific purpose, as money.

un-apt (ŭn-ăpt′), *adj.* [*un-* + *apt*], 1, not suitable; not appropriate, as a remark; 2, not inclined; not likely; as, *unapt* to resent; 3, dull; as, an *unapt* pupil.—*adv.* **un-apt′ly.**—*n.* **un-apt′ness.**

un-ar-gued (ŭn-är′gūd), *adj.* [*un-* + *argue*], 1, not debated; 2, accepted; undisputed.

un-armed (ŭn-ärmd′), *adj.* [*un-* + ²*arm*], without weapons; defenseless.

un-as-sum-ing (ŭn″ă-sūm′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *assume*], modest; retiring.

un-at-tached (ŭn″ă-tăcht′), *adj.* [*un-* + *attach*], free; not connected; dissociated: *Mil.*, not assigned to a regular company or regiment; *Law*, not taken or held under legal process; *Sports*, in track meets, not entered as a representative of any specific athletic organization.

un-a-void-a-ble (ŭn″ă-void′ă-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *avoid*], inevitable; not to be escaped or avoided: *Law*, incapable of being rendered null and void.—*adv.* **un″a-void′a-bly.**

un-a-wares (ŭn″ă-wârz′), *adv.* [*un-* + *aware*], 1, without premeditation; 2, suddenly; by surprise.—*adj.* and *adv.* **un″a-ware′.**

un-backed (ŭn-băkt′), *adj.* [*un-* + ¹*back*], 1, unsupported; left without aid; 2, not broken; not taught to bear a rider, as a horse.

un-baked (ŭn-bākt′), *adj.* [*un-* + *bake*], not baked: *Slang*, undeveloped mentally.

un-bal-anced (ŭn-băl′ănst), *adj.* [*un-* + *balance*], 1, of unequal weight; out of equilibrium; 2, not adjusted, as an account; 3, unsound in mind; mentally deranged.

un-bar (ŭn-bär′), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *bar*], to remove a bar from, as a door; unlock.

un-bear-a-ble (ŭn-bâr′ă-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + ²*bear*], not to be endured; intolerable.—*adv.* **un-bear′a-bly.**—*n.* **un-bear′a-ble-ness.**

un-be-com-ing (ŭn″bē-kŭm′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *become*], 1, not suited to one's appearance, as clothing; 2, not suitable or fit; improper; rude; indecent; as, conduct *unbecoming* a gentleman.—*adv.* **un″be-com′ing-ly.**—*n.* **un″be-com′ing-ness.**

un-be-known (ŭn″bē-nōn″), *adj.* [*un-* + *be-* (def. 5) + *know*], *Dial.*, unknown.—*adj.* and *adv.* *Colloq.*, **un″be-knownst′** (-nōnst′).

un-be-lief (ŭn″bē-lēf′), *n.* [*un-* + *belief*], lack of positive faith or belief; especially, nonacceptance of the teachings of revealed religion.
Syn. incredulity, skepticism. (See disbelief.)

un-be-liev-er (ŭn″bē-lēv′ĕr), *n.* one who lacks faith; a doubter; especially, one who does not accept the teachings of any revealed religion.—*adj.* **un″be-liev′ing.**

un-bend (ŭn-bĕnd′), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *bend*], 1, to straighten; 2, to free from strain, as a bow: *Naut.*, 1, to unfasten (a sail) from a spar; 2, to untie, as a rope:—*v.i.* 1, to become straight; 2, to become less severe or stiff; become gracious.

un-bend-ing (ŭn-oĕnd′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *bend*], 1, stiff; inflexible; 2, of unalterable temper; determined.—*adv.* **un-bend′ing-ly.**

un-be-seem-ing (ŭn″bē-sēm′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *beseem*], not becoming; not befitting.—*adv.* **un″be-seem′ing-ly.**

un-bi-ased (ŭn-bī′ăst), *adj.* [*un-* + *bias*], free from prejudice; impartial; not favoring any party. Also, **un-bi′assed.**

un-bid-den (ŭn-bĭd′n), *adj.* [*un-* + *bid*], 1, not ordered; 2, not invited.

un-bind (ŭn-bīnd′), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *bind*], 1, to unfasten; untie; 2, to free; release, as from bonds.

un-blem-ished (ŭn-blĕm′ĭsht), *adj.* [*un-* + *blemish*], stainless; unmarred.
Syn. pure, spotless. (See perfect.)

un-blessed (ŭn-blĕst′), *adj.* [*un-* + *bless*], 1, without a blessing; denied a benediction; hence, 2, unhappy; wretched. Also, **un-blest′.**

un-bod-ied (ŭn-bŏd′ĭd), *adj.* [*un-* + *body*], 1, having no material body; 2, disembodied, or deprived of the body.

un-bolt (ŭn-bōlt′), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *bolt*], to draw back a bolt from; unfasten.—*p.adj.* **un-bolt′ed.**

un-bon-net-ed (ŭn-bŏn′ĕt-ĕd), *adj.* [*un-* + *bonnet*], having no bonnet on; also, having no headdress; bareheaded.

un-born (ŭn-bôrn′), *adj.* [*un-* + *born*], not yet born; hence, yet to come; future.

un-bos-om (ŭn-bŏŏz′ŭm), *v.t.* [*un-* + *bosom*], 1, to free oneself from, as a secret; 2, to free (oneself), as of a secret; used reflexively:—*v.i.* to relieve one's mind by revealing one's thoughts.

un-bound-ed (ŭn-boun′dĕd), *adj.* [*un-* + ²*bound*], without limits; having no bounds; great beyond measure; as, *unbounded* space.—*adv.* **un-bound′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un-bound′ed-ness.**

¹un-bowed (ŭn-bōd′), *adj.* [*un-* + ²*bow*], not arched or bent.

²un-bowed (ŭn-boud′), *adj.* [*un-* + ¹*bow*], not conquered; uncrushed.

un-brace (ŭn-brās′), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *brace*], to remove the braces from; loose from tension.

un-braid (ŭn-brād′), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *braid*], to take apart the strands of; as, to *unbraid* a plait of hair; unweave.

un-breathed (ŭn-brēthd′), *adj.* [*un-* + *breathe*], not breathed; hence, not mentioned.

un-bri-dled (ŭn-brī′dld), *adj.* [*un-* + *bridle*], 1, not held in check by a bridle, hence, 2, free; unrestrained; as, *unbridled* anger.

un-bro-ken (ŭn-brō′kn), *adj.* [*un-* + *break*], 1, whole; entire; integral; 2, not interrupted; as, an *unbroken* silence; 3, not tamed or trained; still wild, as a horse; 4, not surpassed, as a record.—*adv.* **un-bro′ken-ly.**—*n.* **un-bro′ken-ness.**

un-buck-le (ŭn-bŭk′l), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *buckle*], to undo the buckle of; unfasten.

un-bur-den (ŭn-bûr′dn), *v.t.* [²*un-* + *burden*], 1, to rid of a load; ease; hence, 2, to relieve (oneself), as of an oppressive secret; 3, to throw off as being burdensome. Also, **un-bur′then** (-bûr′*th*n).

un-called–for (ŭn-kôld′-fôr′), *adj.* not needed; undemanded; out of place; superfluous; as, a most *uncalled-for* remark.

un-can-ny (ŭn-kăn′ĭ), *adj.* [*un-* + *canny*], weird; unearthly; not open to reasonable explanation.—*adv.* **un-can′ni-ly.**—*n.* **un-can′ni-ness.**

un-ceas-ing (ŭn-sēs′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *cease*], continuous; never stopping; without interruption; interminable.—*adv.* **un-ceas′ing-ly.**
Syn. endless, incessant, continual, ceaseless.

un-cer-e-mo-ni-ous (ŭn-sĕr″ē-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [*un-* + *ceremony*], 1, informal; familiar, as a visit; 2, abrupt; discourteous.—*adv.* **un-cer″e-mo′ni-ous-ly.**

un-cer-tain (ŭn-sûr′tĭn), *adj.* [*un-* + *certain*], 1, not sure; doubtful; as, the result is *uncertain;* 2, not convinced or positive; doubting; 3, lacking firmness; not steady; as, an *uncertain* support; irresolute; 4, untrustworthy.—*adv.* **un-cer′tain-ly.**—*n.* **un-cer′tain-ness.**
Syn. variable, fitful, vague. (See precarious.)

un-cer-tain-ty (ŭn-sûr′tĭn-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the state of being doubtful; lack of positiveness; indefiniteness; unreliability.

un-chanc-y (ŭn-chăn′sĭ). *adj.* [*un-* + *chance*], *Sc.*, 1, unlucky; unfortunate; 2, badly timed; inconvenient; 3, unsafe; dangerous.

un-change-a-ble (ŭn-chān′jə-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *change*], unalterable.—*adv.* **un-change′a-bly.**—*n* **un-change′a-ble-ness.**

un-charge (ŭn-chärj′), *v.t.* [*un-* + *charge*], 1, to free from a load; unburden; 2, to acquit of blame or responsibility.

un-char-i-ta-ble (ŭn-chăr′I-tə bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *charity*], 1, not generous toward the needy; 2, unkind; harsh in judgment of others.—*adv.* **un-char′i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **un-char′i-ta-ble-ness.**

un-chaste (ŭn-chāst′), *adj.* [*un-* + *chaste*], 1, not virtuous, or morally pure; impure; lewd; 2, not chaste in style or dress.

un-chris-tian (ŭn-krĭs′chān), *adj.* [*un-* + *Christian*], 1, not Christian; heathen; 2, unbecoming to, or unlike, a Christian; as, *unchristian* conduct; 3, contrary to the customs prevalent in nations where Christianity prevails.

un-church (ŭn-chûrch′), *v.t.* [*un-* + *church*], 1, to expel (a person) from a church; excommunicate; 2, to deny the name, privileges, or rites of a church to, as a sect or congregation.

un-ci-al (ŭn′shĭ-ăl; ŭn′shăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *uncialis*, inch-high < *uncia*, inch], designating, or

UNCIALS.—1, Greek uncials of the fourth century; 2, Latin uncials of the seventh century.

pertaining to, a variety of characters, or letters, found in manuscripts from the fourth to about the ninth century, resembling modern capitals, but with more rounded forms: opposite of *cursive:*—*n.* a character of this kind; also, a document written in such characters.

un-ci-form (ŭn′sĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *uncus*, a hook + *forma*, shape], hook-shaped, as one of the bones in the wrist (see *hand*, illus.).

un-ci-nate (ŭn′sĭ-nāt), *adj.* [< Lat. *uncinus* < *uncus*, a hook], hooked; bent like a hook.

un-cir-cum-cised (ŭn-sûr′kŭm-sīzd), *adj.* [*un-* + *circumcise*], not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites; Gentile.

un-cir-cum-ci-sion (ŭn-sûr″kŭm-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* the condition of not being circumcised: *Bib.*, those not circumcised; the Gentiles.

un-civ-il (ŭn-sĭv′ĭl), *adj.* [*un-* + *civil*], 1, rude; without courtesy; ill-mannered; 2, unusual; improper: *Archaic*, not civilized.—*adv.* **un-civ′il-ly.**

un-civ-i-lized (ŭn-sĭv′ĭ-līzd), *adj.* savage; barbarous: *Rare*, unrefined; coarse.

un-clasp (ŭn-klăsp′), *v.t.* [*un-* + *clasp*], 1, to undo the clasp of; open, as a purse; 2, to separate (objects intertwined, as the hands):—*v.i.* to become unfastened, as a purse.

un-cle (ŭng′kl), *n.* [< O.F. *oncle*, uncle < Lat. *aunculus*, maternal uncle < *avus*, grandfather], 1, the brother of one's father or mother; 2, the husband of one's aunt: *Colloq.*, in familiar use or address, an old man: especially applied to an elderly, colored manservant; *Slang*, a pawnbroker.

un-clean (ŭn-klēn′), *adj.* [*un-* + *clean*], 1, foul; dirty; filthy; 2, evil; morally impure; lewd: *Bib.*, ceremonially impure according to Jewish law, as a leper (Lev. 13-3).—*n.* **un-clean′ness.**

un-clean-ly (ŭn-klĕn′lĭ), *adj.* 1, not cleanly; habitually dirty; foul; filthy; 2, unchaste; obscene.—*n.* **un-clean′li-ness.**

Un-cle Sam [humorous designation for the initial letters, *U. S.*], *Colloq.*, the United States government personified; sometimes, the people of the United States.

un-close (ŭn-klōz′), *v.t.* [*un-* + *close*], to open:—*v.i.* to be laid open; open.

un-co (ŭng′kō), *adj.* [Sc., dial. abbr. of *uncouth*], *Sc.*, unusual; strange:—*adv.* remarkably.

un-coined (ŭn-koind′), *adj.* [*un-* + *coin*], 1, not minted; not coined; as, *uncoined* gold; 2, not manufactured; not artificial; natural.

un-com-fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm′fĕr-tə-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *comfort*], 1, not at ease; experiencing discomfort, physical or mental; 2, causing discomfort.—*adv.* **un-com′fort-a-bly.**

un-com-mon (ŭn-kŏm′ŭn), *adj.* [*un-* + *common*], unusual; extraordinary; rare; odd; hence, remarkable; strange.—*adv.* **un-com′mon-ly.**

un-com-pro-mis-ing (ŭn-kŏm′prō-mīz″ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *compromise*], unwilling to make concessions; unyielding; also, showing such an attitude.—*adv.* **un-com′pro-mis″ing-ly.**

un-con-cern (ŭn″kŏn-sûrn′), *n.* [*un-* + *concern*], lack of interest or anxiety; apathy.
Syn. apathy, heedlessness. (See indifference.)

un-con-cerned (ŭn″kŏn-sûrnd′), *adj.* 1, mentally undisturbed; not anxious; 2, uninterested.—*adv.* **un″con-cern′ed-ly** (-sûr′nĕd-lĭ).

un-con-di-tion-al (ŭn″kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*un-* + *condition*], without limitation of any kind; absolute.—*adv.* **un″con-di′tion-al-ly.**

un-con-di-tioned (ŭn″kŏn-dĭsh′ŭnd), *adj.* not subject to conditions or restrictions: *Sports*, not trained, as a race horse.

un-con-firmed (ŭn″kŏn-fûrmd′), *adj.* [*un-* + *confirm*], 1, not based on official information; not authoritative, as a rumor; 2, not strengthened by new or additional testimony: *Eccl.*, not having been admitted to full church privileges.

un-con-form-a-ble (ŭn″kŏn-fôr′mə-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *conform*], inconsistent; not corresponding: *Geol.*, showing unconformity.

un-con-form-i-ty (ŭn″kŏn-fôr′mĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], inconsistency; incongruity: *Geol.*, a break in the continuity of contact between an older and a younger deposit.

un-con-scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn′shŭn-ə-bl), *adj.* [*un-* + *conscionable* (< Lat *cum*, with + *scire*, to know)], 1, going beyond reasonable bounds; unreasonable; 2, not influenced by the conscience.—*adv.* **un-con′scion-a-bly.**

un-con-scious (ŭn-kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* [*un-* + *conscious*], 1, not mentally awake; without apparent sensation, feeling, or will; 2, not aware; ignorant: with *of;* as, *unconscious* of error; 3, not done knowingly; constituting that of which one is not aware: as, *unconscious* grace: *Psych.*, without active perception of environment or of self; insensible: *Rare*, not endowed with consciousness, as an object.—*adv.* **un-con′scious-ly.**—*n.* **un-con′scious-ness.**

un-con-sti-tu-tion-al (ŭn-kŏn″stĭ-tū′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*un-* + *constitution*], not in accordance with the principles of, or authorized by, the constitution of a country.—*adv.* **un-con″sti-tu′tion-al-ly.**—*n.* **un-con″sti-tu″tion-al′i-ty.**

un-con-ven-tion-al (ŭn″kŏn-vĕn′shŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*un-* + *convention*], not bound by fixed rules; free from conventionality.

un-couth (ŭn-kōōth′), *adj.* [< A.S. *uncūth*, unknown, strange], awkward; ungainly; odd; boorish: *Obs.*, uncommon; unusual; not well known.—*adv.* **un-couth′ly.**—*n.* **un-couth′ness.**

un-cov-er (ŭn-kŭv′ĕr), *v.t.* [*un-* + *cover*], 1, to remove a cover from; 2, to take the hat or cap from; 3, to make known; disclose; reveal:—*v.i.* to take off the hat or cap; as, *uncover* for the flag.
Syn. divulge, reveal, expose. (See disclose.)

unc-tion (ŭngk′shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *unctio* (*-onis*) < *ungere* (*unctus*), to anoint], 1, the act of anointing in sign of consecration; 2, an ointment; hence, anything soothing; 3, a manner which betokens or arouses deep emotion; especially, religious fervor; hence, 4, gushing or suave emotional expression; affected fervor: *R. C. Ch.*, a sacrament administered to the sick or injured who are expected to die, consisting of the anointing of certain parts of the body with consecrated oil: usually called *extreme unction.*

unc-tu-ous (ŭngk′tū-ŭs), *adj.* 1, oily; smooth; 2, bland; suave; fervid; especially,

3, insincerely gushing; as, an *unctuous* speech; 4, slippery; greasy, as certain minerals.—*adv.* **unc'tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **unc'tu-ous-ness.**—*n.* **unc"tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

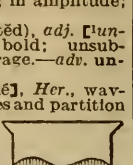
un-curl (ŭn-kûrl'), *v.t.* [*un-+curl*], to cause to straighten out, as hair or feathers:—*v.i.* to lose curled form; become straight.

un-cut (ŭn-kŭt'), *adj.* [*un-+cut*], 1, in bookbinding, having the edges untrimmed: said of pages; 2, not ground or polished; as, *uncut* diamonds.

un-damped (ŭn-dămpt'), *adj.* [*un-+damp*], *Phys.*, not diminishing in amplitude; as, an *undamped* wave.

un-daunt-ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd; ŭn-dôn'tĕd), *adj.* [*un-+daunt*], fearless; bold; unsubdued; not dismayed; as, *undaunted* courage.—*adv.* **un-daunt'ed-ly.**—*n.* **un-daunt'ed-ness.**

un-dé (ŭn'dā), *adj.* [<Fr. *ondé*, undé], *Her.*, wavy or wavy: said of ordinaries and partition lines (see *heraldry*, illus.). Also, **un'dée.**



UNDÉ

un-dec-a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ä-gŏn), *n.* [<Lat. *undecim*, eleven (<*unus*, one+*decem*, ten)+Gk. *gōnia*, angle], *Geom.*, a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

un-de-ceive (ŭn"dē-sēv'), *v.t.* [*un-+deceive*], to set free from error or mistaken conception.

un-de-ni-a-ble (ŭn"dē-nī'ä-bl), *adj.* [*un-+deny*], 1, not to be contradicted, as a statement or report; compelling admission or acceptance, as a proof; indisputable; 2, not to be explained away or declared nonexistent; as, an *undeniable* fact: *Colloq.*, decidedly good.—*adv.* **un"de-ni'a-bly.**

un-der (ŭn'dĕr), *prep.* [A.S.<O.Teut. source], 1, beneath or below: implying position relative to that which is higher, and either apart or in contact: as, *under* a cover, roof, or window; also, beneath with respect to guise, aspect, etc.; as, *under* pretense; 2, subordinate to; as, *under* a superintendent; during the rule of; as, England *under* the Tudors; 3, inferior in rank to; as, a man *under* a duke; 4, less than, as in height, weight, age, or number; as, *under* six feet; *under* six years; for less than; as, sold *under* cost; below a certain average or standard of; as, *under* age, size, or weight; 5, subject to the action or effect of; as, *under* treatment for illness; *under* a burden or strain; *under* orders; 6, because of; as, *under* the circumstances; 7, in conformity with; as, *under* a rule of the firm; classified beneath; as, *under* this head:—*adj.* 1, lower in position; as, the *under* surface; 2, lower in rank; as, the *under* secretary:—*adv.* in or to a lower place or subordinate position.

un-der-bid (ŭn"dĕr-bĭd'), *v.t.* [*under+bid*], to offer to sell something, or to render a specific service, for a lower price than (another bidder).

un-der-bred (ŭn'dĕr-brĕd"), *adj.* [*under+breed*], 1, lacking good manners; giving evidence of careless training; 2, not of pure breed.

un-der-brush (ŭn'dĕr-brŭsh"), *n.* [*under+brush*], bushes, shrubs, and small trees growing thickly beneath large trees in a forest.

un-der-clothes (ŭn'dĕr-klōthz"), *n.pl.* [*under+clothes*], garments designed to be worn under the outer clothing; especially, garments worn next to the skin: also called *underwear.*

un-der-cool (ŭn"dĕr-kōōl'), *v.t.* [*under+cool*], to cool (a liquid) below the normal solidifying temperature without its becoming solid:—*v.i.* to fall in temperature below the normal solidifying point without becoming solid.

un-der-cool-ing (ŭn'dĕr-kōōl"ĭng), *n. Chem.*, surfusion; the abnormal condition of a liquid when it does not solidify at a temperature below its normal freezing point.

un-der-cur-rent (ŭn'dĕr-kŭr"ĕnt), *n.* [*under+current*], 1, a current, as of air or water, below another current or below the surface; 2, a hidden trend of opinion, thought, or feeling; as, an *undercurrent* of opposition.

un-der-cut (ŭn'dĕr-kŭt"), *n.* [*under+cut*], 1, any part that is cut away below, as in sculpture or in felling trees; 2, in mining, the excavation made under a mass, as of coal, before removing it; 3, the tenderloin of certain meats:—*v.t.* (ŭn"dĕr-kŭt'), 1, to cut away below, so as to leave an overhanging portion; 2, to cut under, as a mass of coal, before removing it.

un-der-done (ŭn'dĕr-dŭn"; ŭn"dĕr-dŭn'), *adj.* [*under+¹do*], not thoroughly done; specifically, cooked too little.

un-der-drain (ŭn'dĕr-drān"), *n.* [*under+drain*], a drain built under the surface of the ground, with openings to admit water percolating from above.—*v.t.* **un'der-drain'.**—*n.* **un'der-drain"age.**

un-der-ex-pose (ŭn"dĕr-ĕks-pōz'), *v.t.* [*under+expose*], to submit to the action of light for an insufficient time, as a photographic plate or film.—*n.* **un"der-ex-po'sure** (-pō'zhûr).

un-der-foot (ŭn"dĕr-fo͝ot'), *adv.* [*under+foot*], beneath the feet; underneath; below.

un-der-gar-ment (ŭn'dĕr-gär"mĕnt), *n.* [*under+garment*], a garment worn under the outer clothing.

un-der-gird (ŭn"dĕr-gûrd'), *v.t.* [*under+gird*], to strengthen or bind, as by a rope or chain passed underneath.

un-der-go (ŭn"dĕr-gō'), *v.t.* [*under+go*], to be subjected to, as a trial; suffer; endure.

un-der-grad-u-ate (ŭn"dĕr-grăd'ū-ât), *n.* [*under+graduate*], 1, a college or university student who has not taken his bachelor's degree; 2, any pupil who has not received his diploma.

un-der-ground (ŭn'dĕr-ground"), *adj.* [*under+ground*], below the surface of the earth: *Colloq.*, maintained or acting in secret: **underground railroad,** 1, a railroad built below the surface of the earth: in the United States, usually called *subway;* 2, in American history, before the abolition of slavery, a system maintained by white abolitionists, which passed runaway slaves northward through a series of hiding places:—*n.* a space, place, or construction beneath the earth's surface:—*adv.* beneath the earth's surface: *Colloq.*, secretly.

un-der-grown (ŭn'dĕr-grōn"), *adj.* [*under+grow*], below normal size: not fully grown.

un-der-growth (ŭn'dĕr-grōth"), *n.* underbrush; low shrubs and bushes growing beneath the trees of a wood or forest.

un-der-hand (ŭn'dĕr-hănd"), *adj.* [*under+hand*], 1, done secretively, especially by meanness or fraud; 2, acting secretively; sly; deceitful: *Baseball* and *Cricket*, of a ball, thrown with a forward and upward swing of the arm, with the palm turned upward: opposite of *overhand:*—*adv.* secretively; clandestinely; unfairly.

un-der-hand-ed (ŭn'dĕr-hăn"dĕd), *adj.* 1, deceptive; secretive; sly; unfair or dishonest in dealings; 2, done in an underhand manner.—*adv.* **un"der-hand'ed-ly.**—*n.* **un"der-hand'ed-ness.**

un-der-hung (ŭn'dĕr-hŭng"), *adj.* [*under+hang*], 1, protruding beyond the upper jaw: said of the lower jaw; 2, having such a lower jaw; 3, having the springs attached to the lower sides of the axles: said of automobiles.

un-der-lay (ŭn"dĕr-lā'), *v.t.* [*under+²lay*], to support or reënforce by putting something beneath; spread something under; specifically, *Print.*, to place paper or cardboard under (type) to raise to a required level:—*v.i. Mining*, to incline, as a vein or lode, from the vertical:—*n.* (ŭn'dĕr-lā"), *Print.*, a layer of paper or cardboard placed under type to raise to a required level; *Mining*, the inclination of a vein from the vertical: also called *hade.*

un-der-let (ŭn"dĕr-lĕt'), *v.t.* [*under+²let*], 1, to rent (a rented property) to another; sublet; 2, to let or lease at a price below the real value.

un-der-lie (ŭn"dĕr-lī'), *v.t.* [*under+²lie*], 1, to lie or be beneath; 2, figuratively, to be at the bottom of; serve as the basis of; support.

un-der-line (ŭn"dĕr-līn'), *v.t.* [*under+line*], to draw a line beneath, as written or printed words: usually done for emphasis.

un-der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* [M.E., dim.<*under*], a person occupying a low, especially a menial, position; a servile person.

un-der-mine (ŭn"dĕr-mīn'), *v.t.* [*under+¹mine*], 1, to dig under or underneath; form a tunnel under; hence, 2, to work against secretly or insidiously; as, to *undermine* one's influence; weaken, as one's health.—*n.* **un'der-min"er.**

un-der-most (ŭn'dĕr-mōst), *adj.* [*under+most*], lowest in place, position, or rank.

un-der-neath (ŭn"dĕr-nēth'; -nēth'), *prep.* [<A.S. *underneothan*, below<*under*, under+*neothan*, below], beneath; below.

un-der-pay (ŭn"dĕr-pā'), *v.t.* [*under+pay*], to pay insufficiently.

un-der-pin (ŭn"dĕr-pĭn'), *v.t.* [*under+pin*], 1, to lay bricks, stones, etc., as a foundation for (a building, wall, or the like); 2, to support by a foundation; hence, 3, to prop.

un-der-pin-ning (ŭn'dĕr-pĭn"ĭng), *n.* 1, the foundation material of a building; 2, the act of supporting a building by placing a foundation or prop under it: *pl. Colloq.*, the legs.

un-der-plot (ŭn'dĕr-plŏt"), *n.* [*under+plot*], 1, a subordinate plot in a play, story, or the like; 2, an underhand scheme; a trick.

un-der-pro-duc-tion (ŭn″dĕr-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* [*under* + *produce*], *Com.*, the production of too small a quantity of an article or commodity to meet the demand.

un-der-rate (ŭn″dĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* [*under* + *rate*], to rate too low; undervalue.

un-der-run (ŭn″dĕr-rŭn′), *v.t.* [*under* + *run*], to pass or run under: *Naut.*, to pass or run under: used of passing along under a cable or fish net, as in a small boat, to examine for defects.

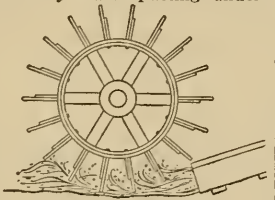
un-der-score (ŭn″dĕr-skōr′), *v.t.* [*under* + *score*], to draw a line under; as, to *underscore* a word in a manuscript:—*n.* a line so drawn.

un-der-sea (ŭn′dĕr-sē″), *adj.* beneath the surface of the sea; submarine.—*adv.* **un′der-sea″**; **un′der-seas″**.

un-der-sell (ŭn″dĕr-sĕl′), *v.t.* [*under* + *sell*], to sell goods at a lower price than (a competing firm); as, to *undersell* one's rival in business.

un-der-shirt (ŭn′dĕr-shûrt″), *n.* [*under* + *shirt*], a garment for the upper part of the body, worn under other clothing and next to the skin.

un-der-shot (ŭn′dĕr-shŏt″), *adj.* [*under* + *shoot*], 1, driven by water passing underneath; as, an *undershot* wheel; 2, of dogs, having the lower front teeth more prominent than the upper; 3, of persons, having a prominent lower jaw.



Undershot Wheel

un-der-sign (ŭn″dĕr-sīn′), *v.t.* [*under* + *sign*], to write one's name at the end of, or at the foot of, as a legal paper or petition: **the undersigned**, the person or persons subscribing to, or signing, a document.

un-der-skirt (ŭn′dĕr-skûrt″), *n.* [*under* + *skirt*], 1, a skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt; a petticoat; 2, the skirt used as a foundation for drapery or for an overskirt.

un-der-sleeve (ŭn′dĕr-slēv″), *n.* [*under* + *sleeve*], a sleeve worn under another.

un-der-slung (ŭn′dĕr-slŭng″), *adj.* [*under* + *sling*], of an automobile, having the supporting springs of the chassis attached to the under side of the axle, the object being to keep the weight of the car near the ground.

un-der-soil (ŭn′dĕr-soil″), *n.* [*under* + *soil*], soil beneath the top layer of loam; subsoil.

un-der-song (ŭn′dĕr-sông″), *n.* [*under* + *song*], 1, a subordinate strain of a song sustained by a second singer, as an accompanying bass: a characteristic of many old English songs; a refrain; 2, a secondary or latent meaning.

un-der-stand (ŭn″dĕr-stănd′), *v.t.* [< A.S. *understandan*, to stand under; comprehend], 1, to perceive or know; 2, to perceive the meaning or nature of by study or consideration; as, to *understand* the proof of a theorem; 3, to interpret the full significance of; comprehend; perceive the motive or character of; as, to *understand* an unusual child; 4, to learn; be informed of; as, I *understand* he will accept; 5, to know by experience; as, to *understand* the folly of resisting; 6, to recognize as meant even though not expressed; 7, to infer; take as implied: *Gram.*, to supply mentally; assume: particularly in explaining an ellipsis; as, in some sentences the subject is *understood*; *Humorous*, to stand under; support:—*v.i.* 1, to comprehend; 2, to be made aware.—*adj.* **un″der-stand′a-ble.**

un-der-stand-ing (ŭn″dĕr-stănd′ĭng), *n.* 1, the reasoning faculties; the powers by which comprehension, discernment, and logic are developed; 2, the state of knowing, or the power to know, the meaning of anything; 3, the agreement of two or more minds; equable adjustment of opinions or views; as, the *understanding* between them was complete:—*p.adj.* intelligent.—*adv.* **un″der-stand′ing-ly.**

Syn., *n.* reason, apprehension, comprehension, discernment, judgment, perception, mind. (See intellect.)

un-der-state (ŭn″dĕr-stāt′), *v.t.* [*under* + *state*], 1, to tell less than the actual truth about; as, to *understate* the facts; 2, to represent (a matter being considered) as less important than it really is:—*v.i.* 1, to tell less than the actual truth; 2, to represent a thing to be less important than it really is.—*n.* **un″der-state′ment.**

un-der-stood (ŭn″dĕr-stōōd′), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *understand*:—*p. adj. Gram.*, implied but not expressed; as, the subject of the sentence is *understood*.

un-der-strap-per (ŭn′dĕr-străp″ĕr), *n.* [*under* + *strap*], one who holds an inferior position; a petty official; an underling.

un-der-stud-y (ŭn′dĕr-stŭd″ĭ), *v.t.* [*under* + *study*], *Theat.*, to learn the rôle of (another actor) in a play in order to be prepared to play the part if necessary:—*n.* 1, an actor or actress trained to serve as substitute for another; hence, 2, any person who is trained to take another's place.

un-der-take (ŭn″dĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*under* + *take*], 1, to enter into an agreement to perform; take upon oneself; as, to *undertake* a mission; 2, to attempt; enter upon; as, to *undertake* a search for a fugitive; 3, to promise; guarantee: *Archaic*, to engage with in combat:—*v.i.* to promise; be a guarantee: with *for*; as, he *undertook* for me.

un-der-tak-er (ŭn″dĕr-tāk′ĕr), *n.* 1, one who assumes, or agrees to do, any task or perform any service; specifically, in economics, one who assumes the management of a business: also called *entrepreneur* and *enterpriser*; 2, (ŭn′dĕr-tāk″ĕr), one who makes a business of preparing the dead for burial, and of conducting funerals.

un-der-tak-ing (ŭn″dĕr-tāk′ĭng), *n.* 1, the taking upon oneself of a task or responsibility; also, a task; an enterprise; 2, (ŭn′dĕr-tāk″ĭng), the business of managing funerals: *Law*, an obligation or agreement formally entered upon.

un-der-tone (ŭn′dĕr-tōn″), *n.* [*under* + *tone*], 1, a low or subdued pitch of voice or sound, usually much lower than the normal; hence, 2, any subdued, subordinate element; especially, a subdued shade of any color.

un-der-took (ŭn″dĕr-tŏŏk′), past tense of the irregular verb *undertake*.

un-der-tow (ŭn′dĕr-tō″), *n.* [*under* + *tow*], a current below the surface of water, which moves in a direction opposite to the current of the surface; especially, along the seashore, the outgoing current below the incoming breakers.

un-der-val-ue (ŭn″dĕr-văl′ū), *v.t.* [*under* + *value*], to rate, estimate, or value, below actual worth; regard as unimportant or of little worth; as, to *undervalue* honor.—*n.* **un″der-val′u-a′tion.**

un-der-vest (ŭn′dĕr-vĕst″), *n.* [*under* + *vest*], an undershirt, usually sleeveless.

un-der-wa-ter (ŭn′dĕr-wŏ″tĕr), *n.* [*under* + *water*], underground water: *Rare*, under tow:—*adj. Obs.*, lying below the surface of the water

un-der-wear (ŭn′dĕr-wâr″), *n.* [*under* + *wear*], garments worn under the ordinary outer clothing; underclothing collectively.

un-der-went (ŭn″dĕr-wĕnt′), past tense of the irregular verb *undergo*.

un-der-wood (ŭn′dĕr-wŏŏd″), *n.* [*under* + *wood*], small trees and bushes growing among large trees; underbrush.

un-der-work (ŭn″dĕr-wûrk′), *v.t.* [*under* + *work*], 1, to put too little work or effort upon; 2, to do the same work for less than another; as, the carpenter *underworks* his rival; 3, to exact too little work from: *Obs.*, to undermine:—*v.i.* to do less than is expected in a given task: *Obs.*, to work underhandedly:—*n.* (ŭn′dĕr-wûrk″), routine work of a subordinate character; petty business.

un-der-world (ŭn′dĕr-wûrld″), *n.* [*under* + *world*], 1, the earth thought of in relation to the skies; 2, the place of departed souls: frequently distinguished from the place of punishment after death, and called variously in different theologies *Hades*, *Sheol*, *Hell*; 3, that part of the globe beneath the horizon; 4, the criminal portion of humanity.

un-der-write (ŭn″dĕr-rīt′), *v.t.* [*under* + *write*], 1, to write underneath or below; subscribe; 2, to agree to pay by signing one's name; 3, to write one's name under or sign (an insurance policy), as a guarantee that in case of loss one will be responsible for the amount specified; 4, to agree to pay (whatever expenses are not otherwise met, as by popular subscription); agree to take up (whatever portion of a given issue of stocks or bonds may remain unsold); also, to subscribe to (the whole issue of stock or bonds of a corporation) at a certain price, for the purpose of subsequently selling them in small lots at a high price:—*v.i.* to carry on the business of insuring.

un-der-writ-er (ŭn′dĕr-rīt″ĕr), *n.* one who underwrites insurance, bonds, etc.

un-de-sign-ing (ŭn″dē-zīn′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-* + *design*], not artful; sincere.

un-dine (ŭn-dēn′; ŭn′dēn), *n.* [Ger. < Lat. *unda*, a wave], in medieval legend, a water nymph; an elemental being who, though not possessed of a soul, acquired one by marrying a mortal: **Undine** (ōōn-dē′nē), in a romance by Fouqué, a water nymph

who acquired a soul by marrying a mortal, but was later destroyed by his unfaithfulness.

un-do (ŭn-dōō'), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+^{1}*do*], 1, to make null and void; do away with the result of; as, to *undo* the man's good influence; 2, to destroy; ruin; betray; exert destructive effect upon; as, to *undo* one's morals; 3, to loosen or untie, as a knot.

un-do-ing (ŭn-dōō'ĭng), *n.* 1, a reversal of something accomplished, or of an existing thing; 2, ruin; 3, the act of unfastening.

un-done (ŭn-dŭn'), past participle of the verb *undo:*—*p.adj.*1, made of no effect; altered to an opposite condition; 2, not performed; neglected, as a task; 3, ruined; as, alas! I am *undone.*

un-doubt-ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*doubt*], 1, certain; not to be questioned; indisputable, as a fact or statement; 2, not suspected, as a person.—*adv.* **un-doubt'ed-ly.**

un-dress (ŭn-drĕs'), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+*dress*], 1, to divest of clothing; strip; as, to *undress* a baby; 2, to take the dressing, bandages, etc., from, as from a wound:—*v.i.* to take off one's dress or clothes:—*n.* (ŭn'drĕs"; ŭn-drĕs'), informal, everyday costume:—*adj.* (ŭn'drĕs), informal; as, *undress* uniform.

un-due (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*due*], 1, not due; not requiring payment as yet; as, an *undue* bill; *undue* interest on a bond; 2, wrong or illegal; not right; as, an *undue* proceeding; 3, more than proper or suitable; unreasonable; as, *undue* attention to details.—*adv.* **un-du'ly.**

un-du-late (ŭn'dū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *undulatus* < *unda*, a wave], to cause to wave or move in waves, especially up and down:—*v.i.* to rise and fall in a wavy motion; move in waves:—*adj.* (ŭn'dū-lât), 1, wavy; having a wavy margin (see *leaf*, illus.); 2, marked with, or as with, waves; vibrating; wavering.—*adj.* **un'du-lant** (-lănt).—*adj.* **un'du-lous.**—*adj.* **un'du-la-tive.**

un-du-la-tion (ŭn'dū-lā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of moving up and down or backward and forward; 2, something resembling the motion of waves in action or appearance: *Phys.*, wave motion.

un-du-la-to-ry (ŭn'dū-lă-tō-rĭ), *adj.* 1, wavelike; having a wavy motion; 2, resembling, or caused by, a wavy motion: **undulatory theory,** the theory that light and other kinds of radiant energy are transmitted through space in the form of vibrations or waves.

un-dy-ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+^{1}*die*], 1, never ceasing; without end; 2, immortal; imperishable.—*adv.* **un-dy'ing-ly.**

un-earned in-cre-ment (ŭn-ûrnd'), any natural increase in the value of land or property occurring without labor or effort on the part of the owner, as from increased demand through larger population or other natural causes.

un-earth (ŭn-ûrth'), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+*earth*], 1, to take from the earth; dig from underground; uncover; hence, 2, to disclose; bring to knowledge.

un-earth-ly (ŭn-ûrth'lĭ), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*earth*], 1, not according to, or like, nature; supernatural; hence, 2, weird; uncanny; terrifying; fearful.—*n.* **un-earth'li-ness.**

un-eas-y (ŭn-ēz'ĭ), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*easy*], 1, not at ease in mind or body; disturbed; anxious; 2, awkward; constrained; 3, causing discomfort: *Rare,* difficult.—*adv.* **un-eas'i-ly.**—*n.* **un-eas'i-ness.**

un-em-ployed (ŭn"ĕm-ploid'), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*employ*], 1, without occupation; out of work; 2, not in use; idle; as, *unemployed* funds.—*n.* **un"em-ploy'ment.**

un-e-qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*equal*], 1, not of the same size, strength, amount, ability, or weight; 2, involving contestants not well balanced or matched; as, an *unequal* fight; 3, inadequate; not sufficiently large, strong, or able: with *to;* as, *unequal* to the task; 4, irregular; uneven; lacking uniformity: *Rare,* not fair; partial.—*adv.* **un-e'qual-ly.**

un-e-qualed (ŭn-ē'kwăld), *adj.* unmatched; without a parallel, peer, or rival; uncxcelled; supreme. Also, **un-e'qualled.**

un-e-quiv-o-cal (ŭn"ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*equivocal*], unmistakably clear and plain as to meaning; certain; definite.

un-err-ing (ŭn-ûr'ĭng; ŭn-ĕr'ĭng), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*err*], without mistake or error, as a judgment; accurate; as, *unerring* aim.—*adv.* **un-err'ing-ly.**

un-es-sen-tial (ŭn"ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*essence*], not indispensable or of first importance; not important.

un-e-ven (ŭn-ē'vn), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+^{2}*even*], 1, lacking regularity of contour; not smooth or flat; as, an *uneven* surface; 2, not uniform; changeable; as, *uneven* pressure; 3, not level; not horizontal; as, an *uneven* position of the beam of a scale; 4, odd: said of any number not exactly divisible by two; 5, not consisting of a whole number; as, the answer is *uneven.*—*adv.* **un-e'ven-ly.**—*n.* **un-e'ven-ness.**

un-ex-am-pled (ŭn"ĕg-zăm'pld; -zăm'pld), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*example*], so unusual as to be without a parallel; unprecedented.

un-ex-cep-tion-a-ble (ŭn"ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-bl), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*exception*], not open to blame or criticism; irreproachable; faultless; as, *unexceptionable* conduct: often confused with *unexceptional.*—*adv.* **un"ex-cep'tion-a-bly.**

un-ex-cep-tion-al (ŭn"ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ăl), *adj.*1, usual; 2, not to be deviated from; as, *unexceptional* orders.

un-ex-pect-ed (ŭn"ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*expect*], not looked for; sudden.—*adv.* **un"ex-pect'ed-ly.**—*n.* **un"ex-pect'ed-ness.**

un-fail-ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*fail*], 1, not likely to fall short; inexhaustible; not growing less; 2, reliable; sure.—*adv.* **un-fail'ing-ly.**

un-fair (ŭn-fâr'), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+^{1}*fair*], 1, not just; based on partial or one-sided judgment; 2, dishonest; tricky; 3, dishonorable; not strictly in line with the code of sportsmanship; as, an *unfair* advantage.—*adv.* **un-fair'ly.**—*n.* **un-fair'ness.**

un-faith-ful (ŭn-fāth'fo͝ol), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*faith*], 1, not trustworthy; neglectful of promises made or implied; as, an *unfaithful* servant; specifically, 2, not true to one's marriage vows; 3, false; not loyal; lacking in allegiance: *Rare,* impious; infidel.—*adv.* **un-faith'ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-faith'ful-ness.**

un-fa-mil-iar (ŭn"fă-mĭl'yẽr), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*familiar*], 1, strange; unknown; 2, without knowledge of; not versed in; as, *unfamiliar* with law.—*n.* **un"fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ).

un-fas-ten (ŭn-fâs'n), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+*fasten*], to untie; loosen:—*v.i.* to become loose or untied.

un-fa-thered (ŭn-fä'thẽrd), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*father*], 1, not claimed by a father; having no recognized father; illegitimate; 2, figuratively, unfounded; as, *unfathered* rumors.

un-fa-vor-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vẽr-ă-bl), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*favor*], 1, not favorable; discouraging; adverse; disapproving; as, an *unfavorable* report; 2, not likely to contribute to success; unpropitious. Also, **un-fa'vour-a-ble.**—*adv.* **un-fa'vor-a-bly.**

un-feel-ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*feel*], 1, cruel; brutal; unsympathetic; 2, without impulses or emotions; insensible; insentient.—*adv.* **un-feel'ing-ly.**—*n.* **un-feel'ing-ness.**

Syn. hard, insensible, apathetic, indifferent.

un-feigned (ŭn-fānd'), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*feign*], sincere; real; as, *unfeigned* gratitude.—*adv.* **un-feign'ed-ly** (-fān'ĕd-lĭ).—*n.* **un-feign'ed-ness.**

un-fin-ished (ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*finish*], 1, not complete; imperfect; 2, not polished in style; lacking artistic finish.

un-fit (ŭn-fĭt'), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+^{2}*fit*], 1, to make unsuitable; 2, to deprive of ability; render unable:—*adj.* [^{1}*un-*+^{2}*fit*], not suitable; not qualified.—*adv.* **un-fĭt'ly.**—*n.* **un-fit'ness.**

un-fledged (ŭn-flĕjd'), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*fledge*], 1, without feathers, as a bird; hence, 2, immature; undeveloped; as, an *unfledged* lawyer.

un-flinch-ing (ŭn-flĭnch'ĭng), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*flinch*], not shrinking or yielding; brave.

un-fold (ŭn-fōld'), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+^{1}*fold*], 1, to open or spread out, as a pocket map; 2, to reveal; especially, to reveal gradually; disclose; make known; as, to *unfold* one's plans:—*v.i.* 1, to open, as a flower; 2, to be revealed; especially, to be revealed gradually.

un-formed (ŭn-fôrmd'), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*form*], 1, not fully developed; 2, shapeless.

un-for-tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*fortune*], 1, not lucky; not prosperous; 2, badly chosen; open to misconstruction; regrettable; as, an *unfortunate* speech:—*n.* an unlucky or unhappy person.—*adv.* **un-for'tu-nate-ly.**

Syn., adj. sad, calamitous, disastrous, unsuccessful.

un-found-ed (ŭn-foun'dĕd), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+^{2}*found*], 1, without a sound basis; not established; hence, 2, doubtful; open to question.

un-fre-quent-ed (ŭn"frē-kwĕn'tĕd), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*frequent*], rarely visited by human beings; solitary.

un-friend-ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lĭ), *adj.* [^{1}*un-*+*friend*], 1, not like a friend; lacking kindness or cordiality; hostile; 2, not favorable; inclined to oppose; antagonistic:—*adv.* in an unkind or hostile manner.—*n.* **un-friend'li-ness.**

un-frock (ŭn-frŏk'), *v.t.* [^{2}*un-*+*frock*], 1, to divest of a frock; hence, 2, to deprive (a priest, clergyman, etc.) of ecclesiastical rank or authority.

un-furl (ŭn-fûrl'), *v.t.* [²*un-*+*furl*], 1, to loose from its fastenings and spread out, as a flag; shake out from a furled state; hence, 2, to show; display:—*v.i.* to become spread out or displayed.

un-gain-ly (ŭn-gān'lī), *adj.* [<M.E. *ungeinliche* <*ungein*, inconvenient<A.S. *un-*, not +O.N. *gegn*, ready], awkward; clumsy; uncouth:—*adv.* in an awkward manner.—*n.* **un-gain'li-ness.**

un-gen-er-ous (ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*generous*], 1, stingy or mean; 2, uncharitable in judgment of others.—*adv.* **un-gen'er-ous-ly.**

un-god-ly (ŭn-gŏd'lī), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*godly*], 1, wicked; sinful; having no likeness to God; 2, unholy: *Slang*, outrageous; excessive.—*n.* **un-god'li-ness.**

un-gov-ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ĕr-nȧ-bl), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*govern*], unruly; not to be controlled; rebellious.—*adv.* **un-gov'ern-a-bly.**

Syn. froward, intractable, unruly, refractory.

un-gra-cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*gracious*], 1, rude; uncivil; 2, disagreeable; offensive: *Obs.*, wicked; sinful.—*adv.* **un-gra'cious-ly.**

un-grate-ful (ŭn-grāt'fo͝ol), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*grateful*], 1, not thankful; not appreciating favors received; 2, displeasing; repugnant.—*adv.* **un-grate'ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-grate'ful-ness.**

un-gual (ŭng'gwȧl), *adj.* [<Lat. *unguis*, claw], pertaining to, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un-guent (ŭng'gwĕnt), *n.* [<Lat. *unguere*, to anoint], any ointment used as a salve for burns, sores, etc.—*adj.* **un'guen-ta-ry** (-gwĕn-tȧ-rĭ).

un-hap-py (ŭn-hăp'ĭ), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*happy*], 1, not cheerful; miserable; wretched; cast down; 2, unfortunate; unsuccessful; as, an *unhappy* venture.—*adv.* **un-hap'pi-ly.**—*n.* **un-hap'pi-ness.**

un-har-ness (ŭn-här'nĕs), *v.t.* [²*un-*+*harness*], to free from harness.

un-health-y (ŭn-hĕl'thĭ), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*healthy*], 1, lacking health; unwell; 2, not conducive to health; unwholesome; 3, morally injurious.

un-heard (ŭn-hûrd'), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*hear*], 1, not heard; as, an *unheard* cry; 2, not given a hearing: **un-heard'-of,** unprecedented.

un-hinge (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v.t.* [²*un-*+*hinge*], 1, to remove from its hinges; hence, 2, to take from its place; displace; 3, to unsettle; disorder; as, his failure *unhinged* his mind.

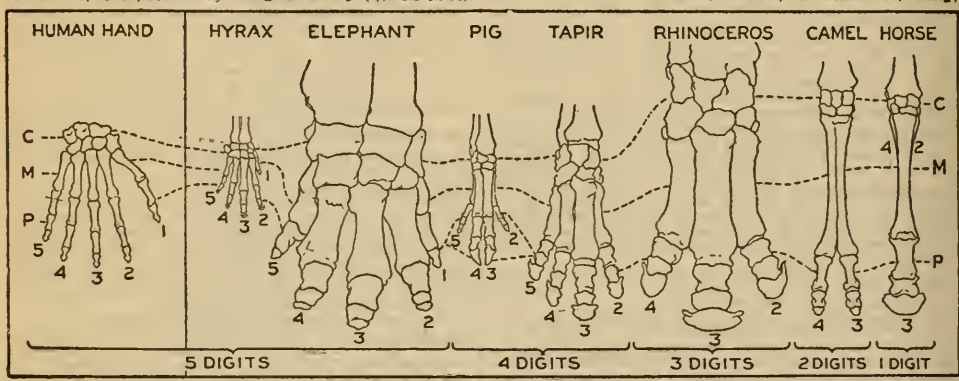
un-ho-ly (ŭn-hō'lĭ), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*holy*], not sacred; unhallowed; hence, irreligious; profane; wicked.—*adv.* **un-ho'li-ly.**—*n.* **un-ho'li-ness.**

un-horse (ŭn-hôrs'), *v.t.* [²*un-*+*horse*], to throw or drag from the back of a horse; unseat.

un-hou-seled (ŭn-hou'zĕld), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*housel*], *Obs.*, *Eccl.*, not having received the Sacrament. Also, **un-hou'selled.**

u-ni-ax-i-al (ū"nĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*axis*, pivot, axle], *Optics*, having a single optic axis, or direction in which there is no double refraction: said of some crystals. Also, **u"ni-ax'a'l.**

u-ni-cam-er-al (ū"nĭ-kăm'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*camera*, a chamber, cell],



UNGULATA: skeletons of the forefeet of representative Ungulata, compared with the human hand. Dotted lines connect corresponding groups of bones.—C, carpal bones; M, metacarpal bones; P, phalanges, or digital bones.—The figures designate the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth digits.

consisting of, or pertaining to, one chamber only: said of a legislative body: distinguished from *bicameral.*

u-ni-cel-lu-lar (ū"nĭ-sĕl'ū-lȧr), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell], *Biol.*, consisting of, or having, one cell only.

u-ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*cornu*, a horn], a fabled animal resembling the horse, with one straight horn projecting from the forehead: *Bib.*, a two-horned, oxlike animal (Deut. 33:17): **Unicorn,** *Astron.*, Monoceros, a constellation east of Orion.

UNICORN

u-ni-cus-pid (ū"nĭ-kŭs'pĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*cuspis* (*-idis*), point], having only one cusp, as a canine or incisor tooth.

u-ni-cy-cle (ū'nĭ-sī"kl), *n.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+Gk. *kuklos*, a circle], a vehicle having but one wheel.

u-ni-di-rec-tion-al (ū"nĭ-dĭ-rĕk'shŭn-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one + *directio* (*-onis*), a directing], acting in one direction only, as a rectified electric current.

u-ni-fi-ca-tion (ū"nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **unify**], the act of making, or the state of being, one or uniform.

u-ni-flo-rous (ū"nĭ-flō'rŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*flos* (*floris*), a flower], *Bot.*, having one flower only, as the tulip.

u-ni-fo-li-ate (ū"nĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*folium*, leaf], *Bot.*, having or bearing only one leaf. Also, **u"ni-fo'li-ar.**

u-ni-fo-li-o-late (ū"nĭ-fō'lĭ-ō-lāt), *adj.* *Bot.*, compound in structure, yet having but one leaflet, as the leaf of the orange tree.

Un-guic-u-la-ta (ŭng-gwĭk"ū-lā'tȧ), *n.pl.* [<Lat. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, finger nail], *Zoöl.*, formerly, a group of mammals including all those (except the Primates) with claws or nails rather than hoofs, as the cats, rats, sloths, and others.

un-guic-u-late (ŭng-gwĭk'ū-lāt), *adj.* *Zoöl.*, having claws or nails, as distinguished from hoofs; *Bot.*, having a clawlike base: said of petals:—*n.* a mammal having claws.—*adj.* **un-guic'u-lat"ed.**—*adj.* **un-guic'u-lar.**

un-guis (ŭng'gwĭs), *n.* [*pl.* ungues (-gwēz)], [Lat. =claw], a nail, claw, or hoof, or something resembling a nail, claw or hoof: *Bot.*, a clawlike base, as of some petals.

un-gu-la (ŭng'gū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -læ (-lē)], [Lat., dim. of *unguis*], a hoof, or a nail or claw, slightly hooked: *Geom.*, the part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid remaining after the top has been cut off by a plane oblique to the base.—*adj.* **un'gu-lar** (-lȧr).

Un-gu-la-ta (ŭng"gū-lā'tȧ), *n.pl.* [<L.L. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs<Lat. *ungula*, claw, hoof], *Zoöl.*, that group of mammals which includes the hoofed animals, as the horse, cow, swine, camel, elephant, and others (see illus. above).

un-gu-late (ŭng'gū-lāt), *adj.* hooflike or hoofed:—*n.* a hoofed animal.

un-hair (ŭn-hâr'), *v.t.* [²*un-*+*hair*], to remove the hair from, as hides before tanning.

un-hal-lowed (ŭn-hăl'ōd), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*hallow*], 1, not dedicated or consecrated to sacred uses; 2, profane; unholy.

un-hand (ŭn-hănd'), *v.t.* [²*un-*+*hand*], to let go of; release from a grasp or hold.

un-hand-y (ŭn-hăn'dĭ), *adj.* [¹*un-*+*handy*], 1, awkward; 2, inconvenient; cumbersome.

u-ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*forma*, shape], 1, not changing in form; continuously the same; not variable; 2, not varying in any of several qualities, as degree of heat, rate of speed, etc.; 3, like one another: 1, agreeing with, or conforming to, a fixed custom:—*n.* an official or regulation dress used by a group; as, a soldier's *uniform:* —*v.t.* to supply with such dress.—*adv.* **u'ni-form'ly.**

u-ni-form-i-ty (ū"nĭ-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* the quality or state of having one unchanging form, or of being of the same form as others; continued and unvarying sameness.

u-ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [<Fr. *unifier*<L.L. *unificare*<Lat. *unus*, one+*facere*, to make], 1, to amalgamate; unite; 2, to make alike or uniform.—*n.* **u'ni-fi"er.**

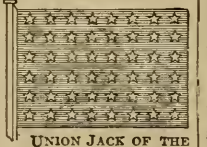
u-ni-lat-er-al (ū"nĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*latus* (-*eris*), side], 1, of or pertaining to one side only; 2, having only one side.

un-im-peach-a-ble (ŭn"ĭm-pēch'ă-bl), *adj.* [1*un-* +*impeach*], 1, irreproachable; 2, not to be doubted as regards honesty or integrity.

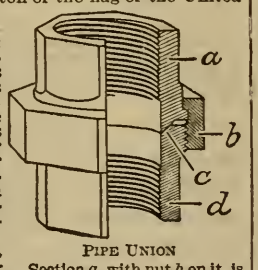
un-im-proved (ŭn"ĭm-prōōvd'), *adj.* [1*un-*+*improve*], 1, not made better; 2, of land, not developed; not cleared or built upon.

un-in-formed (ŭn"ĭn-fôrmd'), *adj.* [1*un-*+*informed*], 1, not knowing the facts; unaware: often with *of*; 2, lacking knowledge; ignorant.

un-ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [Fr.<L.L. *unio*, unity<Lat. *unus*, one], 1, the act of joining two or more things into one; the state of being so joined; combination; 2, a league; coalition; mutual agreement; 3, matrimony; the state of wedlock; 4, a confederation; a whole made by combining parts previously under individual organization; as, the *union* of states into the United States; 5, a flag or part of a flag emblematic of union, as the starry canton on the United States flag or the combined crosses of England, Ireland, and Scotland constituting the British national flag; 6, an association of individuals or groups; specifically, an association of workers formed for mutual benefit and protection by means of collective bargaining, legislation, etc.: often called *labor union* or *trade-union;* 7, any of various kinds of coupling for connecting pipes or rods; 8, a fabric consisting of two or more materials combined; 9, in Great Britain, a workhouse, or poorhouse: *Obs.*, a large pearl of fine quality: **union jack,** *Nav.*, a jack, or small flag, emblematic of union: applied, especially, to the canton of the flag of the United States, or to the British union flag, when flown as a jack (see *flag*, colored illus.): **postal union,** an association of the governments of most civilized countries for the regulation of international postage: the **Union,** the United States of America:—*adj.* of or pertaining to union or unions; as, *union* principles; *union* labor: **union suit,** a one-piece undergarment combining undershirt and drawers.



UNION JACK OF THE UNITED STATES



PIPE UNION

Syn., *n.* unity, oneness, combination, coalition, conjunction, juncture. *Union* is either the act of bringing together to make one, as in the *union* of two branches to make a main stream, or the state or product resulting from such a bringing together; as, the American *Union;* a labor *union. Unity* is a state of *oneness;* as, *unity* of faith or sentiment; *unity* of purpose. *Unity* is used either of that which was always one; as, the *unity* of the universe; or of that which has been brought together to be one; as, the feeling of *unity* among all Americans, however diverse their national origin. A *combination* is a *union* for a purpose, made up of either individuals or corporations, and organized for action as a whole; as, a *combination* of ice dealers to insure a fixed price.—*Ant.*, *n.* separation, dissociation, disjunction, division.

un-ion-ist (ūn'yŭn-ĭst), *n.* 1, a believer in labor unions; 2, a member of a labor union; 3, one whose sympathies during the American Civil War were with the national government: **Unionist,** in Great Britain, formerly, a member of a party opposed to Home Rule in Ireland; later, a member of the Conservative party:—*adj.* of or pertaining to a union or to unionism.—*adj.* **un'ion-is'tic.**—*n.* **un'ion-ism.**

un-ion-ize (ūn'yŭn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to cause to form, or to become a part of, a labor union.

u-ni-po-lar (ū"nĭ-pō'lăr), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*polus*, pole], *Biol.*, 1, having a single pole: the normal condition of resting and dividing cells; 2, having only one process extending from the cell body: used of adult nerve cells as found in spinal ganglia: distinguished from *bipolar* and *multipolar.*

u-nique (ū-nēk'), *adj.* [Fr.<Lat. *unicus*<*unus*, one], 1, unlike anything else; unmatched; without an equal; loosely, 2, uncommon; rare; unusual. —*adv.* **u-nique'ly.**—*n.* **u-nique'ness.**

UNIREME

u-ni-reme (ū'nĭ-rēm), *n.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*remus*, oar], *Antiq.*, having but one tier, or bank, of oars, as a galley.

u-ni-sex-u-al (ū"nĭ-sĕk'shū-ăl), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*sexus*, sex], of one sex: *Zoöl.*, either male or female: opposite of *hermaphroditic.*

u-ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; ū'nĭ-zŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *unus*, one +*sonus*, sound], oneness; agreement; concord: *Mus.*, 1, sameness of pitch; 2, loosely applied, the sounding together of two tones an octave apart, as when a male and a female voice sing the same melody; 3, the rendering of the same series of tones by all the voice parts at once: opposite of *harmony.*

u-nis-o-nal (ū-nĭs'ō-năl), *adj.* existing or occurring in unison.—*adv.* **u-nis'o-nal-ly.**

u-nis-o-nance (ū-nĭs'ō-năns), *n.* unison of sounds; accordance.—*adj.* **u-nis'o-nant.**

u-nis-o-nous (ū-nĭs'ō-nŭs), *adj.* 1, being in unison; 2, sounding alone.

u-nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [shortened from *unity*], 1, one person or thing of a number which make up a group; also, a single group in an association made up of groups; 2, a fixed amount, quantity, distance, etc., taken as a standard of measurement; as, a pound is a *unit* of measurement for weight: *Math.*, 1, the least whole number; one; 2, one undivided number or amount, as opposed to a fractional one.

U-ni-ta-ri-an (ū"nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Lat. *unitas*, unity], *Theol.*, 1, one who believes that God exists in only one person, and who does not accept the doctrine of the Trinity; 2, a member of the church body founded on that belief:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Unitarians or to their belief.—*abbr.* **Unit.** —*n.* **U"ni-ta'ri-an-ism.**

u-ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tă-rĭ), *adj.* 1, of or relating to a unit; characterized by, or relating to, unity; 2, of the nature of, or like, a unit; undivided.

u-nite (ū-nīt'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* united, *p.pr.* uniting], [<Lat. *unire* (-*itus*), to unite<*unus*, one], 1, to bring together; combine so as to form one; 2, to bind together legally or otherwise; as, to *unite* in fellowship, by treaty or agreement, or by marriage; 3, to cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks with mortar or cement:—*v.i.* 1, to be joined together; 2, to grow into one; 3, to act together.

Syn. combine, connect, conjoin, cohere, amalgamate, coalesce, incorporate. (See combine, mix.)—*Ant.* disjoin, dissociate, separate, sunder, analyze, divide.

u-nit-ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p.adj.* 1, joined; 2, in agreement or harmony: **United Brethren,** 1, a Protestant sect formed in Moravia about 1450, and now established in Germany, Great Britain, and America: often called *Moravians;* 2, a Protestant sect founded by William Otterbein at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, formally organized in 1800.—*adv.* **u-nit'ed-ly.**—*n.* **u-nit'ed-ness.**

u-ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *unitas*, unity<*unus*, one], 1, the state of being one; the state of being composed of parts having connection among themselves and coherence; 2, a complex whole; a systematic totality; 3, harmony; agreement; uniformity; 4, in literary or artistic creations, an interrelation of parts such as to promote a singleness of effect; the subordination of the details of a composition to a single design, theme, or effect; also, the symmetry or consistency of the effect so produced: *Math.*, the number one; also, the ratio of a quantity to itself; as, 10 : 10 = 1: **dramatic unities,** in the theory of the drama as taught by Aristotle, the unities of time, place, and action, in accordance with which the time represented as elapsing during the action of a play is the

same as that required by the acting, the place of action is unchanged, and all action is relevant to a single plot. *Syn.* agreement, sameness, harmony. (See union.)

Univ. *abbr.* 1, Universalist; 2, university (also, U.):—**univ.**, universal; universally.

u-ni-va-lent (ū″nĭ-vā′lĕnt; ū-nĭv′ə-lĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*valens* (*-entis*), having power<*valēre*, to have power], *Chem.*, having the degree of combining power of one; capable of replacing, or combining with, a single hydrogen atom: also called *monovalent*.—*n.* **u″ni-va′lence; u″ni-va′len-cy.**

u-ni-valve (ū′nĭ-vălv), *n.* [<Lat. *unus*, one+*valva*, the leaf of a door], *Zoöl.*, 1, a mollusk having one valve only, as the snail; a gastropod; 2, a shell consisting of but one piece:—*adj. Zoöl.*, having but one valve.—*adj.* **u′ni-valved″** (-vălvd″).—*adj.* **u″ni-val′vu-lar** (-văl′vū-lər).

u-ni-ver-sal (ū″nĭ-vûr′səl), *adj.* [<Lat. *universalis*, of the whole<*universum*, combined in one<*unus*, one+*vertere* (*versus*), to turn], 1, of or pertaining to the universe, or whole system of creation; as, the *universal* law of gravitation; all-embracing; general; prevailing everywhere; as, *universal* peace; 2, entire; whole: *Logic*, including all within a given genus; predicable of all the members of a class: opposite of *particular*: **universal joint**, *Mech.*, a coupling or joint that permits the turning of two connected parts in any direction; especially, a coupling joining two shafts, so made as to permit angular motion in any direction, and at the same time transmit rotary motion from one shaft to the other (see *automobile*, illus.):—*n. Logic*, 1, a proposition predicable of all the members of a class; 2, any one of the five predicables or attributes which can always be predicated of any subject—genus, species, difference, property, and accident.—*adv.* **u′ni-ver′sal-ly.**

SINGLE UNIVERSAL JOINT

Syn., *adj.* common, unlimited. (See general.)

U-ni-ver-sal-ism (ū″nĭ-vûr′səl-ĭzm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that all mankind will finally be saved.—*n.* **U″ni-ver′sal-ist.**

u-ni-ver-sal-i-ty (ū″nĭ-vĕr-săl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of being general or of prevailing everywhere; limitless extent; 2, unlimited adaptability or versatility.

u-ni-verse (ū′nĭ-vûrs), *n.* 1, the whole system of existing material things; 2, loosely, the world; mankind; the world of human experience: *Logic*, the aggregate of all objects that are under consideration at one time.

u-ni-ver-si-ty (ū″nĭ-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, an institution organized to provide instruction, study, or examination in the higher branches of learning, and conferring degrees in its various departments, as of the arts, medicine, law, or engineering; 2, all the students of such an institution: *Br. Colloq.*, a team or crew representing a university: **university extension**, educational courses given by a university in places remote from its center.

un-just (ŭn-jŭst′), *adj.* [*un-*+*just*], 1, unrighteous, as a person; 2, unfair, as an act; 3, not in accordance with legal justice: *Obs.*, dishonest.—*adv.* **un-just′ly.**—*n.* **un-just′ness.**

un-kempt (ŭn-kĕmpt′), *adj.* [<*un-*+*kempt*, p.p. of *kemb*, Sc. and Eng. dial. for *comb*], 1, not combed; disheveled; neglected; as, *unkempt* hair; hence, 2, slovenly; unpolished; 3, rough.

un-ken-nel (ŭn-kĕn′ĕl), *v.t.* [*un-*+*kennel*], 1, to drive or force out of a kennel or retreat; hence, 2, to disclose or discover.

un-kind (ŭn-kīnd′), *adj.* [*un-*+*kind*], not gentle or sympathetic; harsh; wounding the feelings of others.—*adv.* **un-kind′ly.**—*n.* **un-kind′ness.**

un-known (ŭn-nōn′), *adj.* [*un-*+*know*], not apprehended; not recognized or discovered: —*n.* an unknown person or thing.

un-lace (ŭn-lās′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*lace*], 1, to unfasten by undoing the lacing of, as a shoe; 2, to loosen the garments or armor of.

un-law-ful (ŭn-lô′fo͝ol), *adj.* [*un-*+*lawful*], 1, contrary to law; 2, not lawfully born; illegitimate.—*adv.* **un-law′ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-law′ful-ness.**

un-learn-ed (ŭn-lûr′nĕd), *adj.* [*un-*+*learn*], 1, ignorant; without instruction or schooling; 2, not giving evidence of knowledge; 3, (ŭn-lûrnd′), not acquired by study; as, lessons *unlearned*.

un-less (ŭn-lĕs′), *conj.* [<earlier *onlesse*, on less ground than], if not; were it not the fact that; except when: *Archaic*, save; except: a verb being implied; as, *unless* victory, nothing will suffice.

un-let-tered (ŭn-lĕt′ərd), *adj.* [*un-*+*letter*], untaught; not educated; also, unable to read or write; illiterate.

Syn. uneducated, illiterate, unlearned. (See ignorant.)

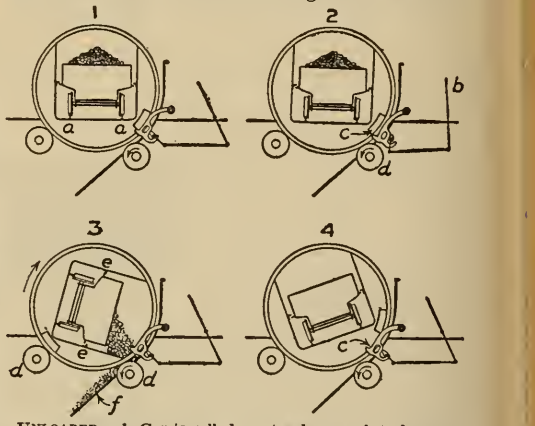
un-like (ŭn-līk′), *adj.* [*un-*+*like*], different; having no resemblance; dissimilar.

un-like-ly (ŭn-līk′lĭ), *adj.* 1, improbable; such as might not be expected to happen; 2, not giving prospects of success; unpromising; as, an *unlikely* errand: *Obs.* or *Dial.*, not lovable or likable.—*n.* **un-like′li-hood.**—*n.* **un-like′li-ness.**

un-lim-ber (ŭn-lĭm′bər), *v.t.* [*un-*+*limber*], to detach from (a gun) the limber, or front part of a gun carriage:—*v.i.* to detach or unfasten the limber from a gun.

un-lim-it-ed (ŭn-lĭm′ĭ-tĕd), *adj.* [*un-*+*limit*], 1, boundless; without restrictions; as, an *unlimited* area; 2, not restricted or restrained; as, *unlimited* power; 3, indefinite; undefined.

un-load (ŭn-lōd′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*load*], 1, to remove a burden from; as, to *unload* a wagon; 2, to remove, as freight or a cargo, from a car, wagon, ship, or the like; hence, 3, to relieve from anything troublesome; 4, to remove the charge from (a gun, rifle, etc.): *Colloq.*, to sell in large quantities, as stocks: —*v.i.* to discharge a burden or cargo.



UNLOADER.—1. Car is rolled, on tracks *a*, *a*, into large cylindrical frame.—2. Tripping lever *b* releases catch *c*, and drops frame upon rotating roller *d*.—3. Entire frame turns on rollers *d*, *d*, car being held in place by projecting flanges *e*, *e*, and dumping coal upon chute *f*.—4. Frame with car makes complete revolution and is caught in horizontal position by catch *c*.

un-load-er (ŭn-lōd′ər), *n.* any of various devices for unloading freight cars, trucks, etc.

un-lock (ŭn-lŏk′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*lock*], 1, to unfasten; 2, to open, as something that has been fastened with a lock or locks; hence, 3, to make clear, reveal; disclose, as a secret.

un-looked-for (ŭn-lo͝okt′-fôr″), *adj.* not expected; not foreseen.

un-loose (ŭn-lo͞os′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*loose*], 1, to unfasten; untie; undo; 2, to free from fastenings; unbind; set at liberty:—*v.i.* to become unfastened; fall in pieces. Also, **un-loos′en.**

un-love-ly (ŭn-lŭv′lĭ), *adj.* [*un-*+*lovely*], without charm; unattractive; unpleasant.

un-luck-y (ŭn-lŭk′ĭ), *adj.* [*un-*+*lucky*], 1, unfortunate; unsuccessful; meeting with frequent failure; as, an *unlucky* merchant; 2, ill-timed; as, an *unlucky* speech; 3, bringing trouble; as, an *unlucky* day.—*adv.* **un-luck′i-ly.**—*n.* **un-luck′i-ness.**

un-make (ŭn-māk′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*make*], 1, to destroy the qualities of; change the nature of; annihilate; 2, to remove, as from a high position.

un-man (ŭn-măn′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*man*], 1, to rob of courage, virility, or strength; make weak; unnerve; 2, to deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.

un-man-ly (ŭn-măn′lĭ), *adj.* [*un-*+*manly*], lacking the qualities of a man; cowardly; without courage; weak.

un-man-ner-ly (ŭn-măn′ər-lĭ), *adj.* [*un-*+*manner*], rude; impolite; without courtesy.—*n.* **un-man′ner-li-ness.**

un-mask (ŭn-măsk′), *v.t.* [*un-*+*mask*], 1, to remove a mask or disguise from; hence

2, to show the true nature of:—*v.i.* 1, to lay aside or put off a mask; hence, 2, to take off a disguise.

un-mean-ing (ŭn-mēn'ĭng), *adj.* [*1un-+meaning*], without sense or significance; as, *unmeaning* words: *Rare*, lacking intelligence.

un-meet (ŭn-mēt'), *adj.* [*1un-+2meet*], not fit; improper; unsuitable: usually with *for*.

un-mer-ci-ful (ŭn-mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *adj.* [*1un-+merciful*], without kindness or sympathy; pitiless; cruel: *Colloq.*, extremely severe; unreasonable; unconscionable; as, an *unmerciful* delay. —*adv.* **un-mer'ci-ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-mer'ci-ful-ness.**

un-mind-ful (ŭn-mīnd'fo͝ol), *adj.* [*1un-+mindful*], heedless; careless; inattentive.

un-mis-tak-a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ə-bl), *adj.* [*1un-+mistake*], clear; obvious; incapable of being misunderstood.—*adv.* **un'mis-tak'a-bly.**

un-mit-i-gat-ed (ŭn-mĭt'ĭ-gāt'ĕd), *adj.* [*1un-+mitigate*], not lessened; not softened; hence, very bad; as, an *unmitigated* scamp.

un-mor-al (ŭn-mŏr'ăl), *adj.* [*1un-+moral*], 1, having no sense of right and wrong; 2, not involving a question of morality: distinguished from *moral* and *immoral*.—*n.* **un'mo-ral'i-ty.**

un-nat-u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-răl), *adj.* [*1un-+natural*], 1, not like or representing nature; artificial; 2, abnormal; 3, without the feelings or sentiments natural to human beings; monstrous.—*adv.* **un-nat'u-ral-ly.**—*n.* **un-nat'u-ral-ness.**

un-nec-es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ), *adj.* [*1un-+necessary*], not needed; more than is required; useless.—*adv.* **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly.**

un-nerve (ŭn-nûrv'), *v.t.* [*2un-+nerve*], to rob of nerve control; deprive of strength, vigor, or courage; weaken, as by misfortune or shock.

un-num-bered (ŭn-nŭm'bĕrd), *adj.* [*1un-+number*], 1, not counted; 2, innumerable; countless; hence, exceedingly numerous.

un-oc-cu-pied (ŭn-ŏk'ū-pīd), *adj.* [*1un-+occupy*], 1, not occupied; not inhabited; 2, unemployed; not busy.

un-or-gan-ized (ŭn-ôr'găn-īzd), *adj.* [*1un-+organize*], confused; not arranged in systematic order: *Biol.*, inorganic; not living; possessing inanimate characteristics.

un-pack (ŭn-păk'), *v.t.* [*2un-+pack*], 1, to take out, as goods, from a receptacle; 2, to take away the contents of; disburden.

un-par-al-leled (ŭn-păr'ă-lĕld), *adj.* [*1un-+parallel*], not matched; unequaled; unrivaled; having nothing similar.

un-par-lia-men-ta-ry *adj.* [*1un-+parliamentary*], not conforming to the rules of parliamentary bodies.

un-pleas-ant (ŭn-plĕz'ănt), *adj.* [*1un-+pleasant*], 1, not amiable; disagreeable; 2, distasteful.—*adv.* **un-pleas'ant-ly.**—*n.* **un-pleas'ant-ness.**

un-prec-e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ĕ-dĕn-tĕd), *adj.* [*1un-+precedent*], having no precedent; unusual.—*adv.* **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly.**

un-prej-u-diced (ŭn-prĕj'o͞o-dĭst), *adj.* [*1un-+prejudice*], 1, not influenced by hastily formed or preconceived opinions; impartial; without bias; fair; 2, not encroached upon, as privileges.

un-pre-med-i-tat-ed (ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *adj.* [*1un-+pre-+meditate*], not planned or considered beforehand.—*adv.* **un'pre-med'i-tat'ed-ly.**—*n* **un'pre-med'i-ta'tion.**

un-prin-ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-pld), *adj.* [*1un-+principle*], not having right moral ideals; careless of right and wrong; unscrupulous.

un-pro-fes-sion-al (ŭn'prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *adj.* [*1un-+professional*], 1, not consistent with the rules or ethics of a given profession; as, *unprofessional* conduct; 2, not belonging to a profession; 3, spoken or performed by one outside a profession; as, *unprofessional* advice.

un-qual-i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *adj.* [*1un-+qualify*], 1, lacking the proper qualifications; unfit; 2, not legally fitted; lacking legal authority; 3, unrestricted; as, *unqualified* praise.

un-ques-tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭn-ə-bl), *adj.* [*1un-+question*], not to be doubted or disputed: *Rare*, not inclined to be questioned; difficult to approach.—*adv.* **un-ques'tion-a-bly.**

un-qui-et (ŭn-kwī'ĕt), *adj.* [*1un-+quiet*], 1, noisy; restless; disturbed; agitated; 2, causing discomfort; disturbing.—*adv.* **un-qui'et-ly.**

un-rav-el (ŭn-răv'ĕl), *v.t.* [*2un-+ravel*], 1, to pull apart the threads of; disentangle; hence, 2, to free from complication; solve, as a mystery:—*v.i.* 1, to be pulled apart or out; 2, to be solved.

un-ready (ŭn-rĕd'ĭ), *adj.* [*1un-+ready*], 1, not prepared; tardy; slow; 2, lacking in alertness: *Obs.* or *Rare*, awkward; clumsy; *Obs.*, not dressed.—*adv.* **un-read'i-ly.**—*n.* **un-read'i-ness.**

un-re-al (ŭn-rē'ăl), *adj.* [*1un-+real*], not actual; imaginary; fanciful.—*n.* **un're-al'i-ty.**

un-rea-son-a-ble (ŭn-rē'zn-ə-bl), *adj.* [*1un-+reasonable*], 1, not based upon reason; 2, demanding too much; immoderate; exorbitant; 3, not influenced or guided by reason.—*adv.* **un-rea'son-a-bly.**—*n.* **un-rea'son-a-ble-ness.**

un-re-gen-er-ate (ŭn'rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *adj.* [*1un-+regenerate*], 1, not renewed spiritually; unreformed; loosely, 2, wicked; sinful.—*adv.* **un're-gen'er-ate-ly.**—*adj.* **un're-gen'er-at'ed.**

un-re-mit-ting (ŭn'rē-mĭt'ĭng), *adj.* [*1un-+remit*], never ceasing or relaxing; incessant; persistent.—*adv.* **un're-mit'ting-ly.**

un-re-serve (ŭn'rē-zûrv'), *n.* [*1un-+reserve*], absence or lack of reserve; candor; frankness; communicativeness.

un-re-served (ŭn'rē-zûrvd'), *adj.* 1, given without restriction; not held back; 2, outspoken; keeping nothing secret; holding nothing back. —*adv.* **un're-serv'ed-ly.**—*n.* **un're-serv'ed-ness.**

un-rest (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* [*1un-+1rest*], lack of ease and quiet; anxiety; mental worry.

un-right-eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *adj.* [*1un-+righteous*], 1, not just; 2, wicked; ungodly; sinful.—*adv.* **un-right'eous-ly.**—*n.* **un-right'eous-ness.**

un-ripe (ŭn-rīp'), *adj.* [*1un-+ripe*], immature; not ripe; hence, not fully ready or prepared: *Obs.*, premature; unseasonable.

un-ri-valed (ŭn-rī'văld), *adj.* [*1un-+rival*], unequaled; without comparison; peerless; having no competitor. Also, **un-ri'valled.**

un-roll (ŭn-rōl'), *v.t.* [*2un-+roll*], 1, to open by unwrapping (something which is rolled); 2, to display: *Rare*, to efface from a register; as, to *unroll* a member of a society:—*v.i.* to become straight, as from a rolled condition; unfold.

un-rul-y (ŭn-ro͞o'lĭ), *adj.* [*1un-+rule*], not compliant with rules or commands; hard to manage; ungovernable.—*n.* **un-rul'i-ness.**

Syn. contumacious, intractable, refractory.

un-sad-dle (ŭn-săd'l), *v.t.* [*2un-+saddle*], 1, to remove a saddle from; 2, to unhorse.

un-sat-u-rat-ed (ŭn-săt'ū-rāt'ĕd), *adj.* [*1un-+saturate*], not completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked as with a liquid: *Phys.*, 1, of a solution, containing less of the dissolved substance than will normally dissolve; 2, of a vapor, of less density than that which could permanently exist in contact with the liquid form of the same substance without evaporation taking place: **unsaturated compound**, *Chem.*, a compound in which the combining power of one or more elements or radicals is not satisfied.

un-sa-vor-y (ŭn-sā'vẽr-ĭ), *adj.* [*1un-+savory*], 1, tasteless; lacking seasoning; 2, disagreeable to taste or smell; hence, 3, offensive; disgusting; as, an *unsavory* story. Also, **un-sa'vour-y.**

un-say (ŭn-sā'), *v.t.* [*2un-+say*], to recall or retract (something said); take back.

un-screw (ŭn-skro͞o'), *v.t.* [*2un-+screw*], 1, to take the screws from; loosen by removing the screws from; as, to *unscrew* a hinge; 2, to draw out or off, or loosen, by turning; as, to *unscrew* a nut.

un-scru-pu-lous (ŭn-skro͞o'pū-lŭs), *adj.* [*1un-+scrupulous*], unprincipled; lacking in moral qualities; careless of right and wrong. —*adv.* **un-scru'pu-lous-ly.**—*n.* **un-scru'pu-lous-ness.**

un-seal (ŭn-sēl'), *v.t.* [*2un-+2seal*], to open (something that is sealed); break or take off the seal of: *Obs.*, to divulge.

un-search-a-ble (ŭn-sûr'chə-bl), *adj.* [*1un-+search*], incapable of being traced; hidden; mysterious; as, an *unsearchable* motive for such a crime.—*adv.* **un-search'a-bly.**

un-sea-son-a-ble (ŭn-sē'zn-ə-bl), *adj.* [*1un-+seasonable*], 1, not at a well-chosen time; 2, taking place out of season.

un-seat (ŭn-sēt'), *v.t.* [*2un-+seat*], 1, to throw or remove from a seat; 2, to depose; deprive of right to sit as a representative, as in a legislative body; 3, to remove from a seat or base, as a valve.

un-seem-ly (ŭn-sēm'lĭ), *adj.* [*1un-+seemly*], not becoming or fitting; improper; indecent:—*adv.* improperly.—*n.* **un-seem'li-ness.**

un-seen (ŭn-sēn'), *adj.* [*1un-+see*], 1, not seen; beyond the range of vision; 2, invisible.

un-set-tle (ŭn-sĕt'l), *v.t.* [*2un-+settle*], 1, to move or loosen from a fixed or firm position; disturb; 2, to derange or disturb, as one's opinions or sense of security:—*v.i.* to be disturbed.

unsex (ŭn-sĕks'), *v.t.* [*2un-+sex*], to deprive of sex organs, or of the general attributes

characteristic of a specific sex: usually, to deprive (a woman) of womanly qualities.

un-sheathe (ŭn-shēth′), *v.t.* [*un-+sheathe*], to take from a scabbard or other casing.

un-ship (ŭn-ship′), *v.t.* [*un-+ship*], to take out of a ship, as a cargo: *Naut.*, to remove or take out of position, as an oar, a mast, or a rudder.

un-sift-ed (ŭn-sift′ĕd), *adj.* [*un-+sift*], 1, not put through a sieve; 2, not closely examined.

un-sight-ly (ŭn-sīt′lĭ), *adj.* [*un-+sight*], not presentable; displeasing to the eye.

un-skil-ful (ŭn-skĭl′fo͝ol), *adj.* [*un-+skilful*], 1, lacking in dexterity; not expert; not clever or expert in performing work, especially work with the hands; 2, unpracticed; 3, injudicious. Also, **un-skill′ful.**—*adv.* **un-skil′ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-skil′ful-ness.**

un-so-cia-ble (ŭn-sō′shə-bl), *adj.* [*un-+sociable*], not friendly; not disposed to seek the companionship of others.—*adv.* **un-so′cia-bly.**—*n.* **un-so′cia-ble-ness.**—*n.* **un-so″cia-bil′i-ty.**

un-so-phis-ti-cat-ed (ŭn″sō-fĭs′tĭ-kāt″ĕd), *adj.* [*un-+sophisticate*], inexperienced in worldly ways; simple and innocent in manner.—*n.* **un″so-phis′ti-cat″ed-ness.**

un-sound (ŭn-sound′), *adj.* [*un-+*1*sound*], 1, not safe; unreliable; insecure; 2, not founded on truth; as, an *unsound* doctrine; 3, diseased; blemished.—*adv.* **un-sound′ly.**—*n.* **un-sound′ness.**

un-speak-a-ble (ŭn-spēk′ə-bl), *adj.* [*un-+speak*], inexpressible; incapable of being described: *Colloq.*, extremely bad.—*adv.* **un-speak′a-bly.**—*n.* **un-speak′a-ble-ness.**

un-spe-cial-ized (ŭn-spĕsh′ăl-īzd), *adj.* [*un-+special*], generalized; not specialized: *Biol.*, not departing from the fundamental type; not differentiated.

un-spot-ted (ŭn-spŏt′ĕd), *adj.* [*un-+spot*], 1, not spotted or stained; 2, morally pure.

un-sta-ble (ŭn-stā′bl), *adj.* [*un-+*1*stable*], 1, not fixed; easily thrown out of balance or adjustment; 2, not steady; subject to change.

un-step (ŭn-stĕp′), *v.t.* [*un-+step*], *Naut.*, to remove, as a mast, from a step or socket.

un-stop (ŭn-stŏp′), *v.t.* [*un-+stop*], 1, to remove the cork or stopper from, as a bottle; 2, to remove an obstruction from, as a pipe.

un-strung (ŭn-strŭng′), *adj.* [*un-+string*], 1, having strings or a string loose or missing, as a violin; 2, nervously upset; unnerved; relaxed.

un-stud-ied (ŭn-stŭd′ĭd), *adj.* [*un-+study*], 1, not premeditated; spontaneous; easy; natural; 2, not read or worked over, as lessons in school.

un-sub-stan-tial (ŭn″sŭb-stăn′shăl), *adj.* [*un-+substantial*], 1, without material form or body; 2, fanciful or imaginary; 3, not strong or solid, as a structure.—*adv.* **un″sub-stan′tial-ly.**

un-sung (ŭn-sŭng′), *adj.* [*un-+sing*], 1, not celebrated in story or in song; obscure; as, *unsung* heroism; 2, not yet sung, as a song.

un-tem-pered scale *Mus.*, a scale of pure or just temperament; a scale in which the rates of vibration of the tones form the true musical intervals: opposite of *tempered scale.*

un-ten-a-ble (ŭn-tĕn′ə-bl), *adj.* [*un-+tenable*], not capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as an opinion, a fortress.

un-think-ing (ŭn-thĭngk′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-+think*], 1, without the power of thought; 2, heedless; inconsiderate.—*adv.* **un-think′ing-ly.**

un-thread (ŭn-thrĕd′), *v.t.* [*un-+thread*], 1, to draw out a thread from (a needle); 2, to unravel; solve, as a mystery; 3, to find one's way through.

un-ti-dy (ŭn-tī′dĭ), *adj.* [*un-+tidy*], not neat; disorderly; slovenly; slatternly; unclean.—*adv.* **un-ti′di-ly.**—*n.* **un-ti′di-ness.**

un-tie (ŭn-tī′), *v.t.* [*un-+tie*], 1, to unfasten by loosening (a knot or an object bound by a knot); 2, hence, to set free from any restraint:—*v.i.* to become unfastened.

un-til (ŭn-tĭl″), *prep.* [<*un(to)+*2*till*], to or up to: used in relation to time:—*conj.* to the time when; to the degree or place that; till.

un-time-ly (ŭn-tīm′lĭ), *adj.* [*un-+timely*], not at the right moment or on the right occasion; premature; inopportune; inconvenient:—*adv.* inopportunely; prematurely; unseasonably.

un-ti-tled (ŭn-tī′tld), *adj.* [*un-+title*], 1, having no title; without distinction; 2, without legal right; not entitled.

un-to (ŭn′to͞o), *prep.* [M.E. < *un-* (<O.L.G. *und*, as far as)+*to* (<A.S. *tō*, to, unto)], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, to:—*conj. Obs.*, up to the time that; until.

un-told (ŭn-tōld′), *adj.* [*un-+tell*], 1, not told; not numbered; 2, so great as to be incalculable.

un-touch-a-ble (ŭn-tŭch′ə-bl), *adj.* [*un-+touch*], not capable of being touched, reached, or affected:—*n.* in India, a member of the lowest caste, whose touch or presence is regarded by the higher castes as bringing pollution.

un-to-ward (ŭn-tō′ērd; -tôrd′), *adj.* [*un-+toward*, docile], 1, wayward; perverse; stubborn; not responding to influence; 2, unfortunate; inconvenient; as, an *untoward* event.—*adv.* **un-to′ward-ly.**—*n.* **un-to′ward-ness.**

un-trav-eled (ŭn-trăv′ĕld), *adj.* [*un-+travel*], 1, not passed over or used for a highway, as a road; 2, not having made journeys; hence, provincial; narrow. Also, **un-trav′elled.**

un-tried (ŭn-trīd′), *adj.* [*un-+try*], 1, not put to the test; not yet attempted; 2, not yet brought to trial, as a case.

un-trod-den (ŭn-trŏd′n), *adj.* [*un-+tread*], not having been trodden or walked upon; hence, unfrequented. Also, **un-trod′.**

un-true (ŭn-tro͞o′), *adj.* [*un-+true*], 1, false; contrary to the truth; 2, not faithful to one's duty; disloyal; neglectful of one's obligation, pledge, or promise; 3, varying from a standard; out of tune or alignment, as a musical note or a line.

un-truth (ŭn-tro͞oth′), *n.* 1, lack of veracity; 2, falseness; 3, a falsehood; lie.—*adj.* **un-truth′ful.**—*adv.* **un-truth′ful-ly.**—*n.* **un-truth′ful-ness.**

Syn. treachery, disloyalty. (See *lie.*)

un-tu-tored (ŭn-tū′tērd), *adj.* [*un-+tutor*], having little learning; not taught; specifically, having no extended education.

un-used (ŭn-ūzd′), *adj.* [*un-+use*], 1, not in use; not put to use; 2, unaccustomed: with *to.*

un-u-su-al (ŭn-ū′zhū-ăl), *adj.* [*un-+usual*], not customary; uncommon; strange; remarkable.—*adv.* **un-u′su-al-ly.**—*n.* **un-u′su-al-ness.**

un-ut-ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt′ēr-ə-bl), *adj.* [*un-+utter*], inexpressible; beyond description.—*adv.* **un-ut′ter-a-bly.**—*n.* **un-ut′ter-a-ble-ness.**

un-val-ued (ŭn-văl′ūd), *adj.* [*un-+value*], 1, not considered of much worth; neglected; 2, not appraised, as property: *Obs.*, priceless.

un-var-nished (ŭn-vär′nĭsht), *adj.* [*un-+varnish*], 1, not coated with varnish; lacking polish; 2, hence, without embellishments; plain; as, the *unvarnished* truth.

un-veil (ŭn-vāl′), *v.t.* [*un-+veil*], to take a veil from; disclose by removing a veil or covering, as a monument; reveal clearly:—*v.i.* 1; to take off a veil; 2, hence, to reveal one's true nature.

un-war-rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr′ăn-tə-bl), *adj.* [*un-+warrant*], 1, without authority; 2, not to be justified or proved right; unjust; indefensible.—*adv.* **un-war′rant-a-bly.**

un-wa-ry (ŭn-wā′rĭ), *adj.* [*un-+wary*], not vigilant; incautious; off one's guard; heedless.—*adv.* **un-wa′ri-ly.**—*n.* **un-wa′ri-ness.**

un-wea-ried (ŭn-wē′rĭd), *adj.* [*un-+weary*], 1, not fatigued; 2, tireless; indefatigable.

un-well (ŭn-wĕl′), *adj.* [*un-+*2*well*], not in good health; indisposed; ailing.

un-wept (ŭn-wĕpt′), *adj.* [*un-+weep*], 1, not mourned for; 2, not shed, as tears.

un-wield-y (ŭn-wēl′dĭ), *adj.* [*un-+wield*], difficult to move or manage because of size, shape, or weight; bulky; clumsy.—*n.* **un-wield′i-ness.**

un-will-ing (ŭn-wĭl′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-+willing*], reluctant; disinclined; *Rare*, involuntary.—*adv.* **un-will′ing-ly.**—*n.* **un-will′ing-ness.**

un-wind (ŭn-wīnd′), *v.t.* [*un-+*3*wind*], to loosen by uncoiling: *Rare*, to disentanglo:—*v.i.* to become unwound; uncoil.

un-wise (ŭn-wīz′), *adj.* [*un-+*1*wise*], lacking good judgment; rash; indiscreet; foolish; imprudent.—*adv.* **un-wise′ly.**—*n.* **un-wis′dom.**

un-wit-ting (ŭn-wĭt′ĭng), *adj.* [*un-+wit*], unknowing; unaware; unintentional; ignorant.—*adv.* **un-wit′ting-ly.**

un-wont-ed (ŭn-wŭn′tĕd), *adj.* [*un-+wont*], 1, unusual; uncommon; infrequent; rare; 2, not habitual; unaccustomed.—*adv.* **un-wont′ed-ly.**—*n.* **un-wont′ed-ness.**

un-world-ly (ŭn-wûrld′lĭ), *adj.* [*un-+worldly*], free from sordid or worldly motives; spiritually minded.—*n.* **un-world′li-ness.**

un-wor-thy (ŭn-wûr′thĭ), *adj.* [*un-+worthy*], 1, lacking merit, value, soundness, etc.; discreditable; as, to put talents to an *unworthy* use; 2, not deserving: usually with *of*; 3, unsuitable; unbecoming; with *of*; as, conduct *unworthy* of you.—*adv.* **un-wor′thi-ly.**—*n.* **un-wor′thi-ness.**

un-writ-ten (ŭn-rĭt′n), *adj.* [*un-+write*], 1, not expressed or recorded in writing;

oral; 2, blank; without writing: **unwritten law**, 1, a legal code developed from customs and precedents, as the English and American common law; 2, in some communities, a code, supported by public opinion, that justifies leniency to those who commit criminal acts in avenging injury to their own or their family's honor.

un-yoked (ŭn-yōkt'), *adj.* [*un-+yoke*], freed from a yoke: *Obs.*, unrestrained; lewd.

U. of S. A. *abbr.* Union of South Africa (also, **U. of S. Afr.**).

up (ŭp), *adv.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], 1, toward or in a higher place or position, or to a place or position thought of as higher; as, to go *up* to London; go *up* in the world; 2, into being or action; as, to start *up* an argument; *up* in arms; 3, into notice or consideration; as, to bring *up* a question; 4, completely; in or to a finished state; as, to tear *up* a report; to dry *up*; 5, away; in a safe place; as, to store *up* wealth; 6, to a higher scale, price, or volume; as, potatoes have gone *up*; to swell *up*; 7, even with in time, degree, space, amount, etc.; as, to catch *up* in a race; keep *up* with the times; 8, in the state of being well informed or skilful; as, *up* on science; 9, in an erect position; on one's feet; out of bed; hence, in an active condition: **up to**, 1, capable of; competent for; as, he is *up to* the job; 2, on the point of or engaged in; as, *up to* mischief: *Slang*, incumbent upon; as, it is *up to* you to make good:—*prep.* 1, from a lower to a higher place on or along; as, to walk *up* the hill; 2, toward the source of; as, *up* the river; also, toward the interior of, as of a country or region; 3, at or in a higher point of; at or near the top of; as, *up* a tree:—*adj.* leading, moving, or sloping toward a higher place; upward; as, on the *up* grade; the *up* beat: *Golf*, ahead of an opponent: used with a number indicating how many holes one is ahead; as, two *up*: opposite of *down*: **ups and downs**, alternate states of good and bad fortune:—*v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* upped (ŭpt), *p.pr.* upping], to raise or rise.

up- *prefix*, placed before verbs and nouns, meaning up or upward; as, *up*heave, *up*growth.

u-pas (ū'păs), *n.* [Malay = poison], 1, a tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) common in Java, exuding a poisonous fluid often used on arrow tips; 2, the juice of this tree; 3, hence, something pernicious or deadly.

up-braid (ŭp-brād'), *v.t.* [<A.S. *up*, up+*bregdan*, to move quickly; lay hold of], 1, to accuse of a wrong or shameful act; 2, to chide or blame; reprove severely:—*v.i.* to utter reproaches.

Syn. condemn, admonish, chasten. (See scold.)

U. P. C. *abbr.* United Presbyterian Church: organized in America in 1858.

up-cast (ŭp'kăst"), *adj.* [*up-+cast*], thrown upward; directed upward; as, *upcast* eyes:—*n.* 1, the act of casting or throwing upward; 2, that which is cast up; 3, in mining, a ventilating shaft for carrying foul air out of a mine.

up-coun-try (ŭp'kŭn"trĭ), *adj.* [*up+country*], *Colloq.*, at a distance from the seaboard or lowlands:—*n. Colloq.*, an upcountry district:—*adv.* (ŭp'cŭn"trĭ) *Colloq.*, inland; toward the interior.

up-end (ŭp-ĕnd'), *v.t.* [*up-+end*], to place on end, as a crate or barrel.

up-growth (ŭp'grōth"), *n.* [*up-+grow*], 1, the process of growing up; development; 2, that which grows up or has grown up.

up-heav-al (ŭp-hēv'ăl), *n.* [see **upheave**], 1, a lifting from below; especially, an elevation of some part of the earth's crust; 2, hence, a political or social disturbance, as a revolution.

up-heave (ŭp-hēv'), *v.t.* [*up-+heave*], to lift up, as something heavy, by force exerted from beneath:—*v.i.* to rise by pressure from beneath.

up-held (ŭp-hĕld'), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *uphold*.

up-hill (ŭp-hĭl'), *adv.* [*up+hill*], 1, to a higher level or point on a slope; 2, in an upward direction:—*adj.* (ŭp'hĭl"), 1, sloping upward; ascending, as a path; 2, hence, tiresome; difficult; as, *uphill* work.

up-hold (ŭp-hōld'), *v.t.* [*up-+*²*hold*], 1, to hold up; support; keep erect; 2, hence, to give support or encouragement to, as a person or a policy; 3, to maintain or confirm, as a decision.—*n.* **up-hold'er.**

up-hol-ster (ŭp-hōl'stĕr), *v.t.* [<*upholsterer* <obs. *upholdster*, a broker, or one who holds up goods for inspection <*up-+*²*hold*], 1, to fit out with curtains, cushions, coverings, etc., as rooms or furniture; 2, to provide with springs, stuffing, and textile covering, as a chair seat.—*n.* **up-hol'ster-er.**

up-hol-ster-y (ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], 1, the business of fitting out rooms and furniture with coverings, draperies, etc.; 2, curtains, cushions, and like interior fittings of a house.

up-keep (ŭp'kēp"), *n.* [*up-+keep*], 1, the maintaining of a house, store, factory, plant, or the like; also, the state of being kept up, or in repair; 2, the means or cost of maintenance.

up-land (ŭp'lănd), *n.* [*up+land*], 1, high ground; elevated land bordering upon a low shore, valley, or the like; 2, the interior; inland districts:—*adj.* 1, of or pertaining to an elevated region; 2, pertaining to, or situated in, the interior.

up-lift (ŭp-lĭft'), *v.t.* [*up-+lift*], to raise; elevate; lift up:—*n.* (ŭp'lĭft"), 1, an elevation; 2, hence, a tendency or move toward a higher standard; as, a moral *uplift*: *Geol.*, an upheaval.—*n.* **up-lift'er.**

up-most (ŭp'mōst), *adj.* [*up+most*], highest; uppermost; topmost.

up-on (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* [<A.S. *uppon*, upon], 1, on; resting on the top or surface of; as, *upon* the shelf; 2, against; as, *upon* the wall; 3, situated on; as, *upon* the coast; 4, judging from; as, *upon* the evidence; 5, chosen for or belonging to; as, *upon* the committee; 6, in a state or condition of; as, *upon* sale; 7, at the moment of; as, *upon* arrival; 8, to or toward; as, we came *upon* them suddenly; 9, relating to; as, a speech *upon* prohibition:—*adv. Archaic*, on; thereon; hereon.

up-per (ŭp'ĕr), *adj.* [see **up**], 1, higher in place; 2, superior in rank: **the upper hand**, the advantage: **upper classes**, the more cultured circles of society: **upper partials**, *Mus.*, the secondary or elusive tones accompanying a fundamental or primary tone produced on any musical instrument, which determine the individual tonal quality, or timbre, of the instrument: also called *overtones* or *harmonics*:—*n.* the part of a shoe or boot above the sole; the vamp: *pl.* **galters: on one's uppers**, in need of money or necessities.

up-per-most (ŭp'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* [*upper+most*], highest in place, rank, or authority.

up-pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *adj.* [see **up**], *Colloq.*, haughty; supercilious; self-assertive; arrogant; snobbish.—*adv.* **up'pish-ly.**—*n.* **up'pish-ness.**

up-raise (ŭp-rāz'), *v.t.* [*up-+raise*], to lift up; raise; elevate.

up-right (ŭp'rīt"), *adj.* [*up+right*], 1, standing erect; in a vertical position; 2, just; honest; strictly honorable:—*adv.* in an erect position:—*n.* something standing straight up, as a timber propping a beam.—*adv.* **up'right"ly.**—*n.* **up'right"ness.**

Syn. equitable, pious, just, honest; erect.

up-rise (ŭp-rīz'), *v.i.* [*up-+rise*], 1, to get up; rise, as from a seat; 2, to be erect; stand straight up; 3, to increase in size; swell up; 4, to go upward:—*n.* (ŭp'rīz"; ŭp-rīz'), 1, an increase, as in size; 2, a rise; an advance; as, an *uprise* in the cost of living.

up-ris-ing (ŭp-rīz'ĭng), *n.* a rebellion or revolt against authority or government.

up-roar (ŭp'rōr"), *n.* [<Du. *oproer* <*op*, up+*roeren*, to stir], a noisy disturbance or tumult; especially, the confusion and clamor of loud voices under excitement:—*v.t. Obs.*, to throw into confusion:—*v.i. Obs.*, to make a violent disturbance or noise.

Syn., n. hubbub, racket, commotion. (See noise.)

up-roar-i-ous (ŭp-rōr'ĭ-ŭs), *adj.* making or accompanied by noise and disturbance; loud and boisterous; as, *uproarious* laughter.—*adv.* **up-roar'i-ous-ly.**—*n.* **up-roar'i-ous-ness.**

up-root (ŭp-rōōt'), *v.t.* [*up-+root*], to pull up by, or as if by, the roots; remove; eradicate.

up-rouse (ŭp-rouz'), *v.t.* [*up-+rouse*], to awake; stir up, as from sleep.

up-set (ŭp-sĕt'), *v.t.* [*up-+set*], to overthrow; overturn, as a glass of water; also, to interfere with; as, to *upset* plans: *Mech.*, to shorten and thicken, as a piece of red-hot iron, by striking on the end; swage: *Colloq.*, to put out of normal mental or physical condition; as, to have one's nerves *upset*:—*v.i.* to become overturned:—*n.* (ŭp'sĕt"), the act of overturning or disturbing, or the state of being overturned: *Colloq.*, mental or physical disturbance:—*adj.* (ŭp'sĕt"), set up; fixed: required; as, *upset* price, the lowest selling price.

Syn., v. overthrow, confuse, discompose, disquiet.

up-shot (ŭp'shŏt"), *n.* [*up+shot*], final issue or result; end; outcome.

up-side (ŭp'sīd"), *n.* [*up+side*], the upper part or side: **upside down**, having the top part at the bottom; hence, in disorder.

up-si-lon (ŭp'sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [<Gk. *u psilon*, bare, mere *u*], the 20th letter of the Greek alphabet [υ, Υ (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *u* or *y*.

up-stairs (ŭp-stārz'), *adv.* [*up+stairs*], toward or on an upper floor:—*adj.* (ŭp'stārz"), pertaining to, or on, an upper floor, as a room:—*n.* (ŭp'stārz"), the part of a building above the first floor.

up-start (ŭp'stärt"), *n.* [*up+start*], 1, one who springs up or rises suddenly; especially, one who has suddenly risen from humbleness to

wealth; a parvenu; 2, one who is arrogant:—*adj.* 1, suddenly raised to a position of wealth and influence; 2, hence, arrogant; pretentious; vulgar.

up-take (ŭp′tāk″), *n.* [*up*+*take*], 1, the act of taking up; lifting; 2, the pipe or flue which carries up the gases from the furnace to the chimney: *Eng. Dial.* or *Sc.*, understanding; apprehension.

up-thrust (ŭp′thrŭst″), *n.* [*up*+*thrust*], a thrust upward: *Geol.*, an upward lift, usually violent in character, of part of the earth's crust.

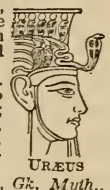
up–to–date (ŭp′=tōō=dāt′), *adj.* down to the present time; up to the minute in style, manners, information, or the like.

up-turn (ŭp-tûrn′), *v.t.* [*up-*+*turn*], to turn up or over, as earth with a spade; hence, to upset:—*v.i.* to turn up; upset.

up-ward (ŭp′wĕrd), *adv.* [*up*+*-ward*], 1, in an ascending direction; from lower to higher; 2, toward a higher rank or position; as, to climb *upward* in a profession; 3, toward the direction of origin; as, they traced the stream *upward;* 4, indefinitely more; as, children of three years and *upward:* **upward of** or **upwards of**, more than; as, the drive raised *upward of* a thousand dollars:—*adj.* directed from lower to higher; as, an *upward* stroke. Also, *adv.*, **up′wards.**

u-ræ-mi-a (ū-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *ouron*, urine+*haima*, blood], *Med.*, a poisoned condition of the blood caused by suppression, or deficient secretion, of urine. Also, **u-re′mi-a.**—*adj.* **u-ræ′mic.**

u-ræ-us (ū-rē′ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ouraios*, of the tail < *oura*, tail], the representation of a serpent, appearing in the headdress of Egyptian divinities and kings, and symbolizing sovereignty.



URÆUS

U-ral–Al-ta-ic (ū′rāl-ăl-tā′ĭk), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to the Ural and the Altaic mountain ranges; 2, designating a large linguistic family, scattered over northern and central Asia and Europe, comprising the Turkish, Mongolian, Finno-Ugric, and other languages.

U-ra-ni-a (ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [see **Uranus**], *Gk. Myth.*, the Muse of astronomy.—*adj.* **U-ra′ni-an.**

u-ran-ic (ū-răn′ĭk), *adj.* of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical: *Chem.*, pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, uranium.

u-ran-i-nite (ū-răn′ĭ-nīt), *n.* [see **uranium**], *Mineral.*, pitchblende, a dark, greasy mineral of complex character, containing uranium, radium, thorium, lead, and the rare gases argon and helium: the original source of radium and uranium.

u-ra-nite (ū′rȧ-nīt), *n. Mineral.*, any of a group of brilliant, green to yellow, nearly transparent, mineral phosphates of uranium with calcium and copper: important ores of uranium.

u-ra-ni-um (ū-rā′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Uranus*, name of planet], *Chem.*, a ductile, white, radioactive, metallic element [symbol U], one of the heaviest elements known, producing, in the course of its atomic disintegration, a series of substances, including radium, helium, and actinium, and emitting, with its salts, different forms of radiation known as alpha, beta, and gamma rays: found chiefly in pitchblende.

u-ra-nog-ra-phy (ū″rȧ-nŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *ouranos*, heaven +*graphein*, to write], the branch of astronomy which treats of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; also, a map or chart of the heavens.

u-ra-nol-o-gy (ū″rȧ-nŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *ouranos*, heaven+*-logia*, a study], the study of the heavens; uranography.

U-ra-nus (ū′rȧ-nŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *ouranos*, heaven], *Gk. Myth.*, son of Gæa (Earth), and father of the Titans and the Cyclopes; *Astron.*, a planet of the solar system, appearing as a faint star to the naked eye: formerly called *Herschel*, and considered the outermost planet, excepting Neptune, until the discovery of Pluto in 1930 (see *solar system, constellation*).

u-ra-ri (ōō-rä′rē), *n.* [nat. name], a certain paralyzing drug, or a tree producing it. See **cu-ra′re,** *Pfd.S.*

u-rate (ū′rāt), *n.* [Fr.], *Chem.*, a salt of uric acid, present in a small amount in the blood.

ur-ban (ûr′băn), *adj.* [< Lat. *urbs* (*urbis*), city], of or pertaining to a city or town: opposite of *rural;* as, *urban* residents.

ur-bane (ûr-bān′), *adj.* suavely courteous; polite; affable: *Rare*, urban.—*adv.* **ur-bane′ly.**

Syn. suave, polished, courteous. (See polite.)

ur-ban-i-ty (ûr-băn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* politeness; refinement; suavity; blandness.

Syn. courtesy, civility, affability.

ur-ban-ize (ûr′băn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make or render polite or suave; 2, to make citylike.—*n.* **ur″ban-i-za′tion.**

ur-ce-o-late (ûr′sē-ō-lāt). *adj.* [< Lat. dim. of *urceus*, pitcher], shaped like an urn.

ur-chin (ûr′chĭn), *n.* [< O.N.F. *herichun* < Lat. *ericius*, hedgehog], 1, a small boy, especially a pert or mischievous boy; 2, a hedgehog; 3, a cylinder in a carding machine: *Zoöl.*, an echinoderm with globelike shell and long spines; a sea urchin (see *Echinodermata*, illus.).

Ur-du (ōōr′dōō), *n.* [< Hind. *urdū* (*zabān*), camp (language)], Hindustani, as formerly spoken by the Mongols and their subjects, and now the common language of the Mohammedans of India.

-ure *n. suffix*, [< Lat. suffix *-ura*], denoting action, state, or result: usually attached to the past participle stem; as, texture; fissure; juncture.

u-re-a (ū′rē-ȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *ouron*, urine], a white, highly soluble, crystalline substance, one of the final products of oxidation of the nitrogenous compounds of the body, found in urine.—*adj.* **u're-al.**

u-re-mi-a (ū-rē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [see **uræmia**], *Med.*, a poisoned condition of the blood, due to suppression, or deficient secretion, of urine. Also, **u-ræ′mi-a,** *Pfd. S.*—*adj.* **u-re′mic.**

u-re-ter (ū-rē′tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *ourētēr*, urine duct], the duct or tube through which urine passes from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

u-re-thra (ū-rē′thrȧ), *n.* [< Gk. *ourēthra*, urethra], the duct or canal through which urine is discharged from the bladder.—*adj.* **u-re′thral.**

urge (ûrj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* urged (ûrjd), *p.pr.* urging], [< Lat. *urgēre*, to drive], 1, to force onward; impel; drive; as, he *urged* his horse; 2, to seek to influence the will of; as, to *urge* a young man to greater efforts; 3, to present insistently; dwell upon; advocate strongly; as, to *urge* the necessity of immediate action: *Obs.* or *Eng. Dial.*, to irritate; enrage:—*v.i.* to insist upon a statement, argument, etc.; persist: *Rare*, to press forward:—*n.* impulse; desire.

Syn., *v.* encourage, promote, push. (See insist.)

ur-gen-cy (ûr′jĕn-sĭ), *n.* 1, insistence; importunity; 2, the pressure of necessity; need.

ur-gent (ûr′jĕnt), *adj.* 1, pressing; calling for prompt attention; 2, insistent; eager; importunate.—*adv.* **ur′gent-ly.**

U-ri-ah (ū-rī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. = Jehovah is my light], a Hittite captain in the army of Israel, slain by being placed, at David's orders, in the hottest part of the battle, so that David was enabled to take his widow, Bath-sheba, to wife (2 Sam. 11:3–24).

u-ric (ū′rĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *ouron*, urine], pertaining to, or derived from, urine: **uric acid**, a white, almost insoluble, compound, found in small quantities in the urine of mammals, but forming the chief constituent of the urine of birds and reptiles.

U-ri-el (ū′rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = light of God], one of the archangels: in Milton's "Paradise Lost," the angel stationed in the sun, who gave warning of the approach of Satan toward the earth.

U-rim (ū′rĭm), *n.pl.* [Heb., pl. of *ūr*, light], certain objects referred to in the Old Testament, in connection with the use of the breastplate worn by the Jewish high priest: usually in the phrase *Urim and Thummim* (Ex. 28:30; Deut. 33:8).

u-ri-nal (ū′rĭ-năl), *n.* [see **urine**], 1, a receptacle for urine; 2, a place for urinating.

u-ri-nal-y-sis (ū″rĭ-năl′ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*pl.* urinalyses (-ĭ-sēz)], [*urine*+*analysis*], *Med.*, analysis of the urine.

u-ri-na-ry (ū′rĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [see **urine**], pertaining to urine, or to the organs that excrete it.

u-ri-nate (ū′rĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], to pass urine.—*n.* **u″ri-na′tion.**

u-rine (ū′rĭn), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *urina*, urine], the fluid secreted by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and cast off as waste from the body.—*adj.* **u′ri-nous.**

u-ri-no-gen-i-tal (ū″rĭ-nō-jĕn′ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *urina*, urine+*genitalis*, pertaining to generation < *gen-*, root of *gignere*, to beget], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the organs connected with both urination and reproduction.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [< Lat. *urna*, urn], 1, a kind of vase, usually with a rounded body and a base or pedestal; 2, a receptacle, having a tap, used for keeping beverages

URNS

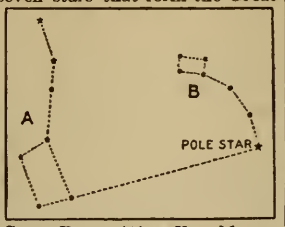
1, Greek urn of clay with painted design; 2, German urn of cut crystal, of about the 16th century.

hot, as by a spirit lamp; 3, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead; 4, hence, the grave.

u-rol-o-gy (ū-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *ouron*, urine + *-logia*, study], *Med.*, the science treating of urine or of diseases of the urinary organs.—*adj.* **u'ro-log'i-cal.**—*n.* **u-rol'o-gist.**

u-ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [<Gk. *oura*, tail + *pous* (*podos*), foot], any of the appendages attached to the abdomen of a crustacean, as a lobster.

Ur-sa Ma-jor (ûr'sȧ mā'jẽr), [Lat. = Great Bear], *Astron.*, Septentrio, or the Great Bear, the most prominent of the northern constellations, containing the seven stars that form the Great Dipper, two of which, called the *Pointers*, are nearly in line with the North Star: also called *Charles's Wain* (see *constellation*, chart).



GREAT DIPPER (A), IN URSA MAJOR, AND LITTLE DIPPER (B), IN URSA MINOR

Ur-sa Mi-nor (ûr'sȧ mī'nẽr), [Lat. = Little Bear], *Astron.*, the Little Bear, an inconspicuous constellation in the shape of a small dipper, the end star of the handle being the North Star, Polaris: also called *Little Dipper*.

ur-sine (ûr'sĭn; ûr'sĭn), *adj.* [<Lat. *ursus*, a bear], of, pertaining to, or like, a bear.

Ur-su-line (ûr'sū-lĭn; -līn), *n.* [<(*Saint*) *Ursula*, supposedly slain by the Huns at Cologne, A. D. 237], *R. C. Ch.*, a member of an order of nuns founded by Saint Angela Merici in 1537, for nursing and teaching, of which Saint Ursula is the patron saint: —*adj.* pertaining to this order, or to Saint Ursula.

Urth (ōōrth), *n.* [<O.N.] *Norse Myth.*, one of the Norns, three goddesses analogous to the Greek Fates (see *Norn*). Also, **Ur'thr** (ōōr'thr).

ur-ti-ca-ri-a (ûr"tĭ-kā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Lat. *urtica*, nettle], *Med.*, hives; nettle rash: a stinging, itching skin eruption due to external causes or, in some persons, to eating certain foods, as strawberries or shellfish.—*adj.* **ur"ti-ca'ri-al.**

ur-ti-cate (ûr'tĭ-kāt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], to whip or sting with, or as with, nettles.—*n.* **ur"ti-ca'tion.**

Uru. *abbr.* Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

u-rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [Lat. <O.Teut. source], a now extinct European wild ox described by Cæsar.

us (ŭs), *pron.* [<A.S. *ūs*, us, dative and accusative of *wē*, we], objective plural of the personal pronoun of the first person.

U. S. *abbr.* United States; also, Uncle Sam:—**U. S. A.**, 1, United States of America, 2, United States Army.

us-a-ble (ūz'ȧ-bl), *adj.* [see ¹**use**], such as can be employed or made use of. Also, **use'a-ble.**

us-age (ūz'ăj; ūs'ăj), *n.* 1, the act or method of using; treatment; 2, long-continued custom or practice, especially as establishing a right or standard; habitual employment, as of words: *Obs.*, conduct.

us-ance (ūz'ăns), *n.* the income derived from any investment of wealth: *Com.*, the time allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange, exclusive of the days of grace: *Obs.*, 1, use; 2, usury.

Us-beg (ŭs'bĕg), *n.* [<nat. name], a member of one of the Turkic peoples of Turkestan, in central Asia. Also, **Us'bek.**

U. S. C. G. *abbr.* United States Coast Guard:—**U. S. C. & G. S.**, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

¹use (ūs), *n.* [<Lat. *usus*, use], 1, the act of employing; the application of anything to a particular purpose; as, the *use* of steel for rails; 2, familiarity; custom; continued practice; 3, practical worth; utility; as, it is of no *use*; 4, reason for employing; necessity; as, we have no *use* for the goods; 5, right or power of employing; as, to lose the *use* of an eye: *Rare*, an ordinary occurrence:—*v.t.* (ūz), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* used (ūzd), *p.pr.* using], 1, to make use of; employ; 2, to avail oneself of; as, to *use* a friend's library; 3, to possess or enjoy for a time, as property; 4, to practice or make habitual use of; as, to *use* economy; 5, to treat, act, or behave toward; as, to *use* one's servants kindly; 6, to accustom: chiefly in the passive participle and followed by *to*; as, the man is *used* to ease:—*v.i.* to be accustomed: now only in the past tense; as, they *used* to work together.—*n.* **us'er** (ū'zẽr).

Syn., *n.* (see utility): *v.* (see employ).

²use (ūs), *n.* [<A.F. *oes* <Lat. *opus*, work], *Law*, the right which one has to the enjoyment of the rents of property, the legal title to which resides in another.

use-ful (ūs'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see ¹**use**], full of practical worth; adapted to a purpose; as, *useful* work.—*adv.* **use'ful-ly.**—*n.* **use'ful-ness.**

use-less (ūs'lĕs), *adj.* having, or being of, no practical worth or service; as, *useless* material; without results; ineffectual; inadequate; as, *useless* efforts.—*adv.* **use'less-ly.**—*n.* **use'less-ness.**

Syn. ineffectual, futile, unavailing, bootless.—*Ant.* effectual, beneficial, helpful, useful, serviceable.

U. S. G. S. *abbr.* 1, United States Geological Survey; 2, United States Geodetic Survey.

U-shas (o͞o'shȧs; o͞o-shȧs'), *n.* [Sans. = dawn], the Vedic, or Hindu, goddess of dawn.

ush-er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [<A.F. *usser* < O.F. *(h)uissier* <Lat. *ostiarius*, doorkeeper <*ostium*, door], 1, a doorkeeper; one whose duty it is to announce a stranger, or to precede a person of rank; hence, one who directs persons to seats in a church, theater, or the like; 2, in England, a subordinate or assistant teacher: —*v.t.* 1, to announce; 2, to escort; accompany; 3, figuratively, to introduce; as, to *usher* in one's argument with an anecdote.—*n. fem.* **ush'er-ess; ush"er-ette'.**

U. S. M. *abbr.* 1, United States Mail; 2, United States Marine:—**U. S. M. A.**, United States Military Academy:—**U. S. M. C.**, United States Marine Corps:—**U. S. N.**, United States Navy:—**U. S. N. A.**, United States Naval Academy:—**U. S. N. G.**, United States National Guard:—**U. S. P.**, United States Pharmacopœia (also, **U. S. Pharm.**).

us-que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bä; -bō), *n.* [<Ir. *uisges beatha*, water of life], 1, in Ireland and Scotland, whisky; 2, a spiced Irish cordial.

U. S. R. *abbr.* United States Reserves:—**U. S. S.**, 1, United States Senate; 2, United States Ship; 3, United States Steamship (also, **U. S. S. S.**):—**U. S. S. R.**, 1, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; 2, Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

u-su-al (ū'zhū-ăl), *adj.* [<Fr. *usuel* < Lat. *usualis*, usual], such as is commonly in use; ordinary; habitual; as, his *usual* rate of walking was four miles an hour.—*adv.* **u'su-al-ly.**—*n.* **u'su-al-ness.**

Syn. accustomed, regular, wonted, prevailing, customary, normal.—*Ant.* unaccustomed, extraordinary, rare.

u-su-fruct (ū'zū-frŭkt), *n.* [<Lat. *usus*, use + *fructus*, fruit], *Law*, the right to enjoyment of profits from another's lands and property.

u-su-rer (ū'zhū-rẽr), *n.* [<O.F. *usurier* <L.L. *usurarius*, one who lends at interest], one who lends money and demands an exorbitant or unlawful rate of interest: *Obs.*, a money lender.

u-su-ri-ous (ū-zū'rĭ-ŭs; ū-zhōō'-), *adj.* 1, practicing usury; specifically, lending money at exorbitant or unlawful rates of interest; 2, involving, or resembling, usury.—*adv.* **u-su'ri-ous-ly.**

u-surp (ū-zûrp'), *v.t.* [<Lat. *usurpare*, to usurp], 1, to take possession of by force, or unjustly; as, to *usurp* the office, functions, powers, or rights of another, especially of a king or ruler; 2, in a general way, to assume wrongfully:—*v.i.* to take possession, by force, of the office, functions, powers, or rights of another.—*n.* **u-surp'er** (ū-zûr'pẽr).—*n.* **u"sur-pa'tion.**

u-su-ry (ū'zhū-rĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *usura*, interest <*uti* (*usus*), to use], *Law*, 1, the practice of lending money at a rate higher than the lawful rate; 2, exorbitant interest paid on borrowed money: *Obs.*, interest.

U. S. V. *abbr. Mil.*, United States Volunteer: designation no longer officially used.

ut (ŭt; o͞ot), *n.* [see ²**do**], *Mus.*, the syllable formerly used in solmization for *do*.

Ut. *abbr.* Utah:—**U. T.**, *Astron.*, universal time (Greenwich mean time).

Ute (ūt; ū'tē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], a member of a Shoshonean Indian tribe formerly found in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and now confined mostly to reservations in Colorado and Utah.

u-ten-sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* [<Lat. *utensilis*, fit for use], an implement or vessel for use in practical work, especially for common domestic use.

u-ter-ine (ū'tẽr-ĭn; -īn), *adj.* [see **uterus**], 1, of or pertaining to the uterus, or womb; 2, born of the same mother, but by a different father: distinguished from *consanguineous*.

u-ter-us (ū'tẽr-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* uteri (-ī)], [Lat. = womb], the womb, or organ in a female mammal in which the young are carried and nourished before birth.

U-ther (ū'thẽr), *n.* [Celt.], a legendary king of Britain, the father of King Arthur.

u-til-i-ta-ri-an (ū-tĭl"ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* [see **utility**], 1, pertaining to, or consisting of, utility or usefulness; 2, valuing things on the basis of practical, rather than spiritual, usefulness:—*n.* 1, one

who regards too highly mere material utility: 2, an advocate of the theory that the greatest good of the greatest number is the prime ethical consideration.

u-til-i-ta-ri-an-ism (ū-tĭl″ĭ-tā′rĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *n.* *Ethics*, the doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the goal of all human action and effort, and that all goodness is based on usefulness.

u-til-i-ty (ū-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)]. [< Lat. *utilitas*, usefulness]. 1, the quality or state of being serviceable and useful for some desired end; general usefulness; 2, something that renders a service, especially a public service, as mails, railroads, etc.; *Theat.*, an actor who plays small parts, often on short notice: also called *utility man*; *Econ.*, the power to satisfy a conscious want of mankind; *Ethics*, happiness; the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

Syn. usefulness, use. *Use* is applied to the actual employment of a thing, or the end secured by that employment; as, the *use* of good materials; what is the *use* of growling? We may say we have discovered the *use* or *usefulness* of a certain thing; *usefulness*, however, is ordinarily applied to that which has actually proved its value, service, or practical quality; as, the *usefulness* of the automobile to the farmer. *Utility*, though often interchangeable with *usefulness*, is a more abstract term, and is of more general connotation; as, the *utility* of scientific research.

u-ti-lize (ū′tĭ-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lized (-līzd), *p.pr.* -lizing], to turn to useful or profitable account; make use of.—*n.* **u″ti-li-za′tion** (-lĭ-zā′shŭn; -lī-).—*adj.* **u′ti-liz″a-ble.**

ut-most (ŭt′mōst), *adj.* [< A.S. *ūtemest*, most outside], 1, greatest; 2, most removed in space or time; farthest; extreme:—*n.* 1, the extreme limit; 2, the greatest possible degree, extent, or effort: **to do one's utmost**, to do all one can.

U-to-pi-a (ū-tō′pĭ-ă), *n.* [< Gk. *ou*, not + *topos*, place; name = "Nowhere"], 1, an imaginary island, described in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (1516), where perfection existed in social life, politics, and government; 2, any conception of an ideal state; a visionary plan for social reform: often, *utopia*.

U-to-pi-an (ū-tō′pĭ-ăn), *adj.* 1, pertaining to Utopia; hence, 2, ideal; visionary; impossible of realization; also, *utopian*:—*n.* a dweller in Utopia: **utopian**, one who dreams of ideal social perfection; a visionary.—*n.* **u-to′pi-an-ism.**

u-tri-cle (ū′trĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *utriculus*, a little leather bag < *uter*, leather bag], a small bag or sac in an animal body or plant: *Bot.*, 1, a small, bladderlike, one-seeded fruit, as the fruit of the goosefoot; 2, any small, bladderlike body; *Anat.*, a small, saclike cavity; especially, the larger of two small sacs in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.—*adj.* **u-tric′u-lar** (ū-trĭk′ū-lăr).—*adj.* **u-tric′u-late.**

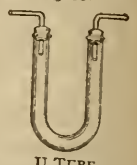
[1]ut-ter (ŭt′ĕr), *adj.* [< A.S. *uttera*, comp. of *ūt*, out], 1, entire; absolute; unqualified; as, *utter* denial; 2, total; complete; as, *utter* gloom.

[2]ut-ter (ŭt′ĕr), *v.t.* [< M.E. *uttren* < A.S. *ūtian*, to put out], 1, to speak; sound; make vocal; as, to *utter* a groan; 2, to express in words; 3, to put into circulation, as stamps or money; also, to offer as genuine (a forged instrument or document) with intent to defraud: *Archaic*, to emit; put forth; *Obs.*, to sell.—*adj.* **ut′ter-a-ble.**—*n.* **ut′ter-er.**

ut-ter-ance (ŭt′ĕr-ăns), *n.* 1, expression by the voice; speech; also, style of speaking; 2, something, usually of importance, expressed in words; as, the President's memorable *utterance*.

ut-ter-ly (ŭt′ĕr-lĭ), *adv.* [see [1]utter], fully; totally; altogether; in a complete manner.

ut-ter-most (ŭt′ĕr-mōst), *adj.* [*utter* + *most*], extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree:—*n.* the furthest extent or degree.


U TUBE

U tube a U-shaped tube used by chemists to hold liquids or solids through which gases may be passed for absorption or cleaning.

u-va (ū′vă), *n.* [Lat. = a grape], *Bot.*, a grape, or any fruit similar to it.

u-ve-a (ū′vē-ă), *n.* [L.L. < Lat. *ura*, a grape], *Anat.*, the iris, ciliary process, and choroid of the eye: considered together and forming the pigmentary layer.—*adj.* **u′ve-al.**—*n.* **u′ve-i′tis** (ū″vē-ī′tĭs).

u-vi-ol (ū′vĭ-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [trade name], a glass of special composition which has greater transparency to ultra-violet rays than ordinary glass: used in scientific instruments.

u-vu-la (ū′vū-lă), *n.* [Lat. = the uvula, dim. of *ura*, a grape], the small, fleshy projection in the mouth, hanging from the soft palate above the back part of the tongue (see *mouth*, illus.).—*adj.* **u′vu-lar.**

ux-o-ri-ous (ŭk-sō′rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō′-), *adj.* [< Lat. *uxor*, wife], excessively or foolishly fond of, or submissive to, one's wife.—*adv.* **ux-o′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ux-o′ri-ous-ness.**

Uz-zi-el (ŭ-zī′ĕl; ŭz′ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. = power of God], in Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel next in rank and power to Gabriel.

V

V, v (vē), *n.* [*pl.* V's; Vs; v's; vs (vēz)], 1, the 22d letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, Note); 2, anything shaped like the letter V: *Colloq.*, in the United States, a five-dollar bill:—as a symbol: as a Roman numeral, the number five: **V**, *Chem.*, the symbol [V] for the element vanadium; *Math.*, vector; *Phys.*, volt; velocity.

V. *abbr.* 1, Venerable (also, **Ven.**); 2, Vice; 3, Victoria (also, **Vic.**); 4, Viscount (also, **Vis.**; **Visc.**); 5, Volunteer (also, **Vol.**):—*v.*, 1, valence; 2, valve; 3, verb (also, **vb.**); 4, verse (also, **ver.**); 5, version; 6, [Lat. *versus*], against (also, **vs.**); 7, [Lat. *verte*, or It. *volti*], *Mus.*, turn over (a sheet of music); 8, very; 9, vicar; 10, [Fr.] vice; 11, [Lat. *vide*], see (also, **vid.**); 12, village (also, **vil.**); 13, violin; 14, vocative (also, **voc.**); 15, volume (also, **vol.**); 16, [Ger. *von*], of.

Va. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the state of Virginia:—**V. A.**, 1, Vicar Apostolic; 2, Vice Admiral; 3, (Royal Order of) Victoria and Albert; 4, Volunteer Artillery:—**v. a.**, 1, verb active; 2, verbal adjective; 3, [Lat. *virit annos*], lived (so many) years.

va-can-cy (vā′kăn-sĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)], [see **vacant**], 1, state of being empty, as a space; 2, emptiness of mind; idleness; lack of mental activity; 3, an empty place; a gap; empty space; a vacuum; 4, an office or position open to applicants; 5, a room or rooms offered for rent: *Rare*, a vacation.

va-cant (vā′kănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *racans* (*-antis*), being empty < *vacare*, to be empty], 1, empty of contents; 2, lacking thought; also, lacking expression, intelligence, or attentiveness: as, a *racant* look; 3, unoccupied, as a house or a business position; 4, free from duties, as time: *Poet.*, free from care; *Law*, 1, unused or unoccupied, as land; 2, abandoned; without claimant or heir, as an estate.—*adv.* **va′cant-ly.**

Syn. void, blank, disengaged. (See empty.)

va-cate (vā′kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *racare* (*-atus*), to be empty], 1, to make empty; give up the possession of, as a house; 2, to nullify; make void:—*v.i.* to give up a house, office, etc.: *Colloq.*, to go away.

va-ca-tion (vā-kā′shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of making empty or leaving without an occupant; 2, a making void; 3, a period of interruption in work; a time of rest or recreation.—*n.* **va-ca′tion-ist.**

vac-ci-nate (văk′sĭ-nāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [see **vaccine**], *Med.*, 1, to inoculate with the killed germs of a disease or with germs of a less severe allied disease, in order to render the patient, through the development of antibodies, resistant or immune to the disease, as typhoid fever or smallpox; especially, 2, to protect against smallpox, by introducing into the system the virus, or poison, from the disease cowpox.—*n.* **vac′ci-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn).—*n.* **vac′ci-na′tor** (-nā″tĕr).

vac-cine (văk′sĭn; văk′sēn), *adj.* [< Fr. *vaccin* < Lat. *vacca*, cow], pertaining to, or obtained from, the cow:—*n.* *Med.*, 1, lymph, scab, or any substance containing the virus, or poison, obtained from cows affected with a disease called cowpox, or vaccinia: used to prevent smallpox; 2, any modified virus used for preventive inoculation against a disease: **vaccine point**, a small, pointed, vaccine-coated piece of bone, ivory, or the like, by means of which the virus is applied in vaccination.

vac-cin-i-a (văk-sĭn′ĭ-ă), *n.* *Med.*, cowpox, a disease of cattle, the virus of which is used to immunize man against smallpox.

vac-il-late (văs′ĭ-lāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *vacillare* (*-atus*), to waver], 1, to move one way and the other; be unsteady; reel; stagger; 2, to be changeable or uncertain in mind

or opinion; waver.—*adj.* **vac'il-lant.**—*adj.* **vac'il-la-to-ry** (-lə-tō-rĭ).—*p.adj.* **vac'il-lat"ing.**—*adv.* **vac'il-lat"ing-ly.**

Syn. waver, oscillate, undulate, vary, veer, swerve. (See fluctuate.)—*Ant.* abide, stay, adhere.

vac-il-la-tion (văs"ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1,** a moving from side to side; reeling; **2,** wavering of mind; unsteadiness; changeableness; inconstancy.

Syn. indecision, fluctuation. (See irresolution.)

vac-u-a (văk'ū-ə), *n.* Latin plural of the noun *vacuum:* seldom used.

va-cu-i-ty (və-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [see **vacuum**], **1,** lack of intelligence in mind or expression; **2,** mental inactivity; **3,** unfilled or unoccupied space; vacuum: *Archaic,* idleness.

***vac-u-o** (văk'ū-ō), *n.* [Lat.], vacuum: generally used in the phrase *in vacuo,* in a vacuum, and especially applied to evaporation processes.

vac-u-ole (văk'ū-ōl), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *vacuus,* empty], *Biol.,* **1,** a very small cavity in the tissues of an organism, containing fluid or air; **2,** in the protoplasm of a cell, a cavity containing a watery fluid (see *cell,* illus.).—*adj.* **vac'u-o-lat"ed** (-ō-lāt"ĕd).

vac-u-om-e-ter (văk"ū-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *vacuum,* empty space + Gk. *metron,* a measure], *Phys.,* an instrument for determining low pressure in gases.

vac-u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *adj.* [see **vacuum**], **1,** empty; vacant; **2,** blank; expressionless; stupid; lacking in intelligence.

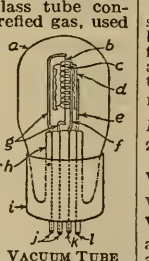
vac-u-um (văk'ū-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* vacuums (-ŭmz); vacua (-ū-ə)], [Lat. = empty space], **1,** theoretically, a portion or region of space entirely empty of matter: opposite of *plenum;* hence, **2,** a space, such as the inside of an incandescent lamp bulb, nearly emptied of air by artificial means, or containing a gas under very low pressure; loosely, **3,** degree of diminution of atmospheric pressure below the normal.

vac-u-um clean-er a machine, usually portable, for cleaning upholstery, rugs, curtains, etc., by means of suction which draws dust into a bag, or other receptacle; also, a street-cleaning machine operating on the same principle.

vac-u-um gauge a gauge for measuring pressure following the production of a partial vacuum, as in the condenser of a steam engine. Also, **vac'u-um gage.**

vac-u-um pump **1,** a pump in which, through the creation of a partial vacuum by condensation of steam, water is raised through a pipe; **2,** a pump for creating a partial vacuum.

vac-u-um tube *Elec.,* a sealed glass tube containing highly rarefied gas, used especially for investigating the properties of the electric discharge in gases, for producing X rays by such a discharge, etc.; *Rad.,* such a tube used for producing, detecting, or amplifying electrical oscillations or for rectifying an alternating current. Also called *electron tube, thermionic valve,* etc.



VACUUM TUBE
a, glass bulb; *b,* filament in center of grid, *c*; *d,* plate surrounding grid and filament; *e,* plate support; *f,* grid support; *g,* filament supports; *h,* glass stem; *i,* base; *j,* filament terminals; *k,* grid terminals; *l,* plate terminals.

***va-de me-cum** (vā"dē mē'kŭm), [Lat. = go with me], something to be kept constantly with one, as a guidebook.

vag-a-bond (văg'ə-bŏnd), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *vagabundus,* strolling about < *vagari,* to wander], **1,** one who roams about with no permanent abode; a wanderer; especially, **2,** an idle fellow without honest means of support; a vagrant or tramp: *Colloq.,* a rascal; scamp; rogue:—*adj.* **1,** wandering without a fixed dwelling place; roaming; vagrant; **2,** idle and vicious.—*n.* **vag'a-bond"age.**—*n.* **vag'a-bond-ism.**—*adj.* **vag'a-bond"ish.**

va-ga-ry (və-gā'rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *vagari,* to wander], a mental wandering; an extravagant idea; irresponsible dreaming; wild or fanciful freak; whim.

va-gi-na (və-jī'nə), *n.* [*pl.* -næ (-nē); -nas (-nəz)], [Lat. = sheath], a sheath, or sheathlike covering: *Anat.,* **1,** any of various sheathlike parts, especially the passage leading from the uterus to the vulva; **2,** in some invertebrates, the terminal orifice of the oviduct; *Bot.,* the tubular or sheathlike expansion of the base of certain leaves.—*adj.* **vag'i-nal** (văj'ĭ-năl; və-jī'năl).

vag-i-nate (văj'ĭ-nāt), *adj.* sheathlike; of the form of a sheath; also, having a sheath.

va-grant (vā'grənt), *adj.* [< M.E. *vagraunt,* perh. < A.F. *wakerant,* vagabond, influenced by Lat. *vagari,* to wander], **1,** wandering from place to place without purpose and without a settled home; **2,** of, pertaining to, or like, a vagabond; roving:—*n.* one who wanders about without honest means of support; a tramp.—*adv.* **va'grant-ly.**—*n.* **va'gran-cy.**

vague (vāg), *adj.* [*comp.* vaguer, *superl.* vaguest], [< Fr. *vaguer* < Lat. *vagari,* to wander], **1,** not clearly outlined, stated, or understood; hazy; as, a *vague* thought; **2,** not sure; doubtful; as, a *vague* rumor; **3,** not perceiving or thinking clearly; as, *vague* minds.—*adv.* **vague'ly.**—*n.* **vague'ness.**

Syn. dim, shadowy, nebulous, indistinct, obscure, loose, ill-defined, ambiguous, undetermined, indefinite. (See obscure.)—*Ant.* clear, unmistakable, absolute.

[1]vail (vāl), *n.* [see **veil**], *Archaic,* **1,** a thin, diaphanous covering for the face; **2,** a drapery; curtain:—*v.t.* to cover; hide. See **veil,** *Pfd. S.*

[2]vail (vāl), *v.t.* [< Fr. *avaler,* to descend < *à val,* to the valley], *Archaic,* to take off, as the hat, or lower, as a sail, in token of respect or submission:—*v.i. Archaic,* **1,** to yield; submit; bow in reverence; **2,** to move down; take a lower position:—*n. Archaic,* **1,** submission; compliance; yielding; **2,** descent; downward progress; decline; slope.

[3]vail (vāl), *n.* [< *avail*], *Archaic,* a present; gratuity, as one given to a servant by a visitor: usually *pl.*; *Obs.,* **1,** an unexpected acquisition, as a legacy; **2,** profit; gain:—*v.i. Poet.,* to profit; gain; avail.

vain (vān), *adj.* [Fr. < Lat. *vanus,* empty], **1,** valueless; inconsequential; empty; trifling, as words; **2,** without force or effect; useless; fruitless; futile; as, *vain* efforts; **3,** proud of small accomplishments or of personal appearance; conceited; **4,** showy; as, *vain* pomp: **in vain,** without good result; to no effect; to no purpose.—*adv.* **vain'ly.**—*n.* **vain'ness.**

Syn. ineffectual, fruitless, unavailing, useless, futile, bootless, profitless, vapid, trivial, idle.—*Ant.* effective, powerful, sound, valid, worthy, valuable.

vain-glo-ry (vān"glō'rĭ), *n.* [*vain* + *glory*], **1,** boastfulness; vanity over one's accomplishments; **2,** vain pomp or show.—*adj.* **vain"glo'ri-ous.**—*adv.* **vain"glo'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vain"glo'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. conceit, pompousness, vanity. (See pride.)

vair (vâr), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *varius,* partycolored], a kind of squirrel fur much in vogue in the 14th century for the trimming of expensive dresses: *Her.,* a fur represented by rows of small shield-shaped figures of blue and silver (see *heraldry,* illus.).

val. *abbr.* **1,** value; **2,** valentine:—**Val.,** Valenciennes (lace): also, **val**; popularly, **Val** (without period).

val-ance (văl'ăns), *n.* [perh. < A.F. *valer,* to descend], **1,** a kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstering; **2,** a short curtain hung across the top of a window, or around a bedstead from the mattress to the floor, or around the canopy of a bed:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -anced (-ănst), *p.pr.* -ancing], to drape with a valance. Also, **val'ence.**

[1]vale (vāl), *n.* [< Fr. *val* < Lat. *vallis,* valley], a small trough for carrying off water, as from a pump: *Poet.,* low land between hills; valley.

[2]va-le (vā'lē), *interj.* [Lat. = be well], farewell! adieu! used only in formal or lofty style.

val-e-dic-tion (văl"ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *vale,* farewell + *dicere,* to say], a farewell utterance; a saying farewell.

val-e-dic-to-ri-an (văl"ē-dĭk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* a person who makes a farewell address; especially, a member of a graduating class in a school or college, usually chosen because highest in academic standing, who makes the farewell oration at commencement: distinguished from *salutatorian.*

val-e-dic-to-ry (văl"ē-dĭk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a farewell speech; especially, a farewell address at a school or college commencement:—*adj.* pertaining to a farewell; suited to a farewell.

[1]val-ence (vā'lĕns), *n.* [see **valance**], **1,** a kind of damask used for upholstering or for draperies; **2,** a drapery about a bed or across the top of a window:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -enced (-ĕnst), *p.pr.* -encing], to drape. See **val'ance,** *Pfd. S.*

[2]va-lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* [< Lat. *valentia,* strength < *valēre,* to be strong], *Chem.,* the combining power of an element, measured by the number of hydrogen atoms with which an atom of the element will combine or which it will replace in a chemical reaction; combining weight; *Bot.,* form and structural value; *Zoöl.,* grade or rank, as of a zoölogical group; classification value.—*n.* **va'len-cy** [*pl.* -cies (-sĭz)].

Va-len-ciennes *n.* [< name of town], **1,** a fine kind of pillow lace originally made at Valenciennes, France, and now mainly in Belgium: popularly called *Val lace;* **2,** an imitation of this kind of lace.

val-en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* [< Lat. *Valentinus,* name of saint beheaded on February

14th], 1, a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; 2, a love message, real, sentimental, or burlesque, sent on February 14 to a person of the opposite sex.

va-le-ri-an (vă-lē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [< O.F. *valeriane*, prob. < Lat. proper name *Valerius*], *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Valeriana*) of perennial herbs with white, blue, and pink flowers and a peculiarly pungent odor, especially a plant (*V. officinalis*) with roots of medicinal value; *Med.*, a drug of a strong and unpleasant odor obtained from the dried root and rootstock of this plant.

val-et (văl'ĕt; văl'ā), *n.* [< O.F. *vaslet*, *valet*, vassal: prob. related to *vassal*], a manservant who personally attends a man, taking care of his apartment, clothes, etc.:—*v.t.* to serve (someone) as a valet: ***valet de chambre** (vä'lâ' dĕ shänbr''), a valet.

val-e-tu-di-na-ri-an (văl''ĕ-tū''dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [< Lat. *valetudo* (*-inis*), health], 1, an invalid; sickly person; 2, one unduly concerned with health:—*adj.* 1, in poor health; 2, overanxious about health. Also, **val'e-tu'di-na-ry** (-nă-rĭ). —*n.* **val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism.**

Val-hal-la (văl-hăl'ă), *n.* [< O.N. *ralhöll*, hall of the slain < *valr*, slain + *höll*, hall], 1, *Norse Myth.*, the palace of Odin, in which dwell the souls of heroes slain in battle; 2, a building in which a nation places the remains or memorials of its dead heroes.

Va-li (vä'lē), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, Odin's precocious son, who, as soon as born, avenged the death of Balder. Also, **Va'le.**

val-iant (văl'yănt), *adj.* [< O.F. *valor*, to be worth < Lat. *valēre*, to be strong], 1, fearless; valorous; brave; courageous; 2, bravely done; heroic, as deeds. —*adv.* **val'iant-ly.**—*n.* **val'iant-ness.**—*n.* **val'ian-cy.**

val-id (văl'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *validus*, strong], based on fact; sound; not weak or defective; well-grounded, as an argument; *Law*, executed with all formalities required by law; legally sufficient; able to stand legally, as a contract.—*adv.* **val'id-ly.**—*n.* **val'id-ness.**—*n.* **va-lid'i-ty** (vă-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ).

val-i-date (văl'ĭ-dāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dated, *p.pr.* -dating], to ratify; make good or sound; confirm; give legal force to.—*n.* **val'i-da'tion.**

va-lise (vă-lēs'), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *valisia*, valise], a traveling bag of leather, wicker, or the like.

Val-kyr-ie (văl-kĭr'ĭ; -kĭ'rĭ), *n.* [< O.N. *valkyrja*, chooser of the slain < *valr*, slain + *-kyrja*, chooser < *kjōsa*, to choose], *Norse Myth.*, one of Odin's handmaidens who watched over the battlefields, chose those who were to be slain, and conducted to Valhalla the souls of the favored heroes. Also, **Val'kyr; Val-kyr'i-a.** — *adj.* **Val-kyr'i-an** (-kĭr'ĭ-ăn).

VALKYRIE

val-la-tion (vă-lā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *vallare* (*-atus*), to surround with a rampart], 1, a military defensive work, in the form of trenches or ramparts; 2, the act or science of erecting defensive works.

val-ley (văl'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* valleys (-ĭz)], [< O.F. *valee* < Lat. *vallis*, valley], 1, low land between hills or mountains; 2, a depression in the earth's surface where a river or stream flows: *Arch.*, a gutter formed by the meeting of two sloping sections of roof.

val-or (văl'ẽr), *n.* [L.L. = worth < Lat. *valēre*, to be strong], moral fearlessness in facing danger; bravery; courage; prowess. Also, **val'our.**

Syn. intrepidity, gallantry, heroism. (See bravery.)

val-or-i-za-tion (văl''ẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-), *n.* [< Port. *valorização*, valorization], the maintenance of an arbitrary market price of a commodity, usually by government action.—*v.t.* **val'or-ize.**

val-or-ous (văl'ẽr-ŭs), *adj.* [see **valor**], brave; intrepid; courageous; fearless; valiant. —*adv.* **val'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **val'or-ous-ness.**

val-u-a-ble (văl'ū-ă-bl), *adj.* [see **value**], 1, having intrinsic worth; costly; 2, precious; dear to one; estimable; as, a *valuable* friend; 3, of high worth; of great importance; as, a *valuable* bit of news:—*n.pl.* costly possessions, especially small personal things, as jewels, important papers, etc.

val-u-a-tion (văl''ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of setting a price; appraisement; 2, estimated worth or value; price.

val-u-a-tor (văl'ū-ā''tẽr), *n.* one who makes an official valuation; an appraiser; one who estimates or sets a price or value on a thing.

val-ue (văl'ū), *n.* [O.F. = fem. p.p. of *valoir* < Lat. *valēre*, to be strong], 1, worth; that which makes anything worth possessing; 2, precise import; exact meaning; as, the *value* of a word; 3, valuation; estimated worth: *Econ.*, 1, purchasing power; 2, market price; 3, fair price; *Mus.*, the relative duration of a tone or silence as indicated by a note or rest; *Math.*, the magnitude or quantity represented by a symbol or an algebraic expression under given conditions; *Biol.*, rank or grade by classes or classification: **face value**, the principal sum named in contracts of indebtedness, as in promissory notes, checks, drafts, or acceptances: **par value**, the nominal value given to shares of capital stock or other securities, but not giving any indication of the market value of the securities: **value in exchange**, *Econ.*, 1, the power of one kind of goods to command other goods in exchange; the rate at which one kind of goods exchanges for others; 2, the money measure, in the form of price, of a commodity's power to command other goods in exchange in the market: **value in use**, *Econ.*, the actual utility of a commodity in satisfying human wants, regardless of the market price of the commodity: **value received**, a phrase used to signify that a note has been made or a bill accepted for a valuable and lawful consideration, and not by way of accommodation:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ued (-ūd), *p.pr.* -uing], 1, to estimate the worth of; put a price on; as, to *value* an estate; 2, to take into account; as, to *value* an opinion; 3, to esteem highly; as, to *value* one's friendship; hold dear.—*n.* **val'u-er.**

Syn., *n.* preciousness, excellence, price, importance, utility, worth, desirability; signification.

val-ued (văl'ūd), *p.adj.* 1, having a value; 2, highly appreciated; dearly prized, as a friend: **valued policy**, 1, in marine insurance, a policy in which the total value of the thing insured is inserted in the contract and must be paid in case of total loss; 2, in fire insurance, a policy under which the insured receives the full amount of insurance in case of total loss, regardless of the actual value of the property destroyed.

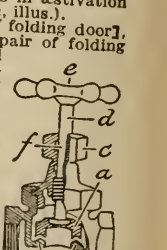
val-ue-less (văl'ū-lĕs), *adj.* worth little or nothing; worthless.—*n.* **val'ue-less-ness.**

va-lu-ta (vă-lōō'tă; vă-lōō'tă), *n.* [It. = value < Lat. *valēre*, to be worth], value; worth; specifically, foreign exchange; the value of any currency as agreed upon in terms of another specified country; also, a bill of exchange, payable in foreign currency.

valv-al (văl'văl), *adj.* [see **valve**], of or pertaining to a valve; valvular.—*adj.* **valv'ar.**

valv-ate (văl'vāt), *adj.* acting like a valve; having a movable part which opens and closes a passage; valvular: *Bot.*, with meeting, but not overlapping, edges: said of sepals or petals in æstivation and of leaves in vernation (see *vernation*, illus.).

valve (vălv), *n.* [< Lat. *valva*, leaf of folding door], a door; especially, one of a pair of folding doors: *Mech.*, any of various mechanical devices for opening and closing a conduit, and thus regulating or directing the movement through it of a gas, liquid, etc. (see *gate valve*, illus.); *Anat.*, a fold in the wall of a blood vessel, canal, or other organ, which allows the contents to flow through it in one direction only; *Zoöl.*, either of the two separable pieces of the shell of bivalve mollusks, as the oyster, clam, etc.; *Bot.*, 1, one of the parts into which a dehiscent legume or capsule splits; 2, a part of an anther which opens to allow the escape of pollen; *Elec.*, a device permitting the passage of an electric current in one direction only; especially, an exhausted tube with two or more electrodes one of which may be rendered incandescent: used in radio, etc.; *Mus.*, a device in certain brass wind instruments for changing the length and direction of the column of air and so varying the pitch of the tone.



GLOBE VALVE
a, disk, which fits upon seat *b*; *c*, packing nut; *d*, spindle, passing through packing at *f*; *e*, wheel.

val-vu-lar (văl'vū-lẽr), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a valve: *Med.*, pertaining to the valves of the heart: as, a *valvular* disease.

vam-brace (văm'brās), *n.* [< A.F. *vantbras* < Fr. *avantbras* < *avant*, before + *bras*, arm], the piece of armor protecting the arm from the elbow to the wrist (see *reredos*, *arms*, illus.).

va-moose (vă-mōs'; vă'mōs), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -moosed (-mōst'), *p.pr.* -moosing], [< Sp. *vamos*, let us go], *U. S. Slang*, to depart suddenly; decamp:—*v.t.* to desert. Also, **va-moose'** (vă-mōōs').

[1]vamp (vămp), *n.* [< O.F. *avant-pied* < *avant*, before + *pied*, foot], **1**, the part of a shoe just above the sole, covering the toes and extending to the sides; **2**, a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance: *Mus.*, an improvised accompaniment:—*v.t.* **1**, to furnish with an upper leather; **2**, to patch with new material: often with *up*: *Mus.*, to improvise; as, to *vamp* an accompaniment or part.—*n.* **vamp'er.**

[2]vamp (vămp), *n.* [abbr. of *vampire*], *U. S. Slang*, in novels or plays, a seductive adventuress; hence, a flirt:—*v.t. Slang*, to charm into submission.

vam-pire (văm'pīr), *n.* [Fr. < Slav. source], **1**, a ghost superstitiously supposed to suck the blood of sleeping persons; **2**, one who preys on, or makes a living at the expense of, others; especially, a woman who entices men for her own advantage: *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of various South American bats (especially genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*) which suck the blood of animals; **2**, any of various other bats, especially a bat (*Vampyrus spectrum*) of tropical America, incorrectly supposed to suck blood.—*adj.* **vam-pir'ic** (-pĭr'ĭk).

vam-pir-ism (văm'pĭr-ĭzm; -pĭ-rĭzm), *n.* **1**, a belief in bloodsucking ghosts, held especially in the early 18th century throughout southeastern Europe; **2**, the act or practices of vampires; bloodsucking; **3**, preying on others; extortion.

[1]van (văn), *n.* [abbr. of *vanguard*, q.v.], **1**, the front, as of an army or fleet; **2**, the people who lead any movement; the place of those who so lead; as, he was in the *van* of all reform.

[2]van (văn), *n.* [abbr. of *caravan*], **1**, a large covered truck for moving household goods, circus animals, etc.; **2**, in England, a light wagon for carrying goods; also, a railway baggage car.

[3]van (văn), *n.* [< Lat. *vannus*, a fan], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, **1**, a winnowing appliance; **2**, a wing:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* vanned (vănd), *p.pr.* vanning], *Mining*, to test the quality of (ore) by washing and separating on a shovel, or by the use of a special machine.

Van (văn), *n.* [*pl.* Vans (vănz); Vanir (vä'nēr)], [< O.N. *Vanr*], one of the three Norse gods, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, patrons of commerce and trade: often in *pl.*, *Vanir*, which see.

van-a-date (văn'ā-dāt), *n.* [see **vanadium**], *Chem.*, a salt of vanadic acid. Also, **va-na'di-ate** (vā-nā'dĭ-āt).

va-nad-ic (vā-năd'ĭk; -nā'dĭk), *adj. Chem.*, related to, or containing, vanadium, especially in its higher valence: **vanadic acid**, any of three oxyacids of vanadium.

va-na-di-ous (vā-nā'dĭ-ŭs), *adj. Chem.*, of or pertaining to vanadium, especially in its lower valence.

va-na-di-um (vā-nā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Vanadīs*, goddess in Norse Myth.], *Chem.*, a somewhat rare, silver-white metallic element [symbol V], chiefly used as an alloying element in steel, to which it adds strength and resistance to shock, its salts being used in the dyeing industry as mordants.

Va-na-heim (vä'nä-hām"), *n.* [< O.N. *Vanir*, gods of trade + *heimr*, home], *Norse Myth.*, the home of the Vanir, the three wealthy gods of trade and commerce, Njorth, Frey, and Freya: one of the nine worlds told of in the Eddas.

Van-dal (văn'dăl), *n.* [< Lat. *Vandalus* < O. Teut. source], one of a Teutonic race once inhabiting the south shores of the Baltic, and ravaging Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, and Rome, in the fourth and fifth centuries: **vandal**, one who wilfully destroys or injures anything beautiful, especially a work of art:—*adj.* wilfully destructive of anything beautiful, especially a work of art.—*adj.* **Van-dal'ic; van-dal'ic.**—*n.* **Van'dal-ism; van'dal-ism.**

Van-dyke (văn-dīk'), *adj.* [< name *Van Dyck*], pertaining to, or in the style of, Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the Flemish painter: **Vandyke beard**, a beard trimmed to a point: **Vandyke brown**, a dark brown pigment, a mixture of iron oxide and organic matter: **Vandyke collar**, a broad linen and lace collar with a deep pointed edge: **Vandyke red**, a red pigment composed of a double cyanide of copper and iron:—*n.* an object done by, or in the style of, Van Dyck, as a painting, beard, or collar: **vandyke**, *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dyked (-dīkt'), *p.pr.* -dyking], to cut in points, as a beard or a collar.

vane (vān), *n.* [< A.S. *fana*, small flag < O.Teut. source], **1**, a device, movable by the wind, fastened to an elevated object to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock; **2**, a flat, fan-shaped arm projecting from an axis, as in a windmill; **3**, a similar part of a water wheel or propeller; **4**, the web, or flat spreading part, of a feather: *Surveying*, **1**, a small, sliding target on an upright rod, for assistance in reading the levels through the telescope; **2**, one of the sights on a quadrant, compass, etc., for determining an angle of vision.—*adj.* **vaned** (vānd).

vang (văng), *n.* [Du. = catch < *vangen*, to catch], *Naut.*, either of two stay ropes running from the end of the gaff to the deck: used to steady the gaff.

van-guard (văn'gärd"), *n.* [< O.F. *avant-garde*, advance guard < Lat. *ab ante*, from before + O.F. *garder*, to watch < O.Teut. source], *Mil.*, the first line or advance guard of an army; the van.

va-nil-la (vā-nĭl'ā), *n.* [< Sp. *vainilla*, pod, dim. of *vaina*, sheath < Lat. *vagina*, sheath], *Bot.*, **1**, any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing plants of the orchid family; **2**, the pod or bean of various species of this plant, used to make a flavoring extract for confectionery, cakes, etc.; **3**, the flavoring so obtained.—*adj.* **va-nil'lic** (-lĭk).

va-nil-lin (vā-nĭl'ĭn), *n.* **1**, a white crystalline substance, the fragrant constituent of the vanilla bean; **2**, a similar substance made synthetically, as from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring.

Va-nir (vä'nēr; wä'nēr), *n.pl.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, gods of trade and commerce, who lived in Vanaheim: at first enemies, later allies, of the Æsir in Asgard.

van-ish (văn'ĭsh), *v.i.* [< M.E. *vanissen* < O.F. *esvanir* < Lat. *evanescere*, to disappear], **1**, to disappear, either suddenly or gradually; fade from sight; **2**, to pass out of existence; be lost; as, hopes *vanish*: *Math.*, to become equal to zero:—*n. Phon.*, the brief terminal part of a vowel element; the sound with which another principal sound ends or vanishes; as, the so-called long *a* sound [ā] in *day* has a *vanish* with the sound of ē or ĭ.—*n.* **van'ish-er.**

van-ish-ing point in a perspective picture, the apparent point of intersection of lines representative of parallel lines in space (see *perspective*, illus.).

van-i-ty (văn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *vanitas*, vanity], **1**, state or quality of being vain or futile; **2**, shallow pride, as in one's appearance or attainments; conceit; **3**, a trivial or worthless thing; a frivolous trifle: **vanity bag or case**, a woman's small, dainty bag or box containing powder, rouge, and mirror.

Syn. conceit, ostentation. (See pride, egotism.)

Van-i-ty Fair **1**, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a town fair where all the wares were vanities, and the buyers lovers of vanity; hence, **2**, worldly social life devoted to empty frivolities and idle show; **3**, a novel of English social life in the early 19th century, by W. M. Thackeray.

van-ner (văn'ẽr), *n.* [see **[3]van**], *Mining*, a machine for separating and concentrating ore.

van-quish (văng'kwĭsh), *v.t.* [< O.F. *veinquir* < *vaincre* < Lat. *vincere*, to conquer], **1**, to conquer, as in battle; subdue; **2**, to get the better of; defeat, as in an argument or debate.—*adj.* **van'quish-a-ble.**—*n.* **van'quish-er.**

Syn. conquer, defeat, subjugate, subdue, rout, overcome, surmount, overpower, discomfit, crush, humble, beat, reduce. To *overcome* is to prevail over, to get the better of, as obstacles or enemies. To *defeat* is to overthrow decisively, though perhaps only temporarily; a *defeated* army may rally in another action. To *rout* troops is not only to *defeat* them, but to force them into disorderly, disgraceful retreat. To *conquer* is to secure more than a temporary advantage; it is to achieve a victory that is considered final, and it is accompanied by the idea of gain; a *conquering* army *defeats* its enemies and occupies their territory. To *vanquish* is to *defeat* decisively, often in a single action or combat; it has the finality of *conquer*, for which it is now chiefly a rhetorical synonym. Both *conquer* and *vanquish* may be applied figuratively to moral objects, always with the idea of struggle; as, to *conquer* a vicious temper; to *vanquish* unworthy fears. To *subjugate* is to bring under a yoke, or into bondage; literally, *subjugate* refers to a people *conquered* and kept in hand by military control. Figuratively, we *subjugate* our passions or animal natures. To *subdue* is not only to *conquer* but to tame; a *subjugated* people is disciplined, but, though helpless, resistant in attitude. A *subdued* people is a cowed people. We *surmount* difficulties, obstacles, and hindrances by rising above them through force of will.

van-tage (vän'tăj), *n.* [abbr. of *advantage*, q.v.], a superior position or opportunity; advantage: *Tennis*, advantage; the first point scored following deuce: **vantage ground**, a position which gives its holder an advantage over others.

vap-id (văp'ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *vapidus*, flat], lacking life or spirit; flat; stale; tasteless; pointless.—*adv.* **vap'id-ly.**—*n.* **vap'id-ness.**—*n.* **va-pid'i-ty.**

Syn. dull, spiritless, insipid, characterless, stupid.—*Ant.* effective, powerful, spirited, substantial.

va-por (vā′pĕr), *n.* [Lat. = steam], **1,** a cloudlike substance floating in the air and impairing its clearness, as fog or moisture; **2,** something visionary or flimsy; anything impossible to seize and hold; something that vanishes like smoke or mist; **3,** empty boasting; braggadocio: *Phys.*, the gaseous form of any substance used especially of such substances as may exist in the liquid or solid state under ordinary conditions; *Med.*, steam or a gas applied as a curative agent by inhalation: *pl. Archaic*, melancholy; depression of spirits; the blues: **vapor density**, strictly, the mass of a gas per unit volume, but, commonly, the relative mass of a gas as compared with that of air or hydrogen, at the same temperature and pressure: **vapor pressure**, the pressure of a saturated vapor; the pressure exerted by a vapor when in contact, under equilibrium conditions, with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance, so that neither condensation nor evaporation takes place:—*v.i.* **1,** *Archaic*, to evaporate; pass off in the form of gas, steam, etc.; **2,** to send out gas, steam, etc.; **3,** to indulge in idle talk; boast; brag:—*v.t. Archaic*, **1,** to vaporize; **2,** to discourage; depress; **3,** to bully. Also, **va′pour.**—*n.* **va′por-er**; **va′pour-er.**—*n.* **va′por-ing**; **va′pour-ing.**

va-por-es-cence (vā′pĕr-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* [*vapor* + *-escence*], the formation of mist or vapor.—*adj.* **va′por-es′cent.**

va-por-ish (vā′pĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* [see **vapor**], **1,** full of, or like, vapor, gas, etc.; **2,** depressed; hysterical. Also, **va′pour-ish.**—*n.* **va′por-ish-ness.**

va-por-ize (vā′pĕr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to change into steam, gas, etc., by means of heat, or by reduction of pressure: *v.i.* to be changed into steam, gas, etc.—*n.* **va′por-iz′er.**—*n.* **va′por-i-za′tion** (vā′pĕr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ĭ-zā′-; văp′ō-rĭ-).—*adj.* **va′por-iz′a-ble** (-iz′ə-bl).

va-por-ous (vā′pĕr-ŭs), *adj.* **1,** full of, or like, vapor, gas, etc.; **2,** producing gas; flatulent; **3,** unreal; without substance; flimsy.—*adv.* **va′por-ous-ly.**—*n.* **va′por-ous-ness.**

va-por-y (vā′pĕr-ĭ), *adj.* **1,** producing vapors; **2,** full of, or like, vapor, gas, etc.; **3,** hysterical; peevish or melancholy. Also, **va′pour-y.**

***va-que-ro** (vä-kā′rō), *n.* [*pl.* -ros (-rōz; -rōs)], [Sp. = cowherd < *vaca*, cow: cf. L.L. *vaccarius* < Lat. *vacca*, cow], in Spanish America and the southwestern United States, a cattleman; cowboy.

var. *abbr.* **1,** variant; **2,** variation; **3,** variety; **4,** various.

va-ri-a-bil-i-ty (vā″rĭ-ə-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **vary**], **1,** ability to vary or change; **2,** tendency to alter or change; fickleness; unsteadiness: *Biol.*, susceptibility, under influence of environment, to modifications in structure or function.

va-ri-a-ble (vā′rĭ-ə-bl), *adj.* **1,** able to vary or change; changeable; **2,** fitful, inconstant; fickle: *Math.*, quantitatively indeterminate; capable of taking on different numerical values; *Biol.*, variant; liable to deviate from a type in structure, function, etc.: used of a species or of a specific individual. *Astron.*, changing in brightness:—*n.* that which is subject to change: *Alg.*, a quantity that may have a number of different values under given conditions; frequently, a quantity that has an infinite number of values, also, a symbol representing this quantity; *Naut.*, a shifting wind: opposite of *trade wind*: **variable gear**, *Mech.*, an arrangement of geared wheels such that one wheel, revolving at uniform speed, will produce alternately faster and slower, or varying, speeds in the others, at each revolution: **variable-speed gear**, *Mech.*, a system of gearing, as in an automobile, by which a shaft rotating at uniform speed may drive another shaft at different speeds: **variable star**, *Astron.*, a fixed star, the brightness or magnitude of which varies either periodically or irregularly.—*adv.* **va′ri-a-bly.**—*n.* **va′ri-a-ble-ness.**

va-ri-ance (vā′rĭ-ăns), *n.* **1,** the state of being changeable, or the act of changing or differing; **2,** degree of alteration or change; **3,** a difference of opinion; a disagreement; a dispute: *Law*, **1,** discrepancy between the forms of the writ and of the declaration; **2,** a disagreement between pleadings and proof: *Biol.*, individual deviation from type.

va-ri-ant (vā′rĭ-ănt), *adj.* **1,** having or showing variation; differing from others of the same general class; as, a *variant* spelling; **2,** changeable; inconstant: *Biol.*, liable to depart from the type in function, structure, etc., as an individual or a species; variable:—*n.* something that differs from another thing in form, though essentially the same: *Biol.*, that which shows variation from type; *Mus.*, a version or reading of a musical composition different from some other, or from a standard, version; *Philol.*, one of two or more forms of what is essentially the same word, as *rime*, *rhyme*, or *crunch*, *craunch*; *Textual Criticism*, an alternative reading for a word or passage; *Comp. Lit.*, an alternative form, as of a myth, plot, or account, derived from a common original source.

va-ri-ate (vā′rĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], to alter; change:—*v.i.* to become different:—*adj.* (vā′rĭ-āt), diverse; different.

va-ri-a-tion (vā″rĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1,** difference; dissimilarity; **2,** the act of altering or changing; a modification or change; a departure from a regular rule or course; **3,** the extent to which a thing alters; as, there is little *variation* in the temperature: *Gram.*, inflection, as in the declension of a noun or the conjugation of a verb; *Mus.*, the repeating of a single melody with certain changes and elaborations in tune, harmony, tempo, etc.; *Astron.*, a deviation from the mean orbit or motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by the attraction of another heavenly body; *Biol.*, deviation from type in form, structure, function, etc.; also, an organism which differs from its type; *Math.*, the condition existing between two quantities, such that if one is changed, the other is changed in the same ratio.

Syn. deviation, diversity, vicissitude, variety.—*Ant.* invariability, unchangeableness, uniformity.

var-i-cel-la (văr″ĭ-sĕl′ə), *n.* [Mod.Lat., dim. of *variola*, q.v.], *Pathol.*, chicken pox, an acute, contagious disease, principally of young children, characterized by an eruption of vesicles, or blisters, which appear in groups, soon dry up, and often leave scars.

var-i-co-cele (văr′ĭ-kō-sēl″), *n.* [< Lat. *varicosus*, swollen + Gk. *kēlē*, tumor], *Pathol.*, an abnormal swelling of the veins of the spermatic cord in the scrotum, causing a tumorlike enlargement and a heavy, dragging pain.

va-ri-col-ored (vā′rĭ-kŭl″ĕrd), *adj.* [< *various* + *color*], streaked, spotted, or marked with various colors; as, a *varicolored* flower. Also, **va′ri-col″oured.**

var-i-cose (văr′ĭ-kōs), *adj.* [< Lat. *varicosus* < *varix*, a dilated vein], irregularly swollen: **varicose veins**, *Pathol.*, abnormally swollen or tortuously dilated veins, especially the superficial veins of the legs, due to various circulatory causes or to relaxation of the walls.—*n.* **var′i-cos′i-ty** (-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ).

va-ried (vā′rĭd), *p.adj.* [see **vary**], **1,** altered; changed; **2,** of many different sorts; multiform; **3,** diversified; variegated.

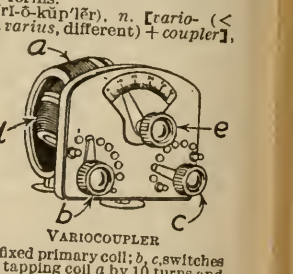
va-ri-e-gate (vā′rĭ-ē-gāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gated, *p.pr.* -gating], [< Lat. *varius*, varied + *agere*, to cause to be], to change the appearance of by marking with different colors; streak; spot.—*p.adj.* **va′ri-e-gat″ed.**—*n.* **va′ri-e-ga′tion.**

va-ri-er (vā′rĭ-ĕr), *n.* [see **vary**], one who alters or changes; one who deviates.

va-ri-e-ty (vă-rī′ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *varietas*, variety], **1,** diversity; state of being different; **2,** a medley; a collection of unlike objects; **3,** a class of things differing in details from the rest of a larger class to which they belong; also, an individual differing in some details from others of the same general class or kind; a sort; as, one *variety* of palm bears dates, another coconuts; **4,** lack of monotony or sameness; as, *variety* is the spice of life: *Biol.*, an individual, or group of individuals, in a species, that differs from the general type in certain characteristics which are transmissible but are too inconstant to justify the classification of the group as a distinct species; the group next lower in rank than a species; a subspecies.—*adj.* **va-ri′e-tal** (-tăl).

va-ri-form (vā′rĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *varius*, varied + *forma*, shape], having diverse, or various, forms; of different forms.

va-ri-o-cou-pler (vā″rĭ-ō-kŭp′lĕr), *n.* [*vario-* (< Lat. *varius*, different) + *coupler*], *Elec.*, a device for varying the coupling between different circuits in a radio receiving or transmitting apparatus, consisting of two independent coils, one within the other, mounted so that one coil may be rotated and the mutual inductance thus altered.



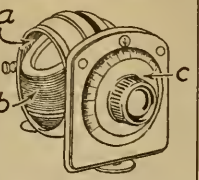
VARIOCOUPLER
a, fixed primary coil; *b*, *c*, switches for tapping coil *a* by 10 turns and 1 turn respectively, to each point; *d*, secondary coil, revolved by knob *e* to adjust coupling with coil *a*.

va-ri-o-la (vă-rī′ō-lə), *n.* [L.L. = pustule, pox < Lat. *varius*, speckled], *Pathol.*, smallpox, an acute, highly contagious disease, characterized by vomiting, severe headache and backache, and an offensive eruption of pus-

tules, which dry up and leave pitted scars or pock marks in the skin, especially on the face and hands.—*adj.* **va-ri'o-lar.**—*adj.* **va-ri'o-lous.**

va-ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid; văr'ĭ-), *n.* [< L.L. *variola*, pox + Gk. *eidos*, form], *Pathol.*, a mild form of smallpox, occurring in a patient who has had a previous attack or who has been vaccinated:—*adj.* resembling smallpox.

va-ri-om-e-ter (vā"rĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [< Lat. *varius*, varied + Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for determining changes in magnetism, especially changes in the earth's magnetic field: *Elec.*, a device for regulating the amount of inductance in an electrical circuit, consisting of two coils of wire connected in series and arranged so that one coil may rotate within the other: used extensively in radio.



VARIOMETER

a, revolving coil; *b*, stationary coil; *c*, dial on shaft of *b*.

va-ri-o-rum (vā"rĭ-ō'rŭm), *adj.* [Lat. = of the diverse (commentators)], containing comments and explanations by different critics, editors, etc.: said of an edition of a book in which such comments are correlated.

va-ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *varius*, different], **1**, different; diverse; of several sorts; as, *various* plants; **2**, several; **3**, changeable; uncertain; **4**, having several different characteristics; many-sided.—*adv.* **va'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **va'ri-ous-ness.**

Syn. different, diverse, diversified, manifold.

var. lect. *abbr.* [Lat. *varia lectio*], variant reading: used in textual comparison.

var-let (vär'lĕt), *n.* [O.F., var. of *vaslet*, *valet*, vassal: akin to *vassal*, q.v.], *Obs.*, a knight's page; *Archaic*, **1**, a footman; menial; **2**, a scoundrel; knave.

var-let-ry (vär'lĕt-rĭ), *n. Rare*, the rabble; mob; a disorderly crowd.

var-nish (vär'nĭsh), *n.* [< Fr. *vernisser* < O.F. *vernis*, varnish], **1**, resinous matter dissolved in oil or a volatile liquid, used for giving gloss to the surface of wood or metal work; **2**, figuratively, superficial smoothness or polish, as of politeness:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover or coat with varnish; give a gloss to; **2**, to cover up defects; polish up superficially, as one's manners; give a good appearance to.—*n.* **var'nish-er.**

var-si-ty (vär'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [abbr. of *university*], *Br. Colloq.*, university; *U. S. Sports*, a team or crew representing a university or college, as distinguished from the scrub, or second, team.

va-ry (vā'rĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* varied (-rĭd), *p.pr.* varying], [< Fr. *varier* < Lat. *variare* (*-atus*), to vary], **1**, to alter in appearance, shape, substance, etc.; **2**, to make unlike one another; as, to *vary* the lessons in a course of study: *Mus.*, to adorn with variations:—*v.i.* **1**, to alter or change; undergo a change; **2**, to disagree; differ; **3**, to depart from a rule or course; **4**, to alternate; **5**, to be characteristically subject to change: *Biol.*, to depart from type, as individuals or species of plants and animals; *Math.*, to be capable of continued increase or decrease, two quantities being said to *vary directly* if they increase or diminish in direct ratio to each other, and to *vary inversely* if they increase or diminish in inverse ratio to each other.

***vas** (vās), *n.* [*pl.* vasa (vā'sə)], [Lat. = a vessel], *Anat.*, a vessel; duct: **vas deferens** (dĕf'ĕr-ĕnz), [*pl.* vasa deferentia (dĕf-ĕr-ĕn'shĭ-ə)], [Lat. *deferens* = carrying down], *Anat.*, a duct, or tube, which carries the semen from the testicle to the urethra.

vas-cu-lar (vās'kū-lər), *adj.* [< Lat. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel], *Biol.*, **1**, relating to the vessels or ducts of an animal or vegetable body, which carry or convey fluids, as blood and lymph vessels in animals, and sap ducts in plants; pertaining to the system of vessels having this function; **2**, having, or made up of, vessels or ducts: **vascular bundle**, *Bot.*, in stems, roots, and leaves of higher plants, the unit combination of tissues which forms the basis of growth, consisting of the cambium, or actively growing cells, and the woody tissue, or xylem, and food-conducting tissue, or phloëm, into which the cambium is differentiated (see illus. next column; see also *exogen*, illus.).—*n.* **vas"cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ).—*adv.* **vas'cu-lar-ly.**

vase (vās; vāz; *Br.* väz), *n.* [< Lat. *rasum* or *vas*, vessel], a vessel, of glass, pottery, etc., usually circular in shape and of a height greater than its width, intended for ornament or use.

vas-ec-to-my (vās-ĕk'tŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -mies (-mĭz)], [< Lat. *vas*, duct, vessel + Gk. *-ektomia*, excision], *Surg.*, excision, or cutting out, of a part of the vas deferens.

Vas-e-line (vās'ē-lĭn; vās'ē-lēn), *n.* [< Ger. *wasser*, water + Gk. *elaion*, oil], a trade-mark name for various products, the chief of which is petroleum jelly, a semisolid product of petroleum used as an ointment and lubricant; also, a product bearing this trade-mark name.

Vash-ti (vāsh'tī), *n.* [< Pers.], *Bib.*, a wife of King Ahasuerus, replaced by Esther (Esth. 1: 9 sq.).

vas-o-mo-tor (vās"ō-mō'tĕr), *adj.* [< Lat. *vas*, vessel + *movēre* (*motus*), to move], *Anat.*, **1**, causing contraction or dilatation of the walls of the blood vessels; **2**, designating any nerve or agent which effects this contraction or dilatation.

vas-sal (vās'ăl), *n.* [O.F. < L.L. *vassallus*, *vassus*, vassal < Celt. source], **1**, in the feudal system, one who placed himself under the protection of another as his lord or master, and in return rendered homage and service; one holding land under the feudal system; **2**, a retainer; servant; **3**, a bondman; slave:—*adj.* under control of a superior power; dependent.

vas-sal-age (vās'ăl-ăj), *n.* **1**, the state of one who renders service to a feudal lord in return for his protection; **2**, services so rendered; **3**, slavery or servitude; **4**, a fee or fief; lands held under control of a superior state.

vast (văst), *adj.* [< Lat. *vastus*, huge], **1**, immense; enormous; huge; extensive; **2**, very great in quantity or amount; **3**, very great in degree, intensity, etc.:—*n. Poet.*, boundless waste; immensity; darkness of night.—*adv.* **vast'ly.**—*n.* **vast'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* huge, mighty, immense. (See enormous.)

vast-y (văs'tĭ), *adj. Archaic* or *Poet.*, enormous; huge; immense; vast.

vat (văt), *n.* [< A.S. *fæt*, vat < O.Teut. source], a large tank, tub, or vessel, as for holding liquors, dyes, etc., in process of manufacture. Also, *Archaic*, **fat.**

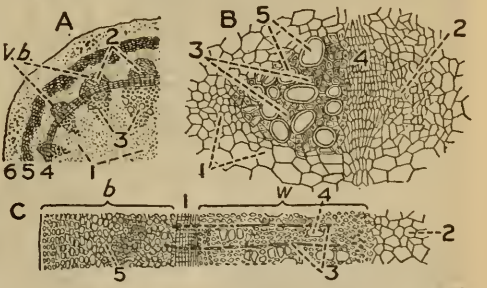
Vat-i-can (văt'ĭ-kăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Vaticanus*, name of a hill in Rome], **1**, the palace of the Pope at Rome, including a library, art galleries, etc.; **2**, the papal authority, as distinguished from the *Quirinal*, or monarchial government of Italy.—*abbr.* **Vat.**

Vat-i-can-ism (văt'ĭ-kăn-ĭzm), *n.* the theological and ecclesiastical system founded on the infallibility and supremacy of the Pope, as declared by the Vatican Council, 1869-70; ultramontanism.—*n.* **Vat'i-can-ist.**

vat-i-cide (văt'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [< Lat. *vates*, prophet + *caedere*, to kill], **1**, the murder of a prophet; **2**, the person perpetrating such a murder.

va-tic-i-nate (və-tĭs'ĭ-nāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nated, *p.pr.* -nating], [< Lat. *vaticinari* (*-atus*) < *vates*, prophet + *canere*, to sing], to utter a prophecy:—*v.t.* to prophesy.—*n.* **va-tic"i-na'tion.**

vau (vô; vou), *n.* [perh. < Heb. *rāv*, a nail, hook], the sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ו] (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *v* or *w*: as a numerical symbol, 6. Also, **waw.**



VASCULAR BUNDLES in cross section. A, young stem, with immature vascular bundles, *v. b.*: 1, central pith; 2, phloem; 3, xylem; 4, cambium layer; 5, bast layer; 6, epidermis.—B, one vascular bundle, highly magnified: 1-4, as in A; 5, conducting tubes in xylem.—C, section of tree one year old: 1, cambium layer; 2, pith; 3, medullary rays; 4, ducts; 5, bast layer; *b*, bark; *w*, wood.

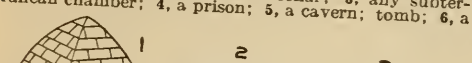
vaude-ville (vōd'vĭl; vōd"vĕl'), *n.* [< Fr. *Vau de Vire*, valley of the Vire in Normandy, birthplace of 15th-cent. poet Basselin, a composer of convivial songs], **1**, formerly, a comic dramatic sketch with light, satirical songs, dancing, etc., scattered through the dialog or pantomime: a very popular form of entertainment in the middle 18th century; **2**, at present, a kind of theatrical performance consisting of a series of separate songs, dances, acrobatic feats, and short dramatic sketches; a variety show: *Rare*, in

modern French poetry, a lively, popular song; a popular ballad; a street song.

Vau-dois (vō-dwä'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr. < *Waldo* of Lyons, founder of sect], a Waldensian, or member of a reformed Christian sect founded about 1170 and living in the valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence:—*adj.* pertaining to the Waldensians.

[1]vault (vôlt), *n.* [< O.F. *voller*, to leap < Lat. *volvere* (*volutus*), to turn], **1**, a light, low leap or bound; a curvet, as by a horse; **2**, a leap over a high barrier, by the aid of the hands or a pole:—*v.t.* to leap over; as, to *vault* a fence:—*v.i.* **1**, to leap over a high barrier, especially by aid of the hands or a pole; show feats of leaping; **2**, to curvet, as a horse.—*n.* **vault'er.**

[2]vault (vôlt), *n.* [< O.F. *voute*, *raulte*, a vault, turn: see **[1]vault**], **1**, an arched roof or ceiling, **2**, storage space, usually in a cellar; **3**, any subterranean chamber; **4**, a prison; **5**, a cavern; tomb; **6**, a steel room, as in a bank, in which valuables, such as jewels or money, are kept; **7**, the arch of heaven:—*v.t.* to shape like a vault; provide with an arched ceiling.—*n.* **vault'ing.**



VAULTING
1, cloister, or coved; 2, cylindrical intersecting, or cross; 3, Welsh, or underpitch.

vault-ed (vôl'tĕd), *adj.* **1**, covered with a vault; arched and lofty: **2**, having a vault.

vaunt (vänt; vônt), *v.i.* [< Fr. *vanter*, to boast < L.L. *ranitare* < Lat. *vanus*, empty], to take or display oneself boastfully; brag:—*v.t.* to boast of; display boastfully:—*n.* a boast; a brag; vain display or parade.—*adv.* **vaunt'ing-ly.**—*n.* **vaunt'er.**

vav-a-sor (văv'ă-sôr), *n.* [< O.F. *vavassour* < L.L. *vassus vassorum*, a vassal of vassals], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, in feudal law, a vassal holding lands of a great lord, not the sovereign, and having other vassals holding lands of him: sometimes classified next below a baron in rank. Also, **vav'a-sour.**

vav-a-so-ry (văv'ă-sō-rĭ), *n.* **1**, the tenure of a fee held by a vavasor; **2**, the lands held by a vavasor.

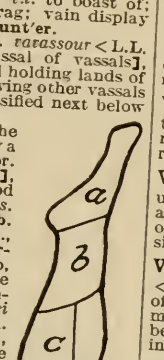
Va-yu (vä'yōō; wä'yōō), *n.* [Hind.], *Hindu Myth.*, the Hindu god of the winds: similar to the Greek *Æolus*.

vb. *abbr.* verb (also, **v.**); verbal:—**vb. adj.**, verbal adjective:—**vb. intr.**, intransitive verb (also, **v. i.**):—**vb. n.**, verbal noun:—**vb. tr.**, transitive verb (also, **v. t.**):—**V. C.**, **1**, Vice Chairman; **2**, Vice Chancellor; **3**, Victoria Cross; **4**, Volunteer Corps:—**V. D. M.**, [Lat. *verbi dei minister*], Minister of the Word of God.

Ve (vē), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, brother of Odin and Vili, whom he helped in slaying the giant Ymir.

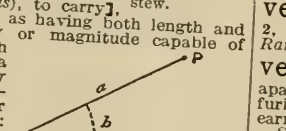
Ve-a-dar (vē'ă-där'; vā-), *n.* [Heb. = second Adar], an extra month added to the Jewish calendar in leap years (see App. II).

veal (vēl), *n.* [< O.F. *veël* < Lat. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, calf], the meat of the calf: *Obs.*, a calf.



VEAL
a, leg; *b*, loin; *c*, ribs; *d*, chuck and plate, or stew.

vec-tor (vĕk'tôr), *n.* [Lat. = carrier < *vehere* (*vectus*), to carry], *Math.*, **1**, a line conceived as having both length and direction; **2**, a quantity or magnitude capable of being represented by such a line, as a velocity or a force; also called *vector quantity* (see diagram of parallelogram of forces under *force*); **3**, a radius vector: **radius vector**, *Math.*, a straight line drawn from a fixed point, or origin, to a variable point, and determining by its length and direction the position of the variable point: *Astron.*, a line joining the focus of the orbit of a celestial body with the body itself.



VECTOR
O, a fixed point on a line OX; P, any point. The position of P can be stated in terms of angle *b* and the length of the vector O P, or *a*.

Ve-da (vā'dă; vē'dă), *n.* [*pl.* Vedas (-dăz)], [Sans. = knowledge], **1**, the ancient sacred scriptures of the Hindus, comprising about 100 books and forming the basis of Brahmanism; **2**, one of the books comprising these scriptures; **3**, one of the four groups in which these books are arranged.—*adj.* **Ve'dic.**

Ve-dan-ta (vā-dän'tă), *n.* [< Sans. *Vēdānta* < *Veda*, Veda + *anta*, end], a system of Hindu pantheistic philosophy, based on the Vedas, chiefly considering the relation of the Supreme Spirit to the universe and to the human soul.—*n.* **Ve-dan'tism.**

ve-dette (vē-dĕt'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *vedetta* < Lat. *vidēre*, to see], *Mil.*, a mounted sentinel or soldier stationed in front of the regular pickets or guards of an army to watch the enemy and give the signal of danger; *Nav.*, a small boat used to watch the movements of the enemy. Also, **vi-dette'.**

veer (vēr), *v.t.* [< Fr. *virer* < L.L. *virare*, to turn round], to shift; turn (something) around: *Naut.*, to change the course of (a ship) to a new tack by swinging the stern to windward; wear:—*v.i.* **1**, to turn round; shift; hence, **2**, to vacillate in opinion: *Naut.*, **1**, of a ship, to go about or change to a new tack, with the stern to windward; **2**, of the wind, to shift; especially, to shift (in northern latitudes) with the sun, as from east through south to west: opposite of *back*.

veer-y (vēr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ies (-ĭz)], [perh. imit. of bird's note], a thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) found in the eastern parts of the United States, somewhat smaller and less conspicuously marked than the wood thrush, and noted for the rare beauty of its song.

Ve-ga (vē'gă), *n.* [Sp. and L.L. < Arab. *wāqi'*, falling], *Astron.*, a bluish white star of the first magnitude, the brightest in the constellation Lyra.

veg-e-ta-ble (vĕj'ĕ-tă-bl), *n.* [< Fr. < Lat. *vegetabilis*, animating < *vegetare*, to animate], **1**, a plant, especially one cultivated for food; **2**, the edible portion of such a plant gathered and prepared for market or for the table:—*adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to plants; **2**, having the nature of, or produced by, plants: as, *vegetable* fiber; **vegetable acids**, acids such as are obtained from plants, as citric acid or malic acid; **vegetable alkali**, potash: because obtainable from wood ashes; **vegetable ivory**, the kernels of certain South American nuts, resembling ivory and used for making buttons, trinkets, etc.; **vegetable kingdom**, that division of organic nature which comprises plants; **vegetable marrow**, a kind of squash; **vegetable oyster**, salsify.

veg-e-tal (vĕj'ĕ-tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vegetus*, lively < *vegēre*, to quicken], **1**, of or pertaining to plants or vegetables; vegetable; **2**, common to animals and plants, as the functions of growth, nutrition, respiration, etc., as opposed to volition and sensation

veg-e-ta-ri-an (vĕj'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1**, one who lives on fruit, nuts, and vegetables, and usually milk and eggs; **2**, one who claims that plants are the only proper source of food for man:—*adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to those opposed to eating meat; **2**, consisting of vegetables, as a diet.—*n.* **veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism.**

veg-e-tate (vĕj'ĕ-tāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tated, *p.pr.* -tating], [< Lat. *vegetare* (*-atus*), < *vegēre*, to quicken], **1**, to fulfil the vegetable functions of growth, nutrition, etc.: hence, **2**, to grow with no more effort than a plant; **3**, to allow mind and body to become inactive; lead a passive existence: *Pathol.*, to increase in size, as a wart or pimple; grow exuberantly.

veg-e-ta-tion (vĕj'ĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the growth of vegetables or plants; **2**, plant life; plants in general: *Pathol.*, an abnormal plantlike or fungoid growth of tissue.

veg-e-ta-tive (vĕj'ĕ-tă-tĭv), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to vegetation; with the capacity or characteristic of vegetating; **2**, producing vegetable life; as, *vegetable* soil; **3**, lazy; mentally sluggish.—*adv.* **veg'e-ta-tive-ly.**—*n.* **veg'e-ta-tive-ness.**

ve-he-mence (vē'hē-mĕns; vē'ē-), *n.* [see **vehement**], **1**, passionate earnestness; **2**, eagerness; urgency; **3**, violence; furiousness.—*n.* *Rare*, **ve'he-men-cy** (-mĕn-sĭ).

ve-he-ment (vē'hē-mĕnt; vē'ē-), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *rehemens* (*-entis*), violent, prob < *re-*, apart from + *mens* (*mentis*), mind], **1**, very violent; furious; as, a *vehement* wind; **2**, passionate; ardent; earnest; as, a *vehement* address.—*adv.* **ve'he-ment-ly.**

Syn. furious, impassioned, fiery, impetuous.

ve-hi-cle (vē'hĭ-kl; vē'ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *vehiculum*, < *vehere*, to carry], **1**, any kind of conveyance, especially one used on land; **2**, anything which may be used as a medium for communicating thought, feeling, etc.; as, the press is the *vehicle* for public opinion: *Pharm.*, a substance, usually fluid, used as a medium for the administration of medicine; also called *excipient*; *Painting*, a liquid, such as oil, with which a colored pigment is mixed, to render its application easier.—*adj.* **ve-hic'u-lar** (vē-hĭk'ū-lär).

***Vehm-ge-richt** (fām'gĕ-rĭkht), *n.* [*pl.* -richte (-rĭkh'tĕ)], [Ger. = secret court

< *feme*, punishment + *gericht*, court], a dreaded German tribunal, of the 14th and 15th centuries, for the trial of serious crimes, often meeting secretly or at night.

veil (vāl), *n.* [< O.F. *veile* < Lat. *velum*, *vela*, a sail; covering], 1, a thin, gauzy covering for the face; 2, a piece of fabric hanging from the head, over the shoulders, as worn by a nun; 3, a curtain or covering to conceal something; 4, a pretext; feint; disguise: **take the veil**, *Eccl.*, to become a nun:—*v.t.* 1, to cover with, or as with, a veil or curtain; 2, to hide; conceal; as, to *veil* one's intentions. Also, **vail.**

veiled (vāld), *p.adj.* 1, wearing a covering over the face; 2, concealed; disguised; masked; 3, having the real meaning hidden; as, *veiled* speech.

veil-ing (vāl'ing), *n.* 1, the act of covering; 2, a thin, gauzy material, as for veils; also, a veil.

vein (vān), *n.* [< Fr. *veine* < Lat. *vena*, vein], a particular strain or disposition; peculiarity of mood, speech, etc.; as, a *vein* of humor; in solemn *vein*: *Anat.*, one of the tubelike vessels which carry blood to or toward the heart; *Biol.*, a branching, supporting, and conducting structure, as in a leaf or in the wing of an insect; *Geol.* and *Mining*, 1, a fissure, or elongated opening, in a rock mass in which has been deposited mineral matter of a development later than that of the rock surrounding it; 2, ore or other material filling a fissure in rock; 3, a streak, as in wood or marble:—*v.t.* 1, to mark with veins; 2, to cover, fill, or form, with veins.—*adj.* **vein'less.**—*adj.* **vein'y.**

vein-ing (vān'ing), *n.* 1, a system or meshwork of veins; 2, a surface streaked with veins, as marble or wood: *Weaving*, a stripe made in cloth by dropping the warp threads.

vein-let (vān'lĕt), *n.* *Biol.*, a small or secondary vein; a nervule.

ve-la-men (vē-lā'mĕn), *n.* [pl. -lamina (-lăm'ĭ-nə)], [Lat. = covering], *Anat.*, a membrane or membranous partition; *Bot.*, the corky outer covering of the aërial roots of certain orchids.

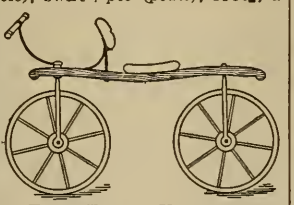
ve-lar (vē'lär), *adj.* [< Lat. *velum*, veil], *Anat.*, of or pertaining to a membranous veil, or velum, especially that of the soft palate; palatal; *Philol.* and *Phon.*, produced or aided by the soft palate; guttural, as the *k*-sound in *cool*, as distinguished from that in *kin*, the guttural sound of *r* as pronounced in some languages, and the *oo* sound in *soon*:—*n.* a velar sound.

veldt (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* [S.Afr.Du. < Du. *veld*, field], 1, in South Africa, land not wooded or thinly wooded; 2, high pasture land. Also, **veld.**

vel-li-cate (vĕl'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *vellicare* (*-atus*), freq. of *vellere*, to twitch], to cause to twitch:—*v.i.* to twitch, as a nerve or muscle.—*n.* **vel'li-ca'tion.**

vel-lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* [< O.F. *velin* < Lat. *vitulinus* pertaining to a calf < *vitulus*, calf], 1, a fine parchment, usually made of calfskin, and intended for binding books, writing upon, etc.; also, 2, a manuscript written upon vellum; 3, a kind of paper or cotton cloth in imitation of vellum.

ve-loc-i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [< Lat. *velox* (*-ocis*), swift + *pes* (*pedis*), foot], a light two- or three-wheeled vehicle generally moved by pedals: the early form from which the bicycle and tricycle have developed; specifically, such a vehicle for children, with a large wheel in front and two small wheels behind.



EARLY FORM OF VELOCIPEDE

ve-loc-i-ty (vē-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [pl. -ties (-tĭz)], [< Lat. *velocitas*, speed < *velox*, swift], rate of motion of a moving object; speed; celerity; swiftness; as, the *velocity* of a bullet: used chiefly of inanimate objects: *Phys.*, rate of motion; the rate at which a body changes its position in space.

ve-lours (vē-lōōr'), *n.* [pl. velours (-lōōrz')], [Fr. = velvet < L.L. *villosus*, velvet], any of various woven fabrics having a pile, or raised surface, like that of velvet. Also, **vel'ure.**

ve-lum (vē'lŭm), *n.* [pl. vela (-lə)], [Lat. = veil], *Anat.* and *Biol.*, any membranous or veil-like organ or partition, especially the soft palate.

vel-ure (vĕl'ŭr), *n.* [see **velours**], 1, velvet, or similar material; especially, a heavy linen or silk fabric with a velvety finish, used for drapery; 2, a velvet or silk pad for brushing silk hats.

vel-vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* [< O.F. *velut* < L.L. *velluetum*, velvet < Lat. *villus*, shaggy hair], a closely woven silk material with a short, thick pile, or surface of upright cut threads: *Zoöl.*, the soft skin on the horns of young deer: *Slang*, money or funds secured without effort, as by an unexpected rise in prices of stocks:—*adj.* 1, made of velvet; 2, soft like velvet; velvety; as, a *velvet* touch.—*adj.* **vel'vet-y.**

vel-vet-een (vĕl"vĕ-tēn'), *n.* 1, a velvety material of mixed silk and cotton; 2, imitation velvet made of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed.

Ven. *abbr.* 1, Venice; Venetian; 2, Venerable:—**ven.**, *Natural Hist.*, venomous.

ve-na** (vē'nə), *n.* [pl. venæ (-nē)], [Lat. = vein], *Biol.*, a vein, as in a leaf or insect's wing, or for carrying blood in the body: ***vena cava (kā'vä), [pl. venæ cavæ (-vē)], [Lat. *cava* = hollow], *Anat.*, any one of the large veins, two in man and usually three in other air-breathing vertebrates, which empty the blood into the right auricle of the heart.—*adj.* **ve'nal.**

ve-nal (vē'nal), *adj.* [< Lat. *venalis* < *venus*, sale], 1, mercenary; ready or willing to be bought or bribed: said of a person; 2, to be obtained by purchase or hire; as, *venal* services: used especially of a base or degrading transaction.—*adv.* **ve'nal-ly.**

ve-nal-i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [pl. -ties (-tĭz)], willingness to lower or cheapen one's talents or services in order to gain reward; a mercenary spirit.

ve-nat-ic (vē-năt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *venari* (*-atus*), to hunt], 1, of, pertaining to, or used in, hunting; 2, given to, or living by, hunting. Also, **ve-nat'i-cal.**—*adv.* **ve-nat'i-cal-ly.**

ve-na-tion (vē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [see **vena**], *Biol.*, a system of veins, or their peculiar arrangement, as in a leaf or an insect's wing (see *leaf*, illus.).—*adj.* **ve-na'tion-al.**

vend (vĕnd), *v.t.* [< O.F. *rendre* < Lat. *vendere* < *venum*, sale + *dare*, to give], to sell; offer for sale, especially by hawking or peddling.

ven-dace (vĕn'dās), *n.* [< O.F. *vendese*, dace], a small whitefish (*Argyrosomus randesius*) found only in some British and a few Swedish lakes: considered a great delicacy.

Ven-de-an (vĕn-dē'ăn), *adj.* [< Fr. *Vendée*], of or pertaining to La Vendée, a department in central western France, or to its people or speech:—*n.* 1, a native of La Vendée; 2, a member of the local royalist revolt, 1793–95, against the French Republic, which broke out in La Vendée.

vend-ee (vĕn-dē'), *n.* [see **vend**], *Law*, one to whom a thing, especially land, is sold.

***Ven-dé-miaire** (vän"dā"myâr'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *vindemia*, the time of vintage: see **vintage**], the first month of the French revolutionary calendar, from September 22 to October 21.

vend-er (vĕn'dĕr), *n.* [see **vend**], a seller of goods: usually, a hawker or peddler.

ven-det-ta (vĕn-dĕt'ä), *n.* [It. < Lat. *vindicta*, vengeance], a private feud for revenge by bloodshed: still practiced in Corsica, Montenegro, and in some parts of the United States.

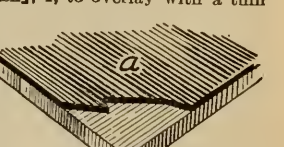
vend-i-ble (vĕn'dĭ-bl), *adj.* [see **vend**], marketable or salable:—*n.* a marketable or salable article, as butter, eggs, and fowls: usually *pl.*—*n.* **vend'i-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **vend'i-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **vend'i-bly.**

ven-di-tion (vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* the act of peddling or selling; sale.

vend-or (vĕn'dôr; often, vĕn-dôr'), *n.* *Law*, one who sells: opposite of *vendee*.

ven-due (vĕn-dū'), *n.* [< Du. *vendu*, sale: see **vend**], a public sale, as of property, to the highest bidder; an auction sale.

ve-neer (vē-nēr'), *v.t.* [< Ger. *furniren* < O.F. *furnir*, to furnish], 1, to overlay with a thin surface of more valuable or beautiful material, as a piece of furniture with choice wood; hence, 2, to cover or conceal (something bad or common) with a surface polish; give a gloss to:—*n.* 1, a thin surface of fine wood overlaying wood of a poorer quality; hence, 2, gloss; surface elegance; superficial show.—*n.* **ve-neer'ing.**



VENEER (*a*)

A layer of veneer, partly cut away, showing grain of veneer at right angles to grain of board beneath to diminish warping.

ven-er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ə-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *venerari* (*-atus*), to honor], 1, so old and wise as to be worthy of reverence; as, a *venerable* old man; 2, impressive; august; 3, old; 4, sacred by reason of associations of a religious or historic nature, as a

cathedral; 5, revered or honorable: a title given to an archdeacon in Anglican churches, or, in Roman Catholic churches, to one who has not yet been canonized, but who has reached the first of the three degrees of sanctity.—*adv.* **ven'er-a-bly.**—*n.* **ven"er-a-bil'i-ty.**

ven-er-ate (vĕn'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], 1, to regard as sacred; regard with the highest respect; 2, to revere because of age or wisdom.—*n.* **ven'er-a"tor** (-ā"tĕr).

ven-er-a-tion (vĕn"ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respectful awe; 2, the act of venerating; worship.

Syn. adoration, honor, reverence. (See awe.)

ve-ne-re-al (vē-nē'rē-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *Venereus*, of Venus < *Venus* (*-eris*), goddess of love], 1, of or pertaining to sexual intercourse; 2, promoting sexual desire: *Med.*, pertaining to the venereal diseases: **venereal diseases**, certain diseases, as gonorrhea and syphilis, which are most frequently contracted as a result of sexual intercourse with infected persons.

[1]ven-er-y (vĕn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-iz)], [< Lat. *Venus* (*-eris*), goddess of love], *Archaic*, sexual intercourse; coition.

[2]ven-er-y (vĕn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [< Lat. *venari*, to hunt], *Archaic*, 1, hunting regarded as an art; 2, the pleasures or sports of the chase.

ve-ne-sec-tion (vē"nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *vena*, vein + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], *Surg.*, the art or practice of opening a vein for the purpose of letting blood; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne-tian (vē-nē'shăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Venetia*, country of the Veneti, or Venetians], pertaining to Venice, or its people; as, *Venetian* lace: *Arch.*, pertaining to the medieval style of Italian architecture prevailing in Venice between the 12th and early 16th centuries:—*n.* a native of Venice: *pl.* tape or cord used on Venetian blinds: **Venetian blind**, a window shade, or blind, made of horizontal slats of wood on cords, turnable so as to admit or exclude light and air: **Venetian door**, a door with long, narrow glass panels on either side, to admit light to a hall beyond: **Venetian red**, a dark red pigment: originally an earthy variety of hematite so used, but now a pigment prepared artificially.

Venez. *abbr.* Venezuela, a republic in the northeastern part of South America.

Ven-e-zue-lan (vĕn"ĕ-zwē'lăn), *adj.* [perh. < *Venice*], pertaining to Venezuela:—*n.* a native or citizen of Venezuela.

venge-ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* [Fr. < *venger*, to avenge < Lat. *vindicare* (*-atus*), to punish], punishment inflicted for a wrong endured; repayment for an injury or offense; retribution: **with a vengeance**, 1, with great fury; vehemently; 2, extremely; 3, in greater amount or degree than expected.

venge-ful (vĕnj'fo͝ol), *adj.* revengeful; vindictive; inclined to inflict stern punishment for an offense.—*adv.* **venge'ful-ly.**—*n.* **venge'ful-ness.**

ve-ni-al (vē'nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *venialis* < Lat. *venia*, pardon], not beyond forgiveness; pardonable: **venial sin**, *R. C. Ch.*, a fault that may be forgiven, or that is not punishable with eternal death.—*adv.* **ve'ni-al-ly.**—*n.* **ve'ni-al-ness.**—*n.* **ve"ni-al'i-ty.**

Syn. trivial, slight.—*Ant.* unpardonable, inexcusable.

ve-ni-re (vē-nī'rē), *n.* [< Lat. *venire* (*facias*), (make) to come], *Law*, a legal writ or judge's order to a sheriff or coroner for the summoning of a jury for a court trial: called in full *venire facias* (fā'shĭ-ăs).

ven-i-son (vĕn'ĭ-zn; *Br.* vĕn'zn), *n.* [< O.F. *veneison* < Lat. *venatio* < *venari*, to hunt], the flesh of a deer or similar animal, used for meat.

***Ve-ni-te** (vē-nī'tē), *n.* [Lat. = come ye], the 95th Psalm (94th in the Douay Bible), used as a chant: so called from its first word in Latin.

ven-om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [< O.F. *venim* < Lat. *venenum*, poison], 1, *Zoöl.*, the poison secreted by certain serpents, spiders, insects, etc., which makes their bite or sting injurious and sometimes fatal; 2, hence, injurious influence; spite; malignity.

ven-om-ous (vĕn'ŭm-ŭs), *adj.* 1, full of poison; poisonous; 2, capable of giving a poisonous bite or sting; secreting a noxious fluid; having poison glands; as, a *venomous* snake; 3, malicious; baneful; spiteful; as, *venomous* speech.—*adv.* **ven'om-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ven'om-ous-ness.**

ve-nous (vē'nŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *vena*, vein], of or pertaining to veins: *Anat.* and *Biol.*, designating blood which has lost its oxygen and become charged with carbon dioxide: opposite of *arterial*: *Rare*, marked with veins. Also, **ve'nose** (-nōs).

vent (vĕnt), *n.* [< Fr. *fente* < Lat. *findere*, to cleave], 1, a small opening for the passage of air, liquid, etc.; 2, an outlet; passage; hence, utterance; as, to give *vent* to one's thoughts; 3, any of various openings or slits in a garment: *Ordnance*, the opening at the breech of a firearm, through which the spark or flame reaches the charge of powder; *Zoöl.*, the anus, or posterior opening of the alimentary canal, of certain low vertebrates; *Mus.*, a finger hole of a piccolo, flute, etc.; ventage:—*v.t.* 1, to make a small hole or opening in; 2, to allow to escape through a small opening, as gas or steam; 3, to utter publicly or audibly; as, to *vent* one's opinion; 4, to give free play to; relieve by speech; as, to *vent* one's displeasure in words.—*n.* **vent'er.**

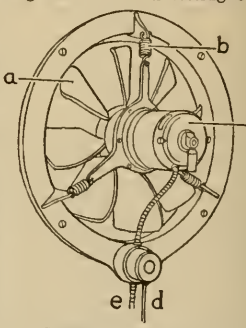
vent-age (vĕn'tăj), *n.* a small opening; vent: *Mus.*, a finger hole in a wind instrument, as a flute or piccolo.

ven-tail (vĕn'tāl), *n.* [< O.F. *ventaille*, breathing place < *vent*, air, breath], the movable front of a helmet, so designed as to afford ventilation.

ven-ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *ventus*, wind + *ductus*, channel], *Arch.*, a ventilating air passage, especially one built underground.

ven-ti-late (vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *ventilare* (*-atus*), to fan], 1, to bring air into, as through open windows, shafts, etc.; air; 2, to supply with an escape for air, gas, etc.; 3, to bring out (a subject) for public examination and discussion.—*n.* **ven"ti-la'tion.**

ven-ti-la-tor (vĕn'tĭ-lā"tĕr), *n.* a contrivance for admitting fresh air and letting out foul or stagnant air.



ELECTRIC VENTILATOR
a, fan; *b*, spring support; *c*, motor; *d*, pull switch; *e*, current wire.

***Ven-tôse** (vän"-tōz'; vĕn'tōs), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *ventosus*, windy], the sixth month, extending from February 19 to March 20, in the Revolutionary calendar, or calendar of the first French republic.

ven-tral (vĕn'trăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *venter*, belly], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, of, pertaining to, or situated on, or near, the abdomen, or belly: opposite of *dorsal*; as, the *ventral* fins of a fish; abdominal; *Bot.*, pertaining to, or designating, the surface of an organ which is turned toward the central axis or center: opposite of *dorsal*.—*adv.* **ven'tral-ly.**

ven-tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ-kl), *n.* [< Fr. *ventricule* < Lat. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly], *Anat.*, any small cavity of the body or of an organ in the body; especially, either of the two lower chambers of the heart (see *heart*, illus.) or any of the five cavities in the brain.—*adj.* **ven-tric'u-lar** (-trĭk'ū-lẽr).

ven-tril-o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭzm), *n.* [< Lat. *venter*, belly + *loqui*, to speak], the act or art of speaking, or of producing sounds, in such a manner that the voice seems to come from another person or place.—*n.* **ven-tril'o-quist.**—*n.* **ven-tril'o-quy.**—*adj.* **ven"tri-lo'qui-al** (-trĭ-lō'kwĭ-ăl).

ven-tril-o-quize (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -quized (-kwīzd), *p.pr.* -quizing], to perform as a ventriloquist; follow the art of ventriloquism as a profession.

ven-ture (vĕn'tūr), *n.* [< *adventure*, q.v.], 1, a dangerous or daring undertaking; 2, an enterprise involving risk; speculative business transaction; as, a business *venture*; 3, stake; something risked; a hazard; especially, property risked on the sea in trade: **at a venture**, without aim, purpose, or principle; at random:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], 1, to risk; expose to danger; 2, to chance; as, to *venture* money in a new business; 3, to assume the risk of; undertake at a risk; dare; 4, to tender at the risk of incurring criticism or refutation, as an opinion, guess, etc.:—*v.i.* 1, to dare; 2, to presume to do, say, etc.; take a chance; run a risk.—*n.* **ven'tur-er.**

ven-ture-some (vĕn'tūr-sŭm), *adj.* 1, daring; rash; 2, dangerous, as a journey.—*adv.* **ven'ture-some-ly.**—*n.* **ven'ture-some-ness.**

Ven-tu-ri tube (vĕn-tōō'rē), [< G. B. *Venturi* (1746–1822), It. physicist], a tube with a narrowing or constriction, which utilizes the principle that the velocity of a fluid flowing through is increased, and its pressure against the tube walls decreased, in the constricted portion.

ven-tur-ous (vĕn'tūr-ŭs), *adj.* [see **venture**], 1, rash; bold; daring; 2, full of risks.—*adv.* **ven'tur-ous-ly.**—*n.* **ven'tur-ous-ness.**

ven-ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* [Fr. = coming < Lat. *venire*, to come], *Law*, 1, in a lawsuit, the locality where the alleged events occurred that caused the suit; also, 2, the locality from which the jury must be drawn, and where the case must be tried.

ven-ule (vĕn'ūl), *n.* [< Lat. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, a vein], *Anat.*, a minute vein; *Zoöl.*, one of the minute branches of veins in the wing of an insect.—*adj.* **ven'u-lar.**—*adj.* **ven'u-lose** (-ū-lōs).

Ve-nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the goddess of beauty, spring, and love, and the wife of Vulcan: identified with the Greek goddess *Aphrodite*; *Astron.*, the second planet in order of distance from the sun, and as seen from the earth the most brilliant: called *Lucifer* by the ancients, when the morning star, and *Hesperus* when the evening star.

Ve-nus-berg (vē'nŭs-bûrg; vā'nōos-bĕrkh), *n.* [Ger. < Lat. *Venus*, Venus + Ger. *berg*, mountain], any of several mountains, but especially the Hörselberg, in Germany, where, according to a medieval legend, Venus lived with her court, luring persons into it by music, dancing, feasting, etc.: known through Wagner's opera, "Tannhäuser."

Ve-nus's-fly-trap (vē'nŭs-iz-flī'trăp"), *Bot.*, a wild, semiaquatic herb (*Dionæa muscipula*), having leaves ending in two plates which fold together and so entrap insects: found only in a small area about Wilmington, North Carolina.

VENUS'S-FLYTRAP
A, three leaves, one of which (*a*) is closed upon an insect; B, the entire plant.

ve-ra-cious (vĕ-rā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *verax* (*-acis*), truthful], 1, habitually telling the truth; truthful, as a person; 2, marked by truth; true; as, a *veracious* report.—*adv.* **ve-ra'cious-ly.**

ve-rac-i-ty (vĕ-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, habitual esteem for the truth; truthfulness; 2, accuracy; exactness; as, *veracity* of hearing; 3, accordance with truth or fact; trueness; as, the *veracity* of a statement; 4, that which is true; reality; truth.

Syn. truthfulness, accuracy. (See truth, reality.)

ve-ran-da (vĕ-răn'dă), *n.* [prob. < Port. *varanda*, railing; balcony], *Arch.*, 1, an open balcony, attached to the outside of a house and having a roof supported by light pillars; a portico; 2, in the United States, a piazza, porch, or stoop. Also, **ve-ran'dah.**

ve-ra-trine (vĕ-rā'trĭn; -trēn), *n.* [< Fr. < Lat. *veratrum*, hellebore], a mixture of vegetable alkaloids obtained from sabadilla seeds, and used medicinally. Also, **ve-ra'trin; ver"a-tri'na** (vĕr"ă-trī'nă); **ve-ra'tri-a** (vĕ-rā'trĭ-ă).

verb (vûrb), *n.* [< Lat. *verbum*, word], *Gram.*, that part of speech which expresses action, existence, or condition, and which, alone or with adjuncts, combines with a subject to form a sentence.

ver-bal (vûr'băl), *adj.* 1, of or pertaining to words; consisting merely of words; as, his sympathy was only *verbal*; 2, stated or expressed in words, commonly spoken words; hence, 3, spoken; not written; as, a *verbal* agreement; 4, literal; word for word, as a translation: *Gram.*, of or pertaining to a verb; as, a *verbal* prefix; *verbal* noun; *verbal* sense of a word: **verbal noun**, a word derived directly from a verb, and having in some degree the sense and construction of both noun and verb; especially, the English nouns formed by adding *-ing*, as in "seeing is believing"; **verbal note**, in diplomacy, a written but unsigned memorandum, to show that some matter is not to be overlooked but is not urgent:—*n.* a verbal noun.—*adv.* **ver'bal-ly.**

ver-bal-ism (vûr'băl-ĭzm), *n.* 1, a verbal expression; an expression in words without attention to thought; 2, verbiage; wordiness.

ver-bal-ist (vûr'băl-ĭst), *n.* 1, a person who deals in words; one skilled in the use of words; a coiner of words; 2, a precise verbal critic; one who adheres to the literal meanings of words.

ver-bal-ize (vûr'băl-īz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to use many words; be verbose:—*v.t.* to change, as a noun, into a verb.—*n.* **ver"bal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-).

ver-ba-tim (vĕr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.L. = word by word], literally; word for word; as, to report a speech *verbatim*:—*adj.* literal.

ver-be-na (vĕr-bē'nă), *n.* [Lat. = sacred (olive) bough], *Bot.*, any of several species of garden plants (genus *Verbena*), with large, panicled spikes of flowers of various colors and spicy fragrance.

ver-bi-age (vûr'bĭ-ăj), *n.* [see **verb**], wordiness; the meaningless use of many words.

Syn. verbosity, wordiness. (See circumlocution.)

ver-bose (vĕr-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; full of words; using more words than necessary; prolix.—*adv.* **ver-bose'ly.**—*n.* **ver-bose'ness.**

ver-bos-i-ty (vĕr-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], the use of too many words; verbiage.

Syn. wordiness, garrulousness. (See circumlocution.)

ver-dant (vûr'dănt), *adj.* [< O.F. *verd*, green < Lat. *viridare*, to grow green < *viridis*, green], covered with fresh green grass or foliage; as, the *verdant* landscape; fresh; green: *Colloq.*, fresh and untried in knowledge or judgment; inexperienced; green; as, *verdant* youth.—*adv.* **ver'dant-ly.**—*n.* **ver'dan-cy.**

verd an-tique (vûrd" ăn-tēk'), [O.F. < Lat. *viridis*, green + *antiquus*, old], 1, a kind of green mottled or veined building stone, employed extensively for indoor decoration; serpentine; 2, an incrustation of green found on ancient bronzes.

ver-dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *verus*, true + *dictum*, a thing said], the expression of any important decision; judgment; opinion: *Law*, the decision of a jury in a matter submitted to them in a trial.

ver-di-gris (vûr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* [< A.F. *vert de Grece*, green of Greece], a green or bluish green pigment, basic acetate of copper, produced by the action of acetic acid or vinegar on copper in the presence of oxygen: *Colloq.*, a greenish or bluish rust on copper, bronze, etc.

ver-di-ter (vûr'dĭ-tĕr), *n.* [< O.F. *verd de terre*, green of earth], either of two pigments, blue or green, prepared by decomposing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime.

ver-dure (vûr'dûr), *n.* [see **verdant**], 1, greenness or freshness, especially of grass and growing plants; also, 2, green grass, growing plants, or the like: *Art*, French tapestry of a dominant green tone, in which foliage or scenery with trees is the chief subject.—*adj.* **ver'dur-ous.**—*adj.* **ver'dure-less.**

***Ver-ein** (fĕr-īn'), *n.* [*pl.* usually Vereins], [Ger. = association, society], a voluntary association or union of persons for some common aim, purpose, or interest; an organized group: employed in names of German associations; as, Turn*verein*.

1verge (vûrj), *n.* [< Lat. *virga*, a rod], 1, a rod or staff carried before a bishop, dean, etc., as a sign of authority or of office; 2, in England, the stick or rod on which persons formerly swore loyalty before being admitted as tenants; 3, boundary; brink; an extreme edge, as of a precipice; 4, that which incloses or encircles, as a ring: *Arch.*, 1, the rim of the tiles projecting over a gable; 2, the cylindrical body of a column.

Syn. edge, brink, limit, margin. (See border.)

2verge (vûrj), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* verged (vûrgd), *p.pr* verging], [< Lat. *vergere*, to bend], 1, to approach closely; be on the edge or border; with *on*; as, to *verge* on treason; 2, to tend; incline.

ver-ger (vûr'jĕr), *n.* [see **1verge**], 1, an officer who carries a verge, or rod, as a sign of authority; 2, an usher who shows people to their seats in church; 3, in the Church of England, an attendant who carries the staff before a bishop, dean, etc.; 4, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a person who cares for a church building or property; a sexton.

Ver-gil-i-an (vĕr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Vergilius*], pertaining to, or in the style of, the Roman epic poet Vergil. Also, **Vir-gil'i-an.**

ve-rid-i-cal (vĕ-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *verus*, true + *dicere*, to say], speaking or telling the truth; veracious; truthful.—*adv.* **ve-rid'i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ve-rid"i-cal'i-ty.**

ver-i-fi-a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī"ă-bl), *adj.* [see **verify**], capable of being proved, as statements, figures, etc., or of being substantiated, as by incontestable evidence; confirmable.

ver-i-fi-ca-tion (vĕr"ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of proving to be true; 2, the state of being proved true; establishment of the truth or accuracy of a statement, figures, etc., by proofs; authentication: *Law*, an oath at the end of a pleading or petition to the effect that the statements in it are true.

ver-i-fy (vĕr'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< O.F. *verifier* < L.L. *verificare* < Lat. *verus* true + *facere*, to make], 1, to prove the correctness of; examine with a view to such proof; 2, to make good; accomplish; execute or carry out, as a promise; 3, to support by facts; substantiate; as, to *verify* a statement: *Law*, 1, to authenticate or give legal authority to; prove genuine, as a statement, testimony, etc.; 2, to affirm by affidavit.—*n.* **ver'i-fi"er.**

ver-i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [see **very**], 1, in truth; in fact; unquestionably; certainly; 2, in all sincerity; really; truly; as, *verily* I believe.

ver-i-sim-i-lar (vĕr″ĭ-sĭm′ĭ-lər), *adj.* [<Lat. *verus*, true+*similis*, like], with an appearance of truth; likely.—*adv.* **ver″i-sim′i-lar-ly.**

ver-i-si-mil-i-tude (vĕr′ĭ-sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tūd), *n.* 1, the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood; 2, fidelity to nature or to things as they actually are; realism.

ver-i-ta-ble (vĕr′ĭ-tə-bl), *adj.* [see **verity**], actual; genuine; real; true.—*adv.* **ver′i-ta-bly.**—*n.* **ver′i-ta-ble-ness.**

ver-i-ty (vĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], [<Lat. *veritas*, truth<*verus*, true], 1, that which is true; a reality; a fact; 2, quality or state of being true or correct; truthfulness: *Obs.*, honesty.

Syn. truthfulness, fact. (See reality.)

ver-juice (vûr′jo͞os″), *n.* [<O.F. *verjus*<*verd*, green +*jus*, juice], 1, the sour juice of unripe fruits, as grapes, apples, etc.; 2, an acid liquor, used chiefly in cooking, made from this; 3, tartness; acerbity; hence, 4, sharpness of manner; sourness.

ver-meil (vûr′mĭl), *n.* [see **vermilion**], 1, gilded metal, as silver, bronze, or copper; 2, a varnish used to enhance the brilliancy of gilding; 3, a bright orange-red garnet: *Poet.* or *Obs.*, vermilion or its brilliant red color.

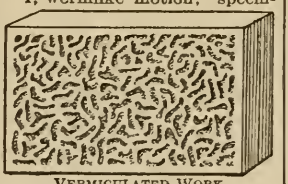
ver-mi-cel-li (vûr″mĕ-sĕl′ĭ; -chĕl′ĭ), *n.* [It., pl. dim.<Lat. *vermis*, worm], a food made of fine flour paste dried in slender, solid, round sticks, smaller than either macaroni or spaghetti.

ver-mi-cide (vûr′mĭ-sīd), *n.* [<Lat. *vermis*, worm +*cid-*, root of *caedere*, to kill], a substance that kills worms; especially, a drug for killing intestinal worms, as in animals.

ver-mic-u-lar (vĕr-mĭk′ū-lər), *adj.* [<Lat. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm], 1, like a worm in shape or motion; vermiform; 2, like worm tracks; 3, worm-eaten.—*adj.* **ver-mic′u-lose.**

ver-mic-u-late (vĕr-mĭk′ū-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], to ornament or inlay with wavy lines resembling worm tracks:—*v.i.* to be, or become, worm-eaten:—*adj.* (-lət), 1, shaped like a worm; 2, ornamented with markings like the tracks of worms; 3, similar to a worm in motion; wriggling; hence, 4, insinuating; suggestive; 5, full of holes made by worms; worm-eaten.

ver-mic-u-la-tion (vĕr-mĭk″ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* 1, wormlike motion; specifically, peristalsis, or wavelike contraction of the intestines; 2, the state of being worm-eaten; 3, ornamentation resembling worm tracks, or the act or art of making it; 4, markings of wavy lines, as on a bird.



VERMICULATED WORK

ver-mi-form (vûr′ mĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [<Lat. *vermis*, worm+*forma*, shape], like a worm in structure or shape: **vermiform appendix**, *Anat.*, a small, blind tube, now functionless, from three to six inches long, attached to the cæcum, or beginning of the large intestine, in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen: the seat of appendicitis (see *intestine*, illus.).

ver-mi-fuge (vûr′mĭ-fūj), *n.* [<Lat. *vermis*, worm +*fugare*, to put to flight], *Med.*, any remedy or drug that expels worms or other intestinal parasites from animal bodies.

ver-mil-ion (vĕr-mĭl′yŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *vermeil*, vermilion<Lat. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm: from color of the worm, or source of the pigment], 1, a brilliant red pigment, sublimed mercuric sulphide, used in paint manufacture, in coloring sealing wax, etc.; 2, a vivid red color: *Obs.*, the cochineal insect used as a pigment:—*adj.* of a vivid red color.

ver-min (vûr′mĭn), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [<Lat. *vermis*, worm], 1, harmful and offensive small animals or insects, as bedbugs, flies, lice, fleas, mice, rats, etc.: usually *pl.*; 2, figuratively, an unwholesome, pernicious person or persons.—*adj.* **ver′min-ous.**

ver-muth (vûr′mo͞oth), *n.* [<Ger. *wermuth*, wormwood], a kind of bitter, alcoholic cordial made from white wine flavored with wormwood and other ingredients. Also, **ver′mouth.**

ver-nac-u-lar (vĕr-năk′ū-lər), *n.* [<Lat. *vernaculus*, native, dim. of *verna*, a home-born slave], 1, one's native tongue; 2, the prevailing fashion of speech among the people in any locality; 3, the vocabulary peculiar to a business, profession, or the like; as, the *vernacular* of the stage:—*adj.* 1, pertaining to one's native country; native; 2, peculiar to a certain locality or group of persons; used of a language, word, idiom, etc.—*n.* **ver-nac′u-lar-ism.**—*adv.* **ver-nac′u-lar-ly.**

Syn., *n.* tongue, speech. (See language.)

ver-nal (vûr′năl), *adj.* [<Lat. *vernalis*<*ver*, spring], 1, of, pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring; as, the *vernal* equinox; 2, springlike; hence, 3, of or pertaining to youth: **vernal equinox**, 1, the point at which the sun in its annual course, by virtue of the rotation of the earth about it, crosses the celestial equator from south to north: also called *first point of Aries* and *vernal point*; 2, the time at which this occurs, about March 21, when day and night are of equal length.—*adv.* **ver′nal-ly.**

ver-na-tion (vĕr-nā′shŭn), *n.* [<L.L.<*vernans* (*-antis*), flourishing], *Bot.*, the arrangement of the leaves within the leaf bud, whether folded, rolled, or overlapping.

TYPES OF VERNATION AND ÆSTIVATION

1, vernation (in sections of leaf buds): *a*, conduplicate; *b*, plicate; *c*, convolute; *d*, involute.—2, æstivation (in sections of flower buds): *a*, *b*, valvate; *c*, imbricate; *d*, convolute.

Ver-ner's law (vĕr′nẽrz), [<Karl *Verner* (1846–96), Da. philologist], in Germanic philology, a law to the effect that in Old Teutonic the voiceless spirants *f*, *th*, *s*, *h*, derived by Grimm's law (which see) from Indo-European *p*, *t*, *s*, *k*, became voiced spirants, written *v*, *d*, *z* (West Germanic *r*), *g*, unless the accent fell on the next preceding vowel, these Old Teutonic sounds then undergoing further changes according to the dialect: exemplified in the kindred forms of, o'er—*see'the*, sodden—was were—German *ziehen*, gezogen.

ver-ni-er (vûr′nĭ-ẽr), *n.* [<P. *Vernier* (1580–1637), inventor], 1, a small auxiliary scale made to slide along a main scale, by the aid of which accurate fractional parts of the subdivisions of the fixed scale are obtained; 2, loosely, a device employed to increase the accuracy of setting or reading an instrument:—*adj.* pertaining to, or provided with, a vernier.

VERNIER

ve-ron-i-ca (vē-rŏn′ĭ-kə), *n.* [<St. *Veronica*<Gr. *Berenikē*<*pherenikē*, victorious], a handkerchief which, after having been used, according to legend, by St. Veronica to wipe the face of Christ as he journeyed to Calvary, was said to have borne thereafter a representation of his features; hence, any cloth or handkerchief having a representation of Christ's face upon it: *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Veronica*) of herbs and shrubs of the figwort family, chiefly tropical, having blue, white, pale pink, or purple flowers: also called *speedwell.*

ver-ru-cose (vĕr′o͞o-kōs), *adj.* [<Lat. *verruca*, a wart], covered with warts or wartlike elevations.—*n.* **ver′ru-cos′i-ty.**

ver-sa-tile (vûr′sə-tĭl; -tīl), *adj.* [<Lat. *versatilis* <*versare*, freq. of *vertere* (*versus*), to turn], 1, turning easily from one action, style, subject, etc., to another; able to do many things well; as, a *versatile* writer; 2, able to be turned around as on a pivot or hinge: *Rare*, changeable; inconstant; fickle: *Bot.*, attached close to the center so as to turn freely; as, *versatile* anthers; *Zoöl.*, capable of moving from side to side, as antennæ, or of turning backward and forward, as the toes of some birds.—*adv.* **ver′sa-tile-ly.** —*n.* **ver′sa-tile-ness.**—*n.* **ver″sa-til′i-ty** (-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ).

verse (vûrs), *n.* [<A.S. *fers*<Lat. *versus*, a turning], 1, strictly, a single metrical line in poetry; 2, a form of composition possessing rhythm;

poetry: opposite of *prose;* **3,** loosely, a group of metrical lines; a stanza; **4,** each of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible; **5,** a short sentence used as a part of a church service: *Mus.*, that part of an anthem, song, or the like, which is written for one voice; a solo part.

versed (vûrst), *adj.* [< Lat. *versari*, to be engaged (in) > *vertere* (*versus*, to turn], thoroughly trained; skilled; learned: *Math.*, [< Lat. *versus*, turned], turned: **versed sine,** *Math.*, one minus the cosine.

ver-si-cle (vûr'sĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, a verse], one of a succession of short verses or sentences, said or alternately chanted by a minister or priest and the congregation.

ver-si-col-or (vûr'sĭ-kŭl'ẽr), *adj.* [< Lat. *versare*, to change (< *vertere* (*versus*), to turn) + *color*, color], **1,** streaked with many colors; variegated; **2,** assuming various colors in different lights; iridescent; prismatic. Also, **ver'si-col'our.**

ver-si-fi-ca-tion (vûr"sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [see **versify**], **1,** the art or practice of composing verses, as of poetry; **2,** the science of metrical construction; prosody (see *prosody*, NOTE).

ver-si-fy (vûr'sĭ-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Lat. *versificare* < *versus*, a verse + *facere*, to make], to express thought or feeling in verse form; make verses:—*v.t.* to express in verse; change (prose) into verse.—*n.* **ver'si-fi"er.**

ver-sion (vûr'shŭn), *n.* [< L.L. *versio* (*-onis*), version < Lat. *vertere*, to turn], **1,** a translation from one language into another; as, the revised *version* of the Bible (see *Bible*, NOTE); **2,** an account of an occurrence or form of a story peculiar to some individual or group; as, his *version* of the crime: *Med.*, **1,** displacement of the uterus; **2,** the turning of the fetus to a position proper for delivery.—*adj.* **ver'sion-al.**

***vers li-bre** (vâr" lēbr'"), [Fr. = free verse], verse not conforming to the ordinary rules of versification, or to a fixed metrical form.

verst (vûrst), *n.* [< Russ. *versta*, verst], a Russian measure of distance equal to 3,500 feet.

ver-sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* [Lat. = against], against: used chiefly in a legal or a sporting sense.

vert (vûrt), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *viridis*, green], in English forest law, everything bearing green leaves in a forest; also, the right to cut down green wood in a forest: *Her.*, the color green (see *heraldry*, illus.).

ver-te-bra (vûr'tẽ-brä), *n.* [*pl.* -bræ (-brē)], [Lat. = joint of spine < *vertere*, to turn], *Anat.*, any of the single bones, or segments, composing the spinal column (see *spine*, illus.).—*adj.* **ver'te-bral.**

Ver-te-bra-ta (vûr"tẽ-brā'tä), *n.pl. Zoöl.*, that subdivision of the animal kingdom which includes all animals possessing a backbone.

ver-te-brate (vûr'tẽ-brāt), *adj.* **1,** of, pertaining to, or belonging to, the Vertebrata; **2,** having a spinal column; as, a *vertebrate* animal:—*n.* an animal with a spinal column; an animal belonging to the Vertebrata.—*adj.* **ver'te-brat"ed.**

ver-te-bra-tion (vûr"tẽ-brā'shŭn), *n.* the formation of vertebræ; segmentation resembling that of the spinal column.

ver-tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -tices (-tĭ-sēz); -texes (-tĕk-sĕz)], [Lat. = whirlpool; head < *vertere*, to turn], the highest point; top; apex; as, the *vertex* of a pyramid: *Anat.*, the summit or top; the crown of the head; *Geom.*, the point where the sides of an angle meet; any one of the angular intersections of the perimeter of a polygon, formed by the meeting of its sides; also, any point in the surface of a polyhedron, where three or more faces intersect.

Ver-than-di (vẽr'thän-dē), *n.* [<O.N. = becoming], *Norse Myth.*, one of the Norns, three goddesses analogous to the Greek Fates (see *Norn*).

ver-ti-cal (vûr'tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **vertex**], **1,** pertaining to the apex or top; at or in the zenith; straight overhead; **2,** at right angles with the horizon; upright: *Anat.*, pertaining to the vertex or top; also, perpendicular; *Geom.*, pertaining to a vertex: **vertical angles,** *Geom.*, the opposite angles made by two intersecting straight lines: **vertical circle,** *Astron.*, a great circle of the celestial sphere, passing through the zenith and nadir: **vertical trust,** *Com.*, a business combination having under one control the entire process of manufacture, from raw material to finished product, and sale to the ultimate consumer, of a given commodity: **vertical union,** *Com.*, a trade-union that includes all the workers in a given industry, whatever type of work they perform: contrasted with *craft union:*—*n. Geom.*, a line, plane, or circle at right angles with the horizon.—*adv.* **ver'ti-cal-ly.**—*n.* **ver'ti-cal-ness.**—*n.* **ver"ti-cal'i-ty.**

ver-ti-ces (vûr'tĭ-sēz), a form of the plural of *vertex:* usually preferred to *vertexes.*

ver-ti-cil (vûr'tĭ-sĭl), *n.* [< Lat. *verticillus*, whorl of spindle, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl], *Bot.*, a circular arrangement of leaves, petals, etc., around a common center; a whorl; *Zoöl.*, one of the turns, or volutions, of a spiral shell; a whorl.

ver-tic-il-late (vẽr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *adj. Bot.*, having two or more leaves at the same level on a stem; whorled; *Zoöl.*, having antennæ with whorls of stiff hairs at the joints.—*adj.* **ver-tic'il-lat"ed.**—*adv.* **ver-tic'il-late-ly.**—*n.* **ver-tic"il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn).

ver-tig-i-nous (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [see **vertigo**], **1,** affected with dizziness; giddy; **2,** causing dizziness; making dizzy; **3,** revolving; turning round; whirling; reeling.—*adv.* **ver-tig'i-nous-ly.**—*n.* **ver-tig'i-nous-ness.**

ver-ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz); vertigines (vẽr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz)], [Lat. = dizziness < *vertere*, to turn], giddiness; extreme dizziness.

ver-tu (vẽr-tōō'; vûr'tōō), *n.* [see **virtu**], the character or quality of being rare, artistic, beautiful, or curious; as, an object of *vertu;* also, a group of such objects, or a taste for them. See **vir-tu',** *Pfd. S.*

Ver-tum-nus (vẽr-tŭm'nŭs), *n.* [Lat. = the god of the changing year < *vertere*, to turn], *Rom. Myth.*, husband of Pomona and god of spring and of the changing seasons in general, and protector of gardens and orchards. Also, **Vor-tum'nus.**

ver-vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [< O.F. *verveine* < Lat. *verbena:* see **verbena**], *Bot.*, any of several species of plants (genus *Verbena*) with small white, blue, or purple flowers, allied to the ornamental verbenas.

verve (vûrv), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. = caprice], **1,** the enthusiasm inspiring literary or artistic work; quickness of imagination; **2,** energy; vigor.

ver-y (vĕr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [< O.F. *verrai* < Lat. *verus*, true], **1,** absolute; complete; utter; as, that is the *very* truth; **2,** identical; the same; as, that is the *very* one; **3,** even; even (the): used for emphasis; as, the *very* thought frightens me: *Archaic*, actual; real; genuine:—*adv.* **1,** truly; exactly; absolutely; as, the *very* last thing I expected; **2,** in a high degree; extremely; as, she does *very* good work.

ve-si-ca (vĕ-sī'kä), *n.* [*pl.* -cæ (-sē)], [Lat. = bladder; blister], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a sac or bladder; especially, the urinary bladder.—*adj.* **ves'i-cal** (vĕs'ĭ-kăl).

ves-i-cant (vĕs'ĭ-kănt), *adj.* producing blisters:—*n.* anything which produces blisters.

ves-i-cate (vĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], *Med.*, to produce blisters on; blister, as the skin.—*n.* **ves"i-ca'tion.**

ves-i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kä-tō-rĭ), *adj. Med.*, causing, or capable of raising, a blister:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a blister-forming dressing or plaster.

ves-i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-kl), *n.* [< Lat. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder; blister], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, a small bladder or sac, containing fluid; small blister; cyst; *Bot.*, a small sac or blister containing oil or other fluid, as in bark, or in the rind of an orange, lemon, or the like.—*adj.* **ve-sic'u-lar.**—*adj.* **ve-sic'u-late.**

ves-per (vĕs'pẽr), *adj.* [Lat. = evening], pertaining to the evening or to the evening prayer service:—*n.* **1,** *Poet.*, evening; **2,** an evening bell, service, etc.: **Vesper,** the evening star, or Hesperus; especially, the planet Venus as evening star.—*adj.* **ves'per-al.**

ves-pers (vĕs'pẽrz), *n.pl.* **1,** *R. C.* and *Gk. Chs.*, the next to the last of the seven canonical hours; also, the service held at this time, formerly sung or recited at six in the evening; **2,** *Angl. Ch.*, evening prayer or evensong; **3,** in some other churches, a late afternoon service, often musical.

ves-per-tine (vĕs'pẽr-tĭn; -tīn), *adj.* of, relating to, or happening in, the evening: *Bot.*, opening or flowering in the evening, as the night-blooming cereus; *Zoöl.*, flying, appearing, or active, in the early evening, as the bat or owl; *Astron.*, descending toward the horizon at sunset.

ves-pi-a-ry (vĕs'pī-ä-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< Lat. *vespa*, wasp], a nest of any of the social wasps; also, the colony inhabiting it.

ves-sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *vaissel* < Lat. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel], **1,** a hollow receptacle or container, usually for liquids, as a barrel, bottle, cup, etc.; **2,** also, figuratively, a person to whom something has been imparted: used chiefly in a religious sense, as in the Bible; **3,** a hollow, floating structure for conveyance of people and goods by water; any boat larger than a rowboat; a ship: *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, any tube or canal in the body through which a fluid, such as the blood or lymph, passes; *Bot.*, **1,** a duct or long continuous canal of cells which have lost their intervening partitions; **2,** a cavity in which seeds are formed; **3,** an air cavity in a floating plant.

vest (vĕst), *n.* [< Lat. *vestire*, to clothe < *vestis*, garment], **1,** a waistcoat; a man's sleeveless garment, worn beneath the coat, or a similar jacket worn by a woman; **2,** a woven or knitted undershirt; an

undervest; 3, an ornamental insertion in the front of a woman's waist:—*v.t.* 1, to dress in, or as in, a garment; hence, to encircle or surround; 2, to clothe, as with authority or power; invest: followed by *with;* 3, to put into the care of another; bestow upon a person the possession or use of: with *in;* as, the control of the city is *vested* in its officials:—*v.i.* 1, to be fixed; pass or take effect, as a title to property, with *in;* 2, to be clothed; clothe oneself, as in priestly robes.

Ves-ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* [Lat.], *Rom. Myth.*, the Roman virgin goddess of the hearth and home, in whose temple the sacred fire was kept by the Vestal Virgins: identified with the Greek goddess, *Hestia:* **vesta,** 1, a short wax match or taper, ignited by friction; 2, a short wooden match.

ves-tal (vĕs'tȧl), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or sacred to, Vesta, the Roman goddess of the hearth and home; 2, designating, or pertaining to, the virgins who served in her temple; 3, befitting a virgin or nun:—*n.* 1, in the Roman religion, a virgin vowed to the service of Vesta; hence, 2, a chaste and pure woman; a virgin; also, a nun: **Vestal Virgins,** the six virgin priestesses, sworn to chastity, who tended the sacred, perpetual fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta in ancient Rome.

vest-ed (vĕs'tĕd), *adj.* [see **vest**], clothed, especially in priestly or other ceremonial garments: *Law,* fixed; not subject to contingency or suspension; characterized by rights consummated and established by law; as, his *vested* interests.

ves-ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [< Lat. *vestibulum,* vestibule], 1, a small entry or lobby, between an outer and an inner door of a house; 2, an inclosed porch or hall outside the main portion of a building, as in a church (see illus. page 421); 3, an inclosed entrance to a railway passenger car: *Anat.,* any of various channels or cavities opening into, or communicating with, others; as, the *vestibule* of the internal ear. —*adj.* **ves'ti-buled.**—*adj* **ves-tib'u-lar** (-tĭb'ū-lȧr).

ves-tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* [< Lat. *vestigium,* footprint], 1, originally, a footprint; track; a mark left in passing; 2, a visible sign or trace of something that is gone or has disappeared or ceased; as, not a *vestige* of the house remained; 3, looscly, speck; particle; jot; as, he has not a *vestige* of sense: *Biol.,* any small or poorly developed part or organ formerly well-developed, as the muscles that move the human ear.

ves-tig-i-al (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ȧl), *adj. Biol.,* having become of little or no use; representing parts formerly better developed in functional activity.

vest-ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [see **vest**], a robe; garment, especially, an official dress or robe of ceremony: *pl. Eccl.,* garments or robes worn over the ordinary dress by priests, ministers, choir, etc., in ritualistic church services

ves-try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -tries (-trĭz)], [< O.F. *vestiarie* < Lat. *vestiarium,* wardrobe], 1, in ritualistic churches, a room where the clergy put on their vestments or robes, or where the sacred utensils of the service are kept; 2, in some Protestant churches, a room or building attached to a church, and used as a chapel or Sunday-school room; 3, in the Anglican and the Protestant Episcopal Churches, a body of men who direct or govern the affairs of a parish; 4, in England, the meeting, or place of meeting, of such a body.

ves-try-man (vĕs'trĭ-mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*vestry* + *man*], one of the vestry, or body that directs the affairs of a church or parish.

ves-ture (vĕs'tūr), *n.* [< O.F. *rest(e)ure* < Lat. *vestire,* to clothe], 1, clothing; garments taken collectively; 2, a covering; wrapper:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tured (-tūrd), *p.pr.* -turing], to clothe; robe.

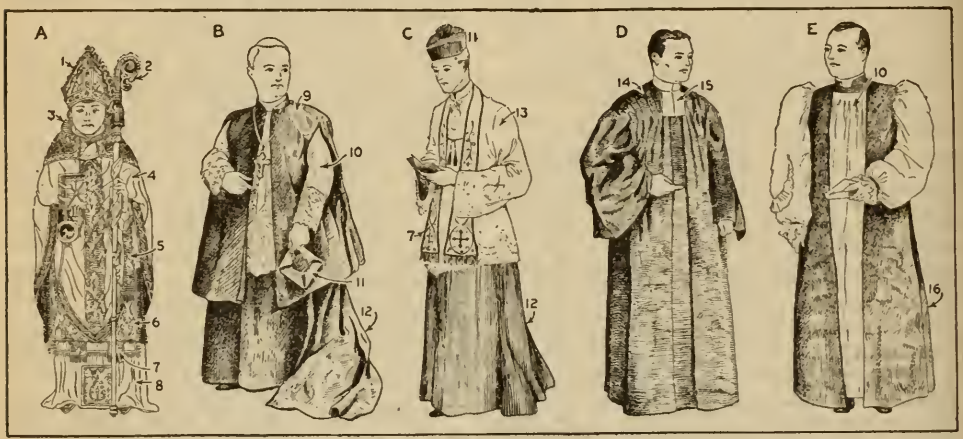
Ve-su-vi-an (vē-sū'vĭ-ȧn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Vesuvius*], 1, of or pertaining to the eruptive volcano, Vesuvius; hence, 2, volcanic.

Vet. *abbr.* 1, veterinary (surgeon); veterinarian (also, **vet.**; **Veter.**; **veter.**); 2, (war) veteran.

vetch (vĕch), *n.* [< O.F. *veche* < Lat. *vicia,* vetch], *Bot.,* any of several plants (especially genus *Vicia*) of the pea family, often used as fodder.

vet-er-an (vĕt'ĕr-ȧn), *adj.* [< Lat. *vetus* (*-eris*), old], 1, possessing experience due to age; 2, long trained or practiced, especially as a soldier; 3, of or pertaining to a veteran:—*n.* 1, a person of age and experience; 2, one grown old in service; 3, a soldier of any age who has seen active service in war.

vet-er-i-na-ri-an (vĕt'ĕr-ĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* [see **veterinary**], one who practices the healing of diseases and injuries of animals.



ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS

A, B, Roman Catholic bishop, medieval and modern; C, Catholic priest; D, Protestant minister; E, Anglican bishop.—1, miter; 2, crosier; 3, amice; 4, medieval chasuble, similar to modern cope; 5, maniple; 6, dalmatic; 7, stole; 8, alb; 9, mantelletta; 10, rochet; 11, biretta; 12, cassock; 13, surplice; 14, Geneva gown; 15, bands; 16, chimer.

vet-er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ĕr-ĭ-nā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *veterinarius,* of or belonging to a beast of burden < *veterina* (*bestia*), (beast) of burden: prob. akin to *vetus,* old], pertaining to the treatment of diseases and injuries of domestic animals, as horses, cattle, dogs, etc.:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one who treats the diseases of animals; a veterinarian.

ve-to (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* -toes (-tōz)], [Lat. = I forbid], 1, the right to stop or prevent the enactment of a measure as law; 2, the act of exercising this right; 3, a prohibition by one in authority; 4, the constitutional prerogative of a chief executive in a government, to refuse his approval of a legislative enactment; 5, chiefly in the United States, the official document or communication giving the executive's reason for refusing his approval:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* vetoed (-tōd), *p.pr.* vetoing], 1, to exercise the right of veto against, as a bill; refuse approval of (a legislative enactment); 2, to prohibit; forbid with authority.—*n.* **ve'to-er.**

vex (vĕks), *v.t.* [< Lat. *vexare* (*-atus*), to annoy], 1, to irritate by small annoyances; harass; tease; make angry; 2, to grieve; distress; 3, to agitate; make restless; disquiet; 4, to subject to argument or discussion; as, a *vexed* point or question.—*adv.* **vex'ed-ly.**—*n.* **vex'ed-ness.**

Syn. provoke, exasperate, annoy, displease, affront.

vex-a-tion (vĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of annoying; 2, the state of being irritated or annoyed; 3, annoyance; irritation; displeasure.

Syn. mortification, humiliation. (See chagrin.)

vex-a-tious (vĕk-sā′shŭs), *adj.* **1**, causing irritation or annoyance; troublesome; harassing; **2**, full of disquiet or trouble; disturbed. —*adv.* **vex-a′tious-ly.**—*n.* **vex-a′tious-ness.**

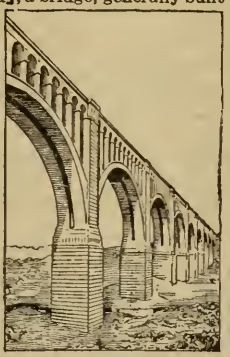
vex-il-lum (vĕk-sĭl′ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (*-ȧ*)], [Lat.]. *Rom. Antiq.*, a standard or flag, or the troops under one flag; *Ornith.*, the web of a feather. —*adj.* **vex′il-lar.**—*adj.* and *n.* **vex′il-la-ry.**

v. g. *abbr.* [Lat. *verbi gratia*], for the sake of example:—**V. G.**, vicar-general:—**v. i.**, verb intransitive (also, **vb. intr.**).

vi-a (vī′ȧ), *prep.* [Lat. = (by the) way], by the way of; as, he went *via* the Panama Canal: ***via**, *n.* [*pl.* viæ (vī′ē)], *Rom. Antiq.*, a way or highroad.

vi-a-ble (vī′ȧ-bl), *adj.* [< Fr. *vie* < Lat. *vita*, life], capable of living or maintaining life: used of a normal, newly born infant.—*n.* **vi″a-bil′i-ty.**

vi-a-duct (vī′ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* [< Lat. *via*, way + *ducere* (*ductus*), to lead], a bridge, generally built of arched masonry or of steel, for carrying a roadway over a valley or ravine.



VIADUCT
Railroad bridge over the Tunkhannock Valley, Pennsylvania.

vi-al (vī′ăl), *n.* [< O.F. *viole*, a small glass bottle < Lat. *phiala* < Gk. *phialē*, a shallow dish], a small, stoppered bottle, usually of glass, as for medicines; a phial.

vi-and (vī′ȧnd), *n.* [< Fr. *viande*, meat, food < L.L. *vivenda*, things to live on < Lat. *vivere*, to live], an article of food: *pl.* provisions; food; fare.

vi-at-ic (vī-ăt′ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey < *via*, a way, journey], of or pertaining to a journey or travel.

vi-at-i-cum (vī-ăt′ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -ca (*-kȧ*)], *Rom. Antiq.*, an allowance for the expenses of travel, supplies, etc., granted to those sent on public service to the provinces; *Eccl.*, the Eucharist, or Communion, as given to one supposedly on the verge of death.

vi-brant (vī′brănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *vibrans* (*-antis*), quivering < *vibrare*, to quiver], having a thrilling or tremulous sound; quivering with feeling; resonant: said usually of the voice or of the string of a musical instrument.—*n.* **vi′bran-cy.**

vi-brate (vī′brāt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -brated, *p.pr.* -brating], [< Lat. *vibrare* (*-atus*), to move to and fro], **1**, to move back and forth periodically, as a pendulum or as the prongs of a tuning fork; **2**, to quiver, as the voice; make a tremulous sound:—*v.t.* to cause to quiver or move to and fro.

vi-bra-tile (vī′brȧ-tĭl), *adj.* employed in, or capable of, vibration; as, the *vibratile* organs of insects.—*n.* **vi″bra-til′i-ty.**

vi-bra-tion (vī-brā′shŭn), *n.* **1**, a quivering, throbbing, or trembling, as of the voice; **2**, the act of swinging back and forth; oscillation: *Phys.*, periodic motion to and fro, as of a pendulum, a resonant, stretched cord, a tuning fork, or of the particles of a fluid or an elastic solid: **sympathetic vibration**, vibration produced in one body by vibration in another: **vibration frequency**, rate of vibration, as of a pendulum.—*adj.* **vi-bra′tion-al.**

vi-bra-tor (vī′brā-tẽr), *n.* that which moves rapidly back and forth, or oscillates, or which causes such movements: *Elec.*, **1**, a trembler, as the hammer of an electric bell; **2**, a rubber-tipped, oscillating appliance used in massaging, to tighten muscular tissue and promote circulation; **3**, a vibrating reed for transmitting or receiving pulsating currents in a telegraph system; **4**, an oscillator; *Mus.*, a vibrating reed, as in a reed organ, by which a fixed tone is produced; *Print.*, an ink roller, with oscillating and rotary movements to facilitate the distribution of the ink.—*adj.* **vi′bra-to-ry** (*-brȧ-tō-rĭ*).

vi-bris-sa (vī-brĭs′ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* -sæ (-ē)], [< Lat. *vibrissae*, pl., nostril hairs < *vibrare*, to vibrate], *Anat.* and *Zoöl.*, one of the stiff hairs on the face, especially in the nostrils, as the so-called whiskers of the cat; also, a similar, bristlelike feather near the mouth of some birds, as the flycatcher.

vi-bur-num (vī-bûr′nŭm), *n.* [Lat. = wayfaring tree], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Viburnum*) of European and American shrubs or, rarely, small trees, of the honeysuckle family, with simple leaves and white, or sometimes pink, flowers.

vic-ar (vĭk′ẽr), *n.* [< A.F. *vicare* < O.F. *vicaire*, vicar < Lat. *vicarius*, a substitute < stem of *vicis*, change], *Eccl.*, **1**, in England, the priest of a parish of which the tithes belong to a religious chapter or to a layman; **2**, in the Protestant Episcopal and Anglican churches, a clergyman who is the head of one chapel in a large parish; also, a bishop's representative in charge of a church or mission; **3**, in the Roman Catholic church, a member of the clergy who officiates in a parish as representative of one of the higher clergy, as of an archbishop or the Pope: **vicar of Christ**, the Pope.—*n.* **vic′ar-ship.**

vic-ar-age (vĭk′ẽr-ăj), *n.* in England, the office, position, or residence of a vicar, or minister of a parish controlled by a layman.

vic-ar-gen-er-al (vĭk′ẽr-jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *n.* [*pl.* vicars-general], *Angl. Ch.*, a lay legal officer who represents the Archbishop of Canterbury or of York in certain matters; *R. C. Ch.*, a deputy who represents and acts for a bishop in matters requiring the exercise of legal authority or jurisdiction.

vi-ca-ri-al (vī-kā′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a vicar; **2**, delegated; deputed; **3**, vicarious.

vi-ca-ri-ate (vī-kā′rĭ-ât), *n.* **1**, the authority, office, or jurisdiction, of a vicar; **2**, a delegated power or office.

vi-ca-ri-ous (vī-kā′rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* **1**, of or pertaining to a vicar, or deputy; delegated; as, *vicarious* power; **2**, representing another; **3**, done or endured in place of another; as, *vicarious* suffering.—*adv.* **vi-ca′ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vi-ca′ri-ous-ness.**

[1]vice (vīs), *n.* [Fr. = fault < Lat. *vitium*, fault, vice], **1**, a fault; defect; blemish; **2**, a habitual departure from moral rectitude; any debasing practice or habit; as, the *vice* of intemperance; **3**, depravity; wickedness; corruption; **4**, a bad trick or habit, as of a horse, dog, or the like.

[2]vice (vīs), *n.* [see **vise**], *Mech.*, a device consisting of two jaws tightened by a screw: used to hold objects firmly. See **vise**, *Pfd. S.*

[3]vice (vīs), *adj.* [see **[1]vice**], **1**, designating one next in rank to, or acting or qualified to act in place of, a specified official; as, *vice* president; **2**, designating the office of such a one: as, *vice* presidency. Also, **vice′-.**

[4]vi-ce (vī′sē), *prep.* [Lat. = in the place of], in the place of; as, he became chief, *vice* John, resigned.

vice-ge-rent (vīs-jē′rĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *vice*, in place of + *gerens* (*-entis*) < *gerere*, to carry on], holding power from another; acting in the place of another:—*n.* an officer authorized to exercise the powers of another; an agent or lieutenant.—*n.* **vice-ge′ren-cy.**—*adj.* **vice-ge′ral.**

vi-cen-ni-al (vī-sĕn′ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vicennium*, period of 20 years < Lat. *vicies*, 20 times + *annus*, year], **1**, occurring once in twenty years; **2**, continuing for twenty years.

vice-re-gal (vīs′rē′găl), *adj.* [*[3]vice* + *regal*], of or pertaining to a viceroy.

vice re-gent an officer deputized to act in the place of a regent: sometimes confused with *vicegerent:* **vice-regent**, *adj.* pertaining to a vice regent. Also, *n.* **vice″-re′gent; vice″re′gent.**

vice-roy (vīs′roi), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *vice*, in place of + *rex* (*regis*), king], a ruler of a colony or province, acting as the representative, and ruling with the authority, of the king; as, the *viceroy* of India.—*n.* **vice′roy-ship.**—*n.* **vice′roy′al-ty.**

***vi-ce ver-sa** (vī′sē vûr′sȧ), [Lat. = the place being changed], the relation or order of terms being reversed; conversely.

Vi-chy (vĭsh′ĭ; vē′shē′), *n.* [name of place], an effervescent mineral water found at Vichy, France: also called *Vichy water:* **vichy**, any natural or artificial water resembling Vichy water in composition.

vic-i-nage (vĭs′ĭ-năj), *n.* [< O.F. *voisinage*, neighborhood < Lat. *vicinus*, neighboring < *vicus*, a village], **1**, surrounding district; neighborhood; vicinity; **2**, the state of being neighbors, or a neighbor.—*adj.* **vic′i-nal** (*-năl*).

vi-cin-i-ty (vĭ-sĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties′ (*-tĭz*)], [< O.F. *vicinité* < Lat. *vicinitas*, neighborhood < *vicus*, a village], **1**, nearness; closeness; **2**, a region about or near; neighborhood.

vi-cious (vĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* [see **[1]vice**], **1**, faulty; defective; as, *vicious* reasoning; **2**, corrupt; depraved; wicked; **3**, unruly; tricky; imperfectly tamed; as, a *vicious* horse; **4**, impure, as air; **5**, malicious.—*adv.* **vi′cious-ly.**—*n.* **vi′cious-ness.**

vi-cis-si-tude (vĭ-sĭs′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [< Lat. *vicissitudo*, change < stem of *vicis*, a turn, change], a complete change of circumstances: *Archaic*, a regular change or succession, as of night and day.

vic-tim (vĭk′tĭm), *n.* [< Fr. *victime* < Lat. *victima*, victim], **1**, a living being used as a sacrifice

in a religious ceremony; 2, a person or thing destroyed or hurt in the pursuit of some object; one injured or killed by some misfortune or calamity; 3, a sufferer from mental or physical disease; 4, a dupe.

vic-tim-ize (vĭk'tĭm-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to injure, destroy, or sacrifice; 2, to cheat or swindle.—*n.* **vic'tim-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-).—*n.* **vic'tim-iz'er.**

vic-tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* [Lat. = conqueror], 1, one who vanquishes an enemy; a conqueror; 2, one who is successful in any contest:—*adj.* victorious.

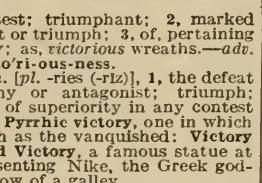
vic-to-ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< Queen *Victoria*], a kind of low four-wheeled carriage seating two persons and having a top that may be lowered and a high coachman's seat: *Bot.*, a gigantic South American water lily: also called *Victoria regia* or *royal water lily.*

VICTORIA CROSS

Vic-to-ri-a Cross a bronze Maltese cross, bearing the legend "For Valour," awarded to members of the British army and navy for conspicuous bravery: instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856.

Vic-to-ri-an (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837–1901): —*n.* 1, a person living during that time, especially a writer; as, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Carlyle were among the greatest *Victorians;* 2, a person whose thoughts and habits are characteristic of the standards prevailing during the time of Queen Victoria's reign.

Vic-to-ri-a re-gi-a (rē'jĭ-ȧ), [Lat. = royal Victoria], *Bot.*, the royal water lily, a plant of tropical South America, having floating leaves, three to six feet across, with rims two to six inches high, and immense, rose-white flowers, six to eighteen inches in diameter: also called *victoria.*



VICTORIA REGIA

vic-to-ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *victoria*, victory], 1, having conquered in battle or contest; triumphant; 2, marked by, or ending in, conquest or triumph; 3, of, pertaining to, or symbolic of, victory; as, *victorious* wreaths.—*adv.* **vic-to'ri-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vic-to'ri-ous-ness.**

vic-to-ry (vĭk'tō-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, the defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumph; conquest; 2, the gaining of superiority in any contest or struggle: **Cadmean or Pyrrhic victory,** one in which the victor suffers as much as the vanquished: **Victory of Samothrace** or **Winged Victory,** a famous statue at the Louvre, Paris, representing Nike, the Greek goddess of victory, on the prow of a galley.

Syn. triumph, conquest, success, achievement, advantage, mastery, supremacy. The attainment of any desired object is *success. Success* does not necessarily imply defeating opponents or competitors; *victory* does; a *victory* is a decisive, strikingly successful, winning of the day. *Conquest* is *victory* to which is added the idea of permanent *advantage* over subjugated opponents. *Triumph* is brilliant *victory* characterized by exultant joy and, often, open rejoicing.

vict-ual (vĭt'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ualed or -ualled (-ld), *p.pr.* -ualing or -ualling], [< O.F. *vitaille* < Lat. *victualia*, nourishment < *vivere* (*victus*), to live], to supply or stock with food:—*v.i. Rare,* to obtain supplies of food; eat:—*n.pl.* now usually *Colloq.*, food suited to human beings; especially, food prepared and ready for eating; viands.

vict-ual-er (vĭt'l-ẽr; vĭt'lẽr), *n.* 1, one who provides or sells victuals, or food, especially a hotel keeper; 2, a victualing or provision ship. Also, **vict'ual-ler.**

VICUÑA (¹/₈)

vi-cu-ña (vĭ-kōōn'yȧ), *n.* [Sp. < Peruv.], a cud-chewing mammal (*Lama vicunna*) of the high Andes, similar to the alpaca and llama, and furnishing a very soft, fine, reddish wool: **vicuña cloth,** soft cloth made of this wool, or an imitation of it. Also, **vi-cu'gna: vi-gu'na.**

vid. *abbr.* [Lat. *vide*], see: used in references to direct attention to a certain passage or word.

***vi-de** (vī'dē), *v.* [Lat. = see], see: a term used to direct attention: as, *vide* page 40: ***vide ante** (ăn'tē), [Lat.], see before: ***vide infra** (ĭn'frȧ), [Lat.], see below: ***vide post** (pōst), [Lat.], see after this; see below: ***vide supra** (sū'prȧ), [Lat.], see above: ***quod vide** (kwŏd), [Lat.], which see.

***vi-del-i-cet** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [Lat. = to wit, namely < *vidēre licet,* it is easy to see], namely; to wit: often abbreviated to *viz.*

vi-dette (vĭ-dĕt'), *n.* [see **vedette**], *Mil.*, a mounted sentinel stationed in front of the regular pickets of an army. See **ve-dette',** *Pfd. S.*

vie (vī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* vied (vīd), *p.pr.* vying], [< M.E. *vien* < O.F. *envier,* to challenge, vie < Lat. *invitare,* to invite], to contend for superiority; compete, as in games, school, or the like: with *with.*

Vi-en-nese (vē"ĕ-nēz'; -nēs'), *adj.* [< name of city], of or pertaining to Vienna or its people.—*n. sing.* and *pl.* an inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of Vienna.

view (vū), *n.* [< O.F. *reue,* fem. p.p. of *reoir,* to see < Lat. *vidēre,* to see], 1, act of seeing; survey; inspection; as, this is worth a nearer *view;* 2, that which is seen, or is present to the natural or mental eye; spectacle; as, a splendid *view;* 3, pictorial representation of a person, object, or scene; as, a fine *view* of Mt. Washington; 4, outlook, mental or physical; range of vision; extent of prospect; as, he passed from our *view;* 5, inclusiveness of mental or intellectual perception; as, to take a broad *view* of the matter; 6, manner of looking at anything intellectually opinion; mental attitude; as, he holds extreme *views* on the subject; 7, that which is kept in mind or sight, as an object, purpose, or consideration; as, make plans with a *view* to success: *Law,* an inspection by the jury of a place or object concerned in a litigation, as the scene of an alleged crime or a corpse: **in view of,** having regard to; in consideration of: **on view,** open to public inspection: **point of view,** personal opinion or judgment: **view halloo,** the huntsman's cry when the fox comes into view:—*v.t.* 1, to see; gaze at; survey; 2, to survey mentally; form an opinion or judgment of; as, he does not *view* the plan favorably: *Law,* to inspect personally, as the scene or object of crime or litigation.—*n.* **view'er.**—*adj. Colloq.*, **view'y.**

view-less (vū'lĕs), *adj. Archaic,* unseen; invisible. —*adv.* **view'less-ly.**—*n.* **view'less-ness.**

view-point (vū'point"), *n.* [*view*+*point*], 1, the position or place from which one looks at something; 2, mentally, a way of regarding or judging events; the attitude of mind lying at the basis of an opinion; as, our judgment depends on our *viewpoint.*

vi-ges-i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vigesimus,* twentieth < *viginti,* twenty], 1, twentieth; 2, progressing by twenties.

vig-il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [< A.F. and O.F. *vigile,* vigil < Lat. *vigilia,* a watching < *vigēre,* to be lively], 1, a purposeful keeping awake during a time usually devoted to sleep; watchfulness; 2, devotions in the evening or nighttime: usually *pl.*; 3, formerly, devotional watch kept on the eve of a feast day; later, the eve of a feast, especially an eve which is a fast; 4, in the days of chivalry, the watch kept over his arms by a candidate for knighthood on the eve of his knightly vows.

vig-i-lance (vĭj'ĭ-lăns), *n.* [< Lat. *vigilans* (*-antis*), watching < *vigilare,* to watch], watchfulness; caution; alertness to avoid danger: **vigilance committee,** a body of citizens self-organized or unofficially appointed to preserve law and order or to administer justice, as when the law seems inadequate.

vig-i-lant (vĭj'ĭ-lănt), *adj.* keenly watchful; alert; wary.—*adv.* **vig'i-lant-ly.**

Syn. wakeful, circumspect, observant, watchful.

vig-i-lan-te (vĭj"ĭ-lăn'tē), *n.* [Sp. = vigilant: see **vigilance**], a person belonging to a vigilance committee (which see).

vi-gnette (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *vigne,* vine < Lat. *vinea,* vineyard < *vinum,* wine: in allusion to early ornamental borders often composed of twining vines], 1, originally, an ornament of leaves and tendrils; 2, ornamental flourishes round a capital letter in a manuscript; 3, a small design decorating the blank space left at the beginning or end of a magazine article, a chapter in a book, or the like; 4, any engraving or picture that shades off gradually without definite border; 5, a portrait of the head and shoulders only, with a background that shades off gradually:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gnetted (-yĕt'ĕd), *p.pr.* -gnetting], 1, to ornament with a vignette; 2, to make a vignette of.—*n.* **vi-gnet'tist.**

vi-gnet-ter (vĭn-yĕt'ẽr), *n.* 1, a device that causes the shading of a background of a

photograph to fade away gradually toward the edges, used by photographers in printing vignettes; **2**, one who makes vignettes.

vig-or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [Lat. = liveliness], **1**, active strength or energy, physical or mental; vitality; **2**, any effective strength or power; as, *vigor* of literary style; **3**, vital or natural energy, as in animal or vegetable life. Also, **vig'our.**—*adj.* **vig'or-ous.**—*adv.* **vig'or-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vig'or-ous-ness.**

Syn. power, vitality, strength, health. (See energy.) —*Ant.* lassitude, apathy, weakness.

vi-king (vī'kĭng; vē'-), *n.* [< O.N. *vīkingr*, a pirate, perh. < A.S. *wīcing*, pirate < *wīc*, camp: see **-wick**], one of the Scandinavian pirates, or Northmen, who terrorized the coasts of Europe from the eighth to the tenth century.

VIKING BOAT

vi-la-yet (vē″lä-yĕt'), *n.* [Turk. = province], one of the main administrative divisions or provinces into which Turkey is divided.

vile (vīl), *adj.* [*comp.* viler, *superl.* vilest], [< O.F. *vil*, vile < Lat. *vilis*, cheap, worthless, vile], **1**, worthless; mean; ignoble; as, by nature *vile*; **2**, morally base or impure; evil; as, *vile* language; **3**, foul or offensive; repulsive; as, a *vile* odor.—*adv.* **vile'ly.**—*n.* **vile'ness.**

Vi-li (vē'lē), *n.* [O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, brother of Ve and Odin.

vil-i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< L.L. *vilificare* < Lat. *vilis*, vile + *facere*, to make], to traduce; make low and base by report; slander; as, to *vilify* a man's character: *Rare*, to degrade; debase:—*v.i.* to indulge in, or utter, slander.

Syn. abuse, asperse, debase, revile, slander, defame, calumniate.—*Ant.* acclaim, extol, honor, praise.

vil-i-pend (vĭl'ĭ-pĕnd), *v.t.* [< Lat. *vilipendere*, to hold cheap < *vilis*, cheap + *pendere*, to weigh], **1**, to treat contemptuously; slight; despise; **2**, to speak of disparagingly.

vil-la (vĭl'ä), *n.* [Lat. = country house, farm: prob. dim. of *vīcus*, village], a pretentious residence in the country or suburbs, usually in extensive grounds.

vil-lage (vĭl'āj), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *villaticus*, pertaining to a country house < *villa*, country house], a small group of houses in a country district, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town.—*abbr.* **vil.**

vil-lag-er (vĭl'ā-jẽr), *n.* one who lives in a village; an inhabitant of a village.

vil-lain (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* [< O.F. *vilein* < L.L. *villanus*, pertaining to a farm, farm laborer < Lat. *villa*, a house; farm; see **villa**], **1**, a person guilty, or capable, of great wickedness; a rascal: often used facetiously; **2**, in a play or novel, the character, generally evil, who opposes the hero or otherwise makes difficulties: *Archaic*, **1**, a rustic; a boor; **2**, a feudal serf: usually *villein*.

vil-lain-ous (vĭl'ĭn-ŭs), *adj.* possessing or displaying the nature of a villain: showing great depravity; evil; as, a *villainous* plot: *Colloq.*, abominable; wretched; very bad; as, a *villainous* style. Also, **vil'lan-ous.**—*adv.* **vil'lain-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vil'lain-ous-ness.**

Syn. infamous, bad, detestable, heinous, vile, dishonorable.—*Ant.* honorable, good, noble.

vil-lain-y (vĭl'ĭn-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* villainies (-ĭz)], **1**, the quality or state of being very evil; great wickedness; **2**, a very wicked act: *Obs.*, serfdom.

vil-la-nelle (vĭl'ä-nĕl'), *n.* [Fr. < It. *villanella*, kind of rustic dance < L.L. *villanus*: see **villain**], a poem in a complicated French verse form, usually of nineteen lines in two rimes, divided into six stanzas.

vil-lat-ic (vĭ-lăt'ĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *villaticus*, pertaining to a country house < *villa*, a country house], of or pertaining to a hamlet or farm: rural.

vil-lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* [see **villain**], **1**, originally, in Saxon times, a free, common villager of one of the lower ranks; **2**, later, a serf. Also, **vil'lain.**

vil-len-age (vĭl'ĕn-āj), *n.* **1**, in feudal law, the status of a serf; **2**, the tenure by which serfs held land. Also, **vil'lein-age; vil'lan-age.**

vil-lous (vĭl'ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *villosus*, hairy < *villus*, shaggy hair], covered with soft, fine hair; downy: *Zoöl.*, furnished or covered with villi, or threadlike processes, as the inside of the small intestine; *Bot.*, downy, as certain leaves.

vil-lus (vĭl'ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-ī)], [Lat. = shaggy hair], *Anat.*, one of the short, threadlike processes on some membranes, especially the mucous membrane on the inside of the small intestine: *pl. Bot.*, straight, fine, soft hairs on plants.—*n.* **vil-los'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ).

vim (vĭm), *n.* [Lat., accusative of *vis*, force, energy], *Colloq.*, force; energy; spirit; vitality.

vim-i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-năl), *adj.* [< Lat. *viminalis* < *vimen*, pliant twig], pertaining to, or producing, twigs or long, slender shoots.

vi-min-e-ous (vī-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *rimineus* < *vimen*, pliant twig], **1**, pertaining to, resembling, or producing, shoots; **2**, made of twigs.

vi-na-ceous (vī-nā'shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *vinaceus* < *vinum*, vine, grape], **1**, of or pertaining to wine or grapes; **2**, like red wine in color.

vin-ai-grette (vĭn″ā-grĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *vinaigre*, vinegar: see **vinegar**], a small, usually ornamented, bottle for holding aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, or a pungent drug: *Cookery*, a vinegar sauce for use on cold meats or salads.

vin-ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vincibilis*, conquerable < *vincere*, to conquer], capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.—*n.* **vin″ci-bil'i-ty.**—*n.* **vin'ci-ble-ness.**

vin-cu-lum (vĭng'kū-lŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -la (-lä)], [Lat. = a band < *vincire*, to bind], a bond of union; a tie: *Math.*, a horizontal mark placed over two or more algebraic quantities to indicate that they are to be treated as one term within the discussion, as in the expression $a \times \overline{x+y}$, which is equivalent to $a(x+y)$.

vin-di-ca-ble (vĭn'dĭ-kä-bl), *adj.* [see **vindicate**], capable of being defended or sustained; justifiable.—*n.* **vin'di-ca-bil'i-ty.**

vin-di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -cated, *p.pr.* -cating], [< Lat. *vindicare* (-*atus*), to lay claim to, defend, avenge], to defend successfully against denial, objection, or accusation; clear from suspicion of wrong, dishonor, or invalidity; as, to *vindicate* one's courage, claim, or assertion: *Rare*, to lay claim to; *Obs.*, **1**, to avenge; **2**, to defend; maintain.—*n.* **vin'di-ca″tor.**

Syn. justify, clear. (See avenge; assert.)

vin-di-ca-tion (vĭn″dĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1**, the act of proving something right or true against blame or accusation; **2**, the state of being so proved right; defense; support by proof or authority.

vin-dic-a-tive (vĭn-dĭk'ä-tĭv; vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *adj.* tending or serving to justify, defend, or vindicate.—*adj.* **vin'di-ca-to-ry.**

vin-dic-tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *adj.* [corr. of *vindicative* through influence of Lat. *vindicta*, revenge: see **vindicate**], given to, or prompted by, revenge; inclined to hold a grudge; as, a *vindictive* character.—*adv.* **vin-dic'tive-ly.**—*n.* **vin-dic'tive-ness.**

vine (vīn), *n.* [< Fr. *vigne*, vine < Lat. *vinea*, vineyard, vine < *vinum*, wine, grape], **1**, any plant that twines or climbs by tendrils or other means, or trails along the ground; **2**, specifically, a grapevine.

vine-dress-er (vīn'drĕs″ẽr), *n.* [*vine* + *dress*], one who cultivates grapevines.

vin-e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *vinaigre*, vinegar < *vin*, wine + *aigre*, sour < Lat. *vinum*, wine + *acer*, sharp], **1**, a sour liquid, dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the fermentation of cider, wine, etc.: used to season or preserve food; **2**, anything sour: **mother of vinegar**, a slimy, gelatinous mass produced in vinegar by a mold fungus: **aromatic vinegar**, a soluiton of aromatic oils, as of lavender or rosemary, added to acetic acid: used as an inhalant for headache.—*adj.* **vin'e-gar-y.**—*adj.* **vin'e-gar-ish.**

vin-e-gar eel a minute worm commonly found in large numbers in vinegar or other fermenting liquids, or in sour paste.

vin-er-y (vīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **vine**], **1**, a greenhouse for cultivating grapes; **2**, a dense mass of vines: *Obs.*, a vineyard.

vine-yard (vĭn'yärd), *n.* [*vine* + *yard*], **1**, a space devoted to the cultivation of grapevines in large numbers; a grape plantation; **2**, figuratively, a field for spiritual labor: as, the Lord's *vineyard*.

***vingt et un** (vän″tā″ŭn'), [Fr. = twenty-one], a card game, the object of the players being to draw such cards that the sum of the spots on them shall approach but not exceed 21.

vin-i-cul-ture (vĭn'ĭ-kŭl″tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *vinum*, grape + *cultura*, culture], the cultivation of grapes for wine.—*adj.* **vin″i-cul'tur-al.**—*n.* **vin″i-cul'tur-ist.**

***vin or-di-naire** (vă″ nôr″dē″nâr'), *n.* [Fr. = common wine], a cheap grade of claret: the common table wine of France.

vi-nous (vī'nŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *vinosus* < *vinum*, wine], pertaining to, or like, wine.

vin-tage (vĭn'tăj), *n.* [< Fr. *rendange* < Lat. *vindemia*, a vintage < *vinum*, wine + *demere*,

to take away], 1, the act of, or the season for, gathering grapes and making wine; 2, the yearly produce of a vineyard, or of the vineyards of a country; 3, the wine produced in a given season; as, the *vintage* of 1872.

vin-tag-er (vĭn'tā-jẽr), *n.* one who gathers a crop of grapes.

vint-ner (vĭnt'nẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *vinetier* < L.L. *vinetarius*, a wine seller < Lat. *vinetum*, vineyard < *vinum*, wine], a wine merchant; one who sells wine, especially at wholesale.

vi-ol (vī'ŏl), *n.* [< O.F. *viole* < L.L. *vidula*, a viol: prob. < O.Teut. source and akin to *fiddle*], *Mus.*, a medieval instrument in various sizes, from which the violin was developed: **bass viol**, *Mus.*, a modern orchestral instrument shaped like a violin, the largest and deepest in tone of the entire orchestra: also called *double bass*, *bass*, or *contrabass* (for range see *music*).

vi-o-la (vē-ō'lȧ; vī-ō-lȧ), *n.* [It. = a viol: see **viol**], *Mus.*, a stringed instrument of the violin class, between the violin and violoncello in size and range, and tuned a fifth below the violin (for range see *music*): ***viola da gamba** (vē-ō'lä dä gäm'bä), [It. = viola of the leg], an old form of the violoncello, with six strings.

Vi-o-la (vī'ō-lȧ; vē-ō'lȧ; vī-ō'lȧ), *n.* [Lat. = violet], in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a maid who enters the service of Orsino, Duke of Illyria, disguised as a page, and eventually marries him: *Bot.*, a large genus of the violet family, including the common violets and the pansy.—*adj.* **vi'o-la'ceous.**

vi-o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-bl), *adj.* [see **violate**], capable of being ill-used, trespassed upon, profaned, transgressed, outraged, or the like.—*adv.* **vi'o-la-bly.**—*n.* **vi'o-la-ble-ness.**

vi-o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -lated, *p.pr.* -lating], [< Lat. *violare* (*-atus*), to treat forcibly, violate: related to Lat. *vis*, force, strength], 1, to treat roughly or severely; ill-use; 2, to encroach or trespass upon; 3, to profane or treat irreverently; as, to *violate* a tomb or grave; 4, to transgress, as the law; disregard, as a treaty; break, as a promise; 5, to outrage or rape (a woman); ravish.—*n.* **vi'o-la'tor.**—*n.* **vi'o-la'tion.**

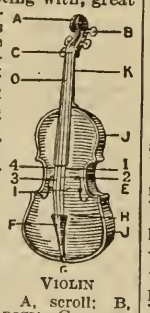
Syn. abuse, desecrate, ravish, injure, transgress, deflower, pollute, defile.—*Ant.* honor, respect, regard.

vi-o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *adj.* tending to ill-use, trespass upon, dishonor, or the like.

vi-o-lence (vī'ō-lẽns), *n.* [see **violent**], 1, great strength or energy, physical or emotional, forcibly exerted or expressed; fury; vehemence; 2, profanation; outrage; desecration; 3, ravishment: *Law*, unlawful exercise of physical force: specifically, an act calculated to intimidate by causing fear of personal injury.

Syn. intensity, fierceness, impetuosity, vehemence, eagerness, severity, rage, violation, oppression, transgression. (See compulsion.)—*Ant.* calmness, forbearance, patience, meekness, gentleness.

vi-o-lent (vī'ō-lent), *adj.* [O.F. < Lat. *violentus*, violent], 1, marked by, or acting with, great physical force, especially when unlawfully exercised; as, to lay *violent* hands on one; 2, characterized by, or due to, strong feeling; vehement; passionate; as, a *violent* dislike; 3, resulting from the use of force; unnatural; as, a *violent* death; 4, marked by intensity of any kind; extreme; as, a *violent* shock.—*adv.* **vi'o-lent-ly.**



VIOLIN
A, scroll; B, pegs; C, upper saddle; D, finger board; E, bridge; F, tailpiece; G, tailpiece button; H, front or belly; I, sound holes; J, back; K, neck; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth strings.

vi-o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [< O.F., dim. of *viole* < Lat. *viola*, a violet], *Bot.*, any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low-growing, flowering herbs, widely distributed throughout temperate regions, and typical of a family (*Violaceæ*); also, its purple, white, yellow, or, as in the pansy, variegated, flower (for colored illus. see page 380); *Phys.*, the color observed at the end of the spectrum opposite to the red:—*adj.* of a bluish purple color: **violet ray**, 1, the shortest ray of the visible spectrum, producing the color violet; 2, popularly, an ultraviolet ray, invisible, but utilized for therapeutic qualities.

vi-o-lin (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* [< It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, a viol, q.v.], *Mus.*, 1, the most important instrument of the modern orchestra, evolved from the lyre, the monochord, and the viol (see these words), having four strings tuned to *g*, *d'*, *a'*, *e''* (see *music*, illus.), and played with a bow: the smallest of the group including the violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass: also called *fiddle*; 2, the player of a violin.—*n.* **vi'o-lin'ist.**

vi-o-lon-cel-lo (vē"ō-lŏn-chĕl'ō; vī"ō-lŏn-sĕl'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass viol < *viola*, a viol, q.v.], *Mus.*, a large four-string instrument of the violin class; tuned an octave below the viola, and for convenience in playing, stood on the floor between the player's knees: often shortened to *cello* or *'cello* (for range see *music*).—*n.* **vi"o-lon-cel'list.**

vi-os-ter-ol (vī-ŏs'tẽr-ōl; -ŏl), *n.* [ultraviolet + er*gosterol*], *Pharm.*, any of certain preparations of ergosterol that have been irradiated with ultraviolet rays: sometimes prescribed instead of cod-liver oil.

vi-per (vī'pẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *vipere* < Lat. *vipera*, a viper < *viviparus*, producing its young alive], 1, any of various Old World venomous snakes; an adder; 2, loosely, any venomous, or supposedly venomous, dangerous, or repulsive snake; 3, a malignant person.—*adj.* **vi'per-ine.**—*adj.* **vi'per-ish.**

EUROPEAN VIPER (½)

vi-per-ous (vī'pẽr-ŭs), *adj.* like a viper; of malignant disposition.—*adv.* **vi'per-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vi'per-ous-ness.**

vi-ra-go (vī-rā'gō; vī-), *n.* [*pl.* -goes (-gōz)], [Lat. = female warrior < *vir*, a man], a quarrelsome woman; scold; termagant: *Archaic*, a woman possessing masculine qualities.

vir-e-lay (vĭr'ē-lā), *n.* [< O.F. *virelai* < *vireli*, refrain for dancing: influenced by *lai*, song], an old form of French verse in two rimes, or in stanzas in two rimes of which one recurs in the next stanza.

vir-e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* -os (-oz)], [Lat.], any member of a family (*Vireonidæ*) comprising small, insectivorous, American birds, chiefly olive green or grayish in color, including the red-eyed, yellow-throated, and other species: distinguished for their neat, cup-shaped nests and musical song.

vi-res-cent (vī-rĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *virescens* (*-entis*), becoming green < *virēre*, to be green], 1, beginning to be green, as trees in spring; 2, slightly green; greenish.—*n.* **vi-res'cence.**

Vir-gil-i-an (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Vergilius*], pertaining to, or in the style of, Vergil. Also, **Ver-gil'i-an**, *Pfd. S.*

vir-gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *virgo* (*-inis*), a virgin], a maid; a person, especially a woman, who has had no sexual intercourse: **Virgin**, *Astron.*, the constellation Virgo (which see): **Virgin Mary**, or **the Virgin**, Mary, mother of Jesus:—*adj.* 1, chaste; modest; maidenly; 2, pure; spotless; undefiled; as, *virgin* white; 3, new; fresh; untouched; as, *virgin* soil: **the Virgin Queen**, Queen Elizabeth of England.—*adj.* **vir'gin-al.**—*n.* **vir-gin'i-ty** (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-tĭ).—*n.* **vir'gin-hood.**

vir-gin-al (vûr'jĭ-năl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *virginalis*, pertaining to virgins: prob. because played by young women], *Mus.*, a musical instrument of the 16th century, like a small legless spinet: also called *virginals* or *pair of virginals*.

Vir-gin-i-a (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Lat.], in Roman legend, the daughter of the centurion Virginius, who slew her to save her from falling a prey to the decemvir Appius Claudius.

Vir-gin-i-a creep-er a North American woody vine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), having leaves divided into five or seven parts, and bluish black berries; the woodbine, or American ivy.

Vir-gin-i-an (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the State of Virginia:—*n.* a native or resident of the State of Virginia.

Vir-gin-i-a reel a dance in which the partners, facing each other in opposite lines, perform a set series of figures.

vir-gin-i-um (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Mod. Lat. < *Virginia*, the State, so called from the Virgin Queen], *Chem.*, a rare element [symbol **Vi**], reported in 1930 as found in minute quantities in sea water.

Vir-gin-i-us (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* a Roman centurion who, having killed his daughter Virginia to save her from Appius Claudius, used her tragic fate to overthrow the government.

vir-gin's-bow-er (vûr'jĭnz-bou"ẽr), *n.* *Bot.*, any of various species of climbing clematis; especially, a vine (*Clematis virginiana*) with clusters of white or whitish flowers, often trained to grow over trellises.

Vir-go (vûr'gō), *n.* [Lat. = virgin], *Astron.*, 1, the Virgin, a large constellation situated along the ecliptic and containing the bright star Spica (see *constellation*); 2, the sixth sign of the zodiac.

vir-i-des-cent (vĭr"ĭ-dĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* [< L.L. *viridescens* (*-entis*), growing green

<viridescere, to grow green<Lat. *viridis*, green], 1, tending to become green; 2, slightly green: greenish. —*n.* **vir"i-des'cence** (-ĕns).

vi-rid-i-an (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [<Lat. *viridis*, green], a bluish green coloring matter, or pigment, consisting of hydrated chromic oxide.

vi-rid-i-ty (vĭ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [<Lat. *viriditas*, greenness<*viridis*, green], greenness; freshness; verdure.

vir-ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl), *adj.* [<Lat. *virilis*, manly <*vir*, a man], 1, characteristic of adult manhood: opposite of *womanly, feminine*, and *puerile*; 2, specifically, capable of procreation; 3, forceful; masterful, as literary style.—*n.* **vi-ril'i-ty** (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ; vī-).

vir-tu (vĭr-tōō'; vûr'tōō), *n.* [<It. *virtu*, excellence; love of fine arts<Lat. *virtus*, worth], 1, the character or quality of being artistic, rare, or beautiful: generally used in the phrases, objects of *virtu*, articles of *virtu;* also, objects of art collectively; 2, a taste for, or a love of, such objects. Also, **ver-tu'**.

vir-tu-al (vûr'tū-ăl), *adj.* [see **virtue**], 1, acting efficiently without the help of anything material; inherently efficacious; as, the *virtual* power of faith; 2, existing in effect, though not in fact; as he was in *virtual* control: **virtual image**, *Optics*, an image which cannot be received upon a screen (see *image*, illus.).—*adv.* **vir'tu-al-ly**.

vir-tue (vûr'tū), *n.* [<Fr. *vertu*, virtue<Lat. *virtus*, strength<*vir*, a man], 1, inherent power; efficacy; strength; as, the *virtue* of exercise; 2, admirable quality; merit; excellence; as, it has the *virtue* of being water-tight; 3, general moral excellence; uprightness; rectitude; 4, a particular moral excellence; as, patience is a *virtue;* 5, sexual purity; chastity: used especially of a woman: *Obs.*, bravery: **in** or **by virtue of**, on the strength of; because of.—*adj.* **vir'tu-ous**.—*adv.* **vir'tu-ous-ly**.—*n.* **vir'tu-ous-ness**.

vir-tu-o-so (vĭr"tōō-ō'sō; vûr"-), *n.* [*pl.* -sos (-sōz); -si (-sē)], [It. = learned, skilled<Lat. *virtus*, strength<*vir*, a man], 1, a person with a special knowledge of, or taste for, objects of art, curios, or the like; a collector; 2, one skilled in the technique of an art, especially the art of music.—*n.* **vir"tu-os'i-ty**.

vir-u-lence (vĭr'ōō-lĕns), *n.* [see **virulent**], 1, the state or quality of being very poisonous, venomous, or deadly; 2, great bitterness of spirit; malignancy.—*n.* **vir'u-len-cy**.

vir-u-lent (vĭr'ōō-lĕnt), *adj.* [<Lat. *virulentus*, poisonous<*virus*, slime; poison], 1, venomous; poisonous; noxious; 2, bitterly hostile; malicious; malignant.—*adv.* **vir'u-lent-ly**.

vi-rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [Lat. = slime; poison], 1, *Med.*, the poison, produced by an infectious disease, that is the medium for communicating the disease to another, as the poison produced by cowpox, or vaccinia, and used in vaccination; 2, figuratively, a moral poison: *Rare*, extreme animosity.

Vis. *abbr.* viscount; viscountess: a title of nobility between earl and baron (also, **Visc.**).

vi-sa (vē'zä; vē-zä'), *n.* [Fr. = official signature: see **visé**], a visé:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* visaed (vē'zäd; vē-zäd'), *p.pr.* visaing], to visé. See **vi-sé'**, *Pfd. S.*

vis-age (vĭz'ĭj), *n.* [Fr.<Lat. *risus*, a look<*vidēre* (*risus*), to see], the face or countenance; appearance; aspect.—*adj.* **vis'aged** (-ĭjd).

vis-ard (vĭz'ĭrd), *n.* [see **vizard**], *Archaic*, a mask; visor. See **viz'ard**, *Pfd. S.*

***vis-à-vis** (vē"zä"vē'), *adj.* [Fr. = face to face], face to face; opposite:—*adv.* face to face:—*n.* 1, one who is face to face with another, as in dancing; 2, a kind of carriage in which persons sit facing each other; 3, a tête-à-tête (which see for illus.).

Vi-sa-yan (vē-sä'yän), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a member of the most numerous of the native races of the Philippine Islands; 2, the language spoken by this race. Also, **Bi-sa'yan** (bē-).

vis-cer-a (vĭs'ĕr-ä), *n.pl.* [*sing. Rare*, viscus (-kŭs)], [Lat. = entrails], the organs in the great cavities of the body, as the lungs, heart, intestines, etc.—*adj.* **vis'cer-al** (-ăl).

vis-cid (vĭs'ĭd), *adj.* [<Lat. *viscidus*, sticky<*viscum*, mistletoe; birdlime: made from the berry of the mistletoe], having a ropy, glutinous consistency; sticky.—*n.* **vis-cid'i-ty** (vĭ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ).

vis-cose (vĭs'kōs), *n.* [<Lat. *viscosus*, sticky: see **viscid**], a gelatinous substance produced by treating wood, cotton fiber, etc., with carbon disulphide, appearing when dried as a hard, hornlike substance: used for making artificial silk, for sizing, and as a substitute for celluloid.

vis-co-sim-e-ter (vĭs"kō-sĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [<Lat. *viscosus*, sticky+Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for determining viscosity. Also, **vis-com'e-ter** (-kŏm'ē-tĕr).

vis-cos-i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **viscous**], stickiness: *Phys.*, 1, the internal, frictional resistance offered by a fluid to change of shape or to relative motion of its parts; internal fluid friction; 2, that property of a solid body by which it yields progressively to stress continuously applied.

vis-count (vī'kount"), *n.* [<O.F. *visconte*, a viscount<Lat. *vice*, in place of+*comes*, companion: orig. the deputy of an earl], in England, a title of nobility next below earl and next above baron; in continental Europe, the title next below that of count.—*n.fem.* **vis'count"ess** (vī'koun"tĕs).—*n.* **vis'count"ship**.

vis-count-y (vī'koun"tĭ), *n.* the rank or office of a viscount. Also, **vis'count"cy**.

vis-cous (vĭs'kŭs), *adj.* [<Lat. *viscosus*, sticky: see **viscid**], glutinous; adhesive; sticky: *Phys.*, having the property of viscosity.

vise (vīs), *n.* [<O.F. *vis*, a screw in a press or clamp <Lat. *vitis*, vine: alluding to the spiral tendrils], any of various devices having two jaws made to be drawn together by means of a screw, lever, or the like, for grasping and holding objects steady (see *tool*, illus.): commonly attached to a workbench or table. Also, **vice**.

MACHINIST'S VISE

vi-sé (vē-zā'), *n.* p.p. of *viser*, to inspect<Lat. *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], 1, an official indorsement, as by a consul or the like, on a passport, giving the bearer permission to proceed; 2, an official signature on a document:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* visĕed (-zād'), *p.pr.* visĕing], to examine and mark as approved. Also, **vi'sa**.

Vish-nu (vĭsh'nōō), *n.* [Sans.<*vish*, to pervade], in Hindu mythology, the second god of the Hindu trinity, called the Preserver: associated with Brahma and Siva, Creator and Destroyer respectively.

vis-i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-bl), *adj.* [<Lat. *visibilis*, visible <*vidēre* (*visus*), to see], 1, capable of being seen; 2, apparent; as, *visible* means of transportation.—*adv.* **vis'i-bly**.—*n.* **vis"i-bil'i-ty**.—*n.* **vis'i-ble-ness**.

Vis-i-goth (vĭz'ĭ-gŏth), *n.* [<L.L. *Visigothi*, pl. <late Gk. *Ouisigothoi*, prob., West Goths], one of the West Goths, an ancient Teutonic race that in the fifth and sixth centuries overran Europe and finally settled in Spain and southern France.—*adj.* **Vis"i-goth'ic**.

vi-sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [<Lat. *visio* (*-onis*), sight<*vidēre* (*visus*), to see], 1, the sense of sight; 2, the act or faculty of seeing; 3, that which is seen; 4, perception of mental images, as of the fancy or imagination; 5, something seen in a dream or trance; an apparition of supernatural or prophetic character:—*v.t.* to see in, or as in, a vision; imagine; fancy.

vi-sion-a-ry (vĭzh'ŭn-ä-rĭ), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or favorable for, visions; 2, disposed to dream, live in the imagination, or accept fancies as realities; not practical; as, a *visionary* person; 3, of the nature of visions or dreams; existing in imagination only, with no solid foundation; impracticable:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], 1, one given to fancies or reveries; a dreamer; 2, one who tends to accept fancy as fact.

Syn., *adj.* impracticable, fanciful, romantic, unreal, unfounded, wild, delusive. (See fanciful.)

vis-it (vĭz'ĭt), *n.* [<Fr. *visite*<*visiter*, to visit, <Lat. *visitare*, to go to see<*vidēre* (*visus*), to see], 1, the act of going to see a person, place, or thing; a short stay, sometimes involving a brief sojourn; 2, the act of going to inspect, attend, or view; as, the jury's *visit* to the scene: *International Law*, the boarding, by an officer of a state at war, of a neutral merchant vessel, to determine whether it has violated any of the laws of war:—*v.t.* 1, to go or come to see, as on friendship, pleasure, business, etc.; 2, to go or come for purpose of official inspection; attend; 3, to come upon, as with good or evil; as, *visit* us with thy salvation; also, to avenge; requite; as, the sins of the fathers are *visited* on the children:—*v.i.* to be a guest.—*n.* **vis'i-tor**; **vis'it-er**.—*adj.* **vis'it-a-ble**.

vis-it-ant (vĭz'ĭ-tănt), *n.* a visitor; one who or that which makes a short and transient stay: *Ornith.*, a bird that appears for a limited period at regular or irregular intervals in passing through a locality in which it is not resident:—*adj.* visiting.

vis-it-a-tion (vĭz"ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* 1, the act of visiting, or state of being visited; 2, an official inspection, as by a bishop or other administrative officer; 3, a special dispensation of divine favor or wrath; hence, any unusual event resembling such a dispensation; judgment: **Visitation**, *R. C. Ch.*, a

festival celebrated July 2, in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist (Luke 1:39-56).

vis-it-a-to-ri-al (vĭz″ĭt-ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a visitation, as of an official inspector. Also, **vis″i-to′ri-al.**

vis-or (vĭz′ẽr; vī′zẽr), *n.* [< A.F. *viser*, visor < Fr. *vis*, face < Lat. *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** in certain types of helmet, the movable front which protected the upper part of the face: pushed up to expose the face, as distinguished from *beaver*, which pulled down: in later usage called *beaver* (see *arms*, *beaver*, illus.); **2,** the front part of a cap, that projects over and shades the eyes: *Archaic*, a mask. Also, **viz′or.**

vis-ta (vĭs′tȧ), *n.* [It. = a view < Lat. *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** an outlook or view, usually along a passage, street, avenue, or the like; hence, the trees or other objects forming such an avenue; **2,** a mental view of a series of remembered or anticipated events.

vis-u-al (vĭzh′ū-ăl), *adj.* [< L.L. *visualis* < Lat. *vidēre* (*visus*), to see], **1,** pertaining to, concerned with, or used in, seeing; **2,** visible; perceptible; capable of being seen: *Psych.*, a visualizer.—*adv.* **vis′u-al-ly.**

vis-u-al-ize (vĭzh′ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1,** to make visible; **2,** to make a mental picture of; see in fancy:—*v.i.* to form a mental picture.—*n.* **vis″u-al-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′-; -ī-).

vis-u-al-iz-er (vĭzh′ū-ăl-īz″ẽr), *n.* *Psych.*, one whose impressions and recollections are mainly visual: distinguished from *audile* and *motile*.

vi-tal (vī′tăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vitalis* < *vita*, life], **1,** pertaining to, or concerned with, organic life; as, *vital* functions; **2,** supporting, or essential to, life; as, air is a *vital* necessity; hence, **3,** anything fundamental or essential to the matter in hand; as, a matter of *vital* importance; **4,** containing life; full of life; **5,** affecting life; as, a *vital* wound; hence, **6,** affecting the value, efficiency, or existence of anything; as, a *vital* error:—*n.pl.* **1,** the parts of an organism necessary to life, as the lungs, heart, etc.; **2,** the parts necessary to the health, soundness, etc., of anything.—*adv.* **vi′tal-ly.**

vi-tal-ism (vī′tăl-ĭzm), *n.* *Biol.* and *Philos.*, the theory that living organisms are activated by a vital force rather than by mechanical forces: opposite of *mechanism*.—*adj.* **vi″tal-is′tic.**

vi-tal-i-ty (vī-tăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1,** life force; ability to sustain life; **2,** capacity for enduring or continuing in effect, as in resisting disease, old age, etc.
Syn. life, endurance, strength.—*Ant.* death, dissolution, lassitude.

vi-tal-ize (vī′tăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to fill or endow with life; animate.—*n.* **vi′tal-iz″er.**—*n.* **vi″tal-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′-; -ī-).

vi-ta-min (vī′tȧ-mĭn; vĭt′ȧ-; vī-tăm′ĭn), *n.* [< Lat. *vita*, life + Eng. *amine*, a chemical derivative of ammonia], one of a class of obscure soluble substances, which are present in living tissues and foods, but the exact composition of which is unknown, and the absence of which interferes with the normal processes of animal growth or may produce disease. Also, **vi′ta-mine** (-mĭn; -mīn; -mēn).

vi-ta-scope (vī′tȧ-skōp), *n.* [< Lat. *vita*, life + Gk. *skopein*, to look], a machine for projecting motion pictures upon a screen; a cinematograph.

vi-tel-lin (vĭ-tĕl′ĭn; vī-), *n.* [< Lat. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg], *Chem.*, the chief protein substance in the yolk of the egg.

vi-tel-lus (vĭ-tĕl′ŭs; vī-), *n.* [Lat. = yolk of egg], the yolk of an egg.—*adj.* **vi-tel′line** (-ĭn).

vi-ti-ate (vĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *vitiare* (-*atus*), to injure < *vitium*, a fault], **1,** to corrupt; debase; contaminate; **2,** to invalidate; render ineffectual or worthless.—*n.* **vi″ti-a′tion.**—*n.* **vi′ti-a″tor.**—*p.adj.* **vi′ti-at″ed.**

vit-i-cul-ture (vĭt′ĭ-kŭl″tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *vitis*, vine + *cultura*, care], the cultivation of grapes.—*adj.* **vit″i-cul′tur-al.**—*n.* **vit″i-cul′tur-ist.**

vit-re-ous (vĭt′rē-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *vitreus*, glasslike < *vitrum*, glass], of, pertaining to, or similar to, glass; without crystalline structure: **vitreous humor,** *Anat.*, the transparent, jellylike substance filling the eyeball between the lens and the retina (see *eye*, illus.): also called *vitreous body* or *vitreum*.—*n.* **vit′re-ous-ness.**

vi-tres-cent (vĭ-trĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* [< Lat. *vitrum*, glass + -*escent*], tending to become, or capable of being made into, glass.—*n.* **vi-tres′cence.**

vit-ric (vĭt′rĭk), *adj.* [< Lat. *vitrum*, glass], of or like glass: **vitrics,** *n.pl.* **1,** glassware in general; **2,** used as *sing.*, the art or study of the making of glassware, as contrasted with *ceramics*.

vit-ri-fi-ca-tion (vĭt″rĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* [see *vitrify*], **1,** the art or process of changing or converting into glass, or a glasslike substance; **2,** state of being changed into glass; **3,** a thing of glasslike appearance or composition. Also, **vit″rifac′tion** (-făk′shŭn).

vit-ri-fied (vĭt′rĭ-fīd), *p.adj.* changed into glass or a substance like glass; given, or having, a glassy or glazed surface; as, *vitrified* brick.

vit-ri-form (vĭt′rĭ-fôrm), *adj.* [< Lat. *vitrum*, glass + *forma*, shape], resembling glass in appearance or composition.

vit-ri-fy (vĭt′rĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *vitrifier* < Lat. *vitrum*, glass + *facere*, to make], **1,** to convert into glass or a glassy substance by the action of heat; **2,** to cause to have a glassy, or smooth and hard, surface, by heating and fusing; glaze:—*v.i.* **1,** to become glass; **2,** to be converted into a glassy substance.—*adj.* **vit′ri-fi″a-ble.**

vit-ri-ol (vĭt′rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [O.F. < Lat. *vitreolus*, pertaining to glass: in allusion perh. to glassy appearance, or to pop. belief that vitriol was made from glass], *Chem.*, **1,** sulphuric acid: so called commercially: also called *oil of vitriol*; **2,** any of several of the salts of this acid, differentiated by qualifying adjectives indicating their characteristic color; **3,** anything partaking of the nature of sulphuric acid; hence, figuratively, anything sharp, as sarcasm or vituperation: **blue vitriol,** copper sulphate: **green vitriol,** ferrous sulphate; copperas: **white vitriol,** zinc sulphate:—*v.t.* to subject to the action of sulphuric acid: *Colloq.*, to burn with sulphuric acid.

vit-ri-ol-ic (vĭt″rĭ-ŏl′ĭk), *adj.* **1,** pertaining to, or derived from, sulphuric acid; hence, **2,** biting; caustic; sarcastic, as speech or manner.

vit-ri-ol-ize (vĭt′rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], *Chem.*, **1,** to convert or change into vitriol, or sulphuric acid; **2,** to subject to the action of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, or a sulphate; **3,** to burn or corrode.—*n.* **vit″ri-ol-i-za′tion** (vĭt″rĭ-ŭl-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn).

vit-u-line (vĭt′ū-līn; -lĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *vitulus*, a calf], pertaining to, or resembling, a calf.

vi-tu-per-ate (vī-tū′pẽr-āt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *vituperare* (-*atus*), to revile, abuse < *vitium*, a fault + *parare*, to furnish, provide], to blame abusively; berate; revile.—*n.* **vi-tu″per-a′tion.**—*adj.* **vi-tu′per-a-tive.**—*adv.* **vi-tu′per-a-tive-ly.**—*n.* **vi-tu′per-a″tor.**
Syn. censure, berate, abuse, revile, insult.

***vi-va** (vē′vä), *interj.* [It. = live! < Lat. *vivere*, to live], long live! an expression of well wishing:—*n.* the word used as a cry of applause or salutation; as, the *vivas* of the crowd.

***vi-va-ce** (vē-vä′chā), *adj.* [It.], *Mus.*, lively; brisk; spirited:—*adv.* *Mus.*, in a lively, spirited, or vivacious manner: a direction to a performer.

vi-va-cious (vī-vā′shŭs; vĭ-), *adj.* [< Lat. *vivax* (-*acis*), lively < *vivere*, to live], full of spirits; lively; gay; animated: *Archaic*, long-lived.—*adv.* **vi-va′cious-ly.**—*n.* **vi-va′cious-ness.**
Syn. spirited, sportive, merry, gay, jocose, sparkling, mirthful.—*Ant.* dull, stupid, stolid, dead, lifeless.

vi-vac-i-ty (vī-văs′ĭ-tĭ; vĭ-), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], animation; sprightliness; high spirits.

***vi-van-dière** (vē″vän″dyâr′), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *vivanda*, provisions < Lat. *vivere*, to live], formerly, in the armies of Europe, especially of France, a woman who sold liquor and food to the troops.

vi-va-ri-um (vī-vā′rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pl.* -riums (-ŭmz); -ria (-ȧ)], [< Lat. *vivarius* < *vivus*, living], a place, as a zoölogical garden, for keeping live animals: distinguished from *aquarium*.

***vi-va vo-ce** (vī′vȧ vō′sē), *adv.* [Lat. = with the living voice], by the living voice; by word of mouth:—*adj.* expressed orally, or by word of mouth, as a vote.

***vive** (vēv), *interj.* [Fr. = live! < Lat. *vivere*, to live], live! long live! an expression of acclamation.

vives (vīvz), *n.* [< Fr. *avives* < Sp. *avivas*, a disease of animals < Arab. *ad-dhība* < *al*, the + *dhība*, she-wolf], inflammation of the glands near the lower edge of the under jawbone of the horse.

Viv-i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ăn), *n.* [O.F.], in Arthurian legend, a beautiful woman who chained the magician Merlin by magic to a tree or rock after wheedling from him the secret of his sorcery: also called *the Lady of the Lake*: the subject of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." Also, **Viv′i-en.**

viv-id (vĭv′ĭd), *adj.* [< Lat. *viridus*, animated < *vivere*, to live], **1,** animated; fresh; vigorous; especially, of colors, intense; brilliant; **2,** producing, or tending to produce, lifelike images in the mind; **3,** active; lively; keen: said especially of a mental faculty.
Syn. graphic, colorful, striking, brilliant.—*Ant.* dull, flat, colorless, lifeless, prosy.

viv-i-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fied (-fīd), *p.pr.* -fying], [< Fr. *vivifier* < L.L. *vivificare*, to vivify < Lat. *vivus*, living + *facere*, to make], to invest with life; animate.—*n.* **viv'i-fi-ca'tion.**—*n.* **viv'i-fi'er.**

vi-vip-a-rous (vī-vĭp'ə-rŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *vivus*, living + *parere*, to bring forth], *Zoöl.*, bringing forth living young, instead of eggs, as many reptiles, a few fishes, and all mammals except the monotremes: opposite of *oviparous*; *Bot.*, producing seeds or bulbs that germinate while still attached to the parent plant, as the mangrove.—*adv.* **vi-vip'a-rous-ly.**—*n.* **vi-vip'a-rous-ness.**—*n.* **viv'i-par'i-ty** (vĭv'ĭ-păr'ĭ-tĭ).

viv-i-sect (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'; vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt), *v.t.* [< Lat. *vivus*, living + *secare* (*sectus*), to cut], to operate on, dissect, or experiment upon (a living animal) for purposes of scientific observation:—*v.i.* to operate or experiment upon a living animal.—*n.* **viv'i-sec'tor.**—*n.* **viv'i-sec'tion.**—*n.* **viv'i-sec'tion-ist.**

vix-en (vĭk'sn), *n.* [< A.S. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox*], 1, a female fox; 2, a quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.—*adj.* **vix'en-ish.**—*adj.* **vix'en-ly.**

viz. *abbr.* [Lat. *videlicet* < *vidēre licet*, it is easy to see, contracted in medieval manuscripts to *viet.*, and corr. to *viz.* because the abbr. for *-et* closely resembled a *z*], videlicet; namely; to wit.

viz-ard (vĭz'ərd), *n.* [see **visor**], *Archaic*, a mask; visor. Also, **vis'ard.**

vi-zier (vĭ-zēr'; vĭz'yĕr), *n.* [< Arab. *wazīr*, councillor of state: orig. porter < *wazara*, to bear a burden], a high official of various Mohammedan countries, especially of Turkey; a minister of state; councillor. Also, **vi-zir'.**—*n.* **vi-zier'ship.**

viz-or (vĭz'ĕr; vī'zēr), *n.* [see **visor**], 1, a movable face-protecting part of certain helmets; 2, the projecting brim of a cap. See **vis'or**, *Pfd. S.*

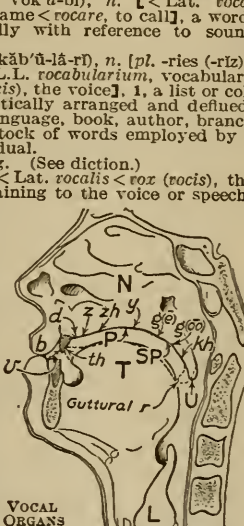
V. M. D. *abbr.* Doctor of Veterinary Medicine:—**v.n.**, verb neuter:—**vo.**, [Lat. *verso*], a left-hand page:—**voc.**, vocative:—**vocab.**, vocabulary.

vo-ca-ble (vō'kə-bl; vŏk'ə-bl), *n.* [< Lat. *vocabulum*, a name < *vocare*, to call], a word, term, or name, especially with reference to sound rather than meaning.

vo-cab-u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ŭ-lĕ-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [< L.L. *vocabularium*, vocabulary < *vocare*, to call < *vox* (*vocis*), the voice], 1, a list or collection of words alphabetically arranged and defined: usually of a particular language, book, author, branch of science, etc.; 2, the stock of words employed by a language, class, or individual.

Syn. word list, wording. (See diction.)

vo-cal (vō'kăl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vocalis* < *vox* (*vocis*), the voice], 1, pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; full of voices; 2, uttered or produced by the voice, as music: *Phon.*, 1, voiced: used of sounds uttered by vocal cords, as the vowels and *m*, *d*, etc., as distinguished from mere breath sounds, as *p*, *t*, *s*, etc.; 2, pertaining to a vowel: **vocal cords**, either of two pairs of bands of fibrous tissue, called the *false* and the *true* vocal cords respectively, situated in the larynx, the passage of air between the edges of the lower pair, or true vocal cords, producing the voice: **vocal organs**, those parts of the mouth, nose, throat, and larynx used in the production of speech:—*n.* *Phon.*, 1, a vowel sound or diphthong; 2, a vowel-like consonant or liquid, like *n* or *l*.—*adv.* **vo'cal-ly.**—*n.* **vo-cal'i-ty.**



VOCAL ORGANS

N, nasal cavity; P, palate; SP, soft palate; T, tongue; U, uvula; L, larynx. The letters *v*, *b*, *th*, *d*, etc., indicate where closure is made in producing the sounds they represent.

vo-cal-ic (vō-kăl'ĭk), *adj.* pertaining, or relating, to vowel sounds.

vo-cal-ist (vō'kăl-ĭst), *n.* a singer; especially, a trained singer.

vo-cal-ize (vō'kăl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], 1, to utter with the voice; make vocal; 2, to use (a consonant) as a vowel; as, to *vocalize* y:—*v.i.* to produce sound with the voice, as in singing.—*n.* **vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-).

vo-ca-tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [< Lat. *vocare* (*-atus*), to call], 1, regular employment; occupation; profession; 2, a call to, or sense of fitness for, a career or profession: used especially of a call to a religious life.—*adj.* **vo-ca'tion-al.**

voc-a-tive (vŏk'ə-tĭv), *adj.* pertaining to the act of calling or addressing by name: *Gram.*, designating the case of a noun or pronoun denoting a person or thing that is being directly addressed:—*n.* a noun which names a person or thing addressed.

vo-cif-er-ant (vō-sĭf'ĕr-ănt), *adj.* [see **vociferate**], noisy; clamorous.—*n.* **vo-cif'er-ance.**

vo-cif-er-ate (vō-sĭf'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ated, *p.pr.* -ating], [< Lat. *vociferari* (*-atus*), to cry out < *vox* (*vocis*), voice + *ferre*, to bear], to cry out or exclaim noisily.—*n.* **vo-cif'er-a'tion.**—*n.* **vo-cif'er-a'tor.**

vo-cif-er-ous (vō-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *adj.* making a loud outcry; noisy; clamorous.—*adv.* **vo-cif'er-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vo-cif'er-ous-ness.**

vod-ka (vŏd'kə), *n.* [Russ.], in Russia, a spirituous liquor containing from 40 to 60 per cent alcohol, distilled from fermenting rye, potatoes, or maize.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [Fr. = swaying motion (of a ship); rowing; success < It. *rogare*, to row < Ger. *woge* < O.H.G. *wāc*, a wave], the prevailing fashion or mode; also, popularity for a short time only.

Syn. style, fashion. (See mode.)

voice (vois), *n.* [< O.F. *vois* < Lat. *vox* (*vocis*), voice], 1, sound proceeding from the mouth, especially human utterances in speech, a cry, song, etc., caused by air passing out through the larynx; also, such sound considered for its quality or character; as, a gracious *voice*; 2, the power of utterance; speech; as, he lost his *voice*; 3, any sound suggesting speech, or likened to human utterance; as, the *voices* of the birds; 4, expressed choice, wish, or opinion; also, the right to express a choice or opinion; as, he had no *voice* in the matter; 5, admonition; teaching; as, the *voice* of conscience: *Phon.*, sound produced by the vocal organs, as in pronouncing all vowels and such consonants as *b*, *d*, *r*, *m*, etc.: distinguished from *sibilation*, *breath sound*, etc.; *Gram.*, the form of the verb, designated as *active* or *passive*, indicating whether the subject acts or is acted upon: **voice box**, the larynx:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* voiced (voist), *p.pr.* voicing], to give expression to; put into speech; also, to divulge; rumor: *Phon.*, to utter with vocal tone; *Mus.*, 1, to regulate the tone of (an organ); tune; 2, to write the voice parts of.

voiced (voist), *adj.* having a voice; also, expressed by the voice: *Phon.*, uttered with vocal tone, as all vowels and certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, *m*, *v*, etc.: opposite of *voiceless* or *surd*, as *p*, *f*, *k*, etc.

voice-ful (vois'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, having a voice; vocal; 2, having a loud voice or voices; sounding.

voice-less (vois'lĕs), *adj.* having no voice or vote; mute; silent: *Phon.*, not sounded vocally; surd: opposite of *voiced* or *sonant*.—*adv.* **voice'-less-ly.**—*n.* **voice'less-ness.**

void (void), *adj.* [< O.F. *voide*, empty, perh. < Lat. *vacuus*, empty], 1, empty; vacant; 2, having no incumbent; unoccupied; unfilled: said of benefices, offices, etc.; 3, lacking; wanting; devoid: usually with *of*; 4, without effect; useless: *Law*, properly, of no legal effect or force, and hence negligible because incapable of ratification; null; improperly, voidable, or such as can be nullified or declared void upon application to a court:—*n.* an empty space; a vacuum:—*v.t.* 1, to cause to be empty or vacant; vacate; 2, to send out; emit; especially, to discharge (urine or excrement); evacuate; 3, to render of no effect or validity; annul.—*n.* **void'ance.**—*n.* **void'er.**

void-a-ble (void'ə-bl), *adj.* capable of being discharged or evacuated: *Law*, capable of being nullified or made of no effect; as, a *voidable* contract is valid unless it is annulled.

voile (vwäl; voil), *n.* [Fr. = a veil], a thin, semi-transparent dress material of cotton or wool.

vol. *abbr.* [*pl.* vols.], 1, volume; 2, volunteer; 3, volcano; volcanic.

vo-lant (vō'lănt), *adj.* [< Lat. *volans* (*-antis*), flying < *volare*, to fly], 1, flying; 2, capable of flying; 3, light; nimble; quick: *Her.*, represented as if flying; as, a falcon *volant*.

***vo-lan-te** (vō-lăn'tā), *n.* [Sp. = flying], a two-wheeled carriage with the body well forward of the axle: formerly much used in Spanish-American countries.

VOLANTE

Vo-la-pük (vō'lə-pük'), *n.* [literally, world speech (< *vola*, changed form of Eng. *world* + *pük*, changed

form of Eng. *speak*], an artificial language intended to be universal, invented about 1879 by J. M. Schleyer, of Baden, Germany.—*n.* **Vo″la-pük′ist.**

vol-a-tile (vŏl′ă-tĭl), *adj.* [< Lat. *volatilis*, flying < *volare*, to fly], lively; gay; hence, fickle; changeable: *Chem.*, light; ethereal; easily evaporated.—*n.* **vol′a-tile-ness.**

vol-a-til-i-ty (vŏl″ă-tĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], 1, the state or quality of anything readily evaporating or vaporizing; 2, airiness; fickleness; changeableness.

Syn. flightiness, gaiety, unsteadiness. (See lightness.)

vol-a-til-ize (vŏl′ă-tĭl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to evaporate; convert into vapor:—*v.i.* 1, to become volatile; 2, to pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.—*adj.* **vol′a-til-iz″a-ble.**—*n.* **vol″a-tĭl-i-za′tion.**

vol-can-ic (vŏl-kăn′ĭk), *adj.* [see **volcano**], 1, of or pertaining to a volcano, or any expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth; 2, influenced or produced by, or like, a volcano or the action of a volcano; 3, violent; powerful; explosive.—*adv.* **vol-can′i-cal-ly.**—*n.* **vol″can-ic′i-ty** (vŏl″kăn-ĭs′ĭ-tĭ).

vol-can-ism (vŏl′kăn-izm), *n.* the state or condition of being volcanic; also, volcanic action and phenomena.

vol-ca-no (vŏl-kā′nō), *n.* [*pl.* -noes or -nos (-nōz)], [It. < Lat. *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire and of the forge], an opening in the earth's surface, generally surrounded by a mass of ejected material forming a more or less conical hil' or mountain, from which molten rock, fire, and steam are, or have been, expelled: said to be *active* when frequently in process of eruption; *dormant* during a long cessation of activity; *extinct* when eruptions are believed to have permanently ceased.

[1]vole (vōl), *n.* [shortened < *rolemouse* < O.N. *völlr*, a field + *mūs*, mouse], any of a genus (*Microtus*) of mouselike or ratlike rodents of the Old and New Worlds, including certain field and meadow mice and aquatic rodents.

[2]vole (vōl), *n.* [Fr., prob. < *voler* < Lat. *volare*, to fly], 1, in some card games, the winning of all the tricks in a deal; 2, figuratively, the whole range or gamut:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* voled (vōld), *p.pr.* voling], in card playing, to win all the tricks in one deal; make a slam.

vo-li-tion (vō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [Fr. < L.L. *volitio* (*-onis*), volition < Lat. *volo*, indicative of *velle*, to be willing], 1, the exercise of the will; more exactly, 2, the termination of a state of indecision or vacillation by a decision or choice; also, 3, that which is particularly willed or determined upon.—*adj.* **vo-li′tion-al.**—*adv.* **vo-li′tion-al-ly.**

Syn. will, desire, inclination, wish, choice, preference, resolution. In ordinary, not technical, usage, *will* and *volition* are often interchangeable, particularly in the sense of desire or inclination; as, he acted according to his own *will* (or *volition*) in the matter. When a popular distinction is made, it frequently centers upon *will* as the power of willing, and upon *volition* as the act or exercise of that power.

***Volks-lied** (fŏlks′lēt″), *n.* [*pl.* -lieder (-lē″dĕr)], [Ger. < *volk*, folk + *lied*, lay, song], a folk song; a song that has arisen and is current among the common people.

vol-ley (vŏl′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -leys (-ĭz)], [< Fr. *volée*, flight < Lat. *volare*, to fly], 1, the discharge at the same time of many missiles, as arrows, bullets, or the like; also, the missiles so thrown or discharged; hence, 2, a burst or emission of any sort; as, a *volley* of words: *Sports*, in tennis, the flight of the ball from the racket before it touches the ground; hence, a stroke that returns the ball before it touches the ground; in soccer, a kick given the ball before it touches the ground:—*v.t.* to discharge (missiles or the like) simultaneously: *Sports*, in tennis, to return (the ball) before it touches the ground; in soccer, to kick (the ball) before it rebounds:—*v.i.* to be discharged suddenly and all together: *Sports*, in tennis and soccer, to return the ball before it touches the ground.

vol-ley ball a game in which two groups of players attempt with the hands to keep a large ball moving from side to side over a net seven feet six inches high without letting the ball touch the ground.

vo-lost (vō′lŏst), *n.* [Russ.], in Russia, a canton: an administrative division consisting of several mirs, or village communes.

vol-plane (vŏl′plān″), *n.* [< Fr. *vol plané*, a glide with spread wings], *Aëro.*, a glide in an airplane with little or no engine power:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -planed, *p.pr.* -planing], to execute such a glide.

Vol-scian (vŏl′shăn), *adj.* [< Lat. *Volsci*, the Volscians], of or pertaining to the Volsci, ancient enemies of the early Roman republic, finally subdued about 350 B. C.:—*n.* one of these people; also, their language.

Vol-stead Act (vŏl′stĕd), [< Andrew J. *Volstead* (1860–), member of Congress, who introduced the Act in the House of Representatives], an act of Congress, passed October 28, 1919, providing for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States (which amendment prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes within territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States), by defining intoxicating liquor as a liquor, fit for beverage purposes, which contains more than one half of one per cent of alcohol by volume, and by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, or possession of any intoxicating liquor except as specially authorized in the act.

Vol-sun-ga Sa-ga (vŏl′sŏŏng-gä sä′gä), [O.N. royal family], *Norse Myth.*, the Old Norse version of the famous medieval legend of Sigurd the Volsung and the Nibelungs, used largely by Wagner as the basis of his operas on this theme: told also, with considerable variation, in the medieval German epic, *Nibelungenlied*.

[1]volt (vōlt), *n.* [< Fr. *volte* < It. *volta* < Lat. *volvere* (*volutus*), to turn], 1, in fencing, a leap to one side; 2, the gait of a horse stepping sideways round a center.

[2]volt (vōlt), *n.* [< name of A. *Volta* (1745–1827), It. physicist, inventor of voltaic battery], *Elec.*, the practical unit of electromotive force; an electromotive force, or difference of electrical potential, which will cause a current of one ampere to flow through a conductor against a resistance of one ohm.

volt-age (vōl′tăj), *n. Elec.*, electromotive force, or difference in potential, in terms of volts.

vol-ta-ic (vŏl-tā′ĭk), *adj. Elec.*, 1, of or pertaining to the process of producing electricity by chemical action; galvanic; 2, of or pertaining to Volta, the physicist: **voltaic arc**, *Elec.*, a short band of light, sometimes curved or arc-shaped, formed when a powerful electric current passes across a space between two points, generally of carbon, in a broken circuit, as in an arc light: **voltaic battery**, *Elec.*, a combination of several voltaic cells, or, less correctly, a single cell: **voltaic cell**, *Elec.*, a device for producing electrical energy by chemical action, consisting of two electrodes of different materials in contact with one or more electrolytes (see *cell*, illus.).

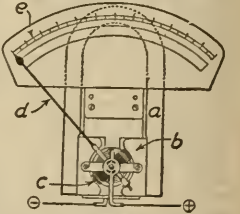
vol-ta-ism (vōl′tă-izm), *n. Elec.*, 1, the act or process of producing electrical energy by the chemical action of a liquid on one of two plates of dissimilar metal connected by a conductor; 2, electricity, or the electric current, so produced; 3, the branch of electrical science that treats of producing electrical energy in this manner.

vol-tam-e-ter (vŏl-tăm′ē-tĕr), *n.* [*volta(ic)* + *meter*], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its effect in decomposing substances through which it passes, as in electrolysis.—*adj.* **vol″ta-met′ric.**

***volte–face** (vōlt″-fās′), *n.* [Fr. = turn face], a turning around; a change of front, in argument, politics, or the like.

vol-tite (vŏl′tīt), *n.* [see **[2]volt**], a commercial preparation for insulating electric wires.

volt-me-ter (vōlt′mē″tĕr), *n.* [*volt* + *meter*], *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring an electromotive force, or difference in potential, in volts.



VOLTMETER

a, permanent magnet; *b*, pole piece; *c*, armature coil; *d*, pointer; *e*, scale.

vol-u-bil-i-ty (vŏl″ū-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [see **voluble**], 1, too great fluency in speech; talkativeness; 2, the quality of being easily set in motion; aptness to roll or revolve.

vol-u-ble (vŏl′ū-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *volubilis* < *volvere*, to turn round], 1, smooth or fluent in speech; talkative; glib; 2, rotating easily and smoothly; apt to roll: *Bot.*, *Rare*, twining: used of vines.—*adv.* **vol′u-bly.**—*n.* **vol′u-ble-ness.**

Syn. loquacious, fluent, glib. (See garrulous.)

vol-ume (vŏl′ūm), *n.* [< Lat. *volumen*, a roll, fold < *volvere*, to turn round: in allusion to the fact that ancient books were rolled], 1, a number of printed sheets, bound together and forming a written or printed work of the nature of a book, or comprising several such works; 2, one of a numbered series of

parts or books making up a complete work or set of related works; as, the second *volume* of the Encyclopædia Britannica; 3, something of a rounded form; a coil; 4, space occupied, as measured by cubic units; hence, a large quantity; as, a *volume* of smoke: *Math.*, the cubical measure, or the amount of space, in any magnitude of three dimensions; the amount of space inclosed by the surfaces of a solid; *Mus.*, quantity or fulness of tone and sound.

Syn. bulk, mass, quantity, size, amount.

vol-u-me-nom-e-ter (vŏl′ū-mē-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *volumen*, volume + Gk. *metron*, a measure], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid by the quantity of liquid or gas which it displaces.

vo-lu-me-ter (vŏ-lū′mē-tẽr), *n.* [*volume* + *²meter*], *Phys.*, an instrument for measuring volumes, especially of liquids or gases.

vol-u-met-ric (vŏl′ū-mĕt′rĭk), *adj. Phys.*, of or pertaining to measurement by volume; distinguished from *gravimetric*: **volumetric analysis**, *Chem.*, analysis to determine the proportion of chemical substances present in a solution, by titration, or the addition of such a volume of a reagent in the form of a solution of known strength as will produce a definite and recognizable reaction.—*adj.* **vol′u-met′ri-cal.**—*adv.* **vol′u-met′ri-cal-ly.**

vo-lu-mi-nous (vŏ-lū′mĭ-nŭs), *adj.* [< L.L. *voluminosus*, full of rolls or folds < Lat. *volvere*, to roll], **1**, of or pertaining to volume or volumes; **2**, having many folds or coils; great in bulk; swelling; **3**, compiled in many volumes; **4**, having written a number of books.—*n.* **vo-lu′mi-nous-ness.**—*adv.* **vo-lu′mi-nous-ly.**

Vö-lund (vö′lōond), *n.* [< O.N. *Völundr*, related to Eng. *Wayland*], *Norse Myth.*, a ruler of the elves and a remarkable smith, who was imprisoned on an island but who escaped by flying: identified with *Wayland* of old English lore.

vol-un-ta-ry (vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *voluntarius*, voluntary < *voluntas*, free will < *volens* (*-entis*), willing < *velle*, to be willing], **1**, coming from the will; **2**, not constrained; free; spontaneous; **3**, intentional; not accidental; deliberate; as, *voluntary* manslaughter; **4**, regulated or controlled by the will; as, the *voluntary* muscles; **5**, able to act by one's own will; free; as, a *voluntary* agent: *Law*, **1**, acting without compulsion; **2**, acting without valuable consideration; *Eccl.*, of or pertaining to voluntaryism, or the principle of supporting the church by spontaneous contributions and efforts instead of by state aid and patronage:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, one who supports the principles of voluntaryism; **2**, any spontaneous or free act or piece of work: *Mus.*, a piece of music, often an organ solo, played before, during, or after, a church service.—*adv.* **vol′un-ta-ri-ly.**—*n.* **vol′un-ta-ri-ness.**

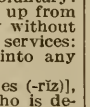
Syn., *adj.* spontaneous, unconstrained, volitional, intentional, deliberate, gratuitous, unsolicited.—*Ant.*, *adj.* involuntary, automatic, unintentional.

vol-un-ta-ry-ism (vŏl′ŭn-tā-rĭ-ĭzm), *n.* the system of supporting a school or church by voluntary effort, rather than by state aid and patronage.—*n.* **vol′un-ta-ry-ist.**

vol-un-teer (vŏl′ŭn-tēr′), *n.* one who enters into any service voluntarily; especially, one who enters military or naval service of his own free will: opposite of *conscript*: *Law*, **1**, one who enters a transaction voluntarily; **2**, one to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration: **Volunteers of America**, an organization for religious and philanthropic work, somewhat resembling the Salvation Army:—*adj.* of or pertaining to volunteers; voluntary: **volunteer plant**, *Bot.*, a plant that has come up from naturally fallen seed:—*v.i.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services:—*v.t.* to offer one's services freely; enter into any service without being urged or compelled.

vo-lup-tu-a-ry (vŏ-lŭp′tū-ā-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], [see **voluptuous**], one who is devoted to the pleasures that appeal to the senses; a sensualist:—*adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, the gratification of sensual appetites.

vo-lup-tu-ous (vŏ-lŭp′tū-ŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *voluptuosus*, full of pleasure < *voluptas*, pleasure], **1**, producing, ministering to, or arising from, the pleasures of the senses; sensuous; **2**, devoted to luxurious pleasures or the gratification of the senses; sensual; as, a *voluptuous* existence.—*adv.* **vo-lup′tu-ous-ly.**—*n.* **vo-lup′tu-ous-ness.**



A VOLUTE

vo-lute (vŏ-lūt′), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *voluta*, rolled < *volvere* (*volutus*), to roll], *Arch.*, a spiral, scroll-shaped, architectural ornament such as appears in the Ionic capital (see *²capital*, illus.): *Zoöl.*, **1**, any of several varieties of mollusk with a whorled shell, found chiefly in tropical waters, some being very beautiful and highly prized; **2**, a whorl, or single turn, as of a spiral shell:—*adj.* rolled up, or having a spiral scroll: **volute spring**, a strip of flat metal or wire coiled into the shape of a cone (see *spring*, illus.).—*adj.* **vo-lut′ed.**

vol-vu-lus (vŏl′vū-lŭs), *n.* [*pl.* -li (-lī)], [L.L. < Lat. *volvere*, to roll], *Med.*, a form of intestinal obstruction, caused by a twisting or displacement of the intestines.

vo-mer (vō′mẽr), *n.* [Lat. = a plowshare], *Anat.*, a thin, flat bone, forming part of the plate-like central wall of the nose.—*adj.* **vo′mer-ine** (-ĭn).

vom-it (vŏm′ĭt), *n.* [< Lat. *vomitus*, vomited matter < *vomere* (*-itus*), to vomit], **1**, matter thrown up by the stomach; **2**, an emetic: **black vomit**, *Med.*, a copious vomiting of a dark fluid: a usually fatal symptom in yellow fever; also, the fever itself:—*v.i.* **1**, to throw up the contents of the stomach; **2**, to come forth, or be sent out, with violence:—*v.t.* **1**, to throw up from the stomach; spew; **2**, to discharge with violence; belch forth.—*adj.* **vom′i-tive.**

vom-i-to (vŏm′ĭ-tō; vō′mē-tō), *n.* [< Sp. *vómito*, vomiting < Lat. *vomitus:* see **vomit**], yellow fever, especially in its most virulent form.

vom-i-to-ry (vŏm′ĭ-tō-rĭ), *adj.* [see **vomit**], emetic; inducing vomiting:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], **1**, a medicine that induces vomiting; an emetic; **2**, in an ancient Roman amphitheater, one of the main entrances to the seats.

voo-doo (vōō′dōō; vōō-dōō′), *n.* [*pl.* -doos (-dōōz; -dōōz′)], [< nat. Afr. *vodu*], **1**, one who practices a form of sorcery found among certain Negroes, especially in Haiti; **2**, voodooism (which see):—*adj.* of or pertaining to voodooism or a voodoo:—*v.t.* to bewitch. Also, **hoo′doo.**

voo-doo-ism (vōō′dōō-ĭzm), *n.* a belief in, or the practice of, sorcery, as found among certain Negro populations, especially in Haiti.

vo-ra-cious (vō-rā′shŭs), *adj.* [< Lat. *vorax* (*-acis*), greedy < *vorare*, to devour], greedy in eating; ravenous; also, figuratively, greedy; insatiable; omnivorous; as, a *voracious* reader.—*adv.* **vo-ra′cious-ly.**—*n.* **vo-ra′cious-ness.**

vo-rac-i-ty (vō-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* the state of being ravenous with hunger; greediness in eating.

vor-tex (vôr′tĕks), *n.* [*pl.* -texes (-tĕk-sĕz); -tices (-tĭ-sēz)], [Lat. = an eddy < *vertere*, to turn], **1**, water or air with a rotary motion tending to suck bodies caught in it into a depression or vacuum at the center; an eddy or whirlpool; **2**, any violent commotion or activity that draws one into it or absorbs one's attention: *Phys.*, a body of fluid the particles of which have a rotary motion.—*adj.* **vor′ti-cal.**—*adj.* **vor′ti-cose.**

vor-tig-i-nous (vôr-tĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *adj. Rare*, whirling like a vortex or whirlpool.

vo-ta-ress (vō′tȧ-rĕs), *n.* [see **votary**], a woman vowed to some service or worship.

vo-ta-rist (vō′tȧ-rĭst), *n.* one devoted by a vow or promise to some service or worship; also, one devoted to any pursuit.

vo-ta-ry (vō′tȧ-rĭ), *adj.* [< Lat. *votum*, a vow], promised; devoted:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], one consecrated by a vow or promise to some service; also, one devoted to any pursuit; as, a *votary* of music.

vote (vōt), *n.* [< Lat. *votum*, a wish, vow < *vovēre* (*votus*), to vow], **1**, a formally stated choice, judgment, or wish, of one or more persons, as in an election; also, that which is so expressed; something resolved by the decision of a majority; as, a *vote* of thanks; **2**, the right to express such a choice or wish; as, women were given the *vote;* **3**, something by which such a choice or wish is expressed, as the voice or a ballot; **4**, the entire number of ballots or expressions of opinion; votes collectively; as, a heavy presidential *vote: Obs.*, a vow; prayer:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* voted, *p.pr.* voting], **1**, to declare or authorize by a formal expression of a wish; as, to *vote* a reform; **2**, hence, to grant; as, to *vote* money: *Colloq.*, to pronounce by general consent; as, we *voted* the meeting a failure:—*v.i.* to cast a ballot: often with *for* or *against*.

vot-er (vōt′ẽr), *n.* **1**, an elector; one who casts a ballot; **2**, one who has a right to vote.

vo-tive (vō′tĭv), *adj.* given, or consecrated, by a vow.—*adv.* **vo′tive-ly.**—*n.* **vo′tive-ness.**

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* [< A.F. and O.F. *vocher*, *voucher* < Lat. *vocare*, to call], to confirm; bear witness to; as, to *vouch* a statement: *Archaic*, to summon as a witness:—*v.i.* to give guaranty; attest: with *for;* as, to *vouch* for a man's honesty.

vouch-er (vouch′ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who bears witness; **2**, a paper, or the like, which bears witness to something; specifically, a receipt for payment.

vouch-safe (vouch-sāf'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -safed (-sāft'). *p. pr.* -safing], [*vouch* + *safe*], to deign to grant; concede; as, to *vouchsafe* an opinion: *Obs.*, to guarantee:—*v.i.* to deign.

vous-soir (vōō"swär'), *n.* [Fr. = a thing forming a curve < Lat. *volvere*, to roll], *Arch.*, any one of the wedge-shaped sections of an arch or vault (see *arch*, illus.).

vow (vou), *n.* [< O.F. *vou*, *veu*, a vow < Lat. *votēre* (*votus*), to vow], **1**, a solemn promise or pledge, especially one made to God or before God; **2**, a pledge of love and faithfulness: *Obs.*, a solemn declaration: —*v.t.* **1**, to promise solemnly; **2**, to assert solemnly; swear:—*v.i.* **1**, to make a solemn promise or declaration; **2**, to declare with emphasis.—*n.* **vow'er.**

Syn., *n.* promise, oath, pledge, engagement.

vow-el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [< O.F. *vouel* < Lat. *vocalis* (*littera*), a voiced (letter) < *vox* (*vocis*), voice], **1**, a simple, open vocal sound in which there is no audible friction or stoppage: distinguished from *consonant*; **2**, a letter representing such a sound, as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, often *y*, and sometimes *w*:—*adj.* pertaining to a vowel.

vow-el-ize (vou'ĕl-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to insert vowels, or signs indicating vowels, into, as into a Hebrew word.

vox** (vŏks), *n.* [*pl.* voces (vō'sēz)], [Lat. = voice], voice: ***vox angelica (ăn-jĕl'i-ka), *Mus.*, in an organ, a stop producing delicate tones of a stringlike quality: ***vox humana*** (hū-mā'nà), *Mus.*, an organ stop producing sounds resembling the human voice.

voy-age (voi'āj), *n.* [Fr. < O.F. *voiage*, journey < Lat. *viaticum*, provisions for a journey < *via*, a way], a journey by water, especially a long one: *Archaic*, a journey by land or water; *Obs.*, an enterprise or a course:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -aged (-ājd), *p.pr.* -aging], to make a journey by water:—*v.t.* to sail, or travel, over; traverse.—*n.* **voy'ag-er.**

***voy-a-geur** (vwä"yä'zhûr'), *n.* [*pl.* -geurs (-zhûr')], [Fr.], **1**, a traveler; **2**, in Canada, an employee of a fur company, engaged in furnishing transportation for men and goods; also, a boatman or trapper of the Northwest.

V. P. *abbr.* Vice President:—**V. R.**, [Lat. *Victoria Regina*], Queen Victoria:—**v. r.**, verb reflexive.

***vrai-sem-blance** (vrâ"sänˊ'bläns'), *n.* [Fr. < Lat. *verus*, true + *simulare*, to imitate], an appearance of truth.

V. R. C. *abbr.* Volunteer Rifle Corps:—**V. R. et I.**, [Lat. *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*], Victoria Queen and Empress (also, **V. R. I.**):—**V. Rev.**, Very Reverend.

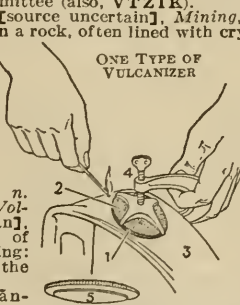
***vrille** (vrĭl), *n.* [Fr. = tendril, gimlet < L. *viticula*, tendril, vine shoot < *vitis*, vine], *Aëro.*, a feat in which an airplane is made to descend with a spinning motion:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* vrilled (vrĭld), *p.pr.* vrilling], to execute a vrille.

vs. *abbr.* [Lat. *versus*], against:—**v. s.**, [Lat. *vide supra*], see above:—**V. S.**, Veterinary Surgeon:—**Vt.**, official abbreviation for the State of Vermont:—**v. t.**, verb transitive:—**V. TZ. I. K.**, [Russ. *Vserossiisky Tzentralny Ispolnitelny Kommitet*], All-Russian Central Executive Committee (also, **VTZIK**).

vug (vŭg; vōōg), *n.* [source uncertain], *Mining*, a hollow or cavity in a rock, often lined with crystalline material: also written *roog*. Also, **vugg; vugh.**—*adj.* **vug'gy.**

Vul. *abbr. Bib.*, Vulgate (also, **Vulg.**): referring to a certain version of the Bible (which see):—**vul.**, vulgar; vulgarism; vulgarly (also, **vulg.**).

Vul-can (vŭl'kăn), *n.* [< Lat. *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan], *Rom. Myth.*, the god of fire and of metal working: later identified with the Greek *Hephæstus*.



vul-can-ite (vŭl'kăn-īt), *n.* a hardened compound of India rubber; hard rubber, made by heating with sulphur or oxides, or by soaking in a sulphur chloride solution: extensively used in making tubing, chemical apparatus, electrical apparatus, etc.: also called *ebonite*.

vul-can-ize (vŭl'kăn-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], **1**, to harden (India rubber) by the admixture of sulphur with or without metallic sulphides and the subjection of the mixture to heat under pressure, by which treatment it becomes less plastic than ordinary rubber and less susceptible to the action of chemicals and of changes in temperature; **2**, to patch or repair (a rubber article, as an automobile tire) with crude rubber which is fused in position under heat and pressure.—*n.* **vul'can-i-za'tion.**—*n.* **vul'can-iz"er.**

vul-gar (vŭl'gàr), *adj.* [< Lat. *vulgaris*, belonging to the common people < *vulgus*, common people], **1**, of or pertaining to the common people; plebeian; common; general; **2**, unrefined; in bad taste; **3**, low; mean: **vulgar fraction**, a common fraction, expressed by placing the numerator above the denominator, with an oblique line, called the *solidus*, or a horizontal line, between: distinguished from *decimal fraction*: —*n. Archaic*, the common language of a country; the vernacular: **the vulgar**, the common people as a class. —*adv.* **vul'gar-ly.**

Syn., *adj.* coarse, gross, common, base, low, boorish, underbred, vile, offensive.—*Ant.*, *adj.* cultivated, refined, cultured, elegant, dainty.

vul-ga-ri-an (vŭl-gā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* an unrefined person; especially, a rich person with coarse or low ideas and tastes.

vul-gar-ism (vŭl'gàr-ĭzm), *n.* **1**, rudeness; lack of refinement; **2**, a phrase or expression not in use by cultivated speakers.

Syn. vulgarity. A *vulgarism* is a phrase or expression in common but not standard usage. It is not necessarily coarse or low, but is not always in good taste; "enthuse" and "dark-complected," for instance, are *vulgarisms* avoided by careful speakers, as is also the word "party" for "person." A *vulgarity* is an instance of grossness, coarseness, or clownishness in manners or speech; the use of profanity or unrefined expressions is a *vulgarity*.

vul-gar-i-ty (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], **1**, the state or quality of being coarse or common; **2**, coarseness of manners or language: *Obs.*, the common people; the rabble.

Syn. (see vulgarism).

vul-gar-ize (vŭl'gàr-īz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ized (-īzd), *p.pr.* -izing], to make common, coarse, or low:—*v.i.* to become common, coarse, or low.—*n.* **vul'gar-i-za'tion.**

Vul-gate (vŭl'gāt), *n.* [< Lat. *vulgata (editio)*, (the edition which is) published or made public < *vulgare*, to make public < *vulgus*, crowd], a Latin translation of the Bible in use in the Roman Catholic Church, made originally by St. Jerome in the fourth century (see *Bible*):—*adj.* pertaining to this translation: **vulgate**, in common use; popular; as, a *vulgate* text.

vul-ner-a-ble (vŭl'nĕr-à-bl), *adj.* [< Lat. *vulnus* (*-eris*), wound], **1**, capable of being wounded or hurt; **2**, open to injury or criticism, as a reputation; **3**, in contract bridge, having won one game in an uncompleted rubber.—*n.* **vul'ner-a-ble-ness.**—*n.* **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty.**

Syn. assailable, susceptible, liable.

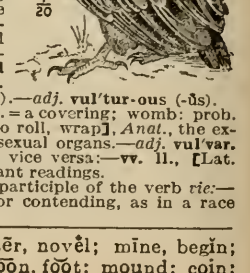
vul-ner-a-ry (vŭl'nĕr-à-rĭ), *adj.* pertaining to the healing of wounds:—*n.* [*pl.* -ries (-rĭz)], a remedy for the healing of wounds.

Vul-pec-u-la (vŭl-pĕk'ū-là), *n.* [Lat., dim. of *vulpes*, fox], *Astron.*, the Little Fox, a small northern constellation (see *constellation*, chart).

vul-pec-u-lar (vŭl-pĕk'ū-làr), *adj.* of or pertaining to a fox.

vul-pine (vŭl'pīn; -pĭn), *adj.* [< Lat. *vulpinus*, foxy < *vulpes*, fox], pertaining to, or like, a fox; cunning; artful.

vul-ture (vŭl'tûr), *n.* [< Lat. *vultur*, a vulture < *vellere* (*vulsus*), to pluck, tear], any member of either of two families of large, carrion-eating birds of prey allied to the hawks and eagles, one family (*Vulturidæ*) being native to Europe, and the other (*Cathartidæ*), including the turkey buzzard and black vulture, being confined to America: **bearded vulture**, the lammergeier. —*adj.* **vul'tur-ine** (-ĭn; -īn).—*adj.* **vul'tur-ous** (-ŭs).



vul-va (vŭl'và), *n.* [Lat. = a covering; womb: prob. akin to *volvere*, to roll, wrap], *Anat.*, the external parts of the female sexual organs.—*adj.* **vul'var.**

vv. *abbr.* verses:—**V. V.**, vice versa:—**vv. ll.**, [Lat. *variæ lectiones*], variant readings.

vy-ing (vī'ĭng), present participle of the verb *vie*:—*n.* a competing or contending, as in a race or test.—*adv.* **vy'ing-ly.**

W

W, w (dŭb'l-ū), *n.* [*pl.* W's; Ws; w's; ws (-ūz)], **1,** the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE): sounded as a consonant, as in *we, wade*, or as a vowel or part of a diphthong, as in *how, yew;* **2,** a thing or mark having the shape of the printed W: **W,** *Elec.*, watt; *Chem.*, the symbol [W, < Mod. Lat. *wolframium*, wolfram, tungsten] for the element tungsten.

W. *abbr.* **1,** Wales; **2,** Warden; **3,** Washington; **4,** Wednesday (also, **Wed.**); **5,** Welsh; **6,** West; Western; **7,** Western Postal District, in London and various other large cities:—**w.,** **1,** wanting; **2,** week; **3,** wide; **4,** wife; **5,** with.

W. A. *abbr.* **1,** West Africa; **2,** Western Australia: —**W. A. A. C.,** Women's Auxiliary Army Corps: organized in England during the World War, to supply workers on farms, in dairies, etc. (also, **Waac**).

wab-ble (wŏb'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wabbled (-ld), *p.pr.* wabbling], [< obs. *wap*, var. of M.E. *quappen*, to palpitate], **1,** to move unsteadily, as from side to side; sway; totter; **2,** to vacillate; lack firmness or consistency in opinion or action; waver:—*v.t.* to cause to move unsteadily from side to side:—*n.* a swaying or irregular motion. Also, **wob'ble.**—*n.* **wab'bler.**

wab-bly (wŏb'lĭ), *adj.* rocking unsteadily from side to side; shaky; tremulous. Also, **wob'bly.**

wack-e (wăk'ē), *n.* [Ger. < M.H.G. = a large stone], *Geol.*, a greenish brown, clayey rock, resembling sandstone in texture but composed of disintegrated volcanic rock.

[1]wad (wŏd), *n.* [perh. < O.N. *rāðh*, stuff wound together; akin to *[2]weed*], **1,** a small mass or little bundle of soft material; **2,** a soft bunch of cotton, wool, rope, etc., used to stop an opening, pad a garment, etc.; **3,** a plug to hold a charge of powder or shot in position in a muzzle-loading gun or in a cartridge: *Ceramics*, a piece of clay used variously as a cushion, plug, or pad: *Slang*, **1,** a roll of paper money for personal use; **2,** a large amount, as of money: often *pl.*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding], **1,** to form, as some soft material, into a compact mass or bunch; **2,** to insert a wad into; close, as an opening, with a small, compact mass; **3,** to provide with a soft padding or lining; pad.

[2]wad (wâd), *Sc.* and *Dial.* form for *would*, past tense of the irregular verb *will*.

wad-ding (wŏd'ĭng), *n.* [see **[1]wad**], **1,** wads collectively; **2,** the act or process of applying wads; **3,** soft material used for gun wads, for plugs, or for stuffing or lining garments; cotton or wool prepared in sheets for padding, surgical dressings, etc.; **4,** packing of some soft, fibrous, or spongy material, used to keep fragile articles from breaking.

wad-dle (wŏd'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waddled (-ld), *p.pr.* waddling], [< *wade*, q.v.], to sway from side to side in walking; walk with short, clumsy steps, as a short, fat person, or an animal with short legs set wide apart, as a duck; toddle:—*n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.—*n.* **wad'dler.**—*adv.* **wad'dling-ly.**

wad-dy (wŏd'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-ĭz)], [prob. nat. name, but perh. corr. of *wood*], in Australia, an aboriginal war club; also, a piece or stick of wood; a walking stick.

wade (wād), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waded, *p.pr.* wading], [< A.S. *wadan*, to wade], **1,** to walk through water, mud, snow, or other substance that hinders progress; **2,** hence, to proceed with difficulty or against hindrances; as, to *wade* through a tiresome lesson: **wade into,** *Colloq.*, to attack vigorously:—*v.t.* to cross by passing through water, mud, or the like; as, to *wade* a marsh:—*n.* *Colloq.*, **1,** the act of wading; **2,** a place to be waded; a ford.

wad-er (wād'ẽr), *n.* **1,** a person or thing that wades; **2,** especially, any one of several long-legged birds, such as the sandpiper, crane, or heron, which wade in shallow water while hunting for food: *pl.* long waterproof boots used for wading, as by fishermen.

wa-di (wä'dĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -dies (-dĭz)], [< Arab. *wādī*, a watercourse], in the Near East, a valley or ravine which becomes a watercourse in the rainy season; also, the stream flowing through it. Also, **wa'dy.**

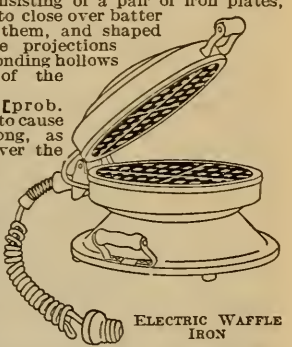
wad-set (wŏd'sĕt'), *n.* [Sc. < A.S. *wed*, a pledge + *settan*, to set], *Sc. Law*, a pledge, especially of land, as a security; a mortgage:—*v.t. Sc. Law*, to pledge; mortgage.—*n.* **wad'set'ter.**

wae (wā), *n.* [Sc. = woe], *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, sadness; woe.—*adj. Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, **wae'ful.**

wa-fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *waufre* < M.L.G. *wāfel*, wafer], **1,** a thin, dry cake or biscuit; especially, a small cake made very thin by being pressed between two hot surfaces while baking; **2,** a thin cake of unleavened, or unraised, bread used in the communion service in liturgical churches: in the Roman Catholic Church also called the *Host;* **3,** a small colored disk of adhesive paper, paste, etc., for fastening letters, sealing documents, etc.: *Med.*, **1,** a capsule in flat form; **2,** a kind of suppository; *Artillery*, a kind of primer used for igniting a charge of powder:—*v.t.* to seal, as documents, by attaching an adhesive disk.

waf-fle (wŏf'l), *n.* [< Du. *wafel*, wafer], a flat batter cake baked in a waffle iron.

waf-fle i-ron *Cookery*, a device for baking waffles, consisting of a pair of iron plates, hinged together so as to close over batter poured upon one of them, and shaped with rows of square projections which impress corresponding hollows into the surfaces of the waffle: often in *pl.*



ELECTRIC WAFFLE IRON

waft (wâft), *v.t.* [prob. < *wave*, q.v.], to cause to float lightly along, as through the air or over the water: *Obs.*, **1,** to beckon or signal to; **2,** to buoy up; cause to float; **3,** to direct, as the eyes:—*v.i.* to float or pass lightly along as if on a buoyant medium:—*n.* **1,** the act of floating, or causing to float, along; **2,** a gust, or puff, as of wind; a wave or current, as of water; **3,** a passing odor or taste; a whiff: *Naut.*, a pennant or flag for signaling, or for indicating the direction of the wind; also, the waving of such.

waft-age (wâf'tăj), *n.* the act or state of floating, or the state of being floated, lightly along.

waft-er (wâf'tẽr), *n.* a person or thing that wafts, or floats something lightly along: *Mech.*, a rotating fan in a blower.

waf-ture (wâf'tûr), *n.* **1,** a waving or floating motion; **2,** the act of waving or floating something.

[1]wag (wăg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wagged (wăgd), *p.pr.* wagging], [< M.E. *waggen*, akin to A.S. *wagian*, to shake < O.Teut. source], **1,** to move, or cause to swing, usually from side to side, as an object having one end fast; **2,** to turn from side to side, as the head: expressing disapprobation or the like:—*v.i.* to oscillate, or move, as from side to side: *Colloq.*, to move, as in idle chatter: said of the tongue:—*n.* an oscillatory or turning movement, as from side to side.

[2]wag (wăg), *n.* [prob. < obs. *waghalter*, one likely to swing by a halter < *wag* + *halter*], a practical joker; a witty person; a person full of jests or tricks.—*adj.* **wag'gish.**—*adv.* **wag'gish-ly.**—*n.* **wag'gish-ness.**

wage (wāj), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waged (wājd), *p.pr.* waging], [A.F. = a prize < O.F. *wager, gager*, to pledge < L.L. *radium* < O.Teut. source], to engage in, vigorously; carry on, as a war, conflict, or campaign: *Archaic* or *Obs.*, **1,** to pledge; **2,** to wager; **3,** to venture; risk; **4,** to engage; hire; also, to let out, as for remuneration:—*v.i. Rare*, to carry on war:—*n.* **1,** that which is paid or received for services: usually *pl.* and ordinarily referring to payments made by the hour, day, or week: distinguished from *salary;* **2,** recompense; requital: often in *pl.* construed as *sing.*; as, "the *wages* of sin is death": *Archaic* or *Obs.*, **1,** a pledge or security; **2,** the state of being pledged: **wages,** *Econ.*, in theoretical economics, that part of the total national income which is paid for labor and services, including both wages in the popular sense and payments ordinarily called salaries: distinguished from *rent, interest*, and *profits:* **real wages,** the wage income of a laborer in terms of its purchasing power, as affected by the changes of the price level, rather than in terms of money.

Syn., *n.* hire, pay, recompense. (See salary.)

wa-ger (wā'jẽr), *n.* [< O.F. *wageure* < L.L. *wadiatura*, a pledge: see **wage**], **1,** that which is pledged or risked on the outcome of an uncertain event; a bet; **2,** an agreement between persons that something, as a sum of money called the *stake* or *stakes*, shall be handed to one of them according as an uncertain event does or does not happen in a stipulated way: *Archaic* or *Obs.*, a pledge:—*v.t.* to bet; risk or hazard on the outcome of some uncertain event; stake:—*v.i.* to lay a bet; hazard a stake: **wager of**

battle formerly, in English law, a mode of trial permitted in certain cases, by which the defendant was privileged to challenge the plaintiff to single combat, and, if successful, was declared innocent: **wager of law**, in early English law, the act of a defendant in an action of debt, in giving a pledge, or pledging himself, to abide by the result of an attempt to prove his case by the oaths of himself and eleven of his neighbors, called *compurgators*, who would swear to his innocence or good character.—*n.* **wa'ger-er.**

wag-ger-y (wăg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -geries (-ĭz)], [see ²**wag**], jesting; humorous mischievousness; good-humored, practical joking.

wag-gle (wăg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waggled (-ld), *p.pr.* waggling], [see ¹**wag**], to cause to move from side to side:—*v.i.* to move from side to side; wag:—*n.* a movement from side to side; a wagging: *Golf*, the swinging of the head of the golf club back and forth over the ball, in preparation for a stroke.

wag-on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* [< Du. *wagen*, a wheeled vehicle], **1,** a four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a cover, used for hauling freight or other goods, and usually pulled by draft animals; loosely, any four-wheeled vehicle, not self-propelling, for use on roads or streets; **2,** in England, a four-wheeled vehicle used for transporting merchandise on a railroad; a freight car; **3,** a mine car, for carrying coal, ore, etc.:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wagoned (-ŭnd), *p.pr.* wagoning], to carry in a wagon:—*v.i.* **1,** to engage in the business of transporting in wagons; **2,** to travel by wagon. Also, **wag'gon.**—*n.* **wag'on-er.**—*n.* **wag'on-ful.**

Wag-on-er (wăg'ŭn-ĕr), *n. Astron.*, **1,** the constellation Auriga (see *constellation*); **2,** the constellation Ursa Major; Charles's Wain, or the Great Dipper. Also, **Wag'gon-er.**

wag-on-ette (wăg"ŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [dim. < *wagon*], a light, four-wheeled pleasure wagon, having a cross seat for the driver and two lengthwise seats facing each other. Also, **wag"gon-ette'.**

wag-on-load (wăg'ŭn-lōd"), *n.* [*wagon*+*load*], as much as a wagon can carry.

wag-tail (wăg'tāl"), *n.* [*wag*+*tail*], **1,** any of several birds (family *Motacillidæ*) with slender body and long tail which is jerked or wagged up and down incessantly; **2,** locally, any of various similar birds, as, in America, any of several water thrushes; **3,** a pert person.

wa-hoo (wä-hōō'; wä'hōō), *n.* [*pl.* -hoos (-hōōz')], [Amer. Ind.], *Bot.*, any of various American trees or shrubs, as the linden, the burning bush (*Evonymus atropurpureus*), or any of several elms.

waif (wāf), *n.* [< O.F. *waif*, *gaif*, a thing lost < O.N. *veifa*, to move about], **1,** in English law, stolen goods which a thief throws away or deserts; hence, **2,** anything found that is ownerless or unclaimed; any stray or ownerless thing brought by wind or water, or that comes along by chance; **3,** a wandering, homeless person; especially, a stray child; a foundling.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* [< O.N. *vāla*, to wail < *vei*, woe (interj.)], to mourn; lament:—*v.i.* to give voice to mourning or lamentation; make a mournful sound; as, the wind *wails* in the trees:—*n.* a moan of lamentation; a cry of grief or sorrow; a mournful sound.—*n.* **wail'er.**

wail-ing (wāl'ĭng), *n.* **1,** the act of mourning; **2,** a cry of mourning; a mournful sound.

wain (wān), *n.* [< A.S. *wægn*, wagon], *Poet.*, a wagon: **Charles's Wain,** the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: also called the *Great Dipper.*

wain-scot (wān'skŏt; wān'skō̆t), *n.* [< Du. *wagenschot*, fine oak wood, perh. < M.Du. *waeghe*, a wave: in ref. to the grain + Du. *schot*, boarding], a wooden lining, generally paneled, of a room wall or the lower portion of it:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -scoted or -scotted, *p.pr.* -scoting or -scotting], to line or face, as the walls of a room, with wood.

wain-scot-ing (wān'skŏt-ĭng), *n.* **1,** material for wooden lining or panneling on room walls; **2,** wall lining or paneling collectively. Also, **wain'scot-ting.**

wain-wright (wān'rīt"), *n.* [*wain*+*wright*], one who makes or repairs wagons.

waist (wāst), *n.* [< M.E. *wast*, growth < A.S. *weaxan*, to grow], **1,** the narrow part of the body, below the ribs and above the hips; **2,** the slender middle part of anything; **3,** a depression or contraction in outline like that of the waist, as in an hourglass; **4,** a garment, or that section of a garment, which covers the body from shoulders to belt: *Naut.*, the middle part of a vessel's hull or deck, between the forecastle and the quarter-deck.

waist-band (wāst'bănd"; -bănd), *n.* [*waist*+¹*band*], the band, as of a skirt or trousers, which encircles the waist.

waist-cloth (wāst'klôth"), *n.* [*waist*+*cloth*], a scanty garment about the hips, sometimes passing between the thighs: worn by natives in the tropics.

WAISTCLOTH

waist-coat (wāst'kōt; *Colloq.* wĕs'kŭt; wās-), *n.* [*waist*+*coat*], a sleeveless, formerly ornamental, man's garment reaching to the waist and worn under the coat; a vest.

waist-high (wāst'-hī"), *adj.* and *adv.* as high as the waist of the human body.

wait (wāt), *v.i.* [< O.F. *waite*, *gaite*, a sentinel < O.H.G. *wahta*, watchman], **1,** to linger or tarry, especially when in a state of expectation; to remain; as, we *waited* there until it began to rain; **2,** to continue in a state of expecting: with *for*; as, we *waited* an hour for her: **wait on or upon, 1,** to perform personal service for, especially at the table; **2,** to pay one's respects to in a formal call:—*v.t.* to tarry in expectation of; await; as, to *wait* an escort; *wait* orders: *Collog.*, to cause to be delayed or deferred; as, to *wait* dinner:—*n.* **1,** the act of delaying or lingering; **2,** the time during which one lingers or is retarded, or remains in expectation; delay; as, a long *wait*; **3,** ambush; hiding; as, to lie in *wait*; **4,** one of a band of musicians who play and sing carols in the streets at Christmas time; originally, in England in the 17th century, one of a band of watchmen who announced their presence by music: usually *pl.*

wait-er (wāt'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who stays, as if expecting something; **2,** an attendant; especially, one who serves at table; **3,** a serving tray for dishes: **dumb-waiter,** a kind of small hoist or elevator for conveying food, dishes, garbage, etc., from one part of a house to another.—*n. fem.* **wait'ress.**

wait-ing (wāt'ĭng), *n.* **1,** act or state of tarrying, delaying, lingering, etc., especially in expectation of something; **2,** service; attendance: mainly in the phrase, in *waiting*:—*adj.* attendant; serving: **waiting man, waiting woman,** a man or woman who serves someone as a personal attendant. **waiting room,** a room for the accommodation of persons waiting, as for a train.

waive (wāv), *t.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waived (wāvd), *p.pr.* waiving], [< A.F. *weyver*, var. of O.F. *gaiver*, to surrender, perh. < O.N. *veifa*, to vibrate: related to *waif*], to abandon; give up a claim to; forgo; relinquish: *Obs.*, to reject; leave; desert: *Law*, to relinquish voluntarily, especially a right which one can legally enforce if he so desires.

waiv-er (wāv'ĕr), *n. Law*, the act, or a document certifying to the act, of voluntary relinquishment of a right: **waiver of notice,** a statement, signed by a member of an organization which is required by its by-laws or otherwise to give notice of meetings a specified number of days in advance, that the member relinquishes his right to such notice, and that a given meeting may be held without it.

¹wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waked (wākt) or woke (wōk), *p.pr.* waking], [< A.S. *wacan*, to be born; awake, and *wacian*, to be awake; watch], **1,** to be awake; **2,** to cease to sleep; become free from sleep: usually with *up*; also, to be roused from sleep; **3,** to be aroused, excited, or made active: usually with *up*; **4,** to experience new birth or resurrection; as, at the Last Judgment the dead will *wake*; **5,** to keep a watch or vigil at night:—*v.t.* **1,** to rouse from sleep; awake: frequently with *up*; **2,** to make active; excite; arouse: frequently with *up*; **3,** to revive; resurrect; **4,** to keep a watch or vigil over, as a dead body:—*n.* **1,** the state or act of being awake; a vigil; especially, keeping awake to watch over a dead body prior to burial; **2,** formerly, in England, a church anniversary observed by watching all night.

²wake (wāk), *n.* [< O.N. *vök*, opening in ice], a trail left behind some moving object, as a vessel, a storm, etc.: **in the wake of,** behind; after the example of; following.

wake-ful (wāk'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see ¹**wake**], **1,** free from sleepiness; unable to sleep; **2,** watchful; vigilant.—*adv.* **wake'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wake'ful-ness.**

wak-en (wāk'n), *v.t.* **1,** to rouse from sleep or inaction: usually less abrupt than *wake up*; **2,** to excite; move to action:—*v.i.* **1,** to become awake; cease from sleep or inaction; **2,** to keep watch.—*n.* **wak'en-er.**

wak-er (wāk'ĕr), *n.* **1,** one who stays awake or keeps vigil; **2,** one who awakens.

wake-rob-in (wāk'-rŏb"ĭn), *n. Bot.*, **1,** in America, any one of a number of trilliums (see *trifoliate*, illus.): also called *birthroot*; **2,** in England, a plant of the arum family: the cuckoopint.

Wal-den-ses (wŏl-dĕn'sēz), *n.pl.* [<founder, Peter *Waldo*], a sect of dissenters from the principles of the Roman Catholic Church, most numerous in the valleys of Piedmont in Italy, and in Dauphiné and Provence in France: founded about 1170, and much persecuted in the 16th and 17th centuries. —*adj.* and *n.* **Wal-den'sian** (wŏl-dĕn'shăn).

wald-grave (wôld'grāv), *n.* [<Ger. *wald*, forest +*graf*, a count], 1, in the old German Empire, the head keeper of a forest; 2, formerly, in the Rhine districts, a noble of a certain rank.

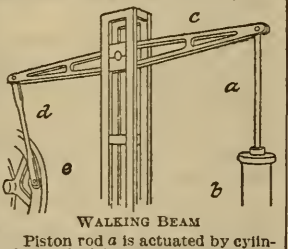
1wale (wāl), *n.* [<A.S. *walu*, mark of blow], 1, a ridge or mark produced on flesh by flogging: also called *wheal*; 2, a ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture; 3, a heavy plank along the side of a vessel, just below the gunwale (see *shroud*, illus.); 4, a timber fastened to a row of piles, to hold them in position; 5, in basketry, a protecting or strengthening ridge made of interwoven rods:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wale (wāld), *p.pr.* waling], 1, (also, *whale*), *U. S. Colloq.*, to mark with a ridge or stripes, as the body by flogging; 2, to secure or protect, as with a wale. Also, **weal.**

2wale (wāl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waled (wāld), *p.pr.* waling], [<O.N. *val*, a choice < O.Teut. source], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, to choose; hence, to woo:—*n. Obs.* or *Dial.*, a choice; hence, the choicest; the pick.

Wal-er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* [<New South *Wales*], *Colloq.*, a horse imported from Australia, especially from New South Wales: originally so called in India.

Wal-hal-la (wŏl-hăl'ȧ; wäl-häl'lä), *n.* [see **Valhalla**], *Norse Myth.*, a hall for the souls of heroes slain in battle. See **Val-hal'la**, *Pfd. S.*

walk (wôk), *v.i.* [<M.E. *walken*, to move about <A.S. *wealcan*, to roll; rove], 1, to go on foot; proceed by steps at a moderate pace, placing each foot alternately before the other, and never having both feet off the ground at the same time: distinguished from *run*; 2, to take a stroll or ramble for exercise or pleasure; 3, to be restless or agitated, as a ghost; 4, to live in a regular manner; hence, to behave; as, he *walked* justly all the rest of his days:—*v.t.* 1, to traverse or pass over on foot; as, he *walked* the golf course many times; 2, to cause to go on foot; lead, drive, or ride at a moderate pace; 3, to take for a stroll or promenade; 4, to cause to move in a manner somewhat like a walk:—*n.* 1, the act of going on foot without running, especially for exercise or recreation; 2, a stroll; promenade; 3, manner of walking; gait; specifically, that one of the several gaits of a horse in which two feet are always on the ground; 4, a place for walking; as, a sidewalk; also, range; pasture land for grazing; 5, a distance that one covers on foot; as, the park is a short *walk* from here; 6, one's circle or environment; as, his *walk* in life was humble; 7, conduct; deportment; manner of living; as, let your *walk* and conversation be without reproach; 8, in plantations, two rows of plants or trees, or the space between them. —*n.* **walk'er.**



WALKING BEAM

Piston rod *a* is actuated by cylinder *b*, which is pivoted at lower end (pivot not shown); it drives walking beam *c*, imparting through connecting rod *d* a rotary motion to wheel *e*.

walk-ing beam in a vertical steam engine, an oscillating lever or beam pivoted on a central axis, and, by means of connecting rods at its ends, transmitting power from the piston rod to the wheel shaft: also called *working beam.*

walk-ing del-e-gate an official appointed by a labor union to maintain its rules among its members, visit other unions, and negotiate between the union and employers.

walk-ing stick 1, a staff or rod carried in the hand, either to assist in walking or as an article of fashionable attire; a cane; 2, any of various insects (order *Orthoptera*, family *Phasmidæ*) with long, slender body resembling a small stick.

walk-out (wôk'out″), *n.* [*walk*+*out*], *Colloq.*, in the United States, a labor strike.

walk–o-ver (wôk'-ō″vẽr), *n.* in a horse race, the leisurely going over the course by a horse that is the only starter: *Colloq.*, hence, a victory or success won easily or without opposition.

Wal-kyr-ie (wăl-kĭr'ĭ; -kī'rĭ), *n.* [see **Valkyrie**], *Norse Myth.*, one of the handmaidens of Odin, who conducted the souls of slain heroes to Valhalla. Also, **Wal'kyr.** See **Val-kyr'ie**, *Pfd. S.*

wall (wôl), *n.* [<A.S. *weall*, wall < Lat. *vallum*, rampart], 1, a solid structure of stone, brick, or other material, of some height, serving to defend, protect, inclose, or the like; 2, the solid vertical structure that forms any one of the sides of a building; 3, the vertical inside face of a partition forming the side of a room or of any covered inclosure; 4, a structure for defense; 5, the side or inside surface of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle: *Biol.*, an organic partition or covering of any of the units, as cells, tissues, or organs, of any organism: *pl.* fortifications; ramparts: **wall creeper**, a small, insect-eating, Old World bird (*Tichodroma muraria*) of bright plumage, that seeks its prey by creeping along walls or cliffs: **wall pellitory**, an Old World plant (*Parietaria officinalis*) with medicinal properties: often found on old walls: **wall plate**, in house framing, a horizontal timber on which the ends of the rafters rest (see *principal*, *frame house*, illus.): **wall tent**, a tent with gable ends and vertical walls below the eaves (see *tent*, illus.):—*v.t.* 1, to surround or provide with walls; 2, to surround with a structure for inclosure, security, or defense; 3, to close up or fill in, as an opening.

wal-la-by (wŏl'ȧ-bĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -bies (-bĭz)], [nat. name: perh. <*walla*, to leap], *Zoöl.*, any of several of the smaller Australian kangaroos: **rock wallaby**, any of various wallabies (genus *Petrogale*) found in rocky regions (for illus. see *marsupial*, *Mammalia*).

Wal-la-chi-an (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ăn), *n.* [<L.L. *Walachia* <O.H.G. *walh*, foreigner], an inhabitant of Wallachia, a former principality north of Bulgaria; also, the language of the country:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Wallachia.

wall-board (wôl'bōrd″), *n.* [*wall*+*board*], an artificial board, of wood fiber, cane fiber, or the like, made in large thin sheets to serve as sheathing on interior walls.

wal-let (wŏl'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], 1, a folding pocketbook; 2, a sack for carrying tools; 3, a bag or knapsack for carrying about the person the necessaries for a march or journey.

wall-eye (wôl'ī″), *n.* [<*walleyed*, q. v.], 1, an eye, as of a horse, the iris of which is white or whitish; 2, a condition in which the two eyes point in divergent directions: opposite of *cross-eye*; 3, a large and glaring eye, as in some fishes; 4, any of various kinds of fish with prominent eyes.

wall-eyed (wôl'īd″), *adj.* [<O.N. *vald-eygdhr*, corr. of *vagl-eygdhr*, walleyed <*vagl*, a disease of the eye + *eygdhr*, eyed < *auga*, eye], 1, having a whitish, staring, or fierce eye; 2, having walleyes: opposite of *cross-eyed.*

wall-flow-er (wôl'flou″ẽr), *n.* [*wall*+*flower*], *Bot.*, a plant (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) of the mustard family, with sweet-scented yellow, orange, or red flowers: *Colloq.*, at a dance, one who, for lack of a partner, sits idle at the side of the room.

Wal-loon (wŏ-lōōn″), *n.* [<Fr. *Wallon* < O.H.G. *walh*, foreigner: used by Teut. Franks of Romanic neighbors], 1, a member of a mixed race of southern Belgium, mainly Celtic and Italic, as contrasted with the Flemish of northern Belgium; 2, their language, a French dialect:—*adj.* pertaining to the Walloons.

wal-lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v.t.* [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to beat soundly; flog; *Slang*, to defeat decisively:—*n. Colloq.*, a blow.

wal-low (wŏl'ō), *v.i.* [<A.S. *wealwian*, to roll], 1, to roll about, flounder, or welter, in, or as in, mud, as a hog; 2, to be immersed or to revel, as in filth or vice:—*n.* 1, the act of weltering, as in mud or in vice; 2, a muddy place in which animals wallow.

wall-pa-per (wôl'pā″pẽr), *n.* [*wall*+*paper*], paper prepared for covering the walls and ceilings of rooms.

Wall Street 1, a street in downtown New York, which is the most important financial center of the United States; 2, the financial interests.

wal-nut (wôl'nŭt; wŏl'-), *n.* [<A.S. *wealh*, foreign +*hnutu*, nut], 1, any of various trees (genus *Juglans*), bearing edible nuts; especially, the black walnut, native in North America, and the English walnut, native in the Near East but introduced into Europe and America; 2, the nut of such a tree; 3, the wood of the tree, valuable in making furniture.

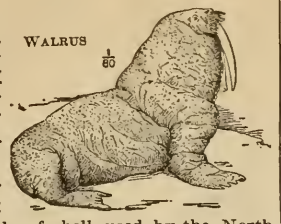
Wal-pur-gis Night (văl-pōōr'gĭs), [<Ger. *Walpurgis*, 8th-cent. female saint], the eve of May 1, when witches are said to meet and revel with the devil: a witches' Sabbath.

wal-rus (wôl'rŭs; wŏl'rŭs), *n.* [Du. < Scand. source; cf. O.N. *hross-hvalr*, horse whale, walrus], *Zoöl.*, a large sea mammal allied to the seal, found in the Arctic Ocean, and valuable for blubber, skin, and tusks (see illus. next page; see also *Mammalia*, illus.).

waltz (wôlts), *n.* [<Ger. *walzen*, to revolve], 1, a round dance in triple time; 2, a piece of music

for such a dance: *Mus.*, a conventional form of concert piece in triple time, more or less suited to dancing: —*v.i.* to dance such a round dance:—*v.t.* to cause to dance such a dance; whirl.—*n.* **waltz'er.**

wal-y (wāl'ĭ; wŏl'ĭ), *interj.* [perh. abbr. of *wellaway*], alas! a Scottish expression indicating grief:—*n. Obs.*, or *Eng. Dial.* and *Sc.*, a lament.


WALRUS 1/60

wam-pum (wŏm'pŭm; wŏm'pŭm), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. *wampumpeag* < *wompi*, white + *-ompeag*, string of money], beads made of shell, used by the North American Indians as money, as pledges in ceremonials, and as ornaments.

wan (wŏn), *adj.* [< A.S. *wann*, dark], **1**, pale; colorless; **2**, of a sickly hue; as, a *wan* child: *Obs.*, dark; black; gloomy: used of night, water, etc.: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wanned (wŏnd), *p.pr.* wanning], to make pale:—*v.i.* to become pale:—*n.* paleness.—*adv.* **wan'ly.**—*n.* **wan'ness** (wŏn'nĕs).

wand (wŏnd), *n.* [< O.N. *vöndr*, a rod], **1**, a slender rod or staff: **2**, a staff of authority, power, direction; also, a musician's baton; often, a staff of supposedly magic power: *Obs.*, a small branch or twig.

wan-der (wŏn'dĕr), *v.i.* [< A.S. *wandrian*, to wander], **1**, to move about, on foot or in some conveyance, with no definite purpose or direction; rove; ramble; roam; **2**, to move about aimlessly, having lost one's way; stray; **3**, to be out of one's mind; be delirious; **4**, to turn away from the subject; digress, as in an argument; **5**, to roam habitually; lead a nomadic life; migrate:—*v.t.* to rove or roam through or over; traverse:—*n.* **1**, the act of roaming aimlessly or heedlessly; **2**, a stroll.—*n.* **wan'der-er.**

Syn., *v.* digress, deviate, diverge, stray, roam, ramble, rove. To *wander* is to move hither and thither purposelessly; as, we *wandered* from field to field; or it may mean to turn away, culpably, from a proposed object, the path of right, or the control of reason; as, to *wander* from the truth. To *deviate* is to turn aside from a predetermined course, rule, truth, or the like; as, he *deviated* from his customary routine. To *diverge* is to go aside from the track or course previously pursued; as, here their interests *diverged* from their common path; or, to go in different directions from a common point, or from one another, as lines, roads, rays of light, the spokes of a wheel, or, figuratively, opinions, statements, or beliefs. To *digress* is to leave, temporarily, the main theme of a speech or a writing; as, the author *digressed* from his subject.

Wan-der-ing Jew in a medieval legend, a Jew who drove Christ, on the way to the crucifixion, from his door, and was condemned to wander, undying, until Christ's second coming: **wandering jew**, any of several wild or cultivated creeping plants; especially, in the United States, an ornamental, trailing house plant (*Zebrina pendula*).

***Wan-der-lust** (vän'dĕr-lōōst"), *n.* [Ger.], impulse to wander; love of travel.

wan-der-oo (wŏn'dĕr-ōō'), *n.* [*pl.* -oos (-ōōz')], [< Singhalese *wanderū*, nat. name], **1**, any of several long-tailed, slender, Asiatic monkeys (genus *Presbytis*), with bushy eyebrows and chin tuft; **2**, less correctly, a large, black, short-tailed monkey (genus *Macaca*) of western India, with a whitish mane.

wane (wān), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waned (wānd), *p.pr.* waning], [< A.S. *wanian*, to lessen], **1**, to diminish; grow less; especially applied to the decrease in the bright, visible portion of the moon after the full; **2**, to decline in power or importance; grow weak; fail:—*n.* **1**, the decrease in the visible bright part of the moon from full to new; also, the period of that decrease; **2**, decrease, as of power, importance, or prosperity; gradual failure; **3**, a beveled or rough edge of a board or surface sawed from an unsquared log.—*adj.* **wan'y; wane'y.**

wan-gle (wăng'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [perh. var. of *waggle*, infl. by dial. *wankle* < A.S. *wancol*, shaky], *Colloq.*, to wriggle; extricate oneself:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to persuade or induce, or to procure or bring about, by dubious, wheedling, or indirect methods; **2**, to shake up; manipulate; fake; falsify; as, to *wangle* a report, or accounts.

wan-ion (wŏn'yŭn), *n.* [< obs. *waniand*, waning: used of waning of moon, a sign of ill luck], *Obs.*, ill luck; vengeance: **with** or **in a wanion**, bad luck to you; with a vengeance.

want (wônt; wŏnt), *n.* [< O.N. *vant*, lacking], **1**, state of being without; lack; scarcity; **2**, state of being in need of necessaries; hence, poverty; indigence; destitution; as, a family in *want*; **3**, a thing needed or greatly desired; a necessity; as, my *wants* are few:—*v.t.* **1**, to be without; lack; **2**, to have need of; require; as, to *want* a fire in winter; **3**, to feel need of; long for:—*v.i.* **1**, to be absent, deficient, or lacking; **2**, to come short: often used impersonally with *of*; as, it *wants* four days of the Christmas holidays; **3**, to be in poverty.—*n.* **want'er.**

want-age (wŏn'tăj; wŏn'-), *n.* the part lacking, as the amount a cask lacks of being full.

want-ing (wŏn'tĭng; wŏn'-), *p.adj.* **1**, short of; lacking; **2**, missing; hence, not present.

wan-ton (wŏn'tŭn), *adj.* [< M.E. *wantoun* < *wan-*, not (< A.S. *wanian*, to lessen) + A.S. *towen*, bound, drawn], **1**, acting without restraint or discipline; sportive; playful; capricious; as, the *wanton* wind; **2**, unrestrained or undisciplined in morals; dissolute; lewd; **3**, careless; reckless; malicious; **4**, wild; luxuriant:—*n.* **1**, a person whose behavior is marked by lack of restraint or discipline; hence, especially, a man or woman of loose, immoral habits; **2**, a trifler:—*v.i.* **1**, to behave in an unrestrained manner; especially, to display laxity in morals; **2**, to frolic without restraint:—*v.t.* to spend or waste recklessly.—*adv.* **wan'ton-ly.**—*n.* **wan'ton-ness.**

wap-en-take (wăp'ĕn-tāk; wŏp'-), *n.* [< A.S. *wǣpentæc* < O. N. *vāpnatak* < *vāpn*, weapon + *taka*, to take, touch: perh. from place of meeting of council or warlike assembly], **1**, in Old English law, a hundred, or corresponding division, of an Anglian shire; **2**, a Saxon court.

wap-in-schaw (wăp'ĭn-shō), *n.* [Sc. < *wapin*, weapon + *schaw*, a show], a review of men under arms, or an exhibition of personal military equipment, formerly staged at certain seasons in Scotland. Also, **wap'en-shaw.**—*n.* **wap'in-schaw"ing.**

wap-i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ; wăp'-), *n.* [< Cree Ind. *wāpitew*, whitish], a large American species (*Cervus canadensis*) of deer: often called *elk*, but distinct from the European elk (see *elk*, illus.), which resembles the moose.

WAPITI, OR AMERICAN ELK (1/60)

war (wôr), *n.* [< O.F. *werre* < O.H.G. *werran*, to embroil], **1**, contest or conflict by force of arms and other hostile measures between political bodies, as nations; also, the condition of affairs created by such a conflict; **2**, the science or art of the profession of arms; **3**, any contest or contention; as, a *war* of words; **4**, opposition; hostility; enmity:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* warred (wôrd), *p.pr.* warring], **1**, to engage in armed conflict, as between nations; **2**, to fight; contend.

[1]war-ble (wôr'bl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], [< O.F. *werbler*, to quaver < O.H.G. *werban*, to revolve], **1**, to sing with quavers, runs, and trills, as a bird; trill; carol; **2**, to relate in verse:—*v.i.* **1**, to sing, trill, or carol; **2**, to make a melodious, liquid sound, as a stream:—*n.* **1**, the act of warbling; **2**, a soft, sweet flow of melodious sound; a trill; a carol.—*adv.* **war'bling-ly.**

[2]war-ble (wôr'bl), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, *Entom.*, the larva of the warble fly: also called *wormil*; **2**, the tumor caused by the larva of the warble fly, which has burrowed beneath the skin along the back of a horse or cow; **3**, a hard lump on a horse's back produced by galling or rubbing of the saddle: **warble fly**, *Entom.*, any of several botflies (family *Œstridæ*), the larvæ of which live under the skin of horses and cattle.

war-bler (wôr'blĕr), *n.* [see [1]**warble**], one that sings with carols, runs, and trills; a songster; a singer: frequently applied to a bird that sings prettily: *Ornith.*, **1**, any of a family (*Sylviidæ*) of small, chiefly Old World birds, related to the thrushes, as the reed warbler, whitethroat, and hedge sparrow; **2**, any member of a large American family (*Mniotiltidæ*), collectively called wood warblers, of small, insect-eating, singing birds, often brightly colored, as the ovenbird, water thrush, and redstart; *Mus.*, on a bagpipe, a flourish of notes between two main notes of the melody.

war cry **1**, a name or phrase shouted in battle; **2**, a party or national slogan, as in an election.

ward (wôrd), *v.t.* [<A.S. *weard*, a guard, watchman; a guarding, protection<O.Teut. source], to turn aside; avert: with *off*; as, to *ward* off an attack: *Archaic*, to keep in safety; guard: as, to *ward* the gates; *Obs.*, to keep under care; imprison:—*n.* **1**, the act of guarding; protection; as, to keep watch and *ward;* **2**, a person under protection; specifically, a person who, because of youth or other incapacity, is placed under protection of the court or of a person chosen as guardian; **3**, a section of a hospital, prison, or the like; **4**, one of the sections into which a town is divided for election purposes; **5**, a projection or ridge in a lock, to obstruct any but the proper key; also, the notch made in a key to correspond: *Archaic*, **1**, means of protection; specifically, a garrison; **2**, the state of being under guard, confinement, or guardianship; as, to put a minor in *ward;* **3**, a place of confinement; a prison; **4**, a guard or parry in fencing.

-ward *adj.* and *adv. suffix*, [<A.S. *-weard*<*weorthan*, to become<O.Teut. root signifying motion toward], toward; in the direction of: added to adverbs, prepositions, and nouns; as, hither*ward;* up*ward:* **-wards**, *adv. suffix*, toward; as, home*wards*.

war dance a dance of savage tribes before going to war; **2**, an imitative dance representing warfare.

1ward-en (wôr'dn), *n.* [<O.F. *wardein*, to guard <O.Teut. source], **1**, one who keeps guard; a guardian; a keeper; **2**, a head keeper; as, a prison *warden;* **3**, a trustee; as, a church*warden;* **4**, in England, the chief officer of government in a college or a guild; **5**, in Connecticut, the chief executive officer of a borough.—*n.* **ward'en-ship.**—*n.* **ward'en-ry.**

2ward-en (wôr'dn), *n.* [source uncertain], a variety of winter cooking pear.

ward-er (wôr'dẽr), *n.* [see **ward**], one who watches or keeps; a guard or keeper; as, the *warder* of an English prison: *Archaic*, a staff of authority formerly carried by a king or commander.

ward-robe (wôrd'rōb"), *n.* [*ward*+*robe*], **1**, a cabinet or closet for clothes, usually movable; originally, an apartment where clothes were kept, and sometimes made; **2**, one's stock of wearing apparel.

ward-room (wôrd'rōōm"), *n.* [*ward*+*room*], *Naut.*, in a war vessel, the living quarters of the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign and below that of captain.

ward-ship (wôrd'shĭp), *n.* [see **ward**], **1**, the office of keeper; guardianship; care and protection of a ward; **2**, the state of being a ward, or a person under the care of a guardian; pupilage.

1ware (wâr), *n.* [<A.S. *waru*, article], **1**, an article of merchandise; **2**, articles of the same class: usually *pl.*, except in its compounds; as, hard*ware*.

2ware (wâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wared (wârd), *p.pr.* waring], [<A.S. *wær*, heedful], *Archaic*, to beware of: used in such phrases as *ware* hounds:—*adj. Archaic*, aware of; heedful; wary.

ware-house (wâr'hous"), *n.* [*ware*+*house*], **1**, a storehouse; **2**, in England, a large wholesale or retail store:—*v.t.* (wâr'houz"), [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -housed (-houzd"), *p.pr.* -housing], to place in a building for storing: **warehouse receipt**, a receipt given to the owner of goods so stored.—*n.* **ware'house"man.**

war-fare (wôr'fâr"), *n.* [*war*+*fare*], **1**, originally, a military expedition; **2**, open hostilities between enemies; **3**, a condition of armed conflict; **4**, figuratively, any strife, contest, or struggle.

war-like (wôr'līk"), *adj.* [*war*+*-like*], **1**, fit for, or fond of, military life or fighting; martial; **2**, of or for war; as, *warlike* preparations; **3**, threatening, or presaging, conflict in arms; bellicose; hostile.

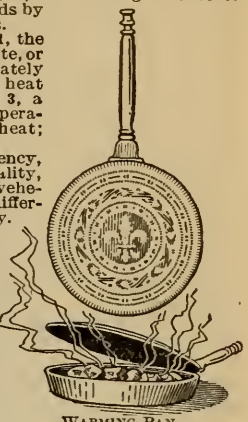
war-lock (wôr'lŏk), *n.* [<A.S. *wærloga*, deceiver <*wær*, truth+*loga*, liar], *Archaic*, **1**, a person having supernatural powers; a wizard or witch; **2**, a charm or magic spell.

warm (wôrm), *adj.* [<A.S. *wearm*, warm], **1**, moderately heated; not cold; giving out heat to a pleasant degree; **2**, slightly above temperate: used in reference to the outdoor temperature or weather; **3**, having little cold weather: used in reference to climate; **4**, serving to keep heat in; as, *warm* fur; **5**, heated with passion; hence, passionate; eager; excited; agitated; also, kindly; affectionate; **6**, in painting, having tones of red, orange, or yellow; **7**, fresh; newly made; as, the scent of the fox was *warm: Colloq.*, **1**, in children's games, close to the object sought for; **2**, uncomfortable because of annoyance; as, we made things *warm* for him:—*v.t.* **1**, to impart moderate heat to; **2**, to fill with interest, excitement, or passion: *Slang*, to thrash severely:—*v.i.* **1**, to become moderately heated; **2**, to become excited, interested, or passionate: often with *up*.—*n.* **warm'er.**—*adj.* **warm'ish.**—*adv.* **warm'ly.**—*n.* **warm'ness.**

warm-blood-ed (wôrm'=blŭd"ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having blood like that of mammals and birds, which remains, regardless of the temperature of the surroundings, at an approximately uniform temperature, in man at 98.6° Fahrenheit, in birds usually higher; **2**, possessed of an ardent, enthusiastic temperament: also, quick-tempered.

warm-heart-ed (wôrm'=härt"ĕd), *adj.* kind-hearted; affectionate.—*n.* **warm"-heart'ed-ness.**—*adv.* **warm"-heart'ed-ly.**

warm-ing pan a covered pan, often highly ornamented, for holding live coals formerly used to warm beds by passing between the sheets.



WARMING PAN

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1**, the sensation, state, or quality of being moderately heated; **2**, the amount of heat possessed by anything; **3**, a comfortably heated temperature; **4**, power to give heat; **5**, earnestness; zeal.

Syn. heat, glow, fervency, animation, cordiality, geniality, excitement, life, passion, vehemence.—*Ant.* coldness, indifference, insensibility, frigidity.

warn (wôrn), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wearnian*, to warn<O.Teut. source], **1**, to make aware of possible danger; foretell a risk to; put on guard; **2**, to advise against something; admonish; **3**, to inform beforehand: summon formally: bid.—*n.* **warn'er.**

Syn. caution, admonish, advise, notify.

warn-ing (wôrn'ĭng), *n.* **1**, advance notice, especially against danger; **2**, admonition; **3**, a summons; **4**, notice to quit; as, giving *warning*.

warp (wôrp), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wearp*, warp: related to *weorpan*, to throw<O.Teut. source], **1**, to turn or twist out of shape; **2**, to deflect from a straight course; pervert; bias: *Naut.*, to pull (a ship) along by a rope attached to a fixed point; *Aëro.*, to twist (the ends of an airplane wing), usually by changing the angle of inclination of the rear spar relative to the front one, so as to restore or maintain stability:—*v.i.* **1**, to become twisted; **2**, to swerve; **3**, to fly with a bending or waving motion:—*n.* **1**, the act of turning, twisting, or the like; the state of being turned or twisted; a twist; **2**, sediment or alluvial deposit, especially when used as a fertilizer, or as agricultural land; **3**, a length of rope: *Weaving*, the lengthwise, parallel threads fixed in a loom, as distinguished from the woof, weft, or filling, the thread carried back and forth by the shuttle; *Naut.*, the towline used in warping a ship: **warped surface**, *Geom.*, a scroll-like surface.

war paint ceremonial paint, applied to the face and body by savages when about to go to war: *Slang*, ceremonial dress; regalia.

war-path (wôr'pāth"), *n.* [*war*+*path*], a route taken by Indians going to war: **on the warpath**, ready to fight; looking for a fight.

war plane *Mil.*, an airplane specially designed and constructed for warfare.

war-ra-gal (wŏr'ə-gâl), *n.* [<nat. name], in Australia, the dingo. Also, **war'ri-gal.**

war-rant (wŏr'ănt), *n.* [<O.F. *warantir*, *guarantir*, to protect<O.Teut. source], **1**, that which vouches for, or guarantees, anything; a voucher; **2**, that which authorizes action; just ground; justification; as, he acted without *warrant: Law*, a written authorization to receive money, to carry out an arrest, or to represent a principal in a lawsuit; as, a dividend *warrant;* a sheriff's *warrant;* a *warrant* of attorney; *Com.*, a written authorization to receive money or property from, or make payment to, another party; in England, a warehouse receipt giving details of the goods in storage; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a certificate of rank or appointment issued to one below the rank of a commissioned officer:—*v.t.* **1**, to guarantee; answer for the genuineness of; **2**, to make secure; insure or protect against harm; **3**, to authorize (a person) to do something, in such a way as to assume responsibility for the action, or so as to make (a m) secure against harmful result of his action; **4**, to declare as certain; as, I *warrant* that this will happen; **5**, to justify; give just grounds for or to; as, this state of affairs *warrants* action: *Law*, **1**, to give assur-

ance to (a purchaser, grantee, or the like) of the quality of goods sold; 2, to give assurance of (the quality of goods sold, the validity of a title, or the like).—*n.* **war'rant-er; war'ran-tor'**.

war-rant-a-ble (wŏr'ăn-tə-bl), *adj.* capable of being authorized; hence, justifiable.—*n.* **war'rant-a-ble-ness.**—*adv.* **war'rant-a-bly.**

war-ran-tee (wŏr"ăn-tē'), *n. Law,* one to whom a warranty is given; one who is assured or guaranteed that something is as stated, or that he shall suffer no damage from a given action.

war-rant of-fi-cer in the United States, one who serves a warrant: *Mil.* and *Nav.,* an officer subordinate in rank to a commissioned officer but superior to petty officers, appointed by the President by warrant, with specified duties, as those of a gunner, carpenter, machinist, etc.

war-ran-ty (wŏr'ăn-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ties (-tĭz)], *Archaic,* 1, authority; 2, security; guaranty: *Law,* an engagement made by one party to a contract that the subject matter of a transaction is in the condition in which it is declared to be: **warranty deed,** a deed carrying with it the assurance of the one who grants it that his title to the property is as represented.

war-ren (wŏr'ĕn), *n.* [<O.F. *warenne*<*warir,* to keep], 1, in England, an inclosure for protecting game or breeding animals, especially rabbits; 2, a place reserved or privileged by royal decree for the keeping of certain animals; 3, the right or privilege to take game from such a preserve; 4, a place where rabbits live and breed.

war-rior (wŏr'yĕr; -I-ĕr; wŏr'I-ĕr), *n.* [see **war**], 1, *Hist.* or *Poet.,* a soldier; especially, one of noteworthy military exploits or courage; 2, an adult male North American Indian; a brave.

war-ship (wŏr'shĭp"), *n.* [*war*+*ship*], a government ship equipped and employed for war: also called *war vessel.*

wart (wôrt), *n.* [<A.S. *wearte,* wart], 1, a small, usually hard, elevation on the skin, due to an excessive growth of the papillæ; 2, a similar lump on a plant stem; 3, a spongy protuberance on the leg of a horse below the fetlock joint. —*adj.* **wart'y.**

wart hog *Zoöl.,* any of a genus (*Macrocephalus*) of large-headed wild hogs of Africa, having two pairs of warty protuberances on the face.

wa-ry (wā'rĭ; wâr'I), *adj.* [*comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest], [see **²ware**], 1, careful in the face of danger; circumspect: as, a *wary* foe; 2, marked by caution.—*adv.* **wa'ri-ly.**—*n.* **wa'ri-ness.**

Syn. cautious, watchful, circumspect. (See careful.)

was (wŏz), [<A.S. *wesan,* to be, remain<Aryan source: preterite indicative sing. *wæs, wære, wæs,* pl. *wæron;* subjunctive sing. *wære,* pl. *wæren: wast* and *wert* are later forms of second person sing., *wast* formed by analogy with *hast* and *wert*<*wære* by influence of *wast*], the past tense, first and third person singular, of the irregular verb *be.*

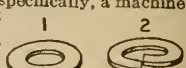
wash (wŏsh), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wascan, wæscan,* to wash], 1, to cleanse by means of a liquid, usually water; purify; 2, to take out or off, as dirt or a stain, by the use of water; 3, to cover with water; cause water to flow against; wet; as, the shores are *washed* by breakers; 4, to take away by the action of water; as, the bridge was *washed* away by the flood: *Metal.,* to overlay with thin metal; *Painting,* to cover with a thin coat of color; *Chem.,* 1, to cleanse (a precipitate) in a filter by passing distilled water through (it); 2, to pass (a gas) over or through a liquid to extract the impurities, especially those that are soluble: in large operations called *scrubbing; Mining,* to subject (ore) to the action of water in order to extract the valuable part:—*v.i.* 1, to become clean by the use of water; perform one's ablutions; 2, to cleanse something by rubbing in water; 3, to be worn away by action of water; 4, to move with a flowing, lapping sound: *Colloq.,* to endure without harm the cleansing action of water: **wash sale,** *Fin.,* a sale of a stock or bond at a stipulated price to a broker who has agreed to buy it back at the same price:—*n.* 1, the act of making clean with water; 2, a collection of articles, especially clothing and household linen, to be cleansed with water; 3, the dash, sound, or action of a body of water; 4, material deposited by water; 5, disturbed air behind a moving airplane, or disturbed water behind the propellers, paddlewheels, oars, etc., propelling a boat; 6, liquid with which anything is washed, as a thin coat of color, a dentifrice, a lotion, etc.; 7, waste liquid; especially, kitchen waste for feeding pigs; 8, an area of land flooded by water; a marsh: *Arch.,* an upper surface sloped so as to shed water; a structure for receiving and carrying off water:—*adj. Colloq.,* able to be laundered without injury; as, *wash* materials.—*adj.* **wash'a-ble.**—*adv.* **wash'a-bly.**—*n.* **wash'a-ble-ness.**

Wash. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of Washington.

wash-ba-sin (wŏsh'bā"sn), *n.* [*wash*+*basin*], a bowl or basin for water in which to wash the face and hands.

wash-board (wŏsh'bōrd"), *n.* [*wash*+*board*], 1, a board with a ribbed metal or glass surface, on which clothes are rubbed in being washed; 2, a board about the bottom of a room wall; a baseboard (see *surbase,* illus.): *Naut.,* a board attached to the gunwale to keep out water in heavy seas.

wash-er (wŏsh'ĕr), *n.* [see **wash**], 1, one who or that which washes; specifically, a machine for washing clothes, dishes, etc.; 2, a flat ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, etc., to prevent the head of a nail from sinking in, or a nut from cutting.



WASHERS

wash-er-wom-an (wŏsh'ĕr-wo͝om"ăn), *n.* [*pl.* -women (-wĭm"ĕn)], 1, stamped steel washer; 2, steel lock washer. [*wash*+*woman*], a woman who earns a living by washing clothes; laundress: *Ornith.,* locally in England, a species of wagtail, with mainly black and white plumage.

wash-ing (wŏsh'ĭng), *n.* [see **wash**], 1, the act of cleansing with water or other liquid; 2, articles that have been, or are to be, cleansed; 3, a thin coating; 4, matter removed by the action of water: *Brokers' Cant,* a concerted selling and repurchasing of a given stock for the purpose of creating fictitious sales.

wash-out (wŏsh'out"), *n.* [*wash*+*out*], 1, the carrying away of earth, rocks, etc., as by rain; 2, a place where earth has been so carried away.

wash-stand (wŏsh'stănd"), *n.* [*wash*+*stand*], a table, cabinet, or the like, equipped with conveniences for washing the face and hands.

wash-y (wŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **wash**], 1, watery; diluted with water; 2, lacking strength, substance, etc.—*n.* **wash'i-ness.**

wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [<A.S. *wæps,* wasp], 1, any of numerous insects (order *Hymenoptera*), typically with a slender body, the abdomen being attached by a very slender stalk, and a venomous sting: in some species marked with yellow and black transverse stripes; 2, an irritable, peevish person.—*adj.* **wasp'y.**

wasp-ish (wŏs'pĭsh), *adj.* 1, resembling a wasp in form; having a wasplike waist; slender of waist; 2, of a peevish, irritable, irascible nature.—*adv.* **wasp'ish-ly.**—*n.* **wasp'ish-ness.**

was-sail (wŏs'l; -āl; wās'-), *n.* [<M.E. *wæs hæil* <O.N. *ves heill* or A.S. *wes hāl,* be in good health], 1, originally, a complimentary formula uttered on a solemn or festive occasion, especially when drinking a health; 2, an old form of merrymaking accompanied by drinking, especially at Christmas time; 3, liquor made of ale, spices, apples, and sugar: —*v.i.* to carouse; celebrate with a wassail:—*v.t.* to drink to the health of; pledge.—*n.* **was'sail-er.**

Was-ser-mann test (väs'ĕr-män), [<August von *Wassermann* (1866–1925), Ger. bacteriologist], a blood or spinal test for the detection of syphilis.

wast (wŏst), [see **was**], *Archaic* or *Poet.,* the second person singular, past tense, of *be.*

wast-age (wās'tăj), *n.* [see **waste**], loss through use, wear and tear, deterioration, etc.

waste (wāst), *adj.* [<O.F. *wast*<M.H.G. *waste,* a waste<Lat. *vastus,* huge; desolate], 1, desolate; desert; bare; dreary; 2, useless or unused, as land; unproductive; sterile; also, rejected; refuse:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wasted, *p.pr.* wasting], 1, to lay in ruins; make desolate; destroy; devastate; 2, to wear away gradually the strength, vigor, or substance of; 3, to spend or use recklessly, lavishly, or unproductively; expend or consume unprofitably, as time, money, efforts, or the like: *Law,* to bring into bad condition by damage or neglect, as an estate to the prejudice of the owner of the fee:—*v.i.* to lose strength, vigor, or substance gradually: often with *away: Archaic,* to pass; as, the day *wastes:* —*n.* 1, the act or process of devastating, of wearing gradually away, of spending or consuming uselessly, etc.; 2, that which is devastated, desolate, or unproductive; a desert; an uncultivated field; 3, that which is of no value and thrown aside as worthless; refuse; 4, the unsalable or unprofitable products of a manufacturing process; especially, snarled or injured threads, cops, etc., used for wiping machinery, packing journal boxes, etc.; also, the residue products of combustion or of life processes; 5, a means of carrying off waste matter; a waste pipe: *Geol.,* loose soil material carried away by erosion; *Law,* damage to an estate caused by injury or neglect on the part of the tenant in possession, to the loss of the owner.—*n.* **wast'er.**

waste-bas-ket (wāst′bās′kĕt; -bäs′klt), *n.* [*waste* + *basket*], a basket to hold scraps, waste paper, etc.

waste-ful (wāst′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, characterized by waste; spending or consuming extravagantly or uselessly; 2, causing waste; destructive.—*adv.* **waste′ful-ly**.—*n.* **waste′ful-ness**.

Syn. extravagant, profuse, lavish, prodigal, ruinous. —*Ant.* economical, frugal, careful, saving.

wast-rel (wās′trĕl), *n.* 1, a thing spoiled in the making; 2, a waif; a good-for-nothing; a stray child; a street Arab; 3, a wasteful person; a spendthrift; a profligate.

watch (wŏch), *v.i.* [<A.S. *wæcce*, a watch <*wacian*, to watch], 1, to be, or keep, awake; keep vigil; 2, to keep guard; 3, to be on the lookout: frequently with *out;* 4, to be expectant; wait:—*v.t.* 1, to keep in sight; have under surveillance; 2, to tend; guard: —*n.* 1, wakefulness and close observation for the purpose of guarding or protecting; 2, close observation; vigilance; 3, one who remains awake and observant in the capacity of guard or sentry; also, a body of guards; 4, the time a guard is on duty; hence, one of the three or four periods into which the night is divided to distribute the duty of guarding among different men or groups; 5, the position at which a guard or sentry is placed; 6, a spring-driven pocket timepiece: *Naut.*, 1, any one of the periods into which the day is divided, five of four hours and two of two hours each, during which a given part of a ship's crew is on duty; 2, the section of a crew on duty during this period: *Obs.*, 1, a candle marked into sections to denote the passage of time; 2, a clock; 3, a wake, or vigil.—*n.* **watch′er**.

watch-dog (wŏch′dŏg″), *n.* [*watch* + *dog*], a dog quick to detect the approach of, and hostile toward, strangers, kept to protect property.

watch-ful (wŏch′fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **watch**], alert; vigilant; on the lookout; attentive; cautious: *Obs.* or *Archaic*, wakeful; sleepless.—*adv.* **watch′ful-ly**.—*n.* **watch′ful-ness**.

Syn. vigilant, heedful, circumspect, observant, alert. —*Ant.* inattentive, heedless, careless, unobservant.

watch-mak-er (wŏch′māk″ĕr), *n.* [*watch* + *make*], one who makes pocket timepieces and repairs them.—*n.* **watch′mak″ing**.

watch-man (wŏch′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*watch* + *man*], a guard; especially, a man who guards a building at night.

watch meet-ing a religious service on New Year's Eve for the purpose of watching the old year out.

watch-tow-er (wŏch′tou″ĕr), *n.* [*watch* + *tower*], 1, an ancient or medieval, usually fortified, tower or high structure, upon which a sentinel was placed; 2, any tower or high platform used as a lookout.

WATCHTOWER

watch-word (wŏch′wûrd″), *n.* [*watch* + *word*], 1, a password; a secret word used for identification; a countersign; 2, a phrase expressing principles of a movement or party; a motto; slogan.

wa-ter (wô′tĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *wæter* <O.Teut. and Aryan sources], 1, the fluid which forms rivers, lakes, etc., and comes from the clouds as rain: a transparent, odorless, colorless compound of two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen, or by weight of two parts hydrogen and sixteen of oxygen, with the symbol H_2O, solidifying at 32° F. (0° C.), forming a solid, ice, and boiling under normal atmospheric pressure at 212° F. (100° C.), forming steam; 2, a body of water, as in a lake, ocean, or the like; as, to cross the *water* in a steamer; 3, any of various liquids secreted by animals, made up chiefly of water, as tears, sweat, urine, etc.; 4, a preparation of water holding some gaseous or other substance in solution; as, aërated *waters;* 5, the luster or brilliance of a precious stone; hence, purity; excellence: mainly in the phrase, of the first *water;* 6, a kind of wavy, shiny pattern in fabrics, as silk: *Com.*, book values of the assets of a business in excess of the reasonable or actual values; also, an issue of capital stock the face or par value of which causes the total par value of stock issued to be in excess of a reasonable valuation of the company's property:—*v.t.* 1, to moisten or sprinkle, as flowers; flush or wet, as streets; 2, to provide with water, as a locomotive; provide with water to drink, as animals; 3, to lessen the quality or strength of by diluting with water; 4, to flow through; irrigate; as, the Mohawk River *waters* central New York; 5, to produce a wavy, shiny pattern upon, as a fabric: *Com.*, to issue additional shares of (stock) without a corresponding increase in the assets represented by the stock; increase (the book value of the capital of a company) by assigning fictitious values on the books to the company's property; as, the market value per share of stock decreases if the stock is *watered;*—*v.i.* 1, to secrete or discharge liquid matter; as, his eye *watered;* his mouth *watered;* 2, to obtain, or take in, water, as for an engine; 3, to drink water: said usually of live stock or other animals. —*n.* **wa′ter-er**.—*adj.* **wa′ter-y**.—*n.* **wa′ter-i-ness**.

wa-ter back in a stove, a coil or chambe alongside, or back, of the fire pot, in which water is heated.

wa-ter bath a vessel containing water heated to a certain temperature, usually boiling, over which vessels containing solutions to be concentrated, evaporated, etc., are placed.

Wa-ter Bear-er *Astron.*, Aquarius: the constellation (see *constellation*), or the eleventh sign of the zodiac (see App. I).

wa-ter buf-fa-lo the East Indian buffalo (*Bos bubalus*), often domesticated for its milk or for draft purposes, as in the Philippines, where it is called *carabao*.

WATER BUFFALO (⅛)

wa-ter bug 1, the Croton bug; 2, any of various bugs (especially genus *Belostoma*) that propel themselves through the water by means of long, oarlike legs (see *Hemiptera*, illus.).

wa-ter clos-et 1, a small room or compartment fitted with a seat over a hopper for the reception of excrement that is subsequently removed by flushing the hopper with water; a toilet; 2, the hopper and seat.

wa-ter col-or 1, a kind of paint prepared for use by moistening with water; 2, a picture made with paints of this kind, as distinguished from one painted with oil colors; 3, the art of painting with such colors.—*n.* **wa′ter-col″or-ist**.

wa-ter-cool (wô′tĕr-kōōl″), *v.t.* *Mech.*, to cool, as the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, by causing water to circulate around it.

wa-ter-course (wô′tĕr-kōrs″), *n.* [*water* + *course*], 1, a brook, river, or the like; 2, a natural or an artificial channel for water; 3, in map reading, a line showing where water would or does flow.

wa-ter cress a perennial, weak-stemmed herb (*Rorippa nasturtium*) of the mustard family, with pungent stalk and leaves: found growing in brooks and used for salad. Also, *n.* **wa′ter-cress″**.

wa-ter cure the treatment of diseases by use of water, either as baths or internally; hydropathy; hydrotherapeutics.

wa-ter dog a dog used to the water, or one that takes readily to water; especially, a dog taught to retrieve ducks and other waterfowl: *Colloq.*, an experienced sailor; a sea dog.

wa-ter-fall (wô′tĕr-fôl″), *n.* [*water* + *fall*], a very steep descent, or fall, of the water of a stream or river; a cascade; a cataract: *Colloq.*, formerly, a roll or puff of hair worn low at the back of the head, sometimes in a baglike net.

wa-ter flea any of many extremely small crustaceans which swim with a springing movement (see *Crustacea*, illus.).

wa-ter-fowl (wô′tĕr-foul″), *n.* [*water* + *fowl*], a bird which lives on or close to the water, such as a wild duck: used as *pl.*, such birds collectively.

wa-ter gap a cleft in a mountain or mountain range, through which a stream runs.

wa-ter gas a highly poisonous mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, produced by passing steam over red-hot coal: used as fuel and, when specially treated, as an illuminant.

wa-ter gauge an instrument attached to a boiler or the like, indicating the level of water in the boiler. Also, **wa′ter gage**.

wa-ter glass 1, a clepsydra, or water clock: a device for measuring time by the flow of water through a small aperture; 2, a long tube or box, water-tight and with one end covered with glass, through which the bottom of shallow water may be observed, as from a boat, when the glassed end is submerged; 3, a water gauge; 4, silicate of sodium, silicate of potassium, or both in combination, dispensed commercially as a solid mass, a powder, or a liquid, and used in preserving eggs, in fireproofing wood, fabrics, etc., in fixing dyes, as a cleansing agent, etc.: also called *soluble glass*.

wa-ter hen any of various birds resembling or related to the rails, frequenting ponds, rivers, or marshes, as the American coot, or mud hen, the European moor hen, etc.

wa-ter ice 1, ice formed by freezing of water: distinguished from ice formed by freezing of wet snow; 2, a frozen dessert made from sugar and fruit juices with water; sherbet.

wa-ter-ing place 1, a place for getting water; 2, a fashionable pleasure resort; originally, a resort noted either for mineral springs or for bathing beaches.

wa-ter-ing pot a can or other vessel having a spout with a perforated nozzle, used for sprinkling, also called *watering can*.

wa-ter-ish (wô'tĕr-ĭsh), *adj.* [see **water**], resembling water; weak; diluted; thin: *Rare*, juicy.

wa-ter jack-et a casing for holding water, or through which water may circulate for cooling or heating purposes: especially applied to the casing which incloses the tubes of a condenser or the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine.

wa-ter lev-el 1, the height, or elevation, of the surface of any specified body of water when still; 2, a leveling instrument consisting of a U tube containing water: used by comparing the height of the water columns in the arms when the base is parallel to the surface to be leveled.

wa-ter lil-y any of a genus (*Castalia*) of aquatic plants with broad, flat, floating leaves, especially the sweet-scented, double, white or yellowish, summer pond lily (*C. odorata*); also, the flower itself.

wa-ter line a line marking, or corresponding to, the water level: *Naut.*, any of several lines or watermarks on the sides of a vessel, showing the level at various weights of load. Also, *n.* **wa'ter-line"**.

wa-ter–logged (wô'tĕr-lŏgd"), *adj.* soaked or filled with water, so as to be unmanageable or heavy like a log; as, a *water-logged* ship.

Wa-ter-loo (wô"tĕr-lōō'; wô'tĕr-lōō"), *n.* [*pl.* -loos (-lōōz'; -lōōz")], *Colloq.*, a complete defeat or failure: in allusion to Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo in Belgium, June 18, 1815.

wa-ter-man (wô'tĕr-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*water*+*man*], 1, a man who runs or manages a boat for hire; a ferryman; 2, one experienced in boats and boating.—*n.* **wa'ter-man-ship"**.

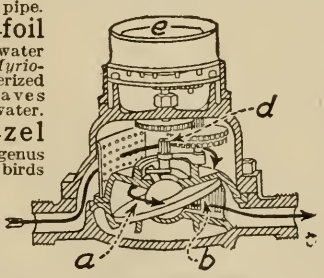
wa-ter-mark (wô'tĕr-märk"), *n.* [*water*+1*mark*], 1, a mark showing the limit of the rise of water; 2, a faintly visible pattern or design in some kinds of paper, due to variation of texture:—*v.t.* to mark with a watermark.

wa-ter-mel-on (wô'tĕr-mĕl"ŭn), *n.* [*water*+*melon*], a trailing plant (*Citrullus citrullus*) of the gourd family, cultivated for its large, edible fruit, one to two feet in length, typically with thick, green rind and red, sweet, juicy pulp; also, the fruit.

wa-ter me-ter any of various devices for measuring and recording the flow of water through a pipe.

wa-ter mil-foil any of various water plants (genus *Myriophyllum*) characterized by feathery leaves growing under water.

wa-ter ou-zel (wô'zl), any of a genus (*Cinclus*) of song birds akin to the wren: often called *dipper*: distinguished from the *ring ouzel*, a kind of thrush. Also, **wa'ter ou'sel**.



DISK WATER METER

a, disk, which gyrates counterclockwise in working chamber; *b*, vertical partition, passing through slot in *a*. Water from left passes through strainer, enters working chamber on far side of *b*, and flows round inside working chamber as *a* gyrates, and out at *c*; *d*, registering mechanism; *e*, dial.

wa-ter pep-per any of several plants (genus *Polygonum*) of the buckwheat family, especially one (*P. hydropiper*) with acrid, peppery leaves and racemes of pink flowers, found in wet places: also called *smartweed*, which see for illus.

wa-ter po-lo a game somewhat resembling basket ball, played by swimmers.

wa-ter pow-er 1, power from falling or running water, as applied to operating machinery; 2, a fall of water which may be so used.

wa-ter-proof (wô'tĕr-prōōf"), *adj.* [*water*+*proof*], shedding moisture; not admitting water:—*n.* any material treated so as to shed water; especially, a garment, as a raincoat, made of such material:—*v.t.* to make secure against water.

wa-ter-scape (wô'tĕr-skāp"), *n.* [<*water*+(*land*)-*scape*], water scenery: used generally of art representing water scenery, or, occasionally, of an actual bit of such scenery: distinguished from *landscape*.

wa-ter-shed (wô'tĕr-shĕd"), *n.* [*water*+1*shed*], 1, a height of land lying between areas drained by two different river systems; 2, an area drained by a single river or lake system.

wa-ter-side (wô'tĕr-sīd"), *n.* [*water*+*side*], the shore or edge of a body of water:—*adj.* pertaining to the shore; as, a *waterside* character.

wa-ter snake a snake that lives in the water; especially, any of a genus (*Natrix*) of snakes living in fresh water and feeding on aquatic animals (see *Reptilia*, illus.).

wa-ter–soak (wô'tĕr-sōk"), *v.t.* to soak or saturate with water.

wa-ter-spout (wô'tĕr-spout"), *n.* [*water*+*spout*], 1, a moving column of water drawn up by a whirlwind at sea and meeting a descending funnel-shaped cloud; 2, a duct or spout for the discharge of water, especially of rain water.

wa-ter strid-er any of a family (*Hydrobatidæ*) of long-legged insects which skip about the surface of fresh water: also called *water skipper*.

wa-ter ta-ble the level below which the soil is saturated with water: *Arch.*, a projecting course of masonry or molding to throw water away from a wall; a type of drip (which see for illus.).

wa-ter thrush *Ornith.*, 1, in the United States, any of several warblers (genus *Seiurus*): 2, in Europe, the water ouzel.

wa-ter–tight (wô'tĕr-tīt"), *adj.* so closely or compactly made as to permit no water to leak out or to enter.

wa-ter tow-er 1, a tower serving as a reservoir or tank for holding water; 2, a fire-fighting apparatus provided with a pipe which may be raised to deliver a jet of water at high pressure into the upper stories of high buildings.

wa-ter tur-key a fish-eating bird (*Anhinga anhinga*) of the southern United States, with black and silvery plumage, and a long neck: also called *snakebird*, which see for illus.

wa-ter-way (wô'tĕr-wā"), *n.* [*water*+*way*], 1, a channel for water; 2, a body of water permitting navigation.

wa-ter wheel a wheel turned by the direct action of flowing or falling water.

wa-ter-works (wô'tĕr-wûrks"), *n. pl.* sometimes used as *sing.* [*water*+*work*], a pumping station; a system for supplying water to a city, town, etc.

wa-ter-worn (wô'tĕr-wōrn"), *adj.* [*water*+1*wear*], worn away or smoothed by the action of running or falling water.

watt (wŏt), *n.* [<James *Watt* (1736–1819), Sc. inventor], a unit of power in the metric system, equal to one joule, or 10,000,000 ergs, per second: especially used to measure electrical power, being the energy per second expended by a current of one ampere with an electromotive force of one volt: **watt hour**, *Phys.*, a unit of energy equal to 3,600 joules, or the power of one watt acting for one hour.

watt-age (wŏt'ăj), *n. Elec.*, amount of electric power, expressed in terms of watts.

wat-tle (wŏt'l), *n.* [<A.S. *watel*, hurdle; bag <O.Teut. root signifying, twined together], 1, a twig; a rod easily bent; a hurdle or framework made from pliant rods; 2, in Australia or South Africa, an acacia tree: so called because wattles, or hurdles, are made from it: *Zoöl.*, 1, a featherless, fleshy flap, as one hanging from the throat of some birds (see *fowl*, illus.); 2, a sensitive feeler on the lips of some fish:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], 1, to twist or interweave (twigs or rods) into a framework, fence, basket, or the like; 2, to inclose or fence with wattles.

wat-tle-bird (wŏt'l-bûrd"), *n.* [*wattle*+*bird*], any of several Australasian honey-eating birds (genus *Anthochæra*), having wattled ears.

wat-tled (wŏt'ld), *adj.* [see **wattle**], 1, constructed with wattles; 2, possessing a wattle, as a bird: *Her.*, having wattles or combs of a different tincture from that of the body.

watt-me-ter (wŏt'mē"tĕr), *n.* [*watt*+2*meter*], *Elec.*, an instrument for measuring the power delivered by an electrical current to a circuit.

wave (wāv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* waved (wāvd), *p.pr.* waving], [<A.S. *wafian*, to wave, brandish],

1, to move up and down or back and forth, in undulating fashion, as a flag; **2**, to have undulations or curves; **3**, to move some object, as the hand, up and down or back and forth, as in signaling:—*v.t.* **1**, to cause to move or swing back and forth; brandish; **2**, to give an undulating or curved surface or form to; **3**, to beckon or signal by moving an object, as a hand:—*n.* **1**, a disturbance in the surface of a liquid, as water, usually consisting of a ridge and a trough, the form of the disturbance advancing over the surface indefinitely while the particles of the liquid themselves are not correspondingly displaced in the direction of the advance of the disturbance but execute comparatively small movements, generally oscillatory; **2**, *Poet.*, the sea; any body of water; **3**, an up-and-down or undulating motion; a signal made by moving the hand or other object; **4**, a curving ridge on any surface; a swell; **5**, a steady increase or sweeping advance of any sentiment, condition, etc., likened to a wave; as, a *wave* of emotion surged up within him; a *wave* of good feeling; a crime *wave*; a cold *wave*: *Phys.*, a disturbance of the particles of an elastic medium, as a fluid, by which an oscillating or vibrating motion is progressively communicated from particle to particle without corresponding advance of the particles, as in the transmission of sound, light, etc.: **wave train**, *Phys.*, a series of waves coming regularly from some source.—*n.* **wav'er.**—*adj.* **wave'-less.**—*adj.* **wav'y.**—*n.* **wav'i-ness.**

wave-let (wāv'lĕt), *n.* [dim. < *wave*], a ripple; a small wave.

wa-vel-lite (wä'vĕl-īt), *n.* [< Dr. William *Wavel* (?–1819), Eng. discoverer], a basic phosphate of aluminum: used as a source of phosphate.

wave me-ter *Rad.*, an instrument for measuring the length of electromagnetic waves emitted by a transmitting apparatus.

wa-ver (wā'vĕr), *v.i.* [see **wave**], **1**, to tremble back and forth; reel or stagger; flicker, as a flame; **2**, to hesitate; show signs of giving way:—*n.* a wavering motion.—*n.* **wa'ver-er.**—*adv.* **wa'ver-ing-ly.**

Syn. tremble, shake, reel, totter. (See fluctuate.)

Wa-ver-ley Nov-els (wā'vĕr-lĭ), [< name of hero of first novel], a series of historical novels by Sir Walter Scott, published between 1814 and 1831: so named because the first of the series was "Waverley."

¹waw (vô), *n.* [perh. < Heb. *vāv*, a nail, hook], the sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ו (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *w*: as a numeral, 6. Also, **vau**, *Pfd. S.*

²waw (vô), *n.* [Arab.], the 27th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *w*: as a numeral, 6.

wawl (wôl), *v.i.* [imit.], *Obs.*, to wail; howl:—*n.* a howl. Also, **waul.**

¹wax (wăks), *v.i.* [< A.S. *weaxan* < Aryan source], **1**, to increase in size, power, degree, etc.; grow; of the moon, to be in the first or second quarter, so as to show an increasing amount of illuminated surface to the earth: opposite of *wane*; **2**, to pass gradually into a specified condition; become; as, to *wax* merry.

²wax (wăks), *n.* [< A.S. *weax*, wax], **1**, a sticky, yellowish, plastic secretion of bees, easily melted and not soluble in water, from which the honeycomb is built, and which, when bleached and purified, is used for candles, modeling, etc.; beeswax; **2**, any of a number of animal and plant secretions or mineral substances similar to beeswax; **3**, in the United States and Canada, a sirupy substance into which the sap of the sugar maple is converted by boiling: *Coal Mining*, wet clay, well worked, used for dams and stoppings:—*v.t.* to smear, polish, or treat the surface of, with wax:—*adj.* made of wax; as, a *wax* candle: **wax bean**, a variety of bean with rich yellow pods.—*adj.* **wax'en** (wăk'sn).

wax-ber-ry (wăks'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [²*wax* + *berry*], *Bot.*, the small, bluish, wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle: used to make candles.

wax-bill (wăks'bĭl″), *n.* [²*wax* + ²*bill*], any of several species of weaver bird (especially genus *Estrelda*) of the Old World, with a red, pink, or white bill that resembles sealing wax.

wax en-grav-ing *Print.*, an electrotyping process for the reproduction of maps or other line drawings, in which the design to be printed is cut with a stylus through the coating of a wax-covered copper plate, the incised design then being cast in copper by the electrotyping process: also called *wax process*; *glyphography*.

wax myr-tle *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Myrica*) of slender, evergreen shrubs or trees growing in swamps and wet woods of the eastern United States, especially either of two species (*M. cerifera* and *M. caroliniana*) from the waxy berries of which candles are made: also called *bayberry*.

wax-wing (wăks'wĭng″), *n.* [²*wax* + *wing*], any of several American or Asiatic crested birds (genus *Ampelis*) with seed-shaped, waxlike tips on the secondary wing feathers, as the cedar bird (*A. cedrorum*) and the Bohemian waxwing (*A. garrulus*).

wax-work (wăks'wûrk″), *n.* [²*wax* + *work*], modeled work in wax, especially figures of persons: *pl.* a collection of such figures, usually life-size representations of historical characters: *Bot.*, an American twining shrub (*Celastrus scandens*) with small, greenish flowers and orange-colored pods.

wax-y (wăk'sĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see ²**wax**], **1**, resembling wax in some way; adhesive or sticky; pliant; plastic; presenting a smooth, pale, translucent surface; **2**, consisting of, or abounding in, wax; **3**, of tissue, degenerated to a waxlike consistency: *Slang*, in England, angry.—*n.* **wax'i-ness.**

way (wā), *n.* [< A.S. *weg*, way < O.Teut. source], **1**, a road, street, path, or passage; as, a covered *way*; hence, room for passing; as, make *way* for the procession; **2**, the route from one place to another; the direction or best route of progress; as, tell me the *way* to the post office; also, distance in general; as, it is a long *way* to China; **3**, moving; passage; journey; as, lead the *way*; **4**, progress; advance; headway; as, the ship gathers *way*; **5**, manner; as, she has a winning *way*; also, method or means; as, Franklin knew the *way* to succeed; find a *way* to accomplish it; **6**, a habitual or determined course of action or mode of life; custom; as, he was set in his *ways*; have your own *way* about it; **7**, aspect; feature; respect; as, in some *ways* it proved a success; **8**, the ordinary range or field of one's action or notice; as, he did it in the *way* of business; **9**, condition; state; as, we're in a bad *way*: *pl. Shipbuilding*, a structure of timbers on which a ship is built and down which it slides when being launched: **by way of**, **1**, passing through on the way; as, he went to Boston *by way of* New York: also written *via*; **2**, as a substitute for; as serving for; as, he took an umbrella *by way of* a cane; he said that *by way of* an apology: **out of the way**, **1**, off the road; **2**, secluded; retired; **3**, out of the right course; hence, improper; wrong: **to give way**, to give passage; hence, to yield or break down, as under pressure: **under way**, in motion or progress, as a ship or a project: **ways and means**, methods and means of accomplishing some end, especially of meeting expenses, as of a government.

Syn. road, street, highway, avenue, thoroughfare, driveway, passage, pathway, lane, alley. A *way* affords room for passing along; it is the general term. A *road* is a route, a *way* for getting to a place. It may be private or public; if public, it is suitable for the use of passengers, riders, and vehicles. A *street* is a *road* in a town, village, or city, with houses on one or both sides. A *highway* is a public, and often a main, *road*; it may be a main route by water as well as by land. An *avenue* is a *way* of approach, hence, a *street*; *avenue* usually names a *street* marked by trees, but the name is often applied to any wide *street*. A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through; it is a public *road* or *passage*, open at both ends, especially one much used.

way-bill (wā'bĭl″), *n.* [*way* + ¹*bill*], a document, or paper, describing and containing shipping instructions for goods carried by train or steamer.

way-far-er (wā'fâr″ĕr), *n.* [*way* + *fare*], a traveler, especially one who goes on foot.

way-far-ing (wā'fâr″ĭng), *adj.* traveling on foot; as, a *wayfaring* man.

way-far-ing tree *Bot.*, either of two white-flowered roadside shrubs, one (*Viburnum lantana*) a native of Europe, and the other (*V. alnifolium*) of America: sometimes cultivated.

Way-land (wā'lănd), *n.* [< A.S. *Wēland*, prob. akin to O.N. *vēla*, to trick], an elfin smith of English folklore, identified with Völund of Norse mythology.

way-lay (wā″lā'; wā'lā″), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -laid (-lād'; -lād″), *p.pr.* -laying], [*way* + ³*lay*], **1**, to lie in wait for; **2**, to beset by the road, especially in order to rob, murder, or injure.—*n.* **way'lay'er.**

-ways *adv. suffix*, [see **way**], indicating position, direction, manner, etc.; as, length*ways*; side*ways*; always: often interchangeable with *-wise*.

way-side (wā'sīd″), *n.* [*way* + *side*], the edge of the road:—*adj.* pertaining to the road's edge.

way sta-tion in the United States, a small station between larger ones on a railroad.

way train a train which stops at nearly all stations on the road; an accommodation train.

way-ward (wā'wĕrd), *adj.* [< *awayward* < *away* + *-ward*, toward], **1**, froward; perverse; disobedient; **2**, freakish; unaccountable; unsteady.—*adv.* **way'ward-ly.**—*n.* **way'ward-ness.**

Syn. wilful, self-willed, obstinate. (See headstrong.)

way-worn (wā'wôrn'), *adj.* [*way* + *wear*], tired out by travel.

W. C. T. U. *abbr.* Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

we (wē), *pron.* [< A.S. *wē* < Aryan source], the first person plural, nominative case, of the personal pronoun, used as follows: 1, by the speaker or writer to designate himself and others; also, people in general; 2, by sovereigns, as a sign of distinction, to mean *I;* 3, by editors and other formal writers to denote the class of which they represent themselves as spokesmen.

weak (wēk), *adj.* [< A.S. *wācan*, to weaken < *wāc*, weak], 1, wanting physical power; lacking in strength of body or in endurance; as, a *weak* back; easily overcome; as, a *weak* crew; 2, wanting in mental or moral strength; lacking in strength of character; easily influenced; as, a *weak* will; 3, faulty; defective; below standard; as, she is *weak* in algebra; a *weak* point in the scheme; 4, faint in sound; feeble; as, a *weak* voice; diluted; thin; watery; as, *weak* tea: *Fin.*, declining in price: said of stocks and other securities; as, industrials are *weak* because of widespread strikes; *Gram.*, 1, regular: applied to verbs in Germanic languages which form the past tense and past participle with a consonant suffix, in English *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t;* 2, in Germanic philology, designating, or pertaining to, a certain declension of nouns and adjectives, distinguished from the declension called *strong* (which see) by inflectional endings in *-n*, still seen extensively in modern German, and in a few English forms, as ox-*en;* *Phon.*, 1, light; not strong: said of accent or stress; 2, designating certain vowels, especially *i* and *u*, which in general are made with the jaws or lips close together; *Pros.*, indicating a verse ending where the accent falls on a syllable normally without stress.

weak-en (wēk'n), *v.t.* to reduce in quality or strength:—*v.i.* to become less strong.

weak-fish (wēk'fish'), *n.* [*weak* + *fish*], any of several edible sea fishes (genus *Cynoscion*) with a tender mouth: in some species called *sea trout.*

WEAKFISH

weak-ling (wēk'-ling), *adj.* [dim. < *weak*], lacking natural physical strength:—*n.* a person lacking strength of body or of character.

weak-ly (wēk'li), *adj.* [*comp.* -lier, *superl.* -liest], [see **weak**], feeble; sickly; not strong:—*adv.* faintly; feebly.

weak-ness (wēk'nes), *n.* 1, the state or quality of lacking strength; 2, a fault or defect; as, there is a *weakness* in your plan.

Syn. languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, feebleness, decrepitude, faintness, frailty. (See debility.)—*Ant.* strength, vigor, health, force, energy.

[1]weal (wēl), *n.* [see **[1]wale**], 1, a ridge or mark made on flesh by flogging: also called *wheal;* 2, a ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture; 3, a plank along the edge of a vessel, forming part of the side (see *shroud*, illus.); 4, a timber fastened to a row of piles, to hold them in position; 5, in basketry, a protecting or strengthening ridge made of interwoven rods:—*v.t.* 1, to mark with a ridge or stripes; 2, to secure, as with a weal. Also, **wale**, *Pfd. S.*

[2]weal (wēl), *n.* [< A.S. *wela*, wealth], happiness; prosperity; welfare: *Archaic*, 1, the people at large; the body politic; 2, wealth; riches.

weald (wēld), *n.* [A.S. = a forest], 1, waste forest or woodland; 2, open, wild country; downs: used frequently as interchangeable with *wold:* the **Weald**, a district in England bordering on the English Channel, and including parts of Kent, Surrey, Southampton, and Sussex, which is geologically of interest because of its strata containing fossil remains.

wealth (welth), *n.* [see **[2]weal**], 1, riches; affluence; material prosperity; large amounts of money or worldly possessions; 2, abundance, profusion, or display of anything; as, a *wealth* of detail: *Archaic*, welfare; weal; prosperity: *Econ.*, 1, all goods and properties which satisfy a human want and which are scarce in proportion to the demand for them; 2, all goods and properties which are capable of ownership and which may be bought and sold; 3, the money measure of one's power to command goods and services in the market; the amount of money one has.

wealth-y (wel'thi), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], 1, having abundant riches; 2, marked by, or displaying, riches.—*adv.* **wealth'i-ly.**—*n.* **wealth'i-ness.**

Syn. opulent, rich, affluent.—*Ant.* poor, poverty-stricken, seedy, destitute, needy, impecunious.

wean (wēn), *v.t.* [< A.S. *wenian*, to accustom], 1, to accustom (a child or any young animal) to substitute other food for the mother's milk; 2, to draw away the affections or interests of (a person or animal) from any object or habit.—*n.* **wean'er.**

wean-ling (wēn'ling), *n.* [dim. < *wean*], a child or animal recently weaned:—*adj.* recently weaned.

weap-on (wep'un), *n.* [< A.S. *wǣpen*, a weapon], 1, any instrument for inflicting, or defending from, bodily harm; 2, any means of contest; as, his tongue was his best *weapon.*—*adj.* **weap'oned.**

[1]wear (wâr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore (wōr), *p.p.* worn (wôrn), *p.pr.* wearing], [< A.S. *werian*, to wear, clothe < Aryan source], 1, to carry on or about the body; as, to *wear* a coat; 2, to bear or maintain about one, or to show habitually; as, to *wear* a careless manner; 3, to use up or consume, wholly or in part, especially by personal use: often with *out;* as, he *wears* his shoes out rapidly; 4, to diminish the quality or value of by use, especially when rubbing, scraping, or friction is involved; as, the steps were *worn* by the children's feet; hence, to weaken; weary; fatigue; as, work and anxiety *wore* the woman out; 5, to reproduce or bring about by use, friction, attrition, erosive action, or the like; as, to *wear* a hole in the carpet; the wheel *wore* a groove:—*v.i.* 1, to go through, or endure, the process of being used; as, these gloves *wear* like iron: also used figuratively, as regarding adaptability or personality; as, the girl *wears* well; 2, to become used up; be diminished in value as a result of use, friction, etc.: often with *out*, *off*, or *down;* as, cheap clothes *wear* out soon; 3, to pass gradually or painfully; as, the night *wore* on: *Obs.* or *Rare*, to become adapted by use or habit; as, the stiff shoes finally *wore* to his feet:—*n.* 1, the state of being used or act of using; 2, garments worn; as, women's *wear;* 3, that which is customarily worn; the fashion; as, this hue is not the *wear* just now; 4, damage caused by use; as, to show *wear:* **wear and tear**, the damage to which an object is subject in the course of ordinary use.—*n.* **wear'er.**

[2]wear (wâr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wore (wōr), *p.pr.* wearing], [var. of *veer*, q.v.], *Naut.*, of a ship, to go about by swinging bow to leeward; veer:—*v.t.* to turn (a ship) about by swinging bow to leeward.

[3]wear (wâr), *n.* [see **weir**], 1, a dam in a stream or river; 2, a fence set in a stream for catching fish; 3, a spillway in a dam. See **weir**, *Pfd. S.*

wear-a-ble (wâr'ä-bl), *adj.* [see **[1]wear**], suitable to be worn; capable of being worn:—*n.* something to wear; a garment: usually *pl.*

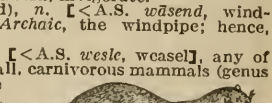
wea-ri-some (wē'ri-sūm), *adj.* [see **weary**], causing fatigue; tedious; irksome; fatiguing.—*adv.* **wea'ri-some-ly.**—*n.* **wea'ri-some-ness.**

wea-ry (wē'ri), *adj.* [*comp.* -rier, *superl.* -riest], [< A.S. *wērig*, weary], 1, fatigued; tired; worn out; 2, tired mentally by emotion, suffering, or the like; 3, exhausted, as in patience, by continuance of something irksome; as, *weary* of well-doing; 4, characteristic of, or signifying, fatigue; as, a *weary* sigh; 5, causing, or accompanied by, fatigue; as, we walked many *weary* miles:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-rid), *p.pr.* -rying], 1, to fatigue or make tired; 2, to harass or worry by something irksome:—*v.i.* 1, to become tired or fatigued; 2, to become impatient.—*adv.* **wea'ri-ly.**—*n.* **wea'ri-ness.**

Syn., *v.* worry, fag, exhaust, tire, jade.—*Ant.*, *v.* rest, exhilarate, stimulate, refresh, invigorate.

wea-sand (wē'zand), *n.* [< A.S. *wāsend*, windpipe], *Archaic*, the windpipe; hence, the throat in general.

wea-sel (wē'zl), *n.* [< A.S. *wesle*, weasel], any of certain small, carnivorous mammals (genus *Putorius*) allied to the mink and skunk, with a pointed face and a long thin body: destructive to poultry, mice, etc.



WEASEL

weath-er (weth'ėr), *n.* [< A.S. *weder*, weather], 1, the state of the atmosphere as to cold, heat, wetness, dryness, etc.; 2, adverse conditions in the atmosphere, as storm, cold, etc.:—*v.t.* 1, to endure or resist (adverse atmospheric conditions); hence, to stand up against, withstand, or endure (any kind of adversity); 2, to expose to the air; also, to season, alter, or injure in any way or degree by such exposure: *Naut.*, to sail to the windward of:—*v.i.* to change by the action of the air, sun, etc.:—*adj.* *Naut.*, windward; facing the wind: opposite of *lee:* to **get the weather gauge of**, 1, *Naut.*, to get on the windward side of, as another ship; hence, 2, to gain the advantage of.

weath-er-beat-en (weth'ėr-bēt'n), *adj.* 1, defaced or worn by the action of air, sun, rain, etc.; 2, toughened by weather.

weath-er-board (wĕth'ĕr-bōrd"), *n.* [*weather* +*board*], *Arch.*, a board cut and fitted to form lapped joints with boards above and below, so as to make a waterproof outer wall for a house; a clapboard (see *frame house*, illus.): *Naut., Archaic*, the windward side of a ship:—*v.t.* to nail boards on (a building) so as to overlap one another.—*n.* **weath'er-board"ing.**

weath-er-bound (wĕth'ĕr-bound"), *adj. Naut.*, detained in port or at anchor by threatening or stormy weather.

Weath-er Bu-reau the division of the United States Department of Agriculture which keeps statistics of weather reports and forecasts the weather (for symbols used, see App. I).

weath-er-cock (wĕth'ĕr-kŏk"), *n.* [*weather*+ ¹*cock*], **1**, a figure, often shaped like a cock, fastened to a high spire, roof, pole, etc., and turning with the wind to show which way it blows; a weather vane; **2**, a fickle person or changeable thing.

weath-ered (wĕth'ĕrd), *p.adj.* [see **weather**], **1**, affected by exposure to atmosphere; seasoned, as shingles; **2**, given a special dull finish by a process of darkening, as oak for furniture: *Arch.*, sloped to prevent water from lodging on the surface.

weath-er-glass (wĕth'ĕr-glăs"), *n.* [*weather* +*glass*], an instrument for predicting the weather, usually by indicating changes of atmospheric pressure, as a barometer.

weath-er-ing (wĕth'ĕr-ĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *wederung*, weather], *Geol.*, any, or all, of several complex means by which natural rocks are decomposed under the attack of atmospheric agents.

weath-er-proof (wĕth'ĕr-prōōf"), *adj.* [*weather* +*proof*], capable of withstanding exposure to weather.—*n.* **weath'er-proof"ing.**

weath-er strip a strip of felt or other material placed at a joint or crack, as about a window or door, to exclude drafts, rain, or snow.

weath-er vane a thin strip of wood or metal, often shaped like a bird, fish, etc., and fastened to a high spire, roof, or pole, where it turns with, and hence shows the direction of, the wind; a weathercock: also called *vane*.

WEATHER VANES

weath-er-wise (wĕth'ĕr-wīz"), *adj.* [*weather*+ ¹*wise*], skilful in foretelling changes in the weather.

weath-er-worn (wĕth'ĕr-wōrn"), *adj.* [*weather* +¹*wear*], damaged or altered by exposure to sun, rain, etc.; as, a *weatherworn* barn.

weave (wēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wove (wōv), *p.p.* woven (wō'vn) or wove, *p.pr.* weaving: *Rare*, *p.t.* and *p.p.* weaved (wēvd)], [< A.S. *wefan*, to weave], **1**, to twist, interlace, or unite, as threads, into a texture or fabric: used especially of interlacing warp threads and woof threads on a loom; **2**, to form by interlacing or twisting, as cloth on a loom; **3**, to compose or fabricate by intermingling many elements; as, to *weave* a thrilling story:—*v.i.* **1**, to make cloth on a loom; **2**, to become twisted together or interlaced; **3**, to wind in and out: —*n.* any specified texture or pattern in weaving.

weav-er (wēv'ĕr), *n.* one who weaves; one whose trade is making cloth on a loom: *Zoöl.*, **1**, a spinning spider; **2**, the weaver bird.

weav-er bird any of various Old World birds (family *Ploceidæ*) that make their nests by interlacing twigs, grass, etc.

web (wĕb), *n.* [< A.S. *iweb(b)* < *wefan*, to weave], **1**, anything woven; ²tissue; texture: fabric; **2**, a substance, tissue, or piece of material similar in appearance to woven cloth; specifically, a cobweb or similar tissue woven by a spider or an insect; **3**, anything of complicated arrangement or intricately interrelated structure, as a plan or a plot; *Zoöl.*, **1**, skin between the digits, as in certain aquatic birds; **2**, the vane of a feather; *Print.*, a large roll of paper, used especially in newspaper printing; *Mech.*, a thin flat part, often perforated, connecting more solid parts:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* webbed (wĕbd), *p.pr.* webbing], to unite or envelop with, or as with, a web; entangle.—*p.adj.* **webbed** (wĕbd).—*adj.* **web'by.**

web-bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1**, any woven texture; **2**, a heavy, woven strip of cotton or linen; **3**, skin joining the digits, as of a bird's foot.

web-fin-gered (wĕb'-fĭng"gĕrd), *adj.* having the fingers joined by skin to a distance greater than normal from the palm.

web-foot (wĕb'fōōt"), *n.* [*pl.* -feet (-fēt")], [*web* +*foot*], **1**, a foot with the toes joined by a membrane, as in certain swimming birds, amphibians, and mammals; **2**, any animal with feet of this kind.—*adj.* **web'-foot"ed.**

web-worm (wĕb'wûrm"), *n.* [*web*+*worm*], any of various caterpillars which live in colonies and spin large webs or nests: very destructive to various trees, especially the apple tree.

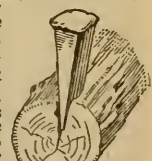
wed (wĕd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding], [< A.S. *weddian*, to pledge], **1**, to marry; unite with in wedlock; **2**, to join in marriage; **3**, to attach (oneself) devotedly; as, he was *wedded* to his hobbies:—*v.i.* to contract marriage.

Wed. *abbr.* Wednesday, the fourth day of the week (also, W.).

wed-ding (wĕd'ĭng), *n.* [< A.S. *weddung*, betrothal < *weddian*, to pledge], **1**, a marriage ceremony; also, the ceremony and festivities; **2**, a marriage anniversary or its celebration; as, a golden *wedding*: *Obs.*, a betrothal.

Syn. nuptials. (See marriage.)

wedge (wĕj), *n.* [< A.S. *wecg*, a wedge], **1**, a piece of wood, metal, or the like, tapering between two plane surfaces to a thin edge: used in splitting objects apart, in raising heavy objects, etc.; **2**, anything shaped like a wedge whether used to exert force or not; as, a *wedge* of cake; **3**, in cuneiform characters, a wedge-shaped stroke:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wedged (wĕjd), *p.pr.* wedging], **1**, to cleave, split, or force apart by means of the mechanical force of a wedge; **2**, to force in as a wedge is forced in; press in closely; as, to *wedge* packing into a crack or joint; **3**, to fasten with a wedge:—*v.i.* to push, or be forced, like a wedge: usually with *in*.—*adj.* **wedg'y.**



WEDGE

Wedg-wood (wĕj'wŏŏd"), *n.* [< Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730–95), potter], a variety of fine English pottery, usually of colored clay decorated with white cameo reliefs.

wed-lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [< A.S. *wedlāc*, wedlock; gift to bride < *wed*, pledge+*lāc*, gift], the state of being married; matrimony.

Syn. matrimony. (See marriage.)

Wednes-day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* [< A.S. *Wōdnes dæg*, Woden's day: see **Woden**], the fourth day of the week.—*abbr.* **Wed.**

wee (wē), *adj.* [< M.E. *(a litel) we*, (a little) bit or way: Sc. form of *way*, q.v.], very small; little:—*n. Sc.* or *Archaic*, a short time or distance; as, bide a *wee*.

¹weed (wēd), *n.* [< A.S. *wēod*, weed], **1**, *Archaic*, a wild plant or growth of plants; **2**, a wild plant growing in cultivated fields and injurious to the cultivated plants; **3**, any unsightly or useless plant; **4**, anything useless or troublesome: *Colloq.*, **1**, tobacco, especially when prepared for use; a cigar; **2**, a lanky and weakly horse or person:—*v.t.* **1**, to root out or remove, as undesirable plants: usually with *out*; **2**, to free from wild and useless plants; as, to *weed* a garden; **3**, to remove from a group, as inferior, useless, and harmful parts; as, to *weed* out the drones:—*v.i.* to take out weeds or anything obnoxious.—*adj.* **weed'y.**—*n.* **weed'i-ness.**—*n.* **weed'er.**—*adj.* **weed'less.**

²weed (wēd), *n.* [< A.S. *wǣd*, garment], *Archaic*, a garment; a costume: *Colloq.*, a mourning band, as worn on a man's hat: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments: usually in the phrase, widow's *weeds*.

week (wēk), *n.* [< A.S. *wice*, a week], **1**, a period of time less than a month, varying in different parts of the world, but consisting among Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan peoples of seven consecutive days, of which one is counted a day for rest and religious observance: in ancient Hebrew practice, beginning with the first of the six working days in which the world was believed to have been created, and ending with the Sabbath (Saturday); in modern Christian practice, the period of time beginning with Sunday, the day of Christ's resurrection, and ending with Saturday; **2**, any period of seven consecutive days; as, a *week* from Tuesday; **3**, the six working days taken as a whole.

week day any day of the week except Sunday; any of the six working days.

week-end (wēk'-ĕnd'), *n.* **1**, the end of the week; specifically, the time from Friday night or Saturday noon to Monday morning, usually free from business; **2**, a holiday or party occurring at the end of the week.—*n.* **week'-end"er.**

week-ly (wēk'lĭ), *adj.* **1**, pertaining to a week; as, a *weekly* wage; **2**, coming or happening every seven days:—*adv.* once a week:—*n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], a paper or magazine issued every seven days.

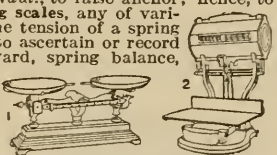
ween (wēn), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wēnan*, to hope], *Archaic*, to be of an opinion; suppose; think; as, I *ween*.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wept (wĕpt), *p.pr.* weeping], [<A.S. *wēpan*, to cry aloud], **1**, originally, to lament with outcries; now, to express sorrow by shedding tears; **2**, in general, to give forth moisture; as, the skies *weep;* **3**, to exude moisture, as certain kinds of soil or the stems of plants: **weeping**, having slender, drooping branches: used of certain trees; as, the *weeping* willow:—*v.t.* **1**, to shed or let fall, as tears, moisture, etc.; **2**, to shed tears for; lament; bewail; mourn:—*n. Colloq.*, a fit of weeping: often in *pl.*—*n.* **weep'er.**—*adv.* **weep'ing-ly.**

wee-vil (wē'vl), *n.* [<A.S. *wifel*, a beetle], **1**, any of numerous species of beetle having the head extended into a beak with mouth parts at the end: capable of doing much damage by feeding on dry grain, nuts, fruits, leaves, etc.; **2**, loosely, any mature insect or larva which damages grain.

weft (wĕft), *n.* [A.S. <*wefan*, to weave], **1**, in weaving, the woof; the transverse threads carried by the shuttle of a loom back and forth across the warp, or lengthwise parallel threads; the filling; **2**, a web; a woven fabric; a thing woven.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wegan*, to carry], **1**, to determine the heaviness of, as by use of a scale or balance, or by estimation; as, I *weighed* the pebble in my hand; **2**, to estimate the importance of; reflect carefully over; ponder; as, to *weigh* the evidence; **3**, to press heavily upon: usually with *down*; as, care *weighed* him down: *Naut.*, to raise; lift: used of an anchor:—*v.i.* **1**, to have (a given) heaviness; **2**, to be esteemed important; as, the common good should *weigh* heaviest in the balance; **3**, to be oppressive or burdensome: *Naut.*, to raise anchor; hence, to begin to sail: **weighing scales**, any of various devices utilizing the tension of a spring or the law of levers to ascertain or record weights, as the steelyard, spring balance, platform scales, etc.—*n.* **weigh'er.**



Weighing Scales

1, balance scale; 2, modern computing scale.

weight (wāt), *n.* **1**, heaviness; the property by which bodies tend toward the earth; **2**, the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth; **3**, more generally, the force of attraction by any heavenly body; as, the *weight* of a man on the sun would be two tons; **4**, the amount of a body estimated by the force of attraction of the earth, as by means of a balance; **5**, a system of units employed in determining the heaviness or quantity of bodies; as, apothecaries' *weight;* **6**, a piece of metal used as a counterbalance in determining the heaviness or quantity of bodies; **7**, a heavy mass; load; as, the *weight* in a clock; **8**, something oppressive; as, a *weight* on the mind; **9**, power; importance; superiority; as, a man of great *weight* in the community: specifically, **10**, in a statistical table or in calculations, the significance or importance of a given figure or observation relative to that of others in the table: **atomic weight**, the relative weight of the atom of any element, on a scale in which the weight of an oxygen atom is 16 and that of a hydrogen atom approximately 1: **molecular weight**, the relative weight of a molecule of a substance on the same scale as atomic weight above: **combining weight** or **equivalent weight**, the amount of a substance which will combine with, or replace, eight parts by weight of oxygen, or approximately one part of hydrogen:—*v.t.* **1**, to put weight upon: load down; make heavy; specifically, **2**, to treat, as fabric, with minerals or other foreign substance to cause it to appear stouter and better than it is; **3**, to assign a definite, numerical measure of importance to (a statistical figure or the result of an observation in a discussion); multiply by such a numerical measure; as, in calculating the index number of the cost of living from the prices of commodities, the prices of many commodities are *weighted* in proportion to the annual amount spent for them by the average family.—*adj.* **weight'y.**—*adv.* **weight'i-ly.**—*n.* **weight'i-ness.**

Syn., *n.* ponderousness, gravity, import, moment, burden. (See encumbrance.)

weir (wēr), *n.* [<A.S. *wer*, weir, related to *werian*, to defend; dam up], **1**, a dam in a stream, especially a dam which forms a mill pond; also, that part of the dam which contains gates for the overflow; **2**, a fence of brush or stakes set in a stream for catching fish; **3**, a rectangular or triangular notch in a temporary dam consisting generally of a plank set on edge in a stream: used to determine or measure the volume of water flowing through it. Also, **wear.**

weird (wērd), *adj.* [<A.S. *wyrd*, fate<*weorthan*, to happen], **1**, of or pertaining to fate or destiny; **2**, of or pertaining to witchcraft; hence, uncanny or unearthly: *Colloq.*, incomprehensible; queer; odd; old-fashioned: **Weird Sisters**, **1**, the three Fates; **2**, in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," the three witches:—*n. Obs.* or *Sc.*, **1**, fate; **2**, a prophecy; **3**, a spell; charm.—*adv.* **weird'ly.**—*n.* **weird'ness.**

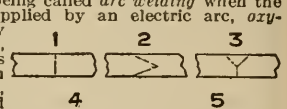
Weis-mann-ism (vis'măn-izm), *n.* [<August *Weismann* (1834–1914), Ger. biologist], *Biol.*, the theory that acquired characteristics of a parent are not transmissible to the offspring.

we-ka (wā'kä; wē'kä), *n.* [nat. name], any of several short-winged rails (genus *Ocydromus*) of New Zealand: also called *wood hen.*

welch (wĕlch), *v.i.* and *v.t.* [see **welsh**], *Colloq.*, to leave without paying; hence, to cheat. See **welsh**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **welch'er.**

wel-come (wĕl'kŭm), *adj.* [<O.N. *velkominn*, welcome; well come, an expression of greeting<*vel*, well+*kominn*, p.p. of *koma*, to come], **1**, received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; as, a *welcome* guest; *welcome* gifts; **2**, permitted gladly; used as a predicate adjective; as, you are *welcome* to keep it:—*n.* a greeting, generally cordial or kindly; the reception of a guest or newcomer, either kindly or otherwise:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -comed (-kŭmd), *p.pr.* -coming], to greet with kindness; receive with hospitality.—*n.* **wel'com-er.**

[1]weld (wĕld), *v.t.* [<*well*, to boil; heat to high degree<A.S. *weallan*, to spring up], **1**, to join, as pieces of metal, by heating to the melting point, with or without pressure, so that a firm, permanent union results: the process being called *arc welding* when the necessary heat is supplied by an electric arc, *oxyacetylene welding* if by an oxyacetylene flame, or *spot welding* if, as is sometimes done with thin sheets of metal, the heat is derived from the local passage of a powerful electric current through the areas to be welded; **2**, to unite closely into a harmonious whole: —*v.i.* to become softened and then firmly joined together:—*n.* **1**, a union of metallic parts or objects formed by welding; **2**, the state of being so joined or unitcd.—*n.* **weld'er.**



Welded Joints

1, butt, or jump, weld; 2, V weld; 3, V weld with binder; 4, lap, or scarf, weld; 5, split weld.

[2]weld (wĕld), *n.* [source uncertain: prob. akin to A.S. *weald*, a wood], an Old World plant, formerly used to make a yellow dye: also called *dyer's weed.*

wel-fare (wĕl'fâr"), *n.* [*well*+*fare*], **1**, the state or condition of having good health, happiness, or prosperity; also, **2**, state or condition in general: **welfare work**, **1**, social work for the improvement of the condition of the less-favored part of a population, especially of the poor; also, **2**, work done among employees to improve conditions of labor and morale: often called *personnel work.*

wel-kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* [<A.S. *wolcnu*, clouds], *Archaic*, the vault of heaven; the sky.

we'll (wēl), contraction of *we shall* and *we will:* used freely in speech but sparingly in writing.

[1]well (wĕl), *n.* [<A.S. *wella*, a spring, akin to *wellan*, to boil up], **1**, a spring or fountain; **2**, a shaft sunk in the earth, and lined with stone, etc., for obtaining subterranean fluid, as water; a round opening drilled or bored into rock, often very deep, for water, gas, or oil; **3**, a source of steady or continuous supply; **4**, an inclosed, sunken space resembling a well: applied to many such formations; as, an inkwell; a *well* of a staircase; **5**, an eddy or whirlpool in the sea:—*v.i.* to flow, as from a spring.

[2]well (wĕl), *adv.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], [<A.S. *wel*, well: as wished<Aryan source], **1**, in a right, just, or praiseworthy manner; **2**, satisfactorily or suitably; with reason; as, I can *well* spare it; you may *well* say; **3**, favorably; fortunately; prosperously; **4**, to a considerable extent or degree; as, he is *well* on in life:—*adj.* **1**, in good health; as, I am *well;* **2**, in a satisfactory state; as, all is *well;* to wish (someone) **well**, to wish success or prosperity for; **to let well enough alone**, to avoid meddling needlessly:—*interj.* used to reënforce any of several different shades of feeling indicated by the context, such as, **1**, wonder; as, *well!* what do you think of that? **2**, relief; as, *well*, here we are at last; **3**, resignation; as, *well*, I suppose I shall have to stand it; **4**, expectation of continuation; as, *well*, what next? etc.

well-a-day (wĕl'ä-dā"), *interj.* [corr. of *wellaway*], *Archaic*, alas! an exclamation of grief.

well-a-way (wĕl′ə-wā″), *interj.* [< A.S. *wālā wā*, woe, lo! woe], *Archaic*, alas!

well-bal-anced (wĕl′=băl″ənst), *adj.* **1**, balanced evenly; properly regulated or adjusted; as, a *well-balanced* budget: **2**, figuratively, seeing things in right proportions; having good judgment; as, a *well-balanced* mind.

well-be-ing (wĕl′=bē′ing), *n.* general health and prosperity; welfare.

well-born (wĕl′=bôrn″), *adj.* born of a good family; formerly, of noble birth.

well-bred (wĕl′=brĕd″), *adj.* **1**, well brought up; refined in manners; cultivated; **2**, of good breed or stock: said usually of an animal.

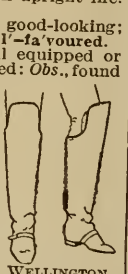
well-do-er (wĕl′=dōō′ĕr), *n.* one who does good deeds; one who lives an upright life. —*n.* and *adj.* **well′-do′ing.**

well-fa-vored (wĕl′=fā′vĕrd), *adj.* good-looking; comely. Also, **well′-fa′voured.**

well-found (wĕl′=found″), *adj.* well equipped or provided; well-appointed: *Obs.*, found to be satisfactory or commendable.

well-head (wĕl′hĕd″), *n.* [*well*+*head*], a fountainhead; a spring; hence, a source.

Wel-ling-ton boot (wĕl′ing-tŭn), [< Duke of *Wellington* (1769–1852)], a riding boot extending, in the front, above the knee.


WELLINGTON BOOTS

well-mean-ing (wĕl′=mēn′ing), *adj.* intending well.—*adj.* **well′-meant′.**

well-nigh (wĕl′=nī″), *adv.* very nearly; almost, but not quite; as, *well-nigh* exhausted.

well off prosperous; in very comfortable circumstances; wealthy; also, fortunate.

well-spo-ken (wĕl′=spō′kn), *adj.* **1**, skilfully or fitly said; **2**, accustomed to speak in an accurate or refined manner.

well-spring (wĕl′spring″), *n.* [*well*+*spring*], a source of never-failing supply; as, a *wellspring* of joy: *Archaic*, a spring; fountain.

well-to-do (wĕl′=tōō-dōō′), *adj.* prosperous; in comfortable circumstances.

well-wish-er (wĕl′=wish′ĕr), *n.* one who has benevolent feelings for someone else.

Wels-bach burn-er (wĕlz′băk; -bäk), [< C.A. von *Welsbach* (1858–), Austrian inventor], a gas burner for illuminating purposes, in which a noncombustible mantle, made of oxides of cerium and thorium, becomes incandescent in the flame of a Bunsen burner.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *adj.* [< A.S. *wælisc*, foreign <*wealh*, foreigner], pertaining to Wales, its people, or their language: **Welsh harp**, a large triple harp used in Wales:—*n.* **1**, the people of Wales; **2**, the language of Wales.

welsh (wĕlsh), *v.i.* [prob. akin to *Welsh*], to leave without paying the winner of a bet on a horse race or the like; hence, to cheat:—*v.t.* to decamp without paying; cheat: **welsh on** (a person), *Slang*, **1**, to go back on; fail: **2**, to tell tales on; peach, or squeal, on. Also, **welch.**—*n.* **welsh′er** (wĕl′shĕr).

Welsh-man (wĕlsh′măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*Welsh*+*man*], a native of Wales.

Welsh rab-bit [prob. of jocular origin], a dish made of melted cheese, cooked with milk, ale, beer, etc., seasoned, and spread upon toast or crackers; sometimes erroneously called *Welsh rarebit.*

welt (wĕlt), *n.* [< M.E. *welte*, narrow strip, hem, border: akin to A.S. *wyllan*, to roll], **1**, an edge or border fastened around or over, for strengthening or ornamenting, as the narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper and the sole, or a strip of cloth, inclosing a cord, sewed on a seam to reënforce it; **2**, a red, swollen mark raised on the skin by a blow; a wale: —*v.t.* **1**, to secure or ornament with a welt; **2**, to flog.

***Welt-an-schau-ung** (vĕlt′ăn′shou″ŏŏng), *n.* [*pl.* -ungen (-ĕn)], [Ger. = world view], literally, a view of the world, especially as a whole; hence, an outlook upon life; point of view.

wel-ter (wĕl′tĕr), *v.i.* [< M.E. *weltren*, to wallow <*walten*, to roll over, prob. < O.N. source: cf. Sw. *valtra*, to roll], **1**, to roll; wallow, as a pig in mire; hence, to indulge to excess, as in vice; **2**, to be soaked, steeped, or dabbled, as with blood; **3**, to rise and fall with violent tossing, as waves:—*n.* **1**, a violent tossing or rolling, as of waves; **2**, a state of unrest and confusion; **3**, a place in which wallowing is done.

wel-ter-weight (wĕl′tĕr-wāt″), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, in horse racing, an extra weight sometimes imposed upon a horse as a handicap in steeplechasing and hurdle racing; **2**, in boxing and wrestling, a contestant intermediate in weight between a lightweight and a middleweight, that is, weighing more than 135 pounds, but not more than 147 pounds: **junior welterweight**, in boxing and wrestling, a contestant weighing not more than 140 pounds.

***Welt-po-li-tik** (vĕlt′pō-lĭ-tēk″), *n.* [Ger. = world policy], foreign policy on a grand scale: a policy taking into consideration the political situation of the whole world.

***Welt-schmerz** (vĕlt′shmĕrts″), *n.* [Ger. = world pain], vague yearning with sentimental discontent with the world in general: a trait of the Romantic writers of the early 19th century.

wen (wĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *wenn*, a wen], **1**, a benign tumor consisting of a cyst, or sac, filled with the fatty secretions of the skin; **2**, any swelling or protuberance.—*adj.* **wen′nish.**—*adj.* **wen′ny.**

wench (wĕnch), *n.* [< A.S. *wencel*, child], **1**, *Archaic*, a young girl; a maiden; **2**, a female servant; **3**, a young girl of loose character: *Colloq.*, **1**, a negress; **2**, a country girl; a girl of the lower classes:—*v.i.* to consort with lewd women.—*n.* **wench′er.**

wend (wĕnd), *v.i.* [< A.S. *wendan*, to turn], *Archaic*, to direct one's course; journey; go: —*v.t.* to direct or continue; as, I *wended* my way along.

Wend (wĕnd), *n.* [< Ger. *Wende*, Wend], a member of a Slavic race of eastern Germany, distinct in the Middle Ages, but now mixed with the Germanic inhabitants of the country: also called *Sorb.*—*adj.* **Wend′ish.**

went (wĕnt), past tense of the irregular verb *go: Obs.*, past tense and past participle of the verb *wend.*

wen-tle-trap (wĕn′tl-trăp″), *n.* [< Ger. *wendeltreppe*, winding stairs], the handsome spiral shell of any of a genus (*Scalaria*) of marine mollusks; a ladder shell.

wept (wĕpt), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *weep.*

were (wûr; *Br.* wâr), [see **was**], **1**, past indicative, plural of *be*; **2**, past subjunctive, singular and plural, of *be.*

were-wolf (wēr′wŏŏlf″; wĕr′wŏŏlf″), *n.* [< A.S. *werewulf* < *wer*, man + *wulf*, wolf], according to the folklore of many races, a person changed into a wolf by an evil spell, but retaining human intelligence; also, an enchanter assuming a wolf's shape at will, for the purpose of committing cannibalistic or other beastly crimes. Also, **wer′wolf″.**

wer-gild (wûr′gĭld″; wĕr′-), *n.* [< A.S. *wergild* <*wer*, man + *gild*, payment], by early Teutonic custom or law, the money equivalent of a man's life; a price which, when paid to the kindred of a man murdered or accidentally slain, would absolve the murderer. Also, **were′gild″** (wēr′gĭld″; wĕr′-).

wert (wûrt), [see **was**], *Archaic* or *Poet.*, the second person singular of the past indicative (interchangeable with *wast*), and of the past subjunctive, of the verb *be:* used only in elevated discourse.

Wes-ley-an (wĕs′lĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< John *Wesley*], pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), or to the Methodist religious denomination which he founded:—*n.* **1**, a follower of John Wesley; **2**, a member of the Protestant denomination founded by John Wesley; a Methodist.—*n.* **Wes′ley-an-ism.**

west (wĕst), *n.* [A.S. < Aryan source], **1**, the direction in which the sun sets, or which is on one's left when one faces the North Star; more accurately, that one of the four points of the compass at which the sun sinks below the horizon at the time of the equinox: opposite of *east*; **2**, any region lying toward the sunset: **the West**, **1**, the Western Hemisphere, from the middle of the Atlantic Ocean west to the international date line, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean; the Occident; the New World; **2**, that part of the United States between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean; **3**, the western region of any country, district, city, or the like: *Eccl.*, in a conventionally located church or cathedral, the direction which one faces when standing at the high altar and looking down the nave toward the main entrance: —*adj.* **1**, situated or facing in the direction of the sunset; **2**, from the direction of the sunset, as a wind: *Eccl.*, in a church, pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part of the edifice farthest from the high altar:—*adv.* in the direction of the sunset: **to go west**, to die: soldiers' euphemism used during the World War.

west-er-ing (wĕs′tĕr-ing), *adj.* [< obs. *wester* <M.E. *westren*, to go westward < A.S. *west*, west], *Archaic*, moving toward the west, as the sun or wind.

west-er-ly (wĕs′tĕr-lĭ), *adj.* **1**, toward the west; westward; **2**, from the west, as a wind: —*adv.* in the direction of the west:—*n.* [*pl.* -lies (-lĭz)], a wind blowing from the west.

west-ern (wĕs'tĕrn), *adj.* 1, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the west; 2, lying in the west; facing the west; also, going toward, or coming from the west; as, a *western* train:—*n.* in motion pictures, a film depicting conventionalized cowboy life in the western part of the United States.—*n.* **west'ern-er.**

West Goth one of the Visigoths, a Teutonic race which, after wandering over Europe, settled in Spain early in the Christian Era.

West In-di-an *adj.* pertaining to the West Indies, a group of islands lying between Venezuela in South America and Florida, of which the most important are Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica:—*n.* a native of the West Indies.

west-ward (wĕst'wĕrd), *adj.* [*west*+*-ward*], toward the west; westerly:—*adv.* in the direction of the west. Also, *adv.* **west'wards.**

wet (wĕt), *adj.* [*comp.* wetter, *superl.* wettest], [<A.S. *wǣt*, wet], 1, consisting of, or containing, water or some other liquid; as, a *wet* rag; moistened with, covered with, or soaked with, water or other liquid; not dry; as, *wet* paint; 2, rainy or misty; as, the *wet* season; *wet* weather: *Slang*, in the United States, opposed to prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages; as, a *wet* state:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wetted or wet, *p.pr.* wetting], to supply, moisten, cover, soak, or saturate with water or other liquid:—*n.* water; moisture; liquid; also, rainy or misty weather: *Slang*, in the United States, anyone who opposes prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.—*n.* **wet'ness.**

weth-er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* [A.S. = a wether, sheep], a castrated ram.

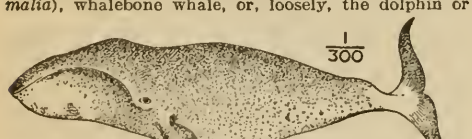
wet nurse a woman employed to give suck to the child of another woman.

w. f. *abbr. Print.*, wrong font: a term used in proof reading (see App. I):—**w. g.**, wire gauge:—**W. G.**, Worthy Grand:—**W. G. C.**, Worthy Grand Chaplain:—**W. G. M.**, Worthy Grand Master.

whack (hwăk), *n.* [imit.], *Colloq.*, a sharp, resounding blow; a thwack; *Slang*, 1, a share; as, I have had my *whack* of pleasure; 2, a trial; a turn; as, to take a *whack* at the job:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to strike with a sharp, resounding blow; *Slang*, to share (expenses, etc.) with others: often with *up*.—*n.* **whack'er.**

whack-ing (hwăk'ĭng), *adj. Colloq.*, very large of its kind; whopping.

[1]whale (hwāl), *n.* [<A.S. *hwæl*, whale], any of several species of large, warm-blooded, air-breathing sea mammals of the order Cetacea, having finlike fore limbs, no external hind limbs, and a fishlike tail, as the right whale (for illus. see *Mammalia*), whalebone whale, or, loosely, the dolphin or



ARCTIC WHALE

porpoise: *Colloq.*, anything big or impressive; a whopper; as, a *whale* of a story; especially, in angling, a big fish; as, a *whale* of a trout: **Whale**, *Astron.*, Cetus, a southern constellation near Pisces and Aries, containing the remarkable variable star Mira:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whaled (hwāld), *p.pr.* whaling], to engage in the occupation of catching whales, and preparing and selling the products obtained from them.—*n.* **whal'ing.**

[2]whale (hwāl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whaled (hwāld), *p.pr.* whaling], [perh. var. of [1]*wale*, or <*whalebone*: because used as a whip], to flog or beat soundly. Also, **wale**, *Pfd. S.*—*n.* **whal'ing.**

whale-back (hwāl'băk"), *n.* [[1]*whale*+[1]*back*], a freight steamer, long, and low in the water, with a convexly curved deck: used especially for transporting grain, ore, etc., on the Great Lakes.

whale-boat (hwāl'bōt"), *n.* [[1]*whale*+*boat*], a long, narrow boat, sharp and slanting at both ends, first used by whale fishermen.

whale-bone (hwāl'bōn"), *n.* [[1]*whale*+*bone*], 1, a stiff, springy substance found in the upper jaw of baleen whales: also called *baleen*; 2, something made of whalebone, or baleen, such as the stiffening ribs or strips used in corsets.

whal-er (hwāl'ĕr), *n.* [see [1]**whale**], 1, any one engaged in the trade of whale fishing; 2, a vessel used by whale fishermen.

whang (hwăng), *v.t.* [imit.], *Colloq.*, to strike with a sharp, ringing, resounding blow, as on metal:—*n. Colloq.*, a sharp, resounding blow.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharves (hwôrvz); wharfs (hwôrfs)], [<A.S. *hwearf*, a dam; a turning <*hweorfan*, to turn], a structure of wood or masonry built at the water's edge, at which ships may be moored, loaded, or unloaded; a pier: *Obs.*, a river bank; shore:—*v.t.* 1, to bring to, or moor at, a wharf, as a vessel; store on a wharf, as goods; 2, to furnish with a wharf.

wharf-age (hwôr'fāj), *n.* 1, the fee collected for use of a wharf or pier; dockage; 2, collectively, the wharf accommodations of a port.

wharf-in-ger (hwôr'fĭn-jĕr), *n.* [corr. of *wharfager*<*wharfage*], one who owns, or has charge of, a wharf.

wharve (hwôrv), *n.* [<A.S. *hweorfa*, whorl], 1, in hand spinning, a weighted disk on the lower end of the spindle; 2, on a spinning wheel, the pulley driving the spindle. (See *spinning wheel*, illus.)

what (hwŏt), *adj.* [<A.S. *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā*, who], 1, in interrogative use, asking for selection from an indefinite number or amount; as, *what* trade does he follow? *what* money have you? 2, in exclamatory use, how strange or unusual; as, *what* recklessness! 3, that or those which: having the force of a demonstrative adjective plus a relative pronoun; as, give me *what* books you have:—*pron.* 1, a neuter compound relative, that or those which; the thing or things that; as, give him *what* he wants; I do not know *what* you want; 2, the neuter interrogative pronoun, singular and plural, with the meaning what thing, or things, asking for selection from an indefinite number; as, *what* is wrong? *what* are you doing? 3, in exclamatory use, what things; how much; as, *what* he has suffered!—*adv.* 1, with exclamatory force, how; as, *what* bright colors! 2, with interrogative force, how much; in what way; as, *what* does it profit a man? 3, partly: often followed by *with*; as, *what* with the cold and *what* with the darkness, we could go no farther:—*conj. Obs.*, as far as: **but what**, *Colloq.* and *Dial.*, but that; as, I do not know *but what* it is true: **what though**, even supposing that; even though:—*interj.* indicating astonishment, dismay, indignation, etc.: used, 1, alone; as, *what!* the boat stolen? 2, in certain expressions; as, *what* the deuce!

what-ev-er (hwŏt-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* [*what*+*ever*], 1, all that; anything that; as, give *whatever* you can; 2, no matter what; as, we must have sugar, *whatever* its cost:—*adj.* 1, of any kind; as, there is no truth *whatever* in it; 2, all that; any that; no matter what kind of; as, *whatever* property he has, sell it.

what-not (hwŏt'nŏt"), *n.* [*what*+*not*], a stand of shelves for ornaments, curios, etc.

what-so-ev-er (hwŏt'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* and *adj.* [*what*+*so*+*ever*], whatever: emphatic or formal.

[1]wheal (hwēl), *n.* [akin to A.S. *hwelian*, to suppurate], 1, a pimple; pustule; 2, *Pathol.*, a whitish lump on the skin, as from the sting of an insect.

[2]wheal (hwēl), *n.* [corr. spelling of [1]*weal*: see [1]**wale**], a ridge raised on the flesh, as by flogging. Also, **weal**; *Pfd. S.*, **wale.**

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [<A.S. *hwǣte*, wheat: akin to *hwīt*, white: from whiteness of the meal], 1, any of several varieties of a cultivated grass (*Triticum sativum*), the most important of the cereals, whose seed, borne on a terminal spike, is rich in starch and gluten: probably native to Asia, but grown widely as a staple food product; 2, the seed of this grass, used in the manufacture of flour and other cereal preparations: **spring wheat**, any of several annual, soft-kerneled varieties of wheat, planted in the spring: **winter wheat**, any of several biennial, hard-kerneled varieties of wheat, planted in the fall and harvested in the following summer, as durum wheat.—*adj.* **wheat'en.**

WHEAT
a, smooth wheat; *b*, bearded wheat.

wheat-ear (hwēt'ēr"), *n.* [corr. <A.S. *hwīt*, white +*ears*, the rump], a bird (*Saxicola œnanthe*), about the size of the English sparrow, with black wings and back, buff breast, and a white tail tipped with black: also called *stonechat*; *whitetail.*

Wheat-stone's bridge (hwēt'stōnz), [< Sir Charles *Wheatstone* (1802–75), Br. physicist], *Elec.*, a device consisting of four conductors so connected that, when their resistances are in proportion, no current flows through a detecting device appropriately connected in the circuit: used in measuring electrical resistance. Also, **Wheat'stone bridge** (hwēt'stōn).

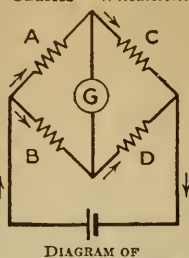
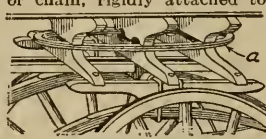


DIAGRAM OF WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE
A, B, C, D, resistances; G, galvanometer.

whee-dle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -dled (-dld), *p.pr.* -dling], [perh. < A.S. *wǣdlian*, to be poor: beg < *wǣdl*, poverty], **1**, to flatter; cajole; coax; as, she *wheedled* her father into consenting; **2**, to get by coaxing or flattery; as, to *wheedle* consent from someone:—*v.i.* to coax. —*n.* **whee'dler** (-dlẽr).

wheel (hwēl), *n.* [< A.S. *hwēol*, wheel], **1**, a circular frame or structure capable of turning on a central axis or axle: a mechanical device used chiefly to move loads easily, or to transmit power; **2**, a vehicle or machine in which a revolving circular frame is the characteristic or essential part, as a bicycle; **3**, the circular frame by which the operator controls certain steering mechanisms, as of a boat or automobile; **4**, an old instrument of torture, consisting of a large frame on which a criminal was bound, in order that his limbs might be broken with a crowbar by the executioner; also, the mode of torture itself; **5**, something resembling a wheel, as a circular, revolving firework; **6**, a turning around; a rotatory movement; hence, *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a maneuver in which a line of troops, or of ships, moving abreast, changes direction without destroying the alignment, by pivoting about a man, or a ship, at one end of the line; **7**, figuratively, the inner workings; the part of anything where the real work is done; as, the *wheels* of state: *Obs.*, *Pros.*, a refrain: **wheel and axle**, *Mech.*, an adaptation of the lever, consisting essentially of a grooved pulley, turned by a rope or chain, rigidly attached to an axle which in turning winds up or unwinds a rope: one of the so-called simple machines: **fifth wheel**, **1**, a horizontal wheel above the front axle of a wagon, to give support when the wheels are turned; **2**, an extra wheel carried on a wagon; hence, something superfluous: **wheel base**, the distance between the front and rear axles of a vehicle:—*v.t.* **1**, to move, as a vehicle, on wheels; also, to convey in a wheeled vehicle, as an infant; **2**, to cause to turn, as a line of troops:—*v.i.* **1**, to rotate on an axis, or to turn as if on an axis; as, to *wheel* about; **2**, to move on wheels, as a vehicle.—*adj.* **wheeled** (hwēld).



FIFTH WHEEL (*a*)

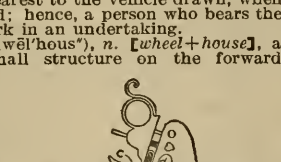
wheel-bar-row (hwēl'băr"ō), *n.* [*wheel*+[1]*barrow*], a light vehicle with two handles and usually one wheel, used to carry small loads: also called *barrow*.

wheel-er (hwēl'ẽr), *n.* [see **wheel**], **1**, one who moves a vehicle on wheels; **2**, a wheel horse; **3**, a conveyance furnished with (a given number of) wheels: usually in compounds; as, a four-*wheeler*.

wheel horse the horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the vehicle drawn, when there is a leader ahead; hence, a person who bears the brunt of the hard work in an undertaking.

wheel-house (hwēl'hous"), *n.* [*wheel*+*house*], a small structure on the forward deck of a ship, to shelter the helmsman.

wheel lock formerly, a kind of gunlock in which a steel wheel was revolved to strike sparks from flint.



WHEEL LOCK
a, trigger; *b*, wheel; *c*, flint; *d*, powder in pan.

wheel-man (hwēl'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mẽn)], [*wheel*+*man*], **1**, a cyclist; **2**, the steersman of a boat; helmsman: also written *wheelsman*.

wheel-wright (hwēl'rīt"), *n.* [*wheel*+*wright*], one who makes or repairs wagon and carriage wheels, or the vehicles themselves.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wheezed (hwēzd), *p.pr.* wheezing], [< A.S. *hwēsan*, to wheeze], **1**, to breathe noisily and with difficulty; **2**, to make a whistling noise; as, the pump *wheezes*:—*n.* a whistling or gasping breath, as in asthma: *Phon.*, an exaggerated whisper, such as a stage whisper: *Slang*, a joke; especially, a joke interpolated by an actor into a play.

wheez-y (hwēz'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], affected with difficult breathing.—*adv.* **wheez'i-ly**.—*n.* **wheez'i-ness**.

[1]whelk (hwẽlk), *n.* [< A.S. *weoloc*, spiral-shelled mollusk], any of a number of large, spiral-shelled, marine, gastropod mollusks of several allied genera (chiefly *Buccinum*), some of which are edible. —*adj.* **whelk'y** (hwẽl'kĭ).

[2]whelk (hwẽlk), *n.* [perh. < A.S. *hwelian*, to suppurate], a pimple; a small eruptive papule. —*adj.* **whelked** (hwẽlkt).

whelm (hwẽlm), *v.t.* [< M.E. *whelmen*, prob. akin to *whelven* < A.S. *āhwylfan*, to overturn], to cover, flood, or submerge, as with a mass of water or other liquid; hence, to overpower; destroy:—*v.i.* to come or pass with overwhelming force.

whelp (hwẽlp), *n.* [< A.S. *hwelp*, whelp], **1**, the young of a dog or of a beast of prey, such as the wolf, fox, or lion; a puppy; cub; **2**, a worthless child or youth: applied contemptuously; also, a worthless person of any age: *Naut.*, one of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan or the drum of a windlass; *Mech.*, one of the teeth of a sprocket wheel: —*v.t.* to produce; give birth to (whelps): applied to a human mother only contemptuously; also, to originate, as an evil scheme:—*v.i.* to bring forth young.

when (hwẽn), *adv.* [< A.S. *hwænne*, when], **1**, in interrogative use, at or during what time; as, *when* are you coming? how soon; as, *when* shall you see him? how long ago; as, *when* did you see him last? **2**, in relative use, at which: used of time; as, the hour *when* he arrived; at or after the time at which; as *when* he came, it was too late; on any occasion that; whenever; at whatever time; as, "*when* Greek meets Greek"; as soon as; as, *when* the war is over:—*conj* whereas; while on the contrary, etc.; as, he gave me ten dollars *when* he owed me only five:—*n.* what time as, since *when* have you been here?

when-as (hwẽn"ăz'), *conj.* [*when*+*as*], *Archaic*, **1**, when; **2**, seeing that; inasmuch as; **3**, whereas; while on the contrary.

whence (hwẽns), *adv.* [< M.E. *whennes* < A.S. *hwanan*, whence], **1**, in interrogative use, from what place, source, or origin; hence, for what reason; **2**, in relative use, from which.

whence-so-ev-er (hwẽns"sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* and *conj.* [*whence*+*so*+*ever*], from no matter what place or origin; also, for whatever reason.

when-ev-er (hwẽn-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* and *conj.* [*when*+*ever*], at whatever time; also, as soon as. Also, *Poet.*, **when-e'er'** (-ār'; -ār').

when-so-ev-er (hwẽn"sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* and *conj.* [*when*+*so*+*ever*], at no matter what time; whenever.

where (hwâr), *adv.* [< A.S. *hwǣr*, where], **1**, in interrogative use, at or in what place or places; as, *where* do you live? hence, in what part; in what respect; as, *where* am I wrong? to what place; whither; as, *where* are you going? **2**, in relative use, in, at, or to which: used of place; as, the house *where* I lived; to the place in, at, or to which; wherever; as, go *where* you are called:—*conj.* whereas; as, he did much, *where* we expected little:—*n.* the place at or in which something occurs: situation; as, the when and the *where*.

where- *prefix*, used in combination with a preposition, in place of a relative or interrogative, as *which* or *whom*; as, *whereof*; *whereby*; *wherefore*.

-where *adv. suffix*, indicating a place or direction: compounded with adjectives such as *some* or *any*; as, *nowhere*; *everywhere*; *somewhere*.

where-a-bouts (hwâr'ă-bouts"), *adv.* [*where*+*about*], in what approximate locality; near what place; also, *whereabout*:—*n.pl.* commonly used as *sing.* the present location of a person or a thing; as, he concealed his *whereabouts*.

where-as (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* [*where*-+*as*], **1**, considering that; since; in view of (the following facts or considerations); it being the case that: most frequently used in the preambles to legal documents, formal resolutions, etc.; **2**, while on the contrary; on the contrary, the fact being that; as, he said he was late, *whereas* he was early.

where-at (hwâr-ăt'), *adv.* [*where*-+*at*], **1**, in relative use, at which; in view of which;

upon which; whereupon; 2, in interrogative use, at what; as, *whereat* did he take offense?

where-by (hwâr-bī′), *adv.* [*where-*+*by*], 1, in relative use, by which; as, means *whereby* to help; 2, in interrogative use, by what; how.

where-fore (hwâr′fōr), *conj.* and *adv.* [*where-*+*for*], 1, in relative use, for which reason; therefore; 2, in interrogative use, why:—*n. Colloq.*, cause or reason: especially in the phrase, the whys and *wherefores*.

where-in (hwâr-ĭn′), *adv.* [*where-*+*in*], 1, in relative use, in which; in which time, place, respect, etc.; 2, in interrogative use, in what; as, *wherein* am I mistaken?

where-in-to (hwâr″ĭn-tōō′; hwâr-ĭn′tōō), *adv.* [*where-*+*into*], in relative use, into which: *Archaic*, in interrogative use, into what.

where-of (hwâr-ŏv′; -ŏf′), *adv.* [*where-*+*of*], in relative use, of which; of whom; as, that *whereof* he spoke: *Archaic*, in interrogative use, of what.

where-on (hwâr-ŏn′), *adv.* [*where-*+*on*], in relative use, on which: *Archaic*, in interrogative use, on what; on whom.

where-so-ev-er (hwâr″sō-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* [*where*+*so*+*ever*], at or in what place soever; to whatsoever place; wherever.

where-to (hwâr-tōō′), *adv.* [*where-*+*to*], 1, in relative use, to which; 2, in interrogative use, to what, or to what end or place.

where-un-to (hwâr″ŭn-tōō′; hwâr-ŭn′tōō), *adv.* [*where-*+*unto*], *Archaic*, 1, in relative use, unto which; 2, in interrogative use, unto what.

where-up-on (hwâr″ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* [*where-*+*upon*], 1, in relative use, upon which; as the result of, or after, which; as, *whereupon* he rose to speak; 2, in interrogative use, upon what; upon what grounds; upon what basis.

wher-ev-er (hwâr-ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* [*where*+*ever*], at, in, or to whatever place. Also, *Poet.*, **wher-e'er'** (-âr′; -ār′).

where-with (hwâr-wĭth′; hwâr-wĭth′), *adv.* [*where-*+*with*], 1, in relative use, with which; 2, in interrogative use, with what.

where-with-al (hwâr″wĭth-ôl′), *adv.* [*where-*+*with*+*all*], *Archaic*, 1, in relative use, with which; 2, in interrogative use, with what:—*n.* that with which anything can be bought or done; as, he has the *wherewithal* to go. Also, **where-with′.**

wher-ry (hwĕr′ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (-ĭz)], [source uncertain], 1, a light, shallow rowboat; 2, in Great Britain, any of several types of sailing barge or fishing vessel:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], to carry in a wherry:—*v.i.* to operate or sail in a wherry.

whet (hwĕt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting], [<A.S. *hwettan*, to whet <*hwæt*, sharp], 1, to sharpen by rubbing or grinding, as a knife; 2, to make keen or eager; stimulate, as desires or the appetite:—*n.* 1, anything which, taken in small amount, stimulates an appetite for more; specifically, a drink of spirits; 2, the act of grinding or sharpening, as a tool.

wheth-er (hwĕth′ĕr), *conj.* [<A.S. *hwæther*, which of two], used to introduce the first of two or more alternatives, having *or*, or *or whether*, as its correlative; as, *whether* this *or* that is right; *whether* you do it *or whether* you do not:—*adj.* and *pron. Archaic*, which or which one (of two); as, on *whether* side? *whether* dost thou profess thyself, a knave or a fool?

whet-stone (hwĕt′stōn″), *n.* [*whet*+*stone*], 1, a stone for sharpening edge tools; 2, figuratively, a thing that stimulates or sharpens.

whew (hwū; hū), *interj.* [imit. of whistling], an exclamation of surprise, disgust, or dismay.

whey (hwā), *n.* [<A.S. *hwæg*, whey], the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, which may be separated from the thickened part, the curds, when the milk is coagulated by rennet or by acids, as in cheese making.—*adj.* **whey'ey** (hwā′ĭ).

whey-face (hwā′fās″), *n.* [*whey*+*face*], 1, a face that is pale, as from fear; 2, one having such a face.—*adj.* **whey'faced″** (hwā′fāst″).

which (hwĭch), *pron.* [<A.S. *hwilc*, *hwilic*, of what form <*hwā*, who+*līc*, body], 1, used as an interrogative, asking for selection from a definite, limited number; as, *which* of these men is your friend? 2, used as a relative, introducing a subordinate clause when the antecedent is not a person; 3, used as a compound relative, the one that; as, point out *which* is yours: *Archaic*, in relative use, who or whom; as, Our Father *which* art in heaven: **the which**, *Archaic*, the same as the relative pronoun *which*:—*adj.* in interrogative use, asking for selection from a limited, definite number; as, *which* house is yours?

which-ev-er (hwĭch-ĕv′ĕr), *pron.* and *adj.* [*which*+*ever*], whether one or the other; whether one or another; no matter which: analogous to *whatever*, but referring to a limited number.

whid-ah bird (hwĭd′ä), [<*widow bird*, influenced by *Whidah*, place in Dahomey, Afr.], any of several West African weaver birds (subfamily *Viduinæ*), of which the male is marked by drooping tail feathers which, in the breeding season, attain to twice the body length: also called *whidah finch*: originally, because of its somber coloring, *widow bird*.

[1]whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [imit. of blowing], 1, a sudden breath or blast, as of air or smoke; a slight puff, as of air or smoke expelled from the mouth; also, an inhalation, as of tobacco smoke; 2, a faint odor; a trace; 3, in England, a light boat for one sculler, used on the Thames:—*v.t.* 1, to blow out, as smoke, in sudden puffs or breaths; 2, to drive or carry by, or as by, a puff:—*v.i.* to blow out puffs, as in smoking: *Slang*, in baseball, to strike out:—*n.* **whiff'er.**

[2]whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [source uncertain], any of several kinds of fish allied to the flounder.

whif-fet (hwĭf′ĕt), *n.* [see [1]**whiff**], a snappish little dog: *Colloq.*, hence, an insignificant person.

whif-fle (hwĭf′l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -fled (-ld). *p.pr.* -fling], 1, to blow fitfully or in gusts, as the wind; 2, hence, to be fickle or unsteady:—*v.t.* to scatter with, or as with, a puff of wind; disperse.

[1]whif-fler (hwĭf′lĕr), *n.* 1, one who is fickle or unsteady: *Obs.*, one who puffs tobacco.

[2]whif-fler (hwĭf′lĕr), *n.* [<A.S. *wifel*, javelin, ax], *Hist.*, formerly, in England, one of a band of attendants bearing an ax or other weapon (formerly called *whiffle*), to clear the way for a procession.

whif-fle-tree (hwĭf′l-trē″), *n.* [var. of *whippletree*, q.v.], a pivoted or swinging bar attached crosswise to the front of a carriage or wagon to hold the traces of the harness: also called *swingletree* (which see for illus.), or *singletree*. Also, **whip'ple-tree″**, *Pfd. S.*

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* [prob. abbr. of *whiggamore*, q.v.], 1, in English politics, originally, an opponent of the Stuart cause in the 17th century; 2, later, a member of the party favoring liberal reform of the existing order in church and state, after 1832 known as the Liberal party: opposite of *Tory* (which see); 3, in America during the Revolution, a supporter of the Revolution, as opposed to the Tories, the supporters of the king of England; 4, a member of a political party in the United States, with principles somewhat similar to those of the Republican party, founded in 1834 in opposition to the Democrats, and continuing until the Civil War: *Obs.* or *Hist.*, (also, **whig**), in the 17th century, a Scotch Presbyterian or Covenanter: originally so called in derision:—*adj.* of or pertaining to Whigs. —*adj.* **Whig'gish.**—*n.* **Whig'gism.**—*n.* **Whig'ger-y.**

whig-ga-more (hwĭg′ä-mōr), *n.* [prob.<Sc. *whig*, to drive forward+*mere*, a mare], originally, a drover: nickname applied to western Scots who came to Leith to buy grain: **Whiggamore**, 1, one of the Scottish rebels who, in 1648, marched to Edinburgh on the expedition known as the Whiggamores' Inroad, to support Cromwell against the Royalists, and to protest against a compromise with Charles I; 2, in the 17th century, a Scottish Covenanter; also, in the late 17th century, a Whig.

while (hwīl), *n.* [<A.S. *hwīl*, time, while: the conj. <phrase *thā hwīle the*, the while that], 1, a period of time, usually short; 2, the time, and hence, the pains or effort, required to accomplish some action: used in the expressions, worth one's *while*, worth *while*: —*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whiled (hwīld), *p.pr.* whiling], to spend (time); occupy; pass: with *away*; as, he *whiled* an hour away:—*conj.* 1, as long as: during the time that; at the same time that; 2, although; whereas.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv. Sc.*, sometimes:—*conj. Archaic*, while.

whilk (hwĭlk; wĭlk; hwŭlk), *pron.* [see **which**], *Obs.*, *Eng. Dial.*, or *Sc.*, which.

whi-lom (hwī′lŭm), *adv.* [<A.S. *hwīlum*, at times], *Archaic*, formerly; once:—*adj.* former; one time; as, his *whilom* friends deserted him.

whilst (hwīlst), *conj.* [see **while**], while: an old variant, still widely used in England.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* [source uncertain], a fancy; caprice; notion: a sudden, often unreasonable, wish: *Mech.*, a kind of winch run by horse power, consisting of a drum on a vertical axis, on which a rope can be wound up: used especially for raising ore.

whim-brel (hwĭm′brĕl), *n.* [imit. of bird's cry], *Ornith.*, any of several small Old World curlews, especially a species (*Numenius phæopus*) resembling the American curlew.

whim-per (hwĭm′pĕr), *v.i.* [imit.], to weep with a low, whining, broken, querulous voice: —*v.t.* to utter whiningly and querulously, as com-

plaints:—*n.* a low, broken complaint; a fretful whining.—*n.* **whim'per-er.**

whim-sey (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.* [*pl.* whimseys (-zĭz)], [source uncertain], a sudden freak; an unreasonable notion; a caprice; a whim. Also, **whim'sy.**

whim-si-cal (hwĭm'zĭ-kăl), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, whims; freakish; capricious; queerly humorous.—*adv.* **whim'si-cal-ly.**—*n.* **whim'si-cal-ness.**—*n.* **whim'si-cal'i-ty.**

[1]whin (hwĭn), *n.* [prob. < Scand. source: cf. Norw. *hrin*, a coarse grass], in England, the common gorse, or furze.

[2]whin (hwĭn), *n.* [< *whinstone*, q.v.], *Eng. Dial.*, any of various kinds of hard rock, especially basaltic rock: also called *whinstone*, which see.

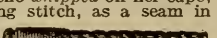
whin-chat (hwĭn'chăt"), *n.* [*whin*, gorse+*chat*, a warbler], *Ornith.*, a small European singing bird (*Pratincola rubetra*), allied to the thrushes, and to the stonechat and the wheatear, brown and yellowish in color: so called because it nests in the whin, or gorse: also, in England and Scotland, locally called *stonechat.*

whine (hwīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whined (hwīnd), *p.pr.* whining], [< A.S. *hwīnan*, to whiz: said of an arrow; prob. imit.], **1,** to utter a plaintive, long-drawn nasal cry; especially, to show distress by such a cry; **2,** to murmur or complain in a mean or childish manner; talk in a plaintive, nasal tone:—*v.t.* to utter, as a complaint, in a nasal, plaintive, fretful way:—*n.* the act or sound of plaintive, fretful complaining; a plaintive tone or cry.—*n.* **whin'er.**—*adv.* **whin'ing-ly.**

whin-ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -nied (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -nying], [imit., prob. < *whine*], to neigh in a soft or gentle way: said of a horse:—*n.* the usual call of a horse; a neigh; especially, a soft or gentle neigh.

whin-stone (hwĭn'stōn"), *n.* [source uncertain], locally in England, any of various kinds of unusually hard, resistant, basaltic rock, much used for road mending: variously applied to greenstone, trap, etc.: also called *whin.*

whip (hwĭp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whipped or whipt (hwĭpt), *p.pr.* whipping], [perh. < M.L.G. or Du. *wippen*, to shake, to move up and down], **1,** to strike, as with a lash or rod, or with the hand; inflict punishment upon by repeated blows of a lash or rod; flog; beat; figuratively, to attack verbally, as with abuse or sarcasm; flay; lash; **2,** to hold together or drive into concerted action; as, the political party was *whipped* into line for the vote; **3,** to beat into froth, as cream; **4,** to beat out; separate, as grain from chaff; **5,** to set in motion by quick strokes, as a top; **6,** to fish (a body of water) with a rod and line, making repeated, lashing casts; **7,** to take forcibly; snatch; jerk: usually with *off*, *out*, or the like; as, she *whipped* off her cape; **8,** to sew with an overcasting stitch, as a seam in fabric; **9,** to overlay or wrap, as a cord or rope, with a cord or thread going round and round it: often to prevent fraying or wearing; **10,** to hoist, as coal, by means of a rope passing over an elevated pulley: *Colloq.*, to defeat in a contest; conquer:—*v.i.* **1,** to thrash about with the motion of a lash; as, the loose sail *whipped* in the wind; **2,** to move quickly, suddenly, or nimbly; whisk: often with *around*, *away*, or the like; as, he *whipped* away; the fox *whipped* out of sight; **3,** in fishing, to cast the line or fly by means of a rod, with a quick, lashing motion:—*n.* **1,** a flexible rod, often tapering to a lash, or a rod with a lash attached: used in punishment, guidance, or the like; **2,** anyone who makes use of a whip, as a driver or a huntsman in charge of the hounds; **3,** a whipping motion; **4,** a hoist, as in coal mines, consisting of a rope and pulley operated by horse power; **5,** in the British Parliament, a member whose especial duty is to maintain discipline among the members of his party in the legislative body, to secure their attendance, and to keep them informed: now applied similarly in the United States Congress; **6,** a call made upon members of a party for attendance on particular occasions: *Cookery*, a preparation composed largely of stiffly beaten eggs or cream: **whip hand**, in driving, the hand used to hold the whip; hence, advantage of position; mastery.


WHIPPED END OF ROPE

whip-cord (hwĭp'kôrd"), *n.* [*whip*+*cord*], **1,** a hard cord, often used for whiplashes; **2,** a cord of catgut; **3,** a close-woven, ribbed, worsted fabric.

whip-lash (hwĭp'lăsh"), *n.* [*whip*+*lash*], the striking part of a whip, usually consisting of a fine, hard cord with a knot near the end.

whip-per-in (hwĭp'ẽr-ĭn') (-ẽrz-), *n.* [*pl.* whippers-in], **1,** a huntsman who has charge of the hounds; **2,** in England, a man who keeps the members of his political party together; a parliamentary whip.

whip-per-snap-per (hwĭp'ẽr-snăp"ẽr), *n.* [< *whip snapper*, one who does nothing but snap a whip], *Colloq.*, a small, insignificant person who feels that he is important.

whip-pet (hwĭp'ĕt), *n.* [source uncertain], a very fleet kind of dog resembling a greyhound, but smaller: used for racing, and probably produced by crossing a greyhound and a terrier: *Mil.*, a small tank or armored caterpillar tractor, used in the World War: also called *whippet tank.*

whip-ping (hwĭp'ĭng), *n.* [see **whip**], **1,** a flogging; **2,** material used in binding, as cord for a rope end; **3,** in sewing, an over-and-over stitch; overcasting; **4,** in fishing, the act of casting: *Colloq.*, defeat: **whipping post**, a post to which persons to be punished by flogging are tied; hence, punishment by flogging.

whip-ple-tree (hwĭp'l-trē"), *n.* [source uncertain], a pivoted, crosswise bar at the front of a vehicle, to the ends of which the traces of the harness are fastened: a swingletree (which see for illus.): also called *singletree.* Also, **whif'fle-tree'.**

whip-poor-will (hwĭp'pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* [imit. of bird's cry], a nocturnal North American bird (*Antrostomus rociferus*), about nine inches in length, mottled buff, brown, and black, and nesting on the ground: so called from its oft-repeated note.

whip-saw (hwĭp'sô"), *n.* [*whip*+[1]*saw*], a narrow, tapering saw about six feet long, set in a frame and operated by one or two persons:—*v.t.* to saw with a whipsaw: *Slang*, to get the best of (an opponent, no matter what he may do).

whip-stitch (hwĭp'stĭch"), *v.t.* [*whip*+*stitch*], to sew with over-and-over stitches:—*n.* **1,** a stitch so made; **2,** a tailor: *Colloq.*, a little bit: particle.

whip-stock (hwĭp'stŏk"), *n.* [*whip*+*stock*], the handle of a whip.

whir (hwûr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whirred (hwûrd), *p.pr.* whirring], [imit.], to fly, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a swishing or buzzing sound:—*n.* a swishing, buzzing, or whizzing sound caused by rapid motion, as of birds' wings in flight, or wheels in machinery.

whirl (hwûrl), *v.t.* [prob. < O.N. *hvirfla*, to turn about], **1,** to cause to revolve rapidly; **2,** to cause to move rapidly with, or as if with, a revolving motion; as, the wind *whirled* away the leaves:—*v.i.* **1,** to revolve rapidly; rotate; as, the earth *whirls* on its axis; **2,** to move rapidly while revolving; as, the dust *whirls*; travel swiftly; as, the carriage *whirled* away grandly; hence, to seem to spin around; as, my brain *whirled*: —*n.* **1,** a rapid rotation; a circular motion; **2,** something revolving rapidly; as, a *whirl* of dust.

whirl-er (hwûr'lẽr), *n.* **1,** one who or that which revolves rapidly; **2,** a rotating hook used in making rope: *Colloq.*, a strong, whirling wind.

whirl-i-gig (hwûr'lĭ-gĭg"), *n.* [*whirl*+*gig*, a whipping top], **1,** anything that turns around rapidly; **2,** a child's toy that spins or whirls; **3,** a merry-go-round; **4,** any of numerous water beetles (family *Gyrinidæ*) that dash swiftly about in circles on the surface of the water.

WHIRLIGIG (⅔)
A,adult;B,larva.

whirl-pool (hwûrl'pōōl"), *n.* [*whirl*+*pool*], an eddy in water, sometimes with a central depression into which floating objects are drawn.

whirl-wind (hwûrl'wĭnd"), *n.* [*whirl*+[1]*wind*], **1,** a violent wind moving with a circular current, or with a whirling, spiral motion; a tornado or cyclone; hence, **2,** a sudden, violent rush.

whisk (hwĭsk), *v.t.* [< M.E. *wisk*, prob. < O.N. *risk*, a wisp; a thing to wipe with], **1,** to sweep or brush rapidly; **2,** to move or carry off with a quick, sweeping action:—*v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly; as, the squirrel *whisked* up the tree:—*n.* **1,** the act of brushing with a quick motion; **2,** a quick, nimble movement; **3,** an instrument consisting of a tuft of wire at the end of a rod, for beating eggs, etc.; **4,** a bunch of hair, grass, or straw, used as a brush; hence, **5,** a small broom or brush: also called *whisk broom;* **6,** any of several mechanical devices having a whisking motion.—*n.* **whisk'er.**

whisk broom a short-handled broom or brush, for brushing clothing, etc.

whisk-er (hwĭs'kẽr), *n.* **1,** a hair growing on the side of a man's face, or on his upper lip or his chin: usually in *pl.*: formerly applied only to the hair on the cheeks; **2,** a long, bristly hair growing near the mouth of a cat, rat, or other animal: *Obs.*, a mustache: *Naut.*, one of two spars or booms projecting from either side of a bowsprit, to spread the guys of the jib and flying jib: usually *pl.*—*adj.* **whisk'ered.**

whis-ky (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -kies (-kĭz)], [< Gael. *uisge* (*-beatha*), water (of life)], a strong alcoholic liquor, containing as much as 54 per cent alcohol,

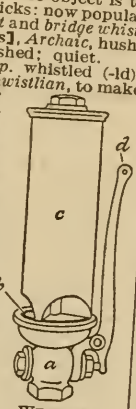
made by distillation from some starchy grain, especially barley, corn, or rye, or potatoes. Also, **whis'key**.

whis-per (hwis'pĕr), *v.i.* [<A.S. *hwisprian*, to murmur: of imit. origin], **1**, to speak softly or under the breath, without vibration of the vocal cords; **2**, to speak in a low voice; communicate softly or secretly; hence, to speak evil; devise trouble; plot; **3**, to rustle or hiss:—*v.t.* to say under the breath; speak privately:—*n.* **1**, toneless speech; a low, soft tone of voice; **2**, a private disclosure; a hint or suggestion; **3**, a soft, sibilant rustling.—*n.* **whis'per-er**.

[1]whist (hwist), *n.* [<*whisk*, from whisking of cards from the table: later influenced by [2]*whist*, with ref. to silence of players], a card game for four persons, opposite pairs being partners, in which the trump suit is that of the last card dealt, and the object is to take the greatest possible number of tricks: now popular in the modified forms of *duplicate whist* and *bridge whist*.

[2]whist (hwist), *interj.* [sound of hiss], *Archaic*, hush! be silent!—*adj.* *Archaic*, hushed; quiet.

whis-tle (hwis'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whistled (-ld), *p.pr.* whistling], [<A.S. *hwistlian*, to make a hissing sound], **1**, to make a shrill, or sometimes deep, musical sound by forcing air, steam, or the like, through a small aperture, as in a metal or wooden valve or between the teeth or puckered lips; **2**, to make a shrill sound; **3**, to go or pass with a sharp, shrill sound; as, the wind *whistled* through the woods: *Colloq.*, to wish vainly:—*v.t.* **1**, to utter by whistling; **2**, to call or signal by whistling:—*n.* **1**, a shrill sound produced by forcing air, steam, etc., through an aperture; **2**, an instrument to produce such a sound: *Slang*, the throat.—*n.* **whis'tler** (-lĕr).



WHISTLE

a, valve; *b*, slot through which steam or air escapes under pressure, striking edge of bell, *c*; *d*, valve lever, to which whistle cord is attached.

whit (hwit), *n.* [<A.S. *wiht*, a thing, bit, whit; creature, person], the smallest particle; a speck; jot.

white (hwīt), *adj.* [*comp.* whiter, *superl.* whitest], [<A.S. *hwīt*, white], **1**, of the color of clean snow: opposite of *black*; **2**, more accurately, of a material or surface which reflects all of the light rays of the spectrum without absorption, and produces upon the eye the same effect as moderate sunlight, that is, a proportional combination of all the visible rays of the spectrum; **3**, hence, of a light color approximating, or resembling, clean snow; light in comparison with some darker tint or hue; **4**, fair-skinned; of the Caucasian race; **5**, silvery; gray; said of the hair; **6**, blond and fair: mainly in the expression, *white*-headed; **7**, colorless; translucent; as, clear wine, as distinguished from claret, is known as *white* wine; **8**, clothed in garments the color of snow; as, *White* Friars; **9**, pale; bloodless; **10**, pure; innocent; **11**, favorable; auspicious; harmless; as, a *white* witch; a *white* day: *Slang*, fair; honorable: **white-collar class**, those who are employed in the better, but not the top, positions; clerks and subordinate executives: **white elephant**, a rare Asiatic elephant with pale skin; hence, *Colloq.*, anything difficult or costly to keep; a burdensome possession: **to show the white feather**, to betray cowardice: because a white feather in the tail of a gamecock was considered a sign of poor breeding: **white flag**, a flag of truce; hence, a symbol of a desire for cessation of hostilities or of surrender: **white lie**, a trivial falsehood, told to save the feelings of another:—*n.* **1**, the color of clean snow; **2**, more accurately, the color of a material which reflects all of the visible rays of the spectrum without absorbing any; **3**, hence, any object a main characteristic of which is resemblance or approximation of this color; **4**, a white pigment; **5**, a Caucasian, or white man; **6**, the albumen of an egg; **7**, the white part of an eyeball; **8**, the white center of a target; bull's-eye; *pl. Med.*, leucorrhea, a disease accompanied by a whitish discharge from vagina and uterus:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whited, *p.pr.* whiting], to make of the color of snow; whitewash; bleach.—*n.* **white'ness**.

white ant any of a family (*Termitidæ*) of pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects, destructive to wooden articles, books, etc.; a termite.

white ar-se-nic arsenious acid, a violent poison used for destroying vermin.

white-bait (hwīt'bāt"), *n.* [*pl.* -bait (-bāt")], [*white*+*bait*], the young of the herring, and of several other fishes: considered a delicacy as food.

white-cap (hwīt'kăp"), *n.* [*white*+*cap*], a wave crest shattered into foam: **Whitecap**, a member of a self-appointed committee which punishes by lynch law: from the white hoods formerly worn.

white clo-ver a common species (*Trifolium repens*) of clover bearing white flowers (see *shamrock*, illus.).

white-fish (hwīt'fish"), *n.* [*white*+*fish*], **1**, any of several widely distributed, edible, freshwater fishes (genus *Coregonus*) of the salmon family, especially a species (*C. clupeiformis*) abundant in the Great Lakes; **2**, locally, any of several other fishes of fresh or salt water, as the menhaden, etc.; **3**, a white whale.

White Fri-ar a Carmelite monk: so called from the white robes and hoods worn.

white gold a white alloy of gold with platinum, palladium, etc., used in jewelry.

White-hall (hwīt'hôl"), *n.* [*white*+*hall*], a former palace in London, of which only the banqueting hall now remains; now, a street in London, in which are situated the Admiralty, War Office, and other administrative offices of the British government; hence, the government itself.

white heath a shrubby, southern European heath (*Erica arborea*) of considerable size: one of the heaths from the wood and roots of which brier-root tobacco pipes are made.

white-hot (hwīt'-hŏt"), *adj.* heated so as to appear a dazzling white; incandescent.

White House the residence, at Washington, of the President of the United States: popularly so called from its color, but officially called *Executive Mansion*.

white lead **1**, a heavy, white substance, basic lead carbonate, used in the manufacture of paints; **2**, natural lead carbonate, known as the mineral cerussite: **sublimed white lead**, basic lead sulphate: also used in paint manufacture, and as a white pigment.

white-lead-er **1**, a strong ligament on the back of the neck, rudimentary in man, but supporting the head in certain animals, as the horse; the paxwax; **2**, leather whitened by being dressed with salt or alum. Also, *n.* **whit'leath"er** (hwīt'-).

white-liv-ered (hwīt'-lĭv"ĕrd), *adj.* **1**, pallid and weak looking, supposedly because of a pale liver; **2**, hence, cowardly.

white mat-ter *Anat.*, in the brain and spinal cord, whitish tissue consisting only of nerve fibers: contrasted with *gray matter*, which consists of nerve fibers and nerve cells.

white met-al any of a number of white metallic alloys, such as nickel silver, britannia metal, or pewter, used for tableware, etc.: applied especially to alloys of tin, copper, and antimony.

whit-en (hwīt'n), *v.t.* [see **white**], to make white; blanch; bleach:—*v.i.* to become bleached; grow pale; blanch.—*n.* **whit'en-er**.

white oak **1**, any of several American oaks, especially one (*Quercus alba*) found in the eastern United States and valued for its hard wood; also, the wood; **2**, a British oak (*Q. sessiliflora*).

white pine **1**, a valuable lumber tree (*Pinus strobus*) of the eastern United States and Canada; also, the soft, light wood of this tree; **2**, any of numerous other and closely related pines.

white plague tuberculosis, especially of the lungs: preceded by *the*.

white slave a woman held in prostitution against her will, for another's gain; more broadly, any woman forced into prostitution against her will.—**white slav'er**.—**white slav'er-y**.

white-smith (hwīt'smĭth"), *n.* [*white*+*smith*], **1**, a worker in a white metal, as silver or tin; **2**, a worker in iron who does polishing or galvanizing, as distinguished from one who does the forging.

white squall a spirally rotating whirlwind over the ocean, resembling a small waterspout: found rarely and only in the tropics.

white-tail (hwīt'tāl"), *n.* [*white*+*tail*], any of various white-tailed birds or animals, as the wheatear: often local.

white-throat (hwīt'thrōt"), *n.* [*white*+*throat*], **1**, a North American song bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of the sparrow family: more frequently called *white-throated sparrow* or *Peabody bird*; **2**, any of several European singing birds (genus *Sylvia*) of the warbler family.

white vit-ri-ol zinc sulphate: a name sometimes applied in commercial use.

white-wash (hwīt'wŏsh"), *n.* [*white*+*wash*], a white mixture of lime and water for coating walls, ceilings, fences, etc.: *Rare*, a wash for whitening the skin; *Colloq.*, **1**, a statement, especially from a public or semipublic body, that glosses over faults that should be remedied; **2**, a defeat in which the loser fails to score:—*v.t.* **1**, to cover with a coat of lime and water; **2**, to gloss over, as irregularities in conduct; excuse, as a person, in order to hide faults; make

appear better than is actually the case: *Colloq.*, **1**, in the United States, to defeat (an opponent) in a game without allowing him to score; **2**, in Great Britain, to clear (a bankrupt), by a judicial process, of the obligation to pay debts.—*n.* **white'wash'er.**—*n.* **white'wash'ing.**

white-wings (hwīt'wingz"), *n.pl.* [*white+wing*], *Slang*, street cleaners: so called because they wear white uniforms.

white-wood (hwīt'wo͝od"), *n.* [*white+wood*], **1**, any of a number of trees having light-colored wood, especially the tulip tree, the linden, or the cottonwood; **2**, the timber of such a tree.

whith-er (hwi*th*'ĕr), *adv.* [<A.S. *hwider*, whither], **1**, to what place: used in direct or indirect questions; as, *whither* goest thou? he asked *whither* he should go; **2**, wherever; as, go *whither* you will; **3**, to which (place): used relatively; as, the place *whither* you sent me: **no whither**, to no place.

whith-er-so-ev-er (hwi*th*"ĕr-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* [*whither+so+ever*], wherever; to whatever place.

whit-ing (hwīt'ing), *n.* [see **white**], **1**, any of various marine food fishes, especially a North American species (*Merluccius bilinearis*) or a common European species (*Merlangus* merlangus); **2**, a powdered preparation of chalk used in whitewashing, in the manufacture of putty, in cleaning or polishing silverware, etc.

whit-ish (hwīt'ish), *adj.* somewhat white; pale.—*n.* **whit'ish-ness.**

whit-leath-er (hwīt'le*th*"ĕr), *n.* [*white+leather*], **1**, the paxwax, a ligament prominent along the neck of some animals; **2**, leather dressed with salt or alum. See **white leather**, *Pfd. S.*

whit-low (hwit'lō), *n.* [corr. of *quick-flaw*, sore in the quick], **1**, *Pathol.*, an abscess of a finger or toe on the joint nearest the nail, or under the nail; a felon; **2**, a certain foot disease in animals.

Whit-sun (hwit'sŭn), *adj.* [see **Whitsunday**], pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide.

Whit-sun-day (hwit'sn-dā; hwit"sŭn'dā), *n.* [<*White Sunday*, perh. because white robes were worn for christenings on that day], the seventh Sunday after Easter, celebrated in ritualistic churches in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles on the day of Pentecost. Also, **Whit'-Sun'day**; erroneously, **Whit'sun Day.**

Whit-sun-tide (hwit'sn-tīd"), *n.* [*Whitsun(day)+tide*], the week following Whitsunday; the eighth week after Easter, especially the first three days of that week: called *Whitsunday*, *Whit-monday*, and *Whit-Tuesday*. Also, **Whit'sun Tide.**

whit-tle (hwit'l), *n.* [<M.E. *thwitel*<A.S. *thwītan*, to cut], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a knife:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], **1**, to cut, shape, sharpen, or trim with a knife; **2**, to reduce bit by bit by cutting away: usually with *away* or *down*:—*v.i.* to cut aimlessly, as at a piece of wood with a jackknife.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whizzed (hwizd), *p.pr.* whizzing], [imit.], **1**, to make a humming or hissing noise, as from rapid motion; **2**, to move rapidly with such a sound:—*v.t.* to cause to whiz:—*n.* a humming or hissing noise accompanying rapid motion: *Slang*, one who is very clever or quick; **whiz-bang**, *Slang*, a high-explosive shell. Also, **whizz.**

who (ho͞o), *pron.* [*nominative* who, *possessive* whose (ho͞oz), *objective* whom (ho͞om)], [<A.S. *hwā*, who], **1**, in interrogative use, what person or persons; which person or persons: used in direct or indirect questions; as, *who* was at the theater? *whom* did you see? I know *who* was there; also, what sort of person or persons; as, *who* am I to be so honored? **2**, in relative use, that: introducing a relative clause the antecedent of which is one or more persons; as, Mr. Smith, *who* lives near me; **3**, used as a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied, he, she, they, or the one or ones that; whoever; as, come *who* will.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* [var. of *ho*], stop! halt! stand! hold! usually a call to a horse. Also, **ho**; **hoa.**

who-ev-er (ho͞o-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* [*who+ever*], used as indefinite or compound relative, anyone or everyone who; whatever person or persons.

whole (hōl), *adj.* [<A.S. *hāl*, healthy], **1**, *Archaic*, in good health; hale and sound in body; well; **2**, not defective or broken; intact; **3**, complete; entire; containing all the parts; **4**, having the same father and mother; as, *whole* brother: **whole note**, *Mus.*, a note written 𝅝, taking up a whole measure in four-four time; a semibreve (see App. I, page 1170): **whole number**, an integer; a number expressed without the use of a fraction:—*n.* **1**, all the parts of something taken together; a total; **2**, a unity formed from an organization of parts; as, an organic *whole*.—*n.* **whole'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* entire, unbroken, unimpaired, integral, perfect, hale, sound.—*Ant.*, *adj.* incomplete, broken.

whole-heart-ed (hōl'=härt'ĕd), *adj.* **1**, having one single purpose; sincere; **2**, earnest; energetic.—*adv.* **whole'-heart'ed-ly.**—*n.* **whole'-heart'ed-ness.**

whole-sale (hōl'sāl"), *adj.* [*whole+sale*], **1**, *Com.*, trading in commodities in relatively large quantities; selling as a practice to retailers or middlemen rather than to the ultimate consumer; also, pertaining to such trade: opposite of *retail*; **2**, hence, widespread; indiscriminate; incautious:—*n.* *Com.*, purchase or sale of goods in relatively large quantities: often in the expression, at *wholesale*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -saled (-sāld"), *p.pr.* -saling], *Colloq.*, to sell at wholesale.—*n.* **whole'sal'er.**

whole-some (hōl'sŭm), *adj.* [*whole+-some*], **1**, tending to promote health of body or mind, or good morals; as, *wholesome* food or books; **2**, characteristic of, or suggesting, health of body or mind, or strength of character; as, a *wholesome* appearance: *Obs.*, sound; healthy; vigorous.—*adv.* **whole'some-ly.**—*n.* **whole'some-ness.**

Syn. healthful, salubrious, nourishing, nutritious, beneficial, salutary. (See healthy.)

whole-wheat flour (hōl'=hwēt'), flour which contains the entire grain of wheat, ground, except coarser portions of the bran.

whol-ly (hōl'lī; hōl'ī), *adv.* [see **whole**], **1**, completely; entirely; **2**, exclusively; as, an evening devoted *wholly* to music.

whom (ho͞om), *pron.* objective case, singular and plural, of the pronoun *who*.

whom-so-ev-er (ho͞om'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* objective case of the pronoun *whosoever*.

whoop (ho͞op), *v.i.* [var. of *hoop*], **1**, to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout; halloo; **2**, to make the gasping sound produced involuntarily by inhaling air after a fit of coughing, as in whooping cough: also, *hoop*; **3**, to hoot:—*v.t.* to drive, mock, or call, with loud cries or shouts:—*n.* **1**, a loud, prolonged shout, as of pursuit, attack, or triumph; **2**, a gasping sound following a paroxysm of coughing; **3**, a hooting cry, as of an owl: **war whoop**, an Indian battle cry; also, any horrible yell.—*n.* **whoop'er** (ho͞op'ĕr).

whoop-ee (ho͞op'ē"), *interj.* [<*whoop*], expressing excitement and convivial pleasure:—*n.* gay and noisy hilarity; as, to make *whoopee*.

whoop-ing cough *Pathol.*, an infectious disease, pertussis, to which children are particularly susceptible, characterized by spasmodic coughing followed by a long, shrill inspiration.

whop (hwŏp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whopped (hwŏpt), *p.pr.* whopping], [source uncertain], *Obs.* or *Dial.*, to thrash or beat:—*v.i.* *Archaic*, to flop down suddenly:—*n.* *Obs.* or *Dial.*, **1**, a blow; stroke; **2**, a bump; **3**, noise made by a blow. Also, **whap** (hwŏp).

whop-per (hwŏp'ĕr), *n.* *Colloq.*, **1**, something unusually large; **2**, a big lie. Also, **whap'per.**

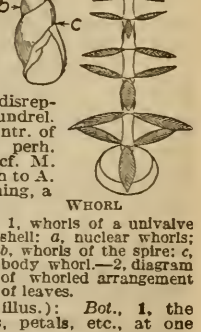
whop-ping (hwŏp'ing), *p.adj.* unusually large; startling; daring. Also, **whap'ping.**

whore (hōr), *n.* [<O.N. *hōra*, adulteress<O.Teut. source: prob. akin to Lat. *carus*, dear], a woman who practices unlawful sexual intercourse; especially, one who engages in sexual intercourse for pay; a prostitute; harlot: not in polite usage:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* whored (hōrd), *p.pr.* whoring], *Archaic*, to practice unlawful sexual intercourse; practice iniquity of any sort:—*v.t.* *Archaic*, to corrupt by illicit intercourse; debauch.—*adj.* **whor'ish.**—*adv.* **whor'ish-ly.**—*n.* **whor'ish-ness.**—*n.* **whore'dom.**

whore-mon-ger (hōr'mŭng"gĕr), *n.* [*whore + monger*], **1**, a man who practices fornication; **2**, one who keeps whores.

whore-son (hōr'sŭn), *n.* [*whore + son*], *Archaic*, a person born out of wedlock; bastard: *Colloq.*, a low, disreputable fellow; blackguard; scoundrel.

whorl (hwŭrl; hwôrl), *n.* [contr. of M.E. *whorvel*, whorl: perh. introduced by Flem. weavers: cf. M. Du. *worrel*, a spinning whorl, akin to A. S. *hweorfan*, to turn], **1**, in spinning, a wharve; that is, in hand spinning, a flat disk at the lower end of the spindle, or, in a spinning wheel, the pulley which drives the spindle and the flyer (see *spinning wheel*, illus.); **2**, a characteristic spiral design in fingerprints (see *fingerprint*, illus.): *Bot.*, **1**, the circular arrangement of leaves, petals, etc., at one



WHORL

1, whorls of a univalve shell: *a*, nuclear whorls; *b*, whorls of the spire; *c*, body whorl.—2, diagram of whorled arrangement of leaves.

level on a stem (see *phyllotaxis*, illus.); a vertical; 2, the leaves, petals, etc., in such an arrangement; *Zoöl.*, one of the convolutions of a spiral shell.—*adj.* **whorled.**

whor-tle-ber-ry (hwûr'tl-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [<earlier *hurtleberry* <*hurtle* (prob.< A.S. *horta*, whortleberry)+*berry*], *Bot.*, 1, any of a genus (*Gaylussacia*) of low-growing shrubs bearing small, firm, glossy black berries containing ten seeds; the huckleberry: often confused with the blueberry, the berries of which are sweeter, softer, and covered with a blue bloom, and contain minute seeds; 2, the fruit of this plant; 3, in Europe, the bilberry, the plant or the fruit of any of several species (especially *Vaccinium myrtillus*) of blueberry. Also, **hur'tle-ber'ry.**

whose (hōōz), *poss. adj.* [see **who**], of whom; sometimes, of which: possessive of *who* and *which*.

whose-so-ev-er (hōōz'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *poss. adj.* of whomsoever.

who-so (hōō'sō), *pron.* [*who*+*so*], *Archaic*, any person who; whoever.

who-so-ev-er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* [*whoso*+*ever*], any person who; whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* [A. S. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, *hwig*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt*, who: cf. *for hwig*, for what reason, why], 1, used interrogatively, for what cause, with what motive, or for what purpose; on what account; wherefore; as, *why* did you do this? tell me *why* you did this; 2, used relatively, on account of which; for which; as, tell me the reason *why* he did this:—*interj.* 1, indicating and emphasizing the speaker's interest, sympathy, indignation, surprise, excitement, etc., according to the context, as, *why*, it's not really you! 2, used often, as if in slight embarrassment, to fill in while thinking what to say; well:—*n.* [*pl.* whys (whīz)], the reason; as, the *whys* and wherefores.

W. I. *abbr.* when issued: used of stocks:—**W. I.**, West India; West Indies (also, **W. Ind.**).

[1]wick (wĭk), *n.* [<A.S. *wice*, **wick**], in a lamp, candle, etc., a fabric, as an absorbent cotton cord, tape, or the like, which, by capillary attraction, draws up liquid fuel that is burned to give off light or heat, the fabric itself being consumed only very slowly; also, a metal, incombustible device for the same purpose.

[2]wick (wĭk), *n.* [<A.S. *wīc*<Lat. *vicus*, village], *Archaic*, a town, hamlet, or district: used rarely except in compounds and proper names; as, bail*wick*; War*wick*; Chis*wick*.

wick-ed (wĭk'ĕd), *adj.* [<M.E. *wikke*, evil: prob. akin to A.S. *wīcan*, to yield], 1, evil in intention and practice; sinful; immoral; 2, pernicious; harmful: *Colloq.*, mischievous; roguish: in a playful sense.—*adv.* **wick'ed-ly.**—*n.* **wick'ed-ness.**

Syn. depraved, vicious, evil, infamous. (See bad.)

wick-er (wĭk'ĕr), *n.* [<M.E. *wiker*, pliant twig, prob.< Scand. source], 1, a pliant twig; especially, a pliant willow rod; 2, such twigs woven into baskets, furniture, etc.:—*adj.* made of wicker.

wick-er-work (wĭk'ĕr-wûrk'), *n.* [*wicker*+*work*], 1, a fabric made of woven or plaited twigs, especially of a kind of willow called osier; 2, collectively, articles, as baskets, made of wicker.

wick-et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* [<A.F. *wikct*, wicket], 1, a small door; a gate, especially one in a larger gate or door; 2, an arch in a croquet set: *Cricket*, 1, either of the two frames at which the ball is bowled, each consisting of three upright sticks, called *stumps*, and two short pieces across their tops, called *bails* (see *cricket*, illus.): 2, any of the stumps; 3, the part of the field where the wickets are set up; 4, the part of a cricket game between two consecutive outs.

wick-ing (wĭk'ĭng), *n.* [see [1]**wick**], material for lamp or candle wicks.

wick-i-up (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'), *n.* [see **wikiup**], the hut of certain Indians. See **wik'i-up'**, *Pfd. S.*

wide (wīd), *adj.* [*comp.* wider, *superl.* widest], [<A.S. *wīd*, wide], 1, of considerable extent from side to side; broad; as, a *wide* road; also, stretching for a given space at right angles to length; 2, vast; spacious; as, a *wide* domain; 3, inclusive of much; comprehensive; as, a *wide* acquaintance; 4, far from a point aimed at; as, *wide* of the mark; 5, open; expanded; as, *wide* eyes:—*adv.* 1, widely; far: as, the news spread *wide*; 2, to a great extent; as, *wide* open; fully open; as, fling the gate *wide*; 3, far from the point aimed at:—*n.* in cricket, a ball bowled so as to be out of the reach of the batsman on either side of the wicket: *Rare*, width; breadth.—*adv.* **wide'ly.**—*n.* **wide'ness.**

wide-a-wake (wīd'ə-wāk'), *adj.* 1, entirely awake; 2, alert; showing keen interest:—*n.* a low, broad-brimmed hat of soft felt.

wid-en (wīd'n), *v.t.* to make broader; spread open: —*v.i.* to become broader or larger.

wide-spread (wīd'sprĕd'), *adj.* [*wide*+*spread*], spread far and wide; much extended.

widg-eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* [<O.F. *vigeon*<Lat. *vipio*, a kind of crane], any of several freshwater ducks (genus *Mareca*). Also, **wi'geon** (wĭj'ŭn).

wi-di-a (wĭd'ĭ-ə), *n.* [<Ger. *wie diamant*, like diamond: a trade name], an alloy of tungsten, carbon, and cobalt: a metal harder than steel.

Wid-man-stät-ten fig-ures (vĭt'män-shtĕt'n), [<A. B. *Widmanstätten* (1753–1849), of Vienna], markings on the polished surface of iron meteorites, ingots, etc., when lightly etched with acid, indicating crystalline structure.

wid-ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [<A.S. *widuwe*, widow], a woman who has lost her husband by death and has not remarried: *Cards*, an extra hand dealt on the table: **grass widow**, *Colloq.*, a woman whose husband is divorced or otherwise separated from her: **widow's weeds**, black clothing worn by a widow: *Print.*, a page which, as made up, shows a short line of type at the top of a column or a vacant line at the bottom; also, any such awkward arrangement of type:—*v.t.* to bereave of husband or wife.—*n.* **wid'ow-hood.**

wid-ow bird any of various West African weaver birds. See **whid'ah bird**, *Pfd. S.*

wid-ow-er (wĭd'ō-ĕr), *n.* a man whose wife has died and who has not remarried.

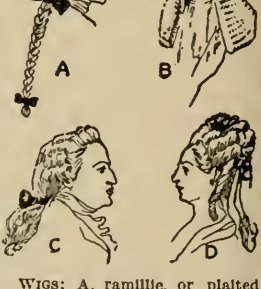
width (wĭdth), *n.* [see **wide**], the extent of a thing from side to side; breadth: opposite of *length*.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wealdan*, to rule], 1, to use with the hands; as, to *wield* a hammer; 2, to exercise, as influence.—*n.* **wield'er.**

wie-ner (wē'nĕr), *n.* [<Ger. *Wiener* (*wurst*), Vienna (sausage)], a frankfurter; a kind of sausage, sold in banana-shaped pieces inclosed in a skin covering: popularly, also called *wienie*, *weenie* (wē'nē).

wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wīvz)], [<A.S. *wīf*, woman <O.Teut. source], a woman joined to a man in marriage: *Archaic*, a woman.—*adj.* **wife'ly.**—*n.* **wife'hood.**

[1]wig (wĭg), *n.* [abbr. of *periwig*, q.v.], an artificial covering of hair for the head, to conceal baldness, to adorn, or to form part of official dress.—*adj.* **wigged** (wĭgd).—*adj.* **wig'less.**



Wigs: A, ramillie, or plaited wig, of about 1710; B, modern wig as worn by an English judge or chancellor; C, wig of the time of Louis XVI; D, wig as worn by Marie Antoinette, about 1783.

[2]wig (wĭg), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wigged (wĭgd), *p.pr.* wigging], [source uncertain], *Colloq.*, to scold; censure sharply.—*n.* **wig'ging.**

wig-an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* [<*Wigan*, town in Lancashire, where made], a kind of cotton canvas used to stiffen parts of garments, as lapels.

wig-gle (wĭg'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wiggled (-ld), *p.pr.* wiggling], [<M.E. *wigclen*, to reel], *Colloq.*, to move from side to side with a jerky, shaky motion:—*v.i.* to wriggle; propel oneself forward by a wriggling motion, as does a snake: —*n.* *Colloq.*, jerky motion; a wriggle.

wig-gler (wĭg'lĕr), *n.* one who or that which wiggles, or moves jerkily from side to side: *Zoöl.*, the larva of the mosquito: also called *wriggler*.

wight (wīt), *n.* [<A.S. *wiht*, creature], a person; human being: archaic, except in jest.

wig-wag (wĭg'wăg'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -wagged (-wăgd'), *p.pr.* -wagging], [reduplication of *wag*, q.v.], to move back and forth; wag: *Mil.* and *Nav.*, to signal with flags or movable lights, moved or flashed according to a code (see App. I):—*v.t.* to cause to move or wag to and fro: *Mil.* and *Nav.*, to transmit, as a message, by moving one signal flag or light, or sometimes two, according to a code:—*n.* 1, the process or act of signaling by the movement of flags or lights; 2, a message so transmitted.—*n.* **wig'wag'ger** (-ĕr).—*n.* **wig'wag'ging.**

wig-wam (wĭg'wŏm; -wŏm), *n.* [<Algonquian *wigwom*, a house], a hut consisting of a framework of poles covered with bark or hides, used by Indians of central and eastern North America: *U. S. Colloq.*, a structure used for political meetings.

wik-i-up (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], among certain North American Indians of the west and southwest, a hut loosely constructed of boughs, reed mats, etc. Also, **wick'i-up'.**

wild (wīld), *adj.* [< A.S. *wilde*, untamed], **1**, living in a natural state; untamed, as an animal; **2**, uncultivated, as flowers; **3**, savage; uncivilized; **4**, violent; turbulent; uncontrolled; passionate; **5**, fantastic; visionary, as a scheme; **6**, disorderly; reckless; **7**, wide of the mark; as, a *wild* shot: *Colloq.*, eager; as, I am *wild* to see you:—*n.* a desert or wilderness: usually *pl.* —*adv.* **wild'ly.**—*n.* **wild'ness.**

Syn., *adj.* savage, rude, uncivilized, uncultivated, uninhabited; romantic, insane, absurd, fierce, irregular.

wild all-spice an American shrub (*Benzoin æstivale*) of the laurel family, with aromatic bark and fruit which, when ground, resembles allspice: also called *spiccbush.*

wild boar an untamed domesticated European hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which the domestic hog has been developed.

WILD BOAR

wild ca-na-ry **1**, any of various small, usually bright-colored, insect-eating American wood warblers with pleasing songs: also called *warbler*; **2**, the goldfinch of North America.

wild car-rot *Bot.*, a common herb (*Daucus carota*) from which the garden carrot has been developed (see *inflorescence*, illus.).

wild cat any of numerous species of the smaller, undomesticated cats, widely spread over the world, as the North American bobcat, or lynx, and the Texas wild cat: also written *wildcat:* **wild-cat**, *adj.* out of control: used of a runaway locomotive or one running contrary to schedule or orders: *Colloq.*, risky; highly speculative or fraudulent: used of stock promotions, unsound business ventures, etc.

wild-cat-ter (wīld'kăt″ẽr), *n. Slang*, one who promotes highly speculative or fraudulent business ventures.

wilde-beest (wĭld'bēst″; vĭl'dẽ-bāst″), *n.* [Du. = wild beast], in Dutch South Africa, the gnu, a short-horned antelope with bisonlike head.

wil-der-ness (wĭl'dẽr-nẽs), *n.* [< M.E. *wilderne*, a desert < A.S. *wildēor*, wild beast], **1**, an uncultivated and uninhabited region; a desert or waste; **2**, a large, tangled, confusing mass or multitude.

wild-fire (wīld'fīr″), *n.* [*wild*+*fire*], **1**, a fire hard to extinguish, as Greek fire, a substance that burns under water and was used in ancient and medieval warfare; **2**, a skin disease of sheep.

wild–goose chase a useless pursuit or foolish attempt.

Wild Hunt in folklore, a rush of spectral horsemen over the country or across the sky.

wild-ing (wīl'dĭng), *n.* [see **wild**], a wild plant or its fruit:—*adj. Poet.*, uncultivated.

wild ol-ive **1**, the wild variety of the true olive (*Olea europæa*): also called *oleaster;* **2**, any of various trees resembling the olive; especially, in Europe, the oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*).

wild serv-ice tree a tree of the rose family, resembling the mountain ash and having edible fruit: also called *service tree.*

wild-wood (wīld'wo͝od), *n.* [*wild*+*wood*], a primeval or unfrequented wood.

wile (wīl), *n.* [< A.S. *wīl*, a trick, perh. akin to *wīlung*, divination < *wiglian* to practice divination: because heathen and a deceit of the devil], a sly trick; a subtle or crafty maneuver:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wiled (wīld), *p.pr.* wiling], **1**, to wheedle; beguile; **2**, to pass (time): with *away:* incorrect for *while.*

wil-ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *adj.* [*will*+*-ful*], **1**, bent on having one's own way; stubborn; obstinate; **2**, intentional; deliberate; as, *wilful* murder. Also, **will'ful.**—*adv.* **wil'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wil'ful-ness.**

Syn. perverse, self-willed, firm. (See headstrong.)

will (wĭl), *n.* [< A.S. *willan*, to wish < Aryan source], **1**, the power by which the mind decides upon, and directs its energies to carry out, an action; **2**, control over impulse; as, a strong *will;* **3**, choice; desire; determination upon a special end or purpose; as, where there's a *will* there's a way; **4**, determination by an authority; hence, a command; decree; **5**, a legal document disposing of one's property at death:—*v.aux.* [*p.t.* would (wo͝od): no other parts], followed by the infinitive without *to* and used: **1**, to form the simple future tense in the second and third persons; **2**, to express promise or determination in the first person; as, I *will* do it, whether you approve or not; **3**, to express a polite command; as, you *will* please take this report to the colonel; **4**, in questions, in the second and third persons, when expected in the answer; as, *will* you go with me? yes, I *will:*—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* willed (wĭld), *p.pr.* willing], **1**, to decide; determine: often with *to* and an infinitive; as, he recovered because he *willed* to do so; **2**, to give at death; bequeath; as, to *will* an estate; **3**, to influence by exerting the power of will or by hypnotic power; as, she *willed* him to turn around:—*v.i.* to wish; desire; prefer; as, "As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester."

Syn., *n.* (see volition).

willed (wĭld), *adj.* having a will, usually of some specified kind; as, self-*willed.*

wil-lem-ite (wĭl'ĕm-īt), *n.* [< *Willem* I, king of the Netherlands, for whom named], *Mineral.*, a native silicate of zinc, varying from reddish to yellow-green and found chiefly in New Jersey.

wil-let (wĭl'ĕt), *n.* [imit.], *Ornith.*, a species (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) of North American snipe with a call resembling *pilly-will-willet.*

will-ing (wĭl'ĭng), *adj.* [see **will**], **1**, favorably disposed; cheerfully ready; as, *willing* to serve; **2**, given or done freely and gladly; as, a *willing* service.—*adv.* **will'ing-ly.**—*n.* **will'ing-ness.**

will–o'–the–wisp (wĭl'ə-thē-wĭsp'), *n.* [contr. of *William of the wisp*, Will with a torch], **1**, a light that flits above marshy ground, supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion of gas from decaying vegetable or animal matter: also called *jack-o'-lantern, ignis fatuus*, etc.; **2**, anything that misleads one or escapes one's grasp.

wil-low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *welig*, willow], **1**, any of a genus (*Salix*) of trees and shrubs usually growing near water and having slender branches which are easily bent and twisted; **2**, the wood of this tree: **weeping willow**, a willow (*Salix babylonica*), native in Asia, having slender, drooping branches: **pussy willow**, a small American willow (*Salix discolor*) bearing silver-gray catkins: **willow pattern**, a certain pattern, done in blue on white chinaware, representing a Chinese romantic legend, but designed in England about 1780 by Thomas Minton (1765–1836): so called from a willow tree in the design.

WILLOW PATTERN

wil-low–herb (wĭl'ō-ûrb″), *n.* any of a genus (*Epilobium*) of herbs of the evening primrose family, with willowlike leaves and racemes of pinkish purple flowers. Also, **wil'low herb.**

wil-low-y (wĭl'ō-ĭ), *adj.* **1**, abounding in willow trees; **2**, like a willow tree; hence, **3**, lithe; swaying; slender; graceful.

will-yard (wĭl'yärd), *adj.* [Sc.], **1**, wild; wilful; **2**, abashed; bewildered.

wil-ly–nil-ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ), *adv.* [< obs. *will he, nill he*, or *will I, nill I: nill* < *ne*, not + *will*], willingly or unwillingly; compulsorily:—*adj.* vacillating; irresolute.

[1]wilt (wĭlt), *v.i.* [dial. var. of obs. *welk*, to fade, akin to O.H.G. *welc*, moist], **1**, to wither or droop, as a flower; **2**, to lose strength; become faint or weak:—*v.t.* to cause to wither or droop.

[2]wilt (wĭlt), *Archaic*, second person singular of the verb *will;* as, if thou *wilt.*

Wil-ton (wĭl'tŭn), *n.* [< *Wilton*, town where first made], a kind of carpet woven with loops, like Brussels carpet, but with the loops cut to form a thick velvet pile: originally made at Wilton, England.

wil-y (wīl'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* wilier, *superl.* wiliest], [see **wile**], sly; cunning; crafty, as a fox.—*adv.* **wil'i-ly.**—*n.* **wil'i-ness.** (For *Syn.* see next page.)

Syn. cunning, crafty, artful, sly, subtle, deceptive, designing, tricky, hypocritical. The *cunning* man is shrewd enough to divine how to compass his ends, and clever enough to conceal the means which he has employed. His wit is directed toward covering up, outwitting, and escaping entrapment; such wit is not of a high order, being possessed by some animals, notably the foxes, a fact which has produced a synonym for *cunning*—"foxy." A child may be naturally *cunning*, but it requires an experienced person to be *crafty*. A *crafty* man may descend to graver deception than the *cunning* one; he is also more alert, and possessed of greater ability; as, a *crafty* old schemer; a *crafty* politician. *Artful* persons are likely to be tricky and indirect; their purposes are ingeniously concealed under their careful words and actions. An *artful* child may deceive the most observant of adults. *Sly* connotes a smooth *cunning;* the *sly* man is more vulgar and less able, however, than the *cunning* man; he is, too, more wary and silent; a *sly* trick is mean as well as underhand. *Subtle* implies unusual mental ability; the *subtle* man has in mind more than the immediate object; his aim is worth while, and he attains it with skill; as, a *subtle* statesman. The *wily* person ensnares and deceives others by stratagems and tricks; as, a *wily* detective.

wim-ble (wĭm′bl), *n.* [<M.E. *wymble*, perh. <L.G. source: cf. M.Du. *wemelen*, to bore], any of several boring tools, as a gimlet or an auger:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-bld), *p.pr.* -bling], to bore with, or as with, a wimble.

wim-ple (wĭm′pl), *n.* [<A.S. *winpel*, perh. <*windan*, to wind + *pæll*, a covering], 1, a kind of silk or linen covering for the forehead, neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn by medieval women when out of doors, and now a part of the habit of some orders of nuns; 2, in Scotland, a plait or fold; also, a ripple; a rippling:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -pled (-pld), *p.pr.* -pling], 1, to cover with a wimple; 2, to lay in folds or plaits:—*v.i.* 1, to lie in folds; 2, to ripple; as, a *wimpling* stream: *Sc.*, to wriggle.

WIMPLE (*a*)

win (wĭn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* won (wŭn), *p.pr.* winning], [<A.S. *winnan*, to toil; fight], 1, to acquire, as by effort; gain, as praise or distinction; achieve, as in competition; as, to *win* a prize or an honor; earn, as a living; 2, to prevail on; persuade: usually with *over;* as, to *win* a man over to an opinion; also, to gain the favor or affection of; as, to *win* a friend; 3, to effect, as by perseverance; as, to *win* one's point or way; 4, to reach by effort, as a point on a journey; 5, to be victorious in; as, to *win* a game: *Mining*, 1, to prepare or develop for the process of mining, as a vein; 2, to obtain, as coal, or as metal from ore:—*v.i.* to be successful; gain a victory: *Obs.*, to reach a goal: with *through*, *away*, etc.: **win out**, to succeed.—*n.* **win′ner**.

Syn. acquire, earn, achieve, attain. (See get.)

[1]**wince** (wĭns), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* winced (wĭnst), *p.pr.* wincing], [perh. <O.F. *guincir* <O.Teut. source], to shrink back or draw back suddenly; flinch:—*n.* the act of flinching.—*n.* **winc′er**.

Syn., *v.* shrink, start. (See flinch.)

[2]**wince** (wĭns), *n.* [see **winch**], in dyeing and textile printing, a roller or reel placed over the partition between vats or pits to facilitate the transfer of long strips of cloth: also called *winch*.

winch (wĭnch), *n.* [<A.S. *wince*, a winch; orig., a bend], 1, a projecting handle or crank for turning a revolving machine such as the common grindstone; 2, a hoisting machine or windlass in which a rope or chain is wound up on an axis or drum turned by a crank handle; 3, in dyeing and textile printing, a roller or reel used to facilitate the transfer of long strips of cloth: commonly called *wince*.

WINCH (def. 2)

a, *a*, cranks, turned by hand; *b*, drum; *c*, lever for disengaging pinion; *d*, brake handle; *e*, pawl to prevent unwinding.

Win-ches-ter (wĭn′chĕs-tẽr), *n.* [<Oliver *Winchester* (1810–80), Am. maker], a kind of repeating rifle.

[1]**wind** (wĭnd; *Poet.* wīnd), *n.* [A.S. <Aryan source], 1, a natural current of air; a breeze (see NOTE); 2, an artificial current of air, as that caused by bellows; 3, breath; ability to breathe; hence, even breathing; as, a man out of training loses his *wind;* 4, anything as light as wind; hence, idle words or threats; 5, in an orchestra, the brass and wood instruments sounded by blowing; also, the current of air which produces the sound of such an instrument, or of an organ; 6, scent; as, to get *wind* of game; 7, hence, figuratively, news; as, to get *wind* of a plot; 8, gas formed in the digestive organs: **second wind**, a state of regular respiration following the breathlessness that comes shortly after the beginning of continued exertion:—*v.t.* (wĭnd), 1, to follow by scent; 2, to expose to the wind; winnow; 3, to put out of breath; 4, to rest, as a horse, so as to permit recovery of breath.

NOTE.—The United States Weather Bureau designates winds according to their velocities (in miles per hour) as follows: 1–9, light; 10–19, fresh; 20–29, brisk; 30–39, high; 40–59, a gale; 60 up, a hurricane.

[2]**wind** (wīnd; wĭnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wound (wound), or, *Rare*, winded (wīn′dĕd; wĭn′dĕd), *p.pr.* winding], to blow, as a horn or a blast on a horn.

[3]**wind** (wīnd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wound (wound), or, *Rare*, winded (wīn′dĕd), *p.pr.* winding], [<A.S. *windan*, to wind], 1, to turn; keep changing direction; as, the stream *winds* through the valley; 2, to twine round and round; as, the vine *winds* around the post: *Colloq.*, to come to a conclusion: with *up:*—*v.t.* 1, to turn; twist; coil: often with *up;* as, to *wind* up a piece of string: used especially of coiling a spring in a mechanism which is kept in operation by the gradual uncoiling of the spring; as, to *wind* (up) a watch or a music box; 2, to twist round and round on something; as, to *wind* a bandage around the arm; 3, to introduce by artful means; as, he *wound* himself into favor; 4, to entwine; as, to *wind* a pole with a vine; 5, to accomplish by turning; as, to *wind* one's course: *Colloq.*, to conclude; bring to an end: with *up;* as, to *wind* up a business: **wind** (a person) **about one's little finger**, to bend to one's will; control:—*n.* a bend; a coil; a twist.—*n.* **wind′er**.

wind-age (wĭn′dāj), *n.* [see [1]**wind**], *Gunnery*, 1, in a smoothbore gun, the difference allowed between the diameter of a shell or bullet and the bore of the gun in order to let some of the explosive gas escape and lessen friction; 2, the disturbance of the air caused by the passage of a projectile; 3, the effect of the wind in deflecting a missile; also, the extent of such deflection: *Naut.*, the surface exposed by a ship to the wind: *Mech.*, the friction of the air against a rapidly moving object, as the spokes of a flywheel.

wind-bag (wĭnd′băg″), *n.* [[1]*wind* + *bag*], *Slang*, a person who talks much and says little.

wind-break (wĭnd′brāk″), *n.* [[1]*wind* + *break*], a shelter or protection from the wind: *Forestry*, the breaking of trees by wind.

wind–bro-ken (wĭnd′=brō″kn), *adj.* afflicted with the heaves, a disease marked by difficulty in breathing: said of horses.

wind-ed (wĭn′dĕd), *adj.* [see [1]**wind**], out of breath; as, he came in *winded* and tired.

wind-fall (wĭnd′fôl″), *n.* [[1]*wind* + *fall*], 1, something brought down by the wind, as ripe fruit, branches, or a whole tree; 2, an unexpected piece of good fortune, as a legacy; 3, a place where a number of trees have been blown down by the wind.

wind-flow-er (wĭnd′flou″ẽr), *n.* [[1]*wind* + *flower*], the anemone (for illus. see *anemone*).

wind-gall (wĭnd′gôl″), *n.* [[1]*wind* + [2]*gall:* because formerly supposed to contain air], in horses, a soft swelling on the fetlock joint.

wind gauge an instrument for measuring the direction, velocity, and force of the wind; specifically, *Mil.*, a graduated attachment to the sights of a firearm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile. Also, **wind gage**.

wind-hov-er (wĭnd′hŭv″ẽr), *n.* [[1]*wind* + *hover*], the kestrel (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*), a small European falcon: so called from its habit of hovering in the face of the wind: also called *stannel*.

wind-ing (wīn′dĭng), *p.adj.* [see [3]**wind**], twining; twisting; turning:—*n. Elec.*, 1, a coil of wire wound on an electromagnet, armature of a dynamo or motor, etc.; also, a single turn of such a coil; 2, a method of arranging such coils.—*adv.* **wind′ing-ly**.

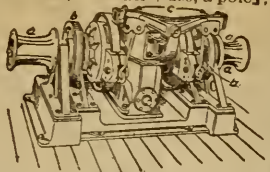
wind-ing sheet a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped for burial.

wind-ing stairs *Zoöl.*, a wentletrap, or ladder shell; the spiral shell of any of a genus (*Scalaria*) of marine shellfishes.

wind in-stru-ment *Mus.*, any of several instruments sounded by a current of air, including the wood-wind and the brass-wind instruments, and some others, as the organ.

wind-jam-mer (wĭnd′jăm″ẽr), *n.* [[1]*wind* + [1]*jam*], *Colloq.*, a sailing vessel: originally applied in derision to sailing ships by sailors on the newly invented steam vessels.

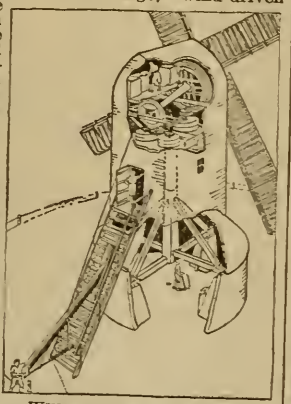
wind-lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* [< O.N. *vindilāss*, a winding pole < *vindill*, a winder + * áss*, a pole], *Mech.*, a machine for hoisting by winding a rope or chain on a cylinder or roller turned either by hand power or by machinery.



WINDLASS
a, a, a, drums; *b, b*, brake bands; *c*, hand operating levers.

win-dle-straw (wĭn'dl-strô"), *n.* [< A.S. *windelstrēaw*, a kind of grass < *windel*, basket + *strēaw*, straw], the dried stalk of various grasses, used for plaiting: *Ornith.*, in England, the whitethroat, a small song bird: probably so-called from the straw used in its nest.

wind-mill (wĭnd'mĭl"), *n.* [*wind* + *mill*], 1, a mill operated by a large, wind-driven wheel, whose oblique sails or vanes catch the wind; 2, a large wheel of this kind with proper mechanical connections, often mounted on a tower or tall frame and used as a source of power, as for pumping water.



WINDMILL, partly cut away

win-dow (wĭn'dō) *n.* [< O.N. *vindauga* < *vindr*, wind + *auga*, eye], 1, an opening in the side of a building to let in light and air; 2, the sash, casement, or other framework that fills such a space: **window dressing**, decorative arrangement of goods in a show window to attract attention to what is for sale; hence, statements or acts intended to give a misleadingly favorable impression: **window envelope**, an envelope with a transparent panel, through which the address, written on the inclosure, may be read:—*v.t.* to supply or furnish with a window or windows.

win-dow-pane (wĭn'dō-pān"), *n.* [*window* + *pane*], a pane of glass in one compartment of a window sash.

wind-pipe (wĭnd'-pīp"), *n.* [*wind* + *pipe*], *Anat.*, the trachea, or breathing tube, between the larynx and the bronchi (see *mouth*, illus.).

wind-row (wĭnd'rō"; wĭn'-), *n.* [*wind* + *row*], 1, a long, low ridge of raked hay, or a row of sheaves of grain stacked together in a line, and left to dry before being gathered into piles; 2, dust, dry leaves, etc., swept by the wind into ridges.

wind-shield (wĭnd'shēld"), *n.* [*wind* + *shield*], a glass plate on a motor vehicle, to protect the occupants from wind, rain, etc.

Wind-sor (wĭn'zẽr), *n.* a town in Berkshire, England: **Windsor chair**, a type of chair with splayed legs, a semicircular seat, and slender spindles in the back and arms (see *furniture*, illus.): **Windsor tie**, a wide necktie tied in a double bow (see *necktie*, illus.).

wind-storm (wĭnd'stôrm), *n.* [*wind* + *storm*], a violent wind with little or no rain.

wind—up (wĭnd'-ŭp"), *n. Colloq.*, 1, the end of an affair; a conclusion; 2, the act of bringing to a conclusion: *Baseball*, a preliminary motion commonly used by pitchers to accumulate momentum and avoid sharp strain in delivering the ball.

wind-ward (wĭnd'wẽrd), *n.* [*wind* + *-ward*], *Naut.*, the direction from which the wind blows: opposite of *leeward*:—*adj.* and *adv.* (being) on or toward the side from which the wind blows.

wind-y (wĭn'dĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see *wind*], pertaining to, like, or consisting of air in motion; breezy; exposed to wind: *Colloq.*, noisy; boastful.—*adv.* **wind'i-ly**.—*n.* **wind i-ness**.

Syn. gusty, blowy, bleak, tempestuous, chill.

wine (wīn), *n.* [< A.S. *wīn* < Lat. *vinum*, wine], 1, the fermented juice of grapes, used as a drink; 2, the fermented juice of other fruits or plants, such as currants or dandelions, used similarly; 3, in Great Britain, especially at a university, a meal or party at which wine is an important feature: **wine gallon**, an old English liquid measure containing 231 cubic inches: the standard gallon in the United States:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wined (wīnd), *p.pr.* wining], to furnish with wine:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to drink wine.

wine-ber-ry (wīn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -berries (-ĭz)], [*wine* + *berry*], 1, a Japanese species of raspberry; 2, the European whortleberry: *Dial.*, in Great Britain, the red or black currant.

wine-bib-ber (wīn'bĭb'ẽr), *n.* [*wine* + *bibber*], one who habitually drinks wine to excess; a drunkard.—*n.* and *adj.* **wine'bib'bing**.

wine-fat (wīn'făt"), *n.* [*wine* + A. S. *fæt*, vat], *Archaic*, a vat in which the juice of grapes was trodden out; a wine press (Isa. 63:2).

wine-glass (wīn'glăs"), *n.* [*wine* + *glass*], a small glass, holding about two ounces, or four tablespoonfuls.—*n.* **wine'glass-full**.

wine plant the common, or garden, rhubarb; pie-plant: sometimes used in making wine.

wine press 1, a vat in which grapes were formerly trodden upon to press out the juice; 2, a machine for pressing the juice from grapes.

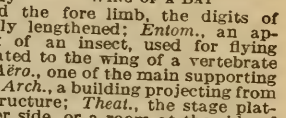
win-er-y (wīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **wine**], an establishment for making wine.

wine-sap (wīn'săp"), *n.* [*wine* + *sap*], a large deep red, popular fall and winter apple.

wine skin the skin of an animal made into a vessel for wine by tying up the openings.

wing (wĭng), *n.* [< Scand. source: cf. Norw. *vengja*, a wing], a broad, flat organ or part, used for flight through the air: *Zoöl.*, the fore limb of a vertebrate, corresponding to the human arm, developed for flying, as in the bird; also, a structure on a bat, similar in appearance but consisting of a fold of skin extending from the body between the hind and the fore limb, the digits of the latter being greatly lengthened; *Entom.*, an appendage on the back of an insect, used for flying but structurally unrelated to the wing of a vertebrate (for illus. see *insect*); *Aëro.*, one of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane: *Arch.*, a building projecting from the main body of a structure; *Theat.*, the stage platform extended at either side, or a room at the side of the stage; *Mil.* and *Nav.*, a force at the extreme right or left of the main force: *Colloq.*, an arm: **wing covert**, *Ornith.*, one of the feathers protecting the bases of the quills in a bird's tail and wings: also called *covert*: **wing dam**, a dam extending from a shore partly across a stream, as to deepen the channel: **wing loading**, *Aëro.*, the weight borne by an airplane per unit of wing area: **wing rib**, *Aëro.*, any of the rigid parts of an airplane wing frame running in a fore-and-aft direction (see *airplane*, illus.): **wingskid**, *Aëro.*, a brace or skid projecting downward from the lower wing of an airplane, near the outer end, to keep the wing from touching the ground (see *airplane, dihedral angle*, illus.): **wing spar**, *Aëro.*, any of the rigid parts of an airplane wing frame extending the length of the wing:—*v.t.* 1, to equip with means of flight; specifically, to feather; as, to *wing* an arrow; 2, to accomplish by flying; 3, to wound in the wing; as, to *wing* a bird:—*v.i.* to fly.—*adj.* **wing'less**.—*adj.* **winged** (wĭngd; wĭng'ĕd).

WING OF A BAT



WING DAM

wing-tip (wĭng'-tĭp), *n.* [*wing* + *tip*], the point of a wing: *Aëro.*, the outer extremity of a wing of an airplane, provided with hinged parts which are moved to control the horizontal position of the plane.

wink (wĭngk), *v.i.* [< A.S. *wincian*, to wink], 1, to close and open quickly one or both eyelids; 2, to convey a hint by a motion of an eyelid; 3, to twinkle; shine; gleam at regular intervals, as the light of a lighthouse; 4, figuratively, to close the eyes, feigning ignorance: with *at*; as, to *wink* at a fault:—*v.t.* 1, to close and open quickly, as the eyelids; 2, to remove by winking; as, to *wink* the tears away:—*n.* 1, the act of closing and opening the eyelids, especially one eyelid; 2, a hint so given; 3, the time required

for such an act; an instant; as, he did not sleep a *wink;* **4,** a gleam; sparkle: **forty winks,** a short nap.

wink-er (wĭngk'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who winks; **2,** a blinker for a horse: *Colloq.,* an eyelash.

win-kle (wĭng'kl), *n.* [<A.S. *(wine)wincla,* periwinkle], any of various large marine mollusks having a spiral shell; a whelk or conch; also, any of certain species of periwinkle (see *²periwinkle*).

win-ning (wĭn'ĭng), *p.adj.* [see **win**], **1,** successful, as in a competition; **2,** attractive; charming; persuasive; ingratiating; as, *winning* manners: —*n.pl.* gains.—*adv.* **win'ning-ly.**

win-now (wĭn'ō), *v.t.* [<A.S. *windwian,* to blow], **1,** to blow chaff and refuse from (grain) by a current of air; **2,** figuratively, to sift; separate; examine; analyze; as, to *winnow* truth from falsehood; **3,** to beat (the air) rapidly, as with wings; **4,** to disperse by blowing:—*v.i.* to separate grain from chaff by winnowing. *Rare,* to flit about by flapping the wings.—*n.* **win'now-er.**

win-some (wĭn'sŭm), *adj.* [<A.S. *wynsum*<*wynn,* joy], attractive; charming; pretty; gay.—*adv.* **win'some-ly.**—*n.* **win'some-ness.**

win-ter (wĭn'tẽr), *n.* [A.S.], **1,** the cold season of the year; in the northern hemisphere, the time between December 22 and March 21, or, popularly, December, January, and February, cold weather; **2,** any time, as of gloom or sorrow, suggesting winter; figuratively, a year of life; as, a man of 70 *winters:* **winter apple,** an apple of a variety that matures late, and keeps well over the winter: **winter quarters,** the settled station of an army during the winter: **winter wheat,** wheat sown in the fall:—*v.i.* to pass the cold months; as, to *winter* in Florida:—*v.t.* to maintain during the cold months; as, to *winter* cattle.

win-ter-green (wĭn'tẽr-grēn″), *n.* [*winter*+*green*], **1,** any of a genus (*Pyrola*) of low-growing herbs with evergreen leaves: in the United States usually called *false wintergreen;* **2,** a woody, low, evergreen plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*) that bears edible, red berries and whose leaves yield an aromatic oil: also called *checkerberry; teaberry.*

win-ter-kill (wĭn'tẽr-kĭl″), *v.t.* [*winter*+¹*kill*], to kill (a plant) by exposure to winter cold:—*v.i.* to die from exposure to winter cold, as a plant.

win-ter-tide (wĭn'tẽr-tīd″), *n.* [*winter*+*tide*], *Poet.,* winter. Also, **win'ter-time".**

win-try (wĭn'trĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -trier, *superl.* -triest], [see **winter**], pertaining to, or like, winter; cold. Also, **win'ter-y.**—*n* **win'tri-ness.**

win-y (wīn'ĭ), *adj.* [see **wine**], resembling wine; having a vinous taste, aroma, or the like.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wiped (wīpt), *p.pr.* wiping], [<A.S. *wīpian,* to rub], **1,** to dry or cleanse by rubbing with something soft, or to rub as if to dry; **2,** to remove by rubbing, as dirt: usually with *off* or *away;* **3,** to solder (a joint):—*n.* the act of rubbing or wiping: *Mech.,* a projecting part that raises another part and lets it fall by its own weight; a wiper: *Slang,* **1,** a handkerchief; **2,** a sweeping blow.

wip-er (wīp'ẽr), *n.* **1,** one who rubs with something soft; **2,** a rod holding a rag or wad at one end: used for cleaning out a gun or rifle barrel: *Mech.,* a cam, consisting of one or more projections fixed on a rotating or rocking shaft, which imparts a reciprocating motion, usually vertical, to another part against which it bears with a sliding or wiping movement, as in lifting the valve stem of a marine engine: also called *wipe:* **wiper shaft,** a shaft carrying a wiper.

WIPER
A, wiper; B, toe.

wire (wīr), *n.* [<A.S. *wīr,* a wire], **1,** a metal rod of comparatively small, often minute, diameter, usually flexible and of great length; specifically, **2,** a telegraph wire or cable: *Colloq.,* a telegram: **to pull wires,** to use influence in order to gain an end.—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wired (wīrd), *p.pr.* wiring], **1,** to bind, fit, or provide with wire; as, to *wire* a house for electricity; **2,** to catch by means of wire, as game; block by a wire, as in croquet: *Colloq.,* to telegraph (a message); telegraph to:—*v.i. Colloq.,* to telegraph:—*adj.* made of wire.—*n.* **wir'er.**

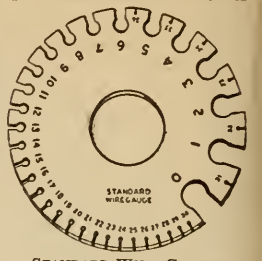
wire cut-ter an instrument for cutting wire, as in barbed-wire entanglements.

wire-draw (wīr'drô″), *v.t.* [*wire*+*draw*], **1,** to draw out, as metal, into wire; **2,** to draw out to excess; prolong; hence, to spin out by useless refinements; **3,** to distort, as an account of an event.

wired wire-less *Rad.,* a method of radio communication in which high frequency electromagnetic waves are guided by wires connecting the transmitting and receiving stations.

wire edge a thin fringe of metal, sometimes formed at the edge of a poorly ground tool.

wire gauge an instrument for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc.: usually a metal plate with a series of notches of various widths on its edge. Also, **wire gage.**



STANDARD WIRE GAUGE

wire glass glass strengthened by a netting of wire inclosed within it in manufacture.

wire grass *Bot.,* **1,** a meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) native to the Old World: also called *English blue grass* and distinguished from *Kentucky blue grass;* **2,** a forage grass (*Eleusine indica*) common in the southern United States: also called *crab grass; yard grass; dog's-tail;* **3,** any of several other grasses, as the Bermuda grass.

wire-less (wīr'lĕs), *adj.* [*wire*+*-less*], without the use of wires: used especially of a system of telegraphing, telephoning, etc., by means of electric waves in space without connecting wires: **wireless telegraphy,** telegraphic communication without the use of wires· **wireless telephony,** telephonic communication without the use of wires:—*n.* telegraphy, or a telegraphic system, without connecting wires; as, I will inform you by *wireless:*—*v.t.* to transmit (a message) by wireless:—*v.i.* to communicate by wireless.

wire-pull-ing (wīr'pōōl'ĭng), *n.* [*wire*+*pull*], the use of underhand or secret influence to control an organization, especially a political body; political intrigue.—*n.* **wire'pull″er.**

wire tap-ping the act, usually illicit, of making connection with a telegraph wire in order to intercept messages; figuratively, the obtaining of information by dishonest means.—**wire tap'per.**

wire-worm (wīr'wûrm″), *n.* [*wire*+*worm*], *Zoöl.,* the slender, hard-bodied larva of any of various beetles, often injurious to crops.

wir-y (wīr'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **wire**], **1,** like wire; stiff; **2,** lean and slight, but strong and sinewy and possessing stamina; as, a *wiry* horse.—*adv.* **wir'i-ly.**—*n.* **wir'i-ness.**

wis (wĭs), *v.t.* [<M.E. *ywis,* certainly<A.S. *gewis,* certain· written *i-wis* and *I wis,* hence erroneously regarded as a verb form connected with *wit,* to know], *Poet.,* to deem; suppose.

Wis. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the state of Wisconsin (also, Wisc.).

wis-dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [<A.S. *wīsdōm,* learning <*wīs,* wise+*dōm,* judgment], **1,** the faculty of forming a sound judgment in a matter; knowledge digested by thought; discernment based on experience of men and things; sagacity; discretion; hence, **2,** learning; knowledge; erudition; as, Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians (Acts 7:22); **3,** a wise act, saying, or the like. **Wisdom of Solomon,** one of the books of the Old Testament Apocrypha (see *Bible,* NOTE).

Syn. care, prudence, circumspection, caution; forecast, foresight, forethought, frugality, providence. *Care* is a watchful, constructive policy applied to one's affairs; it may refer to the present or the future. We plan our children's education with *care;* save for old age with *care. Prudence,* which considers the future, is a sane, moderate management of practical affairs. *Prudence* enjoys life as it passes, but is not caught without money for an unexpected illness, nor without an umbrella when it rains. *Providence* also considers the future, but more boldly than *prudence; providence* spends now for big returns to come, develops new resources, and does not neglect daily comfort nor fail to enjoy life. *Frugality* may be forced upon one by insufficient means, or it may be the fruit of a natural disposition to save. *Frugality* implies sufficiency but not abundance; it connotes a grudging expenditure for necessities. (See also, knowledge.)

wis-dom tooth the third molar, or extreme back tooth, on each side in each jaw, usually cut between the ages of 17 and 22: **to cut one's wisdom teeth,** to reach the years of discretion.

¹wise (wīz), *adj.* [*comp.* wiser, *superl.* wisest], [<A.S. *wīs,* wise, akin to *witan,* to know], **1,** having the faculty of forming a true judgment, discerning, **2,** having knowledge or experience, learned; skilled. *Archaic,* having occult knowledge or skill.—*adv.* **wise'ly.**

Syn. sagacious, sage, judicious, knowing, intellectual, profound, discerning, prudent, intelligent, discreet, provident, politic.—*Ant.* foolish, ignorant, imprudent.

²wise (wīz), *n.* [<A.S. *wīse*, manner<*wīsian*, to make wise<*wīs*, wise], way; manner; mode: chiefly used in such expressions as *in such wise.*

-wise *adv. suffix*, in the way or manner of; as, clock-*wise*; other*wise*.

wise-a-cre (wīz'ā-kĕr), *n.* [<M.Du. *wijs-segger* <Ger. *weissager*<O.H.G. *wizago*, a seer], **1**, a knowing person: usually used humorously; **2**, a stupid person who makes pretensions to wisdom.

wish (wĭsh), *v.i.* [<A.S. *wȳscan*, to wish], to have a strong desire: usually with *for*:—*v.t.* **1**, to desire; long for; crave; **2**, to desire, for someone else; invoke; as, *wish* me luck: **wish something upon another**, *Colloq.*, to palm off something on another:—*n.* **1**, a strong or eager desire; **2**, an expression of desire; a request; **3**, the object desired.

Syn., *n.* longing, yearning. (See desire.)

wish-bone (wĭsh'bōn″), *n.* [*wish*+*bone*], in birds, the forked bone in front of the breast-bone formed by the union of the two collar bones: so called from the custom whereby two persons break apart the bone (usually of a domestic fowl), each making a wish, the longer fragment supposedly bringing fulfilment: also called *merrythought.*

wish-ful (wĭsh'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **wish**], desirous; longing.—*adv.* **wish'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wish'ful-ness.**

wish-y-wash-y (wĭsh'ĭ-wŏsh″ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [reduplication of *washy*, q.v.], *Colloq.*, **1**, pale; thin; **2**, weak; diluted.

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [<M.E. *wips*, wisp: akin to *wipe*], a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

wist (wĭst), *Archaic*, past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *wit.*

wis-ta-ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), Am. anatomist], any of a genus (*Wisteria*) of climbing shrubs of the pea family; especially, the Chinese wistaria (*W. chinensis*) which bears handsome, drooping clusters of purple flowers. Also, **wis-te'ri-a** (-tē'rĭ-ȧ).

wist-ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *adj.* [prob.<*²whist*, but influenced by obs. adv. *wistly*, *whistly*, attentively, and *wishful*, q.v.], **1**, wishful; longing; **2**, thoughtful; pensive.—*adv.* **wist'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wist'ful-ness.**

¹wit (wĭt), *v.t.* and *v.i.* [*pres.* I wot, thou wottest, he wot, we, you, they witen or wite; *p.t.* and *p.p.* wist, *p.pr.* witting], [<A.S. *witan*, to know<Aryan source], to know; be aware: archaic except in the phrase, to *wit*, namely: used in legal documents.

²wit (wĭt), *n.* **1**, intellect; wisdom; sagacity; **2**, mental faculty or power: often used in pl.; as, keep your *wits* about you; out of his *wits*; **3**, the power quickly to perceive the incongruous and to phrase it in an unexpected and amusing way: akin to *humor*, but often involving greater sharpness or irony; also, the written or spoken words of persons having this power; **4**, ready appreciation of humor; **5**, a person who has a quick perception of the unusual and amusing contrasts or resemblances between apparently unconnected things, and the faculty of aptly expressing them; a quick or clever person: **at one's wit's end**, at the end of one's mental resources; in a dilemma; at a loss.

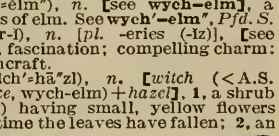
witch (wĭch), *n.* [<A.S. *wicce*<*wiccian*, to practice sorcery], **1**, one supposed to have supernatural powers from a compact with the devil or evil spirits: formerly used of both sexes, now only of a woman; **2**, an old crone; hag; **3**, a bewitching, attractive young woman or child:—*v.t.* to fascinate; enchant.

witch-craft (wĭch'krȧft″), *n.* [*witch*+*craft*], dealings with evil spirits; magic; sorcery: *Archaic*, witchery; fascination.

witch-elm (wĭch'-ĕlm″), *n.* [see **wych-elm**], a species of elm. See **wych'-elm**″, *Pfd. S.*

witch-er-y (wĭch'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -eries (-ĭz)], [see **witch**], fascination; compelling charm: *Archaic*, sorcery; witchcraft.

witch-ha-zel (wĭch'-hā″zl), *n.* [*witch* (<A.S. *wice*, wych-elm)+*hazel*], **1**, a shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) having small, yellow flowers that appear about the time the leaves have fallen; **2**, an extract from the bark of this shrub, used as a soothing lotion.



WITCH MOTH ½

witch-ing (wĭch'-ĭng), *adj.* [see **witch**], fascinating; enchanting; bewitching.

witch moth any of various large moths (genus *Erebus* and allied genera); especially, the black witch moth (*E. odora*) of the southern United States and the West Indies, notable for its dark, handsomely marked wings.

wite (wīt), *n.* [<A.S. *wīte*, punishment], **1**, *Obs.* or *Sc.*, blame; censure; also, punishment; penalty; **2**, in old English criminal law, a fine paid to the king.

wit-e-na-ge-mot (wĭt'ĕ-nȧ-gĕ-mōt″), *n.* [<A.S. *witena*, of councilors<*wita*, wise man+*gemōt*, meeting], the Anglo-Saxon national council, consisting of the king and his chiefs and ecclesiastics, which decided matters of war, taxes, grants of land, and the like. Also, **wit'e-na-ge-mote**″.

with (wĭth), *prep.* [A.S.=with, toward; opposite, against<*wither*, against], indicating: **1**, proximity or companionship; as, put the glove *with* its mate; come *with* me; **2**, association, connection, or intercourse; as, he has been *with* the firm for years; **3**, agreement or harmony; as, blue does not go *with* green; **4**, possession, endowment, or combination; as, the boy came *with* the milk; New York *with* its skyscrapers; **5**, keeping, care, or guardianship; as, leave the child *with* me; **6**, the instrument of an action; as, slain *with* a dagger; fill *with* milk; **7**, manner or circumstances; as, *with* ease; **8**, cause; as, perish *with* hunger; **9**, estimation or opinion; as, his excuses had no weight *with* his employer; **10**, proportion, relation, or simultaneousness; as, the river rose higher *with* every minute; **11**, in spite of, notwithstanding; as, *with* all his learning, he was very modest; **12**, separation or difference; as, he parted *with* me; I differ *with* you; **13**, antagonism; as, to fight *with* the Romans: *Archaic*, personal agent; as, slain *with* robbers.

with- *prefix*, [see **with**], **1**, against; as, *with*stand; **2**, back; as, *with*draw; *with*hold.

with-al (wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* [<M.E. *withalle*<A.S. *with*, with+*al*, all: used for A.S. *mid calle*, with all, wholly], *Archaic*, moreover; likewise; at the same time:—*prep. Archaic*, an emphatic form of *with*: used following its object; as, captains that he has sailed *withal.*

with-draw (wĭth-drô'), *v.t.* [*with-*+*draw*], **1**, to remove; take back; **2**, to retract:—*v.i.* to retire.—*n.* **with-draw'al.**—*n.* **with-draw'ment.**

withe (wĭth; wīth), *n.* [see **withy**], a tough, flexible twig used as a binding material; a withy.

with-er (wĭth'ĕr), *v.t.* [<M.E. *wederen*, to expose to weather<A.S. *weder*, weather], to cause to shrink, fade, droop, or decay:—*v.i.* to lose sap or juice; dry up or fade; decay or languish.

with-ers (wĭth'ĕrz), *n.pl.* [<A.S. *wither*, against: because this part receives stress of the collar], the highest part of the back of a horse, or similar quadruped, between the shoulder blades (see *horse*, illus.).

with-hold (wĭth-hōld'), *v.t.* [*with-*+*²hold*], **1**, to hold back, as from action; restrain; **2**, to keep back; as, to *withhold* payment.—*n.* **with-hold'er.**

with-in (wĭth-ĭn'), *adv.* [<A.S. *withinnan*, within], in the inner part; inside; in the house:—*prep.* **1**, inside of; **2**, in the limits or space of; as, *within* call; *within* an hour.

with-out (wĭth-out'), *adv.* [<A.S. *withūtan*, without], outside; outdoors; externally; as, clean within and *without*:—*prep.* **1**, outside of; **2**, beyond; as, *without* question; **3**, lacking; not having; in the absence of; as, *without* hope.

with-stand (wĭth-stănd'), *v.t.* [*with-*+*stand*], to stand against; oppose; resist; endure: usually with the idea of success:—*v.i.* to make resistance; offer opposition.

with-y (wĭth'ĭ; wīth'ĭ), *n.* [*pl.* withies (-ĭz)], [<A.S. *withig*, willow, willow twig], **1**, a tough, flexible twig, especially of willow, used as a binding material: also called *withe*; **2**, a band or rope made of such twigs:—*adj.* flexible and tough like such a twig.

wit-less (wĭt'lĕs), *adj.* [see ¹**wit**], lacking sense or judgment; hence, foolish; indiscreet.—*adv.* **wit'less-ly.**—*n.* **wit'less-ness.**

wit-ness (wĭt'nĕs), *n.* [<A.S. *witnes*, evidence: akin to *witan*, to know], **1**, declaration of personal knowledge of the truth of a stated fact or event; testimony; evidence: used figuratively of inanimate things: frequently with *bear*; as, "thou shalt not bear false *witness* against thy neighbor" (Ex. 20:16); **2**, a person or thing that gives evidence; **3**, hence, a person who gives, or is expected to give, evidence in court or before some public body; **4**, a person who signs a document to show that he has seen another person sign it also; **5**, hence, a person who from actual presence knows of the occurrence of some fact or event: specifically termed *eyewitness*: **witness box**, the inclosure in a court of law occupied by a witness:—*v.t.* **1**, to give evidence of, prove, or testify to (the occurrence of some event): said of persons, as in court, or of things; **2**, to show by one's behavior or appearance; as, his emaciation *witnessed* long starvation; **3**, to sign (a document) to indicate knowledge of another's signature to it; **4**, to see, or know by personal presence:—*v.t.* to testify; give evidence.

wit-ti-cism (wĭt'ĭ-sĭzm), *n.* [<*witty:* see **wit**], a clever, witty remark; a quip.

wit-ting-ly (wĭt'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* [see **wit**], with knowledge; intentionally.

wit-tol (wĭt'ŭl), *n.* [<*witwall, witwal,* name of bird whose nest the cuckoo uses: see **witwall**], *Archaic,* a man who is aware of his wife's unfaithfulness and tolerates it.

wit-ty (wĭt'ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -tier, *superl.* -tiest], [see **wit**], **1,** quick to perceive the incongruous and to express it in an amusing and unexpected way; cleverly facetious; sometimes, sarcastic: said of a person; **2,** marked by wit; clever; amusing; bright; sometimes, sarcastic; as, a *witty* remark: *Archaic,* learned; wise; discreet.

Syn. humorous, droll, clever, comical, original.—*Ant.* dull, serious, melancholy, grave, sober.

wit-wall (wĭt'wôl"), *n.* [var. of *woodwale* <M.E. *wodewale:* source uncertain], a species of woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*) found in Europe.

wive (wīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wived (wīvd), *p.pr.* wiving], [see **wife**], *Archaic,* **1,** to take as a wife; **2,** to provide with a wife:—*v.i.* to marry a woman.

wi-vern (wī'vẽrn), *n.* [<A.F. *wyvre* <Lat. *vipera,* serpent], *Her.,* a fabulous two-legged monster with wings, a dragon's head, and a barbed tail. Also, **wy'vern.**

wives (wīvz), *n.* plural of *wife:* as, his sons and their *wives;* old *wives'* tales.

wiz-ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* [<M.E. *wisard,* a wise man <A.S. *wīs,* wise], **1,** a person supposed to possess magical or supernatural power derived from alliance with the devil or with evil spirits; a magician; conjurer: formerly applied to a person of either sex, now only to a man; **2,** a title sometimes assumed by jugglers, prestidigitators, etc.: *Colloq.,* a very skilful or clever person:—*adj.* magical; having power to charm.—*adj.* and *adv.* **wiz'ard-ly.**—*n.* **wiz'ard-ry.**

wiz-en (wĭz'n), *adj.* [<A.S. *wisnian,* to become dry], dried up; shriveled:—*v.t.* to cause to dry up or shrivel:—*v.i.* to become dried up or shriveled.—*p.adj.* **wiz'ened.**

wk. *abbr.* week:—**w. l.,** wave length:—**W. long.,** west longitude:—**W. M.,** Worshipful Master:—**W. N. W.,** west-northwest:—**W. O.,** War Office.

woad (wōd), *n.* [<A.S. *wād,* woad], **1,** a European plant of the mustard family formerly cultivated for the blue dye obtained from its leaves; **2,** dye from this plant.—*adj.* **woad'ed.**

wob-ble (wŏb'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -bled (-ld), *p.pr.* -bling], [see **wabble**], **1,** to move unsteadily from side to side; **2,** to vacillate:—*v.t.* to cause to move unsteadily from side to side:—*n.* a swaying motion. See **wab'ble.**—*Pfd. S.*—*n.* **wob'bler.**—*adj.* **wob'bly.**

Wo-den (wō'dĕn), *n.* [A.S.: akin to *wōd,* mad, and O.N. *ōdhr,* frenzied], *Teut. Myth.,* the chief god: called by the Norse *Odin.* Also, **Wo'dan.**

woe (wō), *n.* [<A.S. *wā,* an exclamation of pain], **1,** deep sorrow; inconsolable grief; **2,** the cause of sorrow or grief; misery; affliction: **woe worth,** cursed be; woe be to. Also, **wo.**

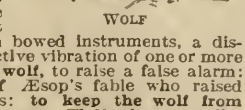
Syn. sadness, pain, calamity. (See grief.)

woe-be-gone (wō'bē-gŏn"), *adj.* [*woe*+*begone* (<p.p. of A.S. *begān,* to surround <*be,* by+*gān,* to go)], overwhelmed with, or showing, grief; as, a *woebegone* appearance. Also, **wo'be-gone".**

woe-ful (wō'fo͝ol), *adj.* [*woe*+*-ful*], **1,** sorrowful; miserable; **2,** mean; paltry; wretched. Also, **wo'ful.**—*adv.* **woe'ful-ly.**—*n.* **woe'ful-ness.**

wold (wōld), *n.* [<A.S. *weald,* forest], in England, a wild, treeless, uncultivated tract of land or low hill; a down or moor: *Obs.,* a forest.

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (wo͝olvz)], [<A.S. *wulf* <Aryan source], **1,** any of various fierce, carnivorous wild animals (genus *Canis*) of wide distribution over the world; hence, **2,** a fierce, greedy, or destructive person; **3,** any of various larvæ, destructive in granaries: *Mus.,* **1,** a discordant sound in some chords in a keyed instrument with fixed tones, such as the piano or organ, arising from the fact that some notes tuned to be in harmony for the scale in one key are not in exact harmony in others; **2,** in bowed instruments, a discordant sound due to defective vibration of one or more notes of the scale: **to cry wolf,** to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the boy of Æsop's fable who raised false alarms about wolves: **to keep the wolf from the door,** to keep away want: **Wolf,** the constellation Lupus (see *constellation*).



WOLF (1/24)

wolf-hound (wo͝olf'hound"), *n.* [*wolf*+*hound*], any of several tall, swift breeds of dog: formerly used for hunting wolves; as, a Russian *wolfhound* (see *borzoi,* illus.).

wolf-ish (wo͝ol'fĭsh), *adj.* [see **wolf**], like a wolf; savage: *Colloq.,* hungry. Also, *Obs.,* **wolv'ish.**—*adv.* **wolf'ish-ly.**—*n.* **wolf'ish-ness.**

wolf-ram (wo͝ol'frăm), wōl'frăm), *n.* [Ger <*wolf,* wolf+*rahm,* soot], *Chem.,* tungsten: a name formerly used, from which the chemical symbol [W] is derived. Also, **wol-fra'mi-um** (-frā'mĭ-ŭm).

wolf-ram-ite (wo͝ol'frăm-īt; wōl'-), *n.* a grayish or brownish black crystalline mineral, native tungstate of iron and manganese: commercially important as the chief ore of tungsten.

wolfs-bane (wo͝olfs'bān"), *n.* [*wolf*+*bane*], monkshood, a European plant of the crowfoot family, yielding the drug aconite.

wol-ver-ene (wo͝ol'vẽr-ēn'), *n.* [<*wolf:* perh. because of its wolfish nature], a wary, voracious, carnivorous mammal of Canada and the northern United States, related to the sable and the marten, two or three feet long: also called *skunk bear* and *glutton:* **Wolverene,** *Colloq.,* a resident of Michigan. Also, **wol"ver-ine'.**

wom-an (wo͝om'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* women (wĭm'ĕn)], [<A.S. *wīfmann, wīmman* <*wīf,* wife, woman+*mann,* man: a person], **1,** an adult female of the human race; **2,** the female sex; **3,** a female servant or attendant; **4,** womanly qualities; as, the *woman* in her was offended by his incivility: *Colloq.* or *Vulgar,* wife:—*v.t.,* to cause to behave like a woman; **2,** to speak of as effeminate.

wom-an-hood (wo͝om'ăn-hōo͝d), *n.* **1,** the state of being a woman; **2,** the character or qualities of a woman; **3,** women collectively.

wom-an-ish (wo͝om'ăn-ĭsh), *adj.* like a woman; effeminate: usually in contempt.—*adv.* **wom'an-ish-ly.**—*n.* **wom'an-ish-ness.**

Syn. unmanly, effeminate. (See female.)

wom-an-kind (wo͝om'ăn-kīnd"), *n.* [*woman*+*kind*], women collectively.

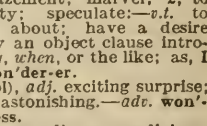
wom-an-ly (wo͝om'ăn-lĭ), *adj.* [see **woman**], like, or befitting, a woman; feminine:—*adv.* in the manner of a woman.—*n.* **wom'an-li-ness.**—*adj.* **wom'an-like".**

Syn., adj. gentle, sympathetic, tender. (See female.)

wom-an suf-frage the franchise, or right of voting in political matters, possessed or exercised by women.

womb (wo͞om), *n.* [<A.S. *wamb,* womb], **1,** *Anat.,* the uterus; a hollow, muscular organ in which the young of mammals are formed and nourished before birth; hence, **2,** anything that holds something concealed; as, the *womb* of the earth: *Obs.,* the belly.

wom-bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [<nat. Australian *wombat*], any of a genus (*Phascolomys*) of Australian mammals, about three feet long, related to the kangaroo, opossum, and other marsupials, and resembling a small bear in shape.



WOMBAT (1/8)

wom-en (wĭm'ĕn), *n.* plural of *woman:* often in compounds; as, gentle*women;* sales*women.*

won (wŭn), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *win.*

won-der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* [<A.S. *wundor,* a portent], **1,** a strange thing; a cause of surprise or admiration; a marvel; miracle; **2,** the emotion caused by something new, unusual, strange, or marvelous; astonishment: **nine days' wonder,** a subject for gossip or astonishment for a short time: **seven wonders of the world,** the seven most remarkable structures in ancient times, usually given as the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the hanging gardens and the walls of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the temple at Olympia, and the Pharos, or lighthouse, at Alexandria:—*v.i.* **1,** to be affected with surprise or amazement; marvel; **2,** to entertain doubt or curiosity; speculate:—*v.t.* to entertain doubt or curiosity about; have a desire to know: usually followed by an object clause introduced by *what, if, whether, why, when,* or the like; as, I *wonder* what you have.—*n.* **won'der-er.**

won-der-ful (wŭn'dẽr-fo͝ol), *adj.* exciting surprise; marvelous; astonishing.—*adv.* **won'der-ful-ly.**—*n.* **won'der-ful-ness.**

Syn. astonishing, amazing, extraordinary, prodigious, marvelous.—*Ant.* common, unimportant, ordinary.

won-der-land (wŭn'dẽr-lănd"), *n.* [*wonder*+*land*], a land full of strange surprises.

won-der-ment (wŭn'dĕr-mĕnt), *n.* [see **wonder**], 1, astonishment; 2, a wonder.

won-der-strick-en (wŭn'dĕr-strĭk"n), *adj.* [*wonder*+*strike*], affected strongly with wonder or surprise. Also, **won'der-struck**".

won-der-work (wŭn'dĕr-wûrk"), *n.* [<A.S. *wundorweorc*], a miracle; prodigy.—*n.* **won'der-work"er.**—*adj.* **won'der-work"ing.**

won-drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adj.* [see **wonder**], marvelous; strange.—*adv.* **won'drous-ly.**

wont (wŭnt; wōnt), *adj.* [<*woned*, p.t. of M.E. *wonen*, to be used to <A.S. *gewun*, accustomed], accustomed or in the habit; as, he is *wont* to come early:—*n.* custom; habit; as, it is her *wont* to give much to charity:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* wont, *p.p.* wont or wonted, *p.pr.* wonting], *Rare*, 1, to be accustomed; 2, to dwell:—*v.t. Rare*, to accustom: usually reflexive.

Syn., *n.* habitude, custom, way, practice, system.

won't (wōnt; wŭnt), a contraction of the expression *woll not*, archaic variant of *will not*.

wont-ed (wŭn'tĕd; wōn'-), *p.adj.* [see **wont**], 1, accustomed; 2, usual; customary.

woo (wōō), *v.t.* [<M.E. *wowen*, to woo <A.S. *wōgian*, to woo <*wōh*, curved, bent], 1, to court or make love to, especially with a view to marriage; 2, to ask earnestly; coax; 3, to seek; as, to *woo* success:—*v.i.* to go courting.—*n.* **woo'er.**

wood (wŏŏd), *n.* [<A.S. *wudu*, wood], 1, a thick growth of trees; a grove or forest: more often used in plural; 2, the hard part of a tree between the pith and the bark; 3, the substance of trees cut for firewood or dressed ready for building; 4, something made of wood, as a cask:—*v.t.* 1, to furnish with wood; 2, to make into a forest:—*v.i.* to take in a supply of wood; as, the ship *wooded* at the island.—*adj.* **wood'ed.**

wood al-co-hol a colorless, light, volatile, inflammable liquid, obtained by the distillation of wood, or obtained synthetically: used especially as a solvent for shellacs, gums, etc., and as a fuel: dangerous on account of its poisonous properties; also called *methanol; wood spirit; methyl alcohol.*

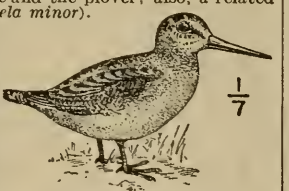
wood a-nem-o-ne any of several spring-blooming anemones: especially, in America, a species (*Anemone quinquefolia*) found in shady places.

wood-bine (wŏŏd'bīn"), *n.* [<A.S. *wudubind*, woodbine], 1, any of several vines of the honeysuckle family, especially a twining vine (*Lonicera caprifolium*) of European origin, bearing long-tubed, sweet-scented, white or purplish flowers which turn yellow; 2, the Virginia creeper, a climbing shrub supported by tendrils, having leaves divided into five parts, and clusters of bluish black autumn berries covered with characteristic bloom.

WOODCHUCK

wood-chuck (wŏŏd'chŭk"), *n.* [corr. of Amer. Ind. name, *wejack*], a common American burrowing rodent (*Marmota monax*) about eighteen inches long, heavily built and having coarse reddish and grayish fur: also called *ground hog.*

wood-cock (wŏŏd'kŏk"), *n.* [*wood*+¹*cock*], a small European game bird (*Scolopax rusticola*) allied to the snipe and the plover; also, a related American bird (*Philohela minor*).



AMERICAN WOODCOCK

wood-craft (wŏŏd'krăft"), *n.* [*wood*+*craft*], skill or knowledge in anything pertaining to woods or forest, such as hunting, camping, or trapping; knowledge of how to live in the woods (for woodcraft signs see App. I).

wood-cut (wŏŏd'kŭt"), *n.* [*wood*+*cut*], an engraving cut on wood; also, a print from such an engraving; also called *wood engraving.*

wood-cut-ter (wŏŏd'kŭt"ĕr), *n.* one who chops or cuts wood.

wood duck a species of duck (*Aix sponsa*), sometimes domesticated, the male of which is crested and brilliantly colored: found near streams, the nests being built in hollow trees.

wood-en (wŏŏd'n), *adj.* [see **wood**], 1, made, or consisting, of wood; as, a *wooden* spoon; 2, hence, awkward; stiff; 3, dull; spiritless.

wood en-grav-ing 1, the art or process of cutting designs or pictures in relief on wooden blocks, generally of boxwood, for the purpose of printing from them; 2, a wooden block bearing such a design or picture; 3, a design or picture printed from such a block.—**wood en-grav'er.**

wood-en-ware (wŏŏd'n-wâr"), *n.* [*wood*+¹*ware*], collectively, articles made of wood, as bowls, dishes, tubs, or pails.

wood grouse 1, the capercaillie, a large grouse of Europe; 2, the Canada grouse.

wood gum *Chem.*, a gummy substance present in woody tissue.

wood hen any of various Old World rails (genus *Ocydromus*), as the New Zealand weka.

wood ibis a large, storklike wading bird (*Tantalus loculator*) of tropical America.

wood-land (wŏŏd'lănd; -lənd"), *n.* [*wood*+*land*], land covered with trees; a forest:—*adj.* peculiar to, or dwelling in, the woods; sylvan.

wood lark a European tree-frequenting lark (*Alauda arborea*) akin to the skylark.

wood louse 1, any of several small, terrestrial crustaceans (genera *Oniscus*, *Armadillo*, and others), found under old logs, etc. (see *Crustacea*, illus.): also called *sow; sow bug;* 2, any of several insects (family *Psocidæ*) that eat wood, old books, etc.

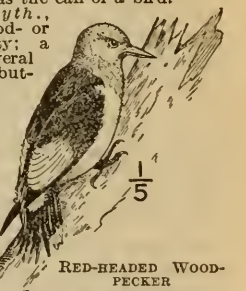
wood-man (wŏŏd'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*wood*+*man*], 1, a forest officer; a forester; 2, a woodcutter 3, a dweller in the woods: *Obs.*, a hunter.

wood naph-tha a mixture of methyl alcohol, acetone, etc.: distilled from wood.

wood-note (wŏŏd'nōt"), *n.* a musical sound of the forest, as the call of a bird.

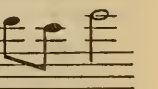
wood nymph *Gk. Myth.*, any wood- or tree-inhabiting female deity; a dryad; *Zoöl.*, any of several moths (genus *Euthisanotia*), butterflies (subfamily *Satyrinæ*), or South American humming birds (genus *Thalurania.*)

wood-peck-er (wŏŏd'pĕk"ĕr), *n.* [*wood*+*peck*], any of various birds (family *Picidæ*), having feet and tail feathers peculiarly adapted to climbing, and strong beaks for piercing the bark of trees for insects or sometimes sap (for colored illus. see *bird*).



RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

wood pe-wee a small flycatcher (*Myiochanes virens*) resembling the phœbe, but living in the woods and having a high-pitched, plaintive call.



WOOD PEWEE'S NOTE

wood pi-geon 1, the European ringdove; 2, the European stockdove; 3, a pigeon of the western United States, characterized by a dark band on its tail.

wood pulp the fiber of wood reduced to pulp: used in making certain kinds of paper.

wood rob-in a variety of North American thrush: preferably called *wood thrush.*

wood-ruff (wŏŏd'rŭf"), *n.* [<A.S. *wudurofe* <*wudu*, wood+*rofe*, meaning unknown], a sweet-scented European herb (*Asperula odorata*) of the madder family. Also, **wood'roof"; wood'row".**

woods (wŏŏdz), *n.pl.* often used as *sing.* [see **wood**], a thick growth of trees; a forest.—*adj.* **woods'y** (wŏŏd'zĭ).

wood sage any of several herbs (genus *Teucrium*) of the mint family: also called *germander.*

Wood's al-loy an easily fusible alloy of bismuth, tin, lead, and cadmium, having a melting point of about 50° C.: also called *Wood's metal.*

wood screw a metal screw, with a tapering thread, to be driven into wood.

woods-man (wŏŏdz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*wood*+*man*], one who frequents or lives in the woods, as a hunter or woodcutter.

wood snail an edible snail (*Helix nemoralis*), common in Europe (see *Mollusca*, illus.).

wood sor-rel any of a genus (*Oxalis*) of plants, more particularly a species (*O. acetosella*) native to the north temperate zone and having three-parted leaves, delicate, white, purple, or yellow flowers, and acid juice (see *shamrock*, illus.).

wood spir-it a colorless, poisonous, inflammable liquid, obtained by the distillation of wood, or obtained synthetically: also called *methyl alcohol; wood alcohol.*

wood sug-ar *Chem.*, a white, crystalline substance obtained from wood gum or corncobs: also called *xylose.*

wood tar a black, viscous fluid, obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of various species of pine: used as a preservative, as for wood, and as a source of creosote, varnish solvents, etc.

wood thrush 1, a migratory North American thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) with a bell-like note: also called *wood robin;* 2, any of several other thrushes, as the hermit thrush or the veery.

wood war-bler in the United States, any of a family (*Mniotiltidæ*) of small insect-eating, singing birds, including the Kentucky warbler, redstart, ovenbird, water thrush, etc.

wood winds in an orchestra, the wooden wind instruments collectively, including oboe, English horn, bassoon, clarinet, flute, and piccolo: also called *wood-wind instruments.*—*adj.* **wood′-wind″.**

wood-work (wo͝od′wûrk″), *n.* [*wood*+*work*], objects, or parts of objects, made of wood, especially the wooden finishings of a house, as stairways, moldings, etc.—*n.* **wood′work″er.**

wood-work-ing (wo͝od′wûrk″ĭng), *n.* the process of working with, or making things of, wood:—*adj.* pertaining to woodworking.

wood-y (wo͝od′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **wood**], **1,** covered with, or abounding in, woods or forests; wooded; **2,** pertaining to, or characteristic of, woods or forests; sylvan; **3,** consisting of, or containing, wood; **4,** pertaining to, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody* smell.—*n.* **wood′i-ness.**

woof (wo͞of), *n.* [<A.S. *ōwef*<*a-* (intensive)+*wef*, web, that which is woven], **1,** in weaving, the threads carried back and forth by the shuttle, as distinguished from *warp*, the threads fixed in the loom; the weft; the filling; **2,** the texture of a fabric; cloth.

wool (wo͝ol), *n.* [<A.S. *wull*, wool], **1,** the fine, often curly, hair that covers the domesticated sheep; also, the somewhat similar hair of certain other animals, as the goat and alpaca; the under fur or down of any animal, as the seal, as distinguished from the longer and stiffer hairs; **2,** anything resembling the wool of sheep; as, steel *wool;* cotton *wool: Colloq.*, the kinky hair of negroes: **dyed-in-the-wool,** tinged in the fiber; hence, thorough; as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* Republican: **to pull the wool over one's eyes,** to delude one.—*adj.* **wool′ly.**—*n.* **wool′li-ness.**

wool-en (wo͝ol′ĕn), *adj.* made in part, or wholly, of wool:—*n.* cloth made in part or entirely of wool: usually *pl.* Also, **wool′len.**

wool fat a fatty substance obtained from wool: used extensively in toilet and pharmaceutical preparations: also called *lanolin; wool grease.*

wool-fell (wo͝ol′fĕl″), *n.* [*wool*+[3]*fell*], a skin with the fleece or wool still on it; pelt.

wool-gath-er-ing (wo͝ol′găth″ĕr-ĭng), *adj.* [*wool* + *gather*], given to idle fancies or roving thoughts: probably in allusion to the gathering of tufts of wool caught in bushes and hedges, which required much wandering for small result:—*n.* indulgence in idle fancies or roving thoughts.

wool-grow-er (wo͝ol′grō″ĕr), *n.* [*wool*+*grow*], one whose business is the raising of sheep or goats for their wool.

wool-pack (wo͝ol′păk″), *n.* [*wool*+*pack*], **1,** a large bag into which a quantity of wool or of fleece is packed for carriage or sale; also, the wool so packed; **2,** a fleecy, rounded cloud.

wool-sack (wo͝ol′săk″), *n.* [*wool*+[1]*sack*], **1,** a sack of wool; **2,** a cushion stuffed with wool on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the British House of Lords; hence, the office of Lord Chancellor.

wool sta-pler 1, one who deals in wool; **2,** a stapler, or sorter, of wool.

woo-ra-li (wo͞o-rä′lĭ), *n.* [nat. name], **1,** curare (which see), a paralyzing drug obtained from certain South American trees; **2,** any of the trees.

wootz (wo͞ots), *n.* [source unknown], a variety of steel made by natives of India by heating wrought iron to a high temperature with carbonaceous materials: also called *wootz steel.*

wop (wŏp), *n.* [U. S. slang], *Slang,* in the United States, a southern European immigrant.

word (wûrd), *n.* [A.S. < O.Teut. source], **1,** a sound, or combination of sounds, used in any language as a symbol of an idea, and forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; **2,** the printed or written letter or letters, or other characters, which represent the spoken word; **3,** speech; saying; remark; **4,** information; report; message; as, he received *word* of his mother's arrival; **5,** command; order; **6,** password; watchword; **7,** affirmation; promise; as, he will keep his *word: pl.* **1,** conversation; as, not given to *words;* **2,** language used in anger or reproach; as, they had *words* yesterday: **Word,** *Theol.*, **1,** Christ considered as the expression of the Divine Intelligence and as the mediator between God and men; the Logos; as, the *Word* was made flesh, and dwelt among us (John 1:14); **2,** the Scriptures: **word for word,** entirely, and in the very words; as, to repeat a conversation *word for word:*—*v.t.* to express in words.

word blind-ness a nervous disorder in which, without defect of sight, the subject is unable to read words previously known; alexia.—*adj.* **word′-blind″.**

word-book (wûrd′bo͝ok″), *n.* [*word*+*book*], a vocabulary; dictionary.

word build-ing the formation of words, as by adding prefixes, suffixes, inflections, etc., or by combining or modifying roots.

word deaf-ness a nervous disorder in which, without defect in hearing, the subject is unable to associate meaning with spoken words previously known.

word-ing (wûrd′ĭng), *n.* [see **word**], the manner in which something is expressed in words; phraseology; as, the *wording* of a statement.

word-play (wûrd′plā″), *n.* [*word*+*play*], a play on the meanings of words, as in a pun.

word square a group of words so chosen that, when arranged one below another with the letters in horizontal rows and vertical columns, the rows and the columns form the same words in the same order, as here illustrated.

R	A	T	E
A	R	E	A
T	E	N	T
E	A	T	S

word-y (wûrd′ĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1,** using an abundance of words; verbose; **2,** expressed in many, or too many, words; as, a *wordy* speech.—*adv.* **word′i-ly.**—*n.* **word′i-ness.**

wore (wōr), past tense of the verb [1]*wear;* past tense and past participle of the verb [2]*wear.*

work (wûrk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* worked (wûrkt) or, in certain meanings, wrought (rôt), *p.pr.* working], [<A.S. *weorc*<Aryan source], **1,** to put forth physical or mental effort; labor; toil; **2,** to be occupied in business; be employed; as, he *works* in the steel mill; **3,** to act, operate, or run; especially, to act effectively; accomplish the end desired, as a scheme; as, a stone may be a clumsy implement for driving a nail, but it *works;* **4,** to ferment, as liquors; **5,** to be moved through agitation; as, his features *worked;* **6,** to progress slowly or laboriously: with *through, loose, out,* etc.; as, the rain *worked* through the roof: **work out,** to materialize, as a plan; develop into a practicable or working method, or a satisfactory situation:—*v.t.* **1,** to operate, manage, or set in motion, as a quarry or a scheme; **2,** to prepare for use; manipulate; as, to *work* the soil; **3,** to win by labor, or achieve gradually or with difficulty; as, to *work* one's way; **4,** to bring or move gradually or laboriously, as into a given position, situation, or the like: with *into, through,* etc.; as, he *worked* the stone into position; he *worked* the oil into the leather; they *worked* him into the business; **5,** to perform, produce, or cause; as, he *wrought* marvelous cures; **6,** to make or fashion; especially, to embroider; **7,** to exact labor from; cause to labor, as horses; **8,** to solve: sometimes with *out;* as, to *work* out a problem; **9,** to influence or control; as, to *work* a committee; **10,** to ply a trade in (a district), especially temporarily or as part of an itinerary; cover; as, a salesman *works* a town; **11,** to cause to ferment: *Slang,* to utilize or exploit (a person), especially through deceit; as, he was only *working* you for your money: **work off, 1,** to dispel gradually and by effort, as anger or a cold; **2,** to discharge (a scholastic requirement); as, to *work off* a condition: *Colloq.*, to pass deceitfully to another, as a counterfeit coin: **work out, 1,** to pay for with labor; as, to *work out* one's board; **2,** to secure (a solution); also, to solve (a problem); **3,** to achieve through effort, as one's salvation; **4,** to exhaust, as a mine: **work over,** to make over or revise, as a sermon: **work up, 1,** to fashion or elaborate; put into proper shape; as, to *work up* meager details into a story; also, to develop, as a story from details, **2,** to incite or excite by degrees; as, to *work* one *up* to a state of anger: **worked up,** *Colloq.*, excited; concerned:—*n.* **1,** physical or mental effort directed to some end or purpose; toil; labor; **2,** occupation; employment; job; **3,** task; undertaking; **4,** a product of mental or physical effort, or both; as, a *work* of art: *pl.* **1,** the moving parts of any machinery; as, the *works* of a watch; **2,** structures connected with civil or mechanical engineering, as bridges, docks, or dams; as, public

works: *pl.* often used as *sing.*, an establishment for manufacturing, or the like, with its contents, outbuildings, etc.; as, a glass*works;* the water*works: Phys.*, the effect of a force in producing a displacement: measured by the product of the force and the amount of the displacement in the line of action of the force; *Metal.*, the mechanical treatment that a piece of metal receives, as hammering, rolling, pressing, etc., for the purpose of altering its shape or improving its quality; *Theol.*, a meritorious act; as, faith without *works* is dead (Jas. 2:20): **work-study-play system**, in education, the platoon system (which see).

Syn., *n.* toil, drudgery, employment. (See labor.)

work-a-ble (wûr'kə-bl), *adj.* **1**, practicable; feasible, as a plan; **2**, able to be, or worth being, operated, as a mine; **3**, capable of being manipulated, as soil or putty.—*n.* **work'a-ble-ness** (-nĕs).—*n.* **work"a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ).

work-a-day (wûr'kə-dā"), *adj.* [<M.E. *werkedei*, a working day: see **workday**], everyday; commonplace; common; prosaic.

work-bag (wûrk'băg"), *n.* [*work*+*bag*], a bag for holding tools or materials for work; especially, a bag for needlework.

work-day (wûrk'dā"), *n.* [*work*+*day*], a day for employment, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

work-er (wûr'kĕr), *n.* [see **work**], one who or that which works: *Zoöl.*, in an insect colony, as among the bees, social ants, etc., one of the individuals, usually undeveloped females, which do general, or often specialized, work for the community.

work-house (wûrk'hous"), *n.* [*work*+*house*], **1**, a house in which work is carried on; a manufactory; **2**, in England, a building where able-bodied paupers are supported by the public and made to work; a poorhouse; **3**, in some states of the United States, a house of correction, or building where petty offenders are confined and made to work.

work-ing beam in some types of steam engine, an oscillating, horizontal lever or beam for transmitting power from the piston rod to the crank or wheel shaft; walking beam (which see).

work-ing day **1**, a day for employment, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays; **2**, the part of a day allotted to labor; as, a *working day* of eight hours.

work-ing-man (wûr'kĭng-măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*work*+*man*], a laborer; a man who earns his living by manual labor, skilled or unskilled.—*n.fem.* **work'ing-wom"an.**

work-man (wûrk'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], **1**, a man employed in manual labor, skilled or unskilled; **2**, in particular, a skilled laborer, as a mechanic.—*n.fem.* **work'wom"an.**

Syn. artist, mechanic, craftsman. (See artisan.)

work-man-like (wûrk'măn-līk"), *adj.* worthy of a skilled workman; well executed.—*adj.* and *adv.* **work'man-ly.**

work-man-ship (wûrk'măn-shĭp), *n.* **1**, the skill and methods of a workman; as, his *workmanship* is of a high order; **2**, the execution, finish, or peculiar quality of anything made; as, the *workmanship* of that chair is exquisite; **3**, the product of skill and labor; as, this canoe is a boy's *workmanship.*

work-room (wûrk'rōōm"), *n.* [*work*+*room*], a room in which labor is done.

work-shop (wûrk'shŏp"), *n.* [*work*+*shop*], a building or room where any labor is carried on, or handicraft taught.

world (wûrld), *n.* [<A.S. *w(e)oruld*, age of man; world<*wer*, man+*-uld*, akin to *eald*, old: cf. *ieldu*, age], **1**, the earth with all living things and the traces of them, especially man and his works; **2**, any one of the planets or stars imagined as similar to the earth; **3**, the whole system of natural objects; the material universe; **4**, a part of the earth distinguished from the rest in some way; as, the New *World;* the Roman *world;* **5**, any separate system, state, or sphere of existence, conceived as a whole; a separate group of persons and their affairs; as, the present *world;* the *world* of dreams; the literary *world;* **6**, the inhabitants of the earth and their affairs; especially, people in general as the bearers of public opinion; as, the *world* disapproves of polygamy; **7**, those people who are especially devoted to pleasure; earthly life as distinguished from the future state; material affairs as opposed to spiritual; **8**, people having pretension to fashion; fashionable society or life; **9**, the social habits, manners, and motives of mankind; as, to know the *world;* **10**, the current of events; the course of human affairs; as, how goes the *world* with you? **11**, a great number or amount; as, his father's coat is a *world* too big for the boy: **in the world**, an expression used to give emphasis to questions involving wonder or perplexity; as, how *in the world* shall I do it? **World War**, the great war of 1914–18, which involved nearly all the important nations of the earth: also called the *Great War.*

world-ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* [dim.<*world*], one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present life.

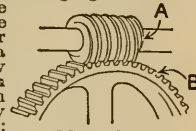
world-ly (wûrld'lĭ), *adj.* [see **world**], **1**, earthly; temporal; as, "with all my *worldly* goods I thee endow"; **2**, devoted to the pleasures and advantages of this life.—*n.* **world'li-ness.**

world-ly-wise (wûrld'lĭ-wīz"), *adj.* wise in the affairs of this life; sophisticated.

world-wea-ry (wûrld'-wē"rĭ), *adj.* weary of the world; tired of this life.

world-wide (wûrld'-wīd"), *adj.* universal; extending to every part of the earth.

worm (wûrm), *n.* [<A.S. *wyrm*, worm, snake], **1**, any small, slender, creeping or crawling, limbless animal, whether the body is composed of soft, movable segments or rings, as in the common earthworm, or is without such divisions, as in the roundworm or pinworm; **2**, any device resembling such an animal, as a short rotating screw, made to mesh with a worm wheel, a spiral cartridge extractor, or a condensing coil in a still; **3**, an insignificant or contemptible person: used in scorn or disgust; **4**, figuratively, something conceived of as stealthily gnawing the mind, as remorse, melancholy, or the like; as, the *worm* of conscience: *Anat.*, any worm-shaped structure, as the lytta, under the tongue of a dog or the vermiform process of the cerebellum: *pl. Pathol.*, a disorder of the intestines due to the presence of parasitic worms: **worm fence**, a fence of rails laid in a zigzag line: **worm gear**, *Mech.*, **1**, a gear wheel, the teeth of which engage with the threads of a rotating worm or short screw; a worm wheel; **2**, a worm wheel and worm screw geared to each other: **worm wheel**, *Mech.*, a wheel fitted with teeth which can be acted on by a short rotating screw, or worm: also called *worm gear:*—*v.t.* **1**, to elicit by devious or insidious means; as, to *worm* his secret from him; also, reflexively, to insinuate (oneself); as, he *wormed* himself into favor; **2**, to remove worms from; **3**, to cut the worm-shaped cartilage from under the tongue of, as a dog: **worm one's way**, to progress slowly by wormlike, devious means:—*v.i.* to accomplish or proceed by devious methods.



WORM GEAR
A, worm; B, worm gear, or worm wheel.

worm-eat-en (wûrm'-ēt"n), *adj.* eaten, or bored into, by worms.

wor-mil (wôr'mĭl), *n.* [source uncertain], *Entom.*, the larva of a fly, especially of the warble fly, which burrows beneath the skin of animals.

worm-wood (wûrm'wōōd"), *n.* [<A.S. *wermōd*, wormwood], **1**, any of a genus (*Artemisia*) of plants of the composite family, especially a bitter and aromatic species (*A. absinthium*) formerly much used as a remedy for the disorder of worms, now used as a tonic and in making absinth; **2**, figuratively, bitterness; as, remorse is *wormwood* to a man.

worm-y (wûr'mĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **worm**], **1**, infested with worms; **2**, mean; debased; groveling.

worn (wōrn), past participle of the irregular verb *wear.*

worn-out (wōrn'-out"), *adj.* **1**, spoiled or consumed by use; **2**, tired out; exhausted; **3**, past or departed; as, a *worn-out* age.

wor-ri-ment (wûr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [see **worry**], *Colloq.*, disturbance of mind; anxiety.

wor-ri-some (wûr'ĭ-sûm), *adj.* **1**, troublesome; causing anxiety; **2**, fretful.

wor-ry (wûr'ĭ), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -ried (-ĭd), *p.pr.* -rying], [<A.S. *wyrgan*, to strangle], **1**, to shake and tear with the teeth; as, a terrier *worries* rats; **2**, to trouble; tease; harass:—*v.i.* **1**, to fight, as do dogs, by biting and shaking each other; **2**, to be anxious; as, he *worried* about the safety of his investment; fret:—*n.* anxiety.—*n.* **wor'ri-er.**—*p.adj.* **wor'ried.**

Syn., *n.* vexation, harassment, anxiety. (See care.)

worse (wûrs), *adj.* [*comp.* of bad; *superl.* worst], [<A.S. *wiersa*, *wyrsa*, worse], **1**, more bad, evil, or ill; **2**, less good or well in health; as, the sick man is *worse:*—*adv.* [*comp.* of badly or ill; *superl.* worst], **1**, in a more evil or extreme manner; as, he swears *worse* than before; **2**, in a less good or favorable way; as, I do not like him the *worse* for standing up for his principles:—*n.* something more evil; disadvantage.

wors-en (wûr'sn), *v.i.* *Rare*, to become worse:—*v.t.* *Rare*, to make worse.

wor-ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [< A.S. *weorthscipe*, honor < *weorth*, worthy + *-scipe*, -ship], 1, the act of showing reverence, homage, or adoration to God, a god, or a sacred image; 2, excessive admiration; devotion; adoration; as, hero *worship;* 3, a title used in addressing certain persons of high position: preceded by *your: Archaic*, 1, dignity; worthiness; honorable character; 2, the outward recognition of merit; respect; deference:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -shiped or -shipped (-shĭpt), *p.pr.* -shiping or -shipping], 1, to adore or show honor to (a divinity); 2, to admire excessively; idolize: *Archaic*, to regard with respect or deference:—*v.i.* 1, to perform religious service; 2, to feel excessive admiration.—**n. wor'ship-er; wor'ship-per.**

Syn., *v.* adore, venerate, idolize, revere, exalt, deify.

wor-ship-ful (wûr'shĭp-fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, worthy of respect or honor; honorable; 2, specifically, a term of respect used of magistrates and corporate bodies, and, in Freemasonry, of certain officials.—*adv.* **wor'ship-ful-ly.**—*n.* **wor'ship-ful-ness.**

worst (wûrst), *adj.* [*superl.* of bad; *comp.* worse], ill in the highest degree, physically, morally, or otherwise:—*adv.* [*superl.* of badly or ill; *comp.* worse], in a most bad or evil way; in the least good or favorable way:—*n.* that which is most bad or evil: **if worst comes to worst,** if things reach the last extremity: **to get the worst of it,** to suffer defeat:—*v.t.* to defeat.

wor-sted (wo͝os'tĕd; wo͝or'stĕd), *n.* [< *Worsted*, town in Norfolk, Eng., where made], 1, a well-twisted yarn made of long-staple wool; also, the cloth into which it is woven; 2, softer woolen yarn, twisted little or not at all, used in knitting and embroidery:—*adj.* consisting of worsted yarn.

1wort (wûrt), *n.* [< A.S. *wyrt*, a plant, root], a plant; herb; used in old plant names; as, liver*wort*.

2wort (wûrt), *n.* [< A.S. (*max*) *wyrt*, (mash) wort < *wyrt*, root, herb], in brewing, the liquid which, at a certain stage before fermenting, is separated from the solid part of the grain mash, and which, after fermentation, becomes beer, ale, or other drink.

1worth (wûrth), *v.i.* [< A.S. *weorthan*, to become], *Obs.*, to become; happen; come to pass; betide: surviving only in the phrase *woe worth the day.*

2worth (wûrth), *n.* [< A.S. *wyrthe, weorth*, valuable], 1, excellence or desirable qualities; merit: used of persons or things; 2, value as expressed in a standard of exchange; 3, of a person, extent of possessions; riches:—*adj.* 1, deserving of; meriting; as, *worth* attention; 2, having the actual value of; as, *worth* the price asked; 3, priced at; as, *worth* twenty dollars; 4, possessed of; as, the man is *worth* a million dollars.

Syn., *n.* usefulness, merit, desert, character, integrity.

worth-less (wûrth'lĕs), *adj.* having no excellence or value; useless; contemptible.—*adv.* **worth'less-ly.**—*n.* **worth'less-ness.**

wor-thy (wûr'thĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -thier, *superl.* -thiest], 1, excellent; honorable; estimable; 2, deserving; meriting: usually with *of*; as, *worthy* of notice:—*n.* [*pl.* -thies (-thĭz)], a person of eminence or distinction: often used humorously of a local celebrity.—*adv.* **wor'thi-ly.**—*n.* **wor'thi-ness.**

wot (wŏt), *Archaic*, first and second person singular, present, of *wit.*

would (wo͝od), *v. aux.* past tense of *will*, followed by the infinitive without *to* and used: 1, in a dependent clause following a past tense, to express determination in the first person; as, I resolved that I *would* go; 2, in such a clause, to express simple future action in the second and third persons; as, he said he *would* return soon; 3, in an independent clause, to express determination in all three persons; as, he *would* try it, in spite of all we could do; 4, to express a customary action in the past; as, every day he *would* come to call; 5, to express a wish; as, *would* that I could go; 6, in the conclusion of a present condition contrary to fact; as, if he were here, he *would* help me.

would-be (wo͝od'-bē'), *adj.* pretending to be; wishing to be thought to be.

1wound (wo͞ond; *Archaic*, wound), *n.* [< A.S. *wund*, wound], 1, a hurt or injury caused by violence, especially one in which the skin is broken; a cut; stab; 2, hence, an injury to the feelings or reputation: *Surg.*, a breaking of the continuity of an internal or external surface, caused by violence, not by disease; a trauma; *Medical Jurisprudence*, any lesion of the body resulting from external violence, whether the skin is broken or not:—*v.t.* to hurt by violence; cut; slash; hurt the feelings of:—*v.i.* to inflict injury.

2wound (wound), past tense and past participle of the irregular verbs *2wind* and *3wind.*

wove (wōv), past tense and past participle of *weave:* **wove paper,** paper made on a fine wire-gauze screen, showing faint equidistant parallel watermark lines, or none: distinguished from *laid paper:* **woven,** past participle of the verb *weave.*

wow (wou), *interj.* [perh. var. of *oh*], expressing surprise and admiration:—*n. Colloq.*, something very fine in its way; a striking success.

wow-ser (wou'zẽr), *n.* [Australian slang], *Colloq.*, a puritanical critic of minor vices.

1wrack (răk), *n.* [doublet of *wreck*, q.v.], seaweed, etc., cast ashore by the sea: *Rare*, a wreck; *Archaic*, (usually, *rack*), destruction; ruin. Also, **rack.**

2wrack (răk), *n.* [see **1rack**], a thin, scudding cloud: —*v.i.* to scud, as a cloud. See **1rack**, *Pfd. S.*

wraith (răth), *n.* [perh. < Sc. *warth*, ghost; guardian angel: perh. akin to *ward*], the ghost of a person, supposed to be seen just before or just after his death; hence, a ghost; specter.

wran-gle (răng'gl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-gld), *p.pr.* -gling], [< M.E. *wranglen*, to wrestle, freq. of A.S. *wringan*, to press], 1, to argue or dispute noisily; 2, to engage in discussion; debate; hence, as formerly in some universities, to debate publicly on a thesis:—*v.t.* to herd or round up livestock:—*n.* any angry or noisy dispute.

wran-gler (răng'glẽr), *n.* 1, one who wrangles; especially, an angry or noisy disputer; 2, at Cambridge University, one who is in the highest of the three classes of honor men in mathematics: **senior wrangler,** until 1909, the wrangler ranking first.

wrap (răp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wrapped or wrapt (răpt), *p.pr.* wrapping], [< M.E. *wrappen*, to wrap: source uncertain], 1, to roll or fold around; as, *wrap* the blanket around the child; 2, to infold; envelop; conceal by enveloping with something; as, *wrap* the child in the blanket; 3, to do up in a package:—*n.* an article of dress to be folded around a person: often used in plural to mean overcoat, cloak, etc.

wrap-per (răp'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who or that which infolds; 2, a loose, informal garment, usually for indoor use; 3, a sheet of paper prepared for use as an outer covering; as, a newspaper *wrapper;* 4, the outer leaf covering of a cigar, inclosing the filler.

wrasse (răs), *n.* [perh. < W. *gwrachen*, name for this fish], any of various brilliantly colored, edible marine fishes (family *Labridæ*).

wrath (răth; răth; *Br.* often rŏth), *n.* [< A.S. *wræthu*, wrath < *wrāth*, angry, hostile], 1, anger; fury; rage; as, his *wrath* was great; 2, punishment; vengeance.—*adj.* **wrath'ful.**—*adv.* **wrath'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wrath'ful-ness.**—*adj. Colloq.*, **wrath'y.**

Syn. rage, passion, fury, violence. (See anger.)

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* [< A.S. *wrecan*, to avenge], to execute; inflict; as, he *wreaked* his rage on the dog: *Archaic*, to avenge (a wrong or a wronged person).

wreath (rēth), *n.* [*pl.* wreaths (rēthz)], [< A.S. *wrāth*, a twisted band < *wrīthan*, to twist], 1, a circular band of flowers or leaves; a garland or chaplet, or carved imitation of one; 2, anything curled or twisted into circular or spiral form; as, a *wreath* of smoke: *Her.*, a party-colored band supporting a crest.

wreathe (rēth), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wreathed (rēthd), *Archaic p.p.* wreathen (rēth'n), *p.pr.* wreathing], 1, to give a twisted form to, as a horn; 2, to make by intertwining, as a garland; 3, to encircle as with a wreath:—*v.i.* to take the form of a wreath.

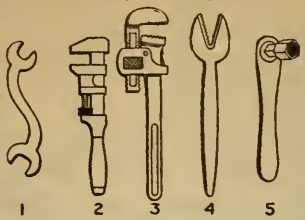
wreck (rĕk), *n.* [< A.S. *wræc*, expulsion, exile; misery < *wrecan*, to impel, drive; expel], 1, (rarely, *wrack*), the act or process of destruction, ruin, or disablement by force, violence, or misuse; especially, the destruction of a vessel afloat, by storm, mismanagement, or the like; shipwreck; 2, anything that has been thus ruined or disabled; 3, (rarely, *wrack*), a vessel that has suffered wreck, by storm, mismanagement, or the like; 4, goods, fragments of ships, or bits of seaweed cast ashore by the sea:—*v.t.* 1, to ruin or disable by violence or mismanagement, as a train, a ship, a machine, one's health, one's fortunes; 2, to involve in ruin, especially in shipwreck; as, a *wrecked* cargo or sailor; 3, to dismantle or raze, as a building: —*v.i.* to engage in wrecking: *Rare*, to suffer ruin.

wreck-age (rĕk'ĭj), *n.* 1, the act of destroying, ruining, or disabling; the state of being ruined; 2, the remains of anything so damaged.

wreck-er (rĕk'ẽr), *n.* 1, one who causes destruction or ruin of any sort; 2, one who works on wrecked vessels, whether for plunder or in the work of rescue; 3, a vessel used by wreckers; 4, a person who tears down old buildings: *Colloq.*, a train or car with apparatus for clearing away railroad wreckage.

wren (rĕn), *n.* [< A.S. *wrenna*, wren], *Ornith.*, any of a large family (*Troglodytidæ*) of small song birds found chiefly in the New World tropics, a few species appearing in temperate climates in North America and Europe, as the house wren, winter wren, marsh wren, etc. (for colored illus. see *bird*).

wrench (rĕnch), *n.* [<A.S. *wrenc*, guile; a twisting], **1**, a violent turn; an oblique or sidewise pull or twist; **2**, a sprain, as at a joint; **3**, figuratively, a sudden or severe distressed feeling; a pang; **4**, a tool for grasping and turning nuts, bolts, etc.: called by various names; as, S *wrench;* alligator *wrench: Mech.*, the combination of a force and a couple, with the axis in the direction of the force:—*v.t.* **1**, to twist; wring or pull sidewise or obliquely with effort or violence; **2**, to distort; pervert.



WRENCHES
1, S wrench; 2, monkey wrench; 3, Stillson wrench; 4, alligator wrench; 5, socket wrench.

wrest (rĕst), *v.t.* [<A.S. *wrǽstan*, to twist forcibly], **1**, to wrench or turn, especially from its normal state; pull or take away by force or violence; **2**, to distort; pervert:—*n.* a kind of key for tuning musical instruments by turning the pins to which the strings are fastened: used for the harp and the piano: *Obs.* or *Rare*, a violent twist; a wrench.—*n.* **wrest'er.**

wrest block a bar, as in a piano, which carries the wrest pins: also called *wrest plank.*

wres-tle (rĕs'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -tled (-ld), *p.pr.* -tling], [<A.S. *wrǽstlian, wrǎrlian*, to wrestle: see **wrest**], **1**, to struggle in a hand-to-hand contest, usually carried on without blows; grapple with one's opponent in the endeavor to force him to the ground; **2**, to struggle; strive; apply oneself earnestly to anything, as to an unpleasant duty or a difficult problem:—*v.t.* to strive with in wrestling: *Slang*, in the western United States, to throw, as an animal for the purpose of branding:—*n.* a hand-to-hand contest in which each of the two contestants strives to force his opponent to the ground; a struggle.—*n.* **wres'tler.**—*n.* **wres'tling** (rĕs'lĭng).

wrest pin a metal pin in a piano or harp, to which a string is attached: turned in tuning.

wretch (rĕch), *n.* [<A.S. *wrecca*, outcast, exile <*wrecan*, to drive out; punish], **1**, a miserable or unfortunate person; **2**, a mean, contemptible person: often used in playful abuse.

wretch-ed (rĕch'ĕd), *adj.* **1**, miserable; unhappy; **2**, causing misery; **3**, mean; **4**, poor.—*adv.* **wretch'ed-ly.**—*n.* **wretch'ed-ness.**

wrig-gle (rĭg'l), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -gled (-ld), *p.pr.* -gling], [<obs. *wrig*, to move about <L.G. source: cf. L.G. *wriggelen*, to move to and fro], **1**, to move by twisting and turning; squirm; writhe; **2**, figuratively, to progress by shifts and turns; as, to *wriggle* out of a quandary:—*v.t.* to cause to twist and turn:—*n.* a squirming motion.—*adj. Colloq.*, **wrig'gly.**

wrig-gler (rĭg'lẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which squirms; **2**, the larva of the mosquito, often seen in stagnant water (see *metamorphosis*, illus.).

wright (rīt), *n.* [<A.S. *wyrhta*, worker <*wyrcan*, to work], a workman; especially, an artificer, as a carpenter, or any worker in wood: used chiefly in compounds; as, wheel*wright;* ship*wright.*

wring (rĭng), *v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* wrung (rŭng) or, *Rare*, wringed (rĭngd), *p.pr.* wringing], [<A.S. *wringan*, to press, strain], **1**, to twist and strain, as wet clothes; **2**, to force out by twisting or pressure; extort; as, to *wring* water from clothes; to *wring* a confession; **3**, to affect painfully; distress; as, to *wring* the heart: *Archaic*, to pervert the sense of; distort:—*v.t.* to writhe; twist about:—*n.* a twist; squeeze.

wring-er (rĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who or that which twists, strains, squeezes, or the like; specifically, **2**, a laundry utensil consisting of two adjustable rollers between which wet clothes are passed to squeeze the water from them.

[1]wrin-kle (rĭng'kl), *n.* [perh. <A.S. *wrinclian*, to wrinkle: related to *wringan*, to press], a slight ridge caused by folding, puckering, or rumpling; a crease:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -kled (-kld), *p.pr.* -kling], to form small ridges or creases in; pucker:—*v.i.* to become creased.—*adj.* **wrin'kly.**

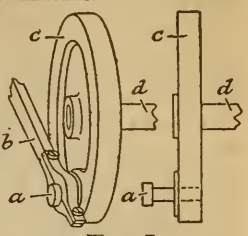
[2]wrin-kle (rĭng'kl), *n.* [<A.S. *wrenc*, trick: related to *[1]wrinkle*], *Colloq.*, a valuable hint; a clever notion; a good idea; device.

wrist (rĭst), *n.* [A.S. <*wrīthan*, to twist], the joint between the forearm and hand; the carpus (see *hand*, illus.): *Mech.*, a stud or pin serving to attach a crank, wheel, or other moving part to a connecting rod: also called *wrist pin.*

wrist-band (rĭst'bănd; *Colloq.* rĭz'bănd), *n.* [*wrist* +[1]*band*], the band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt sleeve, that covers the wrist.

wrist-let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* [dim. <*wrist*], a band worn on the wrist as a protection from cold, or as an ornament: *pl. Slang*, handcuffs.

wrist pin *Mech.*, a stud or pin serving to attach a crank, wheel, or other moving part to a connecting rod: also called *wrist.*



WRIST PIN
Two views of wrist pin and wheel: *a*, wrist pin; *b*, connecting rod; *c*, rim of wheel; *d*, axle.

writ (rĭt), *n.* anything written: mainly applied to Scripture; as, Holy *Writ: Law*, a written command or order issued under seal, in the name of a sovereign, court, or judicial officer; as, a *writ* of habeas corpus.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote (rōt), *p.p.* written (rĭt'n), *p.pr.* writing: *Archaic p.t.* and *p.p.* writ (rĭt)], [<A.S. *wrītan*, to inscribe, write <O. Teut. root meaning to cut, scratch], **1**, to trace (symbols representing words or sounds) on a surface with an instrument; especially, **2**, to express in words or characters on paper with a pen or pencil; as, to *write* one's name; **3**, to cover with writing; as, the sheet is *written* on both sides; **4**, to produce as author; compose; **5**, to leave traces on; engrave; as, trouble is *written* on his face; **6**, to address a letter to: **write down**, **1**, to describe; call; style; as, *write* me *down* an idiot; **2**, to set down a record of; **3**, to disparage: **write off**, to remove (an item, as a bad debt) from an open account; acknowledge in the accounts the annulment of: **write up**, **1**, to write an account of; **2**, to praise:—*v.i.* **1**, to form letters, as with a pen or pencil; **2**, to compose; **3**, to conduct a correspondence; communicate by letter.

writ-er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1**, one who writes; a penman; scribe; amanuensis; **2**, an author of any kind of written work; a person who regularly or professionally writes for publication; **3**, that which writes: used in composition; as, a type*writer: Sc.*, an attorney.

write–up (rīt'=ŭp"), *n.* a written account or record, as of an event: *Colloq.*, a newspaper account, usually laudatory, published with a view to attaining an end or attracting attention.

writhe (rīth), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* writhed (rīthd), *p.pr.* writhing: *Obs. p.p.* writhen (rĭth'n)], [<A.S. *wrīthan*, to twist], to squirm or twist about, as from pain or distress:—*v.t. Rare* or *Archaic*, to twist out of shape; contort.

writ-ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* [see **write**], **1**, the art or act of recording symbols representing words or sounds on a surface; especially, the formation of letters with a pen or pencil on paper; **2**, that which is so set down, as an inscription or an autograph; **3**, the art of literary production; **4**, a product of literary work, as a book or poem: often in *pl.*

writ-ten (rĭt'n), past participle of the irregular verb *write.*

wrong (rông), *adj.* [<A.S. *wrang*, wrong, related to *wringan*, to strain, twist <Scand. source: cf. O.N. *rangr*, awry], **1**, deviating from what is morally right or just; unjust; unlawful; immoral; as, lying is *wrong;* **2**, deviating from fact; false; erroneous; incorrect; mistaken; as, that addition is *wrong;* **3**, unsuitable; not according to intention or requirement; amiss; out of order; as, the clock is *wrong;* **4**, contrary to law; illegal; **5**, not well-finished; meant to be turned away from view or wear: used of that side of a piece of cloth or the like which is opposite to the *right* side: *Obs.*, twisted; wry:—*n.* that which is contrary to moral right, fact, intention, or purpose, etc.; evil; injury; crime: *Law*, an invasion of a legal right; a tort: **in the wrong**, mistaken, unjust, or unfair:—*adv.* in a manner not right morally; also, incorrectly:—*v.t.* **1**, to treat unjustly; injure; harm; **2**, to have a false opinion of; as, I *wronged* you when I thought you intended to insult me: *Naut., Archaic*, to take the wind from the sails of; blanket: said of a ship which keeps the wind from another ship to leeward.—*n.* **wrong'er.**—*adv.* **wrong'ly.**—*n.* **wrong'ness.**

Syn., adj. erroneous, incorrect, false, perverse, untruthful, injurious, illegal, immoral.

wrong-do-er (rông'dōō"ẽr; rông"dōō'ẽr), *n.* [*wrong* +[1]*do*], one who offends against law or right; one who does wrong.

wrong-do-ing (rông'dōō"ĭng), *n.* an offense against law or right; evil behavior.

wrong-ful (rông'fo͝ol), *adj.* [see **wrong**], evil; injurious; unjust; unlawful; unfair.—*adv.* **wrong'ful-ly.**—*n.* **wrong'ful-ness.**

wrote (rōt), past tense of the irregular verb *write*, which see.

wroth (rōth; *Br.* rōth), *adj.* [<A.S. *wrāth*, angry, fierce, hostile], wrathful; indignant; angry.

wrought (rôt), *Archaic*, past tense and past participle of *work*:—*p.adj.* worked; fashioned or molded from the rough: **wrought iron**, iron of low carbon content, produced in a puddling furnace, and containing a small proportion of slag as impurity: useful because of its toughness, ductility, malleability.

W. R. S. S. R. *abbr.* White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic.

wrung (rŭng), past tense and past participle of the irregular verb *wring*.

wry (rī), *adj.* [*comp.* wrier, *superl.* wriest], [<M.E. *wrien*, to twist, akin to A.S. *wrigian*, to drive; bend toward], **1**, twisted; askew; as, to make a *wry* face; **2**, misdirected; perverted; as, a *wry* statement.—*adv.* **wry'ly.**—*n.* **wry'ness.**

wry-neck (rī'nĕk"), *n.* [*wry*+*neck*], any of a genus (*Iynx*) of birds allied to the woodpeckers: so called from their habit of elongating the neck and twisting the head: *Pathol.*, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, causing an unnatural position of the head: torticollis.—*adj.* **wry'-necked".**

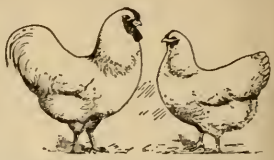
W. S. *abbr.* Writer to the Signet:—**W. S. W.**, west-southwest:—**wt.**, weight.

wul-fen-ite (wo͝ol'fĕn-īt), *n.* [<F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), mineralogist], a bright-colored mineral containing lead and molybdenum.

W. Va. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of West Virginia.

Wy-an-dot (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.* [Amer. Ind.], a member of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians now settled in Oklahoma. Also, **Wy'an-dotte.**

wy-an-dotte (wī'ăn-dŏt), *n.* one of an American variety of domestic fowl of medium size.



WHITE WYANDOTTES ($\frac{1}{8}$)

w y c h – e l m (wĭch'=ĕlm'), *n.* [*wych* (<A.S. *wice*, a kind of tree)+*elm*], an elm (*Ulmus glabra*) of Europe and northern Asia, not so tall as the English elm. Also, erroneously, **witch'-elm'.**

wye (wī), *n.* [spelling of the name of the letter **Y**], the letter Y, or something shaped like a Y.

wynd (wīnd), *n.* [var. of *wind*, a turn, bend: see **²wind**], *Sc.*, a lane; alley; court.

Wyo. *abbr.* official abbreviation for the State of Wyoming (also, **Wy.**).

wy-vern (wī'vĕrn), *n.* [see **wivern**], *Her.*, a two-legged, winged monster. See **wi'vern**, *Pfd.S.*

X

X, x (ĕks), *n.* [*pl.* **X's**; **Xs**; **x's**; **xs** (ĕk'sĕz)], **1**, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses, see *alphabet*, NOTE); **2**, anything shaped like the letter X; **3**, in the Roman system of numerals, the number ten: **X**, [for Gk. *chi*, first letter in *Khristos*, Christ], *Eccl.*, Christ; Christian; *Chem.*, a symbol [**X**] for the element xenon (usually, **Xe**): *x*, *Alg.*, an unknown quantity; *Analytical Geom.*, one of the two or three coördinates of a point in a plane or in space with reference to a rectilinear system.

X- *abbr. Fin.*, ex, meaning except or without: used on the tape of a stock ticker: also, in combination, **X** (without period); as, *X*-d or *X*-div., ex dividend.

xan-thate (zăn'thāt), *n.* [<Gk. *xanthos*, yellow], *Chem.*, a salt of xanthic acid: used in various processes, as in the manufacture of fiber silk.

xan-the-in (zăn'thē-ĭn), *n. Chem.*, that part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers that is soluble in water: distinguished from *xanthin*.

Xan-thi-an (zăn'thĭ-ăn), *adj.* [<Gk. *Xanthos*], relating to Xanthus, an ancient city in Asia Minor: **Xanthian marbles**, marble sculptures found in 1844 at Xanthus, now in the British Museum.

xan-thic (zăn'thĭk), *adj.* [see **xanthate**], **1**, yellow or yellowish in color; **2**, *Chem.*, of or pertaining to xanthine: **xanthic acid**, a heavy, oily liquid of penetrating odor, many of the salts of which are yellow.

xan-thin (zăn'thĭn), *n. Chem.*, **1**, that part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers that is insoluble in water: distinguished from *xanthein*; **2**, (preferably, *xanthine*), a white, amorphous substance, a derivative of carbonic acid, allied to urea, caffeine, etc., found in certain organs and secretions of the body.

Xan-thip-pe (zăn-thĭp'ē; -tĭp'ē), *n.* [Gk.], the wife of Socrates, notorious for her shrewishness and ill nature. Also, **Xan-tip'pe** (-tĭp'ē).

xan-tho-chroid (zăn'thō-kroid), *adj.* [<Gk. *xanthos*, yellow+*khroa*, color], fair or yellowish in complexion:—*n.* a xanthochroid person.

xan-tho-phyll (zăn'thō-fĭl), *n.* [<Gk. *xanthos*, yellow+*phullon*, leaf], *Bot.*, the substance which gives yellow autumn leaves their color.

xan-thop-si-a (zăn-thŏp'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *xanthos*, yellow+*opsis*, appearance], *Med.*, a condition in which all objects appear yellow.

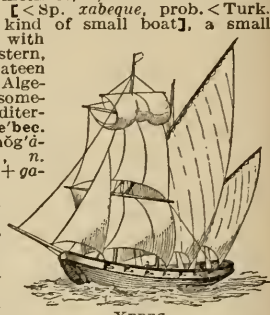
xan-thous (zăn'thŭs), *adj.* [see **xanthate**], yellow: *Ethnol.*, designating, or pertaining to, the yellow-skinned races, especially the Mongolian, or the races with yellowish, auburn, red, or brown hair.

xat (zät), *n.* [prob. nat. name], a memorial post, elaborately carved and somewhat resembling a totem pole, erected in front of the dwellings of certain North American Indians.

X chro-mo-some a chromosome, found in some animals and plants, such that a fertilized germ cell develops into a male or a female according as it contains one X chromosome paired with a Y chromosome, or two X chromosomes.

Xe *abbr. Chem.*, the symbol [**Xe**] for the rare, gaseous element xenon (sometimes, **X**).

xe-bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [<Sp. *xabeque*, prob.<Turk. *sumbekī*, a kind of small boat], a small three-masted vessel with projecting bow and stern, and both square and lateen sails, formerly used by Algerian pirates, and still sometimes to be seen in Mediterranean waters. Also, **ze'bec.**



XEBEC

xe-nog-a-my (zē-nŏg'ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [<Gk. *xenos*, stranger+*gamos*, marriage], *Bot.*, cross-pollination of a flower by pollen from a flower of a different plant but of the same species: distinguished from *geitonogamy*.—*adj.* **xe-nog'a-mous.**

xen-on (zĕn'ŏn; zē'-nŏn), *n.* [Gk. =neut. of *xenos*, strange], *Chem.*, a heavy, inert, gaseous element [symbol **Xe**; sometimes, **X**] occurring in the atmosphere in very minute quantities.

xen-o-pho-bi-a (zĕn"ō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *xenos*, stranger+*phobos*, fear], dislike or hatred of strangers or foreigners.

xe-ro-der-ma (zē"rō-dûr'mȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *xēros*, dry+*derma*, skin], *Med.*, unusual dryness of the skin.

xe-roph-i-lous (zē-rŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *adj.* [<*xerophil* (a term now replaced by *xerophyte*) <Gk. *xēros*, dry+*philos*, friendly, loving], *Bot.*, adapted to living with a very scant water supply.

xe-roph-thal-mi-a (zē"rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [<Gk. *xēros*, dry+*ophthalmos*, eye], *Med.*, a condition in which the conjunctiva, or membrane lining the eyelid, becomes dry and thickened.

xe-ro-phyte (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [<Gk. *xēros*, dry+*phuton*, plant], *Bot.*, a plant that grows where the water supply is scarce, as the cactus: distinguished from *hydrophyte* and *mesophyte*.—*adj.* **xe"-ro-phyt'ic** (zē"rō-fĭt'ĭk).—*n.* **xe'ro-phyt-ism.**

xe-rus (zē'rŭs), *n.* [<Gk. *xēros*, dry: prob. from condition of its mammæ], any of a genus (*Xerus*) of African ground squirrels, having long tails and coarse or bristly hair.

xi (zī; ksē), *n.* the 14th letter of the Greek alphabet [Ξ, ξ (see App. I)], corresponding in general to *x*.

xiph-oid (zĭf'oid; zī'foid), *adj.* [<Gk. *xiphos*, sword+*eidos*, shape], shaped like a sword; ensiform: **xiphoid cartilage** or **process**, *Anat.*, the lowermost division of the breastbone.

Xmas. *abbr.* Christmas:—**Xn.**, Christian (also, **Xtian.**):—**Xnty.**, Christianity (also, **Xty.**)

X ray [so called by discoverer, Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen (1845–1923), because its nature was unknown], **1**, a Röntgen ray: a ray or radiation produced by an electric discharge in a vacuum tube, now known to be similar to a light ray, but of very short wave length, capable of penetrating many substances ordinarily opaque, and used in medical diagnosis to locate fractures, malformations, and pathological conditions of tissue, and in the treatment of certain morbid tissue conditions, as in cancer: generally *pl.*; **2**, a photograph made with the aid of such rays; a radiograph, or skiagraph: **X-ray**. *adj.* pertaining to X rays; as, an *X-ray* apparatus or photograph :—*v.t.* to examine or photograph with X rays:—*v.i.* to use an X-ray machine. Also, *n.* **X'-ray'**; **x ray**; **x'-ray'**:—*adj.* and *v.* **x'-ray'**.

xy-lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood], *Bot.*, the woody tissue of plants; especially, in higher plants, the supporting and water-conducting, thick-walled cells of the vascular bundle, as distinguished from *phloëm* (see *vascular bundle*, illus.).

xy-lene (zī'lēn), *n. Chem.*, any one of three isomeric, colorless hydrocarbons similar to benzene, obtained from wood tar or coal tar, used as solvents and as raw material in the manufacture of dyestuffs: also called *xylol*.

xy-li-dine (zī'lĭ-dĭn; -dēn), *n. Chem.*, **1**, an oily liquid, derived from xylene, used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; **2**, an explosive compound, somewhat similar to guncotton: also called *xyloidin*, which see. Also, **xy'li-din**.

xy-lo-gen (zī'lō-jĕn), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood + *-genēs*, producing], *Bot.*, the substance which forms xylem, or the woody tissue of plants.

xy-lo-graph (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood + *graphein*, to write], **1**, an engraving on a wooden block; also, an impression or print from such a block: applied chiefly to work of the 15th century; **2**, a mechanical copy of the grain of wood, used for surface decoration.—*n.* **xy-log'ra-pher** (zī-lŏg'-rȧ-fẽr).—*adj.* **xy"lo-graph'ic**; **xy"lo-graph'i-cal**.

xy-log-ra-phy (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fī), *n.* **1**, the art of engraving on wood: applied chiefly to work of the early 15th century; **2**, the art of making prints from wood engravings; **3**, a process of decorative painting on wood; **4**, the making of prints or impressions imitating the grain of wood.

xy-loid (zī'loid), *adj.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood + *eidos*, form], resembling wood; having the nature of wood; woody.

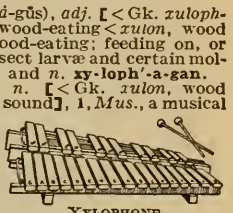
xy-loi-din (zī-loi'dĭn), *n. Chem.*, an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch or wood fiber, and somewhat similar to guncotton: also called *xylidine*. Also, **xy-loi'dine** (-dĭn; -dēn).

xy-lol (zī'lōl; -lŏl), *n.* [< Gk. *xul(on)*, wood + Lat. *ol(eum)*, oil], *Chem.*, a colorless, oily liquid resembling benzene: also called *xylene*, which see.

xy-lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood], celluloid, an artificial material like ivory in texture and color.

xy-loph-a-gous (zī-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *adj.* [< Gk. *xulophagos*, wood-eating < *xulon*, wood + *phagein*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, wood-eating; feeding on, or boring in, wood, as certain insect larvæ and certain mollusks and crustaceans.—*adj.* and *n.* **xy-loph'-a-gan**.

xy-lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood + *phōnē*, a sound], **1**, *Mus.*, a musical instrument of great antiquity, made of parallel wooden bars of graduated length which are struck with flexible mallets, or rubbed: sometimes used in a symphony orchestra for special effects; **2**, an instrument used to test the vibratory properties of different woods.


XYLOPHONE

xy-lose (zī'lōs), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood], *Chem.*, a white, crystalline substance prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on wood gum or corncobs: also called *wood sugar*.

xy-lot-o-mous (zī-lŏt'ō-mŭs), *adj.* [see **xylotomy**], *Entom.*, able to bore into wood.

xy-lot-o-my (zī-lŏt'ō-mī), *n.* [< Gk. *xulon*, wood + *-tomia*, a cutting (< *temnein*, to cut)], the process of preparing sections of wood for examination by the microscope.—*n.* **xy-lot'o-mist**.

xys-ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *xuein*, to scrape], a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Y, y (wī), *n.* [*pl.* Y's; Ys; y's; ys (wīz)], **1**, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, or its sound (for certain uses see *alphabet*, Note): pronounced either as a semivowel, as in *year*, *yes*, or as a vowel, as in *happy*, *neophyte*; **2**, a letter occasionally employed, especially in affectedly archaic style, to represent the old English letter *thorn*, properly printed ꝥ : equivalent to modern English *th*, as in *ye* or *yᵉ* for *the*; *yat*, *yt*, or *yt* for *that*, etc.; **3**, any of various things resembling the letter Y, as a Y-shaped pipe fitting or joint in plumbing or a forked support for a telescope: **Y**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Y] for the element yttrium (also, **Yt**); *y*, *Alg.*, an unknown quantity or variable, usually the second, *x* being the first; *Analytical Geom.*, one of the two or three coördinates of a point in a plane or in space, with reference to a rectilinear system (see *abscissa*, illus.).

y- *prefix*, [< A.S. *ge-*, orig., together: often prefixed to nouns and verbs without affecting the sense], used in Middle English as a sign of the past participle, and still found in a few archaic words; as, *y-cleped*.

Y. *abbr.* **1**, in wigwagging, why; **2**, year (also, **y.**; **yr.**); **3**, yard (also, **y.**; **yd.**); **4**, short for Y. M. (or W.) C. A.

-y *n. suffix*, [source uncertain], forming diminutives, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals and familiar forms of personal names; as, *kitty*; *Katy*; *doggy*: also written *-ie*; as, *lassie*.

-y *adj. suffix*, [< A.S. *-ig*], **1**, of; pertaining to; having; full of: added to nouns; as, *stony*; *guilty*: often spelled *-ey*, especially when attached to words ending in *y*; as, *clayey*; **2**, inclined toward; almost; shading into: added to adjectives of color; as, *goldy-brown*; **3**, with intensive force but no change of meaning: added to adjectives: chiefly poetical; as, *stilly*.

ya (yä), *n.* [Arab.], the 28th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *y*: as a numeral, 10.

yac-ca (yăk'ȧ), *n.* [W.Ind.], either of two West Indian evergreens, the wood of which is used for furniture and other purposes.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* [< Du. *jaght*, abbr. of *jaghtschip*, ship for chasing < *jagen*, to hunt], *Naut.*, a sailing or motor vessel, used privately for cruising, racing, etc.: —*v.i.* to sail in a yacht.—*n.* **yacht'ing**.

yachts-man (yŏts'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [*yacht* + *man*], one who owns or sails a yacht.—*n. fem.* **yachts'wom'an**.

yachts-man-ship (yŏts'măn-shĭp), *n.* the art of managing a yacht.

yah (yä), *interj.* [imit.], an exclamation of impatience, derision, or disgust.

Ya-hoo (yä'hōō), *n.* [coined by Swift], in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of brutes in human form, subject to the Houyhnhnms (which see): **yahoo**, **1**, a person of bestial and vicious habits; **2**, in the United States, a country bumpkin.

Yah-weh (yä'wĕ), *n.* [< Heb.], Jehovah: a modern reconstruction of the supposed original name of the God of the ancient Hebrews, called *Jehovah* in the Bible (see *Jehovah*, *Tetragrammaton*). Also, **Yah'we**; **Yah've**; **Yah'veh**; **Jah'weh**; **Jah'veh**.

Yah-wist (yä'wĭst), *n.* **1**, the author of certain passages in the Old Testament in which God is styled *Yahweh*; **2**, the passages themselves. Also, **Yah'vist**; **Jah'wist**; **Jah'vist**.—*adj.* **Yah-wis'tic**. —*n.* **Yah'wism**.

yak (yăk), *n.* [< nat. name in Tibet], a wild or domesticated ox of central Asia, with long hair hanging from the shoulders and sides, and on the tail.

YAK (⅛₈)

yam (yăm), *n.* [< Port. *inhame* prob. < nat. Afr. name], **1**, any of a genus (*Dioscorea*) of tropical vines with edible, tuberous roots; also, the root itself; **2**, in the southern United States, a kind of sweet potato; **3**, in Scotland, a potato.

Ya-ma (yăm'ȧ), *n.* [Sans.], a Hindu god of departed spirits and judge of the dead.

ya-men (yä'mĕn), *n.* [< Chin. *ya* general's tent + *mun*, gate], **1**, the official residence of a

Chinese public functionary, or mandarin; 2, any department of the Chinese public service. Also, **ya'mun.**

yank (yăngk), *n.* [source uncertain.], *Colloq.*, a sharp jerk or twist:—*v.t. Colloq.*, to jerk sharply.

Yan-kee (yăng'kē), *n.* [source uncertain: perh. < Du. *Janke*, dim. of *Jan*, John, and applied by Dutch settlers of New York to English colonists], 1, a citizen of New England; 2, a native of the United States: chiefly a foreign usage; 3, a soldier of the Federal armies, or any Northerner: frequently shortened to *Yank*: so used in the South, especially during the War between the States (1860–65):—*adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Yankees: **Yankee-Doodle**, *n.* a humorous song of English origin that became popular in the American Colonies during the Revolution, or the air to which it is sung.—*n.* **Yan'kee-ism.**

Yan-kee-dom (yang'kē-dŭm), *n.* 1, New England; 2, the United States as a whole.

yap (yăp; yap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* yapped (yăpt; yapt), *p.pr.* yapping], [Imit.], to bark or yelp: usually said of a small dog: *Slang*, to jabber; chatter:—*n.* 1, a bark or yelp; 2, a worthless cur: *Slang*, a noisy, ill-bred person.

Ya-qui (yä'kē), *n.* [*pl.* Yaquis (-kēz) or Yaqui], [Amer.Ind.], in Mexico, one of a tribe of warlike Indians settled along the Yaqui River.

Yar-bo-rough (yär'bō-rō), *n.* [prob. < a certain Earl of *Yarborough*, who bet against the occurrence of such a hand], *Cards*, in certain games, a hand that contains no card above a nine.

[1]yard (yärd), *n.* [< A.S. *gyrd*, a stick], 1, the standard unit of English lineal measure, equal to three feet, or 36 inches; 2, a measuring rod of 36 inches; a yardstick: *Naut.*, a comparatively slender spar slung crosswise to a mast, used to support a sail.

[2]yard (yärd), *n.* [< A.S. *geard*, court], 1, a small piece of inclosed ground beside or around a building; as, a front *yard;* a church*yard;* 2, a space, often inclosed, within which any work is carried on; as, a brick*yard;* a railroad *yard;* 3, in the United States and Canada, the winter browsing ground of moose and deer; 4, in England, a widely variable measure of land:—*v.t.* to collect within, or to gather into, an inclosure:—*v.i.* 1, in the United States and Canada, to resort to winter pastures: said of deer and moose; 2, to shoot game in their winter yard.

[1]yard-age (yär'dăj), *n.* [see [1]**yard**], measurement in terms of yards; as, half the *yardage.*

[2]yard-age (yär'dăj), *n.* [see [2]**yard**], the accommodation offered at a receiving point for animals unloaded from a train or ship, or the charge for it.

yard-arm (yärd'ärm"), *n.* [[1]*yard*+[1]*arm*], either end of the yard that supports a sail.

yard grass a kind of coarse forage grass (*Eleusine indica*) of the United States: also called *wire grass; crab grass.*

yard-stick (yärd'stik"), *n.* [[1]*yard*+[1]*stick*], a flat, graduated measuring rod, 36 inches in length: also called *yard.*

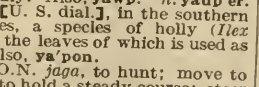
yare (yâr), *adj.* [< A.S. *gearu*, ready], *Sc.* or *Obs.*, 1, ready; prompt; brisk; dexterous; 2, answering quickly to the helm: said of a ship.

yarn (yärn), *n.* [< A.S. *gearn*, thread], any thread spun from natural fibers, animal, vegetable, or mineral; especially, thread prepared for weaving, and heavy woolen thread used for knitting: *Colloq.*, an extravagant tale:—*v.i. Colloq.*, to tell extravagant tales.

yar-row (yăr'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *gearwe*, yarrow], any of several plants (genus *Achillea*) of the composite family; especially, a species (*A. millefolium*) having a pungent smell and taste, and bearing finely dissected leaves and small white flowers.

yash-mak (yäsh-mäk'; yäsh'măk), *n.* [< Arab.], the double veil formerly worn by Moslem women in public. Also, **yash-mac'; yas-mak'.**

yat-a-ghan (yăt'ä-găn; yä"tä-gän"), *n.* [< Turk.], a long knife or short saber, having a handle without a guard and generally a blade that is double-curved: used by Mohammedans. Also, **yat'a-gan.**



YATAGHAN

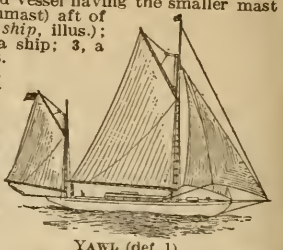
yaup (yôp; yäp), *n.* [Imit., perh. var. of *yap*], *Sc.*, *Dial.* or *Colloq.*, a loud or uncouth noise; a cry of rage or distress; a yelp:—*v.i. Sc.* or *Dial.*, to make an uncouth noise, such as an audible yawn; yelp, scream, or whine; talk loudly. Also, **yawp.**—*n.* **yaup'er.**

yau-pon (yô'pŏn), *n.* [U. S. dial.], in the southern United States, a species of holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), a decoction of the leaves of which is used as a cathartic or emetic. Also, **ya'pon.**

yaw (yô), *v.i.* [prob. < O.N. *jaga*, to hunt; move to and fro], 1, to fail to hold a steady course; steer wild, as a vessel or an airplane; 2, to move with the longitudinal axis in deviation from the line of flight: said of a projectile:—*n.* 1, a temporary or irregular deviation from a straight course in steering: said of a ship or an airplane; 2, the deviation of the longitudinal axis of a projectile from the line of flight.

[1]yawl (yôl), *v.i.* [Imit.], *Dial.*, to cry out from pain or distress; howl:—*n. Dial.*, a yell; howl.

[2]yawl (yôl), *n.* [< Du. *jol*, skiff], 1, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel having the smaller mast (jigger mast or mizzenmast) aft of the rudder post (see *ship*, illus.); 2, the small boat of a ship; 3, a fisherman's small boat.



YAWL (def. 1)

yawn (yôn), *v.i.* [< A.S. *geonian*, to yawn], 1, to gape; stand wide open; as, the chasm *yawned* beneath him; 2, to open the mouth wide, as from hunger, surprise, or bewilderment; especially, 3, to open the mouth as wide as possible while inhaling deeply, as an involuntary act resulting from boredom, drowsiness, or fatigue:—*v.t.* to utter with a yawn:—*n.* the act of gaping or opening wide; especially, an involuntary opening of the mouth, as from drowsiness.—*n.* **yawn'er.**

yaws (yôz), *n.pl.* [perh. < Afr. *yaw*, raspberry], *Pathol.*, a contagious skin disease of the tropics, characterized by raspberrylike excrescences or tubercles on various parts of the body, often found in young Negroes: also called *frambœsia:* **yaw**, one of the sores characteristic of this disease.

Yb *Chem.*, the symbol [Yb] for the element ytterblum, a rare metallic element resembling yttrium.

Y chro-mo-some a chromosome found in some animals and plants, such that a fertilized germ cell develops into a male or a female according as it contains one Y chromosome paired with an X chromosome, or two X chromosomes.

y–cleped (ĭ-klēpt'), *p.p.* [*y-*+obs. *clepe*, to call (< A.S. *clipian*, to call)], *Obs.* or *Archaic*, called; named. Also, **y–clept'.**

yd. *abbr.* [*pl.* yds. or, especially in engineering works, yd.], yard: (also, **y.**: Y.)

[1]ye (yē), *pron.* [< A.S. *gē*, ye < Aryan source], *Archaic* and *Poet.*, you: plural of the personal pronoun *thou:* strictly used for nominative plural only, but in less correct or dialectal usage found in the nominative and objective of both singular and plural.

[2]ye (*thē*), *def.art.* [see [1]**the**], the: an archaic form of writing or printing *the*, in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English character *thorn* [Þ], equivalent to modern English *th:* generally incorrectly pronounced *ye:* also written *ye.*

yea (yā), *adv.* [< A.S. *gēa*, yes < O. Teut. source], *Archaic*, 1, yes: expressing affirmation or assent; 2, indeed; verily; truly; 3, not only so, but more; what is more; as, five hundred, *yea*, a thousand persons collected:—*n.* 1, a reply of assent; 2, an affirmative vote; also, one who votes in the affirmative; as, call for the *yeas* and nays; 3, assurance; certainty; as, "the promises of God in him are *yea*" (2 Cor. 1:20).

yean (yēn), *v.i.* [< A.S. *ge-* (see **y-**)+*ēanian*, to bring forth], of sheep or goats, to give birth; lamb; kid:—*v.t.* to bring forth (young): said of sheep and goats.

yean-ling (yēn'ling), *n.* the young of a sheep or goat; a lamb or kid; an eanling.

year (yēr), *n.* [< A.S. *gēar*, year], 1, the length of time required by the earth to make one complete revolution around the sun, or by the sun to complete approximately its apparent circuit among the fixed stars from vernal equinox to vernal equinox, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds: called the *astronomical, equinoctial, natural, solar,* or *tropical year;* 2, a period approximately equal to the time required by the earth to make one complete revolution around the sun; a period of twelve months, consisting of 365 days, or, in the case of leap year, 366 days, now reckoned as beginning January 1 and ending with December 31: also called *calendar, civil,* or *legal year;* 3, the time required by a planet to make one complete revolution around the sun; as, the *year* of Mars or of Saturn; 4, age; time of life: usually *pl.;* as, well stricken in *years:* **common year**, a year of 365 days: **Gregorian year**, a year of the calendar as now reckoned, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 to correct the gradual displacement of dates caused by the inaccuracies of the Julian calendar: **Julian year**, a year of 365¼ days, introduced by Julius Caesar in 45 B. C. as a convenient approximation to the astro-

nomical year and realized in practice by making every fourth year a leap year: **leap year**, a year of 366 days, or one more than in a common year, the extra day being added at the end of February: **light year**, the distance traversed in a year by a ray of light, which travels about 186,000 miles a second: **lunar year**, a year consisting of twelve synodic lunar months and containing 354 days: **sidereal year**, the period of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds of mean solar time between successive passages of the sun through the same point of the heavens as marked by the fixed stars: the true period of the earth's orbital revolution around the sun, differing from the astronomical year on account of the precession of the equinoxes: **tropical year**, the solar year (see def. 1): **year of grace**, any year of the Christian Era: designated by *A. D.* [Lat. *anno Domini*, (in the) year of the Lord]: also called *year of our Lord.*

year-book (yēr'bo͝ok"), *n.* [*year* + *book*], **1**, a book giving facts about the current year, such as its seasons, dates, festivals, and the like; **2**, a book, published or revised annually, containing statistical or other currently important information.

year-ling (yēr'lĭng), *n.* [dim. < *year*], **1**, an animal between one and two years old; **2**, in racing, a horse one year old and still in its second year, the age being reckoned from January 1 of the year of foaling:—*adj.* one year old; of a year's duration.

year-long (yēr'lông"), *adj.* [*year* + *long*], enduring for a year; lasting the whole year.

year-ly (yēr'lĭ), *adj.* [see **year**], **1**, pertaining to a year; as, *yearly* rent; **2**, happening or coming once a year; annual; as, a *yearly* visit; **3**, lasting, or accomplished in, a year; as, a *yearly* tenant: —*adv.* once a year; annually; from year to year.

yearn (yûrn), *v.i.* [< A.S. *giernan*, to desire], **1**, to be filled with longing: usually with *for*, or with *to* and the infinitive; **2**, to be deeply moved; feel compassion or tenderness: *Obs.*, to grieve; mourn: usually with *over*:—*v.t. Obs.*, to pain; grieve.—*n.* **yearn'ing.**—*adv.* **yearn'ing-ly.**

yeast (yēst), *n.* [< A.S. *gist*, yeast], **1**, a fungus consisting of minute cells, causing fermentation in sugar solutions or starchy substances, the products being carbon dioxide and alcohol: used in making beer and other fermented liquors, in causing bread dough to rise, and, on account of its vitamin content, as a food; **2**, such a substance prepared commercially or in the home, and used for raising bread dough, as a food, etc.; **3**, froth; foam; **4**, mental ferment; agitation.

yeast-y (yēs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], **1**, consisting of, or resembling, yeast; **2**, frothy; foamy; **3**, light; trifling: frivolous.

yegg-man (yĕg'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [source uncertain], *Slang*, a vagrant criminal; especially, a burglar: also called *yegg.*

yelk (yĕlk), *n.* [see **yolk**], *Rare*, the yellow part of an egg. See **yolk**, *Pfd. S.*

yell (yĕl), *n.* [< A.S. *giellan*, to scream], **1**, a sharp, loud cry, as of pain, rage, or terror; a scream; **2**, a characteristic shout, as used in warfare or by a group of persons; as, a college *yell*:—*v.i.* to cry out with a loud noise; shriek; scream, as with pain or fear: —*v.t.* to utter with a shrill cry; as, to *yell* defiance.

yel-low (yĕl'ō), *n.* [< A.S. *geolu*, yellow], **1**, a brilliant elementary color, between green and orange in the spectrum; the color of gold, lemons, etc.; **2**, any pigment or dye that gives this color; **3**, the yolk of an egg; **4**, any of several kinds of butterfly: *pl.*, often used as *sing.* **1**, jaundice, especially in cattle, sheep, and horses; **2**, jealousy; **3**, a disease of certain fruit trees: **chrome yellow**, lead chromate, an important permanent yellow pigment used in paint manufacture: also called *Paris yellow:* **cobalt yellow**, the double nitrate of cobalt and potassium, used as a yellow pigment in artists' paints:—*adj.* **1**, of a color like that of gold, lemons, etc.; **2**, jaundiced; **3**, jealous; melancholy: *Slang*, cowardly; contemptible; dishonorable; as, in the crisis he showed a *yellow* streak; *Colloq.*, sensational: used of journalism; as, *yellow* newspapers:—*v.t.* to make yellow:—*v.i.* to become yellow.—*n.* **yel'low-ness.**—*adj.* **yel'low-ish.**

yel-low-barked oak the black oak, or quercitron (which see).

yel-low-bird (yĕl'ō-bûrd"), *n.* [*yellow* + *bird*], **1**, the American goldfinch; **2**, the yellow warbler: *Br.*, the golden oriole (see *oriole*).

yel-low dai-sy the black-eyed Susan or any of various flowers resembling it.

yel-low fe-ver *Med.*, a dangerous, infectious fever, chiefly of tropical America, characterized by yellowness of the skin, vomiting, etc., and transmitted to man by the bite of a certain species of mosquito: also called *yellow jack.*

yel-low-ham-mer (yĕl'ō-hăm"ẽr), *n.* [< A.S. *geolu*, yellow + *amore*, a kind of bird], **1**, in the United States, the flicker, a kind of woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*); **2**, an Old World finch (*Emberiza citrinella*), the male of which is distinguished by bright yellow markings.

yel-low jack **1**, the yellow fever; **2**, the quarantine flag; **3**, a West Indian golden and silvery food fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*).

yel-low jack-et **1**, any of several American social wasps (genus *Vespa*, especially *V. maculata*), commonly known as hornets, with a black abdomen spotted or banded with yellow, living in a heart-shaped nest of paperlike material; specifically, **2**, any of several small, black-and-yellow species, generally nesting in the ground.

yel-low pine any of various pines having yellowish wood or bark (see *pine*).

yel-low spot *Optics*, a small yellowish area on the retina of the eye, on which are formed the images of objects directly viewed and most distinctly seen; the macula lutea (see *eye*, illus.).

yel-low war-bler a small, bright yellow song bird (*Dendroica æstiva*).

yel-low-wood (yĕl'ō-wo͝od"), *n.* [*yellow* + *wood*], **1**, the wood of any of several trees; **2**, any of various West Indian trees whose wood, called fustic, yields a yellow dye; **3**, gopher wood (which see).

yelp (yĕlp), *v.i.* [< A.S. *gielpan*, to boast; orig., to talk loudly], to utter a sharp bark, as a dog when hurt:—*n.* a sharp, quick bark, as of a dog.—*n.* **yelp'ing.**

¹yen (yĕn), *n.* [*pl.* yen], [Jap. < Chin. *yüan*, round; a dollar], the Japanese unit of coinage, subdivided into 100 *sen* and equivalent to about 30 cents.

²yen (yĕn), *n.* [Chin. = smoke; opium], *Slang*, a longing; an urge or intense desire.

yeo-man (yō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* -men (-mĕn)], [< M.E. *yoman:* source uncertain: perh. *yeo* (akin to Old Frisian *gā*, village) + *man*], **1**, formerly, a retainer of a member of the English nobility; **2**, in England, in ancient times, one who owned free land of the annual value of 40 shillings; now, a small landowner or farmer; hence, a commoner: *U. S. Nav.*, a petty officer who does clerical work: **yeoman of the guard**, in England, a soldier of the bodyguard of the sovereign.—*adj.* and *adv.* **yeo'man-ly.**

yeo-man-ry (yō'măn-rĭ), *n.* **1**, yeomen collectively; **2**, the common people of England, especially the farming class; **3**, in England, the cavalry of the Territorial Army, composed of gentlemen and farmers: now known as *imperial yeomanry.*

yerk (yûrk; yo͝ok), *v.t.* [dial. form of *jerk*, q.v.], *Sc.* or *Obs.*, to beat; lash; *Eng.* and *U. S. Dial.*, to jerk:—*v.i. Eng. Dial.*, to spring back, as a horse:—*n. Obs.* or *Dial.*, a jerk; *Sc.* or *Obs.*, a whack; blow; kick.

yes (yĕs), *adv.* [< A.S. *gise*, *gese*, yes, perh. < *gēa swā*, yea so, or *gēa sī*, yea, (so) be (it)], **1**, aye; yea; it is so: the affirmative answer to a question: opposite of *no;* **2**, furthermore; what is more; as, I could suffer for my country, *yes*, and be proud of it:—*n.* [*pl.* yeses (yĕs'ĕz)], an answer in the affirmative; a yea: **yes man**, *Slang*, a person who assents to whatever is proposed; especially, one who agrees with proposals or suggestions of a superior or employer.

yes-ter (yĕs'tẽr), *adj.* [< A.S. *geostra*, *giestra*, yester], pertaining to a period of time just past: usually in compounds; as, *yesteryear*; *yestermorn.*

yes-ter-day (yĕs'tẽr-dā), *n.* [< A.S. *geostran dæg*, yesterday], **1**, the day preceding the current day; **2**, figuratively, a recent day:—*adv.* on the day before today.

yes-tern (yĕs'tẽrn), *adj.* [see **yester**], *Obs.*, of or pertaining to the day just past.

yes-treen (yĕs'trēn'), *n.* [< obs. Sc. *gystir*, yester + *ewin*, even], *Archaic*, the evening of yesterday:—*adv.* on the evening of yesterday.

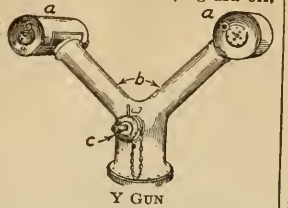
yest-y (yĕs'tĭ; yĕs'tĭ), *adj.* [*comp.* -ier, *superl.* -iest], [see **yeast**], *Archaic*, yeasty (which see).

yet (yĕt), *adv.* [< A.S. *giet*, *get*, yet], **1**, now; up until a specific time; as, he has not come *yet;* **2**, still: in relation to time; as, I have your present *yet;* **3**, in addition; still; besides: usually with a comparative; as, more important *yet;* **4**, finally; eventually; sooner or later; as, the day will *yet* come; **5**, even though this is so: —*conj.* **1**, nevertheless; however; **2**, although; though.

yew (yo͞o), *n.* [< A.S. *īw*, yew], **1**, a large, cone-bearing, evergreen tree (*Taxus baccata*) of the Old World, with dark green foliage; also, its fine-grained wood, formerly used for making bows; **2**, a small evergreen tree of Pacific North America, known as the short-leaved yew; **3**, a dwarf evergreen shrub (*Taxus canadensis*) of the eastern United States: also called *ground hemlock: Archaic*, a bow of yew wood.

Y-gerne (ē-gẽrn'), *n.* [prob. < Celt.], in the Arthurian legend, the mother of King Arthur: so spelled by Tennyson. Also, **I-graine'**, *Pfd. S.*

Ygg-dra-sill (ĭg'drȧ-sĭl), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the great ash tree whose roots embrace and support heaven, earth, and hell, destined to live until the world comes to an end. Also, **Yg'dra-sil; Yg'dra-syl**; incorrectly, **Ig'dra-sil; Igg'dra-sil.**



Y GUN

Y gun a two-barreled gun mounted usually on a destroyer and designed to drop depth bombs against enemy submarines. Also, *n.* **Y'-gun".**

Yid-dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* [< Ger. *jüdisch*, Jewish < *Jude*, Jew], a kind of mixed German and Hebrew language spoken by Jews and written or printed in Hebrew characters:—*adj.* Jewish.

yield (yēld), *v.t.* [< A.S. *gieldan*, to pay, give up, restore], **1**, to produce; as, the land *yields* wheat; **2**, to give as a return for labor, money invested, etc.; **3**, to concede as true; acknowledge; admit; as, I *yield* the point; **4**, to give up, as to a superior force; surrender; **5**, to permit; afford; as, to *yield* space: *Obs.*, to reward; recompense:—*v.i.* **1**, to give a return; produce; **2**, to assent; comply; **3**, to give way under pressure; submit; also, to surrender, as to a superior: —*n.* the return, as in farm crops, mining products, or the like, for labor expended or for capital invested: **yield point**, in testing steel, iron, or other ductile materials, that stress at which, without increase of load, a permanent deformation occurs.—*n.* **yield'er.**

Syn., *v.* afford, relinquish, surrender, produce, give, comply.—*Ant.*, *v.* defy, refuse, resist, endure.

yield-ing (yēld'ĭng), *p.adj.* **1**, inclined to give way; flexible; **2**, compliant; obedient; as, a *yielding* nature.—*adv.* **yield'ing-ly.**—*n.* **yield'ing-ness.**

-yl *suffix*, [< Gk. *hulē*, wood; substance], *Chem.*, a termination used to designate a radical, or group of atoms which act as a single atom; as, amyl; ethyl.

y-lang–y-lang (ē'lăng-ē'lăng), *n.* [< Tagalog *ālang-ālang*, nat. name of the tree], **1**, an East Indian tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of the custard-apple family, bearing fragrant flowers; **2**, an essential oil distilled from the flowers of this tree and used in perfumery. Also, **i-lang'-i-lang'.**

Y. M. C. A. *abbr.* Young Men's Christian Association:—**Y. M. Cath. A.**, Young Men's Catholic Association:—**Y. M. H. A.**, Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Y-mir (ü'mĕr; ē'mĕr), *n.* [< O.N.], *Norse Myth.*, the ancestor of the Teutonic giants, formed of frost and fire, from whose body the world was created, his blood forming the sea, his flesh the land, his bones the mountains and rocks, his skull the sky. Also, **Y'mer.**

yod (yōd), *n.* [perh. < Heb. = hand], the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet [י (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *y:* as a numeral, 10.

yo-del (yō'dl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -deled or -delled (-dld), *p.pr.* -deling, or -delling], [< Ger. dial. *jodeln*, to yodel; call the syllable *jo* (yō)], to sing or call with sudden changes in the voice from chest tones to falsetto, or vice versa:—*v.t.* to give or render thus, as a song:—*n* a call so given or a song so sung: a manner of singing common among Swiss shepherds. Also, **yo'dle.**—*n.* **yo'del-er; yo'del-ler; yo'dler.**

yo-ga (yō'gȧ), *n.* [< Sans. *yōga*, union], a form of Hindu mystical and ascetic philosophy which enjoins withdrawal from worldly things, and a concentration of thought upon the Supreme Spirit. Also, **Yo'ga.**

yo-gi (yō'gē), *n.* [*pl.* -gis (-gēz)], [< Hind. *yōgī* < Sans. *yōga*, union], one who follows the yoga, a Hindu system of philosophy; an ascetic. Also, **yo'gin** (yō'gĕn).—*n.* **yo'gism** (yō'gĭzm).

yo–heave–ho (yō'-hēv-hō'), *n.* and *interj.* [*yo*, *ho*, syllables used in calling + *heave*], a cry of sailors in hoisting, as at the anchor.

yo-icks (yō'ĭks; yoiks), *interj.* [source uncertain], in hunting, a cry used to urge on the hounds.

yoke (yōk), *n.* [< A.S. *geoc*, yoke < Aryan source: cf. Lat. *jugum*, yoke < *jungere*, to join], **1**, a wooden frame, usually having a bow at each end, to couple together draft animals, especially oxen, by the neck; **2**, any of several similar devices, as a wooden frame made to fit a person's shoulders, for carrying buckets, or the like, suspended from the ends; **3**, a band or piece of cloth cut to fit the shoulders or hips, to support a gathered or plaited part, as of a skirt; **4**, figuratively, that which binds or connects; a bond or tie, as of marriage; **5**, a mark or sign of slavery or subjection; hence, **6**, bondage; servitude; **7**, [*pl.* yoke], two animals coupled together for work, as, a *yoke* of oxen: *Naut.*, a crosspiece at the upper end of a rudder, to which the steering lines are attached: *Arch.*, a tiebeam or similar piece:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* yoked (yōkt), *p.pr.* yoking], **1**, to put a yoke on, as oxen; **2**, to tie together; couple; link; **3**, to bring into bondage or servitude; enslave or confine; **4**, figuratively, to join in marriage:—*v.i.* to be joined; be intimate companions.

yoke-fel-low (yōk'fĕl"ō), *n.* [*yoke* + *fellow*], **1**, a person bound to another by some tie; **2**, an associate in work; a fellow workman; confrère.

yo-kel (yō'kl), *n.* [perh. orig. = one who yokes oxen < *yoke*, q.v.], a plowman; a countryman; especially, a rustic.

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* [< A.S. *geolca*, yolk < *geolu*, yellow], **1**, the yellow part of an egg, contalning the embryo and food material to support it (for illlus. see *egg*); **2**, an oily secretion found in sheep's wool: also called *suint*. Also, *Rare*, **yelk.**—*adj.* **yolk'y.**

Yom Kip-pur (yŏm kĭp'o͝or), [Heb. = day of atonement], the Hebrew Day of Atonement, observed by 24 hours of fasting (Lev. 16) on the 10th day of the first month of the Jewish civil year (see Jewish calendar, App. II).

yon (yŏn), *adj.* and *adv.* [< A.S. *geon*, that; yonder], *Poet.*, yonder:—*pron. Rare*, that; those: used of persons or things at a distance, yet within view.

yond (yŏnd), *adv.* [< A.S. *geond*, through, over], *Archaic*, yonder; thither:—*adj. Obs.*, yonder.

yon-der (yŏn'dẽr), *adj.* situated at a distance, but still visible:—*adv.* at that place; there.

yore (yōr), *n.* [< A.S. *gēara*, formerly: perh. gen. pl. of *gēar*, year], *Obs.*, old time; long ago: **of yore**, in old time; long ago.

Yor-ick (yōr'ĭk), *n.* [source uncertain], **1**, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet," a one-time court jester, whose skull Hamlet makes the subject of a soliloquy; **2**, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," a humorous parson; also, the pseudonym of Sterne in the "Sentimental Journey."

York (yōrk), *n.* [< A.S. *Eoforwīc* < Lat. place name, *Eborocum* + A.S. *wīc*, village], *Eng. Hist.*, an English royal house which occupied the throne from 1461 to 1485, and was opposed to the house of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses.—*adj.* and *n.* **York'ist.**

york-er (yōr'kẽr), *n.* [source uncertain], in cricket, a bowled ball that strikes the ground under, or nearly under, the bat.

York-shire pud-ding (yōrk'shĭr; -shẽr), an unsweetened batter pudding baked under beef or other meat.

York-shire ter-ri-er (yōrk'shĭr; -shẽr), one of a breed of small, shaggy, intelligent dogs, originally from Yorkshire, England.

you (yo͞o), *pron. sing.* and *pl.* [< A.S. *ēow*, accusative and dat. of *gē*, ye], **1**, the person or persons addressed: the second person plural, nominative and objective cases, of the personal pronoun: also, except in elevated style, used as second person singular, but always taking a plural verb; **2**, one; anyone; a person; people: used as an indefinite pronoun.

young (yŭng), *adj.* [*comp.* younger (yŭng'gẽr), *superl.* youngest (yŭng'gĕst)], [< A.S. *geong*, young < Aryan source: cf. Lat. *juvenis*, young], **1**, being in an early period of life or development; **2**, vigorous in body or mind; fresh; strong; **3**, inexperienced; ignorant; immature; **4**, of or pertaining to youth; **5**, of youthful appearance:—*n.* the offspring of animals: with **young**, pregnant.—*adj.* **young'ish.**

young-ling (yŭng'lĭng), *n.* a person in early years; a youth; also, a young animal or plant:—*adj.* youthful; young; immature.

young-ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* a person in early years; a child or youth; a lad: *Mil.*, *Colloq.*, a subaltern recently commissioned to a regiment or other organization.

youn-ker (yŭng'kẽr), *n.* [< M.Du. *jonckher* < *jonc*, young + *hère*, lord, master], **1**, formerly, a young German squire; **2**, a knight; young gentleman: *Colloq.*, a youth; lad; *Obs.*, a dupe; greenhorn.

your (yo͝or), *poss. adj.* [< A.S. *ēower*, gen. pl. of *gē*, ye], belonging to you: possessive case of *you:* used before the noun; as, *your* coat.

yours (yo͝orz), *poss. pron.* a thing belonging to you: used in place of a noun; as, here is my coat; where is *yours?*—*poss. adj.* belonging to you: used in the predicate; as, which coat is that? is it *yours?*

your-self (yo͝or-sĕlf'), *pron.* [*pl.* -selves (-sĕlvz')], [*your* + *self*], you in your own person: used as a reflexive and as an emphatic form of *you.*

youth (yo͞oth), *n.* [*pl.* youths (yo͞oths; yo͞othz)], [< A.S. *geoguth*, youth < *geong*, young], **1**, the state of being in early life; also, the quality of being young; **2**, a young person, especially a young man;

3, the period of life between childhood and maturity; 4, young people: used as a collective plural.

youth-ful (yōōth'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1, pertaining to the early part of life; like youth; fitting to youth; 2, fresh; vigorous; 3, immature; not advanced. —*adv.* **youth'ful-ly.**—*n.* **youth'ful-ness.**

Syn. fresh, childlike, young, buoyant, vigorous.—*Ant.* old, mature, aged, senile, withered.

yowl (youl), *n.* [< M.E. *goulen*, to yowl: imit.], a howl; a long yell;—*v.i.* to howl or yell.

Y. P. S. C. E. *abbr.* Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

yr. *abbr.* 1, year; 2, younger; 3, your:—**yrs.**, 1, years; 2, yours:—**yt**, that: also written **yt**:—**Yt**, *Chem.*, the symbol [Yt] for the element yttrium (also, Y).

yt-ter-bi-um (ĭ-tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [< *Ytterby*, a town in Sweden: because found there], *Chem.*, a very rare metallic element [symbol Yb] of the rare earth group, found in the mineral gadolinite and resembling yttrium.—*adj.* **yt-ter'bic.**

yt-tri-a (ĭt'rĭ-ȧ), *n. Chem.*, a white, tasteless, insoluble earth, an oxide of yttrium.

yt-tri-um (ĭt'rĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.*, a very rare metallic element [symbol Yt (also, Y)], associated with europium, gadolinium, scandium, etc., in the minerals gadolinite, euxenite, etc.—*adj.* **yt'tric** (-rĭk).—*adj.* **yt-trif'er-ous** (ĭ-trĭf'ẽr-ŭs).

yu-an (yū-ȧn'), *n.* [*pl.* yuan], [Chin. = origin: dollar; also, name of a dynasty], the monetary unit, containing 100 fen, or cents, of the Chinese Republic, equivalent to about 29 cents: also called *yuan dollar.*

yuc-ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* [< Sp. *yuca* < nat. Carib. name]. *Bot.*, any of a genus (*Yucca*) of plants of the lily family, bearing long, pointed leaves and white blossoms, found in the southern United States and in Latin America; especially, the Spanish bayonet (*Y. aloifolia*) and certain species (as *Y. gloriosa*) cultivated for ornament, and Adam's-needle-and-thread (*Y. filamentosa*).

yuc-ca moth any of several species of moth (genus *Pronuba*) that cross-pollinate the flowers of yucca and lay their eggs in its seed pods, the larvæ eating the growing seeds.

YUCCA (1/9)

Yu-ga (yōō'gȧ), *n.* [< Sans. *yuga*, an age; a yoke], in the Hindu theory of the world's origin, any of the four cycles, or ages, of the world's growth, each shorter and less righteous than the preceding, the first one, the golden age, being 1,728,000 years long.

Yu-go-slav (yōō'gō-slȧv", -slăv"), *n.* [< *Yugo-* (< Slovenian and Serbo-Croatian *jug*, the south) + *Slav*], a citizen of Yugoslavia (formerly the Serb-Croat-Slovene state), south of Austria and Hungary and east of the Adriatic:—*adj.* pertaining to the Yugoslavs. Also, **Yu'go-Slav"**; **Ju'go-slav"**; **Ju'go-Slav'.**—*adj.* **Yu"go-slav'i-an**; **Yu"go-Slav'i-an.**—*adj.* **Yu"go-slav'ic**; **Yu"go-Slav'ic.**

yule (yōōl), *n.* [< A.S. *gēol*, Christmas: perh. < O.N. *jōl*, a heathen feast], Christmas, or the Christmas feast: **yule log**, a log used as backlog at Christmas.

yule-tide (yōōl'tīd"), *n.* [*yule* + *tide*], Christmas time; the holiday season.

Y. W. C. A. *abbr.* Young Women's Christian Association:—**Y. W. C. T. U.**, Young Women's Christian Temperance Union:—**Y. W. H. A.**, Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Z

Z, z (zē), *n.* [*pl.* Z's; Zs; z's; zs (zēz)], 1, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, or its sound: formerly called *izzard*, in England commonly called *zed* (for certain uses see *alphabet*, NOTE); 2, any of various objects shaped like a Z: **from A to Z**, from beginning to end: *z, Alg.*, an unknown quantity, generally the third, *x* and *y* being the other two; *Analytical Geom.*, one of the three coördinates of a point in space with reference to a rectilinear system.

za (zä), *n.* [Arab.], the 17th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), approximately equivalent to the English *z:* as a numerical symbol, 900.

Zac-chæ-us (zăk-kē'ŭs; *Colloq.* zăk'ē-ŭs), *n.* [< Gk. < Heb. *zakkay*, pure], *Bib.*, a rich publican with whom Jesus dined in Jericho (Luke 19: 2–10). Also, **Zac-che'us.**

Zach-a-ri-ah (zăk"ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. = remembered by Jehovah], *Bib.*, 1, one of the kings of Israel (2 Kings 14:29); 2, the grandfather of Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:2).

Zach-a-ri-as (zăk"ȧ-rī'ȧs), *n.* [< Gk. for *Zachariah*], *Bib.*, 1, the father of John the Baptist (Luke 1:5); 2, a certain martyr (Matt. 23:35); 3, in the Douay Bible, the book of Zechariah (see *Bible*, NOTE).—*abbr.* **Zach.**

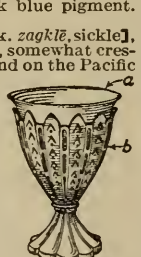
zaf-fer (zăf'ẽr), *n.* [< Fr. *zafre*, perh. akin to O.F. *safir*, sapphire], a grayish oxide of cobalt, the residuum of the smelting of cobalt ores, utilized in the manufacture of smalt, a brilliant blue pigment used to decorate china and pottery and to tint paper and linen: **zaffer blue**, cobalt blue, a dark blue pigment. Also, **zaf'fre**; **zaf'fir**; **zaf'far.**

zan-clus (zăng'klŭs), *n.* [< Lat. < Gk. *zagklē*, sickle], a small, brilliantly colored, somewhat crescent-shaped fish (*Zanclus canescens*) found on the Pacific coast (see *Pisces*, illus.).

za-ny (zā'nĭ), *n.* [*pl.* zanies (-nĭz)], [< Fr. *zani* < It. *zanni* < *Gioranni*, John], 1, formerly, a clown serving as foil to the principal clown; hence, a clown or buffoon; a stupid person.

Za-ra-thus-tra (zăr"ȧ-thōōs'trȧ), *n.* [see **Zoroaster**], an ancient Persian prophet. See **Zo"ro-as'ter**, *Pfd. S.*

zarf (zärf; zûrf), *n.* [Arab. = vessel], an ornamental holder for a hot coffee cup, used in the Levant.



ZARF
a, cup; *b*, zarf.

zax (zăks), *n.* [< A.S. *seax*, knife], a tool for trimming slates.

zay (zī), *n.* [Arab.], the 11th letter of the Arabic alphabet (see App. I), equivalent to the English *z:* as a numeral, 7. Also, **zai**; **zain** (zīn).

za-yin (zä'yĭn), *n.* [< Heb. *zāyin*], the seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet [ז (see App. I)], approximately equivalent to the English *z:* as a numerical symbol, 7.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [< Lat. *zelus* < Gk. *zēlos*, zeal], ardor in a cause or in promoting some end; great earnestness; intensity; as, *zeal* shown in study.

zeal-ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [< Gk. *zēlōtēs*, a zealot], an enthusiast; a fanatic; one who goes to extremes in his earnestness for a cause: **Zealot**, a member of a Jewish sect which arose about the time of Christ, and which was passionately opposed to foreign domination of Palestine.—*n.* **zeal'ot-ry.**

zeal-ous (zĕl'ŭs), *adj.* [see **zeal**], eager in pursuing an object or supporting a cause; enthusiastic; fanatical.—*adv.* **zeal'ous-ly.**—*n.* **zeal'ous-ness**

ze-bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [see **xebec**], a small three-masted ship, sometimes seen in the Mediterranean. See **xe'bec**, *Pfd. S.*

Zeb-e-dee (zĕb'ē-dē), *n.* [< Heb. *Zebadyāh*, gift of Jehovah], *Bib.*, father of the disciples James and John (Matt. 4:21).

ze-bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* [Port. < W. Afr. nat. name], any of several African wild animals of the horse family, especially one (*Equus*, or *Hippotigris*, *zebra*) with dark stripes on a white or tawny body (see *Mammalia*, illus.).—*adj.* **ze'brine** (-brĭn; -brīn).

ZEBRA (1/50)

ze-brass (zē'brȧs"), *n.* [*zebra* + *ass*], the offspring of a male zebra and a she-ass.

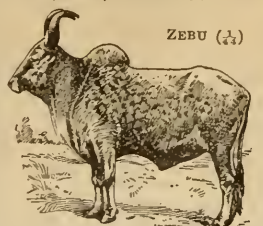
ze-bru-la (zē'brōō-lȧ; zĕb'rōō-lȧ), *n.* [*zebra* + *mule*], the offspring of a male zebra and a mare. Also, **ze'brule.**

ze-bu (zē'bū), *n.* [Fr. < Tibetan *mdzopo*, nat. name], one of an Indian breed of domestic cattle, with long ears and a large hump on the shoulders: thought to be of the same stock as the common cow of Europe and America (see illus. next page).

Zeb-u-lun (zĕb'ŭ-lŭn), *n.* [Heb.], *Bib.*, 1, a son of Jacob (Gen. 30:20); 2, the tribe descended from him, being one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Zech-a-ri-ah (zĕk"ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb.: see **Zachariah**], 1, an ancient Hebrew prophet; 2, a short book of the Old Testament, containing his prophecies (see *Bible*, NOTE). Also, in the Douay Bible, **Zach"a-ri'as.**—*abbr.* **Zech.**

zech-in (zĕk'ĭn), *n.* [see **sequin**], formerly, a gold coin of Venice and, later, of Turkey, worth about $2.25. Also, **zec'-chin.** See **se'quin**, *Pfd.S.*


ZEBU ($\frac{1}{24}$)

zed (zĕd), *n.* [< Gk. *zeta*, letter **Z**], Z, the last letter of the English alphabet: the common name in England.

Zed-e-ki-ah (zĕd'ē-kī'ȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Tsidqiyāh*, justice of Jehovah], *Bib.*, the last king of Judah, who rebelled against Nebuchadrezzar and was conquered and carried captive to Babylon (2 Kings 24:17–20; 25:1–7).

zed-o-a-ry (zĕd'ō-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [< O.F. *zedoaire* < Pers. *zadwār*, zedoary], an aromatic substance obtained from certain East Indian plants, used in making incense, medicines, and perfumery.

***Zeit-geist** (tsīt'gīst'), *n.* [Ger. = time spirit], the spirit of the age; the characteristic moral and intellectual trend of a particular period.

zem-stvo (zĕmst'vō), *n.* [*pl.* -stvos (-vōz)], [Russ. < *zemlya*, land], **1**, a local Russian elective body, administering local affairs, such as roads, schools, and charity: created in 1864; **2**, a local election district in Russia.

ze-na-na (zē-nä'nȧ), *n.* [< Hind. *zenāna* < Pers. *zan*, woman], in India, the part of the house set apart as the living quarters of the women; the harem; seraglio. Also, **za-na'na** (zȧ-).

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [Pers. = commentary, interpretation], **1**, a translation of, and commentary on, the Avesta, or sacred writings of ancient Persia by Zoroaster; **2**, sometimes, the language of the Avesta: **Zend-Avesta**, (*ȧ-vĕs'tȧ*), [O.Pers. *Avesta*, name of the sacred book], commonly, the sacred writings of ancient Persia; more properly, the sacred writings, or *Avesta*, along with the commentary, or *Zend*.

zen-dik (zĕn-dēk'), *n.* [< Arab. *zindīq*, disbeliever], in the East, an unbeliever or atheist.

ze-nith (zē'nĭth; *Br.* zĕn'ĭth), *n.* [< O.F. *cenith* < Sp. *zenit* < Arab. *samt-(ar-rās)*, zenith: literally way (of the head)], **1**, that point of the heavens which is directly over the observer's head: opposite of *nadir*; **2**, greatest height; summit: **zenith distance**, the angle in the heavens between the zenith and any celestial object: **zenith telescope**, an astronomical instrument designed for measuring the difference between the zenith distances of two stars, one north and the other south of the zenith: used to determine latitude accurately.

ze-o-lite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gk. *zein*, to boil + *lithos*, stone: because it boils, or swells, under the blowpipe], *Chem.*, any of a group of hydrated silicates of aluminum, sodium, or calcium, closely allied to the feldspars.—*adj.* **ze"o-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk).

Zeph-a-ni-ah (zĕf"ȧ-nī'ȧ), *n.* [< Heb. *Tsephanyāh*], *Bib.*, an ancient Hebrew prophet, or a book of the Old Testament giving his message.—*abbr.* **Zeph.** Also, in the Douay Bible, **Soph"o-ni'as.**

zeph-yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* [see **Zephyrus**], **1**, the west wind; **2**, a soft, gentle breeze; **3**, a kind of soft, fine woolen yarn: also called *zephyr yarn*.

Zeph-y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *zephyros*, west wind: related to *zophos*, darkness], a personification of the west wind; especially, the Greek god of the west wind, mildest of all the sylvan deities.

Zep-pe-lin (zĕp'ē-lĭn; zĕp"ē-lēn'), *n.* [< Count *Zeppelin* (1838–1917), Ger. inventor], a cigar-shaped dirigible balloon, able to fly long distances and to carry a heavy cargo (see *dirigible*, illus.).

ze-ro (zē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* zeros; zeroes (-rōz)], [It. < Arab. *çifr*, cipher], **1**, a cipher; **2**, nothing; **3**, the point on a scale from which reckoning begins, frequently in either positive or negative direction; **4**, a temperature selected as a fixed point from which other temperatures are reckoned: in the centigrade scale, the temperature of melting ice; in the Fahrenheit scale, a temperature 32° below the temperature of melting ice; hence, **5**, the lowest point: **absolute zero**, the lowest temperature that the nature of matter admits, about 273.1° below zero on the centigrade scale, or 459.6° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale: **zero hour**, *Mil.*, the hour fixed for beginning an attack.

zest (zĕst), *n.* [< Fr. *zeste*, lemon peel, transferred < O.F. *zest*, dividing skin of walnut kernel < Gk. *skhizein*, to divide, cleave], **1**, a spicy flavor; something that gives a pleasant taste or relish; **2**, keen enjoyment: *Rare*, a slice of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil squeezed from it.—*adj.* **zest'ful.**—*adv.* **zest'ful-ly.**

ze-ta (zē'tȧ; zā'tȧ), *n.* [Gk.], in the Greek alphabet, the sixth letter [ζ, Z (see App. I)], corresponding in general to English *z* and *dz*.

Ze-thus (zē'thŭs), *n.* [< Gk. *Zēthos*], *Gk. Myth.*, son of Antiope and twin brother of Amphion.

zeug-ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [Gk. = a yoke], a figure of speech in which a word, especially a verb or an adjective, serves a double purpose, as by governing or referring to two words, its sense and application usually changing; as, his *fair* hair and play attracted the ladies; we *ate* a bun and a glass of milk.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [Gk.], *Gk. Myth.*, the son of Cronus, who overthrew his father and became the supreme god: identified with Roman *Jupiter*.

zib-el-ine (zĭb'ĕl-īn; -ĭn), *adj.* [< It. *zibellino* < Russ. *sobol*, sable], **1**, made of, or pertaining to, sable fur; **2**, pertaining to the sable:—*n.* **1**, sable fur; **2**, (zĭb'ĕl-ēn), a kind of soft woolen dress fabric with a furry finish. Also, **zib'el-line.**

zib-et (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [< It. *zibetto* < Arab. *zabād*, civet], the Asiatic or Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), a catlike animal of India producing an odoriferous secretion similar to that of other civets. Also, **zib'eth.**

Zif (zĭf), *n.* [< Heb. *Ziv*], the old Hebrew name for the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, nearly equivalent to May (1 Kings 6:1); the eighth month of the Jewish civil year: now generally called *Iyar*.

zig-zag (zĭg'zăg"), *n.* [Fr.: source uncertain], **1**, one of a number of short, sharp angles or turns in a course; **2**, something characterized by such angles or turns, as a path:—*adj.* having a series of short, sharp turns:—*adv.* crookedly; with sharp turns:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* -zagged (-zăgd"), *p.pr.* -zagging], to form or move with quick, sharp turns:—*v.i.* to be or move zigzag.

zinc (zĭngk), *n.* [< Ger. *zink*, zinc], *Chem.*, an important, bluish white metallic element [symbol **Zn**], easily fusible but somewhat brittle, extensively used in electrical work, and employed as a constituent of brass, nickel silver, and other alloys, or as a protective coating on iron sheets, wire, etc., to which it is applied by the galvanizing process: commercially known as *speller*: **zinc blende**, native sulphide of zinc, an important zinc ore: also called *sphalerite*: **zinc spar**, calamine: **zinc vitriol**, a white, crystalline salt, zinc sulphate: also called *white vitriol*:—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* zincked or zinced (zĭngkt), *p.pr.* zincking or zincing], to coat, or cover, with zinc.—*adj.* **zinck'y; zink'y; zinc'y.**—*adj.* **zinc'ic.**

zinc-ite (zĭngk'īt), *n.* *Mineral.*, native oxide of zinc, a reddish or yellowish mineral, found largely in New Jersey. Also, **zink'ite.**

zin-cog-ra-phy (zĭng-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*zinc* + *-graphy* (< Gk. *graphein*, to write)], the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.—*n.* **zin-cog'ra-pher.**—*n.* **zin'co-graph** (-kō-grȧf).—*adj.* **zin"co-graph'ic** (-kŏ-grăf'ĭk); **zin"co-graph'i-cal.**

zinc-oid (zĭngk'oid), *adj.* [see **zinc**], of or pertaining to zinc; zinclike in color, appearance, etc.

zinc-ous (zĭngk'ŭs), *adj.* of or pertaining to zinc; containing zinc, as an alloy.

***zin-ga-ro** (tsēng'gȧ-rō), *n.* [*pl.* zingari (-rē)], [It.], a gypsy. Also, ***zin'ga-no** (-nō).—*n. fem.* ***zin'ga-ra** (-rȧ), [*pl.* zingare (-rȧ)].; ***zin'ga-na** (-nȧ).

zin-ni-a (zĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [< J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), professor of medicine at Göttingen], any of several species of plant (genus *Crassina*), often cultivated, bearing bright-colored, dahlialike flowers.

Zi-on (zī'ŏn), *n.* [< Heb. *tsīyōn*, a hill], **1**, a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors and the site of the temple; **2**, hence, the chosen people; the Jewish race; **3**, the Church of God; **4**, the new Jerusalem, or heaven. Also, **Si'on.**

Zi-on-ism (zī'ŏn-ĭzm), *n.* a plan for, or belief in, the return of the Jews as a nation to Palestine; specifically, a theory or movement on the part of the Jewish society of Zionists, for effecting this return: also called *Zion movement*.—*n.* **Zi'on-ist.**—*adj.* **Zi"on-is'tic.**—*n.* **Zi'on-ite** (-īt).

zip (zĭp), *n.* [imit.], a sudden, hissing sound, like the sharp whiz of a bullet; hence, speed; verve; energy:—*v.i.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* zipped (zĭpt), *p.pr.* zipping], to make a sharp, hissing noise; also, to move with a zip.

zip-per (zĭp'ẽr), *n.* a device for fastening two edges, as of cloth, without buttons or lacing.

zir-con (zûr'kŏn), *n.* [see **zircon**], *Mineral.*, a very hard, light gray or blue-black mineral, a combined oxide and silicate of zirconium, procured mainly from Brazil: in crude condition used for linings and cement in furnaces. Also, **zirk'ite.**

zir-con (zûr'kŏn), *n.* [Fr. < Arab. *zarqūn*, cinnabar < Pers. *zargūn*, gold-colored], *Mineral.*, native zirconium silicate, an important ore of zirconium, occurring in brown and red varieties which are used as gems under the name *hyacinth*.—*adj.* **zir-con'ic** (zẽr-).

zir-co-ni-a (zĕr-kō'nī-ă), *n. Chem.*, zirconium dioxide: notable for its hardness and infusibility, and hence much used for furnace linings.

zir-co-ni-um (zĕr-kō'nī-ŭm), *n. Chem.*, a lustrous, blackish gray, metallic element [symbol Zr], greatly resembling titanium and found widely distributed in nature: useful in the metallic state as a constituent of various alloys, and in compounds as an agency for resisting heat and acids.

zith-er (zĭth'ĕr), *n.* [Ger.], a musical instrument with about 36 strings over a shallow sounding box, played by plucking with a plectrum: a modern form of the ancient cithara, of the lyre class, and distinguished from the cittern, of the lute or guitar class (for range see *music*). Also, **zith'ern.**

zit-tern (zĭt'ĕrn), *n.* [see **cittern**], an old, guitarlike stringed instrument. See **cit'tern**, *Pfd. S.*

zlo-ty (zlō'tĭ), (-tĭz)], *n.* [*pl.* -tys [Pol. = gold piece], the monetary unit of Poland, nominally equivalent to about 19 cents.

Zn *Chem.*, the symbol [Zn] for the element zinc.

zo-di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), [M.E. < Lat. < Gk. adj. *zōdiakos*, of or pertaining to animals; also, zodiacal circle (which was represented by animals) < *zō(i)on*, dim. of *zō(i)on*, animal], *n.* **1**, *Astron.*, a belt of twelve constellations, extending eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic, containing the paths of the moon, planets, and most of the asteroids, and divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs*, named after certain constellations but no longer coinciding with them, as the signs have shifted about 25 degrees behind their respective constellations because of precession; **2**, a figure or diagram of the heavens, showing the relation of the parts of the zodiac to the sun and the earth: *Rare*, a complete circuit;

A Representation of the Signs of the Zodiac

1, Aquarius, *Water Bearer*; 2, Pisces, *Fishes*; 3, Aries, *Ram*; 4, Taurus, *Bull*; 5, Gemini, *Twins*; 6, Cancer, *Crab*; 7, Leo, *Lion*; 8, Virgo, *Virgin*; 9, Libra, *Balance*; 10, Scorpio, *Scorpion*; 11, Sagittarius, *Archer*; 12, Capricornus, *Goat*.

compass; round: **signs of the zodiac**, *Astron.*, the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each with a specific name as Leo, the Lion, and each represented by a particular symbol (see App. I).

zo-di-a-cal (zō-dī'ă-kăl), *adj.*, *Astron.*, pertaining to, or situated within or along, the zodiac: **zodiacal light**, a faint luminescence in the sky, best seen in tropical latitudes, lying along the zodiac in the east before dawn and in the west after evening twilight: supposedly caused by reflection of the sun's light from meteoric matter surrounding the sun.

zo-ic (zō'ĭk), *adj.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal], pertaining to, or connected with, animal life: *Geol.*, containing fossilized animals or plants: said of rocks.

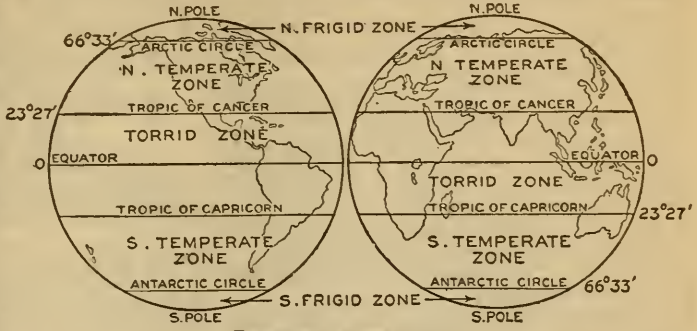
***Zoll-ver-ein** (tsôl'fĕr-īn), *n.* [Ger. = toll union], **1**, the German customs union, formed in the first half of the 19th century and gradually extended, with the aim of establishing uniform rates throughout the kingdoms and principalities of the then German Confederation; **2**, any customs union. Also, ***zoll'ver-ein.**

zon-al (zōn'ăl), *adj.* [see **zone**], pertaining to, or in the form of, a zone or zones.

zon-a-ry (zōn'ă-rĭ), *adj.*, of or pertaining to a zone; zonal; hence, resembling a belt or band.

zon-ate (zōn'āt), *adj.* marked with zones; arranged in belts or stripes, or zoues.

zo-na-tion (zō-nā'shŭn), *n.* the state of being arranged in zones; division into zones.



The Zones of the Earth

zone (zōn), *n.* [< Gk. *zōnē*, girdle], **1**, *Obs.* or *Poet.*, a belt or girdle worn around the body; **2**, hence, any encircling belt, band, stripe, or path; as, a *zone* of color; **3**, *Math.*, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes which intersect the sphere; **4**, *Geog.*, any of the five sections into which the earth's surface is divided by imaginary lines on the parallels of latitude at 23° 27' and 66° 33' north and south of the equator: called *torrid zone* (about the equator), *frigid zones* (about the poles), and *temperate zones* (lying between); **5**, *Railroading*, an area including all stations between two specified radial distances from a given shipping point: used in determining tariff charges: also, any similar area established for determining trolley fares or the like; **6**, in the United States parcel-post system, an area including all post offices between two specified radial distances from a given mailing point: used in determining postal rates for parcels: as, points in the third *zone* lie between 150 and 300 miles from the mailing point; **7**, an area or region distinct because of its use, its natural characteristics, or the like; as, a safety *zone*; a cotton *zone*; **8**, specifically, in some municipalities, a region restricted as to its use, by municipal regulation; as, a residential *zone*;—*v.t.* [*p.t.* and *p.p.* zoned (zōnd), *p.pr.* zoning], **1**, to encircle; **2**, to divide into areas, or zones: **zoning ordinance**, an ordinance, often adopted as a part of a city plan, restricting the manner of improvement and use of the land within specified limits, the effect being to create zones predominantly residential, commercial, manufacturing, or the like.—*p.adj.* **zoned** (zōnd).

Zone of a Sphere

zoo (zōō), *n.* [abbr. of *zoölogical (garden)*], *Colloq.*, **1**, a park or other large inclosure in which living animals are kept for public exhibition; a zoölogical garden; **2**, a collection of wild animals.

zo-ö-chem-is-try (zō"ō-kĕm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* [*zoö-* (< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal) + *chemistry*], animal chemistry, especially that dealing with the chemical composition of the animal body: distinguished from *biochemistry*.—*adj.* **zo"ö-chem'i-cal.**

zo-ö-ge-og-ra-phy (zō"ō-jē-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *gē*, earth + *graphē*, a writing], the study or description of the distribution of animals in different parts of the earth: animal geography.—*adj.* **zo"ö-ge"o-graph'ic** (-jē"ō-grăf'ĭk); **zo"ö-ge"o-graph'i-cal.**—*n.* **zo"ö-ge-og'ra-pher.**

zo-ög-ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -phies (-fĭz)], [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *graphē*, a writing], descriptive zoölogy; technical description of animals, their habits, etc.—*adj.* **zo"ö-graph'ic** (zō"ō-grăf'ĭk).—*adj.* **zo"ö-graph'i-cal.**—*n.* **zo-ög'ra-pher.**

zo-oid (zō'oid), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *eidos*, shape], *Biol.*, **1**, a unit in a colonial animal, as one individual in a coral colony; **2**, an organism that resembles an animal; **3**, a free-swimming sperm of plant or animal:—*adj. Biol.*, pertaining to, or resembling, an animal.—*adj.* **zo-oi'dal.**

zoöl. *abbr.* zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy: used in biological classifications.

zo-öl-a-try (zō-ŏl′ə-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *latreia*, worship], animal worship, as the crocodile worship of Egypt.—*n.* **zo-öl′a-ter.**

zo-ö-log-i-cal (zō″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [see **zoölogy**], pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animal life.—*adv.* **zo″ö-log′i-cal-ly.**

zo-öl-o-gy (zō-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *-logia*, a study], the branch of biology dealing with animal life: coördinate with *botany*, dealing with plant life.—*n.* **zo-öl′o-gist.**

zoom (zōōm), *n.* [imit.], *Aëro.*, the maneuver executed when a pilot turns his airplane suddenly upward, utilizing its speed in climbing for a time at a steeper angle than can be steadily maintained:—*v.i. Aëro.*, to execute such a maneuver.

zo-öm-e-try (zō-ŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *metron*, a measure], the study of the relative size of the different parts of animals.

zo-ö-mor-phism (zō″ō-môr′fĭzm), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *morphē*, form], 1, the attribution of animal form or nature to a god or superhuman being; 2, the use of animal forms in symbolism or decorative art; 3, worship of images in animal form.—*adj.* **zo″ö-mor′phic.**

zo-ön (zō′ŏn), *n.* [*pl.* zoa (-ə)], [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal], *Zoöl.*, a complete animal; the total product of a fertilized animal ovum.—*adj.* **zo′ön-al** (-ŏn-ăl).

zo-ön-o-my (zō-ŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *nomos*, law], the science that treats of the laws of animal life.

Zo-öph-a-ga (zō-ŏf′ə-gə), *n.pl.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *phagein*, to eat], *Zoöl.*, 1, flesh-eating mammals; 2, the flesh-eating and insectivorous marsupials, such as the opossum.

zo-öph-a-gous (zō-ŏf′ə-gŭs), *adj.* flesh-eating; living on animal food.

zo-ö-phyte (zō′ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *phuton*, plant], *Zoöl.*, any animal that has the appearance of a plant, as some forms of coral.—*adj.* **zo″ö-phyt′ic** (-fĭt′ĭk).

zo-ö-sperm (zō′ō-spûrm), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *sperma*, seed], 1, a spermatozoön; 2, a zoöspore.—*adj.* **zo″ö-sper-mat′ic.**

zo-ö-spore (zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *spora*, seed], *Bot.*, a freely swimming, or motile, spore, or reproductive cell of a flowerless plant, as in some algæ and fungi.—*adj.* **zo″ö-spor′ic** (-spŏr′ĭk).

zo-öt-ic (zō-ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* [see **zoön**], displaying indications of former life; containing organic remains: said of soils or rocks.

zo-öt-o-my (zō-ŏt′ō-mĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *zō(i)on*, animal + *-tomia*, a cutting], the study of the structure of animals, especially of animals other than man.—*n.* **zo-öt′o-mist.**—*adj.* **zo″ö-tom′ic** (zō″ō-tŏm′ĭk); **zo″ö-tom′i-cal.**—*adv.* **zo″ö-tom′i-cal-ly.**

zor-il (zŏr′ĭl), *n.* [< Sp. *zorrilla* < *zorra*, fox], 1, a meat-eating animal of Africa, resembling the skunk; 2, a Central and South American skunk.

Zo-ro-as-ter (zō″rō-ăs′tẽr), *n.* [< Lat. *Zoroastres* < O.Pers. *Zarathustra*], a Persian prophet, founder of the ancient Persian religion. Also, **Za″ra-thus′tra** (zä″rə-thōōs′trə).

Zo-ro-as-tri-an (zō″rō-ăs′trĭ-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion (about 1000 B. C.), or to his doctrines as recorded in the Avesta:—*n.* a follower of Zoroaster. Also, **Zar″a-thus′tri-an** (zär″ə-thōōs′trĭ-ăn).

Zo-ro-as-tri-an-ism (zō″rō-ăs′trĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *n.* the religion of the Persians before the conversion of the majority to Mohammedanism.

zos-ter (zŏs′tẽr), *n.* [Lat. < Gk.], *Gk. Costume*, a girdle: *Med.*, herpes zoster; shingles.

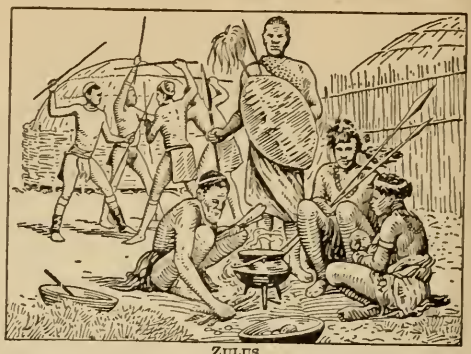
Zou-ave (zōō-äv′), *n.* [Fr. < *Zouaoua*, nat. name of an Algerian tribe], 1, in the French army until 1914, an infantryman wearing a brightly colored uniform similar to Algerian dress; originally, a member of either of two battalions serving in Algeria and composed mainly of natives, noted for their dash and bravery; 2, a member of a body of volunteer regiments in the American Civil War, which adopted a similar dress and drill.

ZOUAVE (def. 2)

zounds (z o u n d z), *interj.* [contr. of *God's wounds*], *Archaic*, an exclamatory oath of anger or wonder.

Zr *Chem.*, the symbol [Zr] for zirconium, a blackish gray metallic element, widely distributed in nature.

Zu-lu (zōō′lōō), *n.* [*pl.* -lus (-lōōz)], [S.Afr. nat. name], one of a warlike native tribe of Natal, South Africa:—*adj.* of or pertaining to the Zulus.



ZULUS

Zu-ñi (zōō′nyĕ; sōō′-), *n.* [*pl.* Zuñis (-nyĕz); Zuñi] [Amer.Ind.], one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.—*adj.* **Zu′ñi-an** (-nyĭ-ăn).

zwie-back (zwē′bäk″; tsvē′-), *n.* [Ger. < *zwei*, two + *backen*, to bake], a kind of biscuit or roll first baked in the form of a loaf and then sliced and browned in the oven. Also, **Zwie′back″.**

Zwing-li-an (tsvĭng′lĭ-ăn; zwĭng′glĭ-ăn), *adj.* [< proper name], pertaining to Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), leader of the Swiss Protestant Reformation; also, pertaining to his doctrines, differing from Luther's mainly in a disbelief in the real presence of the body of Christ in the sacrament:—*n.* a follower of Zwingli.

zy-go-ma (zī-gō′mə), *n.* [*pl.* -mata (-mə-tə)], [< Gk. *zugōma*, yoke], *Anat.*, 1, a bony arch on the side of the skull, formed by the joining of the malar bone of the face with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone on the side of the head: also called *zygomatic arch* or *bone* (see *cranium*, illus.); 2, a process of the temporal bone: also called *zygomatic process*; 3, the malar bone itself.—*adj.* **zy″go-mat′ic** (zī″gō-măt′ĭk; zĭg″ō-).

zy-go-mor-phic (zī″gō-môr′fĭk; zĭg″ō-), *adj.* [< Gk. *zugon*, yoke + *morphē*, form], *Bot.* and *Zoöl.*, bilaterally symmetrical; the same on both sides, as organs or parts that can be divided into symmetrical halves only by a plane passing lengthwise through the axis.—*adj.* **zy″go-mor′phous** (-fŭs).

zy-go-spore (zī′gō-spōr; zĭg′ō-), *n.* [< Gk. *zugon*, yoke + *spora*, seed], *Bot.*, a spore formed by the union of two gametes, or reproductive cells.

zy-gote (zī′gōt; zĭg′ōt), *n.* [< Gk. *zugōtos*, yoked], *Biol.*, the product of the union of two gametes, or reproductive cells; a fertilized ovum, or a zygospore.—*adj.* **zy-got′ic.**

zy-mase (zī′māz), *n.* [see **zyme**], *Chem.*, a soluble ferment found in a yeast cell, to which the fermentative action of yeast is probably due.

zyme (zīm), *n.* [< Gk. *zumē*, leaven], that which causes fermentation: *Med.*, a virus or ferment supposed to be the specific cause of diseases that result from the multiplication of disease germs in the body.—*adj.* **zy′mic** (zī′mĭk; zĭm′ĭk).

zy-mol-o-gy (zī-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*pl.* -gies (-jĭz)], [< Gk. *zumē*, leaven + *-logia*, a study], the science or study of fermentation.—*n.* **zy-mol′o-gist.**—*adj.* **zy″mo-log′ic** (zī″mō-lŏj′ĭk).—*adj.* **zy″mo-log′i-cal.**

zy-mom-e-ter (zī-mŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [< Gk. *zumē*, leaven + *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring the progress of fermentation.

zy-mo-sis (zī-mō′sĭs), *n.* [< Gk. *zumōsis*, fermentation], *Pathol.*, 1, a fermentation; the development and propagation of an infectious disease, characterized by the growth of bacteria and their products; 2, any contagious or infectious disease.

zy-mot-ic (zī-mŏt′ĭk), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation: *Med.*, working through the body like a ferment: said of an infectious or contagious disease, such as smallpox.

zy-mur-gy (zī′mûr-jĭ), *n.* [< Gk. *zumē*, leaven + *ergon*, work], *Chem.*, a department of chemistry that treats of the scientific principles used in manufacture wherein fermentation is employed, as in the making of vinegar, wine, beer, and alcohol.

zy-thum (zī′thŭm), *n.* [< Gk. *zuthos*, zythum], a malt beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

APPENDIX I

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

ALPHABETS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

HEBREW[1]		GREEK		ARABIC[6]		ROMAN		GERMAN[17]		RUSSIAN[18]		
א aleph	ʾ, 1	A α alpha	a, 1	ا alif	ʾ, 1	A a	50; 500	𝔄	𝔞	А	а	а
ב beth	b, 2	B β beta	b, 2	ب ba	b, 2	B b	300	𝔅	𝔟	Б	б	b, p
ג gimel	g, 3	Γ γ gamma	g, 3	ت ta	t, 400	C c	[8]100	ℭ	𝔠	В	в	v, f
ד daleth	d, 4	Δ δ delta	d, 4	ث tha	th, 500	D d	[9]500	𝔇	𝔡	Г	г	g, k
ה he	h, 5	E ε epsilon	ĕ, 5	ج jim	j, 3	E e	250	𝔈	𝔢	Д	д	d
ו vau	w, 6	Z ζ zeta	z, 7	ح ha	h, 8	F f	40	𝔉	𝔣	Е	е	е
ז zayin	z, 7	H η eta	ē, 8	خ kha	kh, 600	G g	400	𝔊	𝔤	Ж	ж	sh, zh
ח cheth	kh, 8	Θ θ theta	th, 0	د dal	d, 4	H h	200	ℌ	𝔥	З	з	z
ט teth	t, 9	I ι iota	i, 10	ذ dhal	dh, 700	I i	1	ℑ	𝔦	И[19]	и	i
י yod	y, 10	K κ kappa	k, 20	ر ra	r, 200	J j	[10]—	𝔍	𝔧	І	і	i
כ caph	k, 20	Λ λ lambda	l, 30	ز zay	z, 7	K k	250	𝔎	𝔨	К	к	k
ל lamedh	l, 30	M μ mu	m, 40	س sin	s, 60	L l	[11]50	𝔏	𝔩	Л	л	l
מ mem	m, 40	N ν nu	n, 50	ش shin	sh, 300	M m	[12]1,000	𝔐	𝔪	М	м	m
נ nun	n, 50	Ξ ξ xi	x, 60	ص çad	s, 90	N n	90	𝔑	𝔫	Н	н	n
ס samekh	s, 60	O o omicron	ŏ, 70	ض dad	dz, 800	O o	11	𝔒	𝔬	О	о	o
ע ayin	ʿ, 70	Π π pi	p, 80	ط tā	tt, th, 9	P p	400	𝔓	𝔭	П	п	p
פ pe	p, 80	P ρ rho	r, 100	ظ za	z, 900	Q q	90; 500	𝔔	𝔮	Р	р	r
צ sadhe	ss, 90	Σ ς, σ[4] sigma	s, 200	ع ain	ʿ, 70	R r	80	ℜ	𝔯	С	с	s
ק koph	q, 100	T τ tau	t, 300	غ ghain	gh, 1,000	S s	7; 70	𝔖	𝔰, ſ	Т	т	t
ר resh	r, 200	Y υ upsilon	u, 400	ف fa	f, 80	T t	160	𝔗	𝔱	У	у	u
שׁ sin	s, 300	Φ φ phi[5]	ph, 500	ق qaf	q, 100	U u	[13]—	𝔘	𝔲	Ф	ф	f
שׁ shin	sh, 300	X χ chi[5]	ch, 700	ك kaf	k, 20	V v	[14]5	𝔙	𝔳	Х	х	kh
ת tav	t, th, 400	Ψ ψ psi[5]	ps, 700	ل lam	l, 30	W w	[15]—	𝔚	𝔴	Ц	ц	ts
		Ω ω omega	ō, 800	م mim	m, 40	X x	[16]10	𝔛	𝔵	Ч	ч	ch
				ن nun	n, 50	Y y	150	𝔜	𝔶	Ш	ш	sh
				ه ha	h, 5	Z z	2,000	ℨ	𝔷	Щ	щ	shch
				و waw	w, 6					Ъ	ъ	[20]—
				ى ya	y, 10					Ы	ы	y
										Ь	ь	[21]ye
										Ѣ	ѣ	ye
										Э	э	e
										Ю	ю	yu
										Я	я	ya
										Θ	ѳ	f
										V	v	y, v

NOTES.—The figures indicate the values of the letters when used as numerical symbols.—For runic alphabet see cut in main vocabulary under *rune*.—[1] The Hebrew alphabet had originally no symbols for vowel sounds. Later, a set of dots and dashes was devised, called vowel points, to be written over, under, or within the consonant symbols. Hebrew is written from right to left on the page.— [2] Smooth breathing.— [3] Rough breathing.— [4] When final, ς; in other positions, σ.— [5] The Greek letters Φ, X, Ψ were not needed in the Latin alphabet, and were appropriated by the Romans as numerical symbols in the forms M (see note 12) and D (see note 9), X, and L (see note 11).— [6] The Arabic alphabet is used, with few modifications, by the Moslems of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Egypt; by the Arabs themselves; by European Turks; by Syrians, Persians, and Afghans; by the Mohammedans of India; and by the Tatars. The vowel sounds were originally not indicated; later, a set of smaller signs, resembling the vowel points of Hebrew, was devised. The letters are shown here as printed when they stand alone: when connected with a preceding, or a following, letter, they are slightly modified in form. Arabic, like Hebrew, is written from right to left.— [7] Deep guttural spirant.— [8] Originally, as a numeral, ⊙, from Greek *θ* or Θ: taken as initial letter of Latin *centum*, hundred, and hence written C.— [9] Originally, as a numeral, half of the symbol ↀ, for 1,000. See notes 5 and 12.— [10] Formerly same as I.— [11] Originally, as a numeral, adapted from Greek *ψ*, Ψ, written ↓, ⊥, then L. See note 5.— [12] Originally, ↀ, from Greek *φ*, Φ, used as the symbol for 1,000, and written ⅭIↃ, ⅭIↃ, then M. See note 5.— [13] Formerly same as V.— [14] As a letter, a variant form of U. As a numeral, perhaps, originally the upper half of X, for 10.— [15] Not used in medieval Latin.— [16] See note 5.— [17] The alphabet is in the style of type called by the Germans *Fraktur*. Roman type is also extensively used, especially in scientific works. A script alphabet corresponding to the Fraktur is used along with the common Roman script.— [18] Developed mainly from the Greek alphabet.— [19] As final element of a diphthong, written Й, й.— [20] Indicates voiceless or palatalized pronunciation of preceding consonant.— [21] Silent; indicates voiced pronunciation of preceding consonant.

ALPHABETS FOR THE BLIND

REVISED BRAILLE ALPHABET, GRADE 1½

Each letter is represented by dots embossed, or raised above the surface of the paper, and arranged in a given way in the six positions provided for in the Braille cell. In the illustration, only the heavy dots are to be considered raised; the light dots are given to make clearer the location of the raised dots in the cell.

The first ten letters, all formed in the upper part of the cell, when preceded by the numeral sign, represent figures. In addition, many of the letter signs are used to represent common whole words, as *but, it, not*, etc., or common combinations of letters within a word, as *th;* and certain signs preceding a word or letter indicate that it is to be capitalized or italicized, as shown in the following specimen. Further arrangements of dots, not used as letter signs, and hence not given here, represent additional words and word elements, as *for, -ed*, etc., and letters with various diacritical marks, as *ā, å, é*, etc.

ALPHABET

a, 1	b, 2	c, 3	d, 4	e, 5	f, 6	g, 7	h, 8	i, 9
j, 0	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	c, &

PUNCTUATION (always in the lower part of the cell)

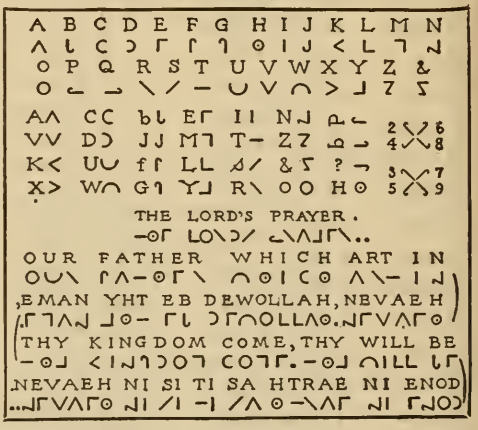
,	;	:	.	!	(	)	"?	"

Apostrophe	Numeral Sign	Dash	Capital Sign	Cell with Numbered Positions
				1 • • 2
				3 • • 4
				5 • • 6

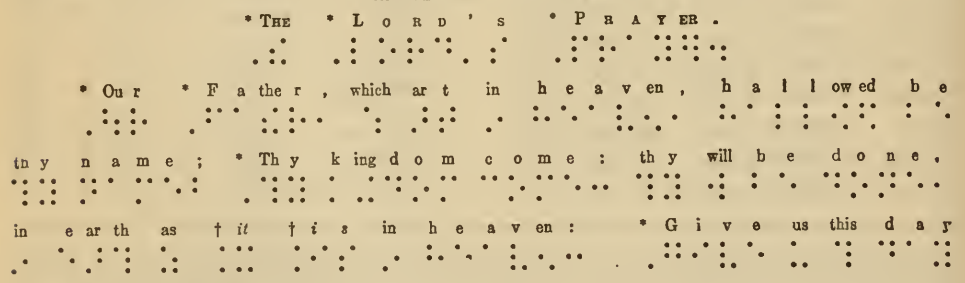
THE ALPHABET IN MOON TYPE

The Moon type is especially adapted to the use of persons who have become blind in adult life. It consists of raised, or embossed, symbols, most of which are similar to Roman capitals. The reader feels along the first line of symbols from left to right, and returns along the second line from right to left, being guided from one line to the following by a bracket joining the appropriate ends of the lines. Two raised dots, side by side, indicate a full stop; one dot, a shorter pause. The alphabet is given below in alphabetical order, and also classified so as to bring similar symbols together in groups. The letters *P* (◭) and *Q* (◮) are shown in the key lying down, *S* is shown in script, and *b, f*, and *m* as small letters, to draw attention to their similarity under these conditions to the corresponding Moon symbols. The alphabet contains only seven designs, which are given different values according to the way they are turned or placed.

ALPHABET AND SAMPLE TEXT



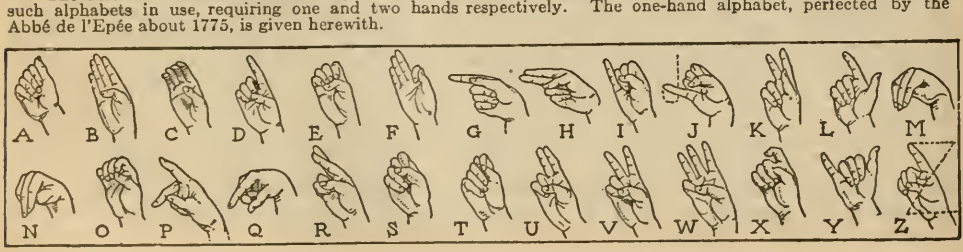
SAMPLE TEXT IN BRAILLE



* Capital sign.— † Italic sign.

ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

The deaf and dumb communicate by means of signs comprising a so-called manual alphabet. There are two such alphabets in use, requiring one and two hands respectively. The one-hand alphabet, perfected by the Abbé de l'Epée about 1775, is given herewith.



ALPHABETS FOR TELEGRAPHY AND SIGNALING

I. **International, or Continental, Morse,** also known as the *General Service Code:* used in commercial radio, in the Army and Navy, and for general signaling. Signals can be transmitted electrically; also, by day, with hand flags or sun flashes, or, by night, with torches, lanterns, or other lights. If the distance is not too great, sound can be used by means of a whistle, drum, bugle, or the like.

II. **American Morse:** used in the United States for telegraphic transmission. For numerals in I and II, see below.

III. **Ardois System:** a code for use at sea, in which the International Morse is adapted to transmission by the display of lights hung from a staff, mast, or yard.

KEY: ● red = dot (in the International Morse); ○ white = dash.

IV, V. **Semaphore Signals:** two-arm signals, transmitted by hand flags or by a machine. On the machine a short third arm, or indicator, is displayed on the right of the sender. A special signal indicates "Numerals follow," thus:

VI. **International Code of Signals:** hoists of special flags used for marine signaling

KEY: □ white; ■ black; ▨ red; ▤ blue; ▩ yellow. (Compare *heraldry*, illus., for corresponding key.)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
A	·—	·—					N	—·	—·				
B	—···	—···					O	———	· ·				
C	—·—·	·· ·					P	·——·	·····				
D	—··	—··					Q	——·—	··—·				
E	·	·					R	·—·	· ··				
F	··—·	·—·					S	···	···				
G	——·	——·					T	—	—				
H	····	····					U	··—	··—				
I	··	··					V	···—	···—				
J	·———	—·—·					W	·——	·——				
K	—·—	—·—					X	—··—	·—··				
L	·—··	—					Y	—·——	·· ··				
M	——	——					Z	——··	··· ·				

Single Flag, or Wigwag. Four basic signals are employed, messages being sent by International Morse. *Position* is used to call a station; *front* is used once, twice, or three times to indicate end of word, sentence, or message respectively.

Numerals are given as follows in Morse (I and II):

	I. International Morse		II. American Morse	
1.	·————	6. —····	·———·	6. ·····
2.	··———	7. ——···	··——··	7. ——··
3.	···——	8. ———··	···——·	8. ——····
4.	····—	9. ————·	····——	9. ——···—
5.	·····	0. —————	———	0. ——

ALPHABET OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION

Of the many systems of phonetic printing which have been worked out, the only one which is widely accepted as practical and reliable is that of the International Phonetic Association, given in the Chart below, which is widely used in teaching languages, in noting dialectal variations from the standard pronunciation of any literary language, and in transcribing languages which have never been reduced to writing. The Chart covers sounds heard in a considerable variety of languages of both hemispheres, and is designed to convey as far as possible the nature of the sound which each symbol represents by indicating where and how the sound is articulated. The meanings of the symbols are, in addition, fully explained in the remarks following the Chart.

CHARACTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

NOTES.—The numbers refer to the explanatory remarks below.—An asterisk [*] indicates that the corresponding sound is not heard in standard English, German, French, Italian, or Spanish, and hence is unfamiliar to the average American reader.—Some symbols appear twice. These, as indicated by their respective positions on the Chart, represent sounds articulated in two places at once, such as o͡o (u, No 67 on the Chart), made by rounding the lips in front and drawing the tongue to the back. Such symbols are numbered in the more important position, and inclosed in parentheses in the other.—Of two consonant symbols separated in the Chart by a comma, the first represents a voiceless, the second a voiced articulation, as p, b.—Two vowel symbols so separated are pronounced without, and with, rounding or pouting of the lips, respectively, as i, y (pronounced, in the key of this Dictionary, ē, ü).

			Lips	*Lips and Teeth*	*Point of Tongue* / *Blade of Tongue*	*Front of Tongue*	*Back of Tongue*	*Velum*	*Glottis*
CONSONANTS	with closure of passage	plosive	1 2 p, b		13 14 t, d	29 30 c, ɟ	35 36 k, g	40 41 q*, G*	47 ʔ
		nasal	3 m	10 ɱ	15 n	31 ɲ	37 ŋ	42 N*	
	with narrowing of passage	liquid: lateral			16 17 l, ɬ	32 ʎ	(ɬ)		
		liquid: trilled			18 19 20 r, ʃ, ɾ*			43 44 ʁ, R	
		continuant	4 5 ɸ*, β 6 7 ɧ, w 8 9 ɥ, ɥ	11 12 f, v	21 22 23 24 θ, ð, s, z 25 26 27 28 ɹ, ɾ, ʃ, ʒ	33 34 ç, j (ɥ, ɥ)	38 39 x, ɣ* (ɧ, w)	45 46 χ*, ʁ*	48 49 h, ɦ
VOWELS	close		(y ʉ* u)			50 51 i, y 52 53 ɪ, ʏ	71 72 ɨ, ʉ* 68 67 ɯ, u 66 ʊ		
	half close		(ø ɵ* o)			54 55 e, ø	73 74 ɘ, ɵ* 65 64 ɤ, o 69 ə		
	half open		(œ ɞ* ɔ)			56 57 ɛ œ	75 76 ɜ, ɞ* 63 62 ʌ, ɔ 58 ɐ	70 ɐ 61 ɒ	
	open					59 a	60 ɑ		

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

NOTES.—Boldface letters are to be taken as characters of the Chart. They are explained in lightface letters in square brackets, which are to be taken as characters in the Pronunciation Key printed at the foot of the page, and explained on pages xviii–xix. This key, however, was designed for English, and a key made for one language only is inadequate for the sounds here represented. In some cases therefore a dagger [†] is used, to give warning that the pronunciation as given by the key letter in square brackets is only approximate.—An English word, if exemplifying a pronunciation characteristic of England, is called British; of the United States, American, of both, English.

CONSONANTS

1, 2. **p**, **b** [p, b]: English *pin*, *bow*.—3. **m** [m]: English *man*.—4. **ɸ***: the Japanese *f*, a voiceless bilabial continuant made by blowing between lips pressed together.—5. **β**: the preceding voiced: the sound of Spanish *b* or *v* between vowels, or of Dutch *w* in some positions.—6, 7. **ɧ**, **w**: [hw,w]: American *when*, English *watch*.—8, 9. **ɥ**, **ɥ** [ü used with consonantal force, voiceless and voiced]: French *puis*, for the voiceless sound; *lui* for the voiced sound.

10. **ɱ**: a sound like a nasalized *v*, made by putting the lower lip against the upper teeth: heard in Spanish and Italian.—11, 12. **f**, **v** [f, v]: English *father*, *very*.

13, 14. **t**, **d** [t, d]: English *tin*, *door*.—15. **n** [n]: English *name*.—16. **l** [l†]: English *live*: used also for Italian *l*, made with the convex upper surface of the tongue.—17. **ɬ** [l†]: English *mill*, *children*: the so-called dark *l*, made nearer the back of the mouth: also heard in Russian and Portuguese.—18. **r** [r†]: the Italian and Scotch *r*, trilled with the tip of the tongue.—19. **ʃ** [r†]: used for the so-called soft *r* of Spanish, as in *pero*, or in British *very* as sometimes pronounced: made by a single flap of the tongue.—20. **ɾ***: an **r**-like and **ʒ**-like voiced sound, intermediate between a continuant and a trill, heard in Czechish.—21, 22. **θ**, **ð** [th, *th*]: English *thin*, *then*.—23, 24. **s**, **z** [s, z]: English *sing*, *zero*.—25. **ɹ** [r†]: British *red*: an untrilled, tongue-point *r* heard in southern England and in the eastern and southern parts of the United States: sometimes used for **ʃ** (No. 19).—26. **ɾ** [r]: the ordinary American untrilled *r*, made with the tip of the tongue turned up and back: a very characteristic sound in most American speech.—27, 28. **ʃ**, **ʒ** [sh, zh]: English *show*, *pleasure*.

29 **c** [k] a *k* sound, made with the flat part of the tongue, somewhat back of the teeth, as in English *key*, *keep*.—30. **ɟ** [g]: the preceding sound voiced: English *geese*.—31 **ɲ** [ny'†]: approximately as *ni* in English *onion*: French and Italian *gn*, Spanish *ñ*.—32. **ʎ** [ly'†]: approximately as *lli* in English *million*: Italian *gl*, Spanish *ll*, Portuguese *lh*.—33. **ç** [kh†]: German *ich*: frequently mispronounced by foreigners as *k*, but a continuant, not a stop: sometimes heard in English in such words as *hue*: properly distinguished from the sound of German *ch* in *ach*, though in the text of this book [kh] is made to serve for both.—34. **j** [y]: English *yet*: nearly equivalent to the preceding sound voiced.

35, 36. **k**, **ɡ** [k, g]: English *k*, *g* (hard) before a back vowel, as in *cool*, *good*.—37 **ŋ** [ng]: English *sing*.—38. **x** [kh]: German *ach*, Scotch *loch*: a far deeper sound than in German *ich*.—39. **ɣ***: the preceding sound voiced: often heard in north Germany, as in *wagen*, and regular in Dutch, as in *vlaggen*.

40, 41. **q***, **G***: deep guttural *k*, *g*, heard in Arabic.—42. **N***: a uvular nasal, like a guttural *ng*-sound, occurring in Eskimo.—43. **ʁ**: a deep, voiceless, guttural sound, made somewhat like **χ** below, but as a trill instead of a continuant: Spanish *j*.—44. **R** [r†]: like the guttural, or uvular, trilled *r* common in German and French, and in Northumberland British.—45. **χ***: a deep, voiceless, gut-

tural *kh*, heard in Arabic and in the Southern German highlands for the *ch* of *ach* or for initial *k*. 46. ʁ*: the preceding voiced: Arabic *gh*, heard also as the Danish variety of r and one of the Parisian varieties of French *r*.

47. ʔ: the so-called glottal catch, like a very slight cough, heard in German before initial stressed vowels, in Arabic, etc. —48. h [h]: English *how*.—49. ɦ: a voiced *h* sometimes heard in English *aha*, and common in Arabic and Czechish.

VOWELS

50, 51. i, y [ē, ü]: English machine, German für (French lune).—52. ɪ [i̇]: English *fit*.—53. ʏ [ü†]: the preceding sounded with rounded lips: a sound intermediate between those in French lune and French *feu*: heard in short German syllables, as in futtern.—54. e [ā†]: English *fate*: pronounced, however, without the change at the end from [ā] to [i̇] always heard in so-called English long *a*.—55. ø [ō]: the preceding with close rounding of the lips: German schön, French *peut*être.—56. ɛ [ĕ; or, when long, â]: English *met, care*.—57. œ [û†]: the preceding with open rounding of the lips: French *peur*: heard also in German in short syllables, as in gŏtter: nearly the same as [û] in English *burn*.—58. æ [ă]: American *hat*.—59. a [ȧ]: English *ask, pass*· a sound intermediate between the *a* of *father* and the *a* of (American) *hat*: common in French, as in *Paris, la*, but in popular American pronunciation tending to change into the *a* of *hat*.

60. ɑ [ŏ; or, when long, ă]: American *bother, father*.—61. ɒ [ȯ†]: a sound between the *ȯ* of *dog* and the short open *o* common in French, German, Italian, etc.: heard in the British pronunciation of *hot*.—62. ɔ [ȯ† or ȯ]: open *o*, as in French *accorder*, German *sollen*: also used, somewhat inadequately, usually with the sign of length [ɔː], for the vowel sound of *all, cause*.—63. ʌ: pronounced with the tongue placed for ɔ, but with the lips drawn back at the sides: sometimes heard in the British pronunciation of *but, much*.—64. o [ō†]: English *stone*: but without the change at the end from [ō] to [o͞o] almost always heard in so-called long *o*. —65. ʊ [ŭ]: American *but, much*.—66. ʊ [o͞o]: English *put, foot*.—67. u [o͞o]: English *rule, tool*.—68. ɯ *: pronounced with the tongue placed for [o͞o], but with the lips unrounded, or even slightly drawn back at the sides: heard in Gaelic, Japanese, Syriac, etc., and in slovenly American pronunciation of *put, good*.

69, 70. ə, ɐ: these symbols represent vowel sounds called obscure, usually unstressed, of neutral quality, made without observable effort to put the mouth and tongue into any definite position. The symbol ə is often used for both sounds; but often when a distinction is desirable, ə represents a neutral vowel sound made by a slightly elevated tongue position, while ɐ is used for the sound made with the tongue in somewhat lower position. The two sounds are approximately given in the final syllables of *Hannah*, McCul*lough*. In the Pronunciation Key of this book they are given by various symbols [ĕ, ĕ, ă, ȧ, ŏ, ŭ], according to the English spelling.

71–76. ɨ*, ʉ*, ɘ*, ɵ*, ɜ [ŭ], ɐ*. As shown by their position on the chart, these sounds cannot be clearly classified as made in the front or back of the mouth. ɨ and ʉ are intermediate between i [ē] and u [o͞o], ɨ being closer to i, ʉ to u. ɘ and ɵ, ɜ and ɐ are similarly related to e [ā] and o [ō], ɛ [ĕ or â] and ɔ [ȯ]. The sounds ɨ and ʉ, ɘ and ɵ, and ɐ, may be heard in heavy, slovenly pronunciation of English *mit, put, tale, tore, ball*; ɜ is the *u* [ŭ] of *burn*. These all occur as standard sounds in some languages, as ɜ does in English.

ADDITIONAL MARKS

Length of a sound may be indicated by ː following the symbol, as palm [pɑːm]; half length by ˑ following the symbol, as father [fɑˑðəɹ].

Stress is indicated by ′ or ˙, commonly placed immediately after the stressed vowel, as attack [ʊtæ′k].

Tenseness and *lazness* of position are indicated by ′ and ` respectively; as French site [sít], English sit [si̇t].

Syllabic consonants may be marked thus: n̩, r̩; as patter [pæ′tr̩]; the closing consonantal part of a diphthong, or, in English, of a long vowel, may be marked u̯, i̯; as hay [he͡i̯], stone [sto͡u̯n].

Nasalized vowels are marked with ~; thus, ã = French *an*.

ALPHABETS OF SHORTHAND

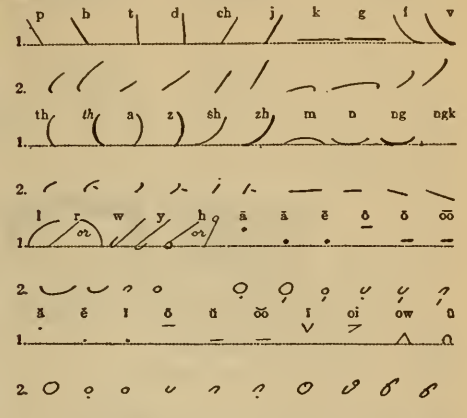
Shorthand is handwriting based on shorter and simpler outlines than those used in longhand. The leading systems utilize strictly phonetic writing, employing basic strokes for the consonant sounds of any given word or expression, and additions or modifications for the vowel sounds. Special word signs and abbreviations are used for frequently recurring phrases.

The Isaac Pitman system, published in 1837, has been the basis of a number of modern systems. The Gregg system, published in 1888, exhibited a wide departure from the Pitman systems; it is now widely used. Both systems are given in the examples in the next column, which show the consonant and vowel sounds, and a sample text reproduced in the correspondence style.

CONSONANT AND VOWEL SOUNDS

1, Isaac Pitman, 2, Gregg.

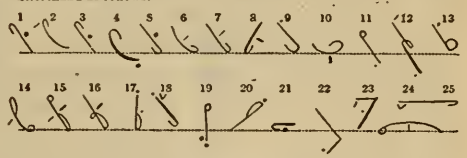
Shorthand writing consists mainly of outlines representing consonant sounds. Vowels in Pitman are placed alongside the outlines, which are written in high, middle, or low position, according to that of the accented vowel in each word. Gregg does not use position writing: the vowels are incorporated into the outlines. The distinguishing marks resembling dots and short dashes used with some Gregg signs may often be omitted in actual practice. The explanatory letters represent sounds as indicated in the pronunciation key used in this book.



Shorthand systems also provide a number of condensed signs, equivalent to abbreviations, for complete words. The reporting style abbreviates further by omitting words or parts of words, and by joining two or more words into one outline.

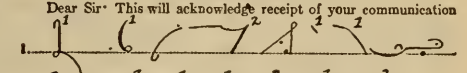
In Pitman shorthand certain consonant sounds frequently combined with others may also be expressed by adding to basic strokes a set of hooks, circles, etc.: the R hook (indicating *r* following another consonant), as [1]pray, [2]offer; L hook (*l* following another consonant), as [3]play, [4]evil; N hook, as [5]pen, [6]fun; F or V hook (after straight strokes), as [7]puff, [8]Jove; Shon (tion) hook, as [9]passion, [10]notion; S or Z (small) circle, Ses (large) circle, as [11]sip, [12]possible, [13]passes; St loop, as [14]stuffs, [15]supposed, [16]posts; Con or Com dot, as [17]contest, [18]combine; Ing dot, as [19]seating, [20]resting. Consonant strokes of half length add the sound of *t* or *d*, as [21]grade, [22]pitched, [23]cottage; consonant strokes of double length add the sound of *ther, ter*, or *der*, as [24]smother, [25]kinder.

The words used above as illustrations are written in Pitman Shorthand as follows:

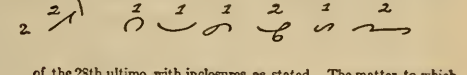


EXAMPLES

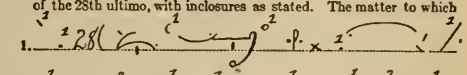
Dear Sir· This will acknowledge receipt of your communication



of the 28th ultimo, with inclosures as stated. The matter to which



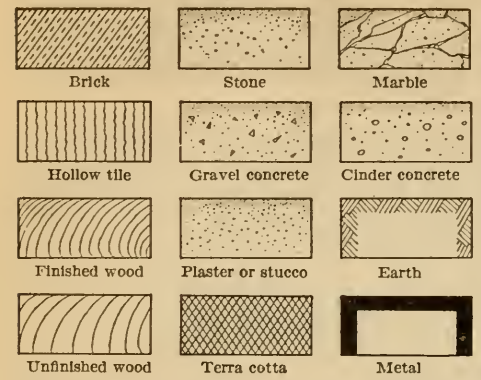
you have referred will receive our immediate attention. Yours truly



[1]Word sign.—[2]Contraction.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

The following conventional symbols are widely used by architects and building contractors:



6 electric outlet for given number of 16-candle-power incandescent lamps for outdoor standard or pedestal.

6/6 electric and gas outlet for same.

⊗ one-lamp outlet, for lamp receptacle.

special outlet, as described in specifications.

(5) motor outlet: numeral gives horse power.

circuit for any kind of service, concealed under floor.

circuit for any kind of service, concealed under floor above.

main wire, concealed under floor.

main wire, concealed under floor above.

branch wire, concealed under floor.

branch wire, concealed under floor above.

main wire, exposed.

2 push button outlet, for given number of buttons.

8 annunciator, for given number of points.

(4) electric ceiling outlet, 4 lamps.

4/2 electric and gas ceiling outlet (4 lamps, 2 burners).

gas ceiling outlet.

(2) electric bracket outlet, 2 lamps.

electric and gas bracket outlet.

4/2 gas bracket outlet.

2 wall or baseboard electric outlet.

4 electric floor outlet.

(D) drop cord outlet.

arc lamp outlet.

ceiling fan outlet.

S^1 single-pole switch outlet.

S^2 double-pole switch outlet.

S^3 three-way switch outlet.

S^D automatic door-switch outlet.

S^E electrolier switch outlet.

meter outlet.

distribution panel.

junction or pull box.

motor control outlet.

transformer.

exposed branch wire.

pole line.

wire connecting floors.

private telephone outlet.

public telephone outlet.

bell outlet.

buzzer outlet.

speaking tube.

(C) watchman's clock outlet.

watchman's station outlet.

(TC) master time-clock outlet.

secondary time-clock outlet.

door opener.

special outlet for signal system.

battery outlet.

ASTRONOMY

The Planets, etc.

☉ the Sun; Sunday. Also ⊙.
☽, ☾ or ☪ the Moon; Monday. Also ☾, ☽.
● new moon.
☽ first quarter. Also ☽.
○ full moon. Also ☾.
☾ last quarter. Also ☾.
☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus; Friday.
⊕ the Earth. Also ⊖, ♁.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅ Uranus. Also ♁.
♆ Neptune.
☄ comet.
✳ fixed star. Also *.
○ Circle about a number (indicating order of discovery), asteroid.

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac

Spring Signs
1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.
2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.
3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.

Summer Signs
4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.
5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.
6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.

Autumn Signs
7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
8. ♏ Scorpio. The Scorpion.
9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.

Winter Signs
10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water Bearer.
12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

☌ conjunction: indicating that heavenly bodies have the same longitude or right ascension; as, ♀☌☉, Venus is in conjunction with the sun at the time noted.
✳ sextile: indicating difference of 60° in right ascension, or longitude.
□ quadrature: indicating difference of 90° in right ascension, or longitude.
△ trine: indicating difference of 120° in right ascension, or longitude; also, distance.
☍ opposition: indicating difference of 180° in right ascension, or longitude.
☊ ascending node: also called *dragon's head*.
☋ descending node: also called *dragon's tail*.
♈ vernal equinox, or first point of Aries.
♎ autumnal equinox.
+ or N. North; − or S. South.
a half the major axis of orbit; also, azimuth.
α, R.A., or A.R. right ascension.
β celestial latitude.
D. diameter.
d. day.
δ or Decl. declination.
E. East.
e eccentricity; also, epoch.
ϵ obliquity of an elliptic.
θ sidereal time.
h altitude.
h. or ^{h} hour; hours; as 3 h., 3^h
i inclination.
L, l, or ϵ mean longitude in orbit.
λ celestial or geographical longitude.
M. mass.
m. or ^{m} minute; minutes (time).
μ mean angular motion in unit of time.
N.P.D. or P. north polar distance.
ν, ☊ or L. longitude of ascending node.
P. period of orbital revolution.
Π parallax.
π or ω longitude of perihelion.
q perihelion distance.
ρ or R. radius, or radius vector.
S. or $''$ second; seconds (time).
S.D. or $'$ semidiameter.
T. time.
W. West.
Z zenith distance ($90° - h$).
ϕ angle of eccentricity (the angle of which the sine = e); also, geographical latitude.
$°$ degree; degrees (of arc).
$'$ minute; minutes (of arc).
$''$ second; seconds (of arc).
☉ sun's longitude.
☽ moon's longitude.

BOTANY

☉ plant bearing fruit but once, and then dying.
⊜ perennial bearing fruit but once, and then dying.
① annual plant.
② biennial plant.
4 perennial herb.
ħ low shrub.
ħ shrub.
♂ or ♂ staminate (male) plant or flower.
♀ pistillate (female) plant or flower
☿ perfect, or hermaphroditic, flower; a plant bearing perfect flowers.
♂♀ unisexual; having the male and female flowers separate.
8 or ♂—♀ monœcious; having male and female flowers on the same plant.
♂ ♀ or ♀ ♂ dicecious; having male and female flowers on different plants.
☿ ♂♀ or ☿ ♀ ♂ polygamous; having perfect and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
∞ indefinitely numerous.
0 wanting, as a part; none; absent.
! certainty, as from personal observation: used to indicate that a figure or statement, though apparently wrong, is correct.
? doubt; questionable authority.
°, ′, ″ feet, inches, lines (with European authors, usually ′ feet, ″ inches, ‴ lines).
(turning or winding to the right.
) turning or winding to the left.
- between two figures, indicates the extremes of difference; as, stamens 5–10, from 5 to 10 stamens.
O= cotyledons accumbent to the (lateral) radicle.
O ‖ cotyledons incumbent on the (dorsal) radicle.
O» cotyledons folded together lengthwise along a middle axis, and radicle dorsal.
O‖‖ cotyledons folded twice (O‖‖‖, if thrice), and radicle dorsal.
× crossed with: sign of a hybrid.

CHEMISTRY

The Russian chemist Mendeléeff, upon arranging the elements in the order of their atomic weights, pointed out that, with a few exceptions, their physical and chemical properties, as specific gravity, melting point, boiling point, hardness, ductility, color, etc., vary in a regular way, the same values for these properties recurring more or less nearly at periodic points in the series; that is, *the properties of the elements are a periodic function of their atomic weights.*

The arrangement of the chart below is intended to exhibit this periodicity. The small superior figures indicate the atomic numbers of the elements; that is, their position in the atomic weight series. The horizontal rows show the elements within each *period.* Actually, there is a sort of double periodicity, by which some periods (2, 3, 8) are short, containing 8 elements, and some (4, 5, 6, 7) are long, containing 13 or 18 elements. It is found that the valence of the elements, starting at 0 or 1, tends to increase regularly within each half period, or short period. The vertical columns contain elements in corresponding locations within the periods, and constitute *groups* of elements, the properties of which, while similar, vary in a progressive way. The double periodicity divides some of the vertical groups into *families*, as is indicated by placing the names of some of the elements at the sides of the boxes. Thus the elements in Group 0 are all inert gases, with a valence of 0; Group I is made up of two families, that of the alkali metals Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Vi, with similar properties, placed at the left side of the boxes, and that containing Cu, Ag, and Au, the properties of which are also similar, placed at the right. In Group VII are the halogens, F, Cl, Br, I, Ab, the first two of which are gases, the third a liquid, and the fourth and fifth solids, showing the progressing melting point.

Hydrogen's properties place it in a period by itself. Elements in Group VIII are known as transition elements, their properties being intermediate between those of the elements in the next preceding and following half period. About 16 elements, the rare earth metals, including those numbered 57 to 71 and some others, all trivalent, do not appear to fit the general scheme, and their place is still under discussion. The closeness of their relationship makes it possible that these elements are modifications of one element. The vacant spaces in the original system of Mendeléeff were supposed to be due to undiscovered elements; the properties, so far as now known, of the elements Ga, Sc, and Ge, discovered since the law was formulated, and more recently of Ma and Re, discovered in 1925, and of Il, in 1926, have closely verified the predictions made on the basis of their location on the table. The metal uranium terminates the series, there being no known element with greater atomic weight.

THE SYMBOLS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PERIODIC LAW

KEY.—In the table, the character of the element at ordinary temperatures is indicated by the way the symbol is printed, as follows: light-faced Roman [H], gas; *light-faced italic* [*Hg*], liquid; **bold-faced Roman** [**Na**], solid. The rare earth metals are printed in ***bold-faced italic*** [***La***], and are inclosed, with two exceptions, in a special box.

	0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1		^{1}H 1.008							
2	^{2}He 4.003	^{3}Li 6.94	^{4}Be 9.02	^{5}B 10.82	^{6}C 12.01	^{7}N 14.008	^{8}O 16.00	^{9}F 19.0	
3	^{10}Ne 20.18	^{11}Na 22.997	^{12}Mg 24.32	^{13}Al 26.97	^{14}Si 28.06	^{15}P 31.02	^{16}S 32.06	^{17}Cl 35.46	
4	^{18}A 39.94	^{19}K 39.092	^{20}Ca 40.08	^{21}*Sc* 45.10	^{22}Ti 47.90	^{23}V 50.95	^{24}Cr 52.01	^{25}Mn 54.93	^{26}Fe 55.84 ^{27}Co 58.94 ^{28}Ni 58.69
		^{29}Cu 63.57	^{30}Zn 65.38	^{31}*Ga* 69.72	^{32}Ge 72.60	^{33}As 74.91	^{34}Se 78.96	^{35}*Br* 79.92	
5	^{36}Kr 83.7	^{37}Rb 85.48	^{38}Sr 87.63	^{39}*Yt* 88.92	^{40}Zr 91.22	^{41}Cb 92.91	^{42}Mo 95.95	^{43}Ma 96.0?	^{44}Ru 101.7 ^{45}Rh 102.91 ^{46}Pd 106.7
		^{47}Ag 107.88	^{48}Cd 112.41	^{49}In 114.76	^{50}Sn 118.70	^{51}Sb 121.76	^{52}Te 127.61	^{53}I 126.92	
6	^{54}Xe 131.3	^{55}*Cs* 132.91	^{56}Ba 137.36	^{57}*La* 138.92	^{58}*Ce* 140.13	^{59}*Pr* 140.92	^{60}*Nd* 144.27	^{61}*Il* 146.0?	
		^{62}*Sa* 150.43	^{63}*Eu* 152.0	^{64}*Gd* 156.9	^{65}*Tb* 159.2	^{66}*Dy* 162.46	^{67}*Ho* 163.5	^{68}*Er* 167.2	
7		^{69}*Tm* 169.4	^{70}*Yb* 173.04	^{71}*Lu* 175.0	^{72}Hf 178.6	^{73}Ta 180.88	^{74}W 183.92	^{75}Re 186.31	^{76}Os 190.2 ^{77}Ir 193.1 ^{78}Pt 195.23
		^{79}Au 197.2	^{80}*Hg* 200.61	^{81}Tl 204.39	^{82}Pb 207.21	^{83}Bi 209.00	^{84}Po ?	^{85}Ab ?	
8	^{86}Nt 222.	^{87}Vl ?	^{88}Ra 226.05	^{89}Ac ?	^{90}Th 232.12	^{91}Pa 231.	^{92}U 238.07		

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

$ dollar; dollars; as, $1; $5.
¢ cent; cents; as, 1¢; 12¢.
/ shilling; shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.
£ pound (sterling); pounds: derived from the initial letter of Lat. *libra*, pound; as, £1; £5.
£E Egyptian pound or pounds.
₱ peso or pesos; as, ₱ 25.
R. in India, rupee or rupees. Rs. rupees.
lb pound (in weight); pounds; lbs, pounds; as, 1 lb; 2 lb: 2 lbs. Also, lb.; lbs.
@ at; as, gingham @ $.50 per yard; also, to; as, butter, per lb. 45¢ @ 50¢.
℔ per; as, horses $100 ℔ head.
% per cent; as, interest at 3%; also, order of; care of.
℅ account; as, Wm. Jones ℅ with J. Brown.
B/L bill of lading.
c/f or C/F carried forward.
c/d or C/D carried down.
L/C letter of credit.
X-c or X-cp. ex coupon; without the right to coupons, as of a bond.
ExD, X-d, X-div. ex dividend; without right to dividend.
* follows stock ticker quotation to denote correctness.
A1 highest class or grade; also, in Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the mark of a first-class vessel. The letter indicates that the hull is well built and seaworthy; the figure that the rigging, anchors, cables, etc., are in efficient condition. The figure 2 would indicate less than No. 1 standard quantity or quality. When a vessel originally rated A reaches a certain age, it is registered with a red A.
Æ third class vessel, fit to carry perishable cargo only on short voyages.
E a vessel fit to carry, on long voyages, only cargo not liable to sea damage.
I a vessel fit to carry cargo not liable to sea damage on short voyages only.
MC ship's boilers and machinery found upon inspection to be in good order and safe working condition.

ELECTRICITY

In electrical formulas the symbols and notation used in mathematics are freely employed. Among the letters used as special symbols or abbreviations are the following:

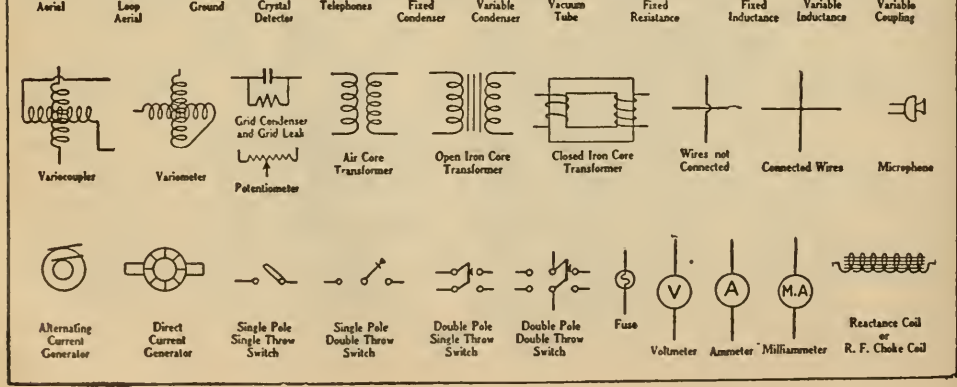
I unit of current strength, or ampere.
E unit of electromotive force, or volt.
R unit of resistance, or ohm.
Q unit of quantity, or coulomb.
P unit of power, or watt.
W unit of work or energy, or joule.
C unit of electrostatic capacity, or farad.
L unit of inductance, or henry.

In drawing designs for electrical construction work, especially for radio hook-ups, the following symbols are used. See also wiring symbols used by architects, page 1166.

MATHEMATICS

+ plus; and; as, 3 + 2 = 5; also used following a number to mean increased by a certain amount, usually not large enough to raise the last digit of the number by one; as, 12.666+.
− minus, less; as 6 − 3 = 3; also used following a number, to mean diminished by a certain amount, usually not large enough to reduce the last digit of the number by one; as, 8.999 + 1.000 = 10−.
× multiplied by; as 6 × 2 = 12. Multiplication is also indicated by a dot placed between factors; as, 5·5·4 = 100. When the factors, except the first, are not numbers, multiplication is indicated by placing them in juxtaposition, one after another, with no intervening sign; as, $xyz = x \times y \times z$; $2a = 2 \times a$; $(x-a)(x-b) = (x-a) \times (x-b)$.
÷ divided by; as, 6 ÷ 2 = 3; $(x-a) \div (x-b)$.
− or / divided by; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$; $^1/_2$; $a/(a+b)$.
= equals; also, in proportions, as (see :: below)
≏ is equivalent to.
≡ is identically equal to; equal by definition to.
± plus or minus; as, the square root of 4 is ± 2; also, in sciences involving quantitative determination, used after a figure determined by observation, to introduce the probable error.
> is greater than; as, 6 > 5.
< is less than; as, 5 < 6.
≧ or ≮ is equal to or greater than; is not less than.
≦ or ≯ is equal to or less than; does not exceed.
: is to; divided by: used in ratios and proportions.
:: as; equals; as, 6 : 3 :: 8 : 4 (read: 6 is to 3 as 8 is to 4; or, 6 divided by 3 equals 8 divided by 4): used between ratios.
∼ the difference between; as, a and b being positive (or signless) numbers, $a \sim b$ means $a - b$ or $b - a$, according as a or b is the greater.
∝ varies as; is proportional to; as $a \propto b$.
∠ angle; as, $\angle ABC = \angle DEF$.
└ right angle.
△ triangle.
□ square.
▭ rectangle.
○ circle; circumference.
⌒ arc (of a circle).
∥ parallel; is parallel to.
⊥ perpendicular; is perpendicular to.
° degrees (of arc); as, 30°.
′ minutes (of arc); as, 30′; also, feet.
″ seconds (of arc); as, 30″; also, inches.
— vinculum, ( ) parentheses, [ ] brackets, { } braces: indicate that the quantities included are affected in the same manner, or treated as a single quantity; as, $a + b = (a + b)$; $2[a + b] = 2a + 2b$.
√ the square root; as, $\sqrt{9} = 3$, $\sqrt{100} = 10$. To denote a root other than the square root, a superior figure (the *index*), expressing degree, is placed before the sign; as, $\sqrt[3]{x}$, the cube root of x; $\sqrt[5]{x^2 + y^3}$, the fifth root of $x^2 + y^3$.
′, ″, ‴, etc., prime; two prime, or second; three prime, or third, etc.: used to distinguish analogous quantities; as, a'' (read: a second, or a two prime).

(*Continued on next page.*)



^{1}, ^{2}, ^{n}, etc., indices, indicating the power to which a quantity is raised; as, 3^3, a^n.

∞ infinity; indefinitely great.

∂ partial differentiation; as $D^3_{xx}y = \frac{\partial^3}{\partial t \partial x^2} y$ (read: third derivative of y, once with respect to t, and twice with respect to x).

$\int$ integral sign. $\int_a^b$ integral between limits a and b.

! factorial; also, $\llcorner$; as, 4!, or $\llcorner^4$ $(=4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1)$.

Δ or δ finite difference or increment.

π or pi the ratio (3.14159265+) of the circumference to the diameter of a circle.

e or ϵ the base (2.7182818+) of the natural (Napierian) system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic section.

M modulus of a system of logarithms; especially, the modulus (0.432429448+) of the common system, of which the base is 10.

s or *s* second; seconds (time).

m or *m* minute; minutes (time).

h or *h* hour; hours.

g the acceleration of gravity; at latitude 45°, at sea level, approximately 32.17 feet per second.

f function; $f(x)$, function of x. Also, F. Other signs are used to indicate functions, as ϕ, ψ, π, χ.

R radius.

C circumference.

d differential of; as, dx.

D derivative (differential coefficient); as, $D_x y$ (read: derivative of y with respect to x).

δ variation, as, δx, variation of x.

Σ the sum of.

$\therefore$ therefore.

$\because$ because; since.

. and , In America, the period separates integral and decimal parts of a number, the comma divides the integral into conveniently read groups of digits, usually three. The usage in Europe is generally the reverse. A number written 6,374,421.62 in America would be written 6.374.421,62 in Europe.

Π the product of.

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

āā [Gk. *ana*], of each.

℞ [Lat. *recipe*, take], take: written on prescriptions.

S [Lat. *signa*], mark preceding directions for taking medicine: often written Sig.

℔ [Lat. *libra*], pound.

℥ ounce.

ʒ dram; a weight of 60 grains or ⅛ ounce; a fluid dram, ⅛ fluid ounce (of water, about a teaspoonful, or 60 drops).

℈ scruple.

♏ or ♏♏ minim; drop.

ss [Lat. *semis*], ½ used following ℥, ʒ, ℈, or a number; as, ℥ ss = ½ ounce, ʒ ijss = 2½ drams.

i (or j, used as a final i in a Roman number) one; as, ℥ i, ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half, ℥ ij, two ounces.

C [Lat. *congius*], gallon.

O or o [Lat. *octarius*], pint.

f fluid: as *f*℥, fluid ounce, *f* ʒ, fluid dram.

A.c. [Lat. *ante cibum*], before meals.

Ad [Lat.], up to; as, aq. q.s. ad ℥ viij, water enough to make 8 ounces.

Ad. [Lat. *adde*], add to.

Ad lib. [Lat. *ad libitum*], at pleasure.

Aq. [Lat. *aqua*], water.

Aq. dist. [Lat. *aqua destillata*], distilled water

D. [Lat. *dosis*], dose.

Dil. [Lat. *dilutus*, *dilue*], dilute.

Ess. [Lat. *essentia*], essence.

Filt. [Lat. *filtra*], filter.

Ft. haust. [Lat. *fiat haustus*], let a draft be made.

Ft. mist. [Lat. *fiat mistura*], let a mixture be made.

Garg. [Lat. *gargarisma*], a gargle.

Gr. [Lat. *granum*], grain.

Gtt. [Lat. *guttae*], drops.

Hor. decub. [Lat. *hora decubitus*], at bedtime.

Inject. [Lat. *injectio*], injection.

Lot. [Lat. *lotio*], lotion.

M. [Lat. *misce*], mix.

Mac. [Lat. *macera*], macerate.

P.c [Lat. *post cibum*], after meals.

P.r.n. [Lat. *pro re nata*], when required.

Pil. [Lat. *pillula*], pill.

Pulv. [Lat. *pulvis*], powder.

Q.s. [Lat. *quantum sufficiat*], as much as is sufficient.

Solv. [Lat. *solvetur*], dissolve.

St. [Lat. *stet*], let it stand.

Sumend. [Lat. *sumendus*], to be taken.

METEOROLOGY

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SYMBOLS

- rain.
- rain mixed with snow.
- snow.
- thunderstorm, with lightning.
- T thunder, without lightning.
- lightning; heat lightning, no thunder.
- hail.
- graupel; snowlike hail.
- fog.
- ground fog: not exceeding the height of a man.
- wet fog: one which wets exposed surfaces.
- hoarfrost.
- dew.
- haze, due to fine dust or disturbance of atmospheric transparency by air currents of different density, and not to water drops.
- rime; a rough frost deposit from fog.
- glaze; in Great Britain, glazed frost; ice coating due to rain; ice storm, in America, often called sleet.
- driving snow.
- ice crystals; ice needles floating or slowly falling in the air in clear, cold weather.
- snow on ground, ground more than half covered.
- gale; wind from 39 to 75 miles per hour.
- sunshine.
- solar halo.
- solar corona. Also, ⊖.
- lunar halo.
- lunar corona.
- rainbow.
- aurora.
- zodiacal light.
- mirage.
- exceptional visibility.

^{0}, ^{1}, ^{2} exponents, added to a symbol to indicate degree of intensity, ranging from ^{0} weak (light, etc.) to ^{2} strong or heavy; as, ≡^{0}, light fog or mist, ● ^{1} or ● ^{2}, medium or heavy rain.

a a. m., as, 10a, 10 a. m.; 12a, noon.

p p. m., as, ● 10 a–4 p, rain from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

n during night.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU SIGNALS

KEY: □ white; ▩ red; ■ black; ▤ blue.

WEATHER FLAGS

1 fair.

2 rain or snow.

3 local rain or snow.

4 cold wave.

5 temperature: placed above signals 1, 2, or 3, indicates warmer; below, colder; not displayed, no change.

STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

DAY (Flags)	NIGHT (Lights)	
		(None) for small craft: moderately strong winds expected.
		northeast storm warning.
		southeast storm warning.
		southwest storm warning.
		northwest storm warning.
		hurricane or whole gale warning.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU SYMBOLS

(Used on Daily Weather Map)

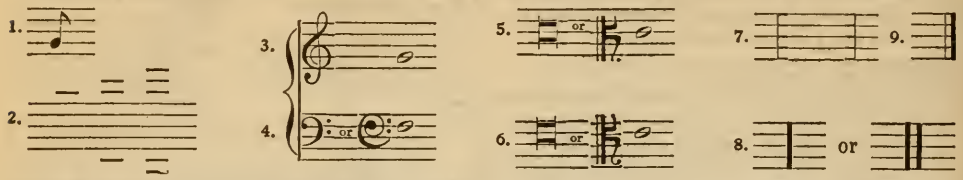
- ○ clear.
- ◑ partly cloudy.
- ● cloudy.
- ® rain.
- Ⓢ snow.
- Ⓡ report missing.
- ▲ hail.
- △ sleet.
- T thunderstorm.
- storm warning.

○, ●, etc. Arrows attached to other symbols indicate wind direction; arrows fly with the wind.

≡ Shaded area indicates precipitation of 0.01 inch or more during last 24 hours.

MUSIC

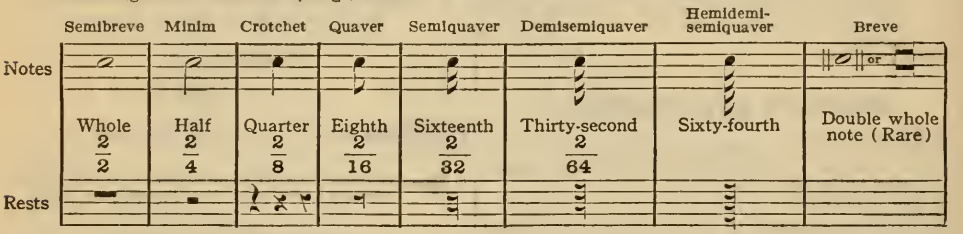
The principal symbols used in printing modern music are given below, with brief explanations of their meaning. In many cases fuller information will be found by referring to the appropriate word in the main vocabulary.



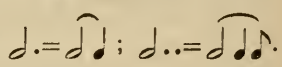
1. Staff (five parallel lines making four spaces, each line and each space marking one degree), with note, consisting typically of a head, stem, and one or more pennants, or hooks. 2. Ledger lines, used to extend the compass of the staff above or below. 3. Treble staff, marked by G clef, with a whole note on the G line, which is marked as such by the fact that the center of the main curve of the G clef falls on this line. 4. Bass staff, marked by F clef (in two forms), with a whole note on the F line, on which the principal point of the F clef falls. 3, 4. When the notes in two or more staffs are to be rendered at the same time, the staffs are connected at the left ends by a straight line and a brace. 5. C clef (in two forms), designating the middle line of the staff as middle C, 6. C clef (in two forms) designating the fourth line of the staff as middle C. 3–6. The G clef, F clef, and C clef on a staff indicate that the degree marked is G above middle C, F below middle C, or middle C, respectively, and thus fix the significance of all degrees above or below. 7. Bars, or vertical lines cutting the staff. One measure is contained between successive bars. 8. Double bar (in two forms): used to mark the end of a larger division, as a verse. 9. Close: used to mark the end of a composition.

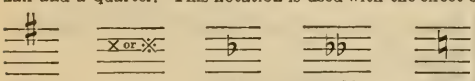
The tone value, or pitch, of a note is indicated by the location of its head on a line or space of one of the staffs, or on a line or space above or below a staff whose position relative to the staff is marked by ledger lines. Each line or space is called a *degree;* the pitch indicated by each degree in the treble staff and bass staff is shown in an illustration in the main vocabulary under *degree*, and, for the degrees above and below the staffs, in an illustration under *music*. The stem of a note is turned up or down from the head according to convenience.

The time value, or duration, of a note or of a rest is indicated by its special form, as shown below; and the notes are named according to their time value, as given above the cut:



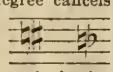
A dot placed after a note or a rest increases its value one half, and two dots, a half and a quarter. This notation is used with the effect of an abbreviation, thus:





Sharp — Double sharp — Flat — Double flat — Natural, or cancel

A sharp or flat on any degree (that is, any line or space) indicates that notes placed on that degree represent tones a half step (or, if doubled, two half steps) higher or lower respectively than the tones normally indicated thereby. A natural, or cancel, on any degree cancels the effect of a preceding sharp or flat on that degree. If a double sharp or a double flat has preceded, one sharp or one flat is printed with the natural, as shown herewith:



The measure of a composition is indicated at the beginning of a composition by figures or other signs. The signs composed of figures are read as two cardinal numbers, the upper one first; as, $\frac{2}{2}$, two-two; $\frac{3}{8}$, three-eight. Duple and triple measures are known as *simple;* the others, *compound*. A few measures have special names, as indicated below in italics in parentheses.

Duple: $\frac{2}{2}$ or (*alla capella*); also, $\frac{2}{4}$.

Triple: $\frac{3}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{3}{8}$.

Quadruple: $\frac{4}{2}$ or (*alla breve*); $\frac{4}{4}$ or (*common*); also, $\frac{4}{8}$.

Sextuple: $\frac{6}{4}$; $\frac{6}{8}$.

Nine-beat: $\frac{9}{4}$; $\frac{9}{8}$.

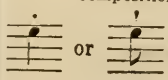
Twelve-beat: $\frac{12}{4}$; $\frac{12}{8}$.

Less common measures are the following:

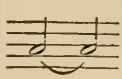
Five-beat: $\frac{5}{4}$; $\frac{5}{8}$; seven-beat: $\frac{7}{4}$; $\frac{7}{8}$.

Signs conveying to the performer instructions as to te manner of execution are the following:

Fermata, or hold: used to indicate that a note over which it is placed should be prolonged. If over a double bar it marks the end of a composition.



Staccato, indicating short, disconnected notes.



Tie, or bind, connecting two notes of the same degree. The effect is to produce one note of the combined time of the two, as the second note is not separately rendered.

Crescendo: gradually louder.

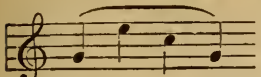
Decrescendo, or diminuendo: gradually softer.

Swell: first crescendo, then decrescendo.

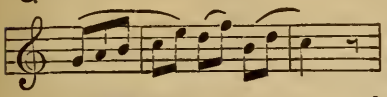
> Sforzando, or forzando: with sudden force or accent, also indicated by ∧, *sf*, *sfz*, *fz*.

down bow, up bow } in music for stringed instruments.

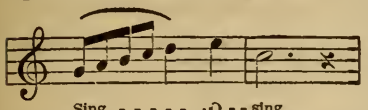
⌒ or ⌣ Slur, connecting two or more notes: used for four distinct purposes, as indicated below:



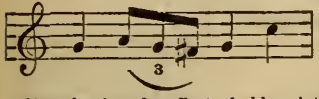
1, to indicate legato, or connected tones;



2, to indicate the phrasing desired;

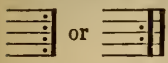


3, in vocal music when two or more notes are sung to one syllable;



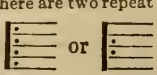
4, to indicate groups of notes, as triplets.

Signs having the effect of abbreviations, to save space or to convey directions more clearly than by the regular notation, are the following:



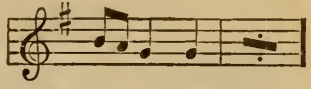
or

Repeat: used to indicate that the rendering of a passage ending at the point where this sign is used is to be repeated. If there are two repeat signs, paired, the first is printed thus: and only the passage included between the pair is to be repeated. *Da Capo* (*D. C.*) written above the staff is a direction to repeat from the beginning to a point indicated, often, by the word *Fine*. *D. S.* or *Dal Segno* (=from the sign) written above a repeat sign is an indication that repetition should begin at a specified sign, usually 𝄋 or 𝄉 placed above the staff at some preceding point.

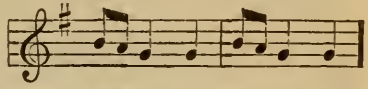


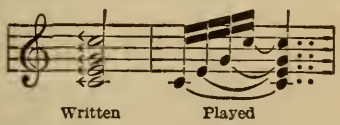
or

Repeat the preceding measure. Thus,

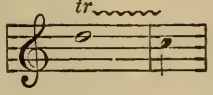


is played as follows:

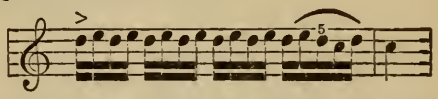




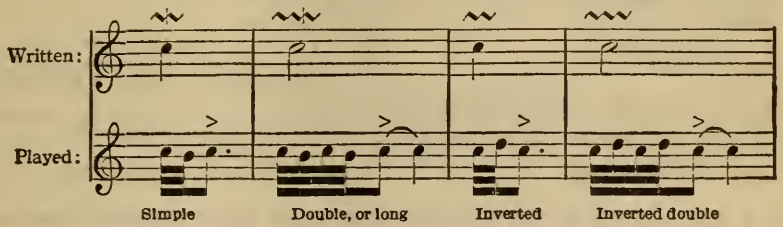
Arpeggio: the playing of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, beginning with the lowest.

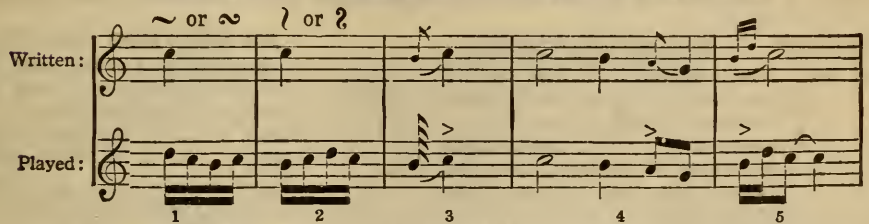


Trill, or shake, played as follows:



A mordent, or a grace made by alternating a principal tone with a tone one half step lower, and an inverted mordent, also called *pralltriller*, made by alternating a principal tone with a tone one step higher, are indicated as follows:





1, Turn. 2, Inverted turn. 3, Acciaccatura, or short appoggiatura. 4, Long appoggiatura. 5, Double appoggiatura.

NUMERALS (ROMAN)

Roman[1]	Arabic	Roman[1]	Arabic	Roman[1]	Arabic	Roman[1]	Arabic
I	1	IX	9	L	50	CCCC or CD	400
II	2	X	10	LX	60	D	500
III	3	XI, XII, XIII, etc.	11, 12, 13, etc.	LXX	70	DC	600
IV, IIII	4			LXXX or XXC	80	DCC	700
V	5	XX	20	XC or LXXXX	90	DCCC	800
VI	6	XXI, XXII	21, 22	C	100	DCCCC or CM	900
VII	7	XXX	30	CC	200	M[2] or CIↃ[2]	1000
VIII	8	XL or XXXX	40	CCC	300	MM	2000

Notes.—[1]A dash over a Roman numeral multiplies its value by 1000, thus: $\overline{X}$, 10,000; $\overline{D}$, 500,000; $\overline{CLIX}$, 159,000; $\overline{M}$, 1,000 000 For values of other Roman letters, used during the Middle Ages, see table of Alphabets, page 1161.—[2]See page 1161, note 10.

PROOF READING

The duty of a proof reader is to see that the author's matter is expressed in the style of the publisher. Style has to do mainly with four things: uniformity of spelling, uniformity of punctuation, typography, and word division. The first and last branches are referred to some standard dictionary, the others are usually determined by an office style manual. The author can save much time and expense by verifying all spellings by one dictionary and by following a uniform system of punctuation and composition in his manuscript.

Proof readers' marks appear in two places: in the text and in the margin. For every mark in the text there must be a corresponding mark, or explanation, in the margin. The commonest marks in the text are the caret [∧], indicating merely an omission which is supplied in the margin, and a line crossing out something which is to be deleted, or for which a substitution is given in the margin; but several other marks are freely used in the text, as indicated below.

A word or character requiring attention should be scored through only if the reader directs a deletion or substitution. In correcting broken type, turned letters, wrong fonts, or the like, the reader should use underscoring, so as not to obscure the letters.

Corrections, explanations, etc., should be placed in the margin exactly opposite the appropriate mark in the text. Lines drawn from proof marks in the text to directions in the margin are bad proof reading, but in confused or heavily corrected proof are sometimes unavoidable.

In case there are several marks in the same line, the corrections should be arranged in the margin, separated by short vertical lines, in exactly the order in which the errors occur in the text.

dele: delete, take out: made in many forms, as ꝺ, ꝺ, ℌ.

take out, closing up space that is left.

close up; also, make a ligature, as æ for *ae*, ﬂ for *fl*.

insert space between characters or words.

turn: invert a type which prints a letter upside down.

depress space or lead which prints.

[(or]) bring type flush to left (or right).

⌊ (or ⌋) bring word or character to left (or right).

= or // straighten line.

□ space with em quad or indent one em.

× change broken or worn type.

¶ make a paragraph.

no ¶ or ⌐ join matter following to the preceding paragraph. The sign ⌐ connects the end of the first paragraph with the beginning of the second, and the words *run on* are written in the margin.

‖ align; especially, line up the ends of lines.

stet or ....let it stand: used when something originally marked for deletion is to be retained. The word *stet* is placed in the margin and dots placed under matter to be retained.

——— l, use italics: placed under the word or letter, and *ital* written in the margin; 2, change as indicated in margin.

═══ use small capitals: placed under the word or letter, and *sc* or *sm caps* written in the margin.

═══ use capitals: placed under the word or letter, and *cap* or *caps* written in the margin.

~~~ use boldface: placed under the word or letter, and *bf* written in the margin.

tr or ∫ transpose: the mark is also placed in the text about the transposed words or letters.

even # space evenly between words: carets, or inverted carets, are placed between the words affected.

⊓ (or ⊔) raise (or lower) word or letter.

All punctuation signs, superior or inferior figures or characters, reference marks, etc., are indicated in the text by caret or cancellation mark, as the case requires, and the appropriate mark or character placed in the margin.

⊙ insert period.

, or / insert comma.

“ ” insert quotation marks.

‘ insert apostrophe.

2 insert superior figure.

2 insert inferior figure.

* or ※ insert asterisk.

insert leaders.

insert period leaders.

1/em insert one-em dash (other lengths indicated by corresponding figures above the rule).

/=/ insert hyphen.

lc lower case: use small letter.

cap use capital letter.

sc or S.C. use small capital.

bf use bold-faced type.

ital use italic type.

rom use roman type.

wf or w. f. wrong font: set in type like rest of text.

ld or lds insert leads, or space between lines. A two-point lead, approximately 1/36 of an inch, is meant unless otherwise specified.

Out S.C. out, see copy: denotes an omission to be inserted, referring to the original manuscript for copy.

Qy or ? query to the author.

A circled abbreviation is to be spelled in full.

SAMPLE TEXT WITH CORRECTIONS INDICATED AND CORRECTIONS MADE

[center | lf caps [Jim Meets Long John Silver

□ | ∫ | you ^ Now ^ to tell ^ the truth, from the very

ﬁ first mention of long John in Squire cap | S | tr

V Trelawneys letter, I had taken a

ꝺ ~~great~~ fear in my mind that he might ×

very | =| prove to be the ^ one ^ legged sailor who ^ ⊃m

lc | ⊃ | run on I had watched ^ for so long at the

lc | Old Ben bow.⊃

⊃ But ✓ one ✓ look at ✓ the ✓ man ✓ before ^^^^^ even

⊙□ me was enough ^ I had seen the cap-

∫ | rom | * | × tain ^ and *Black Dog*, ^ and the blind

ꝺ ld man Pew, and I thought I knew ^ a what

bucaneer was like ^ a very different c | ℌ | 1/em

creature, according to me, from this

a clean and pleasant-tempered land-

[| ¶ [lord. ¶ I plucked up ~~courage~~ at ℌ stet

once, crossed the threshold, and

walked (up ∫ right) to the man where tr | wf

9 | × | ↓ he stood, propped on his crutch,

talking to ~~any~~ customer. a

□ * One of the pirates.) ^ ^ ^ ^ —Treasure Island by R. L. Stevenson. ^ ital | ∫ | sc | [□

JIM MEETS LONG JOHN SILVER

Now, to tell you the truth, from the very first mention of Long John in Squire Trelawney's letter, I had taken a fear in my mind that he might prove to be the very one-legged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the old Benbow. But one look at the man before me was enough. I had seen the captain, and Black Dog,* and the blind man Pew, and I thought I knew what a buccaneer was like — a very different creature, according to me, from this clean and pleasant-tempered landlord.

I plucked up courage at once, crossed the threshold, and walked right up to the man where he stood, propped on his crutch, talking to a customer.

*One of the pirates.

— *Treasure Island*, by R. L. Stevenson.
~~~

PUNCTUATION

Listed below are the marks of punctuation as used in written or printed English, and certain additional typographical signs, akin to punctuation marks, found more especially in printed books.

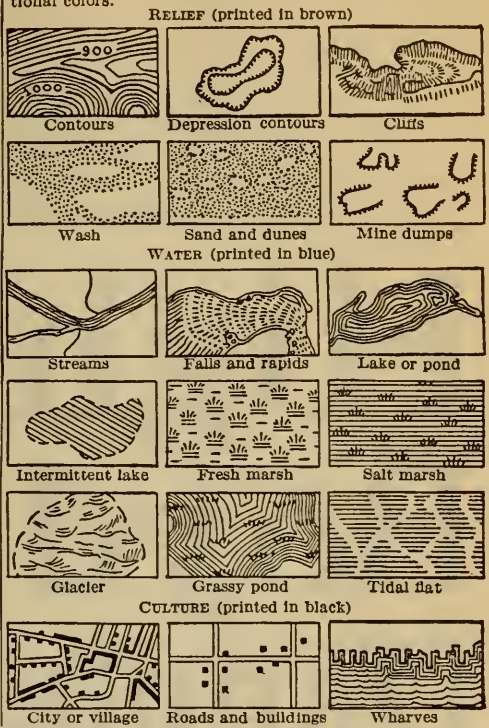
, comma. : colon. — dash.
; semicolon. . period. ! exclamation.
? interrogation: also used to express doubt, as 25? feet.
(?) contemptuous doubt; as, my friend (?).
' apostrophe; as, John's book.
- hyphen; as, self-denial.
( ) parentheses; [ ] brackets. The brace, { or }, is used to inclose two or more lines.
/ acute accent; as, café.
\ grave accent; as, à la mode.
^ circumflex: over certain vowels; as, fenêtre. Also ⌢; ~.
~ tilde: indicating, when over *n* in words from the Spanish, the sound of ny; as, cañon. In Portuguese, the tilde over the first vowel of a diphthong indicates the nasal sound.
" " quotation marks; as, "blessed": also called *quotes*.
— macron, or mark of length; as, date (dāt), boot (bo͞ot).
⏑ breve: marking a short vowel or syllable; as, pet (pĕt).
¨ diæresis; as, naïve, zoölogy.
¸ cedilla; as, façade.
ˏ m
∧ caret: marking something to be inserted; as, hamer.
* * * ellipsis } indicating the omission of a
. . . ellipsis } word or passage, a break
—— ellipsis } in the narrative, or the
---- ellipsis } like.
⁂ asterism. Also *⁂*.
..... leaders.
. . . . . period leaders.
☞ index; hand; fist.
¶ paragraph.
[2] superior figure: often used to indicate the verse number of a chapter, or line number of a scene; as, Luke 3^{16}; Macbeth III:2^{25}; also used as a reference mark.
[a] superior letter.
* star; asterisk: in philological works used to mark forms not recorded, but assumed to have existed.
† dagger; obelisk: often used to mean obsolete or dead.
‡ double dagger.
§ section mark.
‖ parallel mark: see Mathematical Signs, page 1168.

Reference Marks. Any of various symbols, as the star, dagger, etc., may be placed before or after a word to refer to a footnote preceded by a similar mark, but superior figures or superior letters are generally used for this purpose.

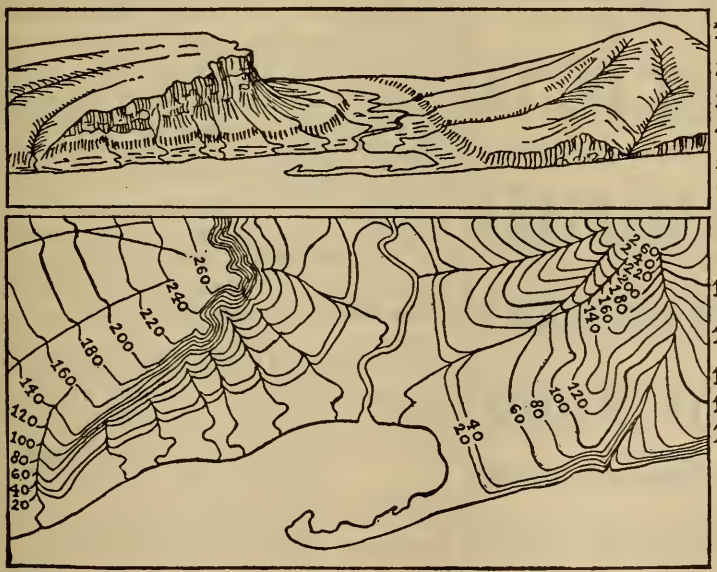
See also Proof Readers' Signs, page 1172.

TOPOGRAPHY

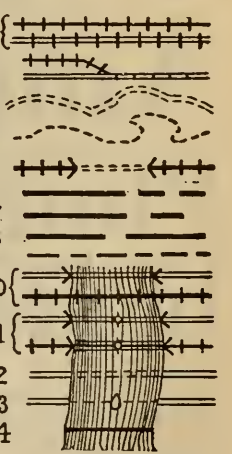
The following are the principal conventional signs used on maps issued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and by the United States Geological Survey. The contour map at the lower left would make a much more immediate appeal to the eye if printed in the conventional colors.



A. COASTAL LANDSCAPE: in perspective (above) and as it would appear on a map (below)



CULTURE (*continued*)



1, railroads; 2, electric railroad; 3, secondary road; 4, trail; 5, tunnel; 6, 7, 8, 9, boundaries of state, county, township, and city (or borough) respectively; 10, bridges; 11, drawbridges; 12, ford; 13, ferry; 14, dam.

TYPOGRAPHY: SIZES, FACES, AND STYLES OF TYPE

The first movable types were cut in wood about 1450, probably by Johann Gutenberg of Mainz; and wood is still often used for sizes larger than 72 point. The individual movable type as now cast, with its named parts, is illustrated in the main vocabulary under *type*. Types as printed characters appear in several hundred varieties. The irregular and ornamental types are too various for classification; but the common standard types may be satisfactorily classified according to *size*, *face*, and *style*.

Size: The Point System. The size of type was formerly given by name; and in England this system is still often followed. In America, the point system is used, with approximately 72 points to the inch, meaning that in a 72-point type the body, not the printed character, is one inch high (see illustration of *type* in main vocabulary). Types may be cut in any size; the following exhibit gives the commonly used point sizes from 72 point down, with the name of the nearest equivalent named size. The sizes from 72 point to 14 point are shown in a style called Caslon Bold; from 12 point to 4 point, in Binny.

72 point—6-line Pica

High

60 point—5-line Pica

Boyd

48 point—Canon

Dapple

42 point—(44 point is Meridian, or Four-line Small Pica)

America

36 point—Two-line Great Primer

Photograp

30 point—Five-line Nonpareil

Imperfectio

24 point—Two-line Pica

Judicious Sugg

18 point—Great Primer

Electricity Seems th

14 point—English

Entertains Critical Audi

12 point—Pica

Type cast on composing machines

11 point—Small Pica

Type cast on composing machines.

10 point—Long Primer

Type cast on composing machines.

9 point—Bourgeois

Type cast on composing machines.

8 point—Brevier

Type cast on composing machines.

7 point—Minion

Type cast on composing machines.

6 point—Nonpareil

Type cast on composing machines.

5½ point—Agate (Ruby in England)

Type cast on composing machines.

5 point—Pearl

Type cast on composing machines.

4½ point—Diamond

Type cast on composing machines.

4 point—Brilliant

Type cast on composing machines.

Smaller sizes are sometimes cast—3½ point, also called Brilliant, and 3 point, or Excelsior—; but they are rare; and 6½ point, or Mignonette (Emerald in England), is an odd size seldom used. Intermediate sizes not shown are 20 point (Paragon), 16 point (Columbian), and additional multiples of named sizes, as 32 point (Four-line Brevier), 28 point (Double English), etc.

Face: Type Series. Many styles of type are available in a variety of different forms, or *faces*, the commonest of which are exhibited below, printed uniformly in 8 point.

Modern faces:	*Old style faces:*
Roman lightface	Roman lightface
Italic lightface	*Italic lightface*
Roman boldface	Roman antique boldface
Italic boldface	*Italic antique boldface*

According to width, and independently of the heaviness of stroke, types of each size and style may be classified as Extra Condensed, Condensed, Lean, Standard, Fat, Expanded, and Extended. Some series include types known as Outline or Openface

Inline Shaded Rimmed

etc; but these are generally only in the larger sizes, and prepared for display or other special purpose.

Style. Type styles may be divided roughly into those having broad and obvious characteristics of design, which we will call *General Styles*, and those showing the special art or peculiarities of some designer, or *Special Styles*. The latter are so numerous that only a limited selection can be shown. Nearly all styles are used in a considerable variety of faces, though generally only one face of each of the special styles is shown.

General Styles, with a few varieties of each:

Gothic, or *Block Letter*, printed as Lightface, **Boldface, *Italic Boldface,*** CARD GOTHIC, etc.

Text, or *Black Letter:* Church Text, Old English, Tudor Black, German Text (Fraktur), etc.

Script, including *Stationers Semiscript*, *Royal Script*, Script Display, *Steelplate Script*, *Cursive* etc.

Typewriter, imitating various standard machines, as Underwood, Remington, etc.

Special Styles. See arrangement on next page.

Courtesy Lanston Monotype Machine Company

TYPOGRAPHY: SPECIAL STYLES OF TYPE

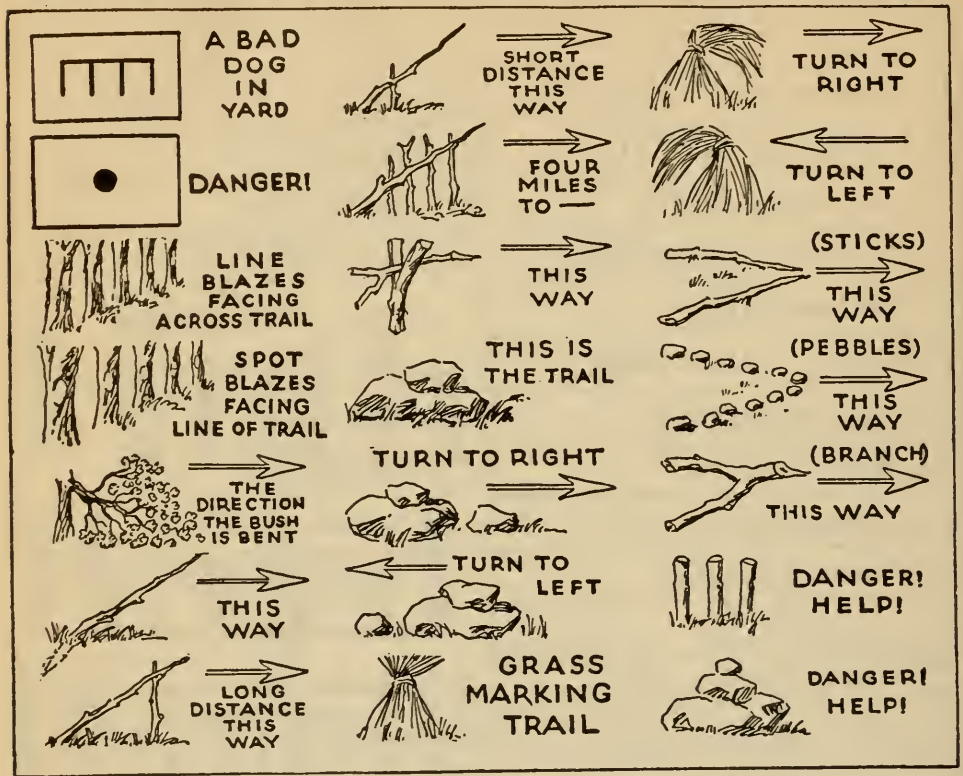
Special Styles of type are very numerous, and subject to changes in popularity. Nearly all of them are made in several different faces, each face in several sizes, and many of the sizes in two or three widths; so that printed letters actually appear in several hundred varieties. In the following selection, only a few varieties from each of some of the more important styles can be shown; but by thinking of each example as capable of being varied in size, face, and general style, a good idea may be formed of the typographic resources available at a high-grade printing office.

16 Point	Garamond SERIES	14 Point	Goudy OLDSTYLE
16 Point	*Garamond ITALIC*	14 Point	*Goudy ITALIC*
14 Point	Garamond BOLD	12 Point	Goudy BOLD
14 Point	*Garamond BOLD Italic*	12 Point	*Goudy BOLD Italic*
14 Point	**Bodoni BOLD**	10 Point	Goudy HANDTOOLED
14 Point	***Bodoni BOLD Italic***	10 Point	*Goudy HANDTOOLED Italic*
12 Point	Cloister OLDSTYLE	14 Point	Cheltenham OLDSTYLE
12 Point	*Cloister ITALIC*	14 Point	*Cheltenham ITALIC*
12 Point	**Cloister BOLD**	12 Point	**Cheltenham BOLD**
12 Point	***Cloister BOLD Italic***	12 Point	***Cheltenham BOLD Italic***
10 Point	Caslon OLDSTYLE	10 Point	**Cheltenham BOLD Condensed**
10 Point	*Caslon OLDSTYLE Italic*	10 Point	***Cheltenham BOLD Condensed Italic***
6 Point	CASLON OPENFACE TITLE	12 Point	News GOTHIC
12 Point	**Caslon BOLD**	8 Point	**Franklin GOTHIC**
12 Point	***Caslon BOLD Italic***	8 Point	***Franklin GOTHIC Italic***
10 Point	Century OLDSTYLE	6 Point	HEAVY COPPERPLATE GOTHIC
10 Point	**Century OLDSTYLE Bold**	6 Point	LIGHT COPPERPLATE GOTHIC
8 Point	Century SCHOOLBOOK	6 Point	**COPPERPLATE GOTHIC BOLD**
8 Point	*Century SCHOOLBOOK Italic*	10 Point	Engravers Old English
8 Point	**Century SCHOOLBOOK Bold**	14 Point	Freehand Series
12 Point	Century EXPANDED	14 Point	Wedding Text
12 Point	*Century EXPANDED Italic*	12 Point	*Typo Script Extended*
14 Point	**Hobo SERIES**	12 Point	Typo Upright
12 Point	**Litho ROMAN**	10 Point	Souvenir SERIES

Courtesy American Type Founders Company

WOODCRAFT

The following signs are widely used by woodsmen and campers. They are adapted, with permission, from the chapter on Signs, Signals, and Symbols, by Daniel Carter Beard, in the official handbook of the Boy Scouts of America.



MISCELLANEOUS

© copyrighted. AP Associated Press (news item).
& ampersand; and; as, Smith & Co.
&c and the rest; and so forth; for *etc.* [Lat. *et cetera.*]
′ foot; feet; ″ inch; inches; as, a room 12′ 6″ long.
× by: used in dimensions; as, a room 8′ × 16′.
× cross: made instead of a signature by his a person unable to write. Also, +; as, John × Doe.
• in philological works, assumed form. mark
< in giving etymologies, derived from: *Zoöl.*, less than equivalent to; less than; shorter than.
> in giving etymologies, whence is derived; the source of: *Zoöl.*, more than equivalent to; greater than; longer than.
broad arrow: placed upon British government property.
☧ the sacred monogram of Christ on the labarum (which see in main vocabulary). Also, ℙ, ℛ, XP.
♣ club; ♦ diamond; ♥ heart; ♠ spade: marks of the suits on playing cards.
卐 swastika; fylfot; gammadion. Also, 卐.
♯ number; numbered; as, room ♯ 5; also, pound; pounds; as, 5 ♯ butter.
c/o or % care of.
□ northeast. □ northwest.
□ southeast. □ southwest.
♂ or ♂, *Zoöl.*, male; ♀, female.
○ *Zoöl.*, of undetermined sex.
† died: used in genealogies.
℣ versicle; ℟ response: marking parts of a responsive service to be recited by the priest and said by the congregation.
✳ in Roman Catholic service books divides the verse of a psalm into two parts, showing when the response is to begin.
✠ a sign of the cross placed before the signature of the Pope and Roman Catholic bishops: also used in service books at the places where the sign of the cross is to be made. Also, +.

Sheets of paper are named according to a plan based on the number of leaves into which a sheet, originally of standard size, was folded, folio being folded once, with two leaves, quarto into four leaves, octavo into eight leaves, etc. In modern use the designations refer to approximate sizes of trimmed pages, as follows:

folio, fol., f°.....any large size
4to, 4°, read quarto.....9″ x 12″
8vo, 8°, read eightvo or octavo.....6″ x 9″
12mo, 12°, read twelvemo; sometimes, duodecimo.....5″ x 7½″
16mo, 16°, read sixteenmo; rarely, sextodecimo.....4½″ x 6½″
18mo, 18°, read eighteenmo; rarely, octodecimo.....4″ x 6½″

Rarely, the figures 24, 32, 36, 48, 64, 72, 96, 128 are similarly used with the suffix mo, or the small superior °, as 24mo, 24°, etc.

RAILROAD HAND SIGNALS

Railroad hand signals may be intensified by day by the use of a flag of any convenient color; at night, a lantern is used. A motion across the track with any color or object means "Stop."

1, apply brakes; 2, train parted; 3, stop; 4, go ahead; 5, back; 6, release brakes.

APPENDIX II

TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND STANDARDS

THE METRIC SYSTEM

The Meter, unit of length, was originally intended to be, and approximately is, the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a terrestrial meridian. The International Standard meter is, in practice, the distance between two defining lines on the International Prototype Meter bar at 0° C, at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, at Sèvres, near Paris, France, accurate copies of which are supplied to the various countries to serve as national standards. The meter is exactly 39.37 United States standard inches long.

The Liter, unit of capacity, is equivalent to the space occupied by one kilogram of pure water at the temperature of its maximum density (4° C., nearly), under standard atmospheric pressure: approximately a cubic decimeter, more exactly 1.000027 cubic decimeter.

The Gram, unit of mass (weight), is one one-thousandth of the mass of the International Prototype Kilogram, which was intended to have the same mass as a cubic decimeter of pure water at the temperature of its maximum density (4° C., nearly), under standard atmospheric pressure.

In many of the arts and sciences and in certain branches of commerce and industry, but especially in theoretical physics and in much of the research work in physics and chemistry, lengths are generally stated in centimeters, masses (weights) in grams, and time in mean solar seconds, the system of units being called the C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) system.

The use of the Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866.

MEASURES OF LENGTH AND SURFACE

Length

Metric Denominations and Values		*Equivalents*
1 myriameter	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles
1 kilometer	1,000 meters	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches
1 hectometer	100 meters	328 feet 1 inch
1 decameter	10 meters	393.7 inches
1 meter	1 meter	39.37 inches
1 decimeter	1/10 meter	3.937 inches
1 centimeter	1/100 meter	0.3937 inch
1 millimeter	1/1,000 meter	0.0394 inch
1 micron	1/1,000,000 meter	1/1,000 millimeter
1 millimicron	1/1,000,000,000 meter	1/1,000 micron
1 Angström unit	$1/10^{10}$ meter	1/10,000 micron

Surface

1 square kilometer	1,000,000 square meters	0.3861 square mile
1 hectare	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres: equivalent to a square 328′ 1″ on a side
1 are	100 square meters	119.6 square yards
1 centare	1 square meter	1,550 square inches
1 square decimeter	0.01 square meter	15.50 square inches
1 square centimeter	0.0001 square meter	0.155 square inch
1 square millimeter	0.000001 square meter	0.00155 square inch

MEASURES OF CAPACITY AND VOLUME

Metric Denominations and Values		*Equivalents*			*Approximate*
		Cu. In.	*Dry Measure*	*Liquid Measure*	*Cubic Measure*[1]
1 kiloliter	1,000 liters	61025.0	1.308 cubic yards	264.18 gallons	1 cubic meter, or 1 stere[2]
1 hectoliter	100 liters	6102.50	2.8378 bushels	26.418 gallons	1/10 cubic meter
1 decaliter	10 liters	610.250	1.1351 pecks	2.6418 gallons	10 cubic decimeters
1 liter	1 liter	61.0250	0.9081 quart	1.0567 quarts	1 cubic decimeter
1 deciliter	1/10 liter	6.10250	0.18162 pints	0.8454 gill	1/10 cubic decimeter
1 centiliter	1/100 liter	0.610250	0.6102 cubic inch	0.3381 fluid ounce	10 cubic centimeters
1 milliliter	1/1,000 liter	0.0610250	0.0610 cubic inch	0.2705 fluid dram	1 cubic centimeter

[1] The cubic meter = 61,023.38 cubic inches; 1 kiloliter = 61,025 cubic inches. — [2] By definition, 1 stere = 1 cubic meter; that is, 1,000.027 liters, or 1.000027 kiloliters; 1 hectostere = 100 cubic meters.

MEASURES OF MASS (WEIGHTS)

Metric Denominations and Values		*Equivalents*		
		Quantity of Water at Standard Pressure and Maximum Density	*Avoirdupois Weight*	*Troy Weight*
1 tonne (metric ton)	1,000,000 grams	1 cubic meter (nearly)	1.102311 short tons	
1 quintal	100,000 grams	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds	
1 myriagram	10,000 grams	10 liters	22.046 pounds	
1 kilogram or kilo	1,000 grams	1 liter	2.2046 pounds	2.6792 pounds
1 hectogram	100 grams	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces	3.2151 ounces
1 decagram	10 grams	1 milliliter	0.3527 ounce	0.3215 ounce
1 gram	1 gram	1 cubic centimeter	0.0353 ounce	0.0322 ounce
1 decigram	1/10 gram	1/10 cubic centimeter		1.5432 grains
1 centigram	1/100 gram	10 cubic millimeters		0.1543 grain
1 milligram	1/1,000 gram	1 cubic millimeter		0.0154 grain

METRIC EQUIVALENTS OF DOMESTIC MEASURES

Length

1 inch	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	0.3048 meter
1 yard	0.9144 meter
1 rod	5.029 meters
1 mile	1,609.35 meters

Surface

1 square inch	6.452 square centimeters
1 square foot	0.0929 square meter
1 square yard	0.8361 square meter
1 square rod	25.293 square meters
1 acre	4046.87 square meters
1 acre	40.469 ares
1 square mile	259.000 hectares

Capacity

1 cubic inch	16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic inch	0.0164 liter, cubic decimeter
1 cubic foot	28.316 liters, 28.317 cubic decimeters
1 cubic yard	764.539 liters, 764.559 cubic decimeters
1 cord	3.625 steres
1 quart, dry measure	1.1012 liters
1 peck (U. S.)	8.8096 liters
1 bushel (U. S.)	35.24 liters
1 fluid dram	3.70 cubic centimeters
1 fluid ounce	29.57 cubic centimeters
1 fluid ounce	0.0296 liter
1 gill	0.1183 liter
1 quart, liquid measure	0.9463 liter
1 gallon (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters

English Measures (used also in Canada)

1 British quart	1.2009 U. S. liquid quarts
1 British quart	1.0320 U. S. dry quarts
1 U. S. dry quart	0.9690 British quart
1 U. S. liquid quart	0.8327 British quart

Weights

1 grain[1]	64.80 milligrams
1 ounce, avoirdupois	28.3495 grams
1 ounce, troy	31.103 grams
1 pound, avoirdupois	0.45359 kilogram
1 pound, troy	0.3732 kilogram
1 short ton (2,000 pounds)	907.2 kilograms
1 short ton (2,000 pounds)	0.9072 metric ton
1 long ton (2,240 pounds)	1.016 metric tons

[1] The troy, avoirdupois, and apothecaries' grain are the same.

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM

Length

The denominations in practical use are the millimeter (mm.), centimeter (cm.), meter (m.), and kilometer (km.).

10 millimeters	1 centimeter
10 centimeters	1 decimeter
10 decimeters	1 meter
1,000 meters	1 kilometer

Weight

The denominations in use are the milligram (mg.), gram (g.), kilogram (kg.), and ton (metric ton).

1,000 milligrams	1 gram
1,000 grams	1 kilogram
1,000 kilograms	1 metric ton

Capacity

The denominations in use are cubic centimeter (c.c.) and liter (l.).

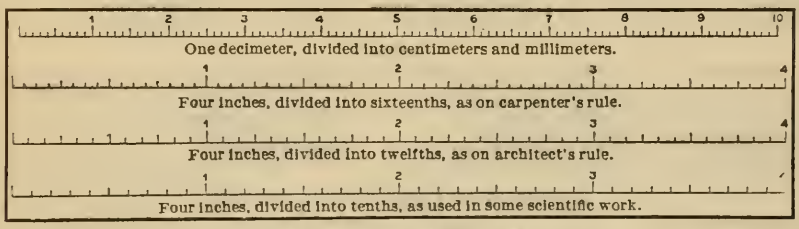
1.000 cubic centimeters	1 liter
100 liters	1 hectoliter

Relation of capacity and weight to length: a cubic decimeter is, approximately, a liter, and a liter of water weighs one kilogram.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS

A meter (39.37 inches) is about a yard.
A kilogram (2.2 pounds) is about two pounds.
A liter (0.91 dry qt. and 1.06 liquid qts.) is about a quart.
A centimeter (0.39 inch) is about one half inch.
A metric ton (2204.6 pounds) is about a long ton.
A kilometer (0.62 mile, or 3280 feet) is about ⅝ mile.
A cubic centimeter is about a thimbleful.
A nickel weighs about five grams.

For postal purposes fifteen grams are considered the equivalent of one half ounce avoirdupois. At the mint a half dollar is considered to weigh 12.5 grams.



THE DECIMETER AND THE INCH

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Long Measure

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5½ yards	1 rod or pole
40 rods	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 statute mile (1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet)
3 miles	1 league

Mariners' Measure

6 feet	1 fathom
100 fathoms	1 cable length, or about 1/10 nautical mile
5,280 feet	1 statute mile
6,080.20 feet	1 nautical mile

Surveyors' Measure

1 link	7.92 inches
100 links, or 1 chain	22 yards
10 square chains	1 acre

Square Measure

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
30¼ square yards	1 square rod
40 square rods	1 rood
4 roods, 160 square rods	1 acre

[An acre contains 43,560 square feet; an area 208′ 8½″ square is approximately one acre.]

640 acres	1 square mile
100 square feet	1 square: used in roofing, etc.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard
24¾ cubic feet	1 perch

Wood Measure

24¾ cubic feet	1 perch
16 cubic feet	1 cord foot
8 cord feet, or 128 cubic feet	1 cord

[A pile 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high contains 1 cord.]

Dry Measure

2 pints	1 quart
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel
quart, dry measure	67.2 cubic inches
bushel, level	2150.42 cubic inches

Liquid Measure

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
31½ gallons	1 barrel
2 barrels	1 hogshead

[A standard U. S. gallon, the unit of liquid measure, is the same as the English wine gallon, and contains 231 cubic inches. A gallon of water weighs about 8⅓ pounds. A barrel contains about 4⅕ cubic feet.]

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure

60 minims	1 fluid dram
8 fluid drams	1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounces	1 pint
8 pints	1 gallon

Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains	1 scruple
3 scruples	1 dram
8 drams	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams	1 ounce (437½ grains)
16 ounces	1 pound (7,000 grains)
25 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters, or 100 pounds	1 short hundredweight
112 pounds	1 long hundredweight
20 hundredweight	1 ton
2,000 pounds (20 short hundredweight)	1 short ton
2,240 pounds (20 long hundredweight)	1 long ton

Troy Weight

24 grains	1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	1 ounce (480 grains)
12 ounces	1 pound (5,760 grains)
3⅛ grains	1 carat

[The metric carat, 200 milligrams, is now generally used by jewelers.]

Angular Measure

60 seconds (″)	1 minute (′)
60 minutes	1 degree (°)
90 degrees	1 right angle, or quadrant
360 degrees	1 circle, or circumference
1 radian	57.296° –

Time Measure

60 seconds	1 minute
60 minutes	1 hour
24 hours	1 day
7 days	1 week
28 to 31 solar days	1 month
365 solar days	1 common year
366 solar days	1 leap year

[1 tropical, or solar, year = 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds; 1 Julian year = 365¼ days.]

FOREIGN MONETARY UNITS

The following list gives the values, in the money of account of the United States, of the monetary units of the countries named, as officially estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The value of paper currency in many countries of the world is below par, and fluctuates with political and economic conditions. In actual practice, the *commercial values* of money of foreign countries are usually below the values listed herewith, and can be found by consulting the quotations on foreign exchange in the daily newspapers. Thus if you order a book from London of which the price is one pound, you can pay for it with a money order or draft costing about five dollars, though the par value of the pound is $8.2397.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value in Terms of U. S. Money
Argentina	Peso[1]	$1.6335
Austria	See Germany.	
Belgium	Belga[2]	.1695
Bolivia	Boliviano	.6180
Brazil	Milreis[3]	.0590
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa	Pound sterling	8.2397
British Honduras	Dollar	1.6931
Bulgaria	Lev [*pl.* leva]	.0122
Canada	Dollar	1.6931
Chile	Peso	.2060
China	Yuan[3]	.2950
	Hong Kong Dollar[3]	.3040
Colombia	Peso	1.6479
Costa Rica	Colon	.7879
Cuba	Peso	1.0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	.0351
Denmark	Krone [*pl.* kroner]	.4537
Dominican Republic	Dollar[5]	1.6931
Ecuador	Sucre	.3386
Egypt	Pound (100 piasters)	8.3692
Estonia	Kroon	.4537
Finland	Markka	.0426
France	Franc[3]	.0278
Germany	Reichsmark	.4033
	Registered mark[6]	.2300
Great Britain	Pound sterling[7]	8.2397
Greece	Drachma	.0220
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.6931
Haiti	Gourde[8]	.2000
Honduras	Lempira[9]	.8466
Hungary	Pengö	.2961
India (British)	Rupee	$0.6180
Indo-China	Piaster	.6633
Irish Free State	Free State pound	8.2397
Italy	Lira [*pl.* lire]	.0526
Japan	Yen [*pl.* yen]	.8440
Latvia	Lat	.3267
Liberia	Dollar[10]	1.6931
Lithuania	Litas	.1693
Mexico	Peso[11]	.2200
Netherlands	Guilder (florin)[12]	.6806
Newfoundland	Dollar	1.6931
Nicaragua	Cordoba	1.6933
Norway	Krone [*pl.* kroner]	.4537
Panama	Balboa[5]	1.6933
Paraguay	Peso (Argentine)[13]	1.6335
Persia (Iran)	Rial	.0824
Peru	Sol	.4740
Philippine Islands	Peso	.5000
Poland	Zloty	.1899
Portugal	Escudo	.0749
Rumania	Leu [*pl.* lei]	.0101
Russia (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	Chervonetz[14]	8.7123
Salvador	Colon	.8466
Siam	Baht (tical)	.7491
Spain	Peseta	.3267
Straits Settlements	Dollar[15]	.9613
Sweden	Krona [*pl.* kronor]	.4537
Switzerland	Franc[4]	.2050
Turkey	Piaster[16]	.0744
Union of South Africa	Pound sterling	8.2397
Uruguay	Peso	1.7511
Venezuela	Bolivar	.3267
Yugoslavia	Dinar	.0298

[1] Currency, paper nominally convertible at 44% of face value.—[2] 1 belga equals 5 Belgian francs.—[3] No official value assigned; value listed is approximate exchange rate,—[4] No official value assigned; value listed is approximate only.—[5] U. S. money is principal circulating medium.—[6] No fixed value; price fluctuates. Figure given is an approximate exchange rate.—[7] Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended September 21, 1931.—[8] Currency, national bank notes redeemable on demand in American dollars.—[9] Lempira circulates as equivalent of half of a U. S. dollar.—[10] British money is principal circulating medium.—[11] A decree of August 28, 1936, left the value of the peso to be later defined by law. Value given is current exchange rate.—[12] Convertibility of notes into gold suspended September 26, 1936.—[13] Currency, depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.—[14] Prewar unit was the ruble, then equivalent to about 51 cents. A decree of Octooer 28, 1936, fixed the value of the ruble in foreign exchanges at 4¼ French francs.—[15] British pound sterling also legal tender.—[16] 100 piasters equal to the Turkish pound.

NUMERATION

THE TWO SYSTEMS OF RECKONING THE HIGHER NUMBERS

There are two systems of numeration for numbers of ten digits or more. In one system, used in this country and in France, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination, as trillion, quadrillion, etc., is a thousand times the one preceding. In the other system, used in Great Britain and most other European countries, the billion is a million millions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding.

NUMERALS	U. S. AND FRANCE	GREAT BRITAIN AND REST OF EUROPE
1,000,000	million	million
1,000,000,000	billion, or (in Europe) milliard	thousand millions, or milliard
1,000,000,000,000	trillion	billion
1,000,000,000,000,000	quadrillion	thousand billions
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	quintillion	trillion

INTEREST TABLES

SIMPLE INTEREST

AMOUNT	TIME	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00	1 month	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.006	$.007
	2 months	.007	.008	.010	.012	.013
	3 months	.010	.013	.015	.018	.020
	6 months	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040
	12 months	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080
	1 day	.011	.014	.017	.019	.022
	2 days	.022	.028	.033	.039	.044
	3 days	.033	.042	.050	.058	.067
	4 days	.044	.056	.067	.078	.089
	5 days	.056	.069	.083	.097	.111
	6 days	.067	.083	.100	.117	.133
$100.00	1 month	.333	.417	.500	.583	.667
	2 months	.667	.833	1.000	1.167	1.333
	3 months	1.000	1 250	1.500	1.750	2.000
	6 months	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
	12 months	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000
	5 years	20.000	25.000	30.000	35.000	40.000
	10 years	40.000	50.000	60.000	70.000	80.000

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT INTEREST

RATE %	SIMPLE INTEREST	INTEREST COMPOUNDED		
		Yearly	Semiannually	Quarterly
	years	*years*	*years*	*years*
3	33.33	23.45	23.278	23.191
4	25.	17.673	17.501	17.415
5	20.	14.207	14.035	13.949
6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.989
8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
10	10.	7.273	7.103	7.018

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

The table below covers two calendars, the Gregorian, in common use since about 1600, and the Julian. Calling A the century number for any given date, as taken from the table, B the year number, and C the month number, the sum A+B+C is a number representing the date of a Sunday in the given year and month. The dates of other Sundays are equal to this number plus and minus multiples of 7; the dates of other days are readily calculated. Thus if for a given month A+B+C=15, the 15th of that month is a Sunday, and the other Sundays are dated 1, 8, 22, 29; the Mondays are 2, 9, 16, etc.

In columns A, the earlier numbers apply to the Julian calendar only; the additional numbers, given from 1500 on, to the Gregorian. In the column C, the additional numbers for January and February apply to leap years. The year number, B, is found at the intersection of the row opposite the ten with the column under the unit.

EXAMPLE. To find the day of the week of July 4, 1776. A, the century number for 1700, is, in the Gregorian (additional) column, 3. B, the year number for 76 (at the intersection of the 70-row with the 6-column) is 3. C, the month number, is 1. A+B+C=7. The 7th of July, 1776, was thus, by the table, a Sunday; the 4th was therefore a Thursday.

CENTURY NUMBER (A)				YEAR NUMBER (B)										MONTH NUMBER (C)
				Tens	Units 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0	3	1200	1	0	0	6	5	4	2	1	0	6	4	3	Jan. 0, 1
100	4	1300	2	10	2	1	6	5	4	3	1	0	6	5	Feb. 4, 5
200	5	1400	3	20	3	2	1	0	5	4	3	2	0	6	Mar. 4
300	6	1500	4, 7	30	5	4	2	1	0	6	4	3	2	1	Apr. 1
400	7	1600	5, 1	40	6	5	4	3	1	0	6	5	3	2	May 6
500	1	1700	6, 3	50	1	0	5	4	3	2	0	6	5	4	June 3
600	2	1800	7, 5	60	2	1	0	6	4	3	2	1	6	5	July 1
700	3	1900	1, 7	70	4	3	1	0	6	5	3	2	1	0	Aug. 5
800	4	2000	2, 1	80	5	4	3	2	0	6	5	4	2	1	Sept. 2
900	5	2100	3, 3	90	0	6	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	Oct. 0
1000	6	2200	4, 5												Nov. 4
1100	7	2300	5, 7												Dec. 2

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

The moon was worshiped and revered by many eastern peoples. It had deep significance in the life of the early Hebrews as the basis for determining the times for great religious feasts. The new moon, which was observed by festivals, originally marked the beginning of a new month, although observation has given way to reckoning in the determination of the calendar.

The Jewish year includes twelve months. Twelve lunar months, however, total only 354½ days, twelve days short of the true year, so that an intercalary month is added to the Jewish calendar about every third year, in order that the Passover and other religious festivals shall fall in the proper season of the year. Among the ancient Jews this additional month was added "whenever on the sixteenth of Nisan (*April*) the barley was not yet ripe." In the modern Jewish calendar, Veadar, or the additional month, is introduced seven times in every nineteen years.

The early method of designating months was by numerical order rather than by name, as "the second month" (Gen. 7 : 11); "the fourth month" (2 Kings 25 : 3); and this practice was generally followed even when the name was given, as "in the month Zif, which is the second month" (1 Kings 6 : 1).

In the Jewish calendar, the year has been reckoned from two different beginnings, the months Tishri (*October*) and Nisan (*April*). Before the Babylonian exile the autumn month Tishri, when seedtime in Palestine renewed the agricultural year, was the first month of the year. During the exile, under the influence of the more scientific Babylonian calendar, the new year was observed in the spring month Nisan, at the time of the equinox, and months were distinguished by numerals and changed in name. During this time the memory of the old year was preserved by an ecclesiastical new year observed in the autumn.

From the sixth to the first century, B. C., the year began with Nisan. Then the old year was revived, and the Mishna recognized both years. It named the first of Nisan as the beginning of the sacred year, used for dating the reigns of kings and the times of sacred feasts; and designated the first of Tishri as the beginning of the civil year, used for naming calendar years, Sabbatical years, years of Jubilee, and dates of vegetable and tree planting. The modern Jewish year begins with Tishri.

JEWISH CALENDAR

[1]Months				Dates of Festivals	[2]Corresponding Gregorian Dates			Characteristics in Palestine
Civil	Sacred	[3]Name	Corresponding Gregorian		1938–39 [4](Defective year)	1943–44 [4](Regular year)	1948–49 [4](Perfect year)	
1	VII	[10]*Tishri* or [11]*Ethanim* 30 days 1 Kings 8:2 2 Chron. 5:3	*October*	1. New Year. Day of Blowing of the Trumpet. Day of Judgment and Memorial (Num. 29:1)	Sept. 26, 1938	Sept. 30, 1943	Oct. 4, 1948	Seed Time: Former, or early, rains begin (Joel 2:23)
				3. Fast of Gedaliah (Jer. 41)	Sept. 28	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	Plowing and sowing begin
				10. Day of Atonement (Lev. 16)	Oct. 5	Oct. 9	Oct. 13	
				15–22. Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. 23:34)	Oct. 10	Oct. 14	Oct. 18	
				[8][First fruits of wine and oil (Deut. 16:13)]				
				23. Rejoicing of the Law	Oct. 16	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	
2	VIII	[12]*Heshvan* or *Bul* [5]29 days 1 Kings 6:38	*November*	1. New Moon	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Rain continues; Wheat and barley sown; Vintage in N. Palestine
3	IX	[13]*Kislev* [6]30 days Neh. 1:1 Zech. 7:1	*December*	1. New Moon	Nov. 24	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Winter: Winter begins: snow on the mountains (John 10:22)
				25. [14]Hannukah, or Feast of Dedication, begins (1 Macc. 4:52–59)	Dec. 18	Dec. 22	Dec. 27	
4	X	[15]*Tebet* 29 days Esth. 2:16	*January*	1. New Moon	Dec. 23	Dec. 27	Jan. 1, 1949	Coldest month: hail, snow
				10. Fast of Tebet. Siege of Jerusalem	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan. 6, 1944	Jan. 11	
5	XI	[16]*Shebat* 30 days Zech. 1:7	*February*	1. New Moon	Jan. 21	Jan. 26	Jan. 31	Weather gradually becomes warmer
6	XII	*Adar* [7]29 days Esth. 3:7; 9:1	*March*	1. New Moon	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	Mar. 1	Cold Season: Thunder and hail
				13. Fast of Esther	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Almond tree blossoms
				14. Feast of Purim (Esth. 9:19, 21)	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	
Intercalary Month (Leap Year)		[17]*Veadar* 29 days	*March–April*	1. New Moon				Spring: Fall of the latter, or spring, rains (Deut. 11:14; Joel 2:23)
				13. Fast of Esther				
				14. Feast of Purim				
7	I	*Nisan* or *Abib* 30 days Ex. 12:2; 13:4 Esth. 3:7	*April*	1. New Moon	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	Mar. 31	Floods (Josh. 3:15)
				[9]15. The Passover	April 4	April 8	April 14	Barley ripe at Jericho
				16–22. Festival of Unleavened Bread	April 5	April 9	April 15	
				[8][16. First fruits of barley harvest (Lev. 23:10–12)]				
8	II	[18]*Iyar* or *Zif* 29 days 1 Kings 6:1	*May*	1. New Moon	April 19	April 23	April 29	Harvest: Wheat partly in the ear
				[8]14. Second Passover, for those who could not keep the first (Num. 9:10–11)				Barley harvest general
9	III	*Sivan* 30 days Esth. 8:9	*June*	1. New Moon [Weeks	May 19	May 23	May 29	Wheat ripens
				6. Pentecost, or the Feast of [8][First fruits of wheat harvest (Lev. 23:15–20) and first fruits of all the ground (Ex. 23:19)]	May 24	May 28	June 3	Wheat harvest: summer begins
								No rain from April to Sept.
10	IV	[19]*Tammuz* 29 days	*July*	1. New Moon	June 17	June 21	June 27	Hot Season: Heat increases
				17. Fast of Tammuz. Taking of Jerusalem	July 4	July 8	July 14	
11	V	*Ab* 30 days	*August*	1. New Moon	July 17	July 21	July 27	Streams dry up
				9. Fast of Ab. Destruction of the Temple	July 25	July 29	Aug. 4	Heat intense; Vintage
12	VI	*Elul* 29 days Neh. 6:15	*September*	1. New Moon	Aug. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Heat still intense; Grape harvest

[1] The year in the Gregorian calendar, or that in use in most Christian countries, is a solar year, divided into twelve arbitrarily fixed parts; whereas the Jewish year is composed of twelve lunar months, or about 354 days. The Jewish year is thus eleven days shorter than the Gregorian year, and about once in three years, or seven times during each nineteen years, a thirteenth, intercalary, month is included in the year. The result of this difference in the method of reckoning time is that no exact equivalent in the Gregorian calendar can be given for months and annual dates in the Jewish calendar, but only approximate equivalents, with the range of variation.

[2] The Jewish day extends from sunset to sunset. The Gregorian equivalent of a given Jewish date is the Gregorian date of the day beginning at midnight following the sunset which begins the specified Jewish date. That is, a Jewish day designated by a Gregorian date begins at sunset of the day before that of the Gregorian date.

[3] The names *Ethanim, Bul, Abib, Zif,* and *Nisan, Sivan, Elul, Chisleu, Tebeth, Sebat,* and *Adar* are mentioned in the Bible; *Iyar, Tammuz, Ab, Tishri,* and *Marchesvan,* in the Talmud and other works. The first four are Hebrew; the others are of Babylonian-Assyrian origin and came into use after the Babylonian exile.

[4] The years are designated *defective, regular,* or *perfect,* as they contain 353, 354, or 355 days; a leap year includes an intercalary month and may be defective, regular, or perfect.

[5] 29 days, regular or defective; 30 days, perfect.—[6] 30 days, regular and perfect; 29 days, defective.—[7] 30 days in leap year.—[8] This festival is no longer observed.—[9] Originally, the 14th, at the full moon.

[10–19] Variant spellings: [10] *Tisri, Tisro;* [11] *Etanim;* [12] *Marchesvan;* [13] *Chislev, Chisleu, Kisleu;* [14] *Chanukah;* [15] *Tebeth;* [16] *Sebat;* [17] *Adar Sheni;* [18] *Iyyar;* [19] *Thammuz.*

APPENDIX III

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Including Mottoes of States and Nations, Law Terms, Proverbs and Quotations found in English Literature, Colloquial Expressions, etc.

The pronunciation indicated is, except in the case of phrases from the Latin, that of the language from which the phrase is taken. For a discussion of certain points in the pronunciation of foreign words, see page xix. The abbreviation *lit.* is used for *literally.*

There are in use two methods of pronouncing Latin: one, the so-called English method, follows in general the principles of English pronunciation; the other, the so-called Roman, or Continental method, follows more or less closely the pronunciation of the ancient Romans themselves. The English pronunciation is still generally used for Latin scientific terms, and for names, phrases, and quotations in English context. All listings in this Appendix are syllabified according to the method of the language from which they are taken; but in the case of Latin words and phrases, the pronunciation is given according to the English method; as, di-ri-go (dĭr′ĭ-gō). A Latin grammar should be consulted for further details as to the Roman pronunciation.

A

à bas *Fr.* (ȧ bȧ′), down; down with.

ab-e-unt stu-di-a in mo-res *Lat.* (ăb′ē-ŭnt stū′dĭ-ȧ ĭn mō′rēz), studies become habits; pursuits influence character.

ab ex tra *Lat.* (ăb ĕks′trȧ), from without.

ab in-con-ve-ni-en-ti *Lat.* (ăb ĭn″kŏn-vē″nĭ-ĕn′tī), lit., from (the resulting) inconvenience: of an argument, employed only in a case in which the law on the subject is doubtful, in favor of a given construction of the law based on the fact that the opposite construction would create inconvenience or hardship.

ab in-i-ti-o *Lat.* (ăb ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ō), from the beginning; from the very first.

ab in-tra *Lat.* (ăb ĭn′trȧ), from within.

ab in-vi-to *Lat.* (ăb ĭn-vī′tō), unwillingly.

à bon chat, bon rat *Fr.* (ȧ bôn″ shȧ′, bôn″ rȧ′), lit., to a good cat, a good rat; it takes a thief to catch a thief; things should be well matched.

à bon mar-ché *Fr.* (ȧ bôn″ mȧr″shā′), at a good bargain; cheap.

ab o-ri-gi-ne *Lat.* (ăb ŏ-rĭj′ĭ-nē), from the beginning; from the origin.

ab o-vo us-que ad ma-ia *Lat.* (ăb ō′vō ŭs′kwē ăd mā′yȧ), lit., from the egg to the apples; of a dinner, from beginning to end.

ab-sit in-vi-di-a *Lat.* (ăb′sĭt ĭn-vĭd′ĭ-ȧ), let there be no ill will; no slight intended.

ab u-no dis-ce om-nes *Lat.* (ăb ū′nō dĭs′ē ŏm′nēz), from one learn all. Also, **ex** (ĕks) **u-no . . .**

ab ur-be con-di-ta *Lat.* (ăb ûr′bē kŏn′dĭ-tȧ), from the founding of the city (Rome, founded 753 B. C.): used by the Romans in giving dates.

à chaque saint sa chan-delle *Fr.* (ȧ shȧk″ sȧ̃′ sȧ shȧ̃″dĕl′), lit., to each saint his candle; to each individual his due.

à che-val *Fr.* (ȧ shē-vȧl′), lit., on horseback; hence, astraddle; on both sides.

à compte *Fr.* (ȧ kôNt′), on account; in part payment.

ac-ta ex-te-ri-o-ra in-di-cant in-te-ri-o-ra se-cre-ta *Lat.* (ăk′tȧ ĕks-tē″rĭ-ō′rȧ ĭn′dĭ-kănt ĭn-tē″rĭ-ō′rȧ sē-krē″tȧ), outward acts indicate the secrets within, or the intentions: a legal phrase.

ac-ti-o per-so-na-lis mo-ri-tur cum per-so-na *Lat.* (ăk′shĭ-ō pûr″sō-nā′lĭs mō′rĭ-tûr kŭm pûr-sō′nȧ), a personal right of action dies with the person: a legal phrase.

ac-tus cu-ri-æ ne-mi-nem gra-va-bit *Lat.* (ăk′tŭs kū′rĭ-ē nĕm′ĭ-nĕm grȧ-vā′bĭt), the act of the court shall prejudice no man: a legal phrase.

ac-tus non fa-cit re-um ni-si mens est re-a *Lat.* (ăk′tŭs nŏn fā′sĭt rē′ŭm nī′sī mĕnz ĕst rē′ȧ), an act does not make a man guilty unless his intentions are guilty: a legal phrase.

ad ar-bi-tri-um *Lat.* (ăd är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm), at will.

ad as-tra per as-pe-ra *Lat.* (ăd ăs′trȧ pûr ăs′pē-rȧ), to the stars through hardships: motto of Kansas.

ad cap-tan-dum vul-gus *Lat.* (ăd kăp-tăn′dŭm vŭl′gŭs), to catch the crowd; in order to please.

à de-mi *Fr.* (ȧ dē-mē′), half; incompletely.

ad fi-nem *Lat.* (ăd fī′nĕm), at the end; to the end.

ad in-fi-ni-tum *Lat.* (ăd ĭn″fĭ-nī′tŭm), to infinity; endlessly.—*abbr.* **ad. inf.**

ad in-i-ti-um *Lat.* (ăd ĭn-ĭsh′ĭ-ŭm), at the beginning. —*abbr.* **ad init.**

ad in-te-rim *Lat.* (ăd ĭn′tē-rĭm), meanwhile; temporarily.—*abbr.* **ad int.**

ad ka-len-das Græ-cas *Lat.* (ăd kȧ-lĕn′dȧs grē′kȧs), lit., at the Greek calends; that is, never, since there were no calends in the Greek calendar.

ad li-bi-tum *Lat.* (ăd lĭb′ĭ-tŭm), at pleasure.—*abbr.* **ad lib.**

ad nau-se-am *Lat.* (ăd nô′zhē-ăm), lit., to nausea; to (the point of causing) disgust.

ad pa-tres *Lat.* (ăd pā′trēz), (gone) to his fathers; dead.

ad quem *Lat.* (ăd kwĕm), at, or to, which: opposite of *a quo.*

ad rem *Lat.* (ăd rĕm), to the purpose; pertaining to the matter in hand.

à droite *Fr.* (ȧ drwȧt′), to the right; on the right.

ad vi-tam aut cul-pam *Lat.* (ăd vī′tăm ôt kŭl′păm), for life or until misbehavior.

ad vi-vum *Lat.* (ăd vī′vŭm), lit., to that which is alive; to the quick; to the life.

æ-quam me-men-to re-bus in ar-du-is ser-va-re men-tem *Lat.* (ē′kwăm mē-mĕn′tō rē′bŭs ĭn är′dū-ĭs sûr-vā′rē mĕn′tĕm), remember to keep an unruffled mind in difficulties.

æ-qui-tas se-qui-tur le-gem *Lat.* (ē′kwĭ-tăs sĕk′wĭ-tŭr lē′jĕm), equity follows the law: that is, courts of equity in general will follow the common law principles unless injustice or fraud would result.

æ-quo a-ni-mo *Lat.* (ē′kwō ăn′ĭ-mō), lit., with equal mind; calmly; with equanimity.

af-faire d'a-mour *Fr.* (ȧ″fâr′ dȧ″mōōr′), an amour; a love affair.

af-faire d'hon-neur *Fr.* (ȧ″fâr′ dō″nûr′), an affair of honor; a duel.

af-faire du cœur *Fr.* (ȧ″fâr′ dü kûr′), an affair of the heart; a love affair.

à fond *Fr.* (à fôN'), to the bottom; thoroughly; fully.
à gauche *Fr.* (à gōsh'), to the left; on the left.
a-ge quod a-gis *Lat.* (ä'jĕ kwŏd ä'jĭs), lit., do what you are doing; attend to the work at hand.
à grands frais *Fr.* (à grä" frā'), at great expense.
à haute voix *Fr.* (à ōt' vwà'), at the top of the voice; aloud; loudly.
al-ki (ăl"ī-kē"), by and by: motto of the State of Washington.
à la belle é-toile *Fr.* (à là bĕl" ā"twàl'), lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air.
à la bonne heure *Fr.* (à là bŏn" ûr'), just in time; as an exclamation, good; fine.
à la carte *Fr.* (à là kärt'), lit., by the card, or bill of fare: used to designate a meal in which each dish is paid for at a specified price: opposite of *table d'hôte.*
à la fran-çaise *Fr.* (à là fräN"sāz'), in the French fashion: in cookery, applied to various dishes, some of them not typically French.
à l'an-glaise *Fr.* (à läN"glāz'), in the English style; specifically, in cookery, roasted or boiled.
a-li-a ten-tan-da vi-a est *Lat.* (ā'lĭ-ä tĕn-tăn'dä vī'ä ĕst), another way should be tried.
a-lis vo-lat pro-pri-is *Lat.* (ā'lĭs vō'lăt prō'prē-ĭs), she flies with her own wings: motto of Oregon.
al-ter e-go *Lat.* (ăl'tĕr ē'gō), another, or second, I; an intimate, or bosom, friend.
a-mende ho-no-ra-ble *Fr.* (à"mäNd' ô"nô"ràbl'"), in the Middle Ages, satisfaction given or reparation made, publicly, to the injured party.
a men-sa et tho-ro *Lat.* (ā mĕn'sä ĕt thō'rō), lit., from table and bed; from bed and board: a legal phrase applied to separation by divorce.
a-mi-cus est tan-quam al-ter i-dem *Lat.* (ä-mī'kŭs ĕst tăn'kwăm ăl'tĕr ī'dĕm), a friend is, as it were, a second self.
a-mis-sum quod ne-sci-tur non a-mit-ti-tur *Lat.* (ä-mĭs'ŭm kwŏd nĕs'ĭ-tûr nōn ä-mĭt'ĭ-tûr), a loss which is unknown is not a loss.
a-mor pa-tri-æ *Lat.* (ā'môr păt'rĭ-ē), love of one's country or native land.
a-mour pro-pre *Fr.* (à"mōōr' prôpr'"), self-esteem.
an-clen ré-gime *Fr.* (äN"syäN' rā"zhēm'), the former order (of things); specifically, the state of government in France before the Revolution.
an-guis in her-ba *Lat.* (ăng'gwĭs ĭn hûr'bä), lit., a snake in the grass; an insidious danger.
a-ni-mis o-pi-bus-que pa-ra-ti *Lat.* (ăn'ĭ-mĭs ŏp"ĭ-bŭs'kwĕ pä-rā'tī), prepared in minds and resources: one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
an-no æ-ta-tis su-æ *Lat.* (ăn'ō ē-tā'tĭs sū'ē), in the (designated) year of his, or her, life.
an-no ur-bis con-di-tæ *Lat.* (ăn'ō ûr'bĭs kŏn'dĭ-tē), in the (designated) year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B. C.): used in giving dates.
an-nu-it cœp-tis *Lat.* (ăn'ū-ĭt sĕp'tĭs), (he) nodded approval at the undertaking(s).
an-nus mi-ra-bi-lis *Lat.* (ăn'ŭs mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs), lit., wonderful year: said of various years, especially of 1666, the year of the great fire in London.
an-te vic-to-ri-am ne ca-nas tri-um-phum *Lat.* (ăn'tē vĭk-tō'rĭ-ăm nē cā'năs trī-ŭm'fŭm), do not sing your triumph before you have conquered; do not shout before you are out of the woods.
à ou-trance *Fr.* (à ōō"träNs'), to the bitter end.
à peu près *Fr.* (à pö" prā'), nearly; almost.
à pied *Fr.* (à pyā'), on foot.
à plomb *Fr.* (à plôN'), plumb; in the perpendicular; hence, with assurance or ease of manner.
a-près moi (or **a-près nous**) **le dé-luge** *Fr.* (à"prā" mwà' (nōō') lē dā"lüzh'), after me, or us, the deluge: a remark said to have been made by Louis XV to Madame de Pompadour.
à pro-pos de bottes *Fr.* (à prô"pō' dē bôt'), lit., apropos of boots; irrelevantly; by the way: used jocularly in suddenly changing the subject.
a quo *Lat.* (ā kwō), from which: opposite of *ad quem.*
ar-bi-ter e-le-gan-ti-æ *Lat.* (är'bĭ-tĕr ĕl"ē-găn'shĭ-ē), judge of elegance; authority in matters of taste: said of Caius Petronius, of Nero's court.
ar-den-tes De-us ip-se ju-vat *Lat.* (är-dĕn'tēz dē'ŭs ĭp'sē jōō'vät), God himself helps the zealous.
ar-gu-men-tum ab in-con-ve-ni-en-ti plu-ri-mum va-let in le-ge *Lat.* (är"gū-mĕn'tŭm ăb ĭn"kŏn-vē"nĭ-ĕn'tī plōō'rĭ-mŭm vā'lĕt ĭn lē'jē), an argument drawn from inconvenience (see **ab inconvenienti**) has very great force in law: a legal phrase.
ar-gu-men-tum ad ho-mi-nem *Lat.* (är"gū-mĕn'tŭm ăd hŏm'ĭ-nĕm), lit., an argument to the man; an appeal to one's prejudices or interests.
a ri-ve-der-ci *It.* (à rē"vā-dâr'chē), until our next meeting; good-by; au revoir.
ar-rec-tis au-ri-bus *Lat.* (ä-rĕk'tĭs ô'rĭ-bûs), with ears pricked up; attentively.
ar-rière pen-sée *Fr.* (à"ryâr' päN"sā'), a thought kept back; mental reservation.
ars est ce-la-re ar-tem *Lat.* (ärz ĕst sĕ-lā'rĕ är'tĕm), it is true art to conceal art.
ars lon-ga, tem-pus fu-git *Lat.* (ärz lŏng'gä, tĕm'-pŭs fū'jĭt), art (is) lasting, time is fleeting.
ars lon-ga, vi-ta bre-vis *Lat.* (ärz lŏng'gä, vī'tä brĕv'ĭs), art (is) lasting, life (is) brief.
as-sig-na-tus u-ti-tur ju-re auc-to-ris *Lat.* (ăs"ĭg-nā'tŭs ū'tĭ-tûr jōō'rē ôk-tō'rĭs), the assignee is clothed with the rights of his principal: a legal phrase.
au con-traire *Fr.* (ō kôN"trâr'), on the contrary.
au cou-rant *Fr.* (ō kōō"räN'), lit., with the current; up-to-date; advised; informed.
au-cun che-min de fleurs ne con-duit à la gloire *Fr.* (ō"kûN' shē-măN' dē flûr' nē kôN"düō' tà là glwàr'), the road to glory is not a path of flowers.
au-di, vi-de, ta-ce, si vis vi-ve-re in pa-ce *Lat.* (ô'dĭ, vī'dē, tä'sē, sī vĭs vĭv'ē-rē ĭn pä'sē), hear, see, be silent, if you wish to live in peace.
au fait *Fr.* (ō fā"), well acquainted; skilful; expert.
au fond *Fr.* (ō fôN"), at bottom; fundamentally; in the main.
auf Wie-der-seh-en *Ger.* (ouf vē'dĕr-zā"ĕn), till we meet again; good-by; au revoir.
au-jour-d'hui roi, de-main rien *Fr.* (ō"zhōōr"düō' rwà', dē-măN' ryăN'), today king, tomorrow nothing.
au pied de la let-tre *Fr.* (ō pyā' dē là lĕtr'"), lit., to the foot of the letter; strictly speaking; literally.
au reste *Fr.* (ō rĕst'), as for the rest; besides.
au re-voir *Fr.* (ō" rē"vwàr'), till we meet again; good-by: implying that the separation is to be temporary: distinguished from *adieu,* which implies a farewell, or final leavetaking.
au-ri sa-cra fa-mes *Lat.* (ô'rī sā'krä fā'mēz), the accursed greed for gold.
aus-si-tôt dit, aus-si-tôt fait *Fr.* (ō"sē"tō" dē", ō"sē"-tō" fā"), lit., directly said, directly done; no sooner said than done.
aut Cæ-sar, aut ni-hil *Lat.* (ôt sē'zĕr, ôt nī'hĭl), either a Cæsar or nothing: motto of Cæsar Borgia.
au-tres temps, au-tres mœurs *Fr.* (ōtr'" täN', ōtr'" mûr'), other times, other ways, or customs. Cf. **tempora mutantur. . . . .**
aut vin-ce-re, aut mo-ri *Lat.* (ôt vĭn'sē-rĕ, ôt mō'rī), either to conquer or to die: motto of the Duke of Kent.
aux armes *Fr.* (ō zärm'), to arms.
aux grands maux les grands re-mèdes *Fr.* (ō grä" mō" lā grä" rē-mâd'), for great ills great remedies.
a-vec per-mis-sion *Fr.* (à"vĕk" pâr"mē"syôN'), with permission.
a-vec plai-sir *Fr.* (à"vĕk" plâ"zēr'), with pleasure.
a ver-bis ad ver-be-ra *Lat.* (ä vûr'bĭs ăd vûr'bē-rä), from words to blows.
a vin-cu-lo ma-tri-mo-ni-i *Lat.* (ä vĭng'kŭ-lō măt"rĭ-mō'nē-ī), lit., from the bond of marriage; of divorce, absolute: a legal phrase.
à vo-tre san-té *Fr.* (à vôtr'" säN"tā'), to your health: sometimes given as a toast.

B

bas bleu *Fr.* (bä" blö'), a bluestocking.
be-a-tæ me-mo-ri-æ *Lat.* (bē-ä'tē mē-mō'rĭ-ē), of blessed memory; revered.
beaux yeux *Fr.* (bō" zyö'), beautiful eyes; good looks.
ben tro-va-to *It.* (bĕn trō-vä'tō), well found; well invented; well discovered.
bête noire *Fr.* (bât" nwàr'), lit., black beast; a bugbear; an object of aversion.
bis dat qui ci-to dat *Lat.* (bĭs dăt kwī sī'tō dăt), he gives twice who gives quickly.
blin-der Ei-fer scha-det nur *Ger.* (blĭn'dĕr ī'fĕr shä'-dĕt nōōr), blind zeal only does harm.
bo-na fi-de *Lat.* (bō'nä fī'dē), in good faith.
bon jour *Fr.* (bôN" zhōōr'), good day; good morning.
bonne foi *Fr.* (bôn" fwà'), good faith.
bon soir *Fr.* (bôN" swàr'), good evening; good night.
bon voy-age *Fr.* (bôN" vwà"yàzh'), a good voyage (or journey) to you.
bru-tum ful-men *Lat.* (brō'tŭm fŭl'mĕn), a thunderbolt striking blindly; a wasted display of force.

C

car-pe di-em *Lat.* (kär'pē dī'ĕm), make use of the day; enjoy the present.
ca-sus bel-li *Lat.* (kā'sŭs bĕl'ī), an occasion for war: that is, an act which justifies, or might cause, war.
cau-sa æ-quat ef-fec-tum *Lat.* (kô'zä ē'kwät ĕ-fĕk'-tŭm), the cause equals the effect.
cau-sa si-ne qua non *Lat.* (kô'zä sī'nē kwā nōn), an indispensable condition. Also, **si-ne qua non.**
ca-ve ca-nem *Lat.* (kä'vē kä'nĕm), beware the dog.
ce-dant ar-ma to-gæ *Lat.* (sē'dänt är'mä tō'jē), let arms yield to the gown (the costume of peace): that is, military power to civil authority.

ce qu'on dit-lère est à de-mi rom-pu *Fr.* (sē kôⁿ″ dē″fâr′ à tà dē-mē′ rôⁿ″pü′), what one puts off is half abandoned.
c'est à dire *Fr.* (sâ″ tà″ dēr′), that is to say; namely.
c'est au-tre chose *Fr.* (sâ tōtr″ shōz′), that is another matter; that is a different thing.
c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute *Fr.* (sâ plü″ kûⁿ krēm′, sâ tün fōt′), it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder.
c'est se-lon *Fr.* (sâ″ sē-lôⁿ′), that depends.
ce-te-ra de-sunt *Lat.* (sēt′ē-rà dē′sunt), the rest are wanting; the others are lacking.
ce-te-ris pa-ri-bus *Lat.* (sēt′ē-rĭs păr′ĭ-bŭs), other things being equal.
cha-cun à son goût *Fr.* (shà″kûⁿ′ à″ sôⁿ″ gōō′), every one to his taste.
cha-cun pour soi, et Dieu pour tous *Fr.* (shà″kûⁿ′ pōōr swà′, ā dyö′ pōōr tōōs′), each one for himself and God for all.
châ-teau en Es-pagne *Fr.* (shä″tō′ ä″ nĕs″pàny″), lit., a castle in Spain; a visionary hope; a castle in the air: probably because the French regarded Spain as a land of romance.
chef de cui-sine *Fr.* (shĕf′ dē küē″zēn′), head cook: usually contracted to *chef*.
che-min de fer *Fr.* (shē-mäⁿ″ dē fâr′), railroad.
cher a-mi *Fr.* (shâr″ à″mē′), dear friend (masc.).
cher-chez la femme *Fr.* (shâr″shā′ là fàm′), lit., look for the woman; there's a woman in the case.
chère a-mie *Fr.* (shâr′ à″mē′), dear friend (fem.).
che-va-lier d'in-dus-trie *Fr.* (shē-và″lyā′ dăⁿ″düs″-trē′), a swindler.
ci—git *Fr.* (sē″=zhē′), here lies.
cir-ca *Lat.* (sûr′kà), around; round about; about.
co-gi-to, er-go sum *Lat.* (kŏj′ĭ-tō, ûr′gō sŭm), I think, therefore I am: a fundamental principle in Descartes's philosophy.
comme il faut *Fr.* (kô″ mēl″ fō′), as it should be; proper.
compte ren-du *Fr.* (kôⁿt′ räⁿ″dü′), an account given; a report.
con a-mo-re *It.* (kōn ä-mō′rā), **1,** with love; **2,** earnestly; enthusiastically.
con-cours *Fr.* (kôⁿ″kōōr′), concourse; meeting; coöperation: also, competition.
con do-lo-re *It.* (kōn dō-lō′rā), with grief; sadly.
con-su-e-tu-do pro le-ge ser-va-tur *Lat.* (kŏn″swĕ-tū′dō prō lē′jē sûr-vā′tûr), custom serves as law: a legal phrase.
con-tra bo-nos mo-res *Lat.* (kŏn′trà bō′nōs mō′rēz), contrary to good manners (or practices).
con-tre-temps *Fr.* (kôⁿtr′″täⁿ′), an untoward accident; an embarrassing event.
co-pain *Fr.* (kô″päⁿ′), comrade.
co-ram po-pu-lo *Lat.* (kō′răm pŏp′ū-lō), publicly.
co-ro-na ve-ni-et de-lec-tis *Lat.* (kō-rō′nà vē′nĭ-ĕt dē-lĕk′tĭs), the crown (or victory) shall come to the chosen ones (or, to the worthy).
cor-pus de-lic-ti *Lat.* (kôr′pŭs dē-lĭk′tī), the body, or substantial and essential facts, of a crime.
cor-tège *Fr.* (kôr″tâzh′), a procession, as of attendants.
coup de main *Fr.* (kōō″ dē mäⁿ′), a sudden military movement.
coup de mai-tre *Fr.* (kōō″ dē mâtr″), a master stroke; an act showing ability.
coup de pied *Fr.* (kōō″ dē pyā′), a kick.
coup de so-leil *Fr.* (kōō″ dē sô″lāy″), a sunstroke.
coup d'é-tat *Fr.* (kōō″ dā″tà′), a sudden act in politics, as the overthrow of an existing government.
coup de thé-â-tre *Fr.* (kōō″ dē tā″ätr″), a sudden action in a play; hence, a theatrical effect.
coup d'œil *Fr.* (kōō″ dûy″), a rapid glance.
coûte que coûte *Fr.* (kōōt″ kē kōōt′), cost what it may.
cre-du-la res a-mor est *Lat.* (krĕd′ū-là rēz ā′môr ĕst), love is a credulous thing.
cres-ci-te et mul-ti-pli-ca-mi-ni *Lat.* (krĕs′ĭ-tē ĕt mŭl″tĭ-plĭ-kăm′ĭ-nī), increase and multiply: motto of the State of Maryland.
cres-cit e-un-do *Lat.* (krĕs′ĭt ē-ŭn′dō), it grows by going (or, as it goes); motto of New Mexico.
cui bo-no *Lat.* (kwī bō′nō), lit., to whom (is it) for a benefit? of what use is it?
cu-jus est da-re, est dis-po-ne-re *Lat.* (kū′jŭs ĕst dā′rē, ĕst dĭs-pō′nē-rē), lit., whose (part) it is to give, it is (his) to dispose; the bestower of a gift has a right to regulate its use: a legal phrase.
cum gra-no sa-lis *Lat.* (kŭm grā′nō sā′lĭs), lit., with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cur-ren-te ca-la-mo *Lat.* (kŭ-rĕn′tē kăl′à-mō), with a running (or ready) pen; without hesitation.
cur-sus cu-ri-æ est lex cu-ri-æ *Lat.* (kûr′sŭs kū′rĭ-ē ĕst lĕks kū′rĭ-ē), the practice of the court is the law of the court: a legal phrase.

D

d'ac-cord *Fr.* (dà″kôr′), in accord; in harmony.
da fi-de-i quæ fi-de-i sunt *Lat.* (dā fī-dē′ī kwē fī-dē′ī sŭnt), give to faith that which belongs to faith.
dame d'hon-neur *Fr.* (dàm″ dô″nûr′), maid of honor.
da mi-hi ho-di-er-num, tu su-me cras-ti-num *Lat.* (dā mī′hĭ hō″dĭ-ûr′nŭm, tū sū′mē krăs′tĭ-nŭm), give me today's (share), you take tomorrow's.
das Al-ter wägt, die Ju-gend wagt *Ger.* (däs äl′tĕr vâkt, dē yōō′gĕnt vâkt), old age considers, youth ventures.
de bonne grâce *Fr.* (dē bôn″ gräs′), with good grace; willingly.
de du-o-bus ma-lis, mi-nus est e-li-gen-dum *Lat.* (dē dū-ō′bŭs mā′lĭs, mī′nŭs ĕst ĕl″ĭ-jĕn′dŭm), of two ills, the lesser is (always) to be chosen.
de fi-de et of-fi-ci-o ju-di-cis non re-ci-pi-tur quæs-ti-o *Lat.* (dē fī′dē ĕt ô-fĭsh′ĭ-ō jōō′dĭ-sĭs nŏn rē-sĭp′ĭ-tûr kwĕs′chĭ-ō), concerning the good faith and honesty of a judge a question cannot be entertained: a legal phrase.
de-fién-da-me Dios de mi *Sp.* (dā-fyĕn′dä-mā″ dyös′ dā mē′), may God defend me from myself.
de gus-ti-bus non (est) dis-pu-tan-dum *Lat.* (dē gŭs′tĭ-bŭs nŏn (ĕst) dĭs″pū-tăn′dŭm), there is no disputing about tastes.
De-i gra-ti-a *Lat.* (dē′ī grā′shĭ-à), by the grace of God.
de-len-da est Car-tha-go *Lat.* (dē-lĕn′dà ĕst kär-thā′gō), Carthage must be destroyed: words of Cato the Elder.
de mor-tu-is nil ni-si bo-num *Lat.* (dē môr′tū-ĭs nĭl nī′sī bō′nŭm), of the dead (say) nothing but good.
de ni-hi-lo ni-hil *Lat.* (dē nī′hĭ-lō nī′hĭl), from nothing nothing (can come).
denn es muss von Her-zen ge-hen was auf Her-zen wir-ken soll *Ger.* (dĕn ĕs mōōs fŏn härt′sĕn gā′ĕn vās ouf härt′sĕn vĕr′kĕn zōl), for whatever is to act upon hearts must come from the heart.
de no-vo *Lat.* (dē nō′vō), anew.
De-o ad-ju-van-te, non ti-men-dum *Lat.* (dē′ō ăd″yū-văn′tē, nŏn tĭ-mĕn′dŭm), God helping, nothing is to be feared.
De-o fa-ven-te *Lat.* (dē′ō fà-vĕn′tē), lit., God favoring; with God's favor.
De-o gra-ti-as *Lat.* (dē′ō grā′shĭ-ăs), thanks to God.
de pro-fun-dis *Lat.* (dē prō-fŭn′dĭs), out of the depths.
der Aus-gang gibt den Ta-ten Ih-ren Ti-tel *Ger.* (dâr ous′gäng″ gĭbt dān tä′tĕn ē′rĕn tē′tēl), the outcome gives deeds their title.
de ri-gueur *Fr.* (dē rē″gûr′), obligatory; indispensable.
de-us ex ma-chi-na *Lat.* (dē′ŭs ĕks măk′ĭ-nà), lit., a god (let down) from a machine (as in ancient theaters); an unexpected occurrence (which settles some problem); a superhuman agency.
dic-tis fac-ta sup-pe-tant *Lat.* (dĭk′tĭs făk′tà sŭp′ē-tănt), let deeds correspond to words.
die een boer de-drie-gen vil, moet een boer me-de-breng-en *Du.* (dē ān bōr dē-drē′gĕn vĭl, mōt ān bōr mē-dē-brĕng′ĕn), he who would trick a peasant, must bring a peasant with him.
di-es do-mi-ni-cus non est ju-ri-di-cus *Lat.* (dī′ēz dō-mĭn′ĭ-kŭs nŏn ĕst jōō-rĭd′ĭ-kŭs), the Lord's day is not (a day for) judicial (proceedings): a legal phrase.
di-es faus-tus *Lat.* (dī′ēz fôs′tŭs), a lucky day.
Dieu a-vec nous *Fr.* (dyö′ à″vĕk″ nōō″), God with us.
Dieu dé-fend le droit *Fr.* (dyö′ dā″fäⁿ′ lē drwà′), God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit *Fr.* (dyö′ ā môⁿ drwà′), God and my right: motto in British royal arms.
Dieu vous garde *Fr.* (dyö′ vōō gärd′), God protect you.
Dios y fe-de-ra-ción *Sp.* (dyös′ ē fā″dā-rā-thyôn″), God and federation: motto of Venezuela.
di-ri-go *Lat.* (dĭr′ĭ-gō), I direct (or guide): motto of the State of Maine.
dis a-li-ter vi-sum *Lat.* (dĭs ăl′ĭ-tĕr vī′sŭm), the gods have willed otherwise.
dis-jec-ta mem-bra *Lat.* (dĭs-jĕk′tà mĕm′brà), scattered parts.
dis—moi ce que tu manges, je te di-rai ce que tu es *Fr.* (dē″=mwà″sē kē tü mäⁿzh′, zhē tē dē″rā′ sē kē tü à′), tell me what you eat, I will tell you what you are.
di-tat De-us *Lat.* (dī′tăt dē′ŭs), God enriches: motto of the State of Arizona.
di-vi-de et im-pe-ra *Lat.* (dĭv′ĭ-dē ĕt ĭm′pē-rà), divide and rule: sometimes given, **di-vi-de ut reg-nes** (dĭv′ĭ-dē ŭt rĕg′nēz), divide that you may govern.
do-cen-do dis-ci-mus *Lat.* (dō-sĕn′dō dĭs′ĭ-mŭs), we learn by teaching.
dol-ce far nien-te *It.* (dōl′chā fär nyĕn′tā), lit., sweet to do nothing; it is charming to be idle.
Do-mi-ne, di-ri-ge nos *Lat.* (dŏm′ĭ-nē, dĭr′ĭ-jē nōs), Lord, direct us: motto of the city of London.
Do-mi-nus vo-bis-cum *Lat.* (dŏm′ĭ-nŭs vō-bĭs′kŭm), the Lord (be) with you.

do-mus su-a cui-que est tu-tis-si-mum re-fu-gi-um *Lat.* (dō′mŭs sū′*ä* kwī′kwĕ ĕst tū-tĭs′ĭ-mŭm rē-fū′jĭ-ŭm), lit., each one's own home is his safest refuge; every man's house is his castle.

du-cit a-mor pa-tri-æ *Lat.* (dū′sĭt ä′môr păt′rĭ-ē), love of country leads (us).

dul-ce et de-co-rum est pro pa-tri-a mo-ri *Lat.* (dŭl′sĕ ĕt dē-kō′rŭm ĕst prō păt′rĭ-*ä* mō′rī), it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.

dum spi-ro, spe-ro *Lat.* (dŭm spī′rō, spē′rō), while I breathe, I hope: a motto of South Carolina.

dum vi-vi-mus, vi-va-mus *Lat.* (dŭm vĭv′ĭ-mŭs, vĭ-vä′mŭs), lit., while we live, let us live; let us make the most of life.

E

ec-ce ho-mo *Lat.* (ĕk′sĕ hō′mō), behold the man: words of Pilate at Christ's trial.

ec-ce sig-num *Lat.* (ĕk′sĕ sĭg′nŭm), behold the sign; look at the proof.

e con-tra-ri-o *Lat.* (ē kŏn-trä′rĭ-ō), on the contrary; on the other hand.

é-di-tion de luxe *Fr.* (ā″dē″syôn′ dē lüks′), an expensive edition (of a book).

e-di-ti-o prin-ceps *Lat.* (ē-dĭsh′ĭ-ō prĭn′sĕps), the first edition.

ei-fu-ge-re non po-tes ne-ces-si-ta-tes, po-tes vince-re *Lat.* (ĕ-fū′jē-rē nŏn pō′tēz nē-sĕs″ĭ-tä′tēz, pō′tēz vĭn′sē-rē), you cannot escape necessities, (but) you can conquer them.

é-ga-li-té *Fr.* (ā″gä″lē″tä′), equality.

e-go-met sum mi-hi im-pe-ra-tor *Lat.* (ē′gō-mĕt sŭm mī′hĭ ĭm-pē-rä′tôr), I am my own master.

ein-mal ist kein-mal *Ger.* (īn′mäl ĭst kīn′mäl), once is not at all; one trial does not establish usage.

è me-glio do-nar la la-na che la pe-co-ra *It.* (ä mä′-lyō dō-när′ lä lä′nä kä lä pä-kō′rä), it is better to give away the wool than the sheep.

em-ploy-ez la force a-vec les en-fants, et la rai-son a-vec les hommes *Fr.* (äṅ″plwä″yä′ lä fôrs′ ä″vĕk″ lā zäṅ″fäṅ′, ā lä rā″zôṅ′ ä″vĕk″ lā zôm′), use force with children, and reason with men.

en a-mi *Fr.* (ä″ nä″mē′), as a friend.

en a-vant *Fr.* (ä″ nä″väṅ′), forward.

en ef-fet *Fr.* (ä″ nĕ″fä′), in effect; in fact; indeed.

en fa-mille *Fr.* (äṅ″ fä″mēy′′), with one's family.

en-fant gâ-té *Fr.* (äṅ″fäṅ′ gä″tä′), a spoiled child.

en-fants per-dus *Fr.* (äṅ″fäṅ′ pär″dü′), lit., lost children; a forlorn hope: a military expression.

en-fant ter-ri-ble *Fr.* (äṅ″fäṅ′ tä″rēbl′′), lit., a terrible child; one who makes embarrassing remarks.

en-fant trou-vé *Fr.* (äṅ″fäṅ′ trōō″vä′), a foundling.

en-fin *Fr.* (äṅ″fäṅ′), at last; finally; in short.

en rè-gle *Fr.* (äṅ″rägl′′), according to rule; proper(ly).

en pi-the-kois on-ta dei ei-nai pi-the-kon *Gk.* (ĕn pĭth-ä′kois *ŏn′tä* dā ä′nī pĭth′ä-kŏn), when among apes one must play the ape.

en rap-port *Fr.* (äṅ″ rä″pôr′′), in agreement; in sympathy; in harmony.

en-se pe-tit pla-ci-dam sub li-ber-ta-te qui-e-tem *Lat.* (ĕn′sē pĕt′ĭt plä′ĸĭ-dăm sŭb lĭb″ĕr-tä′tē kwī-ē′-tĕm), with the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty: motto of Massachusetts.

en-tente cor-diale *Fr.* (äṅ″täṅt′ kôr″dyäl′), a cordial understanding: used especially of relations existing between governments.

en-tre nous *Fr.* (äṅtr′′ nōō′), between ourselves.

è più dif-fi-ci-le li sa-per ta-ce-re che par-la-re *It.* (ä pyōō″ dĭf-fē′chē-lā ēl sä-pär′ tä-chā′rā kā pär-lä′-rā), it is harder to know how to be silent than to talk.

e plu-ri-bus u-num *Lat.* (ē plōō′rĭ-bŭs ū′nŭm), one out of many: meaning, one government made of many states: motto of the United States of America.

er-ra-re hu-ma-num est *Lat.* (ĕ-rä′rĕ hū-mä′nŭm ĕst), to err is human. Also, **hu-ma-num est er-ra-re.**

erst wä-gen, dann wa-gen *Ger.* (ârst vä′gĕn, dän vä′-gĕn), first consider, then venture.

es-se quam vi-de-ri *Lat.* (ĕs′ĕ kwăm vĭ-dē′rī), to be rather than to seem: motto of North Carolina.

est ars e-ti-am ma-le di-cen-di *Lat.* (ĕst ärz ē′shĭ-ăm mä′lē dĭ-sĕn′dī), there is an art even in abuse.

est mo-dus in re-bus *Lat.* (ĕst mō′dŭs ĭn rē′bŭs), there is a limit in (all) things.

es-to per-pe-tu-a *Lat.* (ĕs′tō pûr-pĕt′ū-*ä*), may she endure forever: motto of Idaho.

e-ti-am ca-pil-lus u-nus ha-bet um-bram su-am *Lat.* (ē′shĭ-ăm *kä*-pĭl′ŭs ū′nŭs hä′bĕt ŭm′brăm sū′-ăm), even a single hair has its own shadow; a small cause produces some effect.

et l'a-vare Ach-é-ron ne lâche pas sa proie *Fr.* (ā lä″vär′ äk″ā″rôn′ nē läsh′ pä″ sä prwä′), and greedy Acheron (death) does not relinquish his prey.

é-toile du nord *Fr.* (ā″twäl′ dü nôr′), the star of the North: motto of Minnesota.

et tu, Bru-te *Lat.* (ĕt tū, brōō′tē), and thou, too, Brutus: the cry of Julius Cæsar when he saw his friend among his (Cæsar's) assassins.

e-ven-tus stul-to-rum ma-gis-ter est *Lat.* (ē-vĕn′tŭs stŭl-tō′rŭm mä′jĭs-tĕr ĕst), consequence is the schoolmaster of fools; fools learn only by experience.

ex ab-u-su non ar-gu-i-tur in u-sum *Lat.* (ĕks ă-bū′sū nŏn är-gū′ĭ-tŭr ĭn ū′sŭm), the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use: a legal phrase.

ex a-ni-mo *Lat.* (ĕks ăn′ĭ-mō), from the heart; sincerely; willingly.

ex-cep-ti-o pro-bat re-gu-lam *Lat.* (ĕk-sĕp′shĭ-ō prō′-băt rĕg′ū-lăm), the exception proves the rule.

ex de-su-e-tu-di-ne a-mit-tun-tur pri-vi-le-gi-a *Lat.* (ĕks dē″swē-tū′dĭ-nē ăm″ĭ-tŭn′tŭr prĭv″ĭ-lē′jĭ-*ä*), by disuse rights are lost: a legal phrase.

ex do-lo ma-lo non o-ri-tur ac-ti-o *Lat.* (ĕks dō′lō mä′lō nŏn ōr′ĭ-tŭr äk′shĭ-ō), out of fraud a right of action cannot arise: a legal phrase.

ex-e-cu-ti-o ju-ris non ha-bet in-ju-ri-am *Lat.* (ĕk″sē-kū′shĭ-ō jōō′rĭs nŏn hä′bĕt ĭn-jōō′rĭ-ăm), lit., the enforcement of the law does not bring harm; the law, as such, cannot work a wrong: a legal phrase.

ex-em-pli gra-ti-a *Lat.* (ĕg-zĕm′plī grä′shĭ-*ä*), for the sake of example; for instance.—*abbr.* **e. g.**

ex-i-tus ac-ta pro-bat *Lat.* (ĕk′sĭ-tŭs äk′*tä* prō′bät), the result justifies the deeds; the end justifies the means: motto of George Washington.

ex ma-lis mo-ri-bus bo-næ le-ges na-tæ sunt *Lat.* (ĕks mä′lĭs mō′rĭ-bŭs bō′nē lē′jēz nä′tē sŭnt), from bad practices good laws have sprung.

ex ne-ces-si-ta-te re-i *Lat.* (ĕks nē-sĕs″ĭ-tä′tē rē′ī), from the necessity of the case.

ex ni-hi-lo ni-hil fit *Lat.* (ĕks nī′hĭ-lō nī′hĭl fĭt), from nothing comes nothing.

ex nu-do pac-to non o-ri-tur ac-ti-o *Lat.* (ĕks nū′dō păk′tō nŏn ōr′ĭ-tŭr äk′shĭ-ō), from a bare promise no cause for action arises: a legal phrase.

ex-per-to cre-di-te *Lat.* (ĕks-pûr′tō krĕd′ĭ-tē), believe a person of experience.

ex-pres-si-o e-o-rum quæ ta-ci-te in-sunt, ni-hil o-pe-ra-tur *Lat.* (ĕks-prĕsh′ĭ-ō ē-ō′rŭm kwē′ tăs′ĭ-tē ĭn′sŭnt, nī′hĭl ŏp″ē-rā′tŭr), the expression of what is tacitly implied, is useless: a legal phrase.

ex-pres-si-o u-ni-us est ex-clu-si-o al-te-ri-us *Lat.* (ĕks-prĕsh′ĭ-ō ū-nī′ŭs ĕst ĕks-klōō′zhĭ-ō ăl-tē′rĭ-ŭs), the express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another: a legal phrase.

ex u-no dis-ce om-nes *Lat.* (ĕks ū′nō dĭs′ē ŏm′nēz), from one learn all. Also, **ab** (ăb) **u-no . . .**

F

fa-ci-le prin-ceps *Lat.* (fäs′ĭ-lē prĭn′sĕps), easily chief; by far the best.

fa-ci-lis de-scen-sus A-ver-ni *Lat.* (fäs′ĭ-lĭs dē-sĕn′sŭs *ä*-vûr′nī), the descent to Avernus is easy; the road to evil is easy to follow.

fa-ci-li-té de par-ler, c'est im-puis-sance de se taire *Fr.* (fä″sē″lē″tä′ dē pär″lä′, sä täṅ″püē″säṅs′ dē sē tär′), ease in speaking is inability to be silent; readiness of speech is (often) inability to keep silence.

faire sui-vre *Fr.* (fâr″ süēvr′′), please forward; to be forwarded: a postal instruction.

fait ac-com-pli *Fr.* (fā″ tä″kôṅ″plē′), a thing already done; something accomplished.

Fa-ta ob-stant *Lat.* (fä′*tä* ŏb′stänt), the Fates oppose.

Fa-ta vo-len-tem du-cunt, no-len-tem tra-hunt *Lat.* (fä′*tä* vō-lĕn′tĕm dū′kŭnt, nō-lĕn′tĕm trä′hŭnt), the Fates lead the willing, drag the unwilling.

fa-te ben per voi *It.* (fä′tā bĕn′ pär voi′), do good for your own sake.

fat-ti ma-schi-i, pa-ro-le fe-mi-ne *It.* (fät′tē mä′-skē-ē, pä-rō′lā fĕm′ē-nā), deeds (are) manly, words (are) womanly: motto of Maryland.

fau-teuil *Fr.* (fō″tûy′′), armchair.

faux pas *Fr.* (fō″ pä′), a false step; especially, an offense against convention.

femme de cham-bre *Fr.* (fäm″ dē shäṅbr′′), chambermaid; lady's maid.

fen-dre un che-veu en qua-tre *Fr.* (fäṅdr′′ ûn shē-vö′ äṅ kätr′′), lit., to split a hair into four; make overfine distinctions.

fe-ræ na-tu-ræ *Lat.* (fĕr′ē *nä*-tū′rē), of a wild nature: referring in law to animals living free and wild.

fer-vet o-pus *Lat.* (fûr′vĕt ō′pŭs), lit., the work boils; there is great activity.

fes-ta *It.* (fĕs′tä), a holiday; festival; entertainment; frequently, a religious festival.

fes-ti-na len-te *Lat.* (fĕs-tī′*nä* lĕn′tē), make haste slowly.

fête cham-pê-tre *Fr.* (fât′ shäṅ″pâtr′′). a rural or open-air festival.

feu de joie *Fr.* (fö″ dē zhwä′), a bonfire; also, a firing of rifles in token of joy.

fi-at jus-ti-ti-a, ru-at cæ-lum *Lat.* (fī′ăt jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ, rōō′ăt sē′lŭm), let justice be done, even though the heavens should fall.
fi-at lux *Lat.* (fī′ăt lŭks′), let there be light.
fi-de-i de-fen-sor *Lat.* (fī-dē′ī dē-fĕn′sôr), defender of the faith: a title of the sovereigns of England, first bestowed upon Henry VIII.
fi-des Pu-ni-ca *Lat.* (fī′dēz pū′nĭ-kȧ), Punic faith; treachery.
fi-dus A-cha-tes *Lat.* (fī′dŭs ȧ-kā′tēz), faithful Achates; hence, a loyal friend: in allusion to the companion of Æneas in Virgil's *Æneïd*.
fi-nis co-ro-nat o-pus *Lat.* (fī′nĭs kō-rō′năt ō′pŭs), the end crowns the work.
fla-gran-te bel-lo *Lat.* (flȧ-grăn′tē bĕl′ō), while war is raging; during actual warfare.
fla-gran-te de-lic-to *Lat.* (flȧ-grăn′tē dē-lĭk′tō), during the commission of the crime; in the very act.
for-tes ca-de-re, ce-de-re non po-test *Lat.* (fôr′tēz kā′dē-rē, sē′dē-rē nŏn pō′tĕst), the brave may fall, but cannot yield.
for-tes for-tu-na ju-vat *Lat.* (fôr′tēz fôr-tū′nȧ jōō′văt), fortune favors the brave.
for-ti-ter in re, sua-vi-ter in mo-do *Lat.* (fôr′tĭ-tĕr ĭn rē′, swȧ′vĭ-tĕr ĭn mō′dō), mightily in deed, gently in manner.
for-tu-na ni-mi-um quem fa-vet stul-tum fa-cit *Lat.* (fôr-tū′nȧ nĭm′ĭ-ŭm kwĕm fā′vĕt stŭl′tŭm fā′-sĭt), fortune makes a fool of the man whom she favors overmuch.
fou qui se tait, passe pour sage *Fr.* (fōō′ kē″ sē tâ′, pȧs′ pōōr sȧzh′), the fool who keeps silent passes for a wise man.
fran-co *It.* (frän′kō), **1,** free; franked; **2,** privileged.
frap-pé *Fr.* (frȧ″pā′), beaten; as a noun, a mixture, generally frozen and flavored, as a water ice.
fruc-tu non lo-li-is ar-bo-rem es-ti-ma *Lat.* (frŭk′-tū nōn lō′lē-ĭs är-bō′rĕm ĕs′tĭ-mȧ), judge a tree by its fruit, not by its leaves.
früh übt sich was ein Meis-ter wer-den will *Ger.* (frü′ ŭpt′ zĭkh väs ĭn mīs′tĕr vâr′dĕn vĭl), he practices early who would become a master.
frus-tra la-bo-rat qui om-ni-bus pla-ce-re stu-det *Lat.* (frŭs′trȧ lȧ-bō′răt kwī ŏm′nĭ-bŭs plȧ-sē′rĕ stū′-dĕt), he labors in vain who tries to please everybody.
fu-git ho-ra *Lat.* (fū′jĭt hō′rȧ), the hour flies; time flies. Cf. **tempus fugit.**
fu-it I-li-um *Lat.* (fū′ĭt Il′ĭ-ŭm), Troy has been: that is, Troy is no more.
func-tus of-fi-ci-o *Lat.* (fŭngk′tŭs ō-fĭsh′ĭ-ō), having fulfilled his office; out of office.
fu-ror po-e-ti-cus *Lat.* (fū′rôr pō-ĕt′ĭ-kŭs), poetic frenzy.
fu-ror scri-ben-di *Lat.* (fū′rôr skrĭ-bĕn′dī), a mania for writing.

G

ga-geure est la preuve des sots *Fr.* (gȧ″zhûr′ ȧ lȧ prûv″ dā sō′), a wager is a fool's argument.
Gal-li-ce *Lat.* (găl′ĭ-sē), in French; in the French way.
ge-nĭ-us lo-ci *Lat.* (jē′nĭ-ŭs lō′sī), spirit of the place.
ge-nus est mor-tis ma-le vi-ve-re *Lat.* (jē′nŭs ĕst môr′tĭs mȧ′lē vĭv′ē-rē), to live evilly is really to die.
Ger-ma-ni-ce *Lat.* (jûr-măn′ĭ-sē), in German; after the German manner.
Ge-setz ist mächt-tig, mächt-ti-ger ist die Not *Ger.* (gĕ-zĕts′ ĭst mĕkh′tĭkh, mĕkh′tĭ-gĕr ĭst dē nōt′), law is mighty, mightier is need.
Ge-sund-heit *Ger.* (gĕ-zōōnt′hīt), health (to you).
giu-di-car l'ar-bor da' frut-ti ma-tu-ri *It.* (jū″dē-kär′ lär-bôr′ dȧ frōōt′tē mȧ-tōō′rē), to judge the tree by its ripened fruit.
gno-thi se-au-ton *Gk.* (gnō′thĭ sĕ-ou-tŏn′), know thyself: inscription on the temple of Apollo at Delphi.
goid ver-lo-ren, niet ver-lo-ren; moed ver-lo-ren, veel ver-lo-ren; eer ver-lo-ren, moer ver-lo-ren; zeel ver-lo-ren, al ver-lo-ren *Du.* (gōld vĕr-lō′rĕn, nēt vĕr-lō′rĕn; mōd vĕr-lō′rĕn, vāl vĕr-lō′rĕn; ār vĕr-lō′rĕn, mōr vĕr-lō′rĕn; zāl vĕr-lō′rĕn, ăl vĕr-lō′-rĕn), money lost, nothing lost; courage lost, much lost; honor lost, more lost; soul lost, all lost.
Gott mit uns *Ger.* (gŏt mĭt ŏns), God with us: motto of the Order of the Crown, Prussia.
grâce à Dieu *Fr.* (gräs′ ȧ dyœ′), thanks (be) to God.
grande pas-sion *Fr.* (gräⁿd″ pȧ″syôⁿ′), great passion; great love.
gra-vis-si-mum est im-pe-ri-um con-su-e-tu-di-nis *Lat.* (grȧ-vĭs′ĭ-mŭm ĕst ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭm kŏn″swē-tū′dĭ-nĭs), very weighty is the authority of custom.
gro-sse See-len ruh-den still! *Ger.* (grō′sĕ zā′lĕn rōō′dĕn shtĭl′), great souls endure in silence.
guerre à ou-trance *Fr.* (gâr′ ȧ ōō″träⁿs′), war to the uttermost; implacable war.

H

ha-ce-os de miel, y os co-me-rán las mos-cas *Sp* (ä-thä′ōs dā myĕl′, ē ōs kō-mä-rän′ läs mōs′käs), make yourself honey, and the flies will eat you.
han-ger *Fr.* (hȧng″gär″; hȧñ″gȧr′), a building or shed for aircraft.
haut goût *Fr.* (ō″ gōō′), high flavor: used of seasoning.
het es een a-ris-to-craat in fo-li-o *Du.* (hĕt ĕs ān ȧ-rĭs′tō-krät ĭn fō′lĭ-ō), he is an aristocrat in folio; he is a person of high degree.
hic et u-bi-que *Lat.* (hĭk ĕt û-bī′kwē), here and everywhere.
hic ja-cet *Lat.* (hĭk jā′sĕt), here lies: used in epitaphs.
hinc il-læ la-cri-mæ *Lat.* (hingk Il′ē lăk′rĭ-mē), hence those tears.
hi-zo-nos Dios y ma-ra-vi-llá-mo-nos *Sp.* (ē′thō-nós dyōs′ ē mä″rä-vē-lyä″mō-nós), God made us and we admire ourselves.
hoc o-pus, hic la-bor est *Lat.* (hŏk ō′pŭs, hĭk lā′bôr ĕst), this (is) the work, this is the labor; here lies the great difficulty.
hoc sus-ti-ne-te, ma-jus ne ve-ni-at ma-lum *Lat.* (hŏk sŭs″tĭ-nē′tē, mā′jŭs nē vē′nĭ-ăt mā′lŭm), endure this evil, lest a greater come upon you.
hoc tem-po-re *Lat.* (hŏk tĕm′pō-rē), at this time.
ho-di-e mi-hi, cras ti-bi *Lat.* (hō′dĭ-ē mī′hĭ, krăs tĭb′ĭ), lit., today for me, tomorrow for you; today it is my turn, tomorrow yours.
hoi pol-loi *Gk.* (hoi″ pō-loi′), the many; the populace; the masses.
ho-mi-nem quæ-ro *Lat.* (hŏm′ĭ-nĕm kwē′rō), I am looking for a man.
homme d'af-faires *Fr.* (ôm″ dȧ″ fâr′), a business man; an agent.
homme d'es-prit *Fr.* (ôm″ dĕs″prē′), a man of wit.
ho-ni soit qui mal y pense *Fr.* (ō″nē″ swȧ′ kē mȧl″ ē päⁿs′), lit., shamed be he who thinks evil of it: usually translated, evil be (it) to him who evil thinks: the motto of the Order of the Garter.
hon-neur et pa-trie *Fr.* (ō″nûr′ ā pȧ″trē′), honor and country: motto of the French Legion of Honor.
ho-ra fu-git *Lat.* (hō′rȧ fū′jĭt), the hour flies; time flies. Also, **fu-git ho-ra.** Cf. **tempus fugit.**
hor-ri-bi-le dic-tu *Lat.* (hŏ-rĭb′ĭ-lē dĭk′tū), horrible to relate.
hors de com-bat *Fr.* (ôr″ dē kôⁿ″bȧ′), out of the combat; disabled.
hors d'œu-vre *Fr.* (ôr″ dûvr′), a relish.
ho so-phos en au-to pe-ri-phe-rei ten ou-si-an *Gk.* (hŏ sō′fŏs ĕn ou-tō′ pĕ-rĭ-fĕr″ā tăn ōō-sē′ăn), the wise (man) carries all his wealth within himself.
hu-ma-num est er-ra-re *Lat.* (hū-mā′nŭm ĕst ĕ-rā′rē), to err is human. Also, **er-ra-re est hu-ma-num.**

I

i-bi-dem *Lat.* (ĭ-bī′dĕm), in the same place; on the identical spot.—*abbr.* **ib.; ibid.**
ich dien *Ger.* (ĭkh″ dēn′), I serve: motto of the Prince of Wales.
i-ci on parle fran-çais *Fr.* (ē″sē″ ôⁿ pȧrl″ fräⁿ″sā′), French is spoken here.
id est *Lat.* (ĭd ĕst), that is.—*abbr.* **i. e.**
id ge-nus om-ne *Lat.* (ĭd jē′nŭs ŏm′nē), all (that are of) that kind; all that kind of thing.
ig-nis au-rum pro-bat, mi-se-ri-a for-tes vi-ros *Lat.* (ĭg′nĭs ou′rŭm prō′băt, mĭ-zē′rĭ-ȧ fôr′tēz vī′rōs), fire tests gold, misery (tests) brave men.
ig-no-ran-ti-a fac-ti ex-cu-sat, ig-no-ran-ti-a ju-ris non ex-cu-sat *Lat.* (ĭg″nō-rän′shĭ-ȧ făk′tī ĕks-kū′zăt, ĭg″nō-rän′shĭ-ȧ jōō′rĭs nŏn ĕks-kū′zăt), ignorance of fact excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse: a legal phrase.
il est bon d'être ha-bile, mais non pas de le pa-rai-tre *Fr.* (ēl ȧ bôⁿ′ dȧtr′″ ȧ″bēl′, mȧ nôⁿ″ pȧ″ dē lē pȧ″rātr′″), lit., it is well to be clever, but not (well) to appear so; it is well to have cleverness, but not well to parade it.
il ne faut ja-mais dé-fi-er un fou *Fr.* (ēl nē fō″ zhȧ″-mȧ′ dā″fyā′ ûn fōō′), it is never advisable to defy a fool.
il n'est sauce que d'ap-pé-tit *Fr.* (ēl nȧ sōs′ kē dȧ″-pā″tē′), an appetite is the only sauce.
il n'y a que le pre-mier pas qui coûte *Fr.* (ēl nyȧ″ kē lē prē-myā′ pä′ kē kōōt′), it is only the first step that costs (hurts).
il porte lan-terne à mi-di *Fr.* (ēl pôrt″ läⁿ″tärn′ ȧ mē″dē′), lit., he carries a lantern at noon; he does what is unnecessary.
ils ne pas-se-ront pas *Fr.* (ēl nē pä″sē-rôⁿ′ pä′), they shall not pass: a motto of the French in the World War.
im-me-di-ca-bi-le vul-nus *Lat.* (ĭ-mĕd′ĭ-kăb′ĭ-lē vŭl′-nŭs), an incurable wound.

im-pe-rat aut ser-vit col-lec-ta pe-cu-ni-a cui-que *Lat.* (ĭm′pĕ-rät ôt sûr′vĭt kŏ-lĕk′tä pē-kū′nĭ-ä kwī′-kwē), each one's money either serves or masters him.

im-pe-ri-um in im-pe-ri-o *Lat.* (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭm ĭn ĭm-pē′rĭ-ō), lit., an empire in an empire; a government within a government.

im-pri-mis *Lat.* (ĭm-prī′mĭs), in the first place; especially; particularly.

in æ-qua-le ju-re me-li-or est con-di-ti-o pos-si-den-tis *Lat.* (ĭn ē-kwä′lē jōō′rē mē′lĭ-ôr ĕst kŏn-dĭsh′-ĭ-ō pŏs′ĭ-dĕn′tĭs), in equal right the position of the possessor is the stronger; the claim of possession prevails: a legal phrase.

in æ-ter-num *Lat.* (ĭn ē-tûr′nŭm), forever; always.

in ar-ti-cu-lo mor-tis *Lat.* (ĭn är-tĭk′ū-lō môr′tĭs), at the point of death.

in be-a-to om-ni-a be-a-ta *Lat.* (ĭn bē-ä′tō ŏm′nĭ-ä bē-ä′tä), with a lucky (person) all things are lucky.

in-cer-tum est quo in lo-co mors ex-pec-tet *Lat.* (ĭn-sûr′tŭm ĕst kwō ĭn lō′kō môrz ĕks-pĕk′tĕt), it is uncertain in what place death awaits one.

in es-se *Lat.* (ĭn ĕs′ē), in existence; in actuality: distinguished from *in posse.*

in ex-ten-so *Lat.* (ĭn ĕks-tĕn′sō), at full length; in full.

in ex-tre-mis *Lat.* (ĭn ĕks-trē′mĭs), at the point of death; in the last extremity.

in-fra dig-ni-ta-tem *Lat.* (ĭn′frä dĭg″nĭ-tä′tĕm), beneath one's dignity; undignified.—*abbr.* **infra dig.**

in hoc sig-no vin-ces *Lat.* (ĭn hŏk sĭg′nō vĭn′sēz), in (or by) this sign thou wilt conquer: motto of Constantine the Great, referring to the fiery cross which he claimed to have seen in the sky.

in ju-re non re-mo-ta cau-sa sed prox-i-ma spec-ta-tur *Lat.* (ĭn jōō′rē nŏn rē-mō′tä kô′zä sĕd prŏk′sĭ-mä spĕk-tä′tûr), in law, not the remote but the immediate cause is regarded: a legal phrase.

in li-mi-ne *Lat.* (ĭn lĭm′ĭ-nē), on the threshold; at the beginning.—*abbr.* **in lim.**

in lo-co *Lat.* (ĭn lō′kō), in place; in the proper place.

in lo-co pa-ren-tis *Lat.* (ĭn lō′kō pä-rĕn′tĭs), in the place of a parent.

in me-di-as res *Lat.* (ĭn mē′dĭ-ăs rēz), into the midst of things; into full activity.

in me-di-ta-ti-o-ne fu-gæ *Lat.* (ĭn mĕd″ĭ-tä″shĭ-ō′nē fū′jē), in consideration of flight.

in me-mo-ri-am *Lat.* (ĭn mē-mō′rĭ-ăm), in memory of: used upon memorials to the dead.

in om-ni-a pa-ra-tus *Lat.* (ĭn ŏm′nĭ-ä pä-rä′tŭs), ready for all things.

in per-pe-tu-um *Lat.* (ĭn pûr-pĕt′ū-ŭm), forever; always; in perpetuity.

in pos-se *Lat.* (ĭn pŏs′ē), in possibility; potentially.

in præ-sen-ti-a ma-jo-ris ces-sat po-ten-ti-a mi-no-ris *Lat.* (ĭn prē-zĕn′shĭ-ä mä-jō′rĭs sĕs′ät pō-tĕn′shĭ-ä mĭ-nō′rĭs), in the presence of the greater the power of the lesser ceases; the principal supersedes the agent: a legal phrase.

in pro-pri-a per-so-na *Lat.* (ĭn prō′prĭ-ä pûr-sō′nä), in one's own person; in one's own character.

in pu-ris na-tu-ra-li-bus *Lat.* (ĭn pū′rĭs nät″ū-răl′ĭ-bŭs), in a purely natural state; entirely naked.

in re *Lat.* (ĭn rē), in the matter of; in regard to; concerning.

in sæ-cu-la sæ-cu-lo-rum *Lat.* (ĭn sĕk′ū-lä sĕk″ū-lō′-rŭm), for ages of ages; for ever and ever; eternally.

in-sa-nus om-nis fu-re-re cre-dit ce-te-ros *Lat.* (ĭn-sā′nŭs ŏm′nĭs fū′rē-rē krē′dĭt sē′tē-rōs), every madman thinks everybody else mad.

in-sculp-sit *Lat.* (ĭn-skŭlp′sĭt), he (or she) engraved it.

in si-tu *Lat.* (ĭn sī′tū), in place; in its original position.

in sta-tu quo *Lat.* (ĭn stä′tū kwō), in the state in which (it is or was).

in-ter a-li-a *Lat.* (ĭn′tĕr ā′lĭ-ä), among other things.

in-ter a-li-os *Lat.* (ĭn′tĕr ā′lĭ-ōs), among other persons.

in-ter nos *Lat.* (ĭn′tĕr nōs), between us; between (or among) ourselves; mutually.

in ter-ro-rem *Lat.* (ĭn tĕ-rō′rĕm), as a warning. Also, **ad** (ăd) **ter-ro-rem.**

in-ter se *Lat.* (ĭn′tĕr sē), among (or between) themselves; mutually.

in to-to *Lat.* (ĭn tō′tō), in the whole; in (its) entirety; in general.

in u-trum-que pa-ra-tus *Lat.* (ĭn ū-trŭm′kwĕ pä-rä′tŭs), prepared for either (event, or outcome); ready for either (alternative).

in va-cu-o *Lat.* (ĭn văk′ū-ō), in a vacuum.

ip-se dix-it *Lat.* (ĭp′sē dĭk′sĭt), lit., he himself said it; an unsupported statement; a dictum.

ip-sis-si-ma ver-ba *Lat.* (ĭp-sĭs′ĭ-mä vûr′bä), the very words: sometimes written, **ip-sis-si-mis ver-bis** (ĭp-sĭs′ĭ-mĭs vûr′bĭs), in the very words.

ip-so fac-to *Lat.* (ĭp′sō făk′tō), by the act (or fact) itself: (obvious) from the very facts of the case.

ip-so ju-re *Lat.* (ĭp′sō jōō′rē), by the law itself: legally.

i-ta lex scrip-ta est *Lat.* (ĭt′ä lĕks skrĭp′tä ĕst), thus the law is written.

I-ta-lia ir-re-den-ta *It.* (ē-tä′lyä ēr″rā-dĕn′tä), unredeemed Italy: foreign regions adjacent to Italy, which have a population partly Italian.

J

jac-ta est a-le-a *Lat.* (jäk′tä ĕst ä′lē-ä), the die is cast. Also, **jac-ta a-le-a est** (jäĸ′tä ä′lē-ä ĕst).

je main-tien-dral *Fr.* (zhē măN″tyäN″drä′), I will maintain: motto of The Netherlands.

je ne sais quoi *Fr.* (zhē nē sā″ kwä′), lit., I know not what; something inexpressible.

jeu de mots *Fr.* (zhö″ dē mō′), a play on words; a pun.

jeu d'es-prit *Fr.* (zhö″ dĕs″prē′), lit., a play of mind; something witty.

jeu-nesse do-rée *Fr.* (zhū″nĕs′ dō″rā′), lit., gilded youth; rich and fashionable young people.

ju-bi-la-te De-o *Lat.* (jōō″bĭ-lä′tē dē′ō), rejoice in the Lord.

ju-dex dam-na-tur cum no-cens ab-sol-vi-tur *Lat.* (jōō′dĕks dăm-nä′tûr kŭm nō′sĕnz ăb-sōl′vĭ-tûr), the judge is condemned when the guilty one is acquitted: a legal phrase.

Ju-pi-ter To-nans *Lat.* (jōō′pĭ-tĕr tō′nănz), Jupiter, the Thunderer.

ju-ris dic-ti-o-nis fun-dan-dæ cau-sa *Lat.* (jōō′rĭs dĭk″shĭ-ō′nĭs fŭn-dăn′dē kô′zä), for the sake of establishing jurisdiction: a legal phrase.

jus ci-vi-le *Lat.* (jŭs sĭv′ĭ-lē), civil law.

jus di-vi-num *Lat.* (jŭs dĭ-vī′nŭm), divine law.

jus gen-ti-um *Lat.* (jŭs jĕn′shĭ-ŭm), formerly, the (Roman) law for aliens; now, international law.

juste mi-lieu *Fr.* (zhüst″ mē″lyö′), the golden mean: used of a government that is impartial and equable.

jus-ti-ti-a om-ni-bus *Lat.* (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ä ŏm′nĭ-bŭs), justice to all: motto of District of Columbia.

K

ka-kou ko-ra-kos ka-kon o-on *Gk.* (kä-kōō′ kŏr′ä-kŏs kä-kŏn′ ō-ŏn′), from a bad crow a bad egg; like produces like.

kann uns zum Va-ter-land die Frem-de wer-den? *Ger.* (kän ŏŏns tsŏŏm fä′tĕr-länt dē frĕm′dĕ vär′dĕn), can foreign scenes take the place of our fatherland?

kein klu-ger Strei-ter hält sei-nen Feind ge-ring *Ger.* (kīn klōō′gĕr shtrī′tĕr hĕlt′ zī′nĕn fĭnt′ gĕ-rĭng′), no prudent warrior despises his foe.

L

la-bo-ra-re est o-ra-re *Lat.* (lä″bō-rä′rĕ ĕst ō-rä′rĕ), to work is to pray; work is prayer.

la-bor ip-se vo-lup-tas *Lat.* (lä′bôr ĭp′sē vō-lŭp′tăs), work itself (is) a pleasure.

la-bor om-ni-a vin-cit *Lat.* (lä′bôr ŏm′nĭ-ä vĭn′sĭt), work conquers all things: motto of Oklahoma.

la cri-tique est ai-sée, et l'art est dif-fi-cile *Fr.* (lä krē″tēk′ ä tä″zā′, ä lär′ ä dē″fē″sēl′), criticism is easy, and art is difficult.

l'ac-tion est fille de la pen-sée *Fr.* (läk″syôN′ ä fēy″ dē lä päN″sā′), action is the daughter of thought.

lais-sez faire *Fr.* (lā″sā″ fâr′), lit., let (people) do (what they choose); hence, as a noun, noninterference, as of a government in matters of trade or industry.

l'al-le-gro *It.* (läl-lā′grō), the cheerful (person).

la nuit tous les chats sont gris *Fr.* (lä nüē″ tōō″ lā shä′ sôN grē″), lit., at night all cats are gray; when you cannot see, do not judge.

lap-sus ca-la-mi *Lat.* (läp′sŭs kăl′ä-mī), a slip of the pen.

lap-sus lin-guæ *Lat.* (läp′sŭs lĭng′gwē), a slip of the tongue.

lap-sus me-mo-ri-æ *Lat.* (läp′sŭs mĕ-mō′rĭ-ē), a slip of the memory.

l'ar-bre ne tombe pas du pre-mier coup *Fr.* (lärbr″ nē tôNb′ pä″ dü prē-myā′ kōō″), the tree is not felled by the first blow.

la-res et pe-na-tes *Lat.* (lä′rēz ĕt pē-nä′tēz), *Rom. Myth.*, gods of specific localities, especially of the household: now used of one's treasured possessions.

la-scia-te o-gni spe-ran-za voi ch'en-tra-te *It.* (lä-shä′tä ō′nyē spä-rän′tsä voi kĕn-trä′tä), abandon hope all ye who enter: inscription over Dante's hell.

lass das Ver-gang'-ne ver-gang-en sein *Ger.* (läs däs fâr-gäng′nĕ fâr-gäng′ĕn zīn), let bygones be bygones.

lau-da-tor tem-po-ris ac-ti *Lat.* (lô-dä′tôr tĕm′pō-rĭs äk′tī), a praiser of the past.

laus De-o *Lat.* (lôs′ dē′ō), praise (be) to God.

la vi-da es sue-ño *Sp.* (lä bē′thä ĕs swä′nyō), life is a dream.

le bon-heur sem-ble fait pour ê-tre par-ta-gé *Fr.* (lē bôN″nûr′ sänbl′″ fä′ pōōr ätr′″ pär″tä″zhä′), happiness seems made to be shared.

leb' wohl *Ger.* (lāp″ vōl′), farewell; good-by.

le fruit du tra-vail est le plus doux des plai-sirs *Fr.* (lē früē′ dü trȧ″vày′ ȧ lē plü″ dōō″ dā plā″zēr′), the fruit of toil is the sweetest of pleasures.
le grand Mo-narque *Fr.* (lē grăṅ″ mō″nȧrk′), the Great Monarch (Louis XIV).
le pas *Fr.* (lē pä′), lit., the step; precedence.
le roi le veut *Fr.* (lē rwä′ lē vœ′), the king wills it.
les a-mis, ces pa-rents que l'on se fait soi–même *Fr.* (lā″ zȧ″ mē′, sā″ pȧ″răṅ′ kē lôṅ sē fā″ swȧ″=mâm′), friends, those relatives that one creates for oneself.
l'é-tat, c'est moi *Fr.* (lā″tȧ′, sâ mwȧ′), it is I who am the state: a saying attributed to Louis XIV.
l'é-toile du nord *Fr.* (lā″twȧl′ dü nôr′), the star of the north: motto of Minnesota.
le tout en-sem-ble *Fr.* (lē tōō″ tăṅ″sȧṁbl′″), the whole (taken) together.
let-tre de ca-chet *Fr.* (lĕtr′″ dē kȧ″shȧ′), a sealed letter, especially an order issued by a sovereign.
le-tum non om-ni-a fi-nit *Lat.* (lē′tŭm nŏn ŏm′nĭ-*ȧ* fī′nĭt), death does not end all things.
lex lo-ci *Lat.* (lĕks lō′sī), the law of the place.
lex non co-git ad im-pos-si-bi-li-a *Lat.* (lĕks nŏn kō′jĭt ăd ĭm″pŏs-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*), the law does not force (one) to impossibilities: a legal phrase.
lex non scrip-ta *Lat.* (lĕks nŏn skrĭp′*tȧ*), unwritten law; common law.
lex scrip-ta *Lat.* (lĕks skrĭp′*tȧ*), written, or statute, law.
l'homme pro-pose et Dieu dis-pose *Fr.* (lôm′ prō″-pōz′ ā dyœ′ dĕs″pōz′), man proposes and God disposes.
li-ber-tad y or-den *Sp.* (lē–bâr–tädh′ ē ôr′dän), liberty and order: motto of Colombia.
li-cen-ti-a va-tum *Lat.* (lī–sĕn′shĭ-*ȧ* ‖ vā′tŭm), poetic license.
li-te-ra-ti *Lat.* (lĭt″ĕr-ā′tī), men of letters; scholars.
li-te-ra-tim *L.L.* (lĭt″ĕr-ā′tĭm), literally.
lit-te-ra scrip-ta ma-net *Lat.* (lĭt′ĕr-*ȧ* skrĭp′*tȧ* mā′-nĕt), the written letter remains; it is in black and white.
lo-co ci-ta-to *Lat.* (lō′kō sī-tā′tō), in the place quoted; in the cited passage.—*abbr.* **loc. cit.**
lo-cum te-nens *Lat.* (lō′kŭm tĕn′ĕnz), a substitute; especially, an acting pastor of a church.
lo-cus si-gil-li *Lat.* (lō′kŭs sĭ-jĭl′ī), the place of the seal.—*abbr.* **L. S.**
lon-go in-ter-vai-lo *Lat.* (lôṅg′gō ĭn-tĕr-vȧl′ō), with (or by) a long interval: used either of time or space.
lu-cus a non lu-cen-do *Lat.* (lū′kŭs ā nŏn lū-sĕn′dō), lit., (called) a grove from its not being bright: as if *lucus*, a grove, had been derived from *lucēre*, to shine, because a grove does not shine; hence, an absurd sequence; illogical conclusion.
l'u-nion fait la force *Fr.* (lü″nyôṅ′ fā″ lȧ fôrs′), union makes strength: motto of Belgium.
lu-pus pi-lum mu-tat, non men-tem *Lat.* (lū′pŭs pī′lŭm mū′tăt, nŏn mĕn′tĕm), the wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
lu-sus na-tu-ræ *Lat.* (lū′sŭs *nȧ*-tū′rē), a sport of nature; a freak of nature.

M

ma chère *Fr.* (mȧ″shâr′), my dear (fem.).
mac-te (or **mac-te es-to vir-tu-te**) *Lat.* (măk′tē ĕs′tō vûr-tū′tē), lit., be of increased courage; keep up your courage; good luck to you.
ma foi *Fr.* (mȧ″ fwȧ′), lit., my faith; good gracious; my word: an interjection.
mag-na est ve-ri-tas, et præ-va-le-bit *Lat.* (măg′*nȧ* ĕst vĕr′ĭ-tăs, et prĕv′*ȧ*-lē′bĭt), great is truth and it will prevail.
mag-na ser-vi-tus est mag-na for-tu-na *Lat.* (măg′-*nȧ* sûr′vĭ-tŭs ĕst măg′*nȧ* fôr-tū′*nȧ*), a great fortune is great slavery.
mag-num est vec-ti-gal par-si-mo-ni-a *Lat.* (măg′-nŭm ĕst vĕk′tĭ-găl pär″sĭ-mō′nĭ-*ȧ*), economy is a great revenue.
mag-num o-pus *Lat.* (măg′nŭm ō′pŭs), a great work.
ma-la fi-de *Lat.* (mā′lȧ fī′dē), in bad faith: opposite of *bona fide*.
mal de mer *Fr.* (mȧl″ dē mâr′), seasickness.
ma-ña-na *Sp.* (mä-nyä′nä), tomorrow.
ma-re clau-sum *Lat.* (mā′rē klō′sŭm), a closed sea; a sea within the separate rule of one state.
ma-ri-age de con-ve-nance *Fr.* (mȧ″ryȧzh′ dē kôṅ″-vē-năṅs′), a marriage of convenience.
mau-vais goût *Fr.* (mō″vâ′ gōō′), bad taste.
me ju-di-ce *Lat.* (mē jōō′dĭ-sē), I being judge; in my judgment.
me-men-to mo-ri *Lat.* (mē-mĕn′tō mō′rī), lit., remember to die; hence, a reminder of death.
Mensch wer-den ist ei-ne Kunst *Ger.* (mĕnsh vâr′-dĕn ĭst ī′nē kōonst), to become a man is an art.
mens sa-na in cor-po-re sa-no *Lat.* (mĕnz sā′*nȧ* ĭn kôr′pō-rē sā′nō), a sound mind in a sound body.
me-ter tes en-del-as he a-er-gi-a *Gk.* (mā′târ tās ĕn-dā′ăs hā ā-ĕr-gē′*ȧ*), idleness is the mother of want.
me-um et tu-um *Lat.* (mē′ŭm ĕt tū′ŭm), mine and thine.
mi-ni-mæ vi-res fran-ge-re quas-sa va-lent *Lat.* (mĭn′ĭ-mē vī′rēz frăn′jē-rē kwăs′*ȧ* vā′lĕnt), the least strength suffices to break (what is) bruised.
mi-ra-bi-le dic-tu *Lat.* (mĭ-rā′bĭ-lē dĭk′tū), wonderful to relate.
mi-ra-bi-le vi-su *Lat.* (mĭ-rā′bĭ-lē vī′sū), wonderful to see.
mi-ra-bi-li-a *Lat.* (mĭr″*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-*ȧ*), miracles.
mise en scène *Fr.* (mēz″ zăṅ″ săn′), stage setting.
mit dem Wis-sen wächst der Zwei-fel *Ger.* (mĭt dām vĭs′ĕn vĕkst dâr tswī′fĕl), with learning grows doubt.
mo-dus o-pe-ran-di *Lat.* (mō′dŭs ŏp″ē-răn′dī), method of operating; manner of working.
mon a-mi (masc.); **mon a-mie** (fem.) *Fr.* (*mô*″nȧ″-mē′), my friend.
mon cher *Fr.* (*môṅ*″shâr′), my dear (masc.).
monde *Fr.* (*môṅd*), world; the world of fashion and leisure; the sphere of life in which one moves.
mon-ta-ni sem-per li-be-ri *Lat.* (mŏn-tā′nī sĕm′pĕr lī′bĕr-ī), mountaineers (are) always free men: motto of the state of West Virginia.
mo-nu-men-tum æ-re pe-ren-ni-us *Lat.* (mŏn″ū-mĕn′tŭm ē′rē pē-rĕn′ĭ-ŭs), a monument more lasting than brass.
mo-re ma-jo-rum *Lat.* (mō′rē *mȧ*-jō′rŭm), after the custom of (one's) ancestors.
mo-ri-tu-ri te sa-lu-ta-mus *Lat.* (mōr″ĭ-tū′rī tē săl″-ū-tā′mŭs), we who are about to die salute thee: the salutation of Roman gladiators made to the emperor as they entered the arena.
mor-tu-o le-o-ni et le-po-res in-sul-tant *Lat.* (môr′-tū-ō lē-ō′nī ĕt lē-pō′rēz ĭn-sŭl′tănt), even hares insult a dead lion; do not kick a man when he is down.
moy-en âge *Fr.* (mwȧ″yăṅ″ näzh′), Middle Ages.
mul-ta fi-dem pro-mis-sa le-vant *Lat.* (mŭl′*tȧ* fī′-dĕm prō–mĭs′*ȧ* lĕv′ănt), many promises weaken faith.
mul-tum in par-vo *Lat.* (mŭl′tŭm ĭn pär′vō), much in little.
mu-ta-tis mu-tan-dis *Lat.* (mū-tā′tĭs mū-tăn′dĭs), the necessary changes having been made.
mu-ta-to no-mi-ne *Lat.* (mū-tā′tō nŏm′ĭ-nē), the name being changed; with a change of name.

N

na-tu-ra ab-hor-ret a va-cu-o *Lat.* (*nȧ*-tū′*rȧ* ăb-hôr′ĕt ā vāk′ū-ō), nature abhors a vacuum.
na-tu-ra li le-ce, e poi rup-pe la stam-pa *It.* (nä-tōō′rä ē lā′chā, ā poi rōop′pā lä stäm′pä), nature made him, and then broke the mold; he is unusual.
ne-mi-ne con-tra-di-cen-te *Lat.* (nĕm′ĭ-nē kŏn″*trȧ*-dĭ-sĕn′tē), no one contradicting; unanimously.—*abbr.* **nem. con.**
ne-mi-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te *Lat.* (nĕm′ĭ-nē dĭ-sĕn″-shĭ-ĕn′tē), no one dissenting.
ne-mo de-bet ju-dex in pro-pri-a su-a cau-sa *Lat.* (nē′mō dē′bĕt jōō′dĕks ĭn prō′prĭ-*ȧ* sū′*ȧ* kô′zȧ), no man can be judge in his own case: a legal phrase.
ne-mo est he-res vi-ven-tis *Lat.* (nē′mō ĕst hē′rēz vī-vĕn′tĭs), no one can inherit from a living man: a legal phrase.
ne-mo me im-pu-ne la-ces-sit *Lat.* (nē′mō mē ĭm-pū′nē *lȧ*-sĕs′ĭt), no one attacks me with impunity: motto of Scotland.
ne-mo te-ne-tur se ip-sum ac-cu-sa-re *Lat.* (nē′mō tē–nē′tûr sē ĭp′sŭm ăk″ū-zā′rē), no one lays himself open to accusation.
ne plus ul-tra *Lat.* (nē plŭs ŭl′*trȧ*), no more beyond; as a noun, the summit of achievement; the highest degree; as a command, no further.
ne quid ex-pec-tes a-mi-cos quod tu pos-sis a-ge-re *Lat.* (nē kwĭd ĕks-pĕk′tēz *ȧ*-mī′kōs kwŏd tū pŏs′ĭs ā′jē-rē), do not expect your friends to do what you yourself can accomplish.
ne quid ni-mis *Lat.* (nē kwĭd nĭm′ĭs), not anything too much; in all things avoid excess.
n'est-ce pas? *Fr.* (nĕs″pä′), lit., is it not? used after any statement to mean, is it not true?
Nichts halb zu thun *Ger.* (nĭkhts hälp tsōō tōōn), to do nothing by halves.
nicht wahr? *Ger.* (nĭkht″ vär′), lit., not true? used after any statement to mean isn't that so?
nil ad-mi-ra-ri *Lat.* (nĭl ăd″mĭ-rā′rī), to wonder at nothing; be surprised, or astonished, at nothing.
nil des-pe-ran-dum *Lat.* (nĭl dĕs″pē-răn′dŭm), nothing should be despaired of; despair never.
nil si-ne nu-mi-ne *Lat.* (nĭl sī′nē nū′mĭ-nē), nothing without the divine will: motto of Colorado.
ni-mi-a sub-ti-li-tas in ju-re re-pro-ba-tur *Lat.* (nĭm′ĭ-*ȧ* sŭb-tĭl′ĭ-tās ĭn jōō′rē rē″prō–bā′tŭr), too fine a distinction in law is condemned.

n'im-porte *Fr.* (nâñ″pôrt′), no matter; it matters not.
no-lens vo-lens *Lat.* (nō′lĕnz vō′lĕnz), unwilling (or) willing; willy-nilly.
nom de guerre *Fr.* (nôñ″ dĕ gâr′), lit., a war name; pen name; pseudonym.
nom de plume *Fr.* (nôñ″ dĕ plüm′), a pen name.
non a-li-ter vi-ves in so-li-tu-di-ne, a-li-ter in fo-ro *Lat.* (nŏn ăl′ĭ-tĕr vī′vēz ĭn sŏl-ĭ-tū′dĭ-nē, ăl′ĭ-tĕr ĭn fō′rō), do not live one way in private, (and) another way in public.
non An-gli, sed an-ge-li *Lat.* (nŏn ăng′glī, sĕd ăn′jĕl-ī), not Angles, but angels.
non com-pos men-tis *Lat.* (nŏn kŏm′pŏs mĕn′tĭs), not of sound mind.
non est vi-ve-re sed va-le-re, vi-ta *Lat.* (nŏn ĕst vīv′ē-rē sĕd *vä*-lē′rē, vī′*tä*), it is not life just to live, but to be well.
non om-ni-a pos-su-mus om-nes *Lat.* (nŏn ŏm′nĭ-*ä* pŏs′ū-mŭs ŏm′nēz), all of us cannot do everything.
non om-nis mo-ri-ar *Lat.* (nŏn ŏm′nĭs mō′rĭ-ăr), I shall not wholly die.
non pas-si-bus æ-quis *Lat.* (nŏn păs′ĭ-bŭs ē′kwĭs), not with equal steps; out of step.
non pos-su-mus *Lat.* (nŏn pŏs′ū-mŭs), we cannot.
non sans drolct *O.F.* (nôñ″ sänñ″ drwät′), not without right: motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.
non si-bi sed pa-tri-æ *Lat.* (nŏn sĭ′bī sĕd păt′rĭ-ē), not for himself, but for his country.
nos-ce te ip-sum *Lat.* (nŏs′ē tē ĭp′sŭm), know thyself.
no-ta be-ne *Lat.* (nō′*tä* bē′nē), note well; take notice.
No-tre Dame *Fr.* (nôtr′″ dȧm′), Our Lady: a title of the Virgin Mary in the Roman Catholic Church.
no-tre meil-leur a-mi, c'est en-core le tra-vail *Fr.* (nôtr′″ mā″yûr′ ȧ″mē′, sā täñ″kōr′ lē trȧ″vāy′″), our best friend always is work.
nous a-vons chan-gé tout ce-la *Fr.* (nōō″ zȧ″vôñ′ shäñ″zhȧ′ tōō″ sē-lȧ′), we have changed all that.
nous ver-rons (or **nous ver-rons ce que nous ver-rons**) *Fr.* (nōō″ vȧ″rôñ′ sē kĕ nōō″ vȧ″rôn′), we shall see (we shall see what we shall see); time will tell.
nou-veau riche *Fr.* (nōō″vō′ rēsh′), newly rich (person): generally applied to the uncultured who have recently acquired wealth.
no-vus ho-mo (or **ho-mo no-vus**) *Lat.* (nō′vŭs hō′mō), a new man: the first of a Roman family to obtain a public office indicating noble rank; hence, a newcomer; an upstart; nouveau riche.
no-vus or-do se-clo-rum *Lat.* (nō′vŭs ôr′dō sē-klōr′ŭm), a new world order.
nun-ca mu-cho cues-ta po-co *Sp.* (nōōn′kä mōō′chō kwĕs′tä pō′kō), much never costs little.
nunc aut nun-quam *Lat.* (nŭngk ôt nŭn′kwăm), now or never.

O

ob-i-it *Lat.* (ŏb′ē-ĭt), he (or she) died.
ob-i-ter dic-tum *Lat.* (ŏb′ĭ-tĕr dĭk′tŭm), lit., (something) said by the way; a passing remark; in law, an incidental decision not considered binding.
ob-jet d'art *Fr.* (ôb″zhȧ″ dȧr′), a work of artistic merit.
o-di-um the-o-lo-gi-cum *Lat.* (ō′dĭ-ŭm thē″ō-lŏj′ĭ-kŭm), the hatred of (opposing) theologians.
oh-ne Hast, a-ber oh-ne Rast *Ger.* (ō″nĕ häst, ä′bĕr ō″nĕ räst), without haste, but without rest.
om-ne bo-num de-su-per *Lat.* (ŏm′nē bō′nŭm dē′sū-pĕr), all good (is) from above.
om-ne ma-lum nas-cens fa-ci-le op-pri-mi-tur *Lat.* (ŏm′nē mā′lŭm năs′ĕnz fās′ĭ-lē ŏ-prĭm′ĭ-tûr), every evil is easily stifled at its birth.
om-ne tu-lit punc-tum qui mis-cu-it u-ti-le dul-ci *Lat.* (ŏm′nē tū′lĭt pŭngk′tŭm kwī mĭs′kū-ĭt ū′tĭ-lē dŭl′sī), he has gained all approval who has mingled the useful with the agreeable.
om-ni-a mu-tan-tur et nos mu-ta-mur *Lat.* (ŏm′-nĭ-*ä* mū-tăn′tûr ĕt nōs mū-tā′mûr), all things change and we change (with them).
om-ni-a vin-cit a-mor *Lat.* (ŏm′nĭ-*ä* vĭn′sĭt ā′môr), love conquers all things.
om-nis in-no-va-ti-o plus no-vi-ta-te per-tur-bat quam u-ti-li-ta-te pro-dest *Lat.* (ŏm′nĭs ĭn″ō-vā′-shĭ-ō plŭs nō″vĭ-tā′tē pûr-tûr′băt kwăm ū-tĭl″ĭ-tā′tē prō′dĕst), every innovation disturbs more by its novelty than it benefits by its usefulness.
on dit *Fr.* (ôn″ dē″), they say; it is said.
on les au-ra *Fr.* (ôn″ lā zō″rȧ′), lit., one will have them; we shall get them.
o-nus pro-ban-di *Lat.* (ō′nŭs prō-băn′dī), the burden of proof.
op-ti-mum-que est al-i-e-na in-sa-ni-a fru-i *Lat.* (ŏp″tĭ-mŭm′kwĕ ĕst ăl″ĭ-ē′*nä* ĭn-sā′nĭ-*ä* frōō′ĭ), and it is best to benefit by the folly of others.
o-ra et la-bo-ra *Lat.* (ō′*rä* ĕt *lä*-bō′*rä*), pray and work.
o-ra pro no-bis *Lat.* (ō′*rä* prō nō′bĭs), pray for us.
o-ra-tor fit, po-e-ta nas-ci-tur *Lat.* (ō-rā′tôr fĭt, pō-ē′*tä* nās′ĭ-tûr), the orator is made, the poet is born.
o-re ro-tun-do *Lat.* (ō′rē rō-tŭn′dō), lit., with round mouth; with full, clear, ringing speech.
o-ro y pla-ta *Sp.* (ō′rō ē plä′tä), gold and silver: motto of the state of Montana.
O tem-po-ra, O mo-res *Lat.* (ō tĕm′pō-*rä*, ō mō′rēz), O the times! O the customs!
o-ti-a dant vi-ti-a *Lat.* (ō′shĭ-*ä* dănt vĭsh′ĭ-*ä*), leisure creates vices.
o-ti-um cum dig-ni-ta-te *Lat.* (ō′shĭ-ŭm kŭm dĭg″nĭ-tā′tē), leisure with dignity.
ou-ï-dire *Fr.* (wē″-dēr′), hearsay.
où la chè-vre est at-ta-chée, il faut qu'elle broute *Fr.* (ōō lȧ shâvr′″ ȧ tȧ″tȧ″shā′, ēl fō″ kĕl brōōt′), where the goat is tied, she must browse; one must accept life's circumstances.

P

pa-ce *Lat.* (pā′sē), lit., with peace; by leave (of).
pal-li-da mors *Lat.* (păl′ĭ-*dä* môrz), pale death.
pal-mam qui me-ru-it fe-rat *Lat.* (păl′măm kwī mĕr′ōō-ĭt fĕr′ăt), let him bear the palm who merits it.
par-don-nez-moi *Fr.* (pȧr″dô″nā′-mwȧ′), pardon me.
par ex-cel-lence *Fr.* (pȧr ĕk″sĕ″lȧñs′), preëminently.
par ex-em-ple *Fr.* (pȧr″ ĕg″zäñpl′″), for example.
pa-ri pas-su *Lat.* (pä′rĭ päs′ū), with equal pace.
par o-ne-ri *Lat.* (pär ŏn′ĕr-ī), equal to the burden.
par-ti-ceps cri-mi-nis *Lat.* (pär′tĭ-sĕps krĭm′ĭ-nĭs), a participator in crime; an accomplice.
par-ti pris *Fr.* (pȧr″tē″ prē′), a preconceived opinion.
pas-sim *Lat.* (päs′ĭm), everywhere; throughout.
pâ-té de foie gras *Fr.* (pä″tā′ dĕ fwä′ grä′), goose-liver pie.
pa-ter-nos-ter *Lat.* (pā′tĕr-nŏs′tĕr), lit., our Father; the Lord's prayer; also, the eleventh bead of the rosary, or the entire rosary.
pa-ter Pa-tri-æ, or **pa-ter-pa-tri-æ** *Lat.* (pā′tĕr păt′-rĭ-ē), father of his country: a title given to heroes ancient and modern, especially George Washington.
pa-trie *Fr.* (pȧ″trē′), one's country; native land.
pax vo-bis-cum *Lat.* (păks vō-bĭs′kŭm), peace be with you.
pen-den-te li-te *Lat.* (pĕn-dĕn′tē lī′tē), pending suit.
per an-num *Lat.* (pûr ăn′ŭm), by the year; per year.
per ca-pi-ta *Lat.* (pûr kăp′ĭ-*tä*), by heads; for each individual; as individuals.
per con-tra *Lat.* (pûr kŏn′*trä*), on the contrary.
per di-em *Lat.* (pûr dī′ĕm), by the day; daily.
pe-ri-cu-la qui au-det an-te vin-cit quam ac-ci-pit *Lat.* (pĕ-rĭk′ū-*lä* kwī ô′dĕt ăn′tē vĭn′sĭt kwăm ăk-sĭp′ĭt), he who is brave in the face of dangers overcomes them before he incurs them.
per men-sem *Lat.* (pûr mĕn′sĕm), by the month.
per se *Lat.* (pûr sē), by itself; of itself; intrinsically.
per-so-na non gra-ta *Lat.* (pûr-sō′*nä* nŏn grä′*tä*), an unacceptable person; one who is obnoxious.
per stir-pes *Lat.* (pûr stûr′pēz), lit., by stocks: used of a method of reckoning the rights of descendants such that the children of any descendant collectively have the rights which their parent would have had if living: distinguished from *per capita*.
pe-tite *Fr.* (pē-tēt′), small; small and neat or graceful.
peu à peu *Fr.* (pø′ ȧ pø′), little by little; gradually.
peu de chose *Fr.* (pø′ dĕ shōz′), a mere trifle.
pièce de ré-sis-tance *Fr.* (pyäs′ dĕ rā″zēs″tȧñs′), lit., piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal; also, the chief article of any series or collection.
pinx-it *Lat.* (pĭngk′sĭt), he (or she) painted (it): put after the painter's name. Cf. **sculpsit.**
pis al-ler *Fr.* (pē″ zȧ″lā′), a last shift or resource.
place aux dames *Fr.* (plȧs″ ō″ dȧm′), (make) room for the ladies.
po-e-ta nas-ci-tur, non fit *Lat.* (pō-ē′*tä* näs′ĭ-tûr, nŏn fĭt), a poet is born, not made. Cf. **orator fit,** etc.
point d'ap-pui *Fr.* (pwăñ″ dȧ″püē′), point of support; basis.
pol-li-ce ver-so *Lat.* (pŏl′ĭ-sĕ vûr′sō), with thumb turned (downward); with disapproval or condemnation: Roman condemnation of a defeated gladiator.
po-sa-da *Sp.* (pō-sä′*thä*), an inn; a hotel.
poste res-tante *Fr.* (pôst″ rĕs″tȧñt′), general delivery.
pour faire rire *Fr.* (pōōr fȧr″ rēr′), to create laughter.
pour faire vi-site *Fr.* (pōōr fȧr″ vē″zēt′), to pay a visit.
pour le mé-rite *Fr.* (pōōr lĕ mā″rēt′), for merit.
pour pas-ser le temps *Fr.* (pōōr pä″sā′ lĕ tăñ′), to pass away the time.
pri-ma (or **pri-mus**) **in-ter pa-res** *Lat.* (prī′*mä* (prī′-mŭs) ĭn′tĕr pā′rēz), first among her (or his) peers.
prin-ci-pi-is ob-sta *Lat.* (prĭn-sĭp′ē-ĭs ŏb′*stä*), resist the beginnings (of evil).
pro a-ris et fo-cis *Lat.* (prō ā′rĭs ĕt fō′sĭs), for altars and firesides.
pro-bi-tas lau-da-tur et al-get *Lat.* (prō′bĭ-tăs lô-dā′-tûr ĕt ăl′jĕt), honesty is praised and is cold, or left out in the cold (that is, is praised and neglected).

pro bo-no pub-li-co *Lat.* (prō bō′nō pŭb′lĭ-kō), for the public good; for the general welfare.
pro-cès-ver-bal *Fr.* (prō″sā′-vâr″bàl′), an authenticated statement of an official proceeding, especially in regard to a criminal charge.
pro De-o et Ec-cle-si-a *Lat.* (prō dē′ō ĕt ĕ-klē′zhĭ-ȧ), for God and the Church.
pro-fa-num vul-gus *Lat.* (prō-fā′nŭm vŭl′gŭs), the unhallowed multitude; the rabble.
pro for-ma *Lat.* (prō fôr′mȧ), for the sake of form.
pro me-mo-ri-a *Lat.* (prō mĕ-mō′rĭ-ȧ), as a memorial.
pro pa-tri-a *Lat.* (prō pāt′rĭ-ȧ), for one's country.
pro sa-lu-te a-ni-mæ *Lat.* (prō sȧ-lū′tē ăn′ĭ-mē), for the health of the soul.
pro tan-to *Lat.* (prō tăn′tō), for so much; as far as it goes.
pro tem-po-re *Lat.* (prō tĕm′pō-rē), for the time being; temporarily.—*abbr.* **pro tem.**
pro vi-ri-li par-te *Lat.* (prō vīr′ĭ-lī pär′tē), for a manly part; man-fashion.
punc-ta-tim *Lat.* (pŭngk-tā′tĭm), point for point.

Q

quand même *Fr.* (kȧñ″ mâm′), even if; whether or not.
quan-tum li-bet *Lat.* (kwän′tŭm lī′bĕt), as much as you please; what you like.
quan-tum suf-fi-cit *Lat.* (kwän′tŭm sŭf′fĭ-sĭt), as much as is sufficient; enough for the time.
quan-tum vis *Lat.* (kwän′tŭm vĭs), as much as you will; what you choose.
quel-que chose *Fr.* (kĕl″kĕ shōz′), something.
quem pœ-ni-tet pec-cas-se pæ-ne est in-no-cens *Lat.* (kwĕm pē′nĭ-tĕt pĕ-kăs′ē pē′nē ĕst ĭn′ō-sĕnz), he who repents having sinned is almost innocent.
quic-quid plan-ta-tur so-lo, so-lo ce-dit *Lat.* (kwĭk′-kwĭd plăn-tā′tŭr sō′lō, sō′lō sē′dĭt), whatever is affixed to the soil belongs thereto; a legal phrase.
qui do-cet, dis-cit *Lat.* (kwī dō′sĕt, dĭs′ĭt), he who teaches learns.
quid pro quo *Lat.* (kwĭd prō kwō), lit., something for something; an equivalent; a substitute.
quién sa-be? *Sp.* (kyĕn′ sä′bä), who knows?
qui per a-li-um fa-cit, per se ip-sum fa-ce-re vi-de-tur *Lat.* (kwī pûr ā′lĭ-ŭm fā′sĭt, pûr sē ĭp′sŭm fā′sē-rē vĭ-dē′tŭr), he who does something through another is considered to do it himself: a legal phrase.
qui s'ex-cuse, s'ac-cuse *Fr.* (kē″ sĕks″küz′, sȧ″küz′), he who excuses himself, accuses himself.
qui trans-tu-lit sus-ti-net *Lat.* (kwī trăns′tū-lĭt sŭs′-tĭ-nĕt), he who transplanted, (still) sustains: motto of the State of Connecticut.
qui trop em-brasse, mal é-treint *Fr.* (kē trō″ päñ″-brȧs′, mȧl″ ā″trȧñ′), he who grasps too much holds poorly; avarice overreaches itself.
qui va là? *Fr.* (kē″ vȧ″ lȧ′), who goes there?
quo-ad hoc *Lat.* (kwō′ăd hŏk), as to this; to this extent.
quod e-rat de-mon-stran-dum *Lat.* (kwŏd ĕr′ăt dĕm″ŏn-străn′dŭm), which was to be demonstrated; as was to be proved.—*abbr.* **Q.E.D.**
quod vi-de *Lat.* (kwŏd vī′dē), which see.—*abbr.* **q.v.**
quo ju-re *Lat.* (kwō jōō′rē), by what right.
quot ho-mi-nes, tot sen-ten-ti-æ *Lat.* (kwŏt hŏm′-ĭ-nēz, tŏt sĕn-tĕn′shĭ-ē), as many opinions as men; many men, many minds.

R

rai-son d'être *Fr.* (rā″zôñ″ dâtr″), reason for existence.
ra-ra a-vis *Lat.* (rā′rȧ ā′vĭs), a rare bird; a rarity; an unusual person or thing.
Rast macht Rost *Ger.* (räst mäkht rōst), rest breeds rust; idleness fosters disability.
Raum für al-le hat die Er-de *Ger.* (roum für äl′ĕ hät dē ār′dĕ), earth has room for all.
re-cu-ler pour mieux sau-ter *Fr.* (rē-kü″lā′ pōōr myö″ sō″tā′), to fall back in order to leap the better.
re-duc-ti-o ad ab-sur-dum *Lat.* (rē-dŭk′shĭ-ō ăd ăb-sûr′dŭm), a reducing to the absurd: a method of proving a proposition by showing the absurdity of all of its alternatives, or of disproving it by showing the absurdity of its implications.
reg-nat po-pu-lus *Lat.* (rĕg′năt pŏp′ū-lŭs), the people rule: motto of Arkansas.
ré-pon-dez s'il vous plaît *Fr.* (rā″pôñ″dā′ sēl″ vōō″ plā′), reply if you please.—*abbr.* **R.S.V.P.:** used on formal invitations.
re-qui-es-cat in pa-ce *Lat.* (rĕk″wĭ-ĕs′kăt ĭn pā′sē), may he (or she) rest in peace.
res an-gus-ta do-mi *Lat.* (rēz ăn-gŭs′tȧ dō′mī), narrow circumstances at home; need; poverty.
res ges-tæ *Lat.* (rēz jĕs′tē), things done; deeds; as a legal phrase, attendant circumstances.
res ju-di-ca-ta pro ve-ri-ta-te ac-ci-pi-tur *Lat.* (rēz jōō″dĭ-kā′tȧ prō vĕr″ĭ-tā′tē ăk-sĭp′ĭ-tûr), a case (once) decided is considered as just; a case when decided is used as a precedent: a legal phrase.
re-spi-ce fi-nem *Lat.* (rēs′pĭ-sē fī′nĕm), look to the end; consider the consequences; look before you leap.
re-spon-de-at su-pe-ri-or *Lat.* (rē-spŏn′dē-ăt sū-pē′-rĭ-ôr), let the superior answer; in law, let the principal speak (for his agent).
re-spu-e quod non es *Lat.* (rĕs′pū-ē kwŏd nŏn ĕs), reject what you are not; be natural.
re-sur-gam *Lat.* (rē-sûr′găm), I shall rise again.
re-ve-nons (or **re-tour-nons**) **à nos mou-tons** *Fr.* (rē-vē-nôñ′ (rē-tōōr″nôñ′) zȧ″ nō″ mōō″tôñ′), let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
rien de plus é-lo-quent que l'ar-gent comp-tant *Fr.* (ryȧñ′ dē plü″ zā″lō″kȧñ′ kē lȧr″zhȧñ′ kôñ″tȧñ′), nothing is more eloquent than ready money.
robe de cham-bre *Fr.* (rôb′ dē shȧñbr″), a dressing gown.
ruse con-tre ruse *Fr.* (rüz′ kôntr″ rüz′), cunning against cunning; diamond cut diamond.
ruse de guerre *Fr.* (rüz″ dē gâr′), a stratagem of war.
rus in ur-be *Lat.* (rŭs ĭn ûr′bē), country in city.

S

salle à man-ger *Fr.* (sȧl″ ȧ mäñ″zhā′), dining room.
sa-lus po-pu-li su-pre-ma lex es-to *Lat.* (sā′lŭs pŏp′ū-lī sū-prē′mȧ lĕks ĕs′tō), let the welfare of the people be the supreme law: motto of Missouri.
sans peur et sans re-proche *Fr.* (säñ″ pûr′ ā säñ″ rē-prôsh′), without fear and without reproach.
sans rime et sans rai-son *Fr.* (säñ″ rēm′ ā säñ″ rā″-zôñ′), without rime or reason; unwarranted.
sa-pi-ens do-mi-na-bi-tur as-tris *Lat.* (sā′pĭ-ĕnz dŏm″ĭ-nā′bĭ-tŭr ăs′trĭs), a wise man will rule the stars.
sar-tor re-sar-tus *Lat.* (sär′tôr rē-sär′tŭs), the tailor retailored.
sat ci-to si sat be-ne *Lat.* (săt sī′tō sī săt bē′nē), soon enough if well enough.
sa-tis ver-bo-rum *Lat.* (sā′tĭs vûr-bō′rŭm), enough of words.
sau-ter de la poêle sur la braise *Fr.* (sō″tā′ dē lȧ pwȧl′ sür lȧ brāz′), to leap from the frying pan upon the embers, or out of the frying pan into the fire.
sauve qui peut *Fr.* (sōv′ kē″ pö′), save (himself) who can: a cry of rout in battle; hence, as a noun, written **sauve-qui-peut,** a complete rout.
sa-voir–faire *Fr.* (sȧ″vwȧr″-fâr′), the knowing how to do or act; tact; address.
sa-voir–vi-vre *Fr.* (sȧ″vwȧr″-vēvr″), the knowing how to live; good breeding; courteous manners.
scrip-sit *Lat.* (skrĭp′sĭt), he (or she) wrote it.
sculp-sit *Lat.* (skŭlp′sĭt), he (or she) carved (or engraved) it: put after the artist's name. Cf. **pinxit.**
scu-to bo-næ vo-lun-ta-tis tu-æ co-ro-nas-ti nos *Lat.* (skū′tō bō′nē vōl′ŭn-tā′tĭs tū′ē kōr″ō-nās′tĭ nōs), with the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us: motto of Maryland.
se-cun-dum ar-tem *Lat.* (sē-kŭn′dŭm är′tĕm), according to art (or rule).
s'em-bar-quer sans bis-cuit *Fr.* (säñ″bâr″kā′ säñ″ bēs″küē″), to embark without provision; to undertake (a thing) without preparation.
sem-per e-a-dem *Lat.* (sĕm′pĕr ē-ā′dĕm), always the same (feminine): motto of Queen Elizabeth.
sem-per fi-de-lis *Lat.* (sĕm′pĕr fĭ-dē′lĭs), ever faithful.
sem-per i-dem *Lat.* (sĕm′pĕr ĭ′dĕm), always the same (masculine and neuter).
se-ñor *Sp.* (sā-nyôr′), **1,** a lord or gentleman; **2,** Mr.
se-ño-ra *Sp.* (sā-nyō′rä), **1,** Mrs.; Madam; **2,** a lady.
se-ño-ri-ta *Sp.* (sā″nyō-rē′tä), **1,** Miss; **2,** a young lady.
se noy-er dans un verre d'eau *Fr.* (sē nwȧ″yā′ dȧñ zûñ vâr″ dō′), to drown oneself in a glass of water; to be overcome by a trifle.
se-rus in cæ-lum re-de-as *Lat.* (sē′rŭs ĭn sē′lŭm rēd′-ē-ăs), may you return late to heaven; long life to you.
ses-qui-pe-da-li-a ver-ba *Lat.* (sĕs″kwĭ-pē-dā′lĭ-ȧ vûr′bȧ), words a foot and a half long.
sic e-unt fa-ta ho-mi-num *Lat.* (sĭk ē′ŭnt fā′tȧ hŏm′ĭ-nŭm), so go the fates of men.
sic i-tur ad as-tra *Lat.* (sĭk ĭt′ûr ăd ăs′trȧ), thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality.
sic pas-sim *Lat.* (sĭk păs′ĭm), so everywhere.
sic sem-per ty-ran-nis *Lat.* (sĭk sĕm′pĕr tĭ-răn′ĭs), ever thus to tyrants: motto of Virginia.
sic trans-it glo-ri-a mun-di *Lat.* (sĭk trăn′sĭt glō′rĭ-ȧ mŭn′dī), so passes away the glory of the world.
sic-ut pa-tri-bus, sit De-us no-bis *Lat.* (sĭk′ŭt pāt′-rĭ-bŭs, sĭt dē′ŭs nō′bĭs), as with our fathers, may God be with us: motto of Boston.
si-gnor *It.* (sē-nyôr′), **1,** a lord or gentleman; **2,** Mr.
si-gno-ra *It.* (sē-nyō′rä), Mrs.; Madam.
si-gno-ri-na *It.* (sē″nyō-rē′nä), Miss.

s'il vous plaît *Fr.* (sēl′ vōō′ plā′), lit., if it please you; if you please.
si-mi-li-a si-mi-li-bus cu-ran-tur *Lat.* (sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-ä sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-bŭs kū-răn′tŭr), like is cured by like: the principle of homeopathy.
si-ne cu-ra *Lat.* (sī′nē kū′rä), without care.
si-ne di-e *Lat.* (sī′nē dī′ē), lit., without day; finally; without appointing a day for reassembling: used with reference to an adjournment.
si-ne qua non *Lat.* (sĭ′nē kwā nŏn), lit., without which not; an indispensable condition; a necessity.
si quæ-ris pe-nin-su-lam a-mœ-nam, cir-cum-spi-ce *Lat.* (sī kwē′rĭs pē-nĭn′sū-lăm ä-mē′năm, sûr′kŭm-spī′sē), if you seek a delightful peninsula, behold it here: motto of Michigan.
sis-te vi-a-tor *Lat.* (sĭs′tē vī-ä′tôr), stop, traveler.
sit ti-bi ter-ra le-vis *Lat.* (sĭt tĭb′ĭ tĕr′ä lĕv′ĭs), may the earth be light to thee, or lie lightly upon thee.
si vis pa-cem, pa-ra bel-lum *Lat.* (sī vĭs pä′sĕm, pä′rä bĕl′ŭm), if you wish peace, prepare for war.
spe-ra-te, mi-se-ri; ca-ve-te, fe-li-ces *Lat.* (spē-rä′tē, mĭz′ĕr-ī; kä-vē′tē, fē-lī′sēz), hope, ye wretched; beware, ye happy; that is, look for changes in life.
spes tu-tis-si-ma cæ-lis *Lat.* (spēz tū-tĭs′ĭ-mä sē′lĭs), the surest hope (is) in heaven.
splen-di-de men-dax *Lat.* (splĕn′dĭ-dē mĕn′dăks), nobly untruthful.
spur-los ver-senkt *Ger.* (shpōōr′lōs fâr-zĕngkt′), sunk without a trace; totally lost.
sta-tus quo *Lat.* (stā′tŭs, or stät′ŭs, kwō), the condition in which (it is). Also, **sta-tus in** (in) **quo.**
sua-vi-ter in mo-do, for-ti-ter in re. See **fortiter in re, suaviter in modo.**
sub ju-di-ce *Lat.* (sŭb jōō′dĭ-sē), before the judge.
sub ro-sa *Lat.* (sŭb rō′zä), lit., under the rose; secretly.
sub vo-ce *Lat.* (sŭb vō′sē), under the (specified) word (as in a dictionary).—*abbr.* **s. v.**
su-i ge-ne-ris *Lat.* (sū′ĭ jĕn′ĕr-ĭs), of its own kind; unique.
sum-mum bo-num *Lat.* (sŭm′ŭm bō′nŭm), the supreme good; the highest good.
sur-sum cor-da *Lat.* (sûr′sŭm kôr′dä), lift up (your) hearts.

T

ta-bleau vi-vant *Fr.* (tȧ′blō′ vē′väṅ′), a living picture.
ta-ble d'hôte *Fr.* (tȧbl′ dōt′), lit., host's table: used to designate a complete meal served at a fixed price: opposite of *à la carte;* formerly, a common table for guests, as at a hotel.
ta-bu-la ra-sa *Lat.* (tăb′ū-lä rā′zä), lit., a blank tablet: applied to a mind unaffected by experience.
tæ-di-um vi-tæ *Lat.* (tē′dĭ-ŭm vī′tē), weariness of life; ennui.
tant mieux *Fr.* (täṅ′ myö′), so much the better.
tant pis *Fr.* (täṅ′ pē′), so much the worse.
te ho-mi-nem es-se me-men-to *Lat.* (tē hŏm′ĭ-nĕm ĕs′ē mē-mĕn′tō), remember that you are a man.
tem-po-ra mu-tan-tur, et nos mu-ta-mur in il-lis *Lat.* (tĕm′pō-rä mū-tăn′tŭr, ĕt nōs mū-tā′mŭr ĭn ĭl′ĭs), times change and we change with them.
tem-pus e-dax re-rum *Lat.* (tĕm′pŭs ē′dăks rē′rŭm), lit., time, greedy of things; time, devouring things.
tem-pus fu-git *Lat.* (tĕm′pŭs fū′jĭt), time flies.
ter-ræ fi-li-us *Lat.* (tĕr′ē fĭl′ĭ-ŭs), a son of the earth; a son of the soil; a man of humble origin.
ter-ra in-cog-ni-ta *Lat.* (tĕr′ä ĭn-kŏg′nĭ-tä), an unknown land; an unexplored region.
ter-ti-um quid *Lat.* (tûr′shĭ-ŭm kwĭd), lit., a third something; something intermediate; generally, a harmonizing medium between two diverse things.
tiers é-tat *Fr.* (tyâr′ zā′tȧ′), the third estate, or commonalty, as distinguished from the nobility and clergy.
ti-me-o Da-na-os et do-na fe-ren-tes *Lat.* (tĭm′ē-ō dăn′ä-ōs ĕt dō′nä fē-rĕn′tēz), I fear the Greeks even (when they are) bringing gifts: in allusion to the fear of Greek treachery in the bringing of the wooden horse into Troy as a gift to Neptune. (Virgil's *Æneid.*)
to-ti-dem ver-bis *Lat.* (tō′tĭ-dĕm vûr′bĭs), in so many words.
tour de force *Fr.* (tōōr′ dē fôrs′), a feat of strength; also, an exhibition of skill.
tous songes sont men-songes *Fr.* (tōō′ sôṅzh′ sôṅ′mäṅ′sôṅzh′), all dreams are illusions.
tout à fait *Fr.* (tōō′ tȧ′ fā′), quite; wholly; entirely.
tout à l'heure *Fr.* (tōō′ tȧ′ lûr′), a little while ago; also, very soon; shortly.
tout com-pren-dre, c'est tout par-don-ner *Fr.* (tōō′ kôṅ′präṅdr′, sā tōō′ pȧr′dô′nā′), to understand all is to pardon all.
tout de suite *Fr.* (tōō′ dē süēt′), immediately.
tout vient à point à qui sait at-ten-dre *Fr.* (tōō′ vyäṅ′ tȧ pwäṅ′ ä kē′ sā′ tȧ′täṅdr′), everything comes to the mark for him who can wait.

U

u-bi e-a-dem ra-ti-o, ibi i-dem jus *Lat.* (ū′bī ē-ä′dĕm rā′shĭ-ō, ĭb′ī ĭ′dĕm jŭs), like reason doth make like law: a legal phrase.
u-bi su-pra *Lat.* (ū′bī sū′prä), where (stated) above.
ul-ti-ma ra-ti-o re-gum *Lat.* (ŭl′tĭ-mä rā′shĭ-ō rē′gŭm), the final argument of kings: referring to war.
u-na vo-ce *Lat.* (ū′nä vō′sē), lit., with one voice; unanimously.
und so wei-ter *Ger.* (ōōnt zō vī′tĕr), and so forth.
Un-ter-see-boot *Ger.* (ōōn′tĕr-zā′bōōt), a submarine.
u-ti-le dul-ci *Lat.* (ū′tĭ-lē dŭl′sī), the useful with the agreeable.
ut su-pra *Lat.* (ŭt sū′prä), as above.—*abbr.* **ut sup.**

V

va-de in pa-ce *Lat.* (vä′dē ĭn pä′sē), go in peace.
va-de me-cum *Lat.* (vä′dē mē′kŭm), lit., go with me: as a noun, a manual or handbook.
væ vic-tis *Lat.* (vē vĭk′tĭs), woe to the conquered.
va-le *Lat.* (vä′lē), farewell.
va-ri-æ lec-ti-o-nes *Lat.* (vä′rĭ-ē lĕk′shĭ-ō′nēz), various readings; varied readings.
va-ri-o-rum no-tæ *Lat.* (vä′rĭ-ō′rŭm nō′tē), the notes of various (commentators).
ve-ni, vi-di, vi-ci *Lat.* (vē′nī, vī′dī, vī′sī), I came, I saw, I conquered: Julius Cæsar's curt report of a victory, sent to the Roman Senate.
ver-ba-tim et li-te-ra-tim *Lat.* (vĕr-bā′tĭm ĕt lĭt″ĕr-ā′tĭm), word for word and letter for letter; without change in word or letter.
ver-bum sat sa-pi-en-ti *Lat.* (vûr′bŭm săt săp′ĭ-ĕn′tī), a word to the wise (is) sufficient.—*abbr.* **verbum sap.; verbum sat.**
vi-a me-di-a *Lat.* (vī′ä mē′dĭ-ä), a middle way; the golden mean.
vi-ce ver-sa *Lat.* (vī′sē vûr′sä), conversely.
vi-de ut su-pra *Lat.* (vī′dē ŭt sū′prä), see what is stated above.
vi et ar-mis *Lat.* (vī ĕt är′mĭs), by force and arms; by main force.
vi-gi-lan-ti-bus, non dor-mi-en-ti-bus, ju-ra sub-ve-ni-unt *Lat.* (vĭj′ĭ-lăn′tĭ-bŭs, nŏn dôr″mĭ-ĕn′tĭ-bŭs, jōō′rä sŭb-vē′nĭ-ŭnt), the laws assist those who are vigilant, not those who sleep (over their rights).
vin-cet a-mor pa-tri-æ *Lat.* (vĭn′sĕt ä′môr pät′rĭ-ē), love of country will prevail.
vin-cit om-ni-a ve-ri-tas *Lat.* (vĭn′sĭt ŏm′nĭ-ä vĕr′ĭ-tās), truth conquers all things.
vin-cu-lum ma-tri-mo-ni-i *Lat.* (vĭng′kū-lŭm măt″rĭ-mō′nē-ī), the bond of matrimony; the marriage tie.
vir-gi-ni-bus pu-e-ris-que *Lat.* (vûr-jĭn′ĭ-bŭs pū″ĕ-rĭs′kwē), for girls and boys.
vis a fron-te (vĭs ä frŭn′tē), force from in front.
vis a ter-go *Lat.* (vĭs ä tûr′gō), force from behind.
vis in-er-ti-æ *Lat.* (vĭs ĭn-ûr′shĭ-ē), power of inertia.
vis vi-tæ *Lat.* (vĭs vī′tē), vital force.
vi-ta bre-vis, ars lon-ga *Lat.* (vī′tä brĕv′ĭs, ärz lông′gä), life (is) brief, art (is) lasting.
vi-va quien ven-ce *Sp.* (bē′bä kyĕn′ bĕn′thā), long live he who conquers.
vi-vat rex *Lat.* (vī′văt rĕks), (long) live the king.
vive la ré-pu-blique *Fr.* (vēv′ lȧ rā″pü″blēk′), (long) live the republic.
vive le roi *Fr.* (vēv′ lē rwä′), (long) live the king.
voi-là tout *Fr.* (vwȧ″lȧ′ tōō′), that is all.
vox, et præ-te-re-a ni-hil *Lat.* (vŏks, ĕt prē-tĕr′ē-ä nī′hĭl), a voice, and nothing besides.
vox po-pu-li, vox De-i *Lat.* (vŏks pŏp′ū-lī, vŏks dē′ī), the voice of the people (is) the voice of God; the voice of the people is authoritative.
vral-sem-blance *Fr.* (vrȧ″säṅ″bläṅs′), probability; the appearance of truth.

W

Wan-der-jahr *Ger.* (vän′dĕr-yär″), a year of wandering.
Wan-der-lust *Ger.* (vän′dĕr-lōōst″), a passion for wandering or traveling.
Welt-krieg *Ger.* (vĕlt′krēkh″; -krēg″), world war.
wie ge-won-nen, so zer-ron-nen *Ger.* (vē gē-vŏn′ĕn, zō tsē-rŏn′ĕn), as earned, so spent; easy come, easy go.

Y

y á Ro-ma por to-do *Sp.* (ē ä rō′mä pôr tō′thō), and to Rome for everything.

Z

za-pa-te-ro, á tu za-pa-to *Sp.* (thä-pä-tā′rō, ä tōō thä-pä′tō), shoemaker, (keep) to thy shoe; criticize only wherein you are competent to criticize.
Zeit-geist *Ger.* (tsīt′gīst″), the spirit of the age.
zum Bei-spiel *Ger.* (tsōōm bī′shpēl″), for example.—*abbr.* **z.B.**

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN APPENDIX IV

The following abbreviations are used in the Appendix containing the Names of Persons and Places. The official abbreviations of the several States of the United States, which are also used, are assumed to be known, and are not listed.

abbr.—abbreviation
abp.—archbishop
act., acts.—actor, actress; actors
adm.—admiral
admin.—administrator
adven.—adventurer
Afr.—Africa(n)
alt.—altitude
Am.—America(n)
ambas.—ambassador
anat.—anatomist
anc.—ancient
anon.—anonymous
arch.—architect
art., arts.—artist(s)
A. S.—Anglo-Saxon
Assyr.—Assyrian
astron.—astronomer
au., aus.—author(s)
Aus.—Austrian
av.—average
b.—born
bacter.—bacteriologist
bat., bats.—battle(s)
bet.—between
Bib.—Biblical
biog.—biographer
biol.—biologist
bor.—borough
bp.—bishop
Br.—British
Can.—Canada; Canadian
cap., caps.—capital(s)
cav.—cavalry
cel.—celebrated
cen.—center; central
Cen. Am.—Central America
cent.—century
Ch.—Church
Chin.—Chinese
class.—classical
clergy.—clergyman, clergymen
co., cos.—county, counties
col., cols.—colony, colonial; colonies
coll.—college
com.—commune; compartment
comm.—commander
comp.—composer
Confed.—Confederate
confed.—confederation
cont.—continent
d.—died
Da.—Danish
depend.—dependency, dependencies
dept., depts.—department(s)
dipl.—diplomat
disc.—discovered; discoverer
dist.—district
disting.—distinguished
div.—division
dram.—dramatist
Du.—Dutch
E.—east
econ.—economist; economy
ed.—editor
educ.—educational; educator
emp., emps.—emperor, empress; emperors
Eng.—England; English
eng.—engineer
Epis.—Episcopal
esp.—especially
essay.—essayist
est.—estuary
estab.—established
etc.—*et cetera* =and other things
expl.—explorer
for.—foreign
Fr.—France; French
fr.—from
ft.—feet
gen., gens.—general(s)
geog.—geographer
geol.—geologist
geom.—geometrician
Ger., Gers.—German, Germany; Germans
Gk., Gks.—Greek(s)
gov.—governor
govt.—government(al)
Gt. Br.—Great Britain
Heb.—Hebrew
hist.—historian
Hung.—Hungarian
illus.—illustrator
imp.—important
indep.—independent; independence
inv., invs.—inventor(s)
Ir.—Irish
Ire.—Ireland
Isl.—Island
isl., isls.—island(s)
It.—Italy; Italian
Jap.—Japan(ese)
jour.—journalist
Lat.—Latin
lat.—latitude
law.—lawyer
legis.—legislator
long.—longitude
m.—miles
manuf., mfr.—manufacturer
math.—mathematician
Medit.—Mediterranean
Mex.—Mexico; Mexican
mfg.—manufacturing
mfr.—manufacturer
mgr.—manager
mil.—military
min.—mineral
misc.—miscellaneous
mod.—modern
Mt.—Mount
mt., mts.—mountain(s)
mus.—musical; musician
N.—north
N. Am.—North America
natur.—naturalist
Nav., nav.—Naval
navig.—navigator
Norw.—Norwegian
nov.—novelist
oc., ocs.—ocean(s)
off.—officer; official(ly)
or.—orator
orig.—original(ly)
p.—population
pen.—peninsula
Pers.—Persian
philan.—philanthropist
philos.—philosopher; philosophy
phys.—physician
P. I.—Philippine Islands
Pol.—Polish
pol.—political; politician
Port.—Portugal; Portuguese
pres.—president
Presb.—Presbyterian
prin.—principal
prof.—professor
Prot.—Protestant
protec.—protectorate
prov., provs.—province(s)
pseud.—pseudonym
pt.—point
q. v.—*quod vide* = which see
repub., repubs.—republic(s)
Rev.—Revolution(ary)
riv., rivs.—river(s)
Rom.—Roman
R. R., R. Rs.—railroad(s)
Russ.—Russia(n)
Ry., Rys.—railway(s)
S.—south
S. Am.—South America
Sc.—Scotch; Scotland
sci.—scientist
sculp.—sculptor
sec.—secretary
sen.—senator
sol.—soldier
sop.—soprano
Sp.—Spain; Spanish
spt.—seaport
sq.—square
Str., str.—Strait
stsm.—statesman
supt.—superintendent
Sw.—Sweden; Swedish
tech.—technology
ter., ters.—territory, territories
theolog.—theologian; theological
tn., tns.—town(s)
trag.—tragedian, tragedienne; tragic
trav.—traveler
trib.—tributary
Turk.—Turkish
twp.—township
Unit.—Unitarian
univ.—university
U. S.—United States
vil.—village
W.—west

APPENDIX IV

NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES

The list of names of persons given in this Appendix embraces historical personages who in the past have attained to lasting distinction, as well as contemporary characters of real interest and importance in all walks of life. The names of Biblical and mythological characters, legendary heroes, and those who for some reason have come to be regarded as personages in literature rather than in history, will in general be found in the main vocabulary, and are therefore not listed here. Among the place names have been included cities and towns in the United States having a population of 10,000 or more according to the census of 1930, and a full selection of other geographical names from all parts of the world, with location, population, area, etc., according to the latest and most authoritative records.

A

Aachen (ä′khĕn), [Fr. **Aix-la-Chapelle** (âks″-lå-shå″-pĕl′)], city, Prussia, p. 155,816: cathedral; anc. cap. of Charlemagne's empire.
Aar (är), largest riv. wholly in Switzerland, 175 m. long.
Abbas (ăb″băs′), (566–652), Arab, uncle of Mohammed: founder of Abbasside dynasty. [& illus.]
Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin (1852–1911), Am. painter.
Abbott (ăb′ŭt), **1,** Emma (1849–91), Am. sop.; **2,** Lyman (1835–1922), Am. clergy., au., & ed.
Abd-el-Kadir (ăb″-dĕl-kä′dēr), (1807–83), cel. Arabian chief in wars against the Fr.
Abd-el-Krim (ăb″-dĕl-krēm′), (1885–), leader of the Riffs in Morocco, 1919–26: exiled by the Fr.
Abd-er-Rahman Khan (ăb″-dĕr-rä′măn khän), (1830–1901), ameer of Afghanistan, 1881–1901.
Abdul-Aziz (ăb″dōōl-ä″zēz′), **1,** (1830–76), sultan of Turkey, 1861–76; **2,** (1878–), sultan of Morocco, 1894–1908: deposed.
Abdul-Hamid (ăb″dōōl-hå-mēd′), name of 2 sultans of Turkey: **I** (1725–89), 1774–89; **II** (1842–1918), 1876–1909: deposed. [Turkey, 1839–61.]
Abdul-Mejid (ăb″dōōl-mĕ-jēd′), (1823–61), sultan of
à Becket (*à* bĕk′ĕt), Thomas. See **Becket, Thomas à.**
Abélard (ăb′ĕ-lärd; å″bā″lär′), Pierre (1079–1142), Fr. scholastic philos. & theolog.
Abercromble (ăb′ĕr-krŭm″bĭ), James (1706–81), Br. gen. in America.
Aberdeen (ăb″ĕr-dēn′), **1,** city, co. seat Brown co., S. Dak., p. 16,465; **2,** city, Grays Harbor co., Wash., on Grays harbor, p. 21,723; **3,** co., Sc., 1,972 sq. m., p. 288,700; **4,** city, its co. seat, p. 158,969: univ.
Abilene (ăb′ĭ-lēn), city, co. seat Taylor co., Tex., p. 23,175: coll.
Abo (ō′bōō), spt. city, S. W. Finland, p. 63,918: univ.
Aboukir (ä″bōō-kēr′), vil. on Aboukir bay, N. coast of Egypt: bats.
Abruzzi (ä-brōōt′sē), Prince Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the (1873–1933), It. trav. & expl.
Abu-Bekr (ä′bōō-bĕk′r), (573–634), 1st caliph of the Mohammedans after Mohammed.
Abydos (*à*-bī′dŏs), **1,** anc. tn., Asia Minor, on Hellespont; **2,** very anc. city, Upper Egypt.
Abyssinia (ăb″ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-*à*), [also called **Ethiopia**], a former empire, E. Afr., conquered by Italy in 1937, 350,000 sq. m., p. 10,000,000; cap., Addis Ababa, p. 70,000.
Acadia (*à*-kā′dĭ-*à*). See **Nova Scotia.**
Acarnania (ăk″*är*-nā′nĭ-*à*), anc. mountainous div., N. W. Greece.
Achala (*à*-kā′y*à*), anc. dist., N. Peloponnesus: **– and Elis,** dept., Greece, 2,028 sq. m., p. 320,623; cap., Patras, p. 61,278. Also, **Achæa** (*à*-kē′*à*).
Aconcagua (ä″kōn-kä′gwä). See **Andes.**
Acre (ä′kĕr; ā′kĕr), city, Palestine, p. 6,420: besieged by Crusaders 1191, by Fr. 1799.
Actium (ăk′shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), anc. tn. & cape, Greece: nav. bat. 31 B. C.
Ada (ā′d*à*), city, co. seat Pontotoc co., Okla., p. 11,261.
Adams (ăd′ămz), **1,** Charles Francis (1807–86), Am. dipl. & stsm.; **2,** Frank Dawson (1859–), Can. geol.; **3,** Henry (1838–1918), Am. hist. & writer. **4,** John (1735–1826), vice-pres. & 2d pres. of U. S., 1797–1801; **5,** John [Alexander Smith] (1760–1829), founder of Pitcairn Isl. govt.; **6,** John Quincy (1767–1848), 6th pres. of U. S., 1825–29; **7,** Maude (1872–), Am. act.: real name, *Maude Kiskadden;* **8,** Samuel (1722–1803), a leader in Am. Rev.; **9,** William (1575?–1620?), Anglo-Jap. pioneer.
Adams (ăd′ămz), tn., Berkshire co., Mass., p. 12,697.
Addams (ăd′ămz), Jane (1860–1935), Am. social worker.
Addis Ababa (ăd′ĭs ä′bà-bà). See **Abyssinia.**
Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn), Joseph (1672–1719), Eng. essay.
Ade (ād), George (1866–), Am. humorist & playwright: "Fables in Slang"; "College Widow."
Adelaide (ăd′ĕ-lād), city, cap. of S. Australia, p. 330,217.
Aden (ä′dĕn; ā′dĕn), pen., protec. & tn., Arabia, 9,000 sq. m., p., with island Perim, 54,923.
Adige (ä′dē-jā), riv., N. It., to Gulf of Venice: bats. World War.
Adirondacks (ăd″ĭ-rŏn′dăks), group of mts., N. E. N. Y.: Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft.; Mt. McIntyre, 5,112 ft.
Adler (ăd′lĕr), Felix (1851–1933), Am. educ.: founder of Ethical Culture Society.
Admiralty Islands (ăd′mĭ-răl-tĭ), isl. group, in Pacific oc., p. 13,800: Australian mandate.
Adowa (ä′dō-wä), tn., Abyssinia, p. 5,000; bat. March 1, 1896. Also, **Adua** (-dōō-).
Adrian (ā′drĭ-ăn), **1,** name of 6 popes, notably **IV** Nicholas Breakspear (1100–59), 1154–59; **2,** Rom. emp.: see *Hadrian.*
Adrian (ā′drĭ-ăn), city, co. seat of Lenawee co., Mich., p. 13,064.
Adrianople (ā″drĭ-ăn-ō′pl; ăd″rĭ-), vilayet and city, European Turkey. See **Edirne.**
Adriatic Sea (ā″drē-ăt′ĭk), arm of Medit., N. E. of It., 500 m. long, 130 m. broad: also called *Gulf of Venice.*
Ægean Sea (ē-jē′ăn), bet. Asia Minor and Greece, 400 m. long.
Ægina (ē-jī′n*à*), isl., Greece, in Gulf of Ægina, 33 m. long.
Ægospotami (ē″gŏs-pŏt′*à*-mī), anc. riv. & tn., coast of Thrace: bat. 405 B. C. Also, **Ægospotamos.**
Æmilia (ē-mĭl′ĭ-*à*), anc. div., N. It.
Æolis (ē′ō-lĭs), anc. dist., N. W. Asia Minor.
Æschines (ĕs′kĭ-nēz), (389–314 B. C.), Athenian or.
Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-lŭs), (525–456 B. C), Gk. trag.
Æsop (ē′sŏp), (6th cent. B. C.), Gk. writer of fables.
Ætna (ĕt′n*à*). See **Etna.**
Ætolia (ē-tō′lĭ-*à*), anc. Gk. dist., N. of Gulf of Corinth.
Afghanistan (ăf-găn″ĭ-stän′), country, S. Asia, 245,000 sq. m., p. 8,000,000; cap., Kabul, p. 100,000.
Africa (ăf′rĭ-k*à*), cont., southern land mass of Eastern Hemisphere, 11,622,619 sq. m., p. 143,000,000.
Agadir (ä″gä-dēr′), spt. tn., Morocco: threatened by German warships, 1911.
Agassiz (ăg′*à*-sē), Jean Louis Rudolphe (1807–73), Swiss-Am. natur.
Agathocles (*à*-găth′ō-klēz), (361?–289 B. C), tyrant of Syracuse.
Agesilaus II (*à*-jĕs″ĭ-lā′ŭs), (444?–360 B. C.), gen. & king of Sparta, 397–360 B. C.

Agincourt (ă'zhăn'kōōr'), vil., dept. of Pas-de-Calais, N. Fr.: bat. 1415.
Agra (ä'grä), anc. city, N. India, p. 185,532: Taj Mahal.
Agram (ä'grăm). See **Zagreb.**
Agricola (ă-grĭk'ō-lä), Cnæus Julius (37–93), Rom. gen.
Agrigentum (ăg"rĭ-jĕn'tŭm), [mod. **Girgenti** (jĕr-jĕn'tē)], anc. tn., S. Sicily.
Agrippina (ăg"rĭ-pī'nä), (15?–60), mother of Rom. emp. Nero.
Aguinaldo (ä"gē-näl'dō; ăg"wĭ-), Emilio (1870–), Filipino leader: fought U. S. following Spanish War.
Ahasuerus (ä-hăz"ū-ē'rŭs), anc. king of Persia: prob. the Xerxes of Scripture.
Ahmadabad (ä"mŭd-ä-bäd'), city & dist., presidency of Bombay, India, p. city, 274,007.
Ahmed Mirza (ä'mĕd mēr'zä), (1898–), shah of Persia, 1909–25: deposed.
Aiken (ā'kĕn), Conrad (1889–), Am. critic & poet: "Turns and Movies."
Ainsworth (ānz'wŭrth), William Harrison (1805–82), Eng. nov.
Ainse (ān), **1,** riv., N. Fr., trib. of Oise, 170 m.: bats. 1914–18; **2,** dept., Fr., 2,866 sq. m., p. 489,022; cap., Laon, p. 13,982.
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks"-lä-shä"pĕl'), city, Prussia. See **Aachen.**
Ajaccio (ä-yät'chō), spt. tn., cap. of Corsica, p. 20,797; Napoleon's birthplace.
Akeley (āk'lĭ), Carl Ethan (1864–1926), Am. natur., expl., & sculp.
Akron (ăk'rŭn), city, Summit co., Ohio, p. 255,040.
Alabama (ăl"ä-bā'mä; -băm'ä), **1,** state in U. S., 51,279 sq. m., p. 2,646,248; cap., Montgomery; off. abbr. **Ala.**; **2,** riv., Ala., 320 m. to Mobile riv.
Alameda (ăl"ä-mā'dä; -mē'dä), city, Alameda co., Cal., on San Francisco bay, p. 35,033.
Alamo (ä'lä-mō), **the,** Franciscan mission, San Antonio, Tex.: massacre 1836.
Aland Islands (ō'lănd; ô'lând), archipelago, Gulf of Bothnia, 210 sq. m., p. 27,156: ceded to Finland 1921.
Alaric (ăl'ä-rĭk), (376?–410), chief of the Visigoths: conquered Rome 409.
Alaska (ä-lăs'kä), ter., U. S., 590,884 sq. m., p. 59,278; cap., Juneau: no off. abbr.
Alba (äl'bä; ăl'bä), Duke of, Sp. gen. See **Alva.**
Alba Longa (ăl'bä lŏng'gä), anc. tn. near Rome.
Albani (äl-bä'nē), Emma (1852–1930), Can. sop.
Albania (ăl-bā'nĭ-ä), kingdom, Europe, Balkan pen., 17,374 sq. m., p. 833,519; cap., Tirana, p. 16,600.
Albany (ôl'bä-nĭ), **1,** city, co. seat Dougherty co., Ga., p. 14,507; **2,** city, co. seat Albany co. & cap. of N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 127,412.
Albay (äl-bī'), spt. city, Luzon, P. I., p. 33,048.
Albert (ăl'bĕrt), **1, I** (1875–1934), king of Belgians, 1909–34; **2,** Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819–61), husband of Queen Victoria.
Albert (ăl"bâr'), [formerly **Ancre** (äṅkr')], tn., dept. of Somme, Fr., p. 7,000: bats. 1915–18.
Alberta (ăl-bûr'tä), prov., Can., land area 255,285 sq. m., p. 731,605: cap., Edmonton.
Albert Edward Nyanza (ăl'bĕrt ĕd'wĕrd nyän'zä), lake, E. cen. Afr., 100 m. S. of Albert Nyanza.
Albert Nyanza (ăl'bĕrt nyän'zä), lake, E. cen. Afr., 130 m. N. W. of Victoria Nyanza; one source of the Nile.
Albertus Magnus (ăl-bûr'tŭs măg'nŭs), [*Albert the Great*] (1193?–1280), Swabian philos.
Albuquerque (ăl'bŭ-kĕrk), Alfonso de [*the Great*] (1453–1515), Port. navig.: founder of Port. power in East Indies.
Albuquerque (ăl'bŭ-kûr'kē), city, co. seat Bernalillo co., N. Mex., p. 26,570.
Alcibiades (ăl"sĭ-bī'ä-dēz), (450–404 B. C.), Athenian gen. & pol.
Alcock (ôl'kŏk), Sir John (1892–1919), Eng. aviator: first nonstop transatlantic flight. [Women."
Alcott (ôl'kŭt), Louisa May (1832–88), Am. nov.: "Little
Alden (ôl'dĕn), John (1599–1687), a Pilgrim Father.
Alderney (ôl'dĕr-nĭ), isl., Eng. channel, 3 sq. m., p. 1,598.
Aldershot (ôl'dĕr-shŏt), tn., Hampshire, Eng., p 28,764: famous army camp.
Aldrich (ôl'drĭch), **1,** Nelson W. (1841–1915), Am. statsm.: Payne-Aldrich tariff act; Aldrich-Vreeland currency act; **2,** Thomas Bailey (1836–1907), Am au.: "Story of a Bad Boy."
Alembert, d' (dä"läṅ"bâr'), Jean le Rond (1717–83), Fr. math., philos., & encyclopedist.
Aleppo (ä-lĕp'ō), **1,** ter., Syrian federation; **2,** city, its cap., p. 177,313.
Aleutian Islands (ä-lū'shăn; ä-lōō'-), group of volcanic isls. extending 800 m. W. of Alaska.
Alexander (ăl"ĕg-zăn'dĕr), **1,** name of 8 popes, notably **VI** Roderigo L. Borgia (1431–1503), 1492–1503; **2,** name of 3 emps. of Russ.: **I** (1777–1825), 1801–25; **II** (1818–81), 1855–81; **III** (1845–94), 1881–94; **3, I** (1857–93), prince & ruler of Bulgaria, 1879–86: abdicated; **4, I** (1893–1920), king of Greece, 1917–20; **5,** [*the Great*] (356–323 B. C.), king of Macedonia, 336–323 B. C.: conqueror of the eastern world; **6, I** [*the Fierce*] (1078–1124), king of Sc., 1107–24; **7, I** (1876–1903), king of Serbia, 1889–1903: assassinated; **8, I** (1888–1934), son of Peter I of Serbia, king of Yugoslavia, 1921–34: assassinated.
Alexandra (ăl"ĕg-zăn'drä), (1844–1925), queen of Eng., 1901–10; queen mother, 1910–1925.
Alexandria (ăl"ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ä), **1,** city & port, Alexandria co., Va., p. 24,149; **2,** city, co. seat Rapides parish, La., p. 23,025; **3,** spt. city, Egypt, on Medit., p. 573,063. [poet & dram.]
Alfieri (äl-fyā'rē), Vittorio, Count (1749–1803), It.,
Alfonso XIII (ăl-fŏn'sō), (1886–), king of Sp., 1902–31: forced out. [871–901.
Alfred (ăl'frĕd), [*the Great*] (849–901), king of Wessex,
Alger (ăl'jĕr), Horatio, 2d (1832–99), Am. juvenile writer, [p. 6,064,865; cap., **Alger,** p. 226,218.
Algeria (ăl-jē'rĭ-ä), Fr. col., N. Afr., 222,180 sq. m.,
Ali Pasha (ä'lē pä-shä'), [*the Lion of Janina*], (1741–1822), ruler of Albania.
Aliquippa (ăl"ĭ-kwĭp'ä), bor., Beaver co., Pa., p. 27,116: until 1929, called *Woodlawn.* [p. 157,220.
Allahabad (ăl'ä-hä-bäd'), div. & city, N. W. India,
Allegheny (ăl'ē-gā"nĭ), **1,** W. range Appalachian system of mts., Pa., Md., Va., & W. Va.; **2,** riv., Pa., about 350 m.: branch of Ohio riv.
Allen (ăl'ĕn), **1,** Ethan (1737–89), Am. sol.; **2,** Grant (1848–99), Can. & Eng. au.; **3,** Ira [*Father of Univ. of Vermont*] (1751–1814), Am. sol. & legis.; **4,** James Lane (1849–1925), Am. nov.: "Kentucky Cardinal"; "Choir Invisible"; **5,** Jerome (1830–94), Am. educ. & essay.: dean N. Y. School of Pedagogy.
Allenby (ăl'ĕn-bĭ), Edmund Henry Hynman, Viscount (1861–1936), Br. gen.: captured Jerusalem 1918.
Allentown (ăl'ĕn-toun), city, Lehigh co., Pa., p. 92,563.
Alliance (ă-lī'ăns), city, Stark co., Ohio, p. 23,047.
Allouez (ä"lōō"ā'), Claude (1620–90), Fr. Jesuit & expl. of Lake Superior & Miss. valley.
Alston (ôl'stŭn), Washington (1779–1843), Am. painter & au.
Alma-Tadema (ăl'mä-tädĕ'mä), Sir Lawrence (1836–1912), Eng. painter of Du. origin: "Reading Homer."
Alost (ä'lôst), tn., E. Belgium, on Dender riv., p. 37,380. Also, **Aalst** (älst).
Alpena (ăl-pē'nä), city, co. seat Alpena co., Mich., p. 12,166.
Alpheus (ăl-fē'ŭs), riv., Peloponnesus, Greece.
Alps (ălps), mt. system, S. cen. Europe: highest peak, Mont Blanc, 15,781 ft.
Alsace (ăl-säs'), anc. Ger. prov.: seized in 1681 by Fr.; ceded to Ger. as part of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871.
Alsace-Lorraine (ăl-säs'-lŏ"rān'), former Imperial state of Ger.: ceded by Fr. 1871; returned to Fr. by Treaty of Versailles, 1919; 5,605 sq. m., p. 1,795,100.
Altai (ăl-tī'), mts., N. cen. Asia, 11,000 ft.
Altdorf (ält'dôrf), tn., cap. of Uri canton, Switzerland, on Lake Lucerne: scene of William Tell's exploit.
Alton (ôl'tŭn), city, Madison co., Ill., on Miss. riv., p. 30,151.
Altoona (ăl-tōō'nä), city, Blair co., Pa., p. 82,054.
Alva (ăl'vä; ăl'vä), or **Alba,** Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of (1508–82), Sp. gen.
Alvarado, de (dā äl"vä-rä'thō), **1,** Alonso (? –1553), Sp. conqueror in Mexico; **2,** Pedro (1495?–1541), Sp. adven., companion of Cortés, gov. of Guatemala.
Aman (ăm'ăn), Jacob, 17th-cent. Swiss reformer; founder of Amish sect.
Amarillo (ăm"ä-rĭl'ō), city, co. seat Potter co., Tex., p. 43,132.
Amati (ä-mä'tē), Nicola or Nicolò (1596–1684), violin maker of Cremona, Italy: teacher of Stradivari.
Amato (ä-mä'tō), Pasquale (1879–), It. barytone.
Amazon (ăm'ä-zŏn), largest riv. in world, 3,900 m. fr. Peruvian Andes to Atlantic oc.
Amboina (ăm-boi'nä), Du. isl., Molucca group, 17,372 sq. mi., p. 359,181.
Ambridge (ăm'brĭj), bor., Beaver co., Pa., p. 20,227.
Ambrose (ăm'brōz), Saint (340–397), bp. of Milan.
Amenophis (ăm"ē-nō'fĭs), or **Amenhotep** (ăm"ĕn-hō'tĕp), name of 4 pharaohs of Egypt of the 18th dynasty, notably: **I, III,** about 1410–1375 B. C.; **2, IV** [*Akhenaton,* or *Akhnaton*], about 1375–1357 B. C.
America (ä-mĕr'ĭ-kä), continental mass of Western Hemisphere; New World: often used for the United States of America, which see: **North –,** cont., including land N. of Isthmus of Panama, 8,589,257 sq. m., p. 165,650,000: **Central –,** comprising Guatemala,

Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Br. Honduras, & Panama, 215,428 sq. m., p. 4,451,156: **South —,** cont., including land S. of Central America, 7,570,015 sq. m., p. 80,900,000.

Amerigo Vespucci. See **Vespucci.** [leader.

Ames (āmz). Fisher (1758–1808), Am or. & Federalist

Amesbury (āmz'bĕr-ĭ), tn., Essex co., Mass., p. 11,899.

Amherst (ăm'ẽrst), Jeffrey, Baron (1717–97), Eng. sol.: captured Can.

Amherst (ăm'ẽrst), tn., Hampshire co., Mass., p. 5,888: Amherst coll. & Mass. agricultural coll.

Amiel (ȧ"myĕl'), Henri Frédéric (1821–81), Swiss au.

Amiens (ȧ"myăN'; ăm'ĭ-ĕnz), city, cap. of dept. of Somme, Fr., on Somme riv., p. 91,576: Gothic cathedral.

Amoy (ȧ-moi'), city, Fukien prov., China, p. 300,000.

Ampère (äN"pâr'), André Marie (1775–1836), Fr. physicist & natur.

Amsterdam (ăm'stẽr-dăm), **1,** city, Montgomery co., N. Y., on Mohawk riv., p. 34,817; **2,** spt. city, one of the caps. of Netherlands, on Zuider Zee, p. 743,404.

Amu Daria (ä-mōō' där'yä), riv., Turkestan, cen. Asia, 1,400 m. to Lake Aral.

Amundsen (ä'mŭn-sĕn), Roald (1872–1928), Norw. expl.: disc. S. pole 1911.

Amur (ä-mōōr'), **1,** riv., E. Asia, 2,760 m. to N. Pacific, near Sakhalin; **2,** prov., Manchuria, China, 203,000 sq. m., p. 2,500,000; cap., Tsitsihar, p. 30,000.

Anaconda (ăn"ȧ-kŏn'dȧ), city, co. seat Deer Lodge co., Mont., p. 12,494.

Anacreon (ȧ-năk'rē-ŏn), (563?–478 B. C.), Gk. lyric [poet.

Anaheim (ăn'ȧ-hīm"), tn., Orange co., Calif., p. 10,995.

Anam (ȧ-năm'), Fr. protec., Indo-China, 39,758 sq. m., p. 5,399,674; cap., Huế, p. 41,275. Also, **Annam** (ăn"năm').

Anastasius (ăn"ăs-stā'shĭ-ŭs), **I** Saint, bp. of Rome, 398–401; **II** pope, 496–498; **III** pope, 911–913; **IV** pope, 1153–54.

Anatolia (ăn"ȧ-tō'lĭ-ȧ). See **Asia Minor.**

Anaxagoras (ăn"ăk-săg'ō-rȧs), (500–428 B. C.), Ionian philos. & geom. [Gk. philos., astron., & math.

Anaximander (ăn-ăk"sĭ-măn'dẽr), (611–547 B. C.),

Andalusia (ăn"dȧ-lōō'shĭ-ȧ), former prov., S. Sp.

Andersen (ăn'dẽr-sĕn), Hans Christian (1805–75), Da. writer of fairy tales.

Anderson (ăn'dẽr-sŭn), **1,** Alexander (1775–1870), pioneer of wood engraving in U. S.: **2,** Mary (1859–), Am. act.: **3,** Sherwood (1876–), Am. au.: "Triumph of the Egg."

Anderson (ăn'dẽr-sŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Madison co., Ind., p. 39,804; **2,** city, co. seat Anderson co., S. C., p. 14,383.

Andersonville (ăn'dẽr-sŭn-vĭl), vil., 62 m. N. W. of Macon, Ga.: seat of Confed. prison in Civil War.

Andes (ăn'dēz), mt. system, 4,500 m. long, Panama to Cape Horn, S. Am.: Aconcagua, 23,080 ft.

Andorra (ăn-dŏr'rȧ), **1,** repub., bet. N. E. Sp. & Fr., 191 sq. m., p. 5,231; **2,** city, its cap., p. 1,000.

Andrassy (ŏn'drä-shĭ), Julius, Count (1823–90), Hung. stsm.: 1st premier of Hungary under dual monarchy.

André (ăn'drȧ; ăn'drĭ), John, Major (1751–80), Eng. sol. in Am. Rev.: executed at Tappan, N. Y.

Andrée (ăn'drȧ), Salomon August (1854–97), Sw. balloonist. [gov. of N. Y. & Va.

Andros (ăn'drŏs), Sir Edmund (1637–1714), col.

Androscoggin (ăn"drŏs-kŏg'ĭn), riv., 155 m. to Kennebec riv., near Bath, Me.

Angelico (ăn-jĕl'ĕ-kō), Fra (1387–1455), Florentine painter: real name, *Giovanni da Fiesole* (dä fyĕ'zō-lā).

Angell (ān'jĕl), James Rowland (1869–), Am. educ.

Angelo (ăn'jĕ-lō), Michael. See **Michelangelo.**

Anglesy (ăng'gl-sē"), co., Wales, 276 sq. m., p. 51,744; co. seat, Beaumaris, p. 1,841.

Angola (ăng-gō'lȧ), Port. depend., W. Afr., 1,000 m. of coast, p. 5,000,000.

Angora (ăng-gō'rȧ). See **Ankara.**

Anhalt (än'hält), free state, Ger., 890 sq. m., p. 351,045; cap., Dessau, p. 71,272.

Ankara (äng'kä-rä), [formerly **Angora**], **1,** vilayet, Asia Minor, p. 404,726; **2,** city, cap. of repub. of Turkey since 1922, p. 74,784.

Anking (än'kĭng"), tn., cap. of Anhwei prov., China.

Ann (ăn), **Cape,** E. extremity of Essex co., Mass.

Annapolis (ȧ-năp'ō-lĭs), spt. city, Anne Arundel co., cap. of Md., p. 12,531: U. S. Nav. Academy.

Ann Arbor (ăn är'bẽr), city, Washtenaw co., Mich., p. 26,944: univ.

Anne (ăn), **1, of Austria** (1601–66), wife of Louis XIII of Fr. & Queen Regent for Louis XIV; **2, of Denmark** (1574–1619), queen of Sc. & Eng., wife of James VI of Sc. (James I of Eng.): **3, of England** (1665–1714), queen of Gt. Br. & Ire., 1702–14: last Br. sovereign of the house of Stuart: **4, Boleyn** (bo͝ol'ĭn), (1507?–36), 2d wife of Henry VIII of Eng.: beheaded; **5, of Cleves** (1515–57), 4th wife of Henry VIII of Eng.

Anniston (ăn'ĭs-tŭn), city, co. seat Calhoun co., Ala., p. 22,345.

Annunzio, d' (dän-no͝on'dzē-ō), Gabriele (1864–1937), It. poet, nov. & patriot.

Anselm (ăn'sĕlm), Saint (1033–1109), abp. of Canterbury, 1093–1109.

Ansonia (ăn-sō'nĭ-ȧ), city, New Haven co., Conn., p. 19,898.

Antananarivo (ȧn"tȧ-nä"nȧ-rē'vō). See **Tananarive.**

Antarctic Continent (ănt-ärk'tĭk), cont. around S. pole, within Antarctic circle, about size of U. S.

Antarctic Ocean (ănt-ärk'tĭk), oc. near S. pole, within Antarctic circle.

Anthony (ăn'thō-nĭ), Susan Brownell (1820–1906), Am. woman suffrage leader.

Antietam (ăn-tē'tăm), creek, Pa. & Md., 25 m. to Potomac: bat. in Md. 1862.

Antigonus (ăn-tĭg'ō-nŭs), (382–301 B. C.), Macedonian gen. under Alexander.

Antigua (ăn"tē'gwä), one of Leeward isls., Br. W. Indies, 108 sq. m., p. 29,767.

Antilles (ăn-tĭl'ēz), **Greater** & **Lesser,** two groups of isls., W. Indies: Fr. depend.

Antioch (ăn'tĭ-ŏk), anc. cap. of Syria, on Orontes riv., p. 28,000.

Antiochus (ăn-tī'ō-kŭs), name of 13 kings of Syria, notably **III** [*the Great*] (?–187 B. C.), king, 224–187 B. C.

Antipodes (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz), uninhabited isl. group, New Zealand depend., S. Pacific oc.

Antisthenes (ăn-tĭs'thĕ-nēz), (445?–370? B. C.), Gk. Cynic philos.

Antofagasta, (ăn"tō-fä-gäs'tä), spt. city, N. Chile, p. 51,531: nitrate center.

Antoninus Pius (ăn-tō-nī'nŭs pī'ŭs), (86–161), Rom. emp., 138–161.

Antonius (ăn-tō'nĭ-ŭs), Marcus [**Mark Antony**] (83–30 B. C.), Rom. triumvir.

Antony (ăn'tō-nĭ), or **Anthony,** Saint, of Thebes (251–356?), father of monastic asceticism.

Antrim (ăn'trĭm), co., Northern Ire., 1,094 sq. m., p. 191,643.

Antwerp (ănt'wẽrp), [Fr. **Anvers** (äN"vâr')], **1,** prov., Belgium, 1,093 sq. m., p. 1,158,752; **2,** spt. city, its cap., on Scheldt riv., p. 300,115.

Apennines (ăp'ĕ-nīnz), mt. chain, It., 750 m. long: Monte Corno, 9,580 ft.

Appalachian (ăp"ȧ-lăch'ĭ-ăn; -lā'chĭ-ăn), mt. system, N. Am., fr. Gulf of St. Lawrence to cen. Ala.

Appleton (ăp'l-tŭn), city, co. seat Outagamie co., Wis., p. 25,267.

Appomattox Court House (ăp-ō-măt'ŭks), vil., Va., p. 704: Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant 1865.

Apponyi (ŏp'pō-nyē), Albert, Count (1846–1933), Hung. stsm.; parliamentary leader for 40 years.

Apremont (ȧ"prē-môN'), tn., dept. of Meuse, Fr., 20 m. fr. Verdun, near Argonne forest: bats. World War.

Apuleius (ăp"ŭ-lē'yŭs), Lucius (about 130 B. C.), Rom. satirical writer.

Aquæ Sextiæ (ă'kwē sĕks'tĭ-ē), [mod. **Aix** (âks)], anc. tn., S. E. Fr.

Aquinas (ȧ-kwī'nȧs), Thomas, Saint (1225?–74?), It. theolog.

Aquitania (ăk"wĭ-tā'nĭ-ȧ), S. W. div. of anc. Gaul.

Arabia (ȧ-rā'bĭ-ȧ), country, S. W. Asia, 1,200,000 sq. m., p. 7,000,000.

Arabian Sea (ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), part of Indian oc., bet. India and Arabia.

Arabi Pasha (ȧ-rä'bē pȧ-shä'), (1841–1911), Egyptian revolutionist: defeated at Tel-el-Kebir by Wolseley, 1882. [26,166 sq. m.

Aral (ăr'ăl; ȧ-räl'), **Lake,** inland sea, Asiatic Russ.,

Aram (ā'răm), Eugene (1704–59), Eng. educ.: executed; theme of one of Bulwer-Lytton's novels.

Ararat (ăr'ȧ-răt), dist. & mt., Armenia: two peaks, highest Great Ararat, 16,969 ft.

Arbil (är-bēl'), [anc. **Arbela** (är-bē'lȧ)], tn. & vilayet of Basra, Iraq, p. 106,000. Also, **Erbil** (ĕr-bēl').

Arc, d', Jeanne (zhän' därk'), [**Joan of Arc**] (1412–31), Fr. national heroine.

Arcadia (är-kā'dĭ-ȧ), **1,** country, anc. Greece, cen. Peloponnesus; **2,** mod. dept., Greece, 2,020 sq. m., p. 166,141; cap., Tripolitsa, p. 14,397.

Archangel (ärk-ān'jĕl), spt. tn., near Arctic oc., N. Russ., cap. of autonomous area, Kalmyk, p. 72,634.

Archilochus (är-kĭl'ō-kŭs), (7th cent. B. C.), Gk. lyric poet. [math. & physicist.

Archimedes (är"kĭ-mē'dēz), (287–212 B. C.), Gk.

Arctic Ocean (ärk'tĭk), oc. around N. pole, 5,600,000 sq. m., greatest depth 13,200 ft.

Ardennes (är"dĕn'), dept., N.E. Fr., 2,027 sq. m., p. 297,448; cap., Mézières: bat. 1914.

Ardmore (ärd′mōr), city, co. seat Carter co., Okla., p. 15,741.
Arezzo (ä-rĕt′sō), **1,** prov., N. cen. It., 1,274 sq. m., p. 305,573; **2,** city, cap. of anc. prov. of Arretium, p. 58,206.
Argentina (är′jĕn-tē′*nȧ*), repub., S. Am., 1,153,418 sq. m., p. 10,622,348; cap., Buenos Aires: also called *Argentine Republic.*
Arginusæ (är′jĭl-nū′sē), isl. group, off S. coast of Lesbos in Ægean sea; nav. bat. 406 B. C.
Argolis (är′gō-lĭs), anc. div. & mod. dept., Greece.
Argonne (är′gŏn′), forest, depts. of Meuse & Ardennes, Fr.: bats. 1792, 1870, 1914–18; Am. victories.
Argos (är′gŏs) chief city, anc. Argolis, Greece. [1918.
Argyll (är-gīl′), 9th Duke of (1845–1914), Eng. stsm. & au.: gov. gen. of Can., 1878–83.
Argyll (är-gīl′), co., W. Sc., 3,110 sq. m., p. 76,862; co. seat, Inveraray, p. 490.
Arica (ä-rē′kä), spt. & prov., Chile: ceded by Peru to Chile in 1884, later claimed by Peru until the settlement of 1929. See **Tacna.**
Ariosto (ä′rē-*ōs′*tō), Ludovico (1474–1533), It. poet.
Aristides (ăr′ĭs-tī′dēz), [*the Just*] (?–468 B. C.), Athenian stsm. & gen.
Aristippus (ăr′ĭs-tĭp′ŭs), (435?–356? B. C.), Gk. philos.
Aristophanes (ăr′ĭs-tŏf′*ȧ*-nēz), (448?–380? B. C.), Gk. comic playwright.
Aristotle (ăr′ĭs-tŏt′l), (384–322 B. C.), Gk. philos.
Arius (*ȧ*-rī′ŭs; ä′rĭ-; ăr′ĭ-), (256?–336 B. C.), theolog. of Alexandria.
Arizona (ăr″ĭ-zō′*nȧ*), state in U. S., 113,810 sq. m., p. 435,573; cap., Phoenix: off. abbr. **Ariz.**
Arkansas (är′kăn-sô), **1,** state in U. S., 53,335 sq. m., p. 1,854,482; cap., Little Rock: off. abbr. **Ark.**; **2,** riv., 1,500 m. fr. Rocky mts., Colo., to Miss. riv.: **– City,** (är-kăn′*zȧs*), city, Cowley co., Kans. on Ark. & Walnut rivs., p. 13,946.
Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Sir Richard (1732–92), Eng. inv. of cotton-spinning machinery.
Arlington (är′lĭng-tŭn), **1,** tn., Middlesex co., Mass., p. 36,094; **2,** vil., Arlington co., Va., p. 1,956: home of Robert E. Lee; National Cemetery.
Arliss (är′lĭs), George (1868–), Anglo-Am. act.
Armagh (är-mä′), **1,** co., Northern Ire., 489 sq. m., p. 110,070; **2,** city, its co. seat, p. 7,356.
Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-*ȧ*), state, S. of Caucasus mts., forming, with Georgia and Azerbaijan, the Transcaucasian Socialist Soviet Repub., federated with Russ., 15,240 sq. m., p. 876,557; cap., Erivan, p. 66,413.
Armentières (är″mäN″tyâr′), tn., N. Fr., on Lys riv., p. 18,795: bats. 1914–18.
Arminius (är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs), Jacobus H. [**Harmensen** (här′mĕn-sĕn)], (1560–1609), Du. theolog.: founder of Arminianism.
Armour (är′mēr), Philip D. (1832–1901), Am. merchant & philan.: founded Institute of tech.
Armstrong (ärm′*strȯ́*ng), Samuel Chapman (1839–93), Am. educ.: founded Hampton Normal & Industrial Institute.
Arno (är′nō), riv., N. cen. It., 140 m. long.
Arnold (är′nŭld), **1,** Benedict (1741–1801), sol. of Am. Rev., who turned traitor; **2,** Sir Edwin (1832–1904), Eng. poet & jour.; **3,** Matthew (1822–88), Eng. poet; **4,** Thomas (1795–1842), head master of Rugby school. [11,375.
Arnold (är′nŭld), bor., Westmoreland co., Pa., p.
Aroostook (*ȧ*-rōōs′tōōk), riv., Me., 125 m. to St. John riv.
Arras (ȧ″räs′), city, dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., p. 25,970: bats. 1917–18.
Arretium (ȧ-rē′shĭ-ŭm). See **Arezzo.**
Arrhenius (ȧr-rā′nĭ-ŭs), Svante (1859–1927), Sw. chemist & physicist: "Chemistry in Modern Life"; Nobel prize 1903.
Arriaga (är-rē-ä′gȧ), Manoel de (1842–1917), Port. revolutionist; 1st constitutional pres., 1911–15.
Arrian (ăr′ĭ-ăn), Flavius (100?–170?), Gk. hist., Bithynia, Asia Minor.
Arrowrock Dam (ăr′ō-rŏk″), Idaho, 349 ft. high.
Artaxerxes (är″tăk-sûrk′sēz), name of 3 kings of Persia: **I** 465–424 B. C.; **II** 404–358 B. C.; **III** 359–338 B. C.
Artemisia (är″tĕ-mĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*), (?–351? B. C.), queen of Halicarnassus: builder of the Mausoleum.
Arthur (är′thŭr), **1,** legendary king of Britain, 6th cent.; **2,** Chester Alan (1830–86), vice pres. & 21st pres. of U. S., 1881–85. [1st M. E. bp. in U. S.
Asbury (ăz′bĕr-ĭ), Francis (1745–1816), Am. clergy.
Asbury Park (ăz′bĕr-ĭ), city & seaside resort, Monmouth co., N. J., p. 14,981, summer p. 50,000.
Ascension Island (ȧ-sĕn′shŭn), Br. isl., near middle of S. Atlantic, 34 sq. m.
Ashanti (*ȧ*-shăn′tē; -shän′-), Br. protec., Gold Coast, W. Afr., 24,560 sq. m., p. 407,000; cap., Kumasi.
Ashburton (ăsh′bŭr-tŭn), Alexander Baring, Baron (1774–1848), Eng. banker & dipl.: Webster-Ashburton treaty.
Asheville (ăsh′vĭl), city, co. seat Buncombe co., N. C., in Blue Ridge mts., p. 50,193: health resort.
Ashland (ăsh′lănd), **1,** city, Boyd co., Ky., on Ohio riv., p. 29,074; **2,** city, co. seat Ashland co., Wis., on Lake Superior, p. 10,622; **3,** city, co. seat Ashland co., Ohio, p. 11,141. [high.
Ashokan Dam (ă-shō′kăn), Ulster co., N. Y., 252 ft.
Ashtabula (ăsh-tȧ-bū′lȧ), city, Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 23,301.
Asia (ā′shȧ; -zhȧ), cont., N. E. region of Old World, 17,206,000 sq. m., p. 998,000,000.
Asia Minor (ā′zhȧ), [formerly **Anatolia**], pen. forming W. extremity of Asia, div. of Turkey, 200,000 sq. m., p. 13,880,000.
Asoka (*ȧ*-sō′kȧ), (?–223? B. C.), emp. of India, 264–228 B. C.; great Buddhist missionary.
Aspasia (ăs-pā′shĭ-*ȧ*), Gk. woman, mistress of Pericles.
Asquith (ăs′kwĭth), Herbert Henry, Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928), Eng. stsm.: premier, 1908–16.
Assam (ăs″săm′), **1,** prov., Br. India, 53,015 sq. m., p. 7,606,230; **2,** (or, **Manipur**), state of same, 8,456 sq. m., p. 384,016; cap., Imphal (Manipur), p. 80,003.
Assiniboia (ă-sĭn″ĭ-boi′*ȧ*), former dist., Northwest Territory, Can., now part of Saskatchewan.
Assisi (ăs-sē′zē), tn., Perugia prov., It.: birthplace of St. Francis.
Assyria (ă-sĭr′ĭ-*ȧ*), anc. empire, W. Asia; cap., Nineveh: corresponds to mod. N. Iraq.
Astor (ăs′tẽr), **1,** John Jacob (1763–1848): see **Astoria; 2,** Nancy Langhorne, Lady (1879–), b. in Va., U. S.: member of Br. House of Commons.
Astoria (ăs-tō′rĭ-*ȧ*), city, Clatsop co., Oreg., p. 10,349; founded by J. J. Astor, 1811. [riv., p. 176,530.
Astrakhan (ăs″trȧ-kăn′), spt. city, Russ., on Volga
Asunción (ä-sōōn″syōn′), city, cap. of Paraguay, S. Am., p. 142,519.
Aswan (ä-swän′), **1,** prov., Upper Egypt, 363 sq. m., p. 267,357; **2,** [anc. **Syene** (sī-ē′nē)], tn., its cap., p. 16,458: great dam. Also, **Assuan** (ăs-swän′), **Assouan** (ăs-swän′). [Kans., on Mo. riv., p. 13,024.
Atchison (ăch′ĭ-sŭn), city, co. seat Atchison co.,
Athabaska (ăth″*ȧ*-băs′kȧ), **1,** lake, N. W. Can., 200 m. long; **2,** riv., N. W. Can., about 600 m. long.
Athanasius (ăth″*ȧ*-nā′shĭ-ŭs), (296?–373), bp. of Alexandria.
Athelstan (ăth′ĕl-stăn), or **Æthelstan** (ĕth′ĕl-stăn), (895–940), king of Eng., 925–940.
Athens (ăth′ĕnz), **1,** city, co. seat Clarke co., Ga., p. 18,192; **2,** anc. city, cap. of Attica, Greece; mod. city, cap. of Greece, p. 452,919 (many refugees).
Athos (ăth′ŏs), pen., N. E. Greece: Mt. Athos; many monasteries.
Atlanta (ăt-lăn′*tȧ*), city, cap. of Ga., p. 270,366.
Atlantic City (ăt-lăn′tĭk), city & seaside resort, Atlantic co., N. J., on Absecon Beach, p. 66,198; summer p. 350,000.
Atlantic Ocean (ăt-lăn′tĭk), bet. Am., & Europe & Afr., with branches, 41,321,000 sq. m., average breadth 3,000 m., greatest depth 31,366 ft.
Atlas (ăt′lăs), mts., N. Afr., 1,500 ft.
Atterbury (ăt′ẽr-bẽr′ĭ), William Wallace (1866–1935), Am. ry. off.; director U. S. mil. rys. in Fr. during World War, 1917–18.
Attica (ăt′ĭ-kȧ), pen. & anc. country of Greece; anc. cap., Athens: **– and Bœotia,** mod. dept., Greece, p. 1,024,667.
Attila (ăt′ĭ-lȧ), (406?–53), king of the Huns.
Attleboro (ăt′ĭ-bŭr-ō), tn., Bristol co., Mass., p. 21,769.
Auber (ō″bâr′), Daniel François (1782–1871), Fr. comp.: "Fra Diavolo."
Auburn (ô′bŭrn), **1,** city, co. seat Androscoggin co., Me., on Androscoggin riv., p. 18,571; **2,** city, co. seat Cayuga co., N. Y., on Owasco lake, p. 36,652; theolog. seminary; state prison.
Auckland (ôk′lănd), **1,** dist., New Zealand, 25,364 sq. m., p. 424,531; **2,** city of same, p. 209,800.
Audran (ō″drăN′), Edmond (1842–1901), Fr. comp.: "La Mascotte"; "La Poupée."
Audubon (ô′dŏō-bŏn), John James (1785–1851), Am. natur.: authority on birds. [cathedral.
Augsburg (ouks′bōōrkh), city, Bavaria, p. 165,522;
Augusta (ô-gŭs′*tȧ*), **1,** city, co. seat Richmond co., Ga., on Savannah riv., p. 60,342; **2,** city, cap. of Me., on Kennebec riv., p. 17,198.
Augustine (ô-gŭs′tĭn), **1,** Saint (354–430), cel. father of Lat. Ch.; **2,** Saint [*Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons*] (?–604), first abp. of Canterbury.
Augustus (ô-gŭs′tŭs), Octavius (63 B. C.–A. D. 14), 1st Rom. emp., 27 B. C.–A. D. 14.
Aurelian (ô-rē′lĭ-ăn), Lucius Domitius (212?–275), Rom. emp., 270–275.

Aurelius (ô-rē′lĭ-ŭs), Marcus (121–180), philos. & Rom. emp., 161–180.
Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ), city, Kane co., Ill., p. 49,589.
Austen (ôs′tĕn), Jane (1775–1817), Eng. nov.: "Pride and Prejudice."
Austerlitz (ôs′tĕr-lĭts; ous′-), tn., Moravia, on the Littawa, p. 4,231; bat. 1805.
Austin (ôs′tĭn), **1,** Alfred (1835–1913), Eng. poet laureate; **2,** John (1790–1859), Eng. writer on jurisprudence; **3,** Stephen Fuller [*the Father of Texas*] (1793–1836), founder of col. in Tex.
Austin (ôs′tĭn), **1,** city, co. seat Travis co. & cap. of Tex., on Col. riv., p. 53,120: univ.; **2,** city, co. seat Mower co., Minn., p. 12,276.
Australasia (ôs″trȧl-ā′shȧ), **English,** commonwealth of Australia & additional isls., including New Zealand, Fiji, etc.: **French –,** New Caledonia & depend.
Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-ȧ; -trāl′yȧ), Br. isl. & cont., S. E. of Asia, 2,948,366 sq. m., p. 5,215,515: **Commonwealth of –,** same with adjacent isls., 2,974,581 sq. m., p. 6,373,219; cap., Canberra.
Austria (ôs′trĭ-ȧ), formerly part of Austria-Hungary in Europe, 1920–38 democratic repub., annexed by Germany, March, 1938, 32,396 sq. m., p. 6,534,481.
Austria-Hungary (ôs′trĭ-ȧ-hŭng′gȧ-rĭ), former dual monarchy, cen. Europe.
Avebury (āv′bĕr-ĭ), Baron. See **Lubbock.**
Avlona (ȧv-lō′nȧ), chief spt., Albania, p. 6,300. Also, **Valona.**
Avon (ā′vŏn; ăv′ŏn), name of several rivs. in Eng., especially one flowing through Stratford, Shakespeare's birthplace.
Ayr (âr), **1,** co., S. W. Sc., 1,131 sq. m., p. 313,800; **2,** bor., its co. seat, p. 38,000.
Azerbaijan (ä″zĕr-bä-ē-jän′; äz″ĕr-bī-jän′), state, W. of S. Caspian sea, forming, with Georgia and Armenia, the Transcaucasian Socialist Soviet Repub., federated with Russ., 33,640 sq. m., p. 2,313,172; cap., Baku.
Azof (ä′zŏf; ā′zŏv), **Sea of,** 14,515 sq. m., S. Russ., arm of Black sea. Also, **Azov.**
Azores (ȧ-zōrz′), isls., Atlantic oc., prov. of Portugal, 922 sq. m., p. 232,012.

B

Baalbek (bäl′bĕk; bäl″bĕk′), anc. city, Syria: now in ruins.
Bab el Mandeb (bäb″ ĕl măn′dĕb; bäb″ ĕl măn′dĕb), strait, bet. Red sea & Indian oc., 14½ m. wide.
Babylon (băb′ĭ-lŏn), anc. city, Babylonia, in mod. Iraq, on Euphrates riv., 55 m. S. of Baghdad.
Bach (bäkh), Johann Sebastian (1685–1750), Ger. comp.
Bacon (bā′kn), **1,** Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans (1561–1626), Eng. essay. & philos.: **2,** Henry (1866–1924), Am. arch.: designed Lincoln Memorial, Washington; **3,** Roger, Friar [*the Admirable Doctor*] (1214–94), Eng. monk & sci.: invented spectacles.
Bactra (băk′trȧ), **Bactria** (-trĭ-ȧ). See **Balkh.**
Badajoz (bä″thä-hōth′), historic city, Sp., p. 41,982.
Baden (bä′dĕn), free state, Ger., 5,819 sq. m., p. 2,312,462; cap., Karlsruhe.
Baden-Powell (bā′dĕn-pō′ĕl), Sir Robert S. S. (1857–), 1st Baron, Br. gen.: defended Mafeking; founder of Boy Scouts. [of guidebooks.
Baedeker (bā′dĕ-kĕr), Karl (1801–59), Ger. publisher
Baffin (băf′ĭn), William (1584?–1622), Eng. navig.
Baffin Bay (băf′ĭn), **or Sea,** W. of Greenland, N. Am., 825 m. long. [of Can., 236,000 sq. m.
Baffin Island (băf′ĭn), Br. isl., W. of Greenland, part
Bagehot (bāj′ŭt; băg′-), Walter (1826–77), Eng. au.
Baghdad (bȧg-dăd′; băg′dăd), **1,** vilayet, Iraq, 54,540 sq. m., p. 1,360,304; **2,** div. of same, p. 250,000; **3,** city, cap. of Iraq, p. 170,000: captured by Br. 1917. Also, **Bagdad.**
Bahama Islands (bȧ-hä′mȧ), isl. group, Br. W. Indies, 4,404 sq. m., p. 60,367; cap., Nassau.
Bahia (bä-ē′ä), state, Brazil, 164,601 sq. m., p. 4,041,540; cap., São Salvadore, p. 283,422.
Baiæ (bī′yē), mod. **Baja** (bä′yä), anc. tn. & resort, Campania: now watering place & nav. station.
Baikal Lake (bī-kăl′), lake, S. Siberia, 13,500 sq. m.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William (1774–1833), Am. nav. officer: commanded *Constitution* in War of 1812.
Bairenth. See **Bayreuth** [Calif., p. 26,015.
Bakersfield (bāk′ĕrz-fēld), city, co. seat Kern co.,
Baku (bȧ-kōō′), city, cap. of Azerbaijan, Asia, p. 452,808. [2,500: bat. Oct. 25, 1854.
Balaklava (bȧ″lȧ-klä′vȧ), spt. tn., Crimea, Russ., p.
Balboa, de (dā bäl-bō′ȧ), Vasco Núñez (1475–1517), Sp. expl. & disc. Pacific oc.
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn), Stanley (1867–), Eng. stsm.: premier, 1923–1924, 1924–1929, 1935–37; created 1st Earl of Bewdley 1937.
Balearic Islands (băl″ē-ăr′ĭk), isl. group, off Sp., in Medit. sea, 1,935 sq. m., p. 351,339.
Balfe (bălf), Michael William (1808–70), Ir. comp.: "The Bohemian Girl."
Balfour (băl′fōōr), Arthur James, 1st Earl of Balfour (1848–1930), Br. stsm.: premier, 1902–05.
Baliol, de (dē bāl′yŭl; băl′-), John (1249–1315), king of Sc., 1292–96.
Balkan Mountains (bȧl-kän′; bôl′kȧn), range, S. E. Europe.
Balkan Peninsula (bȧl-kän′; bôl′kȧn), bounded by Adriatic, Black, & Ægean seas, comprising Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, & Greece.
Balkh (bälkh), [anc. **Bactra**], **1,** dist., N. Afghanistan, 5,000 sq. m.; **2,** tn. of same, p. 6,000.
Baltic Provinces (bôl′tĭk), former name of countries bordering Baltic sea: now included in repubs. Estonia, Latvia, & Lithuania.
Baltic Sea (bôl′tĭk), in N. Europe, E. of Denmark, & inclosed by Sw. Pen. & main cont., 178,000 sq. m.
Baltimore (bôl′tĭ-mōr), city, Md., on Patapsco riv., p. 804,874: Johns Hopkins univ.; Goucher coll.
Baluchistan (bȧ-lōō″chĭ-stän′), country, extreme N. W. India, 134,638 sq. m., p. 799,625; cap., Khelat. Also, **Beluchistan.**
Balzac, de (dē bȧl′zăk′), Honoré (1799–1850), Fr. nov.
Bancroft (băn′krŏft), George (1800–91), Am. hist.
Banff (bămf; bănf), **1,** co., N. E. Sc., 630 sq. m., p. 51,700; **2,** city, its co. seat, p. 3,517.
Bangalore (băng″gȧ-lōr′), city, India, p. 237,496.
Bangkok (băng″kŏk′), city, cap. of Siam, on Menam riv., p. 450,000.
Bangor (băn′gôr), **1,** city, co. seat Penobscot co., Me., on Penobscot riv., p. 28,749: theol. seminary; **2,** city, N. W. Wales, p. 11,029.
Bangs (băngz), John Kendrick (1862–1922), Am. humorist: "Houseboat on the Styx"; "The Idiot."
Banka (băng′kȧ), isl., Du. E. Indies, 4,549 sq. m., p. 154,141.
Banks (băngks), **1,** Sir Joseph (1743–1820), Eng. natur.; **2,** Nathaniel Prentiss (1816–94), Am. pol. & sol.
Bannockburn (băn′ŭk-bûrn″), vil., Stirling co., Sc., p. 1,500: bat. June 24, 1314.
Banting (băn′tĭng), Sir Frederick G. (1891–), Can. medical sci.: disc. insulin; Nobel prize 1923.
Bapaume (bȧ″pōm′), tn., dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., p. 3,000· bats. 1871, 1914–18.
Barbados (bär-bā′dōz), Br. isl., W. Indies, 166 sq. m., p. 167,953; cap., Bridgetown, p. 13,486.
Barbarossa (bär″bȧ-rŏs′ȧ), **1,** Khair-ed Din (1466?–1546), Turk. pirate in Medit.; **2,** a surname of Frederick I (1121–1190), Holy Rom. emp.
Barbary (bär′bȧ-rĭ), undefined region, N. Afr., fr. Egypt to Atlantic oc. [23,934.
Barberton (bär′bĕr-tŭn), city, Summit co., Ohio, p.
Barbour (bär′bĕr), John (1316?–95), early Sc. poet.
Barcelona (bär″sĕ-lō′nȧ; bär″thä-lō′nä), **1,** prov., Sp., on Medit. sea, 2,968 sq. m., p. 1,437,819; **2,** city, its cap., p. 767,774: univ.
Barère de Vieuzac (bȧ″râr′ dĕ vyŏ″zȧk′), Bertrand (1755–1841), Fr. agitator.
Barfrush (bär-froōsh′), tn., Persia, near Caspian sea, p. 30,000.
Bar Harbor (bär), summer resort, Hancock co., Me., p. 4,486.
Barl (bä′rl), spt. city, S. E. It., p. 174,619.
Baring-Gould (bär′ĭng-gōōld′), Sabine (1834–1924), Eng. clergy. & hymn writer: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."
Bar-le-Duc (bär″-lē-dük′), tn., cap. of dept. of Meuse, Fr., p. 14,335.
Barlow (bär′lō), Joel (1754–1812), Am. poet.
Barmecides (bär′mē-sīdz), Pers. family, 8th cent.
Barnard (bär′nȧrd), **1.** George Grey (1863–), Am. sculp.: **2,** Henry (1811–1900), Am. educ.
Barnardo (bär-när′dō), Thomas John (1845–1905), Br.-philan.: founded Barnardo Homes for Children.
Barneveldt (bär′nē-vĕlt), Jan van Olden (1547–1619), Du. stsm. [showman.
Barnum (bär′nŭm), Phineas Taylor (1810–91), Am.
Baroda (bȧ-rō′dȧ), **1,** state, India, 8,127 sq. m., p. 2,126,522; **2,** city, its cap., p. 94,712.
Barotseland (bȧ-rōt′sē-lănd), region of present N. W. Rhodesia, in S. Afr.: former name.
Barras de (dē bȧ′rȧ′), Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count (1755–1829), disting. Fr. revolutionist.
Barre (bär′ĕ), city, Washington co., Vt., p. 11,307.
Barrie (bär′ĭ), Sir James M. (1860–1937), Sc. nov. & dram.: "Little Minister"; "Peter Pan."
Barrow (bär′ō), **Cape,** Br. Am., Coronation gulf: **Point –,** headland, N. extremity of Alaska.
Barrymore (bär′ĭ-mōr), **1,** Ethel (1879–), Am. act.: **2,** John (1882–), Am. act.

Bartholdi (bär″tôl″dē′), Frédéric Auguste (1834–1904), Fr. sculp.: "Statue of Liberty."
Bartlesville (bär′tlz-vĭl), city, co. seat Washington co., Okla., p. 14,763.
Bartolommeo (bär″tō-lŏm-mē′ō), Fra (1469–1517), It. painter: real name *Baccio della Porta* (bät′chō dĕl′lä pôr′tä). [founded Am. Red Cross.]
Barton (bär′tŭn), Clara (1821–1912), Am. nurse;
Bartram (bär′trăm), John (1699–1777), Am. botanist.
Basel (bä′zĕl), [Fr. **Bâle** (bäl)], city, cap. of canton Baselstadt, Switzerland, on Rhine riv., p. 144,550.
Basil (bāz′ĭl; bā′zĭl), Saint [*the Great*] (329–379), a father of the Gk. Ch.: bp. of Cæsarea.
Basra (bäs′rä), **1,** vilayet, Iraq, 53,580 sq. m., p. 785,600; **2,** anc. city, its cap., p. 165,600. Also, **Busrah** (bŭs′rä); **Bassora** (bäs′sō-rä).
Bas-Rhin (bä″-răN′), dept., Fr., formerly Lower Alsace, 1,848 sq. m., p. 670,985; cap., Strasbourg.
Bass Strait (bās), bet. Australia & Tasmania, 185 m. long, 80–150 m. wide.
Basutoland (bä-sōō′tō-lănd″), Br. col., S. Afr., 11,716 sq. m., p. 498,781.
Batangas (bä-täng′gäs), spt. tn., Luzon, P. I., p. 41,089: U. S. mil. post.
Batavia (bä-tā′vĭ-ä), **1,** city, co. seat Genesee co., N. Y., p. 17,375; **2,** (bä-tä′vĭ-ä), city, cap. of Java, Du. E. Indies, p. 290,408.
Bates (bāts), Blanche (1873–), Am. act.
Bath (bath), **1,** city, co. seat Sagadahoc co., Me., p. 9,110; **2,** city, Somersetshire, Eng., p. 70,280.
Baton Rouge (bät′ŭn rōōzh′), city, co. seat E. Baton Rouge parish & cap. of La., on Miss. riv., p. 30,729: univ.
Battersea (băt′ĕr-sē), bor., greater London, on S. side of Thames riv., p. 167,739.
Battle Creek (bät′l), city, Calhoun co., Mich., on Kalamazoo riv., p. 43,573.
Batum (bä-tōōm″), free port, repub. of Georgia, on E. shore Black sea, p. 45,450. Also, **Batoum.**
Bavaria (bä-vā′rĭ-ä), free state, Ger., 29,343 sq. m., p. 7,379,594; cap., Munich.
Baxter (băk′stĕr), Richard (1615–91), Eng. Nonconformist divine.
Bayard (bī′ĕrd), **1,** Thomas Francis (1828–98), Am. stsm. & dipl.; **2, de** (dē bä″yär′), Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur [*the Cheralier*] (1473?–1524), Fr. knight.
Bay City (bā), city, co. seat Bay co., Mich., on Saginaw bay, Lake Huron, p. 47,355.
Bayonne (bā″yŏn′), **1,** city, Hudson co., N. J., p. 88,979; **2,** (bä″yŏn′), tn., S. Fr., p. 27,804: cathedral.
Bayreuth (bī″roit′), tn., Bavaria, p. 35,306: Wagner festivals. Also, **Baireuth.**
Beacon (bē′kn), city, Dutchess co., N. Y., p. 11,933.
Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld; bĕk′ŭnz-), Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of (1804–81), Br. stsm. & nov.
Beatrice (bē′d-trĭs), tn., co. seat Gage co., Nebr., p. 10,297. [philos.]
Beattie (bē′tĭ; bā′tĭ), James (1735–1803), Sc. poet &
Beatty (bē′tĭ), Sir David, 1st Earl of the North Sea and of Brooksby (1871–1936), Br. adm.: commanded Grand Fleet 1916–19.
Beauharnais, de (dē bō″är″nâ′), Hortense Eugénie (1783–1837), daughter of Josephine: wife of Louis Bonaparte & queen of Holland.
Beaumarchais, de (dē bō″mär″shâ′), (1732–99), Fr. dram.: pseud. of *Pierre Augustin Caron.* [dram.]
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt), Francis (1584–1616), Eng.
Beaumont (bō′mŏnt), city, co. seat Jefferson co., Tex., p. 57,732.
Beauregard (bō′rē-gärd), Pierre G. Toutant (1818–93), Am. Confed. gen.
Beaver Falls (bē′vĕr), bor., Beaver co., Pa., p. 17,147.
Bechuanaland (bĕch″ōō-ä′nä-lănd″), Br. protec., S. W. Afr., 275,000 sq. m., p. 152,983; cap., Mafeking.
Becket (bĕk′ĕt), Thomas à (1118?–70), Eng. prelate.
Becquerel (bĕk″rĕl′), family Fr. physicists: Antoine César (1788–1878); Alexandre Edmond (1820–91); Antoine Henri (1852–1908): Nobel prize 1903.
Bede (bēd), [*the Venerable*] (673–735), Eng. monk & writer. [1435), regent of Fr.]
Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd), John Plantagenet, Duke of (1389–
Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd), **1,** city, co. seat Lawrence co., Ind., p. 13,208; **2,** bor., co. seat Bedfordshire, Eng., p. 41,780.
Bedfordshire (bĕd′fĕrd-shĭr), co., S. E. Eng., 467 sq. m., p. 206,462; co. seat, Bedford.
Bedloe Island (bĕd′lō), isl., N. Y. bay: Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World": also called *Liberty Island.*
Beecher (bē′chĕr), Henry Ward (1813–87), Am. clergy.
Beersheba (bē″ĕr-shē′bä), subdistrict, S. Palestine, p. 2,000: in ancient times the extreme southern limit of Palestine. [1827), Ger. comp.]
Beethoven, van (vän bā′tō-vĕn), Ludwig (1770–
Beirut (bā′rōōt′). See **Beyrouth.**
Belasco (bĕ-läs′kō), David (1859–1931), Am. dram. & producer.
Belém (bä-lĕn′), [**Pará** (pä-rä′)], city, cap. of Pará prov., Brazil, p. 236,402.
Belfast (bĕl′fâst), **1,** city, co. seat Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot bay, p. 4,993; **2,** (bĕl-fâst′; bĕl′fâst), bor., cap. of Northern Ire., p. 415,151.
Belfort (bĕl″fôr′), **1,** ter., dept. of Haut Rhin, Fr., 235 sq. m., p. 94,338; **2,** fortified tn., its cap., p. 36,356: bat. 1871.
Belgian Congo (kŏng′gō), country, S. cen. Afr., Belgian col., 918,000 sq. m., p. 8,723,276; cap., Leopoldville.
Belgium (bĕl′jĭ-ŭm; bĕl′jŭm), kingdom, Europe, 11,755 sq. m., p. 7,465,782; cap., Brussels: many bats., notably 1815, 1914–18.
Belgrade (bĕl″grād′), [Serbian **Beograd** (bĕ-ō′grâd)], city, cap. of Yugoslavia, p. 241,542: formerly cap. of Serbia; bats. 1688, 1717, 1789, & 1914–18.
Belisarius (bĕl″ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs), (505–565), Byzantine gen., born in Thrace.
Bell (bĕl), **1,** Alexander Graham (1847–1922), Sc.-Am. inv.: telephone; **2,** Sir Charles (1774–1842), Sc. anat.: disc. of distinction bet. sensory & motor nerves.
Bellaire (bĕl-âr′), city, Belmont co., Ohio, p. 13,327.
Bellamy (bĕl′ä-mĭ), Edward (1850–98), Am. au. & jour.: "Looking Backward."
Belleau Wood (bĕl″ō′), [*Bois de la Brigade de Marine*] in dept. of Aisne, Fr.: bat. 1918.
Bellefonte (bĕl″fŏnt′), city, co. seat Center co., Pa., p. 4,804: Pa. state coll. 12 m. distant.
Belleisle (bĕl″īl′), **Strait of,** bet. Labrador & Newfoundland, 80 m. long, 10–15 m. wide.
Belleville (bĕl′vĭl), **1,** city, co. seat St. Clair co., Ill., p. 28,425; **2,** tn., Essex co., N. J., p. 26,974.
Bellevue (bĕl′vū), tn., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 10,252.
Bellingham (bĕl′ĭng-hăm), city, co. seat Whatcom co., Wash., on Bellingham bay, p. 30,823.
Bellini (bĕl-lē′nē), **1,** Venetian painters: Jacopo (1400?–70); Gentile (1427–1507); Giovanni (1426?–1516); **2,** Vincenzo (1802–35), Sicilian comp.: "Somnambula."
Belloc (bĕl′ŏk), Hilary (1870–), [*Hilaire Belloc*], Eng. jour., au., & poet: "The South Country."
Bellows (bĕl′ōz), George W. (1882–1925), Am. painter: "Up the Hudson." [p. 21,748.]
Belmont (bĕl′mŏnt), tn., Middlesex co., Mass.,
Beloit (bē-loit′), city, Rock co., Wis., p. 23,611: coll.
Beluchistan, Beloochistan, dist, W. India. See **Baluchistan.**
Bemis Heights (bē′mĭs), vil., N. Y.: bats. Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.
Benares (bĕn-ä′rĕz), **1,** holy city of Hindus, Agra prov., India, on Ganges riv., p. 198,447; **2,** state, India, 875 sq. m., p. 362,735.
Benavente (bä″nä-vĕn′tā), Jacinto (1866–), Sp. playwright: "Los Intereses Creados"; Nobel prize 1922.
Benedict (bĕn′ĕ-dĭkt), **1,** name of 15 popes, notably: **XIV** Prospero Lambertini (1675–1758), pope, 1740–58; **XV** Giacomo della Chiesa (1854–1922), pope, 1914–22; **2,** Saint (480–543), It. abbot: founder of Western monasticism.
Bengal (bĕn-gôl′), prov., India, 76,843 sq. m., p. 46,695,536: **Bay of –,** part of Indian oc. bet. India & E. India.
Benjamin (bĕn′jä-mĭn), Judah Philip (1811–84), Am. law. & stsm.; Confed. leader, later Br. law.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), **1,** Arnold (1867–1931), Eng. nov.; **2,** James Gordon (1795–1872), Am. jour.; **3,** James Gordon (1841–1918), son of former: Am. jour.; **4,** Richard Bedford (1870–), Can. stsm.; premier 1930–35.
Ben Nevis (nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs), highest mt. in Gt. Br., Inverness co., Sc., 4,406 ft.
Bennington (bĕn′ĭng-tŭn), tn., co. seat Bennington co., Vt., p. 7,390: home of Ethan Allen; bat. 1777.
Benson (bĕn′sŭn), **1,** Arthur Christopher (1862–1925), Eng. poet, au., & educ.; **2,** Edward Frederic (1867–); Eng. nov.: "Dodo"; **3,** William S. (1855–1932), Am. adm.
Bentham (bĕn′tăm; bĕn′thăm), Jeremy (1748–1832), Eng. philos. & jurist.
Bentley (bĕnt′lĭ), Richard (1662–1742), Eng. scholar & critic.
Benton (bĕn′tŭn), Thomas Hart (1782–1858), Am. stsm. [p. 15,434]
Benton Harbor (bĕn′tŭn), city, Berrien co., Mich.,
Bentonville (bĕn′tŭn-vĭl), vil., Johnston co., N. C.: last important bat. Civil War, March 19, 1865.
Beresford (bĕr′ĕs-fĕrd), Charles W. de la Poer, Lord (1846–1919), Br. adm.

Bergerac, de (dē bĕr″zhē-rȧk′), Cyrano (1619–55), Fr. nov. & dram.: famous as a duelist: theme of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Bergh (bûrg), Henry (1823–88), Am. humanitarian: founder of S. P. C. C. & S. P. C. A.

Bergson (bȧrg″sôn′), Henri Louis (1859–), Fr. philos.: "Creative Evolution." [navig.

Bering (bē′rĭng; bā′rĭng), Vitus (1680–1741), Da.

Bering Sea (bē′rĭng; bā′rĭng), bet. Aleutian isls. & Bering str., latter separating Asia and America, 878,000 sq. m. Also, **Behring.**

Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ; bärk′-), **1,** George (1685–1753), Ir. bp. & philos.; **2,** Sir William (1610–77), col. gov. of Va.

Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ), city, Alameda co., Calif., p. 82,109: univ. of Calif.

Berkshire (bûrk′shĭr), co., S. Eng., 711 sq. m., p. 294,821; co. seat, Reading, p. 97,020.

Berlin (bûr″lĭn′; bĕr-lēn′), **1,** city, cap. of Brandenburg prov., free state of Prussia, & Ger. repub., on Spree riv., with extensions called *Greater Berlin;* 332 sq. m., p. 4,024,165: univ.; **2,** (bûr′lĭn), city, Coos co., N. H., p. 20,018; **3,** former name of city, Ontario, Can.: see **Kitchener.**

Berlioz (bȧr″lyōz′), Hector (1803–69), Fr. comp.

Bermejo (bĕr-mä′hō), riv., S. Am., trib. Paraguay riv., 1,000 m.

Bermuda (bĕr-mū′dȧ), Br. isls., W. Atlantic oc., 193 sq. m., p. 30,884: cap., Hamilton, p. 3,000.

Bernadotte (bûr″nȧ-dŏt′; bär″nȧ″dŏt′), Jean Baptiste Jules (1764–1844), cel. marshal of Fr.: became king (Charles XIV John) of Sw. & Norway, 1818.

Bernard (bûr′nȧrd; bĕr-närd′; bȧr″nȧr′), Saint [*de Clairvaux*] (1091–1153), Fr. priest, mystic, crusader.

Berne (bĕrn), **1,** canton, Switzerland, 2,657 sq. m., p. 703,050; **2,** city of same, federal cap. of Switzerland, p. 109,850: univ. Also, **Bern.**

Bernhardt (bĕrn′hȧrt), Sarah (1844–1923), Fr. act. of Fr. & Du. parentage: real name, *Sarah Rosine Bernard.* [lt. sculp.

Bernini (bĕr-nē′nē), Giovanni Lorenzo (1598–1680), [

Berry-au-Bac (bȧ″rē″-ō″-bȧk′), tn., dept. of Aisne, Fr., p. 1,000: bats. 1914–18.

Berthelot (bȧr″tē-lō′), Pierre Eugène Marcellin (1827–1907), cel. Fr. chemist.

Bertillon (bȧr″tē″yôn′), Alphonse (1853–1914), Fr. anthropologist: Bertillon system.

Berwick (bûr′wĭk), bor., Columbia co., Pa., p. 12,660.

Berwick (bĕr′ĭk), co., S. E. Sc., 457 sq. m., p. 26,000; co. seat, Duns, p. 1,868. Also, **Berwickshire** (-shĭr).

Berzelius (bĕr-zē′lĭ-ŭs; bĕr-sā′lē-ōōs), Jöns Jacob, Baron (1779–1848), Sw. chemist: originator of chemical symbols.

Besant (bĕs′ănt), **1,** Annie (1847–1933), Eng. theosophist; **2,** (bē-sänt′), Sir Walter (1836–1901), Eng. nov.

Bessarabia (bĕs″ȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ), div., Rumania, 17,146 sq. m., p. 2,344,800; cap., Kishinev. [eng. & inv.

Bessemer (bĕs′ē-mĕr), Sir Henry (1813–98), Eng.

Bessemer (bĕs′ē-mĕr), city, Jefferson co., Ala., p. 20,721. [Jerusalem: now in ruins.

Bethel (bĕth′ĕl), anc. tn., Palestine, 12 m. N. of

Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm), **1,** city, Northampton co., Pa., on Lehigh riv., p. 57,892: Moravian school & coll.; **2,** tn., Palestine, 6 m. S. of Jerusalem: birthplace of David & Jesus.

Bethmann-Hollweg, von (fôn bät′män-hŏl′vȧlkh), Theobald (1856–1921), Ger. stsm.: chancellor 1909–17.

Beverly (bĕv′ĕr-lĭ), city, Essex co., Mass., p. 25,086.

Beyrouth (bā″rōōt; bā-rōōt′), spt. city, cap. of repub. of Lebanon, Syria, p. 134,655. Also, **Beirut.**

Bhutan (bōō-tän′), state, bet. Tibet & Br. India, 18,000 sq. m., p. 300,000; cap., Punakhâ.

Biddeford (bĭd′ē-fĕrd), city, York co., Me., p. 17,633.

Bienville, de (dē byăn″vēl′), Jean Baptiste (1680–1768), col. gov. of La.: founder of New Orleans.

Bigelow (bĭg′ē-lō), **1,** John (1817–1911), Am. au. & dipl.; **2,** Poultney (1855–), his son, Am. hist. & trav.

Big Spring (sprĭng), tn., co. seat Howard co., Tex., p. 13,731. [pseud. of *Henry Wheeler Shaw.*

Billings (bĭl′ĭngz), Josh (1818–85), Am. humorist:

Billings (bĭl′ĭngz), city, co. seat Yellowstone co., Mont., p. 16,380. [Mex., p. 14,850.

Biloxi (bĭ-lŏk′sĭ), city, Harrison co., Miss., on Gulf of

Binet (bē″nȧ′), Alfred (1857–1911), Fr. psychologist: mental tests; Binet-Simon scale.

Binghamton (bĭng′ăm-tŭn), city, co. seat Broome co., N. Y., on Chenango & Susquehanna rivs., p. 76,662.

Binyon (bĭn′yŭn), Lawrence (1869–), Eng. au. & poet: "Flight of the Dragons."

Bion (bī′ŏn), (?–280? B. C.), Gk. pastoral poet: "Lament for Adonis."

Birkenhead (bûr′kĕn-hĕd″), Frederick Edwin Smith, Viscount (1872–1930), Eng. stsm.

Birkenhead (bûr′ken-hĕd), spt. city, Cheshire, Eng., p. 159,200.

Birmingham (bûr′mĭng-ăm; -hăm), **1,** city, Jefferson co., Ala., p. 259,678; **2,** bor., Warwickshire, Eng., p. 968,600.

Birney (bûr′nĭ), James Gillespie (1792–1857), Am. reformer & abolitionist. ["Obiter Dicta."

Birrell (bûr′ĕl), Augustine (1850–1933), Eng. essayist:

Bisayas (bē-sä′yäs). See **Visayan Islands.**

Biscay (bĭs′kā), **Bay of,** part of Atlantic oc., 340 m. fr. Ushant isl., Fr., to Cape Ortegal, Sp.

Bismarck (bĭz′märk), city, co. seat Burleigh co. & cap. of N. Dak., on Mo. riv., p. 11,090.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, von (fôn bĭs′märk-shön′-hou″zĕn), Otto Leopold, Prince (1815–98), Ger. stsm.

Bispham (bĭs′făm; -păm), David Scull (1857–1921), Am. barytone.

Bissing, von (fôn bĭs′ĭng), Moritz (1844–1917), Ger. mil. gov. of Belgium, 1914–17: executed Edith Cavell.

Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-ȧ), anc. div., N. W. Asia Minor.

Bitlis (bĭt″lēs′), **1,** vilayet, Turkey, p. 90,631; **2,** tn., its cap.

Bitter (bĭt′ĕr), Karl (1867–1915), Am. sculp.

Bizet (bē″zȧ′), Alexandre César Léopold [*Georges*] (1838–75), Fr. comp.: "Carmen."

Björnsen (byûrn′sŭn), Björnstjerne (1832–1910), Norw. dram. & nov.: Nobel prize 1903.

Black (blăk), **1,** Jeremiah Sullivan (1810–83), Am. jurist; **2,** Joseph (1728–99), Sc. chemist & physicist; **3,** William (1841–98), Sc. nov.

Black Forest (blăk), mt. region, Baden & Württemberg, Ger., 1,900 sq. m.: highest peak, Feldberg, 4,897 ft.

Black Hawk (blăk hôk), (1767–1838), Am. Indian chief.

Blackmore (blăk′mōr), Richard Doddridge (1825–1900), Eng. nov.: "Lorna Doone."

Black Sea (blăk), sea, S. of Russ., bet. Europe & Asia, 165,000 sq. m., greatest depth 7,000 ft.

Blackstone (blăk′stōn), Sir William (1723–80), Eng. jurist & writer on law: "Commentaries."

Blackstone (blăk′stōn), riv., E. Mass. & R. I., 70 m. fr. Worcester co., Mass., to Providence riv.

Blackwell (blăk′wĕl), **1,** Alice Stone (1857–), Am. jour. & suffragist; **2,** Elizabeth (1821–1910), 1st woman medical graduate in U. S.

Blaine (blān), James Gillespie (1830–93), Am. stsm.

Blake (blāk), **1,** Robert (1599–1657), Eng. adm.; **2,** William (1757–1827), Eng. engraver & poet; **3,** William Hume (1809–70), Can. stsm. & jurist.

Blanc, Mont (môn blăn), highest mt. of Alps, dept. of Haute-Savoie, Fr., on frontier of Fr. & It., 15,782 ft.

Blarney (blär′nĭ), vil., Cork co., Ire.: Blarney stone.

Blasco Ibáñez (blȧs′kō ē-bän′yäth), Vincente (1867–1928), Sp. nov.: "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

Blavatsky (blä-vȧts′kĭ), Helena Petrovna (1831–91), Russ. theosophist.

Blennerhassett (blĕn″ĕr-hăs′ĕt), Harman (1764?–1831), Eng. conspirator with Aaron Burr in Am.

Blériot (blē″rē″ō′), Louis (1872–1936), Fr. inv. and aviator. [heim" 1704.

Blindheim (blĭnt′hĭm), vil., Bavaria: bat. of "Blen-

Bliss (blĭs), Tasker Howard (1853–1930), Am. gen.

Block (blŏkh), Adriaen, (17th cent.), Du. navig.: disc. Housatonic & Conn. rivs. 1614; Block Island named for him.

Bloemfontein (blōōm″fŏn-tān″), city, cap. of Orange Free State: stronghold in Boer War, 1900, p. 39,034.

Bloomfield (blōōm′fēld), tn., Essex co., N. J., p. 38,077.

Bloomington (blōōm′ĭng-tŭn), **1,** city, co. seat McLean co., Ill., p. 30,930; **2,** city, co. seat Monroe co., Ind., p. 18,227.

Blücher, von (fôn blü′khĕr), Gebhard Leberecht (1742–1819), Prussian field marshal.

Bluefield (blōō′fēld), city, Mercer co., W. Va., p. 19,339.

Blue Island (blōō), city, Cook co., Ill., p. 16,534.

Blue Ridge (blōō), easternmost range of Appalachians in Pa., Va., & N. C.: Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft.

Blytheville (blīth′vĭl), tn., co. seat Mississippi co., Ark., p. 10,098.

Boabdil (bō″ȧb-dēl′), [*El Chico*], last Moorish king of Granada 1482–93. [Rom. occupation.

Boadicea (bō″ȧ-dĭ-sē′ȧ), (?–A. D. 62), Br. queen during

Boccaccio (bōk-kä′chō), Giovanni (1313–75), It. writer of tales: "Decameron." [comp. & cellist.

Boccherini (bōk″kä-rē′nē), Luigi (1743–1805), It.

Bœotia (bē-ō′shĭ-ȧ), **1,** anc. country, Greece: cap., Thebes; **2,** with Attica, mod. dept., Greece: see **Attica.**

Boethius (bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs), or **Boetius** (-shĭ-ŭs), Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus (475?–524?), Rom. stsm. & philos.

Bogalusa (bō″gȧ-lōō′sȧ), tn., Washington co., La., p. 14,029. [p. 235,421.

Bogotá (bō″gō-tä′), city, cap. of Colombia, S. Am.,

Bohemia (bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ), former crownland, Austria-Hungary; now prov., Czechoslovakia, 20,102 sq. m., p. 6,976,909.
Boise (boi′zā), city, co. seat Ada co. & cap. of Idaho, on Boise riv., p. 21,544.
Bokhara (bō-khä′rä), dist., S. of Turcoman. See **Bukhara.**
Boleyn, Anne. See **Anne.**
Bolingbroke (bōl′ĭn-brōōk; bō′lĭng-), Henry St. John, Viscount (1678–1751), Eng. stsm. & writer.
Bolivar (bō-lē′vär; bō-lē′vär), Simon [*the Liberator*] (1783–1830), Venezuelan gen. & stsm.
Bolivia (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ȧ; bō-lē′vyä), repub., S. Am., 514,595 sq. m., p. 2,861,212; cap., La Paz.
Bologna (bō-lō′nyä), **1,** prov., N. It., 1,465 sq. m., p. 677,579; **2,** com. of same, p. 245,036: univ.
Bolton (bōl′tŭn), tn., Lancashire, Eng., on Croal riv., p. 181,200.
Bombay (bŏm-bā′), **1,** prov. & presidency, W. Br. India, 123,621 sq. m., p. 19,348,219; **2,** city, cap. of same, p. 1,175,914.
Bonaparte (bō′nȧ-pärt), or **Buonaparte** (bwō′nä-pär′tä; bō′-), Corsican family: **1, Napoleon I** (1769–1821), emp. of Fr., 1804–14, March-June, 1815; **2,** his brothers: Jérôme (1784–1860), king of Westphalia; Joseph (1768–1844), king of Naples & Sp.; Louis (1778–1846), king of Holland; Lucien (1775–1840), prince of Canino; **3, Napoleon II** Charles Joseph [*L'Aiglon*] (1811–32), his son, duke of Reichstadt; **4. Napoleon III** Charles Louis (1808–73), his nephew, son of Louis, emp. of Fr., 1852–70.
Bond (bŏnd), Carrie Jacobs (1862–), Am. song writer: "Perfect Day."
Bonheur (bō′nûr′), Marie Rosalie [*Rosa*] (1822–99), Fr. painter of animals: "The Horse Fair."
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās), **1,** name of 9 popes, notably **VIII** [*Benedict Caĭetan*] (1228–1303), pope, 1294–1303; **2,** Saint [*the Apostle of Germany*] (680?–775).
Bonn (bŏn), tn., Rhine prov., Prussia, p. 90,249: univ.
Boone (bōōn), Daniel (1735–1820), Am. pioneer in Ky.
Boone (bōōn), city, co. seat Boone co., Iowa, p. 11,886.
Booth (bōōth), **1,** Ballington (1859–), Eng.-Am. clergy.: founder of Volunteers of Am.; **2,** Edwin Thomas (1833–93), Am. act.; **3,** John Wilkes (1839–65), his brother, Am. act., assassin of Abraham Lincoln; **4,** William [*General*] (1829–1912), Eng. clergy.: founder of Salvation Army.
Borchgrevink (bôrkh′grē-vĭngk), Carsten Egeberg (1864–), Norw. antarctic expl.
Bordeaux (bôr′dō′), spt. city, cap. of dept. of Gironde, Fr., p. 256,026: univ.; nav. base in World War.
Borden (bôr′dĕn), Sir Robert Laird (1854–1937), Can. premier, 1911–20.
Borghese (bôr-gā′sā), noted It. family in repub. of Siena & in Rome.
Borgia (bôr′jä), **1,** Cesare (1476–1507), son of pope Alexander VI, cardinal & sol.; **2,** Lucrezia (1480–1519), his sister, duchess of Ferrara.
Borglum (bôr′glŭm), Gutzon (1867–), Am. sculp.
Boris III (bō′rĭs), (1894–), king of Bulgaria, 1918– .
Borneo (bôr′nē-ō), isl., E. Indies: **British or N. –,** 31,106 sq. m., p. 257,804: **Dutch –,** S. part of isl., 206,810 sq. m., p. 1,822,426.
Borodin (bō′rō-dĭn′), Alexander (1834–87), Russ. comp.: "Prince Igor."
Borrow (bŏr′ō), George Henry (1803–81), Eng. au. & gypsy scholar.
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ȧ), country, S. E. Europe, annexed with Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, 1908; included in Serb-Croat-Slovene State (now Yugoslavia), 1918, with Herzegovina, 19,768 sq. m., p. 1,889,929; cap., Sarajevo, p. 64,500.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs), **1,** str., bet. Black & Marmora seas, 18 m. long; **2,** anc. kingdom on the Bosporus.
Bossuet (bō′süä′), Jacques Bénigne (1627–1704), Fr. bp. & clerg.: noted for eloquence.
Boston (bŏs′tŭn), spt. city, Suffolk co., cap. of Mass., p. 781,188: univ. [pher of Samuel Johnson.
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl), James (1740–95), Sc. law.: biogra-
Bosworth Field (bŏz′wûrth), Leicestershire, Eng.: last bat. of War of Roses, 1485.
Botha (bō′tä), Louis (1863–1919), Boer gen. & stsm.: premier of Union of S. Afr.
Bothnia (bŏth′nĭ-ȧ), **Gulf of,** N. Baltic sea, bet. Finland & Sw., 450 m. long.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl), James Hepburn, Earl of (1536?–78), husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.
Botticelli (bŏt′tē-chĕl′lē), Sandro (1447?–1510), It. painter: real name, *Alessandro Filipepi.*
Boucicault (bōō′sē-kō′), Dion (1820–90), Ir.-Am. playwright & act.
Bougainville, de (dē bōō′găn″vēl′), Louis Antoine (1729–1811), Fr. navig.
Boulanger (bōō′läN″zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie (1837–91), Fr. gen.
Boulder (bōl′dĕr), city, co. seat Boulder co., Colo., p. 11,223: univ: **Boulder Dam** on the Colorado riv., bet. Ariz. & Nev., at Black Canyon.
Boulogne (bōō″lōny″; bōō-lōn′), or **Boulogne-sur-Mer** (bōō″lōny″-sür-mâr′), spt. city, dept., Pas-de-Calais, N. W. Fr., p. 52,839.
Boulogne (bōō″lōny″; bōō-lōn′), or **Boulogne-sur-Seine** (bōō″lōny″-sür-sân′), tn., suburb of Paris, dept. of Seine, Fr., p. 75,559. [& essay.
Bourget (bōōr″zhā′), Paul (1852–1935), Fr. poet, nov.,
Bowen (bō′ĕn), Francis (1811–90), Am. prof. & writer on philos. & pol. econ.
Bowie (bō′ĭ), Colonel James (1796–1836), Am. pioneer & sol. [p. 12,348.
Bowling Green (bō′lĭng), tn., co. seat Warren co., Ky.
Boyle (boil), Robert (1627–91), Eng. physicist & chemist.
Boyne (boin), riv., Ir. Free State: bat. 1690.
Bozzaris (bōt′sä-rēs; commonly, bō-zär′ĭs), or **Botzaris,** Marcos (1788–1823), Gk. patriot.
Brabant (brȧ-bănt′; brä′bänt; brȧ′bänt), prov., cen. Belgium, 1,268 sq. m., p. 1,661,684: **North –,** prov., S. Netherlands, 1,920 sq. m., p. 857,998. [Am.
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward (1695–1755), Br. gen. in
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 19,329.
Bradford (brăd′fērd), William (1589–1657), 2d gov. of Plymouth col.
Bradford (brăd′fērd), **1,** city, McKean co., Pa., p. 19,306: **2,** city, Yorkshire, Eng., p. 288,500.
Bradstreet (brăd′strēt), Simon (1603–97), col. gov. of Mass. [& clergy.
Brady (brā′dĭ), Cyrus Townsend (1861–1920), Am. au.
Braga (brä′gä), Theophilo (1843–1924), Port. au. & pres. of repub., 1910–11, 1915.
Bragg (brăg), Braxton (1817–76), Am. Confed. gen.
Brahe (brä; brä′ē), Tycho (1546–1601), Da. astron.
Brahmaputra (brä″mȧ-pōō′trȧ), riv., W. Tibet & India, 1,800 m. to Bay of Bengal.
Brahms (bräms), Johannes (1833–97), Ger. comp.
Braille (brāy″), Louis (1806–52), Fr. educ. & organist: inv. of Braille system of printing for the blind.
Brainerd (brā′nērd), David (1718–47), missionary to the Indians. [Minn., p. 10,221.
Brainerd (brā′nērd), tn., co. seat Crow Wing co.,
Braintree (brān′trē), tn., Norfolk co., Mass., p. 15,673.
Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz (1856–), Am. jurist.
Brandenburg (brän′dĕn-bōōrkh), prov., cen. Prussia, 15,072 sq. m., p. 2,592,430: cap., Berlin.
Brandes (brän′dēs), Georg (1842–1927), Da. au. & literary critic. [long: bat. Sept. 11, 1777.
Brandywine (brăn′dĭ-wīn″), creek, Pa. & Del., 45 m.
Brangwyn (bräng′wĭn), Frank (1867–), Eng. painter and etcher. [chief.
Brant (brănt), Joseph (1742?–1807), Mohawk Indian
Brantford (brănt′fērd), city, co. seat Brant co., Ontario, Can., on Grand riv., p. 30,107.
Branting (brän′tĭng), Hjalmar (1860–1925), Sw. stsm.: Nobel prize 1921.
Bratislava (brä′tĭ-slä″vȧ), [Hung. **Pozsony** (pō′zhōny″); Ger. **Pressburg** (prĕs′bōōrkh)], city, Czechoslovakia, p. 93,189.
Brawley (brō′lĭ), tn., Imperial co., Calif., p. 10,439.
Brazil (brȧ-zĭl′), **United States of,** repub., S. Am., 3,275,510 sq. m., p. 39,103,856; cap., Rio de Janeiro. Also, **Brasil.**
Brazos (brä′zōs), riv., Tex., 900 m. to Gulf of Mex.
Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj), John Cabell (1821–75), vice pres. of U. S., 1857–61, & Confed. gen.
Brecknockshire (brĕk′nŏk-shĭr), co., Wales, 733 sq. m., p. 61,222; co. seat, Brecknock, p. 5,649.
Bremen (brā′mĕn; brĕm′ĕn), **1,** free Hanse state, Ger., 99 sq. m., p. 338,846; **2,** city, its cap., p. 294,966.
Bremerton (brĕm′ĕr-tŭn), tn., Kitsap co., Wash., p. 10,170.
Brescia (brā′shä), [anc. **Brixia**], 1, prov., Lombardy, Italy, p. 699,179; 2, city, its cap., p. 113,489.
Breslau (brĕs′lou), city, cap. of Silesia prov., Prussia, p. 599,770: univ.; cathedral.
Brest (brĕst), spt., Fr., p. 67,861: nav. base World War.
Brest-Litovsk (brĕst′-lyĕ-tôfsk′), former fortress & cap. of Grodno, Russ., incorporated in Poland, 1921, p. 29,100: bat. 1915: Russ. treaty with Ger. 1918.
Bretagne (brĕ-tâny″), [Eng. **Brittany**], pen., N. W. Fr.
Brewster (brōō′stĕr), William (1560?–1644), a Pilgrim Father. [many times premier of France.
Briand (brē″ăN′), Aristide (1862–1932), Fr. stsm.:
Bridgeport (brĭj′pōrt), city, co. seat Fairfield co., Conn., p. 146,716.
Bridges (brĭj′ĭz), Robert (1844–1930), Eng. poet laureate, 1913–1930: "Prometheus." [N. J., p. 15,699.
Bridgeton (brĭj′tŭn), city, co. seat Cumberland co.,

Brieux (brē″ö′), Eugène (1858–1932), Fr. dram.: "Damaged Goods."
Bright (brīt), John (1811–89), Eng. stsm.
Brighton (brī′tŭn), bor., Sussex co., S. Eng., p. 148,800.
Brindisi (brēn′dē-zē), [anc. **Brundusium** or **Brundisium**], tn., S. It., p. 41,393.
Brisbane (briz′bān), spt. city, cap. of Queensland, Australia, p. 308,580.
Bristol (brĭs′tŭl), **1,** city, Hartford co., Conn., p. 28,451; **2,** bor., Bucks co., Pa., on Del. riv., p. 11,799; **3,** city, co. seat Bristol co., R. I., p. 11,953; **4,** city, Sullivan co., Tenn., p. 12,005, & Washington co., Va., p. 8,840; **5,** city, Gloucestershire, Eng., on Avon riv., p. 390,400: univ.: **– Channel,** inlet of Atlantic oc., bet. Wales & S. W. Eng., 80 m. long.
Britain. See **Great Britain.**
British Columbia (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ȧ), maritime prov., Can., on Pacific oc., 366,255 sq. m., p. 694,263; cap., Victoria.
British Empire, a community of nations, including Gt. Br. & Northern Ir., Ir. Free State, India, Can., Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of S. Afr. & cols. & possessions in various parts of the world; 13,909,782 sq. m., p. 450,094,000; cap., London, Eng.
Brittany (brĭt′ȧ-nĭ). See **Bretagne.**
Brock (brŏk), Sir Isaac [*the Hero of Upper Canada*] (1769–1812), Br. gen. [p. 63,797.
Brockton (brŏk′tŭn), city, Plymouth co., Mass.,
Brontë (brŏn′tē), **1,** Charlotte (1816–55), Eng. au.: pseud., *Currer Bell:* "Jane Eyre"; **2,** Emily (1818–48), Eng. au.: pseud., *Ellis Bell:* "Wuthering Heights."
Bronx (brŏngks), bor., New York City, p. 1,265,258.
Brooke (brōōk), **1,** Rupert (1887–1915), Eng. poet.; **2,** Stopford Augustus (1832–1916), Ir. clergy., au., & critic. [p. 47,490.
Brookline (brōōk′līn), tn., suburb of Boston, Mass.,
Brooklyn (brōōk′lĭn), bor., New York City, p. 2,560,401.
Brooks (brōōks), Phillips (1835–93), Am. clergy. & bp.
Brougham (brōō′ăm), Henry Peter, Baron (1778–1868), Eng. jurist, stsm., & au.
Broughton (brô′tŭn), Rhoda (1840–1920), Eng. nov.
Brown (broun), **1,** Ford Madox (1821–93), Eng. painter; pre-Raphaelite school; **2,** John (1800–59), Am. abolitionist. [philos.
Browne (broun), Sir Thomas (1605–82), Eng. au. &
Browning (broun′ĭng), **1,** Elizabeth Barrett (1806–61), Eng. poetess; **2,** Robert (1812–89), Eng. poet.
Brownsville (brounz′vĭl), city, co. seat Cameron co., Tex., p. 22,021. [Tex., p. 12,789.
Brownwood (broun′wo͝od), tn., co. seat Brown co.,
Bruce, de (dē brōōs′), Robert (1274–1329), king of Sc., 1306–29. [p. 51,527.
Bruges (brüzh), city, cap. of W. Flanders, Belgium,
Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan *Beau Brummel*] (1778–1840), Eng. fop & society leader.
Brundusium (brŭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm). See **Brindisi.**
Brunelleschi (brōō″nĕl-lĕs′kē), Filippo (1377–1446), Florentine arch.
Brunn (brün), [Bohemian **Brno** (bûr′nō)], tn., Czechoslovakia, p. 221,758.
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), **1,** city, co. seat Glynn co., Ga., p. 14,022; **2,** tn., Cumberland co., Me., p. 6,144: Bowdoin coll.; **3,** [Ger. **Braunschweig** (broun′shvīkh)], free state, Ger., 1,418 sq. m., p. 501,875; also. city, its cap., p. 146,725.
Brusa (brōō′sä), city, Turkey. See **Bursa.**
Brush (brŭsh), Charles F. (1849–1929), Am. inv.
Brussels (brŭs′ĕlz), city, cap. of Belgium, p., with suburbs, 825,783: univ. [pol.: an assassin of Cæsar.
Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Marcus Junius (85–42 B. C.), Rom.
Bryan (brī′ăn), William Jennings (1860–1925), Am. pol. & lecturer. [poet.
Bryant (brī′ănt), William Cullen (1794–1878), Am.
Bryce (brīs), James, Viscount (1838–1922), Br. stsm., dipl., & au.: "The American Commonwealth."
Bryn Mawr (brĭn′mär′), tn., near Philadelphia, Pa., p. 3,000: coll. for women.
Buchanan (bū-kăn′ăn), **1,** James (1791–1868), 15th pres. of U. S., 1857–61; **2,** Robert (1841–1901), Eng. poet, dram., & critic. [p. 345,628.
Bucharest (bōō″kȧ-rĕst′), city, cap. of Rumania.
Buck (bŭk), Dudley (1839–1909), Am. organist & comp.: "Festival te Deum."
Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm), **1,** George Villiers, Duke of (1592–1628), Eng. lord high adm.; **2,** George Villiers, Duke of (1628–87), his son: Eng. courtier.
Buckinghamshire (bŭk′ĭng-*ăm*-shĭr), [**Bucks** (bŭks)], co., S. cen. Eng., 794 sq. m., p. 236,171; co. seat, Buckingham, p. 3,060.
Buckle (bŭk′l), Henry Thomas (1821–62), Eng. hist.: "History of Civilization in England."
Buckner (bŭk′nẽr), Simon Bolivar (1823–1914), Confed. sol. [p. 10,027.
Bucyrus (bū-sī′rŭs), city, co. seat Crawford co., Ohio,
Budapest (bōō′dȧ-pĕst″), city, cap. of Hungary, p. 1,217,325: univ.
Buddha (bōōd′ȧ), Gautama, Indian mystic: founder of Buddhism in 5th cen. B. C.
Buell (bū′ĕl), Don Carlos (1818–98), Am. gen.
Buena Vista (bū′nȧ vĭs′tȧ; bwā′nä vēs′tä), settlement, Coahuila, N. E. Mex.: bat. 1847.
Buenos Aires (bō′nŭs ā′rēz; bwā″nōs ī′räs), **1,** prov., Argentina, 117,777 sq. m., p. 2,898,640; **2,** city, cap. of Argentina, on Plata riv., p. 2,030,765: univ.
Buffalo (bŭf′ȧ-lō), city, co. seat Erie co., N. Y., on Lake Erie, p. 573,076.
Buffon, de (dē bü″fôn′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Count (1707–88), Fr. natur.
Bug (bo͝og), **1,** riv., Ukraine repub., 500 m. to Black sea; **2,** riv., cen. Poland, 450 m. to Vistula riv.
Bukhara (bo͝o-khä′rä), dist., S. Turcoman, 92,000 sq. mi., p. 3,000,000: joined with part of Khiva to form Uzbek Socialist Soviet Repub.; also. city, its cap., p. 70,000. Also, **Bokhara** (bō-khä′rä).
Bukowina (bo͝o″kō-vē′nä), dist., Rumania, 4,030 sq. m., p. 811,721; cap., Czernowitz.
Bulgaria (bo͝ol-gā′rĭ-ȧ; bŭl-), kingdom, Balkans, 40,667 sq. m., p. 5,483,125; cap., Sofia, p. 213,162.
Bull (bo͝ol), Ole Bornemann (1810–80), Norw. violinist.
Bullard (bo͝ol′ärd), Robert Lee (1861–), Am. sol. in command 2d army in Fr. 1918–19.
Bullen (bo͝ol′ĕn), Frank T. (1857–1915), Eng. au.: "Cruise of the Cachalot."
Bull Run (bo͝ol), stream in N. E. Va.: bats. 1861–62.
Bülow, von (fôn bü′lō), **1,** Bernard, Prince (1849–1921), Ger. stsm.: chancellor, 1900–09; **2,** Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron (1775–1816), Prussian gen.: aided Wellington at Waterloo.
Bulwer-Lytton (bo͝ol′wēr-lĭt′ŭn), **1,** Edward George Earle, Baron Lytton (1803–73), Eng. nov.; **2,** Edward Robert, Earl of Lytton (1831–91), his son; Eng. poet.: pseud., *Owen Meredith.*
Bunker Hill (bŭngk′ẽr), mod. name of Breed's Hill, Charlestown, Mass.: bat. of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775.
Bunsen (bo͝on′sĕn), **1,** Robert W. (1811–99), Ger. chemist: Bunsen burner; **2, von –** (fôn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron (1791–1860), Ger. dipl.
Bunyan (bŭn′yăn), John (1628–88), Eng. au.: "Pilgrim's Progress."
Burbage (bûr′bāj), Richard (1567?–1619), Eng. act.
Burbank (bûr′băngk), Luther (1849–1926), Am. horticulturist: originator of the loganberry, etc.
Burbank (bûr′băngk), tn., Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 16,662.
Burdett-Coutts (bûr-dĕt′-kōōts′), Baroness (1814–1906), Eng. philan.: greatest heiress of her time.
Burdette (bûr-dĕt′), Robert J. (1844–1914), Am. humorist & minister.
Burgess (bûr′jĕs), Frank Gelett (1866–), Am. humorist: "Goops"; "Purple Cow." [Am. Rev.
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John (1722–92), Eng. gen. in
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), [Fr. **Bourgogne** (bo͝or′-gôny″)], former kingdom, duchy, & later prov. of Fr.
Burke (bûrk), Edmund (1729–97), Br. stsm.
Burlingame (bûr′lĭng-gām), Anson (1820–70), Am. dipl.: concluded treaty with China.
Burlington (bûr′lĭng-tŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Des Moines co., Iowa, on Miss. riv., p. 26,755; **2,** city, co. seat Chittenden co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, p. 24,789; **3,** tn., Burlington co., N. J., p. 10,844.
Burma (bûr′mȧ), prov., Br. India, on Bay of Bengal, 262,732 sq.m., p.13,212,192; cap., Rangoon, p.400,415.
Burne-Jones (bûrn′-jōnz′), Sir Edward (1833–98), Br. painter.
Burnett (bûr′nĕt), Frances Hodgson (1849–1924), Anglo-Am. nov.: "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
Burns (bûrnz), **1,** John (1858–), Eng. labor leader & cabinet off.: **2,** Robert (1759–96), Sc. poet; **3,** William J. (1861–1932), Am. detective.
Burnside (bûrn′sīd), Ambrose Everett (1824–81), Am. sol. [of U. S., 1801–05.
Burr (bûr), Aaron (1756–1836), Am. pol.; vice pres.
Burroughs (bûr′ōz), **1,** George (1650–92), Am. clergy.: executed for witchcraft; **2,** John (1837–1921), Am. natur. & au.
Bursa (bo͝or′sä), **1,** vilayet, Turkey, p. 401,595; **2,** city, its cap., p. 61,450. Also, **Brusa** (brōō′sä).
Burton (bûr′tŭn), **1,** Sir Richard Francis (1821–90), Br. au. & trav.: **2,** Robert (1577–1640), Eng. au.
Bushnell (bo͝osh′nĕl), Horace (1802–76), Am. clergy. & au.
Busrah (bŭs′rä). See **Basra.**
Bute (būt), isl. & co., Firth of Clyde, Sc., 218 sq. m., p. 18,822; co. seat, Rothesay, p. 9,346.

Butler (bŭt'lĕr), **1,** Benjamin Franklin (1818–93), Am. gen. & pol.; **2,** Joseph (1692–1752), Eng. theolog.; **3,** Nicholas Murray (1862–), Am. educ. & publicist; **4,** Samuel (1612–80), Eng. satirist; "Hudibras"; **5,** Samuel (1835–1902), Eng. satirist: "The Way of All Flesh"; **6,** William Orlando (1791–1880), Am. gen.; **7,** Smedley Darlington (1881–), Am. gen. & pol.

Butler (bŭt'lĕr), city, co. seat Butler co., Pa., p. 23,568.

Butte (būt), city, co. seat Silver Bow co., Mont., p. 39,532; school of mines.

Buzzard's Bay (bŭz'ărdz), inlet of Atlantic oc., on S. coast of Mass., 30 m. long.

By (bī), John (1781–1836), Can. eng.

Byng (bĭng), Julian H. G., Viscount Byng of Vimy (1862–1935), Br. gen.; gov.-gen. of Can., 1921–26.

Byrd (bûrd), Richard Evelyn (1888–), Am. nav. aviator; first flight over North Pole, May 9, 1926; antarctic expedition, 1928–1930. [Eng. poet.

Byron (bī'rŭn), George Gordon, Lord (1788–1824),

Byzantium (bĭ-zăn'shĭ-ŭm), anc. city: founded 658 B. C. on site of Constantinople.

C

Cabell (kā'bl; kə-bĕl'; kăb'ĕl), James Branch (1879–), Am. nov. & essay.: "Beyond Life."

Cabet (kà'bā'), Étienne (1788–1856), Fr.-Am. communist.

Cable (kā'bl), George Washington (1844–1925), Am. nov.: "Creole Days."

Cabot (kăb'ŭt), **1,** John (1450?–98?), Eng.-It. navig.; **2,** Sebastian (1472?–1557), Eng. navig.

Cádiz (kā'dĭz; kə'thēth), **1,** prov., S. Sp., with Ceuta, 2,834 sq. m., p. 564,643; **2,** tn., its cap., p. 78,731.

Cadorna (kä-dôr'nä), Luigi, Count (1850–1928), It. gen. in World War 1915–17.

Cædmon (kăd'mŭn; kād'-), A. S. poet of 7th cent.

Cæsar (sē'zər), Caius Julius (100–44 B. C.), Rom. gen., stsm., & hist. [of Jerusalem.

Cæsarea (sĕs'ə-rē'ə; sĕz'-), anc. tn., Palestine, N. W.

Caillaux (kà'yō'), Joseph M. (1863–), premier of Fr. repub., 1911–12.

Caine (kān), Sir Thomas Hall (1853–1931), Eng. nov.; pseud., *Hall Caine:* "The Christian."

Cairo (kā'rō), **1,** city, co. seat Alexander co., Ill., p. 13,532; **2,** (kī'rō), city, cap. of Egypt, on Nile riv., p. 1,064,567.

Caithness (kāth'nĕs), co., N. E. Sc., 686 sq. m., p. 24,300; co. seat, Wick, p. 8,115.

Calabria (kə-lā'brĭ-ə; kă-lä'brē-ä), pen. & dept., S. It., 5,819 sq. m., p. 1,691,259.

Calais (kăl'ā; kə'lā'), spt. tn., dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., on Str. of Dover, p. 71,629.

Calcutta (kăl-kŭt'ə), city, cap. of presidency of Bengal, India, on Hooghly riv., p. 1,132,246; univ.

Caledonia (kăl'ĕ-dō'nĭ-ə), See **Scotland.**

Calgary (kăl'gə-rĭ), city, Alberta, Can., p. 83,761.

Calhoun (kăl-hōōn'), John Caldwell (1782–1850), Am. stsm. & or.; vice pres. of U. S., 1825–32.

California (kăl'ĭ-fôr'nĭ-ə), state in U. S., 155,652 sq. m., p. 5,677,251; cap., Sacramento: off. abbr. **Calif.**: **Gulf of –,** arm of Pacific oc., W. coast of N. Am. in Mex., 700 m. long: **Lower –,** ter., Mex., 58,343 sq. m., p. 62,831; prin. city, La Paz.

Caligula (kə-lĭg'ŭ-lə), Caius Cæsar Augustus [*Germanicus*] (A. D. 12–41), emp. of Rome, A. D. 37–41.

Calixtus (kə-lĭks'tŭs), name of 3 popes: **I** 219–223; **II** 1119–24; **III** 1455–58.

Callao (käl-yä'ō), spt. tn., Peru, p. 52,843.

Calles (käl'yās), Plutarco Elías (1877–), pres. of Mex. 1924–28. [name, *Emma de Roquer.*

Calvé (kàl'vā'), Emma (1866–), Fr. sop.; real

Calvert (kăl'vĕrt), **1,** George, Lord Baltimore (1580?–1632), Br. stsm.; **2,** Leonard (1606?–47), his son, 1st gov. of Md. [& theolog.

Calvin (kăl'vĭn), John (1509–64), Fr.-Swiss reformer

Calydon (kăl'ĭ-dŏn), anc. city, Ætolia, Greece.

Cambodia (kăm-bō'dĭ-ə), kingdom, Fr. protec. Indo-China, 67,550 sq. m., p. 2,402,585; cap., Pnompenh, p. 81,712.

Cambon (kän'bôn'), **1,** Jules Martin (1845–1935), Fr. dipl. & jurist; **2,** Pierre Paul (1843–1924), Fr. dipl.

Cambral (kän'brà'), city, dept. of Nord, Fr., on Scheldt riv., p. 26,047: bats. 1917–18.

Cambridge (kām'brĭj), **1,** city, co. seat Middlesex co., opposite Boston, Mass., on Charles riv., p. 113,643: Harvard univ.; **2,** city, co. seat Guernsey co., Ohio, p. 14,613; **3,** tn., co. seat Cambridgeshire, Eng., p. 60,860: Cambridge univ.

Cambridgeshire (kām'brĭj-shĭr), co., S. E. Eng., 493 sq. m., p. 129,602; co. seat, Cambridge.

Cambyses (kăm-bī'sēz) (? –522 B. C.), son of Cyrus the Elder, king of Medes & Persians, 529–522 B. C.

Camden (kăm'dĕn), city, Camden co., N. J., on Del. riv., p. 118,700: home of Walt Whitman.

Cameroons (kăm''ĕr-ōōnz'), mandated ter., W. Afr., formerly Ger.: **English –,** 34,236 sq. m., p. 700,050; cap., Buëa; **French –,** 166,489 sq. m., p. 1,878,683; cap., Yaoundé. Also, **Kamerun.**

Camoens, de (dā kăm'ō-ĕns), Luis (1524–80), Port. poet.

Camp (kămp), Walter (1859–1925), Am. football coach & physical-culture advocate: "Daily Dozen."

Campania (kăm-pā'nĭ-ə; kăm-pā'nyə), anc. div., S. cen. It.

Campbell (kăm'bĕl; kăm'ĕl), **1,** Alexander (1788–1866), Ir.-Am. theolog.: founder of Disciples of Christ; **2,** Sir Colin, Lord Clyde (1792–1863), Br. field marshal; **3,** Thomas (1777–1844), Sc. poet.

Campbell (kăm'bĕl), city, Mahoning co., Ohio, p. 14,673: formerly, **East Youngstown.**

Campbell-Bannerman (kăm'bĕl-băn'ĕr-măn), Sir Henry (1836–1908), Br. stsm.

Campeche (kăm-pā'chā), state, Mex., 18,089 sq. m., p. 76,419; cap., Campeche, p. 16,938.

Canada (kăn'ə-də), **Dominion of,** country, N. Am., member of Br. empire; 3,694,863 sq. m., p. 10,376,786; cap., Ottawa.

Canal Zone (kə-năl'), ter. surrounding Panama canal, owned by U. S.; 47 m. long, 10 m. wide, 553 sq. m., p. 30,980; cap., Balboa Heights: abbr. **C. Z.**

Canary Islands (kə-nā'rĭ), Sp. isls., Atlantic oc., near Afr., 2,807 sq. m., p. 543,018; cap., Santa Cruz.

Canberra (kăn'bĕr-ə), city in federal ter. (912 sq. m.), cap. of Australia fr. 1927.

Canby (kăn'bĭ), Edward R. S. (1819–73), Am. gen.

Candolle, de (dē kän'dôl'), Augustin (1778–1841), Swiss botanist.

Canea (kä-nĕ'ä), city, cap. of Crete, p. 26,604.

Canfield (kăn'fēld), Dorothy (1879–), Am. au.: pseud. of *Dorothea Frances Canfield Fisher.* resort.

Cannes (kăn), town, S. France, on Medit., p. 36,778:

Canning (kăn'ĭng), George (1770–1827), Eng. stsm.: recognized Monroe Doctrine.

Cannon (kăn'ŭn), Joseph Gurney [*Uncle Joe*] (1836–1926), Am. pol.; congressman from Ill.; Speaker.

Cano (kä'nō), Alonso [*the Spanish Michelangelo*] (1601–67), Sp. arch., painter, & sculp. [Pa., p. 12,558.

Canonsburg (kăn'ŭnz-bûrg), bor., Washington co.,

Canova (kä-nō'vä), Antonio (1757–1822), It. sculp.

Canterbury (kăn'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ), **1,** cathedral city, Kent co., Eng., p. 22,680; **2,** dist., South Isl., New Zealand, 13,858 sq. m., p. 213,890; cap., Christchurch, p. 125,410.

Cantigny (kän'tē'nyē'), vil., dept. of Somme, N. E. Fr.: 1st Am. bat. in World War, May 28, 1918.

Canton (kăn'tŏn), **1,** city, Fulton co., Ill., p. 11,718; **2,** city, co. seat Stark co., Ohio, p. 104,906; **3,** (kăn-tŏn'), cap. of Kwantung prov., S. China, p. 811,800.

Canute (kə-nūt'), or **Cnut, Knut** (knōōt), (995–1035), king of Eng. & Denmark, 1017–35.

Cape Breton (brĭt'ŭn; brĕt'ŭn), **1,** isl., Nova Scotia, Can., 3,120 sq. m., p. 83,240; **2,** co., E. part of isl.; co. seat, Sydney.

Cape Cod, pen., Barnstable co., Mass., 65 m. long: **– Canal,** large ship canal, 8 m. across cape.

Cape Colony. See **Cape of Good Hope** (2).

Cape Girardeau (jē''rär-dō'), city, Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on Miss. riv., p. 16,227.

Cape Hatteras (hăt'ĕr-ăs), pt., on isl. outside Pamlico sound, off coast of N. C.

Cape Horn, S. pt. of Chile, S. Am.: rock 1,390 ft. high.

Cape May, S. end of N. J., 5 m. long.

Cape of Good Hope, 1, cape, rocky pt. near S. end of Afr., 1,000 ft. high; **2,** prov. [formerly **Cape Colony**], Union of S. Afr., 276,536 sq. m., p. 2,781,542; cap., Cape Town.

Cape St. Vincent (vĭn'sĕnt), S. W. pt. of Port.

Capet (kā'pĕt), Hugh (939?–996), king of Fr., 987–996.

Cape Town, city, cap. of Cape of Good Hope prov., Union of S. Afr., p. 212,997.

Cape Verde (vûrd, extreme W. pt. of Afr.: **– Islands,** in Atlantic oc., 320 m. W. of Cape Verde, Port. col., 1,475 sq. m., p. 150,160; cap., Praia.

Cappadocia (kăp''ə-dō'shĭ-ə), anc. div. & Rom. prov., E. Asia Minor. [sq. m.: grottoes.

Capri (kä'prē), famous It. isl., Bay of Naples, 5¾

Caracalla (kăr''ə-kăl'ə), (188–217), Rom. emp., 211–217.

Caracas (kä-rä'käs), city, cap. of Venezuela, p. 135,253.

Carbondale (kär'bŏn-dāl), city, Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 20,061. [cap. of Wales, p. 226,800.

Cardiff (kär'dĭf), spt. tn., co. seat Glamorganshire &

Cardiganshire (kär'dĭ-găn''shĭr), co., S. W. Wales, 693 sq. m., p. 60,881; co. seat, Cardigan, p. 3,457.

Carducci (kär-dōōt-chē), Giosuè (1836–1907), It. poet: "Hymn to Satan"; Nobel prize 1906.

Carey (kā'rĭ), William (1761–1834), Eng. Oriental scholar & missionary to India.

Caribbean Sea (kăr'ĭ-bē'ən), arm of Atlantic oc., bet. Cen. & S. Am. & W. Indies.

Carleton (kärl'tŭn), **1,** Sir Guy, Baron Dorchester (1724–1808), Br. gen., gov. gen., & comm. in chief of Br. forces in N. Am., 1782–83: repulsed Arnold 1776 & saved Can.: **2,** Will (1845–1912), Am. poet.
Carlisle (kär-līl'; kär'līl), **1,** bor., co. seat Cumberland co., Pa., p. 12,596: coll.: **2,** city, Cumberland co., Eng., p. 56,170.
Carlos I (kär'lōs), (1863–1908), king of Port., 1889–1908: assassinated.
Carlow (kär'lō), co., Leinster prov., Ir. Free State, 346 sq. m., p. 34,476.
Carlsbad, tn., Czechoslovakia. See **Karlovy Vary.**
Carlsruhe (kärlz'rōō-ē), tn., Baden, Germany. See **Karlsruhe.**
Carlyle (kär-līl'), Thomas (1795–1881), Sc. essay. & hist.
Carman (kär'măn), (William) Bliss (1861–1929), Can. poet.
Carmarthenshire (kär-mär'*th*ĕn-shĭr), co., S. Wales, 919 sq. m., p. 175,073; co. seat, Carmarthen, p. 10,011.
Carmel (kär'mĕl), mt., N. W. Palestine, 1,810 ft. high.
Carmen Sylva (kär'mĕn sĭl'*vȧ*). See **Elizabeth (2).**
Carnarvonshire (kär-när'vŭn-shĭr), co., N. Wales, 568 sq. m., p. 130,975; co. seat, Carnarvon, p. 8,307.
Carnegie (kär-nĕg'ĭ), Andrew (1835–1919), Sc.-Am. ironmaster & philan. [12,497.
Carnegie (kär-nĕg'ĭ), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p.
Carnot (kär'nō'), **1,** Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753–1823), Fr. strategist & math.: **2,** Lazare Hippolyte (1801–88), his son, Fr. pol. & au.: **3,** Marie François Sadi (1837–94), pres. of Fr., 1887–94.
Carol II (kär'ŭl), (1893–), king of Rumania, 1930– .
Caroline (kär'ō-līn), (1768–1821), Br. queen, wife of George IV.
Caroline Islands (kär'ō-līn), N. Pacific isls., bet. P. I. & Marshall isls.: Ger. to 1914; under Jap. mandate 1919; 390 sq. m., p. 55,000.
Carpathians (kär-pā'thĭ-ănz), mts., N. E. Czechoslovakia & E. Rumania, cen. Europe.
Carracci (kär-rät'chē), It. painters: Agostino (1557–1602); Annibale (1560–1609); Ludovico (1555–1619).
Carranza (kär-rän'sä), Venustiano (1859–1920), pres. of Mex., 1917–20. [for its marble.
Carrara (kär-rä'rä), city, N. It., p. 23,951: famous
Carrel (kȧ'rĕl'), Alexis (1873–), Fr.-Am. phys. & biol.: Nobel prize 1912.
Carroll (kăr'ŭl), **1,** Charles, of Carrollton (1737–1832), Am. patriot: **2,** Lewis: pseud. of *Charles Lutwidge Dodgson:* "Alice in Wonderland."
Carson (kär'sŭn), **1,** Christopher [*Kit Carson*] (1809–68), Am. trapper & guide: **2,** Sir Edward Henry, Baron (1854–1935), Anglo-Ir. pol.
Carson City (kär'sŭn), co. seat Ormsby co. and cap. of Nevada, p. 1,596.
Cartagena (kär'tȧ-jē'nȧ), spt. tn. & nav. station, Murcia prov., Sp., p. 96,981.
Carteret (kär'tĕr-ĕt), tn., Middlesex co., N. J., p. 13,339.
Carthage (kär'thăj), **1,** city, co. seat Jasper co., Mo., p. 9,736; **2,** anc. region & city, N. Afr.
Cartier (kär'tyā'), **1,** Sir George Étienne (1814–73), Can. stsm.: **2,** Jacques (1494–1557), Fr. navig.
Cartwright (kärt'rīt), Edmund (1743–1823), Eng. inv. of power loom.
Caruso (kȧ-rōō'zō), Enrico (1873–1921), It. tenor.
Carver (kär'vĕr), John (1575?–1621), 1st gov. of Plymouth col.
Cary (kā'rĭ), name of 2 Am. poets: Alice (1820–71); Phoebe (1824–71).
Casablanca (kä"zä-byäng'kä), Louis (1755?–98), Fr. nav. off.: father of Giacomo Jocante, hero of Mrs. Hemans's poem "Casabianca."
Cascade Range (kăs-kād'), mts., N. Am., near Pacific coast, fr. N. Calif. to Br. Columbia: highest peak, Mt. Rainier.
Casement (kās'mĕnt), Roger, Sir (1864–1916), Ir. pol.
Casimir III (kăs'ĭ-mĕr), [*the Great*] (1309–70), king of Poland, 1333–70.
Casimir-Périer (kä"zē"mēr'-pā"ryā'), Jean Paul Pierre (1847–1907), pres. of Fr., 1894–95.
Caslon (kăz'lŏn), William (1692–1766), Eng. type founder.
Casper (kăs'pĕr), city, co. seat Natrona co., Wyo., on N. Platte riv., p. 16,619.
Caspian Sea (kăs'pĭ-ăn), bet. Europe & Asia, 760 m. long, 115–280 m. wide, 170,000 sq. m.
Cass (kăs), Lewis (1782–1866), Am. stsm.
Cassius Longinus (kăsh'ĭ-ŭs lŏn-jī'nŭs), Caius (?–42 B. C.), Rom. stsm.: an assassin of Julius Cæsar: usually called *Cassius.*
Castile (kăs-tēl'), former kingdom, cen. Sp.
Castro (kăs'trō), Cipriano (1860–1924), Venezuelan insurgent: pres., 1900–09.
Catania (kä-tä'nyä), **1,** prov., E. coast Sicily, 1,379 sq. m., p. 754,409; **2,** city, its cap., p. 289,644: cathedral; univ.
Cathay (kă-thā'), an old name for China.
Cather (kă*th*'ĕr), Willa Sibert (1876–), Am. nov.
Catherine (kăth'ĕr-ĭn), **1, I** (1684?–1727), emp. of Russ.: **2, II** (1729–96), emp. of Russ.: **3, of Aragon** (1485–1536), queen of Eng., 1st wife of Henry VIII: **4, de Medici** (1519–89), queen of Fr.: **5, Parr** (1512–48), 6th & last wife of Henry VIII.
Catiline (kăt'ĭ-lĭn), Lucius Sergius (108–62 B. C.), Rom. conspirator, opponent of Cicero.
Catlin (kăt'lĭn), George (1796–1872), Am. ethnologist & painter of Am. Indians.
Cato (kā'tō), **1,** Marcus Porcius [*the Elder, the Censor, the Wise*] (234–149 B. C.), Rom. stsm.: **2,** Marcus Porcius [*the Younger*] (95–46 B. C.), Rom. sol. & stsm.
Catskill Mountains (kăts'kĭl), mt. group in N. Y., west of Hudson riv.: highest peak, Slide Mt., 4,205 ft.
Catt (kăt), Carrie Chapman (1859–), Am. suffragist leader.
Catullus (kȧ-tŭl'ŭs), (87–54 B. C.), Rom. poet.
Caucasus (kô'kȧ-sŭs), mt. group, S. E. Europe, bet. Black & Caspian seas, 18,000 ft.
Cavan (kăv'ăn), co., Ulster prov., N. Ir. Free State, 746 sq. m., p. 82,447.
Caveli (kăv'ĕl), Edith (1865–1915), Eng. nurse: executed by Germans in Belgium.
Cavour, di (dē kȧ"vōōr'), Camillo Benso, Count (1810–61), It. stsm.
Cawnpore (kôn"pōr'), city, India, on Ganges riv., p. 216,436: Sepoy mutiny 1857.
Caxton (kăks'tŭn), William (1422?–91), 1st Eng. printer. [Cayuga & Seneca cos.
Cayuga Lake (kȧ-yōō'gȧ), in N. Y., 35 m. long, bet.
Cebu (sā-bōō'), **1,** one of P. I., 139 m. long, 30 m. wide: **2,** prov., P. I., 1,695 sq. m., p. 653,727.
Cecil (sĕs'ĭl), **1,** Robert, Earl of Salisbury (1563–1612), Eng. stsm: **2,** Willlam, Lord Burleigh (1520–98), Eng. stsm.
Cedar Rapids (sē'dĕr), city, co. seat Linn co., Iowa, on Cedar riv., p. 56,097.
Celebes (sĕl'ē-bēz), isl., Du. E. Indies, 76,260 sq. m., p. 2,347,645.
Cellini (chĕl-lē'nē), Benvenuto (1500–71), It. sculp. & engraver. [6,835 ft.
Cenis, Mont (môn" sē-nē'), pass, It. & Fr. Alps,
Central America. See **America.**
Central Falls, city, Providence co., R. I., p. 25,898.
Centralia (sĕn-trā'lĭ-*ȧ*), city, Marion co., Ill., p. 12,583.
Cernauti (chĕr-nou'tsĭ) [formerly **Czernowitz**], city, cap. of Bukowina, Rumania, p. 87,128: univ. Properly, **Cernauti.**
Cervantes (sĕr-văn'tēz; thĕr-vän'tās) **Saavedra, de** (sä"ä-vā'drä dā), Miguel (1547–1616), Sp. writer: "Don Quixote."
Cervera (thĕr-vā'rä), Pascual (1839–1909), Sp. adm.
Cévennes (sā"vĕn'), mt. range, S. E. Fr., 5,753 ft.
Ceylon (sē-lŏn'), Br. isl., Indian oc., 60 m. S. E. of India, 25,332 sq. m., p. 4,504,549.
Cézanne (sā"zȧn'), Paul (1839–1906), Fr. painter: orig. impressionist art.
Chadwick (chăd'wĭk), George Whitefield (1854–1931), Am. music director & comp.: "Columbian Ode."
Chæronea (kĕr"ō-nē'*ȧ*), anc. city, Bœotia, Greece: birthplace of Plutarch; now in ruins.
Chagres (chä'grĕs), riv., Panama: dammed to form Gatun Lake.
Chaliapin (shä'lyä'pĭn), Feodor (1873–), Russ. basso. [clergy.
Chalmers (chä'mĕrz), Thomas (1780–1847), Sc.
Châlons-sur-Marne (shä"lôn'-sür-märn'), city, dept. of Marne, Fr., on Marne riv., p. com. 26,035: bats. 1870, 1914–18.
Chamberlain (chām'bĕr-lĭn), **1,** Joseph (1836–1914), Br. stsm.: **2,** Joseph Austen (1863–1937), his son, Br. stsm; **3,** Arthur Neville (1869–), Br. stsm, prime minister 1937– .
Chambersburg (chām'bĕrz-bûrg), bor., co. seat Franklin co., Pa., p. 13,788.
Chaminade (shä"mē"nȧd'), Cécile (1861–), Fr. mus. comp.: "Scarf Dance."
Chamonix (shä"mô"nē'), vil., in Alps, dept. of Haute-Savoie, Fr., 3,100 ft. high, p. 1,360.
Champagne (shăm-pān'; shäñ"pänyˊ"), anc. prov., Fr., now comprising depts. of Aube, Haute-Marne, Marne, & Ardennes. [p. 20,348: univ.
Champaign (shăm-pān'), city, Champaign co., Ill.,
Champlain (shăm-plān'), lake, U. S., bet. Vt. & N. Y., 110 m. long: nav. bat. 1814.
Champlain, de (shăm"plān'; dē shäñ"plăñ'), Samuel (1567–1635), Fr. expl.: founder of Quebec.
Chancellorsville (chăn'sĕl-ĕrz"vĭl), tn., Spotsylvania co., Va.: bat. May 2–4, 1863.

Changchowfu (chäng'chō'fōō'), city, Fukien prov., China, p. about 900,000.
Changsha (chäng'shä'), city, cap. of Hunan prov., China, p. 535,800.
Channel Islands (chăn'ĕl), in Eng. Channel near Fr.: owned by Gt. Br.; comprising Jersey, Guernsey, & depend.; 75 sq. m., p. 90,230.
Channing (chăn'ĭng), William Ellery (1780–1842), Am. Unit. clergy. & au.
Chantilly (shän"tē"yĕ'), tn., dept. of Oise, Fr., p. 5,073: bats. 1914–18.
Chanute (chă-nōōt'), city, Neosho co., Kans., p. 10,277.
Chapman (chăp'măn), George (1559–1634), Eng. poet, dram., & translator of Homer.
Charcot (shär"kō'), Jean Martin (1825-93), Fr. phys. neurologist.
Chardin (shär"dăn'), Jean Simeon (1699-1779), Fr. genre painter of 18th cent.
Charlemagne (shär'lĕ-măn), [*Charles the Great*] (742–814), emp. of the West, 800–814, & king of the Franks, 768–814.
Charleroi (shär"lĕ-roi'), bor., Washington co., Pa., on Monongahela riv., p. 11,260.
Charles (chärlz), **1**, name of 10 kings of Fr.: **I** [*the Bald*] (823–877), 843–877; **II** [*the Fat*] (839–888), 885–888; **III** [*the Simple*] (879–929), 893–923: **IV** [*the Fair*] (1294–1328), 1322–28; **V** [*the Wise*] (1337–80), 1364–80; **VI** [*the Mad* or *the Beloved*] (1368–1422), 1380–1422; **VII** [*the Victorious*] (1403–61), 1422–61; **VIII** (1470–98), 1483–98; **IX** (1550–74), 1560–74; **X** (1757–1836), 1824–30. abdicated; **2**, name of 2 kings of Gt. Br. & Ire.: **I** (1600–49), 1625–49; **II** (1630–85), 1660–85; also, **3**, – **Edward Stuart** [*the Pretender*] (1720–88), last Stuart claimant to throne; **4**, **Martel** [*the Hammer*] (690?–741), Frankish mayor of palace: defeated Saracens 732; **5**, **I** (1863–1908) king of Port., 1889–1908; **6**, **I** (1839–1914), king of Rumania, 1881–1914; **7**, name of 15 kings of Sw., notably: **XII** (1682–1718), 1697–1718; **XIII** (1748–1818), 1809–18; **XIV John** [Bernadotte] (1764–1844), 1818–44; **8**, **I** [*Carl* or *Karl*] (1887–1922), last emp. of Austria-Hungary, 1916–18: abdicated; **9**, Jacques Alexandre César (1746–1823), Fr. physicist.
Charleston (chärlz'tŭn), **1**, spt. city, co. seat Charleston co., S. C., p. 62,265; **2**, city, co. seat Kanawha co. & cap. of W. Va., on Great Kanawha riv., p. 60,408.
Charlestown (chärlz'toun), city, Middlesex co., Mass., now part of Boston: bat. of Bunker Hill 1775.
Charlotte (shär'lŏt), city, co. seat Mecklenburg co., N. C., p. 82,675.
Charlottesville (shär'lŏts-vĭl), city, co. seat Albemarle co., Va., p. 15,245: univ.
Chartres (shärtr'), tn., N. Fr., p. 20,687: cathedral.
Chase (chās), Salmon P. (1808–73), Am. stsm.
Chateaubriand, de (dē shă"tō"=brē"ăN'), François Auguste, Vicomte (1768–1848), Fr. au. & pol.
Château-Thierry (shă"tō'=tyă"rē'), tn., dept. of Aisne, Fr., on Marne riv., p. 7,246: bats. 1914–18.
Chatham (chăt'ăm), Earl of. See **Pitt, William.**
Châtillon-sur-Seine, (shă"tē"yôN'=sür=sĕN'), tn., dept. of Côte d'Or, Fr., on Seine riv., p. 4,279: bats. 1870, 1918.
Chattanooga (chăt'ă-nōō'gă), city, co. seat Hamilton co., Tenn., p. 119,798: bats. 1863; univ. [boy poet.]
Chatterton (chăt'ĕr-tŭn), Thomas (1752–70), Eng.
Chaucer (chô'sĕr), Geoffrey [*Father of Eng. poetry*] (1340?–1400), Eng. poet: "Canterbury Tales."
Chaumont (shō"môN'), tn., dept. of Haute-Marne, Fr., p. 12,892: headquarters of American Expeditionary Forces in World War.
Chauny (shō"nē'), tn., dept. of Aisne, Fr., on Oise riv., p. 9,000.
Chautauqua (shă-tô'kwă), lake, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 18 m. by 2 m.: Chautauqua institution near.
Chekiang (chŭ"kyäng'), prov., China, 36,670 sq. m., p. 22,043,300; cap., Hangchow.
Chelsea (chĕl'sē), **1**, city, suburb of Boston, Suffolk co., Mass., p. 45,816; **2**, bor., London, Eng., p. 63,700.
Cheltenham (chĕlt'năm), city, Gloucestershire, Eng., p. 49,580: coll., mineral water, & schools.
Chemnitz (kĕm'nĭts), **1**, gov. div., Saxony, 804 sq. m., p. 980,838; **2**, tn. of same, p. 331,655.
Chengtu (chŭng"tōō'), city, cap. of Szechwan prov., China, p. 400,000.
Cheops (kē'ŏps), (about 3700 B. C.), Egypt. king of 4th dynasty: builder of the greatest pyramid.
Cherbourg (shär"bōōr'), spt. tn., dept. of La Manche, Fr., p. com. 32,030.
Chersonese (kûr'sō-nēz; -nēs), **The**, pen., anc. Greece. Also, **Chersonesus** (-nē'sŭs). [It. comp.]
Cherubini (kā"rōō-bē'nē), Maria Luigi (1760–1842),
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs'ă-pēk), in Md. & Va., 200 m. long, 12–40 m. wide: noted for oysters.
Cheshire (chĕsh'ĭr), co., W. Eng., 1,028 sq. m., p. 1,025,724; co. seat, Chester.
Chester (chĕs'tĕr), **1**, city, Del. co., Pa., on Del. riv., p. 59,164; **2**, city, co. seat Cheshire co., Eng., on the Dee riv., p. 42,030.
Chesterfield (chĕs'tĕr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of (1694–1773), Eng. stsm. & au.: "Letters."
Chesterton (chĕs'tĕr-tŭn), Gilbert Keith (1874–1936), Eng. au.
Cheviot Hills (chē'vĕ-ŭt; chĕv'ĭ-ŭt), hills bet. Northumberland co., Eng., & Roxburgh co., Sc., 35 m. long: highest, Cheviot Hill, 2,676 ft.
Cheyenne (shī-ĕn'), city, co. seat Laramie co. & cap. of Wyo., p. 17,361.
Chiapas (chē-ä'päs), state, Mex., 27,527 sq. m., p. 421,744; cap., Tuxtla Gutiérrez.
Chicago (shĭ-kô'gō), city, co. seat Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, p. 3,376,438: Chicago univ.
Chicago Heights (shĭ-kô'gō), city, Cook co., Ill., p. 22,311. [ ), Russ. stsm.]
Chicherin (chē'chĕ-rĕn), Grigoryi Vassilyevich (1872–
Chickamauga (chĭk-ă-mô'gă), riv., Tenn., trib. of Tenn. riv.: bat. 1863. [Okla., p. 14,019.]
Chickasha (chĭk'ă-shā), city, co. seat Grady co.,
Chicopee (chĭk'ō-pē), city, Hampden co., Mass., on Conn. riv., p. 43,930.
Chihli (chē'lē'), [formerly **Pechili** (pā'chē-lē')]: since 1928 called *Hopei*], prov., China, 115,800 sq. m., p. 34,186,711; cap., Peiping (formerly called *Peking*).
Chihuahua (chē-wä'wä") state, Mex., 90,036 sq. m., p. 401,622; cap., Chihuahua.
Chile (chĭl'ĭ; chē'lā), repub., S. W. S. Am., 289,798 sq. m., p. 3,753,799; cap., Santiago. Also, **Chili** (chĭl'ĭ). [Ohio, p. 18,340.]
Chillicothe (chĭl'ĭ-kŏth'ē), city, co. seat Ross co.,
China (chī'nă), **1**, S. E. div. Chinese Repub., 1,534,420 sq. mi., p. 302,113,000; **2**, [**Chinese Republic**], repub., E. Asia, including China, Manchukuo, Mongolia, Sinkiang, & Tibet, 4,279,170 sq. mi., p. 439,759,380; former cap., Peking [now called *Peiping*]; nationalist cap. fr. 1928, Nanking.
Chios (kī'ŏs), isl., off W. coast Asia Minor, in Ægean sea, 318 sq. m., p. 65,000. [cabinetmaker.]
Chippendale (chĭp'ĕn-dāl), Thomas, (?–1779), Eng.
Choate (chōt), **1**, Joseph Hodges (1832–1917), Am. law. & dipl.; **2**, Rufus (1799–1859), Am. law.
Chopin (shô"păN'), Frédéric François (1809–49), Pol. pianist & comp.
Chosen (chō'sĕn"), [formerly **Korea**], pen., E. Asia, 84,949 sq. m., p. 19,522,945; cap., Seoul: in Jap. empire since 1910.
Christian (krĭs'chăn), name of 10 Da. kings, notably: **II** (1481–1559), king of Denmark, Norway, & Sw., 1513–23; **IV** (1577–1648), king of Denmark & Norway, 1588–1648; **IX** (1818–1906), king of Denmark, 1863–1906; **X** (1870–), king of Denmark, 1912– . [Norway. See **Oslo.**]
Christiania (krĭs-tĭ-ă'nē-ă), former name of cap. of
Christophe (krĕs"tôf'), Henri (1767–1820), Negro king of Haiti, 1811–20.
Christopher (krĭs'tō-fĕr), Saint (about 250), legendary martyr of early church.
Chrysostom (krĭs'ŏs-tŭm), John, Saint [*the Golden-Mouthed*] (347?–407), Gk. father of the church.
Chungking (chōōng"kĭng'), city, Szechwan prov., China, p. 623,300.
Churchill (chûrch'ĭl), **1**, Randolph, Lord (1849–95), Br. stsm.; **2**, Winston (1871–), Am. au.; **3**, Winston Leonard Spencer (1874–), son of Randolph, Br. stsm.
Cibber (sĭb'ĕr), Colley (1671–1757), Eng. act. & dram.
Cicero (sĭs'ĕr-ō), Marcus Tullius (106–43 B. C.), Rom. stsm., or., & philos. [Ill., p. 66,602.]
Cicero (sĭs'ĕr-ō), tn., suburb of Chicago, Cook co.,
Cienfuegos (syĕn-fwā'gōs), spt. tn., Cuba, p. 73,480.
Cilicia (sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ă), anc. country, S. E. Asia Minor.
Cimon (sī'mŏn), (510?–449 B. C.), Athenian gen. & stsm.
Cincinnati (sĭn"sĭ-năt'ĭ), city, co. seat Hamilton co., Ohio, on Ohio riv., p. 449,331: univ.
Cincinnatus (sĭn"sĭ-nā'tŭs), Lucius Quintius (519?–439? B. C.), Rom. patrician. [E. of Black sea.]
Circassia (sĕr-kăsh'ĭ-ă), undefined region, S. Russ.,
Ciudad Trujillo (syōō-*thäth* trōō-hē'lyō), [formerly **Santo Domingo**], city, cap. of Dominican Republic, p. 71,297.
Clackmannan (klăk-măn'ăn), smallest co. in Sc., 55 sq. m., p. 32,542; co. seat, Clackmannan, p. 2,383. Also, **Clackmannanshire** (-shĭr).
Clare (klâr), co., Munster prov., Ir. Free State, 1,232 sq. m., p. 95,064. [12,377.]
Claremont (klâr'mŏnt), tn., Sullivan co., N. H., p.

Clark (klärk), **1,** Champ (1850–1921), Am. pol. & congressman; **2,** George Rogers (1752–1818), Am. sol. & frontiersman; **3,** William (1770–1838), Am. sol. & expl. with Lewis. [W. Va., p. 28,866.]
Clarksburg (klärks'bûrg), city, co. seat Harrison co.,
Clarksdale (klärks'dāl), city, co. seat Coahoma co., Miss., p. 10,043.
Claudius (klô'dĭ-ŭs), Tiberius (Claudius) Drusus Nero Germanicus (10 B. C.–A. D. 54), Rom. emp., 41–54.
Claverhouse (klāv'ĕr-ŭs), John Graham of (1649–89), Sc. leader: persecutor of Covenanters.
Clay (klā), Henry (1777–1852), Am. stsm. & or.
Clayton (klā'tŭn), John Middleton (1796–1856), Am. jurist & stsm.: Clayton-Bulwer treaty 1850.
Cleanthes (klē-ăn'thēz), (300?–220? B. C.), Gk. Stoic.
Clearchus (klē-är'kŭs), (about 5th cent. B. C.), Spartan comm.
Cleaveland (klēv'lănd), Moses (1754–1806), Am. pioneer & sol.: founder of Cleveland, Ohio.
Cleburne (klē'bûrn), city, co. seat Johnson co., Tex., p. 11,539. [(1841–1929), Fr. jour. & stsm.]
Clemenceau (klē-mäⁿ'sō'), Georges Eugène Benjamin
Clemens (klĕm'ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne (1835–1910), Am. nov. & humorist: pseud., *Mark Twain.*
Clement (klĕm'ĕnt), name of 14 popes, notably **VII** Giulio de Medici (1480?–1534), pope, 1523–34.
Cleobulus (klē'ō-bū'lŭs), (about 6th cent. B. C.), one of the Wise Men of Greece.
Cleomenes III (klē-ŏm'ē-nēz), (?–220 B. C.), king of Sparta, 235–220 B. C.
Cleon (klē'ŏn), (?–429? B. C.), Athenian demagog.
Cleopatra (klē'ō-pā'trȧ), (69–30 B. C.), queen of Egypt.
Cleveland (klēv'lănd), Stephen Grover (1837–1908), 22d & 24th pres. of U. S., 1885–89, 1893–97.
Cleveland (klēv'lănd), **1,** city, co. seat Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 900,429: univ.; **2,** city, co. seat Bradley co., Tenn., p. 9,136.
Cleveland Heights (klēv'lănd), tn., Cuyahoga co., Ohio, p. 50,945.
Clifton (klĭf'tŭn), city, Passaic co., N. J., p. 46,875.
Clinton (klĭn'tŭn), **1,** De Witt (1769–1828), Am. stsm.: promoted Erie Canal: **2,** George (1739–1812), vice-pres. of U. S., 1805–12; **3,** Sir Henry (1738–95), Br. gen. in Am. Rev.
Clinton (klĭn'tŭn), **1,** city, Vermilion co., Ind., p. 7,936; **2,** city, co. seat Clinton co., Iowa, on Miss. riv., p. 25,726; **3,** tn., Worcester co., Mass., p. 12,817.
Clisthenes (klĭs'thē-nēz), (about 500 B. C.), Athenian stsm.
Clive (klīv), Robert, Lord (1725–74), Eng. gen. & stsm.
Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh (1819–61), Eng. au.
Clovis (klō'vĭs), [Ger. **Chlodwig** (klōt'vĭkh)] (465?–511), first king of Franks, 481–511.
Clyde (klīd), Colin Campbell, Lord (1792–1863), Sc. gen.
Clyde (klīd), riv., S. Sc., Lanark, Renfrew, & Dumbarton cos., 105 m. to Firth of Clyde.
Clymer (klī'mĕr), George (1739–1813), Am. patriot.
Cnidus (nī'dŭs), anc. tn., Caria, S. W. Asia Minor: bat. 394 B. C.
Cnossus. See **Knossos.**
Coahuila (kō-ä-wē'lä), state, Mex., 63,786 sq. m., p. 393,480; cap., Saltillo, p. 40,451.
Coast Range, mts., Pacific coast of U. S., fr. S. Calif. through Br. Columbia, 9,000 ft.
Coatesville (kōts'vĭl), bor., Chester co., Pa., p. 14,582.
Cobb (kŏb), Howell (1815–68), Am. pol.: pres. of Confed. Congress, 1861–62.
Cobden (kŏb'dĕn), Richard (1804–65), Eng. pol.: apostle of free trade.
Cobh (kōv), [formerly **Queenstown**], spt. tn., Cork co., Ir. Free State, p. 7,934: oc. steamship port of call.
Coblenz (kō'blĕnts), city, cap. of Rhine prov., Prussia, on Rhine riv., p. 58,322.
Cochin China (kō'chĭn), country, S. E. Asia, owned by Fr., 22,000 sq. m., p. 4,234,591; cap., Saigon.
Cody (kō'dĭ), William Frederick [*Buffalo Bill*] (1846–1917), Am. scout & showman.
Coffeyville (kŏf'ĭ-vĭl), city, Montgomery co., Kans., p. 16,198.
Coghlan (kŏg'lăn), **1,** Charles Francis (1841–99), Ir.-Am. act.: **2,** Rose (1853–1932), his sister, Am. act.
Cohan (kō'ăn), George Michael (1878–), Am. dram. & act.
Cohoes (kō-hōz'), city, Albany co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 23,226.
Colchis (kŏl'kĭs), anc. region, coast of Black sea: mod. Georgia & Armenia.
Cold Harbor (kōld), locality, Hanover co., Va.: bats. June 27, 1862, June 1–3, 1864.
Cole (kōl), **1,** Thomas (1801–48), Am. landscape painter: **2,** Timothy (1852–1931), Am. wood engraver: revived the lost art.
Coleridge (kōl'rĭj), Samuel Taylor (1772–1834), Eng. poet: "The Ancient Mariner."
Coleridge-Taylor (kōl'rĭj-tā'lẽr), Samuel (1875–1912), Afro-Eng. comp. [U. S., 1869–73.]
Colfax (kōl'făks), Schuyler (1823–85), vice-pres. of
Collingswood (kŏl'ĭngs-wo͝od), tn., Camden co., N. J., p. 12,562.
Collingwood (kŏl'ĭng-wo͝od), Cuthbert, Lord (1750–1810), Eng. nav. comm.
Collins (kŏl'ĭnz), **1,** Michael (1891–1922), Ir. stsm.: head of prov. govt. & Ir. Free State, 1922; shot from ambush: **2,** William Wilkie (1824–89), Eng. nov.: "The Woman in White"; **3,** William (1721–59), Eng. lyric poet. [clergy. & au.]
Collyer (kŏl'yĕr), Robert (1823–1912), Am. Unit.
Cologne (kō-lōn'), [Ger. **Köln** (kœln)], city, Rhine prov., Prussia, on Rhine riv., p. 700,222 : cathedral; univ.
Colombia (kō-lŏm'bē-ä), repub., S. Am., 440,846 sq. m., p. 7,967,788; cap., Bogotá.
Colombo (kō-lŏm'bō), spt. tn., cap. of Ceylon, p. 244,163. [p. 31,203.]
Colón (kō-lōn'), spt. tn., Panama, on Manzanillo isl.,
Colorado (kŏl-ō-rä'dō), **1,** state in U. S., 103,948 sq. m., p. 1,035,791; cap., Denver: off. abbr. **Colo.**; **2,** riv., S. W. U. S., 1,080 m. to Gulf of Calif.: **3,** riv., Tex., 715 m. to Gulf of Mex.; **4,** riv., Argentina, 700 m. to Atlantic oc.
Colorado Springs (kŏl-ō-rä'dō), city & health resort, co. seat El Paso co., Colo., at foot of Pikes Peak, p. 33,237.
Colum (kŏl'ŭm), Padraic (păd'rĭk), (1881–), Ir. poet & dram.: "The Girl Who Sat by the Ashes."
Columbia (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), **1,** poetical name for U. S.; **2,** city, co. seat Richland co. & cap. of S. C., on Congaree riv., p. 51,581: univ.; **3,** city, co. seat Boone co., Mo., p. 14,967; **4,** bor., Lancaster co., Pa., p. 11,349.
Columbia River (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), [orig. **Oregon**], riv., Br. Columbia & N. W. U. S., 1,400 m. to Pacific oc.
Columbus (kō-lŭm'bŭs), Christopher (1446?–1506), Genoese navig.: disc. of Am. in 1492.
Columbus (kō-lŭm'bŭs), **1,** city, co. seat Muscogee co., Ga., on Chattahoochee riv., p. 43,131; **2,** city, co. seat Franklin co. & cap. of Ohio, on Scioto riv., p. 290,564: **3,** city, Lowndes co., Miss., p. 10,743.
Comenius (kō-mā'nē-ŏos; kō-mē'nĭ-ŭs), Johann Amos (1592–1670), Moravian educ. reformer.
Commodus (kŏm'ō-dŭs), Lucius Ælius Aurelius (161–192), Rom. emp., 180–192.
Como (kō'mō), prov., N. It., 1,105 sq. m., p. 456,948; cap., Como: **Lake –,** N. It., foot of Alps, 43 m. long.
Compton (kŏmp'tŭn), tn., Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 12,291.
Comte (kôⁿt), Isidore Auguste (1798–1857), Fr. philos.
Concord (kŏng'kŏrd), **1,** tn., Middlesex co., Mass., home of Emerson, Hawthorne, & Thoreau, p. 7,477; **2,** city, co. seat Merrimack co. & cap. of N. H., p. 25,228.
Conde, de (dē kôⁿd'dā'), Louis de Bourbon, Prince (1621–86), Fr. gen. [side resort.]
Coney Island (kō'nĭ), isl., Brooklyn bor., N. Y., sea-
Confucius (kŏn-fū'shĭ-ŭs), [**Kung-fu-tze** (kōōng'-fōō'-tsē')], [*Kung the Teacher*] (551–478 B. C.), Chin. philos. & religious teacher.
Congo (kŏng'gō), riv., Afr., 3,000 m. to Atlantic oc.: **Belgian –,** state, S. cen. Afr.: see *Belgian Congo*: **French –,** former name of Fr. W. Afr. possessions: see *French Equatorial Africa.* Also, **Kongo.** [dram.]
Congreve (kŏng'grēv), William (1670–1729), Eng.
Connaught (kŏn'ôt), Arthur William, Duke of (1850–), Br. prince: gov.-gen. of Can., 1911–16.
Connaught (kŏn'ôt), W. prov., Ir. Free State, 6,607 sq. m., p. 552,907.
Connecticut (kŏ-nĕt'ĭ-kŭt), state in U. S., 4,965 sq. m., p. 1,606,903; cap., Hartford.: off. abbr. **Conn.**
Connellsville (kŏn'ĕlz-vĭl), bor., Fayette co., Pa., p. 13,290. [Ind., p. 10,319.]
Connersville (kŏn'ẽrz-vĭl), tn., co. seat Fayette co.,
Connor (kŏn'ẽr), Ralph (1860–1937), Can. clergy. & au.: pseud. of *Charles William Gordon.*
Conowingo (kŏn"ō-wĭng'gō), tn., Cecil co., Md., p. 345: dam across Susquehanna riv.
Conrad (kŏn'răd), Joseph (1857–1924), Pol.-Br. nov. & shipmaster: Pol. name, *Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski:* "Lord Jim." [co., Pa., p. 10,838.]
Conshohocken (kŏn"shō-hŏk'ĕn), tn., Montgomery
Constable (kŭn'stȧ-bl), John (1776–1837), Eng. landscape painter.
Constance (kŏn'stăns), lake, cen. Europe, bordering Switzerland & Austria, 208 sq. m., 1,306 ft. alt.
Constant (kôⁿ'stäⁿ'), Benjamin (1845–1902), Fr. painter.
Constantine (kŏn'stăn-tīn), **1,** Caius Flavius [*the Great*] (272–337), Rom. emp., 324–337; **2,** (1868–1923), king of Greece, 1913–17, 1920–22: abdicated.

Constantinople (kŏn'stăn'tĭ-nō'pl), city, former cap. of Turkey: now called **Istanbul**, which see.
Conwell (kŏn'wĕl), Russell H. (1843–1925), Am. sol., law., Baptist clergy., & lecturer: founder & pres. of Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.: "Acres of Diamonds."
Cooch-Behar (kōōch'-bē-här'), state, N. India, 1,318 sq. m., p. 592,489; cap., Cooch-Behar.
Cook (kŏŏk), James (1728–79), Br. navig.
Coolidge (kōōl'ĭj), Calvin (1872–1933), vice pres. & 30th pres. of U. S., 1923–29.
Cooper (kōō'pĕr), **1,** James Fenimore (1789–1851), Am. nov.: **2,** Peter (1791–1883), Am. inv. & philan.
Cope (kōp), Charles West (1811–90), Eng. painter.
Copenhagen (kō'pĕn-hā'gĕn), city, cap. of Denmark, on Zealand & Amager isls., p. 587,150, with suburbs, 731,496: univ. [Prussian astron.
Copernicus (kō-pûr'nĭ-kŭs), Nicholas (1473–1543),
Copley (kŏp'lĭ), John Singleton (1737–1815), Am. portrait painter.
Coppée (kō'pā'), François Édouard Joachim (1842–1908), Fr. poet & dram.
Coquelin (kōk'lăń'), **1,** Benoît Constant [*Coquelin aîné*] (1841–1909), Fr. act.: **2,** Ernest Alexandre Honoré (1848–1909), his brother, Fr. act.
Coraopolis (kŏ'rā-ŏp'ō-lĭs), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 10,724.
Corcyra (kôr-sī'rā). See **Corfu.**
Corday d'Armans (kôr'dā' dăr'măń'), Marie Charlotte [*Charlotte Corday*] (1768–93), Fr. patriot: assassin of Marat.
Cordoba (kôr'dō-vā). [**Sp. Córdoba**], **1,** prov. & city, Sp., 5,299 sq. m., p. of prov. 602,013, of city 81,125; **2,** prov. & city, Argentina, 66,912 sq. m., p. of prov. 1,001,742, of city 221,200: univ. Also, **Cordova.**
Corelli (kō-rĕl'ĭ), Marie (1864–1924), Eng. nov., b. in It.: "Romance of Two Worlds."
Corfu (kôr-fōō'; kôr'fū), [anc. **Corcyra**], Gk. isl. & dept. in Medit., 275 sq. m., p. 106,251.
Corinth (kŏr'ĭnth), **Gulf of,** inlet of Medit., 75 m. long: **Isthmus of —,** connects the Morea pen. with S. Greece, 20 m. long.
Coriolanus (kō'rĭ-ō-lā'nŭs), Caius Marcius (about 5th cent. B. C.), Rom. hero.
Cork (kôrk), **1,** co., Munster prov., Ir. Free State, p. 287,257; **2,** city, its cap., p. 78,490.
Corneille (kôr'nāy'), Pierre (1606–84), Fr. dram., father of Fr. trag. & class. comedy.
Cornell (kôr-nĕl'), Ezra (1807–74), Am. inv.: founder of Cornell univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Corning (kôr'nĭng), city, one of the co. seats Steuben co., N. Y., p. 15,777. [p. 320,705.
Cornwall (kôrn'wôl), co., S. W. Eng., 1,357 sq. m.,
Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl'ĭs), Charles, Marquis of (1738–1805), Eng. gen.: defeated at Yorktown 1781.
Corot (kō'rō'), Jean Baptiste Camille (1796–1875), Fr. painter. [co., Tex., p. 27,741.
Corpus Christi (kôr'pŭs krĭs'tē), city, co. seat Nueces
Correggio, da (dä kôr-rĕd'jō), (1494–1534), It. painter: real name, *Antonio Allegri.*
Corrientes (kôr'ē-ĕn'tēs), prov., Argentina, 33,535 sq. m., p. 421,480; cap., Corrientes, p. 28,681.
Corsica (kôr'sĭ-kä), Fr. isl., in Medit., 3,367 sq. m., p. 289,890; cap., Ajaccio: birthplace of Napoleon.
Corsicana (kôr'sĭ-kăn'ä), city, co. seat Navarro co., Tex., p. 15,202.
Cortés (kôr-tās'), Hernando (1485–1547), Sp. conqueror of Mex. Also, **Cortes** or **Cortez** (kôr'tĕz).
Cortland (kôrt'lănd), city, co. seat Cortland co., N. Y., p. 15,043.
Coruña (kō-rōōn'yä), [Eng. **Corunna** (kō-rūn'ä)], **1,** prov., N. W. Sp., 3,051 sq. m., p. 726,143; **2,** city, its cap.: bat. 1809.
Corwin (kôr'wĭn), Thomas (1794–1865), Am. stsm.
Coshocton (kō-shŏk'tŭn), tn., co. seat Coshocton co., Ohio, p. 10,908.
Cossacks. See **Don Cossacks.**
Costa Rica (kŏs'tä rē'kä), repub., Cen. Am., 23,000 sq. m., p. 480,326; cap., San José.
Coste (kŏst), Dieudonne (1893–1933), Fr. aviator; first nonstop flight Paris to N. Y., Sept., 1930, with Maurice Bellonte.
Côte-d'or (kōt'-dôr'), **1,** dept., S. E. Fr., 3,391 sq. m., p. 328,881; cap., Dijon; **2,** chain of hills, E. Fr., 150 m. long, 1400–1800 ft. [Ecuador, 19,613 ft.
Cotopaxi (kō'tō-păk'sē), volcanic mt. of Andes,
Cotton (kŏt'n), John (1584?–1652), eminent Puritan theolog. [tal healer.
Coué (kōō'ā'), Émile (1857–1926), Fr. chemist & men-
Coues (kouz), Elliott (1842–99), Am. naturalist: "Key to N. Am. Birds."
Council Bluffs (koun'sĭl), city, Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on Mo. riv., p. 42,048. [part of Latvia.
Courland (kōōr'lănd), formerly a Baltic prov., now
Courtois (kōōr'twä'), **1,** Bernard (1777–1838), Fr. chem.: disc. iodine: **2,** two brothers, Jacques (1621–76) & Guillaume (1628–79), Fr. painters of battle scenes.
Courtral (kōōr'trä'), tn., Belgium, on Lys riv., p. 38,251: bats. 1302, 1914–18. [161,100.
Coventry (kŭv'ĕn-trĭ), city, Warwickshire, Eng., p.
Coverdale (kŭv'ĕr-dāl), Miles (1488–1569), Eng. divine: translated Bible 1535.
Covington (kŭv'ĭng-tŭn), city, one of the co. seats Kenton co., Ky., on Ohio riv., p. 65,252. [poet.
Cowper (kōō'pĕr; kou'pĕr), William (1731–1800), Eng.
Cox (kŏks), **1,** David (1783–1859), Eng. landscape painter: **2,** James Middleton (1870–), Am. ed. & pol.: **3,** Palmer (1840–1924), Am. au. & illus.: "Brownie Stories."
Crabbe (krăb), George (1754–1832), Eng. poet.
Cracow (krā'kō), city, Poland, on Vistula riv., anc. cap. of Poland, 1320–1610, p. 183,706: univ.
Crane (krān), **1,** Stephen (1871–1900), Am. nov.: **2,** Walter (1845–1915), Eng. art.
Cranmer (krăn'mĕr), Thomas (1489–1556), Eng. martyr: abp. of Canterbury.
Cranston (krăn'stŭn), tn., Providence co., R. I., W. of Narragansett bay, p. 42,911.
Crassus (krăs'ŭs), Marcus Licinius [*Dives*] (115?–53 B. C.), Rom. triumvir.
Crater Lake (krā'tĕr), lake, Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., 6 m. long.
Crawford (krô'fĕrd), **1,** Francis Marion (1854–1909), Am. nov.: **2,** Thomas (1814–57), Am. sculp.: **3,** William Harris (1772–1834), Am. stsm.
Crawfordsville (krô'fĕrdz-vĭl), city, co. seat Montgomery co., Ind., p. 10,355.
Cremona (krē-mō'nä), **1,** prov., It., 685 sq. m., p. 364,842; **2,** city, its cap., p. 64,002: famed for violins.
Crete (krēt), Gk. isl., in Medit., p. 288,447; cap., Canea.
Crichton (krī'tŭn), James [*the Admirable*] (1560–85?), Sc. scholar & swordsman.
Crimea (krī-mē'ä), autonomous repub. & pen., S. Russ., on Black sea, 15,060 sq. m., p. 700,027: bats. 1854–56.
Crispi (krĕs'pē), Francisco (1819–1901), It. stsm.
Croatia (krō-ā'shĭ-ä), div., Yugoslavia, with Slavonia & isls., 16,920 sq. m., p. 2,739,593.
Croce (krō'chā), Benedetto (1866–), It. philos.
Crockett (krŏk'ĕt), **1,** David (1786–1836), Am. frontiersman; **2,** Samuel Rutherford (1860–1914), Sc. nov.
Crœsus (krē'sŭs), (?–546 B. C.), last king of Lydia, 560–546 B. C.: noted for his wealth.
Croker (krō'kĕr), Richard (1843–1922), Am. pol.: leader of Tammany Hall, 1886–1900.
Cromer (krō'mĕr), Evelyn Baring, Earl of (1841–1917), Eng. dipl. & col. admin. [spinning mule.
Crompton (krŏmp'tŭn), Samuel (1753–1822), inv. of
Cromwell (krŏm'wĕl), Oliver (1599–1658), lord protector of Commonwealth of Eng., 1653–58.
Crookes (krŏŏks), Sir William (1832–1919), Eng. physicist. [Am. hymn writer.
Crosby (krôz'bĭ), Frances Jane [*Fanny*] (1820–1915),
Crothers (krŭ'*th*ĕrz), Samuel McChord (1857–1930), Am. clerg. & essay.
Crown Point (kroun), tn., Essex co., N. Y., p. 1,468: of Rev. fame.
Croydon (kroi'dŭn), city, Surrey co., Eng., p. 212,400.
Cruikshank (krŏŏk'shăngk), George (1792–1878), Eng. satirical art.
Ctesiphon (tĕs'ĭ-fŏn), anc. city, Babylonia, on Tigris riv.
Cuba (kū'bä), isl. repub., W. Indies, with isls. 44,164 sq. m., p. 3,579,507; cap., Habana.
Culebra (kōō-lā'brä), hill & R. R. station, Canal Zone: **— Cut:** see *Gaillard Cut.*
Cumæ (kū'mē), anc. city, Campania, It.: destroyed A. D. 1203.
Cumberland (kŭm'bĕr-lănd), **1,** city, co. seat Allegany co., Md., on Potomac riv., p. 37,747; **2,** tn., Providence co., R. I., p. 10,304; **3,** mts., Tenn., Appalachian system, 2,500 ft. at highest elevation; **4,** riv., Ky. & Tenn., 678 m. to Ohio riv.; **5,** co., N. W. Eng., 1,513 sq. m., p. 273,173; cap., Carlisle.
Cunaxa (kū-năk'sä), anc. tn., Mesopotamia (Iraq), on Euphrates riv.
Curaçao (kōō'rä-sä'ō; kū'rä-sō'), **1,** Du. prov. & several isls. N. of Venezuela, 403 sq. m., p. 61,479; cap., Willemstad, p. 19,061; **2,** isl. of this group, 210 sq. m., p. 41,014.
Curie (kū'rē'), **1,** Pierre (1859–1906), Fr. physicist & chemist: Nobel prize 1903; **2,** Marie (1867–1934), his wife: codiscoverer of radium; Nobel prize 1911.
Currie (kûr'ĭ), Sir Arthur (1875–1933), Can. gen.: comm. Can. troops in Fr., 1917–18.
Curtin (kûr'tĭn), Andrew Gregg (1817–94), war gov. of Pa., 1860–66.

Curtis (kûr'tĭs), **1,** Charles (1860–1936), U. S. sen.; vice pres. of U. S., 1929–33; **2,** George William (1824–92), Am. au. & critic. [inv. & aviator.]
Curtiss (kûr'tĭs), Glenn Hammond (1878–1930), Am.
Curzon of Kedleston (kûr'zŏn ŏv kĕd'l-stŭn), George Nathaniel, 1st Earl (1859–1925), Br. stsm.: gov. gen. India, 1899–1905.
Cush (kŭsh), **Land of,** mod. Ethiopia.
Cushman (kŏŏsh'măn), **1,** Charlotte (1816–76), Am. act.: **2,** Robert (1580?–1625), one of the founders of Plymouth col.
Custer (kŭs'tẽr), George Armstrong (1839–76), Am. sol.: slain bat. Little Big Horn.
Cuthbert (kŭth'bẽrt), Saint (?–687), Eng. monk.
Cuvier (kü'vyā'), Georges Léopold, Baron (1769–1832), Fr. natur.
Cuyahoga Falls (kī'ə-hō'gə), tn., Summit co., Ohio, p. 19,797.
Cuyp (koip), or **Kuyp,** Aalbert (1620–91), Du. painter.
Cyclades (sĭk'lə-dēz), Gk. dept., group 220 isls., Ægean sea, 1,040 sq. m., p. 129,702; cap., Hermopolis.
Cydnus (sĭd'nŭs), riv., anc. Cilicia, Asia Minor.
Cyprian (sĭp'rĭ-ăn), Saint (200?–258), a leader of the early church: bp. of Carthage.
Cyprus (sī'prŭs), Br. isl., S. of Asia Minor, in Medit., 140 m. long, 60 m. wide, 3,584 sq. m., p. 274,108; cap., Nicosia.
Cyrenaica (sĭr"ē-nā'ĭ-kə), dist., It. Libia, N. Afr., 230,000 sq. m., p. 234,714; cap., Benghazi, p. 30,056.
Cyrene (sī-rē'nē), anc. city, N. Afr.: founded by Greeks, 624 B. C.
Cyrus (sī'rŭs), **1,** [*the Elder* or *the Great*] (?–529 B. C.), founder of Persian empire; **2,** [*the Younger*] (424?–401 B. C.), led 10,000 Gks. against his brother Artaxerxes II: died in battle.
Cyzicus (sĭz'ĭ-kŭs), pen. & anc. city, Sea of Marmora: city now in ruins.
Czechoslovakia (chĕk"ō-slō-vä'kĭ-ə), repub., comprising Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, & Ruthenia, 54,877 sq. m., p. 14,356,600; cap., Prague.
Czernowitz (chĕr'nō-vĭts), city, cap. of Bukowina, Rumania. See **Cernauti.**
Czerny (chĕr'nē), **1,** George [*Kara George*] (1766–1817), Serbian patriot; **2,** Karl (1791–1857), Aus. comp.
Czolgosz (chōl'gōsh), Leon F. (1873–1901), Am. anarchist: assassin of Pres. McKinley, Sept. 6, 1901.

D

Dacia (dā'shĭ-ə), anc. Rom. prov., bet. Danube & Carpathian mts.
Daguerre (dă"gâr'), Louis Jacques Mandé (1789–1851), Fr. scene painter & early photographer: daguerreotype. & inv.]
Dahlgren (dăl'grĕn), John Adolf (1809–70), Am. adm.
Dahomey (də"hō'mā; dä"hō-mā'), Fr. col., W. Afr., 42,460 sq. m., p. 979,602; cap., Porto Novo.
Daimler (dīm'lẽr; dăm'lẽr), Gottlieb (1834–1899), Ger. inv.: Daimler engine.
Dairen (dī'rĕn'), [formerly **Dalny** (dăly''nĭ)], spt. city, Jap. cap. of Kwangtung ter. & pen., China, p. 222,400.
Dakin (dā'kĭn), Henry Drysdale (1880–), Eng. chem. in Am.: disc. Dakin's solution.
Dale (dāl), Sir Thomas (?–1619), col. gov. of Va.
Dallas (dăl'əs), George M. (1792–1864), vice pres. of U. S., 1845–49.
Dallas (dăl'əs), city, co. seat Dallas co., Tex., on Trinity riv., p. 260,475.
Dalmatia (dăl-mā'shĭ-ə), div., Yugoslavia, on Adriatic sea, 4,916 sq. m., p. 621,429.
Dalton (dôl'tŭn), John (1766–1844), cel. Eng. chemist.
Damascus (də-măs'kŭs), city, cap. of Syrian Federation, ters. Damascus, Aleppo, & Alaouite, Syria; p. of city 188,000.
Damrosch (dăm'rŏsh), **1,** Leopold (1832–85), Ger.-Am. mus.: founder of Ger. opera in New York; **2,** Walter J. (1862–), Am. comp. & orchestra director.
Dana (dā'nə), **1,** Charles Anderson (1819–97), Am. ed.; **2,** Francis (1743–1811), Am. stsm.; **3,** James Dwight (1813–95), Am. geol.
Danbury (dăn'bĕr-ĭ), city, co. seat Fairfield co., Conn., p. 22,261.
Daniels (dăn'yĕlz), Josephus (1862–), Am. jour.: sec. of navy, 1913–21.
d'Annunzio. See **Annunzio, d'.**
Dante Alighieri (dän'tā ä"lē-gyâ'rē), [commonly, **Dante** (dän'tē)] (1265–1321), It. poet: "Divine Comedy."
Danton (dän"tôn'), Georges Jacques (1759–94), leader in Fr. Rev.
Danube (dăn'ūb), riv., S. Europe, 1,750 m. fr. Black forest to Black sea.
Danvers (dăn'vẽrz), tn., Essex co., Mass., p. 12,957.
Danville (dăn'vĭl), **1,** city, co. seat Vermilion co., Ill., p. 36,765; **2,** city, Va., on Dan riv., p. 22,247.
Danzig (dän'tsĭkh), **Free City of,** ter. on Baltic Sea, 754 sq. m., p. 390,000: **Gulf of –,** S. E. arm of Baltic sea.
Dardanelles (där'də-nĕlz"), [anc. **Hellespont**], channel bet. Marmora & Ægean seas, 40 m. long, ⅛ m. wide: nav. bat. near Gallipoli 1915.
Dare (dâr), Virginia (1587–?), first child born in America of English parents.
Darien (dā'rĭ-ĕn'; dă"rē-ĕn'), **Gulf of –,** gulf of Caribbean sea, at N. end of S. Am., 46 m. long, 29 m. wide: **Isthmus of –,** bet. Gulf of Darien & Pacific oc.
Darius I (də-rī'ŭs), (558?–486? B. C.), king of Persia, 521–486? B. C.: father of Xerxes.
Darling (där'lĭng), Grace Horsley (1815–42), Eng. heroine of the sea.
Darmstadt (därm'shtät), tn., cap. of Hesse, Ger., on Rhine riv., p. 89,465.
Darnley (därn'lĭ), Henry Stuart, Lord (1545–67), 2d husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.
Darwin (där'wĭn), Charles Robert (1809–82), Eng. natur.: "Origin of Species."
Daubigny (dō"bē"nyē'), Charles François (1817–78), Fr. painter.
Daudet (dō"dā'), Alphonse (1840–97), Fr. nov.
Dauphiné (dō"fē"nā'), anc. prov., S. E. Fr.; cap., Grenoble. [60,751.]
Davenport (dăv'ĕn-pōrt), city, Scott co., Iowa, p.
David (dā'vĭd), **1,** 2d king of Israel, about 1085 B. C.; **2,** name of 2 kings of Sc.: **I** (1084–1153), 1124–53; **II** (1322–70), 1329–70, son of Robert Bruce; **3,** (dă"vĕd'), Jacques Louis (1748–1825), Fr. painter.
Davidson (dā'vĭd-sŭn), John (1857–1909), Eng. poet: "Fleet Street Eclogues."
Davies (dā'vēz), William H. (1870–), Eng. poet: "Shorter Lyrics."
Davis (dā'vĭs), **1,** Jefferson (1808–89), Am. sol., stsm., & pres. of Confed. States, 1861–65; **2,** John William (1873–), Am. law. & dipl.; ambas. to Gt. Br., 1918–21; **3,** Norman Hezekiah (1878–), Am. dipl. and financier; **4,** Richard Harding (1864–1916), Am. nov., jour., & dram.
Davis Strait (dā'vĭs), narrow sea, Atlantic oc. to Baffin Bay, bet. Greenland & Baffin Isl.; 180–500 m. wide.
Davy (dā'vĭ), Sir Humphry (1778–1829), Eng. chemist: inv. of safety lamp for miners. [navig.]
Davys (dā'vĭs), or **Davis,** John (1550?–1605), Eng.
Dawes (dôz), Charles G. (1865–), vice pres. of U. S., 1925–29; 1st director budget, 1921–22: plan for stabilizing Ger. finance after World War.
Dawson (dô'sŭn), Sir John William (1820–99), Can. geol.
Day (dā), William Rufus (1849–1923), Am. stsm. & jurist: judge U. S. Supreme Court, 1903–22.
Dayton (dā'tŭn), city, co. seat Montgomery co., Ohio, p. 200,982.
Dead Sea (dĕd), salt lake, bet. Palestine & Transjordan, 47 m. by 9½ m., 1,312 ft. below level of Medit.
Dearborn (dēr'bôrn), Henry (1751–1829), Am. gen.
Dearborn (dēr'bôrn), city, Wayne co., Mich., p. 50,358.
Debs (dĕbz), Eugene Victor (1855–1926), Am. socialist & pol.
Debussy (də-bü"sē'), Claude Achille (1862–1918), Fr. comp.: "Pelléas et Mélisande."
Decapolis (dē-kăp'ō-lĭs), anc. confed., N. Palestine, mainly E. of Jordan.
Decatur (dē-kā'tûr), Stephen (1779–1820), Am. nav. comm.
Decatur (dē-kā'tûr), **1,** city, co. seat Macon co., Ill., p. 57,510; **2,** city, Morgan co., Ala., p. 15,593.
Dedham (dĕd'ăm), tn., co. seat Norfolk co., Mass., p. 15,136.
Defoe (dē-fō'), Daniel (1661?–1731), Eng. nov.: "Robinson Crusoe."
De Kalb (dē kălb'), Johann, Baron (1721–80), Ger. off., Am. Rev.
De Koven (dē kō'vĕn), Henry Louis Reginald (1861–1920), Am. comp. of light opera: "Robin Hood."
Delacroix (dē-lă'krwä'), Ferdinand Victor Eugène (1799–1863), Fr. romantic painter.
Deland (dē-lănd'), Margaret Wade (1857–), Am. nov.: "Old Chester Tales."
Delaroche (dē-lă'rōsh'), Hippolyte Paul (1797–1856), Fr. painter.
Delaware (dĕl'ə-wâr), **1,** state in U. S., 2,370 sq. m., p. 238,380; cap., Dover: off. abbr. **Del.**; **2,** riv., U. S., 375 m. Catskill mts., N. Y., to Del. bay; **3,** bay, bet. Del. & N. J., 60 m. long.
Delcassé (dĕl"kă'sā'), Théophile (1852–1923), Fr. stsm.
Delhi (dĕl'ē), **1,** prov., Br. India, 557 sq. m., p. 488,188; **2,** city, cap. of prov. & of India, p. 304,420: Indian mutiny 1857: univ.

Delmarva (dĕl-mär′*vä*). See **Eastern Shore.**
De Long (dē lông′), George Washington (1844–81), Am. arctic expl.
Delos (dē′lŏs), smallest isl. of the Cyclades, Greece, 2 sq. m. [p. 10,589.]
Del Rio (dĕl rē′ō), city, co. seat Val Verde co., Tex.,
De Mille (dē mĭl′), **1,** James (1837–80), Can. nov.; **2,** Cecil Blount (1881–), motion-picture producer.
Democritus (dē-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs), (460?–362? B. C.), Gk. philos.
De Morgan (dē môr′găn), William Frend (1839–1917), Eng. art. & nov.: "Alice-for-Short."
Demosthenes (dē-mŏs′thē-nēz), (384?–322 B.C.), Gk. or.
Denbighshire (dĕn′bĭ-shĭr), co., N. Wales, 666 sq. m., p. 154,852; co. seat, Denbigh, p. 6,783.
Denis (dĕn′ĭs; dē-nē′), Saint [*Dionysius*] (?–290?), patron saint of Fr. & 1st bp. of Paris.
Denison (dĕn′ĭ-sŭn), city, Grayson co., Tex., p. 13,850.
Denmark (dĕn′märk), kingdom, N. Europe, 17,144 sq. m., p. 3,434,555; cap., Copenhagen.
Denver (dĕn′vẽr), city, co. seat Denver co. & cap. of Colo., on S. Platte riv., p. 287,861: univ.
Depew (dē-pū′), Chauncey Mitchell (1834–1928). Am. law., or., stsm., & r. r. off.
De Quincey (dē kwĭn′sĭ), Thomas (1785–1859), Eng. au.: "Confessions of an English Opium Eater."
Derby, 1, (dûr′bĭ), city, New Haven co., Conn., p. 10,788; **2,** (där′bĭ; dûr′-), co. seat & bor., Derbyshire, Eng., p. 140,600.
Derbyshire (där′bĭ-shĭr), co., cen. Eng., 1,029 sq. m., p. 714,662; co. seat, Derby.
De Reszke (dā rĕsh′kē). See **Reszke, de.** [math.]
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René (1596–1650), Fr. philos. &
Deschanel (dā′shà′nĕl′), Paul Eugène Louis (1856–1922), pres. Fr. repub., Jan.–Sept., 1920.
Des Moines (dē moin′), city, co. seat Polk co. & cap. of Iowa, on Des Moines riv., p. 142,559.
Desmoulins (dā′mōō′lăn′), Lucie Simplice Camille Benoît (1760–94), Fr. revolutionist.
De Soto (dē sō′tō), Hernando (1499?–1542), Sp. expl.: disc. of Miss. riv., 1541.
Destinn (dĕs′tĭn), Emmy (1878–1930), Bohemian operatic sop.
Detaille (dē-tây′), Jean Baptiste Édouard (1848–1912), Fr. mil. & hist. painter. [Detroit riv., p. 1,568,662.]
Detroit (dē-troit′), city, co. seat Wayne co., Mich., on
De Valera (dā vä-lā′rä), Eamon (1882–), Ir. republican leader: pres. of Ir. Repub., 1917–22, and of Exec. Council of Ir. Free State, 1933–37, & of Eire (1937–).
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn-shĭr), co., S. W. Eng., 2,612 sq. m., p. 709,614; co. seat, Exeter, p. 59,582.
De Vries (dē vrēs′), Hugo (1848–1935), Du. botanist: "Mutation" theory of evolution.
De Wet (dē vĕt′), Christian R. (1854–1922), Boer gen.: comm. in chief, 1899–1902.
Dewey (dū′ĭ), George (1837–1917), Am. adm.: victor at Manila, May 1, 1898; **2,** John (1859–), Am. educ.
Dias (dē′äsh), or **Diaz,** Bartholomeu (1450?–1500), Port. navig.
Diaz (dē′äs), **1,** Armando (1861–1928), It. gen. in World War; **2,** (dē′äs; dē′ăth), Porfirio (1830–1915), pres. of Mex., 1877–80, 1884–1911.
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz), Charles (1812–70), Eng. nov.: "David Copperfield."
Dickinson (dĭk′ĭn-sŭn), Emily (1830–1886), Am. poet.
Dickson (dĭk′sŭn), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 12,395.
Diderot (dē′dē-rō′), Denis (1713–84), Fr. philos. & encyclopedist. Diesel engine.]
Diesel (dē′zĕl), Rudolf (1858–1913), Ger. sci.: inv. of
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn), John (1851–1927), Ir. pol. leader.
D'Indy (dăn′dē′), Vincent (1851–1931), Fr. comp.: "La Forêt Enchantée." col. gov. of Va.]
Dinwiddie (dĭn-wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd′ĭ), Robert (1690–1770),
Diocletian (dī′ō-klē′shăn), Caius Valerius (245–313), Rom. emp., 284–305.
Diogenes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz), (412?–323? B. C.), Gk. cynic.
Dionne (dē-ôn′). Marie, Emilie, Annette, Yvonne, Cecile, Can. quintuplets, born May 28, 1934.
Dionysius (dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), (430–367 B. C.), tyrant of Syracuse.
Dismal Swamp (dĭz′măl), marshy waterway bet. Chesapeake bay & Albemarle sound, N. C., 30 m. long, 10 m. wide.
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lĭ), Benjamin. See **Beaconsfield.**
District of Columbia (kō-lŭm′bĭ-*ä*), federal ter. of U. S., seat of cap., 70 sq. m., p. 486,869: off. abbr. **D. C.**
Dix (dĭks), John Adams (1798–1879), Am. stsm.
Dixon (dĭk′sŭn), Thomas (1864–), Am. nov.: "The Clansman."
Dnieper (nē′pẽr), riv., W. Russ., 1,330 m. to Black sea.
Dniester (nēs′tẽr), riv., Europe, 850 m. fr. Carpathian mts., Galicia to Black sea.
Dobrudja (dō′brōō-jà), div., Rumania, bounded by Danube riv., Bulgaria, & Black sea, 8,969 sq. m., p. 700,000.
Dobson (dŏb′sŭn), Henry Austin (1840–1921), Eng. poet.
Dodge City (dŏj), tn., co. seat Ford co., Kans., p. 10,060.
Dodgson (dŏj′sŭn), Charles Lutwidge (1832–98), Eng. au. & math.: pseud., *Lewis Carroll:* "Alice in Wonderland."
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), Saint (1170–1221), Sp. friar: founder of Dominican Order.
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kăn), [**Santo Domingo**], repub., E. Hispaniola, isl., 19,332 sq. m., p. 897,405; cap., Ciudad Trujillo, p. 71,297: univ.
Domitian (dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ăn; dō-mĭsh′ăn), Titus Flavius Augustus (51–96), Rom. emp., 81–96.
Donatello (dŏn″ä-tĕl′lō), or **Donato** (dō-nä′tō), (1386–1466), Florentine sculp. [Carthage.]
Donatus (dō-nā′tŭs), [*the Great*] (about 315), bp. of
Don Cossacks (dŏn kŏs′ăks), **Province of the,** undefined region, N. of Black & Caspian seas, p. about 3,591,900.
Donegal (dŏn″ĕ-gôl′; dŏn′ĕ-gôl″), co., Ulster prov., N. Ir. Free State, 1,865 sq. m., p. 152,508.
Donizetti (dō″nĕ-dzĕt′tē), Gaetano (1797–1848), It. comp.: "Lucia di Lammermoor."
Donne (dŏn; dŭn), John (1573–1631), Eng. poet & preacher: dean of St. Paul's.
Donora (dō-nôr′*ä*), bor., Washington co., Pa., on Monongahela riv., p. 13,905. [illus., & sculp.]
Doré (dō″rā′), Paul Gustave (1833–83), Fr. painter,
Doris (dō′rĭs), anc. country, N. Greece.
Dorset (dôr′sĕt), Thomas Sackville, Earl of (1536–1608), Eng. stsm.
Dorsetshire (dôr′sĕt-shĭr), co., S. Eng., 978 sq. m., p. 228,160; co. seat, Dorchester, p. 9,556.
Dortmund (dôrt′mōōnt), city, Prussia, p. 321,743.
Dostoyevsky (dŏs′tō-yĕf′skĕ), Fiodor Mikhailovitch (1821–81), Russ. nov. [16,046.]
Dothan (dō′thăn), city, co. seat Houston co., Ala., p.
Dou (dou), or **Dow,** Gerard (1613–75), Du. genre painter. [1914–18.]
Douai (dōō-ā′), tn., dept. of Nord, Fr., p. 25,510: bats.]
Douglas (dŭg′lăs), **1,** Archibald (1449?–1514), Earl of Angus; **2,** Sir James (1803–77), Can. admin.: founder of Br. Columbia; **3,** Stephen Arnold (1813–61), Am. stsm.
Douglas (dŭg′lăs), tn., cap. of Isle of Man, p. 20,326.
Douglass (dŭg′lăs), Frederick (1817–95), Am. Negro or., pol., & abolitionist.
Doumer (dōō″mâr′), Paul (1857–1932), pres. of Fr. repub. 1931–32: assassinated.
Doumergue (dōō″mârg′), Gaston (1863–1931), pres. of Fr. repub., 1924–1931.
Dover (dō′vẽr), **1,** city, co. seat Strafford co., N. H., p. 13,573; **2,** tn., co. seat Kent co. & cap. of Del., p. 4,800; **3,** tn., Morris co., N. J., p. 10,031; **4,** spt. & bor., Kent co., Eng., p. 39,995: **Strait of –,** bet. Eng. & Fr., 20–27 m. wide.
Down (doun), co., Northern Ire., 936 sq. m., p. 209,228.
Downs (dounz), **The,** roadstead off E. coast of Kent, Eng.: bats. 1639, 1666.
Dowson (dou′sŭn), Ernest (1867–1900), Eng. poet: "To One in Bedlam."
Doyle (doil), Sir Arthur Conan (1859–1930), Eng. phys., nov., & spiritualist: "Sherlock Holmes."
Draco (drā′kō), (about 620 B. C.), Athenian legis.: au. of stern code of laws.
Drake (drāk), Sir Francis (1540?–96), Eng. navig.
Dreiser (drī′sẽr), Theodore (1871–), Am. nov.: "American Tragedy." [p. 619,157.]
Dresden (drĕz′dĕn), city, cap. of Saxony, on Elbe riv.,
Drew (drōō), John (1853–1927), Am. act.
Drexel (drĕk′sĕl), Anthony Joseph (1826–93), Am. banker: founder of Drexel Institute of Art, Science, & Industry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dreyfus (drā′fŭs′), Alfred (1859–1935), Jewish artillery off. in Fr. army: convicted of treason: later reinstated.
Drinkwater (drĭngk′wô″tẽr), John (1882–1937), Eng. poet & dram.: "Abraham Lincoln."
Drummond (drŭm′ŭnd), **1,** Henry (1851–97), Sc. theolog.; **2,** William Henry (1854–1907), Can. phys. & poet.
Drusus (drōō′sŭs), Nero Claudius [*Germanicus*] (38–9 B. C.), Rom. gen.
Dryden (drī′dĕn), John (1631–1700), Eng. poet & dram.
Du Barry (dü bà″rē′), Jeanne Bécu, or Marie Jeanne, Comtesse (1746–93), mistress of Louis XV.
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn), **1,** city, co. seat Laurens co., Ga., p. 6,681; **2,** co., Leinster prov., Ir. Free State, 342 sq. m., p. 188,961; **3,** city, cap. of Ir. Free State, on Liffey riv., p. 316,693.
Dubois (dōō-bois′), bor., Clearfield co., Pa., p. 11,595.

Dubuque (dŏō-būk′), city, co. seat Dubuque co., Iowa, on Miss. riv., p. 41,679.
Dudevant (dü′dē-väN′), Amantine Lucile Aurore, Madame (1804–76), Fr. nov.: pseud., *George Sand.*
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ), **1,** John, Duke of Northumberland (1502–53), Eng. stsm.; **2,** Joseph (1647–1720), col. gov. of Mass.; **3,** Robert, Earl of Leicester (1533–88), favorite of Queen Elizabeth; **4,** Thomas (1576–1653), col. gov. of Mass.
Dufferin and Ava (dŭf′ẽr-ĭn, ā′vȧ), Frederick, Marquis of (1826–1902), Br. stsm.: gov. gen. of Can., 1872–79.
Duisburg (düs′bo͝orkh), tn., Prussia, Ger., p. 272,798.
Duluth (dō͞o-lo͝oth′), city & lake port, St. Louis co., Minn., on Lake Superior, p. 101,463.
Dumas (dü″mä′), **1,** Alexandre (1802–70), Fr. nov. & dram.: "The Three Musketeers"; **2,** Alexandre (1824–95), his son, Fr. nov. & dram.; **3,** Matthieu (1753–1837), Fr. gen. & mil. writer.
Du Maurier (dü mō″ryā′), George Louis (1834–96), Fr.-Eng. art. & nov.: "Trilby."
Dumbarton (dŭm-bär′tŭn), co., Sc., 246 sq. m., p. 152,300; co. seat, Dumbarton, p. 22,933.
Dumfries (dŭm-frēs′), **1,** co., S. Sc., 1,072 sq. m., p. 74,100; **2,** city, its co. seat, p. 15,778.
Dumouriez (dü″mōō″ryā′), Charles François (1739–1823), Fr. gen. & pol.
Düna (dü′nä), Russ. riv. See **Dvina.**
Dunbar (dŭn′bär), Paul Laurence (1872–1906), Am. poet & nov. of Afr. race.
Duncan (dŭng′kăn), Isadora (1880–1927), Am. dancer.
Dundee (dŭn-dē′), spt. city, Forfar co., Sc., on Firth of Tay, p. 174,800.
Dunkirk (dŭn-kûrk′), **1,** city, Chatauqua co., N. Y., on Lake Erie, p. 17,802; **2,** spt. tn., Fr., on Str. of Dover, p. 30,597.
Dunmore (dŭn″mōr′), John Murray, Earl of (1732–1809), col. gov. of N. Y. & Va. [22,595.]
Dunmore (dŭn″mōr′), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa., p.
Dunsany (dŭn-sā′nĭ), Edward John, Baron (1878–), Ir. sol., dram., & au.: "Gods of the Mountain."
Dunstan (dŭn′stăn), Saint (925–988), Eng. abp.
Duquesne (dō͞o-kān′), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., on Monongahela riv., p. 21,396.
Durango (dō͞o-räng′gō), state, Mex., 42,272 sq. m., p. 336,766; cap., Durango, p. 39,091.
Durazzo (dō͞o-rät′sō), [anc. **Dyrrhachium**], spt. tn., Albania, on Adriatic sea, p. 10,000. [engraver.]
Dürer (dü′rẽr), Albrecht (1471–1528), Ger. painter &
Durham (dŭr′ăm), **1,** city, co. seat Durham co., N. C., p. 52,037; **2,** co., N. E. Eng., 1,014 sq. m., p. 1,479,033; **3,** city, its co. seat, p. 17,346: univ.; cathedral.
Duse (dō͞o′zā), Eleonora (1859–1924), It. trag. act.
Düsseidorf (düs′ĕl-dôrf), city, Prussia, on Rhine riv., p. 432,633: birthplace of Heine.
Dutch East Indies (ĭn′dĭz), isls., Malay Archipelago, owned by Netherlands, 733,296 sq. m., p. 51,881,862: now called **Netherlands India.**
Dvina (dvē-nä′), riv., Russ., 650 m. through Latvia to Gulf of Riga: also called *Southern Drina* or *Düna:* **North –,** riv., N. Russ., 780 m. to White sea near Archangel. Also, **Dwina** (dwē′nȧ).
Dvořák (dvôr′zhäk), Antonin (1841–1904), Bohemian comp.: "Humoresque"; "New World Symphony."
Dyrrhachium (dĭ-rā′kĭ-ŭm). See **Durazzo.**

E

Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan] (1820–87), Am. eng.: Miss. riv. jetties.
Eames (āmz), Emma (1867–), Am. operatic sop.
Early (ûr′lĭ), Jubal Anderson (1816–94), Am. Confed. sol.
East Africa, British, region Afr., comprising Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar: **Portuguese –,** see *Mozambique.*
East Angila (ăng′glĭ-ȧ), anc. div. of Eng., mod. Norfolk & Suffolk cos.
East Chicago, clty, Lake co., Ind., p. 54,784.
East Cleveland, city, adjoining Cleveland, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, p. 39,667.
Eastern Shore, Del. & part of Md. & Va. E. of Chesapeake Bay: sometimes called *Delmarva.*
Easthampton (ēst-hămp′tŭn), tn., Hampshire co., Mass., p. 11,323: Williston academy. [p. 17,125.]
East Hartford (härt′fẽrd), tn., Hartford co., Conn.,
East Indies (ĭn′dĭz), S. E. part of Asia: loosely, India, Indo-China, & Malay Archipelago; strictly, Du. E. Indies, which see. [riv., p. 23,329.]
East Liverpool, city, Columbiana co., Ohio, on Ohio]
East Lothian (lō′*thĭ*-ăn), [**Haddington** (hăd′ĭng-tŭn), formerly **Haddingtonshire**], co., S. E. Sc., 280 sq. m., p. 48,400; co. seat, Haddington, p. 4,053.
Easton (ēs′tŭn), city, co. seat Northampton co., Pa., on Del. riv., p. 34,468.
East Orange (ŏr′ĕnj), city, Essex co., N. J., p. 68,020.
East Providence, tn., opposite Providence, R. I., on Seekonk riv., p. 29,995.
East River, str. bet. Long Island sound & New York bay, 16 m. long, 1½–3½ m. wide. [p. 74,347.]
East St. Louis, city, St. Clair co., Ill., on Miss. riv.,
East Youngstown (yŭngs′toun). See **Campbell.**
Eau Claire (ō″ klâr′), city, Eau Claire co., Wis., on Eau Claire & Chippewa rivs., p. 26,287.
Ebert (ā′bẽrt), Friedrich (1871–1925), 1st pres. of Ger. repub., 1919–25.
Ecbatana (ĕk-băt′ȧ-nȧ), [mod. **Hamadan** (hä″mädŏn′)], anc. city, cap. of Media, Asia.
Echegaray (ā″chā-gä-rī′), José (1832–1916), Sp. dram.: Nobel prize 1904.
Ecorse (ē-kôrs′), tn., Wayne co., Mich., p. 12,716.
Ecuador (ĕk′wȧ-dôr″), repub., S. Am., 118,627 sq. m., p. 1,562,500; cap., Quito.
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mrs. Mary Baker Glover (1821–1910), Am. religious leader: founder of Christian Science.
Edessa (ē-dĕs′ȧ), [mod. **Urfa** (o͝or-fä′)], anc. city, Mesopotamia.
Edge (ĕj), Walter Evans (1874–1931), Am. sen. & dipl.
Edgeworth (ĕj′wûrth), Maria (1767–1849), Eng. nov.
Edinburgh (ĕd′ĭn-bŭr″ō), city, Midlothian co., cap. of Sc., p. 426,300: univ.
Edirne (ē-dĭr′nē), [formerly **Adrianople**], **1,** vilayet, European Turkey, p. 111,080: ceded to Greece 1920; restored to Turkey 1924; **2,** city, its cap., p. 34,169.
Edison (ĕd′ĭ-sŭn), Thomas Alva (1847–1931), Am. inv.
Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn), city, cap. of Alberta, Can., on Saskatchewan riv., p. 79,197: univ.
Edmund (ĕd′mŭnd), name of 2 kings of Eng.: **I** (922–946), 940–946; **II** [*Ironside*] (981–1016), 1016.
Edom (ē′dŭm), anc. region, S. E. of Palestine, 2,000 sq. m. Also, **Idumæa.**
Edward (ĕd′wẽrd), **1,** [*the Confessor*] (1004–66), king of the English, 1042–66; **2,** name of 8 kings of England: **I** (1239–1307), 1272–1307; **II** (1284–1327), 1307–27; **III** (1312–77), 1327–77; **IV** (1442–83), 1461–83; **V** (1470–83), 1483; **VI** (1537–53), 1547–53; **VII** (1841–1910), 1901–10; **VIII** (1894–), Jan.–Dec. 1936: abdicated; **3,** [*the Black Prince*] (1330–76), son of Edward III, Prince of Wales.
Edwards (ĕd′wẽrdz), **1,** Jonathan (1703–58), Am. theolog.: 1st pres. of Princeton coll., **2,** Jonathan (1745–1801), his son, Am. theolog. [633.]
Edwin (ĕd′wĭn), (585–633), king of Northumbria, 617–
Egbert (ĕg′bẽrt), [*the Great*] (?–839), king of W. Saxons, 802–839; 1st "king" of Eng., 829–839.
Eggleston (ĕg′lz-tŭn), Edward (1837–1902), Am. nov.
Egypt (ē′jĭpt), kingdom, N. E. Afr., 360,000 sq. m., p. 14,186,398; cap., Cairo.
Ehrlich (ār′lĭkh), Paul (1854–1915), Ger. phys. & bacteriologist: disc. of the drug salvarsan: Nobel prize 1908. [eng.: the Eiffel Tower.]
Eiffel (ē″fĕl′), Alexandre Gustave (1832–1924), Fr.
Einstein (īn′stīn), Albert (1879–), Ger.-Swiss sci.: relativity. [Irish Free State, which see.]
Eire (ār′ē), repub. est. 1937 in southern Ire., succeeding
Ekaterinburg (yĕ-kä″tyĕ-rĕn-bo͝orkh′), [pres. name **Sverdlovsk**], tn., Russ., in Ural mts., p. 136,494: Nicholas II slain here, July 16, 1918.
Ekaterinoslav (yĕ-kä″tyĕ-rē″nō-slȧf′), [pres. name **Dnepro-Petrovsk**], **1,** prov., Ukraine repub., on Dnieper riv., 24,478 sq. m., p. 3,138,200; **2,** city, its cap., p. 187,357.
Elagabalus (ē″lȧ-găb′ȧ-lŭs), or **Heliogabalus** (hē″lĭ-ō-), (205?–222), emp. of Rome, 218–222.
Elam (ē′lăm), [mod. **Khuzistan**], anc. country, W. Asia, E. of lower Tigris.
Elba (ĕl′bȧ), It. isl., in Medit. sea, 86 sq. m., p. 26,164: Napoleon exiled there, 1814–15. [North sea.]
Elbe (ĕl′bē), riv., cen. Europe, 725 m. fr. Bohemia to]
Elbruz (ĕl′bro͞oz; ăl′-), mt. in Caucasus; highest in Europe, 18,526 ft. Also, **Elbrus** (-bro͞os).
Eldorado (ĕl″dō-rä′dō), city, co. seat Butler co., Kans., p. 10,311. [p. 16,421.]
El Dorado (ĕl dō-rä′dō), tn., co. seat Union co., Ark.,
Elephant Butte Dam, in N. Mex. & Tex., 306 ft. high.
Eleusis (ē-lū′sĭs), [mod. **Lesuina** (lū-sē′nȧ)], anc. Gk. tn.
El Frat (ĕl frät′). See **Euphrates.**
Elgar (ĕl′gär), Sir Edward William (1857–1934), Eng. comp.: "Pomp and Circumstance."
Elgin (ĕl′gĭn), Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766–1841), Br. dipl.: secured Elgin marbles. [p. 35,929.]
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn), city, Kane & Cook cos., Ill., on Fox riv.,
Elia (ē′lĭ-ȧ), Eng. essay.: pseud. of *Charles Lamb.*
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), **1,** Charles William (1834–1926), Am. educ., pres. Harvard univ.; **2,** George (1819–80), Eng. nov.: pseud. of *Mary Ann Evans* (*Lewes*) (*Cross*); **3,** John [*Apostle to the Indians*] (1604–90), Am. clergy.; **4,** Sir John (1592–1632), Eng. patriot & stsm.
Elis (ē′lĭs), anc. city & div. of Greece.
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth), **1,** (1533–1603), queen of Eng., 1558–1603; **2,** Pauline Ottilie Luise (1843–1916), queen of Rumania & au.: pseud., *Carmen Sylva.*

Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ə-bĕth), city, co. seat Union co., N. J., p. 114,589. [co., N. C., p. 10,030.]
Elizabeth City (ē-lĭz′ə-bĕth), tn., co. seat Pasquotank]
Elkhart (ĕlk′härt), city, Elkhart co., Ind., p. 24,277.
Ellis (ĕl′ĭs), **1,** Edward Sylvester (1840–1916), Am. au. of boys' stories; **2,** Henry Havelock (1859–), Eng. phys., sci., & au.: "Psychology of Sex."
Ellis Island (ĕl′ĭs), in N. Y. harbor: immigrant station.
Ellwood City (ĕl′wo͝od), tn., Lawrence co., Pa., p. 12,321. [violinist.]
Elman (ĕl′mən), Mischa (1892–), Russ.-Jewish]
Elmira (ĕl-mī′rə), city, co. seat Chemung co., N. Y., on Chemung riv., p. 47,397: state reformatory.
El Paso (ĕl păs′ō), city, co. seat El Paso co., Tex., on Rio Grande riv., p. 102,421.
Elwood (ĕl′wo͝od), city, Madison co., Ind., p. 10,685.
Ely (ē′lĭ), **Isle of,** co., S. E. Eng., 374 sq. m.; co. seat, Ely, p. 7,690.
Elyria (ē-lĭr′ĭ-ə), city, co. seat Lorain co., Ohio, on Black riv., near Lake Erie, p. 25,633.
Emanuele III (ā-mä-no͞o-ā′lā), Vittorio [Eng. *Victor Emmanuel*] (1869–), king of It., 1900– ; emp. Ethiopia, 1936– .
Emerson (ĕm′ər-sən), Ralph Waldo (1803–82), Am. essay., philos., & poet.
Emmet (ĕm′ĕt), Robert (1778–1803), Ir. patriot.
Emmett (ĕm′ĕt), Daniel Decatur (1815–1904), minstrel & writer of negro songs: "Dixie"; "Old Dan Tucker."
Empedocles (ĕm-pĕd′ō-klēz), (5th cent. B. C.), Gk. philos.
Emporia (ĕm-pō′rĭ-ə), city, co. seat Lyon co., Kans., p. 14,067. [Mass.]
Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), John (1588?–1665), col. gov. of]
Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), tn., Broome co., N. Y., p. 16,226.
Endor (ĕn′dôr), anc. vil., Palestine.
Enfield (ĕn′fēld), tn., Hartford co., Conn., p. 13,404.
England (ĭng′glənd), div., Gt. Br., S. E. part of Isl., 50,874 sq. m., p. 35,681,014; cap., London.
Englewood (ĕng′gl-wo͝od), city, Bergen co., N. J., p. 17,805. [bet. Eng. & Fr.]
English Channel, inlet of Atlantic oc., S. of Eng.,
Enid (ē′nĭd), city, co. seat Garfield co., Okla., p. 26,399.
Epaminondas (ē-păm″ĭ-nŏn′dəs), (418?–362 B. C.), Gk. stsm. & gen.: hero of Thebes.
Epictetus (ĕp″ĭk-tē′tŭs), (50–120?), Gk. Stoic philos.
Epicurus (ĕp″ĭ-kū′rŭs), (342?–270 B. C.), Gk. philos.
Epirus (ē-pī′rŭs), anc. country, N. Greece. [scholar.
Erasmus (ē-răz′mŭs), Desiderius (1466?–1536), Du.]
Eratosthenes (ĕr″ə-tŏs′thē-nēz), (276?–195? B. C.), Gk. astron. [of Am.]
Ericson (ĕr′ĭk-sən), Leif (about 1000), Icelandic disc.]
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk-sən), John (1803–89), Sw. eng. & inv.
Erie (ē′rĭ), **1,** one of the great lakes drained by St. Lawrence riv., bet. U. S. & Can., 246 m. long; bat. 1813; **2,** city, co. seat Erie co., Pa., on Lake Erie, p. 115,967: **– Canal,** waterway, 352 m. fr. Buffalo to Troy, connecting Great Lakes with Hudson riv.: now called *New York State Barge Canal.*
Erin (ē′rĭn; ĕ′rĭn), anc. & poetic name for Ire.
Eritrea (ā″rē-trā′ə), It. col., on Red sea, 45,754 sq. m., p. 402,793; cap., Asmara, p. 13,510.
Erivan (ĕr″ē-vän′), city, cap. of Armenia, p. 66,413.
Ervine (ûr′vĭn), St. John Greer (1883–), Eng. nov. & au.: "Changing Winds"; "Jane Clegg."
Erzerum (ĕrz′rōōm′), vilayet, Turkey, 19,180 sq. m., p. 270,763. [p. 14,524.]
Escanaba (ĕs″kə-nô′bə), city, co. seat Delta co., Mich.,
Esdraelon (ĕs″drā-ē′lŏn), plain in Palestine: many bats.
Essen (ĕs′ĕn), city, Prussia, p. 470,524: Krupp works.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks), Robert Devereux, Earl of (1567–1601), favorite of Queen Elizabeth.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks), co., S. E. Eng., 1,531 sq. m., p. 1,470,257; co. seat, Chelmsford, p. 20,769.
Estienne (ĕs″tyĕn′), Fr. family of scholars & printers: Henri (1460?–1520); Robert (1503–59); Henri (1528–98).
Estonia (ĕs″tō′nĭ-ə), or **Esthonia** (ĕs″thō′-), repub., former Baltic prov. of Russ., 16,955 sq. m., p. 1,117,270; cap., Tallinn.
Ethiopia (ē″thĭ-ō′pĭ-ə), a former empire, Afr., S. of Egypt, conquered by Italy 1936, 350,000 sq. m., p. 10,000,000; cap., Addis Ababa, p. 70,000: often called **Abyssinia:** since 1936 a part of Italian East Africa.
Etna (ĕt′nə), active volcanic mt., Sicily, 10,884 ft.
Eton (ē′tŭn), tn., Buckinghamshire, Eng., p. 3,301:]
Etrurla (ē-trōō′rĭ-ə), anc. country, N. It. [Eton coll.
Eubœa (ū-bē′ə), [mod. **Evvoia** (ĕv-vē′ə) or **Negropont** (nĕg′rō-pŏnt)], Gk. dept. & isl., in Ægean sea, 115 m. long, 33 m. wide, 2,216 sq. m., p. 154,449; cap., Chalcis, p. 17,297. [Nobel prize 1908.]
Eucken (oik′ĕn), Rudolf (1846–1926), Ger. philos.:]
Euclid (ū′klĭd), (about 300 B. C.), Gk. geom.
Euclid (ū′klĭd), tn., Cuyahoga co., Ohio, p. 12,675.
Eugene (ū-jēn′), city, co. seat Lane co., Oreg., p. 18,901.
Eugénie (ū″zhā″nē′), Marie de Montijo de Guzmán (1826–1920), ex-emp. of Fr.: wife of Napoleon III.
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz), [Turk. **El Frat**], riv., Asia, 1,750 m. fr. Armenia to Persian gulf.
Eurasia (ūr-ā′shə; -zhə), Europe and Asia combined.
Eureka (ū-rē′kə), city, co. seat Humboldt co., Calif., p. 15,752.
Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz), (480–406 B. C.), Gk. trag.
Europe (ū′rŭp), cont., N. W. region of Old World, 3,872,561 sq. m., p. 494,262,755. [Cæsarea.]
Eusebius (ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs), (260?–340?), eccl. hist.: bp. of]
Euxine Sea (ūk′sĭn). See **Black Sea.**
Evans (ĕv′ənz), Robley Dunglison [*Fighting Bob*] (1846–1912), Am. nav. off.
Evanston (ĕv′ənz-tŭn), city, Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, p. 63,338: univ. [Ind., p. 102,249.]
Evansville (ĕv′ənz-vĭl), city, co. seat Vanderburg co.,]
Everest (ĕv′ər-ĕst), highest mt. in world, Himalayas, bet. Nepal & Tibet, 29,141 ft.
Everett (ĕv′ər-ĕt), Edward (1794–1865), Am. stsm.
Everett (ĕv′ər-ĕt), **1,** city, near Boston, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 48,424; **2,** city, co. seat Snohomish co., Wash., on Port Gardner bay, p. 30,489.
Eyck, van (vän ĭk′), Flemish painters: Hubert (1365–1426); Jan (1385–1440), his brother.

F

Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs), Maximus [*Cunctator, the Delayer*] (about 210 B. C.), Rom. gen.: opponent of Hannibal.
Fabre (fäbr′), **1,** Jean Henri (1823–1915), Fr. entomologist; **2,** Ferdinand (1830–98), Fr. realistic nov.
Fairbanks (fâr′băngks), Charles Warren (1852–1918), vice pres. of U. S., 1905–09.
Fairfield (fâr′fēld), **1,** tn., Fairfield co., Conn., p. 17,218; **2,** city, Jefferson co., Ala., p. 11,059.
Fairmont (fâr′mŏnt), city, co. seat Marion co., W. Va., p. 23,016.
Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd), Br. isls., in S. Atlantic oc., 300 m. E. of Magellan, 6,500 sq. m., p. 2,271: nav. bat. 1914.
Fallières (fä″lyâr′), Clément Armand (1841–1931), pres. of Fr., 1906–13.
Fall River (fôl), city, co. seat Bristol co., Mass., on Narragansett bay, p. 115,274. [icist.]
Faraday (fâr′ə-dā), Michael (1791–1867), Eng. phys-]
Fargo (fär′gō), city, co. seat Cass co., N. Dak., on Red riv. of the North, p. 28,619.
Faribault (fâr′ĭ-bō″), city, co. seat Rice co., Minn., p. 12,767. [cardinal.]
Farley (fär′lĭ), John Murphy (1842–1918), Am.]
Farman (fär″mäñ′), Henri (1874–), Fr. automobile racer & pioneer in aviation.
Farnese (fär-nā′sā), famous It. family: Pietro (?–1363), Florentine gen.; Alessandro (1468–1549), became pope as Paul III, 1534–49; Alessandro (1547–92), prince of Parma: famous gen.
Faroe (fär′ō; fā′rō), [*Sheep Islands*], Da. isls., bet. Iceland & the Shetlands, 540 sq. m., p. 22,835.
Farquhar (fär′kwär; -kər), George (1678–1707), Ir. dram. [Am. adm.]
Farragut (fär′ə-gŭt), David 'Glasgow (1801–70),]
Farrar (fär′ər), **1,** Frederick William (1831–1903), dean of Canterbury; **2,** (fä-rär′), Geraldine (1882–), Am. operatic sop.
Farrell (fär′ĕl), bor., Mercer co., Pa., p. 14,359.
Faure (fōr), **1,** Jean Baptiste (1830–1914), Fr. comp.: "Crucifix"; "Palms"; **2,** François Félix (1841–99), pres. of Fr., 1895–99.
Faust (foust), Doctor Johann, Ger. astrologer & necromancer, 16th cent.: subject of dramas by Goethe & Marlowe, & of opera by Gounod.
Fawkes (fôks), Guy (1570–1606), Eng. conspirator: "Gunpowder Plot," 1605.
Fayal (fä″yäl′), isl., in Azores, 68 sq. m., p. 19,009.
Feisal (fā′săl), (1887–1933), king of Iraq, 1921–33.
Felix (fē′lĭks), **1,** name of 5 popes: **I** 269–274: **II** 355–358; **III** 483–492; **IV** 526–530; **V** 1439–49; **2,** Antonius (A. D. 52–?), Rom. procurator of Judea under emp. Claudius.
Fénelon (fā″nē-lôn′), François de Salignac de la Mothe (1651–1715), Fr. prelate & au.
Ferdinand (fûr′dĭ-nănd), **1, I** [*the Just*] (1379–1416), king of Aragon, 1412–16; **2,** name of 7 kings of Sp., notably: **V** [*the Catholic*] (1452–1516), 1474–1516: patron of Columbus; **VII** (1784–1833), 1815–33; **3, I** (1861–), king of Bulgaria, 1908–18: abdicated in favor of Boris III; **4, I** (1865–1927), king of Rumania, 1914–27.
Fermanagh (fĕr-măn′ə), co., Ulster prov., N. Ire., 653 sq. m., p. 61,836.
Fernández (fĕr-nän′dēz; fĕr-nän′dāth), Juan (1536–1602?), Sp. navig.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä), **1,** prov., N. It., 1,019 sq. m., p. 346,051; **2,** city, its cap., p. 117,221: univ.

Ferrero (fĕr-rā'rō), Guglielmo (1872–), It. hist. & lecturer. [stsm.]
Fessenden (fĕs'ĕn-dĕn), William Pitt (1806–69), Am.
Fez (fĕz), one of the caps. of Morocco, p. 81,172.
Fezzan (fĕz"zän'), div., Tripoli, N. Afr., 160,000 sq. m., p. 70,000. [philos.]
Fichte (fĭkh'tĕ), Johann Gottlieb (1762–1814), Ger.
Field (fēld), **1,** Cyrus West (1819–92), Am. promoter of 1st transatlantic cable; **2,** Eugene (1850–95), Am. poet & jour.: "Little Boy Blue." ["Tom Jones."]
Fielding (fēl'dĭng), Henry (1707–54), Eng. nov.:
Fife (fīf), co., Sc., 505 sq. m., p. 294,100; co. seat, Cupar, p. 4,145.
Fiji (fē'jē), Br. isls., in S. Pacific oc., 7,083 sq. m., p. 173,836; cap., Suva, p. 12,982.
Fillmore (fĭl'mōr), Millard (1800–74), vice pres. & 13th pres. of U. S., 1850–53. [19,363.]
Findlay (fĭnd'lā), city, co. seat Hancock co., Ohio, p.
Finisterre (fĭn"ĭs-târ'), cape, W. extremity of Sp.
Finland (fĭn'lănd), formerly a grand duchy of Russ., E. of Gulf of Bothnia: now indep. state, 1918, 149,641 sq. m., p. 3,582,406; cap., Helsinki: **Gulf of –,** arm of Baltic sea, 260 m. long. [3d cent.
Fionn Maccumhall (fĭn" măk-kōōl'), Ir. epic hero of
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton (1808–93), Am. stsm.
Fisher (fĭsh'ĕr), **1,** John Arbuthnot, Baron (1841–1920), Br. adm.; **2,** Dorothy Frances Canfield: see **Canfield, Dorothy.**
Fiske (fĭsk), **1,** John (1842–1901), Am. phlos. & hist.: **2,** Minnie Maddern (1865–1932), Am. act.
Fismes (fēm), tn., dept. of Marne, Fr., p. 3,410: recaptured fr. Ger. by Am. troops 1918.
Fitch (fĭch), **1,** Clyde (1865–1909), Am. dram.; **2,** John (1743–98), Am. inv.
Fitchburg (fĭch'bûrg), city, one of the co. seats Worcester co., Mass., on Nashua riv., p. 40,692.
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr'ăld), Edward (1809–83), Eng. poet & translator: "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám."
Flume (fyōō'mā), city, N. E. It., free state fr. 1920, annexed to It. 1924, p. 49,199. [& illus.]
Flagg (flăg), James Montgomery (1877–), Am. art.]
Flagler (flăg'lĕr), Henry M. (1830–1913), Am. capitalist: developed Fla.
Flagstaff (flăg'stăf), tn., Coconino co., Ariz., p. 3,891: Lowell observatory.
Flaminius (flă-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), **1,** Caius (?–217 B.C.), Rom. gen. & stsm.; **2,** F. Quintius (230–174 B.C.), Rom. gen.
Flammarion (flă"mà"ryôN'), Camille (1842–1925), Fr. astron.
Flanders (flăn'dĕrz), two Belgian provs.: **East –,** 1,158 sq. m., p. 1,128,720; cap., Ghent: **West –,** 1,248 sq. m., p. 873,087; cap., Bruges.
Flaubert (flō"bâr'), Gustave (1821–80), Fr. nov.
Flaxman (flăks'măn), John (1755–1826), Eng. sculp.
Fletcher (flĕch'ĕr), **1,** Frank Friday (1855–), Am. adm.; **2,** Horace (1849–1919), Am. food expert: advocate of complete mastication of food; **3,** John (1579–1625), Eng. dram. with Beaumont.
Fleury (flû"rĕ'), **1,** André Hercule de (1653–1743), Fr. cardinal & stsm.; **2,** Claude (1640–1723), Fr. hist.
Flint (flĭnt), city, co. seat Genesee co., Mich., on Flint riv., p. 156,492.
Flintshire (flĭnt'shĭr), co., N. Wales, 256 sq. m., p. 106,617; co. seat, Flint, p. 6,298.
Florence (flŏr'ĕns), **1,** city, co. seat Lauderdale co., Ala., on Tenn. riv., p. 11,729: Muscle Shoals project; **2,** city, co. seat Florence co., S. C., p. 14,774; **3,** [It. **Firenze** (fē-rĕnt'sā)], city, It., on the Arno, p. 316,806; **4,** prov., It., 1,869 sq. m., p. 820,615.
Flores (flō'rĕs), W. isl. of Azores, 57 sq. m., p. 6,662.
Florian, de (dĕ flō"ryăN'), Jean Pierre Claris (1755–94), Fr. au.: "Fables."
Florida (flŏr'ĭ-dă), state in U. S., 58,666 sq. m., p. 1,468,211; cap., Tallahassee: off. abbr. **Fla.**
Flotow, von (fôn flō'tō), Friedrich (1812–83), Ger. comp.: "Martha."
Foch (fôsh), Ferdinand (1851–1929), marshal of Fr.; generalissimo of Allied armies, 1918.
Fond du Lac (fŏn" dōō lăk'), city, co. seat Fond du Lac co., Wis., on Winnebago lake, p. 26,449.
Fontainebleau (fôN"tăN"blō'), tn., dept. of Seine-et-Marne, Fr., p. 12,180: palace of former Fr. kings.
Fontenoy (fôN"tĕ-nwà'), **1,** tn., cen. Fr.: bat. 841; **2,** vil., Belgium: bat. 1745.
Foochow (fōō"chō'), city, cap. of Fukien prov., S. E. China, on Min riv., p. 314,900
Foote (fōōt), **1,** Andrew Hull (1806–63), Am. nav. off.; **2,** Henry Stuart (1800–80), Am. pol. [pol.]
Foraker (fôr'*ă*-kĕr), Joseph Benson (1846–1917), Am.
Forbes-Robertson (fôrbz"-rŏb'ĕrt-sŭn), Sir Johnston (1853–1937), Eng. act. & mgr.
Ford (fôrd), **1,** Henry (1863–), Am. inv. & auto mfr.; **2,** Paul Leicester (1865–1902), Am. nov.
Forest Park (fŏr'ĕst), tn., Cook co., Ill., p. 14,555.
Forfar (fôr'fär), co., E. coast of Sc., 874 sq. m., p. 270,950: now called *Angus;* co. seat, Forfar, p. 9,585.
Formosa (fôr-mō'*să*). See **Taiwan.**
Forrest (fŏr'ĕst), **1,** Edwin (1806–72), Am. trag.; **2,** Nathan Bedford (1821–77), Am. Confed. cav. gen.
Forster (fôr'stĕr), Edward Morgan (1879–), Eng. au.: "Pharos and Pharillon." [p. 11,149.]
Fort Collins (kŏl'ĭnz), tn., co. seat Larimer co., Colo.,
Fort Dodge (dŏj), city, co. seat Webster co., Iowa, on Des Moines riv., p. 21,895.
Fort Donelson (dŏn'ĕl-sŭn), fortress, N. W. Tenn.: captured by Grant Feb. 16, 1862.
Fort Duquesne (dōō-kān'), Fr. fort, site of Pittsburgh, Pa.: taken by Eng. 1758.
Forth, Firth of (fûrth, fŏrth), estuary, 48 m. long, of Forth riv. in cen. Sc., 66 m. to North sea (total length 103 m.): great cantilever bridge, 8,295 ft. long, with two spans 1,710 ft. each.
Fort Madison (măd'ĭ-sŭn), city, co. seat Lee co., Iowa, p. 13,779.
Fort Monroe (mŭn-rō'), fortress, Old Point Comfort, Va.: Jefferson Davis imprisoned here, 1865–67.
Fort Peck (pĕk), site of dam on Missouri riv., in Mont.
Fort Scott (skŏt), city, co. seat Bourbon co., Kans., p. 10,763. [on Ark. riv., p. 31,429.]
Fort Smith (smĭth), city, co. seat Sebastian co., Ark.,
Fort Sumter (sŭm'tĕr), fort at entrance to Charleston harbor, S.C.: 1st engagement in Civil War April 12, 1861.
Fort Thomas (tŏm'*ăs*), tn., Campbell co., Ky., p. 10,067.
Fort Wayne (wān), city, co. seat Allen co., Ind., at junction of St. Marys & St. Joseph rivs., forming the Maumee, p. 114,946: fort built by Gen. Anthony Wayne 1794.
Fort William (wĭl'yăm), city & resort, Ontario, Can., on Thunder bay, Lake Superior, p. 20,541.
Fort Worth (wûrth), city, co. seat Tarrant co., Tex., p. 163,447.
Fosdick (fŏz'dĭk), Harry Emerson (1878–), Am. clergy. & au. [by the Side of the Road."]
Foss (fŏs), Sam Walter (1858–1911), Am. poet: "House
Fostoria (fŏs-tō'rĭ-*ă*), tn., Seneca co., Ohio, p. 12,745.
Foucault (fōō"kō'), Jean Bernard Léon (1819–68), Fr. physicist.
Fouquet (fōō"kâ'), Nicolas, Marquis of Belle-Isle (1615–80), Fr. supt. of finance.
Fourier (fōō"ryā'), **1,** François Marie Charles (1772–1837), Fr. socialist; **2,** Jean Baptiste (1768–1830), Fr. math.
Fox (fŏks), **1,** Charles James (1749–1806), Eng. stsm.; **2,** George (1624–91), Eng. founder of Society of Friends, or Quakers; **3,** John, Jr. (1863–1919), Am. nov.: "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."
Foxe (fŏks), or **Fox,** John (1516–87), Eng. blog.: "Book of Martyrs." [*Thibault.*]
France (frăns), Anatole: pseud. of *Jacques Anatole*
France (frăns), [anc. **Gallia**], repub., W. Europe, 212,659 sq. m., p. 40,743,897; cap., Paris.
Francesca, della (dĕl'lă frän-chĕs'kä), Piero (1420?–92), It. painter: real name *Franceschi.*
Francis (frăn'sĭs), **1,** Saint [*of Assisi*] (1182–1226), It. friar: founder of Franciscans; **2, – Joseph I** (1830–1916), emp. of Austria, 1848–1916; king of Hungary, 1867–1916; **3,** name of 2 kings of Fr.: **I** (1494–1547), 1515–47; **II** (1544–60), 1559–60; **4, – Ferdinand** (1863–1914), archduke of Austria: assassinated June 28, 1914; **5,** [*of Paula*] (1410–1507), founder of Order of Minims; **6, – Xavier** (1506–52), Jesuit missionary.
Franck (frängk), César Auguste (1822–90), Belgian-Fr. comp.
Franco (fräng'kō), Francisco (1892–), Rightist leader in Sp. rev. of 1936–).
Frankfort, 1, (frăngk'fûrt), city, co. seat Franklin co. & cap. of Ky., p. 11,626; **2, – on the Main** (mān), [*Ger.* **Frankfurt am Main** (frängk'fōōrt ăm mĭn)], city, Prussia, on Main riv., p. 467,520: univ.
Franklin (frăngk'lĭn), **1,** Benjamin (1706–90), Am. writer & stsm.; **2,** Sir John (1786–1847), Eng. arctic expl.; **3,** William Buel (1823–1903), Am. sol.
Franklin (frăngk'lĭn), tn., co. seat Venango co., Pa., p. 10,206.
Franz Josef Land (fränts" yō'zĕf), Arctic archipelago, 100 isls., N. of Nova Zembla. [of Georgia.]
Fraser (frā'zĕr), riv., Br. Columbia, 750 m. to Gulf
Frederick (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk), **1,** name of 3 Holy Rom. emps., notably: **I** [*Barbarossa*] (1121–90), 1155–90; **II** (1194–1250), 1220–50; **2,** name of 8 kings of Denmark, notably **VIII** (1843–1912), 1906–12; **3,** name of 3 kings of Prussia: **I** (1657–1713), 1st king of Prussia, 1701–13; **II** [*the Great*] (1712–86), 1740–86; **III** (1831–88), emp. of Ger., 1888; **4, – William,** name of 4 kings of Prussia, notably **I** (1688–1740), 1713–40; **5, – William** [*the Great Elector*], (1620–88), elector of Brandenburg, 1640–88.

Frederick (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk), city, co. seat Frederick co., Md., p. 14,434.
Fredericton (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk-tŭn), city, cap. of New Brunswick, Can., p. 8,830.
Freeman (frē'măn), **1,** Edward Augustus (1823–92), Eng. hist.: **2,** Mary E. Wilkins (1862–1930), Am. nov.
Freeport (frē'pōrt), **1,** city, co. seat Stephenson co., Ill., on Pecatonica riv., p. 22,045; **2,** tn., Nassau co., N. Y., p. 15,364.
Freiburg (frī'bo͝orkh), city, Baden prov., Ger., p. 90,475: cathedral; univ.
Frémont (frē-mŏnt'), John Charles (1813–90), Am. expl. & sol.
Fremont (frē-mŏnt'), city, co. seat Sandusky co., Ohio, p. 13,422.
Fremstad (frĕm'stăd), Olive (1870?–), Am. operatic sop.
French (frĕnch), **1,** Daniel Chester (1850–1931), Am. sculp.; **2,** John Denton Pinkstone, Earl of Ypres (1852–1925), Br. field marshal.
French Equatorial Africa (ăf'rĭ-kȧ), [**French Congo**], Fr. col., W. Afr., 912,049 sq. m., p. 3,127,707; cap., Brazzaville, p. 40,000.
French Guiana (gē-ä'nȧ). See **Guiana.**
French Guinea (gĭn'ĭ). See **Guinea.**
French India (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ), Fr. cols. in India, 196 sq. m., p. 287,173; cap., Pondichéry.
French Indo-China (ĭn'dō-chī'nȧ). See **Indo-China.**
French Oceania (ō"shē-ăn'ĭ-ȧ), Fr. establishments, E. Pacific isls., 1,520 sq. m., p. 35,862; cap., Papeete.
French Somaliland (sō-mä'lē-lănd"). See **Somaliland.**
French Sudan (so͞o"dän'; so͞o-dăn'). See **Sudan.**
French West Africa (ăf'rĭ-kȧ), Fr. col. on W. coast, 1,800,566 sq. m., p. 13,541,611; cap., Dakar, p. 40,152.
French West Indies (ĭn'dĭz), Fr. cols., including Martinique, Guadeloupe, & depend., 1,043 sq. m., p. 528,863.
Fresno (frĕz'nō), city, co. seat Fresno co., Calif., p. 52,513.
Freud (froid; froit), Sigmund (1856–), Aus. phys. & psychoanalyst.
Friendly Islands (frĕnd'lĭ). See **Tonga Islands.**
Friesland (frēs'lănd), prov., Netherlands, 1,244 sq. m., p. 402,788; cap., Leeuwarden, p. 47,298.
Frobisher (frŏb'ĭsh-ẽr), Sir Martin (1535?–94), Br. navig.: first to seek the N. W. Passage.
Froebel (frō'bĕl), Friedrich (1782–1852), Ger. educ.: kindergarten system.
Froissart (frwä"sär'), Jean (1337?–1410?), Fr. poet & hist.
Frontenac, de (dē frôn"tē-nȧk'), Louis de Buade, Comte (1620?–98), Fr. gov. in Can.
Frost (frôst), Robert (1875–), Am. poet: "North of Boston."
Froude (frōo͞d), James Anthony (1818–94), Eng. hist.
Fujiyama (fo͞o'jē-yä'mȧ), volcanic mt., Honshu, Japan, 12,365 ft. Also, **Fujisan** (-sän').
Fukien (fo͞o'kĭ-ĕn"), maritime prov., China, 46,320 sq. m., p. 13,157,791; cap., Foochow.
Fulton (fo͞ol'tŭn), Robert (1765–1815), Am. eng.: inv. of steamboat.
Fulton (fo͞ol'tŭn), city, Oswego co., N. Y., p. 12,462.
Fundy (fŭn'dĭ), **Bay of,** inlet of Atlantic oc., bet. Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, 180 m. long: tides 12 to 70 ft. high.
Funston (fŭn'stŭn), Frederick (1865–1917), Am. gen.: captured Aguinaldo 1901.
Furness (fûr'nĕs), Horace Howard (1833–1912), Am. Shakespearean scholar.
Furniss (fûr'nĭs), Harry (1854–1925), Ir. cartoonist on "Punch."

G

Gabon (gȧ"bôn'), col., Fr. Equatorial Afr., 121,862 sq. m., p. 388,899; cap., Libreville, p. 20,000. Also, **Gabun** (gä-bo͞on'). ["Monsieur Lecoq."]
Gaboriau (gȧ"bô"ryō'), Émile (1835–73), Fr. nov.:
Gabrilowitsch (gȧ"brĭ-lŭv'ĭch), Ossip (1878–1936), Russ.-Am. pianist & orchestra director.
Gadsden (găd'z'dĕn), city, co. seat Etowah co., Ala., p. 24,042. [sop.
Gadski (gät'skĭ), Johanna (1871–1932), Ger. operatic
Gaillard Cut (gāl'ärd), [formerly **Culebra Cut**], cut of Panama canal, 6.97 nautical m. fr. Gamboa to Pedro Miguel lock, 300 ft. wide at bottom.
Gainsborough (gānz'brō), Thomas (1727–88), Eng. painter: "The Blue Boy."
Galus (gā'yŭs), (about 110–180), Rom. jurist.
Galápagos Islands (gä-lä'pä-gōs), Pacific isl. group, on equator off coast of Ecuador, 2,870 sq. m.
Galatia (gȧ-lā'shĭ-ȧ), anc. country & Rom. prov., cen. Asia Minor.
Galba (găl'bȧ), Servius Sulpicius (3 B. C.–A. D. 69), Rom. emp., 68–69.
Gale (gāl), Zona (1874–), Am. nov. & dram.: "Miss Lulu Bett."
Galen (gā'lĕn), [*Claudius Galenus*] (130–200?), Gk. phys. & philos. [28,830.
Galesburg (gālz'bûrg), city, co. seat Knox co., Ill., p.
Galicia (gȧ-lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), **1,** former crownland of Austria, detached 1919, now in Poland, 30,307 sq. m., p. 7,980,477; **2,** district in N. W. corner of Sp., 11,254 sq. m., p. 2,124,244.
Galilee (gă'lĭ-lē), anc. prov., now dist., Palestine: **Sea of –,** lake, cen. Palestine, 13 m. long: also called *Sea of Tiberias* or *Lake of Gennesaret.*
Galilei (gä"lē-lā'ē), Galileo (1564–1642), It. astron.: commonly called by his Christian name, *Galileo.*
Galileo (găl"ĭ-lē'ō). See **Galilei.**
Gallatin (găl'ȧ-tĭn), Albert (1761–1849), disting. Swiss-Am. financier.
Galle (gäl'ē), Johann Gottfried (1812–1910), Ger. astron.
Gallia (găl'ĭ-ȧ). See **Gaul.**
Galli-Curci (gäl'lē-kōōr'chē), Amelita (1889–), It.-Sp. coloratura sop. [gen.
Gallieni (gȧ"lyĕ"nē'), Joseph Simon (1849–1916), Fr.
Gallienus (găl"ĭ-ē'nŭs), Publius Lucinius (?–268), Rom. emp., 253–268.
Gallinger (găl'ĭn-jẽr), Jacob H. (1837–1918), Am. phys. & pol.
Gallio (găl'ĭ-ō), Lucius Junius Annæus [*Careless Gallio*] (1st cent. B. C.), Rom. proconsul: Apostle Paul appeared before him.
Gallipoli (gȧ-lĭp'ō-lē), **1,** pen., bet. Dardanelles & Gulf of Saros, 55 m. long: bats. 1915–16; **2,** vilayet, Turkey, p. 25,000.
Galsworthy (gôlz'wûr"*th*ĭ), John (1867–1933), Br. dram. & nov.: "The Forsyte Saga."
Galt (gôlt), **1,** Sir Alexander T. (1817–93), Can. stsm.: introduced protection tariff: **2,** John (1779–1839), Sc. nov.: "Last of the Lairds."
Galton (gôl'tŭn), Sir Francis (1822–1911), Eng. anthropologist: anticyclone theory; Galton's law.
Galvani (gäl-vä'nē), Luigi or Aloisio (1737–98), It. physicist.
Galveston (găl'vĕs-tŭn), city, co. seat Galveston co., Tex., p. 52,938.
Galway (gôl'wā), co., Connaught prov., Ir. Free State, 2,294 sq. m., p. 169,366; co. seat, Galway, p. 13,255.
Gama, da (dä gä'mä), Vasco (1469?–1524), Port. navig.
Gambia (găm'bĭ-ȧ), Br. col. & protec., Afr., 4,130 sq. m., p. 200,000; cap., Bathurst, p. 9,227: **– River,** 1,000 m. fr. Fr. Senegal and Br. Cambria to Atlantic oc. at Bathurst. [p. 501.
Gambier (găm'bẽr), isl. group, Fr. Oceania, 6 sq. m.,
Gandhi (gänd'hē; gän'dē), Mohandas Karamchand (1869–), Hindu law., reformer, & saint. [Bengal.
Ganges (găn'jēz), riv., N. India, 1,500 m. to Bay of
Garcia (gär'shȧ; gär-thē'ä), Manuel (1805–1906), Sp. vocal teacher: inv. laryngoscope. [sop.
Garden (gär'dn), Mary (1877–), Am. operatic
Gardinas (gȧr'dĭ-nȧs), or **Grodno,** city, Lithuania p. 61,600. [19,399.
Gardner (gärd'nẽr), tn., Worcester co., Mass., p.
Garfield (gär'fēld), **1,** James Abram (1831–81), 20th pres. of U. S., 1881: assassinated by Charles Guiteau: **2,** Harry A. (1863–), coll. pres. & national fuel admin.; **3,** James Rudolph (1865–), cabinet off.
Garfield (gär'fēld), bor., Bergen co., N. J., p. 29,739.
Garibaldi (gä"rē-bäl'dē), Giuseppe [*the Liberator*] (1807–82), It. patriot & gen.
Garner (gär'nẽr), John Nance (1869–), Am. law. & pol.: vice pres. of U. S., 1932– .
Garonne (gȧ"rôn'), riv., S. W. Fr., 355 m. fr. Pyrenees mts. to Bay of Biscay.
Garrick (găr'ĭk), David (1717–79), Eng. act.
Garrison (găr'ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd (1805–79), Am. abolitionist & internationalist.
Gary (gā'rĭ), city, Lake co., Ind., on Lake Michigan, p. 100,426.
Gascony (găs'kŏ-nĭ), [Fr. **Gascogne** (gäs"kôny')], anc. duchy, S. W. Fr.; anc. cap., Auch, p. 12,297.
Gastonia (găs-tō'nĭ-ȧ), city, co. seat Gaston co., N. C., p. 17,093.
Gates (gāts), Horatio (1728–1806), Am. gen., Rev. war.
Gateshead (gāts'hĕd"), bor. co., Durham co., Eng., on the Tyne, p. 127,400.
Gatun (gä-to͞on'), tn., Canal Zone, p. 7,000: **– Dam,** part of Panama Canal, 8,000 ft. long: **– Lake,** 164 sq. m.
Gaul (gôl), [anc. **Gallia**], **Hither,** anc. country, now N. It.: **Further –,** anc. region, including mod. France, Belgium, & Switzerland.
Gautier (gō"tyā'), Théophile (1811–72), Fr. poet & nov.: "Mademoiselle de Maupin."

Gay (gā), John (1685–1732), Eng. poet & dram.: "Beggars' Opera."
Geddes (gĕd'ĭs), **1,** Sir Auckland C. (1879–), Sc. stsm. & sci.: Br. ambas. to U. S., 1920–24; **2,** Sir Eric Campbell (1875–), Sc. stsm.: ry. expert & admin., 1919–21.
Geikie (gē'kĭ), Sir Archibald (1835–1924), Sc. geol.
Geisenkirchen (gī'zĕn-kĭr'kh'ĕn), city, Prussia, p. 208,512. [1834), Fr. dipl.: became Am. citizen.]
Genêt (zhĕ-nā'), Edmond C. [*Citizen Genet*] (1765–
Geneva (jĕ-nē'vä), **1,** city, Ontario co., N. Y., on Seneca Lake, p. 16,053; **2,** canton, Switzerland, 108 sq. m., p. 163,850; **3,** its cap., p. 126,700: univ.: **Lake of –,** largest lake in Switzerland, 45 m. long, 9 m. wide: also called *Lake Leman* (lē'măn).
Genghis Khan (jĕn'gĭz khän'), (1162?–1227), Mongol]
Gennesaret (gĕ-nĕs'ā-rĕt). See **Galilee.** [conqueror.
Genoa (jĕn'ō-ä), **1,** prov., It., 1,582 sq. m., p. 921,785; **2,** spt. city, It., p. 623,196: univ.
Genseric (jĕn'sĕr-ĭk), (390?–477), king of the Vandals.
George (jôrj), **1,** Saint, patron saint of Eng.: martyred 303; **2,** name of 6 kings of Eng.: **I** (1660–1727), 1714–27; **II** (1683–1760), 1727–60; **III** (1738–1820), 1760–1820; **IV** (1762–1830), 1820–30; **V** (1865–1936), 1910–36; **VI** (1895–), 1936– ; **3,** name of 2 kings of Greece: **I** (1845–1913), 1863–1913; **II** (1890–), 1922–23; 1935– ; **4,** Henry (1839–97), Am. political economist.
George (jôrj), **Lake,** N. Y., 33 m. long, ¼–3 m. wide.
Georgia (jôr'jĭ-ä; jôr'jä), **1,** state in U. S., 59,265 sq. m., p. 2,908,506; cap., Atlanta: off. abbr. **Ga.**; **2,** state in Transcaucasia, forming, with Armenia and Azerbaijan, the Transcaucasian Socialist Soviet Repub., federated with Soviet Russ.: 27,800 sq. m., p. 2,660,963; cap., Tiflis.
German East Africa. See **Tanganyika Territory.**
Germanicus (jĕr-măn'ĭ-kŭs), Cæsar (15 B. C.–A. D. 19), Rom. gen.
German Southwest Africa (ăf'rĭ-kä), surrendered to Union of S. Afr. 1915. See **Southwest Africa.**
Germantown (jûr'măn-toun), N. part of Philadelphia, Pa.: bat. 1777.
Germany (jûr'măn-ĭ), [Ger. **Deutsches Reich** (doi'chĕs rīkh)], totalitarian state, cen. Europe, 219,004 sq. m., p. 72,719,305 (including former state of Austria); cap., Berlin. [& painter.
Gérôme (zhā'rōm'), Jean Léon (1824–1904), Fr. sculp.]
Gerry (gĕr'ĭ), Elbridge (1744–1814), Am. stsm.: vice pres. of U. S., 1813–14.
Gershwin (gûrsh'wĭn), George (1898–1937), Am. comp.: "Rhapsody in Blue"; "Porgy and Bess."
Gettysburg (gĕt'ĭz-bûrg), city, Adams co., Pa., p. 5,584: bat. July 1–3, 1863.
Ghent (gĕnt), [Fr. **Gand** (gän)], city, cap. of E. Flanders, Belgium, p. 163,207: univ.
Ghiberti (gē-bĕr'tē), Lorenzo (1378?–1455), It. sculp.
Ghirlandajo (gēr'län-dä'yō), (1449–94), Florentine painter: real name, *Domenico di Tommaso Bigordi.*
Gibbon (gĭb'ŭn), Edward (1737–94), Eng. hist.
Gibbons (gĭb'ŭnz), James (1834–1921), Am. cardinal.
Gibbs (gĭbz), **1,** Josiah Willard (1839–1903), Am. physicist; **2,** Sir Philip (1877–), Eng. au. & war correspondent.
Gibraltar (jĭ-brôl'tẽr), tn. & strongly fortified rock, S. Sp., 1⅛ sq. m., p. 16,120: annexed by Gt. Br. 1704; Br. nav. base on Medit.
Gibson (gĭb'sŭn), Charles Dana (1867–), Am. illus.
Gilbert (gĭl'bẽrt), **1,** Sir Humphrey (1539?–83), Eng. navig.; **2,** Sir William Schwenck (1836–1911), Eng. librettist with Sullivan: "Mikado"; "Pinafore."
Gilead (gĭl'ē-ăd), anc. mt. dist., E. of Palestine.
Gillette (jĭ-lĕt'), William (1855–1937), Am. act. & playwright: "Secret Service." [philos.
Gioberti (jō-bār'tē), Vincenzo (1801–52), It. stsm. &
Giordano (jôr-dä'nō), Umberto (1867–), It. comp.: "Andrea Chénier."
Giorgione da Castelfranco (jôr-jō'nā dä käs'tĕl-fräng'kō), [properly **Giorgio Barbarelli**] (1478?–1511). Venetian painter.
Giotto (jōt'tō), Bondone (1276?–1337?), Florentine painter. [& philan.
Girard (jĭ-rärd'), Stephen (1750–1831), Am. merchant]
Gironde (zhē'rôńd'), dept., Fr., on Bay of Biscay, 4,140 sq. m., p. 819,404; cap., Bordeaux.
Gissing (gĭs'ĭng), George (1857–1903), Eng. nov.: "Born in Exile."
Giza (gē'zä), city, prov. of Giza, Upper Egypt, p. 26,921: Sphinx. Also, **Gizeh.** [clergy. & au.
Gladden (glăd'ĕn), Washington (1836–1918), Am.]
Gladstone (glăd'stŭn), William E. (1809–98), Br. stsm.
Glamorganshire (glä-môr'gän-shĭr), co., S. Wales, 814 sq. m., p. 1,252,481; cap., Cardiff.
Glasgow (glăs'gō; -kō), city, Lanark co., Sc., on Clyde riv., p. 1,061,900: univ.
Glen Cove, tn., Nassau co., N. Y., p. 11,403. [62,736.
Glendale (glĕn'dāl), city, Los Angeles co., Calif., p.]
Glens Falls (glĕnz), city, Warren co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 18,527.
Gloucester (glŏs'tẽr), **1,** spt. city, Mass., near extremity of Cape Ann, p. 24,024: fisheries; **2,** city, Camden co., N. J., p. 13,796.
Gloucestershire (glŏs'tẽr-shĭr), co., Eng., 1,259 sq. m., p. 757,668; co. seat, Gloucester, p. 51,330. [p. 23,099.
Gloversville (glŭv'ẽrz-vĭl), city, Fulton co., N. Y.,
Gluck (glŏŏk), **1,** Alma (1886–), Am. sop.: **2,** Christoph Willibald von (1714–87), Ger. comp.: "Orfeo ed Euridice." [cap., Panjin, p. 7,388.
Goa (gō'ä), Port. col., S. India, 1,469 sq. m., p. 508,058;
Gobi (gō'bē), desert, cen. Mongolia & N. E. Turkestan, 500,000 sq. m., 4,000 ft. above sea: nomadic tribes.
Godowsky (gō-dō'skĭ), Leopold (1870–), Pol.-Am. pianist & comp.
Goethals (gō'thălz), George Washington (1858–1928), Am. mil. eng.: Muscle Shoals and Panama canal.
Goethe, von (fŏn gö'tĕ), Johann Wolfgang (1749–1832), Ger. poet, nov., dram., & philos.: "Faust"; "Wilhelm Meister."
Gogh, van (vän kŏkh), Vincent (1853–90), Du. painter.
Golconda (gŏl-kŏn'dä), ruined city, India: noted for diamond cutting.
Gold Coast (gōld), Br. col., W. Afr., 80,000 sq. m., p. 2,078,043; cap., Accra, p. 38,000.
Goldmark (gōlt'märk'), Karl (1832–1915), Hung. comp.: "Queen of Sheba."
Goldoni (gōl-dō'nē), Carlo (1707–93), It. dram., founder of mod. It. comedy: "Pamela."
Goldsboro (gōldz'bŭr-ō), city, co. seat Wayne co., N. C., p. 14,985.
Goldsmith (gōld'smĭth), Oliver (1728–74), Ir. poet.
Gómez (gō'mās), Máximo (1826–1905), Cuban patriot.
Gomorrah (gō-mŏr'ä), city, anc. Palestine (Gen. 19).
Gompers (gŏm'pẽrz), Samuel (1850–1924), Am. labor leader: b. London, Eng.
Good Hope, Cape of, Br. prov., Union of S. Afr., 276,966 sq. m., p. 2,782,719; cap., Cape Town.
Goodyear (gōod'yẽr), Charles (1800–60), Am. inv.: vulcanized rubber.
Gordon (gôr'dŭn), **1,** Charles George [*Chinese Gordon*] (1833–85), Br. gen.; **2,** Charles William (1860–1937), Can. clergy. & au.: pseud., *Ralph Connor:* "Sky Pilot"; **3,** John Brown (1832–1904), Am. Confed. sol.
Gorgas (gôr'găs), William Crawford (1854–1920), Am. sanitarian: surgeon-gen. U. S. army; chief sanitary off. Panama Canal.
Gorizia (gō-rēt'sĕ-ä) **&' Gradisca** (grä-dēs'kä), prov. It., on Isonzo riv., 1,138 sq. m.. p. 200,707: formerly Aus. ter.; cap. Gorizia [Ger. **Görz** (görts)], p. 47,010. [pseud. of *A. M. Pyeshkov.*
Gorky (gôr'kĕ), Maxim (1868–1936), Russ. nov.:]
Gosse (gŏs), Edmund (1849–1928), Eng. au. & critic.
Göteborg (yö'tĕ-bôry'') **& Bohus** (bō'hŭs), **1,** govt., S. W. Sw., 1,948 sq. m , p. 446,238; **2,** city, its cap., p. 233,303. [p. 41,240: univ.
Göttingen (gŭt'ĭng-ĕn), tn., Prussia, on the Leine riv.,
Gounod (gōō'nō'), Charles François (1818–93), Fr. comp.: "Faust"; "Romeo et Juliette."
Goya y Lucientes, de (dā gō'yä ē lōō'thĕ-ĕn'tās), Francisco (1746–1828), Sp. portrait painter & etcher.
Gracchus (grăk'ŭs), famous Rom. family: Tiberius Sempronius (162?–133 B. C.): Caius (153?–121 B. C.).
Granada (grä-nä'dä), **1,** prov., Sp., 4,928 sq. m., p. 598,043; **2,** city, its cap., p. 107,124.
Grand Canyon (kăn'yŭn), [**Cañon**], gorge of Colo. riv., N. W. Ariz., 218 m. long, 2–40 m. wide, 4,000–6,000 ft. deep. [N. Dak., p. 17,112.
Grand Forks (fôrks), city, co. seat Grand Forks co.,]
Grand Island, city, co. seat Hall co., Nebr., on Platte riv., p. 18,041. [10,459.
Grand Junction, tn., co. seat Mesa co., Colo., p.]
Grand Pré (grän' prā'), [**Lower Horton** (hôr'tŭn)], vil., Nova Scotia, p. 1,000: scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."
Grand Rapids, city, Kent co., Mich., p. 168,592.
Granicus (grä-nĭ'kŭs), anc. riv. Troas, Asia Minor: bats. of Alexander & Lucullus.
Granite City (grăn'ĭt), city, Madison co., Ill., p. 25,130.
Grant (grănt), **1,** Ulysses Simpson (1822–85), Am. gen.: 18th pres. of U. S., 1869–77; **2,** Frederick Dent, his son (1850–1912), Am. sol. & dipl.; **3,** James (1822–87), Br. nov.; **4,** Robert (1852–), Am. law. & nov.: "Unleavened Bread."
Grattan (grăt'ăn), Henry (1746–1820), Ir. stsm. & or.
Gray (grā), **1,** Asa (1810–88), Am. botanist; **2,** Thomas (1716–71), Eng. poet: "Elegy"; **3,** Captain Robert (1755–1806), Am. disc. of Columbia riv.; first to carry the Stars and Stripes around the world (1790)
Graz (grätz), city, Austria, p. 152,706. Also, **Gratz.**

Great Britain (brit'n), kingdom & largest isl. of Europe, comprising Eng., Sc., & Wales, 89,047 sq. m., p. 44,790,485; cap., London. [Mo. riv., p. 28,822.]
Great Falls, city, co. seat Cascade co., Mont., on
Great Lebanon (lĕb'ă-nŏn), state, ter. of Syria, N. of Palestine, 2,200 sq. m., p. 592,789; cap., Beirut.
Great Salt Lake (sôlt), in Utah, 4,200 ft. above sea, 75 m. long, 30 m. wide.
Great Slave Lake (slāv), Connaught prov., N. W. Territories, Can., 300 m. long, 20–60 m. wide.
Greece (grēs), [anc. **Hellas**], repub., S. E. Europe, 49,912 sq. m., p. 6,204,684 (many refugees); greatly enlarged following World War; cap., Athens.
Greeley (grē'lĭ), Horace (1811–72), Am. ed. & publicist.
Greeley (grē'lĭ), city, co. seat Weld co., Colo., p. 12,203.
Green (grēn), Anna Katharine (1846–1935), Am. nov.: "Leavenworth Case." [Michigan, p. 37,415.]
Green Bay, city, co. seat Brown co., Wis., on Lake
Greene (grēn), Nathanael (1742–86), Am. gen.
Greenfield (grēn'fēld), city, co. seat Franklin co., Mass., p. 15,500.
Greenland (grēn'lănd), **1,** Da. isl., N. E. of N. Am.; **2,** Da. col., S. part, 46,740 sq. m., p. 14,355; chief tn., Sydproven, p. 901.
Green Mountains, in N. New England, 4,406 ft.
Greenough (grēn'ō), Horatio (1805–52), Am. sculp.
Greensboro (grēnz'bûr-ō), city, co. seat Gulliford co., N. C., p. 53,569. [co., Pa., p. 16,508.]
Greensburg (grēnz'bûrg), city, co. seat Westmoreland]
Greenville (grēn'vĭl), **1,** city, co. seat Washington co., Miss., on Miss. riv., p. 14,807; **2,** city, co. seat Greenville co., S. C., on Reedy riv., p. 29,154; **3,** city, co. seat Hunt co., Tex., p. 12,407.
Greenwich, 1, (grĕn'wĭch), tn. & bor., Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island sound, p. 33,112; **2,** (grĭn'ĭj), metropolitan bor., Kent co., Eng., on Thames riv., p. 100,493; observatory.
Greenwich Village (grĕn'ĭch), part of Manhattan bor., N. Y. City, near Washington Square: residence of arts., writers, & acts.
Greenwood (grēn'wo͝od), **1,** city, Leflore co., Miss., p. 11,123; **2,** tn., co. seat Greenwood co., S. C., p. 11,011.
Gregory (grĕg'ô-rĭ), **1,** name of 16 popes, notably: **I** [*the Great*] (540–604), 590–604: **VII** Saint [*Hildebrand*] (1020–85), 1073–85; **XIII** (1512–85), 1572–85: reformed the calendar; **2,** Augusta, Lady (1859–1932), Ir. poet & dram. [sq. m., p. 66,302.]
Grenada (grē-nā'dä), smallest of Windward isls., 133]
Grenfell (grĕn'fĕl), Wilfred Thomason (1865–), Eng. au. & medical missionary to Labrador.
Grenoble (grē-nō'bl), city, S. Fr., p. 85,621; univ.
Grenville (grĕn'vĭl), **1,** George (1712–70), Eng. stsm.; **2,** Sir Richard (1541?–91), Eng. nav. off.
Gresham (grĕsh'ăm), **1,** Sir Thomas (1519?–79), Eng. financier; **2,** Walter Quinton (1832–95), Am. jurist.
Greuze (grōz), Jean Baptiste (1725–1805), Fr. painter.
Grévy (grā"vē'), François Paul Jules (1807–91), pres. of Fr., 1879–87.
Grey (grā), **1,** Charles, Earl (1764–1845), Eng. stsm.; **2,** Lady Jane (1537–54), heiress to Eng. throne: beheaded; **3,** Edward, Viscount, of Fallodon (1862–1933), Br. stsm.: **4,** Zane (1875–), Am. nov.: "Heritage of the Desert."
Grieg (grēg), Edvard Hagerup (1843–1907), Norw. comp.: "Peer Gynt."
Griffin (grĭf'ĭn), tn., co. seat Spaulding co., Ga., p. 10,302.
Griffith (grĭf'ĭth), Arthur (1872–1922), Ir. Free State stsm.: pres. of Dail Eireann.
Grillparzer (grĭl'pär-tsĕr), Franz (1791–1872), Aus. dram.
Grimaldi (grē-mäl'dē), Joseph (1779–1837), Br. clown.
Grimm (grĭm), Wilhelm Karl (1786–1859) & Jacob Ludwig Karl (1785–1863), Ger. philologists & writers of fairy tales.
Grodno (grōd'nō), **1,** mil. dist., Poland; **2,** [**Gardinas**], prov., Lithuania; **3,** [**Gardinas**], city, Lithuania, p. 61,600.
Grolier, or **Grolier de Servières** (grô"lyā' dē sâr"vyâr'), Jean, Vicomte d'Arguisy (1479–1565), cel. book collector and designer of bindings.
Grote (grōt), George (1794–1871), Eng. hist. [jurist.]
Grotius (grō'shĭ-ŭs), Hugo (1583–1645), Du. stsm. &
Groton (grŏt'ŭn), tn., New London co., Conn., p. 10,388. [(1766–1847), Fr. gen.]
Grouchy, de (dē grōō"shē'), Emmanuel, Marquis]
Guadalajara (gwä"thä-lä-hä'rä), city, cap. of Jalisco, Mex., p. 143,376.
Guadalquivir (gwä"thäl-kwĭv'ēr; gwä"*th*äl-kē-bēr'), riv., S. Sp., 360 m. to Cadiz gulf.
Guadeloupe (gō"dĕ-lo͞op'), two isls. & Fr. col. of the Lesser Antilles, W. Indies, 688 sq. m., p. 243,243; chief tn., Basse Terre, p. 8,379.
Guadiana (*Sp.* gwä-*th*-yä'nä; *Port.* gwä-dyä'nä), riv., Sp. & Port., 515 m. to Atlantic oc.
Guam (gwäm), Am. isl., Mariana Archipelago, Ladrone group, Pacific oc., 210 sq. m., p. 18,509.
Guarneri (gwär-nā'rē) or **Guarnerius** (gwär-nā'rĭ-ŭs), family of violin makers of Cremona, Italy: most disting. member, Giuseppe Antonio (1683–1745).
Guatemala (gwä"tä-mä'la), **1,** repub., Cen. Am., 48,290 sq. m., p. 2,004,900; **2,** city, its cap., p. 115,938.
Guérin (gā"răN'), Jules (1866–), Am. art. & illus.
Guernsey (gûrn'zĭ), one of the Channel isls., 25 sq. m., p., with Alderney & Sark, 40,120: noted breed of cows.
Guest (gĕst), Edgar Albert (1881–), Am. poet & humorist: "A Heap o' Livin'."
Guiana (gē-ä'nä), ter., N. E. S. Am., comprising: **British –,** 89,480 sq. m., p. 307,784; cap., Georgetown, p. 57,416: **French –,** 34,740 sq.m., p. 47,341; cap., Cayenne, p. 13,936: **Dutch –,** [**Surinam**], 54,291 sq. m., p. 148,960; cap., Paramaribo, p. 45,791.
Guido Reni (gwē'dō rā'nē), (1575–1642), Bolognese painter: "Aurora and the Hours."
Guienne (gyĕn), anc. prov., S. W. Fr., formerly Aquitania.
Guinea (gĭn'ĭ), coast dist., W. Afr.: **French –,** 92,640 sq. m., p. 2,185,697: cap., Conakry, p. 7,000: **Portuguese –,** 13,940 sq. m., p. 350,000; cap., Bolama; **Spanish –,** 10,810 sq. m., p. 140,000; cap., Santa Isabel, p. 8,345: **Gulf of –,** on W. coast of Afr.
Gulteau (gē'tō'), Charles (1840–1882), Am. law.: assassin of Pres. James A. Garfield, July 2, 1881.
Guizot (gē'zō'), François Pierre Guillaume (1787–1874), Fr. hist. & stsm. [12,547.]
Gulfport (gŭlf'pōrt), city, Harrison co., Miss., p.]
Gutenberg (go͞o'tĕn-bĕrkh), Johannes (1397?–1468), Ger. inv. of printing fr. movable types. [9,582.]
Guthrie (gŭth'rĭ), city, co. seat Logan co., Okla., p.]
Gwyn (gwĭn), Eleanor [*Nell*] (1650–87), Eng. act.: mistress of Charles II.

H

Haakon VII (hô'kŏn), Prince Charles of Denmark (1872–), king of Norway, 1905– .
Habana (hä-vän'ä; hä-vä'nä), **1,** prov., Cuba, 3,170 sq. m., p. 1,031,518; **2,** city, cap. of Cuba, on Gulf of Mex. and Bay of Habana, p. 581,076. Also, **Havana.**
Hackensack (hăk'ĕn-săk"), tn., co. seat Bergen co., N. J., on Hackensack riv., p. 24,568. [act.]
Hackett (hăk'ĕt), James Keteltas (1869–1926), Am.]
Haddingtonshire (hăd'ĭng-tŭn-shĭr). See **East Lothian.** [educ., pres. Yale Univ.]
Hadley (hăd'lĭ), Arthur Twining (1856–1930), Am.]
Hadrian (hā'drĭ-ăn), or **Adrian,** Publius Ælius (76–138), Rom. emp., 117–138.
Haeckel (hĕk'ĕl), Ernst Heinrich (1834–1919), Ger. biol. & philos.: "The Riddle of the Universe."
Hagerstown (hā'gĕrz-toun), city, co. seat Washington co., Md., p. 30,861.
Haggard (hăg'ĕrd), Sir Henry Rider (1856–1925), Eng. nov.: "She": "King Solomon's Mines."
Hague (hāg), **The,** [*Du.* **'s Gravenhage** (skhrä'vĕn-hä'gĕ)], city, seat of gov. of the Netherlands, p. 416,-179: Hague Tribunal estab. 1899.
Hahnemann (hä'ne-măn), Samuel Christian Friedrich (1755–1843), Ger. phys.: founder of homeopathy.
Haig (hāg), Douglas, Earl of Bemersyde (1861–1928). Br. field marshal: comm. in chief Br. forces in Fr., 1915–19.
Haile Selassie (hī'lĕ sĕ-lâs'yĕ), emp. of Ethiopia, 1930–36: driven out by Italy. [Mons.]
Hainaut (â"nō'), prov., Belgium, p. 1,263,033; cap.,]
Haiti (hā'tĭ), former name of Isl., W. Indies; now called **Hispaniola,** which see: **Republic of –,** W. part of Haiti & isls., 10,204 sq. m., p. 2,300,200; cap., Port au Prince. [& geog.]
Hakluyt (hăk'lo͞ot), Richard (1552?–1616), Eng. hist.]
Hale (hāl), **1,** Edward Everett (1822–1909), Am. clergy. & au.: "Man Without a Country"; **2,** Nathan (1755–76), Am. patriot.
Halévy (â"lā'vē'), Ludovic (1834–1908), Fr. dram.: "L'Abbé Constantin."
Halicarnassus (hăl"ĭ-kär-năs'ŭs), [mod. **Budrum** (bo͞o"dro͞om')], anc. Gk. city, Asia Minor.
Halifax (hăl'ĭ-făks), **1,** city, Yorkshire, Eng., p. 96,320; **2,** city, cap. of Nova Scotia, Can., p. 59,275.
Hallam (hăl'ăm), **1,** Henry (1777–1859), Eng. hist.; **2,** Arthur Henry (1811–33), his son, Eng. essay.: subject of Tennyson's elegy, "In Memoriam."
Halle (häl'ĕ), tn., Prussia, on Saale riv., p. 194,575: univ.
Halleck (hăl'ĕk), **1,** Fitz-Greene (1790–1867), Am. poet; **2,** Henry Wager (1815–72), Am. gen. & writer.
Halley (hăl'ĭ; hôl'ĭ), Edmund (1656–1742), Eng. astron.: disc. of comet, 1682.

Hals (häls), Franz (1581?–1666), Du. painter: founder of school.
Hamburg (hăm'bûrkh), **1,** free & Hanse state, Ger., on Elbe riv., 160 sq. m., p. 1,152,523: univ.; **2,** spt. city of same, p. 1,079,126.
Hamilcar (hă-mĭl'kär), name of several Carthaginian gens., especially **Barca** (bär'kă), (?–229 B. C.), father of Hannibal & Hasdrubal.
Hamilton (hăm'ĭl-tŭn), **1,** Alexander (1757–1804), Am. sol. & stsm.: sec. of treasury under Washington; killed in duel with Burr; **2,** Andrew (1696–1741), Am. col. law.: influenced freedom of the press.
Hamilton (hăm'ĭl-tŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Butler co., Ohio, on Great Miami riv., p. 52,176; **2,** city, Ontario, Can., on Lake Ontario, p. 155,547; **3,** tn., cap. of Bermuda isls., p. 3,000.
Hamlin (hăm'lĭn), Hannibal (1809–91), Am. pol. leader: vice pres. of U. S., 1861–65.
Hammerfest (hăm'ĕr-fĕst"), tn., Norway, most northern in Europe, p. 3,470.
Hammond (hăm'ŭnd), John Hays (1855–1936), Am. mining eng.
Hammond (hăm'ŭnd), city, Lake co., Ind., p. 64,560.
Hammurabi (hăm"ōō-rä'bē), (about 1900 B. C.), king of Babylon: code of laws.
Hampden (hăm'dĕn), **1,** John (1594–1643), Br. anti-royalist; **2,** Walter (1879–), Am. act.
Hampshire (hămp'shĭr), name by which Southampton co., Eng., is commonly called. Also, **Hants** (hănts).
Hamsun (hăm'sŭn), Knut (1859–), Norw. nov.: "Hunger"; "Growth of the Soil": Nobel prize 1920.
Hamtramck (hăm-trăm'ĭk), tn., Wayne co., Mich., near Detroit, p. 56,268.
Hancock (hăn'kŏk), **1,** John (1737–93), Am. Rev. patriot; 1st gov. of Mass.; **2,** Winfield Scott (1824–86), Am. gen.
Handel (hăn'dĕl), [Ger. **Händel** (hĕn'dĕl)], George Frederick (1685–1759), Ger.-Eng. comp.: "The Messiah."
Hangchow (häng'chō'), city, cap. of Cheklang prov., China, p. 426,900.
Hankow (hăn'kō'), city & port, Hupeh prov., China, p. 1,583,900.
Hannibal (hăn'ĭ-băl), (247–183 B. C.), Carthaginian gen.
Hannibal (hăn'ĭ-băl), city, Marion co., Mo., on the Miss. riv., p. 22,761: boyhood home of Mark Twain.
Hanover (hăn'ō-vĕr), [Ger. **Hannover** (hän-ō'vĕr; -fĕr')], **1,** prov., Prussia, 14,896 sq. m., p. 3,190,619; **2,** city, its cap., p. 422,745.
Harding (här'dĭng), Warren Gamaliel (1865–1923), 29th pres. of U. S., 1921–23.
Hardy (här'dĭ), Thomas (1840–1928), Eng. nov. & poet: awarded Order of Merit 1910: "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."
Hargreaves (här'grēvz), James (?–1778), Eng. inv. of spinning jenny.
Harlem (här'lĕm), upper section Manhattan isl., part of N. Y. City: **– River,** channel N. E. of Manhattan isl., connecting Spuyten Duyvil creek with East riv., 8 m. long. See **Spuyten Duyvil.** [12,125.]
Harlingen (här'lĭng-ĕn), tn., Cameron co., Tex., p.
Harmodius (här-mō'dĭ-ŭs), (d. about 514 B. C.), Gk. slayer, with Aristogiton, of the tyrant Hipparchus.
Harper (här'pĕr), William Rainey (1856–1906), Am. educ., pres. Chicago univ.
Harper's Ferry (här'pĕrz), tn., W. Va., on Potomac riv., p. 704: notable in Civil War.
Harriman (hăr'ĭ-măn), Edward Henry (1848–1909), Am. r. r. financier.
Harris (hăr'ĭs), Joel Chandler (1848–1908), Am. au.: "Uncle Remus."
Harrisburg (hăr'ĭs-bûrg), city, co. seat Dauphin co. & cap. of Pa., on Susquehanna riv., p. 80,339.
Harrison (hăr'ĭ-sŭn), **1,** Benjamin (1833–1901), 23d pres. of U. S., 1889–93; **2,** Frederic (1831–1923), Eng. essay.; **3,** William Henry (1773–1841), Am. sol.: 9th pres. of U. S., 1841.
Harrison (hăr'ĭ-sŭn), tn., Hudson co., N. J., on Passaic riv., p. 15,601.
Hart (härt), Sir Robert (1835–1911), Anglo-Chin. stsm. [poet.]
Harte (härt), Francis Bret (1836–1902), Am. au. &
Hartford (härt'fĕrd), city, co. seat Hartford co. & cap. of Conn., on Conn. riv., p. 164,072.
Harun-al-Rashid (hä-rōōn"-är-rä-shēd'), or **Haroun,** [*Aaron the Just*] (766?–809), caliph of Baghdad.
Harvard (här'vărd), John (1607–38), Eng. clergy.: New Eng. philan.; one of the founders of Harvard Coll.
Harvey (här'vĭ), William (1578–1657), Eng. anat.: disc. of circulation of blood.
Hasdrubal (hăz'droō-băl), name of several Carthaginian gens., especially brother of Hannibal.
Hastings (hās'tĭngz), Warren (1732–1818), Eng gov.-gen. of India: impeached; acquitted.
Hastings (hās tĭngz), **1,** city, co. seat Adams co., Nebr., p. 15,490; **2,** co. bor., East Sussex, Eng., p. 61,560: bat. 1066 at Senlac, near by.
Hathaway (hăth'ă-wā), Ann (1556–1623), maiden name of Shakespeare's wife.
Hatteras (hăt'ĕr-ăs), cape on isl. off coast of N. C.
Hattiesburg (hăt'ĭz-bûrg), city, co. seat Forrest co., Miss., on Leaf riv., p. 18,601.
Hauptmann (houpt'män), Gerhart (1862–), Ger. dram.: Nobel prize 1912.
Haut-Rhin (ō"-răN'), dept., Fr., formerly Upper Alsace, 1,354 sq. m., p. 468,943; cap., Kolmar, p. 43,808.
Havana (hă-văn'ă), city and prov., Cuba. See **Habana.**
Havelock (hăv'lŏk), Sir Henry (1795–1857), Br. gen.
Haverhill (hā'vĕr-ĭl), city, Essex co., Mass., on Merrimack riv., p. 48,710.
Havre, Le (lĕ ăvr''), spt. city, Fr., p. 158,022.
Hawaii (hă-wī'ē), **1,** isl., largest of Hawaiian group; **2,** [**Hawaiian Islands** (hă-wī'yăn), off. **Territory of Hawaii** (abbr. **T. H.**)], isl. ter. of U. S. in Pacific oc., 6,449 sq. m., p. 368,336; cap., Honolulu.
Hawthorne (hô'thôrn), **1,** Nathaniel (1804–64), Am. nov.: **2,** Julian (1846–1934), his son, Am. nov.
Hawthorne (hô'thôrn), tn., Passaic co., N. J., p. 11,965.
Hay (hā), John (1838–1905), Am. stsm. & au.
Haydn (hā'dn; hī'-), Joseph (1732–1809), Aus. comp.: "Creation."
Hayes (hāz), Rutherford Birchard (1822–93), 19th pres. of U. S., 1877–81.
Haynes (hānz), Elwood (1857–1925), Am. inv.: demonstrated 1st automobile 1893.
Hazleton (hā'zl-tŭn), city, Luzerne co., Pa., p. 36,765.
Hazlitt (hăz'lĭt), William (1778–1830), Eng. critic & writer.
Healy (hē'lĭ), Timothy Michael (1855–1931), 1st gov.-gen. of Ir. Free State, 1922–28.
Hearn (hûrn), Lafcadio (1850–1904), Br.-Jap. au.
Hebrides (hĕb'rĭ-dēz), 500 isls. W. of Sc., 2,812 sq. m., p. 70,517.
Hebron (hē'brŭn), tn., Palestine, p. 16,577.
Hegel (hā'gĕl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770–1831), Ger. philos.
Heidelberg (hī'dĕl-bûrg; -bĕrkh), city, Baden, Ger., p. 73,034: univ. [violinist.
Heifetz (hī'fĕts), Jascha (1901–), Russ.-Jewish
Heilungkiang (hā-lōōng'kyäng'), prov., Manchuria, 203,000 sq. m., p. 2,500,000; cap., Tsitsihar, p. 30,000.
Heine (hī'nĕ), Heinrich (1797–1856), Ger. poet.
Hejaz (hĕj-ăz'), indep. kingdom of Arabia, 112,500 sq. m., p. 900,000; cap., Mecca. Also, **Hedjaz.**
Helena (hĕl'ĕ-nă), city, co. seat Lewis & Clark co. & cap. of Mont., in Rocky mts., p. 11,757.
Helgoland (hĕl'gō-länt"), [Eng. **Heligoland** (hĕl'ĭ-gō-lănd")], Ger. isl., North sea, ¼ sq. m., p. 2,588: fortress dismantled.
Heliopolis (hē"lĭ-ŏp'ō-lĭs), anc. city, Egypt.
Hellas (hĕl'ăs). See **Greece.**
Hellespont (hĕl'ĕs-pŏnt). See **Dardanelles.**
Helsinki (hĕl'sĕn-kē), [Sw. **Helsingfors** (hĕl"sĭng-fōrs')], spt. tn., cap. of Finland, p. 220,904.
Helvetia (hĕl-vē'shĭ-ă), anc. country of Gaul, now Switzerland.
Hemans (hĕm'ănz), Felicia (1793–1835), Eng. poetess: "The Landing of the Pilgrims." [sop.
Hempel (hĕm'pĕl), Frieda (1881–), Ger. operatic
Henderson (hĕn'dĕr-sŭn), city, co. seat Henderson co., Ky., on Ohio riv., p. 11,668.
Hendricks (hĕn'drĭks), Thomas A. (1819–85), vice pres. of U. S., 1885. [poet & dram.
Henley (hĕn'lĭ), William Ernest (1849–1903), Eng.
Henry (hĕn'rĭ), **1,** name of 8 kings of Eng., notably: **IV** [*Bolingbroke*] (1367–1413), 1399–1413; **V** (1387–1422), 1413–22; **VI** [*of Windsor*] (1421–71), 1422–71: **VIII** (1491– 1547), 1509–47; **2,** name of 4 Fr. kings, notably **IV, of Navarre** (1553–1610), 1st Bourbon king, 1589–1610; **3,** name of 7 Ger. kings & emps. of Holy Rom. Empire; **4, O. –,** pseud. of *Sydney Porter;* **5,** Patrick (1736–99), Am. patriot.
Henty (hĕn'tĭ), George Alfred (1832–1902), Eng. au. of boys' books: "Under Drake's Flag."
Heraclea (hĕr"ă-klē'ă), anc. city, It.: bat. 280 B. C.
Heraclitus (hĕr"ă-klī'tŭs), (about 500 B. C.), Gk. philos.
Herbert (hûr'bĕrt), **1,** George (1593–1633), Eng. poet; **2,** Victor (1859–1924), Am. comp. & conductor: "Babes in Toyland."
Herculaneum (hûr"kū-lā'nē-ŭm), anc. city, It.
Herefordshire (hĕr'ĕ-fērd-shĭr), co., Eng., 842 sq. m., p. 113,189; co. seat, Hereford, p. 23,324.
Hergesheimer (hĕr'gĕs-hī"mĕr), Joseph (1880–), Am. nov.: "The Three Black Pennys."
Herkimer (hûr'kĭ-mĕr), Nicholas (1715?–77), Am. gen.

Herkimer (hûr'kĭ-mĕr), tn., co. seat Herkimer co., N. Y., on Mohawk riv., p. 10,446. [Ger. liberator.]
Hermann (hĕr'măn), [**Arminius**], (18 B. C.–A. D. 21),
Herod (hĕr'ŭd), [*the Great*] (62?–4 B. C.), king of the Jews: rebuilt the temple at Jerusalem.
Herodotus (hĕ-rŏd'ō-tŭs), (484–425? B. C.), Gk. hist.
Herrick (hĕr'ĭk), **1,** Myron T. (1854–1929), Am. ambas.; **2,** Robert (1591–1674), Eng. poet.
Herrin (hĕr'ĭn), city, Williamson co., Ill., p. 9,708.
Herschel (hûr'shĕl), Sir William (1738–1822), Ger.-Eng. astron.: disc. Uranus 1781.
Hertfordshire (härt'fĕrd-shĭr; härt'-), co., S. Eng., 632 sq. m., p. 333,195; co. seat, Hertford, p. 10,712.
Hertz (hĕrts), Heinrich (1857–94), Ger. physicist.
Herzegovina (hĕr'tsĕ-gō-vē'nä). See **Bosnia.**
Hesiod (hē'sĭ-ŏd), (about 776 B. C.), Gk. poet.
Hesse (hĕs), [Ger. **Hessen** (hĕs'ĕn)], adm. div. of Ger., 2,968 sq. m., p. 1,347,279; cap., Darmstadt.
Hewlett (hū'lĕt), Maurice Henry (1861–1923), Eng. nov.: "The Queen's Quair."
Heyse (hī'zĕ), Paul J. L. (1830–1914), Ger. nov. & poet: Nobel prize 1910. [pres. Princeton Univ.]
Hibben (hĭb'ĕn), John Grier (1861–1933), Am. educ.,
Hibbing (hĭb'ĭng), tn., St. Louis co., Minn., p. 15,666.
Hiero (hī'ĕ-rō), or **Hieron** (-rŏn), **1, I** (?–466? B. C.), tyrant of Syracuse 478–466 B. C.; **2, II** (308–216 B. C.), king of Syracuse, 270–216 B. C.
Highland Park (hī'lănd), city, Wayne co., Mich., near Detroit, p. 52,959.
High Point (hī), city, Guilford co., N. C., p. 36,745.
Hildebrand (hĭl'dĕ-brănd), Saint. See **Gregory VII.**
Hill (hĭl), **1,** Ambrose Powell (1825–65), Am. Confed. gen.; **2,** James Jerome (1838–1916), Am. r. r. builder; **3,** Sir Rowland (1795–1879), Eng. admin.: inaugurated penny postage.
Himalaya, The (hĭ-mä'lə-yə), mt. system, 1,600 m. long, bet. India & Tibet: Mt. Everest, 29,141 ft.
Hindenburg, von (fŏn hĭn'dĕn-bo͝orkh), Paul (1847–1934), Ger. gen.: 2d pres. of Ger. repub., 1925–34.
Hindu Kush (hĭn'do͞o kŏo͞sh'), mt. range of Afghanistan: highest peak, Tirach Mir, 25,400 ft.
Hindustan (hĭn'do͞o-stän'), Persian name of India. Also, **Hindostan** (hĭn'dŏ-stän').
Hipparchus (hĭ-pär'kŭs), **1,** (?–514 B. C.), Gk. tyrant; **2,** (about 160–125 B. C.), Gk. astron.
Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk'rə-tēz), [*Father of Medicine*] (460–359 or 377 B. C.), Gk. phys.
Hirohito (hē'rō-hē'tō) (1901–), emp. of Jap. 1926– .
Hispania (hĭs-pā'nĭ-ə), Rom. name of Sp. pen.
Hispaniola (hĭs'păn-yō'lə), isl., W. Indies, 28,240 sq. m., p. 2,942,000: formerly called **Haiti.**
Hissarlik (hĭs-sär'lĭk), [anc, **Troy**], tn., N. W. Asia Minor: excavations of Troy.
Hitler (hĭt'lĕr), Adolf (1889–), Aus. pol. in Ger.; Ger. chancellor & virtual dictator, 1933– .
Hoar (hōr), George Frisbie (1826–1904), Am. sen.
Hobart (hō'bärt), Garret Augustus (1844–99), vice pres. of U. S., 1897–99.
Hobart (hō'bärt), city, cap. of Tasmania, p. 52,600.
Hobbes (hŏbz), Thomas (1588–1679), Eng. philos.: "Leviathan." [p. 59,261: institute of tech.]
Hoboken (hō'bō-kĕn), spt. city, Hudson co., N. J.,
Hobson (hŏb'sn), Richmond Pearson (1870–1937), Am. nav. off. & legis. ["The Late, Last Rook."]
Hodgson (hŏj'sŭn), Ralph (1871–), Eng. poet:
Hoe (hō), R. M. (1812–86), Am. inv.: rotary press.
Hofmann (hŏf'măn), Josef (1876–), Pol.-Am. pianist. [satirical painter.
Hogarth (hō'gärth), William (1697–1764), Eng.
Hogg (hŏg), James (1770–1835), Sc. poet.
Hohenstaufen (hō'ĕn-shtou'fĕn), royal family of Ger.: including Frederick I [*Barbarossa*] (1121–90).
Hohenzollern (hō'ĕn-tsôl'ĕrn), Ger. dynasty: Frederick II [*the Great*] (1712–86): forced out 1918.
Hokkaido (hŏk'kī'dō), [formerly, **Yezo** (yĕz'ō)], isl., N. Jap., 30,502 sq. m., p. 843,717. [1849), Jap. art.]
Hokusai (hō'kŏŏ-sä'ē), Katsuhika Hokusai (1760–
Holbein (hōl'bīn), Ger. arts.: Hans [*the Elder*] (1460–1524): Hans [*the Younger*] (1497?–1543), his son.
Holland (hŏl'ănd), **1,** city, Ottawa co., Mich., p. 14,313; **2,** kingdom, Europe: see *Netherlands:* **North –,** prov., Netherlands, 1,065 sq. m., p. 1,298,051; cap., Haarlem, p. 113,304: **South –,** prov., Netherlands, 1,133 sq. m., p. 1,872,316; cap., The Hague.
Holmes (hōmz), **1,** Oliver Wendell (1809–94), Am. phys., coll. prof., & au.: "Elsie Venner"; **2,** Oliver Wendell (1841–1935), his son, Am. jurist.
Holyoke (hōl'yōk), city, Hampden co., Mass., p. 56,537: paper manuf.: coll. for women.
Homer (hō'mĕr), **1,** (9th cent. B. C.), Gk. blind epic poet; **2,** Louise (1871–), Am. contralto; **3,** Winslow (1836–1910), Am. painter. [20,141.]
Homestead (hōm'stĕd), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p.
Honan (hō"nän'), prov., China, 69,830 sq. m., p. 30,831,909; cap., Kaifeng.
Hondo (hŏn'dō). See **Honshiu.**
Honduras (hŏn-do͞o'rəs), repub., Cen. Am., 44,275 sq. m., p. 773,408; cap., Tegucigalpa, p. 40,000: **British –,** crown col. on Caribbean sea, 8,598 sq. m., p. 49 249; cap., Belize, p. 12,661.
Hongkong (hŏng'kŏng'), Br. crown col., shore & isl., mouth of Canton riv., China; isl. 32 sq. m.; total 391 sq. m., p. 961,400; cap., Victoria.
Honolulu (hŏ"nō-lo͞o'lo͞o), city, cap. of Hawaii ter., on isl. Oahu, p. 137,582. [395–423,]
Honorius (hō-nō'rĭ-ŭs), Flavius (384–423), Rom. emp.,
Honshu (hŏn'shoo͞), mainland, largest isl. of Jap., 86,953 sq. m., p. 59,736,822; seat of cap., Tokyo.
Hood (ho͞od), Thomas (1790–1845), Eng. poet.
Hood (ho͞od), **Mount,** peak of Cascades, Oreg., 11,253 ft.
Hooker (ho͞ok'ĕr), **1,** Joseph (1814–79), Am. gen.; **2,** Richard (1554?–1600), Eng. clergy.
Hoover (ho͞o'vĕr), Herbert Clark (1874–), Am. eng. & stsm.: U. S. food admin., 1917–18; sec. of commerce, 1921–28; 31st pres. of U. S., 1929–33.
Hope (hōp), Anthony (1863–1933), Eng. nov.: pseud. of *Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins:* "Prisoner of Zenda."
Hopei (hō'pā"), [formerly **Pechili, Chihli**], prov., China, 115,800 sq. m., p. 34,186,711; cap., Peiping (formerly called *Peking*). [11,327.]
Hopewell (hōp'wĕl), city, Prince George co., Va., p.
Hopkins (hŏp'kĭnz), **1,** Edward (1600–57), col. gov. of Conn.; **2,** Johns (1795–1873), Am. merchant: founded Johns Hopkins univ.; **3,** Mark (1802–87), Am. educ.; **4,** Stephen (1707–85), Am. patriot.
Hopkinsville (hŏp'kĭnz-vĭl), tn., co. seat Christian co., Ky., p. 10,309.
Hoquiam (hō'kwĭ-ăm), city, Grays Harbor co., Wash., at mouth of Hoquiam riv., p. 12,475.
Horace (hŏr'ĭs), Quintus [*Horatius*] Flaccus (65–8 B. C.), Lat. poet. [riv., p. 16,166.]
Horneli (hôr-nĕl'), city, Steuben co., N. Y., on Canisteo
Hortense (ôr'täns'), Eugénie (1783–1837), wife of Louis Bonaparte & queen of Holland.
Horthy, von (fŏn hôr'tē), Nicholas (1875?–), Hung. stsm. & adm.: regent of Hungary, 1920– .
Hosmer (hŏz'mĕr), Harriet (1830–1908), Am. sculp.
Hot Springs (hŏt), city, co. seat Garland co., Ark., p. 20,238. [sissippi Bubble"; "Covered Wagon."]
Hough (hŭf), Emerson (1857–1923), Am. nov.: "Mis-
House (hous), Col. Edward Mandell (1858–), Am. confidential agent of Pres. Wilson during World War.
Housman (hous'măn), Alfred Edward (1859–1936), Eng. educ. & poet. [of repub. of Tex., 1836.]
Houston (hūs'tŭn), Sam (1793–1863), Am. gen.: pres.
Houston (hūs'tŭn), city, Harris co., Tex., p. 292,352.
Howard (hou'ərd), **1,** Oliver Otis (1830–1909), Am. gen. **2,** Bronson (1842–1908), Am. playwright.
Howe (hou), **1,** Elias (1819–67), Am. inv. sewing machine; **2,** Julia Ward (1819–1910), Am. poet.: "Battle Hymn of the Republic"; **3,** William, Viscount (1729–1814), Br. gen. in Am.
Howells (hou'ĕlz), William Dean (1837–1920), Am. nov. & essay. [of games.]
Hoyle (hoil), Edmond (1672–1769), Eng. au. of rules
Hubbard (hŭb'ərd), Elbert (1856–1915), Am. business promoter, ed., & au.: "Message to Garcia."
Huddersfield (hŭd'ərz-fēld), tn., Yorkshire, Eng p. 112,100. [in Du. service.]
Hudson (hŭd'sn), Henry (1576?–1611), Eng. navig.
Hudson (hŭd'sŭn), city, co. seat Columbia co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 12,337: **– Bay,** 850 m. long, N. E. Can., opens into Arctic & Atlantic ocs.: disc. 1610: **– River,** 300 m. to N. Y. bay.
Huerta (wĕr'tä), Victoriano (1854–1916), Mex. gen. & pres. of Mex., 1913–14.
Hughes (hūz), **1,** Charles Evans (1862–), Am. jurist, sec. of state, & Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, 1930– ; **2,** Thomas (1822–96), Eng. au.
Hugo (hū'gō; ü'gō'), Victor Marie, Viscount (1802–85), Fr. nov.: "Les Misérables."
Hull (hŭl), **1,** Isaac (1773–1843), Am. nav. off.; **2,** Cordell (1871–), Am. stsm.: sec. of state 1933– .
Hull (hŭl), **1,** city & co., Eng.: see **Kingston upon Hull; 2,** city, Quebec, Can., p. 24,117.
Humbert I (hŭm'bĕrt), [**It. Umberto** (o͞om-bĕr'tō)] (1844–1900), king of It.
Humboldt, von (fŏn ho͞om'bôlt), **1,** Alexander, Baron (1769–1859), Ger. natur. & trav.; **2,** Karl Wilhelm (1767–1835), his brother, Ger. au. & philologist.
Hume (hūm), David (1711–76), Sc. hist. & philos.
Humperdinck (ho͞om'pĕr-dĭngk), Engelbert (1854–1921), Ger. comp.: "Hansel and Gretel."
Hunan (ho͞o'nän'), prov., cen. China, 83,380 sq. m., p. 28,443,279; cap., Changsha.
Hungary (hŭng'gə-rĭ), state, cen. Europe, 35,875 sq. m., p. 8,457,852; cap., Budapest.

Hunt (hŭnt), **1,** (James Henry) Leigh (1784–1859), Eng. poet & essay.: "Abou Ben Adhem"; **2,** William Holman (1827–1910), Eng. Pre-Raphaelite painter: "Light of the World."

Huntingdonshire (hŭn'tĭng-dŭn-shĭr), co., S. Eng., 366 sq. m., p. 54,741; co. seat, Huntingdon, p. 4,184.

Huntington (hŭn'tĭng-tŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Huntington co., Ind., on Little riv., p. 13,420; **2,** city, co. seat Cabell co., W. Va., on Ohio riv., p. 75,572.

Huntington Park (hŭn'tĭng-tŭn), city, Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 24,575. [11,554.]

Huntsville (hŭnts'vĭl), city, Madison co., Ala., p.

Hunyadi Janos (hōōn'yŏd-ĭ yä'nōsh), (?–1456). Hung. gen. [p. 28,616,576; cap., Wuchang.]

Hupeh (hōō'pĕ'), prov., cen. China, 71,410 sq. m.,

Huron (hū'rŏn), **1, Lake,** one of the five Great Lakes of N. Am., 218 m. long, 105 m. wide, av. depth 250 ft., 23,010 sq. m.; **2,** tn., co. seat Beadle co., S. Dak., p. 10,744.

Huss (hŭs), John (1369–1415), Bohemian reformer.

Hutchinson (hŭch'ĭn-sŭn), city, co. seat Reno co., Kans., on Ark. riv., p. 27,085.

Hutten (hōōt'ĕn), Ulrich von (1488–1523), Ger. knight and poet, supporter of Luther.

Huxley (hŭks'lĭ), **1,** Aldous (1894–), Eng. nov. & poet; **2,** Thomas Henry (1825–95), Eng. biol.

Huygens (hī'gĕnz; Du. hoi'gĕns), Christian (1629–1695), Du. sci. & math. Also, **Huyghens.**

Hwang (hwäng), [**Yellow River** (yĕl'ō)], riv., China, 2,700 m. to Yellow sea. Also, **Huang Ho** (hō).

Hyde Park (hīd), formerly tn., Suffolk co., Mass., on the Neponset riv., p. 15,507; incorporated with Boston, 1912.

Hyderabad (hī'dĕr-ä-bäd'), **1,** state, Deccan, India, 82,698 sq. m., p. 12,471,770; **2,** city, its cap., p. 404,187. Also, **Haidarabad.**

Hypatia (hī-pā'shĭ-ä), (?–415), lady of Alexandria; math. & Neoplatonist philos.: slain in popular tumult.

Hyslop (hīs'lŏp), James Hervey (1854–1920), Am. psychologist.

I

Iasi (yä'shĕ), city, former cap. of Moldavia, Rumania.

Ibáñez, Blasco. See **Blasco Ibáñez.** [See **Jassy.**]

Iberia (ī-bē'rĭ-ä), anc. name of pen. of Sp. & Port.

Ibsen (ĭb'sĕn; ĭp'-), Henrik (1828–1906), Norw. dram.: "Ghosts"; "A Doll's House."

Icarian Sea (ī-kā'rĭ-ăn), anc. name of S. Ægean sea.

Iceland (īs'lănd), isl. & state, N. Atlantic oc., 39,709 sq. m., p. 94,690; cap., Reykjavik.

Ida (ī'dä), **1,** mt. range, N. W. Asia Minor, near site of anc. Troy, 5,807 ft.: sacred to Cybele; **2,** highest mt. in Crete: connected with worship of Zeus & Rhea. [cap., Boise: no off. abbr.]

Idaho (ī'dä-hō), state in U. S., 83,888 sq. m., p. 445,032;

Idumæa, Idumea (ĭd'ū-mē'ä). See **Edom.**

Ilion (ĭl'ĭ-ŭn), name of anc. Troy. Also, **Ilium.**

Illinois (ĭl'ĭ-noi'; -noiz'), **1,** state in U. S., 56,665 sq. m., p. 7,630,654; cap., Springfield: off. abbr. **Ill.**; **2,** riv., Ill., 500 m. S. to Miss. riv. [slavia.]

Illyria (ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-ä), [ancient **Illyricum**], mod. Yugo-

Illyricum (ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-kŭm), Rom. prov. of Illyria.

Independence (ĭn'dē-pĕn'dĕns), **1,** city, co. seat Montgomery co., Kans., p. 12,782; **2,** city, co. seat Jackson co., Mo., p. 15,296.

India (ĭn'dĭ-ä), cen. pen. S. Asia, S. of Himalaya mts., directly & indirectly under Br. rule, including Indian states; 1,805,332 sq. m., p. 318,883,980; cap., Delhi: also called *Indian Empire:* **British –,** only districts subject to Br. law; 1,094,300 sq. m., p. 247,003,293; **French –,** Fr. cols.: see *French India:* **Portuguese –,** see *Portuguese India.*

Indiana (ĭn'dĭ-ăn'ä), state in U. S., 36,354 sq. m., p. 3,238,503; cap., Indianapolis: off. abbr. **Ind.**

Indianapolis (ĭn'dĭ-ăn-ăp'ō-lĭs), city, cap. of Indiana, on White riv., p. 364,161.

Indian Ocean (ĭn'dĭ-ăn), one of the five great ocs., S. of Asia & E. of Afr., to Antarctic circle, 28,000,000 sq. m., greatest depth, 22,968 ft.

Indo-China (ĭn'dō-chī'nä), [**Farther India**], the S. E. pen. of Asia: Burma, Siam, Fr. Indo-China, & Malay pen.: **French –,** Fr. depend., S. E. Asia, comprising Cochin China, Cambodia, Anam, Tonkin, Laos, and Kwangchow, 263,825 sq. m., p. 21,652,000; cap., Hanoï. [Arabian sea.]

Indus (ĭn'dŭs), riv., S. Asia, 1,800 m. fr. Tibet to

Ingelow (ĭn'jĕ-lō), Jean (1820–97), Eng. poetess & nov.

Ingersoll (ĭng'gĕr-sōl), Robert Green (1833–99), Am. law. & or.: assailed literal acceptance of Bible.

Inglewood (ĭn'gl-wōōd), tn., Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 19,605.

Ingoldsby (ĭng'gōldz-bĭ), Thomas (1788–1845), Eng. clergy. & au.: real name, *Richard H. Barham.*

Inness (ĭn'ĕs), George (1825–94), Am. painter.

Innocent (ĭn'ō-sĕnt), name of 13 popes, notably **III** (1161–1216), 1198–1216.

Inverness (ĭn'vĕr-nĕs'), co., N. E. Sc., 4,212 sq. m., p. 75,200; co. seat, Inverness, p. 20,937.

Ionia (ī-ō'nĭ-ä), anc. Gk. col., W. coast Asia Minor.

Ionian Islands (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), group, E. Medit., 1,117 sq. m., p. 224,189. [S. It.]

Ionian Sea (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), part of Medit. bet. Greece &

Iowa (ī'ō-wä), state in U. S., 56,147 sq. m., p. 2,470,939; cap., Des Moines: no off. abbr.: **– City,** city, co. seat Johnson co., Iowa, p. 15,340. [1935.]

Iran (ĭ-răn'; ē'răn'), off. name of Persia since Jan. 1,

Iraq (ē'räk'), [formerly **Mesopotamia**], kingdom, S. W. Asia, Br. mandate, 143,250 sq. m., p. 2,849,282; cap., Baghdad. Also, **Irak.**

Ireland (īr'lănd), isl., Br. Empire. See **Irish Free State** & **Northern Ireland.**

Irenæus (ī'rē-nē'ŭs), Saint (130?–202?), Gk. bp.

Irish Free State, free state, Dec. 6, 1922, of the Br. empire, S. Ireland, comprising three former S. provs., Leinster, Munster, & Connaught, with Cavan, Donegal, & Monaghan cos. of former prov. of Ulster, 26,592 sq. m., p. 2,971,992; cap., Dublin: since 1937 called *Eire.*

Irish Sea, bet. Eng. & Ire., joining North & St. George's channels, 140 by 140 m. [Mich., p. 11,592.]

Iron Mountain (ī'ŭrn), tn., co. seat Dickinson co.,

Ironton (ī'ŭrn-tŭn), city, co. seat Lawrence co., Ohio, p. 16,621. [p. 14,299.]

Ironwood (ī'ŭrn-wōōd'), city, Gogebic co., Mich.,

Irrawaddy (ĭr'ä-wŏd'ĭ), riv., Burma, S. E. Asia, 1,500 m. to Bay of Bengal. Also, **Irawadi.**

Irving (ûr'vĭng), **1,** Sir Henry (1838–1905), Eng. act.: real name, *John Henry Brodribb;* **2,** Washington (1783–1859), Am. essay. & hist.

Irvington (ûr'vĭng-tŭn), tn., Essex co., N. J., p. 56,733.

Isabella (ĭz'ä-bĕl'ä), (1451–1504), queen of Castile & Leon: wife of Ferdinand; patron of Columbus.

Isfahan (ĭs'fä-hän'), city, W. Persia, anc. cap., p. 100,000. Also, **Ispahan** (ĭs'pä-hän').

Isle of Man (măn), isl., Irish sea, 227 sq. m., p. 60,284; cap., Douglas. [of Egypt, 1863–79.]

Ismail Pasha (ĭs'ma-ēl' pä-shä'), (1830–95), khedive

Isocrates (ī-sŏk'rä-tēz), (436–338 B. C.), Athenian or.

Isonzo (ē-zŏn'tsō), riv., Gorizia, It., 80 m. to Gulf of Trieste: bats. World War.

Israel (ĭz'rā-ĕl), anc. kingdom, Palestine.

Issus (ĭs'ŭs), anc. spt., Asia Minor: victory of Alexander, 333 B. C.

Istanbul (ē'stäm-bōōl'), [formerly **Constantinople**], city, former cap. of Turkey (till 1922), on Sea of Marmora & Bosporus str., p. 673,029.

Italian East Africa, col., est. 1936, consisting of Ethiopia, Eritrea, & Ital. Somaliland.

Italian Libya (lĭb'ĭ-ä), It. col., N. Afr., comprising Tripolitania & Cyrenaica, 580,000 sq. m., p. 766,016.

Italian Somaliland (sō-mä'lē-lănd'), It. protec., E. Afr., 154,000 sq. m., p. 1,200,000.

Italy (ĭt'ä-lĭ), [It. **Italia** (ē-tăl'yä)], kingdom, S. Europe, 117,982 sq. m., p. 41,169,000; cap., Rome.

Ithaca (ĭth'ä-kä), **1,** city, co. seat Tompkins co., N. Y., p. 20,708: Cornell univ.; **2,** [mod. **Thiaki**], one of Ionian isls., W. of Greece: anc. home of Ulysses.

Ivan (ē-vän'; ĭ'vän), name of 6 czars of Russ., notably: **III** [*the Great*] (1440–1505), founder of Russ. empire, 1462–1505; **IV** [*the Terrible*] (1530–84), 1547–84.

Ives (īvz), Frederic E. (1856–), Am. printer & inv.

Ivory Coast (ī'vŏ-rĭ), Fr. col., W. Afr., 121,976 sq. m., p. 1,724,545; cap., Bingerville.

J

Jackson (jăk'sŭn), **1,** Andrew (1767–1845), Am. gen.: 7th pres. of U. S., 1829–37; **2,** Thomas Jonathan [*Stonewall*] (1824–63), Am. Confed. gen.

Jackson (jăk'sŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Jackson co., Mich., on Grand riv., p. 55,187; **2,** city, co. seat Hinds co. & cap. of Miss., on Pearl riv., p. 48,282; **3,** city, co. seat Madison co., Tenn., p. 22,172.

Jacksonville (jăk'sŭn-vĭl), **1,** city, Duval co., Fla., on St. Johns riv., p. 129,549; **2,** city, co. seat Morgan co., Ill., p. 17,747. [p. 47,709.]

Jaffa (yä'fä; jăf'ä), [anc. **Joppa**], spt. tn., Palestine,

Jalisco (hä-lēs'kō), state, Mex., 33,492 sq. m., p., 1,191,957; cap., Guadalajara.

Jamaica (jä-mā'kä), Br. isl., W. Indies, 4,207 sq. m., p. 974,742; cap., Kingston: earthquake 1907.

James (jāmz), **1,** name of 2 kings of Eng.: **I** (VI of Sc.) (1566–1625), 1603–25, son of Mary, Queen of Scots; **II** (VII of Sc.) (1633–1701), 1685–88: deposed; **2,** name of 5 kings of Sc.: **I** (1394–1437), 1406–37; **II** (1430–60), 1437–60; **III** (1451–88), 1460–88; **IV** (1473–1513), 1488–1513; **V** (1512–42), 1513–42; **3,** Henry (1843–1916), Am. nov. in Eng.; **4,** William (1842–1910), his brother, Am. psychologist.

James (jāmz), riv., Va., 450 m. to Chesapeake bay.
Jamestown (jāmz'toun), **1,** city, Chautauqua co., N. Y., at outlet Chautauqua lake, p. 45,155; **2,** ruined vil., Va.: 1st Eng. settlement in present U. S., 1607.
Janesville (jānz'vĭl), city, co. seat Rock co., Wis., p. 21,628.
Jansen (jăn'sĕn), Cornelius (1585–1638), Du. theolog. [founder of Jansenism.]
Japan (jə-păn'), [Jap. **Nippon; Nihon** (nē'hŏn')], isl. empire, off E. coast Asia, 260,738 sq. m., p. 83,456,929; cap., Tokyo: **Sea of –,** bet. Honshu & Manchukuo, 405,000 sq. m.
Jassy (yäs'ē), city, former cap. of Moldavia, Rumania, p. 185,000. Also, Rumanian, **Iasi** (yä'shē). [& au.]
Jaurès (zhō'rĕs'), Jean Léon (1859–1914), Fr. socialist.
Java (jä'və), isl., Du. E. Indies, 50,745 sq. m., p., with Madura, 37,433,760.
Jay (jā), John (1745–1829), Am. jurist & stsm.
Jeanne d'Arc (zhän' därk'). See **Arc, d', Jeanne.**
Jeannette (jē-nĕt'), bor., Westmoreland co., Pa., p. 15,126. [class. scholar.]
Jebb (jĕb), Sir Richard Claverhouse (1841–1905), Sc.
Jefferson (jĕf'ĕr-sŭn), **1,** Joseph (1829–1905), Am. act.: "Rip Van Winkle"; **2,** Thomas (1743–1826), vice pres. & 3d pres. of U. S., 1801–09.
Jefferson City (jĕf'ĕr-sŭn), city, co. seat Cole co. & cap. of Mo., p. 21,596. [Ind., p. 11,946.]
Jeffersonville (jĕf'ĕr-sŭn-vĭl), city, co. seat Clark co.,
Jeffrey (jĕf'rĭ), Francis (1773–1850), Sc. critic & essay.
Jeffreys (jĕf'rĭz), George, Baron (1648–89), Eng. judge: notorious for injustice & brutality.
Jehol (rō'hŭ), **1,** prov., Mongolia, 470,000 sq. m., p. 4,835,000; **2,** city, its cap., p. 50,000. [bat. 1806.]
Jena (yä'nä), tn., Ger.. on the Saale, p. 52,649. univ.;
Jenner (jĕn'ĕr), **1,** Edward (1749–1823), Eng. phys.: first scientific investigator of smallpox vaccination; **2,** Sir William (1815–98), Eng. phys. & surgeon.
Jericho (jĕr'ĭ-kō), anc. city & mod. vil., Palestine.
Jerome (jē-rōm'; jĕr'ŏm), **1,** Jerome Klapka (1859–1927), Eng. humorist & dram.: "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow"; "Passing of the Third Floor Back"; **2,** Saint (340?–420), a father of the Lat. church, writer, & translator: the Vulgate Bible.
Jersey (jûr'zĭ), Channel isl., 45 sq. m., p. 49,494: **– City,** city, Hudson co., N. J., on Hudson riv., p. 316,715.
Jerusalem (jē-rōō'sə-lĕm), city, cap. of mod. Palestine, p. 62,678: captured by Br. 1917. [writer.]
Jewett (jōō'ĕt), Sarah Orne (1849–1909), Am. story-
Joan of Arc (jōn, or jō-ăn', ärk), Fr. heroine. See **Arc, d', Jeanne.** [Fr. comm. in chief: marshal.]
Joffre (zhôfr'), Joseph Jacques Césaire (1852–1931),
Johannesburg (yō-hän'ĕs-bûrg), tn., Transvaal Union of S. Afr., p. 288,131.
John (jŏn), **1,** name of 23 popes of Rome, notably **XXII** [*Jacques d' Euse*] (1244?–1334), pope, 1316–34; **2,** [*the Blind*] (1296–1346), king of Bohemia, 1310–46; **3,** [*Lackland*] (1167–1216), king of Eng., 1199–1216: signed Magna Charta; **4,** name of 2 kings of Fr., notably **II** [*the Good*] (1319–64), 1350–64; **5,** name of 3 kings of Poland, notably **III** [*Sobieski*] (1624–96), 1674–96; **6,** name of 6 kings of Portugal, notably **I** [*the Great*] (1357–1433), 1385–1433; **7,** [*of Gaunt*] Duke of Lancaster (1340–99), son of Edward III of Eng.
Johnson (jŏn'sŭn), **1,** Andrew (1808–75), vice pres. & 17th pres. of U. S., 1865–69; **2,** Richard M. (1780–1850), vice pres. of U. S., 1837–41; **3,** Samuel (1709–84), Eng. lexicographer & writer; **4,** Sir William (1715–74), Br. sol. & admin. in Am.: founder of Johnstown, N. Y.
Johnson City (jŏn'sŭn), **1,** tn., Washington co., Tenn., p. 25,080; **2,** tn., Broome co., N. Y., p. 13,565.
Johnston (jŏn'stŭn), **1,** Albert Sidney (1803–62), Am. Confed. gen.; **2,** Sir Harry Hamilton (1858–1927), Br. expl. & au.: "The Gay Dombeys"; **3,** Joseph Eggleston (1807–91), Am. Confed. gen; **4,** Mary (1870–1936), Am. nov.: "To Have and to Hold."
Johnstown (jŏnz'toun), **1,** city, Fulton co., N. Y., p. 10,801; **2,** city, Cambria co., Pa., p. 66,993: flood 1889.
Jókai (yō'kŏ-ĕ), Maurus (1825–1904), Hung. nov.
Joliet (zhō'lyā'), Louis (1645–1700), Fr. expl. of Miss. riv.
Joliet (jō'lĭ-ĕt), city, co. seat Will co., Ill., on Des Plaines riv., p. 42,993: state prison.
Jones (jōns), John Paul (1747–92), Am. nav. comm.
Jonesboro (jōnz'bŭr-ō), tn., co. seat Craighead co., Ark., p. 10,326.
Jonson (jŏn'sŭn), Ben (1573?–1637), Eng. poet & dram.
Joplin (jŏp'lĭn), city, Jasper co., Mo., p. 33,454.
Joppa (jŏp'pə). See **Jaffa.** [& educ.]
Jordan (jôr'dăn), David Starr (1851–1931), Am. biol.
Jordan (jôr'dăn), riv., Palestine, 200 m. to Dead sea.
Joseffy (yō-zĕf'ĭ), Rafael (1853–1915), Hung. pianist & comp. [90.]
Joseph II (jō'zĕf), (1741–90), Holy Rom. emp., 1765–
Josephine (jō'zĕf-ēn), (1763–1814), emp. of the Fr.: 1st wife of Napoleon I; divorced.
Josephus (jō-sē'fŭs), Flavius (37?–95?), Jewish hist.
Joubert (zhōō'bâr'), Joseph (1754–1824), Fr. philos.
Joule (joul), James Prescott (1818–89), Eng. physicist.
Jovian (jō'vĭ-ăn), or **Jovianus** (jō'vĭ-ā'nŭs), Flavius Claudius (331–364), Rom. emp., 363–364.
Jowett (jou'ĕt), Benjamin (1817–93), Eng. Gk. scholar, translator of Plato.
Juan de Fuca (hwän' dā fōō'kä; jōō'ăn dē fū'kə), str. bet. Vancouver & U. S., 80 m.
Juan Fernandez (hwän' fĕr-nän'dāth; jōō'ăn fĕr-năn'dĕz), group of isls., Pacific oc., W. of Valparaiso, Chile, 70 sq. m.
Juárez (hwä'rās), Benito Pablo (1806–72), pres. of Mex., 1858–63, 1867–72.
Judah (jōō'də), anc. kingdom, Palestine.
Judea (jōō-dē'ə), Rom. dist., Palestine. Also, **Judæa.**
Judith (jōō'dĭth), anc. Heb. heroine, slew Holofernes, Assyr. gen.
Jugoslavia (yū"gō-slä'vĭ-ə). See **Yugoslavia.** *Pfd. S.*
Jugurtha (jōō-gûr'thə), (?–104 B.C.), king of Numidia.
Julian (jōōl'yăn; jōō'lĭ-ăn), Flavius Claudius [*the Apostate*] (331–363), Rom. emp., 361–363.
Julius (jōōl'yŭs; jōō'lĭ-ŭs), name of 3 popes: **I** pope, 337–352; **II** (1443?–1513), pope, 1503–13; **III** (1487–1555), pope, 1550–55.
Julius Cæsar. See **Cæsar.**
Jumna (jŭm'nə), riv., India, trib. of Ganges, 860 m.
Juneau (jōō'nō), port & cap. of Alaska, p. 3,058.
Jungfrau (yōōng'frou"), [*the Maiden*], mt., Alps, Switzerland, 13,670 ft.
Junipero (hōō-nē'pā-rō), Miguel José Serra (1713–84), Franciscan priest: founder of Sp. missions in Calif.
Junius (jōōn'yŭs), pseud. of Eng. anon. writer of "Letters," fr. 1769–72: thought to be Sir Philip Francis.
Jusserand (zhüs"ĕ-räN'), J. A. A. Jules (1855–1932), Fr. stsm. & au.
Justinian I (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), Flavius Anicius [*the Great*] (483–565), Byzantine emp., 527–565.
Justin Martyr (jŭs'tĭn mär'tĕr) (100?–165?), Lat. ch. father in Palestine.
Jutland (jŭt'lănd), pen., Denmark, 11,443 sq. m., p. 3,434,555: nav. bat. 1916. [satirist.]
Juvenal (jōō'vĕ-năl), Decimus Junius (60?–140?), Lat.

K

Kabul (kä'bōōl), city, cap. of Afghanistan, p. 100,000.
Kadesh (kā'dĕsh), [**Kadesh Barnea** (bär'nē-ə)], city, Palestine, near Gaza.
Kaffraria (kə-frā'rĭ-ə), undefined region, S. Afr., bet. Great Fish riv. & Delagoa bay, especially Zululand: now in Br. & Du. possession. [sq. m.]
Kafiristan (kä"fē-rĭ-stän'). prov. Afghanistan, 5,000
Kagawa (kə-gä'wə), Toyohiko (1888–), Jap. social reformer & religious teacher.
Kaifeng (kī'fŭng"), tn., cap. of Honan prov., China, p. 200,000.
Kalamazoo (kăl"ə-mə-zōō'), city, co. seat Kalamazoo co., Mich., p. 54,786: coll.
Kalat (kə-lät'), state, Baluchistan. See **Khelat.**
Kalmyk (kăl'mĭk), autonomous area, N. Russ., on White sea, 38,440 sq. m., p. 126,256; cap., Archangel.
Kamchatka (kăm-chăt'kə), pen., N. E. Siberia, 104,433 sq. m., p. 7,270.
Kamerun. See **Cameroons.**
Kanara (kŭn'ə-rə), region, W. Br. India: **North –,** dist., Bombay presidency, 3,911 sq. m., p. 430,548: **South–,** dist., Madras presidency, 3,902 sq. m., p. 1,195,227. Also, **Canara.**
Kandy (kăn'dĭ), tn., anc. cap. of Ceylon, p. 32.562: Buddhist temples.
Kane (kān). Elisha Kent (1820–57), Am. arctic expl.
Kankakee (kăng'kə-kē"), city, co. seat Kankakee co., Ill., p. 20,620.
Kansas (kăn'zəs), state in U. S., 82,158 sq. m., p. 1,880,999; cap., Topeka: off. abbr. **Kans.: – City, 1,** city, Jackson co., Mo., on Mo. riv., p. 399,746; **2,** city, co. seat Wyandotte co., Kans., on Mo. riv., p. 121,857.
Kansu (kän'sōō'), prov., China, 125,450 sq. m., p. 5,927,997; cap., Lanchow. [metaphysician.]
Kant (känt; kănt), Immanuel (1724–1804), Ger.
Karachi (kə-rä'chē), spt. city, Br. India, p. 216,883.
Karlovy Vary (kär'lō-vē vä'rē), [Ger. **Karlsbad**], tn., Czechoslovakia, p. 19,505: resort.
Karlsbad (kärlz'bät). See **Karlovy Vary.**
Karlsruhe (kärls'rōō"ə), tn., cap. of Baden, Ger., p. 145,694. [Thebes: temples.]
Karnak (kär'năk), vil., Upper Egypt, site of anc.
Kashmir (kăsh"mēr'), state, N. India, 84,258 sq. m., p. 3,320,518. Also, **Cashmere.**

Kato (kä'tō"), Takaaki, Viscount (1860–1926), Jap. stsm. & ambas. to Gt. Britain: Anglo-Jap. alliance.
Katrine (kăt'rĭn), **Loch,** lake, Perthshire, Sc.: scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake."
Katsura (kä'tsōō-rä), Taro (1847–1913), Jap. gen. & stsm.
Kattegat (kăt'ĕ-găt"), part of North sea, bet. Sw. & Jutland, 150 m. long, 40–70 m. wide. Also, **Cattegat.**
Kaye-Smith (kā'-smĭth') Sheila (1888–), [*Mrs. Penrose Fry*], Eng. nov.: "Joanna Godden."
Kazan (kä-zänʸ"), city, E. Russ., p. 179,207.
Kean (kēn), **1,** Charles John (1811?–68), Eng. act.; **2,** Edmund (1787–1833), Eng. trag.
Kearny (kär'nĭ), tn., Hudson co., N. J., on Passaic riv., p. 40,716. [ion."
Keats (kēts), John (1795–1821), Eng. poet: "Endym-
Keble (kē'bl), John (1792–1866), Eng. clergy. & poet: "The Christian Year." [13,794.
Keene (kēn), city, co. seat Cheshire co., N. H., p.
Kelat (kĕ-lät'). See **Khelat.** [& deaf au.
Keller (kĕl'ĕr), Helen Adams (1880–), Am. blind
Kelvin (kĕl'vĭn), William Thomson, Baron (1824–1907), Br. physicist & math.
Kemble (kĕm'bl), **1,** Charles (1775–1854), Eng. act.; **2,** Frances Anne [*Fanny*] (1809–93), Eng. act.; **3,** John Philip (1757–1823), Eng. trag.: brother of Mrs. Siddons. [theolog.
Kempis, à (*á* kĕm'pĭs), Thomas (1380–1471), Ger.
Kenilworth (kĕn'ĭl-wûrth), bor. & dist., Warwickshire, Eng., 9¼ sq. m., p. 6,000: scene of Scott's "Kenilworth"; castle.
Kenmore (kĕn'mōr), **1,** suburb of Akron, Summit co., Ohio, p. 12,683; **2,** tn., Erie co., N. Y., p. 16,460.
Kennebec (kĕn"ĕ-bĕk'), riv., Maine, 150 m. long.
Kennedy (kĕn'ĕ-dĭ), Charles Rann (1871–), Anglo-Am. dram.: "Servant in the House."
Kenosha (kĕ-nō'shȧ), city, co. seat Kenosha co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 50,262.
Kent (kĕnt), co., S. E. Eng., 1,525 sq. m., p. 1,141,666; co. seat, Maidstone, p. 40,710.
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk'ĭ), state in U. S., 40,598 sq. m., p. 2,614,589; cap., Frankfort: off. abbr. **Ky.**
Kenya (kĕ-nyä'; kĕn'yȧ), Br. col. & protec., formerly E. Afr. Protec., 245,060 sq. m., p. 2,891,691.
Keokuk (kē'ō-kŭk), city, co. seat Lee co., Iowa, p. 15,106: great power dam across Miss. riv.
Kepler (kĕp'lĕr), Johannes (1571–1630), Ger. math. & astron.
Kerak (kĕ-räk'). See **Transjordan.**
Kerry (kĕr'ĭ), co. & bor., Munster prov., Ir. Free State, 1,815 sq. m., p. 149,171.
Kew (kū), tn. & dist., Richmond bor., Surrey, Eng., p. 2,806: botanical gardens.
Kewanee (kē-wä'nē), city, Henry co., Ill., p. 17,093.
Key (kē), Francis Scott (1780–1843), Am. poet: "Star-Spangled Banner."
Key West (kē), spt. city, co. seat Monroe co., Fla., p. 12,831: U. S. nav. station.
Kharkof (khär"kŏf), city, former cap. of Ukraine repub., p. 417,186.
Khartum (khär"tōōm'), tn., cap. of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, at junction of White & Blue Nile rivs., p. 40,760.
Khelat (kĕ-lät'), **1,** native state, Baluchistan, 73,278 sq. m., p. 328,281; **2,** city, cap. of state & country, p. 18,000. Also, **Kalat; Kelat.**
Khiva (khē'vȧ), dist., formerly a khanate. W. Turkestan, 24,310 sq. m., p. 646,000: partly joined with Bukhara to form Uzbek Socialist Soviet Repub.; cap., Khiva, p. 4,000.
Khuzistan (khōō'zĭ-stän), [anc. **Elam**], prov., S. W. Persia, 38,600 sq. m., p. 200,000.
Kiangsu (kyäng'sōō'), prov., China., 38,600 sq. m., p. 28,378,565; cap., Nanking.
Kiaochow (kyou'chō'), bay & section of Shantung, China, 213 sq. m., p. 192,000: leased by Ger. 1898; seized by Jap. 1914.
Kidd (kĭd), William [*Captain Kidd*] (1650?–1701), Sc. navig. & pirate.
Kidron (kĭd'rŏn), valley & brook, E. of Jerusalem. Also, **Cedron** (sē'drŏn).
Kief (kē'ĕf), **1,** prov., Ukraine repub., 19,340 sq. m., p. 4,635,700; **2,** city, its cap., p. 513,789.
Kiel (kēl), tn., Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on bay of Baltic, p. 213,881: univ.: **– Canal,** connects Kiel with Elbe riv., 61 m. long: completed in 1914; Ger. nav. base World War.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn'ĭ), **1,** co., Leinster prov., Ir. Free State, 796 sq. m., p. 70,990; **2,** city, its cap., on Nore riv., p. 10,600.
Killarney (kĭ-lär'nĭ), **Lakes of,** three in Kerry co., S. W. Ire.: largest, Lough Leane, 5½ m. long.
Killiecrankie (kĭl"ĭ-krăng'kĭ), pass in the Grampians, Perth, Sc.: bats. 1689.
Kilmer (kĭl'mĕr), Joyce (1886–1918), Am. poet, critic, & sol.: "Trees."
Kimberley (kĭm'bĕr-lĭ), city, Cape prov., Union of S. Afr., p. 39,702: diamond mines.
Kincardine (kĭn-kär'dĭn), [**The Mearns** (mârnz)], co., E. Sc., 383 sq. m., p. 42,000; co. seat, Stonehaven, p. 4,856.
King (kĭng), **1,** Basil (1859–), Can. poet & nov.: "Street Called Straight"; **2,** Rufus (1755–1827), Am. stsm. & minister to Eng.; **3,** William Rufus (1786–1853), Am. stsm.: vice pres. of U. S., 1853; **4,** William Lyon Mackenzie (1874–), Can. premier 1921–26, 1926–30. 1935– .
Kingsley (kĭngz'lĭ), Charles (1819–75), Eng. clergy. & nov.: "Westward Ho."
Kingsport (kĭngz'pōrt), tn., Sullivan co., Tenn., p. 11,908.
Kingston (kĭngz'tŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Ulster co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 28,088; **2,** city, cap. of Frontenac co., Ontario, Can., at opening of St. Lawrence riv. fr. Lake Ontario, p. 25,320: univ.: coll.; **3,** city, cap. of Jamaica, Br. W. Indies, p. 62,707: **– upon Hull** [formerly **Hull**], city & co., E. Riding, Yorkshire, Eng., p. 460,880.
Kinross (kĭn-rŏs'), 2d smallest co. in Sc., 82 sq. m., p. 7,900; co. seat, Kinross. [12,362.
Kinston (kĭn'stŭn), tn., co. seat Lenoir co., N. C., p.
Kioto. See **Kyoto.**
Kipling (kĭp'lĭng), Rudyard (1865–1936), Anglo-Indian nov. & poet: "Kim"; Nobel prize 1907.
Kirghiz (kĭr-gēz'), autonomous repub., Russ., 843,640 sq. m., p. 5,058,553; cap., Orenburg.
Kirkcudbright (kĕr-kōō'brĭ), co., Sc., 899 sq. m., p. 34,600; co. seat, Kircudbright, p. 2,101.
Kishinev (kē-shē-nyōf"), city, cap. of Bessarabia, Rumania, p. 128,200.
Kitchener (kĭch'ĕn-ĕr), [formerly **Berlin**], city, co. seat Waterloo co., Ontario, Can., p. 30,793.
Kitchener of Khartum (kĭch'ĕn-ĕr, khär"tōōm'), Horatio Herbert, Earl (1850–1916), Br. gen.
Klamath Falls (klăm'ȧth), tn., co. seat Klamath co., Ore., p. 16,053.
Klein (klīn), Felix (1849–1925), disting. Ger. math.
Klondike (klŏn'dīk), undefined region, Yukon ter., Can., about 800 sq. m.: gold fields.
Knossus (nŏs'ŭs), anc. city & cap., N. shore of Crete: birthplace of Zeus; site of labyrinth, etc. Also, **Cnossus.**
Knox (nŏks), **1,** John (1513?–72), Sc. clergy. & reformer; **2,** Philander Chase (1853–1921), Am. stsm.
Knoxville (nŏks'vĭl), city, co. seat Knox co., Tenn., on Tenn. riv., p. 105,802: univ.
Kobe (kō'bĕ), spt. city, Honshu, Japan, on Osaka bay, p. 644,212.
Koblenz, cap. of Rhine prov. See **Coblenz.**
Koch (kŏkh), Robert (1843–1910), Ger. bacter.: Nobel prize 1905.
Kokomo (kō'kō-mō) city, co. seat Howard co., Ind., on Wildcat riv., p. 32,843. [Am. troops 1918.
Kola (kō'lȧ), pen. & tn., N. Russ.: occupied by Br. &
Komura (kō'mōō-rȧ), Jutaro, Baron (1858–1911),
Kongo. See **Congo.** [Jap. stsm.
Konia (kō'nē-ȧ), [anc. **Iconium** (ī-kō'nĭ-ŭm)], vilayet, Turkey, p. 504,384. [279,926: univ.
Königsberg (kö'nĭkhs-bĕrkh), spt. tn., E. Prussia, p.
Korea (kō-rē'ȧ), former name of pen. & kingdom in E. Asia. See **Chosen.** [patriot.
Kosciusko (kŏs"ĭ-ōōs'kō), Thaddeus (1746–1817), Pol.
Kosice (kō'shĭt-sē) [formerly **Kaschau** (kä'shou), Hungary], tn., Czechoslovakia, p. 52,898.
Kossuth (kŏsh'ōōt; kō-sōōth'), Louis (1802–94), Hung. patriot. [Ger. dram.
Kotzebue, von (fŏn kŏt'sĕ-bōō), August (1761–1819),
Kreisler (krīs'lĕr), Fritz (1875–), Aus. violinist.
Kristiania, Christiania. See **Oslo.**
Kruger (krū'gĕr), Stephen J. Paul [*Oom Paul*] (1825–1904), pres. of former S. Afr. repub.
Krupp (krōōp), Alfred (1812–87), Ger. maker of guns.
Kublai Khan (kōō'blī khän'), (1214–94), Mongol emp. & founder of 20th Chin. dynasty.
Kumasi (kōō-mäs'ĭ), city, cap. of Ashanti, p. 25,000. Also, **Coomassie.**
Kurdistan (kōōr'dĭ-stän'), undefined region, Asia, E. Turkey, & W. Persia, N. of Syria & Iraq.
Kuyp, Albert. See **Cuyp.**
Kwangchow (kwäng'chō'), or **Kwang-chow-wan** (kwäng'-chō"-wän'), pen., Fr. protec. in S. China sea, 190 sq. m., p. 250,000.
Kwangsi (kwäng'sē'), prov., S. China, 77,200 sq. m., p. 12,258,335; cap., Nanning, p. 73,700.
Kwangtung (kwäng'tōōng'), **1,** Jap. ter., S. Liaotung pen., leased fr. China 1915, 538 sq. m., p. 1,147,394; cap., Dairen; **2,** prov., S. E. China, 99,970 sq. m., p. 36,773,502; cap., Canton.

Kyoto (kyō'tō), city, Honshu, p. 679,963: cap. of Jap. until 1868. Also, **Kioto.**
Kyushu (kyōō'shōō'), isl., Jap., S. of Honshu, 13,870 sq. m., p. 7,727,000. Also, **Kiushu.**

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Labouchère (lȧ'bōō'shâr'), Henry (1831–1912), Br. pol. & jour.
Labrador (lăb'rȧ-dôr'; lăb'rȧ-dôr), depend. of Newfoundland, most easterly part of Br. N. Am., 120,000 sq. m., p. 4,086.
Lacedæmon (lăs'ē-dē'mŏn). See **Sparta.**
Lackawanna (lăk'ȧ-wŏn'ȧ), city, Erie co., N. Y., p. 23,941.
Laconia (lȧ-kō'nĭ-ȧ), **1,** city, co. seat Belknap co., N. H., p. 12,471; **2,** anc. country of the Peloponnesus, Greece: **3,** mod. dept., Greece, p. 139,014.
La Crosse (lȧ krôs'), city, co. seat La Crosse co., Wis., on Miss. riv., p. 39,614.
Ladd (lăd), George Trumbull (1842–1921), Am. psychologist.
Ladislas (lăd'ĭs-lȧs), name of several kings of Hungary & Poland, notably **I** [*the Saint*] (1040–95), king of Hungary, 1077–95: canonized 1192.
Ladoga (lȧ'dō-gȧ), lake, N. W. Russ., 129 m. long, 68 m. wide, about 7,000 sq. m.: largest in Europe.
Ladrone Islands (lȧ-drōn'). See **Marianas.**
La Farge (lȧ fȧrzh'), John (1835–1910), Am. painter.
Lafayette (lă'fā-yĕt'), **1,** city, co. seat Tippecanoe co., Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 26,240; **2,** tn., co. seat Lafayette co., La., p. 14,622.
Lafayette, de (dē lȧ'fā'yĕt'), Marquis (1757–1834), Fr. gen.: aided Am. in Rev.
La Fère (lȧ fâr'), tn., Fr., on Oise riv.: bats. 1914–18.
La Follette (lȧ fŏl'ĕt), **1,** Robert Marion (1855–1925), Am. pol. & sen.; **2,** Robert Marion, Jr. (1895–), his son, Am. pol. & sen.
La Fontaine, de (dē lȧ fôn'tân'), Jean (1621–95), Fr. poet & writer of fables.
Lagerlöf (lä'gĕr-lŏf), Selma (1858–), Sw. nov.: "Gösta Berling"; Nobel prize 1909.
Lagos (lā'gŏs; lā'gōs), **1,** Br. ter., Nigeria, W. Afr., 28,910 sq. m., p. 2,250,000; **2,** spt. city, cap. of Nigeria, p. 60,000.
Lagrange (lȧ'grȧnzh'), Joseph Louis, Comte (1736–1813), Fr. math.
La Grange (lȧ grānj), city, co. seat Troup co., Ga., p. 20,131.
Lahore (lȧ-hōr'), city, cap. of Punjab, India, p. 281,781.
Lakeland (lāk'lănd), city, Polk co., Fla., p. 18,554.
Lakewood (lāk'wŏod"), city, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, p. 70,509.
Lamarck (lȧ'mȧrk'), Jean de (1744–1829), Fr. natur.
Lamartine, de (dē lȧ'mȧr'tēn'), Alphonse (1790–1869), Fr. poet & stsm.
Lamb (lăm), Charles (1775–1834), Eng. essay.
Lanark (lăn'ȧrk), co., Sc., 879 sq. m., p. 1,588,300; co. seat, Lanark, p. 5,900.
Lancashire (lăng'kȧ-shĭr), co., N. W. Eng., 1,867 sq. m., p. 4,927,484; co. seat, Lancaster, p. 41,250. Also, **Lancs** (lăngks).
Lancaster (lăng'kȧs-tĕr), **1,** city, co. seat Lancaster co., Pa., p. 59,949; **2,** city, co. seat Fairfield co., Ohio, p. 18,716.
Lanchow (län'chō'), city, cap. of Kansu prov., China, p. 500,000.
Landor (lăn'dôr), Walter Savage (1775–1864), Eng. poet & writer.
Landseer (lănd'sēr), Sir Edwin Henry (1802–73), Eng. animal painter.
Land's End (lăndz), the westernmost pt. of Eng., [Cornwall co.]
Lang (lăng), Andrew (1844–1912), Br. misc. writer.
Langland (lăng'lănd), or **Langley** (lăng'lĭ), William (1330?–1400?), Eng. poet: reputed au. of "Piers Plowman."
Langley (lăng'lĭ), Samuel Pierpont (1834–1906), Am. astron. & inv.: 1st heavier-than-air flying machine.
Lanier (lȧ-nēr'), Sidney (1842–81), Am. poet & mus.
Lansing (lăn'sĭng), Robert (1864–1928), Am. stsm.: sec. of state, 1915–20.
Lansing (lăn'sĭng), city, Ingham co., cap. of Mich., on Grand riv., p. 78,397.
Laodicea (lā-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ȧ), **1,** anc. city, Phrygia, Asia Minor; **2,** [mod. **Latakia**], anc. spt., Syria.
Laon (lăn), tn., cap. of dept. of Aisne, Fr., p. 13,982: bats. 1814, 1914–18.
Laos (lä'ŏz), ter., Fr. protec., Indo-China, 82,604 sq. m., p. 818,755; cap., Vientiane.
Lao-tse (lä'ō-tsŭ'), (about 600 B. C.), Chin. sage: founder of Taoism.
La Paz (lä päs'), **1,** dept., Bolivia, 40,686 sq. m., p. 724,310; **2,** city, cap. of dept. & state, p. 142,549.
Laplace, de (dē lȧ'plȧs'), Pierre Simon, Marquis (1749–1827), Fr. math. & astron.
Lapland (lăp'lănd), undefined region, N. part of Norway, Sw., & Finland, 150,000 sq. m., p. 30,000.
La Plata (lä plä'tä), city, Buenos Aires prov.: see *Plata:* **Rio de —,** est. of Paraná & Uruguay rivs., 200 m. [p. 15,755.]
La Porte (lȧ pōrt'), city, co. seat La Porte co., Ind.,
Lardner (lärd'nĕr), Ringgold Wilmer [*Ring Lardner*] (1885–1933), Am. writer.
Laredo (lȧ-rā'dō), city, co. seat Webb co., Tex., on Rio Grande riv., p. 32,618.
La Rochefoucauld, de (dē lȧ rôsh'fōō'kō'), François, Duc (1613–80), Fr. essay. & moralist.
La Salle (lȧ sȧl'), city, La Salle co., Ill., on Ill. riv., p. 13,149. [87), Fr. expl.]
La Salle, de (dē lȧ sȧl'), René Robert Cavelier (1643–
Las Casas, de (dā läs kä'säs), Bartolomé (1474–1556), Sp. prelate in Cuba. [dhism. Also, **Lhasa.**]
Lassa (läs'ä), city, cap. of Tibet, p. 20,000: cen. of Bud-
Latakia (lä'tä-kē'ä), [anc. **Laodicea**], spt. tn., Syria, p. 21,404. [& martyr.]
Latimer (lăt'ĭ-mĕr), Hugh (1490–1555), Eng. reformer
Latium (lā'shĭ-ŭm), anc. div., cen. It., bet. the Tiber & Garigliano (formerly Liris) rivs.
Latvia (lăt'vĭ-ȧ), repub., Europe, on Baltic sea, 24,440 sq. m., p. 1,895,016: cap., Riga.
Lauder (lô'dĕr), Sir Harry MacLennan (1870–), Sc. miner, comedian, singer, & comp. [p. 18,017.]
Laurel (lō'rĕl; lŏr'ĕl), city, co. seat Jones co., Miss.,
Laurier (lō'rĭ-ā"), Sir Wilfred (1841–1919), Can. premier 1896–1911 [World Conference 1927.]
Lausanne (lō"zȧn'), city, Switzerland, p. 78,050:
Lavoisier (lȧ'vwȧ"zyā"), Antoine Laurent (1743–94), Fr. chemist. [1922–23.]
Law (lô), Andrew Bonar (1858–1923), Eng. premier
Lawrence (lô'rĕns), **1,** city, co. seat Douglas co., Kans., p. 13,726; **2,** city, Essex co., Mass., on Merrimack riv., p. 85,068.
Leacock (lē'kŏk), Stephen Butler (1869–), Can. educ. & humorist: "Nonsense Novels."
Leavenworth (lĕv'ĕn-wûrth), city, co. seat Leavenworth co., Kans., p. 17,466: federal prison.
Lebanon (lĕb'ȧ-nŏn), **1,** city, co. seat Lebanon co., Pa., p. 25,561; **2,** repub. in Syria, W. Asia, Fr. mandate, 4,300 sq. m., p. 862,618: cap., Beyrouth.
Lebrun (lē-brŭn'), **1,** Charles (1619–90), Fr. hist. painter: **2,** Marie Anne Elisabeth Vigée (1755–1842), Fr. portrait painter; **3,** Albert (1871–), Fr. stsm.: pres. of Fr. 1932– . [Ir. hist.]
Lecky (lĕk'ĭ), William Edward Hartpole (1838–1903),
Lee (lē), **1,** Fitzhugh (1835–1905), Am. Confed. gen., dipl., & Sp. War off.: **2,** Henry [*Light-Horse Harry*] (1756–1818), Am. Rev. gen.; **3,** Richard Henry (1732–94), Va. delegate to 1st Am. congress at Philadelphia, Pa., 1774; **4,** Robert Edward (1807–70), son of Henry: comm. Confed. army.
Leech (lēch), John (1817–64), Eng. humorous art.
Leeds (lēdz), city, W. Yorkshire, Eng., p. 476,500: univ.
Leeward Islands (lē'wērd), **1,** Br. isls., W. Indies, 715 sq. m., p. 122,242; seat of govt., Antigua; **2,** isl. group, Fr. Oceania, p. 8,502.
Le Gallienne (lē gȧl'ĭ-ĕn'), Richard (1866–), Eng. poet & writer in Am.
Legendre (lē-zhändr''), Adrian Marie (1752–1833), Fr. math.
Leibnitz, von (fŏn līb'nĭts), Gottfried Wilhelm (1646–1716), Ger. math. & philos.
Leicestershire (lĕs'tĕr-shĭr), co., cen. Eng., 832 sq. m., p. 494,469; co. seat, Leicester, p. 246,000.
Leiden (lī'dĕn), city, Holland. See **Leyden.**
Leighton (lā'tŭn), Frederic, Baron (1830–96), Eng. painter.
Leinster (lĕn'stĕr; lĭn'-), E. prov., Ir. Free State, 7,575 sq. m., p. 1,149,092.
Leipzig (līp'tsĭkh), **1,** govt. dist., Saxony, Ger., 1,377 sq. m., p. 1,223,748; **2,** city, its cap., p. 679,159: univ.; bat. of nations 1813. Also, **Leipsic** (līp'sĭk).
Leitrim (lē'trĭm), co., Connaught prov., Ir. Free State, 588 sq. m., p. 55,907.
Lemberg (lĕm'bĕrkh), [Pol. **Lwów**], **1,** mil. dist., Poland, 10,394 sq. m., p. 2,718,014; **2,** city of same, p. 219,388: univ.; bats. 1914–15.
Lemnos (lĕm'nŏs), Turkish isl., Ægean sea, 160 sq. m., p. 27,000. Also, **Limnos** (lĭm'nŏs).
Lena (lē'nȧ), riv., Siberia, 2,850 m. to Arctic oc.
Lenin (lĕn'ĭn; lyĕ'nĕn), Nikolai Vladimir Ulyanoff (1870–1924), Russ. socialist: Bolshevist leader; pres. of Russ. Socialist Federal Soviet Repub.
Leningrad (lĕn'ĭn-grȧd), [formerly **St. Petersburg** & **Petrograd**], city, former cap. of Russ., p. 1,614,008.
Leo (lē'ō), name of 13 popes, notably: **I** Saint [*the Great*] (390?–461), 440–461: **III** (750?–816), 795–816; **X** Giovanni di Medici (1475–1521), 1513–21; **XIII** (1810–1903), 1878–1903.

Leominster (lĕm'ĭn-stĕr), city, Worcester co., Mass., on Nashua riv., p. 21,810.
Leon (lā-ōn'), prov., Sp., 5,936 sq. m., p. 419,400.
Leoncavallo (lā"ōn-kä-väl'lō), Ruggiero (1858–1919), It. comp.: "La Bohème" (one version: see *Puccini*); "Zaza"; "Pagliacci." [killed at Thermopylæ.]
Leonidas (lē-ŏn'ĭ-dăs), (?–480 B. C.), king of Sparta.
Leopold (lē'ō-pōld), name of 3 kings of Belgium: **I** (1790–1865), 1831–65; **II** (1835–1909), 1865–1909; **III** (1901–), 1934– .
Lepanto (lē-păn'tō), str. in Greece bet. Gulf of Corinth & Gulf of Patras: **Gulf of –**, the Gulf of Corinth.
Lepidus (lĕp'ĭ-dŭs), Marcus Æmilianus (?–13 B. C.), Rom. triumvir.
Leroy-Beaulieu (lē-rwä'-bō"lyö'), **1,** Anatole (1842–1912), Fr. publicist; **2,** Pierre Paul (1843–1916), his brother, Fr. econ. [& dram.: "Gil Blas."]
Le Sage (lē săzh'), Alain René (1668–1747), Fr. nov.
Lesseps, de (dē lĕ'sĕps'), Ferdinand, Vicomte (1805–94), Fr. dipl. & eng.: Suez canal.
Lessing (lĕs'ĭng), Gotthold Ephraim (1729–81), Ger. dram. & critic: "Nathan der Weise."
Leuctra (lūk'trȧ), anc. vil., Bœotia: bat. 371 B. C.
Levant (lē-vănt'), shores of Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, & Greece; sometimes adjacent countries.
Lever (lē'vēr), Charles James (1806–72), Ir. nov.: "Charles O'Malley." [Fr. astron.]
Leverrier (lē-vā"ryā'), Urbain Jean Joseph (1811–77),
Lewes (lū'ĭs), George Henry (1817–78), Eng. philosophical writer.
Lewis (lū'ĭs), **1,** Meriwether (1774–1809), Am. expl. of West with William Clark; **2,** Sinclair (1885–), Am. nov.: "Babbitt"; "Main Street"; Nobel prize 1930; **3,** John Llewellyn (1880–), Am. labor leader.
Lewiston (lū'ĭs-tŭn), city, Androscoggin co., Me., on Androscoggin riv., p. 34,948. [p. 13,277.]
Lewistown (lū'ĭs-toun), tn., co. seat Mifflin co., Pa.,
Lexington (lĕk'sĭng-tŭn), **1,** city, Fayette co., Ky., p. 45,736: univ.; **2,** tn., Middlesex co., Mass., p. 9,467: 1st bat. Rev. War, Apr. 19, 1775.
Leyden (lī'dĕn), city, S. Holland prov., on Old Rhine riv., p. 70,068: univ. Also, **Leiden.**
Lhasa (läs'ȧ) city, cap. of Tibet. See **Lassa.**
Liaotung (lē-ou'tōōng"), pen., China, on Yellow sea: siege Port Arthur 1904–05.
Libau (lē'bou), tn., repub. of Latvia, N. Europe, p. 60,762.
Liberia (lī-bē'rĭ-ȧ), native repub., W. Afr., 43,000 sq. m., p. 2,000,000; cap., Monrovia, p. 6,000.
Libya (lĭb'ĭ-ȧ), anc. name given Afr. by the Gks.
Libyan Desert (lĭb'ĭ-ăn), N. part of the Sahara, Afr., bet. Egypt & Fezzan.
Lido (lē'dō), It. isl. in Adriatic sea, S. E. of Venice: fashionable seaside resort.
Liebig, von (fŏn lē'bĭkh), Justus, Baron (1803–73), Ger. chemist: founder of agricultural chemistry.
Liechtenstein (lĭkh'tĕn-shtīn), indep. principality of Europe, bet. Austria & Switzerland, 65 sq. m., p. 10,716; cap., Vaduz, p. 1,000.
Liége (lyäzh), **1,** prov., Belgium, 1,117 sq. m., p. 962,664; **2,** tn., its cap., p. 169,566: univ.; 1st bat. World War 1914.
Liggett (lĭg'ĕt), Hunter K. (1857–1936), Am. off. in command 1st army in Fr., 1917–18. [Chin. stsm.]
Li Hung Chang (lē' hōōng' chäng'), (1823–1901),
Liliuokalani (lē"lē-ōō-ō-kä-lä'nē), Lydia Kamekeha (1838–1917), queen of Hawaii, 1891–93.
Lille (lēl), city, cap. of dept. of Nord, Fr., p. 201,921: univ.; bats. 1914–18.
Lima, 1, (lī'mȧ), city, co. seat Allen co., Ohio, p. 42,287; **2,** (lē'mä), dept., Peru, 13,310 sq. m., p. 550,000; cap., Lima, p. 265,000: univ.
Limburg (lĭm'bûrg), **1,** [Fr. **Limbourg**], prov., Belgium, 930 sq. m., p. 358,453: Limburger cheese; **2,** prov., Netherlands, 847 sq. m., p. 531,273; cap., Maastricht; **3,** city, Prussia, on Lahn riv., p. 11,577.
Limerick (lĭm'ĕr-ĭk), **1,** co., Munster prov., Ir. Free State, 1,034 sq. m., p. 100,895; **2,** bor., co. seat of same, p. 39,488.
Limoges (lē"mōzh'), tn., S. W. Fr., cap. of dept. of Haute-Vienne, p. 98,209: famed for porcelain.
Lincoln (lĭng'kŭn), **1,** Abraham (1809–65), 16th pres. of U. S., 1861–65: assassinated by John Wilkes Booth; **2,** Benjamin (1733–1810), Am. Rev. gen.
Lincoln (lĭng'kŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Lancaster co. & cap. of Nebr., p. 75,933: univ.; **2,** city, co. seat Logan co., Ill., p. 12,855; **3,** tn., Providence co., R. I., p. 10,421.
Lincolnshire (lĭng'kŭn-shĭr), co., Eng., 2,658 sq. m., p. 602,202; co. seat, Lincoln, p. 65,550.
Lind (lĭnd), Jenny (1820–87), Sw. operatic sop.
Lindbergh (lĭnd'bûrg), Charles Augustus (1902–), Am. aviator: first nonstop flight N. Y. to Paris.
Lindley (lĭnd'lĭ), John (1799–1865), Eng. botanist.
Lindsay (lĭn'zĭ), **1,** Sir David (1490–1555?), Sc. poet; **2,** (Nicholas) Vachel (1879–1931), Am. poet & lecturer: "The Congo."
Lindsey (lĭn'zĭ), Ben B. (1869–), Am. jurist & social reformer: juvenile court.
Linlithgowshire (lĭn-lĭth'gō-shĭr), co., Sc. See **West Lothian.** [(1707–78), Sw. botanist.]
Linnæus (lĭ-nē'ŭs), Carolus [Sw. *Karl von Linné*]
Lipari Islands (lĭp'ȧ-rē; lē'pä-rē) [anc. **Æolian Islands**], volcanic group, Medit. sea, N. of Sicily.
Lippi (lēp'pē), name of 2 It. painters: Fra Filippo (1406?–69); Filippino (1457–1504), his son.
Lisbon (lĭz'bŭn), city, cap. of Port., on Tagus riv., p. 529,524: earthquake 1755.
Lister (lĭs'tĕr), Sir Joseph (1827–1912), Eng. surgeon
Liszt (lĭst), Franz (1811–86), Hung. comp. & pianist.
Lithuania (lĭth"ū-ā'nĭ-ȧ), repub., on Baltic, former grand duchy in E. Europe, then part of Poland, then part of Russ., independence declared 1918; 59,633 sq. m., p. 2,316,615; cap., Kovno, p. 96,535.
Little Falls, city, Herkimer co., N. Y., p. 11,105.
Little Rock, city, co. seat Pulaski co. & cap. of Ark., on Ark. riv., p. 81,679.
Liverpool (lĭv'ĕr-pōōl), spt. city, Lancashire, Eng., on Mersey riv., p. 872,600: univ.
Livingston (lĭv'ĭng-stŭn), **1,** Edward (1764–1836), Am. stsm.; **2,** Robert R. (1746–1813), his brother, Am. jurist & stsm.: negotiated La. purchase; **3,** William (1723–90), Am. law. & sol.: gov. of N. J., 1776–90.
Livingstone (lĭv'ĭng-stŭn), David (1813–73), Sc. missionary & Afr. expl.
Livonia (lĭ-vō'nĭ-ȧ), [now **Vidzeme** (vĕd'zĕ-mā)], former Russ. Baltic prov., now div. of Latvia.
Livy (lĭv'ĭ) [*Titus Livius*] (59 B. C.–A. D. 17), Rom. hist.
Lloyd George (loid" jōrj'), David (1863–), Br. stsm.: war premier, 1916–22.
Locarno (lō-kär'nō), tn., Ticino canton, Switzerland, on Lake Maggiore, p. com. 5,630: pact of Locarno, 1925.
Locke (lŏk), **1,** John (1632–1704), Eng. philos.: "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"; **2,** William John (1863–1930), Br. nov.; **3,** David Ross (1833–88), Am. pol. satirist: pseud., *Petroleum V. Nasby.*
Lockport (lŏk'pōrt), city, co. seat Niagara co., N. Y., p. 23,160. [astron.]
Lockyer (lŏk'yĕr), Sir Norman (1836–1920), Eng.
Locris (lō'krĭs), name of two small dists., anc. Greece.
Lodge (lŏj), **1,** Henry Cabot (1850–1924), Am. pol. & writer; **2,** Sir Oliver (1851–), Eng. sci.
Lodi (lō'dĭ), tn., Bergen co., N. J., p. 11,551.
Lodz (lŏdz), **1,** mil. dist., Poland, 7,321 sq. m., p. 2,252,769; **2,** tn., its cap., p. 451,974: bats. 1914–15.
Logan (lō'găn), **1,** Benjamin (1752–1802), Am. scout & Indian fighter; **2,** George (1753–1821), Am. pol. & sci.; **3,** James (1674–1751), Am. col. stsm.: sec. to William Penn; **4,** John Alexander (1826–86), Am. gen. & stsm.
Logansport (lō'gănz-pōrt"), city, co. seat Cass co., Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 18,508.
Logue (lōg), Michael (1840–1924), Ir. cardinal.
Loire (lwär), riv., Fr., 620 m. to Bay of Biscay.
Lombardy (lŏm'bär-dĭ), div., It., 9,160 sq. m., p. 5,400,263; cap., Milan. [criminologist.]
Lombroso (lŏm-brō'zō), Cesare (1836–1909), It.
Lomond (lō'mŭnd), **Loch,** lake in Sc., 23 m. long, about 27 sq. m. [of the Wild."]
London (lŭn'dŭn), Jack (1876–1916), Am. nov.: "Call
London (lŭn'dŭn), **1,** city, Eng., on Thames riv., cap. & admin. co. of Br. empire; p. registration area 4,458,200; "outer ring," 3,390,800; "Greater London," 7,849,000: univ.; **2,** city, co. seat Middlesex co., Ontario, Can., on Thames riv., p. 71,148: univ.
Londonderry (lŭn'dŭn-dĕr'ĭ), **1,** co., Northern Ire., 801 sq. m., p. 94,534; **2,** city, its cap., p. 45,159.
Long (lŏng), **1,** Crawford W. (1815–78), Am. phys. & surgeon: 1st to use ether; **2,** John Luther (1861–1927), Am. nov. & dram.: "Madame Butterfly."
Long Beach, city, Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 142,032.
Long Branch, city, Monmouth co., N. J., p. 18,389.
Longchamps (lôn'shäN'), race course in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris: site of a former convent.
Longfellow (lŏng'fĕl"ō), Henry Wadsworth (1807–82), Am. poet: "Evangeline"; "Song of Hiawatha."
Longford (lŏng'fērd), co., Leinster prov., Ir. Free State, 403 sq. m., p. 39,847; co. seat, Longford, p. 3,760. [Gk. writer.]
Longinus (lŏn-jī'nŭs), Dionysius Cassius (213?–273),
Long Island, isl., in Atlantic oc., S. E. of N. Y., 118½ m. long, 1,682 sq. m., p. 2,098,000: **– Sound,** 110 m. long, bet. Conn. & N. shore Long Island.
Longstreet (lŏng'strēt"), James (1821–1904), Am. Confed. gen. [Fr.: bat. 1914.]
Longwy (lôN"wē'), tn., dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle,
Lorain (lō-rān'), city, Lorain co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 44,512. [surgeon: Nobel prize 1902.]
Lorenz (lō'rĕnts), Adolf (1854–), Aus. orthopedic

Lorraine (lō-rān′), dept. of Fr.: orig. a Ger. duchy; after 1871, part of Alsace-Lorraine ceded to Ger.; returned to Fr., 1918, now part of Moselle prov. See **Alsace-Lorraine.**

Los Angeles (lŏs ăng′gĕl-ēs; lŏs ăn′jĕl-ēs), city, co. seat Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 1,238,048.

Lothaire (lō-thâr′), name of several kings of the Franks & early Gers.

Loti (lō″tē′), Pierre (1850–1923), Fr. nov.; pseud. of *Louis Marie Julien Viaud:* "Pêcheur d' Islande."

Loubet (lōō″bā′), Émile (1838–1929), pres. of Fr., 1899–1906.

Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ; lōō″ē′), name of 18 kings of Fr., notably: **IX** [*Saint*] (1215–70), 1226–70: canonized 1297; **XIII** (1601–43), 1610–43: made Richelieu minister; **XIV** [*Le Grand Monarque*] (1638–1715), 1643–1715: au. of saying "L'état, c'est moi"; **XV** (1710–74), 1715–74: ceded Can. to Gt. Br.; **XVI** (1754–93), 1774–93: guillotined; **XVII** (1785–95), nominally king; **XVIII** [*Monsieur*] (1755–1824), king, Apr. 1814–Mar. 1815, June 1815–24.

Louisiana (lōō-ē″zē-ăn′*ä*), state in U. S., 48,506 sq. m., p. 2,101,593; cap., Baton Rouge: off. abbr. **La.**

Louisville (lōō′ĭs-vĭl; lōō′ĭ-), city, co. seat Jefferson co., Ky., p. 307,745: univ.

Lourdes (lōōrd), tn., S. W. Fr., p. 8,805: noted for pilgrimages to shrine & springs.

Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′sō mär′kĕs), spt., cap. of Mozambique (Port. E. Afr.), on Delagoa bay, p. 37,301.

Louth (lou*th*), smallest co. In Ir. Free State, Leinster prov., 316 sq. m., p. 62,739; co. seat, Dundalk, p. 13,128.

Louvain (lōō″văN′), city, Brabant, Belgium, p. 40,021: partly destroyed by Gers. 1914; univ.

Louvre (lōōvr′), cel. palace & museum of Paris.

Louys (lōō-ē′), Pierre (1870–1925), Fr. poet: "Aphrodite." [litionist.

Lovejoy (lŭv′joi), Elijah Parish (1802–37), Am. abo-

Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard (1618–58), Eng. lyric poet.

Lover (lŭv′ẽr), Samuel (1797–1868), Eng. nov.

Low Countries, the Netherlands & Belgium.

Lowe (lō), Sir Hudson (1769–1844), Eng. gen.: custodian of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Lowell (lō′ĕl), **1,** Amy (1874–1925), Am. poetess & critic; exponent of free verse: "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed"; "Life of Keats"; **2,** James Russell (1819–91), Am. poet, essay., dram., & coll. prof.

Lowell (lō′ĕl), city, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 100,234.

Lower California (lō′ẽr kăl″ĭ-fôr′nĭ-*ä*), [Sp. **Baja California** (bä′hä kä″lē-fôr′nyä)], pen., Pacific coast, N. Am., ter. of Mex., 58,328 sq. m., p. 62,831; cap., La Paz, p. 5,500.

Loyola, de (dā lō-yō′lä), Ignatius (1491–1556), Sp. founder of the Jesuits. [1913), Eng. scl.

Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), Sir John, Baron Avebury (1834–

Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), tn., co. seat Lubbock co., Tex. p. 20,612. [115 sq. m., p. 120,788.

Lübeck (lü′bĕk), free city & Hanse state, N. Ger.,

Lublin (lyōō′blyĕn), **1,** co., Poland, 12,031 sq. m., p. 2,085,746; **2,** city, its cap., p. 94,412: univ.

Lucan (lū′kăn), Marcus Annæus [*Lucanus*] (39–65), Rom. poet. [Magna.

Lucania (lū-kā′nĭ-*ä*), anc. div. of S. It., or Græcia

Lucerne (lū-sûrn′), [Ger. **Luzern** (lōō-tsärn′)], **1,** canton, Switzerland, 580 sq. m., p. 185,500; **2,** city, its cap., p. 46,150: **Lake —,** N. cen. Switzerland, 23 m. long.

Lucian (lū′shăn), (120?–200?), Gk. satirist & humorist.

Lucknow (lŭk′nou″), div., dist., & city, Oudh, India; city, p. 240,566: besieged in Indian mutiny; univ.

Lucretius (lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs), Titus [*Lucretius*] Carus (96?–55 B. C.), Rom. poet. [Rom. nav. & mil. comm.

Lucullus (lū-kŭl′ŭs), Lucius Licinius (115?–56? B. C.).

Ludwig (lōōd′wĭg), Emil (1881–), Ger. dram., essay., & biog.: lives of Jesus, Goethe, Napoleon, etc.

Lundy (lŭn′dĭ), Benjamin (1789–1839), Am. abolitionist.

Lusitania (lŭ″sĭ-tā′nĭ-*ä*), anc. name of cen. W. part Iberian pen., nearly coextensive with mod. Port.

Luther (lōō′thẽr), Martin (1483–1546), leader of Ger. Reformation.

Luxembourg (lŭk″säN″bōōr′; lŭk′sĕm-bōōrg), **1,** grand duchy, E. of Belgium, 999 sq. m., p. 222,749; **2,** city, its cap., p. 62,440. Also, **Luxemburg** (-bûrg).

Luxor (lŭk′sôr; lōōk′-), vil., on site of anc. Thebes, Upper Egypt: temple ruins. [3,900,000.

Luzon (lōō-zŏn′). chief isl.. P. I., 40,814 sq. m., p.

Lwôw (lvōōf). See **Lemberg.**

Lycaonia (lĭk″ā-ō′nĭ-*ä*), anc. dist., Asia Minor.

Lycia (lĭsh′ĭ-*ä*), anc. prov., Asia Minor.

Lycurgus (lī-kûr′gŭs), (9th cent. B. C.), Spartan legis.

Lydia (lĭd′ĭ-*ä*), anc. country, Asia Minor.

Lyell (lī′ĕl), Sir Charles (1797–1875), Sc. geol.

Lyly (lĭl′ĭ), John (1554?–1606), Eng. dram. writer.

Lynbrook (lĭn′brŏŏk), tn., Nassau co., N. Y., p. 11,871.

Lynchburg (lĭnch′bûrg), city, Campbell co., Va., on James riv., p. 40,661.

Lynn (lĭn), city, Essex co., Mass., p. 102,320.

Lyon (lī′ŭn), Mary (1797–1849), Am. educ.: founder of Mt. Holyoke coll.

Lyon (lī′ŭn; lē″ôN′) [Eng. **Lyons** (lī′ŭnz)], city, dept. of Rhone, Fr., p. 570,840: univ.

Lys (lēs), riv., Fr. & Belgium, 100 m. to Scheldt riv.

Lysander (lī-săn′dẽr), (?–395 B. C.), Spartan gen.

Lysias (lĭs′ĭ-ăs), (450?–390? B. C.), Athenian or.

Lysimachus (lī-sĭm′*ä*-kŭs), (361?–281 B. C.), Gk. gen. of Alexander the Great, & king of Thrace.

Lysippus (lī-sĭp′ŭs), (about 330 B. C.), Gk. sculp.

Lystra (lĭs′trä), anc. tn., Lycaonia.

Lytton (lĭt′ŭn). See **Bulwer-Lytton.**

M

Mable (mā′bĕ), Hamilton Wright (1846–1916), Am. essay. & ed. [patriot & stsm.

Mabini (mä-bē′nē), Apolinario, (?–1903), Filipino

MacAdoo (măk′*ä*-dōō), William Gibbs (1863–), Am. law., promoter: sec. of treasury; director-gen. of R. Rs., World War, 1913–18.

McAlester (măk-ăl′ĕs-tẽr), city, co. seat Pittsburg co., Okla., p. 11,804. [gen.

MacArthur (măk-är′thûr), Arthur (1845–1912), Am.

Macaulay (*m*ä-kô′lĭ), Thomas Babington, Lord (1800–59), Eng. hist., essay., & stsm.

Maccabæus (măk-*ä*-bē′ŭs), patriotic Jewish family, [*the Maccabees*], restored national liberty (161–105 B. C.): the father, Mattathias (?–167 B. C.), and sons and grandsons, including Judas (?–161 B. C.); Jonathan (161–143? B. C.); Simon (143–135 B. C); John Hyrcanus (135–105 B. C.).

McCarthy (*m*ä-kär′thĭ), **1,** Justin (1830–1912), Eng. hist.; **2,** Justin Huntly (1860–1936), Eng. dram.

McClellan (*m*ä-klĕl′ăn), George B. (1826–85), Am. gen.

McComb (*m*ä-kōm′), city, Pike co., Miss., p. 10,057.

McCormack (*m*ä-kôr′măk), John (1885–), Ir. tenor.

Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), **1,** George (1824–1905), Sc. nov.; **2,** James Ramsay (1866–1937), Eng. stsm.: 1st Labor premier, Jan.–Nov., 1924; premier 1929–1935.

MacDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander (1861–1908), Am. comp.: "Woodland Sketches."

Macedonia (măs″ē-dō′nĭ-*ä*), anc. ter., N. Greece.

Machiavelli (mä″kyä-vĕl′lē; măk″ĭ-*ä*-vĕl′ĭ), Niccolo (1469–1527), It. stsm. and pol. writer. [p. 54,632.

McKeesport (*m*ä-kēz′pōrt), city, Allegheny co., Pa.,

McKees Rocks (*m*ä-kēz′), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 18,116.

M'Kenna (*m*ä-kĕn′*ä*), Joseph (1843–1926), U. S. jurist & stsm.

Mackensen, von (fŏn măk′ĕn-zĕn), A. L. F. August (1849–), Ger. field marshal in World War.

Mackenzie (*m*ä-kĕn′zĭ), **1,** Sir Morell (1837–92), Eng. phys.; **2,** William Lyon (1795–1861), Can. pol. & jour.: leader of rebellion in upper Can., 1837–38.

Mackenzie River (*m*ä-kĕn′zĭ), N. W. Ter.. Can., 900 m. to Arctic oc. [& Lake Huron.

Mackinac (măk′ĭ-nô), **Strait of,** bet. Lake Michigan

McKinley (*m*ä-kĭn′lĭ), William (1843–1901), 25th pres. of U. S., 1897–1901: assassinated by Leon F. Czolgosz.

McKinley (*m*ä-kĭn′lĭ), **Mount,** Alaska, highest peak of N. Am., 20,464 ft.

Maclaren (*m*ä-klär′ĕn), Ian (1850–1907), Sc. au.: pseud. of *John Watson.*

MacMonnies (măk-mŭn′ĭz), Frederick William (1863–), Am. sculp.

Macon (mā′kŏn), city, co. seat Bibb co., Ga., on Ocmulgee riv., p. 53,829: univ.

Macpherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), James (1736–96), Sc. au.

Macready (măk-rē′dĭ), William Charles (1793–1873), Eng. act.

Madagascar (măd″*ä*-găs′kẽr), Fr. isl., Indian oc., off E. Afr., 980 m. long, 360 m. wide, 224,721 sq. m., p. 3,621,342; cap., Tananarive.

Madeira Islands (*m*ä-dē′rä), Port. isls., in Atlantic oc. W. of Morocco, 314 sq. m., p. 179,002.

Madero (mä-*th*ā′rō), Francisco (1873–1913), pres. of Mex., 1911–13: assassinated. [of U. S., 1809–17.

Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), James (1751–1836), 4th pres.

Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), city, co. seat Dane co. & cap. of Wis., p. 57,899: univ.

Madras (*m*ä-drăs′), **1,** prov., Br. India, 142,260 sq. m., p. 42,318,985; **2,** city, cap. of same, p. 526,911: univ.: **3,** state, India, 11,875 sq. m., p. 5,460,312.

Madrid (*m*ä-drĭd′), city, cap. of Sp., on Manzanares riv., p. 816,928. [stsm. & patron of letters.

Mæcenas (mē-sē′năs), Caius Cilnius (73?–8 B.C.), Rom.

Maeterlinck (mā'tĕr-lĭngk), Maurice (1862–), Belgian dram. & essay.: "The Blue Bird"; Nobel prize 1911.
Magdalena Bay (măg'dȧ-lē'nȧ), on Pacific coast, Lower Calif., Mex., 40 m. long.
Magdeburg (măg'dē-bo͝orkh), tn., Prussia, Ger., p. 293,959.
Magellan (mȧ-jĕl'ăn), Fernando [Port. **Magalhaes**] (1480?–1521), Port. navig.
Magellan (mȧ-jĕl'ăn), **Strait of,** bet. S. Am. & Tierra del Fuego, 350 m.
Maggiore, Lago (läg'gō mäd-jō'rā), lake, bet. N. It. & Switzerland, 82 sq. m.
Mahan (mȧ-hăn'), Alfred Thayer (1840–1914), Am. nav. off. & au. [p. 14,784.]
Mahanoy City (mä'hȧ-noi'), bor., Schuylkill co., Pa.,
Main (mān; mīn), riv., Ger., 305 m. to Rhine.
Maine (mān), state in U. S., 33,040 sq. m., p. 797,423; cap., Augusta: off. abbr. **Me.**
Mainz (mĭnts), city, Hesse, Ger., on Rhine riv., p. 108,537: cathedral. Also, **Mayence** (mȧ'yäns').
Major (mā'jẽr), Charles (1856–1913), Am. nov.: "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
Majorca (mȧ-jōr'kȧ), Sp. isl., Medit., 1,310 sq. m., p. 264,231; cap., Palma, p. 77,148.
Malabar (măl'ȧ-bär), dist., Madras prov., S. E. Br. India, 5,585 sq. m., p. 3,015,119; cap., Calicut, p. 82,334.
Malacca (mȧ-lăk'ȧ), Br. ter., Straits Settlements, Malay pen., S. E. Asia, 720 sq. m., p. 188,828; cap., Malacca, p. 21,213. Also, **Malakka.**
Malay Archipelago (mȧ-lā'; mā'lā), isl. groups, S. E. of Asia, in Pacific & Indian ocs., 95°–135° E. long., largely Dutch East Indies.
Malay Peninsula (mȧ-lā'; mā'lā), pen., S. Siam, 90,000 sq. m.
Malaysia (mȧ-lā'shȧ; -zhȧ), isls., S. E. of Asia. See **Malay Archipelago.**
Malay States (mȧ-lā'; mā'lā), **Federated,** Br. protec., Malay pen., 27,506 sq. m., p. 1,476,032; cap., Kuala Lumpur, p. 80,000.
Malden (môl'dĕn), city, Middlesex co., Mass., on Malden riv., p. 58,036. ["Morte d'Arthur."]
Malory (măl'ō-rĭ), Sir Thomas (1430?–70?), Eng. au.:
Malta (môl'tȧ), Br. isl., Medit., 92 sq. m., p. 230,618; cap., Valletta, p. 48,240. [Eng. pol. econ.]
Malthus (măl'thŭs), Thomas Robert (1766–1834),
Man (măn), **Isle of,** isl., Ir. sea, 227 sq. m., p. 60,284; cap., Douglas. [Am., p. 30,000.]
Managua (mä-nä'gwä), city, cap. of Nicaragua, Cen.
Manchester (măn'chĕs-tẽr), **1,** city, one of the co. seats Hillsborough co., N. H., p. 76,834; **2,** bor., Lancashire, Eng., p. 755,900: univ.
Manchuria (măn-chōō'rĭ-ȧ), div., China. 363,610 sq. m., p. 24,520,661; cap., Mukden: set up by Japan as independent republic, under the name *Manchukuo,* 1932. [Br. India. p. 148,917.]
Mandalay (măn'dȧ-lā; măn"dȧ-lā'), tn., Burma, N. E.
Manetho (măn'ē-thō), (about 250 B. C.), Egyptian hist.
Manhattan (măn-hăt'ăn), isl., mouth of Hudson riv., N. Y., about 13½ by 2½ m., part of metropolis & site of original city of New York, p. 1,867,312.
Manila (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), city, Luzon, cap. of P. I., p. 285,306: univ.: **– Bay,** inlet of China sea, Luzon: bat. 1898.
Manitoba (măn"ĭ-tō'bȧ), prov., Can., 246,512 sq. m., p. 700,139; cap., Winnipeg.
Manitowoc (măn"ĭ-tō-wŏk'), city, co. seat Manitowoc co., Wis., p. 22,973. [Minn., p. 14,038.]
Mankato (măn-kā'tō), city, co. seat Blue Earth co.,
Mann (măn), Horace (1796–1859), Am. educ.
Mann (măn), **1,** Heinrich (1871–), Ger. nov. & dram.; **2,** Thomas 1875–), his brother, Ger nov.: "Buddenbrooks," "Magic Mountain," "Joseph and His Brethren."
Mannheim (măn'hīm), **1,** dist., Baden, Ger., 1,386 sq. m., p. 680,989; **2,** city, its cap., p. 247,486.
Manning (măn'ĭng), **1,** Henry (1808–92), Eng. cardinal & au.: **2,** William Thomas (1866–), Eng.-Am. Prot. Epis. bp.
Mansfield (mănz'fēld), Richard (1857–1907), Am. act.
Mansfield (mănz'fēld), city, co. seat Richland co., Ohio, p. 33,525.
Mantegna (măn-tā'nyä), Andrea (1431–1506), It. painter.
Mantell (măn-tĕl'), Robert Brice (1854–1928), Am. act.
Mantua (măn'tū-ȧ), [It. **Mantova** (măn'tō-vä)], dept. & city, N. It., city p. 44,201: birthplace of Vergil.
Manutius (mȧ-nū'shĭ-ŭs), Aldus (1447–1515). It. printer. [12,629.]
Maplewood (mā'pl-wo͝od), tn., St. Louis co., Mo., p.
Maracaibo (mä"rȧ-kī'bō), **Gulf of,** bet. Goajira pen., Colombia & Venezuela, S. Am.: **– Lake,** N. W. Venezuela, 102 m. long.
Marañón (mä"rä-nyōn'), the upper part of the Amazon riv., S. Am.
Marat (mȧ"rȧ'), Jean Paul (1744–93), leader of Fr. Rev.
Marathon (măr'ȧ-thŏn), vil., anc. Greece: bat. 490 B. C.
Marburg (mär'bo͝orkh), tn., Prussia, p. 22,000: univ.
Marcellus (mär-sĕl'ŭs), Marcus Claudius (268?–208 B. C.), Rom. gen., 5 times consul.
March (märch), Peyton Conway (1864–), Am. gen. in World War: chief of staff 1918–21.
Marconi (mär-kō'nē), Guglielmo (1874–1937), It. electrician: disc. wireless telegraphy; Nobel prize 1909.
Marcy (mär'sĭ), William L. (1786–1857), Am. stsm.
Mare Island (mâr), in San Pablo bay, Salano co., Calif.: U. S. navy yard.
Margaret (mär'gȧ-rĕt), **1,** (1353–1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, & Sw.: **2, of Anjou** (1430–82), wife of Henry VI of Eng.; **3, of Valois** (1553–1615), wife of Henry of Navarre.
Maria Louisa (mȧ-rĭ'ȧ lōō-ē'zȧ), (1791–1847), 2d wife of Napoleon I.
Mariana (mä"rē-ä'nä), or **Marianne** (-nē), **Islands,** isls., S. Pacific oc., formerly Ger. mandate of Jap., p. 15,000; cap., Sipan. Also called **Ladrone** (lȧ'drōn') **Islands.**
Maria Theresa (mȧ-rĭ'ȧ tē-rē'sȧ), (1717–80), queen of Hungary & Bohemia, wife of Francis I, emp. of Ger.
Marie Antoinette (mȧ"rē' äṅ"twȧ"nĕt'), (1755–93), queen of Fr., consort of Louis XVI: guillotined.
Marie de Médicis (mȧ"rē' dē mȧ"dē'sēs'), (1573–1642), 2d wife of Henry IV of Fr.
Marietta (mā"rĭ-ĕt'ȧ; mär'ĭ-), city, co. seat Washington co., Ohio, p. 14,285.
Marinette (mär"ĭ-nĕt'), city, co. seat Marinette co., Wis., p. 13,734.
Marion (măr'ĭ-ŭn), Francis (1732–95), Am. gen.
Marion (măr'ĭ-ŭn), **1,** city, co. seat Grant co., Ind., p. 24,496; **2,** city, co. seat Marion co., Ohio, p. 31,084.
Marius (mā'rĭ-ŭs), Caius (157?–86 B. C.), Rom. gen.
Markham (mär'kăm), **1,** Edwin (1852–), Am. poet: "The Man with the Hoe"; **2,** William (1635–1704), Am. col. gov.
Marlboro (märl'bŭr-ō), city, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 15,587.
Marlowe (mär'lō), **1,** Christopher (1564–93), Eng. poet & dram.; **2,** Julia (1866–), Eng.-Am. act.
Marmora (mär'mō-rȧ), **Sea of,** bet. Black sea & Ægean sea, 175 m. long, 50 m. wide.
Marne (märn: märn), **1,** riv., Fr., 326 m. long: bats. 1914–18; **2,** dept., Fr., 3,167 sq. m., p. 397,773; cap., Châlons-sur-Marne.
Marquesas Islands (mär-kā'sȧs), isl. group, in S. Pacific, annexed by Fr., 480 sq. m. p. 3,424.
Marquette (mär'kĕt'), Jacques (1637–75), Fr. expl.
Marquette (mär-kĕt'), city, co. seat Marquette co., Mich., p. 14,789.
Marryat (măr'ĭ-ăt), Frederick (1792–1848), Br. nov. & nav. comm.: "Midshipman Easy."
Marseilles (mär-sālz'), [Fr. **Marseille** (mȧr"sȧy'')], spt., S. Fr., p. 652,196.
Marshall (mär'shȧl), **1,** John (1755–1835), Am. jurist; **2,** Thomas Riley (1854–1925), vice-pres. of U. S., 1913–21.
Marshall (mär'shȧl), city, Harrison co., Tex., p. 16,203.
Marshall Islands (mär'shȧl), lagoon isls., W. Pacific, formerly Ger. mandate of Jap., p. 16,203: cap., Jaluit.
Marshalltown (mär'shȧl-toun), city, co. seat Marshall co., Iowa, p. 17,373.
Martha's Vineyard (mär'thȧz vĭn'yȧrd). isl., Dukes co., Mass., 23 m. long, 10 m. wide, p. 4,953.
Martial (mär'shĭ-ȧl), Marcus Valerius [*Martialis*] (40?–102?), Lat. epigrammatist.
Martineau (mär'tĭ-nō), James (1805–1900), Eng. Unit. clergy. & writer.
Martinique (mär"tĭ-nēk'), Fr. isl., W. Indies. 385 sq. m., p. 234,695; cap., Fort-de-France, p. 43,338.
Martinsburg (mär'tĭnz-bûrg), city, co. seat Berkeley co., W. Va., p. 14,857.
Martin's Ferry (mär'tĭnz), city, Belmont co., Ohio, p. 14,524.
Marx (märks), Karl (1818–83), Ger. econ.: founder of socialism.
Mary (mā'rĭ), **1, I** [*Bloody Mary*] (1516–58), queen of Eng., 1553–58; **2, II** (1662–94), wife of William III, queen of Gt. Br., 1689–94; **3, Stuart** (1542–87), queen of Scots, 1542–67: beheaded in Eng. 1587; **4,** Victoria, of Teck (1867–), consort of George V, queen of Eng., 1910-1936.
Maryland (mĕr'ĭ-lănd), state in U. S., 12,327 sq. m., p. 1,631,526: cap., Annapolis: off. abbr. **Md.**
Masaryk (mä'sȧ-rĕk), Thomas Garrigue (1850–1937), Czechoslovakian stsm.: 1st pres. of Czechoslovakia.
Mascagni (mäs-kä'nyē), Pietro (1863–), It. comp.: "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Masefield (māz'fēld), John (1875–), Eng. poet laureate 1930– . [sia. Afr.]
Mashonaland (mȧ-shō'nȧ-lănd″), region of S. Rhode-
Masinissa or **Massinissa** (măs″ĭ-nĭs'ȧ), (238–149 B. C.), king of anc. Numidia.
Mason (mā'sŭn), James Murray (1798–1871), Am. law. & Confed. stsm. [Iowa, p. 23,304.]
Mason City (mā'sŭn), city, co. seat Cerro Gordo co.,
Massachusetts (măs″ȧ-chōō'sĕts), state in U. S., 8,266 sq. m., p. 4,249,614; cap., Boston; off. abbr. **Mass.**
Massasoit (măs'ȧ-soit″), (1580?–1661), Indian chief.
Massena (mȧ-sē'nȧ), tn., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., p. 10,633.
Massenet (mȧ″sē-nā'), Jules Émile Frédéric (1842–1912), Fr. comp.: "Manon Lescaut."
Massey (măs'ĭ), Charles Vincent (1887–), Can. mfr. & pol.
Massillon (măs'ĭ-lŏn), city, Stark co., Ohio, p. 26,400.
Masters (más'tĕrz), Edgar Lee (1869–), Am. poet & nov.: "Spoon River Anthology."
Matanzas (mȧ-tän'zȧs), prov., Cuba, 3,256 sq. m., p. 347,552; cap., Matanzas, p. 39,000.
Mather (măth'ĕr), eminent col. clergy. & aus.: Cotton (1663–1729); Increase (1639–1723).
Matisse (mȧ″tēs'), Henri (1869–), Fr. painter & sculp., postimpressionist school.
Matsys (mät″sĭs'), Quentin (1466–1530?), Flemish portrait & religious painter.
Matterhorn (mät'ĕr-hôrn), mt., Pennine Alps, bet. It. & Switzerland, 14,789 ft.
Mattoon (mȧ-tōōn'), city, Coles co., Ill., p. 14,631.
Maubeuge (mō″bŭzh'), tn., dept. of Nord, Fr., on Sambre riv., p. 23,200: siege 1914.
Maude (môd), **1,** Cyril (1862–), Eng. act.; **2,** Sir Frederick Stanley (1864–1917), Br. gen.: captured Baghdad 1917. [highest peak in Pacific oc.]
Mauna Kea (mou'nä kä'ä), mt., Hawaii, 13,805 ft.;
Mauna Loa (mou'nä lō'ä), active volcano, Hawaii.
Maupassant, de (dē mō″pä″sän'), Guy (1850–93), Fr. nov.: "Mademoiselle Fifi."
Mauretania (mô″rē-tā'nĭ-ȧ), **1,** anc. country, N. Afr.; **2,** col., Fr. W. Afr., 347,400 sq. m., p. 296,816.
Mauritius (mō-rĭsh'ĭ-ŭs), Br. isl. & col., Indian oc., 720 sq. m., p. 404,802; cap., Port Louis, p. 51,769.
Maurois (mō″rwä'), André (1885–), Fr. biog.
Maxim (măk'sĭm), **1,** Hiram S. (1840–1916), Br.-Am. inv.: automatic machine gun; **2,** Hudson (1853–1927), Am. inv.: smokeless powder.
Maximilian (măk″sĭ-mĭl'yȧn; -ĭ-ȧn). **1,** name of 2 Holy Rom. emps.: **I** (1459–1519), 1493–1519; **II** (1527–76), 1564–76; **2,** Ferdinand Joseph (1832–67), archduke of Austria & emp. of Mex., 1864–67: executed. [physicist.]
Maxwell (măks'wĕl), James Clerk (1831–79), Eng.
Mayo (mā'ō), **1,** Charles Horace (1865–), & William James (1861–), brothers, Am. surgeons: Mayo Clinic & Mayo Foundation, Univ. of Minn.; **2,** Henry Thomas (1856–1937), Am. adm.
Mayo (mā'ō), co., Connaught prov., Ir. Free State, 2,083 sq. m., p. 172,690; cap., Castlebar, p. 4,256.
Maywood (mā'wo͝od), city, Cook co., Ill., p. 25,829.
Mazarin (mȧ″zȧ-răn'), Jules (1602–61), Fr. cardinal & stsm.
Mazzini (mät-sē'nē), Giuseppe (1805–72), It. patriot.
Meade (mēd), George Gordon (1815–72), Am. gen. in Civil War. [p. 16,595.]
Meadville (mēd'vĭl), city, co. seat Crawford co., Pa.,
Meath (mēth), co., Leinster prov., Ir. Free State, 903 sq. m., p. 65,091; co. seat, Trim, p. 2,786.
Mecca (mĕk'ȧ), or **Mekka,** holy city of Mohammedans, cap. of kingdom of Hejaz, Arabia, p. 85,000.
Mechlin (mĕk'lĭn) [Fr. **Malines** (mȧ'lēn')], tn., Belgium, p. 60,440: lace making.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mĕk'lĕn-bo͝orkh=shvȧ-rēn'), free state, N. E. Ger., 5,068 sq. m., p. 674,045; cap., Wismar, p. 25,397.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (mĕk'lĕn-bo͝orkh=shtrā'lĭts), free state, N. E. Ger., 1,131 sq. m., p. 110,269; cap., Neustrelitz, p. 12,100.
Medford (mĕd'fĕrd), **1,** city, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 59,714; **2,** tn., co. seat Jackson co., Ore., p. 10,847.
Media (mē'dĭ-ȧ), anc. kingdom, now N.W. Persia, Asia.
Medici, de' (dā mĕd'ē-chē), famous Florentine family, statesmen & patrons of art: Catherine (1519–89), queen of Henry II of Fr.; Cosmo [*the Elder*] (1389–1464); Cosmo [*the Great*] (1519–74); Lorenzo [*the Magnificent*] (1449–92). [Arabia, p. 30,000.]
Medina (mȧ-dē'nȧ), Mohammedan holy city, Hejaz,
Mediterranean Sea (mĕd″ĭ-tĕr-ā'nē-ăn), inland sea, bet. Europe & Afr., 2,330 m. long, 1,007,220 sq. m.
Megara (mĕg'ȧ-rȧ), tn., Megaris, anc. Greece.
Meighen (mē'ĕn), Arthur (1874–), Can. premier, 1920–21, 1926. [91), Fr. painter.]
Meissonier (mā″sō″nyā'), Jean Louis Ernest (1815–
Melanchthon (mē-lăngk'thŭn; -tŭn), Philipp (1497–1560), Ger. reformer.
Melanesia (mĕl″ȧ-nē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), isl. group, Oceania, N. E. of Australia.
Melba (mĕl'bȧ), Madame (1861?–1931), Australian operatic sop.: real name, *Nellie Mitchell Armstrong.*
Melbourne (mĕl'bŭrn), city, Bourke co., cap. of Victoria, Australia, p. 1,000,000: univ.
Melrose (mĕl'rōz), city, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 23,170; **– Park,** tn., Cook co., Ill., p. 10,772.
Memphis (mĕm'fĭs), **1,** city, port of entry & co. seat Shelby co., Tenn., p. 253,143; **2,** anc. city, Egypt, on the Nile.
Menai Strait (mĕn'ī), bet. Anglesey isl. & N. Wales, 13 m.: two bridges, a suspension & a tubular.
Menclus (mĕn'shĭ-ŭs), [Chin. **Meng-tse** (mĕng″tsŭ')], (372–289 B. C.) Chin. sage.
Mendel (mĕn'dĕl), Gregor (1822–84), Aus. priest & biol.: formulated Mendel's law of heredity.
Mendeléeff (mĕn″dĕ-lā'yĕf), Dmitri Ivanovitch (1834–1907), Russ. chemist: periodic law of the elements.
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (mĕn'dĕl-sōn=bär″tōl″dē'), Felix (1809–47), Ger. comp. [10,305.]
Menden (mĕn'dĕn), tn., St. Joseph co., Mich., p.
Menelik II (mĕn″ĕ-lĭk), (1844–1913), king of Abyssinia, 1889–1913.
Menéndez de Avilés (mā-nĕn'dāth dā ä″vĕ-lās'), Pedro (1519–74), Sp. founder of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mercator (mĕr-kā'tĕr; mĕr-kä'tôr), Gerard (1512–94), Flemish geog.: "Mercator's chart." [582.]
Mercia (mûr'shĭ-ȧ), anc. kingdom, cen. Eng., founded
Mercier (mâr″syā'), Desiré Félician François Joseph (1851–1926), Belgian primate, cardinal, & patriot.
Meredith (mĕr'ĕ-dĭth), George (1828–1909), Eng. nov.: "The Egoist." [p. 38,481.]
Meriden (mĕr'ĭ-dĕn), city, New Haven co., Conn.,
Meridian (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), city, Lauderdale co., Miss., p. 31,954.
Mérimée (mā″rē″mā'), Prosper (1803–70), Fr. nov.
Merionethshire (mĕr″ĭ-ŏn'ĕth-shĭr), co., N. Wales, 660 sq. m., p. 45,087; co. seat, Dolgelly, p. 2,013.
Merrick (mĕr'ĭk), Leonard (1864–), Eng. nov.: "Cynthia."
Merrimack (mĕr'ĭ-măk), riv., N. H. & Mass., 110 m. to Atlantic oc.
Merritt (mĕr'ĭt), Wesley (1836–1910), Am. gen.
Mesmer (mĕs'mĕr), Franz Anton (1733–1815), Ger. phys.: originator of mesmerism.
Mesopotamia (mĕs″ō-pō-tā'mĭ-ȧ). See **Iraq.**
Messalina (mĕs″ȧ-lī'nȧ), Valeria (?–48), infamous 3d wife of the emp. Claudius: executed.
Messina (mē-sē'nȧ), **1,** prov., N. E. Sicily, 1,254 sq. m., p. 644,707; **2,** city, its cap., p. 203,609: univ.; earthquake 1908: **Strait of –,** bet. Sicily & It., 24 m. long.
Metchnikoff (mĕch'nĭ-kŏf), Élie (1845–1916), Russ. biol.: Nobel prize 1908.
Methuen (mē-thū'ĕn), city, Essex co., Mass., p. 21,069.
Metternich, von (fŏn mĕt'ĕr-nĭkh), Clemens, Prince (1773–1859), Aus. stsm. & dipl.
Metz (mĕts), former fortress of Lorraine, Fr., now cap. of Moselle prov., p. 69,624.
Meuse (möz), **1,** riv., Fr., Belgium, & Holland, 498 m. to North sea: bats. 1914–18; **2,** dept., Fr., 2,408 sq. m., p. 207,309; cap., Bar-le-Duc.
Meuse-Argonne (möz'=är″gŏn'), region, Fr., fr. Meuse to Aisne rivs.: scene of victories of American forces in World War, September–November, 1918.
Mexico (mĕk'sĭ-kō), **1,** repub., N. Am., S. of U. S., 767,198 sq. m., p. 14,334,780; **2,** city, its cap., p., 906,063.
Meyerbeer (mī'ĕr-bār), Giacomo (1791–1864), Ger. comp.: "The Huguenots." [essay.]
Meynell (mĕn'ĕl), Alice (1850–1922), Eng. poetess &
Miami (mī-ăm'ĭ), city, co. seat Dade co., Fla., on Biscayne bay & Miami riv., p. 110,637: winter resort.
Michelangelo (mī″kĕl-ăn'jĕ-lō, or **– Buonarroti** (mō″kĕl-än'jä-lō bwō″när-rō'tē), (1475–1564), Florentine sculp., painter, poet, & arch.
Michelet (mēsh″ĕ-lā'), Jules (1798–1874), Fr. hist.
Michelson (mī'kĕl-sŭn), Albert Abraham (1852–1931), Ger.-Am. physicist: Nobel prize 1907.
Michigan (mĭsh'ĭ-găn), state in U. S., 57,980 sq. m., p. 4,842,325; cap., Lansing; off. abbr. **Mich.**: **Lake –,** one of the great lakes of N. Am., 320 m. long, 22,336 sq. m.: wholly within U. S.: **– City,** city, Laporte co., Ind., on Lake Mich., p. 19,457.
Micronesia (mī″krō-nē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), isl. group, Oceania, E. of the P. I. [10,309.]
Middlesboro (mĭd'lz-bŭr-ō), tn., Bell co., Ky., p.
Middlesbrough (mĭd'lz-brŭ), tn., N. Yorkshire, Eng., p. 132,000.
Middlesex (mĭd'l-sĕks), co., Eng., 232 sq. m., p. 1,253,002; co. seat, Brentford, p. 17,082. [dram.]
Middleton (mĭd'l-tŭn), Thomas (1570?–1627), Eng.

Middletown (mĭd'l-toun), **1,** city, co. seat Middlesex co., Conn., on Conn. riv., p. 24,554: univ.; **2,** city, Butler co., Ohio, p. 29,843; **3,** city, Orange co., N. Y., p. 21,276.

Midlothian (mĭd-lō'*thĭ*-ăn), co., S. E. Sc., 362 sq. m., p. 513,800; cap., Edinburgh.

Milan (mĭl'ăn; mĭ-lăn'), **1,** prov., N. It., 1,221 sq. m., p. 1,892,270; **2,** city, cap. of prov. & div. of Lombardy, p. 961,979: univ.; cathedral.

Miles (mīlz), Nelson A. (1839–1925), Am. gen.

Miletus (mĭ-lē'tŭs), anc. city, Ionia, Asia Minor.

Milford (mĭl'fĕrd), tn., Worcester co., Mass., p. 14,741.

Mill (mĭl), John Stuart (1806–73), Eng. philos. & pol. econ.

Millais (mĭ-lā'), Sir John Everett (1829–96), Eng. genre & portrait painter.

Miller (mĭl'ĕr), **1,** Joaquin (1841–1913), Am. poet: pseud. of *Cincinnatus Heine Miller;* **2,** Hugh (1802–56), Sc. geol.; **3,** William (1782–1849), Am. clergy.: founder of the Millerites, later called Adventists.

Millerand (mēl'ĕ-răn'), Alexandre (1859–), Fr. stsm.: pres. of Fr. repub., 1920–24.

Millet (mē'yâ'), Jean François (1814–75), Fr. genre & landscape painter: "The Angelus."

Millikan (mĭl'ĭ-kăn), Robert Andrews (1868–), Am. physicist: Millikan rays; Nobel prize 1923.

Millville (mĭl'vĭl), city, Cumberland co., N. J., p. 14,705. [stsm.

Milner (mĭl'nĕr), Alfred, Viscount (1854–1925), Br.

Miltiades (mĭl-tī'*ă*-dēz), (about 500 B. C.), Gk. gen.: bat. of Marathon.

Milton (mĭl'tŭn), John (1608–74), Eng. poet: "Paradise Lost."

Milwaukee (mĭl-wô'kē), city & port, Milwaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 578,249.

Milyukov (mēl'yōō-kŏf), Paul Nikolaivitch (1866–), Russ. stsm. & hist.

Mindanao (mĭn"dă-nä'ō), one of the P. I., 36,906 sq. m., p. 560,000; cap., Zamboanga, p. 47,302.

Mindoro (mĭn-dō'rō), cen. isl., P. I., 3,794 sq. m., p. 28,361; cap., Calapan, p. 12,684.

Minneapolis (mĭn"ē-ăp'ō-lĭs), city, co. seat Hennepin co., Minn., on Miss. riv., p. 464,356: univ.

Minnesota (mĭn"ē-sō'*tă*), state in U. S., 84,682 sq. m., p. 2,563,953; cap., St. Paul: off. abbr. **Minn.**

Minorca (mĭ-nôr'*kă*), isl., in Medit., Balearic group, 293 sq. m., p. 41,939; cap., Mahon or Port Mahon. p. 17,542. [p. 16,099.]

Minot (mī'nŏt), city, co. seat Ward co., N. Dak.

Minsk (mĕnsk), **1,** former Russ. prov., now partly in White Russ.; **2,** city, cap. of White Russ., p. 131,083.

Minuit (mĭn'ū-ĭt), Peter (1580?–1641), Du. gov. of New Netherlands (New York).

Mirabeau, de (dē mē"rä"bō'), Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Comte (1749–91), Fr. stsm.

Mishawaka (mĭsh'*ă*-wô'*kă*), city, St. Joseph co., Ind., p. 28 630.

Mississippi (mĭs"ĭ-sĭp'ĭ), **1,** state in U. S., 46,865 sq. m., p. 2,009,821; cap., Jackson: off. abbr. **Miss.**; **2,** riv., U. S., 2,486 m. fr. Minn. to Gulf of Mex.

Missoula (mĭ-zōō'*lă*), city, co. seat Missoula co., Mont., p. 14,616.

Missouri (mĭ-zōō'rĭ; -zŏŏ'-), **1,** state in U. S., 69,420 sq. m., p. 3,629,367; cap., Jefferson City: off. abbr. **Mo.**; **2,** riv., U. S., trib. of Miss. riv., 2,945 m.

Mistral (mēs"trăl'), Frédéric (1830–1914), Provençal poet: Nobel prize 1904.

Mitchel (mĭch'ĕl), John (1815–75), Ir. pol.

Mitchell (mĭch'ĕl), **1,** Donald Grant (1822–1908), Am. essay. & writer: pseud., *Ik Marvel;* **2,** John (1870–1919), Am. labor leader; **3,** S. Weir (1829–1914), Am. nov. & neurologist: "Hugh Wynne."

Mitchell (mĭch'ĕl), tn., co. seat Davison co., S. Dak., p. 10,743.

Mithridates VI (mĭth"rĭ-dā'tēz), or **Mithradates** [*the Great*] (132?–63 B. C.), king of Pontus.

Mitylene (mĭt"ĭ-lē'nē), tn., isl. of Lesbos, Ægean sea. Also, **Mytiline.**

Moab (mō'ăb), anc. kingdom, Syria, E. of Dead sea.

Moberly (mō'bĕr-lĭ), city, Randolph co., Mo., p. 13,772.

Mobile (mō-bēl'), city, co. seat Mobile co., Ala., on Mobile riv., p. 68,202: **Bay,** est. of Gulf of Mex., 30 m. long, 10 m. wide: bat. 1864.

Modjeska (mō-jĕs'*kă*), Helena (1844–1909), Pol. act. in Pol. & Eng.

Modjeski (mō-jĕs'kĭ), Ralph (1861–1934), son of Helena Modjeska, Am. eng.: Delaware river bridge.

Mœsia (mē'shĭ-*ă*), anc. country, N. of Thrace.

Moffat (mŏf'ăt), Robert (1795–1883), Br. missionary.

Mohammed (mō-hăm'ĕd), **1,** (570?–632), founder of Islamism: also called *Mahomet; Muhammed;* **2,** Mirza Ali [*ibn Radhik*] (1820–50), Arab founder of Babism: killed in bat.; **3,** name of 5 sultans of Turkey, notably **V** (1844–1918), 1909–18.

Molay, de (dē mô"lā'), Jacques (1250?–1314), last grand master of the Knights Templars.

Moldavia (mōl-dā'vĭ-*ă*), anc. principality joined with Wallachia to form Rumania, 1861; anc. cap., Jassy.

Molière (mô"lyâr'), (1622–73), Fr. dram.: pseud. of *Jean Baptiste Poquelin:* writer of social comedies: *Les précieuses ridicules.* [riv., p. 32,236.

Moline (mō-lēn'), city, Rock Island co., Ill., on Miss.

Molokai (mō"lō-kä'ē), isl., Hawaiian group, 261 sq. m., p. 1,800: leper colony.

Molucca Islands (mō-lŭk'*ă*), isl. group, Du. E. Indies, bet. Celebes & Papua, 190,860 sq. m., p. 839,459; cap., Ternate, p. 6,374. Also, **Molukka.**

Mommsen (*mŏm*'zĕn), Theodor (1817–1903), Ger. scholar & hist.: Nobel prize 1902.

Monaco (mŏn'*ă*-kō), smallest indep. state of Europe, bet. Fr. & Medit., 8 sq. m., p. 24,927; cap., Monte Carlo, p. 11,055: gambling casino.

Monadnock (mō-năd'nŏk), mt., S. N. H., 3,186 ft. high.

Monaghan (mŏn'*ă*-găn), **1,** co., Ulster prov., Ir. Free State, 500 sq. m., p. 71,455; **2,** city, its co. seat, p. 4,272.

Monastir (mŏn"ăs-tēr"), city, S. Yugoslavia, p. 45,000, taken fr. Turkey, 1913: also called *Bitolj* (bē'tōly').

Monessen (mō-nĕs'n), city, Westmoreland co., Pa., p. 20,268.

Monet (mô"nĕ'), Claude (1840–1926), Fr. painter.

Mongolia (mŏng-gō'lĭ-*ă*), Chin. prov., E. Asia, 1,367,600 sq. m., p. 1,800,000; cap., Urga, p. 38,000.

Monmouth (mŏn'mŭth), James Scott, Duke of (1649–85), claimant to Eng. throne: beheaded.

Monmouthshire (mŏn'mŭth-shĭr), co., W. Eng., 539 sq. m., p. 450,794; co. seat, Monmouth, p. 5,207.

Monroe (mŭn-rō'), James (1758–1831), 5th pres. of U. S., 1817–25.

Monroe (mŭn-rō'), **1,** city, co. seat Ouachita parish, La., p. 26,028; **2,** city, Monroe co., Mich., p. 18,110.

Monrovia (mŏn-rō'vĭ-*ă*), tn., Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 10,880.

Mons (*môns*), city, cap. of Hainault, Belgium, p. 27,969: taken by Gers., 1914; by Canadians, 1918.

Montaigne, de (dē *môn*"tâny"; mŏn-tān'), Michel Eyquem (1533–92), Fr. essay. & philos.

Montana (mŏn-tăn'*ă*; -tä'*nă*), state in U. S., 146,997 sq. m., p. 537,606; cap., Helena: off. abbr. **Mont.**

Mont Blanc, mt., W. Alps. See **Blanc, Mont.**

Montcalm, de (dē *môn*"kälm'), Louis Joseph de Saint-Véran, Marquis (1712–59), Fr. gen. in Can.

Montclair (mŏnt-klâr'), city, Essex co., N. J., p. 42,017. [11,055: gambling casino.

Monte Carlo (mŏn'tē kär'lō), city, cap. of Monaco, p.

Montenegro (mŏn"tē-nē'grō), former kingdom, now in Yugoslavia, 3,733 sq. m., p. 199,857; cap., Cetinje, p. 5,473. [phys. & educ.: Montessori system.

Montessori (mŏn"tĕs-sō'rē), Maria (1870–), It.

Montevideo (mŏn"tē-vĭd'ē-ō; mōn"tā-vā-*thā*'ō), city, cap. of Uruguay, on La Plata riv., p. 458,784: univ.

Montezuma (mŏn"tē-zōō'*mă*), **1, I** (1390?–1469), Aztec emp. of anc. Mex.; **2, II** (1479?–1520), Aztec emp. of Mex. at time of Sp. conquest by Cortés.

Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr-ĭ), Richard (1736–75), Continental gen.: captured Montreal.

Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr-ĭ), city, co. seat Montgomery co. & cap. of Ala., p. 66,079.

Montgomeryshire (mŏnt-gŭm'ĕr-ĭ-shĭr), co., Wales, 797 sq. m., p. 51,263; cap., Montgomery, p. 951.

Montpelier (mŏnt-pēl'yĕr), city, co. seat Washington co. & cap. of Vt., p. 7,837.

Montpellier (*môn*"pē-lyā'), city, cap. of dept. of Hérault, S. Fr., p. 82,819: univ.

Montreal (mŏnt"rē-ôl'), city, Quebec prov., Can., on St. Lawrence riv., p. 818,577; "Greater Montreal," p. 1,000,157: univs.

Moore (mōōr), **1,** George (1853–1933), Ir. nov.; **2,** Sir John (1761–1809), Br. gen.; **3,** Thomas (1779–1852), Ir. national poet.

Moravia (mō-rā'vĭ-*ă*), prov., Czechoslovakia, 8,616 sq. m., p. 2,840,167; cap., Brünn (Brno), p. 221,758.

Moray (mŭr'ă), co., Sc., 476 sq. m., p. 38,300; co. seat, Elgin, p. 7,776.

More (mōr), **1,** Hannah (1745–1833), Eng. au.; **2,** Sir Thomas (1478–1535), Eng. stsm. & au.: "Utopia."

Morea (mō-rē'*ă*), [anc. **Peloponnesus**], pen., S. Greece, length 160 m., 8,288 sq. m.

Morgan (môr'găn), **1,** Daniel (1736–82), Am. Rev. sol.: Morgan's riflemen; **2,** Sir Henry (1635–88), Br. buccaneer; later, lieut.-gov. of Jamaica; **3,** John Pierpont (1837–1913), Am. banker: **4,** John Pierpont (1867–), his son, Am. banker.

Morgantown (môr'găn-toun), city, co. seat Monongahela co., W. Va., p. 16,186: univ.

Morley (môr'lĭ), **1,** Christopher (1890–), Am. au. & ed.; **2,** John, Viscount Blackburn (1838–1923), Br. au. & stsm.

Morocco (mō-rŏk'ō), Fr. & Sp. protec., N. W. Afr., 231,500 sq. m., p. 6,000,000; caps., Fez, Meknes, Marrakesh, and Rabat: Sp. zone, 18,360 sq. m., p. 1,000,000; Fr. zone, 213,140 sq. m., p. 4,229,146.

Morris (mŏr'ĭs), **1,** Charles (1784–1856), Am. nav. off.; **2,** Sir Edward (1859–1935), Baron, Newfoundland stsm.; **3,** Gouverneur (1752–1816), Am. stsm. & dipl.; **4,** Robert (1734–1806), Am. financier; **5,** William (1834–96), Eng. poet, art., & socialist.

Morrison (mŏr'ĭ-sŭn), Robert (1782–1834), Eng. missionary in China: Chin. dictionary. [N. J., p. 15,197.]

Morristown (mŏr'ĭs-toun), tn., co. seat Morris co.,

Morrow (mŏr'ō), Dwight Whitney (1873–1931), Am. law. & dipl. [inv.: telegraph.]

Morse (môrs), Samuel Finley Breese (1791–1872), Am.

Morton (môr'tŭn), **1,** Levi Parsons (1824–1920), vice-pres. of U. S., 1889–93; **2,** William T. G. (1819–68), Am. dentist: one of the discoverers of ether as a surgical anæsthetic.

Moscow (mŏs'kō), [Russ. **Moskva** (mŏs-kvä')], anc. cap. of Russ., now cap. of Russ. Socialist Federal Soviet Repub., p. 2,025,947: univ.

Moselle (mō-zĕl'), **1,** Fr. prov., formerly part of Alsace-Lorraine, 2,403 sq. m., p. 633,461; cap., Metz; **2,** riv., Fr., 314 m. fr. Vosges mts. to Rhine.

Motley (mŏt'lĭ), John Lothrop (1814–77), Am. hist.: "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic."

Mott (mŏt), Lucretia (1793–1880), Am. Quaker reformer.

Moultrie (mōō'trĭ; mōōl'-), William (1731–1805), Am. Rev. gen. [W. Va., p. 14,411.]

Moundsville (moundz'vĭl), city, co. seat Marshall co.,

Mount Carmel (kär'mĕl), bor., Northumberland co., Pa., p. 17,967. [Mich., p. 13,456.]

Mount Clemens (klĕm'ĕnz), tn., co. seat Macomb co.,

Mount Vernon (vûr'nŭn), **1,** city, Westchester co., N. Y., p. 61,499; **2,** estate, Fairfax co., Va., on Potomac, 15 m. below Washington, D. C.: homestead & burial place of George Washington; **3,** tn., co. seat Jefferson co., Ill., p. 12,543.

Moussorgsky (mōō-sôrg'skĭ), Modeste (1835–81), Russ. comp.: "Boris Godounoff."

Mozambique (mō'zăm-bēk'), [**Portuguese East Africa**], Port. col., E. Afr., 426,712 sq. m., p. 3,652,000; cap., Lourenço Marques: **– Channel,** 950 m. long, bet. Afr. & Madagascar.

Mozart (mō'zärt; mō'tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus (1756–91), Aus. comp.

Muhlenberg (mū'lĕn-bûrg), Henry Melchior (1711–87), Am. clergy.: founder of Am. Lutheran Church.

Mukden (mōōk'dĕn'), city, cap. of Manchuria, China, p. 250,000: univ.

Mulhouse (mü'lōōz'), [Ger. **Mülhausen** (mül'hou'-zĕn)], city, p. 99,892, dept. of Haut-Rhin, Fr.: recovered fr. Ger., 1918.

Müller (mül'ĕr), **1,** Friedrich Max (1823–1900), Ger. philologist; **2,** Johannes Peter (1801–58), Ger. physiologist.

Mulock (mū'lŏk), Miss (1826–87), Eng. nov.: pseud. of *Mrs. Dinah Maria Mulock Craik:* "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Münchhausen, von (fŏn münkh'hou-zĕn), [Eng. **Munchausen** (mün-chō'sĕn], Karl F., Baron (1720–97), Ger. sol., adven., & story-teller.

Muncie (mŭn'sĭ), city, co. seat Delaware co., Ind., on White riv., p. 46,548.

Munhall (mŭn'hôl), tn., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 12,993.

Munich (mū'nĭk), [Ger. **München** (mün'khĕn)], city, cap. of Bavaria, p. 680,704: univ.

Munkácsy (mōōn'kä-chē), Mihály (1844–1900), Hung. painter: pseud. of *Michael Lieb.*

Munsey (mŭn'zĭ), Frank A. (1854–1925), Am. publisher.

Munster (mŭn'stĕr), S. prov., Ir. Free State, 9,310 sq. m., p. 969,902.

Münster (mün'stĕr), tn., Prussia, p. 106,418: univ.

Münsterberg (mün'stĕr-bĕrkh), Hugo (1863–1916), Ger.-Am. psychologist.

Murat (mū'rä'), Joachim (1771–1815), marshal of Fr.

Murfree (mûr'frē), Mary Noailles (1850–1922), Am. nov. of Tenn. life: pseud., *Charles Egbert Craddock.*

Murillo (mū-rĭl'ō; mōō-rē'lyō), Bartolomé Esteban (1618–82), Sp. painter.

Murray (mŭr'ĭ), **1,** Sir James Augustus Henry (1837–1915), Scottish philologist & lexicographer: "A New English Dictionary on Historic Principles"; **2,** Lindley (1745–1826), Am. grammarian.

Muscatine (mŭs'kä-tēn'), city, co. seat Muscatine co., Iowa, p. 16,778.

Muscle Shoals (mŭs'l), series of rapids in Tenn. riv., near Florence, Ala.: U. S. nitrate plant.

Muscovy (mŭs'kō-vĭ), former name of Russ.

Muskegon (mŭs-kē'gŭn), city, co. seat Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Mich., p. 41,390: **– Heights,** tn., Muskegon co., Mich., p. 15,539. [Okla., p. 32,026.]

Muskogee (mŭs-kō'gē), city, co. seat Muskogee co.,

Mussolini (mōōs'ō-lē'nē), Benito (1883–), It. premier & sol.: leader of the Fascisti, 1922– .

Mustapha Kemal (mōōs'tä-fä kä-mäl'), Ghazi, Pasha (1881–), mil. leader & 1st pres. of Turk. repub., 1923– , [1867–1912.]

Mutsuhito (mōōt'sōō-hē'tō), (1852–1912), Jap. emp.,

Mycenæ (mī-sē'nē), anc. city, Argolis, Greece, 1400 B.C.

Myra (mī'rà), anc. city of Lycia, Asia Minor.

Myron (mī'rŏn), (about 5th cent.), Gk. sculp.

Mysia (mĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, N. W. Asia Minor.

Mysore (mī-sōr'), state, S. India, 29,475 sq. m., p. 5,978,892; cap., Mysore, p. 83,921.

Mytilene (mĭt'ĭ-lē'nē), anc. tn. See **Mitylene.**

N

Nagasaki (nä'gȧ-sä'kĭ), spt. city, Kiushu Isl., Jap., p. 189,071. [p. 768,558.]

Nagoya (nä'gō'yȧ), city & fortress, Honshu isl., Jap.,

Nairn (nârn), co., N. E. Sc., 163 sq. m., p. 8,790; co. seat, Nairn, p. 4,474.

Namaland (nä'mȧ-lănd"). See **Southwest Africa.**

Nancy (năn'sĭ; näⁿ'sē'), city, cap. of dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr., p. 114,491: univ.

Nanking (năn"kĭng'), or **Nankin,** city, cap. of Kiangsu prov., China, & Nationalist cap. of China since 1928, p. 390,000.

Nansen (năn'sĕn), Fridtjof (1861–1930), Norw. arctic expl., au., natur., & dipl.: Nobel prize 1922.

Nantes (nänts; näⁿt), city, cap. of dept. of Loire-Inférieure, Fr., on Loire riv., p. 184,509: cathedral.

Nanticoke (năn'tĭ-kōk), bor., Luzerne co., Pa., p. 26,043.

Nantucket (năn-tŭk'ĕt), isl., 15 m. long, off S. E. coast Mass., in Atlantic oc., p. 3,678.

Naples (nā'plz), [It. **Napoli** (nä'pō-lē)], dept., Campania prov., W. cen. It., 351 sq. m., p. 1,967,077; cap., Naples, p. 966,423: **Bay of –,** bay at Naples, 20 m. wide.

Napoleon (nȧ-pō'lē-ŭn). See **Bonaparte.**

Nara (nä'rà), **1,** dist., Hanshu prov., Japan, 1,200 sq. m.; **2,** city in same, p. 54,643.

Nash (năsh), Thomas (1558–1601), Eng. dram. & satirist.

Nashua (năsh'ū-ȧ), city, co. seat Hillsborough co., N. H., on Nashua riv., p. 31,463.

Nashville (năsh'vĭl), city, co. seat Davidson co. & cap. of Tenn., p. 153,866. [Providence isl., p. 10,000.]

Nassau (năs'ô), city, cap. of Bahama Isls., on New

Nast (năst), Thomas (1840–1902), Am. caricaturist: originated Democratic donkey & Republican elephant.

Natal (nȧ-tăl'), prov., Union of S. Afr., 35,284 sq. m., p. 1,429,398; cap., Pietermaritzburg, p. 19,748.

Natchez (năch'ĕz), city, co. seat Adams co., Miss., p. 13,422.

Natick (nā'tĭk), tn., Middlesex co., Mass., p. 13,589.

Naugatuck (nô'gȧ-tŭk), bor., New Haven co., Conn., p. 14,315. [of childhood of Jesus.]

Nazareth (năz'ȧ-rĕth), small tn., N. Palestine: scene

Nazimova (nȧ-zē'mō-vȧ), Alla (1879–), Russ. act.

Nebo (nē'bō), peak of Mt. Pisgah, Abarim range, Moab, whence Moses saw Canaan.

Nebraska (nē-brăs'kȧ), state in U. S., 77,520 sq. m., p. 1,377,963; cap., Lincoln: off. abbr. **Nebr.**

Negros (nā'grōs), one of P. I., 4,903 sq. m., p. 612,386.

Nelson (nĕl'sŭn), Horatio, Viscount (1758–1805), Br. adm. [son bay.]

Nelson (nĕl'sŭn), riv., Manitoba, Can., 350 m. to Hud-

Nepâl (nē-pôl'), indep. kingdom, in Himalayas, 54,459 sq. m., p. 5,600,000; cap., Katmandu, p. 80,000.

Nepos (nē'pŏs), Cornelius (1st cent. B. C.), Rom. hist.

Nero (nē'rō), (37–68), Rom. emp., 54–68.

Nestorius (nĕs-tō'rĭ-ŭs), (?–440), bp. of Syria.

Netherlands (nĕth'ĕr-lȧndz), [**Holland**], kingdom, N. W. Europe, 12,582 sq. m., p. 7,730,577; off. cap., Amsterdam; seat of govt., and commercial cap., The Hague: **Netherlands India,** see **Dutch East Indies.**

Nethersole (nĕth'ĕr-sōl), Olga (1870–), Eng. act.

Neustria (nūs'trĭ-ȧ), anc. kingdom of the western Franks. [Gulf of Finland.]

Neva (nē'vȧ), riv., Russ., 40 m. fr. Lake Ladoga to

Nevada (nē-vä'dȧ), state in U. S., 110,690 sq. m., p. 91,058; cap., Carson City: off. abbr. **Nev.**

Nevin (nĕv'ĭn), **1,** Ethelbert (1862–1901), Am. comp.; **2,** John Williamson (1803–86), Am. clergy. in Ger. Reformed Ch. at Mercersburg, Pa.; founder of theolog. system. [on Ohio riv., p. 25,819.]

New Albany (ôl'bȧ-nĭ), city, co. seat Floyd co., Ind.,

New Amsterdam (ăm'stĕr-dăm), Du. col. name for the City of New York.

Newark (nū'ĕrk), **1,** largest city in N. J., co. seat Essex co., on Passaic riv., p. 442,337; **2,** city, Licking co., Ohio, on Licking riv., p. 30,596.

New Bedford (bĕd'fĕrd), city, one of the co. seats Bristol co., Mass., on Acushnet riv., p. 112,597.

New Bern (nū′ bĕrn), city, co. seat Craven co., N. C., p. 11,891.
Newbery (nū′bĕ-rĭ), John (1713–87), Br. publisher of juveniles. [p. 68,128.]
New Britain (brĭt′n), city, Hartford co., Conn.,
New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), **1**, city, co. seat Middlesex co., N. J., on Raritan riv., p. 34,555; coll.; **2**, prov., E. Can., 27,985 sq. m., p. 408,219; cap., Fredericton, p. 8,830.
Newburgh (nū′bûrg), city, Orange co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 31,275: Rev. army disbanded 1783.
Newburyport (nū′bĕr-ĭ-pôrt″), one of the co. seats, Essex co., Mass., p. 15,084.
New Caledonia (kăl″ĕ-dō′nĭ-ȧ), Fr. isl., in Pacific oc.: isl., 7,650 sq. m., isl. & depend. 8,548 sq. m.; p. isl. 47,505, isl. & depend., 60,250; cap., Numea, p. 9,336.
Newcastle (nū′kȧs″l), **1**, tn., co. seat Henry co., Ind., p. 14,027; **2**, city, co. seat Lawrence co., Pa., p. 48,674.
Newcastle upon Tyne (nū′kȧs″l ŭ-pŏn′ tīn′), city, co. seat Northumberland co., Eng., p. 281,500.
Newcomb (nū′kŭm), Simon (1835–1909), Am. astron.
New England (ĭng′glănd), N. E. portion U. S., comprising Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., & Conn.
Newfoundland (nū′fŭnd-lănd″; nū″fŭn(d)-lănd′), Br. isl. & col., N. Am., 42,734 sq. m., p. 273,021; with its dependent Labrador, 161,134 sq. m., p. 277,285; cap., St. John's, p. 43,176.
New Guinea (gĭn′ĭ), **1**, large isl., Australasia, W. Pacific: N. E. part formerly Ger., now mandate Australia, 89,550 sq. m., estimated p. 1,010,000; cap., Rabaul, on near-by isl. of New Britain, p. unknown, white p. 1,350; N. W. part, Du. prov., 160,692 sq. m., p. 237,179; cap., Ternate, Moluccas; **2**, Br. protec.: see *Papua*.
New Hampshire (hămp′shĭr), state in U. S., 9,341 sq. m., p. 465,293; cap., Concord: off. abbr. **N. H.**
New Haven (hā′vn), spt. city, New Haven co., Conn., p. 162,655: Yale univ.
New Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz), Br.-Fr. isl. group, in Pacific oc., 5,700 sq. m., p. natives 50,000, whites 1,929; cap., Port Vila.
New Jersey (jûr′zĭ), state in U. S., 8,224 sq. m., p. 4,041,334; cap., Trenton: off. abbr. **N. J.**
New Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn), bor., Westmoreland co., Pa., p. 16,762.
New London (lŭn′dŭn), city, one of the co. seats New London co., Conn., on Thames riv., p. 29,640.
Newman (nū′mȧn), John Henry (1801–90), Eng. au. & cardinal.
New Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō), state in U. S., 122,634 sq. m., p. 423,317; cap., Santa Fe: off. abbr. **N. M.**
New Netherland (nĕth′ĕr-lănd), a colony in America founded by the Dutch: so called till 1664, later called *New York*
New Orleans (ôr′lē-ănz), spt. city, La., on Miss. riv., p. 458,762: univ. [carawas co., Ohio, p. 12,365.]
New Philadelphia (fĭl″ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), city, co. seat Tus-
Newport (nū′pôrt), **1**, city, co. seat Campbell co., Ky., on Ohio riv., opposite Cincinnati, p. 29,744: **2**, spt. city, co. seat Newport co., R. I., on Narragansett bay, p. 27,612: resort.
Newport News (nū′pôrt nūz′), spt. city, Warwick co., Va., on James riv. & Hampton Roads, p. 34,417.
New Rochelle (rō-shĕl′), city, Westchester co., N. Y., p. 54,000.
New South Wales (wālz), state in Australia, 310,372 sq. m., p. 2,462,421; cap., Sydney.
Newton (nū′tŭn), Sir Isaac (1642–1727), Eng. math.
Newton (nū′tŭn), **1**, tn., co. seat Jasper co., Iowa, p. 11,550; **2**, tn., co. seat Harvey co., Kans., p. 10,964; **3**, city, Middlesex co., Mass., near Boston, p. 65,276.
New Waterford (wō′tĕr-fôrd), tn., Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, p. 7,745.
New York (yôrk), **1**, state in U. S., 49,204 sq. m., p. 12,588,066; cap., Albany; off. abbr. **N. Y.**; **2**, city, commercial metropolis U. S., on Hudson riv., p., city proper, 6,930,446: Columbia univ.
New Zealand (zē′lănd), dominion within Br. empire: isls. in S. Pacific, 103,568 sq. m., p. 1,344,469; cap., Wellington, p. 133,770.
Ney (nā), Michel (1769–1815), Fr. marshal under Napoleon: executed by Louis XVIII.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ȧ-rȧ), riv., bet. Ontario, Can., & New York state, 33 m. fr. Lake Erie to Lake Ontario: **– Falls, 1**, celebrated falls on Niagara riv.: Am. falls, 167 ft. high, 1,060 ft. wide; Horseshoe falls, 158 ft. high, 3,010 ft. wide; **2**, city, Niagara co., N. Y. on Niagara riv., p. 75,460. [cap. of Bithynia.]
Nicæa (nī-sē′ȧ), [**Nice** (nīs)], anc. city, Asia Minor,
Nicaragua (nĭk″ȧ-rä′gwȧ), repub., Cen. Am., 51,660 sq. m., p. 754,000; cap., Managua, p. 30,000.
Nice (nēs), city, S. Fr., on Medit. sea, p. 184,441: winter resort.
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-lȧs), **1**, name of 5 popes, notably **V** (1397–1455), 1447–55; **2**, Saint [*Santa Claus*] (about 326), patron & guardian of children; **3**, name of 2 czars of Russ.: **I** (1796–1855), 1825–55; **II** (1868–1918), 1894–1917: executed by Bolshevists.
Nicholson (nĭk′ŭl-sŭn), Meredith (1866–), Am. nov.: "Port of Missing Men."
Nicias (nĭsh′ĭ-ȧs), (?–413 B. C.), Athenian stsm. & gen.
Nicopolis (nĭ-kŏp′ō-lĭs), name of several ancient cities of Rom. empire: **1**, in Epirus, founded by Augustus: ruins; **2**, N. Bulgaria, founded by Trajan, modern Nikopol, p. 5,379.
Nietzsche (nē′chē), Friedrich Wilhelm (1844–1900), Ger. philos.
Nieuport (nē″ōō-pōrt), tn., W. Flanders, Belgium: bats. 1488–89, 1600, & 1914–18.
Niger (nī′jĕr), riv., W. Afr., 2,600 m. to Gulf of Guinea.
Nigeria (nī-jē′rĭ-ȧ), Br. col. & protec., W. Afr., 335,700 sq. m., p. 18,966,574; cap., Lagos.
Nightingale (nīt′ĭng-gāl; nīt′ĭn-), Florence (1820–1910), Eng. nurse & philan.
Nile (nīl), riv., E. Afr., 4,000 m. fr. Tanganyika to Medit. sea.
Niles (nīlz), **1**, tn., Berrien co., Mich., p. 11,317; **2**, city, Trumbull co., Ohio, p. 16,314. [sop.]
Nilsson (nĭl′sŭn), Christine (1843–1921), Sw. operatic
Nimes (nēm), tn., dept. of Gard, S. Fr., p. 84,667: cathedral; Roman ruins.
Nineveh (nĭn′ĕ-vĕ), anc. cap. of Assyria, opposite mod. Mosul, on Tigris riv.: ruins. [212,400.]
Ningpo (nĭng′pō′), city, Chekiang prov., China, p.
Nippon (nĭp′pŏn′), native name of Jap.
Nippur (nĭp-pōōr′), anc. city, Babylonia, bet. Tigris & Euphrates rivs.
Nobel (nō-bĕl′), Alfred Bernhard (1833–96), Sw. mfr., inv. of dynamite, and philan.: founder of Nobel prizes, of $40,000 each, for advancement of humanity.
Noguchi (nō-gōō′chĭ), Hideyo (1876–1928), Jap. phys. & bacter.: isolated parasite of yellow fever.
Nordau (nôr′dou), Max Simon (1849–1923), Hung.-Jewish au.: "Degeneration." [sop.]
Nordica (nôr′dĭ-kȧ), Lillian (1859–1914), Am. operatic
Norfolk (nôr′fŏk), **1**, city & port, Norfolk co., Va., p. 129,710; **2**, co., Eng., 2,055 sq. m., p. 504,293; cap., Norwich. [George W. (1861–), Am. stsm.]
Norris (nôr′ĭs), **1**, Frank (1870–1902), Am. nov.; **2**,
Norristown (nôr′ĭs-toun), bor., co. seat Montgomery co., Pa., on Schuylkill riv., p. 35,853.
North Adams (ăd′ămz), city, Berkshire co., Mass., on Hoosac riv., p. 21,621.
North America. See **America.**
Northampton (nôr-thămp′tŭn), **1**, city, co. seat Hampshire co., Mass., on Conn. riv., p. 24,381: Smith coll.; **2**, city, co. seat Northamptonshire, Eng., p. 94,070.
Northamptonshire (nôr-thămp′tŭn-shĭr), co., cen. Eng., 914 sq. m., p. 302,404; co. seat, Northampton.
North Attleboro (ăt′l-bŭr-ō), tn., Bristol co., Mass., p. 10,050. [p. 16,782.]
North Braddock (brăd′ŭk), bor., Allegheny co., Pa.,
Northbridge (nôrth′brĭj″), tn., Worcester co., Mass., p. 9,713. [northern pt. of Europe; 71° 11′ N. lat.]
North Cape, promontory, Magerö isl., Norway: most
North Carolina (kăr″ō-lī′nȧ), state in U. S., 52,426 sq. m., p. 3,170,276; cap., Raleigh: off. abbr. **N. C.**
Northcliffe (nôrth′klĭf), Alfred Charles Harmsworth, Viscount (1865–1922), Br. newspaper publisher.
North Dakota (dȧ-kō′tȧ), state in U. S., 70,837 sq. m., p. 680,845; cap., Bismarck: off. abbr. **N. Dak.**
Northern Ireland (īr′lănd), area in the northern part of Ire., united with Great Britain, comprising the former prov. of Ulster except Cavan, Donegal, & Monaghan cos., 5,263 sq. m., p. 1,256,561; cap., Belfast. See **Irish Free State.**
Northern Territory, ter., cen. & N. Australia, 523,620 sq. m., p. 4,170. [831,813]
North Island, isl., New Zealand, 44,130 sq. m., p.
North Platte (plăt), tn., co. seat Lincoln co., Nebr., p. 12,061. [R. I., p. 11,104.]
North Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns), tn., Providence co.,
North Sea, branch of Atlantic oc., bet. Gt. Br. & the cont. of Europe, 221,000 sq. m. [N. Y., p. 19,019.]
North Tonawanda (tŏn″ȧ-wŏn′dȧ), city, Niagara co.,
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bĕr-lănd), co., N. Eng., 2,018 sq. m., p. 746,096; co. seat, Newcastle upon Tyne. [walk riv., p. 36,019.]
Norwalk (nôr′wôk), city, Fairfield co., Conn., on Nor-
Norway (nôr′wā), kingdom, N. Europe, 124,964 sq. m., p. 2,810,592; cap., Oslo.
Norwich, 1, (nôr′wĭch; -ĭch), tn., co. seat New London co., Conn., on Thames riv., p. 23,021; **2**, (nôr′ĭj; -ĭch), city, co. seat Norfolk co., Eng., p. 124,700.
Norwood (nôr′wo͝od), **1**, city, Hamilton co., Ohio, p. 33,411; **2**, tn., Norfolk co., Mass., p. 15,049.

Nottingham (nŏt'ĭng-hăm), bor., co. seat Nottinghamshire co., Eng., p. 266,600.
Nottinghamshire (nŏt'ĭng-ăm-shĭr), co., cen. Eng., 855 sq. m., p. 641,149; co. seat, Nottingham.
Nova Scotia (nō'vȧ skō'shyȧ; -shȧ), [formerly **Acadia**], prov., Can., 21,068 sq. m., p. 512,846; cap., Halifax.
Nova Zembla (nō'vȧ zĕm'blȧ), Russ. isls., Arctic oc., 36,000 sq. m., p. 100.
Noyes (noiz), Alfred (1880–), Eng. poet: "Drake."
Nubia (nū'bĭ-ȧ), undefined region, S. Egypt.
Numantia (nū-măn'shĭ-ȧ), anc. city, Sp.: taken by Romans 133 B. C. [mod. Algeria.
Numidia (nū-mĭd'ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, N. Afr., part of
Nürnberg (nürn'bĕrkh), or **Nuremberg** (nū'rĕm-bûrg), tn., Bavaria, p. 392,494: toy & doll mfg.
Nutley (nŭt'lĭ), tn., Essex co., N. J., p. 20,442.
Nyasaland (nyä'sä-lănd″), Br. protec., S. E. Afr., 37,890 sq. m., p. 1,329,127; cap., Zomba.
Nye (nī), Edgar Wilson (1850–96), Am. humorist: pseud., *Bill Nye.*

O

Oahu (ō-ä'hōō), one of the Hawaiian isls., 598 sq. m., p. 123,496: seat of cap. (Honolulu) of Territory of Hawaii.
Oakland (ōk'lănd), city, co. seat Alameda co., Calif., on San Francisco bay, p. 284,063.
Oak Park (ōk), city, suburb of Chicago, Cook co., Ill., p. 63,982.
Ob (ŏp), riv., W. Siberia, 2,250 m. to Arctic oc.: **Gulf of –**, inlet, Arctic oc., Tobolsk prov., Siberia, 600 m. long, 60 m. wide.
Oberammergau (ō″bĕr-ăm'ĕr-gou″), vil., upper Bavaria, p. 1,700: Passion Play every ten years.
Obregon (ō″brā-gōn″), Alvaro (1880–1928), Mex. gen.: pres. of Mex., 1920–24.
Oceania (ō″shē-ăn'ĭ-ȧ), isls., Pacific & Malay archipelago; formerly with Australia & New Zealand, 70,000 sq. m., p. 1,000,000. Also, **Oceanica** (-ē-kȧ).
O'Connor (ō-kŏn'ẽr), Thomas Power (1848–1930), Ir.-Eng. jour. & pol. [sea, p. 420,889: univ.
Odessa (ō-dĕs'ȧ), spt. city, Ukraine, Russ., on Black
Offenbach (ŏf'ĕn-bȧkh; ô″fän'bȧk'), Jacques (1819–80), naturalized Fr. comp. of Ger. birth: "Tales of Hoffman."
Ogden (ŏg'dĕn), Peter Skene (1794–1854), Br.-Am. fur trader & expl. [40,272.
Ogden (ŏg'dĕn), city, co. seat Weber co., Utah, p.
Ogdensburg (ŏg'dĕnz-bûrg), city, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on St. Lawrence riv., p. 16,915.
Oglethorpe (ō'gl-thôrp), James Edward (1696?–1785), founder of the col. of Georgia.
Ohio (ō-hī'ō), **1**, state in U. S., 41,040 sq. m., p. 6,646,-697; cap., Columbus: no off. abbr.: **2**, riv., U. S., 963 m. fr. Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss. riv.
Ohm (ōm), Georg Simon (1787–1854), Ger. physicist: disc. Ohm's law; unit of electrical resistance named for him.
Oil City (oil), city, Venango co., Pa., on Allegheny riv., p. 22,075.
Oise (wäz), **1**, riv., Belgium & Fr., 186 m. to Seine; **2**, dept., Fr., 2,272 sq. m., p. 405,971; cap., Beauvais.
Okhotsk (ō-kŏtsk'), **Sea of**, inlet of Pacific oc., E. Siberia, 1,000 m. long, 600 m. wide.
Oklahoma (ō″klȧ-hō'mȧ), state in U. S., 70,057 sq. m., p. 2,396,040: off. abbr. **Okla.**: **– City**, city, co. seat Okla. co. & cap. of Okla., p. 185,389.
Okmulgee (ŏk-mŭl'gē), city, co. seat Okmulgee co., Okla., p. 17,097.
Oku (ō'kōō), Yasukata, Count (1847–1930), Jap. sol.
Okuma (ō'kōō-mȧ), Shigenobu, Count (1838–1922), Jap. stsm.
Olaf (ō'lăf), Saint (995–1030), king of Norway: began Christianization of Norway.
Oldenburg (ōl'dĕn-bōōrkh), adm. div. of Ger., 2,482 sq. m., p. 545,172.
Old Forge (fôrj), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 12,661.
Oldham (ōld'ăm), bor., Lancashire, Eng., p. 143,200.
Old Rhine (rīn), northern outlet of the Rhine delta, Netherlands.
Olean (ō″lē-ăn'), city, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on Allegheny riv., p. 21,790.
Oliphant (ŏl'ĭ-fănt), Margaret (1828–97), Br. nov.
Oliver (ŏl'ĭ-vẽr), James (1823–1908), Am. inv.: agricultural implements.
Olives (ŏl'ĭvz), **Mount of**, [**Olivet** (ŏl'ĭ-vĕt)], hill, on E. side Jerusalem, 2,700 ft. high.
Olmstead (ōm'stĕd), Frederick Law (1822–1903), Am. landscape arch.: Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.
Olney (ŏl'nĭ), Richard (1835–1917), Am. jurist & stsm.
Olympia (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ȧ), **1**, city, co. seat Thurston co. & cap. of Wash., p. 11,733; **2**, vale, near Elis, Greece: scene of the Olympic games. [9,794 ft.
Olympus (ō-lĭm'pŭs), mt. range, anc. Thessaly.
Olyphant (ŏl'ĭ-fănt), bor., Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 10,736. [on Mo. riv., p. 214,006.
Omaha (ō'mȧ-hō″), city, co. seat Douglas co., Nebr.,
Oman (ō-män'), indep. state, S. E. Arabia, 82,000 sq. m., p. 500,000: cap., Muscat, p. 20,000.
Omar (ō'mȧr), (582–644), 2d caliph of Islam: captured Jerusalem.
Omar Khayyám (ō'mȧr kī-yäm'), (?–1123?), Pers. poet & astron.: "Rubáiyát."
Omsk (ŏmsk), tn., Russ. Socialist Soviet Federal Repub., p. 161,615.
Onega (ō-nē″gȧ), lake, N. W. Russia, 3,763 sq. m.
Oneida (ō-nī'dȧ), city, Madison co., N. Y., p. 10,558.
O'Neill (ō-nēl'), Eugene Gladstone (1888–), Am. dram.: "Emperor Jones"; "Hairy Ape." [12,536.
Oneonta (ō″nē-ŏn'tȧ), city, Otsego co., N. Y., p.
Ontario (ŏn-tā'rĭ-ō), **1**, tn., San Bernardino co., Calif., p. 13,570; **2**, prov., Can., 363,282 sq. m. of land, 49,300 sq. m. of water, p. 3,431,683; cap., Toronto: **Lake –**, one of great lakes of N. Am., 7,243 sq. m.
Ophir (ō'fẽr), anc. country identified with Bib. times, location unknown. [215,625.
Oporto (ō-pōr'tō), city, Port., on Douro riv., p.
Orange (ŏr'ĕnj), city, Essex co., N. J., p. 35,399.
Orange Free State (ŏr'ĕnj), prov., Union of S. Afr., 50,389 sq. m., p. 628,827; cap., Bloemfontein.
Orange River (ŏr'ĕnj), principal riv., S. Afr., 1,300 m. fr. Drachenberg mts. to Atlantic oc.
Oregon (ŏr'ē-gŏn), state in U. S., 96,699 sq. m., p. 953,786; cap., Salem: off. abbr. **Oreg.**
Origen (ŏr'ĭ-jĕn), (185?–254?), Gk. writer & theolog.
Orinoco (ō″rĭ-nō'kō), riv., S. Am., 1,550 m. fr. Venezuela to Atlantic oc.
Oriskany (ō-rĭs'kȧ-nĭ), vil., Oneida co., N. Y., p. 1,142: bat. Aug. 6, 1777.
Orkney (ôrk'nĭ), isl. group & co., off N. Sc., 376 sq. m., p. 21,700; cap., Kirkwall, p. 4,000.
Orléans (ôr″lā-äN'), city, dept. of Loiret, Fr., p. 70,611: relieved by Joan of Arc 1429. [2,114,804.
Osaka (ō'zä″kä), spt. city, W. Honshu, Jap., p.
Osawatomie (ŏs″ȧ-wät'ō-mē), city, Miami co., Kans., p. 4,440: John Brown defeated here by proslavery supporters.
Osborn (ŏz'bŭrn), Henry Fairfield (1857–1935), Am. paleontologist: "Men of the Old Stone Age."
Osbourne (ŏz'bŭrn), Lloyd (1868–), Am. au.: stepson of R. L. Stevenson.
Oscar (ŏs'kȧr), name of 2 kings of Sw. and Norway: **I** (1799–1859), 1844–59, son of Charles XIV; **II** (1829–1907), 1872–1907: abdicated as king of Norway 1905.
Oshkosh (ŏsh'kŏsh″), city, co. seat Winnebago co., Wis., on Lake Winnebago, p. 40,108.
Oskaloosa (ŏs″kȧ-lōō'sȧ), tn., co. seat Manaska co., Iowa, p. 10,120.
Osler (ŏs'lẽr), Sir William (1849–1919), Can. phys.
Oslo (ŏ'slōō), city, anc. name of Christiania, resumed 1924; cap. of Norway, on Akers riv., p. 258,483: univ.
Ossa (ŏs'ȧ) [**Kissavo**], mt., N. Thessaly, Greece, 5,348 ft.
Ossian (ŏsh'ăn), (3d cent.), legendary Sc. poet.
Ossining (ŏs'ĭ-nĭng), [formerly **Sing Sing** (sĭng' sĭng')], vil., Westchester co., N. Y., p. 15,241: state prison.
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd'), seaside resort, North sea, Belgium, p. 44,241; summer p. 100,000.
Ostmark (ôst'märk″), official Ger. name for *Austria.*
Ostwald (ôst'vält), Wilhelm (1853–1932), Ger. chemist: Nobel prize 1909. [p. 22,652.
Oswego (ŏs-wē'gō), city, co. seat Oswego co., N. Y.,
Othman (ŏth'măn), or **Osman** (ŏs'măn) [*the Conqueror*] (1259–1326), founded Ottoman Empire.
Otis (ō'tĭs), **1**, Elwell Stephen (1838–1909), Am. sol.; **2**, James (1725–83), Am. patriot.
Ottawa (ŏt'ȧ-wȧ), **1**, city, co. seat La Salle co., Ill., p. 15,094; **2**, city, co. seat Franklin co., Kans., p. 9,563: univ.; **3**, city, co. seat Carleton co. & cap. of Can., on Ottawa riv., p. 126,872: univ.
Otterbein (ŏt'ẽr-bīn), Philip William (1726–1813), Am. clergy.: founder of United Brethren, often called *Moravians.*
Otto (ŏt'ō), or **Otho** (ō'thō), **I** [*the Great*] (912–973), emp. of Ger., 936–973: crowned Holy Rom. emp., 962.
Ottoman Empire. See **Turkey.**
Ottumwa (ŏ-tŭm'wȧ), city, co. seat Wapello co., Iowa, on Des Moines riv., p. 28,075.
Ouida (wē'dȧ), (1839–1908), Eng. nov.: pseud. of *Louise de la Ramée:* "Under Two Flags."
Overbeck (ō'vẽr-bĕk), Johann Friedrich (1789–1869), Ger. painter. [poet.
Ovid (ŏv'ĭd), Publius Naso (43 B. C.–A. D. 17), Rom.
Owen (ō'ĕn), **1**, Sir Richard (1804–92), Eng. anat.; **2**, Robert (1771–1858), Br. social theorist.
Owensboro (ō'ĕnz-bûr-ō), city, co. seat Daviess co., Ky., p. 22,765. [14,496.
Owosso (ō-wŏs'ō), citv, Shiawassee co., Mich., p.

Oxford (ŏks'fĕrd), city, co. seat Oxfordshire, Eng., p. 73,660: Oxford univ.
Oxfordshire (ŏks'fĕrd-shĭr), co., S. cen. Eng., 749 sq. m., p. 189,615; co. seat, Oxford. [marshal.]
Oyama (ō'yä-mä), Prince Iwao (1842–1916), Jap. field
Ozark (ō'zärk), mts., Ark. & Mo., 1,400 ft.

P

Pachmann, de (dē päkh'män), Vladimir (1848–1933), Russ. pianist.
Pacific Ocean (pə-sĭf'ĭk), bet. Am. & Asia & Australia, 55,000,000 sq. m., greatest length 7,000 m., breadth, 10,300 m.
Pactolus (păk-tō'lŭs), [mod. **Sarabat** (sä"rä-bät')], small riv., anc. Lydia: famed for its golden sand.
Paderewski (pä"dĕ-rĕf'skē; -rĕs'kē), Ignace Jan (1860–), Pol. pianist, comp., & stsm.
Padua (păd'ū-ə), [It. **Padova** (pä'dō-vä)], **1**, prov., Venetia, It., 826 sq. m., p. 633,753; **2**, city, its cap., p. 125,159: univ.
Paducah (pə-dū'kə), city, co. seat McCracken co., Ky., on Ohio & Tenn. rivs., p. 33,541.
Pæstum (pĕs'tŭm), [mod. **Pesto** (pĕs'tō)], anc. Gk. city, It.: ruins. [violinist.]
Paganini (pä"gä-nē'nē), Niccolo (1782–1840), Genoese
Page (pāj), **1**, Thomas Nelson (1853–1922), Am. nov.; **2**, Walter Hines (1855–1918), Am. ed. & dipl.
Paine (pān), Thomas (1737–1809), Am. pol. & deistical writer: one of the founders of Am. indep.
Palermo (pə-lûr'mō), **1**, prov., Sicily, 1,927 sq. m., p. 942,988; **2**, city, cap. of Palermo prov. & dept., Sicily, p. 447,335: univ.
Palestine (păl'ĕs-tīn), **1**, city, co. seat Anderson co., Tex., p. 11,429; **2**, Canaan, or the Holy Land, country, S. W. Syria: Turkish fr. 1516 to 1917; now Br. mandate; 9,000 sq. m., p. 919,064; cap., Jerusalem.
Palestrina, da (dä pä'lās-trē'nä), Giovanni Pierluigi (1526–94), It. comp.
Paley (pā'lĭ), William (1743–1805), Eng. theolog.
Palisades (păl'ĭ-sādz'), high cliffs, extending 20 m. along W. bank of Hudson riv., N. Y. & N. J.
Palissy (pä'lē'sē'), Bernard (1510?–89?), Fr. potter.
Palladio (päl-lä'dyō), Andrea (1518–80), It. arch.
Palmer (päm'ĕr), **1**, Alice Freeman (1855–1902), Am. educ.; **2**, John McAuley (1817–1900), Am. sol. & pol.
Palmerston (päm'ĕr-stŭn), Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784–1865), Eng. stsm.
Palmyra (păl-mī'rə), anc. city, Syria: sacked by Romans, A. D. 273; extensive ruins.
Palo Alto (pä'lō ăl'tō), tn., Santa Clara co., Calif., p. 13,652: Leland Stanford univ.
Pamir (pä-mēr'), [**the Pamirs**], tableland, S. E. Turkestan, 36,000 sq. m., 25,700 ft. high.
Pampa (päm'pə), tn., Gray co., Tex., p. 10,453.
Pamphylia (păm-fĭl'ĭ-ə), anc. prov., Asia Minor.
Panama (păn"ə-mä'), **1**, repub., Cen. Am., 32,380 sq. m., p. 442,522, exclusive of Canal zone; **2**, city, its cap., p. 59,458: **– Canal**, across Isthmus of Panama: see *Canal Zone*: **Isthmus of –**, 420 m. long, 40 m. wide, connects N. Am. & S. Am.
Pankhurst (păngk'hûrst), Emmeline (1857–1928), Eng. militant suffragist.
Pannonia (pə-nō'nĭ-ə), anc. dist., Europe: now Austria. [Minor.]
Paphlagonia (păf'lə-gō'nĭ-ə), anc. dist., N. W. Asia
Paphos (pā'fŏs), name of two anc. cities, W. Cyprus.
Papini (pä-pē'nē), Giovanni (1881–), It. au. & philos.
Papua (pä'pōō-ä; păp'ū-ə), former name of isl. of New Guinea; now limited to Br. protec., S.E. part of isl. of New Guinea & near-by isls., 90,540 sq. m., p. 276,523; cap., Port Moresby. See **New Guinea.**
Paracelsus (păr"ə-sĕl'sŭs), Philippus Aureolus (1493–1541), Swiss alchemist & phys.: real name, *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim.*
Paraguay (păr'ə-gwā), repub., S. Am., 61,647 sq. m., 100,000 sq. m. also disputed and withheld by Bolivia; p. 836,360; cap., Asunción.
Paris (păr'ĭs), **1**, city, co. seat Lamar co., Tex., p., 15,649; **2**, (păr'ĭs; pä"rē'), city, cap. of Fr., on Seine, 90 m. fr. ocean, 30 sq. m., p. 2,871,429: univ.
Park (pärk), Mungo (1771–1806), Sc. trav. in Afr.
Park Ridge, tn., Cook co., Ill., p. 10,426.
Parker (pär'kĕr), **1**, Alton B. (1852–1926), Am. jurist & pol.; **2**, Sir Gilbert (1862–1932), Can. nov.; **3**, Horatio (1863–1919), Am. comp.; **4**, Joseph (1830–1902), Eng. clergy.; **5**, Theodore (1810–60), Am. clergy.
Parkersburg (pär'kĕrz-bûrg), city, co. seat Wood co., W. Va., on Ohio riv., p. 29,623.
Parkman (pärk'mən), Francis (1823–93), Am. hist.
Parma (pär'mə), tn., Cuyahoga co., Ohio, p. 13,811.
Parnassus (pär-năs'ŭs), [mod. **Liakoura** (lyä'kōō-rä)], mt., Greece, 8,070 ft.: once sacred to Apollo & the Muses.
Parnell (pär'nĕl), Charles Stewart (1846–91), Ir. stsm.
Paros (pă'rŏs), isl. of Cyclades, Greece, length 13 m., width 10 m., p. 10,000; chief town, Parikia, p. 2,200.
Parrish (păr'ĭsh), Maxfield (1870–), Am. painter.
Parry (păr'ĭ), Sir William Edward (1790–1855), Br. arctic expl.
Parsons (pär'snz), city, Labette co., Kans., p. 14,843.
Parthia (pär'thĭ-ə), small anc. country, Persia.
Pasadena (păs"ə-dē'nə), city, Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 76,086.
Pascal (păs'kăl; päs'kăl'), Blaise (1623–62), Fr. philos.
Passaic (pə-sā'ĭk), **1**, city, Passaic co., N. J., p. 62,959; **2**, riv., N. N. J., 100 m. to Newark bay.
Pasteur (päs'tûr'), Louis (1822–95), Fr. chemist & biol: pasteurization.
Patagonia (păt"ə-gō'nĭ-ə), undefined region, S. part Argentine repub., S. Am., about 320,000 sq. m., p. 45,000.
Pater (pā'tĕr), Walter Horatio (1839–94), Eng. essay.
Paterson (păt'ĕr-sŭn), city, co. seat Passaic co., N. J., on Passaic riv., p. 138,513.
Patmos (păt'mŏs), It. isl., Ægean sea, 15 sq. m., p. 2,550: Saint John exiled there. [patron saint of Ire.]
Patrick (păt'rĭk), Saint (373?–463?), apostle & &
Patti (păt'ē), Adelina (1843–1919), It.-Sp. operatic sop.
Pau (pō), Paul (1848–), Fr. gen. in World War.
Pau (pō), tn., S. W. Fr., p. 37,000: health resort.
Paul (pôl), name of 5 popes, notably: **III** Alexander Farnese (1468–1549), 1534–49: excommunicated Henry VIII; **V** Camillo Borghese (1552–1621), 1605–21.
Pausanias (pô-sā'nĭ-ăs), (5th cent. B. C.), Spartan gen.
Pavlova (päv-lō'vä), Anna (1885-1931), Russ. ballet dancer. [p. 77,149.]
Pawtucket (pô-tŭk'ĕt), city, Providence co., R. I.,
Payne (pān), **1**, John Howard (1792–1852), Am. act. & poet: "Home Sweet Home"; **2**, Sereno Elisha (1843–1914), Am. pol.: Payne-Aldrich tariff act.
Peabody (pē'bŏd-ĭ), George (1795–1869), Am. philan.: founder of Peabody Institute.
Peabody (pē'bŏd-ĭ), city, Essex co., Mass., p. 21,345.
Peace River (pēs), riv., Br. Columbia & Alberta, Can., about 1,050 m. to Great Slave riv.
Peary (pē'rĭ), Robert Edwin (1856–1920), Am. arctic expl.: recognized 1911 by Congress as disc. of N. pole in 1909.
Pechili (pā'chē'lē'). See **Chihli.**
Pedro (pē'drō), **I** (1798–1834), emp. of Brazil, 1822–31; **II** (1825–91), emp. of Brazil, 1831–89: deposed.
Peebles (pē'blz), [**Tweeddale** (twēd'dāl")], inland co., S. cen. Sc., 347 sq. m., p. 14,700; co. seat, Peebles, p. 5,575. [17,125: academy.]
Peekskill (pēks'kĭl), tn., Westchester co., N. Y., p.
Peel (pēl), **1**, Sir Robert (1788–1850), Br. stsm.; **2**, Sir Robert (1822–95), his son, Br. stsm.
Peele (pēl), George (1558?–98), Eng. dram.: "The Old Wives' Tale."
Peiping (bā"pĭng'), [formerly called **Peking**, or **Pekin**], city, Chihli prov., former cap. of China, p. 700,000; metropolitan area p. 7,659,503: superseded as cap. by Nanking in 1928.
Pekin (pē'kĭn), city, co. seat Tazewell co., Ill., p. 16,129.
Peking (pē'kĭng'), or **Pekin**. See **Peiping.**
Pelée, Mont (môn" pē-lā'), volcano, N. W. Martinique isl., W. Indies, 4,500 ft.: eruptions 1902.
Pelew Islands (pē-lōō'), isl. group, bet. P. I. & the Caroline isls., 190 sq. m., p. 5,500: mostly Malays; Jap. mandate.
Pelion (pē'lĭ-ŏn), [**Plaisidi**], mt., S. E. Thessaly, 5,300 ft. [& stsm.]
Pelopidas (pē-lŏp'ĭ-dăs), (?–364 B. C.), Theban gen.
Peloponnesus (pĕl"ə-pə-nē'sŭs), anc. name of pen., S. Greece: now called *Morea.*
Pembrokeshire (pĕm'brōōk-shĭr), co., S. W. Wales, 614 sq. m., p. 91,978; co. seat, Pembroke, p. 15,600.
Penang (pē-năng'), isl. & div., Br. Straits Settlements, 280 sq. m.; isl. 108 sq. m., p. 333,063; cap., Georgetown, p. 105,000: also called *Betel Nut*, or *Prince of Wales, Island* [founder of Pa.]
Penn (pĕn), William (1644–1718), Eng. Quaker:
Pennell (pĕn'ĕl), Joseph (1860–1926), Am. etcher & au.
Pennsylvania (pĕn"sĭl-vā'nĭ-ə), state in U. S., 45,126 sq. m., p. 9,631,350; cap., Harrisburg: off. abbr. **Pa.**
Penobscot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), riv., Me., 300 m. to Penobscot bay: **– Bay**, inlet of Atlantic oc., Me., 30 m. long, 20 m. wide.
Pensacola (pĕn"sə-kō'lə), spt. city, co. seat Escambia co., Fla., on Pensacola bay, p. 31,579.
Peoria (pē-ō'rĭ-ə), city, co. seat Peoria co., Ill., on Ill. riv., p. 104,969.
Pepin (pĕp'ĭn) [*the Short*] (?–768), king of Franks, 752–768: father of Charlemagne.
Pepys (pēps), Samuel (1633–1703), cel. Eng. diarist.
Percy (pûr'sĭ), Thomas (1729–1811), Eng. bp.: "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

Pergamum (pûr'gȧ-mŭm), **1**, citadel of Troy; **2**, anc. city, N. W. Asia Minor, cap. of Rom. prov. of Asia: famed for its sculptures. Also, **Pergamus** (-mŭs).
Periander (pĕr"ĭ-ăn'dĕr), (625?–585? B. C), tyrant of Corinth: one of the Seven Sages of Greece.
Pericles (pĕr'ĭ-klēz), (495?–429 B. C.), Gk. stsm.
Pernambuco (pĕr"năm-bōō'kō), [formerly **Recife** (rā-sē'fā)], **1**, state, Brazil, 38,312 sq. m., p. 2,783,049; **2**, city, its cap., p. 268,000.
Perry (pĕr'ĭ), **1**, Matthew Calbraith (1794–1858), Am. nav. off.; concluded treaty with Jap., 1854; **2**, Oliver Hazard (1785–1819), Am. nav. off.
Persepolis (pĕr-sĕp'ō-lĭs), [mod. **Istakhr**], city, cap. of Pers. empire under Darius.
Perseus (pûr'sūs; -sĭ-ŭs), (?–168? B. C.), last king of Macedonia, 178–168 B. C.
Pershing (pûr'shĭng), John Joseph (1860–), Am. gen.: comm. of Am. forces in Fr. 1917–18.
Persia (pûr'shȧ; -zhȧ), state, limited monarchy, under a shah, W. cen. Asia; 628,000 sq. m., p. 9,000,000; cap., Teheran. Officially called **Iran** since Jan. 1, 1935.
Persian Gulf (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), arm of Arabian sea, 520 m. long, 75,000 sq. m.
Perth (pûrth), **1**, co., Sc., 2,494 sq. m., p. 124,000; co. seat, Perth, p. 32,900; **2**, city, cap. of W. Australia, p. 196,251.
Perth Amboy (pûrth ăm'boi), spt. city, Middlesex co., N. J., on Raritan bay, p. 43,516.
Peru (pē-rōō'), **1**, repub., S. Am., 532,047 sq. m., p. 6,147,000; cap., Lima; **2**, city, co. seat Miami co., Ind., p. 12,730.
Perugia (pā-rōō'jä), [anc. **Perusia** (pā-rōō'shä)], historic city, It., on Tiber riv., p. 81,409.
Pescadores (pĕs"kȧ-dō'rĕs), Jap. isl. group, bet. China & Taiwan.
Pestalozzi (pĕs"tȧ-lōt'sē), Johann Heinrich (1746–1827), Swiss educ. reformer.
Pétain (pā"tăN'), Henri Philippe (1856–), Fr. gen.: marshal of Fr.; defender of Verdun 1916.
Peter (pē'tĕr), **1**, name of 3 czars of Russ.: **I** [*the Great*] (1672–1725), 1682–1725; **II** (1715–30), 1727–30; **III** (1728–62), 1762: assassinated; **2**, **I** (1846–1921), king of Serbia, 1903–21; **3**, **II** (1923–), king of Yugoslavia, 1934– .
Peterborough (pē'tĕr-bŭr-ō), city, co. seat Peterborough co., Ontario, Can., on Otonabee riv., p., with suburbs, 22,012: **Soke of –**, administrative co., anc. Northampton co., Eng., 84 sq. m., p. 46,950.
Petersburg (pē'tĕrz-bûrg), city, Va., indep. of a co., on Appomattox riv., p. 28,564: bats. 1864–65.
Petersburg, Saint (pē'tĕrz-bûrg), city, Russ.: name changed to Petrograd in 1914, to Leningrad in 1924.
Petrarch (pē'trärk), Francesco [It. **Petrarca** (pā-trär'kä)], (1304–74), It. poet & scholar.
Petrie (pē'trĭ), William Matthew Flinders (1853–), Eng. Egyptologist.
Petrograd (pĕt'rō-grăd). See **Leningrad.**
Petronius (pē-trō'nĭ-ŭs), (?–66), Rom. satirist, boon companion of Nero. [p. 13,862.]
Phenix City (fē'nĭks) city, Lee and Russell cos., Ala.,
Phidias (fĭd'ĭ-ăs), (500?–432 B. C.), famous Gk. sculp.
Philadelphia (fĭl"ȧ-dĕl'fĭ-ȧ), **1**, city & co., Pa., 129 sq. m., p. 1,950,961: univ. of Penn.; Temple univ.; **2**, [mod. **Alashehr** (ä-lä"shĕ'hĕr)], anc. city, Palestine.
Philip (fĭl'ĭp), **1**, **II** (382–336 B. C.), king of Macedon, 359–336 B. C.: father of Alexander the Great; **2**, name of 6 kings of Fr., notably: **II** Augustus (1165–1223), 1180–1223; **IV** [*the Fair*] (1268–1314), 1285–1314; **VI** of Valois (1293–1350), 1328–50; **3**, name of 5 kings of Sp., notably: **II** (1527–98), 1556–98; **V** (1683–1746), 1700–46; **4**, **Metacomet** [*King*] (?–1676), Indian chief of New Eng.: "King Philip's War." [ruins; bat. 42 B. C.]
Philippi (fĭl-lĭp'ī), anc. city, N. E. Macedonia: now in
Philippine Islands (fĭl'ĭ-pēn), [**Philippines** (-pēnz)], isl. group, Pacific oc., off coast of China, 115,026 sq. m., p. 12,000,000; cap., Manila: annexed by U. S., 1898: off. abbr. **P. I.**
Phillips (fĭl'ĭps), **1**, Stephen (1868–1915), Eng. poet: "Paola and Francesca"; **2**, Wendell (1811–84), Am. abolitionist. [p. 19,255.]
Phillipsburg (fĭl'ĭps-bûrg), tn., Warren co., N. J.
Phillpotts (fĭl'pŏts), Eden (1862–), Eng. nov.
Phocæa (fō-sē'ȧ), anc. city, Ionia. [stsm.]
Phocion (fō'shĭ-ŏn) (402–317 B. C.), Athenian gen. &
Phocis (fō'sĭs), W. div., anc. Greece.
Phœnicia (fē-nĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, coast of Syria.
Phoenix (fē'nĭks). city, co. seat Maricopa co. & cap. of Ariz., p. 48,118.
Phoenixville (fē'nĭks-vĭl). bor., Chester co., Pa., on Schuylkill riv., p. 12,029.
Phrygia (frĭj'ĭ-ȧ), anc. region, W. cen. Asia Minor.
Piave (pyä'vā), riv., N. E. It.: bats. World War.
Pickens (pĭk'ĕnz), Francis Wilkinson (1805–69), Am. stsm.
Pickett (pĭk'ĕt), George (1825–75), Am. Confed. gen.
Piedmont (pēd'mŏnt), dept., N. It., 11,331 sq. m., p. 3,554,154; cap., Turin. [(1853–57).]
Pierce (pērs), Franklin (1804–69), 14th pres. of U. S.
Pierre (pēr), city, co. seat Hughes co. & cap. of S. Dak., p. 3,659. [gen. & expl.]
Pike (pīk), Zebulon Montgomery (1779–1813), Am.
Pikes Peak (pīks), mt., Colo., 14,107 ft. [**Pilzen** (pl'zĕn).]
Pilsen (pĭl'zĕn), city, Czechoslovakia, p. 114,704. Also,
Pilsudski (pĭl-sōōt'skē), Josef (1867–1935), Pol. sol. & stsm.
Pinchot (pĭn'shō), Gifford (1865–), Am. forestry expert & public off.: gov. Pa. 1923–27; 1931–35.
Pinckney (pĭngk'nĭ), **1**, Charles (1758–1824), Am. stsm., public off., & dipl.; **2**, Charles Cotesworth (1746–1825), Am. sol., stsm., & dipl.
Pindar (pĭn'dȧr), (522–448? B. C.), Gk. poet.
Pine Bluff (pīn), city, co. seat Jefferson co., Ark., on Ark. riv., p. 20,760. [dram.]
Pinero (pĭ-nĕr'ō), Sir Arthur Wing (1855–1934), Br.
Pinkerton (pĭng'kĕr-tŭn), Am. family, noted detectives: **1**, Allan (1819–84); **2**, his sons: Robert A. (?–1907); William A. (1846–1923). [& dipl.]
Pinkney (pĭngk'nĭ), William (1764–1822), Am. stsm.
Piqua (pĭk'wȧ), city, Miami co., Ohio, p. 15,997.
Piræus (pī-rē'ŭs), spt. near Athens, Greece, p. 75,000.
Pisa (pē'sä; pē'zä), [anc. **Pisæ**], **1**, dept., Tuscany, N. It., 1,185 sq. m., p. 334,395; **2**, tn. of same, p. 77,105: univ.; leaning tower.
Pisano (pē-zä'nō), family of It. sculptors: Andrea (1270?–1348); Giovanni (1245–1320?); Niccola (1220?–78?).
Pisgah (pĭz'gȧ), mt., Abarim range, anc. Moab, E. of Dead sea: peak called *Nebo*.
Pisistratus (pī-sĭs'trȧ-tŭs), (605–527 B. C.), Athenian stsm. Also, **Peisistratus.**
Pitman (pĭt'măn), Sir Isaac (1813–97), Eng. inv. of shorthand, or phonography. [stsm.]
Pitt (pĭt), William, Earl of Chatham (1708–78). Eng.
Pittsburg (pĭts'bûrg), city, Crawford co., Kans., p. 18,145.
Pittsburgh (pĭts'bûrg), city, co. seat Allegheny co., Pa., on Monongahela & Allegheny rivs., here forming the Ohio, p. 669,817: univ.
Pittsfield (pĭts'fēld), city, co. seat Berkshire co., Mass., on Housatonic riv., p. 49,677: Berkshire hills resort.
Pittston (pĭts'tŭn), city, Luzerne co., Pa., on Susquehanna riv., p. 18,246.
Pius (pī'ŭs), name of 11 popes, notably: **X** Giuseppe Sarto (1835–1914), 1903–14; **XI** Achille Ratti (1857–), 1922– .
Pizarro (pĭ-zär'rō), Francisco (1475–1541), Sp. conqueror of Peru.
Plainfield (plān'fēld), city, Union co., N. J., p. 34,422.
Plantagenet (plăn-tăj'ĕ-nĕt), family of Eng. kings, reigning 1154–1399, 1483–85.
Plata (plä'tä), city, cap. of Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, p. 165,318: univ.
Platæa (plȧ-tē'ȧ), anc. city, Bœotia: now in ruins.
Plato (plā'tō), (427–347 B. C.), Gk. philos.
Plattsburg (plăts'bûrg). city, co. seat Clinton co., N. Y., p. 13,349: officers' training camp during World War.
Plautus (plô'tŭs), (254?–184 B. C.), Rom. dram.
Pleasantville (plĕz'ănt-vĭl), tn., Atlantic co., N. J., p. 11,653.
Pliny (plĭn'ĭ), **1**, Caius [*Plinius*] Secundus [*the Elder*] (23–79), Rom. natur.; **2**, Caius [*Plinius*] Cæcilius Secundus [*the Younger*] (62–114?). Rom. au. & or.
Plotinus (plō-tī'nŭs), (205?–270?), Egyptian philos.
Plutarch (plōō'tärk), (46?–120?), Gk. biog.
Plymouth (plĭm'ŭth), **1**, tn., S. E. Mass., p. 12,968: Pilgrims landed here, 1620: **2**, bor., Luzerne co., Pa., p. 16,543: **3**, nav. station, Devonshire, Eng.
Pizen (pl'zĕn). See **Pilsen.** [p. 194,500.]
Po (pō), riv., N. It., 418 m. to Adriatic.
Pocahontas (pō"kȧ-hŏn'tȧs), (1595?–1617). daughter of Powhatan, Indian chief. [Idaho, p. 16,471.]
Pocatello (pō"kȧ-tĕl'ō). city, co. seat Pannock co.,
Poconos (pō'kō-nōz), group of mts., N. E. Pa., about 2,000 ft. high. [story-writer: "The Raven."]
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan (1809–49). Am. essay., poet. &
Poincaré (pwăN"kȧ"rā'), Raymond (1860–1934), pres. of Fr. repub., 1913–20.
Poinsett (poin'sĕt), Joel Roberts (1779–1851), Am. or., law., trav., & stsm.
Pola (pō'lä), snt. tn., Istria, It., p. 54,477: formerly chief nav. station of Austria-Hungary.
Poland (pō'lănd), former kingdom, Europe: distributed bet. Russ., Ger., & Austria-Hungary; reconstructed, 1918, as separate repub., 149,359 sq. m., p. 27,176,717; cap., Warsaw.

Pole (pōl), Reginald (1500–58), Eng. cardinal: leader in council of Trent.
Polk (pōk), **1,** James Knox (1795–1849), 11th pres. of U. S., 1845–49; **2,** Leonidas (1806–64), Am. Prot. Epis. bp. & Confed. gen.
Polo (pō'lō), Marco (1254–1323), Venetian trav. & au.
Polycarp (pŏl'ĭ-kärp), Saint (69?–155), apostolic father: martyr. [& arch.]
Polycletus (pŏl"ĭ-klē'tŭs), (452?–412? B. C.), Gk. sculp.
Polynesia (pŏl"ĭ-nē'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), isls., E. Oceania, in S. Pacific oc., p. 150,000: largest isls., New Zealand & Hawaii; Kanaka race . [20,804.
Pomona (pō-mō'nȧ), city, Los Angeles co., Calif., p.
Pompadour, de (dē pôn"pȧ"dōōr'), Jeanne d'Étioles, Marquise (1721–64), mistress of Louis XV.
Pompeii (pŏm-pā'yē), anc. city, It., near Naples: buried by volcano A. D. 79.
Pompey (pŏm'pĭ), Cneius [*Pompeius*] Magnus [*the Great*] (106–48 B. C.), Rom. gen. & triumvir.
Ponca City (pŏng'kȧ), tn., Kay co., Okla., p. 15,833.
Ponce de Leon (pōns dē lē'ŭn; pōn'thā dā lā-ōn'), Juan (1460?–1521), Sp. expl.: disc. of Fla.
Ponchielli (pōn-kē-ĕl'lē), Amilcare (1834–86), It. comp.: "La Gioconda." [Asia Minor.
Poniatowski (pō"nyȧ-tôf'skē; -tôs'kē), **1,** Józef Anton (1762–1813), Pol. nationalist & marshal of Fr.; **2,** Stanislaus I (1677–1762), Pol. prince & sol.; **3,** Stanislaus II (1732–98), king of Poland, 1764–95.
Pontiac (pŏn'tĭ-ăk), (1720?–69), Ottawa Indian chief.
Pontiac (pŏn'tĭ-ăk), city, co. seat Oakland co., Mich., p. 64,928. [Asia Minor.
Pontus (pŏn'tŭs), anc. country, S. E. of Black sea.
Poona (pōō'nȧ), city, Bombay prov., India, p. 214,796.
Pope (pōp), Alexander (1688–1744), Eng. poet.
Popocatepetl (pō-pō"kä-tä'pĕt-l), volcano, Puebla state, Mex., 17,782 ft.
Porphyry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), (233–304?), Gk. philos.: antagonist of Christianity.
Port Angeles (ăn'jĕ-lēz), tn., co. seat Clallam co., Wash., p. 10,052.
Port Arthur (ärt'thŭr), **1,** city, Jefferson co., Tex., on Sabine lake, p. 50,902; **2,** fortified port, Liaotung pen., Manchuria, China, p. 17,000: leased to Russ. 1898; captured by Jap., 1905.
Port Chester (chĕs'tĕr), tn., Westchester co., N. Y., on Long Island Sound, p. 22,662.
Porter (pōr'tĕr), **1,** David Dixon (1813–91), Am. adm.; **2,** Jane (1776–1850), Eng. nov.: "Thaddeus of Warsaw"; **3,** Sydney (1867–1910), Am. short story writer: pseud., *O. Henry.* [p. 31,361.
Port Huron (hū'rŏn), city, co. seat St. Clair co., Mich.,
Port Jervis (jûr'vĭs), city, Orange co., N. Y., on Del. riv., p. 10,243.
Portland (pōrt'lănd), **1,** city, Me., on Casco bay, p. 70,810; **2,** city, Oreg., on Willamette riv., p. 301,815. [66,836.
Port of Spain (spān), tn., cap. of Trinidad isl., p.
Porto Novo (pōr'tō nō'vō), city, cap. of Dahomey, Fr. W. Afr., p. 27,000.
Porto Rico (pōr'tō rē'kō). See **Puerto Rico.**
Port Said (sä-ēd'), tn., Egypt, on Medlt., at W. end of Suez Canal, p. 100,899.
Portsmouth (pōrts'mŭth), **1,** city, Rockingham co., N. H., on Piscataqua riv., p. 14,495: nav. station; Russ.-Jap. treaty signed here, 1905; **2,** city, co. seat Scioto co., Ohio, on Ohio riv., p. 42,560; **3,** city, a co. seat Norfolk co., Va., but indep. of co., on Elizabeth riv. & Norfolk-Portsmouth harbor, p. 45,704 nav. station; **4,** spt. co. bor., Hampshire, Eng., on Eng. channel, p. 240,700: nav. station.
Portugal (pōr'tū-găl). repub., S. W. Europe, on Atlantic oc., 35,490 sq. m., p. 6,032,991.
Portuguese East Africa. See **Mozambique.**
Portuguese Guinea (gĭn'ĭ), col., W. Afr. coast, 13,940 sq. m., p. 343,961; cap., Bissau.
Portuguese India (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ), col., W. coast India, comprising Goa, Damao, & Diu, 1,638 sq. m., p. 570,426; cap., Panjiu (Nova Goa).
Portuguese West Africa. See **Angola.**
Posen (pō'zĕn), [Pol. **Poznan** (pōz'näny')], **1,** dist., Poland, 10,271 sq. m., p. 1,967,865; **2,** city, its cap., p. 184,756: univ.
Potidæa (pōt"ĭ-dē'ȧ), anc. city, Macedonia.
Potomac (pō-tō'măk), riv., bet. Md. & Va., 550 m. to Chesapeake bay.
Potsdam (pōts'dăm), city, cap. of Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 64,203.
Potter (pŏt'ĕr), **1,** Henry Codman (1835–1908), Prot. Epis. bp. of N. Y.; **2,** Paul (1625–54), Du. painter.
Pottstown (pŏts'toun), bor., Montgomery co., Pa., p. 19,430. [p. 24,300.
Pottsville (pŏts'vĭl), city, co. seat Schuylkill co., Pa.,
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp'sĭ), city, co. seat Dutchess co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 40,288: Vassar coll.
Pound (pound), Ezra Loomis (1885–), Am. poet & critic: exponent of free verse.
Powell (pou'ĕl), Maud (1868–1920), Am. violinist.
Powhatan (pou"hȧ-tăn'), (1550–1618), Am. Indian sachem.
Poynter (poin'tĕr), Sir Edward John (1836–1919), Eng. historical painter.
Poznan (pōz'näny'). See **Posen.**
Pozsony (pō'zhōny'). See **Bratislava.**
Prague (prāg), [Bohemian **Praha** (prä'hȧ)], city, cap. of Czechoslovakia, p. 676,663.
Praxiteles (präk-sĭt'ē-lēz), (?–330 B. C.), Gk. sculp.
Preble (prĕb'l), Edward (1761–1807), Am. nav. off.
Prescott (prĕs'kŭt), William Hickling (1796–1859), Am. hist.
Pressburg (prĕs'bōōrkh), city, Czechoslovakia. Also, **Presburg.** See **Bratislava.**
Preston (prĕs'tŭn), bor., Lancashire, Eng., p. 127,100.
Pretoria (prē-tō'rĭ-ȧ), tn., cap. of Transvaal, Union S. Afr., p. 74,052; one of the caps. of Union.
Pribilof Islands (prē"bē-lôf'), isl. group, Bering sea.
Priestley (prēst'lĭ), Joseph (1733–1804), Eng. clergy. & sci.: produced oxygen.
Prince Edward Island (prĭns ĕd'wĕrd), isl. & prov.; Can., in Gulf of St. Lawrence, 2,184 sq. m., p. 86,100, cap., Charlottetown, p. 12,347. [univ.; bat. 1777.
Princeton (prĭns'tŭn), bor., Mercer co., N. J., p. 6,692;
Prior (prī'ĕr), Matthew (1664–1721), Eng. poet.
Proclus (prō'klŭs), (411?–485), Gk. philos.
Procopius (prō-kō'pĭ-ŭs), (490?–562?), Gk. hist.
Protagoras (prō-tăg'ō-rȧs), (480?–411 B.C.), Gk. philos.
Proudhon (prōō"dôn'), **1,** Pierre Joseph (1809–65), Fr. socialist; **2,** Pierre Paul (1758–1823), Fr. painter.
Proust (prōōst), Marcel (1871–1922), Fr. nov.
Provence (prō"vänṡ'), anc. prov., S. E. Fr.; cap., Aix.
Providence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), city, co. seat Providence co. & cap. of R. I., p. 252,981: Brown univ.
Provo (prō'vō), city, co. seat Utah co., Utah, p. 14,766.
Prussia (prŭsh'ȧ), free state in Ger. rep., 113,149 sq. m., p. 38,175,989; cap., Berlin.
Przemysl (pshĕ'mĭsh-l), tn., S. E. Poland, p. 47,958: bats. 1915.
Ptolemy (tŏl'ē-mĭ), **1,** name of 16 kings of Egypt, 323–47 B. C., notably: **I Soter** [*Savior*] (?–283 B. C.), 323–283; **II Philadelphus** (309–247 B C.), 285–247; **III Euergetes** [*Benefactor*] (?–222 B. C.), 247–222 B. C.; **2,** [Lat. *Claudius Ptolemæus*] (2d cent.), Gk.-Egyptian astron., geog., & math.
Puccini (pōō-chē'nē), Giacomo (1858–1924), It. comp.: "Madame Butterfly"; "La Bohème"; "Tosca."
Puebla (pwä'blä), **1,** state, Mex., 12,992 sq. m., p. 1,024,956; **2,** city, its cap., p. 96,121.
Pueblo (pwĕb'lō), city, co. seat Pueblo co., Colo., on Ark. riv., p. 50,096.
Puerto Rico (pwär'tō rē'kō), Am. isl., W. Indies, 3,435 sq. mi., p. 1,543,913: off. abbr. **P. R.**
Puget Sound (pū'jĕt), arm of Pacific oc., N. W. coast, Wash., 2,000 sq. m., 125 m. long, 5–25 m. wide.
Pulaski (pū-lăs'kĭ), Casimir, Count (1748–79), Pol. patriot & Am. Rev. sol.
Pulitzer (pū'lĭt-sĕr), Joseph (1847–1911), Am. ed. & publisher: Pulitzer literary prizes.
Pullman (pōōl'mȧn), George Mortimer (1831–97), Am. inv.: Pullman cars.
Punjab (pŭn-jäb'), prov., N. W. India: under Br. administration, 99,846 sq. m., p. 20,685,024; cap., Lahore, p 281,781; also, under feudatory rule, 37,059 sq. m., p. 4,416,036.
Pupin (pū-pēn'), Michael (1858–1935), Am. physicist.
Purcell (pûr'sĕl), Henry (1658?–95), Eng. comp.
Pushkin (pōōsh'kĭn), Alexander (1799–1837), Russ. poet & dram.: "Boris Godounoff."
Putnam (pŭt'nȧm), **1,** Israel (1718–90), Am. sol; **2,** Rufus (1738–1824), Am. sol.
Pydna (pĭd'nȧ), anc. tn., Macedonia: bat. 168 B. C.
Pyle (pīl), Howard (1853–1911), Am. painter & illus.
Pym (pĭm), John (1584–1643), Eng. stsm. & or.
Pyrenees (pĭr'ē-nēz), mt. range, bet. Fr. & Sp., 280 m. long: highest peak, 11,165 ft.
Pyrrho (pĭr'ō), (360?–270? B. C.), Gk. skeptic philos.
Pyrrhus (pĭr'ŭs), (318?–272 B. C.), king of Epirus.
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg'ō-rȧs), (582–507 B. C.), Gk. math.

Q

Quatre Bras (kȧtr'" brä'), tn., S. Brabant, Belgium: bat., before Waterloo, 1815.
Quebec (kwē-bĕk'), **1,** prov., Can., 760,834 sq. m., p. 2,690,400; **2,** city, its cap., on St. Lawrence riv., p. 135,100.
Queensland (kwēnz'lănd), state, N. E. Australia, 670,500 sq. m., p. 927,092; cap., Brisbane.
Queenstown (kwēnz'toun). See **Cobh.**
Quiller-Couch (kwĭl'ĕr-kōōch'). Sir Arthur Thomas (1863–), Eng. nov. & critic: "Dead Man's Rock."

Quincy (kwĭn'zĭ), Josiah (1772–1864), Am. stsm. & au.
Quincy, 1, (kwĭn'sĭ), city, co. seat Adams co., Ill., on Miss. riv., p. 39,241; **2,** (kwĭn'zĭ), city, Norfolk co., Mass., on Quincy bay, p. 71,983.
Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), Marcus Fabius (35?–100?), Rom. rhetorician.

R

Rabelais (rȧ"bĕ-lȧ'), François (1490?–1553), Fr. satirical & humorous writer.
Race (rās), **Cape,** S. E. pt. of Newfoundland.
Rachel (rȧ'shĕl'), (1821–58), Fr. trag.: real name *Elisabeth Rachel Félix.*
Rachmaninoff (rȧkh-mä'nē-nôf), Serge Vassilievitch (1873–), Russ. pianist & comp.: "Prelude in C sharp minor."
Racine (rȧ'sēn'), Jean Baptiste (1639–99), Fr. dram.
Racine (rā-sēn'), city, co. seat Racine co., Wis., on Lake Mich., p. 67,542.
Radnorshire (răd'nẽr-shĭr), co., S. Wales, 471 sq. m., p. 23,571; co. seat, Radnor. [trait painter.
Raeburn (rā'bûrn), Sir Henry (1756–1823), Sc. por-
Rahway (rô'wā), city, Union co., N. J., p. 16,011.
Rainier (rā-nēr'), **Mount,** extinct volcano, Cascade range, Wash., 14,408 ft.
Rajputana Agency (räj"pōō-tä'nȧ), collection of native states, N. W. India, 128,987 sq. m., p. 9,844,384; cap., Mount Abu.
Raleigh (rô'lĭ; rȧl'ĭ), **1,** Sir Walter (1552–1618), Eng. sol., au., & navig.; **2,** Sir Walter (1861–1922), Eng. essay.
Raleigh (rȧ'lĭ), city, co. seat Wake co. & cap. of N. C., p. 37,379. [nov.: pseud., *Ouida.*
Ramée, de la (dē lȧ rȧ"mā'), Louise (1839–1908), Eng.
Rameses (răm'ē-sēz), name of several anc. Egypt. monarchs, notably **II** [**Miaman I,** Gk. **Sesostris**] about 1300 B. C. [bat. 1706.
Ramillies (rȧ"mē"yē'), vil., Brabant prov., Belgium:
Ramón y Cajal (rä-mōn' ē kä-häl'), Santiago (1852–1934), Sp. phys. & neurologist: Nobel prize 1906.
Ramsay (răm'zĭ), **1,** Allan (1686–1758), Sc. poet; **2,** Sir William (1852–1916), Br. chemist: disc. helium; Nobel prize 1904.
Randolph (răn'dŏlf), John (1773–1833), Am. stsm.
Ranger (rān'jẽr), city, Eastland & Stephens cos., Tex., p. 6,208.
Rangoon (răng-gōōn'), city, cap. of Burma, India, on Rangoon riv., p. 345,505: univ.
Rankin (răn'kĭn), Jeannette (1880–), 1st woman member of U. S. Congress, 1917–19.
Raphael Sanzio (răf'ȧ-ĕl or rä'fȧ-ĕl sän'zyō), (1483–1520), It. painter: Sistine "Madonna."
Rapid City (răp'ĭd), tn., co. seat Pennington co., S. Dak., p. 10,405.
Rasputin (rȧs-pōō'tĕn), Gregory Efimovitch (1871–1916), Russ. monk & fanatic: wielded strange influence over Nicholas II.
Ravenna (rä-vĕn'nä), **1,** prov., Emilia dept., It., 715 sq. m., p. 266,727; **2,** city, its cap., p. 78,997.
Rayleigh (rā'lĭ), John W. Strutt, Baron (1842–1919), Eng. physicist: disc. argon; Nobel prize 1904.
Read (rēd), Thomas Buchanan (1822–72), Am. poet & painter: "Sheridan's Ride."
Reade (rēd), Charles (1814–84), Eng. nov.: "The Cloister and the Hearth."
Reading (rĕd'ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl of (1860–1935), Br. jurist & dipl.: viceroy of India.
Reading (rĕd'ĭng), city, co. seat Berks co., Pa., p. 111,171.
Réaumur, de (dē rā"ō"mür'), René Antoine Ferchault (1683–1757), Fr. physicist & natur.: thermometric scale.
Récamier (rā"kȧ"myā'), Mme. Jeanne Julie (1777–1849), noted Fr. society leader, beauty, & wit: exiled by Napoleon.
Recife (rȧ-sē'fȧ). See **Pernambuco.**
Redlands (rĕd'lăndz), tn., San Bernardino co., Calif., p. 14,130.
Redmond (rĕd'mŭnd), John Edward (1851–1918), Ir. stsm.
Red River (rĕd), riv., 1,550 m. fr. N. W. Tex. to Miss. riv.
Red Sea (rĕd), branch, Indian oc., bet. Arabia & Egypt, 160,000 sq. m., 1,200 m. long, 100–200 m. wide.
Reed (rēd), Thomas Brackett (1839–1902), Am. stsm.
Regina (rē-jī'nȧ), city, cap. of Saskatchewan, Can., p. 53,209.
Regulus (rĕg'ū-lŭs), Marcus Atilius (?–256? B. C.), Rom. gen. & consul.
Rehan (rē'ăn), Ada (1860–1916), Am. act.
Reid (rēd), **1,** Captain (Thomas) Mayne (1818–83), Ir. nov.: "Scalp Hunters"; **2,** Whitelaw (1837–1912), Am. ed. & dipl.
Reims (rēmz; răns), city, dept. of Marne, Fr., p. 100,998: cathedral; bats. 1914–18. Also, **Rheims.**
Réjane (rā"zhän'), Gabrielle (1857–1920), Fr. act.
Rembrandt van Rijn, or **Ryn** (rĕm'brănt văn rīn': rĕm'brănt), (1606–69), Du. painter.
Remington (rĕm'ĭng-tŭn), Frederic (1861–1909), Am. illus., painter, & sculp.: "The Last Stand."
Remsen (rĕm'sĕn), Ira (1846–1927), Am. chemist & educ., pres. Johns Hopkins univ.
Renan (rē-nän'), Joseph Ernest (1823–92), Fr. hist. & essay.: "Life of Christ."
Renfrew (rĕn'frōō), co., Sc., 240 sq. m., p. 292,200; co. seat, Renfrew, p. 14,161. [83,418: univ.
Rennes (rĕn), city, dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, Fr., p.
Reno (rē'nō), city, co. seat Washoe co., Nev., p. 18,529.
Rensselaer (rĕn'sĕ-lẽr), city, Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 11,223.
Reszke, de (dā rĕsh'kē), **1,** Edouard (1856–1917), Pol. operatic bass singer; **2,** Jean (1853–1925), his brother, Pol. operatic tenor singer. [**Tallinn.**
Reval (rā'väl), Ger. name for cap. of Estonia. See
Revere (rē-vēr'), Paul (1735–1818), Am. patriot.
Revere (rē-vēr'), city, Suffolk co., Mass., p. 35,705.
Reykjavik (rā'kyȧ-vēk"), city, cap. of Iceland, p. 25,217: univ.
Reymont (rā"mŏnt'), Wladyslaw Stanislaw (1868–1925), Pol. nov.: "The Peasants"; Nobel prize 1924.
Reynolds (rĕn'ŭlz; -ŭldz), Sir Joshua (1723–92), Eng. painter.
Rhætia (rē'shĭ-*ȧ*), anc. prov. of Rome, N. It.
Rhine (rīn), riv., Europe, rises in Switzerland, 810 m. to North sea: **– Province,** [formerly **Rhineland** (rīn'lănd)], prov., W. Prussia, 9,459 sq. m., p. 7,256,-978; cap., Coblenz.
Rhode Island (rōd), state in U. S., 1,248 sq. m., p. 687,497; cap., Providence: off. abbr. **R. I.**
Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John (1853–1902), Eng. admin. in S. Afr.: Rhodes scholarships.
Rhodes (rōdz), It. isl., Ægean sea, off coast of Asia Minor, 565 sq. m., p. 45,000; cap., Rhodes: Colossus.
Rhodesia (rō-dē'zhĭ-*ȧ*), **Northern –,** Br. protec., Afr., N. of Zambesi riv., 291,000 sq. m., p. 1,269,508; cap., Livingstone: **Southern –,** region, S. of Zambesi riv., 149,000 sq. m., p. 1,032,703; cap., Salisbury.
Rhone (rōn), **1,** riv., Europe, rises in Switzerland, 500 m. to Gulf of the Lion; **2,** dept., Fr., 1,104 sq. m., p. 993,915; cap., Lyon.
Ribault or **Ribaut** (rē"bō'), Jean (1520?–65), Fr. navig.
Ricardo (rĭ-kär'dō), David (1772–1823), Eng. pol. econ.
Rice (rīs), Alice Hegan (1870–), Am. nov.: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."
Richard (rĭch'ärd), name of 3 kings of Eng.: **I** [*Cœur de Lion*] (1157–99), 1189–99; **II** (1367–1400), 1377–99: deposed; **III** (1452–85), last of the Plantagenets, 1483–85.
Richards (rĭch'ärdz), Theodore William (1868–1928), Am. chemist: Nobel prize 1914.
Richardson (rĭch'ärd-sŭn), Samuel (1689–1761), Eng. nov.: "Pamela"; ' Clarissa Harlowe."
Richelieu, de (dē rē"shē-lyö'; rēsh'ē-lōō"), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duc (1585–1642), Fr. cardinal & stsm.: minister of Louis XIII.
Richmond (rĭch'mŭnd), **1,** city, Contra Costa co., Calif., p. 20,093; **2,** city, co. seat Henrico co. & cap. of Va., on James riv., p. 182,929: Confed. cap. 1861–65; **3,** city, co. seat Wayne co., Ind., on Whitewater riv., p. 32,493; **4,** bor., Eng., on Thames riv., p. 35,639; **5,** one of the five boroughs comprising the city of New York, p. 158,346.
Richter (rĭkh'tẽr), Jean Paul Friedrich (1763–1825), Ger. au.: "Quintus Fixlein"; "Siebenkäs."
Ridgefield Park (rĭj'fēld), tn., Bergen co., N. J., p. 10,748. [(1313–54), It. patriot & reformer.
Rienzi (ryĕn'zē), Niccolò Gabrini, [*Cola di Rienzi*]
Riga (rē'gȧ), city, cap. of repub. of Latvia, p. 339,324: **Gulf of –,** arm of Baltic, 100 m. long, 80 m. wide.
Riis (rēs), Jacob August (1849–1914), Da.-Am. social worker & au.: "How the Other Half Lives."
Riley (rī'lĭ), James Whitcomb (1853–1916), Am. poet.
Rimini (rē'mē-nē), [anc. **Ariminum** (*ȧ*-rĭm'ĭ-nŭm)], tn., Forli prov., N. It., p. 57,672.
Rimski-Korsakof (rĭm'skĭ-kôr'sȧ-kôf), Nikolay A. (1844–1908), Russ. comp.: "Coq d'Or"; "Snow Maiden." [nov. & dram.: "The Bat."
Rinehart (rīn'härt), Mary Roberts (1876–), Am.
Rio de Janeiro (rē'ō dā zhȧ-nā'rō), **1,** state, Brazil, S. Am., 16,368 sq. m., p. 1,944,680; cap., Nictheroy, p. 86,238; **2,** city, cap. of Brazil, p. 1,157,873: univ.
Rio Grande (rē'ō grän'dā), riv., boundary between Mexico and Texas, 1,770 m. to Gulf of Mexico.
Riverside (rĭv'ẽr-sīd"), city, co. seat Riverside co., Calif., p. 29,696.
Riviera (rē-vyä'rä), undefined region, N. W. Medit. coast from Nice to Spezzia, partly in Fr. & partly in It. [shah of Persia, 1925– .
Riza Khan Pahlevi (rē'zä khän pä'lȧvē), (1877–),
Rizal (rē-säl'), José (1861–96), Filipino patriot & writer.

Roanoke (rō′ə-nōk″), **1,** co.,Va.; co. seat Salem; **2,** city, territorially within but administratively indept. of, Roanoke co., on Roanoke riv., p. 69,206.
Roanoke Island (dĕl′lə rōb′byə), isl., off coast of N. C.: col. founded by Raleigh 1585–87.
Robbia, della (dĕl′lä rōb′byä), (1400?–82), It. sculp.
Robert (rōb′ĕrt), name of 3 kings of Sc., notably **I Bruce** (1274–1329), 1306–29.
Robespierre, de (dē rōbs″pyâr′), Maximilien (1758–94), Fr. revolutionist: guillotined.
Robin Hood (rōb′ĭn hōōd), legendary Eng. outlaw.
Robinson (rōb′ĭn-sŭn), **1,** Edwin Arlington (1869–1935), Am. poet.; **2,** James Harvey (1863–1936), Am. hist., educ., & psychologist; **3,** John (1575–1625), pastor to the Pilgrim Fathers: d. at Leyden.
Rob Roy (rŏb′ roi′), (1671–1734), Sc. freebooter: real name, *Robert Macgregor.*
Robson (rŏb′sn), Eleanor (1879–), Am. act.
Rochambeau, de (dē rō″shäṅ″bō′), Jean Baptiste, Count (1725–1807), marshal of Fr.
Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tĕr), **1,** city, co. seat Monroe co., N. Y., on Genesee riv., p. 328,132: univ.; **2,** city, co. seat Olmstead co., Minn., p. 20,626; **3,** city, Strafford co., N. H., p. 10,209.
Rockefeller (rŏk′ə-fĕl″ər), John Davison (1839–1937), Am. capitalist & financier. [on Rock riv., p. 85,864.
Rockford (rŏk′fərd), city, co. seat Winnebago co., Ill.,
Rock Hill (rŏk), tn., York co., S. C., p. 11,244.
Rock Island (rŏk), city, co. seat Rock Island co., Ill., on Miss. riv., p. 37,953.
Rock River (rŏk), riv., U. S., 375 m. Wis. to Miss.
Rocky Mount (rŏk′ĭ), city, Edgecombe co., N. C., p. 21,412.
Rocky Mountains (rŏk′ĭ), W. range of N. Am., N. Mex. to Arctic oc., 4,000 m. long: highest peak, Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 20,300 ft. "The Thinker."
Rodin (rō″dăṅ′), Auguste (1840–1917), Fr. sculp.
Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Cæsar (1728–84), Am. patriot.
Roe (rō), Edward Payson (1838–88), Am. clergy. & nov.: "Barriers Burned Away."
Roebling (rōb′lĭng), **1,** John Augustus (1806–69), Ger.-Am. civil eng.: **2,** Washington Augustus (1837–1926), his son, Am. eng., succeeded his father in charge of design and construction of the Brooklyn bridge.
Roentgen. See **Röntgen.**
Rolland (rō″läṅ′), Romain (1866–), Fr. nov.: "Jean Christophe"; Nobel prize 1915.
Rome (rōm), **1,** city, one of the co. seats Oneida co., N. Y., on Mohawk riv. & N. Y. State Barge canal, p. 32,338; **2,** city, co. seat Floyd co., Ga., p. 21,843; **3,** city, cap. of anc. Rom. empire, on Tiber riv.: founded 753 B. C.; since 1871, cap. of It.; p. com. 914,631; univ.; seat of the Rom. pontiff or pope.
Röntgen (rönt′gĕn; rĕnt′-), Wilhelm Konrad (1845–1923), Ger. sci: Röntgen rays; Nobel prize 1901.
Roosevelt (rōz′vĕlt), **1,** Franklin Delano (1882–), Am. law. & stsm.: gov. of N. Y., 1928–32; 32d pres. of U. S., 1933– ; **2,** Theodore (1858–1919), stsm. & au.: vice pres. & 26th pres. of U. S., 1901–09; Nobel prize 1906.
Roosevelt (rōz′ĕ-vĕlt), bor., Middlesex co., N. J., p. 11,047. [prize 1912.
Root (rōōt), Elihu (1845–1937), Am. stsm.: Nobel
Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō), tn., Argentine, S. Am., p. 265,000.
Rosebery (rōz′bĕr-ĭ), Archibald Philips Primrose, Earl (1847–1929), Eng. stsm. [Am. gen.
Rosecrans (rō′zē-kränz), William Starke (1819–98),
Roselle (rō-zĕl′), tn., Union co., N. J., p. 13,004.
Ross (rŏs), **1,** Betsy (1752–1836), maker of 1st Am. flag; **2,** Sir James Clark (1800–62), Br. expl.: found North Magnetic Pole; **3,** Sir John (1777–1856), Sc. expl. of Arctic.
Ross & Cromarty (rŏs, krŏm′ər-tĭ), co., N. Sc., 3,089 sq. m., p. 65,800; co. seat, Dingwall, p. 2,223.
Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ē), **1,** Christina (1830–94), Eng. poetess; **2,** Dante Gabriel (1828–82), her brother, Eng. poet & Pre-Raphaelite painter.
Rossini (rŏs-sē′nē), Gioachino Antonio (1792–1868), It. comp.: "William Tell"; "Stabat Mater."
Rostand (rŏs″täṅ′), Edmond (1868–1918), Fr. dram.
Rostov-on-Don (rŏs-tôf′ə-ŏn-dŏn′), city, Russ., p. 308,284. [Netherlands, p. 577,694.
Rotterdam (rŏt′ĕr-dăm), spt. city, S. Holland prov.,
Rouen (rōō-äṅ′), city, cap. of dept. of Seine-Inférieure, Fr., p. 122,898: cathedral; anc. cap. of Normandy.
Rouget de Lisle or **l'Isle** (rōō″zhä′ dē lēl′), Claude Joseph (1760–1836), Fr. mil. eng., poet, & mus.: "La Marseillaise," 1792.
Roumania. See **Rumania.** [essay. & philos.
Rousseau (rōō″sō′), Jean Jacques (1712–78), Fr.
Rowe (rō), Nicholas (1674–1718), Eng. dram. & poet laureate: "The Fair Penitent."
Roxburgh (rŏks′bŭr-ə), inland co., Sc., 666 sq. m., p. 41,400; cap., Jedburgh, p. 2,426.
Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter Paul (1577–1640), Flemish painter. [chĕ′nō)], riv., N. It.: famous in Rom. hist.
Rubicon (rōō′bĭ-kŏn), [**Luso** or **Fiumicino** (fyōō mē-
Rubinstein (rōō′bĭn-stīn), Anton (1830–94), Russ. pianist & comp. [school.
Rugby (rŭg′bĭ), tn., Warwickshire, Eng., p. 25,088:
Ruhr (rōōr), riv. and prov. of Westphalia, Ger., 1450 sq. m., p. 4,000,000; center of iron & coal production in Ger.
Rumania (rōō-mā′nĭ′ə), kingdom, S. E. Europe, enlarged 1919; 122,282 sq. m., p. 17,393,149; cap., Bucharest.
Runnymede (rŭn′ĭ-mēd), meadow on bank of Thames riv., Eng.: Magna Charta signed June 15, 1215.
Rush (rŭsh), **1,** Benjamin (1745–1813), Am. phys.; **2,** Richard (1780–1859), Am. stsm.
Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John (1819–1900), Eng. essay.
Russell (rŭs′ĕl), **1,** John, Earl (1792–1878), Eng. stsm.; **2,** Henry (1813–1900), Eng.-Am. mus. & song writer: "The Old Arm Chair"; **3,** William Clark (1844–1911), Eng. writer of sea tales.
Russia (rŭsh′ə), **1,** European Russ. of former Russ. empire, former cap. Petrograd (now called Leningrad); **2, Soviet –,** or **Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic** [abbr. **RSFSR**], a socialist govt. including most of the former Russ. empire in Europe and Asia, 6,370,421 sq. mi., p. 105,178,700; cap., Moscow; **3, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** [abbr. **USSR**], a federation of soviet republics in Europe and Asia, comprising Soviet Russia (RSFSR) & 10 other republics: White Russ. & Ukraine in Europe; Georgia, Armenia, & Azerbaijan (forming the Transcaucasian Federation) betw. Black & Caspian seas; and Kazak, Turcoman, Uzbek, Tajik, & Kirghiz in W. central Asia, 8,171,197 sq. mi., p. 165,748,400; cap., Moscow.
Ruthenia (rōō-thē′nĭ-ə), prov., Czechoslovakia, 4,886 sq. m., p. 702,846. [p. 17,315.
Rutland (rŭt′lənd), city, co. seat Rutland co., Vt.,
Rutlandshire (rŭt′lənd-shĭr), co., S. E. Eng., 125 sq. m., p. 18,376; co. seat, Oakham, p. 3,327.

S

Saar (zär), riv., trib. of Moselle, in Lorraine & S. Prussia: **– Basin,** region of Ger., 751 sq. m., p. 770,030: assigned to Fr. for coal mines 1919, returned to Germany after plebiscite 1935.
Saba (sā′bə), [mod. **Yemen**], anc. kingdom, S. Arabia, land of Sabæans: Sheba of Bible.
Sacramento (săk″rə-mĕn′tō), **1,** city, co. seat Sacramento co. & cap. of Calif., p. 93,750; **2,** riv., Calif., 500 m. to San Francisco bay.
Sage (sāj), Russell (1816–1906), Am. capitalist: Russell Sage Foundation.
Saginaw (săg′ĭ-nō), city, co. seat Saginaw co., Mich., on Saginaw riv., p. 80,715. [Lawrence.
Saguenay (săg″ē-nā′), riv., Quebec, 100 m. to St.
Sahara (sə-hä′rə), desert, N. Afr.: **French –,** all the Sahara except the Libyan desert & other portions in Nile basin; 1,500,000 sq. m., p. 800,000; cap., Timbuktu.
Saïda (sä′ē-dä), [anc. **Sidon**], spt. tn., Syria, p. 15,000.
Saint Albans (sānt ôl′bənz), **1,** city, co. seat Franklin co., N. W. Vt., p. 8,020; **2,** [anc. **Verulamium** (vĕr″-ōō-lā′mĭ-ŭm)], municipal bor., Hertfordshire, Eng., p. 25,593.
Saint Augustine (sānt ô′gŭs-tēn″), city, co. seat St. John co., Fla., p. 11,930: oldest tn. in U. S., founded 1565. [co., Mo., p. 10,486.
Saint Charles (sānt chärlz), tn., co. seat St. Charles
Saint Christopher (sānt krĭs′tō-fĕr), [**St. Kitts** (sānt kĭts′)], Br. isl. of Leeward group, W. Indies, 65 sq. m., p. 38,214: cap., Basseterre, p. 7,736.
Sainte Anne de Beaupré (sānt ăn dē bō″prā′), city, Quebec, Can., on St. Lawrence riv., p. 2,100: famous shrine. [69), Fr. writer & critic.
Sainte Beuve (sānt″ böv′), Charles Augustin (1804–
Saint-Etienne (sāṅ′=tā″tyĕn′), city, cap. of dept. of Loire, S. Fr., p. 193,737: cathedral. [Ir.-Am. sculp.
Saint Gaudens (sānt gô′dĕnz), Augustus (1848–1907),
Saint Helena (sānt hĕ-lē′nə), Br. isl., Atlantic oc., 47 sq. m., p. 3,747; cap., Jamestown, p. 1,439: Napoleon exiled here 1815–21. [p. 102,640.
Saint Helens (sānt hĕl′ənz), tn., Lancashire, Eng.,
Saint John (sānt jŏn′), city, New Brunswick, Can., on Bay of Fundy, p. 47,514. [p. 43,176.
Saint John's (sānt jŏnz′), city, cap. of Newfoundland,
Saint Joseph (sānt jō′zĕf), city, co. seat Buchanan co., Mo., on Mo. riv., p. 80,935.
Saint Lawrence (sānt lô′rĕns), riv., Can., 775 m. Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence: **Gulf of –,** inlet of Atlantic, 500 m. long.
Saint Louis (sānt lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ), city, & co. coextensive with city, E. Mo., on Miss. riv., p. 821,960.

Saint Lucia (sānt lū'shī-ä; lōō-sē'ä), isl., Br. W. Indies, in Windward group, 233 sq. m., p. 56,917; cap., Castries, p. 7,757.

Saint Paul (sānt pôl'), city, co. seat Ramsey co. & cap. of Minn., on Miss. riv., p. 271,606.

Saint Petersburg (sānt pē'tĕrz-bûrg), **1,** city, Pinellas co., Fla., p. 40,425; **2,** former name of Petrograd (now Leningrad), city in Russ.

Saint-Saëns (sañ'=sāns'), Charles Camille (1835–1921), Fr. comp.: "Samson et Dalila."

Saintsbury (sānts'bĕr-ĭ), George Edward Bateman (1845-1933), English au. & critic.

Saint-Simon, de (dē sañ'=sē'=môn'), Claude Henri, Comte (1760–1825), Fr. socialist.

Saint Thomas (sānt tŏm'ȧs), **1,** one of U. S. Virgin isls., W. Indies, 28 sq. m., p. 8,826; **2,** city, [formerly **Charlotte Amalie** (shär'lŏt' ȧ-mä'lē-ē)], its cap., p. 6,374.

Saint Vincent (sānt vĭn'sĕnt), isl., Br. W. Indies, in Windward group, 150 sq. m., p. 51,426; cap., Kingstown, p. 3,836.

Sakhalin (sä'khȧ-lēn'), [Jap. **Karafuto** (kä'rȧ-fōō'-tō)], isl., off E. Siberia, N. part Russ., 14,668 sq. m., p. about 34,000, S. part Jap., 29,334 sq. m., p. 233,-243. Also, **Saghalien** (sä'gä-lyĕn').

Saladin (săl'ȧ-dĭn), (1137–93), Mohammedan ruler, 1174–93: opposed crusaders.

Salamanca (săl'ȧ-măng'kȧ), **1,** prov., Sp., 4,829 sq. m., p. 332,490; **2,** city, its cap., p. 36,350: univ.

Salamis (săl'ȧ-mĭs), [mod. **Kouloure** (kōō'lōō-rē)], Gk. isl., in gulf of Ægina, 35 sq. m., p. 6,600: bat. 480 B.C.

Salem (sā'lĕm), **1,** spt. city, one of the co. seats Essex co., Mass., p. 43,353: birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne; **2,** city, Columbiana co., Ohio, p. 10,622; **3,** city, co. seat Marion co. & cap. of Oreg., on Willamette riv., p. 26,266.

Salerno (sä-lĕr'nō), [anc. **Salernum** (-nŭm)], prov., It., 1,908 sq. m., p. 653,356; cap., Salerno, p. 63,106.

Salford (sôl'fĕrd; sô'-; săl'-), bor., Lancashire, Eng., p. 241,500.

Salina (sȧ-lī'nȧ), city, co. seat Saline co., Kans., on Smoky Hill riv., p. 20,155. [1903), Br. stsm.]

Salisbury (sôlz'bĕr-ĭ), Robert Cecil, Marquis of (1830-

Salisbury (sôlz'bĕr-ĭ), **1,** city, co. seat Rowan co., N. C., p. 16,951; **2,** tn., Wicomico co., Md., p. 10,997; **3,** bor., Wiltshire, Eng., p. 22,861: **– Plain,** tract, Wiltshire, Eng., 20 m. long, 16 m. wide: Stonehenge remains; mil. camp 1914–18.

Sallust (săl'ŭst), (86–34 B. C.), Rom. hist.

Saloniki (sä"lō-nē'kē), [anc. **Thessalonica**], city in Balkans, on Ægean sea, p. 236,524: Gk. since 1913. Also, **Salonika** (-kȧ).

Salop (săl'ŭp). See **Shropshire.**

Salt Lake City (sôlt), city, co. seat Salt Lake co. & cap. of Utah, p. 140,267: univ.; metropolis of the Mormons.

Salt River, fr. E. boundary of Ariz. 200 m. W. to Gila riv. near Phoenix: Roosevelt dam.

Salvador, El (ĕl săl'vȧ-dôr'), repub., Cen. Am., 7,225 sq. m., p. 1,722,579; cap., San Salvador.

Samaria (sȧ-mā'rĭ-ȧ), dist. & anc. tn., Palestine: former cap. of Israel, 36 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem; now vil. of Sebustye.

Samoa (sä-mō'ä), isl. group, S. Pacific, 13½°–14° S., 168°–173° W.: **Western –,** Br. mandate, 1,260 sq. m., p. 43,736; cap., Apia, p. 3,775: **American –,** isls. E. of 171° W., 58 sq. m., p. 10,005; cap., Pagopago, p. 568: no off. abbr.

Samos (sā'mŏs), Gk. isl., W. coast Asia Minor, 180 sq. m., p. 70,497; cap., Limen Vatheos.

Samothrace (săm'ō-thrās) [**Samothrake** (sä'mō-thrä'kĕ)], Gk. isl. in N. Ægean sea, 8 m. long, 6 m. wide: site of discovery of "Winged Victory."

Sampson (sămp'sŭn), William Thomas (1840–1902), Am. nav. off.: bat. of Santiago, 1898.

San Angelo (săn ăn'jĕ-lō), city, co. seat Tom Green co., Tex., p. 23,308.

San Antonio (săn ăn-tō'nĭ-ō), city, co. seat Bexar co., Tex., p. 231,542. [10,789.]

San Benito (săn bĕ-nē'tō), tn., Cameron co., Tex., p.

San Bernardino (săn bûr"năr-dē'nō), city, co. seat San Bernardino co., Calif., on Concho riv., p. 37,481.

Sand (sănd; sänd), George (1804–76), Fr. nov.: pseud. of *Madame Duderant.* [free verse.]

Sandburg (sănd'bûrg), Carl (1878–), Am. poet:

San Diego (săn dē-ā'gō), city, co. seat San Diego co., Calif., p. 147,995. on Lake Erie, p. 24,622.]

Sandusky (săn-dŭs'kĭ), city, co. seat Erie co., Ohio,

Sandwich Islands (sănd'wĭch). See **Hawaii.** [10,079.]

Sanford (săn'fĕrd), tn., co. seat Seminole co., Fla., p.

San Francisco (săn frăn-sĭs'kō), spt. city, & co. coextensive with city, Calif., p. 634,394.

San Jose (săn hō-sā'), city, co. seat Santa Clara co., Calif., in Santa Clara valley, p. 57,651. [71,443.]

San Juan (săn hwän'), city, cap. of Puerto Rico, p.

San Marino (săn mä-rē'nō), indep. repub., It., 38 sq. m., p. 12,952. [Salvador, Cen. Am., p. 89,066.]

San Salvador (săn săl'vȧ-dôr'), city, cap. of El

Santa Ana (săn'tä ä'nä), city, co. seat Orange co., Calif., p. 30,322. [Barbara co., Calif., p. 33,613.]

Santa Barbara (săn'tȧ bär'bȧ-rȧ), city, co. seat Santa

Santa Cruz (săn'tȧ krōōz'), city, co. seat Santa Cruz co., Calif., p. 14,395.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (săn'tä krōōth' dä tē"nä-rē'fä), spt. city, cap. of prov. of Tenerife, Canary Isls., p. 53,309.

Santa Fe (săn'tȧ fā'), city, co. seat Santa Fe co. & cap. of N. Mex., p. 10,884. [Calif., p. 37,146.]

Santa Monica (săn'tȧ mŏn'ĭ-kȧ), city, Los Angeles co.,

Santayana (săn"tä-yä'nä), George (1863–), Sp.-Am. poet & philos.: "The Life of Reason."

Santiago (săn"tē-ä'gō), city, cap. of Chile, S. Am., p. 739,492: univ.: **– de Cuba,** spt. tn., Cuba, p. 48,500: bat. 1898.

Santo Domingo (săn'tō dō-mĭng'gō), repub., Hispaniola isl., W. Indies. See **Dominican Republic.**

Santos-Dumont (săn"tōs'=dŭ"mônt'), Alberto (1873–1932), Fr. aëronaut, b. in Brazil: built first dirigible.

São Francisco (souñ" frăn-sēsh'kōō), riv., E. Brazil, 1,800 m. to Atlantic.

São Paulo (souñ" pou'lōō), **1,** state, Brazil, 95,434 sq. m., p. 16,175,685; **2,** city, its cap., p. 579,033.

Saorstat Eireann (sär'stôt är'ăn), the Irish Free State.

Sappho (săf'ō), (about 600 B. C.), Gk. lyric poetess.

Sapulpa (sȧ-pŭl'pȧ), city, co. seat Creek co., Okla., p. 10,533.

Saragossa (sä"rȧ-gŏs'ȧ), [Sp. **Zaragoza** (thä"rä-gō'thä)], city, N. E. Sp., on Ebro riv.; 2 caths.

Sarajevo (sȧ-rä'yȧ-vō), city, formerly Bosnia, now Yugoslavia, p. 64,500: Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated, June 1914. Also, **Serajevo** (sĕ-rä'-).

Saratoga (săr'ȧ-tō'gȧ), **1,** [now **Schuylerville** (skī'lĕr-vĭl), which see]; **2,** [off. **Saratoga Springs**], city, Saratoga co., N. Y., p. 13,169: watering place; min. waters; races. [p. 215,369: univ.]

Saratov (sȧ-rä'tŏf), city, Russ., cap. of Saratov govt.,

Sardinia (sär-dĭn'ĭ-ȧ), isl. & dept. of It., in Medit., 9,299 sq. m., p. 955,303; cap., Cagliari, p. 94,902.

Sardis (sär'dĭs), anc. cap. of Lydia.

Sardou (sär"dōō'), Victorien (1831–1908), Fr. dram.

Sargasso Sea (sär-găs'ō), area in Atlantic oc. covered with floating seaweed, 40°–70° W. & 20°–35° N.

Sargent (sär'jĕnt), John Singer (1856–1925), Br.-Am. portrait, landscape, & mural painter in Eng.: "The Prophets."

Sargon (sär'gŏn), name of 2 kings of Assyria, notably **II** (?–705 B. C.), 722–705 B. C. [painter.]

Sarto, del (dĕl sär'tō), Andrea (1486–1531), Florentine

Saskatchewan (săs-kăch'e-wŏn), **1,** prov., W. Can., 251,700 sq. m., p. 921,785; cap., Regina; **2,** riv., Can., 1,300 m., Rocky mts. to Lake Winnipeg.

Saskatoon (săs"kȧ-tōōn'), tn., Saskatchewan, Can., p. 43,291: univ. ["The Old Huntsman.]

Sassoon (să-sōōn'), Siegfried (1886–), Eng. poet:

Saugus (sô'gŭs), tn., Essex co., Mass., p. 14,695.

Sault Sainte Marie (sōō" sānt mā'rĭ), **1,** city, co. seat Chippewa co., Mich., p. 13,755; **2,** tn., Ontario, Can., on St. Mary's riv., p. 21,796.

Savannah (sȧ-văn'ȧ), **1,** city, co. seat Chatham co., Ga., on Savannah riv., p. 85,024; **2,** riv., Ga., 450 m. to Atlantic oc.

Savonarola (săv"ō-nä-rō'lȧ), Girolamo (1452–98), It. monk & reformer. [See **Thuringia.**]

Saxe-Weimar (săks'=vī'mär), former Ger. grand duchy.

Saxony (săk'sŭn-ĭ), free state, Ger., 5,789 sq. m., p. 4,992,320; cap., Dresden. [near Troy.]

Scamander (skȧ-măn'dĕr), small stream, Asia Minor,

Scanderbeg (skăn'dĕr-bĕg), (1403–68), prince of Albania: real name, *George Castriota.*

Scandinavia (skăn"dĭ-nā'vĭ-ȧ), anc. name of Norway, Sw., & Denmark: later of Norway & Sw. [& nov.]

Scarron (skȧ"rôn'). Paul (1610–60), Fr. comic dram.

Scheldt (skĕlt), riv., N. Fr., through Belgium & Netherlands to North sea, 270 m.

Schelling, von (fŏn shĕl'ĭng), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (1775–1854), Ger. philos.

Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk'tȧ-dĭ), city, co. seat Schenectady co., N. Y., p. 95,692: univ.

Schiller, von (fŏn shĭl'ĕr), Johann Christoph Friedrich (1759–1805), Ger. poet.

Schleswig-Holstein (shlās'vĭkh=hōl'shtīn), former prov. of Prussia, formed of formerly Danish duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg, annexed by Ger. 1864; 5,820 sq. m., p. 1,519,365; cap., Schleswig, p. 19,025: the N. part, Schleswig, returned to Denmark, 1920.

Schley (slī), Winfield Scott (1839–1911), Am. nav. off.: bat. of Santiago 1898. [sol.]

Schofield (skō'fēld), John McAllister (1831–1906), Am.

Schomberg, von (vŏn shōm'bûrg; *fŏn shōm'bĕrkh*), Frederick Herman, Duke (1615–90), Eng. gen.

Schopenhauer (shō'pĕn-hou"ĕr), Arthur (1788–1860), Ger. philos.

Schreiner (shrī'nĕr), Olive (1862–1920), S. Afr. au. and feminist: "Story of an African Farm."

Schubert (shōō'bĕrt), Franz (1797–1828), Aus. comp.

Schumann (shōō'män), Robert (1810–56), Ger. comp.

Schumann-Heink (shōō'män-hĭngk'), Ernestine (1861–1936), Ger.-Am. operatic contralto. [stsm.]

Schurz (shōōrts), Carl (1829–1906), Ger.-Am. sol. &

Schuyler (skī'lĕr), Philip John (1733–1804). Am. sol.

Schuylerville (skī'lĕr-vĭl), [formerly **Saratoga**], vil. on Hudson riv., Saratoga co., N. Y., p. 1,411: Burgoyne's surrender 1777.

Schuylkill (skōōl'kĭl), riv., S. E. Pa., 130 m. to Del. riv.

Scilla (shĕl'lä), [anc. **Scylla** (sĭl'*à*)], headland in str. of Messina: subject of legends.

Scio (sī'ō; shē'ō), [anc. **Chios** (kī'ŏs)], **1,** isl., Ægean sea, 320 sq. m., p. 74,000; **2,** city, its cap., p. 13,000.

Scipio (sĭp'ĭ-ō), **1,** Publius Cornelius Africanus Major [*the Elder*] (237–183? B. C.), Rom. gen.: defeated Hannibal; **2,** Publius Cornelius Africanus Minor [*the Younger*] (185?–129 B. C.), Rom. gen.: destroyed Carthage.

Scopas (skō'păs), (4th cent. B. C.), eminent Gk. sculp.

Scotia (skō'shà), medieval & poetic name of Sc.

Scotland (skŏt'lănd), N. div. of Gt. Br., 31,510 sq. m., p. 4,896,600; cap., Edinburgh.

Scott (skŏt), **1,** Robert Falcon (1868–1912), Eng. antarctic expl.: reached S. Pole, Jan. 17, 1912; **2,** Sir Walter (1771–1832), Sc. nov. & poet: "Waverly" novels; **3,** Winfield (1786–1866), Am. gen.

Scranton (skrăn'tŭn), city, co. seat Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 143,433. [mus.]

Scriabin (skryä'bēn), Alexander, (1872–1915) Russ.

Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène (1791–1861), Fr. dram.: "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Scutari (skōō'tä-rē), **1,** tn., Turkey: see **Üsküdar; 2,** [**Shkodra**], tn., Albania, former cap. of Albania, p. 23,810: also, **Skutari.**

Scylla (sĭl'a). See **Scilla.** Legend, Scylla and Charybdis.

Scyros (skē'rŏs), [mod. **Skyros**], isl., Ægean sea, E. of Eubœa, Greece, 18 m. long, 7 m. wide, p. 3,500.

Scythia (sĭth'ĭ-*à*), anc. undefined region of S. E. Europe. [poet: "To an Old Fogey."]

Seaman (sē'măn), Sir Owen (1861–1936), Eng. ed. &

Seattle (sē-ăt'l), spt. city, co. seat King co., Wash., p. 365,583.

Sebastopol (sē-bās'tō-pōl). See **Sevastopol.**

Sedalia (sē-dā'lĭ-*à*), city, co. seat Pettis co., Mo., p. 20,806. [bats. 1870, 1914–18.]

Sedan (sē-dăn'), tn., dept. of Ardennes, Fr., p. 16,300:

Sedlitz (zĕd'lĭts), vil., N. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, p. 1,300: min. springs. Also, **Seidlitz.**

Seeger (sē'gĕr), Alan (1888–1916), Am. poet & sol.: killed in World War; "I Have a Rendezvous with Death."

Seekonk (sē'kŏngk), lower course, or est., of Blackstone riv., R. I., below Pawtucket.

Seeland (sē'lând). See **Zealand.** [**Sejesta** (-*tà*).]

Segeste (sē-jĕs'tē), anc. tn., N. W. Sicily: ruins. Also,

Seine (sân), **1,** riv., W. Fr., 480 m. N. W. to Eng. channel; **2,** dept., Fr., including Paris & suburbs, 185 sq. m., p. 4,411,691. [traitor: executed.]

Sejanus (sē-jā'nŭs), Lucius Ælius (?–31), Rom. sol. &

Seleucia (sē-lū'shĭ-*à*), **1,** anc. commercial city on the Tigris; **2,** anc. spt., Cilicia, near Antioch.

Seleucus I (sē-lū'kŭs), [*Nicator*] (365?–281? B. C.), 1st king of Syria, 307–281.

Selkirk (sĕl'kûrk), Alexander (1676–1721), Sc. sailor: left on Juan Fernandez isl.; orig. of Robinson Crusoe.

Selkirk (sĕl'kûrk), co., S. E. Sc., 265 sq. m., p. 20,100; cap., Selkirk, p. 5,575.

Selma (sĕl'mà), city, co. seat Dallas co., Ala., p. 18,012.

Sembrich (zĕm'brĭkh), Marcella (1858–1935), Pol. operatic sop. [10,332.]

Seminole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl), tn., Seminole co., Okla., p.

Seneca (sĕn'ē-kà). Lucius Annæus (4? B. C.–A. D. 65), Rom. philos. [wide.]

Seneca (sĕn'ē-kà), lake, W. N. Y., 35 m. long, 1 to 3 m.

Senegal (sĕn"ē-gōl'), **1,** riv., S. W. Sahara, Afr., 1,000 m. to Atlantic oc.; **2,** Fr. col., W. Afr., 74,112 sq. m., p. 1,318,287; cap., St. Louis.

Sennacherib (sē-năk'ĕr-ĭb). (?–681 B. C.), king of Assyria, 705–681 B. C.: son of Sargon.

Seoul (sē-ōōl'), [Jap. **Keijo-fu** (kā'jō'=fōō')], city, cap. of Chosen, p. 302,711.

Serb-Croat-Slovene State (sûrb"=krō"ăt=slō-vēn'), former name of the kingdom of Yugoslavia, formed of Serbia, parts of Austria-Hungary, & Montenegro, after the World War. See **Yugoslavia.**

Serbia (sûr'bĭ-*à*), [formerly, **Servia**], former state of Europe, now part of Yugoslavia.

Servetus (sĕr-vē'tŭs), Michael (1511–53), Sp. theolog. & anat.: burned at the stake.

Service (sûr'vĭs), Robert William (1874–), Can. poet: "Spell of the Yukon."

Sesostris (sē-sŏs'trĭs), mythical Egyptian king and world-conqueror, credited with deeds of Rameses II and others.

Seton (sē'tŭn), Ernest Thompson (1860–), Can. nov. & writer of nature stories: pseud., *Seton Thompson* or *Seton-Thompson.*

Sevastopol (sē-vàs'tō-pōl), tn., S. W. Crimea, S. Russ., p. 74,703: nav. station. Also, **Sebastopol** (-bàs'-).

Severn (sĕv'ĕrn), riv., Wales & Eng., 210 m. to Bristol channel.

Severus (sē-vē'rŭs), Lucius Septimius (146–211), Rom. emp., 193–211.

Seville (sĕv'ĭl; sē-vĭl'), [Sp. **Sevilla** (sā-vē'lyä)], **1,** prov., S. Sp., 5,428 sq. m., p. 745,811; **2,** city, its cap., on Guadalquivir riv., p. 216,511: univ.

Seward (sū'ĕrd), William Henry (1801–72), Am. stsm.

Seychelles (sā"shĕl'), 90 Br. isls. Ind. oc., lat. 3°40'–5°35' S. & long. 55°15'–56° E.; 156 sq. m., p. 27,238; cap., Victoria.

Shackleton (shăk'l-tŭn), Sir Ernest Henry (1874–1922), Br. antarctic expl.

Shafter (shăf'tĕr), William Rufus (1835–1906), Am. sol. in Civil & Sp.-Am. wars.

Shaftesbury (shâfts'bĕr-ĭ), **1,** Anthony, Earl of (1621–83), Eng. monarchist; **2,** Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of (1801–85), Eng. philan.

Shakespeare (shāk'spēr). William (1564–1616), Eng. dram. & poet. Also, **Shakspere,** etc.

Shalmaneser (shăl"mà-nē'zĕr), name of 4 kings of Assyria, bet. 1330 and 722 B. C. [Pa., p. 20,275.]

Shamokin (shà-mō'kĭn), bor., Northumberland co.,

Shanghai (shăng"hä'ĭ), spt. city, Kiangsu prov., China, p. 2,677,100: univ.

Shannon (shăn'ŭn), riv., Ire., 240 m. long.

Shantung (shăn'tōōng'), prov., N. China, 55,970 sq. m., p. 34,375,849; cap., Tsinan, p. 300,600.

Sharon (shăr'ŏn), **1,** bor., Mercer co., Pa., on Shenango riv., p. 25,908; **2,** plain, N. W. of Jerusalem.

Shaw (shō), **1,** Anna Howard (1847–1919), Am. suffragist, minister, & phys.; **2,** George Bernard (1856–), Ir. dram. & publicist in Eng.

Shawnee (shō-nē'), city, Pottawatomie co., Okla., p. 23,283.

Shays (shāz), Daniel (1747–1825), Am. Rev. sol., leader in rebellion against the Mass. state govt.

Sheba (shē'bà), [mod. **Yemen** (yĕm'ĕn)], anc. region, S. Arabia. Also, more properly, **Saba** (sā'bà).

Sheboygan (shē-boi'găn), city, co. seat Sheboygan co., Wis., on Lake Mich., p. 39,251.

Sheffield (shĕf'ēld), mfg. city, W. Yorkshire, Eng., p. 515,440: univ. [p. 10,602.]

Shelbyville (shĕl'bĭ-vĭl), tn., co. seat Shelby co., Ind.,

Sheldon (shĕl'dŭn), Charles M. (1857–), Am. clergy. & au.: "In His Steps."

Shelley (shĕl'ĭ), Percy Bysshe (bĭsh), (1792–1822), Eng. lyric poet: "To a Skylark."

Shelton (shĕl'tŭn), tn., Fairfield co., Conn., p. 10,110.

Shenandoah (shĕn"ăn-dō'*à*), **1,** riv., Va., 200 m. to the Potomac: valley devastated by Gen. Sheridan, 1864, in Civil War; **2,** bor., Schuylkill co., Pa., p. 21,782. [Francis riv., p. 27,500.]

Sherbrooke (shûr'brōōk), city, Quebec, Can., on St.

Sheridan (shĕr'ĭ-dăn), **1,** Philip Henry (1831–88), Am. gen. in Civil War; **2,** Richard Brinsley (1751–1816), Br. dram.: "School for Scandal."

Sherman (shûr'măn), **1,** James Schoolcraft (1855–1912), vice-pres. of U. S., 1909–12; **2,** John (1823–1900), Am. stsm.; **3,** Roger (1721–93), Am. Rev. stsm.; **4,** William Tecumseh (1820–91), Am. gen.

Sherman (shûr'măn), city, co. seat Grayson co., Tex., p. 15,636. [hamshire, Eng.]

Sherwood Forest (shûr'wōōd), anc. forest, Notting-

Shetland (shĕt'lănd), insular co., N. Sc., 551 sq. m., p. 22,600; co. seat, Lerwick, p. 4,792: famous for ponies.

Shinar (shī'nàr), Bib. name of Babylonia.

Shreveport (shrĕv'pōrt), city, co. seat Caddo parish, La., on Red riv., p. 76,655.

Shropshire (shrŏp'shĭr), [**Salop**], co., W. Eng., 1,347 sq. m., p. 243,063; co. seat, Shrewsbury, p. 31,006.

Siam (sī-ăm'; sĭ'ăm), kingdom, S. E. Asia, 200,148 sq. m., p. 9,207,355; cap., Bangkok.

Siberia (sī-bē'rĭ-*à*), E. or Asiatic section of Socialist Soviet Russ., 3,357,450 sq. m., p. 17,000,000.

Sicily (sĭs'ĭ-lĭ), isl., Medit., and prov., It., 9,935 sq. m., p. 4,426,113; cap., Palermo, p. 447,335.

Sickles (sĭk'lz), Daniel Edgar (1825–1914), Am. sol.

Sicyon (sĭsh'ĭ-ŏn), city, anc. Greece, near Corinth.

Siddons (sĭd'ŭnz), Sarah Kemble (1755–1831), Eng. trag. act.

Sidney (sĭd′nĭ), **1,** Algernon (1622–83), Eng. anti-royalist; **2,** Sir Philip (1554–86), Eng. sol. & stsm.
Sidon (sī′dŏn). See **Saïda.**
Sienkiewicz (shĕn-kyä′vĭch), Henryk (1846–1916), Pol. nov.: "Quo Vadis"; Nobel prize 1905.
Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr′ä lē-ōn′ē), **1,** Br. protec., W. Afr., E. portion 27,000 sq. m., p. 1,541,311; **2,** col., 4,000 sq. m., p. 85,163; cap., Freetown, p. 44,142.
Sierra Nevada (sĭ-ĕr′ä nē-vä′dä), mt. range, Calif., 500 m.: Mt. Whitney, 14,501 ft. [War.
Sigel (sē′gĕl), Franz (1824–1902), Ger.-Am. sol. in Civil
Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd), (1368?–1437), Holy Rom. emp., 1433–37.
Sigsbee (sĭgz′bĭ), Charles Dwight (1845–1923), Am. nav. off.: comm. U. S. battleship Maine.
Silesia (sĭ-lē′shĭ-ä; -shä), **1,** former district of Prussia: E. portion assigned to Poland 1919; remainder divided into provs. of Prussia: **Upper –,** 3,746 sq. m., p. 1,379,228, & **Lower –,** 10,269 sq. m., p. 3,132,328; **2,** former crownland of Austria, prov. of Czechoslovakia since 1919, 1,708 sq. m., p. 735,532.
Silverton (sĭl′vẽr-tŭn), tn., Hamilton co., Ohio, p. 11,847. [essay., & nov.: "Atalantis."
Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore (1806–70), Am. poet,
Simonides (sī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz), (556?–469 B. C.), Gk. poet.
Sims (sĭmz), William Sowden (1858–1936), Am. nav. off.
Sinai (sī′nī; sī′nä-ī), **1,** mt. where Moses received the Commandments; **2,** pen., Arabia, projecting into Red sea: Mt. Sinai.
Singapore (sĭng″gȧ-pōr′), **1,** Br. isl. S. of Malay pen., part of Straits Settlements, 217 sq. m., p. 538,077; **2,** city of same, cap. of Straits Settlements, p. 441,457.
Sinkiang (sĭn″kyäng′), [**New Dominion**], Chin. prov., bet. Mongolia & Tibet, 550,340 sq. m., p. 2,688,305.
Sioux City (sōō), city, co. seat Woodbury co., Iowa, on Mo. riv., p. 79,183.
Sioux Falls (sōō), city, co. seat Minnehaha co., S. Dak., on Big Sioux riv., p. 33,362. [pope, 1585–90.
Sixtus V (sĭks′tŭs), Felice Peretti (1521–90), stsm.:
Skagerrack (skäg′ẽr-räk), arm of North sea, bet. Norway & Denmark, 130 m. long, 80 m. wide.
Skutari (skōō′tä-rē), **1,** tn., Turkey: see **Üsküdar; 2,** [**Shkodra**], tn., Albania: see **Scutari.**
Skye (skī), isl., largest of the Hebrides, W. Inverness, Sc., 48 m. long, 535 sq. m., p. 11,301.
Slave Lake (slāv). See **Great Slave Lake.**
Sligo (slĭ′gō), co., Ir. Free State, 691 sq. m., p. 71,388; cap., Sligo, p. 11,439.
Slocum (slō′kŭm), Henry Warner (1827–94), Am. sol.
Slovakia (slō-vä′kĭ-ȧ), prov., E. cen. Czechoslovakia, 18,895 sq. m., p. 3,279,975; cap., Bratislava. [Help.
Smiles (smīlz), Samuel (1812–1904), Sc. writer: "Self-
Smith (smĭth), **1,** Adam (1723–90), Sc. pol. econ.: "Wealth of Nations"; **2,** Alfred Emanuel (1873–), Am. stsm.: gov. of N. Y., 1919–20, 1923–28; **3,** Francis Hopkinson (1838–1915), Am. art., au., & civil eng.; **4,** Goldwin (1823–1910), Can. hist.; **5,** John (1580–1631), one of the founders of Va.; **6,** Joseph (1805–1844), Am. founder of sect of Mormons.
Smollett (smŏl′ĕt), Tobias George (1721–71), Br. nov.
Smuts (smŭts), Jan Christiaan (1870–), Boer gen. &, later, Br. stsm. [Smyrna, p. 153,845.
Smyrna (smûr′nȧ), vilayet, Turkey, p. 190,291; cap.,
Snowden (snō′dĕn), Philip, Viscount Ickornshaw, (1864–1937), Br. stsm.; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1924, 1929–31. [of Poland; king of Poland, 1674–96.]
Sobieski (sō-byĕs′kē), John (1624–96), national hero
Society Islands (sō-sī′ĕ-tĭ), isl. group, Fr. Oceania, S. Pacific oc.; prin. isl., Tahiti.
Socinus (sō-sī′nŭs), name of 2 It. reformers: Lælius (1525–62); Faustus (1539–1604).
Socrates (sŏk′rȧ-tēz), (469–399 B. C.), Gk. philos.
Sodom (sŏd′ŏm), city, anc. Palestine, destroyed by fire from heaven (Gen. xix).
Soissons (swȧ″sôn′), tn., dept. of Aisne, Fr., on Aisne riv., p. 15,781; bats. 1914–18.
Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-länd″), section E. Afr.: Br. protec., 68,000 sq. m., p. 344,700; cap., Berbera, p. 30,000; Fr. protec., 5,790 sq. m., p. 851,778; cap., Djibouti, p. 9,414; It. protec., 154,000 sq. m., p. 1,200,000; cap., Mogadiscio, p. 28,000.
Somersetshire (sŭm′ẽr-sĕt-shĭr), co., S. W. Eng., 1,621 sq. m., p. 397,041; co. seat, Taunton.
Somerville (sŭm′ẽr-vĭl), city, Middlesex co., Mass., on Mystic riv., p. 103,908.
Somme (sôm), **1,** riv., N. Fr., 150 m. fr. dept. of Aisne to English channel; **2,** dept., N. Fr., 2,423 sq. m., p. 473,916; cap., Amiens. [350,000.
Soochow (sōō′chō′). city, Kiangsu prov., China, p.
Sophocles (sŏf′ō-klēz), (496?–406 B. C.), Gk. dram.
Sorbon (sôr″bôn′), Robert de (1201–74), Fr. clergy.: founder of College de la Sorbonne.
Sorolla y Bastida (sō-rō′lyä ē bäs-tē′dä), Joaquin (1863–1923), Sp. painter: "Beaching the Boat."
Sothern (sŭth′ẽrn), **1,** Edward Askew (1825–81), Eng. comedian; **2,** Edward Hugh (1859–1933), Am. act.
Sousa (sōō′zȧ), John Philip [*the March King*] (1854–1932), Am. bandmaster & comp.: "Stars and Stripes
South Africa, Union of. See **Union.** [Forever."
South African Republic. See **Transvaal.**
South America. See **America.**
Southampton (south-ămp′tŭn), [commonly called **Hampshire**], co., S. W. Eng., 1,498 sq. m., p. 910,252; cap., Southampton, p. 169,900.
South Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-ȧ), state, Commonwealth of Australia, 380,070 sq. m., p. 495,160; cap., Adelaide.
South Bend (bĕnd), city, co. seat St. Joseph co., Ind., p. 104,193. [p. 14,264.
Southbridge (south′brĭj), tn., Worcester co., Mass.,
South Carolina (kăr″ō-lī′nȧ), state in U. S., 30,989 sq. m., p. 1,738,765; cap., Columbia: off. abbr. **S. C.**
South Dakota (dȧ-kō′tȧ), state in U. S., 77,615 sq. m., p. 692,849; cap., Pierre: off. abbr. **S. Dak.**
Southend on Sea (south″ĕnd′), spt. bor., Essex co., Eng., p. 106,021.
Southern Ireland (īr′lănd). See **Irish Free State.**
Southey (south′ĭ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert (1774–1843), Eng. poet.
South Island, largest isl. of New Zealand, 58,500 sq. m., p., with Chatham Isls., 512,656. [p. 10,692.
South Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē), tn., Milwaukee co., Wis.,
South Orange (ôr′ĕnj), tn., Essex co., N. J., p. 13,739.
South Pasadena (päs′ȧ-dē-nȧ), tn., Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 13,724.
South Pole, reached by Amundsen, 1911, R. F. Scott five weeks later, & Byrd, by airplane, Nov., 1929.
South Portland (pôrt′lănd), city, Cumberland co., Me., p. 13,840. [121,800.
South Shields (shĕldz), bor., Durham co., Eng. p.
Southwest Africa (ăf′rĭ-kȧ), ter. in S. W. Afr., formerly Ger., now Br. protec. under mandate of Union of S. Afr., 322,400 sq. m., p. 258,905; cap., Windhoek, p. 15,091: also called *Namaland.*
Spain (spān), [**España** (ĕs-pä′nyä)], former kingdom, Europe, republic since April 13, 1931, on Atlantic oc. & Bay of Biscay, 194,800 sq. m., including isls. & cols., p. 22,601,753; cap., Madrid. [and comp.
Spalding (spôl′dĭng), Albert (1888–), Am. violinist
Sparta (spär′tȧ), anc. cap. of Laconia, Greece: also called *Lacedæmon.* [ator, Rome: leader slave revolt.
Spartacus (spär′tȧ-kŭs), (?–71 B. C.), Thracian gladi-
Spartanburg (spär′tăn-bûrg), city, co. seat Spartanburg co., S. C., p. 28,723.
Spencer (spĕn′sẽr), Herbert (1820–1903), Eng. philos.
Spenser (spĕn′sẽr), Edmund (1552?–99), Eng. poet: "Faërie Queen." [philos.
Spinoza (spĭ-nō′zȧ), Baruch (1632–77), Du.-Jewish
Spitzbergen (spĭts′bûr″gĕn). See **Svalbard.**
Spokane (spō″kăn′), city, co. seat Spokane co., Wash., on Spokane riv., p. 115,514.
Springfield (spring′fēld), **1,** city, co. seat Sangamon co. & cap. of Ill., p. 71,864: Lincoln national monument; **2,** city, co. seat Hampden co., Mass., on Conn. riv., p. 149,900: U. S. arsenal; Longfellow's poem, "The Arsenal"; **3,** city, co. seat Greene co., Mo., on Ozark plateau, p. 57,527; **4,** city, co. seat Clark co., Ohio, p. 68,743 [preacher & writer.
Spurgeon (spûr′jŭn), Charles Haddon (1834–92), Eng.
Spuyten Duyvil (spĭ′tĕn dī′vĭl), creek connecting Harlem & Hudson rivs., and separating Manhattan isl. fr. mainland: now cut off by a ship canal.
Spyri (spĭ′rĭ), Johanna (1829–1901), Swiss writer of Ger. juvenile stories: "Heidi."
Staël-Holstein, de (dē stä′ĕl-hō′lstīn), Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne [*Madame de Staël*] (1766–1817), Fr. au.: salon.
Staffordshire (stăf′ẽrd-shĭr), co., cen. Eng., 1,159 sq. m., p. 1,348,877; cap., Stafford, p. 28,635.
Stainer (stān′ẽr), Sir John (1840–1901), Eng. comp.: "Crucifixion." [leader. Real name *Dzugashvili.*
Stalin (stä′lĭn), Joseph V. (1879–), Russ. pol.
Stamford (stăm′fẽrd), city, Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Isl. sound, p. 46,346. [Plymouth colonists.
Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Miles (1584?–1656), leader of
Stanford (stăn′fẽrd), Leland (1824–93), Am. capitalist: founder of Leland Stanford Junior Univ.
Stanislas (stăn′ĭs-lȧs), name of 2 kings of Poland: **I** (1677–1766), 1704–09 & 1733; **II** (1732–98), 1764–95.
Stanley (stăn′lĭ), Sir Henry Morton (1841–1904), Br. expl. in Afr.
Stanton (stăn′tŭn), **1,** Edwin McMasters (1814–69), Am. stsm.; **2,** Elizabeth Cady (1815–1902), Am. suffragist.
Stark (stärk), John (1728–1822), Am. Rev. gen.
Staten Island (stăt′ĕn), isl., 60 sq. m., in N. Y. bay, p. 116,531, constituting bor. of Richmond, N. Y. city.
Statesville (stāts′vĭl), tn., co. seat Irdell co., N. C., p. 10,491. [p. 11,990.
Staunton (stŏn′tŭn), city, co. seat Augusta co., Va.

Stead (stĕd), William Thomas (1849–1912), Eng. jour. & reformer. [Am. poet & essay.]
Stedman (stĕd'măn), Edmund Clarence (1833–1908),
Steele (stēl), Sir Richard (1672–1729), Eng. essay.
Steelton (stēl'tŭn), bor., Dauphin co., Pa., p. 13,291.
Steen (stān), Jan (1626–79), Du. painter.
Stefansson (stä'fäns-sōn), Vilhjalmur (1879–), Can. arctic expl.: disc. blond Eskimos.
Steinmetz (stīn'mĕts), Charles Proteus (1865–1923), Ger.-Am. electrical expert.
Stendhal (stän'däl'), (1783–1842), Fr. nov. & critic: pseud. of *Marie Henri Beyle:* "Le Rouge et Noir."
Stephen (stē'vĕn), name of 10 popes. [Am. stsm.]
Stephens (stē'vĕnz), Alexander Hamilton (1812–83),
Stephenson (stē'vĕn-sŭn), George (1781–1848), Eng. eng. & inv.: perfecter of the locomotive.
Sterling (stûr'lĭng), tn., Whiteside co., Ill., p. 10,013.
Sterne (stûrn), Laurence (1713–68), Br. humorist & nov.: "Tristram Shandy." [riv., p. 254,446.]
Stettin (shtē-tēn'), chief spt. city, Prussia, on Oder
Steuben, von (fŏn shtoi'bĕn), Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron (1730–94), Ger.-Am. sol. [p. 35,422.]
Steubenville (stū'bĕn-vĭl), city, Jefferson co., Ohio,
Stevens (stē'vĕnz), Edwin Augustus (1795–1868), Am. R. R. organizer: founder of insititute of tech.
Stevenson (stē'vĕn-sŭn), **1,** Adlai E. (1835–1914), vice pres. of U. S., 1893–97; **2,** Robert Louis Balfour (1850–94), Sc. essay., nov., & poet: "Treasure Island."
Stevens Point (stē'vĕnz), city, co. seat Portage co., Wis., p. 13,623. [empire.]
Stilicho (stĭl'ĭ-kō), Flavius (359–408), gen. in Rom.
Still (stĭl), Andrew Taylor (1828–1917), Am. phys.: founder of osteopathy. [& financier.]
Stinnes (shtĭn'ĕs), Hugo (1870–1924), Ger. industrialist
Stirling (stûr'lĭng), co., Sc., 450 sq. m., p. 160,000; co. seat, Sterling, p. 21,345.
Stockholm (stŏk'hōlm), city, cap. of Sw., p. 474,094.
Stockport (stŏk'pōrt), bor., Cheshire co., Eng., p. 127,600.
Stockton (stŏk'tŭn), **1,** Frank R. (1834–1902), Am. nov.: "The Lady or the Tiger"; **2,** Robert Field (1795–1866), Am. nav. off. [Calif., p. 47,963.]
Stockton (stŏk'tŭn), city, co. seat San Joaquin co.,
Stoddard (stŏd'ärd), Richard Henry (1825–1903), Am. poet. [Eng., p. 279,700.]
Stoke on Trent (stōk ŏn trĕnt), bor., Staffordshire,
Stokowski (stō-kŏf'skē), Leopold, (1882–), Am. orchestral conductor, born in London, of Polish parentage. [2, William Joel (1848–1918), Am. stsm.]
Stone (stōn), **1,** Lucy (1818–93), Am. suffragist;
Stoneham (stōn'ăm), tn., Middlesex co., Mass., p. 10,058. [Conn., p. 11,030.]
Stonington (stōn'ĭng-tŭn), tn., New London co.,
Story (stō'rĭ), **1,** Joseph (1779–1845), Am. jurist; **2,** William Wetmore (1819–95), Am. sculp.
Stowe (stō), Harriet Beecher (1811–96), Am. nov. & abolitionist: "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Strabo (strā'bō), (66? B. C.–A. D. 24?), Gk. geog.
Strachey (strā'chĭ), G. Lytton (1880–1932), Eng. essay. & biog.: "Queen Victoria."
Stradivarius (străd"ĭ-vā'rĭ-ŭs), or **Stradivari** (strä"dē-vä'rē), Antonio (1644–1737), violin maker of Cremona, It., pupil of Nicola Amati.
Strafford (străf'ĕrd), Thomas Wentworth, Earl of (1593–1641), Eng. stsm.
Straits Settlements, Br. crown col., S. Malay pen. & isls., 1,600 sq. m., p. 883,769; cap., Singapore.
Strasbourg (străs"bōōr'), [Ger. **Strassburg** (shträs'-bōōrkh)], former Ger. city: seized by the Fr. 1681; retaken by Ger. 1871; ceded to Fr. 1918; cap. of dept. of Bas-Rhin, p. 164,136; univ.; cathedral.
Stratford on Avon (străt'fĕrd ŏn ā'vŏn), bor. & tn., Warwickshire, Eng., p. 9,392: Shakespeare's birthplace.
Strathcona & Mount Royal (străth-kō'nä), Donald Alexander Smith, Baron (1820–1914), Sc.-Can. stsm. & R. R. builder.
Strauss (shtrous), **1,** Johann (1804–49), Aus. comp.; **2,** Johann (1825–99), his son, Aus. comp.: "Beautiful Blue Danube"; **3,** Richard (1864–), Aus. comp. & conductor: "Elektra"; "Salome."
Stravinsky (strä-vĭn'skĭ), Igor (1882–), Russ. comp.: "L'Oiseau de Feu."
Streator (strē'tĕr), city, Lasalle co., Ill., p. 14,728.
Stresemann (shträ'zĕ-män), Gustav (1878–1929), Ger. stsm. [nov. & dram.]
Strindberg (strĭnd'bĕry'), August (1849–1912), Sw.
Stromboli (strŏm'bō-lē), volcano, Lipari Isls., 3,040 ft.
Struthers (strŭth'ĕrs), tn., Mahoning co., Ohio, p. 11,300.
Stuart (stū'ĕrt), **1,** Sc. & Eng. royal family; **2,** Gilbert (1755–1828), Am. painter; **3,** James Elwell Brown (1833–64), Am. Confed. sol. [1859–1925), Br. adm.]
Sturdee (stûr'dē), Sir Frederick Charles Doveton
Stuttgart (shtōōt'gärt), city, cap. of Württemberg, Ger., p. 341,967. [col. gov. of New Netherland.]
Stuyvesant (stī'vĕ-sănt), Peter (1602–82), last Du.
Suckling (sŭk'lĭng), Sir John (1609–42), Eng. poet.
Sudan (sōō"dän'; sōō-dăn'), large region S. of Sahara desert, Afr.: **Anglo-Egyptian –,** Br.-Egyptian govt., S. of Egypt, 1,014,400 sq. m., p. 5,483,899; cap. Khartum: **French –,** formerly Upper-Senegal-Niger Col., col., Sahara region S. of Algeria, 356,471 sq. m., p. 2,632,618; cap., Bamako, p. 17,186.
Sudermann (zōō'dĕr-măn), Hermann (1857–1929), Ger. dram. & nov.: "Magda"; "Die Ehre"; "Frau Sorge."
Suetonius (swē-tō'nĭ-ŭs), Gaius Tranquillus (about A. D. 100), Rom. writer.
Suez (sōō-ĕz'; sōō'ĕz), **Isthmus of,** strip of land 100 m. long, joining Afr. & Asia, bet. Medit. sea & Gulf of Suez: **– Canal,** 87 m. long, crossing the isthmus: built by Fr., 1859–69; now controlled by Gt. Br.
Suffolk (sŭf'ŭk), **1,** city, Nansemonce co., Va., p. 10,271; **2,** former co., E. Eng., now divided into: **– East,** 871 sq. mi., p. 291,073; co. seat, Ipswich, p. 79,371; **– West,** 611 sq. m., p. 108,985; co. seat Bury St. Edmonds, p. 15,937. [gen. & stsm.]
Sulla (sŭl'ä), Lucius Cornelius (138–78 B. C.), Rom.
Sullivan (sŭl'ĭ-vän), **1.** Sir Arthur Seymour (1842–1900), Eng. comp.; **2,** John (1740–95), Am. sol.; **3,** John L. (1858–1918), Am. pugilist & temperance lecturer; **4,** Robert Baldwin (1802–53), Can. stsm.
Sully, 1. (sŭl'ĭ), Thomas (1783–1872), Am. painter; **2,** (sü'lē'), Maximilien de Béthune, Duc de (1560–1641), marshal of Fr.: minister of Henry IV.
Sulu Archipelago (sōō'lōō), group of 245 isls. in the P. I., 1,500 sq. m., p. 172,726; cap., Jolo, p. 5,810.
Sumatra (sōō-mä'trä), one of Sunda Isles, Du. E. Indies, 163,128 sq. m., p. 5,360,925; cap., Padang, p. 42,574. [Am. army off. in World War.]
Summerall (sŭm'ĕr-ôl"), Charles Pelot (1867–),
Summit (sŭm'ĭt), city, Union co., N. J., p. 14,457.
Sumner (sŭm'nĕr), **1,** Charles (1811–74), Am. stsm.; **2,** Edwin Vose (1797–1863), Am. sol.
Sumter (sŭm'tĕr), Thomas (1734–1832), Am. Rev. gen.
Sumter, (sŭm'tĕr), tn., co. seat Sumter co., S. C., p. 11,723. [co., Pa., p. 15,626.]
Sunbury (sŭn'bĕr-ĭ), bor., co. seat Northumberland
Sunda Isles (sŭn'dä), isl. group, Malay archipelago.
Sunderland (sŭn'dĕr-lănd), spt. bor., Durham co., Eng., p. 184,700.
Sun Yat Sen (sōōn' yät' sĕn'), (1865–1925), Chin. rev. leader: pres. of Chin. Repub., 1911–12; leader of South China.
Superior (sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr), city, co. seat Douglas co., Wis., p. 36,113: **Lake –,** largest of Great Lakes of N. Am., bet. U. S. & Can., 420 m. long, 31,200 sq. m.
Surinam (sōō"rĭ-näm'). See **Guiana, Dutch.**
Surrey (sŭr'ĭ), co., S. Eng., 721 sq. m., p. 930,086; co. seat, Croydon, p. 216,900.
Susquehanna (sŭs"kwē-hăn'ä), riv., E. cen. Pa., 422 m. fr. Otsego lake, N. Y., to Chesapeake bay.
Sussex (sŭs'ĕks), former co., S. E. Eng., now divided into: **– East,** 829 sq. m., p. 532,187; co. seat, Lewes, p. 10,797; **– West,** 628 sq. m., p. 195,810; co. seat, Horsham, p. 11,406.
Sutherland (sŭth'ĕr-lănd), co., N. Sc., 2,028 sq. m., p. 17,800; co. seat, Dornoch, p. 766. [Indus riv.]
Sutlej (sŭt'lĕj), riv., N. Hindustan, 900 m. fr. Tibet to
Suwannee (sōō-wŏ'nē), riv., S. Georgia, 240 m. through Fla. to Gulf of Mexico.
Svalbard (svăl'bärd), [formerly **Spitzbergen**], arctic archipelago, N. of Norway, 25,000 sq. m., p. 1,503; chief city, Longyear City, p. 1,282. [10,328.]
Swampscott (swŏmp'skŏt), tn., Essex co., Mass., p.
Swansea (swŏn'sē), spt. city, Glamorganshire, S. Wales, p. 161,700.
Swaziland (swä'zē-lănd"), S. E. dist. Transvaal, S. Afr., 6,678 sq. m., p. 112,838; cap., Mbabane.
Sweden (swē'dĕn), kingdom, N. Europe, 173,105 sq. m., p. 6,105,190; cap., Stockholm.
Swedenborg (swē'dĕn-bôrg), Emanuel (1688–1772), Sw. sci. & theolog. [10,844.]
Sweetwater (swēt'wô-tĕr), tn., Nolan co., Tex., p.
Swift (swĭft), Jonathan [*Dean Swift*] (1667–1745), Eng. satirist, b. in Ire.: "Gulliver's Travels."
Swinburne (swĭn'bûrn), Algernon Charles (1837–1909), Eng. poet: "Atalanta in Calydon." [16,029.]
Swissvale (swĭs'vāl"), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p.
Switzerland (swĭt'zĕr-lănd), repub., cen. Europe, 15,976 sq. m., p. 4,018,500; cap., Berne.
Sybaris (sĭb'ä-rĭs), anc. Gk. city; destroyed 510 B. C.
Sydney (sĭd'nĭ), **1,** spt. city, cap. of New South Wales, Australia, p. 1,127,470: univ.; **2,** city, on Cape Breton isl., Nova Scotia, on Sydney harbor, p. 25,000: bunker port for ocean liners.
Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs'tĕr), **1,** name of 2 popes; **2,** James Joseph (1814–97), Eng. math.

Symonds (sĭm'ŭnz), John Addington (1840–93), Eng. writer: "History of the Italian Renaissance."
Symons (sĭm'ŭnz), Arthur (1865–), Eng. au. & poet: "Spiritual Adventures"; "Night."
Synge (sĭng), John Millington (1871–1909), Ir. dram.
Syracuse (sĭr'ə-kūs"), **1,** city, Onondago co., N. Y., p. 209,326: univ.: **2,** anc. city, Sicily.
Syria (sĭr'ĭ-ə), region of Asia, mandate of Fr., bet. Euphrates riv. & Medit., N. of Palestine, 60,000 sq. m., p. 2,046,857; cap., Beirut.
Syrian Federation (sĭr'ĭ-ăn), state of Syria, comprising ters. Damascus, Aleppo, & Alaouite, p. 1,459,000; cap., Damascus.
Szechwan (sā"chwän'), prov., W. China, 218,480 sq. m., p. 52,063,606; cap., Chengtu.

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Tabasco (tä-bäs'kō), gulf state, Mex., 10,374 sq. m., p. 210,437; cap., Villa Hermosa.
Tabriz (tä-brēz'), city, Persia, p. 180,000. [hist.
Tacitus (tăs'ĭ-tŭs), Publius Cornelius (55–117?), Rom.
Tacna-Arica (täk'nä-ə-rē'kä) **& Tarapaca** (tä"rä-pä-cä'), provs., ceded to Chile by Peru 1884, 25,688 sq. m., p. 139,465. Tacna-Arica later claimed by Peru, till 1929, when by agreement Peru received Tacna, Chile retained Arica. [p. 106,817.
Tacoma (tə-kō'mə), city, co. seat Pierce co., Wash.,
Taft (tăft), **1,** Lorado, (1860–1936), Am. sculp. "Fountain of Time"; **2,** William Howard (1857–1930), 27th pres. of U. S., 1909–13: Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, 1921–30. [poet: Nobel prize 1913.
Tagore (tä-gōr'), Sir Rabindranath (1861–), Hindu
Tagus (tā'gŭs), riv., Sp. & Port., 565 m. to Atlantic oc.
Tahiti (tä'hē-tē; tä-hē'tē), [formerly **Otaheite** (ō"tä-hē'tē)], Fr. isl., Society isls., 600 sq. m., p. 7,145; cap., Papeete, p. 4,601.
Tahoe (tä'hō; tə-), largest lake in Sierras, on Calif. & Nev. boundary, 20 m. by 10 m.
Taihoku (tī-hō'kōō), city, cap. of Taiwan, p. 195,555.
Tainan (tī'nän'), city, Taiwan isl., p. 53,794.
Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe (1828–93), Fr. hist.
Taiwan (tī'wän'), [**Formosa**], isl., in China sea, 13,944 sq. m., p. 4,241,759; cap., Taihoku: ceded to Japan 1895.
Tajikistan (tä"yĭk-ĭ-stän'), socialist soviet repub., north of Afghanistan, in Asia, 56,608 sq. m., p. 827,000; cap., Dushambe (now Stalinabad).
Tallahassee (tăl"ə-hăs'ē), city, co. seat Leon co. & cap. of Fla., p. 10,700.
Talleyrand-Périgord, de (dē tä"lē'räN'-pā"rē'gôr'), Charles Maurice, Prince Bénévent (1754–1838), Fr. stsm. & dipl. [127,000.
Tallinn (tăl'lĭn), [**Reval**], cap. of repub. Estonia, p.
Talmage (tăl'mĭj), Thomas De Witt (1832–1902), Am. Presb. clergy. [p. 12,936.
Tamaqua (tə-mō'kwə), city, Schuylkill co., Pa.,
Tamaulipas (tä-mä"ōō-lē'päs), state, Mex., 30,831 sq. m., p. 286,904; cap., Ciudad Victoria.
Tamerlane (tăm"ĕr-lān'). See **Timur.**
Tampa (tăm'pə), city, co. seat Hillsborough co., Fla., p. 100,161. [p. 24,980.
Tampico (tăm-pē'kō), tn. & port, Tamaulipas, Mex.,
Tanagra (tăn'ə-grə), anc. tn., Bœotia, Greece; remains; figurines. [of Madagascar, p. 70,847.
Tananarive (tə"nə"nə"rēv'), [**Antananrivo**], tn., cap.
Tandy (tăn'dĭ), James Napper (1740–1803), Ir. agitator.
Taney (tô'nĭ), Roger Brooke (1777–1864), Am. jurist.
Tanganyika (tăn"gän-yē'kä), **Lake,** E. cen. Afr., 400 m. long, 13,000 sq. m.: **– Territory** [formerly **German East Africa**], ter., Br. mandate, 365,000 sq. m., p. 4,319,000; cap., Dar-es-Salaam, p. 25,000.
Tangier (tăn-jēr'), chief spt., Morocco, p. 60,000.
Tannenberg (tän'ĕn-bĕrkh), vil., E. Prussia, 85 m. S. of Königsberg: bat. 1914. ["Standard Oil."
Tarbell (tär'bĕl), Ida M. (1857–), Am. au.
Tardieu (tär'dyö"), André (1876–), Fr. stsm. and premier: commissioner to U. S., 1917–19.
Tarkington (tär'kĭng-tŭn), (Newton) Booth (1869–), Am. nov.: "Monsieur Beaucaire"; "Penrod."
Tarquin (tär'kwĭn), Lucius [*Tarquinius*] Superbus, last legendary king of Rome, 534–510 B. C.
Tarrytown (tăr'ĭ-toun), tn., Westchester co., N. Y., p. 6,841: Sleepy Hollow cemetery, burial place of Washington Irving.
Tarshish (tär'shĭsh), anc. place & spt., perh. Tartessus.
Tarsus (tär'sŭs), city, Rom. cap. of Cilicia, Asia Minor: birthplace of Apostle Paul.
Tartary (tär'tə-rĭ). See **Tatary.**
Tartessus (tär-tĕs'ŭs), anc. place & spt. in S. Spain.
Tashkent (täsh"kĕnt'), city, cap. of Turkestan, Asiatic Russ., p. 323,613: univ.
Tasmania (tăz-mā'nĭ-ə), isl. & state, Commonwealth of Australia, 26,215 sq. m., p. 213,780; cap., Hobart.
Tasso (tăs'ō; täs'sō), Torquato (1544–95), It. poet.
Tatary (tä'tə-rĭ), old name for section of E. Europe and W. Asia. Also, **Tartary.** [Ger. publisher.
Tauchnitz (toukh'nĭts), Christian B. (1816–95), cel.
Taunton (tän'tŭn; tôn'-), **1,** city, co. seat Bristol co., Mass., p. 37,355; **2,** city, co. seat Somersetshire, Eng., p. 23,223: "Bloody Assizes," 1685.
Taylor (tā'lĕr), **1,** Bayard (1825–78), Am. poet, nov. & trav.; **2,** Frederick Winslow (1856–1915), Am. eng., organizer, & inv.: **3,** Henry Clay (1842–1904), Am. nav. off.; **4,** Jeremy (1613–67), Eng. prelate; **5,** Zachary (1784–1850), 12th pres. U. S., 1849–50.
Taylor (tā'lĕr), tn., Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 10,426.
Tchaikowsky (chī-kôf'skē). See **Tschaikowsky.**
Tecumseh (tē-kŭm'sē), (1775?–1813), Shawnee Indian chief.
Tegnér (tĕg'nâr"), Esaias (1782–1846), Sw. bp. & poet.
Teheran (tē-hē-rän'), city, cap. of Persia, p. 350,000.
Tehuantepec (tā-wän"tā-pĕk'), isthmus, 125 m. wide, S. Mex., bet. Gulf of Mex. & Pacific oc.
Tempe (tĕm'pē), narrow, beautiful valley, N. Thessaly, anc. Greece: haunt of Apollo.
Temple (tĕm'pl), city, Bell co., Tex., p. 15,345.
Teneriffe (tĕn"ĕr-ĭf'), [Sp. **Tenerife** (tā"nā-rē'fā)], one of the Canary isls., 782 sq. m., p. 138,008; cap., Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.
Teniers (Flemish tē-nĕrs'; often, as if Eng., tĕn'yĕrz, or, as if Fr., tē"nyā', tē"nyâr'), **1,** David [*the Elder*] (1582–1649), Flemish painter; **2,** David [*the Younger*] (1610–90), Flemish painter.
Tennessee (tĕn"ĕ-sē'), **1,** state in U. S., 42,022 sq. m., p. 2,616,556; cap., Nashville: off. abbr. **Tenn.**; **2,** riv., Tenn. and Ala., 1,200 m. to Ohio riv.: Muscle Shoals in N. Ala.
Tenniel (tĕn'yĕl), Sir John (1820–1914), Eng. painter.
Tennyson (tĕn'ĭ-sŭn), Alfred, Baron (1809–92), Eng. poet laureate.
Ter Borch (tĕr bôrkh'), [**Terburg; Terborch**] Gerard (1617–81), Du. portrait & genre painter.
Terence (tĕr'ĕns), Publius [*Terentius*] Afer (190?–159? B. C.), Rom. au. comedies: a freed slave: b. a Carthaginian. [melite nun & writer.
Teresa (tē-rē'sə), or **Theresa,** Saint (1515–82), Car-
Terpander (tĕr-păn'dĕr), (7th cent. B. C.), Gk. mus.
Terre Haute (tĕr'ē hōt'), city, co. seat Vigo co., Ind., p. 62,810.
Territory of Hawaii. See **Hawaii.**
Terry (tĕr'ĭ), Ellen Alicia (1848–1928), Eng. act.
Tertullian (tĕr-tŭl'ĭ-ăn), (160?–230?), Lat. Ch. father.
Tesla (tĕs'lä), Nikola (1857–), Serbian-Am. electrician. [coloratura sop.
Tetrazzini (tā"trät-sē'nē), Luisa (1874–), It.,
Texarkana (tĕk"sär-kăn'ə), city, co. seat Miller co., Ark., p. 10,764, & city, Bowie co., Tex., p. 16,602: cities with separate govts. adjoining & forming one place.
Texas (tĕk'səs), largest state in U. S., 265,896 sq. m., p. 5,824,715; cap., Austin: off. abbr. **Tex.**
Thackeray (thăk'ĕr-ĭ), William Makepeace (1811–63), Eng. nov.: "Vanity Fair."
Thales (thā'lēz), of Miletus (640–546 B. C.), Gk. philos.: one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.
Thames, 1, (tĕmz; thāmz), riv., E. Conn.; **2,** (tĕmz), riv., traverses London, Eng., 250 m. to North sea; **3,** riv., Ontario, Can., 160 m. to Lake St. Clair.
Thebes (thēbz), **1,** city, anc. Egypt, on Nile: temple ruins; **2,** city, Bœotia, anc. Greece.
Themistocles (thē-mĭs'tō-klēz), (527?–460? B. C.), Athenian gen. & stsm. [pastoral poet.
Theocritus (thē-ŏk'rĭ-tŭs), (310–245 B. C.), Gk.
Theodoric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk), [*the Great*] (454?–526), founder of Ostrogothic kingdom in It.
Theodosius (thē"ō-dō'shĭ-ŭs), [*the Great*] (346–395), Rom. emp., 379–395. [philos.
Theophrastus (thē"ō-frăs'tŭs), (?–287 B. C.), Gk.
Thermopylæ (thĕr-mŏp'ĭ-lē), pass bet. Thessaly & Greece, where Leonidas died resisting Persians, 480 B.C.
Thespis (thĕs'pĭs), (6th cent. B. C.), father of Gk. drama.
Thessalonica (thĕs"ə-lō-nī'kə). See **Saloniki.**
Thessaly (thĕs'ə-lĭ), anc. div., N. Greece.
Thibault (tē"bō'), Jaques Anatole (1844–1924), Fr. nov. & critic: Nobel prize 1921; "Thaïs"; pseud., *Anatole France.*
Thibet (tĭ-bĕt'; tĭb'ĕt). See **Tibet.** [hist.
Thiers (tyâr), Louis Adolphe (1797–1877), Fr. stsm. &
Thomas (tŏm'əs), **1,** Augustus (1859–), Am. dram.: "Arizona"; **2,** George Henry [*Rock of Chickamauga*] (1816–70), Am. soldier; **3,** Norman (1884–), Am. publicist and Socialist; **4,** Theodore (1835–1905), Ger.-Am. orchestra conductor.
Thomasville (tŏm'əs-vĭl), tn., co. seat Thomas co., Ga., p. 11,725. [*Rimer*] (1220?–97?), Sc. seer & poet.
Thomas of Erceldoune (tŏm'əs, ûr'sĕl-dōōn), [*the*

Thompson (tŏmp′sŭn; tŏm′-), **1,** David (1770–1857), Can. expl.: 1st white man to survey the Columbia riv.; **2,** Francis (1860–1907), Eng. poet & mystic: "Hound of Heaven"; **3,** (James) Maurice (1844–1901), Am. nov.: "Alice of Old Vincennes."

Thomson (tŏm′sŭn), **1,** James (1700–48), Sc. poet: "The Seasons"; **2,** J. Arthur (1861–1933), Eng. zoölogist: "Outline of Science"; **3,** Sir Joseph John (1856–), Eng. physicist: Nobel prize 1906; **4,** Sir William: see *Kelvin*.

Thoreau (thō′rō; thō-rō′), Henry David (1817–62), Am. natur. & essay.

Thorwaldsen (tôr′wôld-sĕn), or **Thorvaldsen** (-vâl-sĕn), Albert Bertel (1770–1844), Da. sculp.: "Lion of Lucerne."

Thousand Islands, about 1,700 isls. in Saint Lawrence riv., bet. N. Y. state & Ontario, Can.

Thrace (thrās), anc. name of country, E. Balkan pen.

Thrasybulus (thrās″ĭ-bū′lŭs), (411–391 B. C.), Gk. gen.

Three Rivers, tn. & port, Quebec, Can., p. 34,450.

Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz), (471?–400 B. C.), Gk. hist.

Thumann (tōō′măn), Paul (1834–1908), Ger. painter & illus.: "The Fates."

Thuringia (thū-rĭn′jĭ-*ȧ*), state, Ger., including old grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 4,527 sq. m., p. 1,609,300; cap., Weimar. [rhenian sea.

Tiber (tī′bĕr), riv., It., 260 m. fr. Apennines to Tyr-

Tiberias (tī-bē′rĭ-*ȧs*), **Sea of.** See **Galilee.**

Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs), (42 B. C.–A. D. 37), Rom. emp.

Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt), prov., cen. Asia, depend. of China, 463,200 sq. m., p. 2,000,000; cap., Lassa. Also, **Thibet.**

Tibullus (tĭ-bŭl′ŭs), Albius (54–19 B. C.), Rom. poet.

Ticonderoga (tī-kŏn″dĕr-ō′gȧ), vil., Essex co., N. Y., p. 3,680: fort captured by Eng. 1759; by Ethan Allen 1775.

Tientsin (tĭ-ĕn′tsĕn′), city & treaty port, Chihli, China, p. 800.000.

Tiepolo (tyȧ′pō-lō), Giovanni Battista (1696–1770), Venetian painter.

Tierra del Fuego (tyĕr′rä dĕl fwȧ′gō), isls., S. end S. Am.; main isl., 18,500 sq. m.: part ter. Argentina, 8,299 sq. m.; cap., Ushuaia; the rest ter. Chile.

Tiffin (tĭf′ĭn), city, co. seat Seneca co., Ohio, p. 16,428.

Tiflis (tyĕ-flyĕs′), [**Tpilisi**], city, cap. of repub. of Georgia & of Transcaucasian Federation, p. 282,973.

Tigris (tī′grĭs), riv., Iraq, 1,150 m. to Euphrates riv. at Kurna.

Tilden (tĭl′dĕn), Samuel Jones (1814–86), Am. stsm.

Tillman (tĭl′măn), Benjamin Ryan (1847–1918), Am. stsm.

Tilly, von (fŏn tĭl′ĭ), Johann Tserklaes, Count (1559–1632), Ger. gen.

Tilsit (tĭl′zĭt), tn., E. Prussia, on Memel riv., p. 50,834.

Timbuktu (tĭm-bŭk′tōō), tn., Fr. Sudan, W. Afr., on Niger riv., p. 5,485.

Timoleon (tĭ-mō′lē′ŭn), (?–337 B. C.), Gk. gen. & stsm.

Timur (tĭ-mōōr′; tē-), [**Tamerlane**] (1333?–1405), Mongol conqueror.

Tintoretto, Il (ēl tēn″tō-rĕt′tō), (1518–94), Venetian painter: real name, *Jacopo Robusti*.

Tippecanoe (tĭp″ē-kȧ-nōō′), riv., N. W. Ind.: bat. Nov. 7, 1811.

Tipperary (tĭp″ĕr-ā′rĭ), co., Munster prov., Ir. Free State, 1,643 sq. m., p. 141,015; cap., Tipperary, p. 5,554. [Mysore, India.

Tippoo Sahib (tĭp-pōō′ sä′ĭb), (1749–99), sultan of

Tirol (tĭr′ōl). See **Tyrol.**

Tissot (tē″sō′), James Joseph Jacques (1836–1902), Fr. painter: "Life of Christ" series.

Tisza (tē′sō), **1,** Kálmán (1830–1902), Hung. stsm.; **2,** Stephen, Count (1881–1918), his son, Hung. stsm.: premier at outbreak of World War.

Titian (tĭsh′ăn), (1477–1576), Venetian painter: real name, *Tiziano Vecellio*.

Titicaca (tē″tē-kä′kä), lake, bet. Peru & Bolivia, 130 m. long, 30 m. wide.

Titus (tī′tŭs), Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus (40–81), Rom. emp., 79–81.

Tivoli (tē′vō-lē) [anc. **Tibur** (tī′bĕr)], tn., 18 m. N. E., of Rome, It., p. 15,000.

Tobago (tō-bā′gō), isl., Br. W. Indies, under Trinidad govt., 114 sq. m., p. 23,390; chief tn., Scarborough.

Tobolsk (tō-bŏlsk′), **1,** govt., N. W. Siberia, 535,739 sq. m., p. 2,085,700; **2,** tn., its cap., p. 14,823.

Tocqueville, de (dē tôk″vĕl′), Alexis Charles Henri (1805–59), Fr. stsm. & writer.

Togo (tō′gō), Heihachiro, Count (1847–1934), Jap. adm.

Togoland (tō′gō-lănd″), [**Togo**], former Ger. ter. in W. Afr., now divided into: **1,** Fr. mandate, 21,893 sq. m., p. 747,000; cap., Lome, p. 6,000; **2,** Br. mandate, 12,600 sq. m., p. 188,265: under govt. of Gold Coast col.

Tokyo (tō′kē-ō), city, cap. of Japan, on Honshu isl., p. 1,995,567: earthquake 1923.

Toledo (tō-lē′dō), **1,** city, co. seat Lucas co., Ohio, p. 290,718; **2,** prov. & city, N. cen. Sp.; city on Tagus riv., anc. cap. of Sp., p. 25,251: cathedral; sword mfg.

Tolstoy (tōl-stoi′), Leo Nicolaevich, Count (1828–1910), Russ. nov. & social reformer.

Tombigbee (tŏm-bĭg′bē), riv., E. Miss. & W. Ala., 455 m. to Mobile bay.

Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz), Daniel D. (1774–1825), vice pres. of U. S., 1817–25.

Tomsk (tômsk), govt. & city, Siberia; city, p. 92,418: univ.

Tonawanda (tŏn″ȧ-wŏn′dȧ), city, Erie co., N. W. N. Y., p. 12,681.

Tonga (tŏng′gȧ), [**Friendly Islands**], isls., S. Pacific oc., Br. protec., 385 sq. m., p. 25,918; cap., Nukualofa.

Tonkin (tŏn″kĭn′), ter., N. Anam, Fr. protec., Indo-China, 40,530 sq. m., p. 7,401,912; cap., Hanoi, p. 103,235.

Topeka (tō-pē′kȧ), city, co. seat Shawnee co. & cap. of Kans., on Kans. riv., p. 64,120.

Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō), city, co. seat York co. & cap. of Ontario, Can., on Lake Ontario, p. 631,207; "Greater Toronto," p. 808,864: univ.

Torquemada, de (dā tôr″kä-mä′*thä*), Tomás (1420–98), Sp. inquisitor-gen.

Torres Strait (tôr′ĕz), str. bet. New Guinea & Australia, 80–90 m. wide.

Torricelli (tôr″rē-chĕl′lē), Evangelista (1608–47), It. physicist: inv. of barometer.

Torrington (tôr′ĭng-tŭn), bor., Litchfield co., Conn., p. 26,040.

Tottenham (tŏt′ĕn-ăm), tn., Middlesex co., Eng., p. 146,711.

Toulon (tōō″lôṅ′), city & port, dept. of Var, Fr., on Medit. sea, p. 115,120.

Toulouse (tōō″lōōz′), city, cap. of dept. of Haute-Garonne, S. Fr., p. 180,771: cathedral; univ.

Tours (tōōr), city, cap. of dept. of Indre-et-Loire, Fr., p. 77,192; bat. 732.

Toussaint L'Ouverture (tōō″sâṅ′ lōō″vâr″tūr′), François Dominique (1743–1803), Haitian Negro sol. & stsm.

Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles (1725–67), Eng. stsm.

Toynbee (toin′bē), Arnold (1852–83), Eng. reformer: pioneer in social settlement work.

Trafalgar (trăf″ăl-gär′; *Br.* trȧ-făl′gȧr), cape, S. Sp., entrance to Gibraltar str.: nav. bat.; Nelson's victory & death, 1805.

Trajan (trā′jăn), Marcus Ulpius Nerva [*Trajanus*] (52–117), Rom. emp., 98–117.

Transcaucasia (trănsˊkô-kā′shĭ-*ȧ*), [**Transcaucasian Socialist Soviet Republic**], federated repub. bet. Black & Caspian seas, S. of Caucasus mts., and comprising Georgia, Armenia, & Azerbaijan.

Transjordan (trănsˊjôr′dăn), undefined region, Arabia, in W. Syrian desert, bet. Iraq & Dead sea, p. 260,000.

Transvaal (trănsˊväl′), state, Union of S. Afr., 110,450 sq. m., p. 2,087,636; cap., Pretoria.

Transylvania (trăn″sĭl-vā′nĭ-*ȧ*), div., Rumania, 22,312 sq. m., p. 2,678,367; chief tn., Hermannstadt, p. 31,000.

Travankore (trăv″ăn-kōr′), state, div. of Madras, Br. India, 7,625 sq. m., p. 4,006,062; cap., Trivandrum.

Traverse City (trăv′ĕrs), city, Grand Traverse co., Mich., on Traverse bay, p. 12,506.

Trebbia (trĕb′byȧ), [anc. **Trebia**], riv., N. It., 60 m. to Po riv.: bats. 218 B. C. & 1799.

Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ-zŏnd″), **1,** vilayet, Turkey, Asia Minor, on Black sea, p. 293,055; **2,** city of same, p. 60,975. [act.

Tree (trē), Sir Herbert Beerbohm (1853–1917), Eng.

Treitschke (trīch′kĕ), Heinrich (1834–96), Ger. hist.

Trench (trĕnch), Richard Chenevix (1807–86), abp. of Dublin, poet, & philologist: "The Study of Words."

Trent (trĕnt), **1,** [anc. **Tridentum** (trī-dĕn′tŭm)], city, Tyrol, It., on Adige riv., p. 31,881: council 1545–63; **2,** riv., cen. Eng.

Trenton (trĕn′tŭn), city, co. seat Mercer co. & cap. of N. J., on Del. riv., p. 123,356: bat. 1776.

Trevelyan (trē-vĕl′yăn), Sir George Otto (1838–1928), Eng. hist.: "The American Revolution."

Treves (trēvz), [Fr. **Trèves** (trāv); Ger. **Trier** (trēr)], city, Rhine prov., Prussia, p. 58,975: Rom. remains.

Tribonian (trī-bō′nĭ-ăn), (?–545), Rom. jurist.

Trichinopoly (trĭch″ĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭ), city, Madras, India, p. 120,422.

Trieste (trē-ĕst′; trē-ĕs′tā), [Ger. **Triest** (trē-ĕst′)], **1,** dept., It., on Adriatic sea, p. 325,940; **2,** com. of same, p. 252,517.

Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ-dăd″), **1,** city, co. seat Las Animas co., Colo., p. 11,715; **2,** Br. isl., W. Indies, 1,862 sq. m., p., with Tobago, 391,705; cap., Port of Spain.
Tripoli (trĭp′ō-lĭ), **1,** former country, N. Afr., It. since 1911, formerly Turk., now dist. of It. Libya, named Tripolitania; **2,** city, its cap., p. 60,000.
Tripolitania (trĕ″pō-lĕ-tā′nyā), dist., It. Libya, N. Afr., 350,000 sq. m., p. 570,716; cap., Tripoli.
Trivandrum (trē-vŭn′drōōm), city, cap. of Travancore state, Madras, Br. India, p. 72,784.
Troas (trō′ăs), [**the Troad** (trō′ăd)], ter., including anc. Troy, N. W. Asia Minor.
Trollope (trŏl′ŭp), Anthony (1815–82), Eng. nov.
Trotzky (trôt′skē), Leon (1879–), Russ. socialist: sec. of war & marine in Bolshevist govt.; real name, *Leibe Braunstein.*
Troy (troi), **1,** city, co. seat Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 72,763; **2,** [**Ilium**], anc. city, N. W. Asia Minor: scene of "Iliad."
Troyes (trwä), city, cap. of dept. of Aube, N. E. Fr., p. 58,321: cathedral.
Troyon (trwä″yŏn′), Constant (1810–65), Fr. painter.
Trumbull (trŭm′bŭl), **1,** James Hammond (1821–97), Am. philologist; **2,** John (1756–1843), Am. painter.
Truxtun (trŭks′tŭn), Thomas (1755–1822), Am nav.off.
Tryon (trī′ŏn), William (1725–88), Br. col. gov. in Am.
Tschalkowsky (chī-kŏf′skē), Peter Ilyitch (1840–93), Russ. comp.
Tsinan (tsĭ-nän′), tn. & treaty port, China, p. 300,000.
Tsingtao (tsĭng″tou′), city, Shantung prov., China, Ger. protec., 1898: taken by Jap., 1914; returned to China, 1922; p. 308,200. [4,276.]
Tuamotu (tōō″ä-mō′tōō), isl. group, Fr. Oceania, p.
Tübingen (tü′bĭng-ĕn), tn., Württemberg, Ger., p. 20,276: univ. [32,506.: univ.]
Tucson (tōō-sŏn′), city, co. seat Pima co., Ariz., p.
Tugela (tū-gē′lä), riv., Natal, S. Afr., 300 m. to Indian oc.: bat. 1899. [of Tulane univ. in New Orleans.]
Tulane (tū-lān′), Paul (1801–87), Am. philan.: founder
Tulsa (tŭl′sä), city, Tulsa co., Okla., p. 141,258.
Tunisia (tū-nĭsh′ĭ-ä), Fr. protec., N. Afr., 48,300 sq. m., p. 2,159,708; cap., Tunis, p. 185,996.
Tupper (tŭp′ĕr), Sir Charles (1821–1915), Can. stsm.
Turcoman (tûr″kō-măn′), [**Turkmenistan** (tōōrk-men′ĭ-stän′)], one of the 7 socialist soviet repubs. of the U. S. S. R., including parts of Bukhara, Khiva, and former Turkestan, W. cen. Asia, 189,603 sq. m., p. 1,030,540; cap., Ashkabad. Also, **Turkoman.**
Turenne, de (dē tü″rĕn′), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte (1611–75), marshal of Fr.
Turgenev (tōōr-gĕn′yĕf), Ivan Sergeyevitch (1818–83), Russ. nov.
Turin (tū′rĭn), [It. **Torino** (tō-rē′nō)], prov., N. It., 3,953 sq. m., p. 1,026,558; com. cap., Turin, on Po riv., p. 570,173: univ.
Turkestan (tôr″kĕ-stän′), formerly a region of cen. Asia, under Russ. rule; cap., Tashkent: now largely included in Turcoman: **Chinese** or **East –,** dist., Sinkiang prov., undefined region; cap., Kashgar, p. 70,000.
Turkey (tûr′kĭ), repub., Europe & Asia, reduced by Balkan & World wars; 294,538 sq. m., p. 13,660,275; cap., Ankara: also called *Ottoman Empire.*
Turks & Calcos Islands (tûrks; kī′kōs), 30 isls., Br. W. Indies, depend. Jamaica, p. 5,600; cap., Grand Turk, p. 1,570: solar salt works.
Turner (tûr′nĕr), Joseph Mallord William (1775–1851), Eng. painter.
Tuscaloosa (tŭs″kä-lōō′sä), city, co. seat Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on Black Warrior riv., p. 20,659: former cap.; univ. [p. 2,766,291.]
Tuscany (tŭs′kä-nĭ , dept., W. cen. It., 8,883 sq. m.,
Tusculum (tŭs′kŭ-lŭm), anc. tn., near Rome, It.
Tuskegee (tŭs-kē′gē), tn., co. seat Macon co., Ala., p. 3,314: institute for Negroes.
Tut-Ankh-Amen (tōōt″-ănk-ä′mĕn) (about 1350 B. C.), king of ancient Egypt: tomb found 1922–23.
Tutuila (tōō″tōō-ē′lä), isl., Am. Samoa, 44 sq. m., p. 6,616.
Twain (twān), Mark: pseud. of *Samuel L. Clemens.*
Tweed (twēd), riv., S. E. Sc., 96 m. to North sea.
Two Rivers, tn., Manitowoc co., Wis., p. 10,048.
Tyler (tī′lĕr), **1,** John (1790–1862), vice pres. & 10th pres. of U. S., 1841–45; **2,** Wat (?–1381), Eng. revolutionist.
Tyler (tī′lĕr), city, co. seat Smith co., Tex., p. 17,113.
Tyndale (tĭn′dăl), William (?–1536), Eng. martyr: translated Bible.
Tyndall (tĭn′dăl), John (1820–93), Br. physicist.
Tyne (tīn), riv., N. Eng., 80 m. to North sea.
Tyrconnell (tĕr-kŏn′ĕl), Richard Talbot, Earl (1630–91), Ir. Jacobite. [Phœnicia.]
Tyre (tīr), [mod. **Sur** (sōōr)], anc. city & port, cap. of
Tyrol (tĭr′ŏl), prov., W. Austria, 4,882 sq. m., p. 313,885; cap., Innsbruck, p. 56,401: Tyrol region S. of Alps lost to It. 1919.
Tyrone (tĭ-rōn′), co., Ulster prov., Northern Ire., 1,218 sq. m., p. 132,792; cap., Omagh, p. 4,836.
Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rē′nĭ-ăn), part of Medit. sea bet. It. & Sardinia & Sicily.
Tyrtæus (tĕr-tē′ŭs), (640 B. C.), Gk. poet.
Tzi-Hi (tsē′hē′), [**Tzu Hsi An** (tsû′shē′än′)] (1834–1908), emp. dowager of China.

U

Ucayali (ōō″kä-yä′lē), riv., Peru, 1,500 m. to Amazon.
Udall (ū′dăl), Nicholas (1505–56), Eng. educ. & dram.
Uganda (ōō-gän′dä; û-gän′dä), Br. protec., E. cen. Afr., 110,300 sq. m., p. 3,157,008; caps., Entebbe & Mengo.
Uhland (ōō′länt), Johann Ludwig (1787–1862), Ger. au.
Uinta Mountains (ū-ĭn′tä), range, N. E. Utah & N. W. Wyo., U. S.: highest peak, 13,687 ft.
Ukraine (ū′krān), socialist soviet repub., E. Europe, federated with Russ.; 172,311 sq. m., p. 29,020,304; cap., Kiev. [lated Bible into Gothic.]
Ulfilas (ŭl′fĭ-lăs), (311?–381), bp. of the Goths: trans-
Ulpian (ŭl′pĭ-ăn), (170?–228), Rom. jurist.
Ulster (ŭl′stĕr), former prov. in the northern part of Ire., which included the territory of mod. Northern Ire. and in addition the cos. of Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan, now united to Eire (Ir. Free State). See **Irish Free State, Northern Ireland.**
Umbria (ŭm′brĭ-ä), [mod. **Perugia** (pā-rōō′jä)], anc. dept., cen. It. [Am. stsm.]
Underwood (ŭn′dĕr-wo͝od), Oscar Wilder (1862–1929),
Ungava (ŭng-gā′vä; -gä′-), [**New Quebec**], former dist. of Can., cen. & W. Labrador, now in Quebec, 354,960 sq. m., p. 345,400.
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. See **Russia.**
Union of South Africa (ăf′rĭ-kä), commonwealth within Br. empire, comprising Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Natal, & Orange Free State, 473,089 sq. m., p. 6,928,580; caps., Cape Town & Pretoria.
United Kingdom, isl. kingdom comprising Gt. Br. (Eng., Sc., & Wales) & Northern Ire.; with Channel Isls. 95,041 sq. m., p. 44,147,601; cap., London.
United States of America (ä-mĕr′ĭ-kä), federal repub., N. Am., 2,750 m. by 1,680 m., comprising 48 States & District of Columbia, 3,026,789 sq. m., p. 122,775,046; cap., Washington; total area with two territories (Alaska & Hawaii) and all dependencies (the Philippine Islands, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Wake, & scattered Pacific isls.), 3,743,510 sq. m., total p.
Ur (ûr), anc. city & dist., Babylonia. [136,926,069.]
Ural (ū′răl), mts., Russ., bet. Europe & Asia, 650 m. long, 5,000 ft. high.
Urban (ûr′băn), name of 8 popes.
Urbana (ûr-bā′nä), city, Champaign co., Ill., p. 13,058.
Uruguay (ū′rōō-gwā; ōō″rōō-gwī′), **1,** repub., S. Am., 72,153 sq. m., p. 1,808,286; cap., Montevideo; **2,** riv., S. Am., 1,000 m. to La Plata.
Ushant (ŭsh′ănt), isl., off N. W. coast, dept. of Finistère, Fr., 6 sq. m., p. 2,512: nav. bats.
Üsküdar (üs″kü-där′), [formerly **Scutari** (skōō′tä-rē)], tn., suburb of Istanbul (Constantinople), Turkey, p. 124,555. [& prelate: Bible chronology.]
Ussher, or **Usher** (ŭsh′ĕr), James (1581–1656), Ir. au.
U. S. S. R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. See **Russia.**
Utah (ū′tô; ū-tä), state in U. S., 84,990 sq. m., p. 507,847; cap., Salt Lake City.
Utica (ū′tĭ-kä), **1,** city, co. seat Oneida co., N. Y., on Mohawk riv., p. 101,740; **2,** anc. Phœnician city, N. Afr., in mod. Tunisia.
Utrecht (ū′trĕkt; ü′-), **1,** prov., Netherlands, 525 sq. m., p. 342,322: univ.; **2,** city, its cap., p. 151,660: univ.
Uzbek (ōōz′bĕk), socialist soviet repub., Union of Bukhara and part of Khiva, 103,751 sq. m., p. 5,270,195: federated with Russ. repub.

V

Vaal (väl), riv., Transvaal, S. Afr., 700 m. to Orange
Valdo (väl′dō). See **Waldo.** [riv.]
Valencia (vä-lĕn′shĭ-ä), **1,** prov., E. Sp., 4,150 sq. m., p. 988,081; **2,** city, its cap., p. 267,346: univ.
Valenciennes (vä′läN″syĕn′; vä-lĕn″sĭ-ĕnz′), tn., dept. of Nord, Fr., on Scheldt riv., p. 35,969. [364–378.]
Valens (vā′lĕnz), Flavius (328–378), Byzantine emp.,
Valentine (văl′ĕn-tīn), Saint (3d cent. A. D.), Christian martyr: feast day Feb. 14.
Valentinian (văl″ĕn-tĭn′ĭ-ăn), name of 3 Rom. emps.: **I** (321–375), 364–375; **II** (371–392), 375–392; **III** (419–455), 425–455. [emp., 253–260.]
Valerian (vä-lē′rĭ-ăn), Publius Licinius (?–260), Rom.
Vallejo (vă-lā′hō; -lā′ō), city, Solano co., Calif., on San Pablo bay, p. 14,476.

Valley Forge (fōrj), vil., Chester co., Pa., on Schuylkill riv., N. W. of Philadelphia: Washington's headquarters, 1777–78; site of park, museum, & Rev. memorial chapel.
Valley Stream, tn., Nassau co., N. Y., p. 11,767.
Vallombrosa (väl″lôm-brō′sä), mt. resort near Florence, It.: abbey.
Valois (vȧ″lwȧ′), royal Fr. family, 1328–1589.
Valparaiso (vȧl″pä-rī′sō; -zō), **1,** prov., Chile, 1,775 sq. m., p. 286,947; **2,** spt. city, its cap., p. 182,242: univ.
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn), Martin (1782–1862), vice pres. & 8th pres. of U. S., 1837–41.
Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr), **1,** city, Br. Columbia, Can., p. 246,593; **2,** isl., part of Br. Columbia, 16,400 sq. m.
Vanderbilt (văn′dĕr-bĭlt), Cornelius [*Commodore*] (1794–1877), Am. capitalist.
Vandergrift (văn′dĕr-grĭft), tn., Westmoreland co., Pa., p. 11,471.
Van Dyck (văn dīk′), Sir Anthony (1599–1641), Du. portrait painter. [clergy., & educ.]
Van Dyke (văn dīk′), Henry (1852–1933), Am. au.,
Vane (vān), Sir Harry (1613–62), Eng. stsm.
Van Loon (văn lōn′), Hendrik Willem (1882–), Du.-Am. writer: "Story of Mankind." [scholar.]
Varro (vär′ō), Marcus Terentius (116–27? B. C.), Rom.
Varus (vā′rŭs), Publius Quintilius (?–A. D. 9), Rom. consul & gen.: defeated by Hermann, A. D. 9.
Vasari (vä-zä′rē), Giorgio (1511–74), It. art. & biog.
Vatican (vät′ĭ-kăn), papal palace in Rome, including several buildings: **Vatican City,** small independent state inclosing the Vatican, constituted in 1929: 105 acres, p. 500. [1635), Sp. dram. & poet.]
Vega Carpio, de (dā vä′gä kär′pyō), Lope Félix (1562–
Velásquez (vä-läs′käth), or **Veázquez,** Diego Rodriguez de Silva y (1599–1660), Sp. painter.
Vendée (väN″dā′), dept., W. Fr., 2,690 sq. m., p. 395,-602; cap., La Roche-sur-Yon, p. 11,994.
Venezuela (vĕn″ĕ-zwē′lȧ), repub., S. Am., 393,874 sq. m., p. 3,026,878; cap., Caracas.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs), [It. **Venezia** (vā-nā′tsyä)], city, cap. of prov. Venetia, It., p. 253,608: canals; beautiful relics.
Venizelos (vĕn″ĕ-zā′lōs), Eleutherios (1864–1936), Gk. stsm.
Veracruz (vā″rä-krōōs′; vĕr″ȧ-krōōz′), **1,** gulf state, Mex., 27,880 sq. m., p. 1,159,935: cap., Cordoba, p. 10,295; **2,** city & port of same, on Campeche bay, p. 54,225: occupied by U. S. forces, 1847 & 1914.
Vercingetorix (vĕr″sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks), (?–45 B. C.), Gallic chief: defeated by Julius Cæsar.
Verde (vûrd), **Cape,** western extrem. of Afr.
Verdi (vär′dē), Giuseppi (1813–1901), It. comp.: "Aïda"; "Il Trovatore"; "Falstaff."
Verdun (vär″dŭn′), **1,** tn. & fortress, dept. of Meuse, N. E. Fr.: bats. 1916–18; **2,** city, Quebec, Can., p. 60,745.
Vereshchagin (vyĕ′rĕ-shchä′gĭn), Vasili Vasilevich (1842–1904), Russ. painter.
Vergil (vûr′jĭl), or **Virgil,** Publius [*Vergilius*] Maro (70–19 B. C.), Rom. poet.
Vermont (vĕr-mŏnt′), state in U. S., 9,564 sq. m., p. 359,611; cap., Montpelier: off. abbr. **Vt.**
Verne (vûrn; vărn), Jules (1828–1905), Fr. nov.
Veronese (vā″rō-nā′zā), Paul (1528–88), It. painter: real name, *Paolo Cagliari.*
Verrazano, da (dä vĕr″rä-tsä′nō), Giovanni (1480?–1527), It. navig. [It. sculp.]
Verrocchio, del (dĕl vĕr-rō′kyō), Andrea (1435–88),
Versailles (vâr″sây″; vĕr-sālz′), city, near Paris, dept. of Seine-et-Oise, Fr., p. 68,575: palace; treaty with Ger., 1919.
Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zhĭ-ăn), Titus Flavius [*Vespasianus*], (9–79), Rom. emp. 69–79.
Vespucci (vĕs-pōō′chē), Amerigo (145 –1512), It. navig. and geog., for whom America is named.
Vesuvius (vē-sū′vĭ-ŭs), active volcano, 4,000 ft. high, Bay of Naples: great eruptions in 79 & 1906.
Viaud (vyō), Louis (1850–1923), Fr. nov.: pseud., *Pierre Loti.*
Vichy (vĭsh′ĭ; vē″shē′), tn., dept. of Allier, cen. Fr., p. 14,820: visitors 50,000; hot min. springs.
Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg), city, Warren co., Miss., on Miss. riv., p. 22,943: decisive bat. in Civil War.
Victor Emmanuel III (vĭk′tĕr ĕ-măn′ū-ĕl), 1869–), king of It., 1900– : emp. Ethiopia, 1936– .
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ), Alexandrina (1819–1901), queen of Gt. Br. & Ire., 1837–1901, & emp. of India, 1876–1901.
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ), **1,** city, cap. of Br. Columbia, Can., on Vancouver isl., p. 39,082; **2,** state, Australia, 87,884 sq. mi., p. 1,531,280; cap., Melbourne; **3,** city, cap. of Hongkong, Br. col., China, p. 500,000.
Victoria Nyanza (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ nyän′zä), lake, E. Afr., 32,000 sq. m. [now div. of Latvia, 8,716 sq. m.]
Vidzeme (vēd′zĕ-mā), [formerly **Livonia**], Russ. prov.,
Vienna (vē-ĕn′ȧ), [Ger. **Wien** (vēn)], prov., Austria, 107 sq. m., identical with city, cap. of Austria, on Danube riv., p. 1,865,780: univ.
Vieuxtemps (vyō″tăN′), Henri (1820–81), Belgian violinist & comp.
Villa (vē′lyä), Francesco [*Pancho*] (1872–1923), Mex. bandit.
Villars, de (dē vē″lȧr′), Claude Louis Hector, Duc (1653–1734), marshal of Fr. [**Duke of.**]
Villiers (vĭl′ĕrz; -lē-ĕrz), George. See **Buckingham,**
Villon (vē″yôN′), François (1431–after 1463), Fr. poet. real name, *Montcorbier.*
Vilna (vĕl′nȧ), [**Wilno**], anc. cap. of Lithuania; now city of Poland, p. 214,600: univ.
Vimy (vē″mē′), tn., dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr.: **– Ridge,** hill: captured by Canadians 1917.
Vincennes (vĭn-sĕnz′), city, Knox co., Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 17,564.
Vincent de Paul (vâN″säN′ dē pōl′), Saint (1576–1660), Fr. priest: founded Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.
Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē), Leonardo (1452–1519), It. sculp., arch., eng., math., sci., & painter: "Mona Lisa"; "Last Supper."
Virgil (vûr′jĭl). See **Vergil.**
Virginia (vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), state in U. S., 42,627 sq. m., p. 2,421,851: cap., Richmond: off. abbr. **Va.**
Virgin Islands (vûr′jĭn), **American** [formerly **Danish West Indies**], isls. in the Leeward group, including St. Thomas, St. John, & St. Croix, 132 sq. m., p. 22,012; cap., St. Thomas: no off. abbr.: **British –,** group of 30 isls., bet. Greater & Lesser Antilles, 58 sq. m., p. 5,082; cap., Tortola, p. 463. [chieftain.]
Viriathus (vĭ-rī′ȧ-thŭs), (?–139 B. C.), Lusitanian
Visayan Islands (vē-sä′yän), cen. group, P. I., 24,747 sq. m., p. 2,600,000. Also, **Bisayas** (bē-sä′yäs).
Visconti (vēs-kōn′tē), a cel. family of Lombardy 1208–1447. [pathians to Baltic sea.]
Vistula (vĭs′tū-lȧ), riv., cen. Europe, 650 m. fr. Car-
Viviani (vē-vyä′nē), René (1863–1925), Fr. stsm.: premier, 1914–15. [Siberia, p. 107,977.]
Vladivostok (vlȧ″dĭ-vŏs-tôk′), spt. & nav. base,
Volga (vōl′gȧ), riv., Russ., 2,310 m. to Caspian sea.
Voistead (vōl′stĕd), Andrew J. (1860–), Am. congressman: "Volstead Act."
Volta (vōl′tä), Alessandro (1745–1827), It. physicist and student of electricity: voltaic battery.
Voltaire (vōl″târ′), Jean François Marie Arouet (1694–1778), Fr. philos. & satirist.
Vosges (vōzh), mt. chain, bet. Fr. & Ger., 4,680 ft.

W

Wabash (wō′băsh), riv., Ohio & Ind., 550 m. long, Mercer co., Ohio, to Ohio riv.
Waco (wā′kō), city, co. seat McLennan co., Tex., on Brazos riv., p. 52,848.
Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin (1800–78), Am. stsm.: antislavery leader.
Wagner (väg′nĕr′), **1,** Charles (1851–1918), Fr. clergy. & au.: "The Simple Life"; **2,** (väg′nĕr), Wilhelm Richard (1813–83), Ger. comp.: originator of modern music-drama: "Parsifal"; "Lohengrin"; "Tannhäuser."
Wagram (vä′grăm), vil., Lower Austria, near Vienna: bat. 1809.
Wake (wāk), U. S. isl., bet. Hawaii and Hongkong, 1 sq. m.: coaling station. [16,318.]
Wakefield (wāk′fēld), tn., Middlesex co., Mass., p.
Waldeck (väl′dĕk), repub., depend. of Prussia, 433 sq. m., p. 55,816; cap., Arolsen, p. 3,000.
Waldemar (wōl′dĕ-mär; väl′-), or **Valdemar** (väl′-), **I** (1131–82), king of Denmark, 1157–82.
Waldo (väl′dō), [**Valdo** or **Vaidez**] (about 1170), leader of Waldensians. [2,205,680: cap., Cardiff.]
Wales (wālz), W. div. of Gt. Br., 7,466 sq. m., p.
Walker (wôk′ĕr), Mary (1832–1919), Am. phys.
Wallace (wŏl′ăs), **1,** Alfred Russel (1823–1913), Eng. natur.; **2,** Gen. Lew (1827–1905), Am. army off. & au.: "Ben Hur"; **3,** Sir William (1272?–1305), Sc. sol. & national hero.
Wallachia (wŏ-lā′kĭ-ȧ), anc. principality, joined W. Moldavia to make Rumania, 1861.
Walla Walla (wŏl′ȧ wŏl′ȧ), city, co. seat Walla Walla co., Wash., p. 15,976: coll.
Waller (wŏl′ĕr), Edmund (1606–87), Eng. poet.
Wallingford (wŏl′ĭng-fĕrd), tn., New Haven co., Conn., p. 14,283.
Walpole (wŏl′pōl), **1,** Horace, Earl of Orford (1717–97), Eng. au.: "Castle of Otranto"; son of Sir Robert; **2,** Sir Robert (1676–1745), first Earl of Oxford, Br. stsm. and prime minister; **3,** Hugh Seymour (1884–), Eng. au. [nun: missionary to Germany.]
Walpurgis (väl-pōōr′gĭs), Saint (754?–799?), Eng.
Waltham (wŏl′thăm), city, Middlesex co., Mass., on Charles riv., p. 39,247: watches.

Walther von der Vogelweide (väl'tĕr fŏn dâr fō'gĕl-vī"dĕ), (1198–1228), Ger. minnesinger.
Walton (wôl'tŭn), Izaak (1593–1683), Eng. au.: "The Compleat Angler."
Wanamaker (wŏn'ə-māk"ĕr), John (1838–1922), Am. merchant.
Ward (wôrd), **1,** Artemus (1834–67), Am. humorist: pseud. of *Charles Farrar Browne;* **2,** Mrs. Humphry (1851–1920), Eng. nov. [nĕe *Mary Augusta Arnold*]: "Robert Elsmere."
Warfield (wôr'fēld), David (1866–), Am. act.
Warner (wôr'nĕr), **1,** Charles Dudley (1829–1900), Am. au.; **2,** Seth (1743–84), Am. Rev. sol., leader of "Green Mountain Boys."
Warren (wŏr'ĕn), **1,** city, Trumbull co., Ohio, p. 41,062; **2,** bor., co. seat Warren co., Pa., p. 14,863.
Warsaw (wôr'sô), city, cap. of Poland, on Vistula riv., p. 936,713; captured by Ger. 1915; univ.
Warwick (wŏr'ĭk), Richard Neville, Earl of [*the Kingmaker*] (1428–71), Eng. sol. & stsm.
Warwick (wŏr'ĭk), **1,** tn., Kent co., R. I., p. 23,196; **2,** tn., co. seat, Warwickshire, Eng., p. 12,836.
Warwickshire (wŏr'ĭk-shĭr), co., S. cen. Eng., 946 sq. m., p. 1,389,977; co. seat, Warwick.
Washington (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn), **1,** George [*Father of his Country*] (1732–99), Am. Rev. gen., comm. in chief: 1st pres. of U. S., 1789–97; **2,** Booker Taliaferro (1859?–1915), Am. Negro educ.: Tuskegee Institute.
Washington (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn), **1,** state in U. S. on W. coast, 69,127 sq. m., p. 1,563,396; cap., Olympia: off. abbr. **Wash.**; **2,** city, cap. of U. S., coterminous with D. C., on Potomac riv., p. 486,869; 6 univs.; **3,** bor., co. seat Washington co., Pa., p. 24,545; coll.
Wassermann, von (fŏn väs'ĕr-män), August (1866–1925), Ger. phys. & bacter.: test for syphilis.
Waterbury (wô'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ), city, one of the co. seats New Haven co., Conn., on Naugatuck riv., p. 99,902: watches.
Waterloo (wô"tĕr-lōō'), **1,** city, co. seat Blackhawk co., Iowa, on Cedar riv., p. 46,191; **2,** vil., Belgium, p. 5,033: scene of Napoleon's defeat, June 18, 1815.
Watertown (wô'tĕr-toun), **1,** city, Middlesex co., Mass., on Charles riv., p. 34,913; **2,** city, co. seat Jefferson co., N. Y., on Black riv., near Lake Ontario, p. 32,205; **3,** tn., Jefferson co., Wis., p. 10,603.
Waterville (wô'tĕr-vĭl), city, Kennebec co., Me., p. 15,454. [16,083.]
Watervliet (wô"tĕr-vlēt'), city, Albany co., N. Y., p.
Watson (wŏt'sŭn), John (1850–1907), Sc. clergy. & nov.: pseud., *Ian Maclaren.*
Watt (wŏt), James (1736–1819), Sc. inv. of steam engine.
Watteau (wä"tō'), Antoine (1684–1721), Fr painter.
Watterson (wŏt'ĕr-sŭn), Henry [*Marse Henry*] (1840–1921), Am. jour. & or.: founded Louisville *Courier-Journal.*
Watts (wŏts), **1,** George Frederick (1817–1904), Eng. painter & sculp.; **2,** Isaac (1674–1748), Eng. theolog. & hymn writer.
Waukegan (wô-kē'găn), city, co. seat Lake co., Ill., p. 33,499.
Waukesha (wô'kĕ-shô), city, co. seat Waukesha co., Wis., on Little Fox riv., p. 17,176.
Wausau (wô'sô), city, co. seat Marathon co., Wis., on Wis. riv., p. 23,758.
Waycross (wā'krŏs), city, co. seat Ware co., Ga., p. 15,510.
Wayne (wān), Anthony [*Mad Anthony*] (1745–96), Am. Rev. gen.
Waynesboro (wānz'bŭr-ô), tn., Franklin co., Pa., p. 10,140.
Weber, von (fŏn vā'bĕr), Karl Maria, Baron (1786–1826), Ger. comp.: "Der Freischütz."
Webster (wĕb'stĕr), **1,** Daniel (1782–1852), Am. stsm.; **2,** Noah (1758–1843), Am. lexicographer.
Webster (wĕb'stĕr), tn., Worcester co., Mass., p. 12,992: **– Groves,** tn., St. Louis co., Mo., p. 16,462.
Wedgewood (wĕj'wŏŏd), Josiah (1730–95), Eng. potter: Wedgewood ware & Queen's ware.
Weihaiwei (wā'hī'wā'), **1,** Br. leased ter., N. Shantung, China, 285 sq. m., p. 154,416; cap., Port Edward; **2,** city of same, p. 2,000.
Weimar (vī'mär), dist. & cap. of Thuringia, Ger., p. 45,957, cap. of former grand duchy Saxe-Weimar; Goethe's home; repub. govt. first met here, 1919.
Weismann (vīs'män), August (1834–1914), Ger. biol.: "Essays on Heredity."
Weizmann (vīts'män), Chaim (1874–), Russ.-Jewish chemist: pres. of World Zionists.
Welles (wĕlz), Gideon (1802–78), Am. stsm.
Wellesley (wĕlz'lĭ), tn., Norfolk co., Mass., p. 11,439: seat of Wellesley coll.
Wellington (wĕl'ĭng-tŭn), Arthur Wellesley, Duke of (1769–1852), Br. gen.: won bat. of Waterloo.
Wells (wĕlz), **1,** Carolyn (1869–), Am. au. & humorist: "A Nonsense Anthology"; **2,** Herbert George (1866–), Br. nov.: "Outline of History."
Welsbach (vĕls'bäkh), Carl Auer von (1858–), Aus. chemist: inv. of Welsbach light and osmium incandescent electric light.
Wenatchee (wē-năch'ē), tn., co. seat Chelan co., Wash., p. 11,620.
Wenceslas (wĕn'sĕs-lâs), or **Wenceslaus** (-lôs), or **Wenzel** (vĕn'tsĕl), (1361–1419), king of Bohemia, 1378–1419, & Holy Roman emp., 1378–1400.
Wenchow (wŭn'chō'), spt. city, Chekiang prov., China, on riv. Wu, p. 202,700.
Weser (vā'zĕr), riv., N. W. Ger., 440 m. to North sea.
Wesley (wĕs'lĭ), **1,** Charles (1707–88), Eng. hymn writer; **2,** John (1703–91), Eng. clergy.: founder of Methodism.
Wessex (wĕs'ĕks), imp. anc. Anglo-Saxon kingdom, S. W. Eng. [painter.]
West (wĕst), Benjamin (1738–1820), Am. historical
West Allis (ăl'ĭs), city, Milwaukee co., Wis., p. 34,671.
Westbrook (wĕst'brŏŏk), city, Cumberland co., Me., p. 10,807.
West Chester (chĕs'tĕr), bor., co. seat Chester co., Pa., p. 12,325.
Westerly (wĕs'tĕr-lĭ), tn., Washington co., R. I., p. 10,997.
Western Australia (ôs-trā'lĭ-ə), state in Australia, 975,920 sq. m., p. 332,732; cap., Perth.
Westfield (wĕst'fēld), **1,** tn., Hampden co., Mass., p. 19,775: whips & cigars; **2,** tn., Union co., N. J., p. 15,801.
West Frankfort (frăngk'fŭrt), tn., Franklin co., Ill., p. 14,690. [p. 24,396.]
West Hartford (härt'fĕrd), tn., Hartford co, Conn.,
West Indies (ĭn'dĭz), archipelago, several groups of isls. E. of Cen. Am., 100,000 sq. m., p. 9,000,000.
West Lothian (lō'*thĭ*-ăn), [**Linlithgowshire**], co., S. cen. Sc., 120 sq. m., p. 83,966; co. seat, Linlithgow, p. 3,880.
Westmorland (wĕst'mŏr-lănd), co., N. Eng., 787 sq. m., p. 65,740; co. seat, Appleby, p. 1,785.
West New York (yôrk), tn., Hudson co., N. J., opposite New York City, p. 37,107.
West Orange (ôr'ĕnj), tn., Essex co., N. J., p. 24,327.
West Palm Beach, tn., co. seat Palm Beach co., Fla., p. 26,613.
West Springfield (sprĭng'fēld), tn., Hampden co., Mass., on Conn. riv., p. 16,684.
West Virginia (vĕr'jĭn'ĭ-ə), state in U. S., 24,170 sq. m., p. 1,729,205; cap., formerly Wheeling, now Charleston: off. abbr. **W. Va.**
West Warwick (wŏr'ĭk), tn., Kent co., R. I., p. 17,696.
Wewoka (wē-wō'kə), tn., co. seat Seminole co., Okla., p. 10,023.
Weyler (wā'lĕr), Valeriano (1839–1930), Sp. col. off.: captain-gen. of Cuba, 1896–97.
Weyman (wī'mən), Stanley John (1855–1928), Eng. nov.: "Under the Red Robe."
Weymouth (wā'mŭth), spt. tn., Norfolk co., Mass., p. 20,882.
Wharton (hwôr'tŭn), Edith (1862–1937), Am. nov.: "House of Mirth." [p. 22,691.]
Wharton (hwôr'tŭn), tn., co. seat Wharton co., Tex.,
Wheeler (hwēl'ĕr), **1,** Joseph (1836–1906), Am. Confed. & U. S. gen.; **2,** William A. (1819–87), vice pres. of U. S., 1877–81.
Wheeling (hwēl'ĭng), city, co. seat Ohio co., W. Va., on Ohio riv., p. 61,659; former cap. of W. Va.
Whistler (hwĭs'lĕr), James Abbott M'Neill (1834–1903), Am. painter in Eng.: "Mother"; "Nocturne in Blue and Silver."
Whitby (hwĭt'bĭ), spt., N. Eng., p. 12,510.
White (hwīt), **1,** Edward Douglass (1845–1921), Am. jurist; **2,** Stewart Edward (1873–), Am. nov. of western life: "The Blazed Trail"; **3,** William Allen (1868–), Am. jour. & nov.: "Court of Boyville."
Whitefield (hwĭt'fēld), George (1714–70), Eng. clergy. & revivalist.
Whiteing (hwīt'ĭng), Richard (1840–1928), Eng. nov.: "No. 5 John Street."
White Mountains (hwīt), mt. range, N. H. & Me.: Mt. Washington, in N. H., 6,293 ft.
White Plains (hwīt), city, co. seat Westchester co., N. Y., p. 35,830: bat. 1776.
White Russia (hwīt rŭsh'ə), soviet repub., W. Russ., 32,060 sq. m., p. 154,800,000; cap., Minsk.
White Sea (hwīt), gulf, arm of Arctic oc., N. Russ., 36,000 sq. m.
Whiting (hwīt'ĭng), city, Lake co., Ind., on Lake Mich., p. 10,880.
Whitlock (hwĭt'lŏk), Brand (1869–1934), Am. dipl.: minister to Belgium, 1913–17.

Whitman (hwĭt'măn), **1,** Marcus (1802–47), Am. pioneer & missionary to Indians; **2,** Walt (1819–92), Am. poet: "Leaves of Grass." [gin.]
Whitney (hwĭt'nĭ), Eli (1765–1825), Am. inv. of cotton
Whitney (hwĭt'nĭ), **Mount,** peak in Sierra Nevada range, Calif., 14,502 ft.: highest mt. in U. S. outside Alaska. [poet: "Snowbound."]
Whittier (hwĭt'ĭ-ẽr), John Greenleaf (1807–92), Am.
Whittier (hwĭt'ĭ-ẽr), tn., Los Angeles co., Calif., p. 14,808. [Eng. merchant & Lord Mayor of London.]
Whittington (hwĭt'ĭng-tŭn), Sir Richard (?–1423),
Whydah (hwīd'ȧ), tn., Dahomey, W. Afr., p. 20,000.
Wichita (wĭch'ĭ-tô), city, co. seat Sedgwick co., Kans., on Ark. & Little Ark. rivs., p. 111,110: **– Falls,** city, co. seat Wichita co., Tex., p. 43,690.
Wiclif (wĭk'lĭf). See **Wycliffe.**
Wiesbaden (vēs'bä"dĕn), tn., Prussia, p. 102,476: resort. [Liverpool, p. 88,690.]
Wigan (wĭg'ăn), tn., Lancashire, Eng., 28 m. N. E. of
Wiggin (wĭg'ĭn), Kate Douglas (1857–1923), Am. nov.: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
Wight (wīt), **Isle of,** isl., off S. coast of Eng., 147 sq. m., p. 94,697; cap., Newport, p. 11,031.
Wigtown (wĭg'tŭn; -toun), co., S. W. Sc., 487 sq. m., p. 30,782; co. seat, Wigtown, p. 1,299. [abolitionist.]
Wilberforce (wĭl'bẽr-fôrs), William (1759–1833), Eng.
Wilcox (wĭl'kŏks), Ella Wheeler (1855–1919), Am. au. & poetess: "Laugh and the World Laughs with You."
Wilde (wīld), Oscar (1856–1900), Br. poet & dram.: "Lady Windermere's Fan."
Wilhelmina I (vĭl"hĕl-mē'nȧ), (1880–), queen of the Netherlands, 1890– .
Wilhelmj (vĭl-hĕl'mē), August (1845–1908), Ger. violinist, conductor, & comp.
Wilhelmshaven (vĭl"hĕlms-hä'fĕn), spt. tn., Hanover, Prussia, p. 25,484: imp. naval base in World War.
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks'-bär'ĭ), city, co. seat Luzerne co., Pa., p. 86,626.
Wilkins (wĭl'kĭnz), Sir George Hubert (1888–), Australian av.: flew from Alaska to Svalbard, over North pole, 1928.
Wilkinsburg (wĭl'kĭnz-bûrg), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 29,539. [reformer, prohibitionist, & philan.]
Willard (wĭl'ẽrd), Frances E. (1839–98), Am. social
William (wĭl'yŭm), **1,** name of 4 kings of Eng., notably: **I** [*the Conqueror*] (1027–87), 1066–87; **III** of Orange (1650–1702), 1689–1702; **2,** name of 2 Ger. emps.: **I** (1797–1888), king of Prussia, 1861–88; Ger. emp. 1871–88; **II** (1859–), 1888–1918: abdicated; **3, I** [*the Silent*] (1533–84), Prince of Orange, founder of the Dutch repub.
Williams (wĭl'yŭmz), **1,** Sir George (1821–1905), Eng. merchant: founded Y. M. C. A. 1844; **2,** Roger (1604?–83), Eng. theolog.: founder of R. I.
Williamsport (wĭl'yămz-pōrt), city, co. seat Lycoming co., Pa., on W. branch Susquehanna riv., p. 45,729.
Willimantic (wĭl"ĭ-măn'tĭk), city, Windham co., Conn., p. 12,102.
Willingdon (wĭl'ĭng-dŏn), Freeman Freeman-Thomas, 1st Viscount of (1866–), gov.-gen. of Can., 1926–31; viceroy of India 1931–1936.
Wilmington (wĭl'mĭng-tŭn), **1,** city, co. seat New Castle co., Del., on Del. riv., p. 106,597; **2,** city, co. seat New Hanover co., N. C., p. 32,270.
Wilno (vĕl'nō), co. & city, Poland. See **Vilna.**
Wilson (wĭl'sŭn), **1,** Henry (1812–75), vice pres. of U. S., 1873–75; **2,** James (1835–1920), Am. cabinet off.: sec. of agriculture under McKinley, Roosevelt, & Taft; **3,** (Thomas) Woodrow (1856–1924), Am. educ. & stsm., pres. of Princeton univ., gov. N. J., 28th pres. of U. S., 1913–21; Nobel prize 1918.
Wilson (wĭl'sŭn), tn., Wilson co., N. C., p. 12,613.
Wilton (wĭl'tŭn), tn., Wiltshire, Eng., p. 2,021: carpets.
Wiltshire (wĭlt'shĭr), co., S. Eng., 1,350 sq. m., p. 292,213; co. seat, Salisbury, p. 16,989.
Winchester (wĭn'chĕs-tẽr), Oliver F. (1810–80), Am. mfr. of firearms.
Winchester (wĭn'chĕs-tẽr), **1,** tn., Middlesex co., Mass., p. 12,719; **2,** city, co. seat Hampshire, Eng., p. 23,791: cathedral; coll.
Windermere (wĭn'dẽr-mẽr), lake, Westmorland co., Eng.: largest lake in Eng.
Windsor (wĭn'zẽr), name of royal house of Eng.
Windsor (wĭn'zẽr), city, Ontario, Can., on Detroit riv., opposite Detroit, p. 63,108.
Windward Islands (wĭnd'wẽrd), isl. group, div. of Lesser Antilles in Br. W. Indies, not a pol. div., including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, & St. Lucia, about 516 sq. m., p. about 165,000.
Winnemucca (wĭn"ẽ-mŭk'ȧ), tn., co. seat Humboldt co., Nev., p. 11,989.
Winnipeg (wĭn'ĭ-pĕg), **1,** city, cap. of Manitoba, Can., at junction of Red & Assiniboine rivs., p. 218,785; **2,** lake, W. Can., 275 m. long, 40–60 m. wide.
Winona (wĭ-nō'nȧ), city, co. seat Winona co., Minn., p. 20,850: univ.
Winslow (wĭnz'lō), **1,** Edward (1595–1655), gov. of Plymouth col.; **2,** John Ancrum (1811–73), Am. adm.
Winston (wĭn'stŭn), John Clark (1856–1920), Am. publisher, esp. of Bibles: founder of The John C. Winston Company.
Winston-Salem (wĭn'stŭn-sā'lĕm), city, co. seat Forsyth co., N. C., p. 75,274: coll.
Winter (wĭn'tẽr), William (1836–1917), Am. poet, essay., & dramatic critic.
Winthrop (wĭn'thrŭp), **1,** John (1588–1649), gov. of Mass. col.; **2,** John (1606–76), col. gov. of Conn.
Winthrop (wĭn'thrŭp), tn., near Boston, Suffolk co., Mass., p. 16,852: seaside resort.
Winton (wĭn'tŭn), Alexander (1860–1932), Sc.-Am. inv. & pioneer automobile mfr.
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn'sĭn), state in U. S., 56,066 sq. m., p. 2,939,006; cap., Madison: off. abbr. **Wis.**
Wise (wīz), Stephen Samuel (1872–), Am.-Jewish rabbi: leader of reformed Judaism in U. S.
Wishart (wĭsh'ȧrt), George (1513?–46), Sc. reformer & martyr: converted John Knox.
Wistar (wĭs'tẽr), Caspar (1761–1818), Am. phys. & anat. [Virginian."]
Wister (wĭs'tẽr), Owen (1860–), Am. nov.: "The
Woburn (wo͝o'bûrn), city, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 19,434. [Quebec.]
Wolfe (wo͝olf), James (1727–59), Eng. gen.: hero of
Wolff (vôlf), Kaspar Friedrich (1733–94), Ger. embryologist: 1st to propose cell theory of embryology.
Wolseley (wo͝olz'lĭ), Garnet Joseph, Viscount (1833–1913), Br. gen.
Wolsey (wo͝ol'zĭ), Thomas (1475?–1530), Eng. cardinal; prime minister of Henry VIII.
Wolverhampton (wo͝ol"vẽr-hămp'tŭn), bor., Staffordshire, Eng., p. 135,200.
Wood (wo͝od), Leonard (1860–1927), Am. gen., gov.-gen. of P. I. [mfr. & stsm.: sec. of treasury 1933.]
Woodin (wo͝od'ĭn), William Hartman (1868–1934), Am.
Woodlawn (wo͝od'lôn'), bor., former name (until 1920) of **Aliquippa,** which see. [educ.]
Woolsey (wo͝ol'sĭ), Theodore Dwight (1801–89), Am.
Woonsocket (wo͝on"sŏk'ĕt), city, Providence co., R. I., p. 49,376. [10,764.]
Wooster (wo͝os'tẽr), tn., co. seat Wayne co., Ohio, p.
Worcester (wo͝os'tẽr), Joseph Emerson (1784–1865), Am. lexicographer. [co., Mass., p. 195,311.]
Worcester (wo͝os'tẽr), one of the co. seats Worcester
Worcestershire (wo͝os'tẽr-shĭr), co., S. W. Eng., 716 sq. m., p. 405,876; co. seat, Worcester, p. 50,890.
Wordsworth (wûrdz'wûrth), William (1770–1850), Eng. poet: "Ode on Intimations of Immortality."
Worth (wûrth), **1,** Charles Frederick (1825–95), famous Anglo-Fr. dress designer; **2,** William Jenkins (1794–1849), Am. gen.
Wotton (wŏt'ŭn), Sir Henry (1568–1639), Eng. poet.
Wrangel (vräng'ĕl), Peter Nicholaievich, Baron (1879–1928), Russ. sol., leader of opposition to Bolsheviki.
Wrangel Island (räng'gĕl), isl., 220 sq. m., in Alexander archipelago near Alaska, Arctic oc.
Wrangell Mountains (räng'gĕl), mts. near Copper riv., Alaska: highest peak, Mt. Wrangell, 14,005 ft.
Wren (rĕn), Sir Christopher (1632–1723), Eng. arch.: designer of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
Wright (rīt), **1,** Harold Bell (1872–), Am. clergy. & nov.: "Shepherd of the Hills"; **2,** Orville (1871–), and his brother, Wilbur (1867–1912), Am. perfecters of the airplane.
Wuchang (wo͞o"chäng'), city, cap. of Hupeh prov., China, p. 500,000, with near-by cities, Hankow & Hanyang, called Wuhan, p. 1,583,910.
Wundt (vo͝ont), Wilhelm (1832–1920), Ger. physiologist & psychologist.
Württemberg (vür'tĕm-bĕrkh), state (Volksstaat), Ger. repub., 7,532 sq. m., p. 2,580,235; cap., Stuttgart.
Würzburg (vürts'bo͝orkh), tn., Bavaria, p. 89,910: univ. [28,368.]
Wyandotte (wī'ăn-dŏt), city, Wayne co., Mich., p.
Wycliffe (wĭk'lĭf), John (?–1384), Eng. reformer: translated Bible. Also, **Wiclif.**
Wyoming (wī-ō'mĭng), state in U. S., 97,914 sq. m., p. 225,565; cap., Cheyenne: off. abbr. **Wyo.: – Valley,** Luzerne co., Pa.: massacre July 3, 1778.
Wyss (vĭs), Johann Rudolf (1781–1830), Swiss au.: "Swiss Family Robinson."

X

Xanthippe (zăn-thĭp'ē), or **Xantippe** (-tĭp'ē), shrewish wife of Socrates.
Xanthus (zăn'thŭs), anc. city, Lycia, Asia Minor.
Xenia (zē'nĭ-ȧ), tn., co. seat Greene co., Ohio, p. 10,498.
Xenocrates (zē-nŏk'rȧ-tēz), (396–314 B. C.), Gk. philos.

Xenophanes (zĕ-nŏf′ȧ-nēz), (about 536 B. C.), Gk. philos.
Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn), (435?–355 B. C.), Gk. sol. & au.
Xerxes (zûrk′sēz), (?–465 B. C.), king of Persia, 486–465 B. C.

Y

Yakima (yăk′ĭ-mȧ), city, co. seat Yakima co., Wash., p. 22,101.
Yalu (yä″lōō′), riv., bet. Manchukuo & Chosen, 300 m. to Korea bay: nav. bats. 1894, 1904.
Yangtze (yäng′tsē″), [**Yangtze-kiang** (=kyäng′)], riv., China, 3,500 m. fr. Tibet to Yellow sea.
Yap (yäp), one of the W. Caroline isls., 79 sq. m., p. 7,418; formerly Ger., now Jap.: imp. cable station.
Yeats (yāts; yēts), William Butler (1865–), Ir. au. & poet: Nobel prize 1923.
Yeddo (yĕd′ō), former name of Tokyo, cap. of Jap.
Yellow Sea (yĕl′ō), arm of Pacific, N. E. coast of China.
Yellowstone (yĕl′ō-stōn″), riv., Wyo. & Mont., 1,000 m. fr. Shoshone mts. to Mo. riv.: **– National Park,** tract of land in Wyo., Mont., & Idaho, 3,348 sq. m., set apart as a public park.
Yemen (yĕm′ĕn), [anc. **Sheba**], div., Arabia, 75,000 sq. m., p. 3,000,000; cap., Sana, p. 25,000.
Yenisei (yĕ″nĕ-sē′ĕ), riv., Siberia, 2,650 m. fr. Sayan mts. to Arctic oc.
Yezo (yĕz′ō), Jap. isl. See **Hokkaido.**
Yokohama (yō′kō-hä′mȧ), spt. city, on S. Honshu isl., Jap., p. 405,888; earthquake 1923.
Yonkers (yŏng′kĕrz), city, Westchester co., N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 134,646.
York (yôrk), **1,** city, co. seat York co., Pa., p. 55,254; **2,** city, co. seat Yorkshire, p. 83,930: cathedral.
Yorkshire (yôrk′shĭr), largest co., Eng., 6,071 sq. m., p. 4,098,490; co. seat, York.
Yosemite (yō-sĕm′ĭ-tē), national park, cen. Calif., 1,512 sq. m.
Young (yŭng), **1,** Brigham (1801–77), leader of the Mormons; **2,** Edward (1683–1765), Eng. poet: "Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality."
Youngstown (yŭngz′toun), city, co. seat Mahoning co., Ohio, p. 170,002.
Ypres (ēpr′), city, W. Flanders prov., Belgium: p. 14,845: bats. 1914–18.
Ypsilanti (ĭp″sĕ-lăn′tē), a disting. Gk. family, notably Demetrios (1793–1832), Gk. patriot.
Ypsilanti (ĭp″sĭ-lăn′tĭ), tn., Washtenaw co., Mich., p. 10,137.
Ysaye (ē-zȧ′yē), Eugène (1858–1931), Belgian violinist.
Yuan-Shi-Kai (yōō-ăn′-shē′-kī′), (1859–1916), pres. of Chin. repub., 1912–16.
Yucatan (yōō″kȧ-tăn′), state, Mex., 15,939 sq. m., p. 358,221; cap., Mérida, p. 74,225.
Yugoslavia (yōō″gō-slä′vĭ-ȧ). [formerly **Serb-Croat-Slovene State**], kingdom S. E. Europe, 95,558 sq. m., p. 13,934,038; cap., Belgrade.
Yukon (yōō′kŏn), **1,** ter., Can., 207,076 sq. m., p. 4,230; cap., Dawson, p. 975; **2,** riv., Yukon ter., Can., 2,300 m. to Bering sea.
Yunnan (yōōn″năn′), S. W. prov., China, 146,680 sq. m., p. 11,020,591; cap., Yunnanfu, p. 45,000.

Z

Zagreb (zä′grĕb), [Ger. **Agram**], city, Yugoslavia, p. 185,581.
Zama (zā′mȧ), two anc. tns. S. W. of Carthage: bats. [Punic war.]
Zambezi (zăm-bē′zĭ), riv., S. cen. Afr., 1,600 m. fr. Angola to Mozambique channel.
Zamora y Torres (thä-mō′rä ē tō′rĕs), Niceto Alcala (1877–), Sp. law. & stsm., provisional president of rep. of Spain on its establishment, April 13, 1931.
Zanesville (zānz′vĭl), city, co. seat Muskingum co., Ohio, p. 36,440.
Zangwill (săng′wĭl), Israel (1864–1926), Br. nov. & dram.: prominent Zionist; "Children of the Ghetto."
Zanzibar (zăn″zĭ-bär′), **1,** Br. isl. & protec., off E. Afr., 640 sq. m., p. 128,099; **2,** city, cap. of protec., p. 38,700.
Zarathustra (zä″rȧ-thōōs′trȧ). See **Zoroaster,** *Pfd. S.*
Zealand (zē′lănd), [**Seeland**], largest Da. isl., bet. Kattegat & Baltic, 80 m. long, 65 m. wide, 2,682 sq. m., p. 1,096,897; seat of cap., Copenhagen.
Zeebrugge (zā′brōōg″ē), spt. tn., W. Flanders, Belgium; before World War, p. 50,000: Ger. submarine base, 1914–18; blocked by Br., April, 1918. [lisher.]
Zenger (zĕng′ĕr), Peter (1680?–1746), Ger.-Am. pub-
Zeno (zē′nō), (336?–264? B. C.), Gk. philos.
Zenobia (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ), (?–after 272), queen of Palmyra, 262–272.
Zeppelin, von (fŏn tsĕp″ĕ-lēn′), Ferdinand, Count (1838–1917), Ger. inv.: dirigible balloon. [Hussites.]
Ziska (zĭs′kȧ), John (1360?–1424), Bohemian leader of
Zola (zō″lȧ′), Emile (1840–1902), Fr. nov.
Zorn (tsōrn), Anders L. (1860–1920), Sw. painter.
Zoroaster (zō″rō-ăs′tĕr), or **Zarathustra** (zä″rȧ-thōōs′trȧ), (about 1000 B. C.), founder of anc. Pers. religion. [2,027 sq. m.]
Zuider Zee (zī′dĕr zā′), arm of North sea, Netherlands,
Zuloaga (sōō″lō-ä′gä), **1,** Félix (1814–76), Mex. sol. & pres.; **2,** (thōō″lō-ä′gä), Ignacio (1870–), Sp. painter.
Zululand (zōō′lōō-lănd″), prov., Natal, S. Afr., 10,427 sq. m., p. 250,829.
Zurbarán, de (dā thōōr″bä-rän′), Francisco (1598–1662), Sp. painter: "The Crucifixion."
Zurich (zōō″rĭk), **1,** canton, Switzerland, 666 sq. m., p. 555,100; **2,** city, its cap., on Lake Zurich, p. 215,460.
Zwelg (tsfĭg), **1,** Arnold (1887–), Ger. au.; **2,** Stefan (1881–), Ger. au.: brother of preceding.
Zwingli (tsvĭng′lē), Ulrich (1484–1531), Prot. reformer in Switzerland.

APPENDIX V

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PHRASES

Including Special Idioms, Common Metaphors and Allusions, Literary and Historic Nicknames, References to Current History, Characters in Legend and Literature, Antiquarian Lore, etc.

A

Aback.—*Taken aback:* suddenly confounded: originally used of square sails that were suddenly pressed against the mast by a head wind.

Abandon.—*Abandon hope, all ye who enter here:* the inscription above the portal of hell, as described by Dante. Dante, "Inferno," III:1:9.

Abbot.—*Abbot (or Lord) of Misrule:* the master of ceremonies at old-time Christmas celebrations in England.

Abbotsford.—The residence of Sir Walter Scott, situated on the south bank of the River Tweed in Scotland.

A. B. C.—*A. B. C. book:* a primer; also, any book in which articles are set in alphabetical order.

A. B. C. Powers: an expression originated about 1914–15 to designate the three principal South American powers, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Abe.—*Honest Abe:* Abraham Lincoln: the most widely known of his nicknames.

Abide.—*To abide by:* to fulfil; refuse to depart from; carry out.

Abomination.—*Abomination of desolation:* anything hateful or destructive, originally (Matt. 24:15) referring to the Roman standards set up in the holy of holies in Jerusalem: abominations because they were profane things in a sacred place, desolating because they marked the dispersal of the Jewish nation.

Abou.—*Abou Ben Adhem:* a man who loves his fellow men: from Leigh Hunt's poem, "Abou Ben Adhem."

About.—*To know what one is about:* to act with premeditation and to appreciate fully the possible results of the action.

Above.—*Above one's station:* aspiring to or making pretensions to a higher social position than one occupies.

Aboveboard.—Openly; without trickery: because the man who cheats at cards keeps his hands under the table or board.

Abraham.—*Abraham's bosom:* the repose of the blessed after death (Luke 16:22, 23). Familiarly used in medieval legend and art.

Father Abraham: 1, Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); 2, the patriarch Abraham: the name meaning "Father of a great multitude" (Gen. 17:5).

Plains of Abraham: a plateau near Quebec, where, September 13, 1759, was fought the decisive battle resulting in the cession of Canada by France to England.

Abrahamic.—*Abrahamic covenant:* 1, the covenant entered into by God with Abraham whereby the latter was to become the ancestor of a great nation (Gen. 15:18; 17:18; Ps. 105:9); 2, the rite of circumcision, whereby Abraham's descendants dedicated themselves to the service of God (Gen. 17:9–14).

Absence.—*Absence makes the heart grow fonder:* from the song "Isle of Beauty," by Thomas Haynes Bayly (1798–1839).

Absent-minded.—*Absent-minded beggar:* a British common soldier: from a poem bearing this title by Rudyard Kipling (1865–).

Absolute.—*Captain Jack Absolute:* a character in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's (1751–1816) "The Rivals": regarded as the type of the persistent and high-spirited lover.

Sir Anthony Absolute: an obstinate, high-tempered, but generous, old man: in allusion to a character, Captain Jack Absolute's father, in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's (1751–1816) "The Rivals."

Academy.—*American Academy of Arts and Letters:* a self-perpetuating, elective society limited to fifty members chosen for notable contributions to art or literature, organized in 1898 to "further and represent the interests of fine arts and literature."

French Academy (Fr. Académie Française): a self-perpetuating college of representative French literary men, founded by Richelieu in 1635 and ranking first among the five academies forming the Institute of France. Its members are called the Forty Immortals and its purpose is the control of the French language and the direction of literary taste.

National Academy of Sciences: an American society consisting of over 200 eminent scientists, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Acadia.—The English form of the French name (*Acadie*) for Nova Scotia: from the Micmac Indian word *akade*.

Accident.—*Chapter of accidents:* a series of accidents.

Accommodation.—*Accommodation bill:* a draft, bill of exchange, or promissory note, signed by one or more of the parties to it without receiving value therefor, for the purpose of lending credit to another party thereto.

According.—*According to Hoyle:* according to established rule or custom: from Edmund Hoyle (1672–1767), an English authority on parlor games.

Account.—*Account current:* an open or running record of business transactions, showing what is due.

Open account: an account not settled or adjusted.

Outstanding accounts: accounts showing debts due, but unsettled and unpaid.

To give a good account of oneself: 1, to succeed in an endeavor; 2, to get the better of an opponent.

To square accounts: 1, to pay all obligations; 2, to get even.

To take into account: to make allowances for.

To turn to account: to make use of.

Ace.—An aviator who in the World War destroyed at least five enemy airplanes.

Within an ace of: exceedingly near to; barely missing.

Achates.—*Faithful Achates (Lat. Fidus Achates):* a companion of Æneas in his wanderings after his flight from Troy: a type of faithful friend and companion.

Acheron.—The river in Hades which must be crossed by the dead; hence, Hades.

Achilles.—*Tendon of Achilles:* the sinew connecting the heel and the calf: so called from the heel of Achilles, which was his only vulnerable part.

Aching.—*An aching void:* an acute sense of something lacking, caused by the loss of a person or thing highly valued. William Cowper, "Walking with God."

Acid.—*Acid test:* a supreme trial, as of character, purity, or the like: in allusion to the use of acids in the testing of the precious metals.

Acknowledge.—1, *To acknowledge the corn:* to acknowledge the technical or specific truth of a seemingly untrue statement: from an episode in the United States Senate. A member called to question a speaker's statement that farmers sent their cornfields to market, but when reminded that corn grew on cornfields and hogs were fattened on corn, replied, "I acknowledge the corn"; 2, to acknowledge a debt when one is unwilling or unable to pay it: from the story of a farmer in a gambling den who, having wagered a barge of potatoes and one of corn, and lost both, discovered that the barge of corn had been sunk, and said to his creditors, "I acknowledge the corn."

Acquaintance.—*A nodding acquaintance:* 1, a slight acquaintanceship which has not passed beyond mutual nods on meeting; 2, a person with whom one is so acquainted.

A speaking acquaintance: 1, a formal acquaintance, not an intimate friend; 2, a formal acquaintanceship.
To scrape an acquaintance: to force oneself upon others; form an acquaintanceship without an introduction.
Acropolis.—The highest fortified part, or citadel, of a Grecian city; especially, the citadel of Athens.
Across.—*Across lots:* a short cut; the shortest way.
Come across: a demand for action; commonly, "pay!" or "confess!" (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Act.—*Act of Congress:* a law, statute, etc., passed by both houses of the United States Congress and acceded to by the president, or passed over his veto.
Act of God: an action of uncontrollable natural forces resulting in damage or injury: a legal term.
Act of Parliament: a law, statute, etc., proceeding from the British parliament, passed in both houses, and assented to by the king.
Act of Supremacy: the act of Henry VIII declaring the English sovereign the head of the Church of England (1534).
Acts of the Apostles: the continuation by St. Luke of his gospel, narrating the events to A. D. 63.
Act of uniformity: any of several acts by various English monarchs ordering the use of the Book of Common Prayer in the churches and enjoining uniformity of worship.
Navigation act: any of a series of acts, known collectively as the Navigation Acts, passed by the British Parliament in an attempt to destroy Dutch commerce and to promote and exploit the commerce of England and her colonies: first act passed in 1645; all repealed in 1849.
To act on the square: to behave in a straightforward manner; display honesty.
To act the part: 1, to play a rôle, as an actor does; hence, 2, to live up to one's real or assumed character or position.
To act (or *live*) *up to a profession:* to behave in a suitable manner or live in a style in accordance with the dignity or importance of one's position.
Acta.—*Acta Sanctorum* (Lat. = Acts of the Saints): the Latin title of a collection of Jesuitical records begun in the 17th century: also called *Acta Martyrum* (Acts of the Martyrs).
Action.—*Actions speak louder than words:* deeds count more or are more valuable than promises: an old English proverb.
Active.—*Active stocks:* stocks that are frequently dealt in.
Actor.—*A bad actor:* an utterly unreliable person: originally a race-track designation of a badly trained or untrustworthy horse.
Adam.—*Adam's ale:* water: an expression introduced by the Puritans.
Adam's apple: the larynx, conspicuous on the front of the human throat: from the legend that a piece of the apple given to Adam stuck in his throat.
Father Adam: Adam, the first man; the father of humanity.
Not to know (one) *from Adam:* to be unacquainted with.
Old Adam: the taint of original sin: in allusion to the doctrine that the first man brought sin into the world (1 Cor. 15:21, 22).
Son of Adam: any human being.
Add.—*To add fuel to the fire:* to act or speak so as to increase the tension of a difficult situation
Adder.—*Deaf as an adder:* stone deaf: from the legend that the adder, in order to safeguard itself from the charmer, presses one ear against the ground and inserts the tip of its tail in the other. Ps. 58:4.
Adhem.—*Abou Ben Adhem:* a man who loves his fellow men: from Leigh Hunt's poem, "Abou Ben Adhem."
Adirondack Mountains.—A large mountain group belonging to the Appalachian chain, extending from the northeast corner of the state of New York to near its center. The highest peak is Mt. Marcy, 5,344 feet high.
Administration.—*Letters of administration:* a document issued by a court authorizing a person to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.
Admirable.—*The Admirable Crichton:* 1, James Crichton (1560–82), a Scotsman noted for his many accomplishments and general versatility; 2, the title of a play by Sir James M. Barrie.
Admiration.—*Mutual admiration society:* any group of friends who seem to conspire to praise one another: from Oliver Wendell Holmes's (1809–94) "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
Ado.—*Much Ado About Nothing:* a merry play of love and quick wit by William Shakespeare.
Adriatic.—*Marriage of the Adriatic:* an ancient ceremony, in which the doge of Venice cast a ring into the Adriatic, thus indicating the marriage of Venice to the sea and the dominion of Venice over it.
The mistress of the Adriatic: Venice: in allusion to her former commercial importance as a center of trade between Europe and the East.
Adrift.—*To cut adrift from:* to separate from (an anchor or anchorage) by cutting a cable; hence, to separate from; leave permanently.
Adullam.—*Cave of Adullam:* the retreat, probably ten miles northwest of Hebron, where the disaffected gathered about David during his exile; hence, any gathering of disaffected persons.
Advantage.—*To take advantage of:* 1, to use (a thing) as a means of gaining one's end; 2, to outwit, cheat, or overreach (a person).
Adversity.—*Sweet are the uses of adversity:* even poverty and exile have their consolations. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," II:1:12.
A. E. F.—American Expeditionary Force, the official name for the entire American military contingent, with its accessories, in the World War.
Æneas.—A Trojan prince and hero, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, the traditional founder of the Roman state, whose wanderings are the subject of Vergil's "Æneid."
Æsop.—*Æsop's fables:* a series of animal fables attributed to Aisopos, a Greek slave of the sixth century B. C., but probably of earlier origin and from various sources.
Affair.—*Affair of honor:* a dispute to be settled by a duel.
Affair of the heart: a love affair.
Affliction.—*To eat the bread of affliction:* to live in painful circumstances; discipline oneself. Deut. 16:3.
Afire.—*Like a house afire:* very rapidly or intensely; as quickly as a house would burn.
Afraid.—*To be afraid of one's own shadow:* to be unreasonably nervous; be despicably cowardly.
African.—*African golf:* the game of craps: so called because it is popular with colored people.
After.—*After a fashion:* to a certain extent; in some way, though possibly not the best.
After me (or *us*) *the deluge:* when we are dead, let come what will: said by Madame de Pompadour, but usually attributed to Louis XV.
After one's own heart: in accord with one's ideas or desires.
To run after: to seek the company of persistently; dog the footsteps of.
Afternoon.—*Afternoon of one's days:* old age. Shakespeare, "King Richard III," III:7:186.
Against.—*Against the grain:* rasping; annoying; against one's taste, preference, or feelings: an analogy from a saw or plane moving against the grain of wood.
To be against: to be directly opposed to.
Age.—*Alexandrine age:* the period (A. D. 323–640) when Alexandria, Egypt, was the seat of the highest culture known to Europeans.
Augustan age: the period (27–14 B. C.) of the reign of Emperor Augustus, noted for the development of Roman literature.
Dark ages: the period extending from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A. D. 476, to the Italian Renaissance in the 13th century; more precisely, the earlier centuries of this period.
Dog's (or *Coon's*) *age:* a long, wearisome time.
Four ages: the Golden Age, Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.
Middle Ages: the period ranging roughly from the fall of the Roman Empire in 476, to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.
Of a certain age: no longer young: usually said of a woman.
Seven ages of man: the infant, the schoolboy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, the old man, the senile man, as described by Jaques in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," II:7.
The Age of Fable: a popular retelling of the legends of mythology, by Thomas Bulfinch (1863).
The flower of one's age: early manhood.
Agency.—*Mercantile agency:* an organization that collects information concerning the credit and reputation of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes this to others for compensation.
Agincourt.—*Battle of Agincourt:* a brilliant English victory over a superior French army, on October 25, 1415, during Henry V's invasion of France in defense of the Plantagenet claim to the French crown.
Agnes.—*The Eve of St. Agnes:* a romantic poem by John Keats (1795–1821).
Agnus Dei (Lat. = Lamb of God).—A title of Christ: represented in art as a lamb bearing a banner displaying a cross; hence, 1, a waxen wafer stamped with such a symbol, distributed in the Roman church the Sunday after Easter; 2, a prayer beginning with these words, or the anthem derived from it.
Agony.—*Agony column:* the advertisement column of a newspaper, which contains inquiries for missing friends, communications between lovers, etc.: in allusion to the obvious distress of some of the advertisers.

To pile up the agony: to exaggerate, especially in relating an occurrence. Mrs. Gaskill, "Life of Charlotte Brontë."

Aida.—A popular opera by Verdi, first sung in Cairo in 1871. The setting is Egyptian.

Air.—*Castles in the air:* daydreams; projects never expected or even intended to be realized.

To beat the air: to strive or work uselessly. 1 Cor. 9:26.

To give one the air: to discharge or dismiss a person.

To give oneself airs: to assume a superior attitude.

To make the air blue: to curse or utter violent abuse.

To take the air: 1, to go out of doors; 2, to lose one's position.

To tread (or *walk*) *on air:* to be light-hearted; be buoyant.

To vanish (or *melt*) *into thin air:* to disappear; pass from view. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," IV:1:150.

Alabama.—*Alabama claims:* a series of claims for indemnity made upon Great Britain by the United States, based upon the depredations of the British-built privateer *Alabama* during the Civil War.

Alabaster.—*Alabaster box:* a precious sacrificial gift: from the incident in Matt. 26:7.

Aladdin.—*Aladdin's lamp:* the source of wealth and fortune: in allusion to the magical lamp found by Aladdin, in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," which gave the person who rubbed it everything he wished.

To finish Aladdin's window: to attempt to complete a thing left unfinished by a genius: from the tale of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Alamo.—*Remember the Alamo:* the war cry of the revolutionary Texans: in memory of the heroic defense of Fort Alamo.

The Alamo: a Franciscan mission at San Antonio, Texas, used as a fort by the Texan revolutionists in 1836 and the scene of the massacre of the entire garrison by the Mexicans under Santa Anna, after a heroic defense: sometimes called the Thermopylæ of America.

Alaska.—A territory of the United States about 590,844 square miles in extent situated at the extreme northwest of North America, purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000.

Alaska Boundary Commission: an international commission of six jurists who, in 1903, determined the boundary between Alaska and Canada.

Alcinous.—*Feast of Alcinous:* a lavish and extravagant entertainment: in allusion to the fabulous banquet given by Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, to Ulysses.

Alderman.—*Alderman's pace:* a slow, stately walk.

Aldershot.—*Aldershot Camp:* permanent barracks and an exercising field for soldiers, on a moor near Farnham, England, about 35 miles from London, established in 1854.

Aldine.—*Aldine edition:* an edition of a standard work printed by, or in imitation of the elegant work of, the Venetian printer Aldus Marrutius or his family (1490–1597).

Ale.—*Adam's ale:* water: an expression introduced by the Puritans.

Aleck.—*Smart Aleck:* a conceited and opinionated person.

Alexandrian.—*Alexandrian Library:* commenced by Ptolemy Soter (367?–283 B. C.) at Alexandria, Egypt, about 298 B. C. It contained 100,000 volumes. It was partially destroyed by fire when Cæsar visited Egypt in 47 B. C., and largely sacked by the Christians in A. D. 390.

Alexandrine.—*Alexandrine Age:* the period from 323 to 640, when Alexandria, Egypt, was the seat of the highest culture known to Europeans.

Alexandrine Codex: a Greek manuscript of the Scriptures, supposed to have originated in Alexandria, Egypt, in the fifth century, and now in the British Museum: also called *Codex Alexandrinus.*

Alien.—*Alien and Sedition Laws:* laws passed by Congress in 1798 when war was threatened between France and the United States. The Alien Law gave the president power to banish alien enemies at his discretion; the Sedition Law made it a punishable crime to speak or write against the government. The former was not enforced; for a short time the latter was.

Alien Land Law: the Webb bill, passed by the California legislature in 1913, excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship from ownership of land: a source of much irritation in Japan.

Alien Property Custodian: an office created for the duration of the World War, to hold on behalf of an enemy or ally of an enemy, as trustee, any property held by such a person within the United States.

Alive.—*Alive and kicking:* very much alive.

All.—*All and sundry:* everyone without distinction.

All creation: the universe. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

All-fired: extreme(ly): softened expression for hellfired.

All (or *April*) *Fools' Day:* April 1, on which practical jokes are permissible.

All highest: English translation of German sobriquet of William II prior to his abdication.

All is grist that comes to my mill: everything is turned to account that comes into my hands.

All over but the shouting: with the result practically determined: everything over but the applause.

All quiet on the Potomac: nothing eventful or disturbing is happening: from bulletins issued during the Civil War.

All roads lead to Rome: there are many ways of accomplishing an end.

All that glitters is not gold: pretentious things are not necessarily valuable. John Dryden (1631–1700), "The Hind and the Panther."

All the go: all the fashion; popular at the moment; originally, that which is going (by sale) and will soon be sold out.

All the Year Round: a weekly journal conducted by Charles Dickens.

All there: quick-witted and in full possession of one's senses.

All things to all men: adaptable to all kinds of persons. 1 Cor. 9:22.

All's Well That Ends Well: the title of a comedy by Shakespeare.

All wool and a yard wide: of excellent quality and up to specifications: originally a textile expression.

Like all possessed: like one who is wholly possessed (by the Devil).

On all fours with: quite conforming with; entirely agreeing and harmonious with.

To be all one: to make no difference.

To beat (one) *all hollow:* to defeat completely and easily.

Allegro.—*L'Allegro:* literally, "the joyous man," used as title of a poem by John Milton: from It. *allegro,* a musical term meaning "in lively, joyous measure."

Alley.—*Blind alley:* a passage open only at one end; a cul-de-sac.

Alliance.—*Farmers' Alliance:* an association of farmers, organized in Texas in 1873, originally for political purposes; more recently, a purely agricultural organization to protect the agricultural classes.

Holy Alliance: an alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, formed in 1815 against the tide of political liberty set in motion by the French Revolution.

Allies (or **Entente Allies**).—A group of powers consisting of France, Russia, and Great Britain, and later Italy and Japan, who, as joint signers of the Pact of London, September 5, 1917, pledged themselves against making a separate peace with the Central Powers. The United States made no formal alliance with any of its associates in the World War.

Almack's.—Formerly, a famous London assembly room where balls of the most exclusive character were given.

Almanach.—*Almanach de Gotha:* a yearbook of statesmanship and statistics, published at Gotha, Germany, since 1763: especially noteworthy for its genealogical information regarding Europe's foremost families.

Almighty.—*The almighty dollar:* a phrase used to express ironically an exaggerated veneration for, or interest in, money. Washington Irving (1783–1859), "The Creole Village."

Almond.—*Almond eyes:* the almond-shaped eyes characteristic of the Chinese and Japanese.

Aloha.—Love; welcome and farewell: a Hawaiian salutation.

Along.—*Right along:* continuously; always.

Alpha.—*Alpha and omega:* the first and the last; *alpha* being the first and *omega* the last letter in the Greek alphabet. Rev. 1:8.

Also.—*Also ran:* one who is an unsuccessful aspirant in any field: from the fact that horses that finish fourth or later in a race are listed in newspaper reports as among those that "also ran."

Altar.—*To lead to the altar:* to make (a woman) one's wife.

Alter.—*Circumstances alter cases:* it is necessary to modify one's conduct in accordance with the particular circumstances or conditions of each case.

Altogether.—*In the altogether:* nude: a phrase popularized by George du Maurier's "Trilby" (1895).

Amber.—*A fly in amber:* something surprisingly out of place, like the flies occasionally found embedded in amber.

Preserved in amber: of trifles, preserved longer than their importance warrants: alluding to the insects sometimes found preserved in amber.

Amen.—*Amen corner:* 1, formerly, in the churches of certain emotional sects, a group of seats near the pulpit habitually occupied by devout members of the congregation who expressed their approval of the sermon by exclamations of amen; 2, a quiet corner in the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, frequented

by politicians for Sunday morning conferences; *Amen Corner:* a corner of Paternoster Row, London, where formerly the monks in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral ended the paternoster and said amen.

Amendment.—*Amendments to the Constitution of the United States:* additions to the Constitution as originally ratified by a convention of States, September 17, 1787. The first ten of these were adopted and submitted to the States by the First Congress, in 1789, referring to the following matters: I, insuring religious freedom, freedom of speech and of the press, and the right peaceably to assemble and petition the government; II, insuring the right to bear arms; III, regulating the quartering of soldiers; IV, regulating the right of search and of seizure; V, regulating prosecution, trial, and punishment; and prohibiting the taking of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and the taking of private property for public use without just compensation; VI, insuring the right of an accused person to have a speedy and public trial, and to be confronted with the witnesses against him; VII, insuring the right to a trial by jury; VIII, prohibiting excessive bail and cruel or unusual punishments; IX, regulating the interpretation of the Constitution: X, reserving to the States, or to the people, rights not delegated to the United States. Later amendments were officially declared to have been ratified as follows: XI (1798), defining certain powers of federal courts; XII (1804), regulating the manner of choosing the president and vice-president; XIII (1865), abolishing slavery; XIV (1868: popularly called the Reconstruction Amendment), prohibiting the abridgment of the rights of citizenship; apportioning representation in Congress; permitting removal of disabilities incurred by rebellion; specifying what public debts are valid; XV (1870), insuring equal rights to white and colored citizens; XVI (1913), authorizing tax on incomes; XVII (1913), providing for the election of United States senators by direct popular vote; XVIII (1920), prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors; XIX (1920), giving nation-wide suffrage to women; XX (1933), abolishing lame-duck sessions of Congress; XXI (1933), repealing the 18th (prohibition) amendment. A proposed amendment authorizing federal regulation of child labor was submitted to the several States in 1924.

American.—*American Academy of Arts and Letters:* a self-perpetuating society, of fifty members, organized in 1898 in the interest of art and literature.

American Antislavery Society: a society for the abolition of slavery in America, founded in 1833.

American Party: a political party, active from 1853–56, which aimed to prevent foreigners or those who had not resided in the United States for 21 years from holding office. The members of this party were called *Know-Nothings.*

American plan: a method of conducting a hotel, by which a daily or weekly rate is charged that includes both board and lodging.

American Revised Version of the Bible: a revised version of the Bible, containing the changes preferred by the American revisers: published in 1901.

Hyphenated American: a person of alien origin whose loyalty is really to the land of his birth or forebears rather than to that of his adoption: an expression of reproach popularized by Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919).

One hundred per cent American: devoted whole-heartedly to the United States; truly patriotic.

Amiss.—*To take* (a thing) *amiss:* to be offended by something; resent, as a remark.

Among.—*Among the missing:* in the class or group of those not accounted for.

Among those present: in the class or group of those accounted for: used especially of the group of inconspicuous persons at a function.

Ananias.—*Ananias Club:* a collective name given by the newspapers to those with whom Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) disagreed on questions of veracity: in allusion to Acts 5:1–5.

Anatomy.—*The Anatomy of Melancholy:* a book by Robert Burton (1577–1640), treating of "all the Kindes, Causes, Symptomes, Prognostickes, and Severall Cures" of melancholy.

Anchor.—*One's sheet anchor:* a sure dependence in adversity: because the sheet anchors, which were stored amidships, were for use only in an emergency.

To lay an anchor to windward: to prepare a reserve in case of need or danger; take precautions against reverses.

Andrew.—*Merry Andrew:* a clown. The name is said to be taken from Andrew Borde (1500–49), traditionally a clown at the court of Henry VIII.

Angel.—*Entertain an angel unawares:* be hospitable to a guest whose good qualities are unknown. Gen. 18; Heb. 13:2.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread: fools are both irreverent and presumptuous. Alexander Pope, "Essay on Criticism."

Like angels' visits, few and far between: delightful but rare: an allusion to the angels' visits received by Abraham. Heb. 13:2; John Norris (1657–1711), "The Parting."

To be on the side of the angels: to agree with the orthodox and more pleasant view of a moot question. In 1864, when Darwinism was somewhat of a novelty, Benjamin Disraeli (afterward Lord Beaconsfield) said in a speech before the Oxford Diocesan Conference: "The question is this: Is man an ape or an angel? I, my lord, am on the side of the angels."

To speak of an angel and hear his wings: to have a person appear just as he is spoken of.

Angelic.—*The angelic doctor:* Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225?–74?), an Italian scholastic theologian: from his discussions on the nature of angels.

Angler.—*The Compleat Angler:* a treatise on fishing, scenery, morals, etc., by Izaak Walton (1593–1683): first published in 1653: completed by Charles Cotton.

Anne.—*Queen Anne's War:* the name given to the part of the War of the Spanish Succession, between England and France, which was fought in America (1702–13).

Annie Laurie.—The eldest of the three daughters of Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton; born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1682. She was early noted for her beauty and was the heroine of an immortal song by William Douglas.

Another.—*To sing another song* (or *tune*): to change one's attitude; tell a different story.

Answer.—*To answer the helm:* to act in response to the rudder, as a ship.

Anti.—*American Anti-slavery Society:* a society for the abolition of slavery in America, founded in 1833.

Anti-imperialists: in the United States, a political group which in 1898, and a little later, opposed the retention of the Philippines by the United States.

Anti-Saloon League: an American society for the suppression of the liquor traffic, first founded in Ohio as a state body in 1893; now a national organization with branch leagues throughout the country.

Antilles.—*The Queen of the Antilles:* Cuba.

Antiseptic.—*Antiseptic surgery:* surgery in which antiseptics are introduced into the wound to prevent infection: introduced by Lord Lister (1827–1912), in 1860: now supplanted by *aseptic surgery,* in which a sterile environment more safely accomplishes the same end.

Antoninus.—*Wall of Antoninus:* a turf intrenchment across Scotland, from the River Clyde to the Firth of Forth, built by the Romans, A. D. 140.

Anxious.—*Anxious meeting:* a religious assembly for repentant sinners.

On the anxious seat: in a state of great perturbation, difficulty, or anxiety. At Methodist and other religious revivals in the United States, "anxious" benches are set aside for those desiring to become members of the church.

Any.—*Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with:* unscrupulous or unworthy means may be used with unscrupulous or unworthy persons.

To clutch at any straw: to have recourse to any expedient, no matter how futile it may appear: from the proverb of the drowning man.

Apocalypse.—*The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse:* a story of the German invasion of France, written by Blasco Ibáñez. The four horsemen are Conquest, War, Pestilence, and Death, in allusion to Rev. 6:1–8.

Apollinaris.—*Apollinaris water:* effervescent mineral water from Apollinarisburg on the Rhine.

Apollo.—*Apollo Belvedere:* the most famous of all statues of Apollo: the work of an unknown late Greek artist, found in the ruins of Antium in 1503 and, in 1511, placed in the Vatican at Rome, where it now is, by Pope Julius II.

Apostle.—*Acts of the Apostles:* the continuation of his gospel by St. Luke, continuing the events to A. D. 63.

Apostle of Temperance: Father Theobald Mathew (1790–1856), an Irish priest: founder of total abstinence organizations known as Father Mathew Societies.

Apostle to the Gentiles: Saint Paul.

Apostle to the Indians: John Eliot (1604–90), a clergyman of Massachusetts who translated the Bible into the Indian language.

Apostolic.—*Apostolic fathers:* early church writers, contemporaries of the Apostles or immediately succeeding them and usually considered to include Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Ignatius, Polycarp, and Hermas.

Apostolic see: the Roman Catholic Church, on the ground that its head, the Pope, is the ecclesiastical descendant of Saint Peter.

Apostolic (or *Apostolical*) *succession:* the unbroken succession of churchmen, each ordained by a predecessor, extending back to the apostles: held to be real in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, by which such ordination is required for administering the sacraments, etc.

Appeal.—*An appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober:* an appeal for second thoughts or a revised opinion given with deliberation. Philip of Macedon, when drunk, condemned a woman, who said, "I appeal." To Philip's query, "To whom do you appeal?" she replied, "I appeal to Philip, but to Philip sober."

Appearances.—*To keep up appearances:* to make a brave showing outwardly when a situation is inwardly distressing; especially, to make an outward show of prosperity during financial stringency.

To save appearances: to make things appear better than they are; keep a bold face under trying circumstances.

Applaud.—*To applaud to the echo:* to applaud so loudly as almost to call forth an echo. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:3:53.

Apple.—*Adam's apple:* the larynx, conspicuous on the front of the human throat: from the legend that a piece of the apple given to Adam stuck in his throat.

Dead Sea apple: a beautiful fruit, said by Josephus (37–96?) and other old authors to grow near the Dead Sea and to turn to ashes when bitten; hence, any hollow pleasure: also called *Apple of Sodom.*

To upset the apple cart: to disarrange well-laid plans; frustrate intentions.

Apple pie.—*In apple-pie order:* in perfect order, as the slices of apple are arranged in a pie before it is baked.

Appomatox.—*Appomatox Court House:* the village in Virginia, twenty-three miles east of Lynchburg, where, on April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant, thus virtually concluding the Civil War.

April.—*April* (or *All*) *Fools' Day:* April 1, when practical jokes are permissible.

The uncertain glory of an April day: brightness which may soon be clouded over. Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," I:3:85.

Apron.—*Tied to one's mother's apron strings:* completely under one's mother's control: applied to a big boy or young man who is still under mother rule.

Arabian.—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments* (or *Thousand and One Nights):* a collection of oriental tales. The author of the original Arabic work and the period at which it was composed are both unknown. It was introduced into Europe from Syria, where it was obtained in the latter part of the 17th century by Antoine Galland, a French traveler, and by him first translated and published.

Aram.—*Eugene Aram:* a romance by Edward Bulwer-Lytton (Lord Lytton), founded on the story of a Knaresborough schoolmaster, who (under very peculiar circumstances) committed a murder.

Ararat.—A lofty region in Armenia, where Noah's Ark rested when the flood subsided (Gen. 8:4). The name is now given only to Mt. Ararat, two conical peaks, 17,260 and 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Arbor.—*Arbor Day:* a day, varying in date and frequency in the different states, publicly designated for the planting of trees: designed to further interest in reforestation.

Arc.—*Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile:* the largest triumphal arch in the world, standing at the west end of the Champs Élysées, Paris, France: begun in 1806 by Napoleon in commemoration of his victories, and completed in 1863.

Arch.—*Arch of Titus:* a triumphal arch erected at Rome by the Emperor Titus, A. D. 91, to commemorate his conquest of Judea and the destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70.

Architecture.—*Orders of architecture:* Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite (see page 683).

Seven Lamps of Architecture: a book by John Ruskin (1819–1900), in which the seven guiding principles of architecture are given as sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory, and obedience.

Arden.—*Enoch Arden:* a husband who returns home after he has been given up for dead, to find his wife remarried: from a narrative poem by Tennyson with this title and such a plot.

Forest of Arden: the scene of Shakespeare's "As You Like it": identified by some with a forest of that name near Shakespeare's home, by others with the French forest of Ardennes.

Are.—*Are you there?* the customary greeting over the telephone in England, corresponding to the American "Hello!"

Areopagitica.—A prose work by Milton in favor of "liberty of the press."

Argo.—A ship sailing on an adventure: after the name of the vessel on which Jason sailed to Colchis in his search for the Golden Fleece.

Argonaut.—One who sails on a voyage of adventure: in reference to the Grecian heroes who performed a hazardous voyage to Colchis at the eastern end of the Black Sea, with Jason in the ship Argo, for the purpose of securing the Golden Fleece.

Argonauts of '49: a literary name applied to those who sought for gold in California in 1849, as in the ancient Greek legend the adventurers in the Argo sought for the Golden Fleece.

Argument.—*Knock-down argument:* an unanswerable argument. John Dryden (1631–1700), "Amphitryon," 1:1.

Last argument of kings: force: a maxim ordered engraved on French cannon by Richelieu (1585–1642).

Sledge-hammer argument: a decisive argument; especially, a clumsy, violent, but irrefutable argument.

Aristocracy.—*Codfish aristocracy:* persons who have acquired wealth without culture: a term applied originally to those who gained their wealth from the fisheries of Massachusetts.

Aristocrat.—*Bloated aristocrat:* one swollen with pride of his rank or fortune.

Ark.—*Ark of bulrushes:* a basket of papyrus reeds in which the child Moses was secreted in shallow water beside the Nile. Ex. 2:3.

Ark of the Covenant: the central shrine of the Hebrews during their wilderness journeys, kept in a separate tent or tabernacle and containing the tables of the covenant, Aaron's rod, and a golden pot of manna.

To have come out of (or *To look as if one had come out of*) *the ark:* to be behind the times, especially in costume. The allusion is to Noah's ark. Sidney Smith, "Memoirs."

Arlington.—*Arlington Cemetery:* a national cemetery in Arlington, Va., where are the graves of over 18,000 soldiers. Here America's "Unknown Soldier" was buried on Armistice Day, 1921.

Arm.—*At arm's length:* just out of reach; hence, on formal terms.

In the arms of Morpheus: asleep: because Morpheus was the Roman god of dreams.

To receive (or *welcome*) *with open arms:* to give a hearty welcome to.

Arm.—*Bred to arms:* educated for a military life.

To lay down one's arms: to cease fighting; surrender.

Up in arms: in open rebellion; prepared to fight.

Armament.—*Armaments' Limitation Conference:* a conference of the principal naval powers of the world, which convened at Washington in November, 1921, for the limitation of naval armaments and the discussion of questions relating to the Pacific and the Far East.

Armed.—*Armed neutrality:* action just short of war by a neutral power in time of war, jealous of its rights and anxious to safeguard them. The first armed neutrality was formed under the lead of Russia in 1780 and directed against England, at war with France, Spain, and the United States.

Armistice.—*Armistice Day:* November 11: celebrated as an anniversary of the close of actual hostilities of the World War in 1918.

Arrow.—*Broad arrow:* the official mark of ownership of the British government, used on all government property and formerly on the cap and clothing of a convict. See *broad arrow* in main vocabulary

Art.—*American Academy of Arts and Letters:* a self-perpetuating, elective society limited to fifty members, chosen for notable contributions to art or literature, organized in 1898 to "further and represent the interests of fine arts and literature."

Art is long, and time is fleeting: from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's (1807–1882) "Psalm of Life": based on an epigram of Hippocrates from which many writers have drawn similar texts concerning the brevity of life for the accomplishment of our plans.

Black art: witchcraft (see main vocabulary).

Artemus Ward.—Pseudonym of the American humorist, Charles F. Browne (1834–1867).

Artful.—*Artful dodger:* one who combines considerable skill with deceitfulness: from the nickname of John Dawkins, a boy pickpocket in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."

Arthur.—*Arthur, King of Britain:* an early British king about whom are clustered the legends of many centuries, the earliest being of pre-Christian origin and the latest comprising the medieval Christian grail legends. Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485, has been a source book for many later authors.

Arthur's seat: a picturesque hill in Edinburgh: altitude, 822 feet.

Article.—*Articles of Confederation:* the agreement which bound together the thirteen American colonies: first submitted by Benjamin Franklin, July 21, 1775, to an assembly of delegates from the colonies, called the Continental Congress; adopted in November.

1777, and ratified in March, 1781; set aside in 1789 by the adoption of the present Constitution.

Articles of partnership: a written agreement setting forth the purposes and conditions of the association of a number of persons for the carrying on of a joint enterprise; especially, such a written agreement duly carried out according to law and filed so as to have the force of a charter.

Articles of war: the rules enacted by Congress providing for the system of military discipline and punishment in the army, trial by court-martial, etc.

The thirty-nine articles: a statement of the thirty-nine particular points of doctrine maintained by the Church of England: first promulgated in 1562–63, and now accepted by the Episcopalian Churches in Scotland, Ireland, and America. All candidates for ordination must subscribe to these articles.

Artillery.—*Artillery of heaven:* thunder and lightning. Shakespeare, "Taming of the Shrew," I:2:205.

As.—*As long as:* because; since.

As luck would have it: as it chanced. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," III:5:84.

As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined: as the child is taught, so he grows up. Alexander Pope, "Moral Essays," 8:1.

As You Like It: an idyllic comedy by Shakespeare: published in 1600.

As you were: "Return to your last previous attitude or occupation": a military command.

Ascendant.—*To have one's star in the ascendant:* to be favored by fortune; be prosperous: an astrological phrase.

Ascot.—*Ascot races:* horse races held on Ascot Heath, Berkshire, England, during the third week in June: instituted in the early part of the 18th century.

Aseptic.—*Aseptic surgery:* surgery in which the instruments, dressings, etc., are rendered sterile before use to prevent infection: distinguished from its forerunner, *antiseptic surgery*, in which antiseptics (often corrosive) were introduced into the wound for the same purpose.

Ash.—*Ash Wednesday:* the first Wednesday in Lent: so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling penitential ashes upon the heads of the people on that day, as a reminder of human mortality.

Sackcloth and ashes: garments of coarse cloth, and ashes sprinkled on the head: an Oriental badge of mourning or penitence. Isa. 58:5.

To turn to ashes in the mouth: to prove a great disappointment on realization: in allusion to Dead Sea apples, which were reputed to turn to ashes when bitten.

Ashburton.—*Ashburton treaty:* a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1842, settling frontiers between Canada and the United States.

Ashmolean.—*Ashmolean Museum:* a museum of antiquities at Oxford University, founded by Elias Ashmole, an English antiquary, in 1682.

Asmodeus.—In the Talmud, "the king of devils," a demon of anger and lust, destroyer of marital peace.

Ass.—*Ass in a lion's skin:* a coward who pretends to be brave: from the fable of the ass who donned a lion's skin, but was recognized when he began to bray.

Buridan's ass: a man of indecision: from the assertion, erroneously ascribed to the French philosopher, Jean Buridan (1297?–1358?), that if an ass were placed exactly midway between two haystacks, it would starve to death because of its inability to decide which one to eat.

To make an ass of oneself: to behave stupidly or foolishly.

Assimilation.—*Benevolent assimilation:* the winning of a colony through the mild sway of justice, rather than by arbitrary rule.

Association.—*Building and loan association:* an association organized to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in buying, building, or improving houses and other real property.

Assurance.—*To make assurance doubly sure:* to take every possible precaution.

Asunder.—*Poles asunder:* widely separated, as the north and south poles.

Athens.—*Modern Athens:* Edinburgh: so called from its supposed resemblance to the Acropolis.

Athletics.—The Philadelphia American League ball team.

Atlantis.—A legendary island in the Atlantic, referred to by Plato, which generations previously had been overwhelmed by the sea.

The new Atlantis: the island home of a philosophical commonwealth devoted to the cultivation of the natural sciences: the product of Francis Bacon's (1561–1626) imagination.

Atlas.—*Atlas's shoulders:* enormous strength. Atlas, king of Mauritania, was said to support the earth (or heavens) on his shoulders.

Attic.—*Attic salt:* delicate wit. In both Greek and Latin, salt was a synonym for wit. The Athenians (Attic Greeks) were noteworthy for their wit.

Attic.—*Attic story:* the head, which is, metaphorically, "the top story of the house," and is sometimes vacant.

Rats in the attic: queer ideas in the head; insanity.

Attorney.—*Power of attorney:* legal authority to collect rents, pay wages, invest money, and transact business generally, for another.

Audubon.—*Audubon Society:* a society for the protection of birds: named from the naturalist, John James Audubon (1780–1851).

Augsburg.—*Augsburg Confession:* the codification of the beliefs of the Lutheran Church as drawn up by Melanchthon and Luther and presented to Charles V at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530.

Augustan.—*Augustan age:* the period of the reign of Emperor Augustus (27–14 B. C.), noted for the development of Roman literature.

Aurora.—*Aurora Leigh:* a novel in blank verse by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Austerlitz.—*The sun of Austerlitz:* a symbol of good fortune: in allusion to the sun's dispersing the clouds on the morning of the battle of Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805), when Napoleon defeated the Austrians.

Author.—*Author's proofs:* the printer's proofs sent to the author for his correction and approval.

Avenger.—*Avenger of blood:* the next of kin of one who has been slain, whose duty it was, according to the Jewish law, to execute vengeance. Num. 35:19.

Avenue.—*Fifth Avenue:* a street in New York, full of fashionable retail stores, and formerly of luxurious homes.

Avignon.—A city in Southern France, the residence of the Popes and papal court from 1309 to 1377, under the protection and influence of the French throne, during the so-called Babylonish captivity.

Away.—*Fade away:* vanish; disappear; keep quiet. (*Slang.*)

Far and away: very much; by far.

Fire away: go ahead; start off; commence: used especially of rapid speech.

Right away: immediately; at once.

To make away with: 1, to squander; 2, to put out of the way; murder.

Awkward.—*Awkward age:* early adolescence.

Awkward squad: a group of untrained recruits, especially in the army.

Ax.—*To have an ax to grind:* to have a personal end to serve: from Benjamin Franklin's account of how, when a boy, he was induced by flattery to grind an ax without payment or thanks.

To send the ax after the helve: to place more money in a losing investment in the hope of recovering one's losses.

Ayrshire.—*The Ayrshire poet:* Robert Burns (1759–96), who was born near Ayr, Scotland.

B

Babbitt.—A novel by Sinclair Lewis, published in 1922, in which the hero is an average business man: used figuratively to describe such an individual; "the Standardized American."

Babe.—*Innocent as a babe unborn:* quite harmless or innocent.

Babel.—*A perfect Babel:* a confused uproar: in allusion to the confusion of tongues at Babel. Gen. 12.

Baby.—*To play the baby act:* to act in a babyish manner, particularly in a helpless way, asking for assistance, or pleading inexperience or irresponsibility.

Babylon.—*A modern Babylon:* any large and luxurious metropolis, as London or New York City.

Babylonian.—*The Babylonian captivity:* 1, the seventy years that the Jews were captives in Babylon, ending with their release by Cyrus in 538 B. C.; 2, the Babylonish captivity.

Babylonish.—*The Babylonish captivity:* 1, the establishment of the Pope and papal court at Avignon, France, from 1309 to 1377, under the protection and influence of the French throne; 2, the Babylonian captivity of the Jews.

Bachelor.—*A bachelor girl:* an unmarried girl who lives away from home, either in an apartment or at a club.

Back.—*A back number:* a person whose ideas or methods are out of date. likened to a back number of a newspaper.

Back country: the interior of a country.

Back talk: a reply, particularly an impertinent or offensive reply.

Back taxes: taxes in arrear.

Behind one's back: surreptitiously; in one's absence or without one's knowledge.

Glad to see the back of: glad to see (one) leaving.

Not a shirt to one's back: penniless.

On one's back: prostrate; helpless; down and out.

To back: to bet or wager on: from the commercial practice of backing, or endorsing, a bill or check in behalf of another.
To back and fill: to progress like a vessel in a channel too narrow for tacking, when the tide is with it and the wind against it, by turning the sails so that they are alternately backed against the mast and filled by the wind, causing the vessel to zigzag as the tide carries it along; figuratively, to be irresolute; waver; assert and then deny.
To back down: to yield; submit: perhaps a metaphor drawn from the game of leapfrog.
To back out of: to withdraw from; relinquish one's position.
To back up: to support, as if standing behind.
To back water: to reverse the forward motion of a boat in rowing; row backward; hence, to turn back; retreat; metaphorically speaking, to retract one's words.
To fall back on: to draw on one's savings or resources.
To get back at one: to retaliate; have one's revenge.
To get one's back up: to assume an attitude of obstinate or angry resistance: in allusion to the attitude of a cat when faced by an enemy.
To have one's back to the wall: to stand at bay, facing odds.
To pat on the back: to praise; encourage; "jolly".
To stab a person in the back: to speak evil of one who is absent; treacherously attack one.
To take a back seat: to withdraw into a less prominent position: popularized by President Andrew Johnson.
To take the coat off a person's back: to deprive a person of all his possessions.
To turn one's back on: to discard; give up; withdraw support or assistance from; refuse aid to.
Backhander.—A blow with a back of the hand; an unexpected rebuff.
Bacon.—*To bring home the bacon:* to win the prize. At country fairs there used to be a chase after a greased pig; the winner brought home the "bacon."
To save one's bacon: to escape from an embarrassing predicament, generally in an undignified way.
Bad.—*A bad actor:* an utterly unreliable person: originally a race-track designation of a badly trained or untrustworthy horse.
A bad job: that which is hopeless or impracticable.
A bad lot: a person who possesses undesirable qualities.
Bad blood: hatred; a spirit of hostility.
Bad egg: a worthless fellow: from the ancient Greek.
Bad Lands: a rocky and desolate region west of Missouri.
Bad penny: something worthless that finds its way back to the owner.
In bad form: behavior not in accordance with etiquette: a metaphor borrowed from the racing stable.
To feel bad: to feel ill; feel sick.
To go to the bad: to degenerate; deteriorate.
Bag.—*Bag and baggage:* all one's belongings: now used to express the completeness of one's departure. Originally, in military use, an army that departed *bag and baggage* left honorably with all its property. The "bag-and-baggage policy" was that advocated by Gladstone for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.
Bag of bones: an ill-fed, ill-conditioned creature.
The whole bag of tricks: all of one's devices or resources: in allusion to the fable of the Fox and the Cat.
To let the cat out of the bag: to disclose a secret: in allusion to an alleged practice at country fairs of selling cats, in place of sucking pigs, inclosed in bags.
Baghdad.—*Baghdad on the Subway:* New York City: a phrase coined by Simeon Strunsky, in analogy with "Paris on the Seine," "London on the Thames," etc.
Baghdad Railway: a means for extending the power of the German Empire by a railroad from Berlin to Baghdad, particularly from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf: partially completed at the outbreak of the World War.
Bailey.—*The Old Bailey:* the central criminal court of London.
Bait.—*To jump at the bait:* to be easily deceived.
To take the hook without the bait: to make a foolish or thoughtless response; be easily deceived.
Baked.—*Half-baked:* not fully worked out or matured, as plans or theories; also, not fully developed mentally.
Baker.—*A baker's dozen:* thirteen. Peddlers of bread were formerly supplied with thirteen loaves for the price of twelve, the additional loaf representing their profit.
Balance.—*Balance of power:* the theory or endeavor to preserve international equilibrium by preventing any one country from being strong enough to threaten the safety of its neighbor.
Balance of trade: the difference between the value of the imports into, and the exports from, a country.
Balance sheet: a written statement giving a summary and the balances of a set of accounts.
To be thrown off one's balance: to be taken at a disadvantage through surprise.
Balkan.—*Balkan problem:* a name given to the problems of nationality, of economics, and of balance of power, arising in, or having reference to, the Balkan States.
Balkan Wars: fought in 1912–13, the first between Turkey on one side and Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro on the other, the second between Bulgaria on one side and Serbia, Greece and Rumania on the other. In the first war Turkey was defeated, in the second, Bulgaria.
Ball.—*Fancy (dress) ball:* a dance at which those who participate appear in masquerade costumes.
The three balls: the sign of a pawnbroker: originally the arms of the Medici family of Lombardy, the Lombards generally being known as money lenders.
To be the ball of fortune: to be the plaything of chance. Sir Walter Scott, "Guy Mannering."
To keep the ball rolling: to prevent an enterprise, conversation, etc., from coming to a standstill.
To open the ball: to commence operations: in allusion to the practice of allowing a distinguished couple to begin the first dance at a formal ball.
To play ball: in baseball, to begin the game, or to resume it after an interruption: from the command of the umpire; hence, to get into action.
To take the ball before the bound (that is, before it bounds): to act prematurely; anticipate an opportunity: a metaphor borrowed from the game of baseball.
Balloon.—*A pilot* (or *trial*) *balloon:* in politics, a hint thrown out to ascertain the tendency of public opinion.
Balm.—*Balm in* (or *of*) *Gilead:* a soothing agency (Jeremiah 8:22). Gilead, east of the Jordan, was a center for the growth and export of balsam, or balm.
Balmoral Castle.—A residence of the British kings on the river Dee, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Bampton lectures.—An important course of theological lectures given annually at Oxford since 1780: called after the founder, the Rev. John Bampton, who left £120 per annum for the purpose.
Banbury.—*To ride a cock horse to Banbury cross:* of a child, to sit astride the toe of one's free foot when one's knees are crossed, and be swung up and down. A cross stood in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, until the time of Queen Elizabeth.
Bandbox.—*To look as though one had stepped out of a bandbox:* to be very trim and dapper.
Bank.—*Bank of England:* a privately owned bank chartered July 27, 1694. It issues Bank of England notes which are legal tender.
First American bank: the Bank of North America, established in Philadelphia, December 30, 1781.
The first Bank of the United States: established in Philadelphia in 1791 on a 20-year charter, not renewed.
The first national bank: the stocking as a depository for savings. (*Colloq.*)
The first savings bank: the Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, organized December 2, 1816.
To break the bank: to be so successful in gambling as to exhaust, temporarily, the resources of the director of the game.
Banquet.—*A Lucullian banquet:* a luxurious feast: from Lucinius Lucullus (110–57 B. C.), a Roman consul and epicure, who was noted for his banquets.
Banting.—Reducing weight by dieting: named from William Banting (1796–1878), originator of the system.
Baptism.—*Baptism of fire:* the first occasion on which a soldier goes under fire; an introduction to any situation of danger: expression used by Napoleon at St. Helena (Aug. 2, 1817).
Bar.—*Prisoner at the bar:* the prisoner who is on trial: so called because anciently he stood at the bar which separated the barristers from the common pleaders.
To call to the bar: admit to the practice of law.
To let down the bars: to remove an obstruction that prevents free ingress or access; hence, to remove restrictions.
Barbara Frietchie.—The heroine of a story told by Whittier in ballad form, of an aged woman of Frederick, Maryland, who displayed the Union flag while the Confederate army was passing through the town.
Barbarossa (literally, Redbeard).—Surname of Frederick I of Germany (1121–90): a descriptive epithet.
Barber.—*Barber's pole:* originally, a pole that was grasped by a patient during the process of bloodletting, the barber being also an authorized surgeon. The red stripe is said to be a reminder of the bloodletting, and the white one of the bandage, the gilt knob representing the brass dish used to catch the lather while the customer was being shaved.
The Barber of Seville: a comedy by P. A. C. de Beaumarchais (1732–1799), first performed in Paris in 1775, from which Rossini drew the libretto for his opera of the same name, first performed in Rome in 1816. The name of Figaro, the hero of this comedy, and also of Beaumarchais's "Le Mariage de Figaro," has passed into common speech, and

is used to denote an intriguer, or any cunning and unscrupulous person.

Bard.—*The Bard of Avon:* William Shakespeare (1564–1616), born at Stratford-on-Avon, England.

The Blind Bard: Homer, reputed author of the Greek epics, the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey."

Bare.—*Under bare poles:* at the end of one's resources: from a sailing vessel in a gale sailing under bare masts.

Bargain.—*Into the bargain:* in addition; besides. Dryden, "Sir Martin Marr-all."

More than one bargains for: more than one expects or reckons upon.

To drive a hard bargain: to exact more than one is justly entitled to.

To make the best of a bad bargain: to bear adverse circumstances in the best possible way.

Bark.—*His bark is worse than his bite:* his attitude is more threatening than his deeds.

To bark at the moon: **1,** to labor in vain; **2,** to speak ill of one's superiors.

To bark up the wrong tree: to make a mistake; be on the wrong scent: a metaphor taken from raccoon hunting.

Barking.—*Barking dogs do not bite:* angry words and threats lead to nothing worse. George Herbert (1593–1633), "The Country Parson."

Barleycorn.—*John Barleycorn:* the personification of intoxicating liquors.

Bar Mitzvah (son of the commandment).—The Jewish ceremony of confirmation for boys, who attain their religious majority at the age of thirteen.

Barn.—*Around Robin Hood's barn:* in a roundabout way; with tedious detail.

Baron.—*A baron of beef:* the two sirloins joined by the end of the backbone.

Baron Munchausen: a hero of marvelous adventures in a story of the same name by Rudolf Erich Raspe. The name is said to refer to Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von Münchhausen (1720–97), a German officer in the Russian army, noted for his marvelous stories.

Barrel.—*Lock, stock, and barrel:* altogether; completely: in allusion to the three parts which together compose a sporting rifle.

Base burner.—A stove that is fed automatically with coal from a hopper as the lower stratum of coal (the base) is consumed.

Basket.—*To have* (or *put*) *all one's eggs in one basket:* to risk one's all in one investment, speculation, or scheme. Cervantes, "Don Quixote," 9.

Baste.—*To baste a person's jacket:* to give one a thrashing.

Bat.—*Bats* (or *Rats*) *in the belfry:* confused ideas in the head; insanity: the head, like the belfry, being at the top of the structure. (*Slang.*)

Bat.—*Off one's own bat:* by one's own sole exertions; without assistance: a metaphor borrowed from cricket.

Bath.—*To throw out the child along with the bath:* to throw away the good with the bad: from a German saying.

Baton.—*To carry a field marshal's baton in one's knapsack:* to have the opportunity of rising to the height of one's ambition: from a saying attributed to Napoleon: "Every French soldier carries in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France," but in reality based on an utterance of Louis XVIII to the students of St. Cyr in August, 1819.

Batteries.—*To mask one's batteries:* to keep one's guns out of sight; hence, to conceal one's intentions.

Battle.—*A pitched battle:* a battle which has been definitely planned by both sides, upon ground chosen beforehand.

Battle Above the Clouds: the name given to a battle on Lookout Mountain, south of Chattanooga, Tenn., on November 24 and 25, 1863, in which Grant, Hooker, and Thomas defeated the Confederates.

Battle between the Monitor and Merrimac: the first naval conflict between armored vessels, fought in Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862, in which the *Monitor* was victorious. This battle demonstrated the superiority of ironclad over wooden warships.

Battle of Concord: a skirmish between the British troops who marched from Boston to Concord, Massachusetts, to destroy the military stores, and the American minutemen, which took place at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775. This aroused New England and inaugurated the Revolutionary War.

Battle of Jutland: one of the greatest, but indecisive, naval battles of the world, fought May 31, 1916, off the Jutland coast, between the British Grand Fleet and the German High Seas Fleet.

Battle of the Books: a satire by Swift on the comparative merits of ancient and modern literature.

Battle royal: originally, a term applied to cock fighting, when the victors were pitted against each other until but one contender was left: used figuratively of strenuous contests in games and otherwise.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic: a patriotic song written by Julia Ward Howe to encourage the North during the Civil War: sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

To fight one's battles over again: to narrate one's exploits to an admiring circle. Sophocles, "Antigone," II:1286.

Trial by battle: the submission of a legal suit to a combat between the litigants, on the presumption that God would defend the right.

Battledore.—*Shuttlecock and battledore:* a game for two or four, played by knocking a shuttlecock, or rounded piece of cork with a crown of feathers, back and forth over a net with parchment-headed bats known as *battledores.*

Bay.—*At bay:* in a desperate situation: the position of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuers.

Bay.—*The Bay Psalm Book:* the first book published in the American colonies (1640).

Bay.—*To wear the bay:* to be the recipient of honor: from the wreath of bay leaves awarded a victor.

Bayeux tapestry.—The most remarkable specimen extant of medieval embroidery, preserved in the public library at Bayeux, France. It represents the invasion and conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, and is historically valuable as showing the costume and customs of the time: said to be the work of William's wife.

Bayreuth.—*Bayreuth festival:* the musical festival held annually at Bayreuth for the presentation of Wagner's operas.

Beacon Hill.—A fashionable district of Boston: so called because a beacon was erected there in 1635 to alarm the country in case of attack by the Indians.

Bead.—*To draw a bead on:* to aim at: in allusion to a small bead on the end of the barrel, formerly used as the front sight of a gun.

To tell one's beads: to say one's prayers, as by means of beads on a rosary.

Beam.—*On one's beam ends:* in an embarrassing or hopeless predicament: the reference being to a ship canted over nearly on one side.

To have a beam in one's eye: to have a blemish in one's own character, ignored in one's desire to discover a much smaller blemish in another's. Matt. 7:3.

Beans.—*Not worth a hill of beans:* of little worth or importance.

To spill the beans: to disclose a secret; frustrate a scheme by a premature disclosure. (*Slang.*)

Bear.—*To bear a charmed life:* to be impervious to harm, as if by a magical protection. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:7:41.

To bear a hand: to take hold; help.

To bear in mind: to remember; recollect.

To bear (one) *out:* to support (one); corroborate.

To bear the bell: to be successful: from the now obsolete practice of awarding a bell to the victor in a race.

To bear the brunt: to assume the hardest part; receive the principal shock or blow.

To bear the palm: to be the victor: in allusion to the palm, the ancient emblem of victory.

Bear.—*Hungry as a bear:* exceedingly hungry: perhaps referring to the excessive hunger of a bear after the period of hibernation.

Beard.—*To beard a person:* to face and oppose a person openly: from the idea of seizing him by the beard.

To beard the lion in his den: to confront a bold man in his home. Scott, "Marmion."

To laugh in one's beard: to chuckle slyly, as at the success of one's strategy.

Bearings.—*To lose one's bearings:* to become bewildered: a nautical metaphor.

To take one's bearings: to consider the position in which one finds oneself: a nautical metaphor.

Beast.—*The mark of the beast:* originally, some sign or brand indicating that one was a pagan: used metaphorically in a derogatory sense for one who bears signs of being devoted to an unworthy cause. Rev. 13:16, 17.

Beat.—*It beats the Dutch:* it is almost incredible: said of a remark or an occurrence.

To beat a retreat: to retire or give up: originally, to sound the signal for retreat upon the drum: a military allusion.

To beat (or *drum*) *a thing into one:* to repeat incessantly, as a drummer repeats his strokes on a drum.

To beat it: to depart in haste. (*Colloq.*)

To beat one to it: to attain an end before a competitor.

To beat the air: to strive or work uselessly. 1 Cor. 9:26.

To beat the record: to exceed all forerunners.

Beaten.—*The beaten track:* the way taken by the majority.

Beating.—*Beating about the bush:* not coming directly to the matter in hand, but feeling one's way timidly by indirection, as one beats bushes to ascertain if game is lurking under them.
Beating the bounds: an old English custom observed on Ascension Day by the school children, accompanied by the clergymen and the parish officers, who go around the boundaries of the parish, the boys switching the boundary lines with willow wands, thus becoming familiar with the limits of their parish.
Beau.—*Beau Brummel:* George Bryan Brummel (1778–1840), for many years arbiter of fashion in England.
Beau Nash: Richard Nash, a Welsh gentleman (1674–1761), who established the Assembly Rooms at Bath and conducted the balls held there with unparalleled splendor.
Beauty.—*Beauty is its own excuse for being:* from Emerson's "The Rhodora."
Beauty is only skin deep: loveliness is merely a surface quality having no lasting value.
Beauty sleep: sleep obtained before midnight, popularly believed to be taken in the most restful period.
Beauty spot: a patch of black court-plaster placed on the face to emphasize a beautiful complexion.
Flemish beauty: a variety of pear.
Line of beauty: a line beautiful in itself; especially, two curves combined to form an elongated letter S: sometimes called *Hogarth's line of beauty.*
That's the beauty of it: that is the pleasant feature of the situation.
The fatal gift of beauty: from Byron's "Childe Harold," Canto IV.
Bed.—*A bed of down:* an easy, pleasant situation. Shakespeare, "Othello," I:3:232.
A bed of roses: a condition of ease and luxury.
As you make your bed you must lie on it: you must bear the consequences of your deliberate actions.
Procrustes' bed: Procrustes was a robber of Attica, who placed all who fell into his hands upon an iron bed. If they were longer than the bed, he cut off the superfluous part; if shorter, he stretched them till they fitted; hence, *Procrustean* refers to forcible reduction to a standardized uniformity.
To get down to bed rock: to arrive at the basic facts: a metaphor borrowed from mining.
To get out of bed on the wrong side: a phrase applied to one who shows ill temper during the day: in allusion to the proverb, "To rise on the right side is accounted lucky."
To take to one's bed: to be so ill as to be unable to get about.
Bedchamber.—*Lady of the bedchamber:* a woman of high family who is one of the personal attendants upon a queen or princess.
Bedfellow.—*Misery makes strange bedfellows:* adversity often brings together those who otherwise would never associate. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," II:2:42.
Bedpost.—*Between you and me and the bedpost:* between ourselves, to the exclusion of others; in strict privacy.
Bee.—*Husking bee:* a gathering of farmers and their families in order to husk a neighbor's corn crop.
In a bee line: direct; following the straight line which a bee is reputed to take when returning to the hive.
Spelling bee: a contest in oral spelling.
To have a bee in one's bonnet: to have a craze for some definite subject; be slightly unhinged in mind.
Beer.—*Life is not all beer and skittles:* life does not consist entirely of sunshine and happiness.
To chronicle small beer: to busy oneself with matters of little importance, small beer being beer of inferior quality. Shakespeare, "Othello," II:1:161.
Before.—*To serve before the mast:* to be a member of the ordinary crew of a vessel, whose quarters are in the forecastle.
Beg.—*To beg the question:* to assume a conclusion, or a statement upon which the conclusion is based, without proof; accept as unquestioned a thing that is to be proved.
Beggar.—*Absent-minded beggar:* a British common soldier: from a poem bearing this title by Rudyard Kipling (1865–).
Beggar on horseback: an upstart; a person suddenly elevated in the social sphere.
Beggars should not be choosers: those who ask for favors should submit to the terms imposed upon them.
The Beggar's Opera: an early, perhaps the earliest, English comic opera, by John Gay (1727).
To beggar description: to exhaust the powers of description. Shakespeare, "Antony and Cleopatra," II:2:203.
Behalf.—*Not to raise a finger in behalf of:* not to make the slightest effort in behalf of; perhaps suggested by the gesture of thumbs down, formerly used by spectators to advocate no mercy to a defeated gladiator. Cicero, "Pro Cæcina," XXV:71.
Bejan.—A novice or freshman: a term used in Scottish and French universities, derived from the French words *bec,* beak, and *jaune,* yellow, in reference to young birds.
Belial.—*A son* (or *man*) *of Belial:* an evil man. Judg. 19:22; 2 Sam. 16:7.
Bell.—*Passing bell:* a church bell tolled to announce a death: formerly, the bell that was rung when a person was dying in order to drive away the evil spirits that were supposed to be awaiting his soul.
Sound as a bell: quite sound; healthy; unimpaired: a play upon the two meanings of *sound.*
To bell the cat: to undertake a dangerous task: from La Fontaine's fable of an old mouse who proposed that a bell should be hung on the cat's neck to give warning of her coming, whereupon a young mouse inquired, "Who will put the bell on?"
To curse by bell, book, and candle: in the Roman Catholic Church, a form of excommunication. The bell called attention to the forthcoming announcement; the book contained the sentence; and the candle was extinguished to symbolize the spiritual darkness of the one excommunicated.
To wear the cap and bells: to play the fool: from the ancient insignia of a court jester.
Belle.—*The belle of the ball:* the center of attraction at a dance.
Belleau Wood.—A wooded height near Château-Thierry, France, renamed Bois de Brigade de Marine in honor of the U. S. Marines, who, as part of the 2d division of the American army, dislodged the Germans from their strong positions in the last German drive on Paris in June, 1918, during the World War.
Below.—*Below par:* not in the best health or condition: a metaphor drawn from the money market with reference to securities below their nominal value.
Below stairs: among the servants.
Belt.—*Sam Browne belt:* a kind of military belt supported by a strap over the shoulder: from General Sir Samuel J. Browne (1824–1901), British officer in India.
To hit below the belt: to strike another unfairly. A pugilist is not allowed by the rules of boxing to hit his opponent under the waist belt.
Belvedere.—*Apollo Belvedere:* the most famous of all statues of Apollo: the work of an unknown late Greek artist, found in the ruins of Antium in 1503 and, in 1511, placed in the Vatican at Rome, where it now is, by Pope Julius II.
Ben.—*Rare Ben:* an affectionate term applied to the poet Ben Jonson by Shakespeare, and carved upon his tomb in Westminster Abbey.
Bench.—*Bench and bar:* judges and pleaders. The bench is the seat on which a judge sits; the bar of a court was formerly a wooden barrier separating the counsel from the audience.
Benefit.—*Benefit of clergy:* the privilege formerly claimed by the clergy, and afterwards by all who could read, of appealing from trial by a secular court, in cases of felony, to trial by an ecclesiastical court, which could not inflict the death penalty; later, the privilege of appealing, after a first conviction, to an ecclesiastical court for arrest of judgment.
Benevolent.—*Benevolent assimilation:* the winning of a colony through the mild sway of justice, rather than by arbitrary rule.
Bent.—*To the top of one's bent:* as far as it is possible for one to go; to the farthest limit, as a bow that is bent as far as possible without breaking. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:401.
Berkshire Hills.—The name applied to the hill country of Berkshire County, in western Massachusetts.
Berlin.—*Congress of Berlin:* a congress of representatives of the European powers which met, under the presidency of Bismarck, at Berlin in 1878 to settle questions which had arisen out of the Russian defeat of the Turks in the War of 1877–78.
Berth.—*To give a wide berth to:* to keep at a distance from: in allusion to the nautical use of the phrase "to give a ship room to swing at anchor."
Best.—*One's best bib and tucker:* one's best clothes.
To do one's level best: to exert oneself to the utmost.
To make the best of a bad bargain: to bear adverse circumstances in the best possible way.
To make the best of a matter: to face disappointment or misfortune courageously. William Combe (1741–1823), "Tour of Doctor Syntax in Search of the Picturesque."
With the best foot foremost: 1, in an auspicious manner; also, in an energetic manner; 2, with the best appearance possible.
Bet.—*To bet against the field:* in horse racing, to back a particular horse against all others entered for the race.
Betrayal.—*Betrayal with a kiss:* treachery from a trusted friend: a reference to Judas. Luke 22:48.
Better.—*Better half:* a jocose expression for "wife." A married couple constitute a pair, but of the two halves

the wife is, in compliment spoken of as the better, though not the larger, half. Sir Philip Sidney, "Arcadia," Book III.

Better late than never: it is preferable to seize an advantage, do a good deed, etc., even after the most opportune time for so doing has passed, than to leave it undone: perhaps from the parable of the laborers that came at the eleventh hour.

Better off: in more comfortable circumstances.

For better, for worse: in all circumstances and conditions: a phrase employed in the Anglican marriage service.

One's better self: oneself in one's best will or mood; also used of one's best friend.

One's betters: one's social superiors.

The better the day, the better the deed: from Sir John Holt's (1642–1709), "Sir William Moore's Case."

'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all: from Lord Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

To be better than one's word: to exceed one's promise.

To be no better than one should be: to be of doubtful virtue or reputation: said of a woman. Beaumont and Fletcher, "The Coxcomb," IV:3.

To better oneself: to improve one's circumstances.

To get the better of: to get the advantage of.

To have seen better days: to be in reduced circumstances. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," II:7:113.

To think better of the matter: 1, to give a matter further consideration; 2, to change one's opinion.

Between.—*Between ourselves:* speaking confidentially. Oliver Goldsmith, "The Good-natured Man."

Between two fires: between attacks from two directions; or, faced by alternate difficulties.

Between you and me and the bedpost: between ourselves, to the exclusion of others; in strict privacy.

To read between the lines: to deduce a not obvious meaning from a written or spoken statement.

Bezonian.— *Under which king, Bezonian?:* make your choice of sides. Shakespeare, "Henry IV," Part II, V:3:118.

Bib.—*One's best bib and tucker:* one's best clothes.

Bible.—(See *Bible*, main vocabulary.)

American Bible Society: organized in New York, May 8, 1815.

American Revised Version of the Bible: a revised version of the Bible, containing the changes preferred by the American revisers: published in 1901.

King James Bible: the Authorized Version published in 1611: so called because it was undertaken by command of James I of England.

Matthew's Bible: an English translation of the Bible by John Rogers, an assistant of Tyndale, and published by him in Antwerp in 1537 under the pseudonym of Thomas Matthew.

The Douay Bible: a translation, completed in 1609, made by the professors of Douay College, an institution established by English Catholics in France to educate young men for the priesthood: the accepted English verson among Roman Catholics.

The Mazarin Bible: an edition of the Vulgate printed at Mainz, Germany, about 1450, by Gutenberg and others, and thought to be the earliest book printed with movable metal type: so called from its being found in the *Bibliothèque Mazarin*, a library established in France by Cardinal Mazarin in 1648: also called *Gutenberg Bible*.

Biblia pauperum (Lat. = Bible of the poor).—The name for block-printed books common in the Middle Ages, and consisting of a number of rude pictures of Biblical subjects with short explanatory text accompanying each picture.

Bid.—*To bid fair to:* to seem likely to.

To bid Godspeed: to pray that God may grant quick success or a safe journey.

To bid good-by: to say farewell.

Big.—*As big as a bee's knee:* of extremely small size.

Big Ben: the hour bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament, London: from Sir Benjamin Hall (1802–67), who was First Commissioner of Works when the bell was hung.

Big bug: a person who either is, or thinks himself, important.

Big stick: military preparedness; also, a judicious show of force: a phrase attributed to Theodore Roosevelt.

The Big Muddy: a nickname of the Missouri River.

The big noise: the chief; the head of an enterprise; in allusion to his pomposity or self-importance. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

The big parade: the World War.

To talk big: to boast or brag.

Biggest.—*Biggest toad in the puddle:* the most important person in a community.

Bill.—*Bill of fare:* a list of dishes provided, or which may be ordered, at a restaurant or hotel; a menu.

Bill of rights: 1, an English act of Parliament of 1689, which set forth the rights and liberties of English subjects; 2, the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States (see *Amendment*).

Foreign bill: a bill of exchange, or draft, payable in a foreign country.

To bill and coo: to make love; show signs of mutual affection, like turtledoves. Dryden, "Amphitryon," 1:2.

To fill the bill: to be satisfactory for the purpose at hand.

To foot the bill: to pay the account.

True bill: a bill of indictment indorsed as a "true bill" by a grand jury, indicating that, in the jury's opinion, there is sufficient evidence to justify indictment (see *indictment*, main vocabulary).

Billet.—*Every bullet has its billet:* it is appointed beforehand by fate what soldiers will fall in battle; it is useless to contend against fate.

Billiken.—A grotesque doll, formerly sold in Chinese curio shops and elsewhere: said originally to have been a reproduction of Bes, a Chinese god of laughter.

Birch.—*Oil of birch:* a whipping: supposedly a lubricant to good conduct.

Bird.—*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush:* a certainty is better than a possibility, though the latter promises to be twice as good.

A bird of ill omen: a person who is regarded as unlucky; one who is in the habit of bringing ill news. The ancients thought that some birds indicated good luck, and others evil.

A little bird told me: a phrase playfully used of something which has been reported and is repeated; a fictitious explanation of the source of knowledge. Eccl. 10:20.

Birds of a feather flock together: people of similar character enjoy one another's company: generally used deprecatingly.

Birds of passage: birds which migrate with the season from a colder to a warmer, or from a warmer to a colder, climate, divided into summer birds of passage and winter birds of passage; hence, a sojourner, or one who, like the migratory birds, does not stay long anywhere.

Fine feathers make fine birds: beautiful clothing makes any woman beautiful: an old French proverb, quoted by John Bunyan.

The bird is flown: the person sought has escaped. John Heywood (1497?–1580?), "Proverbes."

The Bird of Freedom: the bald eagle as the national emblem of the United States.

The bird of Jove: the eagle.

The bird of Juno: the peacock.

The bird of Minerva: the owl.

The bird of the night: the owl. Shakespeare, "Julius Cæsar," I:3:26.

The early bird catches the worm: the person first in the field has the advantages of its opportunities.

To catch an old bird with chaff: to deceive an experienced person with specious arguments or flattery.

To kill two birds with one stone: to accomplish two purposes by one effort.

Bird's-eye.—*A bird's-eye view:* a general view from above, like that seen by a bird.

Birse.—*To set up one's birse:* to put oneself in a rage: *birse* being the Scottish for short hair or bristle.

Birthright.—*To sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage:* to exchange something of permanent value for a temporary pleasure: from the transaction between Esau and Jacob, recorded in Gen. 25.

Bit.—*Bit by bit:* little by little; piecemeal.

Not a bit of it: by no means; not at all.

Bit.—*Hair of the dog that bit you:* like cures like: from the popular belief, in Scotland, that a few hairs of the dog that bit one applied to the wound will prevent evil consequences.

The biter bit: an aggressor unexpectedly caught in his own trap.

Bit.—*To take the bit between the teeth:* to be headstrong or obstinate: in allusion to an obstreperous horse.

Bite.—*A bite and sup:* a little food and drink. Verney, "Memoirs" (1665).

His bark is worse than his bite: his attitude is more threatening than his deeds.

To bite off more than one can chew: to undertake more than one can carry out.

To bite off one's own head: to injure oneself in the attempt to harm another.

To bite the dust: 1, to be knocked over and fall to the ground; 2, to humble oneself; 3, to die. Homer, "Iliad," II:2.

To bite the hand that feeds one: to show base ingratitude.

To bite the lip: to repress emotion or speech.

To bite the thumb: this was formerly a sign of contempt, often made use of by those who wished to pick a quarrel.

To make two bites of a cherry: to divide into two instalments a task which could easily be performed in one operation.

Biter.—*The biter bit:* an aggressor unexpectedly caught in his own trap.

Bitter.—*Bitter as gall:* extremely bitter. Robert Burton (1577–1640), "Anatomy of Melancholy," 2:1:2:0.

Bitter ender: one who refuses to be turned from an opinion that he has formed, or from the completion of a course that he is pursuing.

Bitter pill to swallow: a disagreeable or objectionable person or experience which one has to put up with.

The bitter end: the last extremity; the dregs. Prov. 5:4.

Black.—*A black lie:* a malicious falsehood, intended to do harm.

A black sheep: A person of bad character: from the fact that in a flock a black sheep is of less value than its white fellows.

As black as ink: pitch black. Spenser, "The Faërie Queen," I:1:22.

As black as pitch: absolutely black.

As black as thunder: pitch black; gloomy; threatening.

Black and tans: **1**, Southern Republicans who believed in giving the Negro equal party and political rights; **2**, a body of soldiers, recruited for the Irish Constabulary mainly from British ex-service men, employed in Ireland against the Sinn Fein in 1921: so named from the color of their uniforms.

Black art: witchcraft (see *black art*, in main vocabulary).

Black diamonds: coal.

Black draught: a dose formerly given by physicians to relieve stomach ailments.

Black Friday: **1**, in America, two days, September 24, 1869, and September 19, 1873: so called because they were the occasions of great financial panics; **2**, in England, December 6, 1745, the date of the landing of the Pretender in London; **3**, Good Friday, the anniversary of the Crucifixion.

Black in the face: extremely angry; discolored in the face with passion or distress.

Black letter: the heavy Old English type used generally by the early printers in England.

Black list: **1**, a list of persons in disgrace: used of a list of bankrupts, debtors, or criminals, or of persons under suspicion as bad characters; **2**, a list of persons not to be dealt or associated with.

Black Maria: a patrol wagon. (*Slang.*)

Black Republicans: the Republicans of 1860, so styled by their enemies owing to their strong antislavery declarations and their alleged fondness for the negro.

In black and white: in writing or print. Ben Jonson, "Every Man in His Humor," IV:2.

The black cap: a cap worn by English judges when pronouncing sentence of death; properly, the cap that forms part of the full official dress of a judge. Also, the cap covering the head and face of a criminal when he is hanged: used metaphorically for sentence of judgment, particularly to death.

The black country: the coal and iron mining region in England, between Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

The black death: an epidemic of putrid typhus which ravaged Europe and Asia during the middle of the 14th century, and is said to have carried off a quarter of the population of the world: so called from the black spots on the bodies of the victims.

The Black Forest: a heavily wooded chain of European mountains in Baden and Württemberg, running almost parallel with the Rhine for about 85 miles.

The Black Hills: an elevated region in South Dakota and northeastern Wyoming, rich in timber and minerals, especially gold.

The Black Hole of Calcutta: the small dungeon in which Surajah Dowlah placed 146 British prisoners in 1756, 123 of whom died of suffocation.

The Black Hussars: the members of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, the state police.

The Black Prince: Edward, son of Edward III of England: so called because of the "terror of his arms."

The Black Republic: Haiti: so called because it is almost wholly inhabited by negroes.

The Black Shirts: the nickname of the Fascisti in Italy: so called from their uniforms.

The Black Watch: a regiment of Highlanders, formerly the 43d and afterwards the 42d Regiment of the line: so called on account of their dark tartan uniform.

To be in a person's black books: to be in disgrace: perhaps from the black book in which, in Great Britain, are recorded the names of habitual criminals; or, from a university register of the names of misdemeanants.

To beat a person black and blue: to beat a person until he is badly bruised. Dryden, "Sir Martin Mar-all," IV:1.

To look black: **1**, to look displeased; **2**, to appear unpropitious: from the black clouds that indicate stormy weather.

To swear black is white: to swear to what is obviously untrue; commit perjury.

Blacksmith.—*Learned blacksmith:* Elihu Burrit (1810–79), American philanthropist and linguist.

Blade.—*A young blade:* a young man about town, of good spirits, somewhat self-indulgent, but inspired by no deliberately evil intent: possibly connected with "blade," a sword, on account of the swords such men formerly wore.

Blanc.—*Mont Blanc* (Fr. = white mountain): the loftiest mountain of Europe, belonging to the Pennine chain of the Alps, and rising 15,782 feet above sea level; situated on the frontier of France and Italy and near that of Switzerland.

Blank.—*Blank verse:* verse without rime: first introduced into English poetry (from the Italian) by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1517–1547).

To give a blank check: to give unlimited or undefined authority: a blank check being one which has been signed without the amount to be paid having been inserted.

Blanket.—*On the wrong side of the blanket:* of illegitimate birth.

Wet blanket: one who discourages a proposed scheme or arrangement, as a wet blanket extinguishes a blaze.

Blast.—*In full blast:* in active operation: from a blast furnace when worked to full capacity.

Blaze.—*Go to blazes:* a euphemism for "Go to hell!" in allusion to the fires that are supposed to blaze there.

To blaze a trail: to mark a trail through the forest by slicing bark from trees, with an ax; hence, in any field of endeavor, to be a pioneer or leader whom others can follow.

Bleed.—*To bleed a person white:* to extort the last penny from one. John Dryden, "An Evening's Love," IV:1.

To make one's heart bleed: to arouse in one a deep feeling of pity. Chaucer, "Troilus and Criseyde."

Bleeding.—*Bleeding Kansas:* the state of Kansas: so called on account of its many fights over the slavery question.

Bless.—*Not a penny to bless himself with:* no money at all.

To bless one's stars: to thank one's good fortune.

Blessedness.—*Single blessedness:* bachelorhood. Shakespeare, "Midsummer Night's Dream," I:1:78.

Blest.—*Islands of the Blest:* imaginary islands somewhere in the West, to which the favorites of the gods are conveyed at death, to dwell in everlasting joy: called by the Greeks "Happy Islands" and by the Romans "Fortunate Islands."

Blind.—*Blind alley:* a passage open only at one end; a cul-de-sac.

Blind as a bat: very blind: from a mistaken notion. Bats are not blind but are unable to see clearly in a bright light.

Blind as a mole: very blind: from a mistaken notion. Moles are not blind, but have very small eyes. In one species the eyes are covered by membranes, and it was probably to these that Aristotle referred when he said "The mole is blind."

Blind as an owl: very blind, in allusion to the fact that owls cannot see well by day, though able to see at night.

Blind boy: Cupid, the Roman god of love.

Blind justice: from the allegorical representation of Justice, who, holding the scales, is blindfolded so that she may not be influenced by appearances.

Blind side: **1**, the unguarded or weaker side; **2**, the kindlier side, as the one seeing less of others' faults.

The Blind Bard: Homer.

The blind leading the blind: ignorant or incompetent persons assuming to guide others who are ignorant or incompetent. Matt. 15:14.

To apply the blind eye: deliberately to ignore or pretend not to see that which is inconvenient: from the story of Lord Nelson who, at the Battle of Copenhagen, applied his telescope to his blind eye so as to avoid seeing the signal to retreat.

To go it blind: to act recklessly; take chances: probably originating from the unguided actions of a blind man, or possibly from the rash play common in the game of blind poker.

Bloated.—*Bloated aristocrat:* one swollen with pride of his rank or wealth.

Block.—*A chip off the old block:* a child who resembles his father physically or in character.

Blockade.—*A pacific blockade:* a blockade exercised without a declaration of war or without the use of arms.

A paper blockade: a blockade that is merely nominal or ineffective.

Blood.—*A blood and thunder novel:* cheap, sensational ficton.

A prince of the blood: a male member of a royal family.

Avenger of blood: the next of kin of one who has been

slain, whose duty it was, according to the Jewish law, to execute vengeance. Num. 35:19.
Blood is thicker than water: a relative has greater claims on us than a stranger.
In cold blood: deliberately; not in the excitement of passion or battle.
Man of blood and iron: a nickname of Prince Bismarck: from an expression used by him in 1862.
One's own flesh and blood: blood relatives, near or distant.
The field of blood: **1**, the piece of ground purchased by the elders of Israel with the 30 pieces of silver which they had paid Judas for betraying Jesus, and which he had returned: used for the burial of strangers (Matt. 27:3–10); **2**, a battlefield.
To attempt to get blood from a stone: to endeavor to abstract something from a person who does not possess it or obstinately refuses to give it up.
To have blood upon one's head: to be responsible for murder. Josh. 2:19.
To have one's blood up: to be in a passion, particularly of rage.
To infuse new blood into: to introduce new and vital elements into.
To run in the blood: to be inherited or heritable. John Evelyn (1620–1706), "Diary."
To taste blood: to enjoy a vivid pleasure for the first time.
Blot.—*A blot on the 'scutcheon:* a stain on the family honor: a heraldic metaphor.
Blow.—*To blow from another quarter:* to shift or vary, as the wind: a nautical expression.
To blow great guns: to blow so fiercely as to resemble the discharge of artillery. Charles Dibdin (1745–1814), "The Sailor's Consolation."
To blow hot and cold: to affirm and contradict at the same time; be uncertain of mind or intention: from the fable of a traveler who was entertained by a Satyr who blew his guest's fingers to warm them and his broth to cool it.
To blow off steam: to relieve oneself of superfluous energy.
To blow one's own trumpet (or *horn*)*:* to boast; advertise one's merits: in allusion to the practice of heralds who made announcements accompanied by the flourish of trumpets.
To blow over: to disappear, as a spent storm; be forgotten; lose force, as a rumor.
To blow up: **1**, to inflate, as a balloon; **2**, to burst or shatter, as by an explosion; **3**, to berate; scold severely.
To come to blows: to fight.
Blow-out.—**1**, a noisy jollification; **2**, an ambitious entertainment; **3**, a bursting of a tire tube.
Blue.—*Blue blood:* of royal or noble birth: originally used in Spain to denote freedom from Jewish or Moorish taint.
Blue funk: nervous apprehension; extreme fear.
Blue grotto: a grotto on the side of the Isle of Capri, in which the water shimmers with a beautiful pale blue light, due to the reflection of the sun's rays through the water in connection with a peculiar stone formation.
In the blues: downhearted; depressed.
Once in a blue moon: seldom; very rarely.
Out of the blue: unexpectedly; as if falling from the sky.
The blue and the gray: the northern and southern soldiers in the American Civil War: so called from the respective colors of their uniforms.
The Bluecoat School: the popular name, from the uniform worn by the boys, of Christ's Hospital, a school in London founded by Edward VI in 1553 on the site of the monastery of the Grey Friars, for poor orphans. Here Coleridge, Charles Lamb, and Leigh Hunt received their education.
To be blue about the gills: to be in a state of fear, anxiety, or ill health, which physically causes blueness or pallor in the lips.
To blue-pencil: to edit; especially, to shorten or censor: in allusion to the blue pencil used by editors.
To get the blue devils: to become unreasonably and morbidly depressed.
To look blue: **1**, of persons, to appear downhearted; **2**, of conditions, to appear forbidding or unpropitious.
To look through blue glasses: to see things distorted by a prejudiced or misanthropic vision; take a gloomy view of things.
To make the air blue: to curse or utter violent abuse.
To yell blue murder: to shout in terror, as if one expected to be murdered.
True blue: thoroughly reliable and steadfast; loyal. In ancient Rome, blue was considered the color of truth and loyalty.
Bluebeard.—A merciless wife-killer in Charles Perrault's (1628–1703) "Contes du Temps." Gilles de Laval and Henry VIII have both been suggested as possible originals of this character.
Bluenose.—A Nova Scotian: probably in allusion to the effect of the coldness of the climate on the noses of the inhabitants.
Bluestocking.—A woman who writes; also, a learned woman. Boswell, in his "Life of Dr. Johnson," relates that the fashionable gatherings for literary lions in his day were called *bluestocking clubs* because a Mr. Stillingfleet, who often attended them, wore blue stockings.
Bluff.—*Bluff King Hal:* Henry VIII of England, who reigned 1509–47: so called because of his abrupt and hearty manners.
To call a bluff: to refuse to be intimidated by a show of force on the part of an opponent: a term originating in the game of poker.
Blush.—*At first blush:* at first sight; speaking without consideration: in allusion to the act of blushing when taken by surprise.
Boar.—*Boar's head:* an English Christmas dish, said to be derived from the ancient custom of sacrificing a boar to the Scandinavian god Freyr.
Board.—*On the boards:* following the profession of an actor: in allusion to the wooden planks of which a stage is formed.
To board round: to live, as country school teachers formerly did, in the homes of the pupils in turn.
To go by the board: to be finally lost: a nautical term meaning to fall overboard or by the ship's side. Daniel Defoe, "Captain Singleton."
To sweep the board: to secure everything: originally, a card term meaning to take all the stakes on the board, or table.
Boarder.—*Star boarder:* a person who by length of patronage or amount of payment acquires special consideration at a boarding or lodging house.
Boat.—*Peter boat:* a type of English fishing boat: so named from Saint Peter, the patron saint of fishermen.
To be in the same boat: to be in a similar position and subject to the same consequences.
To burn one's boats (or *bridges*) *behind one:* to cut oneself off from all means or hope of retreat: in allusion to the procedure of Julius Cæsar and other generals, who burned their ships when they invaded a foreign country in order that their soldiers might realize that they must either conquer or die, as retreat was out of the question.
To rock the boat: to disturb the equilibrium of affairs; endanger the safety of oneself or others.
Bobtail.—*Rag, tag, and bobtail:* the common people; vagabonds in rags.
Bodleian.—*Bodleian Library:* the library of Oxford University, reëstablished about 1600 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544–1613) after the destruction of the earlier collection under Edward VI.
Body.—*To keep body and soul together:* barely to maintain life; continue alive.
Bog.—*Serbonian Bog:* a great morass between the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean Sea, and the delta of the Nile: used figuratively of an inextricable state of confusion.
Bogtrotter.—Originally, an Irish tramp or robber: so called from the ability of the Irish peasants to escape pursuit by leaping from tussock to tussock across their native bogs; hence, contemptuously, any Irishman.
Boil.—*To boil down:* to condense; abridge.
To make one's blood boil: to arouse one to anger. Benjamin Franklin, "Poor Richard's Almanac" for 1742.
Boiled.—*Boiled shirt:* a stiff-bosomed white shirt.
Hard-boiled: callous; indifferent to opinion or appeal; thoroughly sophisticated and sternly autocratic; unmoved by pain or distress.
Boiler.—*Boiler plate:* reading matter, as features, fillers, "canned" editorials, etc., furnished in stereotype plates ready for printing, and used by country newspapers to eke out the news or to save typesetting. (*Newspaper cant.*)
Boiling.—*To keep the pot boiling:* to keep a business proceeding, game, etc., in action with unabated energy.
Bois de Boulogne.—A famous park in Paris containing 2250 acres: named after the suburb Boulogne-sur-Seine.
Bold.—*As bold as brass:* daring; audaciously forward; offensively brazen.
To make bold with: to take liberties with.
To put on a bold face: to assume a courageous aspect in difficulties or trouble.
Bolt.—*Bolt from the blue:* a sudden and surprising event, like a thunderbolt from the clear sky. Vergil, "Æneid," 9:630.
Bolt upright: in an erect position.
To shoot one's bolt: to use up all one's resources.
Bondage.—*Egyptian bondage:* distressing servitude, such as that which the Israelites suffered under the Egyptians.
Land of Bondage: Egypt: so called by the Jews who were bondmen there to the Pharaohs.

Bone.—*Bone dry:* absolutely dry; as dry as the bones in the vision in Jeremiah 8: used colloquially of regions in which the prohibition laws are strictly enforced.
Bone of contention: a cause of difference or dispute, as a bone between two dogs.
On one's marrowbones: on one's knees.
Skin and bones: extreme emaciation.
The funny (or *crazy*) *bone:* the side of the elbow next the body, where there is a nerve which tingles when struck: perhaps a play on the word *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.
To break no bones: to do no harm. Oliver Goldsmith, "The Good-natured Man," III:1.
To feel it in one's bones: to have a premonition.
To have a bone in the leg: to be unwilling or unable to make any exertion, play games, or the like: a playful excuse, often given to children.
To have a bone in the throat: to be unwilling to answer a question, tell a story, or the like: an excuse frequently given to children.
To have a bone to pick with one: to have an unpleasant matter to settle with one: perhaps from an ancient custom among the poor Sicilians, according to which after a marriage feast the bride's father handed the groom a bone with the remark, "Pick this bone, for you have undertaken a much harder task."
To lay a person's bones in: to bury a person in.
To make no bones of the matter: to have no hesitation or scruple; discuss freely.
Boniface.—The host of an inn; especially, a good-tempered, cheery one: after a character in George Farquhar's (1678–1707) "The Beaux' Stratagem": or, possibly, Pope Boniface, who granted indulgences to all who drank the Pope's health.
Bonnet.—*To have a bee in one's bonnet:* to have a craze for some definite subject; be slightly unhinged in mind.
Boo.—*To say boo to a goose:* to be not altogether lacking in courage.
Book.—*Book of Common Prayer:* the service book of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church: so called because it contains the prayers which the members of these churches use in common, as distinguished from their private, devotions.
Book of life: the record of those who are to be forever blessed. Rev. 20:12.
Book of Mormon: a book of the Mormon religion, considered by the Mormons as equally sacred with the Bible: said to have been translated from celestial plates by Joseph Smith, Jr., and published by him in 1830 at Palmyra, N. Y.
Book of the Dead: a collection of prayers, written in Egyptian hieroglyphics, composed for the benefit of the souls in their journey through the Egyptian Hades, dating from 3733–3566 B. C., and first available in translation in 1866.
Like a book: thoroughly; accurately.
Pass book: a depositor's book in which his deposits in, and withdrawals from, a bank are entered.
Sealed book: anything unknown or unknowable: in allusion to the sealed book in Revelation. Rev. 5:9.
The people of the book: the Jews: so called by Mohammed.
To be in a person's black books: to be in disgrace: perhaps from the black book in which, in Great Britain, are recorded the names of habitual criminals; or from a university register of the names of misdemeanants.
To be in a person's good books: to be in favor with a person: from the early practice of entering the names of one's retainers in a book.
To bring to book: to make one prove his words; call one to account.
To curse by bell, book, and candle: in the Roman Catholic Church, a form of excommunication. The bell called attention to the forthcoming announcement; the book contained the sentence; and the candle was extinguished to symbolize the spiritual darkness of the one excommunicated.
To make a book: to receive bets on any of the entries in a race.
To mind one's book: to study diligently; keep one's mind on what one is doing.
To speak by the book: to speak with punctilious care for the accuracy of one's statements.
To take a leaf out of someone's book: to take advantage of the example or experience of another; do as another does.
Booking.—*Booking office:* in Great Britain, a ticket office.
Bookshelf.—*Fire-foot bookshelf:* a collection of books called "The Harvard Classics," selected by Charles William Eliot, formerly president of Harvard University: a popular term.
Boon.—*A boon companion:* a cheerful, jovial companion: from the French *bon* (good).
Boot.—*Seven-league boots:* boots which enable the wearer to travel seven leagues at a stride: from the fairy tale called "The Seven-league Boots."
The boot is on the other leg: the responsibility or advantage is now another's; conditions are now reversed.
To die in one's boots: to die a violent or sudden death; die without taking to one's bed.
To get the boot: to be dismissed; be kicked out. (*Slang.*)
To go to bed in one's boots: to be very drunk.
With one's heart in one's boots: with fear and timidity: in allusion to the metaphorical sinking of the heart at sorrow or despair.
Bootleg.—*Bootleg whisky:* adulterated or contraband whisky: so called because the seller sometimes carried it concealed in the leg of his boot.
Bootlegger.—A smuggler, manufacturer, or purveyor of contraband liquor: so called from the former device of concealing a flask in the top of one's bootleg.
Born.—*All one's born days:* during one's whole experience of life.
Born and bred in the bone: innate, as an inherited trait.
Born in (or *to*) *the purple:* of royal or imperial birth: from the official color of the Roman emperors.
Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth: born to good luck or with hereditary wealth.
Not born yesterday: worldly-wise; not easily gulled.
To be born under a lucky planet: to be fortunate: according to astrology, the planet under which an individual is born presides over his destiny.
To the manner born: used to the circumstances of one's station in life, position in society, etc., from birth.
Borne.—*Borne in upon one:* impressed on one's mind.
Borough.—*Pocket borough:* formerly, in England, a borough where the electors were so few in number that a single powerful personage could control elections.
Borrowed.—*In borrowed plumes:* disguised; assuming a position superior to that which one really holds: in allusion to the fable of the jackdaw that bedecked itself with peacock's feathers.
Bosom.—*Abraham's bosom:* the repose of the blessed after death. Luke 16:22, 23.
To cherish a serpent in one's bosom: to benefit one who in return injures one: in allusion to the Greek fable of the man who was bitten by the serpent hatched from the egg which the man had placed in his bosom.
Boss.—*The easy boss:* a nickname for the American politician Thomas Collier Platt.
Bottle.—*New wine in old bottles:* new religious theories held by those who belong to conservative religious organizations. Matt. 9:17.
Bottleholder.—An abettor or backer; a second: from boxing cant.
Bottle washer.—*Chief cook and bottle washer:* one who has general and varied authority; a general factotum.
Bottom.—*From the bottom of one's heart:* with all sincerity. Horace, "Satires," I:1.
To be at the bottom of: to be the principal cause or instigator: often used in a derogatory sense.
To get at the bottom of: to ascertain all the facts by a searching inquiry.
To knock the bottom out of: to frustrate, as a plan.
To touch bottom: to fall to the lowest point of one's fortunes: a nautical phrase.
Bottomless.—*The bottomless pit:* hell: so called in the Book of Revelation.
Bound.—*Beating the bounds:* an old English custom observed, on Ascension Day, by the school children, who, accompanied by the clergymen and the parish officers, go around the limits of the parish, switching the boundary line with willow wands, thus becoming familiar with the limits of their parish.
Bound.—*Bound over to keep the peace:* required to give security for one's good behavior, as a person suspected of intending an assault or the like.
To be bound hand and foot: to be strictly controlled; be fettered by circumstances.
Bound.—*By leaps and bounds:* at great speed; by sudden strides; with exceptional rapidity.
Bounty.—*A bounty jumper:* one who enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War, received the bounty offered, deserted, and repeated the process.
Mutiny of the "Bounty": a mutiny of the crew against the commander of the English ship "Bounty" in 1789. The crew took the ship to Pitcairn's Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, which they colonized.
Bourne.—*The undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns:* the hereafter. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:1:79.
Bow (bou).—*To bow and scrape:* to salute in an exaggerated manner while drawing back the foot; hence, to cater or pander to a person; profess regard for a person's opinions, susceptibilities, etc.
To bow down in the house of Rimmon: to perform religious ceremonials to conform to local customs: from the example of Naaman. 2 Kings 51:8.
To bow the knee: to submit unreservedly.
To bow to the storm: to yield to overwhelming circum-

stances: probably from the bending of the trees of a forest before a storm.

Bow (bō).—*To draw a bow at a venture:* to make an attack blindly: say or do something without knowing exactly what the result will be. 1 Kings 22:34.

To draw the long bow: to exaggerate: in allusion to the marvelous stories formerly told of the skill of archers with the long bow, and the feats of Robin Hood and his followers.

Two strings to one's bow: 1, two means of accomplishing an end; 2, two objects of one's admiration.

Bowled.—*To be bowled out:* to be defeated; be put out of action: a cricket metaphor.

Box.—*Alabaster box:* a precious sacrificial gift: from the incident in Matt. 26:7.

Box score: the complete tabulation of the results of a baseball game, arranged in squares called boxes.

Pandora's box: a box which contained the blessings of life, given to Pandora by the gods. She opened the box and the blessings escaped. According to another version, the box contained ills, which, when Pandora opened the lid, were let loose upon mankind.

To be in a tight box: to be in a difficult situation.

To box the compass: to adopt successively several different points of view in an argument; properly, to repeat the names of the several points of the compass in their correct order.

To knock out of the box: in baseball, to hit pitched balls so freely as to cause the pitcher to be removed from the pitching box.

Boxer.—*Boxer uprising:* an antiforeign demonstration in China in 1900, led by a Chinese secret society popularly known as "Boxers."

Boxing.—*Shadow boxing:* boxing with an imaginary opponent to improve speed and wind.

Boy.—*Blind boy:* Cupid, the Roman god of love.

Boy in buttons (or *Buttons*): a page, because his uniform is decorated with small, round, brass or silver buttons.

Old boy: the Devil; Satan.

The boy stood on the burning deck: first line of "Casabianca," a poem by Felicia Hemans (1794–1835).

Brabançonne.—The national anthem of the Belgians, originally sung by the insurgents during the revolution of September, 1830.

Brain.—*To cudgel one's brains:* to make a painful effort to remember or understand something. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," V:1:63.

To have something on the brain: to be obsessed by something.

Branch.—*A root and branch man:* a radical in politics; one who advocates thorough reforms.

Olive branches: children. Ps. 128:3.

To hold out the olive branch: to make overtures for peace or a reconciliation. Anciently, the vanquished one in a fight, in suing for peace, held out an olive branch.

Brand.—*Brand of Cain:* the mark of outlawry. Gen. 4:15.

Brand plucked (or *snatched*) *from the burning:* saved at the last moment. Amos 4:11.

Brass.—*Not to care a brass farthing:* to care nothing.

To get down to brass tacks: to forsake chance and deception and get down to facts or fundamentals: in allusion to an old-time custom of placing the initials of one recently deceased, in brass tacks, on the lid of the coffin.

Brave.—*The Braves:* the Boston ball team in the National League.

Bray.—*Vicar of Bray:* a turncoat; opportunist: in allusion to a clergyman of Bray, England, thought to be Simon Aleyn, who resolved to live and die the Vicar of Bray. During the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI he was a Protestant, in Mary's reign a Catholic, and again a Protestant under Elizabeth.

Brazen.—*Brazen serpent:* an object placed upon a pole by Moses to bring healing from a plague of serpents. Num. 21:4–9: the serpent was worshiped as a symbol of life and health in Egypt.

Breach.—*A custom more honored in the breach than the observance:* a custom which it would be better or more honorable not to follow. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:16.

To stand in the breach: to intervene between one and disaster, as a soldier in a broken rampart; ward off disaster.

Bread.—*Bread and cheese:* the minimum necessities of life.

Half a loaf is better than no bread: even a little of something desirable is better than nothing.

The bread line: a line of hungry men that used to form in front of Fleischmann's bakery, on lower Broadway, New York, next door to Grace Church, at midnight, to receive a daily dole of the surplus bread: now used of similar groups of the poor who receive supplies of food from charitable sources anywhere.

To break bread with one: to enjoy one's hospitality.

To cast bread upon the waters: to perform acts of charity. Eccl. 11:1.

To eat the bread of affliction: to live in painful circumstances; discipline oneself. Deut. 16:3.

To eat the bread of idleness: to neglect to support oneself; live without labor.

To know on which side one's bread is buttered: to recognize where one's interests lie.

To make one's bread: to earn one's living.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter: foolishly to give up the pursuit by which one earns one's living.

To take the bread out of one's mouth: to deprive one of the sole means of earning his livelihood.

Break.—*To break a butterfly on the wheel:* to use an instrument far more powerful than necessary for one's purpose: in allusion to the former method of execution by breaking a victim's body on a wheel.

To break a lance with: to have a contest with: an allusion to the knightly exercise of tilting.

To break down: to lose all control of one's feelings.

To break ground: to commence a new project; begin excavating for building operations.

To break in upon: to interrupt.

To break no bones: to do no harm. Oliver Goldsmith, "The Good-natured Man," 3:1.

To break one's heart: to waste away or die of disappointment or grief.

To break the bank: to be so successful in gambling as to exhaust, temporarily, the resources of the director of the game.

To break the ice: to open a conversation on a difficult or unpleasant topic; begin an undertaking. Shakespeare, "Taming of the Shrew," I:2:267.

To break the neck (or *back*) *of:* to accomplish the greater part of a task or journey.

To break the news: to impart bad news in a cautious or delicate manner.

To make a bad break: to violate the rules of propriety; make a *faux pas*.

Breakers.—*Breakers ahead:* warning of danger: a phrase taken from sea life, where the cry "Breakers ahead!" announces immediate peril to a vessel.

Breaking.—*Breaking bulk:* opening a package of goods in storage or in process of transportation.

Breast.—*Music has charms to soothe a savage breast:* William Congreve, "The Mourning Bride," I:1.

To make a clean breast of: to make an unreserved confession of.

Breath.—*All in a* (or *the same*) *breath:* all in one sentence or outburst, without pausing to take breath.

Breath of one's nostrils: something as valuable as life itself.

To keep one's breath to cool one's porridge: to preserve silence when nothing is to be gained by argument.

To take a long (or *deep*) *breath:* 1, to rest after especial effort or strain; 2, to draw a sigh of relief.

To take away one's breath: to astound one, as by a piece of news.

To take breath: to cease for a little time from some exertion in order to recover from exhaustion of breath.

Under one's breath: in a whisper or undertone.

Breathe.—*To breathe one's last:* to die.

To breathe upon: to defile with one's breath; tarnish; sully.

Bred.—*Born and bred in the bone:* acquired by inheritance or inculcated from childhood, as a trait.

Bred to arms: educated for a military life.

Breeches.—*To wear the breeches:* to be the master of the house: said of a domineering wife.

Breed.—*Familiarity breeds contempt:* Publius Syrus, "Maxims," No. 640; also used by Shakespeare.

To breed true: to produce young habitually that are strictly of the strain to which the parents belong.

Brick.—*Like a thousand of brick:* heavily or with a great noise or tumult.

To make bricks without straw: to do something without having the necessary material supplied: in allusion to the task imposed on the Israelites in Egypt. Ex. 5:7.

Bride.—*Bride of the sea:* the City of Venice: so called from the ancient ceremony, established 1177, of the doge's marrying the city to the Adriatic by throwing a ring into the water and declaring, "We wed thee, O Sea, in token of perpetual dominion!"

Jessamy bride: Mary Horneck, with whom Oliver Goldsmith fell in love: the name given to her by him.

Bridge.—*Bridge of Sighs:* a bridge in Venice, across which the condemned passed from the ducal palace to the place of execution.

Don't cross the bridge until you come to it: do not anticipate danger or difficulty.

Bridle.—*To bridle up:* to draw in the chin and toss the head back in scorn or pride: in allusion to a horse pulled up suddenly and sharply.

Brief.—*To accept a brief on behalf of:* to espouse the cause of: in allusion to the brief which is handed to

a barrister when he is engaged to plead a cause in court.

Bright.—*To paint in bright colors:* to describe in glowing terms.

Bring.—*To bring a person on his way:* to escort one on his journey.

To bring around: **1**, to persuade to a desired decision; **2**, to restore, as from a swoon.

To bring down the house: to cause universal approval and applause: originally a theatrical term.

To bring down upon one: to cause to befall one.

To bring out: **1**, to introduce or set forth; **2**, to publish; **3**, to produce, as a play; **4**, to expose; elicit.

To bring through: to help safely through (a critical period).

To bring to book: to make one prove his words; call one to account.

To bring to (or *under*) *the hammer:* to sell at auction: in allusion to the auctioneer's mallet.

To bring up with a round turn: to bring (a person) to his senses by sharp reproof: originally, to check a running rope by taking a turn around something.

British.—*British Imperial Federation:* a movement within the British Empire, looking to the establishment of a closer union between the various members of the Empire and, possibly later, the establishment of joint sovereignty in certain fields of imperial life.

The British lion: the pugnacity of the British nation, personified. The lion is the national emblem.

Broad.—*Broad arrow:* the official mark of ownership of the British government, used on all government property and formerly on the cap and clothing of convicts. (For illus. see page 120).

To be as broad as it is long: of a dilemma or choice between two proposals, to amount to the same thing whichever choice is taken.

Broke.—*Flat* (or *Stone*) *broke:* penniless; out of funds.

Broken.—*A broken reed:* an untrustworthy support. Isa. 36:6.

Brook Farm.—An idealistic agricultural experiment for practical Christianity, that existed 1841–1846, near West Roxbury, Mass., in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, George William Curtis, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, and others, were prominent.

Broom.—*A new broom sweeps clean:* a new employee is apt to display remarkable enthusiasm and assiduity.

Broth.—*A broth of a boy:* an Irish colloquialism for a high-spirited, good-natured young fellow: from Irish *brotha*, passionate.

Broth.—*Too many cooks spoil the broth:* too many helpers create confusion.

Brother.—*A brother of the angle:* a member of the commonwealth of anglers. Izaak Walton, "The Compleat Angler," 1:1.

Am I my brother's keeper? am I responsible for my fellows? the question asked by Cain concerning Abel. Gen. 4:9.

Brother Jonathan: a nickname for the people of the United States: from Jonathan Trumbull, a confidant of George Washington.

Brotherhood.—*Brotherhood of St. Andrew:* a religious brotherhood in the Episcopal Church, evangelistic in character: named from St. Andrew, who brought his brother, Simon Peter, to Jesus (John 1:41). A similar brotherhood, interdenominational, is called "The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip."

Brow.—*Sweat of one's brow* (or *face*): hard labor: from the punishment awarded to Adam. Gen. 3:19.

Brown.—*John Brown's Body:* a song by an unknown author, very popular during the Civil War: in allusion to John Brown of Harper's Ferry, the famous American abolitionist, who was executed in Virginia in 1859.

John Brown's insurrection: an attempt made by John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859, to incite slaves of the South to assert their freedom by force.

The Browns: the St. Louis ball team in the American League.

To be done brown: **1**, to be done thoroughly; **2**, to be badly duped.

To do up brown: **1**, to do thoroughly or in an impressive manner; **2**, to impose upon.

Bruce.—*Bruce and the spider:* a legend of the persistence of a spider noted by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland: used as a Scotch illustration of persistence.

Brummel.—*Beau Brummel:* George Bryan Brummel (1778–1840), for many years arbiter of fashion in England.

Brunt.—*To bear the brunt:* to assume the hardest part; receive the principal shock or blow.

Bubble.—*Mississippi Scheme* (or *Bubble*): a commercial scheme projected by John Law (1671–1729), a Scottish financier, at Paris in 1717. Part of the scheme was for the colonization and development of the Mississippi Valley. As a result of a gross overissue of stock, the company failed in 1720, causing a financial panic.

Buck.—*Buck fever:* the agitation of an inexperienced deer hunter.

To pass the buck: to shift responsibility to another: a phrase used in poker, the *buck* being a marker placed at the side of the next dealer.

Bucket.—*A drop in the bucket:* a minute and insufficient quantity.

To kick the bucket: to die: possibly from an ingenious suicide, the victim of which stood upon a bucket, put his neck in a noose suspended from a beam, and hanged himself by kicking the bucket from under him.

Buckingham Palace.—The London residence of the English sovereign: named for the Duke of Buckingham, who built the old palace in 1703. The present structure was completed in 1837.

Buckle.—*To buckle down to:* to enter seriously and resolutely into (a work): in allusion to the process of buckling on a knight's armor for the tournament or for battle.

Bud.—*To nip in the bud:* to destroy in an early stage of development: the allusion being to the checking of the growth of a plant by pinching off the buds.

Buffalo Bill.—The nickname of William F. Cody, the famous western scout and hunter.

Buffer.—*A buffer state:* a small state, whose independence is preserved in order that it may separate two larger rival states.

Bug.—*Fire bug:* an incendiary. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

To put a bug (or *flea*) *in one's ear:* to give a hint or rouse a suspicion.

Build.—*He builded better than he knew:* his executed design turned out to be nobler than he intended. Ralph Waldo Emerson, "The Problem," 1:23.

To build on the sand: to build on insecure foundations; engage in an unstable enterprise. Matt. 7:26.

Builder.—*A jerry-builder:* a speculative builder who uses the cheapest materials without care for their durability: probably in allusion to Jeremiah, the prophet of decay and ruin.

Mound builders: Indians who formerly inhabited the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and have left some very remarkable earthworks as their only memorials.

Building.—*Building and loan association:* an association organized to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in buying, building, or improving houses and other real property.

Built.—*Not built that way:* not given to such a practice: with the intimation that it is an unworthy one.

Bulk.—*Breaking bulk:* opening a package of goods or merchandise in storage or in process of transportation.

Bull.—*A bull in a china shop:* a person who causes damage or harm by his clumsiness or violence.

Bull and bear: a bull is one who does what he can to toss, or raise, prices of stocks, and a bear is one who wishes to bear them down: stock exchange terms.

Irish bull: a story, sometimes but not always including Irish characters, involving a ludicrous blunder in the way of some verbal inconsistency.

John Bull: the national nickname for the typical Englishman: derived from the political allegory entitled "The History of John Bull," written by Dr. John Arbuthnot, and published 1712.

To take the bull by the horns: to face a difficulty resolutely; display determination.

Bull.—*The Pope's bull:* an edict by the Pope: so called from the bulla, or capsule of the seal, appended to the document. Subsequently the seal was called the bulla, and then the document itself.

Bullet.—*Every bullet has its billet:* it is appointed beforehand by fate what soldiers will fall in battle; it is useless to contend against fate.

Bulrushes.—*Ark of bulrushes:* a basket of papyrus reeds in which the child Moses was secreted in shallow water beside the Nile. Ex. 2:3.

Bunker Hill.—A hill in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, actually Breed's Hill, where a celebrated battle was fought on June 19, 1775, between the British and the Americans, marked by a well-known monument.

Burden.—*The burden of proof:* the responsibility to prove: an expression taken from Latin law.

Bureau.—*Freedmen's Bureau:* a national bureau (1865–1870) created by the War Department for exercising general supervision over freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands.

Burgess.—*House of Burgesses:* the first representative assembly and lawmaking body in America, at which were representatives of the different Virginia settlements, which met at Richmond, Va., July 30, 1619.

Buridan.—*Buridan's ass:* from the assertion erroneously attributed to the French philosopher, Jean Buridan (1297?–1358?), that if an ass were placed midway between two haystacks, it would starve to death because of its inability to decide which one to eat.

Burn.—*Money burns a hole in his pocket:* he spends money speedily and recklessly.

To burn daylight: to waste time. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," II:1:54.
To burn one's boats (or *bridges*) *behind one:* to cut oneself off from all means or hope of retreat: in allusion to the procedure of Julius Cæsar and other generals, who burned their ships when they invaded a foreign country in order that their soldiers might realize that they must either conquer or die, as retreat was out of the question.
To burn one's fingers: to suffer loss through interfering in other people's affairs, or through rash speculation.
To burn the candle at both ends: to use one's resources extravagantly; spend more than one earns: Alain René Le Sage (1668–1747), "Gil Blas de Santillana," VII:15.
To burn the midnight oil: to study late at night; overstudy.
To burn up the road: to travel with great speed.
Burning.—*A burning shame:* a conspicuous disgrace. Shakespeare, "King Lear," IV:3:48.
Burnt.—*A burnt child dreads the fire:* we learn from experience.
Burr's Conspiracy.—A supposed conspiracy, led by Aaron Burr, 1805–07, to establish a new empire in the Southwest. Burr was accused, but acquitted, of treason.
Bury.—*To bury the hatchet:* to make peace: from a practice formerly prevalent among the North American Indians of burying a tomahawk on the conclusion of a peace.
Bush.—*A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush:* a certainty is better than a possibility, though the latter promise to be twice as good.
Beating about the bush: not coming directly to the matter in hand, but feeling one's way timidly by indirection, as one beats bushes to ascertain if game is lurking under them.
Good wine needs no bush: a good article will make itself known without being puffed: from the ivy bush which was once the common sign of taverns, and especially of private houses where beer or wine could be obtained by travelers.
The burning bush: the bush out of which God spoke to Moses. Ex. 3:2.
Bushel.—*To hide one's light under a bushel:* to live modestly; not to obtrude one's excellences. Matt. 5:15.
Business.—*Business double:* in auction bridge, a double made with the hope of setting the opponents.
Everybody's business is nobody's business: what should be everyone's concern no one is willing to assume responsibility for. Izaak Walton, "The Compleat Angler," I:2.
Land-office business: a rushing business, such as that which was done by United States land offices when public lands were being sold.
To have no business: 1, to be financially independent; 2, to have no right or call (to do or have a thing).
To make it one's business: to undertake to accomplish; assume responsibility for.
To mean business: to engage oneself seriously in an affair; display determination.
To mind one's own business: to restrict one's attention solely to one's personal affairs; avoid meddling.
To send one about one's business: to dismiss one peremptorily.
Busy.—*As busy as a hen that has one chick:* fussy and overanxious about trifles.
Butter.—*Butter and egg man:* 1, originally, a peddler of dairy products; hence, one who comes to the city from the country with money to spend or invest, trustingly and recklessly; 2, in theatrical parlance, one who attends to the business end of producing. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Fine words butter no parsnips: promises count for little unless supported by actions.
To know on which side one's bread is buttered: to recognize where one's interests lie.
To look as if butter would not melt in one's mouth: to have the appearance of perfect innocence and harmlessness.
Butter-fingered.—Clumsy; unable to retain a ball, or the like, which has once been in one's grasp.
Butterfly.—*Madame Butterfly:* an opera with a Japanese setting, from a story of the same name by John Luther Long, with music written by Puccini: first performed in Milan, 1904.
To break a butterfly on the wheel: to use an instrument far more powerful than necessary for one's purpose: in allusion to the former method of execution by breaking the victim's body on a wheel.
Buttons.—A page, because his uniform is decorated with small, round, brass or silver buttons. Also called *Boy in buttons.*
Buttress.—*Flying buttress:* a brace to relieve the outward thrust of a heavy roof or vaulted ceiling upon the side walls of a building, consisting of a diagonal brace supported upon a segment of an arch, called a flying arch, and the buttress against which its lower end rests: much used in Gothic architecture.
By.—*By leaps and bounds:* at great speed; by sudden strides; with unexpected rapidity.
Full and by: of a ship, sailing as close-hauled to the wind as she can, and yet keeping her sails filled: a nautical expression.
Bygone.—*To let bygones be bygones:* to ignore the past.

C

Ca ira (Fr. = it shall go on).—The opening words of a song made famous by the French Revolution, first heard October 5, 1789.
Cabbage.—*Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch:* a happy novel of life among the very poor, by Alice Hegan Rice (1901).
Cabinet.—*Cabinet government:* government by a body of advisers of the nominal head of the state, variously chosen and, in practice, generally the heads of certain important governmental departments. No provision is made for a cabinet in the Constitution of the United States; but the heads of ten governmental departments, meeting and advising with the President at his pleasure, constitute a so-called cabinet, which, however, has no executive or legislative authority.
Cabinet ministers: the chief officers of state, in a cabinet-governed country, in whom the administrative government is vested.
Kitchen Cabinet: a term humorously applied to certain unofficial advisers of President Andrew Jackson: so called because they were reputed to meet in the White House kitchen.
Tennis Cabinet: during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the name given a group of younger Washington officials with whom he played tennis and from whom he was suspected of seeking advice.
Caerleon (kär-lē'ŏn).—The castle on the River Usk, in Wales, where King Arthur lived.
Cæsar.—*Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion:* the reputation of the wife of a public or conspicuous man must be superior even to suspicion. It is related of Julius Cæsar that he divorced his wife, not because he believed her guilty of rumored indiscretions, but because he held that the reputation of the wife of a public man should be so unimpeachable that no rumors against it could arise.
Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's: perform your legal or civic obligations. Matt. 22:21.
Cain.—*Brand of Cain:* the stigma of outlawry. Gen. 4:15.
Curse of Cain: condemnation to exile: the punishment of Cain for the murder of Abel.
To raise Cain: to make trouble generally; cause a disturbance.
Cake.—*Flannel cakes:* griddlecakes, usually eaten with butter and syrup for breakfast. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Johnny cake: a thin corn-meal cake: originally "journey cake" because made in haste for a journey.
Land o' Cakes: Scotland: from the widespread consumption of oatmeal cakes.
My cake is dough: my hopes or plans have failed. Shakespeare, "Taming of the Shrew," V:1:143.
To eat one's cake and have it too: to spend and yet expect to retain; to get something for nothing. Plautus, "Trinummus," II:4.
To go like hot cakes: to go off rapidly; find a brisk and ready demand.
To take the cake: to carry off the prize: in allusion to the cakewalk among southern negroes, in which a cake is given as the prize for the most eccentric parading.
Calamity.—*Calamity howler:* one who perpetually prophesies hard times or trouble.
Calcutta.—*Black Hole of Calcutta:* the small dungeon in which Surajah Dowlah, in 1756, placed 146 British prisoners, 123 of whom died of suffocation.
Calf.—*Calf love:* the first love of young lads, usually for their seniors, soon outgrown, as a calf outgrows its immaturity.
To kill the fatted calf: to provide the best of everything as a welcome to someone: in allusion to the parable of the Prodigal Son. Luke 15:30.
Call.—*Call to the bar:* to admit to the practice of law.
The call of the wild: the appeal of nature: a phrase popularized by a novel of the same name by Jack London (1876–1916).
To call a bluff: to refuse to be intimidated by a show of force on the part of an opponent: a term originating in the game of poker.
To call a spade a spade: to speak bluntly and frankly.
To call down: to upbraid; scold; censure.
To call forth: to summon; evoke.
To call God to witness: to declare solemnly before God the truth of a statement.
To call into question: to express doubt about; be skeptical about.

To call it square: to consider it settled; make no further claim.
To call names: to address abusively with uncomplimentary epithets.
To call out: to challenge to a duel.
To call (or *haul*) *over the coals:* to bring to task for shortcomings; scold: in allusion to an ancient form of torture in which victims were hauled over the coals of a slow fire.
To call to order: 1, to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion; 2, to demand obedience to parliamentary rules.
To get a call: to be invited to assume a pastorate.
Camel.—*To strain at a gnat and swallow a camel:* to be punctilious about details, but careless about essentials. Matt. 23:24. The metaphor is from the sense expressed in the Douay Bible and the Revised Version, which read *out* for *at* in the King James Version, in reference to straining wine in order to get out insects or other foreign bodies.
Camille (or **La dame aux camellias**).—A romantic play by Dumas the Younger: rewritten and often performed in English under the title "Camille."
Camisards.—Protestant insurgents of Cévennes, who rebelled against Louis XIV after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685.
Campbell.—*The Campbells Are Coming:* a famous song, composed in 1715 at the time of the rebellion of the Scotch against George I. John Campbell was the commander in chief of the English forces.
Candida.—A powerful play by George Bernard Shaw.
Candle.—*Christmas candles:* candles displayed at Christmas: symbolical of the light that came to the world with the birth of Christ.
Not fit to hold a candle for (or *to*): vastly inferior to: in allusion to the linkboys or other menials who held candles in theaters.
The game is not worth the candle: the undertaking is not worth the effort: apparently in allusion to a game played by candlelight, the possible winnings of which would not pay for the candle.
To burn the candle at both ends: to use one's resources extravagantly; spend more than one earns. Alain René Le Sage (1668–1747), "Gil Blas de Santillana," VII:15.
To curse by bell, book, and candle: in the Roman Catholic Church, a form of excommunication. The bell called attention to the forthcoming announcement; the book contained the sentence; and the candle was extinguished to symbolize the spiritual darkness of the one excommunicated.
Candlelighting.—Dusk; the hour for lighting candles.
Canoe.—*To paddle one's own canoe:* to act independently; direct one's own affairs: from a poem published in Harper's Magazine, May, 1874.
Canopy.—*Under the canopy:* on earth: the canopy being the sky.
Canter.—*To win in a canter:* to beat, or get the best of, easily: in allusion to a horse which easily outstrips its competitors, a canter being an easier gait than a gallop.
Cap.—*A feather in one's cap:* an achievement that justifies pride: from the barbarian practice of inserting in one's headdress a feather for each exploit, as the slaying of an enemy.
Cap and gown: the full academic costume of a university student, tutor, or holder of a degree.
Cap in hand: as a suppliant; humbly, as one who removes his hat when approaching a superior.
If the cap fits, wear it: if the remark applies to you, consider it made about you.
To put on one's thinking cap: to consider carefully: in allusion to the official cap of a judge, formerly donned when he was passing sentence.
To set one's cap at (or *for*): to endeavor to attract the favorable attention of (a man): possibly in allusion to wearing one's most attractive hat as a lure.
To wear the cap and bells: to play the fool: from the ancient insignia of a court jester.
Caper.—*To cut a caper:* to act in a fantastic manner; originally, to take fantastic steps in dancing.
Capital.—*Capital punishment:* in criminal law, punishment by death.
To make capital of: to make use of (any resource or circumstance) to further one's own ambitions or self-interest.
Capitol.—*The Capitol:* the federal building at Washington, housing the Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States: the corner stone was laid in 1793.
Captain.—*A Captain Absolute:* a persistent and high-spirited lover: from the character in Sheridan's "The Rivals."
Captain Kidd: a famous pirate, hanged in London in 1701, about whom many legends grew. His treasure, supposed to be buried somewhere on Long Island, used to be eagerly sought.
Captain of industry: one who has the management of a great industrial enterprise; a skilful organizer.
Captivity.—*Babylonian captivity:* the period (586–537 B. C.) during which the Jews were held in bondage by Babylon.
Captivity of the Jews: any of the various forcible deportations of Jews, and their forcible detention, by Assyrian or Babylonian kings. Samaria was besieged by Shalmaneser I, King of Assyria, in 723 B. C. (2 Kings 17:3-6) and its people carried to Assyria by his successor, Sargon II, in 721 B. C., thus ending the Kingdom of Israel. Judah was overwhelmed by Sennacherib in 701 B. C., and Nebuchadrezzar in 597 B. C. invaded and defeated Judah, captured Jerusalem, destroyed the temple, and deported the inhabitants to Babylon. The Babylonian captivity was ended by a decree of Cyrus in 586 B. C. and many of the Jews returned under Ezra and Nehemiah.
The Babylonish captivity: the establishment of the Pope and papal court at Avignon, France, from 1309 to 1377, under the protection and influence of the French throne.
Card.—*A house of cards:* an unsubstantial, insecure scheme, which, like a house built by children of playing cards, is liable to tumble to pieces at a mere touch.
To hold the cards: to have the advantage of another; that is, to hold higher cards.
To hold the trump card: to be in command of a situation, perhaps unknown to others.
To play one's cards well: to act skilfully; be shrewd in the management of one's affairs; make the most of an opportunity.
To play one's last card: to make one's last remaining effort. John Bunyan (1628–88), "The Holy War."
To play one's trump card: to make use of one's strongest argument or resource, which has been held in reserve.
To stack the cards: to arrange a pack of cards for an unfair deal; hence, to take an unfair advantage of.
Cardinal.—*The cardinal virtues:* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, to which are sometimes added faith, hope, and charity.
The Cardinals: the St. Louis ball team in the National League.
Care.—*Care killed a cat:* this proverb refers to the depressing effects of care upon the bodily health: it even killed a cat, which has nine lives.
Not to care a continental: not to care at all: because money issued by the Continental Congress during the American Revolution was practically worthless.
Not to care a feather: not to care at all. Sheridan, "School for Scandal," III:4.
Not to care a fig: to be absolutely indifferent.
Not to care a straw: to be absolutely indifferent.
Carmen.—An opera of gypsy life, drawn from a plot by Merimée, with music by Bizet, first performed in Paris, 1875.
Carnegie.—*Carnegie Corporation:* an institution founded in New York by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) in 1911, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining funds for aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful lpubications. etc.
Carnegie Peace Fund: 4 fund of $10,000,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919), December 24, 1910, to be devoted to the promotion of universal peace.
The Carnegie Foundation: a fund established by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) in 1905, for pensioning, later for coöperating in insurance protection of, college professors.
The Carnegie Hero Fund: a fund of $5,000,000, created by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) in 1904, for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if only injured.
The Carnegie Institute: the fund established by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) in 1902, for promoting scientific research and publishing the results by providing stipends and scholarships.
Carol.—*A Christmas Carol:* the first and most famous of Christmas stories written by Charles Dickens (1812–70).
Christmas carol: a carol or song descriptive of the birth of Christ, or incidents connected with it, sung especially at Christmas.
Carpet.—*Carpet knight:* a civilian knight; one who has not earned the honor on the battlefield: so called because he has received his honors in court kneeling upon a carpet before his sovereign.
On the carpet: under consideration or discussion.
To walk the carpet: to be the recipient of a reprimand.
Carry.—*To carry a field marshal's baton in one's knapsack:* to have the opportunity of rising to the height of one's ambition. From a saying attributed to Napoleon: "Every French soldier carries in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France," but

in reality based on an utterance of Louis XVIII to the students of St. Cyr in August, 1819.

To carry all before one: to achieve great success; overcome every obstacle.

To carry away: to affect the emotions of; enrapture.

To carry coals to Newcastle: to do that which is unnecessary; waste one's labor: referring to Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the large coal-shipping centers in Great Britain.

To carry into effect: to bring about; accomplish; perform.

To carry on: 1, to persist; persevere; keep at steadily; 2, to flirt or behave in a lively or vivacious way.

To carry one off one's feet: to arouse in a person great enthusiasm or excitement, so that he is temporarily free from the guidance of good judgment.

To carry the day: to win a contest.

To carry the point: to be successful in anything at issue.

To carry too far: to go to extremes in.

To carry weight: to have influence; be of some importance; from the practice of handicapping a race horse by causing it to carry extra weight.

Cart.—*To put the cart before the horse:* to reverse the natural or correct order, either in an undertaking or a descriptive account.

Case.—*Circumstances alter cases:* it is necessary to modify one's conduct in accordance with the particular circumstances or conditions of each case.

In any case: under any condition; whatever may occur.

Lower case: the name given by printers to the small letters of a font of type: so called because the case containing these types stands below that holding the capital letters.

Cash.—*Hard cash:* 1, gold and silver, as distinguished from paper money; 2, ready money as opposed to credit.

Petty cash: money paid out or received in small amounts.

Cast.—*To cast about:* to search for: originally, a hunting term meaning to spread out, as a pack of hounds in picking up a scent.

To cast in one's lot with: to share the good or bad fortune of.

To cast in one's teeth: to abuse one for (something); taunt one with.

To cast one's bread upon the waters: to perform acts of charity; scatter good deeds and trust the future for the reward: from the custom of sowing rice seed in shallow water. Eccl. 11:2.

To cast up: 1, to compute; 2, to utter, as a term of abuse or reproach.

Caste.—*To lose caste:* to be no longer welcome in the houses of respectable people; lose one's position in society.

Castle.—*An Englishman's house is his castle:* a popularized legal phrase meaning that, under certain conditions, a process server may not serve writs on, nor a police officer arrest, a man upon his own premises: popularly regarded as meaning that a man may do as he pleases in his own home.

Castle Garden: the former landing place of immigrants, in New York City.

Castles in Spain: visionary projects; daydreams.

Castles in the air: daydreams; projects never expected or even intended to be realized.

Cat.—*A cat has nine lives:* from the ability of a cat to land on four feet when dropped from an altitude. Bidpai, Fable 3; also cited by Bunyan.

Care killed a cat: this proverb refers to the depressing effects of care upon the bodily health: it even killed a cat, which has nine lives.

Cat-and-dog life: a life filled with strife and quarrels: in allusion to the proverbial enmity between the two animals.

Cat's cradle: a game played by transferring string from the two hands of one player to the two hands of another in such a way as to change the pattern.

Curiosity killed the cat: used as a warning against persistent inquisitiveness.

Like a cat in a strange garret: restlessly apprehensive; alertly fearful.

Not room to swing a cat in: very cramped as to space: in allusion to an old practice of hanging a cat to a tree as a target.

To bell the cat: to undertake a dangerous task: from La Fontaine's fable of an old mouse who proposed that a bell should be hung on the cat's neck to give warning of her coming, whereupon a young mouse inquired, "Who will put the bell on?"

To fight like Kilkenny cats: to fight to the point of mutual destruction: from an old tale of two cats who fought until nothing remained but their tails.

To grin like a Cheshire cat: to smile broadly and show the teeth: said to refer to the exaggerated grin on the cat-shaped cheeses formerly made in Cheshire.

To let the cat out of the bag: to disclose a secret: in allusion to an alleged practice at country fairs of selling cats, in place of sucking pigs, inclosed in bags.

To let the old cat die: to allow a swing to come to a stop by its own decreasing momentum.

To rain cats and dogs: to rain very heavily.

To see which way the cat jumps: to note the direction events are taking before one acts.

Cata-cornered.—Diagonally opposite or across: a corruption of cater-cornered.

Catalog.—*Catalogue raisonné:* a catalog of books or pictures, etc., by subjects, generally with a brief resumé or commentary.

Catch.—*First catch your hare:* be sure of the preliminaries before you consider the next step: an expression attributed to old cookbooks, *catch* being a corruption of *case* with the obsolete meaning "to skin."

To catch a crab: in rowing, to miss the water with the oar in making a stroke, or to strike the water with the oar on the recovery.

To catch a man tripping: to discover a man making some error or committing some offense: from "The Spectator."

To catch a Tartar: to find oneself in the power of one's supposed prisoner: in allusion to the story of an Irish soldier who claimed to have taken a Tatar (commonly called *Tartar*) prisoner, but explained that his captive would not accompany him to the camp, nor would he permit his captor to return.

To catch a weasel asleep: to take an alert person unawares or off his guard: from the old belief that the weasel never sleeps.

To catch an old bird with chaff: to deceive an experienced person with specious arguments or flattery.

To catch another's eye: to seek or meet another's glance; obtain recognition from the presiding officer, as in a legislative assembly.

To catch on: to grasp; comprehend.

Cathedral.—*Cathedral of St. John the Divine:* the largest cathedral in America, Morningside Heights, New York City: a cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church: charter granted in 1873, work begun in 1892, completion expected about 1935.

Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul: the Episcopalian cathedral at Washington, D. C.: sometimes called the National Cathedral.

Cathedral of Seville: the largest Gothic cathedral in the world, in Seville, Spain: begun in 1401 and a century in building.

St. Patrick's Cathedral: the most notable Catholic cathedral in America, in New York City: begun August 15, 1858, and dedicated May 25, 1879.

Catiline.—*Catiline's conspiracy:* the conspiracy of Lucius Sergius Catiline to overthrow the government of Rome, 65 B. C.: exposed by Cicero.

Caudle.—*Mrs. Caudle:* the heroine of a series of curtain lectures: really written by Douglas Jerrold, but supposedly by Mrs. Caudle herself.

Caught.—*Caught napping:* taken off one's guard.

Caught red-handed: caught in the very act; that is, with the hands still red with the blood of the victim.

Cause.—*To make common cause with:* to join one's fortunes with: from Francis Bacon's (1561–1626) essay, "Of Seditions and Troubles."

Cave.—*Cave of Adullam:* the retreat, probably ten miles northwest of Hebron, where the disaffected gathered about David during his exile; hence, any gathering of disaffected persons.

Celestial.—*Celestial City:* heaven: so called in John Bunyan's (1628–88) "Pilgrim's Progress."

Celestial Empire: one of the native names for the former Chinese empire. The first emperors were believed to be of divine origin.

Celibacy.—*Celibacy of the clergy:* first enjoined by the Spanish synod of Elvira, A. D. 305; strictly enjoined by the First Lateran Council, 649.

Cent.—*To look* (or *feel*) *like thirty cents:* to look (or feel) cheap, inferior, or insignificant.

Centennial.—*The Centennial State:* a nickname of Colorado: admitted into the Union in 1876, a century after the Declaration of Independence.

Center.—*Community center:* a building, usually a schoolhouse, library, church, or other public building, in which the people of a community meet as an informal organization for purposes of social intercourse, civic betterment, cultural advancement, recreation, etc.; also, the organization itself.

Central.—*Central Powers:* the name commonly applied to Germany and its allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, during the World War.

Cerberus.—*To give* (or *throw*) *a sop to Cerberus:* to give a bribe in order to quiet a troublesome person: in allusion to the sop offered by passing souls to the dog Cerberus, who guarded the entrance to Hades.

Ceremony.—*To stand on ceremony:* to be punctilious in regard to matters of etiquette.

Certainty.—*Moral certainty:* a practical certainty which cannot, however, be proved by means of reasoning.
Chaff.—*To catch an old bird with chaff:* to deceive an experienced person with specious argument or flattery.
Chair.—*The Madonna of the Chair:* one of the pictures of the Madonna by Raphael, which hangs in the Pitti Palace, Florence.
To take the chair: to become the chairman or president of a public meeting.
To go to the chair: to be electrocuted.
Chalk.—*By a long chalk:* by a great deal.
Different as chalk and cheese: as different as possible.
To chalk it up: to give credit or charge up indebtedness: from the practice of chalking a customer's indebtedness on a slate, as in some alehouses.
To make one walk a chalk line: to compel one to obey; force one to follow injunctions closely: alluding to an old sea test of sobriety.
Challenge.—*To challenge a juror:* of counsel, to object to the swearing of a juror on the ground of the talesman's legal incompetence or prejudice against his client.
Chamber.—*Jerusalem Chamber:* the chapter house of Westminster Abbey, where met the translators of the Revised Version of the English Bible.
Chance.—*Fighting chance:* the possibility of gaining a thing by energetic action; a potential but not an easy chance.
Main chance: the most probable line to success.
To have an eye to the main chance: to have one's own interest always in view: a metaphor drawn from the game of hazard.
To stand a chance: to have a possible opportunity.
Chancellor.—*The Iron Chancellor:* Otto von Bismarck (1815–98), the German statesman: so called from his unyielding and severe nature.
Chancellorsville.—*Battle of Chancellorsville:* a contest between General Hooker and General Lee, near Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, Va., May 2 to 4, 1863, which placed Lee in the first rank of military leaders.
Chancery.—*In chancery:* involved in a type of lawsuit which is proverbially tedious, incomprehensible, and difficult to get out of; hence, in a hopeless condition; inextricably involved in difficulties; hence, in boxing, held by the head or neck by an opponent's encircling arm.
Change.—*To change front:* to reverse one's attitude or position; do an about-face: in allusion to a military maneuver.
To change hands: to pass from the possession of one person into that of another.
To change (or *swap*) *horses in midstream:* to change one's methods or weapons in a time of extreme difficulty or danger: a phrase attributed by Abraham Lincoln to a Dutch farmer.
To change one's tune: to alter one's manner of speaking or attitude.
To ring changes: to repeat the same words, actions, or the like, with many slight variations: in allusion to the method of ringing a peal of bells.
Chantecler.—A satirical play (1910) by Edmond Rostand, the hero of which is a cock who imagines that it is his voice which awakes the dawn.
Chapel.—*Lady chapel:* a chapel, originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, usually placed at the extreme east end of a church, beyond the chancel.
Chapter.—*Chapter of accidents:* a series of accidents.
To give chapter and verse: to give precise references to an authority for a statement; be very precise and explicit.
To the end of the chapter: to the very end.
Character.—*Shady character:* a person justifiably the object of suspicion.
Charge.—*Charge of the Light Brigade:* a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809–1902) describing the heroic and hopeless charge of the British light cavalry upon the Russian artillery at Balaklava, October 25, 1854, during the Crimean War.
To give in charge: to hand over (a person) to the charge of a policeman or other authorized officer.
To give one charge over: to set one in authority over.
To lay to one's charge: to accuse a person of. Deut. 21:8.
To return to the charge: to take up anew the subject or attack: a military allusion.
Chariot.—*Elijah's chariot:* the fiery chariot in which Elijah was carried to heaven. 2 Kings 2:1–11.
Charleston.—An eccentric negro dance said to have originated in Charleston, S. C., from which it takes its name. popularized about 1925.
Charms.—*Music has charms to soothe a savage breast:* William Congreve, "The Mourning Bride," I:1.
Charta.—*Magna Charta:* the great charter which the English barons forced from King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215: the foundation of personal liberty in England.
Charybdis.—*Between Scylla and Charybdis:* between two dangers: in allusion to the rock and whirlpool opposite each other in the strait between Italy and Sicily, inhabited, according to Homer, by fearful she-monsters, one (Scylla) with 12 heads, barking like a dog, the other (Charybdis) swallowing the water of the sea and belching it up again.
Chase.—*A stern chase:* a pursuit in which one vessel follows directly in the wake of the other.
Rainbow chase: a hopeless quest: from the fable of the pot of gold buried where the rainbow touches the earth.
To lead a person a chase: to give a pursuer difficulty by repeatedly eluding him: often "a *merry* chase."
Wild goose chase: foolish pursuit of the unattainable.
Château-Thierry.—An ancient and historic town in the Department of Aisne, France: the scene of 72 days of fierce combat, in which the American troops were engaged, during the World War.
Cheap.—*To feel cheap:* to have a feeling of inferiority or embarrassment, as from having done something out of place.
To get off cheap: to be fortunate in not being subjected to as severe a penalty as one deserves.
To make oneself cheap: 1, to belittle one's own importance; 2, to be too accessible to others. William Penn (1644–1718), "Fruits of Solitude."
Cheapside.—A street in London, originally that side of the *cheap* (*Obs.* = market) where the goldsmiths had their shops.
Check.—*To give a blank check:* to give unlimited or undefined authority: a blank check being one which has been signed, but in which the amount to be paid has not been inserted.
To kite a check: to tender a check not covered by the maker's bank balance in the expectation of depositing funds sufficient to cover it before it is presented for payment.
Cheek.—*Cheek by jowl:* side by side; in intimate proximity.
To have the cheek: to have the face or assurance.
Cheer.—*The cups that cheer but not inebriate:* tea. William Cowper (1731–1800), "The Task."
Chelsea.—*Dead as Chelsea:* not necessarily dead, but incapacitated or dormant: in allusion to Chelsea Hospital, in London, for superannuated soldiers.
Cherry.—*To make two bites of a cherry:* to divide into two instalments a task which could easily be performed in one operation.
Cheshire.—*To grin like a Cheshire cat:* to smile broadly and show the teeth: said to refer to the exaggerated grin on the cat-shaped cheeses formerly made in Cheshire.
Chestnuts.—*To pull the chestnuts out of the fire:* to act as the tool of another: from the fable of the monkey that persuaded a cat to use one of its paws to snatch from a fire roasted chestnuts which the monkey ate.
Chew.—*To bite off more than one can chew:* to undertake more than one can carry out.
To chew the cud: to meditate; cogitate over.
To chew the rag: to be talkative, quarrelsome, or abusive.
Chick.—*As busy as a hen with one chick:* fussy and overanxious about trifles.
Chickens.—*Curses, like chickens, come home to roost:* curses or ill deeds recoil upon the ill-doer himself, as chickens return to their roosts at night.
To count one's chickens before they are hatched: to assume success before it has been attained: apparently from Æsop's fable of the milkmaid who, dreaming of the fortune that would result from an investment in eggs, spilled the milk with which she was going to buy the eggs.
Chief.—*Chief cook and bottle washer:* one who has general and varied authority; a general factotum.
Child.—*A burnt child dreads the fire:* we learn from experience.
First American white child: Virginia Dare, born at Roanoke Island, Va., August 18, 1587.
To spare the rod and spoil the child: to refrain from corporal punishment and thereby to allow the child to grow up spoiled and unruly. Prov. 13:24.
To throw out the child along with the bath: to throw away the good with the bad: from a German saying.
Chiltern.—*Chiltern Hundreds:* a tract of country near Oxford, England, the stewardship of which, a nominal office at a small salary, is given to members of Parliament who wish to resign. Resignation is ordinarily illegal, but the acceptance of such an office relieves a member of his parliamentary position.
Chime.—*To chime in with:* to be in harmony with.
China.—*A bull in a china shop:* a person who causes damage or harm by his clumsiness or violence.
China wedding: the twentieth anniversary of a wedding.
Chinafication: a word invented by Theodore Roosevelt

to define the helplessness of a nation without strong armed defenses, as exemplified by China.

Chip.—*A chip off the old block:* a child who resembles his father physically or in character.

Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may: work accurately and faithfully, regardless of the consequences.

Saratoga chips: potatoes sliced thin while raw and fried crisp: also called *potato chips* and *Saratoga potatoes.*

To hare a chip on one's shoulder: to be seeking a quarrel. A backwoodsman places a chip on his shoulder as a challenge to fight; whoever knocks it off accepts the challenge.

Choice.—*Hobson's choice:* no choice: generally supposed to be in allusion to Thomas Hobson (1544–1631), a livery stable keeper at Cambridge, England, who compelled his customers to take out the horse nearest the door.

Choke.—*To choke off:* to check abruptly; prevent: as if gripping a dog by the throat to compel him to relax his hold.

Choose.—*Not a pin to choose between them:* exactly alike.

Chop.—*To chop logic:* to argue in a pedantic fashion.

Chosen.—*Chosen people:* the Jews.

Chouans.—A story of a band of French royalists, called Chouans, written by Honoré de Balzac in 1827.

Christ.—*Christ Church:* Episcopal churches at: 1, Alexandria, Va., the home church of George Washington; 2, Philadelphia, where Washington worshiped while President.

Christ with the Tribute Money: a painting by Titian (1477–1576), hanging in Dresden: considered by many to be the finest head of Christ in art.

The Imitation of Christ: a celebrated devotional book, accredited to Thomas à Kempis, a German monk of the 14th century.

Christian.—*Rice Christians:* converts to Christianity for the sake of personal benefits: in allusion to the doles of rice formerly given to converts in India.

The Christian Year: a religious poem by John Keble (1792–1866).

Christmas.—*A Christmas Carol:* the first and most famous of Christmas stories written by Charles Dickens (1812–70).

Christmas candles: candles originally devised as symbols of the light that came into the world at the birth of Christ.

Christmas cards: ornamental cards containing words of Christmas greeting to friends to whom they are sent: originated about the middle of the 19th century.

Christmas carol: a carol or song descriptive of the birth of Christ, or incidents connected with it, sung especially at Christmas.

Christmas tree: an evergeen tree, decorated with lights and bearing gifts, used almost universally in households at Christmastide: originally representing probably the world tree Yggdrasill.

Christmas waits: bands of musicians who play and sing carols in the streets at Christmastide. The waits were originally bands of musicians maintained in medieval towns at public expense to play at certain civic functions and on the street at any time.

Chronicle.—*To chronicle small beer:* to busy oneself with matters of little importance: small beer being beer of inferior quality. Shakespeare, "Othello," II:1:161.

Chthonian.—*Chthonian gods:* in Greek mythology, the gods of the underworld, regarded as the source of disaster and suffering to mankind. They are represented as black or red, and their sacrifices, which were propitiatory, were whole burnt offerings, a black victim usually being selected.

Church.—*Church of the Holy Sepulcher:* a church in Jerusalem, claimed to be upon the site of Calvary: occupied by several Christian sects and containing a number of chapels and altars.

City of Churches: Brooklyn, New York, on account of the number of churches it contains.

Established church: a church having a form of doctrine and government established by law in any country for the teaching of Christianity within its boundaries: usually endowed by the state; especially, the Church of England.

Fathers of the Church: the great writers, teachers, and bishops of the very early Christian Church, eminent for orthodoxy and sanctity: 1, the Apostolic Fathers, contemporaries of the Apostles: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp; 2, the Primitive Fathers, who lived in the first three centuries of the Christian era: Justin, Theophilus of Antioch, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Origen, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius of Alexandria, and Tertullian; 3, the Fathers of the Greek Church.

In the right church, but in the wrong pew: right in general, but wrong in some particular.

Little Church around the Corner: the popular name for the Church of the Transfiguration on 28th Street near Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Poor as a church mouse: exceedingly poor: because there is no opportunity in a church for a mouse to find food.

Prince of the Church: a cardinal.

The Free Churches: the English Noncomformist Churches.

To go into the church: to be ordained as a clergyman.

Churching.—*Churching of women:* thanksgiving for safe delivery in childbirth.

Cincinnati.—*Society of the Cincinnati:* a patriotic society, composed of officers of the American revolutionary army and their nearest surviving male descendants, organized in 1783.

Circle.—*Family circle:* 1, a phrase from the Norman period, when the fire was built in the center of the room, and the family was assembled about it; 2, a theater gallery.

To square the circle: to do that which is impossible.

Upper circles: the upper ranks of society.

Vicious circle: 1, the course of an argument which comes around to the point from which it started, ending nowhere and explaining nothing; 2, a series of events or conditions, each caused by the one preceding, which leads back to the original condition.

Circular.—*Court circular:* a paragraph of news respecting the movements of the English royal family supplied to the daily papers by an officer at court especially appointed for the purpose: a custom instituted in 1803.

Circulating.—*Circulating library:* a library from which the books, under certain restrictions, may be borrowed and taken by readers to their homes,

Circumnavigation.—*First circumnarigation of the globe:* Ferdinand Magellan started from Spain in 1519, passed through the strait which now bears his name, and, although he was himself killed in the Philippines by the natives, one of his ships rounded the Cape of Good Hope and returned to Spain.

Circumstance.—*Circumstances alter cases:* it is necessary to modify one's conduct in accordance with the particular circumstances or conditions of each case.

Not a circumstance to: not noteworthy when compared with (some other thing).

Citizen.—*Citizen King:* Louis Philippe of France.

City.—*Celestial City:* heaven: so called in John Bunyan's (1628–88) "Pilgrim's Progress."

City father: one of the governing body of a city.

City of Brotherly Love: Philadelphia: also called the *Quaker City.*

City of Churches: Brooklyn, New York: so called on account of the number of churches it contains.

City of David: 1, Jerusalem: so called because it was captured by King David and made the capital of his kingdom (2 Sam. 5:7, 9); 2, Bethlehem (Luke 2:11).

City of Destruction: the world of the unconverted. John Bunyan (1628–88), "Pilgrim's Progress."

City of Elms: New Haven, Connecticut: so called on account of the number of elm trees in its streets.

Cities of the Plain: in the Old Testament, Sodom and Gomorrah.

City of the Seven Hills: Rome: in allusion to the seven hills, the Aventine, Cælian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal, on which the city was originally built.

City planning: a system now being widely adopted in the United States for the betterment and adornment of cities, definite plans being adopted in advance, so that the development of the cities may be unified and controlled.

Eternal City: Rome: from the phrase "Eternal Rome" used by Albius Tibullus (54–19 B. C.), Roman poet.

Fall City: Louisville, Ky.: popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio.

Federal City: Washington.

Flour City: Minneapolis, Minn., from its great milling industries.

Flower City: Springfield, Ill., the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings.

Forest City: 1, Cleveland, Ohio: so called from the many beautiful trees with which the streets are bordered: 2, Portland, Me., a city distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade trees.

Freedom of the city: an official expression of courteous welcome conferred by a city on a distinguished visitor.

Imperial City: Rome.

Insurance City: Hartford, Conn.: so called from the many and important insurance enterprises centering there.

Quaker City: Philadelphia, which was founded by Quakers.
Civic.—*Civic crown:* among the Romans, the highest military reward, assigned to him who had preserved the life of a citizen.
Civil.—*Civil list:* an annual grant by the British Parliament for the maintenance of the royal household, and for the conferring of certain pensions, etc.
Civil service commission: a committee in charge of the examination and appointment of applicants for certain classes of the public service.
Claim.—*To claim one's pound of flesh:* to demand vengefully the utmost penalty of the law: in allusion to Shylock's demand in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
To jump a claim: to seize illegally a mining claim which has already been located.
Clam.—*Happy as a clam at high tide:* thoroughly happy, because safe from annoyance or interference.
Class.—*Middle classes:* those lying socially or politically between the rich and the poor, or between the aristocrats and the laboring class.
Clause.—*Most favored nation clause:* a clause in an international treaty, as of reciprocity, assuring to each of the signatory governments treatment in a given particular as favorable as that accorded to any other government.
Claw.—*To claw favor:* to curry favor; be obsequious.
Clay.—*As clay in the hands of the potter:* easily influenced or molded. Jer. 18:6.
To have feet of clay: to be such that one's baser nature predominates. From Dan. 2:33, where, however, the phrase used is to be taken literally.
Clayton.—*Clayton-Bulwer Treaty:* a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded in 1850, having reference to the construction of a ship canal across Nicaragua: amended in 1901 by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
Clean.—*A clean sheet:* a clear record.
To come clean: 1, to be freed from dirt; 2, to make a clean, or truthful, confession.
To have clean hands: to be quite innocent of wrongdoing. Ps. 24:4.
To keep one's hands clean: to avoid being involved; remain free of reproach.
To make a clean breast of: to make an unreserved confession of.
To make a clean sweep: 1, to remove entirely; make a complete change; 2, to win the whole.
To show a clean pair of heels: to escape; decamp.
Clear.—*To clear out:* to decamp; depart.
To clear the decks: to get details out of the way so as to engage in the main task: a nautical expression.
To clear the table: to remove the dishes and cloth from a table after a meal.
To steer clear of: to avoid; keep out of the way of.
Clergy.—*Benefit of clergy:* the privilege formerly claimed by the clergy, and afterwards by all who could read, of appealing from trial by a secular court, in cases of felony, to trial by an ecclesiastical court, which could not inflict the death penalty; later, the privilege of appealing, after a first conviction, to an ecclesiastical court for arrest of judgment.
Celibacy of the clergy: first enjoined by the Spanish synod of Elvira, A. D. 305; strictly enjoined by the First Lateran Council, 649.
Clerical.—*Clerical error:* a mistake in copying.
Climb.—*To climb down:* to abandon an attitude or view that one has adopted.
Clip.—*To clip the wings:* to check the ambition, as clipping the wings of a bird interferes with its flying.
Clipping.—*To come in clipping time:* to come opportunely, as one who arrives at sheepshearing time, the result being good cheer as well as labor.
Clock.—*To put* (or *set*) *back the clock:* to retard progress; act in an obsolete fashion.
Cloister.—*The Cloister and the Hearth:* a historical novel written by Charles Reade: a stirring tale of the end of the Middle Ages, just at the time of the invention of printing.
Closet.—*Skeleton in the closet:* a concealed anxiety or cause of shame.
Cloth.—*Field of the Cloth of Gold:* the spot between Ardres and Guînes, France, where Henry VIII of England met Francis I of France, June 7–25, 1520: so called from the luxurious decoration and the pageantry on that occasion.
Made out of whole cloth: of a lie, utterly false and without any foundation; made up in its entirety.
Clothed.—*Clothed and in his right mind:* fully recovered from insanity or delusion. Mark 5:15.
Cloud.—*Cloud of witnesses:* many witnesses. Heb. 12:1.
Every cloud has its silver lining: every misfortune or sorrow has its more gracious side or ending.
In the clouds: vague; obscure; imaginary.
To be under a cloud: to be subject to gossip or criticism; be under the shadow of suspicion.
To drop from the clouds (or *skies*): to appear suddenly and from an entirely unexpected quarter.
To have one's head in the clouds: to be in a mental state of unreality: from John Bunyan's (1628–88), "Pilgrim's Progress."
Clover.—*Four-leaved clover:* a token of good luck: from the superstition that good luck attended the finding of four-leaved clovers or shamrocks, originally probably due either to their rarity or to the arrangement of their leaves in the form of a Maltese cross.
Pigs in clover: 1, newly rich people who retain their low tastes; 2, a once popular game, consisting of a box divided into recesses into which marbles were rolled by tilting the box.
To be (or *live*) *in clover:* to be in a very comfortable situation, like a cow in a clover field.
Club.—*Ananias Club:* a collective name given by the newspapers to those with whom Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) disagreed on questions of veracity: in allusion to Acts. 5:1–5.
Kit-cat Club: an informal club founded in London early in the eighteenth century and numbering among its members many famous men: named from its original meeting place, the house of one Christopher Catt, a pastry cook.
Cluny.—*Cluny Museum:* the town mansion of the monks of Cluny, built on the site of the ancient Roman palace of Constantius Chlorus, A. D. 292–306: now a museum of the antiquities of Paris.
Clutch.—*To clutch at any straw:* to seize desperately upon any expedient, no matter how futile it may appear: from the metaphor of a drowning man.
Coach.—*Room to drive a coach and four through:* ample space: possibly a humorous exaggeration of the term *loophole:* applied especially to laws and the like so faultily drawn as to permit easy evasion.
Slow coach: a person who dawdles, or moves or acts slowly.
Coal.—*To carry coals to Newcastle:* to do that which is unnecessary; waste one's labor: in reference to Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the large coal-shipping centers of Great Britain.
To haul (or *call*) *over the coals:* to bring to task for shortcomings; scold: in allusion to an ancient form of torture in which victims were hauled over the coals of a slow fire.
To heap coals of fire on one's head: to put one to shame by repaying good for evil. Rom. 12:20.
Coaling.—*Coaling stations:* depots established at various important points where ships, both of the navy and the mercantile marine, may obtain supplies of coal.
Coalition.—*Coalition government:* a government formed, usually in a crisis, of members of various parties by mutual concession.
Coast.—*Coast defense:* the systematic protection of a country against hostile attack along the coast lines.
Coat.—*To cut one's coat according to one's cloth:* to regulate one's expenses by one's income; adapt oneself to one's resources.
To take the coat off a person's back: to deprive a person of all his possessions.
To turn one's coat: to change one's principles and party.
Cobbler.—*A cobbler should stick to his last:* one should not interfere in matters about which he is ignorant: in allusion to the story, by Pliny, of the cobbler who, gratified by the reception of his criticism of the drawing of a shoe in a picture, presumed to criticize other parts of the picture and was then rebuked.
Cock.—*To feel like a fighting cock:* to feel exuberantly equal to one's task.
To ride a cock horse to Banbury cross: of a child, to sit astride the toe of one's free foot when one's knees are crossed, and be swung up and down. A cross stood in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, until the time of Queen Elizabeth.
Cockaigne.—*The Land of Cockaigne:* 1, the land of sensual pleasures: in allusion to the title of a popular song of the 13th century; 2, London.
Cocked.—*To knock into a cocked hat:* to knock completely out of shape; thrash thoroughly.
Cockle.—*To warm the cockles of the heart:* to give very great pleasure and satisfaction: said to be an allusion to the resemblance in shape between a cockleshell and the heart.
Cockney.—1, a native of or dweller in London within hearing of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow; also, 2, the dialect spoken there.
Cockpit.—*The cockpit of Europe:* Belgium, on account of the number of battles that have been fought there.
Code.—*Code Napoléon:* a code of laws issued by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1804.
Codex.—*Alexandrine Codex:* a Greek manuscript of the Scriptures, supposed to have originated in Alexandria, Egypt, in the fifth century, and now

in the British Museum: also called *Codex Alexandrinus.*

Codfish.—*Codfish aristocracy:* persons who have acquired wealth without culture: a term applied originally to those who gained their wealth from the cod fisheries of Massachusetts.

Cœur de Lion (*The Lion-hearted*).—King Richard I of England (1157–1199): so called for his valorous conduct in the Holy Land during the Crusades.

Coin.—*To flip a coin:* to spin or toss a coin in order to decide something according as one side or the other lands uppermost.

To pay a person in his own coin: to retaliate; use toward a person actions or words similar to those which he has used.

Cold.—*Cold steel:* a bayonet or sword.

Cold storage: a method of preserving perishable food and other materials by keeping them in a low temperature until needed for consumption or use.

In cold blood: deliberately; not in the excitement of passion or battle.

To blow hot and cold: to affirm and contradict in rapid alternation; be uncertain of mind or intention: from the fable of a traveler who was entertained by a satyr who blew his guest's fingers to warm them and his broth to cool it.

To give (or *turn*) *the cold shoulder:* to receive one with coldness and discouragement.

To leave one out in the cold: to slight a person, as by inviting one of two friends to come into one's house and leaving the other outside.

To throw cold water upon: to discourage: in allusion to the act of separating fighting dogs by throwing water upon them.

Cole.—*King Cole:* a legendary British king, described in nursery rime as "a merry old soul."

Collar.—*To wear the collar:* to be subject to another's bidding: a collar formerly denoting ownership.

College.—*Electoral college:* in the United States, the body of men consisting of representatives elected in each State to cast the vote of the people of the State for presidential candidates.

Land-grant colleges: State colleges, usually specializing in agricultural and scientific subjects, which take advantage of grants of land, and the endowment therefrom, given by the so-called Morrill Act of July 2, 1862.

Colony.—*Old Colony:* Eastern Massachusetts.

Color.—*Local color:* in novels, etc., details of the customs and scenery of the time and scene of the plot.

To desert one's colors: to withdraw one's support from a flag or a cause.

To give color to: to provide some sort of justification for; seem to corroborate.

To join the colors: to enlist in the army.

To nail one's colors to the mast: to remain steadfast in one's determination: in allusion to the fact that a man-of-war's flag when nailed to the mast cannot be lowered in submission.

To paint in bright colors: to depict in a hopeful, cheerful manner.

To paint in glowing colors: to describe with enthusiasm or optimistic exaggeration.

To put a false color on: to misinterpret deliberately or put a different construction on.

To sail under false colors: to deceive: from the practice in warfare of flying the flag of another country than one's own to deceive the enemy.

To see a thing in its true colors: to form a correct estimate of a thing, despite attempts at deception.

To see the color of one's money: to have evidence that a purchaser or debtor is willing or able to pay cash.

To stand (or *stick*) *to one's colors:* to persist in an ideal or course of action; to adhere to one's principles.

To strike one's colors: to surrender; withdraw from a contest: in allusion to the act of lowering the flag as evidence of surrender.

To turn color: to turn pale: said of a person.

With flying colors: victorious: as opposed to the lowering of the colors in token of defeat.

Columbian.—*World's Columbian Exposition* (or *Chicago World's Fair*): held from May 1, to October 30, 1893, in commemoration of the discovery of America in 1492.

Column (humorously, *colyum*).—A popular daily feature in many American newspapers, a column in length, consisting of mingled prose and poetry, comments on current events, etc., conducted usually by a humorist and containing much material supplied by contributors.

Column of Vendôme (*Colonne Vendôme*): a stone pillar in the Place Vendôme, Paris, covered with bronze bas-relief plates cast from cannon captured by Napoleon in 1805: erected by Napoleon, and razed by the Commune in 1871, but reërected in 1874.

Comb.—*To comb a person's hair the wrong way:* to annoy one by opposing his prejudices or opinions.

Come.—*Come across!* a demand for action, commonly meaning, pay! or, confess! (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Kingdom Come: the next world; the world after death.

To come a cropper: to fall headlong, as from a horse; hence, to fail disastrously.

To come and go upon: to rely upon.

To come clean: 1, to be freed from dirt; 2, to make a clean, or a truthful, confession.

To come down a peg: to be humiliated; be lowered in dignity, tone, demands, etc.

To come down upon one: to reproach; punish severely; make a peremptory demand.

To come in clipping time: to come opportunely, as one who arrives at sheepshearing time, the result being good cheer as well as assistance.

To come in for: to fall heir to.

To come it over one: to wheedle one to do or give something.

To come (or *go*) *it strong:* to make exaggerated statements, or those difficult to believe.

To come off second best: to be defeated.

To come out: to make one's début.

To come out at the little end of the horn: to be worsted in a contest or dispute. Ben Jonson (1573?–1637), "Eastward Ho."

To come out of one's shell: to emerge from a state of reserve, as a turtle comes out of its shell.

To come short of: to fail to attain.

To come to a head: to reach the state of suppuration, as a boil; hence, to come to an issue; reach a climax.

To come to grief: to fail; turn out badly or disastrously.

To come to heel: to yield with docility: in allusion to the habit of dogs of following at their masters' heels.

To come to mind: to be remembered; be recalled.

To come to pass: to happen; occur.

To come to the fore: to come forward.

To come to the point: to state at once what one means: be direct and succinct.

To come to the scratch: to carry out an undertaking promptly: in allusion to the practice of toeing the scratch, or line, in a prize fight or race.

To come upon the parish: to become dependent on charity. (*Br.*)

To cut and come again: to have at one's disposal an unfailing supply: in allusion to the possibility of cutting several slices from a joint of meat.

Comeback.—1, a retort; 2, a return to former condition or prestige: originally a sporting term.

Comedian.—*Light comedian:* in theatrical parlance, one who plays farce parts in what is called legitimate comedy, as opposed to vaudeville.

Comédie.—*Comédie Française:* a theater founded in Paris in 1680, at which plays of a classical repertory are performed: now often called *Théâtre Français.*

Comédie humaine: a series of nearly 100 novels by Balzac, begun but not completed, and connected by the recurrence of many of the characters.

Comedy.—*Divine Comedy:* a poem by Dante Alighieri, written between 1300 and 1321: a vision of the future world in the form of an imaginary journey through Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven.

Father of Comedy: Aristophanes (445–385 B. C.), a Greek dramatist of the age of Pericles.

Comforter.—*Job's comforter:* one who attempts to sympathize with a sufferer by assuring him that he has brought his troubles upon his own head: in allusion to Job's friends. Job 3:21.

Coming.—*Coming events cast their shadows before:* every event follows a series of events leading up to it. Thomas Campbell, "Lochiel's Warning."

Coming round: recovering from a faint or a fit of the sulks; regaining one's good nature.

Comitatus.—*Posse comitatus* (Lat. = the power of the county): in law, the citizens who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot or executing any legal process: generally called *posse* (pŏs'ē).

Commemoration.—*The Commemoration Ode:* an ode in memory of the heroes of the Civil War, written by James Russell Lowell and read by him at the Harvard commencement of 1865.

Commercial.—*Commercial law:* the body of jurisprudence which has to do with business transactions.

Commercial paper: negotiable instruments, as notes, bills of exchange, trade acceptances, etc., given by merchants for goods bought or received; mercantile paper.

Commercial traveler: a salesman who travels in the interest of a trading house or manufactory.

Commission.—*Alaska Boundary Commission:* an international commission of six jurists who determined the boundary between Alaska and Canada in 1903.

Civil Service Commission: a committee in charge of the examination and appointment of applicants for certain classes of public service.

To put a ship in commission: to send a ship on active service.

To put out of commission: to render useless or ineffective.

Committee.—*Vigilance committee:* a self-organized body, primarily in pioneer conditions, for the maintenance of order and the administration of justice.
Common.—*Book of Common Prayer:* the service book of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church: so called because it contains the prayers which members of these churches use in common, as distinguished from their private, devotions.
Common pleas: in law, actions brought by private persons against private persons, or by the government, when the cause of action is of a civil nature.
Common schools: a term used in the United States as equivalent to primary or elementary schools.
Common school branches: the subjects taught in primary and secondary schools, such as grammar, composition, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, civics, singing, drawing, and elementary science.
To make common cause with: to join one's fortunes with. Francis Bacon (1561–1626), "Of Seditions and Troubles."
Commoner.—*The Commoner:* a popular title for William J. Bryan, taken from the name of a periodical which he edited as the expression of his ideas: said to have been applied to him even earlier.
The Great Commoner: the nickname of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham: so called because of his power as leader of the English House of Commons.
Commonwealth.—*The Commonwealth:* the republic which existed in England between the death of Charles I and the restoration of the monarchy under Charles II: from 1653 to 1660 also called *The Protectorate.*
Community.—*Community center:* a building, usually a schoolhouse, library, church, or other public building, in which the people of a community meet as an informal organization for purposes of social intercourse, civic betterment, cultural advancement, recreation, etc.; also, the organization itself.
Compact.—*Mayflower compact:* an agreement for the government of the Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony, made by the Pilgrim Fathers on the ship *Mayflower.*
Companion.—*Boon companion:* a cheerful, jovial companion: from the French *bon* (good).
Company.—*To keep company with:* to associate with (someone of the opposite sex) with a view to marriage.
To prefer a person's room to his company: to desire to be rid of a person.
Comparison.—*Comparisons are odorous:* a misquotation by the blundering Dogberry in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" (III:5:19), of a proverb, "Comparisons are odious," old in Shakespeare's time.
Compare.—*To compare notes:* to exchange views.
Compass.—*To box the compass:* to adopt all the points of an argument; properly, to repeat the names of the several points of the compass in their correct order.
Compleat.—*The Compleat Angler:* a treatise on fishing, scenery, morals, etc., by Izaak Walton (1593–1683), published in 1653. A supplement on fly fishing was added by Charles Cotton to the fifth edition.
Complex.—*Inferiority complex:* a mental state that induces a feeling of inferiority to other people, usually subconscious, deeply rooted, and constantly hindering efficiency.
Compliment.—*Left-handed compliment:* a remark complimentary in form, but intended as a slur.
To fish for compliments: 1, to pay a compliment in the expectation of receiving one in return (Jane Austen, "Mansfield Park," 29); 2, so to speak that a complimentary remark is the obvious reply.
To return the compliment: to say or do something pleasant in return for a previous favor.
Compromise.—*Missouri Compromise:* an act of Congress, passed in 1820, providing that Missouri should be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state, but that slavery in all the Louisiana territory lying north of 36° 30′ should be forever prohibited: adjudged unconstitutional in the decision of the Dred Scott Case in 1857.
Concert.—*Concert of Europe:* an agreement of the great powers of Europe to act as a unit in matters concerning the Eastern question.
Conclusion.—*Foregone conclusion:* a conclusion that could have been forecast. Shakespeare, "Othello," III:3:428.
To try conclusions with: to enter into a series of contests with, so as to prove which is the better.
Concord.—*Battle of Concord:* a skirmish between the British troops who had marched from Boston to Concord, Mass., to destroy the military stores, and the American minutemen, which took place at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775. This aroused New England and inaugurated the Revolutionary War.
Concordat.—The agreement of 1801 between Napoleon and the Pope for the restoration of the Roman Catholic Church in France.
Condemn.—*To condemn a person out of his own mouth:* to convict a person by his own utterances.
Conditional.—*Conditional immortality:* a doctrine held by certain religious sects that immortality is dependent upon certain conditions of belief and conduct, and that the souls of those who do not fulfil the conditions are annihilated rather than punished.
Conestoga.—*Conestoga wagon:* a heavy wagon with a cloth canopy, usually drawn by six horses: named from Conestoga, Pa., where many of them were built.
Confederate.— *United Confederate Veterans:* a federation of former Confederate soldiers and sailors, organized in 1889.
Confederation.—*Articles of Confederation:* the agreement which bound together the thirteen American colonies: first submitted by Benjamin Franklin, July 21, 1775, to an assembly of delegates from the colonies, called the Continental Congress; adopted in November, 1777; ratified in March, 1781; and superseded in 1789 by the present Constitution.
Conference.—*Armaments Limitation Conference:* a conference of the principal naval powers of the world, which convened at Washington in November, 1921, for the limitation of naval armaments and the discussion of questions relating to the Pacific and the Far East.
Confession.—*Augsburg Confession:* the codification of the beliefs of the Lutheran Church as drawn up by Melanchthon and Luther and presented to Charles V at the Diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530.
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater: by Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859): De Quincey is often called the "English Opium Eater."
Confession of faith: a formula or creed of a religious body, such as the Augsburg Confession, the Westminster Confession, etc.
Confidence.—*Confidence trick:* a swindling trick which requires the confidence of the victim, often consisting of absconding with money which the victim has deposited as a token of good faith.
To take a person into one's confidence: to impart one's secrets to another.
Confusion.—*Confusion worse confounded:* an increased state of disorder. John Milton (1608–74), "Paradise Lost," 2:996.
Congress.—*Congress of Berlin:* a congress of representatives of the European powers which met, under the presidency of Bismarck, at Berlin in 1878 to settle questions which had arisen out of the Russian defeat of the Turks in the war of 1877–78.
Hague Congress: a congress of the powers, held at The Hague in 1899, to consider the question of international disarmament. Out of the Congress arose an international court of arbitration.
Congressional.—*Congressional apportionment:* the number of persons appointed by act of Congress to be represented by one representative in Congress.
Congressional Library: the United States government library at Washington: the largest library in the United States.
Congressional Medal (or *the Medal of Honor*): most rarely conferred, and therefore the most highly prized, of all medals for military prowess issued by the United States government: established July 22, 1862.
Conscience.—*In all conscience:* in reason; certainly; decidedly.
Consent.—*Silence gives consent:* the lack of spoken objection may be taken as indicating agreement. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), "The Good-natured Man."
Consequential.—*Consequential damages:* such losses or damages as arise out of a man's act, for which, according to a fundamental principle in law, he is answerable if he could have prevented them.
Consolation.—*A consolation prize:* a prize awarded as the result of a contest in which only those who have falled in the regular contests are qualified to take part.
Conspiracy.—*Conspiracy of silence:* a tacit agreement among several persons, to ignore a subject.
Constitution.—An American frigate of 44 guns, launched September 20, 1797, which became renowned in the suppression of Barbary pirates and for her capture of the British frigate *Guerrière* on August 19, 1812. She was nicknamed "Old Ironsides" and by the influence of a poem of this title, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, she was retained in the Navy and is now in the Boston navy yard.
The Expounder of the Constitution: Daniel Webster.
The United States Constitution: adopted at a constitutional convention which met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, May to September, 1787; ratified by the state legislatures successively between then and 1790, and officially declared to be in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.
Consumer.—*Consumers' League:* an organization

which aims at bettering the conditions of workers and educating consumers to a knowledge of their responsibility toward the workers. It was begun in England in 1890 and spread the same year to the United States.

Contempt.—*Familiarity breeds contempt:* Publius Syrus, "Maxims," No. 640; also used by Shakespeare.

Contention.—*Bone of contention:* a cause of difference or dispute, as a bone between two dogs.

Continent.—*Dark continent:* Africa: so called, either on account of the unknown character of the continent until recent years, or because the black races predominate there.

Continental.—*Not to care a continental:* not to care at all: because money issued by the Continental Congress during the American Revolution was practically worthless.

Continuation.—*Continuation school:* a school, public or private, for the continuation of study by young working people, particularly in industrial and commercial fields.

Convalescent.—*Convalescent hospitals:* hospitals intermediate between ordinary hospitals and the homes of the patients, established in order that those who have been successfully treated may be fully restored to health and strength before going back home.

Convictions.—*To have the courage of one's convictions:* to be brave enough to speak and act in accord with one's beliefs.

Cook.—*Chief cook and bottle washer:* one who has general and varied authority; a general factotum.

Cook's Tours: supervised sight-seeing journeys in groups: organized by Thomas Cook in England, in 1841.

Son of a sea cook: a term of contempt, originated by sailors.

Too many cooks spoil the broth: too many helpers cause confusion.

Cool.—*To cool one's heels:* to wait an unreasonable time, attending the convenience of another: in allusion to standing on a cold doorstep.

Coon.—*A coon's* (or *dog's*) *age:* a long, wearisome time.

Copy.—*To make copy of:* to exploit; write up for publication. In publishing terminology, "copy" means manuscript which is to be set in type.

Copybook.—*Copybook morality:* formal, hackneyed morality: in allusion to the maxims given to school children to copy as practice in writing.

Corn.—*Corn Cracker State:* Kentucky: from the abundance of the corn crake, a kind of rail, locally so named from its singular cry.

Indian corn: maize, especially the variety used for making meal and as food for animals, as distinguished from sweet corn, eaten as a vegetable. In England the term "maize" is used, "corn" being applied to any grain.

To acknowledge the corn: to acknowledge the technical or specific truth of a seemingly untrue statement: from an episode in the United States Senate. A member called to question a speaker's statement that farmers sent their cornfields to market, but when reminded that corn grew on cornfields and hogs were fattened on corn, replied, "I acknowledge the corn."

To muzzle the ox that treads the corn: to give scant reward for labor: in allusion to a primitive method of threshing. Deut. 25:4.

To tread on one's corns: to annoy, or hurt one's feelings, often unintentionally.

Corner.—*Amen corner:* **1**, formerly, in the churches of certain emotional sects, a group of seats near the pulpit habitually occupied by devout members of the congregation who expressed their approval of the sermon by exclamations of "amen"; **2**, a quiet corner in the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, frequented by politicians for Sunday morning conferences: *Amen Corner:* a corner of Paternoster Row, London, where formerly the monks in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral ended the paternoster and said amen.

Little Church around the Corner: the popular name for the Church of the Transfiguration on 28th Street near Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Poets' Corner: **1**, the southern end of the south transept of Westminster Abbey: so called because it contains either the tombs or monuments of many English poets; **2**, the familiar term for the corner or section of a newspaper in which poems are grouped.

To turn the corner: to pass successfully through the crisis of an illness, trouble, danger, etc.

Corner stone.—*To lay the corner stone:* to make a formal beginning.

Corniche.—*Corniche* (Fr. = cornice) *Road:* the lofty and beautiful highway from Genoa to Nice: so called from its narrowness and steepness.

Coronation.—*Coronation Stone:* the stone on which the ancient kings of Scotland were crowned, brought from Scone, Scotland, in 1296, and placed under the seat of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey: also called *Stone of Scone:* said to be the stone used by Jacob for a pillow.

Corporal.—*Little Corporal:* the nickname applied to Napoleon Bonaparte, because of his small stature, and because he had begun his military career as a corporal.

Corporation.—*Carnegie Corporation:* an institution founded in New York by Andrew Carnegie (1837–1919) in 1911, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining funds for aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, etc.

Correction.—*House of correction:* a prison for minor offenses.

Cost.—*To cost a pretty penny:* to cost an indefinite but considerable sum of money.

Cottage.—*Love in a cottage:* a marriage for love without sufficient means to maintain one's social status.

Cotter.—*The Cotter's Saturday Night:* a poem descriptive of home life in rural Scotland, by Robert Burns (1759–96).

Cotton.—*Cotton Belt:* that part of the southern United States in which cotton is extensively grown.

Council.—*Council of Ten:* a secret tribunal of the old Venetian republic, formed in 1310 and continued until the fall of the republic in 1797.

Council of war: an assembly of officers of high rank, called to consult with the commander in chief of an army, or admiral of a fleet, on matters of supreme importance.

Ecumenical council: a general ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Roman Catholic Church. The last was held at Rome in 1870.

Order in council: in Great Britain, an order issued by the sovereign at the advice of his Privy Council; also, emergency orders anticipating Parliamentary consent.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America: an affiliation of 29 Protestant denominations, for action in matters of common interest: established in 1908.

Counsel.—*Counsel of perfection:* **1**, one of the advisory declarations of Christ and the Apostles, the adoption of which assists toward the attainment of greater moral perfection; **2**, a recommendation of a course desirable but beyond attainment. Matt. 19:21.

To keep one's own counsel: to be reticent of one's own affairs or plans.

Count.—*The Count of Monte Cristo:* a famous romantic novel by Dumas the Elder (1844).

To count noses: to reckon the number of persons present.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched: to assume success before it has been attained: apparently from Æsop's fable of the milkmaid who, dreaming of the fortune that was to result from an investment in eggs, spilled the milk with which she was going to buy the eggs.

To take the count: to be completely defeated or overcome: originally a boxing term referring to a boxer who, being knocked down and unable to rise while the referee counts ten seconds aloud, is adjudged defeated.

Countenance.—*To keep in countenance:* to encourage; prevent from losing countenence or from feeling dismayed.

To keep one's countenance: to refrain from laughing or smiling; preserve one's gravity.

Counter.—*To nail to the counter:* to expose a falsehood publicly, as when, in country shops, a counterfeit coin was nailed to the counter.

To run counter to: to act contrary to: originally a hunting term applied to dogs that follow the scent in the wrong direction.

Counterjumper.—A salesman in a store: from the fact that it was once necessary for him to jump over the counter to go from place to place in the store.

Country.—*Black Country:* the coal and iron mining region in England, between Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Father of his country: **1**, a title applied since Roman times to various men prominent in the history of their respective countries; **2**, in the United States, George Washington.

Lake Country: in England, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire: so called from the lakes with which that region abounds.

Mother country: **1**, one's native land; **2**, a country in relation to its colonies.

Old country: **1**, the land of one's birth or ancestry, as distinguished from the land of one's adoption; **2**, England: so called in the imperial dominions.

Couple.—*In a couple of* (or *two*) *shakes:* very quickly; in as short a time as a dog takes to kill a rat by shaking it.

Courage.—*To have the courage of one's convictions:* to be brave enough to speak and act in accord with one's belief.
Court.—*A friend at court:* a person of sufficient influence to serve another by favoring him.
Court circular: a paragraph of news respecting the movements of the English royal family, supplied to daily papers by an officer at court especially appointed for the purpose: a custom instituted in 1803.
Court of love: in the chivalric ages, a court composed of knights, poets, and ladies, who discussed and decided on subtle questions of love and gallantry.
Court of St. James's: the British court: from St. James's palace, Pall Mall, London, once the town residence of the sovereigns of England and the former scene of all state ceremonials.
Out of court: with no further say in the matter: originally used with reference to a plaintiff who has forfeited his claim to be heard in court.
Presentation at court: a formal presentation to the sovereign of Great Britain, of persons socially entitled to that distinction.
Probate court: a court exercising jurisdiction in questions relating to the probate of wills, the administration of property left by intestates, the guardianship of infants, etc.
To have one's day in court: to be in the limelight; be the center or object of attention.
Courtesy.—*Courtesy title:* a title enjoyed by courtesy, to which one has no legal right, as the subordinate title of a peer when borne by his eldest son during the father's lifetime.
Courtship.—*The Courtship of Miles Standish:* a narrative poem of early Puritan days by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
Covenant.—*Abrahamic covenant:* **1**, the covenant entered into by God with Abraham, whereby the latter was to become the ancestor of a great nation (Gen. 15:18; 17; Ps. 105:9); **2**, the rite of circumcision, whereby Abraham's descendants dedicated themselves to the service of God. Gen. 17:9–14.
Ark of the Covenant: the central shrine of the Hebrews during their wilderness journeys, kept in a separate tent or tabernacle and containing the tables of the covenant, Aaron's rod, and a golden pot of manna.
Solemn League and Covenant: a covenant drawn up by the Scottish nation in 1638, protesting against the religious interference by Archbishop Laud, minister to Charles I.
Covent.—*Covent Garden:* the famous market in London: so called from its having been formerly the garden of the Convent, or Covent, of St. Peter.
Coventry.—*To send to Coventry:* to ostracize: said to have come down from the time when the citizens of Coventry, England, disliked soldiers so intensely that a woman seen speaking to one was instantly ostracized; hence, when a soldier was sent to Coventry, he was cut off from all social intercourse.
Cover.—*Covers a multitude of sins:* said of charity. 1 Peter 4:8.
To cover one's tracks: to conceal one's trail; hence, to conceal one's acts.
Coverley.—*Sir Roger de Coverley:* **1**, an English country gentleman described in fictional form in "The Spectator," by Addison and Steele; **2**, the name of an English country dance.
Crab.—*To catch a crab:* in rowing, to miss the water with the oar in making a stroke, or to fail to lift the oar from, or to strike, the water on the recovery.
Crack.—*A wise crack:* a witticism; a clever saying or bit of philosophy.
Crack of doom: the day of doom or judgment at the end of the world, when all souls will be judged. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," IV:1:117.
Hard nut to crack: a problem difficult to solve; a man difficult to persuade or deal with.
Cracker.—*Cracker State:* Georgia: "crackers" are poor whites.
Cradle.—*Cat's cradle:* a game played by transferring string from the two hands of one player to the two hands of another in such a way as to change the pattern.
Cradle of Liberty: Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass., in which the meetings of the patriots were held before the Revolution.
Crane.—*Ichabod Crane:* the gawky schoolmaster in Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
Cranford.—A charming story of rural life and character in England, by Mrs. E. C. Gaskell (1853).
Crapaud.—*Johnny Crapaud:* a popular nickname for a Frenchman: literally John Toad, probably from the device of the ancient French kings, three toads erect, saltant.
Crazy.—*Crazy as a loon:* wildly insane.
Crazy (or *funny*) *bone:* the side of the elbow next to the body: perhaps a verbal play upon *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.
Creation.—*All creation:* the universe.
Lord of creation: man.
Crécy.—*Battle of Crécy:* a brilliant English victory over the French, August 26, 1346. The English forces consisted of 19,000 men under Edward III, and the French 60,000 under Philip VI.
Credit.—*Frozen credit:* assets which are of intrinsic value, but which at the moment cannot be sold to advantage or used as security for raising money.
Creed.—*Nicene creed:* a creed drawn up by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, and completed by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381.
Creel.—*In a creel:* in a state of temporary confusion.
Creep.—*To make the flesh creep:* to cause cold shivers.
To give one the creeps: to cause one to shudder.
Creole.—*Creole State:* a name given to the State of Louisiana, in which Creoles, descendants of the original French and Spanish settlers, constitute a large proportion of the population.
Crescent.—*Crescent City:* a popular name for the city of New Orleans, from the crescentlike bend of the Mississippi around it. It now extends along two bends of the river, so that its front is of the shape of the letter S.
Crichton.—*The Admirable Crichton:* **1**, James Crichton (1560–85?), a Scotsman noted for his many accomplishments and general versatility; **2**, the title of a play by Sir James M. Barrie.
Cricket.—*The Cricket on the Hearth:* a Christmas story by Charles Dickens.
Crime.—*To make the punishment fit the crime:* to provide suitable punishment. W. S. Gilbert, "The Mikado."
Worse than a crime: a blunder. The phrase, "It is worse than a crime: it is a blunder," has been attributed to Talleyrand (1754–1838).
Crocodile.—*Crocodile tears:* hypocritical expressions of friendliness or sympathy: from the old tradition that crocodiles shed tears when devouring a victim.
Crook.—*By hook or by crook:* either rightfully or wrongfully; in one way or another. Formerly, the poor of a manor were allowed to go into the forests with a hook and crook to get wood; what they could not reach they might pull down with the crook.
Crook in one's lot: a trial; an affliction.
Crop.—*Neck and crop:* headlong: said of a fall, as from a horse.
Cropper.—*To come a cropper:* to fall headlong, as from a horse; hence, to fail disastrously.
Cross.—*The fiery cross:* the symbol of battle. In the Scottish Highlands the clansmen used to be summoned to battle by means of a cross, the tips of which had been lighted and extinguished by being dipped in blood, which was sent from village to village. The use of this symbol is imitated in gatherings of the Ku-Klux Klan.
To cross a person's hand: to give money to a person for the purpose of receiving a favor or a favorable report: from the custom of making gifts to fortune tellers by crossing the hand with a silver coin.
To cross one's mind: to occur to one.
To cross the Rubicon: to take a decided step; undertake a course of action: in allusion to the Rubicon, a river that separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the crossing of which by Julius Cæsar placed him in the position of an invader of Rome.
To take the cross: to enter on a crusade or other unselfish course of action.
Crossbones.—*Skull and crossbones:* **1**, the symbol of piracy; **2**, a warning symbol sometimes placed on containers of poison; **3**, a death warning.
Crossed.—*To be crossed in love:* to be unsuccessful in an affair of the heart.
Crossing.—*Crossing sweeper:* in Great Britain, a street cleaner.
Crow.—*To eat crow:* to submit to humiliation; apologize.
Crowd.—*The madding crowd:* the frenzied crowd. Gray, "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard."
Crown.—To strike on the crown of the head: a humorous perversion of the word generally used in the sense of to honor with a crown. (*Slang.*)
Civic crown: among the Romans, the highest military reward, assigned to him who had preserved the life of a citizen.
Crown of thorns: a chaplet of thorny shrubs, placed upon the brow of Jesus in mockery by the Roman soldiers at his trial (Matt. 27:29); figuratively, sharp tribulation or suffering.
Iron crown of Lombardy: the crown of the ancient Lombard kings, now at Monza, in Italy. It was given to Theodelinda, wife of Agilulf, King of Lombardy, by Pope Gregory I, about 591. Napoleon I put it on his head with his own hands. It is a thin fillet of iron, said to be hammered from a nail of the true cross, covered with a gold circle, enameled with jewels, etc.
Crust.—*Upper crust:* the aristocracy. Thomas

C. Haliburton (1797–1865), "Sam Slick in England."

Cry.—*A far cry:* a long distance. in allusion to the distance to which a cry carries: a phrase borrowed from the saying, "It is a far cry to Lockawe."

Great cry and little wool: great promise but small performance: as the devil remarked in the legend in which he is represented as shearing hogs.

Hue and cry: a multitude joining in pursuit of a felon or suspected thief; hence, a great stir about anything; a general alarm.

Macedonian cry: an appeal from a strange and helpless people. Acts 16:9.

To cry for the moon: to desire the unattainable: from the instances of children who have sought to have the moon for a plaything.

To cry from the housetops: to announce to the public.

To cry halt: to order to stop; terminate: from a military drill command.

To cry out before one is hurt: to protest prematurely.

To cry over spilt milk: to grieve uselessly; that is, when it is impossible to remedy the harm.

To cry quits: to declare that the contest is over and that neither has the advantage.

To cry wolf: to give a false alarm: in allusion to the boy in Æsop's fable who summoned the neighbors to protect the flocks from wolves when there were none, and hence was not believed when the wolves really came.

Crystal.—*Crystal Palace:* a building in London in which the great exposition of 1851 was held: since removed to Sydenham: so called from the large number of its windows.

Crystal wedding: the fifteenth anniversary of a wedding.

Cubs.—The Chicago National League ball team.

Cud.—*To chew the cud:* to meditate; cogitate.

Cudgel.—*To cudgel one's brains:* to make a painful effort to remember or understand something.

To take up the cudgels: to maintain an argument or position; fight, as with cudgels, for one's own way.

Culloden.—*Culloden Moor:* a heath in Scotland, four miles east of Inverness, celebrated for the victory obtained April 16, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland over Prince Charles Edward Stuart (the Young Pretender) and his adherents. The battle was the termination of the attempts of the Stuart family to recover the throne of England.

Culture.—*Ethical culture:* a movement having as its purpose the treatment of ethical questions without regard to creed: originated in New York City in 1876 at the instance of Felix Adler.

Cumberland.—A United States vessel sunk by the Confederate ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. She went down with colors flying, firing a broadside as she sank.

Cumulative.—*Cumulative vote:* the system by which every voter is entitled to as many votes as there are persons to be elected, and may cast them all for one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates, as he thinks fit.

Cup.—*Between cup and lip:* any point before achievement: from the proverb "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

His cup runs over: he has more than enough: a phrase borrowed from Ps. 23.

Loving cup: a large cup with two or more handles, passed from guest to guest.

Stirrup cup: a parting drink given to leaving guests when their feet are in the stirrups.

The cups that cheer but not inebriate: tea. William Cowper (1731–1800), "The Task."

There's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip: many accidents occur when success seems assured.

To drink the cup: to bear whatever sorrows befall one. Matt. 20:22.

To fill up the cup: to constitute an abundance or overflowing measure of grief or bitterness, or of happiness; also, to cause such abundance.

Cure.—*Cure of souls:* 1, the spiritual oversight of parishioners by a priest or clergyman; 2, a curacy.

Faith cure: a system in which it is claimed that ailments can be cured without remedies and through the exericse of faith in God alone.

Curiosity.—*Curiosity killed a cat;* an expression used as a warning against persistent inquisitiveness.

Curl.—*To curl the lip:* to make a sneering grimace.

Curry.—*To curry favor:* to be obsequious.

Curse.—*Curses, like chickens, come home to roost:* curses or ill deeds recoil upon the ill-doer himself, as chickens return to their roosts at night.

Curse of Cain: condemnation to exile: the punishment of Cain for the murder of Abel.

To curse by bell, book, and candle: in the Roman Catholic Church, a form of excommunication. The bell called attention to the forthcoming announcement; the book contained the sentence; and the candle was extinguished to symbolize the spiritual darkness of the one excommunicated.

Curtain.—*Curtain lecture:* a torrent of censure and criticism delivered nightly by a nagging wife to her husband in bed; that is, within the curtains, when he wants to go to sleep. The term was popularized by Douglas William Jerrold's (1803–57) "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures."

Curtain raiser: a short preliminary theatrical piece that precedes the main play.

To ring down the curtain: to bring a matter to an end: from the bell which rings at the end of a play as a signal to lower the curtain.

Customer.—*An ugly customer:* one whose character gives justifiable cause for expectation of harm or difficulty.

Cut.—*Cut and dried:* already prepared; prearranged and without possibility of appeal: in allusion to timber cut, dry, and fit for use.

Cut ice: make an impression, as one who cuts a figure on the ice in skating.

Cut that out: stop what you are saying or doing: an emphatic imperative: from the despotic action of a theatrical manager in cutting from the manuscript or dialog of a play whatever displeases him.

He has cut his eyeteeth: he is wide-awake; he is a knowing one. The eyeteeth are the canine teeth, and the phrase suggests that he can bite as well as bark.

Short cut: a quick route, out of the ordinary road; hence, a means of saving time.

The cut of one's jib: one's appearance; one's dress: the jib being conspicuous because it extends from the fore-topmast head to the bowsprit.

To be cut out for: to be especially fitted for.

To be cut up: to be distressed.

To cut a caper: to act in a fantastic manner; originally, to take fantastic steps in dancing.

To cut a dash: to swagger; dress so as to attract attention.

To cut a figure: to make oneself conspicuous; do something to attract notice; as, to cut a fine *figure;* cut a sorry *figure.*

To cut a melon: 1, to declare a large dividend: a term used in business for an extraordinary distribution of earnings or accumulated profits by a corporation; 2, to distribute favors (often sinecures), as a political officeholder to his henchmen.

To cut adrift: to separate from an anchor or anchorage by cutting a cable; hence, to separate from; leave permanently.

To cut and come again: to have at one's disposal an unfailing supply: in allusion to a joint of meat from which one can cut a helping and then return for a further portion.

To cut and run: to be off as quickly as possible: in allusion to cutting the cable of an anchor and running before the wind.

To cut in: to break in; intrude; interrupt: used especially of conversation or dancing. Sir Walter Scott, "Bride of Lammermoor," XXI.

To cut no ice: to carry no weight; have no influence.

To cut off one's nose to spite one's face: to do oneself injury for the sake of revenge.

To cut off with a shilling: to disinherit, and in order to show that the action is intentional to bequeath an insignificant legacy to the natural heir.

To cut one's coat according to one's cloth: to adapt oneself to one's resources; live within one's means.

To cut one's own throat: to act in a manner detrimental to one's best interests.

To cut one's wisdom teeth: to arrive at maturity: the wisdom teeth not making their appearance till a person has reached the age of discretion.

To cut out: to supplant; supersede in a person's regard.

To cut the ground from under: to leave in an untenable position, with no reasonable supporting argument.

To cut the knot: to overcome an obstacle, especially by a bold stroke and in an unexpected way: in allusion to the Gordian knot, concerning which there was a prophecy that whoever should untie it would become master of Asia, and which Alexander the Great severed with a blow of his sword.

To cut to the quick: to hurt keenly: in allusion to the sensitive quick underneath the finger nails: from the "Spectator."

To cut under: to undersell.

To cut up: to frolic; play the fool.

To cut up rough: to show ill temper or displeasure; be refractory; be unruly.

Cutty.—*Cutty stool:* a little stool: formerly, a black stool in a Scottish church, on which offenders against chastity sat to express penitence, or to be publicly rebuked.

Cyrano.—*Cyrano de Bergerac:* a play by Edmond Rostand, published in 1897, the hero of which was a real character of the 17th century.

Czar.—*Czar Reed:* a nickname given to Thomas B. Reed when speaker of the House of Representatives. He magnified the authority of the speakership.

D

Dagger.—*To look daggers at:* to glare at; look at with an air of hostility.
To speak daggers: to speak in a threatening manner. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:414.
Daisy.—*Fresh as a daisy:* full of health and vigor.
To turn up one's toes to the daisies: to die and be buried.
Damage.—*Consequential damages:* such losses or damages as arise out of a man's act, for which, according to a fundamental principle in law, he is answerable if he could have prevented them.
Dame.—*La dame aux camellias:* a romantic play by Dumas the Younger: rewritten and often performed in English under the title *Camille.*
Damn.—*Not to care a (twopenny) damn for:* to have not the smallest fear of or concern for: from *dam,* a small East Indian coin of trifling value.
To damn with faint praise: to condemn by the feebleness of one's approval. Pope, "Prologue to Satires."
Dance.—*Dance macabre:* the dance of death, a popular subject in various branches of art in the Middle Ages. The origin of the name is obscure: it has been guessed that *Macaber* was the name of a painter who first arranged a series illustrating the dance of death.
Dance of death: a series of drawings in which Death is represented as dancing with all kinds of persons (see *dance macabre*); especially, a series of woodcuts attributed to Holbein.
Morris dance: an early English dance in which the dancers usually represented Robin Hood characters.
To dance attendance: to wait obsequiously; be at the beck and call of another: in allusion to the ancient custom at weddings, where the bride on the wedding night had to dance with every guest.
To dance on a volcano: to be recklessly gay in the presence of danger.
To dance to another tune: to change one's action suddenly.
To dance upon nothing: to be hanged (one's feet being in the air).
To lead one a dance: to cause anxiety and trouble, by one's conduct, to a person who is more or less responsible for one's acts.
Dancing.—*Dancing days:* youth. Shakespeare, "Romeo and Juliet," I:5:33.
Dangerous.—*Delays are dangerous:* Shakespeare, "King Henry VI," Part I, III:2:33.
Daniel.—*A Daniel come to judgment:* an upright, just judge, impervious to all influence: from the description of Portia, given by Shylock when he thought she was deciding in his favor. Shakespeare, "The Merchant of Venice," IV:1:223.
Dark.—*A leap in the dark:* any decision which, carrying with it great uncertainty, is of the nature of a gamble.
Dark Ages: the period extending from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A. D. 476, to the Italian Renaissance in the 13th century; more precisely, the earlier centuries of this period.
Dark Continent: Africa: so called either on account of the unknown character of the continent until recent years, or because the black races predominate there.
Dark horse: a candidate of whose capacity and qualifications little or nothing is publicly known: a racing metaphor.
To be in the dark: to be without knowledge or sight in some particular matter.
To keep in the dark: to keep a matter secret from; also, to keep one in ignorance of.
To keep it dark: to keep it as a secret; hide it from public sight or knowledge; not to talk about it.
Darken.—*To darken one's door:* to shadow one's door by entering it.
Darkness.—*Egyptian darkness:* total darkness: in allusion to the plague described in the tenth chapter of Exodus.
Prince of darkness: Satan: from Ephesians 6:12.
D'Artagnan.—The hero of Dumas' novel "The Three Musketeers."
Dash.—*To cut a dash:* to swagger; dress so as to attract attention.
Date.—*Up to date:* acquainted with current affairs; also, conforming with current customs and fashions.
Daughter.—*Daughter of Eve:* a woman. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," IV:2:23.
David.—*City of David:* 1, Jerusalem: so called because it was captured by King David and made the capital of his kingdom (2 Sam. 5:7, 9); 2, Bethlehem (Luke 2:11).
David and Jonathan: any two devoted friends: in allusion to the friendship of David and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 18, 19; 2 Sam. 1:26.
Day.—*All one's born days:* during one's whole experience of life.
April (or *All*) *Fools' Day:* April 1, when practical jokes are permissible.
Arbor Day: a day, varying in date and frequency in the different states, publicly designated for the planting of trees: designed to further the popular interest in reforestation.
Day after the fair: too late to see anything.
Day in, day out: all day long; from morning till night.
Day of Atonement: among Jews the most solemn season of the whole year, a period of penitence from sunset on the 9th of the month Tishri to nightfall on the 10th day.
Day of Judgment: the last day of the life of the world, when all men will be judged. Rev. 20:11–15.
Day of Reckoning: the time of final settlement: in allusion to the sense of the time of divine judgment.
Day of Wrath: the last day of the world, on which the divine wrath will be kindled against the wicked. Zeph. 1:14–18.
Every dog has his day: a time of action or influence comes to everyone. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," V:1:315.
Fish day: Friday, or any other fast day on which, among Roman Catholics, meat is not eaten.
Forefathers' Day: December 21st, observed in the New England States as the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at the site of Plymouth.
Forever and a day: to the end of time, and beyond. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," IV:1:145.
High day: a solemn festival.
Inauguration Day: the day, March 4th following election, when the President of the United States assumes office.
Labor Day: the first Monday in September: a legal holiday in every state except Wyoming, where it is not observed.
Lady Day: March 25: the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
Michaelmas Day: the feast of St. Michael and All Angels, September 29.
One's days are numbered: one's remaining lifetime is short.
Order of the day: 1, what everyone is striving after; 2, the agenda set down for consideration in a legislative body or other debating assembly.
Palmy days: prosperous or happy days, such as those of a gladiator when he went to receive the palm branch as the reward of his prowess.
Peep of day: early morning.
Quarter days: in England, the days that begin each quarter of the year. They are Lady Day (March 25), Midsummer Day (June 24), Michaelmas Day (September 29), and Christmas Day (December 25).
Red-letter day: a lucky day; a day to be recalled with delight: in allusion to the practice of printing holy days and holidays in red in almanacs.
Rome was not built in a day: worth-while achievements take time and perseverance.
Some of these days: at an indefinite future time.
Tag day: a day for soliciting gifts for charity: so called because tags are presented to those who donate, to protect them from further solicitation.
The Hundred Days: the period in 1815, which elapsed between the return of Napoleon I to France from Elba and his defeat at Waterloo.
The other day: recently; originally, the day before yesterday, the Saxon "other" being equivalent to the modern word "second"; that is, the second day before today.
To be all in a day's work: to be treated as a part of the ordinary routine. Jonathan Swift, "Polite Conversations."
To carry the day: to win a contest.
To hare one's day in court: to be in the limelight; be the center or object of attention.
To have seen better days: to be reduced in circumstances. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," II:7:120.
To lay by something for a rainy day: to save something against times of need.
To lose the day: to lose the battle; be defeated.
To name the day: to appoint the day of one's marriage.
Too late in the day: past the time for effective action.
To turn night into day: to work or enjoy oneself at night instead of resting; keep late hours.
Daylight.—*In broad daylight:* openly.
To burn daylight: to waste time. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," II:1:54.
To see daylight through: to see that the successful end (of an arduous task or undertaking) is near, as one sees daylight on approaching the end of a tunnel.
Deacon.—*To deacon:* 1, to discipline or admonish, as New England church deacons were once authorized to do; 2, to place a layer of fine apples at the top of a barrel of poor ones; hence, to deceive tacitly.
Dead.—*Book of the Dead:* a collection of prayers and formulae for the use of the deceased in the other world: used by the ancient Egyptians.
Dead as Chelsea: not necessarily dead, but permanently incapacitated or dormant: in allusion to Chelsea Hospital in London, for superannuated soldiers.

Dead as a doornail: completely dead; stone dead.
Dead as a herring: absolutely dead: perhaps from the fact that to the general public the herring is known only as a dead fish.
Dead game: tenacious; plucky; sportsmanlike.
Dead open and shut: certain; sure; fixed or prearranged.
Dead Sea: the sea in Palestine into which the Jordan River flows, and which occupies the deepest depression in the earth's surface, 1311 feet below sea level: so called because, since it contains upwards of 26 per cent of salt, no living thing is found in it.
Dead Sea apple: a beautiful fruit, said by Josephus (37–100?), and other old authors, to grow near the Dead Sea and to turn to ashes when bitten; hence, any hollow pleasure: also called *apple of Sodom.*
Dead Sea fruits: "that tempt the eye, but turn to ashes on the lips." Thomas Moore, "Lalla Rookh": with reference to the so-called Dead Sea apple (q. v.).
The dead of night: at the stillest hours of the night; midnight.
The king is dead! Long live the king! a formula asserting the unbroken functioning of the government: with reference to the ceremony used at the death of Louis XIV, and until the death of Louis XVIII, to announce the death of one king and the accession of another. A truncheon, or staff, was broken as the death of Louis XIV was announced, and another staff was flourished at the announcement of the accession of Louis XV.
To be dead against: to be directly opposed to.
To pay for a dead horse: to pay for something after it has been used up or has lost its value.
To wait for dead men's shoes: to await a death so as to secure an inheritance or advantage.
Deaf.—*Deaf as an adder:* stone-deaf: from the legend that the adder, in order to safeguard himself from the charmer, presses one ear against the ground and inserts the tip of its tail in the other. Ps. 58:4.
To turn a deaf ear: to refuse to listen; ignore advice.
Deal.—*Square deal:* a transaction characterized by fairness and honesty.
To deal in futures: to gamble on the rise or fall of prices in stocks, as by purchasing shares in the expectation that their price will rise so as to enable the purchaser to sell at a profit.
To gum the deal (or *game*): to spoil or abort an act, or proposed act, through clumsiness, either unconscious or intentional: a card-playing metaphor.
Dear.—*To sell one's life dear:* to defend oneself with the utmost resistance.
Dearborn.—*Fort Dearborn:* a fort which stood from 1804 to 1856 upon the site where now stands the city of Chicago.
Death.—*At death's door:* dangerously ill.
Black death: the epidemic of putrid typhus which ravaged Europe and Asia during the middle of the 14th century, and is said to have carried off a quarter of the population of the world: so called from the black spots on the bodies of the victims.
In at the death: present at the consummation of a task: a fox-hunting metaphor.
It will be the death of me: it will cause me to die: generally used in a joking way.
Jaws of death: a position of extreme danger. Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," III:4:394.
Tickled to death: extremely delighted or exhilarated.
To be done to death: to be overcooked; hence, to be trite or overworked.
To hold on like grim death: to cling tenaciously and desperately.
Valley of the shadow of death: a very serious illness, or other state, in which the risk of death is considerable. Ps. 23:4.
Debatable.—*Debatable land* (or *ground*): the borderland between two countries, claimed by both; particularly, a strip of land on the border of Scotland, possession of which was once in dispute between Scotland and England: also used figuratively.
Debt.—*A debt of honor:* a debt, as one incurred in gambling, which cannot be enforced by law, and payment of which is dependent on one's sense of honor.
To pay the debt to nature: to die: from Shakespeare's "The Tempest," III:2:140.
Decameron.—*The Decameron:* a collection of one hundred tales by Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375), supposedly related in ten days (Gk. *deka hēmera*, ten days) by a party of young men and women assembled in a country house, near Florence, where they had taken refuge during the prevalence of the plague in 1348. The "Decameron" has been a storehouse of material from which Shakespeare and others have taken the subjects of various dramas and stories.
Decapolis.—A district of ancient Palestine, containing ten cities, partly on the east, partly on the west of the Jordan.
December.—*December and May:* an old husband and a young wife.
Deck.—*To clear the decks:* to get details out of the way so as to engage in the main task.
Declaration.—*Declaration of Independence:* a document, largely written by Thomas Jefferson, adopted by the Continental Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and signed later by the delegates, declaring the American colonies absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain.
Mecklenburg Declaration: a document said to have been signed May 20, 1775, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the precursor of the Declaration of Independence.
De Coverley.—*Sir Roger De Coverley:* **1,** an imaginary character created by Joseph Addison (1672–1719), a type of a benevolent country gentleman of the 18th century; **2,** the name of an old country dance.
Deep.—*Still waters run deep:* silent and undemonstrative people often have great powers of thought and action; silent conspirators or traitors are most dangerous: from Shakespeare's "King Henry VI," Part II, III:1:53.
Defender.—*Defender of the Faith:* a title conferred by Pope Leo X upon Henry VIII, in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther: subsequently shown to be the revival of a title that had been borne by English kings for 300 years.
Delay.—*Delays are dangerous:* Shakespeare, "King Henry VI," Part I:III:2:33.
Deliver.—*To deliver the goods:* to carry out one's undertaking; complete a contract by carrying out one's part of it.
Delivered.—*Jerusalem Delivered* (It. *Gerusalemme Liberata*): an epic poem on the First Crusade by Torquato Tasso, completed in 1575.
Deluge.—*After me* (or *us*) *the deluge:* when we are dead, let come what will: said by Madame de Pompadour, but usually attributed to Louis XV.
Delusion.—*A delusion and a snare:* Lord Denman (1779–1854), "O'Connell."
Democracy.—*The world must be made safe for Democracy:* a phrase coined by Woodrow Wilson and used by him in a message to Congress, April 2, 1917.
De Molay.—*Order of De Molay:* an organization for sons of Master Masons and their friends, between 16 and 21, named for Jacques Bernard de Molay, the last Grand Master of the ancient Templars: fostered by the Mountain Knights Templars and founded in Kansas City in 1919.
Denmark.—*Something is rotten in the state of Denmark:* something is amiss. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:90.
Departure.—*A new departure:* any radical reform or change of base, personal or political: a phrase coined by Clement C. Vallandigham, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party, in a speech made in May, 1871.
Depth.—*Out of one's depth:* speaking on topics on which one is not well-informed.
Description.—*To beggar description:* to exhaust the powers of description. Shakespeare, "Antony and Cleopatra," II:2:203.
Desert.—*Ship of the desert:* the camel or dromedary.
To desert one's colors: to withdraw one's support from a flag or a cause.
Desolation.—*Abomination of desolation:* anything hateful or destructive, originally (Matt. 24:15) referring to the Roman standards set up in the holy of holies in Jerusalem: abominations because they were profane things in a sacred place, desolating because they marked the dispersal of the Jewish nation.
Despond.—*Slough of Despond:* a state of depression: from the name of a bog described in John Bunyan's (1628–88) "Pilgrim's Progress."
Destiny.—*Man of destiny:* Napoleon I, who always looked upon himself as an instrument in the hands of destiny, and believed that all his acts were predestined.
Web of destiny: fate: from the personification of the Fates as the spinners of the web of life.
Destruction.—*City of Destruction:* the world of the unconverted. Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."
Desuetude.—*Innocuous desuetude:* abeyance; harmless disuse: a phrase used by Grover Cleveland (1837–1908).
Detention.—*House of detention:* a place where prisoners and sometimes witnesses are detained, pending a criminal trial.
Deuce.—*To play the deuce with:* to ruin; disagree with; generally upset.
What the deuce is the matter? what in the world is amiss?
Devil.—*Between the devil and the deep sea:* between two evils, equally hazardous: in allusion to the herd of swine and the devils called Legion. Mark 5:1–13.
Devil Dogs (Ger. *teufelhunde*): the German name for the members of the United States Marine Corps in

the World War, because of their indomitable and persistent courage.

Devil's luck: unusual good fortune: from the belief that the devil is the author of exceptional luck.

Devil's picture book: playing cards: a term used by the Puritans in England.

Printer's devil: a printer's errand boy. The boys so smeared themselves with ink that they were said to be "as black as the devil," who, according to mediæval belief, was black.

Talk of the devil and he's sure to appear: said of a person who has been the subject of conversation, and who unexpectedly makes his appearance.

The devil can cite scripture: evil-minded persons sometimes pose, for the furtherance of their designs, as being deeply religious. Shakespeare, "Merchant of Venice," 1:3:99.

The devil take the hindmost: everyone for himself; everyone must fight his own battles.

The devil to pay: trouble is due; suggesting a bad bargain made, with a severe penalty or heavy retribution: in allusion to bargains made with wizards or with Satan.

To get the blue devils: to become unreasonably and morbidly depressed.

To give the devil his due: do not lay more to the charge of a person, even though bad, than he actually deserves. Shakespeare, "Henry IV," Part I, 1:2:132.

To go to the devil: to go to ruin morally or materially. Lawyers, so it is said, in London, left notice on their doors, "Gone to the Devil," referring to a tavern in Fleet Street, "the Devil and St. Dunstan."

To paint the devil blacker than he is: to give an offender a worse reputation than he deserves.

To play the very devil with: so to muddle and mar a thing as to spoil it utterly.

To raise the devil: to create trouble; make a disturbance.

To tell the truth and shame the devil: to abstain from evasion or misrepresentation. Henry Porter, "Two Angry Women of Abingdon" (1599).

Devil-may-care.—A reckless, heedless fellow.

Dew.—*Mountain dew:* moonshine liquor, made in the uplands.

Diamond.—*Black diamonds:* coal.

Diamond cut diamond: a contest between two well-matched opponents: in allusion to the fact that a diamond is so hard that it can only be ground by diamond dust.

Diamond in the rough: an uncultivated genius; a person of ability but without social graces: in allusion to the diamond, as found in its uncut state.

Diamond of the first water: a diamond of the finest quality; hence, a person of superlative excellence: probably because of the resemblance to the sparkling of water, as in a dewdrop.

Diavolo.—*Fra Diavolo:* 1, Michele Pezza (1770?–1806), a Calabrian bandit, previously a monk; 2, a bandit in the opera of the same name.

Dictum.—*Obiter dictum:* an observation, as an opinion of a judge, expressed in passing, but not judicially. An obiter dictum has no authority beyond that of deference to the wisdom, experience, and honesty of the person who utters it.

Dido.—*To cut a dido:* to make oneself prominent; do something to attract notice.

Die.—*Never say die:* never give way to despair.

Straight as a die: absolutely upright and straightforward: apparently in reference to the absolute regularity and smoothness of a die.

The die is cast: the decision is taken: from the phrase said to have been used by Julius Cæsar when about to cross the Rubicon, the boundary between Italy and Gaul.

To die by inches: to pass away gradually.

To die down: to subside; abate; decrease, as a storm.

To die game: to die valiantly: in allusion to a gamecock.

To die hard: 1, to die fighting for life; 2, to abandon reluctantly one's opinions, aspirations, etc.

To die in harness: to continue in one's work or occupation till death.

To die in one's boots: to die a sudden death or without taking to one's bed.

To die in the last ditch: to hold on in a contest until the last resource is expended.

To die on one's feet: to expire suddenly or without long sickness. (*Scot.*)

To die out: to become extinct, as a race.

Difference.—*To split the difference:* to adjust by making concessions; compromise; meet halfway. Benjamin Franklin, "Poor Richard's Almanac."

Different.—*Different as chalk and cheese:* as different as possible.

Dignity.—*The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting:* Ben Jonson, "Catiline," III:2.

To stand upon one's dignity: to show consciousness of one's own superiority or importance, real or imaginary, in regard to others.

Dilemma.—*On the horns of a dilemma:* between two alternative difficulties.

Dimension.—*The fourth dimension:* a supposed or assumed dimension whose relation to the dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness is analogous to that borne by any one of these to the other two. According to the Einstein theory of relativity, the fourth dimension is "time."

Diogenes.—*Diogenes and his lantern:* Diogenes (412–323 B. C.), the Greek cynic philosopher, is said to have once been found in the street during the daytime with a lighted lantern, and when asked his reason, replied that he was seeking a *man* (or, as commonly told, an *honest man*).

Diogenes and his tub: Diogenes was reputed to have lived a part of his life in a tub, feeling himself independent of the ordinary necessities of civilization.

Dirt.—*Dirt cheap:* exceedingly cheap; almost as cheap as dirt.

Pay dirt: gold-bearing earth that pays for working.

To do one dirt: to injure one treacherously; treat one underhandedly.

To eat dirt: to accept insulting treatment without protest; apologize abjectly, whether one has been guilty or not.

Dirty.—*To wash one's dirty linen in public:* to air one's private disputes in public.

Discretion.—*Years of discretion:* the age at which one is expected to have attained a sense of responsibility.

Dish.—*A dish fit for the gods:* a course at a meal most attractively prepared. Shakespeare, "Julius Cæsar," II:1:173.

Dismal.—*Dismal science:* political science: so called by Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881).

Disposes.—*Man proposes, but God disposes:* taken from Prov. 16:9.

Distaff.—*On the distaff side:* on the female side of a family. The distaff was the emblem of feminine industry.

Distance.—*Distance lends enchantment to the view:* imperfections are not so noticeable at a distance. Thomas Campbell (1777–1844), "Pleasure of Hope."

Distinction.—*A distinction without a difference:* a distinction made without the existence of a real difference to justify it. William Hazlitt (1778–1830), "First Acquaintance with Poets."

Ditch.—*Last ditch:* the very last chance: a military allusion.

Divide.—*The Great Divide:* 1, in the United States, the Rocky Mountain watershed; 2, figuratively, the grave.

To go over the divide: to die.

Divine.—*The Divine Comedy:* the immortal work of Dante Alighieri, written between 1300 and 1321: a vision of the future world in the form of an imaginary journey through Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven.

The divine weed: tobacco.

Divining.—*Divining rod:* a wand or twig of hazel or willow, used especially for discovering mineral deposits or water beneath the earth's surface; also, a wand or twig used in divination by drawing lots.

Dixon.—*Mason and Dixon's line:* the boundary line of Pennsylvania and Maryland, as surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in 1761–62: important in United States political history and regarded as a boundary between the North and the South.

Do.—*To do one's bit:* to serve one's country in time of war; do one's share.

To do oneself justice: to perform a task in a way that reflects credit on one; display one's good qualities or good looks.

To do the honors: to act as host or hostess at an entertainment.

To do time: to serve a sentence; undergo imprisonment.

To do up: 1, to wrap or tie up, as a package; 2, to freshen or renovate, as upholstery.

To do up brown: 1, to do or treat thoroughly; 2, to impose upon.

To do without: to relinquish; forgo.

When at Rome, do as the Romans do: follow the local conventions: perhaps from Epistle XXXVI of St. Augustine (354–430).

Doctor.—*The Angelic Doctor:* Saint Thomas Aquinas (1227?–70?), an Italian scholastic theologian: from his discussions on the nature of angels.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree? when authorities differ, who is to be the arbiter?

Doctrine.—*Malthusian Doctrine:* the doctrine that unless a check is put upon the increase of population, starvation or universal ill health must follow: named from T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), who promulgated this theory in his "Essay on Population."

Monroe Doctrine: a statement of policy by President James Monroe in 1823, to the effect that the United

States could not regard with indifference any further territorial expansion on the American continent on the part of European powers.

Dodge.—*To dodge the issue:* to avoid the main point in an argument; refuse to state facts frankly and thoroughly; evade the result.

Dodger.—*The Dodgers:* the Brooklyn National League baseball team.

Doe.—*John Doe and Richard Roe:* two fictitious names formerly inserted in English writs of ejectment, prior to 1852. *John Doe* is now used in the United States in grand jury investigations as an alias when the party under investigation is unknown.

Dog.—*A dog in the manger:* one who will neither enjoy himself nor permit others to do so: in allusion to the fable of the dog who slept on the hay in the manger, and would not allow the ox to eat.

A dog's life: a wretched life, like that of a homeless dog.

A yellow dog: a mongrel: used figuratively of ill-bred or cowardly persons.

Any stick is good enough to beat the dog with: unscrupulous or unworthy means may be used with unprincipled persons.

As sick as a dog (or *horse*): extremely sick.

Cat-and-dog life: a life filled with strife and quarrels: in allusion to the proverbial enmity between the two animals.

Dirty dog: an objectionable, usually lewd, fellow: from the dogs in the Near East, which are employed as scavengers.

Dog's (or *Coon's*) *age:* a long, wearisome time.

Dog Latin: mongrel, poorly constructed Latin.

Every dog has his day: a time of action and influence comes to everyone. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," V:1:315.

Give a dog a bad name and hang him: give a man an evil reputation and he will not outlive it.

Hair of the dog that bit you: like cures like: from a popular belief, in Scotland, that a few hairs of the dog that bit one, applied to the wound, will prevent evil consequences.

Let sleeping dogs lie: do not arouse a source of possible trouble.

Love me, love my dog: if you love me you must love all that belongs to me.

Sea dog: 1, an experienced sailor; 2, one who is fond of the sea.

To be the under dog: to be the weaker of two parties; be at a disadvantage, as is the under dog in a fight.

To die like a dog: to die a miserable death.

To dog a person's footsteps: to follow a person like a dog.

To go to the dogs: to go to the bad; fall to a very low moral or material level. In the East the remains of a feast are thrown to the dogs.

To help a lame dog over a stile: to come to the aid of one who is unfortunate or in distress.

To rain cats and dogs: to rain very heavily.

To try it on the dog: to test a remedy, plan, or the like, on an inferior subject (so that in case of failure no great harm can result) or on a subject unable to resist; especially, to put on a new play in a small town rather than in a metropolis.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks: it is difficult to persuade old people to change their habits.

Doing.—*To be up and doing:* to be active. John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."

Dollar.—*Dollar mark:* probably from the figure eight, for the eight *reals*, or pieces of eight, which constituted a Spanish dollar.

The almighty dollar: a phrase used to express ironically an exaggerated veneration for, or interest in, money. Washington Irving (1783–1859), "The Creole Village."

Dominion.—*Dominion of Canada:* all of British North America except Newfoundland, which is a colony of Great Britain.

Done.—*Done to a turn:* perfectly cooked; completed perfectly: in allusion to a roast done to a turn of the spit.

To be done brown: to be imposed upon.

Donnybrook.—*A Donnybrook fair:* a disorderly gathering: from a fair formerly held in Donnybrook, Ireland, a village a mile and a half from Dublin.

Don't.—*Don't cross the bridge until you come to it:* do not anticipate danger or difficulty.

Doom.—*The crack of doom:* the day of doom or judgment at the end of the world, when all souls will be judged. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," IV:1:117.

Doomsday.—*To wait till doomsday:* to wait an indefinite time; wait for that which will never occur: literally, to wait until the Day of Judgment.

Door.—*At death's door:* dangerously ill.

Open-door policy: the Chinese policy advocated by John Hay (1838–1905), U. S. Secretary of State, after the Boxer uprising of 1900, by which all nations were to be allowed to trade with China upon equal terms.

To darken one's door: to shadow one's door by entering it.

To lay at one's door: to charge one with responsibility for (something), as a child was sometimes deposited upon its alleged father's doorstep.

To see to the door: to usher out of the house, as a guest or an unwelcome intruder.

To throw open the door to: to take the risk of admitting something that may change the situation considerably, particularly in an unwelcome way.

Doornail.—*Dead as a doornail:* completely dead; stone dead.

D'Orsay.—*Quai d'Orsay:* the French Foreign Office: named from a quay in Paris on which it is situated.

Dot.—*Dot and carry one:* proceed with great deliberation, as one who in adding figures notes carefully the decimal point and the figures that are to be carried from column to column.

To dot one's i's and cross one's t's: to be meticulously exact; emphasize details.

Double.—*To double-cross:* to take money from two parties or opposing interests to do harm to each, and betray both.

To take a double first: to pass for a degree at Oxford with the highest honors in two schools.

Dough.—*My cake is dough:* my hope is disappointed; my work is a failure. Shakespeare, "Taming of the Shrew," V:1:144.

Dovecots.—*To flutter the dovecots:* to disturb the innocent or unsophisticated; cause a mild excitement in society. Shakespeare, "Coriolanus," V:5:116.

Down.—*A bed of down:* an easy, pleasant situation. Shakespeare, "Othello," I:3:232.

Down and out: defeated and discouraged, as a pugilist who has been knocked insensible; hence, ruined; poverty-stricken.

Down (or *Out*) *at heel:* giving evidence of poverty or carelessness in personal appearance. Shakespeare, "King Lear," II:2:163.

Down east: in the United States, New England. As used by the New Englanders, the term usually refers to northern Maine and the Canadian maritime provinces.

Down in the dumps: low-spirited; depressed; dejected.

Down on one's luck: in adverse circumstances; unlucky.

Down to the ground: thoroughly; completely; entirely. Judg. 20:21–25.

To call down: to upbraid; scold; censure.

To face one down: to conquer or abash one, by a bold or overweening attitude.

To let down: to fail to fulfil one's engagements to (another).

To put one's foot down: 1, to express one's mind firmly or obstinately; 2, to prohibit.

To run a man down: to abuse; depreciate.

Ups and downs: alternating prosperity and adversity.

Downing Street.—The British Foreign Office: so called from the street on which the office is situated.

Drachenfels.—The dragon rock: the summit of a certain mountain upon the Rhine, the site of a ruined castle, the legendary home of the dragon slain by Siegfried.

Draft.—*To sweeten the draft:* to make an unpleasant task more pleasant: in allusion to the practice of sweetening a bitter medicine.

Dragon.—*Saint George and the dragon:* in allusion to the legend that Saint George, the patron saint of England, slew in Libya a huge dragon, to which a virgin had been offered up every day.

To sow dragon's teeth: to foment contentions; stir up war: in allusion to the Greek legend of Cadmus, in which contending armies sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by the hero after he had slain the monster.

Drang nach osten (Ger. = pressure or urge toward the east).—Originally, the slow eastward movement of the Germans from the 11th to the 15th centuries, by which they conquered or dispossessed the thinly settled Slavs beyond the Elbe and along the southern shores of the Baltic: in recent years used to designate the extension of German power and influence to the southeast, especially in Asiatic Turkey and along the Baghdad Railway.

Draw.—*To be quick on the draw:* to be rapid and expert in the use of a revolver; prompt to resent.

To draw a bead on: to aim at: in allusion to a small bead on the end of the barrel formerly used as the front sight of a gun.

To draw a blank: to be unsuccessful, as in an enterprise: in allusion to one who draws a blank in a lottery or other game of chance.

To draw a long face: to look dissatisfied or sorrowful.

To draw a veil over: to conceal; pass over without comment as being too harrowing or too objectionable for further note.

To draw it mild: to refrain from exaggeration: originally in allusion to drawing beer.

To draw one's fire: to induce an enemy to open fire so as to ascertain his strength and position; hence

to render an opponent harmless by getting him to say all that he has to say.
To draw one out: to lead a person to express his real opinions or show his real character.
To draw the line somewhere: to refuse to move outside of a certain limit of conduct; impose an arbitrary restriction on one's behavior from fear of going too far.
To draw the long bow: to exaggerate: in allusion to the marvelous stories formerly told of the skill of archers with the long bow, especially of Robin Hood and his foresters.
To draw the teeth of: to deprive of the means of doing mischief.
To draw to a head: to approach a crisis.
Drawn.—*A drawn battle:* a contest in which neither party has the advantage; possibly the original form was "withdrawn battle," indicating the withdrawal of both armies.
Dreadful.—*Penny dreadful:* in Great Britain, a cheap newspaper that features crime.
Dred.—*Dred Scott Case* (or *Decision*): a decision by the Supreme Court, March 6, 1857, that Dred Scott, a slave, had no standing as a person in American constitutional law, but was property, the owner's rights to which were to be protected by the State. It declared unconstitutional the Missouri Compromise (which see).
Dress.—*Fancy dress:* a masquerade costume.
Full dress: the attire required at court receptions or at formal social gatherings.
Dressed.—*Dressed to kill:* dressed in an elaborate manner; very fashionably dressed.
Dried.—*Cut and dried:* already prepared; prearranged: in allusion to timber cut, dried, and fit for use.
Drink.—*Soft drinks:* beverages containing little or no alcohol.
To drink the cup: to bear whatever sorrows befall one. Matt. 20:22.
Drive.—*Room to drive a coach and four through:* ample space: possibly a humorous exaggeration of the term *loophole*, applied especially to laws so faultily drawn as to permit easy evasion.
To drive a hard bargain: to exact more than one is justly entitled to.
To drive to the wall: to force to defeat or despair.
Driving.—*Driving like Jehu:* driving furiously: from the incident in 2 Kings 9:20.
Drop.—*A drop in the bucket:* a minute and insignificant quantity.
A drop in the ocean: that which bears an insignificant proportion to its surroundings.
Fall of the drop: the end: perhaps in allusion to the fall of the drop curtain at the end of an act or play.
To drop from the clouds (or *skies*): to appear suddenly and from an entirely unexpected quarter.
To drop the pilot: to trust to one's own guidance; depend on one's own resources.
To take a drop too much: to drink more than is good for one; become drunk.
Drum.—*To drum* (or *beat*) *a thing into one:* to repeat incessantly, as a drummer repeats his strokes on a drum.
Drunk.—*An appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober:* an appeal for second thoughts or a revised opinion given with deliberation. Philip of Macedon, when drunk, condemned a woman, who said, "I appeal." To Philip's query, "To whom do you appeal?" she replied, "I appeal to Philip, but to Philip sober."
As drunk as a lord: very drunk: in allusion to the reputed conviviality of the upper classes.
Dry.—*A dry smoke:* an unlighted cigar between one's teeth.
Bone dry: absolutely dry; as dry as the bones in the vision in Jeremiah 8: used of regions in which the prohibition laws are strictly enforced.
High and dry: left aside from the current of events, as a ship stranded high on the beach.
Shaking of the dry bones: manifestations of life or activity in what seemed dead. Ezekiel 37:7–10.
To be dry behind the ears: to have reached years of discretion; use sound judgment: in allusion to the moisture behind the ears of newly-born cattle.
To keep one's powder dry: to be prepared for emergencies: in allusion to the fact that damp powder is useless.
Duck.—*To play ducks and drakes:* to throw away one's resources recklessly or extravagantly: in allusion to a game played by boys, in which flat stones, skimmed horizontally along the surface of water, emerge or skip several times before finally sinking. The first time the stone emerges it is called a duck, the second time a drake, and so forth.
To take to, like a duck to water: to show an instinctive adaptability or liking for.
To teach a duck to swim: to endeavor to teach one something at which he is already an adept; waste time and energy.
Duckling.—*An ugly duckling:* the unpromising child who ultimately surpasses its brothers and sisters: in allusion to Hans Andersen's (1805–75) fairy tale of a supposed duckling that turned out to be a beautiful swan.
Due.—*Give the devil his due:* do not lay more to the charge of a person than he deserves. Shakespeare, "Henry IV," Part I, 1:2:132.
Duke.—*Iron Duke:* a nickname applied to the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852) to express admiration for his resolution and vigor.
Dull.—*As dull as ditchwater:* exceedingly dull: in allusion to the stagnancy of water in ditches.
Dump.—*Down in the dumps:* depressed; dejected; low-spirited.
Durance.—*In durance vile:* under close restraint.
Dust.—*As dust beneath one's feet:* of no account; very lowly.
Dust and ashes: the grave and its contents, human ashes.
To bite the dust: 1, to be knocked over and fall to the ground; 2, to humble oneself; 3, to die. Homer, "Iliad," II:2.
To dust another's jacket: to give another a thrashing; beat, as one would a carpet.
To get up and dust: to become active; leave hurriedly.
To kick up a dust: to create a confusion or disturbance.
To kiss the dust: to be defeated; be humiliated.
To shake the dust off one's feet: to leave, with a feeling of contempt, as if one would get rid even of the dust of the place.
To throw dust in the eyes of: to mislead; confuse, as by throwing dust in the air in order to deceive an enemy.
Dutch.—*Dutch comfort:* the comfort of realizing that things might be worse.
Dutch West India Company: a trading company chartered in the Netherlands in 1621 and given a monopoly of trade on the Atlantic coasts of Africa and America. The territory which they took over along the Hudson they named New Netherland; the island of Manhattan, now a borough of New York City, they called New Amsterdam.
It beats the Dutch: it is almost incredible: said of a remark or an occurrence.
To talk like a Dutch uncle: to talk with severe frankness, as in reproof: because the Dutch were reputed to exercise severe discipline.
Dutchman.—*Flying Dutchman:* a spectral ship, said to be seen in stormy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and considered ominous of ill luck: according to tradition, the ship of a Dutch captain who, meeting head winds at the Cape, swore blasphemously that he would round it if it took till the Day of Judgment.
Dyed.—*Dyed in the wool:* completely impregnated; firm and steadfast, as in principle or belief: in allusion to the dyeing of wool with fast colors.

E

Each.—*Each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost:* let each man act selfishly; those who fail must suffer.
Ear.—*A flea in one's ear:* a warning; also, something irritating to think of. John Fletcher (1579–1625).
All ears: very attentive; listening closely.
Head over ears: thoroughly immersed or engrossed, especially in debt or love.
In at one ear and out at the other: heard, yet making no impression on the mind or memory. "Romaunt of the Rose," about 1400; Chaucer, "Troilus and Criseyde," IV:11.
Little pitchers have long ears: children are quick to hear and understand.
To fall about one's ears: to tumble into a confused heap around one; fall in ruins about one.
To get up on one's ear: to become enraged.
To have the wrong sow by the ear: to hold the wrong conclusion.
To incline one's ear: to hear with favor.
To prick up one's ears: to give sudden and intense attention, like a startled horse.
To set by the ears: to stir up in discord; foment a quarrel between: in allusion to the sporting practice of rubbing dogs' ears together to make them fight.
To turn a deaf ear: to refuse to listen; ignore advice.
To win a person's ear: to gain a person's favorable consideration.
Up to the ears: overwhelmed; literally, immersed up to the ears.
Earful.—*To give one an earful:* 1, to give one all he wants to hear; rebuke; 2, to impart surprising news.
Early.—*The early bird catches the worm:* the person first in the field has the advantages of its opportunities.
Earnest.—*Earnest money:* money deposited as a guarantee to ratify a bargain.

Earth.—*Heaven on earth:* a condition of great happiness.
Hell on earth: a place or condition of disturbance, anxiety, or mental torture.
Mother earth: the earth, considered as our origin: an expression attributed to Marcus Junius Brutus (85–42 B. C.).
Salt of the earth: those whose influence is wholesome, as salt preserves from corruption: originally applied to the disciples. Matt. 5:13.
To move heaven and earth: to make apparently superhuman efforts to obtain or effect something.
To run to earth: to trace to its origin: from the hunting term meaning to chase an animal into its hole.
Earthly.—*The earthly paradise:* the land of beauty, rest, and immortality, believed, in the Middle Ages, to exist somewhere on earth: used as the title of a series of poems by William Morris.
Ease.—"*At ease*": stand in ranks in a relaxed position: a military drill command.
To be at ease in Zion: to be indolent in well-doing. Amos 6:1.
East.—*Down east:* in the United States, New England. As used by New Englanders, the term usually refers to northern Maine and the Canadian maritime provinces.
East India Company: a company of Englishmen trading with India, organized in 1591 and chartered in 1600. In 1773 the government of India was placed under its charge. It was dissolved in 1784.
Far East: the region including the countries of eastern Asia, as China and Japan.
The East Side: the east side of New York City, a slum district; hence, slums, or the foreign district generally.
The Middle East: India, Persia, and their neighboring countries.
The Near East: the former western dominions of the Turkish Empire.
Easter egg.—A colored or decorated egg, or something of egg shape, as candy, used as a gift at Easter. The egg having been regarded from the time of the early Egyptians as the symbol of re-creation, it was accepted by the Christians as the emblem of the resurrection. It was colored red in allusion to the blood shed for man's salvation.
Eastern.—*Eastern Shore:* the part of Maryland and Virginia between the ocean and Chesapeake Bay.
Eastward.—*The eastward position:* the position of the altar at the east end of a church, causing worshipers to face toward the east: generally stated to be a reminder of Christ, "the day spring," but believed to date back to sun worship.
Easy.—*Easy as rolling off a log:* supremely easy to accomplish.
Easy come, easy go: a saying used when a person obtains money or the like abundantly and without effort, and spends it thoughtlessly.
Free and easy: generous and tolerant.
In (or *On*) *Easy Street:* in comfortable circumstances.
The easy boss: a nickname for the American politician, Thomas Collier Platt.
To let down (or *off*) *easy:* to be lenient to (an offender).
To take things easy: **1**, not to permit oneself to be worried; **2**, to loaf.
Eat.—*To eat crow:* to submit to humiliation; apologize.
To eat dirt: to submit to insulting treatment without protest; apologize abjectly.
To eat humble pie: to accept humiliation; acknowledge defeat; apologize; retract. In older English, *numbles* meant entrails; a *numble pie* was made of a deer's heart, liver, etc., and intended for the servants' table; one who ate a numble pie was a menial. The expression *a numble pie,* by wrong division, became *an umble pie,* which was corrupted to *an humble pie.*
To eat its head off: to cost more to keep than it produces; deteriorate through disuse: said especially of an animal that stands idle in its stall.
To eat one's cake and have it too: to spend and yet expect to keep; get something for nothing. Plautus, "Trinummus," II:4.
To eat one's heart out: to suffer silently; grieve deeply.
To eat one's words: to withdraw a statement; retract.
To eat a person out of house and home: to live at the expense of another so as to endanger his resources. Shakespeare, "Henry IV," Part II, II:1:80.
To eat a person's salt: to partake of a person's hospitality. Among the Arabs, to eat a man's salt was a sacred bond between the host and guest.
To eat the bread of affliction: to live in painful circumstances; discipline oneself. Deut. 16:3.
To eat the bread of idleness: to neglect to support oneself; live without labor.
To eat up: **1**, (*Br.*), to overrun; ruin; **2**, (*U. S.*), to accomplish rapidly; also, to absorb.
Eaters.—*Fire eaters:* persons who are always ready, at least in talk, to fight: in allusion to jugglers who apparently swallow fire.
Ebb.—*To be at an ebb:* to be in difficulties. John Heywood (1497–1580), "Proverbes."
Ecclesiastical.—*The laws of ecclesiastical polity:* an eloquent and classical defense of the form of church government favored by Queen Elizabeth and her counselors, published 1592–1651.
Echo.—*To applaud to the echo:* to applaud so loudly as almost to call forth an echo. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:3:53.
Ecole.—*Ecole Polytechnique* (Polytechnic School): a school in Paris which trains for the public service.
Ecumenical.—*Ecumenical council:* a general ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Roman Catholic Church. The last was held at Rome in 1870.
Eddystone.—*Eddystone lighthouse:* a lighthouse in the English Channel, erected to mark a group of rocks lying in the fairway off Plymouth. The first lighthouse was built in 1696; the fourth, and present, in 1879–82.
Edge.—*Edge of one's appetite:* the first keenness of one's appetite.
To have the edge on: to have a slight advantage over: a sporting term.
To play with edge (or *edged*) *tools:* to employ means or methods which may react upon the user or unintentionally harm others.
To set one's teeth on edge: to cause acute nervous discomfort; grate upon one. Ezekiel. 18:2.
To take the edge off: to deprive of zest.
Edgeways (or **edgewise**).—*Not to get a word in edgewise:* not to have a chance to participate in a conversation or argument.
Edict.—*Edict of Nantes:* an edict, issued at Nantes, France, April 15, 1598, by Henry IV of France, by which the Huguenots were permitted to exercise their religion: revoked by Louis XIV in 1685.
Edinburgh.—*Edinburgh Review:* a famous political and literary quarterly established in 1802.
Edition.—*Aldine edition:* an edition of a standard work printed by or in imitation of the elegant work of the Venetian printer Aldus Manutius or his family (1490–1597).
Pocket edition: a small copy of anything; literally, an edition of a book small enough to go into one's pocket.
Education.—*A liberal education:* an education in the liberal arts: the sciences, history, philosophy, etc.
National Education Association: the largest teachers' organization in the world, organized in 1857.
Edward.—*Edward the Confessor:* king of the English from 1042 to 1066: so called because of his holy life.
Eel.—*Slippery as an eel:* elusive; artful; not to be trusted.
Effect.—*To carry into effect:* to bring about; accomplish; perform.
Egg.—*As sure as eggs is eggs:* absolutely sure: perhaps a corruption of the logician's formula: x is x.
Bad egg: a worthless fellow: from the ancient Greek.
Nest egg: an egg left in a nest to cause the hen to lay her eggs there; hence, something laid by as a nucleus of a fund, or as a reserve.
To egg on: to urge on persistently; incite.
To have (or *put*) *all one's eggs in one basket:* to risk one's all in one investment, speculation, or scheme: from Cervantes', "Don Quixote."
To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs: to attempt to instruct an expert in his own subject.
To tread on eggs: to walk or act with the utmost care: be very circumspect.
Egoist.—*The Egoist:* a psychological novel by George Meredith (1828–1909).
Egypt.—*The fleshpots of Egypt:* the good things of this world, especially if formerly at one's disposal, but no longer so: in allusion to the complaint of the Israelites in the wilderness. Ex. 16:3.
Egyptian.—*Egyptian bondage:* distressing servitude, such as that which the Israelites suffered under the Egyptians.
Egyptian darkness: total darkness: in allusion to the plague described in Ex. 10.
Eiffel Tower.—A skeleton tower, the loftiest structure in the world, designed by M. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (1832–1923) for the Paris Exposition of 1889, and still standing in Paris. Its height is 984 feet.
Elbow.—*Elbow grease:* energy employed in any kind of rubbing; any energetic effort.
Out at elbows: with ragged sleeves; hence, near the end of one's resources; poverty-stricken.
To jog another's memory (or *elbow*): to remind another of a duty or a promise apparently forgotten.
To rub elbows (or *shoulders*) *with:* to associate with.
El Dorado.—A fabled region in South America which Orellana, lieutenant of Pizarro, claimed to have discovered between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon,

where the king was believed to change his golden garments daily. Expeditions in search of it were conducted from 1560 to 1617.

Elector.—*The Great Elector:* Frederick William of Brandenburg (1620–88).

Electoral.—*Electoral college:* in the United States, the body of men consisting of representatives elected in each State, whose function as prescribed by the Constitution is to elect a president of the United States, presumably according to their own best judgment, but who now, in practice, are pledged before their election to vote for their party's candidate.

Elegy.—*Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard:* a poem by Thomas Gray (1716–71): called the greatest short poem in English: often called *Gray's Elegy.*

Elephant.—*Republican elephant:* the popular symbol of the Republican Party, originated by Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, in 1874.

White elephant (or *Elephant*): a useless possession which is a source of constant expense; a ruinous luxury.

Elevation.—*Elevation of the Host:* in the Roman Catholic Church, the part of the Mass in which the celebrant raises the monstrance holding the consecrated wafer above his head to be adored by the people.

Eleventh.—*Eleventh hour:* the latest possible moment: with reference to the parable of the workmen who came at the eleventh hour, and yet were rewarded equally with those who came earlier. Matt. 20:9.

Elgin.—*Elgin marbles:* the splendid collection of antique sculptures, brought chiefly from the Parthenon of Athens to England by the seventh Earl of Elgin (1766–1841) in 1814, and afterwards purchased by act of Parliament for the British Museum.

Elia.—The name of a one-time friend of Charles Lamb, assumed by him as a pseudonym in writing his essays.

Elijah.—*Elijah's chariot:* the fiery chariot in which Elijah was carried to heaven. 2 Kings 2:1-11.

The mantle of Elijah: the cloak which Elijah threw over the shoulders of Elisha as the token that he was invested with the prophet's office in Elijah's stead (1 Kings 19:19); hence, any heritage of responsibility or privilege.

Ellis.—*Ellis Island:* a small island in New York harbor, one mile southwest of Manhattan Island, and, since 1891, the chief landing place for immigrants to the United States.

Elmo.—*Fire of St. Elmo:* an electric glow, sometimes seen on the masts of ships.

Elms.—*The City of Elms:* New Haven, Connecticut: on account of the number of elm trees in its streets.

Elzevir.—The name of a family of publishers and printers, residing at Amsterdam and Leyden, celebrated for the beauty of the editions of various works published by them, principally from 1595 to 1680.

Empire.—*Celestial Empire:* one of the native names for the former Chinese Empire. The first emperors were believed to be of divine origin.

The Empire State: New York, as the most important of the states of the Union. The title was given to the state by George Washington in reply to an address by the common council of New York City, December 2, 1784.

The Empire State of the South: a title given Georgia as a leader in manufacturing.

Employer.—*Employers' liability:* the liability of employers to make compensation to workmen (or their families in the event of death) for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

Empress.—*Empress of India:* a title assumed by Queen Victoria in 1876, at the suggestion of Lord Beaconsfield, in order to enhance the dignity of her sovereign office, so that she would not be outranked, as a mere queen, by the emperors and empresses of less mighty kingdoms.

Encyclopédie.—The French encyclopedia, compiled by D'Alembert and Diderot, which appeared at Paris between 1751 and 1772, and contained opinions of the most advanced and revolutionary kind, causing a great upheaval in the Conservative party in France.

End.—*Bitter end:* the last extremity; the dregs. Proverbs 5:4.

End paper: the blank flyleaves of a book.

No end of a fellow: an agreeable companion.

Odds and ends: remnants; miscellaneous articles.

The end justifies the means: the result gives justification to the means that were used. Matthew Prior, "Hans Carvel," 1:67.

To come to the end of one's tether: to reach the utmost end of one's ability, resources, or limitations: alluding to a tethered animal.

To end in smoke: to come to nothing; result in failure.

To have at one's fingers' ends: to know perfectly; recall without effort: in allusion to work done with the fingers (such as knitting), which needs no thought after it has become familiar.

To keep one's end up: to do one's part on terms of equality; maintain one's position.

To make both ends meet: to live within one's income.

To the end of the chapter: to the very end.

Enemy.—*Nobody's enemy but his own:* a weak-willed person whose acts harm no one but himself: perhaps from a Latin proverb quoted by Erasmus: "No man is injured save by himself."

England.—*Merrie England:* originally, pleasant or delightful England, but later understood in the modern sense.

Englander.—*Little Englander:* in English politics, the opposite of an Imperialist; one who is opposed to the extension of the Empire. The term was popularized during the South African War (1899–1902).

English.—*Confessions of an English Opium-eater:* title of a book by Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859). De Quincey is often called the "English Opium-eater."

English Channel: an arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates England from France.

In plain English: in straightforward, comprehensible language.

Pidgin English: a dialect, used among traders in the East, consisting of English intermixed with Chinese, Portuguese, or Malay words, corrupted to admit of Chinese pronunciation and arranged according to Chinese syntax.

The king's (or *queen's*) *English:* standard English such as is regarded as pure by the highest authorities. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," I:4:6.

Enoch Arden.—*An Enoch Arden:* a husband who returns home after he has been given up for dead, to find his wife remarried: from a narrative poem by Tennyson with this title and such a plot.

Enough.—*Not to know enough to come in out of the rain:* to act like a simpleton; display lack of initiative.

Entertain.—*Entertain an angel unawares:* be hospitable to a guest whose good qualities are unknown. Gen. 18; Heb. 13:2.

Epistle.—*Pastoral epistles:* the first and second Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus, in the New Testament.

Epsom.—*Epsom races:* the horse races held on Epsom Downs, England, for four days in May, when the Derby is run.

Epworth.—*The Epworth League:* a society of Methodist young people, organized in 1885.

Equal.—*Equal to the occasion:* adequately equipped for the present or for sudden need.

Equality.—*Liberty, equality, fraternity:* the watchwords of the French Revolution: regarded as the slogan of democracy.

Era.—*The era of good feeling:* the period from 1817 to 1824, during Monroe's administration, during which the Republican and Federalist parties maintained a truce.

Err.—*To err is human:* from Euripides: Pope rendered it, "To err is human, to forgive divine," "Essay on Criticism," II:525.

Errant.—*Knight-errant:* a knight who wandered about in search of adventure.

Error.—*Clerical error:* a mistake in copying.

Esau.—*The voice of Jacob, but the hands of Esau:* pious utterance combined with unscrupulous action: in allusion to the incident in Gen. 27:6–22.

Escape.—*To escape by the skin of one's teeth:* to have a very narrow escape: in allusion to Job 19:20.

Espionage.—*Espionage Act:* an act approved by Congress June 15, 1917, forbidding the obtaining or communicating of information with respect to the national defense to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation.

Established.—*Established church:* 1, a church having a form of doctrine and government, established by law in any country, for the teaching of Christianity within its boundaries: usually endowed by the state; 2, specifically, the Church of England.

Estate.—*The fourth estate:* 1, the lowest classes of society; the laboring classes; 2, any unofficial influence or power; especially, 3, humorously, the public press. Thomas Carlyle, "Heroes and Hero Worship," Section V; also attributed to Edmund Burke.

Eternal.—*The Eternal City:* Rome: from the phrase "Eternal Rome" used by Albius Tibullus (54–19 B. C.), the Roman poet.

The eternal feminine: woman.

Ethical.—*Ethical culture:* a movement having as its purpose the treatment of ethical questions without regard to creed: originated in New York City in 1876 at the instance of Felix Adler.

Eton.—*Eton College:* a famous preparatory school in Buckinghamshire, England, in sight of Windsor Castle: founded 1440 by Henry VI.

Ettrick.—*The Ettrick Shepherd:* the poet James Hogg (1772–1835): so called because he had been a shepherd in the forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, Scotland

Europe.—*The cockpit of Europe:* Belgium: on account of the number of battles that have been fought there.
The Concert of Europe: an agreement of the great powers of Europe to act as a unit in matters concerning the Eastern Question.
Evangelists.—*Symbols of the four evangelists:* in Christian art, the four evangelists are customarily symbolized as follows: Matthew, by the man, since that Gospel expresses the human and kingly characteristics of Christ; Mark, by the lion, expressing courage and energy; Luke, by the ox, expressing sacrifice; John, by the eagle, because of his clear and lofty vision.
Eve.—*Daughter of Eve:* a woman. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," IV:2:23.
Eve of St. Agnes: a romantic poem by John Keats.
Evelina.—The heroine of a novel of the same name depicting life in London in 1778 among the smart set, by Mme. Frances d'Arblay (Fanny Burney).
Even.—*On an even keel:* level: said of a ship.
On even ground: on equal terms.
To get even with: to retaliate upon.
Evening.—*Evening star:* any bright star, especially Venus, visible in the west in the early evening.
Events.—*At all events:* whatever happens; in any case.
Coming events cast their shadows before: every event follows a series of events leading up to it. Thomas Campbell, "Lochiel's Warning."
Everglade.—*The Everglade State:* a nickname for Florida: on account of its wide tracts of swamp land.
Every.—*Every cloud has its silver lining:* every misfortune or sorrow has its more gracious side or ending.
Every dog has his day: a time of action or influence comes to everyone. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," V:1:315.
Every inch a king: Shakespeare, "King Lear," IV:6:109.
Every once in a while: occasionally; just so often.
Every which way: in all directions.
Everybody.—*Everybody's business is nobody's business:* what should be everyone's concern is no one's responsibility. Izaak Walton, "Compleat Angler," Part I, 2.
Everyman.—A morality play of the latter part of the 15th century, depicting in the form of an allegory man's progress through life to death.
Evidence.—*To turn king's* (or *queen's*) *evidence:* in England, said of a criminal who, in order to obtain leniency, informs against his fellows.
To turn state's evidence: to confess one's own crime and proffer oneself as witness against one's accomplices, usually in the expectancy of clemency.
Evil.—*Evil genius:* one who influences another for evil; the evil one of the two spirits—the other being good—which are supposed to accompany everyone through life.
In an evil hour: acting under an unfortunate impulse: an allusion to astrology.
King's evil: scrofula: so called from a belief prevailing from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Queen Anne that it could be cured by the royal touch.
Root of all evil: the love of money. 1 Tim. 6:10.
Ewe.—*One's ewe lamb:* a single possession highly prized: from the story in 2 Sam. 12:1–14.
Exception.—*To take exception to:* to object to; be offended at.
Excuse.—*Ignorance of the law is no excuse:* John Selden (1584–1654), "Table Talk."
Exeter.—*Exeter Hall:* a building in the Strand, London, used for religious and philosophic assemblies; formerly regarded as symbolic of religion and temperance. The site is now occupied by the Strand Palace Hotel.
Exhibition.—*Madame Tussaud's Exhibition:* an exhibit in London of waxwork figures, many being modeled from life: destroyed by fire in 1925.
Expectation.—*On the tiptoe of expectation:* all agog with curiosity, like one standing on tiptoe to see over the shoulders of a crowd.
Experience.—*Experience is a dear teacher* (or *keeps a dear school*): it is expensive to learn from experience. The latter phrase is from Benjamin Franklin.
To experience religion: to pass through the experience of conversion; to feel convicted of sin and be repentant.
Expounder.—*The Expounder of the Constitution:* Daniel Webster.
Eye.—*Almond eyes:* a Chinese or Japanese: in allusion to the characteristic shape of the eyes of the Chinese and Japanese.
An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth: the law of retaliation. Ex. 21:24.
Eye opener: 1, that which causes one to open his eyes wide with astonishment, 2, strong drink used to arouse and stimulate one in the morning.
Eye servant: one who serves faithfully only when the eyes of his master are upon him.
In the twinkling of an eye: instantly, in the passing of an infinitesimal period of time. 1 Cor. 15:52.
Jaundiced eye: a view biased by jealousy, spleen etc.
Mind's eye: the mental vision; imagination.
Naked eye: the eye without any artificial assistance: a phrase first used by Galileo in 1610; probably suggested by Hebrews 4:13.
Saucer eyes: big, round, staring eyes.
Sight for sore eyes: 1, something pleasant to look at; 2, someone whom one is glad to see.
The scales fell from his eyes: he suddenly perceived the reality after a period of self-deception. Acts 9:18.
To apply the blind eye: deliberately to ignore or pretend not to see that which is inconvenient: from the story of Lord Nelson who, at the Battle of Copenhagen, applied his telescope to his blind eye so as to avoid seeing a signal to retreat.
To catch one's eye: to seek or meet one's glance; to obtain recognition from the presiding officer, as in a legislative assembly.
To close one's eyes to: to refuse to see or acknowledge; intentionally overlook.
To feast one's eyes on: to gaze upon with pleasure or longing.
To have a beam in one's eye: to have a blemish in one's own character, ignored in one's desire to discover a much smaller blemish in another's. Matt. 7:3.
To have an eye to the main chance: to keep one's own advantage always before one: a gambling metaphor.
To have eyes at the back of one's head: to be mentally very alert; see a thing from all possible angles.
To have eyes bigger than one's stomach: to overestimate the extent of one's appetite because of the pleasing aspect of that which is to be eaten.
To have one's eye on: to have in one's mind; also, to have under supervision.
To keep an eye on: to watch; keep under observation.
To keep one's eyes open: to be alert.
To keep one's eye peeled: to be ever watchful. (*Colloq.*)
To keep one's weather eye open: to watch for indications of approaching calamity.
To make eyes at: to look at coquettishly; ogle.
To make one open one's eyes: to arouse astonishment in one.
To make sheep's eyes at: to ogle; glance at coquettishly.
To see eye to eye: to be in perfect agreement; have the same opinions on any subject: a phrase mostly used in religious circles.
To see with half an eye: to perceive immediately with only a cursory glance.
To set eyes on: to see.
To throw dust in the eyes: to mislead; confuse, as by throwing dust in the air to mislead an enemy.
Up to the eyes: deeply immersed, as in an undertaking.
Eyeteeth.—*To have cut one's eyeteeth:* to be wide-awake; be a knowing one. The eyeteeth are the canine teeth, and the phrase suggests that one can bite as well as bark.

F

Fabian.—*Fabian Society:* an English organization of socialists, formed in 1884, which seeks to effect reforms through gradual development and education, rather than by aggressive movements (see *Fabian tactics* below).
Fabian tactics (or *policy*): the policy of delay, or of avoiding engagement: in allusion to the strategy of the Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (275–203 B. C.), in avoiding decisive battles with Hannibal in the second Punic War.
Fable.—*Æsop's fables:* a series of animal fables attributed to Aisopos, or Æsop, a Greek slave of the sixth century B. C., but probably of earlier origin and from various sources.
Age of Fable: a popular retelling of the legends of mythology by Thomas Bulfinch (1863).
Face.—*A slap in the face:* a sudden, sharp rebuff.
In the face of: 1, in the presence of; 2, in defiance of.
Lantern face: a long, thin face with hollow cheeks.
My face is my fortune: my beauty is my dowry: from a familiar nursery rime, but found in Apuleius.
Sweat of one's face (or *brow*): hard labor: referring to the punishment of Adam. Gen. 3:19.
To cut off one's nose to spite one's face: to do oneself injury for the sake of revenge upon another.
To draw a long face: to look dissatisfied or sorrowful.
To face down: to conquer or abash by a bold or overweening attitude.
To face one with: to bring directly before.
To face the music: to meet difficulties bravely; appear before one's judges and explain one's actions. Four possible derivations have been suggested: 1, the actor, who in facing the music faces the public, his critics; 2, the difficulty in training army horses to remain quiet in the company of a regimental band; 3, the drumming out of men dismissed by the United States army; 4, the muster of militia men who are drawn up in ranks facing the band.
To fling in a person's face: to accuse a person of; taunt a person with, especially by referring sneeringly in his presence to something he has said or done.

To fly in the face of: 1, to expose oneself rashly to, as to danger; 2, to resist.
To have a face as long as a fiddle: to have a very dismal look.
To have the face to: to have the effrontery to.
To laugh on the wrong side of one's face: to be humiliated; cry; be dismayed. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), "Rob Roy."
To make faces: to grimace; distort one's countenance.
To put a good face on the matter: to make the best of a bad matter; bear up courageously.
To put a new face on: to put a new aspect upon.
To put on a bold face: to assume a courageous aspect in difficulties or trouble.
To save one's face: to preserve one's dignity in disappointment or defeat by adroit evasion or compliance.
To set one's face against: to oppose: in allusion to the expression of one's face when determined on opposition.
To set one's face like a flint: to be rigidly averse to. Isa. 50:7.
Fade.—*Fade away:* vanish; disappear; keep quiet. (*Slang.*)
Fade out: in motion pictures, a scene which gradually vanishes.
Fadeaway.—In baseball pitching, a kind of curved ball, first used by Christy Mathewson.
Faërie.—*Faërie Queene:* an uncompleted metrical romance in six books, by Edmund Spenser (1552?–99). It details the adventures of various knights, who impersonate different virtues, and belong to the court of Gloriana, Queen of Fairyland.
Fag-end.—The used-up end, a "fag" being colloquial British for a cigar or a cigarette.
Fainéants.—*Les Rois Fainéants:* (Do-nothing Kings): the nickname of the last kings of the Merovinglan dynasty in France.
Faint.—*Faint heart never won fair lady:* an old proverb (1569).
Fair.—*A fair field and no favor:* a fair chance for everyone, with no favoritism: originally a racing phrase.
Fair and square: straightforward; in a straightforward manner.
Fair, fat, and forty: Scott, "St. Ronan's Well," VII: also used by John Dryden.
Fair game: a legitimate object of attack, ridicule, etc.: from the hunting term meaning game which may be taken.
Fair Rosamund: the mistress of Henry II of England.
Fair sex: womankind.
To be in a fair way: to be very likely to (attain or lose).
Fair.—*Day after the fair:* too late to see anything.
World's fair: an educational exhibition on a large scale, usually commemorative of some historical event, and designed to show the resources, progress, etc., of a nation or of the world: generally applied to such an exhibition held in Chicago in 1893.
Fairmount.—*Fairmount Park:* in Philadelphia: one of the largest public parks in the world, containing over 3,000 acres: famous as the site of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.
Fairy.—*Fairy ring:* a circle of luxuriant grass or of certain mushroom fungi: popularly supposed to have been caused by the dancing of fairies.
Faith.—*Confession of faith:* a formula or creed of a religious body, such as the Augsburg Confession, the Westminster Confession, etc.
Faith cure: a system in which it is claimed that ailments can be cured without remedies and through the exercise of faith alone.
Punic faith: violation of trust: in allusion to the character attributed to the Carthaginians, who were of Punic descent, by the Romans.
To pin one's faith to: to repose absolute confidence in.
Faithful.—*Faithful Achates* (Lat. *Fidus Achates*): a companion of Æneas in his wanderings after his flight from Troy: a type of faithful friend and companion.
Falernian.—A celebrated ancient Italian wine made from grapes grown on Mount Falernus.
Fall.—*Fall City:* Louisville, Ky.: popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio.
Fall of man: the change of mankind from an original state of holiness to a state of sin, whereby man became liable to physical and spiritual death: a consequence of the disobedience of Adam and Eve. Romans 5:12.
Fall of the drop: the fall of the drop curtain, marking the end of an act or a play.
Pride will have a fall: an old English proverb, derived from Proverbs 16:18.
To fall about one's ears. to tumble into a confused heap around one; fall in ruins about one.
To fall back on: to draw on (one's savings or resources).
To fall between two stools: to fail in an attempt to accomplish two things at the same time.
To fall flat: to fail completely to produce the intended result or effect.
To fall for: to be attracted by. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
To fall foul of one: to make an assault on someone: a sea term. A rope is said to be "foul" when it is entangled; and one ship "falls foul" of another when it runs against her and prevents her free progress. Hence, to run up against, collide with, or assault one.
To fall in with: 1, to meet accidentally; 2, to agree, comply, or coincide with.
To fall into line with: to be in accord; agree to follow the same course as.
To fall into one's hands: to come under one's control.
To fall on one's feet: to come successfully out of a predicament. The allusion is to the cat which is so nimble as to fall always on its feet.
To fall short of: to become lacking in, as a supply.
To fall to: to begin (eating, fighting, or the like).
To fall to the ground: to come to nothing; prove a failure.
To ride for (or *to*) *a fall:* 1, to ride recklessly, so as to be likely to fall; hence, to pursue a course which is certain to end disastrously; 2, to set out with the intention of failing: said especially of a government which desires a parliamentary defeat.
To stand or fall: to succeed or fail: from Robert Burton's (1577–1640) "Anatomy of Melancholy."
To take a fall out of: to get the advantage of, as a successful wrestler who throws his antagonist.
To try a fall with: to enter into a contest with: a wrestling metaphor.
Fallen.—*Fallen from grace:* fallen from the favor of God through sin. Galatians 5:4.
Falling.—*Falling sickness:* a form of epilepsy in which the victim falls suddenly to the ground.
False.—*False colors:* a cover for dishonesty: in allusion to the custom of flying another country's flag, as on a ship, during war.
False pretenses: false representations, often made with fraudulent design.
To play false: to deceive; betray.
To put a false color on: to misinterpret deliberately or put a different construction on.
To sail under false colors: to deceive: from the practice in warfare of flying the flag of another country than one's own to deceive the enemy.
Falstaff.—*Sir John Falstaff:* a fat, cowardly, but witty braggart, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry IV," Parts I and II.
Familiar.—*Familiar spirits:* demons or evil spirits supposed to be continually within call and at the service of their masters.
Familiarity.—*Familiarity breeds contempt:* Publius Syrus, "Maxims," 640; also used by Shakespeare.
Family.—*A man of family:* 1, a well-born person; 2, one who has a wife and children.
Family circle: 1, a phrase from the Norman period, when the fire was built in the center of the room, and the family was assembled about it; 2, a gallery or balcony in a theater: from its curved shape.
Family skeleton: a concealed family disgrace.
Fan.—An enthusiast, originally for baseball: now applied to one enthusiastic about any sport. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Fancy.—*A fancy price:* a price far above the intrinsic value.
Fancy ball: a dance at which those who participate appear in masquerade costumes.
Fancy dress: a masquerade costume.
Fancy goods: small wares, notions, ribbons, laces, etc., which are ornamental or luxurious rather than useful and durable.
To tickle one's fancy: to excite amusement or admiration in one.
Fancy-free.—Untouched by love.
Fancywork.—Embroidery or fine needlework.
Faneuil Hall.—A market house and hall in Boston, given to the city in 1742 by Peter Faneuil. Because, in Revolutionary times, it was so frequently the meeting place of patriots it came to be called the "Cradle of American Liberty."
Far.—*A far cry:* a long distance: in allusion to the distance to which a cry carries: a phrase borrowed from the saying, "It is a far cry to Lochow." Sir Walter Scott, "The Legend of Montrose," XII.
Far and away: very much; by far.
In so far forth: to such a degree.
The Far East: the region including the countries of eastern Asia, as China and Japan.
The Far West: the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
To carry it too far: to go to extremes.
Far-fetched.—Not closely connected; remote; as, a *far-fetched* simile; a *far-fetched* allusion.

Fare.—*Bill of fare:* a list of dishes provided, or which may be ordered, at a restaurant or hotel; a menu.
Farmer.—*Farmers' Alliance:* an association of farmers, organized in Texas in 1873, originally for political purposes; more recently, a purely agricultural organization to protect the agricultural classes.
Farmer George: George III of England: so called from his bluff manners, thriftiness, and pursuit of agriculture.
Farming.—*Intensive farming:* farming in which every foot of ground available is utilized.
Fashion.—*After a fashion:* to a certain extent; in some way, though possibly not the best.
The glass of fashion: the mirror of fashion (a representation of the latest style). Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:1:161.
Fashoda.—*Fashoda Question:* the situation created when the French under Captain Marchand occupied Fashoda in the Upper Nile Valley, July 10, 1898. Great Britain demanded that the French evacuate, and after much correspondence, which nearly resulted in war, Captain Marchand left, December 11, 1898.
Fast.—*As fast as one's legs can carry one:* very quickly.
To live fast: to indulge in dissipation.
To play fast and loose: to behave recklessly; often, to be unscrupulous with other people's money. Two derivations are possible: 1, from a cheating game of the 16th century, mentioned by Shakespeare, Drayton, and others, or from an unscrupulous game, called "Pricking at the belt," played upon credulous persons, in the old times, at races and fairs; 2, from the idea of treating a person as "fast" to one when he is of use, and as "loose" when he is no longer so.
Fat.—*Fair, fat, and forty:* Scott, "St. Ronan's Well," VII: also used by John Dryden.
The fat is in the fire: the foolish step has been taken and must produce its result.
To live on the fat of the land: to have every luxury at one's call; possess the best the land affords.
Fata Morgana.—A very striking mirage observed principally in the Strait of Messina.
Fatal.—*The fatal gift of beauty:* Byron, "Childe Harold," Canto IV.
Fate.—*Irony of fate:* the curious providence which brings about the most unlikely events, quite the reverse of what might be expected.
The Three Fates: 1, in classic mythology, the three goddesses who control the course of life: Clotho, who spins the thread of life; Lachesis, who determines its length; and Atropos, who cuts it; 2, in Norse mythology, the Norns: Urth, past; Verthandi, present; Skuld, future, who corresponded to the Greek Fates.
Fathead.—A stupid person; one whose head, metaphorically, runs to fat instead of brains. (*Colloq.*)
Father.—*Apostolic fathers:* early church writers, contemporaries of the apostles or immediately succeeding them and usually considered to include Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Ignatius, Polycarp, and Hermas.
City father: one of the governing body of a city.
Father Abraham: 1, Abraham Lincoln (1809–65); 2, the patriarch Abraham: the name meaning "Father of a great multitude." Gen. 17:5.
Father Adam: Adam, the first man; the father of humanity.
Father Knickerbocker: New York City personified.
Father (Theobald) Mathew (1790–1856): an Irish priest whose activities in the cause of total abstinence gained for him the title "Apostle of Temperance": founder of the Father Mathew Societies.
Father Neptune: the ocean personified: from Neptune, the Roman god of the seas.
Father of comedy: Aristophanes (445–380 B. C.).
Father of his country: George Washington.
Father of history: Herodotus (484–425 B. C.), a Greek historian, the first writer to raise historical narratives to the level of literature.
Father of medicine: Hippocrates of Cos (460–359? B. C.).
Fathers of the church: the great writers, teachers, and bishops of the very early Christian church, eminent for orthodoxy and sanctity: 1, the apostolic fathers, contemporaries of the apostles: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Polycarp, Ignatius, and Hermas; 2, the primitive fathers, who lived in the first three centuries of the Christian Era: Justin, Theophilus of Antioch, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Origen, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius of Alexandria, and Tertullian; 3, the fathers of the Greek Church.
Fathers of the Greek Church: Eusebius, Athanasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, Epiphanius, Cyril of Alexandria, and Ephraim of Edessa.
Fathers of the Latin Church: Origen, Tertullian, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Justin, Irenæus, Cyprian, Hilary of Poitiers, Ambrose, Optatus, Jerome, Augustine, Leo the Great, Prosper, Vincent of Lerins, Peter Chrysologus, Cæsarius of Arles, Gregory the Great, Isidore of Seville, Bede, Peter Damian, Anselm, and Bernard.
Father Time: time personified: usually depicted as an old man with a scythe.
Great White Father: the President of the United States: so called by the North American Indians.
Little Father: formerly, in Russia, a popular title of the Czar.
The father of lies: Satan. John 8:44.
To be one's father's son: to resemble one's father, morally, mentally, or physically.
To father anything on a person: to ascribe the origin of anything to someone.
To lie with one's fathers: to be buried in one's native place.
Fatima.—1, Mohammed's favorite daughter; 2, an enchantress in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments"; 3, the last of Bluebeard's wives.
Fatted.—*To kill the fatted calf:* to provide the best of everything as a welcome to someone: in allusion to the parable of the Prodigal Son. Luke 15:30.
Faubourg.—*Faubourg:* in France, a suburb or section of a city.
Faubourg St. Antoine: the part of Paris in which the workingmen live: once the scene of many insurrections and riots.
Faubourg St. Germain: the aristocratic residence quarter of Paris, where are the houses of the old nobility.
Fault.—In tennis, the failure when serving the ball to bat it so that it falls into the service court diagonally opposite the server.
Faultless.—*The faultless painter:* Andrea del Sarto (1486–1531): so called because of the perfection of his technique.
Fauntleroy.—*Little Lord Fauntleroy:* the seven-year-old hero of a once popular story by Frances Hodgson Burnett (1886); hence, a beautiful but effeminate boy; also, clothes of the type worn by the young hero.
Faust.—A celebrated tragedy by Goethe (1749–1832), drawn from the popular legend of Dr. Faustus, a famous magician of the 16th century. Faustus is also the hero of a poetic tragedy by Marlowe, and the subject of an opera by Gounod, first performed in Paris, 1859.
Favor.—*A fair field and no favor:* a fair chance for everyone, with no favoritism: originally a racing phrase.
To curry favor: be obsequious.
Favored.—*Most favored nation clause:* a clause in an international treaty, as of reciprocity, assuring to each of the signatory powers treatment in a given particular as favorable as that accorded to any other power.
Favorite.—*A favorite son:* a politician respected or admired in his own State, but not much regarded outside it; the candidate of a single state for the presidency.
Faze (or **Phaze**).—To affect; to disconcert. (*Colloq.*)
Feast.—*A feast of reason:* the intercourse of wits and wise men. Pope, "Imitations of Horace," II:1.
Feast of Alcinoüs: a lavish and extravagant entertainment: in allusion to the fabulous banquet given by Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, to Odysseus.
Movable feast: a religious feast, the return of which is determined each year by the date of Easter.
Skeleton at the feast: anything that dampens joy: from the practice at Egyptian banquets of displaying a skeleton as a reminder of death.
The feast of fools: a lively, blasphemous festival, celebrated in the Middle Ages on the first of January, in which all sorts of foolery was indulged in: probably a survival of the Roman Saturnalia.
The feast of lanterns: a popular Chinese festival, on the first full moon of each year, celebrated by general illumination.
To feast one's eyes on: to gaze upon with pleasure or longing.
Feather.—*A feather in one's cap:* an achievement which justifies pride: from the barbarian practice of inserting in one's headdress a feather for every enemy slain, or other exploit.
Birds of a feather flock together: people of similar character enjoy one another's company: generally used deprecatingly.
In full (grand, high, or fine) feather: in excellent condition: in allusion to bird life.
Not to care a feather: not to care at all. Sheridan, "School of Scandal," III:4.
To feather one's nest: to acquire plenty of money: in allusion to the habit of birds in lining their nests for warmth.
To feather one's oar: to turn the blade nearly parallel with the surface of the water as the blade is pushed forward in the air for a fresh stroke.
To ruffle another's feathers: to anger or discompose a person.

To show the white feather: to display cowardice: in allusion to the fact that a white feather in a game-bird's tail is a mark of impure strain.

Fed.—*Fed up:* satiated; more than satisfied.

Federal.—*The Federal City:* Washington.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America: an affiliation of 29 Protestant denominations for action in matters of common interest: established in 1908.

The Federal States: the northern states, which defended the Federal Constitution in the Civil War.

Federalist.—*Federalists:* an American political party (1787–88) which believed in a strong central government, and in the control of affairs by the well-born and the able. The early leaders were Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and John Jay; George Washington sympathized with their views.

The Federalist: a series of political essays by Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), James Madison (1751–1836), and John Jay (1745–1829). These essays, the chief credit for which is accorded to Hamilton, first appeared in 1787 under the signature of "Publius." They advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Federation.—*The Imperial Federation:* the alliance of England with her colonies for defense and trade, along with colonial self-government.

Feed.—*To be off one's feed:* to have no appetite: a phrase originally used by hostlers.

To feed the fishes: to be seasick.

To feed the press: to furnish material for a machine, as paper to a printing press; figuratively, to keep things going.

Feel.—*To feel bad:* to feel ill; also, to feel sad.

To feel cheap: to have a sense of inferiority or embarrassment, as from having done something out of place.

To feel for: 1, to seek by feeling about; 2, to sympathize with.

To feel in one's bones: to have a premonition.

To feel like a fighting cock: to feel exuberantly equal to one's task.

To feel (or *look*) *like thirty cents:* to feel (or look) cheap, inferior, or insignificant.

To feel one's oats: to be self-important; also, to be frisky, like a colt that has been fed upon oats.

Feet.—*As dust beneath one's feet:* of no account; very humble.

At the feet of: devoted to; as if kneeling at the feet of.

To carry a person off his feet: to arouse in a person such enthusiasm or excitement that he is temporarily free from the guidance of good judgment.

To die on one's feet: to expire suddenly or without long illness.

To fall on one's feet: to come successfully out of a predicament: in allusion to the cat, which is so nimble as to fall always on its feet.

To have at one's feet: to have subservient to one.

To have feet of clay: to be such that one's baser nature predominates. From Dan. 2:33, where, however, the phrase used is to be interpreted literally.

To jump on with both feet: to express vigorous disapproval of (a person or a project).

To keep one's feet: to conduct oneself with self-control or propriety, especially when under the urge of excitement.

To set a person on his feet: to establish a person; enable him to start afresh, as in business.

To shake the dust off one's feet: to leave, with a feeling of contempt, as if one would get rid even of the dust of the place: in allusion to Luke 10:11.

To stand on one's own feet: to be ndependent of the assistance of others, financially or otherwise; manage one's own affairs.

Fellow.—*No end of a fellow:* an agreeable companion.

Regular fellow: a pleasing person devoted to popular human interests; also, a good sport.

Feminine.—*Feminine ending:* an extra, unaccented syllable at the end of a line of blank verse.

The eternal feminine: womankind: connoting her unchanging basic character despite the influences of environment.

Fence.—*On the fence:* not yet committed to either side; neutral. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

To fence the tables: in Scottish churches, to make an address to those sitting at the Communion tables, warning those who are unprepared not to partake.

To mend one's fences: to adjust affairs in local politics; attend to local political matters: used usually of Congressmen.

To sit on the fence: to remain neutral; lean neither to one side nor the other.

Fenian.—*Fenian Society:* an association established in 1858, led by James Stephens, with the object of freeing Ireland from England's rule.

Fern.—*Fern seed:* anything which supernaturally produces invisibility. Ferns have no seed but were formerly thought to have seeds so small as to be invisible, and these carried about the person were supposed to produce invisibility.

Ferris.—*Ferris wheel:* a huge revolving wheel supported upon two towers and carrying cars upon the circumference: used in many outdoor amusement resorts and named after the builder of the first one, George W. Ferris, who exhibited it at the Chicago World's Fair, 1893.

Fetch.—*To fetch up all standing:* to stop suddenly and unexpectedly.

Fever.—*Buck ferer:* the agitation of an inexperienced deer hunter.

Stage ferer: infatuation for the theater; strong ambition for a stage career.

Few.—*Precious few:* very few indeed.

F. F. V's.—The First Families of Virginia; descendants of the original settlers in the state.

Fiat.—*Fiat money:* legal paper currency, not representing specie, and carrying no promise of redemption.

Fiddle.—*As fit as a fiddle:* in excellent health, or in condition for the task at hand: in allusion to a perfectly tuned violin.

To fiddle while Rome is burning: to interest oneself in trivialities while events of great importance are taking place: in allusion to the Emperor Nero (A. D. 37–68), who is said to have continued to amuse himself with his lyre while his capital, Rome, was burning before his eyes.

To have a face as long as a fiddle: to have a very dismal look.

To play second fiddle: to hold a secondary or subordinate place.

Fiddledeedee.—An exclamation signifying that what you say is nonsense or moonshine. *Fiddledeedee* is meant to express the sound of a fiddle string vocalized; hence "sound signifying nothing."

Fiddler.—*Fiddlers' Green:* an imaginary place free from care.

Fidus.—*A fidus Achates* (Lat. = faithful Achates): a trusty friend: so called from Achates, Æneas's faithful friend. Vergil, "Æneid," I:188; Turner, "Letter to Fox" (about 1587).

Field.—*A fair field and no favor:* a fair chance for everyone, with no favoritism: originally a racing phrase.

Field of blood: 1, the piece of ground purchased with the blood money of the Savior; the Potter's Field (which see below); 2, a battlefield.

Field of the Cloth of Gold: the spot between Ardres and Guines, France, where Henry VIII of England met Francis I of France, June 7–25, 1520: so called from the luxurious decoration and pageantry which marked that occasion.

Field of vision: the area which can be covered by the sight when both head and eyes are in a fixed position.

Field officer: any army officer holding the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major.

Potter's field: the piece of ground which was purchased by the priests with the thirty pieces of silver rejected by Judas Iscariot, and converted into a burial place for Jews not belonging to the city (Matt. 27:7); hence, a cemetery for strangers and paupers.

To bet against the field: in horse racing, to back a particular horse against all the rest entered for the race.

To carry a field marshal's baton in one's knapsack: to have the opportunity of rising to the height of one's ambition. From a saying attributed to Napoleon: "Every French soldier carries in his knapsack the baton of a Marshal of France," but in reality based on an utterance of Louis XVIII to the students of St. Cyr military academy in August, 1819.

To take the field: to begin a campaign.

Fiery.—*The fiery cross:* the symbol of battle. In the Scottish Highlands the clansmen used to be summoned to battle by means of a cross, sent from village to village, the tips of which had been lighted and extinguished by being dipped in blood. The use of this symbol is imitated in gatherings of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Fifth.—*Fifth Arenue:* a street in New York full of fashionable retail stores, and formerly of luxurious homes.

Fifth-Monarchy Men: a sect which regarded the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell as the prophesied fifth monarchy, during which Christ would visibly reign for a thousand years.

The fifth wheel of the coach: something quite superfluous. Dekker, "Match Me in London."

Fifty.—*Fifty-fifty:* share and share alike. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Fifty-four forty or fight: the slogan of the Democratic party in 1844, voicing a determination to go to war with England before giving up to her any of

the Oregon country south of 54° 40′ N. Lat. The present boundary is about 375 miles south of the desired line.

Fig.—*Not to care a fig:* to be absolutely indifferent.

One's own vine and fig tree: one's own home. 1 Kings 4:25.

Fight.—*A free fight:* a mêlée in which every man's hand is against everyone else.

To fight it out on this line: to pursue to the end a certain plan: a phrase used by General U. S. Grant in 1864, during the Civil War.

To fight like Kilkenny cats: to fight to the point of mutual destruction: from an old tale of two cats who fought until nothing remained but the tips of their tails.

To fight one's battles over again: to narrate one's exploits to an admiring circle. Sophocles, "Antigone," II:1286.

To fight shy of: to avoid: originally, probably a military allusion to losing confidence in battle.

To fight with shadows: to contend against imaginary opposition.

To fight with the gloves off: to fight in earnest: a boxing metaphor.

To fight with (or *tilt against*) *windmills:* to oppose imaginary objects; fight with mere fancies. The phrase comes from Don Quixote's adventure in assailing windmills, which he mistook for giants.

To spoil for a fight: to be very anxious for a quarrel.

Fighting.—*Fighting chance:* the possibility of gaining a thing by energetic action; a potential but not an easy chance of success.

Fighting Joe: the American general, Joseph Hooker.

To feel like a fighting cock: to feel exuberantly equal to one's task.

Figure.—*To cut a fine figure:* to have a striking appearance or to behave conspicuously: often used ironically.

To figure on: to count on; make calculations about. *(Collog.)*

File.—*In single file:* in one row; one behind another.

Indian file: single file.

Rank and file: in an army, the noncommissioned officers and privates; hence, the common people; the undistinguished mass.

Fill.—*To back and fill:* to progress like a vessel in a channel too narrow for tacking, when the tide is with it and the wind against it, by turning the sails so that they are alternately backed against the mast and filled by the wind, causing the vessel to zigzag as the tide carries it along: figuratively, to be irresolute; waver; assert and then deny.

To fill another's shoes: to assume efficiently the duties of another.

To fill the bill: to be satisfactory for the purpose at hand.

To fill up the cup: to constitute an abundance or overflowing measure of grief or bitterness, or of happiness; also, to cause such abundance.

Filthy.—*Filthy lucre:* money: an expression in the New Testament (1 Tim. 3:3 and elsewhere) to emphasize the fact that money, in itself unmoral, is too often gathered by immoral means.

Fin de siècle (Fr.)—Literally, end of the century; hence, characteristic of, or fitting to, the end of the 19th century; up-to-date: originated in France about 1890.

Find.—*Find the woman:* when there is a quarrel, trouble, or a crime, look for the woman in the case: translation of a French phrase, "cherchez la femme." Alexandre Dumas, Sr., and others.

To find in one's heart: to be willing.

To find oneself: to find one's niche in life.

Findon haddock (or **Finnan haddie**).—Haddock smoked with green wood. Findon, or Finnon, is a village some six miles south of Aberdeen, where haddocks are cured. Sir Walter Scott, "The Antiquary," XXVI.

Fine.—*A fine point:* a minute detail.

Fine as a fiddle: perfectly healthy.

Fine as silk: in excellent condition. *(Colloq.)*

Fine feathers make fine birds: beautiful clothing makes any woman beautiful: an old French proverb, quoted by John Bunyan.

Fine (or *Fair*) *words butter no parsnips:* promises count for little unless supported by actions.

In full (grand, high, or *fine) feather:* in excellent condition: in allusion to bird life.

Fingers.—*Fingers were made before forks:* primitive methods are permissible. Jonathan Swift, "Polite Conversation."

His fingers are all thumbs: he handles things awkwardly.

The index finger: the first finger of the hand: so called because it is used as a pointer.

The ring finger: the third finger of the hand: from an ancient notion that a nerve from this finger ran directly to the heart.

To burn one's fingers; to suffer loss or trouble through interfering in other people's affairs, or through rash speculation.

To have a finger in the pie: to try to take part in what is not one's own affair: from the notion of a cook's sampling food with the fingers: from Shakespeare's "Henry VIII," I:1:52.

To have at one's fingers' ends: to know perfectly; recall without effort; perform mechanically. The allusion is to work done with the fingers, such as knitting, which needs no thought after it has become habitual.

To raise a finger in behalf of: to make the slightest effort on behalf of: perhaps an allusion to a custom of the arena by which the spectators indicated, by turned down thumbs, no mercy to a defeated gladiator. Cicero, "Pro Cæcina," XXV:71.

To slip through the fingers: to escape against all expectation.

To snap one's fingers at: to regard with contempt: in allusion to the former manner of summoning a slave.

To the finger tips: wholly; completely.

To twist (a person) *around one's little finger:* to influence with ease; have complete control over.

With the finger tips: faint-heartedly; reluctantly.

Finishing.—*Finishing school:* a school for young ladies where training in social deportment is stressed, preparatory to their admission into society.

Finny tribe.—Fish: so called because they are furnished with fins.

Fire.—*A burnt child dreads the fire:* we learn from experience.

Between two fires: between attacks from two directions; or, faced by alternative difficulties.

Fire away: go ahead; unburden your mind of what you want to say.

Fire bug: an incendiary. *(U. S. Colloq.)*

Fire eaters: persons who are always ready, at least in talk, to fight: in allusion to jugglers who "swallow" fire.

Like a house on fire: very rapidly, as a sudden disaster; as quickly as a house would burn.

No smoke without fire: for every scandal there is some foundation.

Out of the frying pan into the fire: out of one trouble into a greater one. Cervantes, "Don Quixote," I:3.

Promethean fire: according to Hesiod, fire stolen from heaven by Prometheus in order to save mankind from annihilation.

Saint Anthony's fire: erysipelas: so called because it was believed to have been miraculously healed by Saint Anthony.

The fat is in the fire: the foolish step has been taken and must produce its result.

To add fuel to the fire: to act or speak so as to increase the tension of a given situation.

To draw one's fire: 1, to induce an enemy to open fire so as to ascertain his strength: hence, to render an opponent harmless by getting him to say all that he has to say; 2, to attract an opponent's or enemy's attention to oneself with the purpose of diverting it from some other object.

To fire a salute: to discharge guns in honor of a person of distinction, meaning that the peaceable nature of his visit is so well understood that there is no need to keep the guns charged.

To go through fire and water: to undergo hardships and difficulties: in allusion to the ordeals by fire and water. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," III:4:105.

To go through the fire: to experience trouble or anxiety; in allusion to the ordeal in the fiery furnace of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. Dan. 3.

To hang fire: to be slow of action: originally said of a gun in which the charge was slow in exploding.

To have too many irons in the fire: to be engaged in too many enterprises for the successful completion of all.

To heap coals of fire on one's head: to put one to shame by repaying good for evil. Romans 12:20.

To lay a fire: to place kindling in a grate in a suitable position for lighting.

To pull the chestnuts out of the fire: to act as the tool of another: from the fable of the monkey that persuaded a cat to use one of his paws to snatch from a fire roasted chestnuts which the monkey ate.

First.—*First gentleman of Europe:* George IV (1762–1830), king of England: so called by his admirers.

First grenadier of France: Théophile Malo de Latour d'Auvergne (1743–1800), a brave captain of grenadiers in the French Revolution, who, refusing a higher rank, was given this title by Napoleon I.

First lady of the land: in the United States, the wife of the President.

First martyr: St. Stephen. Acts 7:58–60.

First to fight: the slogan of the United States marines during the World War.

The first American insurance company: The Insurance Company of North America, organized in Philadelphia in 1798.
The first national bank: the stocking as a depository for savings. (*Colloq.*)
First-nighter.—One who frequents first performances in theaters. (*Colloq.*)
Fiscal.—*Fiscal year:* the financial year of a business, at the end of which the accounts are balanced.
Fish.—*A pretty* (or *nice*) *kettle of fish:* an awkward state of affairs.
A queer fish: a curious person, not altogether to be understood.
An odd fish: a peculiar person.
Fish day: Friday, or any other fast day on which, among Roman Catholics, meat is not eaten.
Fish story: an incredible statement; a grossly exaggerated or practically invented story, as the proverbial tales told by amateur fishermen of their catches.
Like a fish out of water: out of one's element, like a fish on land.
Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring: without the particular qualities of one thing or the other. The suggested allusions are fish (food for the monks), flesh and fowl (for the laity generally), red herring (for the poorer classes).
Poor fish: one who does not amount to much; one who lacks initiative. (*U. S. Slang.*)
To feed the fishes: to be seasick.
To fish for compliments: to pay a compliment in the expectation of receiving a greater one in return (Jane Austen, "Mansfield Park, 29); also, to speak in such a way that a complimentary remark is the obvious reply.
To fish in troubled waters: to seek one's own advantage in other people's troubles.
To hare other fish to fry: to have other business to attend to.
Fisher.—*Fishers of men:* those engaged in earnest religious service among mankind. Matt. 4:19.
Fist.—*Hand over fist:* with great rapidity.
To show the mailed fist: to make a threatening warlike gesture: a phrase attributed to William II, Emperor of Germany, in connection with Chinese affairs in 1897.
Fit.—*As fit as a fiddle:* in excellent health, or in condition for the task at hand.
By fits and starts: spasmodically; intermittently.
If the cap fits, wear it: if the remark applies to you, consider it made about you.
If the shoe fits you, put it on: if the remark applies to you, consider it as personal.
Not fit to hold a candle to: altogether inferior to: in allusion to the linkboys who used to hold the torches at places of entertainment.
To fit to a "T": to fit exactly: in allusion to the T-shaped square used by draftsmen.
To give one fits: 1, to rebuke one severely; 2, to disturb one greatly.
To be fitted to: to be suited or adapted to in every respect.
Fittest.—*Survival of the fittest:* the survival of those forms of life best adapted to their environment: a phrase coined by Herbert Spencer to express the results of Darwin's theory of natural selection, or preservation of species in the struggle for existence.
Five.—*Five Points:* a locality in New York City, once famous as the abode of poverty and crime: now greatly changed.
Five spot: a five dollar bill. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
The Five Nations: the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas: Indian tribes who ranged the east coast of America in the early days of the white man in this country.
The five senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.
Five-foot.—*Five-foot bookshelf:* a collection of books called "The Harvard Classics," selected by Charles William Eliot, formerly president of Harvard University.
Fix.—1, an embarrassing situation; 2, to arrange or settle, generally with the notion of clandestine or illegitimate influence.
Fixed.—*Fixed stars:* stars whose position relative to other stars is fixed or always the same. Planets are constantly changing their relative positions.
Fizzle.—An ignominious failure. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Flabbergasted.—*To be flabbergasted:* to be astounded and confused: apparently first used about 1772 as fashionable cant.
Flag.—*First American flag:* made by Betsy Ross (1752–1836) of Philadelphia, after the design adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777, as the national flag.
Flag at half-mast: from the old custom of lowering the flag in time of war as a sign of submission; hence, a token of respect to one's superior and a symbol of mourning.
Flag pledge: the pledge to the flag, as taught in many schools of the United States, and recited daily by the pupils: attributed to James P. Upham, a Boston publisher, who in 1888 suggested its use.
Red flag: 1, the Socialist flag; 2, the flag of anarchy; hence, lawlessness.
The yellow flag: the signal used to announce the existence of contagious disease, as on board ship.
To hoist the white flag: to surrender; admit defeat: from the flag of truce raised by one of the parties to a fight when a cessation of hostilities, temporary or permanent, is desired.
To lower one's flag: to surrender; hence, to humiliate oneself: a nautical term.
Flame.—*An old flame:* a former sweetheart.
Moth and the flame: the one allured and the lure.
Flank.—*To turn the flank of:* to circumvent; outwit; thwart: a military metaphor.
Flannel.—*Flannel cakes:* griddlecakes, usually eaten with butter and syrup at breakfast. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Flare-up.—*A flare-up:* a sudden fit of anger, like a flare or blaze of fire.
Flash.—*A flash in the pan:* an abortive or unsuccessful undertaking; a failure of some ambitious undertaking: from an explosion of powder in the pan of a flintlock musket, that fails to discharge the weapon.
Flat.—*Flat as a flounder:* very flat: a flounder being one of the flatfishes.
Flat as a pancake: quite flat: a pancake being a thin, flat cake, fried in a pan.
Flat broke: penniless; out of funds: perhaps in allusion to the flatness of an empty wallet.
To fall flat: to fail to produce the intended result or effect.
Flattering.—*Lay not that flattering unction to your soul:* do not lull yourself into a sense of security by means of that false supposition. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:4:145.
Flea.—*A flea in one's ear:* a suggestion or warning; also, something irritating to think of. John Fletcher (1579–1625).
Fleece.—*Golden Fleece:* in Greek Mythology, the fleece of a ram which aided Phrixus and his sister Helle to escape from their stepmother by carrying them through the air. When Phrixus arrived at Colchis, he sacrificed the ram to Zeus, and its fleece hung in a grove guarded by a dragon, until Jason took it away.
Order of the Golden Fleece: an order of knighthood in Spain and Austria, founded by Philip III of Burgundy, 1430.
Fleet.—*Fleet Prison:* formerly a celebrated prison in London, on the banks of the Fleet River, built early in the 12th century, burned three times, and finally pulled down in 1845.
Fleet Street: the center of the newspaper district of London. It takes its name from a former small river, the original course of which it follows.
Flemish.—*Flemish beauty:* a variety of pear.
Flemish school: a school of painting established early in the 15th century by the brothers Van Eyck at Ghent and Antwerp. Later masters of this school were Rubens, Van Dyck, and Teniers.
Flesh.—*One's own flesh and blood:* one's blood relatives, near or distant.
The way of all flesh: death: in allusion to "the way of all the earth." Josh. 23:14.
Thorn in the flesh: any constant annoyance. 2 Cor. 12:7.
To claim one's pound of flesh: to demand vengefully the utmost penalty of the law: in allusion to Shylock's demand in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," IV:1:231 and elsewhere.
To make the flesh creep: to cause cold shivers.
Fleshly.—*The fleshly school:* a term applied by Robert Buchanan in 1871 to the ornate and, as it seemed to him, sensual poetry of Swinburne, Rossetti, and others.
Fleshpots.—*The fleshpots of Egypt:* good things of this world, especially if formerly at one's disposal, but no longer so: in allusion to the complaint of the Israelites in the wilderness. Ex. 16:3.
Flibbertigibbet.—An idle chatterer: the name of a devil in Shakespeare's "King Lear," and of a character in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth."
Flicker.—*Let her flicker:* let her go: possibly from making a horse go faster by flicking him with a whip.
Fling.—*To fling from:* to leave hastily in ill temper; quit in disgust.
To fling in a person's face: to accuse a person of; taunt a person with, as by referring sneeringly in his presence to something he has said or done.
To fling oneself at someone's head: to place oneself unreservedly at the disposal of: used especially of a woman who makes unmistakable advances without securing her retreat.
To hare one's fling at: to have one's chance at; be allowed unrestrained indulgence in.
Flint.—*A heart of flint* (or *stone*): a character devoid of feeling or compassion. Ezekiel 11:19.

To set one's face like a flint: to be rigidly averse. Isa. 50:7.

Flip.—*To flip a coin:* to toss or spin a coin, as a means of deciding a question or determining an action, one's decision depending upon which side of the coin lands uppermost.

Floater.—1, a voter without fixed residence, especially a repeater who votes from various addresses at election: 2, a drifter; one not to be relied upon for steady performance of duty. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Floating.—*Floating island:* 1, a collection of débris, peat, or alluvial soil in lakes or rivers; 2, a custard with puffs of the beaten whites of eggs floating on the surface.

Floating ribs: ribs attached to the spine only and not to the breastbone; in man, the last two pairs of inferior ribs.

Flodden.—*Battle of Flodden Field:* a battle in Northumberland, England, September 9, 1513, between James IV of Scotland and Henry VIII of England, in which the Scotch were overwhelmingly defeated.

Flood.—*To take at the flood:* to make the most of (an opportunity), like a vessel using a flood tide to assist its progress: from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," IV:3:219.

Floor.—*To have the floor:* to have the right to address the house.

To mop up the floor with: to thrash thoroughly.

Flotsam.—*Flotsam and jetsam:* goods found in the sea or on the shore. Flotsam is applied to goods found floating on the sea after a wreck; jetsam, to things thrown out of a ship to lighten it, especially when found on shore.

Flounder.—*Flat as a flounder:* very flat: a flounder being one of the flatfishes.

Flour.—*Flour City:* Minneapolis, Minn.: so called on acccount of its great milling industries.

Flower.—*Flower City:* Springfield, Ill., the capital of the state, which is noteworthy for the beauty of its surroundings.

Little Flowers of St. Francis: a collection of marvelous and charming stories about St. Francis of Assisi, from a Latin original compiled after 1322.

The flower of one's age: early manhood.

Flowery.—*Flowery language:* florid speech.

The Flowery Kingdom: China. The Chinese called their kingdom Hwa Kwoh, which means "The Flowery Kingdom," that is, the flower of kingdoms.

Flowing.—*A land flowing with milk and honey:* a land of plenty and prosperity: from the Biblical description of Canaan. Ex. 3:8.

With a flowing sheet: with the sheets holding certain sails cast off, as they are when the wind is abeam; therefore, with the wind at about right angles to a ship's course.

Flu.—*The flu:* contraction of influenza (see *influenza*, main vocabulary).

Flunk.—To fail completely in an examination. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Flutter.—*To flutter the dovecotes:* to disturb the innocent or unsophisticated; cause a mild excitement in society. Shakespeare, "Coriolanus," V:5:116.

Fly.—*Fly in amber:* something surprisingly out of place, like the flies occasionally found imbedded in amber.

Fly in the ointment: an unpleasant or undesirable element in something choice or precious. Eccles. 10:1.

Fly time: the season when flies annoy. (*Colloq.*)

On the fly: in mid-air.

To fly high: to nurse an extravagant ambition.

To fly in the face of: 1, to expose oneself rashly to, as to danger; 2, to resist.

To fly off the handle: to lose control of oneself through passion. The allusion is to an ax head.

To let fly at: to strike at: a cock-fighting metaphor.

To rise to the fly: to be taken in; be deceived: in allusion to the rising of trout to the artificial fly of the fisherman and thus being caught.

Fly-by-night.—One who cheats his creditors or suddenly terminates his business by decamping at night.

Flying.—*Flying buttress:* a brace to relieve the outward thrust of a heavy roof or vaulted ceiling upon the side walls of a building, consisting of a diagonal brace supported upon a segment of an arch, called a flying arch, and the buttress against which its lower end rests: much used in Gothic architecture.

Flying Dutchman: a spectral ship, said to be seen in stormy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and considered ominous of ill luck: from a legend of a Dutch sea captain who, encountering head winds while trying to round the Cape of Good Hope, blasphemously swore that he would go around the Cape if it took till the Day of Judgment, and was condemned to sail the seas till Judgment Day, in a spectral ship.

With flying colors: victorious; successful: in contrast to the lowering of the colors in token of submission.

F. O. B.—Free on board: a term indicating that the seller undertakes merely to deliver to the railroad company, from which point the cost of transportation must be borne by the purchaser.

Foeman.—*A foeman worthy of one's steel:* a competitor whose qualities necessitate the employment of all one's powers in the contest. Scott, "Lady of the Lake."

Fold.—*To fold one's hands:* to give way to passiveness or idleness.

Follies.—*The Follies:* a modern musical show characterized by pretty girls, abundant dancing, and novelties of costume, color, and electrical effects: begun in 1907.

Follow.—*To follow one's nose:* to proceed directly forward; be guided by instinct.

To follow suit: to follow an example already set: a card-playing metaphor.

To follow the sea: to pursue the calling of a sailor.

Fontainbleau.—*Palace of Fontainbleau:* a castle 37 miles southeast of Paris, on the site of a fortified château built by Louis VII in 1162: rebuilt by Francis I and much added to by Henry IV, Napoleon I, Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III.

Food.—*Food for powder:* common soldiers. Shakespeare, "King Henry IV," Part I, IV:2:72.

Food for reflection: something to think about.

Fool.—*A fools' paradise:* imaginary or unstable bliss: from the *limbus fatuorum* (borderland of fools) which the medieval schoolmen believed was intermediary between heaven and hell, and was the final abode of the foolish, because they were blameless.

April (or *All*) *Fool's Day:* April 1, on which day practical joking is permissible.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread: fools are both irreverent and presumptuous. Alexander Pope, "Essay on Criticism."

No fool like an old fool: the older the fool the greater the extremes to which his folly will go.

The feast of fools: a lively, blasphemous festival, celebrated in the Middle Ages on the first of January, in which foolery of all sorts was indulged in: probably a survival of the Roman Saturnalia.

To be a fool for one's pains: to take unnecessary and thankless trouble.

To fool around: to trifle; loaf around, or idle. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

To fool away: to spend foolishly, as money; pass idly, as time.

To fool with: 1, to meddle with (something one does not understand); 2, to be insincere in one's attentions to.

To make a fool of: to render ridiculous.

To play the fool: to behave foolishly. 1 Sam. 26:21.

Foolish.—*Penny wise and pound foolish:* thrifty in small things and careless in large ones. Robert Burton (1577–1640), "The Anatomy of Melancholy."

Foot.—*From head to foot:* completely; entirely.

The shoe is on the other foot: that is an entirely different state of affairs.

To be bound hand and foot: to be strictly controlled; be fettered by circumstances.

To foot the bill: to pay the account.

To have one foot in the grave: to be very ill; be near death.

To put one's foot down: 1, to express one's mind firmly or obstinately; 2, to prohibit.

To put one's foot in it: to make an awkward mistake as a result of meddling.

To put the shoe on the right foot: to attribute the blame to the proper person.

To wait on a person hand and foot: to be devotedly attentive to a person.

With the best foot foremost: 1, in an auspicious manner; also, in an energetic manner; 2, with the best appearance possible.

Footing.—*To be on a good footing with:* to be on friendly terms with.

To pay one's footing: to pay the necessary fees on being admitted to any club or society.

Footsteps.—*To dog a person's footsteps:* to follow a person persistently, like a dog.

Footstool.—*God's footstool:* the earth. Isa. 66:1.

For.—*To reckon for:* to pay for; to receive the penalty of; be answerable or responsible for.

Forbidden.—*The forbidden fruit:* unlawful indulgence: in allusion to the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, which was forbidden to Adam and Eve. Gen. 2:16, 17; 3:1–19.

The forbidden land: Tibet: so called because it excludes foreigners.

Force.—*To be in force:* of an army, to be present in large numbers and full equipment; be in effect, as a law or order.

To force the hand: to compel a person to show his case or to take action which he would prefer to defer; a whist-playing metaphor.

Forced.—*A forced march:* a march made in less time than would be required at the ordinary rate of marching.
A forced sale: a sale of goods under compulsion or to satisfy foreclosure proceedings.
Forefathers.—*Forefathers' Day:* December 21, observed in the New England States as the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at the site of Plymouth, in 1620.
Foregone.—*Foregone conclusion:* a conclusion that could have been forecast: from Shakespeare s "Othello," III:3:428, where, however, it probably means an event or result that had gone before, or had already occurred.
Foreign.—*Foreign bill:* a bill of exchange, or draft, payable in a foreign country.
Forelock.—*To take time by the forelock:* to act promptly. Time is traditionally depicted as an old man with a solitary lock of hair on the front of his head.
Foremost.—*With the best foot foremost:* 1, in an auspicious manner; also, in an energetic manner; 2, with the best appearance possible.
Forensic.—*Forensic medicine:* medical jurisprudence; the application of medical facts in legal procedure.
Forest.—*Forest of Arden:* the scene of Shakespeare's "As You Like It": identified by some with a forest of that name near Shakespeare's home, by others with the French forest of Ardennes.
The Forest City: Cleveland, Ohio: so called from the many beautiful trees with which the streets are bordered. Also, Portland, Me., a city distinguished for its many elms and other beautiful shade trees.
Forever.—*Forever and a day:* to the end of time, and beyond. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," IV:1:145.
Forget.—*To forget oneself:* 1, to lose the consciousness of one's condition; 2, to be guilty of something unbecoming.
Forgive.—*Forgive and forget:* in Shakespeare's "King Lear," IV:7:84, the phrase is "Forget and forgive."
Fork.—*To fork out* (or *over*): to pay out. (*U. S. Slang.*)
Forlorn.—*A forlorn hope:* 1, a small body of troops sacrificed for the advantage of the main army: from Dutch *verloren hoop*, lost troop; 2, hence, a task or project practically impossible of fulfilment or realization.
Form.—*In bad form:* not in accordance with etiquette; in poor taste: a metaphor from the racing stable.
To be in form: to be in first-class condition.
To form a ring: to form a combination, as of manufacturers or politicians, for mutual aid or benefit.
To take form: to assume definiteness.
Fort.—*Fort Dearborn:* a fort which, from 1804 to 1856, stood on the site of the present city of Chicago.
Fort Sumter: a fortification built in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. The surrender of this fort to the Confederates on April 14, 1861, was the first stirring event of the Civil War.
Forth.—*In so far forth:* to such a degree.
To call forth: to summon; evoke.
Fortress.—*A Mighty Fortress Is Our God:* a hymn by Martin Luther (1483–1546).
Fortunatus.—In medieval legend, a man who possessed a magic purse which proved his ruin.
Fortune.—*A fortune hunter:* a person who seeks to marry for money.
My face is my fortune: my beauty is my dowry: from a familiar nursery rime, but found in Apuleius.
Soldier of fortune: 1, one who offers his services wherever opportunity for fighting presents itself; 2, one who lives by his wits.
To be the ball of fortune: to be the plaything of chance. Sir Walter Scott, "Guy Mannering."
To give hostages to fortune: to have a wife and children, and hence to be in a situation such that misfortune can easily harm one. Francis Bacon, "Of Marriage and Single Life."
To tell one's fortune: to predict what lies in one's future.
Forty.—*Fair, fat, and forty:* Scott, "St. Ronan's Well," VII: first used by Dryden.
Forty thieves: in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a band of thieves who live in a cave. Their treasure is discovered by Ali Baba and they are outwitted by Morgiana, the woodcutter's female slave.
Forty winks: a short sleep or nap.
On the shady side of forty: more than forty; on the side in which the shadows of the evening of life begin to lengthen.
The Forty Immortals: the members of the French Academy, who number forty.
The roaring forties: 1, the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude, renowned for its storms; 2, the theatrical district of New York, between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets, near Broadway.
Forty-nine.—*Argonauts of '49:* a literary name applied to those who sought gold in California in 1849, as in the ancient Greek legend the adventurers in the "Argo" sought for the Golden Fleece.
Forty-niners.—The gold miners who entered California after the discovery of gold there in 1849.
Foul.—*To fall foul of one:* to make an assault on someone: a sea term. A rope is said to be "foul" when it is entangled; and one ship "falls foul" of another when it runs against her and prevents her free progress. Hence, to run up against, collide with, or assault one.
Foundation.—*The Carnegie Foundation:* a fund established by Andrew Carnegie (1837–1919) in 1905, for pensioning, later for coöperating in insurance protection for, college professors.
Foundry.—*Foundry proofs:* proofs made after the type pages are locked in the forms for electrotyping.
Fountain.—*The fountain of youth:* a legendary fountain supposed to possess the power of restoring youth: once believed by some to be in one of the Bahama Islands, and by Ponce de Leon (1460?–1521), a Spanish explorer, to be in Florida.
Four.—*Four-leaved clover:* a token of good luck: from the superstition that good luck attended the finding of four-leaved clovers or shamrocks, originally probably due either to their rarity or to the arrangement of their leaves in the form of a Maltese cross.
Room to drive a coach and four through: ample space: possibly a humorous exaggeration of the term *loophole*, applied especially to laws and the like so faultily drawn as to permit easy evasion.
The four ages: the Golden Age; the Stone Age; the Bronze Age; and the Iron Age.
The Four Horsemen of the Apocolypse: a story of the German invasion of France, written by Blasco Ibáñez. The four horsemen are Conquest, War, Pestilence, and Death: in allusion to Rev. 6:1–8.
The four hundred: the inner circle of New York society, estimated by Ward McAlister, once a social leader, to be of that number.
To be on all fours with: to be in conformity with; be harmonious with: of an argument or evidence, to coincide with or agree with.
To go on all fours: to crawl on the hands and feet or on the hands and knees.
Four-flusher.—A pretentious person who comes short of his pretensions; a bluffer: apparently in allusion to a poker player who holds only four cards of the same suit instead of five, but plays his hand as if he had a flush, or five cards of the same suit.
Fourierism.—A system of communism proposed by Charles Fourier (1772–1837), a French socialist. The world was to be divided into groups of 400 families each, who were to live together and work for the common good, all activities being based solely on individual desire.
Four-in-hand.—1, a team of, or a vehicle drawn by, four horses, driven by one driver; 2, a long necktie, one end of which is passed over and around the other then slipped through the loop so made.
Four-poster.—A large bed with posts at each corner, which originally supported a canopy from which curtains were hung.
Fourteen.—*The fourteen points:* the points named by Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress, January 8, 1918, as the foundation of a peace to follow the World War.
Fourteenth.—*Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution:* an amendment which gives Negroes citizenship and protects their rights. (See *Amendment.*)
Fourth.—*Fourth dimension:* a supposed or assumed dimension whose relation to the dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness is analogous to that borne by any one of these to the other two. According to the Einstein theory of relativity, the fourth dimension is "time."
Fourth estate: 1, the lowest classes of society; the laboring classes; 2, any unofficial influence or power; 3, especially, humorously, the public press. Thomas Carlyle, "Heroes and Hero Worship," Section V; also attributed to Edmund Burke.
Fourth of July: a legal holiday in all the States of the United States, in commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.
Fowl.—*Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring:* without the particular qualities of one thing or the other. The suggested allusions are fish (food for the monks), flesh and fowl (for the laity generally), red herring (for the poorer classes).
Fox.—*Fox trot:* a popular American dance, orginated in 1914 by a New York dancer named *Fox.*
Fra Diavolo.—1, Michele Pezza (1770?–1806), a Calabrian bandit, previously a monk; 2, a bandit in the opera of the same name by Auber (1782–1871).
France.—*Anatole France:* the pseudonym of Jacques Anatole France Thibault (1844–1924), French novelist.
Frank.—*To frank letters:* to send letters free of postage: a privilege accorded members of Congress and certain others for official business letters.

Frankenstein.—The hero of the romance of the same name by Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797–1851). This psychological romance describes the creation of a monster by a student, Frankenstein, out of the fragments of bodies taken from churchyards and dissecting rooms: it is endowed with animal passions and sympathies, but is devoid of soul, and its energies are wholly directed to inflicting retribution upon the student who had brought it into existence. The name has been mistakenly applied to the monster itself.

Fraternity.—*Liberty, equality, fraternity:* the watchwords of the French Revolution: regarded as the slogan of democracy.

Fraud.—*Pious fraud:* a deception practiced for a supposed worthy object, as for the furtherance of religion.

Free.—*A free fight:* a mêlée in which every man's hand is against everyone else.

A free lance: a member of any of the roving companies of knights, who wandered from place to place after the crusades, selling their services to anyone who would hire them; hence, a journalist not attached to any periodical, but contributing to several.

Free and easy: generous and tolerant.

Free list: 1, the schedule of goods or merchandise admitted to a country free of duty; 2, a list of persons entitled to something without payment.

Free soil: states and territories in which, prior to the Civil War, slavery was not legalized. (*U. S.*)

Free trade: the principle of interchange of goods between nations on the same terms as between parts of the same nation; that is, without the levying of duties on goods that cross the boundary.

Free verse: verse that is free of the conventional limitations as to rime and meter.

Scot free: without payment or punishment; literally, free of scot, or tax.

The free churches: the English Noncomformist churches.

The free silver movement: an agitation, between 1874 and 1900, for an increase in the circulating medium, to be secured by permitting unlimited coinage of silver.

To have a free hand: to be unhampered; have freedom of action.

To make free with: to make use of with undue freedom.

Freedman.—*Freedmen's Bureau:* a national bureau (1865–71) created by the War Department for exercising general supervision over freed slaves, refugees, and abandoned lands.

Freedom.—*Freedom of the city:* an official expression of courteous welcome conferred by a city on a distinguished visitor.

Freedom of the seas: the right to free use of the highways of the seas, a right belonging to ships of all nations.

Freeze.—*To freeze on to:* 1, to take fast hold of; 2, to attach oneself devotedly to. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

To freeze out: 1, to compel to withdraw by receiving coldly; 2, to force out of business by severe competition; 3, to eliminate, as in freeze-out poker, where a player is obliged to quit the game on losing his original stake.

Freezing.—*Freezing point:* the temperature at which water freezes and ice melts, 32° Fahrenheit, 0° Centigrade.

French.—*French Academy* (Fr. *Académie Française*): a self-perpetuating college of representative French literary men, founded by Richelieu in 1635 and ranking first among the five academies forming the Institute of France. Its members are called the Forty Immortals; its purpose is the control of the French language and the direction of literary taste.

French and Indian War: a war between the English colonists and the allied French and Indians in America, which began in 1754 and ended in 1759, with the triumph of England and the capture of Canada.

French leave: departure without ceremony, as by one who has stolen something. The phrase arose from the French custom of leaving a social gathering without bidding adieu to the host and hostess.

Fresh.—*Fresh as a daisy:* full of health and vigor.

Friar.—*Friar Tuck:* a vagabond friar in medieval English folklore.

Friday.—*Black Friday:* 1, in America, either of two days, September 24, 1869, and September 19, 1873: so called because they were the occasions of great financial panics: 2, in England, December 6, 1745, the date of the landing of the Pretender in London.

Man Friday: a useful and faithful servant: from the savage in Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," who was rescued by Crusoe on a Friday.

Friend.—*A friend at court:* a person of sufficient influence to serve another by favoring him.

A friend in need: a friend who has been tested and found reliable: from the proverb "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Fright.—*Stage fright:* nervousness in addressing the public: properly, the nervousness occasionally experienced by an actor, causing him to forget his lines.

Frills.—*A man without frills:* a man of simple manners and dress.

Fritz.—1, a nickname for a German soldier; 2, a name for certain German shells and battle planes, applied during the World War.

Frog.—*The Frogs:* a comedy by Aristophanes (444?–380? B. C.), Greek dramatist.

Fronde.—*War of the Fronde:* a war waged by the partisans of the Parliament, called Frondeurs, against the government of Cardinal Mazarin, in the reign of Louis XIV: Frondeurs (from "*fronde*," a sling) being likened to boys who throw stones with a sling and run away.

Front.—*Front-page stuff:* a spectacular or unusual event that is sure to get on the first page of the newspapers: a journalistic expression.

To change front: to change one's attitude or position; modify one's ideas or tactics.

Frosh.—Freshmen collectively: often used scornfully, as by sophomores. (*U. S. College Slang.*)

Frost.—*Jack Frost:* frost, personified.

Frozen.—*Frozen credit:* assets which are of intrinsic value, but which at the moment cannot be sold to advantage nor used as security for raising money.

Fruit.—*A tree is known by its fruit:* a man's actual character is known by his actions: in allusion to Matt. 12:33.

Forbidden fruit: unlawful indulgence: in allusion to the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, which was forbidden to Adam and Eve. Gen. 2:16, 17; 3:1–19.

Frying.—*Out of the frying pan into the fire:* out of one trouble into a greater one. Cervantes, "Don Quixote," I:4.

Fuel.—*To add fuel to the fire:* to act or speak so as to increase the tension of a given situation.

Fugitive.—*Fugitive slave laws:* laws passed between 1793 and 1864 for the return of fugitive slaves; especially, federal acts of 1793 and 1850 providing for the return of escaped slaves from nonslaveholding states, upon proof of ownership before a federal judge, and providing penalties for obstructing the return of such slaves.

Fujiyama (or **Fujisan**).—A dormant volcano 12,400 feet in height, of a symmetrical, conelike shape, in the island of Hondo, Japan: the sacred mountain of the Japanese. It has been quiet since 1707.

Full.—*Full and by:* a ship sailing as close-hauled to the wind as she can, and yet keeping her sails filled: a nautical expression.

Full dress: the attire required at court receptions or at formal social gatherings.

Full house: in poker a hand containing three of a kind and a pair.

Full of sound and fury: blustering; extravagant; pompous. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:5:27.

In full (grand, high, or fine) feather: in excellent condition: in allusion to bird life.

In full swing: in full operation.

To have one's hands full: to be fully occupied.

To run full tilt at: to run hard at: take direct action toward: in allusion to the military exercise of tilting, in which a charging knight attempted to unhorse his opponent or hit the quintain with the point of his spear. (See *quintain*, main vocabulary.)

Fun.—*To make fun of:* to ridicule: a phrase apparently invented by Horace Walpole (1719–97).

To poke fun at: to ridicule.

Fund.—*Slush fund:* 1, a sum of money collected for the purpose of bribery; 2, formerly, on shipboard, money derived from the sale of refuse grease (slush) from the galley, used to purchase treats for the men.

Fundamentalists.—Religious conservatives, who maintain certain principles which they believe to be fundamental to Christianity.

Funk.—*Blue funk:* nervous apprehension or agitation; extreme fear.

Funny.—*The funny* (or *crazy*) *bone:* the side of the elbow toward the body, where there is a nerve near the surface, which, if struck, gives a tingling sensation in the fingers: perhaps a verbal play on the technical name, *humerus*, of the bone of the upper arm.

Futures.—*To deal in futures:* to gamble on the rise or fall of prices in stocks; buy or sell stocks for receipt or delivery at a future date, in the expectation of being able to take advantage of a more favorable market before that date.

G

Gab.—*The gift of gab:* the power of eloquence and persuasive speech; volubility.

Gabriel.—The guardian angel of the Jews and the messenger of comfort; to the Mohammedans, the spirit of truth. In Luke 1 he announces the coming of Christ.

Gad.—*To gad about:* to wander about without any particular aim in view; go from place to place in search of amusement.

Gadsen Purchase.—The purchase, from Mexico by the United States, of the Mesilla Valley, south of the Gila River, so called because it was negotiated by James Gadsden, then Minister to Mexico: treaty concluded December 30, 1853.

Gadshill.—A hill near Rochester, in Kent, England, famous for Falstaff's highway robbery, and for being the home of Charles Dickens.

Gain.—*To gain* (or *make*) *a point:* to acquire a particular advantage.

To gain ground: to advance; make progress in an undertaking.

Gala day.—A festive day; a day when people put on their best attire. (It. *gala*, finery.)

Galilean.—*O Galilean, thou hast conquered:* the dying words of the Roman emperor, Julian the Apostate, referring to Jesus.

The Galilean: Jesus Christ, a native of Galilee.

Galilee.—*Lake* (or *Sea*) *of Galilee:* a pear-shaped lake, about thirteen miles long and six broad, in the region of Galilee, in northeast Palestine: the scene of most of the public life of Jesus of Nazareth.

Gall.—*As bitter as gall:* extremely bitter. Robert Burton (1577–1640), "Anatomy of Melancholy," 2:120.

Gall and wormwood: that which is extremely annoying or bitter.

Gallery.—*Gallery gods:* a term said to have been applied to those who occupied the uppermost seats in the theater, because the ceiling of the Drury Lane Theater in London was painted to represent mythological cupids and cherubs. Those who sat there were "among the gods."

To play to the gallery: to act so as to please the least discriminating and the most demonstrative: the gallery being the place in the theater where such persons are present in the largest number.

Galley.—*Galley proofs:* first proofs taken in single column on long strips of paper from type in the printer's galleys, or containers.

What the devil was he doing in that galley? (*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*): a miser, in one of Molière's plays, being solicited to help out a rascal who told a yarn of how he was held for ransom in a Turkish galley, keeps asking this question. It has become a proverb for being caught where one had no business to be.

Gallipoli.—A narrow peninsula north of the Dardanelles and the strategic key thereto. The allied forces made a vigorous but futile attempt to capture this peninsula, April 1915–January 1916.

Gallows.—*Gallows bird:* one who has been sentenced to hang, or who has committed a crime punishable by hanging.

To cheat the gallows: to die otherwise than on the gallows: said of a criminal.

Gambrinus.—A legendary king of Flanders, reputed inventor of beer.

Game.—*A game leg:* an injured leg.

Dead game: tenacious; plucky; sportsmanlike.

Fair game: a legitimate object of attack, ridicule, etc.: from the hunting term meaning game which may be taken.

Game for anything: ready to venture upon anything; full of life.

Isthmian games: a Greek national festival, anciently celebrated in honor of Poseidon on the Isthmus of Corinth, in alternate years from 585 B. C. until about A. D. 312.

One's little game: one's dodge or trick.

The game is not worth the candle: the undertaking is not worth the effort: apparently in allusion to a game played by candlelight, the possible winnings of which would not pay for the candle.

The game is up: the game is over: an admission of defeat in anything: a gambling metaphor. Shakespeare, "Cymbeline," III:3:107.

The game of kings: chess.

To die game: to remain resolute until the last; die valiantly: a cockfighting metaphor.

To gum the game (or *deal*): to spoil or abort an act, or proposed act, through clumsiness, either unconscious or intentional: a card-playing metaphor.

To make game of: to poke fun at; ridicule.

To play a losing game: to pursue a course despite impending failure.

To play the game: to abide by the rules, and to be sportsmanlike in conduct: a gambling metaphor.

Two can play at that game: of sharp or incorrect practice, others can act similarly: a gambling metaphor.

Gander.—*Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander:* treatment suitable for one person is equally suitable for another.

Gantlet.—*To run the gantlet* to run the risk of punishment or danger from two or more sides: in allusion to a former military and naval punishment in which the culprit, stripped to the waist, ran between two rows of men armed with whips.

Garden.—*Covent Garden:* the famous market in London: so called from its having been formerly the garden of the Convent, or Covent, of St. Peter.

Garden City: the city of Chicago: a popular name from the number and beauty of its private gardens.

Garden of the Gods: a remarkable locality in Colorado, near Colorado Springs, notable for the beautiful and fantastic forms taken by its eroded red and white sandstone rocks.

Garden State: New Jersey, from its great production of fruit and vegetables for the New York and Philadelphia markets.

Gargantua.—A giant of medieval legend, used as a prototype by Rabelais in his "Gargantua and Pantagruel."

Garret.—*Like a cat in a strange garret:* restlessly apprehensive: alertly fearful.

Garter.—*The Order of the Garter:* the highest order of English knighthood, organized about 1346–48. Traditionally, King Edward III picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury, and diverted attention by putting it around his own leg, remarking, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (shame to him who evil thinks). This saying became the motto of the order.

Gary.—*Gary system of education:* a system of alternate work, play, and study, originated in Gary, Indiana. It is marked by the absence of fixed courses, each pupil being free, within limits, to follow his inclination.

Gas.—*Gas warfare:* the use of poisonous and other gases in warfare: introduced by the Germans near Ypres, April 23, 1915, and later adopted by all the combatants in the World War.

Gath.—*Tell it not in Gath:* publish not the news abroad: in allusion to 2 Sam. 1:20.

Gathered.—*To be gathered to one's fathers:* to die. Gen. 25:8.

Gauntlet.—*To take up the gauntlet:* to enter upon the defense of: in allusion to the medieval custom of picking up the glove which had been thrown down in defiance.

To throw down the gauntlet to: to challenge: from the practice in chivalry of throwing down a gauntlet, or glove, as a challenge.

Gavroche.—A plucky street gamin in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."

Gay.—*A gay deceiver:* a libertine; a man who, with no real intentions of matrimony, sponges on families where there are marriageable daughters.

The gay science: the writing of poetry; properly, the work of the troubadours from the 11th to the 13th century: so called because of their love for their art.

Gear.—*To be out of gear:* to be unfit for operation; hence, to be in an abnormal position.

To throw out of gear: to render powerless.

Geese.—*All one's geese are swans:* one exaggerates the virtues of one's own property or productions.

Geese saving Rome: an allusion to the tradition that when the Gauls were endeavoring to take the city of Rome, in 390 B. C., the the garrison was aroused by the cackling of the sacred geese.

The old woman is plucking her geese: an expression used during a snowstorm: from the fact that the large flakes resemble goose feathers.

Geezer.—An elderly person: used derisively: from Fr. *guiser*, to masquerade.

Gehenna (Heb. = land of Hinnom).—Figuratively, pain and suffering; originally, the Valley of Hinnom, probably south or southeast of Jerusalem, infamous for idolatrous rites, including the burning of children in the fire to Moloch, and later used for burning the refuse from the city, including the dead bodies of men and animals: used figuratively in the New Testament to denote the place of eternal torment. Matt. 5:29.

General.—*General Epistles:* those Epistles of the New Testament which follow the Epistle to the Hebrews: so called because, unlike that Epistle and those before it, they were not addressed to particular churches, but to Christians in general.

General staff: a part of an army organization which consists of a number of officers selected for their special fitness to aid in carrying out the principles of military procedure as formulated by the general commanding officer.

The General Education Board: an educational foundation endowed by John D. Rockefeller in 1902, for the encouragement of colleges and universities.

Geneva.—*The Geneva award:* the decision of the Alabama claims made in Geneva in December, 1871.

The Geneva Bible: the English translation of the Bible, printed at Geneva in 1560. (See *Bible*, main vocabulary.)

The Geneva Convention: the convention between the

Powers (1864) by which was regulated international usage in warfare as regards the wounded and sick. The red cross is the badge of those who work under it.

Genevra.—1, a heroine who requires a champion: found in Spenser and Shakespeare; 2, a bride who mischievously hid herself in an open chest where she perished because unable to push back the heavy lid of the chest when it fell: a tale related in a poem by Samuel Rogers.

Genius.—*Evil genius:* one who influences another for evil; the evil one of the two spirits—the other being good—which are supposed to accompany everyone through life.

Gentle.—*The gentle craft:* angling. The pun is on *gentle*, a maggot or grub used for baiting the hook in angling.

Gentleman.—*A gentleman ranker:* a gentleman who has enlisted as a common soldier. (*Br.*)

First gentleman of Europe: George IV (1762–1830), king of England: so called by his admirers.

Gentleman of fortune: an adventurer; buccaneer; highwayman.

Gentry.—*Light-fingered gentry:* pickpockets.

Geoffrey Crayon.—The nom de plume adopted by Washington Irving (1783–1859), author of the "Sketch Book."

Geographical societies.—Associations formed with the view of obtaining and disseminating geographical knowledge. Among them are that of Paris, founded 1821; Royal Geographical Society of England, 1830; American Geographical Society, 1852; National Geographic Society, Washington, 1888.

George.—*Farmer George:* George III of England: so called from his bluff manners, thriftiness, and pursuit of agriculture.

George Eliot: the nom de plume of Mary Ann Evans, later Mrs. Cross, the English novelist (1819–80), author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.

St. George and the Dragon: in allusion to the legend that St. George, the patron saint of England, slew a huge dragon in Libya, to which a virgin had been offered up every day.

German.—*German silver:* a silverlike alloy, containing no silver, but composed of copper, zinc, and nickel: so called because originally made at Hildburghausen, Germany.

Gerry.—*Gerry Society:* a popular name for the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children: from Elbridge Gerry, for many years its president.

Gerrymander.—*To gerrymander:* so to arrange electoral divisions as artificially to secure a majority: after Elbridge Gerry (1744–1814), governor of Massachusetts, who employed such tactics.

Gesta Romanorum (Lat. = deeds of the Romans).—A collection of old romances, first published in 1473, from which Shakespeare, Spenser, and others have drawn plots.

Get.—*To get a kick out of:* to receive an exhilaration or thrill from (a stimulant or an experience).

To get a move on: to act vigorously. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

To get a rise out of: to get a response from: in allusion to the ascent of fish to bait.

To get along: to make progress.

To get at (a person): to obtain influence over, improperly or corruptly; also, to gain access to.

To get away with anything: to achieve a desired result from an act, as through bold pretense; also, to do something difficult or questionable without embarrassment or rebuff. in allusion to a thief who escapes with his plunder. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

To get back at one: to retaliate; have one's revenge.

To get busy: to work industriously; attend to business.

To get by heart (or *by rote*): to commit to memory; learn so as to repeat word for word.

To get (or *sell*) *for a song:* to get (or sell) for a small or nominal price.

To get his: to receive one's just deserts; also, to get one's share of graft or the like.

To get in: 1, to reach its destination, as a ship or a train; 2, to deliver effectively, as a blow.

To get in on the ground floor: to enter into a commercial enterprise at the bottom or beginning: often with the suggestion of favoritism or advantage.

To get into a hole: to get into a difficult position.

To get into a scrape: to get into trouble or a difficulty.

To get into line: to adopt the same course as a number of persons, come to a general agreement.

To get into one's good graces: to get into one's favor.

To get it across: to make one's meaning clear: a theatrical expression meaning to make oneself heard.

To get it in the neck: to be vigorously repulsed, as by a blow. (*U. S. Slang.*)

To get left: to fail or be disappointed.

To get off cheap: to be fortunate in not being subjected to as severe a penalty as one deserves.

To get on in the world: to advance in fortune.

To get on one's nerves: to irritate or bore one.

To get on the right side of a man: to secure the favor and good opinion of a man.

To get on to: to come to understand (something or someone); especially, to detect (trickery or the like), or to detect trickery, etc., in (a person).

To get on with: to live or work in harmony with.

To get one's back up: to assume an attitude of obstinate or angry resistance: in allusion to the attitude of a cat when faced by an enemy.

To get one's goat: 1, to arouse one's displeasure, stir up one's wrath; exasperate; 2, to puzzle.

To get one's Irish up: to become angry.

To get (or *have*) *one's scalp:* 1, to achieve a victory over one: in allusion to the Indian practice of scalping a conquered enemy; 2, to oust one from office.

To get one's sea legs: to be able to keep one's balance on shipboard in stormy weather; become accustomed to the motion of the ship.

To get (or *have*) *one's way:* to succeed in doing as one wishes.

To get past one's guard: to render an antagonist helpless: a fencing allusion.

To get religion: to become converted.

To get round one: to flatter or cajole one.

To get sore: to become irritated or angry. (*U. S. Slang.*)

To get spliced: to get married; that is, become joined as if by a splice.

To get the G. B.: to be dismissed. "G. B." means "grand bounce."

To get the goods on one: to secure evidence about one.

To get the hang of a thing: to make oneself familiar with the working or use of a thing.

To get (or *have*) *the misery:* to suffer acute pain. (*Colloq.*)

To get the mitten: to be jilted; receive one's dismissal.

To get the raspberry: to be dismissed with contumely.

To get the sack: to be discharged: from the method formerly used by the sultan of Turkey to dispose of a member of the harem, by having her put into a sack and thrown into the Bosporus.

To get there with both feet: to be completely successful.

To get together: 1, to collect; as, to get facts together; 2, to come to any agreement.

To get up and dust: to become active; leave hurriedly.

To get up and get: to go quickly; depart; act energetically.

To get up with the wrong foot foremost: to get out of bed in a bad humor: from the necessity, in order to keep step with the company, of starting to march with the proper foot foremost.

To get wind of: to learn of; hear a rumor of.

To get wise: to become observant; take notice. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Gethsemane.—*Garden of Gethsemane:* an olive orchard immediately east of the city of Jerusalem, now in the custody of the Franciscan monks: the scene of the agony of Jesus on the evening preceding his passion. Hence, the term "Gethsemane" is used figuratively for any terrible ordeal.

Gettysburg.—*The battle of Gettysburg:* the turning point of the Civil War, fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1–3, 1863.

The Gettysburg speech: the brief but immortal address given by Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863.

Ghibelline.—*Guelphs and Ghibellines:* rival political factions exerting powerful influence and causing much bloodshed in Italy during the latter part of the Middle Ages. The Ghibellines, or imperial party, had as its strongholds Pisa, Verona, and Arezzo, while the Guelphs, who resented imperial authority and comprised the Church and city states, had Florence, Bologna, and Milan. The prominent families espoused one party or the other, but were not always consistent in their allegiance. The names are probably of German origin.

Ghost.—*The ghost of a chance:* a very slight chance.

To give up the ghost: to die: in reference to the release of the spirit, or ghost, from the body. John 19:30.

Giant.—*Giant's Causeway:* an extensive and extraordinary assemblage of polygonal basaltic columns on the north coast of Ireland, in the County of Antrim, between Bengore Head and Port Rush. The name is derived from the legend that it was built by giants and was a road across the sea to Scotland.

Giant Despair: the owner of Doubting Castle in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Giant Grim: a giant in "Pilgrim's Progress" who endeavors to halt the pilgrims on their way to the Celestial City, but is killed by their guide, Greatheart.

Giant powder: a name in America for a form of dynamite.

Jack the Giant Killer: the hero of a nursery tale, originally Corineus the Trojan, a companion of the Trojan Brutus, a good-humored giant who was

content to kill all the local giants and be king of Cornwall: from Geoffrey of Monmouth.
The Giants: the New York City National League baseball team.

Gibraltar.—*Gibraltar of America:* the city of Quebec: in allusion to its position as the most strongly fortified city in America.
Rock of Gibraltar: Gibraltar, one of the two ancient "pillars of Hercules," the most elaborately fortified rock in the world: taken by Moors, 1410; captured by Spaniards, 1462; surrendered to combined English and Dutch fleet under Sir George Rooke, 1704; finally ceded to Great Britain by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. It guards the entrance to the Mediterranean.

Gibson.—*A Gibson girl:* a type of girl as depicted by Charles Dana Gibson, an American artist (1867–), in his drawings, which became popular in the last decade of the 19th century.

Gideons.—A religious organization of Christian traveling men: named from the Old Testament hero Gideon, and patterned after his army (Judg. 6:7). It is best known for its generous distribution of copies of the Bible in the guest rooms of American hotels.

Gift.—*Gift of gab:* power of eloquence and persuasive speech; volubility.
Seven gifts of the Spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, power of fortitude, knowledge, righteousness, and godly fear.
The fatal gift of beauty: Byron, "Childe Harold," Canto IV.
To look a gift horse in the mouth: to criticize a gift: from the practice of examining a horse's mouth to ascertain its age and value.

Gil Blas (de Santillana).—A novel by Alain René Le Sage (1668–1747), depicting Spanish life in all conditions of society.

Gild.—*To gild refined gold:* to attempt to improve perfection. Shakespeare, "King John," IV:2:11.
To gild the pill: to present something disagreeable in an attractive way.

Gilderoy.—*To be hanged higher than Gilderoy's kite:* to be punished severely: in allusion to a notorious robber named Macgregor, but called Gilderoy, who was hanged in Edinburgh on a gallows so high that his body suggested a kite.

Gilead.—*Balm in* (or *of*) *Gilead:* a soothing agency or influence (Jer. 8:22). Gilead, east of the Jordan, was a center for the growth and export of balsam, or balm.

Gills.—*Blue about the gills:* in a state of fear, anxiety, or ill health, which physically causes blueness or pallor in the lips.
Rosy about the gills: flushed with drink. By the "gills" is understood the flesh about the jaws.

Gilpin.—*John Gilpin:* the name of a trainband captain of London, who, according to William Cowper's ballad, had an involuntary and amusing ride on horseback to Edmonton and back.

Gilt-edge.—*Gilt-edge investment:* a phrase introduced in the last quarter of the 19th century (when so many investments proved worthless), for investments in which the risk was a minimum, such as debentures, preference shares, first mortgages, and shares in first-rate companies.

Gird.—*Gird up the loins:* prepare for battle or for active exercise: from the ancient military girdle worn about the waist with the sword suspended from it. Judg. 3:16.

Girdle.—*To put a girdle round the earth:* to travel the circuit of the globe: used by Shakespeare ("Midsummer Night's Dream," II:1:175), probably from his knowledge of old maps on which the equator was represented as a girdle.

Girl.—*Sweet girl graduates:* a phrase derived from Tennyson's "Princess."
The Girl Scouts: an organization for the betterment of girls, organized in America in 1912.

Girondists.—*The Girondists:* in the French Revolution, the party of moderate constitutional Republicans: so called from the French province from which the leaders came.

Give.—*Give a dog a bad name and hang him:* give a man an evil reputation and he will not outlive it.
Give and take: **1,** good-natured banter; **2,** the making of mutual concessions.
Give him an inch and he will take an ell (or *a yard*, or *a mile*): yield a trifle, and advantage will be taken of you.
Give the devil his due: do not lay more to the charge of a person than he deserves. Shakespeare, "Henry IV," Part I, I:2:133.
Give us a rest: cease talking. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
To give a good account of oneself: **1,** to achieve success; **2,** to conduct oneself properly.
To give a handle to: to supply with an opportunity or advantage, particularly for censure or criticism.
To give a person a leg up: to help a person to mount a horse; figuratively, to lend assistance.
To give a person a piece of one's mind: to express bluntly and forcefully one's opinion; rebuke a person sharply. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), "The Good-natured Man."
To give a person his head: to allow a person absolute freedom of action: in allusion to giving a horse a free rein.
To give a person Jesse: to give a person a sound thrashing: perhaps in punning allusion to Isaiah 11:1, "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse."
To give a person rope enough to hang himself: to allow a person sufficient latitude until he commits himself or becomes entangled, as in a rope.
To give (or *throw*) *a sop to Cerberus:* to give a bribe in order to quiet a troublesome person: in allusion to the sop supposed to be offered by the pagan dead to the dog Cerberus who guarded the entrance to Hades.
To give a tip to: **1,** to give a fee to (a servant); **2,** to give a hint to.
To give anyone a piece of one's mind: to express one's mind frankly to a person: usually implying a severe reproof or scolding. Goldsmith, "The Good-natured Man," IV:1.
To give as good as one gets: to return blow for blow.
To give audience: to grant an interview.
To give away: to betray.
To give color to: to provide some sort of justification; seem to corroborate.
To give forth (or *give out*): to announce or publish.
To give hostages to fortune: to have a wife and children. Francis Bacon, "Of Marriage and Single Life."
To give it to one: to scold or thrash a person.
To give one a pain: to annoy or irritate one.
To give one fits: **1,** to rebuke one severely; **2,** to disturb one greatly.
To give one the air: to discharge or dismiss a person.
To give one the creeps: to cause one to shudder.
To give one the lie: to deny a person's statement; accuse one of deliberately falsifying.
To give one the slip: to steal off unperceived; elude pursuit.
To give oneself airs: to assume a superior attitude.
To give oneself away: to betray oneself inadvertently.
To give oneself out as (or *for*): to proclaim oneself to be.
To give oneself up: **1,** to surrender to the police; **2,** lose hope of saving one's life.
To give points to: **1,** to give information to; **2,** to treat as an inferior contestant: from the giving of points, or a handicap, to an inferior player, as in golf.
To give quarter: to show mercy.
To give the glad hand to: to receive heartily and in a friendly manner; welcome cordially.
To give the lie to: to denounce as untruthful.
To give the mitten: to jilt: perhaps meaning to give only the mitten without the hand.
To give the slip to: to dodge away from suddenly: in allusion to dogs that slip their collars and escape.
To give tongue: to bark: said by huntsmen of hounds.

Giver.—*Indian giver:* one who gives with the expectation of a gift in return; also, one who gives but later asks for the return of his gift.

Gizzard.—*To fret one's gizzard:* to vex oneself.
To stick in one's gizzard (or *crop*): to annoy one; prove unpleasant. Pepys (1633–1703), in his "Diary," used gizzard in this sense.

Glad.—*Glad clothing* (or *rags*): festive dress: perhaps from the expression "garments of gladness" in the apocryphal Book of Judith.
Glad eye: a welcoming smile or attitude. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
Glad hand: the hand of welcome; a hospitable reception. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Glass.—*The glass of fashion:* the mirror of fashion (a representation of the latest style). Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:1:161.
Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones: those who deserve criticism should not criticize others.
To look through blue glasses: to see things distorted by a prejudiced or misanthropic vision; take a gloomy view of things.

Glastonbury.—A town in Somerset, England, the traditional home of Joseph of Arimathea, who brought the gospels and the Holy Grail to England: the site of the first Christian church in Britain. It has remains of a prehistoric lake village, traditionally called the Island of Avalon, and the burial place of King Arthur and his queen.

Glauber salts.—Sulphate of soda: so called from Johann Rudolph Glauber, a German alchemist, who discovered it in 1658 in his search for the philosophers' stone.

Glencoe.—*The massacre of Glencoe:* the massacre of Clan Macdonald of Glencoe, Scotland, on February 13, 1692. The Macdonalds were Jacobites and were late in making their submission to the king, this

fact being used as the pretext for the treacherous assault.

Glimmering.—*To go a-glimmering:* of hopes, aspirations, plans, etc., to be hopelessly dispelled or irrevocably lost.

Globe.—*First circumnavigation of the globe:* Ferdinand Magellan, sailing from Spain in 1519, passed through the strait which now bears his name, and, although he was himself killed in the Philippines by the natives, one of his ships rounded the Cape of Good Hope and returned to Spain.

Globe-trotter.—A great traveler. Used in the first chapter of Stevenson's "Silverado Squatters."

Gloria.—*Gloria in excelsis (Deo)* (Lat. = glory be (to God) on high): the first line and title of one of the most ancient doxologies in the Christian Church.

Gloria Patri (Lat. = glory be to the Father): the first words of one of the primitive doxologies of the church.

Gloriana.—The heroine of Spenser's "Faërie Queene": a glorification of Queen Elizabeth.

Glory.—*Old Glory:* the flag of the United States: so named by Captain William Driver, of Salem, Mass., upon the presentation of a flag to him in 1831.

The uncertain glory of an April day: brightness which may soon be clouded over. Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," I:3:85.

Glove.—*Hand and* (or *in*) *glove:* in close intimacy or coöperation; as close as hand and glove are to each other. William Cowper, "Table Talk."

Iron hand in a velvet glove: rigid firmness cloaked by courtesy.

To fight with the gloves off: to fight in earnest: a boxing metaphor.

To handle without gloves: to deal with very severely; treat unmercifully: a boxing metaphor.

To put on the gloves: to assume a pugnacious attitude.

To throw down the glove: to issue a challenge: a metaphor derived from chivalry.

Glut.—*To glut the market:* to furnish an excess of goods for the market, so that a sale cannot be found for them at a reasonable price.

Gnat.—*To strain at a gnat and swallow a camel:* to be punctilious about details, but careless about essentials (Matt. 23:24). The metaphor is from the sense expressed in the Douay Bible and the Revised Version, which read *out* for *at* in the King James Version: in allusion to straining wine to get out the insects.

Go.—*It goes without saying* (Fr., *il va sans dire*): it is an understood thing, an evident fact, or a natural conclusion.

To come and go upon: to rely upon.

To go back on: to prove faithless to; leave in the lurch.

To go begging: to be so plentiful as to be thought not worth accepting; go begging for acceptance.

To go farther and fare worse: to be in a worse position after a continued effort at betterment.

To go in at the deep end: to begin at the point of greatest difficulty or danger: in allusion to a swimming pool.

To go in for: to engage in with enthusiasm.

To go like hot cakes: to go off rapidly; find a brisk and ready demand.

To go like sixty: to go very rapidly; travel at great speed.

To go off half-cocked (or *at half cock*): to act prematurely or precipitately: an allusion to the accidental discharge of a firearm, supposedly impossible to fire, while the hammer is at half cock.

To go off with one's tail between one's legs: to retreat as if ashamed: in allusion to a humiliated dog.

To go on a racket: to enter on a course of dissipation; go on a spree.

To go on all fours: to crawl on the hands and feet or on the hands and knees.

To go a person one better: to surpass a competitor, or one's own previous effort: in allusion to making a higher play in poker.

To go snacks with: to share with.

To go the pace that kills: to live a fast, extravagant life.

To go the whole hog: to proceed or do a job thoroughly; concede or take every point: apparently from butchering.

To go through the fire: to experience trouble or anxiety: in allusion to the ordeal of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the fiery furnace. Dan. 3.

To go through the mill: to undergo a severe course of discipline, training, or experience.

To go to Jericho: to go away; go into retirement: an expression used contemptuously. The allusion comes from 2 Sam. 10:4–5, where David bids his servants, who have had their beards cut off, to tarry at Jericho till their beards are grown.

To go to the bad: to degenerate; deteriorate.

To go to the devil: to go to ruin, morally or materially.

To go to the wall: to be pushed aside; to succumb in a struggle; in business, to fail.

To go up like a rocket and come down like the stick: to start a career with extraordinary success and end it in failure: attributed to J. W. Croker (1780–1857).

To go with the stream: to follow the general current of custom; take the line of least resistance.

To have plenty of go: to have plenty of energy.

Touch and go: touchiness; tendency to go off or to act on slight provocation: also used of a sudden or narrow escape, as of a boat which scrapes a reef but gets safely over.

Go-as-you-please.—Unconfined by rules; with freedom of action: used of races in which competitors may run, rest, or walk, at will.

Goat.—*To be the goat:* to be the scapegoat; bear blame or burdens belonging to others; be the butt of humor: in allusion to the Scriptural scapegoat. Lev. 16:20–22. (See *scapegoat.*)

To get one's goat: 1, to arouse one's displeasure; stir up one's wrath; exasperate; 2, to puzzle. (*U. S. Slang.*)

To ride the goat: to be initiated into a secret society, this act being supposed to be part of the initiatory ceremonies.

To separate the sheep from the goats: to separate the good from the evil: from the description of the last judgment. Matt. 25:32, 33.

Gob.—A member of the American navy of any grade: said to be from a Chinese word, "gobshite," and to have originated at one of the American Asiatic stations.

Gobelin tapestry.—Tapestry made at the Gobelin factory in Paris, founded in 1601 by two Flemish weavers, Marc de Comans and François de la Planche. In 1662 the works became the property of the French crown. The tapestry, which takes its name from the original owners of the dye house in which the Paris workrooms were first established, is of a very high order, and many of the cartoons were contributed by world-famous artists.

God.—*A man of God:* a clergyman.

A Mighty Fortress Is Our God: a hymn by Martin Luther (1483–1546).

An act of God: an action of uncontrollable natural forces resulting in damage or injury: a legal term.

God's acre: a burial ground. Longfellow, "God's Acre."

God's footstool: the earth. Isa. 66:1.

God made the country, and man made the town. William Cowper, "The Task," VIII:749.

God moves in a mysterious way: William Cowper, "Light Shining Out of Darkness."

God Save the King: the national anthem of Great Britain: *God save the king,* in Biblical times, a customary salutation to a monarch. 1 Sam. 10:24; 2 Kings 11:12.

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb: God makes misfortunes bear lightly on the feeble. Laurence Sterne, "A Sentimental Journey."

In God we trust: the motto upon the gold and silver coins of the United States: a phrase taken from "The Star-Spangled Banner," and authorized, at the suggestion of Salmon P. Chase, by Congress in 1865, and used ever since.

Little tin gods: mean, petty, officious persons in office or positions of influence. Rudyard Kipling, "Departmental Ditties."

Man proposes, but God disposes: taken from Prov. 16:9.

On the knees of the gods: subject to fate; subject to divine decision.

Scourge of God: Attila, leader of the Huns (died A. D. 453): so called by contemporary Christian writers.

Sight for the gods: anything that excites admiration; also used satirically.

The house of God: a place of worship; a church.

The Peace of God: the medieval church prohibition of armed attack upon the clergy, women, merchants, and certain other unarmed persons, and upon all persons under certain conditions. It was the outgrowth of an unsuccessful attempt to force the nobles to submit their disputes to judgment rather than to trial by arms.

The Truce of God: the body of decrees issued by church councils at various times after the 10th century, prohibiting private warfare on certain days or seasons, under penalty of excommunication.

To call God to witness: to declare solemnly before God the truth of a statement.

Goddess.—*The goddess of beauty:* in Roman mythology, Venus: called *Aphrodite* by the Greeks.

Go-getter.—*A go-getter:* one who goes after a thing vigorously and does not desist until he gets it; a tireless striver after success.

Golconda.—A once powerful kingdom and city in India: used figuratively as emblematic of great wealth, particularly in diamonds, although Golconda was famous only for the cutting of diamonds.

Gold.—*A gold mine:* a source of wealth or fortune.
All that glitters is not gold: pretentious things are not necessarily valuable. John Dryden, "The Hind and the Panther."
Field of the Cloth of Gold: the spot between Ardres and Guines, France, where Henry VIII of England met Francis I of France, June 7–25, 1520: so called from the luxurious decoration and pageantry of the occasion.
Gold bricks: bricks plated with gold to be passed off upon novices; hence, any fraudulent property or proposition offered to the gullible.
Gold Coast: 1, a British crown colony in West Africa on a part of the Guinea coast, annexed in 1872: so called for its production of gold; 2, a popular name for a line of dormitories in Cambridge, Mass., used by wealthy students at Harvard University.
Gold Democrats: Democrats who opposed the free coinage of silver and who seceded from the democratic convention which nominated William J. Bryan in 1896.
Gold digger: a woman who preys on men for money.
To gild refined gold: to attempt to improve upon perfection. Shakespeare, "King John," IV:2:11.
Golden.—*Golden Mouth:* St. Chrysostom (347–407): a translation of the Greek *khrusos stoma*, gold mouth: in allusion to his eloquence.
Golden number: for any given year, a number between 1 and 19 inclusive, designating the year of the moon in its 19-year cycle, and used in determining the date of Easter: so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold.
Golden wedding: the fiftieth anniversary of a wedding.
The golden age: 1, the fabulous period when happiness was universal; 2, youth.
The golden apple: the gift of Eris, the Greek goddess of strife, to be awarded to the fairest of the goddesses, for which Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, contended.
The Golden Ass: a collection of mythological stories in Latin by Apuleius.
The golden calf: money: the symbol of wealth as the object of worship: in allusion to the golden calf made by Aaron. Ex. 32.
The golden fleece: the fleece of the winged ram Chrysomallus, sought by Jason and the Argonauts.
The Golden Gate: the entrance from the Pacific Ocean to the harbor of San Francisco: so named by Sir Francis Drake.
The Golden Horn: an early name for the harbor of Constantinople, because of its beautiful curve and the great riches of the imports that entered it.
The Golden House: a palace richly decorated with gold, built by Nero in Rome.
The Golden Legend: a narrative of the lives of the saints, compiled by Jacobus de Voragine in the 13th century: used as the title of one of a trilogy of religious poems by Longfellow.
The golden mean: a policy of moderation; an avoidance of extremes.
The golden rose: a rose, with several leaves, on a branch, made of pure gold, presented annually by the Pope to some favorite friend, some eminent church, or some distinguished personage.
The golden rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. 7:12.
The Golden State: California.
The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics: an anthology of English poetry, perhaps the best, made by Francis Turner Palgrave (first series, 1861; second series, 1896).
The golden West: the land where gold and other riches are found; the land of glorious sunsets; the far western states of the United States.
The Order of the Golden Fleece: an order of knighthood of Austria and Spain, founded, in 1429, by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, named for the Golden Fleece of Greek legend.
Golf.—*African golf:* the game of craps: so called because it is popular with colored people.
Goliath.—The Philistine giant killed by David (1 Sam. 17:23–54); hence, any powerful antagonist against whom a smaller or weaker man wins a victory.
Gone.—*Far gone:* well advanced; overcome.
Gone over to the majority: dead. Robert Blair, "The Grave."
Gone to pot: gone to ruin: in allusion to the melting pot into which damaged pieces of metal are thrown.
To be gone on: to be enamored of.
Gone under: failed financially.
Good.—*A good press:* favorable press notices.
A good Samaritan: a benevolent or compassionate person; one devoted to charitable works. Luke 10:30–37.
A good turn: a favor; an accommodation.
As good as a play: very interesting; exceedingly amusing.
As good as gold: most trustworthy and well-mannered: a play upon the two meanings of the word "good."
Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? a proverbial saying in the time of Jesus, concerning the inconspicuous town where he lived (John 1:46); hence, used as an insinuation against any small or ill-considered place.
Era of good feeling: the period from 1817 to 1824, during Monroe's administration, during which the Republican and Federalist parties maintained a truce.
Fancy goods: small wares, notions, ribbons, laces, etc., which are ornamental or luxurious rather than useful and durable.
For good and all: finally.
Good Book: the Bible.
Good for (a sum): able or willing to pay (the sum).
Good Friday: the Friday before Easter, observed as the anniversary of the Crucifixion.
Good measure: abundant measure. Luke 6:38.
Good Templars: a temperance fraternity named after the Templar crusaders.
Good will: the custom or patronage of any trade or business.
Good wine needs no bush: quality needs no advertising: from the old custom of hanging a green bush over the door of a house where wines were for sale.
Good word: good news; a commendatory report.
To be as good as one's word: to keep one's word strictly.
To be on a good footing with: to be on friendly terms with.
To deliver the goods: to carry out one's undertaking; complete a contract by carrying out one's part of it.
To get the goods on one: to secure evidence about one: from the analogy of a thief caught with stolen goods.
To give as good as one gets: to give blow for blow.
To keep good hours: to be home or in bed betimes.
To make good: to succeed.
To make good one's word: to fulfil one's promise.
To put all one's goods in the front window: to make a great show though having few resources.
To throw good money after bad: to venture still more in a speculation that has already proved unfortunate.
With a good grace: willingly; voluntarily. Francis Bacon, "Of Discourse."
Goops.—Unmannerly characters invented and pictured in a series of books by Gelett Burgess: a nickname for unmannerly children.
Goose.—*A tailor's goose:* a tailor's iron: in allusion to the resemblance of its handle to a goose's neck.
Goose egg: nothing; zero: from the figure 0, inserted in a baseball score when the team at bat scores no runs.
Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander: treatment suitable for one person is equally suitable for another.
The goose hangs high: all signs are favorable: said to be a corruption of "the goose *honks* high," as it does in fair weather.
The goose step: a showy drill or parade step used in the German army
To cook a person's goose: to kill, ruin, or punish a person, or to end his happiness, hope, or the like, in any specific way: in allusion to the story told of Eric, king of Sweden, who, when approaching an enemy's town, was received in derision by a goose hung over the wall. He subsequently took the town and burned it.
To kill the goose that laid the golden eggs: to destroy a source of continuous wealth in an attempt to gain temporary good: from the fable of the farmer who discovered that one of his geese was laying golden eggs, and having killed the goose to get the whole stock at once, found nothing. Æsop, "Fables."
To say "boo" to a goose: to be not altogether lacking in courage.
Wild-goose chase: foolish pursuit of the unattainable.
Gopher.—*Gopher Prairie:* the Minnesota village used by Sinclair Lewis as the scene of his novel "Main Street"; hence, a typical small town.
Gopher State: Minnesota: from the abundance of ground squirrels, called "gophers."
Gordian.—*A Gordian knot:* a difficult, almost insoluble, problem. Gordius, a king of Phrygia, tied a knot in such a manner that it was impossible to unloose it. The legend grew up that he who could solve it would gain the empire of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot with a stroke of his sword.
Gotha.—*Almanach de Gotha:* a yearbook of statesmanship and statistics, published at Gotha, Germany, since 1763: especially noteworthy for its genealogical information regarding Europe's foremost families.
Gotham.—A colloquial term for New York City, originally applied by Washington Irving in his "Salmagundi." The quotation "Wise Men of Gotham" originally referred to the simple-minded people of a parish of Nottingham, England.
Gothenburg.—*Gothenburg system:* a method of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, by which the

municipality is the only trader in liquor, those who handle it being under salary and having no interest in the amount of intoxicants consumed: so named because originated in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1865.

Go-to-meeting.—*Go-to-meeting clothes:* clothes such as people have on when they go to church; one's best clothes.

Government.—*Cabinet government:* that form of government which has as its executive head a group of ministers: distinguished from presidential government, of which the president is the actual executive head.

Coalition government: a government formed, usually in a crisis, of representatives of various parties by mutual concession.

Government of the people, by the people, and for the people: from Wycliffe and Hereford: preface to translation of the Bible (1384); quoted by Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburg address, and by others.

Petticoat government: government or influence by a woman or women in politics or other fields.

Governors Island.—An island in New York harbor, on which is Fort Columbus, headquarters of the Military Department of the East.

Gown.—*Cap and gown:* the full academic costume of a university student, tutor, or holder of a degree: a relic of the clerical garb of early schools.

Grab.—*Grab bag:* a bag containing articles of trifling value, from which a patron, paying a fee, may make selection by feeling.

Grace.—*Fallen from grace:* fallen from the favor of God through sin. (Gal. 5:4).

Grace at meat: the custom of, or formula used in, giving thanks before partaking of food or blessing the food about to be partaken of: a Christian heritage of the pagan libation, influenced by Christ's example. John 6:11.

The means of grace: any of those things by which one's spiritual welfare may be promoted, as churchgoing, prayer, etc.

The Three Graces: in classic mythology, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, who were the embodiment of beauty and charm, and bestowed the same.

The throne of grace: the place where God is, the Mercy Seat, to which prayers are addressed.

To take heart of grace: to be encouraged by kindly treatment.

Grain.—*A grain of mustard seed:* a minute germ out of which something great may develop. Matt. 13:31, 32.

Against the grain: rasping; annoying; against one's taste, preference, or feelings: an analogy from a saw or plane moving against the grain of wood.

To take with a grain of salt: to accept (a statement) with allowance, as for exaggeration: from a Latin proverb.

Grand.—*Grand jury:* a body of men selected according to the various laws of the several states, usually numbering 24, whose duty it is to review secretly the evidence presented regarding alleged crimes, and, if satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to warrant trial, to indict the accused for trial in the proper court. (See *indictment*, main vocabulary.)

Grand Lama: the most important of the three pontiffs of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism, in Tibet and Mongolia. The word *lama* in Tibetan dialect means "mother of souls."

Grand sachem: a political leader, especially of the Tammany Society of New York: from "sachem," an Indian chief.

In grand (full, high, or fine) feather: in excellent condition: in allusion to bird life.

The Grand Army of the Republic: a patriotic society of the veterans of the Civil War, organized in 1866.

The Grand Cañon: a deep gorge through which the Colorado River flows in Arizona, 217 miles in length and surpassing in depth and grandeur any other cañon in the world.

The grand climacteric: the 63d year, supposed to be a critical one in human life. Seven and nine were the climacteric numbers, which had a fatal influence, and over which Saturn, the malevolent planet, was said to preside. Hence the 63d (7×9) was considered especially fatal.

The Grand Old Man: a nickname applied to William E. Gladstone during the later years of his long career, because of the affectionate admiration in which he was held by the people.

The Grand Old Party: the Republican party in the United States. The phrase was adopted in the full form by members of the party, and in the contracted form (*G. O. P.*) as a term of derision by the Democrats, about 1880.

The grand passion: love.

The grand tour: an extended tour of Europe, a necessary completion of a young gentleman's education in the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries.

Grandfather.—*Grandfather's clock:* a name given to a tall, narrow clock that stands on the floor, usually in a hall or on a staircase: so called because such clocks were used by our forefathers.

The grandfather clauses: statutes or clauses in the constitutions of certain southern states, providing that certain educational and property tests for voters shall not apply to persons whose fathers or grandfathers were voters before the year 1867: obviously intended to decrease the power of the colored vote without violating the 15th amendment, but declared null and void by the United States Supreme Court in 1915.

Grandmother.—*To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs:* to attempt to instruct an expert in his own subject.

Grange.—*National Grange:* an organization, founded at Washington, D. C., in 1867, designed to promote agricultural interests: officially, The Society of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Grape.—*Sour grapes:* that which one pretends to dislike because he cannot obtain it: in allusion to the fable of the fox that decided that the grapes were sour when he found that he could not reach them.

Grasp.—*To grasp the nettle:* to meet difficulty vigorously and boldly.

Grass.—*Between hay and grass:* too late for one purpose and too early for another.

Leares of Grass: a volume of poems in free verse by Walt Whitman: first published in 1855.

Snake in the grass: a secret enemy; treacherous friend. Vergil, "Eclogues," 3:1.

To let grass grow under the feet: to delay, or to neglect one's opportunities.

Grasshopper.—*Knee-high to a grasshopper:* very short; diminutive.

Grave.—*As grave* (or *solemn*) *as an owl:* very solemn in appearance.

To make a person turn in his grave: to do that which would cause a person deep distress if he were still living.

With one foot in the grave: very ill; near death.

Gray.—*Gray's Elegy:* a popular name for the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," by Thomas Gray (1716–1771).

The blue and the gray: the northern and southern soldiers in the American Civil War: so called from the respective colors of their uniforms.

The gray mare: a wife who controls her husband: from the proverb "the gray mare is the better horse."

To bring down one's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave: to cause pain and sorrow to an old person. Gen. 42:38.

Grease.—*Elbow grease:* energy employed in any kind of rubbing; any energetic effort.

To grease the palm of: **1**, to bribe; **2**, to offer a gratuity; tip.

Greaser.—A Mexican or Spanish American: an American expression of contempt.

Great.—*A great cry and little wool:* great promise, but small performance: according to legend, the Devil's remark when he sheared hogs.

Great gross: twelve gross; that is, 1,728 articles.

Great Salt Lake: a lake in Utah, 75 miles long and with a maximum width of 50 miles, the water of which is so salt that animal and plant life is exceedingly scanty and the human body cannot sink in it.

Great Scott: an exclamation of surprise: originated in the late 1860's, possibly with some reference to General Winfield Scott, who died in 1866.

The Great Commoner: the nickname of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, so called because of his power as leader of the English House of Commons.

The Great Diride: the Rocky Mountains: so called because they constitute the chief watershed in North America.

The Great Eastern: at its building (1858), the largest ship in the world, 691 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 48 feet deep, with a tonnage of 18,915. It was designed to carry 1,000 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo. After 1864 it was used in laying cables, and was broken up in 1885.

The Great Elector: Frederick William of Brandenburg (1620–1688).

The Great (or *Grand*) *Mogul:* the greatest of the Mogul emperors of India (1542–1605), whose name was Jelal-ed-Deen, commonly known as Akbar. The term is applied to any self-important person.

The Great Pyramid: a pyramid at Giza, near Cairo, Egypt. It is 484 feet high, and contains 577,600 cubic feet of material.

The great unwashed: the common people: first so called by Edmund Burke (1729–97).

The great wall of China: the wall of brick and stone, originally 20 feet thick at the bottom and 15 feet at the top, and over 25 feet high, extending along

the northern frontier of China on the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili to the border of Turkestan, 1728 miles: built in the 3d century B. C. to stop the incursions of the Tatars.

The Great White Father: the President of the United States: a North American Indian appellation.

Greek.—*Fathers of the Greek Church:* Eusebius, Athanasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, Epiphanius, Cyril of Alexandria, and Ephraim of Edessa.

Fear the Greeks eren when bearing gifts: beware of a treacherous gift: from the phrase in Virgil's "Æneid," II:49, in allusion to the wooden horse ostensibly presented to Troy as a gift to the gods upon the departure of the Greeks from its siege, but used as a hiding place for Greek soldiers who opened the gates for the returning Greek army which captured the city.

Greek fire: a composition of niter, sulphur, and naphtha, used for setting fire to hostile ships, etc.: so called because first used by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire.

It is Greek to me: it is unintelligible to me. Shakespeare, "Julius Caesar," I:2:287.

On the Greek kalends: never. There were no kalends in the Greek calendar.

The Greek Church (or *Holy Oriental Orthodox Apostolic Church*): that section of the Christian Church dominant in eastern Europe and western Asia, especially in Turkey, Greece, Russia, and some parts of Austria. The first sign of disunion between the Greek and Roman churches was in A. D. 385; the date of the final separation, was 1054, when Pope Leo IX excommunicated the Patriarch, the ecclesiastical head of Constantinople.

When Greek meets Greek: when equal forces compete: an allusion to the contest between the Greek states and Philip and Alexander of Macedon: perhaps in direct allusion to "When Greek joined Greek then was the tug of war," from Nathaniel Lee's "Alexander the Great," *join* being used in the sense of engage with.

Green.—*As green as grass:* easily deceived.

Fiddler's Green: an imaginary place free from care.

Green goods: counterfeit paper money.

Green hands: inferior sailors: a nautical phrase. Here "green" means not ripe; not mature.

Green Mountain Boys: Vermont patriots: originally organized in 1775 by Ethan Allen to resist the encroachment of New Yorkers who claimed Vermont as a part of the state of New York. They fought against the British in the Revolution.

Green Mountain State: Vermont: so called from the Green Mountains.

Lincoln green: a green cloth formerly made at Lincoln, England.

The Wearing of the Green: a popular Irish song. Green is the Irish national color: to wear it shows Irish sympathies.

To wear green stockings: of an elder sister, to be unmarried at the time of her younger sister's marriage: in allusion to an old English custom.

Greenback.—*A greenback:* a United States currency note, which has its back printed in green.

The Greenback Party: the popular name of the Independent National Party from 1874 to 1884, the reconstruction period following the Civil War, which advocated the payment of the American national debt in paper money.

Green-eyed.—*Green-eyed monster:* jealousy. Shakespeare, "Othello," III:3:166.

Greenland.—*From Greenland's Icy Mountains:* a missionary hymn by Reginald Heber (1783–1826).

Greenroom.—*The greenroom:* the performers' waiting room once provided in theaters.

Greenwich.—*Greenwich Observatory:* the royal observatory at Greenwich, England, built in 1674 by Christopher Wren, and opened 1675–76: used to determine the location of the prime meridian.

Greenwich time: the mean solar time at Greenwich, England: used universally by mariners and the standard on which most time systems are founded.

Greenwich Village: originally, a suburb of New York City when it clustered about the Battery; recently, that portion of the region west of Washington Square, sought by impecunious artists and writers as the center of Bohemian life.

Gregorian.—*Gregorian chant:* a plain song used in church services and introduced by Pope Gregory I in the sixth century.

The Gregorian calendar: the present calendar, a correction of the Julian calendar, introduced in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII. (See *New Style*, under *Style*.)

Grenadier.—*First Grenadier of France:* Théophile Malo de Latour d'Auvergne (1743–1800), a brave captain of grenadiers in the French Revolution, who, refusing a higher rank, was given this title by Napoleon I.

Gretna Green.—*Gretna Green marriages:* runaway matches. In Scotland, all that is required of contracting parties is a mutual declaration before witnesses of their willingness to marry, so that elopers reaching the parish of Graitney, or village of Springfield, could be legally married without either license, banns, or priest.

Greyhound.—*Ocean greyhound:* a fast ocean steamship of slender, graceful lines.

Griddle.—*Like a hen on a hot griddle:* very restless.

Grief.—*To come to grief:* to fail; turn out badly or disastrously.

Grim.—*To hold on like grim death:* to cling tenaciously and desperately.

Grin.—*To grin and bear it:* to smile in the face of adversity; in submitting to unpleasantness, to show no other sign of impatience than a grin.

To grin like a Cheshire cat: to smile broadly, and show the teeth: said to refer to the cat-shaped cheeses formerly made in Cheshire, England.

Grind.—*The mills of God grind slowly:* fate is inexorable. Frederick von Logau, translated by Longfellow: suggested by the Greek quotation: "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind small." "Oracula Sibyllina," VIII:14.

To grind for an examination: to study intently for an examination: metaphor derived from a mill.

To grind the faces of the poor: to deal unjustly or harshly with the poor. Isa. 3:15.

Grindstone.—*To hold* (or *put*) *a person's nose to the grindstone:* to subject a person to drudgery.

Gringo.—A contemptuous term applied to Americans by Latin Americans: possibly originated during the Mexican War from a song sung by the American soldiers, containing the phrase "green grows the grass."

Griselda.—*Patient Griselda:* a model of enduring, and perhaps unreasoning, devotion: from a medieval legend, found in Boccaccio and Chaucer, of an abused but enduring wife.

Grist.—*All is grist that comes to my mill:* everything I get I turn to account.

Grit.—*To grit the teeth:* to grind the teeth, as in anger, pain, etc.

Ground.—*Debatable ground* (or *land*): the borderland between two countries, claimed by both; particularly, the land on the western border of Scotland, possession of which was once disputed by Scotland and England: also used figuratively.

Down to the ground: thoroughly; completely; entirely. Judg. 20:21–25.

Happy hunting grounds: the Indian heaven: the conception of the North American Indians of life after death.

On even ground: on equal terms.

To break ground: to commence a new project; excavate for building operations.

To cut the ground from under: to leave (a person) in an untenable position, with no argument to sustain him.

To fall to the ground: to come to nothing; prove a failure.

To gain ground: to advance; progress in an undertaking.

To get in on the ground floor: 1, to obtain an opportunity for a fortunate speculation or investment in advance of the general public; 2, to enter into a commercial enterprise.

To lose ground: to be outdistanced in competition.

To meet a person on his own ground: to contend or argue with a person under conditions of his own choice.

To run into the ground: to talk about or carry some hobby to a tiresome extreme.

To stand one's ground: to maintain one's position, as in argument.

Ground hog.—*Ground-hog day:* February 2d: so called from the tradition that if the ground hog sees his shadow on that day he retreats into his hole for six more weeks. This is supposed to be a sign of a late spring.

Grub Street.—A London street once populated by hack writers; hence, a piece of hack work; a mechanically written literary production or one of small merit: usually with a contemptuous or pitying connotation.

Guard.—*Prætorian Guard:* the bodyguard of the Roman emperors, which ultimately secured the power of deciding the succession to the throne.

The Old Guard: 1, the favorite regiment of Napoleon I; 2, the supporters of General Grant for the Presidency.

To be off one's guard: to be careless or heedless.

Guardian.—*Guardian angel:* an angel divinely appointed at the birth of each individual to accompany and guard him throughout life.

Gudrun.—1, the heroine of the German epic poem "Gudrun" (about A. D. 1210); 2, a heroine of the Scandinavian "Volsunga Saga," known in

"Nibelungenlied" as Kriemhild, and in Wagner's series of music dramas as Gutrune.

Guelph.—*Guelphs and Ghibellines:* rival political factions exerting powerful influence and causing much bloodshed in Italy during the latter part of the Middle Ages. The Ghibellines, or imperial party, had as its strongholds Pisa, Verona, and Arezzo, while the Guelphs, who resented imperial authority and comprised the Church and city states, had Florence, Bologna, and Milan. The prominent families espoused one party or the other, but were not always consistent in their allegiance. The names are probably of German origin.

Guide.—*Guide, philosopher, and friend:* Alexander Pope, "Essay on Man," IV: 390.

Guildhall.—The London Town Hall; the hall of the guilds.

Guinea.—*Guinea fowl:* a domesticated bird, so called because it was brought to us from the coast of Guinea, where it is very common.

Gulf.—*A great gulf:* a complete and permanent cause of separation; a radical difference or complete divergence: from the parable of Dives and Lazarus. Luke 16:26.

Gulf States: Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulf Stream: the stream which issues from the Gulf of Mexico and constitutes the most important current in the Atlantic Ocean.

Gulistan (Pers. = the garden of roses).—A collection of epigrams by the poet Sadi, a native of Shiraz, Persia (about 1190–1291).

Gulliver.—*Gulliver's Travels:* a series of satirical tales by Jonathan Swift.

Gum.—*To gum the deal* (or *game*): to spoil or abort an act or proposed act through clumsiness, either unconscious or intentional: a card-playing metaphor.

Gun.—*A great* (or *big*) *gun:* a person of distinction or importance: probably a transfer from the ordnance sense as distinguished from a small gun or musket.

Minute gun: a gun fired as a signal of distress at sea, or at the death of a distinguished individual: so called because a minute elapses between discharges.

Quaker guns: dummy cannon, made of wood and painted black or gray: so called because of the Quakers' disbelief in war.

To blow great guns: to blow so fiercely as to resemble the discharge of artillery. Charles Dibdin (1745–1814), "The Sailor's Consolation."

To spike one's guns: to silence one; render one helpless: in allusion to the method of rendering muzzle-loading cannon useless when about to fall into enemy hands, by driving a spike into the touchhole.

To stand to one's guns: to refuse to retract a statement; refuse to retreat.

To stick to one's guns: to maintain one's position.

Gunman.—An armed thug, usually in the employ of a master criminal.

Gunter.—*Gunter's chain:* a chain used by surveyors, 66 feet long, consisting of 100 links: it is convenient because by it areas can be calculated decimally.

Gutenberg.—*Gutenberg Bible:* an edition of the Vulgate Latin Bible printed at Mainz, Germany, about 1450, by Gutenberg and others, and thought to be the earliest book printed with movable types: also called *Mazarin Bible* from its being found in the Bibliothèque Mazarin, a library established in France by Cardinal Mazarin in 1648.

Gutter.—*Out of the gutter:* of low origin.

Guy.—Originally, in England, a stuffed figure supposed to represent Guy Fawkes of the Gunpowder Plot; hence, any fantastic figure; in America used more widely for any fellow with whom one is familiar; "a regular guy" is a regular fellow, a hail fellow well met.

Guy's Hospital: the largest hospital in London, founded in 1723 by Thomas Guy.

Gyges.—*Gyges's ring:* in fable, a magic ring discovered by Gyges, a king of Lydia, which rendered the wearer invisible.

H

Hack.—*A literary hack:* a literary drudge.

Haddock, or Haddie.—*Findon haddock* (or *Finnan Haddie*): a haddock cured with green wood smoke. Findon, or Finnon, is a village some six miles south of Aberdeen, where haddocks are so cured. Sir Walter Scott, "The Antiquary," XXVI.

Hague.—*Hague conferences:* conferences held at the Hague with a view to securing concerted action in respect to the maintenance of peace and the amelioration of war, and looking to a gradual reduction of military and naval armaments.

Hail.—*Hail to the Chief:* 1, Scott's "Lady of the Lake," II:19; 2, a band and orchestral melody used to greet the President.

Hail.—*Thick as hail.* in rapid succession; very thick. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?–1400), "The Legende of Goode Women," I:76.

Hair.—*A hair's breadth:* the minimum of narrowness or closeness.

By the turn of a hair: by the narrowest chance.

Hair of the dog that bit you: like cures like: from a popular belief, in Scotland, that a few hairs of the dog that bit one, if applied to the wound, will prevent evil consequences; humorously, a drink of liquor taken when sobering up from a debauch.

Not to turn a hair: not to be in the least embarrassed; be self-possessed: in allusion to a horse that wins a race without sweating.

To comb a person's hair the wrong way: to annoy a person by opposing his prejudices, opinions, etc.

To make one's hair stand on end: to arouse a feeling of horror.

To split hairs (or *straws*): to draw unduly fine distinctions; argue or dispute over slight differences.

Half.—*Half a loaf is better than no bread:* even a little of something desirable is better than nothing.

Six of one and half a dozen of the other: no choice; no difference between one and the other.

To go halves: to share equally.

Half-baked.—1, not fully worked out or matured, as plans or theories; 2, not fully developed mentally.

Half-cocked.—*To go off half-cocked:* to act prematurely or precipitately: an allusion to the discharge of a firearm, supposedly impossible to fire while the hammer is at half cock.

Halfpence.—*To get more kicks than halfpence:* to receive more abuse than pay; be badly or roughly treated.

Half-seas.—*Half-seas over:* slightly intoxicated; half drunk.

Halfway.—*To meet halfway:* to make a compromise with; to make mutual concessions.

Hall.—*Exeter Hall:* a building in the Strand, London, used for religious and philosophic assemblies, and for a time symbolic of religion and temperance.

Faneuil Hall: a market house and hall in Boston, given to the city in 1742 by Peter Faneuil. Because, in Revolutionary times, it was so frequently the meeting place of patriots, it came to be called the "Cradle of American Liberty."

Hall of mirrors: a historic room in the Palace of Versailles: so called from the splendid mirrors that adorn the walls. In this room William I of Germany was proclaimed emperor in 1871, and the treaty of peace at the conclusion of the World War was signed, June 28, 1919.

Liberty hall: a place where one may act without restraint, or be thoroughly at one's ease. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–1774), "She Stoops to Conquer."

Music hall: in Great Britain, a vaudeville theater.

Hallelujah.—*Hallelujah lassie:* an early name for a woman member of the Salvation Army.

Halt.—*To cry halt:* to order others to stop: from a military drill command.

Hamlet.—*Hamlet with the part of the prince left out:* with the principal character omitted: just as Shakespeare's "Hamlet" would be if the part of Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, were lacking.

Hammer.—*Hammer and tongs:* with violent disputing.

To hammer away at: to devote oneself energetically to.

Under the hammer: to be sold at auction: in allusion to the auctioneer's mallet.

Hancock.—*Your John Hancock:* your signature: from the notably firm and bold signature of John Hancock, which appears first of all the signers upon the Declaration of Independence.

Hand.—*An iron hand in a velvet glove:* rigid firmness cloaked by courtesy.

Cap in hand: as a suppliant; humbly, as one who removes his hat when approaching a superior.

From hand to mouth: thriftlessly; like one who consumes all the available food as soon as he receives it.

Hand and (or *in*) *glove:* in close intimacy or coöperation; as close as hand and glove are to each other. William Cowper, "Table Talk."

Hand in hand with: in close harmony with; in concurrence or agreement with.

Hand over fist: with great rapidity.

Hand over hand: with great rapidity, as by passing one's hands alternately, one above the other, in climbing a rope.

To hand it to a person: hand a person the palm or the praise as a frank acknowledgment of admiration. (*U. S. Slang.*)

Hands off: don't interfere.

Heavy hand: severe or oppressive treatment.

Not to let one's left hand know what one's right hand does: to act secretly, especially in the performance of good deeds. Matt. 6:3.

Note of hand: a written promise with signature, made by one person to pay another a certain sum of money at a specified time.

Old hand: a person with much experience.
Right-hand man: a dependable chief assistant.
The upper hand: the advantage; also, preëminence.
To be a good hand at: to be an expert at.
To be a poor hand at: to be unskilled or inefficient at.
To be bound hand and foot: to be strictly controlled; be fettered by circumstances.
To bear a hand: to take hold; help.
To carry one's life in one's hand: to pursue an undertaking fraught with danger to one's life.
To change hands: to pass from the possession of one person into that of another.
To cross a person's hand: to give money to a person for the purpose of receiving a favor or a favorable report: in allusion to the custom of making gifts to fortune tellers by crossing the hand with a silver coin.
To force the hand: to compel a person to show his case or to take action which he would prefer to defer: a whist-playing metaphor.
To gain the upper hand: to obtain control.
To get one's hand in: to become familiar with an occupation or process.
To give the glad hand to: to welcome cordially; receive heartily and in a friendly manner. (*Slang.*)
To hand a lemon: **1**, to give something unpleasant; cheat; **2**, to make a sarcastic remark. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
To hand (or *pass*) *on the torch:* to transmit wisdom, a tradition, an inheritance, or the like.
To have a hand in: to take part in. Shakespeare, "Julius Caesar," III:2:46.
To have clean hands: to be quite innocent of wrongdoing. Ps. 24:4.
To have on one's hands: to have as a charge or responsibility.
To have one's hands full: to be fully occupied.
To have time on one's hands: to be unemployed.
To hold out a helping hand: to offer assistance.
To hold up the hands of: to support in an endeavor: an allusion to the action of Aaron and Hur in holding up the hands of Moses, thus making possible a great victory. Ex. 17:12.
To join hands with: to become a partner of.
To keep one's hands clean: to avoid being involved; remain free of reproach.
To kiss hands: to be endowed with high government office, by the sovereign whose hand is kissed on the occasion of the transfer of the seals of office.
To lay hands on: to do violence to; also, to bless.
To offer one's hand and heart: to propose marriage. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," III:1:89, 90.
To play into a person's hands: to act for the advantage of another; also, to act in such a way as unknowingly to benefit an enemy or opponent.
To play one's hand for all it is worth: to obtain every point possible from a hand at cards; hence, to avail oneself of one's opportunities to the fullest extent.
To put one's hand to the plow: to undertake a task or course of action. Luke 9:62.
To show one's hand: to disclose one's intentions: a metaphor borrowed from the game of poker.
To strengthen the hands of: to support and assist. Ezra 1:6.
To strike hands: to make an agreement; shake hands to bind a bargain: in allusion to Prov. 22:26.
To take in hand: to undertake to do; take the charge of.
To take off one's hands: to relieve one of the responsibility of.
To take one's life in one's hands: deliberately to run considerable risk.
To take the law into one's hands: to punish an offender without recourse to the aid of the law.
To throw up one's hands: to make a gesture of surrender; resign oneself to the inevitable.
To wait on a person hand and foot: to be devotedly attentive to a person.
To wash one's hands of: to decline to have anything to do with: in allusion to a former ceremonial gesture of renunciation of responsibility, as the washing of his hands by Pontius Pilate at the trial of Jesus Matt. 27:24.
Under hand and seal: confirmed in writing: when writing was an uncommon accomplishment, a signature to a document took the form of an impression of the hand dipped in ink together with the impression of a seal.
With a high hand: imperiously; arrogantly.
With open hand: liberally; generously

Handle.—*To fly off the handle:* to lose control of oneself through passion. The allusion is to an ax.
To give a handle to: to supply an opportunity or advantage, particularly for censure or criticism.
To have a handle to one's name: to possess a title.
Up to the handle (or *hilt*): thoroughly; completely.
To handle without gloves: to deal with very severely; treat unmercifully: a pugilistic metaphor.

Handful.—*To be a handful:* to be rather more than can comfortably be dealt with or managed.

Handgrips.—*To be at handgrips with:* to contest with: in allusion to a hand-to-hand struggle. John Bunyan, "The Holy War."

Handsome.—*Handsome is that handsome does:* actions are the test of one's merit.
High, wide, and handsome (or *scattering*): with distinctive bearing or carriage; in any outstanding manner.

Handsomely.—*To act handsomely:* to be generous; display liberality.

Handwriting.—*The handwriting on the wall:* an omen of an impending calamity: from the story of the handwriting on the wall of Belshazzar's palace, announcing the loss of his kingdom. Dan. 5:5–31.

Hang.—*To get the hang of a thing:* to make oneself familiar with the working or use of a thing.
Not to care a hang (or *rap*): to be quite indifferent.
To hang around: to loiter about a place.
To hang by a thread: to be in a very critical condition: in allusion to the story of the sword which was suspended by a hair over the head of Damocles at a feast to which he was invited by King Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse (430–367 B. C.).
To hang fire: to be slow of action: originally used of a gun in which the charge was slow in exploding.
To hang on: **1**, to persist in, as an argument; **2**, to overstay one's welcome.
To hang out a shingle: to announce one's business, as the practice of law or medicine, by putting up a sign.
To hang the jury: to bring about a disagreement and thus invalidate a trial.
To hang together: to keep united in a company. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," III:2:12.
To hang up: to end a telephone conversation by placing the receiver on the hook.
To hang up one's hat: to take possession of a new home, especially by marrying a daughter of the house.

Hanged.—*As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb:* once one has committed an offense involving punishment, one need not hesitate to commit further offenses which will involve no greater penalty. At one time the stealing of a lamb could be punished in England by hanging.

Hanging.—*A hanging matter:* a serious matter; one which may involve the punishment of hanging.

Hanukka.—*The Feast of Hanukka, or of the Dedication:* a Jewish festival in commemoration of the purification of the temple by Judas Maccabæus: an eight-day festival beginning December 25.

Happen.—*To happen in:* to come in; make a call without special purpose.

Happy.—*A happy expression:* a well-turned phrase; a word or phrase peculiarly apt.
Happy as a clam at high tide: thoroughly happy, because safe from annoyance or interference.
Happy the nation whose annals are tiresome: in allusion to the fact that wars, rebellions, and troubles make up the most exciting parts of history. Montesquieu.
The happy hunting grounds: the Indian heaven: the conception of the North American Indians of life after death.

Hard.—*Hard as nails:* exceedingly hard of heart; also, very muscular; in good physical condition.
Hard as the nether millstone: unfeeling; obdurate. Job 41:24.
Hard cash: **1**, gold and silver, as distinguished from paper money; **2**, ready money.
Hard lines: **1**, hard terms: rough treatment; **2**, bad luck.
Hard liquor: liquor containing much alcohol: in contrast to beer or wines, which have a smaller alcoholic content, or soft drinks which have very little or no alcohol.
Hard siege: a period of severe illness or difficulty.
Hard up: in financial straits.
It goes hard with him: he has a difficult course or an unfortunate and troubled career.
To die hard: **1**, to die fighting for life; **2**, to abandon reluctantly one's opinions, aspirations, etc.
To have a hard row to hoe: to have a difficult task to perform.

Hard-boiled.—Callous; indifferent to opinion or appeal; thoroughly sophisticated and sternly autocratic; unmoved by pain or distress.

Hare.—*First catch your hare:* make sure of the preliminaries before you begin to consider the next step.
To kiss the hare's foot: to be late.
Mad as a March hare: freakish; erratic: in allusion to the actions of the hare in the breeding season.
To hold with the hare and run with the hounds: to play a double and deceitful part; be a traitor.

Harness.—*To die in harness:* to continue in one's work or occupation till death.

Harp.—*To harp on one string:* to persist in tiresome repetition of a single phrase, remark, etc., or to talk endlessly on a single subject: probably in allusion to a harper who accompanies his recital with a continuous monotone picked on one string.

Harrow.— *Under the harrow:* suffering persecution or torture: from the simile, "like a toad under the harrow," in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy."
Harry.—*Old Harry:* the devil: perhaps a corruption of Old Hairy. In Leviticus, 17:7, the Hebrew for "hairy ones" is translated "devils."
Harvest.—*Harvest moon:* the moon which is near the full at about the time of the autumnal equinox, which rises for several days together at about sunset.
Hash.—*To make a hash of:* to spoil in the course of an unsuccessful attempt to deal with.
To settle one's hash: to complete an opponent's discomfiture, particularly by silencing him or rendering him helpless.
Haste.—*Haste makes waste:* hurry is expensive.
The more haste the less speed: hurried and slovenly work frequently necessitates a second effort for the correction of errors.
Hastings.—*Battle of Hastings:* the battle, fought at Hastings, Sussex, England, October 14, 1066, in which William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold, King of the English, and thereby gained the crown of England: sometimes called the battle of Senlac, from the hill on which the battle was fought.
Hat.—*Red Hat:* the hat worn by cardinals, princes of the Roman church: red because it was the color of royalty.
To high hat: to act toward with formality and stiffness; treat with affected superiority.
To knock into a cocked hat: to beat into an unrecognizable mass; hence, to defeat conclusively.
To pass round the hat: to make a collection of money, generally for a charitable object. Oliver Goldsmith, "Life of Beau Nash."
To talk through one's hat: to talk foolishly; originally, to talk above one's head; that is, in excess of one's intelligence.
Hatchet.—*To bury the hatchet:* to make peace: from a practice formerly prevalent among the North American Indians, of burying a tomahawk at the conclusion of a peace.
Hatter.—*As mad as a hatter:* properly, "As mad as an atter or adder"; mad in the sense of hurtful, as mad formerly meant venomous: popularized by Lewis Carroll's (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832–98) "Alice in Wonderland."
Haul.—*To haul in one's sails:* to retire from a contest.
To haul over the coals: to bring to task for shortcomings; scold: in allusion to an ancient form of torture in which victims were hauled over the coals of a slow fire.
Have.—*The haves and the have-nots:* those who have property and those who have none. Cervantes, "Don Quixote," II:20.
To have a mind: to be willing: in allusion to Neh. 4:6.
To have a rod in pickle: to have a punishment ready to administer: from the old practice of soaking rods in brine to toughen them.
To have and to hold: to possess and retain: a legal phrase.
To have at one's feet: to have subservient to one.
To have it out with a person: to discuss and settle a disputed point; challenge another because of some offense of which he has been guilty.
To have no use for: to dislike (a person).
To have one's eye on: to have in one's mind; also, to have under supervision.
To have on the hip: to be about to overcome, as a wrestler; have at one's mercy.
To have something up one's sleeve: to have something in reserve; have a concealed motive.
To have the floor: to have the right to address the house, as in a legislative assembly.
Haw.—*To hum and haw:* to stammer and express hesitation in speech: in allusion to the meaningless sounds introduced between words by one who hesitates in his speech.
Hawk.—*To hawk about:* to offer for disposal in the manner of a hawker; make common by offering at a cheap price.
Hay.—*Between hay and grass:* 1, too late for one purpose and too early for another; 2, neither one thing or another: often referring to a boy in his teens who is neither a child nor a man.
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty: a treaty negotiated in 1901 between the United States, represented by John Hay, and Great Britain, represented by Lord Pauncefote, relative to the building and control of the Panama Canal. It abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
To make hay while the sun shines: to act while circumstances are favorable; take advantage of every opportunity.
Head.—*From head to foot:* completely; entirely.
Heads I win, tails you lose: whatever happens I am bound to gain: a facetious choice by one of the parties to the tossing of a coin.
Head over heels: upside down; turning a somersault.
Head tax: the tax paid by an individual alien for the privilege of entering a foreign country.
Off (or *out of*) *one's head:* insane; demented.
Over a person's head: 1, superseding another one who has a prior claim; 2, beyond one's understanding.
Over head and ears: deeply immersed, especially in love, debt, or work.
To bite off one's own head: to injure oneself in the attempt to harm another.
To buy (or *sell*) *property over one's head:* to buy (or sell) a house or the like without consulting the occupant.
To come to a head: to reach the state of suppuration, as a boil; hence, to come to an issue or crisis.
To draw to a head: to approach a crisis.
To eat its head off: to cost more to keep than it produces; deteriorate for want of use: said especially of an animal that stands idle in its stall.
To have a head on one's shoulders: to be shrewd; possess common sense.
To have a swelled head: to be conceited: said of one inclined to overestimate his own importance or ability.
To have blood upon one's head: to be responsible for murder. Josh. 2:19.
To have one's head in the clouds: to be in a mental state of unreality. John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."
To hide one's head in the sand: to endeavor to escape or to avoid disaster by ridiculous means: from the supposed behavior of ostriches when pursued.
To hold (or *carry*) *one's head high:* to be proud; display a haughty mien.
To keep one's head: to retain one's self-control despite alarm or difficulty.
To keep one's head above water: to keep out of serious difficulties; especially, to remain solvent.
To knock on the head: to upset, as plans.
To lay heads together: to confer.
To let him have his head: to give a person freedom to follow his course, like a horse when his head is freed from the reins.
To lift up the head of: to exalt; enable to go with pride.
To lose one's head: to become confused and muddle-minded.
To make no head or tail of: to be unable to understand or comprehend.
To put one's head in the lion's mouth: to enter a situation of great peril: in allusion to a common animal trainer's trick.
To run one's head against: to attempt the impossible with injury to oneself, as if one tried to push a wall down with one's head: from "The Spectator."
To shake one's head: to indicate disapproval, doubt, or dissent.
To take into one's head: to seize upon (a notion) suddenly.
To talk a person's head off: to talk to a person until he is so wearied as to be unable to reply.
To throw (or *fling*) *oneself at the head of:* to force oneself upon; make advances to: usually said of a woman.
To turn one's head: to upset one mentally; also, to cause one, by flattery, to have an exaggerated opinion of his accomplishments, looks, etc.
Heal.—*Physician, heal thyself:* preacher, be advised by your own sermons. Luke 4:23.
Health.—*Not in a thing for one's health:* interested in a thing for a serious purpose, especially for money; a euphemism.
Heap.—*Struck all of* (or *on*) *a heap:* overcome and (metaphorically) paralyzed by surprise. Shakespeare, "Titus Andronicus," II:3:223.
To heap coals of fire on the head of: to put to shame by repaying good for evil. Romans 12:20.
Heart.—*A heart of flint* (or *stone*): a person devoid of feeling or compassion. Ezekiel 11:19.
A heart-to-heart talk: an intimate conversation.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder: from the song "Isle of Beauty," by Thomas Haynes Bayly (1798–1839).
After one's own heart: in accord with one's ideas or desires. 1 Sam. 13:14.
An affair of the heart: a love affair.
Faint heart never won fair lady: an old proverb (1569).
From the bottom of one's heart: with all sincerity. Horace, "Satires," I:1.
One's heart is in the right place: one is well meaning.
To do one's heart good: to gladden and strengthen one. Shakespeare, "Midsummer Night's Dream," I:2:73.
To eat one's heart out: to suffer silently; grieve deeply.
To find it in one's heart: to be willing.
To get (or *learn*) *by heart* (or *by rote*): to commit to memory; learn so as to repeat word for word.
To have a heart: to be considerate.
To have at heart: to cherish; desire.
To have it in one's heart: to intend.

To lay to heart: to remember.
To lose heart: to become discouraged.
To lose one's heart: to fall in love.
To make one's heart bleed: to arouse in one a deep feeling of pity. Geoffrey Chaucer, "Troilus and Criseyde"
To one's heart's content: as far or as much as one desires.
To pluck up heart: to take courage.
To set one's heart upon: to desire most earnestly. Francis Bacon's (1561–1622) essay, "Of Empire."
To steel the heart: to harden the heart.
To take heart: to be of good courage. Moral courage at one time was supposed to reside in the heart. Shakespeare, "Julius Cæsar," IV:3:289.
To take heart of grace: to be encouraged by kindly treatment.
To take the heart out of: to discourage.
To take to heart: to be greatly concerned about; feel deeply pained.
To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve: to expose one's personal feeling to general notice. Shakespeare, "Othello," I:1:64.
With all one's heart: with all one's energies and devotion.
With one's heart in one's boots: with fear and timidity: in allusion to the metaphorical sinking of the heart at sorrow or despair.
With one's heart in one's mouth: filled with fear: perhaps an allusion to the lump in the throat caused by intense emotion.

Heartstrings.—One's deepest feelings or emotions. Spenser, "Faërie Queene," 4:6.

Heathen.—*The heathen Chinee:* a designation of a Chinaman: from a humorous poem, "The Heathen Chinee," by Bret Harte (1836–1902).

Heaven.—*A new heaven and a new earth:* a transformation of social, economic, political, or other conditions. Rev. 21:1.
Artillery of heaven: thunder and lightning. Shakespeare, "Taming of the Shrew," I:2:205.
Heaven on earth: a condition of great happiness.
To move heaven and earth: to make apparently superhuman efforts to obtain or effect something.

Heavy.—*Heavy hand:* severe or oppressive treatment.
Heavy man: in theatrical parlance, an actor who plays foil to the hero.

Heel.—*Down* (or *Out*) *at heel:* giving evidence of poverty or carelessness in personal appearance. Shakespeare, "King Lear," II:2:163.
Head over heels: upside down; turning a somersault.
Neck and heels: **1,** in a hasty and summary fashion; bodily: used of expulsion; **2,** securely: used of binding or fettering.
To be on (or *upon*) *the heels of:* to follow closely.
To come to heel: to yield with docility: in allusion to the habit of dogs of following at their masters' heels.
To cool one's heels: to wait an unreasonable time, attending the convenience of another: in allusion to waiting on a cold doorstep, after ringing the bell, for someone to open the door.
To lay by the heels: to upset; make helpless; place under restraint.
To lift up the heel against: to kick; treat with insolence. John 13:18.
To pick up one's heels: to run away. John Bunyan, "The Holy War."
To show a clean pair of heels: to escape; decamp.
To show one's heels: to flee rapidly.
To take to one's heels (or *legs*): to run away.
To tread upon the heels of: to follow closely upon.

Hell.—*A hell on earth:* a place or condition of disturbance, anxiety, or mental torture.

Helm.—*To answer the helm:* to act in response to the rudder, as a ship.
To be at the helm: to direct; control. William Penn (1644–1718), "Some Fruits of Solitude."
To take the helm: to take charge; assume control.

Help.—*To help a lame dog over a stile:* to come to the aid of an unfortunate who is in distress.

Helve.—*To send the ax after the helve:* to place more money in a losing investment in the hope of recovering one's losses.

Hemp.—*To stretch hemp:* to be hanged, hemp rope being used for executions by hanging.

Hen.—*As busy as a hen with one chick:* fussy and overanxious about trifles.
Hen party: an assemblage of women only.
Like a hen on a hot griddle: very restless; bustling.
Scarce as hens' teeth: absolutely lacking.

Herculean.—*A Herculean labor:* a very great task: in allusion to the twelve stupendous labors imposed on the Greek hero, Hercules. (See next article.)

Hercules.—*Labors of Hercules:* twelve almost impossible tasks imposed upon the mythical hero, Hercules. They were: 1, wrestling with the Nemean lion; 2, the destruction of the Lernean hydra; 3, the capture of the Arcadian hind; 4, the capture of the boar of Erymanthus; 5, the cleaning of the Augean stables; 6, the shooting of the Stymphalian birds; 7, the capture of the Cretan bull; 8, the capture of the man-eating mares of the Thracian Diomedes; 9, the seizure of the girdle of Hippolyte; 10, the capture of Geryon's oxen; 11, the bringing of the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides; 12, the carrying of Cerberus from Hades to the upper world.
Pillars of Hercules: two promontories on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar, set up by Hercules, according to mythology, as the western boundaries of the world.

Hermit.—*Hermit Nation* (or *Kingdom*): Chosen (formerly, Korea): in allusion to the seclusion from the outer world formerly enjoined by its governments.

Hero.—*Carnegie Hero Fund:* a fund of $5,000,000, created by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) in 1904, for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if only injured.
Hero of the Nile: Admiral Lord Nelson (1758–1805).
No man is a hero to his valet: familiarity breeds contempt: generally attributed to Montaigne (1533–92), but used by Madame de Cornuel, who died in 1694.

Herod.—*Idumean Herods:* a dynasty that ruled the Jews, the most conspicuous member of which was Herod the Great (about 72–4 B. C.), noted for his ability, unscrupulousness, and cruelty. Hence, the name is used figuratively for any cruel tyrant, and, on account of his massacre of the innocents of Bethlehem, particularly for one who is cruel to children.
To out-Herod Herod: to exceed even Herod, a common morality play character, in noisy rant and violent gesturing. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:16.

Heroic.—*Of heroic size:* in sculpture, greater than life size.

Herring.—*Dead as a herring:* absolutely dead: perhaps from the fact that to the general public the herring is known only as a dead fish.
Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring: without the particular qualities of one thing or the other. The suggested allusions are: fish (food for the monks), flesh or fowl (for the laity generally), red herring (for the poorer classes).

Hessian.—One whose services can be easily bought: from the Hessian mercenaries who fought in the English army in the American Revolution.

Hew.—*Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may:* work accurately and faithfully, regardless of the consequences.

Hewer.—*Hewers of wood and drawers of water:* laborers of the lowest class. Josh. 9:21.

Hickory.—*Old Hickory:* a nickname conferred upon Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) by his soldiers, "hickory" referring to the strength and toughness of his character.

Hide.—*To hide one's light under a bushel:* to live modestly; not to obtrude one's excellencies. Matt. 5:15.

Hideous.—*To make night hideous:* to disturb the slumbers of people by howling or by other similar noises. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:54.

High.—*High and dry:* left aside from the current of events, as a ship stranded high on the beach.
High ball: a drink composed of whisky diluted with soda water, ginger ale, or the like.
High day: a solemn festival.
High jinks: a noisy frolic.
High life: life in the upper ranks of society.
High, low, jack, and the game: everything that counts: from the four material scoring points in the game of high-low-jack.
High Mass (or *High Celebration*): the celebration of the mass with choir and music.
High places: among the early Jews and allied peoples, a hill or mound, either natural or artificial, used for worship or sacrifice; also, an altar or temple.
High seas: the great ocean outside of territorial waters.
High tea: an elaborate meal including cold meats, served at the usual tea time.
High, wide, and scattering (or *handsome*): with distinctive bearing or carriage; in any outstanding manner.
High words: angry words; a quarrel.
In high (*grand, full,* or *fine*) *feather:* in excellent condition: in allusion to bird life.
In high spirits: jovial; hilarious.
To be on one's high horse: to behave pretentiously or conceitedly; be on a rampage; be overbearing.
To fly high: to nurse an extravagant ambition.
To high hat: to act toward with formality and stiffness: to treat with affected superiority.
With a high hand: imperiously; arrogantly.

Highbrow.—**1,** of superior intellect, taste, or breeding; **2,** a person having such qualities. (*Slang.*)

High-church.—*High-church party:* a term which first appeared in England about 1703, and referred to the party which vigorously opposed the Dissenters and enforced the laws made against them.
Higher.—*Higher than Haman:* Haman was hanged on a gallows 60 cubits, or about 90 feet, high.
The higher law: a law, such as that of conscience, considered higher than any written one.
The man higher up: a superior; especially, the concealed chief of an organized system of blackmail or graft, to whom an undue part of the profits go.
Highland.—*The Highlands of Scotland:* the mountainous country on the northwest side of a line drawn from Glasgow to Stonehaven.
Hijacker.—A bootlegger who obtains his liquor by robbing another bootlegger or smuggler.
Hill.—*As old as the hills:* very aged.
City of the Seven Hills: Rome: in allusion to the seven hills, the Aventine, Cælian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal, on which the city was originally built.
Not worth a hill of beans: of little worth or importance.
To go down hill: to be on the decline.
Hilt.—*Up to the hilt* (or *handle*): thoroughly; completely; to the utmost.
Hindmost.—*The devil take the hindmost:* everyone for himself; everyone must fight his own battles.
Hip.—*On the hip:* in one's hip pocket, as a flask.
To have one on the hip: to be about to overcome (a wrestler); to have a person in one's power.
To smite hip and thigh: to attack without quarter. Judg. 15:8.
His.—*To get his:* to receive one's just deserts. (*Slang.*)
History.—*Father of History:* Herodotus (484–424 B. C.), a Greek historian, the first writer to raise historical narrative to the level of literature.
Knickerbocker's History of New York: a humorous history of New York City, by Washington Irving, purporting to be written by Diedrich Knickerbocker.
Hit.—*A great hit:* a considerable success: from the game of hit and miss.
To hit a man when down: to take advantage of a man when he is at one's mercy.
To hit below the belt: to strike another unfairly. A pugilist is not allowed by the rules of boxing to hit his opponent under the waist belt.
To hit it off (*together*): to get along in a friendly way; have similar tastes.
To hit the bull's-eye: to make a complete success: a metaphor from archery.
To hit the nail on the head: to define the matter at issue accurately and succinctly; speak to the point.
To hit the pipe: to smoke opium.
To make a hit: to succeed unexpectedly in an adventure, speculation, or on the stage.
Hitch.—*Hitch your wagon to a star:* maintain lofty ideals; have high aims: a phrase of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–82).
There's the hitch: there's the difficulty or impediment.
Hither.—*Hither and yon:* here and there.
Hobby.—*To ride a hobby:* to talk constantly about one's favorite interest.
Hobson.—*Hobson's choice:* no choice: generally supposed to be in allusion to Thomas Hobson (1544–1631), a livery stable keeper of Cambridge, England, who compelled his customers to take out whichever horse was nearest the door.
Hog.—*To go the whole hog:* to go to the furthest extreme.
Hold.—*Hold the fort:* immortalized as a phrase from its use by General Sherman, who signaled it to General Corse from the top of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, in 1864.
Hold your horses: control yourself.
Not fit to hold a candle for (or *to*): vastly inferior to: in allusion to the link boys or other menials who held candles in theaters.
To have and to hold: to possess and retain: in the marriage ceremony, from the Book of Common Prayer.
To hold forth: to preach; speak in public; harangue; proclaim. Phil. 2:16.
To hold in: to restrain: in allusion to horses reined up tightly when running too fast.
To hold on like grim death: to cling tenaciously and desperately.
To hold one's hand: to forbear.
To hold (or *carry*) *one's head high:* to be proud; display a haughty mien.
To hold one's own: to maintain one's part in a contest.
To hold one's tongue: to keep silent.
To hold the cards: to have the advantage of another; that is, to hold higher cards.
To hold the limelight: to remain the central figure; hold the main attention of one's audience.
To hold the mirror up to nature: to depict with great exactness. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:25.
To hold the purse strings: to control expenditures; administer the finances.
To hold the reins: to exercise control.
To hold up the hands of: to support in an endeavor: an allusion to the action of Aaron and Hur in holding up the hands of Moses, thus making possible a great victory. Ex. 17:12.
To hold water: to bear close inspection; endure a trial: a vessel that will hold water is safe and sound.
To hold with the hare and run with the hounds: to play a double and deceitful part; be a traitor.
Hole.—*To get into a hole:* to get into a difficult position.
To make a hole in: to reduce the amount of (one's financial assets or income).
Holiday.—*Roman holiday:* enjoyment whereby others suffer: in allusion to the gladiatorial sports of the Romans.
Holier.—*Holier than thou:* religious conceit. Isa. 65:5.
Hollow.—*To ring hollow:* to sound insincere or false: in allusion to the sound of a plugged coin or a timber decayed at the heart.
Holy.—*Church of the Holy Sepulchre:* a church in Jerusalem, said to be upon the site of Calvary: occupied by several Christian sects and containing a number of chapels and altars.
Holy Alliance: an alliance between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, against the tide of political liberty set in motion by the French Revolution.
Holy House of Loretto: the house in which, according to medieval tradition, the Virgin Mary was born, and which was conveyed by angels to Loretto, about 14 miles from Ancona, Italy.
Holy Thursday: **1**, in the Anglican Church, Ascension Day, the last Thursday but one before Whitsunday; **2**, in the Roman Catholic Church, Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.
Holy war: a name for a war in which religious zeal or fanaticism is appealed to.
Holy week: Passion Week, the week immediately preceding Easter.
Holy writ: the Bible; formerly, all writings on sacred subjects.
Holyrood.—*Holyrood Palace:* the residence of the ancient kings of Scotland, which grew out of the Abbey of the holy rood (holy cross), built by David I as the shrine for a piece of the true cross, A. D. 1128.
Home.—*Harrest home:* the celebration of the conclusion of the harvest.
Home truth: a truth with a personal application.
Not at home: **1**, not disengaged; not prepared for the reception of visitors; **2**, not in the house.
To bring a thing home to one: **1**, to convict a person of something; **2**, to make a person realize the truth of something.
To go to one's long home: to die.
To make oneself at home: to take one's ease, as if in one's own home.
To strike home: to touch one at a vulnerable point; also, to go straight to the root of a matter.
To take home to oneself: to comprehend completely; accept the personal application of.
Homer.—*Homer sometimes nods:* even the most trustworthy sometimes fails or makes a mistake. Horace (65–8 B. C.), "Ars Poetica."
Homeric.—*Homeric laughter:* unquenchable, long-drawn-out laughter: from Homer's account of the laughter of the gods, as in the "Odyssey," VIII:326.
Honest.—*Honest Abe:* Abraham Lincoln: the most widely known of his nicknames.
To earn (or *turn*) *an honest penny:* to earn a modest reward for honest work.
Honeyed.—*Honeyed speech* (or *words*): flattery; hypocritical or insincere commendation. Homer, "Iliad," VI:212–214.
Honor.—*A debt of honor:* a gambling or other debt that cannot be enforced by law, but is dependent for settlement on one's sense of honor.
A point of honor: an obligation, binding not on account of law but out of self-respect, or on account of conscience.
An affair of honor: a dispute to be settled by a duel.
Honors of war: the privilege allowed to an honored enemy, on capitulation, of retaining their weapons.
To do the honors: to act as host or hostess at an entertainment.
Honored.—*More honored in the breach than in the observance:* used of a custom or example which it would be more honorable not to follow. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:16.
Hoof.—*On the hoof:* alive: said of cattle.
Hook.—*By hook or by crook:* either rightfully or wrongfully: in one way or another. Formerly, the poor of a manor were allowed to go into the forests with a hook and crook to get wood. What they could not reach they might pull down with the crook.

Off the hooks: temporarily indisposed: from a gate which is usually hung with hinges that turn upon hooks driven into the gatepost, and which is useless when it gets off the hooks.
On one's own hook: on one's own responsibility or account.
To swallow hook, line, and sinker: to be gullible; snap up without consideration, as a voracious and unwary fish seizes the bait.
To take the hook without the bait: to make a foolish or thoughtless response; be readily deceived.
Hope.—*A forlorn hope:* 1, a small body of troops used as a sacrifice to gain an advantage for the main army: from Dutch *verloren hoop*, lost troop; hence, 2, a task or project practically impossible of fulfilment or realization.
To hope against hope: to hope when things are hopeless: an adaptation of "who against hope believes in hope." Romans 4:18.
Hopeful.—*A young hopeful:* a child for whom its parents entertain great hopes.
Hopping.—*Hopping mad:* in a violent rage.
Horn.—*Horn of plenty:* the horn of the goat Amalthea, which suckled Zeus, broken off by him and endowed with the power to fill with water on demand; also, the horn, or cornucopia, of Ceres, filled with fruit and flowers, and hence used as the emblem of plenty
On the horns of a dilemma: between two alternative difficulties.
To horn in: to insinuate oneself, as a horned steer may force his way into a herd. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
To lock horns: to engage in a desperate contest, like horned cattle.
To take the bull by the horns: to face a difficulty resolutely; display determination.
Horner.—*Jack Horner:* the hero of a Mother Goose rime said to be founded on an incident in the reign of Henry VIII, in which Jack Horner, steward of the Abbot of Glastonbury, is represented as having stolen certain deeds from a pie in which he was carrying them, concealed, to the king.
Hornet.—*To poke one's head into a hornet's nest:* to get into trouble by meddling.
To stir up a hornet's nest: to cause a hubbub or state of confusion; arouse an acrimonious dispute.
Horse.—*Dark horse:* a candidate of whose capacity and qualifications little or nothing is publicly known: a racing metaphor.
Horse sense: strong, instinctive common sense.
Iron horse: the steam locomotive.
Pale horse: death. Rev. 6:8.
Ride not a free horse to death: do not take undue advantage of favors. Cervantes, "Don Quixote."
Sick as a horse (or *dog*): extremely sick.
To be on a high horse: to behave pretentiously or conceitedly; be overbearing; be on a rampage.
Horseback.—*Beggar on horseback:* an upstart; a person suddenly elevated in social rank.
Horsemen.—*The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse:* a story of the German invasion of France, written by Blasco Ibáñez. The four horsemen are Conquest, War, Pestilence, and Death: in allusion to Rev. 6:1-8.
Host.—*Elevation of the Host* (Lat. *hostia*, victim): in the Roman Catholic Church, the part of the Mass in which the celebrant raises the consecrated wafer above his head to be adored by the people.
To be a host in oneself (Lat. *hostis*, enemy): to possess great strength, prowess, or versatility.
To reckon without one's host (Lat. *hospes*, innkeeper): to come to a decision without considering all the cost: as one who plans an entertainment without consulting the landlord. François Rabelais (1483?–1553), "Gargantua."
Hostages.—*To give hostages to fortune:* to have a wife and children. Francis Bacon, "Of Marriage and Single Life."
Hot.—*Hot dog:* Frankfurt sausage served hot in a roll: from the humorous notion that Frankfurts are made from dogs. (*Slang.*)
In hot blood: excitedly. Francis Bacon, "Of Death."
In hot water: in a disturbed condition; in an embarrassing situation.
To blow hot and cold: to affirm and contradict at the same time; be uncertain of mind or intention: from the fable of a traveler who was entertained by a satyr who blew his guest's fingers to warm them and his broth to cool it.
To drop it like a hot potato: to abandon a thing suddenly.
To go like hot cakes: to be disposed of rapidly; find a brisk demand and ready sale.
To make things hot: to make a place or situation very uncomfortable for one.
To strike while the iron is hot: to take advantage of the opportunity that is offered.
Hound.—*To hold with the hare and run with the hounds:* to play a double and deceitful part; be a traitor.
To hound a person: to pursue a person relentlessly, as a hound pursues its quarry.
Hour.—*Eleventh hour:* the latest possible moment. Matt. 20:9.
In an evil hour: acting under an unfortunate impulse.
House.—*A house divided against itself:* a party, family, or the like, split by internal dissension. Matt. 12:25.
A house of cards: an unsubstantial, insecure scheme, which, like a house built by children of playing cards, is liable to tumble to pieces at a mere touch.
A house of correction: a prison for minor offenses.
An Englishman's house is his castle: a popularized legal phrase meaning that, under certain conditions, a process server may not serve writs on, nor a police officer arrest, a man upon his own premises: popularly regarded as meaning that a man may do as he pleases in his own home.
House of Burgesses: the first representative assembly and lawmaking body in America, at which were representatives of the different Virginia settlements: first met at Richmond, Va., July 30, 1619.
House of detention: a place where prisoners, and sometimes witnesses, in a criminal case are detained pending the trial.
Like a house afire: very rapidly or intensely; as quickly as a house would burn.
Mansion House: the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.
The House of God: a place of worship; a church.
To bring down the house: to call forth applause so great as might possibly cause the building to collapse: originally a theatrical term.
To keep a good house: to supply a bountiful table.
To keep to the house: to be confined within doors, as by illness.
To set one's house in order: to put one's affairs straight.
Household.—*A household word:* a proverbial saying familiar to everyone. Shakespeare, "Henry V," IV:3:52.
Household gods: intimate household things; those things which help to endear home. The Romans had household gods called *penates*, who were supposed to preside over their private dwellings. The modern use of the term is a playful adaptation.
Household stuff: the goods and furniture of a family.
Housetop.—*To cry from the housetops:* to announce to the public: an eastern phrase.
Howler.—*Calamity howler:* one who perpetually prophesies hard times or trouble.
Howling.—*A howling wilderness:* a vast, desolate space. Deut. 32:10.
Hoyle.—*According to Hoyle:* according to established rule or custom: from Edmund Hoyle (1672–1767), an English authority on games.
Hub.—*The Hub of the Universe:* Boston, Mass.: in allusion to a passage from Oliver Wendell Holmes's (1809–94) "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
Up to the hub: entirely; as far as possible: like a cart sunk in the mud up to the hub of its wheels.
Hue.—*Hue and cry:* a multitude joining in pursuit of a felon or suspected thief; hence, a great stir about any matter; a general alarm.
Huff.—*To take a huff:* to take offense.
Hug.—*To hug one's chains:* to be satisfied with an unpleasant situation or condition.
To hug oneself: to congratulate oneself.
To hug the shore: to sail near the coast, as in a gale.
Hum.—*To hum and haw:* to stammer and express hesitation in speech: in allusion to the meaningless sounds introduced between words, by one who hesitates in his speech.
To make things hum: to use extraordinary energy; work at top speed: in allusion to the humming of machinery when it is working at full speed.
Humaine.—*Comédie Humaine:* a series of nearly 100 novels designed by Balzac, but not completed.
Humble.—*To eat humble pie* (by popular etymology from earlier *numble pie*): to be subservient; apologize; especially, to abandon a higher position. At hunting banquets the numbles (heart, liver, etc.) of venison were made into pies and reserved for the servants; one who ate a numble pie was a menial.
Hundred.—*Chiltern Hundreds:* a tract of country near Oxford, England, the stewardship of which, a nominal office at a small salary, is given to members of Parliament who wish to resign. Resignation is ordinarily illegal, but the acceptance of such an office relieves a member of his parliamentary position.
Not a hundred miles away: very near; very close: a phrase often used to avoid a direct reference to any place.
The four hundred: the inner circle of society: from a list by Ward McAlister, a social dictator in the 90's, of the members of the more exclusive families in New York City.
The hundred days: the period, in 1815, which elapsed between the return of Napoleon I to France from Elba and his defeat at Waterloo.

The hundred years' war: the war between England and France, 1338–1453, started by Edward III of England, in the attempt to enforce his claims to the French throne.

Hungry.—*Hungry as a bear:* exceedingly hungry: perhaps referring to the excessive hunger of a bear after its period of hibernation.

Hunker.—*On one's hunkers:* in a squatting position.

Hunter.—*A fortune hunter:* a person who seeks to marry for money.

The hunter's moon: the full moon of the middle or end of October, the beginning of the hunting season.

Hunting.—*Happy hunting grounds:* the Indian heaven; the conception of the North American Indians of life after death.

Hurt.—*To cry out before one is hurt:* to protest prematurely.

Hush.—*To hush up:* to suppress all mention of. Bunyan, "The Holy War."

Husking.—*A husking bee:* a gathering of farmers and their families in order to husk a neighbor's corn crop.

Hyphenated.—*Hyphenated American:* a person of alien origin whose loyalty is really to the land of his birth or forebears, rather than to that of his adoption: an expression popularized by Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919).

I

I.—*To dot one's i's and cross one's t's:* to be meticulously exact; emphasize details.

Ice.—*To break the ice:* to open a conversation on a difficult or unpleasant topic; begin an undertaking. Shakespeare, "Taming of the Shrew," I:2:267.

To cut no ice: to carry no weight; have no influence; be of no importance.

Ides.—*Beware the ides of March:* a warning of disaster: from a warning received by Julius Cæsar from a soothsayer, informing him that the ides (the 15th) of the following March would be fatal to him. It was the day on which Cæsar was assassinated. Shakespeare, "Julius Cæsar," I:1:18.

Idleness.—*To eat the bread of idleness:* to neglect to support oneself; live without labor.

Ignorance.—*Ignorance of the law is no excuse:* John Selden (1584–1654), "Table Talk."

Ill.—*It is an ill wind that blows nobody good:* an event must be extraordinarily calamitous to bring good to nobody; one which appears to be a misfortune probably benefits somebody.

To take a thing ill: to take offense at a thing.

Imitation.—*The Imitation of Christ:* a celebrated devotional book, accredited to Thomas à Kempis.

Immortal.—*The Immortal Tinker:* John Bunyan (1628–88), who was a tinker by trade.

The Forty Immortals: the members of the French Academy, who number forty.

Imp.—*Imp of Lincoln:* a small grotesque figure in the chancel of Lincoln Cathedral, England: said to be a memorial of a visit to the cathedral by the devil: also called the *Lincoln devil.*

Imperial.—*The Imperial City:* Rome.

The Imperial Federation: the alliance of England with her colonies for defense and trade, along with colonial self-government.

Improve.—*To improve the occasion:* to make the most of an opportunity.

In.—*In all conscience:* in reason; certainly; decidedly.

Ins and outs of the matter: all the details, both direct and indirect.

In at the death: present at the consummation of a task: a fox-hunting metaphor.

In for a penny, in for a pound: becoming a partner in a small way is likely to lead to serious obligations; having taken the first step, one must be prepared for any contingency that may arise.

In God we trust: the motto upon the gold and silver coins of the United States, a phrase taken from "The Star-Spangled Banner," and authorized, at the suggestion of Salmon P. Chase, by Congress, in 1865, and used ever since.

In question: under discussion.

In the know: possessed of information not yet public property.

In transit: on the road; not brought to an end or destination.

To get in: 1, to reach its destination, as a ship or a train; 2, to deliver effectively, as a blow; 3, to intrude; interject, as a word.

Inauguration.—*Inauguration Day:* the day, formerly March 4, now January 20, following election, when the President of the United States assumes office.

Inch.—*Give him an inch and he will take an ell* (or *a yard* or *a mile*): yield a trifle, and advantage will be taken of you.

To die by inches: to pass away gradually.

To kill by inches: to kill slowly: in allusion to various medieval methods of torture.

Independence.—*Declaration of Independence:* a document, largely written by Thomas Jefferson, adopted by the Continental Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and signed later by the delegates, declaring the American colonies absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain.

Independence League: a political organization inaugurated by William Randolph Hearst and sometimes called the Hearst party, which lasted from 1905 to 1910 and engaged in both local and national activities.

Index.—*Index finger:* the finger of the hand next to the thumb: so called because it is used as a pointer.

Index librorum prohibitorum (Lat. = list of forbidden books): official list of books of which the reading is forbidden to members of the Roman Catholic Church: drawn up by a committee of the Council of Trent, submitted for Papal approval, and published, 1564. It is kept revised and brought up to date by the Congregation of the Index.

India.—*East India Company:* a company of Englishmen trading with India, organized in 1591 and chartered in 1600. In 1773 the government of India was placed under its charge, and in 1784 the company was dissolved.

India ink: a pigment made of very fine lampblack, or, originally, sepia, used in China and Japan: so called because it was imported by East Indian merchants.

India paper: a thin, yellowish printing paper, made in China and Japan, from vegetable fiber: so called because imported by East Indian merchants.

Indian.—*Apostle to the Indians:* John Eliot (1604–1690), an American clergyman.

Indians: the Cleveland, Ohio, American League baseball team.

Indian corn: maize, especially the variety used for making meal and as food for animals, as distinguished from *sweet corn,* eaten as a vegetable. In England the term "maize" is used, "corn" being applied to any grain.

Indian file: single file.

Indian giver: one who gives with the expectation of a gift in return; also, one who gives but later asks for the return of his gift.

Indian summer: the season of warm weather following the early autumn frosts: so called because this time was taken advantage of by the American Indians for harvesting their corn.

Indignation.—*Indignation meeting:* a gathering called to express disapproval of an action, with the intention of securing redress.

Industrial.—*Industrial Workers of the World:* an association of workingmen, organized in 1905: usually called "the I. W. W."

Infant.—*An infant prodigy:* a very precocious child; a child displaying intelligence unusual for its years.

Inferiority.—*Inferiority complex:* a mental state that induces a feeling of inferiority to other people, usually subconscious, deeply rooted, and constantly hindering efficiency.

Infirmity.—*Last infirmity of noble mind:* 1, love of fame (Milton, "Lycidas," 70); 2, ambition (Ben Jonson, "Catiline," III:2).

Infuse.—*To infuse new blood into:* to introduce new and vital elements into.

Innocent.—*Innocent as a babe unborn:* quite harmless or innocent.

The slaughter of the innocents: the massacre of the male infants at Bethlehem, commanded by King Herod when Jesus was born. Matt. 2:16.

Innocuous.—*Innocuous desuetude:* abeyance; harmless disuse: a phrase used by Grover Cleveland (1837–1908).

Inside.—*Inside track:* a place of vantage: the reference being to the inner position on a race course, which gives an advantage at the turn.

Insurance.—*First American insurance company:* the Insurance Company of North America, organized in Philadelphia in 1798.

Insurance City: Hartford, Conn.: so called from the many and important insurance enterprises centering there.

Insurance policy: a written contract of insurance.

Interest.—*To pool interests:* to act in concert.

Irish.—*Irish bull:* a story, sometimes, but not always, including Irish characters, involving a ludicrous blunder in the way of some verbal inconsistency.

Iron.—*Iron hand in a velvet glove:* rigid firmness cloaked by courtesy.

Iron horse: the steam locomotive.

Man in the iron mask: a mysterious state prisoner kept in the Bastille, France, during the reign of Louis XIV, whose identity has never been ascertained. Dumas, in his romance of this name, takes the prisoner to be the twin brother of Louis XIV. (See under *man.*)

The Iron Chancellor: Otto von Bismarck (1815–98), the German statesman: so called from his unyielding and severe nature.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy: a gold circle containing a narrow band of iron, said to have been made out of one of the nails used at the crucifixion: given to Theodelinda, wife of Agilulf, King of Lombardy, about A. D. 591 by Pope Gregory I: used at the coronation of Charlemagne, Napoleon I, and other notable monarchs, and now in the cathedral at Monza, Italy.

The Iron Duke: a nickname applied to the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852) to express admiration for his resolution and vigor.

The iron enters into his soul: he is the object of very hard usage or severe treatment: after the incorrect Vulgate version of Psalm 104:18, which should have been translated, "His person entered into the iron"; in the Authorized Version translated, "He was laid in iron." Ps. 105:18.

The Man of Blood and Iron: a nickname of Prince Otto von Bismarck (1815–98): from an expression used by him in 1862.

To have too many irons in the fire: to be engaged in too many enterprises for the successful carrying out of any one of them.

Ironsides.—*Old Ironsides:* the United States frigate *Constitution:* so called from her notable history as a battleship.

Irony.—*Irony of fate:* the curious providence which brings about the most unlikely events, quite the reverse of what might be expected.

Island.—*Floating island:* 1, a collection of débris, peat, or alluvial soil, in lakes or rivers; 2, a boiled custard with the beaten whites of eggs floating on the surface.

Islands of the Blest: imaginary islands somewhere in the West, to which the favorites of the gods are conveyed at death, to dwell in everlasting joy: called by the Greeks "Happy Islands," and by the Romans "Fortunate Islands."

Issue.—*To dodge the issue:* to avoid the main point in an argument; refuse to state facts frankly and thoroughly; evade the result.

To join issue with: to take the opposite side in a case.

Isthmian.—*Isthmian games:* a Greek national festival, anciently celebrated in honor of Poseidon on the Isthmus of Corinth, in alternate years from 585 B. C. until about A. D. 312.

It.—*It might have been:* said by Whittier in his "Maud Muller" to be "the saddest words of tongue or pen."

Italia.—*Italia irredenta:* lands adjacent to Italy, inhabited chiefly by an Italian-speaking population, but formerly under alien rule: from the Italian meaning, "unredeemed Italy."

Itching.—*Itching palm:* a great desire for money; a willingness to accept bribes. By tradition, the itching of the palm of the right hand is a sign that one is about to receive money.

Ithuriel.—*Ithuriel's spear:* the weapon of the angel Ithuriel, which exposed deceit by the slightest touch.

Ivan.—*Ivan the Terrible:* Ivan IV (1530–1584) of Russia, infamous for his cruelties, but a man of great energy.

Ivory.—*To show one's ivories:* to show one's teeth in a smile; smile broadly.

J

Jack.—*Before one can say Jack Robinson:* very promptly. Jack Robinson is said to have been an eccentric person in the habit of paying such sudden and brief visits to his neighbors that before they could utter his name he was gone again.

Every man Jack: every man without exception.

Jack and Jill: any man and girl who are fond of each other: from an old nursery rime.

Jack Frost: frost, personified.

Jack Horner: the hero of a Mother Goose rime said to be founded on an incident in the reign of Henry VIII, in which Jack Horner, steward of the Abbot of Glastonbury, is represented as having stolen certain deeds from a pie in which he was carrying them, concealed, to the king.

Jack Ketch: a colloquial name in England for the hangman: that name, or Jacquette, having been the name of such an official in the time of James II.

Jack the Giant Killer: the hero of a nursery tale; originally, Corineus the Trojan, a companion of the Trojan Brutus, a good-humored giant who was content to kill all the local giants and be king of Cornwall: from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Jack the Ripper: an unknown person who so called himself, and committed a series of murders on prostitutes in the East End of London: frequently applied to any brutal and mysterious murderer.

Jackanapes.—A pert little fellow: originally, a tame ape.

Jack-in-a-box.—A toy consisting of a box from which a doll appears suddenly when the top of the box is lifted: hence, something which disappears and reappears with great suddenness.

Jack-in-the-pulpit.—The Indian turnip.

Jack-o'-lantern.—1, a will-o'-the-wisp; 2, a lantern formed by hollowing out a pumpkin, and making incisions to represent the eyes, nose, and mouth, and inserting a candle.

Jacob.—*Jacob's ladder:* a rope ladder used on ships; also, any steep, ladderlike ascent: in allusion to the ladder extending from heaven down to earth which Jacob saw in his vision. Gen. 28:12.

The voice of Jacob, but the hands of Esau: pious utterance combined with unscrupulous action: in allusion to the incident in Gen. 27:6–22.

Jailbird.—A prisoner or ex-prisoner.

Janus.—*The Temple of Janus:* a temple in ancient Rome, the doors of which were kept open in times of war and closed in times of peace.

Jarley.—*Mrs. Jarley:* the owner of a waxworks show in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop." The name is often applied to an entertainment in which the actors assume the poses of wax figures.

Jataka.—*Jataka Tales:* a celebrated Pali work of about the third century after Christ, containing legends relating to the birth of Buddha, and much prized by the Buddhists.

Jaundiced.—*Jaundiced eye:* a view prejudiced by jealousy, spleen, etc.

Jaw.—*The jaws of death:* a position of extreme danger. Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," III:4:394.

Jay.—*Jay walker:* one who crosses a street without observing traffic regulations, like a "jay," or country person, who is not familiar with the ways of a city.

Jeremiad.—A tale of woe: from the Book of Lamentations in the Old Testament, formerly supposed to have been written by the prophet Jeremiah.

Jericho.—*To go to Jericho:* to go into retirement: an expression used contemptuously: the allusion being to 2 Sam. 10:4–5, where David bids his servants who have had their beards cut off to tarry at Jericho till their beards are grown.

Jerry.—*A jerry-builder:* a speculative builder who uses the cheapest materials, without care for their durability: probably from Jeremiah, the prophet of decay and ruin.

Jersey.—*Jersey lightning:* any strong, intoxicating liquor: named for a particularly potent apple brandy formerly made in New Jersey.

Jerusalem.—*Jerusalem Chamber:* the chapter house of Westminster Abbey, where met the translators of the Revised Version of the English Bible.

Jerusalem Delivered (It. *Gerusalemme Liberata*): an epic poem on the First Crusade by Torquato Tasso (1544–95), completed in 1575.

Jessamy.—*Jessamy bride:* Mary Horneck, with whom Oliver Goldsmith fell in love: the name given to her by him.

Jesse.—*Jesse window:* a window exhibiting the genealogy of Jesus from Jesse, father of David: usually wrought in stained glass.

To give a person Jesse: to give a person a sound thrashing: perhaps a punning allusion to Isaiah 11:1, "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse."

Jetsam.—*Flotsam and jetsam:* goods found in the sea or on the shore. *Flotsam* is applied to goods found floating on the sea after a wreck; *jetsam* to things thrown out of a ship to lighten it, especially when such goods are found on the shore.

Jew.—*Captivity of the Jews:* any of the various forcible deportations of Jews, and their forcible detention by Assyrian or Babylonian kings. Samaria was besieged by Shalmaneser V, King of Assyria, in 723 B. C. (2 Kings 17:3–6) and its people carried to Assyria by his successor, Sargon II, in 721 B. C., thus ending the Kingdom of Israel. Judah was overwhelmed by Sennacherib in 701 B. C., and Nebuchadrezzar in 597 B. C. and 586 B. C. invaded and defeated Judah, captured Jerusalem, destroyed the temple, and deported the inhabitants to Babylon. The Babylonian captivity was ended by a decree of Cyrus (537 B. C.) and many of the Jews returned under Ezra and Nehemiah.

Jezebel.—*A Jezebel:* a wicked woman: from Jezebel, the wife of King Ahab. 1 Kings 18 and following.

Jib.—*The cut of one's jib:* one's personal appearance: the jib being conspicuous because it extends from the fore-topmast to the bowsprit.

Jibe.—*To jibe with:* to harmonize or agree with. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Jiffy.—*In a jiffy:* in a very short time. "Munchausen's Travels," 18:96.

Jinks.—*High jinks:* a noisy frolic.

Joan.—*Pope Joan:* a mythical woman pope said to have been elected upon the death of Leo IV, A. D. 855.

Job (jŏb).—*A bad job:* that which is hopeless or impracticable.
A job lot: a miscellaneous collection of articles.
To lie down on one's job: to shirk one's work.
To pay one by the job: to pay one for each separate portion of work done, rather than for time spent.
To put up a job: to plan and carry out a hoax on someone.
Job (jōb).—*As poor as Job:* extremely poor: in allusion to Job when deprived of all his wealth.
As poor as Job's turkey: poor or ill-fed: in allusion to Job in his period of extreme misfortune.
Job's comforter: one whose attempts at consolation only increase the distress: in allusion to the friends of Job.
Jockey.—*To jockey one out of:* to take unfair advantage of, as a jockey wins a race by successful maneuvering for position.
Joe.—*Fighting Joe:* the American general, Joseph Hooker.
Joe Miller: an English comic actor (1684–1738), whose name has become a household word for a stale joke, in allusion to a long popular book of humorous anecdotes attributed to him.
Jog.—*To jog another's memory* (or *elbow*): to remind another of a duty or a promise apparently forgotten.
John.—*From John o' Groat's to Land's End:* from one extremity of Great Britain to the other, John o' Groat's being the northern tip of Scotland and Land's End the southwestern point of England.
John Barleycorn: the personification of intoxicating liquors; hence, sometimes, an innkeeper.
John Bull: the national nickname for the typical Englishman: derived from the political allegory entitled "The History of John Bull," written by Dr. John Arbuthnot, and published in 1712.
John Doe and Richard Roe: two fictitious names formerly inserted in English writs of ejectment. *John Doe* is now used in the United States in grand-jury investigations as an alias when the party under investigation is unknown, and in general formulas in which a person's name is to be used.
John Gilpin: the comic hero of a runaway, told of in a ballad by William Cowper.
John o' Groat's House: a small green knoll on Duncansby Head, the extreme northeast point of Scotland, upon which once stood the house of John o' Groat (about 1500): a popular expression for the northern limit of Scotland or of Great Britain.
Prester John: in medieval tales, a Christian priest and king of an immense empire in Asia or Africa: first mentioned in the 12th century.
Sir John de Mandeville: the fictitious name adopted by the compiler of an extraordinary book of travels and fiction, originally written in French between 1357 and 1371.
Sir John Falstaff: a fat, cowardly, but humorous braggart, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "King Henry IV," Parts I and II.
Your John Hancock: your signature: from the notably firm and bold signature of John Hancock, which appears first of all the signers upon the Declaration of Independence.
Johnny.—*Johnny cake:* a thin corn-meal cake: originally, "journey cake," because made in haste for a journey.
Johnny Crapaud: a popular nickname for a Frenchman: literally, John Toad, perhaps from the charge, three toads, erect, saltant, on the ancient arms of France, or perhaps from the contemptuous epithet "frogeaters," in allusion to the once exclusively French custom of eating frogs' legs.
Join.—*To join hands with:* to become a partner of; be associated with.
To join issue: to discuss a matter that is to be decided. An issue, in law, is a point that is decided between the parties to an action.
To join the colors: to enlist in the army.
Joke.—*Practical joke:* a joke likely to cause the victim not only humiliation, but also physical injury, mental perturbation, inconvenience, or expense.
Jolly.—*The Jolly Roger:* a black flag displaying a white skull and crossbones: the traditional ensign of pirates.
Jonathan.—*Brother Jonathan:* a nickname for the people of the United States: from Jonathan Trumbull, a confidant of George Washington.
David and Jonathan: two devoted friends: in allusion to the friends referred to in 2 Sam. 1:26.
Jot.—*Jot or tittle:* a minute detail: from *iota*, or *jota*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, and *tittle*, a small diacritical mark over a letter.
Journey.—*Sabbath-day's journey:* about one mile, because among the Jews a journey made on the Sabbath was not to exceed the distance between the ark and the extreme end of the camp. Ex. 16:29; Acts 1:12.
Joy.—*Joy ride:* a pleasure excursion, with the suggestion of impropriety.
Jubilee.—*Jubilee year:* the sabbatical year of the Jews, celebrated at the end of seven septenaries of years; hence, any celebration recurring at intervals of half a century.
Judas.—*Judas kiss:* a treacherous kiss simulating friendship: from the kiss given to Jesus upon his betrayal by Judas. Matt. 26:49.
Jugful.—*Not by a jugful:* not by a great deal: an expression of emphatic negation.
Juggernaut.—That which crushes whatever lies in its path: from the name of a Hindoo god, *Jagannatha*, Lord of the World, whose great car is dragged along the roads on the occasion of his festival by his worshipers. The mistaken idea was formerly held that on these occasions many of the worshipers in a religious frenzy cast themselves under the wheels of the car.
July.—*Fourth of July:* a legal holiday in all the states of the United States in commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. (See *Independence.*)
Jump.—*To jump a claim:* to seize unlawfully a mining claim which has already been located.
To jump at the bait: to be easily deceived.
To jump on with both feet: to vigorously express disapproval of (a person or a project).
Jumping.—*Jumping-off place:* a place at the extremity of civilization: humorously applied to a small town or any inaccessible place.
Jungle.—*Jungle Books:* two volumes of tales by Rudyard Kipling, of a child who is brought up in the jungle by wild animals.
Junius.—*The Letters of Junius:* a series of political papers on leading questions of the day, published 1769–72. Their authorship is now credited to Sir Philip Francis (1740–1818).
Junket.—1, a jollification by officials, undertaken under pretext of a tour of inspection, at public expense; 2, a dish of milk, artificially curdled and flavored.
Junto.—*The Junto* (Sp., *junta*, a council): 1, the faction that led the Whig party in England during the reign of William III; 2, a group or society organized by Benjamin Franklin for mutual improvement and friendly discussion.
Jury.—*Jury mast:* a temporary mast, as one used when the regular mast has been carried away by a gale.
To hang a jury: to bring about a disagreement and thus invalidate a trial.
To pack a jury: so to select a jury as to be assured of a verdict in one's own favor.
Justice.—*Poetic justice:* the reward of the virtuous and the punishment of the guilty, as described by popular novelists and other imaginative writers.
To do oneself justice: to perform a task in a way that reflects credit on one: display one's qualities or looks to the best advantage.
Jutland.—*Battle of Jutland:* one of the great naval battles of history, which, however, was indecisive, fought May 31, 1916, off the Jutland Coast, between the British Grand Fleet and the German High Seas Fleet.

K

Kailyard.—*Kailyard school:* the group of Scottish authors who treat of the Scottish home life and customs.
Kansas.—*Bleeding Kansas:* the state of Kansas: so called because of its many fights over the slavery question.
Keel.—*On an even keel:* level: said of a ship; hence, of affairs, stable, placid, unperturbed.
Keep.—*To keep a stiff upper lip:* to act and speak with courage: possibly in allusion to the quivering lip of one about to weep.
To keep in countenance: to encourage; prevent one's losing one's countenance or feeling dismayed.
To keep it dark: to keep it as a secret; hide it from public sight or knowledge; refrain from talking about it.
To keep one's breath to cool one's own porridge: to preserve silence when nothing is to be gained by argument.
To keep one's countenance (or *one's face straight*): to refrain from laughing or smiling; preserve one's gravity.
To keep one's eyes open: to be alert.
To keep one's eye peeled: to be ever watchful.
To keep one's feet: to conduct oneself with self-control and propriety, especially when under the urge of excitement.
To keep one's hands clean: to avoid being involved; remain free of reproach.
To keep one's head above water: to keep out of serious difficulties; especially, to remain solvent (usually, barely solvent).

To keep one's own counsel: to be reticent of one's own affairs or plans.
To keep one's powder dry: to be prepared for emergencies: in allusion to the fact that damp powder is useless.
To keep one's weather eye open: to watch for indications of approaching calamity.
To keep tabs on: 1, to make a memorandum of; 2, to keep under observation.
To keep to the house: to be confined within doors, as by illness.
To play for keeps: to play for stakes which the winner keeps: used chiefly by children.
Keeper.—*Am I my brother's keeper?* the question asked by Cain concerning Abel (Gen. 4:9); hence, a disclaimer of responsibility for others.
Kepler.—*Kepler's laws:* certain laws relating to the motion of the planets, discovered by Johannes Kepler (1571–1630). They are: 1, the orbits of the planets are ellipses, with the sun at one of the foci; 2, the line from any planet to the sun describes equal areas in equal times. 3, the squares of the times of revolution of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.
Ketch.—*Jack Ketch:* a colloquial name in England for the hangman: that name, or Jacquette, having been the name of such an official in the time of James II.
Kettle.—*A pretty* (or *nice*) *kettle of fish:* an awkward state of affairs: perhaps in allusion to the frantic commotion among the fishes in a bag-shaped net, called a kettle net, when it is drawn from the water.
The pot calls the kettle black: one person chides another for a blunder or error common to both. William Penn (1644–1718), "Some Fruits of Solitude."
Kewpie.—One of a kind-hearted race of quaint and roguish fairy babies, appearing as drawings and dolls: invented by Rose O'Neill, the artist.
Key.—*Power of the Keys:* 1, in Christian churches, the authority of the ministry over laymen; 2, the supreme authority vested in the Pope as successor of St. Peter: from Christ's promise to Peter to give him "the keys of the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 16:19.
The key of the Mediterranean: Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.
Kibosh.—*To put the kibosh on:* to put a stop to; dispose of permanently.
Kick.—*To get a kick out of it:* to receive an exhilaration or thrill from a stimulant or an experience.
To get more kicks than halfpence (or *coppers*): to receive more abuse than pay; be badly or roughly treated.
To kick against the pricks: to struggle with an overmastering force; refuse to move in a clearly mapped-out path; resent harm or discomfort, as a horse resents the prick of the spur. Acts 9:5–14.
To kick over the traces: to rebel against restraint; establish one's independence: in allusion to a fractious horse.
To kick the bucket: to die: possibly from an ingenious suicide, the victim of which stood upon a bucket, put his neck into a noose suspended from a beam, and hanged himself by kicking the bucket from under him.
To kick up a dust: to create a confusion or disturbance.
To kick up a row: to create a disturbance.
Kicking.—*Alive and kicking:* very much alive.
Kickshaw.—An airy trifle: dainty dish; ornament: a corruption of the French "quelque chose (something)."
Kidd.—*Captain Kidd:* a notorious American pirate hanged in London in 1701, about whom many legends grew. His treasure, supposed to be buried somewhere on Long Island, used to be eagerly sought.
Kidney.—*Of the same kidney:* of the same nature or disposition: from the belief that the kidneys were the seat of the affections. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," III:5:120.
Kilkenny.—*To fight like Kilkenny cats:* to fight to the point of mutual destruction. The story is told of two cats who fought until nothing was left but the tips of their tails.
Kill.—*Dressed to kill:* dressed in an irresistible manner; very fashionably dressed.
To kill by inches: to kill slowly: in allusion to various medieval methods of torture.
To kill the fatted calf: to provide the best of everything as a welcome to someone: in allusion to the parable of the Prodigal Son. Luke 15:30.
To kill time: to entertain oneself during a period of forced leisure.
To kill two birds with one stone: to accomplish two purposes by one effort.
Killing.—*To make a killing:* to make a big profit.
King.—*The Citizen King:* Louis Philippe of France.
The game of kings: chess.
The king can do no wrong: an expression similar to a saying of Solomon (Prov. 16:10), implying that the judgment of the king is infallible: applied in England to Henry VIII and succeeding sovereigns as the ultimate authority in deciding ecclesiastical questions, and also sometimes understood to mean that the king, being above the law, could not transgress the law. The modern view, as stated by Blackstone, is that whatever may be amiss in the conduct of public affairs is not chargeable personally to the king, but to his responsible ministers.
The king's (or *queen's*) *English:* standard English, such as is regarded as pure by the highest authorities. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," I:4:5.
The king's evil: scrofula: so called from a belief, prevalent from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Queen Anne, that it could be cured by the royal touch.
The king is dead! Long live the king! with reference to the ceremony used at the death of Louis XIV, and until the death of Louis XVIII, to announce the death of one king and the accession of another. A truncheon, or staff, was broken as the death of Louis XIV was announced, and another staff was flourished at the announcement of the accession of Louis XV.
The king of terrors: death. Job 18:14.
The king's (or *queen's*) *shilling:* the coin formerly given to a recruit, as a ratification of his enlistment in the British army.
The last argument of kings: force: a maxim ordered engraved on French cannon by Richelieu (1585–1642).
The Martyr King: Charles I of England, who was beheaded January 30, 1649: so called by his partisans.
The sport of kings: horse racing.
To turn king's (or *queen's*) *evidence:* in England, said of a criminal who, in order to obtain leniency, informs against his fellows.
Kingdom.—*Kingdom come:* the next world; the world after death.
Middle Kingdom: China: in allusion to the belief of the Chinese that their country is situated in the middle of the world.
The Flowery Kingdom: formerly, China. The Chinese called their kingdom Hwa Kwoh, which means "The Flowery Kingdom," that is, the flower of kingdoms.
Kingmaker.—*The Kingmaker:* Richard Neville (1420–1471), Earl of Warwick, who fell in the battle of Barnet: so called because when he espoused the Yorkists, Edward IV was set up king; and when he espoused the Lancastrian side, Henry VI was restored.
Kiss.—*Betrayal with a kiss:* treachery from a trusted friend, a reference to Judas. Luke 22:48.
Judas kiss: a treacherous kiss simulating friendship: from the kiss given to Jesus by Judas when he betrayed him. Matt. 26:49.
To kiss hands: to be endowed with high government office by the sovereign, whose hand is kissed on the occasion of the transfer of the seals of office.
To kiss the dust: to be defeated; be humiliated.
To kiss the rod: to humble oneself before punishment or correction. Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona." I:2:59.
Kit-cat.—*Kit-cat Club:* an informal club founded in London early in the 18th century, and numbering among its members many famous men: named from its original meeting place, the house of one Christopher Catt, a pastry cook.
Kitchen.—*Kitchen cabinet:* a term applied to certain unofficial advisers of President Andrew Jackson: so named because they were reputed to meet in the White House kitchen.
Kite.—*To kite a check:* to tender a check not covered by the maker's bank balance, in the expectation of depositing funds sufficient to cover it before it is presented for payment.
Kith.—*Kith and kin:* friends and relations: from two Anglo-Saxon words, the root of one meaning to know, thus signifying a friend, and of the other, to beget thus signifying offspring.
Kitty.—In poker and some other card games, the pool to which all players contribute.
Knee.—*Knee high to a grasshopper:* very short; diminutive.
On the knees of the gods: subject to fate; subject to divine decision: from Homer.
To bow the knee: to submit unreservedly.
Knickerbocker.—*Father Knickerbocker:* New York City personified.
Knickerbocker's History of New York: a humorous history of New York City by Washington Irving, purporting to be written by Diedrich Knickerbocker.
Knickerbocker school: a name given to American authors who were followers of Washington Irving, the author of "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

Knife.—*To hold a knife at one's throat:* to treat one in a threatening manner.
War to the knife: relentless warfare: the answer of the Spanish general, José Palafox (1780–1847), to the French general at the siege of Saragossa.
Knight.—*Carpet knight:* a civilian knight; one who has not earned the honor on the battlefield: so called because he has received his honors in the court kneeling upon a carpet before his sovereign.
Knight errant: a knight who wandered about in search of adventure.
Knights of the Maccabees: an association of benevolent character, founded in 1878.
Knights of the Round Table: an order which, according to tradition, was founded by King Arthur of England about A. D. 528 and existed during his reign: so called because the members sat at a round table so that none had preference of place.
Plumed Knight: James Gillespie Blaine (1830–93), American statesman: a term applied to him by Robert G. Ingersoll (1833–99) when supporting his nomination for the presidency.
Knock.—*To knock a pitcher out of the box:* in baseball, to hit pitched balls so freely as to cause the pitcher to be removed from the pitching box.
To knock an opponent out: to deliver a blow that renders an opponent insensible, as in a prize fight.
To knock into a cocked hat: to beat into an unrecognizable mass; hence, to defeat conclusively.
To knock off: 1, to cease (work); 2, to do on the spur of the moment.
To knock on the head: to upset, as plans.
To knock the bottom out of: to demolish the last resistance of; also, to upset or frustrate completely, as plans or hopes.
To knock the spots off of: to thrash thoroughly; beat; excel.
To knock under: to succumb.
Knockdown.—*Knockdown argument:* an unanswerable argument. John Dryden (1631–1700), "Amphitryon," I:1.
Knot.—*To cut the knot:* to overcome an obstacle, especially by a bold stroke and in an unexpected way: in allusion to the Gordian knot which Alexander the Great severed with his sword, later fulfilling the prophecy of the oracle that he who loosed the Gordian knot should become master of Asia.
To tie the knot: to perform the ceremony of marriage.
Knotty.—*Knotty point:* a matter involved in complications.
Know.—*In the know:* possessed of information not yet public property.
Not to know enough to come in out of the rain: to act like a simpleton; display lack of initiative.
To know a thing or two: to be sophisticated; be well informed.
To know on which side one's bread is buttered: to recognize where one's interests lie.
To know one's own mind: to adhere persistently to one's opinion; be confident that one is right.
To know the ropes: to be experienced and skilful; know one's way about.
To know what one is about: to act with premeditation and to appreciate fully the possible results of the action.
To know what's what: to be wise; have common sense. Samuel Butler (1612–80), "Hudibras."
To know where the shoe pinches: to know from personal experience the cause of trouble or annoyance.
Knuckle.—*To knuckle under:* to submit, knuckle originally meaning not only a finger joint, but also a knee joint; hence, to kneel under.
Kohinoor.—A diamond from the mines of Golconda, India. When found it weighed about 900 carats, or about a half an ounce; the present weight is 102¾ carats. It came into the possession of Queen Victoria in 1849. Its value is estimated at about $600,000.
Kosher.—*Kosher meat:* meat from animals which have been slaughtered and prepared in accordance with the Jewish ceremonial law.

L

Labor.—*Labor Day:* the first Monday in September: a legal holiday in every state except Wyoming, where it is not observed.
Labors of Hercules: twelve almost impossible tasks imposed upon the classical hero Hercules. They were: 1, wrestling with the Nemean lion; 2, the destruction of the Lernean hydra; 3, the capture of the Arcadian hind; 4, the capture of the boar of Erymanthus; 5, the cleansing of the Augean stables; 6, the shooting of the Stymphalian birds; 7, the capture of the Cretan bull; 8, the capture of the man-eating mares of the Thracian Diomedes; 9, the seizure of the girdle of Hippolyte; 10, the capture of Geryon's oxen; 11, the bringing of the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides; 12, the carrying of Cerberus from Hades to the upper world.
Labor of love: work undertaken, not for material reward, but for the love of the work itself, or of the person for whom it is done.
Love's Labour's Lost: one of Shakespeare's early plays, written about 1588 or 1589: immature, yet full of bright repartee and constant good humor.
Mountain in labor brought forth a mouse: a small result from a great effort: attributed to Agesilaus II (444?–360 B. C.), king of Sparta.
To have one's labor for one's pains: to toil fruitlessly. Cervantes (1547–1616), "Don Quixote," preface.
To labor with: to try to persuade or win over.
Lace.—*Pillow lace:* a bobbin lace, made over a pattern formed by upright pins thrust into a pillow or cushion.
Lady.—*Lady chapel:* a chapel, originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, usually placed at the extreme east end of a church, beyond the chancel.
Lady Day: the 25th of March; the day commemorating the annunciation to the Virgin Mary that her son was to be the Christ. an English quarter day, and formerly the beginning of the civil year.
Lady in waiting: a lady of title in attendance upon a queen or princess.
Ladies' man: 1, a man who pays much attention to women; 2, a man popular among women rather than among men.
Lady of Shalott: a maiden who fell in love with Sir Lancelot of the Lake, and died because her love was not returned: subject of a poem by Tennyson.
Lady of the bedchamber: a peeress who is one of the personal attendants upon a queen.
Ladies' tobacco: any of certain small wild plants of the aster family: so called by children.
The first lady of the land: the wife of the President of the United States.
The Lady of Lyons: a romantic drama by Edward Bulwer-Lytton.
Laid.—*Laid on the shelf:* laid aside as of no further use, like a book that has been read: applied often to a superannuated person.
Laid paper: paper watermarked with parallel lines.
Laid up in lavender: 1, kept in pleasant memory, as linen strewed with lavender is kept sweet and fresh; 2, in pawn; 3, in jail.
L'Aiglon (Fr. = the eaglet).—1, the son of Napoleon I (1811–31), first known as King of Rome and later as the Duke of Reichstadt: so called because his father had assumed for himself the eagle, familiar as the standard of Rome; 2, a drama of the misfortunes of the son of Napoleon I, written by Edmond Rostand (1869–1918).
Lake.—*Lake Country:* in England, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Lancashire: so called from the lakes with which that region abounds.
Lake school (or *poets*): a group of English poets among whom were Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey: so called because they dwelt in, or wrote of, the Lake Country.
Lalla Rookh.—An oriental romantic poem by Thomas Moore.
L' Allegro (It. = the joyful man).—One of the minor poems of John Milton.
Lamb.—*As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb:* once one has committed an offense involving punishment, one need not hesitate to commit further offenses which will involve no greater penalty. Formerly, in England, sheep stealing was punishable by hanging.
In the shake of a lamb's tail: in a moment; instantly.
Meek as a lamb: perfectly submissive.
To temper the wind to the shorn lamb: to give some assistance to, or show special consideration for, the weak. Laurence Sterne (1713–68), "Sentimental Journey."
Lambeth.—*Lambeth Palace:* the official residence, in London, of the Archbishops of Canterbury since 1197.
Lame.—*To help a lame dog over a stile:* to come to the aid of an unfortunate in distress.
Lamp.—*Aladdin's lamp:* the source of wealth and fortune: in allusion to the magical lamp found by Aladdin, in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," which gave the person who rubbed it anything he wished.
Seven Lamps of Architecture: a book by John Ruskin (1819–1900), in which the seven guiding principles of architecture are given as sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory, and obedience.
To smell of the lamp: to show signs of most careful preparation; be bookish or scholarly: in allusion to burning the midnight oil.
Lance.—*A free lance:* a member of any of the roving companies of knights, who wandered from place to place after the crusades, selling their services to any-

one who would hire them; hence, a journalist unattached to any periodical, but contributing to several.
To break a lance with: to have a contest with: an allusion to the old military exercise of tilting.
Land.—*Bad Lands:* certain rocky and desolate regions in the northwestern part of the United States.
Debatable land (or *ground*): the borderland between two countries, claimed by both; particularly, the land on the western border of Scotland, possession of which was once disputed by Scotland and England: also used figuratively.
For the land's sake: a softened expression for "for the Lord's sake."
From John o' Groat's to Land's End: from one extremity of Great Britain to another, John o' Groat's being the northern tip of Scotland and Land's End the southwestern point of England.
Land flowing with milk and honey: a land of plenty and prosperity, milk suggesting pasturage and honey suggesting gardens: from a biblical description of Canaan. Ex. 3:8.
Land o' Cakes: Scotland: from the widespread consumption of oatmeal cakes.
Land of bondage: Egypt: so called by the Jews, who were bondmen there to the Pharaohs.
Land of Cockaigne: 1, the land of sensual pleasures: in allusion to the title of a popular poem of the 14th century; 2, London.
Land of Nod: 1, a country to the east of Eden (Gen. 4:16); 2, sleep; dreamland.
Land of Promise: 1, Palestine, promised to the Israelites by God (Gen. 28:13); 2, any country that offers attractions to the immigrant.
Land of the Midnight Sun: Norway, where in the northern regions daylight lasts throughout the summer night; also, any land within the arctic circle.
Land shark: 1, a boarding-house keeper in seaport towns who preys on seamen; 2, a land grabber; an unprincipled speculator in real estate.
The first lady of the land: the wife of the President of the United States.
The forbidden land: Tibet: so called because it excludes foreigners.
To live on the fat of the land: to have every luxury at one's call; possess the best the land affords.
To see how the land lies: to see what the prospects are.
Land-grant.—*Land-grant colleges:* state colleges, usually specializing in agricultural and scientific subjects, which take advantage of grants of land and the endowment therefrom, given by the so-called Morrill Act of July 2, 1862.
Landlubber.—1, an awkward or inexpert sailor on board ship; 2, a sailor's contemptuous name for a landsman.
Land-office.—*Land-office business:* a rushing business, such as that which was done by United States land offices when public lands were being sold.
Language.—*Flowery language:* florid speech.
Violent language: threatening or emphatic words.
Lantern.—*Lantern face:* a long, thin face with hollow cheeks.
The Feast of Lanterns: a popular Chinese festival, on the first full moon of each year, celebrated by general illumination.
Laodicean.—One who is lukewarm about any matter, particularly in religion: from the church mentioned in the Book of Revelation 3:14–18.
Lares.—*Lares and penates:* the personal belongings that make a home homelike. In ancient Rome, the *lares* were the household gods and the *penates* the guardian deities.
Large.—*Large as life:* 1, full sized; natural; 2, brazenly full of confidence.
To set at large: to set free; release.
Lark.—*To rise with the lark:* to arise very early in the morning.
Lassie.—*Hallelujah lassie:* an early name for a woman member of the Salvation Army.
Last.—*A cobbler should stick to his last:* one should not interfere in matters about which he is ignorant: in allusion to the story, by Pliny, of the cobbler who, gratified by the reception of his criticism of the drawing of a shoe in a picture, presumed to criticize other parts of the picture about which he did not know so much, and was rebuked.
Last.—*Last argument of kings:* force: a maxim ordered engraved on French cannon by Richelieu (1585–1642).
Last, but not least: in Spenser's "Colin Clout" and Shakespeare's "Lear" (I:1:185) and "Julius Cæsar" (III:1:189): "Though last, not least."
Last Days of Pompeii: a historical novel of the destruction of Pompeii in the year A. D. 79, by Edward Bulwer-Lytton (1834).
Last ditch: the very last line of defense: a military allusion.
Last infirmity of noble mind: 1, love of fame (Milton, "Lycidas," 70); 2, ambition (Ben Jonson, "Catiline," III:2).
Last Rose of Summer: a song by Thomas Moore (1779–1852).
Last straw: the last of a series of events or burdens, leading to a catastrophe: from the proverb, "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back."
Last Supper: Christ's last meal with his disciples: the subject of many Renaissance paintings. The most famous of these, by Leonardo da Vinci, is now, in a ruined condition, in the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan; the next most famous is Andrea del Sarto's in the Salvi Convent, near Florence.
On one's last legs: 1, at the end of one's defense or resources; 2, extremely ill.
The Last of the Mohicans: the Indian chief Uncas: so called by James Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851), in his novel of this name.
To have the last word: to make the last retort in an altercation.
Late.—*The late unpleasantness:* a euphemism for the American Civil War.
Too late in the day: past the time for effective action.
Lateran.—The ancient palace of the Laterani, given by the Emperor Constantine to the Popes, and used by them as their residence until late in the 14th century: now a museum.
Latin.—*Dog Latin:* mongrel, poorly constructed Latin.
Fathers of the Latin Church: Origen, Tertullian, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Justus, Irenæus, Cyprian, Hilary of Poitiers, Ambrose, Optatus, Jerome, Augustine, Leo the Great, Prosper, Vincent of Lerins, Peter Chrysologus, Cæsarius of Arles, Gregory the Great, Isidore of Seville, Bedle, Peter Damian, Anselm, and Bernard.
Latin Union: a convention of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, established by treaty in 1865 and since then variously ratified and amended, fixing the systems of coinage and making the coinage of any member nation legal tender in any of the others. Belgium withdrew in 1926.
Quartier Latin (Fr. = Latin quarter): a region in Paris south of the Seine, populated largely by students.
Latter-day.—*The Latter-day Saints,* or *Mormons:* a religious sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805–44): officially called the *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.*
Laugh.—*To laugh in one's beard:* to chuckle slyly, as at the success of one's strategy.
To laugh in one's sleeve: to exult; gloat; laugh in secret, as one could under cover of the big sleeves worn in medieval times.
To laugh off: to dismiss (trouble, disappointment, or the like) with a laugh.
To laugh on the wrong side of one's face: to be humiliated; cry; be dismayed. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), "Rob Roy."
To laugh out of the other side (or *corner*) *of one's mouth:* to be made to feel vexation; have the laugh turned against one.
Laughing.—*Laughing Philosopher:* the Greek, Democritus of Abdera (460?–362? B. C.): so called because of his good-natured satire.
Laughter.—*Homeric laughter:* unquenchable, long-drawn-out laughter: in allusion to Homer's account of the laughter of the gods, as in the "Odyssey," 8:326.
Launch.—*To launch:* to start (a person) on an independent course, or inaugurate (an undertaking), as one launches a ship.
Laura.—The inspiration of Petrarch's sonnets: probably Laure de Noves of Avignon (1308–48).
Laurels.—*To look to one's laurels:* to take precautions lest one's position of eminence be endangered.
To win laurels: to acquire honor; receive approbation: in allusion to the laurel crown placed in classic times on those upon whom honors were conferred.
Laurie.—*Annie Laurie:* the eldest of the three daughters of Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton; born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1682. She was early noted for her beauty and was the heroine of an immortal song by William Douglas.
Lavender.—*Laid up in lavender:* 1, kept in pleasant memory, as linen strewed with lavender is kept sweet and fresh; 2, in pawn; 3, in jail.
Law.—*Commercial law:* the body of jurisprudence dealing with business transactions.
Higher law: a law, such as that of conscience, considered higher than any written one.
Ignorance of the law is no excuse: John Selden (1584–1654), "Table Talk."
Kepler's laws: certain laws relating to the motion of the planets: named from Johannes Kepler (1571–1630), their discoverer.
Laws of the Medes and Persians: any unchangeable decree. The laws of the Medes and Persians were said to be unalterable. Dan. 6:12.

Letter of the law: the law as literally interpreted.
Limb of the law: a legal functionary.
Lynch law: originally, irregular trials substituted for the regular processes of law in pioneer settlements; recently more commonly applied to the irregular punishment of negroes. Charles Lynch (1736–96) of Virginia, who flogged Tories during the Revolution, is said to have given his name to the practice.
Possession is nine (or *eleven*) *points of the law:* the possessor of property stands in great likelihood of retaining it, since the claimant rather than he must prove ownership, possession being *prima facie* evidence of ownership.
Sumptuary laws: laws intended to repress extravagance, especially in eating and drinking, and in dress.
To be a law unto oneself: to follow one's own inclinations regardless of the law or the opinions of others.
To have the law on (one): to take proceedings against (a person) in a court of law: from "The Spectator."
To take the law into one's own hands: to punish an offender without recourse to the aid of the law.
Lay.—*Lay not that flattering unction to your soul:* do not lull yourself into a sense of security by means of that false supposition. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:4:145.
To lay a fire: to place kindling in a grate in a suitable position for lighting.
To lay a person's bones in: to bury in.
To lay an anchor to windward: to prepare a reserve in case of need or danger; take precautions against reverses.
To lay at one's door: to charge one with responsibility for (something), as an infant is sometimes deposited on its alleged father's doorstep.
To lay by the heels: to upset; make helpless; place under restraint.
To lay down one's arms: to cease fighting; surrender.
To lay down the law: to adopt a dictatorial manner in argument.
To lay hands on: to do violence to; also, to bless.
To lay heads together: to consult.
To lay it on with a trowel: to be lavish, as with flattery.
To lay on the table: to postpone indefinitely, as the discussion of a parliamentary measure: a parliamentary phrase.
To lay oneself out: 1, to do one's best; 2, so to conduct oneself as to gain some special end.
To lay the corner stone: to make a formal beginning.
To lay to heart: to remember.
To lay to one's charge: to accuse a person of. Deut. 21:8.
Lays.—*Lays of Ancient Rome:* spirited and popular ballads of Roman history, written by Thomas Macaulay (1842).
Lead.—*All roads lead to Rome:* there are many ways of doing something.
To lead one a chase: to give a pursuer difficulty by repeatedly eluding him: often "a *merry* chase."
To lead one a dance: to cause a person (more or less responsible for one's acts) anxiety and trouble by one's conduct.
To lead one by the nose: to cause another to carry out one's wishes submissively: in allusion, apparently, to the leading and guiding of oxen by means of rings inserted in their noses. Shakespeare, "Othello," 1 :3:409.
To lead to the altar: to make (a woman) one's wife.
Leading.—*Leading question:* 1, in law, a question put in such a way as to lead to, or suggest, the answer desired; 2, a question, usually of a personal character, designed to bring out information which the person questioned may not care to give.
To be in leading strings: to be under the control of another.
Leaf.—*Sear and yellow leaf:* decay; old age. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:3:23.
To take a leaf out of someone's book: to take advantage of the example or experience of another; do as another does.
To turn over a new leaf: to change one's conduct for the better.
League.—*Anti-saloon League:* an American society for the suppression of the liquor traffic, first founded in Ohio as a state body in 1893; now a national organization with branch leagues throughout the country.
Consumers' League: an organization which aims at bettering the conditions of workers and educating consumers to a knowledge of their responsibility toward the workers. It was begun in England in 1890 and spread the same year to the United States.
Epworth League: a society of Methodist young people, organized in 1885.
Independence League: a political organization inaugurated by William Randolph Hearst and sometimes called the Hearst party, which lasted from 1905 to 1910 and engaged in both local and national activities.
League of Nations: an association of nations, established in 1919 through the activity of Woodrow Wilson, for the purpose of promoting international peace and coöperation. See main vocabulary.
National League of Women Voters: an organization of American women formed in 1920.
Solemn League and Covenant: a covenant drawn up by the Scottish nation in 1638, protesting against the religious interference by Archbishop Laud, minister to Charles I.
Leak.—*To leak out:* to come to public knowledge in a roundabout manner.
Leap.—*A leap in the dark:* any decision which, carrying with it great uncertainty, is of the nature of a gamble.
By leaps and bounds: at great speed; by long strides; with unexpected rapidity.
To look before one leaps: to take at least elementary precautions before entering on an undertaking.
Learn.—*To learn by heart:* to learn thoroughly; learn so as to be able to repeat.
Learned.—*Learned Blacksmith:* Elihu Burritt (1810–79), American philanthropist and linguist.
Learning.—*New learning:* Greek and other subjects of study revived in England during the 16th century.
Royal road to learning: an easy way of obtaining knowledge: from Euclid's reply to Ptolemy: "There is no royal road to geometry."
Least.—*Last, but not least:* in Spencer's "Colin Clout," and Shakespeare's "Lear" (I:1:185) and "Julius Cæsar" (III:1:189): "Though last, not least."
Least said, soonest mended: on certain occasions explanations merely aggravate an offense; guarded speech prevents quarrels.
Leather.—*Leather medal:* an imaginary award for stupidity or inferiority: used satirically.
Leave.—*French leave:* departure without ceremony, as by one who has stolen something. The phrase arose from the French custom of leaving a social gathering without bidding adieu to the host and hostess.
Ticket-of-leave man: in British police parlance, a convict who holds a written permit to be at large before his sentence has expired; a paroled prisoner.
To leave in the lurch: to leave behind; desert in difficulty or trouble; leave in an embarrassing position: a metaphor from the game of cribbage.
To leave no stone unturned: to spare no effort, as one who in searching for a lost article turns up every stone in the vicinity.
To leave (one) *out in the cold:* to slight; treat in a neglectful manner.
Leaves.—*Leaves of grass:* a volume of poems in free verse by Walt Whitman, first published in 1855.
Lecture.—*Curtain lecture:* a torrent of censure and criticism, delivered at night by a nagging wife to her husband in bed; that is, within the curtains, when he wants to sleep. The term was popularized by Douglas Jerrold's (1803–57) "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures"; first used in 1647.
Left.—*Over the left:* a phrase expressive of negation or contempt, signs seen over the left shoulder formerly being regarded as unlucky.
The Left: in some European legislatures, the democratic or advanced party, in allusion to the seats occupied by them on the left of the chairman; hence, *the left,* any radical legislative group or radical political tendency.
Left-handed.—*A left-handed compliment:* a remark complimentary in form, but intended as a slur.
A left-handed marriage: a morganatic marriage: so called because the parties on plighting their troth took each other by the left instead of the right hand.
Leg.—*Not a leg to stand on:* no support or justification whatever. Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), "On Murder Considered as a Fine Art."
On one's last legs: 1, at the end of one's defense or resources; 2, extremely ill.
The boot is on the other leg: the responsibility is now another's; the conditions are now reversed.
To get one's sea legs: to be able to keep one's balance at sea in stormy weather; become accustomed to the motion of the ship.
To give a person a leg up: to help a person to mount a horse; figuratively, to lend assistance.
To pull one's leg: to sponge upon one; take advantage of one's innocence or helplessness.
To set a person upon his legs: to establish a person, especially in a financial way.
To stand upon one's own legs: to be self-supporting; be self-reliant.
To stretch one's legs: to take exercise by walking.
To take to one's heels (or *legs*): to run away.
With one's tail between one's legs: dejected and depressed: alluding to the attitude of a dog when chided.
Legatee.—*Residuary legatee:* in law, the person to whom the surplus of the personal estate, after the

discharge of all debts and particular legacies, is left by the testator's will.

Legion.—*Military Order of the Loyal Legion:* a hereditary organization, composed chiefly of commissioned Union officers who served in the Civil War, and their eldest male descendants: organized in 1865.

Their name is legion: they are countless, or very numerous. Mark 5:9.

Lemon.—1, a guilible person; one from who anything is readily obtained: in allusion to squeezing the juice from the fruit; 2, an unpleasant person.

To hand a lemon: 1, to give something unpleasant; cheat; 2, make a sarcastic remark. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

Lend.—*To lend a hand:* to assist.

Length.—*At arm's length:* just out of reach; hence, on formal terms.

To measure one's length: to fall, or lie, prostrate. Shakespeare, "Midsummer Night's Dream," III:2:429.

Leopard.—*Can the leopard change his spots?:* used figuratively with reference to the difficulty of changing inveterate habits or inborn traits. Jeremiah 13:23; Shakespeare, "Richard II," I:1:175.

Lescaut.—*Manon Lescaut:* 1, the heroine of a French novel entitled "Histoire du chevalier des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut," by the Abbé Prévost (1733); 2, the heroine of Puccini's opera, founded on the novel.

Let.—*Let George do it* (Fr., *Laissez le faire à Georges*): let somebody else take the responsibility: originally with reference to Georges d'Amboise, the prime minister of Louis XII in the 15th century.

To let down (or *off*) *easy:* to be lenient to (an offender).

To let down the bars: to remove an obstruction to give free ingress or access; hence, to remove restrictions.

To let fly at: to strike at: a cock-fighting metaphor.

To let on: to pretend; with *not*, to admit or acknowledge.

To let one down: to fail to fulfil one's engagements to another.

Letter.—*American Academy of Arts and Letters:* a self-perpetuating, elective society limited to fifty members chosen for notable contributions to art or literature, organized in 1898 to "further and represent the interests of fine arts and literature."

Black letter: the heavy Gothic type used generally by the early printers in England.

Letters of administration: a document issued by a court authorizing a person to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Letters of Junius: a series of political papers on leading questions of the day, published 1769–1772. Their authorship is now credited to Sir Philip Francis (1740–1818).

Letters of safe-conduct: letters issued by a belligerent power to citizens of a country with which it is at war, on a special occasion, exempting them from molestation or their merchandise from seizure.

Letter of the law: the law as literally interpreted.

Man of letters: one who devotes himself to literature.

National Institute of Arts and Letters: a national elective society of artists and writers, consisting of 250 members, organized in 1899, from whom nominations are made to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Republic of letters: authors collectively and their influence.

To frank letters: to send letters free of postage. Members of the Congress and certain other officials connected with the nation's business have this privilege.

Level.—*To do one's level best:* to exert oneself to the utmost.

To level down: to depress (wages, standards of living, etc., of the upper classes) toward the average level.

To level up: to raise (the lower strata of society, or standards of wages, etc.) toward the average level.

Lewis Carroll.—The pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, a professor at Oxford, author of "Alice in Wonderland." Lewis is English for Lutwidge and Carroll is from the Latin for Charles (Carolus).

Liability.—*Employers' liability:* the liability of employers to make compensation to workmen (or their families in the event of death) for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

Liberal.—*A liberal education:* an education in the liberal arts, as in the sciences, history, philosophy, languages, etc.

Liberty.—*Cradle of Liberty:* Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass., in which the meetings of the patriots were held before the Revolution.

Liberty, equality, fraternity: the watchwords of the French Revolution: regarded as the slogan of democracy.

Liberty hall: a place where one may act without restraint or be thoroughly at one's ease. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–1774), "She Stoops to Conquer."

Liberty of the press: the right of every person to print whatever he chooses: a privilege which does not prevent his being answerable to justice for the abuse of this right.

Library.—*Alexandrian Library:* commenced by Ptolemy Soter (367?–283 B. C.) at Alexandria, Egypt, about 298 B. C. It contained about 100,000 volumes.

Bodleian Library: the library of Oxford University, reëstablished about 1600 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544–1613) on the earlier foundation of the Duke of Gloucester.

Circulating library: a library from which the books may be borrowed and taken by readers to their homes, under certain restrictions.

Congressional Library: the United States government library at Washington: the largest library in the United States.

License.—*Poetic license:* the liberties that a poet takes with subject or grammar in order to suit the needs of rime and meter.

Lick.—*To give a thing a lick and a promise:* to perform a task in a summary, hurried, or slipshod fashion.

To lick into shape: to put into order; make presentable, as an animal licks its disheveled cub.

Lie.—*A black lie:* a malicious falsehood intended to do harm.

A white lie: a falsehood uttered in the interests of courtesy, or to save the feelings of another.

Father of lies: Satan. John 8:44.

To give one the lie: to deny or disprove a person's statement; accuse one of deliberately falsifying.

To give the lie to: to denounce as or prove untruthful.

Lie.—*As you make your bed, you must lie on it:* you must bear the consequences of your deliberate actions.

To lie down on one's job: to shirk one's work.

To lie in state: of a corpse, to be placed where the public may view it and pay their respect.

To lie over: to be deferred: used of unfinished work.

To lie perdu: to be concealed.

To lie with one's fathers: to be buried in one's native place.

Life.—*A dog's life:* a wretched life, like that of a homeless dog.

As much as one's life is worth: 1, involving great risk to one's life; 2, very difficult.

For the life of me: though I should lose my life as a penalty: a phrase used in strong assertions.

High life: life in the upper ranks of society.

Large as life: 1, full-sized; natural; 2, brazenly; full of confidence.

Line of life: in palmistry, one of the lines in the palm of the hand. Shakespeare, "Merchant of Venice," II:2:170.

Not on your life: not even at the cost of your life; not for any consideration whatever.

Simple life: plain, upright, unaffected living: from the title of a book by Charles Wagner (1851–1918).

Staff of life: bread. Isa. 3:1.

Still life: in painting, inanimate objects, such as dead game, fruit, furniture, etc., used as subject of a picture.

To bear a charmed life: to be impervious to harm, as if by magical protection. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:7:41.

To carry one's life in one's hand: to pursue an undertaking fraught with danger to one's life.

To sell one's life dear: to defend oneself with the utmost resistance.

To take one's life in one's hand: deliberately to run considerable risk.

Lift.—*To lift up the head of:* to exalt; enable to go with pride.

To lift up the heel against: to kick; treat with insolence. John 13:18.

Light.—*Light comedian:* in theatrical parlance, one who plays farce parts in what is called legitimate comedy, as opposed to vaudeville.

Shining light: an example of excellence. John 5:35.

To hide one's light under a bushel: to live modestly; not to obtrude one's excellences. Matt. 5:15.

To make light of: not to treat seriously. Francis Bacon (1561–1626), "Rulers of Good and Evil."

To stand in the light of: to impede the progress or advancement of.

To throw light upon: to give information regarding; make intelligible.

Light Brigade.—*Charge of the Light Brigade:* a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809–1892) describing the heroic and hopeless charge of the British light cavalry upon the Russian artillery at Balaklava, October 25, 1854, during the Crimean War.

Light-fingered.—*The light-fingered gentry:* pickpockets.

Lightning.—*As quick* (or *swift*) *as lightning:* with great rapidity. Shakespeare, "King Richard II," I:3:79.

Jersey lightning: any strong, intoxicating liquor: named for a particularly potent apple brandy formerly made in New Jersey.

Like.—*Like angels' visits, few and far between:* visits notable for the pleasure they give, but occurring infrequently. John Norris (1657–1711), "The Parting."

Lilith.—According to the Talmud, the first wife of Adam.

Lilliput.—The country of the Lilliputians, a race of pygmies of very diminutive size, in Jonathan Swift's (1667–1745) satirical story, "Gulliver's Travels."

Lily.—*To paint the lily:* to do more than duty requires (Shakespeare, "King John," IV:2:11); also, to try to improve on what is already perfect.

Limb.—*Limb of the law:* a legal functionary.

Limbo.—*In limbo:* in prison; in confinement: from limbus, in scholastic theology, a place bordering on hell.

Limelight.—*To hold the limelight:* to remain the central figure; hold the main attention of one's audience: from the theatrical custom of throwing a spotlight, or limelight, upon the principal actor.

Limitation.—*Armaments, limitation conference:* a conference of the principal naval powers of the world, which convened at Washington in November, 1921, to discuss the limitation of naval armaments and questions relating to the Pacific and the Far East.

Statute of limitation: the time limit after which no legal action may be taken with regard to a given act, as in claims for debts.

Lincoln.—*Imp of Lincoln:* a small grotesque figure in the chancel of Lincoln Cathedral, England: said to be a memorial of a visit to the cathedral by the devil.

Lincoln green: a green cloth formerly made at Lincoln, England.

Lincoln Highway: a great national road across the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, projected in 1913. It passes through the following states, from New York to San Francisco: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California. It is over 3300 miles long.

Lincoln Memorial: a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, in the form of a classic Greek temple, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., erected 1914–22. (For illus. see page 51.)

Line.—*Hard lines:* 1, hard terms; rough treatment; 2, bad luck.

Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may: work accurately and faithfully, regardless of the consequences.

In a bee line: direct: following the straight line which a bee is said to take when returning to the hive.

Line of beauty: two curves combined in the form of a letter S: sometimes called *Hogarth's line of beauty.*

Line of life: in palmistry, one of the lines in the palm of the hand. Shakespeare, "Merchant of Venice," II:2:170.

Line upon line: admonition or instruction repeated little by little (a line at a time).

To fall into line with: to be in accord with; agree to follow the same course as.

To fight it out on this line: to pursue to the end a certain plan: a phrase used by General U. S. Grant in 1864, during the Civil War.

To get into line: to adopt the same course, as a number of persons; come to a general agreement.

To line one's pockets: to enrich oneself: often applied to the acquisition of money by dubious means.

To make one walk a chalk line: to compel one to obey; force one to follow injunctions closely: alluding to an old sea test of sobriety.

To read between the lines: to deduce a not obvious meaning from a written or spoken statement.

To swallow hook, line, and sinker: to be gullible: snap up without consideration, as a voracious and unwary fish seizes the bait.

Linen.—*To wash one's dirty linen in public:* to air one's private disputes in public.

Lining.—*Silver lining:* the prospect of better days; promise of happier times. Milton, "Comus."

Link.—*Missing link:* something lacking in a complete chain or series; particularly, in human evolution, the assumed biological type connecting man with the progenitor of the anthropoid apes.

Linked.—*Linked sweetness long drawn out:* long-continued melodious sound. Milton, "L'Allegro," 135.

Lion.—*A lion in the path:* a danger ahead; especially, a fancied danger.

Ass in a lion's skin: a coward who pretends to be brave: from the fable of the ass who donned a lion's skin, but was recognized when he began to bray.

Lion hunter: one given to lionizing people: popularized by Dickens in the "Pickwick Papers."

The Lion of St. Mark: the emblem of the city of Venice, a winged, seated lion holding an open book: from the traditional emblem of St. Mark the Evangelist, the book being his gospel.

The lion's share: all or most: in allusion to the lion in Æsop's fable who, hunting with three other beasts, in the division of the spoils claimed four quarters.

To put one's head in the lion's mouth: to enter a situation of great peril.

To twist the lion's tail: to do something to provoke the English people, the lion being the British symbol.

Lionize.—*To lionize a person:* to pay marked attention to a person socially.

Lip.—*Between cup and lip:* any point before achievement.

Lip service: verbal devotion; honoring with the lips while the heart takes no part in the matter. Matt. 15:8; Isa. 29:13.

There's many a slip betwirt the cup and the lip: many accidents occur even when success seems assured.

To bite the lip: to repress emotion or speech.

To curl the lip: to make a sneering grimace.

To keep a stiff upper lip: to act and speak with courage: probably in allusion to the quivering lip of one about to weep.

To set one's lips: to compress one's lips as a sign of determination.

Liquor.—*Hard liquor:* liquor containing a high percentage of alcohol: in contrast to nonalcoholic drinks, called *soft drinks.*

List.—*Black list:* 1, a list of persons in disgrace: used of a list of bankrupts, debtors, or criminals, or of persons under suspicion as bad characters; 2, a list of persons not to be dealt or associated with; 3, a list of persons whom an industrial plant will not employ.

Civil list: an annual grant by the British Parliament for the maintenance of the royal household, and for the conferring of certain pensions, etc.

Free list: 1, the schedule of goods or merchandise admitted to a country free of duty; 2, a list of persons entitled to something without payment, as at a theater, on a railroad, etc.

Mailing list: a list of names and addresses of persons to whom advertising literature or the like is to be sent.

Sucker list: a mailing list of supposedly gullible persons circularized as prospective buyers by more or less unethical business concerns.

Listen.—*To listen in:* to adjust the apparatus of a wireless receiving station so as to hear messages.

Little.—*A little previous:* somewhat premature.

Little church around the corner: the popular name for the Church of the Transfiguration on 28th street near Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Little Corporal: the nickname applied to Napoleon Bonaparte, because of his small stature and because he had begun his military career as a corporal.

Little Englander: in English politics, the opposite of an Imperialist; one who is opposed to the extension of the Empire. The term was popularized during the South African War (1899–1902).

Little Father: formerly, in Russia, a popular title of the Czar.

Little Flowers of St. Francis: a collection of marvelous and charming stories about St. Francis of Assisi, from a Latin original compiled after 1322.

Little Lord Fauntleroy: the seven-year-old hero of a once popular story by Frances Hodgson Burnett (1886); hence, a beautiful but effeminate boy; also, clothes of the type worn by that young hero.

Little Masters: certain designers who worked for engravers, etc., in the 16th and 17th centuries: so called because their designs were on a small scale, fit for copper or wood engraving.

Little pitchers have long ears: be cautious! children understand more of what we say than we think they do.

Napoleon the Little: Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, nephew of Napoleon I: so called by Victor Hugo.

To come out at the little end of the horn: to get the worst of a bargain: literally, to come out of the little end of the horn of plenty.

Live (liv).—*A live wire:* one who is full of vigor and energy: an allusion to a wire charged with electric current.

Live (liv).—*To live fast:* to indulge in dissipation.

To live on the fat of the land: to have every luxury at one's call; possess the best the land affords.

To live (or *act*) *up to a profession:* to behave in a suitable manner or live in a style commensurate with the dignity or importance of one's position.

Lloyd's.—An association of underwriters for marine insurance, with its central offices located in London, where people get the latest shipping intelligence and transact marine and other insurance. It originated in Lloyd's Coffee House, a resort of sea captains, in Lombard Street, London, in 1700.

Lloyd's register: a classified and official register of all

English ships of one hundred tons and upward, and of the larger ships owned abroad.

Loaf.—*Half a loaf is better than no bread:* even a little of something desirable is better than none.

Loan.—*Building and loan association:* an association organized to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in buying, building, or improving houses and other real property.

Local.—*Local color:* in plays or novels, details of scenery, customs, etc., characteristic of the time or place of the plot.

Local option: the consent of a community to a legislative act; usually applied in the United States, prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, to the local restriction of the sale of intoxicants.

Locarno.—*Treaties of Locarno:* seven treaties between Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, negotiated at Locarno, Italy, in October, 1925, the most important guaranteeing the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France: believed to be confirmatory of permanent peace in Europe, and making war settlements in a pacific mood which has been named "the spirit of Locarno."

Lochinvar.—A daring, impulsive lover: from the hero of a song, who snatches his ladylove away in the presence of the spiritless youth to whom her father has betrothed her. Scott, "Marmion."

Lock.—*Lock, stock, and barrel:* anything in its completeness: in allusion to the three parts which together compose a sporting rifle.

To keep under lock and key: to keep locked up.

To lock horns: to engage in a desperate contest, like horned cattle.

To lock the stable door after the horse (or *steed*) *is stolen:* to take precautions after the harm has occurred: from Thomas Heywood's "Proverbes."

Locker.—*Not a shot in the locker:* penniless; nothing in reserve: in allusion to the locker of a ship in which the ammunition was stored.

Lockout.—In a labor dispute, a suspension of work originating with the employer pending settlement: distinguished from *strike.*

Log.—*Easy as rolling off a log:* supremely easy to do.

Logic.—*To chop logic:* to argue in a pedantic fashion.

Logrolling.—Coöperation between two or more individuals or political parties on the principle that one good turn deserves another: generally with a sinister connotation: in allusion to the practice of the loggers of Maine of assisting one another to roll their logs to the river.

Loin.—*To gird up one's loins:* to prepare oneself to undertake a task. The ancient Hebrews used to wear loose garments and when preparing for work or a journey bound or girded them up about their loins. 2 Kings, 4:29.

Lombard.—*Lombard Street:* a street, in London, near the Bank of England, the center of great banking and mercantile transactions; hence, the London money market.

Lombardy.—*The iron crown of Lombardy:* a gold circle containing a narrow band of iron, said to have been made from one of the nails used at the crucifixion: given to Theodelinda, wife of Agilulf, King of Lombardy, about 591 by Pope Gregory I; used at the coronation of Charlemagne, Napoleon I, and other notable monarchs; now in the cathedral at Monza, Italy.

Long.—*By a long chalk:* by a great deal.

Long and short of it: an epitome of the story. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," II:2:59.

Long shot: a bet against great odds, or the horse on which such a bet is placed. (*Racing cant.*)

The Long Parliament: the English Parliament which met 1640–60, being the last one summoned by Charles I. After being "purged" by Colonel Pride in 1648, it was called the Rump Parliament, and was dispersed in 1653 by Cromwell; it reconvened in 1659, and was formally dissolved in 1660.

To draw the long bow: to exaggerate: in allusion to the marvelous stories formerly told of the skill of archers with the long bow, and the feats of Robin Hood and his followers.

To go to one's long home: to die.

Look.—*To look a gift horse in the mouth:* to criticize a gift: from the practice of examining a horse's mouth to ascertain its age.

To look before one leaps: to take at least elementary precautions before entering on an undertaking.

To look blue: 1, of persons, to appear downhearted; 2, of conditions, to appear forbidding or unpropitious.

To look daggers at: to glare at; look at with hostility.

To look for a needle in a haystack: to seek that which it is practically impossible to find.

To look for trouble: to put oneself unnecessarily in a position where difficulties may arise; seek a quarrel.

To look (or *feel*) *like thirty cents:* to look (or feel) cheap, inferior, or insignificant.

To look out for squalls: to prepare for trouble.

To look through blue glasses: to see things distorted by a prejudiced or misanthropic vision; take a gloomy view of things.

To look through rose-colored glasses: to take a cheerful and optimistic view of things.

To look to one's laurels: to take precautions lest one's position of eminence be endangered.

Look-in.—*Not to hare a look-in:* not to have a chance.

Lookout.—Affair; concern; responsibility; prospect.

Loon.—*Crazy as a loon:* wildly insane: from the uncanny cry of the bird, and its eccentric actions when in danger.

Loony.—Insane: probably from the expression, "Crazy as a loon."

Loose.—*On the loose:* without restraint; at liberty.

To give a loose rein to: to give liberty or freedom to; let go unrestrained, as a horse.

To have a screw loose: to be mentally unbalanced to a slight extent: from the metaphor of a machine, the operation of which is disturbed by a slight defect.

To play fast and loose: to behave recklessly; often, to be unscrupulous with other people's money. Two derivations are possible: 1, from a 16th-century cheating game, mentioned by Shakespeare, Drayton, and others, or from an unscrupulous game, called "Pricking at th belt," played upon credulous persons, in the old times, at races and fairs; 2, from the idea of treating a person as "fast" when he is of use, and as "loose" when he is no longer so.

Lord.—*Lords of creation:* men, as opposed to women.

Lord (or *Abbot*) *of Misrule:* the master of ceremonies at old-time Christmas celebrations in England.

Loretto.—*Holy House of Loretto:* the house in which, according to medieval tradition, the Virgin Mary was born, and which was conveyed by angels to Loretto, about 14 miles from Ancona, Italy.

Lose.—*To lose caste:* to be no longer welcome in the houses of respectable people; lose one's position in society.

To lose heart: to become discouraged.

To lose one's head: to be confused and muddle-headed.

To lose one's heart: to fall in love.

To lose the day: to lose the battle; be defeated.

Losing.—*To play a losing game:* to be failing, but yet to continue on one's course.

Loss.—*At a loss:* helpless; uncertain: in allusion to a dog who has lost the scent.

Lost.—*Lost sheep:* a person who is beyond salvation; a hardened sinner. Matt. 15:24.

Lost tribes: the exiled ten tribes of Israel, carried captive into Assyria in 721 B. C.

Love's Labour's Lost: one of Shakespeare's early plays, written about 1588 or '89: immature, yet full of bright repartee and constant good nature.

Lot.—*A bad lot:* a person who possesses undesirable qualities.

A crook in one's lot: a trial; an affliction.

A job lot: a miscellaneous collection of articles.

Across lots: a short cut; the shortest way.

Lot.—*Lot's wife:* one who hesitates or looks back with regret, to one's own undoing: from the story of the flight from Sodom. Gen. 19:26.

To cast in one's lot: to share the good or bad fortune of.

Lothario.—*A gay Lothario:* a gay libertine: from a character of this name representing a young Genoese nobleman in several 17th and 18th century stories and plays.

Lotus-eaters.—A people who, according to Homer, ate the fruits of the lotus tree, the effect of which was that they forgot their friends and homes and wished only to live in idleness in Lotusland; hence, one living in idleness and luxury.

Love.—*Calf love:* the first love of young lads, usually for their seniors, soon outgrown, as a calf outgrows its immaturity.

Court of love: in the chivalric ages, a court composed of noble ladies, who discussed and gave decisions on subtle questions of love and gallantry.

Labor of love: work undertaken, not for material reward but for the love of the work itself, or of the person for whom it is done.

Love at first sight: Christopher Marlowe (1664–93), "Hero and Leander."

Love has found the way: from Schiller's "Hero and Leander."

Love in a cottage: a marriage for love without sufficient means to maintain one's social status.

Love me, love my dog: if you love me, you must love all that pertains to me.

No love lost between them: they regard each other with dislike or indifference.

The queen of love: Venus, or Aphrodite.

To be crossed in love: to be unsuccessful in an affair of the heart.

Loving.—*Loving cup:* a large cup with two or more handles, designed to be passed from guest to guest.
Low.—*Low Countries:* Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
Lowbrow.—One who makes no pretense of intellectuality: opposite of *highbrow.*
Lower.—*Lower case:* the name given by printers to the small letters of a font of type: opposite of *capital:* so called because the case containing these types stands below that holding the capital letters.
To lower one's flag: to surrender; hence, to humiliate oneself: a nautical term.
Loyal.—*Military Order of the Loyal Legion:* a hereditary organization, composed chiefly of commissioned Union officers who served in the Civil War, and their eldest male descendants: organized in 1865.
Lucifer.—*Proud as Lucifer:* haughty and overbearing.
Luck.—*As luck would have it:* as it chanced. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," III:5:84.
Down on one's luck: in adverse circumstances; unfortunate.
Luck in odd numbers: Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," V:1:30.
Pot luck: whatever food may happen to be available without special preparation; unceremonious hospitality.
Lucky.—*To be born under a lucky planet:* to be fortunate. According to astrology, some planet, ascendant at the birth of each individual, presides over his destiny.
To make one's lucky: to make one's escape.
To thank one's lucky stars: to feel grateful for one's good fortune.
Lucre.—*Filthy lucre:* an expression in the New Testament (1 Tim. 3:3 and elsewhere) to emphasize the fact that money, in itself unmoral, is too often gathered by immoral means.
Lucretia.—The daughter of Spurius Lucretius, who, according to Roman legend, was dishonored by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh king of Rome, as a result of which the people threw off the kings and set up a republic. The subject has been used by several early English tragedians and by Shakespeare in his poem, "The Rape of Lucrece."
Lucullian.—*Lucullian banquet:* a luxurious feast: from Lucinius Lucullus (110–57 B. C.), a Roman consul and epicure, who was noted for his banquets.
Lump.—*A lump in the throat:* a feeling of constriction in the throat, caused by emotion.
Lump sum: a total sum of money, made up usually of small sums not itemized.
To lump it: to put up with something which one dislikes: used in the phrase, "If he doesn't like it, he can lump it," and probably derived from the dialectic English *lump,* to look sullen.
Lunn.—*Sally Lunn:* a kind of tea cake: named after the hawker who used to cry them in the streets of Bath, England.
Lurch.—*To leave in the lurch:* to leave behind; desert in difficulty or trouble; leave in an embarrassing position.
Lusiad.—A Portuguese epic by Camoëns (1519–79), recounting the adventures of the Lusians (Portuguese) under Vasco de Gama, the first to sail to India.
Lusitania.—1, the ancient name for a large part of Portugal and a small part of Spain; 2, a British transatlantic liner, the destruction of which by a German U-boat off the coast of Ireland, May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1154 lives, was an important cause of the entrance of the United States into the World War.
Lute.—*Rift within the lute:* a petty misunderstanding that leads to discord. Lord Tennyson (1809–92), "Merlin and Vivien."
Lynch.—*Lynch law:* originally, irregular trials substituted for the regular processes of law in pioneer settlements; recently, more commonly applied to the irregular punishment of negroes. Charles Lynch (1736–96), of Virginia, who flogged Tories during the Revolution, is said to have given his name to the practice.
Lyonesse.—The country from which King Arthur came and where he fought his last battle: said to have been on land between Land's End and the Scilly Isles, now submerged.
Lyons.—*The Lady of Lyons:* a romantic drama by Edward Bulwer-Lytton.

M

Mab.—*Queen Mab:* a fairy queen: from an Irish myth of a princess of olden time.
Macaroni.—In England, a fop: from the Macaroni Club, an organization of London dandies of about 1760, who introduced macaroni to the English table.
Macaronic.—*Macaronic verse:* verses in which foreign words are ludicrously jumbled.
Maccabees.—A family of Jewish heroes whose lives are told in two apocryphal Old Testament books.
The Maccabees: an association of benevolent character with local bodies throughout the United States and Canada, founded in 1878 and reorganized in 1881.
Macedonian.—*Macedonian cry:* an appeal from a strange and helpless people: from the words heard by Paul in his vision, "Come over into Macedonia, and help us." Acts 16:9.
Machiavellianism.—Political and diplomatic intrigue: named from Niccolo Machiavelli (1469–1527), author of "Il Principe" (the Prince), a book on statecraft, by some considered a serious composition, by others regarded as a satire.
Mackerel.—*Mackerel sky:* a sky flecked with clouds so as to resemble the marking of a mackerel.
Mad.—*As mad as a hatter:* properly, "As mad as an atter or adder"; mad in the sense of hurtful, as mad formerly meant venomous: popularized by Lewis Carroll's (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832–98) "Alice in Wonderland."
As mad as a March hare: freakish; erratic: in allusion to the actions of the hare in its breeding season.
Hopping mad: in a violent rage.
Madame.—*Madame Butterfly:* an opera with a Japanese setting, from a story of the same name by John Luther Long, with music written by Puccini: first performed in Milan, 1904.
Madame Tussaud's exhibition: an exhibition in London of waxwork figures, many being modeled from life: destroyed by fire in 1925.
Madding.—*The madding crowd:* the frenzied crowd. Gray, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."
Made.—*A made man:* a man whose good fortune is assured.
Made out of whole cloth: of a lie, utterly false and without foundation; made up in its entirety.
Madness.—*Midsummer madness:* extreme madness, apparently from the rabies supposed to be especially prevalent about midsummer. Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," III:4:61.
Madonna.—*The Madonna of the Chair* (It., *Madonna della sedia*): one of the pictures of the Madonna by Raphael, which hangs in the Pitti Palace, Florence.
The Sistine Madonna: the most famous and the best of Raphael's Madonnas, originally painted as an altarpiece for the Church of San Sisto at Piacenza, and now in the Royal Gallery, Dresden. It has been called the greatest painting in the world.
Mæcenas.—A patron of men of letters: from Caius Cilnius Mæcenas (73?–8 B. C.), a Roman general, a patron of Horace and Vergil.
Magna.—*Magna Charta:* the great charter which the English barons forced from King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215: the foundation of personal liberty in England.
Maguires.—*Molly Maguires:* the name assumed by members of a secret illegal association in Ireland, afterwards reorganized in the anthracite coal-mining district of Pennsylvania. The organization was guilty in the latter region of many outrages, and was broken up in 1876, twenty members being hanged for murder.
Maid.—*Maid Marian:* a name assumed by Matilda, daughter of Robert, Lord Fitzwalter, beloved by Robin Hood, whom she followed into outlawry.
Maid of all work: a female servant who does all the work of a household.
Maid of Orleans: Joan of Arc (Fr., *Jeanne d'Arc*) (1412–31), who led the French forces in the relief of Orleans.
Maid of Saragossa: Augustina Zaragoza, famous for her valor during the siege of Saragossa, Spain, by the French (1808–09).
Mailed.—*To show the mailed fist:* to make a threatening, warlike gesture: a phrase attributed to William II, German Emperor, in connection with Chinese affairs in 1897.
Mailing.—*Mailing list:* a list of names and addresses of persons to whom advertising literature or the like is to be sent.
Main.—*Main Street:* 1, the typical name of the principal street in a small town; hence, 2, the typical people of such a town.
Spanish Main: the Caribbean Sea, especially the southern part of it: originally, the northern coast of South America, this being the mainland under Spanish dominion.
The main chance: the most probable line to success.
To have an eye to the main chance: to have one's own interest always in view: a metaphor drawn from the game of hazard.
With might and main: with all one's energies.
Maine.—*The Maine:* a United States battleship, the sinking of which in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, precipitated the Spanish-American War.
Majority.—*Gone over to the majority:* dead. Robert Blair (1699–1746), "The Grave."

Make.—*As you make your bed, you must lie on it:* you must bear the consequences of your deliberate actions.
It takes nine tailors to make a man: an expression of contempt for the feebleness of tailors, as a result of their cramped position when at work; said, however, to have been originally, "tellers," the strokes of a funeral bell, nine being struck at a man's funeral.
Money makes the mare go: money usually brings the accomplishment desired.
To make a clean breast of: to make an unreserved confession of.
To make a clean sweep: 1, to remove entirely; make a complete change; 2, to win the whole.
To make a fool of: to render ridiculous.
To make a hit: to win success, as in an adventure, speculation, or on the stage; to win approval: a metaphor from archery.
To make a killing: to make a big profit.
To make a man of one: to put one on the road to success; reclaim one from a life of dissipation, etc.
To make a mess of: to make a failure of.
To make a pass at: to strike at.
To make a scene: to display temper in public.
To make a sight (or *spectacle* or *show*) *of oneself:* to behave in an unusual manner; dress so as to attract attention.
To make a splash: to create a sensation; make a great show, as of riches.
To make a train: to arrive at a station in time to board the train one wishes to travel on.
To make a virtue of (a) necessity: to do apparently of one's own free will that which one cannot avoid doing. Geoffrey Chaucer, "The Knight's Tale," 3043.
To make an ass of oneself: to act stupidly or foolishly.
To make assurance doubly sure: to take every possible precaution.
To make away with: 1, to squander; 2, to put out of the way; murder.
To make away with oneself: to commit suicide.
To make better time: to travel more rapidly.
To make both ends meet: to live within one's income.
To make bricks without straw: to do something without having the necessary material supplied: in allusion to the task imposed on the Israelites in Egypt. Ex. 5.
To make copy of: to write, as news, for publication. In publishing terminology, "copy" means manuscript which is to be set in type.
To make eyes at: to look at coquettishly; ogle.
To make faces: to grimace; distort one's countenance.
To make free with: to make use of with undue freedom.
To make fun of: to ridicule: a phrase apparently invented by Horace Walpole.
To make game of: to poke fun at; ridicule.
To make good: to succeed.
To make hay while the sun shines: to act while circumstances are favorable; take advantage of every opportunity.
To make it up with: to become reconciled to after a quarrel or misunderstanding. Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751–1816), "The Rivals," I:2.
To make light of: not to treat seriously. Francis Bacon (1561–1626), "Rulers of Good and Evil."
To make mountains out of molehills: to exaggerate difficulties.
To make much of: to treat with particular favor.
To make night hideous: to disturb the slumbers of people by howling or other similar noises. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:51–54.
To make no bones of: to have no hesitation to; show no embarrassment about.
To make no head or tail of: to be unable to understand or comprehend.
To make one's bread: to earn one's living.
To make one's mark: to attain success in life; achieve a position of prominence.
To make one open one's eyes: to arouse astonishment in one.
To make one's pile: to accumulate a fortune: in allusion to the piles of coin that collect around a winner at a gaming table.
To make one sit up: to astonish a person; awaken a person's attention.
To make one walk a chalk line: to compel one to obey; force one to follow injunctions closely: in allusion to an old sea test of sobriety.
To make one's way in the world: to succeed; overcome obstacles.
To make oneself at home: to take one's ease, as if in one's own home.
To make oneself cheap: 1, to belittle one's own importance; 2, to be too accessible to others. William Penn (1644–1718), "Fruits of Solitude."
To make out: 1, to discover; find out exactly; understand; 2, to establish; prove; 3, to contrive.
To make sheep's eyes at: to ogle; glance at coquettishly.
To make sport of: to jest about; ridicule.
To make suit to: to seek the favor of.
To make the best of a bad job: to try to get what good one may out of an unpropitious situation.
To make the mouth water: to cause to hunger for or desire ardently: from the physiological phenomenon of an increased flow of saliva caused by the sight or odor of food.
To make the punishment fit the crime: to provide suitable punishment. W. S. Gilbert, "The Mikado."
To make things hum: to use extraordinary energy, work at top speed: in allusion to the humming of machinery when it is working at full speed.
To make tracks: to hasten away, leaving only one's footprints, or tracks.
Make-up.—1, paints and other materials used by an actor for transforming his appearance; hence, 2, the sum of one's personal peculiarities; 3, in printing, the arrangement of the printed matter in columns, pages, etc.
Malaprop.—*Mrs. Malaprop:* a character in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's (1751–1816) "The Rivals," who has the habit of using wrong words which are similar enough to the right ones to be amusing; hence, any one who makes humorous mistakes in speech.
Malbrouk (or **Marlbrough**).—An old French song, *Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre* (Marlborough is off to the war), said to be based upon a legend of Mambron, a crusader. The air is known to us as that of "We won't go home until morning."
Malthusian.—*Malthusian doctrine:* the economic doctrine that population tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence, and that poverty is inevitable unless late marriage or prudent restraint lower the birth rate and so check population: named from T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), who promulgated this theory in his "Essays on Population."
Man.—*A made man:* a man whose good fortune is assured.
A root and branch man: a radical in politics; one who advocates thorough reform.
Every man has his price: every one is venal: attributed to Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745).
Every man Jack: every man without exception.
Fall of man: the change of mankind from an original state of holiness to a state of sin, whereby man became liable to physical and spiritual death: a consequence of the disobedience of Adam and Eve. Romans 5:12.
Ladies' man: 1, a man who pays much attention to women; 2, a man popular among women rather than among men.
Man about town: a man of leisure who spends much of his time in public places.
Man and Superman: a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, in which he satirizes the Don Juan motive.
Man at the wheel: the steersman of a ship; hence, one in control.
Man Friday: a useful and faithful servant: from the savage in Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," who was rescued by Crusoe on a Friday.
Man higher up: a superior; especially, the concealed chief of an organized system of blackmail or graft, to whom an undue part of the profits go.
Man in the iron mask: a French state prisoner buried (1703) under the name of Marchiali. The mystery of his identity has never been solved. Among the many conjectures regarding it, the least improbable are: (1) an illegitimate elder brother of Louis XIV; (2) a twin brother of Louis XIV; the hero of Dumas's romance of the same name; (3) a minister of the Duke of Mantua, Count Matthioli, who deceived Louis XIV in a secret treaty; (4) Général de Bulonde, who compromised the success of an important military campaign.
Man in the moon: a fancied resemblance to a man's face to be seen at times in the moon, sometimes said to be the man who picked up a bundle of sticks on the Sabbath day. Num. 15:32–36.
Man in the street: the average man; one of ordinary intelligence.
Man (or *Son*) *of Belial:* an evil man. 2 Sam. 16:7.
Man of Blood and Iron: a nickname of Prince Bismarck: from an expression used by him in 1862.
Man of Destiny: Napoleon I, who always looked upon himself as an instrument in the hands of destiny, and believed that all his acts were predestined.
Man of family: 1, a well-born person; 2, one who has a wife and children.
Man of God: a clergyman.
Man of his word: a person who is to be trusted; that is, who keeps his word.
Man of letters: one who devotes himself to literature.
Man of parts: a capable man; one of large mental development.
Man of Sorrows: Jesus Christ: used in Isa. 53:3, to describe the servant of Jehovah.

Man of straw: 1, an irresponsible person, especially such a one who assumes the position of a surety; 2, a fictitious opponent, easily worsted.
Man of the world: a sophisticated person; one who is expert in worldly matters.
Man proposes, but God disposes: taken from Prov. 16:9.
Man without frills: a man of simple manners and dress.
Neanderthal man: the typical representative of a primitive type of prehistoric man, of an extinct race, whose fossil remains were found in a limestone cave in Neanderthal, Prussia, in 1857.
Old Man of the Mountain: a title given by Europeans to the head of the order of Assassins, founded by Hassan Ben Sabbah about 1090 in Persia, and existing in force for 150 years.
Old Man of the Sea: any person of whose company it is difficult to rid oneself: in allusion to the monster who leaped upon the back of Sinbad in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" and refused to be dislodged.
Right man in the right place: a person fitted for his employment. The phrase is said to have been coined by Talleyrand (1754–1838).
Squaw man: a white man married to an Indian woman.
Ticket-of-leave man: in British police parlance, a convict who holds a permit to be at large before his sentence has expired; a paroled prisoner.
To make a man of one: to put one on the road to success; reclaim one from a life of dissipation, etc.
To man ship: to arrange the crew in rows on the yards of the ship, as for a salute.
To mistake one's man: to form an erroneous opinion of the character of the man one is dealing with.
To play the man: 1, to possess and display manly qualities; 2, to imitate the actions of a man.
You'll be a man before your mother: a jocular expression of encouragement to a lad.
Mandeville.—*Sir John de Mandeville:* the fictitious name adopted by the compiler of an extraordinary book of travels and fiction, originally written in French between 1357 and 1371.
Manger.—*A dog in the manger:* one who will neither enjoy himself nor permit others to do so: in allusion to the fable of the dog who occupied the manger, and would not allow the ox to eat.
Manito (or **Manitou**).—The Great Spirit of the North American Indians.
Manner.—*To the manner born:* accustomed to the circumstances of one's station in life, position in society, etc., from birth.
Manon.—*Manon Lescaut:* the heroine of a French novel entitled "Histoire du chevalier des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut," by the Abbé Prévost (1733).
Mansion.—*Mansion House:* the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.
Mantle.—*The mantle of Elijah* (or *The prophet's mantle*): the cloak which Elijah threw over the shoulders of Elisha as a token that he was invested with the prophet's office in Elijah's stead; hence, any heritage of responsibility or privilege. 1 Kings 19:19.
Many.—*As many as* (or *More than*) *one can shake a stick at:* a vast number.
Marbles.—*Elgin marbles:* the splendid collection of antique sculptures, brought chiefly from the Parthenon of Athens to England by the seventh earl of Elgin (1766–1841), and purchased by Act of Parliament for the British Museum.
March.—*A forced march:* a march made in less time than would be required at the ordinary rate of marching.
To steal a march on: to gain an advantage of stealthily.
March.—*Beware the ides of March:* a warning of disaster: from a warning received by Julius Cæsar from a soothsayer, informing him that the ides (the 15th) of the following March would be fatal to him. It was the day on which Cæsar was assassinated.
Mad as a March hare: freakish; erratic: in allusion to the actions of the hare in the breeding season.
Mare.—*A mare's-nest:* an imaginary discovery that brings ridicule on the claimant. Beaumont and Fletcher, "Bonduca," 5:2.
Gray mare: a wife who controls her husband: from the proverb, "the gray mare is the better horse."
Money makes the mare go: money usually brings the accomplishment desired.
To go on (or *ride*) *Shanks's mare:* to walk; go afoot.
Marengo.—*Battle of Marengo:* the battle in which Napoleon defeated the Austrians, June 14, 1800.
Maria.—*Black Maria:* a patrol wagon. *(Slang.)*
Marian.—*Maid Marian:* a name assumed by Matilda, daughter of Robert, Lord Fitzwalter, beloved by Robin Hood, whom she followed into outlawry.
Marines.—*Tell it to the marines:* a remark used of a story or statement that does not carry conviction: from the reputation for gullibility that the marines once had among seamen.
Mark.—*Mark Twain:* the pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910), taken from a phrase used in soundings, meaning "mark two fathoms," with which he became familiar when he was a pilot on a Mississippi steamboat.
Proof marks: symbols and abbreviations for the correction of printers' proofs. (See page 1172.)
The mark of the beast: originally, some sign or brand indicating that one was a pagan: used metaphorically in a derogatory sense for one who bears signs of being devoted to an unworthy cause. Rev. 13:16, 17.
To make one's mark: to attain success in life; achieve a position of prominence.
To mark time: to raise and lower the feet alternately as if on the march but without advancing: from a drill command; hence, to make motions, but no progress; await developments.
To overshoot the mark: to go farther than was intended: a metaphor borrowed from archery.
To shoot wide of the mark: to be altogether in error.
To toe the mark: to carry out or observe rules or orders strictly; obey implicitly; fulfil to the letter: in allusion to the rules of certain contests which require participants to put their toes on a specified mark.
Up to the mark: 1, in average good health or spirits; 2, up to the average in performance.
Market.—*Rigging the market:* raising or lowering prices artificially.
Marmion.—The hero of "Marmion: A Tale of Flodden Field," a poem by Sir Walter Scott.
Marne.—*Battle of the Marne:* a great battle, fought on September 6–10, 1914, in which the French and British forces checked the German invasion at the river Marne, in France.
Marriage.—*Left-handed marriage:* a morganatic marriage: so called because the parties on plighting their troth took each other by the left instead of the right hand.
Marriage à la mode (< Fr.): a series of six satirical pictures by William Hogarth.
Marriages are made in heaven: a belief that the partners joined in marriage on earth were foreordained to be so united.
Marriage of the Adriatic: an ancient ceremony, in which the doge of Venice cast a ring into the Adriatic, thus indicating the marriage of the sea to Venice.
Morganatic marriage: a marriage in which one party, generally the wife, is of lower degree, she and her children not being entitled to inherit or to share the husband's dignities.
Marrowbones.—*On one's marrowbones:* on one's knees.
Mars.—*Son of Mars:* a soldier: in allusion to Mars, the god of war.
Marseillaise.—National anthem of the French Republic; partly written and composed in 1792 by Rouget de Lisle, an officer stationed at Strasbourg, and brought to Paris by a body of students of Marseille as they marched to the storming of the Tuileries on July 30, 1792.
Martin.—*St. Martin's summer:* the fine weather frequently occurring in the Mediterranean region about November 11, Saint Martin's Day; Indian summer.
Martyr.—*A martyr to science:* a person who dies or suffers in the cause of science.
Martyr King: Charles I of England, who was beheaded January 30, 1649: so called by his partisans.
The Book of Martyrs: a history of Christian martyrs, by John Foxe (1516–87).
The First Martyr: St. Stephen. Acts 7:58–60.
Maryland.—*Maryland, My Maryland!* a Civil War song (1861) by James R. Randell: popular with the Confederate soldiers while they were invading Maryland in the summer of 1862.
Mask.—*To throw off the mask:* to disclose one's intentions; discard all disguise.
Mason.—*Mason and Dixon's Line:* the boundary line of Pennsylvania and Maryland, as surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in 1761–62: important in United States political history because regarded as a boundary between the North and the South.
Mast.—*Jury mast:* a temporary mast, as one used when the regular mast has been carried away in a gale.
Flag at half-mast: a flag midway of the staff: from the ancient custom of lowering the flag in time of war as a sign of submission; hence, a token of respect to one's superior and a symbol of mourning.
To nail one's colors to the mast: to remain steadfast in one's determination: in allusion to the fact that a man-of-war's flag when nailed to the mast cannot be lowered in submission.
To serve before the mast: to be a member of the ordinary crew of a vessel, whose quarters are in the forecastle.
Master.—*Little Masters:* certain engravers of the 16th and 17th centuries, whose designs, for copper or wood engraving, were on a small scale.
To serve two masters: to divide one's allegiance. Matt 6:24.

Mathew.—*Father Theobald Mathew* (1790–1856): an Irish priest whose activities in promoting total abstinence gained for him the title of Apostle of Temperance.

Matthew.—*Matthew's Bible:* an English translation of the Bible by John Rogers, an assistant of Tyndale, and published by him in Antwerp in 1537 under the pseudonym of Thomas Matthew.

Maverick.—1, an animal which has not been marked with the brand of any owner, either because it is too young for branding or has run wild, or for any other reason: so called from Samuel Maverick, a Texas cattle raiser who refrained from branding his stock; hence, 2, a man without a party; 3, an unclassed individual.

May.—*December and May:* an old husband and a young wife.

Queen of the May: a girl chosen to preside at a May Day festival.

Mayfair.—An aristocratic region in London, north of Piccadilly and east of Hyde Park: so called because in the 18th century a fair was held there.

Mayflower.—A small vessel of 180 tons which sailed from Southampton in England and landed at Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st of December, 1620, conveying 102 Puritans, called the "Pilgrim Fathers," who named their settlement "New Plymouth."

Mayflower compact: an agreement for the government of the Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony, made by the Pilgrim Fathers on the ship *Mayflower* in mid ocean.

Mazarin.—*The Mazarin Bible:* an edition of the Vulgate printed at Mainz, Germany, about 1450, by Gutenberg and others, and thought to be the earliest book printed with movable metal types: so called because found in the *Bibliothèque Mazarin*, a library established by Cardinal Mazarin in 1648: also called *Gutenberg Bible.* (See *Bible*, in main vocabulary.)

Meal.—*Pick-up meal:* a meal consisting of any left-over food which happens to be at hand.

Square meal: a complete meal.

Mealy-mouthed.—Habitually using soft words; affected or hypocritical of speech: perhaps derived from the Latin *mel* (honey); that is, honey-mouthed.

Mean.—*The end justifies the means:* the result gives justification to the means that were used.

The means of grace: the opportunity of going to church and enjoying devotional services.

Measure.—*To measure one's length:* to fall, or lie, prostrate. Shakespeare, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," III:2:42.

To measure strength with: to determine by contest which of two persons or parties is the stronger.

To measure swords: to enter into a contest with. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," V:4:90.

Meat.—*Kosher meat:* meat which has been slaughtered and prepared in accordance with the Jewish ceremonial law.

One man's meat is another man's poison: 1, tastes differ; (Francis Beaumont (1584–1616) and John Fletcher (1579–1625), "Love's Cure"); 2, what is good for one person may be bad for another.

Mecca.—The birthplace of Mohammed: the objective of the pilgrimage which all pious Mohammedans are expected to make at least once.

Mecklenburg.—*Mecklenburg Declaration:* a document said to have been signed May 20, 1775, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the precursor of the Declaration of Independence.

Mecum.—*Vade mecum* (Lat. = go with me): something carried for constant use; especially, a notebook, guidebook, or the like.

Medal.—*Congressional Medal* (or *Medal of Honor*): most rarely conferred and therefore the most highly prized of all medals for military prowess issued by the United States government: established July 22, 1862.

Leather medal: an imaginary award for stupidity or inferiority: used satirically.

Medes.—*Laws of the Medes and Persians:* laws that are unchangeable (Dan. 6:12); hence, that which is not subject to modification.

Medicine.—*Forensic medicine:* medical jurisprudence; the application of medical facts in legal procedure.

Taste of one's own medicine: a share of the results of one's own duplicity or unscrupulousness.

The Father of Medicine: Hippocrates of Cos (460–359? B. C.), a Greek physician.

To take one's medicine: to suffer one's just punishment.

Mediterranean.—*The Key of the Mediterranean:* Gibraltar, which commands the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea.

Meek.—*Meek as a lamb:* perfectly submissive.

Meek as Moses: very patient and mild of manner: in allusion to the proverbial character of the Hebrew patriarch, Moses.

Meet.—*To make both ends meet:* to live within one's income.

To meet halfway: to make a compromise with; make mutual concessions.

Meeting.—*Anxious meeting:* a religious assembly for repentant sinners.

Indignation meeting: a gathering called to express disapproval of an action, with the intention of securing redress.

Melancholy.—*The Anatomy of Melancholy:* a book by Robert Burton (1577–1640), treating of "all the Kindes, Causes, Symptomes, Prognostickes, and Severall Cures" of melancholy.

Melon.—*To cut a melon:* 1, to declare a large dividend: a term used in business for an extraordinary distribution of earnings or accumulated profits by a corporation; 2, to distribute favors (often sinecures), as to the henchmen of a political officeholder.

Melting.—*The melting pot:* the United States, in which immigrants from all nations and races are fused into one new nation: first applied in this sense by Israel Zangwill (1864–1926), in one of his plays bearing this title.

Memorial.—*Lincoln Memorial:* a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, in the form of a classic Greek temple, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., erected 1914–22. (For illus. see main vocabulary, page 51.)

Memory.—*To jog a person's memory* (or *elbow*): to remind a person of a duty or promise apparently forgotten.

Men.—*Fishers of men:* those engaged in earnest religious service among mankind. Matt. 4:19.

March of the Men of Harlech: the chief patriotic song of Wales.

Mend.—*To mend one's fences:* to adjust affairs in local politics; attend to local political matters: used usually of Congressmen.

Mended.—*Least said, soonest mended:* on certain occasions explanations merely aggravate an offense; guarded speech prevents quarrels.

Mendicant.—*Mendicant orders:* the Franciscans (Gray Friars), Augustines (Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Dominicans (Preaching Friars).

Mephistopheles.—The attendant demon of Faust in Goethe's drama of "Faust" and Gounod's opera of the same name.

Mercantile.—*Mercantile agency:* an organization that collects information concerning the credit and reputation of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes this to others for compensation.

Mercantile paper: negotiable instruments, given by merchants for goods bought or received; commercial paper.

Merlin.—A Welsh wizard who is said to have built the Round Table and the Hall of King Arthur.

Mermaid.—*The Mermaid Tavern:* a famous inn in Cheapside, London, frequented by Marlowe, Shakespeare, and other literary men in the early 17th century.

Merrimac.—*Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac:* the first naval conflict between armored vessels, fought in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 9, 1862, in which the Federal *Monitor* was victorious over the Confederate *Merrimac.* This battle demonstrated the superiority of ironclads over wooden warships.

Merry.—*Merry Andrew:* a clown. The name is said to be taken from Andrew Borde (1500–49), traditionally the author of sundry jest books.

Merrie England: originally, pleasant or delightful England, but later understood in the modern sense.

The Merry Monarch: Charles II of England (1660–85): so called from the frivolous life of his court.

Mess.—*To make a mess of:* to make a failure of.

To sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage: to exchange something of permanent value for a temporary pleasure: from the transaction between Esau and Jacob, recorded in Gen. 25.

Metamorphoses.—A series of mythological tales in Latin verse by Ovid (43 B. C.–A. D. 18).

Method.—*Steam-roller methods:* vigorous and unfeeling methods employed to overcome resistance: in allusion to the apparently irresistible force of the steam road roller.

Strong-arm methods: crude, brutal, primitive force, as the physical violence of a thug in coercing a victim.

Methuselah.—*Old as Methuselah:* of very great age: Methuselah's age, according to the Book of Genesis, being 969 years.

Metropolitan.—*Metropolitan Opera House:* the home of grand opera in New York City.

Micawber.—*Mr. Wilkins Micawber:* in Dickens's "David Copperfield," a most unpractical, half-clever man, a great speechifier, letter writer, projector of bubble schemes, who, though confident of success, and expecting something wonderful to "turn up," never succeeds.

Michaelmas.—*The Michaelmas Day:* feast of St. Michael and All Angels, September 29.

Midas.—*The touch of Midas:* the touch which turns everything to gold: from the power bestowed by Dionysus upon Midas, a legendary king of Phrygia, of turning all he touched to gold.

Middle.—*The Middle Ages:* the period ranging roughly from the fall of the Roman Empire in 476, to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.

The middle classes: those lying socially or politically between the rich and the poor, or between the aristocrats and the peasants.

The Middle East: India, Persia, and their neighboring countries.

The Middle Kingdom: China: in allusion to the belief of the Chinese that their country is situated in the middle of the world.

The Middle States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and, sometimes, Maryland, which lie between the New England States and the Southern States.

The middle watch: the watch on shipboard from midnight to 4 A. M.; also, the men on watch during these hours.

Midnight.—*The Land of the Midnight Sun:* Norway, where in the northern regions daylight lasts throughout the summer night.

Midsummer.—*Midsummer madness:* extreme madness, apparently from the rabies supposed to be especially prevalent about midsummer. Shakespeare, "Twelfth Night," III:4:61.

Might.—*With might and main:* with all one's energies.

Mikado.—*The Mikado:* a comic opera, with music by Sir Arthur Sullivan and words by W. S. Gilbert, first performed in London, 1885.

Mile.—*Give him an inch and he will take a mile* (or *a yard* or *an ell*): yield a trifle, and advantage will be taken of you.

Not a hundred miles away: very near; very close: a phrase often used to avoid a direct reference to any place.

Miles Standish.—*The Courtship of Miles Standish:* a narrative poem of early Puritan days in America by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Military.—*Military Order of the Loyal Legion:* a hereditary organization, composed chiefly of commissioned Union officers who served in the Civil War, and their eldest male descendants: organized in 1865.

Milk.—*A land flowing with milk and honey:* a land of plenty and prosperity: from a biblical description of Canaan. Ex. 3:8.

The milk of human kindness: compassion and tenderness. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," I:5:18.

To cry over spilt milk: to grieve uselessly; that is, when it is impossible to remedy the harm.

Milk-and-water.—Weak; tasteless, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; devoid of character.

Milky.—*The Milky Way:* a great band of stars or nebulæ stretching across the heavens. They are so numerous that they appear to the naked eye like a way or stream of faint milky light.

Mill.—*All is grist that comes to my mill:* everything is turned to account that comes into my hands.

Mill Boy of the Slashes: Henry Clay (1777–1852): so called because when he was a lad he lived in low, marshy section of Virginia known as "The Slashes," and carried meal from the mill on a donkey.

The mills of God grind slowly: fate is inexorable. Frederick von Logau, translated by Longfellow: suggested by the Greek quotation: "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind small." "Oracula Sibyllina," VIII:14.

To go through the mill: to undergo a severe course of discipline, training, or experience.

Miller.—*Joe Miller* (1684–1738): an English comic actor, whose name has become a household word for a stale joke, in allusion to a long-popular book of humorous anecdotes attributed to him.

Millstone.—*Hard as the nether millstone:* unfeeling; obdurate. Job 41:24.

Mince.—*Not to mince matters:* to speak plainly and to the point.

Mind.—*Clothed and in his right mind:* fully recovered, as from insanity or delusion (Mark 5:15): hence, normal.

Last infirmity of noble mind: **1,** love of fame (Milton, "Lycidas," 70); **2,** ambition (Ben Jonson, "Catiline," III:2).

Mind's eye: the mental view.

Time out of mind: from a time beyond memory.

To be of two minds: to be undecided.

To bear in mind: to remember; recollect.

To come to mind: to be remembered; be recalled.

To cross one's mind: to occur to one.

To give a person a piece of one's mind: to express bluntly and forcefully one's opinion; rebuke a person sharply. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), "The Good-natured Man."

To have a mind: to be willing; in allusion to Neh. 4:6.

To know one's own mind: to adhere persistently to one's opinion; be confident that one is right.

To mind one's book: to study diligently; keep one's mind on what one is doing.

To mind one's own business: to restrict one's attention solely to one's personal affairs; avoid meddling.

To speak one's mind: to say plainly what one thinks.

Mine.—*To sail a mine:* to deposit rich ore in a poor or worked-out mine, so as to deceive a prospective purchaser.

Minister.—*Cabinet ministers:* the chief officers of state in a cabinet-governed country, in whom the administrative government is vested.

Minnows.—*A Triton among minnows:* a giant among dwarfs: Triton being the son of Neptune, the god of the sea, minnows among the smallest of fish.

Minor.—*The Minor Prophets:* **1,** the writers of the shorter biblical prophecies: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi; **2,** their writings. (See *Bible*, main vocabulary.)

Minute.—*Minute gun:* a gun fired as a signal of distress at sea, or at the death of a distinguished individual: so called because one minute elapses between discharges.

Minuteman.—A member of the citizen militia in certain of the American colonies, notably in Massachusetts on the eve of the Revolution, who was prepared to take the field at a minute's notice.

Miracle.—*Miracle plays:* plays founded on the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments, first performed at the beginning of the 12th century. The Passion Play of Oberammergau is a modern successor.

Mirror.—*Hall of Mirrors:* a historic room in the Palace of Versailles: so called from the splendid mirrors that adorn the walls. In this room William I of Germany was proclaimed emperor in 1871, and the treaty of peace at the conclusion of the World War was signed, June 28, 1919.

To hold a mirror up to nature: to depict with great exactness and fidelity. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," VII:2:25.

Mischief.—*To raise the mischief:* to make trouble generally; cause a disturbance.

Misery.—*Misery makes strange bedfellows:* adversity often brings together those who otherwise would never associate. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," II:2:42.

To get (or *have*) *the misery:* to suffer acute pain.

Misrule.—*Abbot* (or *Lord*) *of Misrule:* the master of ceremonies at old-time Christmas celebrations in England.

Miss.—*A miss is as good as a mile:* to fail to hit the mark by an inch gives the archer the same score as if he had failed by a mile; hence, from a different point of view, a narrow escape is as satisfactory as any other.

To miss one's cue: to fail to do, at the proper time, what is expected of one.

Missing.—*Among the missing:* in the class or group of those not accounted for.

Missing link: something lacking in a complete chain or series; in human evolution, the assumed biological type connecting man with the progenitors of the anthropoid apes.

Mississippi.—*Mississippi Scheme* (or *Bubble*): a commercial scheme projected by John Law (1671–1729), a Scottish financier, at Paris in 1717, part of the scheme being for the colonization and development of the Mississippi Valley. As a result of a gross overissue of stock, the company failed in 1720, causing a financial panic.

Missouri.—*I'm from Missouri: you've got to show me:* I am in doubt until proof is supplied: a remark said to have been made by a Missouri congressman.

Missouri Compromise. an act of Congress, passed in 1820, providing that Missouri should be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state, but that slavery in all the Louisiana territory lying north of 36° 30′ should be forever prohibited.

Mist.—*Scotch mist:* a heavy mist common in the highlands of Scotland; hence, humorously, rain.

Mistake.—*To mistake one's man:* to form an erroneous opinion of the character of the man one is dealing with.

Mistress.—*The Mistress of the Adriatic:* Venice: in allusion to her former commercial importance as a center of trade between Europe and the East.

The Mistress of the Seas: Great Britain: so called because of her great naval strength

The Mistress of the World: Rome: so called at the period of the greatest expansion of the Roman empire when most of the civilized world was under her sway.

Mitten.—*To give the mitten:* to jilt: perhaps meaning to give only the mitten without the hand.

Moabite.—*The Moabite stone:* a stone monument bearing the oldest known specimen of Hebrew writing, discovered, in 1868, on the site of a temple at

Dibon, in the ancient Land of Moab. Erected about 850 B. C., it contains an account of the reign of the Moabite king Mesha, and is highly valued by Bible scholars for its confirmation of the scriptural account of the period. It is now in the Louvre, Paris

Mode.—*Marriage à la mode* (Fr. = fashionable marriage): a series of six satirical pictures by William Hogarth.

Mohammed.—*Mohammed must go to the mountain: the mountain will not come to Mohammed:* used for the necessity of bowing to the inevitable when one cannot have one's own way: from the tradition that Mohammed ordered Mount Safa to come to him, but when it did not move thanked God for mercifully ordering it otherwise.

Mohican.—*The Last of the Mohicans:* the Indian chief Uncas: so called by James Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851), in his novel of this name.

Molehill.—*To make mountains out of molehills:* to exaggerate difficulties.

Molly.—*Molly Maguires:* the name assumed by members of an illegal secret association in Ireland, afterwards reorganized in the anthracite coal-mining district of Pennsylvania. The organization was guilty in the latter region of many outrages, and was broken up in 1876, twenty members being hanged for murder.

Moment.—*On the spur of the moment:* in the excitement of, or inspired by, the moment: as a spur excites or urges on a horse.

Monarch.—*I am monarch of all I survey:* I am an absolute ruler. William Cowper (1731–1800), "Verses Supposed to be Written by Alexander Selkirk" (Robinson Crusoe).

Merry Monarch: Charles II of England (1660–85): so called from the frivolous life of his court.

Money.—*Earnest money:* money deposited as a guarantee to ratify a bargain.

Fiat money: legal paper currency, not representing specie, and carrying no promise of redemption.

Money makes the mare go: money usually brings the accomplishment desired: perhaps from an 18th-century story of a man who is unwilling to lend his mare but changes his mind when money is offered.

Pin money: a lady's allowance of money from her husband for her personal expenditures, granted as a gift or in accordance with the terms of the marriage settlement.

To put one's money on: to bet on; figuratively, to display one's confidence in.

To see the color of one's money: to have evidence that a purchaser or debtor is willing or able to pay cash

Monitor.—*Battle between the Monitor and Merrimac:* the first naval conflict between armored vessels, fought in Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862, in which the Federal *Monitor* was victorious over the Confederate *Merrimac*. This battle demonstrated the superiority of ironclads over wooden warships.

Monkey.—*To monkey with:* to experiment with in a foolish or meddlesome way; interfere with.

Monroe.—*Monroe Doctrine:* a statement of policy by President James Monroe in 1823, to the effect that the United States could not regard with indifference any further territorial expansion on the American continent on the part of European powers.

Monster.—*Green-eyed monster:* jealousy. Shakespeare, "Othello," III:3:166.

Mont.—*Mont Blanc* (Fr. = white mountain): the loftiest mountain of Europe, belonging to the Pennine chain of the Alps, and rising 15,781 feet above the sea level: situated on the frontier of France and Italy and near that of Switzerland.

Month.—*A month of Sundays:* a tiresomely long period, as if every day in the month were a week long.

Moon.—*Harvest moon:* the moon near the full at about the time of the autumnal equinox, which rises for several days together at about sunset time.

Hunter's moon: the full moon of the middle or end of October, the beginning of the hunting season.

Once in a blue moon: seldom; very rarely.

The man in the moon: a fancied resemblance to a man's face to be seen at times in the moon: sometimes said to be the man who picked up a bundle of sticks on the Sabbath day. Num. 15:32–36.

To bark at the moon: 1, to labor in vain; 2, to speak ill of one's superiors.

To cry for the moon: to desire the unattainable: from the instances of children who have sought to have the moon for a plaything.

Moonshine.—1, nonsense: the effect of moonlight having formerly been thought to be unfortunate upon men's mental powers: 2, illicitly distilled whisky: from a common practice of making it at night to escape detection.

Moot.—*Moot point:* a disputable point.

Mop.—*To mop up the floor with:* to thrash thoroughly.

Moral.—*Moral certainty:* a practical certainty which cannot, however, be proved by means of reasoning.

Moral victory: a defeat, or an indecisive result, for a side which feels that, though technically not the winner in a given contest, it deserves the sympathy of right-thinking people.

Morality.—*Copybook morality:* formal, hackneyed morality: in allusion to the maxims given to school children to copy as practice in writing.

Morality plays: medieval dramatized allegories in which the characters were often abstract qualities.

More.—*The more haste, the less speed:* hurried and slovenly work frequently necessitates a second effort for the correction of errors.

Morgana.—*Fata morgana:* a very striking mirage observed principally in the Strait of Messina: so called after the fairy, Fata Morgana, who was supposed to produce it.

Morganatic.—*Morganatic marriage:* a marriage in which one party, generally the wife, is of lower rank, she and her children not being entitled to inherit or to share the husband's dignities.

Mormon.—*Mormon Temple:* the shrine of the Mormon faith in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Book of Mormon: a book of the Mormon religion, considered by the Mormons as equally sacred with the Bible: said to have been translated from celestial plates by Joseph Smith, Jr., and published by him in 1830 at Palmyra, N. Y.

The Mormons (or *Latter-day Saints*): a religious sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805–44); officially called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Morning.—*The morning watch:* the watch on shipboard from 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; also, the men on watch during these hours.

Morpheus.—*In the arms of Morpheus:* asleep: because Morpheus was the Roman god of dreams.

Morris.—*Morris dance:* an early English dance, in which the dancers usually represented Robin Hood characters.

Mortality.—*Old Mortality:* the itinerant antiquary in Sir Walter Scott's (1771–1832) novel "Old Mortality": said to be a portrayal of Robert Patterson, a Scot, who busied himself in clearing the moss from the tombstones of the Covenanters.

Morte.—*Morte d'Arthur:* a blending of the British and French romances of Arthur: compiled by Sir Thomas Malory (1430?–70?) in 1469 and printed by William Caxton (1422?–91) in 1485.

Moss.—*A rolling stone gathers no moss:* a persistent vagabond will never gather riches.

Most.—*Most favored nation clause:* a clause in an international treaty, as of reciprocity, assuring to each of the signatory governments treatment in a given particular as favorable as that accorded to any other government.

Moth.—*The moth and the flame:* the one allured and the lure.

Mother.—*Mother country:* 1, one's native land; 2, a country in relation to its colonies.

Mother earth: the earth, considered as our origin: an expression attributed to Marcus Junius Brutus (85–42 B. C.).

Mother of Presidents: Virginia: because seven of the Presidents of the United States were born there, namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor.

Mother wit: natural wit; common sense.

Tied to one's mother's apron strings: completely under one's mother's control: applied to a young man who is still under his mother's rule.

Mound.—*Mound builders:* prehistoric Indians who inhabited the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and left some remarkable earthworks and burial mounds.

Mount.—*Mount of Vision:* a high place from which anyone might look far and see many things: used of Mount Nebo (Deut. 32:49–52), whence Moses saw the Promised Land, and of a summit in the Delectable Mountains, whence Christian, in the "Pilgrim's Progress," saw the Celestial City.

Mount Olympus: a mountain in Thessaly, Greece, supposed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods.

Mount Vernon: memorable as the residence of George Washington. It is in Fairfax County, Va., on the west bank of the Potomac, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.

Mount Zion: the Celestial City. Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress," (1678).

Mountain.—*A mountain in labor brought forth a mouse:* a small result has come from much effort: attributed to Agesilaus II (444?–360 B.C.), king of Sparta.

Mohammed must go to the mountain: the mountain will not come to Mohammed: an expression indicative of the necessity of bowing to the inevitable when one cannot have his own way: from the tradition that

Mohammed ordered Mt. Safa to come to him, but when it did not move, thanked God for mercifully ordering it otherwise.

Mountain dew: moonshine liquor, made in the uplands.

Old Man of the Mountain: a title given by Europeans to the head of the order of Assassins, founded by Hassan Ben Sabbah about 1090 in Persia, and existing in force for 150 years.

To make mountains out of molehills: to exaggerate difficulties.

Mourner.—*Mourners' bench:* a front seat at a revival, occupied by the repentant: also called *anxious seat,* or *anxious bench.*

Mouse.—*Poor as a church mouse:* exceedingly poor, because there is no opportunity in a church for a mouse to find food.

The Mouse Tower: a medieval watchtower on a small island in the Rhine near Bingen, built as a toll house to collect duties from the passing shipping by Bishop Siegfried in the 12th century: called the Mouse Tower because Archbishop Hatto (who actually died two centuries before the town was built) was there, according to tradition, devoured by mice.

Mouth.—*Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:* born to good luck or with hereditary wealth.

From hand to mouth: thriftlessly: like one who consumes all the available food as soon as he receives it.

To condemn a person out of his own mouth: to convict a person by his own utterances.

To laugh out of the other corner (or *side*) *of one's mouth:* to be made to feel vexation; have the laugh turned against one.

To make the mouth water: to cause to hunger for or desire ardently: from the increase of saliva in the mouth at the sight or expectation of appetizing food.

To put one's head in the lion's mouth: to enter a situation of great peril.

To shoot off one's mouth: to voice one's opinions loudly and offensively. (*Slang.*)

Mouthful.—*You said a mouthful:* you said something worth while; your comment fits the case well. (*Colloq.*)

Move.—*To move heaven and earth:* to make apparently superhuman efforts to obtain or effect something. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), "Guy Mannering."

Movable.—*Movable feast:* a religious feast, the return of which is determined each year by the date of Easter.

Much.—*Much Ado about Nothing:* a merry play of love and quick wit by William Shakespeare.

Much as one's life is worth: involving great risk to one's life; hence, involving great effort or labor.

To make much of: to treat with particular favor.

Too much for one: more than one can conquer or manage.

Mud.—*To throw* (or *sling*) *mud:* to abuse, defame, or vilify (a person).

Mug.—A face: in allusion to the portraits of celebrities that appeared on beer house mugs during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Multitude.—*Covers a multitude of sins:* said of charity. 1 Peter 4:8.

Mum.—*Mum's the word!* be silent! from "mum," the sound made when the lips are kept closed.

Mumbo.—*Mumbo Jumbo:* a grotesque idol venerated by certain African tribes; hence, any object of unreasoning worship.

Munchausen.—*Baron Munchausen:* a hero of marvelous adventures in a story of the same name by Rudolf Erich Raspe. The name is said to refer to Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von Münchhausen (1720–97), a German officer in the Russian army, noted for his marvelous stories.

Murder.—*Murder will out:* a secret, particularly an unpleasant secret, is certain to be divulged.

Music.—*Music hall:* in Great Britain, a vaudeville theater.

Music has charms to soothe a savage breast: William Congreve, "The Mourning Bride," I:1.

Music of the spheres: according to the Pythagoreans, the harmony produced by the motion of the celestial spheres, and heard only by the gods.

To face the music: to meet difficulties bravely; appear before one's judges and explain one's actions. Four possible derivations have been suggested: **1,** the actor, who in facing the music faces the public, his critics; **2,** the difficulty in training army horses to remain quiet in the company of a regimental band; **3,** the drumming out of men dismissed by the United States army; **4,** the muster of militiamen who are drawn up in ranks facing the band.

Muster.—*To pass muster:* to be up to the average; that is, to pass the examination of one's equipment, etc., as at a muster of troops.

Mutton.—*Let us return to our muttons:* let us get back to the subject: from an incident in "L'Avocat Patelin," the earliest French play extant.

Mutual.—*Mutual admiration society:* any group of friends who seem to conspire to praise one another. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–94), "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Muzzle.—*To muzzle the ox that treads the corn:* to give scant reward for labor: in allusion to a primitive method of threshing. Deut. 25:4.

N

Naboth.—*A Naboth's vineyard:* a property coveted by a rich man who is able to possess himself of it unjustly. 1 Kings 21.

Nail.—*Hard as nails:* exceedingly hard of heart; also, very muscular; in good physical condition.

To drive a nail in one's coffin: to hasten one's death.

To hit the nail on the head: to define the matter at issue accurately and succinctly; speak to the point.

To nail one's colors to the mast: to remain steadfast in one's determination: in allusion to the fact that a man-of-war's flag when nailed to the mast cannot be lowered in submission.

To nail to the counter: to expose (a falsehood) publicly, as when, in country shops, a counterfeit coin, taken in trade, was nailed to the counter.

To pay on the nail: to pay immediately.

Naked.—*The naked eye:* the eye without any artificial assistance: a phrase first used by Galileo, in 1610: probably suggested by Heb. 4:13.

The naked truth: the plain truth: in allusion to a fable told in one of Horace's Odes. Truth and Falsehood went bathing together, and Falsehood stole Truth's garment. Truth preferred to go naked rather than wear Falsehood's clothes.

Name.—*Their name is legion:* they are countless or very numerous. Mark 5:9.

To call names: to address abusively with uncomplimentary epithets.

To name the day: to make an engagement; specifically, to appoint the day of one's marriage.

To take a name in vain: to use a name profanely: an allusion to the third commandment.

Nantes.—*Edict of Nantes:* an edict, issued at Nantes, France, April 15, 1598, by Henry IV of France, by which the Huguenots, or Protestants, were accorded the privilege of exercising their religion, this privilege being withdrawn by the revocation of the edict in 1685.

Napoleon.—*Code Napoléon:* a code of laws issued by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1804.

Napoleon the Little: Napoleon III, emperor of the French, nephew of Napoleon I: so called by Victor Hugo.

Napping.—*Caught napping:* taken off one's guard.

National.—*National Academy of Sciences:* an American society consisting of over 200 eminent scientists, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

National Geographic Society: a society for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge, founded in 1899, having its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

National Institute of Arts and Letters: a national elective society of artists and writers, consisting of 250 members, organized in 1899, from whom nominations are made to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

National League of Women Voters: an organization of American women, formed in 1920.

The First National Bank: the stocking as a depository for savings. (*Colloq.*)

Natural.—*The Natural Bridge:* a natural arch 200 feet high, spanning Cedar Creek near the James River, Virginia.

Nature.—*In a state of nature:* **1,** nude; **2,** barbarous; uncivilized.

One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin: natural words and actions excite universal sympathy. Shakespeare, "Troilus and Cressida," III:3:175.

Second nature: an act or process of thought rendered habitual by continued practice.

To pay the debt to nature: to die. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," III:2:140.

Navigation.—*Navigation act:* any of a series of acts, known collectively as the Navigation Acts, passed by the British Parliament in an attempt to destroy Dutch commerce and to promote and exploit the commerce of England and her colonies: first act passed in 1645; all repealed in 1849.

Nazareth.—*Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?* a proverbial saying in the time of Jesus, concerning the inconspicuous town where he lived (John 1:46); hence, used as an insinuation against any small or ill-considered place.

Neanderthal.—*Neanderthal man:* the typical representative of a primitive type of prehistoric man, of an extinct race, whose fossil remains were found in a limestone cave in Neanderthal Valley, Prussia, in 1857.

Near.—*Near East:* the former western dominions of the Turkish Empire including the Mohammedan

countries of southwestern Asia and Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe.
Near side: in riding and driving, the left side of the animal: from the practice of walking on this side while leading the animal with the right hand.
Neat.—*Neat as wax:* very carefully arranged; in excellent order: in allusion to the uniformity of the cells of a honeycomb.
Necessity.—*Necessity is the mother of invention:* a proverb from the Latin.
Necessity knows no law: one may resort to anything in case of need: from Publius Syrus.
Neck.—*Neck and crop:* headlong: said of a fall, as from a horse.
Neck and heels: 1, in a hasty and summary fashion; bodily: used of expulsion; 2, securely: used of binding or fettering.
Neck and neck: even; with equal speed, as two horses in a race.
Neck or nothing: regardless of risk; no matter what happens.
This neck of the woods: the immediate, limited locality, not necessarily implying the proximity of a forest.
To put one's neck in the noose: to place oneself into a dangerous situation; to get into a place in which one is in the power of another.
Necktie.—*Necktie party:* a hanging.
Ned.—*To raise Ned:* To make trouble generally.
Needle.—*On pins and needles:* physically or mentally uneasy; nervous.
To look for a needle in a haystack: to seek that which it is practically impossible to find.
Negotiable.—*Negotiable paper:* bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, checks, or other similar instruments that are payable to bearer or order.
Neither.—*Neither here nor there:* irrelevant; not pertinent to the subject under discussion. Shakespeare, "Othello," IV:3:59.
Neither rime nor reason: neither harmony nor sense; no reason for existing.
Neptune.—*Father Neptune:* the personification of the ocean: from Neptune, the Roman god of the seas.
Son of Neptune: a sailor: in allusion to Neptune, the god of the sea.
Nerves.—*To get on one's nerves:* to irritate or bore one.
Nest.—*A mare's nest:* an imaginary discovery that brings ridicule on the claimant. Beaumont and Fletcher, "Bonduca," 5:2.
Nest egg: an egg left in a nest to cause the hen to lay her eggs there; hence, something laid by as a nucleus of a fund, or as a reserve.
To feather one's nest: to acquire plenty of money: in allusion to the habit of birds in lining their nests for warmth.
Never.—*Never say die:* never give way to despair.
New.—*A new broom sweeps clean:* a new employee is apt to display remarkable enthusiasm and assiduity.
A new departure: any radical reform or change of base, personal or political: a phrase coined by Clement C. Vallandigham, one of the leaders of the Democratic party, in a speech made in 1871.
A new heaven and a new earth: a transformation of social, economic, political, or other conditions. Rev. 21:1.
A new slant: a new viewpoint.
New Amsterdam: the name given to what is now Manhattan Island by the Dutch, who established a permanent trading station there in 1614.
New Atlantis: the island home of a fictitious philosophical commonwealth devoted to the cultivation of the natural sciences: the title of an allegory by Francis Bacon (1561–1626).
New Style: the method of reckoning dates promulgated by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, and now used throughout the civilized world. See *New Style*, under *Style*.
The New Jerusalem: the heavenly city; paradise. Rev. 21.
The new learning: Greek and other subjects of study, revived in England during the 16th century.
The New World: the Americas. The phrase was first used in this sense by Amerigo Vespucci (1451–1512) in a letter to Lorenzo de' Medici, written from Lisbon early in 1503.
To infuse new blood into: to invigorate with new and vital elements.
Newcastle.—*To carry coals to Newcastle:* to do that which is unnecessary: waste one's labor: in reference to Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the large coal-shipping centers in Great Britain.
Next.—*Next to nothing:* hardly anything; a very little.
Nibs.—*His nibs:* a person who has an exaggerated feeling of his own importance.
Nicene.—*Nicene creed:* a creed drawn up by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, and completed by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381.
Nick.—*In the nick of time:* at the exact moment; originally, the *notch* of time, from the old practice of keeping the reckoning of time by notches on a stick. Cicero, "Pro Quintio," 19.
Old Nick: the devil.
Nigger.—*A nigger in the woodpile:* a cause or motive which is not apparent, often different from the ostensible cause or motive: perhaps from the story of a negro hidden in a load of wood to deceive the purchaser as to its size.
Night.—*Dead of night:* the stillest hours of the night; midnight.
To make a night of it: to spend the night in carousing or other enjoyment.
To make night hideous: to disturb the slumbers of people by howling or other similar noises. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:51–54.
To turn night into day: to work or enjoy oneself at night, instead of resting; keep late hours.
Nightingale.—*The Swedish Nightingale:* Jenny Lind (1820–87), a celebrated singer.
Nile.—*Hero of the Nile:* Admiral, Lord Nelson (1758–1805).
The serpent of old Nile: a term applied to Queen Cleopatra of Egypt, perhaps because of her sinuous charm or wiliness. Shakespeare, "Antony and Cleopatra," I:5:25.
Nine.—*It takes nine tailors to make a man:* an expression of contempt for the feebleness of tailors, as the result of their cramped position when at work; said, however, to have been, originally, "tellers," the strokes of a funeral bell: nine strokes, in groups of three, being struck on the tenor bell, at a man's funeral.
Nine days' wonder: an ephemeral excitement that agitates society: said to have been derived from the interest of children over the nine days' blindness of a newborn kitten. Chaucer, "Canterbury Tales," 4.
Nine lives of a cat: in allusion to the fable of "The Greedy and Ambitious Cat" by Bidpai, the Brahman philosopher.
The Nine Worthies: three Jews, David, Joshua, and Judas Maccabæus; three Gentiles, Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; three Christians, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon: the subjects, or heroes, of medieval romance.
Nip.—*Nip and tuck:* neck and neck; even.
To nip in the bud: to destroy in an early stage of development: the allusion being to the checking of the growth of a plant by pinching off the buds.
No.—*No fool like an old fool:* the older the fool the greater the extremes to which his folly will go.
No great shakes: not many; not of much account: said to have arisen from an allusion to shaking walnut trees to dislodge the fruit: if there are but a few nuts, there will be "no great shakes."
No love lost between them: they regard each other with dislike or indifference.
No man is a hero to his valet: familiarity breeds contempt: a saying generally attributed to Montaigne, but used by Madame Cornuel, who died in 1694.
No man's land: 1, a strip of ground along the boundary between two countries, claimed by both; 2, the strip between opposing first-line trenches: a usage credited to Colonel E. D. Swinton, of the British army, during the World War.
No two ways about it: there is no way to evade it; there is no room for difference of opinion or alternative.
Noble.—*Noble science:* boxing.
Nobody.—*Nobody's enemy but his own:* (he is) a weak-willed person whose acts harm no one but himself.
Nod.—*A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse:* it is useless to argue with an obstinate person.
Homer sometimes nods: even the most trustworthy sometimes fails. Horace (65–8 B. C.), "Ars Poetica."
Land of Nod: 1, a country to the east of Eden (Gen. 4:16); 2, sleep; dreamland.
Nodding.—*A nodding acquaintance:* 1, a slight acquaintance which has not passed beyond mutual nods on meeting; 2, a person with whom one has such an acquaintance.
Nonconformists.—Dissenters from the Church of England: originally applied to the 2,000 clergymen who left that church in 1662, because they would not conform with the Act of Uniformity.
Norns.—In Norse mythology, the three goddesses of destiny, corresponding to the Greek Fates: Urth, past; Verthandi, present; and Skuld, future.
Northwest.—*The Northwest Ordinance:* an ordinance, famous as the model of government for all territories of the United States, ratified by Congress in 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory, comprising later the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In it was included the proviso prohibiting slavery from all land north of the Ohio River.
Northwest Passage: a passage for ships from the

Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for, and at last discovered and traversed by Roald Amundsen (1872–) in 1903.

Nose.—*To bite off a person's nose:* to answer shortly and peevishly.
To count noses: to reckon the number of persons present.
To cut off one's nose to spite one's face: to do oneself injury for the sake of revenge.
To follow one's nose: to proceed directly forward; be guided by instinct.
To hold (or *put*) *a person's nose to the grindstone:* to subject a person to drudgery.
To lead one by the nose: to cause another to carry out one's wishes submissively, in allusion, apparently, to the leading and guiding of oxen by means of rings inserted in their noses. Shakespeare, "Othello." I:3:409.
To pay through the nose: to pay excessively. In the ninth century the Danes imposed a tax on the Irish, with nose slitting as a penalty for nonpayment.
To poke one's nose into: to interfere or display curiosity in a matter with which one has no business.
To put a person's nose out of joint: to supplant a person in another's good graces.
To turn up one's nose at: to be disdainful at.
Under one's nose: very close; directly in front of one.

Nostril.—*Breath of one's nostrils:* something as valuable as life itself; something necessary to sustain life.

Not.—*Not by a jugful:* not by a great deal: an expression of emphatic negation.
Not for worlds: not under any consideration.

Note.—*Note of hand:* a written promise with signature, made by one person to pay another a certain sum of money at a specified time.
Note sharer: a discounter of bills; a usurer.
To compare notes: to exchange views.

Nothing.—*Much Ado About Nothing:* a merry play of love and quick wit by William Shakespeare.
Next to nothing: hardly anything; a very little.
Nothing to it: **1**, not true; unimportant; **2**, no other possible solution; perfectly simple.
Nothing venture, nothing have: if one takes no risks, one will attain no rewards.

Null.—*Null and void:* of no legal force; useless.

Number.—*To take care of number one:* to look after one's own interests.

Numbered.—*One's days are numbered:* one's remaining lifetime is short.

Nut.—*A hard nut to crack:* a problem difficult to solve; a man difficult to persuade or deal with.

O

Oar.—*To put in one's oar:* to interfere officiously in others' affairs; break into a conversation uninvited: in allusion to an unskilful oarsman who adds his oar when the boat is under way.
To rest on one's oars: to take a rest or respite, as an oarsman who ceases rowing.

Oats.—*To feel one's oats:* to be self-important; also, to be frisky, like a colt that has been fed upon oats.

Oberammergau.—*Passion Play of Oberammergau:* a portrayal of the suffering and death of Christ, given every ten years by the citizens of Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Obiter.—*Obiter dictum:* an observation in passing, as an opinion expressed by a judge, but not judicially. An *obiter dictum* has no authority beyond that of deference to the wisdom, experience, and honesty of the person who utters it.

Observed.—*The observed of all observers:* the center of attraction. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:1:162.

Ocean.—*A drop in the ocean:* that which bears an insignificant proportion to its surroundings.
Ocean greyhound: a fast ocean steamship of slender, graceful lines.

Odd.—*An odd fish:* a peculiar person.
By long odds: incomparably; by a big advantage: a racing metaphor.
Luck in odd numbers: Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," V:1:3.
Odds and ends: remnants; miscellaneous articles.
To give a person odds: to give a person an advantage. John Milton (1608–74), "Arcades."
To make no odds: to make no difference: a betting metaphor.

Ode.—*The Commemoration Ode:* an ode in memory of the heroes of the Civil War in America, written by James Russell Lowell and read by him at the Harvard commencement of 1865.

Odorous.—*Comparisons are odorous:* a misquotation by the blundering Dogberry in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" (III:5:19), of a proverb, "Comparisons are odious," old in Shakespeare's time.

Off.—*Off at a tangent:* by a quick and sudden movement; changing unexpectedly; used of conversation, erratic modes of thinking and doing, etc.
Off (or *out of*) *one's head:* insane; demented.
Off the hooks: temporarily indisposed: from a gate that is usually hung with hinges that turn upon hooks driven into the gatepost, and is useless when it gets off the hooks.
To be off one's feed: to have no appetite: a phrase originally used by hostlers.

Offer.—*To offer one's heart and hand:* to propose marriage. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," III:1:89–90.

Oil.—*Oil of birch:* a whipping, supposedly a lubricant to good conduct.
To burn the midnight oil: to study late at night; overstudy.
To pour oil upon troubled waters: to mollify: from the tranquilizing effect of oil upon rough seas.
To strike oil: to be suddenly and greatly successful in business: in allusion to the fortunes suddenly made by the discovery of the Pennsylvania and other oil wells.

Ointment.—*Fly in the ointment:* an unpleasant or undesirable element in something choice or precious. Eccles. 10:1.

Old.—*An old flame:* a former sweetheart.
An old woman: a timid, fussy person, supposed to resemble an old woman in character.
As old as Methuselah: of very great age: Methuselah's age, at his death, according to the Book of Genesis, being 969 years.
As old as the hills: very aged.
Old Boy: the devil; Satan.
Old dog Tray: the proverbial dog in the song, who was "always faithful": used for a well-tried, familiar, and rather tiresome companion.
Old Glory: the flag of the United States: so named by Captain William Driver, of Salem, Mass., in 1831, upon the presentation of a flag to him.
Old hand: a person with much experience.
Old Harry: the devil.
Old head on young shoulders: abnormally wise or experienced for one's age.
Old Hickory: a nickname conferred upon Andrew Jackson (1767–1845) by his soldiers: "hickory" referring to the strength and toughness of his character.
Old Ironsides: the United States frigate *Constitution:* so called from her notable history as a battleship.
Old Mortality: the itinerant antiquary in Sir Walter Scott's (1771–1832) novel of that name: said to be a portrayal of Robert Patterson, a Scot, who busied himself in clearing the moss from the tombstones of the Covenanters.
Old Man of the Mountains: a title given by Europeans to the head of the order of Assassins, founded by Hassan Ben Sabbah about 1090 in Persia, and existing in force for 150 years.
Old Man of the Sea: any person of whose company it is very difficult to rid oneself: in allusion to the monster who leaped on to the back of Sindbad in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" and refused to be dislodged.
Old Nick: the devil.
Old Probabilities: the Weather Bureau personified, because the forecasts so often contain the word "probable."
Old Rough-and-Ready: a nickname applied to General Zachary Taylor (1784–1850) by his soldiers during the Mexican War.
Old Scratch: the devil: perhaps from *skratti*, or *schratz*, a Scandinavian demon.
Old Style: the method of reckoning time according to the Julian calendar, in which the year consisted of 365 days, every fourth year having 366 days. See *Old Style*, under *Style*.
Old wives' tales: unconvincing, gossipy stories. William Tyndale (1484–1536), translation of the Bible. 1 Tim. 4:7.
Old World: Europe, Asia, and Africa: so called when compared with North and South America, the New World.
The Old Bailey: the central criminal court of London.
The Old Colony: Eastern Massachusetts.
The old country: **1**, the land of one's birth or ancestry as distinguished from the land of one's adoption; **2**, England: so called in the imperial dominions.
The Old Guard: **1**, the favorite regiment of Napoleon I; **2**, the supporters of General Grant for the presidency.
The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street: a humorous nickname for the Bank of England, because the street in which it stands was formerly called Three Needles Street.
The Old Pretender: James Edward Stuart (1688–1766), son of James II of England, because he claimed the throne of Scotland.
The old school: the past generation, with reference to its modes of thought and fashion.

The old woman is plucking her geese: an expression used during a snowstorm, in which the large flakes resemble goose feathers.
To pay off (or *wipe out*) *old scores:* to pay off a debt, whether of money or revenge.
Olive.—*Olive branches:* children. Ps. 128:3.
To hold out the olive branch: to make overtures for peace or a reconciliation: anciently, the vanquished in a fight, in suing for peace, held out an olive branch.
Oliver.—*To give a Roland for an Oliver:* to give tit for tat, as by matching one improbable story with another; in allusion to the incredible stories of the exploits of Roland and Oliver, two of Charlemagne's knights, by their respective admirers.
Olympian.—*Olympian gods:* in Greek mythology, the greater gods, generally considered as 12, from whom came benefits to mankind. They were supposed to dwell on Mount Olympus, were represented as resembling mortals in form and color, and their worshipers, in sacrificing, themselves partook of the sacrifices. In the following list, the first nine names are generally included among the Olympians; Poseidon, Dionysus, and Demeter are often, and Hestia and Heracles sometimes, included, in various combinations: Zeus (Jove), father of gods and men, king of the gods; Hera (Juno), wife of Zeus, guardian of marriage; Hephæstus (Vulcan), god of fire, and patron of metal workers; Athena (Minerva), goddess of wisdom; Apollo (Apollo), god of music and prophecy, protector of herds and fields, healer of disease and plagues; Artemis (Diana), goddess of the chase and protector of virgins; Ares (Mars), god of war; Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of love; Hermes (Mercury), messenger of the gods, and patron of merchants, travelers, and thieves; Poseidon (Neptune), god of the sea; Dionysus (Bacchus), god of wine, and patron of vineyards, trees, and the drama; Demeter (Ceres), goddess of agriculture and fruitfulness; Hestia (Vesta), goddess of the hearth; Heracles (Hercules), deification of physical strength.
Olympus.—*Mount Olympus:* a mountain in Thessaly, Greece, supposed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods.
Omega.—*Alpha and omega:* the first and the last: *alpha* being the first and *omega* the last letter in the Greek alphabet. Rev. 1:8.
Omnium.—*Omnium gatherum:* dog Latin for a *gathering* or collection of *all* sorts of persons or things.
Once.—*Every once in a while:* occasionally; now and then.
Once and again: now and then; repeatedly.
One.—*One good turn deserves another:* a kindness rendered calls for a kind action in return.
One man in his time plays many parts: with growth and changing environment, a man's life so varies and is so inconsistent that he seems to live it as a succession of characters in different dramas. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," II:7:142.
One man's meat is another man's poison: 1, tastes differ; 2, what is good for one person may be bad for another. Francis Beaumont (1584–1616) and John Fletcher (1579–1625), "Love's Cure."
One (or *Some*) *of these days:* at a future indefinite time.
One swallow does not make a summer: one hopeful sign does not assure fruition: a Greek proverb quoted by Aristotle (384–322 B. C.).
One touch of nature makes the whole world kin: natural words and actions incite universal sympathy. Shakespeare, "Troilus and Cressida," III:3:175.
Oneself.—*To be a law unto oneself:* to follow one's own inclinations without deference to the law or the opinions of others.
To find oneself: to find one's niche in life.
To make away with oneself: to commit suicide.
To shift for oneself: to live by one's own efforts.
Open.—*An open question:* a statement, proposal, doctrine, or supposed fact, respecting which each individual is allowed to entertain his own private opinion: a question not definitely settled.
An open secret: a piece of information generally known, but not yet formally announced.
Dead open and shut: certain; sure: prearranged.
Open account: an account not settled or adjusted.
Open verdict: the declaration of a coroner's jury that a crime has been committed, but that the perpetrator is unknown.
The open door policy: the name given to the American policy in China and the Orient by John Hay, as Secretary of State, after the Boxer uprising of 1900: the policy that all nations shall be allowed trade with China upon equal terms.
To keep open house: to exercise general hospitality.
To open the ball: to commence operations: in allusion to the practice of allowing a distinguished couple to begin the first dance at a formal ball.
To receive (or *welcome*) *with open arms:* to give a hearty welcome to.
With open hand: liberally; generously.
Opener.—*Eye opener:* 1, that which causes one to open one's eyes wide with astonishment; 2, strong drink used as a stimulant in the morning.
Ophir.—A country, perhaps Ceylon, with which King Solomon carried on an extensive trade, obtaining gold: hence, any land that is rich in gold.
Opium.—*Confessions of an English Opium-eater:* a book by Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859). De Quincey is often called the "English Opium-eater."
Opponent.—*To knock an opponent out:* to deliver a blow that renders an opponent insensible, as in a prize fight.
Option.—*Local option:* a governmental device by which subdivisions of a political unit are, in certain matters, given discretionary powers to apply within their own limits only: usually applied in the United States, prior to the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, to the local restriction of the sale of intoxicants.
Oracle.—*Sir Oracle:* a dogmatic individual. Shakespeare, "The Merchant of Venice," I:1:93.
To speak like an oracle: to give utterance to words of wisdom: in allusion to the oracles, in classical antiquity, which were supposed to interpret the words of the gods.
Orange.—*Orange blossoms:* first worn at weddings by the Saracens, who regarded these flowers as the emblems of fertility.
Orangemen.—The members of a secret society founded in the north of Ireland in 1795, to uphold the Protestant religion and political ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence and its secret societies: so called from William III of England, Prince of Orange, the Protestant king.
Orator.—*A stump orator:* a political advocate who speaks down to the level of the mob: so called because the stump of a tree was frequently used as a platform.
Soap-box orator: a person who addresses audiences in the streets, and stands upon a box to elevate himself.
Orb.—*Orb and scepter:* symbols of sovereignty. The orb was the emblem of dominion over the world, the scepter, originally, the spear upon which the sovereign leaned for support.
Order.—*Apple-pie order:* perfect order: in allusion to the slices of apple arranged in a pie before it is baked.
A tall order: a considerable demand on one's credulity, patience, etc.
In holy orders: in the position of an ordained clergyman.
Mendicant orders: the Franciscans (Gray Friars), Augustines (Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Dominicans (Preaching Friars): so called because members are forbidden to own property and required to live on alms.
Order in council: in Great Britain, an order issued by the sovereign at the advice of his Privy Council; also, an emergency order anticipating future Parliamentary consent.
Orders of architecture: Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. (See illustration under *order* in main vocabulary.)
Order of the Golden Fleece: an order of knighthood, founded by Philip III of Burgundy, 1430.
Standing orders: orders or rules that apply until they are specifically rescinded.
The order of the day: 1, what everyone is striving after; 2, the agenda set down for consideration in a legislative body or other debating assembly.
To call to order: 1, to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion; 2, to demand obedience to parliamentary rules.
To set one's house in order: to put one's affairs straight.
Ordinance.—*The Northwest Ordinance:* an ordinance, famous as the model of government for all territories of the United States, and ratified by Congress in 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory, comprising later the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In it was included the proviso prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio River.
Origin.—*The Origin of Species:* a discussion of evolution by means of natural selection, by Charles Darwin (1859), the basic book to students of the principle of evolution.
Orleans.—*Maid of Orleans:* Joan of Arc (1412–31), who led the French forces in the relief of Orleans.
Ormuz.—*Wealth of Ormuz:* diamonds. The island Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, is a mart for precious stones.
Ossa.—*To pile Ossa on Pelion:* to add difficulty to difficulty: in allusion to the attempt of the Titans to scale Olympus, or reach heaven, by placing Mount Ossa on top of Mount Pelion.
Ossian's poems.—Poems claimed to have been written by Ossian, or Oisin, a Scottish bard of the third century: published by James MacPherson in 1760 and now believed to have been written by him from ancient Highland legends.

Ostrich.—*An ostrich policy:* a policy of closing one's eyes to conditions and so persuading oneself they do not exist: in allusion to the supposed practice of the ostrich of hiding its head in danger, thinking it has concealed its entire body.
Other.—*The other day:* recently: originally the second day, or the next day; that is, if today is the first, either yesterday or tomorrow. Old English *other* means second.
The shoe is on the other foot: that is an entirely different state of affairs.
Out.—*Down and out:* defeated and discouraged, as a pugilist who has been knocked insensible; hence, poverty-stricken; ruined.
Fade-out: in motion pictures, a scene which gradually vanishes.
Freeze out: 1, to compel to withdraw by receiving coldly; 2, to force out of business by severe competition; 3, to eliminate, as in freeze-out poker, in which a player is obliged to quit the game on losing his original stake.
Ins and outs of the matter: all the details, both direct and indirect.
Murder will out: the secret, particularly the unpleasant secret, is certain to be divulged.
Not to be out of the wood: not to be entirely clear of a difficulty or danger: in allusion to the time when brigands infested the woods to the danger of travelers.
Out at elbows: having holes in the elbows of one's coat sleeves; hence, near the end of one's resources; poverty-stricken.
Out of court: with no further say in the matter: originally used with reference to a plaintiff who had forfeited his claim to be heard in court.
Out of harness: retired from work, as a horse that is unharnessed after a day's work.
Out of (or *Off*) *one's head:* insane; demented.
Out of pocket: having suffered a loss of money.
Out of sight, out of mind: forgotten when not present. Thomas à Kempis (1380–1471), "Imitation of Christ."
Out of sorts: somewhat indisposed.
Out of the question: not to be considered; unworthy of discussion.
Out of the running: with no chance of success: a horse-racing metaphor.
Out of touch with: not in personal contact with; hence, not in accord with.
To call out: to challenge to a duel.
To make out: 1, to discover; find out exactly; understand; 2, to establish; prove; 3, to contrive.
To read out: to turn out, or drop, formally, as from a society or club; excommunicate.
To rig out: to clothe; fit out: a nautical metaphor.
To strike out: 1, to set out, as a upon journey; 2, to erase.
Outside.—*Patent outsides* (or *insides*): newspaper sheets, furnished to publishers, with one side already printed with miscellaneous matter and advertisements, the publisher putting what he likes on the other side.
Outstanding.—*Outstanding accounts:* accounts showing debts due, but unsettled and unpaid.
Over.—*Going over the top:* 1, beginning an advance against the enemy from a trench; 2, passing the critical point of an undertaking successfully.
Over the hills and far away: John Gay, "The Beggar's Opera," 1:1.
Over the left: a phrase expressive of negation or contempt, signs seen over the left shoulder formerly being regarded as unlucky.
Overshoot.—*To overshoot the mark:* to go farther than was intended: a metaphor borrowed from archery.
Own.—*On one's own:* independent.
To hold one's own: to maintain one's part in a contest.
To own up: to acknowledge; admit; make a full confession.
Ox.—*To muzzle the ox that treads out the corn:* to give scant reward for labor: alluding to a primitive method of threshing. Deut. 25:4.

P

Pace.—*Alderman's pace:* a slow, stately walk.
Snail's pace: an exceedingly slow pace.
To go the pace that kills: to live a fast, extravagant life.
To put a person through his paces: to exhibit a person's accomplishments or abilities; try a person out, as one does a horse.
To set the pace: to fix the rate of going, as in a race: used also figuratively.
Pacific.—*Pacific blockade:* a blockade exercised without a declaration of war or without the use of arms.
Pack.—*To pack a jury:* so to select a jury as to be assured of a verdict in one's own favor.
Paddle.—*To paddle one's own canoe:* to act independently; direct one's own affairs: from a poem published in Harper's Magazine, May, 1876.
Pain.—*To be a fool for one's pains:* 1, to take trouble unnecessarily; 2, to be the butt of another.
To give one a pain: to annoy or irritate one. (*Slang.*)
To have one's labor for one's pains: to toil fruitlessly. Cervantes (1547–1616), "Don Quixote," preface.
Paint.—*To paint in bright colors:* to depict in a hopeful, cheerful manner.
To paint in glowing colors: to describe with emphasis or exaggeration.
To paint the devil blacker than he is: to give an offender a worse reputation than he deserves.
To paint the lily: 1, to do more than duty requires (Shakespeare, "King John," IV·2:11); 2, to try to improve upon nature.
To paint the town red: to create a disturbance; indulge in a wildly riotous spree.
Painter.—*Faultless Painter:* Andrea del Sarto (1486–1531): so called because of the perfection of his technique.
Palace.—*Crystal Palace:* a building in London in which the great exposition of 1851 was held: since removed to Sydenham: so called from the large number of its windows.
Lambeth Palace: the official residence in London of the Archbishop of Canterbury since 1197.
Pale.—*As pale as a ghost:* white in the face. Chaucer, "Canterbury Tales," Prologue, 205.
As pale as death: exceedingly pale. Beaumont and Fletcher, "Knight of the Burning Pestle."
Pale horse: death. Rev. 6:8.
Pale.—*Within the pale:* within the legal limits: in allusion to the boundary of that part of Ireland that was once subject to English dominion, the word *pale* being allied to *paling*, a wooden fence.
Paleface.—A European or a person of European descent: so called by the American Indians.
Palisade.—*The Palisades:* the steep western bank of the Hudson River, in some places 500 feet high, extending about 18 miles north from Hackensack.
Palm.—*Itching palm:* a great desire for money; a willingness to accept bribes. By tradition, the itching of the palm of the right hand is a sign that one is about to receive money.
Palm Sunday: the Sunday immediately preceding Easter, commemorative of the triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem. John 12:13.
To bear the palm: to be the victor: in allusion to the palm, the ancient emblem of victory.
To grease the palm of: 1, to bribe; 2, to offer a gratuity to; tip.
To palm off: to dispose of fraudulently; persuade a person to accept (inferior goods or a statement of a fraudulent character): in allusion to jugglers who dextrously convey articles concealed in the palm of the hand.
To yield the palm: to suffer or admit defeat.
Palmy.—*Palmy days:* prosperous or happy days, as those were to a victorious gladiator, when he went to receive the palm branch as the reward of his prowess.
Pan.—*A flash in a pan:* an abortive or unsuccessful undertaking; a failure of some ambitious undertaking: from an explosion of powder in the pan of a flintlock musket that fails to discharge the weapon.
Out of the frying pan into the fire: out of one trouble into a greater one. Cervantes, "Don Quixote," 1:4.
To pan out: to show results; develop: from the washing of ore in pans to obtain gold.
Pancake.—*Flat as a pancake:* quite flat. A pancake is a thin flat cake, fried in a pan.
Pandora.—*Pandora's box:* a box which contained the blessings of life, given to Pandora by the gods. She opened the box and the blessings escaped. According to another version, the box contained ills, which, when Pandora raised the lid, were let loose upon mankind.
Pantheon.—1, the temple to all the gods erected at Rome (76 B. C.) by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus: since the early seventh century a Christian church; 2, a building in Paris, originally the Church of Sainte-Geneviève, finished in 1790: now a memorial to notable Frenchmen; hence, 3, any structure that is dedicated to the gods or to notable men.
Paper.—*A paper house:* in theatrical cant, an audience which has to a large extent been admitted free of charge, that is, with paper passes.
Commercial paper: negotiable instruments, as notes, bills of exchange, trade acceptances, etc., given by merchants for goods bought: mercantile paper.
End paper: the blank flyleaves of a book.
First American paper mill: erected at Roxborough, now a part of Philadelphia, on a stream since called Paper Mill Run, by William Rittenhuysen, or Rittenhouse, in 1690.
Laid paper: paper watermarked with parallel lines.
Paper blockade: a blockade that is merely nominal or ineffective, declared but impossible of maintenance.

Par.—*Below par:* not in the best of health or condition: a metaphor drawn from the money market with reference to securities below their nominal value.
Paradise.—*A fool's paradise:* imaginary or unstable bliss: from the *limbus fatuorum* (borderland of fools), which the medieval schoolmen believed was intermediary between heaven and hell, and was the final abode of the foolish, because they were blameless.
The earthly paradise: the land of beauty, rest, and immortality, believed in the Middle Ages to exist somewhere on earth: used as the title of a series of poems by William Morris. Damascus was so called by A. W. Kinglake in his "Eothen".
Parcel.—*Parcel post:* in the United States, a system of forwarding parcels of a limited weight and bulk by mail, the charge being roughly proportioned to the distance: initiated January 1, 1913.
Parish.—*To come upon the parish:* to be dependent for support on the Poor Law: in allusion to the English parish as an area for the administration of poor relief.
Park.—*Fairmount Park:* in Philadelphia: one of the largest public parks in the world, containing over 3,000 acres: famous as the site of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.
Parliament.—*The Long Parliament:* the English parliament which met 1640–60, being the last one summoned by Charles I: dispersed by Oliver Cromwell.
The Rump Parliament: the fragment of the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge in 1648: forcibly dispersed by Cromwell in 1653, but revived for a very brief period in 1659.
Parliamentary.—*Parliamentary language:* language which does not transgress the law of orderly discussion in Parliament.
Parlor.—*Sky parlor:* a garret.
Parnassus.—*Mount Parnassus:* the highest peak of a range of mountains north of Delphi, Greece, chief seat of Apollo and the Muses; hence, the seat of poetry and music.
Parole.—*Parole system:* in the United States, a system whereby prisoners, as a reward for good conduct, may obtain liberty, subject to certain conditions, before the expiration of their sentences.
Parsnips.—*Fine words butter no parsnips:* promises count for little unless supported by actions.
Part.—*A man of parts:* a capable man; one of large mental development.
Part and parcel: an essential part of anything.
To act the part: to imitate; assume a characterization; take a part.
To take in good part: to take good-naturedly.
Parthenon.—*The Parthenon:* the celebrated temple of Pallas Athene on the Acropolis, Athens, built about 454–38 B. C.; the most magnificent ruin in the world and the noblest specimen of Doric architecture. Partly destroyed by an explosion in the war between Venice and Turkey, 1687.
Parthian.—*Parthian shaft* (or *shot*): a parting shot or last retort, in allusion to the custom of the ancient Parthians of shooting when in retreat.
Parting.—*At the parting of the ways:* the point at which one must decide as to the choice of two alternative courses.
Partner.—*A sleeping partner:* a partner in a business who takes no active part in its management.
Partnership.—*Articles of partnership:* a written agreement setting forth the purposes and conditions of the association of a number of persons for the carrying on of a joint enterprise; especially, such a written agreement duly carried out according to law and filed so as to have the force of a charter.
Party.—*A party man:* one who habitually carries out the behests of his party; a regular.
Stag party: a party consisting exclusively of men.
Pass.—*Pass book:* a depositor's book in which his deposits in, and withdrawals from, a bank are entered.
Ships that pass in the night: people who pass into one's circle of acquaintances, stay there a brief while, and then pass out again. Longfellow, "Elizabeth."
To come to a pretty pass: to be in a bad state.
To come to pass: to happen; occur.
To hand (or *pass*) *on the torch:* to transmit tradition, wisdom, or an inheritance: in allusion to the relay torch race of the Greeks.
To make a pass at: to strike at; make a feint.
To pass muster: to be up to the average; that is, to pass the examination of one's equipment, etc., as at a muster of troops.
To pass round the hat: to make a collection of money, generally for a charitable object. Oliver Goldsmith, "Life of Beau Nash."
To pass the buck: to shift responsibility to another: a phrase used in poker, the buck being a marker placed at the side of the next dealer.
Passage.—*Northwest Passage:* a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and at last discovered and traversed by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen (1872–) in 1903–6.
Passing.—*The passing bell:* a church bell tolled to announce a death: formerly, the bell that was rung when a person was dying, in order to drive away the evil spirits supposed to be awaiting his soul.
Passion.—*Passion Play of Oberammergau:* a portrayal of the suffering and death of Christ, given every ten years by the citizens of Oberammergau, Bavaria.
Passion Sunday: the Sunday before Palm Sunday, set apart in the Roman Church for a general commemoration of Christ's Passion.
Tender passion: love.
To tear a passion to tatters: to overdo a pretended rage; be melodramatic. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:10.
Passive.—*Passive resistance:* opposition, none the less determined though it refrains from action.
Pastoral.—*Pastoral Epistles:* the first and second Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus, in the New Testament, these having to do largely with pastoral work.
Pat.—*To pat on the back:* to praise; encourage; express approval of; "jolly."
To stand pat: to adhere to the policy of one's political party; decline to alter one's position: from the practice in poker of stating one's intention to play one's hand as dealt.
Patch.—*Purple patch:* a beautiful or brilliant passage in a literary work. Horace, "Ars Poetica," 1:15.
Patent.—*Patent outsides* (or *insides*): newspaper sheets furnished to publishers with one side already printed with miscellaneous matter and advertisements, the publisher putting what he likes on the other side.
Paternoster.—*Paternoster Row:* a street in London, long famous as a book-publishing center: said to be so called from the repeating there of paternosters by the monks in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral.
Path.—*A lion in the path:* a danger ahead; especially, a fancied danger.
The primrose path: the pleasant road; any course pursued for pleasure rather than out of regard for virtue. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:3:50.
Patience.—*To possess one's soul in patience:* to exercise great forbearance; remain calm and unmoved under trying circumstances.
Patron.—*Patrons of Husbandry:* a fraternal organization familiarly known as "The Grange," founded at Washington in 1867 for better economic and social conditions among farmers.
Paul.—*Paul Pry:* an inquisitive, meddling person: in allusion to the hero of a play by that name by John Poole (1786?–1872).
Paul Revere's Ride: the ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes, American patriots, from the Old North Church at Boston to Lexington and Concord on the morning of April 19, 1775, to warn the minutemen of the approach of the British troops; immortalized in Longfellow's ballad of the same title in "Tales of a Wayside Inn."
To rob Peter to pay Paul: to benefit one at the expense of another. As Peter and Paul are thought of as having access to a common purse, the expression means to transfer money from one account to another under the same control, or from one pocket to another, so that the situation is in reality unchanged.
Pave.—*To pave the way:* to take preliminary steps; make preparations for.
Pay.—*Pay dirt:* gold-bearing earth that pays for working.
The devil to pay: trouble is due: suggesting a bad bargain made, with a severe penalty or heavy retribution: in allusion to bargains made with wizards or with Satan.
To pay a person in his own coin: to retaliate; to use toward a person the same actions, words, or manner which he has himself used.
To pay for a dead horse: to pay for something after it has been used up or has lost its value.
To pay off (or *wipe out*) *old scores:* to pay off a debt, whether of money or revenge.
To pay on the nail: to pay immediately.
To pay one by the job: to pay one for each separate portion of work done; rather than by the time consumed.
To pay one's footing: to pay the necessary fees on being admitted to any club or society.
To pay one's scot: to pay one's assessment or reckoning.
To pay the debt to nature: to die. Shakespeare, "The Tempest," III:2:140.
To pay the piper and call the tune: to pay the expenses of a proceeding, and hence have the right to control it.
To pay the shot: to pay the reckoning; settle the bill.
To pay through the nose: to pay excessively. In the ninth century the Danes imposed a tax on the Irish, with nose slitting as a penalty for nonpayment.

P. D. Q.—An abbreviation for *Pretty damn quick.*
Pea.—*Like as two peas:* exactly alike. Jonathan Swift (1667–1745), "Translation of Horace."
Peace.—*Bound over to keep the peace:* pledged to good behavior under penalty of forfeiting a bond posted by the pledger or his representative.
Carnegie Peace Fund: a fund of $10,000,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) in 1910, to be devoted to the promotion of universal peace.
Peace at any price: the policy attributed to those who object to war under any conditions: in allusion to Cicero's reference in his *Philippica* (11:15:37): "I consider that peace at any price with our fellow citizens is preferable to civil war."
Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war: Milton, sonnet, "To the Lord General Cromwell."
Peace without victory: the policy urged by Woodrow Wilson in an address, January 22, 1917, by which he sought a peace internationally arranged between equals, rather than one imposed by victors.
To hold one's peace: to keep silent.
To smoke the pipe of peace: to come to an agreement: in allusion to the practice of the North American Indians of smoking a ceremonial pipe with those with whom they are concluding peace.
Peacock.—*Proud as a peacock:* displaying self-esteem; arrogant; pompous. Ovid (43 B. C.–A. D. 17), "Metamorphoses," 13:801–2.
Pearl.—*To cast pearls before swine:* to give that which is precious to those who are base or unappreciative. Matt. 7:6.
Peck.—A considerable, but indefinite, quantity, generally of something undesirable; as, a *peck* of trouble.
Peep.—*Peep of day:* early morning.
Peeping.—*Peeping Tom:* an overinquisitive person, especially one who peeps in at windows: so called from Peeping Tom of Coventry who, according to legend, peeped at Lady Godiva when she rode through Coventry clothed only in her long hair, and was struck blind, as narrated in Tennyson's "Godiva."
Peer.—*Peers of the realm:* in Great Britain, members of the five orders: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.
Peg.—*A peg to hang something on:* an excuse for an attack or scandal; an event to remember a thing by.
Round peg in a square hole: a person whose talents do not fit his occupations.
To come down a peg: to be humiliated; be lowered in dignity, tone, demands, etc.
To peg away: to make steady effort, like one who drives pegs into shoes.
To take down a peg: to put a braggart to shame: in allusion to the lowering of a ship's colors which used to be moved up and down by means of pegs. Samuel Butler (1612–80), "Hudibras," 2:2.
Pelion.—*To pile Ossa on Pelion:* to add difficulty to difficulty: in allusion to the attempt of the Titans to scale Olympus, or reach heaven, by placing Mount Ossa on top of Mount Pelion.
Pen.—*The pen is mightier than the sword:* the written word is more powerful than recourse to arms. Edward Bulwer-Lytton, "Richelieu."
Penates.—*Lares and penates:* the personal belongings that make a home homelike. In ancient Rome, the *lares* were the household gods and the *penates* the guardian deities.
Pencil.—*To blue pencil:* to edit, as by shortening or censoring; in allusion to the blue pencil used by editors.
Penelope.—*Penelope's web:* a work always in hand but never done: in allusion to the weaving by Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, who promised to make choice of one of her suitors upon the completion of the web, but delayed the choice by unraveling each night what she had woven during the day.
Peninsular.—*Peninsular War:* the war fought (1808–14) in Portugal and Spain (whence the name) by France against England, Spain, and Portugal.
Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvania Dutch:* descendants of the early German and Swiss settlers in Pennsylvania.
Penny.—*A bad penny:* something worthless that finds its way back to the owner.
A penny-a-liner: an unattached journalist of a low grade; that is, one who writes for payment at the rate of a penny a line. William Makepeace Thackeray, "Paris Sketch Book."
A penny for your thoughts: I will give a penny to know what you are thinking of.
In for a penny, in for a pound: to become partner in a small way is likely to lead to serious obligations; having taken the first step one must be prepared for any contingency that may arise.
Not a penny to bless oneself with: no money at all.
Penny dreadful: in Great Britain, a cheap newspaper that features crime.
Penny sav'd 's a penny got: thrift, even in small things, adds to the general principal.
Penny wise and pound foolish: thrifty in small things and careless in large ones. Robert Burton (1577–1640), "The Anatomy of Melancholy."
To cost a pretty penny: to cost an indefinite but considerable sum of money: in allusion to the former sense of penny as an indefinite amount.
To earn (or *turn*) *an honest penny:* to earn a modest reward for honest work.
People.—*Chosen people:* the Jews.
The People of the Book: the Jews: so called by Mohammed.
Perdu.—*To lie perdu:* to be concealed.
Père-Lachaise.—A famous cemetery near Paris.
Perfection.—*Counsel of perfection:* 1, one of the advisory declarations of Christ and the Apostles, the adoption of which assists toward the attainment of moral perfection; 2, a recommendation of a course desirable but beyond attainment. Matt. 19:21.
Pink of perfection: absolute perfection.
Permanent.—*The Permanent Court of International Justice:* a plan for an international court which was adopted by the assembly of the League of Nations, December 13, 1920, subject to ratification by the states represented in the League. The court meets at the Hague.
Person.—*No respecter of persons:* one who is not influenced by the wealth, social standing, honors, etc., of others. Acts 10:34.
Peter.—*Peter boats:* fishing boats: so named from Saint Peter, the patron saint of fishermen.
St. Peter's, Rome: the church originally erected by the Emperor Constantine about A. D. 306. The present church was designed by the architect Bramante; it was consecrated November 18, 1626.
To rob Peter to pay Paul: to benefit one at the expense of another. As Peter and Paul are thought of as using a common purse, the expression means to transfer money from one account to another under the same control, or from one pocket to another, so that the situation is in reality unchanged.
Petticoat.—*Petticoat government:* government or undue influence exercised by women.
Petty.—*Petty cash:* money paid out or received in small amounts.
Pew.—*In the right church, but in the wrong pew:* right in general, but wrong in some particular.
Phaze, or **Faze.**—Affect; disconcert. (*Colloq.*)
Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia lawyer:* (*U. S.*), an unusually astute lawyer. Philadelphia is the home of the earliest law school in America and has had many eminent lawyers.
Philip.—*An appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober:* an appeal for second thoughts or a revised opinion given with deliberation. Philip of Macedon, when drunk, condemned a woman, who said, "I appeal." To Philip's query, "To whom do you appeal?" she replied, "I appeal to Philip, but to Philip sober."
Phillies.—The Philadelphia National League baseball team.
Philosopher.—*The laughing philosopher:* the Greek philosopher Democritus (460?–362? B. C.) of Abdera: so called because of his good-natured satire.
Philosophical.—*American Philosophical Society:* the oldest scientific institution in America, organized by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1744.
Phrase.—*Stock phrase:* a trite expression worn threadbare by repetition.
Phylactery.—*To make broad the phylactery:* to advertise one's righteousness: the phylactery being a small box containing scriptural texts, worn conspicuously on the forehead. Matt. 23:5.
Physician.—*Physician, heal thyself:* preacher, be advised by your own sermons. Luke 4:23.
Piccadilly.—A street in London extending from Hyde Park to Piccadilly Circus: said to be named from Piccadilly Hall which stood there.
Pick.—*To have a bone to pick with one:* to have an unpleasant matter to settle with one: perhaps from an ancient custom among the poor Sicilians, according to which after a marriage feast the bride's father handed the groom a bone with the remark, "Pick this bone, for you have undertaken a harder task."
To pick a quarrel: to seek an opportunity for a disagreement.
To pick and choose: to select with discriminating care.
To pick up the thread of: to renew (a lapsed acquaintanceship, memory, etc.).
Pickle.—*In a pickle:* in a scrape; in trouble.
To have a rod in pickle: to have a punishment ready to administer: from the old practice of soaking rods in brine to toughen them.
Pick-up.—*Pick-up meal:* a meal consisting of fragments of food which happen to be at hand.
Pickwickian.—*In a Pickwickian sense:* in a figurative sense: said of words that would be insulting if they were taken literally: in allusion to an incident narrated in Charles Dickens's (1812–70) "Pickwick Papers."

Picture.—*A picture hat:* a woman's large, wide-brimmed hat such as is seen in the paintings of Gainsborough.
Not in the picture: not belonging to the scene; not a part of the undertaking; not important to, or in harmony with, the situation.
Pie.—*To eat humble pie:* to be subservient or obsequious. At hunting banquets the numbles (heart, liver, etc.) of venison were made into pies and reserved for the servants: one who ate a numble pie (later corrupted to *an humble pie, a humble pie*) was a menial.
To have a finger in the pie: to try to take part in what is not one's own affair: from the notion of a cook's sampling food with the fingers. Shakespeare, "Henry VIII," I:1:52.
Piece.—*To give anyone a piece of one's mind:* to express bluntly and forcefully one's opinion; rebuke a person sharply. Goldsmith, "The Good-natured Man," 4:1.
Pierian.—*The Pierian spring:* the inspiration of music and poetry: in allusion to Pierla, in Thessaly, the legendary birthplace of Orpheus and the Muses.
Pig.—*Pigs in clover:* 1, newly rich people who retain their low tastes; 2, a once popular game, consisting of a box divided into recesses into which marbles were rolled by tilting the box.
To buy a pig in a poke: to purchase a bargain without examining it; in allusion to a trick of placing a cat in a bag and selling it as a sucking pig.
Pikestaff.—*Plain as a pikestaff:* quite obvious and unmistakable. The pikestaff was the staff carried by pilgrims, which plainly and somewhat ostentatiously announced their devotion.
Pile.—*To make one's pile:* to accumulate a fortune: in allusion to the piles of coin that collect around a winner at a gaming table.
Pill.—*Bitter pill to swallow:* a disagreeable or objectionable person or experience which one has to endure.
To gild the pill: to present something disagreeable in an attractive way.
Pillar.—*From pillar to post:* from one predicament to another: originally, from bad to worse; that is, from pillory to whipping post.
Pillar of cloud and of fire: the means of guidance of the Israelites through the wilderness. Ex. 13:21.
Pillar saints: the stylites, ascetics living chiefly in Syria, who separated themselves completely from mankind by living on the tops of pillars.
Pillars of Hercules: two promontories, one on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar, according to mythology set up by Hercules as the western boundaries of the world.
Pompey's Pillar: a pillar, 99 feet high, in Alexandria, Egypt. It is misnamed, as the inscription on the base shows that it was erected by Publius, prefect of Egypt, A. D. 296, in honor of Diocletian.
Pillow.—*Pillow lace:* lace made over a pattern formed by upright pins thrust into a cushion or pillow.
Pilot.—*A pilot* (or *trial*) *balloon:* in politics, a hint thrown out to ascertain the tendency of public opinion.
Pin.—*Not a pin to choose between them:* exactly alike.
Not worth a row of pins: valueless; worthless.
On pins and needles: physically or mentally uneasy: nervous.
Pin money: a lady's allowance of money from her husband for her personal expenditure. Pins were formerly much more expensive than now.
Policy of pin pricks: the policy of continual annoyances.
To pin one's faith to: to repose absolute confidence in.
Pinch.—*To know where the shoe pinches:* to know from experience the cause of trouble or annoyance.
Pine-tree.—*Pine-tree shilling:* the first American coin, made in a mint established in Massachusetts in 1652, bearing an image of a fir.
Pink.—*Pink of perfection:* absolute perfection.
Pious.—*A pious fraud:* a deception practiced for a supposed worthy object, as for the furtherance of religion.
Pipe.—*Put that in your pipe and smoke it:* take that and ponder over it: said to one to whom a rebuke or unpleasant remark has been delivered.
To hit the pipe: to smoke opium.
To smoke the pipe of peace: to come to an agreement: in allusion to the practice of the North American Indians of smoking a ceremonial pipe with those with whom they are concluding peace.
Piper.—*To pay the piper and call the tune:* to pay the expenses of a proceeding and hence have the right to control its character.
Piping.—*Piping hot:* as hot as water that pipes, or sings, when it is about to boil. Geoffrey Chaucer, "Miller's Tale."
The piping times of peace: an era of peace celebrated by music (of the pipes). Shakespeare, "Richard III," I:1:24.
Pirates.—The Pittsburgh National League baseball team.
Pistol.—*Pocket pistol:* a jocular name for a liquor flask.
Pitch.—*As black as pitch:* absolutely black.
He that touches pitch shall be defiled therewith: he who associates with the unclean will become unclean himself.
Pitched battle: a battle which has been planned by both sides on ground chosen beforehand.
Pitcher.—*Little pitchers have long ears:* children are quick to hear and understand.
Pitchfork.—*To pitchfork into:* to thrust (a person) arbitrarily into (an office or predicament).
To rain pitchforks: to rain very heavily.
Place.—*A place in the sun:* a chance to live; territory enough for a nation's needs: a phrase used by William II on June 18, 1901, at Hamburg, when German emperor, with reference to the commercial designs for Germany in China and the Far East: also used by Paschal. It became the watchword of the Pan-Germanic party.
To be in a tight place (or *box*): to be in a difficult situation.
Plague.—*A plague on both the houses:* an expression of annoyance with both parties to a dispute. Shakespeare, "Romeo and Juliet," III:1:94.
The ten plagues: the phenomena on account of which the Israelites were released by the Pharaoh of their time, and permitted to depart from Egypt: described in the Book of Exodus.
Plain.—*A plain cook:* a domestic of whom only simple cooking is expected.
As plain as the nose on one's face: convincingly obvious.
In plain English: in straightforward, comprehensible language.
Plain as a pikestaff: quite obvious and unmistakable. The pikestaff was the staff carried by pilgrims, which somewhat ostentatiously announced their devotion.
Plain dealing: honesty.
Plain sailing: an easy and straightforward course.
Plain song: a simple kind of chant, in double measure only and with notes of equal value, sung without accompaniment, used in Jewish and early Christian worship.
Plain work: simple work with a needle, as distinguished from *fancy work.*
Plains of Abraham: a plateau near Quebec, where, September 13, 1759, was fought the decisive battle which resulted in the cession of Canada by France to England.
The Cities of the Plain: in the Old Testament, Sodom and Gomorrah.
Plan.—*American plan:* a method of conducting a hotel, by which a rate is charged that includes both board and lodging.
Planet.—*To be born under a lucky planet:* to be fortunate. According to astrology, some planet, at the birth of every individual, presides over his destiny.
Plank.—*A plank in a platform:* a principle in the program of a political party.
To plank down: to pay (cash) down.
To walk the plank: to walk off the end of a plank over a ship's side into the sea: a pirate method of killing prisoners.
Play.—*A play on words:* a use of words to create ambiguity, or to give a double meaning; paronomasia.
Miracle plays: plays founded on the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments, first performed at the beginning of the 12th century: The Passion Play of Oberammergau is a modern successor.
Morality plays: medieval dramas in the form of allegories, in which the characters were abstract qualities.
To play false: to deceive; betray.
To play fast and loose: to behave recklessly; often, to be unscrupulous with other people's money. Two derivations are possible: 1, from a 16th-century cheating game, mentioned by Shakespeare, Drayton, and others, or from an unscrupulous game, called "Pricking at the belt," played upon credulous persons, in the old times, at races and fairs; 2, from the idea of treating a person as "fast" to one when he is of use, and as "loose" when he is no longer so.
To play for keeps: to play for stakes which the winner keeps: used chiefly by children.
To play into the hands of a person: to act, so as to give advantage to another; also, unknowingly to act in such a way as to benefit an enemy or opponent.
To play one's cards well: to act skilfully; be shrewd in the management of one's affairs; make the most of an opportunity.
To play one's hand for all it is worth: to obtain every point possible from a hand at cards; hence, to avail oneself of one's opportunities to the fullest extent.
To play one's last card: to make one's last remaining effort. Bunyan, "The Holy War."

To play one person off against another: to use two persons for one's own ends, as by arousing a feeling of jealousy between them to accomplish one's purpose.
To play one's trump card: to avail oneself of one's strongest argument or resource, which has been held in reserve.
To play possum: to pretend: in allusion to the habit of the opossum of pretending to be dead when in danger of attack.
To play safe: so to act as to minimize the chance of loss.
To play the deuce with: to ruin; disagree with; generally upset.
To play the fool: to behave foolishly. 1 Sam. 26:21.
To play the game: to abide by the rules, and to be sportsmanlike in conduct: a gambling metaphor.
To play the man: 1, to possess and display manly qualities; 2, to imitate the actions of a man.
To play to the gallery: so to act as to please the least discriminating and the most demonstrative: the gallery being the place in the theater where such persons are present in the largest number.
To play up: 1, (*U. S.*), to praise up; advertise; 2, (*Br.*), to play harder.
Played.—*Played out:* exhausted.
Pleas.—*Common pleas:* in law, actions brought against private persons by private persons or, in civil cases, by the government.
Please.—*As pleased as Punch:* very cheerful: in allusion to the marionette, Punch, in the Punch and Judy show, who displays joy at his mischievous deeds.
Pledge.—*Flag pledge:* the pledge to the flag, as taught in many schools of the United States, and recited daily by the pupils, is attributed to James P. Upham, a Boston publisher, who in 1888 suggested its use.
To take the pledge: to enter into an engagement to abstain from intoxicating drink.
Plenty.—*Horn of plenty:* the horn of the goat Amalthea, which suckled Zeus, broken off by him and endowed with the power of filling with water on demand; also, the horn, or cornucopia, of Ceres, filled with fruit and flowers; hence, the emblem of plenty.
Plow.—*To plow the sands:* to engage in a futile task.
To put one's hand to the plow: to undertake a task or course of action. Luke 9:62.
Pluck.—*To pluck at straws:* to trust to hopes that are practically without foundation.
To pluck up heart: to take courage.
Plum.—*To shake the plum tree:* to distribute political patronage.
The plums of office: the good things that accrue from an official position.
Plume.—*In borrowed plumes:* disguised; assuming a position superior to that which one really holds: in allusion to the fable of the jackdaw that bedecked itself with peacock's feathers.
Plumed Knight: James Gillespie Blaine (1830–93), American statesman: a term applied to him by Robert G. Ingersoll (1833–99) when supporting his nomination for the presidency.
To plume oneself upon: to pride oneself upon, as a peacock exhibits his plumes.
Plunge.—*To take the plunge:* to take a definite step, after more or less hesitation.
Poach.—*To poach on someone's preserve:* to encroach upon the interests or affairs of another.
Pocket.—*A pocket borough:* in England, a borough where the electors are so few in number that a single powerful personage can control elections.
A pocket edition: a small copy of anything; literally, a book small enough to go into one's pocket.
A pocket veto: a term designating a special mode of veto of a legislative measure. If the executive fails to veto an ordinary measure within ten days of its passage, it automatically becomes a law; but if it is passed within ten days of the adjournment of the session, the executive may retain it without action until such adjournment, in which case it is said to be "pocketed" and does not become a law.
Pocket pistol: a jocular name for a liquor flask.
To be out of pocket: to suffer a loss of money.
To burn a hole in one's pocket: of money, to be spent speedily and recklessly.
To line one's pockets: to enrich oneself: often applied to the acquisition of money by dubious means.
To pocket an insult: to submit to an insult without apparent resentment.
To pocket one's pride: to submit to a humiliation; suppress one's egotism for the time being.
To put one's hand in one's pocket: to be charitable; give money in charity.
Poet.—*Lake poets:* a group of English poets, among whom were Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey: so called because they dwelt in or wrote of the Lake Country.
Poet's Corner: 1, the southern end of the south transept of Westminster Abbey: so called because it contains either the tombs or monuments of English poets; 2, the familiar term for the corner or section of a newspaper in which poems are grouped.
Quaker Poet: 1, in England, Bernard Barton (1784–1849); 2, in America, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–92).
Poetic.—*Poetic justice:* the reward of the virtuous and the punishment of the guilty, as described by popular novelists and other imaginative writers.
Poetic license: the liberties that a poet takes with grammar or subject matter in order to suit the needs of rime, meter, or plot.
Poetry.—*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry:* a book of ballads, songs, etc., of early English poets, collected and published by Thomas Percy (1729–1811).
The poetry of motion: dancing.
Point.—*A fine point:* a minute detail.
A moot point: a disputable point.
At the point of the sword: under compulsion.
Five Points: a locality in New York City, once famous as the abode of poverty and crime: now greatly changed.
Freezing point: the temperature of melting ice or freezing water, 32° Fahrenheit or 0° Centigrade.
Knotty point: a matter involved in complications.
Point of honor: an obligation, binding not on account of law but out of self-respect or the dictate of conscience.
Possession is nine (or *eleven*) *points of the law:* the possessor of property stands in great likelihood of retaining it, since the claimant, rather than he, must prove ownership, possession being prima facie evidence of title.
The fourteen points: the points named by Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress, January 8, 1918, as the aims of the United States in entering the war.
To carry the point: to be successful in anything at issue; have one's way.
To come to the point: to state at once what one means; be direct and succinct.
To give points: to allow an advantage (to a rival or competitor).
To make a point of: to consider it a matter of duty to.
To stretch a point: to make an exception; exceed what is right.
Poison.—*One man's meat is another man's poison:* 1, tastes differ; 2, what is good for one person may harm another: from Francis Beaumont (1584–1616) and John Fletcher's (1579–1625) "Love's Cure."
Poke.—*To buy a pig in a poke:* to purchase a bargain without examining it: in allusion to a trick of placing a cat in a bag and selling it as a sucking pig.
To poke fun at: to ridicule; make sport of.
To poke one's nose into: to interfere or display curiosity in (a matter with which one has no business).
Poker.—*As stiff as a poker:* rigid; hence, lacking in urbanity.
Poker face: a face which shows no change under emotion, or which does not betray the thoughts of its possessor.
Pole.—*Poles asunder:* widely separated, as the north and south poles.
Policy.—*Fabian Policy:* the policy of delay, or of avoiding engagement: in allusion to the strategy of the Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (275–203 B. C.), in avoiding decisive battles with Hannibal in the second Punic War.
Insurance policy: a written contract of insurance.
Polity.—*The laws of ecclesiastical polity:* an eloquent and classical defense of the form of church government favored by Queen Elizabeth and her counsellors, published 1592–1651.
Pompeii.—*Last Days of Pompeii:* a historical novel of the destruction of Pompeii in A. D. 79, by Edward Bulwer-Lytton.
Pompey.—*Pompey's Pillar:* a pillar, 99 feet high, in Alexandria, Egypt. It is misnamed, as the inscription on the base shows that it was erected by Publius, prefect of Egypt, A. D. 296, in honor of the emperor Diocletian.
Pond.—*The herring pond:* a familiar name given to various seas, especially that portion of the Atlantic which separates America from the British Isles.
Pooh.—*A pooh-bah:* an incompetent, foolish official who holds one or more offices: in allusion to a character in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado."
Pool.—*To pool interests:* to act in concert.
Poor.—*As poor as Job:* extremely poor: in allusion to Job when deprived of all his wealth.
Poor as a church mouse: exceedingly poor: because there is no food for a mouse in a church.
Poor fish: one who does not amount to much; one who lacks initiative.
Poor white trash: the lower class of white residents in some of the Southern states: so called because of their poverty and shiftlessness.
To grind the faces of the poor: to deal unjustly with, or crush with severity, the poor. Isa. 3:15.

Pop.—*To pop the question:* to propose marriage: in allusion to the conventional attitude of the lady that the proposal is always sudden and unexpected.
Pope.—*Pope Joan:* a mythical woman pope said to have been elected upon the death of Leo IV, A. D. 855.
Populist.—*The Populist Party:* in the United States, the popular name for the People's Party, which flourished from 1891 to 1908, and which was a revolt against financiers and capitalists and whose most popular plank was the free coinage of silver.
Porridge.—*To keep one's breath to cool one's porridge:* to preserve silence when nothing is to be gained by argument.
Port.—*Treaty ports:* ports, especially in China and other countries where foreign trade is under restrictions, which have been opened to commerce by treaty with European powers.
Porte.—*The Sublime Porte:* the Turkish government: in allusion to the building originally the gate of the former Sultan's palace, in which its headquarters are situated: Sublime Porte being a French translation of the Arabic *Babi Ali*, High Gate.
Porterhouse.—*Porterhouse steak:* a choice cut of beefsteak said to have been originally served by Martin Morrison, who kept an ale and porter house at 327 Pearl Street, New York City.
Portmanteau.—*Portmanteau word:* an artificial word so constructed that two meanings are packed into one word, as *chortle* (from *chuckle* and *snort*): an expression originated by Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, 1832–98).
Posse (pŏs'ē).—An abbreviated form of *posse comitatus* (Lat. = the power of the county), a legal term meaning the citizens who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot or executing any legal process.
Possess.—*To possess one's soul in patience:* to exercise great forbearance; remain calm and unmoved under trying circumstances.
Possession.—*Possession is nine* (or *eleven*) *points of the law:* the possessor of property stands in great likelihood of retaining it, since the claimant, rather than he, must prove ownership, possession being *prima facie* evidence of title.
Possum.—*To play possum:* to dissemble: in allusion to the habit of the opossum of pretending to be dead when in danger of attack.
Post.—*From pillar to post:* from one predicament to another: originally, from bad to worse; that is, from pillory to whipping post.
Posted.—*Well posted:* thoroughly informed: in allusion to the practice in bookkeeping of posting accounts, which enables one to see everything at a glance.
Pot.—*Gone to pot:* ruined; gone to the bad: in allusion to the pot into which refuse metal is cast to be remelted, or to be discarded as waste.
Pot luck: a meal composed of whatever food may happen to be available without special preparation; unceremonious hospitality.
Pot valiant: courageous in consequence of alcoholic stimulation.
The pot calls the kettle black: one person chides another for a blunder or error of which he is also guilty: from William Penn's (1644–1718) "Some Fruits of Solitude."
To keep the pot boiling: to keep a business, proceeding, game, etc., in action with unabated energy.
To take pot shots at: originally, to shoot at any game within range in order to fill the pot and thus provide a meal; hence, to shoot at anything within easy range; to make a shot which demands no skill.
Potato.—*Small potatoes:* a person meanly small or petty.
Small potatoes and few in a hill: anything of trifling importance.
To drop a thing like a hot potato: to drop a thing suddenly.
Potomac.—*All quiet on the Potomac:* nothing eventful or disturbing is happening: in allusion to a bulletin frequently issued during the Civil War.
Pottage.—*To sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage:* to exchange something of permanent value for a temporary pleasure: from the transaction between Esau and Jacob, recorded in Gen. 25.
Potter.—*As clay in the hands of the potter:* easily influenced or molded. Jeremiah 18:6.
Potter's field: the piece of ground which was purchased by the priests with the thirty pieces of silver rejected by Judas Iscariot, and converted into a burial place for Jews not belonging to the city (Matt. 27:7); hence, a cemetery for strangers and paupers.
Pound.—*In for a penny, in for a pound:* to become a partner in a small way is likely to lead to serious obligations; having taken the first step one must be prepared for any contingency that may arise.
To claim one's pound of flesh: to demand vengefully the utmost penalty of the law: in allusion to Shylock's demand in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
Pour.—*It never rains but it pours:* events seldom occur singly; misfortunes usually come in groups.
Powder.—*Food for powder:* common soldiers. Shakespeare, "King Henry IV," Part I, IV:2:72.
Not worth powder and shot: not worth troubling about; not worth damaging: in allusion to immature or small game.
To keep one's powder dry: to be prepared for emergencies: in allusion to the fact that damp powder is useless.
To smell powder: to have actual experience of warfare.
Power.—*A. B. C. Powers:* an expression originated about 1914–15 to designate the three principal South American powers, Argentine, Brazil, and Chile.
Central Powers: the name commonly applied to Germany and its allies in the World War.
Power behind the throne: a person or influence more potent than the constituted authority: a phrase used by William Pitt (1708–88).
Power of attorney: legal authority to collect rents, pay wages, invest money, and transact specified business for another.
Power of the Keys: 1, in Christian churches, the authority of the clergy over laymen; 2, the supreme authority vested in the Pope as successor of St. Peter: from Christ's promise to Peter to give him "the keys of the kingdom of heaven" (Matt. 16:19).
The powers that be: those in authority.
Practical.—*A practical joke:* a joke likely to cause the victim not only humiliation, but also physical injury, mental perturbation, inconvenience, or expense.
Pragmatic.—*Pragmatic sanction:* a statute bearing on some important question of state, commonly limited to an ordinance fixing the hereditary royal succession in a certain line.
Prairie.—*A prairie schooner:* a large covered wagon of the type used by the first emigrants across the North American prairies.
Praise.—*To damn with faint praise:* to condemn by the feebleness of one's approval. Pope, "Prologue to Satires."
To praise to the skies: to praise very highly. Tobias A. Smollett (1721–71), "Peregrine Pickle," 51.
Prayer.—*Book of Common Prayer:* the service book of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church: so called because it contains the prayers which the members of these churches use in common, as distinguished from their private devotions.
Prayer wheel: an apparatus consisting of a hollow cylinder, on which are inscribed or in which are inclosed written prayers, mounted on a handle. As the wheel is turned, each revolution counts as an uttered prayer. Also, a large wheel constructed on a similar principle and for the same purpose, turned by water power. Both are used by Buddhists, especially in Tibet.
Precious.—*Precious few:* very few indeed.
Presence.—*Real presence:* the doctrine of the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.
Present.—*Among those present:* in the class or group of those accounted for: used especially of the group of inconspicuous persons at a function.
By these presents: by the documents present: a legal term.
Preserved.—*Preserved in amber:* of trifles, preserved longer than their importance warrants: in allusion to the insects sometimes found preserved in amber.
Press.—*Liberty of the press:* the right of every citizen to print whatever he chooses: a privilege which does not prevent his being amenable to justice for the abuse of this right.
To feed the press: to furnish material for or to a machine, as paper to a printing press; figuratively, to keep things going.
Prester.—*Prester John:* in medieval tales, a Christian priest and king of an immense empire in Asia or Africa: first mentioned in the 12th century.
Pretender.—*Old Pretender:* James Francis Edward Stuart (1688–1766), son of James II of England: so called because he was the elder of two unsuccessful claimants of the British throne.
Young Pretender: Charles Edward Stuart (1720–88), eldest son of James Francis Edward Stuart: like his father, an unsuccessful claimant of the British throne.
Pretorian.—*The Pretorian Guard:* the bodyguard of the Roman emperors, which ultimately secured the power of deciding the succession to the throne.
Pretty.—*A pretty penny:* a relatively large amount of money.
A pretty time of it: an unpleasant experience: used ironically.
To come to a pretty pass: to be in a bad state.
Previous.—*A little previous:* somewhat premature.

Price.— *A fancy price:* a price far above the intrinsic value.
Every man has his price. everyone is venal: attributed to Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745).
Not at any price. under no circumstances.
Prick.— *Policy of pin pricks:* the policy of continual annoyances.
To kick against the pricks: to struggle against an overmastering force; refuse to move in a clearly mapped-out path: show resentment of unavoidable or inevitable harm or discomfort, as a horse resents the prick of the spur. Acts 9:5–9.
Pride.—*Pride of place:* precedence according to rank.
Pride will have a fall: an old English proverb, derived from Prov. 16:18.
To pocket one's pride: to submit to a humiliation; suppress one's egotism for the time being.
Primrose.—*The primrose path:* the pleasant road; hence, any course chosen with regard to pleasure, and without regard to virtue. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," 1:3:50.
Prince.—*Black Prince:* Edward, son of Edward III of England: so called because of the "terror of his arms."
Prince of Darkness: Satan. Eph. 6:12.
Prince of Peace: a title given to the Messiah. Isa. 9:6.
Prince of the blood: a male member of a royal family.
Prince of the church: a cardinal.
Prince of this world: Satan. John 14:30.
Prince of Wales: the title of the heir apparent of the British throne, first conferred by Edward I (1239–1307) on his infant son, who was born in Wales.
Printer.—*Printer's devil:* a printer's errand boy, who becomes smeared with printer's ink: in allusion to the medieval notion that the Devil is black.
Prison.—*Fleet Prison:* formerly, a celebrated prison in London, on the banks of the Fleet River, built early in the 12th century, burned three times, and finally pulled down in 1845.
Prisoner.—*Prisoner at the bar:* the prisoner who is on his trial: so called because anciently he stood at the bar which separated the barristers from the common pleaders.
The Prisoner of the Vatican: a term applied since 1870, when the last of the Papal States were taken over by the Italian government, to the Pope, who has refused, since that time, to leave the Vatican grounds, in protest against the usurpation of Papal power.
Prize.—*A consolation prize:* a prize awarded as the result of a contest in which only those who have failed in the regular contests are qualified to take part.
Probability.—*Old Probabilities:* the Weather Bureau personified, because the forecasts so often contain the word "probable."
Probate.—*Probate court:* a court exercising jurisdiction in questions relating to the probate of wills, the administration of property left by intestates, the guardianship of infants, etc.
Procrustes.—*Procrustes's bed:* Procrustes was a robber of Attica, who placed all who fell into his hands upon an iron bed. If they were longer than the bed, he cut off the superfluous part: if shorter, he stretched them till they fitted; hence, *Procrustean* refers to forcible reduction to a standard pattern.
Prodigal.—*Prodigal son:* one who spends his time in pleasure and extravagance, but later repents and is forgiven. Luke 15:11–32.
Prodigy.—*An infant prodigy:* a very precocious child; one displaying intelligence unusual for one of his years.
Profession.—*To act* (or *live*) *up to a profession.* to behave in a suitable manner or live in a style commensurate with the dignity or importance of one's position
Progressive.—*The Progressive Party:* a political party organized in 1912 by insurgents in Congress, with Theodore Roosevelt for a leader. Upon his return to the Republican Party in 1916, it passed out of existence.
Prohibition.—*The Prohibition Party:* a political party which advocated the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, organized in 1869.
Promethean.—*Promethean fire:* fire, which, according to Hesiod, was stolen from heaven by Prometheus in order to save mankind from annihilation.
Promise.—*Land of Promise:* 1, Palestine, promised to the Israelites by God (Gen. 28:13); 2, any country that offers attractions to the immigrant.
Proof.—*Author's proof:* the printer's proofs sent to the author for his correction and approval.
Burden of proof: the responsibility of proving a thing, an expression taken from Latin law.
Foundry proofs: proofs made after the type pages are ready for electrotyping.
Proof marks: symbols and abbreviations for the correction of printers' proofs (See page 1172.)
The proof of the pudding is in the eating: experience only will show the result, as the tasting of the pudding is the only way to determine its quality.
Prophet.—*The Minor Prophets:* 1, the writers of the shorter biblical prophecies: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi; 2, their writings.
The prophet's mantle: the succession to an important office or privilege: in allusion to the mantle cast by Elijah on Elisha. 1 Kings 19:19.
Saul among the prophets: a worldly man turned spiritual, or among spiritual people. 1 Sam. 10:11.
Proportional.—*Proportional representation:* representation, especially political representation in an elected legislative body, according to a method designed to give to each party or group of like-minded voters in a given district a number of representatives approximately proportional to its actual voting strength, rather than to permit the majority party to elect all the representatives.
Proposes.—*Man proposes, but God disposes:* taken from Prov. 16:9.
Proud.—*Proud as a peacock:* displaying self-esteem; arrogant; pompous. Ovid (43 B. C.–A. D. 17), "Metamorphoses," 13:801–2.
Proud as Lucifer: haughty and overbearing. Isa. 14:12.
Prunes.—*Prunes and prisms:* words which give the lips the right formation for a highly aristocratic mouth: from Charles Dickens's (1812–70) "Little Dorrit," wherein Mrs. General so explains the matter to Amy Dorrit.
Pry.—*Paul Pry:* an inquisitive, meddling person: in allusion to a character in a play by that name by John Poole (1786?–1872).
Puff.—*Puffed up:* conceited; pompous. 1 Cor. 4:6.
To puff a thing: to praise something unjustifiably. Lord Chesterfield (1694–1773), "Letters."
Pull.—*Pull down your vest:* take time and keep calm.
To have a pull: to have special influence.
To pull one's leg: to sponge on one; take advantage of one's innocence or helplessness.
To pull the strings: to set in action secretly; be the real, though hidden, promoter of anything, like one who pulls the strings that cause marionettes to move.
To pull through: to narrowly escape disaster or death.
To pull up stakes: to pull up the tent stakes; that is, to prepare to leave.
Pump.—*To pump a person:* to obtain information from a person; question a person.
Pumpkins.—*Some pumpkins:* someone or something of great excellence or desirability.
Punch.—*As pleased as Punch:* very cheerful: in allusion to the marionette, Punch, who fills in all his leisure with song, and laughs at his own pranks.
Punch and Judy show: an ancient miniature drama played with marionettes. The character of Punch is probably from the Italian *Punchinello*, and Judy from "Judith," once a common female name.
Punic.—*Punic faith:* violation of trust: in allusion to the accusation by the Romans of the Carthaginians, who were of Punic descent.
Punic Wars. the wars between Rome and Carthage (the first, 264–241 B. C.; the second, 218–201 B. C.; the third, 149–146 B. C.), which resulted in the destruction of Carthage.
Punishment.—*Capital punishment:* in criminal law, punishment by death.
To make the punishment fit the crime: to provide suitable punishment W. S. Gilbert, "The Mikado."
Pure.—*Real Simon Pure:* a genuine person; one who is indeed the person he claims to be: after a character in Susannah Centlivre's (1667–1723) "A Bold Stroke for a Wife."
Purple.—*Born in* (or *to*) *the purple:* of royal or imperial birth: in allusion to the official color of the Roman emperors.
Purple patch: a beautiful or brilliant passage in a literary work. Horace. "Ars Poetica," 1:15.
To assume the purple: to attain to the imperial dignity: in allusion to the color of the dress of Roman emperors, etc.
Purse.—*To hold the purse strings:* to control expenditure
To make up a purse: to collect a sum of money on behalf of some person.
You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear: you cannot expect refinement from a boor.
Put.—*Put that in your pipe and smoke it:* take that and ponder over it: said to one to whom a rebuke or unpleasant remark has been delivered.
Put up or shut up! pay or cease talking.
To put a false color on: to misinterpret deliberately or put a different construction on
To put a person through his paces: to exhibit a person's accomplishments or abilities; try out, as one does a horse.
To put a spoke in one's wheel: to thwart or hinder a

man in his designs: a spoke being a bar of wood which is thrust through a wheel to block it.
To put back the clock: to retard progress; act in an obsolete fashion.
To put in one's oar: to interfere officiously in others' affairs; break into a conversation uninvited: in allusion to an unskilful oarsman who adds his oar when the boat is under way.
To put on all sail: to make every possible effort or all possible speed.
To put on side: to act pretentiously; give oneself airs.
To put on the screws: to bring pressure to bear, generally for payment of a debt: an allusion to the thumbscrew, an old instrument of torture.
To put one's foot down: 1, to express one's mind firmly or obstinately; 2, to prohibit.
To put one's foot in it: to make an awkward mistake as a result of meddling.
To put one's hand to the plow: to undertake a task or course of action. Luke 9:62.
To put one's money on: to bet on; figuratively, to display one's confidence in.
To put (or *set*) *one's shoulder to the wheel:* to apply oneself energetically to a task.
To put salt on the tail: to attempt to catch a person by foolish methods: from a humorous suggestion sometimes made to children as to a method of catching birds.
To put the kibosh on it: to put a stop to a thing; dispose of it permanently.
To put the question: to call for a vote or a decision.
To put the shoe on the right foot: to attribute the blame to the proper person.
To put the skids under: 1, to accelerate; 2, to get rid of with great dispatch; 3, to dismiss; discharge.
To put this and that together: to reason; draw an inference.
To put up a job: to plan and carry out a hoax.
Putter.—*To putter* (or *potter*, or *putty*) *about:* to do trifling tasks without much purpose or plan. (*Colloq.*)

Q

Quai.—*Quai d'Orsay:* the French Foreign Office: named from the quay in Paris on which it is situated.
Quaker.—*The Quaker City:* Philadelphia, which was founded by Quakers.
The Quaker Poet: 1, in England, Bernard Barton (1784–1849); 2, in America, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–92).
Quality.—The upper class socially. Shakespeare, "Henry V," IV:8:95.
Quarrel.—*To pick a quarrel:* to seek an opportunity for a disagreement.
To quarrel with one's bread and butter: to foolishly give up the pursuit by which one earns one's living.
Quarter.—*Quarter days:* in England, the days that begin each quarter of the year. They are Lady Day (March 25), Midsummer Day (June 24), Michaelmas Day (September 29), and Christmas Day (December 25). Formerly, the civil year began March 25.
To blow from another quarter: to shift; vary: a nautical expression.
Quartier.—*Quartier Latin* (Fr. = Latin Quarter): a region in Paris south of the Seine, populated largely by students.
Queen.—*Queen Anne's War:* a war, in America, between England and France (1702–13).
Queen's (or *King's*) *English:* standard English such as is regarded as pure by the highest authorities. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," I:4:5.
Queen Mab: a fairy queen: from an Irish myth of a princess of olden time.
Queen mother: the widow of a king, who is the mother of his reigning heir.
Queen of the May: a girl chosen to preside at a May-day festival.
Queen's (or *King's*) *shilling:* the coin formerly given to a recruit, as a ratification of his enlistment in the British army.
Queen's ware: a cream-colored pottery made by Wedgwood, and named after Queen Charlotte of England.
The Queen of Love: Venus, or Aphrodite.
The Queen of the Antilles: Cuba.
To the queen's taste: equal to the most discriminating requirements.
To turn queen's (or *king's*) *evidence:* in England, said of a criminal who, in the hope of obtaining leniency, informs against his fellows.
Virgin Queen: Elizabeth (1533–1603), queen of England from 1558 to her death.
Queer.—*A queer fish:* a curious person, not altogether to be understood.
Question.—*In question:* under discussion.
Leading question: 1, a question put in such a way as to lead to, or suggest, the answer desired; 2, a question, usually of a personal character, designed to bring out information which the person questioned may not care to give.
Open question: a statement, proposal, doctrine, or supposed fact, respecting which each individual is allowed to entertain his own private opinion.
Out of the question: not to be considered; unworthy of discussion.
To beg the question: in an argument or attempted proof, to assume by implication the thing one is attempting to prove.
To call into question: to express doubt about; be skeptical about.
To pop the question: to propose marriage: in allusion to the conventional attitude of the lady that the proposal is always sudden and unexpected.
Vexed question: a much debated question.
Qui vive.—*To be on the qui vive:* to be on the alert, *qui vive* (who goes there?) being used by the French as a sentry's challange.
Quick.—*As quick* (or *swift*) *as lightning:* with great rapidity. Shakespeare, "King Richard II," 1:3:79.
As quick as thought: immediately; in negligible time.
To be quick on the draw: to be rapid and expert in the use of a revolver.
To cut to the quick: to hurt keenly: literally, to cut into the live, sensitive flesh.
Quid.—*Tertium quid* (Lat. = a third thing): a third person or thing; an intermediate thing, especially a harmonizing medium between diverse things.
Quit.—*To cry quits:* to declare that the contest is over and that neither has the advantage.

R

R's.—*The three R's:* reading, (w)riting, (a)rithmetic (or reckoning): a phrase said to have been originated in 1795 in the form of a toast by Sir William Curtis, Lord Mayor of London.
Rabelaisian.—Coarsely satirical and humorous: thus resembling the literary style of François Rabelais (1490?–1553), the French satirist.
Rack.—*On the rack:* in extreme bodily or mental anguish: in allusion to the rack formerly used in torture.
Rack and ruin: utter destitution; complete destruction.
Racket.—*To go on a racket:* to enter on a course of dissipation; go on a spree.
To stand the racket: to stand the stress or strain.
Rag.—*Rag, tag, and bobtail:* 1, the lower social classes; 2, vagabonds in rags.
To chew the rag: to talk tiresomely; argue, especially in a quarrelsome manner.
Railroad.—*Underground Railroad:* a popular name for the various methods used by northern abolitionists to assist the escape of fugitive slaves.
Rail-splitter.—A nickname applied to Abraham Lincoln, because two rails said to have been split by him were presented to the Republican State Convention in Illinois, in 1859, to exemplify his laborious early life.
Rain.—*It never rains but it pours:* events seldom occur singly; misfortunes usually come in groups.
To rain cats and dogs: to rain in torrents; pour.
Rainbow.—*A rainbow chase:* a hopeless quest: from the fable of the pot of gold buried where the rainbow touches the earth.
Rainy.—*To lay by something for a rainy day:* to save something against times of need.
Raise.—*To raise Cain* (or *Ned*): to make trouble generally; cause a disturbance.
To raise the mischief: to make trouble generally; cause a disturbance.
To raise the roof: to create a violent commotion, as if sufficient to blow the roof off.
To raise the wind: 1, to obtain funds; 2, to provide money necessary to carry on: a nautical metaphor alluding to the necessity of wind to sailing ships.
Raiser.—*Curtain raiser:* a short preliminary theatrical piece that precedes the main play.
Raising.—*Barn raising* (or *Raising bee*): a gathering of neighbors, as in the country, to assist in raising the main timbers of a building, as a barn. The timbers of a whole side were often fitted together on the ground, and the framework raised into place by concerted action.
Rake.—*To rake up:* to bring up (an old subject) anew.
Rambunctious.—Fierce and disorderly.
Rampage.—*On the rampage:* boisterous; unmanageable.
Ran.—*An also ran:* one who is an unsuccessful aspirant in any field: in allusion to the fact that horses that finish fourth or later in a race are listed in newspaper reports as among those that "also ran."
Random.—*Shaft at random:* a casual remark. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), "Lord of the Isles," 5:18.
Rank.—*Rank and file:* in an army, the noncommissioned officers and common soldiers; hence, the common people; the undistinguished mass.

Rap.—*Not to care a rap:* to be quite indifferent: said to refer to a coin called a *rap*, worth a halfpenny, current in Ireland in the early 19th century.
Rare.—*Rare Ben:* an affectionate term applied to the poet Ben Jonson by Shakespeare, and carved upon his tomb in Westminster Abbey.
Rat.—*Rats in the attic:* queer ideas in the head; insanity.
Rats (or *Bats*) *in the belfry:* confused ideas in the head; insanity: the head, like the belfry, being at the top of the structure.
Rats leave (or *desert*) *a sinking ship:* friends desert one when danger threatens: a sailors' proverb.
To smell a rat: to suspect that something is wrong. Ben Jonson (1573?–1637), "Tale of a Tub."
Raw.—*To touch one on the raw:* to injure one's feelings; touch upon something about which one is sensitive; make one wince, as by touching a sore spot.
Razor.—*Sharp as a razor:* 1, keen; hence, 2, clever; alert; quick-witted.
Read.—*To read between the lines:* to deduce a not obvious meaning from a written or spoken statement.
To read out: to turn out, or drop, formally, as from a society or club; excommunicate.
Ready.—*Rough and ready:* adequate, but not finely finished or polished.
Real.—*Real presence:* the doctrine of the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.
Realm.—*Peers of the realm:* in Great Britain, members of the five orders: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.
Reap.—*To reap as one sows:* to suffer or enjoy the consequences of one's actions. Galatians 6:7.
To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind: to behave recklessly and suffer the consequences. Hos. 8:7.
Reason.—*A feast of reason:* the intercourse of wits and wise men. Pope, "Imitations of Horace," II:1.
To stand to reason: to be obvious; go without saying.
Reckon.—*To reckon for:* to pay for; be visited by the penalty for.
To reckon with: to take into consideration.
To reckon without one's host: to arrive at a conclusion without taking into account some important factor, like a guest at an inn calculating his expenses and forgetting to reckon his payment to the innkeeper. François Rabelais (1483–1553), "Gargantua."
Reckoning.—*The day of reckoning:* the time of final settlement; the day of judgment.
Record.—*To beat the record:* to exceed all forerunners.
Red.—*Caught red-handed:* caught in the very act (of committing a crime): originally said of murderers caught with their hands red with the blood of their victims.
Red flag: the flag of anarchy; hence, lawlessness.
Red hat: the hat worn by cardinals, princes of the Roman Church. The hat is red, because this was the color of royalty.
Red Legs: the Cincinnati National League baseball team.
Red-letter day: a lucky day; a day to be recalled with delight: in allusion to the practice of printing holy days and holidays in red in almanacs.
Red rag: anything that causes passion or irritation: in allusion to the effect that a red rag has on a bull.
Red Sox: the Boston American League baseball team.
Red tape: excessive adherence to detail or precedent: in allusion to the color of the tape with which official documents are tied.
To paint the town red: to create a disturbance; indulge in a wildly riotous spree.
Reed.—*A reed shaken by the wind:* a person moved by every passing influence. Matt. 11:7.
Broken reed: an untrustworthy support. Isa. 36:6.
Reef.—*To take in a reef:* to act cautiously; take precaution: in allusion to reefing a sail in a high wind.
Reel.—*Right off the reel:* completed without intermission: in allusion to the unwinding of cotton, etc., off a reel.
Reflection.—*Food for reflection:* something to think about.
Refusal.—*To have the refusal of anything:* to have the right of buying or rejecting a thing, often at a stated price or within a stated time, before it is offered for sale to anyone else.
Register.—*Lloyd's register:* a classified and official register of all English ships of 100 tons and upward, and of the larger ships owned abroad.
Regius.—*Regius professors:* those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scottish universities the same name is given to those whose professorships were founded by the crown.
Regular.—*Regular fellow:* a person of pleasing personality, tolerant, cordial, sympathetic, optimistic and having a hearty interest in popular things.
Reign.—*The Reign of Terror:* a term applied to a period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation during the French Revolution, from the fall of the Girondists (June 2, 1793) to the overthrow of Robespierre and his accomplices (July 27, 1794).
Rein.—*To give a loose rein to:* to give liberty or freedom to; let go unrestrained: a metaphor from the driving of a horse.
To hold the reins: to exercise control.
To take the reins: to assume the guidance or direction.
Religion.—*To experience religion:* to pass through the experience of conversion; feel convicted of sin and be repentant.
Relique.—*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry:* a collection of the ballads, songs, etc., of early English poets, published by Thomas Percy (1729–1811).
Remember.—*Remember the Alamo:* the war cry of the revolutionary Texans (1836): in memory of the heroic defense of Fort Alamo.
Render.—*Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's:* perform your legal or civic obligations. Matt. 22:21.
Representation.—*Proportional representation:* representation, especially political representation in an elected legislative body, according to a method designed to give to each party or group of like-minded voters in a given district a number of representatives approximately proportional to its actual voting strength, rather than to permit the majority party to elect all the representatives.
Republic.—*Black Republic:* Haiti: so called because it is almost wholly inhabited by negroes.
The republic of letters: authors collectively, and their influence.
Residuary.—*Residuary legatee:* in law, the person to whom the surplus of the personal estate, after the discharge of all debts and particular legacies, is left by the testator's will.
Resistance.—*Passive resistance:* opposition, none the less determined though it refrains from action.
Respecter.—*No respecter of persons:* one who is not to be influenced by the wealth, social standing, honors, etc., of others. Acts 10:34.
Rest.—*To rest on one's oars:* to take a rest or respite, as an oarsman who ceases rowing.
Retreat.—*To beat a retreat:* to retire or give up: originally, to make a retreat in an orderly manner at the beating of a drum.
Return.—*Let us return to our muttons:* let us get back to the subject: from Blanchet's "L'Avocat Patelin," a fifteenth-century French comedy, in which a character keeps repeating, "Let us return to the sheep" (Fr. *moutons* = sheep).
To return the compliment: to say or do something pleasant in return for a previous favor.
To return to the charge: to take up anew the subject or attack: a military allusion.
Rhetorical.—*Rhetorical question:* a question asked for oratorical effect, to which no answer is expected.
Rib.—*Floating ribs:* ribs attached to the spine only, and not to the breastbone: in man, the two lowest pairs of ribs.
Rice.—*Rice Christians:* converts to Christianity for the sake of personal benefits: in allusion to the doles of rice formerly given to converts in India.
Riddle.—*Sphinx's riddle:* any problem that is difficult to solve. The Sphinx, in Greek myth, was a she-monster who propounded a riddle to the Thebans and devoured all who could not guess it. The riddle was: What goes upon four legs in the morning, two legs at noon, and three legs at evening? Œdipus replied: Man; whereupon the Sphinx killed herself.
Ride.—*Joy ride:* a pleasure excursion, with the suggestion of impropriety.
Ride not a free horse to death: do not take undue advantage of favors. Cervantes, "Don Quixote."
To ride a hobby: to talk constantly about one's favorite concern or pursuit.
To ride for (or *to*) *a fall:* 1, to ride recklessly, so as to be likely to fall; hence, to pursue a course which is certain to end disastrously; 2, to set out with the intention of failing: said especially of a government which desires a parliamentary defeat.
To ride roughshod: to proceed, regardless of another's feelings.
Rift.—*The rift within the lute:* a petty misunderstanding that leads to discord. Lord Tennyson (1809–92), "Merlin and Vivien."
Rig.—*To rig out:* to clothe; fit out: a nautical metaphor.
Rigging.—*Rigging the market:* raising or lowering prices artificially, especially in the stock market.
Right.—*In the right church, but in the wrong pew:* right in general, but wrong in some particular.
Right along: continuously; always.
Right as a trivet: in a stable position; in excellent condition. A trivet is a three-legged stand which is stable wherever it is placed.
Right away: immediately; at once.
Right of search: the right claimed by a belligerent to search neutral vessels for contraband.

Right of way: 1, the legal right to make use of a certain passage, whether highroad, byroad, or private road; 2, a preference, suspending ordinary traffic laws, accorded certain vehicles and persons, as fire apparatus, ambulances, a police officer in the performance of his duty, etc.

Right off: immediately.

Right off the reel: completed without intermission: in allusion to the unwinding of cotton, etc., from a reel

The right man in the right place. a person fitted for his

Right smart: considerable large; long. (*U. S. Colloq.*) employment. The phrase is said to have been coined by Talleyrand (1754–1838).

To be a person's right hand: to be an invaluable assistant to a person.

To get on the right side of a man: to secure the favor and good opinion of a man.

To set to rights: to arrange in proper order.

Rigmarole.—A long incoherent statement: a corruption of "ragman's roll," a list or catalog.

Rime.—*Neither rime nor reason:* neither harmony nor sense; no reason for existing.

Rimmon.—*To bow down in the house of Rimmon:* to perform religious ceremonials so as to conform to local customs: in allusion to the example of Naaman. 2 Kings 5:18.

Ring.—*Fairy ring:* a circle of luxuriant grass or of certain mushroom fungi popularly supposed to have been caused by the dance of fairies.

The ring finger: the third finger of the hand, especially of the left hand: from an ancient notion that a nerve from this finger ran directly to the heart.

To form a ring: to form a combination; to combine, as manufacturers of a certain article may combine, to keep up the price.

To ring hollow: to sound insincere or false: in allusion to the sound of a hollow log or unsound timber.

To ring the changes to repeat the same words, actions, or the like, with many slight variations: in allusion to the method of ringing a peal of bells.

To ring true: to sound genuine: in allusion to the ringing of gold coins.

Riot.—*To read the Riot Act:* to object vigorously; warn; upbraid: in allusion, in England, to the custom of reciting the provisions of the Riot Act to quell a disturbance.

To run riot: to act without guidance or plan: originally said of hunting hounds.

Ripper.—*Jack the Ripper:* an unknown person who so called himself, and committed a series of murders on prostitutes in the East End of London; hence, a popular name for the unknown perpetrator of any atrocious deed.

Rise.—*To rise from the ranks:* in the army, to win a commission from the ranks; hence, to rise in social status from a humble origin

To rise to the fly: to be taken in; be deceived: in allusion to the catching of trout which rise to the artificial fly of the fisherman.

To rise to the occasion: to show oneself worthy of the opportunity.

To rise with the lark: to arise very early in the morning.

To take a rise out of: to provoke to a display of interest or irritation: also, to get the better of: a metaphor from fly-fishing.

Road.—*Corniche Road:* the lofty and beautiful highway from Genoa to Nice: so called from its narrowness and resemblance to a cornice.

Rule of the road: the regulation or custom that governs the order of traffic in the public streets.

Roaring.—*The roaring forties:* 1, the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude, noteworthy for its storms; 2, the theatrical district of Broadway.

Rob.—*To rob Peter to pay Paul:* to benefit one at the expense of another. As Peter and Paul are thought of as having access to a common purse, the expression means to transfer money from one account to another under the same control, or from one pocket to another, so that the situation is in reality unchanged.

Robin.—*Robins:* the Brooklyn National League baseball team.

Robinson.—*Before you can say Jack Robinson:* very promptly. Jack Robinson is said to have been an eccentric in the habit of paying such sudden and brief visits to his neighbors that before they could utter his name he was gone again.

Rock.—*To rock the boat:* to disturb the equilibrium of affairs endanger the safety of oneself or others.

To run upon the rocks: to encounter disaster.

Rocket.—*To go up like a rocket and come down like the stick:* to start a career with extraordinary success and end it in failure. The phrase is attributed to J. W. Croker (1780–1857).

Rod.—*Divining rod:* a wand or twig of hazel or willow, used especially for discovering mineral deposits or water beneath the earth's surface; also, a wand or twig used in divination by drawing lots.

To have a rod in pickle: to have a punishment ready to administer: in allusion to the old practice of soaking rods in brine to toughen them.

To kiss the rod: to humble oneself before punishment or correction. Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," I:2:59.

To rule with a rod of iron: to govern very strictly. Ps. 2:9, Rev. 2:27.

To spare the rod and spoil the child: to refrain from punishment and thereby to allow the child to grow up spoiled and unruly. Prov. 13:24.

Roe.—*John Doe and Richard Roe:* two fictitious names formerly inserted in English writs of ejectment, prior to 1852. They are now used in the United States in bills of indictment when the names of the persons concerned are unknown, and in general formulas or the like to represent any person to whom the case in point applies.

Roger.—*The Jolly Roger:* a black flag displaying a white skull and crossbones: the traditional ensign of pirates.

Rol.—*Les rois fainéants* (Fr. = the do-nothing kings): the nickname of the last kings of the Merovingian Dynasty in France.

Roland.—*To give a Roland for an Oliver:* to give tit for tat, as by matching one improbable story with another: in allusion to the incredible stories told of the exploits of Roland and Oliver, two of Charlemagne's knights, by their respective admirers.

Rolling.—*A rolling stone gathers no moss:* a persistent vagabond will never gather riches; a perpetual traveler is poor.

Roman.—*Roman holiday:* enjoyment whereby others suffer: in allusion to the gladiatorial sports of the Romans.

Rome.—*All roads lead to Rome:* there are many ways of accomplishing a desired result; any large or important matter brings everything else into relation with it.

Lays of Ancient Rome: spirited and popular ballads of Roman history, written by Thomas Babington Macaulay (1842).

Rome was not built in a day: worth-while achievements take time and perseverance.

To fiddle while Rome is burning: to interest oneself in trivialities, while events of great importance are taking place: in allusion to the Emperor Nero (A. D. 37–68) who is said to have continued to amuse himself with his lyre while the capital, Rome, was burning before his eyes.

When at Rome, do as the Romans do: follow the local conventions: perhaps from Epistle XXXVI of St. Augustine (354–430).

Roof.—*To raise the roof:* to create a violent commotion, as if sufficient to blow the roof off.

Room.—*Not room to swing a cat in:* very cramped as to space: in allusion to an old practice of hanging a cat to a tree as a target.

Spare room: a bedroom reserved for guests.

To prefer a person's room to his company: to desire to be rid of a person.

Roost.—*Curses, like chickens, come home to roost:* curses or ill deeds recoil upon the evildoer, as chickens return to their roosts at night.

To rule the roost: to be in control; act in a domineering manner.

Root.—*A root-and-branch man:* a radical in politics; one who advocates thorough reforms.

Root of all evil: the love of money. 1 Tim. 6:10.

To take root: to remain in a place a long time.

Rope.—*Give him rope enough and he'll hang himself:* allow a person to continue unchecked in devious courses and he will work his own destruction.

Rope of sand: something having the appearance of strength, but being in reality useless or worthless.

To know the ropes: to be familiar with the technicalities; to know the means of accomplishing a thing: probably a nautical allusion.

Rosamund.—*Fair Rosamund:* the mistress of Henry II of England.

Rose.—*A rose between two thorns:* a beautiful woman between two men.

Last Rose of Summer: a song by Thomas Moore (1779–1852).

Wars of the Roses: the English Civil Wars of 1455–85, in which the Lancastrians fought under the emblem of a red rose and the Yorkists under that of a white rose.

Rose-colored.—*Rose-colored spectacles:* favorably disposed or optimistically inclined eyes.

Rote.—*To get by rote* (or *heart*): to commit to memory; learn so as to repeat word for word.

Rotten.—*Something is rotten in the state of Denmark:* something is amiss. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," I:4:90.

Rough.—*Rough and ready:* adequate, but not finely finished or polished.

Rough and tumble: disorderly.

Rough diamond: a person of great worth of character but of unpolished manner or uncouth appearance: in allusion to a diamond before it is cut.
To cut up rough: to show ill temper or displeasure; be refractory; be unruly.
Rough-house.—A social affair carried on in a rowdy manner; a riotous demonstration.
Roughshod.—*To ride roughshod:* to proceed, heedless of another's feelings; domineer.
Round.—*Coming round:* recovering from a faint or from a fit of the sulks; regaining one's good nature.
Knights of the Round Table: an order traditionally said to have been founded by King Arthur of Britain about A. D. 528 and existing during his reign: so called because its members sat at a round table so that none had preference of place.
Round peg in a square hole: a person whose talents do not fit his occupation.
Round robin: 1, a written protest or remonstrance, signed in a circular form by several persons, so that no name shall be obliged to head the list; 2, any document handed to several persons in succession for written additions or for signature.
Round trip: a journey from one's starting point to one's destination, and back.
To get round one: to flatter or cajole one.
Roustabout.—A rough fellow who does occasional jobs, particularly as a deck hand.
Row.—*To kick up a row:* to create a disturbance.
Royal.—*Royal road to learning:* an easy way of obtaining knowledge: from Euclid's reply to Ptolemy: "There is no royal road to geometry."
Royal Society: the oldest learned society outside of Italy: organized in England in 1660 for the study and promotion of natural science.
Rub.—*To rub shoulders* (or *elbows*) *with:* to associate with.
To rub the wrong way: to cause annoyance to: in allusion to rubbing the fur of a cat or other animal the wrong way.
Rubber.—*To win the rubber:* to succeed in two games or contests out of three.
Rubicon.—*To cross the Rubicon:* to take a decided step; undertake a course of action: in allusion to the Rubicon, a river that separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the crossing of which by Julius Cæsar placed him in the position of an invader of Rome.
Ruffle.—*To ruffle one's feathers:* to anger or discompose a person.
Ruin.—*Rack and ruin:* utter destitution; complete destruction: a corruption of *wreck* and ruin.
Rule.—*Rule of the road:* the regulation or custom that governs the order of traffic in the public streets.
Rule of thumb: measurement by guesswork or instinct, as measuring lengths by the thumb; any simple, mechanical rule. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), "She Stoops to Conquer," III:1.
To rule the roost: to be in control; act in a domineering manner.
To rule with a rod of iron: to govern very strictly. Ps. 2:9; Rev. 2:27.
Rump.—*Rump Parliament:* the name by which the remainder of the Long Parliament (1640–60) was known after the expulsion of the majority of its members on December 6, 1648, by Cromwell's soldiers, commanded by Colonel Pride. Only sixty members, all extreme Independents, were admitted after this Pride's Purge, as it was called, and they, with the army, brought about the condemnation of Charles I. (See *Long Parliament.*)
Run.—*One's sands are almost run out:* the end of one's life is at hand: in allusion to the sand in the hourglass.
The run of the house: free access to the house, and liberty to partake of whatever comes to table.
To hold with the hare and run with the hounds: to play a double and deceitful part; be a traitor.
To run (*a man*) *down:* to abuse; depreciate.
To run after: to seek the company of persistently; dog the footsteps of.
To run counter to: to act contrary to: originally a hunting term applied to dogs that follow the scent in reverse direction from that taken by the quarry.
To run full tilt at: to run hard at; take direct action toward: an allusion to the knightly exercise of tilting. *To run in the blood:* to be inherited or heritable. John Evelyn (1620–1706), "Diary."
To run into the ground: to talk about or carry (some hobby) to a tiresome extreme.
To run one's head against a stone wall: stubbornly to attempt the impossible.
To run riot: to act without guidance or plan: originally said of hunting hounds.
To run the gantlet: to run the risk of punishment or danger from two or more sides: in allusion to a former military and naval punishment in which the culprit, stripped to the waist, ran between two rows of men armed with whips.
To run the show: to manage the business: a metaphor borrowed from the stage.
To run to seed: to exhaust vigor in seed bearing; hence, to deteriorate.
To run upon the rocks: to encounter disaster.
Running.—*Out of the running:* with no chance of success: a horse-racing metaphor.
Several days running: several days in succession.
Russell Sage Foundation.—An institution established and endowed by Mrs. Russell Sage in 1907 for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America."

S

Sabbath.—*Sabbath day's journey:* about one mile. Among the Jews, no journey was permitted on the Sabbath longer than the distance from the ark to the extreme end of the camp. Ex. 16:29; Acts 1:12.
Sabbatical.—*Sabbatical year:* 1, every seventh year when, according to the Mosaic code, the land should lie fallow; 2, any year's vacation, sometimes given every seventh year to college professors.
Sacco and Vanzetti.—Two radicals, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who were convicted by a jury before Judge Webster Thayer, July 14, 1921, of a robbery and murder committed April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, Massachusetts, and in spite of numerous appeals, were executed August 23, 1927.
Sachem.—*Grand sachem:* a political leader, especially of Tammany: from *sachem,* an Indian chief.
Sack.—*To get the sack:* to be dismissed from service: in allusion to the custom of giving to discharged servants a sack in which to pack their belongings.
Sackcloth.—*Sackcloth and ashes:* garments of coarse cloth and ashes sprinkled on the head: an Oriental badge of mourning or penitence. Isa. 58:5.
Saddle.—*To be in the saddle:* to be in control.
Safe.—*Safe and sound:* safe and uninjured.
To play safe: to act so as to minimize the chances of loss.
Safe-conduct.—A guard or a written warrant, sometimes called "letters of safe-conduct," protecting a person in an enemy country.
Sail.—*To haul in one's sails:* to retire from a contest.
To put on all sail: to make very possible effort.
To sail near (or *close to*) *the wind:* 1, to take risks; especially, to approach as nearly as possible to breaking the law; 2, to live close to one's income.
To sail under false colors: to deceive: from the practice in warfare of flying the flag of another country than one's own, so as to deceive the enemy.
To sail with the wind: 1, to prosper; 2, to take things as they come; follow the line of the least resistance.
To take the wind out of the sails of: to confound or render helpless: the allusion being to the maneuvering of one's sailboat so as to place it between the breeze and a competing boat.
Saint.—*Cathedral of St. John the Divine:* the largest cathedral in America, at Morningside Heights, New York City, a cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church: charter granted in 1873; work begun December 27, 1892; completion expected about 1935 (for illus. see page 51).
Court of St. James's: the British court: from St. James's Palace, Pall Mall, London, once the town residence of the sovereigns of England and the former scene of all state ceremonials.
Faubourg St. Antoine: the part of Paris in which the workingmen live, once the scene of many insurrections and riots.
Faubourg St. Germain: the aristocratic residence quarter of Paris, where are the houses of the old nobility.
Little Flowers of St. Francis: a collection of marvelous and charming stories about St. Francis of Assisi, from a Latin original compiled after 1322.
Pillar saints: the stylites, ascetics living chiefly in Syria, who separated themselves completely from mankind by living on the tops of pillars.
Saint Anthony's fire: erysipelas, a skin disease: so called because it was believed to have been miraculously healed by St. Anthony.
Saint Francis of Assisi: an Italian friar (1182–1226), founder of the Franciscans.
Saint Gothard tunnel: a railroad tunnel, over nine miles long, through the Swiss Alps, commenced 1872 and completed 1880.
Saint Luke's summer: the fine weather frequently occurring in England about October 18th, St. Luke's Day.
Saint Martin's summer: the fine weather frequently occurring in the Mediterranean about November 11, Saint Martin's Day.
Saint Nicholas: anciently, the patron of boys and of poor maidens, as well as of travelers, sailors, and merchants. Because of his relation to the young and because his own birthday is on December 6th, he became the patron saint of Christmas.

St. Patrick's Cathedral: the most notable Catholic cathedral in America, in New York City: begun August 15, 1858; dedicated May 25, 1879.
Saint Patrick's Day: March 17. On this day shamrock, or trefoil, is worn by all Irishmen, in honor of their patron saint, who employed it, in preaching the Gospel, as an illustration of the Trinity.
Saint Swithin's Day: July 15. The old tradition was that if it rains on Saint Swithin's Day it will rain for forty days in succession.
Saint Valentine's Day: February 14. Sacred to lovers.
The Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul: the Episcopalian Cathedral at Washington, D. C.: sometimes called the National Cathedral.
The Eve of St. Agnes: a romantic poem by John Keats (1796–1821).
The lion of St. Mark: the emblem of the City of Venice, a winged, seated lion holding an open book: from the traditional emblem of St. Mark, the Evangelist, the book being his gospel.
Salad.—*Salad days:* the period of inexperienced youth. Shakespeare, "Antony and Cleopatra," I:5:75.
Sale.—*A forced sale:* a sale of goods under compulsion or to satisfy foreclosure proceedings.
Sally.—*Sally Lunn:* a kind of tea cake: named after the hawker who used to cry them in the streets of Bath, England.
Salt.—*Attic salt:* delicate wit. In both Greek and Latin, salt was a synonym for wit. The Athenians (Attic Greeks) were noteworthy for their wit.
Not worth his salt: not worth even enough to pay for the salt to savor his food.
Old salt: an old sailor.
Salt of the earth: those whose influence is wholesome, as salt preserves from corruption: originally applied to the disciples. Matt. 5:13.
Salt River: an imaginary river up which defeated politicians are supposed to go: said to be taken from a Kentucky river where travelers used to be lost.
To eat a person's salt: to partake of a person's hospitality. Among the Arabs, to eat a man's salt constituted a sacred bond between the host and guest.
To put salt on his tail: to attempt to catch a person by foolish methods: from a humorous suggestion sometimes made to children as to a method of catching birds.
To salt a mine: to deposit rich ore in a poor or worked-out mine so as to deceive a prospective customer.
To salt away (or *down*): to lay up; hoard; save: from the practice of salting down meat for later consumption.
To sit above the salt: to occupy a place of distinction. Formerly, the saltcellar, a massive and ornate dish of silver often designed to hold other condiments as well, was placed in the middle of the table and persons of distinction sat above it; that is, nearer the host.
To spill the salt: to invite bad luck: in allusion to the old superstition that to spill salt was to break friendship.
Salute.—*Chautauqua salute:* a concerted waving of handkerchiefs, as in applause.
To fire a salute: to discharge guns in honor of a person of distinction, meaning that the peaceable nature of his visit is so well understood that there is no need to keep the guns charged.
Samaritan.—*Good Samaritan:* a benevolent or compassionate person; one devoted to charitable works. Luke 10:30–37.
Same.—*Of the same kidney:* of the same nature or disposition: from the belief that the kidneys were the seat of the affections. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," III:5:120.
Sanction.—*Pragmatic sanction:* a statute bearing on some important question of state; commonly limited to an ordinance fixing the hereditary succession in a certain line.
Sanctum.—*Sanctum sanctorum* (Lat. = holy of holies): a place of privacy.
Sand.—*One's sands are almost run out:* the end of one's life is at hand: in allusion to the sand in the hourglass.
Rope of sand: something having the appearance of strength, but in reality useless or worthless.
To build on the sand: to build on insecure foundations; engage in an unstable enterprise: from the parable of the two houses. Matt. 7:24–27.
To hide one's head in the sand: to endeavor to escape or to avoid disaster by ridiculous means, as by ignoring their existence: from the supposed behavior of ostriches when pursued.
To plow the sands: to engage in a futile task.
To write in the sand: to engage in a labor that will be wasted; labor without avail.
Sandman.—The fairy who makes children sleepy at night by throwing sand in their eyes.
Sandwich.—*Sandwich man:* a man who walks the streets, bearing advertisement boards before and behind. (For illus. see main vocabulary.)
Saragossa.—*Maid of Saragossa:* Augustina Laragoza, famous for her valor during the siege of Saragossa, Spain, by the French (1808–09).
Saratoga.—*Saratoga chips:* potatoes sliced thin while raw and fried crisp: also called *potato chips* and *Saratoga potatoes.*
Saratoga trunk: a large American traveling trunk: from the trunks formerly taken to Saratoga Springs, a resort in New York State, by ladies of fashion.
Sardonic.—*Sardonic smile:* a contemptuous smile: said to be from a plant which was supposed to grow in Sardinia and which caused those who ate it to die laughing.
Saturday.—*The Cotter's Saturday Night:* a poem descriptive of home life in rural Scotland, by Robert Burns (1759–96).
Sauce.—*Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander:* treatment suitable for one person is equally suitable for another.
Saucebox.—A saucy or impertinent person.
Saucer.—*Saucer eyes:* big, round, staring eyes.
Saul.—*Saul among the prophets:* a worldly man turned spiritual, or among spiritual people: in allusion to 1 Sam. 10:11.
Save.—*To save appearances;* to make things appear better than they are; keep a bold face under trying circumstances.
To save one's bacon: to escape from an embarrassing predicament, generally in an undignified way.
To save one's face: to preserve one's dignity in disappointment or defeat by adroit evasion or compliance.
To save one's skin: to avoid harm or loss.
Sawder.—*Soft sawder:* flattery; adulation; blarney: a variant of *soft solder.*
Say.—*To say* (or *speak*) *the word:* to give a command; express a desire.
Scale.—*Scales fell from his eyes:* he suddenly perceived the reality after a period of self-deception. Acts 9:18.
To hold the scales even: to be strictly impartial.
To turn the scale: to prove the deciding factor on one side or the other.
Scalp.—*To get* (or *have*) *someone's scalp:* 1, to achieve a victory over someone: in allusion to the Indian practice of scalping a conquered enemy; 2, to oust one from office.
Scapa.—The common name applied to the Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising, an English organization: derived from its initials.
Scapegoat.—One blamed or punished for the offences of others: from the goat in ancient Jewish ritual which was burdened with the sins of the people and sent into the wilderness. Lev. 16:10.
Scapegrace.—A bad character: literally, one who escapes the grace of God.
Scarce.—*Scarce as hens' teeth:* absolutely lacking.
To make oneself scarce: to retire; withdraw; go away.
Scare.—*To scare up:* to find; procure: from hunting parlance.
Scene.—*Behind the scenes:* behind the scenery; not on the stage; hence, in private; not in the public eye.
To make a scene: to display bad temper in public.
Scepter.—*Orb and scepter:* symbols of sovereignty. The orb was the emblem of dominion over the world, the scepter, originally, the spear upon which the sovereign leaned for support.
School.—*Common schools:* a term used in the United States as equivalent to primary or elementary schools.
Continuation school: a school, public or private, for the continuation of study by young working people, particularly in industrial and commercial fields.
Finishing school: a school for young ladies where social deportment is stressed, preparatory to their admission into society.
Old school: the past generation, with reference to its modes of thought and fashion.
To tell tales out of school: to betray confidences; tattle.
Schooner.—*A prairie schooner:* a large covered wagon used by the first emigrants across the North American prairies.
Science.—*Martyr to science:* a person who dies or suffers in the cause of science.
National Academy of Sciences: a society consisting of over 200 eminent scientists, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.
The dismal science: political economy: so called by Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881).
The gay science: the composition of poetry.
The noble science: boxing.
Scone.—*Stone of Scone:* the coronation stone of the British monarchs, taken by Edward I from Scotland to London, where it was placed in the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey: traditionally, the stone used by Jacob for a pillow.
Scoot.—To hasten; move about rapidly.

Score.—*Box score:* the complete tabulation of the results of a baseball game, arranged in squares, or boxes.
To pay off (or *wipe out*) *old scores:* to pay a debt, whether of money or revenge.
To settle an old score: 1, to settle a long-standing debt; hence, 2, to secure a postponed vengeance.
Scot.—*Scot free:* without payment or punishment: literally, free of scot, or tax.
To pay one's scot: to pay one's assessment or reckoning.
Scotch.—*Scotch mist:* a heavy mist common in the Highlands of Scotland; hence, humorously, rain.
Scourge.—*Scourge of God:* Attila, the leader of the Huns (died A. D. 453): so called by contemporary Christian writers.
Scrape.—*To get into a scrape:* to get into difficulty.
To scrape an acquaintance: to force oneself upon others; form an acquaintance without an introduction.
Scratch.—*Old Scratch:* the devil: perhaps from *skratti* or *schratz*, a Scandinavian demon.
To come to the scratch: to carry out an undertaking promptly: in allusion to the practice of toeing the scratch, or line, in a prize fight or race.
To scratch a ticket (or *ballot*)*:* to cross out some names from a party ballot; to vote otherwise than according to the straight party ticket.
Screw.—*An old screw:* 1, a miser; 2, a broken-down horse.
To have a screw loose: to be mentally unbalanced to a slight extent: a metaphor from a machine, the operation of which is disturbed by a slight defect.
To put on the screws: to bring pressure to bear, generally for payment of a debt.
Scripture.—*The devil can cite scripture:* it is possible to conceal evil under an appearance of good. "Merchant of Venice," I:3:99.
'Scutcheon.—*A blot on the 'scutcheon:* a stain on the family honor: a heraldic metaphor.
Scylla.—*Between Scylla and Charybdis:* between two dangers: in allusion to the rock and whirlpool opposite each other in the strait between Sicily and Italy. (See *Charybdis.*)
Sea.—*Between the devil and the deep sea:* between two evils, equally hazardous: in allusion to the herd of swine and the devils called Legion. Mark 5:1–13.
Bride of the Sea: the City of Venice: so called from the ancient ceremony, established in 1177, of the doge's marrying the city to the Adriatic by throwing a ring into the water and declaring, "We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual dominion!"
Dead Sea: the sea into which the Jordan River flows in Palestine, which occupies the deepest depression on the earth's surface, being 1311 feet below the Mediterranean: so called because, since it contains 26 per cent of saline matter, no living object is found in it more than a few feet away from the inlet.
Freedom of the seas: the right to free use of the highways of the seas: a right belonging to ships of all nations.
Mistress of the Seas: Great Britain: so called because of her former commanding navy.
Old Man of the Sea: any person of whose company it is difficult to rid oneself: in allusion to the monster who leaped upon the back of Sindbad in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and refused to be dislodged.
Sea dog: an experienced sailor; also, anyone who is fond of the sea.
Seven seas: the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.
Son of a sea cook: a nautical term of contempt.
The high seas: the ocean outside of territorial waters.
To be at sea. to be in a state of perplexity; be at a loss.
To follow the sea: to pursue the calling of a sailor.
To get one's sea legs: to be able to keep one's balance at sea in stormy weather; become accustomed to the motion of the ship.
Seal.—*Under hand and seal:* confirmed in writing. When writing was an uncommon accomplishment, a signature to a document took the form of an impression of the hand dipped in ink, together with the impression of a seal.
Sealed.—*Sealed book:* anything unknown or unknowable: alluding to the sealed book in Revelation. Rev. 5:9.
Sealed wife: among polygamous Mormons, any wife taken by a man after the first one, by a ceremony called *sealing*, perhaps in allusion to Rev. 5: 9: also called a spiritual wife.
Seamy.—*Seamy side:* the unpleasant, that is, rough, side (of life).
Sear.—*Sear and yellow leaf:* decay; old age. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:3:23.
Search.—*Right of search:* the right claimed by a belligerent to search neutral vessels for contraband.
Seat.—*Arthur's seat:* a picturesque hill in Edinburgh, having an altitude of 822 feet.
On the anxious seat: in a state of great difficulty or anxiety. At Methodist and other religious revivals in the United States, "anxious" benches are set aside for those desiring to become members of the church.
Second.—*One's second self:* another person who is in perfect agreement with oneself.
Second nature: an act or process of thought rendered habitual by continued practice.
Second sight: 1, the power of seeing things invisible to others; clairvoyance; 2, the power of foreseeing future events.
Second table: 1, the second serving at table as on a crowded steamer; 2, the servants' table.
Second thought: maturer consideration.
To come off second best: to be defeated.
To play second fiddle: to hold a secondary or subordinate place.
Secret.—*Open secret:* a piece of information generally known, but not yet formally announced.
See.—*Apostolic See:* the Roman Catholic Church: so called because its head, the Pope, is the ecclesiastical descendent of St. Peter.
See.—*To see how the land lies:* to examine a situation in order to determine what the prospects are.
To see a thing in its true colors: to form a correct estimate of a thing, despite attempts at deception.
To see one through: to aid one to the end.
To see stars: to see bright spots as the result of a blow on the head.
To see the color of one's money: to have evidence that a purchaser or debtor is willing or able to pay cash.
To see through: to penetrate, as a disguise or a deceit.
To see to the door: to usher out of the house, as a guest or an unwelcome intruder.
Seed.—*Fern seed:* something which produces invisibility. Ferns have no seeds, but were formerly thought to have seeds so small as to be invisible, and these carried about the person were supposed to produce invisibility.
To run to seed: to exhaust vigor in seed bearing; hence, to deteriorate; become shabby and unkempt, as certain plants after blooming.
Seen.—*To have seen better days:* to have been in more prosperous circumstances. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," II:7:120.
Self.—*One's better self:* the best or highest part of one's nature; oneself in one's best mood.
Self-made man: a man who has raised himself to superior position or circumstances by his own exertions.
Sell.—A means of deception; trick; hoax.
To sell (or *get*) *for a song:* to sell (or get) for a nominal price, or very cheaply.
To sell off: to dispose of (one's stock of goods) by sale, usually at reduced prices.
To sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage: to exchange a permanent advantage for a temporary benefit: from the act of Esau. Gen. 25:29–34.
To sell one's life dear: to defend oneself with the utmost resistance.
To sell out: to dispose of (usually one's entire stock or business) by sale.
To sell short: on the stock exchange, to sell securities for delivery at a later date, in the hope of purchasing them before this date at a lower price, the seller being "short," or lacking, in what he has sold.
Send.—*To send one about one's business:* to dismiss one peremptorily.
To send to Coventry: to ostracize: said to have come down from the time when the citizens of Coventry, England, so disliked soldiers that a woman seen speaking to one was disliked and avoided, so that when a soldier was sent to Coventry he was cut off from all social intercourse.
Send-off.—A speeding of the parting guest.
Sense.—*Five senses:* sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.
Horse sense: strong, instinctive common sense.
Seven senses: according to Ecclesiasticus 17:5, understanding, feeling, speech, taste, sight, hearing, and smell.
Separate.—*To separate the sheep from the goats:* to separate the good from the evil: from the description of the last judgment. Matt. 25:32,33.
Sepulcher.—*Church of the Holy Sepulcher:* a church in Jerusalem, claimed to be upon the site of Calvary: occupied by several Christian sects and containing a number of chapels and altars.
Serbonian.—*Serbonian bog:* a great morass between the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean Sea, and the delta of the Nile: used figuratively of an inextricable state of confusion.
Serpent.—*The Serpent of old Nile:* a term applied to Queen Cleopatra of Egypt, perhaps because of her sinuous charm or wiliness. Shakespeare, "Antony and Cleopatra," I:5:25.
To cherish a serpent in one's bosom: to benefit a person who in return injures one: in allusion to the Greek

fable of the man who was bitten by the serpent hatched from the egg which he had placed in his bosom.

Trail of the serpent: the influence of evil. Thomas Moore (1779–1852), "Paradise and the Peri."

Servant.—*Eye servant:* one who serves faithfully only when the eyes of his master are upon him.

Serve.—*To serve a man right:* to accord the treatment to a man that he deserves: usually referring to some form of punishment.

To serve before the mast: to be a member of the ordinary crew of a vessel, whose quarters are in the forecastle, before the mast.

To serve the turn: to be effective for the immediate purpose.

To serve two masters: to divide one's allegiance. Matt. 6:24.

Service.—*Lip service:* verbal devotion; honoring with the lips while the heart takes no part in the matter. Matt. 15:8; Isa. 29:13.

Set.—*Smart set:* fashionable society.

To set a person on his legs (or *feet*): to establish a person, especially in a financial way.

To set a price on the head of: to offer a reward for the capture of (a person) dead or alive.

To set at large: to set free; release.

To set by the ears: to create discord between; foment a quarrel between: in allusion to the practice of rubbing dog's ears together to make them fight.

To set eyes on: to catch sight of; see.

To set one's cap at (or *for*): to endeavor to attract the favorable attention of (a man): in allusion to wearing one's most attractive hat as a lure.

To set one's face against: to oppose: in allusion to the expression of one's face when determined on opposition.

To set one's face like a flint: to be rigidly averse. Isa. 50:7.

To set one's heart upon: to desire most earnestly. Francis Bacon (1561–1626), "Of Empire."

To set one's lips: to compress one's lips as a sign of determination.

To set one's shoulder to the wheel: to apply oneself energetically to a task.

To set store by: to value highly.

To set the pace: to fix the rate of going, as in a race: also used figuratively.

To set the table: to arrange the table for a meal.

Settle.—*To settle an old score:* 1, to settle a long-standing debt; 2, hence, to secure a postponed vengeance.

To settle one's hash: to complete an opponent's discomfiture, particularly by silencing or rendering him helpless.

Settlement.—*University settlements:* houses in the poorer districts of cities, where educated men and women live and come in contact with the poorer classes for their social, educational, and civic betterment.

Seven.—*At sixes and sevens:* in a state of confusion; awry.

City of the Seven Hills: Rome: in allusion to the seven hills, the Aventine, Cælian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, and Viminal, on which the city was originally built.

Seven ages of man: the infant, the schoolboy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, the old man, the senile man, as described by Jaques in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," II:7.

Seven (or *nine*) *days' wonder:* that which arouses general interest for a short time only.

Seven deadly sins: idleness, gluttony, lechery, avarice, envy, wrath, and pride: according to Edmund Spenser.

Seven gifts of the spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, power of fortitude, knowledge, righteousness, and godly fear.

Seven lamps of architecture: according to John Ruskin (1819–1900), sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory, and obedience.

Seven-league boots: boots which enable the wearer to travel seven leagues at a stride: from the fairy tale called "The Seven-league Boots."

Seven seas: the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.

Seven sleepers of Ephesus: seven Christian converts who, according to legend, to escape persecution hid themselves in a cave and there dropped into slumber that lasted for two or three centuries, according to various versions.

Seven virtues: faith, hope, charity, prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

Seventh.—*To be in the seventh heaven:* to be supremely happy: perhaps an allusion to the seven gradually mounting heavens of the medieval Hebrew philosophers, although the notion of seven heavens is probably ultimately of Babylonian origin.

Seville.—*The Cathedral of Seville:* the largest Gothic cathedral in the world, in Seville, Spain: begun in 1401 and a century in building.

Sex.—*The fair sex:* womankind.

The weaker sex: woman.

Shadow.—*Coming events cast their shadows before:* every event follows a series of events leading up to it. Thomas Campbell, "Lochiel's Warning."

Shadow boxing: boxing with an imaginary opponent for the sake of appearances or to improve one's skill.

To be afraid of one's shadow: to be unreasonably nervous; be despicably cowardly.

To fight with shadows: to contend against imaginary opposition.

To shadow: to watch closely; spy upon: from the simile of following a person as closely as his shadow.

Shady.—*On the shady side of forty:* more than forty; on the side in which the shadows of the evening of life begin to lengthen.

Shady character: a person justifiably the object of suspicion.

Shaft.—*Parthian shaft* (or *shot*): a parting shot or last retort: in allusion to the custom of the ancient Parthians of shooting when in retreat.

Shaft at random: a casual remark. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), "Lord of the Isles," 5:18.

Shake.—*As many as* (or *more than*) *one can shake a stick at:* a vast number.

In a couple of (or *two*) *shakes:* very quickly; in as short a time as a dog takes to kill a rat by shaking it.

In the shake of a lamb's tail: in a moment; instantly.

No great shakes: not many; not of much account: said to have arisen from an allusion to shaking walnut trees to dislodge the fruit: if there are but a few, there will be "no great shakes."

To shake in one's shoes: to tremble from fear.

To shake off the yoke of: to revolt against. Francis Bacon (1561–1626), essay, "Of Seditions and Troubles."

To shake one's head: to indicate disapproval, doubt, or dissent.

To shake the dust off one's feet: to depart from a place with a gesture of relief or with a feeling of contempt: in allusion to Luke 10:11.

To shake the plum tree: to distribute political patronage.

Shaken.—*A reed shaken by the wind:* a person moved by every passing influence.

Shaky.—Not to be depended upon; on the verge of collapse or ruin.

Shalott.—*Lady of Shalott:* a maiden who fell in love with Sir Lancelot of the Lake, and died because her love was not returned.

Shame.—*A burning shame:* a conspicuous disgrace. Shakespeare, "King Lear," IV:3:48.

Shank.—*To go on Shanks's mare:* to walk; go afoot.

Shape.—*To lick into shape:* to put in order; make presentable, as an animal licks its disheveled cub.

Share.—*Lion's share:* all, or most: from the lion in Æsop's fable who, hunting with three other beasts, in the division of the spoils claimed all four quarters.

On shares: a term applied to a form of business in which the manager pays as rent to the owner an agreed percentage of the profits.

Shark.—*Land shark:* 1, a boarding-house keeper in a seaport town, who preys on seamen; 2, a land grabber; an unprincipled speculator in real estate.

Sharp.—*Sharp as a razor:* 1, very sharp; 2, hence, clever; alert; quick-witted.

Sharp practice: unfair advantage of others; practice verging on dishonesty.

Shaver.—*Note sharer:* a discounter of bills; a usurer.

Shebang.—A building, organization, concern, etc.: often used with *whole*, in humorous or jocular disparagement; as, the whole *shebang:* probably from Irish *shebeen*, a roadside alehouse.

Sheep.—*A black sheep:* a person of bad character: from the fact that in a flock a black sheep is of less value than its white fellows.

A lost sheep: a person who is beyond salvation; a hardened sinner. Matt. 15:24.

A sheep among wolves: a victim among rogues.

To make sheep's eyes at: to ogle; glance at coquettishly.

To separate the sheep from the goats: to separate the good from the evil: from the description of the last judgment. Matt. 25:32, 33.

Sheepskin.—A college diploma: so called because written on parchment.

Sheet.—*A clean sheet:* a clean record.

Having three sheets in the wind: intoxicated: perhaps from the staggering of a ship under full sail in a gale.

One's sheet anchor: a sure dependence in adversity: because the sheet anchors, which are stored amidships, are for use only in an emergency.

With a flowing sheet: with the sheets holding certain sails cast off, as they are when the wind is abeam; hence, with the wind at about right angles to a ship's course.

Shelf.—*Laid on the shelf:* laid aside as of no further use, like a book that has been read; applied often to a superannuated person or an obsolete custom.
Shell.—*To come out of one's shell:* to emerge from a state of reserve, as a turtle comes out of its shell.
To shell out: to disburse; Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), "Moral Tales."
Shellback.—An old sailor.
Shepherd.—*The Ettrick Shepherd:* the poet James Hogg (1770–1835); so called because he had been a shepherd in the forest of Ettrick, Selkirkshire, Scotland.
Shift.—*To shift for oneself;* to live by one's own efforts; be independent.
Shilling.—*King's* (or *Queen's*) *shilling:* the coin formerly given to a recruit as a ratification of his enlistment in the British army.
Pine-tree shilling; the first American coin, made in a mint established in Massachusetts in 1652, and bearing the image of a fir.
Shilling shocker: in Great Britain, a dime novel; cheap sensational novel.
To cut off with a shilling: to disinherit (a natural heir) with the bequest of an insignificant legacy, made in order to show that the action is intentional.
Shilly-shally.—Irresolution; corrupt duplication of "Shall I, shall I?"
Shin.—*To shin up:* to climb, as a tree, by grasping with the hands and legs alternately.
Shine.—*To make hay while the sun shines:* to take full advantage of every opportunity when engaged in an enterprise.
To take a shine to: to take a liking to.
To take the shine out of: to take the pride or good spirits from.
Shingle.—*To hang out a shingle:* to announce one's business, as the practice of law or medicine, by putting up a sign.
Shining.—*Shining light:* an example of excellence. John 5:35.
To improve the shining hour: to make the best use of one's time. Isaac Watts (1674–1748), "Divine and Moral Songs," 20.
Ship.—*Rats desert* (*or leave*) *a sinking ship:* people who selfishly cling to one in times of prosperity desert when danger threatens; a sailors' proverb.
Ship of state: the state; the national fortunes. Machiavelli, "The Prince."
Ship of the desert: the camel or dromedary.
Ships that pass in the night: people who pass into one's circle of acquaintance, stay there a brief while, and then pass out again. Longfellow, "Elizabeth."
To man ship: to arranze the crew in rows on the yards of a ship, as for a salute.
When my ship comes home (or *in*): when I come into a fortune; in allusion to the days when argosies brought great wealth across the seas.
Shirt.—*Black shirts:* the nickname of the Fascisti in Italy; so called from their uniforms.
Boiled shirt: a stiff-bosomed white shirt.
Not a shirt to one's back: penniless.
Shoe.—*If the shoe fits you, put it on:* if the remark made applies to you, consider it as personal.
The shoe is on the other foot: that is an entirely different state of affairs.
To fill another's shoes: to assume the place of another.
To know where the shoe pinches: to know from personal experience the cause of trouble or annoyance.
To put the shoe on the right foot; to attribute the blame to the proper person.
To shake in one's shoes: to tremble from fear.
To step into another person's shoes: to take the position previously occupied by another.
To wait for dead men's shoes: to await a death so as to secure an inheritance or advantage.
Shoestring.—*On a shoestring:* on a very small initial investment of cash, like that of a street peddler who sells shoestrings, pencils, etc.
Shoot.—*To shoot off one's mouth:* to voice one's opinions loudly and offensively.
To shoot one's bolt: to use up all one's resources.
To shoot wide of the mark: to be altogether in error.
Shop.—*A bull in a china shop:* a person who causes damage or harm by his clumsiness or violence.
To talk shop: to talk about one's business, especially after business hours.
Shore.—*Eastern Shore:* the part of Maryland and Virginia between the ocean and Chesapeake Bay.
To hug the shore: to sail near the coast, as a vessel in a gale.
Short.—*Long and short of it:* an epitome of the story. Shakespeare, "Merry Wives of Windsor," II:2:59.
Short cut: a quick route, out of the ordinary road; hence, a means of saving time.
To fall short of: to be less than; also, to lack.
To make short work of; to deal with or complete rapidly and conclusively.
To sell short: on the stock exchange, to sell securities for delivery at a later date, in the hope of purchasing them before the date at a lower price, the seller being "short," or lacking, in what he has sold.
Shot.—*A bad* (or *good*) *shot at:* a bad (or good) guess at (a solution).
Long shot: a bet against great odds; also, the horse on which such a bet is placed. (*Racing cant.*)
Not a shot in the locker; penniless; nothing in reserve: in allusion to the locker of a ship in which the ammunition is stored.
Not by a long shot: not by any means.
Parthian shot (or *shaft*): a parting shot or last retort: in allusion to the custom of the ancient Parthians of shooting when in retreat.
To have (or *take*) *a shot at something;* to attempt to do something; essay a trial at something.
To pay the shot: to pay the reckoning; settle the bill.
To take pot shots: to shoot at any game within range, so as to fill the pot and thus to provide a meal; hence, to shoot at anything withing easy range; make a shot requiring no skill.
Shoulder.—*An old head on young shoulders:* abnormal wisdom or experience for one's age.
Atlas's shoulders: enormous strength. Atlas, King of Mauritania, was said to support the earth (or heavens) on his shoulders.
Straight from the shoulder: direct; to the point: a boxing metaphor.
To give (or *turn*) *the cold shoulder;* to receive with coldness or in a discouraging manner.
To have a chip on one's shoulder: to be seeking a quarrel. A backwoodsman places a chip on his shoulder as a challenge to fight; whoever knocks it off accepts the challenge.
To have a head on one's shoulders: to be shrewd; possess common sense.
To rub shoulders (or *elbows*) *with:* to associate with.
To set (or *put*) *one's shoulder to the wheel:* to apply oneself energetically to a task.
To take upon one's shoulders (or *oneself*): to accept responsibility for.
Shouting.—*All over but the shouting:* with result practically assured; everything over but the applause.
Show.—*To run the show:* to manage the business: a metaphor borrowed from the stage.
To show one's hand: to disclose one's intentions: a metaphor borrowed from the game of poker.
To show one's ivories: to show one's teeth in a smile; smile broadly.
To show one's teeth: to threaten; act as if one were about to attack: in allusion to a snarling dog.
To show the white feather: to display cowardice: in allusion to the belief that a white feather in a fighting cock's tail is a mark of impure strain.
Shrift.—*To give short shrift:* to allow little leisure or breathing time; originally, to allow a criminal but a short period for shriving before execution.
Shut.—*Dead open and shut:* certain; sure; fixed or prearranged.
Put up or shut up: pay or cease talking.
Shy.—*To fight shy of:* to avoid; shun: originally, probably, an allusion to losing confidence in battle.
Sick.—*Sick as a dog* (or *horse*): extremely sick.
Sickness.—*Falling sickness:* a form of epilepsy in which the victim falls suddenly to the ground.
Side.—Haughtiness; swagger; pretentious style.
Blind side: 1, the unguarded or weaker side; 2, the kindlier side, as the one seeing less of others' faults.
Near side: in riding and driving, the left side of the animal; from the practice of walking on this side while leading the animal with the right hand.
Seamy side: the unpleasant, that is, rough, side (of life).
To get on the right side of a man: to secure the favor and good opinion of a man.
To laugh out of the other side (or *corner*) *of one's mouth:* to suffer vexation; have the laugh turned against one.
To put on side: to act pretentiously; give oneself airs.
Sidetrack.—To set to one side; to shelve: an American railway metaphor.
Siècle.—*Fin de Siècle* (Fr. = end of the century): characteristic of the end of the 19th century; hence, up-to-date, sometimes with a suggestion of decline or decadence: originated in France about 1890.
Sigh.—*Bridge of Sighs:* a bridge in Venice, across which the condemned passed from the ducal palace to the prisons.
Sight.—*A sight:* a large, indefinite number, quantity, amount, or degree. (*Colloq.*)
A sight for sore eyes: 1, something pleasant to look at; 2, someone whom one is glad to see.
A sight for the gods: anything that excites admiration: also used satirically.
Second sight: 1, the power of seeing things invisible to others; clairvoyance; 2, the power of foreseeing future events.

To make a sight (or *spectacle*) *of oneself:* to behave in an unusual manner; dress so as to attract attention.
Silence.—*Conspiracy of silence:* a tacit agreement among several people to ignore a subject.
Silence gives consent: absence of spoken objection may be taken as indicating agreement. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), "The Good-natured Man."
Silk.—*Fine as silk:* in excellent condition.
You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear: you cannot expect refinement from a boor.
Silver.—*Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:* born to good luck or with hereditary wealth.
Free-silver movement: an agitation for an increase in the circulating medium, to be secured by permitting the free coinage of silver, which lasted from 1874 to 1900.
Silver lining: the prospect of better days; promise of happier times. John Milton (1608–74), "Comus."
Silver wedding: the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding. (See *wedding.*)
Simon.—*The real Simon Pure:* a genuine person; one who is indeed the person he claims to be: in allusion to a character in Susannah Centlivre's (1667–1723) "A Bold Stroke for a Wife."
Simple.—*Simple life:* plain, upright, unaffected living: from the title of a book by Charles Wagner (1851–1918), a French pastor.
Simple Simon: a simple, childish person.
Sin.—*Covers a multitude of sins:* said of charity. 1 Peter 4:8.
Seven deadly sins: pride, wrath, envy, lust, gluttony, avarice, and idleness.
Sinew.—*Sinews of war:* money: a saying old in Roman times.
Sing.—*To sing another song* (or *tune*): to change one's attitude; tell a different story.
To sing small: to act humbly; reduce one's demands.
Singer.—*Sweet singer of Israel:* King David, reputed author of certain of the Psalms. 2 Sam. 23:1.
Single.—*Single blessedness:* the unmarried state. Shakespeare, "Midsummer Night's Dream," I:1:78.
Single file: in one row; one behind another.
Sink.—*To sink or swim:* to fail or succeed.
Sinker.—*To swallow hook, line, and sinker:* to be gullible; snap up without consideration, as a voracious and unwary fish seizes the bait.
Sinking.—*Rats desert* (or *leave*) *a sinking ship:* friends desert when danger threatens: a sailors' proverb.
Sir.—*Sir Oracle:* a dogmatic individual. Shakespeare, "The Merchant of Venice," I:1:93.
Sir Roger de Coverley: 1, an imaginary character created by Joseph Addison (1672–1719), a type of benevolent country gentleman of the 18th century; 2, the name of an old country dance.
Sisters.—*The three sisters:* the Fates.
Sistine.—*Sistine Madonna:* the most famous and the best of Raphael's Madonnas, originally painted as an altarpiece for the Church of San Sisto at Piacenza, and now in the Royal Gallery, Dresden. It has been called the greatest picture in the world.
Sit.—*To make one sit up:* to astonish a person; awaken a person's attention.
To sit above the salt: to occupy a place of distinction. Formerly, the saltcellar was an ornate dish of massive silver, often designed to hold other condiments as well, placed in the middle of the table; persons of distinction sat above it, that is, nearer the host.
To sit for: to pose before, as for one's portrait.
To sit on pins and needles: to be in a state of physical and mental unrest.
To sit on the fence: to remain neutral; lean neither to one side nor the other.
To sit under: to receive the religious ministrations of.
To sit up for: to await the return of (a person) after the usual bedtime.
To sit upon: to repress; snub.
Six.—*At sixes and sevens:* in a state of confusion; awry.
Six of one and half a dozen of the other: no choice; no difference between one and the other; absolutely alike.
Sixty.—*To go like sixty:* to go very rapidly; travel at great speed.
Size.—*Of heroic size:* in sculpture, greater than life size.
To size one up: to form an estimate of one; take one's mental or moral measure.
Skedaddle.—To flee, as from an enemy; run away.
Skeery.—Timid; cautious: a dialectic variant of *scary.*
Skeleton.—*Family skeleton:* a concealed family disgrace.
Skeleton at the feast: anything that dampens joy: from the practice at Egyptian banquets of displaying a skeleton as a reminder of death.
Skeleton in the closet: a concealed anxiety or cause of shame.
Skid.—*To put the skids under:* 1, to accelerate; 2, to get rid of with great dispatch; 3, to dismiss; discharge.
Skin.—*Ass in a lion's skin:* a coward who pretends to be brave: from the fable of the ass who donned a lion's skin, but was recognized when he began to bray.
Skin and bones: extreme emaciation.
To be in a whole skin: to be uninjured. John Bunyan (1628–88), "Pilgrim's Progress."
To escape by the skin of one's teeth: to have a very narrow escape: in allusion to Job 19:20.
To save one's skin: to avoid harm or loss.
Skinflint.—A miser: one who would skin a flint if he could.
Skittles.—*Life is not all beer and skittles:* life does not consist entirely of sunshine and happiness.
Skull.—*Skull and crossbones:* 1, the symbol of piracy; 2, a warning symbol sometimes placed on containers of poison; 3, a death warning.
Skunk.—To defeat so badly that the loser fails to score.
Sky.—*Mackerel sky:* a sky flecked with clouds so as to resemble the marking of a mackerel.
Sky high: to a very great height; figuratively, very much; to a great extent; to the utmost limit.
Sky parlor: a garret.
To drop from the skies (or *clouds*): to appear suddenly and from an unexpected quarter.
To praise to the skies: to praise very highly. T. G. Smollett (1721–71), "Peregrine Pickle," 51.
To sky a picture: to place a picture in an exhibition, high up on the wall.
Skyscraper.—1, A very tall building; 2, a triangular sail above the skysail.
Slant.—*A new slant:* a new viewpoint.
Slap.—*Slap in the face:* a sudden, sharp rebuff.
Slapdash.—Hastily and without consideration.
Slashes.—*Mill Boy of the Slashes:* Henry Clay (1777–1852): so called because when a lad he lived in a low, marshy section of Virginia known as "The Slashes," and delivered meal from the mill on donkeyback.
Slate.—*To wipe off the slate:* to place out of consideration; obliterate.
With a clean slate: with a fresh start, expunging all past unfavorable records.
Slaughter.—*The slaughter of the innocents:* the massacres of the male infants at Bethlehem, commanded by King Herod when Jesus was born. Matt. 2:16.
Slave.—*Fugitive slave laws:* laws passed between 1793 and 1864 for the return of fugitive slaves: a part of the so-called Compromise of 1850, advocated by Henry Clay.
Sledge.—*Sledge-hammer argument:* a decisive argument; especially, a clumsy, violent, irrefutable argument.
Sleep.—*Not to sleep a wink:* to lie awake all night. Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), "Castle Rackrent."
To sleep like a top: to sleep quietly and soundly: in allusion to the quietness of a spinning top.
To sleep upon: to consider (a proposal) at leisure.
Sleeper.—*Seven sleepers of Ephesus:* seven Christian converts who, according to legend, to escape persecution hid themselves in a cave and dropped into a slumber that lasted for two or three centuries, according to various versions.
Sleeping.—*Let sleeping dogs lie:* do not arouse a source of possible trouble.
Sleeping partner: a partner in a business who takes no active part in its management.
Sleeve.—*To have something up one's sleeve:* to have something in reserve; have a concealed motive.
To laugh in one's sleeve: to exult; gloat; laugh in secret; as one could under cover of the big sleeves worn in medieval times.
To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve: to expose one's secret intentions to general notice. Shakespeare, "Othello," I:1:64.
Slick.—1, smooth; neat; slippery; hence, 2, smart; elusive.
Sling.—*To throw* (or *sling*) *mud:* to abuse, defame, or vilify (a person).
Slinger.—*Mud slinger:* one who vilifies, especially in the press.
Slip.—*Slip of the tongue:* a word or phrase carelessly spoken.
There's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip: many accidents occur when success seems assured.
To give one the slip: to steal off unperceived; elude pursuit.
To slip through the fingers: to escape against all expectation.
To slip up: to miscalculate; err.
Slippery.—*Slippery as an eel:* elusive; artful; not to be trusted.
Slipshod.—Careless; properly, wearing loose, ill-fitting slippers or shoes. Shakespeare, "King Lear," I:5:12.
Slop.—*To slop over:* to be unduly sentimental and demonstrative.

Slough.—*Slough of despond:* a state of depression: from the name of a bog described in John Bunyan's (1628–88) "Pilgrim's Progress."
Slow.—*Slow coach:* a person who dawdles, or moves or acts slowly; a laggard; a sluggard.
Slump.—A sudden fall, as in prices. Originally, the word signified an unexpected plunge into deep mud or water, as in a bog.
Slush.—*Slush fund:* a sum of money collected for the purpose of bribery.
Small.—*Small potatoes:* a person meanly small or petty.
Small talk: gossip; conversation of little consequence. Lord Chesterfield (1694–1773), "Letters."
The small hours: the early hours in the morning: one, two, three, etc.
To chronicle small beer: to busy oneself with matters of little importance. Shakespeare, "Othello," II:1:161.
To sing small: to act humbly; reduce one's demands.
Smart.—*Right smart:* considerable; large; long. (*Southern U. S. Colloq.*)
Smart Aleck: a conceited and opinionated person.
Smart as a steel trap: exceedingly quick and ready.
Smart set: fashionable society.
Smell.—*To smell a rat:* to suspect that something is wrong. Ben Jonson (1573?–1637), "Tale of a Tub."
To smell of the lamp: to show signs of most careful preparation; be bookish or scholarly: said of literary work, in allusion to burning the midnight oil.
To smell powder: to have actual experience of warfare.
Smile.—*A sardonic smile:* a contemptuous smile: said to be from a plant which was supposed to grow in Sardinia and which caused those who ate it to die laughing.
Smoke.—*Put that in your pipe and smoke it:* take that and ponder over it: said to one who has received a rebuke or unpleasant remark.
There is no smoke without fire: for every scandal or disturbance there is some foundation.
To end in smoke: to come to nothing; result in failure, like a fire that will not burn.
Snail.—*Snail's pace:* an exceedingly slow pace, or rate.
Snake.—*Snake in the grass:* a secret enemy; treacherous friend. Vergil, "Eclogues," 3:1.
Snap.—*Not to care a snap:* to be altogether indifferent.
Snap judgment: a hasty or premature decision.
Soft snap: an easy task or position.
To snap one's fingers at: not to care the least about: in allusion to the method of summoning a slave.
Sneak.—*Sneak thief:* a thief who enters houses through open or unlocked doors or windows.
Sneeze.—*Not to be sneezed at:* not without value; of some importance: frequently ironical.
Snoop.—To prowl about inquisitively.
Snuff.—*Up to snuff:* wide-awake; not easily deceived; sophisticated.
Soap.—*Soft soap:* flattery; exaggerated praise; adulation.
Soap-box.—*Soap-box orator:* a person who addresses audiences in the streets, and stands upon a box or other improvised support to elevate himself.
Sober.—*An appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober:* an appeal for second thoughts or a revised opinion given with deliberation. Philip of Macedon, when drunk, condemned a woman, who thereupon sail, "I appeal." To Philip's query, "To whom do you appeal?" she replied, "I appeal to Philip, but to Philip sober." Philip, upon reconsideration, reversed his judgment.
Society.—*American Anti-slavery Society:* a society for the abolition of slavery in America, founded in 1833.
Fabian Society: an English society of socialists formed in 1884, which seeks to effect reforms through gradual development and education, rather than by aggressive movements. (See *Fabian Tactics.*)
Fenian Society: an association in Ireland and America established in 1858, led by James Stephens, with the object of freeing Ireland from England's rule.
Mutual admiration society: any group of friends who seem to conspire to praise one another. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–94), "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
National Geographic Society: a society for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge, founded in 1899 and having its headquarters in Washington, D. C.
Royal Society: a society organized in England in 1660 for the study and promotion of natural science outside of Italy, the oldest learned society.
Society of the Cincinnati: a hereditary patriotic society, composed of officers of the American Revolutionary army and their nearest male descendants, organized in 1783.
Sodom.—*Apple of Sodom:* a beautiful fruit, said by Josephus (37–96?) and other old authors to grow near the Dead Sea, and to turn to ashes when bitten: also called *Dead Sea apple:* hence, any transient pleasure.
Soft.—*Soft drinks:* beverages containing little or no alcohol.
Soft sawder (variant of *soft solder*): flattery; adulation.
Soft snap: an easy task or position.
Soft soap: flattery; exaggerated praise; adulation.
Soldier.—*Soldier of fortune:* **1,** one who fights for money or adventure rather than from loyalty to any country or cause; **2,** one who lives by his wits.
Solemn.—*Solemn League and Covenant:* a covenant drawn up by the Scottish nation in 1638, protesting against the religious interference of Archbishop Laud, minister to Charles I of England.
Solid.—*The solid South:* in United States politics, the Southern States considered as a uniformly solid Democratic community.
To be solid for: to be consistently in favor of.
To make oneself solid with: to ingratiate oneself with.
Some.—*Some* (or *one*) *of these days:* at an indefinite future time.
Some pumpkins: something or someone of great excellence or desirability.
Something.—*Up to something:* planning some secret project.
Son.—*Favorite son:* a politician respected or admired in his own State but not much regarded outside of it, as the candidate of a single state for the presidency.
Prodigal son: one who spends his time in pleasure and extravagance, but later repents and is forgiven. Luke 15:11–32.
Son of a sea cook: a nautical term of contempt.
Son of Adam: any male human being.
Son of Belial: a wicked man. Judg. 19:22.
Son of Mars: a soldier: in allusion to Mars, the god of war.
Son of Neptune: a sailor: in allusion to Neptune, the god of the sea.
To be one's father's son: to resemble one's father, morally, mentally, or physically.
Song.—*Plain song:* a simple kind of chant, in double measure only and with notes of equal value, sung without accompaniament, used in Jewish and early Christian worship.
To get (or *sell*) *for a song:* to get (or sell) for a nominal price or at a very low price.
To sing another song (or *tune*): to change one's attitude; tell a different story.
Sop.—*To give* (or *throw*) *a sop to Cerberus:* to give a bribe in order to quiet a troublesome person: in allusion to the sop offered by passing souls to the three-headed dog Cerberus, who guarded the entrance to Hades.
Sore.—*Sight for sore eyes:* **1,** something pleasant to look at; **2,** someone whom one is glad to see.
Sorrow.—*Man of Sorrows:* Jesus Christ: used in Isa. 53:3 to describe the Servant of Jehovah.
Sorts.—*Out of sorts:* somewhat indisposed; disgruntled.
So-so.—Moderately well; tolerable.
Soul.—*Cure of souls:* **1,** the spiritual oversight of parishioners by a priest or clergyman; **2,** a curacy.
Lay not that flattering unction to your soul: do not lull yourself into a sense of security by means of that false supposition. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:4:145.
Not able to call one's soul one's own: entirely under the control of another person.
The iron enters into his soul: he is the object of very hard usage or severe treatment: from the incorrect Vulgate version of Psalm 104:18, which should have been translated, "His person entered into the iron": in the King James Version, translated, "He was laid in iron." Psalm 105:18.
To keep body and soul together: barely to maintain life; continue alive.
To possess one's soul in patience: to exercise great patience; remain calm and unmoved under trying circumstances.
Sound.—*Full of sound and fury:* having more noise and show than actual importance. Shakespeare, "Macbeth," V:5:27.
Sound.—*Safe and sound:* safe and uninjured.
Sound as a bell: quite sound; healthy; unimpaired; a play upon the two meanings of *sound.*
Sound.—*To sound* (*out*) *a person:* to examine a person cautiously and without his knowledge so as to obtain information: alluding to the use of a sounding line to ascertain the depth of water.
Soup.—*To be in the soup:* to be in a difficulty; be defeated. (*Colloq.*)
Sour.—*Sour grapes:* that which one pretends to dislike because he cannot obtain it: in allusion to the fable of the fox that decided that the grapes were sour when he found he could not reach them.
To sour on: to become offended by or disgusted with.
Sow.—*To hare the wrong sow by the ear:* to hit upon the wrong conclusion.
You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear: you cannot expect refinement from a boor.

Sow.—*To reap as one sows:* to have reward according to the merit of one's actions. Galatians 6:7.
To sow dragon's teeth: to foment contentions; stir up war: in allusion to the Greek legend of Cadmus in which contending armies sprang from the dragon s teeth sown by the hero after he had slain the monster.
To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind: to behave recklessly and to suffer the consequences. Hosea 8:7.
Spade.—*To call a spade a spade:* to speak bluntly and frankly, with no attempt to soften the truth.
Spain.—*Castles in Spain:* visionary projects; day dreams.
Spanish.—*Spanish Main:* the Caribbean Sea, especially the southern part of it: originally the northern coast of South America, that is, the mainland under Spanish dominion.
To make a person walk Spanish: to compel a person to walk, holding him by the collar and the seat of his trousers.
Spare.—*Spare room:* a bedroom reserved for guests.
To spare the rod and spoil the child: to refrain from punishment and thereby to allow the child to grow up spoiled and unruly. Prov. 13:24.
Speak.—*To speak by the book:* to speak with punctilious care for the accuracy of one's statements.
To speak daggers: to speak in a threatening manner. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:414.
To speak like an oracle: to give utterance to words of wisdom: in allusion to the oracles, in classical antiquity, which were supposed to interpret the words of the gods.
To speak of an angel and hear his wings: to talk about someone just as he appears.
To speak one's mind: to say plainly what one thinks.
To speak (or *say*) *the word:* to give a command; express a desire.
Speaking.—*A speaking acquaintance:* **1**, a formal acquaintance, not an intimate friend; **2**, a formal acquaintanceship.
Not to be on speaking terms: to have a falling out; be at odds.
Spear.—*Ithuriel's spear:* the weapon of the angel Ithuriel, which exposed deceit by the slightest touch.
Spectacle.—*To look through rose-colored spectacles:* to have a more optimistic view than the situation warrants.
To make a spectacle (or *sight*) *of oneself:* to behave in an unusual manner; dress so as to attract attention.
Speech.—*Honeyed speech* (or *words*): flattery; hypocritical or insincere commendation. Homer, "Iliad," VI:212–14.
Speed.—*The more haste, the less speed:* hurried and slovenly work frequently necessitates a second effort for the correction of errors.
Spellbinder.—An orator who binds or holds his hearers as if by a spell.
Spelling.—*Spelling bee:* a contest in oral spelling.
Sphere.—*Music of the spheres:* according to the Pythagoreans, the harmony produced by the motion of the celestial spheres, and heard only by the gods.
Sphinx.—*Sphinx's riddle:* any problem that is difficult to solve. The Sphinx, in Greek myth, was a she-monster who propounded a riddle to the Thebans and devoured all who could not guess it. The riddle was: What goes upon four legs in the morning, two legs at noon, and three legs at evening? Œdipus replied: Man; whereupon the Sphinx killed herself.
Spick.—*Spick-and-span:* noticeably new and clean; very neat.
Spike.—*To spike one's guns:* to silence one; render one helpless: alluding to the method of rendering muzzle-loading cannon useless when about to fall into enemy hands, by driving a spike into the touchhole.
Spill.—*To spill the beans:* to disclose a secret; frustrate a scheme by a premature disclosure.
To spill the salt: to invite bad luck: in allusion to the old superstition that to spill salt was to break friendship.
Spilt.—*To cry over spilt milk:* to grieve uselessly; that is, when it is impossible to remedy the harm.
Spin.—*To spin a yarn:* to tell a story: originally a phrase used by sailors.
Spirit.—*Familiar spirits:* demons or evil spirits supposed to be continually within call and at the service of their master.
In high spirits: jovial; hilarious.
The seven gifts of the spirit: wisdom, understanding, counsel, power of fortitude, knowledge, righteousness, and godly fear.
To spirit away: to kidnap; carry away surreptitiously.
Splash.—*To make a splash:* to create a sensation; make a great show, as of riches.
Splice.—*To get spliced:* to get married; that is, become joined as if by a splice.
Split.—*Split ticket:* a ballot on which a voter votes for candidates from two or more parties.
To split hairs (or *straws*): to argue or dispute over slight differences; draw unduly fine distinctions.
To split the difference: to compromise; meet another halfway. Benjamin Franklin, "Poor Richard's Almanac."
To split with: to quarrel with; have a difference with.
Spoil.—*To be spoiling for a fight:* to be very anxious for a quarrel.
To spare the rod and spoil the child: to refrain from punishment and thereby to allow the child to grow up spoiled and unruly. Prov. 13:24.
To spoil the Egyptians: to steal goods from one's enemies or oppressors: in allusion to the action of the Hebrews in "borrowing" from the Egyptians at the time of their flight from Egypt. Ex. 12:36.
Spoke.—*To put a spoke in one's wheel:* to thwart or hinder a man in his designs. A spoke is a bar of wood, thrust through a wheel to block it.
Sponge.—*To sponge on:* to accept money, favors, or the like from (another), without giving anything in return.
To throw up the sponge: to acknowledge defeat: the throwing of a sponge into the ring being an acknowledgment of defeat in a prize fight.
Spoof.—To make fun of; hoax; also, to banter.
Spoon.—*Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:* born to good luck or with hereditary wealth.
Sport.—*Sport of kings:* horse racing.
To make sport: to provide amusement.
To make sport (or *game*) *of:* to jest about; ridicule.
Spot.—*Can the leopard change his spots?* used figuratively of inveterate habits or inborn traits. Jeremiah 13:23; Shakespeare, "Richard II," I:1:175.
Five spot: a five-dollar bill. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
On the spot: **1**, present; at the very point; **2**, immediately; at once.
To knock the spots off of: **1**, to thrash thoroughly; **2**, to beat; excel.
Spout.—*Up the spout:* in pawn: from the spout or shoot up which goods were conveyed in a pawnbroker's shop.
Spread.—*To spread oneself:* to make ostentatious expenditure; make a pretentious display of oneself.
Spread-eagle.—*Spread-eagle oratory:* exaggerated, bombastic, extravagant oratory.
Spring.—*Pierian spring:* the inspiration of music and poetry: in allusion to Pieria, in Thessaly, the legendary birthplace of Orpheus and the Muses.
Spur.—*On the spur of the moment:* in the excitement of, or inspired by, the moment: because a spur excites or urges on a horse.
To win one's spurs: to gain by one's valiant deeds the spurs of knighthood; hence, to earn recognition or admission into a certain rank or class.
Squad.—*Awkward squad:* a group of untrained recruits, especially in the army.
Squall.—*To look out for squalls:* to prepare for trouble.
Square.—*Fair and square:* straightforward; in a straightforward manner.
On the square: honest; straightforward; dealing openly.
Square deal: a transaction characterized by fairness and honesty.
Square meal: a hearty meal.
To act on the square: to act in a straightforward manner; be honest.
To call it square: to consider it settled; relinquish further claims.
To get square with: to be avenged upon.
To square (*a person*): to satisfy; make satisfactory arrangements with, especially by means of a bribe.
To square accounts: **1**, to pay all obligations; **2**, to get even.
To square the circle: to draw a square of the same area as a given circle. It is impossible to calculate e actly the side of such a square; hence the phrase means to do that which is impossible.
To square with: to agree with, or cause to agree with.
Squaw.—*Squaw man:* a white man who is married to an Indian woman.
Squeeze.—*To squeeze a person:* to bring pressure to bear on a person, especially with a view to extorting money. Jonathan Swift (1667–1745), "The Beast's Confession."
Stab.—*To stab in the back:* to speak evil of one who is absent; treacherously attack one.
Stable.—*To lock the stable door after the steed is stolen:* to take precautions after the harm has occurred. Thomas Heywood, "Proverbes."
Stack.—*To stack the cards:* to arrange a pack of cards for an unfair deal; hence, to take an unfair advantage of.
Staff.—*Staff of life:* bread. Isa. 3:1.
Stag.—*Stag party:* a party consisting of men only.
Stage.—*Stage fever:* infatuation for the theater; strong ambition for a stage career.
Stage fright: nervousness in addressing the public:

properly, the nervousness occasionally experienced by an actor causing him to forget his lines.
Stage struck: seized by a desire to become an actor.
Stager.—*Old stager:* a veteran; one who has had much and varied experience.
Stake.—*To be at stake:* to be in jeopardy.
To pull up stakes: to pull up the tent stakes; that is, to prepare to leave.
Stalwart.—An unswerving adherent: a name given to the Republican delegates who favored the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant for a third term.
Stand.—*Not having a leg to stand on:* having no support whatever; entirely illogical. Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), "On Murder Considered as a Fine Art."
Stand at ease: assume a relaxed position: from a military drill command.
To stand a chance: to have a possible opportunity.
To stand by: 1, to support; uphold; 2, to be at hand.
To stand by one's guns: to refuse to retract a statement; refuse to retreat.
To stand in good stead: to be of great assistance or service.
To stand in one's own light: to destroy one's own opportunities.
To stand in the breach: to intervene between one and disaster, as a soldier in a broken rampart; defend; ward off; tide over.
To stand in the light of: to impede the progress or advancement of.
To stand no nonsense: to allow no familiarity or abuse.
To stand on ceremony: to be punctilious in regard to matters of etiquette.
To stand on one's own feet (or *legs*): to be independent of the assistance of others, financially or otherwise; manage one's own affairs; be self-reliant.
To stand or fall: to succeed or fail. Robert Burton (1577–1640), "Anatomy of Melancholy."
To stand pat: to adhere to the policy of one's political party; decline to alter one's position: an adaptation of the poker term stating one's intention to play one's hand as dealt.
To stand the racket: to endure the stress or strain.
To stand to one's colors: to persist in an ideal or course of action: a military or naval allusion.
To stand to reason: to be obvious; go without saying.
Stand-by.—Something or someone upon which or whom one may depend.
Standing.—*Standing orders:* orders or rules that apply until they are specifically rescinded.
To fetch up all standing: to stop suddenly and unexpectedly.
Star.—*Evening star:* Venus: so called when she sets shortly after the sun; also, any bright star or planet visible in the west in the early evening.
Fixed stars: stars whose position relative to other stars is fixed or always the same. Planets are always shifting their relative positions.
Stars and stripes: the flag of the United States, which consists of thirteen stripes, one for each of the original states of the Union, and a star for each of the present states.
Star boarder: a person who by length of patronage or amount of payment acquires special consideration at a boarding or lodging house.
To have one's star in the ascendant: to be favored by fortune; be prosperous: an astrological phrase.
To hitch one's wagon to a star: to maintain lofty ideals; to have high aims: a phrase of Ralph Waldo Emerson.
To see stars: to see bright spots as the result of a blow on the head.
To thank (or *bless*) *one's stars:* to be grateful for one's good fortune: an astrological metaphor.
Starch.—*To take the starch out of:* remove the fiber or strength of; to take the spirit or courage out of.
Start.—*By fits and starts:* spasmodically; intermittently.
To start in: to begin; commence.
State.—*A buffer state:* a small state whose independence is preserved in order that it may separate two larger rival states.
Ship of state: the state; the national fortunes. Machiavelli, "The Prince."
The Federal States: the northern states of the United States of America, which defended the Federal Constitution in the Civil War.
The Middle States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and, sometimes, Maryland, which lie between the New England States and the Southern States.
To lie in state: of a corpse, to be placed where the public may view it and pay their respects.
To turn state's evidence: to confess one's own crime and proffer oneself as witness against one's accomplices, usually with the hope of clemency.
Station.—*Above one's station:* aspiring to, or making pretensions to, a higher social position than one occupies.
Coaling stations: depots established at various important points, where ships, both of the navy and merchant marine, may obtain supplies of coal.
Statute.—*Statute of limitation:* the time limit within which legal action may be taken in certain cases, as in claims for debts.
Stave.—*To stave off:* to temporize with or concerning; try to delay; literally, to ward off with staves.
Stead.—*To stand in good stead:* to be of great assistance or service; prove a trustworthy reliance.
Steal.—*To steal a march on:* to gain an advantage of stealthily.
To steal another's thunder: to appropriate another person's principal arguments: in allusion to the general appropriation of a device invented by John Dennis (1657–1734), for producing artificial thunder on the stage.
Steam.—*To blow off steam:* to relieve oneself of superfluous energy.
Steam-roller.—*Steam-roller methods:* vigorous and unfeeling methods employed to gain an end: in allusion to the irresistible force of the steam road roller.
Steel.—*A foeman worthy of one's steel:* a competitor whose qualities necessitate the employment of all one's powers. Scott, "Lady of the Lake."
Cold steel: a bayonet or sword.
To steel the heart: to harden the heart.
True as steel: absolutely true. Chaucer, "Troilus and Criseyde."
Steer.—*To steer clear of:* to avoid; keep out of the way of.
Step.—*To step into another person's shoes:* to take the position previously occupied by another.
To tread in the steps of: to follow the example of. John Bunyan (1628–88), "Pilgrim's Progress."
Stepping-stone.—Any means of advance or of rising in the world: in allusion to a stone that serves as a foothold.
Stern.—*A stern chase:* a pursuit in which one vessel follows directly in the wake of the other.
Stick.—*Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with:* unscrupulous or unworthy means may be used with unprincipled persons.
As many as (or *More than*) *one can shake a stick at:* a great number.
The sticks: in theatrical slang, the country; rural districts: perhaps in allusion to the trees.
To get hold of the wrong end of the stick: 1, to have the disadvantage in a controversy or contest; 2, to be in possession of the wrong story or facts.
To stick at nothing: to seize upon any means calculated to assist one; leave no stone unturned.
To stick out: 1, to hold out till the last; be stubborn; 2, to be obvious or extremely noticeable.
To stick to one's colors: to adhere to one's principles.
To stick to one's guns: to maintain one's position.
To stick up for: to defend; champion.
Stick-in-the-mud.—A conservative person; also, one who is left behind in the race of life.
Stiff.—*As stiff as a poker:* rigid; hence, lacking in urbanity.
To keep a stiff upper lip: to act and speak with courage: probably in allusion to the quivering lip of one about to weep.
Stile.—*To help a lame dog over a stile:* to come to the aid of one who is unfortunate or in distress.
Still.—*Still life:* in painting, inanimate objects such as dead game, fruit, furniture, etc.
Still waters run deep: silent and undemonstrative people may have great powers of thought and action; silent conspirators or traitors are most dangerous. Shakespeare's "King Henry VI," Part II, III: 1:53.
Stir.—*To stir one's stumps:* to move; walk.
To stir up a hornet's nest: to cause a hubbub or state of confusion; arouse general indignation.
Stirrup.—*Stirrup cup:* a parting drink, given to departing guests when their feet are in the stirrups.
Stitch.—*Stitch in time:* a timely remedy: from the proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine."
Stock.—*Lock, stock, and barrel.* anything in its completeness: in allusion to the three parts which together compose a sporting rifle.
Stock in trade. marketable articles; the goods which a merchant wishes to sell; hence, the accomplishments or possessions which a man can turn into money.
Stock phrase: a trite expression worn threadbare by repetition.
To take no stock in: to have nothing to do with; have a small opinion of.
Stolen.—*Stolen waters* (or *fruits*) *are sweet:* that which is obtained by stealth is particularly desirable.
Stomach.—*To turn one's stomach:* to nauseate one disgust one extremely.
To have eyes bigger than one's stomach: to overestimate the extent of one's appetite.
Stone.—*A rolling stone gathers no moss:* a persistent

vagabond, or a person who changes from job to job, will never gather riches.
Stone broke: absolutely without means.
Stone's throw: a short distance.
To leave no stone unturned: to spare no effort, as one who in searching for a lost article turns up every stone in an attempt to find it.
Up against a stone wall: against an obstacle or a difficulty that cannot be displaced or surmounted.
Store.—*To set store by:* to value highly.
Storage.—*Cold storage:* a method of preserving perishable food and other materials by keeping them in a low temperature until needed for use.
Storm.—*To bow to the storm:* to yield to overwhelming circumstances: probably from the bending of the trees of a forest before a storm.
To take by storm: to capture by destroying defenses, as of a fortress; hence, to captivate entirely; make an extremely favorable impression on.
Straight.—*A straight tip:* dependable information, especially concerning a race horse.
Straight as a die: absolutely upright and straightforward: apparently in reference to the absolute regularity and smoothness of the die.
Straight from the shoulder: direct; to the point: a boxing metaphor.
Strain.—*To strain at a gnat and swallow a camel:* to be punctilious about details, but careless about essentials. Matt. 23:24. In the Douay Bible and the Revised Version, this passage reads to "strain out" a gnat, the allusion being to the straining of wine, lest insects should be inadvertently swallowed.
Strand.—An important street in London, running from Trafalgar Square east to Fleet Street: so called because formerly it skirted the River Thames.
Straw.—*A man of straw:* 1, an irresponsible person, especially such a one who assumes the position of a surety; 2, a fictitious opponent.
Not to care a straw: to be absolutely indifferent.
Not worth a straw: of no appreciable value. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?–1406), "Tale of Melibeus."
Straw vote: a test vote, the results of which have no binding authority, to afford an indication of the probable outcome of an election.
The last straw: the last of a series of events or burdens, which leads to the catastrophe: from the proverb, "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back."
Street.—*On easy street:* in comfortable circumstances.
Strengthen.—*To strengthen the hands of:* to support and assist. Ezra 1:6.
Stretch.—*To stretch a point:* to make an exception to the usual rules; exceed what is right.
To stretch hemp: to be hanged, hemp rope being used for executions by hanging.
To stretch one's legs: to take exercise by walking.
Strike.—*To strike hands:* to make an agreement; shake hands in binding a bargain. Proverbs 22:26.
To strike home: to touch or wound at a vulnerable point.
To strike oil: to be suddenly and greatly successful in business: in allusion to the fortunes made by the discovery of the Pennsylvania and other oil wells.
To strike one's colors: to surrender; withdraw from a contest: in allusion to the act of lowering the flag as evidence of surrender.
To strike out: 1, to set out, as upon a journey; 2, to erase.
To strike while the iron is hot: to take advantage of opportunity when it is offered.
String.—*Two strings to one's bow:* 1, two means of accomplishing an end; 2, two objects of one's admiration.
Stroke.—*To stroke a person* (or *the fur*) *the wrong way:* irritate; annoy; excite one's wrath: in allusion to the rumpling of a cat's fur.
Strong.—*Strong-arm methods:* crude, brutal, primitive force, as the physical violence of a thug in coercing a victim.
To go it strong: 1, to behave in a determined manner; 2, to display recklessness.
Struck.—*Stage struck:* seized by a desire to become an actor.
Struck all of a heap: overcome by surprise.
Stuck.—*To be stuck on:* to be infatuated with.
Stuff.—*Stuff and nonsense:* worthless ideas; bosh.
Stump.—*A stump orator:* a political speaker who speaks down to the level of the mob: so called because a tree stump was often used as a platform.
To stir one's stumps: to move; walk.
To stump up: to pay, as a debt.
To take the stump: to travel about making political speeches.
Style.—*Old Style, New Style:* the methods of reckoning time according to the Julian calendar and the Gregorian calendar respectively. The Julian calendar was instituted by Julius Cæsar in 46 B. C. It provided for normal years of 365 days, every fourth year being reckoned as a leap year, with 366 days. As slightly modified by Augustus, it was used throughout the Christian world until replaced by the Gregorian calendar, promulgated by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. According to the more exact Gregorian calendar, a year which closed a century, as 1500, should not be counted as a leap year unless divisible by 400, as 1600. The spring equinox had been fixed by the council of Nicea, in 325, as falling on March 21; but by 1500 March 21 was 9 days later than the spring equinox, as the years 500, 600, 700, 900, 1000, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1500 had been counted leap years. By 1582, when the Gregorian calendar was promulgated, the spring equinox was approximately 10 days out; and in that year 10 days were dropped, so that October 5 was called October 15. Countries not predominantly Roman Catholic resisted this change, England adopting the New Style calendar in 1752, Russia in 1918, and Greece in 1923. See Perpetual Calendar, page 1180.
Sublime.—*Sublime Porte:* the Turkish government: in allusion to the building, originally the gate of the former Sultan's palace, in which its headquarters are situated, Sublime Porte being a French translation of the Arabic *Baba Ali*, High Gate.
Submerged.—*Submerged tenth:* the poorest class (estimated at ten per cent of the population), always below the line of self-support.
Sucker.—*Sucker list:* a mailing list of supposedly gullible persons, circularized as prospective buyers, especially of stocks, by more or less unethical business concerns.
Suit.—*To follow suit:* to follow an example already set: a card-playing metaphor.
To make suit to: to seek favor of.
Sum.—*Lump sum:* a total sum of money, made up usually of small sums not itemized.
Summer.—*Indian summer:* the season of warm weather following the early autumn frosts: so called because this time was taken advantage of by the American Indians for harvesting their corn.
Last Rose of Summer: a song by Thomas Moore (1779–1852).
Saint Luke's summer: the fine weather common in England about October 18, Saint Luke's Day.
Saint Martin's summer: the fine weather frequently occurring in the Mediterranean region about November 11, Saint Martin's Day; Indian summer.
Sumptuary.—*Sumptuary laws:* laws intended to repress extravagance, especially in eating and drinking, and in dress.
Sumter.—*Fort Sumter:* a fortification built in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., the surrender of which to the Confederates on April 14, 1861, was the first stirring event of the Civil War.
Sun.—*The sun of Austerlitz:* a symbol of good fortune: in allusion to the sun's dispersing the clouds on the morning of the Battle of Austerlitz (December 2, 1805), when Napoleon defeated the Austrians.
To make hay while the sun shines: to take full advantage of every opportunity when engaged in an undertaking.
Survival.—*Survival of the fittest:* the survival of those forms of life best adapted to their environment: a phrase coined by Herbert Spencer to express the results of Darwin's theory of "natural selection," or preservation of species in the struggle for existence.
Swallow.—*A bitter pill to swallow:* a disagreeable or objectionable person or experience with which one has to put up.
To swallow hook, line, and sinker: to be gullible; snap up without consideration, as a voracious and unwary fish seizes the bait.
Swallow.—*One swallow does not make a summer:* one hopeful sign does not assure fruition: a Greek proverb quoted by Aristotle (384–322 B. C.).
Swan.—*All one's geese are swans:* one exaggerates the virtues of one's own property or productions.
Swap.—*To swap horses in midstream:* to change one's methods or weapons in a time of extreme difficulty or danger: a phrase attributed by Abraham Lincoln to a Dutch farmer.
Swear.—*To swear black is white:* to swear to what is obviously untrue; utter a bold lie; commit perjury.
To swear in: to administer the oath of office to.
To swear like a trooper: to curse with the facility and variety ascribed to a soldier.
Sweat.—*Sweat of one's brow* (or *face*): hard labor: from the punishment meted out to Adam. Gen. 3:19.
Swedish.—*The Swedish Nightingale:* Jenny Lind (1820–87), a celebrated singer.
Sweep.—*To make a clean sweep:* 1, to remove entirely; make a complete change; 2, to win all the stakes.
To sweep the board: to secure everything: originally, a card term meaning to secure all the stakes on the board, or table.
Sweet.—*At one's own sweet will:* in accordance with one's own wishes. William Wordsworth (1770–1850), "Sonnet to Westminster Bridge."

Sweet Singer of Israel: King David, reputed author of certain of the Psalms. 2 Sam. 23:1.
To be sweet on: to be in love with.
Sweeten.—*To sweeten the draft.* to make an unpleasant task more pleasant in allusion to the practice of sweetening a bitter medicine.
Swell.—*To have a swelled head:* to be conceited.
Swim.—*In the swim:* in a favorable position in society.
To sink or swim: to fail or succeed.
To swim with the stream: to act in accord with the majority; follow the prevailing custom.
Swing.—*In full swing:* in full operation.
Not room to swing a cat in: very cramped as to space: in allusion to an old practice of hanging a cat to a tree as a target.
Sword.—*At the point of the sword:* under compulsion.
The pen is mightier than the sword: the written word is more powerful than recourse to arms.
To measure swords with: to enter into a contest with. Shakespeare, "As You Like It," V:4:90.
To put to the sword: to kill.
Two-edged sword: an argument or instrument capable of harming as well as benefiting the user. Proverbs. 5:4.

T

T.—*To dot one's i's and cross one's t's:* to be meticulously exact; emphasize details.
To fit to a T: to fit exactly: in allusion to the T-shaped square used by draughtsmen.
Table.—*Knights of the Round Table:* an order traditionally founded by King Arthur of Britain about A. D. 528 and existing during his reign: so called because the members sat at a round table so that none had preference of place.
To clear the table: to remove the dishes and cloth from a table after a meal.
To fence the tables: in Scottish churches, to make an address to those sitting at the communion tables: in allusion to the fact that the speaker warned those who were unprepared not to partake.
To lay on the table: to postpone indefinitely, as the discussion of a motion: a parliamentary phrase.
Tableau.—*Tableaux vivants* (Fr. = living pictures): representations of scenes from history or fiction by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent.
Tabs.—*To keep tabs on:* 1, to make a memorandum of; 2, to keep under observation.
Tack.—*On the wrong tack:* in a wrong direction; in error.
Tag.—*Tag day:* a day for soliciting gifts for charity: so called because tags are presented to those who donate, to protect them from further solicitation.
Tail.—*To turn tail:* to run away; retreat.
To twist the lion's tail: to do something to provoke the British, the lion being the British national emblem.
With one's tail between one's legs: dejected and suppressed: from the attitude of a dog when chided.
Tailors.—*It takes nine tailors to make a man:* an expression of contempt for the feebleness of tailors, as the result of their cramped position when at work: said, however, to have been originally "tellers," the strokes of a funeral bell, nine being struck at a man's funeral.
Take.—*To take a fall out of:* to get the advantage of, as a successful wrestler who throws his opponent.
To take a leaf out of someone's book: to take advantage of the example or experience of another; imitate.
To take a person down: to humiliate or rebuke a person.
To take a shine to: to take a liking to.
To take a thing ill: to take offense at a thing.
To take a thing lying down: to suffer passively, like a party to a fight who, when knocked down, refuses to rise in order to continue the fight.
To take at the flood: to make the most of (an opportunity), like a vessel using a flood tide to assist its progress. Shakespeare, "Julius Cæsar," IV:3:219.
To take by storm: to capture by destroying defenses, as a fortress; hence, to captivate entirely; make an extremely favorable impression on.
To take care of number one: to look after oneself.
To take exception to: to object to; be offended at.
To take home to oneself: to comprehend completely; accept the personal application of.
To take in: to trick; dupe.
To take in a reef: to act cautiously; take precautions: in allusion to reefing a sail, as when the wind is high.
To take in good part: to take good-naturedly.
To take in hand: to undertake to do; take the charge of.
To take in tow: to take under guidance.
To take in vain: to use (the name of God) in a light or profane manner. Ex. 20:7.
To take it out of: to revenge oneself on; obtain satisfaction from.
To take off: to mimic. Lord Chesterfield, "Letters."
To take one at his word: 1, to accept one's statement; 2, to deal with one according to his own statements.
To take one's bearings: to consider the position in which one finds oneself. a nautical metaphor.
To take one's life in one's hand: deliberately to run a considerable risk.
To take one's medicine: to suffer one's just punishment.
To take oneself off: 1, to go away; 2, to commit suicide.
To take root: to settle down and remain in a place a long time; become firmly established.
To take the air: 1, to go out of doors; 2, to lose one's position; be dismissed.
To take the bit between the teeth: to be headstrong or obstinate: in allusion to an obstreperous horse.
To take the bread out of one's mouth: to deprive one of the sole means of earning his livelihood.
To take the bull by the horns: to face a difficulty resolutely; display determination.
To take the cake: to carry off the prize: In allusion to the cakewalk, in which a cake is given as the prize for the most eccentric parading.
To take the chair: to become the chairman or president of a public meeting.
To take the coat off a person's back: to deprive a person of all his possessions.
To take the count: to be completely defeated or overcome: originally a boxing term referring to a boxer who, being knocked down and unable to rise while the referee counts ten, is adjudged defeated.
To take the cross: to enter on a crusade or other unselfish course of action.
To take the field: to begin a campaign.
To take the helm: to take charge; assume control.
To take the laboring oar: to assume the most laborious task or portion of a task.
To take the law into one's own hands: to punish an offender without recourse to the law.
To take the measure of: to size up; measure the ability of.
To take the reins: to assume guidance or control.
To take the shine out of: to take away one's pride or good spirits.
To take the stump: to travel about making political speeches.
To take the tide: to take advantage of the opportunity.
To take the veil: to become a nun.
To take the wind out of the sails of: to confound or render helpless: the allusion being to the maneuvering of one's sailboat so as to place it between the breeze and a competing boat.
To take the words out of a person's mouth: to anticipate what a person is about to say.
To take time by the forelock: to act promptly, so as to anticipate any possible difficulty.
To take to as a duck takes to water: to show an immediate adaptability or liking for.
To take to one's bed: to become so ill as to be unable to get about.
To take to one's heels (or *legs*): to run away.
To take up the cudgels: to maintain an argument or position; fight, as with cudgels, for one's own way or in defense of another.
To take up the gauntlet: to enter upon the defenses of: in allusion to the medieval custom of picking up the glove which had been thrown down in defiance.
To take upon oneself (or *upon one's shoulders):* to accept responsibility for.
Taken.—*Taken aback:* suddenly confounded: originally used of square sails suddenly pressed against the mast by a head wind.
Talk.—*Small talk:* gossip; conversation of little consequence. Lord Chesterfield (1694–1773), "Letters."
Tall talk: boastful language.
To talk a person's head off: to talk to a person until he is so wearied as to be unable to reply.
To talk big: to boast.
To talk down: to silence by continuous talking.
To talk down to: to simplify one's speech to suit (a lower intelligence).
To talk a person out of something: to dissuade a person by argument.
To talk shop: to talk about one's business, especially after business hours.
To talk through one's hat: to talk foolishly: originally, to talk above one's head; that is, in excess of one's intelligence.
To talk United States: to speak in the vernacular of the American people.
Tangent.—*To go off at a tangent:* to make a quick and sudden movement; break off suddenly: used of conversation, erratic modes of thinking and doing, etc.
Tap.—*To tap a wire.* to intercept a telephone or telegraph communication by diverting part of the electric current.
Tarred.—*Tarred with the same brush:* sharing the same disgrace, equally guilty.
Tartar.—*To catch a Tartar:* to be in the power of one's supposed prisoner: in allusion to the story of an Irish soldier who claimed to have made a prisoner of a Tatar (commonly called *Tartar*), but explained that his captive would not accompany him to the camp, nor would he permit his captor to return.

Taste.—*A taste of one's own medicine:* a share of the results of one's own duplicity or unscrupulousness.
To taste blood: to enjoy a pleasure for the first time.
To the queen's taste: equal to the most discriminating requirements.
Tat.—*Tit for tat:* retaliation; a return in kind.
Tatter.—*To tear a passion to tatters:* to overdo a pretended rage: be melodramatic. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:2:10.
Tavern.—*The Mermaid Tavern:* a famous inn in Cheapside, London, frequented by Marlowe, Shakespeare, and other literary men, in the 17th century.
Tea.—*High tea:* an elaborate meal, including cold meats, served at the usual tea time.
Teach.—*To teach a duck to swim:* to endeavor to teach one something at which he is already an adept; waste time and energy.
Tears.—*Crocodile tears:* a hypocritical expression of sympathy: from the old tradition that crocodiles moan and even shed tears when devouring a victim.
Teeth.—*From the teeth outward:* without real significance; merely on the surface.
Scarce as hens' teeth: absolutely lacking.
To cast in one's teeth: to abuse one for (something); taunt one with.
To draw the teeth of: to deprive of the opportunity of doing mischief: often applied to legislative measures which are rendered ineffectual before being passed.
To escape by the skin of one's teeth: to have a very narrow escape: in allusion to Job 19:20.
To set one's teeth on edge: to cause acute nervous discomfort; grate upon one. Ezekiel 18:2.
To show one's teeth: to threaten; act as if one were about to attack: in allusion to a snarling dog.
Tell.—*Tell it to the marines:* a retort to a story or statement that does not carry conviction: from the reputation for gullibility that the marines once had among seamen.
To tell one's fortune: to predict what lies in one's future.
To tell tales out of school: to betray confidences; tattle.
To tell the truth and shame the devil: to abstain from evasion or misrepresentation. Henry Porter, "Two Angry Women of Abingdon," (1599).
Temper.—*To temper the wind to the shorn lamb:* to show consideration for, or afford some assistance or protection to, the weak. Laurence Sterne (1713–68), "Sentimental Journey."
Tempest.—*Tempest in a teapot:* a great uproar or fuss over a trifling matter.
Ten.—*Council of Ten:* a secret tribunal of the old Venetian republic, formed in 1310 and continued until the fall of the republic in 1797.
The upper ten: the cream of society: an expression, originally 'the upper ten thousand," coined by N. P. Willis (1806–1867).
Tender.—*Tender passion:* love.
Tender years: youth.
Tenderfoot.—An inexperienced person: originally in use in the newly settled western districts of the United States.
Tennis.—*Tennis Cabinet:* during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the name given a group of younger Washington officials with whom he played tennis and from whom he was said to ask advice.
Tenth.—*Submerged tenth:* the poorest class (estimated at ten per cent of the population) always below the line of self-support.
Terms.—*Not to be on speaking terms:* to have a falling out; be at odds.
Terrible.—*Iran the Terrible:* Ivan IV of Russia (1530–84), infamous for his cruelties, but a man of great energy.
Terror.—*King of terrors:* death: from Job 18:14.
Reign of Terror: a term applied to a period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation during the French Revolution, from the fall of the Girondists (June 2, 1793), to the overthrow of Robespierre (July 27, 1794).
Tertium.—*Tertium quid* (Lat. = a third thing): a third person or thing; usually, a harmonizing or mediating thing between opposites.
Test.—*Acid test:* a supreme trial, as of character, purity, or the like: in allusion to the use of acids in the testing of precious metals.
Tether.—*To come to the end of one's tether:* to reach the utmost end of one's ability, resources, or limitations: alluding to a tethered animal.
Thank.—*To thank one's stars:* to be grateful: an astrological metaphor.
There.—*Are you there?* the customary greeting over the telephone in England, corresponding to the American "Hello!"
Thick.—*Thick as hail:* in rapid succession; very thick. Geoffrey Chaucer, "The Legende of Goode Women," 1:76.
Thick as thieves: as intimate as thieves; very intimate.
To be in the thick of: to be in the midst of; be in the most active part of (an action or event).
To be thick with: to be very friendly with.
To lay it on thick: to act or speak with excessive earnestness, energy, vehemence, or exaggeration.
Thief.—*Forty thieves:* in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a band of thieves who live in a cave. Their treasure is found by Ali Baba and they are outwitted by Morgiana, the woodcutter's female slave.
Sneak thief: a thief who enters houses through open or unlocked doors or windows.
Thin.—*Thin edge of the wedge:* the apparently unimportant beginning that may lead to important consequences.
Think.—*To think better of:* to change one's opinion of.
Thinking.—*To put on one's thinking cap:* to consider carefully: in allusion to the official cap of a judge, formerly donned when he was passing sentence.
Thirty.—*To look* (or *feel*) *like thirty cents:* to look (or feel) cheap, inferior, or insignificant.
Thirty-nine.—*The Thirty-nine Articles:* a statement of the 39 particular points of doctrine maintained by the Church of England: first promulgated in 1562–63, and now accepted by the Episcopalian churches of Scotland, Ireland, and America. Candidates for ordination must subscribe to these articles.
Thorn.—*A rose between two thorns:* a beautiful woman between two men.
A thorn in the flesh: a constant annoyance. 2 Cor. 12:7.
Crown of thorns: a chaplet of thorny shrubs, placed upon the brow of Jesus in mockery by the Roman soldiers at his trial (Matt. 27:29); figuratively, sharp tribulation or suffering.
Thought.—*As quick as thought:* immediately. Shakespeare, "The Winter's Tale," IV:3:565.
New thought: an idealistic system of thought that came into prominence in the latter part of the 19th century. It is a direct descendant of New England transcendentalism, but is more practical, being applied to the small affairs of everyday life. It professes to heal sickness and to remove the terror of death.
Thousand.—*Thousand and One Nights* (or *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*): a collection of Oriental tales. The author of the original Arabic work and the period at which it was composed are both unknown. It was introduced into Europe from Syria, where it was obtained in the latter part of the 17th century by Antoine Galland, a French traveler, and by him first translated and published.
Thread.—*To hang by a thread:* to be in a very critical condition: in allusion to the story of the sword which was suspended by a hair over the head of Damocles, at a feast to which he was invited by King Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse (430–367 B. C.).
To take (or *pick*) *up the thread:* to continue a subject by commencing again where a stoppage has taken place; resume a treatment or discussion, as one continues mending by taking up the thread or needle.
Threadneedle.—*The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street:* a humorous nickname for the Bank of England, because the street in which it stands was formerly called Three Needles Street.
Three.—*The Three Fates:* 1, in classic mythology, the goddesses who control the course of life: Clotho, who spins the thread of life; Lachesis, who determines its length; and Atropos, who cuts it; 2, in Norse mythology, the Norns: Urth, Verthandi, and Skuld.
The Three Graces: in classic mythology, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, who were the embodiment of beauty and charm, and bestowers of the graces upon their favorites.
The Three Sisters: the Fates.
Three sheets in the wind: intoxicated: perhaps from the staggering of a ship under full sail in a gale.
Throat.—*A lump in the throat:* a feeling of constriction in the throat caused by emotion.
To cut one's own throat: to act in a manner detrimental to one's best interests.
To have a bone in the throat: an excuse for not answering a question, telling a story, or the like, given frequently to children.
To hold a knife at one's throat: to treat one in a threatening manner.
Throne.—*Power behind the throne:* a person of influence more potent than the constituted authority.
The throne of grace: the place where God is, the Mercy Seat, to which prayers are addressed.
Through.—*To bring through:* to help safely through (a critical period).
To pull through: to narrowly escape disaster or death.
To see through: 1, to penetrate, as a disguise or a deceit; 2, to aid in accomplishing a given purpose.
Throw.—*To throw a sop to Cerberus:* to give a bribe in order to quiet a troublesome person: in allusion to the sop offered by passing souls to the dog, Cerberus, who guarded the entrance to Hades.
To throw cold water upon: to discourage: in allusion to separating fighting dogs by throwing water upon them.
To throw down the gauntlet: to challenge: from the

practice in chivalry of throwing down a gauntlet or glove as a challenge.
To throw light upon: to give information regarding; to make intelligible.
To throw (or sling) mud: to abuse, defame, or vilify.
To throw off one's mask: to disclose one's intentions; discard all disguise.
To throw oneself at the head of (a man): to make advances to: usually said of a woman.
To throw out of gear: to render powerless.
To throw out the child along with the bath: to throw away the good with the bad: from a German saying.
To throw up one's hands: to make a gesture of surrender; resign oneself to the inevitable.
To throw up the sponge: to acknowledge defeat, the throwing of a sponge into the ring being an acknowledgment of defeat in a prize fight.
Thumb.—*His fingers are all thumbs:* he handles things awkwardly.
Rule of thumb: a method of measurement or other procedure based upon practical experience or instinct, as measuring lengths by the thumb. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), "She Stoops to Conquer," III:1.
To bite the thumb: formerly, a sign of contempt, often made use of by those who wished to pick a quarrel.
Under one's thumb: under one's complete influence or control. Samuel Richardson (1689–1761), "Sir Charles Grandison."
Thunder.—*As black as thunder (or a thunder cloud):* pitch black; gloomy; threatening.
To steal one's thunder: to appropriate another person's principal arguments: in allusion to the general appropriation of a device invented by John Dennis (1657–1734) for producing artificial thunder on the stage.
Tick.—*On tick:* on credit: contraction for "on ticket," in allusion to the former habit of making credit purchases by a system of tickets.
Ticket.—*Split ticket:* a ballot on which a voter votes for candidates from two or more parties.
Ticket-of-leave man: in British police parlance, a convict who holds a written permit to be at large before his sentence has expired; a paroled prisoner.
To scratch a ticket (or ballot): to vote for candidates from different parties on the same ballot.
Tickle.—*To tickle one's fancy:* to excite amusement or admiration in one.
To tickle the ears of: to flatter.
Tickled.—*Tickled to death:* extremely delighted or exhilarated.
Tide.—*To stem the tide:* to check an onrush.
To tide over: to surmount (a difficulty) temporarily.
Tie.—*To tie the knot:* to perform the marriage ceremony.
Tied.—*Tied to one's mother's apron strings:* completely under one's mother's control: applied to a big boy or young man who is still under mother rule.
Tigers.—*The Tigers:* the Detroit American League baseball team.
Tight.—*To be in a tight place (or box):* to be in a difficult situation.
Tilt.—*To run full tilt at:* to run hard at; take direct action toward: from the knightly exercise of tilting.
To tilt against (or fight with) windmills: to undertake an absurd, impossible task; oppose imaginary objects: in allusion to an episode related in Cervantes's "Don Quixote."
Time.—*A stitch in time:* a timely remedy: from the proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine."
Father Time: time personified: usually depicted as an old man with a scythe.
Greenwich time: the mean solar time at Greenwich, England: universally used by mariners, and the standard on which all time systems are founded.
In the nick of time: at the exact moment; originally, the *notch* of time, from the old practice of keeping the reckoning of time by notches on a stick. Cicero (106–43 B. C.), "Pro Quintio," 19.
Time out of mind: from a time beyond memory.
To come in clipping time: to come opportunely, as one who arrives at sheep-shearing time, the result being good cheer as well as assistance.
To do time: to undergo imprisonment; serve a sentence.
To have time on one's hands: to be unemployed.
To kill time: to idle; amuse oneself merely to avoid ennui, as while waiting.
To make better time: to travel or work more rapidly.
To mark time: to raise and lower the feet alternately, as if on the march, but without advancing: from a drill command; hence, to make motions, but no progress; await developments.
To take time by the forelock: to act promptly, so as to anticipate any possible difficulty. Time is traditionally depicted as an old man with a solitary lock of hair on the front of his head.
Tin.—*The little tin gods:* mean, petty, officious persons in office or positions of influence. Rudyard Kipling, "Departmental Ditties."
Tinker.—*The Immortal Tinker:* John Bunyan (1628–88), who was a tinker by trade.
Tip.—*A straight tip:* dependable information, especially concerning a race horse.
On the tip of one's tongue: on the point of being uttered.
To the finger tips: wholly; completely.
To tip one the wink: to make a signal to another by a wink; hence, to carry a warning, a suggestion, information, or the like, on the sly.
With the finger tips: faint-heartedly; reluctantly.
Tiptoe.—*On the tiptoe of expectation:* all agog with curiosity, like one standing on tiptoe to see over the shoulders of a crowd.
Tit.—*Tit for tat:* retaliation; a return in kind.
Title.—*Courtesy title:* a title enjoyed by courtesy, to which one has no legal right, as the subordinate title of a peer when borne by his eldest son during the father's lifetime.
Tittle.—*Jot or tittle:* a minute detail: *jot* being from *iota*, or *jota*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, and *tittle* meaning a small diacritical mark over a letter.
Titus.—*Arch of Titus:* a triumphal arch erected at Rome by the Emperor Titus, A. D. 91, to commemorate his conquest of Judah and the destruction of Jerusalem in A. D. 70: interesting as showing in its reliefs certain of the sacred articles from the temple.
Toad.—*Biggest toad in the puddle:* the most important person in a community.
Tobacco.—*Ladies' tobacco:* any of certain small wild plants of the aster family: so called by children.
Toe.—*On the light fantastic toe:* dancing. John Milton (1608–74), "L'Allegro."
To toe the mark: to carry out or observe rules or orders strictly; obey implicitly; fulfil to the letter: in allusion to the rules of certain contests which require participants to place their toes on a specified mark.
Tom.—*Peeping Tom:* an overinquisitive person, especially one who peeps in at windows: so called from Peeping Tom of Coventry, who according to legend was struck blind when he peeped at Lady Godiva as she rode, clothed only in her long tresses, through Coventry.
Tomfool: a very stupid person.
Tongs.—*Hammer and tongs:* with violent disputing. originally, hammer and *tongues*.
Tongue.—*A slip of the tongue:* a word or phrase unintentionally spoken.
To let one's tongue run: to be talkative.
To wag the tongue: to chatter; gossip.
Too.—*To be too many for:* to be more than a match for. William Penn, "Some Fruits of Solitude."
Too many cooks spoil the broth: too many helpers create confusion.
Tooth.—*An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth:* the law of retaliation. Ex. 21:24.
To have a sweet tooth: to have a liking for sweetmeats, sugar, etc.
To fight tooth and nail: to fight, actually or metaphorically, with great energy.
Top.—*From top to toe:* completely.
Going over the top: 1, beginning an advance against the enemy from a trench; 2, passing the critical point in accomplishing something.
To sleep like a top: to sleep quietly and soundly: in allusion to the quietness of a spinning top.
Torch.—*To hand (or pass) on the torch:* to transmit wisdom, a tradition, an inheritance, or the like: in allusion to the relay torch race of the Greeks, referred to by Plato.
Touch.—*In touch with:* in contact with; in intercourse with: from the contact between the elbows of a rank of soldiers.
One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin: natural words and actions incite universal sympathy. Shakespeare, "Troilus and Cressida," III:3:175.
Out of touch with: not in personal contact with; hence, not in accord with.
The touch of Midas: the touch which turns everything to gold: from the gift of Dionysus to Midas, a legendary king of Phrygia, whereby everything he touched would turn to gold.
To touch bottom: to fall to the lowest point of one's fortunes: a nautical phrase.
To touch one on the raw: to injure one's feelings, as if one touched a sore spot.
Touch and go: touchiness; tendency to go off or act on slight provocation: also used of a sudden or narrow escape, as of a boat which scrapes a reef but gets safely over.
Tow.—*To take in tow:* to take under guidance.
Town.—*A man about town:* a man of wealth and leisure who spends much of his time in public places.
The town mouse and the country mouse: a sophisticated and an unsophisticated companion: from an old fable
To paint the town red: to create a disturbance; indulge in a wildly riotous spree.

Trace.—*To kick over the traces:* to act independently; refuse to obey orders: in allusion to a fractious horse.
Track.—*Inside track:* a point of vantage: the reference being to the inner position on a race course, which gives an advantage at the turn.
The beaten track: the way taken by the majority.
To cover one's tracks: to conceal one's trail; hence, to conceal one's acts.
To make tracks: to hasten away, leaving only one's footprints, or tracks.
Trail.—*The trail of the serpent:* the influence of evil. Thomas Moore (1779–1852), "Paradise and the Peri."
To blaze a trail: to mark a trail through the forest by slicing bark from the trees, with an ax; hence, in any field of endeavor, to be a pioneer or leader whom others can follow.
Transit.—*In transit:* on the road; not brought to an end or destination.
Trap.—*Smart as a steel trap:* exceedingly quick and ready.
Trash.—*Poor white trash:* the lower class of white residents in some of the Southern States: so called because of their poverty and shiftlessness.
Traveler.—*Commercial traveler:* a salesman who travels in the interest of a trading house or manufacturer.
Tread.—*To tread in the steps of:* to follow the example of. John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."
To tread (or *walk*) *on air:* to be light-hearted; be buoyant.
To tread on another's toes: to annoy or exasperate one; trespass on another's rights or susceptibilities.
To tread on eggs: to walk or act with the utmost care; be very circumspect.
To tread on one's corns: to annoy or hurt one's feelings, often unintentionally.
To tread the boards: to be an actor or actress.
To tread upon the heels of: to follow closely upon.
Treaty.—*Treaty ports:* ports, especially in China and other countries where foreign trade is under restrictions, which have been opened to commerce by treaty with Western powers.
Tree.—*Christmas tree:* an evergreen tree decorated with lights and bearing gifts, used almost universally in households at Christmastide: probably representing originally the world tree Yggdrasill.
The tree is known by its fruit: a man's actual character is known by his actions: in allusion to Matt. 12:33.
To bark up the wrong tree: to make a mistake; be on a wrong scent: a metaphor from raccoon hunting.
Up a tree: in a difficulty; in an extremity, like a raccoon that has been treed.
Upas tree: an object that exerts a hurtful influence: from the tradition that a noisome river rose in a upas tree in Java, the vapor of which was a deadly poison.
Tribe.—*Finny tribe:* fish: so called because they are furnished with fins.
Lost tribes: the exiled ten tribes of Israel carried captive into Assyria in 721 B. C.
Tribute.—*Christ with the Tribute Money:* a celebrated painting by Titian (1477–1576), hanging in Dresden: considered by many the finest head of Christ in art.
Trice.—*In a trice:* in an instant; at once. Shakespeare, "King Lear," I:1:219.
Trick.—*A trick worth two of that:* a much better device or plan. Shakespeare, "King Henry IV," Part I, II:1:41.
Confidence trick: a swindling trick which requires the confidence of the victim as a preliminary: often consisting of absconding with money which the victim has deposited as a token of good faith.
The whole bag of tricks: all of one's devices or resources: in allusion to the fable of the Fox and the Cat.
To trick out: to adorn; dress up.
You can't teach an old dog new tricks: it is difficult to persuade old people to change their habits.
Tripping.—*To catch a man tripping:* to discover a man making some error or committing some offense.
Triton.—*A Triton among minnows:* a giant among dwarfs: Triton being the son of Neptune, the god of the sea, minnows among the smallest of fish.
Trivet.—*Right as a trivet:* in a stable position; in excellent condition: a trivet being a three-legged stand which is stable wherever it is placed.
Trojan.—*To work like a Trojan:* to strive valiantly; struggle with unremitting effort: in allusion to the Trojans who withstood the Greeks for ten years.
Trooper.—*To swear like a trooper:* to curse with the facility and variety ascribed to a soldier.
Trot.—*To trot out:* to show for inspection; exhibit to a company: in allusion to horse selling.
Trouble.—*To look for trouble:* unnecessarily to put oneself in a position where difficulties may arise; seek a quarrel.
Trowel.—*To lay it on with a trowel:* to be lavish, as with flattery.
True.—*To ring true:* to sound genuine: in allusion to the ringing of coins.
True as steel: absolutely trustworthy. Chaucer, "Troilus and Criseyde."
True blue: thoroughly reliable and steadfast; loyal. In ancient Rome, blue was considered the color of truth and loyalty.
Trump.—*To hold the trump card:* to be in command of a situation, perhaps without the knowledge of others.
To play one's trump card: to avail oneself of one's strongest argument or resource.
To turn up trumps: to have a successful outcome.
Trumpet.—*To blow one's own trumpet* (or *horn*): to boast; advertise one's merits: in allusion to the practice of heralds who made announcements accompanied by the flourish of trumpets.
Trust.—*In God we trust:* the motto upon the gold and silver coins of the United States: a phrase taken from "The Star-Spangled Banner," and authorized, at the suggestion of Salmon P. Chase, by Congress, in 1865, and used ever since.
Truth.—*Naked truth:* the plain truth: in allusion to a fable told in one of Horace's odes. Truth and Falsehood went bathing together, and Falsehood stole Truth's garment. Truth preferred to go naked rather than wear Falsehood's clothes.
Truth is truth, to the end of the reckoning: Shakespeare, "Measure for Measure," V:1:45.
Try.—*To try a fall with:* to enter into a contest with: a wrestling metaphor.
To try conclusions with: to enter into a series of contests with, in order to prove one's superiority.
To try it on: to make the experiment; see how it works or fits: a phrase from tailoring.
To try it on the dog: to test a remedy, plan, or the like, on an inferior subject (so that in case of failure no great harm can result) or on a subject unable to resist: especially, to put on a new play in a small town rather than in a metropolis.
To try one's hand at: to test one's powers at; undertake as an experiment.
Tuck.—*Friar Tuck:* a vagabond friar in medieval English folklore.
Nip and tuck: neck and neck; even.
Tucker.—*One's best bib and tucker:* one's best clothes.
Tug.—*Tug of war:* a form of sport in which two groups of equal number pull against each other upon a rope; hence, the hardest part of an undertaking; the real struggle.
Tumble.—*Rough and tumble:* disorderly; regardless of all rules.
Tune.—*To change one's tune:* to alter one's attitude or manner of speaking.
To dance to another tune: to change one's action suddenly.
To pay the piper and call the tune: to pay the expenses of a proceeding, and hence have the right to control it or determine its character.
To sing another tune (or *song*): to change one's attitude; tell a different story.
To the tune of: to the amount of (a given price).
Turkey.—*As poor as Job's turkey:* poor or ill-fed: in allusion to Job in his period of extreme misfortune.
To talk turkey: to talk business; discuss seriously.
Turn.—*A good turn:* a favor.
Done to a turn: perfectly cooked; completed perfectly: in allusion to a roast done to a turn of the spit.
Not to turn a hair: not to be in the least embarrassed· be self-possessed: in allusion to a horse that wins a race without sweating.
One good turn deserves another: a kindness rendered calls for a kind action in return.
The turn of the tide: a change in one's fortunes.
To serve the turn: to be effective for the immediate purpose.
To turn (or *earn*) *an honest penny:* to earn a modest reward for honest work.
To turn color: to turn pale: said of a person.
To turn night into day: to work or enjoy oneself at night, instead of resting; keep late hours.
To turn one's head: to upset one mentally; also, to cause one by flattery to have an exaggerated opinion of his accomplishments, looks, etc.
To turn one's stomach: to nauseate one; disgust one extremely.
To turn out in the cold: to repulse; reject; remove from a pleasant situation.
To turn over a new leaf: to change one's conduct for the better.
To turn tail: to run away; retreat.
To turn (or *give*) *the cold shoulder:* to receive a person with coldness and discouragement.
To turn the corner: to pass successfully through the crisis of an illness, trouble, danger, etc.
To turn the flank of: to circumvent; outwit; thwart: a military metaphor.
To turn the tables: to reverse the situation; make a complete retort or secure a complete revenge.
To turn to account: to make use of.

To turn turtle: to capsize.
To turn up one's nose at: to be disdainful of.
To turn up one's toes (to the daisies): to die and be buried.
Turncoat.—One who changes his allegiance for selfish or mercenary reasons: said to have originated with a duke of Savoy who had a coat which was blue (the Spanish color) on one side and white (the French color) on the other, and which he wore either side out according to which country was in the ascendant.
Tussaud.—*Madame Tussaud's Exhibition:* an exhibition in London of waxwork figures, many being modeled from life: destroyed by fire in 1925.
Twain.—*Mark Twain:* the pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910): taken from a phrase used in sounding, meaning "mark two fathoms," with which he became familiar when he was a pilot on a Mississippi steamboat.
Twig.—*As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined:* as the child is taught, so he grows up. Alexander Pope, "Moral Essays," 8:1.
Twinkling.—*In the twinkling of an eye:* instantly; in a very short time. 1 Cor. 15:52.
Twist.—*To twist (a person) around one's little finger:* to influence with ease or have complete control over.
To twist the lion's tail: to do something to provoke the British, the lion being the British national emblem.
Two.—*To be of two minds:* to be undecided.
To know a thing or two: to be sophisticated; be well informed.
To make two bites at (or *of*) *a cherry:* to do in instalments what might better be done at one time.
To put two and two together: to draw a conclusion from a series of facts; reason.
To serve two masters: to divide one's loyalty. Matt. 6:24.
Two strings to one's bow: 1, two means of accomplishing an end: 2, two objects of one's admiration.
Two-edged.—*A two-edged sword:* an argument or instrument capable of harming as well as of benefiting the user. Proverbs 5:4.

U

Ugly.—*An ugly customer:* one whose character gives justifiable cause for expectation of harm or difficulty.
An ugly duckling: an unpromising child who ultimately surpasses its brothers and sisters: in allusion to Hans Andersen's (1805–75) fairy tale of a supposed duckling that turned out to be a beautiful swan.
Uncertain.—*The uncertain glory of an April day:* brightness which may soon be clouded over. Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," I:3:85.
Uncle.—A pawnbroker.
To talk like a Dutch uncle: to talk with severe frankness, as in reproof: because the Dutch were reputed to exercise severe discipline.
Unction.—*Lay not that flattering unction to your soul:* do not lull yourself into a sense of security by means of that false supposition. Shakespeare, "Hamlet," III:4:145.
Under.—*The under dog:* one who is unfortunate or at a disadvantage.
To be under a cloud: to be subject to gossip or criticism; be under the shadow of suspicion.
Under one's breath: in a whisper or undertone.
Under one's nose: very close; directly in front of one.
Under the weather: indisposed; ill.
Underground.—*Underground railroad:* a popular name for various methods used by northern abolitionists to assist the escape of fugitive slaves.
Understudy.—An actor or actress employed and prepared to take a leading part in the event of the illness of the regular performer; hence, any one who is prepared to take another's place.
Underworld.—Criminals and drug addicts considered as a social unit.
Unearned.—*Unearned increment:* increase in the value of property through external or accidental means, such as public improvements or the increase of population.
Uniformity.—*Act of uniformity:* any of several acts by various English monarchs ordering the use of the Book of Common Prayer in the churches and enjoining uniformity of worship.
Union.—*Latin Union:* a convention of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, established by treaty in 1865 and since then variously ratified and amended, fixing the systems of coinage and making the coinage of any member nation legal tender in any other. Belgium withdrew in 1926.
United.—*United Confederate Veterans:* a federation of former Confederate soldiers and sailors, organized in 1889
University.—*University settlements:* houses in the poor districts of cities where educated men and women live and come in contact with the poorer classes for their social, educational, and civic betterment.
Unload.—To dispose of (property, stock, etc., especially that which it is undesirable to hold).
Unpleasantness.—*The late unpleasantness:* a euphemism for the American Civil War.
Unwashed.—*The great unwashed:* the common people: so called by Edmund Burke (1729–97).
Up.—*Fed up:* satiated; more than satisfied.
It is all up with him: he is in the last straits; he is completely defeated.
To be up and doing: to be active; from John Bunyan (1628–88), "Pilgrim's Progress."
Up a tree: in a difficulty; in an extremity, like a raccoon that has become treed.
Ups and downs: alternating prosperity and adversity.
Up in arms: in open rebellion.
Up-to-date: acquainted with current affairs, and conforming with current customs and fashions.
Up to snuff: wide-awake; not easily deceived; sophisticated.
Up to the ears in: overwhelmed by; literally, immersed up to the ears.
Up to the handle (or *hilt*): thoroughly; completely; to the utmost.
Up to the mark: 1, in average good health or spirits; 2, up to the average in performance.
Upas.—*Upas tree:* an object that exerts a hurtful influence: from the tradition that a river rose in a upas tree in Java, the vapor of which was a deadly poison.
Upper.—*On one's uppers:* reduced to financial extremity: in allusion to the dilapidated shoes of those in need.
The upper circles: the higher ranks of society.
The upper hand: the advantage, preëminence.
The upper ten: the cream of society: an expression, originally "the upper ten thousand," coined by N. P. Willis (1806–1867).
Upper crust: the aristocracy. Thomas Chandler Haliburton (1797–1865), "Sam Slick in England."
Weak in the upper story: slightly demented; weak-minded.

V

Vade.—*Vade mecum* (Lat. = go with me): something carried for constant use; especially, a notebook, guidebook, or the like.
Vain.—*To take in vain:* to use (the name of God) in a light or profane manner. Ex. 20:7.
Valet.—*No man is a hero to his valet:* familiarity breeds contempt: generally attributed to Montaigne, but also used by Madame Cornuel, who died in 1694.
Valley.—*Valley of the shadow of death:* a very serious illness or other state in which the risk of death is considerable. Ps. 23:4.
Vampire.—According to eastern European tradition, a ghost still possessing a human body, which leaves the grave during the night and sucks the blood of living persons: since the publication of a poem of this title by Rudyard Kipling, popularly applied to an unscrupulous woman, who robs a man of his reputation and of money.
Vatican.—*Prisoner of the Vatican:* a term applied, since 1870 when the last of the Papal States were taken over by the Italian government, to the Pope, who has refused, since that time, to leave the Vatican grounds, in protest against the usurpation of Papal temporal power.
Veil.—*To draw a veil over:* to conceal.
To take the veil: to become a nun.
Vendôme.—*Column of Vendôme (Colonne Vendôme):* a stone pillar erected by Napoleon, covered with bronze bas-relief plates cast from cannon which he had captured: razed by the Commune in 1871, but reërected.
Vengeance.—*With a vengeance:* with excessive violence; to the utmost.
Ventilate.—*To ventilate:* to start public discussion about (a subject).
Venture.—*Nothing venture, nothing have* (or, *Nothing ventured, nothing won*): if one takes no risks, one will attain no rewards.
Vernon.—*Mount Vernon:* memorable as the residence of George Washington. It is in Fairfax County, Va., on the west bank of the Potomac, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.
Vest.—*Pull down your vest:* take time and keep calm.
Vex.—*A vexed question:* a much debated question.
Vicar.—*Vicar of Bray:* a turncoat; opportunist: from a vicar of Bray in Berkshire, England, who, according to tradition changed his religion repeatedly to retain his parish.
Vicious.—*Vicious circle:* 1, an argument which comes around to the point from which it started, ending nowhere and explaining nothing; 2, a series of events or conditions, each caused by the one preceding, which leads back to the original condition.
Victory.—*A moral victory:* a defeat, or an indecisive result, for a side which feels that, though technically not the winner in a given contest, it deserves the sympathy of right-thinking people.

Vigilance.—*A rigilance committee:* a self-organized group of men for the maintenance of order and the administration of justice.
Vine.—*One's vine and fig tree:* one's own home. 1 Kings 4:25.
Virgin.—*The Virgin Queen:* Elizabeth (1533–1603), queen of England from 1558 to her death.
Virtue.—*Cardinal virtues:* justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude, to which are sometimes added faith, hope, and charity.
Seven virtues: faith, hope, charity, prudence, justice, fortitude, temperance.
To make a virtue of (a) neccssity: to do apparently of one's own free will that which one cannot avoid doing. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340?–1400), "The Knight's Tale," I:3044.
Voice.—*To have a voice in:* to have a share in deciding.
Voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau: pious utterance combined with unscrupulous action: in allusion to the incident in Gen. 27:6–22.
Volcano.—*To dance on a volcano:* to be recklessly gay in the presence of danger.

W

Wag.—*To wag the tongue:* to chatter; gossip.
Wait.—*Christmas waits:* bands of musicians who play and sing carols in the streets at Christmastide. The waits were originally bands of musicians maintained in medieval times at public expense to play at certain civic functions and in the streets at any time.
To wait on a person hand and foot: to be devotedly attentive to a person.
Wales.—*Prince of Wales:* the title of the heir apparent of the British throne, first conferred by Edward I (1239–1307) on his infant son, born in Wales.
Walk.—*To make a person walk Spanish:* to compel a person to walk, holding him by the collar and the seat of his trousers.
To make one walk a chalk line: to compel one to obey; force one to follow injunctions closely: alluding to an old sea test of sobriety.
To walk (or *tread*) *on air:* to be light-hearted; be buoyant.
To walk the carpet: to be the recipient of a reprimand.
To walk the plank: to walk off the end of a plank over a ship's side into the sea: a pirate method of executing prisoners.
Wall.—*To drive to the wall:* to force to defeat or despair.
To run one's head against a wall: stubbornly to attempt the impossible with injury to oneself, as if one tried to butt a wall down with one's head: from "The Spectator."
Up against a stone wall: against opposition or a difficulty that cannot be displaced or surmounted.
Wall of Antoninus: a turf intrenchment across Scotland, from the River Clyde to the Firth of Forth, built by the Romans, A. D. 140.
Wandering.—*The Wandering Jew:* tradition says that Cartaphilos, the doorkeeper of the judgment hall in the service of Pontius Pilate, struck the Lord as he led him forth, saying, "Go faster!" Whereupon Jesus replied, "I go; but tarry thou till I come." Cartaphilos is thus compelled to live and wander on the earth until Christ's second coming. He is the hero of several romances, the most conspicuous of which is by Eugene Sue.
War.—*Articles of War:* the rules enacted by Congress for the system of military discipline and punishment in the army, trial by court-martial, etc.
War to the knife: relentless warfare: the answer of the Spanish general, José Palafox (1780–1847), to the French general at the siege of Saragossa.
Wars of the Roses. the English Civil Wars of 1455–85, in which the Lancastrians fought under the emblem of a red rose and the Yorkists under that of a white rose.
Ward.—*Artemus Ward:* pseudonym of the American humorist Charles F. Browne (1834–67).
Ware.—*Queen's ware:* a cream-colored pottery made by Wedgwood, and named after Queen Charlotte of England.
Warm.—*To warm the cockles of the heart:* to give very great pleasure and satisfaction: said to be an allusion to the resemblance in shape between a cockle-shell and the heart.
Wash.—*To wash one's hands of:* to decline to have anything to do with: an old ceremony symbolic of disclaiming all responsibility: exemplified by Pontius Pilate at the trial of Jesus. Matt. 27:24.
Waste.—*Haste makes waste:* hurry is expensive.
Water.—*Apollinaris water:* effervescent mineral water from Apollinarisburg on the Rhine.
Still waters run deep: silent and undemonstrative people often have great powers of thought and action: silent conspirators or traitors are most dangerous. From Shakespeare's "King Henry VI," Part II, III:1:53.
To make the mouth water: to cause one to feel hunger or ardent desire: in allusion to the increase of saliva in the mouth at the sight or expectation of appetizing food.
Wax.—*As neat as wax:* very carefully arranged; in excellent order: in allusion to the uniformity of the cells of honeycomb.
Way.—*At the parting of the ways:* the point at which one must decide between two alternative courses.
Every which way: in all directions. *(Colloq.)*
No two ways about it: there is no way to evade it; there is no room for difference of opinion or alternative.
The way of all flesh: death: in allusion to "the way of all the earth." Josh. 23:14.
To make one's way in the world: to succeed; overcome obstacles.
To rub up (or *stroke*) *the wrong way:* to cause annoyance to: in allusion to rubbing the fur of a cat or other animal the wrong way.
Weak.—*Weak in the upper story:* slightly demented; weak-minded.
Wealth.—*Wealth of Ormuz:* diamonds: the island Ormuz, in the Persian Gulf, being a mart for precious stones.
Wear.—*To wear the cap and bells:* to play the fool: from the ancient insignia of a court jester.
To wear the collar: to be subject to another's bidding, a collar denoting ownership.
Weasel.—*To catch a weasel asleep:* to take an alert person unawares or off his guard: from the old belief that the weasel never sleeps.
Weather.—*To keep one's weather eye open:* to watch for indications of approaching calamity.
Under the weather: indisposed; ill.
Web.—*Web of destiny:* fate: from the personification of the Fates as the spinners of the web of life.
Wedding.—The various anniversaries of a wedding are sometimes designated as follows:

First, cotton	Fifteenth, crystal
Second, paper	Twentieth, china
Third, leather	Twenty-fifth, silver
Fifth, wooden	Thirtieth, pearl
Seventh, woolen	Fortieth, ruby
Tenth, tin	Fiftieth, golden
Twelfth, silk and fine linen	Seventy-fifth, diamond

Wedge.—*Thin edge of the wedge:* the apparently unimportant beginning that may lead to important consequences.
Weed.—*The divine weed:* tobacco.
Week.—*Holy week:* Passion week: the week immediately preceding Easter.
Weight.—*To carry weight:* to have influence.
Welcome.—The ship in which William Penn and his Quaker followers came to Philadelphia in 1682.
West.—*Far West:* the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
Westward the course of empire takes its way: the discovery of new lands and the expansion and development of civilization has been toward the West. Bishop Berkeley, "Arts and Learning in America."
Wet.—*Wet blanket:* one who discourages a proposed scheme or arrangement, as a wet blanket extinguishes a blaze.
What.—*To know what's what:* to be wise; have common sense. Samuel Butler (1612–80), "Hudibras."
Wheel.—*Ferris wheel:* a huge revolving wheel supported upon two towers and carrying cars upon the circumference: used in many outdoor amusement resorts, and named after the builder of the first one, George W. Ferris, who exhibited it at the Chicago World's Fair, 1893.
Man at the wheel: the steersman of a ship; hence, one in control.
To set (or *put*) *one's shoulder to the wheel:* to apply oneself energetically to a task.
White.—*To bleed a person white:* to extort the last penny from one. John Dryden, "An Evening's Love," IV:1.
To hoist the white flag: to surrender; admit defeat: from the flag of truce raised by one of the parties to a fight when a cessation of hostilities, temporary or permanent, is desired.
To show the white feather: to display cowardice: in allusion to the fact that a white feather in a fighting cock's tail is considered a mark of impure strain.
White elephant (or *Elephant*): a useless possession which is a source of constant expense; a ruinous luxury.
White lie: a falsehood uttered in the interests of courtesy, or to save the feelings of another.
White Sox: the Chicago American League baseball team.
Whole.—*Made out of whole cloth:* of a lie, utterly false and without foundation; made up in its entirety.
To be in a whole skin: to be uninjured. John Bunyan (1628–88), "Pilgrim's Progress."
Wide.—*Wide of the mark:* altogether in error.
Wife.—*Old wives' tales:* unconvincing, gossipy stories. William Tyndale (1841–1536), translation of the Bible. 1 Tim. 4:7.

Wild.—*The call of the wild:* the appeal of nature; a phrase popularized by a novel of this title by Jack London (1876–1916).
Wild goose chase: foolish pursuit of the unattainable.
Will.—*At one's own sweet will:* in accordance with one's own wishes. William Wordsworth (1770–1850), "Sonnet to Westminster Bridge."
Win.—*To win in a canter:* to win easily: in allusion to a horse which easily outstrips its competitors.
To win laurels: to acquire honor; receive approbation: from the laurel wreath awarded in classic times as a badge of honor.
To win one's spurs: to gain by one's valiant deeds the spurs of knighthood; hence, to earn admission into a certain rank or class; to prove one's worth.
Wind.—*A reed shaken by the wind:* a person moved by every passing influence. Matt. 11:7.
To raise the wind: 1, to obtain funds; 2, to cause a commotion.
To sail near (or *close to*) *the wind:* 1, to take risks; especially, to approach as nearly as possible to breaking the law; 2, to live close to one's income.
To sail with the wind: 1, to prosper; 2, to take things as they come; follow the line of least resistance.
Windmill.—*To tilt against* (or *fight with*) *windmills:* to undertake an absurd, impossible task: in allusion to an episode related in Cervantes's (1547–1616), "Don Quixote."
Window.—*Jesse window:* a window exhibiting the genealogy of Jesus from Jesse, father of David.
To finish Aladdin's window: to attempt to complete a thing left unfinished by a genius: from the tale of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."
Windward.—*Keeping to windward:* having the upper hand: because a ship having the windward position has the advantage in a race.
To lay an anchor to windward: to prepare a reserve in case of need; take precautions against reverses.
Wine.—*Good wine needs no bush:* a good article will make itself known without being puffed: from the ivy bush which was once the common sign of taverns, and especially of private houses, where beer or wine could be obtained by travelers.
Wink.—*Forty winks:* a short sleep or nap.
Not to sleep a wink: to lie awake all night. Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849), "Castle Rackrent."
To tip one the wink: to make a signal to another by a wink; hence, to give one secret information.
Wipe.—*To wipe off the slate:* to place out of consideration; obliterate.
To wipe out (or *pay off*) *old scores:* to pay a debt, whether of money or revenge.
Wisdom.—*To cut one's wisdom teeth:* to arrive at maturity: the wisdom teeth not making their appearance till a person has reached the age of discretion.
Wise.—*Penny wise and pound foolish:* thrifty in small things and careless in large ones. Robert Burton (1577–1640), "The Anatomy of Melancholy."
Wise crack: a witticism; a clever saying or bit of philosophy.
Wish.—*To wish a thing on a person:* to bestow something (usually unwelcome) upon one.
Wit.—*Mother wit:* natural wit; common sense.
Witness.—*A cloud of witnesses:* many witnesses. Heb. 12:1.
To call God to witness: to declare solemnly before God the truth of a statement.
Wolf.—*A sheep among wolves:* a victim among rogues.
To cry wolf: to give a false alarm: in allusion to the boy in Æsop's fable who as a joke repeatedly summoned the neighbors to protect the flocks from wolves when there were none, and hence was not believed when the wolves really came.
Woman.—*An old woman:* a timid, fussy person, supposed to resemble an old woman in character.
Find the woman: when there is a quarrel, trouble, or a crime, look for the woman in the case: translation of a French phrase, "cherchez la femme." Alexandre Dumas, Sr., and others.
The old woman is plucking her geese: an expression used when it is snowing and the large flakes of snow resemble goose feathers.
Wood.—*Hewers of wood and drawers of water:* laborers of the lowest class. Josh. 9:21.
Not to be out of the wood: not to be entirely clear of a difficulty or danger: in allusion to the time when brigands infested the wood to the danger of travelers.
Wool.—*All wool and a yard wide:* of excellent quality and up to specifications.
Dyed in the wool: completely impregnated; firm and steadfast, as in principle or belief: in allusion to the dyeing of wool with fast colors.
Great cry and little wool: much promise but small performance: from a legend of the devil shearing hogs.
Woolgathering.—*To be* (or *go*) *woolgathering:* to indulge in daydreams; let the mind drift from fancy to fancy, as one gathers tufts of wool caught here and there on the bushes in a sheep pasture.
Word.—*A household word:* a proverbial saying familiar to everyone. Shakespeare, "Henry V," IV;3:52.
A man of his word: a person who is to be trusted, that is, who keeps his word.
High words: angry words; a quarrel.
One's word of honor: a statement or promise made on one's honor.
To be better than one's word: to exceed one's promise.
To eat one's words: to withdraw a statement; retract.
To have the last word: to make the last retort in an altercation.
To speak (or *say*) *the word:* to give a command; express a desire.
To take one at his word: 1, to accept one's statement as true; 2, to deal with one according to his own statements.
To take the words out of another's mouth: to anticipate what another is about to say.
Work.—*All in the day's work:* to be treated as a part or the ordinary routine. Jonathan Swift, "Polite Conversations."
Maid of all work: a female servant who does all the work of a household.
To make short work of: to deal with or complete rapidly and conclusively.
To work like a Trojan: to strive valiantly; struggle with unremitting effort: in allusion to the Trojans who withstood the Greeks for ten years.
Workers.—*Industrial Workers of the World:* an association of workingmen, organized in America in 1905: usually called "the I. W. W."
World.—*World's fair:* an educational exhibition on a large scale, usually commemorative of some historical event, and designed to show the resources, progress, etc., of a nation or of the world: specifically applied to such an exhibition held in Chicago in 1893.
Worm.—*The early bird catches the worm:* the person first in the field has the advantages of its opportunities.
Wormwood.—*Gall and wormwood:* that which is extremely annoying or bitter.
Worth.—*A trick worth two of that:* a much better device or plan. Shakespeare, "King Henry IV," Part I, II;1:41.
As much as one's life is worth: involving great risk to one's life; irksome or toilsome enough to tire one to death.
Not worth a straw: of no appreciable value. Geoffrey Chaucer, "Tale of Melibeus."
Not worth his salt: not worth even enough to pay for the salt to flavor his food.
The game is not worth the candle: the undertaking is not worth the effort: apparently in allusion to a game played by candlelight, the possible winnings of which would not pay for the candle.
Worthies.—*The Nine Worthies:* three Jews, three ancient Gentiles, and three Christians, referred to by old writers; namely, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabeus, Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.
Writ.—*Holy writ:* the Bible; formerly, all writings on sacred subjects.
Write.—*To write in the sand:* to engage in a work that will be wasted; labor without avail.
Wrong.—*In the right church, but in the wrong pew:* right in general, but wrong in some particular.
To get hold of the wrong end of the stick: 1, to have the disadvantage in a controversy or contest; 2, to be in possession of the wrong story or facts.
To laugh on the wrong side of one's face: to be humiliated; cry; be dismayed. Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), "Rob Roy."

Y

Yankees.—The New York American League baseball team.
Yarn.—*To spin a yarn:* to tell a story: originally a phrase used by sailors.
Year.—*Years of discretion:* the age at which one is expected to have attained a sense of responsibility.
Yellow.—*A yellow dog:* a mongrel: used figuratively of an ill-bred or cowardly person.
The yellow flag: the signal used to announce the existence of contagious disease on shipboard.
Youth.—*The fountain of youth:* a legendary fountain supposed to possess the power of restoring youth; formerly believed by some to be on one of the Bahama Islands, and by Ponce de Leon to be in Florida.

Z

Zagadgita.—A sacred poem in the form of a dialog between Krishna and Arduna, expounding the doctrine of the Brahmins.
Zion.—*Mount Zion:* the Celestial City, or the kingdom of heaven. Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."
To be at ease in Zion: to be indolent in well-doing. Amos 6:1.

APPENDIX VI

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES

NOTE ON PRONUNCIATION.—The pronunciation of each word is given in the Glossary; but the following general directions will be of assistance. The reader should be warned, however, that the Scottish spelling, like English spelling, is often of very little practical value as a guide to pronunciation; for the Scotchman spells many words the English way, while pronouncing them the Scottish way.

VOWELS

a is mainly sounded as in English *far* (ä), *ask* (à), or *ate* (ā); rarely as in *cat* (a).
e before **r** is often sounded as in English *berry* (ē), not as in English *perfect* (pûr-); as, *kern* (kērn).
i corresponding to English **i** after a consonant is usually sounded like English ĕ, as in *single* (sĕng'l); or like English ŭ, especially after *w*: as in *will* (wŭl). The initial element of long **i** corresponding to the English diphthongal sound ī is shortened or clipped, so that the diphthong is sounded like ăĭ or ä*i*.
o pronounced in English as ŏ is in many words pronounced like ō shortened as in English *obey*.
u is in many words pronounced like ŭ (French *u*).
ei is usually pronounced either ē or ī; **ey** is usually pronounced ī.
oi often approximates the pronunciation of ī.
oo is sometimes pronounced ů or *e*, sometimes o͝o.
ou is regularly pronounced o͝o; **ow** is pronounced either as o͝o or as *ou*.
ui is pronounced nearly like ü (French *u*).

CONSONANTS

ch, gh are pronounced like *ch* in German *ich, ach* (*kh* in the pronunciation key).
r is trilled or burred.
h is strongly aspirated; it is sounded in the combination **wh**.
w is sounded in **wr**; **k** is sounded in **kn**.
b is silent in **mb**, **t** is silent in **pt, kt** (**ct**); as, *humble* (hŭm'l), *kept* (kĕp), *fact* (făk).
d in **nd** final is dropped; as, *hand* (hân).
l after **a** in the same syllable, or before **k** (c) or **m**, is often silent; as, *almous* (ô'mŭs); *falcon* (fô'kn); *palmer* (pä'mĕr). Final **l** or **ll** of English words is often given by the apostrophe in the corresponding Scottish form; as, *ca'*, call; *fu'*, full; *awfu'*, awful.
ng final is often pronounced like *n*; as, *singing* (sĕng'ĕn); **ng** medial is pronounced like *ng* as in English *singer*, not as in English *finger*.
lz is sometimes pronounced like *lli* in *million*, the **z** standing for an older *g* or *y*, and sometimes like English *lz*.

GLOSSARY

A

a' (ô), all.
a-back (*à*-bäk'), **1**, away; aloof; **2**, behind.
a-beigh (*à*-bēkh'), at a shy distance; carefully aloof.
a-blins (ă'blĭnz), perhaps. Also, **ai'blins.**
a-boon (*à*-bo͞on'), above; over.
a-bread (*à*-brĕd'), abroad. Also, **a'breid.**
a-breed (*à*-brēd'), in breadth.
ad-le (ăd'l), putrid water.
ae (ā), one.
ae-fald (ā'fâld), **1**, single; sole; **2**, simple; sincere. Also, **ae'fauld** (ā'fôld).
aff (âf), off; off from.
aff-loof (âf'-lo͞of'), offhand; unpremeditated.
a-fore-haun (*à*-fōr'hän), beforehand.
a-gate (*à*-gāt'), in motion; moving.
a-gee (*à*-jē'), **1**, awry; askew; **2**, ajar. Also, **a-jee'.**
a-gley (*à*-glī', -glē'), aside; askew; off the right line.
a-hind (*à*-hīnd'), behind. Also, **a-hint'.**
ai-blins (ā'blĭnz). See **a'blins.**
aik (āk), oak.
ain (ān), own; personal.
aince (ānz), once. Also, **aines.**
ain-sel (ān'sĕl'), own self. Also, **ain'sell'.**
air (ār), **1**, before; early; **2**, heir; **3**, oar.
airles (ārlz; ārlz). See **airl pen'ny.**
airl pen-ny (ārl; ārl), money given to bind a bargain; earnest money. Also, **airles; arles pen'ny.**
airn (ārn), **1**, iron; **2**, an iron tool.
airt (ārt), direction; point of the compass; also, to direct; guide.
aise (āz), ashes. Also, **ass.**
ait (āt), oat.
aith (āth), an oath. Also, **althe.**
ai-ver (ā'vĕr), a work horse; an old horse. Also, **a'ver.**
ai-zle (ā'zl; ĭ'zl), a live coal; ember.
a-jee (*à*-jē'). See **a-gee'.**
ak-ward (ŏk'wĕrt), awkward. Also, **ak'werd; ak'wert.**
a-lake (*à*-lāk'), alas.
a-lane (*à*-lān'), alone.
a-lang (*à*-läng'), along.
al-len-ar-ly (*à*-lĕn'ĕr-lĭ), **1**, solely; merely; **2**, only; sole.
al-mous (ô'mŭs). See **au'mous.**
a-low (*à*-lou'), afire; ablaze. Also, **a-lowe'.**
al-toun (ôl'to͞on"), old town.
a-maist (*à*-māst'), almost.
a-mang (*à*-măng'), among.
ance (ăns), once.
ane (ān), one.
a-neath (*à*-nēth'; -nĕth'), beneath.
anes (ānz), once.
a-neuch (*à*-nyo͞okh'), enough; sufficient.
a-nith-er (*à*-nĭ*th*'ĕr), another.
an-ter (ŏn'tĕr), to wander; adventure.
ar-chi-lowe (är'khĭ-lō), the obligation of one who has been treated in an inn to treat in return.
ar-gle (är'gl), to argue; dispute. Also, **ar'gle-bar'gle.**
arles pen-ny (ärlz). See **airl pen'ny.**
ash-et (ăsh'ĕt), platter.
a-sklent (*à*-sklĕnt'), aslant. Also, **a-sclent'.**
a-spar (*à*-spär'), wide apart; spread out.
ass (ăs). See **aise.**
as-soil-zie (*à*-soil'yĭ), to absolve; acquit. Also, **as-soil'yie.**
a-steer (*à*-stēr'), astir; stirring; in a ferment.
a-thart (*à*-thôrt'), athwart. Also, **a-thort'.**
a-tour (*à*-tō'ĕr), **1**, over; beyond; in spite of; **2**, besides; over and beyond.
at-ter-cop (ăt'ĕr-kŏp), **1**, a spider or a spider's web; **2**, a malicious person. Also, **et'ter-cap.**
at-weel (ăt-wēl'), surely; truly.
at-weesh (ăt-wēsh'), betwixt; between. Also, **at-wixt'.**
aucht (ôkht), **1**, possessed; owned; **2**, owed. Also, **aught.**
aught (ôkht), **1**, eight; **2**, possession; property: **in ane's aught,** in one's keeping.
aught-lins (ôkht'lĭnz), in the least degree; at all. Also, **aucht'lins.**
auld (ôld), old; elder: **auld Clootie, Hornie, Nick,** the devil; **auld-farrant,** precocious: **auld lang syne,** past days, especially, the good old days: **Auld Reekie,** Edinburgh.

auld–warld (ôld′ᵊwärld″), antique; old-fashioned; out-of-date.
au-mous (ô′mûs), alms; charity: **aumous dish,** a dish for receiving alms. Also, **al'mous; aw'-mous.**
aum-rie (ôm′rĭ), a cupboard for keeping victuals and dishes. Also, **aum'ry.**
a-va (*a*-vä′), of all; at all.
a-ver (ā′vĕr). See **ai'ver.**
a-wa (*a*-wô′; *a*-wä′), away.
a-wald (*a*-wäld′), lying on the back and unable to rise.
awe (ô), to owe.
a-wee (*a*-wē′), awhile; a little while.
a-weel (*a*-wēl′), well; well then.
aw-fu' (ô′fo͝o), awful.
aw-in (ô′ĭn), own; proper.
aw-mous (ô′mûs). See **au'mous.**
awn-le (ôn′ĭ), bearded, as wheat or rye.
ax (åks), to ask.
a-yond (*a*-yŏnd′), beyond. Also, **a-yont'.**

B

ba' (bä; bô), a ball.
bab (bäb), 1, a nosegay; tassel; 2, a cockade.
back-et (bȧk′ĕt), a shallow wooden trough for carrying coal, ashes, salt, etc. Also, **back'ie; baik'ie.**
back-ie (bȧk′ĭ), a bat. Also, **back'-ie–bird″.**
back-lins (bȧk′lĭnz), backward. Also, **back'lings.**
baff (bȧf; bĕf), a blow; a stroke, as on or with something flat or soft.
bag-gie (bȧg′ĭ), 1, stomach; belly; 2, a large minnow.
bag-hash (bȧg′hȧsh), to scold soundly; abuse.
bald (bäd), borne; endured.
baig-net (bāg′nĕt), a bayonet.
baik-ie (bāk′ĭ). See **back'et.**
bail (bāl), a signal fire; beacon.
bail-ie (bāl′ĭ), an alderman.
bain-ie (bān′ĭ), bony; having large bones.
bairn (bärn; bĕrn), child.
bairn-heid (bärn′hēd), childhood.
bairn–team (bärn′ᵊtēm), children; offspring. Also, **bairn'–teem; bairn'–time.**
baith (bāth), both.
bait-tle (bāt′l), 1, nourishing; nutritious; 2, fertile pasture.
bake (bāk), biscuit; cracker.
bal-lant (bȧl′ȧnt), ballad.
ba-low (*bȧ*-lo͞o′), lullaby. Also, **ba-loo'.**
ban (bȧn), to swear; curse.
band (bȧnd), bond; obligation.
bane (bān), bone.
bang-ster (bȧng′stĕr), 1, a bully; 2, a victor.
ban-net (bȧn′ĕt; bän′-), bonnet.
ban-nock (bȧn′ŭk), a kind of meal cake baked on a griddle or stone. Also, **bon'nock.**
ban-nock fluke (bȧn′ŭk flo͞ok), the turbot.
bap (bȧp), a thick cake or roll.
bard-le (bärd′l), a poet.
bard'y (bärd′ĭ), bold-faced; forward; pert; defiant.
bare-ht (bār′fĭt), barefooted.
bark-en (bärk′ĕn), 1, to incrust; 2, to tan with bark.
bark-it (bärk′ĭt), 1, having bark; incrusted; 2, tanned.
bar-la-fum-ble (bär″lȧ-fŭm′bl), a cry for truce, as from one defeated in wrestling. Also, **bar"la-fum'mel; bar"la-fum'mil.**
bar-ley (bär′lĭ), a cry for a truce used by boys at their games. Also, **bar'ly; bar'la** (-lȧ).
bar-ley–bree (bär′lĭᵊbrē″), any liquor brewed from malted barley; ale; whisky.
bar-li-hood (bär′lĭ-ho͝od), a drunken fit of temper.
barm (bärm), yeast.
barm-le (bär′mĭ), frothy; yeasty; hence, flighty; excitable.
barns–break-ing (bärnz′ᵊbrāk″ĭn), mischievous prank; frolic.
bar-race (bär′ȧs), bounds; an inclosure, as for tilting.
bar-rie (bär′ĭ), 1, infant's flannel swaddling cloth; 2, woman's petticoat.
bar-row tram (bär′ō), handle of a wheelbarrow or handcart.
batch (bȧch), crew; gang.
bats (bȧts), 1, colic; 2, a disease of animals due to bots. Also, **batts.**
bauch (bôkh), 1, unpleasant, as to taste; 2, not good; insufficient; 3, abashed; shy; 4, indifferent; sorry; 5, partially thawed, as ice. Also, **baugh.**
bauch-le (bôkh′l), 1, an old, worn-out shoe; 2, a worthless person or thing; a laughingstock; 3 to bungle; 4, to shuffle or shamble; 5, to treat contemptuously. Also, **bauch'el.**
baud-rons (bô′drŭnz), cat.
bauk (bôk), 1, to balk; 2, a cross beam, as in a roof; also, the beam of a pair of scales; 3, a strip of land left unplowed; also, to miss furrows in plowing. Also, **bawk.**
bauld (bôld), bold.
bau-sond (bô′snd), having a white spot or streak, especially on the face: said of animals.
baw-bee (bô′bē), halfpenny: *pl.* money.
bawk (bôk). See **bauk.**
baw-tie (bô′tĭ), 1, a large dog; 2, hare. Also, **baw'ty.**
bax-ter (bȧk′-stĕr), baker.
beal (bēl), 1, a narrow pass between hills; 2, a river mouth.
bear (bĕr). See **bere.**
beast-ie (bēs′tĭ), a little beast.
beck (bĕk), a bow; curtsy; nod.
bed-ral (bĕd′rȧl), beadle; sexton.
bed-rel (bĕd′rĕl), bedridden.
beek (bēk), to bask; shine brightly; also, a basking.
beet (bēt), 1, to mend: aid; amend; 2, to kindle; rouse, as passion. Also, **beete.**
be-fa' (bē-fô′), to befall.
be-faun (bē-fôn′), befallen.
be-flum (bē-flŭm′), to deceive.
be-goud (bē-go͞od′), began.
be-grut-ten (bē-grŭt′n), having the face disfigured from weeping.
be-gunk (bē-gŭnk′), 1, to cheat; jilt; 2, to make a fool of.
be-haud-en (bē-hôd′n), beholden; indebted.
be-hauf (bē-hôf′), behalf
be-hint (bē-hĭnt′), 1, behind: 2, late; in arrears. Also, **be-hin'".**
belid (bēld). See **bield.**
bein (bēn). See **bien.**
beld (bĕld), bald.
be-live (bē-līv′), forthwith; quickly; by and by. Also, **be-lyve'.**
bell–wa-ver (bĕlᵊwā′vĕr), 1, to ramble; stroll; 2, to fluctuate.
ben (bĕn), 1, within; inside: 2, a parlor: **to be far ben with,** to be friendly or intimate with.
bend (bĕnd), drink of liquor; also, to drink hard; guzzle.
ben-most (bĕn′mōst), innermost.
bere (bĕr), barley that has more than two rows of grain in the spike. Also, **bear.**
be-socht (bē-sôkht′), besought.
be-thank-it (bē-thȧngk′ĭt), a grace said after a meal.
be-thocht (bē-thôkht′), bethought.
beuk (byo͞ok; bo͞ok). See **buik.**
be-yont (bē-yŏnt′), beyond; yonder.
bick-er (bĭk′ĕr), 1, a kind of wooden vessel for food or drink; 2, a brawl; 3, a sprint or short race; also, to sprint.
bid (bĭd), to ask; wish; offer.
bide (bīd), 1, to stay; tarry; 2, to reside; 3, to endure; tolerate; 4, pain; suffering.
bield (bēld), to shelter; find refuge; also, a shelter. Also, **belid; biel.**
bien (bēn), comfortable; well-to-do. Also, **bein.**
big (bĭg), to build. Also, **bigg.**
big-gin (bĭg′ĭn), building; house.
big-git (bĭg′ĭt), built.
big-go-net (bĭg′ō-nĕt), a linen cap or coif.
bike (bīk), 1, a nest or swarm of wild bees, wasps, or ants; hence, an assembly of people; 2, to swarm; gather together like bees. Also, **byke.**
bil-ly (bĭl′ĭ; bŭl′ĭ), comrade; chum; mate; brother. Also, **bil'lie.**
bind (bīnd), capacity; measure: **I'm at my bind,** I've got my full measure (of drink).
bing (bĭng), a heap, as of grain or potatoes.
bink (bĭnk), 1, bench; shelf; 2, rack for holding dishes.
bin-na (bĭn′ä), be not.
birk (bûrk), birch.
birk-ie (bûrk′ĭ), a forward young fellow.
birl (bûrl), 1, to ply with drink; carouse; 2, to spin, as a coin; make a whirring noise: **birling the bawbee,** contributing toward the drinks.
bir-law-man (bûr′lô-mȧn), a petty officer of a local court. Also, **bir'lie-man; byr'law-man.**
birn (bĭrn), burden.
birr (bûr), 1, a whirring noise; buzzing sound; 2, force; vigor.
birse (bĭrs), 1, a bristle or bristles; short hair, as of the head or beard; 2, temper; irritation· **to set up one's birse,** to put one in a rage.
bir-sle (bûr′sl; bĭr′sl), to scorch.
bit (bĭt), 1, a place or position; 2, a short time; 3, the nick of time; 4, used attributively, small; little; as, a *bit* lassie.
bit-tle (bĭt′l), a wooden bat for beating clothes; a beetle.
bit-tock (bĭt′ŭk), a little bit; a short distance.
bizz (bĭz), to buzz.
black-it (blȧk′ĭt), blackened.
black-neb (blȧk′nĕb), 1, a carrion crow; any black-billed bird; 2, one disaffected toward government.
blad (blȧd; blōd), 1, a slap; blow; also, to slap hard; 2, a rain storm; squall; also, to drive in gusts. Also, **blaud.**
blae (blā), 1, blackish blue; livid; 2, disappointed.
blae-ber-ry (blā′bĕr-ĭ), bilberry.
blae-wort (blā′wûrt; blā′ĕrt), 1, bluebottle, or cornflower; 2, harebell. Also, **bla'wart.**
blast-le (blȧs′tl), 1, a blasted creature; a dwarf; 2, an ill-tempered child.
blast-it (blȧst′ĭt), blasted.
blate (blāt), 1, modest; 2, bashful; sheepish; 3, stupid; slow; 4, naked.
blath-er (blȧth′ĕr). See **bleth'er.**
blaud (blōd). See **blad.**
blaw (blō), 1, to blow; 2, to boast: **blaw–l'–my–lug,** flattery; also, a flatterer: **to blaw in one's lug,** to flatter a person.
bla-wart (blā′wûrt). See **blae'wort.**
blawn (blôn), blown.
blear-in (blēr′ĭn), blinding: **blearin ane's ee,** blinding one with flattery.
blear-it (blēr′ĭt), bleared; bedimmed with weeping: **bleerit and blin',** bleared and blind.
bleeze (blēz), 1, a blaze; also, to blaze; 2, a rage; also, to flare up; get angry; 3, to declaim; bluster.

bleez-y (blēz'ĭ), excited; inflamed.
blel-lum (blĕl'ŭm), an idle, blatant talker.
bleth-er (blĕ*th*'ĕr), 1, a bladder; 2, idle talk; nonsense; also, to prattle; talk foolishly. Also, **blath'er.**
bleth-er-a-tion (blĕ*th*"ĕr-ā'shŭn), nonsense; bosh; trash.
bleth'-rin (blĕ*th*'rĭn), talking idly; gossiping.
blink (blĭngk), 1, a little while; 2, a smiling glance.
blink-er (blĭngk'ĕr), an ogling coquette.
blit-ter (blĕt'ĕr), 1, bittern; 2, snipe.
blude (blŭd), blood. Also, **bluid.**
blue-gown (blōō'-gōōn), a licensed beggar, who received from the king, on his birthday, alms and a blue gown.
blume (blūm), to bloom.
blunk-er (blŭngk'ĕr), 1, bungler; 2, calico printer.
blunks (blŭngks), cotton or linen fabrics.
blunt-ie (blŭnt'ĭ), a stupid person; blockhead; dolt.
blype (blīp), 1, shred; patch of skin; 2, a blow.
blyth-en (blī*th*'n), to make glad; cheer.
boast (bōst), a threat; also, to threaten.
bocht (bŏkht), bought.
bock (bŏk), to vomit; gush intermittently.
bod-ach (bŏd'ăkh), 1, an old man; 2, hobgoblin.
bod-dle (bŏd'l), an old copper coin, worth about one-sixth of an English penny.
bode (bōd), a bid; also, to bid; offer a price for.
bo-gle (bō'gl), bugbear; hobgoblin; scarecrow. Also, **bo'gie.**
bole (bōl), a small, square-shaped recess in a wall for admitting light; a closet in the wall of a building; a locker.
boll (bōl), a dry measure equal to about six bushels. Also, **bow.**
bo-nal-ly (bō-năl'ĭ), a farewell; hence, a parting glass. Also, **bon-nal'ly.**
bon-net laird (bŏn'ĕt lârd), a yeoman who farms his own land.
bon-nock (bŏn'ŭk). See **ban'nock.**
bon-ny (bŏn'ĭ), handsome; beautiful; also, blithe; strong. Also, **bon'nie; bon'le.**
bood (bōōd), had to; behooved.
boon (bōōn), above.
boon-maist (bōōn'māst), uppermost.
boord (bōrd), a board.
boor-tree (bōōr'-trē"). See **bour'-tree".**
boost (bōōst), must; ought.
bor-del (bôr'dl), brothel.
bor-rel (bŏr'ĕl), 1, an augur; 2, unlearned; belonging to the laity: **borrel loons,** knavish rustics.
boss (bŏs), hollow; empty: **boss window,** bay window.
botch (bŏch), an angry tumor.
both-y (bŏth'ĭ), hut for laborers; cottage. Also, **booth'y.**
bought (boukht; bŭkht; bōōkht), sheep pen or fold; also, to pen; inclose. Also, **boucht; bught.**
bouk (bōōk), 1, a body; the trunk; 2, volume; compass.
bouk-y (bōōk'ĭ), bulky.
boul (bōōl), 1, anything curved; specifically, a bail for a kettle; 2, a bowl.
bou-man (bōō'mân), a tenant of a dairy farmer. Also, **bow'man.**
boun-teth (bōōn'tĕth), bounty; reward. Also, **boun'tith.**
bourd (bōōrd), a jest; also, to jest; poke fun at; mock.
bou-rock (bōō'rŭk), 1, a small hut; 2, a small pile of stones; 3, a confused mass; multitude. Also, **bou'rach; bow'rock.**
bour-tree (bōōr'=trē") the shrub elder. Also, **boor'-tree", bu'-tree".**
bow (bou). See **boll.**
bow-er (bōō'ĕr), 1, one who rents or manages a dairy farm; 2, a private chamber.
bow-et (bou'ĕt), 1, a small lantern; 2, moon.
bow-ie (bou'ĭ), 1, a small cask, open at one end; 2, a milk pail.
bow-ing (bōō'ĭn), a small dairy farm together with the stock. Also, **bow'in.**
bow-kail (bou'kāl"), cabbage.
bow-man (bōō'mân). See **bou'-man.**
bow't (bout), bowed; bent; crooked.
brae (brā), 1, a declivity; slope of a hill; 2, the bank of a river.
braid (brād), broad.
braik (brāk), a kind of harrow.
brainge (brānj), to act or move impetuously or noisily; use violence.
braird (brârd), young shoots of grass, grain, etc.; also, to sprout. Also, **breer.**
brak (brâk), broke.
bran-der (brân'dĕr), gridiron.
bran-dered (brân'dĕrd), grilled; broiled.
brank (brânk), to prance; caper; toss the head.
bran-kie (brâng'kĭ), dressed up; gaudy; decorated.
brank-new (brângk'=nū'), brand-new.
branks (brângks), a wooden bridle.
bran-y (brân'ĭ), brandy.
brash (brâsh), 1, a sudden attack of illness; 2, an attack; 3, a sudden burst of activity.
brat (brât), 1, coarse clothing; 2, apron or bib; 3, small pieces; rags; 4, scum on boiled food; 5, a child.
brat-tach (brât'ăkh), flag or standard.
brat-tle (brât'l), 1, a clatter, as of something breaking; noisy skirmish; 2, to clatter; rattle.
braw (brô), fine; handsome; well-dressed.
braw-lie (brô'lĭ), very well; finely; heartily. Also, **braw'ly; braw'-lins.**
braws (brôz), braveries; fineries.
brax-y (brăk'sĭ), a disease of sheep; also, a sheep that has died of disease. Also, **brax'le.**
breas-kit (brēs'kĭt). See **bris'kit.**
breast-ie (brĕst'ĭ), breast.
breast-it (brĕst'ĭt), breasted.
brech-am (brĕkh'ăm), collar of a draft horse.
breck (brĕkh), to break.
breck-an (brĕkh'ăn), bracken; ferns. Also, **breck'en.**
bree (brē), 1, broth; soup; 2, brew; ale; 3, moisture of any kind. Also, **brie.**
breef (brēf). See **brief.**
breek-less (brēk'lĕs), without breeches.
breeks (brēks), breeches.
breer (brēr). See **braird.**
breid (brēd), bread.
brent (brĕnt), 1, smooth; unwrinkled; high or prominent: said of the forehead; 2, lofty and steep.
bricht (brēkht), bright.
brick-le (brŭk'l), brittle.
brie (brē). See **bree.**
brief (brēf), spell; charm. Also, **breef.**
brig (brĕg), bridge.
bris-kit (brĭs'kĭt), brisket; breast. Also, **breas'kit.**
brith-er (brĭ*th*'ĕr), brother.
broch-an (brŏkh'ăn), porridge.
broch-it (brŏkh'ĭt), stitched; sewed. Also, **brocht** (brŏkht).
brock (brŏk), badger.
brocked (brŏkht), mottled with black and white, as on the face. Also, **brock'it.**
brock-it cow (brŏkh'ĭt kōō"), a white-faced cow.
brod (brŏd), a goad.
brog (brŏg), a pointed instrument, as an awl; also, to prick; prod.
brogue (brōg), trick; fraud.
broke (brōk), kitchen refuse.
bro-ken man (brō'kn măn), 1, outlaw; 2, bankrupt.
broo (brū), broth; juice; liquid.
broose (brōōz), in the Highlands, a race at a wedding, from the church to the bridegroom's house.
brose (brōz), a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, milk, or the like, on meal: **brose time,** supper time.
brough (brōokh), 1, halo around the sun or moon; 2, in curling, either of several concentric circles around the tee. Also, **brugh.**
browst (brōōst), a brewing; the amount brewed at one time; hence, the consequences of one's acts.
bruck-le (brŭk'l), brittle; fragile; inconstant.
brugh (brōokh), borough.
bruik (brūk), brook.
brul-yie (brŭl'yĭ), broil; disturbance. Also, **brul'zie; brull'zie.**
brun-stan (brŭn'stân), brimstone.
brunt (brŭnt), did burn; burnt.
brust (brŭst), burst.
buck-ie (bŭk'ĭ), 1, a spinal marine shell, especially that of the whelk; 2, a perverse fellow.
buff (bŏf; bĕf), to beat; whack.
bught (bŭkht). See **bought.**
bught-in-time (bŭkht'ĭn=tīm"), the time of collecting the ewes in the pens to be milked.
bulk (byōōk; bōōk), book.
buird-ly (bōōrd'lĭ), athletic; strong; stalwart.
buist (büst), 1, a box; also, to inclose, as in a box; 2, a brand on cattle; also, to brand.
buit (büt), boot.
buke (byōōk; bōōk). See **bulk.**
bul-ler (bōōl'ĕr), the roaring of waters in a turmoil; also, to roar; bellow: **Bullers of Buchan** (bŭkh'ăn), a recess in the rocky sea cliffs at Buchan Ness, in which the waves seethe and boil.
bum (bŭm), hum of bees; din; also, to hum; drone.
bum-baze (bŭm-bāz'), to bamboozle; confuse.
bum-bee (bŭm'bē'), bumblebee.
bum-ble (bŭm'bl; bŭm'l), to bungle; act in a clumsy manner.
bum-clock (bŭm'klŏk"), a humming beetle that flies in the summer evenings.
bum-ming (bŭm'ĭn), a humming, as of bees.
bum-mie (bŭm'ĭ), to blunder; bungle.
bumm-ler (bŭm'lĕr), blunderer.
bung-fu' (bŭng'fōō"), drunk; fuddled. Also, **bung.**
bunk-er (bŭngk'ĕr), 1, a box or chest or earthen seat that serves for a resting place; 2, a roadside bank; 3, a sand hole or artificial mound, as on a golf course.
burd (bûrd), maiden; damsel.
bure (bûr), bore; did bear.
burn (bûrn), rivulet; brook.
burn-e-win (bûrn'ĭ-wĭn), blacksmith.
burn-ie (bûrn'ĭ), rivulet; small brook.
bur-rows-town (bŭr'ŭs=tōōn), borrough town.

busk (būsk), to prepare; dress; deck.
busk-ie (būs'kĭ), bushy; wooded; bosky.
busk-it (būs'kĭt), dressed; clothed; adorned.
bus-le (būs'l), to bustle; hurry. Also, **bus'sle.**
buss (būs), 1, to get ready; dress; 2, a bush.
but (būt), 1, the outer room of a house, especially of a house having only two rooms; 2, without; 3, out; toward the outer part of the house; **but and ben,** out and in; back and forth.
but-tock mail (būt'ŭk māl), a fine imposed in place of sitting on the stool of repentance.
by (bī; bĭ), past; beyond; contrary to; **by and atour,** over and above; in excess; **by oneself,** out of one's mind.
by-ganes (bī'gānz), bygones.
byke (bīk). See **bike.**
byre (bīr), a cow house.
byr-law-man (bīr'lô-mȧn). See **bir'law-man.**

C

ca' (kô), 1, a calf; also, to calve; 2, a call; a knock; also, to call; knock; drive (a nail); **ca' canny,** to go or drive cautiously.
ca-ber (kā'bĕr), 1, pole; spar; rafter; 2, pole hurled in Highland games. Also, **keb'ar.**
cad-die (kȧd'ĭ), porter; messenger; especially, an attendant who carries a golfer's clubs, etc. Also, **cad'dy.**
cadg-er (kȧj'ĕr), huckster; carrier.
cadg-y (kȧj'ĭ), 1, cheerful; 2, lustful; amorous; 3, gaily; happily.
caff (kȧf; kăf), chaff. Also, **caffe.**
caft (kȧft), bought.
calk-le (kȧk'l; kĕk'l), loud chatter; cackle; also, to chuckle; cackle.
call-leach (kȧl'yȧk), an old woman. Also, **call'lach.**
caird (kārd), tinker; tramp; gypsy.
cairn (kārn), a loose heap of stones.
calf ward, a pen for feeding calves.
cal-lan (kȧl'ȧn), lad; boy. Also, **cal'lant.**
cal'ler (kȧl'ĕr), cool; refreshing; fresh; **caller herrin',** newly caught herrings.
cal-let (kȧl'ĕt), 1, a scold; 2, prostitute.
cam (kȧm), came.
cam-stear-y (kȧm-stār'ĭ), riotous; quarrelsome; stubborn. Also, **cam-steer'y.**
car-gle (kȧng'gl), quarrel; wrangle; dispute.
can-kert (kȧng'kĕrt), fretful; peevish; ill-natured.
can-na (kȧn'nȧ), cannot.
can-nach (kȧn'ȧkh), cotton.
can-ny (kȧn'ĭ), 1, cautious; prudent; 2, sly; crafty; 3, gentle; tractable; 4, frugal; careful; 5, safe; 6, sung; comfortable; 7, good; worthy. Also, **can'nie.**
cant (kȧnt), bold; brisk; lively.
cant-ie (kȧn'tĭ), cheerful; merry. Also, **cant'y.**
can-tle (kȧn'tl), 1, crown of the head; 2, ridge; any projecting part.
can-trip (kȧn'trĭp), incantation; piece of witchcraft; a mischievous trick.
cap (kȧp), a wooden bowl, often with two handles; **to drink cap out,** to drain the bowl or flagon. Also, **caup.**
cap-er-noi-ted (kȧp"ĕr-nol'tĕd), 1, peevish; 2, muddled; slightly intoxicated. Also, **cap"er-noi'ty.**
ca-ple (kā'pl), horse. Also, **ca'pul.**
cap-ple (kȧp'l), cap: a diminutive.
car-cake (kär'kāk"), a kind of small griddlecake eaten on Shrove Tuesday. Also, **ker'cake".**
car-fuf-fle (kĕr-fŭf'l), disorder; also, to throw into disorder. Also, **cur-fuf'fle.**
carl (kärl), 1, boor; churl; rustic; 2, an old man. Also, **carle.**
carl-ie (kär'lĭ), 1, a dwarf; 2, a precocious youth.
car-line (kär'lĭn), an old woman. Also, **car'lin; car'ling.**
car-ritch (kär'ĭch), catechism: **to give carritch,** to reprove; scold; catechize. Also, **car'ritch-es.**
carse (kȧrs; kĕrs), low, rich land, especially by a river.
cartes (kärts), playing cards; also, a game of cards.
car-vy (kär'vĭ), caraway.
cas-chrom (kȧs'khrōm), a pick used by Highlanders in stony ground. Also, **cas'crom; cas'crome; gas'cromh.**
cast (kȧst), to swarm, as bees: **to cast out** (ōōt), to quarrel: **to cast up,** 1, to appear unexpectedly; 2, to clear after rain or at dawn; also, to threaten rain: said of clouds or the sky.
cas-tock (kȧs'tŭk), a cabbage stalk. Also, **cus'tock.**
cat-er-an (kȧt'ĕr-ȧn), a Highland freebooter.
ca'-thro' (kä'thrō; kô'-), disturbance; tumult; commotion. Also, **ca"-throw.**
cau-dron (kô'drŭn), caldron.
cauf (kôf), calf.
cauff (kôf), chaff.
cauk (kôk), chalk: **cauk an' keel,** chalk and red clay, used for marking sheep. Also, **cawk.**
cauld (kôd), cold.
cauld-rife (kôd'rīf'), chilly; lifeless; indifferent.
caup (kôp). See **cap.**
cau-sey (kô'zĭ), 1, a flagged or paved yard; also, to pave; 2, street or causeway; **to keep the crown o' the causey,** to keep the middle of the highway.
cav-el (kȧv'l), a despicable person. Also, **cav'il.**
ca-vie (kā'vĭ), hen coop. Also, **ca'vy.**
cawk (kôk). See **cauk.**
cer-tie, my cer-tie (sĕr'tĭ mĕ sĕr'tĭ), in good troth; my faith.
cer-tis (sĕr'tĭs), truly; verily.
cess (sĕs), tax; land tax.
chack (chȧk), 1, a snack; 2, to snap the jaws; make a snapping sound with the teeth.
chaft (chȧft), a jaw; jawbone: *pl.* cheeks; chops.
chal-der (chô'dĕr), an old Scotch dry measure equal to about 96 bushels.
chan-cy (chȧn'sĭ), lucky; fortunate; favorable.
chan-ter (chȧn'tĕr), the pipe in a bagpipe on which the melody is played.
chap (chȧp), a blow; knock; a knock on the door: **to chap out,** to call to come out, as by a tap on the window.
chap-pit (chȧp'ĕt), struck; mashed; pounded.
cheap o't (chēp ōt), well deserving of it.
cheek (chēk), side, as of a fire: **cheek for chow,** side by side.
chen-yie (chĕn'yĭ), chain.
chiel (chēl), 1, a young fellow; 2, child. Also, **chield.**
chim-la (chĭm'lȧ), chimney: **chimla lug,** the fireside: **chimla neuck** (nyōōk), chimney corner. Also, **chim'ley; chim'lie.**
chit-ter (chĕt'ĕr), 1, to twitter; chirp; 2, to shiver, as from cold.
chop (chŏp; shŏp), shop.
chow (chou), 1, to chew; 2, the jowl.
chowl (choul), a mournful cry; also, to whine.
chuck (chŭk), pebble: *pl.* a game played with pebbles; jackstones.
chuck-le (chŭk'l), 1, chicken; 2, a small pebble.
chuck-stone (chŭk'stōn"), pebble: jackstone. Also, **chuck'i-stane".**
chuff-le (chŭf'l), chubby; full-faced; plump.
cit (sĭt), civet.
clach-an (klȧkh'ȧn), hamlet; small village.
claes (klāz), clothes. Also, **claise; claithes** (klāz).
clag (klȧg), clay; mud; also, to bemire; clog.
claik (klāk), bernicle goose; also, to cackle.
clair-schach (klär'shȧkh), harp. Also, **clair'sho.**
claith (klāth; klĭth), cloth.
claith-ing (klā*th*'ĭn), clothing.
clam (klȧm; klăm; klām), base; mean.
clam-i-hew-it (klȧm"ĭ-hū'ĭt), blow; drubbing; beating.
clam-jam-phrie (klȧm-jȧm'frĭ), rubbish; odds and ends; hence, rabble. Also, **clam-jam'phrey; clan-jam'fray; clan-jam'frie.**
clank-le (klȧngk'l), a sharp blow; a clank.
clap (klȧp), 1, a stroke; the tongue of a bell; the clapper of a mill; 2, a moment.
clark-it (klär'kĭt), clerked.
clart-y (klär'tĭ), muddy; dirty; sticky.
clash (klȧsh), 1, a mass of any soft, moist substance thrown at an object; 2, gossip; idle talk; 3, a gossip; talebearer; also, to tattle; gossip.
clat (klȧt), clot; clod; mess; also, to smear; bedaub.
clatch (klȧch), 1, a daub of dirt, mire, or dung; also, to daub, as with lime; 2, a slattern; also, to do in a careless manner.
clat-tern (klȧt'ĕrn), tattler; gossip.
clat-ter-traps (klȧt'ĕr-trȧps"), rattletraps: knicknacks.
clat-ty (klȧt'ĭ), dirty; slovenly.
claucht (klōkht), grasp; handful; also to seize; clutch. Also, **claught.**
claut (klōt), 1, a clutch; handful; also, to scratch; claw; 2, a rake; also, to rake or scrape together.
cla-ver (klā'vĕr), 1, clover; 2, gossip; idle talk; also, to gossip; chatter.
cla-vers (klā'vĕrz), idle tales.
claw (klô), 1, to scratch; scrape; 2, to flatten: **to claw an auld,** or **auld man's, pow,** to live a long time: **to claw favor,** to curry favor: **to claw up one's mittens,** to end a fight.
clead (klēd), to clothe. Also, **cleed.**
cleck (klĕk), to hatch.
cleck-in (klĕk'ĭn), brood of chickens.
cleeds (klēdz), clothes.
cleek (klēk), a large hook; also, to hook; seize; link together; hence, to marry.
cleek-it (klēk'ĭt), caught, as with a hook.
cleg (klĕg), gadfly. Also, **clegg.**
cleuch (klūkh; klōōkh), ravine; steep descent. Also, **cleugh.**
clink (klĭngk), 1, a metallic sound; a resounding stroke; 2, a rime; jingling meter; also, to compose (verses); 3, money; 4, an instant; 5, to move or do anything briskly.
clipe (klīp). See **clype.**
clish-ma-cla-ver (klĭsh"mȧ-klā'vĕr), idle gossip; also, to gossip.
clock (klŏk), 1, a beetle; 2, to cluck; 3, to hatch.
clomb (klōm), climbed.

cloot (klŭt), a cloven hoof, or one of its parts; hence, the devil: **cloot and cloot,** every hoof. Also, **clute.**
cloot-ie (klŭt'ĭ), 1, a little hoof; 2, the devil.
clour (klōōr), a bump, as on the head; also, to knock; dent.
cloured (klōōrd), dimpled; dented.
clud (klōōd), cloud.
clung (klŭng), 1, shriveled; empty, as from lack of food; 2, stiff and adhesive, as clay.
clute (klŭt). See **cloot.**
clype (klīp), to tell secrets; tattle; gossip. Also, **clipe.**
coal-heugh (kōl'hŭkh"), coalpit. Also, **coal'hew".**
co-ble (kō'bl), a short, flat-bottomed rowboat.
cock-a-leek-ie (kŏk"ə-lēk'ĭ), a soup of fowl boiled with leeks. Also, **cock"y-leek'ie.**
cock-er-non-ny (kŏk'ĕr-nŏn"ĭ), the gathering of a woman's hair under the snood.
cock-er-y (kŏk'ĕr-ĭ), liable to fall; unstable.
cock-laird (kŏk'=lārd"), jocularly, one who owns or tends a small piece of land.
cock-le (kŏk'l), peculiar; whimsical.
cock-pad-die (kŏk'păd"l), lumpfish. Also, **cock'pai"dle** (-pā-").
cod (kŏd), pillow; cushion.
coff (kŏf), to buy.
colt (kōft), bought.
cog-gie (kŏg'ĭ), a cog, or round wooden vessel: a diminutive.
cogh-le (kŏkh'l), to wheeze, as from asthma.
cogue (kōg), 1, a hooped vessel for liquids; 2, the quantity such a vessel will hold. Also, **cog.**
Coi-la (koi'lə), the Latin form of Kyle, a district of Ayrshire.
coi-lie-shang-le (kŏl'ĭ-shăng"l), quarrel; row; wrangle. Also, **coil'lie-shang"y.**
com-pleent (kŏm-plēnt'), complaint.
con-trair (kŏn-trâr'), contrary; opposed to; also, to oppose; thwart.
cood (kōōd; kûd), cud.
coof (kûf; kōōf), blockhead; lout; dolt. Also, **cuif.**
cook (kōōk; kōōk), to come and go suddenly.
coos-er (kōōs'ĕr), stallion; courser.
coost (kûst), did cast.
coot (kût), 1, ankle; 2, fetlock of a horse; 3, a trifle. Also, **cute.**
coot-le (kōōt'l; kût'l), 1, a wooden kitchen dish; 2, having the legs feathered: said of fowls.
cor-bie (kôr'bl), raven; crow. Also, **cor'by.**
core (kōr), corps; a group of individuals; a party.
corn't (kôrnt), fed with oats.
cor-o-nach (kŏr'ŏ-năkh), a dirge, as for a chieftain.
cor-rie (kŏr'ĭ), a recess in a mountain or hill.
cosh (kŏsh), 1, snug; comfortable; 2, friendly; 3, lively; happy; 4, still; quiet.
cot-ter (kŏt'ĕr), one who dwells in a cottage. Also, **cot'tar.**
could-na (kōōd'nə), could not.
coun-tra (kŭn'trĭ; kĭn'trə), country.
coup (koup), 1, to capsize; dump; also, a fall; an upset; a tip cart; 2, to drink off; drain; 3, to barter; also, a good bargain: **coup the crans,** to be overturned; be wrecked: **coup the creels,** to upset the creels; hence, to fall head over heels.
coup-it (koup'ĭt), bought; traded.
cour (kōōr), to cower. Also, **cowr.**
courch (kûrch). See **curch.**
couth-ie (kōōth'ĭ), kind; loving; good-natured.
cow (kou), 1, to clip; cut short; prune; also, a pruning; 2, to exceed; surpass; 3, to scold; upbraid; 4, a scarecrow; goblin; 5, a wisp of broom. Also, **cowe.**
cowl (koul), nightcap.
cowp (koup). See **coup.**
cowr (kōōr). See **cour.**
cow"-rin (kōō'rĭn), cowering.
cowt (kout), colt. Also, **cowte.**
crab-bit (krăb'ĭt), fretful; crabbed.
crack (krăk), 1, familiar talk; chat; gossip; also, to chat; boast; 2, a moment; instant.
crack-hemp (krăk'hĕmp"), a gallows bird; one who deserves hanging.
crack-in (krăk'ĭn), conversing.
craem (krām). See **crame.**
craft (krâft). See **croft.**
crag (krāg), neck; throat. Also, **craig.**
craig (krāg), crag or rock.
craik (krāk), 1, to creak; 2, to cry out harshly; 3, to crack, or brag.
cram-bo-clink (krăm'bō-klĭngk"), rimes; doggerel. Also, **cram'bo-jin'gle.**
crame (krām), a stall or booth where goods are sold, as at a fair; also, to hawk goods. Also, **craem; krame.**
cram-er (krām'ĕr), peddler; hawker.
cran (krăn), 1, a crane, or iron bar for supporting a pot over a fire; 2, a measure of fresh herrings. Also, **crane.**
crank (krângk), the screeching of an ungreased wheel.
crank-ous (krangk'ŭs), fretful; captious.
cran-reuch (krăn'rûkh), hoarfrost.
crap (krâp), 1, crept; 2, a crop; also, to crop.
crap-pit head (krâp'ĭt hĕd), a stuffed haddock's head served as a delicacy.
craw (krô), rook; crow.
creagh (krēkh), a highland raid; also, to raid or plunder. Also, **creach.**
creel (krēl), a basket, especially a fisherman's willow basket; also, to put in such a basket: **in a creel,** in a dazed condition; befuddled.
creep-le (krēp'l), a low, three-legged stool. Also, **creep'y.**
creesh (krēsh), grease; oil. Also, **creish.**
creesh-ie (krēsh'ĭ), greasy; oily.
crew-els (krōō'ĕlz), scrofula.
crock (krŏk), an ewe too old for breeding.
croft, a small holding of land. Also, **craft.**
cromb-le (krŭm'l). See **crummle.**
croo (krōō), pen or fold.
crood (krōōd), to coo, as a dove. Also, **croud.**
croo-dle (krōō'dl), 1, to coo; purr; 2, to cuddle together, as from fear or cold.
crook (krōōk), hook; pothook: **crook in one's lot,** a trial; misfortune.
crouch-le (krōōch'l), hunchbacked.
croun (krōōn), crown.
crou-pon (krōō'pŭn). See **cur'pan.**
crouse (krōōs), 1, lively; jolly; 2, brisk; 3, bold; cocky.
crouse-ly (krōōs'lĭ), cheerfully; courageously; boldly.
crowd-ie (krowd'ĭ), a thick gruel: **crowdie time,** breakfast time. Also, **crowd'y.**
crum-mie (krŭm'ĭ), a cow with crumpled horns. Also, **cromb'le; crom'le; crum'mock.**
crump (krŭmp), crisp; crusty, as bread.
crun-kle (krŭng'kl), a crease or wrinkle; also, to rumple.
crunt (krŭnt), a blow on the head with a cudgel.
crup-pen (krŭp'ĭn), crept.
crus-ie (krōōs'ĭ), a small open lamp; a cup for oil. Also, **crus'y.**
cud (kŭd), cudgel.
cud-die (kŭd'ĭ), ass; donkey. Also, **cud'dy.**
cuif (kŭf; kōōf). See **coof.**
cuis-ser (kŭs'ĕr). See **coos'er.**
cui-ti-kin (kŭ'tĭ-kĭn). See **cu'tikin.**
cuit-tle (kŭt'l), 1, to coax; cajole; 2, to tickle: **to cuittle favor,** to curry favor. Also, **cuit'le.**
cum-mer (kŭm'ĕr), a godmother; hence, a gossip; witch; woman. Also, **kim'mer.**
cun-yie (kŭn'yĕ), coin. Also, **cun'zie.**
curch (kûrch), a woman's linen kerchief. Also, **courch.**
curch-ie (kûr'chĭ), a curtsy.
cur-cud-doch (kûr-kŭd'ŭkh), kindly; fond; familiar; attentive. Also, **cur-cud'dock.**
cur-fuf-fle (kĕr-fŭf'l). See **car-fuf'fle.**
cur-lie-wur-ly (kûr'lĭ-wûr'lĭ), a conspicuous ornament abounding in curves. Also, **cur'liewur'lie.**
cur-mur-ring (kĕr-mûr'ĭng), grumbling; murmuring; also, a slight rumbling noise.
curn (kûrn), grain; granule; very small portion.
cur-ny (kûr'nĭ), grainy; granulated.
cur-pan (kûr'păn), rump; buttocks; hindquarters. Also, **cur'pen; cur'pin; cur'pon; crou'pon.**
cur-pie (kûr'pĭ), crupper; buttocks.
cur-rach (kûr'ă), a small boat; coracle: *pl.* curracks (which see). Also, **cur'ragh** (kōōr'ăkh).
cur-racks (kûr'ŭks), wooden or wicker frames or panniers slung over a horse to carry loads. Also, **cur'rocks.**
cush-at (kŭsh'ăt), wood pigeon.
cus-ser (kōōs'ĕr), stallion; courser.
cus-tock (kŭs'tŭk). See **cas'tock.**
cute (kōōt; kût). See **coot.**
cu-ti-kin (kŭ'tĭ-kĭn), gaiter; spatterdash, or long legging. Also, **cui'ti-kin.**
cut-lugged (kŭt'=lŭgd), crop-eared.
cut-tit (kŭt'ĭt), abrupt; rude; snappish.
cut-ty (kŭt'ĭ), 1, short; curtailed; hence, short-tempered; testy; 2, a short tobacco pipe; 3, spoon; 4, a short woman; slattern: **cutty stool,** a seat in old Scotch churches where those who had offended, especially against chastity, sat for public rebuke.

D

dack-er (dăk'ĕr), 1, to dicker; 2, to work leisurely; saunter; also, a stroll; 3, to stagger; waver; 4, to quarrel; wrangle; also, a quarrel. Also, **daik'er.**
dad (dăd), 1, to strike hard; thrash; also, a violent blow; 2, to dash; pelt; 3, to fall with force: with *down.* Also, **daud.**
dad-dit (dăd'ĭt), beaten.
daff-in (dâf'ĭn), merriment; foolishness; dallying. Also, **daff'ing.**
daft (dâft), 1, gay; merry; 2, foolish; giddy; thoughtless: **daft days,** Christmas and New Year holidays.
dal-dle (dă'dl), 1, to dawdle; 2, to tipple.
dal-dlin (dă'dlĭn), trifling; silly; mean-spirited.
daigh (dăkh), dough.

daigh-y (dākh'ĭ), 1, doughy; 2, flabby and pale; spiritless.
dalk-er (dȧk'ẽr). See **dack'er.**
dall (dȧl), a deal board; plank.
dal-men (dȧ'mĭn), 1, rare; occasional; 2, now and then.
dal-men ick-er (dȧ"mĭn ĭk'ẽr), an ear of corn met with now and then.
dain-ty (dān'tĭ), 1, pleasant; agreeable; 2, large: used of things.
dais (dās), table; bench; settle.
dait (dōlt), foster child.
dam-mer (dȧm'ẽr), 1, miner; dam builder; 2, to astound; bewilder.
dan-der (dȧn'dẽr), 1, furnace refuse; slag; 2, to saunter; hence, to wander in mind.
dan-dil-ly (dȧn'dĭ-lĭ), cherished; made much of; also, a pet.
dang (dȧng), drove; beat; smashed.
dant-on (dȧn'tŭn). See **daunt'on.**
darg (dȧrg), task; day's work. Also, **dargue; daurg.**
darn (dȧrn). See **dern.**
daud (dȯd). See **dad.**
daun-der (dȧn'dẽr; dŏn'-). See **dan'der** (def. 2).
daunt-it (dȯnt'ĭt), broken in.
daunt-on (dŏn'tŭn), to daunt. Also, **dant'on.**
daur (dȯr), to dare.
daurg (dȯrg). See **darg.**
daur-na (dȯr'nȧ), dare not.
daurt (dȯrt), dared.
daut (dȯt), to make much of; pet; caress. Also, **dawt.**
daut-ie (dȯ'tĭ), pet; darling. Also, **dawt'ie.**
Da-voc (dȧ'vŭk), David.
daw (dȯ), sluggard; drab.
daw-in (dȯ'ĭn), dawning; dawn.
dawt (dȯt). See **daut.**
dawt-it (dȯt'ĭt), fondled; caressed. Also, **dawt'et.**
day (dā), day: **the day,** today.
dead thraw (dĕd thrō), death throe. Also, **dead throw.**
dearth'ful (dĕrth'fo͝ol), dear; costly. Also, **dearth'fu'.**
deas (dēs; dās), a turf seat on the outside of a cottage.
deas-il (dē'zĭl; dā'zĭl), motion with the sun, from east to west.
deave (dēv), to deafen; bewilder with noises. Also, **deve.**
dee (dē), to die.
deid (dēd), dead.
deil (dēl), the devil: **deil a hate,** or **haet,** nothing at all: **deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster,** there was the devil to pay: **deil ma care,** the devil may care; no matter: **deil's buckie,** imp of Satan: **deil's dizzen,** thirteen: **deil's snuffbox,** the common puffball.
de-lee-rit (dē-lē'rĭt), delirious. Also, **de-lie'ret.**
de-licht (dē-lĭkht'), delight.
de-liv-er (dē-lĭv'ẽr), active; nimble.
de-liv-er-ly (dē-lĭv'ẽr-lĭ), actively; nimbly.
de-ment-it (dē-mĕnt'ĭt), deranged; weak-minded.
dent-it (dĕnt'ĭt), bruised.
den-ty (dĕn'tĭ), dainty.
dern (dẽrn), 1, to hide; 2, secret; lonely. Also, **darn.**
de-scrive (dē-skrēv'), to describe.
deuk (dūk; dyo͝ok), duck.
deve (dēv). See **deave.**
dev-el (dĕv'l), a severe blow; also, to strike a hard blow. Also, **dev'le.**
did-dle (dĭd'l), sound of a fiddle; jingle of music.
did-na (dĭd'nȧ), did not.
dight (dĕkht), 1, to wipe clean; also, a wipe or rub; 2, a dab, as of butter; 3, to sift grain.
dight-ing (dĕkht'ĭng), refuse; waste.
dike (dīk), wall, as of stone, turf, or the like. Also, **dyke.**
din (dĕn), dun; sallow.
din-dle (dĕn'dl), vibration; tingling; also, to quiver; tingle; thrill; vibrate. Also, **din'nle.**
ding (dĕng), 1, to smash; beat; also, a blow; 2, to overcome; overthrow; 3, to dash down; 4, to drive; 5 to fall heavily, as rain.
dink (dĕngk), 1, neat; trim; dainty; 2, squeamish; 3, to dress up; deck.
din-mont (dĭn'mŏnt), a wether between its first and second shearing.
din-na (dĭn'ȧ), do not.
din-nie (dĕn'ĭ). See **din'dle.**
dir-dum (dûr'dŭm; dĭr'-), 1, noise; uproar; tumult; 2, a berating; scolding; 3, a misfortune.
dir-gie (dĭr'gĭ), 1, dirge; 2, funeral feast. Also, **dir'gy.**
dirl (dĭrl; dûrl), a vibrating sound; thrilling or tingling sensation; also, to tingle; thrill; cause to vibrate.
dis (dĭz), does.
dis-creet (dĭs-krēt'), 1, discreet; 2, polite; civil.
dis-cre-tion (dĭs-krē'shŭn), civility; good manners; politeness.
dis-jas-ked (dĭs-jȧs'kĭt), dilapidated; worn-out; decayed. Also, **dis-jas'kit.**
dis-june (dĕ-jo͞on'), breakfast.
dis-na (dĭz'nȧ), does not.
dit (dĭt), to close up.
dit-tay (dĭt'ā; -ĭ), indictment.
div (dĭv), do.
div-na (dĭv'nȧ), do not.
div-ot (dĭv'ŭt), piece of turf used for thatching, fuel, etc.
diz-zen (dĭz'n), dozen. Also, **diz'n.**
dob-by (dŏb'ĭ), 1, a sprite, often malicious; 2, booby; clown. Also, **dob'bie.**
doch-an-dor-rach (dŏkh"ȧn-dŏr'ȧkh), stirrup cup; parting glass. Also, **doch"-an-dor'ris.**
doch-ter (dŏkh'tẽr), daughter.
dod-die (dŏd'ĭ), hornless cow or bull. Also, **dod'dy.**
doited (doilt), stupid; confused; dazed; senile. Also, **doil'd; doilt.**
doit-ed (doit'ĕd; -ĭt), confused; foolish from dotage. Also, **doit'it.**
don-nered (dŏn'ẽrt), stupefied; dazed; stunned.
don-sie (dŏn'zĭ), 1, unlucky; 2, sickly; 3, restive; 4, affectedly neat. Also, **don'zie.**
doo (do͞o), dove.
doo-dle (do͞o'dl), to play (the bagpipe); drone; toot.
doo-die-sack (do͞o'dl-săk"), bagpipe.
dook (do͞ok), to duck.
doo-ket (do͞o'kĕt), dovecot. Also, **dou'cat.**
dook-it (do͞ok'ĭt), ducked.
dool (do͞ol; dûl), woe; sorrow.
dooms (do͞omz), very.
doom-ster (do͞om'stẽr), public executioner; hangman.
doon (do͞on), down.
door-stane (dōr'stān"), threshold.
doot (do͞ot), doubt.
doot-some (do͞ot'sŭm), doubtful.
dor-lach (dŏr'lȧkh), 1, valise; 2, package; bundle. Also, **dour'lach.**
dort-y (dŏr'tĭ), 1, sulky; haughty; 2, saucy; 3, delicate, as plants.
dos-en (dōz'ĕn), to stun; stupefy, daze. Also, **doz'en.**
dot-tle (dŏt'l), crazy; silly; also, a fool; dotard.
dou-cat (do͞o'kĕt). See **doo'ket.**
douce (do͞os), 1, sober; sedate; 2, sweet; pleasant. Also, **douse.**
douce-ly (do͞os'lĭ), soberly; prudently.
douf (douf). See **dowf.**
dought (dŏkht), was or were able.
douk (do͞ok), duck.
douk-it (do͞ok'ĭt), ducked.
doun (do͞on), down.
doup (doup), a rounded end or hollow; the buttocks; butt end.
dour (do͞or), 1, hard; unyielding; obstinate; 2, sullen; sour in aspect.
dour-lach (do͞or'lȧkh; dŏr'-). See **dor'lach.**
douse (do͞os). See **douce.**
do-ver (dō'vẽr), to doze; drop off to sleep; also, a condition of drowsiness.
dow (dou), 1, to be able; 2, to prosper; thrive.
dow (do͞o), dove.
dow-cote (do͞o'kŏt), dovecot.
dowed (doud), 1, drowsy; faded; vapid; 2, could; was able.
dowf (douf), dull; stupid; heavy; listless. Also, **douf.**
dow-ie (dou'ĭ), dull; spiritless; heavy; in poor health; mournful. Also, **dow'y.**
dow-na (dou'nȧ), cannot; am, or are, not able.
down-by (doon'bī), down that way.
doylt (doilt), stupid; stupefied.
doz-en (dōz'n). See **dos'en.**
draff (drȧf), 1, brewer's grains; 2, dregs.
draff-sack (drȧf'sȧk"), sack for refuse grain from breweries; hence, a glutton.
drai-gle (drā'gl), draggle.
dram-mock (drȧm'ŭk), raw oatmeal mixed with water. Also, **drum'mock.**
drant (drȧnt), to drawl or drone. Also, **draunt.**
drap (drȧp), a drop; also, to drop.
drap-pie (drȧp'ĭ), a little drop. Also, **drap-py.**
drap-pit (drȧp'ĭt), dropped: **drappit egg,** a poached egg.
drave (drāv), drove.
dred-dour (drĕd'ẽr), dread; fear; terror. Also, **drid'der.**
dree (drē), to suffer; endure; also, dreary; tedious: **to dree one's weird,** to endure one's fate.
dreel (drēl), 1, to drill; move rapidly; also, a quick motion; 2, to scold; also, a scolding.
dreep (drēp), 1, to drip; ooze; 2, to droop. Also, **drepe.**
dreigh (drēkh), tedious; dull; dreary. Also, **driegh.**
drid-der (drĭd'ẽr). See **dred'dour.**
drid-dle (drĭd'l), to dawdle; lolter.
driegh (drēkh). See **dreigh.**
drift (drĕft), drove; flock.
droch-lin (drŏkh'lĭn), 1, puny; diminutive; 2, lazy. Also, **drogh'lin.**
drod-dum (drŏd'ŭm), the breech.
drogh-ling and cogh-ling (drŏkh'lĭn ȧn kŏkh'lĭn), wheezing and blowing.
droich (drŏkh; droikh), a dwarf.
droich-y (drŏkh'ĭ; droikh'ĭ), dwarfish.
dro-nach (drō'nȧkh), penalty; chastisement.
drouk (drōok), to drench.
drouth (drōoth), drought; thirst. Also, **drooth.**
drought-y (drōoth'ĭ), thirsty; dry. Also, **drouth'ie.**
drow (drou), cold mist or mizzling rain.
druck-en (drŏok'ĕn), drunken. Also, **druk'en.**
drug-ster (drŭg'stẽr), druggist.
drum-ly (drŭm'lĭ), 1, turbid; muddy; 2, troubled; sad. Also, **drum'lie.**
drum-mock (drŭm'ŭk). See **dram'mock.**
drunt (drŭnt), 1, to drawl; 2, to sulk; also, pettishness; ill humor; a huff.
dub (dŭb), pool; puddle.

dud-die (dŭd′ĭ), ragged; poverty-stricken. Also, **dud′dy.**
dunch (dŭnsh), to jog; nudge with the elbow; shove; also, a sharp blow or shock. Also, **dunsh.**
dune (dōōn; dŭn), doné.
dung (dŭng), defeated; beaten.
dun-i-was-sal (dōōn′ĭ-wŏs′ăl), 1, yeoman; lower-class farmer; 2, younger son of a titled family. Also, **dun′i-was′tle.**
dunt (dŭnt), a throb; thump; heavy fall; dull-sounding blow; also, to strike or injure with such a blow.
durk (dûrk), dirk.
dush (dŭsh), 1, to shove; strike; 2, to rush or thrust violently; also, a shove; blow.
dwall (dwôl), to dwell.
dwalm (dwäm), to swoon; faint. Also, **dwam.**
dwalt (dwôlt), dwelt.
dwine (dwīn), a pining away; a decline; also, to pine away; languish.
dye-ster (dī′stĕr), dyer.
dyke (dīk). See **dike.**
dyk-it (dīk′ĭt), surroundeed by a dyke.
dy-vour (dī′vĕr), a bankrupt; insolvent debtor; beggar.

E

ear (âr), early.
eard (ĕrd), the earth.
earl (ĕrl), to bind; pledge; betroth.
earn (ĕrn), 1, see **ern;** 2, (also, **yearn**), to curdle, as milk.
earn-ing (ĕrn′ĭn), rennet. Also, **earn′ings; yearn′ing.**
eas-sel (ēs′l), eastward.
east-er (ēs′tĕr), eastern.
eath (ēth; ĕth), easy; easily. Also, **elth.**
e'e (ē), the eye. Also, **ee.**
e'en (ēn), 1, (also, **een**), the eyes; 2, (also, **e'enin**), evening.
ee-rie (ē′rĭ), afraid; in fear of spirits.
ef-feir (ĕ-fēr′), to belong to by right; pertain. Also, **ef-fere′.**
ei-dent (ī′dĕnt), diligent; industrious; attentive. Also, **ey′dent.**
elk (ĕlk). See **eke.**
elld (ĕld), old age.
ell-ding (ĕld′ĭn). See **el′din.**
elth (ēth; ĕth). See **eath.**
eke (ēk), 1, an addition; also, to add; 2, in addition to; besides. Also, **elk.**
el-buck (ĕl′bŭk), elbow.
el-din (ĕl′dĭn), fuel. Also, **el′ding; ell′ding.**
el-dritch (ĕl′drĭch; -rĭch), weird; ghastly; awesome.
el-sin (ĕl′sĭn), an awl. Also, **el′-shin; el′son.**
eme (ēm), uncle; also, friend; neighbor.
en' (ĕn), end.
En-brugh (ĕn′brŭ), Edinburgh.
e-neuch (ē-nyōōkh′; ē-nōōkh′), enough. Also, **e'neugh.**
e-now (ē-nōō′), at the present; just now.
e-qual-a-qual (ē′kwăl-ä′kwăl), alike; also, to balance accounts.
ern (ĕrn), eagle. Also, **earn.**
eth-er (ĕth′ĕr), adder.
et-ter-cap (ĕt′ĕr-kăp″), 1, a spider; 2, a peevish person; 3, a spider's web. Also, **at′ter-cop.**
et-tle (ĕt′l), 1, aim; effort; attempt; also, to aim; attempt; intend; 2, to suppose; presume; 3, to take aim (at).
e-ven (ē′vn), to compare.
ew-est (ū′ĕst), nearest; closest.
ew-how (ū′hwou), an exclamation of sorrow, regret, or pity.
ewk (ūk), to itch. Also, **yeuk.**
ex-les (ĕk′slz), ecstasies.
ey-dent (ī′dĕnt). See **el′dent.**

F

fa' (fô; fä), 1, to fall; also, a fall; 2, to get; have a share of; have as one's share; also, a portion; lot; 3, to lay claim to, pretend: **we manna fa' that,** we cannot hope to get that. Also, **fa.**
fad-dom (făd′ŭm), to fathom.
fae (fā), foe.
faem (fām), foam.
fa'en (fōn; fän), fallen. Also, **faan.**
faik (fāk), 1, to let go unchecked; 2, to deduct; cut down the price of; 3, to come to a standstill.
fail (fāl), piece of sod; turf; clod. Also, **feal.**
fain (fān), fond; glad.
fa'in (fä′ĭn), to shrink in; subside.
fair fa' (fär′ fô; fär′ fä), good luck (to you).
fair-in (fär′ĭn), a present from a fair.
fai-ther (fā′*th*ĕr), father.
fai-tour (fā′tĕr; fā′tōōr), cheat; swindler; impostor.
fal-low (făl′ō), 1, fellow; 2, to follow.
fal-set (fô′sĕt), lie; falsehood.
fand (fând), did find; found.
fank (fângk), tangle; coil of rope; also, to twist; entangle.
fank-it (fângk′ĭt), bound; entangled.
fard (färd), color.
farl (färl), a quarter, as of a meal or oaten cake; now, a scone. Also, **farle.**
far-rand (fär′ănd), of a particular appearance; comely; pleasant. Also, **far′rant; far′and.**
fash (făsh), 1, to annoy; vex; bother; 2, to worry; also, a care; annoyance.
fash-er-le (făsh′ĕr′l), trouble; worry; disturbance; annoyance.
fash-ious (făsh′ŭs), troublesome; annoying; vexatious.
fasht (făsht), troubled.
fast-en's e'en (făs′ĕnz ēn″), Shrove Tuesday.
fat (fät), what.
fat-trels (fät′trĕlz), ends of ribbon.
faugh (fôkh; fäkh), fallow.
faught (fôkht), fought; also, a fight.
fauld (fôld), a fold; also, to fold.
faun (fôn), fallen.
faund (fônd), found.
faur'd (fârd), favored.
fause (fôs), false.
faut (fôt), fault.
fau-ter (fô′tĕr), offender; sinner. Also, **fau′tor.**
faw (fô), a fall; share; also, to fall; obtain a share.
faw-sont (fôs′nt), honest; decent; proper. Also, **faw′sant.**
feal (fāl). See **fail.**
fear (fēr). See **fere.**
feared (fērd), apprehensive; frightened.
fear-fu' (fēr′fōō), frightful; fearful.
feart (fērt), frightened; alarmed.
feat (fēt), 1, neat; spruce; 2, dexterous; nimble.
fecht (fĕkht), a fight; also, to fight.
feck (fĕk), 1, vigorous; strong; 2, efficiency; force; 3, amount; the bulk; 4, value; return.
feck-et (fĕk′ĕt), 1, an under waistcoat; 2, a kind of sleeveless shirt.
feck-fu' (fĕk′fōō), efficient; vigorous; powerful. Also, **feck′ful.**
feck-less (fĕk′lĕs), powerless; feeble; valueless.
feck-ly (fĕk′lĭ), effectually; mostly; mainly.
fee (fē), salary; a servant's wages; also, to hire; employ.
feel (fēl), fool.
feer-ie (fēr′ĭ), active; nimble; strong; powerful.
feer-y (fēr′ĭ), bustle; tumult; noise; confusion; rage. Also, **feer′y-far′y.**
feg (fĕg), fig.
feid (fēd), feud; enemy; cause of quarrel.
feil (fēl), comfortable; smooth; clean; neat; soft. Also, **fiel.**
fell (fĕl), 1, the flesh immediately beneath the skin; 2, moor; down; 3, inhuman; cruel; deadly; 4, pungent; keen; 5, to kill.
fen (fĕn), 1, to work hard to live; strive; also, a struggle for existence; a shift; 2, to look after; care for; 3, to fare; prosper. Also, **fend.**
fend-y (fĕn′dĭ), able to take care of oneself; clever in expedients.
fere (fēr), 1, strong; healthy; 2, mate; companion; comrade. Also, **fear; fier.**
fer-ly (fēr′lĭ), an eccentricity; wonder; surprise; also, to wonder; amaze; astound. Also, **fer′lie.**
fern-tick-led (fĕrn′tĭk″ld), freckled; spotted like the fern.
fern-year (fĕrn′yēr″), last year; a former year. Also, **fern′yere′.**
fesh (fĕsh), to fetch.
fetch (fĕch), to pull by fits and starts.
fey (fā), foe; also, fated to die; dying. Also, **fie.**
fick-le (fĭk′l), to puzzle; perplex.
fidge (fĭj), to fidget; wriggle.
fie (fī). See **fey.**
fiel (fēl). See **feil.**
fient (fēnt), fiend; a petty oath: **fient a haet,** devil a bit; nothing at all.
fier (fēr). See **fere.**
fike (fīk), 1, to fidget; fume; fuss; 2, to annoy; wrong; also, a care; trouble; 3, to flirt; also, flirtation; annoyance. Also, **fyke.**
fik-er-y (fĭk′ĕr-ĭ), fussiness; petty exactness about trifles.
file (fīl), 1, to defile; sully; 2, to dishonor; 3, to accuse.
fil-i-beg (fĭl′ĭ-bĕg), kilt.
fin (fĭn), to find. Also, **fin'.**
fin-ner (fĭn′ĕr), finback whale.
fire-flaught (fīr′flôkht; -flăkht), 1, flash of lightning, particularly of heat lightning; a gleam; 2, the aurora borealis.
fir-lot (fûr′lŏt), a dry measure equal to about one bushel.
fis-sen-less (fĭs′ĕn-lĕs). See **fol'son-less.**
fis-sle (fĭs′l), 1, to bustle about; fuss; also, a fidgeting; 2, to whistle. Also, **fis′tle.**
fit (fĭt), 1, foot; 2, step.
fite (fīt), white.
fit-tie-lan' (fĭt′ĭ-lăn″), the near horse of the hind pair in a plow team.
flae (flā), flea.
flaff (flăf), 1, to shake off; 2, to flutter.
flaff-in (flăf′ăn), flapping.
flain-en (flān′ĕn), flannel. Also, **flan'nen.**
flang (flăng), flung.
flaught (flôkht; flăkht), 1, flake of snow; 2, spark; 3, turf. Also, **flight.**
flaught-er (flôkh′tĕr; flăkh′-), 1, to flutter; 2, to flicker; 3, to cut turf from the ground; also, a piece of turf.
flaw (flô), 1, flake; fragment; 2, lie; fib; 3, a thin layer of turf or peat.
flee (flē), a fly; also, to fly.
fleech (flēch), to cajole; wheedle; also, coaxing; flattery.
fleesh (flēsh), a fleece.
fleg (flĕg), 1, a fling; kick; random blow; 2, a scare; also, to frighten away; flee.
flem'et (flĕm′ĕt), banished; expelled.
flem-it (flĕm′ĭt), alarmed; frightened.
fleth-er (flĕ*th*′ĕr), to cajole; flatter.

flew-et (flū'ĭt), a sharp blow; hard slap. Also, **flevv'ĭt.**
fley (flā), a scare; also, to scare.
fley-some (flā'sŭm), terrifying; frightful.
flicht-er (flĭkh'tẽr), to flutter; flicker; also, a flicker.
flight (flĭkht; flēkht), 1, see **flaught;** 2, see **flite.**
fling (flĭng), 1, to caper in a lively Scotch dance; 2, a fit of anger.
fling-in-tree (flĕng'ĭn=trē"), 1, a piece of timber used to separate two horses in a stall; 2, a flail.
flisk (flĕsk), 1, to flick lightly; 2, to fret; harass; make restive; 3, to caper; also, a caper; 4, to act uneasily; also, a whim.
flisk-it (flĕsk'ĭt), fretted; capered.
flisk-ma-hoy (flĕsk'mȧ-hoi"), a giddy, flighty girl.
flisk-y (flĕsk'y), fidgety; whimsical; skittish; flighty.
flit (flĕt), to shift; remove; change the location or direction of.
flite (flīt), to scold; quarrel; also, strife; wrangling. Also, **flyte; flight.**
flit-ing (flīt'ĭng), scolding; quarreling. Also, **flyt'ing.**
flit-ter (flĭt'ẽr), to flutter; also, a fluttering.
flo-ry (flō'rĭ), vain; conceited.
flow bog (flō bŏg), peat bog; morass. Also, **flow moss.**
fluff (flŭf), puff; flash, as of loose powder; also, to flash; blow out.
flyte (flīt). See **flite.**
flyt-ing (flīt'ĭng). See **flit'ing.**
fodg-el (fŏj'ĕl), fat; squat; plump.
fog (fŏg), moss.
fog-gage (fŏg'ăj), moss.
fol-son (foĭ'zn), nourishing power; strength: *pl.* resources.
fol-son-less (foĭ'zn-lĕs), weak; ineffective. Also, **fus'sen-less; fus'ion-less.**
foor (fōōr), went; fared.
foord (fōōrd; fōrd), a ford.
foose (fōōz), the houseleek.
for-by (fôr-bī'), besides. Also, **for-bye.**
fore-tauld (fôr-tôld'), foretold.
for-fairn (fôr-fārn'), worn-out; exhausted; forlorn.
for-fault (fôr'fôt), forfeit.
for-foungt-en (fôr-fōkht'ĕn), worn-out with fighting; greatly fatigued.
for-gath-er (fôr-gȧ*th*'ẽr), to meet; fall in with.
for-gie (fôr-gē'), to forgive.
for-jes-ket (fôr-jĕs'kĕt), exhausted; weary. Also, **for-jes'kit.**
for-pit (fôr'pĕt), the fourth part of a peck. Also, **for'pet.**
for-rit (fôr'ĭt), forward.
for-speak (fôr-spēk'), to bewitch; place a spell on.
foth-er (fō*th*'ẽr), fodder.
fou (fōō), 1, full; hence, drunk; 2, a bushel. Also, **fou'; fow.**
fou-at (fōō'ăt), the houseleek. Also, **foose.**
fought-en (fôkht'ĕn), worn-out with fighting.
fouk (fouk), folk; people.
foul-mart (fōōl'mȧrt; fōō'-), a polecat.
found (found), cast metal.
four-nook-ed (fōōr"=nōōk'ĭt), four-cornered.
fouth (fōō*th*), plenty; enough, or more than enough.
fow (fōō; fou). See **fou.**
foy (foĭ), a feast before a journey.
fo-zy (fō'zĭ), 1, lacking substance; spongy; flabby; 2, dull; stupid.
frack (frȧk). See **freck.**
frae (frā), from.
fraik (frāk), flattery; cajolery; also, to flatter; wheedle; cajole.
fram-mit (frȧm'ĭt). See **fremd.**
fram-ple (frȧm'pl), to disarrange; put in disorder.
fram-pler (frȧm'plẽr), a fighter; brawler; disturber of the peace.
freath (frȧth), froth.
freck (frĕk), 1, forward; ready; eager; 2, strong; firm; vigorous. Also, **frack.**
frelt (frĕt), superstitious belief in omens or signs; an omen; charm. Also, **freet.**
fremd (frĕmd; frāmd), strange; alien. Also, **fram'mit; fremed.**
fresh (frĕsh), open weather after frost; a thaw.
fricht (frĕkht), fright.
frien' (frēn), friend.
frist (frĕst), to postpone; put off; also, a respite; delay.
fu' (fōō), full; drunk.
fud (fŭd), 1, the scut or tail of the hare, coney, etc.; 2, the buttocks.
fuff (fŭf), 1, puff; whiff; 2, burst of passion.
fuff't (fŭft), did blow.
fule (fōōl; fūl), fool.
funk (fŭngk), to kick; also, a kick; fury; rage.
fur (fûr), a furrow. Also, **furr.**
furm (fûrm), a form; bench.
furr-a-hin (fûr'=ȧ-hĭn"), the right-hand hindermost horse of a plow team.
fur-ther-some (fûr'*th*ẽr-sŭm), rash; daring.
fus-ion-less (fōōzh'ŭn-lĕs). See **fol'son-less.**
fyke (fīk). See **fike.**
fyle (fīl), to defile; soil.
fyl't (fĭlt), soiled; dirtied; defiled.

G

gab (gȧb), 1, the mouth; 2, impertinent talk; also, to chatter.
gab-by (gȧb'ĭ), talkative; chatty.
gab-er-lun-zie (gȧb"ẽr-lŭn'yĭ), a mendicant who carries a bag; beggar.
gads-man (gȧdz'mȧn), plowboy who guides the team with a goad.
gae (gā), to go.
gaed (gād), went: **gaed aglee,** went all wrong.
gaedown (gā-dōōn'), a drinking bout.
gaet (gāt), way; manner; road. Also, **gate.**
gaf-faw (gȧ-fā'), guffaw.
gair (gār), a triangular piece, as of land or cloth.
gaird (gȧrd), a guard.
gais-ling (gās'lĭn), gosling.
gaist (gāst), ghost.
gait (gāt), goat.
gaitt (gāt), brat; ill-begotten child.
gane (gān), gone.
gang (gȧng), to go; walk.
gang-ing (gȧng'ĭn), going.
gan-grel (gȧng'grĕl), vagrant; wandering.
gant (gȧnt), a yawn; also, to gape. Also, **gaunt.**
gar (gär), to compel; cause.
gar't (gärt), forced to.
gar-ten (gär'tĕn), garter.
gas-cromh (gȧs'krōm). See **cas'-chrom.**
gash (gȧsh), 1, intelligent; knowing; 2, neat; trim; well-dressed; 3, to tattle; babble.
gate (gāt). See **gaet.**
gat-ty (gȧt'ĭ), gouty.
gau-cie (gô'sĭ). See **gaw'sy.**
gaud (gôd), a prod or goad.
gaun (gôn), going.
gaunt (gänt). See **gant.**
gaun-tree (gôn'trĭ), frame for supporting barrels.
gav-e-lock (gȧv'ĕ-lŏk), iron crowbar.
gaw (gô), gall.
gaw-sy (gô'sĭ), handsome; pleasant; lusty. Also, **gau'cie.**
gay (gā), fairly; considerably; tolerably; quite: **gay guid,** pretty good: **gay weel,** pretty well. Also, **gey.**
gay-lie (gā'lĭ), fairly; middling; pretty well. Also, **gay'ly.**
gear (gēr), 1, property in general; wealth; 2, stuff.
geck (gĕk), to toss the head in contempt; deride; scorn; cheat; also, a contemptuous toss of the head.
ged (gĕd), the pike. Also, **gedd.**
gelz-en (glz'n). See **glz'zen.**
geld (gĕld), sterile; barren; fruitless.
gen-tles (jĕn'tlz), gentle folk; gentlemen.
gen-trice (jĕn'trĭs), the nobility; also, rank; descent.
gen-ty (jĕn'tĭ), trim; elegant; genteel; jaunty.
geor-die (jôr'dĭ), a guinea.
gerss (gûrs), grass; also, to graze.
ges-ten (gĕs'tĕn), to welcome, or be welcomed, as a guest; lodge. Also, **gues'ten.**
gey (gā). See **gay.**
ghaist (gāst), ghost.
gie (gē), to give.
gied (gēd), gave.
gien (gēn), given.
gif (gif), if.
gif-gaf (gif'gȧf"), tit for tat; give and take; conversation.
gift-ie (gif'tĭ), a small gift.
gig-lets (gig'lĕtz), playful girls; hoydens.
gill (gĭl), 1, ravine; woody glen; 2, brook.
gill-ie (jĭl'ĭ), a gill; one-eighth of a quart.
gil-lie (gĭl'ĭ), in the Highlands, a manservant or attendant: **gillie-casfliuch** (kȧs'flŭk"), a servant who carries his master over streams: **gillie-wetfoot,** a gillie-casfliuch.
gil-py (gil'pĭ), 1, romping boy or girl; 2, frolicsome.
gil-rav-age (gĭl-rȧv'ăj), to engage in revelry; roister; also horseplay; roistering. Also, **gul-rav'age.**
gilse (gĭls). See **grilse.**
gim-mer (gĭm'ẽr), young, unshorn female sheep: used contemptuously for a woman.
gin (gĕn), 1, by; against; 2, (gĭn), if; whether.
gin-gle (jĭn'gl), jungle.
gird (gĭrd), 1, a hoop for a barrel; also, to put a hoop on; 2, a knock; blow; also, to strike hard; move quickly.
gir-die (gĭr'dl), griddle.
girn (gĭrn), a grin; snarl; also, to grin; twist the features; grimace.
gir-nel (gĭr'nl), a storage place for grain or meal; also, to store in a granary. Also, **gir'nal.**
girn-ing (gĭrn'ĭng), grinning.
girr (gĭr), hoop.
gizz (gĭz), periwig.
giz-zen (giz'n), to shrink; shrivel; shrink from dryness so as to leak. Also, **gel'zen.**
glaik (glāk), 1, a trick; deception; also, to beguile; 2, a gleam; glance; also, to shine; dazzle; 3, a jilting; also, to flirt; dally.
glaik-it (glāk'ĭt), unsteady; stupid; giddy; exceedingly foolish; inattentive.
glaiks (glāks), mockery; deception: **to fling the glaiks in folk's e'en,** to mislead; deceive: **to get the glaiks,** to be deceived or misled; **to give the glaiks,** to deceive; cheat; mislead.
glaiz-ie (glāz'ĭ), glossy; shiny.
glar (glär), mire; soft mud. Also, **glaur.**
glaum (glôm), a grasp or clutch; also, to grope; grasp; clutch.

gleck (glĕk), sharp; ready.
gled (glĕd), kite; buzzard.
gledge (glĕj), a sly glance; squint.
glee (glē), a squint; also, to squint; glance at with one eye. Also, **gley.**
gleed (glēd), flame; a live coal; cinder; fire.
gleed (glēd), 1, squint-eyed; blind in one eye; 2, contrary; awry. Also, **gleyed.**
gleg (glĕg), quick; active; happy.
gleib (glēb), portion of land.
gley (glē). See **glee.**
gleyed (glēd). See **gleed.**
glib-gab-bed (glĭb'-găb-ĕt; -ĭt), fluent; smooth-tongued; talkative. Also, **glib'-gab-bet; glib'-gab-bit.**
gliff (glĭf), 1, sudden fright; 2, glimpse; flash; 3, an instant; moment; 4, look or expression.
glint (glĕnt), glance; peep; flash.
glint-in (glĕnt'ĭn), 1, sparkling; shining; 2, peeping; glancing.
glisk (glĭsk), gleam of light; glance; glint; also, to glisten; glitter.
glit-ty (glĭt'ĭ), smooth; glossy.
gloom (glōōm), a frown; scowl.
glour (glour), a stare; frown; also, to stare in a frowning manner.
glunch (glŏŏnsh; glŭnsh), a sour glance; also, to frown; look sour.
goads-man (gōdz'măn), one who guides a team by a goad, especially in plowing. Also, **goad'ster.**
goave (gōv). See **gove.**
Goa-vin (gō'vn), staring in a blank manner; dreaming; mooning.
gom-er-al (gŏm'ĕr-ăl), simpleton; idiot; fool. Also, **gom'er-el; gom'er-il.**
gor-cock (gôr'kŏk), moorcock.
goud (goud; gōd), gold. Also, **gowd.**
gous-trous (gous'trŭs), blustering; tempestuous.
gous-ty (gōōs'tĭ), gusty; wild; dreary. Also, **gous'tie.**
goutte (gōōt), a drop; taste.
gove (gōv), to stare idly or vacantly. Also, **goave.**
gow-an (gou'ăn), daisy.
gowd (goud; gōd). See **goud.**
gowd-en (goud'ĕn), golden.
gowf (gouf), a blow; cuff; also, to strike, as in playing golf; cuff. Also, **gowff.**
gowk (gouk; gōk), 1, cuckoo; 2, fool; simpleton; also, to gaze or stare vacantly, like a simpleton: **gowk storm,** a late spring gale, supposed to come with the cuckoo.
gowk-ed (gouk'ĕd; gōk'ĕd), stupid; idiotic; ungainly. Also, **gowk'it.**
gowl (goul), a howl; yell; also, to yowl; whine.
gow-pen (gou'pĕn; gō'pĕn), a handful or double handful.
grad-dan (grăd'ăn), parched corn or other grain; also, to parch (grain).
graff (grăf), a grave.
grain (grān), to groan.
graip (grāp), stable or garden pitchfork.
graith (grāth), 1, implements; tools; 2, garb; attire; 3, to prepare; make ready; 4, to adorn; equip.
gra-mash-es (grȧ-măsh'ĕz), long gaiters.
gran (grăn), grand; splendid; magnificent.
grane (grān), a groan; also, to groan.
grape (grāp), to grope.
grat (grăt), wept; shed tears.
great (grēt), intimate; familiar; friendly.
gree (grē), 1, to agree; dwell together amicably; 2, to reconcile; 3, rank; superiority; hence, a prize: **to bear the gree,** to carry off the prize.
green (grēn), to yearn; long for. Also, **grien.**
gree-shoch (grē'shŭkh). See **grie'shoch.**
gree't (grēt), agreed.
greet (grēt), to shed tears; weep.
greet-in (grēt'ĭn), crying; weeping.
grice (grīs), sucking pig.
grie-shoch (grē'shŭkh), peat fire; hot embers. Also, **gree'shoch.**
grieve (grēv), steward; overseer, especially of a farm.
grilse (grĭls), a young salmon. Also, **gilse.**
grip-pet (grŭp'ĕt), seized; apprehended. Also, **grip'pit.**
grip-ple (grŭp'l), avaricious; grasping; covetous.
grip-py (grŭp'ĭ), 1, miserly; grasping; 2, stubborn; tenacious. Also, **grip'ple.**
grit (grĭt), 1, intimate; familiar; 2, great.
groat (grōt; grôt), an old English silver coin, worth about eight cents: **to get the whistle of one's groat,** to play a losing game.
gro-ser (grō'zĕr), gooseberry. Also, **gro'sert; gro'set; gro'zet.**
grou-some (grōō'sŭm), gruesome.
grue (grōō), a feeling of horror; also, to shiver with fear.
grumph (grŭmf), to grunt.
grumph'y (grŭm'fĭ), pig; sow. Also, **grumph'ie.**
grun (grŭn), ground. Also **grun'; grund.**
grun-stane (grŭn'stān), grindstone.
grun-tle (grŭn'tl), 1, a snout; 2, to grunt; 3, to grumble; sulk.
grun-zie (grōōn'yĭ), mouth; snout.
grup (grŭp), to grip; seize.
grush-ie (grŭsh'ĭ), of luxuriant growth; dense; thick. Also, **grush.**
grut-ten (grŭt'ĕn), wept; shed tears.
gud-dle (gŭd'l), 1, to catch fish with one's hands; 2, to play in mud; 3, to haggle.
gude (güd), 1, good; 2, related by marriage: **gudebrother,** brother-in-law: **gudefather,** father-in-law. Also, **guid.**
gudeman (güd'măn'), master of the house; husband. Also, **guid'man'.**
gudes (güdz), goods.
gudesire (güd'sīr'), grandfather. Also, **guid'sire'.**
gude-wife (güd'wīf'), lady of the house; wife. Also, **guid'wife'.**
gues-ten (gĕs'n). See **ges'ten.**
guid (güd). See **gude.**
guis-ard (gīz'ărd), Christmas mummer. Also, **guis'er.**
gul-ly (gŭl'ĭ), large folding knife. Also, **gul'lie.**
gul-rav-age (gōōl-răv'ăj). See **gil-rav'age.**
gum-ly (gŭm'lĭ), muddy; gloomy. Also, **gum'lie.**
guse (güs), goose.
gus-ing-i-ron (güz'ĭn-ī'ŭrn), tailor's goose, or iron.
gust-y (gŭs'tĭ), tasty; savory; well flavored.
gutch-er (gŭch'ĕr), grandfather.
gut-ter-blood (gŭt'ĕr-blŭd), low person; one meanly born.
gy (gī), guy; rope.
gyre (gīr), malignant spirit; ogre.
gyre carl (gīr kärl), ghost; supernatural being.
gyre car-line (gīr kär'lĭn), witch; mother witch; hag. Also, **gyre car'ling.**
gyte (gīt), delirious; mad; distracted; crazy.

H

ha' (hô), a hall; manor house. **ha' folk,** servants.
haaf (häf), a deep-sea fishing ground, off the Orkney and the Shetland Islands.
haar (här), fog accompanied by a chill wind.
had (hŏd), to hold.
had-den (hŏd'ĕn), holden.
had-die (hăd'ĭ), haddock.
had-din (hŏd'ĭn), holding; inheritance.
hae (hā; hă), to have. Also, **ha'e.**
haen (hān), had.
haet (hāt). See **hate.**
haff (häf; hŏf), half.
haf-fet (häf'ĕt; -ĭt), the temple; cheek. Also, **haf'fit.**
haff-lins (häf'lĭnz; hŏf'-). See **half'ling.**
halt (hâft), to settle; fix.
hag (hăg), 1, to hack; chop; cut; also, a cutting of trees; notch; stroke of an ax; quantity of wood cut; 2, broken or mossy ground.
hag-gis (hăg'ĭs), a pudding made of sheep's pluck, suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., boiled in the stomach of a sheep. Also, **hag'gies.**
hail (hāl), hale; healthy; complete; also, the whole; total: **hail o' my ain,** all my own.
hain (hān), to spare; save; economize; reserve. Also, **hane.**
hairst (hārst), harvest.
haith (hāth), by my faith: a petty oath.
hai-ver (hā'vĕr). See **ha'ver.**
hai-vers (hā'vĕrz). See **ha'vers.**
hal' (hôl), a stronghold; dwelling. Also, **hald.**
hale (hāl), the whole; also, healthy; well.
hale-some (hāl'sŭm), wholesome.
half-ling (häf'lĭn; hŏf'-), half grown; also, a half-grown person; half of a silver penny. Also, **haff'lins.**
halft (hôft), 1, dwelling; 2, custody.
halft-ed (hôft'ĭt), domiciled.
hal-lan (hăl'ăn; hŏl'-), 1, a partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace; 2, the space between the door and the partition.
hal-lan-shak-er (hăl'ăn-shāk'ĕr; hŏl'-), a beggarly scamp.
hal-lion (hăl'yŭn; hŏl'-), rogue.
hals (hôls; hôs), neck; throat; also, to embrace. Also, **halse; hause; hawse.**
ha-ly (hā'lĭ), holy: **haly be his cast,** happy be his lot.
hame (hām), home.
hame-ly (hām'lĭ), homely; familiar.
ham-shack-le (hăm'shăk'l), to shackle (an animal) by tying the head to a foreleg; hence, to restrain. Also, **hap'shack'le.**
han' (hăn), hand. Also, **haun.**
hand-waled (hănd'wāld"), hand picked; selected by hand.
hane (hān). See **hain.**
han-tle (hăn'tl), a considerable number; good many.
hap (hăp), 1, an outer garment, mantle, plaid, etc.; also, to wrap, cover; 2, to hop: **hap, step, an' loup,** hop, step, and leap.
hap-per (hăp'ĕr), hopper of a mill.
hap-pit (hăp'ĭt), 1, hopped; 2, covered or wrapped up to keep warm. Also, **hap'ped.**
hap-shack-le (hăp'shăk'l). See **ham'shack'le.**
har-i-gals (hăr'ĭ-gălz), the pluck of an animal.
hark (härk), a whisper; also, to whisper.
hark-er (härk'ĕr), a listener.
harl (härl), 1, to trail along the ground; 2, to drag or scrape along; also, the act of dragging; a road scraper; 3, to rough cast. Also, **harle; haurl.**

harn (härn), coarse linen.
harn-pan (härn′păn), the skull.
harns (härnz), the brains.
harst (härst; härst), harvest.
hash (hăsh), wasteful or slovenly person; stupid, worthless fellow; a clown.
has-lock (hăs′lŏk), fine, short wool on the throat of a sheep.
has-na (hăz′nä), has not.
has-sock (hăs′ŭk), shock of hair.
hast-it (hăst′ĭt), hastened.
hate (hāt), a whit; little bit: **dell, or fient, hate,** devil a bit. Also, **haet.**
hat-ted kit (hăt′ĭt kĭt), dish of sour cream, or of new milk and buttermilk. Also, **hat′tit kit.**
haud (hôd), to hold.
hauf (hôf), half.
haugh (hôkh), low-lying, rich lands beside a river.
hauld (hôd), hold; habitation; place of rest; refuge.
haun (hän; hôn). See **han'.**
haurl (hôrl; härl). See **harl.**
hause (hôs). See **hals.**
ha-ver (hā′vĕr), to chatter; talk foolishly. Also, **hai′ver.**
ha-ver-al (hā′vrĕl), half-witted; also, a half-witted person.
ha-ver-er (hā′vĕr-ĕr), chatterer; gossip; gabbler.
ha-ver-meal (hā′vĕr-mēl″), oatmeal.
ha-vers (hā′vĕrz), gossip; idle talk. Also, **hai′vers.**
hav-ings (hāv′ĭngz), behavior; good breeding. Also, **hav′ins.**
hawked (hôkht; hôk′ĕd), having white spots: said of animals. Also, **hawk′it.**
hawk-ey (hôk′ĭ), cow; properly, one with a white face. Also, **hawk′ie.**
hawse (häs; hôs). See **hals.**
heal-some (hāl′sŭm), healthful; wholesome.
heap-it (hēp′ĭt), heaped.
hearse (hĕrs), hoarse.
heart-scald (hĕrt′=skôld″; =skôd), heartburn; hence, remorse. Also, **heart′-scaud″.**
heart-some (hĕrt′sŭm), cheerful; gay; merry; enlivening.
heath-er-bleat (hĕ*th*′ĕr-blēt), the snipe. Also, **heath′er-bleat″er; heath′er-blite″r; heath′er-blut″ter.**
hech (hĕkh), alas; strange. Also, **hich.**
hecht (hĕkht), promised.
heck (hĕk), hayrack: **heck and manger,** rack and manger: **living at heck and manger,** living in comfortable quarters.
heck-le (hĕk′l), a board, in which are fixed a number of sharp pins, used in dressing hemp, flax, etc.
heeze (hēz), to elevate; raise.
held (hēd), head.
hel-il-cat (hĕl′ĭl-kät), scatterbrained; giddy; boisterous; also, a villain.
hemp-y (hĕmp′ĭ), one for whom the hemp grows, that is, one fit for hanging; a gallows bird; an incorrigible person: used humorously for a giddy young person. Also, **hemp′le.**
hen-ka-via (hĕn″kā′vĭ), hen coop. Also, **hen″ca′vy.**
her-e-geld (hĕr′ē-gĕld), acknowledgment of vassalage.
her-ri-ment (hĕr′ĭ-mĕnt), plundering; spoliation.
her-rin (hĕr′ĭn), herring.
her-ry (hĕr′ĭ), to harry; plunder; properly, to plunder birds' nests.
herse (hĕrs), hoarse.
hert (hĕrt), heart.
hesp (hĕsp), hasp.
het (hĕt), hot.
heuch (hōōkh), an exclamation, as of delight or triumph. Also, **hooch.**
heugh (hōōkh; hŭkh), 1, glen with ragged sides; crag; cliff; 2, shaft in a coalpit; 3, hollow in a quarry. Also, **heuch.**
heuk (hūk), hook; sickle.
hich (hĭkh). See **hech.**
hicht (hĭkht), height.
hid-lins (hĭd′lĭnz), secretly.
hight (hĕkht), promised; assured.
hilch (hĭlch), a hobble; limp; also, to hobble.
hind-er-lings (hĭn′ĕr-lĭnz), buttocks; hindquarters. Also, **hind′er-lins; hind′er-lands.**
hin-ey (hĭn′ĭ), honey: a term of endearment. Also, **hin′ny.**
hing (hĕng), to hang.
hir-dum-dir-dum (hûr′dŭm=dûr′dŭm), noisy confusion; rumpus.
hir-dy-gir-die (hûr′dĭ=gûr′dĭ), topsy-turvy; upside down. Also, **hir′die-gir′die.**
hir-ple (hûr′pl; hĭr′pl), to limp; hobble.
hir-sel (hûr′sl), small flock; herd; also, to arrange in different flocks.
hir-sle (hûr′sl), to move along sidewise while in a sitting position; move with a rustle over a rough surface. Also, **hir′sel; his′sel.**
his-sy (hĕz′ĭ), hussy. Also, **hiz′zie.**
his-tie (hĕs′tĭ), dry; bare; barren.
hoast (hōst), to cough. Also, **host.**
hob-ble-shaw (hŏb′l-shô″). See **hub′ble-show.**
hod (hŏd), 1, to hide; 2, a hood; 3, to jog along. Also, **hode.**
hod-den (hŏd′n), 1, coarse cloth of the natural color of the wool; 2, one who wears such cloth; a rustic. Also, **hod′den gray.**
hod-die (hŏd′ĭ). See **hood′le.**
hod-din (hŏd′ĭn), riding in a jolting manner.
hod-dle (hŏd′l), to waddle.
hog (hŏg), a young sheep before its first shearing. Also, **hog′gie.**
hog-ma-nay (hŏg″*mä*-nā′), last day of the year; also, entertainment given on such a day.
hog-score (hŏg′skōr), in curling, a kind of distance line, drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee.
hog-shouth-er (hŏg=shōō*th*′ĕr), a game in which the players jostle each other by the shoulders; also, to jostle with the shoulder.
hoise (hoiz), to hoist; raise.
holk (hōk), to dig. Also, **howk.**
hoo (hōō), who.
hooch (hōōkh). See **heuch.**
hood-ie (hōōd′ĭ), carrion crow. Also, **hod′die.**
hoo-dock (hōō′dŭk), miserly; close; stingy.
hool (hōōl; hŭl), outer skin or case; hull; husk; a nutshell.
hoo-ly (hōō′lĭ), careful; cautious; slow; soft; leisurely. Also, **hoo′lie.**
hoord (hōōrd), a hoard; also, to hoard.
hoord-it (hōōrd′ĭt), hoarded.
hoose (hōōs), house.
hoot (hōōt), hush; pshaw.
horn (hôrn), horn spoon; drinking cup.
hor-nel (hôr′nl), the sand launce, a small fish.
horn-ie (hôrn′ĭ), the devil.
host (hōst). See **hoast.**
hotch (hŏch), 1, to jerk; move clumsily; jolt; jog; 2, to hitch; shrug the shoulders.
hou-die (houd′ĭ). See **how′die.**
houff (houf). See **howff.**
houk-it (houk′ĭt), dug out.
hou-let (hōō′lĕt), owl.
houp (hōōp), 1, hope; 2, a mouthful of drink. Also, **houpe.**
hous-ie (hōōs′ĭ), little house.
hove (hōv), to heave; swell.
how (hōō), 1, nightcap; 2, coif.
how-die (hou′dĭ), midwife. Also, **hou′die; how′dy.**
howe (hou), 1, hollow; glen; 2, hole.
howe-back-it (hou″=bȧk′ĭt), swaybacked: said of a horse.
howff (houf), haunt; resort; also, to frequent a place. Also, **houff.**
howl′ing (houf′ĭng), lout.
howk (houk). See **holk.**
howk-it (houk′ĭt), excavated.
howm (houm), holm; low, level land beside a stream.
hoy (hoi), 1, to urge; incite; 2, a shout; cry.
hoy-ing (hoi′ĭn), setting on, as a dog.
hoyse (hoiz), a hoist.
hoy't (hoit), urged.
hoyte (hoit), to walk or run awkwardly; amble along.
hub-ble-show (hŭb′l-shō), confusion; noise. Also, **hub′ble-shew; hob′ble-shaw.**
hum-bie (hŭm′ĭ; hōōm′ĭ). See **hum′mel.**
hum-dud-geon (hŭm″dŭj′ŭn), imaginary illness; false alarm. Also, **hum″dur′geon.**
hum-lie (hŭm′lĭ; hōōm′lĭ), cow having no horns. Also, **hum′-blie.**
hum-lock (hŭm′lŏk; ŭk), hemlock.
hum-mel (hŭm′l; hōōm′l), having no horns, as cattle. Also, **hum′ble.**
hun-der (hŭn′dĕr), a hundred.
hund-it (hŭnd′ĭt), hounded; pursued.
hun-ker (hŭng′kĕr), to squat; crouch: **on one's hunkers,** in a squatting position.
hur-cheon (hûr′chŭn), 1, urchin; 2, hedgehog.
hur-dies (hûr′dĭz), rump; crupper; hindquarters.
hurl-bar-row (hûrl′bȧr″ĭ), wheelbarrow.
hur-ley-hack-et (hûr″lĭ=hȧk′ĕt), sport of coasting downhill on a sled; a sled; an ill-hung conveyance.
hur-ley-house (hûr′lĭ-hōōs), a large, dilapidated house.
hush-ion (hŭsh′ŭn), a footless stocking.
hutch (hŭch), hovel; shanty.
huz (hŭz), us.
hyte (hīt), mad.

I

I' (ĭ), in.
ice-shock-le (ĭs′shŏk″l), icicle. Also, **ice′shog″el.**
ick-er (ĕk′ĕr), ear of corn.
i-er-oe (ē″ĕr-ō′), great-grandchild.
il-ka (ĕl′kȧ), each; every: **ilka day,** week day. Also, **ilk.**
ilk (ĕlk), same: **of that ilk,** of the same name, surname, estate, or place; as, Balfour of that *ilk* means Balfour of Balfour.
ill (ĕl), 1, evil; bad; 2, grieved; sorrowful.
ill-fa'ard (ĕl=fôrd′), ill-favored. Also, **ill-far'd'; ill-faured'; ill-faur't'.**
ill-set (ĕl=sĕt′), spiteful.
ill-sort-ed (ĕl=sôrt′ĭt), dissatisfied; ill-matched; annoyed.
ill-wil-lie (ĕl″=wŭl′ĭ), 1, ill-natured; malevolent; 2, niggardly.
in-by (ĭn′bī′), 1, inward; inside; 2, close by; beside; 3, an inner room. Also, **in'bye'.**
in-den-tin (ĭn-dĕnt′ĭn), indenturing.
ing-an (ĕng′ŭn), onion.
in-geer (ĭn-gēr′), to glean.
in-gine (ĕn′jĭn), wit; cleverness; ingenuity.

in-gle (ĕng'l), fire or fireplace: **ingle cheek,** fireside: **ingle low** or **lowe,** fireside light.
in-gle-hook (ĕng'l-hŏŏk″), chimney corner.
in-meats (ĭn'mēts″), inner parts of an animal used for food.
in-put (ĭn'pŏŏt″), contribution.
in-ow-er (ĭn=ō'ĕr; ĭn=ou'ĕr), near; close to; in towards; over: **in-ower and out-ower,** to and fro; backward and forward; violently; decidedly.
in-sight (ĭn'sīt; ĭn'sikht), household goods; furniture.
in-tae (ĭn'tā″), into.
ise (īz), I shall; I will. Also, **I'se.**
is-na (ĭz'nȧ), is not.
it-sel (ĭt-sĕl″), itself.
ith-er (*ith*'ĕr), other; one another.

J

jack-man (jȧk'mȧn), nobleman's attendant.
jad (jȧd; jăd), a worn-out person or animal. Also, **jadd; jaud.**
jag (jȧg), **1,** (also **jagg**), prick, as of a pin or dagger; **2,** (also **jaug**), wallet or bag of leather: *pl.* saddlebags.
jag-ger (jȧg'ĕr), peddler. Also, **yag'ger.**
ja-loose (jȧ-lōōz'). See **jea-louse'.**
jaud (jȯd). See **jad.**
jaug (jȯg). See **jag** (def. 2).
jauk (jȯk), to dally; trifle.
jaun-der (jän'dĕr; -ẽr; jȯn'-), to gossip; prattle. Also, **jaun'er.**
jaup (jȯp), a splash; also, to splash; make a splashing noise. Also **jawp.**
jaw (jȯ), **1,** a splash of water; also, to splash or pour; **2,** talk; impudence; also, to vituperate.
jaw-hole (jȯ'hōl), a sink.
jawp (jȯp). See **jaup.**
jea-louse (jȧ-lōōz'), **1,** to suspect; be wary of; be jealous of; **2,** to imagine. Also, **ja-loose'.**
jee (jē), to move; budge; also, the act of moving.
jeedge (jēj), to judge.
jeis-tl-cor (jēs'tĭ-kōr; jĕs'-), waistcoat with sleeves.
jer-kin-et (jûr'kĭn-ĕt′), jacket or outer bodice for women.
jert (jûrt), to jerk.
jib-ble (jĕb'l), to lose; spill; destroy.
jig (jig), to creak.
jill-et (jĕl'ĕt), a jilt; flirt.
jilt (jĕlt), dash of water.
jimp (jĕmp; jŭmp), **1,** to jump; **2,** slender; spruce; trim; handsome; **3,** scant; scarce; narrow; also, to curtail; contract.
jimp-ly (jĕmp'lĭ), barely; scarcely; scantily. Also, **jimp.**
jink (jĕnk), a dodging turn; slip; trick; also, to escape by a sudden turn; elude; cheat; trick.
jink-er (jĕngk'ĕr), **1,** one that turns quickly; **2,** a gay, sprightly girl; **3,** a witty person.
jink-et (jĕngk'ĕt), to junket; make merry; gad about.
jir-ble (jĭr'bl), to spill by pouring with an unsteady hand; pour from one vessel to another.
jirk (jĭrk), a jerk.
jirt (jĭrt), to jerk.
jo (jō), sweetheart. Also, **joe.**
jock-te-leg (jŏk'tē-lĕg), a kind of large clasp knife.
jougs (jōōgz), an iron collar fastened to a wall, tree, or post, formerly used as a kind of pillory.
jouk (jōōk), **1,** to dodge; duck; **2,** bow; curtsy; **3,** to cheat; swindle; also, a trick.
jouk-er-l-pawk-er-l (jōōk'ĕr-ĭ=pôk'-ĕr-ĭ), treachery; trickery.
jow (jou), stroke or sound of a bell; also, to toll or ring a bell.
jun-dy (jŭn'dĭ), to jog; jostle; also, a jog trot. Also, **jun'die.**
jus-ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), to execute justice upon; execute.

K

kae (kā), jackdaw.
kail (kāl). See **kale.**
kail-wife (kāl'wīf″). See **kale'-wife″.**
kaim (kām), comb.
kain (kān), rent paid in kind. Also, **kane.**
kale (kāl), colewort or any vegetable; soup; dinner; food; **kale bell,** a dinner bell: **kale runt,** the stem of the cabbage: **to give** (one) **his kale through the reek,** to give one a good scolding. Also, **kail.**
kale-wife (kāl'wīf″), woman who peddles vegetables. Also, **kail'-wife″.**
kale worm (kāl), caterpillar.
kale-yard (kāl'yȧrd″), vegetable or kitchen garden.
kame (kām), **1,** comb; **2,** low ridge.
kam-ster (kām'stĕr), wool comber.
kane (kān). See **kain.**
keb (kĕb), to give birth to a lamb prematurely; lose a lamb, said of a ewe; also, a ewe that has lost her lamb: **to keb at,** to refuse to suckle (a lamb): said of a ewe.
keb-ar (kĕb'ȧr), rafter. See **ca'ber.**
keb-bie (kĕb'ĭ), cudgel or rough cane.
keb-buck (kĕb'ŭk), a large cheese. Also, **keb'bock.**
keck-le (kĕk'l), to cackle; chuckle. Also, **kek'le.**
keek (kēk), a peep; also, to peep.
keek-in-glass (kēk'ĭn=glȧs″), mirror; looking-glass.
keek-it (kēk'ĭt), peeped.
keel (kēl), red chalk; also, to mark with red chalk.
kee-li-vine (kēl'ĭ-vīn), lead pencil: also called *keelivine pen.* Also **ky'le-vine.**
kek-le (kĕk'l). See **keck'le.**
kel-pie (kĕl'pĭ), a mischievous water spirit, usually horselike in shape. Also, **kel'py.**
kel-ty (kĕl'tĭ), a bumper drunk as a penalty by an unfair drinker. Also, **kel'tie; kel'tie's mends.**
kemp (kĕmp), **1,** to strive for victory; compete in work, as reapers; **2,** competition; a champion.
kem-pie (kĕm'pĭ), a varying measure of straw weighing about 400 pounds.
ken (kĕn), to know.
kend (kĕnd), knew. Also, **kent.**
ken-nin (kĕn'ĭn), **1,** knowing; knowledge; recognition; **2,** a little of anything; a trace; shade. Also, **ken'ning.**
ken-speck-le (kĕn'spĕk'l), easily distinguished; marked.
kent (kĕnt), **1,** long staff or pole used by shepherds; **2,** known.
kep (kĕp), to catch (something falling); intercept.
ker-cake (kȧr'kāk″), cake. See **car'cake″.**
kern (kĕrn), **1,** infantryman; **2,** rustic, vagabond. Also, **kerne.**
ket (kĕt), fleece of wool.
klaugh (kyäkh), carking anxiety; trouble.
kil-log-ie (kĭl″lŏg'ĭ), the sheltered space before the fireplace of a kiln.
kilt (kĭlt), to tuck up the clothes; also, a tuck.
kim-mer (kĭm'ĕr), a gossip. See **cum'mer.**
kin' (kĭn), kind; kindred.
kind gal-lows (kīn″ gȧl'ŭs), the gallows at Crieff, Scotland.
king's hood (kingz hŏŏd), the second stomach of a cow or any ruminating animal.
kin-rick (kĕn'rĭk), kingdom.
kin-tra (kĕn'trȧ), country. Also, **kin'try.**
kip-page (kĕp'ăj), **1,** violent anger; fury; **2,** disorder; confusion.
kirk (kĭrk; kûrk), church.
kirk-yard (kĭrk″yärd′; kûrk″-), churchyard.
kirn (kĭrn), **1,** a churn; **2,** last handful, or sheaf, reaped at the harvest; a harvest home; **kirn-milk,** buttermilk.
kir-sen (kûr'sĕn; kû-), to christen. Also, **kir'sten.**
kir-sten-ing (kûr'sĕn-ĭn; kû'-), christening.
kist (kĭst), chest; trunk; coffin; also, to prepare for burial.
kitch-en (kĭch'ĕn), any dish or food served as a relish; also, to season; **bread to bread is nae kitchen,** there is slight enjoyment when the guests are all of one sex: **hunger is gude kitchen,** hunger is a good sauce.
kitch-en fee (kĭch'ĕn fē), meat dripping: so called because it is usually one of the cook's perquisites.
kit-ling (kĕt'lĭn), kitten. Also, **kit'lin.**
kit-tle (kĕt'l), **1,** to tickle; also, ticklish; skittish; hard to manage; **2,** to bring forth kittens; raise.
kiut-le (kŭt'l), to cuddle.
kiv-er (kĭv'ĕr), a cover; also, to cover.
knag-gie (knȧg'ĭ; nȧg'-), knobby; rocky.
knap (knȧp; nȧp), **1,** to strike smartly; make a cracking noise; **2,** to clip one's words; speak affectedly.
knap-pin ham-mer (knȧp'ĭn; nȧp'-), a hammer for breaking stones.
knave (knāv; nāv), **1,** manservant; **2,** lad; **3,** miller's servant: **knave bairn,** a boy
knave-ship (knāv'shĕp; nāv'-), a share of meal given to a miller's servant as his due.
knibb-lach (knĭb'lȧkh; nĭb'-), a small round stone. Also, **knibb'-loch.**
knolt (knoit; noit), to knock. Also, **noit.**
knowe (knou; nou), knoll. Also, **know.**
knurl (knûrl; nûrl), a dwarf.
krame (krām). See **crame.**
kye (kī), cows.
kyle (kīl), a sound or strait.
ky-le-vine (kīl'ĭ-vĭn). See **kee'li-vine.**
ky-loe (kī'lō), one of a breed of small, black Highland cattle.
kyte (kīt), stomach.
kythe (kīth), **1,** to make known; **2,** to show oneself; **3** to look; seem.

L

lack (lȧk), to find fault with; slight.
lad-die (lȧd'ĭ), boy; youth; sweetheart: a term of endearment.
laft (lȧft), upper room; loft; gallery.
lag-gin (lȧg'ĕn), **1,** angle formed by the side and the bottom of a wooden dish; **2,** lowest hoop of a barrel: *pl.* staves. Also, **lag'gen.**
laid (lād), a load.
laif (lāf), a loaf.
laigh (lākh), low; also, a hollow; low-lying land: **laigh croft,** low-lying field or farm. Also, **laich.**
lair (lâr; lār), **1,** lore; learning; **2,** mud; bog; quagmire; also, to stick or sink, as in a bog, mire, snow, or the like.
laird (lârd; lārd), lord of a manor; proprietor of a landed estate.

laist (lāst), last.
laith (lāth), loath; also, to loathe.
laith-fu' (lāth'fōō), bashful; sheepish; shy.
laive (lāv). See **lave.**
Lal-lan (lāl'ăn), belonging to the Scottish Lowlands; also, the Lowland Scottish dialect: *pl.* the Lowlands.
lamb-ie (lăm'ĭ), a little lamb.
lam-e-ter (lăm'ĭ-tĕr; lām'-), a cripple. Also, **lam'ĭ-ter.**
lam-mer (lăm'ĕr), amber. Also, **lam'er.**
lamp (lămp), 1, to advance with long strides; 2, to beat.
lam-pet (lăm'pĕt), limpet. Also, **lam'pit.**
lan' (lăn), land; estate.
lan'-a-fore (lăn'=ă-fōr'), in a plow team, the foremost horse on the unplowed land side.
lan'-a-hin (lăn'=ă-hĭn'), in a plow team, the hindmost horse on the unplowed land side.
land (lăn; lănd), 1, country; 2, group of dwellings or tenements under one roof.
land-loup-er (lăn'loup'ĕr), vagrant; vagabond; tramp.
lane (lān), quite alone; by oneself: **his, my,** or **their, lane:** by myself, himself, themselves.
lane-ly (lān'lĭ), lonely; alone.
lang (lăng), 1, long; tedious; 2, homesickness; also, to desire; crave; 3, for a long time.
lang-kale (lăng'=kāl"), a kind of cabbage, especially a kind that does not form a solid head.
lang-syne (lăng'sīn'), 1, long since; long ago; 2, good old times.
lap (lăp), leaped.
lap-per (lăp'ĕr), to curdle; coagulate.
las-sie (lăs'ĭ), a young girl; lass. Also, **las'sock; las'sik.**
lat (lăt), let be: **lat be,** 1, let alone; 2, much less; not to mention.
latch (lăch), mud; miry place.
lath-ron (lăth'rŭn), 1, lazy; sluggish; 2, a lazy person; rogue; 3, a loose woman.
lauch (lăk), 1, laugh; 2, law.
lave (lāv), the rest; remainder. Also, **laive.**
lave-rock (lāv'rŭk), the lark. Also, **lav'rock.**
law-ing (lō'ĭn), reckoning, as at a tavern. Also, **law'ĭn.**
law-lan (lō'lăn), lowland. Also, **law'land.**
layne (lān), to hide; conceal; also, to keep secret.
lea'e (lē), to leave.
lea-guer la-dy (lēg'ĕr lā'dĭ), a camp follower; also, the wife of a soldier.
leal (lēl), loyal; true; faithful.
lear (lār; lēr), 1, learning; also, to learn; teach; 2, (lē'ĕr), liar.
lea rig (lē rĭg), a grassy, unplowed ridge.
led-dy (lĕd'ĭ), lady.
led farm (lĕd fārm), a farm on which the tenant does not reside.
lee (lē), lie; untruth.
lee-lane (lē'lān"), solitary; alone: **leefu'lane,** all alone.
lee-lang (lē'lăng"), livelong.
lee-some (lē'sŭm), agreeable; nice: **leesome lane,** quite alone.
leev-in (lēv'ĭn; lēv'-), living.
leeze me (lēz), dear is to me: an expression of great affection for, or pleasure in, a person or thing.
leg-len (lĕg'lĕn), milk pail. Also, **leg'lin.**
leg-len girth (lĕg'lĕn), the lowest hoop of a milk pail: **to cast a leglen girth,** to bear an illegitimate child.
leis-ter (lēs'tĕr; lēs'-), a three-pronged dart for striking fish.
len (lĕn), lend.
let a-be (ă-bē"), let alone; except.
leuch (lūkh), laughed. Also, **leugh.**
leuk (lūk), a look; also, to look.
lev-en (lĕv'ĕn), lightning. Also, **lev'in.**
lib-bet (lĭb'ĕt), gelded; castrated.
licht (lĭkht), 1, light; also, to kindle; 2, to make light of; 3, to alight; happen; arrive at one's destination.
licht-some (lĭkht'sŭm), 1, nimble; 2, merry; gladsome.
lich-wake (lĭch'wāk"; lĕkh'-), watch kept through the night over a corpse. Also, **like'wake.**
lift (lĕft), atmosphere; sky.
lift-er (lĕft'ĕr), cattle thief.
light-ly (lĕkht'lĭ), to slight; sneer at; disparage.
lim-mer (lŭm'ĕr), 1, scamp; scoundrel; 2, mistress; jade.
ling (lĭng; lĕng), line; rope; cord.
link (lĕngk), to move lightly and quickly; do anything easily and quickly.
links (lĕngks), the windings of a stream; also, the rich, low-lying ground along such a course.
linn (lĕn), 1, waterfall; also, a pool above or below a waterfall; 2, a declivity; precipice. Also, **lin.**
lint (lĕnt), flax: **lint i' the bell,** flax in flower.
lint-white (lĕnt'hwīt), linnet.
lip (lŭp), 1, to notch the edge of a tool; 2, to fill in the chinks of.
lip-pen (lŭp'ĕn), 1, to trust; rely upon; 2, to expect.
lip-pit (lŭp'ĭt), notched; edged. Also, **lip'pet.**
lip-py (lŭp'ĭ), a quarter of a peck. Also, **lip'ple.**
list (lĕst), agile; eager; active.
lith (lĕth), 1, a joint of the body; 2, a segment, as of an orange; 3, a ring round the base of a cow's horn.
lith-er (lĕth'ĕr), 1, lithe; supple; agile; 2, slothful; worthless; lazy.
loan (lōn), lane.
loan-in (lōn'ĭn), an open, grassy place where cows are milked.
loch (lŏkh), a lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea.
loch-an (lŏch'ăn), a small lake; pond.
lock (lŏk), small quantity, as a handful of hay or wool, etc.
lo'e (lōō), love; also, to love. Also, **loo.**
loof (lōōf; lŭf), the hand or the palm of the hand: **outside of the loof,** the back of the hand. Also, **luif.**
loom (lōōm; lŭm), an implement; utensil; vessel.
loon (lōōn), 1, lout; oaf; dolt; 2, rogue; scamp; 3, a menial; 4, boy; 5, woman of loose morals. Also, **loun.**
loop (lōōp), 1, bend of a river; 2, lake or glen.
loop-y (lōōp'ĭ), crafty; cunning; artful; sly.
loo-some (lōō'sŭm), lovable.
loot (lŭt), let; permitted.
loot-en (lŭt'ĕn), permitted.
looves (lōōvz; lŭvs), *pl.* of **loof,** which see.
losh (lŏsh), exclamation of wonder or surprise: a mild oath.
loun (lōōn), 1, see **loon;** 2, see **lown.**
loun-der (lōōn'dĕr), a severe blow; also, to beat severely.
loup (loup), a jump; bound; also, to jump; leap: **loup-the-dyke,** flighty; giddy; not keeping in bounds. Also, **lowp.**
loup-ing ill (loup'ĭn ūl), leaping evil, a disease of sheep.
loup-ing-on-stane (loup'ĭn=ŏn'=stān"), a horse block.
lout (lout), to stoop.
louth-er (lōō*th*'ĕr), to plod, as in mire or snow; walk or work with difficulty.
lout-it (lout'ĭt), lowered; bent down.
low (lou), flame; blaze. Also, **lowe.**
lown (loun), quiet; still; sheltered.
lowp (loup). See **loup.**
lowse (lous), 1, to loosen; set free; 2, loose; unrestrained; 3, mild: used of weather.
luck-y (lŭk'ĭ), 1, ample: more than enough; 2, (also, **luckie**), familiarly, an elderly woman; midwife; wife; mistress; mistress of an inn: **lucky dad,** or **daddie,** a grandfather: **lucky minnie,** a grandmother.
lug (lŭg), 1, ear; 2, handle.
lug-get (lŭg'ĕt), having a handle.
lug-gie (lŭg'ĭ), a small wooden dish with a handle.
luif (lōōf; lŭf). See **loof.**
lum (lŭm), chimney.
lunch (lŭnch), a large piece of food, as of cheese, meat, etc.; a hunk. Also, **lunch'eon.**
lunt (lŭnt), to light; smoke a pipe; also, a whiff or column of smoke; lighted match.
ly-ard (lī'ĕrd; lī'ĕrt), 1, gray or streaked with gray, as hair; 2, variegated, as leaves. Also, **ly'art.**

M

mac-ca-baw (măk'ă-bô), maccaboy, a fine, dark snuff.
mae (mā), more.
magg (măg), 1, to steal; 2, a halfpenny; 3, a tip; fee. Also, **mag.**
Ma-houn (mă-hōōn'), Satan: usually in the phrase *Auld Mahoun.*
mail (māl; măl), rent; tribute. Also, **maill.**
mail-ing (māl'ĕn), a rented farm. Also, **mail'en; mail'in.**
mail'-man (māl'măn), a tenant; one who pays rent.
mail pay-er (māl pā'ĕr), a rent payer; especially, a tenant farmer.
main (mān), moan.
mains (mānz; mănz), a farm attached to a mansion house.
mair (mār), more.
maist (māst; măst), most; almost.
mais-ter (mās'tĕr), master.
mais-ter-fu' (mās'tĕr-fōō), masterful.
mais-ter-y (mās'tĕr-ĭ; mās'-), mastery.
maist-ly (māst'lĭ), mostly.
ma-jor (mā'jĕr), to swagger; bully; strut pompously.
mak (măk), to make.
mal-tal-ent (măl'tăl-ĕnt), ill will; malice.
mam-mock (măm'ŭk), fragment; scrap; particle.
man (măn; mān). See **maun.**
mane (mān), moan.
mang (măng), among.
man-na (măn'ă). See **maun'na.**
man-swear (măn'swār"), to forswear; also, to commit perjury.
man-sworn (măn'swōrn"), perjured.
man-teel (măn-tēl'), a mantle.
man-ty (măn'tĭ), a mantle; gown.
marl (märl), 1, to mottle; variegate; 2, to marvel. Also, **marle.**
mar-row (măr'ō), to match; join; marry; also, a mate; one of a pair; spouse; lover; match; equal.
mar's year (märz), the year 1715: so called from the Earl of Mar, commander of the army of the Pretender in Scotland.

mart (märt), a beef for slaughter; originally, a beef slaughtered at Martinmas.
ma-sel (*má-sél'*), myself. Also, **my-sell'**.
mas-lin (más'lin), mixed corn. Also, **mash'lin; mash'lum.**
mask (másk), 1, a mesh of a net; 2, a quantity; 3, to infuse.
mask-ing (másk'in), mashing. **masking tat**, a mash tub; **masking pat**, a teapot.
mathe (máth), grub; maggot.
mau-kin (mó'kin), 1, a hare; 2, a kitchen maid.
maun (mön), must. Also, **man.**
maun-na (mön'na; mön'-), must not. Also, **man'na.**
maut (möt), malt.
maw (mö), to mow.
maw-in (mö'in), mowing.
mawn (mön), basket.
maze (máz), to daze; amaze; astonish.
meal-tide (mél'tíd'), 1, mealtime; a meal; 2, the amount of milk given by a cow at one milking. Also, **mel'teth'; mel'tith'.**
mear (mér), mare. Also, **meer.**
mease (méz), to calm; appease.
meg dorts (még dörts), a saucy or pettish hussy; a tomboy.
mei-kle (mé'kl). See **mick'le.**
meith (méth), 1, also, **meath**, maggot; 2, landmark; boundary; seamark.
mel-der (mél'dér), the quantity of meal ground at one time.
mell (mél), 1, to mix; join; meddle; 2, a mallet; also, a heavy blow.
mel-teth (mél'téth). See **meal'tide'.**
mel-vie (mél'vi), to soil or dust with meal.
men' (mén), to mend.
mends (méndz), amends: **to the mends**, over and above.
mense (méns), 1, tact; discretion; good manners; 2, a credit; an ornament.
mense-fu' (méns'fö), mannerly; courteous; discreet.
mense-less (méns'lés), ill-bred; rude; impudent.
men-yie (mén'yi), household; train; crew; retinue. Also, **men zie.**
mess (més), mass.
mes-san (més'án), a lapdog; cur. used contemptuously of persons. Also, **mes'sin.**
micht (mícht), might; power.
micht-y (mích'ti), mighty.
mick-le (mík'l), great; much. Also, **mei'kle; muck'le.**
mid-den (mid'n), dunghill; dust heap.
might-na (mícht'na), might not.
mim (mím), affectedly shy or precise; demure.
mín' (mín), mind; purpose; resemblance.
mínd't (mínt), resolved; determined; intended.
min-nie (mín'i), mother; dam.
mint (mínt), 1, to aim; endeavor; also, an aim; attempt; 2, to hint at; suggest; 3, to imitate; mimic.
mird (mérd), 1, to try; attempt; 2, to sport in an amorous manner; fawn upon; coax; 3, to meddle.
mirk (mérk), dark; murky; gloomy; obscure: **pit mirk**, pitch dark.
mir-li-go (mér'li-gō), vertigo; dizziness.
mis-ca' (mis-ká'), to abuse; call names; slander.
mis-chieve (mís-chēv'), to injure; damage.
mis-gug-gle (mis-gig'l), to deface in handling; mar; disfigure.
mis-ken (mis-kén'), to fail to recognize; ignore; overlook.
mis-lear (mis-lēr'), to misguide; misinform; mislead.
mis-lear'd (mis-lērd'), 1, unmannerly; ill-bred; 2, mischievous.
mis-lip-pen (mis-lip'ĕn), 1, to deceive; mislead; 2, to disappoint; 3, to be suspicious of; 4, to neglect.
mis-luck (mis-lúk'), bad luck; misfortune; also, to experience misfortune.
mis-red (mis-réd'), confused; complicated; entangled. Also, **mis-rid'.**
mis-set (mis-sét'), to put out of sorts displease.
mis-ter (mis'tér), need necessity.
mis-teuk (mis-túk'), mistook.
mis-tryst (mis-míst'), 1, to fail to keep a tryst or appointment with; 2, to frighten; perplex.
mith-er (méth'ér) mother.
mix-ty-max-ty (míks'ti-maks'ti), confused; mixed; also, a jumble; mixture; confusion.
miz-zle (miz'l), to speckle.
miz-zles (miz'lz), measles.
mo (mō), more.
mog-gan (mog'án), a footless stocking; a snugly fitting knit sleeve or legging. *pl.* legs.
moil (moil), 1, depressing labor; drudgery; 2, din; turmoil.
moist-i-ty (mois'ti-ti), to moisten; dampen.
mon-y (mon'i), many. Also, **mon'ie.**
mool (möl), soil; earth; hence, the grave; also, to inter; bury; crumble. Also, **moul; muil.**
mools (mölz), chilblains. Also, **moulsy; mowls.**
moop (möp). See **moup.**
moor e-vil (mör é'vil), a form of dysentery, due to exposure, which attacks sheep and cattle. Also, **moor ill.**
mooth (müth), foggy; misty; muggy.
morn (mörn; mórn), the morrow: **the morn**, tomorrow.
morn-ing (mórn'ing), an early morning drink; also, a snack before breakfast.
mort (mört, mórt), a skin taken from a sheep that has died of disease or accident.
moss hags (mós hágz), pits in a bog where peat has been cut.
mot-tie (mót'i), dusty; abounding in motes or specks. Also, **mot'ty.**
mou (mö) mouth: *pl.* jokes, jests. Also, **mow.**
mou-die (mö'di; mou'-), a mole; also, a catcher of moles.
mou-di-warp (mö'di-wárp; mou'-), a mole. Also, **mou'di-wart; mou'di-wort; mold'warp.**
moul (möl). See **mool.**
mouls (mölz). See **mools.**
moup (möp), 1, to nibble; 2, to keep company with. Also, **moop.**
mous-ie (mös'i), a little mouse.
mow (mö). See **mou.**
mowls (mölz). See **mools.**
moy-en (moi'ĕn), means, influence; ability; way; also, to cause; accomplish.
muck-le (mük'l). See **mick'le.**
mudge (müj), sulk; rumor.
mug (míg), a breed of thick-coated sheep. Also, **mugg.**
muil (möl). See **mool.**
muils (mölz), slippers; cloth.
muir (mör), a moor: **muir poot**, a young grouse.
mul-ture (mül'tür), the charge for grinding grain: **dry multure**, a sum paid to a mill for its upkeep.
mump (mümp), to hint; whisper; aim at.
mur-geon (mür'jin), 1, a smirk; face grimace; also, to make faces; 2, to grumble.
mus-lin kail (müz'lin kál), a thin broth of water, shelled barley, and greens.
must-ed (müs'téd; -tĕd), powdered.
mutch (müch), cap: an old woman's linen or muslin cap; a man's nightcap; a child's cap.
mutch-kin (müch'kin), a liquid measure equal to three-fourths of an English pint.
my-lane (mí-lán'), myself alone.
my-sel (mí-sél'), myself. Also, **ma-sel'; ma'-sell'.**

N

na (ná; nă), no; not; nor.
nae (ná; nă), no; not any: none.
nae-gate (ná gát'), nowise; anywhere; no way.
nae-thing (ná'thing), nothing. Also, **nai thing.**
nae-wise (ná'wíz), nowise.
naig (nág), nag; horse.
nain (nán), own.
nain-sell (nán-sél'), own self.
name (nám), none.
nap-py (nap'i), strong ale or beer; hence, tipsy; somewhat drunk.
nar (nár), nearer; near; nearly.
nash-gab' (násh gáb'), saucy chatter; an insolent gossip. Also, **nash gab'.**
near-hand (nér'-hand'), close; near at hand; almost.
neb-bit (néb'it), nebbed; having a beak or nose pointed.
nee-bour (né'bĕr), neighbor.
neep (nēp), turnip.
ne'er-be-lick-it (nér'-bē-lēk'it), what could not be licked up even by a dog or cat; absolutely nothing.
neeve (nēv). See **nieve.**
neeze (nēz), sneeze. Also, **neese.**
neg-leck-it (nég-lēk'it), neglected.
neist (nēst), next; nighest; nexn.
neuk (nūk; nyūk), nook; corner.
nev-el (nev'l), a blow with the fist; also, to strike with the fist.
nev-oy (nev'i), nephew.
new-cal (nú'kl), newly calved; new born. Also, **new'cald.**
nich-er (nich'ér). See **nick'er.**
nick (nik; nēk), 1, to sever; cut down; snip; 2, a score; clerf; 3, a rap; smart blow.
nick-er (nik'ér), to neigh; also, to laugh boisterously. Also, **nich'er.**
nick-nack-et (nik'-nak'-ĕt), knickknack trinket.
nick-stick (nik'-stik), a tally stick; notched stick.
niest (nēst), next.
nieve (nēv), fist; hand. Also, **neeve.**
nieve-fu' (nēv'fö), a handful.
nieve-ie—nieve-ie—nick—nack (nēv'i-nēv'i-nik'-nak'), a child's guessing game in which the phrase is repeated.
nif-fer (nif'ér), barter; trade; exchange.
niff—naff-y (nif'-naf'i), fussy; meticulous; also, **niff'y—naff'y.**
ni-ger (ní'gér), negro.
night cowl (nítkoul), 1, nightcap; 2, cowl.
nit (nit), nut.
no (nō), now.
nocht (nóch), nothing; naught.
noit (noit), to knock. Also, **knoit.**
noo (nō) now.
nor (nór), than.
nor-land (nór'land; -lan), northland also, a north countryman.
nor-land-er (nór'land-ér), a northerner.
not-et (nót'it), noted.
no-tour (nō'tŏr), notorious. famed.
nou-rice (nú'ris), to nurse. also, a nurse.
nowt (nout), 1, an ox; 2, a stupid or clumsy person; blockhead. *pl.* black cattle.

O

o' (ō), of.
ocht (ŏkht), ought.
och-one (ŏkh-ōn'), alas.
od (ŏd), God: a minced oath. Also, **odd.**
odd-come-short-ly, some time soon; time not far off.
oe (oi). See **oy.**
o'er-word (ou'ĕr=wûrd"), word frequently repeated; refrain.
off-come (ŏf'kŭm"; -kōm"), 1, outcome; 2, excuse; pretext.
o-hon (ō-hōn'), alas.
on-come (ŏn'kŭm"; -kŏm"), 1, the commencement of an undertaking; 2, a heavy fall, as of rain or snow; 3, a sudden attack of illness.
on-ding (ŏn'dĕng), a heavy fall of rain or snow.
on-fall (ŏn'fôl"; -fô"). See **on'come".**
on-stead (ŏn'stĕd), homestead.
on-y (ŏn'I), any. Also, **on'ie.**
on-y-gate (ŏn'I-gāt"), anywise.
oo (ōō), wool. Also, **ou.**
oor (ōōr), 1, our; 2, hour.
oor-sels (ōōr-sĕlz'), ourselves.
oot (ōōt), out.
oot-by (ōōt'bī"), outside.
or (ōr), before; than.
ord-I-nar (ôrd'nĕr), ordinary.
or-ra (ŏr'ä), 1, odd; unmatched; 2, superfluous; extra; 3, occasional; 4, petty; paltry; 5, base; worthless.
ort (ôrt), 1, to eject; turn from in disgust; 2, to select.
o't (ŏt), of it.
ou (ōō). See **oo.**
ou-rie (ōō'rI), 1, shivering; cold; drooping in spirit; melancholy; 2, bleak; desolate. Also, **oo'rie.**
our-sel (ōōr-sĕl'), ourself.
out-by (ōōt'bī"; out'-), without; outdoors; a little way out. Also, **out'bye".**
out-cast (ōōt'kăst; out'-), a dispute; quarrel.
out-er-lins (ōōt'ĕr-lĭnz), outcast; reprobate.
out-ler (ōōt'lĕr"; out'-), an animal left outdoors during the winter; hence, one unemployed.
out-shot (ōōt'shŏt"; out'-), a projection, as from a building; also, outlying or untilled land.
out-sight (ōōt'sīt"; out'-), implements used or kept outside the house.
out-tak (ōōt'tăk), except; besides.
o-ver-by (ō'vĕr-bī"; ō'ĕr-; ōr'-), across the way; not far off; a little way over. Also, **ow'er-by".**
O-ver-come (ō'vĕr-kŏm"), 1, surplus; 2, an overwhelming attack; 3, outcome; result; 4, a hackneyed phrase; 5, a coming over or across. Also, **ow'er-come".**
o-ver-gang (ō'vĕr-găng"), 1, to go beyond; transgress; 2, to overrun; overspread. Also, **ow'er-gang".**
o-ver-loup (ō'vĕr-loup"), transgression; overstepping. Also, **ow'er-loup".**
o-ver-ly (ō'vĕr-lI), 1, excessively; 2, incidentally.
ow-er (ou'ĕr; ō'ĕr; ōr), over.
ow-er-by (ou'ĕr-bī"; ō'ĕr-bī"; ōr'-bī"). See **o'ver-by".**
ow-er-come (ou'ĕr-kŏm"; ō'ĕr-; ōr'-). See **o'ver-come".**
ow-er-hip (ou'ĕr-hĭp), a kind of stroke with a hammer.
ow-er-lay (ou'ĕr-lā), a cravat; any covering. Also, **o'er-lay.**
ow-er-loup (ou'ĕr-loup"). See **o'ver-loup".**
ow-ers-man (ou'ĕrz-măn), overseer; superintendent.
ow-er-ta'en (ou'ĕr-tān"; ō'-), overtaken.
ow-er-word (ou'ĕr-wĕrd), a refrain.
owk (ōōk), week.
ow-sen (ou'sĕn; -zĕn), oxen.
ox-ter (ŏks'tĕr), armpit.
oy (oi), grandchild. Also, **oe; oye.**

P

pace (pās; pâs), Easter; Pasch.
pack (păk), intimate; familiar; confidential.
pad-dock (păd'ŭk), frog; tadpole. Also, **pud'dock.**
pa-dle (pā'dl), a hoe.
pal-dle (pă'dl), 1, a paddle; 2, a hoe; also, a spud, or sharp, narrow spade.
paik (pāk; pâk), to beat; strike; chastise; also, a stroke; blow; chastisement.
painch (pānsh; pânsh), paunch.
pairt (pārt), part.
pair-trick (pār'trĭk), partridge.
palm-er (pä'mĕr), to wander about like an itinerant monk; stroll idly.
pang (păng), to squeeze; cram; stuff; also, crammed.
pant-ler (pănt'lĕr), one who has charge of the pantry.
pa-ra-fle (pȧ-rä'fl), ostentatious show. Also, **pa-ra'fle.**
par-aitch (pär'ĭch), oatmeal porridge. Also, **par'ritch.**
parle (pärl), speech; talk; conversation.
par-och-in (pär'ŭkh-ĭn), a parish. Also, **par'och-ine.**
par-tan (pär'tăn), sea crab.
pat (păt), 1, did put; 2, a pot.
pa-trick (pā'trĭk), partridge. Also, **par'trick.**
pat-tie (păt'I), a long-handled spade with a narrow blade.
paugh-ty (pô'tI; päkh'tI; pôkh'tI), proud; haughty; arrogant; insolent. Also, **pauch'ty.**
pauk-y (pôk'I), tricky; sly. Also, **pawk'ie.**
pawk (pôk), a trick. Also, **pauk.**
pearl-ing (pĕr'lĭn), silk or thread lace: *pl.* trimmings of such lace; also, clothes trimmed with pearling. Also, **pearl'in.**
pease-weep (pēz'wēp). See **pees'weep.**
peat (pēt), 1, a pet; favorite; 2, peat: **peat hag,** a hole in a marsh where peat has been cut.
pech (pĕkh), to pant; puff; breathe heavily; also, a heavy sigh. Also, **pegh.**
pech-an (pĕkh'ăn), stomach; crop.
ped-der (pĕd'ĕr), peddler; hawker.
pee-ble (pē'bl), pebble.
peel (pēl), 1, pool; 2, stronghold; fortress.
peenge (pēnj), to complain childishly; whimper. Also, **pinge.**
peer (pēr), 1, poor; 2, a pear; 3, a match; equal.
peer-ie (pē'rI), 1, a peg top; 2, inquisitive; curious. Also, **peer'y.**
pees-weep (pēz'wēp), the lapwing. Also, **pease'weep.**
pee-ty (pē'tI), pity.
pegh (pĕkh). See **pech.**
Peght (pĕkht), a Pict.
pel-lock (pĕl'ŭk), 1, a porpoise; 2, in old Scotch, a bullet. Also, **pel'lack** (-ŭk).
pen-ny-stone (pĕn'I-stōn"), a smooth, flat, circular stone used as a quoit; also, the game of quoits. Also, **pen'ny-stane".**
pen-ny wheep (pĕn'I hwēp), small beer. Also, **pen-ny whip.**
pen-sy (pĕn'sI), 1, pensive; thoughtful; 2, proud; 3, peevish; 4, neat.
pet-tle (pĕt'l), 1, to pet; cherish; treat as a pet; 2, a pattle, or spade for cleaning a plowshare.
phil-a-beg (fĭl'ȧ-bĕg), a Highland kilt.
phrase (frāz), fair speeches; flattery; also, to flatter.
phras-ing (frāz'ĭng; -ĭn), flattery.
pi-broch (pē'brŏkh), a Highland martial air played on the bagpipe.
pick (pĕk), pitch: **pick mirk,** dark as pitch.
pick-le (pĕk'l), a grain of corn; hence, a very small quantity; a little; also, to peck at; nibble; steal: to **pickle in,** or **out of, one's ane poke-nook,** or **pock-neuk,** to depend on one's own efforts. Also, **puck'le.**
pick-maw (pĕk'mô), a small European black-headed gull.
pic-tarn (pĕk-tärn'), the common tern. Also, **pic-tarn'le.**
pi-et (pI'ĕt), magpie; also, a water ouzel. Also, **py'at; py'et.**
pig (pĕg), an earthen vessel; potsherd.
pike (pīk), to pick; cull; select.
pil-li-winks (pĭl'I-wĭngks), a thumbscrew. Also, **pin'ny-wink'les.**
pine (pīn), pain; wretchedness.
pinge (pĕnj). See **peenge.**[1]
pin-gle (pĭng'gl; pĕng'l), 1, to strive for a living; hence, a struggle; effort; 2, to trifle with food.
pint-stoup (pint'=stōōp"), a two-quart measure.
pi-ot-ed (pI'ŭt-ĕd), piebald.
pipe-stap-pie (pīp'stăp'I), 1, a pipestem; 2, a kind of grass used to clean pipes.
pirn (pûrn; pIrn), 1, the bobbin of a spinning wheel; 2, the reed in a weaver's shuttle; 3, the reel of a fishing rod.
pit (pĕt), to put.
plac-ad (plăk'ȧd; -ăt), placard; poster.
plack (plăk), an old Scotch coin, worth a third of an English penny.
plack-less (plăk'lĕs), penniless; poverty-stricken.
plaid-en (plād'ĕn), a kind of strong, coarse woolen cloth. Also, **plaid'ing.**
plain-stones (plān'stōnz"), flagstones; pavements. Also, **plain'stanes".**
plat-le (plă'tl), a small plate.
plen-ish (plĕn'ĭsh), 1, to fill up; 2, to stock, as a farm.
plen-ish-ing (plĕn'ĭsh-ĭng; -ĭn), 1, furniture; 2, stock.
pleu (plū), a plow. Also, **pleuch; pleugh.**
plie (plī), fold; ply; plait.
plis-kie (plĭs'kI), 1, a trick; 2, a plight; awkward position. Also, **plis'ky.**
pliv-er (plĭv'ĕr), plover.
plot (plŏt), to scald; burn. Also, **plout.**
plot-ty (plŏt'I), a hot drink made of wine and water, sweetened.
ploy (ploi), 1, employment; 2, play; pastime; frolic.
pluff (plŭf), to puff; explode; also, a puff; shot.
pock (pŏk), a pouch; sack; bag. Also, **poke.**
pock-neuk (pŏk'=nyōōk"; -nūk"), the lower corner of a bag. Also, **pock'-nook".**
pock-man-ty (pŏk-măn'tI), portmanteau.
poind (poind), to seize cattle, or take goods, for rent; distrain.
po-lo-ny (pō-lō'nI), a boy's shirt-waist.
pone (pōn), a thin turf.
poo (pōō), to pull.
pook (pōōk), to pluck or pull, as feathers from a fowl, stone from fruit, etc. Also, **pouk.**
pook-it (pōōk'ĭt), 1, plucked; 2, having a starved appearance.
poor-fu' (pōōr'fōō), powerful.
poor-tith (pōōr'tĭth), poverty.
poot (pōōt). See **pout.**

pose (pōz), a hoard; secret treasure; also, to amass.
pot-tin-gar (pŏt'ĭn-gär), a druggist; apothecary.
pot-tin-ger (pŏt'ĭn-jĕr), a cook.
pou (pōō), to pull.
pouch (pouch; pōōch), pocket.
pouk (pōōk). See **pook.**
poup-it (pōōp'ĭt), pulpit.
pouse (pōōs), push. Also, **pouss.**
pous-ie (pōōs'ĭ), 1, hare; 2, cat.
pout (pōōt), 1, a chick; 2, a young child. Also, **poot.**
pou't (pōōt), did pull.
pout-er (pōōt'ĕr), to poke; stir; potter. Also, **powt'er.**
pou-ther (pōō'*th*ĕr), powder. Also, **pow'ther.**
pou-thered (pōō'*th*ĕrd), powdered; also, salted; corned.
pou-try (pōō'trĭ), poultry.
pow (pō; pou), 1, the poll; head; 2, a pool.
pow-ney (pō'nĭ), a pony. Also, **pow'nie; pow'ny.**
pow-sow-dy (pō'sō"dĭ), a porridge of meat boiled in milk; broth made of sheep's head; any incongruous mixture. Also, **pow'sod'dy.**
powt-er (pou'tĕr). See **pout'er.**
pow-ther (pou'*th*ĕr). See **pou'ther.**
prat-ty (prăt'ĭ), pretty.
pre-ceese (prē-sēs'; -sēs'), precise.
pree (prē), to taste; test; try. Also, **prie.**
preef (prēf), proof.
preen (prēn), a pin; also, to pin; pierce; sew.
prent (prĕnt), to print.
prest-a-ble (prĕs'tă-bl), payable; available for payment.
prick-me-dain-ty (prĕk'=mē=dān'tĭ), affectedly nice or dainty.
prie (prē). See **pree.**
prief (prēf), proof.
prig (prĕg), 1, to haggle; bargain; 2, to entreat; beg.
prim-sie (prĭm'zĭ), prim; demure.
pro-pale (prō-pāl'), to reveal; divulge.
pro-pine (prō-pēn'; -pīn'), 1, money for a drink; also, to pledge in drinking; 2, a gift; also, to propitiate.
pro-vo (prō'vō), provost.
pu' (pōō), to pull.
puck-ie (pŭk'ĭ). See **pick'le.**
pud-dings (pŭd'ĭnz), intestines; also, sausages.
pud-dock (pŭd'ŭk). See **pad'dock.**
puir (pūr), poor.
pun (pŭn), pound. Also, **pund.**
pup-it (pōōp'ĭt), pulpit.
puss-y (pōōs'ĭ), hare.
put on (pĕt ŏn; pŭt ŏn), clothed; fully dressed.
putt (pŭt), to hurl a heavy weight, as a stone, from the shoulder.
py-at (pī'ăt). See **pi'et.**
pyke (pīk), to pick; dig out.
pyle (pīl), a single grain: **pyle o' caff,** a grain of chaff.

Q

quaich (kwākh), a small cup with two ears for handles. Also, **quaigh; quegh.**
quat (kwăt), to quit; cease.
quate (kwāt), quiet; silent.
qwate-ly (kwāt'lĭ), quietly.
quean (kwēn), a young woman; lass: often used disrespectfully.
queer-y-mad-am (kwēr'ĭ=măd"ăm), a kind of pear.
quegh (kwākh). See **quaich.**
quern (kwûrn; kērn), a grain; granule.
quey (kwā), a cow from one to two years old; a heifer.
quire (kwīr), choir.
quo' (kwō), quoth.

R

rab-ble (răb'l), 1, to talk foolishly; gabble; 2, to rumple; muss; 3, to work in a careless manner. Also, **rai'ble.**
rack (răk), to reck; heed.
rack-le (răk'l), 1, to rattle; clank; 2, reckless; hasty; 3, strong. Also, **rau'cle.**
rad (răd), afraid; also, to fear.
rade (rād), rode.
rae (rā), roe.
rai-ble (rā'bl). See **rab'ble.**
rail (rāl), a woman's jacket.
raip (rāp). See **rape.**
rair (rār), to roar.
raird (rārd), clamor; noise; also, to roar. Also, **reird.**
raise (rāz), 1, arose; rose; 2, (also, **raize**), to madden; excite; infuriate.
ram-fee-zled (răm-fē'zld), worn-out; exhausted.
ram-gun-shoch (răm-gŭn'shŏkh), rugged; rough; morose.
ram-mel (răm'l), 1, useless brushwood; rubbish; 2, mixed grain.
ram-pauge (răm-pōj'), 1, rampage; excitement; 2, to storm about.
ram-stam (răm'stăm"), rash; reckless; thoughtless; hence, a hasty person; also, precipitately; at headlong speed.
rand (rănd), the edge of a river; unplowed border of a field; hence, any margin; selvage. Also, **rund.**
ran-dy (răn'dĭ), 1, rude; lawless; obstreperous; 2, a sturdy beggar; ruffian; 3, virago. Also, **ran'die.**
ran-nel tree (răn'l), a bar in an open fireplace upon which to hang pothooks. Also, **ran'dle tree.**
rant (rănt), an uproarious frolic; jollification.
rape (rāp), 1, rope; 2, rood. Also, **raip.**
rap-loch (răp'lŏkh), coarse; rough; also, a kind of rough, undyed, woolen stuff; homespun.
rare-ly (rār'lĭ), excellently; splendidly.
rase (rāz), rose; did rise.
rash (răsh), a rush; reed.
rash-bush (răsh'bŏŏsh"), a clump of rushes. Also, **rash'buss"; rush'bush".**
rath (răth), ready; quick; prompt.
rat-ton (răt'ŭn), rat. Also, **rat'ten; rot'tan.**
rau-cle (rô'kl). See **rack'le.**
raught (rôkht), reached.
rave (rāv), tore.
ra-vel (rā'vl), 1, to entangle; perplex; 2, to wander; ramble in speech.
raw (rô), a row.
rax (răks), to stretch; reach; strain.
reak (rēk), a prank; frolic.
ream (rēm), cream; foam; also, to skim cream from. Also, **reem.**
ream-y (rēm'ĭ), creamy; covered with foam; frothy.
reast (rēst). See **reest** (def. 1).
reave (rēv), 1, to rob; plunder; 2, to destroy; pull down. Also, **reeve.**
reav-er (rēv'ĕr), robber; plunderer; freebooter. Also, **reif'far; riev'er.**
re-bute (rē-bŭt'), 1, rebuke; 2, rebuff.
redd (rĕd), 1, to deliver; free from; rescue; 2, to put in order; arrange; clean; 3, to settle, as a quarrel; 4, see **rede.**
red-der (rĕd'ĕr), one who conciliates: a peacemaker: **redder's blow,** or **lick,** a blow received by one who intervenes between two combatants.
red-ding came (rĕd'ĭn kām), a comb having coarse teeth.
red-ding straik (rĕd'ĭn strāk), a blow received by one who intervenes between combatants. Also, **red'der's blow.**
rede (rēd), 1, counsel; advice; also, to advise; 2, to fear; 3, afraid. Also, **redd; reed.**
red-shank (rĕd'shăngk"), a Highlander: in allusion to the kilt which leaves the knees bare.
red-wat (rĕd'=wŏt"), moistened, as with blood.
red-wat-shod (rĕd'=wŏt=shŏd"), covered with blood; wading in blood.
red-wood (rĕd'wŏŏd"), quite insane; stark mad. Also, **red'-wud".**
ree (rē), wild; crazy; delirious; intoxicated.
reed (rēd). See **rede.**
reek (rēk), smoke. Also, **relk.**
reek-it (rēk'ĭt), smoked.
reek-y (rēk'ĭ), smoky. Also, **reek'ie.**
reem (rēm). See **ream.**
reest (rēst), 1, (also, **reast**), to smoke, as fish; 2, (also, **reist**), to balk; stop suddenly, as a horse.
reest-y (rēst'ĭ), balky, as a horse.
reeve (rēv). See **reave.**
reif (rēf), robbery. plunder: **reif randy,** a stalwart beggar. Also, **rief.**
reird (rērd). See **raird.**
reise (rēz). See **rice.**
reist (rēst). See **reest** (def. 2).
re-mede (rē-mēd'), remedy; redress. Also, **re-mead'; re-meid'.**
re-muve (rē-müv'), remove.
re-strick (rē-strĕk'), restrict; limit.
rew (rōō), rue; pity.
rice (rīs), twig; branch; brushwood. Also, **reise.**
richt (rĕkht), right.
rick-le (rĕk'l), 1, a small rick; 2, a heap; pile; 3, a thin person or animal.
rief (rēf). See **reif.**
riev-er (rēv'ĕr). See **reav'er.**
rig (rĕg), 1, a ridge (of land); 2, the back of an animal; 3, (also, **rigg**), a frolic; wild adventure.
rig-ging (rĕg'ĭn), 1, the backbone; 2, the ridge of a roof; also, the roof itself. Also, **rig'gin.**
rig-ging-tree (rĕg'ĭn=trē"), rooftree.
rin (rĭn), 1, to run; 2, to melt.
rin-nin (rĕn'ĭn), running.
rin-there-out (rĕn'*th*ĕr-ōōt"), a vagrant; vagabond. Also, **rin'ther-out".**
rip (rĕp), a handful of unthreshed corn.
ripe (rīp), 1, to search; ransack; 2, to examine strictly; investigate thoroughly; 3, to cleanse; clear.
rip-pie (rĕp'l), 1, a kind of toothed tool for removing the seeds from flax; a rippling kame: also, to remove the seeds from flax; 2, kidney disease.
rip-pling kame (rĕp'lĭn kām), a kind of toothed tool for dressing flax; a ripple.
risk (rĕsk), to make a rasping sound, like the tearing of roots by a plowshare.
rit (rĕt), to rip; cut; split; open; also, a scratch or cut. Also, **ritt.**
rive (rīv), 1, to split; cleave; rend; also, a rip or tear; 2, a bite of food.
riz-zar (rĕz'ăr), 1, to parch or dry in the sun; also, drying by the sun's heat; 2, a haddock dried in the sun. Also, **riz'zer.**
rock (rŏk), a distaff, or staff which holds the flax in spinning.
rock-in (rŏk'ĭn), an evening spinning bee. Also, **rock'ing.**
rok-e-lay (rŏk'ĕ-lā), a short coat for a man.
roon (rōōn), 1, round; 2, a border; shred; strip of cloth.
roop-it (rōōp'ĭt). See **roup'it.**
roose (rōōz), to praise; commend; to flatter. Also, **ruse.**

roos-er (rōōz'ĕr), a boaster.
roos-in (rōōz'ĭn), praising.
roost-it (rōōst'ĭt), rusted.
ro-set (rō'zĭt), resin.
rot-tan (rŏt'ăn), rat.
rough-le (rŭf'ĭ; rŭkh'l), **1**, brushwood: dried heather; **2**, a torch; **3**, a lamp wick clogged with tallow.
roun (rōōn), a whisper. Also, **round.**
roup (roup; rōōp), **1**, to auction; **2**, hoarseness due to a cold; **3**, a disease of fowls; pip.
roup-ing-wife (roup'ĭn-wīf"; rōōp'-), a woman who trades in goods bought at auction.
roup-it (roup'ĭt; rōōp'ĭt), **1**, sold at auction; **2**, hoarse. Also, **roop'it; roup'et; roup'y.**
roust-ed (rōōst'ĭt), to roar; bellow; snore; also, an uproar. Also, **rout.**
routh (rōōth), plenty; abundance. Also, **rowth.**
routh-y (rōōth'ĭ), plentiful; abundant. Also, **routh'le.**
rov-ing (rōv'ĭn), raving; hilarious.
row (rou), **1**, a roll, as of woolly material; also, to roll; wrap up; **2**, a stout person.
row't (rout), rolled; wrapped.
rowt (rout), an uproar; disturbance. Also, **rowte.**
rowth (routh). See **routh.**
royet (roit), **1**, wayward; mischievous; ungovernable; **2**, changeable: said of weather.
ro-zet (rō'zĭt), rosin.
rub-bit (rŭb'ĭt), rubbed.
ruck-le (rŭk'l), a loose pile; mass of loose material.
ru-das (rōō'dȧs), coarse; masculine; foul-mouthed; hence, a coarse or vulgar old woman.
rug (rŭg), to tug; pull; wrench; tear; also, a good bargain.
rul-lion (rŭl'yŭn), **1**, a shoe made of untanned leather; **2**, an uncouth creature; a masculine woman; virago.
rund (rŭnd). See **rand.**
rung (rŭng), a heavy club; cudgel.
runk-le (rŭngk'l), wriukle.
runt (rŭnt), **1**, an old cow; hence, an old hag; **2**, a tree trunk; stalk of a cabbage.
ruse (rōōz). See **roose.**
rush-bush (rŭsh'bŏŏsh"), a clump of rushes.
ryke (rīk), reach.
rype (rīp), to probe; poke.

S

sab (sȧb), **1**, to sob; **2**, to settle, as a foundation; subside.
sack-doo-dle (sȧk'dōō'dl), to play the bagpipe.
sack-less (sȧk'lĕs), **1**, blameless; **2**, innocent; **3**, harmless; **4**, useless; feeble; **5**, bashful. Also, **salk'less; sake'less.**
sae (sā), so. Also, **sa.**
saft (sȧft), soft; softly.
sain (sān), to make the sign of the Cross; preserve against evil influence. Also, **sane.**
sair (sār), **1**, heavy; sore; greatly; sorely; also, a wound; sorrow; **2**, to serve; suffice for.
sair-ly (sār'lĭ), sorely; sorrowfully; greatly. Also, **sair'lie.**
sake-less (sāk'lĕs). See **sack'less.**
sall (sȧl), shall.
salt-fat (sôt'fȧt"; sȧt'-), saltcellar. Also, **saut'fat"; saut'ft".**
sal-vage (sȧv'ăj), savage; untamed.
sane (sān). See **sain.**
sang (sȧng), song.
sap (sȧp), saphead; simpleton.
sark (särk), shirt; chemise.
sark-it (sär'kĭt), having a shirt.
sauch (soukh; säkh; sôkh), the sallow, or broad-leaved willow. Also, **saugh.**
saucht (sôkht), friendliness; peace; ease. Also, **saught.**
saul (sôl), soul; mettle.
saul-ie (sôl'ĭ), a hired mourner.
sau-mont (sô'mŭnt), salmon.
saunt (sônt), saint.
saur-less (sôr'lĕs), without flavor.
saut (sôt), salt. Also, **sawt.**
saut-fat (sôt'fȧt"; sôt'fĭt"). See **salt'fat".**
saw (sô), to sow.
sawn (sôn), sown.
sawt (sôt). See **saut.**
sax (sȧks), six.
sax-ty (sȧks'tĭ), sixty.
scaff (skȧf), **1**, food; provisions; **2**, to provide food; obtain food, especially by sponging; **3**, to wander about idly. Also, **scauff.**
scaff–raff (skȧf'ȧrȧf"), riffraff; mob.
scalth (skȧth), scathe.
scalth-less (skȧth'lĕs), scatheless.
scald (skôld; skäd), scold.
scale (skāl), to scatter; disperse.
scant (skȧnt), scarcity; want; scantiness.
scart (skärt), **1**, to scratch; mark lightly; **2**, a scrap or small irregular portion; **3**, a puny person; weakling; **4**, a miser; **5**, (also, **scarth**), the cormorant.
scat (skȧt), tax; tribute; especially, in the Shetland Islands, a kind of land tax.
scath (skȧth), severe injury; harm; loss; also, to injure; harm.
scaud (skôd), to scald.
scauff (skȧf). See **scaff.**
scaul (skôl), to scold. Also, **scauld.**
scaup (skôp), scalp; skull.
scaur (skôr), **1**, to frighten; also, a scare; **2**, scar on the side of a hill.
scawl (skôl), a scold.
schelm (shĕlm), scamp; rogue. Also, **shel'lum.**
schule (shōōl), shovel. Also, **shule.**
sclaff (sklȧf), **1**, to strike with a flat object; slap; **2**, to shuffle; **3**, a slight slap; the noise of a slap; **4**, a light shoe; slipper.
sclate (sklāt), slate. Also, **sclat.**
scom-fish (skŭm'fĭsh). See **scum'fish.**
scone (skōn), a flat, round cake, as of oatmeal, often baked on a griddle.
scon-ner (skŭn'ĕr). See **scun'ner.**
scoup (skōōp), to run; scamper about; skip; jump.
scour (skōōr), **1**, to beat; chastise; **2**, a bumper, as of liquor.
scouth (skōōth), scope for movement; room; range; abundance. Also, **skouth.**
scow-der (skoud'ĕr; skōōd'ĕr), to burn; scorch; singe; also, a burn. Also, **scouth'er** (skou*th*'-; skō*ōth*'-).
scrach (skrȧkh), to screech; utter the cry of a hen, partridge, etc. Also, **scraigh.**
scrank (skrȧngk), thin; scrawny. Also, **scrank'y.**
scraugh (skräkh), to screech; scream.
screed (skrēd), **1**, to shred; tear; also, a rent or fragment; **2**, to say glibly; reel off; also, a long tirade.
screigh (skrēkh), to scream harshly; screech; also, a shrill cry; shriek: **screigh o' morning,** early dawn; daybreak.
scrieve (skrēv), to glide along; reel off (a story or song).
scriev-in (skrēv'ĭn), moving swiftly.
scrimp-it (skrĕmp'ĭt), scanty; niggardly; stingy.
scrog-gy (skrŏg'ĭ), stunted; having many thorns; prickly; overgrown with brush. Also, **scrog'gie.**
scud (skŭd), **1**, to slap; spank; also, a slap; **2**, to cause a thin, flat stone to skip along on the top of the water; **3**, a sudden, light shower: *pl.* foaming ale or beer.
scud-lar (skŭd'lĕr), scullion.
scul-dud-der-y (skŭl-dŭd'ĕr-ĭ). See **skul-dud'der-y.**
scull (skŭl), a shallow wicker basket, as for fish.
scum-fish (skōōm'fĭsh), **1**, to suffocate; smother; also, to be stifled; **2**, to discomfit; defeat. Also, **scom'fish.**
scun-ner (skŭn'ĕr), to loathe; have a feeling of disgust for; also, hatred; loathing; disgust. Also, **scon'ner.**
sealch (sēlkh), seal; sea calf. Also, **selch.**
sea-maw (sē'mô"), sea mew.
sean-na-chle (shĕn'ȧ-khĭ), a Highland bard; wandering story-teller.
seer (sēr), sure.
sell (sĕl). See **sele.**
sell (sĭl). See **slle.**
selp (sĕp), to ooze.
sel (sĕl), self: **a body's sel,** oneself alone: **the sel o' lt,** etc., itself; himself; herself, etc. Also, **sell.**
sele (sēl), **1**, bliss; happiness; **2**, opportunity. Also, **sell; selle.**
selch (sĕlkh). See **sealch.**
sell't (sĕlt), did sell; sold.
sem-ple (sĕm'pl), simple; of lowly origin.
sen' (sĕn), to send.
sen't (sĕnt), send it.
ser (sär; sȧr), to serve.
ser'-ing (sär'ĭn; sȧr'ĭn), a serving; sufficient for one meal.
set (sĕt), **1**, to suit; become; **2**, to lease; **3**, to escort; **4**, to start.
set-tlin (sĕt'lĭn), settling: **to get a settlin,** to be cowed into silence.
sey (sī), **1**, the armhole of a garment; **2**, a kind of woolen cloth: **back sey,** a sirloin of beef.
shab-ble (shȧb'l), a crooked sword, especially an old, rusty one.
shach-le (shȧkh'l; shäkh'l), **1**, to wear out of shape; also, anything misshapen by excessive use or wear; **2**, to distort; **3**, to shamble. Also, **shauch'le.**
shaft-ment (shȧft'mĕnt), a measure equal to about six inches. Also, **shath'mont.**
shaird (shārd), a shred; fragment.
shairn (shārn). See **sharn.**
shairn-y (shārn'ĭ). See **sharn'y.**
shand (shȧnd), worthless; valueless; also, spurious coin.
shang-an (shȧng'ăn), a stick cleft so that it may be attached to a dog's tail.
shank (shȧngk), to travel, or to cause to travel: **shank yourself awa',** take to your legs; be off.
shan-na (shȧn'nȧ), shall not.
sharn (shärn), cow dung. Also, **shairn.**
sharn-y (shärn'ĭ), befouled with cow dung. Also, **shairn'y.**
shath-mont (shȧth'mŭnt). See **shaft'ment.**
shauch-le (shäk'l; shôkh'l). See **shach'le.**
shaul (shôl), shallow.
shaup (shôp), shell; pod; husk.
shav-er (shāv'ĕr), **1**, a wag; humorous person; **2**, child; youngster; **3**, barber.
shav-ie (shāv'ĭ), a practical joke; also, to play a practical joke on.
shaw (shô), **1**, to show; **2**, a wood: thicket: *pl.* the tops of turnips, potatoes, etc.
sheal (shēl), a shell; husk. Also, **shiel.**
sheal-ing (shēl'ĭn), a cabin in the hils for the use of shepherds, sportsmen, fishermen, etc. Also **sheel'ing; shell'ing.**
shear (shēr), to reap with a sickle.

shear-ing (shēr'ĭn), reaping; harvest. Also, **sheer'ing.**
sheave (shēv), a cut, as of meat; slice. Also, **sheeve.**
sheel-ing hill (shēl'ĭn), rising ground, where grain is winnowed by the wind.
sheen (shēn), bright; shining.
sheep-shank (shēp'shăngk"), shank of a sheep: **nae sheepshank,** a nobody.
shel-lum (shĕl'ŭm), a scamp; rogue; scoundrel.
shel-ty (shĕl'tĭ), a Shetland pony. Also, **shel'tie.**
shent (shĕnt), 1, confounded; ashamed; 2, destroyed; defeated.
sheugh (shūkh), a ditch; open drain; furrow. Also, **sheuch.**
sheuk (shūk), shook.
shiel (shēl). See **sheal.**
shill (shĕl), shrill.
shil-pit (shĕl'pĭt), 1, weak; feeble; ill; 2, watery; insipid.
shin-ty (shĭn'tĭ), shinny: hockey.
shog (shŏg), a shock; a push off at one side; jolt.
shoo (shōō), to sue.
shool (shōōl), shovel.
shoon (shōōn), shoes.
shooth-er (shōō*th*'ĕr), shoulder. Also, **shouth'er.**
shore (shōr), 1, to offer; 2, to threaten; frighten; scold.
should-na (shōōd'nȧ), should not.
shouth-er (shōō*th*'ĕr). See **shooth'er.**
shrelgh (shrēkh), shriek.
shule (shōōl). See **schule.**
shure (shür), sheared; cut.
shut (shōōt; shŭt), to shoot. Also, **shute.**
sibb (sĕb), 1, related by blood; also, a kinsman; relative; 2, alike; similar.
sic (sĕk), such. Also, **sic'can.**
sic-car (sĕk'ĕr). See **sick'er.**
sicht (sĕkht), sight.
sick-er (sĕk'ĕr), 1, sure; certain; 2, steady; 3, cautious; also, surely; securely.
sic-like (sĕk'līk"), of like kind.
side (sīd), long; wide; overlarge, as garments.
side-ling (sīd'lĭn), sidelong; furtive; slanting. Also, **side'lins.**
sike (sīk), a small stream; brook; rill; ravine. Also, **syke.**
sile (sīl), to strain; skim; also, a sieve; milk strainer. Also, **seil.**
sil-ler (sĭl'ĕr), silver; also, money.
sil-lock (sĕl'ŭk), a kind of cod; coalfish.
sil-ly (sĭl'ĭ; sŭl'ĭ), weak in body or mind.
sim-mer (sĕm'ĕr), summer.
sin (sĕn), 1, son; 2, sun; 3, since.
sind (sĭnd; sĕn; sĭn), 1, to rinse; wash out; 2, to wash down (food) after eating; also, a rinsing out after washing; a drink taken to wash down food. Also, **synd.**
sin-dry (sĕn'rĭ; sĕn'drĭ), 1, sundry; several; 2, asunder; separate; in pieces.
sing (sĕnj), to singe.
sin-gle (sĕng'gl), 1, small; weak; second-rate; 2, singly; seldom.
sin-syne (sĕn'sĭn), since that time; ago.
sith (sĕth), since; seeing that; considering.
si-ver (sĭ'vĕr), a gutter; any open drain. Also, **sy'ver.**
skail (skāl), to scatter; spill; disperse.
skaith (skā*th*), to scathe.
skart (skärt), scratch.
skean (skēn), a double-edged, short sword; dirk: **skean dhu** (dōō), the small dirk carried by a Highlander at the top of the stocking.
skeel-y (skēl'ĭ), skilful; expert. Also, **skell'y; skeel'fu'.**
skeigh (skēkh), 1, bashful; 2, skittish; 3, proud. Also, **skiegh.**
skel-loch (skĕl'ŭk), 1, to screech; scream; 2, the wild radish.
skel-lum (skĕl'ŭm), rogue.
skel-ly (skĕl'ĭ), to squint; also, a squint.
skelp (skĕlp), 1, to slap; beat; spank; also, a blow; 2, a squall; heavy fall of rain; 3, to move or cause to move rapidly; also, a stride; leap.
skelp-in (skĕlp'ĭn), 1, striking or stamping, as of feet on the ground; 2, very big; full enough to burst; lusty; vigorous.
skelp-y-lim-mer (skĕlp'ĭ-lĕm'ĕr), an approbrious term for a woman.
skep (skĕp), 1, a twisted-straw beehive; 2, a coarse, round, wicker basket.
sker-ry (skĕr'ĭ), a rocky island; reef.
sketch (skĕch; skăch), to skate.
sketch-er (skĕch'ĕr), 1, skater; 2, skate.
skiegh (skēkh). See **skeigh.**
skil-ly (skĭl'ĭ), skilful; apt; expert, especially in medicine.
skink (skĕngk), 1, to pour out; drink; also, a drink; 2, a shin bone of beef; also, soup made from it.
skink-er (skĕngk'ĕr), bartender; also, a drinker.
skin-kle (skĕngk'l), 1, to shine; sparkle; glitter; 2, to sprinkle; strew.
skin-klin (skĕng'klĭn), 1, a very small portion or quantity; sprinkling; 2, glittering; sparkling.
skirl (skĕrl), 1, to cry shrilly; shriek; also, a shrill cry; 2, a squall of wind, rain, or snow: **a skirl in the pan,** a sizzling noise made by hot fat in a pan.
skirl-in (skĕrl'ĭn), screaming.
skirl't (skĕrlt), shrieked.
skite (skīt), 1, to eject liquid forcibly; also, the act of so doing; 2, to slide; slip; 3, a sudden, sharp shower; 4, a dash; 5, a glancing blow; also, to fly off at a tangent. Also, **skyte.**
ski-vie (skĭ'vĭ), silly; weak-minded.
skient (sklēnt), 1, to slant; run aslant; 2, to squint; 3, to lie.
skouth (skōōth). See **scouth.**
skreigh (skrēkh), to screech; scream; shriek; also, to creak: **shreigh o'day,** peep of day.
skrimp (skrĕmp), to scrimp; stint.
skul-dud-der-y (skŭl-dŭd'ĕr-ĭ), grossness; obscenity. Also, **scul-dud'der-y.**
skyre (skīr), to glitter; glisten; also, anything gaudy or bright in color.
skyte (skīt). See **skite.**
slack (slăk), gully; hollow.
slade (slād), 1, slid; did slide; 2, glen; ravine; 3, den; cave.
slae (slā), sloe.
slais-ter (slās'tĕr), 1, to smear; daub; be engaged in dirty, sloppy, or disgusting work; 2, to do anything clumsily or slovenly; 3, a sloppy mess; slovenly work; 4, a sloven.
slais-ter-y (slās'tĕr-ĭ), sloppy; dirty; also, sloppy, slovenly, or dirty work; kitchen refuse.
slake (slāk; slăk), to smear; daub all over; also, mud; slime.
slap (slăp), 1, breach; 2, notch or nick; 3, pass between two hills; gap in a wall, fence, etc.
slaw (slŏ), slow.
slee (slē), sly.
sleek-it (slēk'ĭt), 1, sleek; smooth; 2, sly; deceitful.
sleeve-less (slēv'lĕs), bootless; unavailing; profitless.
slid (slĕd), slippery; glib; smooth-tongued; deceitful.
slid-der-y (slĕd'ĕr-ĭ), slippery; sly; untrustworthy.
slight (slīt), 1, sleek; smooth; unscrupulous; 2, to demolish; 3, to jilt.
slim (slĭm), 1, worthless; bad; crafty; mean; 2, to botch; scamp; do in a negligent manner.
slink (slĕngk), 1, thin; poor; worthless; 2, flesh of a prematurely born calf; 3, coward; sneak.
slipe (slīp), 1, to peel; pare; strip off; 2, to slip away; fall away, as wet earth from the plowshare. Also, **slype.**
sloan (slōn), 1, lazy; slovenly; also, a sloven; 2, sly; cunning.
slock-en (slŏk'n), to slake; quench; extinguish, as a fire. Also, **slok'-en; slok'in.**
slot-hound (slŏt'hōōnd), sleuth-hound.
slough (slōōkh), 1, husk; skin, as of fruit; 2, glutton.
slump (slŭmp), 1, the lump; gross amount; mass; 2, bog; marsh; 3, the dull noise made by anything falling into a miry place.
slype (slīp). See **slipe.**
slyp-et (slīp'ĕt), 1, slipped; fallen over; 2, stripped.
sma' (smŏ), small.
smaik (smāk), scamp; scoundrel; mean or contemptible fellow.
smed-dum (smĕd'ŭm), 1, powder; especially the powder from ground malt; 2, fine powder; 3, good sense; intelligence; 4, mettle; spirit.
smeek (smēk), smoke. Also, **smeik.**
smeek-it (smēk'ĭt), smoked.
smeek-y (smēk'ĭ), smoky.
smid-dy (smĕd'ĭ), smithy.
smit (smĕt), 1, to infect; also, an infection; 2, to pollute; stain; also, a stain; spot; blight.
smoor (smōōr). See **smurr.**
smore (smōr), to smother; also, smothering air; dense smoke.
smout-le (smōōt'l), obscene.
smurr (smĕr), drizzle; fine rain. Also, **smur; smoor.**
smy-trie (smĭ'trĭ; smĕt'rĭ), a numerous collection of small individuals, children, etc.
snak-in (snāk'ĭn), sneering.
snap (snăp), 1, smart; quick; active; 2, snappish; quick-tempered.
snap-per (snăp'ĕr), to stumble.
snash (snăsh), 1, to sneer; talk saucily; abuse; also, sneers; insolent talk; abuse.
snatch (snăch), snack; hasty meal
snaw (snŏ), snow; also, to snow: **snaw broo,** melted snow.
snaw-le (snŏ'l), snowy. Also, **snaw'y.**
sneck (snĕk), 1, door latch; also, to latch; 2, to nick. Also, **snick.**
sneck-draw (snĕk'drŏ"), cheat; petty thief. Also, **sneck draw'er.**
sneck-draw-ing (snĕk'drŏ"ĭn), crafty; sly; also, craftiness.
sneck-et (snĕk'ĭt), 1, latched; fastened with a latch; 2, notched.
sned (snĕd), to lop; prune; cut off.
sneesh (snēsh), snuff; also, a pinch of snuff.
sneesh-ing (snēsh'ĭn), snuff, or a pinch of snuff: **sneeshing box, mill,** or **mull,** snuffbox.
snell (snĕl), 1, sharp; quick; 2, eager; keen; 3, piercing; cold; 4, sarcastic; 5, austere; resolute.
snick (snĕk). See **sneck.**
snod (snŏd), trimmed; smooth; snug; demure; also, to trim; prune; make tidy.
snook (snōōk), to smell; pry about; scent; also, a smell; sniff. Also, **snowk.**
snool (snōōl), 1, to cow; oppress tyrannically; also, a tyrant; 2, to cringe; submit tamely; also, a cringing person; craven.

snoove (snōōv), 1, to go smoothly and constantly; glide; 2, to sneak.
snot-ter (snŏt'ĕr), to snivel; whine.
snowk (snōōk). See **snook.**
snowk-it (snōōk'ĭt), sniffed.
snuf-fy (snŭf'ĭ), sulky; out of temper.
so-ber (sō'bĕr), poor; small; feeble; weakly.
so-dger (sōj'ĕr), soldier. Also, **so'ger.**
some-deal (sŭm'dēl″), somewhat.
some-gate (sŭm'gāt), somehow; somewhere.
sonk (sŏngk), 1, a seat; couch; 2, green turf; 3, pad of straw used as a saddle. Also, **sunk.**
son-sy (sŏn'sĭ), 1, buxom; 2, jolly; good-natured; 3, happy; lucky; 4, comfortable; plentiful. Also, **son'sie.**
soom (sōōm), to swim.
soop (sōōp), to sweep.
soop-it (sōōp'ĭt), swept.
soor (sōōr), sour.
sooth (sōōth), true; dependable; straightforward; also, truth; reality.
sorn (sŏrn), to sponge on friends for board and lodging, etc.; loaf.
sorn-er (sŏr'nĕr), 1, loafer; sponger; 2, a beggar.
sort (sŏrt), 1, to punish; flog; 2, to adjust; harmonize; 3, to feed and bed down (an animal).
souk (sōōk), to suck.
soup (sōōp), to sup. Also, **soupe; sowp.**
sou-ple (sōō'pl), 1, the striking part of a flail; swiple; 2, supple; flexible.
sou-ter (sōō'tĕr), shoemaker; cobbler. Also, **sow'ter.**
sou-ther (sō'*th*ĕr; sou'-), solder.
South-ron (sū*th*'rŭn; sōō*th*'-), Southern; English; also, an Englishman. Also, **Suth'ron.**
sow-ens (sō'ĕnz), 1, porridge made from oatmeal waste; 2, weaver's paste.
sowp (sōōp). See **soup.**
sow-ter (sōō'tĕr). See **sou'ter.**
sowth (sōōth), to whistle (a tune) gently.
spae (spā), to prophesy; foretell.
spae-wife (spā'wīf″), prophetess.
spall (spâl), splinter; chip; shaving.
spairge (spârj), to sprinkle; bespatter; also, a dash; sprinkling.
spak (spâk), spoke.
spang (spâng), 1, to jump; spring; leap; 2, to hurl; 3, to span.
spar-ry-gras (spär'ĭ-grâs″), asparagus.
spaul (spôl), shoulder; also, limb. Also, **spule.**
spa-vie (spā'vĭ), spavin.
spa-vit (spā'vĭt), spavined.
spean (spēn), to wean.
speel (spēl), to climb.
speer (spēr). See **spere.**
speer-ings (spēr'ĭnz), inquiry; investigation; news; information.
spell (spĕl), splinter; shaving.
spence (spĕns), 1, the room where the family sit and eat; 2, parlor. Also, **spense.**
spere (spēr), 1, search; inquiry; 2, to ask; question; 3, to ask in marriage. Also, **speer.**
spleu-chan (splōō'khân), tobacco pouch; wallet.
splore (splōr), frolic; carousal; splurge.
sponk (spŏngk), 1, pluck; spirit; 2, spark; 3, sulphur match. Also, **spunk.**
sprack (sprâk), 1, alert; active; sprightly; 2, intelligent; alert.
sprat-tle (sprât'l), to scramble; struggle.
sprauch-le (spräkh'l), to clamber; climb; scramble. Also, **sprach'le; spraick'le.**
spreagh (sprēkh; sprâkh), prey; property seized as booty, especially cattle so seized; plunder.
spreagh-er-y (sprēkh'ĕr-ĭ; sprâkh'-), 1, plundering; especially, the theft of cattle; 2, movables.
spreck-le (sprĕk'l), to speckle.
spreld (sprĕd), spread.
spring (sprĕng), a quick air in music; Scottish reel.
sprit (sprĕt), a rush; rushlike plant.
sprit-tie (sprĭt'ĭ), full of rushes, or sprits.
sprug (sprŭg), sparrow.
sprush (sprŭsh), spruce; trim; neat.
spuil-zie (spül'yĭ), depredation; spoil; also, to spoil. Also, **spul'zie.**
spule (spül), 1, a weaver's shuttle; spool; 2, see **spaul.**
spule-bane (spül'-bân), shoulder blade.
spul-zie (spül'yĭ). See **spuil'zie.**
spune (spün), a spoon.
spunk (spŭngk). See **sponk.**
spunk-ie (spŭngk'ĭ), 1, fiery; full of vim; 2, a spirited youngster; 3, liquor; 4, will-o'-the-wisp.
spur-tle (spûr'tl), a stick for stirring porridge.
squat-ter (skwŏt'ĕr), 1, to crouch; squat; 2, to splash about in water; 3, to spend recklessly; squander.
squat-tle (skwŏt'l), to squat; settle.
squeel (skwēl), a squeal; also, to squeal.
stach-er (stâkh'ĕr). See **stack'er.**
stack (stâk), stuck.
stack-er (stâk'ĕr), to stagger. Also, **stach'er.**
stag-gie (stâg'ĭ), colt.
staig (stāg; stâg), 1, colt; 2, stallion.
staik (stāk; stâk), steak.
stam-ach (stâm'ŭk), stomach.
stam-mer-el (stâm'ĕr-ĕl), 1, stammerer; stutterer; 2, dolt; blockhead; also, half-witted. Also, **staum'rel.**
stance (stâns), 1, a standing place; position; 2, site.
stan-chel (stân'shl), 1, stanchion; 2, iron bar for making fast a window.
stane (stān; stân), stone.
stang (stâng), 1, a sting or sudden pain; 2, eel spear; 3, iron bar for securing a door; 4, lever; 5, shaft of a wagon.
stank (stângk), pool; ditch; tank.
stan't (stânt), stood.
stap (stâp), stop.
stark (stârk), 1, strong; 2, sheer; utter.
starn (stärn), star.
starn-ie (stär'nĭ), a particle. Also, **starn.**
star-tle (stär'tl), to stampede, as cattle; hustle about.
stauk (stôk), stalk.
staum-rel (stôm'rĕl). See **stam'mer-el.**
staw (stô), 1, stole; pilfered; 2, to satiate; also, a surfeit; 3, a stall.
stead (stĕd), farmstead. Also, **stead'ing.**
stech (stĕkh), 1, to cram; gormandize; 2, to puff; pant; 3, crowd; mob; 4, extreme heat.
stech-in (stĕkh'ĭn), cramming; gormandizing.
steek (stēk), to stitch; also, a stitch; sew; 2, to shut; fasten.
steer (stēr), 1, to stir; poke; 2, to disturb; annoy; confuse; also, a disturbance; stir; 3, to move; go; depart.
steer-y (stēr'ĭ), stir; ado; tumult.
steeve (stēv), 1, stiff; also, to stiffen; freeze; 2, stanch; compact.
stell (stĕl), 1, to prop; support; fix; also, a prop; 2, stall for cattle; 3, brook; salmon pool.
sten (stĕn), 1, to leap; spring; rear, as a horse; also, a leap; 2, to extend; twist; 3, to stride; also, a stride.
stent (stĕnt), 1, tax; assessment; 2, fixed task.
sten't (stĕnt), reared.
stern (stĕrn), star.
stey (stī), steep.
stib-ble (stĕb'l), stubble.
stib-bler (stĕb'lĕr), 1, gleaner; 2, horse feeding in a stubble field; 3, clerical probationer.
stib-ble-rig (stĕb'l-rĕg″), 1, stubble field; 2, chief harvester.
stick (stĕk), 1, to hesitate; 2, to bungle; 3, stoppage; halt; breakdown: **stick an stow** (stĕk ân stou), altogether; completely.
stick-it (stĕk'ĭt), 1, stuck; 2, unsuccessful: **stickit minister,** probationer who fails to qualify for, or does not receive, a charge.
stilt (stĕlt), to limp; hobble along on crutches; also, a crutch.
stime (stīm), a glimpse.
stim-part (stĭm'pĕrt), a quarter of a peck. Also, **stim'pert.**
sting (stĕng), 1, a pointed tool used in thatching; 2, pole; 3, spear; pike; 4, mast: **sting and ling,** 1, bodily; wholly; 2, by force.
stir (stĕr), sir.
stirk (stĕrk), 1, a heifer or bullock in the second year; 2, a coarse, stupid fellow.
stive (stīv), stiff; also, to stiffen.
stock (stŏk), 1, stem of cabbage, etc; 2, front side of a bed; bed frame.
stoit (stoit), 1, to stagger; reel; 2, to bounce. Also, **stolt'er; stoyte.**
stolt-ing (stoit'ĭn), staggering.
stoo (stōō). See **stow.**
stook (stōōk), a shock of sheaves; also, to make up in shocks.
stoop (stōōp), a post set in the ground; a pillar; prop: **stoop and roop,** the whole; wholly.
stoor (stōōr). See **stour.**
stop-pit (stŏp'ĭt), stopped.
stot (stŏt), ox; steer; young bull.
stoup (stoup), 1, a drinking cup with a handle; also, its contents; 2, a liquid measure.
stour (stōōr), 1, large; vast; 2, hoarse; deep-toned; 3, stern; austere; 4, hardy; 5, rude; rough. Also, **stoor.**
stour (stōōr), 1, combat; strife; tumult; 2, a gale; 3, dust in motion; chaff; also, to rise in clouds, as dust or spray; 3, to move quickly; 4, to gush out. Also, **stour.**
stour-ie (stōōr'ĭ), 1, dusty; 2, snowy. Also, **stour'y.**
stouth (stōōth), theft; stealth: **stouth and routh,** plenty; abundance. Also, **stowth.**
stouth-rief (stōōth'rēf″), robbery with violence.
stow (stōō), 1, to cut off; lop; also, a slice; 2, stump of a tree. Also, **stoo.**
stow-lins (stou'lĭnz), by stealth.
stown (stoun), stolen.
stowp (stoup). See **stoup.**
stoyte (stoit). See **stoit.**
strack (strâk), did strike; struck.
strae (strā), straw: **strae death,** death on the straw (bed); hence, natural death.
straik (strāk; strâk), 1, struck; 2, to strike; also, a stroke.
straike (strāk; strâk), bushel.
straik-it (strāk'ĭt), stroked.
stra-mash (strâ-mâsh'), to smash; demolish; destroy; also, smash-up; tumult; fray.

strang (strâng), strong.
strap-pan (strâp'ăn), strapping; tall and handsome.
strath (străth), a large river valley; any water course.
straught (strôkht), straight; also, to straighten; stretch. Also, **straucht.**
stra-vaig (strâ-vāg'), to stroll; ramble. Also, **stra-vage'; stra-vague'.**
streek (strēk), to stretch; extend; hence, to lay out, as a corpse; also, distance; extent. Also, **streak.**
stress (strĕs), distraint.
stret (strĕt), **1,** narrow; difficult; **2,** straightened.
strid-dle (strĕd'l), to straddle; stride.
strink-le (strĕngk'l), to sprinkle; strew.
strone (strōn), **1,** to spout; urinate; **2,** a small stream; rivulet. Also, **stroan.**
strunt (strŭnt), **1,** to strut; walk in a pompous manner; **2,** to sulk; also, a sullen mood; **3,** spirituous liquor: **to tak' the strunt,** to sulk.
stud-dle (stŭd'l), anvil; smithy; forge.
stuff (stŭf), **1,** grain; pulse; **2,** luggage.
stump-y (stŭmp'ĭ), **1,** a short, thickset person; **2,** a much-worn quill pen.
sturt (stûrt), to startle; anger; annoy; also, trouble; annoyance; vexation; strife; anger.
sturt-in (stûrt'ĭn), frightened.
suck-er (sŭk'ĕr), sugar. Also, **suc'cre.**
sud (sōod; sŭd), should.
sud-dent (sōod'ĕnt; sŭd'-), **1,** should not; **2,** sudden.
sud-den-ty (sōod'ĕn-tĭ; sŭd'-), suddenness: **on a suddenty,** suddenly.
sugh (sōokh), **1,** sigh; sob; **2,** moaning, as of wind or water.
suld (sōod), should.
sumph (sŭmf), to be stupid or sulky; also, a sullen or stupid person.
sune (sün), soon: **sune or syne,** sooner or later.
sunk (sŭngk). See **sonk.**
sunk-et (sŭngk'ĭt; sōongk'ĭt), a dainty; also, any food.
sunk-le (sŭng'kl; sōong'-), a kind of low stool.
sur-qui-dry (sür'kĕ-drĭ), insolence; arrogance; folly: *pl.* wasteful excesses. Also, **sur'que-dry.**
sute (sūt), soot.
suth (sōoth), sooth.
Suth-ron (sŭ*th*'rŭn; sōo*th*'-). See **South'ron.**
swaird (swârd; swârd), **sward.**
swall (swâl), to swell.
swank (swângk), **1,** thin; slim; pliant; **2,** lively; agile; jolly; **3,** an active boy or girl. Also, **swank'y; swank'ie.**
swarf (swârf), faint; swoon.
swart-back (swârt'bâk"; swôrt'-), the great, black-backed gull.
swarth (swârth), swoon.
swarve (swârv), to swerve.
swat (swât), sweated.
swatch (swăch), to match; also, sample; pattern.
swats (swăts), new ale; drink; beer.
sweal (swēl), to melt and run down, as a candle.
swear (swēr). See **sweer.**
sweat-en (swēt'ĕn), sweating.
sweep-it (swēp'ĭt), swept.
sweer (swēr), **1,** slow; indolent; **2,** unwilling; reluctant. Also, **swear; sweir.**
sweered (swērt), **1,** slow; indolent; **2,** unwilling. Also, **sweert.**
swinge (swĭngj), **1,** to flog; chastise; **2,** to walk with a swinging gait; also, a swinging gait or blow.
swink (swĭngk), to labor; toil.
swire (swīr), **1,** neck; **2,** depression between two high hills.
swirl-y (swûr'lĭ), tangled; full of knots. Also, **swirl'le.**
swith (swĕth), **1,** immediately; at once; **2,** quickly; also, to hurry; **3,** begone. Also, **swithe** (swē*th*).
swith-er (swĕ*th*'ĕr), to doubt; hesitate; waver; fear; also, hesitation; trepidation.
swoor (swōōr), swore. Also, **swuir.**
sy-bo (sī'bō), the Welsh onion; shallot.
syke (sīk). See **sike.**
synd (sĭnd). See **sind.**
synd-lns (sĭn'lnz), slops; rinsings.
syne (sīn), **1,** since; then; **2,** in that case. Also, **syn.**
sy-ver (sī'vĕr). See **si'ver.**

T

ta-bet (tâ'bĕt), bodily feeling or strength. Also, **ta'pet.**
ta-bet-less (tâ'bĕt-lĕs), **1,** numb; devoid of sensation; **2,** foolish; heedless.
tack (tăk), **1,** a slight hold or catch; **2,** lease.
tack-et (tăk'ĕt), hobnail.
tae (tā), **1,** to; **2,** toe; **3,** the one: opposite of *tother.*
tae'd (tād), pronged.
taed (tād), toad. Also, **tald.**
taen (tān), **1,** the one: opposite of *tother;* **2,** taken: **taen the bent,** run away; taken the field.
taik-en (tāk'ĕn), token.
tail-zie (tāl'yĭ), to entail; also, a deed of entail. Also, **tail'yie; tail'lie.**
tairge (tārj). See **targe.**
tait (tāt). See **tate.**
tak (tăk), to take.
tald (tăld), told.
tale (tāl), account; story: **wi' their tale,** as they say; forsooth.
tam-mie no-rie (tăm'ĭ nō'rĭ), the common puffin.
tan-gle (tăng'gl), **1,** a kind of edible seaweed; **2,** a very tall, thin person.
tangs (tăngz), tongs. Also, **taings.**
tap (tăp), top: **tap of tow** (tăp ō tou), **1,** a cone-shaped mass of flax to be placed on the distaff; **2,** figuratively, an ill-tempered person.
tape (tāp), to use sparingly; stint.
ta-pet (tā-pĕt). See **ta'bet.**
ta-pet-less (tā'pĕt-lĕs). See **ta'-bet-less.**
tap-pit (tăp'ĭt), tufted; crested.
tap-pit-hen (tăp'ĭt=hĕn"), **1,** a hen with a topknot, or crest; **2,** a drinking vessel with a knob on the lid.
targe (tārj), **1,** to beat; flog; **2,** to cross-question; **3,** to censure; **4,** to discipline severely. Also, **tairge.**
tarr'd (tărd), marked with tar, as sheep: **a' tarr'd wi' ae stick,** one as bad as another.
tar-row (tăr'ō; târ'ŭ), **1,** to linger; tarry; delay; **2,** to grumble; complain; **3,** to find fault with food.
tar-ry-breeks (tăr'ĭ=brēks"), tarry breeches; hence, a sailor.
tar-ry-fin-gered (tăr'ĭ=fĭng"gĕrd), thievish; inclined to pilfer.
task-er (tâsk'ĕr), one who does piecework; especially, one who does reaping by piecework.
tass (tăs), a drinking cup; also, its contents. Also, **tass'ie.**
tassel (tăs'l), tussle; scrimmage.
tate (tāt), a shred, as of wool or hay; a wisp of hair. Also, **tait.**
ta-tie (tā'tĭ; tă'-), potato. Also, **taw'tie.**
tat-ty (tă'tĭ). See **taut'ed.**
tauld (tôld; tăld), told.
tau-pie (tô'pĭ; tă'pĭ). See **taw'-pie.**
taut-ed (tät'ĭt), tangled; matted, as hair. Also, **taut'it; tat'ty.**
taw-le (tô'l), tractable, as a horse, cow, etc.
taw-pie (tô'pĭ), a stupid, awkward young woman; slut. Also, **tau'pie; taw'py.**
taws (tôs), a strap used as a whip, as by a schoolteacher; also, to chastise. Also, **tawse.**
taw-tie (tô'tĭ; tă'tĭ). See **ta'tie.**
teind (tēnd), tithe. Also, **tiend.**
temp-it (tĕmp'ĭt), tempted.
ten-der (tĕn'dĕr), in delicate health; weakly.
tent (tĕnt), **1,** a wooden pulpit in the open air; **2,** attention; care; also, to care for; heed; **3,** to beware; **4,** cautious; watchful.
tent-less (tĕnt'lĕs), heedless.
tent-y (tĕn'tĭ), careful; heedful. Also, **tent'ie.**
teugh (tūkh), tough. Also, **teuch.**
thack (thăk), thatch; roof: **thack and rape,** the thatch and rope used in thatching a stack; hence, any shelter; home comforts; necessaries.
thae (*th*ā), these; those.
thairm (*th*ârm), **1,** a fiddlestring; catgut; **2,** intestine; belly. Also, **tharm.**
thank-it (*th*ăngk'ĭt), thanked.
that (*th*ât), so; very: **no that far off,** not so very far off.
theek (*th*ēk), to thatch; hence, to protect; guard. Also, **theik.**
theek-it (*th*ēk'ĭt), thatched.
the-gith-er (*th*ē-gĕ*th*'ĕr), together.
them-sel (*th*ĕm-sĕl'), themselves.
there-out (*th*ăr-ōōt'), out of doors; without.
there-till (*th*ăr-tĭl'), thereto.
thew-less (thū'lĕs), weak; without thews; hence, spiritless; lazy. Also, **thow'less.**
thieve-less (thēv'lĕs), **1,** ungracious; cold; unresponsive; **2,** listless.
thig (thĕg), to beg; solicit alms.
thig-ger (thĕg'ĕr), a mendicant.
thig-ging (thĕg'ĭn), begging; especially, begging in a genteel manner.
thir (*th*ĕr), these; those.
thirl (thĕrl), **1,** to drill; bore; **2,** to thrill: cause to vibrate.
thir-lage (thûr'lăj), thralldom; a restriction causing tenants to have their grain ground at a particular mill.
thocht (thŏkht), **1,** thought; **2,** an instant; **3,** small amount; not much.
thole (thōl), **1,** to suffer; endure; **2,** to permit; allow.
thoom (thōōm), thumb.
thow (thou), to thaw. Also, **thowe.**
thow-less (thou'lĕs). See **thew'-less.**
thram (thrăm), to thrive; prosper.
thrang (thrăng), **1,** throng; crowd; **2,** much occupied; very busy.
thrap-ple (thrăp'l). See **throp'-ple.**
thrave (thrāv), **1,** a bundle; **2,** a quantity; company; **3,** twenty-four sheaves of grain. Also, **threave.**
thraw (thrō; thrä), **1,** to sprain; twist; wrench; also, a wrench; anger; agony; **2,** to thwart; baffle; **3,** to throw; also, a throw: **heads and thraws,** lying side by side, the feet of one by the head of the other.
thra-wart (thrä'wĕrt; thrō'ĕrt), **1,** crooked; awry; twisted; **2,** stubborn; perverse; **3,** unwilling; reluctant.

thrawn (thrôn; thrän), **1**, sprained; wrenched; twisted; **2**, obstinate; perverse; **3**, deformed; misshapen.
threap (thrēp), **1**, to contradict; wrangle; also, assert; maintain; **2**, a quarrel; threat; **3**, blow. Also, **threep.**
threave (thrēv). See **thrave.**
thresh (thrĕsh), a rush.
thresh-el (thrĕsh'l), threshold.
thring (thrĭng), to squeeze; press forward; also, a throng.
thrist (thrĕst), thirst.
thrist-le (thrĕs'l), thistle.
throp-pie (thrŏp'ĭ), throttle; windpipe. Also, **throp'pill; thrap'-ple.**
throuch (thrōōkh), through.
through (thrōō), **1**, to carry on; get on with; **2**, a flat tombstone.
through-oth-er (thrōō'ŭth″ĕr), confused; confusedly. Also, **through'-ith'er.**
through stane, a flat tombstone.
throu-ther (thrōō'*th*ĕr). See **through'-oth'er.**
thrum (thrŭm), **1**, to act in a whimsical manner; **2**, to repeat in a tiresome manner: usually with *over;* **3**, a bit; particle; **4**, tangle; fit of bad temper: *pl.* coarse yarn waste.
thumb-l-kin (thŭm'ĭ-kĭn), thumbscrew.
thun-ner (thŭn'ĕr), thunder.
thy-sel (*thĭ*-sĕl'), thyself.
ticht (tĕkht), tight; tighten.
ticht-ly (tĕkht'lĭ), tightly; strictly.
tiend (tēnd). See **teind.**
tig (tĕg), to touch or tap.
till (tŭl), **1**, to; at; by; for; **2**, while; also.
til-lie-val-lie (tĭl'ĭ=vål'ĭ; tŭl'ĭ-vŭl″ĭ), nonsense. Also, **til'lie-wal″-lie.**
time a-bout (*a*-bōōt'), alternately.
tim-mer (tĕm'ĕr), timber.
tine (tīn), **1**, to lose or be lost; **2**, to destroy; kill; **3**, to perish. Also, **tyne.**
tink-ler (tĭngk'lĕr), **1**, tinkler; **2**, vagabond; tramp.
tint (tĕnt), lost: **tint the gate,** lost the way.
tip (tĕp; tŭp), a ram.
tip-pence (tĕp'ĕns), twopence.
tip-pen-ny (tĕp'ĕn-ĭ), small beer; beer that costs but twopence a quart. Also, **two'pen-ny.**
tirl (tĕrl), **1**, to twist; twirl; **2**, to pluck off; lay bare; **3**, to vibrate; thrill; also, a thrill; vibration; **4**, tap; knock: **tirling pin,** a door knocker.
tir-lie-wir-lie (tĕr'lĭ=wĕr″lĭ), **1**, a whirligig; an ornament consisting of many interlaced lines; **2**, intricate. Also, **tir'lie-whir″-lie.**
tir-ri-vee (tĕr'ĭ-vē), tantrum; disturbance; commotion. Also, **tir'ri-vie.**
tith'er (*tĕth*'ĕr), the other.
tit-tie (tĕt'ĭ), sister. Also, **tit'ty.**
tit-tle (tĕt'l), tattle; gossip.
toch-er (tŏkh'ĕr), a dowry; also, to dower.
tod (tŏd), fox.
toit (toit), **1**, to totter; **2**, to dawdle; saunter; stroll. Also, **toyte.**
took (tōōk). See **tuck.**
tool-yie (tōōl'yĭ). See **tull'yie.**
toom (tûm; tŭm), **1**, empty; empty-headed; **2**, shallow; vain; **3**, a place for dumping rubbish.
toon (tōōn), town. Also, **town.**
toop (tōōp), a ram.
tosh (tŏsh), neat; trim.
touk (tōōk). See **tuck.**
touse (tōōz; tōōs), **1**, to tear; **2**, to tousle; **3**, to worry.
tou-sie (tou'zĭ; tōō'-), **1**, tussle; rough dalliance; **2**, to dishevel; disarrange.
toust-ie (tōōst'ĭ), testy; fretful.
tous-y (towz'ĭ), rough; tousled; rumpled: tangled; shaggy. Also, **tous'le; tow'zie.**
tout (tōōt), **1**, a fit of ill humor; pet; also, to sulk; pout; **2**, a deep draft; also, to drink deeply; **3**, to be ill or out of humor.
tout-ie (tout'ĭ; tōōt'ĭ), irritable; peevish.
tow (tou), **1**, rope; **2**, refuse part of flax or hemp.
tow-mond (tō'mŏnt), a twelvemonth. Also, **tow'mont.**
town (tōōn), a town; habitation. Also, **toon.**
tow-zie (tou'zĭ). See **tous'y.**
toy (toi), a woolen or linen headdress worn by old women. Also, **toy mutch.**
toyte (toit). See **toit.**
trach-le (trăk'l), to drag along; bedraggle; exhaust; fatigue; also, drudgery; weariness; trouble. Also, **trauch'le.**
traik (trāk), to stroll; tramp; trudge; also, a stroll; tiring journey. Also, **trake.**
traik-it (trāk'ĭt), fatigued.
tramp-er (trămp'ĕr), vagrant; tramp: *pl.* heavy boots.
tramp-it (trămp'ĭt), trampled; trod.
trance (trăns), passage; hallway; lane; courtyard. Also, **transe.**
trash (trăsh), **1**, to abuse, as a horse; **2**, to trudge.
trash-trie (trăsh'trē), trashy food or drink.
trauch-le (trăkh'l; trôkh'l). See **trach'le.**
tray-cle (trā'kl), treacle.
treen (trēn), wooden. Also, **trein.**
trew (trōō), to believe; trust.
trews (trōōz), trousers; especially, short trousers worn under a kilt.
trick-le (trĭk'l), full of tricks.
trim-lin (trĕm'lĭn), trembling.
trin-dle (trĭn'dl; trĕn'l), to trundle; roll. Also, **trin'tle.**
trock (trŏk). See **troke.**
trogs (trŏgz), troth. Also, **troggs.**
troke (trōk), **1**, to exchange; barter; trade; also, articles of exchange; truck; **2**, familiar intercourse; dealings. Also, **trock.**
trone (trōn), a weighing machine: **trone weight,** a former standard of weight. Also, **tron.**
trot-co-zy (trŏt'kō″zĭ), a covering for the head and shoulders when riding.
trow (trō; trou), to think; suppose; believe.
trowth (trōth; trōōth), troth; truth; in truth
trump (trŭmp), jew's-harp.
tryst (trīst), **1**, rendezvous; meeting place; **2**, a journey taken with others. Also, **tryste.**
tryst-ed (trīst'ĭt), agreed upon.
try't (trīt), tried.
tuck (tŭk; tōōk), a blow; the tap of a drum; also, to beat; sound, as a trumpet. Also, **took; touk.**
tug (tŭg), rawhide, formerly used for making traces.
tull-yie (tōōl'yĭ), a quarrel; wrangle. Also, **tool'yie; tull'-zie.**
tum-bler (tŭm'lĕr), a two-wheeled cart; tumbrel.
tum-fie (tŭm'fĭ), a stupid person; one who is awkward or ungainly. Also, **tum'phy.**
turn-pike (tûrn'pīk), a winding staircase. Also, **turn'pike stair.**
twa (twā), two. Also, **twae** (twā).
'twad (twåd), it would.
twal (twål; twôl), twelve. Also, **twall.**
twal-pen-nies (twäl'pĕn″ĭz), twelve pence in old Scotch currency, equal to one English penny: **twalpennie worth,** a very small quantity.
twa–three (twä'=thrē), two or three; a few. Also, **twa'ther.**
twin (twĭn), to part; sever.
two-pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-ĭ). See **tip'-pen-ny.**
tyne (tīn), **1**, a prong; **2**, see **tine.**

U

ug-some (ŭg'sŭm; ōōg'-), disgusting; offensive.
ul-yie (ûl'yĭ), oil. Also, **ul'zie.**
um-while (ŭm-hwīl'), sometime; former; late; formerly; deceased. Also, **um-quhile'; um-quhill'.**
un-brized (ŭn-brēzd'), unbruised.
un-can-ny (ŭn-kăn'ĭ), **1**, not canny; weird; mysterious; **2**, awkward; inexpert; **3**, severe, as a wound or blow.
unce (ŭns), ounce.
un-chan-cy (ŭn-chăn'sĭ), **1**, unlucky; unseasonable; unpropitious; **2**, unsafe; dangerous to meddle with.
un-co (ŭng'kō), **1**, strange; uncouth; weird; **2**, shy; reserved; awkward; **3**, uncommon; extraordinary; **4**, very; extremely: *pl.* tidings.
un-coft (ŭn-kŏft'), unbought.
un-friend (ŭn-frĕnd'), enemy. Also, **un-freen'.**
un-hals-ed (ŭn-hôlst; ŭn-hăst'), not saluted; ignored. Also, **un-hals'it.**
un-kenned (ŭn-kĕnt'), unknown; strange. Also, **un-kend'.**
un-sick-er (ŭn-sĭk'ĕr), unsettled; unsafe; insecure; unreliable.
un-skaith'd (ŭn-skāthd'), unscathed; unhurt; undamaged.
un-son-sy (ŭn-sŏn'sĭ), **1**, unlucky; disagreeable; unpleasant; mischievous; **2**, ill-favored; thin; emaciated; **3**, untidy.
un-tent-ie (ŭn-tĕn'tĭ), incautious; careless. Also, **un-tent'y.**
un-till (ŭn-tŭl'), unto.
un-time-ous (ŭn-tīm'ŭs), untimely. Also, **un-tim'ous.**
un-weet-ing (ŭn-wēt'ĭng), unknowingly.
up-by (ŭp'bī″), up the way; further on; up that way. Also, **up'bye″.**
up-cast (ŭp'kăst), **1**, an upset; **2**, a taunt; reproach.
up-hand (ŭp-hŏd'), to uphold; maintain; support; vouch for.
up-haud-en (ŭp-hŏd'ĕn), supported; upheld.
up-o' (ŭp-ō'), upon.
up-right (ŭp-rĕkht'), upright.
up-set-ting (ŭp-sĕt'ĭng), assuming; conceited; opinionated.
up-take (ŭp'tāk″), comprehension; understanding. Also, **up'tak″.**
up-with (ŭp'wĭth), **1**, upward; uphill; also, a hill; **2**, equal to.
us-que (ŭs'kwĭ), whisky.

V

vae (vā). See **voe.**
valk (vāk), **1**, to vacate or become vacant; **2**, to dismiss; withdraw from; be free from. Also, **vake.**
vaunt-y (vôn'tĭ), proud; vain; boastful. Also, **vaunt'ie.**
ver-a (vĕr'å; vär'å), very.
virl (vĕrl), a ferrule; any ring or band, as around a column.
vis-no-my (vĭz'nŏ-mĭ), physlognomy.
vi-vers (vē'vĕrs), food; provisions.
voe (vō), in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, a bay; creek. Also, **vae.**
vo-gie (vō'gĭ; vŏg'ĭ), **1**, vain; conceited; proud; **2**, merry; cheerful.

W

wa' (wô; wä), wall.
waal (wäl), to weld.
wab (wåb), web.
wab-ster (wåb'stĕr), weaver.

wad (wȧd), 1, would; 2, to wed; 3, to pledge; wager.
wad-na (wȧd′nȧ; wŭd′nȧ), would not.
wad-set (wŏd′sĕt), mortgage; pledge.
wae (wā), 1, woe; 2, sorrowful.
wae-fu' (wā′fōō), woeful; sorrowful; sad.
waese (wās). See **wase.**
wae-some (wā′sŭm), woeful; miserable; sorrowful.
wae-suck (wā′sŭk), alas; woe is me. Also, **wae'sucks.**
waff (wȧf), 1, a wave of the hand; 2, a current of wind; 3, glimpse; 4, a sudden, slight ailment; 5, vagabond; 6, shabby; 7, solitary; 8, a vagabond; tramp. Also, **waif; wauff.**
waft (wȧft), woof; weft.
wair (wār). See **ware.**
wake-rife (wāk′rīf; wŏk′-), wakeful; wide-awake; alert. Also, **wauk'rife.**
wale (wāl), the choicest; most select; also, to choose; select; hence, to woo. Also, **wile.**
wa-lise (wȧ-lēs′), valise.
wal-lie (wȧl′ĭ), a valet; manservant. Also, **wal'y.**
wal-ly (wāl′ĭ), 1, beautiful; excellent; 2, large; ample; vigorous; robust; strong; 3, good fortune; 4, an ornament, toy, etc.: *pl.* finery.
wal-ly-drag (wāl′ĭ-drȧg″; wȧl′-), 1, the youngest in a brood or family; 2, a feeble, undergrown creature. Also, **wal'ly-drai'gle.**
walth (wȧth), wealth.
wal-y (wāl′ĭ). See **wal'lie.**
wame (wām), 1, womb; abdomen; 2, room; hollow.
wame-fou (wām′fōō), a bellyful. Also, **wame'fu'.**
wamp-ish (wŏm′pĭsh), 1, to swing; fluctuate; 2, to brandish; throw about.
wan (wăn), got; won.
wan-chan-cy (wŏn-chȧn′sĭ), unlucky; unpropitious; ill-timed.
wan-dle (wȧn′dl), supple; lithe; nimble; agile. Also, **wan'le; wan'nel; wan'nle.**
wan-lon (wȧn′yŭn), disaster; misfortune; curse.
wan-le (wȧn′lĭ). See **wan'dle.**
wan-rest-fu' (wȧn-rĕst′fōō), restless.
wan-rest-le (wȧn-rĕst′l), uneasy.
wan-thriv-en (wȧn′thrēv″ĕn), stunted; decayed.
wap (wȧp), 1, to wrap; bind with thread, twine, etc.; also, cord for tying; 2, to flap; throw; pitch; 3, to strike forcibly; also, a blow; 4, to quarrel; also, a disturbance.
wap-in-schaw (wȧp′ĭn-shō), show or review of arms. Also, **wap'enshaw.**
war (wār), 1, worse; 2, to overcome; repay, as an injury; 3, wares; goods. Also, **waur.**
ware (wār), to spend; squander.
wark (wȧrk), 1, work; 2, pain.
wark-lume (wȧrk′lōōm″; -lŭm″). See **work'loom.**
warl' (wȧrl; wärl), world. Also, **warld.**
warl'-ing (wȧrl′ĭng; wärl′ĭng), worldling.
war-ly (wȧr′lĭ; wär′lĭ), worldly; avaricious.
war-ran (wȧr′ăn), warrant; also, to warrant. Also, **war'rand.**
warse (wȧrs), worse.
war'sle (wȧr′sl), to wrestle; struggle. Also, **wars'tle.**
warst (wȧrst), worst.
wase (wāz), 1, wisp or bundle of hay or straw; 2, cushion, as of straw, placed under a burden carried on the head. Also, **waese.**
was-na (wȧz′nȧ; wŭz′nȧ), was not.
wast (wȧst), west.
was-tell cake (wȧs′l), a thin oaten cake raised with yeast.
wast-ry (wȧs-trĭ), waste; prodigality; also, wasteful; spendthrift. Also, **wast'rie; wast'rife.**
wat (wȧt), 1, wet; 2, to know.
wa-ter (wȧ′tĕr), lake; river; any body of water; also, a district lying along a river. Also, **wat'ter.**
wa-ter-broo (wȧ′tĕr-brōō″), water gruel.
wa-ter-brose (wȧ′tĕr-brōz″), a kind of pottage made of meal and water.
wath-er (wȧth′ĕr), weather.
wat-na (wȧt′nȧ; wŏt′nȧ), (I) know not.
wau-ble (wô′bl), to wabble; swing; reel.
waugh (wôkh), 1, tasteless; insipid; nauseous; stale; 2, weak; languid. Also, **wauch.**
waucht (wȧkht; wôkht), a copious draft, as of liquor; also, to drink copiously. Also, **waught.**
wauff (wôf; wȧf). See **waff.**
wauk (wôk; wȧk), 1, (also, **waulk**), to full cloth; 2, to watch; wake.
wauk-en (wôk′n; wȧk′n), to waken; also, awake.
wauk-it (wôk′ĭt; wȧk′ĭt), horny; hardened; callous.
wauk-rife (wôk′rīf). See **wake'rife.**
waul (wôl), to roll the eyes; gaze about in a wild manner.
waur (wôr). See **war.**
waw (wô), 1, wall; 2, wave; 3, see **wow.**
wawl (wôl), to wail; howl.
wean (wēn), infant; child. Also, **wean'le.**
wear (wēr), to keep guard over, as a sentry; defend; ward off; also, a defense; guard; 2, to last; grow; 3, wares.
wea-ri-ful (wē′rĭ-fōō), 1, wearisome; tedious; 2, dismal; 3, vexatious. Also, **wea'ri-fu'.**
wear-ish (wār′ĭsh; wĕr′ĭsh), 1, insipid; unsavory; 2, sickly; shrunken; 3, weak; squeamish. Also, **wersh.**
wea-san (wē′zŭn), windpipe; weasand. Also, **wea'son.**
weath-er gall (wĕth′ĕr gôl), a sun dog, or fragmentary rainbow near the horizon. Also, **weath'er gaw.**
wecht (wĕkht), 1, weight; 2, see **weight.**
wee (wē), 1, little; 2, a while: **wee ane,** little one: **wee bit,** a small matter: **wee folk,** fairies: **wee things,** little ones.
weed (wēd), dress; garment.
weel (wēl), 1, well; 2, weal; well-being; 3, a whirlpool: eddy: **weel a weel,** well, well. Also, **weil; wele.**
weet (wēt), rain; wetness.
weght (wĕkht). See **wecht** (def. 1).
weigh-bauk (wā′-bôk), a weighing beam: *pl.* scales.
weight (wĕkht), a skin stretched over a hoop, for winnowing. Also, **wecht.**
weil (wēl). See **weel.**
weir (wēr), war.
weird (wērd), 1, allotted fate; destiny; 2, a happening: **the weird is dree'd,** the destiny is fulfilled; the blow has fallen.
weise (wīz). See **wise.**
wele (wēl). See **weel.**
were-na (wēr′nȧ), were not.
wersh (wĕrsh). See **wear'ish.**
wes (wĕs), was.
we'se (wēz), we shall.
wha (hwô; hwä), who. Also, **whae.**
whaap (hwäp). See **whaup.**
whal-sle (hwā′zl). See **whee'zle.**
whalp-it (hwȧlp′ĭt), whelped.
wham (hwȧm), whom.
wham-ple (hwȧm′pl), blow; stroke; cut; slash.
whang (hwȧng), 1, leathern thong; leather; 2, a large slice; also, to slice; cut; chop; 3, to flog; throw about.
whap (hwäp). See **whaup.**
whar (hwär), where. Also, **whare; whaur.**
whase (hwāz), whose.
what for no (hwȧt fōr nō), why not.
what-na (hwȧt′nȧ), what kind of.
what-reck (hwȧt′rĕk), nevertheless.
what-ten (hwȧt′n), what kind of; what. Also, **what'n; what'na.**
whaup (hwŏp), 1, a curlew; 2, a whistle; cry; also, to whistle; 3, a capsule; pod; 4, a scoundrel; scamp; 5, outcry; fuss. Also, **whaap; whap.**
whaur (hwōr), where; whether.
wheen (hwēn), 1, a few; quite a few; a quantity; 2, group; division. Also, **whin.**
wheep (hwēp), the whistle of a curlew or plover.
whee-zle (hwē′zl), wheeze. Also, **whai'sle.**
whem-mel (hwĕm′l), to overturn; overthrow; overwhelm; tumble. Also, **whem'mle; whom'ble; whum'mle.**
whid (hwŭd), 1, to whisk; frisk; move nimbly; 2, to fib: lie.
whig (hwĕg), 1, to jog along; move along in an easy manner; 2, (also, **wig**), buttermilk; sour whey.
whig-ga-more (hwĭg′ȧ-mōr), a Covenanter; Presbyterian: originally, a drover.
whig-ma-lee-rie (hwĭg″mȧ-lē′rĭ), 1, a trinket; knickknack; 2, a whim; vagary.
whiles (hwīlz), sometimes.
whilk (hwŭlk), which.
whil-ly (hwŭl′ĭ), to cajole; wheedle; coax.
whil-ly-wha (hwŭl′ĭ-hwô), coaxing; wheedling; cajoling; also, to wheedle. Also, **whul'ly-wha.**
whin (hwĕn). See **wheen.**
whinge (hwĕnj), to whine; whimper.
whing-er (hwĕng′ĕr), a dirk, used as a knife at meals, and as a weapon.
whip (hwŭp), 1, to rush; run quickly; start suddenly; 2, a moment; 3, attack of sickness: *pl.* a whipping.
whirl-i-gig-um (hwûrl′ĭ-gĭg″ŭm), whirligig; gewgaw. Also, **whirl'i-ma-gig"; whirl'ma-gee"** (-jē″).
whirry (hwŭr′ĭ), to hurry.
whisht (hwĭsht). hush; also, a whisper: **to hold one's whisht,** to be silent. Also, **whusht.**
whis-sle (hwŭs′l), to whistle.
white-hass (hwīt′hăs″), sausages stuffed with oatmeal. Also, **white'haws".**
white-ly (hwīt′lĭ), whitish; rather pallid.
whit-rack (hwŭt′rȧk″), weasel. Also, **whit'tret".**
whit-ter (hwŭt′ĕr), 1, a hearty draught of liquor; 2, loquacity; chatter; 3, a thing that is weak.
whit-tie-what-tie (hwŭt′ĭ-hwȧt′ĭ), 1, pretext; 2, frivolous or coaxing talk; 3, one who coaxes.
whit-tle (hwŭt′l), 1, a large sheath knife; 2, a stone for sharpening knives; whetstone.
whit-tret (hwŭt′rĕt). See **whit'rack".**
whom-ble (hwŏm′l). See **whem'mel.**
whun-stane (hwŭn′stān), whinstone.

whup (hwŭp), whip.
whusht (hwŭsht). See **whisht.**
whyles (hwīlz), whiles; sometimes.
wi' (wē; wĭ), with.
wick (wĕk), in curling, to strike a stone in an oblique direction.
wid-der-shins (wĭd'ĕr-shĭnz″). See **with'er-shins″.**
wid-dle (wŭd'l), **1,** to waddle; wriggle; **2,** to struggle.
wid-dy (wŭd'ĭ), a rope made of withes; hangman's nose; hence, the gallows. Also, **wid'die.**
wiel (wēl), a small whirlpool.
wife-carl (wīf'kärl″), a man who meddles with household matters.
wig (wĕg), **1,** a currant bun; **2,** see **whig** (def. **2**).
wight (wĕkht), **1,** brave; strong; active; swift; **2,** the shrew mouse.
wile (wīl). See **wale.**
wi-lie-coat (wŭl'ĭ-kōt). See **wy'-lie-coat.**
wilk (wŭlk), periwinkle.
will-a-wa (wŭl'ȧ-wâ), wellaway; woe is me.
wil-la-wins (wŭl'ȧ-wŭnz), exclamation of pity, sorrow, regret, etc.
will-ie-waucht (wŭl'ĭ-wôkht), hearty drink; copious draft, as of ale. Also, **will'ie-waught.**
will-yard (wŭl'yȧrd), **1,** willful; wild; **2,** shy; bashful; bewildered. Also, **will'yart.**
wim-ple (wĭm'pl), **1,** fold; winding; plait; **2,** to wriggle; **3,** to meander.
win (wĕn), **1,** to get; succeed in getting; work; **2,** to winnow; cure, as hay: **win aboon,** to get the better of; get above: **win aff,** to dismount; escape; be freed by acquittal: **win on,** to mount; gain favor with: **win up,** to mount; ascend.
win' (wŭn), wind.
winch (wĕnsh; wŭnsh), wench.
win-dle (wĕn'l; wŭn'l), spindle; reel. Also, **win'dles.**
win-dle-strae (wĕn'l-strā″; wŭn'-), a withered grass stalk; hence, a person or object of trifling value. Also, **win'nie-strae″.**
wind-ling (wĭn'lĭn; wŭn'-), bottle of straw or hay.
wind-y (wĭn'dĭ; wŭn'dĭ), boastful.
wink-lot (wĭngk'lŭt; wŭngk'-), young woman; wench.
win-na (wŭn'nȧ), will not.
win-nock (wĭn'ŭk; wŭn'-), window.
wins (wŭn), towards.
wint (wĭnt), wound; did wind. Also **win't.**
win-tle (wĭn'tl; wŭn'-), to stagger; reel; also, a staggering motion.
winze (wĕnz), oath; imprecation.
wise (wīz), **1,** to lead; guide; advise; **2,** to entice; lure; beguile; **3,** to use; spend. Also, **weise; weize.**
wisp (wĭsp; wŭsp), **1,** to brush or groom, as a horse, with a bunch of straw; **2,** to tie up with straw.
wiss (wĭs; wŭs), **1,** to wish; **2,** knew.
wis-sel (wĭs'l), **1,** to change (money); **2,** to bet; lay a wager. Also, **wis'sle; wis'tel.**
wist (wĭst; wŭst), wished.
wis-tel (wĭs'l). See **wis'sel.**
wite (wīt), to blame; accuse; also, a guilty action; fault; penalty. Also, **wyte.**
with-er-shins (wĭth'ĕr-shĭnz″; wŭth'-), in the opposite direction; topsy-turvy; in a direction opposite to the sun's course. Also, **wid'der-shins″.**
with-gang (wŭth'gȧng), liberty; freedom; toleration.
with-gate (wĭth'gât), freedom; liberty: **to get the withgate,** to obtain the advantage; get the better of.
with-out-en (wĭth-ōōt'n), without.
with-y-wood-y (wĭth'ĭ-wōōd″ĭ; wŭth'-), rope made of withes.
wit-ter (wĭt'ĕr; wŭt'ĕr), **1,** to inform; guide; direct; assure; **2,** a sign; token; **3,** the barb, as of a fishhook or arrow.
wit-ting (wĭt'ĭn; wŭt'ĭn), knowledge: *pl.* tidings.
wiz-en (wĭz'n), to wither; shrink; shrivel.
wiz-zen (wē'zn), windpipe. Also, **wi'zen.**
wod (wōd), **1,** (also, **wode**), a wood; **2,** see **wood.**
woe-some (wō'sŭm), woeful.
woid (wĭd), to divide.
won (wŭn; wōn), to dwell; abide; live.
won-ner (wŭn'ĕr), wonder; prodigy: used contemptuously.
woo' (wōō), wool.
wood (wōōd), mad; enraged: furious; frantic. Also, **wud; wod.**
wood-le (wŭd'ĭ; wōōd'l), a rope, especially one made of withes or willows; hence, the gallows.
woo-er-bab (ōō'ĕr-bȧb), a garter in the form of a love knot, worn below the knee.
word-y (wŭr'dĭ), worthy. Also, **word'ie.**
work-loom (wŭrk'lōōm), tool; implement. Also, **wark'loom″; wark'lume″.**
wor-ri-cow (wŭr'ĭ-kōō″), **1,** bugaboo; bugbear; **2,** the Devil. Also, **wor'rie-cow″.**
wor-rit (wŭr'ĭt), weary; trouble.
wor-set (wŭr'sĕt), worsted.
wow (wou), **1,** a howl; mew; **2,** an exclamation of pleasure, wonder, etc. Also, **waw.**
wowf (wōōf), wild; crazed; unsettled in mind.
wrack (rȧk; wrȧk), **1,** to tease; annoy; vex; **2,** to wreck; ruin; also, wreckage or the state of being ruined or wrecked; **3,** rubbish.
wrang (rȧng; wrȧng), wrong; also, to injure; wrong.
wrat (rȧt; wrȧt), wart.
wratch (wrȧch), **1,** to become niggardly; **2,** wretch.
wreath (wrēth), a drift, as of snow or sand; also, to cover by drifting.
wrig (wrĕg), the feeblest of a litter, brood, or the like.
wrocht (wrōkht), wrought.
wud (wōōd). See **wood.**
wud-die (wŭd'ĭ). See **wood'le.**
wull (wŭl), will.
wull-cat (wŭl'kȧt), wildcat.
wum-ble (wŭm'l), a wimble, a kind of boring instrument.
wun (wŭn), **1,** to win; obtain; **2,** the wind; **3,** wound; did wind.
wun-na (wŭn'nȧ), will not.
wuss (wŭs), to wish.
wuz-zent (wŭz'nt), withered; dried.
wy (wī), a person. Also, **wye.**
wyle (wīl), to draw; entice; beguile.
wy-lie-coat (wī'lĭ-kōt″; wŭl'-) **1,** undervest; **2,** petticoat.
wynd (wīnd), lane; alley; small court.
wyte (wīt). See **wite.**

Y

yaff (yȧf), **1,** to bark; yelp; **2,** to scold.
yag-ger (yȧg'ĕr), a peddler. Also, **jag'ger.**
yaird (yȧrd), **1,** yard; garden; churchyard; **2,** one yard, or 36 inches.
yald (yȧld). See **yauld.**
yam-mer (yȧm'ĕr), to cry in a peevish manner; whimper.
yank (yȧnk), to move rapidly; display activity; also, a sudden, severe blow.
yaud (yôd), **1,** jade; mare; **2,** the call of a shepherd to his dog.
yauld (yôd), strong; alert; active. Also, **yald.**
yaup (yôp), a loud cry; shout; noise; especially, the cry of a child in pain; also, to bawl; scream.
yawl (yôl), to howl; scream; also, a loud scream; howl.
yearn (yĕrn), to curdle, as milk. Also, **earn.**
yeld (yĕl), barren: giving no milk. Also, **yeald; yell.**
yel-loch (yĕl'ŭkh), to scream; yell.
yel-low yel-dring (yĕl'ŭ yĕl'drĭn), the yellow-hammer. Also, **yel'-low yol'dring; yel'low yor'ling.**
yer (yŭr), your.
yerk (yĕrk), **1,** to bind tightly; jerk; **2,** to lash; goad; excite; **3,** a kick; stab; jerk.
yerl (yĕrl), earl.
ye'se (yĕz), ye shall.
yett (yĕt), a gate, such as is usually at the entrance into a farmyard or field.
yeuk (yōōk), to itch. Also, **yewk; ewk.**
yeuk-y (yōōk'ĭ), itchy.
yeuns (yūnz), chaff blown away from grain by fanners.
yill (yĕl), ale.
yill-house (yĕl'-hous″), alehouse.
yin (yĭn), one.
yince (yĭns), once.
yird (yĕrd), ground; soil; earth.
yirr (yĕr), **1,** to snarl; growl; **2,** to yell.
yirth (yĕrth), earth; world.
yok-in (yōk'ĭn), the amount of plowing done at one spell by a yoke of draft animals; a turn. Also, **yok'ing.**
yol-drin (yōl'drĭn), the yellow-hammer. Also, **yol'dring.**
yon (yŏn), that or those yonder.
yond (yŏnd), yonder; thither; away.
yon-ker (yŭng'kĕr), youngster; young fellow.
yont (yŏnt), beyond.
your-sel (yĕr-sĕl'), yourself.
yow (you), ewe. Also, **yowe.**
yow-le (you'l), a little ewe.
Yule Day, Christmas Day.

APPENDIX VII

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

With Pronunciation, Etymology, and Corresponding Nicknames and Foreign Forms

NOTE.—Surnames used as Christian names, as *Washington, Coleman, Ellison, Montgomery, Weston,* are not in general included in this list.

NAMES OF MEN

A

Aar-on (ăr′ŭn), [< Heb. = mountaineer; inspired enlightener]: Arab. *Harun, Haroun* (hȧ-rōōn′).

A-bel (ā′bĕl), [< Heb. = breath; variety; transitoriness]: Lat. *Abel* (ā′bĕl), *Abelus* (ā′bē-lŭs).

A-bi-jah (*a*-bī′*j*ȧ), [< Heb. = Jehovah is my father]: Lat. *Abiam* (ā′bĭ-ăm), *Abia* (ā′bĭ-*a*).—dim. **Bi′jah** (bī′*j*ȧ); **Bige** (bīj).

Ab-ner (ăb′nĕr), [< Heb. = my father is a lamp].—dim. **Ab** (ăb).

A-bra-ham (ā′brȧ-hăm), [prob. word play < Heb. = father of a multitude]: Lat. *Abrahamus* (ā″brȧ-hā′mŭs); It. *Abrahamo* (ä-brä-ä′mō); Sp. *Abrahán* (ä-brä-än′); Port. *Abrahão* (*a*-brȧ-ouñ′); Fr. *Abraham* (ȧ″brȧ″ăm′); Ger. *Abraham* (ä′brä-häm); Arab. *Ibrahim* (ē″brä-hēm′).—dim. **Abe** (āb).

A-bram (ā′brăm), [< Heb., prob. = the lofty one is father]: Lat. *Abramus* (*a*-brā′mŭs); Fr. *Abram* (ȧ″brăn′); It. *Abramo* (ä-brä′mō); Sp. *Abram* (ä-bräm′).—dim. **Abe** (āb).

Ab-sa-lom (ăb′sȧ-lŏm), [< Heb. = father of peace]: Lat. *Absalom* (ăb′sȧ-lŏm).

Ad-al-bert (ăd′ăl-bĕrt), [see **Albert**]. Also, **Ad′el-bert** (ăd′ĕl-bĕrt).

Ad-am (ăd′ăm), [< Heb. = man; earth man; red earth]: Lat. *Adamus* (*a*-dā′mŭs); It. *Adamo* (ä-dä′mō); Sp. *Adán* (ä-dän′); Port. *Adão* (*a*-douñ′); Fr. *Adam* (ȧ″dăñ′); Ger., Sw., & Da. *Adam* (ä′dăm).—dim. **Ade** (ād); Sc. **Ed′ie** (ēd′ĭ).—fem. **Ad″a-mi′na.**

Ad-el-bert (ăd′ĕl-bĕrt), [see **Albert**]. Also, **Ad′al-bert** (ăd′ăl-bĕrt).—fem. **Ad″el-ber′ta.**

A-dolph (*a*-dŏlf′), [< O. Teut. source = noble wolf; noble hero]: Lat. *Adolphus* (*a*-dŏl′fŭs); It. *Adolfo* (ä-dōl′fō), *Udolfo* (ōō-); Sp. *Adolfo* (ä-dōl′fō), *Udolfo* (ōō-); Port. *Adolpho, Adolfo* (*a*-dōl′fōō), *Udolpho, Udolfo* (ōō-); Fr. *Adolphe* (ȧ″dŏlf′); Da., Sw., & Du. *Adolf* (ä′dōlf); Ger. *Adolf, Adolph* (ä′dōlf), *Odulf* (ō′dōōlf). Also, **A-dol′phus** (*a*-dōl′fŭs).—dim. **Dolph** (dŏlf); **Dol′phus** (dŏl′fŭs).

Al-an (ăl′ăn), [< L.L. = harmony; Slav. = a hound]: Lat. *Alanus* (*a*-lā′nŭs); It. *Alano* (ä-lä′nō); Sp. *Alano* (ä-lä′nō); Fr. *Alain* (ȧ″lăn′). Also, **Al′lan; Al′len** (ăl′ĕn).

Al-a-ric (ăl′*a*-rĭk), [< O.H.G. or Goth. = all rich; noble ruler]: Lat. *Alaricus* (ăl″*a*-rī′kŭs); It. *Alarico* (ä-lä-rē′kō); Sp. *Alarico* (ä-lä-rē′kō); Fr. *Alaric* (ȧ″lȧ″rēk′); Ger. *Alarich* (ä′lä-rĭkh).

Al-bert (ăl′bĕrt), [< O.H.G. = nobly bright; illustrious]: Lat. *Albertus* (ăl-bûr′tŭs); It. *Alberto* (äl-bâr′tō); Sp. *Alberto* (äl-bâr′tō); Fr. *Albert* (ȧl″bâr′); Ger. *Adalbert* (ä′dȧl-bĕrt), *Albert* (ȧl′bĕrt), *Albrecht* (äl′brĕkht); Sw.&Da. *Albert* (äl′bĕrt).—dim. **Al; Bert** (bûrt); **Ber′tie.** Also, **El′bert** (ĕl′bĕrt).—dim. **Bert; Ber′tie; Eb** (ĕb). Also, **Ad′al-bert** (ăd′ăl-bĕrt); **Ad′el-bert** (ăd′ĕl-bĕrt).—fem. **Al-ber′ta; Ad″el-ber′ta; El-ber′ta.**

Al-ex-an-der (ăl″ĕg-zăn′dĕr), [< Gk. = a defender or helper of men]: It. *Alessandro* (ä-lĕs-sän′drō); Sp. *Alejandro* (ä-lȧ-hän′drō); Port. *Alexandre* (*a*-lĕ-sȧñn′drē); Fr. *Alexandre* (ȧ″lĕg″zȧñdr′); Du. & Ger. *Alexander* (ä″lĕk-sän′dĕr).—dim. **Al′eck** (ăl′ĕk); **Al′ex** (ăl′ĕks); **El′lick** (ĕl′ĭk); **San′der; San′dy; Saw′nie.**—fem. **Al″ex-an′dra; Al″ex-an-dri′na.**

A-lex-is (*a*-lĕk′sĭs), [< Gk. = helper].—fem. **A-lex′i-a.**

Al-fred (ăl′frĕd), [< O.H.G. = good counselor]: Lat. *Alfredus* (ăl-frē′dŭs), *Aluredus* (ă″lū-rē′dŭs); It. *Alfredo* (äl-frä′dō); Sp. *Alfredo* (äl-frä′dō); Port. *Alfredo* (*a*l-frä′dōō); Fr. *Alfred* (ȧl″frĕd′); Da. & Sw. *Alfred* (äl′frâd); Du. & Ger. *Alfred* (äl′frĕt).—dim. **Al; Alf.**—fem. **Al-fre′da.**

Al-ger-non (ăl′jĕr-nŏn), [< O.F. = with whiskers].—dim. **Al′gie; Al′gy.**

Al-lan (ăl′ăn), [see **Alan**]. Also, **Al′len** (-ĕn).

Al-o-ys-i-us (ăl″ō-ĭs′ĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. = grace].

Al-phe-us (ăl′fē-ŭs), [< Gk. = exchange]: It. *Alfeo* (äl-fā′ō); Sp. *Alfeo* (äl-fā′ō); Fr. *Alphée* (ȧl″fā′); Ger. *Alpheus* (äl-fā′ōōs).

Al-phon-so (ăl-fŏn′sō; -zō), [< O.H.G. = ready; willing; brave]: Lat. *Alphonsus* (ăl-fŏn′sŭs); It. *Alfonso* (äl-fōn′sō); Sp. *Ildefonso* (ēl-dȧ-fōn′sō), *Alfonso* (äl-fōn′sō), *Alonso* (ä-lōn′sō); Port. *Affonso, Afonso* (*a*-fōñ′sōō); Fr. *Alphonse* (ȧl″fōñs′); Ger. & Da. *Alfons* (äl′fōns); Sw. *Alfonso* (äl-fōn′sō).

Al-vah (ăl′vȧ), [< Heb. = wickedness]. Also, **Al′van** (ăl′văn); **Al′va** (ăl′vȧ).

Al-vin (ăl′vĭn), [< O.Teut. source = beloved by all]: It. *Alvino* (äl-vē′nō), *Aluino* (ä-lwē′nō); Sp. *Aluino* (ä-lwē′nō); Fr. *Aluin* (ȧ″lü-ăñ′); Ger. *Alwin* (äl′vĭn). Also, **Al′win** (ăl′wĭn).—dim. **Al.**—fem. **Al-vi′na.**

Am-a-sa (ăm′*a*-sȧ; *a*-mā′sȧ), [< Heb. = a burden; burden-bearer].

Am-brose (ăm′brōz), [< Gk. = immortal; divine]: Lat. *Ambrosius* (ăm-brō′zhĭ-ŭs); It. *Ambrogio* (äm-brō′jō); Sp. *Ambrosio* (äm-brō′syō); Port. *Ambrosio* (ȧm̃-brō′zyōō); Fr. *Ambroise* (ȧñ″brwäz′); Du. & Ger. *Ambrosius* (äm-brō′zē-ōōs).

A-mos (ā′mŭs), [< Heb. = literally, burden; hence, strong; courageous; burden-bearer].

An-drew (ăn′drōō), [< Gk. = manly; strong]: Lat. *Andreas* (ăn′drē-ăs); It. *Andrea* (än-drā′ä); Sp. *Andrés* (än-drās′); Port. *Andre* (ȧñ′drā′); Fr. *André* (ȧñ″drā′), *Andrieu* (ȧñ″dryö′); Da. & Sw., *Andreas* (än-drā′äs); Du. & Ger. *Andreas* (än′drä-äs). Also, **An-dre′as** (ăn-drē′ăs).—dim. **An′dy.**

An-gus (ăng′gŭs), [< Celt. = excellent virtue: name of Gaelic god of love].

An-selm (ăn′sĕlm), [< O.H.G. = divine helmet; protection of God]: Lat. *Anselmus* (ăn-sĕl′mŭs); It. *Anselmo* (än-sĕl′mō); Sp. *Anselmo* (än-sĕl′mō); Port. *Anselmo* (ȧn̄-sĕl′mōō); Fr. *Anselme* (ȧñ″sĕlm′); Ger. *Anselm* (än′sĕlm; -zĕlm), *Anshelm* (äns′hĕlm). Also, **An′sel** (ăn′sĕl).—dim. **Anse** (ăns).

An-tho-ny (ăn′tō-nĭ; -thō-), [< Lat. = worthy of praise; priceless]: Lat. *Antonius* (ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs); It. *Antonio* (än-tō′nyō); Sp. *Antonio* (än-tō′nyō); Port. *Antonio* (ȧn̄-tō′nyōō); Fr. *Antoine* (ȧñ″twän′); Ger. *Antonius* (än-tō′nē-ōōs), *Anton* (än′tōn). Also, **An′to-ny** (ăn′tō-nĭ).—dim. **To′ny** (tō′nĭ).—fem. **An-to′ni-a.**

Ar-chi-bald (är′chĭ-bôld; -bōld), [< Ger. = nobly bold]: Lat. *Archibaldus* (är″kĭ-bôl′dŭs); It. *Arcibaldo* (är-chē-bäl′dō); Fr. *Archambault* (ȧr″shäñ″bō′); Ger. *Archimbald* (är′khĭm-bält).—dim. **Ar′chie; Bald′ie.**

Ar-nold (är′nŭld), [< O.H.G. = strong as an eagle]: It. *Arnoldo* (är-nōl′dō); Sp. *Arnaldo* (är-näl′dō); Fr. *Arnaud, Arnaut* (ȧr″nō′); Ger. *Arnold* (är′nôlt).—fem. **Ar′nol-dine.**

Ar-te-mas (är′tĕ-măs), [< Gk. = gift of Artemis].

Ar-thur (är′thŭr), [< Celt. = high; noble]: Lat. *Arthurus* (är-thū′rŭs); It. *Arturo* (är-tōō′rō); Fr. *Arthur* (ȧr″tür′), *Artus* (ȧr″tüs′).—dim. **Art** (ärt).

A-sa (ā′sȧ), [< Heb. = healer; physician].

A-saph (ā′săf), [< Heb. = gatherer; collector]: Lat. *Asaphus* (ās′*a*-fŭs).

Ash-er (ăsh′ĕr), [< Heb. = happy; fortunate].

Ath-el-stan (ăth′ĕl-stăn), [< A.S. = noble stone]. Also, **Ath′el-stane** (-stān).

Au-brey (ô′brĭ), [< O.Teut. source = elf ruler; spirit ruler]: It. *Alberico* (äl-bä-rē′kō); Fr. *Aubri* (ō″brē′); Ger. & Du. *Alberich* (äl′bĕ-rĭkh).

Au-gus-tin (ô-gŭs′tĭn; ô′gŭs-tĭn), [< Lat. = belonging to Augustus; exalted]: Lat. *Augustinus* (ô″gŭs-tī′nŭs); It. *Agostino* (ä-gôs-tē′nō); Sp. *Augustino* (ou-gōs-tē′nō); Port. *Agostinho* (ä-gôsh-tē′nyōō); Fr. *Augustin* (ō″güs″tăn′); Ger. *Augustin* (ou′gōōs-tēn); Du. *Augustinus* (ou″gōs-tē′nōōs), *Augustijn* (ou′gōōs-tīn). Also, **Au-gus′tine** (ô-gŭs′tĭn; ô′gŭs-tĭn; ô′gŭs-tēn).—dim. **Aus′tin** (ôs′tĭn).

Au-gus-tus (ô-gŭs′tŭs), [< Lat. = exalted; majestic; imperial]: Lat. *Augustus* (ô-gŭs′tŭs); It. *Augusto* (ou-gōōs′tō); Fr. *Auguste* (ō″güst′); Ger., *August* (ou′gōōst); Da. & Sw. *August* (ô′gōōst); Du. *Augustus* (ou-gōōs′tōōs).—dim. **Gus**; **Gus′tus.**—fem. **Au-gus′ta.**

Aus-tin (ôs′tĭn), [dim. of *Augustin*].

B

Bald-win (bôld′wĭn), [< O.Teut. source = bold friend]: Lat. *Balduinus* (bäl″dū-ī′nŭs); Fr. *Baudouin*, *Baudoin* (bō″dwăn′); It. *Baldorino* (bäl-dō-vē′nō), *Balduino* (bäl-dwē′nō); Ger. & Da. *Balduin* (bäl′dōō-ēn).

Bap-tist (băp′tĭst), [< Gk. = purifier; baptizer]: Lat. *Baptista* (băp-tĭs′*tä*); Fr. *Baptiste*, *Baliste* (bä″tēst′); It. *Battista* (bät-tēs′tä); Sp. *Bautista* (bou-tēs′tä); Port. *Baptista* (bə-tēsh′*tä*); Ger. *Baptist* (bäp′tĕst).

Bar-na-bas (bär′*nä*-bäs), [< Heb. = son of consolation]: Fr. *Barnabé* (bär″nä″bā′); It. *Barna* (bär′nä), *Barnaba* (bär′nä-bä); Sp. *Barnabás* (bär-nä-bäs′), *Bernabé* (bâr-nä-bā′); Port. *Barnabe* (bər-*nä*-bä′); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Barnabas* (bär′nä-bäs).

Bar-nard (bär′nərd), [see **Bernard**].

Bar-thol-o-mew (bär-thŏl′ō-mū), [< Heb. = a warrior son]: Lat. *Bartholomæus* (bär″thō-lō-mē′ŭs); Fr. *Barthol*ô*mé* (bär″tô″lô″mā′), *Barthélemy* (bär″tā″lē-mē′); It. *Bartolomeo* (bär-tō″lō-mā′ō); Sp. *Bartolomé* (bär-tō″lō-mā′); Port. *Bartolomeu* (bər-tōō-lōō-mā′ōō); Ger. *Bartholomäus* (bär″tō-lō-mā′ōōs), *Barthel* (bär′tĕl); Da. *Bartholomæus* (bär″tō-lō-mā′ōōs); Sw. & Du. *Bartholomeus* (bär″tō-lō-mā′ōōs).

Bas-il (băz′ĭl, bā′zĭl), [< Gk. = kingly; regal]: Lat. *Basilius* (bə-sĭl′ī-ŭs); It. *Basilio* (bä-zē′lyō); Sp. *Basilio* (bä-sē′lyō); Port. *Basilio* (bə-zē′lyōō); Fr. *Basile* (bä″zēl′); Ger. & Du. *Basilius* (bä-zē′lē-ōōs); Da. & Sw. *Basilius* (bä-sē′lē-ōōs).

Ben-e-dict (bĕn′ĕ-dĭkt), [< Lat. = blessed]: Lat. *Benedictus* (bĕn″ĕ-dĭk′tŭs); Port. *Benedicto* (bĕ-nĕ-dē′tōō); Du. *Benedictus* (bĕn″ĕ-dĭk′tōōs); It. *Benedetto* (bā-nā-dĕt′tō); Sp. *Benedicto* (bā-nā-dēk′tō), *Benito* (bā-nē′tō); Ger. & Da. *Benedict* (bĕn′ā-dĕkt); Sw. *Benedikt* (bĕn′ā-dĕkt). Also, **Ben′net** (bĕn′ĕt).

Ben-ja-min (bĕn′*jə*-mĭn), [< Heb. = son of the right hand]: Lat. *Benjaminus* (bĕn″*jä*-mī′nŭs); Fr. *Benjamin* (bäñ″zhä″măñ′); Ger. & Da. *Benjamin* (bĕn′yä-mēn); It. *Beniamino* (bĕn-yä-mē′nō).—dim. **Ben** (bĕn); **Ben′ny** (bĕn′ĭ).

Ben-net (bĕn′ĕt), [see **Benedict**].

Ber-es-ford (bĕr′ĕs-fōrd), [< A.S. = noble-spirited].

Ber-nard (bûr′nərd), [< O.Teut. source = bold as a bear]: Lat. *Bernardus* (bĕr-när′dŭs); Fr. *Bernard* (bâr″nar′), *Bernardin* (bar″nar″dăñ′); It. *Bernardo* (bär-när′dō), *Bernardino* (bär-när-dē′nō); Ger. *Bernhard* (bĕrn′härt), *Barend* (bä′rĕnt); Sp. *Bernardo* (bär-när′dō), *Bernal* (bär-näl′); Da. *Bernhard* (bĕrn′härth); Du. *Barend* (bä′rĕnt), *Bernhardus* (bĕrn′här-dōōs); Sw. *Bernhard* (bĕrn′härd). Also, **Bar′nard** (bär′-).—dim. **Bar′ney** (bär′nĭ).

Ber-tram (bûr′trăm), [< O.H.G. = bright raven]: It. *Bertrando* (bär-trän′dō); Fr. *Bertrand* (bar″trăñ′); Ger. *Bertram* (bĕr′trăm), *Bertrand* (bĕr′trănt); Port. *Bertrão* (bĕr-trouñ′); Sp. *Beltrán* (bĕl-trän′).—dim. **Bert** (bûrt).

Bon-i-face (bŏn′ĭ-fās), [< Lat. = lucky; fortunate]: Lat. *Bonifacius* (bŏn″ĭ-fā′shĭ-ŭs); It. *Bonifacio* (bō-nē-fä′chō), *Bonifazio* (bō-nē-fät′syō); Sp. *Bonifacio* (bō-nē-fä′thyō); Port. *Bonifacio* (bōō-nē-fä′syōō); Ger. *Bonifacius* (bō″nē-fät′sē-ōōs); Du. *Bonifacius* (bō″nē-fä′sē-ōōs).

Bri-an (brī′ăn), [< Celt. = strong]: It. *Briano* (brē-ä′nō). Also, **Bry′an.**

Bru-no (brōō′nō), [< O.H.G. = brown].

By-ron (bī′rŏn), [< Celt. = clear discerner].

C

Cæ-sar (sē′zär), [< Lat. = hairy]: It. *Cesare* (chä′zä-rā); Sp. *César* (thä′sär); Port. *Cesar* (sə-zär′); Fr. *César* (sā″zär′); Ger. *Cäsar* (tsä′zär); Da. & Sw. *Cæsar* (sä′sär).

Ca-leb (kā′lĕb), [< Heb. = a dog].—dim. **Cale** (kāl).

Cal-vin (kăl′vĭn), [< Lat. = bald]: Lat. *Calvinus* (kăl-vī′nŭs); It. *Calvino* (käl-vē′nō); Sp. *Calvo* (käl′bō), *Calrino* (käl-bē′nō); Fr. *Calvin* (kal″văñ′), *Cauvin* (kō″văñ′).

Carl (kärl), [see **Charles**].

Cas-per (kăs′pĕr), [< A.S. = dutiful].

Ce-cil (sē′sĭl; sĕs′ĭl; sĭs′ĭl), [< Lat. = dim-sighted; blind]: Lat. *Cæcilius* (sē-sĭl′ī-ŭs); Fr. *Cécile* (sā″sēl′); Du. *Cecilius* (sē-sē′lē-ōōs).—fem. **Ce-cil′i-a; Cec′i-ly.**

Ce-phas (sē′făs), [< Aram. source = stone].

Charles (chärlz), [< O.Teut. source = strong, manly; noble-spirited]: Lat. *Carolus* (kăr′ō-lŭs): It. *Carlo* (kär′lō); Sp. *Carlos* (kär′lōs), Port. *Carlos* (kär′lōōsh); Fr. *Charles* (shärl); Ger. *Carl*, *Karl* (kärl); Da. *Carl* (kärl); Du. *Karel* (kä′rĕl), Sw. *Karl* (kärl). Also, **Carl** (kärl)—dim. **Char′ley** (chär′lĭ); **Char′lie.**—fem. **Char′lotte; Car′o-line.**

Chaun-cey (chôn′sĭ), [< A.S. = silent praise].

Ches-ter (chĕs′tĕr), [< Lat. = warlike].

Chris-tian (krĭs′chăn), [< Gk. = belonging to, or believing in, Christ; Christlike]: Lat. *Christianus* (krĭs″tĭ-ā′nŭs); It. *Cristiano* (krēs-tyä′nō); Sp. *Cristiano* (krēs-tyä′nō); Port. *Christiano*, *Cristiano* (krēsh-tyän′ōō); Fr. *Chrétien* (krā″tyăñ′); Ger. & Da. *Christian* (krēs′tē-än); Sw. *Kristian* (krēs′tē-än). —dim. **Chris′tie; Chris′ty; Chris.**—fem. **Chris′-ti-an′a; Chris-ti′na.**

Chris-to-pher (krĭs′tō-fĕr), [< Gk. = bearing Christ; Christ-bearer]: Lat. *Christophorus* (krĭs-tŏf′ō-rŭs); It. *Cristoforo* (krēs-tō′fō-rō); Sp. *Cristobal* (krēs-tō′bäl); Port. *Christorão*, *Cristorão* (krēsh-tō′vouñ); Fr. *Christophe* (krēs″tŏf′); Da. *Christoffer* (krēs′tō-fĕr); Du. *Christophorus* (krĭs-tō′fō-rōōs); Sw. *Kristofer* (krēs′tō-fĕr); Ger. *Christophorus* (krēs-tō′fō-rōōs), *Christoph* (krēs′tŏf).—dim. **Chris; Kes′ter; Kit.**

Clar-ence (klăr′ĕns), [< Lat. = clean or bright; illustrious].—dim. **Clare** (klâr).

Clau-di-us (klô′dĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. = lame]: Lat. *Claudius* (klô′dĭ-ŭs); It. *Claudio* (klou′dyō); Sp. *Claudio* (klou′dyō); Fr. *Claude* (klōd); Ger. & Du. *Claudius* (klou′dē-ōōs). Also, **Claude** (klôd).—fem. **Clau′-di-a; Claude.**

Clem-ent (klĕm′ĕnt), [< Lat. = mild-tempered; merciful]: Lat. *Clemens* (klē′mĕnz); It. & Sp. *Clemente* (klā-mĕn′tā); Fr. *Clément* (klā″măñ′); Du. *Clementius* (klä-mĕn′tē-ōōs), *Clemens* (klä′mĕns); Ger. & Da. *Clemens* (klä′mĕns).—dim. **Clem.**—fem. **Clem′en-ti′na; Clem′en-tine.**

Cle-o-phas (klē′ō-făs), [< Heb. = friendship].—dim. **Cle′o** (klē′ō).

Clif-ford (klĭf′ərd), [< A.S. = valorous].—dim. **Clif.**

Clin-ton (klĭn′tŭn), [< A.S. = nobly descended].—dim. **Clint** (klĭnt).

Col-in (kŏl′ĭn), [< A.S. = a peasant].

Co-nan (kō′năn), [< Celt. = wisdom].

Con-rad (kŏn′răd), [< O.H.G. = bold or wise in counsel]: Lat. *Conradus* (kŏn-rā′dŭs); It. *Conrado* (kŏn-rä′dō), *Corrado* (kŏr-rä′dō); Sp. *Conrado* (kŏn-rä′dō); Fr. *Conrad*, *Conrade* (kôn″rad′); Da. *Conrad* (kôn′-rath); Du. *Koenraad* (kōn′rät); Ger. *Konrad* (kôn′-rät); Sw. *Konrad* (kôn′räd).—dim. **Con; Con′nie.**

Con-stant (kŏn′stănt), [< Lat. = firm; faithful; true]: Lat. *Constans* (kŏn′stănz), *Constantius* (kŏn-stăn′-shĭ-ŭs); It. *Costante* (kō-stän′tā), *Costanzo* (kō-stänt′sō); Sp. *Constancio* (kôn-stän′thyō); Port. *Constancio* (kôñ-shtän′syōō); Ger. *Constanz* (kôn′-shtänts).—fem **Con′stance; Con-stan′ci-a.**

Con-stan-tine (kŏn′stăn-tīn), [< Lat. = firm; faithful]: Lat. *Constantinus* (kŏn″stăn-tī′nŭs); It. *Costantino* (kō-stän-tē′nō); Sp. *Constantino* (kôn-stän-tē′nō); Port. *Constantino* (kôñ-shtäñn-tē′nōō); Fr. *Constantin* (kôñ″stäñ″täñ′); Du. *Constantijn* (kôn′stän-tīn); Ger. & Da. *Constantin* (kôn″stän-tēn′); Sw. *Konstantin* (kôn″stän-tēn′).

Cor-ne-li-us (kôr-nē′lĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. prob. = a horn]: It. *Cornelio* (kōr-nā′lyō); Sp. *Cornelio* (kôr-nā′lyō); Port. *Cornelio* (kōōr-nā′lyōō); Fr. *Cornélius* (kôr″-nā″lyüs′), *Corneille* (kôr″nāy′″); Ger. *Cornelius* (kôr-nā′lē-ōōs).—dim. **Con; Con′nie.**—fem. **Cor-ne′li-a.**

Cris-pin (krĭs′pĭn), [< Lat. = curly; having curly hair]: Lat. *Crispus* (krĭs′pŭs), *Crispinus* (krĭs-pī′-nŭs), *Crispianus* (krĭs″pĭ-ā′nŭs); It. *Crispino* (krēs-pē′nō), *Crispo* (krēs′pō); Sp. *Crispo* (krēs′pō); Fr. *Crispin* (krēs″păñ′), *Crépin* (krā″păñ′); Du. *Krispijn* (krĭs′pīn); Ger. *Crispus* (krēs′pōōs).

Cur-tis (kûr′tĭs), [< O.F. = courteous].—dim. **Curt.**

Cuth-bert (kŭth′bĕrt), [< A.S. = noted splendor; famed for excellence].

Cyr-il (sĭr′ĭl), [< Gk. = lordly]: Lat. *Cyrillus* (sĭ-rĭl′ŭs); It. *Cirillo* (chē-rēl′lō); Sp. *Cirilo* (thē-rē′lō); Fr. *Cyrille* (sē″rēl′); Da. & Sw. *Cyrillus* (sü-rĕl′lōōs); Du. *Cyrillus* (sē-rĭl′ōōs); Ger. *Cyrill* (sü′rĕl).

Cy-rus (sī′rŭs), [< O.Pers. = the sun].—dim. **Cy.**

D

Dan-i-el (dăn′yĕl), [< Heb. = God is my judge]: Lat. *Daniel* (dăn′ĭ-ĕl); It. *Danielle* (dä-nyĕl′lā); Sp. *Daniel* (dä-nyĕl′); Fr. *Daniel* (da″nyĕl′); Da., Du., Sw., & Ger. *Daniel* (dä′nē-ĕl).—dim. **Dan.**

Da-ri-us (dā-rī′ŭs), [< O.Pers. = possessing wealth].

Da-vid (dā′vĭd), [< Heb. = beloved]: It. *Darid* (dä′-vĕd), *Daridde* (dä′vĕd-dā; dä-vĕd′dā); Fr. *David* (dȧ′vēd′); Da. *David* (dä′vĭth); Sw. *David* (dä′vĕd); Du. & Ger. *David* (dä′vĕt).—dim. **Dave; Da'vie; Da'vy.**—fem. **Vi'da.**

Den-is (dĕn′ĭs), [see **Dionysius**]. Also, **Den'nis.**

Dex-ter (dĕk′stẽr), [< Lat. = on the right hand; fortunate].—dim. **Deck** (dĕk).

Di-o-ny-si-us (dī″ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), [< Gk. = pertaining to Dionysus, the god of wine]: It. *Dionigi* (dē-ō-nē′jē), *Dionisio* (dē-ō-nē′zyō); Sp. *Dionisio* (dē-ō-nē′syō); Port. *Dionysio* (dē-ōō-nē′zyōō); Fr. *Denys, Denis* (dē-nē′); Da. & Sw. *Dionysius* (dē-ō-nū′sē-ōos); Du. *Dionysius* (dē-ō-nē′sē-ōos), *Dionys* (dē-ō-nēs′). Also, **Den'is; Den'nis.**

Dolph (dŏlf), [dim. of *Adolph*].

Dom-i-nic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), [< Lat. = belonging to the Lord]: Lat. *Dominicus* (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kŭs); It. *Domenico* (dō-mā′nē-kō); Sp. *Domingo* (dō-mēng′gō); Fr. *Dominique* (dô″mē″nēk′); Slav. *Dominik* (dō′mē-nĕk).—dim. **Dom.**

Don-ald (dŏn′ȧld), [< Celt. = proud chief; world ruler].—dim. **Don.**

Doug-las (dŭg′lȧs), [< Celt. = dark gray]. Also, **Du'gald** (dōō′gȧld).—dim. **Doug** (dŭg).

Dun-can (dŭng′kȧn), [< Celt. = brown warrior].

Dun-stan (dŭn′stȧn), [< O.Teut. source = hill stone].—dim. **Dun.**

E

Eb-en-e-zer (ĕb″ĕn-ē′zẽr), [< Heb. = stone of help].—dim. **Eb'en** (ĕb′ĕn); **Eb.**

Ed-gar (ĕd′gȧr), [< A.S. = a javelin; protector of property]: Lat. *Edgarus* (ĕd′gȧ-rŭs); It. *Edgaro* (ĕd-gä′rō); Ger. *Edgar* (ĕt′gär).—dim. **Ed; Ed'die; Ned; Ned'die.**

Ed-mund (ĕd′mŭnd), [< A.S. = defender or protector of property]: Lat. *Edmundus* (ĕd-mŭn′dŭs); It. *Edmondo* (ĕd-mōn′dō); Sp. *Edmundo* (ĕd-mōōn′dō); Port. *Edmundo* (ĕd-mōōn′dōō); Fr. *Edmond* (ȧd″-mōn′); Da. *Edmund* (ȧd′mōōnth); Sw. *Edmund* (ȧd′mōōnd); Du. *Edmond* (ĕt′mōnt); Ger. *Edmund* (ĕt′mōont). Also, **Ed'mond.**—dim. **Ed; Ed'die; Ned; Ned'die.**

Ed-ward (ĕd′wẽrd), [< A.S. = protector of property]: Lat. *Edvardus* (ĕd-vär′dŭs); It. *Eduardo* (ä-dwär′-dō), *Edoardo* (ä-dō-är′dō), *Odoardo* (ō-dō-är′dō); Sp. *Eduardo* (ä-dwär′dō); Port. *Eduardo* (ē-dwär′dōō), *Duarte* (dwär′tē); Fr. *Édouard* (ā″dwär′); Da. *Edvard* (ȧd′värth); Sw. *Edvard* (ȧd′värd); Du. & Ger. *Eduard* (ä′dōō-ärt).—dim. **Ed; Ed'die; Ned; Ned'die; Ted; Ted'dy.**

Ed-win (ĕd′wĭn), [< A.S. = gainer of property]: Lat. *Edrinus* (ĕd-vī′nŭs); It. *Edvino* (ȧd-vē′nō), *Eduino* (ä-dwē′nō); Ger. *Edwin* (ĕt′vĭn).—dim. **Ed; Ed'die.**

Eg-bert (ĕg′bẽrt), [< A.S. = the brightness of a sword]: Lat. *Egbertus* (ĕg-bûr′tŭs); It. *Egberto* (ĕg-bär′tō); Port. *Egberto* (ĕg-bär′tōō); Ger. *Eckbert* (ĕk′bĕrt), *Egbert* (ĕg′bĕrt).

El-bert (ĕl′bẽrt), [see **Albert**]: Lat. *Elbertus* (ĕl-bûr′-tŭs).—dim. **Eb** (ĕb); **Bert** (bûrt); **Ber'tie.**—fem. **El-ber'ta.**

El-dred (ĕl′drĕd), [< A.S. = old counsel].

El-e-a-zer (ĕl″ē-ā′zẽr; ē″lē-), [< Heb. = to whom God is a help]: It. *Eleazaro* (ā-lā-äd′zä-rō); Sp. *Eleazaro* (ā-lā-ä′thä-rō); Fr. *Éléazar* (ā″lā″ȧ″zär′); Du. *Eleazar* (ā″lā-ä′zär). Also, **El''e-a'zar** (-zär).

E-li (ē′lī), [< Heb. = the highest].

E-li-a-kim (ē-lī′ȧ-kĭm), [< Heb. = whom God sets up]: Fr. *Éliacin* (ā″lyȧ″săn′).

E-li-as (ē-lī′ȧs), [see **Elijah**].

E-li-hu (ē-lī′hū; ē′lĭ-hū), [< Heb. = God the Lord; God is my Lord].

E-li-jah (ē-lī′jȧ), [< Heb. = Jehovah is my God]: Lat. *Elija* (ē-lī′jȧ); It. *Elia* (ȧ-lē′ä); Fr. *Élie* (ā″lē′); Du. & Ger. *Elias* (ā-lē′ȧs), *Elia* (ȧ-lē′ȧ).—dim. **Lige** (līj). Also, **E-li'as** (ē-lī′ȧs).

E-li-sha (ē-lī′shȧ), [< Heb. = God my salvation]: Lat. *Eliseus* (ēl″ĭ-sē′ŭs); It. *Eliseo* (ȧ-lē-zā′ō); Sp. *Eliseo* (ȧ-lē-sā′ō); Port. *Eliseo* (ē-lē-zā′ōō); Fr. *Élisée* (ā″lē″zā′); Ger. *Elias* (ä-lē′ȧs; ä′lē-ȧs). Also, **El'lis** (ĕl′ĭs).—dim. **Lish** (lĭsh).

El-li-ot (ĕl′ĭ-ŏt), [< Gael. = fancy's flight].

El-lis (ĕl′ĭs), [see **Elisha**].

Elmer (ĕl′mẽr), [< A.S. = renowned for worth.]

Em-er-y (ĕm′ẽr-ĭ), [< O.H.G. = work; rule]: Lat. *Almericus* (ȧl″mē-rī′kŭs); It. *Amerigo* (ä-mä-rē′gō); Fr. *Émeri, Emery* (ȧ″mē-rē′), *Emeric* (ȧ″mē-rēk′); Ger. *Emmerich* (ĕm′ẽr-ĭkh). Also, **Em'mer-y; Em'o-ry.**

E-mil (ā′mĭl), [< Lat. = work]: Lat. *Æmilius* (ē-mĭl′ĭ-ŭs); Fr. *Émile* (ā″mēl′). Also, **E''mlie'** (ā″mēl′); **E-mil'i-us** (ē-mĭl′ĭ-ŭs).

Em-man-u-el (ĕ-măn′ū-ĕl), [< Heb. = God with us]: It. *Emmanuele* (ĕm-mä-nwä′lā); Sp. *Manuel* (mä-nwĕl′); Port. *Manoel, Manuel* (mȧ-nōō-ĕl′); Fr. *Emmanuel* (ĕ″mȧ″nü-ĕl′); Ger. *Emanuel* (ä-mä′nōō-ĕl). Also, **Im-man'u-el** (ĭ-); **Man'u-el.**

E-noch (ē′nŭk), [< Heb. = dedicated; consecrated]: Lat. *Enochus, Ænochus* (ē-nō′kŭs); Fr. *Énoch* (ā″nȯk′). Also, *Obs.*, **He'noch.**

E-nos (ē′nŭs), [< Heb. = man].

E-phra-im (ē′frā-ĭm), [< Heb. = very fruitful]: Lat. *Ephraimus* (ē″frā-ĭ′mŭs).—dim. **Eph** (ĕf).

E-ras-mus (ē-răz′mŭs), [< Gk. = lovable]: Lat. *Erasmus* (ē-răz′mŭs); It. *Erasmo* (ä-räs′mō); Sp. *Erasmo* (ä-räs′mō); Port. *Erasmo* (ē-räzh′mōō); Fr. *Érasme* (ā″răsm′); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Erasmus* (ä-räs′mōos).—dim. **Ras.**

E-ras-tus (ē-răs′tŭs), [< Gk. = beloved; lovely]: Lat. *Erastus* (ē-răs′tŭs); Fr. *Éraste* (ā″răst′); Ger. *Erastus* (ä-räs′tōos).—dim. **Ras'tus; Ras.**

Er-ic (ĕr′ĭk; ē′rĭk), [< Scand. = ever king; brave]: Lat. *Ericus* (ē-rī′kŭs); Da. *Eric* (ä′rēk); Sw. *Erik* (ä′rĕk).

Er-nest (ûr′nĕst), [< O.H.G. = earnest]: Lat. *Ernestus* (ẽr-nĕs′tŭs); It. *Ernesto* (ȧr-nĕs′tō); Sp. *Ernesto* (ȧr-nĕs′tō); Port. *Ernesto* (ẽr-nĕsh′tōō); Fr. *Ernest* (ȧr″nĕst′); Da., Sw., & Ger. *Ernst* (ĕrnst); Du. *Ernestus* (ĕr-nĕs′tōos).—fem. **Er'nes-tine.**

E-than (ē′thăn), [< Heb. = firmness; strength]: Lat. *Ethan* (ē′thăn).

Eu-gene (ū-jēn′; ū′jēn), [< Gk. = well-born; noble]: Lat. *Eugenius* (ū-jē′nĭ-ŭs); It. *Eugenio* (ä-ōō-jä′nyō); Sp. *Eugenio* (ä-ōō-hä′nyō); Port. *Eugenio* (ä-ōō-zhä′nyōō); Fr. *Eugène* (ū″zhȧn′); Du. *Eugenius* (ū-hä′nē-ōos); Ger. *Eugen* (oi-gēn; oi-gȧn′).—dim. **Gene** (jēn).—fem. **Eu-ge'ni-a.**

Eu-se-bi-us (ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs), [< Gk. = pious; godly]: Lat. *Eusebius* (ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs); It. *Eusebio* (ä-ōō-zä′byō); Sp. *Eusebio* (ä-ōō-sä′byō); Port. *Eusebio* (ä-ōō-zä′byōō); Fr. *Eusèbe* (ō″zȧb′); Ger. *Eusebius* (oi-zä′bē-ōos).

Eus-tace (ūs′tĭs), [< Gk. = to cause to stand firm]: Lat. *Eustachius* (ū-stā′kĭ-ŭs); It. *Eustazio* (ä-ōō-stät′syō), *Eustachio* (ä-ōō-stä′kyō), *Eustasio* (-zyō); Sp. *Eustaquio* (ä-ōō-stä′kyō); Port. *Estacio* (ēsh-tä′-syōō); Fr. *Eustache* (ōs″tȧsh′); Ger. *Eustathius* (oi-stä′tē-ōos), *Eustasius* (-sē-ōos); Du. *Eustatius* (oi-stä′sē-ōos).

Ev-an (ĕv′ȧn), [< Celt. = young warrior].

Ev-er-ard (ĕv′ẽr-ȧrd), [< Ger. = strong as a wild boar]: It. *Everardo* (ä-vä-rär′dō), *Eberardo* (ä-bä-rär′dō); Fr. *Evraud* (ā″vrō′); Ger. *Eberhard* (ā′bĕr-härt), *Ebert* (ā′bĕrt); Du. *Everhart* (ā′vẽr-härt), *Evert* (ā′vẽrt).

Ev-er-ett (ĕv′ẽr-ĕt), [< Celt. = changeless].

E-ze-ki-el (ē-zē′kĭ-ĕl; ē-zēk′yĕl), [< Heb. = strength of God]: It. *Ezechiele* (ȧd″zä-kyĕl′ä), *Ezechiello* (ȧd″zä-kyĕl′lō); Sp. *Ezequiel* (ä-thä-kyĕl′); Fr. *Ézéchiel* (ā″zā″kyĕl′); Du. *Ezechiel* (ä-zä′kē-ĕl), *Hesechiel* (hä-sä′kē-ĕl); Ger. *Ezechiel* (ä-tsä′kē-ĕl), *Hesechiel* (hä-sä′kē-ĕl).—dim. **Zeke** (zēk).

Ez-ra (ĕz′rȧ), [< Heb. = help; helper]: Lat. *Ezra* (ĕz′rȧ), *Esdras, Ezdras* (ĕz′drȧs); Fr. *Esdras* (ĕz″drȧs′); Ger. *Esra* (ĕs′rä).

F

Fe-lix (fē′lĭks), [< Lat. = happy; prosperous; fortunate]: It. *Felice* (fä-lē′chä); Sp. *Félix* (fā′lĕks); Port. *Feliz* (fē-lĕsh′); Fr. *Félix* (fā″lĕks′); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Felix* (fā′lĕks).—fem. **Fe-lic'i-a.**

Fer-di-nand (fûr′dĭ-nănd), [< O.Teut. source = brave; valiant; risking life]: It. *Ferdinando* (fȧr-dē-nän′dō), *Ferrando* (fȧr-rän′dō); Sp. *Hernando* (ȧr-nän′dō), *Fernando* (fȧr-nän′dō); Port. *Fernão* (fẽr-nouⁿ′); Fr. *Ferdinand* (fȧr″dē″nän′), *Ferrand* (fȧ″rän′); Du. & Ger. *Ferdinand* (fẽr′dē-nänt).—fem. **Fer-nan'da.**

Fin-ley (fĭn′lĭ), [< Gael. = sunbeam].

Flo-ri-an (flō′rĭ-ăn), [< O.Teut. source = flowering].

Fran-cis (frăn′sĭs), [< O.Teut. source = free]: Lat. *Franciscus* (frăn-sĭs′kŭs); It. *Francesco* (frän-chĕs′kō), *Franco* (fräng′kō); Sp. *Francisco* (frän-thĕs′kō); Port. *Francisco* (frȧn-sĕsh′kōō); Fr. *François* (frä″-swä′); Da. *Frants* (fränts), *Franciscus* (frän-sĭs′-kōos); Du. *Franciscus* (frän-sĭs′kōos); Ger. *Franciscus, Franziskus* (frän-tsĭs′kōos), *Franz* (fränts); Sw. *Frans* (fräns). Also, **Frank'lin** (frăngk′lĭn).—dim. **Frank.**—fem. **Fran'ces.**

Fred-er-ick (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), [< O.H.G. = peaceful and powerful; peaceful ruler]: Lat. *Fredericus* (frĕd″ẽr-ī′kŭs); It. *Federigo* (fä-dä-rē′gō), *Federico* (fä-dä-rē′kō); Sp. *Federico* (fä-thä-rē′kō); Port. *Frederico* (frĕ-dĕ-rē′kōō); Fr. *Frédéric* (frā″dā″rēk′); Da. *Frederik* (frä′dē-rēk); Du. *Frederik* (frä′dē-rēk); Ger. *Friedrich* (frē′drĭkh); Sw. *Fredrik* (frä′drĕk). Also, **Fred'er-ic.**—dim. **Fred; Fred'dy.**—fem. **Fred''er-i'ca.**

G

Ga-bri-el (gā′brĭ-ĕl), [< Heb. = man of God; hero of God]: It. *Gabriello* (gä″brē-ĕl′lō); Sp. *Gabriel* (gä″brē-ĕl′); Port. *Gabriel* (gȧ-brē-ĕl′); Fr. *Gabriel* (gȧ″brē-ĕl′); Ger. *Gabriel* (gä′brē-ĕl).—dim. **Gabe.**

Ga-ma-li-el (gā-mā'lĭ-ĕl; gȧ-mā'lyĕl), [< Heb. = recompense of God].
Gar-ret (găr'ĕt), [< O.Teut. source = firm spear]. Also, **Gar'rett.**
Gas-pard (gȧs'pȧrd), [see **Jasper**].
Geof-frey (jĕf'rĭ), [< O.Teut. source = joyful]: Lat. *Gaufridus* (gô-frī'dŭs), *Galfridus* (găl-frī'dŭs); Fr. *Geoffroi* (zhô"frwä'). Also, **Jef'frey.**—dim. **Geof; Jef.**
George (jôrj), [< Gk. = husbandman; landholder]: Lat. *Georgius* (jôr'jĭ-ŭs); It. *Giorgio* (jôr'jō); Sp. *Jorge* (hôr'hā); Port. *Jorge* (zhôr'zhē); Fr. *George, Georges* (zhôrzh); Ger. *Georg* (gā-ôrkh'); Da. *Georg* (gā"ôrg'); Sw. *Georg* (yā"ôry'').—dim. **Geor'gie; Geor'die.**—fem. **Geor'gi-an'a; Geor-gi'na.**
Ger-ald (jĕr'ăld), [< O.H.G. = spear-wielder]: Lat. *Geraldus* (jē-răl'dŭs); It. *Giraldo* (jē-räl'dō); Fr. *Gérald*e (zhā"ràld'), *Géraud* (zhā"rō'), *Giraud, Girauld* (zhē"rō'); Ger. *Gerold* (gā'rōlt).—fem. **Ger'al-dine.**
Ger-ard (jĕr'ȧrd; jē-rärd'), [< O.H.G. = strong with the spear]: Lat. *Gerardus* (jē-rär'dŭs); It. *Gerardo* (jȧ-rär'dō), *Gherardo* (gȧ-rär'dō); Da. *Gerhard* (gĕr'härth); Sw. *Gerhard* (yĕr'härd); Du. *Gerard* (hā'rärt); Ger. *Gerhard* (gĕr'härt); Fr. *Gérard* (zhā"rär').
Gif-ford (gĭf'ẽrd), [< Gael. = surmounter].
Gid-e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn), [< Heb. = hewer; destroyer].—dim. **Gid.**
Gil-bert (gĭl'bẽrt), [< O.H.G. = famous]: Lat. *Gilbertus* (gĭl-bûr'tŭs); It. *Gilberto* (jēl-bâr'tō); Sp. *Gilberto* (hēl-bâr'tō); Fr. *Guilbert* (gēl"bâr'); Sw. *Gilbertus* (gēl-bĕr'tōōs), *Gilbert* (gēl'bẽrt); Da. *Gilbert* (gēl'bẽrt); Du. *Gilbert* (hĭl'bẽrt); Ger. *Gilbert* (gēl'bẽrt).—dim. **Gil** (gĭl).
Giles (jīlz), [< Gk. = shield- or ægis-bearer]: Lat. *Ægidius* (ē-jĭd'ĭ-ŭs); It. *Egidio* (ā-jē'dyō); Sp. *Gil* (hēl); Port. *Gil* (zhēl); Fr. *Gilles* (zhēl), *Égide* (ā"zhēd'); Du. & Ger. *Egidius* (ā-gē'dē-ōōs).
God-dard (gŏd'ẽrd), [< O.Teut. source = having God-like firmness; pious; virtuous]: Fr. *Godard* (gô"dȧr'); Du. *Gotthard* (gôt'härt); Ger. *Gotthart* (gôt'härt).
God-frey (gŏd'frĭ), [< O.H.G. = God's peace; at peace with God]: Lat. *Godefridus* (gŏd"ē-frī'dŭs), *Galfridus* (găl-frī'dŭs); It. *Goffredo* (gôf-frā'dō), *Godefredo* (gō-dā-frā'dō), *Giotto* (jôt'tō); Sp. *Godofredo* (gō-dō-frā'thō), *Gofredo* (gō-frā'thō); Fr. *Godefroi* (gô"dē-frwä'); Port. *Godofredo* (gōō-dōō-frā'dōō); Du. & Ger. *Gottfried* (gôt'frēt); Da. *Gottfried* (gôt'frēth); Sw. *Gottfrid* (gôt'frēd).
God-win (gŏd'wĭn), [< A.S. prob. = friend of God]: Lat. *Godwinus* (gŏd-wī'nŭs); Du. *Godewijn* (gō'dē-vīn).
Gor-don (gôr'dŭn), [< Gael. = generous hospitality]: an adopted surname.
Greg-o-ry (grĕg'ō-rĭ), [< Gk. = watchful; vigilant]: Lat. *Gregorius* (grē-gō'rĭ-ŭs); It. *Gregorio* (grȧ-gō'ryō); Sp. *Gregorio* (grȧ-gō'ryō); Port. *Gregorio* (grē-gō'ryōō); Fr. *Grégoire* (grā"gwär'); Da. & Sw. *Gregor* (grā-gôr'); Du. *Gregoor* (grā'gôr), *Gregorius* (grā-gō'rē-ōōs); Ger. *Gregor* (grā'gôr; grā-gôr'), *Gregorius* (grā-gō'rē-ōōs).—dim. **Greg** (grĕg).
Grif-fith (grĭf'ĭth), [< W. = having great faith].—dim. **Grif.**
Gus-ta-vus (gŭs-tā'vŭs), [< Sw. = staff of Goth; hero; warrior]: Lat. *Gustarus* (gŭs-tā'rŭs); It. *Gustavo* (gōōs-tä'vō); Sp. *Gustavo* (gōōs-tä'bō); Fr. *Gustave* (güs"tȧv'); Sw. *Gustav* (gōōs'tȧv); Du. *Gustaaf* (gōōs'tät); Ger. *Gustav* (gōōs'täf).—dim. **Gus.**
Guy (gī), [< Fr. = a leader]: Lat. *Guido* (gī'dō); It. *Guido* (gwē'dō); Sp. *Guido* (gē'thō); Port. *Guido* (gē'dōō); Fr. *Guy* (gē).

H

Hal (hăl), [dim. of *Harry, Harold*].
Han-ni-bal (hăn'ĭ-bȧl), [< Phœn. = gracious lord; grace of Baal]: Lat. *Hannibal* (hăn'ĭ-bȧl); It. *Annibale* (ȧn-nē'bä-lā); Sp. *Aníbal* (ä-nē'bäl); Port. *Annibal* (ȧn-nē-bäl'); Fr. *Hannibal, Annibal* (ȧ"nē"-bȧl'); Gk. *Hannibas* (hăn-nē'bȧs).
Har-old (hăr'ŭld), [< A.S. = ruler of an army; warrior; champion]: Lat. *Haroldus* (hȧ-rōl'dŭs); It. *Aroldo* (ä-räl'dō), *Aroldo* (ä-rōl'dō); Fr. *Harold* (ȧ"rōld'); Da. & Sw. *Harald* (hä'räld); Du. *Herold* (hā'rōlt).—dim. **Hal** (hăl).
Har-ry (hăr'ĭ), [var. of *Henry*, prob. influenced by Fr. *Henri* (äⁿ"rē')].—dim. **Hal** (hăl).—fem. **Har'ri-et; Har'ri-ot.**
Har-vey (här'vĭ), [< Celt. = bitter]: a surname.
He-man (hē'mȧn), [< Heb. = faithful]: Sp. *Emán* (ā-mȧn'); Fr. *Héman* (ā"mȧⁿ'); Ger. *Heman* (hā'mȧn).
Hen-ry (hĕn'rĭ), [< O.H.G. = head of a house]: Lat. *Henricus* (hĕn-rī'kŭs); It. *Enrico* (ĕn-rē'kō); Sp. *Enrique* (ĕn-rē'kā); Port. *Henrique* (ĕn-rē'kē); Fr. *Henri* (äⁿ"rē'); Sw. *Henrik* (hĕn'rēk); Da. & Du. *Hendrik* (hĕn'drĕk); Ger. *Heinrich* (hīn'rĭkh).—dim. **Hen.** Also, **Har'ry** (hăr'ĭ).—dim. **Hal** (hăl).—fem. **Hen'ri-et'ta.**
Her-bert (hûr'bẽrt), [< A.S. = glorious army]: Lat. *Herbertus* (hẽr-bûr'tŭs); It. *Erberto* (âr-bâr'tō); Sp. *Heberto* (ā-bâr'tō); Port. *Herberto* (ēr-bâr'tōō); Fr. *Herbert* (âr"bâr'); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Herbert* (hẽr'bẽrt).—dim. **Herb** (hûrb); **Bert** (bûrt).
Her-man (hûr'mȧn), [< O.H.G. = army man; warrior]: Lat. *Arminius* (ăr-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs); It. *Ermanno* (âr-mȧn'nō); Fr. *Armand* (ȧr"mȧⁿ'); Du. & Sw. *Herman* (hẽr'mȧn); Da. & Ger. *Hermann* (hẽr'mȧn).
Hez-e-ki-ah (hĕz"ē-kī'ȧ), [< Heb. = strength of the Lord]: It. *Ezechia* (ȧd-zā'kyä), *Ezcchia* (ȧd-zāk'-kyä); Sp. *Ezequias* (ā-thā'kyäs); Fr. *Ezéchias* (ā"zā"-kyäs'); Da. & Ger. *Hiskia* (hĭs'kē-ä).
Hil-a-ry (hĭl'ȧ-rĭ), [< Lat. = cheerful; merry]: Lat. *Hilarius* (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs); It. *Ilario* (ē-lä'ryō); Sp. *Hilario* (ē-lä'ryō); Port. *Hilario* (ē-lä'ryōō); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Hilarius* (hē-lä'rē-ōōs).—fem. **Hi-la'ri-a.**
Hi-ram (hī'rȧm), [< Heb. = most noble; nobly born].—dim. **Hi** (hī).
Ho-mer (hō'mẽr), [< Gk. = security].
Hor-ace (hŏr'ĭs), [see **Horatio**].
Ho-ra-ti-o (hō-rā'shĭ-ō), [< Lat. = light of the sun]: Lat. *Horatius* (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); It. *Orazio* (ō-rät'syō); Sp. *Horacio* (ō-rä'thyō); Port. *Horacio* (ōō-rä'syōō); Fr. *Horace* (ō"rȧs'); Da. *Horats* (hō-räts'); Du. *Horatius* (hō-rā'sē-ōōs), *Horatio* (hō-rä'sē-ō); Ger. & Sw. *Horatius* (hō-rät'sē-ōōs). Also, **Hor'ace** (hŏr'ĭs).—dim. **Hod.**—fem. **Ho-ra'ti-a.**
Ho-se-a (hō-zē'ȧ), [< Heb. = salvation].
How-ard (hou'ẽrd), [A.S. = in the right direction].
How-ell (hou'ĕl), [< W. = sound; whole].
Hu-bert (hū'bẽrt), [< O.H.G. = soul-bright; bright in spirit]: Lat. *Hubertus* (hū-bûr'tŭs); It. *Uberto* (ōō-bâr'tō); Sp. *Huberto* (ōō-bâr'tō); Port. *Huberto* (ōō-bâr'tōō); Fr. *Hubert* (ü"bâr'); Du. *Hubertus* (hōō-bĕr'tōōs); Ger. *Hubert* (hōō'bẽrt), *Hugibert* (hōō'gē-bẽrt).—dim. **Hube** (hūb); **Bert** (bûrt).
Hugh (hū), [< O.Teut. source = mind; spirit]: Lat. *Hugo* (hū'gō); It. *Ugo* (ōō'gō), *Ugolino* (ōō-gō-lē'nō); Sp. *Hugo* (ōō'gō); Port. *Hugo* (ōō'gōō); Fr. *Hugues* (ügz); Da. & Sw. *Hugo* (hōō'gōō); Du. & Ger. *Hugo* (hōō'gō).—dim. **Hugh'le.**
Hum-phrey (hŭm'frĭ), [< A.S. = protector of the home; supporter of peace]: Lat. *Humfridus* (hŭm-frī'dŭs), *Humphredus* (hŭm-frē'dŭs); It. *Onofredo* (ō-nō-frā'dō), *Onfredo* (ōn-frā'dō); Port. *Hunfredo* (ōōn-frā'dōō); Fr. *Onfroi* (ôⁿ"frwä'); Sw. *Humfrid* (hōōm'frēd); Du. & Ger. *Humfried* (hōōm'frēt). Also, **Hum'phry.**—dim. **Humph.**

I

Ich-a-bod (ĭk'ȧ-bŏd), [< Heb. = the glory has departed; where is the glory?].
Ig-na-ti-us (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), [< Gk. = ardent; fiery]: Lat. *Ignatius* (ĭg-nā'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); It. *Ignazio* (ēn-nyät'syō); Sp. *Ignacio* (ēg-nä'thyō); Port. *Ignacio* (ēg-nä'syōō); Fr. *Ignace* (ē"nyȧs'); Du. *Ignatius* (ĭg-nä'sē-ōōs); Ger. *Ignaz* (ēg-nätz').
Im-man-u-el (ĭ-măn'ū-ĕl), [see **Emmanuel**].
In-gram (ĭng'grȧm), [< O. Teut. source = raven].
In-i-go (ĭn'ĭ-gō), [< L.L. = not]: Sp. *Iñigo* (ēn-nyē'gō).
I-ra (ī'rȧ), [< Heb. = watchful; vigilant].
I-saac (ī'zȧk), [< Heb. = laughter]: Lat. *Isaacus* (ī-sā'ȧ-kŭs); It. *Isacco* (ē-zäk'kō); Fr. *Isaac* (ē"zȧk'); Da. *Isak* (ē'sȧk); Du. *Izaak* (ē'zȧk); Ger. *Isaak* (ē'zȧk).—dim. **Ik** (ĭk); **Ike; Ik'ey.**
Is-i-dore (ĭz'ĭ-dōr), [< Gk. = gift of Isis]: Lat. *Isidorus* (ĭz"ĭ-dō'rŭs); It. *Isidoro* (ē-zē-dō'rō); Sp. *Isidoro* (ē-sē-thō'rō), *Isidro* (ē-sē'drō); Port. *Isidoro* (ē-zē-dō'rōō); Fr. *Isidore* (ē"zē"dōr'); Du. *Isidore* (ē"zē-dō'rē); Ger. *Isidor* (ē'zē-dōr). Also, **Is'i-dor** (-dōr).—dim. **Iz'zy** (ĭz'ĭ).
Is-ra-el (ĭz'rȧ-ĕl), [< Heb. = champion of God]: Lat. *Israel* (ĭs'rȧ-ĕl); Fr. *Israel* (ēs"rȧ"ĕl'); Ger. *Israel* (ēs'rä-ĕl).—dim. **Iz'zy** (ĭz'ĭ).

J

Ja-bez (jā'bĕz), [< Heb. = he will cause pain].
Ja-cob (jā'kŭb), [< Lat. < Heb. = a supplanter]: Lat. *Jacobus* (jȧ-kō'bŭs); It. *Giacobbe* (jä-kōb'bā), *Jacopo* (yä'kō-pō), *Jachimo* (yä'kē-mō), *Giacomo* (jä'kō-mō); Sp. *Jacobo* (hä-kō'bō), *Diego* (dyā'gō), *Jago* (hä'gō); Port. *Jacob* (zhä'kōō), *Diogo* (dyō'gōō); Fr. *Jacob* (zhȧ"kôb'), *Jacques* (zhäk); Ger. *Jakob* (yä'kōp); Du. *Jacob* (yä'kŏp).—dim. **Jake.** See **James.**
Ja-i-rus (jā'ĭ-rŭs; jȧ-ī'rŭs); [< Heb. = enlightener].
James (jāmz), [< Fr. < Lat. < Heb. = a supplanter]: Sp. *Jaime* (hī'mā); Port. *Jayme* (zhī'mē).—dim. **Ja'mie; Jem; Jim; Jim'mie.** See **Jacob.**
Ja-red (jā'rĕd), [< Heb. = descent].
Ja-son (jā'sŭn), [< Gk. = healer].
Jas-per (jăs'pẽr), [< Pers. = treasure-master]: It. *Gasparo* (gäs'pä-rō); Sp. *Gaspar* (gäs-pär'); Fr. *Gaspard* (gäs"pȧr'); Ger. *Kaspar* (käs'pär). Also, *Gas'pard* (Gäs'pärd).
Jef-frey (jĕf'rĭ), [see **Geoffrey**].

Jer-e-mi-ah (jĕr″ĕ-mī′ȧ), [< Heb. = exalted of the Lord]: Lat. *Jeremias* (jĕr″ĕ-mī′ăs); It. *Geremia* (jä-rä-mē′ä); Sp. *Jeremias* (hä-rä-mē′äs); Fr. *Jérémie* (zhā″rā″mē′); Du. & Ger. *Jeremias* (yä″rĕ-mē′äs). Also, **Jer″e-mi′as** (jĕr″ĕ-mī′ăs); **Jer′e-my** (-mĭ).—dim. **Jer′ry.**

Je-rome (jĕ-rōm′), *Br.* jĕr′ŏm), [< Gk. = holy name]: Lat. *Hieronymus* (hī″ĕr-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs); It. *Geronimo* (jä-rō′nē-mō); Sp. *Jeronimo* (hä-rō′nē-mō), *Jeromo* (hä-rō′mō); Fr. *Jérôme* (zhā″rōm′); Da. *Jeronymus* (yä-rō″nē-mōōs); Du. & Ger. *Hieronymus* (ē-ä-rō″nē-mōōs); Sw. *Hieronymus* (hē-).—dim. **Jer′ry.**

Jes-se (jĕs′ē), [< Heb. = the Lord is].—dim. **Jess.**

Jo-ab (jō′ăb), [< Heb. = Jehovah is his father].

Job (jōb), [< Heb. = afflicted; persecuted].

Jo-el (jō′ĕl), [< Heb. = the Lord is God].

John (jŏn), [< Heb. = the gift of God]: Lat. *Johannes* (jō-hän′ēz), *Joannes* (jō-ăn′ēz): It. *Giovanni* (jō-vän′nē); Sp. *Juan* (hwän); Port. *João* (zhwoun); Fr. *Jean* (zhän); Du. *Johann* (yō′hän), *Hans* (häns), *Jan* (yän); Pol. *Jan* (yän); Russ. *Ivan* (ē-vän′); Sw. *Johan* (yō′hän), *Hans* (häns); Hung. *Janos* (yä′nŏsh); Ger. *Johann* (yō′hän; yō-hän′), *Johannes* (yō-hän′ĕs), *Hans* (häns).—dim. **John′ny; Jack** (jăk); **Jack′y; Jock** (jŏk).—fem. **Joan; Jo-an′na; Jo-han′na; Jane; Jean; Jeanne.**

Jo-nah (jō′nȧ), [< Heb. = dove]: Lat. *Jonas* (jō′năs); Fr. *Jonas* (zhō″näs′); Ger. *Jonas* (yō′näs). Also, **Jo′nas** (jō′năs).

Jon-a-than (jŏn′ȧ-thăn), [< Heb. = gift of Jehovah].

Jor-dan (jôr′dăn), [< Heb. = descended].

Jo-seph (jō′zĕf), [< Heb. = he shall add]: Lat. *Josephus* (jō-sē′fŭs); It. *Giuseppe* (jōō-sĕp′pā); Sp. *José* (hō-sā′); Port. *Jose*, *Joze* (zhōō-zā′); Fr. *Joseph* (zhō″zĕf′); Hung. & Pol. *Jozsef* (yō′sĕf); Ger. *Joseph* (yō′zĕf). Also, **Jo-se′phus** (jō-sē′fŭs).—dim. **Jo; Joe; Jo′ey.**—fem. **Jo′seph-ine; Jo-se′pha.**

Josh-u-a (jŏsh′ū-ȧ), [< Heb. = God of salvation; Lord the Savior]: Lat. *Josua* (jŏs′ū-ȧ); It. *Giosue* (jō-zwā′); Fr. *Josué* (zhō″zü-ā′); Du. & Sw. *Josua* (yō′sōō-ä); Ger. *Josua* (yō′zōō-ä).—dim. **Josh.**

Jo-si-ah (jō-sī′ȧ), [< Heb. = given of the Lord]: Lat. *Josias* (jō-sī′ăs); It. *Giosiade* (jō-sē′ä-dā); Fr. *Josias* (zhō″zē″ăs′); Da. *Josias* (yō-sē′ăs); Du. *Jozias* (yō-zē′ăs). Also, **Jo-si′as** (jō-sī′ăs).

Ju-dah (jōō′dȧ), [< Heb. = praised]: Lat. *Judas* (jōō′dăs); It. *Giuda* (jōō′dä); Fr. *Juda* (zhü″dȧ′), *Jude* (zhüd); Sw. & Ger. *Judas* (yōō′däs). Also, **Ju′das** (-dăs); **Jude** (jōōd).—fem. **Ju′dith.**

Jul-lan (jōōl′yăn; jōō′lĭ-ăn), [< Lat. = sprung from, or belonging to, Julius]: Lat. *Julianus* (jōō″lĭ-ā′nŭs); It. *Giuliano* (jōō-lyä′nō); Sp. *Julián* (hōō-lyän′), *Juliano* (hōō-lyä′nō); Port. *Julião* (zhōō-lyoun′); Fr. *Julien* (zhü″lyăn′); Du. *Julianus* (yōō″lē-ä′nōōs); Sw. & Ger. *Julian* (yōō′lē-än).—dim. **Jule** (jōōl).—fem. **Ju′li-an′a.**

Jul-ius (jōōl′yŭs; jōō′lĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. = soft-haired]: It. *Giulio* (jōō′lyō); Sp. *Julio* (hōō′lyō); Port. *Julio* (zhōō′lyōō); Fr. *Jules* (zhül); Du. & Ger. *Julius* (yōō′lē-ōōs).—dim. **Jule.**—fem. **Ju′li-a.**

Jun-ius (jōōn′yŭs; jōō′nĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. = younger].

Jus-tin (jŭs′tĭn), [< Lat. = just]: Lat. *Justinus* (jŭs-tī′nŭs); It. *Giustino* (jōōs-tē′nō); Sp. *Justino* (hōōs-tē′nō); Fr. *Justin* (zhüs″tăn′); Ger. *Justin* (yōōs′tēn).—fem. **Jus-ti′na.**

Jus-tus (jŭs′tŭs), [< Lat. = just]: Lat. *Justus* (jŭs′tŭs); It. *Giusto* (jōōs′tō); Sp. *Justo* (hōōs′tō); Fr. *Juste* (zhüst); Ger. *Justus* (yōōs′tōōs), *Just* (yōōst).

K

Ken-elm (kĕn′ĕlm), [< A.S. = defender of his kindred; faithful].

Ken-neth (kĕn′ĕth), [< A.S. = leader].—dim. **Ken.**

Kil-li-an (kĭl′ĭ-ăn), [< O.Teut. source = well tried].

L

La-ban (lā′băn), [< Heb. = white; glorious].—dim. **Labe** (lāb).

Lam-bert (lăm′bĕrt), [< O.Teut. source = illustrious with landed possessions]: It. *Lamberto* (läm-bär′tō); Fr. *Lambert* (läⁿ″bär′); Ger. *Lambert* (läm′bĕrt), *Landbert* (länt′bĕrt).

Lan-ce-lot (lăn′sē-lŏt), [< Lat. = a little lance or warrior; a servant]: Lat. *Lancelottus* (lăn″sĕ-lŏt′ŭs); It. *Lancilotto* (län-chē-lŏt′tō); Port. *Lancelote* (lŏn-sē-lŏ′tē); Fr. *Lancelot* (läⁿ″sē-lō′); Ger. *Lancelot* (läⁿ′-tsē-lŏt). Also, **Laun′ce-lot** (lăn′-).—dim. **Lance** (lăns); **Launce** (länts).

Lau-rence (lŏ′rĕns), [< Lat. = crowned with laurel]: Lat. *Laurentius* (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); It. *Lorenzo* (lō-rĕnt′sō); Sp. *Lorenzo* (lō-rĕn′thō); Port. *Laurencho* (lou-rĕn′shōō); Fr. *Laurent* (lō″räⁿ′); Da. *Lorenz* (lō′rĕnts); Sw. *Lars* (lärs); Du. *Laurens* (lou′rĕns); Ger. *Laurenz* (lou′rĕnts), *Lorenz* (lō′rĕnts). Also, **Law′rence** (lô′-); **Lo-ren′zo** (lō-rĕn′zō).—dim. **Lar′ry** (lär′ĭ); **Lau′rie** (lô′rĭ); **Law′rie.**—fem. **Lau′ra.**

Laz-a-rus (lăz′ȧ-rŭs), [< Heb. = God will help]: Lat. *Lazarus* (lăz′ȧ-rŭs); It. *Lazaro* (läd′zä-rō); Sp. *Lázaro* (lä′thä-rō); Port. *Lazaro* (lä′zȧ-rōō); Ger. *Lazarus* (lät′sä-rōōs); Fr. *Lazare* (lȧ″zär′).

Le-an-der (lē-ăn′dĕr), [< Gk. = lion-man; courageous one]: It. *Leandro* (lā-ăn′drō); Sp. *Leandro* (lā-ăn′-drō); Fr. *Léandre* (lā″äⁿdr″); Gk. *Leiandros* (lā-ăn′drŏs).

Lee (lē), [< Celt. = gentle being].

Leigh (lē), [< A.S. = wayside beauty].

Lem-u-el (lĕm′ū-ĕl), [< Heb. = created by God].—dim. **Lem.**

Le-o (lē′ō), [< Lat. = lion].

Le-on (lē′ŏn), [< O. Teut. source = lion].

Leon-ard (lĕn′ȧrd), [< O.Teut. source = lionlike; strong or brave as a lion]: Lat. *Leonardus* (lē″ō-när′dŭs); It. *Lionardo* (lē-ō-när′dō), *Leonardo* (lā-ō-när′dō); Sp. *Leonardo* (lā-ō-när′dō); Port. *Leonardo* (lyōō-när′dōō); Fr. *Léonard* (lā″ō″när′); Du. *Leonard* (lā′ō-närt); Ger. *Leonhard* (lā′ōn-härt).—dim. **Len.**

Le-on-i-das (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dăs), [< Gk. = lionlike; bold].

Le-o-pold (lē′ō-pōld), [< O.H.G. = bold for the people; people's champion]: It. *Leopoldo* (lā-ō-pōl′dō); Sp. *Leopoldo* (lā-ō-pōl′dō); Port. *Leopoldo* (lyōō-pōl′dōō); Fr. *Léopold* (lā″ō″pōld′); Ger. *Leopold* (lā′ō-pōlt), *Leupold* (loi′pōlt), *Luitpold* (lōō′ĕt-pōlt).

Le-roy (lē-roi′), [< Fr. = the king].

Les-lie (lĕs′lĭ), [< A.S. = a lessee].

Les-ter (lĕs′tĕr), [< A.S. = lustrous].

Le-vi (lē′vī), [< Heb. = adhesion].

Lew-is (lū′ĭs), [see **Louis**].

Li-nus (lī′nŭs), [< Gk. = flaxen-haired].

Li-on-el (lī′ŭn-ĕl), [< O.F. = young lion]: It. *Lionello* (lē-ō-nĕl′lō).

Llew-el-lyn (lōō-ĕl′ĭn), [< W. = lightning].

Lo-ren-zo (lō-rĕn′zō), [see **Laurence**].

Lo-thair (lō-thâr′), [< O.Teut. source = famous warrior].

Lou-is (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ), [< O.H.G. = famous warrior]: Lat. *Ludovicus* (lū″dō-vī′kŭs); It. *Lodorico* (lō-dō-vē′kō), *Luigi* (lōō-ē′jē); Sp. *Clodoreo* (klō-dō-vā′ō), *Luis* (lōō-ēs′); Port. *Luiz* (lōō-ēsh′); Du. *Lodewijk* (lō′dĕ-wīk); Sw. *Ludvig* (lōōd′vĕg); Ger. *Ludwig* (lōōt′vĭkh). Also, **Lew′is** (lū′ĭs).—dim. **Lou; Lou′ie; Lew** (lōō); **Lew′ie** (lōō′ĭ).

Lu-bin (lōō′bĭn), [< O.H.G. = beloved friend].

Lu-cas (lū′kȧs), [see **Luke**].

Lu-ci-an (lū′shĭ-ăn; lū′shăn), [< Lat. = belonging to, or springing from, Lucius]: Lat. *Lucianus* (lū″shĭ-ā′nŭs); It. *Luciano* (lōō-chä′nō); Fr. *Lucien* (lü″syăn′).—dim. **Lush** (lōōsh).

Lu-ci-us (lū′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), [< Lat. = light; born at daybreak]: It. *Lucio* (lōō′chō); Sp. *Lucio* (lōō′thyō); Port. *Lucio* (lōō′syōō); Fr. *Luce* (lüs); Ger. *Lucius* (lōō′tsē-ōōs).—dim. **Lush** (lōōsh).—fem. **Lu′ci-a.**

Luke (lūk), [< Gk. = light-giving]: Lat. *Lucas* (lū′kȧs); It. *Luca* (lōō′kä); Sp. *Lucas* (lōō′käs); Fr. *Luc* (lük); Port. *Lucas* (lōō′kȧsh); Da., Du., & Ger. *Lucas* (lōō′käs); Sw. *Lukas* (lōō′käs). Also, **Lu′cas.**

Lu-ther (lū′thĕr), [< O.H.G. = illustrious warrior]: Lat. *Lutherus* (lū-thē′rŭs); It. *Lotario* (lō-tä′ryō); Sp. *Clotario* (klō-tä′ryō); Fr. *Lothaire* (lō″târ′); Ger. *Luther* (lōō′tĕr), *Lothar* (lō′tär).—dim. **Loot** (lōōt).

Ly-cur-gus (lī-kûr′gŭs), [< Gk. = wolf-hunter].

Ly-man (lī′măn), [< A.S. = purity].—dim. **Lyme.**

M

MacLeod (măk-loud′), [< Gael. = bold leader].

Mag-nus (măg′nŭs), [< Lat. = great].

Mal-a-chi (măl′ȧ-kī), [< Heb. = messenger].

Mal-colm (măl′kŭm), [< Gael. = kingly].

Ma-nas-seh (mȧ-nās′ē), [< Heb. = forgetfulness]: Lat. *Manasses* (mȧ-năs′ēz).

Man-u-el (măn′ū-ĕl), [see **Emmanuel**].

Mar-cel-lus (mär-sĕl′ŭs), [< Lat.: dim. of *Marcus*]: It. *Marcello* (mär-chĕl′lō); Fr. *Marcellus* (mär″sĕ″lüs′).—fem. **Mar-cel′la.**

Mar-ci-us (mär′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs), [see **Marcus**].

Mar-cus (mär′kŭs), [< Lat. prob. = mark]: Lat. *Marcus* (mär′kŭs); It. *Marco* (mär′kō); Sp. *Marcos* (mär′kŏs); Da. & Du. *Marcus* (mär′kōōs); Ger. *Marcus*, *Markus* (mär′kōōs); Sw. *Markus* (mär′kōōs). Also, **Mar′ci-us** (mär′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs); **Mark.**—dim. **Mar-cel′lus** (mär-sĕl′ŭs).—fem. **Mar′ci-a.**

Mark (märk), [see **Marcus**].

Mar-ma-duke (mär′mȧ-dūk), [source uncertain].

Mar-tin (mär′tĭn), [< Lat. = of Mars; warlike]: Lat. *Martinus* (mär-tī′nŭs); It. *Martino* (mär-tē′nō); Sp. *Martino* (mär-tē′nō); Port. *Martinho* (mȧr-tē′nyōō); Du. *Martijn* (mär′tĭn); Fr. *Martin* (mȧr″tăⁿ′).—dim. **Mart** (märt).

Mar-vin (mär′vĭn), [< Fr. = more wine].

Mat-thew (măth′ū), [< Heb. = gift of Jehovah]: Lat. *Matthæus* (mă-thē′ŭs); It. *Matteo* (mät-tā′ō); Sp. *Mateo* (mä-tā′ō); Fr. *Mathieu* (mȧ″työ′); Da.

Matthæus (mät-tā′ōōs); Sw. *Mattheus* (mät-tā′ōōs); Du. *Mattheus* (mä-tā′ōōs); Ger. *Matthäus* (mä-tā′-ōōs). Also **Mat-thī′as** (mă-thī′ăs).—dim. **Mat.**

Mau-rice (mô′rĭs), [< Lat. = Moorish; dark-colored]: Lat. *Mauritius* (mô-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs; -rĭsh′ŭs); It. *Maurizio* (mou-rēt′syō); Sp. *Mauricio* (mou-rē′thvō); Fr. *Maurice* (mō″rēs′); Du. *Maurits* (mou′rĭts); Da. & Ger. *Moritz* (mō′rĭts); Gk. *Maurikios* (mô-rē′kē-ŏs).

Max (măks), [dim. of *Maximilian*].

Max-i-mil-ian (măk″sĭ-mĭl′yăn; -ĭ-ăn), [< Lat. = greatest Æmilianus]: Lat. *Maximilianus* (măk″sĭ-mĭl″ĭ-ā′nŭs); It. *Massimiliano* (mäs″sē-mē-lyä′nō); Sp. *Maximiliano* (mäk″sē-mē-lyä′nō); Port. *Maximilião* (mä-sē-mē-lyoun′); Fr. *Maximilien* (mäk″sē″mē″-lyăn′); Sw. *Maximilian* (mäk″sē-mē′lē-än); Du. *Maximilianus* (mäk″sē-mē″lē-ä′nōōs); Ger. *Maximilian* (mäk″sē-mē″lē-än′).—dim. **Max.**

Mer-e-dith (mĕr′ē-dĭth), [< W. = sea protector].

Mer-lin (mûr′lĭn), [< W. = sparrow hawk].

Mer-vyn (mûr′vĭn), [< Celt. = sparrow hawk].

Mi-cah (mī′kä), [< Heb. = who is like Jehovah?].

Mi-chael (mī′kĕl; mĭ′kă-ĕl), [< Heb. = who is like God?]: It. *Michele* (mē-kā′lā); Sp. *Miguel* (mē-gĕl′); Port. *Miguel* (mē-gĕl′); Fr. *Michel* (mē″shĕl′); Sw. *Mikael* (mē′kä-ĕl); Ger. *Michael* (mē′khä-ĕl).—dim. **Mike; Mick′ey.**

Miles (mīlz), [< Lat. = soldier]. Also, **Myles.**

Mil-lard (mĭl′ärd), [< A.S. = grinder].

Mil-ton (mĭl′tŭn), [< Gk. = colored red].—dim. **Milt.**

Mor-gan (môr′găn), [< W. = mariner; sea-dweller].

Mor-ris (mŏr′ĭs), [< A.S. = hope].

Mor-ti-mer (môr′tĭ-mĕr), [< Fr. = ever living].—dim. **Mort** (môrt).

Mor-ton (môr′tŭn), [< A.S. = unsatisfied].—dim. **Mort** (môrt).

Mo-ses (mō′zĕs), [< Heb. = drawn out]: Lat. *Moyses* (mō′ĭ-sēz; mō-ī′sēz); It. *Moise* (mō-ē-zā′); Sp. *Moisés* (mō-ē-sās′); Du. *Mozes* (mō′zĕs); Ger. *Moses* (mō′zĕs; mō′zĭz).—dim. **Mo; Mose** (mōz).

My-ron (mī′rŭn), [< Gk. = myrrh].

N

Na-a-man (nā′ä-măn), [< Heb. = pleasantness].

Na-po-le-on (nä-pō″lē-ŏn), [< Gk. = lion of the forest dell]: It. *Napoleone* (nä-pō″lä-ō′nā); Fr. *Napoléon* (nä″pō″lā″ôn′).

Na-than (nā′thăn), [< Heb. = given; a gift]: Sp. *Natun* (nä-tän′); Ger. *Nathan* (nä′tän).—dim. **Nat** (năt); **Nate** (nāt).

Na-than-a-el (nä-thăn′ä-ĕl), [< Heb. = gift of God]: Sp. *Natanael* (nä-tä″nä-ĕl′); Fr. *Nathaniel* (nä″tä″-nyĕl′); Du. & Ger. *Nathaniel* (nä-tä′nē-ĕl). Also, **Na-than′i-el** (nä-thăn′ĭ-ĕl; -yĕl).—dim. **Nath; Nat.**

Neal (nēl), [< Gael. = chieftain; champion]. Also, **Nell** (nĕl).

Ned (nĕd), [dim. of *Edgar, Edmund, Edward*].

Nich-o-las (nĭk′ŏ-lăs), [< Gk. = having a victorious army; victory of the people]: Lat. *Nicolaus* (nĭk″ō-lā′ŭs); It. *Niccolo* (nĕk′kō-lō; nĕk-kō-lō′), *Nicola* (nĕ-kō″lä), *Nicolo* (nē-kō-lō′); Sp. *Nicolas* (nē-kō-lās′); Port. *Nicolão* (nē-kōō-loun′); Fr. *Nicolas* (nē″kō″lä′), *Nicole* (nē″kōl′); Du. *Nicolaas* (nē′kō-läs), *Klaas* (klās); Sw. *Nils* (nĕls); Gk. *Nikolaos* (nē-kō′lä-ōs); Ger. *Nikolaus* (nē′kō-lous). Also, **Nic′o-las; Nic′ol** (-ŏl).—dim. **Nick.**

No-ah (nō′ä), [< Heb. = rest; peace; comfort]: Fr. *Noé* (nō″ā′); Sw. *Noak* (nō″äk); Du. *Noach* (nō′äkh); Ger. *Noah* (nō′ä).

No-el (nō′ĕl), [< Fr. = Christmas; born on Christmas Day]: Lat. *Natalis* (nä-tā′lĭs), *Noelius* (nō-ē′lĭ-ŭs); It. *Natale* (nä-tä′lā); Sp. *Natal* (nä-täl′); Port. *Natal* (nä-täl′); Fr. *Noël* (nō-ĕl′).

Nor-man (nôr′măn), [< Scand. = a Northman; native of Normandy].—dim. **Norm.**

O

O-ba-di-ah (ō″bä-dī′ä), [< Heb. = servant of the Lord]: Lat. *Obadias* (ō″bä-dī′ăs).—dim. **Ob** (ŏb); **O′bad** (ō′băd).

Oc-ta-vi-us (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs), [< Lat. = the eighth born]: Lat. *Octavius* (ŏk-tā′vĭ-ŭs); It. *Ottavio* (ōt-tä′vyō), *Ottaviano* (ōt-tä-vyä′nō); Sp. *Octavio* (ōk-tä′vyō); Fr. *Octave* (ōk″täv′), *Octavien* (ōk″tä″vyăn′). Also, **Oc-ta′vi-a′nus; Oc-ta′vus.**—fem. **Oc-ta′vi-a.**

Ol-i-ver (ŏl′ĭ-vĕr), [< Lat. = olive tree]: Lat. *Oliverus* (ŏl′ĭ-vē′rŭs); It. *Oliviero* (ō-lē-vyä′rō), *Uliviero* (ōō-lē-vyä′rō); Sp. *Oliverio* (ō-lē-vä′ryō); Port. *Oliveiro* (ōō-lē-vä′rōō); Fr. *Olivier* (ō″lē″vyä′); Du. & Ger. *Olivier* (ō′lē-vēr; ō-lē-vēr′).—dim. **Ol′lie.**

Or-lan-do (ôr-lăn′dō), [It.: see **Roland**].

Or-son (ôr′sŭn), [< Lat. = a bear].

Or-ville (ôr′vĭl), [< A.S. = serenity].

Os-car (ŏs′kär), [< Gael. = bounding warrior]: Lat. *Oscarus* (ŏs′kä-rŭs).

Os-mond (ŏz′mŭnd), [< A.S. = protection of God]: Fr. *Osmont* (ōs″môn′). Also, **Os′mund.**

Os-wald (ŏz′wôld), [< A.S. = power of God]. Also, **Os′wold** (-wōld).

Ot-to (ŏt′ō), [< O.Teut. source = mountain]: It. *Ottone* (ōt-tō′nā); Sp. *Otonio* (ō-tō′nyō); Fr. *Othon* (″ôtôn′); Du. & Ger. *Otto* (ōt′ō); Sw. *Otto* (ōt′tō).

Ow-en (ō′ĕn), [< W. = lamb; young warrior].

P

Pat-rick (păt′rĭk), [< Lat. = noble; a patrician]: Lat. *Patricius* (pă-trĭsh′ĭ-ŭs; -trĭsh′ŭs); It. *Patrizio* (pä-trēt′syō); Sp. *Patricio* (pä-trē′thyō); Port. *Patricio* (pä-trē′syōō); Fr. *Patrice* (pä″trēs′); Du. *Patricius* (pä-trē′sē-ōōs); Ger. *Patrizius* (pä-trēt′sē-ōōs).—dim. **Pat; Pad′dy.**—fem. **Pa-tri′ci-a.**

Paul (pôl), [< Lat. = little]: Lat. *Paulus* (pô′lŭs); It. *Paolo* (pä′ō-lō); Sp. *Pablo* (pä′blō); Port. *Paulo* (pou′lōō); Fr. *Paul* (pōl); Du. *Paulus* (pou′lōōs); Gk. *Paulos* (pou′lŏs); Sw., Da., & Ger. *Paul* (poul). Also, **Pau′lus** (pô′lŭs).—fem. **Pau′la.**

Pau-li-nus (pô-lī′nŭs), [< Lat. = little]: Lat. *Paulinus* (pô-lī′nŭs).—fem. **Pau-li′na; Pau-line.**

Pe-leg (pē′lĕg), [< Heb. = division].

Per-ci-val (pûr′sĭ-văl), [< Lat. = very courteous].—dim. **Perse; Per′cy.**

Per-e-grine (pĕr′ē-grĭn), [< Lat. = stranger; traveler]: Lat. *Peregrinus* (pĕr″ē-grī′nŭs); It. *Pellegrino* (pĕl-lä-grē′nō); Sp. *Peregrino* (pā-rā-grē′nō); Port. *Peregrino* (pē-rē-grē′nōō); Fr. *Pérégrin* (pā″rā″grăn′); Ger. *Piligrim* (pē′lē-grĭm), *Peregrinus* (pĕr″ē-grē′nōōs).

Pe-ter (pē′tĕr), [< Gk. = a rock]: Lat. *Petrus* (pē′trŭs); It. *Pietro* (pyä′trō); Sp. *Pedro* (pä′drō); Port. *Pedro* (pä′drōō); Fr. *Pierre* (pyär); Gk. *Petros* (pä′trŏs); Da. *Peder* (pä′thĕr); Ger. *Peter* (pä′tĕr), *Petrus* (pä′trōōs); Du. *Pieter* (pē′tĕr); Sw. *Peter* (pä′tĕr).—dim. **Pete; Pe′ter-kin.**

Phe-lim (fē′lĭm), [< Celt. = good].

Phi-lan-der (fĭ-lăn′dĕr), [< Gk. = lover of men].

Phi-le-tus (fĭ-lē′tŭs), [< Gk. = love].

Phil-ip (fĭl′ĭp), [< Gk. = lover of horses]: Lat. *Philippus* (fĭ-lĭp′ŭs); It. *Filippo* (fē-lēp′pō); Sp. *Felipe* (fā-lē′pā); Port. *Felippe* (fē-lē′pē); Fr. *Philippe* (fē″lēp′); Sw. & Da. *Filip* (fē′lĕp); Gk. *Philippos* (fē′lē-pŏs); Du. *Philippus* (fē-lĭp′ōōs); Ger. *Philipp* (fē′lĕp).—dim. **Phil; Pip.**—fem. **Phi-lip′pa.**

Phin-e-as (fĭn′ē-ăs), [< Heb. = brazen-mouthed]: It. *Fineo* (fē-nā′ō); Sp. *Fineas* (fē-nā-äs′); Fr. *Phinéas* (fē″nā″ä′). Also, **Phin′e-has** (-ăs).

Pi-us (pī′ŭs), [< Lat. = pious; dutiful; filial]: Fr. *Pie* (pē); It. *Pio* (pyō).

Plin-y (plĭn′ĭ), [< Lat.: meaning uncertain].

Pros-per (prŏs′pĕr), [< Lat. = fortunate].

Q

Quin-tin (kwĭn′tĭn), [< Lat. = the fifth]: Lat. *Quintus* (kwĭn′tŭs), *Quintianus* (kwĭn″shĭ-ā′nŭs); Sc. *Quentin* (kwĕn′tĭn). Also, **Quen′tin** (kwĕn′tĭn).—dim. *Quint* (kwĭnt); *Quent* (kwĕnt.

R

Raf-fa-el (răf′ä-ĕl), [see **Raphael**].

Ralph (rälf; *Br.* răf), [see **Rudolph**]: Lat. *Radulphus* (rā-dŭl′fŭs).

Ran-dal (răn′dăl), [see **Rudolph**].

Ran-dolph (răn′dŏlf), [see **Rudolph**].

Raph-a-el (răf′ā-ĕl; rā′fā-ĕl), [< Heb. = healing of God]: It. *Raffaello* (räf-fä-ĕl′lō), *Raffaele* (räf-fä-ā′lā), *Rafaele* (rä-fä-ā′lā); Sp. *Rafael* (rä-fä-ĕl′); Fr. *Raphael*, *Rafael* (rà″fà″ĕl′); Ger. *Raphael* (rä′fä-ĕl). Also, **Raf′fa-el** (răf′-).

Ray-mond (rā′mŭnd), [< O.Teut. source = wise protection]: It. *Raimondo* (rī-mōn′dō); Sp. *Raimundo* (rī-mōōn′dō), *Ramon* (rä-mōn′); Port. *Raimundo* (rī-mōōnn′dōō); Fr. *Raymond* (rà″mōn′); Ger. *Raimund* (rī′mōōnt). Also, **Ray′mund.**

Ray-ner (rā′nĕr), [< A.S. = warrior of judgment].

Red-mond (rĕd′mŭnd), [< A.S. = ambitious].

Reg-i-nald (rĕj′ĭ-năld), [< O.Teut. source = strong ruler]: Lat. *Reginaldus* (rĕj″ĭ-năl′dŭs); It. *Rinaldo* (rē-näl′dō); Sp. *Reynaldos* (rā-ē-näl′dōs); Fr. *Regnauld*, *Regnault* (rē-nyō′), *Renaud* (rē-nō′); Sw. *Reinhold* (rān′hōld); Da. *Reinhold* (rān′hōlth); Du. *Reinold* (rī′nōlt); Ger. *Reinwald* (rīn′vält), *Reinald* (rī′nält), *Reinhold* (rīn′hōlt). Also, **Reyn′old** (rĕn′ŭld).—dim. **Reg′gie** (rĕg′ĭ).

Reu-ben (rōō′bĕn), [< Heb. = behold, a son!]: Lat. *Reubenus* (rōō-bē′nŭs); Fr. *Ruben* (rü″băn′).—dim. **Rube** (rōōb).

Reu-el (rōō′ĕl), [< Heb. = friend of God].

Reyn-old (rĕn′ŭld), [see **Reginald**].

Rich-ard (rĭch′ärd), [< O.H.G. = strong as a ruler; powerful]: Lat. *Ricardus* (rĭ-kär′dŭs); It. *Riccardo* (rēk-kär′dō); Sp. *Ricardo* (rē-kär′dō); Port. *Ricardo* (rē-kär′dōō); Fr. *Richard* (rē″shär′); Sc. *Ritchie* (rĭch′ĭ); Du. *Richart* (rē′shärt); Ger. *Richard* (rē′khärt).—dim. **Rich; Dick; Dick′y; Dick′on.**

Rob-ert (rŏb′ĕrt), [< O.H.G. = bright in fame]: Lat. *Robertus* (rō-bûr′tŭs), *Rupertus* (rōō-pûr′tŭs); It.

Roberto (rō-bâr'tō), *Ruberto* (rōō-bâr'tō); Sp. *Roberto* (rō-bâr'tō), *Ruberto* (rōō-bâr'tō); Port. *Roberto* (rōō-bâr'tōō); Fr. *Robert* (rō"bâr'), *Rupert* (rü"pâr'); Da., Du., & Sw. *Robert* (rō'bĕrt); Ger. *Robert* (rō'bĕrt), *Rudbert* (rōōt'bĕrt), *Ruprecht* (rōō'prĕkht). Also, **Ru'pert** (rōō'pĕrt).—dim. **Rob**; **Rob'by**; **Bob**; **Bob'by**; **Rob'in**; **Dob**; **Dob'bin.**

Rod-er-ick (rŏd'ĕr-ĭk), [< O.H.G. = rich in fame]: Lat. *Rodericus* (rōd"ĕr-ĭ'kŭs); It. *Rodrigo* (rō-drē'gō); Sp. *Rodrigo* (rō-drē'gō), *Ruy* (rōō'ē); Fr. *Rodrigue* (rō"drēg'); Ger. *Roderich* (rō'dĕ-rĭkh). Also, **Rod'er-ic.**

Rod-ney (rŏd'nĭ), [< A.S. = standing fair].—dim. **Rod.**

Ro-dolph (rō'dŏlf), [see **Rudolph**]. Also, **Ro-dol'phus; Ru-dol'phus.**

Rog-er (rŏj'ĕr), [< O.H.G. = famous with the spear]: Lat. *Rogerus* (rō-jē'rŭs); It. *Ruggiero* (rōōd-jā'rō), *Rogero* (rō-jā'rō); Sp. *Rogerio* (rō-hā'ryo); Port. *Rogerio* (rōō-zhā'ryōō); Fr. *Roger* (rō"zhā'); Du. *Rutger* (rōōt'gĕr); Ger. *Rüdiger* (rü'dĕ-gĕr).—dim. **Hodge** (hŏj); **Hodg'kin** (hŏj'kĭn).

Ro-land (rō'lănd), [< O.Teut. source = fame of the land; famous in the land]: Lat. *Rollandus* (rōt-lăn'dŭs), *Rolandus* (rō-lăn'dŭs); It. *Orlando* (ôr-län'dō); Sp. *Roldán* (rōl-dän'); Port. *Rolando* (rōō-län'dōō), *Roldão* (rōōl-douⁿ'); Fr. *Roland* (rō"-läⁿ'); Du. *Roeland* (rō'länt); Ger. *Roland* (rō'länt). Also, **Row'land** (rō'lănd).

Rolf (rŏlf), [dim. of *Rudolph*].

Rol-lo (rŏl'ō), [see **Rudolph**].

Ron-ald (rŏn'ăld), [< A.S. = joyous].

Ro-ry (rō'rĭ), [< Celt. = red].

Roy (roi), [< A.S. = king].

Ru-dolph (rōō'dŏlf), [< O.Teut. source = famous wolf; courageous]: Lat. *Radulphus* (rā-dŭl'fŭs); It. *Rodolfo* (rō-dōl'fō), *Ridolfo* (rē-dōl'fō); Sp. *Rodolfo* (rō-dōl'fō); Port. *Rodolpho* (rōō-dōl'fōō); Fr. *Rodolphe* (rō"dŏlf'), *Raoul* (rä"ōōl'); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Rudolf* (rōō'dŏlf). Also, **Ru-dol'phus** (rōō-dŏl'fŭs); **Ro'dolph** (rō'-); **Ro-dol'phus** (rō-); **Ran'dolph** (răn'-); **Ran'dal** (-dăl); **Ralph** (rălf); **Rol'lo** (rŏl'ō).—dim. **Dolph** (dŏlf); **Rolf** (rŏlf).

Rufus (rōō'fŭs), [< Lat. = red; red-haired].—dim. **Rufe** (rōōf).

Ru-pert (rōō'pĕrt), [see **Robert**].

Ruth-er-ford (rŭth'ĕr-fôrd), [< Gael. = high-spirited].

S

Sam-son (săm'sŭn), [< Heb. = splendid sun; great joy and felicity]: Sp. *Sanson* (sän-sōn'); Port. *Sansão* (sän-souⁿ'); Fr. *Samson* (säⁿ"sōⁿ'); Da., Du., & Sw. *Samson* (säm'sŏn). Also, **Samp'son** (sămp'sŭn).—dim. **Sam.**

Sam-u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), [< Heb. = heard of God; asked for of God]: It. *Samuele* (sä-mwā'lā); Sp. *Samuel* (sä-mwĕl'); Fr. *Samuel* (säⁿ"mü-ĕl'); Da., Du., Sw., & Ger. *Samuel* (sä'mōō-ĕl).—dim. **Sam**; **Sam'my.**

Saul (sôl), [< Heb. = longed for].

Se-bas-tian (sē-băs'chăn), [< Gk. = venerable; reverend; reverenced]: Lat. *Sebastianus* (sē-băs"chĭ-ā'nŭs); It. *Sebastiano* (sā-bäs-tyä'nō); Sp. *Sebastian* (sā-bäs-tyän'); Port. *Sebastião* (sē-bash-tyouⁿ'); Fr. *Sébastien* (säⁿ"bäs"tyäⁿ'); Ger. *Sebastian* (sä-bäs"-tē-än').

Seth (sĕth), [< Heb. = appointed].

Sid-ney (sĭd'nĭ), [< A.S. = bruised; troubled].—dim. **Sid** (sĭd).

Sig-is-mund (sĭj'ĭs-mŭnd), [< O.H.G. = conquering protection]: It. *Sigismondo* (sē-jēs-mōn'dō), *Sismondo* (sēs-mōn'dō); Sp. *Sigismundo* (sē-hēs-mōōn'-dō); Port. *Sigismundo* (sē-zhēzh-mōōnn'dōō); Fr. *Sigismond* (sē"zhēs"mōⁿ'); Sw. *Sigismund* (sē'gĭs-mōōnd); Du. *Sigismundus* (sē"gĭs-mōōn'dōōs); Ger. *Sigismund* (zē'gĭs-mōōnt), *Sigmund* (zēkh'mōōnt); Da. *Sigismund* (sē'gĭs-mōōnth).

Si-las (sī'lăs), [< Lat., prob. a contraction of **Silvanus**, which see].

Sil-va-nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), [< Lat. = living in a wood; a forester]: It. *Silvano* (sēl-vä'uō), *Silvio* (sēl'vyō); Sp. *Silvano* (sēl-bä'nō), *Silvio* (sēl'byō); Fr. *Silvain* (sēl"-väⁿ'); Ger. *Silvanus* (sēl-vä'nōōs), *Silvan* (sēl-vän'). Also, **Si'las**; **Syl'van** (-văn); **Syl-va'nus.**—dim. **Si** (sī).—fem. **Syl'vi-a.**

Sil-ves-ter (sĭl-vĕs'tĕr), [< Lat. = belonging to the wood; country-bred]: It. *Silvestro* (sēl-vĕs'trō); Sp. *Sylvestre* (sēl-bĕs'trā); Port. *Sylvestre* (sēl-vĕsh'trĕ); Fr. *Silvestre* (sēl"vĕstr'"); Ger. *Silvester* (zēl-vĕs'tĕr).

Sim-e-on (sĭm'ē-ŏn), [< Heb. = hearing; obedient]: Lat. *Simeon* (sĭm'ē-ŏn); Port. *Simeão* (sē-myouⁿ'); Fr. *Siméon* (sē"mā"ōⁿ'); Ger. *Simeon* (zē'mā-ōn).—dim. **Sim.** See **Simon.**

Si-mon (sī'mŏn), [< Heb. = hearing; obedient]: Lat. *Simon* (sī'mŏn); It. *Simone* (sē-mō'nā); Sp. *Simon* (sē-mōn'); Port. *Simão* (sē-mouⁿ'); Fr. *Simon* (sē"mōⁿ'); Ger. *Simon* (zē'mōn).—dim. **Sim** (sĭm). See **Simeon.**

Sol-o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŭn), [< Heb. = peaceable]: Lat. *Salomon* (săl'ō-mŭn); It. *Salomone* (sä-lō-mō'nā); Sp. *Salomon* (sä-lō-mōn'); Port. *Salomão* (sä-lōō-mouⁿ'); Fr. *Salomon* (säl"lō"mōⁿ'); Du. & Ger. *Salomo* (zä'lō-mō).—dim. **Sol.**

Ste-phen (stē'vn), [< Gk. = a crown; garland]: Lat. *Stephanus* (stĕf'ā-nŭs); It. *Stefano* (stä'fä-nō); Sp. *Esteran*, *Esteban* (ĕs-tā'băn); Port. *Estevão* (ĕsh-tā'-vouⁿ); Fr. *Etienne* (ā"tyĕn'); Sw. *Stefanus* (stä-fä'-nōōs); Gk. *Stephanos* (stĕf'ä-nŏs); Du. *Steven* (stā'vĕn); Da. & Ger. *Stephan* (stä'fän).—dim. **Steve**; **Ste'vie**; **Steen'ie.**—fem. **Steph'a-na.**

Ster-ling (stûr'lĭng), [< A.S. = true; pure].

Syl-va-nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), [see **Silvanus**]. Also, **Syl'-van**; **Si'las.**—fem. **Syl'vi-a.**

T

Ter-ence (tĕr'ĕns), [< Gael. = tender].—dim. **Ter'ry.**

Thad-de-us (thăd'ē-ŭs), [< Gk. = the breast; fervent devotion]: Lat. *Thaddæus* (thă-dē'ŭs); It. *Taddeo* (tăd-dā'ō); Sp. *Tadeo* (tä-thā'ō); Port. *Thaddeo*, *Tadeo* (tä-dā'ōō); Ger. *Thaddäus* (tä-dā'ōōs).—dim. **Tad** (tăd); **Thad.**

The-o-bald (thē'ō-bôld), [< O.Teut. source = bold for the people; people's champion]: Lat. *Theobaldus* (thē"ō-băl'dŭs); It. *Teobaldo* (tā-ō-bäl'dō); Sp. *Teudebaldo* (tā"ōō-dā-bäl'dō); Port. *Theobaldo*, *Teobaldo* (tyōō-bäl'dōō); Fr. *Thibaut* (tē"bō'); Sw. *Theobald* (tä'ō-bäld); Da. *Theobald* (tä'ō-bälth); Du. *Tiebout* (tē'bout); Ger. *Dietbold* (dēt'bōlt).

The-o-dore (thē'ō-dōr), [< Gk. = gift of God]: Lat. *Theodorus* (thē"ō-dō'rŭs); It. *Teodoro* (tā-ō-dō'rō); Sp. *Teodoro* (tā-ō-thō'rō); Fr. *Théodore* (tā"ō"dōr'); Da. & Sw. *Theodor* (tä'ō-dōr); Du. *Theodorus* (tä"ō-dō'rōōs); Ger. *Theodor* (tä'ō-dōr).—dim. **The** (thē); **Ted** (tĕd); **Ted'dy.**—fem. **The'o-do'ra.**

The-od-o-ric (thē-ŏd'ō-rĭk), [< A.S. = powerful among the people]: Lat. *Theodoricus* (thē-ŏd"ō-rĭ'kŭs); It. *Teodorico* (tā"ō-dō-rē'kō); Sp. *Teodorico* (tä"ō-dō-rē'kō); Fr. *Théodoric* (tā"ō"dō"rēk'); Ger. *Theodorich* (tä-ō'dō-rĭkh).

The-o-do-si-us (thē"ō-dō'shĭ-ŭs), [< Gk. = gift of God]: It. *Teodosio* (tā-ō-dō'zyō); Sp. *Teodosio* (tä-ō-dō'syō); Fr. *Théodose* (tā"ō"dōz').—fem. **The'o-do'si-a.**

The-oph-i-lus (thē-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs), [< Gk. = lover of God]: It. *Teofilo* (tä-ō'fē-lō); Sp. *Teofilo* (tä-ō'fē-lō); Port. *Theophilo*, *Teophilo* (tyō'fē-lōō); Fr. *Théophile* (tā"ō"-fēl'); Du. & Ger. *Theophilus* (tä-ō'fē-lōōs).

Thom-as (tŏm'ăs), [< Aram. = a twin]: It. *Tomaso* (tō-mä'zō); Sp. *Tomás* (tō-mäs'); Port. *Thomas*, *Tomas*, *Thomaz* (tōō-mäsh').—dim. **Tom** (tŏm); **Tom'my.**

Tim-o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), [< Gk. = honored of God]: Lat. *Timotheus* (tĭ-mō'thē-ŭs); It. *Timoteo* (tē-mō'-tā-ō); Sp. *Timoteo* (tē-mō-tā'ō); Port. *Timotheo*, *Timoteo* (tē-mōō-tā'ōō); Fr. *Timothée* (tē"mō"tā'); Gk. *Timotheos* (tē-mō'thā-ŏs); Du. & Ger. *Timotheus* (tē-mō'tä-ōōs); Da. *Timotheus* (tē"mō-tä'ōōs).

Ti-tus (tī'tŭs), [< Lat. = safe]: It. *Tito* (tē'tō); Sp. *Tito* (tē'tō); Port. *Tito* (tē'tōō); Fr. *Tite* (tēt).

To-bi-ah (tō-bī'ä), [< Heb. = distinguished of the Lord]: It. *Tobia* (tō-bē'ä); Sp. *Tobias* (tō-bē'ăs); Fr. *Tobie* (tō"bē'); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Tobias* (tō-bē'ăs). Also, **To-bi'as** (tō-bī'ăs).—dim. **Tobe** (tōb); **To'by** (tō'bĭ).

Tra-cy (trā'sĭ), [< Gk. = carrying ears of corn].

Tris-tram (trĭs'trăm), [< Celt. = sad; sorrowful]. Also, **Tris'tam**; **Tris'tan.**

U

U-lys-ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), [< Gk. = a hater]: Gk. *Oulixes* (ōō-lēk'sēz); It. *Ulisse* (ōō-lēs'sā); Fr. *Ulysse* (ü"lēs').

Ur-ban (ûr'băn), [< Lat. = of the city; courteous]: Lat. *Urbanus* (ûr-bā'nŭs); It. *Urbano* (ōōr-bä'nō); Sp. *Urbano* (ōōr-bä'nō); Fr. *Urbain* (ür"bäⁿ'); Du. *Urbaan* (ōōr'bän); Da. & Sw. *Urban* (ōōr'bän); Ger. *Urban* (ōōr'bän), *Urbanus* (ōōr-bä'nōōs).

U-ri-ah (ū-rī'ä), [< Heb. = light of Jehovah]: Lat. *Urias* (ū-rī'ăs); It. *Uria* (ōō-rē'ä); Fr. *Urie* (ü"rē'); Ger. *Urias* (ōō-rē'ăs). Also, **U-ri'as** (ū-rī'ăs).

U-ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl), [< Heb. = flame of God; fire of God].

V

Val-en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), [< Lat. = strong; powerful; healthy]: Lat. *Valentinus* (văl"ĕn-tī'nŭs); It. *Valentino* (vä-lĕn-tē'nō); Sp. *Valentin* (vä-lĕn-tēn'); Port. *Valentin* (vą-lĕnn-tēn'); Fr. *Valentin* (vä"läⁿ"täⁿ'); Da. & Sw. *Valentin* (vä'lĕn-tēn"); Du. *Valentijn* (vä'-lĕn-tīn); Ger. *Valentin* (vä'lĕn-tēn; fä'-).—dim. **Val.**

Vic-tor (vĭk'tĕr), [< Lat. = conqueror]: Ger. *Victor* (vĕk'tōr); Fr. *Victor* (vēk"tōr').—dim. **Vic** (vĭk).—fem. **Vic-to'ri-a.**

Vin-cent (vĭn'sĕnt), [< Lat. = conquering]: Lat. *Vincentius* (vĭn-sĕn'shĭ-ŭs), *Vincens* (vĭn'sĕnz); It. *Vincente* (vēn-chĕn'tā), *Vincenzo* (vĕn-chĕnt'sō); Sp. *Vicente* (vē-thĕn'tā); Port. *Vicente* (vē-sĕnn'tē); Fr. *Vincent* (väⁿ"säⁿ'); Du. *Vincentius* (vĭn-sĕn'sē-ōōs); Ger. *Vincenz* (vĭn'tsĕnts).—dim. **Vin**; **Vin'ny.**

Viv-i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ăn), [< Lat. = lively; vigorous]: Lat. *Vivianus* (vĭv″ĭ-ā′nŭs); Fr. *Virien* (vē″vyăn′); Ger. *Vivian* (vē′vē-än).—fem. **Viv′i-an; Viv′i-en.**

W

Wal-do (wôl′dō), [< Fr. = power].
Wal-ter (wôl′tẽr), [< O.H.G. = powerful warrior; ruling a host]: Lat. *Gualterus* (gwôl-tē′rŭs); It. *Gualtiero* (gwäl-tyä′rō); Sp. *Gualterio* (gwäl-tä′ryō); Port. *Gualter* (gwäl-tär′); Fr. *Gauthier, Gautier* (gō″tyā′); Du. *Wouter* (wou′tẽr); Ger. *Walter, Walther* (väl′tẽr).—dim. **Walt; Wat** (wŏt).
War-ner (wôr′nẽr), [< A.S. = protecting warrior].
War-ren (wŏr′ĕn), [< A.S. = protecting warrior].
Way-land (wā′lănd), [< A.S. = artful].
Wen-dell (wĕn′dĕl), [< O.Teut. source = wandering].
Wes-ley (wĕs′lĭ). [< A.S. = brightly shining].
Wil-liam (wĭl′yăm), [< O.H.G. = resolute helmet; defender; protector]: Lat. *Guilielmus* (gwĭl″ĭ-ĕl′-mŭs); It. *Guglielmo* (gōō-lyĕ-ĕl′mō); Sp. *Guillermo* (gē-lyär′mō); Port. *Guilherme* (gē-lyär′mē); Fr. *Guillaume* (gē″yōm′); Du. *Willem* (vĭl′ĕm); Da. & Ger. *Wilhelm* (vĭl′hĕlm); Sw. *Vilhelm* (vĭl′hĕlm). —dim. **Bill; Bil′ly; Will; Wil′ly.**—fem. **Wil″hel-mi′na; Wil′hel-mine.**
Wil-lard (wĭl′ärd), [< A.S. = protector].
Wil-lis (wĭl′ĭs), [< A.S. = defender].
Win-field (wĭn′fēld), [< Gael. = inheritor].
Win-fred (wĭn′frĕd), [< A.S. = winner of peace; peacemaker].

X

Xav-i-er (zăv′ĭ-ẽr), [< Sp. = fascinating]: Sp. *Xavier* (hä-vyär′).

Z

Zab-di-el (zăb′dĭ-ĕl), [< Heb. = gift of God].
Zac-chæ-us (zā-kē′ŭs), [< Heb. = pure; innocent]: Lat. *Zaccheus* (zā-kē′ŭs); It. *Zacheo* (dzä-kā′ō); Fr. *Zachée* (zä″shā′). Also, **Zac-che′us.**
Zach-a-ri-ah (zăk″ä-rī′ä), [< Heb. = remembered of Jehovah]: Lat. *Zacharias* (zăk″ä-rī′ăs); It. *Zaccaria* (dzäk-kä-rē′ä); Sp. *Zacarias* (thä-kä-rē′äs); Fr. *Zacharie* (zä″kä″rē′); Da. & Du. *Zacharias* (zä″kä-rē′-äs); Sw. *Zakarias* (zä″kä-rē′äs); Ger. *Zacharias* (tsäkh″ä-rē′äs). Also, **Zach″a-ri′as** (-ăs); **Zech″a-ri′ah** (zĕk″-); **Zach′a-ry** (zăk′ä-rĭ).—dim. **Zach.**
Za-dok (zā′dŏk), [< Heb. = just]: Lat. *Zadocus* (zā-dō′kŭs); Fr. *Zadoc* (zä″dŏk′).
Zeb-a-di-ah (zĕb″ä-dī′ä), [< Heb. = gift of Jehovah]. Also, **Zeb′e-dee** (zĕb′ē-dē).
Zech-a-ri-ah (zĕk″ä-rī′ä), [see **Zachariah**].
Zed-e-ki-ah (zĕd″ē-kī′ä), [< Heb. = justice of the Lord]. Also, **Zed″e-chi′as** (-kī′ăs).
Zeph-a-ni-ah (zĕf″ä-nī′ä), [< Heb. = hid of Jehovah].

NAMES OF WOMEN

A

Ab-i-gail (ăb′ĭ-gāl), [< Heb. = father, or source, of joy].—dim. **Ab′by; Gail; Nab′by.**
Ach-sa (āk′sä), [< Heb. = anklet]. Also, **Ach′sah.**
A-da (ā′dä), [< Heb. = happy]. Also, **A′dah** (ā′dä).
Ad-a-line (ăd′ä-līn), [see **Adelina**]. Also, **Ad′e-line.**
Ad-a-mi-na (ăd″ä-mē′nä), [< Heb. = earth woman; red earth]: fem. of **Adam.**
Ad-e-la (ăd′ē-lä), [< O. Teut. source = of noble birth]: Fr. *Adèle* (ä″dĕl′); Ger. *Adele* (ä-dā′lē). Also, **A-de′li-a** (*ä-dē″lĭ-ä; ä-dēl′yä*); **A-delle′** (*ä-dĕl′*).
Ad-e-laide (ăd′ē-lād), [< O. Teut. source = of noble rank; a princess]: Fr. *Adélaïde* (ä″dä″lä″ēd′); Ger. *Adelheid* (ä′dĕl-hīt).—dim. **Ad′die; Ad′dy.**
Ad-el-ber-ta (ăd″ĕl-bûr′tä), [< O.Teut. source = nobly bright]; fem. of **Adelbert.** See **Albert.**
A-de-li-a (*ä-dē″lĭ-ä; ä-dēl′yä*), [see **Adela**].
Ad-e-li-na (ăd″ē-lī′nä), [< O.Teut. source = of noble birth]: Fr. *Adeline* (ä″dē-lēn′); Ger. & Da. *Adeline* (ä″dä-lē′nē). Also, **Ad′e-line** (ăd′ē-lĭn); **Ad′a-line** (*-ä-*).—dim. **Ad′die; Ad′dy; Li′na.**
Ag-a-tha (ăg′ä-thä), [< Gk. = good; kind]: Lat. *Agathe* (ăg′ä-thē); It. *Agata* (ä′gä-tä); Sp. *Agata* (ä′gä-tä); Port. *Agatha, Agata* (ä′gä-tä); Fr. *Agathe* (ä″gät′); Sw. *Agata* (ä-gä′tä); Da. & Du. *Agatha* (ä-gä′tä); Ger. *Agathe* (ä-gä′tē).
Ag-nes (ăg′nĕs), [< Gk. = chaste; pure]: It. *Agnese* (ä-nyä′zā); Sp. *Inés* (ē-nĕs′); Port. *Ines, Inez* (ē-nĕsh′); Fr. *Agnès* (ä″nyäs′); Du. & Ger. *Agnes* (äg′nĕs); Da. & Sw. *Agnes* (äng′nĕs).
Al-leen (ă-lēn′; ĭ-), [lr.: see **Helen**]. Also, **El-leen′.**
Al-ber-ta (ăl-bûr′tä), [< O.H.G. = nobly bright; illustrious]: fem. of **Albert,** which see.
Al-ex-an-dra (ăl″ĕg-zăn′drä), [< Gk. = defender or helper of men]: fem. of **Alexander:** It. *Alessandra* (ä-lĕs-sän′drä); Sp. *Alejandra* (ä-lä-hän′drä), *Alejandrina* (ä″lä-hän-drē′nä); Fr. *Alexandrine* (ä″lĕg″-zäñ″drēn′). Also, **Al″ex-an-dri′na** (-zăn-drī′nä).
A-lex-i-a (*ä-lĕk′sĭ-ä*), [< Gk. = helper]: fem. of **Alexis.**
Al-fre-da (ăl-frē′dä), [< O.H.G. = good counselor]: fem. of **Alfred.**—dim. **Fre′da.**
Al-ice (ăl′ĭs), [< Gk. = truth; nobility]: Lat. *Alicia* (*ä-lĭsh′ĭ-ä*); It. *Alicia* (ä-lē′chä); Sp. *Alicia* (ä-lē′-thyä); Fr. *Alice* (ä″lēs′); Ger. *Alice* (ä-lē′sē); Sw. *Elsa* (ĕl′sä); Da. *Else* (ĕl′sĕ); Du. *Elsje* (ĕls′yē). Also, **A-li′ci-a** (*ä-lĭsh′ĭ-ä*).—dim. **Al′lie; Al′ly; El′sie.**
A-line (*ä-*lēn′), [< O.Teut. source = noble].
Al-i-son (ăl′ĭ-sŭn), [< Gael. = famous war].
Al-ma (ăl′mä), [< Lat. = fostering; nourishing].
Al-mi-da (ăl-mī′dä), [< Byzantine = power of love].
Al-mi-ra (ăl-mī′rä), [< Arab. = lofty; princess].
Al-the-a (ăl-thē′ä), [< Gk. = healer; wholesome one].
Al-vi-na (ăl-vī′nä), [< O.Teut. source = bright; joyous]: fem. of **Alvin.**
Am-a-bel (ăm′ä-bĕl), [< Lat. = lovable]: Lat. *Amabilis* (*ä-*mäb′ĭ-lĭs). Also, **Ma′bel** (mā′bĕl).
A-man-da (*ä-*măn′dä), [< Lat. = worthy to be loved]: Fr. *Amandine* (ä″mäñ″dēn′).—dim. **Man′dy.**
Am-a-ryl-lis (ăm″ä-rĭl′ĭs), [< Lat. = rustic sweetheart]: Lat. *Amaryllis* (ăm″ä-rĭl′ĭs).
A-me-li-a (*ä-*mē′lĭ-*ä; ä-*mēl′yä), [prob. < O.Teut. source = busy; energetic]: It. *Amelia* (ä-mā′lyä), *Amalia* (ä-mä′lyä); Sp. *Amelia* (ä-mā′lyä); Port. *Amelia* (*ä-*mä′lyä); Fr. *Amélie* (ä″mā″lē′); Du. & Ger. *Amalia* (ä-mä′lē-ä).
A-my (ā′mĭ), [< Lat. = beloved]: Lat. *Amata* (*ä-*mā′-*tä*); It. *Amata* (ä-mä′tä); Fr. *Aimée* (ā″mā′).
An-as-ta-si-a (ăn″ăs-tā′shĭ-*ä*), [< Gk. = lively].
An-ge-la (ăn′jē-*lä*), [< Gk. = messenger; angel]: Fr. *Angèle* (äñ″zhäl′).—dim. **An′gie** (ăn′jĭ).
An-gel-i-ca (ăn-jĕl′ĭ-kä), [< Gk. = angelic]: It. *Angelica* (än-jä′lē-kä); Fr. *Angélique* (äñ″zhä″lēk′); Ger. *Angelica* (än-gä′lē-kä).—dim. **An′gie** (ăn′jĭ).
An-ge-li-na (ăn″jē-lī′nä), [< Gk. = lovely; angelic]: It. *Angelina* (än-jä-lē′nä); Fr. *Angeline* (äñ″zhē-lēn′); Ger. *Angelina* (äng″gä-lē′nä). Also, **An′ge-line** (ăn′jē-lĭn).—dim. **An′gie** (ăn′jĭ); **Li′na.**
A-ni-ta (*ä-*nē′tä), [< Sp. = gracious].—dim. **Ni′ta.**
Ann (ăn), [< Heb. = grace]: Lat. *Anna* (ăn′ä); It. *Anna* (än′nä); Sp. *Ana* (ä′nä); Fr. *Anne* (ăn), *Annette* (ä″nĕt′), *Nannette* (nä″nĕt′), *Ninon* (nē″nôñ′); Du. & Ger. *Anna* (ä′nä); Da. & Sw. *Anna* (än′nä). Also, **Anne** (ăn); **An′na** (ăn′ä); **An-nette′**(ä-nĕt′).—dim. **An′nie; Nan; Nan′cy; Nan′ny; Ni′na** (nē′-nä). Also, **Han′nah** (hăn′ä).—dim. **Han′nie.**
An-na-bel (ăn′ä-bĕl), [< Heb. = gracefully beautiful]. Also, **An″na-bel′la.**
An-nette (ä-nĕt′), [Fr. dim. of *Anne:* see **Ann**].
An-to-inette (ăn-tō-nĕt′), [Fr. dim.: see **Antonia**]: Fr. *Antoinette* (äñ″twä″nĕt′); It. *Antonietta* (än-tō-nyĕt′tä); Ger. *Antoniette* (än″tō-nē-ĕt′ē).—dim. **Net; Net′tie; Net′ty.**
An-to-ni-a (ăn-tō′nĭ-*ä*), [< Lat. = inestimable]: fem. of **Anthony:** It. & Sp. *Antonina* (än-tō-nē′nä); Ger. *Antonie* (än-tō′nē-ē); Fr. *Antonie* (äñ″tō″nē′).—dim. **To′nie** (tō′nĭ).
Ar-a-bel-la (ăr″ä-bĕl′ä), [< Lat. = a fair altar]: It. *Arabella* (ä-rä-bĕl′lä); Sp. *Arabela* (ä-rä-bā′lä); Fr. *Arabelle* (ä″rä″bĕl′); Ger. *Arabele* (ä″rä-bĕl′ē); Du. *Arabella* (ä″rä-bĕl′ä).—dim. **Bel; Bel′la; Belle.**
A-re-ta (*ä-*rē′tä), [< Gk. = virtuous rule].
A-ri-an-a (ä″rĭ-ăn′ä), [< W. = silvery].
Ar-man-tine (är′măn-tēn), [< Fr. = public-spirited]: Fr. *Armantine* (är″mäñ″tēn′).
Ar-mo-rel (är-mō-rĕl′), [< Br. = stately].
Ar-nol-dine (är′nŏl-dēn), [< O.H.G. = strong as an eagle]: fem. of **Arnold.**
Ar-te-mis-i-a (är″tē-mĭsh′ĭ-*ä*), [< Gk. = healthy].
As-pa-si-a (ăs-pā′shĭ-*ä*), [< Gk. = welcome; winsome].—dim. **Pa′si-a.**
At-a-lan-ta (ăt″ä-lăn′tä), [< Gk. = equal].
Au-drey (ô′drĭ), [< Celt. = golden].
Au-gus-ta (ô-gŭs′tä), [< Lat. = imperial; exalted]: fem. of **Augustus:** It. *Augusta* (ou-gōōs′tä); Fr. *Auguste* (ō″güst′); Du. & Ger. *Auguste* (ou-gōōs′tē); Da. *Auguste* (ô-gōōs′tē); Sw. *Augusta* (ô-gōōs′tä).—dim. **Gus; Gus′sie.**
Au-re-li-a (ô-rē′lĭ-*ä*; ô-rēl′*yä*), [< Lat. = golden]: It. & Sp. *Aurelia* (ou-rā′lyä); Fr. *Aurélie* (ō″rā″lē′); Ger. *Aurelia* (ou-rā′lē-ä), *Aurelie* (ou-rā′lē-ē); Du. *Aurelia* (ou-rā′lē-ä).
Au-ro-ra (ô-rō′rä), [< Lat. = dawn; beginning; freshness].—dim. **Or′rie.**
Av-e-line (ăv′ē-lēn), [< O.F. = pleasant; charming].—dim. Av′vie (ăv′ĭ).
A-vi-ci-a (*ä-*vĭsh′ĭ-*ä; ä-*vĭs′ĭ-*ä*), [< Lat. = war refuge]. Also, **Av′is** (ăv′ĭs).

B

Bar-ba-ra (bär′bä-*rä*), [< Gk. = foreign; strange]: Lat. *Barbara* (bär′bä-rä); Fr. *Barbe* (bärb); Du. &

Ger. *Barbara* (bär'bä-rä); It. *Barbara* (bär'bä-rä); Sp. *Bárbara* (bär'bä-rä).—dim. **Bab** (băb).

Be-a-trice (bē'ä-trĭs), [< Lat. = making happy]: Lat. *Beatrix* (bē-ā'trĭks); Fr. *Béatrice, Béatrix* (bā'ä'trēs'); Sp. *Beatriz* (bā-ä-trēth'); It. *Beatrice* (bā-ä-trē'chā); Ger. & Du. *Beatrix* (bā-ä'trēks); Sw. *Beatrice* (bā-ä-trēs'); Port. *Beatriz* (byá-trēsh'). Also, **Be'a-trix** (-trĭks).—dim. **Beat'tie** (bē'tĭ).

Be-lin-da (bē-lĭn'dä), [< It. = a serpent].

Belle (bĕl), [< Fr. = beautiful; fair].

Ben-e-dic-ta (bĕn"ē-dĭk'tä), [< Lat. = blessed]: fem. of **Benedict**: Lat. *Benedicta* (bĕn"ē-dĭk'tä); It. *Benedetta* (bā-nā-dĕt'tä); Fr. *Benoîte* (bē-nwät'); Sp. *Benita* (bā-nē'tä).

Ber-e-ni-ce (bĕr"ē-nī'sē), [< Gk. = bringing victory].

Ber-tha (bûr'thä), [< O.H.G. = bright; beautiful; famous]: It. & Sp. *Berta* (bär'tä); Ger. & Du. *Bertha* (bĕr'tä); Fr. *Berthe* (bart).—dim. **Ber'ty.**

Bes-sie (bĕs'ĭ), [dim. of *Elisabeth*]. Also, **Bet'sey.**

Beu-lah (bū'lä), [< Heb. = married].

Blanch (blänch), [< O.Teut. source = white]: Lat. *Blanċha* (blän'chä); It. *Bianca* (byäng'kä); Sp. *Blanca* (bläng'kä); Fr. *Blanche* (blänsh); Du. & Ger. *Blanca* (bläng'kä); Sw. *Blanka* (bläng'kä). Also, **Blanche** (blänch)

Bo-a-di-ce-a (bō"ä-dĭ-sē'ä), [< A.S. = queenly; regal].

Bridg-et (brĭj'ĕt), [< Celt. = strength]: Lat. *Brigida* (brĭj'ĭ-dä); Da. *Birgitte* (bĕr-gĕt'tē); Fr. *Brigitte* (brē"zhĕt'); It. *Brigida* (brē'jē-dä); Sp. *Brígida* (brē-hē'thä); Ger. *Brigitta* (brē-gĭt'ä), *Brigitte* (-gĭt'ē); Sw. *Birgitta* (bĕr-gĕt'tä).—dim. **Bid'dy.**

C

Ca-mil-la (kä-mĭl'ä), [< Lat. = attendant at a sacrifice]: Lat. *Camilla* (kä-mĭl'ä); Fr. *Camille* (kä"mēl'); It. *Camilla* (kä-mēl'lä); Sp. *Camila* (kä-mē'lä).

Car-lot-ta (kär-lŏt'ä), [It.: see **Charlotte**].

Car-o-line (kăr'ō-lĭn), [< O.Teut. source = noble-spirited]: fem. of **Charles**: Lat. *Carolina* (kăr"ō-lī'nä); Fr. *Caroline* (kä"rō-lēn'); Ger. *Karoline, Caroline* (kä"rō-lē'nē); Da. *Caroline* (kä"rō-lē'nē); It. & Sp. *Carolina* (kä-rō-lē'nä); Port. *Carolina* (kä-rōō-lē'nä); Du. & Sw. *Carolina* (kä"rō-lē'nä).—dim. **Cad'die; Car'ol** (kăr'ŭl); **Car'rie; Li'na.**

Cath-er-ine (kăth'ĕr-ĭn), [< Gk. = pure; good]: Lat. *Catharina* (kăth"ä-rī'nä); It. *Caterina* (kä-tä-rē'nä); Fr. *Catherine* (kä"tē-rēn'); Ger. *Katharine, Catharine* (kä"tä-rē'nē); Da. *Catharine* (kä"tä-rē'nē); Sp. *Catalina* (kä-tä-lē'nä), *Catarina* (kä-tä-rē'nä); Port. *Catharina* (kä-tä-rē'nä); Russ. *Ekaterina* (ā"kä-tä-rē'nä). Also, **Cath'a-rine** (-ä-rĭn); **Cath"a-ri'na** (-rī'nä); **Kath'a-rine; Kath'er-ine.**—dim. **Kate** (kāt); **Kit** (kĭt); **Kit'ty.**

Ce-cil-i-a (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ä; -sĭl'yä), [< Lat. = blind; dim-sighted]: fem. of **Cecil**: Lat. *Cæcilia* (sē-sĭl'ĭ-ä); Fr. *Cécile* (sā"sēl'); Ger. *Cäcilia* (tsä-tsē'lē-ä); It. *Cecilia* (chā-chē'lyä); Sp. *Cecilia* (thä-thē'lyä); Port. *Cecilia* (sē-sē'lyä); Du. *Cecilia* (sē-sē'lē-ä). Also, **Cec'i-ly** (sĕs'ĭ-lĭ).—dim. **Sis'ley** (sĭs'lĭ); **Sis; Cis.**

Ce-les-tine (sē-lĕs'tĭn), [< Lat. = heavenly]: Fr. *Célestine* (sā"lĕs"tēn'); Ger. *Cälestine* (tsö"lĕs-tē'nē).

Ce-li-a (sē'lĭ-ä; sēl'yä), [< Lat. = heavenly one]: Fr. *Célie* (sā"lē'); It. *Celia* (chā'lyä).

Char-i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tĭ), [< Lat. = love; kindness].

Char-lotte (shär'lŏt), [< O.Teut. source = noble-spirited]: fem. of **Charles**: Lat. *Caroletta* (kăr"ō-lĕt'ä); It. *Carlotta* (kär-lŏt'tä); Sp. *Carlota* (kär-lō'tä); Port. *Carlo'ta* (kär-lō-tä); Ger. *Charlotte* (shär-lŏt'ē); Sw. *Charlotta* (shär-lŏt'tä); Da. *Charlotte* (shär-lŏt'tē).—dim. **Lot'ta; Lot'tie; Lot'ty.**

Chlo-e (klō'ē), [< Gk. = blooming; a green herb]: Lat. *Chloe* (klō'ē). Fr. *Chloé* (klō"ā').

Chris-ta-bel (krĭs'tä-bĕl), [< Gk. = fair Christian].

Chris-ti-an-a (krĭs"tĭ-ăn'ä), [< Gk. = Christian]: fem. of **Christian**: It. & Sp. *Cristina* (krēs-tē'nä); Fr. *Christine* (krēs"tēn'); Ger. *Christiane* (krēs"tē-ä'nē), *Christine* (krēs-tē'nē); Port. *Cristinha* (krēsh-tē'nyä), *Christina* (krēsh-tē'nä). Also, **Chris-ti'na** (krĭs-tē'nä); **Chris-tine'** (krĭs-tēn').—dim. **Chris'sie; Ti'na** (tē'nä); **Xi'na** (zē'nä).

Claire (klâr), [< Fr. < Lat. = clear; bright; illustrious].

Clar-a (klăr'ä), [< Lat. = bright; clear; illustrious].

Clar-i-bel (klăr'ĭ-bĕl), [< Lat. = brightly fair].

Clar-ice (klăr'ĭs), [see **Clarissa**].

Cla-ris-sa (klä-rĭs'ä), [< Lat. = making illustrious]: It. *Clarissa* (klä-rēs'sä); Ger. *Klarissa, Clarissa* (klä-rē'sä); Fr. *Clarisse* (klä'rēs'). Also, **Clar'ice** (klăr'ĭs).—dim. **Clare** (klâr).

Clau-di-a (klô'dĭ-ä), [< Lat. = lame]: fem. of **Claudius**: Fr. *Claude* (klōd), *Claudie* (klō"dē'), *Claudine* (klō"dēn'); Du. & Ger. *Claudia* (klou'dē-ä); It. & Sp. *Claudia* (klou'dyä). Also, **Claude** (klōd).

Clem-en-ti-na (klĕm"ĕn-tē'nä), [< Lat. = merciful; gracious]: fem. of **Clement**: Fr. *Clémentine* (klā"mäṅ"tēn'); It. *Clementina* (klä-mĕn-tē'nä); Du. *Clementina* (klā"mĕn-tē'nä); Ger. *Clementine* (klā"mĕn-tē'nē). Also, **Clem'en-tine** (-tēn; -tĭn).

Cle-o-pa-tra (klē"ō-pā'trä), [< Gk. = celebrated].—dim. **Cle'o** (klē'ō).

Clo-til-da (klō-tĭl'dä), [O.H.G. = just; fair-minded].

Con-stance (kŏn'stăns), [< Lat. = constant; firm]: fem. of **Constant**: Lat. *Constantia* (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ä); Sp. *Costenza* (kō-stĕn'thä); Fr. *Constance* (kôṅ"stäṅs'); It. *Costanza* (kō-stänt'sä); Du. *Constantia* (kŏn-stän'tsē-ä); Ger. *Constantia* (kŏn-shtän'tsē-ä), *Constanza* (kŏn-shtän'tsä). Also, **Con-stan'ci-a** (kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ä; -shä).

Co-ra (kō'rä), [< Gk. = maiden]; Fr. *Corinne* (kō"rĕn'). Also, **Co-rin'na** (kō-rĭn'ä); **Co-rinne'** (-rĭn').

Cor-de-li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ä; -dēl'yä), [< Lat. = warm-hearted; intelligent]: Lat. *Cordelia* (kôr-dē'lĭ-ä; -dēl'yä); Fr. *Cordélie* (kôr"dā"lē'); Ger. *Cordelia* (kôr-dā'lē-ä), *Cordula* (kôr-dōō'lä). Also, **Cor-du'la.**

Co-rin-na (kō-rĭn'ä), [see **Cora**]. Also, **Co-rinne'.**

Cor-ne-li-a (kôr-nē'lĭ-ä; -nēl'yä), [< Lat. = a horn]: Fr. *Cornélie* (kôr"nā"lē'); Ger. *Cornelia* (kôr-nā'lē-ä); It. *Cornelia* (kôr-nā'lyä).

Cyn-thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ä), [< Gk. = belonging to Mount Cynthus].

D

Dag-mar (dăg'mär), [< O.Teut. source = Dane's joy].

Dai-sy (dā'zĭ), [< A.S. = modesty].

Daph-ne (dăf'nē), [< Gk. = laurel].

Deb-o-rah (dĕb'ō-rä), [< Heb. = a bee]: Lat. *Debora* (dĕb'ō-rä); Ger. *Debora* (dā-bō'rä); It. *Debora* (dā'bō-rä); Fr. *Débora* (dā"bō"rä'); Du. *Debora* (dē-bō'rä).—dim. **Deb; Deb'by.**

De-li-a (dē'lĭ-ä; dēl'yä), [< Gk. = belonging to Delos].

Di-an-a (dī-ăn'ä; dī-ä'nä), [< Lat. = goddess]: Lat. *Diana* (dī-ā'nä); It. *Diana* (dē-ä'nä); Fr. *Diane* (dyän'); Ger. *Diana* (dē-ä'nä).—dim. **Di** (dī); **Die.**

Di-nah (dī'nä), [< Heb. = judged].

Do-ra (dō'rä), [dim. of *Dorothea, Eudora, Theodora*].

Dor-cas (dôr'kăs), [< Gk. = gazelle].

Do-ris (dō'rĭs), [< Gk. = the sea].

Do-rin-da (dō-rĭn'dä), [see **Dorothea**].

Dor-o-the-a (dŏr"ō-thē'ä), [< Gk. = gift of God]: It. *Dorotea* (dō-rō-tā'ä); Sp. *Dorotea* (dō-rō-tā'ä); Port. *Dorothea* (dōō-rōō-tā'ä); Ger., Da., & Du. *Dorothea* (dō"rō-tā'ä); Sw. *Dorotea* (dō"rō-tā'ä); Fr. *Dorothée* (dō"rō"tā'), *Dorette* (dō"rĕt'). Also, **Do-rin'da; Dor'o-thy** (dŏr'ō-thĭ).—dim. **Dol; Dol'ly; Do'ra.**

Dor-o-thy (dŏr'ō-thĭ), [see **Dorothea**].

Dru-sil-la (drōō-sĭl'ä), [< Lat. = strengthening].

E

E-dith (ē'dĭth), [< A.S. = rich gift]: Lat. *Editha* (ĕd'ĭ-thä); It. *Edita* (ā-dē'tä).

Ed-na (ĕd'nä), [< Heb. = pleasure; happiness].

El-leen (ā-lēn'; ĭ-), [Ir.: see **Helen**]. Also, **Al-leen.**

E-laine (ē-lān'), [Fr.: see **Helen**].

El-ber-ta (ĕl-bûr'tä), [< O.H.G. = nobly bright; illustrious]: fem. of **Elbert.** See **Albert.**

El-ea-nor (ĕl'ē-ä-nôr; ĕl'yē-ä-nôr), [< Gk. = light]: Lat. *Eleanora* (ĕl"ē-ä-nō'rä); Sp. *Leanor* (lā-ä-nôr'); Fr. *Eléonore* (ā"lā"ō"nôr'), *Aliénor* (ä"lyā"nôr'); Ger. & Da. *Eleonore* (ā"lā-ō-nō'rē); It. *Eleonora* (ā"lā-ō-nō'rä). Also, **El'i-nor** (ĕl'ĭ-nôr; -nēr).—dim. **El'la; Nell; Nel'lie; No'ra.** See **Helen** and **Leonora.**

E-lis-a-beth (ē-lĭz'ä-bĕth), [< Heb. = worshiper of God; consecrated to God]: Lat. *Elisabeth* (ē-lĭz'ä-bĕth); Fr. *Elisabeth* (ā"lē"zä"bĕt'), *Elisa* (ā"lē"zä'), *Elise* (ā"lēz'); It. *Elisabetta* (ä-lē"zä-bĕt'tä); Du. & Ger. *Elisabeth* (ä-lē'zä-bĕt); Sw. *Elisabet* (ä-lē'sä-bĕt); Da. *Elisabeth* (ä-lē'sä-bĕt); Gk. *Elisabet* (ä-lē-sä-bĕt'). Also, **E-liz'a-beth; E-li'za** (ē-lĭ'zä).—dim. **Bess; Bes'sie; Bes'sy; Bet; Beth; Bet'sey; Bet'ty; Lib'by; Li'sa; Liz'zie; Liz; El'sie.**

El-la (ĕl'ä), [dim. of *Eleanor*].

El-len (ĕl'ĕn), [see **Helen**].

El-o-ise (ĕl'ō-ēz'), [< O.H.G. = warlike]: Fr. *Héloïse* (ā"lō-ēz'); It. *Eloisa* (ä-lō-ē'zä). See **Louisa.**

El-sie (ĕl'sĭ), [dim. of *Alice, Elisabeth*.]

Em-e-line (ĕm'ē-lĭn), [< O.Teut. source = energetic; industrious]: It. & Sp. *Emilia* (ä-mē'lyä); Port. *Emilia* (ē-mē'lyä); Ger. *Emilie* (ä-mē'lē-ē); Fr. *Emilie* (ā"mē"lē'), *Émile* (ā"mēl'). Also, **Em'i-ly; Em'me-line.**—dim. **Emm; Em'mie.** See **Emma.**

Em-i-ly (ĕm'ĭ-lĭ), [see **Emeline**].

Em-ma (ĕm'ä), [see **Emeline**]: It. *Emma* (ĕm'mä); Sp. *Ema* (ā'mä); Port. *Emma* (ĕm'ä); Fr. *Emma* (ā"mä'); Ger. *Emma* (ĕm'ä).

Er-nes-tine (ûr'nĕs-tēn), [< O.H.G. = earnest]: fem. of **Ernest.**

Es-tel-la (ĕs-tĕl'ä), [see **Stella**]. Also, **Es-telle'.**

Es-ther (ĕs'tẽr), [< Heb., perh. < O.Pers. = star, or < Assyr. *Ishtar*, name of goddess]: Fr. *Esther* (ĕs"tär'); Ger. *Esther* (ĕs'tẽr); Du. *Hester* (hĕs'tẽr); Sp. *Ester* (ĕs-tär'); It. *Ester* (ĕs'tär), *Esterre* (ĕs-tär'rä). Also, **Hes'ter; Hes'ther.**—dim. **Es'sie.**

Eth-el (ĕth′ĕl), [< A.S. = noble].
Eu-do-ra (ū-dō′rȧ), [< Gk. = happy gift]: Lat. *Eudora* (ū-dō′rȧ); Fr. *Eudore* (ū″dōr′).—dim. **Do′ra.**
Eu-ge-ni-a (ū-jē′nĭ-ȧ), [< Gk. = well-born; noble]: fem. of **Eugene:** Fr. *Eugénie* (ū″zhā″nē′); Sp. *Eugenia* (ā-ōō-hā′nyä); It. *Eugenia* (ā-ōō-jä′nyä); Ger. *Eugenia* (oi-gā′nē-ä), *Eugenie* (oi-gā′nē-ē). Also, **Eu-ge′nie** (ū-jē′nĭ).—dim. **Ge′nie** (jē′nĭ).
Eu-la-li-a (ū-lā′lĭ-ȧ), [< Gk. = fair speech]: Fr. *Eulalie* (ū″lȧ″lē′); It. & Sp. *Eulalia* (ā-ōō-lä′lyä).
Eu-nice (ū′nĭs), [< Gk. = happy victory].
Eu-phe-mi-a (ū-fē′mĭ-ȧ), [< Gk. = of fair fame; of good report]: Fr. *Euphémie* (ū″fā″mē′); Ger. *Euphemia* (oi-fā′mē-ä); It. & Sp. *Eufemia* (ā-ōō-fā′myä).—dim. **Ef′fie** (ĕf′ĭ).
Eu-phra-si-a (ū-frā′sĭ-ȧ; -frā′zhȧ), [< Gk. = heroine].
E-va (ē′vȧ), [< Heb. = life]: Lat. *Eva* (ē′vȧ); Fr. *Ève* (âv); Da., Sw., Du., & Ger. *Eva* (ā′vä); It. & Sp. *Eva* (ā′vä); Port. *Eva* (ā′vȧ). Also, **Eve** (ēv).
Ev-e-li-na (ĕv″ē-lī′nȧ), [< Celt. = agreeable]. Also, **Ev′e-line** (-lĭn; -lēn′) **Ev′e-lyn** (-lĭn).

F

Faith (fāth), [Eng. < O.F. < Lat. *fides*, faith].
Faus-ti-na (fôs-tī′nȧ), [< Lat. = lucky]: Fr. *Faustine* (fôs″tēn′); Ger. *Faustine* (fous-tē′nē); It. *Faustina* (fous-tē′nä). Also, **Faus′tine** (fôs′tĭn).
Fe-lic-i-a (fē-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; fē-lĭsh′ȧ), [< Lat. = happiness]: Fr. *Félicie* (fā″lē″sē′), *Félicité* (fā″lē″sē″tā′); It. *Felicia* (fä-lē′chä); Sp. *Felicidad* (fä-lē″thē-däth′).
Fer-nan-da (fĕr-năn′dȧ), [< O.Teut. source = brave; risking life]: fem. of **Ferdinand.**
Fi-de-li-a (fĭ-dē′lĭ-ȧ; fī-dēl′yȧ), [< Lat. = faithful].
Fla-vi-a (flā′vĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = yellow].
Flo-ra (flō′rȧ), [< Lat. = flower]: Fr. *Flore* (flōr); It. *Flora* (flō′rä); Du. *Flora* (flō′ra).
Flor-ence (flŏr′ĕns), [< Lat. = flourishing; blooming]: Lat. *Florentia* (flō-rĕn′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ); Fr. *Florence* (flō″räns′); It. *Fiorenza* (fē-ō-rēn′dzä); Sp. *Florencia* (flō-rēn′thyä); Du. *Florentia* (flō-rēn′tsē-ä); Ger. *Florenz* (flō-rēnts′).—dim. **Flos′sie** (flŏs′ĭ); **Flo.**
Fran-ces (frăn′sĕs), [< O.Teut. source = free]: fem. of **Francis:** Lat. *Francisca* (frăn-sĭs′kȧ); It. *Francesca* (frän-chĕs′kä); Sp. *Francisca* (frän-thēs′kä); Fr. *Françoise* (frän″swäz′); Port. *Francisca* (frän-sēsh′kȧ); Ger. *Franziska, Francisca* (frän-tsēs′kä); Da. & Du. *Francisca* (frän-sēs′kä); Sw. *Franciska* (frän-sēs′kä).—dim. **Fan′ny** (făn′ĭ); **Frank.**
Fred-er-i-ca (frĕd″ēr-ĭ′kȧ), [< O.H.G. = peaceful ruler]: fem. of **Frederick:** Fr. *Frédérique* (frā″dā″rēk′); It. *Federica* (fā-dā-rē′kä); Sp. *Federica* (fā-thā-rē′kä); Port. *Frederica* (frē-dē-rē′kȧ). Ger. *Friederike* (frē″dē-rē′kē).

G

Ge-ne-va (jē-nē′vȧ), [< O.F. = juniper]. Also, **Ge-nev′ra** (jē-nĕv′rȧ); **Gi-nev′ra** (jĭ-).
Gen-e-vieve (jĕn′ē-vēv), [< Fr. = humble birth]: Fr. *Geneviève* (zhē-nē-vyāv′).
Geor-gi-an-a (jôr″jĭ-ăn′ȧ), [< Gk. = peasant woman]: fem. of **George:** Fr. *Georgine* (zhôr″zhēn′), *Georgienne* (zhôr″zhyĕn′), *Georgette* (zhôr″zhĕt′); It. *Giorgia* (jôr′jä); Ger. *Georgina* (gā-ôr-gē′nä), *Georgine* (gā-ôr-gē″nē); Du. *Georgina* (gā-ôr-gē′nä). Also, **Geor-gi′na** (jôr-jē′nȧ).
Ger-al-dine (jĕr′ăl-dĭn; -dēn), [< O.H.G. = strong with the spear]: fem. of **Gerald:** Ger. *Gerhardine* (gĕr″här-dē′nē); Fr. *Géraldine* (zhā″rāl″dēn′); It. *Giralda* (jē-räl′dä).
Ger-trude (gûr′trōōd), [< O.H.G. = spear maiden]: Fr. *Gertrude* (zhăr″trüd′); Ger. *Gertrud* (gĕr′trōōt), *Gertraud* (gĕr′trout); It. *Gertrude* (jär-trōō′dā), *Geltruda* (jĕl-trōō′dä); Sp. *Gertrudis* (här-trōō′dēs); Port. *Gertrudes* (zhĕr-trōō′dĕsh); Sw. *Gertrud* (yĕr′-trōōt); Da. *Gertrud* (yĕr′trōōth).—dim. **Ger′tie; Tru′dy.**
Gi-nev-ra (jĭ-nĕv′rȧ), [see **Geneva**]. Also, **Ge-nev′ra.**
Glad-ys (glăd′ĭs), [source uncertain].
Grace (grās), [< Lat. = favor; charm].
Gretch-en (grĕch′ĕn), [Ger.: see **Margaret**].
Gri-sel-da (grĭ-zĕl′dȧ; -sĕl′-), [< O.Teut. source = stone heroine]: It. *Griselda* (grē-zĕl′dä); Fr. *Griselda* (grē″zĕl″dä′); Ger. *Griseldis* (grē-zĕl′dĭs), *Griselde* (grē-zĕl′dē), *Grishilde* (grĭs-hĭl′dē); Du. *Griseldis* (grē-zĕl′dĭs).—dim. **Gris′sel; Gri-zel′.**
Gwen-do-len (gwĕn′dō-lĕn), [< Celt. = white-browed].

H

Ha-gar (hā′gär), [< Heb. = wandering].
Hal-dee (hĭ-dē′), [< Gk. = very beautiful].
Han-nah (hăn′ȧ), [see **Ann**].—dim. **Han′nie.**
Har-ri-et (hăr′ĭ-ĕt), [< O.H.G. = head of a house: see **Harry**]: fem. of **Harry.** Also, **Har′ri-ot** (hăr′ĭ-ŭt).—dim. **Hat′ty.**
Hel-en (hĕl′ĕn), [< Gk. = light]: Lat. *Helena* (hĕl′ē-nȧ); Sp. *Helena, Elena* (ā-lā′nä); Fr. *Hélène, Elaine* (ā″lân′); Ger. *Helena* (hĕl′ē-nä), *Helene* (hĕ-lā′nē); Gk. *Helene* (hä-lā′nä); It. *Elena* (ā′lā-nä); Ir. *Aileen, Eileen* (ā-lēn′; ī-). Also, **Hel′e-na; El′en** (ĕl′ĕn).—dim. **Nell; Nel′ly; Le′na** (lē′nȧ). See **Eleanor.**
Hen-ri-et-ta (hĕn″rĭ-ĕt′ȧ), [< O.H.G. = head of a house]: fem. of **Henry:** Fr. *Henriette* (ăn″ryĕt′); Ger. *Henriette* (hĕn″rē-ĕt′ē); It. *Enrichetta* (ĕn-rē-kĕt′tä); Sp. *Enriqueta* (ĕn-rē-kā′tä); Da. *Henriette* (hĕn″rē-ĕt′tē); Sw. *Henrietta* (hĕn″rē-ĕt′tä).—dim. **Et′ta; Het′ty; Net′tie.**
Hes-ter (hĕs′tĕr), [see **Esther**]. Also, **Hes′ther** (-tĕr).
Hi-la-ri-a (hĭ-lā′rĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = cheerful; merry]: fem. of **Hilary.**
Hil-da (hĭl′dȧ), [< O.Teut. source = my support].
Ho-no-ra (hŏ-nō′rȧ), [< Lat. = honor]: Fr. *Honorê* (ó″nó″rā′). Also, **Ho′nor** (hŏ′nŏr); **Ho-no′ri-a.**—dim. **No′rah; No′ra.**
Hope (hōp), [< A.S. = hope].
Ho-ra-ti-a (hŏ-rā′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), [< Lat. = light of the sun]: fem. of **Horatio.**
Hor-ten-si-a (hôr-tĕn′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), [< Lat. = gardener]: Lat. *Hortensia* (hôr-tĕn′shĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Hortense* (ôr″tăns′); Du. & Ger. *Hortensia* (hôr-tĕn′sē-ä); It. *Ortensia* (ôr-tĕn′syä). Also, **Hor-tense′.**
Hul-dah (hŭl′dȧ), [< Heb. = weasel].

I

I-da (ī′dȧ), [< O.Teut. source = happy]: Fr. *Ida* (ē″dä′); It. *Ida* (ē′dä); Ger. & Du. *Ida* (ē′dä).
I-nez (ĭ′nĕz), [Port.: see **Agnes**].
I-rene (ī-rēn′; ī-rē′nē), [< Gk. = peace]: Fr. *Irène* (ē″rän′); Ger. *Irene* (ē-rā′nē); It. *Irene* (ē-rā′nä).
Is-a-bel (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl), [< Heb. = worshiper of God]: Lat. *Isabella* (ĭz″ȧ-bĕl′ȧ); Sp. *Isabel* (ē-sä-bĕl′); It. *Isabella* (ē-zä-bĕl′lä); Port. *Isabel* (ē-zä-bĕl′); Fr. *Isabelle* (ē″zä″bĕl′); Ger. *Isabelle* (ē″zä-bĕl′ē); Du. *Isabella* (ē″zä-bĕl′ä), *Isabelle* (ē″zä-bĕl′ē); Sw. *Isabella* (ē″sä-bĕl′lä). Also, **Is″a-bel′la.**—dim. **Bel; Bel′la.**

J

Jane (jān), [see **Joan**].—dim. **Ja-net′.**
Ja-net (jȧ-nĕt′; jăn′ĕt), [see **Jane**].
Jean (jēn), [see **Joan**]. Also, **Jeanne.**—dim. **Jean-nette′.**
Jean-nette (jē-nĕt′), [see **Jean**].
Je-mi-ma (jē-mī′mȧ), [< Heb. = a dove].
Je-ru-sha (jē-rōō′shȧ), [< Heb. = possessed; married].
Joan (jōn), [< Heb. = gracious gift of God]: fem. of **John:** Lat. *Johanna* (jō-hăn′ȧ); Fr. *Jeanne* (zhăn); It. *Gioranna* (jō-vän′nä); Sp. *Juana* (hwä′nä); Ger. *Johanna* (yō-hän′ä); Sw. *Johanna* (yō-hän′nä); Port. *Jovanna* (zhōō-vän′ȧ); Da. *Johanne* (yō-hän′nē); Du. *Hanna* (hä′nä). Also, **Jo-an′na** (jō-ăn′ȧ); **Jo-han′na** (-hăn′ȧ); **Jane** (jān); **Jean; Jeanne** (jēn).
Jo-seph-ine (jō′zĕf-ēn), [< Heb. = addition]: fem. of **Joseph:** Lat. *Josepha* (jō-sē′fȧ); Fr. *Josêphine* (zhō″zā″fēn′); Sp. *Josefina* (hō-sā-fē′nä); Ger. *Josephine* (yō″zĕ-fē′nē); It. *Giuseppina* (jōō-zĕp-pē′nä); Port. *Josephina* (zhōō-zē-fē′nȧ). Also, **Jo-se′pha** (jō-sē′fȧ).—dim. **Jo; Jo′sie; Phe′ny** (fē′nĭ).
Joyce (jois), [< Lat. = sportive; joyful].
Ju-dith (jōō′dĭth), [< Heb. = praised]: Lat. *Juditha* (jōō-dĭ-thȧ); It. *Giuditta* (jōō-dēt′tä); Fr. *Judith* (zhü″dēt′); Ger. *Judith* (yōō′dēt).—dim. **Ju′dy.**
Jul-la (jōōl′yȧ; jōō′lĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = soft-haired]: fem. of **Julius:** Lat. *Julia* (jōō′lĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Julie* (zhü″lē′); Ger. *Julie* (yōō′lē-ē); It. *Giulia* (jōō′lyä); Sp. *Julia* (hōō′lyä); Du. *Julia* (yōō′lē-ä); Da. & Sw. *Julia* (yōō′-lē-ä); Port. *Julia* (zhōō′lyȧ).—dim. **Ju′li-et** (jōō′lĭ-ĕt).
Ju-li-an-a (jōō″lĭ-ăn′ȧ), [< Lat. = of Julius]: fem. of **Julian:** Lat. *Juliana* (jōō″lĭ-ăn′ȧ); Fr. *Julienne* (zhü″lyĕn′); Da., Du., & Sw. *Juliana* (yōō″lē-ä′nä); It. *Giuliana* (jōō-lyä′nä); Ger. *Juliana* (yōō″lē-ä′nä), *Juliane* (yōō″lē-ä′nē); Sp. *Juhana* (hōō-lyä′nä); Port. *Juliana* (zhōō-lyän′ȧ).
Ju-li-et (jōō′lĭ-ĕt), [see **Julia**].
Jus-ti-na (jŭs-tī′nȧ), [< Lat. = just]: fem. of **Justin:** Lat. *Justina* (jŭs-tī′nȧ); Fr. *Justine* (zhüs″tēn′); Ger. *Justine* (yōōs-tē′nē); It. *Giustina* (jōōs-tē′nä); Sp. *Justina* (hōōs-tē′nä).

K

Kate (kāt), [dim. of *Catherine*].
Kath-a-rine (kăth′ȧ-rĭn), [see **Catherine**]. Also, **Kath′er-ine** (kăth′ĕr-ĭn).
Kath-leen (kăth′lēn), [< Celt. = dear to my heart].

L

Lau-ra (lô′rȧ), [< Lat. = laurel]: Lat. *Laurinda* (lô-rĭn′dȧ); Fr. *Laure* (lōr); It. *Laura* (lou′rä); Ger. *Laura* (lou′rä). Also, **Lau-rin′da; Lo-rin′da** (lô-).
Lau-rin-da (lô-rĭn′dȧ), [see **Laura**]. Also, **Lo-rin′da.**
La-vin-i-a (lȧ-vĭn′ĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = of Latium].
Le-na (lē′nȧ), [dim. of *Helen*].
Le-o-no-ra (lē″ō-nō′rȧ), [< Gk. = light]: It. *Leonora* (lā-ō-nō′rä); Ger. *Leonore* (lā″ō-nō′rē), *Lenore* (lā-nō′rē); Du. *Leonora* (lā″ō-nō′rä). Also, **Le′o-nore.**—dim. **No′ra.** See **Eleanor.**

Le-ti-ti-a (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-*ä*; lē-tĭsh'*ē*), [< Lat. = happiness; joy]: Lat. *Lætitia* (lē-tĭsh'ĭ-*ä*); It. *Letizia* (lä-tĕt'syä); Fr. *Léetice* (lā"tēs').

Lil-l-an (lĭl'ĭ-ăn), [< Lat. = lily]. Also, **Lil'li-an.**—dim. **Lil; Lil'ly.**

Lo-rin-da (lō-rĭn'dä), [see **Laura**].

Lou-i-sa (lōō-ē'zä), [< O.H.G. = warlike]: Lat. *Luisa* (lōō-ē'zä); Fr. *Louise* (lōō-ēz'); It. *Luisa* (lōō-ē'zä), *Luigia* (lōō-ē'jä); Sp. *Luisa* (lōō-ē'sä); Port. *Luiza* (lōō-ē'zä); Ger. *Luise* (lōō-ē'zĕ), *Ludorika* (lōō"dō-vē'kä). Also, **Lou-ise'.**—dim. **Lou.** See **Eloise.**

Lu-ci-a (lū'shĭ-*ä*; lū'shä), [see **Lucy**]: fem of **Lucius.**

Lu-cin-da (lū-sĭn'dä), [see **Lucy**].

Lu-cre-ti-a (lū-krē'shĭ-*ä*; -shä), [< Lat. = gain]: Lat. *Lucretia* (lū-krē'shĭ-*ä*); Fr. *Lucrèce* (lü'krās'); It. *Lucrezia* (lōō-krät'syä); Sp. *Lucrecia* (lōō-krā'thyä).

Lu-cy (lū'sĭ), [< Lat. = born at daybreak]: Lat. *Lucia* (lū'shĭ-*ä*); Fr. *Lucie* (lü"sē'); It. *Lucia* (lōō-chē'ä); Sp. *Lucia* (lōō'thyä); Port. *Lucia* (lōō'syä); Ger. *Lucia* (lōō'tsē-ä), *Lucie* (lōō'tsē-ē); Du. *Lucie* (lōō'-sē-ē). Also, **Lu'ci-a** (lū'shĭ-*ä*; -shä); **Lu-sin'da.**

Lyd-i-a (lĭd'ĭ-*ä*), [< Gk. = a native of Lydia]: Lat. *Lydia* (lĭd'ĭ-*ä*); Fr. *Lydie* (lē"dē'); Da. & Sw. *Lydia* (lü'dē-ä); Du. *Lydia* (lē'dē-ä); It. *Lidia* (lē'dyä).

M

Ma-bel (mā'bĕl), [< Lat. = lovable: contr. of *Amabel*]: Lat. *Mabilia* (mä-bĭl'ĭ-*ä*); Fr. *Mabelle* (mà"-bĕl').—dim. **Mab** (măb).

Mad-e-line (măd'ē-lĭn), [see **Magdalene**].

Madge (măj), [dim. of *Margaret*].

Mag-da-lene (măg'dä-lēn; măg"dä-lē'nē), [< Heb. = a native of Magdala]: Lat. *Magdalena* (măg"dä-lē'nä); Fr. *Madeleine, Magdelaine* (mà"dē-lān'), *Madelon* (mà"dē-lōn'); It. *Maddalena* (mäd-dä-lā'-nä); Sp. *Magdalena* (mäg-dä-lā'nä), *Madelena* (mä-dä-lā'nä); Port. *Magdalena* (măg-dä-lā'nä); Ger. *Magdalene* (măg"dä-lā'nē); Gk. *Magdalene* (măg"dä-lā'nä). Du. & Sw. *Magdalena* (măg"dä-lā'nä). Also, **Mag'da-len** (măg'dä-lĕn); **Mag"da-le'na** (-lē'nä); **Mad'e-line** (măd'ē-lĭn).—dim. **Maud; Maun.**

Mar-cel-la (mär-sĕl'ä): fem. of **Marcellus.**

Mar-cl-a (mär'shĭ-*ä*; -shä): fem. of **Marcius.**

Mar-ga-ret (mär'gä-rĕt), [< Gk. = a pearl]: Lat. *Margarita* (mär"gä-rē'tä); Fr. *Marguerite* (mär"gē-rēt'); It. *Margherita* (mär-gä-rē'tä); Sp. *Margarita* (mär-gä-rē'tä); Port. *Margarida* (mär-gä-rē'dä); Ger. *Margarethe, Margarete* (mär"gä-rā'tĕ), *Gretchen* (grĕt'khĕn; *Eng.* grĕch'ĕn); Du. *Margaretha* (mär"-gä-rā'-tä). Also, **Mar"gue-rite'** (mär"gē-rēt').—dim. **Mar'gie; Madge; Mag; Mag'gy; Peg; Peg'gy.**

Mar-ger-y (mär'jĕr-ĭ), [< Gk. = a pearl]. Also, **Mar'-jo-ry.**—dim. **Madge; Mar'gie.** See **Margaret.**

Mar-gue-rite (mär"gē-rēt'), [see **Margaret**].

Ma-ri-a (mä-rī'ä), [see **Mary**].

Mar-i-an (mär'ĭ-ăn), [see **Marianne**].

Ma-ri-anne (mä"rĭ-ăn'), [*Mary* + *Ann*]: Fr. *Marianne* (mà"ryän'); It. *Marianna* (mä-ryän'nä); Sp. *Mariana* (mä-ryä'nä); Port. *Marianna* (mä-ryän'ä); Ger. *Marianne* (mä"rē-ä'nē). Also, **Mar'i-an** (mär'ĭ-ăn); **Ma"ri-an'na.**

Ma-rie (mä-rē'), [see **Mary**].

Mar-i-on (mär'ĭ-ŏn), [see **Mary**].

Mar-tha (mär'thä), [< Heb. = ruler of the house]: Fr. *Marthe* (mart); Ger., Da., & Du. *Martha* (mär'tä): Sw. *Marta* (mär'tä): It. & Sp. *Marta* (mär'tä); Port. *Martha, Marta* (mär'tä).—dim. **Mat; Mat'ty.**

Ma-ry (mā'rĭ), [< Heb. = bitter]: Lat. *Maria* (mä-rī'ä); Fr. *Marie* (mà"rē'), *Marion* (mà"ryŏn'); Du. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä); Ger. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä), *Marie* (mä-rē'ē); It. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä); Sp. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä); Port. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä); Da. *Marie* (mä-rē'ē); Sw. *Maria* (mä-rē'ä). Also, **Ma-ri'a; Ma-rie'; Mar'i-on; Mir'i-am** (mĭr'ĭ-ăm).—dim. **May; Mol'ly; Pol'ly.**

Ma-til-da (mä-tĭl'dä), [< O.H.G. = heroine]: Fr. *Mathilde* (mà"tēld'); Ger. *Matilde* (mä-tēl'dĕ); It. *Matilda* (mä-tēl'dä); Sp. *Matilde* (mä-tēl'dā); Da. *Mathilde* (mä-tēl'dĕ): Du. *Mathilda* (mä-tēl'dä); Sw. *Matilda* (mä-tēl'dä). Also, **Ma-thil'da** (-tĭl'-).—dim. **Mat; Mat'ty; Pat'ty; Til'da.**

Maud (môd), [dim. of *Magdalene*; possibly < O.F. = heroine: cf. **Matilda**].

May (mā), [dim. of *Mary*].

Me-het-a-bel (mē-hĕt'ä-bĕl), [< Heb. = benefited of God]. Also. **Me-hit'a-ble** (-hĭt'ä-bl).

Mil-i-cent (mĭl'ĭ-sĕnt), [< O.Teut. source = strength]: Sp. *Melisenda* (mä-lē-sĕn'dä). Also, **Mil'li-cent; Mel'i-cent** (mĕl'-).

Me-lis-sa (mē-lĭs'ä), [< Gk. = bee]: Fr. *Mélisse* (mā"lēs'), *Mélite* (mā"lēt'); It. *Melissa* (mä-lēs'sä).

Mil-dred (mĭl'drĕd), [< A.S. = gentle counselor]: Lat. *Mildreda* (mĭl-drē'dä).

Min-nie (mĭn'ĭ), [< O.Teut. source = remembrance].

Mi-ran-da (mĭ-răn'dä), [< Lat. = worthy of admiration]: Ger. *Miranda* (mē-rän'dä).

Mir-i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ăm), [see **Mary**].

My-ra (mī'rä), [< Gk. = she who laments].

N

Nan-cy (năn'sĭ), [dim. of *Ann*].

Na-o-mi (nā-ō'mī), [< Heb. = pleasantness].

Nell (nĕl), [dim. of *Eleanor, Helen*]. Also, **Nel'lie** (nĕl'ĭ).

No-ra (nō'rä), [dim. of *Honora, Eleanor, Leonora*].

O

Oc-ta-vi-a (ŏk-tā'vĭ-*ä*), [< Lat. = the eighth born]: fem. of **Octavius:** Lat. *Octavia* (ŏk-tā'vĭ-*ä*); Fr. *Octavie* (ŏk"tà"vē'), *Octave* (ŏk"tàv'); Ger. *Octavia* (ŏk-tā'vē-ä); Sp. *Octavia* (ŏk-tā'vyä); It. *Ottavia* (ŏt-tä'vyä).—dim. **Ta'vy; Tave** (tāv).

Ol-ga (ŏl'gä), [< Russ. = gracious queen].

O-liv-i-a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-*ä*), [< Lat. = an olive]: Lat. *Olivia* (ō-lĭv'ĭ-*ä*); Da., Sw., & Ger. *Olivia* (ō-lē'vē-ä); It. *Oliria* (ō-lē'vyä). Also, **Ol'ive** (ŏl'ĭv).

O-phe-li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-*ä*; ō-fēl'yä), [< Gk. = serpent]: Lat. *Ophelia* (ō-fē'lĭ-*ä*); Fr. *Ophélie* (ō"fā"lē').

P

Pam-e-la (păm'ē-lä; pä-mē'lä), [< Celt.: meaning uncertain].

Pa-tri-ci-a (pā-trĭsh'ĭ-*ä*; -trĭsh'*ä*), [< Lat. = noble; a patrician]; fem. of **Patrick.**

Pau-la (pô'lä), [< Lat. = little]: fem. of **Paul, Paulus:** Lat. *Paula* (pô'lä); Fr. *Paule* (pōl); It. *Paola* (pä'ō-lä); Sp. *Paula* (pou'lä); Port. *Paula* (pou'lä); Ger. *Paula* (pou'lä).

Pau-li-na (pô-lī'*nä*), [< Lat. = little]: fem. of **Paulinus:** Fr. *Pauline* (pō"lēn'); It. *Paolina* (pä-ō-lē'nä); Sp. *Paulina* (pou-lē'nä); Port. *Paulina* (pou-lē'nä); Ger. *Pauline* (pou-lē'nē). Also, **Pau-line'** (-lēn').

Pe-nel-o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), [< Gk. = weaver; worker]: Lat. *Penelope* (pē-nĕl'ō-pē); Fr. *Pénélope* (pā"nā"-lōp'); Gk. *Penelope* (pā"nā-lō'pā).

Phe-be (fē'bē), [see **Phœbe**].

Phi-lip-pa (fĭ-lĭp'*ä*), [< Gk. = lover of horses]: fem. of **Philip:** Fr. *Philippine* (fē"lē"pēn'); Ger. *Philippine* (fē"lē-pē'nē); It. *Filippa* (fē-lēp'pä), *Filippina* (fē-lēp-pē'nä); Sp. *Felipa* (fā-lē'pä); Port. *Felipa, Filipa* (fē-lē'pä).

Phil-lis (fĭl'ĭs), [see **Phyllis**].

Phœ-be (fē'bē), [< Gk. = shining; brilliant]: Lat. *Phœbe* (fē'bē); Gk. *Phoibe* (foi'bā); It. *Febe* (fā'bā); Fr. *Phébé* (fā"bā'). Also, **Phe'be.**

Phyl-lis (fĭl'ĭs), [< Gk. = green bough]: It. *Filide* (fē'lē-dā). Also, **Phil'lis.**

Pol-ly (pŏl'ĭ), [dim. of *Mary*].

Pris-cil-la (prĭ-sĭl'*ä*), [< Lat. = somewhat old-fashioned]: Lat. *Priscilla* (prĭ-sĭl'*ä*); Du. *Priscilla* (prĭ-sĭl'ä); Fr. *Priscille* (prē"sēl'); It. *Priscilla* (prē-sēl'lä).

Psy-che (sī'kĕ), [< Gk. = the soul].

R

Ra-chel (rā'chĕl), [< Heb. = a ewe]: Lat. *Rachel* (rā'chĕl); Fr. *Rachel* (rà"shĕl'); It. *Rachele* (rä-kā'lā); Port. *Rachel* (rä-kĕl'); Sp. *Raquel* (rä-kĕl'); Ger. *Rahel* (rä'hĕl); Sw. *Rachel* (rä'kĕl).

Re-bec-ca (rē-bĕk'*ä*), [< Heb. = charmer; ensnarer]: Lat. *Rebecca* (rē-bĕk'*ä*); Fr. *Rébecca* (rā"bĕ'kà'); Ger. *Rebekka* (rā-bĕk'ä); It. *Rebecca* (rā-bĕk'kä); Sp. *Rebeca* (rā-bā'kä); Sw. *Rebekka* (rā-bĕk'kä). Also, **Re-bek'ah.**—dim. **Beck; Beck'y; Re'ba.**

Rho-da (rō'dä), [< Gk. = a rose].

Ro-sa (rō'zä), [see **Rose**].

Ros-a-bel (rōz'*ä*-bĕl), [< Lat. = a beautiful rose]. Also, **Ros'a-bel'la.**

Ro-sa-li-a (rō-zā'lĭ-*ä*), [see **Rose**]. Also, **Ros'a-lie** (rōz'*ä*-lē; rō'zä-lē).

Ros-a-mond (rōz'*ä*-mŭnd), [< O.Teut. source = renowned protection]: Fr. *Rosemonde* (rōz"môńd'); It. *Rosmonda* (rôs-mōn'dä); Sp. *Rosamunda* (rō-sä-mōōn'dä); Du. *Rozamond* (rō'zä-mônt).

Rose (rōz), [< Lat. = a rose]: Lat. *Rosa* (rō'zä); Sp. *Rosa* (rō'sä); Da. *Rosa* (rōō'sä); Du. *Rosa* (rō'zä); Sw. *Rosa* (rōō'sä), *Rosina* (rōō-sē'nä); It. *Rosa* (rō'zä); Ger. *Rose* (rō'zĕ); Fr. *Rose* (rōz). Also, **Ro'sa; Ro-sa'li-a; Ros'a-lie.**—dim. **Ro'sie.**

Rox-an-a (rŏk-săn'*ä*), [< Pers. = dawn of day]: Fr. *Roxane* (rŏk'sân').—dim. **Rox'y.**

Ruth (rōōth), [< Heb. = beauty, or female friend]: Lat. *Ruth* (rōōth); Fr. *Ruth* (rüt).

S

Sa-bi-na (*sä*-bī'nä), [< Lat. = a Sabine woman]: Fr. *Sabine* (sà"bēn'); It. & Sp. *Sabina* (sä-bē'nä); Sw. *Sabina* (sä-bē'nä); Du. & Ger. *Sabine* (sä-bē'nē).

Sa-lo-me (*sä*-lō'mē; *sä*-lōm'), [< Heb. = peace]: Gk. *Salome* (sä-lō'mä); Fr. *Salomé* (sà"lō"mā'); Ger. *Salome* (sä-lō'mē).

Sa-rah (sā'rä), [< Heb. = a princess]: Fr. *Sara* (sà'rà'); It. & Sp. *Sara* (sä'rä); Port. *Sara* (sä'rä); Du., Ger., Da., & Sw. *Sara* (sä'rä). Also. **Sa'ra.**—dim. **Sal** (săl); **Sal'ly.**

Se-li-na (sē-lī′nȧ), [< Gk. = the moon].
Sib-yl (sĭb′ĭl), [< Gk. = a prophetess]: Lat. *Sibylla* (sĭ-bĭl′ȧ); Fr. *Sibylle* (sē″bēl′); Ger. *Sibylle* (sē-bē′lē); Du. *Sibylla* (sē-bĕl′ȧ).
So-phi-a (sō-fī′ȧ), [< Gk. = wisdom]: Lat. *Sophia* (sō-fī′ȧ); Fr. *Sophie* (sō″fē′); It. *Sofia* (sō-fē′ä); Sp. *Sofia* (sō-fē′ä); Ger. *Sophia, Sofia* (sō-fē′ä); Sw. *Sofia* (sō-fē′ä); Da. & Du. *Sophie* (sō-fē′ē). Also, **So′phie** (sō′fĭ).—dim. **So′phy.**
So-phro-ni-a (sō-frō′nĭ-ȧ), [< Gk. = wise; prudent].
Stel-la (stĕl′ȧ), [< Lat. = a star]: Lat. *Stella* (stĕl′ȧ); Fr. *Estelle* (ĕs″tĕl′); Sp. *Estella* (ĕs-tā′lyä). Also, **Es-tel′la** (ĕs-tĕl′ȧ); **Es-telle′** (ĕs-tĕl′).
Steph-a-na (stĕf′ȧ-nȧ), [< Gk. = a crown; garland]: fem. of **Stephen:** Fr. *Stéphanie* (stā″fȧ″nē′); Ger. *Stephanie* (stĕ-fä′nē-ē).
Su-san (sū′zăn), [< Heb. = a lily]: Du. *Susanna* (sōō-zä′nä); Da. & Sw. *Susanna* (sōō-sän′nä); It. *Susanna* (sōō-zän′nä); Fr. *Susanne* (sü″zän′); Ger. *Susanne* (sōō-zä′nē); Sp. *Susana* (sōō-sä′nä); Port. *Susanna* (sōō-zän′ȧ). Also, **Su-san′na** (sū-zăn′ȧ); **Su-san′nah.**—dim. **Sue** (sū); **Su′sie, Su-zy** (sū′zi); **Suke** (sūk); **Su′ky** (sū′kĭ).
Syl-vi-a (sĭl′vĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = belonging to the forest; rustic]: fem. of **Sylvanus.**

T

Tab-i-tha (tăb′ĭ-thȧ), [< Aram. = gazelle].
The-o-do-ra (thē″ō-dō′rȧ), [< Gk. = gift of God]: fem. of **Theodore:** Ger. *Theodora* (tā″ō-dō′rä); It. *Teodora* (tā-ō-dō′rä).—dim. **Do′ra.**
The-o-do-si-a (thē″ō-dō′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), [< Gk. = gift of God]: fem. of **Theodosius:** Ger. *Theodosia* (tā″ō-dō′zē-ä); It. *Teodosia* (tā-ō-dō′zyä).
The-re-sa (tē-rē′sȧ), [< Gk. = carry ears of corn]: Fr. *Thérèse* (tā′rāz′); Ger. *Therese* (tē-rā′zē), *Theresia* (tē-rā′zē-ä); It. *Teresa* (tā-rā′zä); Port. *Theresa* (tē-rā′zȧ); Sw. *Theresa* (tē-rā′sä); Sp. *Teresa* (tā-rā′sä).—dim. **Ter′ry; Tra′cy.**
Thom-a-sa (tŏm′ȧ-sȧ), [< Aram. = a twin]: fem. of **Thomas:** Sp. *Tomasa* (tō-mä′sä); Ger. *Thomasia* (tō-mä′zē-ä). Also, **Thom″a-si′na** (-sē′nȧ); **Thom′-a-sine** (-sēn).—dim. **Tam′sine** (tăm′zēn; -zĭn).
Thyr-za (thûr′zȧ), [< Heb. = pleasantness; pleasure].

U

U-da (ōō′dȧ), [< O.Teut. source = rich; wealthy].
Ul-ri-ca (ŭl′rĭ-kȧ), [< O.H.G. = rich inheritance]: Fr. *Ulrique* (ül″rēk′); Ger. *Ulrike* (ōōl-rē′kĕ); It. *Ulrica* (ōōl-rē′kä). Also, **Ul′ri-ka.**
Un-dine (ŭn′dēn), [< Lat. = wave]. Also, **On′dine** (ŏn′dēn).
U-ra-ni-a (ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ), [< Gk. = of the heavens; heavenly]: Lat. *Urania* (ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Uranie* (ü″rȧ″nē′).
Ur-su-la (ûr′sŭ-lȧ), [< Lat. = bear]: Lat. *Ursula* (ûr′-sŭ-lȧ); It. *Orsola* (ōr′sō-lä); Sp. *Ursola* (ōōr′sō-lä); Fr. *Ursule* (ür″sül′).

V

Va-le-ri-a (vȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = worthy]: Lat. *Valeria* (vȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Valérie* (vȧ″lā″rē′); Ger. *Valerie* (vä-lā′rē-ĕ); It. *Valeria* (vä-lā′ryä).
Vic-to-ri-a (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = victory]: fem. of **Victor:** Lat. *Victoria* (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Victoire* (vēk″twär′); Ger. *Victoria* (vĕk-tō′rē-ä); It. *Vittoria* (vēt-tō′ryä); Sp. *Vitoria* (vē-tō′ryä).
Vi-da (vē′dȧ) [< Heb. = beloved]: fem. of **David.**
Vi-o-la (vī′ō-lȧ; vē-ō′lä; vī-), [< Lat. = a violet]: Lat. *Viola* (vī′ō-lȧ); Ger. *Viola* (vē-ō′lä), *Viole* (vē-ō′lē); Fr. *Violette* (vē″ō″lĕt′); Sp. *Violante* (vē-ō-län′tā); Port. *Violante* (vyōō-lȧn′tĕ).
Vir-gin-i-a (vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), [< Lat. = a virgin; pure]: Lat. *Virginia* (vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Virginie* (vĕr″zhē″nē′); It. *Virginia* (vĕr-jē′nyä); Du. *Virginie* (vĕr-khē″nē-ē).
Viv-i-an (vĭv′ĭ-ăn), [< Lat. = lively]: Fr. *Vivienne* (vē″vyĕn′); It. *Viviana* (vē-vyä′nä). Also, **Viv′i-en.**

W

Wil-hel-mi-na (wĭl″hĕl-mē′nȧ), [< O.H.G. = resolute helmet; defender]: Fr. *Guillemette* (gē″yĕ-mĕt′), *Guillelmine* (gē″yĕl″mēn′); Sp. *Guillelmina* (gē-lyĕl-mē′nä); It. *Guglielma* (gōō-lyĕ-ĕl′mä); Ger. & Da. *Wilhelmine* (vĭl″hĕl-mē′nē); Sw. *Vilhelmina* (vĭl″hĕl-mē′nä). Also, **Wil′hel-mine.**
Win-i-fred (wĭn′ĭ-frĕd), [< L.L., prob. < confusion between W. & A.S. = winner of peace; peacemaker; cf. masc. **Winfred**]: Lat. *Winfreda* (wĭn-frē′dȧ); Fr. *Winifred* (wē″nē″frēd′); Sw. *Vinfrid* (vĭn′frēd); Du. *Winfried* (wĭn′frēt). Also, **Win′e-fred** (-ē-); **Win′i-frid** (-ĭ-frĭd).—dim. **Win′nie.**

Z

Ze-no-bi-a (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ), [< Gk. = deriving life from Zeus (Jupiter)]: Lat. *Zenobia* (zē-nō′bĭ-ȧ); Fr. *Zénobie* (zā″nō″bē′); It. *Zenobia* (dzä-nō′byä).
Zo-e (zō′ē), [< Gk. = life].

APPENDIX VIII

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Giving the Dates of the Chief Events in All Nations of the World from Prehistoric Times to the Present

B. C.
10000 Age of first cultivation of the earth.
6000 Nippur, in Babylonia, center of Eastern culture.
4400 Menes, first Pharaoh of Egypt.
4000–2000 Babylonian culture and commerce predominant in Mediterranean region of Asia.
3800 Rule of Sargon I, in Mesopotamia.
3700 Cheops (Khufu) builds great pyramid in Egypt.
2800 Legendary date of first king of China.
2600 Beginning of silk culture in China.
Construction of Lake Mœris in Egypt.
2300 Time of Khammurabi, great Babylonian ruler and lawgiver.
2200–1700 Egypt ruled by Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings.
2100 Time of Abraham, Hebrew patriarch.
1800 Beginning of Shang Dynasty in China.
1700 Aahmes I delivers Egypt from the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings.
1500–1300 Height of Mycenæan culture and civilization.
1500–200 Period of Vedic literature in India.
1500 Phœnicia, a great nation.
1490 Cadmus builds Thebes, Greece.
Institution of annual games in honor of Athena, chief Athenian national festival.
1400 Time of Moses, Hebrew prophet.
Rameses I, king of Egypt.
First Olympic games at Elis, Greece.
1350 Building of Corinth, Greece.
1300 Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt.
Death of Moses.
1260 Legendary expedition of the Argonauts.
Phœnicians build Tyre.
1200 Israel governed by the Judges.
1193 Beginning of Trojan War.
1184 Fall of Troy.
1123 Beginning of Chow Dynasty in China.
1100 Dorians enter the Peloponnesus.
Cádiz, Spain, settled by Phœnicians.
Time of Samuel, last of the Hebrew judges.
Birth of David, second king of Israel.
Dorians defeated by Codrus, last king of Athens.
First archon, or chief magistrate, in Greece.
1000 Capture of Jerusalem by David.
Dedication of Solomon's temple in Jerusalem.
953 Division of the kingdom of Israel.
940–850 Time of Homer, Greek epic poet.
937 Death of Solomon, son of David
900 Laws of Manu written in India.
850–800 Time of Hesiod, Greek poet.
Circulation of Homeric poems in Greece.
846 Carthage built by Queen Dido.
820 Time of Lycurgus, Spartan lawgiver.
776 The First Olympiad: beginning of authentic Greek history.
754 Office of archon open to all noble families in Greece.
753 Rome founded.
750 Romans seize Sabine women for wives.
745 Tiglathpileser III conquers Babylonia: foundation of new Assyrian Empire.
743 Beginning of First Messenian War between Messenia and Sparta.
735 Greeks settle in Sicily: foundation of Syracuse.
721 Israelites carried into captivity by Sargon II of Assyria: end of kingdom of Israel.
715 Numa Pompilius, king of Rome; founder of religious institutions.
704 Sennacherib of Assyria, invades Judah.
701 Sennacherib's army destroyed by pestilence.
700 Lunar eclipse recorded by Chaldeans.
680 Esarhaddon, the Assyrian, captures Thebes, Egypt, overthrowing the Ethiopian Dynasty.
664 Psammetichus I frees Egypt from the Assyrians.
660 Time of Jimmu Tenno, semilegendary first mikado of Japan.

B. C.
658 Byzantium founded by Greeks.
645 Beginning of Second Messenian War.
631 Cyrene, northern Africa, colonized by the Greeks.
627 Ancus Martius builds Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber.
625 Time of Periander, tyrant of Corinth.
Death of Sardanapalus, king of Assyria.
620 Draco compiles codes of laws in Greece.
612 End of Assyrian Empire in the destruction of Nineveh by Nabopolassar: foundation of the Chaldean Dynasty.
608 Josiah, king of Judah, defeated by Necho of Egypt at the battle of Megiddo.
604 Necho of Egypt overthrown by Nebuchadrezzar II.
600 Time of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.
Marseille, France, founded by Greeks.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadrezzar.
586 Jews carried off to Babylon by Nebuchadrezzar.
568 Egypt invaded by Nebuchadrezzar.
560 Birth of Buddha, Eastern religious teacher.
550 The Medes conquered by Cyrus the Persian.
Birth of Confucius, Chinese philosopher.
546 Crœsus, king of Lydia, conquered by Cyrus the Great.
538 Babylon taken by Cyrus: foundation of Persian Empire.
Edict of Cyrus the Great for the return of the Jews from Babylonia.
537 Phœnicia conquered by Persians.
536 Polycrates tyrant of Samos.
535 Jews begin rebuilding temple under Ezra.
527 Cambyses, king of Persia, defeats Psammetichus III, last king of Egypt.
Death of Pisistratus, Athenian statesman.
521 Darius I king of Persia.
510 Republic established at Athens.
Overthrow of the Tarquins, Roman kings.
509–28 Period of the Roman Republic.
507 Death of Pythagoras, Greek philosopher.
500 Ionian Greeks revolt against Persia.
496 Sophocles, tragic poet, born at Athens.
494 Creation of the tribunate in Rome: subsequent rise of the plebeians.
490 Greece invaded by Persians.
Battle of Marathon: Greeks victorious over the Persians.
488 Death of Miltiades, victor at Marathon.
Death of Buddha.
484 Æschylus, tragic poet, wins prize for tragedy.
481 Invasion of Greece by Xerxes, king of Persia.
480 Persians overwhelm the Greeks under Leonidas at Thermopylæ.
Persians defeated by the Greeks in naval battle of Salamis.
Carthaginians defeated in Sicily at battle of Himera.
479 Greeks defeat Persians at battles of Platæa and Mycale.
Death of Confucius.
477 War between Rome and Veii, an Etruscan city; fall of the Fabii.
471 Themistocles, statesman and soldier, banished from Athens.
469 Birth of Socrates, Greek philosopher.
466 End of war with Persians.
465–429 Time of Pericles, Athenian statesman: the Golden Age of Athens, distinguished by such men as Anaxagoras, Protagoras, and Empedocles, philosophers; Phidias, sculptor; Euripidee, tragic poet; and Herodotus, historian.
465 Xerxes assassinated.
460 Death of Themistocles, Athenian statesman and soldier.

B.C.
458 Cincinnatus, Roman dictator, conquers the Æqui.
457 Battle of Tanagra, Greece: defeat of Athenians by Spartans.
456 Death of Æschylus, Greek poet and dramatist.
451 Appointment of decemvirs in Rome.
449 Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus.
Death of Cimon, Athenian general and statesman.
Overthrow of Appius Claudius, Roman decemvir.
Abolition of the decemvirs.
447 Defeat of Athenians at battle of Coronea by Bœotians.
444 Military tribunes created in Rome.
First censors appointed in Rome.
442 Parthenon begun by Pericles.
431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian War.
430 Plague in Athens.
429 Death of Pericles.
427 Birth of Plato, Greek philosopher.
Commencement of the career of Aristophanes, Greek comic dramatist.
425 Death of Herodotus, Greek historian.
421 Peace of Nicias concluded between Athens and Sparta.
415 Athenian expedition against Syracuse, Sicily.
413 Defeat of Athenians at Syracuse.
408 Capture of Byzantium by the Athenians.
406 Death of Sophocles and of Euripides, Greek poets.
Dionysius I tyrant of Syracuse.
404 Death of Alcibiades, Athenian general.
Surrender of Athens to Sparta under Lysander: end of the Peloponnesian War.
401 Retreat of Xenophon's army, the "ten thousand," from Persia to Greece.
400 Death of Thucydides, Athenian statesman and historian.
399 Death of Socrates, Athenian philosopher.
396 Camillus, Roman general, takes Veii.
Invention of the catapult by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
395–388 Corinthian War: Corinth, Thebes, Athens, and others, allied against Sparta.
390 Rome sacked by the Gauls under Brennus.
387–379 Last years of Spartan supremacy.
384 Birth of Demosthenes, Greek orator.
380 Death of Aristophanes, Greek poet and dramatist.
379 Rise of Thebes.
371 War between Sparta and Thebes.
370 Thebes predominant in Greece.
369 Messene rebuilt by Epaminondas.
364 Death of Pelopidas, Athenian general.
362 Battle of Mantinea and death of Epaminondas: decline of Theban power.
359 Death of Hippocrates, Greek physician.
358 Philip becomes king of Macedonia.
357–355 The Athenian Social War: struggle between Athens and her allies.
356 Birth of Alexander the Great.
355 Death of Xenophon, Greek soldier.
347 Death of Plato.
343–341 First war between Rome and the Samnites.
340 Defeat of Latins by Rome in battle of Vesuvius.
338 Victory of Philip of Macedonia over the Greeks at battle of Chæronea.
Council of Corinth.
336 Macedonian troops enter Asia; Philip murdered.
335 Rebellion and destruction of Thebes by Alexander.
Alexander forces the Greek cities to invest him with supreme authority.
334 Battle of the Granicus; Alexander defeats Darius III. king of Persia.
333 Battle of Issus; Alexander defeats Darius III.
332 Alexander subdues Tyre; destruction of Gaza.
Alexander conquers Egypt; founds the city of Alexandria at one of the mouths of the Nile.
331 Battle of Arbela and fall of Persia.
330 Death of Darius III, king of Persia.
327 Alexander extends his conquests into India.
326–304 Second Samnite War.
323 Death of Diogenes, Greek cynic.
Death of Alexander the Great at Babylon.
Ptolemy I (Soter) establishes the Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt.
322 Death of Aristotle and of Demosthenes.
321 Samnites defeat Romans at the Caudine Forks and compel them to pass beneath the yoke.
317 Rise of Chandragupta (Sandrocottus) in the Punjab.
Athens ruled by Demetrius the Phalerian.
Agatholes tyrant of Syracuse.
312 The Appian Way constructed between Rome and Capua.
Seleucus Nicator founds kingdom of the Seleucidæ in Syria.
306 Ptolemy I defeated by Demetrius near Cyprus.
303 Chandragupta repulses Seleucus Nicator.

B.C.
301 Battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus "the Cyclops."
298–290 Third Samnite War.
295 Battle of Sentinum.
290 Subjection of the Samnites by Rome.
285 Death of Ptolemy Soter.
283 Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) founds the Alexandrian Library.
281 Invasion of Italy by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
280 Battle of Heraclea; Pyrrhus defeats the Romans.
Colossus of Rhodes built by Chares.
279 Pyrrhus again defeats the Romans at Asculum in southern Italy.
275 Defeat of Pyrrhus by the Romans at Beneventum.
272 Death of Pyrrhus at Argos in Greece.
Tarentum, Greek colony in Italy, surrenders to the Romans.
265 Death of Zeno, Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoic School.
264–241 First Punic War.
264 First gladiatorial combat held in Rome.
260 First Roman naval victory near Mylæ in Sicily.
258 Revolt of the Bactrians against the Seleucidæ.
256 Battle of Ecnomus off the coast of Sicily.
255 Rome defeated by Carthage; Regulus, Roman general, captured and put to death.
249 Formation of the Achæan League in Greece.
241 Romans defeat the Carthaginians in a naval battle off the Ægates; end of First Punic War. Sicily made the first Roman province.
240 Death of Agis I, king of Sparta.
225 Romans defeat the Gauls at Telamon in Etruria.
222 Rome subdues Cisalpine Gauls.
220 She-Hwang-ti assumes title of emperor of China; builds great wall of China.
219 Death of Cleomenes III, king of Sparta.
Hannibal besieges Saguntum on the east coast of Spain.
218–201 Second Punic War.
218 Hannibal crosses the Alps.
217 Fabius the Delayer dictator of Rome.
216 Hannibal defeats the Romans at Cannæ.
215–206 First Macedonian War.
212 Death of Archimedes, Greek mathematician and scientist.
Romans under Marcellus sack Syracuse.
210 Death of She-Hwang-ti.
208 Conquest of Sparta by the Achæan League.
202 Romans defeat Hannibal at Zama in North Africa.
200–197 Second Macedonian War.
197 Victory of Flaminius over the Macedonians at Cynocephalæ in Greece.
195 Flaminius destroys the power of Nabis of Sparta.
190 Romans defeat Antiochus of Syria at Magnesia in Asia Minor.
183 Death of Hannibal and of Scipio Africanus.
Death of Philopœmon, "last of the Greeks."
172–168 Third Macedonian War.
170 Invention of paper in China.
168 Romans crush the Macedonians under Perseus at Pydna.
161 Death of Judas Maccabæus, Jewish patriot.
149–146 Third Punic War.
146 Corinth and Carthage destroyed by Romans.
135 Death of Simon Maccabæus, Jewish patriot.
133 Attalus III bequeaths his kingdom of Pergamus to the Romans.
121 Caius Gracchus, Roman land-law reformer, killed.
107 Marius elected consul of Rome.
106 Romans under Marius successfully terminate the Jugurthine War.
102 Marius defeats the Teutons at Aquæ Sextiæ in southern Gaul.
100 Birth of Julius Cæsar, Roman general and statesman.
Triumph of Marius, elected consul for the sixth time.
88 Sulla chosen consul of Rome.
86 Sulla conquers Athens; Delphi plundered.
Death of Marius, Roman general.
78 Death of Sulla, Roman statesman.
73 Revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus.
71 Overthrow and death of Spartacus.
70 Pompey and Crassus consuls of Rome.
69 Lucullus defeats Tigranes II, king of Armenia.
67 Pompey, invested with dictatorial powers by the Senate, defeats the Mediterranean pirates.
64 Conquest of Syria by Pompey.
63 Suicide of Mithridates, king of Pontus.
Pompey captures Jerusalem and storms the temple.
60 Formation of first triumvirate by Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.
Birth of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Greek historian.

B. C.
58 Banishment of Cicero, Roman orator.
55 Invasion of Britain by Cæsar.
53 Crassus defeated and slain by the Parthians in the Mesopotamian desert.
49 Cæsar crosses the Rubicon.
48 Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia in Thessaly. Death of Pompey by assassination in Egypt.
47 Destruction of Alexandrian Library by fire. Cæsar captures Alexandria.
46 Cæsar proclaimed dictator for life by the Senate.
44 Assassination of Julius Cæsar.
43 Formation of second triumvirate by Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Death of Cicero, Roman orator and author.
42 Defeat and death of Cassius at Philippi in Thrace. Death of Brutus, Roman conspirator.
31 Defeat of Antony by Octavius at Actium.
30 Death of Cleopatra; Egypt becomes a Roman province.
27 B. C.–A. D. 14 Augustus Cæsar, first Roman emperor.
19 Death of Vergil, Roman epic poet.
8 Death of Horace, Roman poet and satirist.
5 Birth of Jesus Christ, founder of Christianity.

A. D.
6 Tiberius completes the conquest of West Germany.
14 Germanicus, Roman general, conquers Germany.
17 Death of Livy, Roman historian, and of Ovid, Roman poet.
30 Christ crucified.
35 St. Paul converted at Damascus.
43 Conquest of South Britain by the Romans under Claudius I.
51 Caractacus, British chieftain, captured and sent to Rome.
60 Birth of Epictetus, Greek Stoic philosopher.
61 British revolt under Boadicea.
64 Rome burned to the ground under Nero. Building of Nero's golden palace.
70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, Roman emperor.
75 The Coliseum, in Rome, built by Vespasian.
79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum by an eruption of Vesuvius. Eboracum (York), in England, founded by Agricola.
84 Britain conquered by Agricola of Rome.
100 Death of Josephus, Jewish historian.
106 Trajan conquers province of Dacia, corresponding roughly to modern Rumania.
113 Erection of column of Trajan.
122 Hadrian's Wall built from the Tyne to the Solway.
125 Death of Tacitus, Roman historian. Final overthrow of Jewish nation.
142 Wall of Pius built from the Forth to the Clyde.
180 Death of Marcus Aurelius, last of the "Five Good Emperors."
226 Ardashir I founds Sassanides Dynasty in Persia.
250 Invasion of Thrace by the Goths.
260 Emperor Valerian taken prisoner at Edessa in Mesopotamia.
269 Claudius II conquers Goths in Pannonia.
270 Aurelian relinquishes province of Dacia.
273 Aurelian conquers Palmyra in the Syrian desert.
302–311 Last great persecution of the Christians occurs under Diocletian.
312 Overthrow of Maxentius by Constantine.
313 Constantine the Great embraces Christianity. Decree of Milan, by Constantine, protecting Christians.
321 Constantine establishes the observance of Sunday.
325 First general church council at Nicea; establishment of Nicene Creed.
330 Constantine removes seat of empire to Byzantium, thereafter called Constantinople.
336 Death of Arius, Alexandrian theologian.
364 Roman Empire divided between Valens and Valentinian I.
368 Theodosius, the Elder, defeats the Saxons invading Britain.
376 Huns under Attila invade Europe.
378 Defeat of Valens by the Goths at Adrianople.
410 Goths under Alaric sack Rome. Britain abandoned by the Romans.
412 Visigoths under Ataulfus, brother-in-law and successor of Alaric, invade southern Gaul and Spain, establishing a kingdom with Toulouse as its capital.
415 Ataulfus, king of the Visigoths, assassinated at Barcelona.
429 Vandals under Genseric capture North Africa.
432 Landing of St. Patrick in Ireland.
438 Publication of the Theodosian Code.
439 Carthage captured by Vandals.

A. D.
449 Britain conquered by the Angles and Saxons under Hengist and Horsa.
451 Attila, king of the Huns, signally defeated by the Romans and Visigoths at Chalons one of the decisive battles of the world.
452 Venice founded by colonists driven out of the cities of northern Italy by the invasion of Huns under Attila.
455 Rome sacked by the Vandals under Genseric.
476 Odoacer, first barbarian ruler of Italy, terminates the Western Empire.
486 Clovis, king of the Franks, conquers Gaul.
493 Theodoric, king of Italy, establishes his kingdom at Ravenna.
496 Clovis, king of the Franks, defeats the Alemanni and embraces Christianity.
511 Death of Clovis.
527 Separation of the Armenian, or Gregorian, Church from the Greek: the earliest national Christian Church in the world.
528 Justinian Code published.
529 Justinian closes the schools of philosopy at Athens.
536 Conquest of Rome by Belisarius, Byzantine general.
546 Italy conquered by Totila, the Goth.
552 Narses, successor of Belisarius, defeats Totila and reconquers Italy.
568 Lombards enter Italy at the invitation of Narses.
571 Battle of Bedford; East Anglia formed into a kingdom.
590 Accession of Chosroes II of Persia, greatest of the Sassanides.
597 Christianity introduced into Britain by Saint Augustine.
616 Persians under Chosroes II conquer Egypt.
618 Beginning of the Tang Dynasty; Golden Age of Chinese literature.
622 The Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.
632 Death of Mohammed, founder of Islamism.
634 Publication of the Koran.
637 Omar conquers Palestine; Jerusalem taken.
643 Saracens take Alexandria, capital of Egypt.
673 Saracen fleet besieging Constantinople is destroyed by Greek fire, a combustible that burned under water, invented by Callinicus of Heliopolis, an Egyptian architect.
693 The Laws of Ine, king of the West Saxons, promulgated.
711 Conquest of Spain by the Moors.
712 Paper making introduced into Europe from Samarkand by the Arabs.
726 Edict of Leo III, Byzantine emperor, against image worship.
732 Charles Martel, Frankish mayor of the palace, defeats the Moors at the decisive battle of Tours.
735 Death of the Venerable Bede, English scholar.
741 Death of Charles Martel.
755 Foundation of the caliphate of Cordoba in Spain.
756 "Donation of Pepin," establishing the temporal power of the Pope.
778 Defeat and death of Roland, Charlemagne's nephew, by the Basques at Roncesvalles.
786 Accession of Harun-al-Rashid, caliph of Baghdad.
787 First recorded invasion of Britain by the Danes.
800 Charlemagne (Charles the Great) crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
814 Death of Charlemagne, king of the Franks.
828 Egbert, king of Wessex, unites all England under his rule.
830 Work on St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice begun.
843 Treaty of Verdun and separation of Germany from France.
860 Gorm the Old establishes the kingdom of Denmark.
862 Traditional founding of Russia by Ruric at Novgorod.
871 Accession of Alfred the Great of England.
872 Norway founded by Harold Fairhair.
874 Iceland colonized by the Northmen.
878 Alfred defeats the Danes at Ethandun.
887 Arnulf dethrones Charles the Fat and is elected king of Germany.
890 Byzantines conquer Beneventum in southern Italy.
891 Arnulf of Germany defeats the invading Northmen at the battle of Louvain.
904 Russian expedition under Oleg against Constantinople.
911 The Northmen under Rollo establish themselves in Normandy and embrace Christianity. Conrad I elected emperor of Germany; the empire becomes elective.
921 The Bohemians embrace Christianity.
933 Henry the Fowler of Germany defeats the Magyars at Merseburg.

A. D.
944 Algiers founded by Mohammedan Arabs.
952 Malcolm I, king of Scotland.
955 Otto I defeats the Magyars at Lechfeld and ends their westward progress.
961 Conquest of Crete by the Byzantines.
962 Otto I crowned Roman emperor; beginning of the Holy Roman Empire or union of Italy with Germany.
969 Cairo founded by Gauhar, Saracen general.
972 Geiza, king of Hungary, converted to Christianity.
973 Accession of Otto II of Germany.
988 Vladimir the Great introduces Byzantine Christianity into Russia.
991 First payment of Danegeld levied by the Witan under Ethelred the Unready.
993 Accession of Olaf, first Christian king of Sweden.
1000 Stephen the Saint establishes the Roman Catholic religion in Hungary.
Reputed discovery of North America by Vikings under Leif Ericson.
1001 Mahmud of Ghazni makes expedition to India.
1002 Massacre of the Danes in England.
1005 Accession of Malcolm II, king of Scotland.
1014 Henry II of Germany crowned emperor at Rome.
1015 Olaf the Saint diffuses Christianity in Norway.
1016 Canute, the Dane, becomes sole ruler of England.
1018 Byzantines overthrow the Bulgarian kingdom.
1024 Musical scale invented by Guido Aretino.
1026 Conrad II crowned king of Italy and Roman emperor.
1028 Canute the Great, of Denmark, conquers Norway.
1042 Saxon Dynasty restored in England under Edward the Confessor.
1054 Excommunication of the patriarch of Constantinople marks the final schism of the Greek and Roman churches.
1057 Macbeth, king of Scotland, slain by Malcolm III, who succeeds him.
1065 Westminster Abbey in London dedicated.
1066 Battle of Hastings; Norman conquest of England.
1070 Feudal system introduced into England by William I.
1074 Jerusalem taken and sacked by the Turks.
1077 Henry IV of Germany humiliated by Pope Gregory VII at Canossa.
1084 Rome taken by Henry IV of Germany.
1086 The Domesday Book, in England, completed.
1087 Death of William the Conqueror in France.
1093 Anselm, Italian scholastic philosopher and prior, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.
1096 The First Crusade undertaken; Pope Urban II and Peter the Hermit active exhorters.
1098 Crusaders take Antioch.
1099 Death of the Cid in Spain and recovery of Valencia by the Moors.
Capture of Jerusalem by Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon.
1118 Institution of the Knights Templars.
1130 Roger II founds the kingdom of Naples and Sicily.
1138 Accession of Conrad III, first Hohenstaufen emperor.
1140 Guelph and Ghibelline feuds begin.
1147 The Second Crusade.
Founding of Moscow, Russia.
1157 Accession of Waldemar I, king of Denmark.
1158 Bank of Venice established.
1162 Destruction of Milan by Frederick Barbarossa.
1170 Thomas à Becket murdered.
1171 Saladin becomes sultan of Egypt.
1172 Henry II of England subdues Ireland.
1176 Battle of Legnano; Frederick defeated by the Lombard cities.
1180 Frederick deposes Henry the Lion, of Bavaria and Saxony.
1187 Capture of Jerusalem by Saladin.
1189 The Third Crusade led by Richard of England and Frederick Barbarossa.
1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa.
1192 Richard the Lion-Hearted imprisoned in Germany.
1193 Death of Saladin at Damascus.
1202 The Fourth Crusade lead by Boniface of Montferrat.
1204 Normandy seized by Philip and united to France.
1206 Mohammedan sultanate established at Delhi, India.
Genghis Khan becomes emperor of the Mongols.
1208 Crusade against the Albigenses.
1212 The Children's Crusade.
1215 Capture of Peking by Genghis Khan.
Magna Charta granted by King John of England.
1219 The shogunate in Japan seized by the Fujiwara.
1222 The "Golden Privilege" granted to Hungary by Andrew II; foundation of the national liberty.
University of Padua founded.

A. D.
1224 First Mongolian invasion of Russia.
1228 The Fifth Crusade under Frederick II.
1230 Castile and León in Spain united under Ferdinand III; Cordoba, Seville, and Cádiz captured from the Moors.
1240 Russia conquered by Mongols.
1241 Mongols defeat Duke Henry of Silesia at Liegnitz.
Establishment of Hanseatic League.
1244 Capture of Jerusalem by Mongols.
1250 Egypt conquered by the Mamelukes.
1258 Baghdad destroyed by the Mongols.
Provisions of Oxford in England: balance of governmental power vested in an executive committee the majority of which were barons, who were to advise the king in all matters of government.
1261 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks under Michael Palæologus.
1264 Kublai Khan rebuilds Peking and makes it his capital.
1265 First representative parliament in England; nucleus of the House of Commons.
1266 Establishment of the Florentine guilds.
1267 End of the power of the Ghibellines in Italy.
Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.
1268 Death of Conradin (Conrad V), last Hohenstaufen emperor of Germany.
1269 Westminster Abbey rebuilt and consecrated by Henry III.
1271 Travels of Marco Polo in the East.
1273 Accession of Rudolph I in Germany: founder of the Hapsburg Dynasty.
1282 Massacre of the French in Sicily at the "Sicilian Vespers": conquest of the island by Peter III of Aragon.
1284 Wales subjugated and annexed to England.
1287 The Visconti family becomes paramount in Milan.
1291 Antioch and Acre taken by Mamelukes.
1294 Death of Roger Bacon, English scientist.
1299 Ottoman Empire founded.
1302 First convocation of the States-General in France having representatives from the towns.
Invention of the mariner's compass at Naples by Flavio Gioja.
1305 William Wallace of Scotland defeated by the English and executed.
1307 Foundation of the Swiss Republic.
1308 Duns Scotus, scholastic philosopher, dies at Cologne.
1309 Avignon, France, becomes the seat of papacy.
1310 Henry VII of Germany unites Bohemia to the empire.
1312 Order of Knights Templars suppressed in France by the Council of Vienne.
1315 Defeat of Austrians by Swiss at battle of Morgarten.
1321 Death of Dante, Italian poet, at Ravenna.
1323 Death of Marco Polo, Venetian traveler.
1330 Organization of Janizaries by Orkhan, Turkish sultan.
1335 Council of Ten in Venice (established 1310) made a permanent body; becomes the real governing force in the state, remaining in power till the fall of the Republic.
1338 Beginning of the Hundred Years' War between England and France.
1346 Battle of Crécy; gunpowder first used in Europe.
1347 Calais, France, taken by Edward III of England.
1348 First German university established at Prague.
The Black Death in Europe.
1354 Assassination of Cola di Rienzi, last of the Roman tribunes; papal power restored in Italy.
1355 Failure of the conspiracy against the Republic of Venice and execution of Marino Falieri, the leader.
1358 The Jacquerie, or peasant insurrection, in France.
1360 Calais and southwest France ceded to England.
1361 Turks enter Thrace and take Adrianople.
1370 Poland becomes an elective monarchy.
1374 Death of Petrarch, Italian scholar and poet.
1375 Death of Boccaccio, Italian story-writer.
1376 Election of the first war king of the Aztecs: earliest authentic date in Mexican history.
1377 Papal court removed from Avignon to Rome.
Richard II king of England.
1380 Venetians defeat and capture the Genoese fleet at Chiogga: Venice now mistress of the seas.
1381 Suppression of Wat Tyler's insurrection in England.
1382 John Wycliffe translates the Bible into English.
Charles IV of Germany issues the Golden Bull regulating the affairs of the empire.
Battle of Poitiers, between England and France.
1384 Death of Wycliffe, English reformer.

A. D.
1385 Birth of Jan van Eyck, Flemish painter, the first to perfect and successfully use oil as a medium for mixing colors.
1389 Turks under Bajazet I defeat the Serbians at Kossovo.
1396 Christians defeated by Turks at Nicopolis.
Genoa invokes the protection of Charles VI, king of France.
1397 Union of Kalmar: Norway, Sweden, and Denmark under one sovereignty.
1398 Timur (Tamerlane), Mongol conqueror, invades India and captures Delhi.
1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer, English poet.
1401 Rebellion of Owen Glendower in England.
1402 Bajazet I defeated and taken prisoner by Timur at the battle of Angora.
1405 Padua and Verona subjugated by Venice.
1406 Pisa subjected to Florence.
1409 Founding of University of Leipzig.
1410 Teutonic Order of Knights subdued by Poland at the battle of Tannenberg.
1411 Founding of the University of St. Andrews at St. Andrews, in Fifeshire, Scotland.
1412 Birth of Joan of Arc, French patriot and heroine.
1414 Council of Constance.
1415 Martyrdom of John Huss, Bohemian preacher and reformer, at Constance.
Henry V of England defeats the French at the battle of Agincourt.
1416 Martyrdom of Jerome of Prague.
1419 Hussite, or Holy War, breaks out in Bohemia.
Portuguese discover Madeira.
1420 Treaty of Troyes.
1421 Accession of Amurath II, sultan of the Turks.
1426 University of Louvain founded.
1429 France saved by Joan of Arc.
1430 Founding of Order of the Golden Fleece.
1431 Council of Basel.
Joan of Arc burnt at the stake in Rouen.
1435 Alfonzo V of Aragon seizes Naples.
1436 Charles VII of France recovers Paris.
1438 Invention of printing from movable type by Coster in Holland and Gutenberg in Germany.
1439 Council of Florence: aimed to effect the union of the Greek and Latin churches.
1441 Cape Verde Islands discovered by Portuguese.
1444 Ladislas of Poland defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath II.
1446 Birth of Perugino, founder of the Umbrian school of painting; teacher of Raphael.
1447 Founding of the Vatican Library.
1451 Founding of the University of Glasgow.
1453 Constantinople captured by Turks under Mohammed II; end of Eastern Roman Empire.
Tupac Yupanqui, Inca of Peru, greatly enlarges his dominions.
1455 Beginning of the Wars of the Roses in England.
1456 Hungarians repulse the Turks at Belgrade.
1464 Death of Cosmo de' Medici, gonfalonier of Florence.
1466 Peace of Thorn: West Prussia ceded to Poland.
1468 Death of Gutenberg, German inventor.
Death of Scanderbeg, Albanian chief.
1471 Battle of Barnet: Warwick slain.
1476 Caxton establishes his printing press at Westminster.
1477 Watches invented at Nürnberg.
Founding of the University of Tübingen.
Charles the Bold of Burgundy defeated and slain at the battle of Nancy: Burgundy annexed to France by Louis XI.
1479 Aragon and Castile united under Ferdinand II and Isabella.
1480 Ivan III (the Great) frees Russia from the "Golden Horde": end of Mongol rule in Russia.
1483 First auto-da-fé in Seville, Spain, under Torquemada.
1485 Battle of Bosworth: Richard III defeated and slain.
1488 Bartholomeu Dias, Portuguese navigator, sails round Cape of Good Hope.
Accession of James IV of Scotland.
1492 Discovery of America by Columbus.
Conquest of Granada; disappearance of Moorish power in Spain.
Death of Lorenzo de' Medici.
1494 Founding of University of Aberdeen.
1495 Naples conquered by Charles VIII of France.
1497 Discovery of Labrador by John Cabot.
Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.
1498 Savonarola, Italian religious reformer, executed for heresy.
Discovery of South America by Columbus.
1499 Venezuela discovered by Ojeda, Spanish explorer.
1500 Portuguese under Cabral land in Brazil.

A. D.
1500 Louis XII of France invades Italy and conquers the duchy of Milan.
1501 Several cantons of Switzerland achieve independence.
1502 Fourth voyage of Columbus: he lands on the coast of Honduras.
Founding of the University of Wittenberg by Frederick III of Saxony.
1506 Work on St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome begun.
Death of Columbus at Valladolid, Spain.
1508 League of Cambrai against Venice formed by Louis XII of France, Ferdinand of Spain, Maximilian I, and Pope Julius II.
1510 Albuquerque conquers Goa in India, which becomes chief seat in the East of the power and commerce of Portugal.
1513 Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon on Easter.
James IV of Scotland defeated and killed by Henry VIII of England at Flodden Field.
Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa.
1515 Island of Ormuz, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, conquered by Albuquerque.
Death of Albuquerque, Portuguese commander.
1517 Luther posts his ninety-five theses on doors of church at Wittenberg attacking abuses connected with sale of indulgences: beginning of Protestant Reformation.
1518 Luther defends himself at Augsburg.
1519–1522 Expedition of Magellan, circumnavigating the globe by way of the Strait of Magellan.
1519 Debate between Luther and John Eck, German opponent of the Reformation, at Leipzig.
Cortés begins campaign in Mexico.
Death of Leonardo da Vinci, Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, and scientist.
1520 Luther excommunicated by Pope Leo X.
Death of Raphael, Italian painter.
Death of Montezuma II, last emperor of the Aztecs.
1521 Luther appears before the Diet of Worms; proscribed by Charles V.
Cortés conquers Mexico.
First war between Charles V of Germany and Francis I of France, in Italy.
Discovery of Philippine Islands by Magellan.
Death of Ponce de Leon, Spanish explorer.
1522 Knights of St. John compelled to surrender the Island of Rhodes to the Turks.
French lose Milan and Geneva.
1523 Final separation of Denmark and Sweden.
Verrazano explores coast of North Carolina.
1524 Death of Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator.
Death of Chevalier Bayard, French knight.
1525 French driven from Milan by Spaniards.
The Peasant War in Germany.
Battle of Pavia between Francis I and Charles V; Italy definitely under control of the House of Austria.
1526 Peace of Madrid; France relinquishes Burgundy and Milan.
Baber founds the Mogul Dynasty in India.
1527 Rome sacked by the Germans.
Holy League formed against Charles V.
Frederick I of Denmark at the Diet of Odense concedes to the Protestants equality with the Catholics.
Death of Machiavelli, Florentine statesman and writer.
1528 Andrea Doria restores the independence of Genoa.
Death of Albrecht Dürer, German artist.
1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks.
Treaty of Cambrai between Charles V and Francis I: France abandons all claims to Italy.
1530 Confession of Augsburg adopted.
Alessandro de' Medici made Duke of Florence.
Death of Cardinal Wolsey, English prelate.
1531 Religious war in Switzerland; death of Zwingli, Swiss Protestant reformer.
Invasion of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro.
1532 Religious Peace of Nürnberg.
1533 Thomas Cranmer made Archbishop of Canterbury.
Henry VIII divorces Catherine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn.
Death of Ariosto, Italian poet.
1534 Cartier, French navigator, ascends the St. Lawrence.
Luther publishes a German Bible and Liturgy.
Recognition of Henry VIII as head of the church in England marks the final separation of the English Church from Rome.
Order of Jesuits founded by Ignatius de Loyola.
1535 The first English Bible printed; Coverdale's translation.
Founding of Buenos Aires by Pedro de Mendoza.
Lima, capital of Peru, built by Pizarro.

A.D.
1535 Execution of Sir Thomas More, chancellor under Henry VIII.
1536 Fourth war between Charles V and Francis I.
Anne Boleyn beheaded.
Lutheranism established in Denmark.
1538 Almagro conquered and beheaded by Pizarro.
Truce of Nice, between Charles V and Francis I.
1539 The "Bloody Articles" adopted in England.
Closing of the monasteries in England.
Ferdinand de Soto explores Florida.
1540 Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded.
Cortés withdraws from Mexico.
1541 Francisco Orellana explores the Amazon.
Conquest of Chile under de Valdivia; Santiago founded.
Mississippi River discovered by De Soto.
Death of Francisco Pizarro, Spanish conqueror.
1542 Fifth war between Charles V and Francis I.
1543 Death of Copernicus, Prussian astronomer.
1544 Peace of Crespy between Charles V and Francis I.
1545 Council of Trent opens.
1546 Beginning of the Smalkaldic War in Germany.
Death of Martin Luther, leader of German Reformation.
1547 Coronation of Ivan IV (the Terrible), of Russia.
1548 Paul III moves the Council of Trent to Bologna.
1549 Book of Common Prayer published in England.
1551 Council returns to Trent.
Establishment of the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru· oldest in the New World.
Maurice of Saxony makes war on Charles V.
1552 Religious Peace of Passau: secures religious liberty to the Protestants.
1553 Michael Servetus suffers martyrdom in Geneva.
Accession of Mary (Bloody Mary) of England; Catholicism restored.
France obtains possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.
1554 Lady Jane Grey executed in England.
Mary Tudor of England marries Philip II of Spain.
1555 Religious peace of Augsburg.
Abdication of Charles V.
1556 Accession of Akbar, powerful Mogul emperor, in India.
Publication of Mercator's charts.
1558 Calais captured by France from England.
French occupy Brazil; first settlement at Rio.
Accession of Queen Elizabeth of England.
1559 Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy decreed by Elizabeth: Protestantism established in England.
Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, between France and Spain: France retains bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, but abandons policy of conquest in Italy.
Margaret of Parma becomes regent of the Netherlands.
1560 Catholicism in Scotland abolished by parliament.
Death of Philip Melanchthon, German Lutheran reformer.
1562 Shane O'Neill's rebellion in Ireland.
Council of Trent begins its third session.
1563 Peace of Amboise ends first civil religious war in France.
1564 French settle at Fort Caroline near St. Augustine.
Death of Michelangelo, Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect.
Death of Calvin, French Protestant theologian.
1565 Occupation of the Philippines by the Spanish.
Turks repulsed at the siege of Malta.
Founding of St. Augustine, Florida, by Spanish.
1566 Death of Solyman the Magnificent, greatest of the Ottoman sultans.
1567 Duke of Alba enters Netherlands at the head of a Spanish force.
Brazil acquired by Portugal.
1568 Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned for life by Queen Elizabeth.
1570 Venice at war with the Turks.
Peace of Stettin, between Denmark and Sweden.
1571 Battle of Lepanto; overthrow of the Turks by Don Juan.
1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in France.
William of Orange made Stadtholder of the United Netherlands.
Death of John Knox, Scottish religious reformer.
1575 Founding of University of Leyden.
1576 Holy Catholic League established in France.
Death of Titian, Venetian painter.
1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta, Morocco.
Portugal united to Spain.
Death of Luis de Camoëns, Portuguese poet.
1582 Founding of University of Edinburgh.
Gregory XIII reforms the calendar.
1583 Raleigh's settlement on Roanoke Island off the Carolina coast.

A.D.
1584 Assassination of William of Orange.
1585 Potatoes introduced into England by Sir Francis Drake.
1586 Tobacco introduced into Europe.
1587 Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.
1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada.
Insurrection in Paris against Henry III.
1589 Assassination of Henry III of France, last king of the House of Valois.
1590 Siege of Paris by Henry IV of Navarre.
1591 Founding of Trinity College, Dublin.
1593 Henry IV of France abjures Protestantism.
1596 Death of Sir Francis Drake, English admiral.
1598 Edict of Nantes granting toleration to French Protestants.
1600 English East India Company chartered.
1601 Earl of Essex beheaded.
1603 Union of England and Scotland under James I.
1604 Bay of Fundy explored by de Monts, French colonizer.
Founding by the French of Port Royal in Nova Scotia.
Death of Faustus Socinus, Italian theologian.
1605 Gunpowder Plot in London; arrest of Guy Fawkes.
1607 Founding of Jamestown, Virginia.
1608 Quebec founded by Champlain.
Invention of telescope in Holland.
1609 Truce of Antwerp between Spain and the Netherlands.
Independence of the Netherlands.
Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
Hudson River first explored by Henry Hudson.
1610 Lord Delaware appointed governor of Virginia.
Moors driven out of Spain.
Death of Henry IV of France.
1611 Authorized, or King James, Version of the Bible published in English.
1613 Accession of Michael Romanoff, founder of Romanoff Dynasty in Russia.
1614 Last assembly of the States-General in France before the Revolution.
1616 Sir Samuel Argall appointed governor of Virginia.
Death of Shakespeare and of Cervantes.
1618–48 Thirty Years' War.
1618 Discovery of the circulation of the blood by William Harvey, English physician.
Death of Powhatan, Indian chief.
1619 First legislative assembly in America at Jamestown, Virginia.
Introduction of Negro slaves into Virginia.
1620 Frederick V, king of Bohemia, defeated at battle on the White Hill, near Prague.
Pilgrims land at Plymouth, December 21.
1621 William Bradford chosen governor of Plymouth.
1622 Nova Scotia settled by Scotchmen.
Virginia Colony nearly exterminated by Indians.
1623 Massachusetts Bay Colony chartered.
1624 Cardinal Richelieu becomes prime minister of France.
1625 Settlement of Maine.
1626 Publication of Kepler's laws of planetary motion.
Peter Minuit purchases Manhattan Island for $24, and founds the settlement of New Amsterdam.
Death of Francis Bacon, English philosopher and statesman.
1627 Colonists purchase the English interest in the Plymouth Colony.
1628 Assassination of the Duke of Buckingham.
Petition of Right signed by Charles I.
1629–1640 Charles I governs without a parliament.
1629 Massachusetts Bay Colony established at Salem.
Quebec taken by the English.
New Hampshire settled.
1630 Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany.
Death of Johannes Kepler, German astronomer.
1631 Magdeburg, Prussia, taken and destroyed by Tilly.
Tilly defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig.
1632 Battle of Lützen; death of Gustavus Adolphus.
Canada and Acadia ceded to France by England.
Lord Baltimore obtains the grant of Maryland.
1633 Treaty of Heilbronn, between Sweden and the German Protestants.
1634 Maryland settled by English immigrants.
First settlements in Connecticut Valley.
Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts.
French Academy organized by Richelieu.
Death of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England.
Assassination of Wallenstein, Bohemian general.
1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain.
1636 Providence founded by Roger Williams.
Founding of Harvard College.
Settlement of Hartford, Connecticut.

A. D.
1637 Scotch Presbyterians rebel against plan of Charles I to establish episcopacy.
Extermination of the Pequot Indians.
Death of Ben Jonson, English dramatist.
1638 Japan excludes all foreigners.
Founding of New Haven Colony.
Foundation of Portsmouth and Newport, Rhode Island.
Delaware settled by the Swedes.
1639 First written constitution in history drawn in Connecticut.
First printing press in America set up at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Madras, India, founded by the English.
1640 Independence recovered by Portugal; Spaniards expelled.
Charles I, of England, summons Long Parliament.
Death of Rubens, Flemish painter.
1641 Massacre of English Protestants in Ireland.
Impeachment and execution of Earl of Strafford, English statesman.
1642 Beginning of civil war in England.
Montreal, Canada, founded by the French.
Tasmania discovered by Tasman, Dutch navigator
Death of Galileo, Italian astronomer.
Death of Cardinal Richelieu, French statesman.
1643 Federation of several New England colonies.
Fiji Islands discovered by Tasman.
Cardinal Mazarin succeeds Richelieu as prime minister of France.
1644 Cromwell victorious at battle of Marston Moor.
Rhode Island and Providence unite.
1645 Archbishop Laud beheaded.
Cromwell defeats Royalists at battle of Naseby.
1647 Peter Stuyvesant becomes governor of New Amsterdam.
George Fox, Quaker, begins public work.
1648 Pride's Purge of the English Parliament.
1649 Drogheda, Ireland, sacked by Cromwell.
Charles I of England beheaded.
1650 Cromwell's victory over the Scots at the battle of Dunbar.
Cape Colony, Africa, colonized by the Dutch.
1651 Cromwell's victory at Worcester over Charles II.
1652 The province of Maine joined to Massachusetts.
Death of Inigo Jones, English architect.
1653 Barebone's Parliament summoned.
Cromwell made Lord Protector of England.
1654 The air pump invented by von Guericke, German scientist.
1655 Island of Jamaica captured by the British from the Spanish.
Stuyvesant conquers New Sweden (Delaware).
1656 Warsaw, Poland, captured by the Swedes.
1657 Death of William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.
1658 Bill persecuting Quakers passed in Massachusetts.
Death of Oliver Cromwell.
1659 Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain.
Quakers hanged in Boston.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts: Charles II.
Proceedings against Quakers in Massachusetts suspended by Charles II.
Death of Velásquez, Spanish painter.
1661 Death of Cardinal Mazarin, French statesman.
1662 Act of Uniformity passed; Church of England restored.
Connecticut obtains charter from Charles II.
Gobelin tapestry manufactory, in Paris, founded by Louis XIV.
1663 Carolinas granted to Lord Clarendon by Charles II.
1664 New Amsterdam surrendered by the Dutch to the English: name changed to New York.
1665 Great plague of London.
Renewal of war between England and Holland.
1666 Great fire of London.
1667 Port Royal, Canada, ceded to France.
Death of Jeremy Taylor, English bishop and author.
1668 Triple Alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland, against France.
1669 Death of Rembrandt, Dutch painter.
1670 Charles II makes secret treaty with France against Holland.
Charlestown (Charleston), South Carolina, founded.
1671 Subjugation of Cossacks by Russia.
1672 Louis XIV invades Holland.
1673 Death of Molière, French dramatist.
1674 Death of John Milton, English poet.
1675–76 King Philip's War in America.
1675 Greenwich Observatory built at Greenwich, England.
1676 Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.
1678 The Popish Plot causes excitement in England.

A. D.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1680 New Hampshire becomes a royal province.
1681 French seize Strasbourg: France leads the world in arts, diplomacy, and colonization.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
First General Assembly meets in Pennsylvania in December.
La Salle descends the Mississippi and claims Louisiana for the French.
Death of Peter Stuyvesant, last governor of New Amsterdam.
1683 Rye House Plot to assassinate Charles II.
Defeat of the Turks before Vienna, by the Poles under John Sobieski, marks the beginning of the decline of Turkish power in Europe.
1684 Massachusetts deprived of its charter.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.
The Bloody Assizes of Judge Jeffries in England.
1686 William Dampier, an Englishman, lands in Australia.
1688 Bloodless Revolution in England: James II abdicates and flees to France; is succeeded by William of Orange and Mary.
Death of John Bunyan, English author.
1689–97 King William's War with the French in America.
1689 Peter the Great begins personal reign in Russia.
Bill of Rights passed by the English Parliament.
Catholic rebellion in Ireland in favor of James II.
1690 William III defeats James II at battle of the Boyne in Ireland.
First American newspaper published in Boston.
White paper first manufactured in America.
1692 Maryland becomes a royal province.
Witchcraft persecutions at Salem, Massachusetts.
1693 Defeat of William III by the French at Neerwinden, Belgium.
Beginning of the English national debt.
1694 Founding of the Bank of England.
University of Halle, in Saxony, established.
1697 Acadia, seized by England during King William's war, restored to France by Treaty of Ryswick.
1699 Death of Racine, French dramatist and poet.
1700 War between Sweden and Russia.
Death of John Dryden, English poet.
1701 Beginning of War of the Spanish Succession.
Prussia becomes a kingdom.
Captain Kidd, pirate, hanged in London.
1702 Delaware given a separate assembly.
1703 St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Russia, founded by Peter the Great.
1704 Gibraltar taken by the British.
Duke of Marlborough victorious over the French at Blenheim.
Death of John Locke, English philosopher.
1707 First united parliament of Great Britain meets.
1708 Battle of Oudenarde; victory of Duke of Marlborough over French.
Charles XII of Sweden invades Russia.
1709 Discovery of prussic acid by Diesbach, German chemist.
Battle of Malplaquet; defeat of French by English, Dutch, and Austrians.
1710 Pianoforte invented by Cristofori.
French invasion of Brazil.
1711 War between Russia and Turkey.
1713 Peace of Utrecht; perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain; beginning of English naval and colonial supremacy.
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia (Acadia), and Gibraltar become British.
1714 Hanoverian succession in England: George I.
1715 First Jacobite rebellion in Scotland.
1716 Charles XII invades Norway.
1717 Louisiana granted to John Law, who forms the Company of the West for colonization and trade.
Founding of New Orleans, Louisiana, by the French.
1718 Hungary lost to the Turks.
Death of William Penn, English Quaker.
Death of Charles XII of Sweden.
1719 First Philadelphia newspaper published.
1720 Bursting of the South Sea Bubble, a financial scheme for trading with Spanish South America.
1721 Inoculation for smallpox introduced at Boston.
Death of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University.
1722 Death of Duke of Marlborough, English general.
1723 Death of Sir Christophe. Wren, English architect.
1724 Massacre of Protestants at Thorn, Prussia.
1725 Death of Peter the Great, czar of Russia.
1727 Death of Sir Isaac Newton, English scientist.
1728 Discovery of Bering Strait by Bering, Danish navigator.
Discovery of diamonds in Brazil.

A.D.
1729 Founding of Baltimore, Maryland.
Carolina separates into North Carolina and South Carolina.
1731 Louisiana reverts to the kingdom of France.
1732 Trustees for colony of Georgia receive their charter.
1733 Beginning of War of the Polish Succession.
General Oglethorpe founds a colony at Savannah, Georgia.
1736 Death of Fahrenheit, German physicist.
1738 France agrees to the Pragmatic Sanction.
1739 Peace of Belgrade, between Austria and Turkey, to the advantage of Turkey.
Nadir Shah, of Persia, invades India.
1740 Beginning of War of the Austrian Succession.
1742 Death of Edmund Halley, discoverer of Halley's comet.
1744 Death of Alexander Pope, English poet.
1745 Edward, the Pretender, lands in Scotland.
Battle of Fontenoy: French victorious.
Death of Sir Robert Walpole, English statesman.
1746 Peace of Dresden, between Frederick II (Prussia) and Maria Theresa (Austria).
The Pretender defeated at battle of Culloden.
College of New Jersey established at Princeton.
1749 Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded by the English.
1750 Death of Bach, German composer.
1752 Gregorian calendar adopted in England.
1753 British Museum founded.
Duquesne sends an expedition to occupy the Ohio Valley: beginning of hostilities between England and France.
1754 Georgia becomes a royal province.
1755-1763 French and Indian War.
1755 England expels 6,000 French inhabitants of Acadia (now Nova Scotia) from their homes.
Defeat and death of General Braddock.
Great earthquake at Lisbon.
1756 Outbreak of Seven Years' War.
Fort Oswego surrenders to Montcalm.
Black Hole atrocity at Calcutta, India.
1757 Montcalm destroys Fort William Henry on Lake George.
Victory of Clive at Plassey, India.
1758 Bradstreet captures and destroys Fort Frontenac.
Fort Duquesne occupied by the British and called Pittsburgh.
1759 French army defeated at Minden, Prussia, by the English and the Germans.
Jesuits expelled from Portugal.
Fort Niagara taken by Sir William Johnson.
Death of Wolfe and of Montcalm at Quebec.
Quebec captured by the British.
Death of Handel, German composer.
1760 Jesuits expelled from Brazil.
France surrenders all Canada to England.
1762 Introduction of Josiah Wedgwood's pottery.
Louisiana ceded to Spain by France.
1763 End of Seven Years' War.
Conspiracy of Pontiac, Indian chief, against the British.
1764 Jesuits expelled from France.
Death of William Hogarth, English painter.
1765 Passage of Stamp Act by British Parliament.
Stamp Act Congress held in New York.
Steam engine invented by James Watt.
1766 Repeal of the Stamp Act.
First English piano made.
1767 Civil war in Poland.
Jesuits expelled from Spain.
The spinning jenny invented by James Hargreaves, English weaver.
1768 War between Russia and Turkey.
Royal Academy of Arts founded in England.
1769 New Zealand circumnavigated by Captain Cook, English navigator.
Arkwright patents a cotton-spinning frame.
Daniel Boone explores Kentucky.
1770 Madame Du Barry rules Louis XV.
Captain Cook lands at Botany Bay, Australia.
The Boston Massacre.
1771 The Russians overrun the Crimea.
First edition of Encyclopedia Britannica appears.
1772 First partition of Poland among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
1773 Order of Jesuits abolished by Pope Clement XIV.
The Boston Tea Party.
1774 British Parliament passes the Boston Port Bill.
Peace between Russia and Turkey.
Warren Hastings becomes first British governor-general of India.
First Continental Congress, at Philadelphia.
Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette rulers of France.
Death of Oliver Goldsmith, English writer.
1775 Conflict between British troops and minutemen at Lexington, Massachusetts.

A.D.
1775 Ethan Allen captures Ticonderoga.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Washington takes command of the American army.
Second Continental Congress, at Philadelphia.
Capture of Montreal by Montgomery.
Defeat of Americans and death of Montgomery at Quebec.
1776 British evacuate Boston.
Hessians hired for service against the colonies.
Declaration of American Independence, July 4.
Americans compelled to withdraw from White Plains.
Nathan Hale hanged in New York by the British.
Washington crosses the Delaware River and takes Trenton.
Necker, father of Madame de Staël, director of finance in France.
1777 Franklin in France; Lafayette sails for America.
Washington victor at battle of Princeton.
Washington defeated at Brandywine, or Chadd's Ford; Howe occupies Philadelphia.
Americans defeated at battle of Germantown.
Surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.
Washington's army goes into winter quarters at Valley Forge.
Articles of Confederation adopted.
Congress adopts the Stars and Stripes.
1778 War of the Bavarian Succession.
Independence of United States acknowledged by France.
Tories and Indians massacre Americans at Wyoming and Cherry valleys in Pennsylvania.
French fleet arrives at Narragansett Bay.
British occupy Savannah.
Death of Rousseau, French philosopher.
Death of Voltaire, French philosopher.
1779 John Paul Jones in the *Bonhomme Richard* captures the *Serapis* off the coast of England.
General Anthony Wayne storms Stony Point.
Death of David Garrick, English actor.
1780 Treachery of Benedict Arnold at West Point.
Major André taken prisoner and hanged as a spy.
Hyder Ali captures the Carnatic, in India.
Armed Neutrality League formed to resist England's assumption of the right of search.
First Derby horse race in England.
1781 Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.
1782 English hold Gibraltar against French and Spanish.
British evacuate Charleston, South Carolina.
Invention of steam engine by James Watt.
1783 Crimea annexed by Russians under Potemkin.
Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States signed at Paris; between Great Britain, France, and Spain, at Versailles.
Florida ceded to Spain by Great Britain.
1784 First balloon ascension made by Lunardi in England.
Congress ratifies peace treaty with England.
Death of Samuel Johnson, English lexicographer and author.
1785 Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright.
John Adams first minister from the United States to Great Britain.
1786 Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts.
Death of Frederick the Great of Prussia.
1787 Federal Constitution of the United States adopted.
War of Austria and Russia against Turkey.
Meeting of the Assembly of Notables at Versailles.
Death of von Gluck, German composer.
1788 Sydney, Australia, founded by English.
The Constitution adopted by all the states except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
Death of Thomas Gainsborough, English painter.
1789 Meeting of the States-General at Versailles; the third estate forms the National Assembly.
Storming of the Bastille, July 14: beginning of the French Revolution.
National Assembly resolves on the abolition of feudal privileges.
Property of the Church confiscated.
First United States Congress meets at New York; Washington elected first president.
Creation of United States Supreme Court; John Jay the first chief justice.
North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
First ten amendments to the Constitution proposed.
1790 Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
Yellow fever rages in New York.
Death of Benjamin Franklin, American philosopher and diplomatist.
Death of Adam Smith, English political economist.

A. D.
1791 New monarchical constitution adopted in Poland.
First amendments to American Constitution adopted.
First United States Bank.
Death of Mirabeau, French statesman; radical element gains control of the Revolution.
Death of Mozart, Austrian composer.
1792 Peace of Jassy, between Russia and Turkey.
France declares war against Austria and Prussia.
Poland invaded by Prussian troops.
The Paris mob massacres the Royalists.
France declared a republic by the Convention.
French defeat Austrians at Jemappes, Belgium; occupation of Belgium.
Assassination of Gustavus III, king of Sweden.
Anthracite coal discovered in Pennsylvania.
Establishment of United States Mint.
1793–94 Reign of Terror in France; Robespierre at the head of the state.
1793 Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, American inventor.
Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia.
Execution of Louis XVI of France.
France declares war against England, Holland, and Spain.
Appointment of the Committee of Public Safety.
Assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday.
Execution of Marie Antoinette.
Fall of the Girondists.
French National Convention alters the calendar and establishes worship of reason.
1794 Rise of the Poles under Kosciusko against the Russians.
Execution of Danton and his adherents.
Robespierre guillotined in July.
The Jacobin Club closed.
Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania.
1795 Third partition of Poland: end of the kingdom.
Bread riots in Paris.
Peace between France and Prussia.
The Convention succeeded by the Directory in France.
Napoleon suppresses popular insurrections.
1796 Napoleon's successful campaigns in Italy.
Washington declines a reëlection.
Scientific investigation of vaccination by Jenner, English physician.
Death of Robert Burns, Scotch poet.
1797 Cisalpine Republic formed in Italy.
Venetian Republic destroyed by Napoleon.
John Adams, second president of the United States.
1798 France converts Switzerland into the Helvetic Republic.
Napoleon's expedition to Egypt.
The English under Nelson annihilate the French at the battle of the Nile.
Irish Rebellion quelled.
The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
1799 Seringapatam in India taken by the English; Tippoo Sahib killed.
Napoleon declared first consul.
Death of George Washington.
1800 Napoleon crosses the Alps.
Malta captured by the British.
Seat of United States government transferred to Washington, D. C., from Philadelphia.
Austrians defeated by Napoleon at battle of Marengo.
1801–05 War between the United States and Tripoli.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland under the name of the United Kingdom.
Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States.
First iron railway sanctioned by Parliament.
1802 Peace of Amiens, between England and France.
Napoleon elected president of the Italian (Cisalpine) Republic.
Legion of Honor instituted.
Napoleon made consul for life.
1803 Renewal of war between England and France.
United States purchases Louisiana from France.
Emmet's insurrection in Ireland: indicative of deep Irish hostility to England.
The Bank of France established.
1804 Napoleon made emperor of France.
Lewis and Clark's expedition to the West.
Emperor of Germany assumes title of emperor of Austria; end of the Holy Roman Empire.
Death of Immanuel Kant, German philosopher.
Death of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar: Nelson defeats French and Spanish fleets; Nelson mortally wounded.
Napoleon defeats Allies at battle of Austerlitz.
Death of Schiller, German poet.

A. D.
1806 Prussians defeated by Napoleon at Jena.
Napoleon enters Berlin and issues the Berlin decree, an interdict against British commerce.
Louis Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother, made king of Holland.
1807 British capture Copenhagen.
Abolition of the slave trade in the British dominions.
First voyage of Fulton's steamboat *Clermont*.
Aaron Burr tried for treason.
1808–14 The Peninsular War: conflict between Napoleon and Great Britain in Spain and Portugal; capitulation of Cintra and French evacuation of Portugal.
Napoleon enters Madrid.
1808 The Embargo Act: American ports closed to the British.
Slave trade abolished in the United States.
1809 James Madison, fourth president of the United States.
University of Berlin founded.
Napoleon defeats the Austrians at battle of Wagram.
Napoleon divorces Josephine.
Death of Haydn, German composer.
1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louisa of Austria.
Spanish colonies in South America revolt.
Hidalgo, Mexican priest and revolutionist, defeated and slain by the Spanish.
1811 Indians rebel under Tecumseh; defeated at Tippecanoe by Governor Harrison.
Venezuela declares her independence.
1812 War between United States and Great Britain.
Destruction of the *Guerrière* by the *Constitution*.
Napoleon declares war on Russia.
Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow.
1813 Bolivar, Venezuelan general, drives the Spanish from Caracas.
British defeated by Perry on Lake Erie.
Battle of Leipzig and retreat of Napoleon to the Rhine.
1814 Allies invade France and enter Paris; Napoleon abdicates and retires to island of Elba.
Congress of European powers meets at Vienna.
American victory at Lake Champlain.
British repulsed from Baltimore; they burn the city of Washington, including the White House.
Meeting of the Hartford Convention.
Treaty of Ghent, between the United States and Great Britain, terminates the War of 1812.
1815 General Jackson wins the battle of New Orleans.
Napoleon returns to France from Elba; England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia against him.
Battle of Ligny; Napoleon victorious.
Battle of Waterloo; Napoleon defeated by Wellington and Blücher.
Napoleon banished to St. Helena.
Execution of Marshal Ney by Louis XVIII.
Invention of the safety lamp by Sir Humphrey Davy.
1816 Erie Canal begun.
United States Bank incorporated.
Death of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Irish dramatist.
1817 James Monroe, fifth president of the United States.
Death of Thaddeus Kosciusko, Polish patriot.
Death of Jane Austen, English novelist.
1818 Seminole Indians defeated in Florida by Jackson.
1819 Popular uprising at Manchester, England.
Atlantic first crossed by a steamship.
Republic of Colombia formed; Bolivar president.
Death of Blücher, Prussian field marshal.
Death of James Watt, inventor of steam engine.
1820 Missouri Compromise postpones the conflict over the extension of slavery.
1821 Greece revolts against Turkey.
Mexico achieves independence from Spain under Iturbide as emperor.
Lighting by gas successfully introduced into America at Baltimore.
Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.
Death of John Keats, English poet.
1822 Independence of Brazil proclaimed.
Champollion, French Orientalist, deciphers Egyptian hieroglyphics.
Death of Percy Bysshe Shelley, English poet.
1823 Promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine.
Discovery of Lake Chad in the Sudan.
British National Gallery opened.
1824 Federal constitution adopted in Mexico.
Bolivar named "Protector for Life" by the congress in Lima, Peru.
Visit of Lafayette to the United States.
Death of Lord Byron, English poet.

A. D.
1825 John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States.
Erie Canal opened.
Brisbane, Australia, founded by the British.
1826 Abolition of Janizaries in Turkey.
Russians defeat Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
1827 Division of the Quakers becomes complete.
Naval battle of Navarino: British, French, and Russians defeat combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets.
Death of Beethoven, German composer.
Death of Alessandro Volta, Italian physicist.
1828 Russo-Turkish War.
Death of Schubert, Austrian composer.
1829 Declaration of Greek independence.
Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States.
First omnibuses used in London.
1830 Revolution in Paris and dethronement of Charles X: Louis Philippe ascends the throne.
Algiers occupied by the French.
Belgium revolts from Holland; is declared an independent kingdom by the Great Powers.
Polish struggle for nationality begins in Warsaw.
First railway in England, from Liverpool to Manchester, opened.
First American-built locomotive in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Death of Simon Bolivar, South American patriot.
1831 Death of Hegel, German philosopher.
1832 First Reform Bill in England passed.
Kingdom of Greece established; Otho I king.
First national convention for nominating a president in the United States.
Black Hawk War in Illinois and Wisconsin.
Death of Sir Walter Scott, Scottish novelist.
Death of Goethe, German author.
1833 Abolition of slavery in British colonies.
Beginning of Oxford Movement in England.
Welland Canal completed.
American Antislavery Society organized in Philadelphia.
1834 Death of Lafayette, French general.
Death of Charles Lamb, English essayist, and of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet.
1835 Beginning of Seminole War in Florida.
Invention of the telegraph by Samuel Morse, American artist and inventor.
1836 Texas becomes independent of Mexico.
Founding of Orange Free State by emigrant Boers from Cape Colony.
Founding of Union Theological Seminary in New York City.
1837 Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States.
Queen Victoria ascends the British throne.
French-Canadian insurrection under Papineau.
1838 Steamship *Great Western* voyages from England to New York in 18 days.
First electric telegraph constructed in England.
Death of Talleyrand, French statesman.
1839 End of civil war in Spain.
Outbreak of Opium War between England and China.
1840 Marriage of Queen Victoria to Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Establishment of the subtreasury in the United States.
Union of the provinces of Canada.
Inauguration of penny postage in Great Britain.
1841 General Santa Anna enters City of Mexico.
William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States: dies in office.
James Tyler, tenth president of the United States.
1842 Ashburton treaty settles boundary between Canada and the United States east of the Rockies.
Seminoles conquered by General Taylor.
Chinese ports opened to trade; Hong Kong ceded to Great Britain.
1843 Death of Noah Webster, American lexicographer.
Death of Samuel Hahnemann, German founder of homeopathic medicine.
1844 First public telegraph line in the United States opened.
Ronge founds the German Catholic Church.
1845 Annexation of Texas by the United States.
Founding of U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.
James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States.
1846 War between United States and Mexico.
Battle of Palo Alto.
Battle of Resaca de la Palma.
Monterey captured by General Taylor.
Title of Oregon confirmed to the United States.
Potato famine in Ireland.
Smithsonian Institution founded at Washington.

A. D.
1846 Invention of sewing machine by Elias Howe.
1847 Battle of Buena Vista.
Capture of Vera Cruz and Chapultepec by Scott.
Mormons establish themselves at Salt Lake City, Utah.
Death of Mendelssohn, German composer.
Death of Daniel O'Connell, Irish patriot.
1848 Revolution in Sicily.
California and New Mexico ceded to the United States.
Revolution in Paris; Louis Philippe overthrown; republic restored.
Insurrection in Vienna; overthrow of Prince Metternich.
Insurrection in Berlin.
Financial panic in Germany.
Gold discovered in California.
Formation of South African Republic.
1849 Independence of Hungary proclaimed.
Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States.
Death of Chopin, Polish composer.
Death of Edgar Allan Poe, American author.
1850 Prussia becomes a constitutional monarchy.
Clayton-Bulwer treaty, between United States and Great Britain, defining canal rights.
Millard Fillmore, thirteenth president of the United States.
Death of William Wordsworth, English poet.
Death of Honoré de Balzac, French novelist.
Death of Sir Robert Peel, English statesman.
1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
First international exposition in London.
Opening of Erie Railroad from New York to Dunkirk.
Coup d' état of Louis Napoleon; he is made president for ten years.
Death of James Fenimore Cooper, American author.
1852 Louis Napoleon proclaimed emperor of the second empire, as Napoleon III.
Death of Henry Clay and of Daniel Webster, American statesmen.
Death of Duke of Wellington, British general and statesman.
Death of Friedrich Froebel, German educator.
1853 Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States.
Marriage of Napoleon III to Eugénie Montijo.
Gadsden Purchase concluded with Mexico.
Outbreak of Crimean War.
Defeat of Turkish squadron at Sinope by the Russians.
Opening of Japan by Commodore Perry.
1854 English fleet under Napier enters the Baltic.
Battle of the Alma: Allies defeat the Russians.
Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava.
Battle of Inkerman.
Passage of Kansas and Nebraska Bill repealing the Missouri Compromise.
Dogma of the "Immaculate Conception of the Virgin" proclaimed by the pope.
1855 Storming of the Malakoff tower by the French.
Fall of Sebastopol.
Bessemer steel invented by Sir Henry Bessemer, English inventor.
Panama railroad completed.
Suspension Bridge at Niagara completed.
Death of Charlotte Brontë, English novelist.
1856 Peace of Paris; end of Crimean War.
Accession of Alexander II, czar of Russia.
Walker elected president of Nicaragua: attempts to establish a slaveholding state.
Death of Heinrich Heine, German poet.
1857 James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States.
Dred Scott decision of United States Supreme Court.
Massacre of English by sepoys in Delhi: beginning Indian Mutiny.
First Atlantic cable laid.
Peabody Institute founded at Baltimore.
Financial panic in United States.
1858 British capture Lucknow; suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny.
First overland mail for San Francisco leaves St. Louis.
First message sent by Atlantic cable.
Steamship *Great Eastern* launched at London
Opening of Boston Public Library.
1859 John Brown's insurrection in Virginia.
Franco-Sardinian War against Austria.
Overthrow of the kingdom of Naples by Garibaldi.
Discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania.
Death of Washington Irving, American author.

A. D.
1859 Death of Lord Macaulay, English historian and statesman.
1860 Secession of South Carolina.
Zuloaga proclaims himself president of Mexico.
Garibaldi assumes dictatorship of Sicily.
Visit of Prince of Wales (Edward VII) to United States.
Death of Arthur Schopenhauer, German philosopher.
1861 Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas secede from the Union.
Formation of Southern Confederacy; Jefferson Davis chosen president.
Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States.
Fort Sumter bombarded.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers.
Great Britain recognizes Confederate States as belligerents.
Battle of Bull Run; Unionists defeated.
Army of the Potomac organized and drilled by McClellan.
Battle of Ball's Bluff; Confederate victory.
Coronation of William I as king of Prussia.
Victor Emmanuel crowned king of Italy.
Russian serfs emancipated.
Union of Moldavia and Wallachia to form Rumania.
Death of Albert, Prince Consort.
1862 Capture of Fort Henry.
Surrender of General Buckner at Fort Donelson.
Victory of *Monitor* over *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads.
Battle of Shiloh.
Surrender of New Orleans.
Yorktown surrenders to McClellan.
Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines.
Second battle of Bull Run.
Harper's Ferry captured by Jackson.
Battle of Antietam; Union victory.
Battle of Fredericksburg.
English and Spanish withdraw from Mexico.
Conflict of Garibaldi with Italian troops at Aspromonte.
Bismarck called to German ministry.
1863 Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln.
Battle of Chancellorsville and death of Stonewall Jackson.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Surrender of Vicksburg.
Battle of Chickamauga.
Battles of Chattanooga, consisting of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.
French enter Mexico; a National Assembly offers the imperial crown to Maximilian of Austria.
Draft riots in New York City.
Death of William Makepeace Thackeray, English novelist.
1864 General Grant appointed commander in chief of the Union army.
Battle of the Wilderness.
Battle of Cold Harbor.
The *Alabama* sunk by the *Kearsarge*.
Prussia and Austria at war with Denmark.
Maximilian becomes emperor of Mexico.
Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, American novelist.
1865 Surrender of General Lee.
Assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth.
Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president of the United States.
Surrender of Johnston's army.
Jefferson Davis captured; end of the Rebellion.
Death of Richard Cobden, English statesman.
1866 Seven weeks' war of Prussia and Italy with Austria begins.
Battle of Custozza; Italians defeated.
Battle of Sadowa; Austrians defeated.
Peace of Prague, between Austria and Prussia.
Kingdom of Italy acknowledged by Austria.
1867 First parliament of the North German Confederation opened by the king of Prussia.
Execution of Maximilian of Mexico.
Purchase of Alaska by the United States.
Keiki, last shogun of Japan, resigns.
Canada formed as a Dominion.
Death of Michael Faraday, English chemist.
Death of Artemus Ward, American humorist.
1868 Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.
End of English war with Abyssinia.
Insurrection in Cuba.
Death of Lord Brougham, British statesman.
1869 Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States.

A. D.
1869 Suez Canal opened.
Union Pacific Railway opened to traffic.
Incorporation of Hudson Bay Territory in the Dominion of Canada.
Financial panic in New York.
1870 War declared between France and Prussia.
Germans defeat French at battle of Gravelotte.
French severely defeated at battle of Sedan.
Overthrow of the French Empire.
Surrender of Strasbourg to the Germans.
Capitulation of Metz to the Germans.
Vatican Council promulgates the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope.
Mont Cenis tunnel, connecting Italy and France, completed.
Riel's first rebellion in Manitoba.
Introduction of antiseptic surgery.
Defeat and death of Francisco Lopez, dictator of Paraguay.
Death of Robert E. Lee, Confederate commander, and of Farragut, American admiral.
Death of Charles Dickens, English novelist.
Death of Alexandre Dumas, French novelist.
1871 William I proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.
Capture of Paris by the Germans.
First meeting of the German imperial parliament.
Peace between France and Germany.
Communist insurrection at Paris; palace of Tuileries burned.
Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States; settlement of the *Alabama* question in favor of the United States.
Triumphal entry of William I into Berlin.
Great fire in Chicago.
Rome made capital of Italy.
1872 Beginning of conflict between Church and State in Germany.
Death of Mazzini, Italian patriot.
1873 Spain becomes a republic.
Treaty of Great Britain with Zanzibar, for suppression of the slave trade.
Marshal Bazaine imprisoned for surrender of Metz.
England establishes her power on west coast of Africa.
Fiji Islands annexed by Great Britain.
Rising of the Modoc Indians in Oregon.
Death of David Livingstone, Scottish explorer.
1874 Disraeli becomes prime minister of England.
Alfonso XII proclaimed king of Spain.
1875 England purchases shares in the Suez Canal.
Formation of a republican constitution in France.
Passage of the bill for the resumption of specie payment in the United States.
1876 Porfirio Diaz proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico.
Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
General Custer's force massacred by Sioux Indians in Montana.
Invention of the telephone by Alexander G. Bell.
Presidential election decided by an electoral commission.
Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.
1877 Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States.
Russia declares war on Turkey.
Great railroad strikes in the United States.
Nez Percé Indian rebellion in Idaho.
Russians capture Kars and Plevna.
British rule established in the Transvaal.
Death of Brigham Young, Mormon leader.
1878 Russians enter Adrianople.
Treaty of Berlin, ending Russo-Turkish War, signed by European powers.
British troops invade Afghanistan.
Massacre of English at Kabul, Afghanistan.
Passage of the Bland Silver Bill.
1879 General Wolseley puts down the Zulus under Cetewayo in South Africa.
War between Chile and Peru.
1880 Liberals in power in England under Gladstone.
First Boer War against England.
Completion of Cologne Cathedral, begun in 1248.
Death of George Eliot, English novelist.
1881 James A. Garfield, twentieth president of the United States: assassinated.
Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first president of the United States.
Rebellion under El Mahdi in the Sudan.
Tunisia occupied by the French.
Independence of the Boers recognized.
Insurrection in Ireland; Parliament passes the Coercion Act.
Death of Thomas Carlyle, Scottish essayist and historian.

A. D.
1882 Alexandria, Egypt, bombarded by British war vessels.
Egyptian army under Arabi Pasha defeated at Tel-el-kebir by General Wolseley.
Chinese immigration into the United States suspended for ten years.
Standard Oil Trust formed.
Death of Léon Gambetta, French statesman.
Death of Charles Darwin, English naturalist.
Death of Ralph W. Emerson, American philosopher, and of Henry W. Longfellow, American poet.
Death of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot.
1883 Tonkin, China, occupied by the French.
The Triple Alliance formed between Italy, Germany, and Austria.
Completion of Northern Pacific Railroad.
Two-cent letter postage established in United States.
Passage of Civil Service Reform Act in United States.
Opening of the Brooklyn Bridge.
Death of Karl Marx, German socialist, and of Richard Wagner, German composer.
1884 Invention of the linotype machine.
Discovery of inoculative remedy for rabies announced by Pasteur.
1885 Grover Cleveland, twenty-second president of the United States.
Opening of first electric street railway, in Baltimore.
Northwestern rebellion in Canada suppressed.
War between Serbia and Bulgaria.
General Gordon killed at Khartoum.
Death of General Grant, American soldier.
Death of Victor Hugo, French novelist.
1886 Return of Tories to power in England, under Lord Salisbury.
First Home Rule Bill introduced by British Parliament.
Annexation of Upper Burma to British dominions formally proclaimed.
Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty unveiled in New York harbor.
1887 Passage of the Interstate Commerce Act.
Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.
Labor riots in Brooklyn and Chicago.
1888 Disastrous blizzard in eastern United States.
Chinese Exclusion Act passed in United States.
Local Government Act passed in England.
Death of Emperor William I of Germany.
Death of Emperor Frederick of Germany; accession of William II.
1889 Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president of the United States.
Republic established in Brazil.
Great flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
Suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.
Constitution of Japan proclaimed.
Delegates from England, Germany, and United States meet in Berlin to arrange Samoan affairs.
Pan-American Congress meets at Washington.
Death of Robert Browning, English poet.
1890 Fall of Bismarck as German chancellor.
Sioux War; death of Sitting Bull.
Opening of first Japanese parliament.
Wilhelmina becomes queen of Holland.
McKinley Tariff Bill passed.
Anglo-German agreement in regard to Africa.
1891 Franco-Russian Alliance.
Jews expelled from Moscow.
International Copyright Law enacted.
United States cruiser *Baltimore* attacked by a mob in Valparaiso: Chile pays indemnity.
Civil war in Chile.
Death of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canadian statesman: effected Canadian federation.
Death of Parnell; disruption of the Irish party.
Death of James Russell Lowell, American poet.
1892 Panama Canal scandal in France.
Death of Lord Tennyson, English poet.
Death of John G. Whittier and of Walt Whitman, American poets.
1893 Grover Cleveland, twenty-fourth president of the United States.
Return of Liberals in England under Gladstone: introduction of second Home Rule Bill.
World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago.
Revolution in Hawaii.
1894 Japan declares war on China.
Japanese defeat Chinese at battle of Yalu and invade Manchuria.
Japanese take Port Arthur.
President Carnot of France assassinated.
Great coal and railroad strikes in the United States.

A. D.
1894 March of Coxey's army to Washington: demonstration of unemployed.
Manchester Ship Canal opened.
Alfred Dreyfus, French army officer, convicted of treason and sentenced to penal servitude for life.
Death of Anton Rubinstein, Russian composer.
Death of Alexander III, czar of Russia.
Death of Oliver W. Holmes, American author.
1895 Röntgen, German physicist, discovers X rays.
Outbreak of rebellion in Cuba.
Marconi begins experiments in wireless telegraphy.
Massacres of the Armenians by the Turks.
Submission to British of King Prempeh of Ashanti.
Lord Salisbury again premier of England.
Jameson's raid into the Transvaal defeated by the Boers.
Death of Louis Pasteur, French bacteriologist.
1896 Defeat of Italians by Abyssinians.
Rural free delivery of mail in the United States.
Nicholas II of Russia crowned.
Revolt of the natives in the Philippine Islands against the Spaniards.
Russia compels Japan to evacuate Port Arthur.
Gold discovered in the Klondike.
1897 William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States.
Annexation of Hawaii by United States.
Turkey victorious in war with Greece.
Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
1898 The Chinese Dowager Empress assumes the regency.
Queen Wilhelmina of Holland enthroned.
United States battleship *Maine* destroyed in Havana harbor.
Congress passes resolution recognizing Cuban independence.
Spain declares war on the United States.
Destruction of Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay.
Battles of Santiago and San Juan.
Peace treaty between United States and Spain: Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines ceded to the United States.
Anglo-Egyptian forces under Kitchener defeat the forces of El Mahdi at battle of Omdurman: Khartoum occupied.
Radium discovered by M. and Mme Curie.
1899 Aguinaldo, Filipino leader, begins hostilities against Americans in Manila.
First International Peace Conference at The Hague.
United States acquires the island of Tutulla in the Samoan group.
Secretary Hay of the United States announces the open-door policy in China.
Second Boer War.
Boers inflict heavy losses on the British.
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
Galveston, Texas, destroyed by tidal wave.
King Humbert of Italy assassinated; accession of Victor Emmanuel III.
The Transvaal proclaimed a part of the British Empire.
1901 Aguinaldo, Filipino insurgent, captured.
Inauguration of Australian Commonwealth.
Assassination of President McKinley.
Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States.
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between United States and Great Britain abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
Death of Queen Victoria: reigned 64 years.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated; American occupation ended.
Coronation of Edward VII of England.
Founding of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University.
Great strike of anthracite coal miners in United States.
Boers sign terms of surrender.
1903 Great massacre of Jews at Kishenef, Rumania.
Republic of Panama established.
Canal Treaty signed with Panama.
Cuban Reciprocity Treaty ratified by Senate.
Russians enter Korea (Chosen).
Completion of Pacific cable from San Francisco to China.
1904 Russo-Japanese War begins.
Excursion steamer *General Slocum* burned in the East River, New York, with the loss of a thousand lives.
Completion of one of the Hudson River tunnels.
First New York subway opened.

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1904 Colonel Younghusband's expedition to Tibet opens that country to the outside world.
Death of Sir Henry M. Stanley, explorer.

1905 Capitulation of Port Arthur to the Japanese.
Dissolution of union between Norway and Sweden.
Wright airplane has first long-distance test.
Constitution granted in Russia.
Separation of Church and State in France.
Tangier episode: Franco-German negotiations over Morocco are begun.
Death of John Hay, American statesman.

1906 Disastrous earthquake and fire at San Francisco.
Opening of first Russian Duma.
Simplon Tunnel in Switzerland opened.
Establishment of innocence of Alfred Dreyfus in France and his restoration to rank in army.
Meeting of Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro.

1907 Death of Richard Mansfield, American actor.
Death of Augustus Saint Gaudens, American sculptor.

1908 Rise of the Young Turk party.
Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Opening of tunnel under East River, New York.
Revolution in Portugal; Manuel II proclaimed king.
Establishment of a monarchy in Bulgaria.

1909 William H. Taft, twenty-seventh president of the United States.
Discovery of north pole by Admiral Peary.
English Channel first crossed in an airplane by Louis Blériot, French aviator.
Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.

1910 Portugal becomes a republic.
Accession of George V, king of England.

1911 War between Italy and Turkey; Italy annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica.
Discovery of south pole by Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer.
President Diaz of Mexico resigns.
Coronation of King George and Queen Mary of England.
Agadir crisis; France and Germany adjust their differences in Morocco.

1912 Balkan War begins.
China becomes a republic; Dr. Sun Yat Sen provisional president.
Captain Scott reaches south pole: perishes on return voyage.
Steamship *Titanic* on maiden voyage sinks off the coast of Newfoundland with a loss of 1513 lives.
Followers of Roosevelt bolt from the Republican party and organize a new Progressive party; they nominate him for president.

1913 The Parcel Post system inaugurated throughout the United States.
Income Tax Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by the required number of states.
Serious outbreaks and disorders in Mexico; President Madero slain.
Woodrow Wilson twenty-eighth president of the United States.
Panama Canal completed and opened.

1914 Insults to the American flag by Mexican agents lead to strained relations; United States marines occupy Vera Cruz.
Establishment of the Federal Reserve banks.
Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the crown of Austria-Hungary, assassinated at Sarajevo, Serbia, June 28.
Austrian ultimatum to Serbia precipitates a crisis leading to the World War July 23.
Austria declares war on Serbia July 28.
Russia begins mobilization July 29.
Germany declares war on Russia Aug. 1.
France declares war on Germany Aug. 3.
Great Britain declares war on Germany Aug. 4.
President Wilson declares the neutrality of the United States Aug. 4.
Austria declares war on Russia Aug. 5.
Luxembourg and Belgium invaded by the Germans Aug. 2; Liége reduced Aug. 9; Brussels invested Aug. 17; British Expeditionary Force defeated at the battle of Mons-Charleroi Aug. 21–23; Louvain destroyed Aug. 26; at the battle of the Marne Sept. 6–10, the Germans reach the supreme point of their advance and are decisively defeated by the French under Joffre and driven back (40 miles) to the Aisne River where the battle line remains practically stationary for three years.
The Germans then begin the race for the Channel ports in Belgium: occupy Antwerp Oct. 9; sanguinary battle of the Yser Oct. 16–28 and first battle of Ypres Oct. 19–Nov. 17; Germans occupy Dixmude Nov. 11 but after suffering heavy losses withdraw and establish their lines along the Yser River.
On the eastern front the Austrians invade the southern provinces of Russia but are halted by defeats at Krasnik and Lublin late in August. Russians make a counteroffensive at two points: in Galicia where they besiege and take Lemberg Sept. 3, and simultaneously further north in East Prussia where they suffer a crushing defeat at the hands of the Germans under Hindenburg at the battle of Tannenberg Aug. 26; seesaw operations continue in this territory until winter finds the Germans established on the Bzura River 30 miles west of Warsaw.
To the south, the Austrians invade Serbia and capture Belgrade Dec. 2, but the Serbians reoccupy their capital city Dec. 14.
In other fields: the Allies conquer Togoland in Africa Aug. 26; German Samoa surrenders to a New Zealand force Aug. 29; an Australian expedition captures New Guinea Sept. 11; successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by General Botha Sept. 27; Great Britain declares war on Turkey Nov. 5; British occupy Basra on the Persian Gulf Nov. 21.

1915 On the western front the Allies make several abortive attempts in Artois and Champagne to break the German deadlock: French repulsed at Soissons Jan. 14; British capture Neuve Chapelle with severe losses Mar. 10, but are hurled back at La Bassée Canal May 9; the French advance in Champagne Sept. 25; British experience a ghastly failure at Loos Sept. 27. Due chiefly to these costly blunders Sir John French is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig in the command of the British army in France and Belgium; in the second battle of Ypres the Germans advance several miles in that salient by the use of poison gas, but they fail to penetrate the British lines Apr. 23.
The greatest activity of the year takes place on the eastern front. The Russians again invade East Prussia but are defeated by the Germans under Hindenburg in the battle of the Masurian Lakes and thrown back to the Niemen River; after a siege of six months the Russians capture the fortress of Przemysl with 120,000 Austrian prisoners Mar. 22. The tide of battle now definitely turns in favor of the Central Powers; for, breaking through the Russian lines in western Galicia by an unprecedented concentration of artillery and select troops, subsequently famous as the Mackensen phalanx, the Teutons carry out great forwarding and enveloping movements against the Russians until midautumn, capturing many great fortresses and noted cities, with more than a million prisoners and much war booty: Libau on the Baltic occupied May 8; Przemysl retaken June 3; Lemberg recaptured June 22; Lublin captured July 31; Warsaw Aug. 4; Kovno Aug. 17; Brest Litovsk Aug. 25; Grodno Sept. 3; Vilna Sept. 18. The lines are now established on a front extending from the Dvina River in the north through the Pripet Marshes just east of Pinsk, south along the Styr River in Volhynia to the junction of the borders of Bukowina and Rumania.
Following closely upon these successes, the Germans collect troops on the Serbian frontier for a massed attack on the Balkans Sept. 30; they occupy Belgrade Oct. 9; Bulgaria joins the Central Powers and invades Serbia Oct. 11; fall of Nish Nov. 16; of Prisrend Nov. 30; of Monastir Dec. 2. Serbian army completely overwhelmed and disorganized; Allies attempt to help them but succeed only in occupying Saloniki Dec. 18.
Other important events: the sinking of the *Lusitania* by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland May 5; Italy's declaration of war upon Austria May 21; the Italians cross the Isonzo June 2; they occupy Montfalcone and cut the railroad to Trieste June 9. The Russians meanwhile have been active against the Turks; they defeat a large Turkish force in the Caucasus and take 80,000 prisoners Jan. 5; advance on Teheran, Persia, Nov. 10; defeat the Turks in the battle of Ctesiphon Nov. 22; occupy Hamadan Dec. 17. The Allies undertake an unsuccessful campaign along the Dardanelles and land on Gallipoli Apr. 26; they capture the heights of Krithia but sustain heavy losses

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May 20; begin the evacuation of the peninsula Dec. 19.

1916 Having definitely established their lines in the east and toward the south, the Germans make a bid for supreme victory on the western front; they attack the citadel of Verdun, the key position of the French system of defense Feb. 21. After a preliminary bombardment of unparalleled intensity there is the wild rush over four miles of territory culminating in the capture of Fort Douaument Feb. 26; this is followed by a slow, grinding advance and the capture of Fort Vaux June 7. By fall the battle of the Somme has had its effect and the Germans are now on the defensive Sept. 6; they evacuate Fort Douaument Oct. 26, and relinquish Fort Vaux Nov. 1; French reoccupy Damloup Work Nov. 4, having regained all permanent defenses of Verdun.

After two years of preparation the British launch an offensive in France along the Somme River July 1–Nov.; capture Friscourt July 2; Delville Wood July 15; Pozières July 25; Guiellmont Sept. 23; Combles and Thiépval Sept. 26. By the close of the year a blunt wedge ten miles wide and six miles deep has been thrust into the German line near Péronne.

On the eastern front, the Russians under Brusiloff again take the offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina; Lutsk capitulates June 8; Czernowitz taken June 17; Radautz June 21, clearing Bukowina of the enemy; Brody taken July 28; Stanislau Aug. 10.

Rumania having entered the war on the side of the Allies begins an offensive Aug. 28; at first successful but later ending in disaster because of repeated Teuton victories under Mackensen; Rumanians take Hermannstadt Aug. 30; occupy Orsova on the Danube Sept. 8; Austrians capture Vulkan Pass Sept. 20; Constanta on the Black Sea Oct. 22; Cernavoda Oct. 25; Cralova, western military center of Rumania, falls Nov. 21; Alexandria occupied Nov. 26; Bucharest, capital of Rumania, capitulates Dec. 6.

On the Italian front the Austrians recover 300 square miles of the Trentino and capture an equal amount of Italian terrain Mar. 14–June 10; Italians launch a counteroffensive in the Isonzo valley and in the Carso June 12–Nov. 3; they capture Gorizia Aug. 9.

In other fields: the Russians capture Erzerum in Armenia Feb. 16; enter Ispahan, Persia, Mar. 19; capture Trebizond Apr. 17. General Townshend after a heroic defense of nearly five months surrenders Kut-el-Amara to the Turks Apr. 29. Serious insurrection in Ireland Apr. 24–May 1; Sir Roger Casement accused of fomenting an Irish rebellion and executed for treason Aug. 2. Great naval battle of Jutland, Denmark, between the British and German fleets, several important ships being lost on both sides but victory conceded to the British May 31. Lord Kitchener and staff drowned when the *Hampshire* strikes a mine off the Orkney Islands June 5. Heavy armored cars, or tanks, first used by the British near Combles Sept. 14. Asquith ministry resigns: Lloyd George new prime minister Dec. 5.

1917 The British and French continue the Somme offensive as the weather permits: British take Grandcourt south of the Ancre River Feb. 7; Miraumont Feb. 17; British take over the entire Somme front from Saint Quentin to the sea Mar. 4; Germans begin their great retreat on a sixty-mile front to the "Hindenburg Line"; British take Bapaume Mar. 17; Germans extend their retreat on a hundred-mile front from Arras to Soissons evacuating in three days 1,300 square miles of territory Mar. 19; battle of Arras, Canadians carry Vimy Ridge Apr. 9; in Champagne French advance on a twenty-mile front winning part of the Chemin des Dames and crest of Craonne Ridge, capturing over 6,000 prisoners May 5; after heavy mine explosions the British rush Messines Ridge capturing over 5,000 prisoners southeast of Ypres June 7; battle of Flanders July 31–Nov. 6; British storm Passchendaele Ridge July 31, prolonged struggle along the Ypres-Menin Road Aug. 22–Oct. 26; Canadians enter Passchendaele Nov. 6; Canadians capture Hill 70, strategic position dominating Lens Aug. 15; French attack at Verdun and recover "Dead Man's Hill" and Hill 304, thus regaining all the high ground lost to the Germans in Feb.

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1916, Aug. 20–24; French in Champagne capture Malmaison Fort Oct. 23; Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette River Nov. 1; at battle of Cambrai Nov. 20–Dec. 13, British stage a successful surprise attack under General Byng, employing tanks for the first time for cutting barbed-wire entanglements instead of the customary artillery preparations, and take Bourlon Wood dominating Cambrai; surprise counterattack by Germans, Dec. 2, force British to give up half the ground gained, Dec. 5.

On the eastern front the Russians begin a short-lived offensive in Galicia July 1; capture Halicz, strategic key to Lemberg July 11; German counteroffensive combined with extremist agitation within the ranks leads to a panicky retreat of the Russians July 20–Oct. 27; Halicz and Stanislau taken by the Germans July 23; Tarnopol July 25; Czernowitz Aug. 26; in the north, Riga on the Baltic falls Sept. 3; Moon and Dagö Islands in the Gulf of Riga occupied Oct. 18–27. In the Balkans, Mackensen reopens the Rumanian campaign Aug. 6; crosses the Susitza River on a wide front Aug. 9, eliminating Rumania as an important factor in the war

By the middle of October the Italians have occupied over 3,000 square miles of Austrian territory and are within thirty-five miles of Laibach, the gateway to Vienna; Monte Santo captured Aug. 24; Monte San Gabriele Sept. 14; the Central Powers using many divisions released from the Russian and Rumanian fronts commence a large-scale drive into Veneto Oct. 18–Dec. 26; Cividale capitulates Oct. 27; Gorizia occupied Oct. 28; British and French reënforcements arrive in Italy Nov. 4; Teutons establish a bridgehead on the Piave at Zenson Nov. 16; capture Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners Dec. 25.

In Mesopotamia and Palestine the British are largely successful, Kut-el-Amara surrendering to General Maude Feb. 24; take Bakuba Mar. 4; occupy Baghdad Mar. 11; Tekrit falls and Turks retire to Mosul Nov. 6; General Allenby captures Gaza in Palestine Nov. 7; enters Jaffa Nov. 17; captures Jerusalem Dec. 10.

Other important diplomatic and internal events follow: Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare Feb. 1. Revolution in Russia Mar. 11; czar abdicates Mar. 15. King Constantine of Greece abdicates his throne at the demands of the Allies June 12. United States declares war on Germany Apr. 6; first American troops land in France June 26; first American soldiers killed in an enemy raid Oct. 27. German East Africa, last of German oversea possessions, of 1,027,820 square miles entirely cleared of German troops and placed under Allied control Dec. 1.

1918 Owing to chaotic conditions in Russia, the Germans encounter little opposition in that sector: they take Minsk and Rovno Feb. 21; capture Reval Feb. 25; reach the Dnieper River Mar. 1; enter Odessa and control the Black Sea Mar. 13; take and burn Poltava in the Ukraine Mar. 31; occupy Helsingfors, Finland, Apr. 13; Sevastopol, in the Crimea, May 1.

On the Italian front the struggle continues unabated: Teutons repulsed with heavy losses in thrust for Venice Jan. 2; Italians break enemy lines east of Asiago Plateau and take 2,600 prisoners Jan. 29; after a lull of some months the Italians resume the offensive and capture Monte Cornu May 10; Monte di Valbella June 29; last of the Austrians are driven across the Piave with a total loss of 270,000 men July 6. Activities in the south are transferred to the Balkan front where a combined army of many of the Allies launches an offensive in Macedonia south of the Vardar River Sept. 14; French cavalry occupy Prilep Sept. 23; British enter Strumitza Sept. 26; French enter Skoplje Sept. 28; Bulgaria signs a military surrender at Saloniki in which she accepts all the conditions imposed by the Allies Sept. 30; the war continues on this front against Austria-Hungary when an Italo-American naval expedition destroys Austrian naval base at Durazzo Oct. 1; Italians occupy Berat and Serbians enter Nish Oct. 13; Italians enter Elbasan and invest Tirana in Albania Oct. 14; French and Serbians reach the Danube Oct. 20. Foch, Allied Generalissimo, orders the Italians to attack when ready: in the Monte Grappa region the Italians

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take Monte Solarolo and the French Sisemol Oct. 24; Vittorio and Valdobbiadene captured Oct. 29; the Allies occupy Trent, Udine, Trieste, and Pola Nov. 3; Austria-Hungary capitulates to the Italians Nov. 4.

Allies advance in Palestine and Mesopotamia: British take Jericho Feb. 21; entire Turkish force near Hit in Mesopotamia is captured by the British Mar. 28; in Palestine British capture Maifa and Acre Sept. 23; Desert Mounted Corps enters Damascus Oct. 1; Australian Brigade occupies Tyre and Sidon and reaches Beirut Oct. 7; Arab army under the Allies occupies Aleppo Oct. 26; in Mesopotamia the British reach Mosul as Turks sign armistice Nov. 1.

Desultory fighting continues on the western front; Germans repulsed above Saint Quentin with losses Jan. 2; Americans make first permanent advance northeast of Badonviller Mar. 14; Belgians take over Flanders coast sector Mar. 17. With many divisions released from the eastern and southern fronts, the Germans launch their last big drive on a sixty-mile front south of Arras Mar. 21; Cambrai salient obliterated Mar. 23; Germans penetrate beyond Bapaume, Péronne, Chaulnes, and Noyon Mar. 25; they envelop Albert and Montdidier and are within six miles of Amiens Mar. 29; then attack on a twelve-mile front in Belgium south of Givenchy in an attempt to reach the Channel ports Apr. 9; they envelop Armentières and part of Messines Ridge Apr. 11; British withdraw from Passchendaele Ridge Apr. 19; Germans capture Mt. Kemmel, this salient now representing 220 square miles of newly gained territory, Apr. 27.; then launch a third attack against the French between Noyon and Reims May 27; overrun Chemin des Dames, capture Soissons, and reach the Marne May 31; they attack the Americans at Vaux July 15. The Allies launch a counteroffensive at Château-Thierry, destined to develop into a series of assaults along the whole front and ultimately to drive Germany out of the war, July 18; French occupy Soissons and Fismes and drive the enemy to the north bank of the Vesle Aug. 3; French capture Montdidier and Lassigny Aug. 10; British take Albert Aug. 22, Thiépval Ridge Aug. 24, Bapaume Aug. 27; French occupy Noyon Aug. 31; British capture Péronne Sept. 1, and Neuve Église and Wytschaete in Flanders Sept. 2; Americans capture Les Esparges Sept. 12; they eliminate the St. Mihiel salient, and threaten Metz Sept. 20.

Americans begin a great offensive in the Argonne Forest advancing in spite of heavy casualties Sept. 26; Dixmude and Roulers fall to the Belgians Sept. 29; Americans take Apremont Sept. 30; French enter Saint Quentin and British reoccupy Armentières Oct. 2; Lens evacuated by the Germans Oct. 3; French occupy Berry-au-Bac, great German supply depot ten miles north of Reims, Oct. 7; British occupy Cambrai Oct. 9; Le Cateau Oct. 10; French take strongholds of La Fère and Laon Oct. 13; British enter simultaneously Ostend, Lille, and Douai Oct. 17; Americans capture Bantheville in the Argonne Oct. 18; Belgians occupy Zeebrugge and Bruges Oct. 19; British take Tournai Oct. 21; Valenciennes Nov. 2; Americans capture the heights of the Woevre and Sedan Nov. 6; French invest Mézières and British capture Maubeuge Nov. 9; final shots of the war fired Nov. 11 and armistice signed.

Proclamation of the "Fourteen Points" by President Wilson, formulating the avowed war aims of the United States. Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow Mar. 9. Marshal Foch chosen commander in chief of all Allied forces Mar. 29. Rumania signs peace treaty with the Central Powers May 6; German kaiser abdicates Nov. 9; German envoys sign armistice Nov. 11; German fleet surrenders Nov. 21; French enter Strasbourg Nov. 25; Germans commence withdrawing across the Rhine Nov. 29; President Wilson sails for France Dec. 4; French occupy Mainz Dec. 13; American army reaches its final objective at Coblenz and the British occupy the bridgehead at Cologne Dec. 16.

1919 Treaty between the Allies and Germany signed at Versailles.

Eighteenth amendment (prohibition) to the constitution of the United States ratified.

United States navy seaplane NC-4 flies from America to England, with a stop at the Azores: first to accomplish a transatlantic flight.

A.D.

Nonstop airplane flight from Newfoundland to Ireland made by John Alcock and A. W. Brown.

1920 First meeting of the League of Nations.

Volstead Act passed in the United States.

Nineteenth amendment (woman suffrage) to the constitution of the United States ratified.

1921 Peace treaty between the United States and Germany.

First panel of judges selected for World Court (Permanent Court of International Justice).

First radio-broadcasting station (KDKA) in America opened at Pittsburgh.

Conference for the Limitation of Armaments meets at Washington.

1922 Mohandas Gandhi, Hindu patriot and reformer, arrested and imprisoned for sedition.

Fascisti assume control of Italian affairs; Mussolini becomes premier.

Establishment of the Irish Free State.

1923 French troops occupy the Ruhr district.

Turkey becomes a republic.

Devastating earthquake in Japan.

Insulin, a palliative for diabetes, discovered by Dr. F. G. Banting, Canadian physician.

Death of Sarah Bernhardt, French tragédienne; Charles P. Steinmetz, German-American electrical engineer.

1924 Dawes Reparation Plan goes into effect.

New immigration law in the United States restricts immigration to less than 165,000 annually.

Establishment of a republic in Greece.

Death of Eleanora Duse, Italian actress; Nicolai Lenin, Russian statesman; John Singer Sargent, American portrait painter in London; Woodrow Wilson, American statesman.

1925 Plebiscite held to settle the Tacna-Arica controversy between Peru and Chile.

Death of Sun Yat Sen, Chinese revolutionist.

1926 First general strike in English history occurs.

Ratification of Locarno treaties; Germany admitted to the League of Nations and given a permanent seat on the Council of the League.

Following a British Imperial Conference, the British Empire becomes in effect an alliance of sovereign states having a common king.

Italy assumes a protectorate over Albania.

Rigid enforcement of the Mexican constitution of 1917 induces an acute religious struggle between the government and the Roman Church.

Canada appoints Vincent Massey as her first minister to the United States.

Sir Alan Cobham, English aviator, flies from England to Australia and back; Richard E. Byrd, United States Navy, flies over the North Pole in a monoplane; Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition flies over the North Pole in the dirigible *Norge*.

1927 Commercial radiotelephonic communication established between America and England.

Disastrous flood in the lower Mississippi valley.

Charles A. Lindbergh, American aviator flying alone, makes first nonstop flight between New York and Paris.

L. H. Maitland and Albert Hegenberger fly from Oakland, California, to Honolulu.

Television demonstrated in London and in the United States.

1923 St. Francis Dam, California, collapses.

German plane makes westward transatlantic flight.

Chinese Nationalists capture Peiping (Peking) and transfer capital to Nanking.

The *Graf Zeppelin*, a German dirigible, makes first commercial round trip across the Atlantic.

Soviet Russia institutes a so-called Five-year Plan to raise her cultural and economic level.

Death of Thomas Hardy, English novelist; Blasco Ibáñez, Spanish novelist; Hermann Sudermann, German dramatist and novelist.

1929 Herbert C. Hoover and Charles Curtis inaugurated as president and vice president of the United States.

The Kellogg pact, an international treaty for the outlawry of war, signed in Paris in 1928 by fourteen countries.

Conciliation-and-arbitration treaty signed by representatives of all American republics.

Vatican City constituted as an independent state situated within the city of Rome.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Laborite, for the second time becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Chile and Peru, dating from 1879, settled by compromise: Peru receives Tacna, Chile retains Arica.

Soviet Russia and the Chinese Republic quarrel over the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria.

Hostilities in Palestine between Jews and Arabs.

A.D.

Crash in the New York stock market marks start of era of depression in the United States.
Bank for international settlements at Basel, Switzerland, results from the Young plan.

1930 At the London naval conference, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan agree to a six-year limitation of auxiliary war vessels.
Mohandas Gandhi jailed because of agitation for independence of India from Great Britain.
A solar planet with an orbit outside that of Neptune discovered and named Pluto.
Military coups overthrow the existing governments in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Argentina; disorders occur in Brazil.
Death of D. H. Lawrence, British writer; Sir A. Conan Doyle, British physicist and writer.

1931 Failure of 2300 banks in the United States.
India offered responsible parliamentary government and virtual dominion status.
Counter revolution in Peru; revolution in Panama.
President von Hindenburg establishes a constitutional dictatorship in Germany.
Earthquake in Managua, capital of Nicaragua.
German-Austrian economic union vetoed by the League of Nations.
King Alfonso XIII of Spain forced out; republic established with Alcala Zamora as first president.
The George Washington Bridge over the Hudson River completed, with a span of 3500 feet.
Second Labor government in Great Britain falls; J. Ramsay MacDonald remains premier as head of National party.
Japan occupies Manchuria.
Mohandas Gandhi released from jail; attends unsuccessful round-table conference in London.
President Hoover effects postponement of payment on all intergovernmental debts.
Gold standard temporarily abandoned by Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Japan.
Dictatorship of Carlos Ibáñez, in Chile, ended.

1932 Conference on world disarmament in Geneva.
Conference on war debts at Lausanne.
Japan attacks stubbornly resisting Chinese army at Shanghai; powers protest treaty violations; Japan erects Manchuria into independent republic under the name *Manchukuo*.
England abandons free trade; adopts, at the Ottawa conference, a policy of "imperial preference," and enacts a protective tariff law which gives preferential rates to members of the empire.
Eamon de Valera elected president of Irish Free State on a strongly nationalistic platform.
Civil disorders in Brazil, Ecuador, Chile; Chile revolutionists set up a socialist government.
Hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay.
Meeting of All-India congress at New Delhi prevented by wholesale arrest of Indian nationalists.
M. Gandhi achieves by a hunger strike the representation of untouchables without discrimination in legislative and religious assemblies.
President von Hindenburg dismisses Chancellor Bruening, and appoints Franz von Papen, who is shortly succeeded by Kurt von Schleicher.
Siam becomes a constitutional monarchy.
Treaty between United States and Canada for a waterway for ocean-going vessels between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic.
Largest hydroelectric plant in the world opened at Dnepropetrovsk, Russia.
France and a few smaller countries fail to make payments due the United States on war debts.

1933 Japanese make fresh advances in China.
German Reichstag building set afire just before elections; communists accused; Adolf Hitler succeeds von Schleicher as chancellor and becomes virtual dictator, suppressing and persecuting Jews and persons not in sympathy with the National Socialist party, and establishing a totalitarian state in Germany.
Japan and Germany give notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations.
Twentieth and twenty-first amendments to the constitution of the United States ratified, abolishing "lame-duck" sessions of Congress, and repealing the prohibition amendment.
Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John Nance Garner inaugurated as president and vice president of the United States as bank crisis threatens; Congress passes emergency legislation and institutes a drive for economic recovery.
United States recognizes Russia.
President Machado, of Cuba, forced to abdicate.
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Mexico conclude an antiwar treaty.

1934 Augusto César Sandino, liberal and rebel leader in Nicaragua, assassinated.

A.D.

Series of cabinet crises in France, with street fights in Paris, following exposure of irregularities on the part of Serge Stavisky in management of the Bayonne Municipal pawnshop.
The Philippine Islands accept independence as offered by the United States.
American dollar devalued to 59.06 per cent of its previous value; gold is nationalized.
Rising of National Socialists in Austria put down by the government; later, Chancellor Dollfuss is assassinated by National Socialists.
In Germany, an alleged conspiracy is suppressed by the execution of many leaders and others in the National Socialist party. Upon the death of President Paul von Hindenburg, Hitler takes over the functions but not the title of president. Attempts on the part of the state to take over the administration of the Protestant church are bitterly resisted. German economic condition becomes more critical.
King Alexander of Yugoslavia assassinated while on a visit in France.
Russia sells her interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, nominally to Manchukuo.
Japan denounces the Washington naval treaty of 1922.

1935 After a plebiscite the Saar Territory is returned to Germany by the League of Nations.
Mussolini sends out 200,000 troops for the conquest of Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie appeals to the League, but efforts to restrain Mussolini through League action are blocked.
Civil war in Greece; the monarchy restored.
Japan and Germany withdraw from the League.
Germany reinstates military conscription.
Severe dust storms rage in the southwestern United States.
Stresa Conference of representatives of England, France, and Italy agree in denouncing a unilateral repudiation of treaties which endangers the peace of Europe.
France and Russia sign a treaty of mutual assistance.
J. R. MacDonald is succeeded as prime minister of Great Britain by Stanley Baldwin.
Establishment of the National Labor Relations Board for dealing with labor disputes.
Social Security Bill enacted in the United States.
Egyptian constitution of 1923 restored by Fuad.

1936 Japan withdraws from five-power naval conference at London.
Germany remilitarizes the Saar district.
Spain goes left in general elections; General Francisco Franco leads a rightist rebellion, aided by Moroccan soldiers and by so-called volunteers from Italy and Germany, against the loyalists, who receive some help from Russia.
Norris Dam opened in the Tennessee Valley.
Ethiopia conquered and annexed by Italy; king of Italy becomes Emperor of Ethiopia.
Eleventh Olympic Games held at Berlin.
Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner re-elected in a landslide as President and Vice President of the United States.
The American Federation of Labor splits; John L. Lewis leads a faction advocating industrial unions, as opposed to craft unions, and the unionization of the mass-production industries.
King George V of Great Britain dies on January 20, is succeeded by the Prince of Wales as Edward VIII; Edward VIII abdicates, is succeeded by his brother Albert as George VI.
Inter-American Conference of 21 American republics at Buenos Aires for maintaining peace.

1937 Bitter civil strife continues in Spain.
Japan invades China and occupies a large area.
Italy, Germany, and Japan form an anticommunist pact.
President Vargas of Brazil, on the eve of an election, assumes dictatorial power.
Disastrous floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.
Sharp business recession in the United States.

1938 Rightists, with foreign assistance, make military progress in Spain.
League of Nations recognizes in effect the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.
Fascist uprising suppressed in Brazil.
Japanese advance in China slowed down.
Hitler compels Austria, under threat of invasion, to submit to annexation to the Reich, and later, in collaboration with England, France, and Italy, compels Czechoslovakia to cede border areas to Germany. England, France, Germany, and Italy form a four-power pact to insure the peace of Europe.

APPENDIX IX

HOW TO WRITE AND SPEAK ENGLISH

Including an Outline of English Grammar, Complete Rules of Punctuation, Explanations of Special Constructions, a List of Idioms, and Common Examples of Faulty Diction

I. BRIEF OUTLINE OF GRAMMAR

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SENTENCE

Since completeness of thought implies completeness of grammatical construction, the sentence, as the *thought unit*, is the basis for all discussion of those structural laws, established by usage, which constitute the grammar of our language. A **sentence** is a *thought completely expressed in words.*

That such complete expression demands a certain completeness and type of structure can readily be seen on a little consideration. Note the effect of incompleteness:

> In my garden. Will rejoice greatly. The loveliness of springtime. To welcome anew. The flowers.

Such combinations often prove little more than suggestions of our meaning and simply stimulate our curiosity. To say *flowers* is to suggest a single mental picture. Add as many descriptive words as we will, as *multi-colored flowers, fragrant flowers, old-fashioned flowers in my garden:* the result, though varying in scope and distinctness, remains a single mental picture.

If we choose from the group a word or combination of words that names something (a **subject**) and add to it a word or word group which tells something about the thing named (a **predicate**), our sense of completeness is satisfied, and the result is a sentence. It may be a simple combination of subject and predicate; as,

> Flowers grow;

or a much more complicated statement, including subject and predicate with modifiers; as,

> The old-fashioned flowers in my garden will rejoice greatly to welcome anew the loveliness of spring.

A **sentence**, then, is a group of words so arranged as to express a thought completely.

A sentence must be able to stand by itself and make sense. It consists in its simplest form of a **subject** (that about which a complete assertion is made) and a **predicate** (the assertion made about the subject).

THE GRAMMATICAL NATURE OF THE SENTENCE

More fully, the grammatical parts or elements of a sentence include the following:

1. Subject
2. Predicate
3. Modifiers
4. Complements
5. Connectives

Subject and Predicate

Any one of these sentence elements may consist of a single word or of a combination of words. Not all need be present in the sentence. The group of words *Flowers grow* is a sentence in its simplest possible form. It is made up of the two essential parts of a sentence (**subject** and **predicate**) without any dependent parts (**modifiers** and **complements**). The subject *flowers* names the thing talked about, and the predicate *grow* tells what is said of the subject. It would be easy to expand this sentence indefinitely by introducing additional details:

> The bright-colored, old-fashioned flowers in my garden (*complete subject*) grow quickly during the warm spring days (*complete predicate*).

In this expanded form it is still evident that *flowers* (the thing named) is the most important word of the subject. Indeed, to retain all the other words of the complete subject

and to leave *flowers* out would result only in confusion. *Flowers*, then, is called the **simple subject**[1]; and *flowers* plus all the limiting words we have added is called the **complete subject.**

The only way we can name a thing is by a noun or another word or group of words used as a noun. A **noun** is accordingly a *name word.* A noun or its equivalent is called a **substantive.** The simple subject is necessarily a substantive.

Modifiers

In addition to *flowers* there are, included in the complete subject of the sentence examined, words or groups of words which show in more definite detail the idea conveyed by the simple subject. These are modifiers of the subject. A **modifier** is a word or group of words which limits[2] the meaning of the word to which it is related. A modifier may consist of a single word, or it may be in the form of a phrase or a clause.

A **phrase** is a group of related words, without subject and predicate, which are so combined that they perform the work of a single word.

A **clause** is a group of related words, having a subject and predicate; and these, when the clause is a modifier, are so combined as to perform the work of a single word. For example, in

> The old-fashioned flowers from the garden added loveliness to the room,

from the garden is a phrase modifier, doing the work of a single word, in this case an adjective. In

> The old-fashioned flowers, which had grown in the garden, added loveliness to the room,

which had grown in the garden is a clause modifier. In it *which* is the subject and *had grown* is the simple predicate, but the whole group is used as a single word, in this case as an adjective. *Old-fashioned*, in both sentences, is a word modifier.

Just as, in the expanded sentence,

> The quaint, old-fashioned flowers in my garden grow quickly during the warm spring days,

flowers was obviously the most important, the really essential part of the complete subject, so also is *grow* obviously the essential part of the complete predicate. If we omit *grow*, the remaining words do not make a complete and understandable assertion. *Grow* is the **simple predicate,**[3] and *grow* with all the words which modify it is the **complete predicate.**

Just as the simple subject is always a substantive, so the simple predicate is always a verb or a verb phrase. A **verb** is a word which expresses action, existence, or condition, with reference to a subject. A verb phrase is a group of two or more verbs used as a single verb. Verbs which help to form verb phrases are called **auxiliary verbs.** For example, the italicized words in the following sentence are auxiliary verbs:

> The flowers *might have* grown better if the seeds *had been* planted earlier in the spring.

In the complete predicate *grow quickly during the warm spring days*, all the words except the verb *grow* are modifiers (or are used to form modifiers) of the simple predicate. Like the simple subject, the simple predicate may be modified by a word, a phrase, or a clause. For example:

> The flowers grow *quickly* (word modifier).
> The flowers grow *in the garden* (phrase modifier).
> The flowers grow *where the sun is brightest* (clause modifier).

Complements

In such a sentence as *Flowers grow* we have in two words all the essentials of a complete assertion. This is not always the

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[1] The terms *simple subject, simple predicate* are also used of a subject or predicate consisting of a single substantive or a single verb, as in

> The *buds* grow; Cæsar *came*,

in contrast to *compound subject* and *compound predicate*, as in

> The *buds and blossoms* grow; Cæsar *came, saw, and conquered.*

To avoid possible confusion, therefore, careful grammarians sometimes use the term *subject substantive*, instead of *simple subject*, to contrast with *complete subject*, and *predicate verb*, instead of *simple predicate*, to contrast with *complete predicate.*

[2] Consider the phrase, *that red rose. Rose* names a general concept, with nothing to specify or limit its application. *Red* limits the application of the word *rose* to one among those of a specified color; *that* limits it further to a particular rose which the speaker points out. Each additional modifier has a similar effect, as in

> That tall, red, American Beauty rose in the garden.

Thus, though serving to increase the fulness of detail in the mental picture called forth, modifiers are said to *limit* the word which they modify.

[3] See footnote 1.

case. Sometimes a word must be added to the verb and its subject to complete an assertion. The words *Flowers give* leave us perplexed and unsatisfied. "Give what?" is the natural query. An additional word is needed to round out the meaning of the sentence. When the word *happiness* is added, as in *Flowers give happiness*, our sense of completeness is satisfied. A word used in this way is called a **complement.** It does not change the meaning of the predicate verb as a modifier does, but rather rounds out and fills up its meaning.

Many verbs, like *grow* in the sentence above, do not require a complement, and are therefore called **intransitive verbs**—that is, verbs which do not "carry across" their action to a receiver, or object. Others, like *give* as just used, need a complement to show the receiver of their action, and are called **transitive verbs.** There are also a few very important verbs which do not assert action at all nor tell anything that the subject does, but serve only as a link or connection between the subject and an important word in the complete predicate. They couple the subject with this word. In the sentence,

Those flowers are hollyhocks,

are is merely a "joiner" or "coupler" and is called a **copulative verb,** or **linking verb.** The verb *to be*, with all its forms (*be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been*), usually performs the work of a copula and is our best example of it. Copulative verbs are commonly intransitive (as *seem, appear, become*), though certain forms of a number of transitive verbs (*be called, be named, be chosen*, etc.) have copulative uses.

Complements are of four kinds:

1. The **direct object** names the thing upon which the action expressed by the verb directly falls; as,

John planted the *flowers*.

2. Sometimes the verb is followed not only by a word which names the thing on which the action of the verb directly falls, but also by a word which names something indirectly affected by the action of the verb. In the sentence,

John gave Helen the flowers,

flowers is the direct object, and *Helen* is the **indirect object,** that is, the word affected indirectly by the action of the verb.

3. Occasionally, a verb may be completed by a noun, pronoun, or adjective as a modifier which gives additional information about the direct object. In the sentences,

They call the flowers hollyhocks,
They paint the barn red,

hollyhocks, *red* are necessary to the completeness of the predicate; for neither predicate, without the final word, would convey the sense which the speaker had in mind in using the words *call, paint*. *Hollyhocks* and *red* complete the predicate by referring to the direct objects. Such a complement is therefore called an **objective complement** (or **adjunct accusative**).

4. Copulative verbs are completed by words which modify or refer to the subject. The final word in each of the sentences,

Those flowers are hollyhocks,
Those flowers are old-fashioned,

serves as complement to the predicate by referring to the subject; and such a complement is called a **subjective complement.** The former is called, more specifically, a **predicate noun** or **predicate nominative,** and the latter is commonly called a **predicate adjective.**

Connectives

A word, other than a verb, which has the effect of joining together or showing the relation between two or more sentence elements is called a **connective.** A connective may be a **coördinating conjunction,** a **subordinating conjunction,** a **relative pronoun** or **relative adverb,** or a **preposition.**

1. The sentence,

The trees grow,

is the expression of a single thought: it has but one subject and one predicate. The sentence,

The trees grow and the flowers bloom,

expresses two distinct thoughts; there are two clauses, connected by the conjunction *and*, so constructed that either of them could stand alone as a sentence. The two clauses are of the same rank; that is, they are coördinate. *And* is therefore called a *coördinating conjunction.* The coördinating conjunction may join any coördinate elements of a sentence; as,

You and I were there; the boys *shouted and sang;* the trees are *tall and straight;* a government *of, by, and for* the people; etc.

2. In the sentence,

Flowers grow if they are properly tended,

there are two clauses, of which one, *Flowers grow*, can stand alone as an independent sentence, but the second, *if they are prop-*

erly tended, cannot. Such a clause, which is dependent upon another for its meaning, is called a subordinate clause, and the conjunction which introduces it is called a *subordinating conjunction.*

3. The *relative pronouns* and *relative adverbs* are also connectives serving to introduce subordinate clauses, as in

> Flowers grow in the garden *which we have planted;*
> Flowers grow best *where they receive some sunlight.*

4. A *preposition* serves to show some relation between a substantive, called the object of the preposition, and some other word, as in

> Flowers grow *in* the garden; the leaves *of* the maples are turning yellow.

Prepositions are classed as connectives.

Classification of the Sentence by Structure

A sentence that contains one subject and one predicate is called a **simple sentence,** which, however, may have a compound subject or a compound predicate, or both; as,

> The roses budded;
> The roses and violets budded and blossomed under the friendly sun.

A sentence that consists of two or more independent, or coördinate, clauses is called a **compound sentence;** as,

> Mother planted a garden, and soon the flowers blossomed.

A sentence that contains a dependent, or subordinate, clause is called a **complex sentence;** as,

> We expected the flowers to grow, since we tended them so carefully.

A compound sentence having a clause dependent upon one or more of the independent clauses is sometimes called a **compound-complex sentence;** as,

> July came; and the flowers, which had grown luxuriantly through the gentle spring, felt the force of the fierce midsummer sun.

Here the two principal, or independent, clauses are *July came* and *flowers felt.* The clause *which had grown* is a dependent clause used as an adjective modifying *flowers.*

THE PARTS OF SPEECH AND THEIR USES

Noun

A noun is a name word. A noun that may be used of any member of a class of things is a **common noun,** as *table, happiness, army.* The examples illustrate the three kinds of common noun, the **concrete, abstract,** and **collective** noun. For a fuller explanation of these terms, which are not essential to our present discussion, the reader is referred to the definitions in the main vocabulary of this dictionary.

A noun that names a particular one of a class is a proper noun (*Haverhill, The Garden of the Gods, Mayflower*). Proper nouns are capitalized. Many terms are invariably proper nouns, but common nouns are often used as proper nouns.

> Right: Then Mother planned a garden.
> Right: Then my mother planned a garden.

Nouns are used:
as subjects;
as complements;
as objects of prepositions;
in apposition; that is, to make clear another noun that denotes the same person, place, or thing (as, Henry, my *brother*);
to show possession (as, *Mother's* garden was beautiful); and
in direct address (as, *Mother,* here are flowers for you).

Pronoun

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun. Thus, in the sentences,

> The dog seized the shoe and shook *it;*
> Will *you* have *this* or *that? I* will take *both,*

the italicized words are used for nouns, with much resulting economy of effort. *It* stands for the shoe, *you* for the name of the person addressed, *this* for one and *that* for another of certain objects which must be clear from the context or the situation, *I* for the name of the person replying, and *both* for the two objects together. The noun for which a pronoun stands is called its **antecedent.** Pronouns are classified as follows:

A **personal pronoun** indicates whether the noun for which it stands is the name of the person speaking (*I,* plural *we*), the person spoken to (*thou* or *you,* plural *ye* or *you*), or the person or thing spoken of (*he, she, it,* plural *they*). Personal pronouns have different forms for the nominative, possessive, and objective cases.

A **relative pronoun** performs the double function of standing for its antecedent and of joining a subordinate clause to the substantive, often not its antecedent, which it

modifies (*who, which, what, that, as,* and the compounds *whoever, whichever,* etc.).

An **interrogative pronoun** is used to introduce a question (*who, which, what*).

A **demonstrative pronoun** points out or designates a person or thing in some emphatic way (*this, that,* plural *these, those*).

An **indefinite pronoun** is used for a person or thing not specified (*one, any, each, either, many, all, none, few, both,* etc.).

Many of these words are also used as modifiers of a substantive, as in the following:

> *This* hat belongs to me;
> Come at *any* time;
> *Which* man do you mean?
> Come tomorrow, at *which* time I will explain further.

In this use they are called *pronominal adjectives, interrogative adjectives, relative adjectives,* etc., according to their use.

The **possessives** are *my* (*mine*), *your* (*yours*), *his, her* (*hers*), *its, our* (*ours*), *their* (*theirs*). They are often thought of as case forms of the personal pronouns; but they are usually employed as adjectives, and when so used are called *possessive adjectives.* In ordinary English, the forms in parentheses, when used as adjectives, occur only in the predicate. Thus:

> This is *my* dog.
> Whose dog is this? or, Whose is this dog? It is *mine.*

The forms in parentheses, as well as *his,* may also be used as pronouns, both in the predicate and elsewhere, and when so used are called *possessive pronouns.* Thus:

> Your dog came along, but *mine* did not.
> Which dog is that? It is *mine.*

As a rule, a possessive in the predicate answering the question *Whose?* is an adjective; one answering the question *Which one?* is a pronoun.

Verb

A **verb** is a word or word group that expresses action, existence, or condition with reference to a subject. Many verbs do not carry their action across to a receiver, and are therefore called **intransitive verbs.** Others round out their meaning by carrying action to a receiver and are called **transitive verbs.**

A transitive verb may make a statement in either of two ways: it may indicate by its form that the subject performed the action (as, Mother planned the garden), or that the action was performed upon the subject (as, The garden was planned by Mother). If the former method is used, the verb is said to be in the **active voice;** if the latter, in the **passive voice.** Voice, therefore, is a form of the verb which shows whether the subject acts or is acted upon.

A few verbs admit of two passive constructions in English.

> Active: The gardener gave her a rose. (*Rose* is direct object; *her* is indirect object.)
> Passive: A rose was given her by the gardener. (In this the direct object becomes the new subject. This is the only type of change of which most transitive verbs admit.)
> Passive with retained object: She was given a rose by the gardener. (In this the indirect object becomes the new subject. This type of construction is very common with the verb *give* and a few other verbs that take an indirect object).

Action may be predicated in several ways: the verb may express condition, may make a command, or may assert or deny something. The manner of predicating action is called **mood** (or **mode**). There are three moods.

The **indicative** affirms or denies; as,

> Mother planned the garden;
> She did not do the work, however.

The **subjunctive** expresses condition or wish; as,

> If I *were* you, I would plan a garden.
> O, that I *were* there!

The **imperative** expresses command or exhortation; as,

> Plan the garden!
> Let us plan a garden.

Action may be stated as taking place at any of several times. The time of the action or existence is expressed by one of the six **tenses.** The two **simple tenses** are the **present** and the **past;** the four **compound tenses** are the **future** (employing the auxiliaries *shall* and *will*), the **perfect** (employing *have*), the **past perfect** (employing *had*), and the **future perfect** (employing *shall have* and *will have*).

A verb used to help make some form of another verb is called an **auxiliary verb.**

Forms of the verb in the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative moods, which are capable of serving as predicate to a subject, are called **finite.** There are also various

nonfinite forms, sometimes called **verbals**, which cannot act as predicates but which combine the fundamental meaning of the verb with the construction of a noun, adjective, or adverb.

Of the verbals, the **infinitive** and the **gerund** are used as substantives, as in

> *To err* is human, *to forgive* divine;
> *Erring* is human, *forgiving* is divine.
> I do not want *to go;*
> I cannot help *thinking* of him.

Infinitive and gerund forms of the verb may take a direct object; as,

> It is dangerous *to take checks* from strangers.
> He enjoyed *taking a morning stroll.*

The **participle** is used as an adjective; as, *roasted* peanuts; *growing* children. The *present participle* may take an object; as,

> I found him *feeding nuts* to the squirrels.

Participial forms, when used in the conjugation of the verb, are not felt as adjectives, but merely as inflectional forms of the verb. Thus the *past participle* is used in the perfect tenses, as in

> I have *done* the task; he had already *gone,*

and in all tenses of the passive, as in

> The city's rubbish is *dumped* into the river;
> He would have come if he had been *informed.*

The *present participle* is used in all forms of the progressive, or continuous, conjugation, as in

> I was *going;* he had been *thinking;* the city was *being* undermined.

Adjective

An **adjective** is a word used to modify a noun or pronoun. An **attributive** (or **adherent**) **adjective** is one that stands in immediate association with the noun or pronoun it modifies (*bright* flowers, *old-fashioned* roses, *beautiful* garden); a **predicate adjective** is one that completes, and usually follows, a copulative verb (the flowers were *beautiful; lovely* was the day).

Adjectives refer to qualities and quantities, and therefore may have three forms to denote the varying degrees of quality and quantity. These three forms are known as **degrees of comparison.** The **positive** degree indicates the simple quality of the object without reference to any other (*good, lovely, skilful, brave*). The **comparative** degree is used when only two objects or groups are compared and indicates more of the quality (*better, lovelier, more skilful, braver*). The **superlative** degree is used when more than two objects are compared, and indicates the most of a quality (*best, loveliest, most skilful, bravest*).

There are two regular ways of forming the comparative and the superlative:

1. Ordinarily *-er* or *-r* is added to the positive to form the comparative, and *-est* or *-st* to the positive to form the superlative (*brave, braver, bravest; lovely, lovelier, loveliest*). This method is used for most adjectives of one syllable and most of those ending in *y* (which becomes *i* before the endings).

2. Some adjectives prefix *more* (or *less*) to the positive to form the comparative, and *most* (or *least*) to the positive to form the superlative (*skilful, more skilful, most skilful*). This method is used for many adjectives of two syllables and all adjectives of more than two syllables. For guidance, see the table on page xvii of this dictionary. Some adjectives are irregular and have different forms in the comparative and superlative (*good, better, best*). Some adjectives express qualities that strictly do not admit of comparison (as *perfect, dead*), though a comparison with some loose interpretation grows up readily about many even of these terms.

Adverb

An **adverb** is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

> Mother planned *well;*
> The garden was *unusually* fine;
> Mother planned *extremely* well.

Adverbs that admit of comparison are usually compared by the addition of *more* (or *less*), *most* (or *least*); as, *skilfully, more skilfully, most skilfully.* A few add *-er* and *-est,* as *fast, faster, fastest;* or are more or less irregular, as, *well, better, best,* or *much, more, most.* Often these are identical with corresponding adjectives in some or all of their forms.

Preposition

A **preposition** is a connective, typically *placed before* (as the name signifies) a substantive (called its **object**) in order to subordinate the substantive to some other word in the sentence (flowers *in* my garden; loveliness *of* spring; grow *during* the warm spring days; added *to* the room).

A preposition and its object form a *prepositional phrase.* This should be distinguished from a phrase used as a preposition[1] (that is, a group of several words, one or two of which may themselves be prepositions, which is used with the force of a single preposition, such as *with respect to, in accordance with, in spite of*).

Conjunction

A **conjunction** is a word used to connect. A **coördinating conjunction** is used to connect elements of equal rank (*and, but, or*). A subordinating conjunction, as we have seen on page 1399, is used to introduce a dependent clause and to show its relation to some other word in the sentence (*while, because, if*). **Correlative conjunctions** are conjunctions which are used in pairs (*either . . . or; both . . . and*).

Interjection

An **interjection** is a word *thrown into* (as the name signifies) a sentence in order to express feeling or emotion.

> *Oh!* I thought you were going to leave me.

COMMON ERRORS OF SYNTAX AND THEIR CORRECTION

Scarcely any treatise on grammar is exhaustive enough to give all the details of syntax, or the grammatical arrangement of words in connected speech. Each part of speech has certain characteristics that must be mastered in order to understand its relations to other words in the sentence. What follows is simply a practical discussion of such principles as are not always understood and are likely to cause errors in usage. It is not a digest of syntax. All grammatical terms are carefully defined and illustrated in this dictionary, and additional help and explanation can be had by reference to its pages. Experience shows that the following points need special emphasis.

Nouns

A noun has certain characteristics or properties. These are gender, number, person, and case.

1. **Gender** is the characteristic of nouns that denotes sex.

A noun which names a male is said to be **masculine** in gender; a noun which names a female is **feminine**; a noun which names a thing is **neuter.**

2. **Number** is the characteristic of nouns which shows whether one or more than one person or thing is represented. A noun which names one is **singular**; a noun which names more than one is **plural.**

Most nouns form their plurals by adding *-s* or *-es* to the singular (book, books; box, boxes; envelope, envelopes). Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i*, and add *-es* to form the plural (lady, ladies; company, companies). When *y* is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed in the usual way (monkey, monkeys; essay, essays).

There are certain irregular plurals that require special attention. The following list is suggestive, but by no means exhaustive:

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
loaf	loaves	woman	women
self	selves	trout	trout
life	lives	deer	deer
wife	wives	sheep	sheep
mouse	mice	child	children
tooth	teeth	ox	oxen

Some nouns have a plural form only (*scissors, riches, politics, trousers, athletics*). Sometimes such a form comes, by common usage or through some special application, to be regarded as a singular noun and is so used in a sentence; as,

> *Politics is* an uncertain game;
> *Mathematics is* a difficult subject.

When in doubt, consult your dictionary.

3. **Person** is a certain relation existing between a substantive and its predicate, called **first person** (*I, we*) if the substantive refers to the speaker, or to the speaker and others identified with him, **second person** (*you*) if it refers to one or more persons spoken to, or **third person** (*he, she, it, they*) if it refers to one or more persons or things spoken about.

Person seldom assumes prominence in nouns, for nearly all noun constructions fall within the third person. In pronouns, on the other hand, it is often of very great importance.

Examples of nouns in first and second person, respectively, are: "I, *Matthew*, take thee, *Nancy*, to be my wedded wife. . . ."

4. The **case** of a noun or pronoun is determined by its relation to other words in the sentence. The subject of a verb, or, usually (see page 1399), a predicate noun completing a form of the verb *to be*, is in **the nominative case**; the object of a verb or

[1] Sometimes, inadvisedly, termed *preposition-phrase.*

preposition is in the **objective case**, which in modern English has taken over the functions of several cases in old English, especially the *dative* and *accusative;* a noun whose form denotes possession is in the **possessive** (or **genitive**) case.

Inflection is a variation in the form of a word to indicate a variation in its use. The inflection of a noun is called its **declension.** So far, only one change in the form of the noun has been discussed—the change by which number is indicated. There is but one other common change, for English is not a highly inflected language. That is the change which is made to indicate the *possessive* (or *genitive*) case. In English the function of the noun is often shown by its position in the sentence; but it is always determined by the work that it does. Thus it may name the doer of the action expressed by the verb (*nominative*), the receiver of the action (*objective*), the person whom the action indirectly affects (*objective* or, originally, *dative*), etc.

The possessive case of nouns is regularly formed by adding *'s* to any form, singular or plural, not ending in a sibilant sound (*man's, men's*), and *'* to a plural in *s* (*boys'*). Nouns ending in a sibilant sound add *'s* if monosyllabic or bearing any accent on the last syllable (*Burns's, Hortense's*); and also if ending in an unaccented syllable (*Thomas's, Clarence's*) unless the additional sibilant is disagreeable, in which case *'* is added (*Ulysses'*).

The following cases exemplify further the above rules:

boy, boy's
boys, boys'
lady, lady's
ladies, ladies'
Charles, Charles's
Charleses, Charleses'
the Bartons, the Bartons'
Mr. Wells, Mr. Wells's
the Wellses, the Wellses'
men, men's
children, children's
the Misses Smith, the Misses Smith's
the Messrs. Wells, the Messrs. Wells's

The possessive of some nouns occasionally gives trouble. Although some writers form the possessive singular of any noun ending in *s* by adding merely an apostrophe, and others allow this shortening when there is also an accumulation of other *s* sounds, it is probably better to add apostrophe and *s* (*'s*) regardless of accidental circumstances. Note that an apostrophe should in no case be inserted *before* an *s* belonging to the nominative form:

Defensible: *Dickens'* works
Defensible: *Dickens'* sister
Preferable: *Dickens's* works

but

Wrong: *Dicken's* works

Joint possession (*Smith and Wesson's* patents) requires the use of the apostrophe with only the last name in the series; separate possession (We entertained *Mary's, Alice's* and *Anna's* mothers) requires the use of the apostrophe with each name of the series. If a possessive pronoun or possessive adjective is used paired with a noun (The book is *John's and mine; John's and my* books), the noun must be in the possessive case, whether joint possession or separate possession is intended.

A possessive which is awkward and slightly illogical because it attributes possession to inanimate objects should not be used.

Inadvisable: The magazine's cover; the roof's shingles; the mountain's top; the class's average; the stomach's lining.
Right: The cover of the magazine; the shingles on the roof; the top of the mountain; the average of the class; the lining of the stomach.

Although there are certain other established uses of the possessive (better, in these uses, called *genitive*), instances are as a rule limited to special phrases. A few will be readily recognized; as, the *day's* work, the *law's* delay, a *stone's* throw.

Pronouns

Perhaps the most common of grammatical stumblingblocks occurs in the use of the pronoun. Pronouns have the same properties of gender, number, person, and case that we have noted with respect to nouns, and often show these properties plainly by their form. The number of the pronoun, and its case, are the two things that cause inexperienced writers most difficulty.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents in number.

Collective nouns as antecedents give rise to a somewhat special pronoun problem, but the solution is easy. Use a singular pronoun to refer to a collective noun when the emphasis is on the group; use a plural pronoun when the emphasis is on the individuals that make up the group.

Right: The jury is ready with *its* verdict.
Right: The jury were anxious to return to *their* homes.
Right: The committee invited the public to *its* sessions.
Right: The committee have earned our thanks by *their* untiring service.

Indefinite Pronouns

The indefinite pronouns *each, every, everyone, either, neither, everybody, anybody, anyone, nobody,* and *no one,* are singular and must be followed by singular pronouns and verbs.

Line the men up; let *each* (or *everybody*) take off *his* (not *their*) hat.

Neither Tom nor Jim *is* (not *are*) to blame.

Anybody could find *his* (not *their*) way.

I never met anyone, no matter how strong *his* (not *their*) prejudice was, who did not admit that *he* (not *they*) liked Ned.

And he whistled a spell he knew which could draw anyone's heart out of *his* (not *their*) breast.

There is nobody within half a mile who does not at once become as happy as *he* (not *they*) can be.

None is, literally, *no one,* and historically should therefore be singular. Usage, however, permits its use either as singular or plural, and sometimes a slight distinction in meaning or emphasis may become apparent and make one or the other, according to the circumstances, the more appropriate.

None of his friends *is* (presumably preferable to *are*) present.

None *are* (presumably preferable to *is*) finer than my friends.

A person is also an indefinite form that should be followed by a singular pronoun:

A *person* is judged by *his* appearance.

The use of the possessive with an indefinite pronoun or adjective involves a special difficulty. In speaking of a person, it is sometimes not satisfactory to say *his* after indefinite pronouns like *no one* or *everybody.* Everybody did *their* work well is, of course, wrong. *His* alone or *her* alone does not provide for both sexes; *his or her* is awkward. Many writers, however, consider *his* sufficient and feel that it covers both sexes. The difficulty can be eliminated by substituting for the indefinite pronoun a plural construction and using *their;* as,

All members of the group did *their* work well;

or, if the sense and emphasis permit, by avoiding the construction; as,

The work was well done by all.

The word *all,* used substantively, takes plural construction when it includes a number of separate individuals, and singular construction when it means *the whole* (of something understood), *everything.*

Right: *All are* of one opinion.
Right: *All are* doing *their* best.
Right: "*All is* not gold that glitters."
Right: "*All is* lost save honor."
Right: *All is* well where *all are* well.

The forms of the personal, relative, and interrogative pronouns appear in the following table.

Personal Pronouns

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON		
		Singular			
			Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	I	you	he	she	it
Poss.	my, mine	you, yours	his	her, hers	its
Obj.	me	you	him	her	it
		Plural			
Nom.	we	you	they		
Poss.	our, ours	you, yours	their, theirs		
Obj.	us	you	them		

The older forms in the second person singular,

Nom. thou
Poss. thy, thine
Obj. thee

together with the nominative plural *ye,* are now employed only in archaic or poetic usage, as in the language of prayer, or in idiom founded upon Biblical usage, as in the speech in use among the Society of Friends, in which *thee* is also employed as a nominative.

Its is the possessive form of *it. It's* is a contraction and means *it is.*

Right: *It's* a long way to Tipperary, but *its* end is worth reaching.

Relative Pronouns

Singular and Plural

Nom.	who	which	that	what
Poss.	whose			
Obj.	whom	which	that	what

Who is used in referring to persons, rarely to animals; *which* is used in referring to any kind of antecedent except a person; *that* to any kind of antecedent.

Who, which, or *that* may be used, not preceded by a comma, to introduce a clause which is explanatory or restrictive; as,

The man *who* toils;
The things *which* we most desire;
Return all those *that* are broken in transit.

Who or *which* may be used, preceded by a comma, to introduce a nonrestrictive clause, or one which conveys an additional idea; as.

We soon came upon the horse, *which* had stopped to graze;
This man, *who* appears to be a foreigner, was found near the scene.

A *compound relative*, or antecedent and relative in the same word (equivalent to *he who, those who, that which*, etc.), may be formed from *who, which*, or *what* by adding *-ever* (less commonly, *-soever*); as,

Whoever wanted to go was invited;
He got *whatever* he asked for.

What is also so used without *-ever;* as,

Give him *what* he wants.

Who, which, or *what* may be used, in a very similar construction, to introduce an indirect question; as,

I wonder *who* was there;
Tell me *which* to choose;
I could not find out *what* he meant.

The form *whose* is sometimes condemned if used otherwise than in reference to persons (*of whom*); but good writers frequently ignore such condemnation, and use *whose* as equivalent to *of which* in such expressions as

The bell, *whose* weight exceeded ten tons.

Demonstrative and *indefinite pronouns* have the same forms for both the nominative and the objective case. A possessive form of some of the indefinite pronouns is made by adding *'s* to the nominative form (*anyone's, nobody's, everyone's*).

The *case* of a pronoun is determined by its use in the sentence, and is in no way influenced by the construction of its antecedent. A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; *but not necessarily in case.*

The verb *to be* has the same case for complement as for subject.

Right: It was *she*. Was it *he?* It is *I*. It might have been *they*.

The foregoing illustrate the commonest usage; but note that the infinitive *to be* is often preceded by a subject in the objective case:

They took *him* to be his brother.

In such use it is followed by the objective case, also sometimes called the *predicate objective* (or *predicate accusative*).

Wrong: They took his brother to be *he*.
Right: They took his brother to be *him*.
Right: They believed us to be *them*.
Right: They declared the culprit to be *him* and no other.
Better: They declared that the culprit was *he* and no other.

When, however, the infinitive of *be* depends directly upon a copulative or similar verb, and has no subject expressed, the case that follows should be the nominative, and the construction is called the **predicate nominative of infinitive.**

Correct but awkward: The instigator seemed to be *he*.

With a pronoun the construction involves an inversion of emphasis and is seldom employed, but with nouns it is not uncommon.

Right: The instigator seemed to be John (nominative).

The connectives *as* and *than* are not usually followed by complete constructions. *He is taller than I* really means *He is taller than I am tall. They gave me as much as him* in its complete form is *They gave me as much as they gave him.* Such an omission is called an *ellipsis*. After *as* and *than* the nominative case is most frequently used, but only by expansion can we determine accurately the form of the pronoun to be employed.

Errors in case frequently occur when two pronouns (or a noun and a pronoun), usually objects, are joined by *and*. We rarely misuse pronouns thus connected when they are subjects.

Right: *You* and *I* must do the work (not *you* and *me*).
Right: *She* and *I* must do the work (not *her* and *I*).
Right: *He* and *James* must do the work (not *him* and *James*).
Right: *He* and *she* must do the work (not *him* and *her*).
Right: It's John and *I* (not *me*).
Right: He told James and *her* to work (not *she*).
Right: They asked *her* and *me* the question (not *she* and *I*).
Right: He asked you and *me*.

For the word governed by a preposition the objective case is always used.

Right: A few of *us* boys did the work (not a few of *we*).
Right: That will hardly be believed by John and *me* (not *I*).
Right: This is a secret between you and *me* (never between you and *I*).

The correct form can be determined when there is doubt by omitting all the words that intervene between the preposition and the pronoun which follows it. The error in saying,

They gave the books to Mary and *I*

is evident when we write

They gave the books to *I*.

Special caution is needed with the use of the preposition *but*. When *but* means *except* and is not followed by the conjunction *that*, it is a preposition and must be followed by the objective case.

Wrong: Nobody came but *he*.
Right: Nobody came but *him*.

A pronoun which immediately precedes an infinitive is usually the subject of the infinitive and hence in the objective case. See page 1406.

Wrong: Let you and *I* go.
Right: Let you and *me* go.

Sometimes writers attempt to conceal ignorance as to which is the correct usage by substituting a **reflexive pronoun** for the simple personal form. The use of *and myself* in conjunction with nouns or the simple forms of personal pronouns is objectionable on grounds of emphasis and harmony. *Myself* may be used where there is a true reflexive construction or, for emphasis, with the pronoun (I or me) to which it refers.

Objectionable: He gave the book to James and *myself*.
Objectionable: This is between you and *myself*.
Objectionable: Mary and *myself* were there.
Right: He gave the book to James and *me*.
Right: This is between you and *me*.
Right: Mary and *I* were there.
Right: I will take it upon *myself*.
Right: I *myself* will be there.

That the case of pronouns is determined by their use in the sentence is as true of the relative pronoun *who* (and its forms *whose, whom, whoever, whomever, whomsoever*) as it is of all the other pronominal forms. When in doubt, determine whether the relative pronoun is the subject or the object. Care is particularly necessary in the following cases:

1. When the relative pronoun occurs in an indirect question.

Right: They asked *who* did the work.

Here the pronoun is clearly the subject of the verb in the dependent clause. The whole clause is used as object of *asked*. Therefore *who* is correct.

Right: They asked *whom* I saw.

The verb in the dependent clause here has *I* as subject and the relative pronoun as object; hence *whom* is correct.

Right: Whom shall you invite?
Right: The guests shall be whomever you designate.

Although the main verb is a copula, the predicate nominative is the whole clause *whom you designate*. *Whomever* takes its form as object of the verb *designate*.

2. When expressions like *he says, they thought, I supposed*, intervene between the relative pronoun and the rest of the clause.

Right: *Who* do you think came to call?

Omit the expression *do you think* and the relation between *who* and the rest of the sentence is obvious. *Who* is clearly the subject of *came*, and the whole clause *who came to call* is the object of the verb *think*.

Right: The child, *who* we thought was quietly sleeping, gave a sudden cry.

Again the omission of the parenthetical expression *we thought* shows plainly the relation between *who* and its predicate *was sleeping*.

Or, we might have said:

Right: The child, *whom* we thought *to be* quietly sleeping, gave a sudden cry.

This is in accordance with the principle concerning construction with the infinitive, which we have treated above.

3. When verbs or prepositions, immediately preceding the relative pronoun, tend to attract it into the wrong case.

Right: Choose *whoever* can best do the work.

The object of *choose* is not *whoever* but the whole clause *whoever can best do the work*. *Whoever* is subject of *can do*.

But

Right: Choose *whomever* the situation demands.

Again the whole clause is the object of *choose*; in the clause *situation* is the subject of *demands*, and *whomever* is the object of *demands*.

Similarly,

Right: Give the job to *whoever* can best do the work.
Right: Give the job to *whomever* you trust best.

For like reasons,

Right: They may be *whom* you designate.

Although the main verb is a copula, the predicate nominative is the whole clause *whom you designate*. *Whom* takes its form as object of the verb *designate*.

In the sentences,

The guests shall be whoever you please;
Give the job to whoever you like,

the clauses *whoever you please, whoever you like* preserve an older special construction with *please* and *like*, which formerly meant be pleasing (to). In this older construction, *you* was a dative, and *whoever* the subject of *please* or *like*. These clauses are thus both equivalent to *whoever is pleasing to you*, and *whoever*, as the subject of the verb in its own clause, is historically the correct form. Through misunderstanding of this special construction, and from the analogy of clauses like *whomever you prefer, whomever you designate, whomever you choose*, the form *whomever* is sometimes used with *please* and *like*. A strict analysis of this usage, however, shows that it results in a change of sense. *Whomever you please* would make its sentence mean

> The guests shall be any person(s) to whom you are pleasing.

Whomever you like would make its sentence mean

> Give the job to any person(s) for whom you have a liking.

Verbs

More than one half of the errors in oral speech occur in the use of the verb. The *principal parts* of the verb are the present tense, the past tense, and the past participle. By means of these parts and the addition of the auxiliaries *shall, will, have* (*has, had*), and *be* (*is, am, are, was, were, been*) are made all forms of the verb except the so-called emphatic forms (made with the inflected forms of *do, did*, as, *I do go, I did go*). Recent investigation has shown that an ignorance of these three principal parts of the verb is responsible for twenty-four per cent of all the grammatical errors we make. Nearly ninety per cent of all *verb* errors grow out of the misuse of only *fourteen* verbs. It is exceedingly important, therefore, that the following forms be memorized and used with unfailing correctness.

Present	*Past*	*Past Participle*
do	did	done
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written
sit	sat	sat
lie	lay	lain
come	came	come
go	went	gone
ring	rang	rung
am (are, is; *infinitive*, to be)	was (were)	been
run	ran	run
give	gave	given
take	took	taken
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken

The principal parts of any irregular verb can easily be found by looking up the infinitive form in the dictionary.

The past tense always stands alone and is used without an auxiliary: I *went* home; I *came* back; I *saw* Alice there; I *gave* her your message. The past participle is used with an auxiliary; as, I *have gone* home; I *have come* back; etc. Such forms as *I have saw*, I *have wrote*, I *had went*, and I *done* it, I *seen* him, he *come* back an hour ago, result from a confusion of the past tense with the past participle, and should be carefully avoided.

The *future tense* is formed by combining *shall* or *will* with the present tense form (I *shall go* home; they *will come* back; we *shall see* Alice); the *perfect, past perfect*, and *future perfect tenses* are formed by *have, had*, or *shall* (or *will*) *have*, or their inflectional forms combined with the past participle (I *have gone* home; we *have seen* Alice; she *will have gone* home); and the *passive* forms of the verb by using some form of the verb *be* with the *past participle* (The book *was stolen;* Alice *was seen* today).

The auxiliaries *shall* and *will* are used to form *future* tenses. The following table shows in condensed form the general distinction in their use:

I: The force of a given auxiliary

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Shall	futurity	determination promise command	determination promise threat
Will	determination promise	futurity	futurity

II: The auxiliary required for a given meaning

FUTURITY		DETERMINATION, COMMAND, THREAT, OR PROMISE	
Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
I shall	we shall	I will	we will
you will	you will	you shall	you shall
he will	they will	he shall	they shall

I *shall* go, you *will* go, they *will* go indicate simple expectation on the part of the speaker. I *will* go, we *will* go are promises or expressions of determination. They indicate intention (I am planning to go; I give you my word for it; we have made up our minds about it). You *shall* go, he *shall* go, they *shall* go denote determination exercised by the speaker, obligation imposed by him, or compulsion exercised by him (I will see to it that you go, etc.).

In questions, use *shall* in the first person; in the second and third persons use the auxiliary expected in the answer: *Shall* we go to the circus? (We shall go to the circus). *Will* you get the tickets? (I will get the tickets).

In general, the auxiliaries *should* and *would* (derivatives of *shall* and *will*) are used in the same way. *Should* is used in the first person, and *would* in the second and third. Note the following usage in accordance with the general rule:

Wrong: I *would* be glad to go.
Right: I *should* be glad to go.

Any element of promise that may be present is directed toward the idea of *going* and not toward that of *being glad*, and is transmitted in the meaning of the verb *be glad* itself. Prefer *I should* to *I would* for similar usages. We may, however, correctly use either of the forms

I would gladly go, or
I should gladly go,

according to the shade of our meaning. Here the auxiliary affects *go* instead of *be glad*.

Two special uses of *should* and *would* require discussion. *Should* is used in the second and third persons to denote duty or obligation:

As a writer, you *should* watch carefully the structure of your sentence;
To succeed as a writer, he *should* improve his sentence structure.

Would is used to express a wish or to indicate a habit or custom:

Would I were a better writer;
He *would* work for hours trying to improve his sentence structure.

A single form of the verb *to be* cannot logically fulfill two functions. It cannot be the principal verb in one part of the sentence and an auxiliary in another part.

Wrong: They are returning tomorrow and as happy as can be.

The verb must be repeated:

Right: They are returning tomorrow and are as happy as can be.

A verb agrees with its subject in number and person. There are two violations of this rule, occurring when some other noun or nouns intervene between the verb and its subject, which are quite common but which should be carefully avoided. They may be outlined as follows:

(1) Singular subject + plural noun, wrongly construed with a plural verb.

(2) Plural subject + singular noun, wrongly construed with a singular verb.

Wrong: Not one in a thousand readers *take* the matter seriously.
Right: Not one in a thousand readers *takes* the matter seriously.

One is the subject; therefore the verb must be singular.

Wrong: The commander of the army, with all his advisers, *were* in favor of the attack.
Right: The commander of the army, with all his advisers, *was* in favor of the attack.
Wrong: The prices of food *rises* in response to demand.
Right: The prices of food *rise* in response to demand.

Prices, not *food*, is the subject, and therefore the verb should be plural.

When the subject follows the predicate, special caution must be exercised to see that verb and subject agree.

Wrong: There *is* a great many things to be said in his favor.
Right: There *are* a great many things to be said in his favor.
Wrong: What *do* a set of those books cost?
Right: What *does* a set of those books cost?

Do not use *don't* in the third person singular of the indicative mood, the mood used to make an ordinary assertion. It is a contraction of *do not;* and no one would think of writing or saying:

He *do* not please our customers.

He, *she*, and *it* must be followed by *does;* therefore, if a contraction is used, *doesn't* is the only form permissible. *Do not* is correct in the third person singular of the subjunctive, but this construction is not common.

Two or more nouns joined by *and* take a plural verb:

Ontario is a sportsman's paradise, for both hunting and fishing *are* good there.

When members of a compound subject are joined by *or*, *nor*, or *but*, the verb is singular or plural according as the members are singular or plural:

Right: Neither the boy nor the girl *was* right.
Right: Either Mary or John *is* wrong.

When the members of the subject differ in number, the verb usually agrees with the subject which is nearer:

Right: Neither the boys nor their father *is* responsible.

In some such cases, however, neither form should be used; the sentence should be recast.

Inadvisable: Neither the foreman nor his men *were* willing to state *their* demands.
Inadvisable: Neither the foreman nor his men *was* willing to state *his* demands.
Preferable: The foreman was not willing to state his demands, nor would his men state theirs.

When the members of the subject differ in person, and require different forms of the verb, there is no rule to follow that is satisfactory. Depending upon the emphasis in the sentence, the verb may agree with either subject:

Right: Either he or I *am* right;
Right: Either he or I *is* right;

or, if the subjects are in the first and second persons, the verb may sometimes properly be in the third person:

Right: Neither you nor I *is* the appropriate person to send.

A prime requisite of good style is that the reader should meet with nothing that will distract his attention from the thought. In writing, therefore, the best rule in all these cases is to recast the sentence into such form that it cannot give offense to anyone. In speaking, it is generally safe to use whichever form appears to fit in best with the thought to be expressed, so long as clear errors are avoided such as that in

Neither the boy nor the girl *were* right.

Do not needlessly make inconsistent changes in voice or tense.

Poor: After I arrived at the library, the book was quickly procured by me.
Better: After I arrived at the library, I procured the book quickly.
Wrong: Freedom means that a man may conduct his affairs as he pleases so long as he *did* not injure anyone else.
Right: Freedom means that a man may conduct his affairs as he pleases so long as he *does* not injure anyone else.

Nice distinctions should be made in the use of several verbs. Chief among these are *lie, lay, sit, set, rise, raise, leave, let.* These troublesome verbs are defined clearly in the main vocabulary of this dictionary. See also Common Errors, page 1429.

Modifiers

In careless speech adjectives are often carelessly used where adverbs are needed. But there is a difference, and good usage demands that it be observed. An adjective may *complete* a verb, but it never *modifies* a verb, adjective, or adverb.

Wrong: He finished the work good.
Wrong: Am I going? *Sure.*
Right: He finished the work well.
Right: Am I going? *Surely.*

The situation is made somewhat more complicated by the circumstance that although adverbs expressing manner usually end in *-ly*, there are, besides obviously irregular forms (as *well*), a few adverbs that, for reasons entirely well founded in the history of the language, do not differ in form from the adjectives. Moreover certain words ending in *-ly* are primarily adjectives and only incidentally, if at all, adverbs (as *fatherly, godly, goodly, likely, lonely, lovely,* etc.). A few adjectives have two adverbs, one identical in form with the adjective, and one in *-ly*. Sometimes these may be used interchangeably; sometimes they have developed differences, occasionally marked (as *hard, hardly*), but usually slight (as *slow, slowly; last, lastly; high, highly*). Care in their use will bring at first correctness and later a nice discrimination.

Right: Run *slow;* or, Run *slowly.*
Right: Speak *slowly.*
Right: Hit *hard.*
Right: He struck *low.*
Right: Come *quick;* or, Come *quickly.*
Right: Dive *deep;* or, Dive *deeply;* but, Meditate *deeply.*
Preferable: Climb *high;* Regard *highly.*
Preferable: This building is as *nearly* fireproof as we can make it.
Quaint: Tell me *true.*
Modern: Tell me *truly.*

Most errors with respect to adverbs, however, arise not out of such considerations but out of sheer neglect of recognized forms in *-ly*.

To complete verbs like *look, sound, taste, smell, feel,* and others which relate to the senses, an adjective is ordinarily used rather than an adverb. Use an adverb only when it is very clear that the verb (and not the subject) is modified.

Right: The flowers look *nice* (not *nicely*).
Right: That story doesn't sound *good* (not *well*).
Right: The soup tasted *good* (not *well*).
Right: The flowers smell *bad* (not *badly*).
Right: I am feeling rather *bad* (not *badly*).

Avoid using an adverb for an adjective as complement of the direct object of a verb.

Right: Cut the slices *thin* (not *thinly*).
Right: Plane the board *smooth* (not *smoothly*).
Right: Wash the clothes *clean* (not *cleanly*).

Well is not only an adverb but on occasion an adjective and may be so used after *feel*. Say, I am feeling rather *well*, if your meaning is "I am *in good health*"; for *in good health* is a recognized adjectival meaning of *well*. Say, I am feeling rather *good*, if you mean "I am feeling *in good spirits*," or if you have any other recognized adjectival meaning of *good* to express.

Place modifiers so that their relation to the word which they modify will be clearly indicated. Special caution is necessary in the use of *only*. Observe the changes in meaning produced by its introduction in the sentence, *I need a few dollars:*

I need *only* a few dollars.
I need a few dollars *only*.
I *only* need a few dollars.
Only I need a few dollars.

Almost, alone, ever, nevertheless are also troublesome.

Sometimes a modifier is so placed that it is not clear which of two constructions it modifies.

Wrong: He said *when he got a chance* he would go.
Right: He said he would go *when he got a chance;* or, *When he got a chance* to speak, he said he would go.
Wrong: Some of the boys *I knew* would enjoy coasting.
Right: *I knew* some boys who would enjoy coasting; or, Some of the boys would enjoy coasting, *I knew*.
Wrong: He turned away *slowly* admitting that he was in the wrong.
Right: He turned away, admitting *slowly* that he was in the wrong; or, He *slowly* turned away, admitting that he was in the wrong.

In the second and third instances above, proper punctuation might suffice to make the meaning clear; but, as we have indicated, the more radical correction is still a very simple one.

Of the various nonfinite forms of the verb, two, the participle and the gerund, call for especial attention.

A participle is a form of the verb which is used as an adjective. See page 1402. Its relation to the noun it modifies should always be carefully shown.

Wrong: Having eaten our breakfast, the waiter presented his check.
Right: Having eaten our breakfast, we were given our check by the waiter.
Right (expanded to a clause): As soon as we had eaten our breakfast, the waiter presented his check.

A gerund is a part of the verb identical in form with the present or the perfect participle but partaking of the nature not of an adjective but of a noun. (See page 1404). Although it is, in some constructions, less dependent than the participle, in others it equally demands that the reference to the doer of the action which it names be made plain. Keep the reference clear.

Wrong: After *eating* our breakfast, the waiter presented his check.
Right: After *eating* our breakfast, we were given our check by the waiter.

Or the gerund may be expanded to a clause, as was suggested in connection with the participle above.

When words are considered merely as written or spoken symbols and without reference to the sense which they customarily express, several peculiarities of usage develop. Under such conditions even a plural form takes singular construction:

Right: In "The flowers grow," *flowers* is the simple subject.

Words ordinarily representing various parts of speech are used like nouns:

Right: In "The pansy grows," *grows* is the verb.

Forms ordinarily pronouns take the construction called for in the sentence and do not vary in form:

Right: In "He gives her the book," *her* is indirect object; the verb *gives* has *he* as subject.

The plural of figures and letters and of words or expressions considered simply as written or spoken forms is regularly made by adding apostrophe and *s* ('s).

Right: Dot your *i's* and cross your *t's;*
Right: Be careful about your *the's;*
Right: Make us sure of your *2's* and *3's*.

It is best to write such forms in italics, or, in handwriting, to draw a line under them, not merely, as in this article, for display, but in your own occasional use of them.

SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

In building sentences complete predication should be maintained. Every sentence has at least one *independent, finite* verb expressed or unmistakably implied in the context. Do not write a part of a sentence as if it were an entire sentence. The incompleteness of the following italicized forms is obvious:

Wrong: You asked in October for an extension of credit. *Which we gladly granted.*

Right: You asked in October for an extension of credit, which we gladly granted.

Given more emphasis: You asked in October for an extension of credit. We gladly granted it.

Wrong: *The garments having been worn.* It is contrary to our policy to accept them for credit.

Right: The garments having been worn, it is contrary to our policy to accept them for credit.

Wrong: There are two courses open to us. *One to accept the goods and lose money, and the other to lose an old customer.*

Right: There are two courses open to us. One is to accept the goods and lose money, and the other is to lose an old customer; or, There are two courses open to us: one to accept the goods and lose money, the other to lose an old customer.

To write two independent thoughts in one sentence without definitely designating them as complete by means of proper punctuation is almost as radical a misconception of what constitutes a sentence.

Wrong: You asked in October for an extension of credit, we gladly granted it.

Right: You asked in October for an extension of credit. We gladly granted it; or, You asked in October for an extension of credit; we gladly granted it; or, You asked in October for an extension of credit, and we gladly granted it.

Except for a few authorized usages such as that involving the answer to a question, completeness of thought cannot be achieved if either the subject or the verb is unexpressed. In ordinary speaking and writing, condensed or telegraphic forms which leave the thought suspended and undeveloped should be avoided; in routine business letters they give less offense, but should be used with caution.

Condensed: Yours at hand.

Right: Your order has been received.

Condensed: Am sorry rules prevent exchange of goods worn.

Right: We are sorry that our rules prevent the exchange of goods which have been worn.

II. PUNCTUATION

Marks of punctuation are used fundamentally to make meaning plain, and understanding probable, quick, and easy. There are certain types of relation, chiefly within the sentence, that have come to have their nature indicated in a standardized way by the use of conventional marks. Correct punctuation aids the reader to determine, almost at a glance, what words go together and, in some measure, how they do so. Although usage is not absolutely uniform throughout, to neglect or to minimize punctuation would be to deprive writer and reader alike of a valuable aid to the transmission of thought.

The following section shows the typical functions of the various marks. In some instances, such as that of the comma, it is hardly to be recommended that they be learned in detail; but proper reflection upon them and a perception of their underlying nature, assisted by due noting of the examples, will make the use of punctuation easier for the beginner, and should decrease the loss of meaning between the intent of the writer and the understanding of the reader.

The Period, or Full Stop [.]

In dictation and telegraph practice the period is usually called *stop:* in reading decimals and in proof reading it is usually called *point.*

The period is used:

1. At the end of every sentence that is not interrogative or exclamatory in form or spirit (except when omitted; see note below, following 6); also, at the end of every elliptical expression doing duty for such a sentence.

Examples: The day is dark.
Return soon.
Let us go.
Yes.
Now as to my opponent's second objection.

It is usual to omit the concluding period that might logically be expected at the end of a declarative or imperative sentence that closes with a quoted interrogative or exclamatory element, inasmuch as such a period would follow an interrogation point or an exclamation point.

Examples: The cry was "Where?" Not: The cry was "Where?".
He shouted, "How brave I am!" Not: He shouted, "How brave I am!".

2. After most abbreviations.

Examples: Mr. Mrs. Dr.
U. S. A. a. m. lb.

Chemical symbols are not considered as abbreviations, and do not take the period. Thus H stands for hydrogen, Hg (Lat. *hydrargyrum*) for mercury, etc. Similarly when a word is contracted by using a symbol for all but a few final letters, the period is not used, as in *4th* for *fourth*, *4to* for *quarto*, *8vo* for *octavo*, *12mo* for *duodecimo*, etc.

Contractions do not as a rule take the period.

Examples: Sec. but Sec'y
Att. or Atty. but sometimes Att'y (without period).

In the style of a few printing houses the period is dispensed with in the case of Mr., Mrs., Dr., MS., and some other common abbreviations. French usage omits the period in the case of *Mme.* and *Mlle.*

3. Before a decimal fraction; and sometimes to separate other fractional units from units of a larger order, as minutes from hours (see also *Colon*, 6).

Examples: 3.7 (three and seven tenths: often read three point seven); .29 (twenty-nine one hundredths = twenty-nine per cent = 29%); 5.14 p. m. (fourteen minutes past five in the afternoon: also written 5:14 p. m. (see *Colon*, 6); 5^{14} p. m.; $5\frac{14}{}$.

Do not use the percentage sign in addition to the decimal point. Note that .01% is not correct for one per cent, but means .0001.

4. To separate dollars and cents, numerically expressed; or to precede cents given alone (note example).

Examples: $7.69; $.49 (some authorities prefer $0.49); $.09.

Note that .09¢ is not correct for nine cents, but means nine hundredths of a cent. Avoid such duplications as $.09¢.

5. Often, after letters and figures designating divisions or subdivisions of written matter. When the letters or figures are inclosed in parentheses or followed by the closing parenthesis, there is usually no period. Cf. *Parentheses*, 2, comment.

Examples: I. United States.
1. North Carolina.
(1) Moore County.
a) Southern Pines.

6. Sometimes, after Roman numerals. Upon this point usage is divided; modern usage tends to omit the period.

Examples: Charles II. (older usage);
Charles II (modern usage).

Periods are usually omitted at the ends of lines and at the end of the last sentence in monumental or architectural inscriptions, formal social communications, engraved work, title pages of books, covers of books and magazines, etc.

If the sentence ends with an abbreviation, only one period is used. In general this situation is to be avoided, but some natural instances occur.

Example: He arrived at 7.15 p. m.

If an abbreviation comes at the end of a parenthetical expression closing a sentence of which it is only a part, the period marking the abbreviation comes inside the closing parenthesis, and there is also a sentence period placed outside.

Example: He was in New York as soon as could be expected (he could not, in fact, leave Boston until 4 p. m.).

The Comma [,]

The comma is used to mark the slightest pause for which any mark is assigned. Its uses are very numerous and often so closely related that they may overlap. The commonest uses are as follows:

1. To set off words, phrases, or clauses, slightly parenthetical in nature but not constituting sufficiently definite interruptions to call for parentheses or dashes.

Examples: This, to put it mildly, is disquieting.
All the men, and their baggage, were on the front platform.

In the second example the punctuation is specially used to indicate a parenthetical structure. In ordinary construction no commas would be used.

2. To set off nonrestrictive, or descriptive, clauses or phrases.

Right: The District of Columbia, which includes the city of Washington, is specially administered.

Note that restrictive clauses or phrases are not set off; but cf. 3, below.

Right: He who is right need fear naught.

3. Sometimes, after a series of terms followed by a restrictive clause that applies to all, to show that the restrictive clause applies equally to the various antecedents and is not connected merely with the last (note the last comma in the following example):

Example: Dashes, as we have seen, may indicate omission, but usually of figures, letters, words, or short expressions, that are either understood or of little significance.

4. To set off words, phrases, or clauses in apposition.

Example: New York, the largest city in the country, is situated on the Atlantic coast.

But note that appositives that have practically merged with their antecedents to form a single substantive unit, and other appositives very closely connected in thought and function with their antecedents, are commonly written without the comma.

Examples: Peter the Hermit
The word *meticulous*

5. To set off absolute constructions.

Example: The day being warm, we made only leisurely progress.

6. To separate a dependent from an independent clause.

Example: After he had arrived at the village, he decided to stay for the night.

Note, however, that if the clause is short or the connection close, the comma may be omitted.

Examples: After he came he stayed.
He planned to do it when he returned. (In this form the *when* clause modifies *to do*).

7. To separate main independent clauses in a compound sentence when they are connected by a conjunction and are too closely related for a semicolon.

Examples: I should very much like to stay, but I am expected at home.
The shot rang out, and the runners were off.

8. Before *etc.*, *and so forth*, *and the like*, and similar expressions; also after them unless other punctuation is required.

Example: Nails, tacks, etc., can be bought at the store.

9. To separate place names that explain each other; also, the day of the week from the day of the month, and the day of the month from the year.

Examples: Springfield, Clark County, Ohio
Monday, July 4, 1927

There is an observable tendency to omit the comma when the month name, without a numeral, immediately precedes the year. This usage prevails in library, magazine, and reference-book practice, but for general purposes the use of the comma is on the whole still to be recommended.

Right: August, 1914.
Allowable: August 1914.

We no longer use commas to separate B. C., A. D., or similar expressions from year numerals that they precede or follow.

Examples: 49 B. C.; A. D. 1076; A. U. C. 704.

Note that a comma precedes, and unless other punctuation is required, follows, a place name or date which gives additional or more definite information.

Examples: Springfield, Illinois, has many traditions of Lincoln.
October 12, 1492, is the date of the great discovery by Columbus.

10. To separate nouns from addresses.

Examples: John Doe, 7 Oak Street.
Meet me at the office, 12 Park Avenue.

Note that on an envelope or an interior address of a letter, this comma and other commas to be expected at the end of a line, together with the final period, may be omitted or retained, according to the style.

Note that with nonrestrictive, explanatory, or parenthetical *of* phrases, giving an address, the comma is used; with *of* phrases that are restrictive or have merged in thought with the noun, no comma is used.

Examples: John Doe, of 7 Oak Street, will be there.
John of Gaunt was the father of Henry IV.

11. Often, to set off words, phrases, or clauses that are placed ahead of the subject and predicate.

Example: At the extreme end of the wharf, Charles discovered a rusty anchor.

12. To set off words, phrases, or clauses in parallel construction.

Examples: "Unwept, unhonored, uninterred he lies."
An astounding, outrageous act.

In a series of three or more expressions, with a conjunction between the last two, the comma before the conjunction, though formerly often omitted, is preferably retained.

Examples: "Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."
Men, women, and children were affected.

Note that when two adjectives (or words used as adjectives) modify the same noun, but the first is thought of as applying not to the noun alone but to the noun as limited by the second, no comma is used.

Examples: gray college walls; good whipped cream; a bright spring day.

13. To separate words that are repeated.

Examples: "From the bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, bells."
"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

14. To separate groups of words, most commonly pairs.

Example: Rising and falling, twisting and turning, the waters flowed.

15. To introduce a short quotation; also, to set off words that interrupt a quotation and explain its utterance, and usually at the end of a short quotation that does not conclude the sentence.

Examples: He said, "Tomorrow we shall see."
"Brevity," runs the proverb, "is the soul of wit."
"Come tonight," called James as we left.

16. To set off a noun, or other substantive, of address.

Examples: "Maid of Athens, ere we part, Give, oh, give me back my heart!"
"Lead, kindly Light, amidst the encircling gloom."
"Hail to thee, blithe spirit!"

17. Often, after the salutation of a letter in which the tone is intimate:

Example: Dear John,
Your letter of yesterday, etc.;

and after the complimentary close of a letter:

Example: Yours truly,

18. Often, to set off words, phrases, and clauses, expressing the manner in which the sentence follows the thought that has preceded; as, *first, finally, consequently, nevertheless, however, therefore. in a word, I admit.*

19. Usually, after *yes* and *no;* often to set off *now, well,* and *why* in their mild interjectional senses.

Examples: Yes, I will come.
Well, I should say in five days.

20. After an interjection that is only slightly exclamatory; also, before such an interjection occurring in the midst of a clause.

Example: But she, alas, will not be there.

21. Often, to express the omission of a word understood from the context, especially in a clause preceded by a semicolon.

Example: "Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep."

Often, however, when there is no semicolon preceding, the omission is not marked.

Example: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man."

Comparing the two examples above, taken from the same source, note the difference in movement.

22. Sometimes, to set off and make clear what might otherwise be confusing.

Examples: "Whatever is, is right."
What he has, has never been determined.
In the winter preceding this, was a severe blizzard in April.

23. To mark off groups of three digits, counting from right to left, in Arabic numerals of more than four digits; also, often in those of four digits, except in dates and in page or street numbers.

Examples: 73,492; 928,374,560;
The year 1776; The word is on page 1074.

Do not separate a verb from an object or similar complement immediately following by a comma. Note, however, that a direct quotation is so set off; and that if the sentence structure is broken, as in tabulation or the like, a colon is often used.

Wrong: We have, apple pie, peach pie, mince pie, and custard pie (first comma).

Wrong: I saw, that he was not present.

Right: John turned and said, "Go back."

Right: Three characteristics of Gothic architecture are: 1, the pointed arch; 2, the long vertical lines; 3, the flying buttress.

Note that in parliamentary usage *Resolved* may be followed by a comma or a colon.

Examples: Therefore be it
Resolved, that we, the citizens of the Fifth Precinct, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby . . .

Resolved: that capital punishment ought to be abolished.

The Semicolon [;]

The semicolon is much like an expanded comma. Despite its name, its function in modern usage does not closely resemble that of a colon. The semicolon is used:

1. In a compound sentence, to separate clauses which are in parallel independent construction, and which are not intimately connected.
   (*a*) Sometimes the transition is unmarked except by the semicolon. The pause itself may be equivalent to a *but* or a *therefore*, or the like (cf. *Colon*, 7). If the nature of the transition is clear, the sentence will be more emphatic without the word of transition than with it.

   Examples:
   He did not take an ax; he took a hatchet.
   So long as the tigress remained crouching, I saw no reason for moving; I stood stock-still.

   (*b*) Sometimes the transition is marked by a conjunctive adverb, such as *thus, therefore, nevertheless, however.*

   Example: He did not take an ax; therefore I felt confident that he did not intend to fell any trees.

   (*c*) Often when a coördinating conjunction (*and, but, or, nor, for*) is used, a comma will suffice, instead of a semicolon; but when the natural pause is greater or calls for special emphasis, a semicolon may be used.

   Example: So long as the tigress remained crouching, I saw no reason for moving; but I was in terror lest the hapless beast at the spring should cease to engage her attention.
2. To mark a larger division between sentence elements in one or more of which commas occur.

   Example: And thereupon, in order the better to accomplish his purpose, he reached for the quarterstaff; but I was prepared, and placed my foot upon it.
3. Commonly, to separate divisions after an enumeration introduced by a colon, particularly if any of the divisions include explanatory matter.

   Example: Hitherto, fabrics have been woven chiefly of four materials: wool, obtained chiefly from the sheep; silk, the product of the silkworm; linen, derived from flax; and cotton, yielded by the cotton plant.
4. Often, to separate a number of subordinate clauses occurring successively as dependents upon a final main clause.

   Example: If I had not been so sure of myself upon the eventful morning; if I had not met my mischievous informant at the most inopportune moment; if I had not, to my embarrassment and chagrin, already given up two attempts —I should hardly have set out when I did.

   Usage as to the punctuation before the final clause differs. Some would prefer a comma and dash, and some a semicolon and dash.
5. To separate the parts of a reference to text and line, chapter and verse, etc.

   Example: For use of *plummet* in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, see Act III, Scene iii, line 101 (also written III: 3:101; III:3^{101}; 3:3^{101}; etc.).

The Colon [:]

The colon, in all of its commoner sentence constructions, is the mark of formal expectancy. The colon is used:

1. To introduce a quotation consisting of a sentence of substantial length or of more than one sentence. Short quotations are introduced with a comma; some extend this use to quotations consisting of several short sentences.

   Example: After he had reached the hall and found the chairman, he said: "I am sorry that my colleagues have not arrived as yet; but if you can hold the meeting for a few minutes longer, I am sure that they will put in an appearance."
2. To introduce an enumeration, or a list of particulars. For example see *Semicolon*, 3.

In case an expression such as *namely, viz., as follows, specifically,* occurs before the enumeration, some authorities recommend the semicolon; but the colon is the better punctuation.

3. To introduce a clause summarizing or explaining a portion of a clause immediately preceding.

Example: My reason for opposing him is this: I feel that he is not sufficiently tactful.

4. After the salutation in letters, and similar communications in which intimacy is not stressed.

Examples:
Dear Sir:
My dear Mr. Jones:
Gentlemen:
To the Editor:
To Whom it may Concern:

The comma and dash was formerly so used, but this use is disappearing.

After salutations between intimates the less formal comma may be used.

The semicolon should not be used after a salutation.

5. Before a clause in a compound sentence which summarizes the purport of two or more preceding clauses separated by semicolons, or which develops a conclusion out of them.

Example: The wires in the country districts are down; the roads are blocked; the trains are not running on schedule: there is no sense in our trying to reach Aunt Ellen tonight.

This use, because of the difficulty in stating and apprehending it, is less frequently taught and less common than the others; but it is well established in usage, and is frequently characteristic of certain masters of style.

6. Sometimes, to separate a numeral from another numeral of lower rank, or a place name from a division or some particular to be recorded under the name.

Examples:
At 9:40 our train leaves. (Also, more commonly, 9.40.)
Ecclesiastes 12: 12.
Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

7. In careful writing, to indicate a close connection of sense between two clauses when no connective word is used. In popular use the semicolon or the dash is usually employed in such cases.

Examples:
I have not seen him all summer: he has been in Europe.
The dealers are overstocked with second-hand cars: times have been getting harder.
He always said he would object to the type of reorganization that was proposed, but when the time came he did not enter any protest: there was no occasion to do so.

The Dash [—]

The dash is used:

1. To mark interruption in thought, an abrupt change in point of view or sentence structure, or hesitation or incompleteness in speech.

Example:
"As I was going along here yesterday, I saw—hello, what do you want of me now?"
"Well, Judge, I was just thinking that if you happened to have—if you might be so good as to—to let me have—well, maybe you would—"
"Will a dollar do?"
"Yes, sir; thank you very much, sir."

2. Sometimes to indicate an omission of letters, figures, or words.

Example: In the year 18—, in the little frontier town of D—, a group of military officers met at the village tavern.

See also *Marking Omissions.*

3. To strengthen another mark of punctuation, as a comma, colon, or period. The comma and dash particularly have been used together with the function of the shorter and more formal colon. The present tendency, however, is against the use of marks in combination, except for uses involving parentheses, brackets, and quotation marks.

Possible: I went back for my luggage, —my knapsack, my blanket, and my wading boots. (The dash without the comma would be slightly preferable.)

See also *Comma and Dash.*

4. Sometimes, in pairs, to inclose parenthetical matter less definitely separated from the remainder of the sentence than parentheses would indicate, and more so than commas would indicate.

Example: I went to see him—you wouldn't think it, but I did—without the slightest misgiving.

When the dash is used in combination with a comma as treated in 3 above, the dash follows the comma. Occasionally a comma may follow a dash used to indicate omission, as in 2 above.

The Interrogation Point, or Question Mark [?]

The interrogation point is used:

1. At the conclusion of every direct question.

   Examples: Who is the boy?
   He asked, "Who is the boy?"
   "Who is the boy?" he asked.

   In the second example, note that although the sentence is as a whole declarative, the interrogation point of the question within it is, except for quotation marks, the final punctuation of the sentence. In the third example note that the interrogation point comes at the end of the question and not at the end of the sentence.

   A sentence declarative in form may be interrogative in purpose and punctuation.

   Example:
   "Then I am to come tomorrow?"

   In conversation a sentence or fragment of a sentence not clearly understood, or with some phase of its meaning not fully brought out, may be repeated or echoed—perhaps with a slight adaptation in form—with a questioning inflection, as though to ask, "Do I understand you correctly?" or, "What is the meaning of this?"

   Example:
   "I think you would like to come."
   "Like to come? I like to come? Why, of course!"

   The interrogation point is not used at the end of an indirect question. Note the following (both correct):

   Indirect, natural: I should like to ask who built that bridge.

raises a q
accuracy o
reading.

Example: T
grain cro

5. Sometimes
irony or d
overdone,
always ch
exclamatio
used.

Example: A
eloquence
night of s

The doubling
tion point is at
extravagance.

The Ex

The exclamatio

1. After sente
atory form

Examples:
How bea
"And the
To the
But O for
And th

2. Usually, af
which the
predominat

Examples:

3. Commonly
words and
with strong

Example: "

The excl

jectional unit of which it is a part. It is not followed immediately by an exclamation point, though an exclamation point usually occurs at the end of the expression it introduces. Usually *O* is not followed immediately by any punctuation, but it may be followed by a comma.

Oh expresses sharp or striking emotion, and is usually followed at once by the exclamation point.

Examples:

"Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, *O* sea!"

"*O* well for the sailor lad
That he sings in his boat on the bay!"

Oh! I never thought of that.

If the feeling is slight, a comma instead of an exclamation point will suffice for many interjections.

Example: Her interest, alas, is not difficult to understand.

4. Sometimes, in parentheses, to express astonishment, doubt, or irony, usually at the employment of some special expression or at some opinion professed. This use should not be overworked. Cf. *Interrogation Point*, 5.

Example: The speaker assured us that under the present highly satisfactory (!) conditions throughout the protectorate, the sentiment in favor of independence would rapidly disappear.

Parentheses, or Parenthesis Marks [( )]

Parentheses are used:

1. To set off matter interpolated into the midst of sentence structure, or occasionally some larger unit, but in some measure connected with it. The material within the parentheses may itself have full sentence structure, or

Examples: (*a*), (1), *a*)

The descending ranl
subdivisions may be inc
as headings the same
without or with pare
order *a*, *a*), (*a*) or *a*, (*a*
classifications the seri
a))), etc., is used.

When punctuation appl
within the parentheses, th
likewise is inside. When it
larger structure in which th
thesis is only an element, the
outside. If a period occurs
thesis none is placed imm
except in the case of an abb
Period, comment at the close

Brackets [[ ]

Brackets were formerly
brackets, in distinction from
which we now call *parenth*
adjective is still sometimes
clear that *bracket* is not bei
sense of *brace*. The use of *b*
though occasionally met, lea
and is not desirable.

Brackets are used, in ger
interpolated matter the con
with the main text is more r
for which parentheses woul
technical writing they are
variety of special and some
uses assigned within the st
or publication in which the
their employment in entri
vocabulary; note also, in this
of brackets in introducing the

The commonest specific us
within or at the end of a qu
ment, explanation, or sma
the letter but not the spirit

to some more ordinary usage, the expression, punctuation, or spelling preceding is quoted correctly.

Example: Like the room of which Spenser writes, "But overgrowne [*sic*] with dust and old decay."

Quotation Marks [" "]

Quotation marks are called *double quotation marks* (abbreviated in printing usage to *double quotes*) when it is necessary to distinguish them from single quotation marks.

Double quotation marks are used:

1. To set off a direct quotation.

   Example: He said, "I will come."

   They are not used in connection with an indirect quotation.

   Example: He said that he would come.

   At the beginning of every paragraph of prose quoted, the beginning quotation marks should be used. If the paragraphs quoted are consecutive within the same work, put closing punctuation marks only at the end of the last. At the beginning of every stanza of verse quoted, opening quotation marks should be placed. Indicate omissions, and use closing quotation marks after the last material quoted from the poem. There is a growing tendency in printing, particularly with respect to verse, to put long quotations into a recognizably different style of type and to dispense with quotation marks.

2. Sometimes, to indicate titles of books or of written articles, lectures, sermons, or poems, and of works of art or music, names of vessels, express trains, estates, etc. Italics are often used for titles, especially of books; and are preferred for the names of vessels, express trains, and the like; occasionally, as in newspaper usage, these are written without any mark or change of type.

   Example: Millet's "The Angelus."

3. To indicate designations or expressions for the employment of which the writer does not wish to assume full responsibility, thus implying a certain attitude of apology for the term set off. The too liberal use of quotation marks for this purpose, especially in the cases under (*c*) and (*d*) below, becomes unpleasantly intrusive upon the attention of the reader, and constitutes a distinct weakness of style. Employed with care, however, this use is an asset:

   (*a*) Sometimes, it merely guards against the assumption that the writer approves of the meaning.

   Example: After the "riot," the meeting quickly adjourned.

   (*b*) Often, it repeats ironically some term used by a previous speaker or writer, the suitability or good taste of which is by implication called into question.

   Example: The Mayor tells us that he was then engaged in receiving distinguished visitors. After the departure of this "distinguished" company, what did the Mayor do?

   (*c*) Often, it utilizes some expression from which it withholds approval on grounds of usage.

   Example: He was then very nearly "on his uppers," as they say.

   (*d*) Sometimes, it is used to mark nicknames or the like when these have not become accepted designations.

Single quotation marks are used to mark off a quotation within a quotation.

Example: He said, "My father's words to me as we left were, 'Come home early.' "

In the rare cases in which further degrees of interior quotation appear, double and single quotation marks are used alternately.

Example: He said, "My father's words to me as I left him were, 'Remember that mother said, "Bring ice cream." ' "

English practice, and some American practice following it, reverses the functions of the double and the single quotation marks.

If a mark of punctuation is called for at the end of a quotation by the sense of the quotation, it is placed inside the closing quotation marks.

If a mark of punctuation is called for by the sentence within which the quotation is only an element, it is placed outside the closing quotation marks. An exception to this rule, however, is that, for typographical reasons, general printing usage places the comma and the period invariably within the final quotation marks, and this usage now prevails for written work as well.

Examples:

It is not well to say, "How should I know?"

Does anyone like to confess, "I do not know"?

How unsatisfactory it is to say, "I don't know"!

It is unsatisfactory to say, "I don't know."

If you must say, "I don't know," say it promptly.

Note that the signs for opening quotation marks, in printing and in careful writing, are like elevated inverted commas and have the heavy part down [“].

Apostrophe [']

The apostrophe is used:

1. To indicate that one or more letters or figures, usually easily supplied from the context, have been omitted.

   Examples:
   'tween (poetic for *between*); *'76* (presumably for *1776*); *'49* (presumably for *1849*).
   don't (do not); *it's* (it is); *'tis* (it is); *you're* (you are); *he'd* (he had or he would); *I'll* (I will or I shall).

   Shan't (shall not) and *won't* (woll not, variant of will not) are commonly written with one apostrophe only, though *sha'n't* and *wo'n't* also occur. *Ain't* (for *am not, are not:* used also for *is not*) and *hain't* (for have not, has not)—erroneous forms which, nevertheless, it is sometimes necessary to represent in writing—commonly have only the single apostrophe.

2. In the formation of the possessive of nouns. The apostrophe of the singular does not mark the abbreviation of *his*, as is often supposed, but stands for an *e* of *-es*, a former genitive ending of many nouns. The expression "John Doe his book," formerly common, is the expansion of "John Doe's book" to the form of which it was mistakenly supposed to be a contraction.

   Examples: boy's, boys', men's, lass's. See *Inflection*, p. 1404.

   Note that the apostrophe is not used in forming the possessive of pronouns proper (except in the Bible).

   Examples: ours, your, yours, his, hers, its, theirs, whose.

   Distinguish particularly *your* (belonging to you) from *you're* (you are), *its* (belonging to it) from *it's* (it is), and *whose* (belonging to whom) from *who's* (*who is* or *who has*). But certain expressions, formerly adjectives used as substantives, or nouns, and occasionally regarded somewhat loosely as pronouns, utilize the apostrophe in forming their possessives.

   Examples: one's, each other's, another's, one another's, somebody else's (also, *anybody else's nobody else's*), etc.

3. The apostrophe is used to indicate the plural of figures, letters, short words, marks, sounds, and the like, considered as visual or vocal symbols.

   Examples:
   His *3's* look like *8's*.
   Dot your *i's* and cross your *t's*.
   There are too many *that's* in the sentence.
   His *:'s* and *;'s* are hard to distinguish.

Hyphen [-]

The hyphen is not in the strict sense a mark of punctuation at all, but is naturally associated with the punctuation marks. It is used:

1. At the end of a line, to indicate that one or more syllables of a word are in the line following.

2. Somewhat arbitrarily, in words (called *compound words*) composed of two or more elements, to indicate that the elements are not completely fused into one word, as in *full-fledged, brother-in-law*, etc. In many such words usage varies; the only safe course is to decide which dictionary is to be followed, and to consult it in all cases of doubt. Such hyphens are sometimes printed heavier or doubled, to distinguish them from syllable hyphens (see 3, below).

   Examples: set-off; self-de-ni-al; self=de-ni-al.

3. To divide a word into syllables, as in dictionaries, or to set off any element of a word, as a prefix or suffix.

   Examples: jel-ly-fish; proc-ess; the affixes in the word *un-manage-able.*

4. In a variety of uses, to indicate slight separation, as between figures and letters in telephone numbers or in connection with the combinations of safes.

5. In a variety of cases in which one or more words are temporarily joined to indicate that they form a single unit, or to prevent misunderstandings that would be possible if the words were left separate. In actual practice, however, there is little uniformity of usage.

   Example: The committee decided to put on a better-housing campaign.

   This refers to a campaign for better housing. But if the speaker means a better campaign for housing (that is, better than some other community has put on), the hyphen should not be used.

   Example: We object to his free-trade work (work in behalf of free trade).

Marking Omissions [. . .] [* * *]

A row of dots (leaders) may be used to indicate an omission, usually of words, phrases, sentences, or passages of considerable length. Sometimes, chiefly in narrative, such dots indicate a train of thought not presented in the account.

A row of asterisks (stars) is sometimes used to indicate omission, often implying also the lapse of time.

Dashes, as we have seen, may indicate omission, but usually the omission of figures, letters, words, or short expressions, that are either understood or of little significance.

Comma and Dash [,—]

The comma and dash, though somewhat in disfavor as constituting double punctuation, has a certain usefulness. For introducing a short enumeration scarcely formal enough for a colon, and perhaps having comma punctuation within, the comma and dash is by some felt to picture the nature of the pause more closely and less abruptly than does the dash alone. A colon suggests a premeditated enumeration; a comma and dash, an interesting afterthought.

Examples:

I found myself taking a walk with my three relatives,—my uncle, my nephew, and my cousin.

I returned for my luggage,—my knapsack, my blanket, and my wading boots.

We already knew that water had three forms; he pointed out that carbon likewise had three familiar forms,—carbon so called, graphite, and diamond.

The comma and dash is no longer favored after the salutation of letters. Use a colon or, if the letter is intimate in tone, a comma.

III. IDIOMS

Idiom in the broadest sense signifies whatever is individual and characteristic in a language. In a narrower sense, an idiom is an expression, consisting of more than a single word, that is specially characteristic of the language in which it occurs. Although idioms have come about by rational processes, they are often no longer readily explainable in terms of the literal meaning of their parts, and are to be accepted or rejected as units.

Idioms, like single words, are of all grades of dignity and status. Some will be rejected at once by the careful speaker; but accepted idioms add much to the force and flexibility of language, so that their use is not merely to be tolerated but encouraged.

The main vocabulary of the Dictionary is particularly rich in its inclusion of idioms.

acquiesce: followed by *in*, not *with*. See **accede,** *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

administer. Blows are *dealt*. Medicine is *administered*. See also main vocabulary for commoner meanings.

advise: in commercial parlance often used pretentiously for *inform;* as, I beg to *advise* you that our agent will call next week.

ain't: always wrong.

alike: use without *both* in some constructions.

Wrong: They are *both alike* in this particular.

Right: They are *alike* in this particular.

Right: I have two boys, and try to treat them *alike* (preferably not *both alike*).

all over: avoid in some usages in which *over all* expresses the meaning better.

Right: The water flowed *over all* the land; when it receded there were pools *all over* all the land.

allow: do not use for *assert* or *promise*.

Wrong: He *allowed* that he would be there.

all right: correctly written thus. The single-word form with one *l* has no respectable status, though we have *all together* and *altogether*, *all ready* and *already*.

allude means to refer indirectly; as, the speaker *alluded* to the presence of a distinguished guest in the audience.

almost: correct as an adverb. See *most*.

alone: it is better modern prose usage not to give the adjective *alone* the sense of *only*.

Less desirable: Charles *alone* will come.

Preferable: *Only* Charles will come.

Distinguish from: Charles will come *alone* (that is, unaccompanied).

and, as in try *and* do it, to introduce verbs dependent in thought: see *to*.

angry at is commonly used of things, animals, or causes; if *angry at* is used of a person, the anger covers not merely the point at issue, but the whole range of personal relations;
angry with is the idiom that should, as a rule, be used with respect to persons.

answer applies to questions or to whatever implies a question, as an accusation or a charge; it is now, also, commonly used of correspondence;
reply to is broader and may imply a difference not merely in content but in form from what is expected. One may *reply to* a charge by shifting ground or by an act which does not afford a direct answer.

anticipate, expect: it is best to regard *anticipate* as implying foretaste of some emotion, usually pleasure, and not to use it for other usages of *expect*. For further senses of *anticipate*. see the main vocabulary.

Inadvisable: I do not *anticipate* that it will rain Saturday.

Right: I already *anticipate* the good times we shall have on our camping trip.

any: incorrect in adverbial sense of *at all;* correct as a substantive.

Wrong: I cannot encourage you *any*.

Right: I should like to give you tickets, but I haven't *any*.

any place: incorrect for *to any place; anywhere* is usually the appropriate expression.

Wrong: Shall we go *any place* today?

Right: Shall we go *anywhere* today?

anywheres: wrong for *anywhere*.

apt implies fitness, suitability, or inherent tendency; as, an *apt* reply; a sympathetic person is *apt* to have friends;

liable implies at least the threat of sinister or unfavorable results; as, *liable* for damages; *liable* to get hurt;

likely implies probability, sometimes promise, such as readily appeals to belief; of the three words it is the least specialized in meaning. See **apt**, *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

a'n't I, aren't I: dialectal or colloquial for *am I not:* not in good general usage.

as, so: after negatives most authorities prefer *so* to *as*. *So* is more explicit than *as*. Accordingly, some authorities distinguish: *not so warm as yesterday* implies that yesterday was actually warm, but *not as warm as yesterday* does not indicate whether yesterday was warm or not.

as, for *that* or *whether*: avoid.

Wrong: I do not know *as* I can tell you.

Right: I do not know *whether* I can tell you.

Wrong: I don't say *as* he can do it.

Right: I don't say *that* he can do it.

at all: superfluous after *any*, but often used to give special emphasis.

avenge (verb) implies righteous retribution;
revenge (noun and verb) implies selfish gratification of resentment, and even malice;
vengeance (noun) is more personal than *avenge* and less malign than *revenge*.

awful, awfully: do not use to intensify an adjective. In using *awful* with nouns recall that it means *inspiring with awe, solemn*.

Wrong: He was *awful* good to me.

Wrong: She was *awfully* pretty.

Wrong: They couldn't agree at all, and they had an *awful* row about it.

back: do not use for *ago*.

Inadvisable: Three days *back* I saw him.

Right: Three days *ago* I saw him.

back of: do not say *in back of*. Idiom sanctions *in front of* but not *in back of*.

Back of has some currency, but *behind* is generally to be preferred.

balance: do not use for *remainder*.

Wrong: The firm will be in new quarters for the *balance* of the year.

between, of two (occasionally of a larger group within which there is a duality of relation);
among, of more than two. Cf. *each other, one another*.

Right: What is one *among* so many?

Right (common use): *Between* the adjoining properties there is a fence.

Right (special use): We have also to consider the relations *between* the states.

biweekly, properly, once every two weeks; for twice a week prefer *semiweekly*.

blame it on: avoid.

Inadvisable: Don't *blame it on* me!

Correct: Don't blame me for it!

but, meaning *only*: use no other negative in the same clause.

Wrong: I haven't met *but* four.

Right: I have met *but* four.

but only: do not use both words if the meaning is *except*.

Wrong: No one was there *but only* Charles.

Right: No one was there *but* (or *except*) Charles. Cf. *only*.

but that, but what. See *that*.

calculate: do not use for *suppose*.

can expresses ability;
may expresses permission or possibility.

Right: *May* I leave early tonight?

Right: *Can* he run a hundred yards in ten seconds?

Occasionally *may* stresses bare possibility; as, he *may* call today, but I do not expect him.

can but means *can only;* **cannot but** is an idiom for *cannot help*. There is sometimes a difference between these in meaning and always in emphasis. *He can but go* means that to go is all that he can do: either the most that he can do or the only thing that he can do. *He cannot but go* means that the circumstances or considerations that lead him to go are overpowering.

cannot but, cannot help: note the constructions that follow these phrases. *Cannot but go, cannot help going* illustrate the correct usage. *Cannot help but go* is a double construction that should be avoided.

certain, sure: both assert the existence of strong conviction; *certain* occasionally sets more emphasis upon the grounds on which the conviction rests.

character refers to what we are;
reputation is what we are considered to be. In a semitechnical sense, *character* is sometimes used of an employer's estimate of a servant.

claim: do not use loosely for *say*, or for *assert* unless there is some question of right or title involved.

Wrong: He *claims* that he was there.

compare to means to liken to, possibly in only one particular;
compare with means to examine in conjunction with, with respect to qualities, properties, or impressions. Roosevelt might be *compared with* any common citizen; he once *compared* himself *to* a bull moose.

complected: do not use this or its compounds. *Complexioned* is correct, but a less awkward construction is often possible.

Correct but awkward: She is dark-*complexioned.*

Improved: She has a dark *complexion.*

correspond to implies more definiteness and closeness of correspondence than does **correspond with** in the latter's similar sense. Both are correct. *Correspond with* also means to communicate with by letters back and forth.

data (dā'tȧ): historically a plural and still to be so regarded. The singular *datum* occurs, but not often.

Wrong: *This data* is submitted. . . .

Right: *These data* are submitted. . . .

date: avoid in the sense of an *engagement.*

depot: the word is connected with *deposit*, and is applied to a military storehouse, and, by extension, to a freight station. Its use for passenger station, though common in the United States, lacks sanction. Prefer *station.*

died of, but sick with.

Right: He was long *sick with* rheumatism but *died of* pneumonia.

different from is correct. British usage sometimes employs *different to. Different than* is to be avoided.

differ from: to be different from;
differ with: to have a disagreement with.

disremember: say *forget.*

due to: this expression is correct only when *due*, an adjective, modifies some substantive. Its use as an adverbial equivalent of *because of, owing to*, is not sanctioned.

Wrong: He became sick, *due to* the unhealthful fog.

Right: He suffered from sickness, *due to* the unhealthful fog.

each other, of two (occasionally of a larger group within which there is a duality of relation);
one another, of more than two. Cf. *between.*

Right: The several conferees then departed, well pleased with *one another.*

Right (common use): James and John saw *each other* often.

Right (special use): I hope the pupils and their advisers will see *each other* often.

enthuse: this word lacks sanction. The noun *enthusiasm*, however, is in thoroughly good repute.

equally as, though gramatically defensible, lacks sanction. Use either but not both.

Poor: This plan is *equally as* good.

Right: The return trip was *equally* delightful.

Right: The return trip was *as* delightful.

The second usage is perhaps a trifle less emphatic.

Esq.: do not use with *Mr.*

etc.: abbreviation for *et cetera*, usually rendered "and so forth." Do not say *and etc.*, as *et* is the Latin word for *and.*

Wrong: Lead, tin, zinc, *and etc.*, for sale.

Right: Lead, tin, zinc, *etc.*, for sale;

&c., a less formal way of writing the same thing, is rarely used in ordinary composition.

The use of *etc.* when a definite term is called for is unpleasing, and is particularly objectionable in work designed to be impressive.

Wrong: Yours, *etc.*

Wrong: He was honest, faithful, devoted, *etc.*, through all his service.

every which way: inelegant. Prefer *in all directions.*

facts: do not use with *true.* All *facts* are true. The phrases *supposed facts* and *alleged facts*, seemingly exceptions to the foregoing, make use of a participial idiom not wholly logical but in accordance with modern usage.

fell: the past tense of the verb *fall;* also, the present form of a verb meaning cause to fall, cut down; as, to *fell* a tree.

fewer: used of numbers;
less: used of amount. We speak of *fewer* fishes or *less* fish; but notice that even with numerals amount rather than number may be uppermost in thought. *Less than ten years* is better than *fewer than ten years.* Cf. *many, much.*

firstly: the form *first* is better established, even for the adverbial use.

Preferable: He intended, *first*, to visit friend; secondly, to deliver a message; thirdly, to raise money.

fix: do not use for *repair*, except in the sense of making something stable or stationary. We do not *fix* an automobile. Do not use for *arrange;* as, to *fix* the hair; or for *prepare;* as, to *fix* lunch.

gent: do not use for *gentleman.*

a great deal of, a good deal of: good colloquialisms, the former having a trifle more dignity.

guess: do not use for *suppose.*

had ought to, hadn't ought to: both forms are wrong, whether the time referred to is past or present. The verb *ought* is incomplete and has no past participle. Say *ought not to, ought not to have.*

had rather, had better, had best: these are all well established in English idiom. *Would rather* is a synonym for *had rather*, but is of no better standing. *Would better* and *would best* may be used, but they are less free, occasionally causing ambiguity with respect to the meaning of *would* and *should*, and affording no real advantage. *Would better* is not an exact synonym for *had better*.

hain't: always wrong.

hardly: this word itself carries a negative idea and should not be used with *not*.
Wrong: I couldn't *hardly* do it.
Right: I could *hardly* do it.

have: enunciate this word clearly. In speech it may break down to *ha'*, *'a'*, or *of*. Avoid such use as in *If I had of* (*have*) *known*.

heaps: do not use for *very much*.
Wrong: I like it *heaps*.

hopes: when used of a single prospect, prefer *hope* to *hopes*.
Inadvisable: I have no *hopes* of seeing him before winter.
Right: I have no *hope* of seeing him before winter.

how, as how: do not use loosely for *that*.
Wrong: He answered *how* he couldn't return for a week.

however: do not use the single word for its parts; write the two words. It is also idiomatic to separate them by other words.
Wrong: *However* could I have done this?
Right: *How* could I *ever* have done this?

identified with: improper for *employed by* or *associated with*, in the business sense.
Wrong: Mr. Jones, the retiring clerk, has long been *identified with* the firm.

in back of: wrong: see *back of*.

inside: used as a preposition this word should not be followed by *of;* as a noun it may be followed by *of*.
Right: He stayed *inside* the yard.
Right: The *inside* of the house seemed less attractive.

in under: incorrect for *under*.
Wrong: It rolled *in under* the desk.
Right: It rolled *under* the desk.
Note, however, that the emphatic *in* may sometimes be correctly used before *under* to express a special phase of meaning.
Right (special use): They put the coal *in under* the stairs. *Put in* is really to be regarded as a verb phrase here.

invent, discover: to *invent* is to devise something that has not previously existed, or, sometimes, to devise something independently of a previous invention; to *discover* is to find something that has previously existed. See **discover**, *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

just: do not use for *completely*.
Wrong: It was *just* sweet of you to call.

kind: say *this kind*, *that kind*, not *these kind*, *those kind*.

kind of: do not use in the sense of *slightly*.
Inadvisable: He was *kind of* sickly all last winter.

laundered: not *laundried*.

learn: to acquire knowledge;
teach: to impart knowledge. The use of *learn* in the sense of *teach* was once correct, but is now definitely wrong.

leave: do not use for *let*. Prefer *let me go* to *leave me go*. Use *let me alone* to mean do not interfere with me; use *leave me alone* to mean depart, allow me to be in solitude.

let on: avoid in the sense *pretend* or (chiefly with a negative) *to make known, disclose*.
Wrong: He *let on* that he was sick.
Wrong: He didn't *let on* that I had told him anything.

let's don't: wrong for colloquial *don't let's*.

liable. See *apt*.

like: do not use as a conjunction equivalent to *as if* or *as though*. It may be correctly used as an adjective.
Wrong: It looks *like* it would rain.
Right: It looks *as if* it would rain.
Right: It looks *like* rain.

likely. See *apt*.

loan: some authorities object to any use of *loan* as a verb. It is best at all events to restrict such use to the formal placing of a loan as a transaction, as by a bank. For the ordinary verb counterpart of the noun *loan*, use *lend*.

long: the general word;
lengthy, strikingly long; usually, somewhat too long. A *lengthy* discourse makes its hearers impatient and may bore them.

lots of, a lot of, meaning *many, much:* questionable colloquialisms; the former particularly is challenged. For good colloquialisms prefer *a great deal of*, *a good deal of*.

majority: do not confuse with *plurality*. See **majority**, *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

many refers to number, and is used with the plural;

much refers to quantity, and is used with the singular.
Right: *many* irons, *much* iron; *many* fishes, *much* fish. Cf. *fewer, less*.

Messrs.: do not use unless it is followed by a proper noun. Usually there must be more than one proper noun; occasionally, as in the case of brothers or of namesakes, a single noun will suffice.
Right: *Messrs.* Wells and Shaw will meet the *Messrs.* Chesterton.

most: do not use for *almost*. Frequently these words indicate very different meanings. *Most intelligent* is very different from *almost intelligent*.

most, more than: these expressions, in instances such as those below, involve different

constructions if the same meaning is to be expressed.

Wrong: Your sample is *more* satisfactory *than any* that I have seen.

Right: Your sample is *more* satisfactory *than any other* that I have seen.

Right: Your sample is *the most satisfactory* that I have seen.

Avoid: Your sample is *the most satisfactory of any* that I have seen.

Right: Your sample is *the most satisfactory of all* that I have seen.

not but what: avoid.

Inadvisable: *Not but what* I could have overtaken him if I had wished.

Allowable (but elliptical): *Not that I could not* have overtaken him if I had wished.

nowheres: wrong for *nowhere*. Likewise **anywheres** for *anywhere*, **somewheres** for *somewhere*.

off for of or from: avoid.

Wrong: I bought this set *off* the local dealer.

Right: I bought this set *from* the local dealer.

But note that some verbs take *off* as a matter of idiom.

Right: He took this set *off* my hands.

off of: use *off* alone.

Wrong: He got *off of* the horse.

Right: He got *off* the horse.

one: for the pronoun *one*, meaning a single one, the possessive is *his*.

Right: I saw two of them, and *one* waved *his* hand.

For the impersonal *one* the possessive is commonly *his* in American usage and commonly *one's* in modern British usage, though variations in each occur. *One's* seems to some more careful; *one's* sounds stilted to many persons, particularly when the term is repeated. Similarly *he, him*, referring to *one*, are common in American usage.

Allowable: In the river country, one makes *his* way by canoe.

Allowable: If *one* is in the river country, *he* may have to depend upon *his* canoe.

Allowable: In the river country, *one* makes *one's* way by canoe.

The reflexive is more closely linked with the word to which it refers than are other forms; hence, *oneself* is not uncommon; but *himself* is also in common use. Use *oneself* rather than *one's self*, which, however, is also allowable.

one another. See *each other*.

only (adverb): the clearest position for the adverb *only* to occupy is immediately before or sometimes immediately after the word or construction it is intended to modify. In spoken language, with the inflection of the voice to guide, it may be natural and even idiomatic to take greater liberties, but in written discourse exact placement is frequently helpful and sometimes important. *He stayed there only three days* is preferable to *He only stayed there three days*, if the shortness of his stay is the idea to be emphasized.

It should be recognized, however, that *only* sometimes modifies not one word, but a group of words of which the word that follows it is a part; as, "drink to me *only* with thine eyes." Sometimes only vocal inflection or the context will tell whether *only* modifies a word or a longer expression. If in a given situation the natural use of *only* gives rise to a real ambiguity in meaning, or to an important uncertainty as to emphasis, recourse should be had to some other construction. Note the following:

He only copied the introductions.

Does this mean that copying was all he did with respect to the introductions, or that copying introductions was the extent of his duties, or that he alone did the copying?

only: do not use as a preposition; recast the sentence.

Wrong: *No* one was there *only* Charles.

Right: *Only* Charles was there; or, no one was there *except* Charles. Cf. *but only*.

only that: prefer *except that* when this is the meaning.

Inadvisable: Your umbrella is the better, *only that* the handle is not so convenient.

Right: Your umbrella is the better, *except that* the handle is not so convenient.

onto: use only when *on* or *upon* will not quite express the meaning.

otherwise than: not *otherwise but*.

Right: How could I be *otherwise than* glad at such an opportunity?

ought. See *had ought*.

pair of: as a rule, adjectives should go with the noun that follows, rather than with *pair;* sometimes they may properly go with *pair;* as, a *pair of new* boots, not *a new pair* of boots; but a *well-chosen pair* of boots, a *well-matched pair* of horses.

party: do not use loosely for *person*. A *person* may be a *party* to a contract, to a suit at law, to an agreement, to a dispute, or in certain other clear-cut relations; but ordinarily *party* signifies a number of persons.

posted: do not use for *informed*.

present, in the sense of *make acquainted*, is considerably more formal than *introduce*, which is usually the suitable term. The imperatives *"Meet"* and *"Shake hands with"* are both objectionable as forms of introduction.

promise: distinguish from *assure*. *Promise* looks toward a later fulfilment.

Wrong: I was there yesterday, I *promise* you.

Right: I was there yesterday, I *assure* you.

Wrong: I know what the matter is, I *promise* you.

Wrong: I can tell what the matter is, I *promise* you.

Right: I will tell what the matter is, I *promise* you.

quite some time: avoid; prefer *a good while.*

real: do not use *real* to modify an adjective. *Really* is the correct form. Often *very*, or some livelier synonym, is what fits the sense.

Wrong: He was *real* kind to me yesterday.

Possible (but probably inaccurate): He was *really* kind to me yesterday.

Right: He was *extremely* kind to me yesterday.

the reason is that: not *the reason is because.*

Wrong: *The reason is because* there is no gasoline.

Right: *The reason is that* there is no gasoline.

reckon: do not use for *suppose.*

recollect implies the act of recalling to consciousness;

remember means to hold in memory, subject to such recall.

Right: I *remembered* his face, but it was only with difficulty that I could *recollect* his name and title.

regards: do not use for *regard.*

Wrong: I talked with him *in regards* to the subscription.

Right: I talked with him *in* (or *with*) *regard* to the subscription.

Right: Emma sends her *regards* to you.

same, the same: do not use in place of an ordinary pronoun. This may be approved in legal usage, and is much used in business correspondence, but it is not our ordinary idiom.

Avoid: I have returned the goods, and wish you would examine *the same.*

Right: I have returned the goods, and wish you would examine *them.*

seeing as how: wrong for *inasmuch as* or *since.*

Wrong: *Seeing as how* he was there, he must know.

Right: *Since* he was there, he must know.

seem appeals to the thought; **appear** appeals to the senses. See **seem,** *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

semioccasionally: prefer *occasionally*, or (colloquially) *once in a while.*

settle: do not use for *pay*, if there has been neither confusion nor controversy in the matter.

sick with. See *died of.*

so: avoid the vague use of *so* with adjectives when there is no word to which to refer it. Perhaps not wholly wrong, it quickly tires, and may become irritating.

Inadvisable: They were all *so* good to me and I saw them *so* often, and *so* many people have said to me *so* many times. . . .

Correct: They were *so* good to me that I shall never forget them.

so after negatives is generally to be preferred to *as.* See *as.*

Undesirable: He is not *as* good *as* Charles.

Improved: He is not *so* good *as* Charles.

so, in the sense of *therefore*, should not be overworked. Too frequent employment of it makes sentences seem childish. A comma preceding it is usually a mistake in punctuation or indicates a structure of a type for which *so* is not suited.

somebody else's: not *somebody's else.*

some place: do not use as an adverb for *somewhere.* Cf. *any place.*

Wrong: It must be here *some place.*

Right: It must be here *somewhere.*

Wrong: Let's go *some place* today.

Right: Let's go *somewhere* today.

so before an adjective, as in *so interesting a speaker*, is grammatically correct, but the expression *such an interesting speaker* is more natural and is justified by usage. In some cases *so* is preferable, as in *she has so little patience.*

sometime, an adverb meaning at a time, past or future, not known or not definitely stated; also, an adjective meaning former;

some time, an adjective and a noun;

sometimes, an adverb meaning on certain occasions; now and then;

some times, an adjective and a noun.

Right: I will see you *sometime.*

Right: James Smith, *sometime* Commissioner of Education. This use is somewhat uncommon.

Right: I have not been there for *some time.*

Right: I *sometimes* go by train.

Right: *Some times* are better than others for a visit.

spoonfuls: not *spoonsful.*

splendid: do not use profusely and vaguely as a term of praise. By derivation the word means shining. Like other similar terms, it is capable of being used figuratively, but it should not be overworked. Similarly, guard against vagueness and inappropriateness in the use of such words as *fine, magnificent, nice, lovely, beautiful, wonderful, great, stunning; awful, fearful, terrible.*

stop at: in the sense of *live temporarily at, be quartered at* (a hotel) is the regular newspaper expression, and has very extensive use. It is, however, frowned on by some.

Commonly heard: He is *stopping at* the Imperial.

Right: He is *staying at* the Imperial.

suspicion: not a verb. *Suspect* (sŭs-pĕkt′) is the verb; *suspect* (sometimes, sŭs′pĕkt) is a noun meaning a person suspected.

that: preferable to *but that* or *but what* after a word such as *doubt*.

Wrong: I do not doubt *but what* he will be there.

Inadvisable: I do not doubt *but that* he will be there.

Right: I do not doubt *that* he will be there.

After *know, but that* may be used for a special meaning. "Who knows *but that* the King may come?" is a softened and more evenly balanced equivalent of "Who knows *that* the King will *not* come?"

the: repeated to indicate separate individuals. In certain situations the repetition or omission of *the* after *and* will serve to indicate whether the meaning refers to one person serving in two capacities or to two persons.

Two persons: We expect *the secretary and the treasurer* to be present.

One person: We expect *the secretary and* treasurer to be present.

Clearly two persons: *The carpenter and the painter* had arrived.

Possibly one person: *The carpenter and painter had arrived.*

throwed: wrong for *threw*.

Wrong: And then he went and just *throwed* the game away!

thusly: avoid this humorous variant of *thus*.

to: do not use carelessly for *on*.

Wrong: There was a rug *to* the floor.

Right: There was a rug *on* the floor.

In a few idiomatic phrases, in which the idea of attachment or close application underlies, this use is still correct.

Right: a tail *to* the kite, a string *to* the bow, not a shirt *to* one's back.

Note, however, that the proverbial *shirt to one's back* does not mean exactly the same as a *shirt on one's back*.

to, and (with verbs): use *to* rather than *and* with *go, try,* and sometimes *come,* when the idea that follows is one of purpose.

Inadvisable: I will *go and* see him.

Improved: I will *go to* see him.

Inadvisable: I will *try and* attend the meeting.

Improved: I will *try to* attend the meeting.

Inadvisable: He said he would *come and* make the repairs tomorrow.

Improved: He said he would *come to* make the repairs tomorrow.

Where purpose is absent or where, though present, it should not receive stress, the construction with *and* may be retained. This principle applies chiefly in the matter of invitations with *come*.

Preferable: Won't you *come and* have lunch with me?

transpire: do not use for *happen*. The word means *come to be known, leak out*.

very: be careful not to use overmuch. In particular, do not use carelessly with words that do not admit of being intensified. Often such use offends, and usually it weakens.

Wrong: The pickles were *very excellent*.

Right: The pickles were *excellent*.

Wrong: The pain was *very excruciating*.

Right: The pain was *excruciating*.

very (with participles): do not use *very* without some intervening adverb unless the participial form has recognition also as a participal adjective.

Wrong: He was *very amused* at her.

Right: He was *very much amused* (or *highly amused*) at her.

Right: He was *very tired*, and we were both *very dejected*.

way: not *ways*, in the sense of a short distance.

Wrong: He was a little *ways* ahead.

Right: He was a little *way* ahead.

when: do not use for *than*.

Wrong: I had no sooner taken my place *when* my friend entered.

Right: I had no sooner taken my place *than* my friend entered.

when (inverted construction): do not use *when* to introduce a clause that contains the main idea. Sometimes *whereupon* will give the right balance to the sentence; oftener the *when* should be transferred to the other clause.

Undesirable: He arrived at the station, *when* he found the doctor there to meet him.

Right: *When* he arrived at the station, he found the doctor there to meet him.

when, where (in definitions): do not use *is when* or *is where* in defining.

Poor: Trolling *is when* you draw the line through the water by the motion of the boat.

Improved: Trolling is drawing the line through the water by the motion of the boat.

without: do not use for *unless*.

Undesirable: I shall not go *without* he agrees.

Right: I shall not go *unless* he agrees.

Right: I shall not go *without* his agreeing.

would rather, would best, would better. See *had rather*.

you was: incorrect for *you were*.

you and I: correct for all nominative constructions;

you and me: correct for all objective constructions.

Wrong: between *you* and *I*.

Right: between *you* and *me*.

CONSTRUCTIONS

don't (that is, *do not*): do not use for *doesn't*; that is, when *he, she,* or *it* is the subject.

It is I. Although there are reasons from both historical and colloquial usage why *it is me,*

which was good usage in Shakespeare's day, might have continued to receive sanction, careful modern usage has definitely pronounced in favor of *it is I*. Occasional attempts to revive a sanction for *it is me* have not been sufficiently convincing to authorize it for formal written work.

Order of pronouns. In English it is not good form to place the first personal singular (*I, my, mine, me*) before other pronouns. In Latin the reverse was true.

Discourteous: *I and you* are to stay.

Right: *You and I* are to stay.

Discourteous: He will answer *me and you* at the same time.

Right: He will answer *you and me* at the same time.

Ordinarily the second person (*you, your, yours, ye*) takes precedence not only of the first person but of the third. The governing principle is for the speaker to honor the person whom he is addressing with first mention and to keep himself in the background. This principle becomes more flexible when plurals are involved, especially when the *we* in question involves both the person addressed and the speaker.

Perfect infinitive. The perfect infinitive should be used in reference to action occurring prior to that of the main verb.

Wrong: If he had wished *to have gone*, he would have been at the station.

Right: If he had wished *to go*, he would have been at the station.

Defensible: I hoped *to have seen it* when you should arrive.

Simpler: I hoped *to see* it before you should arrive.

Possessive before a gerund. A noun or pronoun used to modify a gerund should be in the possessive and not the objective case.

Wrong: There is no chance of *him giving* to the fund.

Right: There is no chance of *his giving* to the fund.

This error probably results from confusion with the construction of noun with participle modifying it, which in some cases is entirely correct, and that of gerund with noun modifying it, each construction being right for its particular shade of meaning.

Noun and participle: Charles has been elected captain; and with *him playing* at full back we can be confident of victory.

Noun (possessive) modifying a gerund: With *Charles's playing* his opponent could offer nothing to compare.

Preposition at the end of the sentence. The end of a sentence is not infrequently the most natural and idiomatic place for a preposition. Since the end of a sentence is a position of natural emphasis and since a preposition is usually of less weight than other elements in the sentence, some grammarians advise against putting a preposition at the close. But the reasons against this construction are not decisive and may be freely dismissed on the frequent occasions when ending a sentence with a preposition is natural or effective.

Split infinitive. The use of some word or words, typically an adverb, between *to* (sometimes called the sign of the infinitive) and the remainder of the infinitive is known as splitting the infinitive. This usage has been seriously attacked by a number of writers, who have endeavored to stigmatize it as a vulgar error, and strenuously defended by others as both warrantable and useful. It is said to afford greater freedom both in formulating expression and in distributing emphasis. If it is employed, there should be recognition that some conservative taste is likely to be offended; but on the whole the tendency seems to be to regard the usage more and more as a matter of personal taste, and less and less as a criterion of good taste.

Split infinitives: *to really do, to imperiously demand, to clearly and repeatedly show, to fortunately be free.*

Note that the following are not split infinitives, though they are often so regarded: *to be unavoidably detained; to have thoroughly enjoyed.* The participle (*detained, enjoyed*), though inflectionally necessary, is not the essential part of the infinitive construction.

The obvious remedy is to place the adverb or other intruding element somewhere else, usually either just before or just after the infinitive. Occasionally this seems to change the emphasis or to create fresh problems. Sometimes the sentence must be entirely recast if a satisfactory solution is to result.

IV. COMMON ERRORS IN SPEECH AND WRITING

The common errors of speech and writing fall for the most part into a few simple types. With respect to several of these types, the following examples will afford practical and concrete assistance.

Many instances in which one word is misused for another arise out of resemblance between the words themselves in sound or spelling. The following list presents only a few, of course, of the total number of these resemblances, but it includes a relatively large number of those that have been found to give extensive difficulty. Within the various word groups, the terms have in general been arranged in the order that best brings out the difficulty.

accept, consent to receive;
except, make an exception of.

advice (ăd-vīs′), the noun;
advise (ăd-vīz′), the verb.

affect, to influence; also, to pretend to have (a given trait of character); to behave artificially;
effect, to bring about. *Effect* as a noun means result; *affect* is not used as a noun, except in a technical psychological sense. Since to influence is to produce some result, it happens that the noun *effect* may occasionally be employed of an action for which the verb *affect* was used; but of course its direct connection is with the verb of the same form.
Right: The change *affected* him profoundly (or, had a profound *effect* on him).
Right: As soon as he took office, he *effected* sweeping reforms.

allude, to refer indirectly;
elude, to escape; avoid.

allusion, an indirect reference;
elusion, the act of escaping or avoiding;
illusion, a false appearance.
Similarly, **allusive, elusive, illusive.**

already, beforehand;
all ready, colloquial for completely ready; sometimes, every individual ready.
Compare: I have *already* seen it.
I am *all ready* to see it.
The visitors were *all* (that is, without exception) *ready* to see it.

altogether, completely;
all together, all in unison; all reckoned in one sum.

analyst, one who analyzes;
annalist, one who writes annals; a historian.

anecdote, a brief story, usually illustrative of some personal trait;
antidote, a remedy.

angel, a spirit of heaven;
angle, a corner;
Angle, a member of a race of Teutons, associated with the Saxons and the Jutes.

Arcadian (är-kā′dĭ-ăn), pertaining to Arcadia, or Arcady, in Greece, or to an idealized land of idyllic pastoral existence traditionally associated with it;
Acadian (*a*-kā′dĭ-ăn), pertaining to Acadia, or Acadie, the designation of the former French holdings in Nova Scotia;
Akkadian (ă-kā′dĭ-ăn), pertaining to Akkad, or Accad, a city or a district in ancient Mesopotamia.

arrange, to put in order;
arraign (ă-rān′), to impeach; accuse.

aseptic (*a*-sĕp′tĭk), free from the germs of decay; surgically clean;
antiseptic, preventing decay. See *aseptic, antiseptic*, in Dictionary of English Phrases.

assimilation, bringing into agreement; absorption; digestion;
simulation, pretense.

audience sets emphasis on the group and on its size;
auditors sets emphasis on the individuals.

aureole (ô′rē-ōl), a halo;
oriole (ō′rĭ-ōl), the song bird;
oriel (ō′rĭ-ĕl), a projecting window structure.

averse, disinclined;
adverse, unfavorable; opposed.

awhile, for or during a short time: used only as an adverb;
for a while, an equivalent expression, in which *while* is a noun.
Right: ". . . which I have loved long since and lost *awhile*."
Right: He came *a long while ago* (or, *a while ago*).

blacking, a mixture for imparting a black color or luster;
blackening, the rendering black or the growing black.

bouillon (bo͞ol′yŏn; bo͞o″yôn′), a clear soup;
bullion (bo͞ol′yŭn), uncoined precious metal; also, a metallic fringe.

capital, the city;
capitol, the building.

careless, lacking in care;
callous, hardened; hence, hardened in feeling.

casual, chance; accidental;
causal, relating to cause and effect.

censure, to blame; condemn;
censor, to judge as to fitness or propriety; expurgate;
censer, a vessel for burning incense.

census board, popular for Bureau of the Census or its subsidiaries, engaged in enumerating the population;
board of censors, see *censor*, above.

cervical, pertaining to the neck;
clavicle, the collar bone.

childish, having the weaker qualities of a child; foolish;
childlike, having the good qualities of a child; frank; trustful.

climactic, in the order of climax;
climatic, pertaining to climate;
climacteric, pertaining to a significant change; specifically (noun), the menopause, or change of life in women.

collision, violent encounter;
collusion, secret understanding; complicity.

compliment, an expression of approval or admiration;
complement, that which serves to complete.

comprehensible, understandable; capable of being comprehended, or understood;
comprehensive, capable of comprehending, or including; inclusive of much: often contrasted with *compendious*.

condemn, to denounce; censure;
contemn, to despise: somewhat quaint today: allied to the noun *contempt*.

condemnation, denunciation; censure;
commendation, praise.

conscious, aware;
conscientious, possessing or characterized by a sensitive conscience.

contemptuous, entertaining or expressing contempt;
contemptible, worthy of contempt.

continual refers to time and may apply to what is periodically interrupted and resumed;
continuous applies to that which is uninterrupted, and may refer to time or space.
Distinguish also from **perpetual,** everlasting; without end.

corporation, a corporate body or organization;
coöperation, joint effort.

correspondent, one who writes letters or articles;
corespondent (kō″rĕ-spŏn′dĕnt), a joint respondent or defendant in a suit, usually in a divorce suit.

council, a deliberative body;
counsel, advice; also, an adviser;
consul, a representative of a foreign government; also, a Roman executive magistrate.
Distinguish likewise *councilor, counselor.*

credible, worthy of belief;
creditable, worthy of receiving credit or praise;
credulous, foolishly disposed to believe.
Cf. *incredible, incredulous.*

cruise (krōōz), a voyage;
cruse (krōōs; krōōz), a small vessel; as, the widow's *cruse* of oil.

decompose, to separate into elements; decay or cause to decay;
discompose, to disarrange; disturb; agitate.

decry, to disparage; censure loudly;
descry, to discern afar.

definite, exact; clear;
definitive (dē-fĭn′ĭ-tĭv), positive; final.

depositary is preferred for a person;
depository is preferred for a place.

deprecate, to plead against; disapprove; view with regret;
depreciate, to lower; speak slightingly of.

desert (dē-zûrt′), (verb), to abandon; also (noun), due reward; merit;
dessert (dē-zûrt′), (noun), a course sometimes served at the end of a dinner or luncheon;
desert (dĕz′ẽrt), a solitary place: the noun corresponding to the verb *desert,* to abandon (listed above), but differently pronounced.

detract, to draw away; withdraw; also, to defame;
distract, to draw (the attention) in various directions; confuse; disorder.

device (dē-vīs′), the noun;
devise (dē-vīz′), commonly a verb; also a noun in certain legal senses: see main vocabulary.

dictaphone, the business phonograph;
dictograph, the detective phonographic device.

diseased (di-zēzd′), afflicted with disease;
deceased (dē-sēst′), dead: chiefly a legal term.

dishabille (dĭs″*a*-bēl′), loose, careless, or negligent dress;
dishevel (dĭ-shĕv′ĕl), to disorder or tousle, as the hair or dress.

disinterested, impartial; without selfish interest;
uninterested, unmoved; unresponsive; without emotional interest.

dispense, to deal out, administer;
dispense with, to do without.

disposition, arrangement; also inclination; temper; habit of mind;
deposition (dĕp″ō-zĭsh′ŭn; dē″pō-zĭsh′ŭn), sworn testimony obtained out of court; also, the act of placing in trust; also, removal from an office, especially from a kingship; also, sediment.

distinct, clear;
distinctive, individual; characteristic;
distinguished, celebrated.

divers, various; sundry;
diverse, of different natures.
Contrast: They were actuated by *divers* motives.
They were actuated by *diverse* motives.

duel, a combat between two persons;
dual, expressing, or composed of, two.

economical, thrifty;
economic, pertaining to economics.

elegy, a reflective song or poem dealing with death;
eulogy, formal praise, not necessarily of one dead; an encomium.

elicit, to draw forth; educe;
illicit, illegal.

emigrant, one who removes from a country;
immigrant, one who moves into a country: note the doubling of the *m.*

eminent, distinguished;
imminent, impending;
immanent, indwelling; as, the conception of an *immanent* deity.

epithet, an adjective or a phrase denoting a characteristic;
epitaph, an inscription on a monument.

etymology, the science of the derivation of words;
entomology, the science of insects.

euphuism, an artificial, affectedly elaborate literary style of the sixteenth century;
euphemism, a less displeasing expression used in place of one that is plainer but more offensive; as, *if anything should happen to him,* for *if he should be killed.*

evolution, gradual, orderly development;
revolution, abrupt change; an overturning. See main vocabulary for special meanings.

exceed, to go beyond: implying excess;
excel, to surpass: usually implying excellence.

exceedingly, very greatly;
excessively, too greatly.

exceptional, unusual;
exceptionable, affording ground for taking exception; objectionable.

excite, to rouse;
incite, to rouse or instigate to a particular action.

exercise (ĕk'sĕr-sīz), to exert; employ actively; keep in condition; also, chiefly in the passive, to worry, harass;
exorcise (ĕk'sŏr-sīz), to expel by prayer or magic; also, to free from evil spirits.

exhilarate, to enliven, make glad: note the spelling;
accelerate, to quicken: the correct term with respect to automobile action.

expect relates to the future;
suspect relates usually to the present, sometimes to the past or the future, and often implies something unfavorable or unpleasant. Sometimes **suppose** is better than either.

Right: I *expect* he will be there tomorrow.
Wrong: I *expect* he is now coming up the stairs.
Right: I *suspect* he is now coming up the stairs.
Wrong: I *expect* that you wish to see me.
Right: I *suppose* that you wish to see me.

expiate, to atone for;
expatiate, to talk freely and at length;
expatriate, to exile; banish.

extant, continuing to be existent; not destroyed, extinct, or lost;
existent, existing; having actual being. The distinction is not wide; the second form is much the commoner; the difference in spelling should be noted;
extent, measure; compass.

farther, preferred for distance; as, the *farther* limit, the *farther* stars: occurring more often as an adverb than as an adjective; as, to travel *farther*;
further, preferred for time or degree; as, a *further* instance, a *further* increase: occurring also as an adverb; as, to investigate *further*.

ferment, to produce fermentation in; hence, to excite or to become excited;
foment, to bathe with medication; to foster; hence, usually, to incite; instigate; as, to *foment* revolt.

ferule, a measuring ruler or flat stick;
ferrule, a small, cylindrical, metal cap or ring.

formerly, at a former time;
formally, in a formal manner.

forth, forward or out;
fourth, one of four equal parts that make up a whole.

freeze, to become congealed with cold;
frieze, an ornamental band around a wall; also, a shaggy woolen cloth.

guerilla (gĕ-rĭl'*a*), a combatant in irregular warfare;
gorilla (gŏ-rĭl'*a*), a manlike ape.

hanged, executed by hanging;
hung, past tense and past participle of *hang* in other senses.

healthy, preferred for possessing health; revealing health;
healthful, preferred for imparting health or favorable to health; wholesome.

hoard, supplies or treasures kept and guarded;
horde, a multitude or swarm, as of wandering barbarians.

humorous, characterized by humor;
humerus, the bone of the upper arm (not the so-called funny bone or crazy bone).

hypocritical, deceitful;
hypercritical, excessively critical.

imbue, to tinge deeply;
imbrue, to stain; drench;
indue, to don; assume; also, to supply.

imperative, urgent; authoritative; unavoidable;
imperious, dictatorial; overbearing; also, sometimes, overmastering;
imperial, pertaining to empire; also, magnificent in display or manner.

incredulous, not disposed to believe; skeptical;
incredible, not worthy of belief: seldom used of persons.
Cf. *credible*.

indict (ĭn-dīt'), to charge with a crime (see **indictment** in main vocabulary);
indite (ĭn-dīt'), to write; compose.

ingenious, clever; skilfully contrived;
ingenuous, frank; artless.

interstate, between states;
intrastate, within a state;
intestate (ĭn-tĕs'tāt), not having made a will.

irreverent, lacking in reverence;
irrelevant, lacking in pertinence; off the subject. Notice the difference in the position of the *v* sound, and in the final vowel.

its, belonging to it;
it's, a contraction meaning it is; 'tis.

later refers to time;
latter refers usually to position, as in a list or in casual mention.

leave, departure; also permission: see main vocabulary for detailed meanings;
lief, gladly. Do not use *leave* or *leaves* as an adverb.

Right: I gave him *leave* to go.
Right: I'd as *lief* go.
Wrong: I'd as *leave* go.

liar, one who tells falsehoods;
lier, one who reclines.

lie (past tense *lay*, past participle *lain*), to recline; for various other meanings, see main vocabulary: intransitive;
lay (past tense and past participle *laid*), to place; for various other meanings, see main vocabulary: mainly but not exclusively transitive.

lightning, the electrical flash and discharge characteristic of thunderstorms;
lightening, present participle and gerund of the verb *lighten* in all senses, including the sense "to produce a flash of lightning."

liniment, a liquid for application to the skin;
lineament (lĭn'ē-a-mĕnt), a feature or outline, especially of the face.

loose (lōōs), unfastened; also, to unfasten;
lose (lōōz), to fail to keep; be deprived of.

luxuriant, fertile; abundant; profuse;
luxurious, devoted to luxury.

magnet, iron or steel possessing the power of attraction;
magnate, a person of influence, power, or wealth.

mantle, a cape or wrap;
mantel, a shelf, as above a fireplace.

missile, a projectile;
missal, a book of devotions.

mucus, the noun;
mucous, the adjective: pertaining to mucus.

neglect, preferred as a noun, when the emphasis is on the instance rather than on the character or attitude;
negligence, preferred when the attitude of mind is to be stressed.

See **neglect**, *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

observance, the act of keeping, or paying attention to, laws or customs; also, a rite, ceremony, or custom;
observation, the act of noting or examining; also, a remark.

oral (ō'rål), pertaining to the mouth; hence, usually, spoken;
aural (ô'rål), pertaining to the ear; auditory.

pagoda (på-gō'då), an eastern temple of many stories, taking the form of a tall, pyramidal tower;
pergola (pûr'gŏ-lå), an arbor or trellis.

palate, the roof of the mouth;
palette, a plate for mixing colors;
pallet, a rough bed; also, any of various mechanical tools; also, a stripe in heraldry.

Parthenon, the temple of Athena on the Acropolis at Athens, preëminent in Greek architecture;
Pantheon, originally a temple dedicated to all the gods; specifically, one in Rome, now the Santa Maria Rotonda, which has been called "the noblest work of Roman architecture." See main vocabulary for full definitions, and see illustrations under **order**.

passable, worthy of being passed;
passible: this spelling constitutes a word which, though unusual, has a meaning of its own: capable of feeling or suffering.

pendant (noun), a hanging ornament, as a locket or an earring;
pendent (adjective), hanging; suspended.

peninsula, the noun;
peninsular, the adjective.

per cent, used to indicate rate in hundredths; as, six *per cent;*
percentage, the noun; as, it proved difficult to compute the exact *percentage.*

persecute, to pursue in order to injure;
prosecute, to bring suit against or bring to trial.

pertinent, in *a pertinent question*, should not be confused with **impertinent**, although the meanings of the two words in this phrase approach each other. *Impertinent* has a derived meaning of impolite, which has become its commonest sense. *Pertinent* means bearing closely upon the matter in hand. On those occasions when a question bears directly upon a highly personal matter which it is hardly proper to approach otherwise than distantly, the expression *a pertinent question* may carry much the same implication as *an impertinent question.*

Note that **pert**, too, has much the same meaning as *impertinent*, though there is a suggestion of not unpleasing vivacity about the former term.

petition, a formal request;
partition, separation; also, a separating wall within a building.

phosphorus, the noun;
phosphorous, the adjective.

pistol, the firearm;
pistil, the seed-bearing organ of a flower;
pistole, the coin.

Pluto, the god of the lower world;
Plutus, the god of riches;
Plato, the Greek philosopher.

pour, to cause to flow in a stream;
pore, to be absorbed in thought; also, a minute hole, as in a leaf or the skin.

practical, applicable to practice; workable under real, as opposed to ideal, conditions;
practicable, capable under the existing conditions of being put into effect.

precipitous, very steep, like a cliff; descending rapidly;
precipitate, rash; sudden.

prescribe, advise; order;
proscribe, condemn; forbid.

presumptive, affording ground for supposition: used chiefly as in *presumptive* evidence and in the expression heir *presumptive* (see **presumptive** in main vocabulary);
presumable, capable of being believed or taken for granted;
presumptuous, arrogant.

previous, former; prior: without the negative form *imprevious;*
pervious, admitting passage of a fluid: negative *impervious.*

principle (noun), a rule;
principal (adjective), chief; also (noun), used in a number of senses in which the idea of "chief" is inherent, as, (1) the headmaster of a school; (2) the sum of money on which

interest is computed; (3) a major participant in a crime, as opposed to an accessory; (4) an actor in a main part, as opposed to a member of the supporting cast, etc.

procession, the act of going forward; also, that which goes forward;
precession, the act of going before others: used chiefly in the expression *precession of the equinoxes* (see **precession** in main vocabulary) and of gyroscopic action.

pronunciation, the correct selection, combination, and discrimination through stress, of sounds recognized in a given language;
enunciation, the correct rendering of the sounds in a given language, often with respect to distinctness.

prophecy (prŏf'ĕ-sĭ), (noun), prediction;
prophesy (prŏf'ĕ-sī), (verb), to utter prophecy; predict.

See **foretell**, *Syn.*, in main vocabulary.

proposal, an offer;
proposition, a statement presented for consideration. Avoid the loose use which has developed within commercial slang.

propose, to offer; sometimes, to offer as a declared intention;
purpose (verb), to form or have the intention.

quite, fully; completely;
quiet, free from noise; peaceful; at rest. The confusion here is chiefly one of spelling.

recipe, preferred of cookery;
receipt, noun corresponding to the verb *receive*, with a number of special meanings (see main vocabulary); allowable also of cookery.

respectable, worthy of respect;
respectful, showing respect.

respectfully, in a manner indicative of respect;
respectively, with due regard to position or order of mention.

Right: Yours respectfully.
Wrong: Yours respectively.
Right: The three parcels that I have mentioned were to go to Jones, Smith, and Brown respectively.

rout (rout), to put to flight; also, to root up; scoop out; bring to light;
route (rōōt), to send by a certain way.

satiric, pertaining to or given to satire;
satyric, pertaining to or like a satyr.

sensuous, appealing to the senses (see **sensuous**, def. 1, in main vocabulary);
sensual, relating to the grosser senses.

sewage, preferred for the waste matter;
sewerage, preferred, when a single word is to be used, for a sewage system.

singing (sĭng'ĭng), from the verb *sing*.
singeing (sĭnj'ĭng), from the verb *singe*.

There are two other pairs of verbs presenting a similar problem, each pair, however, involving one unusual verb. **Springing**, from the verb *spring*, is to be distinguished from **springeing**, from the uncommon verb *springe* (sprĭnj), meaning to snare. Likewise, **tingeing** (tĭnj'ĭng), from the verb *tinge*, is to be distinguished from **tinging** (tĭng'ĭng), from the uncommon verb *ting*, meaning to ring or tinkle. The form from *tinge* may also be spelled **tinging** (but pronounced tĭnj'ĭng), but *tingeing* is preferred.

sit, be seated; for various other meanings, see main vocabulary: mainly but not exclusively intransitive;
set, to put; for various other meanings, see main vocabulary: mainly but not exclusively transitive.

solidity, the state of being solid, or hard and heavy;
solidarity, the state of being united in opinion, effort, or purpose;
sodality, a fraternal organization.

specially, for a particular purpose; as a result of particular care;
especially, in a high degree.

Right: *Specially* chosen as being *especially* durable.

specialty, something specially devised or given special attention;
speciality, the quality of being special.

statue, image;
statute, enactment;
stature, height; growth;
status, condition.

stimulus, that which rouses the mind or senses: often used of a sense impression;
stimulant, a remedy or agent regarded as producing increased functional activity; especially, an intoxicant.

suite (swēt), **suit**. For numerous detailed meanings see main vocabulary. Either may be used of a set of furniture or a set of rooms; *suite* is commoner in the latter sense.

therefore (*thâr*'fōr; *thûr*'-), for this or that reason;
therefor (*thâr*-fôr'), in return for this or that: rather formal and not very common.

typographical, relating to printing or type;
topographical, relating to maps and charts.

umpire, a judge; an arbiter.
empire, a nation the sovereign of which is an emperor.

unkept, not kept; sometimes, not kept up or tended;
unkempt, not combed; disheveled; slovenly.

valuable, of much value;
valued, appreciated; of recognized value.

venal, mercenary; corrupt;
venial, pardonable; trivial.

veracious, true; truthful;
voracious, ravenous; greedy.

vocation, preferred for one's primary or recognized calling or profession;
avocation, preferred for an interest secondary to the vocation, which may be a recreation, a hobby, or a second occupation.

waver, to flicker; also, hesitation;
waiver, relinquishment of a right.

Chapter IX

LETTERS: THEIR COMPOSITION AND TONE

It is a far cry from the Amarna letters of Middle Egypt to modern business correspondence or to the more colorful social letter. Aside from the difference in mechanical make-up, the subject matter of the letters of the ancients had little to commend it to consideration today, if we can judge by the fragmentary examples left us, which are stripped of the courteous language of the modern letter.

Tone

Most of the letters written today pertain to business. Probably the business letter has contributed more to the growth of business than any other one thing. This is because the modern business letter is not a stereotyped form of expression employed by everyone who needs to communicate with his fellow men on topics pertaining to his vocation. The business letter today breathes personality—it has *tone*. It inevitably reflects the character of the writer, and it should be carefully adapted to the characteristics of the person to whom it is sent.

One would not think of writing a letter to a farmer about the purchase of harvesting machinery in the same juvenile tone that would be employed in a letter that attempts to sell to a youth a subscription to the *American Boy*. The appeal to the farmer must be made through his need of modern harvesting machinery, and argument must be substantiated by fact. Generalizations will not do. The farmer must be convinced of his need. The letter should not be couched in high-sounding phrases. Plain talk appeals to him, as does a matter-of-fact, frank tone. He will give consideration to a letter that guarantees value received and satisfaction.

On the other hand, a letter to a boy must be adapted to the mind of a boy. Its tone, language, and diction must produce the effect of simplicity. But it also must be dignified, and the appeal must be directed to the motives and instincts of boyhood.

Characteristics of a Good Business Letter

Much business correspondence today is dictated. It requires skill to be able to dictate a well-balanced letter, one that conveys to the

reader the exact meaning which the dictator intends to convey, and which at the same time creates good will and friendship.

A good business letter is clear, concise, and courteous. It does not require rereading in order to be understood. A carefully planned letter is seldom vague or incoherent. If a letter is not understandable to the reader, it probably has been carelessly prepared. Unusual terms and technical expressions should be avoided.

The excessively long sentence is often responsible for involved statements that are difficult to read and to understand. On the other hand, the writer should not fill his letter with sentences that are too short. Of course there is no set limit to the length of a sentence, but if the reader is required to read sentences that are invariably long, his attention to the subject may be taxed to the limit; and when his attention begins to grow weak, he is likely to lose interest in the purpose of the letter.

The beginning sentence should give a hint of the purpose of the letter. It should contain something that will attract the reader's attention, something that will interest him. Stilted expressions, such as "Yours of the ninth instant received and contents duly noted," mean nothing and should be avoided. By using meaningless statements at the beginning of a letter, the writer misses the opportunity to arouse the reader's interest.

The sample letters which follow will serve to illustrate what is meant by stilted expressions. The first letter is a "dead-language" letter typical of many poor business letters. The phrases in italics are awkward or overworked expressions that should not find place in any letter.

Dear Reader:

We *beg to call your attention* to the fact that a part of this chapter is devoted to the question of letter lingo, in the hope that everyone who reads it will resolve that from now on and forevermore he will omit these time-worn expressions from his daily dictation.

When dictating an answer to an ordinary, everyday business letter, do you think it adds anything of interest to your message to tell your reader that you *have duly received his favor of the 16th inst.*, and that *same being to hand* you *wish to state in reply that . . . ?*

Do you *attach hereto* the memorandum that you are sending him, or do you *beg to hand it to him herewith?* Do you believe that he will know exactly what you mean when you say that the matter to which he referred in his *letter of recent date* will have your *immediate attention* and that you *will see to it* that shipments are sent forward at the *earliest possible moment?*

In reply to these questions which are *respectfully submitted herewith, would ask* that you *carefully note contents of this letter* and observe how much of interest and sense such expressions add to the message itself. Due to the fact that these unnecessary flourishes are costing American business organizations many thousands of dollars daily, *would suggest* that your

customer-reader would *thank you in advance* if you would omit them altogether and write him as though you considered him a normal human being.

Thanking you for your kind attention and *trusting that* you will follow the suggestions made in this communication, we *wish to remain,*

Courtesy the Boston Chamber of Commerce

Following is another example of what a business letter should not be. This is said to be the worst letter that ever was written.

Yours of the 27th inst. at hand and contents duly noted. In reply would say same shall receive our best attention at earliest possible moment. We take pleasure in handing you herewith our latest investment listings, attached hereto, as per your request. Through an oversight on the part of our mailing clerk, the statement sent in compliance with your esteemed favor of the 12th ult. was wrongly addressed and has accordingly been returned to us. Regret the delay thus caused but beg to be permitted to say that we take pleasure in enclosing duplicate herewith. At present writing we are unable to quote on Siberian securities, owing to unforeseen circumstances arising in connection with shipping, but beg to inform you that in so far as we are able to foresee, the old prices will prevail during the coming season. Whatever the case may be, we are pleased to advise you that quotation shall go forward to your address immediately on receipt of same at our office. Hoping this communication may prove satisfactory in every respect, assuring you of our best attention at all times, and awaiting your further commands, beg to remain . . .

In contrast to these two letters, following is a letter which shows that it was more carefully thought out. The writer knew what he wanted to say and he has said it in a simple, clear style.

My dear Mr. Jones:

Increasingly advertisers realize that their biggest mission is to educate. Let the public know all about your business, your factory, your product, and if your business, your factory, your product are what they should be, you are bound to prosper.

This has been the policy of the World Baking Company in the preparation of the year's schedule of trade-paper advertising reproduced in miniature in the attached booklet.

This miniature reproduction does not give the full effect of the originals as they appear in full size and full color in millers' and bakers' trade papers, but it does tell the story. It tells the story of the company, its ideals, its aspirations, its problems, and its methods of solving those problems.

It is the hope and belief of the officers and directors of this company that this recital will interest you as one of our stockholders. We feel that the booklet prepared by our advertising department contains a story of a business and a business institution which you will find well worth while perusing.

Very truly yours,
WORLD BAKING COMPANY

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There can be no hard and fast rules set down about the content of the business letter. Its effectiveness depends very much upon the temperament of the writer and of the recipient. In any case, a business letter should be dignified and courteous. An occasion never arises for writing a letter that will offend. The business correspondent, no matter what the provocation may be, should remember that a letter *can* be a good business letter and at the same time be friendly. We all know that a friendly, courteous, painstaking effort to obtain an audience with a correspondent will go a long way toward establishing cordial business relations. Such letters always are taken as representative of the company from which they are received.

In its form, a business letter differs from a social letter only in having a slight additional degree of formality. Each has a specific message to convey and the principle of construction is the same. The business letter is as brief and explicit as possible without being curt. The social letter may be drawn out, through intimacy, to greater length.

The Mechanics of Letter Writing

A well-planned, carefully phrased letter requires an attractive form. Like the successful salesman, it must go forth in a garb "neat, not gaudy." It must be orderly in its make-up. It must give the appearance of careful preparation before going forth on its errand. It must make a favorable impression on its reader before he begins to read it. In other words, its "How do you do" to its recipient must be such as to win for it a cordial welcome.

The heading

The heading of the letter, with the exception of the date, is included in the letterhead. Sometimes the date is placed in the center of the sheet of paper, but more often at the right below the letterhead, with the last figure of the date marking the right-hand margin of the body of the letter. The date should give the year, month, and day, with the month written out, and the day of the month indicated in cardinal numerals. *St, nd, rd,* and *th* should not be used after a date: May 3, 1940, *not* May 3rd.

The salutation

The salutation is the complimentary greeting that is used to begin a letter. It should be placed two spaces below the inside address, flush with the margin. In business letters, the salutation always is followed by a colon, but in personal letters a comma may follow the salutation.

The form of the salutation will depend upon the relation between the person addressed and the writer. In business letters, *Gentlemen*, *Ladies*, *Dear Sir*, and *Dear Madam* are the most common salutations, the first two being used when addressing a company or corporation, the last two, when addressing one man or one woman.

If the person addressed is known personally to the writer, the forms *Dear Mr. Webster* or *Dear Miss Roberts* or *Dear Mrs. Stevens* may be used. When writing to a public official of high rank, the more formal salutation, *Sir*, is employed.

Following are the more commonly used forms of salutation.

Official
Sir:
Madam:

Formal
My dear Sir:
My dear Madam:
My dear Mr. Smith:
My dear Mrs. Smith:
My dear Miss Smith:

Semiformal
Dear Sir:
Dear Madam:
Gentlemen:
Ladies:

Informal
Dear Mr. Smith:
Dear Mrs. Smith:
Dear Miss Smith:

The inside address

The name and address of the company or the individual to whom the letter is addressed is written at the left of the letter page, slightly below the heading. There are two forms in common use: the block form, in which every line of the address begins flush with the margin; and the indented form. From the standpoint of utility, the block form is preferable, as it saves the time of the typist. Whichever form is used in the address should also be used in heading, signature, and envelope address. In the indented form, close or full punctuation may be used, but in the block form, open punctuation is usually adopted.

A title is used with the name of an individual: *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *Miss*, *Professor*, *Dr.*, *Hon.*, *Rev.*, *Captain*, *Major*, *Dean*, *Ph.D.*, *LL.D.*, or the like. If the letter is addressed to a company, no title is used if the name is followed by the words *Company* or *Incorporated* or their abbreviations. But if these words do not follow the name of the company, the abbreviation *Messrs.* is sometimes used. However, the use of this French abbreviation is more common in England and Canada than in the United States. In addressing a company or an individual, be sure to write the name exactly as the company or individual writes it. Do not take liberties with names. By doing so, you may offend.

Forms of address for distinguished individuals will be found on page 166.

Body of the letter

The body of the letter contains the real communication. The dictator should assist the typist in its arrangement by indicating the beginning of each paragraph. Paragraphing is of great importance, if for nothing else than for the artistic effect. It is equally important, however, in classifying the writer's ideas. Every paragraph should treat of one subject only. When the writer's thought changes, a new paragraph should be made.

Double spacing should be allowed between the salutation and the letter proper. Care should be used in determining the spacing and margins of the body of the letter.

The body of the letter should be so planned that the complimentary close and the signature will not be crowded into the lower margin. If more than one page is needed to complete the letter, the second sheet should be numbered at the top with the initials of the person to whom the letter is addressed, and the date; as, *2 – J.A.R. . . . . Jan. 2, 1940.* If the first page has no letterhead, the second page should be numbered and the name of the writer should be written across the top of the page.

In interoffice correspondence, each paragraph may be labeled with its subject, or may be written on a separate sheet.

Paragraphs are usually begun with an indented line. Some writers prefer the block form or the "hanging indention," but these forms are for the most part looked upon as innovations. Double spaces are often left between the paragraphs if the body of the letter has been typed in single space.

The body of a letter must be carefully punctuated. Care must also be used in the spacing between words and lines, and in the division of words at the end of lines. The dictionary is everyone's safest guide in dividing words, as in spelling them.

The complimentary close

The complimentary close of a letter is a leave-taking of the person addressed, and is to a letter what "good-by" is to a personal parting. It is written or typed two or three spaces below the last line of the body of the letter, midway between the right and left margins. The form used should be appropriate to the person addressed. A list follows of the most common forms in use today.

Friendly	*Business*	*Official*
Sincerely yours	Yours truly	Respectfully
Yours sincerely	Truly yours	Respectfully yours

Friendly	*Business*	*Informal*
Cordially yours	Yours very truly	Yours gratefully
Faithfully yours	Very truly yours	Fraternally yours

Only the first word of the complimentary close is capitalized. A comma is placed after the last word.

The signature

As the word implies, the signature designates the writer, or the company he represents, or both. In the last case, the company name is typed, and the writer's name is written underneath it, with his official position typed at the right of, or beneath, his name. If the writer of the letter is not an executive, the word *by* is usually placed before his name.

No title should appear before a man's signature. If the writer be a married woman, the common form is

Frances Hill Devon
(Mrs. Philip Snowden Devon)

A widow writes her name exactly as she wrote it before the death of her husband. An unmarried woman usually writes her name with the word *Miss* in parentheses preceding it. A divorced woman may assume her maiden name with or without *Mrs.*; or she may retain her husband's name with *Miss* or *Mrs.*

The signature follows the complimentary close, one or two spaces directly below or to the right. It should follow the form, block or indented, which is used in the address. The name should be written plainly and always with the same use of initials and given name.

Examples of Types of Letters

Sales Letters

Dear Sir:

Popular imagination has ever been stirred by the colorful tales of English voyagers in Elizabethan times — Frobisher, Drake, Raleigh, and their fellows, braving the unknown Atlantic and bringing back precious freight of foreign wealth. No less thrilling are the deeds of those mighty Elizabethan adventurers into the countries of the mind, the men who brought into English speech and English literature the treasure-trove of foreign letters. To us, indeed, the Elizabethan Age would not be Elizabethan without Hoby and North and Florio!

How these men and others brought the Renaissance to England is the theme of a most attractive book, by Dr. F. O. Matthiessen of Harvard University, which we have just published with the title *Translation: an Elizabethan Art.*

By a detailed analysis of a representative group of Elizabethan translations, Doctor Matthiessen has been able to suggest the purpose and importance as well as the literary qualities of all these works. He has a deep

appreciation of his originals and is therefore able to impart to his pages both vividness and interest. After reading him, you will agree that the Elizabethan translations are worthy of a high place in the history of English literature and deserve much credit for their help in developing the English language and in broadening the English mind. We commend the book to all faithful admirers of vigorous English prose.

Doctor Matthiessen's *Translation: an Elizabethan Art* is a volume of 242 pages. The price is $2.50 a copy, postpaid. We shall be glad to send you a copy, with invoice payable in thirty days.

Very truly yours,

Dear Madam:

What will be the prevailing colors in hosiery this season? Wouldn't you be pleased to have the word of an expert on this important question? We know you would, for you have taken the trouble to write to us concerning our advertisement in *Vogue*. You will, moreover, be pleased to learn that it is possible for you to see, in your own home, the first of this season's production of hosiery, and to learn what will be the newest shades.

Our colorists are in touch with the shoe and dress-goods experts all the time. They learn months in advance when a new shade is to appear in cloth or leather. This forethought means that our customers can always depend on *Colonial Dame Hosiery*.

It is not necessary for you to carry shoes or dresses downtown when you want to match them in hosiery. Simply send for me, and I will call at your house at your convenience with samples of our full line.

Put the inclosed card in the mail today if you want to see what will be stylish this spring.

Yours very truly,

Dear Sir:

Out in Yellowstone National Park the great geyser known as Old Faithful spouts a never-failing column of boiling water 150 feet into the air. It is estimated that 250,000 gallons of hot water are liberated with every play, and each play lasts from four to seven minutes.

Suppose that you could have a pipe line from "Old Faithful" to your house. Wouldn't it be fine to have all the hot water you could use without having to build a fire? You can enjoy just such a hot-water service if you install an *Automatic Gas Water Heater*.

This water heater is placed in the cellar and is connected with the water and gas supply. You never have to go near it or give it any attention whatever. The moment that you open any hot-water faucet in your house, the flow of water turns on and ignites the gas, and the water is heated as it runs.

Thousands of satisfied users know that this water heater operates with perfect satisfaction at all times, and gives piping-hot water at any time and in any quantity desired.

If you will let me know when it will be convenient for you to have me call, I shall be pleased to answer any questions and give you figures for installing this hot-water service in your home.

Very truly yours,

ORDER LETTER

337 Charles Street
Terre Haute, Indiana
October 31, 19—

Ditson and Healy, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Please send me by parcel post the following items from your Fall Catalog of Musical Supplies:

		List Price	
2 quires 13A music paper	@	$1.10	$2.20
2 quires 2A music paper	@	1.10	2.20
4 doz. No. 75 blank music books	@	3.10	12.40
			$16.80

I am inclosing my personal check for $16.80 in payment of the goods listed.

Yours truly,
JOSEF LEVIN

LETTERS ACKNOWLEDGING AN ORDER

June 30, 19–

Mr. James O. Foster
220 North Fourth Street
Bristol, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Your order, made through our representative, Mr. Allen, for four boxes of double-thick glass to be shipped by freight, and six panes of leaded glass to be shipped by express, will be sent today.

We thank you for the order, and trust that it will be the beginning of a long and pleasant business relation between us.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE BLAKE
Manager

Koji Fukushima
Kobe, Japan

Dear Sir:

We thank you for the order transmitted to us by cable, which we will forward to the mill for final approval and acceptance under conditions as stipulated below.

Quantity: 20 machines set up
Description: 5 machines thirteen gauge
5 machines fourteen gauge
5 machines fifteen gauge
5 machines twelve gauge

Quality: Checkered head countersunk wire nail machines, American Machine Company's make.

Price: $2,000 (two thousand dollars American gold) each C.I.F. Kobe, Japan.

Terms: Payment to be made in New York on presentation of complete set of ocean documents; confirmed irrevocable letter of credit to be established to our order for full amount of order, available for payment thirty days from date; credit to be established by you by cable.

Shipment: Shipment will be made at once from the mill.

Remarks: This order is accepted with the understanding that we will not be responsible for delays due to conditions beyond our control, and is subject to our receiving Federal export license within the specified time.

Respectfully yours,

AMERICAN EXPORT CORPORATION

By James McClettan

CREDIT LETTER

Dear Sir:

We thank you for the order which you have placed with our representative, Mr. Johnson.

We have not had the pleasure of doing business with you before, but we shall try to serve you so well that we can expect a continuance of your patronage.

As is customary with all business houses, we are obliged to seek information that will enable us to determine the amount of credit to which a new customer is entitled. To facilitate these investigations, we shall appreciate your giving us the names of a few houses with whom you have been dealing.

For your convenience in replying, we inclose an addressed, stamped envelope. May we hear from you by return mail?

Yours very truly,

COLLECTION LETTERS

Dear Mr. Benson:

In looking over the books this morning, I noticed that your bill for goods delivered in April has not been paid. The matter is not worrying me at all, but I thought you might be glad to have it brought to your attention. If convenient, perhaps you will send us a check before the close of the month.

Cordially yours,

ARNOLD WHEELER

Treasurer

Dear Sir:

We wish to call your attention to the inclosed statement of your account, which was due September 15.

We shall very much appreciate your check for the amount due, $317.63.

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir:

No doubt you have overlooked the statement of your overdue account, which we sent you September 21. We are confident that this reminder will bring the matter to your attention and that you will mail us at once your check for $317.63.

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir:

We dislike to annoy you, but your failure to give any attention to your overdue account, which amounts to $317.63, compels us to bring it to your attention again.

We hope that you will not make it necessary for us to write about this again, and that you will send us a remittance at once.

Very truly yours,

Dear Sir:

We still are without a remittance from you in settlement of our invoices of March 10 and July 15, 1931. We have called this matter to your attention several times, but have heard nothing from you.

When we accepted your order, we placed confidence in you. We still feel that this confidence is justified and that you will do your share toward upholding it. It is necessary, however, to point out that only by meeting its just obligations can a firm maintain its credit standing.

You surely cannot afford to sacrifice the good will of our house. It is worth a great deal to you, just as your good will is of tremendous value to us. Business is built upon this firm foundation of friendly trust.

We are hoping that you will make it possible for us to continue the confidence we placed in you, and that you will do your part toward maintaining cordial relations with us. We shall expect your remittance by an early mail.

Yours very truly,

LEGAL LETTER

Dear Sir:

We are returning by registered mail, as requested in your letter of March 31, the certificate for fifty shares of the Spencer Manufacturing Company's First Preferred Stock, which was registered in the name of Harriet L. Smith.

This certificate was returned by our New York correspondent with the statement that the following papers must be submitted to them before payment may be effected:

Certified copy of the will

New York State waiver
Signature of the executor guaranteed
Assignment of the Spencer Manufacturing Company erased and erasure guaranteed.

If you will have these papers prepared and will mail them to us, we shall be pleased to proceed with the collection.

Yours truly,

FOLLOW-UP LETTER

Dear Sir:

Did you ever have a good customer stop trading with you? If so, what did you do? Very likely you waited until you saw him again and then said to him, "We haven't sold you anything lately, Mr. Smith. Is anything the matter?"

You made a straight-from-the-shoulder attempt to find the real reason for his leaving you. Then Mr. Smith probably told you frankly his reasons. If they were just and you had made a mistake, you did your level best to straighten out the matter.

That is our attitude of mind in writing you this morning. We have not had an order from you for some time. We should like to know the "real reason why."

If we have failed to serve you properly in any way, we want to know it. Our efforts to serve in the best possible manner are always sincere. We know it is only by following this rule rigidly that we can hope to see our business grow as we should like to have it grow.

Put yourself in our place for a moment. Then turn this sheet over and answer this letter as you would like to have it answered if you had written. Be frank, for that is the kind of answer we want.

We await your reply with the deepest interest.

Very truly yours,

LETTER OF COMPLAINT

34 Center Street
St. Charles, Missouri
June 30, 19—

Hartley & Wells Company
Columbia, Missouri

Gentlemen:

On June 9 I wrote you ordering sent to me one set of assortment #12 Fourth of July Fireworks, priced at $7.50, and I inclosed my check in payment. The canceled check was returned with my bank statement today, but the fireworks have not yet arrived.

Of course I realize the pressure of business upon you at this season in this department, but the goods ordered will naturally be of no use to me after next Saturday.

Will you please look the matter up, and send the goods through, marked *Rush?*

Very truly yours,
ANDREW T. SAMPSON

ADJUSTMENT LETTERS

HARTLEY & WELLS COMPANY
Columbia
Missouri

Claim Department

July 2, 19—

Mr. Andrew T. Sampson
34 Center Street
St. Charles, Missouri

Subject: Nonarrival of goods

Dear Mr. Sampson:

Your letter of June 30, regarding the delay in delivering to you one set #12 Assorted Fireworks, has been referred to this department.

On consulting our files I find that your letter was received on June 11, and the order sheet is marked "Filled and forwarded June 17."

I have given personal directions that a duplicate set be sent to you today by express. If through any mischance this should not reach you by July 4, will you please return it at our expense, and let us return the amount of your check? We deeply regret that you have been subjected to this annoyance and disappointment.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM C. FAIRBANKS

Mrs. B. Oberholdt
2469 Williams Street
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Dear Madam:

We are informed by our representative who calls for your weekly orders of an error in your last order delivered September 1. We understand that you received a pint of grape juice instead of the jar of our Grapelade which you had ordered, and that you did not receive the one-half-pound box of Arrowroot Crackers. We regret this error very much.

If you do not wish to keep the grape juice, please have it returned to us for credit. We will also credit your account with the box of Arrowroot Crackers.

We assure you that we shall take every precaution to avoid errors of this nature in the future.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD ATWOOD

Mrs. Alice Penuel
427 Dauphin Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Madam:

Evidently your goods have been lost on the way. We do not want you to be put to any further trouble, so we shall make a new shipment which we feel sure will reach you promptly, and we shall take up the

matter with the transportation company ourselves. There will be no charges for you to pay on the new shipment.

After you have had the agent make a notation of the shortage, please send to us in the inclosed envelope the receipt which he gave you when you paid the charges. This will help us to take up the matter with his company.

If after you get one shipment, the other should arrive, please leave it at the station and return this letter to us with the notice you received from the agent.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM DAGE

LETTER REFUSING A CLAIM

Burk Canning Company
Dover, Delaware

Attention of Mr. C. J. Burk[1]

Gentlemen:

We have taken up your claim with our agent at Pittsburgh. He is unable to furnish us with a record of this shipment, and has not been successful in securing full information from the Reed Can Manufacturing Company. He further states that at no time has the claim been presented to him.

Since you did not take action within the four-month period allowed by this company, I very much regret that we are unable to allow the claim.

Very truly yours,
FREDERICK JAMES
Claim Agent

LETTERS OF INQUIRY

Gentlemen:

The students of the Media High School will give, in the early part of May, a play based on the story of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin." In advertising this play we should like to have printed posters bearing a picture of the Piper. For this purpose will you lend us the cuts of a picture printed on page 30 of a book published by you entitled *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*?

In case you cannot lend us the cuts, should you object if we have a flat cut made of the Piper?

The courtesy of a prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[1] "Attention of_____" is usually placed on a separate line between the last line of the inside address and the salutation, and to the right.

Philadelphia, June 16, 19—

The Frazier Preparatory School
Washington City
New York

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a catalog of your school and let me know whether a boy who has completed the work in the elementary schools of Hartford can enter without examination.

Very truly yours,
MIRIAM J. CORDER

Mrs. Benjamin Corder
3840 Trenton Street
Hartford, Conn.

ANSWER TO INQUIRY

My dear Sir:

It is a genuine pleasure to learn of your interest in the Hamilton Course and Service.

Your interest will grow, I am sure, as you learn more about our work. Thousands of ambitious business men are using our Course and Service as a definite means of preparing for greater responsibilities and larger incomes.

Our representative, Mr. Smiley, is writing you today at considerable length, explaining just what we have to offer.

This note is merely to express my personal pleasure at receiving your inquiry, and my hope that you will find it possible to take advantage of the specially reduced fee now available.

Very truly yours,

LETTER CONFIRMING A TELEGRAM

Messrs. Morgan & Company
31 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

This confirms our telegram of this morning:

"Sell one hundred Philadelphia and Reading first preferred. Buy fifty Amalgamated Copper."

Yours truly,
GEORGE DEWEY

LETTER OF TESTIMONIAL

Mr. William E. Hodge
248 Cashman Avenue
Buffalo, New York

Dear Sir:

I have examined with some care the relief maps made by Mr. George Thorne-Thompson and regard them as distinctly superior in several respects to any of the older physical maps.

Teachers of history as well as of geography will find them serviceable in many ways, particularly in showing the relation of physiographic features to the movements of population.

Very truly yours,
JAMES ROGERS

LETTER MAKING A RESERVATION

June 8, 19—

Mr. Alfred M. Carino
Hotel Seaview
Asbury Park, New Jersey
Dear Sir:

Please reserve rooms 316 and 318 for eight weeks, beginning July first, at the terms stated in your letter of June third. We shall arrive on the train that reaches Asbury Park at 4.30 p.m. Please send a conveyance for four persons and three large trunks.

Very truly yours,
KATHERINE T. SWEENEY

Mrs. Roger Sweeney
Jenkintown
Pennsylvania

APPOINTMENT LETTERS

August 17, 19—

Dear Mr. Henry:

Mr. Fraser will be in our office at 10:30 a.m., Monday, August 24, with samples of juveniles and fiction. Please let me know the most convenient time for you to call and examine his samples.

Sincerely yours,
EDNA CARVER

August 17, 1931

Dear Mr. Budd

Mr. Penhallow was just leaving when your letter was delivered. He asked me to inform you that he will be glad to see you Friday, August 21, at three o'clock.

Very truly yours,
E. P. MORTON
Secretary

LETTER OF APPLICATION

28 Merriam Avenue
Elyria, Colorado
June 23, 19—

Mr. B. R. Jackson
644 Main Street
Denver, Colorado
Dear Mr. Jackson:

In this morning's Denver *Post* I notice your advertisement for a boy to learn the business in a jewelry store. As I am just graduating from the Elyria High School, I wish to make application for the position.

I am eighteen years old and have the ordinary grammar- and high-school training. In high school I have taken a commercial course and have received good marks throughout the four years. During the summers, holidays, and on Saturdays for the last two years I have worked at Dow's Drug Store, in Elyria.

For further information, I refer you to:

Mr. Arthur C. Barnes
Principal, Elyria High School

Mr. F. J. Dow,
98 Shirley Street, Elyria

I shall be glad to call at your store for a personal interview at your convenience.

Yours truly,
James F. Brown

Letter of Reference

Mr. John M. Haines
North High School
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Haines:

We have an application for a position from Paul H. Thompson, 917 Cottage Street, a graduate of your high school.

We shall appreciate very much any information that you may send us concerning him. We are interested in knowing particularly the kind of record he made in his studies and how he got along with his fellow students. Any other information you may wish to send us about him will be very much appreciated.

We inclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your reply.

Very truly yours,
Herman Collins

Letters of Recommendation

Mr. John T. Page
Page Steel Works
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Page:

Mr. John T. Byer has been employed as secretary to the President of this company for the past two years. He has proved himself accurate, painstaking, and thorough, and has shown remarkable understanding of business methods.

He leaves us of his own accord because he wishes to locate farther west. We most heartily recommend him for any position which he feels qualified to fill.

Very truly yours,
Powers and Wraith
E. H. Powers, President

Philadelphia, June 24, 19--

Miss Ellen Ransome, Director
The Secretarial Placement Service
31 East 41 Street
New York City

Dear Miss Ransome:

I am glad of the opportunity of recommending Miss Edna Morton, who has been my secretary for two years. During the time she has been with me she has made herself almost indispensable to me in my work, and I greatly regret the circumstances which necessitate her leaving me and going to New York.

She is not only an expert stenographer, she is also — what is far more rare — an unusually intelligent and capable young woman, and I recommend her heartily to anyone who is fortunate enough to secure her services.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES PENHALLOW

My dear Mr. Bucannon:

I understand that there is, or is about to be, a vacancy in the position of cashier for this company. May I take the liberty of suggesting Mr. M. J. Fernon for promotion to that position?

Of his training and special qualifications for the position it would be presumptuous of me to speak, for you are better able to judge concerning them than I. I should like to call your attention to his long service with the company and to the high esteem in which he is held by all who have been associated with him. I feel sincerely that, all other considerations being equal, it would greatly aid the spirit of good will in the department were Mr. Fernon to receive the appointment.

Respectfully yours,
EDGAR F. SLOAN

Mr. John C. Bucannon
New York City

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION

451 Park Avenue
New York City
June 4, 19—

My dear Reid:

This will introduce my friend Mr. Robert Cabell, of this city, who will be in Chicago during July and August.

"Bob" Cabell is an A-1 tennis player — in fact, the champion of the Long Island Tennis Club. Knowing your interest in the game, I feel sure that you and he will hit it off. If you can put him up at the Bayside Club, you need not worry about winning that cup this summer.

At any rate, be sure that I shall appreciate any courtesies shown him.

With kind regards,
H. T. GRISWOLD

January 31, 19—

Professor T. C. Harrison, Ph.D.
Allwine University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Professor Harrison:

May I introduce to you my friend Dr. Trescott Fordyce, with whose work in the field of astronomy you are probably familiar. He is very eager to visit your observatory and to discuss a matter which he believes will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,
HARRISON CARR

Portland, Maine
July 16, 19—

Mr. Thomas Winthrop
Metropolitan Building
New York City

Dear Mr. Winthrop:

This letter will introduce to you Mr. James E. Smith, a young mechanical engineer, recently graduated from Cornell University. I know him to be a man of energy and ability, and have found his services in my office invaluable during his vacations.

He is willing to do any kind of work to gain a foothold in New York, and if you or any of your friends can assist him in securing a position, I am sure you will not regret it.

Sincerely yours,
STEPHEN MANN

225 Broadway
New York City
July 6, 19—

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I am glad to introduce to you the bearer of this note, Mr. Fred Cooke, who is personnel manager for the Horton Steel Company of Pittsburgh.

I have known Mr. Cooke for a number of years, and believe he is one of the best men in his line in the country. You have doubtless heard of his "Welfare Bonus Plan."

He has another idea which seems to me just as big as the bonus plan, and I am sure you will be as interested in it as I am. He will tell you my answer to his proposal. Perhaps you will let me know what you think of the whole thing.

Sincerely yours,
R. A. MILLER

Letter of Congratulation

Dear George:

Congratulations! I just learned of your good luck through John McCarthy. I should not say "good luck," for I am sure that you deserve the honor, and evidently the President feels as I do. All good wishes for your success.

Sincerely yours,
Boyd

Letters of Condolence

Dear Charles:

May I extend to you my sincere sympathy in your sorrow. A friendship such as existed between you and Jack is rare, and I can understand how deeply his passing must have affected you. Please call upon me for anything that I can do at this time.

Frank

Dear Sarah:

Words cannot express my sympathy for you in the loss of your mother. I am sure that your devotion to her and your efforts to make the last years of her life happy and carefree must be a source of consolation to you.

Rebecca

Dear Henry:

You have my deepest sympathy in the sorrow that has come to you. Your friendship with your father was unusually close, and I know what grief his loss must bring to you. I am sure that you have many pleasant memories of him to sustain you, and that you will find comfort in the memory of his love for you and of your filial devotion to him. Everyone admired him, and to me his sudden passing was a severe shock.

If there is anything that I can do to assist you at this sad time, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Formal Invitation

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown
request the pleasure of
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pritchard's
company at dinner
on Wednesday, April seventh
at eight o'clock
1632 West Ashley Street

Formal Acceptance

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pritchard accept with pleasure Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown's kind invitation for dinner on Wednesday, April seventh, at eight o'clock.

16 Bent Road, Arlington
March twenty-fifth

Formal Regret

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pritchard regret that owing to a previous engagement they are unable to accept Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown's kind invitation for dinner on Wednesday, April seventh, at eight o'clock.

16 Bent Road, Arlington
March twenty-fifth

Informal Invitation

Note. An informal invitation is always written by hand, usually by the hostess or her secretary.

Dear Anne:

Can you and Charles come to dinner with us on Tuesday, March the third? Billie and I want so much to see you both before we leave for our western trip.

We are also asking those delightful young Farrands — you remember falling in love with her at Jane Dorlon's bridge. I know Charles will like her husband, too.

Eight o'clock is the hour. We do hope you can make it.

Always yours,
Margaret

Informal Acceptance

Dear Margaret:

Charles and I are delighted to accept for Tuesday, the third, at eight. I'm eager to hear your plans for the trip and also to see pretty Mrs. Farrand again. Thank you for thinking of us.

With love,
Anne

Formal invitations to a musicale, an "at home," a dinner to a débutante, or a church wedding are engraved. Some hostesses prefer a special invitation with only the name of the guest written in; others prefer the more convenient form called the *general invitation* with the name and address of the host and the hostess, or the hostess alone, engraved, and space left for written details.

THE DÉBUTANTE

MR. AND MRS. PRESCOTT PARMELEE
REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF

.....

COMPANY AT A DANCE IN HONOR OF THEIR DAUGHTER
MISS LUCY PARMELEE
ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE THIRD OF MARCH
AT TEN O'CLOCK
FIFTEEN MASCOMA ROAD
R.S.V.P.

AT HOME, DANCING

MR. AND MRS. GREVILLE STOCKTON
AT HOME
ON THURSDAY, THE FOURTH OF MARCH
AT TEN O'CLOCK
TWENTY EAST SIXTY-NINTH STREET
The favor of an answer is requested — Dancing

MUSICALE

MRS. KENNETH HOPE PRESTON
REQUESTS THE PLEASURE OF

.....

COMPANY AT A MUSICALE
ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD OF MARCH
AT FOUR O'CLOCK
52 STUYVESANT PARKWAY
R.S.V.P.

At Home

MRS. JAY DURWARD HOYT
MISS PAULA HOYT
WILL BE AT HOME
SATURDAY, THE NINTH OF FEBRUARY
FROM FOUR UNTIL SEVEN O'CLOCK
145 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET
DANCING

At Home

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin Hardy
At Home
Friday afternoon
October the fifteenth
from four until six o'clock
"Fairview"
Chestnut Hill

Wedding Invitation

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR DAVIDSON
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE
AT THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER
BEATRICE
TO
MR. FRANK LINDLEY DARNELL
ON SATURDAY THE TWELFTH OF JUNE
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON
ST. DOMINICK'S CHURCH
NEW YORK

Card to Church

Please present this card
at St. Dominick's Church
on Saturday, the twelfth of June
at twelve o'clock

Words and Expressions to Be Avoided When Writing a Letter

Above: The use of such expressions as *the above statement* is condemned by some authorities.

According to our records: Everyone knows that you get information from your records.

Advise: A greatly overworked word.

All forms of participial endings, such as *trusting, hoping, thanking, wishing,* with *we remain, we are,* etc., as, *Thanking you in advance, we remain:* Remember that the *last* sentence will generally leave its impression—good or bad. Make the closing sentence complete and direct; as, *We shall appreciate an early reply.*

Assuring you of our prompt attention: Should you use this if you were talking to your correspondent? Be natural.

Give a definite date when possible: *we will ship your order tomorrow.* Such an expression as *We assure you that the matter will have our prompt attention* may be used where a definite date cannot be given.

At an early date: This expression should be avoided.

At hand: Trite.

Attached find: If anything is attached to the letter, say *attached is.* Of course it will be found. It could not be attached under separate cover.

Attached hereto: Omit *hereto.*

Awaiting your further orders: Why not ask in a direct way?

Beg: in **Beg to state**
Beg to advise
Beg to inform To beg means to ask something for nothing. If you are in the begging mood, these are apt statements, but surely you are not, even

Beg to acknowledge — if you are wont to use these expressions.

Complaint: — A rather rough word to use in a letter. Express your regret over any unpleasant incident that may necessitate correspondence.

Contents duly noted: — An unnecessary space filler. These words are meaningless.

Dictated but not read (signed, or corrected): — Discourteous. Letter should be returned with notation, "Received but not read."

Even date or recent date: — To be clear, mention the exact date.

For your information wish to advise: — This expression sounds pretentious. Be natural and you will be more effective.

Hand you: — *Send you* is clearer. How can one hand anything to another in a letter?

Has come to hand: — If you answer a letter, the sender will know that his has been received.

I have before me your letter: — Your correspondent does not care where you have his letter.

Inclosed (enclosed) herewith: — *Herewith* is unnecessary.

Inclosed (enclosed) please find: — Use *inclosed is.* Arrange the inclosure so that the reader will find it.

Inclosed (enclosed) you will find:

Inclosed (enclosed) under separate cover: — Make a definite statement: *We are sending to you by parcel post.*

In due course: — Say definitely when you will do it.

In re: — Has no place in an English letter.

In reply wish to state: — Go ahead and say it.

Inst., prox., ult.: — Abbreviations of words borrowed from the Latin. It is more courteous to specialize in English, the language of your correspondent.

Kind: — A perfectly good word, but often misused in letter writing. Ordinary business correspondence is neither kind nor unkind.

Kindly: — You would not say an unkind thing in a letter. Do not imply it by using *kindly.*

Oblige: — Awkward. Resembles the last bow of a high-school declaimer.

Our Mr. Foster: It is better to say, *Mr. Foster, our representative.*

Per, as per: Appropriate in a Latin phrase, as *per annum, per capita.* For *three dollars per day,* say *three dollars a day. As per* should be avoided.

Please be advised that: Usually superfluous.

Proposition: Business slang; you mean *proposal* or *undertaking.*

Permit me to say: You may say anything you please on paper, without permission.

Referring to the matter:
Referring to your favor:
Regarding your communication of: Stilted ways of introducing a subject.

Same (as a pronoun): Much better to mention what you are writing about, or say *it, they,* etc.

State: An overworked verb. Use *say.*

The above subject:
Under the above subject: Why imply that you are backing up to find where you first started?

The writer wishes to say: Do not avoid *I* in this case. Write as you would speak.

This is in reply to:
This is to inform you: Perfectly obvious from the contents of your letter.

This letter is for the purpose of asking: Why not ask without all this preliminary?

Under separate cover: Rather tell how it is being sent—by mail, by parcel post, or by express.

Up to this writing: An awkward expression; avoid.

We or I: When speaking of a company, use *we:* when of an individual, use *I.* Avoid too frequent use of *we* or *I,* especially at the beginning of the letter itself or of sentences within the letter. But do not omit *I* when the sentence requires it.

We see by your letter: Someone has called this "a setting-up exercise," implying that the user of it is getting ready to think. He is sparring for time. Similar expressions are:

We take pleasure in sending you herewith:	
We wish to call your attention to the fact that:	
We wish to inform you that:	
We wish to notify you that:	
We wish to advise you:	
We would advise:	
Wish to say:	Do not omit the subject of a sentence.
Would say that:	
Would ask that:	
Would state:	
You can get me on the phone:	*You can reach me by telephone* is much more dignified.

LETTERS TO PERSONS OF RANK AND QUALITY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
The President	The President of the United States *or* The President Washington, D. C.	Sir: ..... I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, *or* I have the honor to remain, Most respectfully yours,	Dear Mr. President: ..... I am, dear Mr. President, Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
The Vice President	The Vice President Washington, D. C.	(The same as for President)	Dear Mr. Vice President: ..... I am, dear Mr. Vice President, Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
The Chief Justice of the United States	The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes Chief Justice of the United States Washington, D. C.	Sir: ..... I have the honor to remain, Yours very truly,	Dear Mr. Chief Justice: *or* Dear Mr. Justice Hughes ..... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	The Honorable Owen J. Roberts Justice of the Supreme Court Washington, D. C.	(The same as for Chief Justice)	Dear Mr. Justice: *or* Dear Mr. Justice Roberts: ..... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Member of the Cabinet	The Honorable The Secretary of State (*or* for a private letter) The Honorable Cordell Hull Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Sir: *or* Dear Sir: ..... I have the honor to remain, Yours very truly,	Dear Mr. Secretary: ..... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,

LETTERS TO PERSONS OF RANK AND QUALITY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Senator (U. S. or State)	Senator William E. Borah Washington, D. C.	(The same as to members of the Cabinet)	Dear Senator Borah: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Representative (Congress or State Legislature)	The Honorable James M. Beck House of Representatives Washington, D. C.	Sir: *or* Dear Sir: .... Yours very truly	Dear Mr. Beck: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Governor (State, Territory, or Possession)	His Excellency The Governor Richmond, Virginia	Your Excellency: .... I have the honor to remain, Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,	Dear Governor Peery: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Mayor	His Honor The Mayor City Hall New York	Sir: *or* Dear Sir: .... Yours very truly,	Dear Mr. Mayor: *or* Dear Mayor Wilbur: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Ambassador	His Excellency The Ambassador of France The French Embassy Washington, D. C.	Your Excellency: .... I have the honor to be (*or* remain), Sir, Your obedient servant, *or* I have the honor to be (*or* remain) Yours very truly,	Dear Mr. Ambassador: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,

LETTERS TO PERSONS OF RANK AND QUALITY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Minister Plenipotentiary	The Swedish Minister *or* His Excellency The Swedish Minister The Swedish Legation Washington, D. C. (If an American official, *en poste* in Europe or Asia) The Hon. Laurence A. Steinhardt American Minister *or* (very generally, by courtesy) His Excellency The American Minister *or* His Excellency Laurence A. Steinhardt American Minister Stockholm (If an American official, *en poste* in South or Central America, same as immediately above, except that for "American Minister" is substituted "Minister of the United States of America.")	Sir: .... *or* Your Excellency .... (Ending same as to Ambassador)	Dear Mr. Minister: *or* Dear Mr. Steinhardt: .... (Ending same as to Ambassador)

LETTERS TO THE CLERGY

Protestant Bishop	Right Reverend *or* Rt. Rev. William J. Manning, D.D. Bishop's House New York	Most Reverend and dear Sir: .... I have the honor to remain, *or* Respectfully yours,	
Protestant Clergyman	The Reverend John Prentice (*or*, if he has the degree in Divinity) The Reverend John Prentice, D.D.	Sir: *or* My dear Sir: .... Yours respectfully,	Dear Mr. Prentice: (*or*, if he has the degree in Divinity) Dear Doctor Prentice: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,

LETTERS TO THE CLERGY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Rabbi	Rev. (*or* Rabbi) Stephen S. Wise (*or*, if he has a higher degree) Dr. Stephen S. Wise	(Same as to Protestant Clergyman)	Dear Rabbi Wise: (*or*, if he has a higher degree) Dear Doctor Wise: .... Yours sincerely, *or* Yours faithfully,
Pope	His Holiness Pope Pius XI Vatican City, Rome, Italy	(Formal Salutation) Your Holiness:	(Formal Close) Respectfully yours,
Cardinal	His Eminence Patrick Cardinal Hayes St. Patrick's Cathedral New York, N. Y.	Your Eminence:	Respectfully yours,
Archbishop	Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, D.D. 2000 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Your Excellency *or* Your Grace:	Respectfully yours,
Bishop	Most Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D.D. Box 65 Green Bay, Wisconsin	Your Excellency *or* Dear Bishop:	Respectfully yours,
Monsignor	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph A. Delaney 12 Madison Place Albany, New York	Right Reverend and dear Monsignor *or* Right Reverend Sir:	Respectfully yours,
Rector of Seminary	Very Rev. John F. Felon, S.S. St. Mary's Seminary Baltimore, Maryland	Very Reverend Sir:	Respectfully yours,
Abbot	Right Reverend Vincent Taylor, Abbot Belmont Abbey Belmont, North Carolina	Right Reverend and dear Abbot:	Respectfully yours,

LETTERS TO THE CLERGY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Salutation	Formal Close
Priest (secular)	Rev. William Smith	Reverend Father *or* Reverend and dear Sir:	Respectfully yours,
Priest (Religious Order)	Rev. Joseph Husslein, S.J.	Reverend Father:	Respectfully yours,
Brother	Rev. Brother Eugene Paulin, S.M.	Reverend Brother *or* Dear Brother Eugene:	Respectfully yours,
Superior of Sisterhood	Rev. Mother M. Anne	Reverend Mother:	Respectfully yours,
Sister	Rev. Sister Mary Sebastian St. John's School Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Reverend Sister *or* Respected Sister:	Respectfully yours,

LETTERS TO THE NOBILITY

To the King	To the King's Most Excellent Majesty	Sir:	I remain, Your Majesty's faithful and dutiful Servant,
The Queen	To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty	Madam:	I remain, With profound veneration, Your Majesty's most faithful Servant,
The Prince (*or* Princess) of Wales	To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. To Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales	Sir: (*or* Madam:)	I remain, With the greatest respect, Sir (*or* Madam), Your Royal Highness' most dutiful and most devoted Servant,
Prince or Princess of the Blood Royal	To Her Royal Highness the Princess of ..... To His Royal Highness the Duke of ..... To Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ..... To His (*or* Her) Royal Highness Prince E (*or* Princess E)	Madam: (*or* Sir:)	I remain, Madam (*or* Sir), Your Royal Highness' most humble and obedient Servant,

LETTERS TO THE NOBILITY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Salutation	Formal Close
Duke	To His Grace the Duke of ....., K.T.	My Lord Duke:	I remain, my Lord Duke, Your Grace's most obedient Servant,
Marquis	To the most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	My Lord Marquis:	I remain, my Lord Marquis, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
Earl, Viscount, or Baron	To the Right Honourable the Earl of ..... To the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount ..... To the Right Honourable Lord	My Lord:	Conclude as to a Marquis.
Baronet or Knight	Sir Francis T....., Bart. Sir John B.....	Sir:	I remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
Wife of Duke	To Her Grace the Duchess of O.....	Madam:	I remain, Madam, Your Grace's most obedient Servant,
Wife of Marquis	To the most Honourable the Marchioness of Q.....	Madam:	I remain, Madam, Your Ladyship's most obedient Servant,
Wife of Earl, Viscount, or Baron	The Right Honourable the Countess of ..... The Right Honourable the Lady Viscountess ..... The Right Honourable Lady	(Begin and end as to a Marchioness)	
Wife of Baronet or Knight	Lady	Madam:	I remain, Madam, Your most obedient Servant,

LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH CLERGY

Archbishop	To His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury	My Lord Archbishop:	I remain, my Lord Archbishop, Your Grace's most obedient Servant,
Bishop	To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of	My Lord Bishop:	I remain, my Lord Bishop, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
Dean	The Very Reverend The Dean of	Reverend Sir:	I remain, Reverend Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH CLERGY

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Salutation	Formal Close
Archdeacon	The Venerable The Archdeacon	(Begin and end as to a Dean)	
Lord Chancellor	The Right Honourable The Lord Chancellor, etc.	My Lord:	I have the honour to be, with great respect, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
Lord Chief Justice	The Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice of England	(Begin and end as to the Lord Chancellor)	
Master of the Rolls	To the Right Honourable Lord ..... (*or* Sir .....) Master of the Rolls (*or* His Honour The Master of the Rolls)	My Lord (*or* Sir):	I have the honour to be, My Lord (*or* Sir) Your most obedient Servant,
Lord Mayor	The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor of	My Lord:	Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

FORMS FOR FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE

		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Company	Messieurs A. Brisson & Cie 7, Boulevard Raspail Paris	Messieurs: Agréez, Messieurs, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués *or* Veuillez, agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération	
Gentleman	M. Louis Legrand 3, Rue Royale Bordeaux, France	Monsieur: Agréez, Monsieur, mes meilleurs voeux	Cher Monsieur: *or* Mon cher Louis: Sincèrement,
Married woman	Mme Louis Legrand	Madame: Acceptez, Madame, l'assurance des meilleurs sentiments	
Unmarried woman	Mlle Jeanne Legrand	Madame: Veuillez, agréer, chère madame, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée	Mademoiselle: *or* Chère Mademoiselle; *or* Chère Jeanne: Sincèrement *or* Cordialement,

FORMS FOR SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Company	Señores Enrique Gálvez y C.ía Calle Mayo, 36 Sevilla	Muy Señores míos (*or* nuestros): De Uds. muy atto. y S. S. *or* De Uds. muy attos. y Ss. Ss.	Señores: Quedo de Ud. atto. y S. S. *or* Somas de Uds. attos. y Ss. Ss. Q.B.S.M.
Gentleman	Señor Don Carlos Chico Principessa, 16 Madrid	Muy Señor mío: *or* Muy Señor mío y amigo: De Ud. attos. y S. S.	Querido amigo: *or* Estimado amigo: Muy atentamente
Married woman	Señora Doña Cristina de Chico	Señora: *or* Muy estimada Señora: Soy de Ud. muy atto. y S. S.	Querida amiga: *or* Estimada amiga mía: Saluda a Ud.
Unmarried woman	Señorita Alicia Chico *or* Señorita Doña (Da) Alicia Chico	Muy distinguida Señorita: *or* Señorita: Soy de Ud. muy atto. y S. S.	Querida amiga: *or* Estimada amiga mía: Soy de Ud. Afma. amiga

FORMS FOR GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE

Company	Herren F. A. Brockhaus Querstr., 16 Leipzig C 1	Geehrte Herren: Hochachtungsvoll, *or* Ihrer gefälligen Antwort entgegensehend, zeichnen wir, Hochachtungsvoll	
Gentleman	Herrn Kurt Schroeder Wilhelmstrasse, 56 Berlin	Sehr geehrter Herr: Mit achtungsvoller Ergebenheit	Lieber Herr Schroeder:
Married Woman	Frau Kurt Schroeder	Gnädige Frau: Ergebenst	Meine liebe Frau Schroeder:
Unmarried Woman	Fräulein Ilsa Schroeder	Fräulein: *or* Gnädiges Fräulein: Mit Grüssen an Sie und Ihre Freundin	Mein liebes Fräulein Schroeder: *or* Meine liebe Ilsa:

FORMS FOR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE

To Whom	Envelope Address	Salutation and Complimentary Close	
		Formal Letter	Informal Letter
Company	Signori Fratelli Alinari Via Nazionale, 8 Firenze	Ordinarily, commercial letters in Italian are written without a salutation. Vi salut(iam) o distintamente *or* Con rispettosa asservanza	
Gentleman	Signore Arturo Fortini Via Giulio Cesare, 56 Roma	Gentilissimo *or* Gentil mo Signore Fortini: *or* Gentilissimo Signore: Distintamente suo	Amico carissimo: *or* Mio caro amico: *or* Caro Arturo: Cordialmente suo *or* Devotissimo servo
Married Woman	Signora Arturo Fortini	Egregia Signora: *or* Distinta Signora: Di Lei devostissimo	Gentilissima Signora: *or* Mia cara amica: Cordialmente suo
Unmarried Woman	Signorina Margherita Fortini	Egregia Signorina: *or* Gentilissima signorina: *or* Esimia signorina: Devotamente suo	Amica carissima: *or* Gentilissima Margherita: Cordialmente suo *or* Devotissimo

GAZETTEER AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

The list given in this Gazetteer includes all names occurring in the Atlas of the World which follows, with a brief explanation of what each name refers to (whether city, lake, mountain range, or the like). The location is indicated in parentheses, in the form (**17**:H–7). In this form, the number in boldface indicates the map number as given in the upper outer corner of the map page; the letter and number in lightface refer to the key letters and numbers in the margin of each map, marking the small sections formed by the intersection of parallels and meridians. The symbol **AM** indicates the map of the Ancient Mediterranean, the first map of the series.

Populations are given in all cases in which recent authentic statistics are available. For the United States, the figures of the census of 1930 have been used; for Canada, of 1931.

The abbreviations used in this Gazetteer include those of the States of the United States, and the following additional abbreviations:

Amer.—America, American	*Du.*—Dutch	*pen.*—peninsula	*Russ.*—Russian
anc.—ancient	*E.*—East	*P. I.*—Philippine Islands	*S.*—South
Br.—British	*Fr.*—French	*pk.*—peak	*soc.*—socialist
cap.—capital	*indep.*—independent	*Port.*—Portuguese	*Sp.*—Spanish
cen.—central	*isl., isls.*—island, islands	*prom.*—promontory	*str.*—strait
col.—colony	*isth.*—isthmus	*protec.*—protectorate	*ter.*—territory
cont.—continent	*mod.*—modern	*prov.*—province	*T. H.*—Territory of Hawaii
C. Z.—Canal Zone	*mt.*—mount, mountain	*pt.*—point	*tn.*—town
depend.—dependency	*mts.*—mountains	*repub.*—republic	*vol.*—volcano
dist.—district	*N.*—North	*riv.*—river	*W.*—West
div.—division	*oc.*—ocean		

A

AACHEN (Aix-la-Chapelle), city, Germany (24:B-3) 155,816
AALBORG, city, Denmark (20:E-3; 23:D-4)..... 41,850
AALESUND, city, Norway (20:E-2; 23:C-3)..... 16,510
AARHUUS, city, Denmark (20:E-3; 23:C-4)..... 75,000
ABBEVILLE, city, France (25:D-1)..... 21,110
ABBEVILLE, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 1,018
ABBEVILLE, tn., La. (10:D-2)..... 4,356
ABBEVILLE, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 4,414
ABERCROMBIE LANDING, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
ABERDEEN, city, Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-3)..... 158,969
ABERDEEN, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 3,925
ABERDEEN, city, S. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1)..... 16,465
ABERDEEN, city, Wash. (6:A-1; 13:A-2)..... 21,723
ABERYSTWITH, tn., Wales (22:E-5)..... 8,405
ABESHR, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30:F-4)
ABILENE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 5,658
ABILENE, city, Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2)..... 23,175
ABO, city, Finland (21:G-2; 23:F-3; 27:D-3) 61,918
ABOABO, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-6)
ABOMEY, city, Dahomey, Africa (30:D-5)..... 30,000
ABORLON, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-6)..... 2,462
ABOS, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:J-4; 26:D-1)
ABRAHAM, MT., Me. (8:D-3)
ABULUG, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1)..... 6,206
ABUYOG, city, Leyte, P. I. (32:E-5)..... 16,393
ABY, tn., Sweden (23:F-2)
ABYSSINIA, see **ETHIOPIA**
ACAJUTLA, tn., Salvador (18:A-2)
ACAMBARO, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 20,000
ACANCEH, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)..... 1,809
ACAPONETA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)..... 5,200
ACAPULCO, tn., Mexico (1:J-8; 2:N-5; 17:E-5). 6,000
ACATITA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
ACATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:F-4)..... 5,800
ACCRA, cap., Gold Coast (30:C-5)..... 61,000
ACHAIA, tn., Greece (26:D-6)
ACHILL ISL., Ireland (22:A-5)
ACKLIN ISL., West Indies (16:D-2)
ACONCAGUA, MT., Chile (19:C-6)
ACOYAPA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)..... 6,060
ACROPOLIS, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
ACTIUM, anc. tn., Greece (AM:D-2)
ADA, tn., Minn. (12:B-1)..... 1,285
ADA, tn., Okla. (10:C-2)..... 11,261
ADAK ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
ADALIA, city, Turkey (28:D-5)..... 30,000
ADAM RANGES, mts., Australia (31:F-4)
ADAMS, city, Mass. (8:A-6)..... 12,697
ADAMS, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 1,613
ADAMS, MT., N. H. (8:C-4)
ADAMS, MT., Wash. (13:A-2)
ADANA, city, Turkey (28:E-5)..... 64,110
ADAVALE, tn., Australia (31:G-5)..... 205
ADDIS ABABA, cap. Ethiopia, Africa (3:W-6; 28:E-8; 30:G-5)..... 65,000
ADELAIDE, city, Australia (2:E-9; 31:F-6)..... 330,217
ADEN, city, Arabia (3:W-6; 28:F-7; 30:H-4)..... 54,923
ADEN, GULF OF, Arabia (3:X-6; 28:F-7; 30:H-4)
ADIRONDACK MTS., N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:E-1)
ADJUD, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
ADJUNTAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)..... 1,736
ADMIRALTY ISL., Alaska (5:N-4)
ADRANOS, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
ADRIAN, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 13,064
ADRIANOPLE, see **EDIRNE**
ADRIANOPOLIS, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:E-1)
ADRIATIC SEA, Europe (25:G-2; AM:B-1)
AEGATES ISL., Italy (AM:B-2)
AEGEAN SEA, Asia Minor and Greece (21:G-5; 28:D-5; AM:E-2)
AETOLIKO, tn., Greece (26:D-6)
AFGHANISTAN, monarchy, Asia (3:Y-4; 28:H-5)..8,000,000
AFOGNAK, isl., Alaska (5:J-4)
AFOGNAK, tn., Afognak, Alaska (5:H-4)..... 308
AFRICA, cont. (3; 20:D-5; 30; AM:D-3).....143,000,000
AGADES, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30:D-4)..... 7,005
AGATHOPOLIS, tn., Bulgaria (26:H-4)
AGATTU ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
AGEN, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2)..... 15,825
AGNO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-2)..... 7,519
AGOO, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2)..... 12,160
AGOSTONFALVA, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
AGRA, city, India (28:J-6)..... 185,541
AGRIGENTUM, anc. tn., Sicily (AM:B-2)
AGRINION, city, Greece (26:D-6)..... 11,300
AGUA CALIENTE, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)..... 1,578
AGUADA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)..... 1,084
AGUADILLA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2) 8,054
AGUA PRIETA, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
AGUA SALUD, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:C-2)
AGUAS BLANCAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
AGUAS BUENAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2) 2,000
AGUASCALIENTES, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 56,650
AGUA SUCIA, RIO, riv., Panama (14:B-1)
AGUA ZARCA, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)

AGUILA, PT., Puerto Rico (15: A-4)
AGUILAS, city, Spain (25: C-4) 13,840
AGUIRRE, PORT, harbor, Puerto Rico (15: E-4)
AGUJERADA, PT., Puerto Rico (15: A-1)
AGULHAS, CAPE, Africa (30: F-9)
AHMADABAD, city, India (28: J-6) 274,007
AHUACHAPAM, tn., Salvador (18: A-2) 8,064
AIBONITO, tn., Puerto Rico (15: D-3)
AIBURY, tn., Australia (31: H-7) 5,823
AIDOS, tn., Bulgaria (26: G-4)
AIGUN, city, Manchuria (29: O-4) 33,255
AIKEN, tn., S. C. (7: K-4; 11: F-2) 6,033
AINSWORTH, tn., Nebr (12: A-2) 1,378
AITKIN, tn., Minn. (12: C-1) 1,545
AIVALI, city, Turkey (26: G-6) 20,800
AIVALY, tn., Greece (26: E-6)
AIX, city, France (25: E-3) 26,000
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, see **AACHEN**
AJACCIO, cap. Corsica (20: E-4; 25: F-3) 20,797
AKABA, tn., Arabia, Asia (28: E-6)
AKABLI, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30: D-3)
AKASSA, tn., Nigeria, Africa (30: D-5)
AKHISSAR, city, Turkey (26: H-6) 12,160
AKIMISKI, isl., Canada (4: G-5)
AKITA, city, Japan (29: P-5) 36,293
AKKERMAN, city, Rumania (21: G-4; 26: H-2) .. 43,000
AKMOLINSK, city, Siberia (28: H-3) 10,064
AKOKOA PT., T. H. (15: F-3)
AKPATOK, isl., Canada (4: J-3)
AKREYRI, tn., Iceland (20: C-2) 2,202
AKRON, tn., N. Y. (9: B-2) 2,188
AKRON, city, Ohio (7: K-2; 12: E-2) 255,040
AKSHA, tn., Siberia (29: N-4) 1,650
AKSU, city, Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28: K-4) .. 50,036
AKSUM, anc. cap., Abyssinia (30: H-4) 5,000
AKUN, isl., Alaska (5: E-5)
AKUTAN, isl., Alaska (5: E-5)
AKYAB, city, India (29: L-6) 37,900
ALA, tn., Italy (25: F-2) 4,076
ALABAMA, state, U. S. (7: H-4; 11: E-2) 2,646,248
ALABAMA, riv., Ala. (7: H-4; 11: E-2)
ALABAMA CITY, tn., Ala. (11: E-2) 8,544
ALACA, tn., Honduras (18: B-2)
ALAGOAS, city, Brazil (19: G-3) 15,336
ALAIS, city, France (25: E-2) 18,753
ALAJUELA, city, Costa Rica (18: C-3) 13,584
ALALAKELKI CHANNEL, T. H. (15: E-3)
ALAMEDA, city, Calif. (13: A-4) 35,033
ALAMO, tn., Mexico (17: E-2)
ALAMOGORDO, tn., N. Mex. (13: D-5) 3,096
ALAMOS, tn., Mexico (17: C-2) 5,600
ALAMOSA, tn., Colo. (13: D-4) 5,107
ALAND HAF, sound, Sweden (23: E-3)
ALAND ISLS., Finland (21: G-3; 23: F-3; 27: C-4) 27,156
ALAPAIEYSK, tn., Russia (27: M-4)
ALAPII PT., T. H. (15: B-1)
ALASKA, ter., U. S. (1; 2: J-2; 4: A-3; 5) 59,278
ALASKA, GULF OF, Alaska (5: K-4)
ALASKAN MTS., Alaska, (1: D-3; 5: H-3)
ALASKA PEN., Alaska (1: D-4; 2: J-3; 5: F-5)
ALATNA, riv., Alaska (5: H-2)
ALATYR, city, Russia (21: J-3; 27: J-5) 13,702
ALBACETE, city, Spain (20: D-5; 25: C-4) 25,890
ALBANIA, indep. state, Europe (21: G-4; 26: D-5) 833,519
ALBANY, tn., Ala. (11: E-2) 7,684
ALBANY, city, Ga. (7: J-4; 11: F-2) 14,507
ALBANY, tn., Mo. (12: C-2) 1,840
ALBANY, cap. N. Y. (4: H-7; 7: L-2; 9: D-2) 127,412
ALBANY, tn., Oregon (6: A-2; 13: A-3) 5,325
ALBANY, tn., Tex. (10: C-2) 2,422
ALBANY, tn., Australia (2: D-9; 31: B-6) 3,705
ALBANY, riv., Canada (1: K-4; 4: G-5)
ALBAY, city, Luzon, P. I. (29: O-7; 32: D-4) 52,756
ALBAZIN, tn., Siberia (29: O-3)
ALBEMARLE SOUND, N. C. (7: L-3; 11: G-1)
ALBERGA, riv., Australia (31: E-5)
ALBERIQUE, tn., Spain (25: C-4)
ALBERT, LAKE, Africa (30: F-5)
ALBERT, PORT, harbor, Australia (31: H-7)
ALBERTA, prov., Canada (4: D-4) 731,605
ALBERT EDWARD, LAKE, Africa (30: F-6)
ALBERT LAKE, Oregon (6: B-2)
ALBERT LEA, tn., Minn. (7: G-1; 12: C-2) 10,169
ALBIA, tn., Iowa (12: C-2) 4,425
ALBION, tn., Mich. (12: D-2) 8,324
ALBION, tn., N. Y. (9: B-2) 4,878
ALBUQUERQUE, city, N. Mex. (6: E-3; 13: D-4) . 26,570
ALBURG, tn., Vt. (8: A-4) 633
ALCANIZ, tn., Spain (25: C-3)
ALCANTARA, city, Brazil (19: F-3) 10,000
ALCAZAR, city, Spain (20: D-5; 25: C-4) 10,000
ALDAMA, tn., Mexico (17: D-2)
ALDAMA, tn., Mexico (17: F-4)
ALDANSK, tn., Siberia (29: P-2)
ALDERNEY, isl., Channel Isls., Great Britain (22: E-7) 1,598
ALEFIEYEVKA, tn., Russia (21: H-3)
ALEKSINAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26: D-4)
ALENCON, city, France (25: D-1) 16,170
ALENUIHAHA CHANNEL, T. H. (15: E-3)
ALEPPO, city, Syria (21: H-5; 28: E-5) 177,313
ALERIA, anc. tn., Corsica (AM: A-1)
ALESSANDRIA, city, Italy (20: E-4; 25: F-2) 80,000
ALESSIO, tn., Albania (26: C-5) 3,050
ALEUTIAN ISLS., Alaska (2: G-3; 5: D-5; 29: T-3)
ALEXANDER, MT., Australia (31: F-2)
ALEXANDER ARCHIPELAGO, Alaska (5: N-4)
ALEXANDRETTA, tn., Syria (21: H-5) 6,910
ALEXANDRIA, city, Egypt (3: V-4; 28: D-5; 30: F-2; AM: E-3) 573,063
ALEXANDRIA, city, Rumania (26: F-4) 14,750
ALEXANDRIA, city, La. (7: G-4; 10: D-2; 17: G-1) 23,025
ALEXANDRIA, tn., Minn. (12: B-1) 3,876
ALEXANDRIA, city, Va. (7: K-3; 11: G-1) 24,149
ALEXANDRIA STATION, tn., Australia (31: F-3)
ALEXANDROPOL, city, Armenia, Asia (21: J-4; 27: H-7) 53,908
ALEXANDROVSK, city, Russia (21: H-4; 27: G-6) 30,000
ALEXANDROVSK, tn., Russia (23: H-2)
ALEXANDROVSK, city, Siberia (28: G-4) 51,610
ALEXANDROVSK, tn., Siberia (29: Q-3)
ALEXANDROWO, tn., Poland (24: H-2)
ALEXYIEVSK, tn., Siberia (29: O-3)
ALFONSO VIII, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32: A-6)
ALGAR, tn., Mexico (13: C-5)
ALGECIRAS, city, Spain (25: B-4) 12,420
ALGER, cap. Algeria (3: U-4; 20: E-5; 25: D-4; 30: D-2) 206,595
ALGERIA, Fr. col., Africa (3: U-4; 30: D-2) 6,063,496
ALGODON, tn., Mexico (17: C-2)
ALGOMA, tn., Canada (4: G-6) 164
ALGONA, tn., Iowa (12: C-2) 3,985
ALHAJUELA, tn., Panama (14: C-1)
ALHAMBRA, tn., Calif. (13: B-5) 29,472
ALIA PT., T. H. (15: F-4)
ALICANTE, city, Spain (20: E-5; 25: D-4) 67,282
ALICE SPRINGS, tn., Australia (31: E-4)
ALITAK BAY, Alaska (5: H-4)
ALLAGASH, riv., Me. (8: E-2)
ALLAGASH LAKE, Me. (8: E-2)
ALLAHABAD, city, India (28: K-6) 157,220
ALLEGHENY, tn., Pa. (7: K-2)
ALLEGHENY, riv., Pa. (9: B-3)
ALLEGHENY MTS., U. S. (9: B-3; 11: F-1)
ALLEN, tn., Samar, P. I. (32: E-4)
ALLEN, MT., Alaska (5: L-3)
ALLENSTEIN, city, Germany (21: G-3; 23: F-5; 24: J-2) 34,900
ALLENSTOWN, tn., N. H. (8: C-5) 1,549
ALLENTOWN, city, Pa. (9: D-3) 92,563
ALLIANCE, tn., Nebr. (12: A-2) 6,669
ALLIANCE, city, Ohio (12: E-2) 23,047
ALLIGATOR POND, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (16: C-3; 18: D-1)
ALL PINES, tn., Br. Honduras (18: B-1)
ALMERIA, city, Spain (20: D-5; 25: C-4) 50,000
ALMIRANTE BAY, Panama (18: D-3)
ALNWICK, tn., England (22: F-4) 6,705
ALORA, tn., Spain (25: B-4) 8,160
ALPENA, city, Mich. (7: J-1; 12: E-1) 12,166
ALPINE, tn., Tex. (17: E-1) 3,495
ALPS, THE, mts., Europe (20: E-4; 25: F-2)
ALSTEN, isl., Norway (23: D-2)
ALTAI MTS., Asia (28: K-4)
ALTAMAHA, riv., Ga. (11: F-2)
ALTATA, tn., Mexico (17: C-3) 270
ALTEN, tn., Norway (21: G-2) 2,512
ALTEN, riv., Norway (23: F-2)
ALTENBURG, city, Germany (24: E-3) 37,300
ALTENG, tn., Norway (23: F-1)
ALTON, city, Ill. (7: H-3; 12: C-3) 30,151
ALTON, tn., R. I. (8: C-7) 120
ALTONA, city, Germany (20: F-3; 24: C-2) 168,730
ALTONA, tn., N. Y. (9: E-1) 53
ALTOONA, city, Pa. (9: B-3) 82,054
ALTUS, tn., Okla. (10: C-2) 8,473
ALVA, tn., Okla. (10: C-1) 5,117
ALVINCZ, tn., Rumania (26: E-3)
AMADEUS LAKE, Australia (31: E-5)
AMADJUAK, LAKE, Canada (1: M-3)
AMAK ISL., Alaska (5: F-5)
AMALGA, tn., Alaska (5: N-4)
AMARILLO, city, Tex. (10: B-1) 43,132
AMASEA, anc tn., Pontus (AM: G-1)
AMATAN, tn., Mexico (17: G-5) 275
AMATHUS, anc. tn., Cyprus (AM: F-3)
AMATILLO, tn., Nicaragua (18: B-2)
AMATIQUE, GULF OF, Honduras (18: B-1)
AMATITLAN, tn., Guatemala (18: A-2)
AMAZON, riv., S. Amer. (3: P-7; 19: D-3)
AMBALA, city, India (28: J-5) 76,324
AMBELAKIA, tn., Greece (26: E-6)
AMBER, CAPE, Madagascar, Africa (3: X-7; 30: H-7)
AMBERGRIS CAY, isl., Mexico (17: J-5; 18: B-1)

AMCHITKA ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
AMECA, tn., Mexico (17:D-4) 7,100
AMECAMECA, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 14,000
AMERICA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
AMERICAN FALLS, tn., Idaho (13:C-3) 1,280
AMERICUS, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 8,760
AMES, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 10,261
AMESBURY, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 11,899
AMHERST, tn., Mass. (8:B-6) 5,888
AMIENS, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-1) 91,576
AMIRANTES ISLS., Africa (3:X-7)
AMLIA ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
AMOY, city, China (29:N-6) 300,031
AMRITSAR, city, India (28:J-5) 160,217
AMSTERDAM, city, Netherlands (20:E-3; 24:A-2) 743,404
AMSTERDAM, city, N. Y. (9:E-2) 34,817
AMSTERDAM ISL., Indian Oc. (3:Z-9)
AMSTETTIN, tn., Austria (24:F-4) 7,490
AMUELAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3)
AMULUNG, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-2) 7,775
AMUR, riv., Asia (2:D-3; 29:O-3)
AMYZON, anc. tn., Caria (AM:E-2)
ANACONDA, city, Mont. (6:C-1; 13:C-2) 12,494
ANACORTES, tn., Wash. (13:A-2) 6,564
ANADARKO, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 5,041
ANADIR, GULF OF, Siberia (1:B-3; 5:C-2; 29:U-2)
ANAHOLA LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:B-1)
ANAKTUVUK, riv., Alaska (5:J-1)
ANASCO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2) 3,064
ANASCO, riv., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
ANATOLIA, anc. name, Asia Minor (AM:EF-1, 2)
ANCLAM, city, Germany (24:E-2) 14,370
ANCON, tn., C. Z. (14:E-1) 1,680
ANCONA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-3; AM:B-1) 68,832
ANCUD, tn., Chile (19:C-7) 3,428
ANCYRA, anc. tn., Bithynia (AM:F-2)
ANDAMAN ISLS., India (29:L-7)
ANDERSON, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D 2) 39,804
ANDERSON, city, S. C. (11:F-2) 14,383
ANDERSON, riv., Canada (5:P-1)
ANDES, mts., S. Amer. (19:D-5)
ANDIJAN, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:J-4)
ANDO, isl., Norway (23:E-2)
ANDORRA, repub., Europe (20:E-4; 25:D-3) 5,231
ANDORRA, cap. Andorra (20:E-4; 25:D-3) 1,000
ANDOVER, tn., Mass. (8:D-6) 9,969
ANDREAFSKI, tn., Alaska (5:E-3)
ANDREANOF ISLS., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
ANDROS, isl., Greece (26:F-7)
ANDROS, tn., Andros, Greece (26:F-7)
ANDROSCOGGIN, riv., Me. (8:D-4)
ANDROS ISL., West Indies (7:K-6; 16:C-1)
ANEMUK, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
ANEYSA, city, Arabia (28:F-6) 10,000
ANGARA, riv., Asia (29:L-3)
ANGAS RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-4)
ANGEL DE LA GUARDA ISL., Mexico (17:B-2)
ANGERMAN, riv., Sweden (23:E-3)
ANGERMUNDE, tn., Germany (24:E-2) 550
ANGERS, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-2) 86,325
ANGLE POOL, tn., Australia (31:F-5)
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, ter., Africa (3:V-6; 30:F-4) 5,912,402
ANGOLA, Port. depend., Africa (3:V-7; 30:E-7) .5,000 000
ANGORA, see **ANKARA**
ANGOULEME, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2) 40,000
ANGRA PEQUENA, city, Southwest Africa (30:E-8) 40,000
ANGUILLA ISL., West Indies (16:G-3)
ANHOLT ISL., Denmark (23:D-4)
ANHSICHO, tn., China (29:L-4)
ANIAKCHAK BAY, Alaska (5:G-4)
ANIMAS, tn., Mexico (17:B-3)
ANINA, tn., Rumania (26:D-3)
ANKARA (Angora), cap. Turkey (21:H-4; 28:E-4) 74,784
ANKING, city, China (29:N-5) 100,048
ANKULA, tn., Siberia (29:M-2)
ANN, CAPE, Mass. (7:M-2; 8:D-6)
ANNAM, state, Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7) 5,399,674
ANNAPOLIS, cap. Md. (7:L-3; 9:C-4; 11:G-1).. 12,531
ANN ARBOR, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2) 26,872
ANNISTON, city, Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2) 22,345
ANNOBON ISL., Africa (30:D-6)
ANNOTTA, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (16:C-3)
ANOKA, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1) 4,851
ANONES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
ANSBACH, city, Germany (24:D-4) 20,980
ANSON, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 2,238
ANSON BAY, Australia (31:D-2)
ANSONIA, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 19,898
ANTANANRIVO, see **TANANARIVE**
ANTHONY, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,947
ANTHONY LAGOON STATION, tn., Australia (31:F-3)
ANTICOSTI ISL., Canada (1:N-5; 4:J-6) 305
ANTIGO, tn., Wis. (12:D-1) 8,599
ANTIGUA, city, Guatemala (18:A-2) 14,150
ANTIGUA, isl., West Indies (16:G-3) 29,767

ANTIOCH, anc. tn., Syria (AM:G-2) 28,000
ANTIOCHIA, anc. tn., Asia Minor (AM:F-2)
ANTIPODES ISL., New Zealand (2:G-10)
ANTOFAGASTA, city, Chile (3:P-8; 19:C-5) 202,361
ANTON, tn., Panama (18:D-3) 6,050
ANTWERP, city, Belgium (20:E-3; 25:E-1).. 450,000
ANVIK, tn., Alaska (5:F-3) 140
ANXIETY PT., Alaska (5:K-1)
ANZAC, tn., Turkey (26:G-5)
AOMORI, city, Japan (29:Q-4) 48,966
AOSTA, tn., Italy (20:E-4; 25:E-2) 6,095
APACZA, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
APAHIDA, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
APALACHEE BAY, Fla. (7:J-5; 11:F-3)
APALACHICOLA, tn., Fla. (7:J-5; 11:F-3) 3,150
APALACHICOLA, riv., Fla. (7:J-5; 11:F-2)
APARRI, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1)
APENNINES, mts., Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-3)
APENRADE, tn., Denmark (24:C-1)
APHRODISIAS, anc. tn., Lydia (AM:E-2)
APIA, tn., Samoa Isls. (2:H-8) 3,775
APO ISL., P. I. (32:C-4)
APOLLO, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 3,406
APOLLONIA, anc. tn., Cyrenaica (AM:D-3)
APOLLONIA, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:E-1)
APOSTLE ISLS., Wis. (12:C-1)
APPALACHIAN MTS., U. S. (1:L-6; 11; 12:E-3)
APPLEBY, tn., England (22:E-4) 1,005
APPLETON, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 1,625
APPLETON, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 25,267
APPLETOWN, tn., Alaska (5:H-3)
APURAHUAN, tn., Palawan,[1]P. I. (32:A-6)
AQUILEIA, anc. tn., Venetia (AM:B-0)
AQUIN, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3)
ARABIA, SAUDI, country, Asia (3:W-5; 30:H-3; AM:F-3) 7,000,000
ARABIAN DESERT, Arabia (28:F-6)
ARABIAN SEA, Asia (3:Y-5)
ARACAJU, city, Brazil (19:G-4) 29,110
ARACATY, city, Brazil (19:G-3) 34,000
ARACELI, tn., Dumaran, P. I. (32:B-5)
ARAD, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 24:J-5; 26:D-2).. 63,430
ARAFURA SEA, Australia (29:P-9)
ARAGUAYA, riv., Brazil (19:E-4)
ARAL LAKE, Asia (3:Y-3; 21:K-4; 28:G-4)
ARANDA, tn., Spain (25:C-3) 4,110
ARANDAS, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 5,000
ARANJUEZ, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:C-3) 21,000
ARARAT, MT., Turkey (27:H-8)
ARAS, riv., Asia Minor (21:J-5)
ARAWAN, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30:C-4) 2,118
ARCADE, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2) 1,643
ARCADIA, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 4,082
ARCHANGEL, city, Russia (3:W-2; 21:J-2; 27: H-3; 28:F-2) 72,634
ARCHBALD, tn., Pa. (9:D-3) 9,583
ARCHER, riv., Australia (31:G-2)
ARCTIC OCEAN (1; 2; 4; 5; 23; 27; 28; 29)
ARDAHAN, tn., Turkey (27:H-7) 810
ARDMORE, city, Okla. (6:F-4; 10:C-2) 15,741
ARECIBO, city, Puerto Rico (15:C-1; 16:F-3).... 10,200
ARENALES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
ARENAS PT., Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
ARENDAL, city, Norway (20:E-3; 23:C-4) 11,500
AREQUIPA, city, Peru (19:C-4) 59,000
AREZZO, city, Italy (25:F-3) 58,206
ARGAMASILLA, tn., Spain (25:C-4)
ARGAO, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:D-6) 39,131
ARGENTAN, tn., France (25:C-1) 6,120
ARGENTINA, repub., S. Amer. (3:P-9; 19:D-6)..10,646,814
ARGOS, anc. city, Greece (AM:D-2)
ARGOSTOLI, tn., Greece (26:D-6) 9,280
ARGUELLES, tn., Mexico (17:F-2)
ARGYLE, tn., N. Y (9:E-2) 245
ARGYROKASTRON, city, Albania (26:C-5) 12,200
ARICA, tn., Chile (3:P-8; 19:C-4) 4,890
ARID, CAPE, Australia (31:C-6)
ARIMINUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
ARINEH, tn., Turkey (26:H-7)
ARISTA, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
ARIZONA, state, U. S. (6:C-4; 13:C-5) 435,573
ARJEPLOG, tn., Sweden (23:E-2) 3,200
ARKADELPHIA, tn., Ark. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 3,380
ARKANSAS, state, U. S. (7:G-3; 10:D-1) 1,854,482
ARKANSAS, riv., U. S. (1:J-6; 6:E-3; 10:B-1; 12:A-3; 13:E-4)
ARKANSAS CITY, city, Kans. (6:F-3; 12:B-3).. 13,946
ARKLOW, tn., Ireland (22:D-5) 5,000
ARLES, city, France (20:E-4) 31,000
ARLINGTON, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 3,661
ARMAGH, tn., Ireland (22:C-4) 7,356
ARMENIA, soc. soviet repub., Asia (21:J-4; 27: H-7; 28:F-4) 1,032,700
ARMIDALE, tn., Australia (31:J-6) 6,505
ARMOUR, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,009
ARMSTRONG, tn., Canada (4:G-5) 30
ARNHEIM, city, Netherlands (24:B-2) 74,394

ARNHEM, CAPE, Australia (31:F-2)
ARRAIJAN, tn., Panama (14:E-2)
ARRAN, isl., Scotland (22:D-4)
ARRAS, city, France (25:D-1) 26,710
ARROYO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-4) 3,040
ARROYO BAY, Puerto Rico (15:F-4)
ARSINCE, anc. tn., Cyrenaica (AM:D-3)
ARSINOE, anc. tn., Egypt (AM:F-3)
ARTA, tn., Greece (21:G-5; 26:D-6) 9,000
ARTESIA, tn., N. Mex. (13:E-5) 2,427
ARTINSK, tn., Russia (27:L-4)
ARVIKA, tn., Sweden (23:D-4) 5,570
ARZAMAS, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-4) 11,000
ASABA, tn., Nigeria, Africa (30:D-5) 5,004
ASBURY PARK, city, N. J. (9:E-3) 14,981
ASCENSION ISL., Atlantic Oc. (3:S-7; 30:B-6) .. 250
ASCOLI, city, Italy (20:F-4) 32,000
ASELE, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 5,400
ASHANTI, Br. protec., Africa (30:C-5) 407,000
ASHBURTON, riv., Australia (31:A-4)
ASHBURTON GOLDFIELD, region, Australia (31:B-4)
ASHBY, tn., Mass. (8:C-6) 982
ASHEVILLE, city, N. C. (7:J-3; 11:F-1) 50,193
ASHLAND, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 1,232
ASHLAND, city, Ky. (7:J-3; 12:E-3) 29,074
ASHLAND, tn., Oregon (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 4,544
ASHLAND, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 7,164
ASHLAND, city, Wis. (7:H-1; 12:C-1) 10,622
ASHLEY, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,033
ASHTABULA, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 23,301
ASIA, cont. (1; 2; 3; 5; 21; 28; 29; 30) 998,000,000
ASIA MINOR, region, Asia (21; 30) 13,880,000
ASID GULF, P. I. (32:D-4)
ASIR, prov., Arabia (28:F-6) 1,000,000
ASKABAD, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:G-5)
ASMARA, cap. Eritrea, Africa (28:E-7; 30:G-4) .. 14,721
ASNEN, LAKE, Sweden (23:E-4)
ASOMANTAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
ASPEN, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 705
ASSINIBOINE, riv., Canada (6:E-1)
ASSUIT, city, Egypt (3:W-5) 51,410
ASTERABAD city, Persia (28:G-5) 10,050
ASTORIA, city, Oregon (6:A-1; 13:A-2) 10,349
ASTRAKHAN, city, Russia (3:W-3; 21:J-4; 27:J-6) 176,530
ASTURIAS, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:D-5) 14,837
ASUNCION, cap. Paraguay (3:P-8; 19:E-5) 101,800
ASWAN, city, Egypt (3:W-5; 30:G-3) 16,453
ATALANTE, tn., Greece (26:E-6) 1,800
ATBASARSK, tn., Siberia (28:H-3)
ATCHISON, city, Kans. (7:G-3; 12:B-3) 13,014
ATHABASKA, riv., Canada (1:H-4; 4:G-5)
ATHABASKA, LAKE, Canada (1:J-3; 4:E-4)
ATHENS, cap. Greece (3:V-4; 21:G-5; 26:E-7; 28:D-5; AM:D-2) 452,919
ATHENS, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 4,238
ATHENS, city, Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 18,192
ATHENS, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 1,618
ATHENS, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1) 5,385
ATHENS, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,342
ATHLONE, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 7,505
ATHOL, city, Mass. (8:B-6) 10,677
ATIMONAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4) 13,840
ATKA ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
ATKARSK, city, Russia (27:H-5) 10,500
ATKINSON, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,144
ATLANTA, cap. Ga. (1:L-6; 7:J-4; 11:F-2) 270,366
ATLANTA, tn., Mich. (12:E-2) 261
ATLANTIC, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 5,585
ATLANTIC CITY, city, N. J. (9:D-4) 66,198
ATLANTIC OCEAN (1; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9; 11; 15; 16; 19; 20; 22; 23; 25; 30)
ATLAS MTS., Africa (30:D-2)
ATLIN, tn., Canada (5:N-4) 328
ATLIN LAKE, Canada (5:N-4)
ATLIXCO, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 8,400
ATOKA, tn., Okla. (7:G-4) 1,856
ATRATO, riv., Colombia (18:E-4)
ATTANAK, tn., Alaska (2:J-2)
ATTAWAPISKAT, tn., Canada (4:G-5)
ATTLEBORO, city, Mass. (8:C-7) 21,769
ATTNANG, tn., Austria (24:E-4)
ATTU ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
ATURES, tn., Venezuela (19:D-2)
AUAU CHANNEL, T. H. (15:E-3)
AUBURN, city, Me. (7:M-2; 8:D-4) 18,571
AUBURN, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 3,068
AUBURN, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:C-2) 36,652
AUCH, city, France (25:D-3) 12,297
AUCKLAND, isl., New Zealand (2:G-10)
AUCKLAND, city, New Zealand (2:G-9; 31:N-7) .. 206,810
AUGSBURG, city, Germany (20:F-4; 24:D-4) ... 165,522
AUGUSTA, tn., Ark. (10:D-1) 2,243
AUGUSTA, city, Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 60,432
AUGUSTA, cap. Me. (7:M-2; 8:E-4) 17,198
AUGUSTINE, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
AULON, anc. tn., Macedonia (AM:C-1)
AURA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
AURANGABAD, city, India (28:J-6) 35,000
AURILLAC, city, France (25:D-2) 10,972
AURORA, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 46,589
AURORA, tn., Minn., (12:C-1) 1,463
AURORA, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 2,715
AURSUND, LAKE, Norway (23:D-3)
AU SABLE, tn., Mich. (12:E-2) 61
AUSTIN, city, Minn. (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 12,261
AUSTIN, tn., Nev. (6:B-3; 13:B-4) 1,020
AUSTIN, cap. Tex. (1:K-6; 6:F-4; 10:C-2; 17:F-1) 53,120
AUSTIN, LAKE, Australia (31:B-5)
AUSTRALIA, isl. and cont. (2; 29; 31) 6,373,219
AUSTRALIAN ALPS, mts., Australia (31:H-7)
AUSTRIA, repub., Europe (3:U-3; 20:F-4; 24:D-5; 25:G-2) 6,534,481
AUTLAN, tn., Mexico (17:D-4) 8,206
AUVERGNE MTS., France (25:D-2)
AUX CAYES, city, Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3) .. 15,343
AUXERRE, city, France (25:D-2) 17,440
AVALOS, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
AVEIRO, city, Portugal (25:A-3) 10,510
AVENZA, tn., Italy (25:F-2)
AVERO ISL., Norway (23:C-3)
AVIGNON, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-3) 49,585
AVILA, city, Spain (25:B-3) 12,000
AVILES, city, Spain (25:B-3) 13,076
AVINOF, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-4)
AVON, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 2,403
AYACUCHO, city, Peru (19:C-4) 14,356
AYAN, tn., Siberia (29:P-3)
AYLESBURY, tn., England (22:F-6) 12,114
AYR, city, Scotland (22:D-4) 37,500
AZERBAIJAN, soc. soviet repub., Asia (21:J-4; 27:J-7; 28:F-4) 2,510,800
AZOF, city, Russia (21:H-4) 31,000
AZOF, SEA OF, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6)
AZORES, isls., Atlantic Oc. (3:S-4; 30:A-2) 232,012
AZUA, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3) 4,750
AZUCAR, tn., Panama (18:D-3)
AZUERO PEN., Panama (18:D-4)
AZUL, tn., Argentina (19:E-6) 9,501

B

BABADAG, tn., Rumania (26:H-3) 3,600
BAB EL MANDEB, STR. OF, Asia (30:H-4)
BABUYAN, isl., P. I. (32:D-1)
BABUYAN ISLS., P. I. (32:C-1)
BABYLON, tn., Iraq, Asia (30:H-2)
BACALAR, tn., Mexico (17:H-4; 18:B-1)
BACHI CHANNEL, P. I. (32:C-0)
BACHIMBA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
BACHMUT, city, Russia (27:G-6) 34,000
BACKS, riv., Canada (4:E-2)
BACOLOD, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-5) 19,370
BACUD PT., P. I. (32:E-8)
BADAJOZ, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4) 41,982
BADOC, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 17,596
BAFFIN BAY, N. Amer. (1:N-2; 3:P-2; 4:J-1)
BAFFIN ISL., Canada (1:M-3; 3:O-2; 4:H-1)
BAFOULABE, tn., Senegal, Africa (30:B-4) 5,005
BAGACES, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3) 600
BAGAMOYO, city, Tanganyika Ter., Africa (30:G-6) 11,000
BAGANGA, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-7) 5,017
BAGHDAD, cap. Iraq, Asia (3:X-4; 28:F-5) 170,000
BAGUIO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 5,469
BAHAMA ISLS., West Indies (1:M-7; 3:P-5; 7:K-5; 11:G-6; 16:D-1) 59,294
BAHIA, see **SAO SALVADOR**
BAHIA BLANCA, city, Argentina (3:Q-9; 19:D-6) 80,000
BAHIA BLANCA, bay, Argentina (19:D-6)
BAHIA HONDA, tn., Cuba (16:B-2) 1,300
BAHREIN ISLS., Arabia (28:G-6)
BAIKAL, LAKE, Siberia (2:C-3; 29:M-3)
BAILAMONOS, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:C-2)
BAILESTI, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
BAINBRIDGE, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 6,141
BAINET, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3)
BAIRAMICH, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
BAIREN, tn., Norway (23:D-2)
BAJO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
BAJO NUEVO, isl., Cen. Amer. (18:D-2)
BAKAU, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:G-2) 17,000
BAKER, tn., Oregon (6:B-2; 13:B-3) 7,858
BAKER, MT., Wash. (6:B-1)
BAKER ISL., Alaska (5:N-5)
BAKER ISL., Pacific Oc. (2:H-6)
BAKER'S DOZEN, isls., Canada (4:G-4)
BAKERSFIELD, city, Calif. (6:B-3; 13:B-4) 26,015
BAKOV, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:F-3)
BAKU, cap. Azerbaijan, Asia (3:X-4; 21:K-4; 27:K-7; 28:G-4) 575,200
BALABAC, isl., P. I. (32:A-6)
BALABAC, tn., Balabac, P. I. (32:A-7) 1,930

BALABAC STR., P. I. (32:A-7)
BALACHIK, tn., Turkey (26:G-7)
BALAGANSK, tn., Siberia (29:M-3) 1,497
BALAKLAVA, tn., Russia (27:F-7) 2,580
BALANCAN, tn., Mexico (18:A-1) 800
BALANGA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 8,149
BALANGIGA, city, Samar, P. I. (32:E-5) 10,130
BALASHOF, city, Russia (27:H-5) 12,800
BALASSA, tn., Czechoslovakia (26:C-1)
BALAT, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
BALATON, LAKE, Hungary (24:G-5; 26:B-2)
BALATONG PT., P. I. (32:C-6)
BALBOA, tn., C. Z. (14:E-2) 5,040
BALBRIGGAN, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 2,305
BALDWINSVILLE, tn., Mass. (8:B-6) 2,373
BALEARIC ISLS., Spain (20:E-5; 25:D-4) 338,894
BALER, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 3,419
BALER BAY, P. I. (32:C-3)
BALI, isl., East Indies (29:N-9)
BALIKISRI, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
BALINGASAG, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6) ... 14,987
BALINTANG CHANNEL, P. I. (32:C-1)
BALKAN MTS., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
BALKASH, LAKE, Turkestan, Asia (3:Z-3)
BALLARAT, city, Australia (31:G-7) 44,000
BALLENAS BAY, Mexico (17:B-2)
BALLINA, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 2,405
BALLINA, tn., Ireland (22:B-4) 4,705
BALLINASLOE, tn., Ireland (22:B-5) 5,205
BALMORAL, tn., Borneo, East Indies (32:A-8)
BALSAS, riv., Panama (18:E-4)
BALTA, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:E-6) 25,405
BALTCHIK, tn., Rumania (26:H-4)
BALTI, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
BALTIC, tn., Conn. (8:B-7) 610
BALTIC, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 3,000
BALTIC PORT, tn., Estonia (23:F-4)
BALTIC SEA, Europe (3:V-3; 20:F-3; 23:E-4; 24:E-1; 28:C-3)
BALTIC STATES, Europe (23)
BALTIMORE, city, Md. (1:M-6; 3:O-4; 7:L-3; 9:C-4; 11:G-1) 804,874
BALUCHISTAN, country, Asia (3:Y-5; 28:H-6) .. 799,625
BALUNTOCHOI, tn., Mongolia (28:K-4)
BALUT ISL., P. I. (32:E-8)
BAMAKO, city, Fr. W. Africa (30:C-4) 17,186
BAMBERG, city, Germany (24:D-4) 50,000
BAMPTON REEFS, Australia (31:K-3)
BAMPUR, tn., Persia (28:G-6)
BANAAO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 165
BANDARABBAS, tn., Persia (3:X-5; 28:G-6) 8,100
BANDA SEA, East Indies (29:O-9)
BANDERAS BAY, Mexico (17:D-4)
BANFF, tn., Canada (13:B-1) 983
BANFF, tn., Scotland (22:E-3) 3,517
BANGALORE, city, India (28:J-7) 237,496
BANGASSO, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:F-5)
BANGKOK, cap. Siam (2:B-6; 29:M-7) 500,000
BANGOR, city, Me. (7:M-2; 8:F-4) 28,749
BANGOR, tn., Pa. (9:D-3) 5,824
BANGOR, city, Wales (22:D-5) 11,029
BANGUED, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 13,905
BANGUEY ISL., P. I. (32:A-7)
BANGUI, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1) 10,656
BANGWEOLO, LAKE, Africa (30:G-7)
BANJALUKA, city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:B-3) . 14,104
BANJERMASSIN, tn., Borneo, East Indies (29:N-9)
BANKA ISL., East Indies (29:M-9) 154,141
BANKS ISL., Canada (1:G-2; 2:L-2; 4:C-1)
BANMUKDAHAN, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
BANREVE, tn., Hungary (24:J-4)
BANTAYAN, city, Bantayan, P. I. (32:E-5) 16,682
BANTAYAN ISL., P. I. (32:D-5)
BANTON ISL., P. I. (32:D-4)
BANTRY, tn., Ireland (22:B-6) 3,205
BANTRY BAY, Ireland (22:A-6)
BAQUIT, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-5)
BARABOO, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 5,545
BARACOA, tn., Cuba (16:D-2) 5,633
BARANOF, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
BARANOF ISL., Alaska (1:F-4; 5:M-4)
BARANOWICZE, tn., Poland (21:G-3; 24:M-2)
BARANQUILLA, city, Colombia (19:C-1) 65,527
BARAS, tn., Catanduanes, P. I. (32:E-4) 6,139
BARBADOS, isl., West Indies (3:Q-6; 16:H-4; 19:E-1) 168,299
BARBERS PT., T. H. (15:C-2)
BARBERTON, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 23,934
BARBUDA, isl., West Indies (16:G-3)
BARCALDINE, tn., Australia (31:H-4) 1,805
BARCELONA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:E-4) 8,933
BARCELONA, city, Spain (3:U-4; 20:E-4) 767,774
BARCELONA, city, Venezuela (16:F-5) 11,000
BARCELONETA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2) 1,321
BARCO, tn., Spain (25:B-3)
BARDEN, tn., Norway (23:E-2)
BAREILLY, city, India (28:K-6) 129,473
BARENTS SEA, Russia (3:W-1)
BARGUZINSK, tn., Siberia (29:N-3) 1,510
BAR HARBOR, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 4,486
BARI, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:H-3; 26:B-5) 115,500
BARILI, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:D-5) 33,491
BARILLES PASSAGE, inlet, Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
BARILLES REEF, Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
BARING, CAPE, Canada (4:D-1)
BARKUL, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (29:L:4)
BARLAD, city, Rumania (26:H-2) 27,000
BARLEE LAKE, Australia (31:B-5)
BARLEE RANGE, mts., Australia (31:B-4)
BARMEN, city, Germany (24:B-3) 157,000
BARNAUL, tn., Siberia (28:K-3)
BARNEGAT, tn., N. J. (9:D-4) 144
BARNESVILLE, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 1,279
BARNET, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 2,604
BARNSTABLE, tn., Mass. (8:D-7) 7,271
BARNSTAPLE, city, England (22:E-6) 14,510
BARNSTAPLE BAY, England (22:D-6)
BARO, tn., Nigeria, Africa (30:D-5)
BARODA, city, India (28:J-6) 94,718
BARONS RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-4)
BARON VON MULLER, LAKE, Australia (31:D-5)
BAROTSELAND, region, Africa (30:F-7)
BARQUISIMETO, city, Venezuela (16:E-5) 24,103
BARRA HEAD, Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-3)
BARRA ISLS., Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-3) 114,000
BARRANCA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
BARRANQUITAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3) 900
BARRE, city, Vt. (8:B-4) 11,307
BARREN ISLS., Alaska (5:J-4)
BARROS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3) 1,210
BARROW, tn., Alaska (5:G-1) 322
BARROW, city, England (22:E-4) 73,000
BARROW, PT., Alaska (1:D-2; 2:J-2; 5:G-1)
BARROW CREEK, tn., Australia (31:E-4)
BARROW ISL., Australia (31:A-4)
BARROW RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-5)
BARROW STR., Canada (4:F-1)
BARTER, riv., Alaska (5:K-1)
BARTFELD, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:J-4) 6,125
BARTLESVILLE, city, Okla. (10:C-1) 14,763
BARTLETT, tn., N. H. (8:C-4) 1,119
BARTON, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 1,363
BARTOW, tn., Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3) 5,269
BASEL, city, Switzerland (20:E-4; 24:B-5; 25:E-2) 141,650
BASILAN, isl., P. I. (32:D-7)
BASILAN STR., P. I. (32:D-7)
BASIN, tn., Wyo. (13:D 3) 901
BAS OBISPO, tn., C. Z. (14:D-2) 480
BASRA, city, Iraq, Asia (28:F-5) 30,000
BASSAC, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
BASSEIN, city, India (29:L-7) 37,105
BASSE TERRE, tn., Guadeloupe, West Indies (16:G-3) 8,318
BASS STR., Australia (31:H-7)
BASSUM, tn., Germany (24:C-2)
BASTIA, city, Corsica (20:E-4; 25:F-3) 26,000
BASTROP, tn., La. (10:D-2) 5,121
BASUTOLAND, Br. col., Africa (30:F-8) 495,937
BATABANO, tn., Cuba (16:B-2) 2,059
BATAG ISL., P. I. (32:E-4)
BATAK, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-5)
BATALPASHIUSKAIA, tn., Russia (27:H-7)
BATANGAS, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-4) 41,089
BATAN ISLS., P. I. (32:C-0)
BATATA, PT., Panama (14:A-2)
BATAVIA, city, N. Y. (9:B-2) 17,375
BATAVIA, city, Java, Du. East Indies (2:C-7; 29:M-9) 290,408
BATES, MT., Australia (31:C-5)
BATESBURG, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 2,839
BATESVILLE, tn., Ark. (10:D-1) 4,484
BATEYOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-3)
BATH, city, England (22:E-6) 68,669
BATH, city, Me. (7:M-2; 8:E-5) 9,110
BATH, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 4,015
BATHURST, tn., Australia (31:H-6) 9,005
BATHURST, cap. Gambia, Africa (3:S-6; 30:B-4) 9,227
BATHURST, CAPE, Canada (2:L-2; 4:C-1)
BATHURST INLET, Canada (4:E-2)
BATHURST ISL., Australia (31:D-2)
BATHURST ISL., Arctic Oc. (1:J-2; 2:N-1; 4:F-1)
BAT ISLS., Costa Rica (18:B-3)
BATO, tn., Levte, P. I. (32:E-5) 6,069
BATON ROUGE, cap. La. (7:H-4; 11:D-2; 17:H-1) 30,729
BATTLE CREEK, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) ... 43,573
BATTLEFORD, tn., Canada (1:J-4) 1,234
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, tn., Nev. (6:B-2; 13:B-3) 1,122
BATUM, city, Georgia, Asia (21:J-4; 27:H-7; 28:F-4) 33,000

BATYU, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4; 26:E-1)
BATZULNETAS, tn., Alas (5:L-3)
BAUAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-4) 27,739
BAUANG, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 12,954
BAUCHI, tn., Igeria, Africa (30:E-4)
BAUTU, tn., Mongolia (29:M-4)
BAYAMO, tn., Cuba (16:C-2) 7,423
BAYAMON, city, Puerto Rico (15:E-2) 10,432
BAYAN AULSK, tn., Siberia (28:J-3)
BAYANEY, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
BAYARD, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 1,559
BAYBAY, city, Leyte, P. I. (32:E-5) 36,927
BAY CITY, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2) 47,355
BAY CITY, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 3,483
BAY OF FUNDY, bay bet. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (4:L-7)
BAYEUX, tn., France (25:C-1) 7,910
BAYFIELD, tn., Wis. (7:H-1) 1,195
BAYOMBONG, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 5,590
BAYONNE, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-3) 28,215
BAYONNE, city, N. J. (9:E-3) 88,979
BAYREUTH, city, Bavaria (24:D-4) 33,128
BAY ST. LOUIS, tn., Miss. (11:E-2) 3,724
BAYSHORE, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3) 3,510
BAZA, tn., Spain (25:C-4) 8,150
BAZARGIK, tn., Rumania (26:H-4)
BAZIAS, tn., Rumania (26:D-3)
BEACH, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,263
BEARDSTOWN, tn., Ill. (12:C-2) 6,344
BEAR ISL., Russia (3:W-2)
BEATA, isl., West Indies (16:E-3)
BEATA, CAPE, West Indies (16:E-3)
BEATRICE, tn., Nebr. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 10,297
BEATTY, tn., Nev. (13:B-4) 167
BEAUFORT, tn., N. C. (11:G-2) 2,957
BEAUFORT, tn., S. C. (7:K-4; 11:F-2) 2,776
BEAUFORT, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-1)
BEAUFORT BAY, Alaska (5:L-1)
BEAUFORT SEA, Canada (1:G-2; 4:B-1)
BEAUMONT, city, Tex. (7:G-4; 10:D-3; 17:G-1) 57,732
BEAVER, tn., Okla. (6:F-3; 10:B-1) 1,028
BEAVER, tn., Utah (13:C-4) 1,673
BEAVER DAM, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 9,867
BEAVER FALLS, city, Pa. (9:A-3) 17,147
BEBRA, tn., Germany (24:C-3)
BECHAROF, LAKE, Alaska (5:G-4)
BECHUANALAND, Br. protec., Africa (30:F-8) .. 152,983
BEDFORD, city, England (22:F-5) 40,242
BEDFORD, tn., Ind. (12:D-3) 13,208
BEDFORD, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 2,953
BEEVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 4,806
BEHBEHAN, tn., Persia (28:G-5)
BEIRA, tn., Mozambique, Africa (3:W-8; 30:G-7) 3,420
BEIRUT, see **BEYROUTH**
BEJA, city, Portugal (25:B-4) 11,500
BEJUCAL, tn., Cuba (16:B-2) 5,420
BELAIR, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 1,650
BELEBEI, tn., Russia (27:K-5) 7,041
BELEN, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-5) 2,116
BELEN, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
BELFAST, cap. Northern Ireland (20:D-3; 22:D-4) 415,151
BELFORT, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2) 36,356
BELGARD, city, Germany (24:G-1) 10,000
BELGIAN CONGO, col., Africa (3:V-7; 30:F-6) .8,700,000
BELGIUM, kingdom, Europe (3:U-3; 20:E-3; 24: A-3; 25:E-1) 7,995,558
BELGRADE, see **BEOGRAD**
BELIZE, cap. Br. Honduras (1:L-8; 3:O-5; 17: J-5; 18:B-1) 12,661
BELLAIRE, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 13,327
BELLARY, city, India (28:J-7) 39,860
BELLEFONTAINE, tn., Ohio (12:E-2) 9,543
BELLEFONTE, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 4,504
BELLEFOURCHE, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2) 2,032
BELLEISLE STR., Newfoundland (1:O-4; 4:K-5)
BELLEVILLE, city, Ill. (12:D-3) 28,425
BELLEVILLE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,383
BELLEVUE, tn., Idaho (6:C-2) 375
BELLINGHAM, city, Wash. (6:A-1; 13:A-2) 30,823
BELLONA REEFS, Australia (31:K-4)
BELLOWS FALLS, tn., Vt. (8:B-5)
BELMONT, tn., Nev. (6:B-3) 63
BELOIT, city, Wis. (12:D-2) 23,611
BELT, tn., Mont. (13:C-2) 810
BELTON, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 3,779
BELUGA, tn., Alaska (5:J-3)
BELVEDERE, tn., Crete, Greece (26:F-8)
BELVIDERE, tn., Ill. (12:D-2) 8,123
BELVIDERE, tn., N. J. (9:D-3) 2,073
BELZEC, tn., Poland (24:K-3)
BEMIDJI, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 7,202
BEMIS, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 215
BENARES, city, India (29:K-6) 200,000
BENBECULA, isl., Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-3) ... 2,005
BENDIGO, city, Australia (31:G-7) 42,000
BENEVENTO, city, Italy (25:G-3) 27,922
BENEVENTUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
BENGAL, BAY OF, India (28:K-7)
BENGUELA, tn., Angola, Africa (3:U-7; 30:E-7). 3,000
BENI, riv., Bolivia (19:D-4)
BENI, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
BENKELMAN, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 1,154
BENKULEN, tn., Sumatra, East Indies (29:M-9)
BENNETTSVILLE, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 3,667
BENNINGTON, tn., Vt. (8:A-6) 7,390
BENS, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
BENSON, tn., Ariz. (17:C-1) 925
BENSON, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 2,095
BENTON HARBOR, city, Mich. (12:D-2) 15,434
BENTONVILLE, tn., Ark. (10:D-1) 2,203
BEOGRAD, cap. Yugoslavia (21:G-4; 26:C-3; 28:C-4) 238,775
BERANI, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
BERAT, tn., Albania (26:C-5) 9,150
BERBER, city, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (30:G-4) .. 15,000
BERBERA, city, Br. Somaliland, Africa (28:F-8; 30:H-4) 30,100
BERCGSZASZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4) 9,829
BERDICHEV, city, Russia (21:G-4; 27:E-6) 65,900
BERDYANSK, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6) 29,510
BEREIDA, tn., Arabia (28:F-6)
BERENICE, anc. tn., Cyrenaica (AM:D-3)
BERESFORD, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,460
BERESOV, tn., Siberia (21:L-2; 28:H-2) 1,100
BERESVETON, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
BERGAMA, city, Turkey (26:G-6) 20,400
BERGAMO, city, Italy (25:F-2) 62,826
BERGEN, tn., Germany (24:E-1) 1,000
BERGEN, city, Norway (3:U-2; 20:E-2; 23:B-3). 92,000
BERGERAC, city, France (25:D-2) 15,000
BERGMAN, tn., Alaska (5:H-2)
BERHAMPUR, city, India (29:K-7) 26,120
BERHOMETH, tn., Rumania (26:F-1) 4,140
BERING SEA, Alaska and Siberia (1:B-3; 2:G-3; 5:D-4; 29:T-3)
BERING STR., Alaska and Siberia (1:C-3; 2:H-2; 5:D-2; 29:U-2)
BERISLAVL, city, Russia (21:H-4) 12,000
BERKELEY, city, Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4) 82,109
BERKLEY, tn., Va. (11:G-1)
BERKOVICA, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-4) 6,000
BERKSHIRE HILLS, region, Mass. (8:A-6)
BERLEVAAG, tn., Norway (23:H-1) 1,150
BERLIN, cap. German republic (3:U-3; 20:F-3; 24:E-2; 28:C-3) 4,024,165
BERLIN, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 1,480
BERLIN, city, N. H. (8:C-4) 19,479
BERLIN, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 4,106
BERMUDA ISLS., Atlantic Oc. (1:N-6; 3:P-4) .. 30,814
BERNE, cap. Switzerland (20:E-4; 24:B-5; 25: E-2; 28:B-4) 109,020
BERRENDO, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
BERWICK, city, England (22:E-4) 12,994
BESANCON, city, France (20:E-4) 58,000
BESSEMER, city, Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E 2) 20,721
BESSEMER, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 4,035
BETANZOS, tn., Spain (25:B-3) 5,100
BETHANY, tn., Southwest Africa (30:E-8) 1,605
BETHANY, tn., Mo. (12:C-2) 2,209
BETHEL, tn., Alaska (5:F-3) 221
BETHEL, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 1,650
BETHLEHEM, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 57,892
BETHLEHEM, tn., Palestine (AM:G-3) 6,658
BEUTHEN, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
BEYROUTH, city, Syria (3:W-4; 28:E-5) 80,000
BEZIERS, city, France (25:D-3) 57,251
BHAMO, city, India (29:L-6) 10,740
BHOPOL, city, India (28:J-6) 46,000
BHUTAN, state, India (29:L-6) 300,000
BIALYSTOK, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:K-2; 27:D-5) 76,892
BIARRITZ, city, France (20:C-4) 13,275
BIAZAN, tn., Russia (21:J-3)
BIDDEFORD, city, Me. (7:M-2; 8:D-5) 17,633
BIDIKILI, tn., Greece (26:G-5)
BIELAYA, riv., Russia (21:K-3)
BIELEFELD, city, Germany (24:B-2) 80,000
BIELGOROD, tn., Russia (27:G-5)
BIELOPOL, tn., Russia (21:H-3)
BIELOSERSK, tn., Russia (21:H-2)
BIELSK, tn., Poland (24:K-2; 27:D-5) 8,000
BIELSKO, tn., Poland (24:H-4)
BIETOPOLIE, tn., Russia (27:G-5)
BIGADICH, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
BIG BLACK RIV., Miss. (11:D-2)
BIGELOW, MT., Me. (8:D-3)
BIG HORN, riv., Wyo. and Mont. (6:D-2; 13:D-3)
BIG HORN MTS., Wyo. (6:D-2)
BIG LAKE, Me. (8:G-3)
BIG RAPIDS, tn., Mich. (12:D-2) 4,671
BIG RIV., Canada (1:M-4; 4:H-5)
BIG RIVER, tn., Canada (4:E-5) 316
BIG SANDY RIV., Ky. (11:F-1)
BIG SIOUX, riv., S. Dak. and Iowa (7:G-2)
BIG SPRING, tn., Tex. (10:B-2) 13,735

BIG STONE GAP, tn., Va. (11:F-1)..... 3,908
BIG STONE LAKE, Minn. (12:B-1)
BIG TIMBER, tn., Mont. (13:D-2)..... 1,224
BIHAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
BIJISTAN, tn., Persia (28:G-5)
BIKANER, city, India (28:J-6)..... 69,420
BILBAO, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:C-3)..... 100,000
BILEK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
BILIRAN ISL., P. I. (32:E-5)
BILLINGS, city, Mont. (4:E-6; 6:D-1; 13:D-2).. 16,332
BILLITON, isl., East Indies (29:M-9)
BILOXI, city, Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2)..... 14,850
BIMINI ISLS., West Indies (16:C-1)
BINDALEN, tn., Norway (23:D-2)..... 2,740
BINGERVILLE, cap. Ivory Coast, Africa (30:C-5)
BINGHAM, tn., Me. (8:E-3)..... 1,592
BINGHAM CANYON, tn., Utah (13:C-3)..... 3,248
BINGHAMTON, city, N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 66,662
BINHDINH, city, Fr. Indo-China, Asia (29:N-7). 74,152
BINHTHUAU, tn., Fr. Indo-China, Asia (29:N-7)
BINTULU, tn., Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8)
BIRCHIP, tn., Australia (31:G-7)..... 1,205
BIRDSBORO, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 3,542
BIRDSVILLE, tn., Australia (31:F-5)..... 57
BIRJAND, city, Persia (28:G-5)..... 25,020
BIRKSGATE RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-5)
BIRMINGHAM, city, Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2)..... 259,678
BIRMINGHAM, city, England (22:E-5)..... 986,600
BIRSULA, tn., Russia (26:H-2)
BISBEE, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:D-5)..... 8,119
BISCAY, BAY OF, Europe (20:D-4; 25:B-2; 28:A-4)
BISCHOFSHOFEN, tn., Austria (24:E-5)
BISENZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)
BISLIG BAY, P. I. (32:F-6)
BISMARCK, cap. N. Dak. (1:J-5; 4:E-6; 6:F-1; 12:B-1)..... 11,090
BISMARCK, CAPE, Greenland (1:R-2; 3:T-1)
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, isls., East Indies (2:E-6; 29:Q-9)
BISON, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 155
BISSAO, tn., Port. Guinea, Africa (3:S-6; 30:B-4)
BISTRITA, city, Rumania (26:F-2)..... 12,900
BITHYNIA, anc. country, Asia Minor (AM:F-1)
BITLIS, city, Turkey (21:J-5)..... 40,000
BITTER ROOT MTS., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2)
BITTER SPRING, tn., Australia (31:E-3)
BIZERTE, city, Africa (25:F-4)..... 20,998
BJORKO, isl., Sweden (23:E-4)
BJORKO, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
BJORNEBORG, city, Finland (21:G-2; 27:D-3).. 18,000
BJORNOR, tn., Norway (23:C-3)..... 2,575
BLAAVANDS HUK (The Horn), cape, Denmark 23:C-4)
BLACKBURN, city, England (22:E-5)..... 125,000
BLACKBURN, MT., Alaska (5:L-3)
BLACK CAPE, Russia (27:K-1)
BLACKFOOT, tn., Idaho (13:C-3)..... 3,199
BLACK FOREST, region, Germany (24:C-5)
BLACK HILLS, region, U. S. (1:J-5; 6:E-2; 12:A-2; 13:E-3)
BLACK RIV., Ark. and Mo. (7:H-3)
BLACK RIV., N. Y. (9:D-2)
BLACK RIVER, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:D-1)
BLACK SEA, Europe and Asia (3:W-4; 21:H-4; 27:F-7; 28:E-4; 30:G-1; AM)
BLACKSTONE, riv., Mass. (8:C-6)
BLACKWELL, tn., Okla. (10:C-1)..... 9,521
BLAGOVYESHCHENSK, city, Siberia (29:O-3).. 40,504
BLAIR, tn., Me. (8:D-3)
BLAIR, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 2,791
BLAIRSVILLE, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 5,296
BLANC, MT., Switzerland (25:E-2)
BLANCA, BAHIA, bay, Argentina (19:D-6)
BLANCA PK., Colo. (13:D-4)
BLANCA PT., P. I. (32:D-6)
BLANCHE, LAKE, Australia (31:F-5)
BLANCO, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
BLANCO, CAPE, Africa (30:B-3)
BLANCO, CAPE, Cen. Amer. (18:C-3)
BLANCO, CAPE, Oregon (1:G-5; 13:A-3)
BLANCO PT., Mexico (17:B-2)
BLANQUILLA, isl., West Indies (16:F-5)
BLAUDA, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)
BLENHEIM, tn., New Zealand (31:N-8)..... 3,505
BLOCK ISL., R. I. (8:C-7)..... 1,427
BLOCTON, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 2,609
BLOEMFONTEIN, cap. Orange Free State, Africa (3:V-8; 30:F-8)..... 39,034
BLOOMINGTON, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 30,930
BLOOMINGTON, city, Ind. (12:D-3)..... 18,227
BLOSSBURG, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-3)..... 220
BLOSSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 1,696
BLUE EARTH, tn., Minn. (12:C-2)..... 2,883
BLUEFIELD, city, W. Va. (11:F-1)..... 19,325
BLUEFIELDS, tn., Nicaragua (16:A-4; 18:C-3).. 4,909
BLUEFIELDS, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
BLUE MTS., Oregon (6:B-1)
BLUE MTS., Australia (31:H-6)
BLUE NILE, riv., Africa (30:G-4)
BLUE RIDGE MTS., Va. (7:K-3)
BLUFF, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
BLUFF, tn., Utah (6:D-3)..... 70
BLYTHEVILLE, tn., Ark. (11:D-1)..... 10,098
BOAC, city, Marinduque, P. I. (32:C-4)..... 17,664
BOAYAN, isl., P. I. (32:B-5)
BOBROF, tn., Russia (27:H-5)..... 4,007
BOBRUISK, city, Russia (21:G-3; 27:F-5)..... 36,240
BOBTI, tn., Lithuania (23:F-4)
BOCA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-4)
BOCA JUANO, PT., Puerto Rico (15:E-1)
BOCHNIA, tn., Poland (24:J-4)
BOCOYNA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
BODO, tn., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-2)..... 4,870
BOGALUSA, tn., La. (11:D-2)..... 14,029
BOGLAR, tn., Hungary (24:G-5)
BOGODUKHOF, tn., Russia (27:F-5)
BOGOTA, cap. Colombia (1:M-9; 3:O-6; 19:C-2) 166,148
BOHM, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)
BOHMERWALD MTS., Germany (24:E-4)
BOHOL, isl., P. I. (29:O-8; 32:E-6)
BOISE, cap. Idaho (1:H-5; 6:C-2; 13:B-3)..... 20,460
BOJEADOR, CAPE, P. I. (32:C-1)
BOKA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
BOKHARA, see **BUKHARA**
BOLA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
BOLGRAD, city, Rumania (26:H-3)..... 13,225
BOLINAO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-2)..... 9,799
BOLINAO, CAPE, P. I. (32:B-2)
BOLIVAR, tn., Colombia (19:C-2)
BOLIVAR, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 2,256
BOLIVIA, repub., S. Amer. (3:P-8; 19:D-4).....2,861,212
BOLMEN LAKE, Sweden (23:D-4)
BOLNAS, city, Sweden (23:E-3)..... 13,821
BOLOGNA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-2)..... 240,020
BOLSHERYETSK, tn., Siberia (29:R-3)..... 500
BOLTON, city, England (22:E-5)..... 178,678
BOLZANO, city, Italy (24:D-5; 25:F-2)..... 24,400
BOMA, tn., Belgian Congo, Africa (3:U-7; 30:E-6). 2,704
BOMBAY, city, India (3:Z-5; 28:J-7).....1,175,914
BOM JARDIM, tn., Brazil (19:F-4)
BOMMEL FIORD, Norway (23:B-4)
BON, CAPE, Africa (20:F-5)
BONA, city, Algeria, Africa (25:E-4; 30:D-2)..... 45,927
BONABONA, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:A-6)
BONACCA ISL., Cen. Amer. (18:C-1)
BONANZA MINE, tn., Alaska (5:L-3)
BONAVISTA ISL., Cape Verde Isls., Africa (30:A)
BONDSVILLE, tn., Mass. (8:B-6)..... 2,059
BONGON, tn., Borneo, East Indies (32:A-7)
BONHAM, tn., Tex. (7:G-4; 10:C-2)..... 5,655
BONIFACIO, STR. OF, Corsica and Sardinia (20:E-4; 25:F-3)
BONIN ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:E-5; 29:Q-6)..... 5,000
BONITA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
BONITO, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
BONNERS FERRY, tn., Idaho (13:B-2)..... 1,418
BONNE TERRE, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 4,021
BONTOC, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2)..... 702
BOOMERANG LAKE, Australia (31:C-5)
BOONE, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2)..... 11,886
BOONVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 2,090
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, tn., Me. (8:E-5)..... 2,076
BOOTHIA, GULF OF, Canada (1:L-2; 3:O-2; 4:G-2)
BOOTHIA PEN., Canada (3:N-2; 4:F-1)
BOQUERON BAY, Puerto Rico (15:A-3)
BOQUILLAS CERRADAS, harbor, Mexico (17:F-3)
BORAS, city, Sweden (23:D-4)..... 30,480
BORBON, tn., Cebu, P. I. (32:D-5)
BORDEAUX, city, France (3:T-3; 20:D-4; 25:C-2)..... 267,409
BORDER TOWN, tn., Australia (31:F-7)..... 220
BORGHOLM, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
BORGO, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
BORINQUEN, PT., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
BORISOGLEBSK, city, Russia (21:J-3)..... 22,410
BORISOV, city, Russia (21:G-3; 27:E-5)..... 15,000
BORKU, region, Sahara, Africa (30:E-4)
BORNEO, isl., East Indies (2:C-6; 29:N-9; 32:A-8).....1,822,426
BORNHOLM, isl., Sweden (23:E-5; 24:F-1)
BORODINO, tn., Russia (27:G-4)
BORONGAN, city, Samar, P. I. (32:E-5)..... 17,430
BOROS-JENO, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
BOROVICHI, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-4)..... 10,000
BOSCAWEN, tn., N. H. (8:C-5)..... 1,359
BOSPORUS, str., Turkey (21:G-4; 26:H-5)
BOSTON, cap. Mass. (1:N-5; 3:O-4; 4:H-7; 7:M-2; 8:D-6)..... 781,188
BOSTON, city, England (22:F-5)..... 16,700
BOTHNIA, GULF OF, Sweden (20:G-2; 23:F-3)
BOTOLAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-3)..... 6,899

BOTOSANI, city, Rumania (26:G-2) 33,400
BOTTINEAU, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,322
BOTUSCHAN, city, Rumania (21:G-4) 34,000
BOUGAINVILLE, CAPE, Australia (31:D-2)
BOULDER, city, Colo. (13:D-3) 11,223
BOULIA, tn., Australia (31:F-4) 105
BOULOGNE, city, France (25:D-1) 75,559
BOUNDARY MT., Canada (5:L-2)
BOURGES, city, France (25:D-2) 47,220
BOURKE, tn., Australia (31:H-6) 2,705
BOUVET ISLS., Atlantic Oc. (3:U-10)
BOVEY, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 1,248
BOWEN, tn., Australia (31:H-3) 2,005
BOWIE, tn., Ariz. (17:C-1) 450
BOWIE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 3,116
BOWLING GREEN, tn., Ky. (7:J-3; 12:D-3) ... 12,348
BOWLING GREEN, CAPE, Australia (31:H-3)
BOWMAN, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 838
BOYLE, tn., Ireland (22:B-4) 2,705
BOYNE CITY, tn., Mich. (12:D-2) 2,650
BOZEMAN, tn., Mont. (6:D-1; 13:C-2) 6,855
BRA, city, Italy (25:E-2) 11,821
BRACKE, tn., Sweden (20:F-2; 23:D-3) 2,931
BRACKETTVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 1,822
BRAD, tn., Rumania (26:E-2) 4,030
BRADDOCK, city, Pa. (9:B-3) 19,329
BRADENTON, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 7,342
BRADFORD, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-5) 285,979
BRADFORD, city, Pa. (7:K-2; 9:B-3) 19,306
BRADY, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 3,983
BRAGA, city, Portugal (20:D-4; 25:A-3) 24,596
BRAGANCA, tn., Portugal (20:D-4; 25:B-3) 5,704
BRAGANCA, city, Brazil (19:F-3) 17,946
BRAHESTAD, tn., Finland (21:G-2) 3,200
BRAIDWOOD, tn., Australia (31:J-7) 1,605
BRAILA, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:G-3) 66,901
BRAINERD, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1) 10,221
BRAINTREE, city, Mass. (8:C-6) 15,712
BRANCHVILLE, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 1,689
BRANCO, riv., Brazil (19:D-2)
BRANDENBURG, city, Germany (24:E-2) 52,991
BRANDON, city, Canada (4:F-5) 17,082
BRANDON, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1)
BRANDON, tn., Vt. (8:A-5) 2,891
BRANGMANS BLUFF, prom., Cen. Amer. (18:C-2)
BRASOV (Kronstadt), city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:F-3) 41,209
BRATISLAVA (Pressburg), city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-4; 26:B-1) 94,000
BRATTLEBORO, tn., Vt. (8:B-6) 8,709
BRAUNSBERG, city, Germany (24:J-1) 14,000
BRAVIKEN BAY, Sweden (23:E-4)
BRAVO, riv., Cen. Amer. (18:A-2)
BRAZIL, repub., S. Amer. (3:Q-7; 19) 40,000,000
BRAZIL, tn., Ind. (7:H-3; 12:D-3) 8,744
BRAZOS, riv., Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2)
BRAZZAVILLE, cap. Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:E-6) 5,005
BRCKO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
BREA, PT., Puerto Rico (15:B-4)
BREDA, city, Netherlands (24:A-3) 30,400
BREGOVO, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-3)
BREIDI FIORD, Iceland (20:B-2)
BREMANGER LAND, isl., Norway (23:B-3)
BREMEN, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:C-2) 294,966
BREMERHAVEN, city, Germany (24:C-2) 21,840
BREMERTON, tn., Wash. (13:A-2) 10,170
BRENHAM, tn., Tex. (7:G-4; 10:C-2) 5,974
BRENNER, tn., Austria (24:D-5)
BRENNER PASS, Italy (24:D-5)
BRESCIA, city, Italy (25:F-2) 101,722
BRESLAU, city, Prussia (20:F-3; 24:G-3) 557,139
BREST, city, France (20:D-4; 25:B-1) 67,861
BREST-LITOVSK, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-2; 27:E-5) 29,100
BREWER, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 6,329
BREWER LAKE, Cen. Amer. (18:C-1)
BREWSTER, tn., Mass. (8:D-7) 769
BREWSTER, CAPE, Greenland (3:S-2)
BREWTON, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 2,818
BREZNO, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:H-4)
BRIANCON, tn., France (25:E-2) 7,851
BRIANSK, tn., Russia (21:H-3)
BRIDGEPORT, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 146,716
BRIDGEPORT, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 1,421
BRIDGETOWN, city, Barbados, West Indies (16:H-4) 13,486
BRIDGEWATER, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 1,235
BRIDGTON, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 1,625
BRIDLINGTON, tn., England (22:G-4) 5,905
BRIDPORT, tn., Vt. (8:A-5) 703
BRIEG, city, Germany (24:G-3) 20,125
BRIEG, tn., Switzerland (25:F-2) 1,084
BRIGHAM, tn., Utah (6:C-2; 13:C-3) 5,093
BRIGHTON, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-6) 142,430
BRINDISI, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:H-3; 26:B-5) . 41,393
BRISBANE, city, Australia (2:E-8; 31:J-5) 295,430
BRISTOL, city, England (20:D-3; 22:E-6) 385,700
BRISTOL, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 28,451
BRISTOL, tn., Me. (8:E-5) 1,413
BRISTOL, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 1,610
BRISTOL, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 11,799
BRISTOL, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1) 12,005
BRISTOL, tn., Vt. (8:A-4) 1,190
BRISTOL, tn., Va. (11:F-1; 12:E-3) 8,840
BRISTOL BAY, Alaska (1:C-4; 5:F-4)
BRISTOL CHANNEL, British Isles (22:E-6)
BRISTOW, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 6,619
BRITISH COLUMBIA, prov., Canada (4:C-4; 5:C-4) 694,263
BRITISH GUIANA, col., S. Amer. (3:P-6; 16:H-6; 19:E-2) 297,691
BRITISH HONDURAS, col., Cen. Amer. (17:H-5; 18:B-1) 50,286
BRITISH ISLES (3:T-3; 20:C-3; 22) 42,917,382
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, region, Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8) 257,804
BRITISH SOMALILAND, protec., Africa (30:H-5) 344,000
BRITO, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-3)
BRITTON, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,312
BRIVE, city, France (25:D-2) 17,851
BRNO (Brünn), city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-4; 24:G-4) 221,758
BROCKPORT, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 3,511
BROCKTON, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 63,697
BROD, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3) 7,050
BRODINA, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
BRODY, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-3) 17,511
BROKEN BOW, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 2,715
BROKEN HILL, city, Australia (31:G-6) 30,910
BROMBERG (Bydgoszcz), city, Poland (20:F-3; 24:H-2) 58,125
BRONNO, tn., Norway (23:D-2) 3,761
BROOKFIELD, tn., Mo. (7:G-3; 12:C-3) 6,428
BROOKHAVEN, tn., Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) 5,288
BROOKINGS, tn., S. Dak. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 4,376
BROOKS RANGE, mts., Alaska (5:H-2)
BROOKSVILLE, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 1,405
BROOME, tn., Australia (2:D-8; 31:C-3) 1,410
BROOME HILL, tn., Australia (31:B-6) 121
BROWN, MT., Canada (1:G-4)
BROWNSVILLE, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 359
BROWNSVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 3,204
BROWNSVILLE, city, Tex. (6:F-5; 10:C-3) 22,021
BROWNWOOD, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 12,789
BRUCE, MT., Australia (31:B-4)
BRUCHSAL, city, Germany (24:C-4) 15,520
BRUCK, tn., Austria (24:F-5; 25:G-2)
BRUGES, city, Belgium (25:D 1) 51,686
BRUJA, PT., C. Z. (14:E-2)
BRUJAS, PT., C. Z. (14:A-2)
BRUNDISIUM (mod. Brindisi), ano. tn., Italy (AM:C-1)
BRUNEI, region, Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8)
BRUNEI, city, Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8) 10,035
BRUNN, see BRNO, *Pfd. S.*
BRUNSWICK, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:D-2) .. 146,725
BRUNSWICK, city, Ga. (1:L-6; 7:K-4; 11:F-2) . 14,022
BRUNSWICK, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 6,144
BRUNSWICK BAY, Australia (31:C-2)
BRUSA, see BURSA
BRUSSELS, cap. Belgium (20:E-3; 25:E-1; 28:B-3) 815,198
BRYAN, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 7,814
BRYON, CAPE, Australia (31:J-5)
BUCARAMANGA, city, Colombia (19:D-2) 24,929
BUCAS GRANDE, isl., P. I. (32:F-6)
BUCHAN NESS, prom., Scotland (22:F-3)
BUCHAREST, cap. Rumania (21:G-4; 26:F-3; 27:E-7; 28:D-4) 308,987
BUCKHANNON, tn., W. Va. (11:G-2) 4,369
BUCKSPORT, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 2,135
BUCZACZ, tn., Poland (24:L-4)
BUDAPEST, cap. Hungary (20:F-4; 24:H-5; 25:H-2; 26:C-2; 28:D-4) 1,217,325
BUDE BAY, England (22:D-6)
BUDEJOVICE, city, Czechoslovakia (24:F-4) 45,125
BUDRUM, tn., Turkey (26:G-7)
BUDUA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
BUEA, tn., Nigeria, Africa (30:D-5) 1,805
BUEBLO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-4)
BUENAVENTURA, tn., Colombia (19:C-2) 6,481
BUENAVISTA, tn., Colo. (6:E-3) 751
BUENA VISTA, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 4,002
BUENAVISTA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
BUEN AYRE, isl., West Indies (16:F-4)
BUENOS AIRES, cap. Argentina (3:Q-9; 19:D-6) . 2,030,765
BUFFALO, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 1,438
BUFFALO, city, N. Y. (1:M-5; 3:O-4; 4:H-7; 7:K-2; 9:B-2) 573,076
BUFFALO, city, S. Dak. (12:A-1) 184
BUFFALO, tn., Wyo. (6:E-2; 13:D-3) 1,749

BUG, riv., Poland (24:K-3)
BUG, riv., Russia (21:G-4; 26:H-1)
BUGABA, tn., Panama (18:C-3)
BUGASON, city, Panay, P. I. (32:C-5)..... 10,935
BUGOJNO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
BUGULMA, tn., Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-5)..... 8,900
BUGURUSLAN, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-5)... 13,200
BUGUSK, isl., P. I. (32:A-6)
BUHL, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 1,634
BUKHARA (Bokhara), cap. Uzbek, Asia (3:X-4; 28:H-5)..... 75,000
BUKKE FIORD, Norway (23:B-4)
BULAIR, tn., Greece (26:G-5)
BULALACAO, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4)..... 2,259
BULAWAYO, tn., Rhodesia, Africa (30:F-8)..... 5,005
BULDIR ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
BULGARIA, kingdom, Europe (21:G-4; 26:E-4; 27:E-7).....5,596,800
BULILUYAN, CAPE, P. I. (32:A-6)
BULLFROG, tn., Nev. (13:B-4)
BULLOO, riv., Australia (31:G-5)
BULUAN, LAKE, P. I. (32:E-7)
BULUN, tn., Siberia (29:O-1)
BUNBURY, tn., Australia (31:B-6)..... 3,925
BUNDABERG, tn., Australia (31:J-4)..... 8,732
BURAUEN, city, Leyte, P. I. (32:E-5)..... 25,657
BURDWAN, city, India (29:K-6)..... 35,903
BURGAS, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:G-4)..... 31,500
BURGAS, tn., Greece (26:G-5)
BURGOS, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:C-3)..... 32,000
BURICA, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
BURICA, PUNTA, cape, Cen. Amer. (16:B-6; 18:C-3)
BURKBURNETT, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 3,281
BURKETOWN, tn., Australia (31:F-3)..... 305
BURLINGTON, city, Iowa (7:H-2; 12:C-2)..... 26,755
BURLINGTON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 2,273
BURLINGTON, tn., N. J. (9:D-3)..... 10,844
BURLINGTON, tn., N. C. (11:G-1)..... 9,737
BURLINGTON, city, Vt. (7:L-2; 8:A-4; 9:E-1). 24,789
BURMA, prov., India (29:L-6).....13,212,192
BURNHOLM, isl., Sweden (20:F-3)
BURNS, tn., Oregon (13:B-3)..... 2,599
BURNUM, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
BURSA (Brussa), city, Turkey (26:H-5; 28:E-4) .. 61,450
BURTRASK, tn., Sweden (23:E-3)..... 9,700
BURU, isl., East Indies (29:O-9)
BURWELL, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 1,156
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, city, England (22:G-5).. 16,805
BUSHIRE, city, Persia (3:X-5; 28:G-6)..... 15,100
BUSHLOE, tn., Germany (24:D-4)
BUSK, tn., Siberia (28:K-3)
BUSSELTON, tn., Australia (31:A-6)..... 1,005
BUSTAMANTE, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
BUSUANGA, isl., P. I. (32:B-4)
BUSULUK, tn., Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-5)
BUTLER, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 2,706
BUTLER, city, Pa. (9:A-3)..... 23,568
BUTO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4)
BUTTE, city, Mont. (6:C-1; 13:C-2)..... 39,532
BUTUAN, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6)..... 9,799
BUTUAN BAY, P. I. (32:E-6)
BUTZOW, tn., Germany (24:E-2)..... 5,583
BUZAU, city, Rumania (26:G-3)..... 29,800
BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass. (8:D-7)
BYDGOSZCZ, see **BROMBERG**.
BYKLE, tn., Norway (23:C-4)
BYLOT ISL., Canada (1:M-2; 3:O-2)
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CABANATUAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3)..... 15,292
CABARBARAN, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6)
CABES, GULF OF, Africa (30:E-2)
CABO ROJO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-3)..... 4,338
CABRA, CAPE, Panama (14:E-2)
CABULLON, PT., Puerto Rico (15:C-4)
CACAOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
CACERES, city, Spain (25:B-4)..... 18,104
CACHAK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
CADAGUN, LAKE, P. I. (32:E-6)
CADILLAC, tn., Mich. (12:E-2)..... 9,570
CADIZ, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-5)..... 21,270
CADIZ, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4)..... 78,476
CAEN, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-1)..... 53,852
CAESAREA, anc. tn., Palestine (AM:G-3)
CAGAYAN, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6)..... 28,072
CAGAYAN, LAKE, P. I. (32:D-1)
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CAGAYAN SULU, isl., P. I. (32:B-7)
CAGLIARI, city, Sardinia (20:E-5; 25:F-4)..... 94,902
CAGUA, MT., P. I. (32:D-1)
CAGUANA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
CAGUAS, city, Puerto Rico (15:E-3)..... 12,160
CAHORS, city, France (25:D-2)..... 16,500
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CAIMAMERA, tn., Cuba (16:D-3)
CAIRO, cap. Egypt (3:W-4; 28:E-6; 30:G-3).... 1,064,567
CAIRO, city, Ill. (7:H-3; 12:D-3)..... 13,532
CAJON, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
CALAGUAS ISLS., P. I. (32:D-3)
CALAIS, city, France (20:E-3; 22:G-6; 25:D-1).. 71,629
CALAIS, tn., Me. (7:M-1; 8:G-3)..... 5,470
CALAMAR, tn., Colombia (16:D-5)..... 6,500
CALAMIANES, isls., P. I. (32:B-4)
CALANAS, tn., Spain (25:B-4)
CALAPAN, city, Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4)..... 12,684
CALARASI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)..... 3,600
CALATAYUD, city, Spain (25:C-3)..... 11,583
CALAUAG, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-3)..... 6,223
CALAVITE, CAPE, P. I. (32:C-4)
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CALBAYOG, city, Samar, P. I. (32:E-4)..... 25,390
CALCHEDON, anc. tn., Bithynia (AM:E-1)
CALCUTTA, cap. Bengal, India (2:A-5; 3:Z-5; 29:K-6).....1,132,246
CALDERA, tn., Chile (19:C-5)..... 2,700
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CALDWELL, tn., Idaho (6:C-2; 13:B-3)..... 4,974
CALEDONIA, tn., Minn. (12:C-2)..... 1,554
CALEDONIAN CANAL, Scotland (22:D-3)
CALGARY, city, Canada (1:H-4; 4:D-5; 13:C-1) 83,761
CALI, city, Colombia (19:C-2)..... 45,835
CALICUT, city, India (28:J-7)..... 82,346
CALIENTE, tn., Nev. (13:B-4)..... 553
CALIFORNIA, state, U. S. (6:B-3; 13:A-4).....5,677,251
CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, Mexico (1; 6; 13; 17)
CALIMANESCI, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
CALKINI, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)..... 3,208
CALLAO, city, Peru (3:O-7; 19:C-4)..... 52,843
CALTANISETTA, tn., Sicily (25:G-4)..... 6,000
CALUMET, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)..... 1,557
CALVI, tn., Corsica (25:F-3)..... 2,005
CAMAGUEY, tn., Cuba (16:C-2)..... 2,061
CAMALANIUGAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1).... 7,895
CAMARGO, tn., Mexico (17:F-2)..... 1,098
CAMAU, CAPE, Fr. Indo-China (29:M-8)
CAMBALACHE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
CAMBODIA, kingdom, Fr. Indo-China, S. E. Asia (29:M-7).....2,535,178
CAMBRIDGE, city, England (22:G-5)..... 59,262
CAMBRIDGE, tn., Md. (9:C-4)..... 8,544
CAMBRIDGE, city, Mass. (8:C-6)..... 113,643
CAMBRIDGE, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 1,133
CAMBRIDGE, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2)..... 1,203
CAMBRIDGE, city, Ohio (12:E-2)..... 14,613
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CAMDEN, tn., Ark. (10:D-2)..... 7,273
CAMDEN, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 3,606
CAMDEN, city, N. J. (9:D-4)..... 118,700
CAMDEN, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 1,912
CAMDEN, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 5,183
CAMDEN BAY, Alaska (5:K-1)
CAMERON, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 4,565
CAMERON, CAPE, Honduras (18:C-1)
CAMEROON, ter., Africa (30:E-5)
CAMIGUIN, isl., P. I. (32:E-6)
CAMILING, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3)
CAMILLA, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 2,025
CAMOOWEAL, tn., Australia (31:F-3)..... 154
CAMPANA, isl., Chile (19:C-7)
CAMPECHE, city, Mexico (1:K-8; 17:H-4)..... 17,109
CAMPECHE, GULF OF, Mexico (1:K-8; 17:G-4)
CAMP ELLIOT, tn., C. Z. (14:D-2)
CAMPINA, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)..... 2,540
CAMPINAS, city, Brazil (19:F-5)..... 115,185
CAMPOBASSO, city, Italy (25:G-3)..... 15,900
CAMPOS, city, Brazil (19:F-5)..... 175,900
CAMUY, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-1)..... 1,643
CANAAN, tn., N. H. (8:B-5)..... 1,301
CANA BRAVA, tn., Guatemala (18:B-1)
CANADA, DOMINION OF, country, N. Amer. (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 13).....10,376,786
CANADIAN, tn., Tex. (10:B-1)..... 2,068
CANADIAN, riv., U. S. (6:F-3; 10:B-1)
CANALES, tn., Mexico (17:F-2)
CANAL ZONE, ter. of U. S., Cen. Amer. (14; 18:D-3) 39,467
CANANDAIGUA, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 7,356
CANANEA, city, Mexico (17:C-1)..... 20,202
CANARY, PORT, harbor, P. I. (32:F-6)
CANARY ISLS., Africa (3:S-5; 30:B-3)..... 503,151
CANATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)..... 1,802
CANAVERAL, CAPE, Fla. (1:M-7; 7:K-5)
CANBERRA, cap. Australia (2:E-9; 31:H-7) 4,400
CANBY, tn., Minn. (12:B-2)..... 1,738
CANDELARIA, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
CANDELARIA, tn., Mexico (18:A-1)
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CANDELARIA, tn., Tex. (10:B-2)..... 522
CANDIA, city, Crete, Greece (26:F-8)..... 23,000
CANDLE, tn., Alaska (5:F-2)..... 91
CANDO, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1)..... 1,164

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CANEY, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,794
CANGREJOS, LAKE, Puerto Rico (15:F-2)
CANGREJOS, PT., Puerto Rico (15:F-1)
CANISTEO, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 2,548
CANITAS, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
CANNANORE, city, India (28:J-7) 29,008
CANNAVIERAS, city, Brazil (19:G-4) 22,041
CANNING, riv., Alaska (5:K-1)
CANNSTADT, city, Germany (24:C-4) 26,892
CANOAS, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
CANON CITY, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 5,924
CANONSBURG, city, Pa. (9:A-3) 12,540
CANTABRIAN MTS., Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3)
CANTERBURY, city, England (22:G-6) 23,738
CANTILAN, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6) 18,604
CANTON, city, China (2:C-5; 29:N-6) 950,000
CANTON, city, Ill. (12:C-2) 10,928
CANTON, tn., Miss. (11:E-2) 4,725
CANTON, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1) 2,822
CANTON, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 5,115
CANTON, city, Ohio (7:K-2; 12:E-2) 104,906
CANTON, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 2,270
CANUSIUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-1)
CANYON CITY, tn., Oregon (13:B-3) 268
CAP, isl., P. I. (32:C-3)
CAPALONGA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-3) 2,218
CAPAS, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 7,639
CAPAYAS, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-5)
CAPE BRETON ISL., Canada (1:N-5; 4:J-6) ... 83,240
CAPE COD BAY, Mass. (8:D-7)
CAPE COD CANAL, Mass. (8:D-7)
CAPE FEAR, riv., N. C. (11:G-2)
CAPE GIRARDEAU, city, Mo. (7:H-3; 12:C-3) . 16,227
CAPE HAITIEN, city, Haiti, West Indies (16:E-2) 20,000
CAPE MAY, tn., N. J. (7:L-3; 9:D-4) 2,637
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, prov., Union of South Africa (3:V-9; 30:F-9) 2,782,719
CAPES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
CAPE TOWN, cap. Cape of Good Hope, Africa (3:V-9; 30:E-9) 130,568
CAPE VERDE ISLS., Africa (3:S-5; 30:A) 131,147
CAPE VINCENT, tn., N. Y. (9:C-1) 898
CAPE YORK PEN., Australia (31:G-2)
CAPITANEJOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-4)
CAPIZ, city, Panay, P. I. (32:D-5) 22,032
CAPOTE, tn., Mexico (17:F-2)
CAPPADOCIA, anc. country, Asia Minor (AM:G-2)
CAPUA, city, Italy (25:G-3; AM:B-1) 14,260
CARABAO, isl., P. I. (32:D-4)
CARACAL, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
CARACAS, cap. Venezuela (3:P-6; 16:F-5; 19:D-2) 135,253
CARACOLSE, PT., Panama (18:D-4)
CARAGA, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-7) 5,659
CARALIS, anc. tn., Sardinia (AM:A-2)
CARANSEBES, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
CARATA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
CARATASKA LAGOON, Honduras (18:C-2)
CARAVELLAS, tn., Brazil (3:R-8) 8,005
CARBO, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
CARBON, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 401
CARBON, tn., Wyo. (6:E-2)
CARBONDALE, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 20,061
CARBUNESCI, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
CARCANTA, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
CARCAR, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:D-5) 37,399
CARCASSONNE, city, France (25:D-3) 32,130
CARCHA, tn., Guatemala (18:B-2)
CARCIA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
CARDENAS, city, Cuba (16:B-2) 34,600
CARDIFF, city, Wales (20:D-3; 22:E-6) 225,600
CARDIGAN, tn., Wales (22:D-5) 3,457
CARDIGAN BAY, Wales (22:D-5)
CARDWELL, tn., Australia (31:H-3) 205
CAREY, LAKE, Australia (31:C-5)
CARIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
CARIBAL, tn., Honduras (18:C-1)
CARIBBEAN SEA (1; 3; 14; 15; 16; 18; 19)
CARIBOU, tn., Canada (4:B-3; 5:N-3)
CARIBOU, tn., Me. (7:M-1; 8:F-2) 7,248
CARIDAD, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
CARISAL, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
CARLEBY, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
CARLISLE, city, England (20:D-3; 22:E-4) 56,620
CARLISLE, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 12,596
CARLISLE, isl., Alaska (5:D-5)
CARLOPAGO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
CARLOW, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 34,476
CARLSBAD, see KARLOVY VARY
CARLSBAD, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-5) 3,689
CARLSTADT, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
CARMARTHEN, city, Wales (22:D-6) 10,011
CARMARTHEN BAY, Wales (22:D-6)
CARMEL, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3) 599
CARMELS PT., Wales (22:D-5)
CARMO DA BAGAGEM, tn., Brazil (19:F-4)
CARNARVON, tn., Australia (31:A-4) 579
CARNEROS, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
CARNSORE PT., Ireland (22:C-5)
CARO, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
CAROLINA, city, Brazil (19:F-3) 10,198
CAROLINA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2) 4,454
CAROLINE ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:F-6; 29:R-8) ... 55,000
CARPATHIAN MTS., Poland (24:J-4)
CARPATHUS, anc. isl., Mediterranean Sea (AM:E-2)
CARPENTARIA, GULF OF, Australia (31:F-2)
CARRABASSET, tn., Me. (8:D-3)
CARRETA, PT., Panama (18:C-3)
CARRICK, tn., Ireland (22:C-5)
CARRICKFERGUS, tn., Ireland (22:C-4) 4,605
CARRILLO, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
CARRILLO, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
CARRINGTON, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,717
CARRIZOS, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
CARROLL, tn., Iowa (12:B-2) 4,691
CARROLLTOWN, tn., Ga. (11:E-2) 5,052
CARRULO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2)
CARSON CITY, cap. Nev. (1:H-6; 6:B-3; 13:B-4) 1,596
CARTAGENA, city, Colombia (3:P-6; 16:C-5; 19:C-1) 96,981
CARTAGENA, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:C-4) 96,891
CARTAGO, city, Costa Rica (18:C-3) 19,200
CARTERSVILLE, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 5,250
CART GUSTAF, tn., Sweden (23:F-2)
CARTHAGE, anc. city, Africa (AM:B-2)
CARTHAGE, city, Mo. (7:G-3; 12:C-3) 9,736
CARTHAGE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 4,460
CARTHAGE, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 1,129
CARTIER ISL., Australia (31:C-2)
CARTOJANI, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
CARTWRIGHT, tn., Newfoundland (4:K-5) 355
CARUPANO, city, Venezuela (16:G-5) 11,000
CARUTHERSVILLE, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 4,737
CASCADE MTS., U. S. (1:G-5; 6:B; 13:A)
CASERTA, city, Italy (25:G-3) 35,242
CASIGURAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-2) 12,399
CASINO, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 3,605
CASPER, city, Wyo. (6:E-2; 13:D-3) 16,619
CASPIAN SEA, Europe and Asia (3:X-4; 21; 27; 28)
CASSABA, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
CASSEL, city, Germany (24:C-3) 153,490
CASSELTON, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,253
CASSIAR MTS., Canada (5:O-3)
CASS LAKE, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 1,409
CASTEJON, tn., Spain (25:C-3)
CASTELI, tn., Crete, Greece (26:F-8)
CASTELLAMARE, tn., Sicily (25:G-4) 5,250
CASTELLO BRANCO, city, Portugal (25:B-4) ... 11,130
CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, city, Spain (25:C-4) 32,900
CASTILLO, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
CASTILO, PT., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
CASTRES, city, France (25:D-3) 25,652
CASTRIES, tn., St. Lucia, West Indies (16:G-4) .. 7,757
CATACAMAS, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
CATAMARCA, city, Argentina (19:D-5) 13,272
CATANDUANES ISL., P. I. (32:E-4)
CATANIA, city, Sicily (20:F-5; 25:G-4; AM:C-2) 289,644
CATANO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2) 6,623
CATANZARO, city, Italy (20:F-5; 25:H-4; 26:B-6) 36,600
CATASTROPHE, CAPE, Australia (31:F-7)
CATEEL, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-6) 5,714
CATHARINE HARBOR, tn., Russia (21:H-2; 27:F-2)
CAT ISL., West Indies (16:D-1)
CATLETTSBURG, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 5,025
CATO ISL., Australia (31:K-4)
CATORCE, tn., Mexico (17:E-3) 7,604
CATRONE, tn., Italy (26:B-6)
CATSKILL, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2) 5,082
CATSKILL MTS., N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:D-2)
CATTARO, tn., Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:C-4) 6,700
CATTARUS, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
CATUBIG, city, Samar, P. I. (32:E-4) 12,824
CAUAYAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 10,092
CAUAYAN, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-6) 13,597
CAUCA, riv., S. Amer. (18:E-4)
CAUCANA, anc. tn., Sicily (AM:B-2)
CAUCASUS MTS., Europe and Asia (21:J-4; 28:F-4)
CAUIT PT., P. I. (32:F-6)
CAVASSILA, tn., Greece (26:D-7)
CAVITE, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 22,179
CAWNPORE, city, India (29:K-6) 216,436
CAYAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2)
CAYENNE, cap. Fr. Guiana, S. Amer. (3:Q-6) 15,310
CAYEY, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3) 5,252
CAYMAN BRAC, isl., West Indies (16:C-3)
CAYO GRANDE, isl., West Indies (16:F-5)
CAYOLOTE, riv., Guatemala (18:A-2)
CAYUGA, LAKE, N. Y. (9:C-2)
CAZIN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)

CEARA, city, Brazil (3:R-7; 19:G-3)..... 50,000
CEBACO ISL., Panama (18:D-4)
CEBRUS, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:D-1)
CEBU, isl., P. I. (29:O-7; 32:D-5)..... 653,727
CEBU, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:E-5)..... 65,512
CEDAR, riv., Iowa (7:G-2)
CEDAR FALLS, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 7,362
CEDAR RAPIDS, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2).... 56,097
CEDARTOWN, tn., Ga. (11:E-2)..... 8,124
CEDRAL, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)..... 4,502
CEDRO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
CEDROS ISL., Mexico (17:B-2)
CEIBA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
CELAYA, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 25,604
CELEBES ISL., East Indies (2:D-7; 29:O-9).....3,448,774
CELEBES SEA, East Indies (29:O-8; 32:D-8)
CENTER, tn., Tex. (10:D-2)..... 2,510
CENTERVILLE, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 8,147
CENTERVILLE, tn., Md. (9:D-4)..... 1,291
CENTINJE, tn., Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:C-4).... 5,006
CENTRAL AMERICA, div., N. Amer. (1; 3; 16; 18; 19).....5,912,900
CENTRAL CITY, tn., Colo. (6:E-3)..... 672
CENTRAL CITY, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 2,474
CENTRAL FALLS, city, R. I. (8:C-7)..... 25,898
CENTRALIA, city, Ill. (12:D-3)..... 12,583
CENTRALIA, tn., Wash. (13:A-2)..... 8,058
CEPHALONIA, isl., Greece (26:D-6)
CERAM, isl., East Indies (29:O-9)
CERIGO, isl., Greece (26:E-7)
CERNAUTI, see **CZERNOWITZ**
CERNAVODA, tn., Rumania (26:H-3)
CERVANTES, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2)..... 2,518
CETTE, city, France (20:E-4)..... 33,000
CEUTA, tn., Spanish Morocco (20:A-5)..... 38,945
CEVENNES, mts., France (20:E-4; 25:D-2)
CEYLON, isl., India (2:A-6; 3:Z-6; 28:K-8).....4,504,549
CHAD, LAKE, Africa (3: V-6; 30: E-4)
CHADOROW, tn., Poland (24:L-4)
CHADRON, tn., Nebr. (6:E-2; 12:A-2; 13:E-3).. 4,606
CHAGAMUT, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
CHAGOS ISLS., Indian Oc. (3:Z-7)
CHAGRES, tn., Panama (14:A-2; 18:D-3)..... 1,240
CHAGRES, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:A-2)
CHAHUITES, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
CHAKLIK, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28:K-5)
CHALCIS, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
CHALLIS, tn., Idaho (6:C-2)..... 418
CHALON, city, France (25:E-2)..... 31,801
CHALONS, city, France (25:E-1)..... 31,367
CHAM, tn., Germany (24:E-4)..... 4,300
CHAMBERLAIN, tn., S. Dak. (6:F-2; 12:A-2)... 1,364
CHAMBERLAIN, LAKE, Me. (8:E-2)
CHAMBERSBURG, city, Pa. (9:C-4)..... 13,788
CHAMELECON, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
CHAMELECON, riv., Honduras (18:B-2)
CHAMPAIGN, city, Ill. (12:D-2)..... 20,348
CHAMPERICO, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
CHAMPION, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)
CHAMPLAIN, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1)..... 1,197
CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, N. Y. and Vt. (7:L-2; 8:A-4; 9:E-1)
CHAMPOTON, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)..... 1,400
CHANDALAR, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)..... 32
CHANDALAR, riv., Alaska (5:K-2)
CHANDLER, LAKE, Alaska (5:H-1)
CHANDLERVILLE, tn., Ill. (12:D-3)..... 824
CHANGKIAKOW, tn., Mongolia (29:N-4)
CHANGSHA, city, China (29:N-6)..... 535,800
CHANGTE, tn., China (29:N-5)
CHANGTUFU, tn., Manchuria (29:O-4)
CHANNEL ISLS., England (22:E-7; 25:C-1).... 90,230
CHANUTE, city, Kans. (12:B-3)..... 10,277
CHAOCHOW, tn., China (29:N-6)
CHAPPELL, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2)..... 1,061
CHARAY, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
CHARGINA, tn., Panama (18:D-3)
CHARLEROI, city, Belgium (25:E-1)..... 11,245
CHARLES, CAPE, Md. (7:L-3)
CHARLES, CAPE, Canada (1:O-4; 3:Q-3)
CHARLES CITY, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 8,039
CHARLESTON, tn., Mo. (12:D-3)..... 3,357
CHARLESTON, city, S. C. (1:M-6; 3:O-4; 7:K-4; 11:G-2)..... 62,265
CHARLESTON, cap. W. Va. (7:K-3; 11:F-1; 12:E-3)..... 60,408
CHARLESTOWN, tn., N. H. (8:B-5)..... 1,644
CHARLEVILLE, tn., Australia (31:H-5)..... 1,905
CHARLEVOIX, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)..... 2,247
CHARLOTTE, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:F-1)..... 82,675
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, tn., St. Thomas, West Indies (16:F-3)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, city, Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1). 15,245
CHARLOTTETOWN, city, Canada (1:N-5; 4:J-6) 14,101
CHARLOTTETOWN, West Indies, see **ROSEAU**
CHARLOTTE WATERS STATION, tn., Australia (31:E-4)
CHARTRES, city, France (25:D-1)..... 20,687
CHASSEL, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)..... 1,822
CHATEAUGAY, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1)..... 1,169
CHATEAUROUX, city, France (25:D-2)..... 25,815
CHATELLERAULT, city, France (25:D-2)..... 16,000
CHATHAM, city, Canada (4:G-7)..... 14,566
CHATHAM, city, England (22:G-6)..... 38,000
CHATHAM, tn., Mass. (8:E-7)..... 1,931
CHATHAM, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2)..... 2,424
CHATHAM STR., Alaska (5:N-4)
CHATTAHOOCHEE, riv., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)
CHATTANOOGA, city, Tenn. (7:J-3; 11:F-1).... 119,798
CHAUMONT, city, France (25:E-1)..... 12,892
CHAUTAUQUA, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2)
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y. (9:B-2)
CHEB (Eger), city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-3; 24:E-3)..... 13,510
CHEBOYGAN, tn., Mich. (7:J-1; 12:E-1)..... 4,923
CHEFOO, city, China (29:O-5)..... 89,345
CHEHALIS, tn., Wash. (13:A-2)..... 4,558
CHELAN LAKE, Wash. (6:B-1; 13:B-2)
CHELIABINSK, city, Russia (21:L-3; 27:M-5)... 90,000
CHELM, tn., Poland (24:K-3)
CHELSEA, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 2,210
CHELTENHAM, city, England (22:F-6)..... 49,580
CHELYUSKIN, CAPE, Asia (2:B-1; 28:M-1)
CHEMNITZ, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:E-3).... 333,851
CHENA, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)..... 29
CHENGTING, tn., China (29:N-5)
CHENGTU, city, China (29:M-5)..... 400,000
CHEPIGANA, tn., Panama (18:E-3)..... 4,250
CHEPO, tn., Panama (18:D-3)..... 4,460
CHER, riv., France (25:D-2)
CHERAW, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 3,575
CHERBOURG, city, France (20:D-4; 22:F-7; 25:C-1)..... 32,030
CHERCHEN, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28:K-5)
CHERDYN, tn., Russia (21:K-2; 27:L-3)..... 4,020
CHERKASI, city, Russia (21:H-4)..... 36,500
CHERNIGOV, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-5)..... 39,020
CHERNYIYAR, tn., Russia (27:H-6)
CHEROKEE, tn., Iowa (12:B-2)..... 6,443
CHERRYFIELD, tn., Me. (8:G-4)..... 1,112
CHERRYVALE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 4,251
CHERSON, tn., Russia (27:F-6)
CHERSONESUS, Tauric, pen., anc. Europe (AM:F-1)
CHERVIENNAIA, tn., Russia (27:J-7)
CHESAPEAKE BAY, U. S. (7:L-3; 9:C-4; 11:G-1)
CHESHKAIA BAY, Russia (21:J-1; 27:J-2)
CHESTER, city, England (22:E-5)..... 40,794
CHESTER, city, Pa. (7:L-3; 9:D-4)..... 59,164
CHESTER, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 5,428
CHESTERFIELD ISLS., Australia (31:K-3)
CHESTERTOWN, tn., Md. (9:D-4)..... 2,809
CHESUNCOOK, LAKE, Me. (8:E-2)
CHETUMAL BAY, Cen. Amer. (18:B-1)
CHEYENNE, cap. Wyo. (1:J-5; 4:E-7; 6:E-2; 12:A-2; 13:D-3)..... 17,361
CHEYENNE, riv., S. Dak. (6:F-2; 12:A-2; 13:E-3)
CHIAVARI, city, Italy (25:F-2)..... 10,821
CHIBUKAK, CAPE, Canada (5:D-3)
CHICAGO, city, Ill. (1:L-5; 3:O-4; 7:H-2; 12:D-2).....3,376,438
CHICALOTE, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
CHICHAGOF, CAPE, Alaska (5:G-4)
CHICHAGOF ISL., Alaska (1:F-4; 5:M-4)
CHICHANHA, tn., Mexico (18:B-1)
CHICKASHA, city, Okla. (10:C-1)..... 14,099
CHICKEN, tn., Alaska (5:L-2)
CHICLAYO, city, Peru (19:B-3)..... 25,000
CHICO, city, Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4)..... 7,961
CHICO, riv., Argentina. (19:C-7)
CHICOPEE, city, Mass. (8:B-6)..... 43,930
CHIDLEY, CAPE, Canada (1:N-4; 4:J-3)
CHIENGKONG, tn., Siam, Asia (29:M-6)
CHIENGMAI, tn., Siam, Asia (29:L-7)
CHIETI, city, Italy (25:G-3)..... 29,350
CHIGNIK, tn., Alaska (5:G-4)
CHIGNIK BAY, Alaska (5:G-4)
CHIHUAHUA, city, Mexico (1:J-7; 17:D-2)..... 40,000
CHILAPA, city, Mexico (17:F-5)..... 14,802
CHILDRESS, tn., Tex. (6:F-4; 10:B-2)..... 7,163
CHILE, repub., S. Amer. (3:P-9; 19:C-6).....4,364,395
CHILIBRILLO, RIO, riv., Panama (14:C-1)
CHILKAT, tn., Alaska (5:M-4)
CHILKOOT, tn., Alaska (5:M-4)
CHILLICOTHE, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 8,177
CHILLICOTHE, city, Ohio (7:J-3; 12:E-3)..... 18,340
CHILOE, isl., S. Amer. (19:C-7)
CHILON, tn., Mexico (17:H-5; 18:A-1)..... 987
CHILPANCINGO, tn., Mexico (17:F-5)..... 7,904
CHIMALTENANGO, city, Guatemala (18:A-2)... 14,120
CHIMBAI, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:H-4)
CHINA, div., Chinese Repub. (2:C-4; 29).....411,356,367
CHINANDEGA, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)..... 8,460
CHINCHA ISLS., Peru (19:C-4)

CHINESE REPUBLIC, Asia (2:C-4; 29).....439,759,380
CHINGO, vol., Salvador (18:B-2)
CHINIAK BAY, Alaska (5:J-4)
CHINKIANG, city, China (29:O-5)..... 102,590
CHIOS, isl., Greece (26:F-6; AM:E-2)..... 65,000
CHIPP, riv., Alaska (5:H-1)
CHIPPEWA, riv., Wis. (7:H-1)
CHIPPEWA FALLS, tn., Wis. (12:C-1)..... 9,539
CHIQUIMULA, city, Guatemala (18:B-2)..... 10,650
CHIRIKO ISL., Alaska (5:H-5)
CHIRIQUI, vol., Panama (18:C-3)
CHIRIQUI BAY, Panama (18:D-3)
CHIRIQUI LAGOON, Panama (16:B-5)
CHISHOLM, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 8,308
CHISINAU, city, Rumania (26:H-2)..... 114,250
CHISNA, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)..... 148
CHISTOCHINA, tn., Alaska (5:L-3)
CHISTOPOL, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-4)..... 20,200
CHITA, city, Siberia (29:N-3)..... 16,810
CHITILA, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
CHITRAL, tn., India (28:J-5)
CHOCOY, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
CHOLET, city, France (25:C-2)..... 17,901
CHOLMOGORY, tn., Russia (21:J-2)
CHOLUTECA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)..... 8,100
CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, Chile (19:C-7)
CHORRERA, tn., Panama (14:D-3; 18:D-3)
CHORRERA, BAY OF, Panama (14:E-3)
CHORZELE, tn., Poland (24:J-2)
CHOSEN (Korea), pen., Asia (2:D-4; 29:O-5)...19,522,945
CHOTZEN, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-3)..... 5,050
CHRISTCHURCH, city, New Zealand (2:G-9; 31:N-8)..... 927,000
CHRISTIANIA FIORD, Norway (23:D-4)
CHRISTIANSAND, city, Norway (20:E-3; 23: C-4)..... 16,725
CHRISTIANSHAAB, tn., Greenland (1:P-3)
CHRISTIAN SOUND, Alaska (5:M-4)
CHRISTIANSTAD, city, Sweden (23:D-4)..... 13,000
CHRISTIANSUND, city, Norway (20:E-2; 23: C-3)..... 15,298
CHRISTMAS ISL., Pacific Oc. (2:J-6)..... 100
CHUGINADAK ISL., Alaska (5:D-5)
CHUGUL ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
CHUHKAT, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
CHULITNA, riv., Alaska (5:G-3)
CHUNGKING, city, China (29:M-6)..... 623,300
CHUNHUBUB, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
CHUNTUQUI, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
CHUR, city, Switzerland (25:F-2)..... 15,780
CHURCHILL, tn., Canada (1:K-4; 3:O-3; 4:F-4) 55
CHURCHILL, riv., Canada (4:E-4)
CHURCHILL, CAPE, Canada (1:L-4; 4:F-4)
CHUY, tn., Uruguay (19:E-6)..... 3,198
CHYROW, tn., Poland (24:K-4)
CIALES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)..... 2,250
CIBUCO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-1)
CIDRA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)..... 1,708
CIEGO DE AVILA, city, Cuba (16:C-2)..... 16,513
CIENAGAALTA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2)
CIENFUEGOS, city, Cuba (1:M-7; 16:B-2)..... 73,480
CILICIA, anc. country, Asia Minor (AM:F-2)
CIMARRON, tn., N. Mex. (13:E-4)..... 698
CIMARRON, riv., Kans.and Okla.(6: F-3; 10: C-1; 12:B-3)
CINCINNATI, city, Ohio (1:L-6; 3:O-4; 7:J-3; 12:E-3)..... 451,160
CINTRONA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-4)
CIONES, tn., Ireland (22:C-4)
CIRCLE, tn., Alaska (1:E-3; 5:K-2)..... 96
CISCO, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 6,027
CITAS, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
CIUDAD BOLIVAR, city, Venezuela (19:D-2).... 19,712
CIUDAD CIENEGAS, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)..... 2,981
CIUDAD GUZMAN, city, Mexico (17:D-4)..... 20,800
CIUDAD JUAREZ, city, Mexico (17:D-1)..... 20,810
CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
CIUDAD TRUJILLO, cap., Dominican Republic (1:M-8; 16:E-3)..... 60,000
CIUDAD VICTORIA, city, Mexico (17:F-3)..... 20,854
CIUDADVIEJA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
CIULNITA, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
CIVITAVECCHIA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-3).. 12,500
CLAIRE, LAKE, Canada (4:D-4)
CLAREMONT, tn., N. H. (8:B-5)..... 12,377
CLAREMORE, tn., Okla. (10:C-1)..... 3,720
CLARENVILLE, tn., Newfoundland (4:K-6)
CLARK, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2)..... 1,290
CLARK, riv., Wash. and Mont. (6:B-1)
CLARK, LAKE, Alaska (5:H-3)
CLARK FORK, riv., Mont. (13:B-2)
CLARKSBURG, city, W. Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1)... 28,866
CLARKSDALE, tn., Miss. (11:D-2)..... 10,043
CLARKSVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 9,242
CLARKSVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 2,952
CLAVERIA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1)..... 8,519
CLAYTON, tn., Del. (9:D-4)..... 824
CLAYTON, tn., N. Mex. (13:E-4)..... 2,518
CLAYTON, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1)..... 1,940
CLEAR, CAPE, Ireland (22:B-6)
CLEARFIELD, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 9,221
CLEARWATER, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 7,607
CLEARY, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
CLEBURNE, city, Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2)..... 11,539
CLE ELUM, tn., Wash. (13;A-2)..... 2,508
CLERMONT, tn., Australia (31:H-4)..... 1,205
CLERMONT-FERRAND, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2)..... 65,415
CLEVELAND, city, Ohio (1:L-5; 7:K-2; 12:E-2). 900,376
CLEVELAND, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1)..... 9,136
CLIFTON, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:D-5)..... 2,305
CLIFTON, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 6,090
CLIFTON, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
CLIFTON, tn., Australia (31:H-5)..... 1,205
CLIFTON FORGE, tn., Va. (11:G-1)..... 6,839
CLINTON, city, Iowa (7:H-2; 12:C-2)..... 25,726
CLINTON, city, Mass. (8:C-6)..... 12,984
CLINTON, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 5,744
CLINTON, PORT, harbor, Australia (31:G-4)
CLINTON GOLDEN, LAKE, Canada (4:E-3)
CLIPPERTON ISL., Mexico (2:M-6)
CLISSON, tn., France (25:C-2)
CLONAKILTY, tn., Ireland (22:B-6)..... 3,000
CLOQUET, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 6,782
CLOVIS, tn., N. Mex. (13:E-5)..... 8,027
CLUJ (Klausenberg), city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:E-2)..... 63,000
CLYDE, riv., Baffin Isl., Canada (4:J-1)
CLYDE, riv., Scotland (22:E-4)
CLYDE, FIRTH OF, Scotland (22:D-4)
CNOSSUS, anc. city, Crete (AM:E-2)
COAITA, PT., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
COALGATE, tn., Okla. (10:C-2)..... 2,064
COAMA BAY, Puerto Rico (15:D-4)
COAMO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3; 16:F-3)..... 4,284
COAST MTS., Canada (5:M-3)
COAST RANGE, mts., U. S. (13:A)
COATESVILLE, city, Pa. (9:C-4)..... 14,582
COATS ISL., Canada (1:L-3)
COBAN, city, Guatemala (17:H-5; 18:A-2)..... 26,862
COBAR, tn., Australia (31:H-6)..... 4,605
COBH, tn., Ireland (20:D-3; 22:B-6)..... 7,935
COBLENZ, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:B-3; 25: E-1)..... 56,676
COBLESKILL, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 2,594
COBOS, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)
COBOURG ISL., Canada (4:H-1)
COBRE, city, Cuba (16:C-3)..... 20,744
COBURG, city, Germany (24:D-3)..... 33,000
COCHABAMBA, city, Bolivia (19:D-4)..... 34,291
COCHIN, city, India (28:J-8)..... 20,000
COCHIN CHINA, col., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-8)..4,234,591
COCHINITO, tn., C. Z. (14:E-2)
COCHRANE, tn., Canada (4:G-6)..... 1,705
COCKBURN, MT., Australia (31:D-3)
COCKBURN LAND, region, Canada (1:L-2; 4: G-1)
COCKEYSVILLE, tn., Md. (9:C-4)..... 2,000
COCO, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
COCOS ISLS., East Indies (2:B-7)
COCOS KEY, isl., West Indies (16:C-2)
COD, CAPE, Mass. (7:M-2; 8:D-6)
CODRINGTON, tn., Barbuda, West Indies (16: G-3)
CODY, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3)..... 1,793
COEUR D'ALENE, tn., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2)... 8,208
COFFEYVILLE, city, Kans. (12:B-3)..... 16,198
COHOCTON, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 860
COHOCTON, riv., N. Y. (9:C-2)
COHOES, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:E-2)..... 23,226
COIBA ISL., Panama (16:B-6; 18:C-4; 19:B-2)
COIMBRA, tn., Australia (31:E-6)
COIMBRA, city, Portugal (25:A-3)..... 21,115
COLBE, tn., Germany (24:C-3)
COLBERG, tn., Germany (20:F-3)
COLBY, tn., Kans. (12:A-3)..... 2,153
COLDFOOT, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
COLDWATER, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 1,296
COLDWATER, tn., Mich. (12:D-2)..... 6,735
COLEBROOK, tn., N. H. (8:C-4)..... 1,937
COLEMAN, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 6,078
COLERAINE, tn., Ireland (22:C-4)..... 7,000
COLFAX, tn., La. (10:D-2)..... 1,141
COLFAX, tn., Wash. (6:B-1; 13:B-2)..... 2,782
COLIMA, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 30,982
COLLIER BAY, Australia (31:C-3)
COLLINGWOOD, tn., New Zealand (31:N-8).... 405
COLLINSVILLE, tn., Ill. (12:D-3)..... 9,235
COLLINSVILLE, tn., Okla. (10:C-1)..... 2,249
COLL ISL., Scotland (22:C-3)
COLLORES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
COLMAR, city, France (25:E-1)..... 43,778
COLMI, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
COLOGNE, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:B-3; 25: E-1)..... 700,222

COLOMBIA, repub., S. Amer. (1:M-9; 3:P-6; 16:D-5; 18:E-4; 19:C-1) 7,967,788
COLOMBIA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
COLOMBO, cap. Ceylon, India (2:A-6; 3:Z-6; 28:K-8) 244,163
COLON, city, C. Z. (3:O-6; 14:A-2; 16:B-5; 18:D-3; 19:B-2) 31,203
COLONSAY ISL., Scotland (22:C-3)
COLORADO, state, U. S. (6:E-3; 10:B-1; 12:A-3; 13:D-4) 1,035,791
COLORADO, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)
COLORADO, tn., Tex. (6:F-4; 10:B-2) 4,671
COLORADO, riv., U. S. (6:C-4; 10:C-2; 13:C-4)
COLORADO CITY, tn., Colo. (13:E-4)
COLORADO DESERT, Calif. and Ariz. (13:B-5)
COLORADO SPRINGS, city, Colo. (6:E-3; 13:E-4) 33,237
COLUMAN, MT., Panama (18:D-3)
COLUMBIA, tn., Miss. (11:E-2) 4,833
COLUMBIA, city, Mo. (12:C-3) 14,967
COLUMBIA, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 11,349
COLUMBIA, cap. S. C. (1:L-6; 7:K-4; 11:F-2) .. 51,581
COLUMBIA, tn., Tenn. (7:H-3; 11:E-1) 7,882
COLUMBIA, riv., U. S. (1:G-5; 4:C-6; 6:A-1; 13:A-2)
COLUMBUS, city, Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 43,131
COLUMBUS, tn., Ind. (12:D-3) 9,935
COLUMBUS, city, Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) 10,743
COLUMBUS, tn., Nebr. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) 6,898
COLUMBUS, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-5) 391
COLUMBUS, cap. Ohio (1:L-5; 7:J-2; 11:F-1; 12:E 3) 289,056
COLVILLE, riv., Alaska (1:D-3; 5:H-1)
COLVILLE, LAKE, Canada (4:C-2)
COMALAPA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
COMANCHE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,435
COMAYAGUA, city, Honduras (18:B-2) 10,090
COMERIO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3) 2,391
COMMERCE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,267
COMMITTEE BAY, Canada (4:G-2)
COMO, city, Italy (20:E-4; 25:F-2) 48,126
COMO, LAKE, Fla. (11:F-3)
COMORIN, CAPE, India (28:J-8)
COMORO ISLS., Africa (30:H-7)
CONAKRY, tn., Fr. West Africa (30:A-4) 9,000
CONCEPCION, city, Chile (19:C-6) 64,084
CONCEPCION, city, Paraguay (19:E-5) 25,011
CONCEPTION, PT., Calif. (6:B-4; 13:A-5)
CONCORD, cap. N. H. (7:M-2; 8:C-4) 25,228
CONCORD, city, N. C. (11:F-1) 11,820
CONCORD, tn., Vt. (8:C-4) 353
CONCORDIA, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 5,793
CONDON, tn., Australia (31:B-3)
CONDON, tn., Oregon (13:B-2) 940
CONEJO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3)
CONEJOS, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
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CONNEAUT, tn., Ohio (12:E-2) 9,691
CONNECTICUT, state, U. S. (7:L-2; 8:B-7; 9:E-3) 1,606,903
CONNECTICUT, riv., U. S. (7:L-2; 8:B-5)
CONNECTICUT LAKE, N. H. (8:C-3)
CONNELLSVILLE, city, Pa. (9:B-3) 13,290
CONNERSVILLE, tn., Ind. (12:E-3) 12,795
CONSTANCE, tn., Germany (25:F-2)
CONSTANCE, LAKE, Switzerland (24:C-5; 25:F-2)
CONSTANCIA, tn., Mexico (17:C-3)
CONSTANTA (Kustenje), city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:H-3) 13,000
CONSTANTINE, city, Africa (20:E-5) 65,000
CONSTANTINE, CAPE, Alaska (5:G-4)
CONSTANTINOPLE, see **ISTANBUL**
CONWAY, tn., Ark. (10:D-1) 5,534
CONWAY, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 3,217
COOK, MT., Alaska (5:L-3)
COOK INLET, Alaska (5:J-3)
COOK ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:J-8) 127,000
COOKS ANCHORAGE, harbor, T. H. (15:A-2)
COOK STR., Australia (31:N-8)
COOKTOWN, tn., Australia (2:E-8; 31:H-3) 1,310
COOLGARDIE, tn., Australia (2:D-9; 31:C-6) ... 2,538
COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELD, Australia (31:C-6)
COOPER CREEK, riv., Australia (31:F-5)
COOPERSTOWN, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 2,909
COOPERSTOWN, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,053
COOSA, riv., Ala. and Ga. (7:J-4)
COPALA, tn., Mexico (17:F-5)
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CORAL BAY, P. I. (32:A-6)
CORALES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
CORAL SEA, Australia (2:E-7; 29:Q-10; 31:H-2)
CORBU, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
CORCOBADOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
CORCOVADO, GULF OF, Chile (19:C-7)
CORCYRA (mod. Corfu), isl., Greece (AM:C-2)
CORCYRA (mod. Corfu), anc. tn., Greece (AM:C-2)
CORD GERAL, mts., Brazil (19:D-4)
CORDILLERA REEFS, Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
CORDOBA, city, Argentina (19:D-6) 221,200
CORDOBA, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 10,285
CORDOBA, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4) 81,125
CORDOVA, tn., Alaska (5:K-3) 955
CORFINIUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
CORFU, isl., Greece (26:C-6) 106,251
CORFU, city, Corfu, Greece (26:C-6) 32,221
CORINGA ISLS., Australia (31:H-3)
CORINNA, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 1,485
CORINTH, tn., Greece (21:G-5; 26:E-7; AM:D-2) 4,155
CORINTH, tn., Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) 6,220
CORINTH, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2) 2,613
CORINTH, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 817
CORINTH, GULF OF, Greece (26:E-6)
CORK, city, Ireland (20:D-3; 22:B-6) 78,490
CORK HARBOR, Ireland (22:B-6)
CORNING, city, N. Y. (9:C-2) 15,777
CORNWALLIS ISLS., Canada (4:F-1)
CORON, isl., P. I. (32:C-5)
CORON, tn., Coron, P. I. (32:C-4)
CORONADO PT., P. I. (32:C-6)
CORONATION GULF, Canada (1:H-3; 4:D-2)
CORONATION ISL., Alaska (5:N-5)
CORONEA, anc. tn., Greece (AM:D-2)
CORONEL, tn., Chile (3:P-9) 5,905
COROSAL, tn., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
COROZAL, tn., C. Z. (14:E-2) 1,050
COROZAL, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2) 1,753
CORPUS CHRISTI, city, Tex. (6:F-5; 10:C-3; 17:F-2) 27,741
CORRAL, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
CORRALITOS, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
CORREGIDOR ISL., P. I. (32:C-3)
CORRIENTES, city, Argentina (19:D-5) 30,125
CORRIENTES, CAPE, Africa (30:G-8)
CORRIENTES, CAPE, Argentina (19:E-6)
CORRIENTES, CAPE, Mexico (1:J-7; 17:D-4)
CORRY, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 7,228
CORSICA, isl., France (20:E-4; 25:F-3; 28:B-4; 30:D-1; AM:A-1) 289,890
CORSICANA, city, Tex. (7:G-4; 10:C-2) 15,202
CORTLAND, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 15,043
CORUNAU, RIO., riv., C. Z. (14:E-1)
CORVALLIS, tn., Oregon (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 7,585
CORWIN, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-4)
CORWIN COAL MINE, tn., Alaska (5:E-1)
COS, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
COSEGUINA, vol., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
COSENZA, city, Italy (20:F-5; 25:G-4) 30,150
COSTA RICA, repub., Cen. Amer. (1:L-8; 3:O-6; 16:A-5; 18:C-3) 480,326
COTRONE, tn., Italy (25:H-4) 8,000
COTTA BATO, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (29:O-8) 4,109
COTULLA, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 3,175
COUDERSPORT, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 2,740
COUNCIL, tn., Alaska (5:F-2) 109
COUNCIL BLUFFS, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2). 42,048
COVENTRY, tn., England (22:F-5) 184,700
COVENTRY, tn., R. I. (8:C-7) 6,430
COVINGTON, city, Ky. (12:E-3) 65,252
COVINGTON, tn., La. (11:E-2) 3,208
COVINGTON, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 3,397
COVINGTON, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 6,538
COWAN, tn., Australia (31:C-3)
COWAN, LAKE, Australia (31:C-6)
COXSACKIE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 2,195
COYOTE, tn., Mexico (17:B-2)
COZAD, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,813
COZUMEL ISL., Mexico (17:J-4)
CRAIOVA, city, Rumania (26:E-3) 52,800
CRANBROOK, tn., Canada (4:D-6) 2,730
CRASNA, tn., Rumania (26:G-2) 610
CRATER LAKE, Oregon (13:A-3)
CRAWFORD, tn., Nebr. (4:E-7; 12:A-2) 1,703
CRAWFORD RANGE, mts., Australia (31:E-4)
CRAWFORDSVILLE, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-3). 10,355
CREEDE, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 384
CREFELD, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:B-3) 129,410
CREIGHTON, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,388
CRESCO, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 3,065
CRESTON, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 8,619
CRETE, isl., Greece (21:G-5; 26:F-8; 28:D-5; AM:D-2) 345,149
CREWE, city, England (22:E-5) 45,000
CRIBA, LAKE, Honduras (18:C-2)
CRIMEA, pen., Russia (21:J-4; 27:F-6) 761,600
CRIPPLE CREEK, tn., Colo. (6:E-3; 13:E-4) 1,427
CRISFIELD, tn., Md. (9:D-5) 3,850
CRISTOBAL, tn., C. Z. (14:A-2) 3,600
CROCKETT, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,441
CROKER ISL., Australia (31:E-2)
CROMARTY, tn., Scotland (22:D-3) 1,910
CROOKSTON, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:B-1) 6,321
CROSBY, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 3,451

CROSBY, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,271
CROSS KEY, isl., Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
CROSS SOUND, Alaska (5:M-4)
CROTON, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-2)
CROYDON, tn., Australia (31:G-3) 3,905
CROYDON, city, England (22:F-6) 216,900
CROZET ISLS., Indian Oc. (3:X-10)
CRUZ, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
CRUZ, CAPE, Cuba (16:C-3)
CRUZ ALTA, city, Brazil (19:E-5) 18,929
CRYSTAL, tn., N. H. (8:C-4) 105
CRYSTAL FALLS, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 3,394
CSABA, city, Hungary (24:J-5) 37,500
CSACZA, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:H-4)
CSAKATORNYA, tn., Hungary (26:B-2)
CSAP, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4)
CSERMO, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
CSORNA, tn., Hungary (24:G-5)
CUAUTLA, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 6,600
CUAYO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3)
CUBA, isl., West Indies (1:M-7; 3:O-5; 16:C-2) .. 3,713,767
CUCHARA PT., Puerto Rico (15:B-4)
CUE, tn., Australia (31:B-5) 1,205
CUENCA, city, Ecuador (19:C-3) 40,009
CUENCA, city, Spain (25:C-3) 12,930
CUERNAVACA, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 12,928
CUERO, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 4,672
CUICATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:F-5) 2,320
CULASI, city, Panay, P. I. (32:D-5) 15,786
CULEBRA, tn., C. Z. (14:D-2) 2,050
CULEBRA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
CULEBRA, PORT, harbor, Costa Rica (18:B-3)
CULEBRA CUT, see **GAILLARD CUT**
CULEBRA ISL., C. Z. (14:E-2)
CULEBRA ISL., West Indies (15:H-2)
CULEBRAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
CULEBRITA, isl., Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
CULIACAN, city, Mexico (17:D-3) 13,972
CULION, isl., P. I. (32:B-5)
CULION, tn., Culion, P. I. (32:C-5)
CULOZ, tn., France (25:E-2)
CULVERDEN, tn., New Zealand (31:N-8) 105
CUMBERLAND, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 1,378
CUMBERLAND, city, Md. (7:K-3; 9:B-4) 37,747
CUMBERLAND, tn., Ohio (11:F-0) 556
CUMBERLAND, region, Canada (4:J-2) 6,011
CUMBERLAND, riv., U. S. (7:J-3; 12:D-3)
CUMBERLAND ISLS., Australia (31:H-4)
CUMBERLAND MTS., U. S. (7:J-3; 11:F-1)
CUMBERLAND SOUND, Canada (1:N-3; 4:J-3)
CUMURIPA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2) 140
CUNEO, city, Italy (25:E-2) 36,127
CUNNAMULLA, tn., Australia (31:H-5) 1,405
CUPICA, tn., Colombia (18:E-4)
CURACAO ISL., Venezuela (16:E-4; 19:D-1)
CURITIBA, city, Brazil (19:F-5) 79,000
CURTIS ISL., Australia (31:J-4)
CURZOLA, isl., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
CUTHBERT, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 3,235
CUTTACK, city, India (28:K-6) 51,000
CUXHAVEN, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:C-2) 10,810
CUYABA, city, Brazil (3:Q-8; 19:E-4) 34,000
CUYO, isl., P. I. (32:C-5)
CUYO, tn., Cuyo, P. I. (32:C-5)
CUYO ISLS., P. I. (32:C-5)
CUYUTLAN, tn., Mexico (17:E-4)
CUZCO, city, Peru (19:C-4) 28,009
CYCLADES, isls., Greece (26:F-7) 129,702
CYNTHIANA, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 4,386
CYPRUS, isl., Asia Minor (21:H-5; 28:E-5; 30:G-2; AM:F-2) 274,108
CYRENAICA, dist., N. Africa (30:F-2; AM:D-3). 234,714
CYRENE, anc. tn., Cyrenaica (AM:D-3)
CZARNKOW, tn., Poland (24:G-2)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, repub., Europe (21; 24; 25) 14,535,429
CZEGLED, city, Hungary (24:H-5) 33,100
CZERNOWITZ (Cernauti), city, Rumania (21:G-4; 24:L-4) 87,128
CZERSK, tn., Poland (24:H-2)
CZESTOCHOWA, city, Poland (20:F-3; 24:H-3). 74,510
CZORTKOW, tn., Poland (24:L-4)
CZUDIN, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)

D

DAAN BANTAYAN, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:E-5) ... 21,344
DABLONEGA, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 687
DACCA, city, India (28:L-6) 119,441
DACIA, anc. prov., Europe (AM:E-1)
DAGO, isl., Estonia (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 27:D-4)
DAHL, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
DAHOMEY, col., Fr. W. Africa (30:D-4)
DAJABON, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
DAJOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2)
DAKOTA, riv., U. S. (6:F-2)
DAL, riv., Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3)
DALL, isl., Alaska (5:N-5)
DALLAS, tn., Oregon (13:A-3) 2,970
DALLAS, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2) 423
DALLAS, city, Tex. (1:K-6; 7:G-4; 10:C-2; 17:F-1) 260,475
DALLES, THE, tn., Oregon (6:B-1; 13:A-2) 5,883
DALTON, tn., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 8,160
DALUPIRI, isl., P. I. (32:C-1)
DALY, riv., Australia (31:E-2)
DALY WATERS, tn., Australia (31:E-3)
DAMAN, city, India (28:J-6) 32,000
DAMASCUS, city, Syria (28:E-5; 30:G-2; AM:G-3) 188,000
DAME MARIE, CAPE, West Indies (16:D-3)
DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO, Australia (31:B-4)
DANAO, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:E-5) 22,591
DANBURY, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 22,261
DANES BAY, Puerto Rico (15:H-3)
DANFORTH, tn., Me. (8:G-3) 1,467
DANLI, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
DANNEMORA, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1) 3,348
DANUBE, riv., Europe (21:G-4; 24:E-4; 25:G-1; 26:E-4; 28:D-4)
DANVILLE, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 36,765
DANVILLE, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 6,729
DANVILLE, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 1,600
DANVILLE, city, Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 22,247
DANZIG, indep. city, Europe (20:F-3; 23:E-5; 24:H-1) 390,000
DANZIG, GULF OF, Germany (23:E-5; 24:H-1)
DAO, tn., Panay, P. I. (32:D-5)
DAPITAN, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:D-6) 12,875
DARA, tn., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (30:F-4)
DARDANELLES, str., Europe and Asia (21:G-4; 26:G-5)
DAR-ES-SALAAM, cap. Tanganyika Ter., Africa (3:W-7; 30:G-6) 25,000
DARFUR, oasis, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (30:F-4)
DARIEN, GULF OF, West Indies (1:M-9; 16:C-5; 18:E-3)
DARLING, riv., Australia (2:E-9; 31:G-6)
DARLING RANGE, mts., Australia (31:B-6)
DARLINGTON, tn., S. C. (11:G-2) 5,556
DARMSTADT, city, Germany (20:E-4) 89,465
DARUVAR, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
DARWIN, tn., Australia (2:D-7; 31:E-2) 1,000
DARWIN, MT., Argentina (19:D-8)
DARWIN, PORT, harbor, Australia (31:E-2)
DASOL, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-3) 3,088
DAUIN, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-6) 10,358
DAUPHIN, tn., Canada (4:F-5) 3,890
DAVAO, city, Mindanao, P. I. (29:O-8; 32:E-7) .. 13,056
DAVAO, GULF OF, P. I. (32:E-7)
DAVENPORT, city, Iowa (7:H-2; 12:C-2) 60,751
DAVID, city, Panama (18:C-3) 13,080
DAVID, BAY OF, Panama (18:C-3)
DAVID CITY, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 2,333
DAVIDSON, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
DAVIS STR., Canada (1:N-3; 3:Q-2; 4:K-2)
DAWSON, tn., Canada (1:F-3; 2:K-2; 4:B-3; 5:M-2) 975
DAWSON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 3,827
DAWSON, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-4) 50
DAYTON, city, Ohio (12:E-3) 200,982
DAYTON, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1) 2,006
DAYTON, tn., Wash. (13:B-2) 2,528
DAYTONA BEACH, city, Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3) .. 16,598
DEAD RIV., Me. (8:D-3)
DEAD SEA, Palestine (30:G-2)
DEADWOOD, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
DEADWOOD, tn., S. Dak. (6:E-2; 12:A-2) 2,559
DEASE, tn., Canada (4:C-4)
DEASE LAKE, Canada (5:O-4)
DEASE STR., Canada (4:E-2)
DEATH VALLEY, region, Calif. (13:B-4)
DEBRECZEN, city, Hungary (21:G-4; 24:J-5; 26:D-2) 103,200
DEBU, LAKE, Africa (30:C-4)
DECATUR, tn., Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2) 15,593
DECATUR, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 13,276
DECATUR, city, Ill. (7:H-3; 12:D-3) 57,510
DECORAH, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 4,581
DEDEAGATCH, tn., Greece (21:G-4; 26:F-5)
DEDIUKHIN, tn., Russia (27:K-4)
DEE, riv., Scotland (22:E-3)
DEERING, tn., Alaska (5:E-2) 73
DEER ISL., Alaska (5:F-5)
DEER ISLE, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 1,266
DEER LODGE, tn., Mont. (6:C-1; 13:C-2) 3,510
DE FUNIAK SPRINGS, tn., Fla. (11:E-2) 2,636
DEJ, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
DE KALB, tn., Ill. (12:D-2) 8,536
DE KALB, tn., Miss. (11:E-2) 888
DELAGOA BAY, Africa (30:G-8)
DELAND, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 5,246
DELAWARE, state, U. S. (7:L-3; 9:D-4; 11:G-1). 238,380
DELAWARE, tn., Ohio (12:E-2) 8,675
DELAWARE, riv., U. S. (9:D-3)

DELAWARE BAY, Del. and N. J. (7:L-3; 9:D-4)
DELAWARE CITY, tn., Del. (9:D-4) 1,005
DE LEON, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 1,766
DELHI, cap. India (3:Z-5; 28:J-6) 304,420
DELHI, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 1,840
DELI, tn., Sumatra, East Indies (29:L-8)
DELL RAPIDS, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,657
DELNICE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
DELPHI, tn., in Greece; Delphic oracle (AM:D-2)
DEL RIO, city, Tex. (10:B-3) 11,693
DELTA, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 2,938
DELTA, tn., Pa. (9:C-4) 762
DELVINO, city, Albania (26:D-6) 10,165
DELYADO, CAPE, Africa (30:H-7)
DEMAJAGUA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
DEMARCATION PT., Alaska (5:M-1)
DEMBICA, tn., Poland (24:J-3)
DEMETRIAS, anc. tn., Greece (AM:D-2)
DEMING, tn., N. Mex. (6:D-4; 13:D-5) 3,367
DEMINTI, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
DEMIRHISSAR, tn., Greece (26:E-5) 8,900
DENAJAGUA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
DENBENT, tn., Russia (21:J-4)
DENBIGH, tn., Wales (22:E-5) 6,783
DENIA, city, Spain (25:D-4) 12,022
DENILIQUIN, tn., Australia (31:G-7) 2,905
DENISON, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 3,905
DENISON, city, Tex. (7:G-4; 10:C-2) 13,850
DENMARK, kingdom, Europe (3:U-3; 20:E-3; 23:D-4; 24:C-1) 3,434,555
DENMARK, tn., Ky. (12:D-3)
DENMARK, STR. OF, Greenland (1:Q-3; 3:R-2)
DENNESO, isl., Norway (23:D-2)
DENTON, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 1,604
DENTON, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 9,587
D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLS., East Indies (31:J-1)
DENVER, cap. Colo. (1:J-5; 2:M-4; 6:E-3; 10:B-1; 13:E-4) 256,491
DE PERE, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 5,521
DEPOSIT, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 1,887
DERBENT, tn., Russia (27:J-7) 3,300
DERBY, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 10,788
DERBY, city, England (22:F-5) 129,796
DERG, LAKE, Ireland (22:B-5)
DE RIDDER, tn., La. (10:D-2) 3,747
DERNE, city, Libya, Africa (30:F-2) 12,510
DERRY, city, N. H. (8:C-6) 5,131
DESECHO, isl., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
DE SMET, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,017
DES MOINES, cap. Iowa (1:K-5; 7:G-2; 12:C-2) 142,559
DES MOINES, riv., Iowa (7:G-2)
DESNA, riv., Russia (21:H-3)
DESOLATION PT., P. I. (32:E-5)
DE SOTO, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 5,062
DESSAU, city, Germany (24:F-3) 57,941
DESTERRO, city, Brazil (19:F-5) 41,510
DETROIT, city, Mich. (1:L-5; 3:O-4; 4:G-7; 7:J-2; 12:E-2) 1,568,662
DETROIT, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 3,649
DEUTZ, city, Germany (24:B-3) 15,700
DEVA, tn., Rumania (26:E-3) 7,200
DEVIATION PK., Alaska (5:F-2)
DEVILS LAKE, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 5,451
DEVILS LAKE, N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1)
DEVOL, riv., Albania (26:D-5)
DEXTER, tn., Me. (8:E-3) 4,063
DIACORT, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
DIAMANTINA, city, Brazil (3:P-7; 19:F-4) 61,732
DIAMOND HEAD, T. H. (15:D-2)
DIAMOND ISLS., Australia (31:J-3)
DIARBEKR, city, Turkey (21:J-5; 28:F-5) 38,025
DIBRA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-5) 7,100
DICK, PORT, barbor, Alaska (31:J-4)
DICKINSON, tn., N. Dak. (6:E-1; 12:A-1; 13:E-2) 5,025
DICKSON, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
DICKSON, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 12,395
DIEPPE, city, France (20:E-3; 25:D-1) 23,261
DIGNE, tn., France (25:E-2) 7,345
DIGOLLORIN BAY, P. I. (32:D-2)
DIJON, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2) 79,100
DILASAC BAY, P. I. (32:D-2)
DILLINGHAM, tn., Alaska (5:G-4) 36
DILLON, tn., Mont. (6:C-1; 13:C-2) 2,422
DINAGAT, isl., P. I. (32:E-5)
DINAGAT, tn., Dinagat, P. I. (32:E-5) 8,361
DINARIC ALPS, mts., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
DINEN, isl., P. I. (32:C-0)
DINGRAS, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1) 21,398
DIRK HARTOG, isl., Australia (31:A-4)
DIRSCHAU, city, Poland (20:F-3) 15,000
DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE, Wash. (6:A-1)
DISHKAKAT, tn., Alaska (5:H-2)
DISKO BAY, Greenland (1:O-3; 4:K-2)
DISKO ISL., Greenland (1:O-3; 3:Q-2; 4:K-2)
DISNA, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U. S. (11:G-1) 487,000
DIXON, tn., Ill. (12:D-2) 9,903
DIXON ENTRANCE, str., Canada (1:F-4; 5:N-5)
DJAKOVA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
DJIBOUTI, tn., Africa (30:J-4)
DNIEPER, riv., Russia (21:H-4)
DNIESTER, riv., Russia (21:G-4; 26:H-1; 27:E-6)
DOBERLIN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
DOBOJ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3) 2,920
DOBOSARY, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
DOBREST, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
DOBSINA, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:J-4)
DODECANESE ISLS., Mediterranean Sea (26:F-7)
DODGE CITY, tn., Kans. (6:F-3; 12:A-3) 10,059
DOGDA, tn., Latvia (23:G-4)
DOIRAN, city, Greece (26:E-5) 10,000
DOKSHIEY, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
DOLGELLY, tn., Wales (22:D-5) 2,013
DOLGOI, isl., Alaska (5:F-5)
DOLHASCA, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
DOLLART, gulf, Germany (23:C-5)
DOLNJA TUZLA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
DOLONNOR, city, Mongolia (29:N-4) 30,062
DOLORES, tn., Mexico (17:C-3)
DOLORES HIDALGO, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 7,900
DOMBOVAR, tn., Hungary (24:H-5)
DOMESNESS, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
DOMINICA, isl., West Indies (16:G-4)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Santo Domingo), E. Haiti, West Indies (1:M-8; 3:P-5; 16:E-3) 897,405
DOMINION OF CANADA, country, N. Amer. (1; 3:O-3; 4; 5) 8,788,483
DOMITZ, tn., Germany (24:D-2)
DOMOKO, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
DON, riv., Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-6; 28:E-4)
DONALDSONVILLE, tn., La. (7:H-5) 3,788
DONAUWORTH, tn., Germany (24:D-4) 4,800
DONCASTER, city, England (22:F-5) 51,000
DONDRA HEAD, Ceylon, India (28:K-8)
DONEGAL, tn., Ireland (22:B-4) 1,310
DONEGAL BAY, Ireland (22:B-4)
DONGARA, tn., Australia (31:A-5) 305
DONGOLA, tn., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (3:V-5)
DONNELLY, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
DONNYBROOK, tn., Australia (31:H-5) 805
DONSOL, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4) 10,666
DORADO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2) 1,170
DORLOT, LAKE, Australia (31:C-5)
DORNOCH, tn., Scotland (22:D-2) 766
DORNOCH FIRTH, Scotland (22:E-3)
DOROSTYLUM, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:E-1)
DORPAT, city, Estonia (21:G-3; 27:E-4) 43,500
DORRE, isl., Australia (31:A-5)
DORTMUND, city, Germany (24:C-3) 300,000
DOTHAN, city, Ala. (11:F-2) 16,046
DOUCET, city, Canada (4:H-6) 95,203
DOUGLAS, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
DOUGLAS, tn., Ariz. (13:D-5) 9,878
DOUGLAS, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3) 1,914
DOUGLAS, CAPE, Alaska (5:H-4)
DOURO, riv., Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3)
DOVER, city, England (20:E-3; 22:G-6) 39,995
DOVER, cap. Del. (7:L-3; 9:D-4; 11:G-1) 4,800
DOVER, city, N. H. (7:M-2; 8:D-5) 13,573
DOVER, tn., N. J. (9:D-3) 10,031
DOVER, STR. OF, England and France (20:E-2; 22:G-6)
DOVER-FOXCROFT, tn., Me. (8:E-3) 3,750
DOVREFJELD MTS., Norway (20:E-2)
DOWNPATRICK, tn., Ireland (22:D-4) 3,210
DRAGONS MOUTH, str., West Indies (16:G-5)
DRAMMEN, city, Norway (23:D-4) 26,330
DRAVE, riv., Europe (20:F-4; 25:H-2; 26:B-2)
DRESDEN, city, cap. Saxony (20:F-3; 24:E-3) 619,157
DROGHEDA, city, Ireland (22:C-5) 12,510
DROGICHIN, tn., Poland (24:K-2)
DRUM, MT., Alaska (5:K-3)
DRUMRIGHT, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 4,972
DRY BAY, Alaska (5:M-4)
DRY SALT LAKE, Australia (31:E-5)
DRY TORTUGAS, isl., West Indies (16:B-1)
DUALA, city, Cameroon, Africa (30:D-5) 22,000
DUBAWNT LAKE, Canada (4:E-3)
DUBBO, tn., Australia (31:H-6) 5,405
DUBENKA, tn., Poland (24:K-3)
DUBLIN, cap. Irish Free State (3:T-3; 20:D-3; 22:D-5) 418,981
DUBLIN, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 6,681
DUBLIN, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,271
DUBLIN BAY, Ireland (22:D-5)
DUBNO, city, Poland (24:L-3) 13,970
DUBOIS, city, Pa. (9:B-3) 11,595
DUBOVKA, tn., Russia (27:J-6)
DUBUQUE, city, Iowa (7:H-2; 12:C-2) 41,679
DUDINSK, tn., Siberia (28:K-2)
DUDLEY, city, England (22:E-5) 54,000
DUFFERIN, CAPE, Canada (1:M-4)
DUGOSELO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
DUI, city, Siberia (29:Q-3) 13,250

DUKE ISL., Alaska (5:O-5)
DULCE, GULF OF, Cen. Amer. (18:C-3)
DULCE, LAKE, Guatemala (18:B-2)
DULCIGNO, tn., Albania (26:C-5)
DULUTH, city, Minn. (1:K-5; 3:N-3; 4:F-6; 7:G-1; 12:C-1) 101,231
DUMAGUETE, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-6) 16,237
DUMANJUG, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:D-6) 23,688
DUMANQUILAS BAY, P. I. (32:D-7)
DUMARAN., isl., P. I. (32:C-5)
DUMFRIES, city, Scotland (22:E-4) 16,000
DUNA, riv., Latvia and Russia (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 24:M-1)
DUNBAR, tn., Scotland (22:E-4) 3,310
DUNCAN, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 8,363
DUNCANSBY HEAD, Scotland (22:E-2)
DUNCHU, tn., Mongolia (29:M-5)
DUNDALK, city, Ireland (22:C-5) 13,110
DUNDALK BAY, Ireland (22:D-5)
DUNDARRACH, tn., N. C. (11:G-2) 100
DUNDAS GOLDFIELD, region, Australia (31:C-6)
DUNDAS HILLS, region, Australia (31:B-6)
DUNDAS STR., Australia (31:E-2)
DUNDEE, city, Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-3) 174,800
DUNDRUM BAY, Ireland (22:D-4)
DUNEDIN, city, New Zealand (2:G-10; 31:N-9) .. 68,710
DUNGARVAN, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 5,000
DUNGENESS, tn., England (22:G-6) 100
DUNKIRK, city, France (25:D-1) 30,597
DUNKIRK, city, N. Y. (9:B-2) 17,802
DUNMORE, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 22,627
DUNMORE HEAD, Ireland (22:A-5)
DUNNET HEAD, Scotland (22:D-2)
DUPAX, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 4,603
DURANGO, tn., Colo. (6:D-3; 13:D-4) 5,400
DURANGO, city, Mexico (17:D-3) 39,091
DURANT, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 7,463
DURAZZO, tn., Albania (20:F-4; 26:C-5) 10,000
DURBAN, city, Natal, S. Africa (3:W-9; 30:G-8 146,350
DURHAM, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 52,037
DUSSELDORF, city, Prussia (24:B-3) 432,633
DUTCH GUIANA, col., S. Amer. (3:Q-6; 19:E-2) 112,818
DUTCH HARBOR, tn., Alaska (1:C-4; 5:E-5)
DUTTON, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
DUYFHEN PT., Australia (31:G-2)
DVINA, riv., Russia (21:J-2)
DVINA BAY, Russia (21:H-2)
DVINSK, city, Latvia (21:G-3; 23:G-4; 27:E-4) .. 90,000
DYEA, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
DYERSBURG, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 8,733
DYSTOS, tn., Greece (26:F-6)

E

EAGLE, tn., Alaska (5:L-2) 98
EAGLE GROVE, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 4,071
EAGLE LAKE, Me. (8:F-1) 1,780
EAGLE PASS, tn., Tex. (6:F-5; 10:B-3; 17:E-2) . 5,059
EARLINGTON, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 3,309
EAST CAPE, Alaska (5:D-3)
EAST CAPE, New Zealand (31:O-7)
EAST CAPE, Siberia (2:H-2; 5:D-2)
EAST CAPE, West Indies (15:Z-3)
EAST CHICAGO, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 54,784
EAST CHINA SEA, Asia (29:O-6)
EAST CLEVELAND, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 39,667
EASTER ISL., Pacific Oc. (2:M-8)
EASTERN GHATS, mts., India (28:J-7)
EAST FORK, riv., Alaska (5:H-3)
EAST GRAND FORKS, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 2,922
EASTHAMPTON, city, Mass. (8:B-6) 11,323
EAST HARTFORD, city, Conn. (8:B-7) 17,125
EAST INDIES, isls., Asia (2:C-7; 29:N-9) 49,350,840
EAST LAKE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 4,136
EASTLAND, city, Tex. (10:C-2) 4,648
EAST LIVERMORE, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 2,645
EAST LIVERPOOL, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 23,329
EAST MAIN, riv., Canada (1:M-4; 4:H-5)
EAST MURCHISON GOLDFIELD, region, Australia (31:C-5)
EASTON, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 4,092
EASTON, city, Pa. (7:L-2; 9:D-3) 34,468
EAST ORANGE, city, N. J. (9:D-3) 68,020
EAST PT., Puerto Rico (15:H-3)
EASTPORT, tn., Me. (8:G-4) 3,466
EAST SAINT LOUIS, city, Ill. (7:H-3; 12:D-3). 74,347
EAST TAWAS, tn., Mich. (12:E-2) 1,455
EATONTON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 1,876
EAU CLAIRE, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:C-2) 26,287
EBANO, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
EBENSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 3,063
EBRO, riv., Spain (20:F-4; 25:C-3)
ECHAGUE, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 17,121
ECHO LAKE, Canada (5:O-4)
ECUADOR, repub., S. Amer. (1:M-9; 3:O-7) 1,562,500
ED, tn., Sweden (23:D-4) 1,000
EDEL LAND, pen., Australia (31:A-5)
EDENTON, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 3,563
EDESSA, tn., Greece (26:E-5)
EDGARTOWN, tn., Mass. (8:D-7) 1,276
EDGE ISL., Arctic Oc. (3:V-1)
EDGEMONT, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2) 1,103
EDINBORO, tn., Pa. (9:A-3) 789
EDINBURGH, cap. Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-4) ... 429,600
EDIRNE, city, Turkey (21:G-4; 26:G-5) 56,350
EDISTO ISL., S. C. (11:F-2) 4,040
EDMONTON, city, Canada (1:H-4; 2:M-3; 4:D-5) 79,197
EDREMID, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
EDWARDS, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1) 562
EEL, riv., Calif. (13:A-4)
EFFINGHAM, tn., Ill. (12:D-3) 4,978
EGER, see CHEB
EGER, city, Hungary (24:J-5) 27,000
EGERSUND, tn., Norway (20:E-3; 23:C-4) 3,400
EGG HARBOR, tn., N. J. (9:D-4) 3,478
EGMONT, CAPE, New Zealand (31:N-7)
EGOWIK, tn., Alaska (5:F-2)
EGRI PALANKA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-4)
EGYPT, kingdom, Africa (3:V-5; 30:F-3; AM:F-3) 14,213,364
EIBENSCHITZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:F-4)
EJUTLA, tn., Mexico (17:F-5) 4,000
EKATERINBURG (Sverdlovsk), city, Russia (21:L-3; 27:M-4) 136,494
EKATERINODAR, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-7) 107,000
EKATERINOSLAV (Dnepropetrovsk), city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6) 187,357
EKRENE, tn., Rumania (26:H-4)
EKSJO, tn., Sweden (23:E-4) 5,820
EL ALA, tn., Arabia (28:E-6)
ELBA, isl., Italy (25:F-3) 26,164
ELBASAN, city, Albania (26:D-5) 13,300
ELBE, riv., Germany (20:F-3; 23:D-5; 24:D-2)
ELBERFELD, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:B-3) ... 170,210
ELBERTON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 4,650
ELBING, city, Germany (20:F-3; 23:E-5; 24:H-1) 67,140
ELBRUZ, MT., Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-7)
ELBURZ MTS., Persia (28:G-5)
EL CAN, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
EL CARMEN, tn., Mexico (17:G-4) 6,508
ELCHO ISL., Australia (31:F-2)
EL DJUF, tn., Arabia (28:F-5)
ELDORA, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 2,613
ELDORADO, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 16,421
ELDORADO, city, Kans. (12:B-3) 10,311
ELDORADO, tn., Mexico (17:D-3) 1,503
ELDORADO CANYON, tn., Ariz. (6:C-3)
ELDRED, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 1,118
ELECTRA, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 6,712
ELEELE, tn., T. H. (15:B-2) 317
ELENA, CAPE, Costa Rica (18:B-3)
ELEUTHERA, isl., West Indies (7:L-5; 16:D-1)
ELGIN, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 35,929
ELGIN, tn., Scotland (22:E-3) 8,710
EL HARIB, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30:C-3)
EL HULE, tn., Mexico (17:G-4)
ELIOT, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 1,462
ELIS, anc. tn., Greece (AM:D-2)
ELIZABETH, city, N. J. (9:D-3) 114,589
ELIZABETH CITY, tn., N. C. (7:L-3; 11:G-1) .. 10,037
ELIZAVETGRAD, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:F-6) . 75,074
ELIZAVETPOL, city, Azerbaijan, Asia (21:J-4; 27:J-7) 63,000
ELKHART, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 32,949
ELKHART, tn., Kans. (12:A-3) 1,435
ELKHORN, riv., Nebr. (6:F-2)
ELKINS, tn., W. Va. (11:G-1) 7,345
ELKLAND, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 1,978
ELKO, tn., Nev. (6:C-2; 13:B-3) 3,217
ELK POINT, tn., S. Dak. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 1,294
ELKTON, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 3,331
ELLAMAR, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
ELLENDALE, tn., N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1) 1,264
ELLENSBURG, tn., Wash. (6:B-1; 13:B-2) 4,621
ELLESMERE ISL., Canada (1:L-2; 3:O-1)
ELLICE ISLS., Australia (2:G-7) 3,005
ELLICOTT CITY, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 1,216
EL LIMON, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
ELLIS, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 1,957
ELLORE, city, India (29:K-7) 37,820
ELLSWORTH, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 3,557
ELM, tn., Germany (24:C-3)
ELMIRA, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:C-2) 47,397
EL ORO, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
EL PASO, city, Tex. (1:J-6; 2:M-4; 6:E-4; 10:A-2; 13:D-5; 17:D-1) 102,421
EL PLACER, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
EL REBUMBIO, tn., Mexico (18:A-1)
EL RENO, tn., Okla. (6:F-3; 10:C-1) 9,384
EL SALVADOR, repub., Cen. Amer. (1:L-8; 3:O-5; 18:B-2) 1,459,578
ELSINORE, tn., Denmark (23:D-4)
EL TAMARINDO, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
ELVAS, city, Portugal (20:D 5) 12,000
EL VIGIA, tn., C Z. (14:C-1)
ELWOOD, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 10,685

ELY, tn., England (22:G-5) 7,690
ELY, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 6,156
ELY, tn., Nev. (13:C-4) 3,045
ELYRIA, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 25,633
EMBA, riv., Siberia (21:K-4)
EMBARCADEROS PT., Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
EMDEN, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:B-2) 26,643
EMERALD, tn., Australia (31:H-4) 1,405
EMINEH, CAPE, Bulgaria (26:H-4)
EMMERICH, city, Germany (24:B-3) 13,180
EMMETSBURG, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 2,865
EMMETT, tn., Idaho (13:B-3) 2,763
EMMITSBURG, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 1,235
EMPIRE, tn., C. Z. (14:D-2) 7,180
EMPORIA, city, Kans. (7:G-3; 12:B-3) 14,067
EMPORIA, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 2,141
EMPORIUM, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 2,929
EMS, riv., Germany (23:C-5; 24:B-2)
ENARE, tn., Finland (23:G-2; 27:E-2)
ENARE, LAKE, Finland (23:G-2; 27:E-2)
ENCARNACION, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 5,400
ENDERLIN, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,839
ENDICOTT, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 16,231
ENFIELD, city, Conn. (8:B-7) 13,404
ENGANO, CAPE, P. I. (29:O-7; 32:D-1)
ENGERS, tn., Germany (24:B-3)
ENGLAND, div., Great Britain (20:D-3; 22) 35,681,019
ENGLEWOOD, tn., Colo. (13:E-4) 7,954
ENGLISH CHANNEL, England and France (20; 22; 25)
ENID, city, Okla. (6:F-3; 10:C-1) 26,399
ENNADAI, LAKE, Canada (4:F-3)
ENNIS, tn., Ireland (22:B-5) 5,510
ENNIS, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 7,069
ENNISCORTHY, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 5,560
ENNISKILLEN, tn., Ireland (22:C-4) 4,800
ENONTEKIS, tn., Finland (23:F-2)
ENOS tn., Greece (26:F-5) 8,400
ENSENADA DE TODOS SANTOS, tn., Mexico (17:B-1) 1,700
ENSLEY, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 9,000
ENTEBBE, cap. Uganda, Africa (28:E-8; 30:G-5)
ENTERPRISE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 3,702
ENTERPRISE, tn., Oregon (13:B-2) 1,379
EPERNAY, city, France (25:D-1) 21,245
EPHRAIM, tn., Utah (6:D-3; 13:C-4) 1,966
EPHRATA, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 4,988
EPIDAURUS, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
EPINAL, tn., France (25:E-1) 3,098
EPIRUS, anc. prov., Greece (AM:CD-1, 2)
EPPING, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 1,672
EQUATORVILLE, tn., Belgian Congo, Africa (30:E-5)
ERBER, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-3)
ERDOD, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
ERFURT, city, Germany (20:F-3) 129,646
ERIE, city, Pa. (7:K-2; 9:A-2; 12:E-2) 115,967
ERIE, LAKE, U. S. and Canada (1; 4; 7; 9; 12)
ERIE BARGE CANAL, N. Y. (9:D-2)
ERITREA, Italian col., Africa (30:G-4) 402,793
ERIVAN, cap. Armenia, Asia (21:J-4; 27: H-7) 66,413
ERNE, LAKE, Ireland (22:C-4)
ERRIS HEAD, Ireland (22:A-4)
ERROL, tn., N. H. (8:C-4) 293
ERZERUM, city, Turkey (21:J-5; 27:G-3; 28:E-5) 43,000
ERZGEBIRGE, mts., Germany (20:F-3; 24:E-3)
ESBJERG, city, Denmark (23:C-4; 24:C-1) 19,000
ESCALANTE, tn., Utah (13:C-4) 862
ESCALON, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
ESCANABA, city, Mich. (7:J-1; 12:D-1) 14,524
ESCLAVOS, RIO, riv., Guatemala (18:A-2)
ESCONDIDO, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
ESCUINTLA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
ESKIMO, CAPE, Canada (4:F-3)
ESPARTA, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3) 1,850
ESPERANCE, tn., Australia (31:C-6) 305
ESPERANZA, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
ESPIRITU SANTO, CAPE, P. I. (32:E-4)
ESPITA, tn., Mexico (17:J-4) 2,500
ESQUIMAUX VILLAGE, tn., Canada (4:C-2)
ESQUIPULAS, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
ESSEN, city, Prussia (24:B-3) 470,524
ESSEX, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1) 511
ESTHERVILLE, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 4,940
ESTONIA, repub., Europe (21:G-3; 23: G-4; 27:E-4) 1,117,270
ESZEK, city, Yugoslavia (26:C-3) 32,590
ETAH, tn., Greenland (1:N-2; 3:P-1)
ETHIOPIA, kingdom, Africa (3:W-6; 30:G-5) 10,000,000
ETNA, MT., Sicily (25:G-4)
ETON, tn., Australia (31:H-4) 570
ETRURIA, anc. prov., Italy (AM:B-1)
ETZATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:D-4) 5,903
EUBOEA, isl., Greece (26:F-6) 154,449
EUCLA, tn., Australia (31:D-6) 105
EUFAULA, tn., Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2) 5,208
EUGENE, city, Oregon (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 18,901
EUGENIO, PT., Calif. (1:H-7)
EULO, tn., Australia (31:G-5) 196
EUNICE, tn., La. (10:D-2) 3,597
EUPATORIA, city, Russia (21:H-4) 22,000
EUPHRATES, riv., Asia (21:H-5; 28:F-5; 30:H-2)
EUREKA, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
EUREKA, city, Calif. (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 15,752
EUREKA, tn., Nev. (6:C-3; 13:B-4) 960
EUREKA, tn., S. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1) 1,408
EUREKA, tn., Utah (6:C-3; 13:C-4) 3,041
EUREKA SPRINGS, tn., Ark. (7:G-3) 2,276
EUROPE, cont. (3; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 30; AM) 494,262,755
EUXINE, anc. name of Black Sea (AM:EFG-1)
EVANSTON, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 63,338
EVANSTON, tn., Wyo. (6:D-2; 13:C-3) 3,075
EVANSVILLE, city, Ind. (7:H-3; 12:D-3) 102,249
EVELETH, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 7,484
EVEREST, MT., India (29:K-6)
EVERETT, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 1,874
EVERETT, city, Wash. (6:B-1; 13:A-2) 30,567
EVERGLADES, THE, region, Fla. (7:K-5)
EVERGREEN, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 2,007
EVORA, city, Portugal (25:B-4) 16,200
EWARTON, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:E-1)
EXCEL, tn., Canada (4:E-6)
EXETER, city, England (22:E-6) 59,000
EXETER, tn., N. H. (8:D-5) 4,872
EXMOUTH, city, England (22:E-6) 12,051
EXPEDITION ISL., Australia (31:C-3)
EXUMA ISLS., West Indies (16:C-1)
EYDTKUHNEN, tn., Germany (24:J-1) 3,100
EYLOT, isl., Canada (4:H-1)
EYRE, tn., Australia (31:D-6)
EYRE, LAKE, Australia (31:F-5)
EYRES PEN., Australia (31:F-6)

F

FACTOR, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
FAIRBANKS, tn., Alaska (5:K-2) 1,155
FAIRBURY, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 6,192
FAIRFIELD, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 6,619
FAIRFIELD, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 3,529
FAIRFIELD, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 1,541
FAIRHAVEN, tn., Vt. (8:A-5) 2,289
FAIRMONT, tn., Minn. (12:C-2) 5,521
FAIRMONT, city, W. Va. (11:F-1) 23,159
FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, Alaska (5:M-4)
FAIRWEATHER, MT., Alaska (5:M-4)
FAISO, CAPE, West Indies (16:E-2)
FAJARDO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-2) 6,600
FALEIDE, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
FALKENBERG, tn., Germany (24:E-3) 1,150
FALKLAND ISLS., S. Amer. (3:P-10; 19:E-8) 2,296
FALKOPING, tn., Sweden (23:D-4) 6,000
FALLON, tn., Nev. (13:B-4) 1,758
FALL RIVER, city, Mass. (8:C-7) 115,274
FALLS CITY, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 5,787
FALMOUTH, city, England (22:D-6) 13,110
FALMOUTH, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:E-1) 2,136
FALSE CAPE, Honduras (18:C-2)
FALSTER, isl., Denmark (23:D-5)
FALUN, city, Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3) 13,200
FANNING, isl., Pacific Oc. (2:J-6) 205
FAR EASTERN REGION, Asia (29:N-3)
FAREWELL, CAPE, Greenland (1:P-4; 3:R-3; 4:L-4)
FARGO, city, N. Dak. (12:B-1) 28,619
FARIBAULT, city, Minn. (12:C-2) 12,767
FARMINGTON, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 1,737
FARMINGTON, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 3,001
FARMINGTON, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 2,698
FARMINGTON, tn., N. Mex. (6:D-3; 13:D-4) 1,350
FARMVILLE, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 3,133
FARO, city, Portugal (20:D-5; 25:B-4) 13,000
FARO, isl., Sweden (23:E-4)
FAROE ISLS., Atlantic Oc. (20:D-2) 22,835
FARQUHAR, CAPE, Australia (31:A-4)
FARRELL, city, Pa. (9:A-3) 14,359
FARSUND, tn., Norway (23:C-4) 1,420
FARWELL, tn., Tex. (10:B-2) 506
FASHODA, tn., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (3:V-6; 30:G-5) 70
FAULKTON, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-1) 739
FAUREI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
FAXA FIORD, Iceland (20:B-2)
FAYETTE, tn., Ala. (11:F-2) 2,109
FAYETTEVILLE, tn., Ark. (7:G-3; 10:D-1) 7,394
FAYETTEVILLE, tn., N. C. (7:K-4; 11:G-1) 13,049
FAYETTEVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 3,822
FEAR, CAPE, N. C. (7:K-4; 11:G-2)
FEDERATED MALAY STATES, Br. protec., Asia (2:B-6; 29:M-8) 1,324,900
FEHMARN, isl., Germany (24:D-1)
FEHRING, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
FELDKIRCH, tn., Austria (24:C-5) 4,620
FELEGYHAZA, city, Hungary (24:H-5) 34,950
FENS FIORD, Norway (23:B-3)
FERGUS FALLS, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:B-1) 9,389

FERNANDINA, tn., Fla. (7:K-4; 11:F-2)..... 3,023
FERNANDO PO, isl., Africa (30:D-5)
FERNMOUNT, tn., Australia (31:J-6)
FERRAND, tn., France (25:D-2)
FERRARA, city, Italy (25:F-2)..... 107,982
FERRISBURG tn., Vt. (8:A-4)..... 1,285
FERRO, PORT, harbor, West Indies (15:H-3)
FERROL, city, Spain (20:D-4)..... 25,300
FETESTI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
FEZ, city, Morocco, Africa (20:D-5; 30:C-2)..... 81,172
FEZZAN, region, Libya, Africa (30:E-3)
FIDENAE, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
FIGURES, PT., Puerto Rico (15:F-4)
FIJI ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:H-8)..... 12,982
FILIASI, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)..... 3,580
FILINOVSK, tn., Russia (27:H-5)
FILLMORE, tn., Utah (13:C-4)..... 1,374
FINDLAY, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 19,363
FINISTERRE, CAPE, Spain (20:D-4; 25:A-3)
FINLAND, indep. state, Europe (21:G-2; 23:G-2; 27:E-3)..... 3,611,791
FINLAND, GULF OF, Europe (21:G-3; 23:G-4; 27:E-4)
FINLAY, isl., Canada (1:H-2)
FIRMUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
FIRTH OF FORTH, Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-3)
FISH, riv., Me. (8:F-2)
FISH, LAKE, Me. (8:F-2)
FISHERS ISL., R. I. (8:C-7)
FISHER STR., Canada (4:G-3)
FITCHBURG, city, Mass. (8:C-6)..... 40,692
FITZGERALD, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 6,412
FITZROY, riv., Australia (31:C-3)
FIUME, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-2)..... 50,000
FLAGSTAFF, tn., Ariz. (6:D-3; 13:C-4)..... 3,891
FLAMANDA, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, England (22:G-4)
FLAMENCO ISL., C. Z. (14:E-2)
FLANDREAU, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2)..... 1,934
FLATHEAD LAKE, Mont. (6:C-1)
FLAT RIVER, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 5,825
FLATTERY, CAPE, Australia (31:H-2)
FLATTERY, CAPE, Wash. (4:C-6; 6:A-1)
FLAXMAN ISL., Alaska (5:K-1)
FLEKKEFIORD, tn., Norway (23:C-4)..... 2,200
FLEMMING LAKE, Australia (31:D-5)
FLENSBURG, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:C-1)... 60,973
FLINDERS, tn., Australia (31:E-6)..... 205
FLINDERS, riv., Australia (31:G-3)
FLINDERS RANGE, mts., Australia (31:F-6)
FLINDERS REEFS, Australia (31:H-3)
FLINT, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 156,492
FLINT, riv., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)
FLOMATON, tn., Ala. (17:J-1)..... 915
FLORENCE, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-3)..... 316,806
FLORENCE, city, Ala. (7:H-3; 11:E-1)..... 11,729
FLORENCE, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:C-5)..... 1,318
FLORENCE, tn., Colo. (13:D-4)..... 2,475
FLORENCE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 1,493
FLORENCE, city, S. C. (7:K-4; 11:G-2)..... 14,774
FLORES, tn., Guatemala (17:H-5; 18:B-1)..... 6,060
FLORES, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
FLORES, isl., East Indies (29:O-9)
FLORES SEA, East Indies (29:O-9)
FLORESVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-3)..... 1,581
FLORIDA, state, U. S. (7:J-4; 11:F-3; 16:B-1).. 1,468,211
FLORIDA, CAPE, Fla. (11:G-3)
FLORIDA BAY, Fla. (7:K-6; 11:F-4)
FLORIDA KEYS, isls., Fla. (7:K-6; 16:B-1)
FLORIDA STR., Fla. (7:K-5; 11:G-3; 16:B-1)
FLORINA, city, Greece (26:D-5)..... 12,550
FLORO, tn., Norway (20:E-2; 23:B-3)..... 1,602
FOEMUND LAKE, Norway (23:D-3)
FOGGIA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 26:A-5)..... 80,000
FOGSTUEN, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
FOIX, tn., France (25:D-3)..... 5,900
FOKCHANY, city, Rumania (21:G-4)..... 25,000
FOLDEN FIORD, Norway (23:D-2)
FOLKESTONE, city, England (22:G-6)..... 33,500
FOND DU LAC, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 26,449
FONSECA, GULF OF, Salvador (18:B-2)
FONTAINEBLEAU, city, France (25:D-1)..... 14,763
FOOCHOW, city, China (2:C-5; 29:O-6)..... 650,000
FORAKER, MT., Alaska (5:J-3)
FORBES, tn., Australia (31:H-6)..... 4,705
FOREST, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 2,176
FOREST CITY, tn., Pa. (9:D-3)..... 5,209
FORLI, city, Italy (25:G-2)..... 52,065
FORLON, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
FORMOSA, see TAIWAN
FORREST CITY, tn., Ark. (11:D-1)..... 4,594
FORSYTH, tn., Mont. (13:D-2)..... 1,591
FORT ALBANY, tn., Canada (4:G-5)
FORT ASSINNIBOINE, tn., Mont. (6:D-1)
FORT BENTON, tn., Mont. (2:M-3; 13:C-2)..... 1,109
FORT BUFORD, tn., N. Dak. (6:E-1)
FORT CHIPEWYAN, tn., Canada (1:H-4; 4:D-4) 65
FORT COLLINS, tn., Colo. (6:E-2; 13:D-3)..... 11,489
FORT DE FRANCE, city, Martinique, West Indies (16:G-4)..... 43,338
FORT DODGE, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2)..... 21,895
FORT FRANCES, tn., Canada (4:F-6)..... 3,114
FORT FRASER, tn., Canada (4:C-5)..... 65
FORT GEORGE, tn., Canada (4:C-5)..... 293
FORT GEORGE, tn., Canada (4:H-5)
FORT GIBSON, tn., Alaska (5:H-2)
FORT GOOD HOPE, tn., Canada (4:B-2; 5:P-2)
FORT GRAHAME, tn., Canada (4:C-4)
FORTH, FIRTH OF, Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-3)
FORT KENT, tn., Me. (8:F-1)..... 2,245
FORT LAUDERDALE, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 8,666
FORT LISCUM, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)..... 153
FORT McMURRAY, tn., Canada (1:J-4; 4:D-4)..... 60
FORT McPHERSON, tn., Canada (1:F-3; 4:B-2)..... 405
FORT MADISON, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2)... 13,779
FORT MEADE, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 1,981
FORT MORGAN, tn., Colo. (13:E-4)..... 4,423
FORT MYERS, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 9,082
FORT NELSON, tn., Canada (4:C-4)
FORT NORMAN, tn., Canada (1:G-3; 2:M-2; 4:C-3; 5:P-2)..... 305
FORT PAYNE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 3,375
FORT PIERCE, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 4,803
FORT RELIANCE, tn., Canada (1:J-3)
FORT RESOLUTION, tn., Canada (4:D-3)..... 705
FORT SAINT JOHN, tn., Canada (4:C-4)..... 29
FORT SCOTT, city, Kans. (7:G-3; 12:C-3)..... 10,763
FORT SELKIRK, tn., Canada (2:K-2; 4:B-3; 5:M-3) 5,785
FORT SIMPSON, tn., Canada (4:C-3)
FORT SMITH, city, Ark. (7:G-3; 10:D-1)..... 31,429
FORT STOCKTON, tn., Tex. (10:B-2)..... 2,695
FORT SUMNER, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4)..... 839
FORT WAYNE, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 114,946
FORT WILLIAM, city, Canada (4:F-6; 12:D-1). 26,277
FORT WINGATE, tn., N. Mex. (6:D-3)..... 11
FORT WORTH, city, Tex. (1:K-6; 6:F-4; 10:C-2; 17:F-1)..... 163,447
FORT WRIGLEY, tn., Canada (4:C-3)
FORTYMILE, tn., Canada (4:B-3; 5:M-2)
FORT YUKON, tn., Alaska (5:L-2)..... 319
FOTCHA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
FOX, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
FOX CHANNEL, Canada (1:M-3; 4:H-3)
FOXCROFT, see DOVER-FOXCROFT
FOX ISLS., Alaska (5:E-5)
FOX LAND, region, Canada (1:M-3; 4:H-3)
FRAMINGHAM, city, Mass. (8:C-6)..... 22,210
FRANCE, repub., Europe (3; 20; 22; 25; 30)..... 41,000,021
FRANCEVILLE, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:E-6)
FRANCISCO, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
FRANKENBERG, city, Germany (24:C-3)..... 13,000
FRANKFORT, city, Ind. (12:D-2)..... 12,196
FRANKFORT, cap. Ky. (7:J-3; 11:F-1; 12:E-3) . 11,626
FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, city, Prussia (20:E-3; 24:C-3; 25:F-1)..... 467,520
FRANKFURT ON THE ODER, city, Prussia, (24:F-2)..... 65,055
FRANKLIN, tn., Alaska (5:L-2)
FRANKLIN, tn., Ind. (12:D-3)..... 5,682
FRANKLIN, tn., La. (10:D-3)..... 3,271
FRANKLIN, tn., Me. (8:F-4)..... 820
FRANKLIN, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 10,254
FRANKLIN, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 3,377
FRANKLIN, tn., W. Va. (11:G-1)..... 431
FRANKLIN, PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF, region, Canada (4)
FRANKLIN ISTH., Canada (4:F-2)
FRANKLIN STR., Canada (4:F-1)
FRANKLINVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2)..... 2,021
FRANZ JOSEF LAND, isls., Arctic Oc. (3:X-1)
FRASER, riv., Canada (1:G-4; 6:B-1)
FRASERBURGH, city, Scotland (22:F-3)..... 10,600
FRAY BENTOS, tn., Uruguay (19:E-6)..... 7,363
FRAZER, tn., Canada (4:G-5)
FREDERICK, city, Md. (9:C-4)..... 14,434
FREDERICK, tn., Okla. (10:C-2)..... 4,568
FREDERICKSBURG, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 2,416
FREDERICKSBURG, tn., Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1).. 6,819
FREDERICK SOUND, Alaska (5:N-4)
FREDERICTON, tn., Canada (4:J-6)..... 8,830
FREDERIKSDAL, tn., Greenland (4:L-3)
FREDERIKSHAAB, tn., Greenland (1:O-3; 4:L-3)
FREDERIKSHAMN, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
FREDERIKSHAVN, tn., Denmark (23:D-4)..... 8,620
FREDERIKSTAED, tn., St. Croix, West Indies (16:F-3)..... 3,200
FREDONIA, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2)..... 5,814
FREDRIKSHALD, city, Norway (23:D-4)..... 11,220
FREDRIKSTAD, city, Norway (23:D-4)..... 15,700
FREEHOLD, tn., N. J. (9:D-3)..... 6,894
FREEPORT, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 22,045
FREEPORT, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3)..... 15,467
FREETOWN, cap. Sierra Leone, Africa (3:S-6; 30:B-5)..... 44,142

FREIBURG, city, Germany (24:C-4)..... 90,475
FREISTADTL, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)..... 5,098
FREMANTLE, city, Australia (31:A-6)..... 20,000
FREMONT, tn., Nebr. (7:G-2; 12:B-2)..... 11,407
FREMONT PK., Wyo. (13:C-3)
FRENCH CANAL, C. Z. (14:A-2)
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, cc't., W. Africa (3:V-6; 30:E-6)..... 3,127,707
FRENCH GUIANA, col., S. Amer. (19:E-2)..... 44,202
FRENCH GUINEA, dist., Africa (30:B-4)..... 92,640
FRENCH INDO-CHINA, col., Asia (2:B-5; 29: M-7)..... 20,700,000
FRENCHMAN BAY, Me. (8:F-4)
FRENCH SOMALILAND, protec., Africa (30:H-4)
FRENCH SUDAN, col., west N. Africa (30:B-4)..3,573,670
FRENCHTOWN, tn., R. I. (8:C-7)
FRENCHVILLE, tn., Me. (8:F-1)..... 1,525
FRENCH WEST AFRICA, col., Africa (3:T-5; 30:C-4)..... 13,541,611
FRESNILLO, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)..... 5,300
FRESNO, city, Calif. (6:B-3; 13:B-4)..... 52,513
FRIEDBERG, tn., Germany (24:C-3)..... 5,628
FRIJOL, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:C-2)
FRIJOLES, tn., C. Z. (14:C-2)..... 255
FRIJOLITO, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:C-2)
FRIO, CAPE, Africa (30:E-7)
FRISIAN ISLS., Germany (23:C-5)
FROBISHER BAY, Canada (4:J-3)
FRO HAVET, str., Norway (23:C-3)
FROIEN, isl., Norway (23:C-3)
FRO ISL., Norway (23:C-3)
FRONTENAC, tn., Kans. (12:C-3)..... 2,085
FRONTERA, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)..... 4,300
FRONTERAS, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
FROSINONE, tn., Italy (25:G-3)..... 5,000
FROSTBURG, tn., Md. (9:B-4)..... 5,588
FROSTVIKEN, tn., Sweden (23:E-3)..... 2,445
FUCSANI, city, Rumania (26:H-3)..... 25,340
FUENTE DEL ARCO, tn., Spain (25:B-4)
FUGA ISL., P. I. (32:C-1)
FUJIYAMA, mt. in Japan (29:U-6)
FUKO PT., T. H. (15:A-2)
FUKUYAMA, city, Japan (29:P-4)..... 29,773
FULDA, city, Germany (24:C-3)..... 24,125
FULTON, tn., Ky. (12:D-3)..... 3,502
FULTON, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 6,105
FULTON, city, N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 12,462
FUNEN, isl., Denmark (23:D-4; 24:C-1)..... 252,290
FUNFKIRCHEN, city, Hungary (20:F-4; 24:H-5; 26:B-2)..... 49,100
FURBERO, tn., Mexico (17:F-4)
FURNEAUX GROUP, isls., Australia (31:H-7)
FURTH, city, Germany (24:D-4)..... 70,150
FUSAN, city, Chosen, Asia (29:O-5)..... 78,159

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GABRIEL, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
GABROVO, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
GACHO, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
GADSDEN, city, Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2)..... 24,042
GAETA, tn., Italy (20:F-4)..... 5,505
GAFFNEY, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 6,827
GAILLARD CUT (Culebra Cut), C. Z. (14:D-2)
GAINESVILLE, tn., Fla. (7:J-5; 11:F-3)..... 10,465
GAINESVILLE, tn., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 8,624
GAINESVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 8,915
GAIRDNER, LAKE, Australia (31:F-6)
GAKONA, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
GAL, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
GALAPAGOS ISLS., Pacific Oc. (3:N-7)
GALATZ, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:G-3)..... 73,630
GALDHOPPIGGEN, MT., Norway (23:D-3)
GALENA, tn., Ill. (12:C-2)..... 3,878
GALENA, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 4,736
GALENA, tn., Mexico (13:D-5)
GALERA PT., West Indies (16:G-5)
GALESBURG, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 28,830
GALETA, isl., C. Z. (14:A-1)
GALETA, PT., C. Z. (14:A-1)
GALETON, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 2,200
GALHANA, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
GALION, tn., Ohio (12:E-2)..... 7,674
GALITCH, tn., Russia (27:H-4)
GALLATIN, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 3,050
GALLE city, Ceylon, India (29:K-8)..... 39,079
GALLEGO, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
GALLINAS, PT., Colombia (19:C-1)
GALLIPOLI, city, Turkey (21:G-4; 26:G-5)..... 38,015
GALLIPOLIS, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-1)
GALLUP, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-4)..... 5,992
GALVESTON, city, Tex. (1:K-7; 3:N-5; 7:G-5; 10:D-3; 17:G-2)..... 52,938
GALVESTON BAY, Tex. (7:G-5; 10:D-3)
GALWAY, city, Ireland (20:D-3; 22:B-5)..... 13,255
GAMBIA, Br col., Africa (30:B-4)..... 200,000
GAMLA-KARLEBY, tn., Finland (21:G-2)
GANGES, riv., India (2:A-5; 3:Z-5; 28:K-8)
GANGRA, anc. tn., Bithynia (AM:F-1)
GAP, tn., France (25:E-2)..... 9,000
GARACBINE, tn., Panama (18:D-4)
GARCIA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)..... 8,003
GARCIA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
GARDAIA, city, Algeria (30:D-2)..... 30,300
GARDEN CITY, tn., Kans. (12:A-3)..... 6,121
GARDINER, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 5,609
GARDINER, tn., Mont. (13:C-2)
GARDNER, city, Mass. (8:C-6)..... 19,399
GARELOI ISL., Alaska (5)
GARIBANA, PT., S. Amer. (18:E-3)
GARONNE, riv., France (20:E-4; 25:C-2)
GARRY, LAKE, Canada (1:J-3; 4:E-3)
GARTOK, tn., Tibet (28:K-5)
GARY, city, Ind. (12:D-2)..... 100,426
GASAN, city, Marinduque, P. I. (32:C-4)..... 10,775
GASCOYNE, riv., Australia (31:A-4)
GASTONIA, city, N. C. (11:F-1)..... 17,093
GATCHINA, tn., Russia (21:H-3)
GATESVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 2,601
GATTAJA, tn., Rumania (26:D-3)
GATUN, tn., C. Z. (14:B-2)..... 7,000
GATUNCILLO, RIO, riv., Panama (14:C-1)
GATUN LAKE, C. Z. (14:B-2)
GATUN LOCKS, C. Z. (14:B-2)
GAUSTA, mt., Norway (23:C-4)
GAVMAMUT, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
GAWLER RANGE, mts., Australia (31:F-6)
GAYLORD, tn., Mich. (12:E-2)..... 1,627
GAZA, anc. tn., Palestine (AM:F-3)
GEELONG, city, Australia (31:G-7)..... 21,610
GEELVINK CHANNEL, Australia (31:A-5)
GEFLE, city, Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3)..... 38,591
GELDERN, tn., Germany (24:B-3)..... 6,600
GELLIVARE, city, Sweden (21:G-1; 23:F-2)..... 16,300
GENERAL ACHA, tn., Argentina (19:D-6)..... 885
GENERAL ROCA, tn., Argentina (19:D-6)..... 283
GENESEE, riv., N. Y. (9:C-2)
GENEVA, city, Switzerland (20:E-4; 24:A-5; 25:E-2)..... 126,700
GENEVA, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 1,593
GENEVA, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 1,662
GENEVA, city, N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 16,053
GENEVA, LAKE, Switzerland (24:B-5; 25:E-2)
GENITCHI, tn., Russia (27:F-6)
GENOA, city, Italy (3:U-3; 20:E-4; 25:F-2; AM:A-1)..... 623,196
GEORGE, riv., Canada (4:J-4)
GEORGE, LAKE, Fla. (11:F-3)
GEORGE, LAKE, N. Y. (9:E-2)
GEORGETOWN, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
GEORGETOWN, cap. Br. Guiana (3:Q-6; 19:E-2)..... 55,648
GEORGETOWN, city, Malay Pen. (29:L-8)..... 305,000
GEORGETOWN, tn., Del. (9:D-4)..... 1,763
GEORGETOWN, tn., S. C. (7:K-4; 11:G-2)..... 5,068
GEORGIA, soc. soviet repub., Asia (21:J-4; 27:H-7; 28:F-4)..... 2,883,200
GEORGIA, state, U. S. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 2,908,506
GEORGIA, STR. OF, Canada (13:A-2)
GEORGIAN BAY, Canada (7:K-1; 9:A-1; 12:E-1)
GEORGIEVSK, city, Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-7)..... 13,997
GERA, city, Germany (24:D-3)..... 74,100
GERALDTON, tn., Australia (31:H-3)..... 4,000
GERING, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2)..... 2,531
GERMANY, repub., Europe (3; 20; 23; 24; 25)..63,178,619
GERONA, city, Spain (20:E-4; 25:D-3)..... 15,000
GETTYSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:C-4)..... 5,584
GETTYSBURG, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 1,400
GHADAMES, tn., Libya, Africa (30:E-2)
GHENT, city, Belgium (20:E-3; 25:E-1)..... 163,207
GHERLY, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
GHIBARTENI, tn., Rumania (26:H-3)
GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, Ireland (22:C-4)
GIBARA, tn., Cuba (16:D-2)..... 6,921
GIBRALTAR, city, Spain (3:T-4; 20:D-5; 25: B-4)..... 16,120
GIBRALTAR, STR. OF (3:T-4; 20:D-5; 25:B-4; 30:C-2)
GIBSON DESERT, Australia (31:D-4)
GIBUCO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-1)
GIESSEN, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:C-3)..... 34,100
GIGAQUIT, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6)..... 13,772
GIJON, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3)..... 57,592
GILA, riv., Ariz. (6:C-4; 13:C-5)
GILA DESERT, Ariz. (13:C-5)
GILAN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
GILBERT, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 2,722
GILBERT, riv., Australia (31:G-3)
GILBERT ISLS., Australia (2:G-6)
GILVACS, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
GIMSE, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
GIRARD, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 4,983
GIRGEH, city, Egypt (30:G-3)..... 15,012
GIRGENTI, city, Sicily (20:F-5; 25:G-4)..... 30,000
GIRONDE, riv., France (20:D-4; 25:C-2)
GIRTWOOD, tn., Alaska (5:J-3)
GIURGEVO, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:F-4)..... 29,003

GIZHIGINSK, tn., Siberia (29:S-2)
GJESVAR, tn., Norway (23:F-1)
GJOVIK, tn., Norway (23:D-3) 4,200
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont. (13:C-2)
GLADSTONE, tn., Australia (31:J-4) 1,305
GLADSTONE, tn., Australia (31:B-5) 1,005
GLANDORF, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
GLASGOW, city, Scotland (3:T-3; 20:D-3; 22:D-4) 1,061,900
GLASGOW, tn., Mont. (6:E-1; 13:D-2) 2,216
GLASSBORO, tn., N. J. (9:D-4) 4,799
GLASTONBURY, tn., England (22:E-6) 4,300
GLATZ, city, Germany (24:G-3) 23,160
GLAZOV, tn., Russia (21:K-3) 3,500
GLEN, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
GLENDIVE, tn., Mont. (6:E-1; 13:D-2) 4,629
GLENELG, tn., Australia (31:F-7) 5,005
GLEN INNES, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 4,005
GLENS FALLS, city, N. Y. (9:E-2) 18,531
GLENVILLE, tn., Conn. (8:A-7) 1,000
GLENWOOD, tn., Iowa (12:B-2) 4,269
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, tn., Colo. (6:D-3; 13: D-4) 1 825
GLENWOOD STATION, tn., T. H. (15:F-4)
GLOBE, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:C-5) 7,157
GLOMMEN, riv., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-3)
GLORIA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 1,200
GLOUCESTER, city, England (22:E-6) 51,330
GLOUCESTER, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 24,204
GLOUCESTER, city, N. J. (9:D-4) 13,796
GLOVER REEF, Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
GLOVERSVILLE, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 23,099
GLUCKSTADT, tn., Germany (24:C-2) 6,300
GMUND, tn., Austria (24:F-4) 2,700
GNIEZNO, city, Poland (24:G-2) 25,460
GOA, tn., India (3:Y-5; 28:J-7) 2,350
GOBI, DESERT OF, Asia (2:B-4; 29:L-6)
GODDO, isl., Norway (23:B-4)
GODHAVN, tn., Greenland (3:Q-2)
GODTHAAB, tn., Greenland (1:O-3; 3:Q-2; 4:L-3)
GOFFSTOWN, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 3,839
GOGOLIN, tn., Germany (24:H-3)
GOLD COAST, Br. col., Africa (3:T-6; 30:C-5) ..2,078,043
GOLDEN, tn., Colo. (6:E-3; 13:D-4) 2,426
GOLDEN GATE, str., Calif. (13:A-4)
GOLDFIELD, tn., Nev. (6:B-3; 13:B-4) 1,558
GOLD HILL, mt., C. Z. (14:D-2)
GOLDINGEN, city, Latvia (23:F-4) 10,300
GOLDSBORO, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 14,985
GOLESCI, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
GOLFO ARANCI, tn., Sardinia (25:F-3)
GOLIAD, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 1,424
GOLLNOW, city, Germany (24:F-2) 10,170
GOLOVIN, tn., Alaska (5:F-2)
GOMEL, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-5) 105,500
GOMEZ PALACIO, city, Mexico (17:E-2) 21,000
GONAIVE, isl., West Indies (16:D-3)
GONAIVES, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3) 7,602
GONZALES, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 3,859
GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, prov., Union of S. Africa (3:V-9; 30:E-9) 2,782,719
GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF, Africa (3:V-9; 30:E-9)
GOOD HOPE BAY, Alaska (5:F-2)
GOODING, tn., Idaho (13:B-3) 1,592
GOODLAND, tn., Kans. (12:A-3) 3,626
GOODNEWS BAY, Alaska (5:F-4)
GOONGARRIE, tn., Australia (31:C-6) 205
GOOSE LAKE, Calif. (13:A-3)
GORDA, PUNTA, cape, Fla. (16:B-1)
GORDON, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 1,958
GORGONA, tn., C. Z. (14:C-2) 3,460
GORHAM, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 1,088
GORHAM, tn., N. H. (8:C-4) 2,763
GORI, tn., Georgia, Asia (21:J-4; 27:H-7)
GORIZIA, city, Italy (25:G-2) 47,010
GORKI (Nizhni Novgorod), city, Russia (21: J-3; 27: H-4) 477,000
GORLITZ, city, Germany (24:F-3) 81,000
GORMAN, tn., Tex (10:C-2) 1,154
GORODNYA, tn., Russia (27:F-5) 4,300
GORONTALO, tn., Celebes, East Indies (29:O-8)
GORYN, riv., Poland (24:M-3)
GOSTIVAR, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-5)
GOTEBORG, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4) 233,303
GOTERA, tn., Salvador (18:B-2)
GOTHA, city, Germany (24:D-3) 40,000
GOTHENBURG, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 2,322
GOTLAND, isl., Sweden (20:F-3; 23:E-4)
GOTSKA SANDO, isl., Sweden (23:E-4)
GOTTINGEN, city, Germany (24:C-3) 41,240
GOTTSCHEE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
GOUGH'S ISL., Africa (3:T-9)
GOULBURN, city, Australia (31:H-7) 10,200
GOULDSBORO, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 1,115
GOUVERNEUR, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1) 4,015
GOWGANDA JUNCTION, tn., Canada (4:G-6)
GOYAZ, city, Brazil (3:O-3; 19:F-4) 16,300
GRACANICA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
GRACIAS, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
GRACIAS A DIOS, CAPE, Honduras (16:B-4; 18:C-2)
GRAFTON, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 5,100
GRAFTON, tn., N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1) 3,136
GRAFTON, tn., W. Va. (7:K-3; 11:F-1) 7,737
GRAHAM, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,981
GRAHAM ISL., Alaska (5:N-5)
GRAHAM MOORE, CAPE, Canada (4:H-1)
GRAHAMSTOWN, tn., S. Africa (30:F-9) 7,242
GRAHAMSTOWN, tn., New Zealand (31:O-7)
GRAJEWO, tn., Poland (24:K-2)
GRAMAT, tn., Austria (24:G-4)
GRAMPIAN HILLS, region, Australia (31:G-4)
GRANADA, city, Nicaragua (18:C-3) 16,821
GRANADA, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:C-4) 104,079
GRAND, riv., Mich. (7:J-2)
GRAND, riv., S. Dak. (6:E-1; 12:A-1)
GRAND BANKS, fish. grds. off Nova Scotia (3:Q-4)
GRAND CANAL, China (29:N-5)
GRAND CANYON, Ariz. (1:H-6; 6:C-3; 13:C-4)
GRAND CAYMAN, isl., West Indies (16:B-3)
GRANDE, RIO, riv., U. S. and Mexico (1:H-6; 6:E-3; 10:B-2; 13:D-4; 17:F-2)
GRANDE, RIO, riv., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
GRANDE, RIO, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
GRANDE BAY, Argentina (19:D-8)
GRANDE TERRE, isl., West Indies (16:G-3)
GRAND FORKS, city, N. Dak. (1:J-5; 4:F-6; 6:F-1; 12:B-1) 17,112
GRANDIN, LAKE, Canada (4:D-3)
GRAND ISLAND, city, Nebr. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) ... 18,041
GRAND JUNCTION, tn., Colo. (6:D-3; 13:D-4). 10,247
GRAND LAKE, tn., Newfoundland (4:K-6)
GRAND LAKE, Me. (8:G-3)
GRAND MARAIS, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 618
GRAND RAPIDS, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) ... 168,592
GRAND RAPIDS, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 3,206
GRANGEVILLE, tn., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2) 1,360
GRANITE, city, Ill. (12:D-3) 25,130
GRANITSA, tn., Greece (26:D-6)
GRANJA, city, Brazil (19:F-3) 14,979
GRANJA, tn., Portugal (25:A-3) 4,250
GRANT, tn., Canada (4:G-5) 38
GRANT, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 798
GRANT LAND, region, Canada (1:L-1)
GRANTS PASS, tn., Oregon (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 4,666
GRANVILLE, city, France (25:C-1) 12,230
GRANVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2) 3,483
GRASETT, tn., Canada (4:G-6)
GRASO, isl., Sweden (23:E-3)
GRASS VALLEY, tn., Calif. (6:B-3; 13:A-4) 3,817
GRAY, tn., France (25:E-2) 6,715
GRAZ, city, Austria (20:F-4; 24:F-5; 26:A-2) 159,000
GREAT ABACO, isl., West Indies (16:C-1)
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT, bay, Australia (31:D-6)
GREAT BAHAMA BANK, reefs, West Indies (16: C-2)
GREAT BAHAMA ISL., West Indies (16:C-1)
GREAT BARRIER ISL., New Zealand (31:O-7)
GREAT BARRIER REEF, Australia (31:H-3)
GREAT BARRINGTON, tn., Mass. (8:A-6) 5,934
GREAT BATANGA, tn., Cameroon, Africa (30: D-5)
GREAT BEAR LAKE, Canada (1:H-3; 2:L-2; 4:D-2; 5:Q-2)
GREAT BELT, channel, Denmark (23:D-4)
GREAT BEND, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 5,548
GREAT BEND, tn., Pa. (9:D-2) 582
GREAT BRITAIN, kingdom, Europe (20:D-3) ..42,919,710
GREAT CAY, isl., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
GREATER ANTILLES, isls., West Indies (16:D-3)
GREAT DIVIDING RANGE, mts., Australia (31:H-4)
GREAT FALLS, city, Mont. (13:C-2) 28,822
GREAT GLOCKNER, mt., Austria (24:E-5)
GREAT GRIMSBY, city, England (22:G-5) 78,000
GREAT INAGUA, isl., West Indies (16:D-2)
GREAT LAKES, N. Amer. (3:O-3)
GREAT MANITOULIN ISL., Canada (7:K-1)
GREAT SALT LAKE, Utah (1:H-5; 6:C-2; 13: C-3)
GREAT SALT LAKE DESERT, Utah (13:C-3)
GREAT SANDY DESERT, Australia (31:C-4)
GREAT SANDY ISL., Australia (31:J-5)
GREAT SITKIN ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
GREAT SLAVE LAKE, Canada (1:J-3; 2:M-2; 4:D-3)
GREAT VICTORIA DESERT, Australia (31:D-5)
GREAT WHALE, riv., Canada (1:M-4)
GREAT WHALE RIVER, tn., Canada (4:H-4)
GREAT YARMOUTH, city, England (22:G-5) ... 53,000
GREECE, repub., Europe (3:V-4; 21:G-5; AM: D-2) 6,204,684
GREELEY, city, Colo. (6:F-2; 13:E-3) 12,203
GREEN BAY, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 37,415
GREEN BAY, Wis. (7:H-1; 12:D-2)

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, tn., Fla. (11:F-2)..... 1,719
GREENE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 1,379
GREENEVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1)..... 5,544
GREENFIELD, city, Mass. (8:B-6)..... 15,500
GREENLAND, isl., N. Amer. (1:P-2; 3: Q-1; 4: L-3) 14,355
GREENLAND SEA, Greenland (1:S-3)
GREEN MTS., Vt. (7:L-2; 8:A-5)
GREENOCK, city, Scotland (22:D-4)..... 79,000
GREENPORT, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3)..... 3,062
GREEN RIV., Ky. (7:J-3)
GREEN RIV., Utah and Wyo. (6:D-2; 13:D-4)
GREEN RIVER, tn., Wyo. (6:D-2; 13:C-3)..... 2,589
GREENSBORO, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 1,795
GREENSBORO, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:F-1)..... 53,569
GREENSBURG, tn., Ind. (12:D-3)..... 5,702
GREENSBURG, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 1,338
GREENSBURG, city, Pa. (9:B-3)..... 16,508
GREENVILLE, tn., Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2)..... 3,985
GREENVILLE, tn., Me. (8:E-3)..... 1,615
GREENVILLE, city Miss. (7:H-4; 11:D-2)..... 14,807
GREENVILLE, tn., N. C. (11:F-1)..... 9,194
GREENVILLE, tn., Pa. (9:A-3)..... 8,628
GREENVILLE, city, S. C. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 29,154
GREENVILLE, city, Tex. (10:C-2)..... 12,407
GREENWICH, city, Conn. (8:A-7)..... 33,112
GREENWICH, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2)..... 2,290
GREENWOOD, tn., Miss. (11:D-2)..... 11,123
GREENWOOD, tn., S. C. (11:F-2)..... 11,020
GREGORY, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2)..... 1,034
GREGORY RANGE, mts., Australia (31:G-3)
GREIFSWALD, city, Germany (24:E-1)..... 34,391
GRENADA, tn., Miss. (7:H-4; 11:D-2)..... 4,349
GRENADA, isl., West Indies (16:G-4; 19:D-1)... 55,302
GRENADINES, isls., West Indies (16:G-4)
GRENOBLE, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2)..... 85,621
GRENVILLE, CAPE, Australia (31:G-2)
GRETNA, tn., La. (7:H-5)..... 9,481
GREVENA, tn., Greece (26:D-5)
GREY, CAPE, Australia (31:F-2)
GREY RANGE, mts., Australia (31:G-5)
GREYMOUTH, tn., New Zealand (2:G-9; 31:N-8) 4,805
GREYTOWN, tn., Nicaragua (16:B-5)..... 2,109
GRIAIZI, tn., Russia (21:H-3)
GRIFFIN, tn., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 10,321
GRIMSTAD, tn., Norway (23:C-4)..... 2,440
GRINNELL, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 4,949
GRINNELL LAND, region, Canada (1:L-1; 3:O-1)
GRODNO, city, Poland (21:G-3; 23:F-5; 27:D-5) 61,600
GROOTE EYLANDT, isl., Australia (31:F-2)
GROSSETO, city, Italy (25:F-3)..... 18,500
GROSSLUPP, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
GROSSWARDEIN, see **ORADIA MARE**
GROTON, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-1)..... 1,009
GUADALAJARA, city, Mexico (1:J-7; 17:D-4)... 143,376
GUADALAJARA, city, Spain (25:C-3)..... 12,229
GUADALQUIVIR, riv., Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4)
GUADALUPE, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
GUADALUPE, riv., Tex. (6:F-5)
GUADALUPE MTS., Tex. (6:E-4)
GUADELOUPE, isl., West Indies (16:G-3)..... 243,243
GUADIANA, riv., Portugal (20:D-5; 25:B-4)
GUALACA, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
GUAM, isl., Pacific Oc. (2:E-6; 29:Q-7)..... 18,509
GUANABACOA, city, Cuba (16:B-2)..... 16,429
GUANACAYABO GULF, Cuba (16:C-2)
GUANAJAY, tn., Cuba (16:B-2)..... 6,580
GUANAJIBO, PT., Puerto Rico (15:A-3)
GUANAJUATO, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 41,300
GUANE, tn., Cuba (16:A-2)..... 1,457
GUANICA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-4)..... 2,103
GUANICA HARBOR, Puerto Rico (15:B-4)
GUANICA PT., Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
GUAPA, PT., C. Z. (14:A-1)
GUARDA, tn., Portugal (25:B-3)..... 6,150
GUARDAFUI, CAPE, Africa (3:X-6; 28:G-7; 30:J-4)
GUARITA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
GUARUNTO, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
GUATEMALA, repub., Cen. Amer. (1:K-8; 3:N-5; 17:H-5; 18:A-2)..... 2,004,900
GUATEMALA, cap. Guatemala (1:K-8; 17:H-5; 18:A-2)..... 120,707
GUAYABAL, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
GUAYAMA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-4; 16:F-3)... 9,000
GUAYANES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
GUAYANILLA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3)
GUAYAPE, riv., Honduras (18:C-2)
GUAYAQUIL, city, Ecuador (3:O-7; 19:B-3)..... 100,012
GUAYAQUIL, GULF OF, Ecuador (19:B-3)
GUAYMAS, city, Mexico (17:C-2)..... 12,992
GUBEN, city, Germany (24:F-3)..... 38,150
GUDVAGEN, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
GUELPH, city, Canada (4:G-7)..... 21,075
GUERET, tn., France (25:D-2)..... 6,102
GUERNSEY, isl., Channel Isls., England (22:E-7) 40,120
GUETZALAN, tn., Mexico (17:F-5)
GUIANA, BRITISH, col., S. Amer. (3:Q-6; 19:E-2) 307,784
GUIANA, DUTCH, col., S. Amer. (3:Q-6; 19:E-2) 148,960
GUIANA, FRENCH, col., S. Amer. (3:Q-6; 19:E-2) 47,341
GUIDSMETMOEN, tn., Norway (23:C-4)
GUILFORD, city, England (22:F-6)..... 23,800
GUILFORD, tn., Me. (8:E-3)..... 1,735
GUIMARAS, isl., P. I. (32:D-5)
GUIMARAS STR., P. I. (32:D-5)
GUINDULMAN, city, Bohol, P. I. (32:E-6)..... 13,357
GUINEA, GULF OF, Africa (30:D-6)
GUINEA, PT., C. Z. (14:E-2)
GUINOBATAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4)..... 25,123
GUIONOS PT., Costa Rica (18:B-3)
GUIUAN, tn., Samar, P. I. (32:E-5)
GULFPORT, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 12,547
GUMBINNEN, city, Germany (24:K-1)..... 18,000
GUMLA, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
GUMULJINA, city, Greece (26:F-5)..... 21,300
GUNDI, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:E-5)
GUNNISON, tn., Colo. (13:D-4)..... 1,415
GUNTERSVILLE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 2,826
GURABO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
GURIEV, tn., Kirghiz, Asia (21:K-4; 28:G-4)
GURNET PT., Mass. (8:D-6)
GURSKO, isl., Norway (23:B-3)
GUTHRIE, city, Okla. (1:K-6; 6:F-3; 10:C-1)... 9,582
GUYMON, tn., Okla. (10:B-1)..... 2,181
GUZMAN, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
GWADAR, tn., Baluchistan, Asia (28:H-6)..... 4,350
GWALIOR, city, India (28:J-6)..... 80,394
GYERES, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
GYMPIE, city, Australia (31:J-5)..... 11,700
GYOMA, tn., Hungary (24:J-5)
GYOR (Raab), city, Hungary (24:G-5)..... 50,070
GYPSUMVILLE, tn., Canada (4:F-5)..... 59

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HAARLEM, city, Netherlands (24:A-2)..... 80,575
HABANA, cap., Cuba (1:L-7; 3:O-5; 16:B-2).... 589,079
HADD, CAPE, Arabia (28:H-6)
HADIKFALVA, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
HADRAMAUT, region, Arabia (28:F-7)
HAENA PT., T. H. (15:B-1)
HAGEMEISTER, isl., Alaska (5:F-4)
HAGERSTOWN, city, Md. (7:K-3; 9:C-4)..... 30,861
HAGIOS NIKOLAOS, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
HAGUE, THE, cap. Netherlands (20:E-3; 24:A-2) 416,179
HAIKU, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)..... 53
HAIL, city, Arabia (28:F-6)..... 10,032
HAILEY, tn., Idaho (6:C-2; 13:C-3)..... 973
HAINAN, isl., China (29:M-6)
HAINES, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)..... 314
HAITI, isl., West Indies (1:M-8; 16:E-3)..... 2,942,000
HAITI, repub., Haiti, West Indies (1:M-8; 3:P-5; 16:D-3)..... 2,300,200
HAKALAU, city, T. H. (15:F-4)..... 15,306
HAKIHAKI PK., T. H. (15:B-1)
HAKODATE, city, Japan (2:E-4; 29:Q-4)..... 144,751
HALAWA PT., T. H. (15:E-2)
HALBERSTADT, city, Germany (24:D-3)..... 48,000
HALEIWA, tn., T. H. (15:C-2)..... 270
HALF MOON REEF, Honduras (18:C-2)
HALI, tn., Asir, Arabia (28:F-7)
HALICZ, tn., Poland (24:L-4)
HALIFAX, cap. Nova Scotia, Canada (1:N-5; 3:P-3; 4:J-7)..... 59,275
HALIFAX BAY, Australia (31:H-3)
HALKETT, CAPE, Alaska (5:J-1)
HALKETT ISL., Canada (5:M-1)
HALLE, city, Prussia (24:D-3)..... 191,575
HALL ISL., Alaska (5:C-3)
HALLOCK, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:B-1)..... 869
HALLOWELL, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 2,675
HALLSTEAD, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 1,254
HALM, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
HALMAHEIRA, isl., East Indies (29:O-8)
HALMSTAD, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4)..... 18,430
HALYS, anc. riv., Pontus (AM:F-2)
HAMA, city, Syria (28:E-5)..... 35,000
HAMADAN, city, Persia (28:F-5)..... 36,000
HAMAKUAPOKO, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
HAMAR, tn., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-3)..... 9,500
HAMBURG, city, Germany (3:U-3; 20:F-3; 23:D-5; 24:D-2)..... 1,079,126
HAMBURG, tn., Ark. (10:D-2)..... 1,517
HAMBURG, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2)..... 4,781
HAMBURG, tn., Pa. (9:D-3)..... 3,637
HAMDEN, city, Conn. (8:B-7)..... 20,250
HAMELN, city, Germany (24:C-2)..... 23,195
HAMHEUNG, tn., Chosen, Asia (29:O-4)
HAMI, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (29:L-4)
HAMILTON, city, Canada (4:H-7; 7:K-2; 9:B-2) 155,547
HAMILTON, tn., New Zealand (31:N-7)..... 7,505
HAMILTON, tn., Mont. (13:C-2)..... 1,839
HAMILTON, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 1,700
HAMILTON, city, Ohio (12:E-3)..... 52,176
HAMILTON, tn., Tex. (0:C)..... 2,084
HAMILTON, riv., Newfoundland (1:N-4; 4:J-5)
HAMILTON INLET, Newfoundland (1:O-4; 4:K-5)

HAMLET, tn., N. C. (11:G-2) 4,801
HAMLIN, tn., Me. (8:G-1) 486
HAMMERFEST, tn., Norway (3:V-2; 21:G-1; 23:F-1; 27:D-1) 3,470
HAMMERSLEY, MT., Australia (31:F-5)
HAMMOND, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 64,560
HAMMOND, tn., La. (11:D-2) 6,072
HAMMOND, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1) 364
HAMOA, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)
HAMPTON, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 3,473
HAMPTON, tn., N. H. (8:D-6) 1,507
HAMPTON, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 6,382
HANA, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 308
HANALEI, tn., T. H. (15:B-1) 332
HANALEI BAY, T. H. (15:B-1)
HANAMAULA LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:B-1) ... 130
HANAPEPE, tn., T. H. (15:B-2) 372
HANAU, city, Germany (24:C-3) 37,110
HANCHUNG, tn., China (29:M-5)
HANCOCK, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 5,795
HANFORD, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 7,028
HANGCHOW, city, China (29:O-6) 426,900
HANGO, tn., Finland (21:G-2)
HANKINSON, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,400
HANKOW, city, China (2:B-4; 29:N-5) 1,583,900
HANNA, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3)
HANNIBAL, city, Mo. (7:H-3; 12:C-3) 22,761
HANNOVER, city, Prussia (20:E-3; 24:C-2) 422,745
HANOI, cap. Fr. Indo-China (2:C-5; 29:M-6) 103,235
HANOVER, tn., N. H. (8:B-5) 3,043
HANOVER, tn., Pa. (9:C-4) 11,805
HAPARANDA, tn., Sweden (21:G-2) 1,500
HAPSALU, tn., Estonia (23:F-4)
HARAR, tn., Ethiopia (30:J-4) 40,000
HARBIN, city, Manchuria (2:D-3; 29:O-4) 103,404
HARBOR SPRINGS, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 1,429
HARDANGER FIORD, Norway (23:C-3)
HARDINSBURG, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 805
HARLAU, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
HARLINGEN, city, Netherlands (20:E-3) 10,150
HARMANLY, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-5)
HARNEY, tn., Oregon (6:B-2) 16
HARNEY LAKE, Oregon (6:B-2; 13:B-3)
HARPER, tn., Liberia, Africa (30:C-5) 3,006
HARRIMAN, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 4,588
HARRINGTON, tn., Del. (9:D-4) 1,812
HARRIS, LAKE, Australia (31:E-6)
HARRISBURG, cap. Pa. (9:C-3) 80,339
HARRISON, tn., Ark. (10:D-1) 3,626
HARRISON BAY, Alaska (5:J-1)
HARRISONBURG, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 7,232
HARRISVILLE, tn., Mich. (12:E-2) 438
HARRODSBURG, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 4,029
HARTBERG, tn., Austria (24:G-5) 1,200
HARTFORD, cap. Conn. (7:L-2; 8:B-7; 9:E-3) .. 164,072
HARTFORD, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 4,888
HARTLAND PT., England (22:D-6)
HARTLEPOOL, city, England (22:F-4) 20,600
HARTSHORNE, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 3,587
HARTWICK, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 613
HARVEY, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 2,157
HARWICH, city, England (22:G-6) 13,600
HARWICH, tn., Mass. (8:D-7) 2,335
HASENPOTH, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
HASTINGS, city, England (22:G-6) 61,560
HASTINGS, tn., New Zealand (31:O-7) 7,905
HASTINGS, tn., Minn. (12:C-2) 5,086
HASTINGS, city, Nebr. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) 15,490
HASTINGS, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 2,011
HATILLO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-1) 731
HATINH, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
HATNA, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
HATOVIEJO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)
HATTERAS, CAPE, N. C (1:M-6; 7:L-3; 11:G-2)
HATTIESBURG, city, Miss. (11:E-2; 17:H-1) ... 18,601
HAUGESUND, tn., Norway (20:E-3; 23:B-4)
HAUULA, tn., T. H. (15:D-2) 108
HAVANA, see HABANA.
HAVERHILL, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 48,710
HAVERHILL, tn., N. H. (8:B-4) 3,665
HAVRE, LE, city, France (3:U-3; 22:F-7; 25:C-1) 158,022
HAVRE, tn., Mont. (13:D-2) 6,372
HAVRE DE GRACE, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 3,985
HAWAII, isl., T. H. (15:F-4) 64,895
HAWAIIAN ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:J-5; 15) 368,336
HAWERA, tn., New Zealand (31:N-7) 3,305
HAWICK, city, Scotland (22:E-4) 16,900
HAY, tn., Australia (31:G-6) 2,605
HAY, riv., Australia (31:F-4)
HAY, riv., Canada (4:D-4)
HAYDEN, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5) 2,580
HAYES, MT., Alaska (5:J-3)
HAYMOND, tn., Tex. (6:E-4)
HAY RIVER POST, tn., Canada (4:D-3)
HAYS, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 4,565
HAYSTACK, MT., Me. (8:F-2)
HAZEN BAY, Alaska (5:E-3)
HAZLETON, tn., Canada (4:C-4) 214
HAZLETON, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 36,765
HEARD ISL., Indian Oc. (3:Y-10)
HEARNE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,956
HEARST, tn., Canada (4:G-6) 420
HEBRIDES, THE, isls., Scotland (20:D-3; 22:C-2) 70,517
HEBRIDES, GULF OF THE, Scotland (22:C-3)
HEBRON, tn., Newfoundland (1:N-4; 3:P-3) 528
HEBRON, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,374
HEBRUS, anc. riv., Thrace (AM:D-1)
HECATE STR., Alaska (5:O-5)
HEEIA, tn., T. H. (15:D-2)
HEIBERG ISL., Canada (1:L-1; 3:N-1)
HEIDELBERG, city, Germany (24:C-4) 70,034
HEIDEN, PORT, harbor, Alaska (5:G-4)
HEILBRONN, city, Germany (24:C-4) 44,240
HEKLA, MT., Iceland (1:S-3; 20:C-2)
HELENA, tn., Ark. (7:H-4; 11:D-2) 8,316
HELENA, cap. Mont. (1:H-5; 6:D-1; 13:C-2) ... 11,803
HELGA LAKE, Sweden (23:D-4)
HELGOLAND, isl., Germany (24:B-1) 2,588
HELLAS, anc. Greece (AM:D-2)
HELLESPONT (mod. Dardanelles), str., Greece and Turkey (AM:E-1)
HELMSDALE, tn., Scotland (22:E-2)
HELSINGBORG, tn., Sweden ((20:F-3; 23:D-4)
HELSINGFORS, see HELSINKI
HELSINKI (Helsingfors), cap. Finland (21:G-2; 23:F-4; 27:D-3; 28:D-2) 220,904
HEMPSTEAD, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3) 12,650
HEMPSTEAD, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,534
HEMSE, tn., Sweden (23:F-4) 900
HENDERSON, city, Ky. (12:D-3) 11,668
HENDERSON, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 6,345
HENDERSON, tn., Tex. (10:D-2) 2,932
HENDERSONVILLE, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 5,070
HENRIETTA MARIA, CAPE, Canada (1:L-4)
HENRYETTA, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 7,694
HERACLEA, anc. tn., Bithynia (AM:F-1)
HERAT, city, Afghanistan, Asia (28:H-5) 121,000
HERBERT ISL., Alaska (5:D-5)
HERBERTON, tn., Australia (31:G-3) 1,205
HERBY, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
HERCULANEUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
HERCULES, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
HEREDIA, city, Costa Rica (18:C-3) 13,682
HERINGTON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 4,519
HERKIMER, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 10,446
HERMANN, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 2,063
HERMANNSBURG, tn., Australia (31:E-4)
HERMANNSTADT, see SIBIU
HERMANOS PASSAGE, West Indies (15:H-2)
HERMANOS REEF, Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
HERMOSILLO, city, Mexico (13:C-6; 17:C-2) ... 15,000
HERNOSAND, city, Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3) 11,570
HERON, LAKE, Me. (8:E-2)
HERRERA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2)
HERRIN, city, Ill. (12:D-3) 9,708
HERSCHEL ISL., Canada (5:M-1)
HERTFORD, city, England (22:G-6) 10,712
HERTOGENBOSCH, tn., Netherlands (24:A-3)
HETTINGER, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,292
HIAWATHA, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 3,302
HIBBING, city, Minn. (12:C-1) 15,666
HICKORY, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 7,363
HIEFLAU, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
HIGH POINT, city, N. C. (11:F-1) 36,745
HIGUEY, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
HILABAN ISL., P. I. (32:E-4)
HILEA, tn., T. H. (15:F-4)
HILLSBORO, tn., N. H. (8:B-5) 2,160
HILLSBORO, tn., N. Mex. (6:D-4) 523
HILLSBORO, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,316
HILLSBORO, tn., Oregon (13:A-2) 3,039
HILLSBORO, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 7,823
HILLYARD, tn., Wash. (13:B-2) 3,942
HILO, city, T. H. (15:F-4) 10,471
HILO BAY, T. H. (15:F-4)
HIMALAYA MTS., India and Tibet (28:K-6)
HINATUAN, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-6) 13,495
HINCHE, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
HINCHINBROOK, isl., Alaska (5:K-4)
HINCHINBROOK, isl., Australia (31:H-3)
HINDO, isl., Norway (23:E-2)
HINDU KUSH, mts., Afghanistan, Asia (28:J-5)
HINTON, city, W. Va. (11:F-1) 6,654
HIOGO, tn., Japan (29:P-5)
HIPPO, anc. tn., Africa (AM:A-2)
HIRAM, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 813
HIRSON, tn., France (25:E-1) 7,723
HIRSOVA, tn., Rumania (26:H-3)
HISPANIOLA, isl., West Indies inc. Dominican Rep. and Haiti (1:M-7)
HISSAR, city, Uzbek, Asia (28:H-5) 10,500
HITEREN, isl., Norway (23:C-3)
HJORRING, city, Denmark (23:C-4) 10,100

HLIBOKA, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
HOBART, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 4,982
HOBART, cap. Tasmania, Australia (2:E-9; 31:H-8) 52,600
HOBOKEN, city, N. J. (9:E-3) 59,261
HOBURG, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
HOCHSTADT, tn., Germany (24:D-3)
HODEIDA, city, Arabia (28:F-7) 40,137
HODGDON, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 1,054
HODMEZO VASARHELY, city, Hungary (21:G-4; 24:J-5; 26:D-2) 62,000
HOF, city, Germany (24:E-3) 40,000
HOFUF, tn., Arabia (28:F-6)
HOGAN, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
HOKKAIDO, isl., Japan (2:E-4; 29:Q-4) 843,717
HOLDEN, tn., Mass. (8:C-6) 3,871
HOLDREDGE, tn., Nebr. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) 3,263
HOLGUIN, city, Cuba (16:D-2) 13,900
HOLLAND, city, Mich. (12:D-2) 14,346
HOLLANDES CAYS, isls., Panama (18:D-3)
HOLLIS, tn., Alaska (5:N-5)
HOLLY SPRINGS, tn., Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) ... 2,271
HOLMES REEFS, Australia (31:H-3)
HOLSTENBORG, tn., Greenland (1:O-3; 4:K-2)
HOLTAALEN, tn., Norway (23:D-3)
HOLUALOA, tn., T. H. (15:E-4) 75
HOLY CROSS, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
HOLY CROSS, MT. OF THE, Colo. (13:D-4)
HOLYHEAD, city, Wales (22:D-5) 10,630
HOLYOKE, city, Mass. (8:B-6) 56,537
HOMER, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
HOMER, tn., La. (10:D-2) 2,909
HOMER, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 3,195
HOMESTEAD, city, Pa. (9:A-3) 20,141
HOMOROD, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
HONDA, tn., Colombia (19:C-2) 8,641
HONDA BAY, Cen. Amer. (18:D-4)
HONDA BAY, Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
HONDA BAY, P. I. (32:B-6)
HONDO, riv., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
HONDO, riv., Panama (14:C-1)
HONDURAS, repub., Cen. Amer. (1:L-8; 3:O-5; 16:A-4; 17:H-5; 18:B-2) 760,565
HONDURAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3)
HONDURAS, CAPE, Honduras (18:C-1)
HONDURAS, GULF OF, Honduras (1:L-8; 18:B-1)
HONEFOS, tn., Norway (20:F-2) 2,802
HONG KONG, Br. city on coast of China (29:N-6) 961,400
HONOIPU LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)
HONOKAA, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)
HONOKOHAU, tn., T. H. (15:E-2)
HONOLULU, cap. T. H. (2:J-5; 15:D-2) 137,582
HONOMU, tn., T. H. (15:F-4) 2,130
HONSHIU, isl., Japan (2:D-4; 29:P-5) 59,736,822
HONUAPO, tn., T. H. (15:F-4)
HOOD, MT., Oregon (6:B-1; 13:A-1)
HOOD RIVER, tn., Oregon (13:A-2) 2,757
HOOKENA, tn., T. H. (15:F-4) 183
HOOKER, MT., Canada (1:G-4)
HOONAH, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
HOOPER BAY, Alaska (5:E-3)
HOOPULOA, tn., T. H. (15:E-4) 103
HOOSIC FALLS, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2) 4,755
HOPE, tn., Alaska (5:J-3) 44
HOPE, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 6,008
HOPE, PT., Alaska (5:E-1)
HOPEDALE, tn., Newfoundland (1:O-4; 4:K-5)
HOPE'S WELCOME, tn., Canada (4:H-4)
HOPKINSVILLE, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 10,746
HOPKINTON, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 1,485
HOQUIAM, city, Wash. (13:A-2) 12,766
HORIZONTE, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
HORMIGAS, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
HORMIGUEROS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-3) 540
HORN, CAPE, S. Amer. (3:P-10; 19:D-8)
HORNELL, city, N. Y. (9:C-2) 16,250
HORNILLOS, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
HORN MTS., Canada (1:G-3)
HORNSLAND, tn., Sweden (23:E-3)
HORRIBLE, MT., Australia (31:J-5)
HORSENS, city, Denmark (23:C-4) 27,700
HORTEN, city, Norway (23:D-4) 10,420
HORTON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 4,049
HOTHAM PK., Alaska (5:G-2)
HOT SPRINGS, city, Ark. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 20,238
HOT SPRINGS, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2; 13:E-3) ... 2,908
HOUGHTON, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 3,757
HOULTON, tn., Me. (8:G-2) 6,865
HOUMA, tn., La. (11:D-3) 6,531
HOUSATONIC, riv., Conn. (8:A-7)
HOUSTON, city, Tex. (7:G-5; 10:D-3; 17:G-2) .. 292,352
HOUSTON HEIGHTS, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 9,760
HOUTMAN ROCKS, isl., Australia (31:A-5)
HOWLAND ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:H-6)
HOY, isl., Orkney Isls., Scotland (22:E-2)
HSINKING, cap., Manchukuo (29:N-6) 80,000
HUACHO, tn., Peru (19:C-4) 6,288
HUALALAI MT., T. H. (15:F-4)

HUAMANTLA, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 7,600
HUARAZ, city, Peru (19:C-3) 15,013
HUAURA, tn., Peru (19:C-4)
HUBBARD, MT., Canada (5:M-3)
HUCARES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
HUDDERSFIELD, city, England (22:F-5) 112,100
HUDIKSVALL, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 7,400
HUDIKSVALL FIORD, Sweden (23:E-3)
HUDSON, city, N. Y. (9:E-2) 12,337
HUDSON, riv., N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:E-3)
HUDSON BAY, Canada (1; 3; 4)
HUDSON STR., Canada (1:M-3; 3:P-2; 4:H-3)
HUE, city, Anam, Fr. Indo-China (2:C-5; 29:M-7) 60,615
HUEHUETENANGO, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
HUELO, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
HUELVA, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4) 35,600
HUESCA, city, Spain (25:C-3) 11,828
HUESO, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
HUETAMO, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 4,700
HUGHENDEN, tn., Australia (31:G-4) 1,505
HUGO, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 5,272
HUIXTLA, tn., Mexico (17:G-5) 1,500
HULL, see **KINGSTON UPON HULL**
HULLEIN, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)
HUMACAO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3) 6,201
HUMAGIN ISLS., Alaska (5:G-5)
HUMBE, tn., Angola, Africa (30:E-7)
HUMBER, riv., England (22:G-5)
HUMBOLDT, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 4,613
HUMBOLDT, riv., Nev. (6:B-2; 13:B-3)
HUMMOCK PT., P. I. (32:A-6)
HUNAFLOI FIORD, Iceland (20:B-2)
HUNCHUN, city, Manchuria, (29:O-4) 21,415
HUNDA BAY, Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
HUNDRUP, tn., Denmark (23:C-4)
HUNGARY, state, Europe (3:V-3; 20:F-4; 21:G-4; 24:H-5; 25:H-2) 8,603,922
HUNTERS ISL., Canada (7:H-1)
HUNTINGDON, tn., England (22:F-5) 4,184
HUNTINGTON, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 13,420
HUNTINGTON, tn., Oregon (13:B-3) 803
HUNTINGTON, city, W.Va. (7:K-3; 11:F-1; 12:E-3) 75,572
HUNTSVILLE, tn., Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2) 11,554
HUNTSVILLE, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 1,897
HUNTSVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 321
HUNTSVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,028
HUNTSVILLE, tn., Vt. (8:B-4)
HUNYAD, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
HURON, city, S. Dak. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) 10,946
HURON, LAKE, U. S. and Canada (1:L-5; 4:G-7; 7:J-2; 12:E-2)
HUSI, city, Rumania (26:H-2) 18,720
HUSIATYN, tn., Poland (24:M-4)
HUTCHINSON, city, Kans. (6:F-3; 12:B-3) 27,085
HUTTON, MT., Australia (31:H-5)
HWANG, tn., Mongolia (29:M-4)
HYANNIS, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 384
HYDEGKUT, tn., Hungary (24:H-5)
HYDE PARK, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 372
HYDERABAD, city, India (28:H-6) 81,846
HYDERABAD, city, India (28:J-7) 404,187

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IATRUS, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:E-1)
IBA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-3) 5,456
IBAJAY, city, Panay, P. I. (32:D-5) 17,227
IBARRA, tn., Ecuador (19:C-2)
IBIZA, isl., Balearic Isl., Spain (20:E-5; 25:D-4). 8,000
IBUJOS ISL., P. I. (32:C-0)
ICELAND, isl., Atlantic Oc. (1:S-3; 3:S-2; 20:C-2) 104,182
ICONIUM, anc. tn., Asia Minor (AM:F-2)
ICY CAPE, Alaska (1:C-2; 5:F-1)
IDABEL, tn., Okla. (10:D-2) 2,581
IDAHO, state, U. S. (6:C-1; 13:C-3) 445,032
IDAHO FALLS, tn., Idaho (6:C-2; 13:C-3) 9,429
IDAHO SPRINGS, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 1,207
IDELES, tn., Fr W. Africa (30:D-3)
IGLAU, city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-4) 25,900
IGLOO, tn., Alaska (5:E-2) 115
IGUALA STATION, tn., Mexico (17:E-5) 6,500
IGUALA, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 8,742
IIJOKO, riv., Finland (23:G-2)
ILAGAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-2) 23,289
ILIAMNA, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
ILIAMNA LAKE, Alaska (5:G-4)
ILIAMNA PK., Alaska (5:H-3)
ILIGAN, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6) 4,573
ILIGAN BAY, P. I. (32:D-6)
ILIGAN PT., P. I. (32:D-1)
ILIMSK, tn., Siberia (29:M-3)
ILIN ISL., P. I. (32:C-4)
ILION, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 9,890
ILLANA BAY, P. I. (32:D-7)
ILLINOIS, state, U. S. (7:H-2; 11:E-0; 12:D-2) ..7,630,654
ILLYRICUM, prov., anc. Europe (AM:C-1)
ILOG, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-5) 13,189
ILOILO, city, Panay, P. I. (32:D-5) 49,124

IMANDRA, LAKE, Russia (23: H-2)
IMBROS, isl., Turkey (26: F-5)
IMMENDINGEN, tn., Germany (24: C-5)
IMPERIAL, tn., Calif. (13: B-5) 1,943
IMPERIAL, tn., Nebr. (12: A-2) 946
IMPHAL, city, India (29: L-6) 80,018
IMURUAN BAY, P. I. (32: B-5)
INDAL, tn., Sweden (23: E-3)
INDALS, riv., Sweden (23: E-3)
INDEPENDENCE, tn., Iowa (12: C-2) 3,691
INDEPENDENCE, city, Kans. (12: B-3) 12,782
INDEPENDENCE, city, Mo. (12: C-3) 15,296
INDEPENDENCE BAY, Greenland (1: R-1)
INDIA, country, Asia (3: Z-5; 28: J-6) 318,942,480
INDIA, tn., Yugoslavia (26: D-3)
INDIAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32: D-3) 9,080
INDIAN HOUSE LAKE, Canada (4: J-4)
INDIAN OCEAN (2: B-8; 28: G-9; 30: H-8)
INDIAN, riv., Fla. (7: K-5)
INDIANA, state, U. S. (7: J-3; 11: E-1; 12: D-2) ...3,238,503
INDIANAPOLIS, cap. Ind. (1: L-5; 7: H-3; 11: E-1; 12: D-3) 364,161
INDIGIRKA, riv., Siberia (2: E-2)
INDUS, riv., Asia (28: H-6)
INFANTA, city, Luzon, P. I. (32: C-3) 14,000
INGERAMUT, tn., Alaska (5: E-3)
INGLEFIELD GULF, Greenland (1: N-2)
INGOLSTADT, city, Germany (24: D-4) 23,940
INHAMBANE, tn., Mozambique, Africa (30: G-8). 3,334
INITAO, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32: E-6) 7,359
INNER MONGOLIA, region, Mongolia (29: M-4)
INNOKO, tn., Alaska (5: G-3)
INNOKO, riv., Alaska (5: G-3)
INNSBRUCK, city, Austria (20: F-4; 24: D-5; 25: F-2) 56,380
INSTERBURG, city, Germany (21: G-3; 24: J-1).. 38,350
INTERNATIONAL FALLS, tn., Minn. (12: C-1).. 5,036
INTIBUCA, tn., Honduras (18: B-2)
INVERARAY, tn., Scotland (22: E-3) 4,000
INVERCARGILL, city, New Zealand (31: M-9) ... 17,810
INVERNESS, city, Scotland (20: D-3; 22: E-3).... 20,937
INVESTIGATOR GROUP, isls., Australia (31: E-6)
IOLA, tn., Kans. (12: B-3) 7,160
IONIA, anc. col., Asia Minor (AM: E-2)
IONIA, tn., Mich. (12: D-2) 6,562
IONIAN ISLS., Greece (21: G-5) 224,189
IONIAN SEA, Europe (20: F-5; AM: C-2)
IOWA, state, U. S. (7: G-2; 12: C-2) 2,490,939
IOWA CITY, city, Iowa (12: C-2) 15,340
IOWA FALLS, tn., Iowa (12: C-2) 4,112
IPHIGENIA BAY, Alaska (5: N-5)
IPSWICH, city, England (22: G-5) 85,910
IPSWICH, tn., Mass. (8: D-6) 5,599
IQUIQUE, city, Chile (3: O-8) 46,900
IRAO ISL., P. I. (32: C-1)
IRAPUATO, city, Mexico (17: E-4) 26,100
IRAQ, kingdom, Asia (28: F-5) 2,849,282
IRBIT, city, Russia (21: L-3; 27: M-4) 11,000
IRELAND, see **IRISH FREE STATE**
IRGIZ, tn., Kirghiz, Asia (28: H-4)
IRISH FREE STATE, British Isles (20: D-3; 22: B-5) 2,971,992
IRISH SEA, British Isles (20: D-3; 22: D-5)
IRKUTSK, city, Siberia (2: B-3; 29: M-3) 75,850
IRON MOUNTAIN, tn., Mich. (12: D-1) 11,652
IRON RIVER, tn., Mich. (12: D-1) 4,665
IRONTON, city, Ohio (12: E-3) 16,621
IRONWOOD, city, Mich. (7: H-1; 12: D-1) 14,299
IRRENLOHE, tn., Germany (24: D-4)
IRTISH, riv., Asia (3: Y-3; 21: L-2; 28: J-3)
ISABELA, city, Basilan, P. I. (32: D-7) 19,663
ISABELA, tn., Puerto Rico (15: A-1) 1,720
ISABELA, PT., Puerto Rico (15: B-1)
ISANOTSKI STR., Alaska (5: E-5)
ISHEMSKAJA, tn., Russia (21: K-2)
ISHIM, tn., Siberia (21: L-3; 28: J-3) 8,500
ISHMI, tn., Albania (26: C-5)
ISHPEMING, city, Mich. (7: H-1; 12: D-1) 9,238
ISHTIP, tn., Yugoslavia (26: E-5)
ISISFORD, tn., Australia (31: G-4) 205
ISLAND LAKE, Canada (4: F-5)
ISLAND POND, tn., Vt. (8: C-4) 1,852
ISLANDS, BAY OF, Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
ISLANDS OF FOUR MTS., Alaska (5: D-5)
ISLANDS WEST OF PUERTO RICO (15)
ISLAS VERDES BAY, P. I. (32: B-5)
ISLAY, isl., Scotland (22: C-4) 7,400
ISLE ROYAL, isl., Canada (7: H-1; 12: D-1)
ISMAIL, city, Rumania (21: G-4; 26: H-3) 86,900
ISMILAN, tn., Bulgaria (26: F-5)
ISTANBUL (Constantinople), city, Turkey (3: W-4; 21: G-4; 26: H-5; 28: D-4) 673,029
ISTAPA, tn., Guatemala (18: A-2)
ISTER, anc. riv., Thrace (AM: D-1)
ISTRANJA, tn., Greece (26: H-5)
ITALIAN SOMALILAND, col., Africa (3: X-6; 30: H-5) 1,200,000
ITALY, kingdom, Europe (3: U-4; 20: F-4; 25: G-3; 30: E-1; AM: B-1) 41,168,000
ITBAYAT, isl., P. I. (32: C-0)
ITHACA, city, N. Y. (7: L-2; 9: C-2) 20,708
ITHACA, anc. isl., home of Odysseus (AM: D-2)
ITIAMNA PK., Alaska (5: H-3)
ITOPANGO LAKE, Salvador (18: B-2)
IVANOF BAY, Alaska (5: G-5)
IVANOVO, city, Russia (21: J-3; 27: H-4) 170,000
IVORY COAST, col., Fr. W. Africa (3: T-6; 30: C-5) 1,724,545
IWANGROD, tn., Poland (21: G-3; 24: J-3)
IZABAL, tn., Guatemala (18: B-2) 1,520
IZMIR (Smyrna), city, Turkey (21: G-5; 26: G-6; 28: D-5) 98,840

J

JABINKA, tn., Poland (24: K-2)
JACKSBORO, tn., Tex. (10: C-2) 1,837
JACKSON, city, Mich. (12: D-2) 55,187
JACKSON, cap. Miss. (1: L-6; 7: H-4; 11: E-2; 17: H-1) 48,282
JACKSON, tn., Mo. (12: C-3) 2,465
JACKSON, city, Tenn. (7: H-3; 11: E-1) 22,172
JACKSONVILLE, city, Fla. (1: M-6; 7: K-4; 11: F-2) 129,549
JACKSONVILLE, city, Ill. (7: H-3; 12: C-3) 17,747
JACKSONVILLE, tn., Tex. (10: D-2) 6,748
JACOBSTADT, tn., Latvia (27: D-4) 6,000
JACORA, tn., Puerto Rico (15: F-3)
JAEN, city, Spain (25: C-4) 31,201
JAGODINA, tn., Yugoslavia (26: D-3)
JAGUAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15: E-3)
JAIPUR, city, India (28: J-6) 120,225
JAJCE, tn., Yugoslavia (26: B-3)
JALAPA, city, Mexico (17: F-4) 25,600
JALAPA, tn., Nicaragua (18: C-2)
JAMAICA, isl., West Indies (1: M-8; 3: O-5; 16: C-3; 18: E-1) 974,742
JAMAICA CHANNEL, West Indies (16: D-3)
JAMBOLI, tn., Bulgaria (26: G-4)
JAMES, riv., N. Dak. and S. Dak. (6: F-1)
JAMES, riv., Va. (9: B-5; 11: G-1)
JAMES BAY, Canada (1: L-4; 4: G-5)
JAMES RANGE, mts., Australia (31: E-4)
JAMESTOWN, tn., Australia (31: F-6) 1,205
JAMESTOWN, tn., New Zealand (31: M-8)
JAMESTOWN, city, N. Y. (9: B-2) 45,155
JAMESTOWN, tn., N. Dak. (6: F-1; 12: B-1) 8,187
JAMESTOWN, tn., Pa. (9: A-3) 710
JAMILTEPEC, tn., Mexico (17: F-5) 2,875
JAMMER BAY, Denmark (23: C-4)
JANESVILLE, city, Wis. (12: D-2) 21,628
JANIS LAKE, Finland (23: H-3)
JANIUAY, city, Panay, P. I. (32: D-5) 24,651
JANO, tn., Honduras (18: B-2)
JANOW, tn., Poland (24: K-3)
JAPAN, isl., Asia (2 : E-4; 29 P, Q-5, 6) 87,284,117
JAPAN, SEA OF, Asia (2: D-4; 29: P-5)
JARBIDGE, tn., Nev. (13: C-3) 430
JARO, city, Leyte, P. I. (32: E-5) 17,184
JAROCIN, tn., Poland (24: G-2)
JASK, tn., Persia (28: G-6)
JASLO, tn., Poland (24: J-4)
JASPER, tn., Canada (4: D-5) 220
JASPER, tn., Ala. (11: E-2) 5,313
JASPER, tn., Fla. (7: J-4) 1,748
JASSY, city, Rumania (21: G-4; 26: G-2; 27: E-6). 185,000
JAVA, isl., East Indies (2: C-7; 29: M-9; 31: A-1) .37,433,760
JAVA SEA, East Indies (29: N-9)
JAY, tn., Me. (8: D-4) 3,106
JAYUYA, tn., Puerto Rico (15: C-3)
JEANNETTE, city, Pa. (9: B-3) 15,126
JEDBURGH, tn., Scotland (22: E-4) 2,426
JEDDA, tn., Arabia (28: E-6) 25,000
JEFFERSON, tn., Tex. (10: D-2) 2,329
JEFFERSON CITY, cap. Mo. (1: K-6; 7: G-3; 10: D-1; 12: C-3) 21,596
JEFFERSONVILLE, city, Ind. (7: J-3; 12: D-3) ... 11,946
JELETZ, tn., Russia (27: G-5)
JENNINGS, tn., La. (10: D-2) 4,036
JEREMIE, city, Haiti, West Indies (16: D-3) 15,328
JEREZ, city, Spain (25: B-4) 62,927
JERICHO, tn., Palestine (AM: G-3) 3,000
JEROME, tn., Ariz. (6: D-4; 13: C-5) 4,932
JEROME, tn., Idaho (13: B-3) 1,976
JERSEY, isl., Channel Isls., England (22: E-7) ... 49,494
JERSEY CITY, city, N. J. (7: L-2; 9: E-3) 316,715
JERSEY SHORE, tn., Pa. (9: C-3) 5,781
JERUSALEM, cap. Palestine (3: W-4; 28: E-5) ... 62,678
JESUP, tn., Ga. (11: F-2) 2,303
JESUS MARIA, BARRA DE, reef, Mexico (17: F-3)
JIBUTI, see **DJIBOUTI**
JIMENA, city, Spain (25: B-4) 67,275
JIMENEZ, tn., Mexico (17: D-2) 8,903
JIMENEZ, tn., Mexico (17: F-3) 1,500
JIMENEZ, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32: D-6) 13,221
JINOTEGA, tn., Nicaragua (18: C-2)
JIQUILISCO BAY, Salvador (18: B-2)
JIQUILPAN, tn., Mexico (17: E-4) 5,400
JIU TIRGU, tn., Rumania (26: E-3)

JOBOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15: A-1)
JOBOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15: E-4)
JOBOS HARBOR, Puerto Rico (15: E-4)
JOCKMOCK, tn., Sweden (23: E-2)
JODHPUR, city, India (28: J-6) 73,495
JOENSUU, tn., Finland (21: H-2; 23: H-3) 5,115
JOHANNESBURG, city, Transvaal, S. Africa (3: V-8; 30: F-8) 170,741
JOHN DAY, riv., Wash. and Oregon (6: B-2)
JOHNSON CITY, tn., N. Y. (9: C-2) 13,567
JOHNSON CITY, city, Tenn. (7: J-3; 11: F-1) 25,080
JOHNSTOWN, city, N. Y. (9: D-2) 10,801
JOHNSTOWN, city, Pa. (9: B-3) 66,993
JOLIET, city, Ill. (7: H-2; 12: D-2) 42,993
JOLO, isl., P. I. (32: C-8)
JOLO, tn., Jolo, P. I. (32: C-7) 5,799
JOMALIG ISL., P. I. (32: D-3)
JONDANOW, tn., Poland (24: H-4)
JONESBORO, city, Ark. (11: D-1) 10,326
JONESPORT, tn., Me. (8: G-4) 1,641
JONES SOUND, Canada (1: L-2; 3: O-1; 4: G-1)
JONKOPING, city, Sweden (20: F-3; 23: D-4) 29,750
JOPLIN, city, Mo. (7: G-3; 12: C-3) 33,454
JOPPA, tn., Nicaragua (18: C-2)
JORDAN, riv., Palestine (AM: G-3)
JUALIN, tn., Alaska (5: N-4)
JUANA DIAZ, tn., Puerto Rico (15: C-3) 2,220
JUAN DE FUCA, STR. OF, Wash. and Vancouver Isl. (1: G-5; 6: A-1; 13: A-2)
JUAN MINA, tn., C. Z. (14: C-1)
JUAREZ, tn., Mexico (6: E-4; 17: D-1)
JUBA, riv., Africa (30: H-5)
JUBBULPORE, city, India (28: J-6) 108,800
JUCAR, riv., Spain (20: D-5; 25: C-4)
JUCARO, tn., Cuba (16: C-2) 1,300
JUCHITAN, tn., Mexico (17: G-5)
JUEYES, tn., Puerto Rico (15: E-3)
JUILE, tn., Mexico (17: G-5)
JULIANEHAAB, tn., Greenland (3: Q-2)
JULUNG, tn., Nicaragua (18: C-2)
JUMENTOS KEYS, isls., West Indies (16: D-2)
JUNCOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15: F-3) 4,274
JUNCTION CITY, tn., Kans. (6: F-3; 12: B-3) 7,407
JUNEAU, cap. Alaska (1: F-4; 2: L-3; 4: B-4; 5: N-4). 3,058
JUNIATA, riv., Pa. (9: C-3)
JUNIOR LAKE, Me. (8: F-3)
JURA, isl., Scotland (22: D-4)
JURA MTS., Switzerland (25: E-2)
JURA SOUND, Scotland (22: D-4)
JUTERBOG, city, Germany (24: E-2) 10,000
JUTIGALPA, city, Honduras (18: C-2) 17,880

K

KAAFIORD, tn., Norway (23: F-2)
KAAHA PT., T. H. (15: E-4)
KAALUALU HARBOR, T. H. (15: F-5)
KAAUAU PT., T. H. (15: E-4)
KABUL, cap. Afghanistan, Asia (3: Y-4; 28: H-5) .. 100,012
KADNIKOV, tn., Russia (27: H-4) 2,600
KADOKA, tn., S. Dak. (12: A-2) 385
KAENA PT., T. H. (15: C-2)
KAENA PT., T. H. (15: D-3)
KAEO MT., T. H. (15: A-2)
KAFFA, tn., Ethiopia, Africa (30: G-5)
KAGOSHIMA, city, Japan (29: P-5) 103,200
KAGUL, tn., Rumania (26: H-3) 7,970
KAHAKULOA, tn., T. H. (15: E-2)
KAHALEPALAOA, tn., T. H. (15: E-3)
KAHANA, tn., T. H. (15: D-2)
KAHOKA, tn., Mo. (12: C-2) 1,507
KAHOOLAWE, isl., T. H. (15: E-3) 13
KAHUKU, tn., T. H. (15: D-2) 1,842
KAHULUI, tn., T. H. (15: E-3) 913
KAHULUI HARBOR, T. H. (15: E-2)
KAI, tn., Russia (21: K-3; 27: K-4)
KAIEIE WAHO CHANNEL, T. H. (15: C-2)
KAIFENG, city, China (29: N-5) 200,000
KAILUA, tn., T. H. (15: E-4) 372
KAINARY, tn., Rumania (26: H-2)
KAINSK, tn., Siberia (28: J-3) 8,562
KAI O KALOHI, channel, T. H. (15: D-3)
KAISARIE, city, Turkey (21: H-5; 28: F-5) 54,110
KAISERSLAUTERN, city, Germany (24: B-4) ... 55,790
KAIWI CHANNEL, T. H. (15: D-2)
KAIWI PT., T. H. (15: E-4)
KAJANA, tn., Finland (23: G-3) 3,900
KAKE, tn., Alaska (5: N-4)
KALABAH, tn., Greece (26: D-6)
KA LAE O KA ILIO, cape, T. H. (15: D-2)
KALAE PT., T. H. (15: F-5)
KALAMATA, city, Greece (21: G-5; 26: E-7) 15,100
KALAMAZOO, city, Mich. (7: J-2; 12: D-2) 54,786
KALAPANA, tn., T. H. (15: G-4) 581
KALAT, cap. Baluchistan, Asia (28: H-6) 18,000
KALATCH, tn., Russia (21: J-4; 27: H-6)
KALAUPAPA, tn., T. H. (15: D-2)
KALIAKRA, CAPE, Rumania (26: H-4)
KALIHIWAI BAY, T. H. (15: B-1)
KALININ, city, Russia (21: H-3; 27: F-4) 133,100
KALISPELL, tn., Mont. (13: B-2) 6,094
KALISZ, city, Poland (20: F-3; 24: G-3) 54,000
KALIX, riv., Sweden (23: F-2)
KALL SJON, lake, Sweden (23: D-3)
KALLUNDBORG, tn., Denmark (23: C-4)
KALMAR, city, Sweden (20: F-3; 23: E-4) 16,600
KALMAR SOUND, Sweden (23: E-4)
KALTAG, tn., Alaska (5: G-2)
KALTSHAK, tn., Alaska (5: F-3)
KALUGA, city, Russia (21: H-3; 27: G-5) 54,000
KAMA, tn., Canada (4: G-6)
KAMA, riv., Russia (21: J-4)
KAMAIKE PT., T. H. (15: E-3)
KAMALO, tn., T. H. (15: E-2)
KAMCHATKA, pen., Siberia (2: F-3; 29: R-3) 7,270
KAMENETZ PODOLSK, city, Russia (21: G-4; 27: F-6) 54,003
KAMLOOPS, tn., Canada (13: A-1) 4,526
KAMPAKOVA, tn., Siberia (29: R-3)
KAMPEN, city, Netherlands (24: A-2) 20,231
KAMTCHYK, riv., Bulgaria (26: G-4)
KAMUELA, tn., T. H. (15: F-3) 461
KAMUKAHI CHANNEL, T. H. (15: A-1)
KAMYSHIN, city, Russia (21: J-3) 10,000
KANAB, tn., Utah (6: C-3; 13: C-4) 1,195
KANAGA, isl., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
KANAKA, tn., Canada (4: C-5)
KANAL, tn., Poland (24: M-2)
KANANIKOLSKI, tn., Russia (27: L-5)
KANAZAWA, city, Japan (29: P-5) 129,273
KANCHOW, city, China (29: N-6) 20,132
KANDAHAR, city, Afghanistan, Asia (3: Y-4; 28: H-5) 60,036
KANDALAKSHA, tn., Russia (21: H-1; 27: F-2)
KANE, tn., Pa. (9: B-3) 7,283
KANE BASIN, bay, Canada (1: M-2)
KANEOHE HARBOR, T. H. (15: D-2)
KANGAMBA, tn., Angola, Africa (30: E-7)
KANGAROO ISL., Australia (31: F-7)
KANIAPISKAU LAKE, Canada (4: H-5)
KANIN, CAPE, Russia (27: H-2)
KANIN PEN., Russia (21: J-1)
KANKAKEE, city, Ill. (7: H-2; 12: D-2) 20,620
KANMIS, tn., Finland (23: F-3)
KANO, city, Nigeria, Africa (30: D-4) 35,000
KANOWNA, tn., Australia (31: C-6) 1,029
KANSAS, riv., Kans. (7: G-3)
KANSAS, state, U. S. (6: F-3; 10: C-1; 12: B-3) ... 1,880,999
KANSAS CITY, city, Kans. (1: K-5; 7: G-3; 10: C-1; 12: B-3) 121,857
KANSAS CITY, city, Mo. (7: G-3; 10: D-1; 12: C-3). 399,746
KANSKO-VOTKIN, tn., Russia (27: K-4)
KANTALAKSHA, tn., Russia (23: H-2)
KANTALAKSHA BAY, Russia (23: H-2)
KANTOKEINO, tn., Norway (23: F-2)
KAPAA, tn., T. H. (15: B-1) 337
KAPOHO, tn., T. H. (15: G-4) 270
KAPUHI PT., T. H. (15: B-1)
KARA, riv., Greece (26: E-5)
KARABIGHA, tn., Turkey (26: G-5)
KARACHI, city, India (3: Y-5; 28: H-6) 216,883
KARAGACH, tn., Turkey (26: H-7)
KARA SEA, Russia (3: Y-2; 27: M-1; 28: H-1)
KARASIN, tn., Poland (24: L-3)
KARASJOK, tn., Finland (23: G-2) 900
KARA STR., Russia (27: L-1; 28: G-1)
KARASULI, tn., Greece (26: E-5)
KARATCHEF, tn., Russia (27: F-5)
KARATOVA, tn., Yugoslavia (26: E-4)
KARESUANDO, tn., Sweden (23: F-2) 1,200
KARGOPOL, tn., Russia (21: H-2; 27: G-3) 3,200
KARIKAL, city, India (28: K-7) 16,500
KARKARALINSK, tn., Siberia (28: J-4) 4,575
KARLO, isl., Finland (23: F-3)
KARLOVY VARY, city, Czechoslovakia (24: E-3) 19,505
KARLSBAD, see **KARLOVY VARY**
KARLSBURG, city, Rumania (21: G-4) 11,500
KARLSKRONA, city, Sweden (20: F-3; 23: E-4) .. 28,620
KARLSRUHE, city, Germany (24: C-4) 134,750
KARLSTAD, city, Sweden (20: F-3; 23: D-4) 18,830
KARLUK, tn., Alaska (5: H-4) 99
KARMO, isl., Norway (23: B-4)
KARPATHIAN MTS., Europe (21: G-4)
KARRATS FIORD, Greenland (4: K-1)
KARS, tn., Turkey (21: J-4; 27: H-7) 2,000
KARSHI, city, Turkestan, Asia (28: H-5) 25,090
KARYSTOS, tn., Greece (26: F-6)
KASAN, tn., Russia (27: J-4)
KASBEK, MT., Russia (21: J-4; 27: J-7)
KASCHAU, city, Czechoslovakia (21: G-4) 45,000
KASHAN, city, Persia (28: G-5) 35,125
KASHEM, tn., Russia (27: K-3)
KASHGAR, city, Sinkiang, Chinese repub. (3: Z-4; 28: J-5) 70,000
KASIMOF, city, Russia (21: J-3) 15,000
KASLO, tn., Canada (4: D-5) 727
KASOVA, tn., Poland (24: L-2)
KASPICAN, tn., Bulgaria (26: G-4)

KASSANJE, tn., Angola, Africa (30:E-6)
KASSONGO, tn., Belgian Congo, Africa (30:E-6)
KASTORIA, tn., Greece (26:D-5) 8,000
KASTRO, tn., Greece (26:F-6)
KATAHDIN, tn., Me. (8:E-3) 42
KATAHDIN, MT., Me. (7:M-1; 8:F-3)
KATAKOLON, tn., Greece (26:D-7)
KATALLA, tn., Alaska (5:L-3) 84
KATANGA, tn., Belgian Congo, Africa (30:F-7)
KATER, CAPE, Canada (4:J-2)
KATHRINEHOLM, tn., Sweden (23:E-4) 7,890
KATMAI, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
KATTEGAT, str., Sweden and Denmark (23:D-4)
KAUAI, isl., T. H. (15:B-2) 29,270
KAUIKI HEAD, T. H. (15:F-3)
KAUKIPUTAS, tn., Finland (23:F-2)
KAULA, isl., T. H. (15:A-2)
KAULUOA PT., T. H. (15:E-4)
KAUNAKAKAI LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:D-3) .. 212
KAUNA PT., T. H. (15:E-4)
KAUPO, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 53
KAVAIA, tn., Albania (26:C-5)
KAVALA, city, Greece (26:F-5) 22,939
KAVALGA ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
KAWAHIOA PT., T. H. (15:A-2)
KAWAIHAE, tn., T. H. (15:F-3) 129
KAWELIKOA PT., T. H. (15:B-2)
KAWKASSK, tn., Russia (21:J-4)
KAYADJIK, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
KAYAK ISL., Alaska (5:L-4)
KAZALINSK, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:H-4)
KAZAN, city, Russia (21:J-3; 28:F-3) 202,000
KAZANLIK, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
KAZANSK, tn., Russia (27:G-6)
KEAHOLE PT., T. H. (15:E-4)
KEALAIKAHIKI, PT., T. H. (15:E-3)
KEALAIKAHIKI CHANNEL, T. H. (15:E-3)
KEALAKEKUA, tn., T. H. (15:F-4) 364
KEALIA, tn., T. H. (15:B-1) 103
KEANAE, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 70
KEAPRI, tn., Turkey (26:G-5)
KEARNEY, tn., Nebr. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) 8,575
KEARSARGE, MT., N. H. (8:C-5)
KEAUHOU, tn., T. H. (15:E-4)
KEAUHOU LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:F-4)
KECSKEMET, city, Hungary (24:H-5) 73,190
KEELUNG, tn., Japan (29:O-6)
KEENE, city, N. H. (8:B-6) 13,794
KEEWALIK, tn., Alaska (5:F-2)
KEITH BAY, Canada (5:Q-2)
KEJTELA, LAKE, Finland (23:G-3)
KEKAHA, tn., T. H. (15:B-2) 161
KELLEY INLET, Panama (18:D-4)
KELLMUNZ, tn., Germany (24:C-4) 610
KELLOGG, tn., Idaho (13:B-2) 4,124
KELLY, MT., Alaska (5:F-1)
KEM, tn., Russia (21:H-2; 27:F-3) 2,000
KEMI, riv., Finland (23:G-2)
KEMI, LAKE, Finland (23:G-2)
KEMITRASK, tn., Finland (23:G-2; 27:E-2)
KEMMERER, tn., Wyo. (13:C-3) 1,884
KEMPERVILLE, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
KEMPTEN, city, Germany (24:D-5) 21,000
KENAI, tn., Alaska (5:J-3) 98
KENAI MTS., Alaska (5:J-4)
KENAI PEN., Alaska (5:J-3)
KENDAL, city, England (22:E-4) 14,000
KENGTUNG, tn., India (29:L-6)
KENIA, MT., Africa (30:G-6)
KENMARE, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,494
KENMARE, riv., Ireland (22:B-6)
KENNEBEC, riv., Me. (7:M-1; 8:E-4)
KENNEBUNK, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 3,302
KENNEBUNKPORT, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 1,284
KENNECOTT, tn., Alaska (5:L-3) 494
KENNETT, tn., Mo. (12:D-3) 4,128
KENORA, tn., Canada (4:F-6) 5,415
KENOSHA, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 50,262
KENTUCKY, state, U. S. (7:J-3; 11:E-1; 12:D-3) .. 2,614,589
KENTWOOD, tn., La. (11:D-2) 1,726
KENYA, Br. col., Africa (3:W-6; 30:G-5) 2,891,691
KENZINGEN, tn., Germany (24:B-4)
KEOKEA, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 60
KEOKEA PT., T. H. (15:G-4)
KEOKUK, city, Iowa (7:H-2; 12:C-2) 15,106
KEOMUKA, tn., T. H. (15:D-3)
KEPHISIA, tn., Greece (26:F-6)
KEPNO, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
KEPPEL BAY, Australia (31:J-4)
KERATEA, tn., Greece (26:F-7)
KERCH, city, Russia (21:H-4) 49,700
KERET, tn., Russia (27:F-2)
KERGUELEN ISL., Atlantic Oc. (3:Y-10)
KERMADEO ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:G-9)
KERMAN, city, Persia (28:G-5) 75,100
KERRVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,546
KESHAN, tn., Greece (26:G-5)
KETCHIKAN, tn., Alaska (5:O-5) 2,458
KEUKA LAKE, N. Y. (9:C-2)
KEUPRILI, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-5)
KEWANEE, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 17,093
KEYSER, tn., W. Va. (11:G-1) 6,248
KEY WEST, city, Fla. (1:L-7; 11:F-4; 16:B-1) .. 12,831
KHABAROVSK, city, Siberia (29:P-4) 164,095
KHAILAR, tn., Manchuria (29:N-4)
KHANH HOA, tn., Anam, Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
KHANIA, tn., Crete (21:H-5)
KHARKOV, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6) 417,186
KHARTOUM, cap. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (3:W-5; 28:E-7; 30:G-4) 40,760
KHATANGA, riv., Asia (2:B-2; 29:M-1)
KHATANGSHK, tn., Siberia (29:M-1)
KHATANYA BAY, Siberia (2:C-2)
KHATMANDU, city, Nepal, Asia (28:K-6) 80,013
KHELAT, see **KALAT**
KHERSON, city, Russia (21:H-4) 64,500
KHINGAN MTS., Asia (29:N-4)
KHIVA, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:H-4) 4,000
KHOKAND, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:J-4)
KHOLM, tn., Russia (27:F-4)
KHONG, city, Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
KHOTAN, city, Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28:K-5) 40,000
KHYBER PASS, bet. Afghanistan and India (28:J-7)
KIAKHTA, tn., Siberia (2:C-3; 29:M-3) 4,325
KIANFAN, tn., Luzon P. I. (32:C-2) 281
KIAOCHOW, city, China (2:D-4; 29:O-5) 192,000
KIBERG, tn., Norway (23:H-1)
KIEL, city, Prussia (20:F-3; 23:C-5; 24:D-1) 213,881
KIEL CANAL, Germany (24:C-1)
KIELCE, city, Poland (24:J-3) 34,240
KIEV, city, Russia (3:W-3; 21:H-3; 27:F-5) 539,500
KIHEI, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
KIHOLO BAY, T. H. (15:E-4)
KIKIKTAT, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
KIKONDIA, tn., Belgian Congo, Africa (30:F-6)
KILAUEA, tn., T. H. (15:B-1) 1,250
KILAUEA, MT., T. H. (15:F-4)
KILCAR, tn., Ireland (22:B-4)
KILIMANJARO, MT., Africa (30:G-6)
KILJU, tn., Chosen, Asia (29:O-4)
KILKA, LAKE, Finland (23:G-2)
KILKENNY, city, Ireland (22:C-5) 10,600
KILLARNEY, tn., Ireland (22:E-6) 5,800
KILMARNOCK, city, Scotland (22:D-4) 36,800
KILOJOKI, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
KIMBALL, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 1,711
KIMBALL, MT., Alaska (5:L-3)
KIMBERLEY, city, S. Africa (30:F-8) 39,702
KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD, Australia (31:D-3)
KIMBERLEY RANGE, mts., Australia (31:B-5)
KIMITO, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
KINAK, tn., Alaska (5:F-3) 192
KINEO, MT., Me. (8:E-3)
KING CHRISTIAN IX LAND, Greenland (1:Q-3)
KINGFIELD, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 1,024
KINGFISHER, tn., Okla. (7:F-3; 10:C-1) 2,726
KING FREDERICK VI LAND, region, Greenland (1:P-3)
KING GEORGE ISLS., Canada (4:G-4)
KING GEORGE SOUND, Australia (2:C-9; 31:B-7)
KING ISL., Australia (31:G-7)
KING LEOPOLD RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-3)
KINGMAN, tn., Ariz. (6:C-3; 13:C-4) 2,073
KINGMAN, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,752
KINGS LYNN, city, England (22:G-5) 20,200
KING SOUND, Australia (31:C-3)
KINGSPORT, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1) 11,914
KINGSTON, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:D-3) 28,088
KINGSTON, tn., Australia (31:F-7) 405
KINGSTON, city, Canada (4:H-7) 23,439
KINGSTON, tn., New Zealand (31:M-9) 42
KINGSTON, cap. Jamaica, West Indies (1:M-8; 16:C-3; 18:E-1) 62,707
KINGSTON UPON HULL (Hull), city, England (20:E-3; 22:F-5) 460,880
KINGSTOWN, tn., St. Vincent, West Indies (16:G-4) 3,836
KINGSTREE, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 2,392
KINGSVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 6,815
KING WILLIAM ISL., Canada (4:F-2)
KING WILLIAM LAND, region, Greenland (1:R-2)
KINHWA, tn., China (29:N-6)
KINNAIRD HEAD, Scotland (22:F-3)
KINSALE, tn., Ireland (22:B-6) 4,000
KINSLEY, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,270
KINSTON, city, N. C. (11:G-1) 11,362
KINTYRE, pen., Scotland (22:D-4)
KIOLEN MTS., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-3)
KIOTO, see **KYOTO**, *Pfd. S.*
KIPAHULU, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 50

KIRALYHAZA, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4)..... 655
KIRBY RANGE, mts., Australia (31:G-4)
KIRENSK, tn., Siberia (29:M-3)
KIRESUN, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
KIRGHIZ, repub., Asia (27; 28).....5,058,553
KIRGHIZ STEPPES, region, Asia (28:G-4)
KIRIN, city, Manchuria (29:O-4)..... 100,000
KIRK KILISSE, city, Turkey (26:G-5)..... 15,000
KIRKSVILLE, tn., Mo. (12:C-2)..... 8,293
KIRUNA, tn., Sweden, (23:F-2)
KISAMO, tn., Crete, Greece (26:E-8)
KISHINEV, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 27:E-6)..... 128,200
KISKA ISL., Alaska, (5:J-5)
KISLIAR, tn., Russia (27:J-7)..... 7,600
KISMAYU, tn., Italian Somaliland, Africa (30:H-6) 2,305
KISSIMMEE, tn., Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3)..... 3,163
KITROS, tn., Greece (26: E-5)
KITTANNING, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 7,808
KITTERY, tn., Me. (8:D-5)..... 4,400
KITTILA, tn., Finland (23:F-2; 27:E-2)
KIUBIN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
KIUNGCHOW, city, Hainan, China (29:N-7)..... 59,000
KIVI LAKE, Finland (23:F-3)
KIVU, LAKE, Africa (30:F-6)
KIWERZY, tn., Poland (24:L-3)
KLADANJ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
KLAGENFURT, city, Austria (20:F-4; 24:F-5) ... 29,150
KLAMATH, riv., Calif. (6:A-2; 13:A-3)
KLAMATH FALLS, tn., Oregon (13:A-3)..... 16,093
KLAMATH LAKE, Oregon (6:B-2; 13:A-3)
KLAR, riv., Norway (23:D-3)
KLATTAU, city, Czechoslovakia (24:E-4)..... 14,420
KLAUSENBERG, see **CLUJ**
KLIESHE, tn., Albania (26:D-5)
KLONDIKE, region, Canada, Alaska (1:F-3; 2:K-2)
KLUANE, LAKE, Canada (4:B-3; 5:M-3)
KNIK, tn., Alaska (5:J-3)..... 40
KNIN, city, Yugoslavia (26:B-3)..... 22,824
KNOXVILLE, city, Tenn. (7:J-3; 11:F-1; 12:E-3) 105,802
KOBDO, tn , Mongolia (29:L-4)
KOBE, tn., Japan (29:U-6)..... 788,000
KOBENHAVN, cap. Denmark (20:F-3; 23:D-4; 24:D-1; 28:C-3)..... 771,168
KOBUK, riv., Alaska (5:G-2)
KOCSARD, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
KODIAK, tn., Alaska (2:J-3; 5:H-4)..... 374
KODIAK ISL., Alaska (1:D-4; 2:J-3; 5:H-4)
KOHALA, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)..... 731
KOHALA MTS., T. H. (15:F-3)
KOHLFURT, tn., Germany (24:F-3)..... 1,262
KOINAS, tn., Russia (27:J-3)
KOKA HEAD, T. H. (15:D-2)
KOKOMO, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-2)..... 32,843
KOKPEKTY, tn., Siberia (28:K-4)
KOKRINES, tn., Alaska (5:H-2)..... 80
KOKTECHAVSK, tn., Siberia (28:H-3)
KOLA, tn., Russia (21:H-1; 23:H-2; 27:F-2)..... 700
KOLA PEN., Russia (21:H-2; 27:G-2)
KOLBERG, city, Germany (24:F-1)..... 30,000
KOLGUEV ISL., Russia (21:J-1; 27:J-2; 28:F-2)
KOLIN, city, Czechoslovakia (24:F-4)..... 16,700
KOLNO, tn., Poland (24:J-2)
KOLO, tn., Poland (24:H-2)..... 9,550
KOLOA, tn., T. H. (15:B-2)..... 246
KOLOGRIF, tn., Russia (21:J-3)..... 2,600
KOLOMEA, city, Poland (21:G-4; 24:L-4; 26:F-1) 40,510
KOLOMNA, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:G-4)..... 31,000
KOLOZSVAR, city, Rumania (21:G-4)..... 60,000
KOLUSZKI, tn., Poland (24:J-3)
KOLYMA, riv., Siberia (2:F-2)
KOLYVAN, city, Siberia (29:K-3)..... 11,720
KOMARNO, city, Hungary (24:H-5)..... 21,000
KOMOTAU, city, Czechoslovakia (24:E-3)..... 19,570
KOMRAT, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
KONA, PT., T. H. (15:A-2)
KONAKRY, cap. Fr. Guinea, Africa (30:B-5)..... 7,000
KONGJU, tn., Chosen, Asia (29:O-5)
KONGSBERG, tn., Norway (23:C-4)..... 7,290
KONGSVINGER, tn., Norway (20:F-2)..... 1,902
KONIA, city, Turkey (21:H-5; 28:E-5)..... 71,109
KONIGSBERG, city, Germany (21:G-3; 23:F-5; 24:J-1)..... 279,926
KONIGSHUTTE, city, Germany (20:F-2..... 72,610
KONJICA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
KONTA LAKE, Russia (23:H-2)
KOOT, tn., Alaska (5:E-3)
KOOTENAI, riv., Canada (6:C-1; 13:B-1
KOPIDLNO, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:F-3)
KOPING, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
KORAT, tn., Siam, Asia (29:M-7)..... 7,105
KOREA, see **CHOSEN**
KORITZA, city, Albania (26:D-5)..... 24,180
KORNESCHTI, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
KORSAKOVSK, tn., Japan (29:Q-4)
KORSCHEN, tn., Germany (24:J-1)
KOS, isl., Greece (26:G-7)
KOSCIUSKO, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 3,237
KOSEREFSKY, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
KOSHVA, tn., Russia (27:L-3)
KOSICE, city, Czechoslovakia (24:J-4)..... 52,898
KOSLIN, city, Germany (24:G-1)..... 27,050
KOSTENDIL, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-4)..... 9,700
KOSTROMA, city, Russia (21:J-3)..... 73,000
KOTA RAJA, tn., Sumatra, East Indies (29:L-8)
KOTEINITSH, tn., Russia (27:J-4)
KOTEL, tn., Bulgaria (26:G-4)
KOTKA, city, Finland (23:G-3)..... 12,700
KOTLAS, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:J-3)
KOTLIK, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)..... 83
KOTTBUS, city, Germany (24:E-3)..... 48,851
KOTZEBUE, tn., Alaska (5:F-2)..... 230
KOTZEBUE SOUND, Alaska (5:E-2)
KOULAJARVI, tn., Finland (23:G-2)
KOUVOLA, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
KOVEL, city, Poland (27:D-5)..... 18,300
KOVIK, tn., Canada (4:H-3)
KOVNO (Kaunas), cap. Lithuania (21:G-3; 23:F-5; 24:K-1; 27:D-4)..... 95,000
KOWEIT, tn., Arabia (28:F-6)
KOWEL, tn., Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-3)
KOYUKUK, riv., Alaska (5:G-2)
KOZIANA, city, Greece (26:D-5)..... 10,450
KOZLOV, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-5) 43,000
KRAGERO, tn., Norway (23:C-4)..... 4,720
KRAGUSHEVATZ, city, Yugoslavia (21:G-4; 26:D-3)..... 19,000
KRAKOW, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:J-3; 25:H-1) 181,700
KRANIDI, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
KRASNE, tn., Poland (24:L-4)
KRASNOBORSK, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:H-3)... 805
KRASNOVDSK, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:G-4).. 6,372
KRASNOYARSK, tn., Siberia (2:A-3; 29:L-3)
KRASNY YAR, tn., Russia (21:J-4)..... 4,705
KREGUGIN, CAPE, Asia (5:D-2)
KREMENCHUG, city, Russia (27:F-6)..... 100,000
KREMENETZ, city, Poland (27:E-5)..... 20,000
KREMS, city, Austria (24:F-4)..... 14,800
KREUZ, tn., Germany (20:F-3; 24:F-2)..... 1,710
KREUZ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-2)
KRISTINESTAD, city, Finland (21:G-3; 23:F-3). 12,600
KRITHIA, tn., Turkey (26:F-5)
KRIVOLAK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-5)
KRODEN FIORD, Nowrway (23:C-3)
KRONSTADT, Rumania, see **BRASOV**
KRONSTADT, city, Russia (21:G-3; 27:E-3)..... 68,000
KROSSEN, tn., Germany (24:F-2)..... 7,550
KRUPA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
KRUSENSTERN, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-2)
KRUSEVAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
KRUSHEVO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-5)
KRUZOF, isl., Alaska (5:M-4)
KRYONERI, tn., Greece (26:D-6)
KUAEHU PT., T. H. (15:B-1)
KUBA, tn., Azerbaijan, Asia (21:J-4)
KUBAN, riv., Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6)
KUCHA, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (29:K-4)
KUDAT, tn., Borneo, East Indies (32:A-7)
KUENLUN MTS., Asia (28:K-5)
KUHAK, tn., Persia (28:H-6)
KUIVANIEMI, tn., Finland (23:G-2)
KUKA, city, Nigeria, Africa (3:U-6)..... 60,000
KUKUIHAELE, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)..... 115
KULDJA, city, Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28:K-4). 12,050
KULMSKAIA, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
KUMI, tn., Greece (26:F-6)
KUMUKAHI, CAPE, T. H. (15:G-4)
KUNDA, tn., Estonia (23:G-4)
KUNDUZ, tn., Afghanistan, Asia (28:H-5)
KUNENE, riv., Africa (30:E-7)
KUNGRAD, city, Turkestan, Asia (28:G-4)..... 10,025
KUNGUR, city, Russia (21:K-3)..... 12,510
KUOPIO, city, Finland (21:G-2; 23:G-3; 27:E-3) 20,000
KUPOWRA, riv., Alaska (5:J-1)
KUPREANOF, isl., Alaska (5:N-4)
KURGAN, city, Siberia (21:L-3; 28:H-3)
KURIL ISLS., Japan (2:F-3; 29:R-4)..... 5,000
KURISCHES HAFF, lagoon, Germany (23:F-4)
KURSK, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:G-5..... 91,150
KURSUMLIJA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
KUSANI, MT., T. H. (15:F-4)
KUSKOKWIM, riv., Alaska (1:D-3; 5:F-3)
KUSKOKWIM BAY, Alaska (5:F-4)
KUSTENJE, see **CONSTANTA**, *Pfd. S.*
KUSTRIN, city, Germany (24:F-2)..... 18,600
KUTAIS, city, Georgia, Asia (21:J-4; 27:H-7).... 53,000
KUTNO, tn., Poland (24:H-2)
KUZNETSK, city, Siberia (27:J-5; 28:K-3)..... 25,500
KVALSUND, tn., Norway (23:F-1)..... 1,232
KVENANG FIORD, Norway (23:F-1)
KWANG-CHOW-WAN, Fr. protec., China (29:N-6) 250,000
KWANG NAM, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
KWANGNGAI, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
KWEEGAMUT, tn., Alaska (5:D-4)
KWEICHOW, tn., China (29:M-5)
KWEIHWACHENG, tn., China (29:N-4)

KWEILIN, city, China (29:M-6) 80,069
KWEIYANG, tn., China (29:M-6)
KYOTO, city, Japan (29:P-5) 679,963
KYPARISSIA, city, Greece (26:D-7) 47,132
KYRYLUN, tn., Mongolia (29:N-4)
KYSYLAGATCH, tn., Bulgaria (26:G-4)
KYUSHU, isl., Japan (29:P-5) 7,727,000

L

LAALAND, isl., Denmark (23:D-5)
LABADERO, PT., Puerto Rico (15:C-1)
LA BARCA, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 9,789
LABCAH, tn., Mexico (17:J-4)
LABERGE, LAKE, Canada (5:N-3)
LABOUCHERE, MT., Australia (31:B-4)
LABRADOR, region, Canada (1: N-4; 3: P-3; 4: J-4) 4,086
LABUAN, tn., Borneo, East Indies (2:C-6) 6,900
LABUK BAY, Borneo, East Indies (32:A-7)
LA CAVIMBA, RIO, riv., Panama, (14:D-1)
LACCADIVE ISLS., India (3:Y-6; 28:J-7) 10,600
LACHLAN, riv., Australia (31:G-6)
LACKAWANNA, city, N. Y. (9:B-2) 23,948
LA COMPANA, tn., Vieques Isl., West Indies (15:H-3)
LACONIA, city, N. H. (8:C-5) 12,471
LA CORUNA, city, Spain (25:A-3; 20:A-4) 74,000
LA CROSSE, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:C-2) 39,614
LADO, tn., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (3:W-6; 30:G-5)
LADOGA, LAKE, Finland (21:H-2; 23:H-3; 27:F-3)
LADRONE ISLS., see MARIANAS ISLS.
LADYSMITH, tn., Natal, Africa (30:G-8) 5,505
LADYSMITH, tn., Wis. (12:C-1) 3,493
LA ENCINA, tn., Spain (25:C-4)
LAESO, isl., Denmark (23:D-4)
LAFAYETTE, city, Ind. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 26,240
LAFAYETTE, tn., La. (10:D-2) 14,635
LAGARTO, tn., Panama (18:D-3)
LAGARTOS, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
LAGOS, cap. Nigeria, Africa (3:U-6; 30:D-5) 60,000
LAGOS, tn., Greece (26:F-5) 8,750
LAGOS, tn., Portugal (25:A-4) 8,031
LAGOS DE MORENO, city, Mexico (17:E-4) 16,982
LAGOSTO, isl., Yugoslavia (25:H-3; 26:B-4)
LA GRANDE, tn., Oregon (6:B-1; 13:B-2) 8,050
LAGRANGE, city, Ga. (11:F-2) 20,131
LA GUAIRA, tn., Venezuela (16:F-5; 19:D-1) 8,601
LAGUNA, city, Brazil (19:F-5) 19,430
LAGUNA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
LAHAINA, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 1,573
LAHILAHI, tn., T. H. (15:C-2)
LAHOLM, tn., Sweden (23:D-4) 2,135
LAHOLM BAY, Sweden (23:D-4)
LAHORE, city, India (28:J-5) 281,781
LAIBACH, city, Yugoslavia (24:F-5; 25:G-2; 26:A-2) 54,000
LA ISABELA, tn., Cuba (16:C-2)
LAISHEV, tn., Russia (27:J-4) 3,800
LAJAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-3) 990
LA JUNTA, tn., Colo. (6:E-3; 13:E-4) 7,193
LA JUNTA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
LAKE CHARLES, city, La. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 15,791
LAKE CITY, tn., Fla. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 4,416
LAKE CITY, tn., Mich. (12:E-2) 610
LAKE GEORGE, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2) 848
LAKELAND, city, Fla. (11:F-3) 18,554
LAKE NASH STATION, tn., Australia (31:F-4)
LAKE PRESTON, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 944
LAKE SUPERIOR JUNCTION, tn., Canada (4:F-5)
LAKEVIEW, tn., Oregon, (13:B-3) 1,799
LAKE VILLAGE, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 1,582
LAKEWOOD, tn., N. J. (9:D-3) 6,110
LAKEWOOD, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 70,509
LAKOTA, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 860
LALAMILO, tn., T. H. (15:F-4)
LA LIBERTAD, tn., Salvador (18:B-2)
LA LIMA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
LAL-LO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1) 8,729
LALSK, tn., Russia (27:J-3) 1,200
LA LUZ, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
LAMANI, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
LAMAR, tn., Colo. (13:E-4) 4,233
LAMAR, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 2,381
LAMON BAY, P. I. (32:D-3)
LA MOURE, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 889
LAMPASAS, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,709
LAMPAZOS, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 6,300
LANAI, isl., T. H. (15:D-3)
LANAI, tn., T. H. (15:D-3) 200
LANAN, tn., Samar, P. I. (32:E-5)
LANCASTER, city, England (22:E-4) 41,250
LANCASTER, tn., N. H. (8:C-4) 2,887
LANCASTER, city, Ohio (12:E-3) 18,716
LANCASTER, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 59,949
LANCASTER, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 3,545
LANCASTER SOUND, Canada (1:L-2; 4:G-1)
LANCHOW, city, China (29:M-5) 500,000
LANDECK, tn., Austria (24:D-5) 2,205
LANDER, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3) 1,826
LANDO SJON, lake, Sweden (23:D-3)
LANDSBERG, city, Germany (24:F-2) 40,000
LAND'S END, cape, England (22:D-6 25:B-1)
LANDSHUT, city, Germany (24:E-4) 25,698
LANDSKRONA, city, Sweden (23:D-4) 19,620
LANDVARODO, tn., Poland (24:L-1)
LANESBORO, tn., Pa. (9:D-3) 731
LANETT, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 5,204
LANGDON, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,221
LANGLEY, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
LANGO, isl., Norway (23:D-2)
LANGRES, city, France (25:E-2) 10,000
LANIEVKA, tn., Russia (27:L-4)
LANSING, cap. Mich. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 78,397
LANSINBURG, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2)
LAOAG, city, Luzon, P. I. (29:O-7; 32:C-1) 38,479
LAON, city, France (25:D-1) 13,982
LAOS, protec., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7) 818,755
LAPA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
LAPARAN, isl., P. I. (32:B-8)
La PAZ, city, Bolivia (19:D-4) 142,549
LA PAZ, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
LA PAZ, tn., Mexico (1:H-7; 17:C-3) 4,737
LAPLAND, region, Scandinavia (21:G-2; 23:F-2) 30,000
LA PLATA, city, Argentina (19:E-6) 151,000
LA PLATA, tn., Va. (9:C-4) 300
LAPORTE, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 15,755
LAPOWO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
LAPSAHAN, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-6)
LAPSAKI, tn., Turkey (26:G-5)
LA PUEBLO, tn., Spain (25:C-3)
LAPY, tn., Poland (24:K-2)
LARAMIE, city, Wyo. (6:E-2; 13:D-3) 8,609
LARAMIE MTS., Wyo. (6:E-2)
LAREDO, city, Tex. (2:N-5; 6:F-5; 10:C-3; 17:F-2) 32,618
LARES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2) 2,700
LARIMORE, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 979
LARISSA, city, Greece (21:G-5; 26:E-6; AM:D-2) 21,084
LARISSA, anc. tn., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
LA RITA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
LARNED, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 3,532
LA ROCHE, city, France (25:C-2) 11,243
LA ROCHELLE, city, France (25:C-2) 36,652
LA RODA, tn., Spain (25:B-4) 2,350
LARVIK, city, Norway (23:D-4) 11,400
LA SALLE, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 13,149
LAS ANIMAS, tn., Colo. (13:E-4) 2,517
LAS CABEZAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
LAS CAMPANAS, tn., Panama (14:C-1)
LAS CRUCES, tn., C. Z. (14:C-2)
LAS CRUCES, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
LAS CRUCES, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4; 13:D-5 5,811
LAS DELICIAS, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
LA SERENA, tn., Chile (19:C-5)
LASH, tn., Afghanistan, Asia (28:H-5)
LAS MARIAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2) 540
LAS MINAS, BAY OF, Panama (14:A-1)
LAS PIEDRAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3) 620
LASSA, see LHASA, *Pfd. S.*
LAS SEDAS, tn., Mexico, (17:F-5)
LASSEN PK., Calif. (6:B-2)
LAS TABLAS, tn., Panama (18:D-4)
LAS TRES MARIAS, isls., Mexico (17:D-4)
LAS TUNAS, tn., Cuba (16:C-2)
LASVA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
LAS VEGAS, tn., Nev. (13:B-4) 5,165
LAS VEGAS, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-3; 13:E-4) 4,719
LATORRE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
LATOUCHE, tn., Alaska (5:J-3) 505
LATVIA, repub., Europe (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 27:E-4) 1,895,016
LAUENBURG, tn., Germany (24:G-1) 5,050
LAUNCESTON, city, Tasmania, Australia (31:H-8) 25,710
LA UNION, tn., Salvador (18:B-2) 4,530
LAUPAHOEHOE, tn., T. H. (15:F-3) 434
LAUREL, tn., Del. (9:D-4) 2,277
LAUREL, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 2,532
LAUREL, city, Miss. (11:E-2) 18,017
LAUREL, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
LAUREL GLEN, tn., Conn. (8:C-7) 72
LAURENS, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 5,343
LAURENTUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:E-2)
LAURINBURG, tn., N. C. (11:G-2) 3,312
LAURIUM, tn., Greece (26:F-7)
LAURIUM, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 4,916
LAUSANNE, city, Switzerland (25:E-2) 78,050
LAVAL, city, France (25:C-2) 30,620
LA VEGA, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
LAVIN, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
LA VIRGIN, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
LAWAI BAY, T. H. (15:B-2)
LAWRENCE, city, Kans. (12:B-3) 13,726
LAWRENCE, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 85,068

LAWRENCEVILLE, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 457
LAWTON, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 12,115
LAXA, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
LAXE FIORD, Norway (23:G-1)
LAY, PT., Alaska (5:F-1)
LEAD, tn., S. Dak. (6:E-2; 12:A-2; 13:E-3) 5,733
LEADVILLE, tn., Colo. (6:D-3; 13:D-4) 3,771
LEAVENWORTH, city, Kans. (7:G-3; 12:B-3) ... 17,466
LEBAK, PORT, harbor, P. I. (32:D-7)
LEBANON, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 3,248
LEBANON, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 3,562
LEBANON, tn., N. H. (8:B-5) 7,073
LEBANON, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 25,561
LECCE, city, Italy (25:H-3) 39,780
LEDA, tn., Crete, Greece (26:F-8)
LEDGE, tn., Alaska (5:H-3)
LEECH LAKE, Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1)
LEEDS, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-5) 458,320
LEER, city, Germany (24:B-2) 11,700
LEES, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
LEESBURG, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 4,113
LEES FERRY, tn., Ariz. (13:C-4)
LEESVILLE, tn., La. (10:D-2) 3,201
LEEUWARDEN, city, Netherlands (24:A-2) 45,600
LEEUWIN, CAPE, Australia (31:A-6)
LEEWARD ISLS., West Indies (16:F-3) 122,242
LEFROY LAKE, Australia (31:C-6)
LEGHORN (Livorno), city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-3) 174,927
LEH, tn., India (28:J-5) 3,541
LEICESTER, city, England (22:F-5) 246,000
LEICHHARDT, riv., Australia (31:F-3)
LEILEHUA, tn., T. H. (15:C-2)
LEIPZIG, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:E-3) 679,159
LEIPZIG, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
LEIRIA, tn., Portugal (25:A-4) 4,720
LEITCHFIELD, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 950
LEITH, city, Scotland (22:E-4) 83,000
LE MANS, city, France (25:D-1) 72,000
LE MARS, tn., Iowa (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 4,788
LEMBERG, see **LWOW**
LEMMON, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,508
LEMNOS, isl., Asia Minor (26:F-5; AM:E-2) 27,000
LEMPA, riv., Salvador (18:B-2)
LEMZAL, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
LENA, riv., Siberia (29:O-1)
LENA DELTA, estuary, Siberia (2:D-2)
LENINGRAD (Petrograd), city, Russia (3:W-3; 21:H-2; 23:H-4; 27:F-4; 28:E-2) 2,228,300
LENKORAN, tn., Azerbaijan, Asia (27:J-8)
LENNOX, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,113
LENOIR, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 6,532
LENOIR, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1) 4,470
LENUA, isl., T. H. (15:A-1)
LEON, city, Mexico (1:J-7; 17:E-4) 90,000
LEON, city, Nicaragua (18:B-2) 38,650
LEON, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3) 18,000
LEONA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
LEONARDTOWN, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 697
LEONIDI, tn., Greece (26:E-7) 3,800
LEOPOLD ISL., Canada (4:J-3)
LEOPOLDVILLE, cap., Belgian Congo (30:E-6) .. 40,000
LEORDA, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
LE PAS, tn., Canada (4:E-5) 270
LEPER SETTLEMENT, tn., T. H. (15:E-2)
LEPSENY, tn., Hungary (24:G-5)
LEPSINSK, tn., Siberia (28:J-4)
LE PUY, city, France (25:E-2) 21,000
LERIDA, city, Spain (20:E-4; 25:D-3) 24,000
LESBOS, isl., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
LES COTEAUX, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3)
LESHNICA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
LESINA, isl., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
LESKOVATS, city, Yugoslavia (26:D-4) 14,080
LESSER ANTILLES, isls., West Indies (16:F-4)
LESTI LAKE, Finland (23:G-3)
LESZNO, city, Poland (24:G-3) 17,000
LETHBRIDGE, city, Canada (1:H-5; 4:D-5) 13,489
LEVANGER, tn., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-3) 1,720
LEVEQUE, CAPE, Australia (31:C-3)
LEVKAS, isl., Greece (26:D-6)
LEWES, tn., Del. (9:D-4) 1,923
LEWES, riv., Canada (5:M-3)
LEWIS, isl., Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-2)
LEWIS, BUTT OF, Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-2)
LEWISPORT, tn., Canada (4:K-6)
LEWISTON, tn., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2) 9,403
LEWISTON, city, Me. (7:M-2; 8:D-4) 34,948
LEWISTON, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2) 1,013
LEWISTOWN, tn., Mont. (13:D-2) 5,358
LEWISTOWN, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 13,357
LEXINGTON, city, Ky. (7:J-3; 12:E-3) 45,736
LEXINGTON, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 4,595
LEXINGTON, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 2,962
LEXINGTON, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 9,652
LEXINGTON, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 3,752
LEYDEN, city, Netherlands (24:A-2) 70,068
LEYTE, isl., P. I. (29:O-7; 32:E-5)
LEYTE, city, Leyte, P. I. (32:E-5) 11,189
LHASA, city, Tibet (2:B-4; 29:L-5) 25,000
LIALUI, tn., Rhodesia, Africa (30:F-7)
LIANGA, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-6) 7,559
LIANGA BAY, P. I. (32:F-6)
LIANGCHOW, city, China (29:L-5) 30,000
LIARD, riv., Canada (1:G-3; 4:C-3)
LIASKOVIKI, tn., Albania (26:D-5)
LIBAU, city, Latvia (3:V-3; 21:G-3; 23:F-4) 60,762
LIBERAL, tn., Kans. (12:A-3) 5,291
LIBEREC, city, Czechoslovakia (24:F-3) 40,197
LIBERIA, repub., W. Africa (3:T-6; 30:C-5) 2,500,000
LIBERIA, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3) 2,760
LIBERTAD, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
LIBERTY, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 549
LIBERTY, tn., N. Y. (9:D-3) 3,427
LIBERTY, tn., Tex. (10:D-2) 2,187
LIBMANAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4) 12,287
LIBOURNE, city, France (25:D-2) 16,400
LIBREVILLE, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (3:U-7; 30:D-5) 20,000
LIBYA, Italian depend., Africa (3:V-5; 30:E-3) ... 1,000
LIBYAN DESERT, Africa (30:F-3)
LICATA, city, Sicily (25:G-4) 22,652
LIDGERWOOD, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,029
LIDKOPING, tn., Sweden (23:D-4) 8,300
LIECHTENSTEIN, principality, Europe (24:C-5) . 10,716
LIEGE, city, Belgium (20:E-3; 25:E-1) 169,566
LIEGNITZ, city, Germany (24:G-3) 70,840
LIGONIER, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 1,978
LIGUASAN LAKE, P. I. (32:E-7)
LIHOU REEFS & CAYS, Australia (31:J-3)
LIHUE, tn., T. H. (15:B-2) 430
LILLE, city, France (20:E-3; 25:D-1) 201,921
LILLEHAMMER, tn., Norway (23:D-3) 5,500
LILLESAND, tn., Norway (23:C-4) 1,200
LILYBAEUM, anc. tn., Sicily (AM:B-2)
LIM, riv., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
LIMA, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2) 42,287
LIMA, cap. Peru (3:O-7; 19:C-4) 265,000
LIMA, PT., Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
LIMBURG, city, Prussia (24:C-3) 11,577
LIMERICK, city, Ireland (20:D-3; 22:B-5) 39,488
LIMESTONE, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 1,953
LIMINGO, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
LIMMEN BIGHT, inlet, Australia (31:F-2)
LIMNI, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
LIMOGES, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2) 98,209
LIMON, city, Costa Rica (18:C-3) 11,821
LIMON, tn., Honduras (18:C-1)
LIMON, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-3)
LIMON, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
LIMON, RIO, riv., Panama (14:D-1)
LIMON BAY, C. Z. (14:A-2)
LIMPOPO, riv., Africa (30:F-8)
LINA, riv., Sweden (23:F-2)
LINAN, tn., China (29:M-6)
LINAPACAN, isl., P. I. (32:B-5)
LINARES, tn., Mexico (17:F-3) 7,500
LINARES, tn., Spain (25:C-4)
LINCOLN, city, England (22:F-5) 65,550
LINCOLN, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 12,855
LINCOLN, tn., Me. (8:F-3) 2,161
LINCOLN, cap. Nebr. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 75,933
LINCOLN, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-5) 1,120
LINDAU, tn., Austria (24:C-5)
LINDE, tn., Germany (24:G-2)
LINDI, tn., Tanganyika Ter., Africa (30:G-6) 9,510
LINDSAY, MT., Australia (31:J-5)
LINGA, tn., Persia (28:G-6)
LINGAYEN, city, Luzon, P. I. (29:O-7; 32:C-2) .. 22,760
LINGAYEN BAY, P. I. (32:C-2)
LINGEN, tn., Germany (24:B-2) 7,000
LINKOPING, city, Sweden (23:E-4) 28,200
LINTON, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 1,192
LINZ, city, Austria (20:F-4; 24:F-4; 25:G-1 26; A-1) 102,400
LIPA, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-4) 46,587
LIPETSK, city, Russia (27:H-5) 22,400
LIPKANY, tn., Rumania (26:G-1)
LIPPSTADT, city, Germany (24:C-3) 18,000
LISBOA, cap. Portugal (3:T-4; 20:D-5; 25:A-4) . 529,524
LISBON, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 4,002
LISBON, tn., N. H. (8:C-4) 2,324
LISBON, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,650
LISBURNE, CAPE, Alaska (2:H-2; 5:E-1)
LISSA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
LISSUS, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
LITCHFIELD, tn., Conn. (8:A-7) 1,075
LITCHFIELD, tn., Ill. (12:C-3) 6,612
LITHUANIA, repub., Europe (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 24:K-1; 27:D-4) 2,316,615
LITTLE ABACO ISL., West Indies (16:C-1)
LITTLE CAYMAN ISL., West Indies (16:B-3)
LITTLE COLORADO, riv., Ariz. (13:C-4)
LITTLE FALLS, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1) 5,014
LITTLE FALLS, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 11,105

LITTLE MINCH, str., British Isles (22:C-3)
LITTLE MISSOURI, riv., N. Dak. (6:E-1; 12: A-1)
LITTLE ROCK, cap. Ark. (1:K-6; 7:G-4; 10: D-2) 81,679
LITTLE SITKIN ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
LIVADIA, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
LIVADIA, tn., Crimea, Russia (27:F-7)
LIVE OAK, tn., Fla. (11:F-2) 2,734
LIVERPOOL, city, England (3:T-3; 20:D-3; 22: E-5) 872,600
LIVINGSTON, tn., Guatemala (18:B-2)
LIVINGSTON, tn., Mont. (6:D-1; 13:D-2) 6,391
LIVNO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
LIVNY, city, Russia (27:G-5) 22,900
LIVORNO, see LEGHORN, *Pfd. S.*
LIZARD PT., England (22:D-7)
LJUSDAL, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 9,000
LJUSNE, riv., Sweden (23:D-3)
LLANO, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
LLANO, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
LLANO, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,124
LLANO ESTACADO, plateau, N. Mex. (6:E-4; 13:E-5)
LLANOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
LLORENA, PT., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
LOANDA, cap. Angola, Africa (3:U-7; 30:E-6) 20,116
LOCARNO, tn., Switzerland (25:F-2) 5,630
LOCCA, tn., Spain (25:C-4)
LOCKHART, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 4,367
LOCK HAVEN, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 9,668
LOCKPORT, city, N. Y. (7:K-2; 9:B-2) 23,160
LODZ, city, Poland (20:F-3; 24:H-3) 451,974
LOFMOCK, tn., Sweden (23:E-2)
LOFODEN ISLS., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-2)
LOFSTA BAY, Sweden (23:E-3)
LOGAN, city, Utah (6:C-2; 13:C-3) 9,973
LOGAN, MT., Canada (1:F-3; 5:M-3)
LOGANSPORT, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 21,626
LOGRONO, city, Spain (25:C-3) 24,000
LOIRE, riv., France (20:E-4; 25:D-2)
LOITSCH, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
LOIZA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2) 1,083
LOKS ISL., Canada (4:J-3)
LOM, tn., Norway (23:C-3) 2,490
LOMAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
LOMBOK, isl., East Indies (29:N-9; 31:B-1)
LOME, cap. Togoland, Africa (30:D-5) 6,000
LOM PALANKA, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-4)
LOMZA, city, Poland (24:K-2) 30,000
LONACONING, tn., Md. (9:B-4) 2,426
LONDON, cap. England (3:T-3; 20:D-3; 22:F-6; 28:A-3) 4,458,200
LONDONDERRY, city, Ireland (22:C-4) 45,159
LONDONDERRY, CAPE Australia (31:D-2)
LONG BEACH, city, Calif. (13:B-5) 142,032
LONG BRANCH, city, N. J. (9:E-3) 18,389
LONGFORD, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 3,760
LONG ISL., West Indies (16:D-2)
LONG ISLAND, N. Y. (7:L-2; 8:B-2) 2,098,000
LONG ISLAND SOUND, Long Island and Conn. (7:B-7)
LONG KEY, isl., West Indies (16:B-2)
LONG LAKE, Me. (8:E-2)
LONGMONT, tn., Colo. (13:E-3) 6,029
LONG PINE, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 937
LONGREACH, tn., Australia (31:G-4) 2,511
LONGS PK., Colo. (13:D-3)
LONG STR., Siberia (1:A-3)
LONGVIEW, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,036
LONOKE, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 1,674
LOOC, tn., Carabao, P. I. (32:D-4)
LOOKOUT, CAPE, N. C. (7:L-4; 11:G-2)
LOOKOUT, CAPE, Canada (4:G-5)
LOPATKA, CAPE, Siberia (29:R-3)
LOPEZ, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4) 13,335
LORAIN, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 44,512
LORCA, tn., Spain (20:D-5) 7,007
LORETO, tn., Mexico (17:B-3) 775
LORIENT, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-2) 45,852
LORING, tn., Alaska (5:O-5)
LORNE, FIRTH OF, Scotland (22:D-3)
LOS ANGELES, city, Calif. (1:H-6; 2:M-4; 6: B-4; 13:B-5) 1,238,048
LOS ANGELES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
LOS HERRERAS, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
LOSONCZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:H-4)
LOS REYES, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 2,908
LOS ROQUES, isls., West Indies (16:F-5)
LOTZEN, tn., Germany (24:K-1) 5,900
LOUGH NEAGH, lake, Ireland (22:C-4)
LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO, isls., Australia (31:J-2)
LOUISIANA, state, U. S. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 2,101,593
LOUISVILLE, city, Ky. (1:L-6; 7:J-3; 11:E-1; 12:D-3) 307,745
LOUP, riv., Nebr. (12:A-2)
LOUP CITY, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,446
LOURDES, tn., France (25:C-3) 8,805
LOURENCO MARQUES, cap. Mozambique, Africa (3:W-8; 30:G-8) 13,154
LOUVAIN, city, Belgium (25:E-1) 40,021
LOVAC, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
LOVELAND, tn., Colo. (13:D-3) 5,506
LOVELOCK, tn., Nev. (6:B-2; 13:B-3) 1,263
LOVISA, tn., Finland (23:G-3) 3,900
LOWELL, city, Mass. (7:M-2; 8:C-6) 100,300
LOWENSTERN, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-2)
LOWER CALIFORNIA, pen., N. Amer. (1:H-7; 6:C-5; 17:B-2) 62,831
LOWER TUNGUSKA, riv., Siberia (2:B-2; 29: M-2)
LOWESTOFT, city, England (22:G-5) 34,000
LOWICZ, city, Poland (24:H-2) 12,500
LOWVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 3,424
LOYALTY ISL., Australia (2:G-8) 15,000
LUANG PRABANG, city, Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7) 40,000
LUBACZOW, tn., Poland (24:K-3)
LUBAN, isl., P. I. (32:F-7)
LUBAN, tn., Latvia (23:G-4)
LUBANG, isl., P. I. (32:C-4)
LUBANG, tn., Lubang, P. I. (32:C-4) 6,935
LUBANG ISLS., P. I. (32:C-4)
LUBBOCK, tn., Tex. (10:B-2) 20,520
LUBEC, tn., Me. (8:G-4) 2,994
LUBECK, city, Germany (20:F-4; 23:B-5; 24:D-2) 120,788
LUBLIN, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:K-3) 94,412
LUCCA, city, Italy (25:F-3) 80,000
LUCEA, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:D-1)
LUCERNE, city, Switzerland (20:E-4; 25:F-2) 46,150
LUCERO, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
LUCK, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-3) 19,110
LUCKENWALDE, city, Germany (24:E-2) 22,760
LUCKNOW, city, India (28:K-6) 240,566
LUDHIANA, city, India (28:J-5) 44,250
LUDINGTON, tn., Mich. (12:D-2) 8,898
LUDLOW, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 1,642
LUDZE, tn., Latvia (23:G-4)
LUFKIN, tn., Tex. (10:D-2) 7,311
LUGANSK, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6) 36,300
LUGO, city, Spain (25:B-3) 27,200
LUICHOW, tn., China (29:M-6)
LUKOIANOV, tn., Russia (27:J-4)
LULEA, city, Sweden (21:G-2; 23:F-2) 10,900
LULEA, riv., Sweden (20:F-2; 23:F-2)
LULE BURGAS, tn., Turkey (26:G-5)
LUMBERTON, tn., N. C. (11:G-2) 4,140
LUM FIORD, Denmark (23:C-4)
LUNARI, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
LUND, city, Sweden (23:D-4) 23,640
LUNDENBURG, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4; 25: H-1; 26:B-1) 8,580
LUNINEZ, tn., Poland (24:M-2)
LUNKOW, tn., Poland (24:K-4)
LUQUILLO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-2) 1,250
LURAY, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 1,459
LUTANGA, isl., P. I. (32:D-7)
LUTTENBERG, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-2)
LUVERNE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 1,874
LUVERNE, tn., Minn. (12:B-2) 2,644
LUXEMBOURG, grand duchy, Europe (20:E-4; 24:A-4; 25:E-1) 285,524
LUXEMBOURG, cap. Luxembourg (24:A-4; 25: E-1) 52,440
LUZON, isl., P. I. (29:O-7; 32:C-2) 3,900,000
LWOW, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:K-4) 219,388
LYCIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
LYCK, city, Germany (24:K-2) 14,950
LYDIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
LYELL, MT., Australia (31:G-6)
LYELL, MT., Calif. (13:B-4)
LYNCHBURG, city, Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 40,661
LYNN, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 102,320
LYNN CANAL, Alaska (5:N-4)
LYON, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2) 570,840
LYONS, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,939
LYONS, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 3,956

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MAALAEA BAY, T. H. (15:E-3)
MAASIN, tn., Leyte, P. I. (32:E-5) 7,674
MABALACAT, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 9,237
MABINI, city, Bohol, P. I. (32:E-6) 11,842
MABUDIS, isl., P. I. (32:C-0)
MACAJALAR BAY, P. I. (32:E-6)
McALESTER, city, Okla. (7:G-4; 10:C-1) 11,804
McALLEN, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 9,174
MACAO, city, China (29:N-6) 74,122
MACAR, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-8)
MACARASCA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
McARTHUR, riv., Australia (31:F-3)
MACBEY, tn., Canada (4:G-6)
McCALLUM, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
McCARTY, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)

MACCLESFIELD, city, England (22:F-5)..... 35,000
McCLINTOCK CHANNEL, Canada (1:J-2; 4:E-1)
McCLURE STR., Canada (1:G-2; 4:D-1)
McCOMB, tn., Miss. (11:D-2)..... 10,057
McCONNELSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:B-4)..... 768
McCOOK, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2)..... 6,688
MACDONALD, LAKE, Australia (31:D-4)
MacDONNELL RANGE, mts., Australia (31:E-4)
MACEDONIA, anc. country, Europe (AM:D-1)
MACEIO, city, Brazil (3:R-7; 19:G-3)..... 74,251
MACERATA, city, Italy (25:G-3)..... 24,550
McGILL, tn., Nev. (13:C-4)..... 2,264
McGRATH, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)..... 90
MACHIAS, riv., Me. (8:G-4)
MACHIASPORT, tn., Me. (8:G-4)..... 851
McINTOSH, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 663
MACKAY, tn., Australia (31:H-4)..... 6,105
McKEESPORT, city, Pa. (9:B-3)..... 54,632
McKEES ROCKS, city, Pa. (9:A-3)..... 18,116
MACKENZIE, riv., Canada (1:G-3; 2:L-2; 4:C-3)
MACKENZIE, PROVISIONAL DISTRICT OF, prov., Canada (4:D-3)
MACKENZIE BAY, Canada (1:F-2; 5:M-1)
MACKINAC, tn., Mich. (12:E-1)..... 566
MACKINAC, STR. OF, Canada (7:J-1)
MACKINAW, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)..... 875
McKINLEY, MT., Alaska (1:E-3; 5:J-3)
McKINNEY, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 7,307
MACLEOD, tn., Canada (4:D-5)..... 1,725
MACMILLAN, riv., Canada (4:B-3; 5:M-3)
McMINNVILLE, tn., Oregon (6:A-1; 13:A-2).... 2,864
MACOMB, tn., Ill. (12:C-2)..... 8,509
MACON, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2)..... 21,150
MACON, city, Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 53,829
MACON, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 2,198
MACPATTIE LAKE, Australia (31:F-4)
McPHERSON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 6,147
MACPHERSON, MT., Australia (31:C-4)
MACQUARIE ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:F-10)
MADAGASCAR, isl., Africa (3:X-8; 30:H-7).....3,621,342
MADAWASKA, tn., Me. (8:F-1)..... 3,533
MADEIRA, FALLS OF THE (19:D-3)
MADEIRA ISLS., Africa (3:S-4; 30:B-2)..... 179,002
MADERA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
MADISON, tn., Fla. (11:F-2)..... 2,189
MADISON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 1,966
MADISON, tn., Ind. (7:J-3; 12:D-3)..... 6,530
MADISON, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 1,842
MADISON, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2)..... 4,289
MADISON, cap. Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 57,899
MADISONVILLE, tn., Ky. (12:D-3)..... 6,908
MADRAS, city, India (3:Z-6; 28:K-7)..... 526,911
MADRE DE DIOS ISL., Chile (19:C-8)
MADRID, cap. Spain (3:T-4; 20:D-4; 25:B-3)... 816,928
MADURA, city, India (28:J-8)..... 138,900
MAFEKING, tn., Bechuanaland, Africa (30:F-8)
MAGALLANES, city, Chile (3:P-10; 19:D-8).... 22,900
MAGDALA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
MAGDALENA, tn., N. Mex. (6:D-4)..... 1,370
MAGDALENA, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
MAGDALENA, isl., Mexico (17:B-3)
MAGDALENA, RIO, riv., Colombia (18:E-3)
MAGDALENA BAY, Mexico (17:B-3)
MAGDEBURG, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:D-2). 293,959
MAGELLAN, STR. OF, S. Amer. (3:O-10; 19:D-8)
MAGLAJ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
MAGNETIC POLE, Canada (1:K-2)
MAGNITOGORSK, city, Russia (27:L-5)..... 155,000
MAGNOLIA, tn., Ark. (10:D-2)..... 3,008
MAGNOLIA, tn., Miss. (11:D-2)..... 1,660
MAGOLO, MT., P. I. (32:E-7)
MAGSINGAL, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2)..... 10,545
MAGWE, tn., India (29:L-6)
MAHE, city, India (3:Y-6; 28:J-7)..... 11,063
MAHEWALU PT., T. H. (15:E-4)
MAHUKONA, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)
MAIABANG, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-7)
MAIKOP, city, Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-7)..... 39,029
MAIN, riv., Germany (24:C-4)
MAINE, state, U. S. (7:M-1; 8)..... 797,423
MAINLAND, isl., Shetland Isls., Scotland (22:F-1)
MAINZ, city, Germany (20:E-4)..... 108,537
MAJAGUAL, tn., C. Z. (14:A-2)
MAJORCA, isl., Balearic Isls., Spain (20:E-5; 25:D-4)..... 264,231
MAKAHUENE PT., T. H. (15:B-2)
MAKAPUU PT., T. H. (15:D-2)
MAKASSAR CITY, city, Celebes, East Indies (29:N-9)..... 17,400
MAKASSAR STR., East Indies (29:O-9)
MAKAWAO, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)..... 531
MAKAWELI, tn., T. H. (15:B-2)..... 100
MAKENA, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
MAKHLAF, tn., Arabia (28:F-7)
MAKO, tn., Hungary (24:J-5)
MAKUA, riv., Africa (30:F-5)
MALA, CAPE, Panama (18:D-4)
MALA, PT., C. Z. (14:E-2)
MALACCA, cap. Federated Malay States, Asia (29:M-8)..... 21,213
MALACCA, STR. OF, Malay Pen. and East Indies (29:L-8)..... 188,288
MALAD CITY, tn., Idaho (13:C-3)..... 2,535
MALADELLANO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
MALAGA, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4)..... 159,500
MALAGON, tn., Spain (25:B-4)
MALAMPAVA SOUND, P. I. (32:B-5)
MALAR, LAKE, Sweden (23:E-4)
MALASO, tn., Basilan, P. I. (32:C-7)
MALAY PEN., Asia (29:M-8)
MALDIVE ISLS., India (3:Y-6; 28:J-8)..... 70,100
MALHEUR, LAKE, Oregon (13:B-3)
MALHON, isl., P. I. (32:E-5)
MALIBATO, MT., P. I. (32:E-7)
MALINAO, city, Panay, P. I. (32:D-5)..... 13,641
MALIN HEAD, Ireland (20:D-3; 22:C-4)
MALKIN, tn., Poland (24:J-2)
MALLOW, tn., Ireland (22:B-5)..... 4,510
MALMO, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4; 24:E-1). 116,000
MALMYZH, tn., Russia (27:J-4)..... 3,800
MALOIA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
MALOLOS, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3)..... 28,119
MALONE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1)..... 8,657
MALORYTO, tn., Poland (24:L-3)
MALTA, isl., Mediterranean Sea (20:F-5; 30:E-2) 230,618
MALVERN, tn., Ark. (10:D-2)..... 5,115
MAMBAJAO, city, Camiguin, P. I. (32:E-6)..... 21,318
MAMBURAO, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4)
MAMEYES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2)
MAMORE, riv., Brazil (19:D-4)
MAN, ISLE OF, England (20:D-3; 22:D-4)..... 60,284
MANA, tn., T. H. (15:B-1)..... 59
MANA, PT., T. H. (15:B-1)
MANAGUA, cap. Nicaragua (1:L-8; 18:B-3)..... 30,000
MANAGUA, LAKE, Nicaragua (18:C-3)
MANAOS, city, Brazil (3:Q-7; 19:D-3)..... 80,900
MANAPLA, tn., Negros, P. I. (32:D-5)
MANAR, GULF OF, India (28:J-8)
MANATI, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)..... 6,160
MANATI, PT., Puerto Rico (15:D-1)
MANCHELE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-4)
MANCHESTER, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-5). 755,900
MANCHESTER, city, N. H. (7:M-2; 8:C-6)..... 76,834
MANCHESTER, tn., Vt. (8:B-5)..... 337
MANCHESTER, tn., Va. (7:K-3)
MANCHUKUO, state, Manchuria (29:N-6) 34,244,980
MANCHURIA, div. Chinese repub. (2:D-3; 29:O-4) 22,083,434
MANDAL, tn., Norway (23:C-4)..... 3,500
MANDALAY, city, India (2:B-5; 29:L-6)..... 148,917
MANDAN, tn., N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:A-1)..... 5,037
MANDAO, tn., Masbate, P. I. (32:D-4)
MANDEV, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:E-1)
MANGALORE, tn., Australia (31:H-5)
MANGALORE, city, India (28:J-7)..... 49,443
MANGUM, tn., Okla. (10:C-2)..... 4,806
MANHATTAN, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 10,136
MANILA, city, Luzon, cap. P. I. (2:C-6; 29:O-7; 32:C-3)..... 285,306
MANILA BAY, P. I. (32:C-3)
MANILLAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)
MANISA, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
MANISTEE, tn., Mich. (7:J-2; 12:D-2)..... 8,078
MANISTIQUE, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)..... 5,198
MANITOBA, prov., Canada (4:F-4; 12:B-1)..... 700,139
MANITOBA, LAKE, Canada (1:K-4)
MANITOWOC, city, Wis. (12:D-2)..... 22,963
MANKATO, city, Minn. (7:G-2; 12:C-2)..... 14,038
MANNHEIM, city, Germany (20:E-4; 24:C-4)... 247,486
MANNIHIKI ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:J-7)
MANSALAY, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4)
MANSEL ISL., Canada (4:G-3)
MANSFIELD, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 33,525
MANSFIELD, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 1,755
MANSFIELD, MT., Vt. (8:B-4)
MANSFIELD ISL., Canada (1:L-3)
MANTAQUIN, isl., P. I. (32:B-6)
MANTI, tn., Utah (13:C-4)..... 2,200
MANTUA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-2)..... 44,201
MANUKA, tn., Australia (31:G-4)
MANZANILLO, city, Cuba (16:C-3)..... 22,331
MANZANILLO, tn., Mexico (1:J-8; 2:N-5; 17:D-4)..... 2,200
MANZANILLO BAY, C. Z. (14:A-2)
MAPASTEPEC, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)..... 1,102
MAPIMI, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)..... 7,200
MARACAIBO, city, Venezuela (16:E-5; 19:C-1).. 46,900
MARACAIBO, GULF OF, S. Amer. (16:E-5)
MARACAIBO, LAKE, Venezuela (16:E-5)
MARAIS, riv., Mont. (8:C-1)
MARAJO ISL., Brazil (19:E-3)
MARANHAO, city, Brazil (3:R-7; 19:F-3)..... 57,700
MARANON, riv., Peru (19:C-3)
MARASESTI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
MARASH, city, Turkey (21:H-5)..... 52,000

MARATHON, anc. tn., Greece (**AM**:D-2)
MARATHON, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 860
MARATHONISI, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
MARBLEHEAD, tn., Mass. (8:D-6) 8,668
MARBLE ISL., Canada (4:F-3)
MARBURG, see **MARIBOR**, *Pfd. S.*
MARCHAGEE, tn., Australia (31:B-6)
MARCHENA, city, Spain (25:B-4) 12,420
MARCHESA BAY, P. I. (32:A-7)
MARFA, tn., Tex. (10:B-2) 3,909
MARGARET, MT., Australia (31:C-5)
MARGARITA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
MARGARITA, isl., Venezuela (16:F-5; 19:D-1) .. 60,000
MARIA EUGENIA, tn., C. Z. (14:D-1) 15,000
MARIANAS ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:E-5; 29:Q-7).
MARIANNA, tn., Ark. (11:D-2) 4,314
MARIANNA, tn., Fla. (11:E-2) 3,372
MARIAS, riv., Mont. (13:C-2)
MARIA-THERESIOPEL, see **SZABADKA**
MARIATO, PT., Panama (18:D-4)
MARIB, tn., Arabia (28:F-7)
MARIBOR (Marburg), city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 24:F-5; 26:A-2) 31,000
MARICAO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3) 742
MARICAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3)
MARICOPA, tn., Ariz. (17:B-1) 134
MARIE GALANTE, isl., West Indies (16:G-4)
MARIENBAD, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:E-4) 6,300
MARIENBURG, city, Germany (24:H-1) 16,000
MARIETTA, tn., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 7,638
MARIETTA, city, Ohio (12:E-3) 14,285
MARIGUANA, isl., West Indies (16:D-2)
MARINDUQUE, isl., P. I. (32:C-4)
MARINETTE, city, Wis. (7:H-1; 12:D-1) 17,734
MARIOMPOLE, tn., Lithuania (23:F-5)
MARION, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 2,141
MARION, tn., Ill. (12:D-3) 9,033
MARION, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 24,496
MARION, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 4,348
MARION, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 1,959
MARION, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 2,467
MARION, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 31,084
MARION, tn., S. C. (11:G-2) 4,921
MARION, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 4,156
MARIOPOL, city, Russia (21:H-4) 32,000
MARISCAL, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
MARITZA, riv., Turkey (26:G-5)
MARIVELES, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 2,828
MARKOVO, tn., Siberia (29:T-2)
MARLBORO, city, Mass. (8:C-6) 15,587
MARLIN, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,338
MARMARTH, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 721
MARMORA, SEA OF, Europe and Asia (21:G-4)
MARMOT ISL., Alaska (5:J-4)
MARNE, riv., France (25:D-1)
MAROS, riv., Europe (24:J-5; 26:D-2)
MARQUESAS ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:K-7) 3,424
MARQUETTE, city, Mich. (7:H-1; 12:D-1) 14,789
MARRAKECH, city, Morocco (30:C-2) 119,000
MARSALA, city, Sicily (20:F-5) 60,000
MARSEILLE, city, France (3:U-4; 20:E-4; 25:E-3) 652,196
MARSHALL, tn., Minn. (12:B-2) 3,250
MARSHALL, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 8,103
MARSHALL, city, Tex. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 16,203
MARSHALL ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:G-6) 16,000
MARSHALLTOWN, city, Iowa (12:C-2) 17,373
MARSHFIELD, tn., Mass. (8:D-6) 1,625
MARSHFIELD, tn., Oregon (13:A-3) 5,287
MARSHFIELD, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 8,778
MARS HILL, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 1,837
MARSH ISL., La. (10:D-3)
MART, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,853
MARTHAS VINEYARD, isl., Mass. (7:M-2; 8:D-7) 4,500
MARTIN, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2)
MARTINIQUE, isl., West Indies (16:G-4; 19:E-1) 234,695
MARTIN PENA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2)
MARTIN PT., tn., Alaska (5:L-1)
MARTINSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 1,295
MARTINSBURG, city, W. Va. (11:G-1) 14,857
MARTINS FERRY, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 14,524
MARTINSVILLE, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 7,705
MARTON, tn., New Zealand (31:O-8) 1,605
MARTRE, LAC LA, lake, Canada (4:C-3)
MARUNSK, tn., Siberia (29:P-3)
MARYBOROUGH, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 9,405
MARYLAND, state, U. S. (7:L-3; 9:C-4; 11:G-1) .1,631,526
MARYSVILLE, tn., Calif. (6:B-3; 13:A-4) 5,763
MARYVILLE, tn., Mo. (12:C-2) 5,217
MARYVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1) 4,958
MARZO PT., Colombia (18:E-4)
MARZSINA, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
MAS A FUERA, isl., Chile (19:B-6)
MASARDIS, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 700
MASAYA, city, Nicaragua (18:C-2) 10,394
MASBATE, isl., P. I. (32:D-4)
MASBATE, city, Masbate, P. I. (32:D-4) 10,789
MASIACA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
MASINLOC, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-3) 4,014
MASKAT, tn., Arabia (3:X-5; 28:G-6)
MASON, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 1,169
MASON CITY, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 23,304
MASSACHUSETTS, state, U. S. (7:M-2; 8:B-6; 9:E-2) 4,249,614
MASSAUA, tn., Eritrea, Africa (3:W-5; 30:H-4) .. 2,000
MASSENA, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1) 10,637
MASSIVE, MT., Colo. (13:D-4)
MASTAI, tn., Poland (24:L-2)
MASTANLY, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-5)
MASTERTON, tn., New Zealand (31:O-8) 5,805
MASULIPATAM, city, India (28:K-7) 42,000
MATABELELAND, region, Africa (30:G-7)
MATACHIC, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
MATACHIN, tn., C. Z. (14:D-2) 803
MATAGALPA, city, Nicaragua (18:C-2) 10,300
MATAGORDA ISL., Tex. (10:C-3; 17:G-2) 1,031
MATAMANO, GULF OF, Cuba (16:B-2)
MATAMOROS, city, Mexico (6:F-5; 17:F-3) 18,220
MATANZAS, city, Cuba (16:B-2) 39,000
MATAPALO, CAPE, Costa Rica (18:C-3)
MATAPEDIA, tn., Canada (4:J-6) 1,602
MATATANE, tn., Madagascar, Africa (30:H-8)
MATEHUALA, city, Mexico (17:E-3) 14,420
MATHEW TOWN, tn., Great Inagua Isl., West Indies (16:D-2)
MATI, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-7) 6,450
MATINA, tn., Costa Rica (16:B-5)
MATINA, riv., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
MATINA BAY, Nicaragua (16:B-5; 18:C-3)
MATTAWAMKEAG, tn., Me. (8:F-3)
MATTAWAMKEAG, riv., Me. (8:F-3)
MATTEAWAN, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3)
MATTO GROSSO, tn., Brazil (19:E-4) 3,115
MATTOON, city, Ill. (12:D-3) 14,631
MATUTUM, MT., P. I. (32:E-7)
MAUI, isl., T. H. (15:E-2)
MAUNABO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3) 1,000
MAUNABO, PORT, harbor, Puerto Rico (15:F-4)
MAUNA KEA, mts., T. H. (15:F-4)
MAUNA LOA, vol., T. H. (15:F-4)
MAUNA LOA, mt., T. H. (15:D-2)
MAURITIUS ISL., Indian Oc. (3:X-8) 404,802
MAYAGUEZ, city, Puerto Rico (15:A-3; 16:F-3) . 19,300
MAYBEURY, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1) 2,060
MAYENNE, tn., France (25:C-1) 9,150
MAYERSVILLE, tn., Miss. (11:D-2) 136
MAYFIELD, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 8,177
MAYO, MT., P. I. (32:F-7)
MAYOBAMBA, tn., Peru (19:C-3)
MAYO BAY, P. I. (32:F-7)
MAYSI, CAPE, Cuba (16:D-2)
MAYSVILLE, tn., Ky. (7:J-3) 6,557
MAYTOWN, tn., Australia (31:G-3) 805
MAYUMBA, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:D-6)
MAYVILLE, tn., N. Dak. (12:B-1) 1,199
MAZATLAN, city, Mexico (1:J-7; 2:M-5; 17:D-3) 28,303
MAZZARA, city, Sicily (25:G-4) 24,352
MEADE, riv., Alaska (5:G-1)
MEADVILLE, city, Pa. (7:K-2; 9:B-3) 16,698
MECCA, cap. Arabia, Asia (3:W-5; 28:F-6; 30:H-3) 85,000
MECHANICSVILLE, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 530
MEDANOS, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
MEDELLIN, city, Colombia (19:C-2) 79,110
MEDFORD, tn., Oregon (13:A-3) 11,007
MEDIAS, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
MEDICINE HAT, tn., Canada (4:D-5; 13:C-1) .. 10,300
MEDINA, city, Arabia, Asia (3:W-5; 28:F-6) 30,000
MEDINA DEL CAMPO, tn., Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3) 5,825
MEDIOLANIUM, anc. tn., Venetia (**AM**:A-1)
MEDIO MUNDO, PORT, harbor, Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA (3:U-4; 20:E-5; 25:D-4; 28:C-5; 30:D-2; **AM**)
MEDJIDIE, tn., Rumania (26:H-3)
MEDORA, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1)
MEDVIESHIE, tn., Russia (27:H-6)
MEEHAN, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
MEEKER, tn., Colo. (13:D-3) 1,069
MEERUT, city, India (28:J-6) 122,615
MEGARA, tn., Greece (26:E-6) 9,675
MEHADIA, tn., Rumania (26:E-3) 2,060
MEININGEN, city, Germany (24:C-3) 16,512
MEKINEZ, city, Morocco (30:C-2) 50,000
MELBOURNE, city, Australia (2:E-9; 31:H-7) ...1,000,000
MELITA, anc. isl., Mediterranean Sea (**AM**:B-2)
MELITOPOL, city, Russia (27:G-6) 16,500
MELLERUD, tn., Sweden (23:D-4)
MELNIK, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-5)
MELONES, PT., Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
MELONES ISL., Panama (14:E-2)
MELOZIT, riv., Alaska (5:H-2)
MELROSE, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 1,801

MELVILLE, CAPE, Australia (31:G-2)
MELVILLE, CAPE, P. I. (32:A-7)
MELVILLE BAY, Canada (1:N-2)
MELVILLE ISL., Australia (31:E-2)
MELVILLE ISL., Canada (1:H-1; 2:M-1; 4:D-1)
MELVILLE LAND, isl., Greenland (1:Q-1)
MELVILLE PEN., Canada (1:L-3; 3:O-2; 4:G-2)
MELVILLE SOUND, Canada (1:J-2; 2:M-2; 4:E-1)
MEMEL, city, Lithuania (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 24:J-1; 27:D-4) 32,000
MEMPHIS, anc. city, Egypt (AM:F-3)
MEMPHIS, city, Tenn. (1:L-6; 7:H-3; 11:E-1) .. 253,143
MENA, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 3,118
MENADO, tn., Celebes, East Indies (29:O-8) 9,000
MENAI STR., Wales (22:D-5)
MENARDVILLE, tn., Tex. (6:F-4) 1,164
MENASHA, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 9,062
MENDE, tn., France (25:D-2) 7,000
MENDELIA, tn., Turkey (26:G-7)
MENDENHALL, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-4)
MENDOCINO, CAPE, Calif. (1:G-5; 6:A-2; 13:A-3)
MENDOZA, city, Argentina (19:D-6) 65,000
MENDOZA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
MENEMEN, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
MENG PRAN, tn., Siam, Asia (29:L-7)
MENOMINEE, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 10,320
MENOMONEE, riv., Wis. (7:H-1)
MENOMONIE, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 5,595
MENSHIKOF, CAPE, Alaska (5:G-4)
MENTASTA PASS, Alaska (5:L-3)
MENZIES, tn., Australia (31:C-5) 1,505
MEPPEL, city, Netherlands (24:A-2) 12,000
MEPPEN, tn., Germany (24:B-2) 4,600
MERCED, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 7,066
MERCED, riv., Calif. (13:A-4)
MERCEDES, city, Argentina (19:D-6) 12,000
MERCEDES, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 6,608
MERCERSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:B-4) 1,634
MEREDITH, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 1,902
MERGEN, tn., Manchuria (29:O-4)
MERIDA, city, Mexico (17:H-4) 79,225
MERIDA, city, Spain (25:B-4) 10,000
MERIDA, city, Venezuela (19:C-2) 12,000
MERIDEN, city, Conn. (8:B-7) 38,481
MERIDIAN, city, Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) 31,954
MERKA, tn., Italian Somaliland, Africa (30:H-5) .. 7,000
MERRILL, tn., Wis. (7:H-1; 12:D-1) 8,458
MERRIMACK, riv., N. H. (8:C-6)
MERSEBERG, city, Germany (24:E-3) 22,943
MERV, tn., Turkestan, Asia (3:X-4; 28:H-5) 8,750
MESA, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5) 3,711
MESA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
MESA DE SANDIA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
MESAPICH, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
MESERITZ, tn., Germany (24:F-2) 5,900
MESHED, city, Persia (28:G-5) 75,018
MESSANA, anc. tn., Sicily (AM:B-2)
MESSENE (Nissi), tn., Greece (26:D-7)
MESSINA, city, Sicily (20:F-5; 25:G-4; 26:A-6) .. 203,609
MESSINA, STR. OF, Sicily (20:F-5; 25:G-4)
METAPONTO, tn., Italy (25:G-3)
METATITOS, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
METHONE, anc. tn., Greece (AM:D-2)
METIGALA, tn., Greece (26:D-7)
METKOVIC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
METOKIA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
METSOVO, tn., Greece (26:D-6) 3,150
METZ, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-1) 69,624
MEUSELINSK, tn., Russia (27:K-4)
MEXCALA, tn., Mexico (17:E-4)
MEXIA, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 6,579
MEXICALI, tn., Mexico (17:B-1) 8,700
MEXICO, repub., N. Amer. (1:J-7; 2:M-6; 6:D-5; 13:C-5; 17; 18:A-1) 14,334,780
MEXICO, cap. Mexico (1:J-8; 2:N-5; 17:F-4) 906,063
MEXICO, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 8,290
MEXICO, GULF OF, U. S. and Mexico (1:L-7; 3:O-5; 7:J-5; 11:E-3; 16:A-1; 17)
MEYERSDALE, tn., Pa. (9:B-4) 3,060
MEZEN, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:J-2) 2,000
MEZEN BAY, Russia (21:J-1)
MEZIERES, tn., France (25:E-1) 8,310
MGLIN, tn., Russia (27:F-5) 8,000
MIAGAO, city, Panay, P. I. (32:C-5) 24,566
MIAHUATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:F-5) 6,400
MIAMI, city, Fla. (3:O-5; 7:K-5; 11:F-3; 16:B-1) 110,637
MIAMI, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 8,064
MICADERO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
MICARAY, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)
MICHIGAN, state, U. S. (7:J-2; 12:D-1) 4,842,325
MICHIGAN, LAKE, U. S. (1:L-5; 4:G-7; 7:J-2; 12:D-2)
MICHIGAN CITY, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 26,735
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, U. S. (9)
MIDDLEBORO, tn., Mass. (8:D-7) 8,593
MIDDLEBURG, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 948
MIDDLEBURY, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 2,003
MIDDLE FORK, riv., Alaska (5:J-2)
MIDDLESBORO, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 10,350
MIDDLESBROUGH, city, England (20:E-3) 132,000
MIDDLETON ISL., Alaska (5:K-4)
MIDDLETOWN, city, N. Y. (9:D-3) 21,276
MIDIA, tn., Turkey (26:H-5)
MIDLAND, tn., Tex. (10:B-2) 5,484
MIDWAY ISLS., Alaska (5:J-1)
MIFFLINTOWN, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 1,027
MIHAIFALAU, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
MILAN, city, Italy (20:E-4; 25:F-2) 961,979
MILAN, tn., Mo. (12:C-2) 2,002
MILAS, tn., Turkey (26:H-7)
MILBANK, tn., S. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1) 2,389
MILES CITY, tn., Mont. (6:E-1; 13:D-2) 7,175
MILETUS, anc. tn., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
MILFORD, tn., Del. (9:D-4) 3,719
MILFORD, city, Mass. (8:C-6) 14,741
MILFORD, tn., N. H. (8:C-6) 4,068
MILFORD, tn., Pa. (9:D-3) 886
MILFORD, tn., Utah (13:C-4) 1,517
MILLEDGEVILLE, tn., Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 5,534
MILLE LACS, lakes, Minn. (12:C-1)
MILLEN, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 2,527
MILLER, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,477
MILLER HOUSE, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
MILLERSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 2,909
MILLINOKET, LAKE, Me. (8:F-3)
MILL ISL., Canada (4:H-3)
MILLVILLE, city, N. J. (9:D-4) 14,705
MILNA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
MILO, tn., Me. (8:E-3) 2,912
MILOS, isl., Greece (26:F-7)
MILTON, tn., Del. (9:D-4) 1,130
MILTON, tn., Fla. (7:J-4) 1,466
MILTON, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 8,552
MILTON, tn., Vt. (8:A-4) 641
MILWAUKEE, city, Wis. (1:K-5; 7:H-2; 12:D-2) 578,249
MINACA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
MINAS PRIETAS, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
MINCH, THE, str., Hebr des and Scotland (22:D-2)
MINCHUMINA LAKE, Alaska (5:H-3)
MINDANAO, isl., P. I. (29:O-8; 32:D-7) 560,000
MINDANAO, riv., P. I. (32:E-7)
MINDEN, city, Germany (24:C-2) 26,000
MINDEN, tn., La. (10:D-2) 5,623
MINDI, tn., C. Z. (14:B-2)
MINDORO, isl., P. I. (29:N-7; 32:C-4) 28,361
MINDORO STR., P. I. (32:C-4)
MINERAL WELLS, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,986
MINERVA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
MINGAN, tn., Canada (4:J-5) 627
MINILLAS, tn., Puerto Rico, (15:B-3)
MINILLAS, tn., Puerto Rico, (15:E-2)
MINNEAPOLIS, city, Minn. (1:K-5; 2:N-3; 4:F-6; 7:G-2; 12:C-2) 464,356
MINNESOTA, state, U. S. (7:G-1; 12:C-1) 2,563,953
MINORCA, isl., Balearic Isls., Spain (20:E-4; 25:E-4) 41,939
MINOT, city, N. Dak. (12:A-1) 16,099
MINSK, city, Russia (21:G-3; 23:G-5; 27:E-5) ... 131,083
MINTO, LAKE, Canada (4:H-4)
MINUSINSK, city, Siberia (29:L-3) 10,250
MIOSEN LAKE, Norway (23:D-3)
MIOS VAND, lake, Norway (23:C-4)
MIRAFLORES, tn., C. Z. (14:D-1) 1,245
MIRAFLORES LAKE, C. Z. (14:D-2)
MIRAFLORES LOCKS, C. Z. (14:D-2)
MIRAGOANE, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3) ... 7,106
MIRANDA, tn., Spain (25:C-3) 1,450
MIRANI, tn., Australia (31:H-4) 256
MIRBAT, tn., Arabia (28:G-7)
MIROWCE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-5)
MISAMIS, city, Mindanao, P. I. (29:O-8; 32:D-6) 23,247
MISHAWAKA, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 28,630
MISHIKAMAU LAKE, Newfoundland (4:J-5)
MISKOLCZ, city, Hungary (21:G-4; 24:J-4; 26:D-1) 52,000
MISSION, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 5,120
MISSISSIPPI, state, U. S. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) 2,009,821
MISSISSIPPI, riv., U. S. (1; 3:N-3; 7; 10; 11; 12; 17)
MISSISSIPPI DELTA, estuary, La. (11:E-3)
MISSOLONGHI, tn., Greece (26:D-6) 9,000
MISSOULA, city, Mont. (6:C-1; 13:C-2) 14,657
MISSOURI, state, U. S. (7; 10; 12) 3,629,367
MISSOURI, riv., U. S. (1; 4; 6; 10; 12; 13)
MISSOURI VALLEY, tn., Iowa (12:B-2) 4,230
MISTASSINNI, LAKE, Canada (1:N-4)
MISTELBACH, tn., Austria (24:F-4)
MITAU, city, Latvia (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 27:D-4) ... 25,000
MITCHELL, tn., Australia (31:H-5) 1,205
MITCHELL, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 2,058
MITCHELL, city, S. Dak. (6:F-2; 12:B-2) 10,942
MITCHELL, riv., Australia (31:G-3)

MITROFANIA ISL., Alaska (5:G-5)
MITROVICA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
MITROVICZA, city, Yugoslavia (26:C-3)..... 11,600
MITYLENE, isl., Greece (26:F-6)
MITYLENE, city, Mitylene, Greece (26:G-6)..... 18,314
MIZEN HEAD, Ireland (22:B-6)
MJOLBY, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)..... 5,700
MLAWA, city, Poland (21:G-3)..... 13,510
MO, tn., Norway (20:F-2)..... 4,004
MOAB, tn., Utah (13:D-4)..... 853
MOBERLY, city, Mo. (7:H-3; 12:C-3)..... 13,772
MOBILE, city, Ala. (1:L-6; 7:H-4; 11:E-2; 17:H-1)..... 68,202
MOBILE BAY, Ala. (7:H-4; 11:E-2)
MOBRIDGE, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 3,464
MOCA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)..... 1,729
MOCTEZUMA, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
MODENA, city, Italy (25:F-2)..... 84,221
MODESTO, tn., Calif. (13:A-4)..... 13,842
MOEN, isl., Denmark (23:D-5)
MOERO, LAKE, Africa (30:F-6)
MOGADISCIO, tn., Italian Somaliland (30:J-5).. 28,000
MOGILNO, tn., Poland (24:G-2)
MOHAVE, tn., Calif. (6:B-3; 13:B-4)
MOHAVE, riv., Calif. (6:B-4)
MOHAVE DESERT, Calif. (13:B-4)
MOHAWK, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 2,835
MOHAWK, riv., N. Y. (9:D-2)
MOHICAN, CAPE, Alaska (5:D-3)
MOHILEF, tn., Rumania (27:E-6)
MOHILEF, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-5)..... 34,000
MOKAPU PT., T. H. (15:D-2)
MOLDE, tn., Norway (23:C-3)..... 2,848
MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-2)
MOLINE, city, Ill. (12:D-2)..... 32,236
MOLLENDO, tn., Peru (3:O-8; 19:C-4)..... 7,019
MOLLER, PORT, harbor, Alaska (5:F-4)
MOLLER BAY, Russia (27:J-1)
MOLODETSCHNO, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
MOLOKAI, isl., T. H. (15:D-2)..... 1,800
MOLUCCA ISLS., East Indies (29:O-9)..... 643,999
MOLUCCA PASSAGE, str., East Indies (29:O-8)
MOMBASA, city, Kenya, Africa (3:W-7; 30:H-6) 32,037
MONACO, indep. state, Europe (20:E-4; 25:E-3) 24,927
MONADNOCK MT., N. H. (8:B-6)
MONA ISL., West Indies (15:Z-3; 16:F-3)
MONA PASSAGE, str., West Indies (16:F-3)
MONASTIR, city, Yugoslavia (21:G-4; 26:D-5).. 45,000
MONCLOVA, city, Mexico (17:E-2)..... 15,302
MONCTON, city, Canada (4:J-6)..... 20,689
MONDRAGON, tn., Samar, P. I. (32:E-4)..... 3,949
MONEMVASIA, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
MONFORTE, city, Spain (25:B-3)..... 13,082
MONGMIT, tn., India (29:L-6)
MONGOLIA, region, Asia (29:I-4).....1,800,000
MONGONUI, tn., New Zealand (31:N-6)
MONITO ISL., Puerto Rico (15:Z-3)
MONKEY PT., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
MONMOUTH, tn., Ill. (12:C-2)..... 8,666
MONOMOY PT., Mass. (7:M-2; 8:E-7)
MONONGAHELA, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 8,675
MONONGAHELA, riv., Pa. (9:A-4)
MONQUIBEL BAY, Nicaragua (18:C-3)
MONROE, city, La. (7:G-4; 10:D-2)..... 26,028
MONROE, city, Mich. (12:E-2)..... 18,110
MONROE, tn., N. H. (8:C-4)..... 457
MONROE, tn., Utah (13:C-4)..... 1,247
MONROVIA, cap. Liberia, Africa (3:T-6; 30:B-5) 8,017
MONTAGUE, tn., Mass. (8:B-6)..... 8,081
MONTAGUE ISL., Alaska (5:K-4)
MONTAGUE SOUND, Australia (31:D-2)
MONTANA, state, U. S. (6; 12; 13)..... 537,606
MONTANA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
MONTAUBAN, tn., France (20:E-4; 25:D-2)..... 3,025
MONTAUK PT., N. Y. (7:M-2)
MONT BLANC, mt., bet. France and Italy (20:D-4)
MONTBRISON, tn., France (25:D-2)..... 8,000
MONTCLAIR, city, N. J. (9:D-3)..... 42,017
MONT DE MARSAN, city, France (25:D-3)..... 10,000
MONTE CHRISTI, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-2)..... 2,620
MONTEGO, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (16:C-3; 18:D-1)
MONTEGRANDE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-3)
MONTELIMAR, city, France (25:E-2)..... 10,710
MONTE LIRIO, tn., C. Z. (14:B-2)..... 400
MONTEMORELOS, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)..... 8,400
MONTERREY, tn., Calif. (13:A-4)..... 9,141
MONTERREY, city, Mexico (1:J-7; 6:F-5; 10:B-3; 17:F-2)..... 101,000
MONTEREY BAY, Calif. (13:A-4)
MONTEVIDEO, tn., Minn. (12:B-2)..... 4,319
MONTEVIDEO, cap. Uruguay (3:Q-9; 19:E-6)... 458,784
MONTE VISTA, tn., Colo. (13:D-4)..... 2,610
MONTGOMERY, cap. Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2; 17:J-1)..... 66,079
MONTGOMERY, tn., Vt. (8:B-4)..... 1,386
MONTGOMERY, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1)..... 2,906
MONTICELLO, tn., Ark. (10:D-2)..... 3,076
MONTICELLO, tn., Ky. (12:E-3)..... 1,503
MONTICELLO, tn., N. Y. (9:D-3)..... 3,450
MONTIJO BAY, Panama (18:D-4)
MONT LAURIER, tn., Canada (4:H-6)..... 1,817
MONTLUCON, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2).... 34,290
MONTPELIER, tn., Idaho (6:D-2)..... 2,436
MONTPELIER, cap. Vt. (7:L-2; 8:B-4; 9:E-1).. 7,837
MONTPELIER, tn., Wyo. (13:C-3)
MONTPELLIER, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-3).. 82,819
MONTREAL, city, Canada (1:M-5; 3:O-3; 4:H-6; 7:L-1; 9:E-1)..... 818,577
MONTROSE, tn., Colo. (13:D-4)..... 3,566
MONTROSE, tn., Pa. (9:D-3)..... 1,909
MONTROSE, city, Scotland (22:E-3)..... 11,000
MONTSERRAT, isl., West Indies (16:G-3)
MOORE, LAKE, Australia (31:B-5)
MOORHEAD, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:B-1)..... 7,651
MOOSE FACTORY, tn., Canada (1:L-4)
MOOSEHEAD LAKE, Me. (8:D-3)
MOOSE JAW, city, Canada (4:E-5; 13:D-1)..... 21,299
MOOSOMIN, tn., Canada (4:E-5)..... 1,099
MORA, tn., Portugal (25:A-4)..... 4,120
MORADABAD, city, India (28:J-6)..... 82,683
MORAVICE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
MORAY FIRTH, Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-3)
MORCENX, tn., France (25:C-2)
MOREAU, riv., S. Dak. (6:E-1; 12:A-1)
MORECAMBE BAY, England (22:E-5)
MOREHEAD CITY, tn., N. C. (11:G-2)..... 3,483
MORELIA, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 51,000
MORENCI, tn., Ariz. (13:D-5)..... 6,200
MORESBY ISL., Alaska (5:N-5)
MORETON, isl., Australia (31:J-5)
MORGAN, tn., Australia (31:G-6)..... 405
MORGAN CITY, tn., La. (7:H-5; 10:D-3)..... 5,985
MORGANTON, tn., N. C. (11:F-1)..... 6,001
MORGANTOWN, city, W. Va. (11:G-1)..... 16,186
MORLAIX, city, France (25:B-1)..... 14,900
MOROCCO, Fr. and Sp. protec., Africa (3:T-4; 30:C-2).....6,000,000
MOROCCO, city, see MARRAKECH
MORON, tn., Cuba (16:C-2)..... 9,703
MOROVIS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)..... 1,223
MORPHETT, MT., Australia (31:F-4)
MORRILLTON, tn., Ark. (10:D-1)..... 4,043
MORRIS, MT., Australia (31:E-5)
MORRISON CAYS, isls., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
MORRISTOWN, city, N. J. (9:D-3)..... 15,197
MORRISTOWN, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1)..... 505
MORRISTOWN, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1)..... 7,305
MORROS, PT., Panama (18:C-4)
MORSHANSK, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-5).... 33,070
MORZHOVOI BAY, Alaska (5:F-5)
MOSCOW, tn., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2)..... 4,476
MOSCOW, cap. Russ. Soc. Soviet Repub. (3:W-3; 21:H-3; 27:G-4; 28:E-3).....2,781,300
MOSDOK, city, Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-7)..... 13,300
MOSELLE, riv., France (25:E-1)
MOSIR, tn., Russia (27:E-5)
MOSKENESO, isl., Norway (23:D-2)
MOSQUITO, PORT, harbor, West Indies (15:H-3)
MOSQUITO, PUNTA DE, cape, Panama (18:E-3)
MOSQUITO BANK, reef, Nicaragua (16:B-4; 18:C-2)
MOSQUITO CAYS, isls., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
MOSQUITO GULF, Panama (18:D-3; 19:B-2)
MOSQUITO TER., region, Nicaragua (18:C-2)
MOSSAMEDES, tn., Angola, Africa (3:U-8; 30:E-7)..... 4,510
MOSSELL BAY, tn., S. Africa (30:F-9)..... 4,405
MOSTAR, city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:B-4)..... 18,200
MOSUL, city, Iraq, Asia (28:F-5)..... 79,000
MOTAGUA, riv., Guatemala (18:B-2)
MOTALA, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
MOTT, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 1,036
MOULINS, city, France (25:D-2)..... 22,900
MOUNDSVILLE, city, W. Va. (11:F-1)..... 14,411
MOUNT AIRY, tn., N. C. (11:F-1)..... 6,045
MOUNT CARMEL, tn., Ill. (12:D-3)..... 7,132
MOUNT CARMEL, city, Pa. (9:C-3)..... 17,967
MOUNT CLEMENS, tn., Mich. (12:E-2)..... 13,497
MOUNT DESERT ISL., Me. (7:M-2)
MOUNT ETNA, anc. mt., Sicily (AM:B-2)
MOUNT GAMBIER, tn., Australia (31:F-7)..... 4,536
MOUNT HOLLY, tn., N. J. (9:D-4)..... 5,804
MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 1,140
MOUNT HOPE, tn., C. Z. (14:A-2)..... 1,143
MOUNT IDA, mt., anc. Crete (AM:D-2)
MOUNT MORRIS, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 3,238
MOUNT PLEASANT, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 5,869
MOUNT PLEASANT, tn., Tex. (10:D-2)..... 3,541
MOUNT PLEASANT, tn., Utah (6:D-3; 13:C-4). 2,284
MOUNT STERLING, tn., Ky. (12:E-3)..... 4,350
MOUNT UNION, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 4,892
MOUNT VERNON, tn., Ill. (12:D-3)..... 12,375

MOUTHS OF THE AMAZON RIV., estuary, Brazil (19:F-2)
MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIV., estuary, U. S. (7:H-8)
MOUTHS OF THE VOLGA, estuary, Russia (27:J-6)
MOYUTA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
MOZAMBIQUE (Port. East Africa), col., Africa (3:W-8; 30:G-7) 3,682,000
MOZAMBIQUE, city, Mozambique, Africa (3:W-7; 30:G-7) 362,770
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, Africa (30:H-7)
MUDROS, tn., Greece (26:F-6)
MUELEH, tn., Arabia (28:E-6)
MUELLE, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
MUELLER RANGE, mts., Australia (31:G-4)
MUERTA ISL., Panama (14:A-1)
MUGFORD, CAPE, Newfoundland (4:J-4)
MUHALICH, tn., Turkey (26:H-5)
MUHLDORF, tn., Germany (24:E-4) 4,200
MUHLHAUSEN, tn., Germany (24:D-3) 2,350
MUKDEN, cap. Manchuria (2:D-4; 29:O-4) 250,000
MULANAY, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4) 3,400
MULAS, PORT, harbor, West Indies (15:G-3)
MULETAS ARCHIPELAGO, Panama (18:D-3)
MULGRAVE, tn., Canada (4:J-6) 720
MULGRAVE HILLS, region, Alaska (5:E-2)
MULHOUSE, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2) 99,892
MULI, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
MULL, isl., Scotland (22:C-3) 4,710
MULLEN, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 524
MULLINS, riv., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
MULTAN, city, India (28:J-5) 84,812
MUNCIE, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 46,548
MUNGINDI, tn., Australia (31:H-5)
MUNICH, city, Germany (20:F-4; 24:D-4; 25:G-1) 680,704
MUNISING, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 3,956
MUNSTER, city, Germany (20:E-3; 24:B-3) 106,418
MUNTOK, tn., Banka, East Indies (29:M-9)
MUO, LAKE, Finland (23:G-2)
MUONIO, riv., Sweden (23:F-2)
MUONIONISKA, tn., Finland (23:G-2)
MURCHISON, riv., Australia (31:B-5)
MURCHISON, CAPE, Canada (4:J-3)
MURCHISON GOLDFIELD, region, Australia (31:B-5)
MURCHISON RANGE, mts., Australia (31:E-3)
MURCIA, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:C-4) 124,000
MURFREESBORO, tn., Tenn. (7:J-3; 11:E-1) ... 7,993
MURGENI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
MURMANSK, tn., Russia (27:F-2)
MUROM, city, Russia (21:J-3) 14,910
MURPHY, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 1,612
MURPHYSBORO, city, Ill. (12:D-3) 8,182
MURRAY, tn., Utah (13:C-3) 5,172
MURRAY, riv., Australia (31:G-6)
MURRUMBURRAH, tn., Australia (31:H-6) 2,005
MURSA, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
MURZUK, tn., Libya, Africa (30:E-3)
MUSCATINE, city, Iowa (12:C-2) 16,778
MUSCLESHELL, riv., Mont. (6:D-1)
MUSGRAVE RANGE, mts., Australia (31:E-5)
MUSH, city, Turkey (21:J-5) 30,413
MUSKEGON, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 41,390
MUSKOGEE, city, Okla. (7:G-3; 10:C-1) 32,026
MUSSUMBA, tn., Belgian Congo, Africa (30:F-6)
MUSTABURRA, tn., Australia (31:G-4) 505
MUSTAFA PASHA, tn., Bulgaria (26:G-5)
MUZQUIZ, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 4,208
MYCENAE, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
MYKONOS, isl., Greece (26:F-7)
MYSIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
MYSLOWITZ, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
MYSOVO, tn., Poland (24:L-3)
MYTHO, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
MYTILENE (mod. Mitylene), tn., Lesbos (AM:E-2)

N

NAALEHU, tn., T. H. (15:F-4) 72
NACAOME, tn., Honduras (18:B-2) 8,221
NACOGDOCHES, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,686
NACOZARI, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
NADWORNA, tn., Poland (24:L-4) 5,120
NAGALI ISL., Alaska (5:G-5)
NAGAROTE, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
NAGASAKI, city, Japan (2:D-4; 29:O-5) 189,071
NAGOYA, city, Japan (29:P-5) 768,558
NAGPARTIAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-1)
NAGPUR, city, India (28:J-6) 145,215
NAGUABO, tn., Puerto Rico (15 F-2) 3,700
NAGY BANYA, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
NAGY KANIZSA, city, Hungary (24:G-5) 30,000
NAGY KIKINDA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
NAGY SOMKUT, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
NAHIKU, tn., T. H. (15:F-3) 340
NAIN, tn., Newfoundland (3:P-3; 4:J-4)
NAIROBI, city, Kenya, Africa (3:W-7; 28:E-9; 30:G-6) 24,000
NAISSUS, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:D-1)
NAKNEK LAKE, Alaska (5:G-4)
NAMPA, tn., Idaho (13:B-3) 8,206
NAMSOS, tn., Norway (20:F-2) 2,302
NAMUR, city, Belgium (25:E-1) 32,000
NANAIMO, tn., Canada (4:C-6) 9,096
NANAKULI, tn., T. H. (15:C-2)
NANCHANG, city, China (29:N-6) 300,105
NANCY, city, France (20:E-4; 24:B-4; 25:E-1) ... 113,226
NANDAIME, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-3)
NANKING, cap. China (2:C-4; 29:N-5) 497,500
NANNINE, tn., Australia (31:B-5) 105
NANTES, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-2) 183,704
NANTICOKE, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 26,043
NANTUCKET, isl., Mass. (7:M-2; 8:D-7)
NANTUCKET, tn., Nantucket, Mass. (8:D-7) 3,646
NANTUCKET SOUND, Mass. (8:D-7)
NAPA, tn., Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4) 6,437
NAPAIMUT, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
NAPAKIAK, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
NAPIER, city, New Zealand (2:G-9) 15,100
NAPLES, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-3) 966,423
NAPLES, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 1,070
NAPO, riv., Brazil (19:C-3)
NAPOOPOO, tn., T. H. (15:E-4) 230
NARAGANSETT BAY, R. I. (8:C-7)
NARANJITO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2) 1,232
NARANJITOS, PT., C. Z. (14:A-2)
NARANJOS ISL., Panama (14:A-1)
NARBONNE, city, France (25:D-3) 26,850
NARONA, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
NARVA, city, Estonia (21:G-3; 23:G-4; 27:E-4) .. 27,000
NARVA BAY, Russia (23:G-4)
NARVACAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 23,081
NARYM, tn., Siberia (28:K-3)
NARYN, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:J-4)
NASHUA, city, N. H. (7:M-2; 8:C-6) 31,463
NASHVILLE, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 2,469
NASHVILLE, cap. Tenn. (1:L-6; 7:J-3; 11:E-1; 12:D-3) 153,866
NASICE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
NASI LAKE, Finland (23:F-3; 27:D-3)
NASO PT., Panay, P. I. (32:C-5)
NASSAU, cap. Bahama Isls. (1:M-7; 7:K-5; 16:C-1) 10,000
NASUGBU, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 12,682
NATA, tn., Panama (18:D-3) 4,368
NATAL, prov., S. Africa (30:G-8) 1,429,398
NATAL, city, Brazil (19:G-3) 31,000
NATCHEZ, city, Miss. (7:H-4; 10:D-2; 17:H-1) .. 13,422
NATCHITOCHES, tn., La. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 4,547
NATURALISTE, CAPE, Australia (31:B-6)
NAUGATUCK, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 14,315
NAUJAN, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4) 14,277
NAUPLIA, tn., Greece (26:E-7) 6,110
NAVA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 1,902
NAVARIN, CAPE, Siberia (1:B-3)
NAVARINO, tn., Greece (26:D-7) 2,100
NAVASOTA, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,128
NAVOJOA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
NAWILI PT., T. H. (15:E-4)
NAWILIWILI LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:B-2)
NAXOS, isl., Greece (26:F-7)
NAXOS, tn., Naxos, Greece (26:F-7)
NAZAN BAY, Alaska (5:M-5)
NAZE, THE, cape, Norway (23:C-4)
NAZLI, tn., Turkey (26:H-7)
NEAPOLIS, tn., Greece (26:E-7)
NEAPOLIS, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
NEAR ISL., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
NEBRASKA, state, U. S. (6:F-2; 10:C-1; 12:A-2; 13:E-3) 1,377,963
NEBRASKA CITY, tn., Nebr. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) .. 7,230
NECHES, riv., Tex. (7:G-4)
NECKER, isl., T. H. (2:H-5)
NEEDLES, tn., Calif. (13:B-5) 3,144
NEENAH, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 9,151
NEFUD DESERT, Arabia (28:F-6)
NEGAPATAM, city, India (28:J-7) 54,000
NEGAUNEE, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 6,552
NEGRA, PT., Puerto Rico (15:H-3)
NEGRAIS, CAPE, India (29:L-7)
NEGRESCI, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
NEGRITO, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
NEGRO, RIO, riv., Argentina (19:D-7)
NEGROS, isl., P. I. (29:O-8; 32:D-5) 612,386
NEISSE, city, Germany (24:G-3) 30,000
NELIGH, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,649
NELKAN, tn., Siberia (29:P-3)
NELLORE, tn., India (28:J-7) 3,341
NELSON, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
NELSON, isl., Alaska (5:E-3)
NELSON, riv., Canada (1:K-4; 3:N-3; 4:F-4)
NEMETI, tn., Czechoslovakia (26:E-2)
NENANA, tn., Alaska (5:J-2) 634
NENTON, tn., Mexico (18:A-2)

NEOSHO, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 4,485
NEPAL, kingdom, Asia (2:A-5; 3:Z-5; 28:K-6) ...5,600,000
NEPHI, tn., Utah (13:C-4) 2,573
NERTCHINSK, tn., Siberia (29:N-3) 6,825
NESTVED, tn., Denmark (23:D-4)
NETHERLANDS, kingdom, Europe (3:U-3; 20:E-3; 24:A-2) 7,730,577
NETTILLING, LAKE, Canada (1:M-3; 4:H-2)
NETZE, riv., Germany (24:G-2)
NEU BRANDENBURG, city, Germany (24:E-2) . 12,600
NEUCES, riv., Tex. (10:C-3)
NEUCHATEL, city, Switzerland (25:E-2) 23,420
NEUMARKT, tn., Germany (24:D-4) 1,750
NEUMUNSTER, city, Germany (24:D-1) 37,000
NEU RUPPIN, city, Germany (24:E-2) 17,250
NEUSATZ, city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4) 29,027
NEUSE, riv., N. C. (7:L-3; 11:G-1)
NEUSTADT, tn., Germany (24:D-1)
NEUSTADT, tn., Germany (24:D-3) 2,225
NEUSTADT, tn., Germany (24:D-4) 3,000
NEU STRELITZ, city, Germany (24:E-2) 11,498
NEVADA, state, U. S. (6:B-2; 13:B-4) 91,058
NEVADA, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 3,133
NEVADA, tn., Mo. (7:G-3; 12:C-3) 7,448
NEVERS, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2) 26,210
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NEWARK, city, N. J. (7:L-2; 9:D-3) 442,337
NEWARK, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2) 30,596
NEW BEDFORD, city, Mass. (8:D-7) 112,597
NEWBERG, tn., Oregon (13:A-2) 2,951
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NEW BERN, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 11,981
NEWBERRY, tn., Mich. (12:E-1) 2,465
NEWBERRY, tn., S. C. (7:K-4; 11:F-2) 7,298
NEW BLOOMFIELD, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 791
NEW BRAUNFELS, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 6,242
NEW BRITAIN, city, Conn. (8:B-7) 68,128
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NEWBURY, tn., Vt. (8:B-4) 399
NEWBURYPORT, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 15,084
NEW CALEDONIA, isl., Pacific Oc. (2:F-8) 60,250
NEWCASTLE, city, Australia (2:F-8; 31:J-6) 59,610
NEWCASTLE, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-4) ... 281,500
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NEWCASTLE, tn., Wyo. (6:E-2; 13:E-3) 1,201
NEWCHWANG, city, Manchuria (29:O-4) 65,610
NEW CITY, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3) 456
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NEW HAMPSHIRE, state, U. S. (7:M-2; 8:C-5) 465,293
NEW HAVEN, city, Conn. (7:L-2; 8:B-7; 9:E-3). 162,655
NEW HEBRIDES, isls., Australia (2:G-8) 51,928
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NEW JERSEY, state, U. S. (7:L-2; 9:D-3) 4,041,334
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NEW MADRID, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 2,309
NEWMARKET, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 2,511
NEW MEXICO, state, U. S. (6:E-4; 10:B-2; 12:A-3; 13:D-5) 423,317
NEW MILFORD, tn., Conn. (8:A-7) 4,833
NEWNAN, tn., Ga. (11:E-2) 6,385
NEW ORLEANS, city, La. (1:L-7; 3:O-4; 7:H-5; 11:E-3; 17:H-2) 458,762
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NEWPORT NEWS, city, Va. (7:L-3; 11:G-1) 34,417
NEW PROVIDENCE, isl., U. S. (7:K-5)
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NEW ULM, tn., Minn. (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 7,308
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NEW YORK, state, U. S. (7:L-2; 9:C-2) 12,588,066
NEW YORK, city, N. Y. (1:M-5; 3:P-4; 4:H-7; 9:E-3) 6,930,446
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NEZHIN, tn., Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-5)
NGAMI, LAKE, Africa (30:F-8)
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NIAGARA FALLS, city, Canada (7:K-2) 19,046
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NIKOLAYERSK, tn., Russia (27:J-5)
NIKOLSK, tn., Russia (21:J-3) 2,505
NIKOPOL, tn., Russia (21:H-4) 8,105
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NIMROD ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:J-10)
NINGPO, city, China (29:O-6) 212,400
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NIOBRARA, tn., Nebr. (6:F-2) 761
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NJEIL, tn., Fr. W. Africa (3:T-5)
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NORFOLK, city, Va. (3:O-4; 7:L-3; 11:G-1) 129,710
NORFOLK ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:G-8) 910
NORMAN, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 9,603
NORMANTON, tn., Australia (31:G-3) 1,205
NORRISTOWN, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 35,853
NORRKOPING, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:E-4) 59,080
NORRTELJE, tn., Sweden (23:E-4) 4,980
NORTH ADAMS, city, Mass (8:A-6) 21,621
NORTHAM, tn., Australia (31:B-6) 4,205
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NORTH BELCHERS ISLS., Canada (4:G-4)
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NORTH CENTRAL STATES, U. S. (12)
NORTH CHANNEL, British Isles (22:D-4)
NORTH DAKOTA, state, U. S. (6; 12; 13) 680,845
NORTH DEVON, isl., Canada (1:L-2; 3:N-1; 4:G-1)

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NORTH MESTO, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:H-4)
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NORTHUMBERLAND, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 4,483
NORTHUMBERLAND ISLES, Australia (31:J-4)
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NORTH VLASIS, tn., Greece (26:D-6)
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NORTON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 2,767
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NORUESTE, CAPE, P. I. (32:B-5)
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NORWICH, city, Conn. (8:B-7)..... 23,021
NORWICH, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 8,378
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NOWATA, tn., Okla. (10:C-1)..... 3,531
NOWOGRODOK, tn., Poland (24:M-2)..... 7,781
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ODORHEI, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)..... 8,140
OEA, anc. tn., Africa (AM:B-3)
OELWEIN, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 7,794
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OHAT KOCS, tn., Hungary (24:J-5)
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OLYPHANT, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 10,743
OLYUTORSK, tn., Siberia (29:T-2)
OMAGH, tn., Ireland (22:C-4) 4,810
OMAHA, city, Nebr. (1:K-5; 2:N-4; 7:G-2; 12: B-2) 214,006
OMAN, indep. state, Arabia (28:G-6) 500,000
OMAN, GULF OF, Arabia and Persia (28:G-6)
OMBANGA, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:F-5)
OMETEPEC, tn., Mexico (17:F-5) 6,200
OMETEPE ISL., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
OMOA, tn., Honduras (17:J-5; 18:B-2) 1,009
OMSK, city, Siberia (3:Y-3; 28:J-3) 178,300
OMURLU, tn., Turkey (26:G-7)
ONAWAY, tn., Mich. (12:E-1) 1,492
ONEGA, tn., Russia (21:H-2; 27:G-3) 2,900
ONEGA, riv., Russia (21:H-2)
ONEGA, LAKE, Russia (21:H-2; 27:G-3)
ONEGA BAY, Russia (21:H-2)
ONEGLIA, tn., Italy (25:F-3) 7,400
ONEIDA, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 10,558
ONEIDA, LAKE, N. Y. (9:C-2)
O'NEILL, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 2,019
ONEONTA, city, N. Y. (9:D-2) 12,536
ONSLOW, tn., Australia (2:C-8; 31:B-4) 45
ONTARIO, tn., Calif. (13:B-5) 13,583
ONTARIO, prov., Canada (4; 9; 12) 3,431,683
ONTARIO, LAKE, U. S. and Canada (1:M-5; 4:H-7; 7:K-2; 9:B-2)
ONTONAGON, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 1,937
OOKALA, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)
OOLDEA WATER, tn., Australia (31:E-6)
OPAL, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
OPAVA (Troppau), city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-4; 24:G-4) 30,000
OPELIKA, tn., Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2) 6,156
OPELOUSAS, tn., La. (7:G-4; 10:D-2) 6,299
OPHTHALMIA RANGE, mts., Australia (31:B-4)
OPORTO, city, Portugal (20:D-4; 25:A-3) 215,625
OPOTECA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
OPPELN, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:H-3) 36,000
ORADIA MARE (Grosswardein), city, Rumania (21:G-4; 24:J-5; 26:-E-2) 65,000
O'RADNA, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
ORAIBI, tn., Ariz. (6:D-3) 35
ORAN, city, Algeria, (20:D-5; 30:C-2) 141,166
ORAN, tn., Argentina (3:P-8)
ORANGE, city, Tex. (10:D-2) 7,913
ORANGE, riv., Africa (30:E-8)
ORANGE, CAPE, Brazil (19:E-2)
ORANGE, LAKE, Fla. (11:F-3)
ORANGEBURG, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 8,776
ORANGE FREE STATE, prov., Africa (30:F-8) .. 628,827
ORANGE WALK, tn., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
ORANI, tn., Lithuania (24:L-1)
ORANIENBAUM, tn., Russia (23:G-4)
ORANIENBURG, city, Germany (24:E-2) 12,790
ORAS, city, Samar, P. I. (32:E-4) 12,068
ORBEIN, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
ORCA, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
ORD, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 2,226
OREBRO, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4) 36,317
OREGON, state, U. S. (6:A-1; 13:A-3) 953,786
OREGON CITY, tn., Oregon (6:B-2; 13:A-3) 5,761
OREL, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:G-5) 99,000
ORENBURG, city, Russia (3:X-3; 21:K-3; 27: L-5; 28:G-3) 129,100
ORENSE, city, Spain (25:B-3) 17,580
ORHANIE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
ORINOCO, riv., Venezuela (16:F-5; 19:D-2)
ORINOCO RIV., DELTA OF, estuary, Venezuela (16:G-5; 19:D-2)
ORISTANO, tn., Sardinia (20:E-5)
ORIVESI LAKE, Finland (23:H-3)
ORIZABA, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 45,902
ORJECHOVICA, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
ORKNEY ISLS., Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-2) 21,700
ORLANDO, city, Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3) 27,330
ORLEANS, tn., Mass. (8:E-7) 1,159
ORLEANS, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2) 70,611
ORMOND, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 1,156
ORONO, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 3,338
OROQUIETA, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:D-6) 18,024
OROVILLE, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 3,698
ORSHA, city, Russia (27:E-5) 15,000
ORSK, tn., Siberia (21:K-3; 28:G-3)
ORSOVA, tn., Rumania (21:G-4; 26:E-3)
ORTIZ, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
ORTONA, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-1)
ORTRASK, tn., Sweden (23:E-3)
ORUBA, isl., West Indies (16:E-4)
ORURO, city, Bolivia (19:D-4) 20,700
OSAGE, riv., Mo. and Kans. (7:G-3; 12:C-3)
OSAKA, city, Japan (29:P-5) 2,114,804
OSAWATOMIE, tn., Kans. (12:C-3) 4,440
OSBOURNE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 1,881
OSCARSHAMN, tn., Sweden (23:E-4) 9,062
OSHKOSH, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 40,108
OSKALOOSA, tn., Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 10,123
OSLO (Christiania), cap. Norway (3:U-3; 20:F-3, 23:D-3; 28:C-3) 258,483
OSLOB, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:D-6) 12,349
OSNABRUCK, city, Germany (24:C-2) 85,000
OSSINING, city, N. Y. (9:E-3) 15,241
OSTASHKOV, city, Russia (21:H-3) 10,550
OSTEND, city, Belgium (20:E-3; 25:D-1) 44,241
OSTERGARN, tn, Gotland Isl., Sweden (23:E-4)
OSTERMYRA, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
OSTERODE, city, Germany (24:J-2) 14,900
OSTERSUND, city, Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3) 14,700
OSTHAMMAR, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 912
OSTIA, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
OSTOVSKAYA, tn., Russia (27:M-4)
OSTRAAT, tn., Norway (23:D-3)
OSTRA DAL, riv., Sweden (23:D-3)
OSTROLENKA, tn., Poland (24:J-2)
OSTROV, tn., Russia (21:G-3; 23:G-4) 6,500
OSTROWEZ, tn., Poland (24:J-3)
OSTROWO, tn., Poland (24:G-3)
OSTULA, tn., Mexico (17:E-4)
OST VAAGEN ISL., Norway (23:D-2)
OSWEGO, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:C-2) 22,652
OSWEGO FALLS, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)
OTOCAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
OTRANTO, tn., Italy (20:F-4; 25:H-3; 26:C-5). 2,030
OTRANTO, STR. OF, Italy (20:F-4; 26:C-5)
OTTAWA, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 15,094
OTTAWA, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 9,563
OTTAWA, cap. Canada (1:M-5; 3:O-3; 4:H-6; 7:L-1; 9:D-1) 126,872
OTTAWA, riv., Canada (7:K-1; 9:D-1)
OTTAWA ISLS., Canada (4:G-4)
OTTER, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
OTTER CREEK, riv., Vt. (8:A-4)
OTTER ELF, riv., Norway (23:C-4)
OTTER ISL., Alaska (5:D-4)
OTTERO ISL., Norway (23:D-3)
OTTUMWA, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 28,075
OTWAY, CAPE, Australia (31:G-7)
OUACHITA, riv., Ark. and La. (7:G-4)
OULU, city, Finland (23:G-2) 21,600
OUNASJOKI, riv., Finland (23:G-2)
OURAY, tn., Colo. (6:D-3; 13:D-4) 707
OURO PRETO, city, Brazil (19:F-5) 25,574
OUTER MONGOLIA, region, Mongolia (29:M-4)
OVALLE, tn., Chile (19:C-6) 8,480
OVIEDO, city, Spain (25:B-3) 76,384
OVRUCH, tn., Russia (27:E-5) 6,800
OWATONNA, tn., Minn. (12:C-2) 7,654
OWEGO, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 4,742
OWENSBORO, city, Ky. (7:J-3; 12:D-3) 22,765
OWENS LAKE, Calif. (13:B-4)
OWEN SOUND, city, Canada (4:G-7) 12,839
OWOSSO, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2) 14,496
OXBOW, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 176
OXFORD, city, England (22:F-6) 73,660
OXFORD, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 483
OXFORD, tn., N. C. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 4,100
OXFORD HOUSE, tn., Canada (4:F-5)
OYAPOK, riv., S. Amer. (19:E-2)
OZARK, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 3,103
OZARK, tn., Ark. (10:D-1) 1,564
OZARK MTS., Mo. and Ark. (7:G-3)
OZARK PLATEAU, Mo. (12:C-3)
OZORKOV, tn., Poland (24:H-3)

P

PAAUHAU, tn., T. H. (15:F-3) 547
PAAUILO, tn., T. H. (15:F-3) 1,250
PACHUCA, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 54,100
PACIFIC OCEAN (1; 2; 4; 5; 6; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 29; 31; 32)
PACUAR, riv., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
PADANG, city, Sumatra, East Indies (2:B-7; 29: L-9) 42,574
PADRE ISL., Tex. (6:F-5; 10:C-3)
PADUA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-2) 125,159
PADUCAH, city, Ky. (7:H-3; 12:D-3) 33,541

PADUS, riv., anc. Italy (**AM**:B-0)
PAGO, tn., Yugoslavia (**26**:A-3)
PAHAU PT., T. H. (**15**:A-2)
PAHNA, tn., Mexico (**17**:H-4)
PAHOA, tn., T. H. (**15**:F-4) 246
PAIA, tn., T. H. (**15**:E-3) 306
PAIDE, tn., Estonia (**23**:G-4)
PAILA, tn., Mexico (**17**:E-3)
PAILOLO CHANNEL, T. H. (**15**:E-2)
PAINTSVILLE, tn., Ky. (**12**:E-3) 2,411
PAISLEY, city, Scotland (**22**:D-4) 89,026
PAISLEY, MT., Australia (**31**:E-6)
PAITILLO, PT., C. Z. (**14**:E-1)
PAJALA, tn., Sweden (**23**:F-2) 4,100
PAJANE LAKE, Finland (**23**:G-3)
PALANAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (**32**:D-2) 1,767
PALANCA, tn., Rumania (**26**:G-2)
PALANKA, tn., Yugoslavia (**26**:D-3)
PALAPAG, city, Samar, P. I. (**32**:E-4) 10,929
PALAPYE, city, Rhodesia, Africa (**30**:F-8) 20,071
PALATKA, tn., Fla. (**7**:K-5; **11**:F-3) 6,500
PALAUI, isl., P. I. (**32**:D-1)
PALAWAN, isl., P. I. (**29**:N-7; **32**:A-6) 69,073
PALEMBANG, tn., Sumatra, East Indies (**29**:M-9)
PALENCIA, city, Spain (**20**:D-4; **25**:B-3) 17,620
PALERMO, city, Sicily (**20**:F-5; **25**:G-4) 447,335
PALESTINE, Br. mandate, Asia (**28**:E-5; **AM**:F-3) 816,064
PALESTINE, city, Tex. (**7**:G-4; **10**:C-2; **17**:G-1). 11,445
PALIZADA, tn., Mexico (**18**:A-1)
PALLISER, CAPE, New Zealand (**31**:O-8)
PALMA, city, Balearic Isls., Spain (**25**:D-4) 77,148
PALMA, tn., Brazil (**19**:F-4) 4,705
PALMA MEDIA ISL., C. Z. (**14**:A-2)
PALMAREJO, tn., Puerto Rico (**15**:D-3)
PALMARO, tn., Costa Rica (**18**:C-3)
PALMAS, isl., P. I. (**32**:F-8)
PALMAS, CAPE, Africa (**30**:C-5)
PALM BEACH, tn., Fla. (**7**: K-5; **11**:F-3; **16**:B-1) 1,707
PALMER, tn., Mass. (**8**:B-6) 9,575
PALMERTON, tn., S. Africa (**30**:G-9)
PALMETTO, tn., Fla. (**11**:F-3) 3,043
PALMYRA, tn., Mo. (**12**:C-3) 1,967
PALO ALTO, tn., Calif. (**13**:A-4) 13,652
PALO GRANDE, tn., C. Z. (**14**:C-1)
PALOMA, tn., Mexico (**17**:D-2)
PALOMINOS ISLS., West Indies (**15**:G-2)
PALO SECO, tn., C. Z. (**14**:E-2)
PALO SECO, tn., Puerto Rico (**15**:E-1)
PAMBUHAN, tn., Samar, P. I. (**32**:E-5) 9,702
PAMLICO SOUND, N. C. (**7**:L-3; **11**:G-1)
PAMPHYLIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (**AM**:F-2)
PAMPLONA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (**32**:C-1) 3,492
PAMPLONA, city, Spain (**20**:D-4; **25**:C-3) 30,195
PANA, tn., Ill. (**12**:D-3) 5,835
PANAMA, repub., Cen. Amer. (**1**:L-9; **3**:O-6; **14**: **16**:B-5; **18**:D-3; **19**:B-2) 442,522
PANAMA, cap. Panama (**1**:M-9; **3**:O-6; **14**:E-1; **16**:C-5; **18**:D-3; **19**:C-2) 59,458
PANAMA, GULF OF, Panama (**1**:M-9; **16**:C-6; **18**:D-4; **19**:B-2)
PANAMA, ISTH. OF, Panama (**18**:D-3)
PANAMA CANAL, Panama (**1**:M-9; **14**)
PANAMA CANAL ZONE, region, Panama (**14**; **18**:D-3) 27,145
PANAMA CITY, tn., Fla. (**11**:E-2) 5,402
PANAY, isl., P. I. (**29**:O-7; **32**:D-5)
PANDAN, city, Catanduanes, P. I. (**32**:E-3) 16,212
PANDAN, tn., Panay, P. I. (**32**:C-5) 7,899
PANDUCAN, isl., P. I. (**32**:C-7)
PANEVEZYS, city, Lithuania (**23**:G-4) 19,240
PANGUITCH, tn., Utah (**13**:C-4) 1,541
PANGUTARANG GROUP, isls., P. I. (**32**:C-7)
PANKOF, CAPE, Alaska (**5**:F-5)
PANNONIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (**AM**:C-1)
PANORMUS, anc. tn., Sicily (**AM**:B-2)
PANTABANGAN, tn., Luzon, P. I. (**32**:C-3) 1,995
PANTICAPAEUM, anc. tn., Asia (**AM**:G-1)
PANUCO, tn., Mexico (**17**:E-2)
PAOLA, tn., Kans. (**12**:C-3) 3,762
PAONING, tn., China (**29**:M-5)
PAOTEH, tn., China (**29**:M-5)
PAPAIKOU, tn., T. H. (**15**:G-4) 531
PAPASLY, tn., Bulgaria (**26**:F-4)
PAPHLAGONIA, anc. dist., Asia Minor (**AM**-F1)
PAPKO, LAKE, Fla. (**11**:F-3)
PAPUA, isl., East Indies (**29**:Q-9) 276,000
PAPUA, GULF OF, East Indies (**31**:H-1)
PARA, city, Brazil (**3**:Q-7; **19**:F-3) 983,507
PARA, riv., Brazil (**19**:F-2)
PARACALE, tn., Luzon, P. I. (**32**:D-3) 6,388
PARACATU, city, Brazil (**19**:F-4)
PARACIN, tn., Yugoslavia (**26**:D-4)
PARADISE VALLEY, tn., Nev. (**6**:C-2; **13**:B-3). 524
PARAGOULD, tn., Ark. (**11**:D-1) 5,966
PARAGUANA PEN., S. Amer. (**16**:E-5)
PARAGUAY, repub., S. Amer. (**19**:E-5) 836,360
PARAGUAY, riv., S. Amer. (**19**:E-5)
PARAHYBA, city, Brazil (**19**:C-3) 52,999
PARAISO, tn., C. Z. (**14**:D-2) 1,015
PARAMARIBO, cap. Du. Guiana (**3**:Q-6; **19**:E-2) 38,000
PARANA, city, Argentina (**19**:D-6) 35,810
PARANA, riv., S. Amer. (**19**:E-5)
PARANAGUA, city, Brazil (**3**:R-8; **19**:F-5) 22,000
PARASMINA MTS., Costa Rica (**18**:C-3)
PARENT, tn., Canada (**4**:H-6) 92
PARGA, tn., Greece (**26**:D-6) 5,550
PARIA, GULF OF, S. Amer. (**16**:G-5)
PARINA, PT., Ecuador (**19**:B-3)
PARIS, cap. France (**3**:U-3; **20**:E-4; **25**:D-1; **28**:B-4) 2,871,429
PARIS, tn., Ill. (**12**:D-3) 8,781
PARIS, tn., Ky. (**7**:J-3) 6,204
PARIS, tn., Me. (**8**:D-4) 3,761
PARIS, tn., Tenn. (**11**:E-1) 8,164
PARIS, city, Tex. (**7**:G-4; **10**:C-2) 15,649
PARITA, tn., Panama (**18**:D-4) 2,936
PARITA BAY, Panama (**18**:D-3)
PARK CITY, tn., Utah (**6**:D-2; **13**:C-3) 4,281
PARKER, tn., S. Dak. (**12**:B-2) 1,229
PARKERSBURG, city, W.Va. (**7**:K-3; **11**:F-1; **12**:E-3) 29,623
PARKERS LANDING, tn., Pa. (**9**:B-3) 1,188
PARK FALLS, tn., Wis. (**12**:C-1) 3,036
PARK RANGE, mts., Colo. (**6**:D-2)
PARK RIVER, tn., N. Dak. (**12**:B-1) 1,131
PARKS-CINNABAR LEDGE, tn., Alaska (**5**:H-3)
PARMA, city, Italy (**20**:F-4; **25**:F-2) 62,982
PARNAHYBA, tn., Brazil (**19**:F-3)
PARNASSUS, mt., anc. Greece (**AM**:D-2)
PARNU, city, Estonia (**23**:F-4) 18,700
PAROS, isl., Greece (**26**:F-7)
PAROWAN, tn., Utah (**13**:C-4) 1,474
PARQUERA, PT., Puerto Rico (**15**:A-4)
PARRAMATTA, city, Australia (**31**:J-6) 13,000
PARRY, CAPE, Greenland (**1**:S-2)
PARRY ISLS., Canada (**1**:H-2; **2**:M-1)
PARSONS, city, Kans. (**12**:B-3) 14,903
PARU, riv., Brazil (**19**:E-2)
PASACAO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (**32**:D-4) 2,313
PASADENA, city, Calif. (**6**:B-4; **13**:B-5) 76,086
PASCAGOULA, tn., Miss. (**11**:E-2) 4,339
PASCANI, tn., Rumania (**26**:G-2)
PASCO, tn., Peru (**19**:C-4)
PASEWALK, city, Germany (**24**:E-2) 11,051
PASIG, city, Luzon, P. I. (**32**:C-3) 16,184
PASNI, tn., Baluchistan, Asia (**28**:H-6)
PASO DEL TORO, tn., Mexico (**17**:G-4)
PASSADUMKEAG, tn., Me. (**8**:F-3) 325
PASSAIC, city, N. J. (**9**:D-3) 62,959
PASSAU, city, Germany (**24**:E-4) 21,130
PASS CHRISTIAN, tn., Miss. (**11**:E-2) 3,004
PASTO, city, Colombia (**19**:C-2) 28,000
PASTOLIK, tn., Alaska (**5**:F-3)
PASVIG ELF, riv., Finland (**23**:G-2)
PASZTO, tn., Hungary (**24**:H-5)
PATCHOGUE, tn., N. Y. (**9**:E-3) 6,860
PATENA PT., Panama (**18**:D-3)
PATERSON, city, N. J. (**7**:L-2; **9**:D-3) 138,513
PATHFINDER RESERVOIR, lake, Wyo. (**13**:D-3)
PATILLAS, tn., Puerto Rico (**15**:F-3) 1,703
PATILLAS BAY, Puerto Rico (**15**:F-4)
PATNA, city, India (**28**:K-6) 119,985
PATNONGON, tn., Panay, P. I. (**32**:C-5)
PATOS, tn., Mexico (**17**:D-3)
PATRAS, city, Greece (**21**:G-5; **26**:D-6) 52,174
PATRAS, GULF OF, Greece (**26**:D-6)
PATTEN, tn., Me. (**8**:F-2) 1,278
PATUCA, riv., Honduras (**18**:C-2)
PATZCUARO, city, Mexico (**17**:E-4) 10,300
PATZUM, tn., Guatemala (**18**:A-2)
PAU, city, France (**20**:D-4; **25**:C-3) 37,000
PAULS VALLEY, tn., Okla. (**10**:C-2) 4,235
PAUWAI PT., T. H. (**15**:A-2)
PAVIA, city, Italy (**20**:E-4; **25**:F-2) 42,220
PAVLODAR, tn., Siberia (**28**:J-3)
PAVLOVSK, tn., Russia (**27**:H-5) 7,800
PAWHUSKA, tn., Okla. (**10**:C-1) 5,931
PAWLET, tn., Vt. (**8**:A-5) 1,476
PAWTUCKET, city, R. I. (**8**:C-7) 77,149
PAXTON, tn., Alaska (**5**:K-3)
PAYA, tn., Panama (**18**:E-4)
PAYETTE, tn., Idaho (**13**:B-3) 2,618
PAYNE LAKE, Canada (**4**:H-3)
PAYTA, tn., Peru (**3**:O-7; **19**:B-3)
PEACE, riv., Canada (**1**:G-4; **4**:D-4)
PEARL, riv., La. and Miss. (**7**:H-4; **11**:D-2)
PEARL BAY, Alaska (**5**:G-1)
PEARL CAYS PT., Nicaragua (**18**:C-2)
PEARL CITY, tn., T. H. (**15**:D-2)
PEARL HARBOR, T. H. (**15**:C-2)
PEARL ISLS., Panama (**16**:C-5)
PEARL LAKE, Nicaragua (**18**:C-2)
PEARSALL, tn., Tex. (**10**:C-3; 2,536
PEARSON, tn., Mexico (**17**:C-1)
PEARY LAND, region, Greenland (**1**:N-1)

PECH, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
PECHOVO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-5)
PECOS, tn., Tex. (10:B-2; 17:E-1) 3,304
PECOS, riv., U. S. and Mexico (6:E-4; 10:B-2; 13:E-5; 17:E-1)
PEDEE, riv., S. C. and N. C. (7:K-4)
PEDRICENA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3) 1,149
PEDRO GARCIA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3)
PEDRO MIGUEL, tn., C. Z. (14:D-1) 2,290
PEDRO MIGUEL, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:D-1)
PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS, C. Z. (14:D-2)
PEEKSKILL, city, N. Y. (9:E-3) 17,125
PEEL, riv., Canada (5:N-2)
PEGU, city, India (29:L-7) 14,125
PEIPING, city, cap. China (2:C-4; 29:N-5) 1,297,718
PEIPUS LAKE, Estonia (21:G-3; 23:G-4)
PEKIN, city, Ill. (12:D-2) 12,086
PEKING, see **PEIPING**
PELEW ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:D-6; 29:P-8) 5,500
PELICAN KEYS, isls., West Indies (15:H-3)
PELLO, tn., Finland (27:E-2)
PELLY, riv., Alaska and Canada (1:F-3; 4:B-3; 5:N-3)
PELLY LAKE, Canada (4:E-2)
PELOTAS, city, Brazil (19:E-6)
PELSOCZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:J-4)
PELZER, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 6,708
PEMADUMCOOK LAKE, Me. (8:E-3)
PEMBA ISL., Africa (30:H-6)
PEMBINA, tn., N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1) 551
PEMBROKE, tn., Canada (4:H-6) 7,883
PENA BLANCA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-2) 5,668
PENAS, GULF OF, Chile (19:C-7)
PENDLETON, tn., Oregon (6:B-1; 13:B-2) 6,621
PENEDO, city, Brazil (19:G-4) 17,300
PENJAMO, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 9,460
PENNSYLVANIA, state, U. S. (7; 9) 9,631,350
PENN YAN, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 5,329
PENNY LAND, region, Canada (4:J-2)
PENOBSCOT, riv., Me. (7:M-1; 8:F-3)
PENOBSCOT BAY, Me. (8:F-4)
PENSA, tn., Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-5)
PENSACOLA, city, Fla. (7:J-4; 11:E-2; 17:J-1) 31,579
PENTLAND FIRTH, Scotland (22:E-2)
PENUELAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3) 1,350
PENZANCE, city, England (22:D-6) 13,510
PEORIA, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 104,969
PERDIDO, riv., Ala. (7:H-4; 11:E-2)
PERGAMUM, anc. tn., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
PERICO ISL., C. Z. (14:E-2)
PERIGUEUX, city, France (25:C-2) 34,800
PERKOVIC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-4)
PERM, city, Russia (3:X-3; 21:K-3; 27:L-4) 175,900
PERNAMBUCO, city, Brazil (3:R-7; 19:G-3) 268,000
PERNAU, city, Estonia (21:G-3) 13,000
PEROVSK, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:H-4)
PERPIGNAN, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-3) 54,251
PERRY, tn., Fla. (11:F-2) 2,744
PERRY, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 5,881
PERRY, tn., Me. (8:G-4) 1,059
PERRY, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2) 4,231
PERRY, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 4,206
PERRY, MT., Australia (31:H-4)
PERSIA, monarchy, Asia (3:X-4; 28; 30) 9,000,000
PERSIAN GULF, Asia (28:G-6; 30:J-2)
PERTH, city, Australia (2:C-9; 31:B-6) 196,251
PERTH, tn., Tasmania, Australia (31:H-8) 1,000
PERTH, city, Scotland (22:E-3) 32,900
PERTH AMBOY, city, N. J. (9:D-3) 43,516
PERU, repub., S. Amer. (3:O-7; 19:C-4) 6,147,000
PERU, city, Ind. (12:D-2) 12,730
PERUGIA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-3) 81,409
PESA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
PESARO, city, Italy (25:G-3) 30,000
PESCARA, tn., Italy (20:F-4) 3,504
PESCHENGA, tn., Russia (23:H-2)
PESHAWAR, city, India (3:Z-4; 28:J-5) 104,460
PESQUEIRA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
PETALUMA, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 8,238
PETATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:E-5) 1,500
PETCHABURI, tn., Siam, Asia (29:L-7)
PETCHORA, riv., Russia (21:K-2; 28:G-2)
PETEN, LAGO DE, lake, Guatemala (18:B-1)
PETERBORO, tn., N. H. (8:C-6) 2,521
PETERBOROUGH, city, England (22:F-5) 35,532
PETERHEAD, city, Scotland (20:D-3; 22:F-3) 13,610
PETERMANN, MT., Greenland (1:Q-2)
PETERSBURG, tn., Alaska (5:N-4) 879
PETERSBURGH, tn., Australia (31:F-6) 2,505
PETO, tn., Mexico (17:H-4) 3,300
PETOSKEY, tn., Mich. (12:E-1) 5,740
PETRA, anc. tn., Arabia (AM:G-3)
PETROGRAD, see **LENINGRAD**
PETRONA, PT., Puerto Rico (15:D-4)
PETROPAVLOVSK, city, Siberia (21:M-3; 28:H-3) 20,000
PETROPAVLOVSK, tn., Siberia (29:S-3)
PETROPOLIS, city, Brazil (19:F-5) 56,410
PETROSENY, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
PETROVAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
PETROVSK, city, Russia (21:J-4; 27:J-7) 10,000
PETROZAVODSK, city, Russia (21:H-2) 18,000
PETUNA, tn., Manchuria (29:O-4)
PHANAGORIA, anc. tn., Europe (AM:G-1)
PHARSALUS, anc. tn., Greece (AM:D-2)
PHENIX CITY, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 13,862
PHILADELPHIA, city, Pa. (1:M-6; 3:P-4; 7:L-3; 9:D-3) 1,950,961
PHILIATAES, city, Greece (26:D-6) 11,500
PHILIP, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2) 786
PHILIPPEVILLE, city, Africa (25:E-4) 34,125
PHILIPPINE ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:D-5; 29:O-7; 32) 12,000,000
PHILIPPOPOLIS, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:F-4; AM:D-1) 63,500
PHILIPSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 3,600
PHILIPSBURG, tn., St. Martin, West Indies (16:G-3)
PHILIPSTADT, tn., Sweden (23:D-4)
PHILLIP, PORT, harbor, Australia (31:G-7)
PHILLIPSBURG, tn., Kans. (12:A-3) 1,543
PHILLIPSBURG, tn., Mont. (13:C-2) 1,300
PHILLIPSBURG, city, N. J. (9:D-3) 19,215
PHILPOT ISL., Canada (4:H-1)
PHOENICIA, anc. country, Asia Minor (AM:G-2, 3)
PHOENIX, cap., Ariz. (1:H-6; 6:C-4; 13:C-5) 48,118
PHOENIX ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:H-7) 70
PHOENIXVILLE, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 12,029
PHRYGIA, anc. prov., Asia Minor (AM:F-2)
PIACENZA, city, Italy (25:F-2) 58,981
PIATRA, city, Rumania (26:G-2) 17,400
PIATRA, city, Rumania (26:F-3) 19,210
PIAXTLA, PT., Mexico (17:D-3)
PICACHOS, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
PICHER, tn., Okla. (10:D-1) 7,773
PIDISJARVI, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
PIDLINTOWN, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
PIEDMONT, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 3,708
PIEDMONT, tn., W. Va. (11:G-1) 2,241
PIEDRA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
PIEKSAMAKI, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
PIELIS, tn., Finland (23:H-3)
PIELIS LAKE, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
PIERMONT, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 475
PIERRE, cap. S. Dak. (1:K-5; 4:E-7; 6:F-2; 12:A-2) 3,659
PIERSON, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
PIETERMARITZBURG, cap. Natal, Africa (30:G-6) 19,448
PIETRKOW, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
PIGEON, riv., U. S. and Canada (7:H-1; 12:C-1)
PIGGOTT, tn., Ark. (11:D-1) 1,885
PIHIVA, tn., C. Z. (14:C-1)
PIJA MTS., Honduras (18:B-2)
PIKES PK., Colo. (13:D-4)
PILBARRA, tn., Australia (31:B-4) 305
PILBARRA GOLDFIELD, region, Australia (31:B-4)
PILCOMAYO, riv., Argentina and Paraguay (19:D-5)
PILIOA, riv., Poland (24:J-3)
PILSEN, see **PLZEN**, *Pfd. S.*
PINA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
PINA, RIO, riv., C. Z. (14:A-2)
PINALE, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
PINAMALAYAN, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4) 8,020
PINAR DEL RIO, city, Cuba (16:A-2) 13,830
PINAS BAY, Panama (18:D-4)
PINDUS MTS., Greece (21:G-4; 26:D-6)
PINE BLUFF, city, Ark. (7:H-4; 10:D-2) 20,760
PINE CREEK, tn., Australia (31:E-2) 118
PINEGA, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:H-3) 1,000
PINEROS ISLS., Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
PINES, ISLE OF, West Indies (1:L-7; 16:B-2)
PINOS, vol., Salvador (18:B-2)
PINSK, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-2; 27:E-5) 39,000
PIOCHE, tn., Nev. (13:B-4) 523
PIPESTONE, tn., Minn. (12:B-2) 3,489
PIQUA, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 16,009
PIRAEUS, city, Greece (26:E-7) 75,000
PIROT, city, Yugoslavia (26:E-4) 10,600
PIRSNIK, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-4)
PISA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-3) 77,105
PISAE (mod. Pisa), anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
PISKI, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
PISSEN, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
PITAHAYA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
PITCAIRN ISL., Pacific Oc. (2:L-8) 150
PITEA, tn., Sweden (23:F-2) 2,790
PITEA, riv., Sweden (20:F-2; 23:F-2)
PITESCI, city, Rumania (26:F-3) 15,730
PITOGO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-4) 4,682
PITSUNDA, tn., Russia (27:G-7)
PITT, riv., Calif. (6:B-2; 13:A-3)
PITT, MT., Oregon (6:A-2)
PITTEN, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)

PITTSBURG, city, Kans. (7:G-3; 12:B-3) 18,145
PITTSBURGH, city, Pa. (1:M-5; 7:K-2; 9:B-3). 669,817
PITTSFIELD, city, Mass. (8:A-6) 49,677
PITTSFIELD, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 256
PITTSTON, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 18,246
PIURA, city, Peru (19:B-3) 11,023
PLACER, city, Masbate, P. I. (32:D-5) 11,576
PLAINFIELD, city, N. J. (9:D-3) 34,422
PLAINVIEW, tn., Tex. (10:B-2) 8,834
PLAINVILLE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3) 1,058
PLANAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
PLANTAIN CAYS, isls., Panama (18:D-3)
PLANT CITY, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 6,800
PLAQUEMINE, tn., La. (10.D-2) 5,124
PLASENCIA, tn., Spa n (25:B-3) 8,125
PLATA, riv., Argentina (19:E-6)
PLATAMONA, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
PLATTA, DE LA, riv., Puerto Rico (15:D-3)
PLATTE, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,207
PLATTE, riv., Nebr. (12:B-2)
PLATTEVILLE, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 4,047
PLATTLING, tn., Germany (24:E-4) 3,982
PLATTSBURG, city, N. Y. (9:E-1) 13,349
PLATTSMOUTH, tn., Nebr. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 3,793
PLAVNICA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
PLAYA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-4)
PLAYA GRANDE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
PLAYA PAJARO, tn., Mona Isl., West Indies (15: Z-3)
PLAYA PONCE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-4)
PLAYON CHICO, tn., Panama (18:E-3)
PLEAMAR, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
PLEVNA, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:F-4) 27,530
PLOCK, city, Poland (20:F-3; 24:J-2) 35,026
PLOESCI, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:G-3) 60,000
PLYMOUTH, city, England (20:D-3; 22:E-6; 25:B-1) 194,500
PLYMOUTH, city, Mass. (8:D-7) 13,042
PLYMOUTH, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 2,470
PLYMOUTH, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 2,139
PLYMOUTH, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 16,543
PLZEN (Pilsen), city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-4; 24:E-4) 88,447
PNOMPENH, city, Fr. Indo-China (29:N-7) 71,590
PO, riv., Italy (20:E-4; 25:F-2)
POCAHONTAS, tn., Ark. (11:D-1) 1,896
POCAHONTAS, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 2,293
POCATELLO, city, Idaho (6:D-2; 13:C-3) 16,471
POCHUTLA, tn., Mexico (17:F-5) 2,600
POCOMOKE, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 2,609
PODWOLOCZYSKA, tn., Poland (24:L-4) 5,840
POINTE A PITRE, city, Guadeloupe, West Indies (16:G-3) 27,840
POINT LAKE, Canada (4:D-3)
POINT PLEASANT, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1) 3,301
POITIERS, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-2) 41,700
POKROVSK, tn., Russia (27:J-5)
POLA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-2) 54,477
POLAND, repub., Europe (21; 23; 24; 27) 27,176,717
POLAND, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 1,503
POLA PT., P. I. (32:D-7)
POLICASTRO, tn., Italy (25:G-4) 3,098
POLILLO, isl., P. I. (32:D-3)
POLILLO, tn., Polillo, P. I. (32:D-3) 4,698
POLMAK, tn., Finland (23:G-1)
POLOTSK, city, Russia (21:G-3) 31,000
POLTAVA, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:F-6) 83,750
POLTSCHACH, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
POLYTECHNIC, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,354
POMARO, tn., Mexico (17:E-4)
POMONA, city, Calif. (6:B-4; 13:B-5) 20,804
POMONA, isl., Orkney Isls., Scotland (22:E-2) 16,520
POMPEII, anc. city, Italy (AM:B-1)
PONCA, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 15,833
PONCE, city, Puerto Rico (15:C-3; 16:F-3) 41,963
PONCE HARBOR, Puerto Rico (15:C-4)
PONDICHERY, Fr. col., India (28:H-9) 43,000
PONOI, tn., Russia (21:H-2; 27:H-2) 605
PONS, anc. tn., Dacia (AM:D-1)
PONTCHARTRAIN, LAKE, La. (7:H-4; 11: D-2)
PONTEVEDRA, city, Spain (25:A-3) 26,722
PONTIAC, tn., Ill. (12:D-2) 8,272
PONTIAC, city, Mich. (12:E-2) 64,928
PONTIANAK, city, Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8). 17,360
PONT L'ABBE, tn., France (25:B-2) 4,575
PONTOTOC, tn., Miss. (11:E-2) 2,018
PONTUS, anc. country, Asia Minor (AM:G-1)
POONA, city, India (28:J-7) 214,796
POPAYAN, city, Colombia (19:C-2) 20,000
POPLAR BLUFF, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 7,551
POPOCATEPETL, vol., Mexico (1:J-8; 17:F-4)
POPPOVO, tn., Bulgaria (26:G-4)
POPRAD, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:J-4)
PORCUPINE, tn., Alaska (5:M-4)
PORCUPINE, riv., Alaska (1:E-3; 4:A-2; 5:L-2)
PORETSCHE, tn., Poland (24:L-2)
PORI, city, Finland (23:F-3) 17,246
PORSANGER FIORD, Norway (23:G-1)
PORTAGE, tn., Me. (8:F-2) 516
PORTAGE, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 6,308
PORTAGE LAKE, Me. (8:F-2)
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, tn., Canada (4:F-6) ... 6,776
PORTAL DEL INFIERNO, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
PORTALEGRE, city, Portugal (25:B-4) 11,000
PORTALES, tn., N. Mex. (13:E-5) 2,519
PORT ALLEGANY, tn., (Pa. 9:B-3) 2,193
PORT ANTONIO, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (16: D-3; 18:E-1) 6,320
PORTARIA, tn., Greece (26:E-5)
PORT ARTHUR, city, Canada (4:G-6; 12:D-1) .. 15,200
PORT ARTHUR, city, China (29:O-5) 17,000
PORT ARTHUR, city, Tex. (10:D-3) 50,902
PORT AUGUSTA, tn., Australia (31:A-6)
PORT AUGUSTA, tn., Australia (31:F-6)
PORT AU PRINCE, cap. Haiti, West Indies (1: M-8; 16:D-3) 125,000
PORT AUX BASQUES, tn., Newfoundland (4:K-6) 805
PORTBOU, tn., Spain (25:D-3)
PORT CHESTER, city, N. Y. (9:E-3) 22,662
PORT DE PAIX, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-2) 7,601
PORT DOUGLAS, tn., Australia (31:G-3)
PORT ELIZABETH, city, S. Africa (3:W-9; 30: F-9) 46,094
PORTER LANDING, tn., Canada (5:O-4)
PORT EYRE, tn., Australia (31:E-6) 1,805
PORT GIBSON, tn., Miss. (11:D-2) 1,861
PORT HENRY, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1) 2,040
PORT HURON, city, Mich. (7:J-2) 31,361
PORTIDJE MOUTH, inlet, Rumania (26:H-3)
PORT JEFFERSON, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3) 208
PORT JERVIS, city, N. Y. (9:D-3) 10,243
PORTLAND, city, Me. (1:N-5; 4:J-7; 7:M-2; 8:D-5) 70,810
PORTLAND, city, Oregon (1:G-5; 2:L-4; 4:C-6; 6:A-1; 13:A-2) 301,815
PORTLAND, tn., Australia (31:G-7) 2,305
PORTLAND BILL, cape, England (22:E-6)
PORTLAND CANAL, Canada (5:O-5)
PORTLAND PT., West Indies (16:C-3)
PORT MACQUARIE, tn., Australia (31:J-6) 1,165
PORT MARAT, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:E-1)
PORT NOLLOTH, tn., S. Africa (3:V-8; 30:E-8). 1,505
PORTO ALEGRE, city, Brazil (3:Q-9; 19:F-6) 179,263
PORTO ALEGRE, tn., Brazil (19:G-4)
PORTO DA CACHOEIRA, city, Brazil (19:F-5) . 15,600
PORT OF SPAIN, cap. Trinidad, West Indies (16:G-5; 19:D-1) 66,836
PORTO NOVO, cap. Dahomey, Africa (3:U-6; 30:D-5) 27,000
PORTO PRAYA, tn., Cape Verde Isls., Africa (30:A-4)
PORT PIRIE, city, Australia (31:F-6) 13,105
PORT SAID, city, Egypt (3:W-4; 28:E-5) 100,899
PORT SIMPSON, tn., Canada (2:L-3; 5:O-5)
PORTSMOUTH, city, England (22:F-6; 25:C-1). 240,700
PORTSMOUTH, city, N. H. (7:M-2; 8:D-5) 14,495
PORTSMOUTH, city, Ohio (12:E-3) 42,560
PORTSMOUTH, city, Va. (7:L-3; 11:G-1) 45,704
PORT SUDAN, tn., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (30:G-3)
PORT TOBACCO, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 112
PORT TOWNSEND, tn., Wash. (6:A-1; 13:A-2). 3,979
PORTUGAL, repub., Europe (20:D-5; 25:A-4; 30:C-2) 6,032,991
PORTUGUES, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, see MOZAMBIQUE
PORTUGUESE GUINEA, col., Africa (30:B-4) ... 343,961
PORT VENDRES, tn., France (20:E-4) 2,002
POSEN, see POZNAN, *Pfd, S.*
POSOLTEGA, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
POTCHERYE, tn., Russia (27:K-3)
POTENZA, city, Italy (25:H-3; 26:B-5) 18,482
POTI, city, Georgia, Asia (21:J-4; 27:H-7) 20,000
POTOCI, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
POTOMAC, riv., Md. and Va. (9:B-4; 11:G-1)
POTOSI, city, Bolivia (19:D-5) 25,000
POTSDAM, city, Germany (24:E-2) 64,203
POTSDAM, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1) 4,136
POTTSTOWN, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 19,430
POTTSVILLE, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 24,300
POUGHKEEPSIE, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:E-3) 40,288
POVYENETZ, tn., Russia (27:G-3) 1,600
POWDER, riv., Wyo. and Mont. (6:E-2; 13:D-3)
POWNAL, tn., Vt. (8:A-6) 1,425
POXAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
POZNAN (Posen), city, Poland (20:F-3; 24:G-2) .. 184,756
POZOLE, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
POZUELO, PT., Puerto Rico (15:E-4)
PRAGERHOF, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
PRAGUE (Praha), cap. Czechoslovakia (20:F-3; 24:F-3; 25:G-1; 28:C-4) 676,663
PRAHA, see PRAGUE, *Pfd. S.*
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 3,943

PREDEAL, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
PRERAU, city, Czechoslovakia (24:G-4) 20,700
PRESCOTT, tn., Ariz. (6:C-4; 13:C-5) 5,517
PRESIDIO, tn., Tex. (10:B-3) 1,202
PRESQUE ISLE, tn., Me. (8:G-2) 4,662
PRESSBURG, see **BRATISLAVA**
PRESTON, city, England (22:E-5) 127,000
PRESTON, tn., Idaho (13:C-3) 3,381
PRESTONSBURG, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 2,105
PRETIL, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
PRETORIA, cap. Transvaal, Africa (3:V-8; 30:F-8) 74,052
PRIBILOF ISLS., Alaska (1:C-4; 5:D-4)
PRIBOJ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-4)
PRICE, tn., Utah (13:C-4) 4,084
PRINCE ALBERT, tn., Canada (1:J-4; 2:M-3; 4:E-5) 7,558
PRINCE ALBERT ISL., Canada (1:H-2; 2:M-2; 4:D-1) 8,500
PRINCE ALBERT SOUND, Canada (4:D-1)
PRINCE EDWARD ISL., Canada (4:J-6) 88,038
PRINCE EDWARD ISLS., Africa (3:W-10)
PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE, Alaska (1:C-3; 2:J-2; 5:E-2)
PRINCE OF WALES ISL., Alaska (1:F-4; 5:N-5)
PRINCE OF WALES ISL., Australia (31:G-2)
PRINCE OF WALES ISL., Canada (1:K-2; 2:N-2; 4:E-1)
PRINCE PATRICK ISL., Canada (1:F-2; 2:L-1)
PRINCE RUPERT, tn., Canada (1:G-4; 4:C-5) .. 6,399
PRINCESS ANNE, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 975
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, Australia (31:G-2)
PRINCETON, tn., Ind. (12:D-3) 7,505
PRINCETON, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 4,764
PRINCETON, tn., Me. (8:G-3) 940
PRINCETON, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 1,636
PRINCETON, tn., N. J. (9:D-3) 6,692
PRINCETON, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1) 6,955
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, Alaska (5:K-3)
PRINEVILLE, tn., Oregon (13:A-3) 1,027
PRIPET, riv., Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-3)
PRISTINA, city, Yugoslavia (26:D-4) 19,483
PRIZREN, city, Yugoslavia (21:G-4; 26:D-4) 16,510
PROCTOR, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)
PROCTOR, tn., Vt. (8:A-5) 2,515
PROGRESO, tn., Mexico (17:H-4) 5,700
PROKOPOLIE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
PROME, city, India (29:L-7) 26,910
PROPONTIS, mod., Sea of Marmora (AM:E-1)
PROTECTION, tn., Kans. (12:A-3) 1,072
PROVIDENCE, cap. R. I. (1:N-5; 7:M-2; 8:C-7) 252,981
PROVINCETOWN, tn., Mass. (8:E-6) 3,740
PROVISION ISL., Panama (18:D-3)
PROVO, city, Utah (6:D-2; 13:C-3) 14,766
PRUTH, riv., Rumania (21:G-4; 26:H-2)
PRYEPOLYE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
PRZEMYSL, city, Poland (21:G-4; 24:K-4) 47,958
PRZHEVALSK, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:K-4)
PSKOV, city, Russia (21:G-3; 23:G-4; 27:E-4) .. 38,000
PTOLEMAIS, anc. tn., Cyrenaica (AM:D-3)
PUAIALUA, mt., T. H. (15:F-4)
PUCHOW, tn., China (29:M-5)
PUDOSH, tn., Russia (21:H-2)
PUEBLA, city, Mexico (1:K-8; 17:F-4) 96,121
PUEBLO, city, Colo. (1:J-6; 6:E-3; 10:A-3; 13:E-4) 50,096
PUEBLO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)
PUEBLO NUEVO, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
PUERCA, PT., Puerto Rico (15:G-3)
PUERCO ISL. (Hog Isl.), Honduras (18:B-1)
PUERCOS, PT., Panama (18:D-4)
PUERTO BARRIOS, tn., Guatemala (17:H-5; 18:B-2) 2,040
PUERTO BELLO, tn., Panama (18:D-3)
PUERTO CABELLO, city, Venezuela (16:E-5; 19:D-1) 13,300
PUERTO CORTEZ, tn., Honduras (18:B-1) 2,530
PUERTO ESCONDIDO, tn., C. Z. (14:B-2)
PUERTO GALERA, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4)
PUERTO ISABEL, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)
PUERTO MADRYN, tn., Argentina (19:D-7) 1,205
PUERTO MEXICO, tn., Mexico (17:G-4) 5,304
PUERTO MONTT, tn., Chile (3:O-9; 19:C-7) 7,000
PUERTO NUEVO, PT., Puerto Rico (15:D-1)
PUERTO PACHECO, tn., Bolivia (19:E-5)
PUERTO PLATA, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-2) 7,883
PUERTO PRINCESA, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-6)
PUERTO REAL, tn., Roatan Isl., Cen. Amer. (18:B-1)
PUERTO RICO, isl., West Indies (1:N-7; 3:P-5; 15; 16:F-3) 1,299,809
PUGET SOUND, Wash. (6:A-1; 13:A-2)
PUJADA BAY, P. I. (32:F-7)
PUKOO, tn., T. H. (15:E-2) 47
PULASKI, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2) 2,046
PULASKI, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 3,367
PULASKI, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 7,168
PULAWY, tn., Poland (24:K-3)
PULONGA, tn., Russia (27:G-2)
PUNAKA, tn., India (28:K-6) 5,000
PUNALUU LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:F-4)
PUNO, city, Peru (19:C-4) 11,000
PUNTA ARENAS, see **MAGELLANES**
PUNTA GORDA, tn., Fla. (11:F-3; 16:B-1) 1,833
PUNTARASA, tn., Fla. (16:B-1)
PUNXSUTAWNEY, city, Pa. (9:B-3) 9,266
PURCELL, tn., Okla. (6:F-4) 2,817
PURI, city, India (28:K-7) 39,689
PURUS, riv., Brazil (19:D-3)
PUSTOSERSK, tn., Russia (21:K-1; 27:K-2)
PUTNAM, tn., Conn. (8:B-7) 7,318
PUYALLUP, tn., Wash. (6:B-1; 13:A-2) 7,094
PUYOO, tn., France (25:C-3)
PYAVOZERO, LAKE, Russia (23:H-2)
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PYMUTE, tn., Alaska (5:F-3) 89
PYRAMID LAKE, Nev. (6:B-2; 13:B-3)
PYRENEES, mts., Spain (20:E-4; 25:D-3)
PYRGOS, city, Greece (21:G-5; 26:D-7) 13,250
PYTALOVO, tn., Latvia (23:G-4)

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QUAKERTOWN, tn., Pa. (9:D-3) 4,883
QUANAH, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,464
QUARRYVILLE, tn., Pa. (9:C-4) 1,028
QUEBEC, prov., Canada (4:J-5; 8:C-2; 9:D-1) ... 2,874,255
QUEBEC, cap. Quebec, Canada (1:M-5; 3:O-3; 4:H-6; 7:M-1) 130,594
QUEBRADA SEA, Puerto Rico (15:B-1)
QUEBRADILLAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-1) 1,432
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLS., Canada (1:F-4; 2:K-3; 4:B-5; 5:N-5) 705
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND, Canada (1:F-4)
QUEEN MARGHERITA LAKE, Ethiopia, Africa (30:G-5)
QUEEN'S CHANNEL, Australia (31:D-2)
QUEENSLAND, state, Australia (31:G-4) 927,092
QUERETARO, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 38,904
QUEROBABI, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
QUETTA, city, Baluchistan, Asia (28:H-5) 34,000
QUEZALTENANGO, city, Guatemala (18:A-2) ... 30,170
QUIABON, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
QUIDADIL PT., P. I. (D-7)
QUILA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
QUILON, city, India (28:J-8) 15,760
QUIMPER, city, France (25:C-1) 19,521
QUINABLANGAN, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-7)
QUINCY, tn., Fla. (11:F-2) 3,788
QUINCY, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:C-3) 39,241
QUINCY, city, Mass. (8:C-6) 71,983
QUINHAGAK, tn., Alaska (5:F-3) 193
QUITA SUENO BANK, reef, Cen. Amer. (16:B-4)
QUITMAN, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 4,149
QUITO, cap. Ecuador (1:L-10; 3:O-6; 19:C-3) ... 80,000
QUITOBAC, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)

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RAAB, riv., Hungary (26:B-2)
RAAHE, tn., Finland (23:F-3) 4,000
RABAT, cap. Morocco (20:D-5; 30:C-2) 37,527
RABINAL, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2) 3,200
RACE, CAPE, Canada (1:O-5; 4:K-6)
RACINE, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 67,542
RADFORD, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 6,227
RADI HILLS, region, Australia (31:C-3)
RADKERSBURG, tn., Austria (26:B-2)
RADOM, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:J-3) 61,700
RADOMSK, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
RADOVICHKA, tn., Albania (26:D-5)
RADVANY, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4)
RADZYN, tn., Poland (24:K-3) 5,782
RAGAY GULF, P. I. (32:D-4)
RAGNA, riv., Norway (23:C-3)
RAGUSA, tn., Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:B-4)
RAINIER, MT., Wash. (13:A-2)
RAINY LAKE, Canada (7:G-1; 12:C-1)
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RAKOS, tn., Hungary (24:H-5)
RALEIGH, cap. N. C. (1:M-6; 7:K-3; 11:G-1) ... 37,379
RALJA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
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RAMAH, tn., Newfoundland (4:J-4)
RAM HEAD, Australia (31:J-7)
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RAMOS, isl., P. I. (32:A-6)
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RANCHO NOGAL, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
RANDERS, city, Denmark (23:D-4) 26,700
RANDOLPH, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 1,957
RANDS FIORD, Norway (23:D-3)

RANEN FIORD, Norway (23:D-2)
RANGELEY, tn., Me. (8:D-4) 866
RANGELEY LAKES, Me. (8:D-4)
RANGER, city, Tex. (10:C-2) 6,208
RANGOON city, India (2:B-5; 29:L-7) 345,505
RANN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
RAPA ISL., Pacific Oc. (2:K-8) 210
RAPID CITY, tn., S. Dak. (6:E-2; 12:A-2) 10,404
RAPIDS, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
RAPPAHANNOCK, riv., Va. (9:C-4; 11:G-1)
RAPU-RAPU, isl., P. I. (32:E-4)
RASCON, tn., Mexico (17:F-3) 4,100
RASEINIAI, tn., Lithuania (23:F-4) 7,620
RASKA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
RASTATT, city, Germany (24:C-4) 12,625
RATIARIA, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:D-1)
RATIBOR, city, Germany (24:H-3) 37,241
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RAT ISLS., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
RATON, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-3; 13:E-4) 6,090
RATON CAYS, isls., Panama (18:D-3)
RAUMO, tn., Finland (23:F-3) 7,770
RAVENNA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-2; AM:B-1) 78,997
RAVENSWOOD, tn., Australia (31:H-4) 2,000
RAWITZ, city, Poland (24:G-3) 11,500
RAWLINS, tn., Wyo. (6:D-2; 13:D-3) 4,868
RAWLINSON RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-4)
RAWSON, tn., Argentina (19:D-7) 5,000
RAY, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5) 1,250
RAYNE, tn., La. (10:D-2) 3,710
RAYVILLE, tn., La. (10:D-2) 2,076
READING, city, England (22:F-6) 97,020
READING, city, Pa. (7:L-2; 9:D-3) 111,171
REAL, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
REAL, PORT, harbor, Puerto Rico (15:A-3)
REATA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
RECHERCHE, ARCHIPELAGO OF THE, Australia (31:C-6)
RED BANK, tn., N. J. (9:E-3) 11,622
RED BLUFF, tn., Calif. (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 3,517
RED CLOUD, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,519
REDDING, tn., Calif. (13:A-3) 4,188
REDDITT, tn., Canada (4:F-5)
REDFIELD, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 2,664
RED LAKE, Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1)
RED LAKE FALLS, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 1,386
REDLANDS, tn., Calif. (13:B-5) 14,177
RED LODGE, tn., Mont. (6:D-1; 13:D-2) 3,026
RED OAK, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 5,778
REDON, tn., France (25:C-2) 7,500
REDOUBT PK., Alaska (5:H-3)
RED RIV., U. S. (1:K-6; 7:F-4; 10:C-2)
RED RIV. OF THE NORTH, U. S. and Canada (6:F-1; 12:B-1)
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RED SEA, Africa (3:W-5; 28:E-6; 30:G-3)
REDSTONE, tn., N. H. (8:D-4) 165
RED WING, tn., Minn. (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 9,628
REDWOOD FALLS, tn., Minn. (12:B-2) 2,552
REE, LAKE, Ireland (22:B-5)
REFUGIO, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
REGENSBURG (Ratisbon), city, Germany (20:F-4; 24:D-4) 52,740
REGGIO, city, Italy (25:F-2) 83,210
REGGIO, city, Italy (20:F-5; 25:H-4; 26:A-6) 60,000
REGINA, city, Canada (1:J-4; 4:E-5; 13:E-1) 53,209
REHOVO, tn. Bulgaria, (26:E-4)
REICHENBERG, city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-3) 40,000
REIDSVILLE, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 6,851
REIMS, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-1) 100,998
REINDEER LAKE, Canada (1:J-4; 4:E-4)
REINDEER STATION, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
REITNITZ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
REMEDIOS, tn., Cuba (16:C-2) 8,701
REMEDIOS, tn., Panama (18:C-3) 4,030
REMSEN, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 437
RENI, tn., Rumania (26:H-3) 7,641
RENNES, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-1) 83,418
RENO, city, Nev. (6:B-3; 13:A-4) 18,529
REPUBLICAN, riv., U. S. (6:E-2; 12:A-3)
RESHITZA, tn., Latvia (27:E-4)
RESHT, city, Persia (28:G-5) 34,972
RESOLUTION, tn., Vieques Isl., West Indies (15:G-3)
RESOLUTION, isl., Canada (1:N-3; 4:J-3)
RESURRECTION BAY, Alaska (5:J-4)
RETES, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
RETHYMNO, tn., Crete, Greece (26:F-8)
REUNION ISL., Indian Oc. (3:X-8) 173,810
REUS, city, Spain (25:D-3) 27,150
REV, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
REVELSTOKE, tn., Canada (4:C-5) 2,785
REVILLAGIGEDO ISLS., Alaska (2:M-5; 5:O-5)
REXBURG, tn., Idaho (13:C-3) 3,048
REY, LAKE, Canada (1:H-3)
REYKJAVIK, cap. Iceland (1:S-3; 3:S-2; 20:B-2) 25,212
REZEKNE, city, Latvia (23:G-4) 12,000
RHEGIUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-2)
RHEINE, city, Germany (24:B-2) 15,800
RHETT, LAKE, Calif. (6:B-2; 13:A-3)
RHINE, riv., Germany (20:E-3; 25:E-1)
RHINEBECK, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3) 1,569
RHINELANDER, tn., Wis. (12:D-1) 8,019
RHODE ISLAND, state, U. S. (7:M-2; 8:C-7) 687,497
RHODES, isl., Asia Minor (21:G-5; 26:H-7; AM:E-2) 45,000
RHODESIA, NORTHERN (30:F-7) 1,393,238
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN (30:F-7) 1,258,860
RHONE, riv., Europe (20:C-5; 24:B-3; 25:E-2)
RHYOLITE, tn., Nev. (13:B-4) 659
RIASHK, tn., Russia (21:H-3; 27:H-5)
RICE LAKE, tn., Wis. (12:C-1) 5,177
RICHARDS ISL., Canada (4:B-2; 5:N-1)
RICHARDSON, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
RICHFIELD, tn., Utah (6:C-3; 13:C-4) 3,067
RICHLAND, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 413
RICHMOND, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)
RICHMOND, tn., Australia (31:G-4)
RICHMOND, city, Calif. (13:A-4) 20,093
RICHMOND, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 6,493
RICHMOND, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 1,964
RICHMOND, tn., Ohio (12:E-3) 388
RICHMOND, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 1,432
RICHMOND, cap. Va. (1:M-6; 7:K-3; 9:C-5; 11:G-1) 182,929
RICHWOOD, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1) 5,720
RICO, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 447
RIDGEFIELD, tn., Conn. (8:A-7) 3,582
RIDGE PK., Australia (31:C-4)
RIGA, cap. Latvia (3:V-3; 21:G-3; 23:F-4; 27:D-4) 339,324
RIGA, GULF OF, Latvia (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 27:D-4)
RIGOLET, LAKE, Newfoundland (4:J-5)
RIMINI, city, Italy (25:G-2) 57,672
RINCON, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
RINCON, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4; 17:D-1) 300
RINCON, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2) 518
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RINCON DE ROMOS, tn., Mexico (17:E-3) 2,886
RINGAT, tn., Sumatra, East Indies (29:M-9)
RINGKJOBING, tn., Denmark (23:C-4)
RINGKJOBING FIORD, Denmark (23:C-4)
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RIO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
RIO ARRIBA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
RIO ARRIBA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
RIO DE CONTAS, tn., Brazil (19:F-4)
RIO DE JANEIRO, cap. Brazil (3:R-8; 19:F-5) 1,157,873
RIO DE ORO, Sp. col., W. Africa (3:T-4; 30:B-3) 30,000
RIO DE ORO, tn., Rio de Oro, Africa (30:B-3)
RIO GRANDE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2)
RIO GRANDE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)
RIO GRANDE, tn., Tex. (6:F-5; 10:C-3) 2,283
RIO GRANDE, riv., U. S. and Mexico (1:H-6; 6:E-3; 10:B-2; 13:D-4; 17:F-2)
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RIOJA, tn., Argentina (19:D-5)
RIO PARDO, city, Brazil (19:E-5) 10,510
RIO PIEDRAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2) 5,831
RIO VERDE, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 7,500
RIPON, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 3,984
RISTOVATZ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-4)
RIURENI, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
RIVAS, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
RIVAS, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-3) 3,830
RIVERHEAD, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3)
RIVERSIDE, city, Calif. (6:B-4; 13:B-5) 29,696
RIVERTON, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3) 1,608
RIVES, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
RIXHOFT, tn., Poland (24:H-1)
RIYADH, tn., Arabia (28:F-6) 35,000
ROANNE, city, France (25:E-2) 35,525
ROANOKE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 4,373
ROANOKE, city, Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 69,206
ROANOKE, riv., Va. and N. C. (7:K-3; 11:G-1)
ROATAN, isl., Honduras (18:B-1)
ROBBINSTON, tn., Me. (8:G-3) 583
ROBERVAL, tn., Canada (4:H-6) 2,071
ROBESON CHANNEL, Canada and Greenland (1:L-1)
ROCHEFORT, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-2) 36,102
ROCHESTER, city, Minn. (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 20,621
ROCHESTER, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 10,209
ROCHESTER, city, N. Y. (7:K-2; 9:C-2) 328,132
ROCKDALE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,204
ROCKFORD, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 85,864
ROCKHAMPTON, city, Australia (2:E-8; 31:J-4) 20,500
ROCK HILL, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 11,322
ROCKINGHAM, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 2,906
ROCKINGHAM, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 5,302

ROCK ISLAND, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:C-2)..... 37,953
ROCKLAND, tn., Me. (7:M-2; 8:F-4)..... 9,075
ROCKLAND, tn., Mass. (8:D-6)..... 7,524
ROCKLAND, tn., N. Y. (9:D-3)..... 320
ROCKPORT, tn., Tex. (10:C-3)..... 1,140
ROCK SPRINGS, tn., Wyo. (6:D-2; 13:D-3).... 8,441
ROCKVILLE, tn., Conn. (8:B-7)..... 7,445
ROCKVILLE, tn., Md. (9:C-4)..... 1,422
ROCKVILLE, tn., R. I. (8:C-7)..... 285
ROCKWOOD, tn., Me. (8:E-3)..... 316
ROCKWOOD, tn., Pa. (9:B-4)..... 1,176
ROCKWOOD, tn., Tenn. (11:F-1)..... 3,898
ROCKY FORD, tn., Colo. (13:D-4)..... 3,426
ROCKY MOUNT, city, N. C. (11:G-1)..... 21,409
ROCKY MTS., N. Amer. (1; 5:O-2; 13: C-2)
RODERAU, tn., Germany (24:E-3)
RODEZ, city, France (25:D-2)..... 11,890
RODMAN, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
RODNEY, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-2)
RODOSTO, city, Turkey (26:G-5)..... 44,000
RODRIQUEZ, isl., Africa (3:Y-8)..... 4,800
ROEBOURNE, tn., Australia (31:B-3)..... 405
ROEBUCK BAY, Australia (31:C-3)
ROES WELCOME, str., Canada (1:L-3; 4:G-3)
ROGERS, tn., Ark. (10:D-1)..... 3,554
ROJO, CAPE, Mexico (17:F-4)
ROJO, CAPE, Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
ROLLA, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 3,670
ROMA, tn., Australia (31:H-5)..... 3,105
ROMA, (mod. Rome) anc. city, Italy (AM: B-1)
ROMAN, city, Rumania (26:G-2)..... 14,200
ROMAN, riv., Honduras (18:C-2)
ROMANO, CAPE, Fla. (7:J-5; 11:F-3)
ROMANO KEY, isl., West Indies (16:C-2)
ROMANPETRE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
ROMANZOF, CAPE, Alaska (2:H-2; 5:E-3)
ROMBLON, isl., P. I. (32:D-4)
ROME (ROMA), cap. Italy (3:U-4; 20:F-4; 25:F-3; 28: C-4)..... 914,631
ROME, city, Ga. (7:J-4; 11:E-2)..... 21,843
ROME, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:D-2)..... 32,338
ROMERO, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
ROMNY, city, Russia (21:H-3)..... 37,000
ROMSDAL ISLS., Norway (23:C-3)
RONDA, city, Spain (25:B-4)..... 22,000
RONNE, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
RONNEBY, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)..... 3,460
ROOSEVELT RESERVOIR, lake, Ariz. (13:C-5)
ROPER, riv., Australia (31:E-2)
ROROS, tn., Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-3)..... 4,504
ROSAJ, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-4)
ROSALIND BANK, reef, Caribbean Sea (18:D-1)
ROSARIO, city, Argentina (19:D-6)..... 250,000
ROSARIO, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)..... 9,126
ROSARIO, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
ROSARIO KEY, isl., West Indies (16:B-2)
ROSARITO, tn., Mexico (17:B-2)
ROSCOMMON, tn., Ireland (22:B-5)..... 1,910
ROSCREA, tn., Ireland (22:C-5)..... 2,210
ROSEAU (Charlottetown), tn., Dominica, West Indies (16:G-4)..... 7,094
ROSEBURG, tn., Oregon (6:A-2; 13:A-3)..... 4,362
ROSEDALE, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 7,674
ROSEDALE, tn., Miss. (7:H-4; 11:D-2)..... 2,117
ROSENHEIM, city, Germany (24:D-5)..... 17,441
ROSITA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)..... 312
ROSLAVL, city, Russia (27:F-5)..... 24,000
ROSLYN, tn., Wash. (6:B-1; 13:A-2)..... 2,063
ROSSLAND, tn., Canada (4:D-6)..... 2,099
ROSTOCK, city, Germany (24:E-1)..... 68,750
ROSTOF, city, Russia (20:H-4; 27:H-6)..... 308,284
ROSTOV, city, Russia (27:G-6)..... 14,000
ROS VATNA, lake, Norway (23:E-2)
ROSWELL, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4; 13:E-5)..... 11,173
ROTTERDAM, city, Netherlands (20:E-3; 24:A-3) 577,694
ROTTI, isl., Australia (31:C-2)
ROTTWEIL, city, Germany (24:C-4)..... 10,816
ROUEN, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-1)..... 122,898
ROUNDUP, tn., Mont. (13:D-2)..... 2,577
ROUSES POINT, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1)..... 1,920
ROVANJEMI, tn., Finland (23:G-2)
ROVNO, city, Poland (21:G-3; 24:L-3; 27:E-5).. 36,000
ROVUMA, riv., Africa (30:G-7)
ROWSA, isl., Orkney Isls., Scotland (22:E-2)
ROXBORO, tn., N. C. (11:G-1)..... 3,657
ROYAL, ISLE, Lake Superior (7:H-1; 12:D-1)
ROZOMAN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-5)
ROZWADOW, tn., Poland (24:K-3)
RSHEV, tn., Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-4)
RUBY VALLEY, tn., Nev. (13:B-3)..... 219
RUDOLF, LAKE, Africa (28:E-8; 30:G-5)
RUDWEIS, tn., Austria (20:F-4)
RUEVES, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
RUGBY, city, England (22:F-5)..... 25,088
RUGBY, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 1,512
RUGENWALDE, tn., Germany (24:F-1)..... 6,000
RUHR, riv., Germany (24:B-3)
RUINS OF OLD PANAMA, Panama (14:E-1)
RUMANIA, kingdom, Europe (21:G-4; 26)..... 17,393,149
RUM CAY, isl., West Indies (16:D-2)
RUMFORD FALLS, tn., Me., (8:D-4)
RUM ISL., Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-3)
RUPERT'S HOUSE, tn., Canada (4:H-5)
RUSCHUK, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4)..... 41,574
RUSPINA, anc. tn., Africa (AM:B-2)
RUSSELL, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 2,352
RUSSELL, MT., Australia (31:C-5)
RUSSELLVILLE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 3,146
RUSSELLVILLE, tn., Ark. (10:D-1)..... 5,628
RUSSELLVILLE, tn., Ky. (12:D-3)..... 3,297
RUSSIA, country, Europe and Asia (21; 27)..... 147,013,609
RUSSIAN MISSION, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)..... 90
RUSSIAN TURKESTAN, repub., Asia (3:Y-3)... 7,201,551
RUSTON, tn., La. (10:D-2)..... 4,400
RUTLAND, city, Vt. (7:L-2; 8:B-5)..... 17,315
RUTTKA, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:H-4)
RUZHANY, tn., Poland (24:L-2)
RYAZAN, city, Russia (27:H-5)..... 37,975
RYBINSK, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:G-4)..... 34,000
RYMNIK VALCER, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
RYUKYU ISLS., Japan (20:O-6)

S

SAALFIELD, city, Germany (24:D-3)..... 14,725
SAAR BASIN, region, Germany (24:B-4)..... 770,030
SABANA, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
SABANA, tn., Mexico (18:A-1)
SABANA GRANDE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3)
SABANA SECA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2)
SABANCUY, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
SABINAL, tn., Guatemala (18:H-2)
SABINAL KEY, isl., West Indies (16:C-2)
SABINAS, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)..... 2,084
SABINE, riv., Tex. and La. (7:G-4; 10:D-2)
SABINE, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-1)
SABLAYAN, tn., Mindoro, P. I. (32:C-4)..... 1,697
SABLE, tn., France (25:D-2)..... 3,098
SABLE, CAPE, Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3; 16:B-1)
SABLE ISL., Canada (4:K-7)
SABRATA, anc. tn., Africa (AM:B-3)
SABY, tn., Denmark (23:D-4)
SACKETTS HARBOR, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 742
SACKINGEN, tn., Germany (24:B-5)
SACO, tn., Me. (8:D-5)..... 7,233
SACO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
SACO, riv., Me (8:D-4)
SACRAMENTO, cap. Calif. (1:G-6; 2:M-4; 6:B-3; 13:A-4)..... 93,750
SACRAMENTO, riv., Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4)
SADIYA, tn., India (29:L-6)..... 5,000
SAFFORD, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5)..... 1,706
SAFONOVA, tn., Russia (27:J-2)
SAGAN, city, Germany (24:F-3)..... 15,823
SAGINAW, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 80,715
SAGINAW BAY, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:E-2)
SAGUA LA GRANDE, tn., Cuba (16:C-2)
SAHARA, desert, Africa (3:T-5; 30:C-3)..... 800,000
SAIGON, city, Fr. Indo-China (2:C-6; 29:M-7)... 100,000
SAIMA LAKE, Finland (23:G-3)
SAINT ALBANS, tn., Vt. (8:A-4)..... 8,020
SAINT AMBROSE, isl., Chile (19:C-5)
SAINT ANDREWS, isl., Cen. Amer. (16:B-4)
SAINT ANNS BAY, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (18:E-1)..... 1,700
SAINT ANTHONY, tn., Idaho (13:C-3)..... 2,778
SAINT AUGUSTINE, tn., Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3).. 12,111
SAINT BRIEUC, city, France (25:C-1)..... 14,700
SAINT CHARLES, tn., Mo. (7:H-3; 12:C-3).... 10,491
SAINT CHRISTOPHER (St. Kitts), isl., West Indies (16:G-3)..... 38,214
SAINT CHRISTOPHER BAY, Panama (18:D-3)
SAINT CLAIR, LAKE, U. S. and Canada (7:K-2)
SAINT CLOUD, city, Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1).... 21,000
SAINT CROIX, isl., West Indies (16:F-3)
SAINT CROIX, riv., Me. and Canada (7:M-1; 8: G-3)
SAINT CROIZ, riv., Minn. and Wis. (12:C-1)
SAINT CRUZ, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
SAINT DAVIDS HEAD, Wales (22:C-6)
SAINTE GENEVIEVE, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 2,662
SAINT ELIAS, MT., Alaska (1:E-3; 5:L-3)
SAINT ELIAS RANGE, mts., Canada (5:M-3)
SAINTE MARIE, CAPE, Madagascar, Africa (3: X-8; 30:H-8)
SAINT ETIENNE, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2) 193,737
SAINT FELIX, isl., Chile (19:B-5)
SAINT FRANCIS, tn., Me. (8:E-1)..... 1,367
SAINT GALLEN, city, Switzerland (25:F-2)..... 71,000
SAINT GEORGE, isl., Alaska (5:D-4)..... 138
SAINT GEORGE, tn., Australia (31:H-5)..... 1,505
SAINT GEORGE, tn., Newfoundland (4:K-6).... 871
SAINT GEORGE, tn., Rumania (26:H-3)
SAINT GEORGE, tn., Grenada, West Indies (16: G-5)..... 6,060

SAINT GEORGE, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 1,659
SAINT GEORGE, tn., Utah (6:C-3; 13:C-4) 2,434
SAINT GEORGE, GULF OF, Argentina (3:P-10; 19:D-7)
SAINT GEORGE RANGE, mts., Australia (31:D-3)
SAINT GEORGE'S CHANNEL, Ireland and Wales (20:D-3; 22:C-6)
SAINT HELENA, isl., Africa (3:T-8; 30:C-7) 3,747
SAINT HELENA BAY, Africa (30:E-9)
SAINT HELENS, MT., Wash. (6:B-1)
SAINT IGNACE, tn., Mich. (12:D-1) 2,109
SAINT ISABEL, tn., Mexico (18:A-1)
SAINT JALO, isl., Cape Verde Isls., Africa (30:A-4)
SAINT JOHANN, tn., Austria (24:E-5)
SAINT JOHN, tn., Antigua, West Indies (16:G-3) 7,021
SAINT JOHN, city, Canada (1:N-5; 4:J-6) 47,514
SAINT JOHN, tn., Me. (8:F-1) 569
SAINT JOHN, isl., West Indies (16:F-3)
SAINT JOHN, riv., Me. and Canada (7:M-1; 8:G-2)
SAINT JOHNS, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:D-5) 1,300
SAINT JOHNS, tn., Oregon (13:A-2)
SAINT JOHN'S, cap. Newfoundland (1:O-5; 3:Q-3; 4:K-6) 43,176
SAINT JOHNS, riv., Fla. (7:K-4; 11:F-3)
SAINT JOHNSBURY, tn., Vt. (8:C-4) 7,920
SAINT JOSEPH, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
SAINT JOSEPH, tn., Mich. (12:D-2) 8,349
SAINT JOSEPH, city, Mo. (7:G-3; 12:C-3) 80,935
SAINT KITTS, see **SAINT CHRISTOPHER**
SAINT LAWRENCE, isl., Alaska (1:B-3; 5:D-3; 29:U-2)
SAINT LAWRENCE, riv., U. S. and Canada (1:N-5; 3:P-3; 4:J-6; 7:M-1; 9:D-1)
SAINT LAWRENCE, GULF OF, Canada (1:N-5; 4:J-6)
SAINT LOUIS, city, Mo. (1:K-6; 3:N-4; 7:H-3; 11:E-1; 12:C-3) 821,960
SAINT LOUIS, cap. Senegal, Africa (3:T-5; 30:B-4) 23,300
SAINT LUCIA, isl., West Indies (16:G-4) 56,917
SAINT MALO, city, France (25:C-1) 19,725
SAINT MARTIN, isl., West Indies (16:G-3)
SAINT MARYS, tn., Tasmania, Australia (31:H-8) 1,105
SAINT MARYS, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 732
SAINT MARYS, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 7,433
SAINT MARYS, riv., Canada (7:J-1; 12:E-1)
SAINT MARYS, riv., Ga. (7:K-4)
SAINT MATTHEW, isl., Alaska (5:C-3)
SAINT MICHAEL, tn., Alaska (1:C-3; 2:J-2; 5:F-3) 371
SAINT MICHAEL, tn., Austria (24:F-5) 2,287
SAINT MICHAELS, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 1,308
SAINT MICHEL, tn., Finland (21:G-2; 23:G-3; 27:E-3) 4,670
SAINT NAZAIRE, city, France (20:D-4; 25:C-2) 38,410
SAINT PAUL, cap. Minn. (1:K-5; 3:N-3; 4:F-6; 7:H-1; 12:C-2) 271,606
SAINT PAUL, isl., Alaska (5:D-4) 212
SAINT PAUL, isl., Indian Oc. (3:Z-9)
SAINT PETER, tn., Minn. (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 4,811
SAINT PETERS, tn., Canada (4:K-7) 1,034
SAINT PETERSBURG, Russia, see **LENINGRAD**
SAINT PETERSBURG, city, Fla. (11:F-3) 40,425
SAINT PIERRE, city, Martinique, West Indies (16:G-4) 26,100
SAINT POLTEN, city, Austria (24:F-4) 31,690
SAINT QUENTIN, city, France (20:E-4) 48,525
SAINT REGIS FALLS, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1)
SAINT THOMAS, city, Canada (4:G-7) 15,430
SAINT THOMAS, isl., Africa (30:D-5)
SAINT THOMAS, isl., West Indies (16:F-3) 8,826
SAINT VINCENT, isl., Africa (30:A-4)
SAINT VINCENT, isl., West Indies (16:G-4; 19:D-1) 51,426
SAINT VINCENT, CAPE, Portugal (20:D-5; 25:A-4)
SAIS, anc. tn., Egypt (AM:F-3)
SAISSANSK, tn., Siberia (28:K-4)
SAKHALIN, isl., Siberia (2:E-3; 29:Q-4) 221,243
SAKR, tn., Arabia (28:G-7)
SALA, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 7,765
SALAMA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2) 7,150
SALAMA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
SALAMANCA, city, Mexico (17:E-4) 14,201
SALAMANCA, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3) 36,350
SALAMANCA, tn., N. Y. (9:B-2) 9,577
SALAMIS, anc. isl., Greece (AM:D-2 6,600
SALAMIS, anc. tn., Cyprus (AM:F-2)
SALCHAKET, tn., Alaska (5:K-2)
SALE, tn., Australia (31:H-7) 3,405
SALEM, city, India (28:J-7) 52,255
SALEM, city, Mass. (8:D-6) 43,353
SALEM, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 2,250
SALEM, cap. Oregon (6:A-2; 13:A-3) 26,266
SALEM, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,115
SALEM, tn., Va. (11:F-1) 4,833
SALERNO, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-3) 63,106
SALE TROU, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3)
SALFORD, city, England (22:E-5) 241,500
SALIANY, tn., Azerbaijan, Asia (27:J-8)
SALIDA, tn., Colo. (6:E-3; 13:D-4) 5,065
SALIHLI, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
SALINA, city, Kans. (6:F-3; 12:B-3) 20,155
SALINA CRUZ, tn., Mexico (17:G-5) 6,230
SALINAS, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 10,263
SALINAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-4) 1,400
SALINAS, PT., Puerto Rico (15:E-4)
SALINAS AND ELENA BAY, Costa Rica (18:B-3)
SALINAS BAY, Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
SALIS, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
SALISBURY, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 10,997
SALISBURY, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:F-1) 16,951
SALISBURY, city, England (22:F-6) 16,989
SALISBURY, cap. Rhodesia, Africa (30:G-7) 3,905
SALISBURY, isl., Canada (4:H-3)
SALISBURY SOUND, Alaska (5:M-4)
SALMON, tn., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:C-2) 1,371
SALMON, riv., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2)
SALONA, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
SALONAE, anc. tn., Illyricum (AM:C-1)
SALONIKA, city, Greece (21:G-4; 26:E-5) 236,524
SALONIKA, GULF OF, Greece (26:E-5)
SALONTA, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
SALT, riv., Ariz. (13:C-5)
SALTEN FIORD, Norway (23:D-2)
SALTILLO, city, Mexico (17:E-3) 36,890
SALT LAKE CITY, cap. Utah (1:H-5; 6:C-2; 13:C-3) 140,267
SALTO, city, Uruguay (19:E-6) 30,000
SALTON SEA, Calif. (13:B-5)
SALT PONDS, region, Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
SALTSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 1,035
SALUD, tn., Panama (18:D-3)
SALVATIERRA, city, Mexico (17:E-4) 10,521
SALZBERGEN, tn., Germany (24:B-2)
SALZBURG, city, Austria (24:E-5) 36,000
SAMAKOV, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-4)
SAMAL, isl., P. I. (32:E-7)
SAMANA, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
SAMANA, BAHIA DE, bay, West Indies (16:E-3)
SAMA PT., Cuba (16:D-2)
SAMAR, isl., P. I. (29:O 7; 32:E-4)
SAMARA, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-5) 146,090
SAMARANG, tn., Java, East Indies (29:M-9)
SAMARINDA, tn., Borneo, East Indies (29:N-9). 5,000
SAMARKAND, city, Turkestan, Asia (3:Y-4; 28:H-5) 58,123
SAMAROVSK, city, Siberia (21:L-2)
SAMBAS, tn., Borneo, East Indies (29:M-8)
SAMBOR, city, Poland (24:K-4) 17,200
SAMBOR, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
SAMLU, riv., Panama (18:D-4)
SAMOA, isls., Pacific Oc. (2:H-7) 43,726
SAMOS, isl., Greece (26:G-7) 70,497
SAMOTHRACE, isl., Turkey (26:F-5)
SAN AGUSTIN, CAPE, P. I. (32:F-7)
SAN ANA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
SAN ANDRES TUXTLA, tn., Mexico (17:G-4) .. 9,300
SAN ANGELO, city, Tex. (6:F-4; 10:B-2; 17:E-1) 25,308
SAN ANTONIA, isl., Africa (30:A-4)
SAN ANTONIO, city, Tex. (1:K-7; 6:F-5; 10:C-3; 17:F-2) 231,532
SAN ANTONIO, tn., Mexico (17:D-2) 1,000
SAN ANTONIO, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 290
SAN ANTONIO, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
SAN ANTONIO, CAPE, Cuba (16:A-2)
SAN ANTONIO BAY, P. I. (32:A-6)
SAN AUGUSTINE, tn, Tex (10:D-2) 1,247
SAN BARTOLO, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
SAN BENITO, tn., Mexico (18:A-2)
SAN BENITO, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 10,753
SAN BERNARDINO, city, Calif. (6:B-4; 13:B-5). 37,481
SAN BERNARDINO MTS., Calif. (6:B-4; 13:B-5)
SAN BLAS, tn., Mexico (2:M-5; 17:C-2) 1,900
SAN BLAS, CAPE, Fla. (7:J-5)
SAN BLAS, GULF OF, Panama (18:D-3)
SAN BLAS PT., Panama (18:D-3)
SAN CARLOS, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5)
SAN CARLOS, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 35,790
SAN CARLOS, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
SAN CARLOS, tn., Panama (18:D-3) 2,530
SANCHEZ, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
SAN CRISTOBAL, city, Mexico (18:A-1) 13,576
SAN CRISTOBAL, city, Venezuela (19:C-2) 16,000
SAN CRISTOBAL BAY, Mexico (17:B-2)
SANCTI SPIRITUS, city, Cuba (16:B-2) 23,700
SANDA, isl., Orkney Isls., Scotland (22:E-2) 6,000
SANDAKAN, city, Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8; 32:B-8) 11,940
SANDAKAN HARBOR, East Indies (32:B-8)
SANDALWOOD, isl., East Indies (31:C-1)

SANDEID, tn., Norway (23:C-4)
SAN DIEGO, city, Calif. (1:H-6; 2:M-4; 6:B-4; 13:B-5) 147,995
SAN DIEGO, tn., Tex. (10:C-3) 3,554
SANDPOINT, tn., Idaho (13:B-2) 3,290
SAND SPRINGS, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 6,674
SANDUSKY, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2) 24,622
SANDWICH, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 731
SANDY BAY, Honduras (18:C-2)
SANDY CAPE, Australia (31:J-4)
SANDY DESERT, Australia (31:E-3)
SANDY ISL., Australia (31:C-2)
SANDY ISLS., Australia (31:K-3)
SANDY LAKE, Canada (4:F-5)
SAN ESTEBAN, tn., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
SAN EUGENIA PT., Mexico (17:B-2)
SAN FELIPE, tn., Guatemala (17:H-5)
SAN FELIPE KEYS, isls., West Indies (16:A-2)
SAN FERNANDO, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 19,881
SAN FERNANDO, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 20,622
SAN FERNANDO, tn., Mexico (17:B-2) 1,250
SAN FERNANDO, tn., Mexico (17:J-4)
SANFORD, tn., Fla. (7:K-5; 11:F-3) 10,100
SANFORD, city, Me. (8:D-5) 13,392
SANFORD, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 4,253
SANFORD, MT., Alaska (5:L-3)
SAN FRANCISCO, city, Calif. (1:G-6; 2:L-4; 6:A-3; 13:A-4) 634,394
SAN FRANCISCO, riv., Brazil (19:F-4)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAPE, Ecuador (19:B-2)
SAN FRANCISCO BAY, Calif. (13:A-4)
SAN GAVINO, tn., Sardinia (25:F-4) 3,150
SAN GERMAN, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3) 5,039
SAN GERONIMO, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
SAN GERTRUDIS, tn., Mexico (17:B-2)
SAN GOLOYA, tn., Honduras (18:C-1)
SAN HILARIO, tn., Mexico (17:C-3)
SAN HIPOLITO PT., Mexico (17:B-2)
SAN IGNACIO, tn., Mexico (17:B-2)
SAN ILDEFONSO, CAPE, P. I. (32:D-2)
SAN ISABEL, tn., Guatemala (18:B-1)
SAN ISABEL, riv., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
SAN ISIDRO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 9,960
SAN ISIDRO, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
SAN JERONIMO, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SAN JOAQUIN, riv., Calif. (6:B-3; 13:A-4)
SAN JOSE, city, Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4) 57,651
SAN JOSE, cap. Costa Rica (1:L-9; 16:A-5; 18:C-3; 19:B-1) 62,637
SAN JOSE, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
SAN JOSE, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SAN JOSE, tn., Mexico (17:C-3)
SAN JOSE, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
SAN JOSE, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
SAN JOSE, tn., Panay, P. I. (32:C-5)
SAN JOSE DEL CABO, tn., Mexico (17:C-3) 3,500
SAN JUAN, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
SAN JUAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 11,919
SAN JUAN, tn., Mexico (17:E-3) 630
SAN JUAN, cap. Puerto Rico (1:N-8; 3:P-5; 15:E-2; 16:F-3) 71,443
SAN JUAN, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
SAN JUAN, riv., Utah (13:D-4)
SAN JUAN, CAPE, Puerto Rico (15:G-2)
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, city, Mexico (17:G-5; 18:A-1) 14,400
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3) 2,020
SAN JUAN DEL RIO, tn., Mexico (17:F-4)
SAN JUAN DEL SUR, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-3)
SAN JUAN EVANGELISTA, tn., Mexico (17:G-4) 2,380
SAN JUAN MTS., Colo. (13:D-4)
SANKURU, riv., Africa (30:F-6)
SAN LORENZO, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
SAN LORENZO, tn., Panama (18:C-3)
SAN LORENZO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)
SAN LORENZO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-3)
SAN LUCAS, CAPE, Mexico (1:H-7; 17:C-3)
SAN LUIS, tn., Cuba (16:D-2) 5,546
SAN LUIS, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SAN LUIS, tn., Mexico (17:B-3)
SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ, city, Mexico (17:F-4) ... 10,408
SAN LUIS OBISPO, tn., Calif. (6:B-3; 13:A-4) .. 8,276
SAN LUIS PARK, Colo. (6:E-3)
SAN LUIS POTOSI, city, Mexico (1:K-7; 17:E-3) 68,000
SAN MANICA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
SAN MARCOS, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SAN MARCOS, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 5,134
SAN MARIA, vol., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SAN MARIA DEL REAL, tn., Honduras (18:C-2)
SAN MARINO, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-3) 12,952
SAN MATEO, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 13,444
SAN MATEO, tn., Mexico (18:A-1)
SAN MATIAS, GULF, Argentina (19:D-7)
SAN MIGUEL, tn., Guatemala (18:B-1)
SAN MIGUEL, city, Salvador (18:B-2) 34,200
SAN MIGUEL BAY, Panama (18:D-3)
SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 10,200
SAN MIGUEL ISL. (Rey Isl.), Panama (18:D-3)
SAN MIGUELITO, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
SAN MIGUIL ISLS., P. I. (32:B-7)
SANNAK ISLS., Alaska (5:F-5)
SAN NARCISO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:B-3) 8,785
SAN NEGRIL PT., West Indies (16:C-3)
SAN NICOLAS, tn., Mexico (17:H-5)
SAN PABLO BAY, P. I. (32:B-5)
SAN PASCUAL, tn., P. I. (32:D-4) 1,994
SAN PEDRO, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SAN PEDRO, tn., Mexico (17:D-1) 109
SAN PEDRO, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
SAN PEDRO, tn., Mexico (17:E-2) 1,803
SAN PEDRO, city, Mexico (17:E-2) 13,300
SAN PEDRO JUNCTION, tn., Mexico (17:D-1)
SAN PEDRO SOLOMA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-1)
SAN QUENTIN, tn., Mexico (17:B-1) 108
SAN RAFAEL, tn., Calif. (13:A-4) 8,022
SAN RAFAEL, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-3)
SAN RAMON, tn., Mexico (17:B-1)
SAN REMO, city, Italy (25:F-3) 23,220
SAN ROQUE, CAPE, Brazil (19:G-3)
SAN SABA, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,240
SAN SALVADOR, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
SAN SALVADOR, cap. El Salvador (1:K-8; 18:B-2) 89,066
SAN SALVADOR, isl., West Indies (16:D-1)
SAN SEBASTIAN, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2) 2,624
SAN SEBASTIAN, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:C-3) . 58,100
SANTA ANA, city, Calif. (6:B-4; 13:B-5) 30,322
SANTA ANA, city, Salvador (18:B-2) 71,600
SANTA BARBARA, city, Calif. (6:B-4; 13:A-5) . 33,613
SANTA BARBARA, tn. Honduras (18:B-2)
SANTA BARBARA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2) 6,225
SANTA BARBARA, tn., Venezuela (16:E-5)
SANTA BARBARA, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
SANTA BARBARA ISLS., Calif. (1:H-6; 6:B-4; 13:A-5)
SANTA CLARA, tn., Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4) 6,302
SANTA CLARA, city, Cuba (16:B-2) 21,800
SANTA CRUZ, city, Argentina (19:D-7) 10,917
SANTA CRUZ, city, Bolivia (19:D-4) 20,000
SANTA CRUZ, city, Calif. (6:B-3; 13:A-4) 14,395
SANTA CRUZ, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3)
SANTA CRUZ, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:B-3) 14,161
SANTA CRUZ, tn., Spain (25:C-4)
SANTA CRUZ DE BRAVO, tn., Mexico (17:J-4) 2,300
SANTA CRUZ ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:G-7) 10,917
SANTA ELENA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
SANTA FE, cap. N. Mex. (1:J-6; 2:N-4; 6:E-3; 10:A-1; 13:D-4) 10,884
SANTA INES, isl., Chile (19:C-8)
SANTA ISABEL, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
SANTA ISABEL, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3)
SANTA LUCIA, isl., Venezuela (19:E-1)
SANTA LUCRECIA, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
SANTA MARGARITA, isl., Mexico (17:B-3)
SANTA MARIA, city, Brazil (19:F-3) 11,310
SANTA MARIA, tn., Mexico (17:B-2)
SANTA MARIA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
SANTA MARTA, tn., Colombia (16:D-5) 8,509
SANTA MONICA, city, Calif. (13:B-5) 37,146
SANTANA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
SANTANDER, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3) 69,000
SANTAREM, tn., Brazil (19:E-3) 8,910
SANTAREM, tn., Portugal (25:A-4) 8,851
SANTA RITA, tn., Guatemala (18:B-1)
SANTA RITA, tn., N. Mex. (13:D-5) 7,258
SANTA RITA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-3)
SANTA ROSA, tn., Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4) 10,636
SANTA ROSA, city, Honduras (18:B-2) 10,609
SANTA ROSA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-2)
SANTA ROSALIA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2) 4,760
SANTEE, riv., S. C. (7:K-4; 11:G-2)
SANTIAGO, cap. Chile (3:O-9; 19:C-6) 739,492
SANTIAGO, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
SANTIAGO, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
SANTIAGO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 5,487
SANTIAGO, tn., Mexico (17:C-3) 540
SANTIAGO, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:A-3) 26,710
SANTIAGO, MT., Panama (18:D-3)
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, city, Cuba (1:M-8; 16:C-3) 48,500
SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA, city, Panama (18:D-3) 13,271
SANTI QUARANTA, tn., Albania (26:C-5)
SANTO DOMINGO, tn., Costa Rica, (18:C-3) ... 2,700
SANTO DOMINGO, repub., see **DOMINICAN REPUB.**
SANTO DOMINGO, see **CIUDAD TRUJILLO**
SANTOS, city, Brazil (3:Q-8; 19:F-5) 86,310
SANTOS, tn., Panama (18:D-4)
SANTURCE, tn., Puerto Rico (15:E-1)
SAN UBALDO, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
SAN VALENTIN, MT., Chile (19:C-7)
SAN VICENTE, city, Salvador (18:B-2) 31,200

SAO ANTONIO, tn., Brazil (19:D-3)
SAONE, riv., France (25:E-2)
SAO PAULO, city, Brazil (3:Q-8; 19:F-5)..... 579,033
SAO SALVADOR (Bahia), city, Brazil (3:R-7; 19:G-4)..... 230,000
SAPPORO, city, Japan (29:P-4)..... 102,581
SAPTANG ISL., P. I. (32:D-0)
SAPULPA, city, Okla. (10:C-1)..... 10,533
SARA, city, Panay, P. I. (32:D-5)..... 26,918
SARAGOSSA, tn., Panama (14:A-1)
SARAGOSSA, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:C-3)..... 153,570
SARAJEVO, city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:C-4) 78,173
SARAKHS, tn., Persia (28:H-5)
SARANAC LAKE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-1)..... 8,020
SARANAC LAKES, N. Y. (9:D-1)
SARANGANI BAY, P. I. (32:E-8)
SARANGANI ISLS., P. I. (32:E-8)
SARANSK, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-5)..... 13,000
SARAPUL, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-4)..... 21,400
SARASOTA, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 8,398
SARATOF, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:J-5)..... 215,369
SARATOGA SPRINGS, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:E-2)..... 13,169
SARAWAK, region, Borneo, East Indies (29:N-8)
SARDES, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
SARDICA, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:D-1)
SARDINAL, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
SARDINIA, isl., Italy (20:E-4; 25:E-3; 28:B-4; 30:D-1; AM:A-1)..... 955,303
SARDIS, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 1,298
SARDIS, anc. tn., Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
SAREMBEY, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
SAREPTA, tn., Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-6)..... 7,000
SARGASSO SEA (2:D-4)
SARGENT, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 834
SARNA, tn., Sweden (23:D-3)..... 1,800
SARNI, tn., Poland (24:M-3)
SARNIA, city, Canada (4:G-7)..... 18,191
SARSPARILLA LAGOON, Honduras (18:B-2)
SARTORO, isl., Norway (23:B-3)
SASCHIYEISK, tn., Siberia (29:Q-2)
SASKATCHEWAN, prov., Canada (4:E-5)..... 921,785
SASKATOON, city, Canada (4:E-5)..... 43,291
SASLAVL, tn., Russia (27:E-5)
SASSARI, city, Sardinia (20:E-4; 25:F-3)..... 43,800
SASSNITZ, tn., Germany (24:F-1)..... 2,500
SASYK LAKE, Rumania (26:H-3)
SATENEJA, tn., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
SATORALJA UJHELY, tn., Hungary (24:J-4)
SAUCE, tn., Salvador (18:B-2)
SAUCEDA, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)
SAUGERTIES, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 4,060
SAUK RAPIDS, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 2,656
SAULT SAINTE MARIE, city, Canada (4:G-6; 7:J-1; 12:D-1)..... 23,082
SAVANILLA, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
SAVANNAH, city, Ga. (1:M-6; 3:O-4; 7:K-4; 11:F-2)..... 85,024
SAVANNAH, tn., Mo. (12:C-2)..... 1,888
SAVANNAH, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 1,129
SAVANNAH, riv., Ga. (7:K-4; 11:F-2)
SAVANNA LA MAR, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (16:C-3; 18:D-1)..... 3,487
SAVE, riv., Europe (20:F-4; 26:B-3)
SAVNIK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
SAVONA, city, Italy (25:E-2)..... 50,602
SAVU ISLS., East Indies (31:C-2)
SAVUS, riv., anc. Pannonia (AM:C-0)
SAWA, tn., Arabia (28:F-7)
SAWANUKTO, riv., Alaska (5:J-1)
SAYRE, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 7,902
SAYULA, tn., Mexico (17:D-4)..... 8,124
SAYVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:E-3)..... 1,970
SCAMMON BAY, Alaska (5:E-3)
SCARBOROUGH, city, England (22:F-4)..... 37,210
SCARBOROUGH, tn., Tobago, West Indies (16:G-5)..... 2,025
SCARPANTO, isl., Turkey (26:G-8)
SCHELLBOURNE, tn., Nev. (6:C-3)
SCHEMNITZ, city, Czechoslovakia (20:F-4)..... 16,410
SCHEMO, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
SCHENECTADY, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:D-2)..... 95,692
SCHIEVELBEIN, tn., Germany (24:G-2)..... 20,000
SCHLESWIG, city, Germany (23:C-5; 24:C-1)... 19,025
SCHLUSSELBURG, tn., Russia (21:H-3)..... 5,310
SCHMERINKA, tn., Russia (26:G-1)
SCHNEIDEMUHL, city, Germany (24:F-2)..... 32,750
SCHOHARIE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 827
SCHONLANKE, tn., Germany (24:F-2)
SCHUYLER, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 2,588
SCHUYLERVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2)..... 1,411
SCHUYLKILL, riv., Pa. (9:D-3)
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 6,514
SCHWARZACH, tn., Austria (24:E-5)
SCHWERIN, city, Germany (24:D-2)..... 45,460
SCIO, tn., Greece (26:F-6)
SCORESBY LAND, region, Greenland (1:R-2)
SCORESBY SOUND, Greenland (1:S-2)
SCOTLAND, div., Great Britain (20:D-3; 22).....4,896,600
SCOTLAND, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2)..... 1,163
SCOTT, tn., Kans. (12:A-3)..... 1,544
SCOTTSBLUFF, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2)..... 8,465
SCRANTON, city, Pa. (7:L-2; 9:D-3)..... 143,433
SCUTARI (Skutari), city, Albania (20:F-4; 26:C-4) 23,810
SCYLACIUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-3)
SDOLBUNOW, tn., Poland (24:L-3)
SEAFORD, tn., Del. (9:D-4)..... 2,468
SEAL CAYS, isls., Honduras (18:C-1)
SEAL ISLS., Alaska (5:F-4)
SEA RANGE, mts., Australia (31:E-3)
SEARCHLIGHT, tn., Nev. (13:B-4)
SEARCY, tn., Ark. (10:D-1)..... 3,387
SEATTLE, city, Wash. (1:G-5; 2:M-3; 6:A-1; 13:A-2)..... 365,583
SEBAGO LAKE, Me. (8:D-5)
SEBEC LAKE, Me. (8:E-3)
SEBENICO, tn., Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:A-4).... 1,130
SEBOOIS LAKE, Me., (8:F-3)
SECAS ISLS., Panama (18:C-4)
SEDALIA, city, Mo. (7:G-3; 12:C-3)..... 20,806
SEDAN, city, France (25:E-1)..... 16,300
SEDEVA, tn., Lithuania (23:F-4)
SEEH, tn., Germany (24:D-2)..... 3,015
SEGO, LAKE, Russia (27:F-3)
SEGOVIA, city, Spain (25:B-3)..... 15,673
SEGOVIA (Wanks), riv., Cen. Amer. (16:A-4; 18:C-2)
SEGUAM, isl., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
SEGUAM PASS, str., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
SEGUIN, tn., Tex. (10:C-3)..... 5,225
SEIBA PT., Mexico (17:H-4)
SEID ALI FAKU, tn., Rumania (26:G-4)
SEINE, riv., France (20:E-4; 25:D-1)
SEL, tn., Norway (23:D-3)..... 2,300
SELBY, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-1)..... 548
SELDOVIA, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
SELENGINSK, tn., Siberia (29:N-3)..... 1,215
SELEVAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
SELFIJE, tn., Greece (26:E-5)
SELKIRK, tn., Canada (4:F-5)..... 2,992
SELKIRK, tn., Scotland (22:E-4)..... 5,575
SELMA, city, Ala. (7:H-4; 11:E-2)..... 18,012
SELWYN RANGE, mts., Australia (31:G-4)
SELZTHAL, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
SEMICHI ISLS., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
SEMIDI ISLS., Alaska (5:G-4)
SEMIPALATINSK, city, Siberia (28:K-3)..... 32,015
SEMIRARA, isl., P. I. (32:C-5)
SEMISOPOCHNOI, isl., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
SEMMUR, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30:C-3)
SENATOBIA, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 1,264
SENDAI, city, Japan (29:Q-5)..... 118,991
SENECA FALLS, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 6,443
SENECA LAKE, N. Y. (9:C-2)
SENEGAL, col., Fr. W. Africa (30:B-4).....1,318,287
SENEGAL, riv., Africa (30:B-4)
SENJEN, isl., Norway (23:E-2)
SENNAR, tn., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Africa (30:G-4)..... 6,014
SENS, city, France (25:D-1)..... 15,875
SENSENTI, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
SEOUL, cap. Chosen (2:D-4; 29:O-5)..... 302,711
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, Calif. (13:B-4)
SERDOBAL, tn., Finland (23:H-3)
SERDZE, CAPE, Asia (5:D-2)
SERES, city, Greece (21:G-4; 26:E-5)..... 14,500
SERETH, riv., Rumania (26:G-2)
SERGIOPOL, tn., Siberia (28:J-4)
SERPENTS MOUTH, str., Venezuela and Trinidad (16:G-5)
SERPUKHOV, city, Russia (21:H-3)..... 25,028
SERRANILLA BANK, reef, Cen. Amer. (18:D-2)
SERULESCI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
SETUBAL, city, Portugal (20:D-5; 25:A-4)..... 37,150
SEVASTOPOL, city, Crimea, Russia (21:H-4; 27:F-7)..... 74,703
SEVEN RIVERS, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4)
SEVERN, riv., England (22:E-5)
SEVIER LAKE, Utah (6:C-3; 13:C-4)
SEVILLE, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4)..... 216,511
SEWARD, tn., Alaska (5:J-4)..... 652
SEWARD PEN., Alaska (5:F-2)
SEYCHELLES ISLS., Africa (3:X-7)..... 27,238
SEYMOUR, tn., Ind. (12:D-3)..... 7,508
SEYMOUR, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 2,626
SHAFTSBURY, tn., Vt. (8:A-6)..... 1,631
SHAGOLUK, tn., Alaska (5:G-3)..... 130
SHAKAN, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)..... 23
SHAKLOLLK, tn., Alaska (5:G-2)..... 73
SHAKRA, tn., Arabia (28:F-6)..... 6,022
SHAMAN, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
SHAMOKIN, city, Pa. (9:C-3)..... 20,274
SHANGHAI, city, China (2:D-4; 29:O-5).....2,677,100
SHANNON, riv., Ireland (22:B-5)

SHAOHING, tn., China (29:O-5)
SHARA, riv., Poland (24:L-2)
SHARK BAY, Australia (31:A-5)
SHARON, city, Pa. (9:A-3) 25,908
SHASTA, MT., Calif. (1:G-5; 6:B-2; 13:A-3)
SHAVLI, city, Lithuania (21:G-3; 23:F-4) 16,027
SHAWNEE, city, Okla. (10:C-1) 23,283
SHEBOYGAN, city, Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2) 39,251
SHEENJEK, riv., Alaska (5:K-2)
SHEFFIELD, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 6,221
SHEFFIELD city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-5) 515,440
SHEHER, tn., Arabia (28:G-7)
SHELBY, tn., Mont. (6:C-1) 2,004
SHELBY, tn, N. C. (11:F-1) 10,789
SHELBYVILLE, tn., Ind. (12:D-3) 10,618
SHELBYVILLE, tn., Ky. (12:D-3) 4,033
SHELBYVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 5,010
SHELDON, tn., Iowa (12:B-2) 3,320
SHELDON, tn.. Vt. (8:B-4) 1,563
SHELIKOF STR., Alaska (5:H-4)
SHELTON, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
SHEMAKHA, city, Azerbaijan, Asia (27:J-7) 22,000
SHENANDOAH, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 6,502
SHENANDOAH, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 21,782
SHENKURSK, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:H-3)
SHERBURNE, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 1,077
SHERIDAN, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3) 8,536
SHERMAN, city, Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2) 15,712
SHETLAND ISLS., Scotland (20:D-2; 22:F-1) ... 22,600
SHEYENNE, riv., N. Dak. (6:F-1)
SHIBAM, tn., Arabia (28:F-7)
SHIGANSK, tn., Siberia (29:N-2)
SHIGATZE, tn., Tibet (28:K-6)
SHIKARPUR, city, Baluchistan, Asia (28:H-6) ... 55,549
SHIKOKU, isl., Japan (29:P-5)
SHIPKA PASS, Bulgaria (26:F-4)
SHIPPENSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 4,345
SHIRAZ, city, Persia (28:G-6) 50,000
SHISDRA, tn., Russia (27:F-5)
SHITOMIR, tn., Russia (21:G-3)
SHIUCHOW, tn., China (29:N-6)
SHLOLE, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
SHOLAPUR, city, India (28:J-7) 119,590
SHOSHONE, tn., Idaho (6:C-2; 13:C-3) 1,211
SHOSHONE FALLS, Idaho (13:C-3)
SHOSLI, tn., Lithuania (23:F-4)
SHPOLA, tn., Russia (27:F-6)
SHREVEPORT, city, La. (7:G-4; 10:D-2; 17:G-1) 76,655
SHREWSBURY, city, England (22:E-5) 31,006
SHUMAGIN ISLS., Alaska (1:D-4)
SHUMLA, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:G-4) 24,000
SHUNGNAK, tn., Alaska (5:H-2) 95
SHUNING, tn., China (29:N-5)
SHUSHA, city, Azerbaijan, Asia (27:J-8) 28,000
SHUSTER, city, Persia (28:G-5) 15,000
SHUYAK, isl., Alaska (5:J-4)
SIAM, kingdom, Asia (2:B-5; 29:M-7) 10,284,000
SIAM, GULF OF, Siam (29:M-8)
SIAN, city, China (29:M-5) 1,000,000
SIANGTAN, tn., China (29:N-6)
SIANGYANG, city, China (29:N-5) 40,014
SIARGAO, isl., P. I. (32:F-6)
SIATON, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-6) 13,213
SIBAY, isl., P. I. (32:C-5)
SIBERIA, country, Asia (1:A-3;2: A-2; 3:Z-2; 28:K-3) 17,000,000
SIBIU (Hermannstadt), city, Rumania (26:F-3) ... 31,000
SIBUCO BAY, P. I. (32:C-7)
SIBUGUEY BAY, P. I. (32:D-7)
SIBUTU, isl., P. I. (32:B-8)
SIBUYAN, isl., P. I. (32:D-4)
SIBUYAN, tn., Sibuyan, P. I. (32:D-4)
SICAMOUS JUNCTION, tn., Canada (4:C-5) ... 80
SICILY, isl., Italy (20:F-5; 25:G-4; 28:C-5; AM:B-2) 4,426,113
SICOGON BAY, P. I. (32:C-7)
SICSOLA, tn., Panama (18:C-3)
SIDBY, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
SIDNEY, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2) 3,306
SIDNEY, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 2,444
SIDNEY, city, Canada (4:K-6) 22,545
SIDRA, tn., Poland (24:K-2)
SIEDLCE, city, Poland (24:K-2) 34,122
SIEKOVAC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
SIEMREAP, tn., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-7)
SIENA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-3) 44,110
SIERADZ, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
SIERPE, tn., Poland (24:J-2)
SIERRA DE CAVEY, mts., Puerto Rico (15:E-3)
SIERRA DE GUADARRAMA, mts., Spain (25: C-3)
SIERRA DE LAS MINAS, mts., Guatemala (18: A-2)
SIERRA LEONE, Br. col. and protec., W. Africa (30:B-5) 1,541,311
SIERRA MADRE, mts., Mexico (1:J-7)
SIERRA MOJADA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2) 2,040
SIERRA MORENA, mts., Spain (20:D-5; 25: B-4)
SIERRA NEVADA, mts., Spain (20:D-5; 25:C-4)
SIERRA NEVADA, mts., U. S. (1:H-6 13:A-4)
SIERRA PACARAIMA, mts., S. Amer. (19:D-2)
SIERRA PARIMA, mts., S. Amer. (19:D-2)
SIEVSK, tn., Russia (27:F-5)
SIGHETULA, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
SIGRI, tn., Mitylene, Greece (26:F-6)
SIHUATANEJO, tn., Mexico (17:E-5)
SIKASO, tn., Fr. W. Africa (30:C-4) 7,011
SIKTACH, tn., Siberia (29:N-2)
SILAN, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)
SILAO, city, Mexico (17:E-4) 15,100
SILAY, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-5) 23,338
SILISTRA, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:G-3) 12,120
SILJAN LAKE, Sweden (23:D-3)
SILLEIN, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:H-4; 26:C-1)
SILVER CITY, tn., Idaho (13:B-3)
SILVER CITY, tn., N. Mex. (6:D-4; 13:D-5) 3,519
SILVERTON, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 1,301
SIMALUR, isl., East Indies (29:L-8)
SIMBIRSK, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:J-5) 73,000
SIMFEROPOL, tn., Russia (21:H-4; 27:F-6)
SIMIN HAN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
SIMKOE, tn., Russia (27:L-4)
SIMOJOKI, riv., Finland (23:G-2)
SINAJA, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
SINDANGAN BAY, P. I. (32:D-6)
SINDEN, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
SINES, tn., Portugal (25:A-4) 3,092
SINGAPORE, city, Malay Pen., Asia (2:C-6; 29:M-8) 590,577
SINGSAAS, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
SINING, tn., China (29:M-5)
SINKIANG, div., Chinese Repub. (28:K-4) 2,688,305
SINMINFU, tn., Manchuria (29:O-4)
SINOPE, tn., Tur key (28:E-4; AM:G-1) 9,806
SIOUX CITY, city, Iowa (4:F-8; 7:G-2; 12:B-2) 79,183
SIOUX FALLS, city, S. Dak. (7:G-2; 12:B-2) 33,362
SIOVATA, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
SIPALAY, riv., P. I. (32:D-6)
SIQUIJOR, isl., P. I. (32:D-6)
SIR EDWARD PELLOW GROUP, Isls., Australia (31:F-3)
SIRMIUM, anc. tn., Pannonia (AM:C-1)
SIR THOMAS, MT., Australia (31:E-5)
SIRUMA, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:D-3) 1,196
SISIN, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
SISSEK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
SISSETON, tn., S. Dak (12:B-1) 1,569
SISTERSVILLE, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1) 3,072
SITA, tn., Latvia (23:G-4)
SITIA, tn., Crete Greece (26:G-8)
SITKA, tn., Alaska (1:F-4; 2:K-3; 4:B-4; 5:N-4) 1,175
SITKALIDAK, isl., Alaska (5:J-4)
SITTEE, riv., Br. Honduras (18:B-1)
SIVAS, city, Turkey (21:H-5) 1,057,510
SIVERIC, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
SIZEBOLU, tn., Bulgaria (26:G-4)
SKADY, tn., Lithuania (23:F-4)
SKAGEN, tn., Denmark (23:C-4) 3,300
SKAGERRACK, bay, Norway and Sweden (20:E-3; 23:C-4)
SKAGESTOLSTINDERNE. MT., Norway (23: C-3)
SKAGWAY, tn., Alaska (1:F-4; 4:B-4; 5:N-4) .. 500
SKARSHISKO, tn., Poland (24:J-3)
SKAW, THE, inlet, Denmark (23:D-4)
SKEIRSTAD FIORD, Norway (23:E-2)
SKELLEFTEA, riv., Sweden (23:E-2)
SKIEN, city, Norway (23:C-4) 16,700
SKIERNIEWICE, tn., Poland (24:J-3) 9,879
SKIVE, tn., Denmark (23:C-4) 5,800
SKOLE, tn., Poland (24:K-4)
SKOPIN, city, Russia (27:G-5) 16,700
SKOPISHKI, tn., Lithuania (23:F-4)
SKOPLJE (Uskub), city, Yugoslavia (21:G-4; 26: D-4) 50,000
SKOWHEGAN, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 6,433
SKUTARI, see **SCUTARI**
SKUTARI, see **USKUDAR**
SKUTARI, LAKE, Albania (26:C-4)
SKYE, isl., Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-3) 11,301
SKYROS, isl., Greece (26:F-6)
SLATINA, tn., Rumania (26:F-3) 7,060
SLATOUST, tn., Russia (21:K-3; 27:L-4)
SLAVIANSK, city, Russia (21:H-4) 160,021
SLEEPERS, isls., Canada (4:G-4)
SLEETMUT, tn., Alaska (5:H-3)
SLIGO, city, Ireland (20:D-3; 22:B-4) 11,439
SLIVNO, city, Bulgaria (26:G-4) 28,600
SLOBOZIA, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
SLONIM, city, Poland (24:L-2) 16,212
SLUIN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
SLUTCH, riv., Poland (24:M-3)
SLUTSK, city, Russia (27:E-5) 16,800

SLYNE HEAD, Ireland (22:A-5)
SMARDIOSA, tn., Rumania (26:F-4)
SMEDEREVO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
SMETHPORT, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 1,733
SMITH BAY, Alaska (1:D-2; 5:H-1)
SMITH ISL., N. C. (11:G-2)
SMITHS FALLS, tn., Canada (4:H-7) 6,800
SMITH SOUND, Greenland (3:O-1)
SMITHVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 3,296
SMOKY HILL, riv., Kans. (6:F-3; 12:A-3)
SMOLEN ISL., Norway (23:C-3)
SMOLENSK, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-5) 78,090
SMYRNA, see **IZMIR**
SNAASEN VAND, lake, Norway (23:D-3)
SNAKE, riv., U. S. (1:H-5; 6:B-1; 13:B-3)
SNEDBJERG, tn., Denmark (23:C-4)
SNEHOETTEN, MT., Norway (23:C-3)
SNETTISHAM, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
SNOHOMISH, tn., Wash. (13:A-2) 2,688
SNOW HILL, tn., Md. (9:D-4) 1,604
SOBAT, riv., Africa (30:G-5)
SOBOW, tn., Poland (24:J-3)
SOCO, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:E-3)
SOCORRO, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4; 13:D-5) 2,058
SODANKYLA, tn., Finland (21:G-1; 23:G-2)
SODERHAMN, city, Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3) ... 11,617
SODERTALJE, city, Sweden (23:E-4) 14,700
SOFIA, cap. Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:E-4) 213,002
SOFIISK, tn., Siberia (29:P-3)
SOGNE FIORD, Norway (23:B-3)
SOHAR, tn., Arabia (28:G-6)
SOKAL, tn., Poland (24:L-3) 9,087
SOKIA, tn., Turkey (26:G-7)
SOKOLKA, tn., Poland (24:K-2) 7,698
SOKOTRA, isl., Africa (28:G-7; 30:J-4)
SOLEDAD, tn., Mexico (17:B-3) 1,535
SOLLEFTEA, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 2,600
SOLOLA, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
SOLOMON, riv., Kans. (6:F-3; 12:B-3)
SOLOMON ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:F-7; 31:K-1)
SOLON, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 852
SOLWAY FIRTH, England and Scotland (22:E-4)
SOMA, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
SOMALILAND, British and French (30:H-4, 5)
SOMBOR, city, Yugoslavia (26:C-3) 32,000
SOMBRERETE, tn., Mexico (17:D-3) 6,400
SOMERSET, tn., Australia (31:G-2)
SOMERSET, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 5,506
SOMERSET, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 4,395
SOMERSET, isl., Canada (3:N-2; 4:F-1)
SOMERSWORTH, tn., N. H. (8:D-5) 6,000
SOMERVILLE, city, Mass. (8:C-6) 103,908
SOMERVILLE, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 1,333
SOMINO, tn., Russia (27:G-4)
SOMMEN LAKE, Sweden (23:E-4)
SOMOVIT, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
SONDRIO, city, Italy (25:F-2) 10,000
SON FJELD, MT., Sweden (23:D-3)
SONSONATE, tn., Salvador (18:B-2)
SOO CANALS, Mich. and Canada (12:E-1)
SOPRON (Odenburg), tn., Austria (24:G-5)
SORAU, city, Germany (24:F-3) 15,989
SOREL, city, Canada (4:H-6) 10,320
SORIA, tn., Spain (25:C-3) 7,902
SORO, isl., Norway (23:F-1)
SORSELE, tn., Sweden (23:E-2) 4,070
SORSOGON, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:E-4) 17,059
SORTAVALA, tn., Finland (21:H-2; 27:F-3)
SOTINA, tn., Siberia (28:K-2)
SOUND, THE, Denmark (23:D-4)
SOURIS, riv., Canada and N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:A-1)
SOURLAKE, tn., Tex. (10:D-2) 3,054
SOUTH AMERICA, cont. (1:M-9; 3; 16; 19) .. 80,900,000
SOUTHAMPTON, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-6; 25:C-1) 169,900
SOUTHAMPTON, isl., Canada (1:L-3; 4:G-2)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, state, Australia (31:E-5) .. 495,160
SOUTH BELCHERS ISLS., Canada (4:G-5)
SOUTH BELLONA REEFS, Australia (31:K-4)
SOUTH BEND, city, Ind. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) 104,193
SOUTH BEND, tn., Wash. (13:A-2) 1,798
SOUTH BERWICK, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 2,650
SOUTH BOSTON, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 4,841
SOUTHBRIDGE, tn., Mass. (8:B-6) 14,264
SOUTH CAROLINA, state, U. S. (7:K-4; 11:F-2) .1,738,765
SOUTH CHINA SEA, Asia (2:C-6; 29:N-7; 32)
SOUTH DAKOTA, state, U. S. (6:F-2; 12:A-2; 13:E-3) 692,849
SOUTHEAST CAPE, Alaska (5:D-3)
SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE (26)
SOUTHEAST PT., Puerto Rico (15:Z-3)
SOUTHEAST PT., West Indies (16:D-3)
SOUTHERN ALPS, mts., New Zealand (31:M-8)
SOUTHERN CROSS, tn., Australia (31:B-6) 1,605
SOUTHERN STATES, U. S. (10; 11)
SOUTH FORK (of the Cheyenne), riv., Wyo. and S. Dak. (6:E-2; 12:A-2; 13:D-3)
SOUTH GEORGIA, isls., S. Amer. (3:R-10; 19:G-8)
SOUTH INDIAN LAKE, Canada (4:F-4)
SOUTH ISL., New Zealand (31:N-8) 512,656
SOUTH KVALO, lake, Norway (23:E-2)
SOUTH NORFOLK, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 7,857
SOUTH ORKNEY ISLS., S. Amer. (3:R-11)
SOUTH PASS, Wyo. (6:D-2)
SOUTH PLATTE, riv., Colo. and Nebr. (6:E-2; 12:A-2; 13:E-3)
SOUTHPORT, tn., Australia (31:E-2) 1,605
SOUTH PORTLAND, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 13,840
SOUTH SAINT PAUL, tn., Minn. (12:C-2) 10,009
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLS., S. Amer. (3:P-11)
SOUTH SHIELDS, city, England (22:F-4) 121,800
SOUTH TUBBATAHA, isl., P. I. (32:B-6)
SOUTH UIST, isl., Hebrides, Scotland (22:C-3)
SOUTHWEST AFRICA, Br. protec., Africa (3:V-8; 30:E-8) 258,905
SOUTHWEST CAPE, Alaska (5:D-3)
SOUTHWESTERN EUROPE (25)
SOUTHWEST KEY, isl., Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT, tn., Pa. (19:C-3) 6,058
SPAIN, kingdom, Europe (3:T-4; 20:D-4; 25:C-3) 22,601,753
SPALATO, city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 26:B-4) 25,340
SPANDAU, city, Germany (24:E-2) 95,490
SPANISH FORK, tn., Utah (6:D-2; 13:C-3) 3,727
SPANISH GUINEA, dist., Africa (30:E-5) 150,000
SPANISH PEAKS, mts., Colo. (6:E-3)
SPANISH TOWN, tn., Jamaica, West Indies (16:C-3; 18:E-1) 8,721
SPARKS, tn., Nev. (13:B-4) 4,508
SPARROWS POINT, tn., Md. (9:C-4) 4,049
SPARTA, tn., Greece (21:G-5; 26:E-7; AM:D-2) 4,000
SPARTA, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 2,211
SPARTA, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 4,949
SPARTANBURG, city, S. C. (7:K-4; 11:F-1) 28,723
SPASKII, tn., Russia (27:J-4)
SPEARFISH, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2) 1,577
SPENCER, tn., Iowa (12:B-2) 5,019
SPENCER, tn., Mass. (8:C-6) 6,272
SPENCER BAY, Australia (31:F-7)
SPEY, riv., Scotland (22:E-3)
SPEZIA, city, Italy (20:E-4; 25:F-2) 88,035
SPHAKIA, tn., Crete, Greece (26:F-8)
SPICER ISLS., Canada (4:H-2)
SPIELFELD, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
SPITTAL, tn., Austria (24:E-5)
SPITZBERGEN, see **SVALBARD**
SPOKANE, city, Wash. (1:H-5; 4:D-6; 6:B-1; 13:B-2) 115,514
SPOONER, tn., Alaska (5:F-2)
SPORADES, isls., Greece (26:G-7)
SPRAGUE, tn., Wash. (6:B-1) 639
SPRECKLESVILLE, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
SPRINGER, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-3) 957
SPRINGFIELD, cap. Ill. (7:H-3; 11:E-1; 12:D-3) 71,864
SPRINGFIELD, city, Mass. (7:L-2; 8:B-6) 149,900
SPRINGFIELD, city, Mo. (7:G-3; 12:C-3) 57,527
SPRINGFIELD, city, Ohio (7:J-3; 12:E-3) 68,743
SPRINGFIELD, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 4,943
SPRING LAKE BEACH, tn., N. J. (9:E-3) 1,745
SQUAM LAKE, N. H. (8:C-5)
SQUAPAN, LAKE, Me. (8:F-2)
SREDNE KOLYMSK, tn., Siberia (29:R-2) 600
SRINAGAR, city, India (28:J-5) 141,742
SRYETENSK, tn., Siberia (29:N-3)
STADTLAND, tn., Norway (23:B-3)
STAFFORD, city, England (22:E-5) 28,635
STALINGRAD, city, Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-6) 294,500
STALPENI, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
STAMFORD, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 46,346
STAMFORD, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 1,103
STAMFORD, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 4,095
STAMFORD, tn., England (22:F-5) 9,610
STANDISH, tn., Me. (8:D-5) 1,317
STANDISH, tn., Mich. (12:E-2) 803
STANIMAKA, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-5)
STANISLAU, city, Poland (24:L-4; 26:F-1) 33,800
STANLEY, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1) 936
STANLEY, tn., Wis. (12:C-2) 1,988
STANLEY, MT., Australia (31:E-4)
STANLEY FALLS, Belgian Congo, Africa (30:F-5)
STANOVOI MTS., Asia (29:P-3)
STAPLES, tn., Minn. (12:B-1) 2,667
STARA ZAGORA, city, Bulgaria (26:F-4) 25,491
STARGARD, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:F-2) 28,629
STARR, tn., Alaska (5:L-2)
START PT., England (22:E-6)
STARYI OSKOL, city, Russia (21:H-3) 17,000
STATEN ISL., S. Amer. (3:P-10; 19:D-8)
STATESVILLE, tn., N. C. (11:F-1) 10,490
STAUNTON, city, Va. (7:K-3; 11:G-1) 11,990
STAVANGER, city, Norway (20:E-3; 23:C-4) 44,000
STAVROPOL, city, Russia (21:J-4; 27:H-6) 52,000
STAWELL, tn., Australia (31:G-7) 4,805
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, tn., Colo. (13:D-3) ... 1,198
STEEL CREEK, Alaska (5:L-2)
STEELTON, city, Pa. (9:C-3) 13,291

STEFANIE, LAKE, Africa (30:G-5)
STEIN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
STEINBRUCK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
STEINMANGER, city, Hungary (24:G-5)..... 32,000
STEIRGIN, tn., Norway (23:D-2)
STENDAL, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:D-2)..... 30,000
STENEX, MT., Australia (31:G-5)
STENTLBERG, tn., Denmark (23:C-4)
STEPAN, tn., Poland (24:L-3)
STEPHENVILLE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 3,944
STEPOVAK BAY, Alaska (5:G-5)
STERLING, tn., Colo. (13:E-3)..... 7,195
STERLING, tn., Ill. (12:D-2)..... 10,012
STERLITAMAK, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:L-5).. 15,500
STETTIN, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:F-2)..... 254,446
STEUBENVILLE, city, Ohio (12:E-2)..... 35,422
STEVENS POINT, city, Wis. (12:D-2)..... 13,623
STEWART, tn., Canada (5:M-3)
STEWART ISL., New Zealand (2:G-10; 31:M-9) 310
STEYR, city, Austria (24:F-4)..... 20,740
STIKINE, riv., Canada (4:B-4)
STILLWATER, tn., Minn. (7:G-1; 12:C-1)..... 7,173
STILLWATER, tn., Okla. (6:F-3; 10:C-1)..... 7,016
STIRLING, city, Scotland (22:D-3)..... 21,345
STJERNO SOUND, Norway (23:F-1)
STOCKHOLM, cap. Sweden (3:V-3; 20:F-3; 23:E-4; 27:C-4; 28:C-3)..... 474,094
STOCKTON, city, Calif. (6:B-3; 13:A-4)..... 47,963
STOCKTON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 1,291
STOCKTON, city, England (22:F-4)..... 60,000
STOKE, city, England (22:E-5)..... 273,238
STOLBZY, tn., Poland (24:M-2)
STOLP, city, Germany (24:G-1)..... 37,000
STOLPMUNDE, tn., Germany (24:G-1)..... 3,000
STONEBORO, tn., Pa. (9:A-3)..... 1,189
STONEHAVEN, tn., Scotland (22:E-3)
STOR AFVAN, LAKE, Sweden (23:E-2)
STORA LULEÅ JAUR, lake, Sweden (23:E-2)
STORD, isl., Norway (23:B-4)
STOR HEDINGE, tn., Denmark (23:D-4)..... 2,200
STOR SJON, lake, Sweden (23:D-3)
STOR UMAN, tn., Sweden (23:E-2)
STOUGHTON, tn., Mass. (8:C-6)..... 8,192
STOUGHTON, tn., Wis. (12:D-2)..... 4,497
STRABANE, tn., Ireland (22:C-4)..... 5,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, Br. col., Malay Pen., Asia (29:M-8)..... 1,059,968
STRAKONIC, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:E-4)
STRALSUND, city, Germany (20:F-3; 24:E-1)... 37,000
STRAND, tn., Norway (23:C-4)..... 3,200
STRANDE FIORD, Norway (23:B-3)
STRANRAER, tn., Scotland (22:D-4)..... 6,400
STRASBOURG, city, France (20:E-4; 24:B-4; 25:F-1)..... 164,136
STRASCHA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
STRATFORD, tn., N. H. (8:C-4)..... 918
STRATFORD ON AVON, tn., England (22:F-5). 9,392
STRATHCONA, tn., Canada (4:D-5)..... 5,594
STRATHY PT., Scotland (22:D-2)
STREATOR, city, Ill. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 14,728
STREHLEN, tn., Germany (24:G-3)..... 9,102
STROME, tn., Scotland (22:D-3)
STROMSTAD, tn., Sweden (23:D-4)..... 2,080
STROMS WATTADAL, lake, Sweden (23:E-3)
STRONSA, isl., Orkney Isls., Scotland (22:E-2)
STROUDSBURG, tn., Pa. (9:D-3)..... 5,961
STROZE, tn., Poland (24:J-4)
STRUMA, riv., Greece (26:E-5)
STUART ISL., Alaska (5:F-3)
STUART RANGE, mts., Australia (31:E-5)
STUHLWEISSENBURG, tn., Hungary (24:G-5)
STURGEON BAY, tn., Wis. (12:D-2)..... 4,983
STURGIS, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2)..... 1,747
STUTTGART, city, Germany (20:E-4; 24:C-4; 25:F-1)..... 341,967
STYRJ, city, Poland (24:K-4)..... 33,560
SU, tn., China (29:N-5)
SUAKIN, city, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (30:G-4)... 12,012
SUBIC, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3)..... 13,746
SUCHA, tn., Poland (24:J-4)
SUCHONA, riv., Russia (21:J-3)
SUCHOW, tn., China (29:L-5)
SUCIA BAY, Puerto Rico (15:A-4)
SUCIO, tn., Colombia (18:E-4)
SUCRE, cap. Bolivia (3:P-8; 19:D-4)..... 29,000
SUDAN, region, Africa (30:C-4)..... 8,116,517
SUDBURY, tn., Canada (4:G-6)..... 18,518
SUDETES, mts., Czechoslovakia (24:F-3)
SUEZ, city, Egypt (28:F-6; 30:G-3)..... 30,996
SUEZ CANAL, Egypt (30:G-2)
SUFFOLK, tn., Va. (11:G-1)..... 10,271
SUGATAG, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
SUIFU, tn., China (29:M-6)
SUKADANA, tn., Borneo, East Indies (29:M-9)
SUKHUM KALE, tn., Russia (21:H-4)
SULACO, riv., Honduras (18:B-2)
SULELMED, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
SULEN, isl., Norway (23:B-3)
SULINA, tn., Rumania (21:H-4; 26:H-3)..... 5,680
SULITELMA, MT., Sweden (23:E-2)
SULLIVAN, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
SULPHUR, tn., Okla. (10:C-2)..... 4,242
SULPHUR SPRINGS, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 5,417
SULU ARCHIPELAGO, P. I. (32:C-8)..... 172,726
SULU SEA, P. I. (32:B-6)
SULZER, tn., Alaska (5:N-5)
SUMATRA, isl., East Indies (2:B-7; 29:L-8)..... 5,163,586
SUMBA, isl., East Indies (29:N-9)
SUMBAWA, isl., East Indies (29:N-9; 31:B-1)
SUMBURGH HEAD, Shetland Isls., Scotland (22:F-2)
SUMMER LAKE, Oregon (13:A-3)
SUMMER VILLAGE, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
SUMMERVILLE, tn., S. C. (7:K-4; 11:F-2)..... 2,579
SUMTER, city, S. C. (7:K-4; 11:F-2)..... 11,780
SUMY, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-5)..... 29,000
SUNBURY, city, Pa. (9:C-3)..... 15,626
SUNCHOW, tn., China (29:M-6)
SUNDA ISLS., East Indies (29:M-9)
SUNDAL, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
SUNDA STR., East Indies (29:M-9)
SUNDERLAND, city, England (20:D-3; 22:F-4).. 184,700
SUNDSVALL, city, Sweden (20:F-2; 23:E-3)..... 17,300
SUNJA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
SUNRISE, tn., Alaska (5:J-3)
SUOJARVI, tn., Finland (23:H-3)
SUOLAHTI, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
SUOMUSSALMI, tn., Finland (23:G-3)
SUPERIOR, tn., Nebr. (12:B-3)..... 3,044
SUPERIOR, city, Wis. (7:G-1; 12:C-1)..... 36,113
SUPERIOR, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3)..... 1,156
SUPERIOR, LAKE, U. S. (1:L-5; 4:G-6; 7:H-1; 12:D-1)
SURABAYA, city, Java, East Indies (29:N-9).... 161,000
SURAKARTA, tn., Java, East Indies (29:N-9)
SURAT, tn., Australia (31:H-5)..... 505
SURAT, city, India (28:J-6)..... 117,450
SURF BAY, Puerto Rico (15:H-2)
SURGUT, tn., Siberia (21:M-2; 28:J-2)
SURIGAO, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6)
SURIGAO STR., P. I. (32:E-5)
SURJU, tn., Estonia (23:F-4)
SUSITNA, tn., Alaska (5:J-3)
SUSITNA, riv., Alaska (5:J-3)
SUSQUEHANNA, tn., Pa. (9:D-3)..... 3,203
SUSQUEHANNA, riv., Pa. (9:C-3)
SUTTON, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1)..... 1,205
SUTWIK, isl., Alaska (5:G-4)
SUWALKI, tn., Poland (27:D-5)
SUWANEE, riv., Fla. (11:F-3)
SVALBARD, isls., Arctic oc. (3:V-1)..... 1,503
SVEG, tn., Sweden (23:D-3)..... 3,590
SVENDBORG, city, Denmark (23:C-4)..... 12,991
SVENTSYANY, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
SVIECIANY, tn., Poland (23:G-5)
SVIR, riv., Russia (21:H-2)
SVISTOV, tn., Bulgaria (26:F-4)
SWAINSBORO, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 2,442
SWAINS REEF, Australia (31:J-4)
SWAKOPMUND, tn., Southwest Africa (30:E-8)
SWAN ISLS., Cen. Amer. (18:C-1)
SWANSEA, city, Wales (20:D-3; 22:D-6)..... 161,700
SWANZEY, tn., N. H. (8:B-6)..... 2,066
SWATOW, city, China (29:N-6)..... 82,015
SWAZILAND, dist., Transvaal, S. Africa (30:G-8) 112,838
SWEDEN, kingdom, Europe (3:V-2; 23; 24:E-1; 27:C-3)..... 6,105,190
SWEDESBORO, tn., N. J. (9:D-4)..... 2,123
SWEETWATER, tn., Tex. (10:B-2; 17:E-1)..... 10,848
SWIFT CURRENT, tn., Canada (4:E-6)..... 3,120
SWINDON, city, England (22:F-6)..... 51,000
SWINEMUNDE, city, Germany (24:F-2)..... 15,600
SWITZERLAND, repub., Europe (3:U-3; 20:E-4; 25:F-2)..... 4,018,500
SYDNEY, city, Australia (2:E-9; 31:J-6)..... 1,127,470
SYDNEY, city, Canada (1:O-5)..... 23,089
SYLT, isl., Denmark (24:C-1)
SYNROK, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
SYR, riv., Asia (28:H-4)
SYRA, isl., Greece (26:F-7)
SYRACUSE, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:C-2)..... 209,326
SYRACUSE, city, Sicily (20:F-5; 25:G-4; AM:C-2) 49,600
SYRIA, Fr. mandate, Asia (28:E-5; AM:G-2).... 2,831,622
SYRIAN DESERT, Arabia (28:F-5)
SYSKOI, tn., Russia (27:H-3)
SYZRAN, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:J-5)..... 38,000
SZABADKA (Maria Theresiopel), city, Yugoslavia (20:F-4; 24:H-5; 25:H-2; 26:C-2)..... 94,610
SZASZ REGEN, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
SZATMAR, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
SZCZAKOWA, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
SZEGEDIN, city, Hungary (21:G-4; 24:H-5; 26:C-2)..... 118,000
SZERED, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)

SZLATINA, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
SZOLNOK, city, Hungary (24:J-5) 28,127
SZOLYVA, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4)
SZOMBATSAG, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)

T

TABACO, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:E-4) 24,822
TABALA, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
TABOGAN, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:E-5) 17,556
TABOR, city, Czechoslovakia (24:F-4) 16,320
TABORA, city, Tanganyika Ter., Africa (30:G-6). 37,024
TABRIZ, city, Persia (3:X-4; 28:F-5) 180,000
TACAMBARO, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 5,108
TACHAU, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:E-4) 6,600
TACLOBAN, city, Leyte, P. I. (29:O-7; 32:E-5).. 15,485
TACNA, city, Chile (19:C-4) 12,021
TACOMA, city, Wash. (6:A-1; 13:A-2) 106,817
TACUBAYA, city, Mexico (17:F-4) 18,500
TAFT, tn., Samar, P. I. (32:E-5) 3,872
TAGANET, region, W. Africa (30:B-4)
TAGANROG, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-6) 70,400
TAGBILARAN, city, Bohol, P. I. (32:E-6) 12,600
TAGILSK, tn., Russia (27:L-4)
TAGUDIN, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 11,247
TAGULA, isl., Australia (31:J-2)
TAGUS, riv., Spain (20:D 5; 25:B-4)
TAHITI, isl., Pacific Oc. (2:K-8) 7,145
TAHLEQUAH, tn., Okla. (7:G-3; 10:D-1) 2,495
TAHOE, LAKE, Calif. (13:A-4)
TAIHOKU, cap. Taiwan, Japan (29:O-6) 195,555
TAIMYR PEN., Siberia (29:M-1)
TAINAN, city, Taiwan, Japan (29:O-6) 53,794
TAIWAN (Formosa), isl., Japan (2:D-5; 29:O-6) .4,337,000
TAIYUENFU, city, China (29:N-5) 200,060
TAKANABE, tn., Japan (29:P-5) 4,395
TAKU, tn., China (29:N-5)
TALAGA, tn., Borneo, East Indies (32:A-7)
TALAVERA, city, Spain (25:B-4) 10,650
TALCA, city, Chile (19:C-6) 43,510
TALDORA, tn., Australia (31:G-3)
TALGUA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
TALIFU, city, China (29:M-6) 23,000
TALISAYAN, city, Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-6) 13,138
TALLABOA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-4)
TALLADEGA, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 7,596
TALLAHASSEE, cap. Fla. (7:J-4; 11:F-2) 10,700
TALLINN, cap. Estonia (21:G-3; 23:G-4; 27:E-4) 127,000
TALTAL, city, Chile (19:C-5) 16,910
TAMAQUA, city, Pa. (9:D-3) 12,936
TAMATAVE, city, Madagascar, Africa (30:H-7) .. 11,772
TAMBO, tn., Australia (31:H-4) 505
TAMBOF, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-5) 73,000
TAMMERFORS, see **TAMPERE**
TAMPA, city, Fla. (1:L-7; 7:J-5; 11:F-3) 101,161
TAMPA BAY, Fla. (7:J-5; 11:F-3)
TAMPERE city, Finland (23:F-3) 49,900
TAMPICO, city, Mexico (1:K-7; 3:N-5; 17:F-3). 80,000
TAMWORTH, tn., Australia (31:J-6) 7,612
TANA, LAKE, Africa (30:G-4)
TANA FIORD, Norway (23:G-1)
TANAGA, isl., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
TANANA, tn., Alaska (5:H-2) 213
TANANA, riv., Alaska (5:J-2)
TANANARIVE, cap. Madagascar, Africa (3:X-8; 30:H-7) 70,847
TANDAG, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:F-6) 6,709
TANDIL, city, Argentina (19:E-6) 15,784
TANGANYIKA, LAKE, Africa (30:G-6)
TANGANYIKA TER., Br. mandate, Africa (3: W-7; 30:G-6) 4,319,000
TANGENT POINT, tn., Alaska (5:G-1)
TANGIER, city, Morocco (20:D-5; 30:C-2) 50,000
TANINUL, tn., Mexico (17:F-4)
TAOS, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-3; 13:D-4) 2,016
TAPAE, anc. tn., Dacia (AM:D-1)
TAPAJOZ, riv., Brazil (19:E-3)
TAPAS, tn., Panay, P. I. (32:D-5) 5,383
TAPUL ISLS., P. I. (32:C-8)
TARA, tn., siberia (28:J-3)
TARAL, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
TARANTO, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:H-3; 26:B-5). 103,807
TARANTO, GULF OF, Italy (20:F-5; 25:H-4; 26:B-5)
TARAZONA, tn., Spain (25:C-3) 3,411
TARBES, city, France (25:D-3) 27,154
TARBORO, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 6,379
TARCIN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)
TARENTUM, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-1)
TARIFA, city, Spain (25:B-4) 11,943
TARIJA, city, Bolivia (19:D-5) 164,710
TARLAC, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:C-3) 23,898
TARNOPOL, city, Poland (21:G-4; 24:L-4) 33,800
TARNOW, city, Poland (21:G-4; 24:J-3) 37,300
TARPON SPRINGS, tn., Fla. (11:F-3) 3,414
TARRAGONA, city, Spain (20:E-4; 25:D-3) 23,185
TARSUS, anc. city, Cappadocia (AM:F-2)
TARTU, city, Estonia (23:G-4) 50,800
TASCOSA, tn., Tex. (6:E-3) 100
TASHBUNAR, tn., Rumania (26:H-3)
TASHKENT, cap. Turkestan, Asia (3:Y-4; 28: H-4) 323,663
TASIUSAK, tn., Greenland (4:K-1)
TASMANIA, isl., Australia (2:E-9; 31:H-8) 212,512
TASMAN PEN., Australia (31:H-8)
TATNAM, CAPE, Canada (4:F-4)
TAUDENI, tn., Fr. W. Africa (3:T-5; 30:C-3)
TAULEBE, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
TAUNTON, city, Mass. (8:C-7) 37,355
TAURASIA, tn., Italy (AM:A-1)
TAUROMENIUM, tn., Sicily (AM:C-2)
TAURUS MTS., Asia Minor (21:H-5)
TAUS, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:E-4) 8,200
TAVASTEHUS, tn., Finland (21:G-2; 23:G-3).... 6,600
TAVICHE, tn., Mexico (17:F-5) 2,480
TAVIRA, city, Portugal (25:B-4) 11,500
TAVOY, tn., India (29:L-7)
TAWI TAWI ISLS., P. I. (32:C-8)
TAY, FIRTH OF, Scotland (22:E-3)
TAYLOR, tn., Alaska (5:E-2)
TAYLOR, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 7,463
TAYTAY, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-5)
TAYTAY BAY, P. I. (32:B-5)
TCHEBOKSARY, tn., Russia (21:J-3)
TCHORLOU, tn., Turkey (26:H-5)
TCHULKI, tn., Russia (27:L-3)
TEACAPAN, BOCA DE, str., Mexico (17:D-3)
TEAGUE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 3,509
TEAPASEUTI, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
TECAX, tn., Mexico (17:H-4) 4,156
TECOJATE, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
TECOMA, tn., Nev. (6:C-2)
TECPAN, tn., Mexico (17:E-5) 3,460
TECUCI, tn., Rumania (26:G-3)
TECUMSEH, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 2,419
TEES, riv., England (22:F-4)
TEGUCIGALPA, cap. Honduras (1:L-8; 18:B-2). 40,000
TEHRAN, cap. Persia (3:X-4; 28:G-5; 30:J-2)... 220,000
TEHUACAN, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 8,208
TEHUANTEPEC, city, Mexico (17:G-5) 12,300
TEHUANTEPEC, GULF OF, Cen. Amer. (1:K-8; 17:G-5)
TEHUANTEPEC, ISTH. OF, Mexico (17:G-5)
TEIGNMOUTH, tn., England (22:E-6)
TEIMA, tn., Arabia (28:E-6)
TEKAMAH, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,804
TEKE, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
TELA, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
TELECHANY, tn., Poland (24:L-2)
TELEGRAPH CREEK, tn., Canada (5:O-4)
TELLER, tn., Alaska (5:E-2) 80
TELLURIDE, tn., Colo. (13:D-4) 512
TELOK BETONG, tn., Sumatra, East Indies (29:M-9)
TEMAX, tn., Mexico (17:H-4) 1,896
TEMESVAR, see **TEMISOARA**, *Pfd. S.*
TEMIRSK, tn., Siberia (28:G-4)
TEMISOARA, city, Rumania (21:G-4; 26:D-3)... 72,250
TEMNIKOF, tn., Russia (27:H-5) 7,000
TEMORA, tn., Australia (31:H-6) 3,505
TEMPE, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:C-5) 2,495
TEMPELBURG, tn., Germany (24:G-2) 4,800
TEMPISQUE, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
TEMPLE, city, Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2) 15,345
TEMUCO, city, Chile (19:C-6) 31,610
TENABO, tn., Mexico (17:H-4) 1,790
TENANCINGO, city, Mexico (17:E-4) 10,204
TENANGO, tn., Mexico (17:E-4)
TENASSERIM, tn., India (29:L-7)
TENAZIE PK., Alaska (5:L-1)
TENGINSK, tn., Russia (27:G-7)
TENNANTS CREEK, tn., Australia (31:E-3)
TENNESSEE, state, U. S. (7:H-3; 11:E-1; 12:D-3) 2,616,556
TENNESSEE, riv., Tenn. (7:H-3; 11:E-1; 12:D-3)
TENOSIQUE, tn., Mexico (17:G-5) 1,700
TENTERFIELD, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 2,705
TEN THOUSAND ISLS., West Indies (16:B-1)
TEOCALTICHE, city, Mexico (17:E-4) 14,300
TEPATITLAN, tn., Mexico (17:E-4) 5,700
TEPEHUANOS, tn., Mexico (17:D-3)
TEPELENI, tn., Albania (26:C-5)
TEPIC, city, Mexico (17:D-4) 18,700
TERAMO, city, Italy (25:G-3) 26,220
TEREK, riv., Russia (21:J-4)
TERMOLI, tn., Italy (26:A-4) 4,640
TERNI, city, Italy (25:G-3) 32,173
TERRAHA, tn., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
TERRANOVA, tn., Sardinia (20:E-4) 4,504
TERRAZAS, tn., Mexico (17:C-1)
TERRE HAUTE, city, Ind. (7:H-3; 12:D-3) 62,810
TERRELL, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 8,795
TERRITORY OF HAWAII, ter. of U. S. including Hawaiian isls., Pacific oc. (2:J-5; 15) 368,336
TERUEL, city, Spain (25:C-3) 12,000
TESCHEN, tn., Poland (24:H-4)
TESLIN, LAKE, Canada (5:N-3)

TETSCHEN, city, Czechoslovakia (24:F-3)..... 10,645
TETUAN, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
TEWLI, tn., Poland (24:L-2)
TEXARKANA, tn., Ark. (10:D-2)..... 10,764
TEXARKANA, city, Tex. (7:G-4; 10:D-2)..... 16,602
TEXAS, state, U. S. (6; 10; 12:A-3; 13:E-5).....5,824,715
TEZIUTLAN, city, Mexico (17:F-4)..... 12,400
THADDEUS BAY, Siberia (2:C-1)
THAMES, riv., Conn. (8:B-7)
THAMES, riv., England (20:D-3; 22:G-6)
THARGOMINDAH, tn., Australia (31:G-5)..... 705
THASOS, isl., Greece (26:F-5)
THATCHER, tn., Ariz. (13:D-5)..... 895
THEBES, anc. city, Greece (AM:D-2)
THEDFORD, tn., Nebr. (12:A-2)..... 270
THEODOSIA, city, Russia (21:H-4; 27:G-7; AM: G-1)..... 45,020
THEREZINA, city, Brazil (19:F-3)..... 49,503
THERMOPOLIS, tn., Wyo. (15.D-3)..... 2,129
THERMOPYLAE, anc. pass, Greece (AM:D-2)
THESSALONICA, (mod. Salonika), anc. tn., Macedonia (AM:D-1)
THESSALY, anc. dist., Greece (AM:D-2)
THETFORD, tn., Vt. (8:B-5)..... 1,052
THETIS COAL MINE, tn., Alaska (5:F-1)
THETIS ISLS., Alaska (5:J-1)
THIBODAUX, tn., La. (11:D-3)..... 4,442
THIEF RIVER FALLS, tn., Minn. (12:B-1)..... 4,268
THIELSON, MT., Oregon (6:B-2)
THIRSK, tn., England (22:F-4)..... 3,000
THISTED, tn. Denmark (23:C-4)..... 6,700
THISTIL FIORD, Iceland (20:C-2)
THOMASTON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 4,922
THOMASVILLE, tn., Ga (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 11,733
THOMPSON, CAPE, Alaska (5:E-1)
THOMPSONVILLE, tn., Conn. (8:B-7)..... 5,055
THORN, see **TORUN**, *Pfd. S.*
THOUIN, CAPE, Australia (31:B-4)
THRACE, anc. country, Europe (AM:E-1)
THREE RIVERS, city, Canada (4:H-6)..... 34,450
THURSO, tn., Scotland (22:E-2)..... 2,000
TIBER, riv., Italy (25:G-3; AM:B-1)
TIBESTI, region, Africa (30:E-3)
TIBET, div., Chinese Repub. (2:A-4; 28:K-5)....2,000,000
TIBIAO, tn., Panay, P. I. (32:C-5)
TIBOOBURRA, tn., Australia (31:G-5)..... 305
TIBURON, tn., Haiti, West Indies (16:D-3)
TIBURON, isl., Mexico (17:B-2)
TICAO, isl., P. I. (32:D-4)
TICHVIN, tn., Russia (21:H-3)
TICONDEROGA, tn., N. Y. (9:E-2)..... 3,680
TICUL, city, Mexico (17:H-4)..... 20,800
TIEN SHAN, mts., Asia (28:J-5)
TIENTSIN, city, China (2:C-4; 29:N-5)..... 800,000
TIERRA BLANCA, tn., Mexico (17:F-4)
TIERRA DEL FUEGO, isls., S. Amer. (3:P-10; 19:D-8)..... 2,400
TIFFIN, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 16,428
TIFLIS, cap. Georgia, Asia (21:J-4; 27:H-7; 28: F-4)..... 282,973
TIGRE ISL., Salvador (18:B-2)
TIGRIS, riv., Asia (21:J-5; 28:F-5)
TIHWAFU, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28:K-4)
TIJUANA, tn., Mexico (17:A-1)..... 744
TIKCHIK, LAKE, Alaska (5:G-3)
TIKHORYETSK, tn., Russia (21:J-4)
TILDEN, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 1,106
TILSIT, city, Germany (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 24:J-1) 50,834
TILTON, tn., N. H. (8:C-5)..... 1,712
TIMAN MTS., Russia (21:K-2)
TIMARU, city, New Zealand (31:N-8)..... 13,700
TIMBER LAKE, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 572
TIMBUKTU, tn., Fr. W. Africa (3:U-5; 30:C-4).. 5,485
TIMOR, isl., East Indies (2:D-7; 29:O-9; 31:C-1) 451,604
TIMOR SEA, Australia (31:C-2)
TINABOG, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-6)
TINACA, PT., Mindanao, P. I. (32:E-8)
TIND, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
TINITIAN, tn., Palawan, P. I. (32:B-5)
TINOS, isl., Greece (26:F-7)
TINOS, tn., Tinos Isl Greece (26:F-7)
TIPPERARY, tn., Ireland (22:C-5)..... 5,554
TIRANA, cap. Albania (20:F-4; 26:C-5)..... 16,600
TIRASPOL, city, Russia (27:F-6)..... 37,000
TIREE ISL., Scotland (22:C-3)..... 2,562
TIRGUL, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
TIRGU-MURESULUI, tn., Rumania (26: F-2)
TIRNOVA, tn., Bulgaria (26:G-4)
TISZA, riv., Hungary (21:G-4; 24:J-5; 26:D-2)
TITEL, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
TITICACA, LAKE, Bolivia (19:D-4)
TITU, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)..... 2,240
TITUSVILLE, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 2,089
TITUSVILLE, tn., Pa. (9:B-3)..... 8,055
TIUMEN, region, Siberia (28:H-2)
TIUMEN, tn., Siberia (21:L-3; 28:H-3)
TIXKOKOB, tn., Mexico (17:H-4)..... 1,836
TIXTLA, tn., Mexico (17:F-5)..... 6,503
TLACOLULA, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)..... 6,104
TLACOTALPAN, tn., Mexico (17:G-4)..... 6,821
TLAHUALILO, tn., Mexico (17:E-2)..... 2,243
TLATLAYA, tn., Mexico (17:E-4)..... 4,721
TLAXIACO, tn., Mexico (17:F-5)..... 7,960
TOA ALTA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)..... 1,180
TOA BAJA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)..... 1,564
TOBAGO, isl., West Indies (16:G-5; 19:E-1)..... 23,390
TOBARRA, tn., Spain (25:C-4)
TOBOLSK, city, Siberia (3:Y-3; 21:L-3)..... 14,823
TOCANT NS, riv., Brazil (19:F-3)
TOCOPILLA, tn., Chile (19:C-5)..... 9,705
TODAS SANTOS, tn., Guatemala (18:A-2)
TOGOLAND, ter., W. Africa (3:T-6; 30:D-5).... 935,265
TOKAT, city, Turkey (21:H-4)..... 30,000
TOKAY, tn., Hungary (24:J-4)..... 5,150
TOKEEN, tn., Alaska (5:N-5)
TOKYO, cap. Japan (2:E-4; 29:Q-5).....1,995,567
TOLCHESTER, tn., Md. (9:C-4)
TOLEDO, city, Ohio (7:J-2; 12:E-2)..... 290,718
TOLEDO, city, Spain (20:D-5; 25:B-4)..... 25,251
TOLO, tn., Panama (18:E-3)
TOLONG, city, Negros, P. I. (32:D-6)..... 10,282
TOLORANA, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
TOLOSA, tn., Spain (25:C-3)
TOLUCA, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 38,904
TOM, isl., Canada (4:G-3)
TOMAHAWK, tn., Wis. (12:D-1)..... 2,919
TOMASZOW, tn., Poland (24:K-3)..... 6,600
TOMATLAN, tn., Mexico (17:D-4)
TOMBIGBEE, riv., Ala. and Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2)
TOMBO, isl., Norway (23:D-2)
TOMBSTONE, tn., Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:C-5)..... 849
TOMIS, anc. tn., Thrace (AM:E-1)
TOMSK, city, Siberia (28:K-3)..... 92,418
TOMS RIVER, tn., N. J. (9:D-4)..... 1,826
TONALA, tn., Mexico (17:G-5)
TONAWANDA, city, N. Y. (9:B-2)..... 12,681
TONDERN, tn., Denmark (24:C-1)
TONGA ISLS., Pacific Oc. (2:II-8) 23,759
TONGUE OF THE OCEAN, str., West Indies (16:C-1)
TONKIN, protec., Fr. Indo-China (29:M-6) 7,401,912
TONKIN, GULF OF, Fr. Indo-China (29:M-6)
TONNING, tn., Germany (24:C-1)..... 3,250
TONOPAH, tn., Nev. (6:B-3; 13:B-4)..... 4,144
TONQUIL, isl., P. I. (32:C-7)
TONSBERG, city, Norway (23:C-4)..... 12,625
TONSET, tn., Norway (23:D-3)..... 4,289
TONSINA, tn., Alaska (5:K-3)
TOOELE, tn., Utah (13:C-3)..... 5,135
TOONGLA, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
TOOWOOMBA, city, Australia (31:J-5)..... 16,170
TOPEKA, cap. Kans. (1:K-6; 7:G-3; 10:C-1; 12:B-3)..... 64,120
TOPOLCZA, tn., Hungary (24:G-5)
TOPOLOBAMPO, tn., Mexico (17:C-3)
TOPOZERO, LAKE, Russia (23:H-2)
TORJA, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
TORNEA, tn., Finland (21:G-2; 23:F-2; 27:D-2). 2,000
TORNEA, riv., Sweden (23:F-2)
TORNEA TRASK, lake, Sweden (23:E-2)
TORONTO, city, Canada (4:H-7; 7:K-2; 9:B-2). 631,207
TORO PT., C. Z. (14:A-2)
TORRENS, LAKE, Australia (31:F-6)
TORREON, city, Mexico (17:D-3)..... 41,000
TORRES, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
TORRES STR., Australia (31:G-2)
TORRINGTON, city, Conn. (8:A-7)..... 26,040
TORTELLA, tn., Alaska (5:J-2)
TORTOLITA, isl., C. Z. (11:E-2)
TORTOSA, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:D-3)..... 23,300
TORTUGA, isl., Venezuela (16:F-5; 19:D-1)
TORTUGAS, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-3)
TORUN (Thorn), city, Poland (20:F-3; 24:H-2) .. 46,250
TOTAGALPA, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
TOTMA, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:H-3)..... 5,000
TOTONICAPAN, city, Guatemala (18:A-2)..... 30,000
TOUL, tn., France (25:E-1)..... 8,810
TOULON, city, France (20:E-4; 25:F-3)..... 115,120
TOULOUSE, city, France (20:D-4; 25:D-3)..... 180,771
TOURS, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-2)..... 77,192
TOVIS, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
TOWANDA, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 4,104
TOWER, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 801
TOWNSEND, tn., Del. (9:D-4)..... 421
TOWNSVILLE, city, Australia (2:E-8; 31:H-3)... 13,610
TOWSON, tn., Md. (9:C-4)..... 3,554
TRACY CITY, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 2,675
TRADOM, tn., Tibet (28:K-5)
TRALCE BAY, Ireland (22:A-5)
TRALEE, tn., Ireland (22:B-5)
TRANSJORDAN, region, Arabia (28:E-5)..... 260,000
TRANSVAAL, state, S. Africa (3:V-8; 30:F-8)...2,087,636
TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS, mts., Rumania (26: E-3)

TRAPANI, city, Sicily (20:F-5; 25:G-4) 71,342
TRAVERSE, LAKE, Minn. (12:B-1)
TRAVERSE CITY, city, Mich. (7:J-2; 12:D-2) .. 12,539
TRAVNIK, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-3)
TREADWELL, tn., Alaska (5:N-4) 325
TREBIZOND, city, Turkey (21:H-4; 28:E-4) 60,975
TREFFEN, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-3)
TRELLEBORG, city, Sweden (24:E-1) 12,100
TREMONT, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 954
TREMONT, tn., Ohio (12:E-2) 288
TRENT, city, Italy (20:F-4; 24:D-5; 25:F-2) 31,881
TRENT, riv., England (22:F-5)
TRENTON, tn., Mo. (7:G-2; 12:C-2) 6,992
TRENTON, cap. N. J. (7:L-2; 9:D-3) 123,356
TRES HERMANOS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
TRES PUNTAS, CAPE, Argentina (19:D-7)
TREVES, city (see **TRIER**)
TREVISO, city, Italy (25:G-2) 50,000
TRIER (Treves), city, Germany (24:B-4 58,975
TRIESTE, city, Italy (3:V-3; 20:F-4; 25:G-2; AM:B-0) 252,517
TRIKKALA, city, Greece (26:D-6) 18,910
TRIM, tn., Ireland (22:C-5) 1,510
TRINCOMALI, city, Ceylon, India (28:K-8) 12,961
TRINIDAD, city, Colo. (6:E-3; 13:E-4) 11,732
TRINIDAD, tn., Bolivia (19:D-4) 6,000
TRINIDAD, city, Cuba (16:B-2) 12,702
TRINIDAD, tn., Honduras (18:B-2)
TRINIDAD, tn., Nicaragua (18:B-2)
TRINIDAD, isl., Atlantic Oc. (3:S-8)
TRINIDAD, isl., S. Amer. (3:Q-6; 16:G-5; 19:D-1). 391,705
TRINITY, tn., Tex. (10:C-2) 2,036
TRINITY, riv., Tex. (7:G-4; 10:C-2)
TRINITY ISLS., Alaska (5:H-4)
TRIPOLI, cap. Tripolitania, Africa (3:U-4; 30:E-2) 60,000
TRIPOLIS, anc. tn., Asia (AM:G-3)
TRIPOLITANIA, region, Africa (30:E-2) 570,716
TRIPOLITZA, city, Greece (26:E-7) 16,000
TRISTAN DA CUNHA, isl., Atlantic Oc. (3:T-9). 110
TRNOVA, city, Bulgaria (26:F-4) 27,100
TROBRIAND ISLS., East Indies (31:J-1)
TROITSK, city, Russia (21:L-3; 27:M-5) 38,030
TROITZKOYE, tn., Russia (27:K-3)
TROMSO, city, Norway (3:V-2; 20:F-2; 23:E-2). 10,100
TRONDHEIM, city, Norway (20:F-2; 23:D-3) .. 53,700
TROPPAU, see **OPAVA**.
TROUT LAKE, Canada (4:G-5)
TROY, tn., Ala. (7:J-4; 11:E-2) 6,814
TROY, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:E-2) 72,763
TROY, anc. city, Asia Minor (AM:E-2)
TROYES, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-1) 58,321
TRUBAU, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:G-4)
TRUJILLO, tn., Honduras (18:C-1) 4,020
TRUJILLO, tn., Peru (19:C-3) 8,005
TRUJILLO ALTO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:F-2) 543
TRURO, tn., Mass. (8:E-7) 513
TRURO, tn., Canada (4:J-6) 7,564
TRZEBINIA, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
TSARIBROD, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-4)
TSARITSYN, see **STALINGRAD**
TSARSKOYE SELO, tn., Russia (27:F-4)
TSIN, tn., China (29:M-5)
TSITSIHAR, city, Manchuria (29:O-4) 30,000
TSUDAKHAR, tn., Russia (27:J-7)
TSZ, tn., China (29:M-6)
TUAM, tn., Ireland (22:B-5) 3,000
TUAMOTU ARCH., Pacific Oc. (2:K-8)
TUAO, tn., Luzon, P. I. (32:C-2) 9,809
TUBAY, tn., Mexico (17:B-2)
TUBBATAHA ISLS., P. I. (32:C-6)
TUBINGEN, city, Germany (24:C-4) 20,500
TUBURAN, city, Cebu, P. I. (32:E-5) 30,578
TUCACAS, tn., Venezuela (16:E-5)
TUCSON, city, Ariz. (6:D-4; 13:C-5) 32,506
TUCUMAN, city, Argentina (19:D-5) 100,000
TUCUMCARI, tn., N. Mex. (13:E-4) 4,143
TUCURAN, tn., Mindanao, P. I. (32:D-7)
TUGIDAK, isl., Alaska (5:H-4)
TUGUEGARAO, city, Luzon, P. I. (32:D-2) 19,308
TUKKUM, tn., Latvia (23:F-4)
TULA, tn., Mexico (17:F-3)
TULA, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 904
TULA, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:G-5) 144,000
TULANGARA, tn., Madagascar, Africa (30:H-8)
TULARE LAKE, Calif. (6:B-3)
TULCEA, city, Rumania (26:H-3) 21,170
TULLAHOMA, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1) 4,023
TULSA, city, Okla. (10:C-1) 141,258
TUMA, riv., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
TUMACO, city, Colombia (19:C-2) 12,000
TUMMO MTS., Africa (30:D-3)
TUMUT, tn., Australia (31:H-6) 2,205
TUNA, PT., Puerto Rico (15:G-4)
TUNA BAY, P. I. (32:D-7)
TUNAS DE ZAZA, tn., Cuba (16:B-2)
TUNGCHAWN, tn., China (29:M-6)
TUNGKWAN, tn., China (29:N-5)

TUNIS, cap. Tunisia, Africa (3:U-4; 20:F-5; 25:F-4; 30:E-2) 185,996
TUNISIA, Fr. protec., Africa (3:U-4; 30:D-2) 2,159,708
TUNJA, tn., Colombia (19:C-2) 9,090
TUNKHANNOCK, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 1,973
TUNUNAK, tn., Alaska (5:E-3)
TUPELO, tn., Miss. (11:E-2) 6,361
TURBALI, tn., Turkey (26:G-6)
TUREK, tn., Poland (24:H-3)
TURFAN, tn., Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28:K-4)
TURGAI, tn., Siberia (21:L-4; 28:H-4) 1,548
TURIN, city, Italy (20:E-4; 25:E-2) 570,173
TURINSK, tn., Siberia (28:H-3) 2,956
TURKA, city, Poland (24:K-4) 11,000
TURKESTAN, soc. soviet repub., Asia (3:V-4; 28:H-4) 201,551
TURKEY, repub., Europe and Asia (3:21; 26; 27; 28) 13,648,270
TURKOMEN, dist. U.S.S.R. (28:G-6) 1,138,000
TURKU, see **ABO**.
TURNEFFE, isl., Cen. Amer. (17:J-5; 18:B-1)
TURNER, riv., Alaska (5:L-1)
TURNERS FALLS, tn., Mass. (8:B-6) 5,865
TURNU SEVERINU, tn., Rumania (21:G-4; 26:E-3)
TURRES, anc. tn., Sardinia (AM:A-1)
TURTUCAIA, tn., Rumania (26:G-4)
TURUKHANSK, tn., Siberia (28:K-2)
TUSCALOOSA, city, Ala. (7:H-4; 11:E-2) 20,659
TUSCARORA, tn., Nev. (6:C-2) 352
TUSCUMBIA, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 4,533
TUSKEGEE, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 3,314
TUSTUMENA, LAKE, Alaska (5:J-3)
TUXPAN, tn., Mexico (17:F-4) 7,902
TUXPAN, BARRA DE, reef, Mexico (17:F-4)
TUXTLACHICO, tn., Mexico (18:A-2)
TUXTLA GUTJERREZ, city, Mexico (17:G-5) .. 22,000
TVER, see **KALININ**
TWEED, riv., Scotland (22:E-4)
TWIN FALLS, tn., Idaho (13:B-3) 8,787
TWO HARBORS, tn., Minn. (12:C-1) 4,425
TWO RIVERS, tn., Wis. (12:D-2) 10,082
TYEE, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
TYLER, city, Tex. (7:G-4; 10:C-2) 17,113
TYNDALL, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,287
TYNDALL, MT., Calif. (13:B-4)
TYNE, riv., England (22:F-4)
TYNGSBORO, tn., Mass. (8:C-6) 1,358
TYONEK, tn., Alaska (5:H-3) 58
TYRA, anc. tn., Europe (AM:F-0)
TYRA CAYS, isls., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
TYRE, anc. tn., Palestine (AM:G-3)
TYRONE, tn., Pa. (9:B-3) 9,042
TYRRHENIAN SEA, Europe (20:F-4; AM:B-1)

U

UB, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
UBANGI, riv., Africa (30:E-5)
UBAY, tn., Bohol, P. I. (32:E-6) 8,272
UCAYALI, riv., Peru (19:C-3)
UDDEVALLA, city, Sweden (23:D-4) 14,000
UDINE, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-2) 56,041
UDSK, tn., Siberia (29:P-3)
UELZEN, city, Germany (24:D-2) 11,600
UFA, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:L-5) 106,000
UGANDA, Br. protec., Africa (30:G-5) 3,157,008
UGGLEBO, tn., Sweden (23:E-3)
UJIJI, city, Tanganyika Ter., Africa (30:F-6) 15,000
UJUM, vol., Panama (18:C-3)
ULA, tn., Turkey (26:H-7)
ULAK, isl., Aleutian Isls., Alaska (5)
ULANKOM, tn., Mongolia (29:L-3)
ULEABORG, city, Finland (21:G-2; 27:E-2) 21,470
ULEA LAKE, Finland (23:G-3)
ULIASSUTAI, tn., Mongolia (29:L-4)
ULM, city, Germany (20:F-4; 24:C-4) 51,020
ULUA, riv., Honduras (18:B-2)
ULUPALAKUA, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
ULYSSES, tn., Pa. (9:C-3) 917
UMANAK, tn., Greenland (1:P-2)
UMBAGOG, LAKE, N. H. (8:C-4)
UMBUM STATION, tn., Australia (31:E-5)
UMEA, tn., Sweden (21:G-2; 23:E-3) 7,250
UMEA, riv., Sweden (20:F-2)
UMIVIK, tn., Greenland (1:Q-3; 4:L-3)
UMNAK, isl., Alaska (5:D-5) 83
UMNAK PASS, str., Alaska (5:E-5)
UNALAKLEET, tn., Alaska (5:F-3)
UNALASKA, isl., Alaska (1:C-4; 5:E-5)
UNALASKA, tn., Unalaska Isl., Alaska (2:J-3; 5:F-5) 299
UNGA, isl., Alaska (5:F-5)
UNGAVA BAY, Canada (4:J-3)
UNGHENI, tn., Rumania (26:H-2)
UNGVAR, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:K-4)
UNIMAK, isl., Alaska (1:C-4; 5:E-5)
UNIMAK BAY, Alaska (5:F-5)
UNIMAK PASS, str., Alaska (5:E-5)
UNION, tn., Mo. (12:C-3) 2,143

UNION, tn., Oregon (13:B-2) 1,107
UNION, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 7,419
UNION, riv., Me. (8:F-4) 1,060
UNION CITY, tn., Tenn. (7:H-3; 11:E-1)..... 5,865
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ter.,Africa (30: F-8) 6,928,580
UNION SPRINGS, tn., Ala. (11:E-2) 2,875
UNIONTOWN, city, Pa. (9:B-4)..... 19,544
UNIONVILLE, tn., Mo. (12:C-2)..... 1,811
UNITED STATES, repub., N. Amer. (1; 3; 4; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 17) 136,926,069
UNSANG, CAPE, East Indies (32:B-8)
UNST, isl., Shetland Isls., Scotland (22:F-1)
UNT DRAUBURG, tn., Yugoslavia (26:A-2)
UNZMARKET, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
UPERNIVIK, tn., Greenland (1:P-2; 3:Q-2)
UPOLU PT., T. H. (15:F-3)
UPPER LAKE, Me. (8:F-2)
UPPER LIARD, riv., Canada (5:O-3)
UPPER MARLBORO, tn., Md. (9:C-4)..... 420
UPPSALA, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:E-4)..... 28,017
UPRIGHT, CAPE, Alaska (5:D-3)
URABA, GULF OF, S. Amer. (18:E-3)
URAL, riv., Europe and Asia (3:X-3; 21: K-3; 27: K-6; 28:G-4)
URAL MTS., Europe and Asia (21:K-2; 27:M-3; 28:G-3)
URALSK, city, Siberia (21:K-3)..... 41,000
URBANA, city, Ill. (12:D-2)..... 13,060
URBANA, tn., Ohio (12:E-2)..... 7,742
URCHANLAR, tn., Turkey (26:H-6)
URGA, city, Mongolia (29:M-4)..... 38,000
URMIA, LAKE, Persia (21:J-5)
URSHUM, tn., Russia (21:J-3)..... 6,311
URUAPAN, city, Mexico (17:E-4)..... 22,804
URUGUAY, repub., S. Amer. (3:Q-9; 19:E-6)....1,808,286
URUGUAYANA, city, Brazil (19:E-5)..... 32,000
USK, riv., England and Wales (22:E-6)
USKELA, tn., Finland (23:F-3)
USKUB, see **SKOPLJE**
USKUDAR (Skutari), city, Turkey (21:G-4; 28: D-4)..... 124,555
USSA, riv., Russia (21:K-1; 27:L-2)
USTIUG WELIKI, tn., Russia (21:J-2)
UST KUTSK, tn., Siberia (29:M-3)
UST LABINSK, tn., Russia (27:G-6)
UST MAISK, tn., Siberia (29:P-2)
UST ORLINSK, tn., Siberia (29:M-3)
UST-SEISOLK, tn., Russia (21:K-2)..... 4,560
UST-TSYLMA, tn., Russia (21:K-2; 27:J-2)
USULUTAN, tn., Salvador (18:B-2)..... 4,150
USUMACINTA, riv., Mexico (18:A-1)
UTAH, state, U. S. (6:C-3; 13:C-4)..... 507,847
UTAH LAKE, Utah (6:C-2)
UTICA, city, N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 101,740
UTICA, anc. tn., Africa (AM:B-2)
UTILLA, isl., Honduras (18:B-1)
UTRECHT, city, Netherlands (24:A-2)..... 151,660
UTUADO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-2)..... 3,730
UVALDE, tn., Tex. (10:C-3)..... 5,286
UYAK, tn., Alaska (5:H-4)
UYAK BAY, Alaska (5:H-4)
UZBEK, soc. soviet repub., Asia (28:H-5) 3,320,222
UZICE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-4)..... 6,680
UZUN, tn., Turkey (26:G-5)
UZUNADA, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:G-5)

V

VAAGEN, tn., Norway (23:E-2)
VAAGSO, isl., Norway (23:B-3)
VAASA, city, Finland (21:G-2; 23:F-3; 27:D-3).. 24,500
VACA, tn., Mexico (17:C-2)
VACA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
VACA PT., West Indies (15:G-3)
VACIA TELEGAS, PT., Puerto Rico (15:F-1)
VADSO, tn., Norway (21:G-1; 23:H-1)..... 1,857
VAIGACH, isl., Russia (27:M-1)
VAKAREL, tn., Bulgaria (26:E-1)
VALDAI, tn., Russia (27:F-4)..... 4,000
VALDAI HILLS, region, Russia (21:H-3)
VALDEZ, tn., Alaska (2:K-2; 5:K-3)
VALDIVIA, city, Chile (3:O-9)..... 260,000
VALDOSTA, city, Ga. (11:F-2)..... 13,482
VALENCE, city, France (20:E-4; 25:E-2)..... 27,900
VALENCIA, city, Bohol, P. I. (32:E-6)..... 11,084
VALENCIA, city, Spain (3:T-4; 20:E-5; 25:D-4). 267,346
VALENCIA, city, Venezuela (16:E-5; 19:D-2)... 29,685
VALENCIENNES, city, France (25:D-1)..... 35,969
VALENTINE, tn., Nebr. (6:F-2; 12:B-2)..... 1,672
VALI, tn., Crete, Greece (26:F-8)
VALJEVO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)..... 6,721
VALLADOLID, tn., Mexico (17:J-4)..... 5,201
VALLADOLID, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:B-3)..... 79,198
VALLAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-3)
VALLE DE SANTIAGO, city, Mexico (17:E-4).. 13,300
VALLEJO, city, Calif. (6:A-3; 13:A-4)..... 14,476
VALLEY CITY, tn., N. Dak. (6:F-1; 12:B-1).... 5,268
VALLEY JUNCTION, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 4,280
VALMIER, tn., Latvia (23:G-4)
VALONA, tn., Albania (26:C-5)..... 6,529
VALPARAISO, city, Chile (3:O-9; 19:C-6)..... 286,947
VAN, city, Turkey (28:F-5)..... 30,015
VAN, LAKE, Turkey (21:J-5)
VAN BUREN, tn., Ark. (7:C-3; 10:D-1) 5,182
VAN BUREN, tn., Me. (8:G-1)..... 4,721
VANCEBORO, tn., Me. (8:G-3)..... 713
VANCOUVER, isl., Canada (1:F-4; 2:L-3; 4:C-6)
VANCOUVER, city, Canada (1:G-5; 2:M-3; 4: C-5; 6:A-1; 13:A-2)..... 246,593
VANCOUVER, city, Wash. (6:A-1; 13:A-2)..... 15,766
VAN DIEMEN, CAPE, Australia (31:D-2)
VAN DIEMEN GULF, Australia (31:E-2)
VANDO, isl., Norway (23:E-1)
VANEGAS, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)
VANNAS, tn., Sweden (20:F-2)
VANNES, city, France (25:C-2)..... 23,892
VANSITTART, isl., Canada (4:G-2)
VARANGER FIORD, Norway (23:H-2; 27:F-1)
VARBERG, tn., Sweden (23:D-4)..... 7,740
VARDAR, riv., Yugoslavia (26:E-5)
VARDO, tn., Norway (3:W-2; 21:H-1; 23:H-1)... 3,112
VARGAS, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-3)
VARHAUG, tn., Norway (23:B-4)
VARJAS, tn., Rumania (26:D-2)
VARNA, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:H-4)..... 51,000
VASKOH, tn., Rumania (26:E-2)
VASLUI, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)..... 9,070
VASSALBORO, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 1,815
VATHY, tn., Greece (26:G-7)
VEBLUNGSNES, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
VEGA, tn., Mexico (17:D-2)
VEGA ALTA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:D-2)..... 2,150
VEGA BAJA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)..... 3,632
VEGEN, isl., Norway (23:D-2)
VEGUADA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:B-1)
VEII, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
VELASCO, tn., Texas (17:G-2)..... 650
VELES, city, Yugoslavia (26:D-5)..... 15,000
VELESTINO, tn., Greece (26:E-6)
VELIA, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-2)
VELIKA KIKINDA, city, Yugoslavia (26:A-3)... 258,798
VELIKA-PLANA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:D-3)
VELIKI BECHEREK, city, Yugoslavia (26:D-3).. 27,600
VELIKI LUKI, tn., Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-4)..... 9,200
VELLETRI, city, Italy (25:G-3)..... 21,420
VELSK, tn., Russia (21:J-2; 27:H-3)..... 2,500
VENADO, isl., C. Z. (14:E-2)
VENADO, tn., C. Z. (14:E-2)
VENADO, tn., Mexico (17:E-3)..... 4,600
VENETIA, anc. prov., Italy (AM:B-0)
VENEZUELA, repub., S. Amer. (1; 3; 16; 19)....3,026,878
VENICE, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:G-2)..... 253,608
VENTSPILS, see **WINDAU**
VERACRUZ, city, Mexico (1:K-7; 3:N-5; 17:E-4) 54,225
VERAGUA MTS., Panama (18:D-3)
VERCIOROVA, tn., Rumania (26:E-3)
VERDE, CAPE, Africa (3:S-6; 30:B-4)
VERDUN, city, France (25:E-1)..... 21,950
VERESCI, tn., Rumania (26:G-2)
VERGENNES, tn., Vt. (8:A-4)..... 1,705
VERIA, city, Greece (26:E-5)..... 13,500
VERINGTON, tn., Nev. (13:B-4)
VERKHOIANSK, tn., Siberia (29:P-2)..... 2,000
VERKHOLENSK, tn., Siberia (29:M-3)
VERKOTURIE, tn., Russia (27:M-4)
VERMILION, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2)..... 2,850
VERMONT, state, U. S. (7:L-2; 8:B-5; 9:E-2)... 359,611
VERNAL, tn., Utah (13:D-3)..... 1,744
VERNAMO, tn., Sweden (23:D-4) 1,200
VERNON, tn., Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2)..... 9,137
VERONA, city, Italy (20:F-4; 25:F-2)..... 92,536
VERSAILLES, city, France (20:E-4; 25:D-1)..... 68,575
VESTERAALEN, isl., Norway (23:D-2)
VESTERVIK, city, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:E-4)..... 12,080
VESUVIUS, MT., Italy (25:G-3; AM:B-1)
VETLUGA, tn., Russia (21:J-3; 27:J-4)..... 5,700
VEXIO, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)..... 7,630
VIANNA, city, Portugal (25:A-3)..... 10,000
VIATKA, riv., Russia (21:J-3)
VIAZMA, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:G-4)..... 17,500
VIBO, anc. tn., Italy (AM:C-2)
VIBORG, see **VIIPURI**
VIBORG, city, Denmark (23:C-4; 27:E-3) 12,800
VICENZA, city, Italy (25:C-2)..... 60,572
VICHEGDA, riv., Russia (21:J-2)
VICHY, city, France (25:D-2)..... 14,820
VICKSBURG, city, Miss. (7:H-4; 11:D-2)..... 22,943
VICTOR, tn., Colo. (13:E-4)..... 1,291
VICTORIA, state, Australia (31:H-7).....1,767,539
VICTORIA, city, Brazil (19:G-5)..... 39,310
VICTORIA, tn., Salvador (18:B-2)
VICTORIA, tn., Tex. (6:F-5; 10:C-3)..... 7,421
VICTORIA, city, Canada (1:G-5; 2:L-3; 4:C-6; 13:A-2)..... 39,082
VICTORIA, riv., Australia (31: E-3)

VICTORIA, LAKE, Africa (28:E-9; 30:G-6)
VICTORIA FALLS, Africa (30:F-7)
VICTORIA HAVEN, tn., Norway (20:F-2; 23:E-2)
VICTORIA STR., Canada (4:E-2)
VIDA, tn., Rumania (26:F-3)
VIDALIA, tn., La. (10:D-2) 1,141
VIDIN, city, Bulgaria (21:G-4; 26:E-4) 17,600
VIEDMA, tn., Argentina (19:D-7) 3,500
VIENNA, cap. Austria (20:F-4; 24:G-4; 25:H-1; 26:A-1; 28:C-4) 1,865,780
VIENTO, PT., Puerto Rico (15:F-4)
VIEQUES, isl., West Indies (15:H-3; 16:F-2)
VIEQUES, tn., Vieques, West Indies (15:H-3) 3,430
VIERZON, city, France (20:E-4) 12,024
VIESCA, tn., Mexico (17:E-3) 5,108
VIGA, city, Catanduanes, P. I. (32:E-4) 13,675
VIGAN, city, Luzon, P. I. (29:N-7; 32:C-2) 17,782
VIGO, city, Spain (20:D-4; 25:A-3) 53,091
VIIPURI, city, Finland (23:G-3; 27:E-3) 31,600
VIK, tn., Norway (23:D-3)
VIK, tn., Norway (23:C-3)
VILEIKA, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
VILHELMINA, tn., Sweden (23:E-3) 9,340
VILIUISK, tn., Siberia (29:N-2)
VILLACH, city, Austria (20:F-4; 24:E-5; 25:G-2) 16,841
VILLA DEL PILAR, tn., Paraguay (19:D-5)
VILLANY, tn., Hungary (24:H-6)
VILLA REAL, city, Portugal (25:A-3) 16,270
VILLA RICA, city, Paraguay (19:E-5) 30,000
VILNA, city, Poland (3:V-3; 21:G-3; 23:G-5; 24:L-1; 27:E-5) 214,600
VIMMERBY, tn., Sweden (23:E-4) 2,920
VINALES, tn., Cuba (16:A-2) 1,450
VINALHAVEN, tn., Me. (8:F-4) 1,843
VINASALE, tn., Alaska (5:H-3)
VINCENNES, city, Ind. (7:H-3; 12:D-3) 17,564
VINITA, tn., Okla. (7:G-3; 10:D-1) 4,263
VINKOVCE, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
VIOLINO, PT., Costa Rica (18:C-3)
VIRAC, city, Catanduanes, P. I. (32:E-4) 13,452
VIRGINIA, state, U. S. (7; 9; 11; 12) 2,421,851
VIRGINIA, city, Minn. (12:C-1) 11,963
VIRGINIA CITY, tn., Nev. (6:B-3; 13:B-4) 1,200
VIRGIN ISLS., West Indies (16:F-3) 22,012
VISABA, tn., Calif. (6:B-3)
VISALIA, tn., Calif. (13:B-4) 7,263
VISAYAN ISLANDS, Philippines (29:V-8)
VISOKO, tn., Yugoslavia (26:C-3)
VISTULA, riv., Germany and Poland (21:F-3; 23:E-5; 24:J-2)
VITCHEGDA, riv., Russia (21:J-2)
VITEBSK, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:F-4) 111,000
VITERBO, city, Italy (25:F-3) 23,110
VITIMSK, tn., Siberia (2:C-3; 29:N-3)
VITORIA, tn., Puerto Rico (15:A-2)
VITORIA, city, Spain (25:C-3) 34,000
VITRY, tn., France (25:E-1) 3,121
VITZERV LAKE, Estonia (23:G-4)
VIVIABAJO, tn., Puerto Rico (15:C-2)
VIVORILLA CAYS, isls., Cen. Amer. (18:C-2)
VIZAGAPATAM, city, India (28:K-7) 43,420
VIZEU, tn., Portugal (25:A-3)
VLADIKAVKAZ, tn., Russia (21:J-4)
VLADIMIR, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-4) 34,000
VLADIMIROVKA, tn., Russia (27:J-6)
VLADIVOSTOK, city, Siberia (2:E-4; 29:P-4) ... 107,977
VOGOSCA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:B-4)
VOJTEK, tn., Rumania (26:D-3)
VOLCANO ISL., Pacific Oc. (29:P-6)
VOLGA, riv., Russia (3:X-3; 21:J-3; 28:F-4)
VOLOGDA, city, Russia (21:H-3; 27:H-4) 31,000
VOLOS, city, Greece (26:E-6) 30,160
VOLSK, city, Russia (21:J-3) 36,000
VONITSA, tn., Greece (26:D-6) 2,365
VORONEZH, city, Russia (21:J-3; 27:H-5) 96,500
VOSS, tn., Norway (23:C-3) 8,390
VOSSEVANGEN, tn, Norway (20:E-2)
VOYUCA, riv., Albania (26:C-5)
VOZNESENSK, tn., Russia (27:F-6)
VRACA, city, Bulgaria (26:E-4) 16,000
VRANIA, tn., Yugoslavia (26:E-4)
VRSAC, tn., Bulgaria (26:D-4)
VULSINII, anc. tn., Italy (AM:B-1)
VUOLLERIM, tn., Sweden (23:F-2)
VYATKA, city, Russia (21:K-3; 27:K-4) 60,000
VYATKA, riv., Russia (21:J-3)
VYAZMA, tn., Russia (27:G-4)
VYDZIAI, tn., Poland (24:M-1)
VYERNYI, tn., Turkestan, Asia (28:J-4)
VYTEGRA, tn., Russia (21:H-2; 27:G-3) 4,516

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WABASH, riv., Ill. (12:D-3)
WABASHA, tn., Minn. (12:C-2) 2,212
WACO, city, Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2; 17:F-1) 52,838
WADAI, region, Sudan, Africa (30:F-4)
WADAN, tn., Taganet, W. Africa (30:B-3)
WADDA, tn., Fr. Equatorial Africa (30:E-5)
WADESBORO, tn., N. C. (11:F-2) 3,124
WADSWORTH, tn., Nev. (6:B-3)
WADY HALFA, tn., Nubia, Africa (30:G-3)
WAGER BAY, Canada (1:L-3; 4:G-2)
WAGGA WAGGA, tn., Australia (31:H-7)
WAGNER, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2) 1,420
WAGONER, tn., Okla. (10:C-1) 2,994
WAHIAWA, tn., T. H. (15:C-2) 1,040
WAHPETON, tn., N. Dak. (7:G-1; 12:B-1) 3,176
WAIAKEA LANDING, tn., T. H. (15:G-4)
WAIALAE BAY, T. H. (15:D-2)
WAIALEE, tn., T. H. (15:C-2)
WAIALUA, tn., T. H. (15:C-2) 8,240
WAIDHOFEN, tn., Austria (24:F-5)
WAIHEE, tn., T. H. (15:E-3)
WAIKAKALAUA, tn., T. H. (15:D-2)
WAILAU, tn., T. H. (15:E-2)
WAILUKU, tn., T. H. (15:E-3) 7,240
WAIMANALO, tn., T. H. (15:D-2) 706
WAIMEA, tn., T. H. (15:B-2) 2,100
WAIOHINU, tn., T. H. (15:F-4) 104
WAIPAHU, tn., T. H. (15:C-2) 2,100
WAIPIO, tn., T. H. (15:F-3)
WAIROA, tn., New Zealand (31:O-7)
WAITARA, tn., New Zealand (31:N-7)
WAKE, isl., East Indies (2:G-5)
WAKEENEY, tn., Kans. (12:A-3) 1,408
WAKEFIELD, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2) 1,112
WAKEFIELD, tn., N. H. (8:C-5) 1,186
WALDOBORO, tn., Me. (8:E-4) 2,311
WALES, tn., Alaska (5:D-2) 136
WALES, div., Great Britain (20:D-3; 22:E-5) ... 2,205,680
WALGA, tn., Estonia (23:G-4)
WALHALLA, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 2,388
WALK, city, Estonia (21:G-3) 10,000
WALKER LAKE, Nev. (13:B-4)
WALKERVILLE, tn., Mont. (13:C-2) 2,052
WALLACE, tn., Idaho (13:B-2) 3,634
WALLAROO, tn., Australia (31:F-6) 2,925
WALLA WALLA, city, Wash. (6:B-1; 13:B-2) ... 15,976
WALLERN, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:E-4)
WALLINGFORD, city, Conn. (8:B-7) 11,170
WALLINGFORD, tn., Vt. (8:B-5) 1,564
WALLISPOND, tn., Vt. (8:C-4) 140
WALPA, tn., Nicaragua (18:C-2)
WALPOLE, tn., N. H. (8:B-5)
WALRUS ISL., Alaska (5:D-4)
WALSENBURG, tn., Colo. (13:E-4) 5,503
WALTERBORO, tn., S. C. (11:F-2) 2,592
WALTERS, tn., Okla. (10:C-2) 2,262
WALTERSDORF, tn., Germany (24:G-3)
WALTON, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2) 3,496
WALUIKI, tn., Russia (27:G-5)
WALVIS BAY, dist., Africa (3:U-8; 30:E-8) 1,177
WAMA, tn., Rumania (26:F-2)
WANKS, see **SEGOVIA**
WARDNER, tn., Idaho (6:C-1; 13:B-2) 903
WARDS, tn., Canada (4:C-4)
WARE, tn., Mass. (8:B-6) 7,386
WARNEMUNDE, tn., Germany (24:E-1)
WARNER LAKES, Oregon (6:B-2; 13:B-3)
WARREGO, riv., Australia (31:H-6)
WARREGO RANGE, mts., Australia (31:H-5)
WARREN, tn., Ark. (10:D-2) 2,523
WARREN, city, Ohio (12:E-2) 41,062
WARREN, city, Pa. (9:B-3) 14,863
WARRENBURG, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)
WARRENTON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 1,289
WARRENTON, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 1,072
WARRENTON, tn., Va. (11:G-1) 1,450
WARSAW, tn., Ind. (12:D-2) 5,730
WARSAW, tn., Ky. (12:E-3) 800
WARSAW, cap. Poland (3:V-3; 21:G-3; 24:J-2; 28:D-3) 936,713
WARTA, riv., Poland (24:G-2)
WARWICK, tn., Australia (31:J-5) 5,565
WASATCH MTS., Utah (13:C-4)
WASECA, tn., Minn. (12:C-2) 3,815
WASH, THE, estuary, England (22:G-5)
WASHBURN, tn., Alaska (5:K-2
WASHBURN, tn., Texas (6:F-3) 68
WASHBURN, tn., Wis. (12:C-1) 2,238
WASHINGTON, state, U. S. (6:B-1; 13:A-2) 1,563,396
WASHINGTON, cap. U. S. (1:M-6; 3:O-4; 7:K-3; 9:C-4; 11:G-1) 486,869
WASHINGTON, tn., Ga. (11:F-2) 3,158
WASHINGTON, tn., Ind. (12:D-3) 9,070
WASHINGTON, tn., Iowa (12:C-2) 4,814
WASHINGTON, tn., N. C. (11:G-1) 7,035
WASHINGTON, city, Pa. (9:A-3) 24,545
WASHINGTON, MT., N. H. (7:M-2; 8:D-4)
WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, tn., Ohio (12:E-3) 8,426
WASHINGTON PT., P. I. (32:A-6)
WASHITA, riv., Okla. (6:F-3; 10:C-1)
WATERBURY, city, Conn. (8:A-7) 99,902

WATERFORD, city, Ireland (20:D-3; 22:C-5).... 27,410
WATERFORD, tn., Pa. (9:A-3)..... 769
WATERLOO, city, Iowa (7:G-2; 12:C-2)..... 46,191
WATERTOWN, city, N. Y. (7:L-2; 9:D-1)..... 32,205
WATERTOWN, city, S. Dak. (6:F-2; 12:B-2).... 10,214
WATERTOWN, tn., Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)..... 10,613
WATER VALLEY, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 3,738
WATERVILLE, city, Me. (8:E-4)..... 15,454
WATERVLIET, city, N. Y. (9:E-2)..... 16,083
WATKINS GLEN, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 2,956
WATLING, isl., West Indies (7:L-6; 16:D-1)
WATSONTOWN, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 2,248
WATSONVILLE, tn., Calif. (13:A-4)..... 8,344
WAUCHULA, tn., Fla. (11:F-3)..... 2,574
WAUKEGAN, city, Ill. (12:D-2)..... 33,499
WAUKESHA, city, Wis. (12:D-2)..... 17,176
WAURIKA, tn., Okla. (10:C-2)..... 2,368
WAUSAU, city, Wis. (7:H-1; 12:D-2)..... 23,758
WAVERLY, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 1,152
WAXAHACHIE, tn., Tex. (10:C-2)..... 8,042
WAYCROSS, city, Ga. (7:J-4; 11:F-2)..... 15,510
WAYNE, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 2,381
WAYNESBORO, tn., Ga. (11:F-2)..... 3,922
WAYNESBORO, tn., Pa. (9:C-4)..... 10,167
WAYNESBURG, tn., Pa. (9:A-4)..... 4,915
WAYNESVILLE, tn., N. C. (11:F-1)..... 2,414
WEATHERFORD, tn., Tex. (6:F-4; 10:C-2)..... 4,912
WEBB CITY, tn., Mo. (12:C-3)..... 6,876
WEBSTER, tn., Mass. (8:C-6)..... 12,992
WEBSTER, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-1)..... 1,805
WEBSTER CITY, tn., Iowa (12:C-2)..... 7,024
WEIDA, tn., Germany (23:E-3)..... 8,500
WEIDEN, city, Germany (24:D-4)..... 17,841
WEIHAIWEI, tn., China (2:D-4; 29:O-5)..... 2,000
WEIMAR, city, Germany (24:D-3)..... 45,957
WEISER, tn., Idaho (6:C-2; 13:B-3)..... 2,724
WEI TSINAN, tn., China (29:N-5)
WEJHEROWO, tn., Poland (24:H-1)
WELLESLEY ISLS., Australia (31:F-3)
WELLINGTON, tn., Kans. (6:F-3; 12:B-3)..... 7,405
WELLINGTON, city, New Zealand (31:O-8)..... 133,770
WELLINGTON, isl., Chile (19:C-7)
WELLS, tn., England (22:G-5)..... 2,610
WELLS, tn., Me. (8:D-5)..... 2,047
WELLS, tn., Mich. (12:D-1)
WELLS, tn., Nev. (13:C-3)..... 655
WELLS, LAKE, Australia (31:C-5)
WELLSBORO, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 3,643
WELLSBURG, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1)..... 6,398
WELLS REEF, Australia (31:K-2)
WELLSTON, tn., Ohio (12:E-3)..... 5,319
WELLSVILLE, tn., N. Y. (9:C-2)..... 5,678
WENATCHEE, tn., Wash. (13:A-2)..... 11,627
WENCHOW, city, China (29:O-6)..... 202,700
WENJU, tn., Chosen, Asia (29:O-5)
WENNER, LAKE, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4)
WENNERSBORG, tn., Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4)
WESER, riv., Germany (23:C-5; 24:C-2)
WESSEL ISL., Australia (31:F-2)
WESSELY, tn., Czechoslovakia (24:F-4)
WESSINGTON SPRINGS, tn., S. Dak. (12:B-2). 1,401
WEST ALLIS, city, Wis. (12:D-2)..... 34,671
WEST BAY CITY, tn., Mich. (7:J-2)
WEST BRANCH, tn., Mich. (12:E-2)..... 1,164
WESTBROOK, tn., Me. (8:D-5)..... 10,807
WEST CAPE, Alaska (5:C-3)
WEST CHESTER, city, Pa. (9:D-4)..... 12,325
WESTERAAS, tn., Sweden (23:E-4)
WESTERLY, tn., R. I. (8:C-7)..... 10,997
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, state, Australia (31:B-5) 411,734
WESTERN GHATS, mts., Asia (28:J-7)
WESTERN ISLS., British Isles (22:C-3)
WESTERN PORT, tn., Md. (9:B-4)..... 3,440
WESTERN UNITED STATES, U. S. (13)
WESTFIELD, city, Mass. (8:B-6)..... 19,775
WESTFIELD, tn., Pa. (9:C-3)..... 1,193
WEST FIORD, Norway (20:F-2)
WEST HELENA, tn., Ark. (11:D-2)..... 4,489
WEST INDIES, isls., Atlantic Oc. (1:M-8; 16)...9,000,000
WEST LEICHARDT, tn., Australia (31:F-4)
WESTMINSTER, tn., Md. (9:C-4)..... 4,463
WESTMORE, tn., Vt. (8:C-4)..... 320
WESTON, tn., W. Va. (11:F-1)..... 8,646
WEST PLAINS, tn., Mo. (7:H-3; 12:C-3)..... 3,335
WEST POINT, tn., Miss. (7:H-4; 11:E-2)..... 4,677
WEST POINT, tn., Nebr. (12:B-2)..... 2,225
WEST POINT, tn., Tex. (17:F-2)..... 295
WEST PT., West Indies (15:G-3)
WEST PT., West Indies (15:Z-3)
WESTPORT, tn., New Zealand (31:N-8)..... 4,005
WESTPORT, tn., N. Y. (9:E-1)..... 790
WESTRA DAL, riv., Sweden (23:D-3)
WESTRAY, isl., Orkney Isls., Scotland (22:E-2)
WEST RUTLAND, tn., Vt. (8:B-5)..... 3,400
WEST STEWARTSTOWN, tn., N. H. (8:C-4)... 720
WEST VIRGINIA, state, U. S. (7; 9; 11; 12)....1,729,205
WETTER, LAKE, Sweden (20:F-3; 23:D-4)
WETUMPKA, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 2,357
WEXFORD, city, Ireland (22:C-5)..... 102,261
WEYMOUTH, city, England (22:E-6)..... 20,000
WEYMOUTH, city, Mass. (8:D-6)..... 20,882
WHANGAROA, tn., New Zealand (31:N-7)..... 205
WHARTON, tn., Tex. (10:C-3)..... 2,691
WHATELY, tn., Mass. (8:B-6)..... 1,135
WHEATLAND, tn., Wyo. (13:D-3)..... 1,997
WHEELER PK., Nev. (13:B-4)
WHEELING, city, W. Va. (7:K-2; 11:F-0)..... 61,659
WHISTLER, tn., Ala. (11:E-2)..... 2,103
WHITBY, city, England (22:F-4)..... 12,510
WHITEFIELD, tn., N. H. (8:C-4)..... 1,693
WHITEFISH, tn., Mont. (13:C-2)..... 2,803
WHITEHALL, tn., N. Y. (8:A-5; 9:E-2)..... 5,191
WHITEHAVEN, city, England (22:E-4)..... 29,018
WHITE HAVEN, tn., Pa. (9:D-3)..... 1,537
WHITEHORSE, tn., Canada (4:B-3; 5:N-3)
WHITE MTS., N. H. (8:C-4)
WHITE NILE, riv., Africa (30:G-4)
WHITEOAKS, tn., N. Mex. (6:E-4)..... 131
WHITE PASS, tn., Alaska (5:N-4)
WHITE RIV., Ark. (7:H-3; 10:D-1)
WHITE RIV., S. Dak. (6:F-2; 12:A-2)
WHITESBURG, tn., Ky. (12:E-3)..... 1,804
WHITE SEA, Europe (21:H-1; 28:E-2)
WHITING, tn., N. J. (9:D-4)..... 193
WHITNEY, MT., Calif. (6:B-3; 13:B-4)
WHITNEYVILLE, tn., Me. (8:G-4)..... 229
WHITTIER, tn., Calif. (13:B-5)..... 14,822
WICHITA, city, Kans. (6:F-3; 12:B-3)..... 111,110
WICHITA FALLS, city, Tex. (10:C-2)..... 43,690
WICK, tn., Scotland (20:D-3; 22:E-2)..... 8,115
WICKENBURG, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5)..... 734
WICKHAM, tn., Australia (31:J-6)..... 8,005
WICKLOW, tn., Ireland (22:C-5)..... 3,200
WIENER NEUSTADT, city, Austria (24:F-5).... 37,000
WIESBADEN, city, Germany (24:B-3)..... 102,476
WIGHT, ISLE OF, England (22:F-6)..... 94,697
WIJU, tn., Chosen, Asia (29:O-5)
WILCOX, tn., Ariz. (13:C-5)..... 806
WILHELMSHAVEN, city, Germany (24:B-2).... 25,484
WILIANDI, tn., Estonia (23:F-4)
WILKES-BARRE, city, Pa. (7:L-2; 9:D-3)..... 86,626
WILLAMETTE, riv., Oregon (6:A-1; 13:A-3)
WILLIAMS, tn., Ariz. (6:C-3; 13:C-4)..... 2,166
WILLIAMSBURG, tn., Va. (11:G-1)..... 3,778
WILLIAMSPORT, city, Pa. (7:K-2; 9:C-3)..... 45,729
WILLIAMSTOWN, tn., N. Y. (9:D-2)..... 524
WILLIMANTIC, city, Conn. (8:B-7)..... 12,102
WILLISTON, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1; 13:E-2)..... 5,106
WILLMAR, tn., Minn. (12:C-1)..... 6,173
WILMINGTON, city, Del. (7:L-3; 9:D-4)..... 106,579
WILMINGTON, city, N. C. (3:P-4; 7:K-4; 11:G-2) 32,270
WILSON, tn., Kans. (12:B-3)..... 1,038
WILSON, city, N. C. (11:G-1)..... 12,613
WILTON, tn., Me. (8:D-4)..... 3,266
WILTON, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 1,001
WINCHENDON, city, Mass. (8:B-6)..... 6,202
WINCHESTER, tn., Ky. (7:J-3; 12:E-3)..... 8,233
WINCHESTER, tn., N. H. (8:B-6)..... 2,183
WINCHESTER, tn., Tenn. (11:E-1)..... 2,210
WINCHESTER, tn., Va. (11:G-1)..... 10,855
WINDAU (Ventspils), tn., Latvia (21:G-3; 23:F-4; 27:D-4)..... 8,400
WINDHOEK, cap. Southwest Africa (3:V-8; 30: F-8)..... 15,091
WIND RIVER MTS., Wyo. (6:D-2)
WINDSOR, city, England (22:F-6)..... 150,000
WINDSOR, city, Canada (4:G-7)..... 63,108
WINDSOR, tn., Mich. (12:E-2)
WINDSOR, tn., Vt. (8:B-5)..... 3,689
WINDWARD ISLS., West Indies (16:G-4)..... 165,000
WINDWARD PASSAGE, str., West Indies (1:M-7; 16:D-3)
WINFIELD, tn., Kans. (7:G-3; 12:B-3)..... 9,398
WINNEMUCCA, tn., Nev. (6:B-2; 13:B-3)..... 1,989
WINNEPESAUKEE, LAKE, N. H. (8:C-5)
WINNER, tn., S. Dak. (12:A-2)..... 2,220
WINNIPEG, city, Canada (1:K-5; 2:N-3; 4:F-6). 218,785
WINNIPEG, LAKE, Canada (2:N-3; 4:F-5)
WINONA, city, Minn. (7:H-2; 12:C-2)..... 20,850
WINONA, tn., Miss. (11:E-2)..... 2,607
WINOOSKI, tn., Vt. (8:A-4)..... 5,308
WINSLOW, tn., Ariz. (13:C-4)..... 3,917
WINSLOW, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 3,917
WINSTED, tn., Conn. (8:B-7)..... 7,883
WINSTON-SALEM, city, N. C. (7:K-3; 11:F-2). 75,274
WINTERPORT, tn., Me. (8:E-4)..... 1,437
WISCASSET, tn., Me. (8:E-5)..... 1,186
WISCONSIN, state, U. S. (7:H-2; 12:D-2).....2,939,006
WISCONSIN, riv., Wis. (7:H-2; 12:D-2)
WISCONSIN RAPIDS, tn., Wis. (12:C-2)..... 8,726
WISHEK, tn., N. Dak. (12:A-1)..... 1,146
WISMAR, city, Germany (24:D-2)..... 25,000
WITTENBERG, city, Germany (24:E-2)..... 22,460
WITTENBERG, city, Germany (24:E-3)..... 23,136

WIZNITZ, tn., Rumania (26: F-1)
WLOCLAWEK, city, Poland (14: H-2) 40,300
WLODAWA, tn., Poland (24: K-3) 6,792
WOLFEBORO, tn., N. H. (8: C-5) 2,358
WOLLASTON ISLS., S. Amer. (19: D-8)
WOLLASTON LAND, region, Canada (4: D-2)
WOLLSTEIN, tn., Poland (24: G-2)
WOLMAR, tn., Latvia (27: E-4) 6,000
WOODLAND, tn., Calif. (6: A-3; 13: A-4) 5,542
WOODLARK ISL., East Indies (31: J-1)
WOODLAWN, city, Pa. (9: A-3) 12,495
WOODS, LAKE OF THE, Canada (7: G-1; 12: C-1)
WOODS, LAKE, Australia (31: E-3)
WOODS HOLE, tn., Mass. (8: D-7) 440
WOODSTOCK, tn., Vt. (8: B-5) 1,312
WOODSVILLE, tn., N. H. (8: C-4) 1,285
WOODVILLE, tn., Tex. (10: D-2) 969
WOODWARD, tn., Okla. (10: C-1) 5,056
WOOLWICH, tn., England (22: G-6)
WOONSOCKET, city, R. I. (8: C-7) 49,376
WOONSOCKET, tn., S. Dak. (12: B-2) 1,108
WORCESTER, city, England (22: E-5) 50,890
WORCESTER, city, Mass. (7: M-2; 8: C-6) 195,311
WORCESTER, tn., Wis. (7: H-1) 316
WORGL, tn., Austria (24: D-5)
WORMS, city, Germany (24: B-4) 45,116
WORTHINGTON, tn., Minn. (12: C-2) 3,878
WOTITZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24: F-4)
WRANGEL, isl., Alaska (1: A-2; 29: T-1)
WRANGELL, tn., Alaska (5: O-4) 821
WRANGELL, MT., Alaska (1: E-3; 5: L-3)
WRATH, CAPE, Scotland (22: D-2)
WRECK REEF, Australia (31: K-4)
WRONKE, tn., Poland (24: G-2)
WUCHANG, city, China (29: N-5) 500,000
WURZBURG, city, Germany (24: D-4) 89,910
WYANDOTTE, city, Mich. (12: E-2) 28,368
WYMORE, tn., Nebr. (12: B-2) 2,680
WYNDHAM, tn., Australia (31: D-3) 101
WYOMING, State, U. S. (6: D-2; 12: A-2; 13: D-2). 225,565
WYTHEVILLE, tn., Va. (11: F-1) 3,327

X

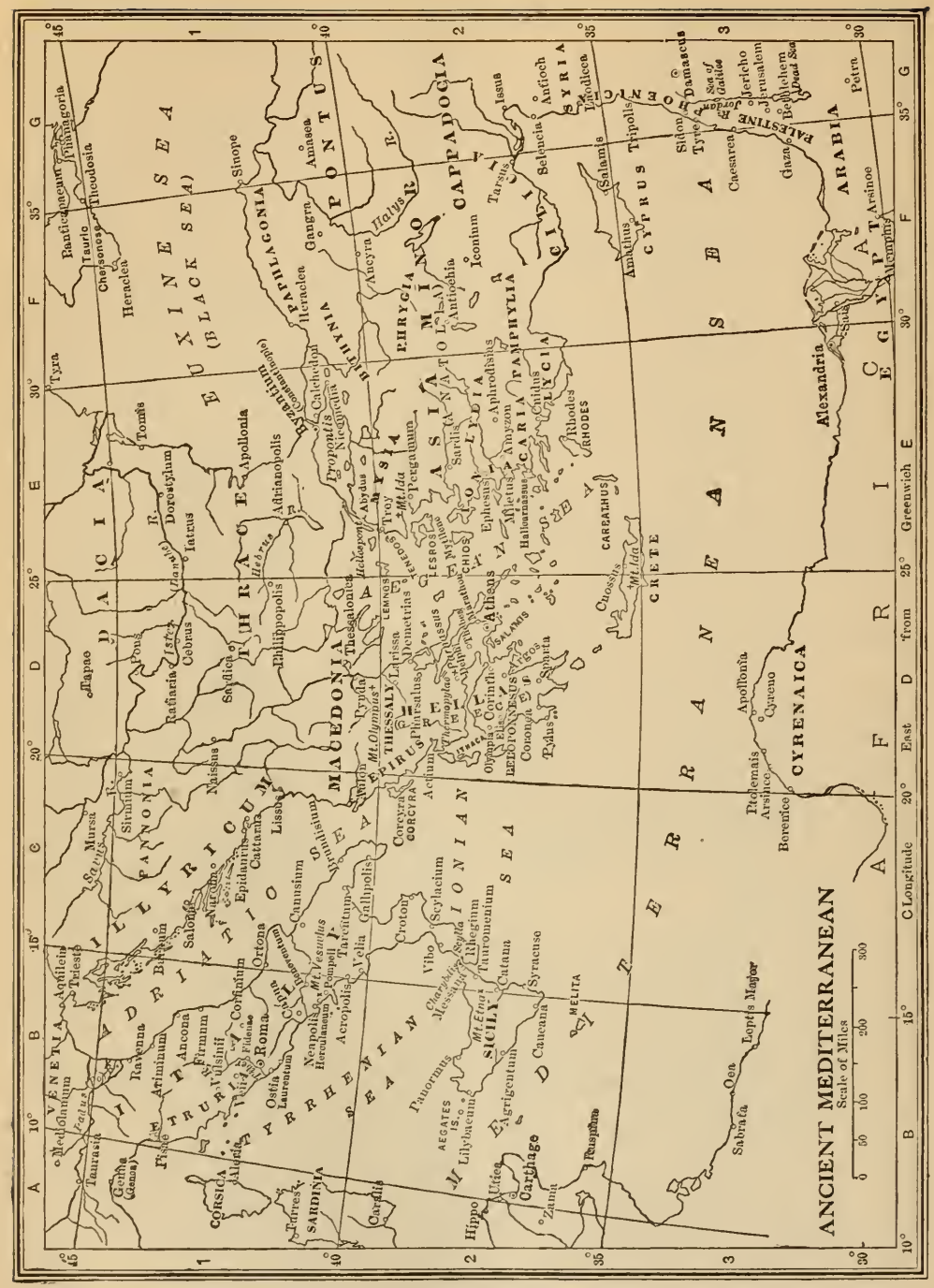
XANTHI, tn., Greece (26: F-5)
XENIA, tn., Ohio (12: E-3) 10,498
XEROKHORI, tn., Greece (26: E-6)
XINGU, riv., Brazil (19: E-3)

Y

YABA, tn., Nigeria, Africa (30: D-4)
YABUCOA, tn., Puerto Rico (15: F-3) 2,894
YABUCOA HARBOR, Puerto Rico (15: G-3)
YAGO, tn., Mexico (17: D-4)
YAKIMA, city, Wash. (13: B-2) 22,101
YAKOBI, isl., Alaska (5: M-4)
YAKUTAT, tn., Alaska (5: L-4) 165
YAKUTAT BAY, Alaska (5: L-4)
YAKUTSK, prov., Siberia (29: N-2) 323,000
YAKUTSK, tn., Siberia (29: O-2) 7,500
YALGOO GOLDFIELD, Australia (31: B-5)
YALMAL PEN., Siberia (27: N-1; 28: H-1)
YAMI, isl., P. I. (32: D-0)
YAMMA, LAKE, Australia (31: G-5)
YAMSK, tn., Siberia (29: R-3)
YANA, riv., Siberia (2: D-2)
YANA BAY, Siberia (2: E-3)
YANAM, tn., India (28: K-7) 5,000
YANDY, tn., Siberia (29: M-3)
YANG-CHOW-FI, tn., China (29: N-5) 4,591
YANGTZE, riv., China (2: C-5)
YANKTON, tn., S. Dak. (6: F-2; 12: B-2) 6,072
YANNINA, city, Greece (21: D-6) 21,000
YAP, isl., Pacific Oc. (29: P-8) 7,418
YAPURA, riv., S. Amer. (19: C-2)
YARENSK, tn., Russia (21: J-2; 27: J-3) 1,200
YARIEVETZ, tn., Russia (27: H-4)
YARKAND, city, Sinkiang, Chinese Repub. (28: J-5) 121,000
YARMOUTH, tn., Canada (4: J-7) 7,079
YAROSLAVI, city, Russia (21: H-3; 27: G-4) 120,000
YAS, tn., Australia (2: F-9)
YATHKYED, LAKE, Canada (4: F-3)
YAUCO, tn., Puerto Rico (15: B-3) 7,068
YAUNDE, cap. Cameroon, Africa (30: E-5)
YAVARI, riv., S. Amer. (19: C-3)
YAVISA, tn., Panama (18: E-3)
YAZOO, riv., Miss. (11: D-2)
YAZOO CITY, tn., Miss. (7: H-4; 11: E-2) 5,579
YEGUAS PT., Puerto Rico (15: F-3)
YELL, isl., Shetland Isls., Scotland (22: F-1) 2,600
YELLOW SEA, China (2: D-4; 29: O-5)
YELLOWSTONE, riv., U. S. (6: D-1; 13: D-2)
YELLOWSTONE LAKE, Wyo. (6: D-2; 13: D-3)
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyo., Mont., and Idaho (1: H-5; 6: D-2; 13: C-3)
YEMEN, div., Arabia (28: F-7) 3,000,000
YENAN, city, China (29: M-5)
YEINSEI, riv., Siberia (2: A-2; 28: K-1)
YENISEISK, city, Siberia (29: L-3) 11,600
YENOTAYEVSK, tn., Russia (21: J-4; 27: J-6)
YENPING, city, China (29: N-6) 200,000
YERBANIS, tn., Mexico (17: D-3)
YESHOF, tn., Russia (27: J-5)
YEZD, city, Persia (28: G-5) 45,050
YOAKUM, tn., Tex. (10: C-3) 5,656
YOENSUU, tn., Finland (27: F-3)
YOJOA, LAKE, Honduras (18: B-2)
YOKOHAMA, city, Japan (2: E-4; 29: P-5) 405,888
YOLA, tn., Nigeria, Africa (30: E-5)
YONKERS, city, N. Y. (9: E-3) 134,646
YORK, tn., Alaska (5: E-2)
YORK, tn., Australia (31: B-6) 2,005
YORK, city, England (22: F-4) 83,930
YORK, tn., Nebr. (6: F-2; 12: B-2) 5,712
YORK, city, Pa. (9: C-4) 55,254
YORK, riv., Va. (9: C-5)
YORK, CAPE, Australia (31: G-2)
YORK, CAPE, Greenland (1: N-2; 3: P-1)
YORK BEACH, tn., Me. (8: D-5) 425
YORK FACTORY, tn., Canada (1: K-4; 4: F-4) .. 296
YORK SOUND, Australia (31: C-2)
YORKTON, tn., Canada (4: E-5) 5,159
YORO, tn., Honduras (18: B-2) 4,025
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif. (13: B-4)
YOUNG, MT., Australia (31: F-3)
YOUNGSTOWN, city, Ohio (7: K-2; 12: E-2) 170,002
YPSILANTI, tn., Mich. (12: E-2) 10,143
YSLETA, tn., Tex. (10: A-2) 2,034
YSTAD, city, Sweden (20: F-3; 23: D-4) 11,900
YUCATAN CHANNEL, Mexico and Cuba (1: L-7)
YUCATAN PEN., state, Mexico (1: L-7) 358,221
YUGOSLAVIA, kingdom, Europe (20: F-4; 26) .. 13,290,000
YUKON, ter., Canada (4: B-3; 5: M-3) 4,230
YUKON, riv., N. Amer. (1: D-3; 2: J-2; 4: A-2; 5: F-3)
YUKON FLATS, region, Alaska (5: K-2)
YUKON HILLS, region, Alaska (1: D-3)
YUMA, tn., Ariz. (1: H-6; 6: C-4; 13: C-5) 4,892
YUNASKA, isl., Alaska (5: D-5)
YUNGPING, tn., China (29: O-5)
YUN-NAN-FU, tn., China (29: M-6) 2,110
YUSEARIN, tn., Honduras (18: B-2)

Z

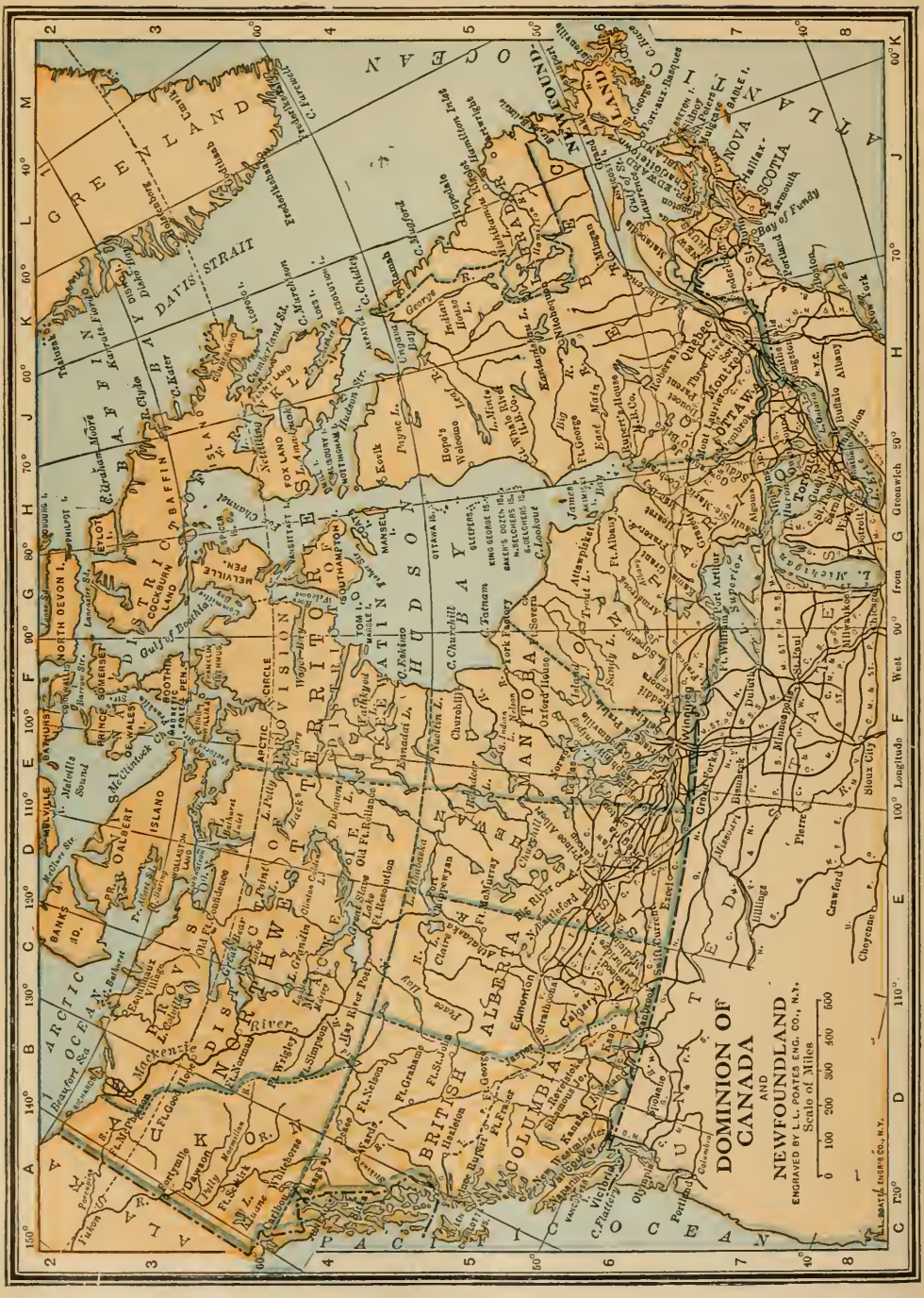
ZACAPA, tn., Guatamala (17: H-5)
ZACAPOAXTLA, tn., Mexico (17: F-4) 2,306
ZACATECAS, city, Mexico (17: E-3) 26,300
ZACATLAN, tn., Mexico (17: F-4)
ZACATULA, tn., Mexico (17: E-4)
ZACOALCO, tn., Mexico (17: D-4) 6,621
ZACUALPA, tn., Honduras (18: C-2)
ZAFRA, tn., Spain (25: B-4) 6,050
ZAGREB, city, Yugoslavia (20: F-4; 26: B-3) 118,338
ZAKANY, tn., Hungary (24: G-5)
ZAMA, anc. tn., Africa (AM: B-2)
ZAMBEZI, riv., Africa (30: G-7)
ZAMBOANGA, city, Mindanao, P. I. (29: O-8; 32: D-7) 30,805
ZAMORA, city, Spain (25: B-3) 17,000
ZAMOSC, city, Poland (24: K-3) 12,810
ZANESVILLE, city, Ohio (7: K-2; 12: E-3) 36,440
ZANTE, city, Greece (26: D-7) 11,200
ZANZIBAR, cap. Zanzibar, Africa (3: W-7; 30: H-6) 38,700
ZAPATA, tn., Nicaragua (18: B-2)
ZAPATA, tn., Tex. (10: C-3) 1,539
ZARA, city, Yugoslavia (20: F-4; 25: G-2; 26: A-2). 37,000
ZAREW, tn., Russia (21: J-4)
ZAUCHTL, tn., Czechoslovakia (24: H-4)
ZCREZ, PT., Mexico (17: F-3)
ZDITZ, tn., Czechoslovakia (24: E-4)
ZEALAND, isl., Denmark (24: D-1) 1,096,897
ZEITZ, city, Germany (24: D-3) 32,300
ZELENIKA, tn., Yugoslavia (26: C-4)
ZENGG, tn., Yugoslavia (26: A-3)
ZENICA, tn., Yugoslavia (26: C-3)
ZHITOMIR, city, Russia (27: E-5) 99,500
ZITACUARO, tn., Mexico (17: E-4) 6,101
ZITTAU, city, Germany (24: F-3) 34,654
ZLATINOLA, tn., Rumania (26: G-2)
ZLOCZOW, tn., Poland (24: L-4)
ZMEINOGORSK, tn., Siberia (29: K-3)
ZNOJMO, tn., Czechoslovakia (24: G-4) 4,700
ZOMBA, cap. Nyasaland, Africa (30: G-7)
ZOTOL, tn., Mexico (17: E-3)
ZSOMBOLYA, tn., Yugoslavia (26: D-3)
ZUIDER ZEE, sea, Netherlands (20: E-3; 24: A-2)
ZUMPANGO, tn., Mexico (17: F-4) 6,201
ZUNI, tn., N. Mex. (13: D-4)
ZURICH, city, Switzerland (20: E-4; 25: F-2) 215,460
ZVOLEN, tn., Czechoslovakia (24: H-4)
ZVOLEN, tn., Poland (24: J-3)
ZVORNIK, tn., Yugoslavia (26: C-3)
ZWICKAU, city, Germany (24: E-3) 70,000
ZWITTAU, tn., Czechoslovakia (24: G-4)
ZWOLLE, city, Netherlands (24: A-2) 37,850
ZYRARDOW, tn., Poland (24: J-2)


ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
Longitude
Greenwich
East
from
EUXINE SEA (BLACK SEA)
MARE TYRRHENIUM
MARE IONIAN
MARE AEGAEUM
MARE CRETICUM
MARE LIBYCUM
MARE SARDONIUM
MARE ADRIATICUM
MARE MEDITERRANEAN
PONTUS
PAPHLAGONIA
BITHYNIA
CAPPADOCIA
PHRYGIA
GALATIA
LYCIA
CARIA
LYDIA
MYSIA
TROAS
ASIA
EPIRUS
THESSALY
MACEDONIA
THRACE
DACIA
PANNONIA
ILLYRICUM
VENETIA
ETRURIA
LATIUM
CAMPANIA
SICILIA
SARDINIA
CORSICA
CRETE
CYPRUS
RHODES
SYRIA
PALESTINE
ARABIA
EGYPT
CYRENAICA
Tyra
Tomis
Apollonia
Odessus
Dorostylum
Istrus
Tanais R.
Cebrus
Philippopolis
Hadrianopolis
Abydus
Troy
Hellespont
Lesbos
Chios
Samos
Ephesus
Miletus
Halicarnassus
Rhodes
Aphrodisias
Iconium
Tarsus
Antioch
Seleucia
Laodicea
Tripolis
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Sea of Galilee
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Dead Sea
Gaza
Petra
Alexandria
Memphis
Arsinoe
Apollonia
Cyrene
Ptolemais
Arsinoe
Berenice
Taurio
Chersonesus
Theodosia
Heraclea
Sinope
Amisus
Gangra
Halys R.
Ancyra
Pessinus
Antiphellus
Myra
Phaselis
Attalia
Perga
Side
Aspendus
Cilicia
Tarsus
Issus
Salamis
Amathus
Paphos
Citium
Tyana
Caesarea
Mt. Hermon
Ascalon
Joppa
Lydda
Emmaus
Hebron
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Dead Sea
Petra
Arsinoe
Memphis
Alexandria
Canopus
Taposiris
Paraetonium
Apollonia
Cyrene
Ptolemais
Arsinoe
Berenice
Taucheira
Leptis Magna
Oea
Sabratha
Tripolis
Gigthis
Thapsus
Hadrumetum
Carthage
Utica
Hippo
Zama
Agrigentum
Panormus
Lilybaeum
Segesta
Selinus
Mt. Eryx
Mt. Etna
Catana
Syracuse
Taormina
Messana
Rhegium
Croton
Scylacium
Vibo
Locri
Tauromenium
Caulonia
Melita
Gela
Camarina
Lipara
Aeolian Is.
Stromboli
Vulcano
Mt. Vesuvius
Neapolis
Herculaneum
Pompeii
Cumae
Capua
Tarentum
Velia
Paestum
Acropolis
Gallipolis
Caudium
Beneventum
Aesernia
Arpinum
Tusculum
Alba
Roma
Ostia
Laurentum
Antium
Circeii
Tarracina
Fundi
Formiae
Minturnae
Sinuessa
Volturnum
Capua
Casinum
Cortona
Perusia
Clusium
Volsinii
Falerii
Veii
Caere
Tarquinii
Centumcellae
Populonia
Volaterrae
Pisae
Luna
Genua
Portus Delphini
Alpes Cottiae
Taurasia
Segusio
Augusta Taurinorum
Eporedia
Ticinum
Mediolanum
Comum
Verona
Patavium
Aquileia
Tergeste
Nauportus
Emona
Siscia
Sirmium
Mursa
Naissus
Scupi
Stobi
Heraclea
Lyncestis
Edessa
Pella
Thessalonica
Pydna
Dium
Mt. Olympus
Larissa
Demetrias
Pharsalus
Thermopylae
Lamia
Delphi
Thebes
Chalcis
Aulis
Athens
Eleusis
Megara
Corinth
Isthmus
Sicyon
Argos
Sparta
Tegea
Mantinea
Olympia
Elis
Pylos
Corcyra
Actium
Nicopolis
Dyrrhachium
Apollonia
Byllis
Buthrotum
Oricum
Aulon
Lissus
Epidaurus
Salona
Narona
Issa
Iader
Arba
Curicta
Ancona
Arminium
Ariminum
Ravenna
Forum Julii
Aquileia
Tergeste
Nauportus
Emona
Siscia
Sirmium
Mursa
Naissus
Scupi
Stobi
Heraclea
Lyncestis
Edessa
Pella
Thessalonica
Pydna
Dium
Mt. Olympus
Larissa
Demetrias
Pharsalus
Thermopylae
Lamia
Delphi
Thebes
Chalcis
Aulis
Athens
Eleusis
Megara
Corinth
Isthmus
Sicyon
Argos
Sparta
Tegea
Mantinea
Olympia
Elis
Pylos
Corcyra
Actium
Nicopolis
Dyrrhachium
Apollonia
Byllis
Buthrotum
Oricum
Aulon
Lissus
Epidaurus
Salona
Narona
Issa
Iader
Arba
Curicta
Ancona
Arminium
Ariminum
Ravenna
Forum Julii

NORTH AMERICA
ENGRAVED BY L L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 200 400 600 800 1000
L.L. POATES ENGRG CO., N.Y.
110° Longitude J West 100° from K Greenwich 90°
G 120° H
L 80° M
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DOMINION OF CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
CENTRAL AMERICA
WEST INDIES
SOUTH AMERICA
HUDSON BAY
GREENLAND (To Denmark)
ALASKA
BAHAMA ISLANDS
BERMUDA IS. (Br.)
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
Gulf of California
Lower California
Sierra Madre
Sierra Nevada
Cascade Mts.
Rocky Mts.
Black Hills
Yellowstone National Park
Grand Canyon
Mississippi R.
Great Slave L.
Great Bear L.
Athabaska
Winnipeg
Hudson Strait
Baffin Land
Ellesmere Land
Victoria Land
Melville Peninsula
Boothia Peninsula
Prince of Wales I.
Vancouver I.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Alexander Archipelago
Aleutian Is.
Yukon
Mackenzie R.
Saskatchewan
Nelson R.
Churchill
Labrador
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward I.
Anticosti I.
Belle Isle
Davis Strait
Baffin Bay
Greenland Sea
Denmark Strait
Iceland
Jan Mayen I.
Spitsbergen
Franz Josef Land
Novaya Zemlya
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Siberia
Bering Strait
Bering Sea
Kamchatka
Sea of Okhotsk
Japan
Sea of Japan
Korea
Manchuria
Mongolia
China
Tibet
Himalaya Mts.
India
Burma
Siam
Malay Peninsula
Philippine Is.
Luzon
Mindanao
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand
Tasmania
Hawaiian Is.
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Tonga Is.
Solomon Is.
New Caledonia
Marshall Is.
Caroline Is.
Ladrone Is.
Bismarck Archipelago
Admiralty Is.
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Longitude West 100° from Greenwich 90°
110° Longitude
Scale of Miles
0 200 400 600 800 1000

ARCTIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
U. S. S. R.
ALASKA
BERING SEA
Sea of Okhotsk
Japan Sea
CHINESE REPUBLIC
CHINA
TIBET
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
JAPAN
SAKHALIN I.
KAMCHATKA
KURIL IS.
HOKKAIDO
TAIWAN
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
South China Sea
EAST INDIES
BORNEO
CELEBES
NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA
TASMANIA
NEW ZEALAND
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
International Date Line
Sunday
Monday
HAWAIIAN IS.
ALEUTIAN IS.
MARSHALL IS.
CAROLINE IS.
GILBERT IS.
SOLOMON IS.
NEW HEBRIDES
NEW CALEDONIA
FIJI IS.
SAMOA IS.
SOCIETY IS.
TUAMOTU ARCH.
MARQUESAS IS.
Yokohama
Honolulu
San Francisco
Seattle
Vancouver
Sydney
Melbourne
Wellington
Auckland
Shanghai
Hong Kong
Manila
Singapore
Calcutta
Colombo
Brisbane
Perth
Adelaide
Hobart
Christchurch
Dunedin
TO CAPE TOWN
WELLINGTON TO MAGALLANES
L. L. POATES ENGR'G CO., N. Y.

THE WORLD
On Mercator Projection.
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
GREENLAND
ICELAND
FRANZ JOSEF LAND
SPITZBERGEN
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
SIBERIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
NORTH AMERICA
BRITISH ISLES
FRANCE
SPAIN
POLAND
TURKEY
IRAN
INDIA
CHINA
JAPAN
BELGIAN CONGO
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
SOUTH BRAZIL
PUERTO RICO
FALKLAND IS.
TIERRA DEL FUEGO
SOUTH GEORGIA
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS
SOUTH ORKNEY IS.
SANDWICH IS.
BOUVET IS.
PRINCE EDWARD IS.
CROZET IS.
KERGUELEN I.
HEARD I.
AMSTERDAM I.
ST. PAUL I.
TRISTAN DA CUNHA I.
GOUGH'S I.
ASCENSION I.
ST. HELENA I.
TRINIDAD I.
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS I.
REUNION I.
SEYCHELLES
AMIRANTES IS.
CHAGOS IS.
MALDIVE IS.
LACCADIVE IS.
CEYLON
BERMUDA IS.
AZORES
MADEIRA IS.
CANARY IS.
CAPE VERDE IS.
BARBADOS I.
JAMAICA
HAITI
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
DENMARK STRAIT
HUDSON BAY
GREENLAND
ICELAND
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
ARABIAN SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
GULF OF GUINEA
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
CAPE TOWN
PORT ELIZABETH
DURBAN
CAPE HORN
STR. OF MAGELLAN
PANAMA CANAL
SUEZ CANAL
NORTH POLE
SOUTH POLE
EQUATOR
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
MADRID
LISBON
MOSCOW
LENINGRAD
CONSTANTINOPLE
CAIRO
ALEXANDRIA
KHARTOUM
NAIROBI
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
KARACHI
DELHI
TOKYO
PEKING
SHANGHAI
HONG KONG
SINGAPORE
BATAVIA
MANILA
SYDNEY
MELBOURNE
PERTH
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
MEXICO CITY
HAVANA
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTIAGO
BUENOS AIRES
LIMA
CARACAS
BOGOTA
QUITO
LA PAZ
MONTEVIDEO
ASUNCION
CAPE VERDE IS.
90 West 75 60 from 45 30 Green. 15 0 15 Long. 30 East 45 from 60 Green. 75
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z


DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
BAFFIN BAY
HUDSON BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
MANITOBA
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON
Longitude West from Greenwich
L.L. POATES ENGRG. CO., N.Y.

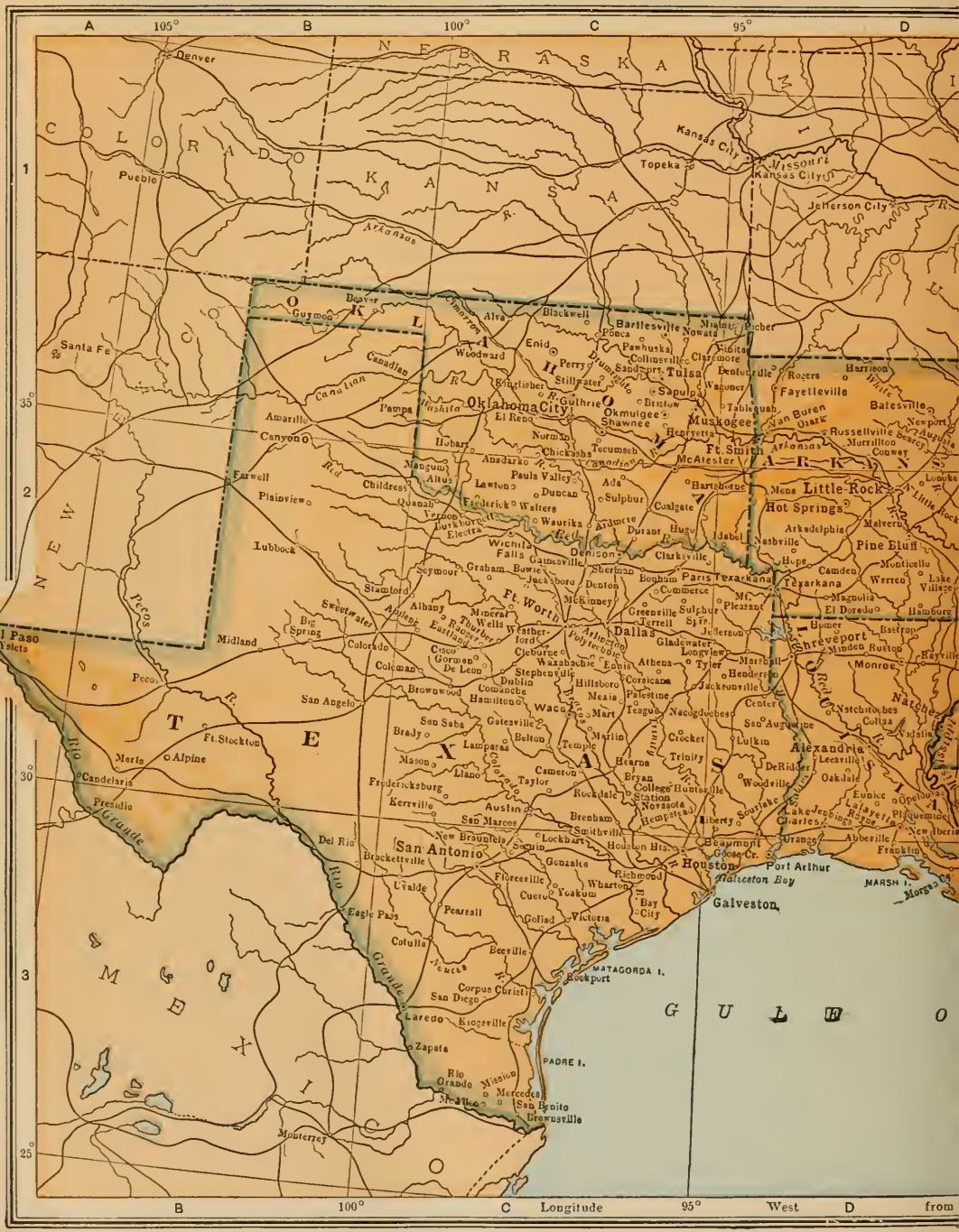
ALASKA
ENGRAVED BY
L.L.POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
Continuation of ALEUTIAN IS.
Same scale as main map
BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF ALASKA
ARCTIC OCEAN
BERING STRAIT
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
PRIBILOF IS.
ST. LAWRENCE I.
NORTON SOUND
BRISTOL BAY
GULF OF ANADIR
ASIA
BROOKS RANGE
ALASKA RANGE
MACKENZIE MTS.
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MACKENZIE R.
YUKON R.
Mt. McKinley
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Foraker
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Kimball
Mt. Hubbard
Mt. Logan
Mt. Cook
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Allen
Mt. Drum
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Churchill
Fairbanks
Fortymile
Dawson
Whitehorse
Valdez
Cordova
Seward
Nome
St. Michael
Kotzebue
Unalakleet
Kodiak
Juneau
Skagway
Haines
Sitka
Wrangell
Ketchikan
Prince of Wales
Dixon Entrance
Queen Charlotte Is.
Great Bear L.
Great Slave L.
Yukon R.
Kuskokwim R.
Colville R.
Noatak R.
Kobuk R.
Koyukuk R.
Tanana R.
Porcupine R.
Peace R.
Liard R.
Stikine R.
Taku R.
Copper R.
Susitna R.
Matanuska R.
Kenai Mts.
Wrangell Mts.
Cassiar Mts.
Selkirk Mts.
Pelly R.
Stewart R.
Macmillan R.
Klutlan L.
Kluane L.
Teslin L.
Atlin L.
Tagish L.
Bennett L.
Lake Clark
Iliamna L.
Becharof L.
Naknek L.
Aleknagik L.
Nushagak R.
Kuskokwim Bay
Norton Sound
Bristol Bay
Shelikof Strait
Cook Inlet
Prince William Sound
Yakutat Bay
Glacier Bay
Lynn Canal
Chatham Strait
Frederick Sound
Clarence Strait
Behm Canal
Portland Canal
Unimak I.
Unalaska I.
Umnak I.
Akutan I.
Atka I.
Amchitka I.
Kiska I.
Attu I.
Semichi Is.
Near Is.
Rat Is.
Andreanof Is.
Aleutian Is.
Pribilof Is.
St. Paul I.
St. George I.
St. Matthew I.
Hall I.
Nunivak I.
Walrus Is.
Otter I.
Barren Is.
Shuyak I.
Afognak I.
Marmot I.
Sitkalidak I.
Trinity Is.
Chirikof I.
Sutwik I.
Tubuk I.
Semidi Is.
Kumlik Is.
Fox Is.
Four Mts. Is.
Carlisle I.
Tanaga I.
Kanaga I.
Semisopochnoi I.
Chiuol I.
Buldir I.
Agattu I.
Amlia I.
Seguam I.
Adak I.
Kagalaska I.
Ulak
Kravalga I.
Amchitka I.
Baranof I.
Chichagof I.
Admiralty I.
Kruzof I.
Yakobi I.
Chilkat I.
Douglas I.
Revillagigedo I.
Annette I.
Dall I.
Prince of Wales I.
Graham I.
Moresby I.
Tuxekan I.
Pitt I.
Campbell I.
Porcher I.
Kuiu I.
Admiralty I.
Baker I.
Coronation I.
Kupreanof I.
Mitkof I.
Wrangell I.
Etolin I.
Zarembo I.
Long. E 164 West F from 160 Greenw. G 156
L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.

127 A 122 B 117 C 112 D 107 E 102 F
1
45
2
40
3
35
4
30
5
25
Latitude North
B 117 C 112 D 107 E 102 Longitude F West
OREGON
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of California
Lower California
Mexico
Columbia R.
Snake R.
Colorado R.
Missouri R.
Rio Grande
Yellowstone R.
Green R.
Platte R.
Arkansas R.
Canadian R.
Pecos R.
Brazos R.
Red R.
Sierra Nevada Mts.
Rocky Mts.
Cascade Mts.
Coast Ranges
Wind River Mts.
Black Hills
Ozark Plateau
Llano Estacado
Grand Canyon
Death Valley
Mojave Desert
Great Salt Lake
Salton Sea
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
Spokane
Boise
Salt Lake City
Denver
Albuquerque
Phoenix
Los Angeles
San Francisco
San Diego
Sacramento
Reno
Las Vegas
El Paso
Dallas
Houston
San Antonio
Kansas City
Omaha
Minneapolis
Chicago
Winnipeg
Regina
Calgary
Edmonton
Mexico City
Monterrey
Matamoros
Rio Grande City
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Amarillo
Lubbock
Abilene
Fort Worth
Oklahoma City
Wichita
Topeka
Kansas City
St. Louis
Memphis
New Orleans
Atlanta
Chattanooga
Nashville
Louisville
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
Detroit
Cleveland
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Toronto
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Baltimore
Richmond
Norfolk
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
Tampa
Miami
Key West
Havana
Nassau
Bermuda
Hawaiian Islands
Guaymas
Mazatlan
Acapulco
Veracruz
Tampico
Monterrey
Chihuahua
Durango
Zacatecas
Guadalajara
Puerto Vallarta
Manzanillo
Salina Cruz
Tehuantepec
Yucatan
Campeche
Merida
Belize
Guatemala City
Tegucigalpa
Managua
San Salvador
San José
Panama
Caribbean Sea
Gulf of Mexico
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
L.L. Poates, Engrd Co., N.Y.

UNITED STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
from G Greenwich 92 H 87 J K 77 L
G 92 H 87 J 82 K 77 L 72 M 67
DOMINION OF CANADA
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
L. Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Nipigon
Isle Royale
Georgian Bay
Ottawa R.
St. Lawrence R.
Gulf of Mexico
Atlantic Ocean
Quebec
Montreal
OTTAWA
Toronto
Hamilton
Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Conn.
New York
Pennsylvania
Ohio
Indiana
Illinois
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Iowa
Missouri
Kentucky
Tennessee
West Virginia
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Arkansas
Boston
Portland
Providence
Hartford
Albany
Buffalo
New York
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Harrisburg
Baltimore
WASHINGTON
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charleston
Savannah
Atlanta
Jacksonville
Tampa
Key West
Miami
New Orleans
Mobile
Memphis
Nashville
Louisville
Cincinnati
Columbus
Cleveland
Toledo
Detroit
Lansing
Chicago
Milwaukee
Madison
St. Paul
Minneapolis
Duluth
Des Moines
St. Louis
Indianapolis
Springfield
Little Rock
Jackson
Montgomery
Birmingham
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Columbia
Tallahassee
Baton Rouge
Shreveport
Dallas
Houston
Galveston
C. Cod
C. Hatteras
C. Lookout
C. Fear
C. Canaveral
C. Sable
C. Romano
L. Okeechobee
The Everglades
Florida Strait
Florida Keys
Bahama Is.
Nassau
Andros I.
Eleuthera
Watling I.
Mouths of the Mississippi River
Mobile Bay
Apalachee Bay
Tampa Bay
Delaware Bay
Chesapeake Bay
Galveston Bay

NEW ENGLAND STATES
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100
Longitude 71° West from Greenwich
ATLANTIC OCEAN
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Connecticut Lake
Mt. Bigelow
Mt. Abraham
Mt. Mansfield
Mt. Washington
Mt. Katahdin
Mt. Kineo
Moosehead Lake
Allagash Lake
Chamberlain Lake
Mt. Monadnock
Mt. Hearsarge
Mt. Adams
Mt. Desert I.
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Cape Cod Bay
Monomoy Pt.
Montauk Pt.
Long Island Sound
Block I.
Fishers I.
Nantucket I.
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket Sound
Buzzards Bay
Narragansett Bay
Long Island
Portland
Bangor
Augusta
Burlington
Montpelier
Concord
Manchester
Nashua
Lowell
Boston
Worcester
Springfield
Hartford
Providence
Fall River
New Bedford
Newport
New Haven
Bridgeport
Waterbury
Meriden
Norwich
New London
Rutland
Barre
St. Johnsbury
Brattleboro
Keene
Portsmouth
Newburyport
Gloucester
Salem
Lynn
Marblehead
Plymouth
Taunton
Pawtucket
Woonsocket
Pittsfield
Northampton
Holyoke
Greenfield
Fitchburg
Haverhill
Lawrence
Andover
Provincetown
Truro
Orleans
Chatham
Harwich
Brewster
Camden
Rockland
Belfast
Bar Harbor
Bucksport
Winterport
Waterville
Skowhegan
Dexter
Dover-Foxcroft
Millinocket
Patten
Houlton
Presque Isle
Caribou
Fort Fairfield
Van Buren
Madawaska
Edmundston
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Fredericton
St. John
St. Francis
Frenchville
Quebec
Montreal
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Connecticut Lake
Mt. Bigelow
Mt. Abraham
Mt. Mansfield
Mt. Washington
Mt. Katahdin
Mt. Kineo
Moosehead Lake
Allagash Lake
Chamberlain Lake
Mt. Monadnock
Mt. Hearsarge
Mt. Adams
Mt. Desert I.
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Cape Cod Bay
Monomoy Pt.
Montauk Pt.
Long Island Sound
Block I.
Fishers I.
Nantucket I.
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket Sound
Buzzards Bay
Narragansett Bay
Long Island
Portland
Bangor
Augusta
Burlington
Montpelier
Concord
Manchester
Nashua
Lowell
Boston
Worcester
Springfield
Hartford
Providence
Fall River
New Bedford
Newport
New Haven
Bridgeport
Waterbury
Meriden
Norwich
New London
Rutland
Barre
St. Johnsbury
Brattleboro
Keene
Portsmouth
Newburyport
Gloucester
Salem
Lynn
Marblehead
Plymouth
Taunton
Pawtucket
Woonsocket
Pittsfield
Northampton
Holyoke
Greenfield
Fitchburg
Haverhill
Lawrence
Andover
Provincetown
Truro
Orleans
Chatham
Harwich
Brewster
Camden
Rockland
Belfast
Bar Harbor
Bucksport
Winterport
Waterville
Skowhegan
Dexter
Dover-Foxcroft
Millinocket
Patten
Houlton
Presque Isle
Caribou
Fort Fairfield
Van Buren
Madawaska
Edmundston
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Fredericton
St. John
St. Francis
Frenchville
Quebec
Montreal

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100
78° Longitude West from Greenwich
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON
DELAWARE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LAKE ONTARIO
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
VERMONT
MASS.
CONN.
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Wilmington
Scranton
Harrisburg
Reading
Lancaster
Allentown
Erie
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Schenectady
Troy
Utica
Binghamton
Elmira
Newark
Trenton
Camden
Atlantic City
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara Falls
Ottawa
Montreal
Richmond
Norfolk
Wheeling
Charleston
Cumberland
Hagerstown
Chesapeake Bay
Delaware Bay
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Potomac R.
Ohio R.
Allegheny R.
Monongahela R.
James R.
Rappahannock R.
Pocomoke
Salisbury
Ocean City
Cape May
Wildwood
Dover
Milford
Georgetown
Lewes
Easton
Annapolis
Fredericksburg
Petersburg
Lynchburg
Roanoke
Bluefield
Morgantown
Parkersburg
Huntington
Ashland
Portsmouth
Zanesville
Columbus
Cleveland
Akron
Youngstown
Canton
Toledo
Sandusky
Detroit
Windsor
Chatham
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Hartford
New Haven
Bridgeport
Stamford
Greenwich
Long Island Sound
Long Island
Montauk Point
Block Island
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Cape Cod
Boston
Providence
Worcester
Springfield
Pittsfield
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Saratoga Springs
Lake Champlain
Burlington
Montpelier
Rutland
Bennington
Brattleboro
Keene
Concord
Manchester
Portland
Augusta
Bangor
Rouses Pt.
Plattsburg
Ogdensburg
Watertown
Oswego
Rochester
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Jamestown
Olean
Corning
Elmira
Ithaca
Binghamton
Scranton
Wilkes-Barre
Hazleton
Pottsville
Reading
Lancaster
Harrisburg
Altoona
Johnstown
Pittsburgh
Uniontown
Washington
Wheeling
Morgantown
Parkersburg
Charleston
Huntington
Ashland
Portsmouth
Zanesville
Columbus
Cleveland
Akron
Youngstown
Canton
Toledo
Sandusky
Detroit
Windsor
Chatham
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Hartford
New Haven
Bridgeport
Stamford
Greenwich
Long Island Sound
Long Island
Montauk Point
Block Island
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Cape Cod
Boston
Providence
Worcester
Springfield
Pittsfield
Albany
Troy
Schenectady
Saratoga Springs
Lake Champlain
Burlington
Montpelier
Rutland
Bennington
Brattleboro
Keene
Concord
Manchester
Portland
Augusta
Bangor


A
105°
B
100°
C
95°
D
1
2
3
35
30
25
Denver
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
KANSAS
Pueblo
Topeka
Kansas City
Missouri
Jefferson City
Arkansas R.
Santa Fe
Canadian R.
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Muskogee
Ft. Smith
Fayetteville
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Pine Bluff
Texarkana
Shreveport
Monroe
Alexandria
Natchitoches
Amarillo
Canyon
Lubbock
Plainview
Childress
Altus
Lawton
Duncan
Ada
Sulphur
Wichita Falls
Denison
Sherman
Bonham
Paris
Clarksville
Durant
Hugo
Idabel
Nashville
Hope
Camden
Magnolia
El Dorado
Monticello
Pecos R.
El Paso
Midland
Abilene
Sweetwater
Big Spring
Colorado
Coleman
Brownwood
San Angelo
Ft. Worth
Dallas
Greenville
Jacksonville
Tyler
Longview
Gladewater
Marshall
Henderson
Jefferson
Texarkana
Waco
Temple
Belton
Mart
Teague
Palestine
Corsicana
Athens
Mexia
Hillsboro
Cleburne
Stephenville
Eastland
Ranger
Graham
Seymour
Jacksboro
Denton
McKinney
Greenville
Sulphur Springs
Commerce
Mt. Pleasant
Jefferson
Ft. Stockton
Marfa
Alpine
Candelaria
Presidio
Rio Grande
Del Rio
Eagle Pass
Brackettville
San Antonio
New Braunfels
Seguin
Gonzales
Cuero
Yoakum
Victoria
Goliad
Refugio
Rockport
Corpus Christi
San Diego
Laredo
Kingsville
Zapata
Rio Grande City
Mission
Mercedes
San Benito
Brownsville
Matamoros
Monterrey
MEXICO
Brazos R.
Colorado R.
Trinity R.
Sabine R.
Red R.
Houston
Galveston
Port Arthur
Beaumont
Orange
Lake Charles
Lafayette
Abbeville
Franklin
Opelousas
Eunice
Crowley
Jennings
Morgan City
Houma
Thibodaux
Donaldsonville
Baton Rouge
Plaquemine
New Iberia
Lake Village
Greenville
Vicksburg
Natchez
Jackson
Meridian
Hattiesburg
Laurel
Gulfport
Biloxi
Pascagoula
Mobile
Bay
Galveston
Matagorda I.
Padre I.
Matagorda Bay
Galveston Bay
Marsh I.
GULF
Longitude
West
from

SOUTHERN STATES
Scale of Miles
0 150 100 150 200 250 300
90° Greenwich E 85° F 80° G
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
DEL.
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEXICO
Springfield
Indianapolis
Columbus
Cumberland
Wheeling
Baltimore
Annapolis
Dover
St. Louis
Louisville
Frankfort
Nashville
Memphis
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Birmingham
Atlanta
Augusta
Macon
Columbus
Savannah
Charleston
Wilmington
Cape Fear
Richmond
Norfolk
Charlotte
Raleigh
Asheville
Montgomery
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Tampa
Miami
Key West
Florida Bay
Florida Strait
Mississippi Delta
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Jackson
Vicksburg
Meridian
Apalachicola Bay
Apalachee Bay
Tampa Bay
C. Lookout
C. Hatteras
C. Florida
C. Sable
C. Romano
BAHAMA I.
ANDROS I.
BAHAMA IS.
30°
25°

NORTH CENTRAL STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200
Longitude
West
from Greenwich
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Georgian Bay
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Minnesota
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas
Iowa
Missouri
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Michigan
Wisconsin
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Texas
Kentucky
Tennessee
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Fargo
Bismarck
Sioux Falls
Omaha
Des Moines
Kansas City
St. Joseph
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
Springfield
St. Louis
Milwaukee
Grand Rapids
Toledo
Columbus
Dayton
Evansville
Louisville
Nashville
Memphis
Little Rock
Fort Smith
Oklahoma City
Wichita
Topeka
Lincoln
Grand Island
Aberdeen
Huron
Pierre
Rapid City
Sioux City
Davenport
Peoria
Rockford
Joliet
Gary
Fort Wayne
South Bend
Terre Haute
Springfield
Decatur
Quincy
Cairo
Jackson
Vicksburg
Meridian
Birmingham
Montgomery
Mobile
Atlanta
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Charleston
Parkersburg
Wheeling
Pittsburgh
Erie
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Utica
Binghamton
Scranton
Wilkes-Barre
Harrisburg
Philadelphia
Trenton
Camden
Wilmington
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Roanoke
Lynchburg
Petersburg
Newport News
Portsmouth
Raleigh
Greensboro
Winston-Salem
Charlotte
Asheville
Columbia
Greenville
Spartanburg
Augusta
Savannah
Macon
Columbus
Albany
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Pensacola
Gulfport
Biloxi
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Shreveport
Monroe
Alexandria
Lake Charles
Beaumont
Port Arthur
Houston
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Laredo
San Antonio
Austin
Waco
Dallas
Fort Worth
Abilene
Amarillo
Lubbock
El Paso
Midland
Odessa
San Angelo
Big Spring
Wichita Falls
Denver
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Cheyenne
Laramie
Casper
Billings
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Missoula
Spokane
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Boise
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Twin Falls
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Provo
Las Vegas
Reno
Carson City
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
San Jose
Fresno
Bakersfield
Los Angeles
San Diego
Santa Barbara
Phoenix
Tucson
Yuma
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Roswell
Carlsbad
Las Cruces
Gallup
Flagstaff
Prescott
Tulsa
Oklahoma City
Muskogee
Enid
Lawton
Ardmore
Shawnee
Guthrie
Norman
Stillwater
Ponca City
Bartlesville
Miami
Chickasha
Duncan
Hobart
Elk City
Clinton
Weatherford
Altus
Woodward
Guymon
Liberal
Dodge City
Garden City
Hutchinson
Salina
Manhattan
Abilene
Junction City
Emporia
Chanute
Independence
Coffeyville
Parsons
Pittsburg
Fort Scott
Iola
Ottawa
Lawrence
Leavenworth
Atchison
Hannibal
Kirksville
Trenton
Chillicothe
Cameron
St. Joseph
Maryville
Clarinda
Shenandoah
Red Oak
Creston
Corning
Atlantic
Council Bluffs
Sioux City
Storm Lake
Fort Dodge
Mason City
Clear Lake
Waterloo
Cedar Falls
Dubuque
Clinton
Muscatine
Burlington
Keokuk
Fort Madison
Ottumwa
Oskaloosa
Grinnell
Marshalltown
Boone
Ames
Iowa City
Cedar Rapids
Marion
Waterloo
Fairfield
Mount Pleasant
Burlington
Quincy
Galesburg
Monmouth
Macomb
Rushville
Jacksonville
Springfield
Pittsfield
Beardstown
Lincoln
Bloomington
Pontiac
Kankakee
Joliet
Aurora
Elgin
Waukegan
Evanston
Chicago
Gary
Hammond
Michigan City
La Porte
South Bend
Elkhart
Goshen
Kendallville
Fort Wayne
Huntington
Wabash
Peru
Logansport
Kokomo
Marion
Muncie
Anderson
Richmond
Connersville
Greensburg
Shelbyville
Terre Haute
Vincennes
Washington
Bedford
Seymour
Madison
Jeffersonville
New Albany
Corydon
Evansville
Princeton
Mount Vernon
Centralia
Carbondale
Cairo
Du Quoin
Pinckneyville
Belleville
East St. Louis
Alton
Edwardsville
Granite City
Hannibal
Kirksville
Trenton
Chillicothe
Cameron
Maryville
Clarinda
Shenandoah
Red Oak
Creston
Corning
Atlantic
Council Bluffs
Sioux City
Storm Lake
Fort Dodge
Mason City
Clear Lake
Waterloo
Cedar Falls
Dubuque
Clinton
Muscatine
Burlington
Keokuk
Fort Madison
Ottumwa
Oskaloosa
Grinnell
Marshalltown
Boone
Ames
Iowa City
Cedar Rapids
Marion
Waterloo
Fairfield
Mount Pleasant
Burlington
Quincy
Galesburg
Monmouth
Macomb
Rushville
Jacksonville
Springfield
Pittsfield
Beardstown
Lincoln
Bloomington
Pontiac
Kankakee
Joliet
Aurora
Elgin
Waukegan
Evanston
Chicago
Gary
Hammond
Michigan City
La Porte
South Bend
Elkhart
Goshen
Kendallville
Fort Wayne
Huntington
Wabash
Peru
Logansport
Kokomo
Marion
Muncie
Anderson
Richmond
Connersville
Greensburg
Shelbyville
Terre Haute
Vincennes
Washington
Bedford
Seymour
Madison
Jeffersonville
New Albany
Corydon
Evansville
Princeton
Mount Vernon
Centralia
Carbondale
Cairo
Du Quoin
Pinckneyville
Belleville
East St. Louis
Alton
Edwardsville
Granite City

WESTERN UNITED STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
Longitude West from Greenwich
A 120° B 115° C 110° D 105° E
DOMINION OF CANADA
Kamloops
Banff
Calgary
Medicine Hat
Moose Jaw
Regina
Vancouver
Victoria
Bellingham
Everett
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Aberdeen
Hoquiam
Astoria
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Grants Pass
Medford
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
Crescent City
Eureka
Redding
Red Bluff
Chico
Oroville
Marysville
Reno
Carson City
Virginia City
Fallon
Lovelock
Winnemucca
Paradise Valley
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Lassen
Sacramento
Stockton
Oakland
San Francisco
San Jose
Santa Cruz
Monterey
Salinas
Fresno
Visalia
Hanford
Bakersfield
San Luis Obispo
Pt. Conception
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Diego
Mohave
Needles
Yuma
Imperial
Salton Sea
Riverside
Redlands
Pasadena
Long Beach
Santa Ana
Santa Monica
Catalina
San Clemente
Santa Barbara Is.
Pacific Ocean
Wenatchee
Yakima
Walla Walla
Pendleton
La Grande
Baker
Enterprise
Union
Huntington
Vale
Ontario
Nyssa
Caldwell
Nampa
Boise
Weiser
Payette
Emmett
Mountain Home
Twin Falls
Jerome
Gooding
Shoshone
Silver City
Owyhee
Jordan Valley
Burns
Harney L.
Malheur L.
Warner Lakes
Goose L.
Pyramid L.
Humboldt R.
Winnemucca
Lovelock
Battle Mountain
Elko
Ruby Valley
Wells
Austin
Eureka
Tonopah
Goldfield
Beatty
Rhyolite
Mt. Whitney
Mt. Lyell
Yosemite Nat. Park
Sequoia Nat. Park
Owens L.
Death Valley
Searchlight
Las Vegas
Kingman
Mohave Desert
Colorado Desert
Wickenburg
Phoenix
Mesa
Florence
Gila
Tucson
Gila Desert
Tombstone
Nogales
Douglas
Bisbee
Columbus
Deming
Las Cruces
El Paso
Rio Grande
Hermosillo
Guaymas
Gulf of California
Mexico
Texas
Arizona
New Mexico
Colorado
Utah
Nevada
Wyoming
Montana
Idaho
Oregon
Washington
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Kansas
Oklahoma
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Provo
Logan
Park City
Vernal
Price
Green River
Rock Springs
Evanston
Kemmerer
Cokeville
Afton
Montpelier
Soda Springs
Pocatello
American Falls
Malad City
Idaho Falls
Blackfoot
Rexburg
St. Anthony
Driggs
Jackson
Yellowstone Nat. Park
Yellowstone L.
Cody
Basin
Buffalo
Sheridan
Gardiner
Livingston
Billings
Red Lodge
Big Timber
Bozeman
Butte
Anaconda
Hamilton
Missoula
Kalispell
Whitefish
Glacier Nat. Park
Belton
Great Falls
Havre
Glasgow
Williston
Lewistown
Roundup
Miles City
Forsyth
Glendive
Dickinson
Bismarck
Mandan
Minot
Devils Lake
Grand Forks
Fargo
Jamestown
Valley City
Wahpeton
Aberdeen
Watertown
Sioux Falls
Yankton
Mitchell
Pierre
Chamberlain
Rapid City
Black Hills
Hot Springs
Custer
Newcastle
Douglas
Casper
Lander
Riverton
Thermopolis
Wind River Mts.
Rawlins
Rock River
Laramie
Cheyenne
Wheatland
Hanna
Sinclair
Superior
Green River
Fort Bridger
Evanston
Kemmerer
Steamboat Springs
Craig
Meeker
Rangely
Grand Junction
Glenwood Springs
Aspen
Leadville
Salida
Canon City
Pueblo
Colorado Springs
Denver
Boulder
Longmont
Fort Collins
Loveland
Greeley
Sterling
Fort Morgan
Julesburg
Holyoke
Akron
Wray
Yuma
Burlington
Hugo
Limon
Kit Carson
Lamar
Las Animas
Trinidad
Walsenburg
La Junta
Rocky Ford
Ordway
Swink
Las Animas
Arkansas R.
Platte R.
South Platte R.
Cimarron
Elkhart
Clayton
Raton
Dawson
Taos
Farmington
Durango
Silverton
Telluride
Ouray
Montrose
Delta
Gunnison
Creede
Monte Vista
Alamosa
Blanca Pk.
Mt. Massive
Mt. Harvard
Pikes Pk.
Wet Mts.
Sangre de Cristo Mts.
Raton Mts.
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Tucumcari
Gallup
Zuni
Laguna
Socorro
Roswell
Clovis
Portales
Fort Sumner
Alamogordo
Lincoln
Carlsbad
Artesia
Hagerman
Clifton
Morenci
Safford
Silver City
Wilcox
Willcox
Holbrook
Winslow
Flagstaff
Prescott
Jerome
Kingman
Williams
Grand Canyon
Little Colorado R.
Colorado R.
Green R.
San Juan R.
Rio Grande
Pecos R.
Canadian R.
Cimarron R.
Arkansas R.
Missouri R.
Yellowstone R.
Milk R.
Marias R.
Musselshell R.
Powder R.
Tongue R.
Cheyenne R.
Belle Fourche R.
Little Missouri R.
Knife R.
Heart R.
Cannonball R.
Grand R.
Moreau R.
Niobrara R.
White R.
Big Horn R.
Big Horn Mts.
Wind River Mts.
Uinta Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Sawtooth Mts.
Bitterroot Mts.
Cascade Mts.
Coast Ranges
Sierra Nevada
Rocky Mts.
Black Hills
Badlands
Llano Estacado
Staked Plains
Pecos
Big Bend
Galena
Lake Tahoe
Pyramid L.
Walker L.
Mono L.
Owens L.
Salton Sea
Imperial Valley
Coachella Valley
Mojave Desert
Colorado Desert
Death Valley
Great Basin
Columbia Plateau
Puget Sound
Strait of Juan de Fuca
Gulf of Georgia
Vancouver I.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Alaska
Hawaii

PANAMA CANAL
AND
CANAL ZONE
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
L.L. POATES ENGR'G CO., N.Y.
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
CANAL ZONE
LIMIT OF CANAL ZONE
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
GATUN LAKE
PANAMA
Balboa
Ancon
Corozal
Miraflores
Pedro Miguel
Gold Hill
Culebra
Empire
Las Cascadas
Bas Obispo
Matachin
Gorgona
Las Cruces
Palo Grande
Juan Mina
Maria Eugenia
Pihiva
El Vigia
Las Campanas
Alhajuela
Colon
Cristobal
Gatun
Gatun Locks
Mindi
Mt. Hope
Limon Bay
Manzanillo Bay
Chagres
Bay of Las Minas
Bay of Chorrera
Chorrera
Arraijan
Venado
Palo Seco
Ruins of Old Panama
Rio Chagres
Continental Divide
Miraflores Locks
Pedro Miguel Locks
Miraflores Lake
Naos I.
Perico I.
Flamenco
Culebra I.
Tortolita I.
Melones I.
Galeta I.
Naranjos I.
Huerta I.
Toro Light
Colon Light
Breakwater

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG., CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
OAHU
MOLOKAI
LANAI
MAUI
KAHOOLAWE
KAUAI
NIIHAU
HAWAII
Mauna Loa
Kilauea
Mauna Kea
Hualalai
Kusani Mt.
KAIEIE WAHO CHANNEL
KAULAKAHAI CHANNEL
ALENUIHAHA CHANNEL
WESTERN ISLES OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
Same Scale as Main Map
PUERTO RICO
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG., CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
ISLANDS WEST OF PUERTO RICO
Same Scale as Main Map
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
SIERRA DE CAYEY
SIERRA DE LUQUILLO

WEST INDIES
L.L. POATES ENG'R'G CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
GREATER ANTILLES
LESSER ANTILLES
BAHAMA
WINDWARD ISLANDS
LEEWARD ISLANDS
CUBA
HAVANA
JAMAICA
Kingston
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HISPANIOLA
PORTO RICO
TROPIC OF CANCER
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Caracas
Gulf of Darien
Gulf of Maracaibo
Lake Maracaibo
Jamaica Channel
Submarine Telegraph
To Bermuda, New York and Halifax
West 72° from Greenwich
76° Longitude
L.L. POATES, N.Y.

MEXICO
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200
GULF OF MEXICO
GULF OF CAMPECHE
GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC
PACIFIC OCEAN
TROPIC OF CANCER
Longitude
Greenwich
West
from
L.L. POATES ENGR'G CO., N.Y.

CENTRAL AMERICA
ENGRAVED BY L.L.POATES ENG.CO.N.Y.
SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 60 80 100 200
L.L.POATES ENGR'S CO., N.Y.
Longitude from Greenwich
A 90° West B 86° C 82° D 78° E
1 2 3 4 16° 12° 8°
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BELIZE
SALVADOR
TEGUCIGALPA
MANAGUA
GREAT CAY
TURNEFFE I.
SWAN IS.
JAMAICA
KINGSTON
ROSALIND BANK
BERRANILLA BANK
BAJO NUEVO
MOSQUITO CAYS
Gulf of Honduras
Gulf of Mosquito
Gulf of Panama
Gulf of Darien
MOSQUITO COAST
MOSQUITO ISLANDS
SAN BLAS ISLANDS
PANAMA CANAL ZONE
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
COLOMBIA

SOUTH AMERICA
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 400 600 800
Longitude West from Greenwich
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
GUIANA
BRITISH
DUTCH
FRENCH
MARTINIQUE (Fr.)
SANTA LUCIA (Br.)
BARBADOS (Br.)
ST. VINCENT (Br.)
GRENADA
TOBAGO (Br.)
TRINIDAD (Br.)
PORT OF SPAIN
CARACAS
BOGOTA
LIMA
SUCRE
LA PAZ
ASUNCION
SANTIAGO
BUENOS AIRES
MONTEVIDEO
GEORGETOWN
PARAMARIBO
CAYENNE
Mouths of the Amazon R.
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
RIO DE JANEIRO
Amazon R.
Rio Negro
Orinoco R.
Parana R.
Uruguay R.
Paraguay R.
Madeira R.
Tapajos R.
Xingu R.
Tocantins R.
Sao Francisco R.
Magdalena R.
Cauca R.
Andes Mts.
Aconcagua Mt.
Darwin Mt.
Falkland Is. (Br.)
Port Stanley
South Georgia (Br.)
Strait of Magellan
Cape Horn
Panama
Cartagena
Barranquilla
Maracaibo
Valencia
Barcelona
Merida
San Cristobal
Ciudad Bolivar
Orinoco Delta
Medellin
Buenaventura
Tumaco
Popayan
Pasto
Honda
Tunja
Bucaramanga
Atures
Sierra Pacaraima
Sierra Parima
C. Orange
C. Corrientes
C. San Francisco
Gulf of Panama
I. Coiba
Gulf of Guayaquil
G. of Guayaquil
Quito
Cotopaxi Mt.
Chimborazo Mt.
Guayaquil
Cuenca
Iquitos
Manaos
Obidos
Santarem
Belem (Para)
Alcantara
Maranhao
Parnahyba
Ceara
Aracaty
C. S. Roque
Natal
Carolina
Therezina
Parahyba
Pernambuco
Maceio
Aracaju
Penedo
Sao Salvador (Bahia)
Bom Jardim
Cachoeira
Rio de Contas
Jequitinhonha R.
Jacuhy R.
Rio Grande do Sul
Porto Alegre
Pelotas
Rio Pardo
Laguna
Florianopolis
Curitiba
Paranagua
Itajahy
Desterro
Santos
Sao Paulo
Campinas
Victoria
Espirito Santo
Campos
Petropolis
Cannavieras
Paracatu
Goyaz
Palma
Matto Grosso
Cuyaba
Trinidad
Santa Cruz
Cochabamba
Oruro
Potosi
Puerto Pacheco
Tarija
Concepcion
Villa Rica
Villa del Pilar
Corrientes
Asuncion
Jujuy
Tucuman
Salta
Catamarca
Rioja
Cruz Alta
Uruguayana
Parana
Rosario
Cordoba
Mendoza
Frai Bentos
Mercedes
Chuy
Tandil
Azul
Bahia Blanca
Rawson
Puerto Madryn
Puerto Montt
Ancud
Chiloe I.
Gulf of Corcovado
Chonos Archipelago
Gulf of St. George
C. Tres Puntas
Gulf of Penas
Grande Bay
Santa Cruz
Wellington
Madre de Dios I.
Magdalen
Santa Ines I.
Tierra del Fuego
Staten I.
Wollaston I.
Mas a Tierra I. (To Chile)
Mas a Fuera I. (To Chile)
St. Felix (To Chile)
St. Ambrose (To Chile)
Juan Fernandez Is.
Easter I.
Chincha Is.
Lobos Is.
Callao
Huacho
Huaura
Pasco
Ayacucho
Cuzco
Titicaca
Arequipa
Mollendo
Tacna
Arica
Iquique
Tocopilla
Antofagasta
Taltal
Caldera
La Serena
Ovalle
Valparaiso
Santiago
Talca
Concepcion
Temuco
Valdivia
Osorno
Chiloe I.
Puerto Montt
Ancud
Chonos Archipelago
Gulf of Penas
Campana I.
Wellington I.
Madre de Dios I.
Santa Ines I.
Magdalen
Strait of Magellan
Tierra del Fuego
Staten I.
Wollaston I.
Cape Horn
Falkland Is. (Br.)
Port Stanley
South Georgia (Br.)
GALAPAGOS IS.
TO ECUADOR
Same scale as Main Map
Abingdon I.
Albemarle I.
Chatham I.
Hood I.
L.L. POATES GEOG. CO., N.Y.

ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ICELAND (To Denmark)
Reykjavik
Akreyri
Mt. Hekla
Thistil F.
THE FAEROES (To Denmark)
SHETLAND IS.
ORKNEY IS.
THE HEBRIDES
BRITISH ISLES
IRELAND
IRISH FREE STATE
SCOTLAND
GREAT BRITAIN
ENGLAND
WALES
Dublin
Cork
Belfast
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Dundee
Peterhead
Wick
Moray Firth
Firth of Forth
Malin Head
Newcastle
Sunderland
Middlesbrough
Hull
Liverpool
Manchester
Sheffield
Birmingham
London
Bristol
Cardiff
Swansea
Plymouth
Exeter
Southampton
Brighton
Dover
Norwich
Land's End
St. George's Chan.
Irish Sea
English Channel
Str. of Dover
NORTH SEA
Skagerrack
Kattegat
NORWAY
Dovrefjeld Mts.
Christiansund
Aalesund
Bergen
Stavanger
Oslo
Drammen
Hamar
Trondhjem
Namsos
Tromso
LOFODEN IS.
West Fjord
SWEDEN
Göteborg
Stockholm
Uppsala
Gefle
Falun
Halmstad
Helsingborg
Malmo
Karlskrona
Kalmar
GOTLAND
OLAND
BORNHOLM
DENMARK
København
Aarhus
Frederikshavn
BALTIC SEA
Kiel
Flensburg
Cuxhaven
Hamburg
Bremen
Rostock
Stralsund
Stettin
Danzig
Berlin
Hannover
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Munster
Essen
Elberfeld
Cologne
Frankfurt
Chemnitz
Nurnberg
Stuttgart
Augsburg
Munich
GERMANY
POLAND
Posen
Breslau
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Prague
Brno
AUSTRIA
Vienna
Linz
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Graz
Budapest
NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam
The Hague
Rotterdam
Antwerp
BELGIUM
Brussels
Ostend
Lille
Calais
Dieppe
Havre
Cherbourg
Brest
Caen
Rouen
Amiens
Reims
Paris
Versailles
Rennes
Le Mans
Orleans
Tours
Nantes
Lorient
St. Nazaire
Angers
Nancy
Strasbourg
Dijon
Besançon
Nevers
Vierzon
Bourges
Poitiers
Limoges
Rochefort
Gironde R.
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Biarritz
Clermont-Ferrand
Lyon
St. Etienne
Grenoble
Valence
Avignon
Nimes
Montpellier
Cette
Marseille
Toulon
Nice
Monaco
Toulouse
Perpignan
Port Vendres
FRANCE
G. of the Lion
BAY OF BISCAY
SWITZERLAND
Bern
Geneva
Lucerne
Zurich
Bolzano
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Spezia
Pisa
Leghorn
Florence
Bologna
Parma
Padua
Venice
Trieste
Ravenna
Ancona
Perugia
Rome
Civitavecchia
Gaeta
Naples
Salerno
Taranto
Brindisi
Bari
Cosenza
Reggio
Messina
Catania
Palermo
Trapani
Marsala
Girgenti
SICILY
MALTA (Br.)
ITALY
CORSICA
Ajaccio
Bastia
ELBA
SARDINIA
Sassari
Oristano
Cagliari
Str. of Bonifacio
Tyrrhenian Sea
Str. of Messina
ADRIATIC SEA
Ionian Sea
Fiume
Zagreb
Banjaluka
Zara
Sibenik
Spalato
Sarajevo
Mostar
Ragusa
Cattaro
Cetinje
Scutari
Tirana
Durazzo
Valona
YUGOSLAVIA
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
La Coruña
Ferrol
Santiago
Vigo
C. Finisterre
Gijon
Santander
S. Sebastian
Bilbao
Leon
Cantabrian Mts.
Palencia
Burgos
Pamplona
Valladolid
Braganca
Oporto
Braga
Coimbra
Salamanca
Madrid
Toledo
Aranjuez
Alcazar
Douro R.
Tagus R.
Ebro R.
Saragossa
Lerida
ANDORRA
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Valencia
Lisboa
Setubal
Elvas
Badajoz
Guadiana R.
C. St. Vincent
Faro
Huelva
Sevilla
Cadiz
Jerez
Cordoba
Granada
Malaga
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
Albacete
Murcia
Lorca
Almeria
Cartagena
Alicante
Sa. Nevada
Sa. Morena
Guadalquivir R.
Jucar R.
MAJORCA
MINORCA
IBIZA
BALEARIC ISLANDS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
Tangier
Ceuta
Rabat
Casablanca
Fez
Oran
Alger
Constantine
Tunis
C. Bon
Longitude West
Longitude East from Greenwich

EUROPE.
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
R. S. F. S. R.
WHITE RUSSIA S.S.R.
UKRANIAN S.S.R.
TRANSCAUCASIA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
FINLAND
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
POLAND
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
TURKEY
ASIA MINOR
ARAL SEA
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
Sea of Azov
AEGEAN SEA
WHITE SEA
Gulf of Finland
URAL MOUNTAINS
CAUCASUS
TAURUS MTS.
KOLA PEN
KANIN PEN
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
KOLGUEF I.
CRIMEA
CRETE
CYPRUS
RHODES
Moscow
Leningrad
Kiev
Kharkov
Odessa
Stalingrad
Astrakhan
Baku
Tiflis
Erivan
Kazan
Samara
Saratov
Perm
Sverdlovsk
Orenburg
Archangel
Vologda
Smolensk
Minsk
Warsaw
Bucharest
Sofia
Belgrade
Istanbul
Ankara
Athens
Trabzon
Sevastopol
Simferopol
Tallinn
Riga
Helsinki
Mt. Elbrus
Mt. Kasbek
Volga R.
Don R.
Dnieper R.
Danube
Ural R.
Kama R.
Dvina R.
Ob
Emba R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
L. Van
L. Urmia
L. Ladoga
L. Onega

GREAT BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100
SHETLAND ISLANDS
UNST
YELL
MAINLAND
Sumburgh Head
WESTRAY
ROWSA
SANDA
STRONSA
POMONA
ORKNEY ISLANDS
HOY
Pentland Firth
Duncansby Head
Dunnet Head
Strathy Pt.
C. Wrath
Butt of Lewis
Thurso
Wick
Helmsdale
Dornoch
Dornock Firth
HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLANDS
LEWIS
The Minch
Little Minch
N. UIST
BENBECULA
S. UIST
SKYE
Strome
Cromarty
Moray Firth
Banff
Fraserburgh
Kinnaird Head
Peterhead
Buchan Ness
Elgin
Inverness
Inverury
Aberdeen
Spey
R. Dee
Stonehaven
Montrose
Caledonian Canal
BARRA IS.
Barra Head
RUM I.
Gulf of the Hebrides
COLL I.
TIREE I.
MULL
Oban
Perth
Dundee
Firth of Tay
Firth of Lorne
COLONSAY I.
Stirling
Firth of Forth
Greenock
Paisley
Edinburgh
Dunbar
Berwick
ISLAY
JURA
Glasgow
Kilmarnock
Selkirk
R. Tyne
Ayr
ARRAN
Hawick
Jedburgh
Alnwick
Giant's Causeway
Malin Head
North Channel
Firth of Clyde
Coleraine
Dumfries
Newcastle
South Shields
Sunderland
Strabane
Londonderry
NORTHERN IRELAND
Carrickfergus
Lough Neagh
Donegal
Kilcar
Donegal Bay
Omagh
Belfast
Stranraer
Solway Firth
Carlisle
Hartlepool
Stockton
Appleby
Whitby
Erris Head
Sligo
Enniskillen
Armagh
Whitehaven
Kendal
R. Tees
Scarborough
Ballina
Clones
Newry
Downpatrick
Dundrum Bay
ISLE OF MAN
Barrow
Thirsk
Flamborough Head
Bridlington
ACHILL I.
Newport
Boyle
Carrick
Dundalk
Dundalk Bay
Drogheda
Lancaster
York
Bradford
Hull
Longford
Roscommon
Tuam
L. Ree
Ballinasloe
Ballinagan
Trim
Dublin
Dublin Bay
Holyhead
Carmels Pt.
IRISH SEA
Morecambe Bay
Preston
Blackburn
Huddersfield
Leeds
Bolton
Oldham
Manchester
Doncaster
R. Humber
Great Grimsby
Slyne Head
Athlone
Liverpool
Sheffield
Lincoln
Galway Bay
Galway
Roscrea
Vicklow
Menai Str.
Bangor
Denbigh
Chester
Macclesfield
Newark
The Wash
Wells
Great Yarmouth
Ennis
Carlow
Stoke
Derby
Boston
Nottingham
Kings Lynn
Norwich
Shannon
Limerick
Kilkenny
Arklow
Dolgelly
Stafford
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Lowestoft
Tralee Bay
Tralee
Tipperary
Enniscorthy
Cardigan Bay
Dudley
Leicester
Peterborough
Ely
Bury St. Edmunds
Dunmore Head
Mallow
Waterford
Wexford
Aberystwith
Birmingham
Coventry
Rugby
Huntingdon
Cambridge
Ipswich
Killarney
Dungarvan
Carnsore Pt.
Cardigan
Worcester
Stratford
Bedford
Harwich
Kenmare
Bantry
Cork
Cobh
St. Davids Head
Carmarthen
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Aylesbury
Hertford
Kinsale
Cork Harbor
Bantry
Clonakilty
Carmarthen Bay
Swansea
Newport
Bristol
Oxford
London
Woolwich
R. Thames
N. Foreland
Cardiff
Swindon
Reading
Windsor
Canterbury
C. Clear
Mizen Head
Bristol Channel
Bath
Croydon
Chatham
Dover
Barnstaple Bay
Barnstaple
Salisbury
Guilford
Folkestone
Strait of Dover
Hartland Pt.
Bude Bay
Glastonbury
Southampton
Hastings
Calais
Portsmouth
Brighton
Dungeness
Exeter
Weymouth
ISLE OF WIGHT
Teignmouth
Exmouth
Plymouth
Portland Bill
Penzance
Land's End
Falmouth
Start Pt.
Lizard Pt.
ENGLISH CHANNEL
ALDERNEY CHANNEL
GUERNSEY IS.
JERSEY
Cherbourg
Havre
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Longitude 6° West from 4° Greenwich Longitude 2° East

SCANDINAVIA
AND
THE BALTIC STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200 250
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
NORTH SEA
Skager Rack
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
LAPLAND
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
DENMARK
GERMANY
POLAND
RUSSIA
Hammerfest
North Cape
Vardo
Tromso
Kiruna
Lulea
Trondhjem
Bergen
Oslo
Stavanger
Christiansand
The Naze
Stockholm
Uppsala
Goteborg
Malmö
København
Odense
Aarhus
Hamburg
Kiel
Danzig
Konigsberg
Kaunas
Memel
Libau
Riga
Tallinn
Helsinki
Viipuri
Leningrad
Vaasa
Oulu
Tornea
Tampere
Turku
L. Ladoga
L. Peipus
Gotland
Oland
Bornholm
Oesel
Dagoe
Longitude East from Greenwich

CENTRAL EUROPE
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100
Vilna
Kaunas
Warsaw
Danzig
Poznan
Berlin
Breslau
Dresden
Leipzig
Hamburg
Bremen
Hannover
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
The Hague
Brussels
Antwerp
Prague
Brno
Budapest
Debreczen
Lwow
Vienna
Munich
Stuttgart
Frankfort
Cologne
Essen
Dortmund
Lodz
Krakow
Katowice
Oderberg
Linz
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Graz
Trieste
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Venice
Verona
Bologna
Florence
Rome
Naples
Zurich
Basel
Strasbourg
Metz
Nancy
Lille
Ostend
Calais
Dover
London
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Sheffield
Birmingham
Bristol
Cardiff
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Southampton
Brighton
Norwich
Hull
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Aberdeen
Dundee
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Waterford
Wexford
Sligo
Londonderry
Newcastle
Carlisle
Preston
Chester
Shrewsbury
Oxford
Cambridge
Ipswich
Canterbury
Reading
Brighton
Exeter
Torquay
Weymouth
Swansea
Aberystwyth
Holyhead
Llandudno
Wrexham
Stoke
Derby
Nottingham
Leicester
Lincoln
Boston
Grimsby
Scarborough
Middlesbrough
Sunderland
Durham
Darlington
Harrogate
York
Huddersfield
Halifax
Bradford
Keighley
Blackburn
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Crewe
Stafford
Wolverhampton
Coventry
Northampton
Luton
Bedford
Peterborough
Ely
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Colchester
Chelmsford
Southend
Maidstone
Ashford
Hastings
Eastbourne
Worthing
Portsmouth
Southampton
Bournemouth
Salisbury
Winchester
Aldershot
Guildford
Dorking
Epsom
Kingston
Richmond
Hampton Court
Windsor
Slough
Oxford
Banbury
Stratford
Warwick
Leamington
Rugby
Nuneaton
Tamworth
Lichfield
Burton
Uttoxeter
Ashbourne
Matlock
Chesterfield
Sheffield
Doncaster
Pontefract
Wakefield
Leeds
Ilkley
Skipton
Settle
Kendal
Windermere
Ambleside
Keswick
Penrith
Carlisle
Dumfries
Stranraer
Ayr
Kilmarnock
Paisley
Greenock
Dunbarton
Stirling
Perth
Dundee
Arbroath
Montrose
Aberdeen
Inverness
Fort William
Oban
Mull
Islay
Jura
Arran
Campbeltown
Ardrossan
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Wigtown
Whithorn
Kirkcudbright
Dalbeattie
Annan
Gretna
Hawick
Jedburgh
Kelso
Berwick
Dunbar
North Berwick
Haddington
Musselburgh
Edinburgh
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Alloa
Kirkcaldy
Cupar
St. Andrews
Arbroath
Forfar
Brechin
Montrose
Stonehaven
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Banff
Elgin
Forres
Nairn
Inverness
Dingwall
Tain
Dornoch
Wick
Thurso
Kirkwall
Stromness
Lerwick
Scapa Flow
Pentland Firth
Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
Faroe Islands
Iceland
Jan Mayen
Spitsbergen
Bear Island
Franz Josef Land
Nova Zembla
Novaya Zemlya
Kara Sea
Barents Sea
White Sea
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Baltic Sea
North Sea
Skagerrak
Kattegat
Sound
Great Belt
Little Belt
Fehmarn
Rügen
Usedom
Wollin
Bornholm
Gotland
Oland
Aland Islands
Sweden
Norway
Finland
Russia
Lithuania
Latvia
Estonia
Prussia
Poland
Germany
Austria
Hungary
Bohemia
Moravia
Silesia
Galicia
Bukowina
Transylvania
Croatia
Slavonia
Dalmatia
Bosnia
Herzegovina
Servia
Montenegro
Albania
Greece
Switzerland
Italy
France
Belgium
Holland
Luxemburg
Rumania
Turkey
Asia Minor
Constantinople
Smyrna
Adrianople
Salonica
Monastir
Scutari
Durazzo
Corfu
Ionian Islands
Crete
Rhodes
Cyprus
Malta
Gibraltar
Spain
Portugal
Morocco
Algeria
Tunis
Tripoli
Egypt
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Port Said
Canal
Red Sea
Arabia
Persia
Caucasus
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Sea of Azov
Crimea
Sevastopol
Odessa
Kherson
Nikolaiev
Ekaterinoslav
Kharkov
Kursk
Orel
Tula
Moscow
Smolensk
Minsk
Pinsk
Brest-Litovsk
Grodno
Bialystok
Suwalki
Memel
Libau
Windau
Riga
Dorpat
Reval
Narva
Pernau
Arensburg
Hapsal
Petersburg
Novgorod
Pskov
Tver
Yaroslav
Nizhni Novgorod
Kazan
Simbirsk
Samara
Saratov
Penza
Tambov
Voronezh
Rostov
Taganrog
Mariupol
Berdyansk
Perekop
Kerch
Yenikale
Theodosia
Sebastopol
Yalta
Simferopol
Eupatoria
Kaffa
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Aegean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Ionian Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Ligurian Sea
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Naples
Gulf of Gaeta
Gulf of Spezia
Gulf of Salerno
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Cattaro
Gulf of Fiume
Gulf of Quarnero
Gulf of Trieste
Gulf of Gascony
Bay of Biscay
English Channel
Irish Sea
St. George's Channel
North Channel
Bristol Channel
Firth of Forth
Firth of Clyde
Firth of Tay
Moray Firth
Solway Firth
Loch Lomond
Loch Ness
Loch Awe
Loch Katrine
Loch Leven
Loch Maree
Loch Tay
Loch Lochy
Loch Shiel
Loch Etive
Loch Fyne
Loch Long
Loch Rannoch
Loch Tummel
Loch Garry
Loch Ericht
Loch Laggan
Loch Treig
Loch Rannoch
Loch Tummel
Loch Garry
Loch Ericht
Loch Laggan
Loch Treig
Ben Nevis
Ben Lomond
Ben More
Ben Cruachan
Ben Lawers
Ben Macdui
Ben Wyvis
Ben Alder
Ben Hope
Ben Loyal
Ben Klibreck
Ben Arthur
Ben Venue
Ben Vorlich
Ben Ledi
Ben Chonzie
Ben Vrackie
Ben Gulabin
Ben Avon
Ben Muich Dhui
Ben Nevis
Ben Lomond
Ben More
Ben Cruachan
Ben Lawers
Ben Macdui
Ben Wyvis
Ben Alder
Ben Hope
Ben Loyal
Ben Klibreck
Ben Arthur
Ben Venue
Ben Vorlich
Ben Ledi
Ben Chonzie
Ben Vrackie
Ben Gulabin
Ben Avon
Ben Muich Dhui

SOUTHWESTERN EUROPE
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200
Important Cities are shown in Heavy Face Type
4° Longitude O West 0°
4° Longitude E East 8° from Greenwich 12°

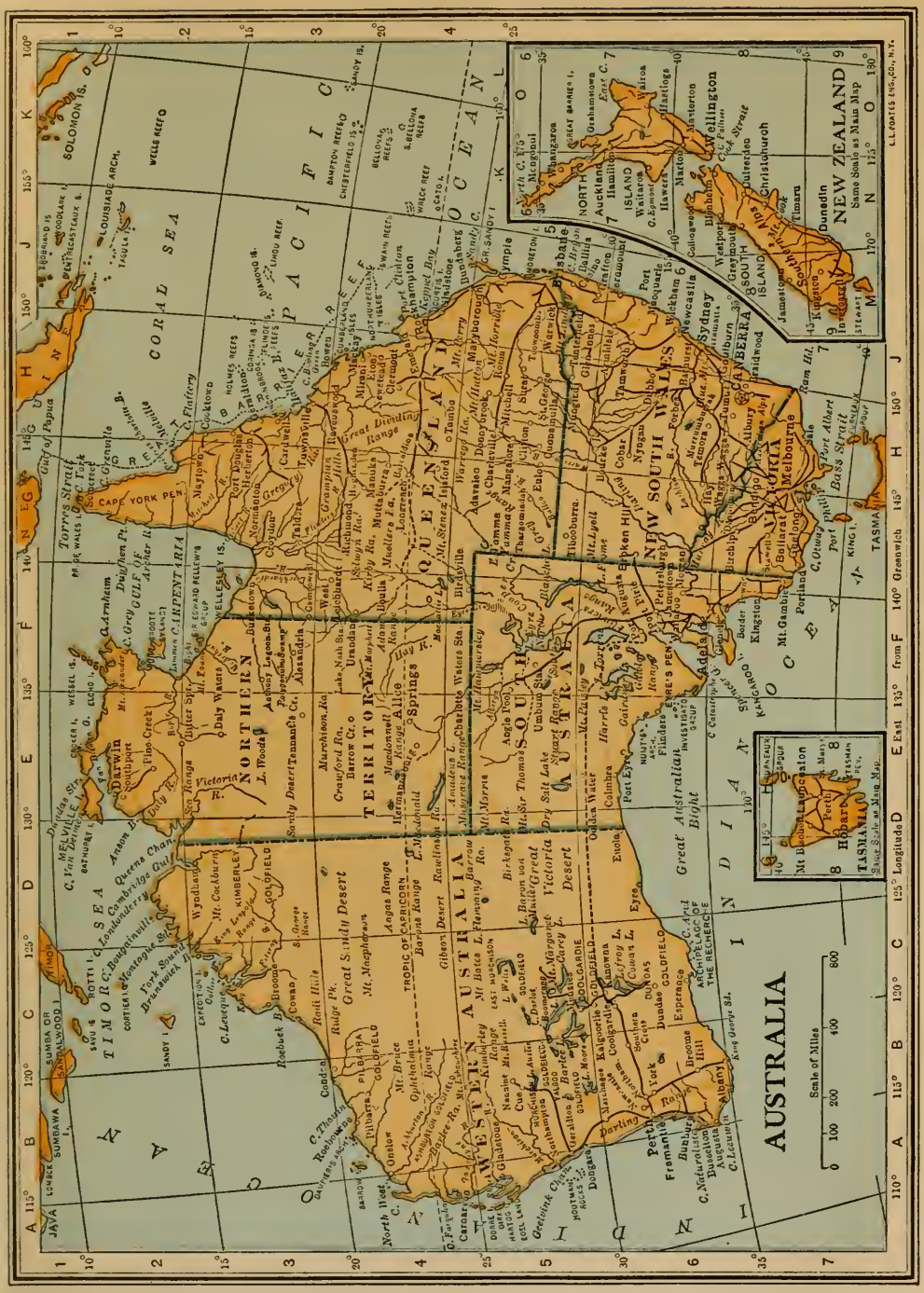
SOUTHEASTERN
EUROPE
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
POLAND
U.S.S.R.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
TURKEY
ITALY
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SEA OF CANDIA
Budapest
Vienna
Beograd
Sofia
Bucharest
Tirana
Athens
Istanbul
Saloniki
Cluj
Sibiu
Galati
Braila
Constantza
Varna
Edirne
Izmir
Crete
Chisinau
Iasi
Zagreb
Sarajevo
Scutari
Koritsa
Philippopolis
Temisoara
Oradia Mare
Arad
Craiova
Ploesci
Gulf of Taranto
DODECANESE
CYCLADES
D Longitude 22° East E from 24° Greenwich F

U.S.S.R.
AND THE
BALTIC STATES
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
YALMAL PENINSULA
VAIGACH I.
Hammerfest
North Cape
Kola
Murmansk
Kandalaksha
KOLA PENINSULA
KOLGUEV I.
C. Kanin
Pechora
Pustozersk
Obdorsk
Archangel
Onega
Petrozavodsk
Leningrad
Helsinki
Vyborg
Tallinn
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
Riga
Kaunas
Vilna
Moscow
Smolensk
Minsk
Pinsk
Brest-Litovsk
Bialystok
Grodno
Suwalki
Warsaw
Gdynia
Danzig
Konigsberg
Memel
Tilsit
Kovno
Lwow
Kiev
Odessa
Bucharest
RUMANIA
Kharkov
Stalingrad
Rostov
Astrakhan
Sea of Azof
CRIMEA
Sevastopol
Simferopol
Theodosia
Kerch
Caucasus Mts.
Stavropol
Ekaterinodar
Batalpashinskaia
Malkop
Georgievsk
Mozdok
Kislar
Petrovsk
Derbent
Tiflis
Batum
Poti
GEORGIA
Tsinkanshura
Baku
AZERBAIJAN
Elizavetpol
Erivan
Erzerum
Mt. Ararat
TURKEY
PERSIA
Caspian Sea
Ural R.
Orenburg
Orsk
Sterlitamak
Magnitogorsk
Kamanikolski
Ufa
Chistopol
Kazan
Kuibyshev
Samara
Saratov
Tambov
Voronezh
Kursk
Orel
Moscow
Gorki
Ivanovo
Yaroslavl
Rybinsk
Vologda
Archangel
Molotovsk
Kotlas
Velsk
Syktyvkar
Kirov
Perm
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Petropavlovsk
Kamchatka
Sakhalin
Japan
Manchuria
Mongolia
China
Afghanistan
Iran
Black Sea
Baltic Sea
White Sea
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Onega
Lake Ladoga
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Bothnia
Sea of Azof
Black Sea
Caucasus Mts.
Ural Mts.
Ural R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
Vistula R.
Oder R.
Elbe R.
Rhine R.
Danube R.
Amur R.
Lena R.
Yenisei R.
Ob R.
Irtish R.
Angara R.
Lena R.
Amur R.
Yenisei R.
Ob R.
Irtish R.
Angara R.

ASIA
Scale of Miles
0 250 500 750 1000
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
SOVIET SOCIALIST AREA
U.S.S.R.
TURKEY
SYRIA
IRAN (PERSIA)
IRAQ
SAUDI ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
TURKOMAN S.S.R.
UZBEK S.S.R.
TADJIK S.S.R.
KIRGHIZ S.S.R.
KARA KALPAK
TURKESTAN
CHINA
INDIA
CEYLON
NEPAL
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Aden
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Bay of Biscay
Istanbul
Ankara
Cairo
Tehran
Kabul
Delhi
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Mecca
Riyadh
Baghdad
Moscow
Leningrad
Tashkent
Samarkand
Bukhara
Khiva
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Arctic Circle
D 30° E 40° F 50° G Longitude 60° H East 70° J from 80° K Greenwich 90

Bering Strait
ST. LAWRENCE I.
NEW SIBERIAN IS.
WRANGEL I.
TAIMYR PENINSULA
Khatanga R.
Lena R.
Lower Tunguska R.
Yenisei R.
Ob R.
Irtish R.
Yakutsk
Olekminsk
Vitimsk
Ankula
Irkutsk
Angara R.
Krasnoyarsk
Ust Kutsk
Ilimsk
Tulun
Kirinsk
Bratsk
Ust Ilimsk
N. Udinsk
Yenisei
Minusinsk
Abakan
Achinsk
Kansk
Tannu-Tuva
Kyzyl
Uriankai
Kobdo
Uliassuta
Urga
Mongolia
The Gobi Desert
Inner Mongolia
Chensi
Hami
Suchow
Liangchow
Sining
Lanchow
Tsin
Sian
Tungkwan
Yangchow
Shunking
Nanking
Shanghai
Soochow
Ningpo
Hangchow
Wenchow
Kinhwa
Kiukiang
Hankow
Yochow
Changsha
Paoking
Kweichow
Chentu
Kiating
Chungking
Lhasa
Tsa R.
Sutlej R.
Brahmaputra R.
Assam
Manipur
Imphal
Dacca
Mongmit
Mandalay
Kengtung
Akyab
Magwe
Prome
Chiengmai
Luang Prabang
Bassein
Rangoon
C. Negrais
Tavoy
Petchaburi
Andaman Is.
Tenasserim
Gulf of Martaban
Siam
Bangkok
Korat
Khong R.
Ubon
Nakon
Ayuthia
Phumpenh
Saigon
Mekong R.
Cochin China
C. Camau
Malay Peninsula
Nicobar Is.
Georgetown
Str. of Malacca
Kota Raja
Federated Malay States
Malacca
Singapore
Sinabur
Nias
Sumatra
Padang
Bencoolen
Palembang
Telok Betung
Sunda Str.
Batavia
Java
Java Sea
Sourabaya
Sumbawa
Flores
Timor
Sea of Okhotsk
Kamchatka
Petropavlovsk
C. Lopatka
Kurile Is.
Karafuto (Japan)
Korsakovsk
Hokkaido
Sapporo
Hakodate
Aomori
Vladivostok
Fukuyama
Honshu
Sendai
Tokyo
Yokohama
Nagoya
Kanazawa
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Kyushu
Takamatsu
Shikoku
Yellow Sea
Chosen (Korea)
Seoul
Fusan
Port Arthur
Dairen
Manchuria
Harbin
Changchun
Kirin
Mukden
Hsinking
Hunchun
Kiliu
Hamhung
Japan Sea
Vladivostok
Khabarovsk
Nikolaievsk
Alexandrovsk
Sakhalin
Aian
Okhotsk
Ust Maisk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Stanovoi Mts.
Aldan R.
Olekma R.
Vitim R.
Udsk
Nerchinsk
Argun R.
Hailar
Manchuria
Tsitsihar
Mergen
Aigun
Blagoveshchensk
Amur R.
Sungari R.
Nonni R.
Barguzin
Mongolo Buryat Republics
Yablonovi Mts.
Transbaikalia
Chita
Verkhneudinsk
Selenga R.
Lake Baikal
Kamenski
Bering Sea
Aleutian Is.
Petropavlovsk
Vladivostok
Kamchatka
Circle
Arctic
Siberia
Yablonovi Mts.
Stanovoi Mts.
Yablonovi Mts.
Tropic of Cancer
Volcano Is. (Jap.)
Bonin Is. (Jap.)
Ladrone Is. (Jap.)
Guam (U.S.)
Caroline Is. (Jap.)
Yap (Jap.)
Pelew Is. (Jap.)
Philippine Islands
Luzon
Manila
Albay
Samar
Leyte
Visayan Is.
Mindoro
Panay
Negros
Palawan
Mindanao
Sulu Sea
Zamboanga
Cotabato
Davao
Celebes Sea
Celebes
Menado
Gorontalo
Molukken Is.
Bunu
Ceram
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Malmaheira
Halmahera
Dutch New Guinea
British New Guinea
Papua
Bismarck Archipelago
New Ireland
New Britain
Equator
Coral Sea
Australia
Timor
Flores
Sumbawa
Lombok
Bali
Sunda Str.
Java Sea
Borneo
Sarawak
Brunei
Bintulu
Kuching
Sambas
Samarinda
Pontianak
Banjermassin
Makassar Str.
Celebes
Molukken Passage
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
South China Sea
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Tonkin
Hainan
Swatow
Hong Kong (Br.)
Macao (Port.)
Chow-wan
Canton
Kwangchow
Kwangsi
Kweilin
Yunnan
Talifu
Linau
Suifu
Kweiyang
Shantar
Tungchwan
Kiangsi
Kanchow
Shiuchow
Amoy
Foochow
Keelung
Taihoku
Taiwan
Pakhoi
Haiphong
Hanoi
Laokay
Vinh
Thanhhoa
Binhdinh
Khanhhoa
Binhthuan
Phanrang
Phanthiet
Baria
Saigon
Mytho
Vientiane
Nakon Phanom
Ubon
Korat
Khonkaen
Udon
Nongkai
Luang Prabang
Xieng Khouang
Sam Neua
Tonkin
Annam
Cochin China
Cambodia
Laos
French Indo China
Siam
Malay Peninsula
Federated Malay States
Malacca
Singapore
Sinabur
Nias
Sumatra
Padang
Bencoolen
Palembang
Telok Betung
Sunda Str.
Batavia
Java
Java Sea
Sourabaya
Sumbawa
Flores
Timor
Sea of Okhotsk
Kamchatka
Petropavlovsk
C. Lopatka
Kurile Is.
Karafuto (Japan)
Korsakovsk
Hokkaido
Sapporo
Hakodate
Aomori
Vladivostok
Fukuyama
Honshu
Sendai
Tokyo
Yokohama
Nagoya
Kanazawa
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Kyushu
Takamatsu
Shikoku
Yellow Sea
Chosen (Korea)
Seoul
Fusan
Port Arthur
Dairen
Manchuria
Harbin
Changchun
Kirin
Mukden
Hsinking
Hunchun
Kiliu
Hamhung
Japan Sea
Vladivostok
Khabarovsk
Nikolaievsk
Alexandrovsk
Sakhalin
Aian
Okhotsk
Ust Maisk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Stanovoi Mts.
Aldan R.
Olekma R.
Vitim R.
Udsk
Nerchinsk
Argun R.
Hailar
Manchuria
Tsitsihar
Mergen
Aigun
Blagoveshchensk
Amur R.
Sungari R.
Nonni R.
Barguzin
Mongolo Buryat Republics
Yablonovi Mts.
Transbaikalia
Chita
Verkhneudinsk
Selenga R.
Lake Baikal
Kamenski
Bering Sea
Aleutian Is.
Petropavlovsk
Vladivostok
Kamchatka
Circle
Arctic
Siberia
Yablonovi Mts.
Stanovoi Mts.
Yablonovi Mts.
Tropic of Cancer
Volcano Is. (Jap.)
Bonin Is. (Jap.)
Ladrone Is. (Jap.)
Guam (U.S.)
Caroline Is. (Jap.)
Yap (Jap.)
Pelew Is. (Jap.)
Philippine Islands
Luzon
Manila
Albay
Samar
Leyte
Visayan Is.
Mindoro
Panay
Negros
Palawan
Mindanao
Sulu Sea
Zamboanga
Cotabato
Davao
Celebes Sea
Celebes
Menado
Gorontalo
Molukken Is.
Bunu
Ceram
Banda Sea
Arafura Sea
Malmaheira
Halmahera
Dutch New Guinea
British New Guinea
Papua
Bismarck Archipelago
New Ireland
New Britain
Equator
Coral Sea
Australia
Timor
Flores
Sumbawa
Lombok
Bali
Sunda Str.
Java Sea
Borneo
Sarawak
Brunei
Bintulu
Kuching
Sambas
Samarinda
Pontianak
Banjermassin
Makassar Str.
Celebes
Molukken Passage
Indian Ocean
Pacific Ocean
South China Sea
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Tonkin
Hainan
Swatow
Hong Kong (Br.)
Macao (Port.)
Chow-wan
Canton
Kwangchow
Kwangsi
Kweilin
Yunnan
Talifu
Linau
Suifu
Kweiyang
Shantar
Tungchwan
Kiangsi
Kanchow
Shiuchow
Amoy
Foochow
Keelung
Taihoku
Taiwan
Pakhoi
Haiphong
Hanoi
Laokay
Vinh
Thanhhoa
Binhdinh
Khanhhoa
Binhthuan
Phanrang
Phanthiet
Baria
Saigon
Mytho
Vientiane
Nakon Phanom
Ubon
Korat
Khonkaen
Udon
Nongkai
Luang Prabang
Xieng Khouang
Sam Neua
Tonkin
Annam
Cochin China
Cambodia
Laos
French Indo China
Siam
Malay Peninsula
Federated Malay States
Malacca
Singapore
Sinabur
Nias
Sumatra
Padang
Bencoolen
Palembang
Telok Betung
Sunda Str.
Batavia
Java
Java Sea
Sourabaya
Sumbawa
Flores
Timor

AFRICA
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 200 400 600 800 1000
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ASIA
ARABIA
EUROPE
SAHARA
SUDAN
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
LIBYA
EGYPT
NUBIA
ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
TANGANYIKA
BELGIAN CONGO
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
NIGERIA
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
IVORY COAST
GULF OF GUINEA
ANGOLA
SOUTHWEST AFRICA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
TRIPOLI
TUNIS
ALGER
CAIRO
ASMARA
ADDIS ABABA
KHARTOUM
TIBESTI
FEZZAN
Libyan Desert
Tarso Mts.
Tummo Mts.
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Caucasus Mts.
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Aden
Mozambique Channel
Tropic of Capricorn
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Longitude West Longitude East from Greenwich
CAPE VERDE IS. (To Port.)
SAN ANTONIA I.
ST. VINCENT I.
BONAVISTA I.
Porto Praya
C. Verde
L.L. POATES ENG. & CO., N.Y.


AUSTRALIA
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 400 600
NEW ZEALAND
Same Scale as Main Map
TASMANIA
Same Scale as Main Map
CORAL SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
TIMOR SEA
Great Australian Bight
Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert
NORTHERN TERRITORY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
Darwin
Alice Springs
Perth
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Hobart
Launceston
Wellington
Christchurch
Dunedin
Cape York Pen.
Torres Strait
Gulf of Papua
Bass Strait
Great Dividing Range
Tropic of Capricorn
Longitude D East 135° from F 140° Greenwich 145°
L.L. FOATES ENG., CO., N.Y.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
ENGRAVED BY L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
BACHI CHANNEL
BALINTANG CHANNEL
BABUYAN I.
CALAYAN I.
BABUYAN ISLANDS
BATAN ISLANDS
MANILA
Manila Bay
Corregidor I.
Cavite
Bataan
Pampanga
Tarlac
Pangasinan
Zambales
Bataan
Batangas
Laguna
Tayabas
Camarines
Albay
Sorsogon
Masbate
Samar
Leyte
Cebu
Bohol
Negros
Panay
Iloilo
Capiz
Antique
Mindoro
Palawan
Cuyo Is.
Cuyo
Calamianes
Busuanga
Culion
Coron I.
Linapacan
Balabac
Balabac Strait
Banguey I.
Balabac
Balabac Strait
Cagayan Sulu I.
Tawi Tawi Group
Sibutu
Sulu Archipelago
Jolo
Tapul Group
Basilan
Zamboanga
Isabela
Basilan Strait
Pangutarang Group
Tonquil I.
Sarangani Bay
Sarangani
Balut Is.
Davao
Mt. Apo
Mt. Magolo
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Malibato
Mt. Mayo
Mt. Cagua
Mt. Pinatubo
Mt. Iriga
Mt. Bulusan
Mt. Mayon
Mt. Taal
Mt. Arayat
Mt. Pulog
Mt. Banahao
Mt. Malindang
Mt. Apo
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Magolo
Mindanao
Luzon
Visayas
Palawan
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Philippine Sea
Pacific Ocean
Borneo
Sandakan Harbor
Labuk Bay
Marchesa Bay
Balabac Strait
Sibuco B.
Sicogon Bay
Illana Bay
Dapitan
Iligan Bay
Cagayan
Surigao
Siargao
Bucas Grande I.
Cantilan
Cavit Pt.
Tandag
Port Canay
Lianga Bay
Hinatuan
Bistay Bay
Catel
Quinabiangan
Baganga
Caraga
Pusan Pt.
Mati
Mayo Bay
Pujada Bay
Davao Gulf
Davao
Lubian I.
C. San Agustin
Balut Is.
Sarangani
Palmas I.
Sarangani Bay
Pt. Tinta
Bacud Pt.
Macar
Banon Pt.
Tuna B.
Pola Pt.
Quidadil Pt.
Port Lebak
Liguasan L.
Buluan L.
Tucurán
Malabang
Cotabato
Dumaguete
Tagbilaran
Dauin
Siaton
Tolong
Oslob
Bacolod
Iloilo
Capiz
Roxas
Romblon
Sibuyan I.
Masbate
Catbalogan
Tacloban
Borongan
Lanau
Pambuhan
Lalangiga
Guiuan
Taft
Calbayog
Catbalogan
Sorsogon
Tabaco
Legaspi
Naga
Lucena
Batangas
Lipa
Tuy
Balayan
Nasugbu
Lubang
Pagbilao
Tayabas
Infanta
Polillo
Polillo Is.
Jomalig I.
Calaguas Is.
Paracale
Siruma
Pandan
Catanduanes
Baras
Rapu-Rapu I.
Batag I.
Palapag
Espiritu Santo
Catubig
Oras
Philaban I.
Samar
Leyte
Cebu
Bohol
Negros
Panay
Iloilo
Capiz
Antique
Mindoro
Palawan
Cuyo Is.
Cuyo
Calamianes
Busuanga
Culion
Coron I.
Linapacan
Balabac
Balabac Strait
Banguey I.
Balabac
Balabac Strait
Cagayan Sulu I.
Tawi Tawi Group
Sibutu
Sulu Archipelago
Jolo
Tapul Group
Basilan
Zamboanga
Isabela
Basilan Strait
Pangutarang Group
Tonquil I.
Sarangani Bay
Sarangani
Balut Is.
Davao
Mt. Apo
Mt. Magolo
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Malibato
Mt. Mayo
Mt. Cagua
Mt. Pinatubo
Mt. Iriga
Mt. Bulusan
Mt. Mayon
Mt. Taal
Mt. Arayat
Mt. Pulog
Mt. Banahao
Mt. Malindang
Mt. Apo
Mt. Matutum
Mt. Magolo
Mindanao
Luzon
Visayas
Palawan
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Philippine Sea
Pacific Ocean
Borneo
Sandakan Harbor
Labuk Bay
Marchesa Bay
Balabac Strait
Sibuco B.
Sicogon Bay
Illana Bay
Dapitan
Iligan Bay
Cagayan
Surigao
Siargao
Bucas Grande I.
Cantilan
Cavit Pt.
Tandag
Port Canay
Lianga Bay
Hinatuan
Bistay Bay
Catel
Quinabiangan
Baganga
Caraga
Pusan Pt.
Mati
Mayo Bay
Pujada Bay
Davao Gulf
Davao
Lubian I.
C. San Agustin
Balut Is.
Sarangani
Palmas I.
Sarangani Bay
Pt. Tinta
Bacud Pt.
Macar
Banon Pt.
Tuna B.
Pola Pt.
Quidadil Pt.
Port Lebak
Liguasan L.
Buluan L.
Tucurán
Malabang
Cotabato
Dumaguete
Tagbilaran
Dauin
Siaton
Tolong
Oslob
Bacolod
Iloilo
Capiz
Roxas
Romblon
Sibuyan I.
Masbate
Catbalogan
Tacloban
Borongan
Lanau
Pambuhan
Lalangiga
Guiuan
Taft
Calbayog
Catbalogan
Sorsogon
Tabaco
Legaspi
Naga
Lucena
Batangas
Lipa
Tuy
Balayan
Nasugbu
Lubang
Pagbilao
Tayabas
Infanta
Polillo
Polillo Is.
Jomalig I.
Calaguas Is.
Paracale
Siruma
Pandan
Catanduanes
Baras
Rapu-Rapu I.
Batag I.
Palapag
Espiritu Santo
Catubig
Oras
Philaban I.
L.L. POATES ENG. CO., N.Y.
118° 120° 122° 124° 126°
Long. East from Green.